

EMPRISE HFA DISCOVERIES

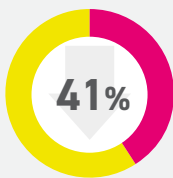
THREE-YEAR EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY DATA¹

ANALYSES IN

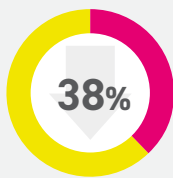
78 THOUSAND PATIENTS



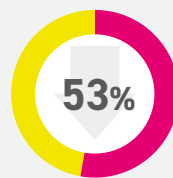
with T2D showed that empagliflozin, compared to DPP-4 inhibitors, was associated with:



decreased relative risk of **first HHF**



decreased relative risk of HHF with **subsequent worsening HF event**



decreased relative risk of **HHF with a hospital readmission** for any cause or **all-cause death** in a Medicare only subgroup within 90 day

These interim results from EMPRISE complement and support findings from **EMPA-REG OUTCOME[®]**

WHAT IS CHRONIC HEART FAILURE (CHF)?



CHF is a progressive, debilitating and **potentially fatal condition** that occurs when the heart cannot supply adequate circulation to meet the body's demands for oxygenated blood²

People with CHF often experience fatigue, difficulty breathing and swelling in their lower limbs – most commonly in their feet, legs and ankles³



WHAT ARE THE STATS?



1 IN 5

People in developed countries is **expected to develop HF** in their lifetime⁴

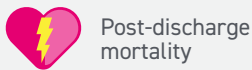
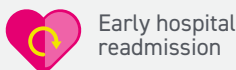
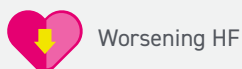


HF is a leading cause of **hospitalization** in the US and Europe⁵



Risk of mortality rises with each hospital visit⁶

After hospitalization, people with HF commonly experience:^{5,6}



WHICH FINDINGS FROM EMPA-REG OUTCOME[®] DO THESE DATA SUPPORT?

In the EMPA-REG OUTCOME[®] trial, empagliflozin



among adults with T2D and established cardiovascular disease⁷

WHAT'S NEXT FOR EMPRISE?



On completion, the EMPRISE study will include **200,000 people** with type 2 diabetes from the US and cover 5 years of empagliflozin in clinical practice including effectiveness, safety outcomes, healthcare resource utilization and costs, providing a comprehensive clinical picture of empagliflozin in routine care. Further data from Asia and Europe is expected in 2021

T2D, type 2 diabetes; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase 4; HHF, hospitalization for heart failure; HF; heart failure; CHF, chronic heart failure.

References: 1. Paterno et al. Empagliflozin and the risk of heart failure hospitalization, heart failure worsening and hospital readmission in routine clinical care: interim results from the EMPRISE study. ePublication. HFA Discoveries 2020. 2. American Heart Association. Available at: <https://www.heart.org/en/health-topics/heart-failure/what-is-heart-failure>. Accessed: June 2020. 3. Watson RDS, *BMJ*. 2000;320(7229):236-39. 4. Ponikowski P, Anker SD, AlHabib K, et al. *ESC Heart Fail*. 2014;1(1):4-25. 5. Ambrosy AP, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2014;63(12):1123-1133. 6. Solomon SD, et al. *Circulation*. 2007;116:1482-1487. 7. Zinman B, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(22):2117-2128.