

State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health Care Services
Submission Request Form for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

E-mail as an attachment to JWmccall@magellanhealth.com, include in subject line **Manufacturer Submission**

OR Fax this request to: 1-888-656-6822 ATTN: John McCall, R.Ph. (Note: Processing May be Delayed if Information Submitted is Illegible or Incomplete)

Members of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) Committee have requested that all clinical information, questions, or comments about the Preferred Drug List (PDL) be sent directly to Magellan Medicaid Administration. Manufacturers and other interested parties have been requested not to contact the members directly. Written comments on the PDL from all interested parties should be submitted to Erin Narus, PharmD, R.Ph. at the State of Alaska.

Note: Manufacturers submitting comments are requested to do so through their Product Manager using this form. This form constitutes a request for **NEW** information pertaining to peer-reviewed literature including off-label peer-reviewed studies.

Contact Information		
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Clinical Rationale Request for Consideration (If additional space is required, use Clinical Rationale Continuation Page).



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Clinical Rationale Continuation Page (Use only if needed).

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Jardiance[®]

(empagliflozin) tablets
10 mg/25 mg

The Value of JARDIANCE in Patients With Established Cardiovascular (CV) Disease and Type 2 Diabetes

INDICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

JARDIANCE is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

JARDIANCE is indicated to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease.

JARDIANCE is not recommended for patients with type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

JARDIANCE should not be used in patients with a history of serious hypersensitivity to JARDIANCE or in patients with severe renal impairment, end-stage renal disease, or dialysis.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 14-15. Please see [Prescribing Information](#) for JARDIANCE, including [Patient Information](#).



NEW
CV INDICATION
TO REDUCE THE RISK OF CV DEATH

CV RISK OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES

General Population

- Data from large data sets show that over the past two decades the incidence rates of myocardial infarction declined by about one-third and rates for stroke remained unchanged in the general population in the United States (Figure 1).¹⁻³

Figure 1: CV Risk in the General Population Over the Past Two Decades¹⁻³



- Clinical outcomes from the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S)² and Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation (HOPE)³ studies can also be examined in terms of the number of patients needed to treat (NNT) with the experimental therapy over the course of the trial to prevent one CV death versus the comparator arm. NNT values are trial-specific and cannot be compared across trials.

4S Study²

- The 5.4-year-long 4S study included patients with coronary heart disease, defined by a history of angina pectoris and/or acute myocardial infarction. Simvastatin demonstrated significant reductions in a number of cardiovascular outcomes, including cardiovascular death.
- The NNT in this landmark study was 31, meaning that 31 patients needed to be treated with simvastatin for 5.4 years in order to prevent one CV death versus placebo.

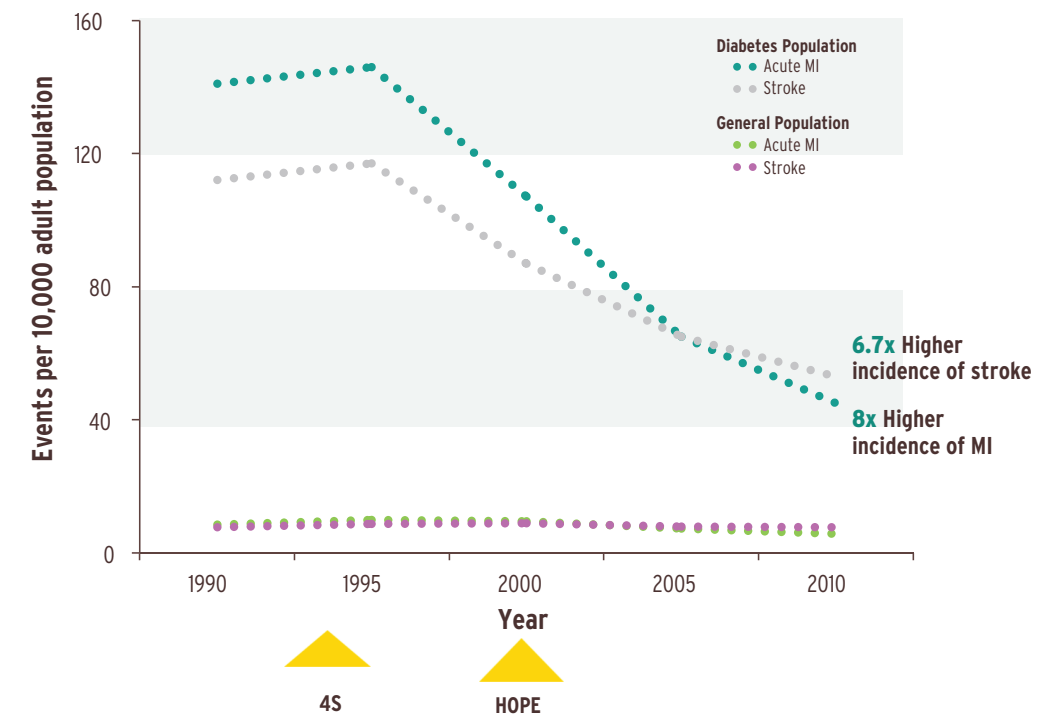
HOPE Study³

- The 5-year HOPE study was a placebo-controlled trial of ramipril in patients at high risk for CV events who had evidence of vascular disease or diabetes, plus one additional CV risk factor.
- Ramipril demonstrated significant reductions in a number of CV outcomes, including CV death.
- The NNT in this landmark study was 49, meaning that 49 patients needed to be treated with ramipril for 5 years in order to prevent one death versus placebo.

Type 2 Diabetes Population

- CV disease and type 2 diabetes frequently coexist. Approximately 1 in 5 patients with type 2 diabetes was shown to have CV disease⁴ and approximately 1 in 5 patients with CV disease had comorbid type 2 diabetes.⁵
- Despite advances in standard of care, patients with diabetes remain at higher risk for CV events than the general US population. Figure 2 is a build on Figure 1 and traces the incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke for individuals with diabetes as compared with the general population.

Figure 2: CV Risk Among Diabetes Patients Remains Elevated Despite More Than Two Decades of Advances in Care¹⁻³



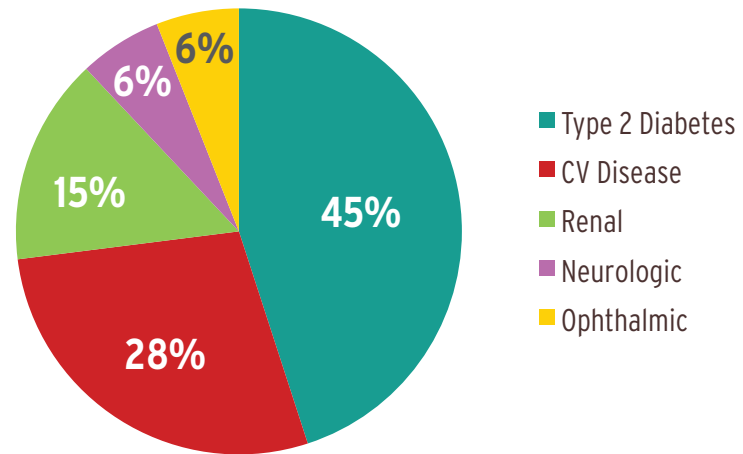
A DIAGNOSIS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IS THE CORONARY RISK EQUIVALENT OF A PRIOR VASCULAR EVENT IN A PATIENT WITHOUT TYPE 2 DIABETES.⁶

CV RISK OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES (continued)

The Burden of CV Disease in Type 2 Diabetes

- CV disease exerts a tremendous clinical and economic burden (Figure 3) in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Figure 3: CV Disease Accounts for 28% of the Cost of Treating Type 2 Diabetes and Its Complications⁴



Mean annualized cost per patient with event adjusted to 2016 USD; costs reflective of all-cause costs per patient. Costs reflect the proportion of total mean annual costs that are type 2 diabetes-related. Other nondiabetes-related costs are not included in the figure.

CV disease conditions include myocardial infarct, angina, heart failure, stroke, other ischemic disease, arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease, arterial thrombosis and embolism, cardiomyopathy, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis, rheumatic heart disease and fever, conduction disorders, other unspecified CV disease conditions.



PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES WHO DIE FROM CV DEATH COST 2-6X MORE IN THE FINAL MONTHS OF LIFE COMPARED WITH PATIENTS WHO DO NOT DIE.⁷

ARE WE DOING ENOUGH?

RESIDUAL RISK REMAINS FOR PATIENTS WITH^{8,9}
TYPE 2 DIABETES AND ESTABLISHED
CV DISEASE TREATED WITH:



Statins



ACE Inhibitors



ARBs



Aspirin Therapy

ACE=angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARBs=angiotensin II receptor blockers.

JARDIANCE: THE FIRST FDA-APPROVED TREATMENT TO REDUCE THE RISK OF CV DEATH IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH ESTABLISHED CV DISEASE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial¹⁰

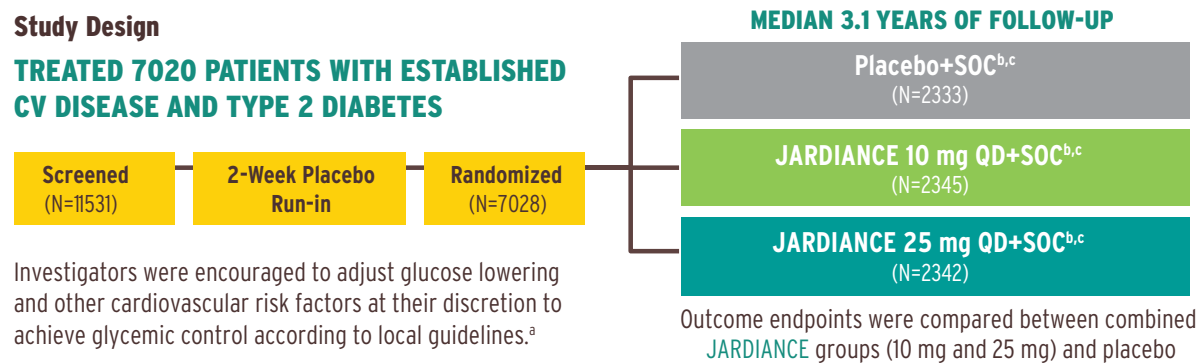


- The EMPA-REG Outcome was a landmark CV outcome trial of JARDIANCE, with the breakthrough data from this study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.¹⁰
- This was the first large, randomized CV outcome trial in patients with established CV disease and type 2 diabetes that showed a reduction in CV death.
- JARDIANCE, when added to standard of care, improved survival of patients with established CV disease and type 2 diabetes by significantly reducing the risk of CV death.

JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial: Study Design¹⁰

- The JARDIANCE CV Outcome trial was a multicenter, multinational, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (Figure 4).
- Based on concerns that some glucose-lowering therapies may be associated with an increased risk for CV events, the FDA issued a guidance in 2008 mandating clinical studies to evaluate whether glucose-lowering therapies were associated with an unacceptable increase in CV risk.
- The JARDIANCE CV Outcome trial aimed to assess the effect of JARDIANCE versus placebo, in addition to standard of care, on time to first occurrence of CV death, nonfatal MI, and nonfatal stroke in adults with established CV disease and type 2 diabetes.
- All patients had to have established atherosclerotic CV disease and insufficient glycemic control at baseline (A1C 7%-10%).
- This was an event-driven trial, thus the duration of treatment was not predefined. The trial continued until at least 691 patients experienced an adjudicated primary outcome event. The primary endpoint was time to the first occurrence of any of the following adjudicated components of the 3-point major adverse CV events (MACE) composite index: CV death (including fatal stroke and fatal MI), nonfatal MI (excluding silent MI), or nonfatal stroke.

Figure 4: The JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial Was Placebo-Controlled; All Patients Received Standard of Care Medications¹⁰



A1C was not an outcome of the study; the study was designed to determine the impact of JARDIANCE on MACE outcomes independent of A1C. To do this, prescribers were asked to treat to goal in both the JARDIANCE and placebo arms.

SOC=Standard of care.

^aModifications to glucose-lowering medication(s) or CV medication(s) were at the physician's discretion.

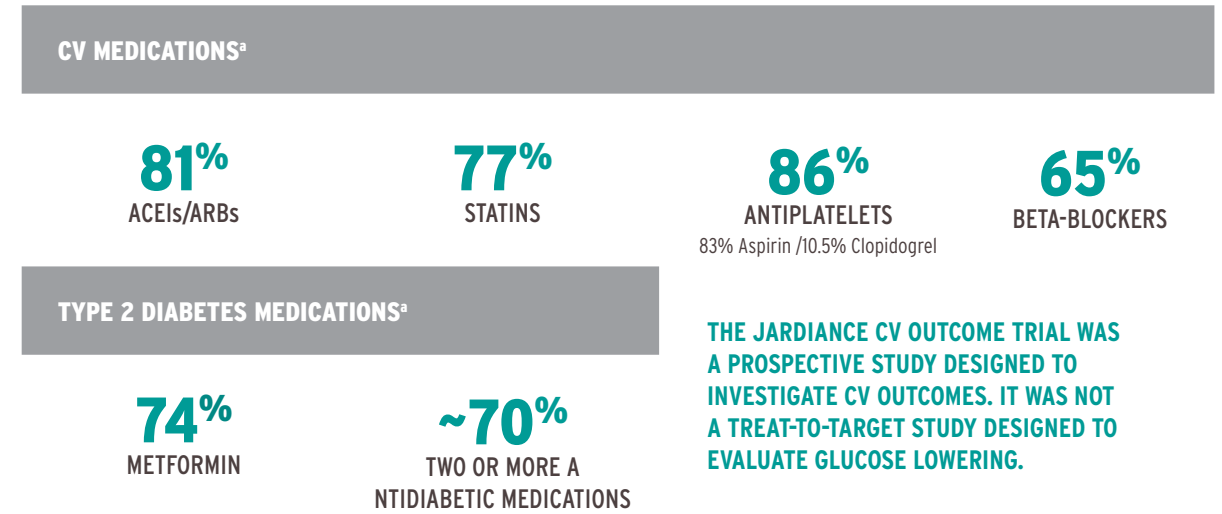
^bCV medications (eg, ACEIs/ARBs, statins) and glucose-lowering agents (eg, metformin, sulfonylureas, insulin).

^cActive management of CV risk factors by adjusting therapies throughout the study was encouraged. Background antidiabetic therapy was to remain unchanged for first 12 weeks.

JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial: Results

- Clinical findings were achieved on top of CV and type 2 diabetes standard of care medications (Figure 5).

Figure 5: JARDIANCE Patients Received Standard of Care for CV Disease and Type 2 Diabetes^{5,10}



ACEIs=angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs=Angiotensin II receptor blockers.

^aPercentages reflect medications taken at baseline. Type 2 diabetes medications were kept stable for the first 12 weeks.

Investigators were encouraged to manage CV risk factors and blood glucose by actively adjusting all medications in order to achieve appropriate treatment goals in all treatment groups.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hypotension

JARDIANCE causes intravascular volume contraction and symptomatic hypotension may occur. Before initiating JARDIANCE, assess and correct volume status in the elderly, in patients with renal impairment, low systolic blood pressure, or on diuretics. Monitor for hypotension.

Ketoacidosis

Reports of ketoacidosis, a serious life-threatening condition requiring urgent hospitalization have been identified in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus receiving sodium glucose co transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, including JARDIANCE. Fatal cases of ketoacidosis have been reported in patients taking JARDIANCE. Patients who present with signs and symptoms of metabolic acidosis should be assessed for ketoacidosis, even if blood glucose levels are less than 250 mg/dL. If suspected, discontinue JARDIANCE, evaluate and treat promptly.

Before initiating JARDIANCE, consider risk factors for ketoacidosis. Patients on JARDIANCE may require monitoring and temporary discontinuation in situations known to predispose to ketoacidosis.

