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# **Cardiovascular Outcomes with Finerenone According to Glycemic Status at Baseline and Prior Treatment with Newer Antidiabetics among Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus**

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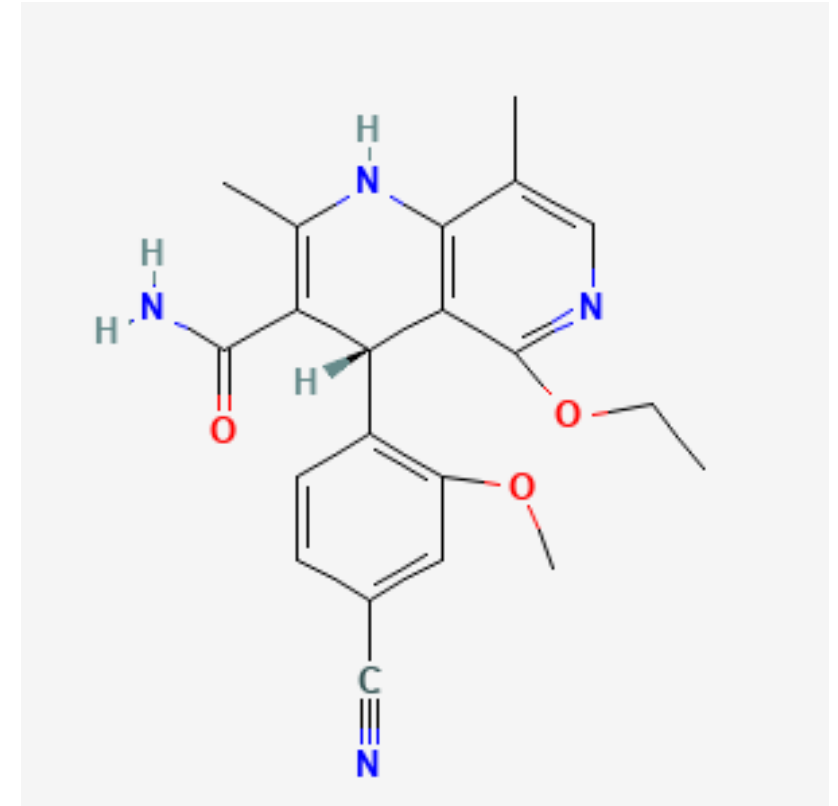
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# Finerenone: Nonsteroidal Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonist (MRA)

- MRA indicated to reduce the risk of sustained decline in glomerular filtration rate, end stage kidney disease, cardiovascular death, heart attacks, and hospitalization due to heart failure in adults with chronic kidney disease associated with type II diabetes (T2DM)





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## Cardiovascular Outcomes with Finerenone According to Glycemic Status at Baseline and Prior Treatment with Newer Antidiabetics among Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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# Objective

- Determine the cardioprotective effects efficacy of finerenone in subjects with T2DM according to:
  - Prior treatment with antidiabetic drug classes with established cardio-renal benefits
  - Glycemic status and body weight at baseline

# Methods

- PubMed and Cochrane Library search from inception to October 2021
  - All RCTs of finerenone on major cardiovascular outcomes
- Retrieved
  - 64 papers from PubMed
  - 22 from Cochrane Library
- 2 primary trials identified – enrolled subjects with long-standing T2DM, with insufficient glycemic control, mostly who were overweight or obese
  - FIGARO-DKD
  - FIDELIO-DKD

# Summary of Participants' Baseline Characteristics of Interest

Characteristic	FIDELIO-DKD	FIGARO-DKD
No. of enrolled subjects	5,674	7,352
Male sex	3,983 (70.2)	5,105 (69.4)
T2DM duration, yr	16.6±8.8	14.5±8.5
Age, yr	65.5±9.1	64.1±9.8
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	31.1±6.0	31.4±6.0
Glycated hemoglobin, %	7.7±1.3	7.7±1.4
Cardiovascular disease	2,605 (45.9)	3,330 (45.3)
Hypertension	5,505 (97.0)	7,061 (96.0)
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor	1,942 (34.2)	3,137 (42.7)
Angiotensin receptor blocker	3,725 (65.7)	4,212 (57.3)
Diuretics	3,214 (56.6)	3,496 (47.6)
Insulin	3,637 (64.1)	3,993 (54.3)
Biguanides	2,490 (43.9)	5,067 (68.9)
Pioglitazone	NR	NR
Sulfonylureas	1,327 (23.4)	2,062 (28.0)
Dipeptidyl-peptidase 4 inhibitors	1,522 (26.8)	1,756 (23.9)
Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors	324 (5.7)	332 (4.5)
GLP-1RAs	394 (6.9)	550 (7.5)
SGLT-2 inhibitors	259 (4.6)	618 (8.4)

Values are expressed as number (%) or mean±standard deviation.

