

Finerenone in Heart Failure and Chronic Kidney Disease with Type 2 Diabetes: the FINE-HEART Pooled Analysis of Cardiovascular, Kidney, and Mortality Outcomes

#### Muthiah Vaduganathan on behalf of

Gerasimos Filippatos; Brian Claggett; Akshay Desai; Pardeep Jhund; Alasdair Henderson; Meike Brinker; Peter Kolkhof; Patrick Schloemer; James Lay-Flurrie; Prabhakar Viswanathan; Carolyn Lam; Michele Senni; Sanjiv Shah; Adriaan A. Voors; Faiez Zannad; Peter Rossing; Luis Ruilope; Stefan Anker; Bertram Pitt; Rajiv Agarwal; John McMurray; Scott Solomon

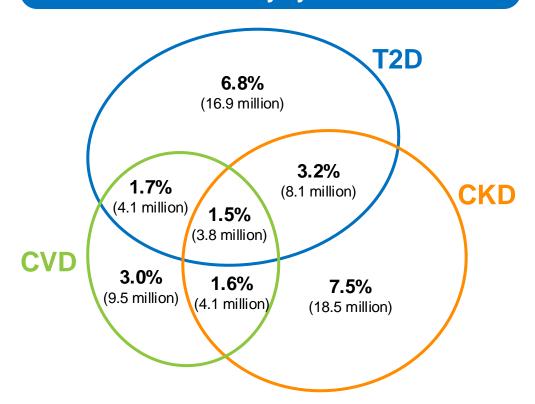
PROSPERO CRD42024570467

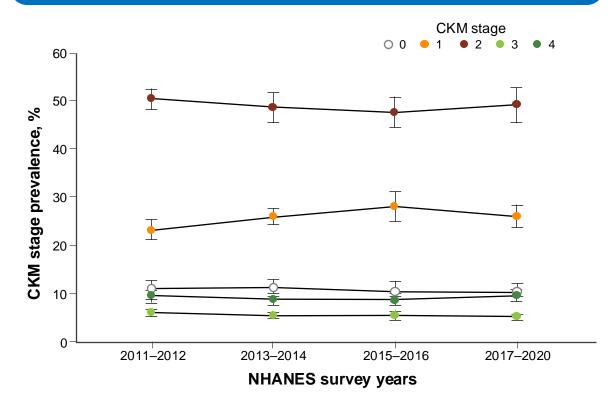


# Strong Epidemiological Overlap of Cardiovascular, Kidney, and Metabolic Disorders

#### **US NHANES survey cycles 1999–2020**

#### **US NHANES survey cycles 2011–2020**







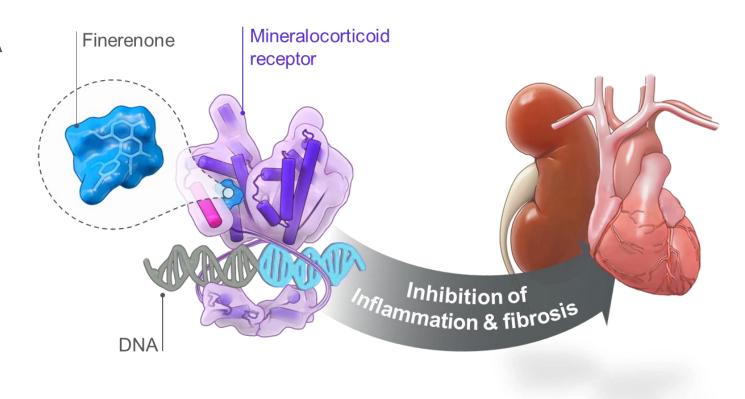
US NHANES Survey Cycles 1999-2020 Ostrominski J...Vaduganathan M. JAMA Cardiology 2023 US NHANES Survey Cycles 2011-2020 Aggarwal R...Vaduganathan M. JAMA 2024





# Could the Non-Steroidal MRA, Finerenone, Modify Risk across the Cardio-Kidney-Metabolic Spectrum?

- Finerenone is a non-steroidal MRA that has been studied in RCTs of patients with T2D and CKD and separately in patients with HF (with and without T2D).
- However, none of these trials were individually powered to evaluate treatment effects on mortality outcomes or effects in key subgroups.