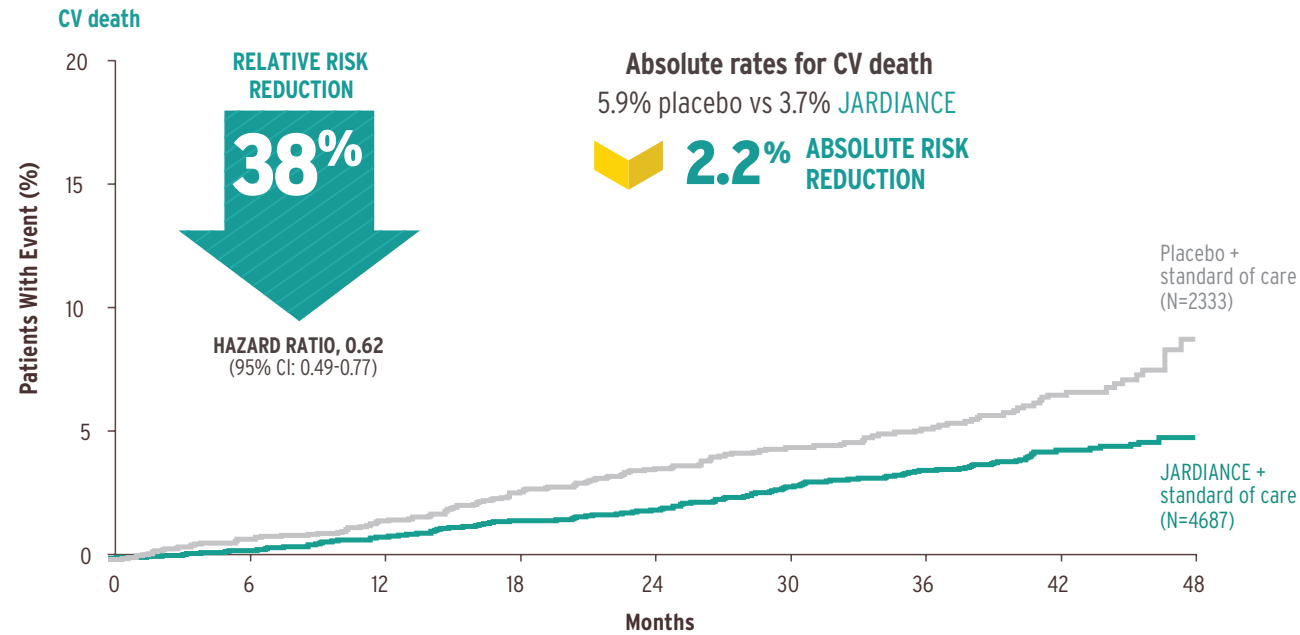
Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 14-15.

Please see Prescribing Information for JARDIANCE, including Patient Information.

JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial: Results (continued)

CV Death¹⁰

Figure 6: JARDIANCE Significantly Reduced the Risk of CV Death^a on Top of Standard of Care^{10b}



Reductions in the risk of CV death with JARDIANCE were early and sustained over the study period

^aCV death was a pre-specified and adjudicated endpoint.

^bCV medications (eg, ACEIs, ARBs, statins) and glucose-lowering agents (eg, metformin, sulfonylureas, insulin).
CI=confidence interval.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Acute Kidney Injury and Impairment in Renal Function

JARDIANCE causes intravascular volume contraction and can cause renal impairment. Acute kidney injury requiring hospitalization and dialysis have been identified in patients taking SGLT2 inhibitors, including JARDIANCE; some reports involved patients younger than 65 years of age. Before initiating JARDIANCE, consider factors that may predispose patients to acute kidney injury including hypovolemia, chronic renal insufficiency, congestive heart failure and concomitant medications (diuretics, ACE inhibitors, ARBs, NSAIDs). Consider temporary discontinuation in settings of reduced oral intake or fluid losses. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of acute kidney injury. If acute kidney injury occurs, discontinue JARDIANCE promptly and institute treatment.

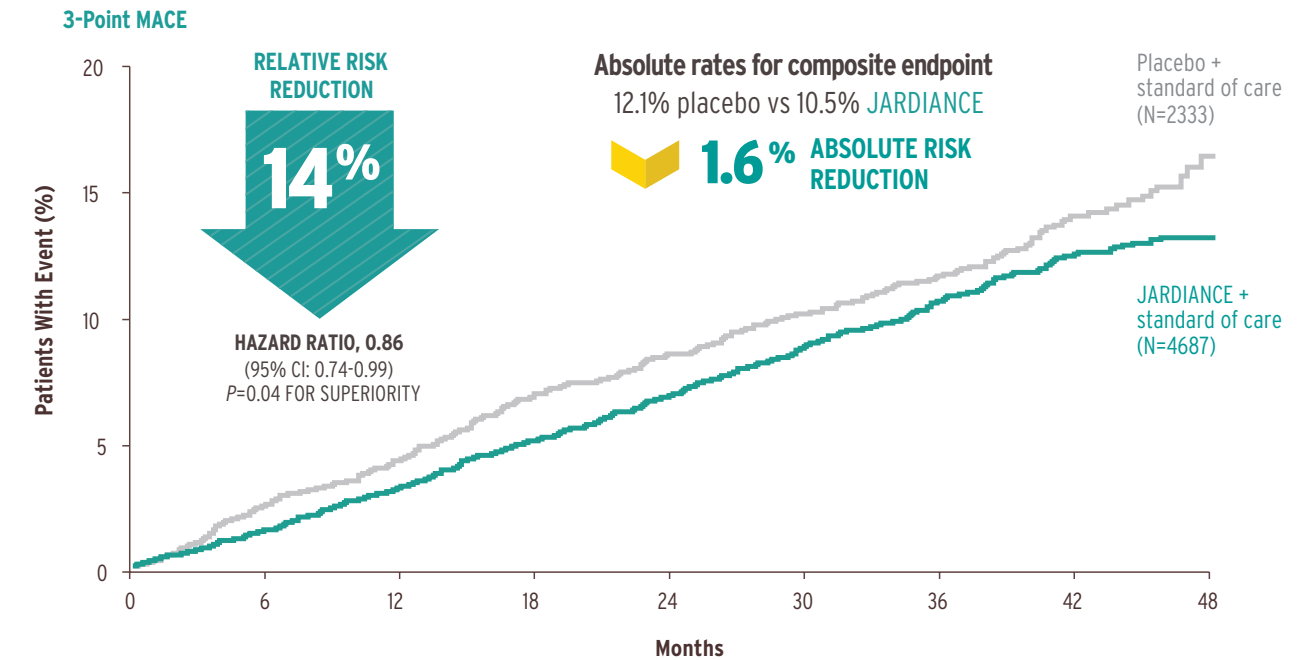
JARDIANCE increases serum creatinine and decreases eGFR. Patients with hypovolemia may be more susceptible to these changes. Renal function should be evaluated prior to initiating JARDIANCE and periodically thereafter. More frequent monitoring is recommended in patients with eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m². JARDIANCE should be discontinued in patients with a persistent eGFR <45 mL/min/1.73 m².

Urosepsis and Pyelonephritis

Serious urinary tract infections including urosepsis and pyelonephritis requiring hospitalization have been identified in patients receiving SGLT2 inhibitors, including JARDIANCE. Treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors increases the risk for urinary tract infections. Evaluate for signs and symptoms of urinary tract infections and treat promptly.

3-Point MACE¹⁰

Figure 7: JARDIANCE on Top of Standard of Care^a, Significantly Reduced the Time to First Occurrence of Primary Composite Endpoint of CV Death, Nonfatal MI, or Nonfatal Stroke¹⁰



There was no change in risk of nonfatal MI (HR=0.87 [95% CI: 0.70-1.09]) or nonfatal stroke (HR=1.24 [95% CI: 0.92-1.67]); the 14% RRR in CV events was due to a reduction in the risk of CV death (HR=0.62 [95% CI: 0.49-0.77]).

^aCV medications (eg, ACEIs, ARBs, statins) and glucose-lowering agents (eg, metformin, sulfonylureas, insulin).
CI=confidence interval; HR=hazard ratio; RRR=relative risk reduction.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hypoglycemia with Concomitant Use with Insulin and Insulin Secretagogues

Insulin and insulin secretagogues are known to cause hypoglycemia. The use of JARDIANCE with these agents can increase the risk of hypoglycemia. A lower dose of insulin or the insulin secretagogue may be required when used in combination with JARDIANCE.

Genital Mycotic Infections

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

Increased Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C)

Monitor and treat as appropriate.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions (>5%) associated with placebo and JARDIANCE 10 mg and 25 mg were urinary tract infections and female genital mycotic infections.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Diuretics may enhance the potential for volume depletion when administered with JARDIANCE.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 14-15.

Please see Prescribing Information for JARDIANCE, including Patient Information.

JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial: Results (continued)

Adverse Events¹⁰

- JARDIANCE safety was assessed in >7000 patients with established CV Disease and type 2 diabetes over a median follow-up of 3.1 years¹⁰ (Tables 1, 2).

Table 1: Adverse Events: Overview¹⁰

	Placebo (n=2333)	JARDIANCE 10 mg (n=2345)	JARDIANCE 25 mg (n=2342)
≥1 AE (%)	91.7	90.1	90.4
≥1 Serious AE (%)	42.3	37.4	39.0
AEs leading to discontinuation (%)	19.4	17.7	17.0

- The incidence of genital infections was greater with JARDIANCE than placebo. The incidence rates with JARDIANCE 10 mg and 25 mg were 6.5% and 6.3%, respectively compared with 1.8% with placebo.¹⁰
- The incidence of urinary tract infections was 18.2% with JARDIANCE 10 mg, 17.8% with JARDIANCE 25 mg, and 18.1% with placebo.¹⁰

Table 2: Adverse Events: Hypoglycemia¹⁰

	Placebo (n=2333)	JARDIANCE 10 mg (n=2345)	JARDIANCE 25 mg (n=2342)
Overall ^a (%)	27.9	28.0	27.6
Requiring assistance (%)	1.5	1.4	1.3

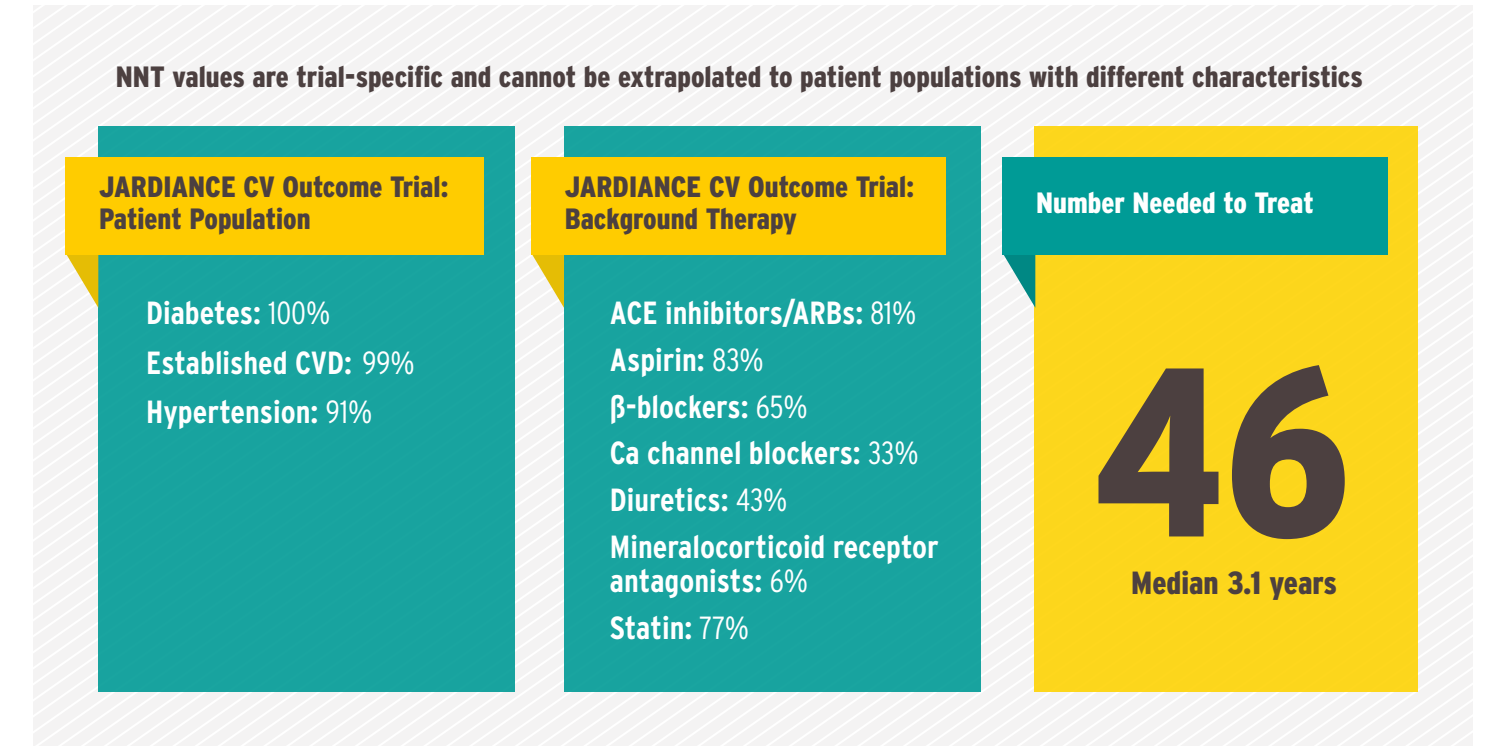
- Patients receiving insulin^b at baseline had a greater incidence of hypoglycemia than those not receiving insulin.
- A lower dose of insulin/an insulin secretagogue may be required to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia when used in combination with JARDIANCE.

^aPlasma glucose level <70 mg/dL or an event requiring assistance.

^b48% of the study population in the combined JARDIANCE and 49% in the placebo arm.

NNT to Prevent 1 CV Death^{5,10}

Figure 8: In the JARDIANCE CV Outcome Trial, the NNT to Prevent 1 CV Death When Added to Standard of Care Is 46 Over 3.1 Years^{5,10}



SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

USE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Pregnancy

JARDIANCE is not recommended during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy based on animal data showing adverse renal effects.

Lactation

JARDIANCE is not recommended while breastfeeding because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed infants.

Geriatric Use

JARDIANCE is expected to have diminished efficacy in elderly patients with renal impairment. Urinary tract infections and volume depletion-related adverse reactions increased in patients ≥75 years treated with JARDIANCE.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

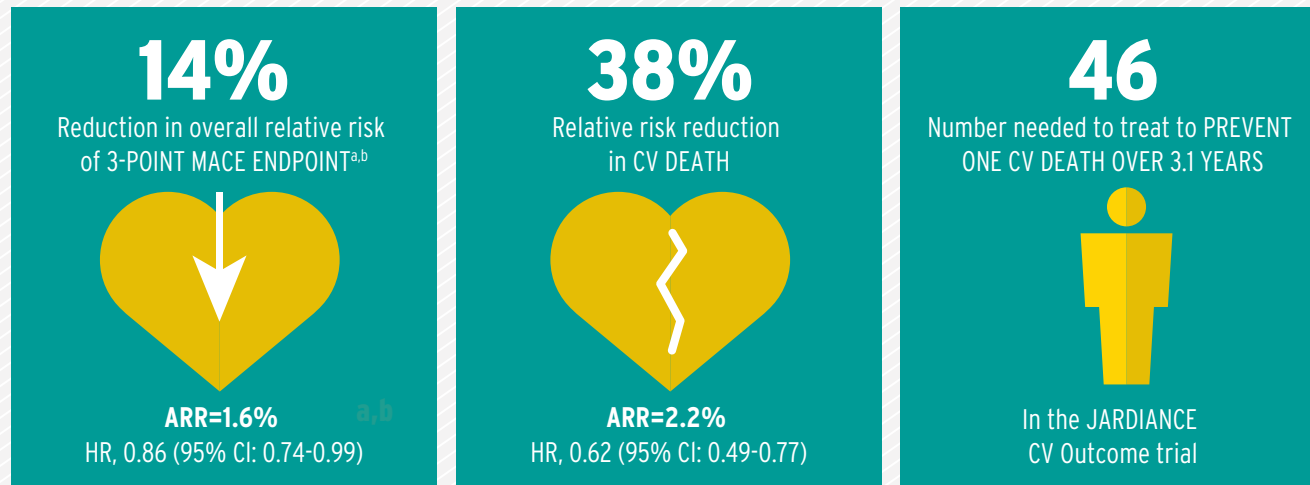
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Please see Prescribing Information for JARDIANCE, including Patient Information.