FIDELIO-DKD, Efficacy and Safety of Finerenone in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetic Kidney Disease; FIGARO-DKD, Efficacy and Safety of Finerenone in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and the Clinical Diagnosis of Diabetic Kidney Disease; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; NR, not reported; GLP-1RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; SGLT-2, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2.

# Effect of Finerenone on Risk for the CV Composite Endpoint According to Glycemic Status at Baseline

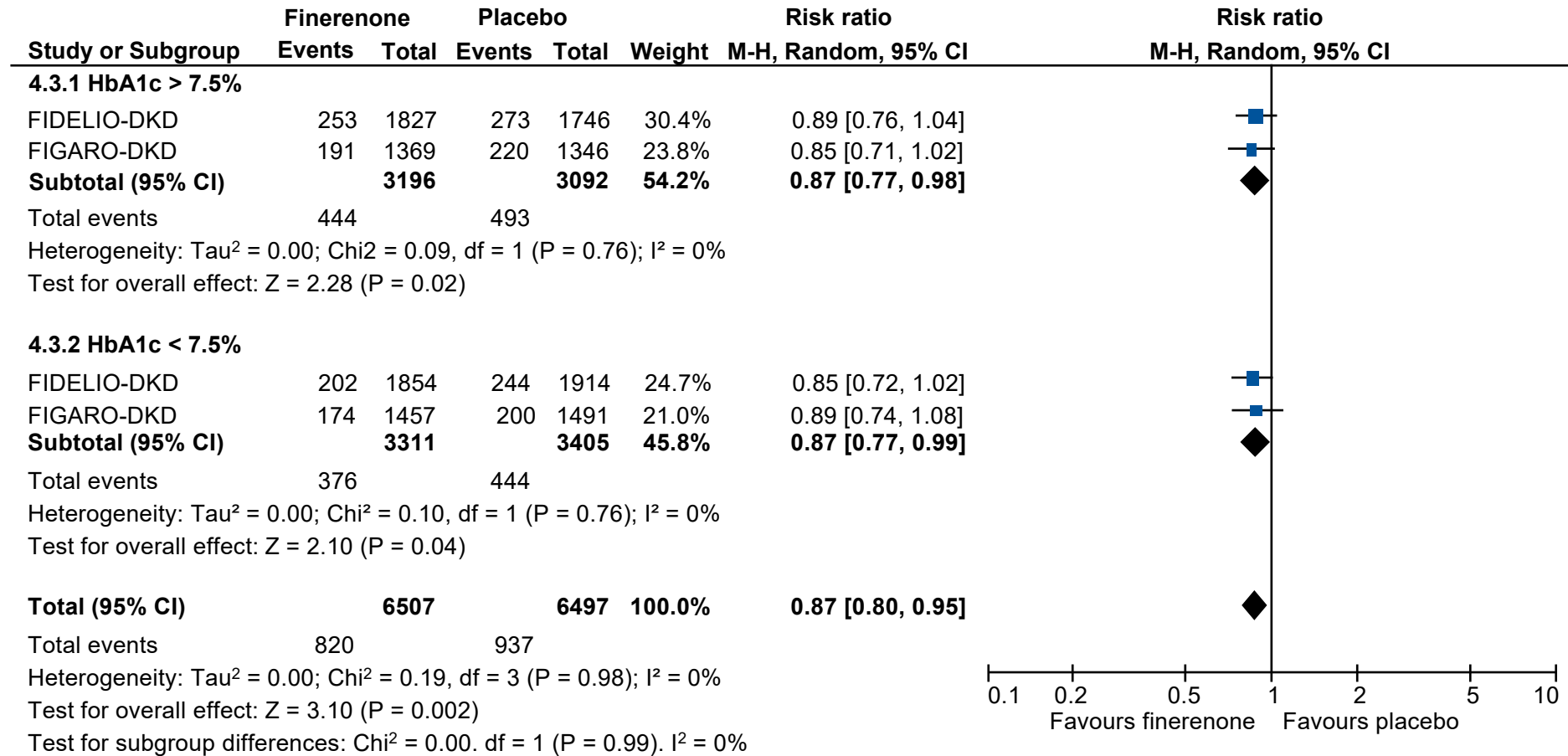