### Design of FINE-HEART Umbrella Program



(n=18,991 Participants)

Prospectively Registered: PROSPERO CRD42024570467

**Prespecified in Dedicated Statistical Analysis Plans** 







Pooling data in the FINE-HEART program increased precision to robustly assess the efficacy and safety of the non-steroidal MRA finerenone on important cardio-kidney outcomes and is enriched for participants with a high burden of CKM multimorbidity.





# **Study Designs of the Individual Trials**

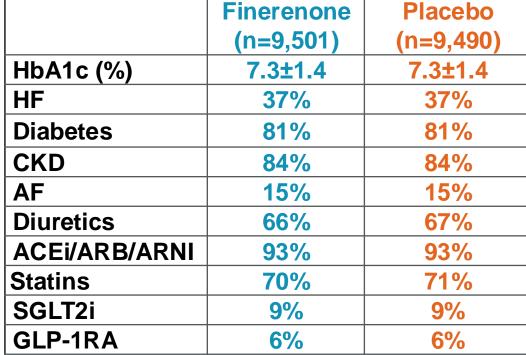
	FINEARTS-HF	FIDELIO-DKD and FIGARO-DKD
Validly Randomized	6,001	12,990
Countries	37	48
Patient population	HFmrEF or HFpEF	CKD and T2D
Inclusion criteria	<ul> <li>Adults (≥40 years)</li> <li>Symptomatic HF</li> <li>LVEF ≥40%</li> <li>Elevation natriuretic peptides</li> <li>Structural heart disease</li> <li>Recent diuretic use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Adults (≥18 years old)</li> <li>T2D</li> <li>UACR ≥ 30 mg/g</li> <li>Maximally tolerated RASi</li> </ul>
<b>Exclusion criteria</b>	Potassium >5.0 mmol/L	Potassium >4.8 mmol/L
Dosage and titration	eGFR ≤60: 10 up to 20 mg eGFR >60: 20 up to 40 mg (potentially down to 10 mg)	eGFR <60: 10 up to 20 mg eGFR ≥60: 20 mg (potentially down to 10 mg)
Median follow-up	2.6 years	2.6 years (FIDELIO-DKD) 3.4 years (FIGARO-DKD)



## **Baseline Characteristics of FINE-HEART Integrated Population**

	Finerenone	Placebo	
	(n=9,501)	(n=9,490)	
Age	67±10	67±10	
Women	36%	35%	
White Race	72%	<b>72</b> %	
BMI (kg/m²)	31±6	31±6	
Systolic BP (mmHg)	135±15	134±15	
Potassium (mmol/L)	4.4±0.5	4.4±0.5	
eGFR	59±21	59±21	
(mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	33121	<u> </u>	
<25	1%	1%	
25 to <45	29%	29%	
45 to <60	27%	26%	
≥60	44%	44%	
IIACD (ma/a)	283	293	
UACR (mg/g)	[IQR 46-836]	[IQR 47-855]	
<30	20%	20%	
30 to <300	31%	31%	
≥300	49%	50%	