NOW WE CAN DO MORE... ADD JARDIANCE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF CV DEATH

JARDIANCE is the only antidiabetic agent FDA-approved to reduce the risk of CV death in adult patients with established CV disease and type 2 diabetes



JARDIANCE Offers More National Coverage Than Invokana® or Farxiga®.^{c,d}

^a 3-Point MACE endpoint is defined as CV death, nonfatal MI, or nonfatal stroke.

^b There was no change in risk of nonfatal MI (HR=0.87 [95% CI: 0.70-1.09]) or nonfatal stroke (HR=1.24 [95% CI: 0.92-1.67]); the 14% RRR in CV events was due to a reduction in the risk of CV death.

^c Source: Fingertip Formulary, health plan or state listed above, and/or data on file, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. as of 08/15/2016. Placement on formulary does not establish clinical comparability of products, including safety and efficacy, and is not a guarantee of full or partial coverage and/or payment. Contact health plan, state, or www.medicare.gov for most current information, as it may change without notice. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all plans in your area. Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Lilly USA, LLC do not sponsor or endorse any particular plan, and the company/plan names listed do not imply their endorsement of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Lilly USA, LLC, or the product(s) referenced. Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. either owns or uses the trademark JARDIANCE® under license. Other referenced trademarks are owned by third parties.

^d "Most/more national commercial coverage" refers to the number of lives with lowest branded copay coverage.

REFERENCES:

1. Gregg EW, Li Y, Wang J, et al. Changes in diabetes-related complications in the United States 1990-2010. *N Engl J Med.* 2014;370:1514-1523.
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4. Sander SD, Lunacek O, Stafkey-Malley D, et al. Disproportionately high direct economic burden of comorbid cardiovascular disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Presented at AMCP 2016 Nexus, October 3-6, 2016. National Harbor, MD. Poster #E33.
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SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

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Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 14-15.

12 Please see Prescribing Information for JARDIANCE, including Patient Information.

INDICATIONS, LIMITATIONS OF USE, AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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Ketoacidosis

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Acute Kidney Injury and Impairment in Renal Function

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ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions (>5%) associated with placebo and JARDIANCE 10 mg and 25 mg were urinary tract infections and female genital mycotic infections.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Diuretics may enhance the potential for volume depletion when administered with JARDIANCE.

USE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Pregnancy

JARDIANCE is not recommended during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy based on animal data showing adverse renal effects.

Lactation

JARDIANCE is not recommended while breastfeeding because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed infants.

Geriatric Use

JARDIANCE is expected to have diminished efficacy in elderly patients with renal impairment. Urinary tract infections and volume depletion-related adverse reactions increased in patients ≥75 years treated with JARDIANCE.

JAR PROF ISI 12.3.16

Jardiance® 
(empagliflozin) tablets
10 mg/25 mg



HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use JARDIANCE safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for JARDIANCE.

JARDIANCE® (empagliflozin) tablets, for oral use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2014

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Indications and Usage (1) 12/2016
Warnings and Precautions (5) 12/2016

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

JARDIANCE is a sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor indicated:

- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus,
- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease. (1)

Limitations of Use: Not for the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- The recommended dose of JARDIANCE is 10 mg once daily, taken in the morning, with or without food (2.1)
- Dose may be increased to 25 mg once daily (2.1)
- Assess renal function before initiating JARDIANCE. Do not initiate JARDIANCE if eGFR is below 45 mL/min/1.73 m² (2.2)
- Discontinue JARDIANCE if eGFR falls below 45 mL/min/1.73 m² (2.2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 10 mg, 25 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- History of serious hypersensitivity reaction to JARDIANCE (4)
- Severe renal impairment, end-stage renal disease, or dialysis (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- *Hypotension:* Before initiating JARDIANCE assess and correct volume status in patients with renal impairment, the elderly, in patients with low systolic blood pressure, and in patients on diuretics. Monitor for signs and symptoms during therapy. (5.1)

- *Ketoacidosis:* Assess patients who present with signs and symptoms of metabolic acidosis for ketoacidosis, regardless of blood glucose level. If suspected, discontinue JARDIANCE, evaluate and treat promptly. Before initiating JARDIANCE, consider risk factors for ketoacidosis. Patients on JARDIANCE may require monitoring and temporary discontinuation of therapy in clinical situations known to predispose to ketoacidosis. (5.2)
- *Acute kidney injury and impairment in renal function:* Consider temporarily discontinuing in settings of reduced oral intake or fluid losses. If acute kidney injury occurs, discontinue and promptly treat. Monitor renal function during therapy. (5.3)
- *Urosepsis and Pyelonephritis:* Evaluate patients for signs and symptoms of urinary tract infections and treat promptly, if indicated (5.4)
- *Hypoglycemia:* Consider lowering the dose of insulin secretagogue or insulin to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia when initiating JARDIANCE (5.5)
- *Genital mycotic infections:* Monitor and treat as appropriate (5.6)
- *Increased LDL-C:* Monitor and treat as appropriate (5.7)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- The most common adverse reactions associated with JARDIANCE (5% or greater incidence) were urinary tract infections and female genital mycotic infections (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-800-542-6257 or 1-800-459-9906 TTY, or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- *Pregnancy:* Advise females of the potential risk to a fetus especially during the second and third trimesters (8.1)
- *Lactation:* JARDIANCE is not recommended when breastfeeding (8.2)
- *Geriatric patients:* Higher incidence of adverse reactions related to volume depletion and reduced renal function (5.1, 5.3, 8.5)
- *Patients with renal impairment:* Higher incidence of adverse reactions related to reduced renal function (2.2, 5.3, 8.6)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 12/2016

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

JARDIANCE is indicated:

- as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus,
- to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease.

Limitations of Use

JARDIANCE is not recommended for patients with type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

The recommended dose of JARDIANCE is 10 mg once daily in the morning, taken with or without food. In patients tolerating JARDIANCE, the dose may be increased to 25 mg [see *Clinical Studies (14)*].

In patients with volume depletion, correcting this condition prior to initiation of JARDIANCE is recommended [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, *Use in Specific Populations (8.5)*, and *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

2.2 Patients with Renal Impairment

Assessment of renal function is recommended prior to initiation of JARDIANCE and periodically thereafter.

JARDIANCE should not be initiated in patients with an eGFR less than 45 mL/min/1.73 m².

No dose adjustment is needed in patients with an eGFR greater than or equal to 45 mL/min/1.73 m².

JARDIANCE should be discontinued if eGFR is less than 45 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)*, and *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

JARDIANCE tablets available as:

- 10 mg pale yellow, round, biconvex and bevel-edged, film-coated tablets debossed with “S 10” on one side and the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol on the other side.
- 25 mg pale yellow, oval, biconvex, film-coated tablets debossed with “S 25” on one side and the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

- History of serious hypersensitivity reaction to JARDIANCE.
- Severe renal impairment, end-stage renal disease, or dialysis [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypotension

JARDIANCE causes intravascular volume contraction. Symptomatic hypotension may occur after initiating JARDIANCE [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*] particularly in patients with renal impairment, the elderly, in patients with low systolic blood pressure, and in patients on diuretics. Before initiating JARDIANCE, assess for volume contraction and correct volume status if indicated. Monitor for signs and symptoms of hypotension

after initiating therapy and increase monitoring in clinical situations where volume contraction is expected [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)*].

5.2 Ketoacidosis

Reports of ketoacidosis, a serious life-threatening condition requiring urgent hospitalization have been identified in postmarketing surveillance in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus receiving sodium glucose co-transporter-2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, including JARDIANCE. Fatal cases of ketoacidosis have been reported in patients taking JARDIANCE. JARDIANCE is not indicated for the treatment of patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus [*see Indications and Usage (1)*].

Patients treated with JARDIANCE who present with signs and symptoms consistent with severe metabolic acidosis should be assessed for ketoacidosis regardless of presenting blood glucose levels, as ketoacidosis associated with JARDIANCE may be present even if blood glucose levels are less than 250 mg/dL. If ketoacidosis is suspected, JARDIANCE should be discontinued, patient should be evaluated, and prompt treatment should be instituted. Treatment of ketoacidosis may require insulin, fluid and carbohydrate replacement.

In many of the postmarketing reports, and particularly in patients with type 1 diabetes, the presence of ketoacidosis was not immediately recognized and institution of treatment was delayed because presenting blood glucose levels were below those typically expected for diabetic ketoacidosis (often less than 250 mg/dL). Signs and symptoms at presentation were consistent with dehydration and severe metabolic acidosis and included nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, generalized malaise, and shortness of breath. In some but not all cases, factors predisposing to ketoacidosis such as insulin dose reduction, acute febrile illness, reduced caloric intake due to illness or surgery, pancreatic disorders suggesting insulin deficiency (e.g., type 1 diabetes, history of pancreatitis or pancreatic surgery), and alcohol abuse were identified.

Before initiating JARDIANCE, consider factors in the patient history that may predispose to ketoacidosis including pancreatic insulin deficiency from any cause, caloric restriction, and alcohol abuse. In patients treated with JARDIANCE consider monitoring for ketoacidosis and temporarily discontinuing JARDIANCE in clinical situations known to predispose to ketoacidosis (e.g., prolonged fasting due to acute illness or surgery).

5.3 Acute Kidney Injury and Impairment in Renal Function

JARDIANCE causes intravascular volume contraction [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*] and can cause renal impairment [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. There have been postmarketing reports of acute kidney injury, some requiring hospitalization and dialysis, in patients receiving SGLT2 inhibitors, including JARDIANCE; some reports involved patients younger than 65 years of age.

Before initiating JARDIANCE, consider factors that may predispose patients to acute kidney injury including hypovolemia, chronic renal insufficiency, congestive heart failure and concomitant medications (diuretics, ACE inhibitors, ARBs, NSAIDs). Consider temporarily discontinuing JARDIANCE in any setting of reduced oral intake (such as acute illness or fasting) or fluid losses (such as gastrointestinal illness or excessive heat exposure); monitor patients for signs and symptoms of acute kidney injury. If acute kidney injury occurs, discontinue JARDIANCE promptly and institute treatment.

JARDIANCE increases serum creatinine and decreases eGFR. Patients with hypovolemia may be more susceptible to these changes. Renal function abnormalities can occur after initiating JARDIANCE [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. Renal function should be evaluated prior to initiation of JARDIANCE and monitored periodically thereafter. More frequent renal function monitoring is recommended in patients with an eGFR below 60 mL/min/1.73 m². Use of JARDIANCE is not recommended when eGFR is persistently less than 45

mL/min/1.73 m² and is contraindicated in patients with an eGFR less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.2), *Contraindications* (4), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.6)].

5.4 Urosepsis and Pyelonephritis

There have been postmarketing reports of serious urinary tract infections including urosepsis and pyelonephritis requiring hospitalization in patients receiving SGLT2 inhibitors, including JARDIANCE. Treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors increases the risk for urinary tract infections. Evaluate patients for signs and symptoms of urinary tract infections and treat promptly, if indicated [see *Adverse Reactions* (6)].

5.5 Hypoglycemia with Concomitant Use with Insulin and Insulin Secretagogues

Insulin and insulin secretagogues are known to cause hypoglycemia. The risk of hypoglycemia is increased when JARDIANCE is used in combination with insulin secretagogues (e.g., sulfonylurea) or insulin [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)]. Therefore, a lower dose of the insulin secretagogue or insulin may be required to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia when used in combination with JARDIANCE.

5.6 Genital Mycotic Infections

JARDIANCE increases the risk for genital mycotic infections [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)]. Patients with a history of chronic or recurrent genital mycotic infections were more likely to develop mycotic genital infections. Monitor and treat as appropriate.

5.7 Increased Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C)

Increases in LDL-C can occur with JARDIANCE [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)]. Monitor and treat as appropriate.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following important adverse reactions are described below and elsewhere in the labeling:

- Hypotension [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)]
- Ketoacidosis [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)]
- Acute Kidney Injury and Impairment in Renal Function [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)]
- Urosepsis and Pyelonephritis [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.4)]
- Hypoglycemia with Concomitant Use with Insulin and Insulin Secretagogues [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.5)]
- Genital Mycotic Infections [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.6)]
- Increased Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C) [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.7)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Pool of Placebo-Controlled Trials evaluating JARDIANCE 10 and 25 mg

The data in Table 1 are derived from a pool of four 24-week placebo-controlled trials and 18-week data from a placebo-controlled trial with insulin. JARDIANCE was used as monotherapy in one trial and as add-on therapy in four trials [see *Clinical Studies* (14)].

These data reflect exposure of 1976 patients to JARDIANCE with a mean exposure duration of approximately 23 weeks. Patients received placebo (N=995), JARDIANCE 10 mg (N=999), or JARDIANCE 25 mg (N=977) once daily. The mean age of the population was 56 years and 3% were older than 75 years of age. More than

half (55%) of the population was male; 46% were White, 50% were Asian, and 3% were Black or African American. At baseline, 57% of the population had diabetes more than 5 years and had a mean hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) of 8%. Established microvascular complications of diabetes at baseline included diabetic nephropathy (7%), retinopathy (8%), or neuropathy (16%). Baseline renal function was normal or mildly impaired in 91% of patients and moderately impaired in 9% of patients (mean eGFR 86.8 mL/min/1.73 m²).

Table 1 shows common adverse reactions (excluding hypoglycemia) associated with the use of JARDIANCE. The adverse reactions were not present at baseline, occurred more commonly on JARDIANCE than on placebo and occurred in greater than or equal to 2% of patients treated with JARDIANCE 10 mg or JARDIANCE 25 mg.

Table 1 Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥2% of Patients Treated with JARDIANCE and Greater than Placebo in Pooled Placebo-Controlled Clinical Studies of JARDIANCE Monotherapy or Combination Therapy

	Number (%) of Patients		
	Placebo N=995	JARDIANCE 10 mg N=999	JARDIANCE 25 mg N=977
Urinary tract infection ^a	7.6%	9.3%	7.6%
Female genital mycotic infections ^b	1.5%	5.4%	6.4%
Upper respiratory tract infection	3.8%	3.1%	4.0%
Increased urination ^c	1.0%	3.4%	3.2%
Dyslipidemia	3.4%	3.9%	2.9%
Arthralgia	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Male genital mycotic infections ^d	0.4%	3.1%	1.6%
Nausea	1.4%	2.3%	1.1%

^aPredefined adverse event grouping, including, but not limited to, urinary tract infection, asymptomatic bacteriuria, cystitis

^bFemale genital mycotic infections include the following adverse reactions: vulvovaginal mycotic infection, vaginal infection, vulvitis, vulvovaginal candidiasis, genital infection, genital candidiasis, genital infection fungal, genitourinary tract infection, vulvovaginitis, cervicitis, urogenital infection fungal, vaginitis bacterial. Percentages calculated with the number of female subjects in each group as denominator: placebo (N=481), JARDIANCE 10 mg (N=443), JARDIANCE 25 mg (N=420).

^cPredefined adverse event grouping, including, but not limited to, polyuria, pollakiuria, and nocturia

^dMale genital mycotic infections include the following adverse reactions: balanoposthitis, balanitis, genital infections fungal, genitourinary tract infection, balanitis candida, scrotal abscess, penile infection. Percentages calculated with the number of male subjects in each group as denominator: placebo (N=514), JARDIANCE 10 mg (N=556), JARDIANCE 25 mg (N=557).

Thirst (including polydipsia) was reported in 0%, 1.7%, and 1.5% for placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively.

Volume Depletion

JARDIANCE causes an osmotic diuresis, which may lead to intravascular volume contraction and adverse reactions related to volume depletion. In the pool of five placebo-controlled clinical trials, adverse reactions related to volume depletion (e.g., blood pressure (ambulatory) decreased, blood pressure systolic decreased, dehydration, hypotension, hypovolemia, orthostatic hypotension, and syncope) were reported by 0.3%, 0.5%, and 0.3% of patients treated with placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg respectively. JARDIANCE may increase the risk of hypotension in patients at risk for volume contraction [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Use in Specific Populations (8.5, 8.6)*].