Fig. 1. Effect of finerenone compared to placebo on the risk for the cardiovascular composite endpoint according to glycemic status at baseline. M-H, Mantel-Haenszel; CI, confidence interval; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; FIDELIO-DKD, Efficacy and Safety of Finerenone in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetic Kidney Disease; FIGARO-DKD, Efficacy and Safety of Finerenone in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and the Clinical Diagnosis of Diabetic Kidney Disease.

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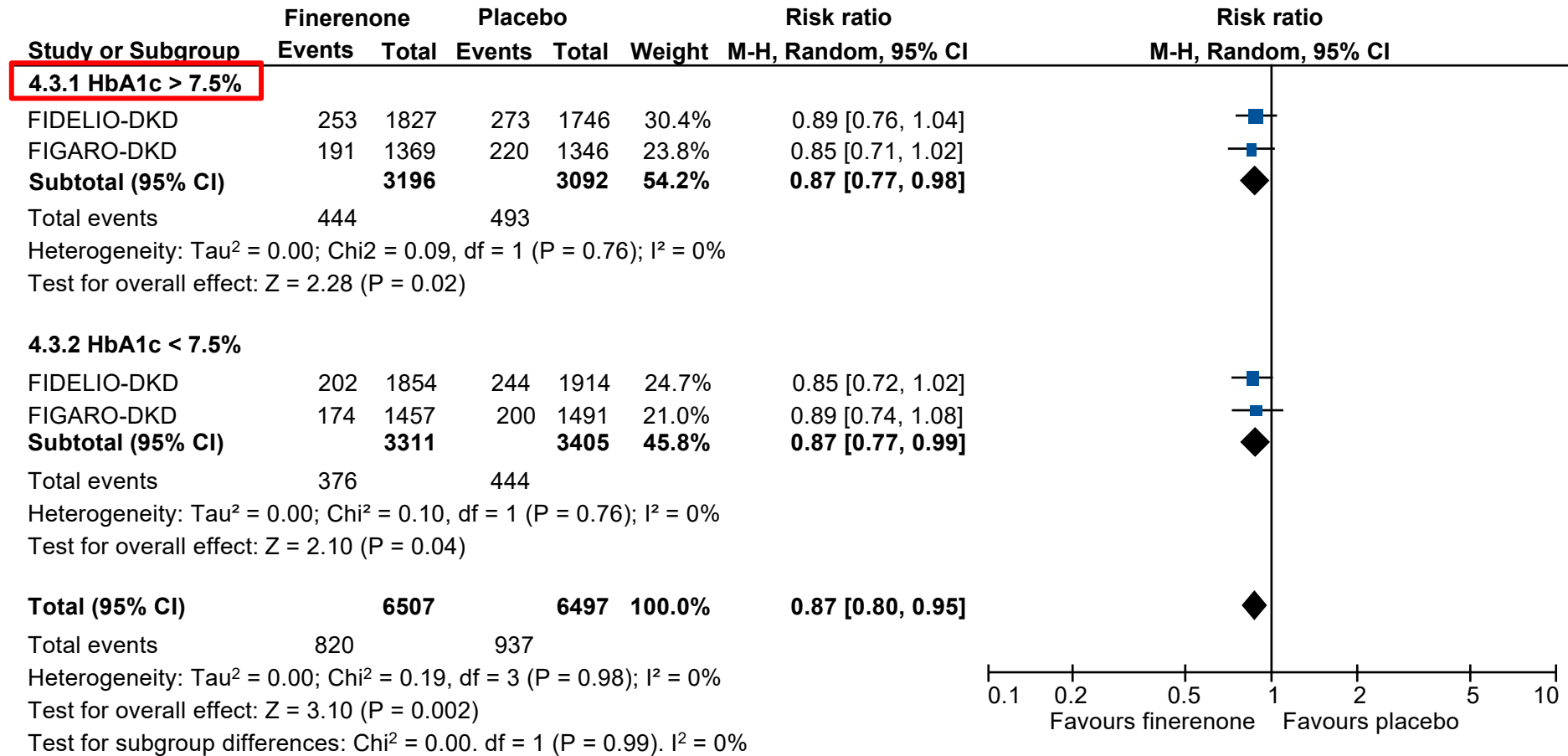