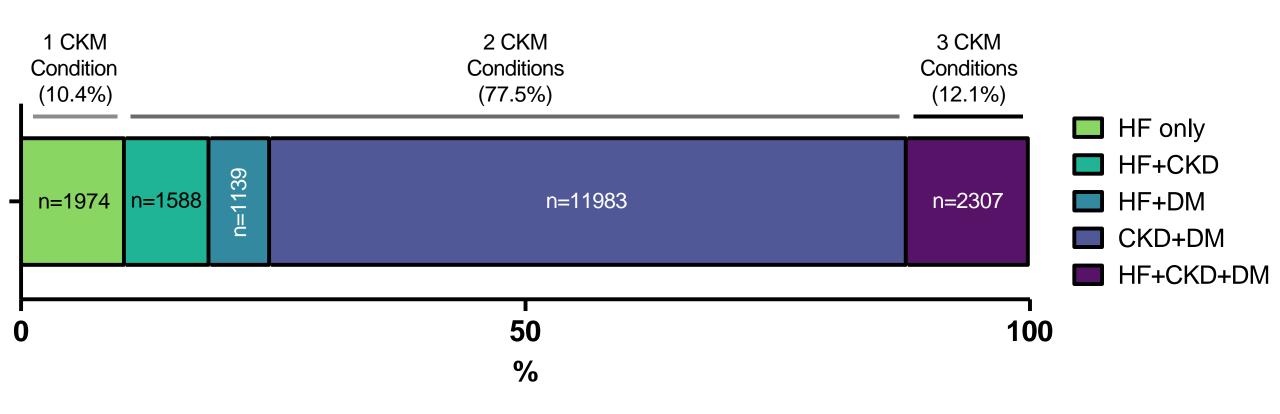






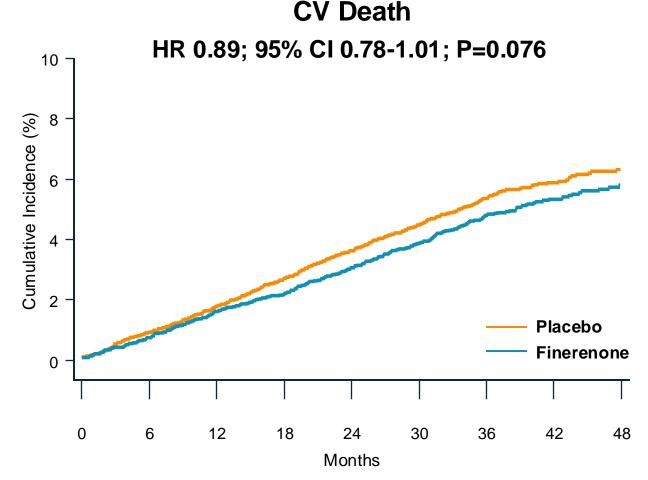
### High Burden of Cardio-Kidney-Metabolic Disease Overlap

#### **Baseline CKM Status in FINEHEART**

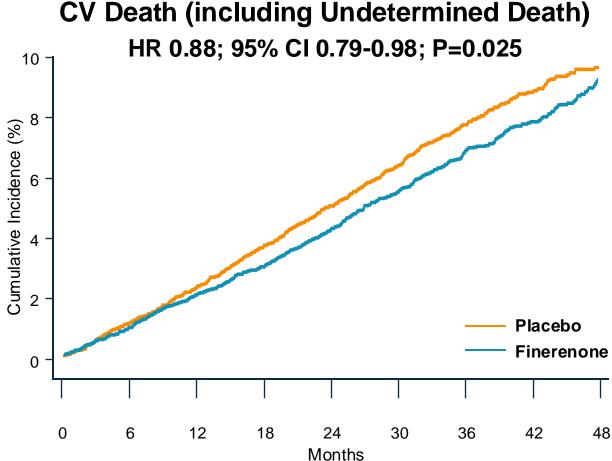




### **Primary Endpoint: CV Death**



Primary Analysis:
CV Death Excluding Undetermined Deaths
Finerenone 421 (4.4%) vs. Placebo 471 (5.0%)