Increased Urination

In the pool of five placebo-controlled clinical trials, adverse reactions of increased urination (e.g., polyuria, pollakiuria, and nocturia) occurred more frequently on JARDIANCE than on placebo (see Table 1). Specifically, nocturia was reported by 0.4%, 0.3%, and 0.8% of patients treated with placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively.

Acute Impairment in Renal Function

Treatment with JARDIANCE was associated with increases in serum creatinine and decreases in eGFR (see Table 2). Patients with moderate renal impairment at baseline had larger mean changes [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)* and *Use in Specific Populations (8.5, 8.6)*].

In a long-term cardiovascular outcome trial, the acute impairment in renal function was observed to reverse after treatment discontinuation suggesting acute hemodynamic changes play a role in the renal function changes observed with empagliflozin.

Table 2 Changes from Baseline in Serum Creatinine and eGFR^a in the Pool of Four 24-week Placebo-Controlled Studies and Renal Impairment Study

		Pool of 24-Week Placebo-Controlled Studies		
		Placebo	JARDIANCE 10 mg	JARDIANCE 25 mg
Baseline Mean	N	825	830	822
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.84	0.85	0.85
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	87.3	87.1	87.8
Week 12 Change	N	771	797	783
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.00	0.02	0.01
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4
Week 24 Change	N	708	769	754
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.00	0.01	0.01
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	-0.3	-0.6	-1.4
		Moderate Renal Impairment ^b		
		Placebo		JARDIANCE 25 mg
Baseline Mean	N	187	--	187
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.49	--	1.46
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	44.3	--	45.4
Week 12 Change	N	176	--	179
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.01	--	0.12
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	0.1	--	-3.8
Week 24 Change	N	170	--	171
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.01	--	0.10
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	0.2	--	-3.2
Week 52 Change	N	164	--	162
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.02	--	0.11
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	-0.3	--	-2.8
Post-treatment Change ^c	N	98	--	103
	Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.03	--	0.02
	eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	0.16	--	1.48

^aObserved cases on treatment.

^bSubset of patients from renal impairment study with eGFR 30 to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m²

^cApproximately 3 weeks after end of treatment.

Hypoglycemia

The incidence of hypoglycemia by study is shown in Table 3. The incidence of hypoglycemia increased when JARDIANCE was administered with insulin or sulfonylurea [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

Table 3 Incidence of Overall^a and Severe^b Hypoglycemic Events in Placebo-Controlled Clinical Studies^c

Monotherapy (24 weeks)	Placebo (n=229)	JARDIANCE 10 mg (n=224)	JARDIANCE 25 mg (n=223)
Overall (%)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Severe (%)	0%	0%	0%
In Combination with Metformin (24 weeks)	Placebo + Metformin (n=206)	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Metformin (n=217)	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin (n=214)
Overall (%)	0.5%	1.8%	1.4%
Severe (%)	0%	0%	0%
In Combination with Metformin + Sulfonylurea (24 weeks)	Placebo (n=225)	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Metformin + Sulfonylurea (n=224)	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin + Sulfonylurea (n=217)
Overall (%)	8.4%	16.1%	11.5%
Severe (%)	0%	0%	0%
In Combination with Pioglitazone +/- Metformin (24 weeks)	Placebo (n=165)	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Pioglitazone +/- Metformin (n=165)	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Pioglitazone +/- Metformin (n=168)
Overall (%)	1.8%	1.2%	2.4%
Severe (%)	0%	0%	0%
In Combination with Basal Insulin +/- Metformin (18 weeks^d)	Placebo (n=170)	JARDIANCE 10 mg (n=169)	JARDIANCE 25 mg (n=155)
Overall (%)	20.6%	19.5%	28.4%
Severe (%)	0%	0%	1.3%
In Combination with MDI Insulin +/- Metformin (18 weeks^d)	Placebo (n=188)	JARDIANCE 10 mg (n=186)	JARDIANCE 25 mg (n=189)
Overall (%)	37.2%	39.8%	41.3%
Severe (%)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

^aOverall hypoglycemic events: plasma or capillary glucose of less than or equal to 70 mg/dL

^bSevere hypoglycemic events: requiring assistance regardless of blood glucose

^cTreated set (patients who had received at least one dose of study drug)

^dInsulin dose could not be adjusted during the initial 18 week treatment period

Genital Mycotic Infections

In the pool of five placebo-controlled clinical trials, the incidence of genital mycotic infections (e.g., vaginal mycotic infection, vaginal infection, genital infection fungal, vulvovaginal candidiasis, and vulvitis) was increased in patients treated with JARDIANCE compared to placebo, occurring in 0.9%, 4.1%, and 3.7% of patients randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively. Discontinuation from study due to genital infection occurred in 0% of placebo-treated patients and 0.2% of patients treated with either JARDIANCE 10 or 25 mg.

Genital mycotic infections occurred more frequently in female than male patients (see Table 1).

Phimosis occurred more frequently in male patients treated with JARDIANCE 10 mg (less than 0.1%) and JARDIANCE 25 mg (0.1%) than placebo (0%).

Urinary Tract Infections

In the pool of five placebo-controlled clinical trials, the incidence of urinary tract infections (e.g., urinary tract infection, asymptomatic bacteriuria, and cystitis) was increased in patients treated with JARDIANCE compared to placebo (see Table 1). Patients with a history of chronic or recurrent urinary tract infections were more likely to experience a urinary tract infection. The rate of treatment discontinuation due to urinary tract infections was 0.1%, 0.2%, and 0.1% for placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively.

Urinary tract infections occurred more frequently in female patients. The incidence of urinary tract infections in female patients randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg was 16.6%, 18.4%, and 17.0%, respectively. The incidence of urinary tract infections in male patients randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg was 3.2%, 3.6%, and 4.1%, respectively [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Use in Specific Populations (8.5)*].

Laboratory Tests

Increase in Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C)

Dose-related increases in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) were observed in patients treated with JARDIANCE. LDL-C increased by 2.3%, 4.6%, and 6.5% in patients treated with placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]. The range of mean baseline LDL-C levels was 90.3 to 90.6 mg/dL across treatment groups.

Increase in Hematocrit

In a pool of four placebo-controlled studies, median hematocrit decreased by 1.3% in placebo and increased by 2.8% in JARDIANCE 10 mg and 2.8% in JARDIANCE 25 mg treated patients. At the end of treatment, 0.6%, 2.7%, and 3.5% of patients with hematocrits initially within the reference range had values above the upper limit of the reference range with placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

Additional adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of JARDIANCE. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is generally not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

- Ketoacidosis [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Urosepsis and pyelonephritis [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Diuretics

Coadministration of empagliflozin with diuretics resulted in increased urine volume and frequency of voids, which might enhance the potential for volume depletion [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

7.2 Insulin or Insulin Secretagogues

Coadministration of empagliflozin with insulin or insulin secretagogues increases the risk for hypoglycemia [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

7.3 Positive Urine Glucose Test

Monitoring glycemic control with urine glucose tests is not recommended in patients taking SGLT2 inhibitors as SGLT2 inhibitors increase urinary glucose excretion and will lead to positive urine glucose tests. Use alternative methods to monitor glycemic control.

7.4 Interference with 1,5-anhydroglucitol (1,5-AG) Assay

Monitoring glycemic control with 1,5-AG assay is not recommended as measurements of 1,5-AG are unreliable in assessing glycemic control in patients taking SGLT2 inhibitors. Use alternative methods to monitor glycemic control.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on animal data showing adverse renal effects, JARDIANCE is not recommended during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy.

Limited data available with JARDIANCE in pregnant women are not sufficient to determine a drug-associated risk for major birth defects and miscarriage. There are risks to the mother and fetus associated with poorly controlled diabetes in pregnancy [*see Clinical Considerations*].

In animal studies, adverse renal changes were observed in rats when empagliflozin was administered during a period of renal development corresponding to the late second and third trimesters of human pregnancy. Doses approximately 13-times the maximum clinical dose caused renal pelvic and tubule dilatations that were reversible. Empagliflozin was not teratogenic in rats and rabbits up to 300 mg/kg/day, which approximates 48-times and 128-times, respectively, the maximum clinical dose of 25 mg when administered during organogenesis [*see Data*].

The estimated background risk of major birth defects is 6-10% in women with pre-gestational diabetes with a HbA1c >7 and has been reported to be as high as 20-25% in women with HbA1c >10. The estimated background risk of miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Disease-associated maternal and/or embryo/fetal risk: Poorly controlled diabetes in pregnancy increases the maternal risk for diabetic ketoacidosis, pre-eclampsia, spontaneous abortions, preterm delivery, stillbirth, and delivery complications. Poorly controlled diabetes increases the fetal risk for major birth defects, still birth, and macrosomia related morbidity.

Data

Animal Data

Empagliflozin dosed directly to juvenile rats from postnatal day (PND) 21 until PND 90 at doses of 1, 10, 30 and 100 mg/kg/day caused increased kidney weights and renal tubular and pelvic dilatation at 100 mg/kg/day, which approximates 13-times the maximum clinical dose of 25 mg, based on AUC. These findings were not observed after a 13 week drug-free recovery period. These outcomes occurred with drug exposure during periods of renal development in rats that correspond to the late second and third trimester of human renal development.

In embryo-fetal development studies in rats and rabbits, empagliflozin was administered for intervals coinciding with the first trimester period of organogenesis in humans. Doses up to 300 mg/kg/day, which approximates 48-times (rats) and 128-times (rabbits) the maximum clinical dose of 25 mg (based on AUC), did not result in adverse developmental effects. In rats, at higher doses of empagliflozin causing maternal toxicity, malformations of limb bones increased in fetuses at 700 mg/kg/day or 154-times the 25 mg maximum clinical

dose. In the rabbit, higher doses of empagliflozin resulted in maternal and fetal toxicity at 700 mg/kg/day, or 139-times the 25 mg maximum clinical dose.

In pre- and postnatal development studies in pregnant rats, empagliflozin was administered from gestation day 6 through to lactation day 20 (weaning) at up to 100 mg/kg/day (approximately 16 times the 25 mg maximum clinical dose) without maternal toxicity. Reduced body weight was observed in the offspring at greater than or equal to 30 mg/kg/day (approximately 4 times the 25 mg maximum clinical dose).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of JARDIANCE in human milk, the effects of JARDIANCE on the breastfed infant or the effects on milk production. Empagliflozin is present in the milk of lactating rats [*see Data*]. Since human kidney maturation occurs *in utero* and during the first 2 years of life when lactational exposure may occur, there may be risk to the developing human kidney.

Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfed infant, advise women that use of JARDIANCE is not recommended while breastfeeding.

Data

Empagliflozin was present at a low level in rat fetal tissues after a single oral dose to the dams at gestation day 18. In rat milk, the mean milk to plasma ratio ranged from 0.634 -5, and was greater than one from 2 to 24 hours post-dose. The mean maximal milk to plasma ratio of 5 occurred at 8 hours post-dose, suggesting accumulation of empagliflozin in the milk. Juvenile rats directly exposed to empagliflozin showed a risk to the developing kidney (renal pelvic and tubular dilatations) during maturation.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of JARDIANCE in pediatric patients under 18 years of age have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

No JARDIANCE dosage change is recommended based on age [*see Dosage and Administration (2)*]. In studies assessing the efficacy of empagliflozin in improving glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes, a total of 2721 (32%) patients treated with empagliflozin were 65 years of age and older, and 491 (6%) were 75 years of age and older. JARDIANCE is expected to have diminished glycemic efficacy in elderly patients with renal impairment [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*]. The risk of volume depletion-related adverse reactions increased in patients who were 75 years of age and older to 2.1%, 2.3%, and 4.4% for placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg. The risk of urinary tract infections increased in patients who were 75 years of age and older to 10.5%, 15.7%, and 15.1% in patients randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, and JARDIANCE 25 mg, respectively [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

8.6 Renal Impairment

The efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE were evaluated in a study of patients with mild and moderate renal impairment [*see Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. In this study, 195 patients exposed to JARDIANCE had an eGFR between 60 and 90 mL/min/1.73 m², 91 patients exposed to JARDIANCE had an eGFR between 45 and 60 mL/min/1.73 m² and 97 patients exposed to JARDIANCE had an eGFR between 30 and 45 mL/min/1.73 m². The glucose lowering benefit of JARDIANCE 25 mg decreased in patients with worsening renal function. The risks of renal impairment [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*], volume depletion adverse reactions and urinary tract infection-related adverse reactions increased with worsening renal function.

In a large cardiovascular outcomes study, there were 1819 patients with eGFR below 60 mL/min/1.73 m². The cardiovascular death findings in this subgroup were consistent with the overall findings [see *Clinical Studies (14.2)*].

The efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE have not been established in patients with severe renal impairment, with ESRD, or receiving dialysis. JARDIANCE is not expected to be effective in these patient populations [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*, *Contraindications (4)* and *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)*].

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

JARDIANCE may be used in patients with hepatic impairment [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

10 OVERDOSAGE

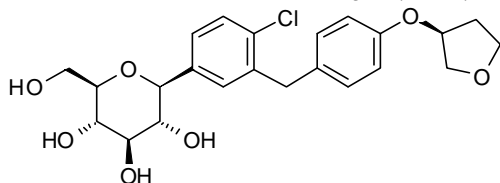
In the event of an overdose with JARDIANCE, contact the Poison Control Center. Employ the usual supportive measures (e.g., remove unabsorbed material from the gastrointestinal tract, employ clinical monitoring, and institute supportive treatment) as dictated by the patient's clinical status. Removal of empagliflozin by hemodialysis has not been studied.

11 DESCRIPTION

JARDIANCE tablets contain empagliflozin, an orally-active inhibitor of the sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2).

The chemical name of empagliflozin is D-Glucitol,1,5-anhydro-1-C-[4-chloro-3-[[4-[[[(3S)-tetrahydro-3-furanyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]phenyl]-, (1S).

Its molecular formula is C₂₃H₂₇ClO₇ and the molecular weight is 450.91. The structural formula is:



Empagliflozin is a white to yellowish, non-hygroscopic powder. It is very slightly soluble in water, sparingly soluble in methanol, slightly soluble in ethanol and acetonitrile; soluble in 50% acetonitrile/water; and practically insoluble in toluene.

Each film-coated tablet of JARDIANCE contains 10 mg or 25 mg of empagliflozin (free base) and the following inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, colloidal silicon dioxide and magnesium stearate. In addition, the film coating contains the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, titanium dioxide, talc, polyethylene glycol, and yellow ferric oxide.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) is the predominant transporter responsible for reabsorption of glucose from the glomerular filtrate back into the circulation. Empagliflozin is an inhibitor of SGLT2. By inhibiting SGLT2, empagliflozin reduces renal reabsorption of filtered glucose and lowers the renal threshold for glucose, and thereby increases urinary glucose excretion.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Urinary Glucose Excretion

In patients with type 2 diabetes, urinary glucose excretion increased immediately following a dose of JARDIANCE and was maintained at the end of a 4-week treatment period averaging at approximately 64 grams per day with 10 mg empagliflozin and 78 grams per day with 25 mg JARDIANCE once daily [see *Clinical Studies (14)*].

Urinary Volume

In a 5-day study, mean 24-hour urine volume increase from baseline was 341 mL on Day 1 and 135 mL on Day 5 of empagliflozin 25 mg once daily treatment.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

In a randomized, placebo-controlled, active-comparator, crossover study, 30 healthy subjects were administered a single oral dose of JARDIANCE 25 mg, JARDIANCE 200 mg (8 times the maximum dose), moxifloxacin, and placebo. No increase in QTc was observed with either 25 mg or 200 mg empagliflozin.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

The pharmacokinetics of empagliflozin has been characterized in healthy volunteers and patients with type 2 diabetes and no clinically relevant differences were noted between the two populations. After oral administration, peak plasma concentrations of empagliflozin were reached at 1.5 hours post-dose. Thereafter, plasma concentrations declined in a biphasic manner with a rapid distribution phase and a relatively slow terminal phase. The steady state mean plasma AUC and C_{\max} were 1870 nmol·h/L and 259 nmol/L, respectively, with 10 mg empagliflozin once daily treatment, and 4740 nmol·h/L and 687 nmol/L, respectively, with 25 mg empagliflozin once daily treatment. Systemic exposure of empagliflozin increased in a dose-proportional manner in the therapeutic dose range. The single-dose and steady-state pharmacokinetic parameters of empagliflozin were similar, suggesting linear pharmacokinetics with respect to time.

