

# GUIDANCE FROM LEADING MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

## 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

**Jardiance®**  
(empagliflozin) tablets  
10 mg

HFrEF	HFmrEF	HFpEF
LVEF ≤40% (Stage C)	Symptomatic HF with LVEF 41%-49%	Symptomatic HF with LVEF ≥50%
ARNi in NYHA II-III; ACEi or ARB in NYHA II-IV	Diuretics, as needed	Diuretics, as needed
Beta blocker	SGLT2i	SGLT2i
MRA	ACEi, ARB, ARNi	ARNi†
SGLT2i*	MRA	MRA†
Diuretics, as needed	Evidence-based beta blockers for HFrEF	ARB†

### CLASS (STRENGTH) OF RECOMMENDATION

**CLASS 1 (STRONG)**  
BENEFIT >>> RISK

**CLASS 2a (MODERATE)**  
BENEFIT >> RISK

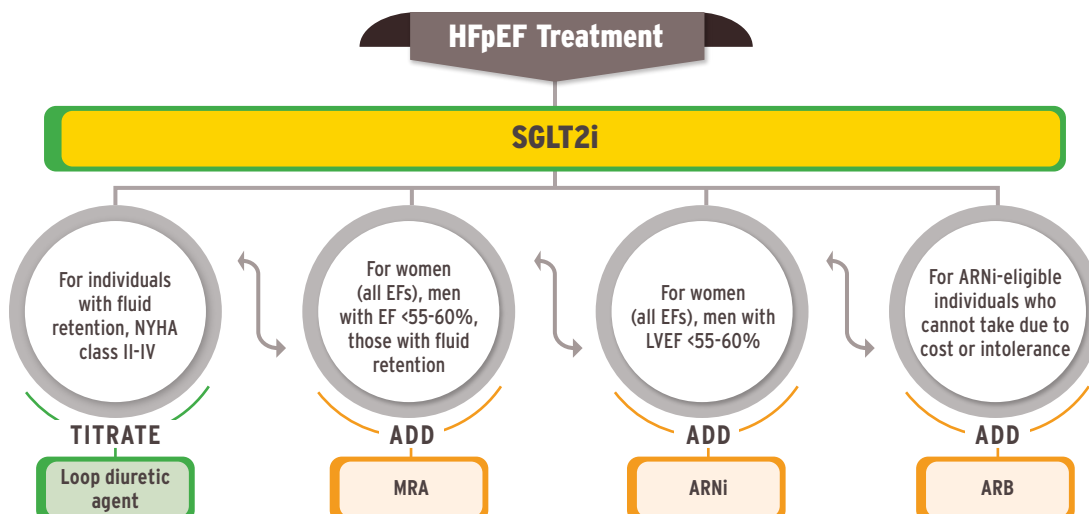
**CLASS 2b (WEAK)**  
BENEFIT ≥ RISK

Adapted from the 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure

\*The SGLT2i class has gained a 1A recommendation for HFrEF and a 2a-B-R recommendation for HFmrEF and HFpEF.

†Greater benefit in patients with LVEF closer to 50%.

## 2023 ACC EXPERT CONSENSUS DECISION PATHWAY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HFpEF



After initiating an SGLT2i as GDMT, "beta-blockers may be used in individuals with HFpEF who have specific indications, including prior myocardial infarction (for up to 3 years), angina, or AF, but exercise tolerance should be monitored due to the potential for chronotropic incompetence."

### CLASS (STRENGTH) OF RECOMMENDATION\*

**CLASS 1 THERAPY** from clinical practice guidelines

**CLASS 2a THERAPY** from clinical practice guidelines

**CLASS 2b THERAPY** from clinical practice guidelines

\*The consensus suggests that the SGLT2i class may receive a stronger recommendation in future guidelines, and thus the box is shaded yellow with a green border.

Coadministration of JARDIANCE with diuretics may enhance the potential for volume depletion. Monitor for signs and symptoms.

## See what JARDIANCE can do for your adult patients with HF, regardless of LVEF

### INDICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

JARDIANCE is indicated:

- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure in adults with heart failure
- to reduce the risk of sustained decline in eGFR, end-stage kidney disease, cardiovascular death, and hospitalization in adults with chronic kidney disease at risk of progression
- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease
- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults and pediatric patients aged 10 years and older with type 2 diabetes mellitus

JARDIANCE is not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. It may increase their risk of diabetic ketoacidosis.

JARDIANCE is not recommended for use to improve glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>. JARDIANCE is likely to be ineffective in this setting based upon its mechanism of action.

JARDIANCE is not recommended for the treatment of chronic kidney disease in patients with polycystic kidney disease or patients requiring or with a recent history of intravenous immunosuppressive therapy or greater than 45 mg of prednisone or equivalent for kidney disease. JARDIANCE is not expected to be effective in these populations.

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Hypersensitivity to empagliflozin or any of the excipients in JARDIANCE, reactions such as angioedema have occurred.