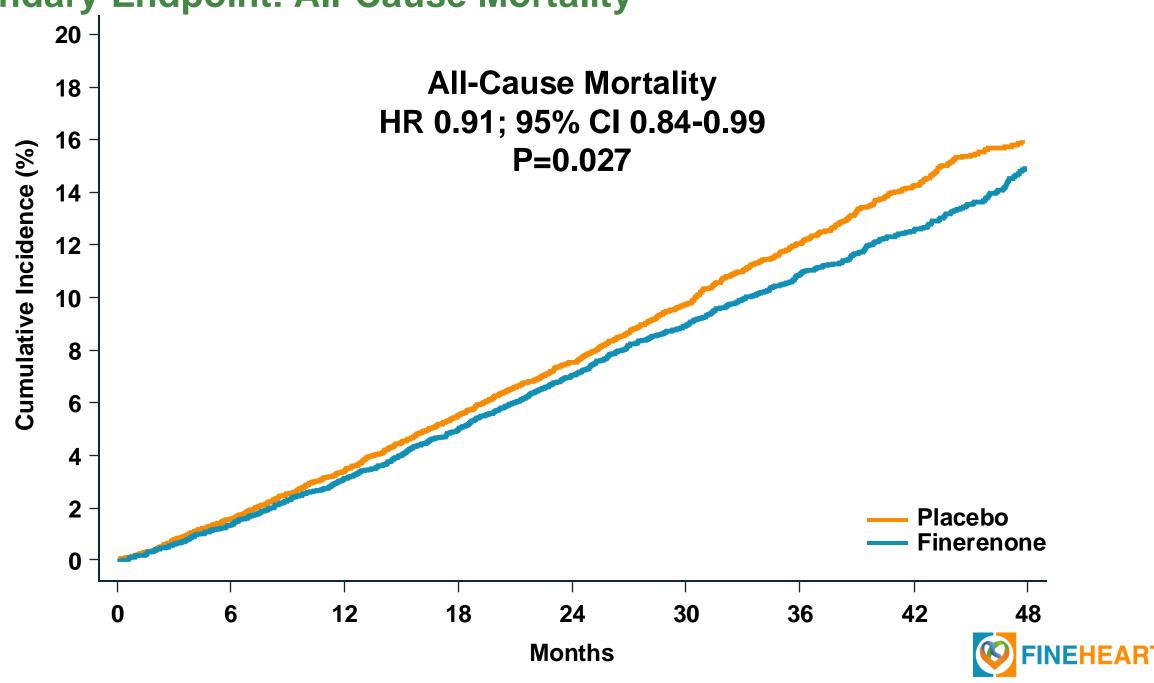
Prespecified Sensitivity Analysis:

CV Deaths Including Undetermined Deaths

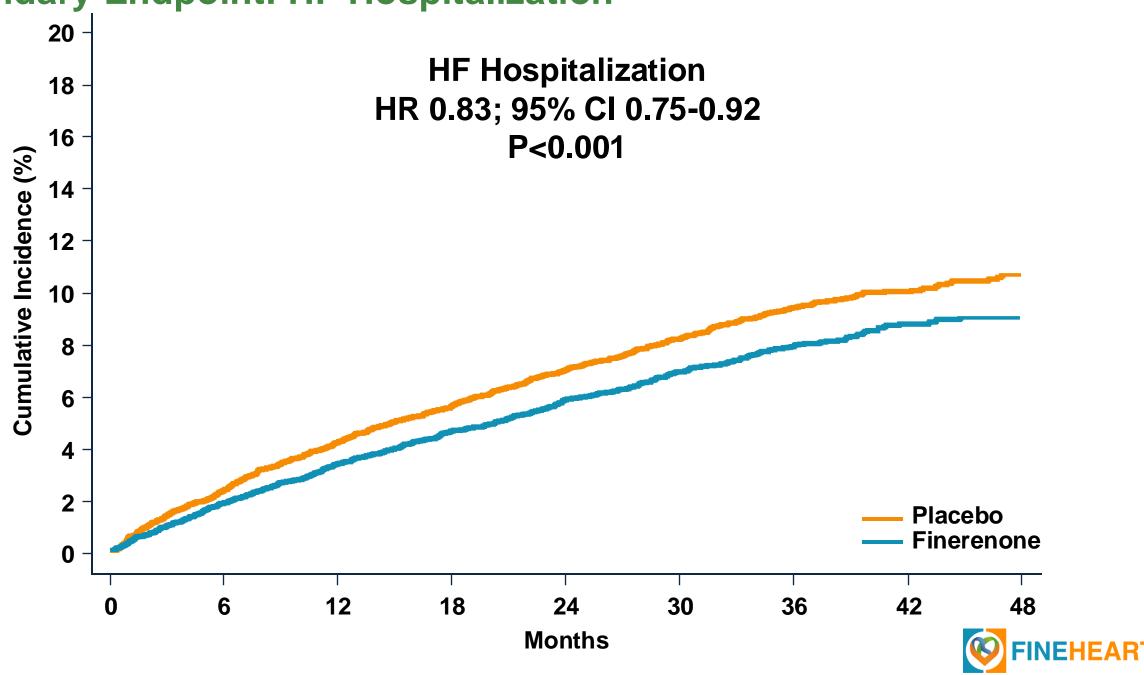
Finerenone 627 (6.6%) vs. Placebo 703 (7.4%)