Administration of 25 mg empagliflozin after intake of a high-fat and high-calorie meal resulted in slightly lower exposure; AUC decreased by approximately 16% and C_{\max} decreased by approximately 37%, compared to fasted condition. The observed effect of food on empagliflozin pharmacokinetics was not considered clinically relevant and empagliflozin may be administered with or without food.

Distribution

The apparent steady-state volume of distribution was estimated to be 73.8 L based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis. Following administration of an oral [^{14}C]-empagliflozin solution to healthy subjects, the red blood cell partitioning was approximately 36.8% and plasma protein binding was 86.2%.

Metabolism

No major metabolites of empagliflozin were detected in human plasma and the most abundant metabolites were three glucuronide conjugates (2-O-, 3-O-, and 6-O-glucuronide). Systemic exposure of each metabolite was less than 10% of total drug-related material. *In vitro* studies suggested that the primary route of metabolism of empagliflozin in humans is glucuronidation by the uridine 5'-diphospho-glucuronosyltransferases UGT2B7, UGT1A3, UGT1A8, and UGT1A9.

Elimination

The apparent terminal elimination half-life of empagliflozin was estimated to be 12.4 h and apparent oral clearance was 10.6 L/h based on the population pharmacokinetic analysis. Following once-daily dosing, up to 22% accumulation, with respect to plasma AUC, was observed at steady-state, which was consistent with empagliflozin half-life. Following administration of an oral [^{14}C]-empagliflozin solution to healthy subjects,

approximately 95.6% of the drug-related radioactivity was eliminated in feces (41.2%) or urine (54.4%). The majority of drug-related radioactivity recovered in feces was unchanged parent drug and approximately half of drug-related radioactivity excreted in urine was unchanged parent drug.

Specific Populations

Renal Impairment

In patients with mild (eGFR: 60 to less than 90 mL/min/1.73 m²), moderate (eGFR: 30 to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m²), and severe (eGFR: less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m²) renal impairment and subjects with kidney failure/end stage renal disease (ESRD) patients, AUC of empagliflozin increased by approximately 18%, 20%, 66%, and 48%, respectively, compared to subjects with normal renal function. Peak plasma levels of empagliflozin were similar in subjects with moderate renal impairment and kidney failure/ESRD compared to patients with normal renal function. Peak plasma levels of empagliflozin were roughly 20% higher in subjects with mild and severe renal impairment as compared to subjects with normal renal function. Population pharmacokinetic analysis showed that the apparent oral clearance of empagliflozin decreased, with a decrease in eGFR leading to an increase in drug exposure. However, the fraction of empagliflozin that was excreted unchanged in urine, and urinary glucose excretion, declined with decrease in eGFR.

Hepatic Impairment

In subjects with mild, moderate, and severe hepatic impairment according to the Child-Pugh classification, AUC of empagliflozin increased by approximately 23%, 47%, and 75%, and C_{max} increased by approximately 4%, 23%, and 48%, respectively, compared to subjects with normal hepatic function.

Effects of Age, Body Mass Index, Gender, and Race

Based on the population PK analysis, age, body mass index (BMI), gender and race (Asians versus primarily Whites) do not have a clinically meaningful effect on pharmacokinetics of empagliflozin [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.5)].

Pediatric

Studies characterizing the pharmacokinetics of empagliflozin in pediatric patients have not been performed.

Drug Interactions

In vitro Assessment of Drug Interactions

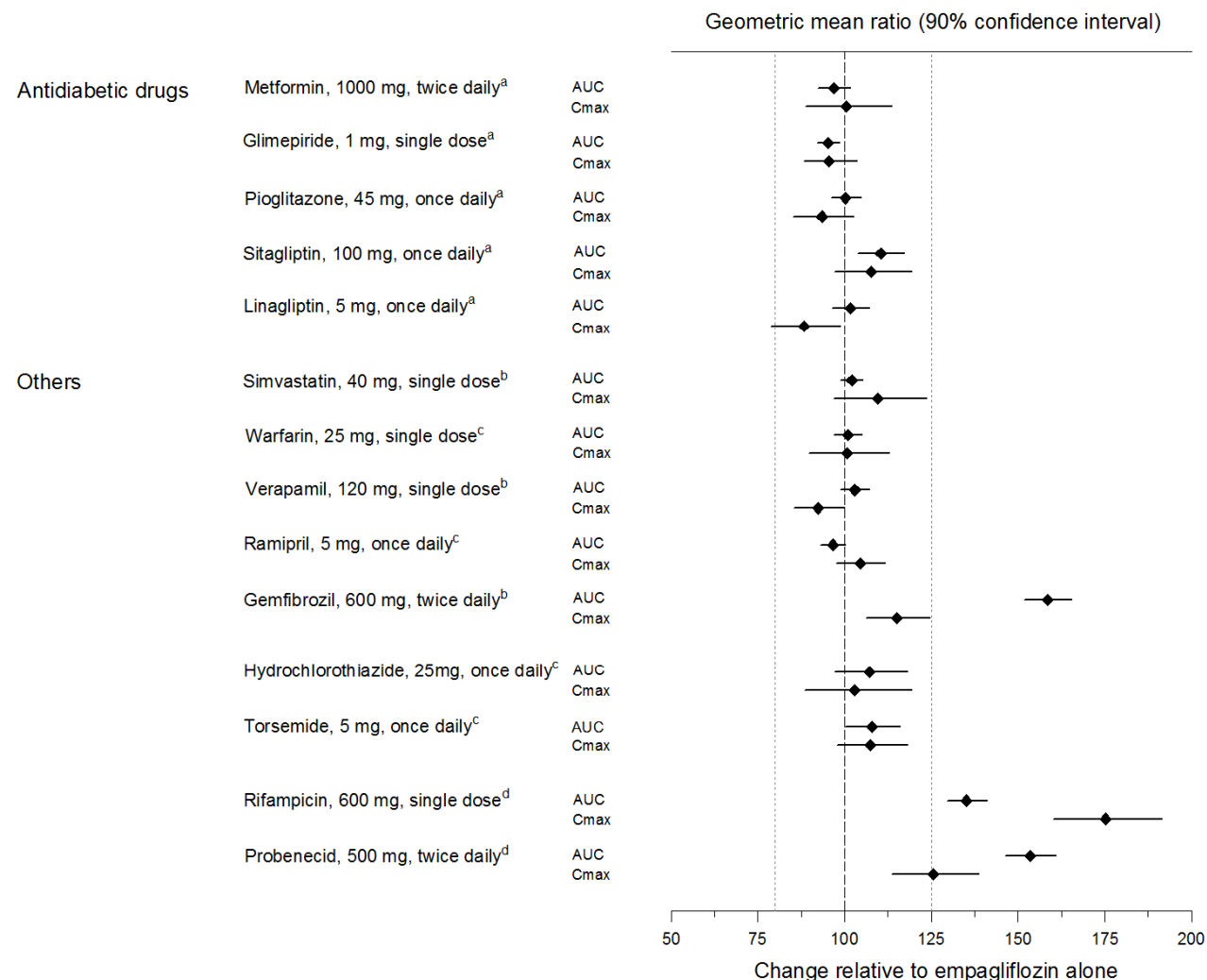
Empagliflozin does not inhibit, inactivate, or induce CYP450 isoforms. *In vitro* data suggest that the primary route of metabolism of empagliflozin in humans is glucuronidation by the uridine 5'-diphospho-glucuronosyltransferases UGT1A3, UGT1A8, UGT1A9, and UGT2B7. Empagliflozin does not inhibit UGT1A1, UGT1A3, UGT1A8, UGT1A9, or UGT2B7. Therefore, no effect of empagliflozin is anticipated on concomitantly administered drugs that are substrates of the major CYP450 isoforms or UGT1A1, UGT1A3, UGT1A8, UGT1A9, or UGT2B7. The effect of UGT induction (e.g., induction by rifampicin or any other UGT enzyme inducer) on empagliflozin exposure has not been evaluated.

Empagliflozin is a substrate for P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP), but it does not inhibit these efflux transporters at therapeutic doses. Based on *in vitro* studies, empagliflozin is considered unlikely to cause interactions with drugs that are P-gp substrates. Empagliflozin is a substrate of the human uptake transporters OAT3, OATP1B1, and OATP1B3, but not OAT1 and OCT2. Empagliflozin does not inhibit any of these human uptake transporters at clinically relevant plasma concentrations and, therefore, no effect of empagliflozin is anticipated on concomitantly administered drugs that are substrates of these uptake transporters.

In vivo Assessment of Drug Interactions

No dose adjustment of JARDIANCE is recommended when coadministered with commonly prescribed medicinal products based on results of the described pharmacokinetic studies. Empagliflozin pharmacokinetics were similar with and without coadministration of metformin, glimepiride, pioglitazone, sitagliptin, linagliptin, warfarin, verapamil, ramipril, and simvastatin in healthy volunteers and with or without coadministration of hydrochlorothiazide and torsemide in patients with type 2 diabetes (see Figure 1). The observed increases in overall exposure (AUC) of empagliflozin following coadministration with gemfibrozil, rifampicin, or probenecid are not clinically relevant. In subjects with normal renal function, coadministration of empagliflozin with probenecid resulted in a 30% decrease in the fraction of empagliflozin excreted in urine without any effect on 24-hour urinary glucose excretion. The relevance of this observation to patients with renal impairment is unknown.

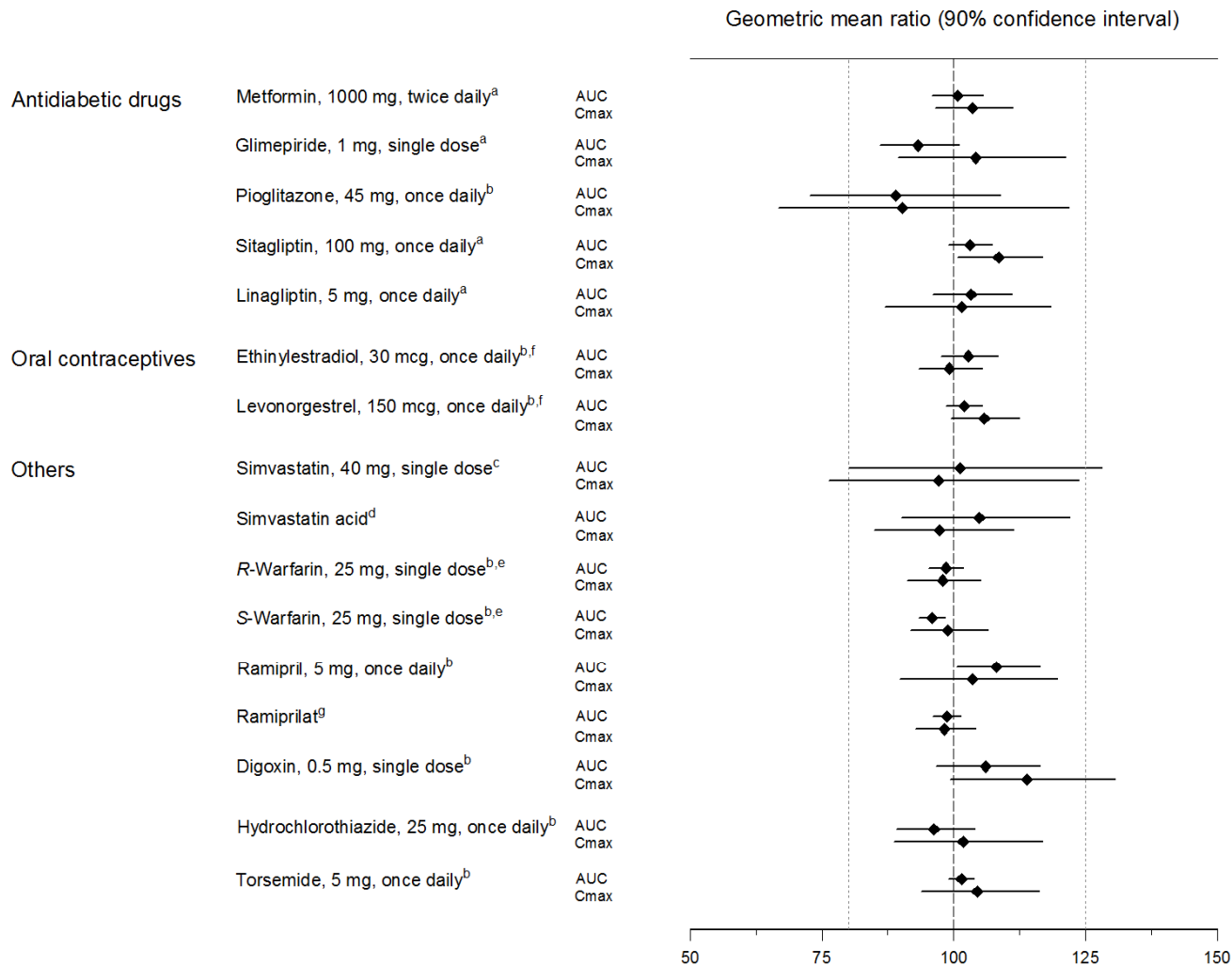
Figure 1 Effect of Various Medications on the Pharmacokinetics of Empagliflozin as Displayed as 90% Confidence Interval of Geometric Mean AUC and C_{max} Ratios [reference lines indicate 100% (80% - 125%)]



^aempagliflozin, 50 mg, once daily; ^bempagliflozin, 25 mg, single dose; ^cempagliflozin, 25 mg, once daily; ^dempagliflozin, 10 mg, single dose

Empagliflozin had no clinically relevant effect on the pharmacokinetics of metformin, glimepiride, pioglitazone, sitagliptin, linagliptin, warfarin, digoxin, ramipril, simvastatin, hydrochlorothiazide, torsemide, and oral contraceptives when coadministered in healthy volunteers (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 Effect of Empagliflozin on the Pharmacokinetics of Various Medications as Displayed as 90% Confidence Interval of Geometric Mean AUC and C_{max} Ratios [reference lines indicate 100% (80% - 125%)]



^aempagliflozin, 50 mg, once daily; ^bempagliflozin, 25 mg, once daily; ^cempagliflozin, 25 mg, single dose; ^dadministered as simvastatin; ^eadministered as warfarin racemic mixture; ^fadministered as Microgynon[®]; ^gadministered as ramipril

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Carcinogenesis was evaluated in 2-year studies conducted in CD-1 mice and Wistar rats. Empagliflozin did not increase the incidence of tumors in female rats dosed at 100, 300, or 700 mg/kg/day (up to 72 times the exposure from the maximum clinical dose of 25 mg). In male rats, hemangiomas of the mesenteric lymph node were increased significantly at 700 mg/kg/day or approximately 42 times the exposure from a 25 mg clinical dose. Empagliflozin did not increase the incidence of tumors in female mice dosed at 100, 300, or 1000 mg/kg/day (up to 62 times the exposure from a 25 mg clinical dose). Renal tubule adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male mice at 1000 mg/kg/day, which is approximately 45 times the exposure of the maximum

clinical dose of 25 mg. These tumors may be associated with a metabolic pathway predominantly present in the male mouse kidney.

Mutagenesis

Empagliflozin was not mutagenic or clastogenic with or without metabolic activation in the *in vitro* Ames bacterial mutagenicity assay, the *in vitro* L5178Y tk^{+/−} mouse lymphoma cell assay, and an *in vivo* micronucleus assay in rats.

Impairment of Fertility

Empagliflozin had no effects on mating, fertility or early embryonic development in treated male or female rats up to the high dose of 700 mg/kg/day (approximately 155 times the 25 mg clinical dose in males and females, respectively).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Glycemic Control

JARDIANCE has been studied as monotherapy and in combination with metformin, sulfonylurea, pioglitazone, linagliptin, and insulin. JARDIANCE has also been studied in patients with type 2 diabetes with mild or moderate renal impairment.

In patients with type 2 diabetes, treatment with JARDIANCE reduced hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), compared to placebo. The reduction in HbA1c for JARDIANCE compared with placebo was observed across subgroups including gender, race, geographic region, baseline BMI and duration of disease.

Monotherapy

A total of 986 patients with type 2 diabetes participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE monotherapy.