Please see accompanying Important Safety Information on reverse side and accompanying [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)**  
**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

**Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Patients with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus and Other**

**Ketoacidosis:** JARDIANCE increases the risk of life-threatening ketoacidosis in patients with type 1 diabetes and fatal ketoacidosis has occurred with JARDIANCE. Type 2 diabetes and pancreatic disorders are also risk factors for ketoacidosis and fatal events of ketoacidosis have been reported in patients with type 2 diabetes using JARDIANCE. Precipitating conditions for diabetic ketoacidosis or other ketoacidosis include under-insulinization due to insulin dose reduction or missed insulin doses, acute febrile illness, reduced caloric intake, ketogenic diet, surgery, volume depletion, and alcohol abuse. Signs and symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis are consistent with dehydration and severe metabolic acidosis and include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, generalized malaise, and shortness of breath. Assess patients who present with signs and symptoms of metabolic ketoacidosis, regardless of blood glucose levels. If suspected, discontinue JARDIANCE, treat promptly and monitor for resolution before restarting. Consider ketone monitoring in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus as well as in others at risk for ketoacidosis. Withhold JARDIANCE in clinical situations known to predispose to ketoacidosis and resume when clinically stable. Educate all patients on the signs and symptoms of ketoacidosis and instruct patients to discontinue JARDIANCE and seek medical attention immediately if signs and symptoms occur.

**Volume Depletion:** JARDIANCE can cause intravascular volume depletion which may manifest as symptomatic hypotension or acute transient changes in creatinine. Acute kidney injury requiring hospitalization and dialysis has been reported in patients with type 2 diabetes receiving SGLT2 inhibitors, including JARDIANCE. Before initiating, assess volume status and renal function in patients with impaired renal function (eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), elderly patients or patients on loop diuretics. In patients with volume depletion, correct this condition before initiating JARDIANCE. After initiating, monitor for signs and symptoms of volume depletion and renal function.

**Urosepsis and Pyelonephritis:** Serious urinary tract infections including urosepsis and pyelonephritis requiring hospitalization have been identified in patients receiving JARDIANCE. Treatment with JARDIANCE increases the risk for urinary tract infections. Evaluate for signs and symptoms of urinary tract infections and treat promptly.

**Hypoglycemia:** In adult patients, the use of JARDIANCE in combination with insulin or insulin secretagogues can increase the risk of hypoglycemia. In pediatric patients aged 10 years and older, the risk of hypoglycemia was higher with JARDIANCE regardless of insulin use. The risk of hypoglycemia may be lowered by a reduction in the dose of sulfonylurea (or other concomitantly administered insulin secretagogues) or insulin.

**Necrotizing Fasciitis of the Perineum (Fournier's Gangrene):** Serious, life-threatening cases requiring urgent surgical intervention have occurred in both females and males receiving JARDIANCE. Serious outcomes have included hospitalization, multiple surgeries and death. Assess patients presenting with pain or tenderness, erythema, or swelling in the genital or perineal area, along with fever or malaise. If suspected, institute prompt treatment and discontinue JARDIANCE.

**Genital Mycotic Infections:** JARDIANCE increases the risk for genital mycotic infections, especially in patients with prior infections. Monitor and treat as appropriate.

**Lower Limb Amputation:** Lower limb amputations have been observed in patients with chronic kidney disease taking JARDIANCE. Peripheral artery disease, and diabetic foot infection (including osteomyelitis), were the most common precipitating medical events leading to the need for an amputation. The risk of amputation was highest in patients with a baseline history of diabetic foot, peripheral artery disease (including previous amputation) or diabetes. Counsel patients receiving JARDIANCE about the importance of routine preventative foot care and monitor for signs and symptoms of diabetic foot infection (including osteomyelitis), new pain or tenderness, sores or ulcers involving the lower limbs, and institute appropriate treatment.

**Hypersensitivity Reactions:** Serious hypersensitivity reactions have occurred with JARDIANCE (angioedema). If hypersensitivity reactions occur, discontinue JARDIANCE, treat promptly, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve.

**MOST COMMON ADVERSE REACTIONS (≥5%):** Urinary tract infections and female genital mycotic infections.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:**

**Diuretics:** Coadministration with diuretics may enhance the potential for volume depletion. Monitor for signs and symptoms.

**Lithium:** Concomitant use with lithium may decrease serum lithium concentrations. Monitor more frequently during JARDIANCE initiation and dosage changes.

**USE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS**

**Pregnancy:** JARDIANCE is not recommended during the second and third trimesters.

**Lactation:** JARDIANCE is not recommended while breastfeeding.

**Geriatric Use:** JARDIANCE is expected to have diminished glycemic efficacy in elderly patients with renal impairment. Assess renal function more frequently in elderly patients. The incidence of volume depletion-related adverse reactions and urinary tract infections increased in T2D patients ≥75 years treated with empagliflozin.

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Please see additional Important Safety Information on the previous page and accompanying [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#) for JARDIANCE.

ACC, American College of Cardiology; ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; AF, atrial fibrillation; AHA, American Heart Association; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; ARNi, angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; CV, cardiovascular; EF, ejection fraction; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GDMT, guideline-directed medical therapy; HF, heart failure; HFmrEF, heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HFSA, Heart Failure Society of America; hHF, hospitalization for heart failure; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MRA, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NYHA, New York Heart Association; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor; T2D, type 2 diabetes.