# **Secondary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality**

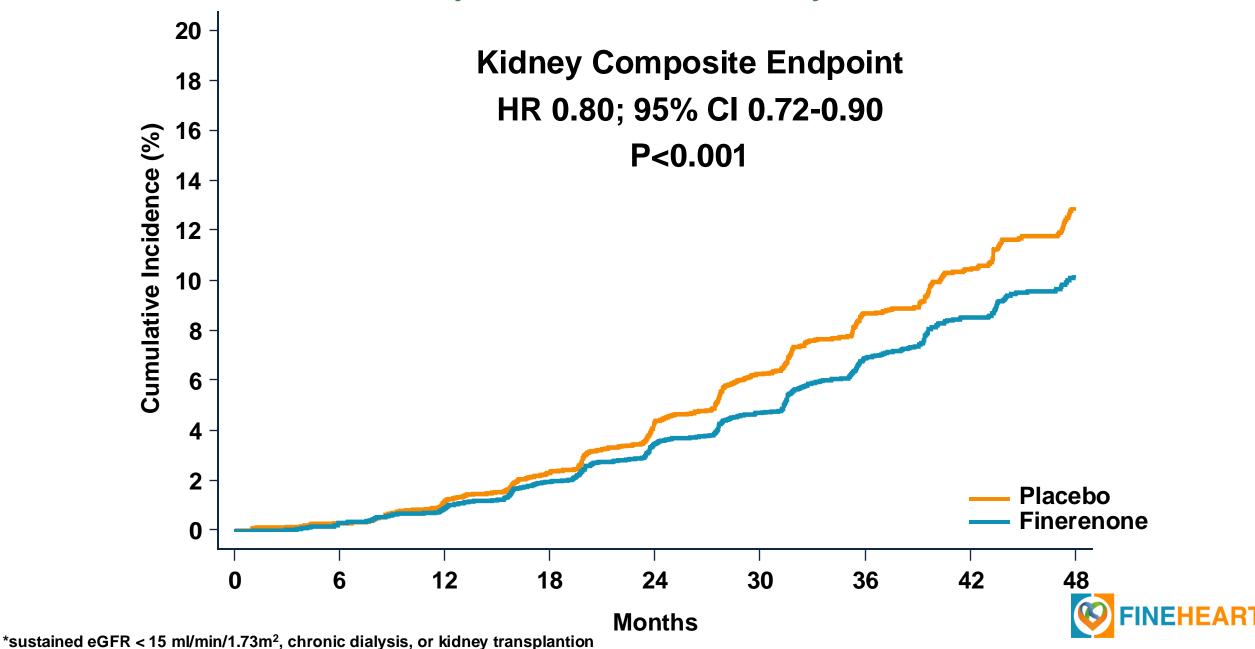


## **Secondary Endpoint: HF Hospitalization**



## **Secondary Endpoint: Kidney Composite Endpoint**

sustained eGFR decline of ≥50%, kidney failure\*, or death due to kidney failure



## **Summary of Prespecified Efficacy Endpoints**

Outcome		HR (95% CI)	P-value
Primary Endpoint			
CV death (excluding undetermined death)	<b>⊢</b>	0.89 (0.78–1.01)	0.076
Prespecified sensitivity analysis:  CV death (including undetermined death)		0.88 (0.79–0.98)	0.025
Secondary Endpoints			
Kidney Composite Endpoint	<b>⊢</b>	0.80 (0.72–0.90)	<0.001
HF Hospitalization	<b>⊢</b>	0.83 (0.75–0.92)	<0.001
CV Death or HF Hospitalization	<b>₩</b>	0.85 (0.78–0.93)	<0.001
New-onset Atrial Fibrillation		0.83 (0.71–0.97)	0.018
Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events*	i i	0.91 (0.85–0.98)	0.010
All-cause Death	H	0.91 (0.84–0.99)	0.027
All-cause Hospitalization	<b>♦</b>	0.95 (0.91–0.99)	0.025
All-cause Death or All-cause Hospitalization	•	0.94 (0.91–0.98)	0.007

<sup>\*</sup> CV death or non-fatal CV event (MI, stroke, or HF hospitalization)