Treatment-naïve patients with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes entered an open-label placebo run-in for 2 weeks. At the end of the run-in period, patients who remained inadequately controlled and had an HbA1c between 7 and 10% were randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, or a reference comparator.

At Week 24, treatment with JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily provided statistically significant reductions in HbA1c (p-value <0.0001), fasting plasma glucose (FPG), and body weight compared with placebo (see Table 4 and Figure 3).

Table 4 Results at Week 24 From a Placebo-Controlled Monotherapy Study of JARDIANCE

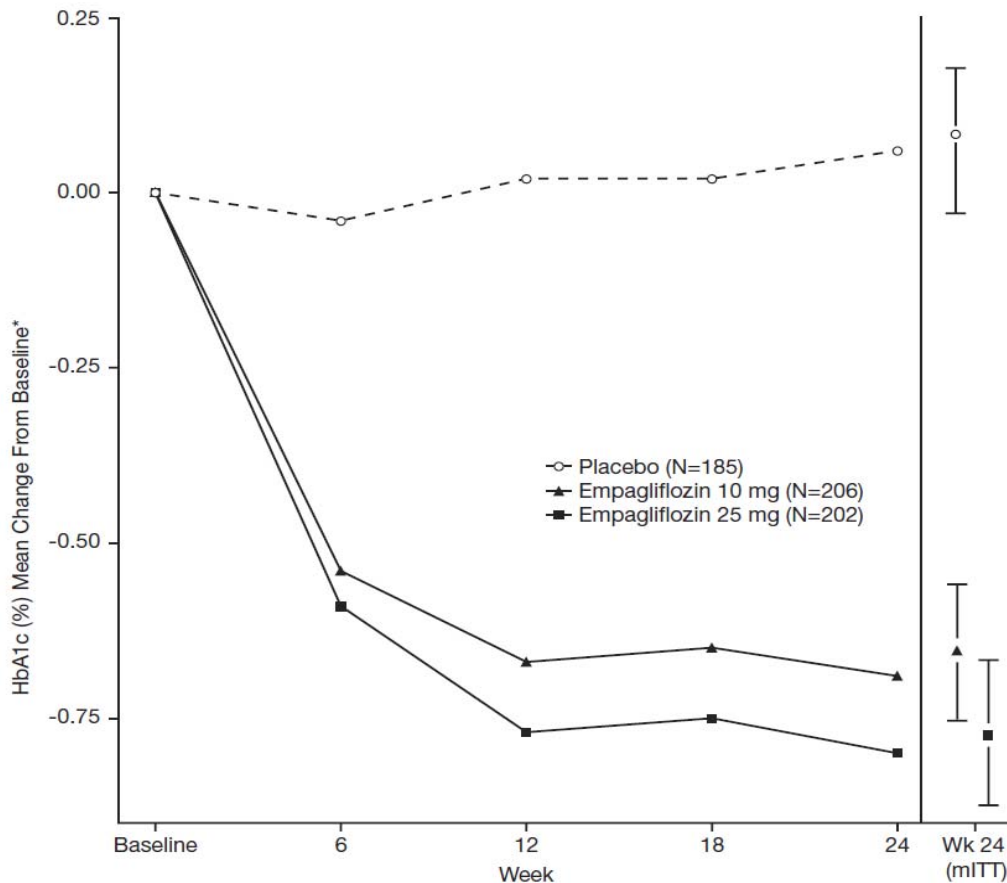
	JARDIANCE 10 mg N=224	JARDIANCE 25 mg N=224	Placebo N=228
HbA1c (%)^a			
Baseline (mean)	7.9	7.9	7.9
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.7	-0.8	0.1
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (97.5% CI)	-0.7 ^b (-0.9, -0.6)	-0.9 ^b (-1.0, -0.7)	--
Patients [n (%)] achieving HbA1c <7%	72 (35%)	88 (44%)	25 (12%)
FPG (mg/dL)^c			
Baseline (mean)	153	153	155
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-19	-25	12
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-31 (-37, -26)	-36 (-42, -31)	--
Body Weight			
Baseline (mean) in kg	78	78	78
% change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-2.8	-3.2	-0.4
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-2.5 ^b (-3.1, -1.9)	-2.8 ^b (-3.4, -2.2)	--

^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 24. At Week 24, 9.4%, 9.4%, and 30.7% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively.

^bANCOVA derived p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, and region. Body weight and FPG: same model used as for HbA1c but additionally including baseline body weight/baseline FPG, respectively.)

^cFPG (mg/dL); for JARDIANCE 10 mg, n=223, for JARDIANCE 25 mg, n=223, and for placebo, n=226

Figure 3 Adjusted Mean HbA1c Change at Each Time Point (Completers) and at Week 24 (mITT Population) - LOCF



*Mean change from baseline adjusted for baseline HbA1c, geographical region, and eGFR at baseline.

At Week 24, the systolic blood pressure was statistically significantly reduced compared to placebo by -2.6 mmHg (placebo-adjusted, p-value=0.0231) in patients randomized to 10 mg of JARDIANCE and by -3.4 mmHg (placebo-corrected, p-value=0.0028) in patients randomized to 25 mg of JARDIANCE.

Add-On Combination Therapy with Metformin

A total of 637 patients with type 2 diabetes participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE in combination with metformin.

Patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on at least 1500 mg of metformin per day entered an open-label 2 week placebo run-in. At the end of the run-in period, patients who remained inadequately controlled and had an HbA1c between 7 and 10% were randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, or JARDIANCE 25 mg.

At Week 24, treatment with JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily provided statistically significant reductions in HbA1c (p-value <0.0001), FPG, and body weight compared with placebo (see Table 5).

Table 5 Results at Week 24 From a Placebo-Controlled Study for JARDIANCE used in Combination with Metformin

	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Metformin N=217	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin N=213	Placebo + Metformin N=207
HbA1c (%)^a			
Baseline (mean)	7.9	7.9	7.9
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1
Difference from placebo + metformin (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.6 ^b (-0.7, -0.4)	-0.6 ^b (-0.8, -0.5)	--
Patients [n (%)] achieving HbA1c <7%	75 (38%)	74 (39%)	23 (13%)
FPG (mg/dL)^c			
Baseline (mean)	155	149	156
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-20	-22	6
Difference from placebo + metformin (adjusted mean)	-26	-29	--
Body Weight			
Baseline mean in kg	82	82	80
% change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-2.5	-2.9	-0.5
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-2.0 ^b (-2.6, -1.4)	-2.5 ^b (-3.1, -1.9)	--

^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 24. At Week 24, 9.7%, 14.1%, and 24.6% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively.

^bANCOVA p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, and region. Body weight and FPG: same model used as for HbA1c but additionally including baseline body weight/baseline FPG, respectively.)

^cFPG (mg/dL); for JARDIANCE 10 mg, n=216, for JARDIANCE 25 mg, n=213, and for placebo, n=207

At Week 24, the systolic blood pressure was statistically significantly reduced compared to placebo by -4.1 mmHg (placebo-corrected, p-value <0.0001) for JARDIANCE 10 mg and -4.8 mmHg (placebo-corrected, p-value <0.0001) for JARDIANCE 25 mg.

Initial Combination Therapy with Metformin

A total of 1364 patients with type 2 diabetes participated in a double-blind, randomized, active-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE in combination with metformin as initial therapy compared to the corresponding individual components.

Treatment-naïve patients with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes entered an open-label placebo run-in for 2 weeks. At the end of the run-in period, patients who remained inadequately controlled and had an HbA1c between 7 and 10.5% were randomized to one of 8 active-treatment arms: JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg; metformin 1000 mg, or 2000 mg; JARDIANCE 10 mg in combination with 1000 mg or 2000 mg metformin; or JARDIANCE 25 mg in combination with 1000 mg or 2000 mg metformin.

At Week 24, initial therapy of JARDIANCE in combination with metformin provided statistically significant reductions in HbA1c (p-value <0.01) compared to the individual components (see Table 6).

Table 6 Glycemic Parameters at 24 Weeks in a Study Comparing JARDIANCE and Metformin to the Individual Components as Initial Therapy

	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Metformin 1000 mg ^a N=161	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Metformin 2000 mg ^a N=167	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin 1000 mg ^a N=165	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin 2000 mg ^a N=169	JARDIANCE 10 mg N=169	JARDIANCE 25 mg N=163	Metformin 1000 mg ^a N=167	Metformin 2000 mg ^a N=162
HbA1c (%)								
Baseline (mean)	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.6
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-2.0	-2.1	-1.9	-2.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.8
Comparison vs JARDIANCE (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.6 ^b (-0.9, -0.4)	-0.7 ^b (-1.0, -0.5)	-0.6 ^c (-0.8, -0.3)	-0.7 ^c (-1.0, -0.5)	--	--	--	--
Comparison vs metformin (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.8 ^b (-1.0, -0.6)	-0.3 ^b (-0.6, -0.1)	-0.8 ^c (-1.0, -0.5)	-0.3 ^c (-0.6, -0.1)	--	--	--	--

^aMetformin total daily dose, administered in two equally divided doses per day.

^bp-value ≤0.0062 (modified intent to treat population [observed case] MMRM model included treatment, renal function, region, visit, visit by treatment interaction, and baseline HbA1c).

^cp-value ≤0.0056 (modified intent to treat population [observed case] MMRM model included treatment, renal function, region, visit, visit by treatment interaction, and baseline HbA1c).

Add-On Combination Therapy with Metformin and Sulfonylurea

A total of 666 patients with type 2 diabetes participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE in combination with metformin plus a sulfonylurea.

Patients with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes on at least 1500 mg per day of metformin and on a sulfonylurea, entered a 2 week open-label placebo run-in. At the end of the run-in, patients who remained inadequately controlled and had an HbA1c between 7% and 10% were randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, or JARDIANCE 25 mg.

Treatment with JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily provided statistically significant reductions in HbA1c (p-value <0.0001), FPG, and body weight compared with placebo (see Table 7).

Table 7 Results at Week 24 from a Placebo-Controlled Study for JARDIANCE in Combination with Metformin and Sulfonylurea

	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Metformin + SU N=225	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin + SU N=216	Placebo + Metformin + SU N=225
HbA1c (%)^a			
Baseline (mean)	8.1	8.1	8.2
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.6 ^b (-0.8, -0.5)	-0.6 ^b (-0.7, -0.4)	--
Patients [n (%)] achieving HbA1c <7%	55 (26%)	65 (32%)	20 (9%)
FPG (mg/dL)^c			
Baseline (mean)	151	156	152
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-23	-23	6
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean)	-29	-29	--
Body Weight			
Baseline mean in kg	77	78	76
% change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-2.9	-3.2	-0.5
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-2.4 ^b (-3.0, -1.8)	-2.7 ^b (-3.3, -2.1)	--

^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 24. At Week 24, 17.8%, 16.7%, and 25.3% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively.

^bANCOVA p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, and region. Body weight and FPG: same model used as for HbA1c but additionally including baseline body weight/baseline FPG, respectively.)

^cFPG (mg/dL); for JARDIANCE 10 mg, n=225, for JARDIANCE 25 mg, n=215, for placebo, n=224

In Combination with Linagliptin as Add-On to Metformin Therapy

A total of 686 patients with type 2 diabetes participated in a double-blind, active-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg in combination with linagliptin 5 mg compared to the individual components.

Patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on at least 1500 mg of metformin per day entered a single-blind placebo run-in period for 2 weeks. At the end of the run-in period, patients who remained inadequately controlled and had an HbA1c between 7 and 10.5% were randomized 1:1:1:1 to one of 5 active-treatment arms of JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg, linagliptin 5 mg, or linagliptin 5 mg in combination with 10 mg or 25 mg JARDIANCE as a fixed dose combination tablet.

At Week 24, JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg used in combination with linagliptin 5 mg provided statistically significant improvement in HbA1c (p-value <0.0001) and FPG (p-value <0.001) compared to the individual components in patients who had been inadequately controlled on metformin. Treatment with JARDIANCE/linagliptin 25 mg/5 mg or JARDIANCE/linagliptin 10 mg/5 mg daily also resulted in a statistically significant reduction in body weight compared to linagliptin 5 mg (p-value <0.0001). There was no statistically significant difference in body weight compared to JARDIANCE alone.

Active-Controlled Study versus Glimpiride in Combination with Metformin

The efficacy of JARDIANCE was evaluated in a double-blind, glimepiride-controlled, study in 1545 patients with type 2 diabetes with insufficient glycemic control despite metformin therapy.

Patients with inadequate glycemic control and an HbA1c between 7% and 10% after a 2-week run-in period were randomized to glimepiride or JARDIANCE 25 mg.

At Week 52, JARDIANCE 25 mg and glimepiride lowered HbA1c and FPG (see Table 8, Figure 4). The difference in observed effect size between JARDIANCE 25 mg and glimepiride excluded the pre-specified non-inferiority margin of 0.3%. The mean daily dose of glimepiride was 2.7 mg and the maximal approved dose in the United States is 8 mg per day.

Table 8 Results at Week 52 from an Active-Controlled Study Comparing JARDIANCE to Glimepiride as Add-On Therapy in Patients Inadequately Controlled on Metformin

	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Metformin N=765	Glimepiride + Metformin N=780
HbA1c (%)^a		
Baseline (mean)	7.9	7.9
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.7	-0.7
Difference from glimepiride (adjusted mean) (97.5% CI)	-0.07 ^b (-0.15, 0.01)	--
FPG (mg/dL)^d		
Baseline (mean)	150	150
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-19	-9
Difference from glimepiride (adjusted mean)	-11	--
Body Weight		
Baseline mean in kg	82.5	83
% change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-3.9	2.0
Difference from glimepiride (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-5.9 ^c (-6.3, -5.5)	--

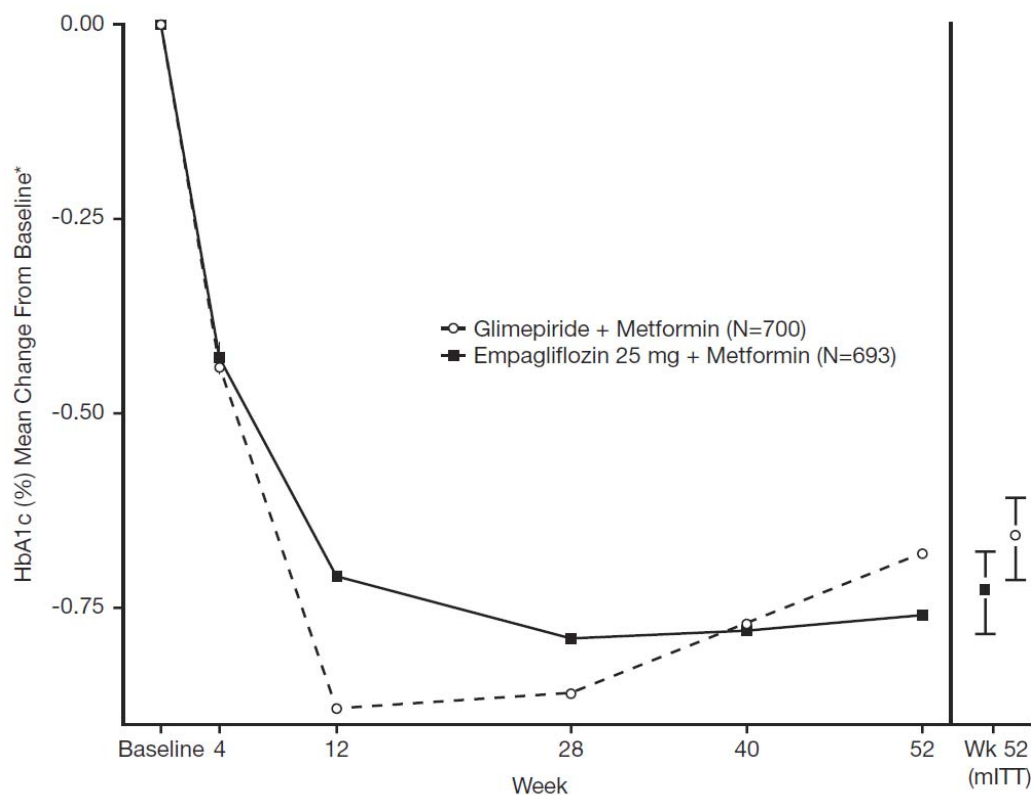
^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute data missing at Week 52. At Week 52, data was imputed for 15.3% and 21.9% of patients randomized to JARDIANCE 25 mg and glimepiride, respectively.