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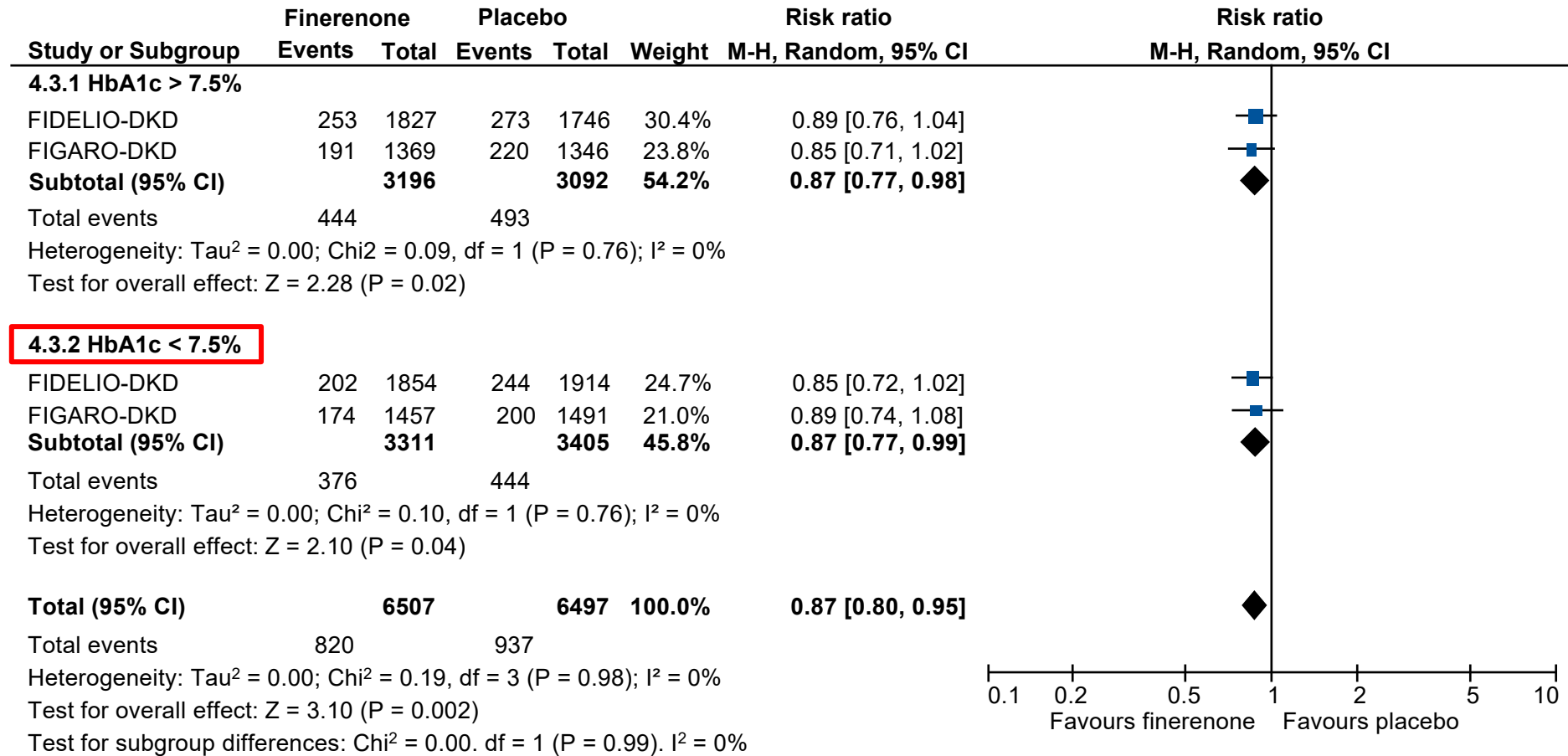


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# Conclusion

- Finerenone provides significant CV benefits for individuals with type 2 diabetes, especially individuals who are obese
- The glycemic status do not seem to have any modification or superior cardio protective effects
- Level of trial findings consistent across the diabetes, and Level of diabetes or A1c prior agents
- Therapies like Finerenone may be treatment that is considered as an additive therapy for individuals with diabetes and kidney disease to prevent cardiovascular events