# **Broad Consistency Across 17 Prespecified Subgroups for the Primary Endpoint (CV Death)**

Category	Finerenone (n=9501)	Placebo (n=9490)		HR (95% CI)
- Langer,	n/N	n/N		
Age			I I	
≤ Median	149/5071	179/5053	<b>⊢</b>	0.84 (0.68–1.05
>Me dian	272/4430	292/4437	₩	0.91 (0.77–1.07
Sex			1	
Male	265/6111	298/6216	<b>₩</b>	0.87 (0.74–1.03
Female	156/3390	173/3274	H	0.89 (0.72-1.11
Race			I I	
Asian	56/1910	57/1946	<u> </u>	0.98 (0.68–1.42
Black	7/300	11/308	<del></del>	0.58 (0.22–1.53
Other	15/476	19/447 <b>—</b>		0.72 (0.37–1.44
White	343/6815	384/6789	H	0.89 (0.77–1.03
Region			I I	
Asia	56/1808	55/1815		0.99 (0.68–1.44
Eastern Europe	176/3001	187/2941	, HH	0.93 (0.76–1.14
Latin America	40/1041	69/1034 <b>-</b>		0.58 (0.39-0.85
North America	43/1259	50/1261	<b>—</b>	0.85 (0.57–1.28
Western Europe, Oceania, Others	107/2392	110/2439	<b>-</b>	0.98 (0.75–1.28
Baseline BMI (kg/m²)			, I	
<30	210/4591	237/4616	<b>⊢</b> ↓	0.87 (0.73–1.05
≥30	210/4880	234/4856	H	0.89 (0.74–1.07
Baseline Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)			I I	
≤ Median	254/4790	257/4786	, <del>   </del>	1.00 (0.84–1.19
>Me dian	1664/4707	214/4701	H)	0.76 (0.62-0.93
Baseline Serum Potassium (mmol/L)			, <u> </u>	
≤4.5	284/6746	308/6419	H	0.91 (0.77–1.06)
>4.5	137/3024	163/3068	H	0.86 (0.69–1.08)