^bNon-inferior, ANCOVA model p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, and region)

^cANCOVA p-value <0.0001 (Body weight and FPG: same model used as for HbA1c but additionally including baseline body weight/baseline FPG, respectively.)

^dFPG (mg/dL); for JARDIANCE 25 mg, n=764, for placebo, n=779

Figure 4 Adjusted mean HbA1c Change at Each Time Point (Completers) and at Week 52 (mITT Population) - LOCF



*Mean change from baseline adjusted for baseline HbA1c, geographical region, and eGFR at baseline.

At Week 52, the adjusted mean change from baseline in systolic blood pressure was -3.6 mmHg, compared to 2.2 mmHg for glimepiride. The differences between treatment groups for systolic blood pressure was statistically significant (p-value <0.0001).

At Week 104, the adjusted mean change from baseline in HbA1c was -0.75% for JARDIANCE 25 mg and -0.66% for glimepiride. The adjusted mean treatment difference was -0.09% with a 97.5% confidence interval of (-0.32%, 0.15%), excluding the pre-specified non-inferiority margin of 0.3%. The mean daily dose of glimepiride was 2.7 mg and the maximal approved dose in the United States is 8 mg per day. The Week 104 analysis included data with and without concomitant glycemic rescue medication, as well as off-treatment data. Missing data for patients not providing any information at the visit were imputed based on the observed off-treatment data. In this multiple imputation analysis, 13.9% of the data were imputed for JARDIANCE 25 mg and 12.9% for glimepiride.

At Week 104, JARDIANCE 25 mg daily resulted in a statistically significant difference in change from baseline for body weight compared to glimepiride (-3.1 kg for JARDIANCE 25 mg vs. +1.3 kg for glimepiride; ANCOVA-LOCF, p-value <0.0001).

Add-On Combination Therapy with Pioglitazone with or without Metformin

A total of 498 patients with type 2 diabetes participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE in combination with pioglitazone, with or without metformin.

Patients with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes on metformin at a dose of at least 1500 mg per day and pioglitazone at a dose of at least 30 mg per day were placed into an open-label placebo run-in for 2 weeks. Patients with inadequate glycemic control and an HbA1c between 7% and 10% after the run-in period were randomized to placebo, JARDIANCE 10 mg, or JARDIANCE 25 mg.

Treatment with JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily resulted in statistically significant reductions in HbA1c (p-value <0.0001), FPG, and body weight compared with placebo (see Table 9).

Table 9 Results of Placebo-Controlled Study for JARDIANCE in Combination Therapy with Pioglitazone

	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Pioglitazone N=165	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Pioglitazone N=168	Placebo + Pioglitazone N=165
HbA1c (%)^a			
Baseline (mean)	8.1	8.1	8.2
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1
Difference from placebo + pioglitazone (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.5 ^b (-0.7, -0.3)	-0.6 ^b (-0.8, -0.4)	--
Patients [n (%)] achieving HbA1c <7%	36 (24%)	48 (30%)	12 (8%)
FPG (mg/dL)^c			
Baseline (mean)	152	152	152
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-17	-22	7
Difference from placebo + pioglitazone (adjusted mean) (97.5% CI)	-23 ^b (-31.8, -15.2)	-28 ^b (-36.7, -20.2)	--
Body Weight			
Baseline mean in kg	78	79	78
% change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-2.0	-1.8	0.6
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-2.6 ^b (-3.4, -1.8)	-2.4 ^b (-3.2, -1.6)	--

^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 24. At Week 24, 10.9%, 8.3%, and 20.6% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively.

^bANCOVA p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, and background medication. Body weight and FPG: same model used as for HbA1c but additionally including baseline body weight/baseline FPG, respectively.)

^cFPG (mg/dL); for JARDIANCE 10 mg, n=163

Add-On Combination with Insulin with or without Metformin and/or Sulfonylureas

A total of 494 patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on insulin, or insulin in combination with oral drugs participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy of JARDIANCE as add-on therapy to insulin over 78 weeks.

Patients entered a 2-week placebo run-in period on basal insulin (e.g., insulin glargine, insulin detemir, or NPH insulin) with or without metformin and/or sulfonylurea background therapy. Following the run-in period, patients with inadequate glycemic control were randomized to the addition of JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, or placebo. Patients were maintained on a stable dose of insulin prior to enrollment, during the run-in period, and during the first 18 weeks of treatment. For the remaining 60 weeks, insulin could be adjusted. The mean total daily insulin dose at baseline for JARDIANCE 10 mg, 25 mg, and placebo was 45 IU, 48 IU, and 48 IU, respectively.

JARDIANCE used in combination with insulin (with or without metformin and/or sulfonylurea) provided statistically significant reductions in HbA1c and FPG compared to placebo after both 18 and 78 weeks of treatment (see Table 10). JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily also resulted in statistically significantly greater percent body weight reduction compared to placebo.

Table 10 Results at Week 18 and 78 for a Placebo-Controlled Study for JARDIANCE in Combination with Insulin

	18 weeks (no insulin adjustment)			78 weeks (adjustable insulin dose after 18 weeks)		
	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Insulin N=169	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Insulin N=155	Placebo + Insulin N=170	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Insulin N=169	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Insulin N=155	Placebo + Insulin N=170
HbA1c (%)^a						
Baseline (mean)	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.6	-0.7	0	-0.4	-0.6	0.1
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (97.5% CI)	-0.6 ^b (-0.8, -0.4)	-0.7 ^b (-0.9, -0.5)	--	-0.5 ^b (-0.7, -0.3)	-0.7 ^b (-0.9, -0.5)	--
Patients (%) achieving HbA1c <7%	18.0	19.5	5.5	12.0	17.5	6.7
FPG (mg/dL)						
Baseline (mean)	138	146	142	138	146	142
Change from baseline (adjusted mean, SE)	-17.9 (3.2)	-19.1 (3.3)	10.4 (3.1)	-10.1 (3.2)	-15.2 (3.4)	2.8 (3.2)
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-28.2 ^b (-37.0, -19.5)	-29.5 ^b (-38.4, -20.6)	--	-12.9 ^c (-21.9, 3.9)	-17.9 ^b (-27.0, -8.8)	--
Body Weight						
Baseline mean in kg	92	95	90	92	95	90
% change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-1.8	-1.4	-0.1	-2.4	-2.4	0.7
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-1.7 ^d (-3.0, -0.5)	-1.3 ^e (-2.5, -0.0)	--	-3.0 ^b (-4.4, -1.7)	-3.0 ^b (-4.4, -1.6)	--

^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 18 and 78. At Week 18, 21.3%, 30.3%, and 21.8% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively. At Week 78, 32.5%, 38.1% and 42.4% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively.

^bANCOVA p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, and region; FPG: MMRM model includes baseline FPG, baseline HbA1c, treatment, region, visit and visit by treatment interaction. Body weight: MMRM model includes baseline body weight, baseline HbA1c, treatment, region, visit and visit by treatment interaction.

^cp-value=0.0049

^dp-value=0.0052

^ep-value=0.0463

Add-on Combination with MDI Insulin with or without Metformin

A total of 563 patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on multiple daily injections (MDI) of insulin (total daily dose >60 IU), alone or in combination with metformin, participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy of JARDIANCE as add-on therapy to MDI insulin over 18 weeks.

Patients entered a 2-week placebo run-in period on MDI insulin with or without metformin background therapy. Following the run-in period, patients with inadequate glycemic control were randomized to the addition of JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, or placebo. Patients were maintained on a stable dose of insulin prior to enrollment, during the run-in period, and during the first 18 weeks of treatment. The mean total daily insulin dose at baseline for JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo was 88.6 IU, 90.4 IU, and 89.9 IU, respectively.

JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily used in combination with MDI insulin (with or without metformin) provided statistically significant reductions in HbA1c compared to placebo after 18 weeks of treatment (see Table 11).

Table 11 Results at Week 18 for a Placebo-Controlled Study for JARDIANCE in Combination with Insulin and with or without Metformin

	JARDIANCE 10 mg + Insulin +/- Metformin N=186	JARDIANCE 25 mg + Insulin +/- Metformin N=189	Placebo + Insulin +/- Metformin N=188
HbA1c (%)^a			
Baseline (mean)	8.4	8.3	8.3
Change from baseline (adjusted mean)	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5
Difference from placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.4 ^b (-0.6, -0.3)	-0.5 ^b (-0.7, -0.4)	--

^aModified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 18. At Week 18, 23.7%, 22.8% and 23.4% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 10 mg, JARDIANCE 25 mg, and placebo, respectively.

^bANCOVA p-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, geographical region, and background medication).

During an extension period with treatment for up to 52 weeks, insulin could be adjusted to achieve defined glucose target levels. The change from baseline in HbA1c was maintained from 18 to 52 weeks with both JARDIANCE 10 mg and 25 mg. After 52 weeks, JARDIANCE 10 mg or 25 mg daily resulted in statistically greater percent body weight reduction compared to placebo (p-value <0.0001). The mean change in body weight from baseline was -1.95 kg for JARDIANCE 10 mg, and -2.04 kg for JARDIANCE 25 mg.

Renal Impairment

A total of 738 patients with type 2 diabetes and a baseline eGFR less than 90 mL/min/1.73 m² participated in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group to evaluate the efficacy and safety of JARDIANCE in patients with type 2 diabetes and renal impairment. The trial population comprised of 290 patients with mild renal impairment (eGFR 60 to less than 90 mL/min/1.73 m²), 374 patients with moderate renal impairment (eGFR 30 to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m²), and 74 with severe renal impairment (eGFR less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m²). A total of 194 patients with moderate renal impairment had a baseline eGFR of 30 to less than 45 mL/min/1.73 m² and 180 patients a baseline eGFR of 45 to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m².

At Week 24, JARDIANCE 25 mg provided statistically significant reduction in HbA1c relative to placebo in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (see Table 12). A statistically significant reduction relative to

placebo was also observed with JARDIANCE 25 mg in patients with either mild [-0.7 (95% CI: -0.9, -0.5)] or moderate [-0.4 (95% CI: -0.6, -0.3)] renal impairment and with JARDIANCE 10 mg in patients with mild [-0.5 (95% CI: -0.7, -0.3)] renal impairment.

The glucose lowering efficacy of JARDIANCE 25 mg decreased with decreasing level of renal function in the mild to moderate range. Least square mean HbA1c changes at 24 weeks were -0.6%, -0.5%, and -0.2% for those with a baseline eGFR of 60 to less than 90 mL/min/1.73 m², 45 to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m², and 30 to less than 45 mL/min/1.73 m², respectively [see *Dosage and Administration (2) and Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*]. For placebo, least square mean HbA1c changes at 24 weeks were 0.1%, -0.1%, and 0.2% for patients with a baseline eGFR of 60 to less than 90 mL/min/1.73 m², 45 to less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m², and 30 to less than 45 mL/min/1.73 m², respectively.

Table 12 Results at Week 24 (LOCF) of Placebo-Controlled Study for JARDIANCE in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes and Renal Impairment

	Mild and Moderate Impairment ^b
	JARDIANCE 25 mg
HbA1c	
Number of patients	n=284
Comparison vs placebo (adjusted mean) (95% CI)	-0.5 ^a (-0.6, -0.4)

^ap-value <0.0001 (HbA1c: ANCOVA model includes baseline HbA1c, treatment, renal function, and background medication)

^beGFR 30 to less than 90 mL/min/1.73 m²- Modified intent to treat population. Last observation on study (LOCF) was used to impute missing data at Week 24. At Week 24, 24.6% and 26.2% was imputed for patients randomized to JARDIANCE 25 mg and placebo, respectively.

For patients with severe renal impairment, the analyses of changes in HbA1c and FPG showed no discernible treatment effect of JARDIANCE 25 mg compared to placebo [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

14.2 Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

The effect of JARDIANCE on cardiovascular risk in adult patients with type 2 diabetes and established, stable, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease was evaluated in the EMPA-REG OUTCOME study, a multicenter, multi-national, randomized, double-blind parallel group trial. The study compared the risk of experiencing a major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE) between JARDIANCE and placebo when these were added to and used concomitantly with standard of care treatments for diabetes and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Coadministered antidiabetic medications were to be kept stable for the first 12 weeks of the trial. Thereafter, antidiabetic and atherosclerotic therapies could be adjusted, at the discretion of investigators, to ensure participants were treated according to the standard care for these diseases.

A total of 7020 patients were treated (JARDIANCE 10 mg = 2345; JARDIANCE 25 mg = 2342; placebo = 2333) and followed for a median of 3.1 years. Approximately 72% of the study population was Caucasian, 22% was Asian, and 5% was Black. The mean age was 63 years and approximately 72% were male.

All patients in the study had inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus at baseline (HbA1c greater than or equal to 7%). The mean HbA1c at baseline was 8.1% and 57% of participants had had diabetes for more than 10 years. Approximately 31%, 22% and 20% reported a past history of neuropathy, retinopathy and nephropathy to investigators respectively and the mean eGFR was 74 mL/min/1.73 m². At baseline, patients were treated with one (~30%) or more (~70%) antidiabetic medications including metformin (74%), insulin (48%), and sulfonylurea (43%).

All patients had established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease at baseline including one (82%) or more (18%) of the following; a documented history of coronary artery disease (76%), stroke (23%) or peripheral artery disease (21%). At baseline, the mean systolic blood pressure was 136 mmHg, the mean diastolic blood pressure was 76 mmHg, the mean LDL was 86 mg/dL, the mean HDL was 44 mg/dL, and the mean urinary albumin to creatinine ratio (UACR) was 175 mg/g. At baseline, approximately 81% of patients were treated with renin angiotensin system inhibitors, 65% with beta-blockers, 43% with diuretics, 77% with statins, and 86% with antiplatelet agents (mostly aspirin).

The primary endpoint in EMPA-REG OUTCOME was the time to first occurrence of a Major Adverse Cardiac Event (MACE). A major adverse cardiac event was defined as occurrence of either a cardiovascular death or a nonfatal myocardial infarction (MI) or a nonfatal stroke. The statistical analysis plan had pre-specified that the 10 and 25 mg doses would be combined. A Cox proportional hazards model was used to test for non-inferiority against the pre-specified risk margin of 1.3 for the hazard ratio of MACE and superiority on MACE if non-inferiority was demonstrated. Type-1 error was controlled across multiples tests using a hierarchical testing strategy.

JARDIANCE significantly reduced the time to first occurrence of primary composite endpoint of cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, or non-fatal stroke (HR: 0.86; 95% CI 0.74, 0.99). The treatment effect was due to a significant reduction in the risk of cardiovascular death in subjects randomized to empagliflozin (HR: 0.62; 95% CI 0.49, 0.77), with no change in the risk of non-fatal myocardial infarction or non-fatal stroke (see Table 13 and Figure 5 and 6). Results for the 10 mg and 25 mg empagliflozin doses were consistent with results for the combined dose groups.