**Favors Finerenone** 

**Favors Placebo** 

Category	Finerenone (n=9501)	Placebo (n=9490)		HR (95% CI)
o ,	n/N	n/N		
KDIGO Risk Categories			ļ !	
Low risk	48/1052	50/1034	<b>-</b>	0.94 (0.63–1.39
Moderately increased risk	84/1545	88/1455	<u> </u>	0.89 (0.66–1.20
High risk	1203/3184	161/3318	<b>⊢</b>	0.78 (0.61-0.98
Very high risk	157/3616	161/3577	$\mapsto$	0.96 (0.77–1.20
History of HF			İ	
Present	273/3488	299/3520	ю	0.92 (0.78–1.08
Absent	148/6013	172/5970	ьф	0.85 (0.68-1.06
History of Diabetes Mellitus				
Present	294/7715	343/7714	re-	0.85 (0.73–1.00
Absent	127/1786	128/1776	<b>—</b>	0.98 (0.77–1.25
History of CKD				
Present	330/7949	363/7929	ю́н	0.90 (0.77–1.04
Absent	91/1552	108/1561	<b>⊢</b>	0.84 (0.64–1.11
Cardio-Kidney-Metabolic Conditions				
1 Condition	58/996	61/978	<b>—</b>	0.93 (0.65–1.33
2 Conditions	250/7359	286/7351	юļ	0.87 (0.74–1.03
3 Conditions	113/1146	124/1161	<b>—</b>	0.91 (0.71–1.18
GLP-1RA at Baseline				
No	403/8925	453/8956	<b>₩</b>	0.88 (0.77–1.0
Yes	18/576	18/534	<b>⊢</b>	1.05 (0.54–2.07
SGLT2i at Baseline			i	
No	375/8672	422/8629	<b>₩</b>	0.88 (0.76–1.0
Yes	46/829	49/861	<b>⊢</b>	0.96 (0.64–1.44
		0.25	0.5 1	2 4
		Favors Finer	enone Favo	rs Placebo



## **Safety Outcomes**

	Finerenone	Placebo
	n=9,482	n=9,467
Any serious adverse event	35%	37%
Any potassium >5.5 mmol/L	17%	8%
Any potassium >6.0 mmol/L	3%	1%
Any potassium <3.5 mmol/L	5%	10%
Hyperkalemia	13%	6%
Hyperkalemia leading to hospitalization	0.8%	0.2%
Hyperkalemia leading to death	0%	0%
Acute kidney injury	4%	3%
Acute kidney injury leading to hospitalization	2%	1%
Systolic blood pressure<100mmHg	11%	7%
Gynecomastia or breast hyperplasia	0.2%	0.2%

Treatment-emergent adverse events are defined as any adverse event occurring in any patient who has received at least one dose of study drug and within 3 days of permanent discontinuation. This safety table includes 1 patient who was randomized to placebo but who actually received finerenone.



#### Conclusions

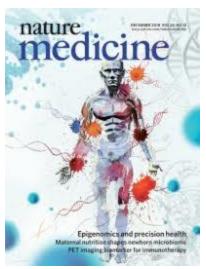
- The FINE-HEART participant-level pooled analysis represents the largest analysis of the effects of the non-steroidal MRA finerenone across the CKM spectrum.
- While in this pooled analysis the reduction in cardiovascular death was not statistically significant, finerenone reduced deaths of any cause, cardiovascular events, and kidney outcomes.
- Treatment effects were consistent across all tested clinical subgroups including those with multiple intersecting CKM conditions and on background SGLT2i or GLP-1RA.
- No new or unexpected safety signals were uncovered in this pooled analysis.

The totality of the evidence supports the disease-modifying potential of finerenone in broad, high-risk patient populations encompassing cardiovascular, kidney, and metabolic diseases.



#### Full Details Available Online in *Nature Medicine*







Finerenone in Heart Failure and Chronic Kidney Disease with Type 2 Diabetes: the FINE-HEART Pooled Analysis of Cardiovascular, Kidney, and Mortality Outcomes

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## In Memory of the Late Dr. George Bakris (1952-2024)



A pioneer in cardio-kidney-metabolic research, physician, leader, colleague, and dear friend