Table 13 Treatment Effect for the Primary Composite Endpoint, and its Components^a

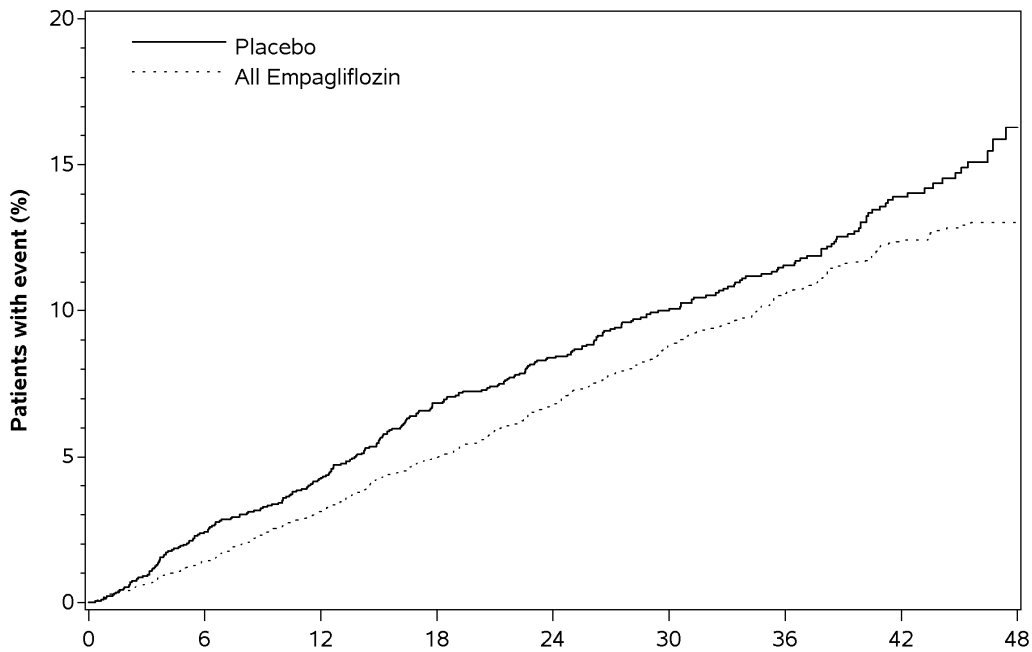
	Placebo N=2333	JARDIANCE N=4687	Hazard ratio vs placebo (95% CI)
Composite of cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke (time to first occurrence) ^b	282 (12.1%)	490 (10.5%)	0.86 (0.74, 0.99)
Non-fatal myocardial infarction ^c	121 (5.2%)	213 (4.5%)	0.87 (0.70, 1.09)
Non-fatal stroke ^c	60 (2.6%)	150 (3.2%)	1.24 (0.92, 1.67)
Cardiovascular death ^c	137 (5.9%)	172 (3.7%)	0.62 (0.49, 0.77)

^aTreated set (patients who had received at least one dose of study drug)

^bp-value for superiority (2-sided) 0.04

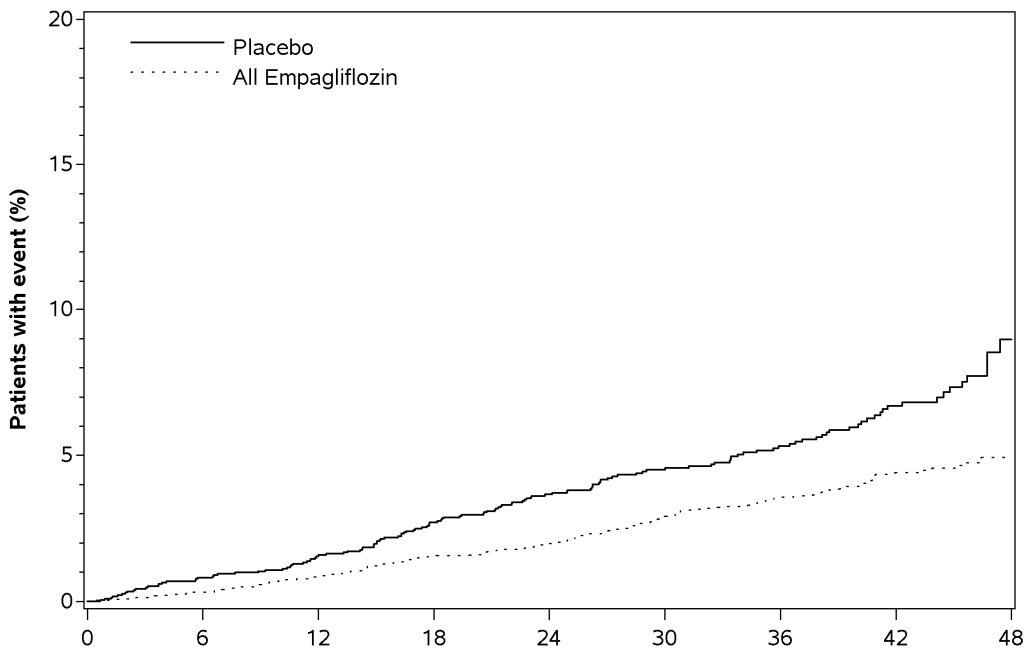
^cTotal number of events

Figure 5 Estimated Cumulative Incidence of First MACE



	Subjects at risk								
	Month								
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
Placebo	2333	2256	2194	2112	1875	1380	1161	741	166
All Empagliflozin	4687	4580	4455	4328	3851	2821	2359	1534	370

Figure 6 Estimated Cumulative Incidence of Cardiovascular Death



	Subjects at risk								
	Month								
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
Placebo	2333	2303	2280	2243	2012	1503	1281	825	177
All Empagliflozin	4687	4651	4608	4556	4128	3079	2617	1722	414

The efficacy of JARDIANCE on cardiovascular death was generally consistent across major demographic and disease subgroups.

Vital status was obtained for 99.2% of subjects in the trial. A total of 463 deaths were recorded during the EMPA-REG OUTCOME trial. Most of these deaths were categorized as cardiovascular deaths. The non-cardiovascular deaths were only a small proportion of deaths, and were balanced between the treatment groups (2.1% in patients treated with JARDIANCE, and 2.4% of patients treated with placebo).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

JARDIANCE tablets are available in 10 mg and 25 mg strengths as follows:

10 mg tablets: pale yellow, round, biconvex and bevel-edged, film-coated tablets debossed with “S 10” on one side and the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol on the other side.

Bottles of 30 (NDC 0597-0152-30)

Bottles of 90 (NDC 0597-0152-90)

Cartons containing 3 blister cards of 10 tablets each (3 x 10) (NDC 0597-0152-37), institutional pack.

25 mg tablets: pale yellow, oval, biconvex film-coated tablets, debossed with “S 25” on one side and the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol on the other side.

Bottles of 30 (NDC 0597-0153-30)

Bottles of 90 (NDC 0597-0153-90)

Cartons containing 3 blister cards of 10 tablets each (3 x 10) (NDC 0597-0153-37), institutional pack.

Dispense in a well-closed container as defined in the USP.

Storage

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Instructions

Instruct patients to read the Patient Information before starting JARDIANCE therapy and to reread it each time the prescription is renewed. Instruct patients to inform their doctor or pharmacist if they develop any unusual symptom, or if any known symptom persists or worsens.

Inform patients of the potential risks and benefits of JARDIANCE and of alternative modes of therapy. Also inform patients about the importance of adherence to dietary instructions, regular physical activity, periodic blood glucose monitoring and HbA1c testing, recognition and management of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, and assessment for diabetes complications. Advise patients to seek medical advice promptly during periods of stress such as fever, trauma, infection, or surgery, as medication requirements may change.

Instruct patients to take JARDIANCE only as prescribed. If a dose is missed, it should be taken as soon as the patient remembers. Advise patients not to double their next dose.

Inform patients that the most common adverse reactions associated with the use of JARDIANCE are urinary tract infections and mycotic genital infections.

Inform female patients of reproductive potential that the use of JARDIANCE during pregnancy has not been studied in humans, and that JARDIANCE should only be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Based on animal data, JARDIANCE may cause fetal harm in the second and third trimesters. Instruct patients to report pregnancies to their physicians as soon as possible.

Inform nursing mothers to discontinue JARDIANCE or nursing, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. It is not known if JARDIANCE is excreted in breast milk; however, based on animal data, JARDIANCE may cause harm to nursing infants.

Hypotension

Inform patients that hypotension may occur with JARDIANCE and advise them to contact their healthcare provider if they experience such symptoms [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. Inform patients that dehydration may increase the risk for hypotension, and to have adequate fluid intake.

Ketoacidosis

Inform patients that ketoacidosis is a serious life-threatening condition. Cases of ketoacidosis have been reported during use of JARDIANCE. Instruct patients to check ketones (when possible) if symptoms consistent with ketoacidosis occur even if blood glucose is not elevated. If symptoms of ketoacidosis (including nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, tiredness, and labored breathing) occur, instruct patients to discontinue JARDIANCE and seek medical advice immediately [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Acute Kidney Injury

Inform patients that acute kidney injury has been reported during use of JARDIANCE. Advise patients to seek medical advice immediately if they have reduced oral intake (such as due to acute illness or fasting) or increased fluid losses (such as due to vomiting, diarrhea, or excessive heat exposure), as it may be appropriate to temporarily discontinue JARDIANCE use in those settings [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Serious Urinary Tract Infections

Inform patients of the potential for urinary tract infections, which may be serious. Provide them with information on the symptoms of urinary tract infections. Advise them to seek medical advice if such symptoms occur [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

Genital Mycotic Infections in Females (e.g., Vulvovaginitis)

Inform female patients that vaginal yeast infections may occur and provide them with information on the signs and symptoms of vaginal yeast infections. Advise them of treatment options and when to seek medical advice [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Genital Mycotic Infections in Males (e.g., Balanitis or Balanoposthitis)

Inform male patients that yeast infection of penis (e.g., balanitis or balanoposthitis) may occur, especially in uncircumcised males and patients with chronic and recurrent infections. Provide them with information on the signs and symptoms of balanitis and balanoposthitis (rash or redness of the glans or foreskin of the penis). Advise them of treatment options and when to seek medical advice [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Laboratory Tests

Inform patients that renal function should be assessed prior to initiation of JARDIANCE and monitored periodically thereafter.

Inform patients that elevated glucose in urinalysis is expected when taking JARDIANCE.

Inform patients that response to all diabetic therapies should be monitored by periodic measurements of blood glucose and HbA1c levels, with a goal of decreasing these levels toward the normal range. Hemoglobin A1c monitoring is especially useful for evaluating long-term glycemic control.

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IT5728QL012016

PATIENT INFORMATION
JARDIANCE® (jar DEE ans)
(empagliflozin)
Tablets

What is the most important information I should know about JARDIANCE?

JARDIANCE can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Dehydration.** JARDIANCE can cause some people to have dehydration (the loss of body water and salt). Dehydration may cause you to feel dizzy, faint, light-headed, or weak, especially when you stand up (orthostatic hypotension).

You may be at higher risk of dehydration if you:

- have low blood pressure
- take medicines to lower your blood pressure, including diuretics (water pill)
- are on low sodium (salt) diet
- have kidney problems
- are 65 years of age or older

- **Vaginal yeast infection.** Women who take JARDIANCE may get vaginal yeast infections. Symptoms of a vaginal yeast infection include:

- vaginal odor
- white or yellowish vaginal discharge (discharge may be lumpy or look like cottage cheese)
- vaginal itching

- **Yeast infection of the penis (balanitis or balanoposthitis).** Men who take JARDIANCE may get a yeast infection of the skin around the penis. Certain men who are not circumcised may have swelling of the penis that makes it difficult to pull back the skin around the tip of the penis. Other symptoms of yeast infection of the penis include:

- redness, itching, or swelling of the penis
- rash of the penis
- foul smelling discharge from the penis
- pain in the skin around penis

Talk to your doctor about what to do if you get symptoms of a yeast infection of the vagina or penis. Your doctor may suggest you use an over-the-counter antifungal medicine. Talk to your doctor right away if you use an over-the-counter antifungal medication and your symptoms do not go away.

What is JARDIANCE?

- JARDIANCE is a prescription medicine used:
 - along with diet and exercise to lower blood sugar in adults with type 2 diabetes.
 - to reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with type 2 diabetes who have known cardiovascular disease.
- JARDIANCE is not for people with type 1 diabetes.
- JARDIANCE is not for people with diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in the blood or urine).
- It is not known if JARDIANCE is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

Who should not take JARDIANCE?

Do not take JARDIANCE if you:

- are allergic to empagliflozin or any of the ingredients in JARDIANCE. See the end of this leaflet for a list of ingredients in JARDIANCE.
- have severe kidney problems or are on dialysis

What should I tell my doctor before using JARDIANCE?

Before you take JARDIANCE, tell your doctor if you:

- have kidney problems
- have liver problems
- have a history of urinary tract infections or problems with urination
- are going to have surgery
- are eating less due to illness, surgery, or a change in your diet
- have or have had problems with your pancreas, including pancreatitis or surgery on your pancreas
- drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in the short term (“binge” drinking)
- have any other medical conditions
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if JARDIANCE will harm your unborn baby. If you are pregnant, talk with your doctor about the best way to control your blood sugar while you are pregnant.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if JARDIANCE passes into your breast milk. Talk with your

doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you take JARDIANCE.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

JARDIANCE may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how JARDIANCE works.

Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- diuretics (water pills)
- insulin or other medicines that can lower your blood sugar

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of these medicines if you are not sure if your medicine is listed above.

How should I take JARDIANCE?

- Take JARDIANCE exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.
- Take JARDIANCE by mouth 1 time in the morning each day, with or without food.
- Your doctor may change your dose if needed.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If you do not remember until it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular schedule. Do not take two doses of JARDIANCE at the same time. Talk with your doctor if you have questions about a missed dose.
- Your doctor may tell you to take JARDIANCE along with other diabetes medicines. Low blood sugar can happen more often when JARDIANCE is taken with certain other diabetes medicines. See **“What are the possible side effects of JARDIANCE?”**
- If you take too much JARDIANCE, call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.
- When your body is under some types of stress, such as fever, trauma (such as a car accident), infection, or surgery, the amount of diabetes medicine that you need may change. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of these conditions and follow your doctor’s instructions.
- Check your blood sugar as your doctor tells you to.
- Stay on your prescribed diet and exercise program while taking JARDIANCE.
- Talk to your doctor about how to prevent, recognize and manage low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), high blood sugar (hyperglycemia), and complications of diabetes.
- Your doctor will check your diabetes with regular blood tests, including your blood sugar levels and your hemoglobin HbA1c.
- When taking JARDIANCE, you may have sugar in your urine, which will show up on a urine test.

What are the possible side effects of JARDIANCE?

JARDIANCE may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **“What is the most important information I should know about JARDIANCE?”**
- **Ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine).** Ketoacidosis has happened in people who have **type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes**, during treatment with JARDIANCE. Ketoacidosis is a serious condition, which may need to be treated in a hospital. Ketoacidosis may lead to death. **Ketoacidosis can happen with JARDIANCE even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL. Stop taking JARDIANCE and call your doctor right away if you get any of the following symptoms:**

- nausea
- vomiting
- stomach-area (abdominal) pain
- tiredness
- trouble breathing

If you get any of these symptoms during treatment with JARDIANCE, if possible, check for ketones in your urine, even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL.

- **Serious urinary tract infections.** Serious urinary tract infections that may lead to hospitalization have happened in people who are taking JARDIANCE. Tell your doctor if you have any signs or symptoms of a urinary tract infection such as a burning feeling when passing urine, a need to urinate often, the need to urinate right away, pain in the lower part of your stomach (pelvis), or blood in the urine. Sometimes people also may have a fever, back pain, nausea or vomiting.
- **Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).** If you take JARDIANCE with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as a sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar is higher. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may need to be lowered while you take JARDIANCE. Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include:
 - headache
 - drowsiness
 - weakness
 - irritability
 - hunger
 - fast heartbeat
 - confusion
 - shaking or feeling jittery
 - dizziness
 - sweating
- **Kidney problems.** Sudden kidney injury has happened to people taking JARDIANCE. Talk to your doctor right

away if you:

- reduce the amount of food or liquid you drink for example, if you are sick or cannot eat or
- you start to lose liquids from your body for example, from vomiting, diarrhea or being in the sun too long

• **Increased fats in your blood (cholesterol)**

These are not all the possible side effects of JARDIANCE. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store JARDIANCE?

Store JARDIANCE at room temperature 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

General information about the safe and effective use of JARDIANCE.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in Patient Information. Do not use JARDIANCE for a condition for which it is not prescribed. Do not give JARDIANCE to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This Patient Information summarizes the most important information about JARDIANCE. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about JARDIANCE that is written for health professionals.

For more information about JARDIANCE, go to www.jardiance.com, scan the code below, or call Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-800-542-6257 or (TTY) 1-800-459-9906.



What are the ingredients in JARDIANCE?

Active Ingredient: empagliflozin

Inactive Ingredients: lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, colloidal silicon dioxide and magnesium stearate. In addition, the film coating contains the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, titanium dioxide, talc, polyethylene glycol, and yellow ferric oxide.

Distributed by: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Ridgefield, CT 06877 USA

Marketed by: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Ridgefield, CT 06877 USA and Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46285 USA

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IT5728QL012016

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Revised: December 2016