

***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**

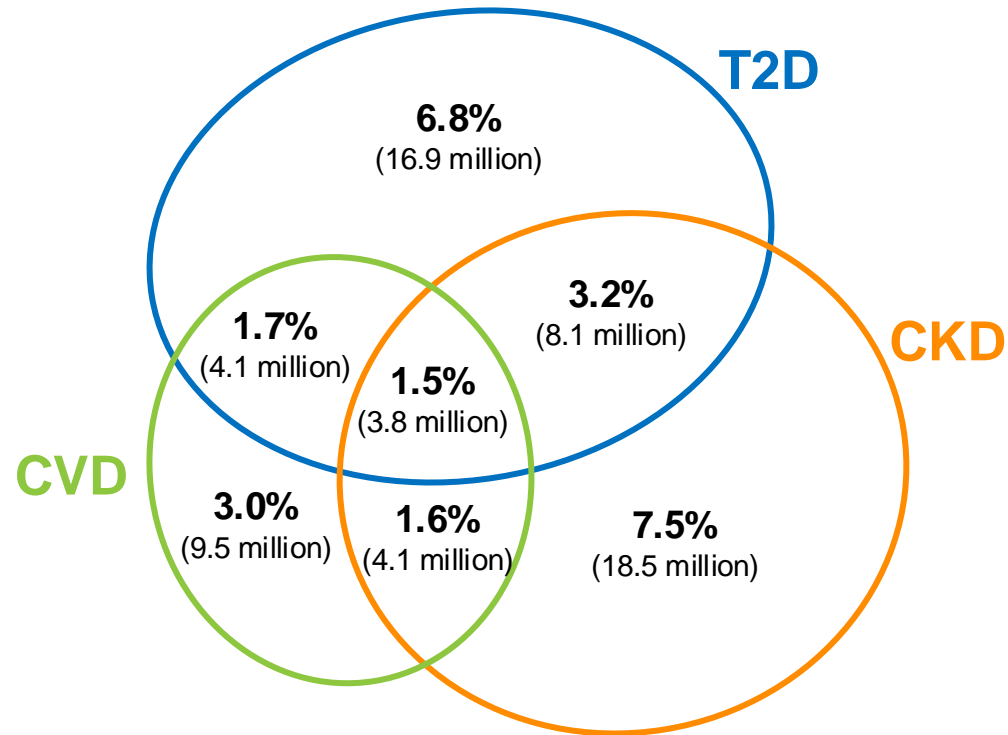
**Gerasimos Filippatos; Brian Claggett; Akshay Desai; Pardeep Jhund; Alasdair Henderson; Meike Brinker; Peter Kolkhof; Patrick Schloemer; James Lay-Flurrie; Prabhakar Viswanathan; Carolyn Lam; Michele Senni; Sanjiv Shah; Adriaan A. Voors; Faiez Zannad; Peter Rossing; Luis Ruilope; Stefan Anker; Bertram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

**PROSPERO CRD42024570467**



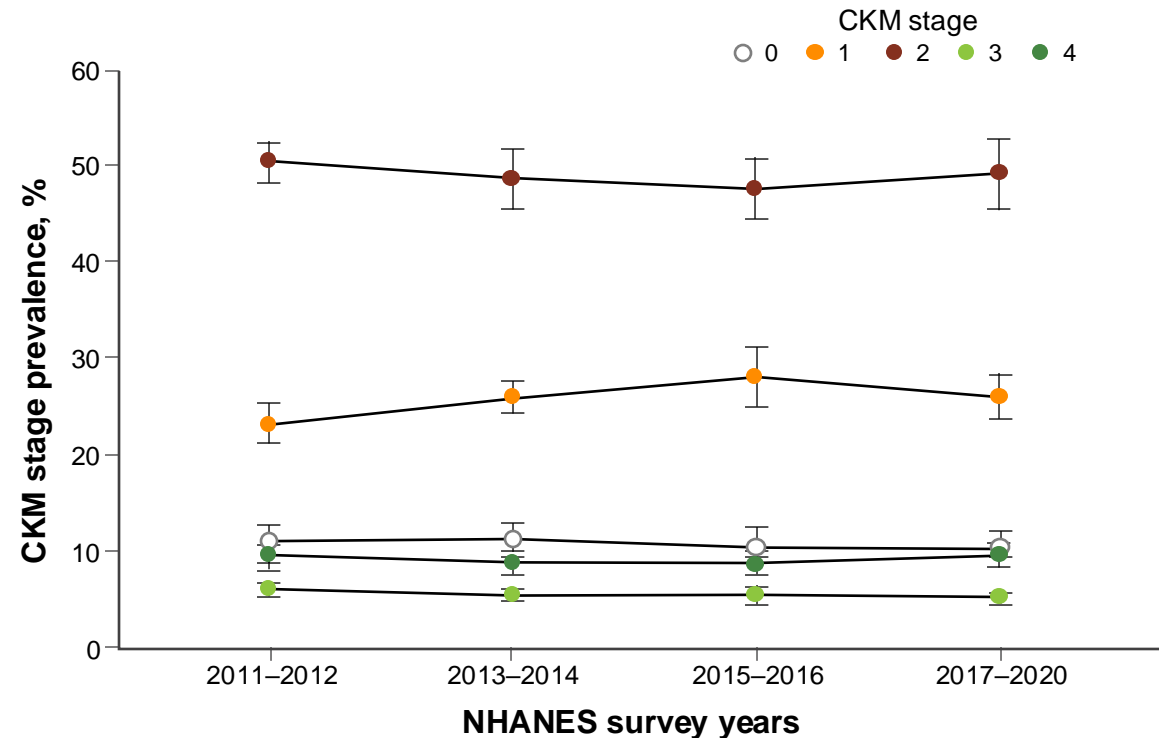
# Strong Epidemiological Overlap of Cardiovascular, Kidney, and Metabolic Disorders

US NHANES survey cycles 1999–2020



US NHANES Survey Cycles 1999-2020  
Ostrominski J...Vaduganathan M. JAMA Cardiology 2023

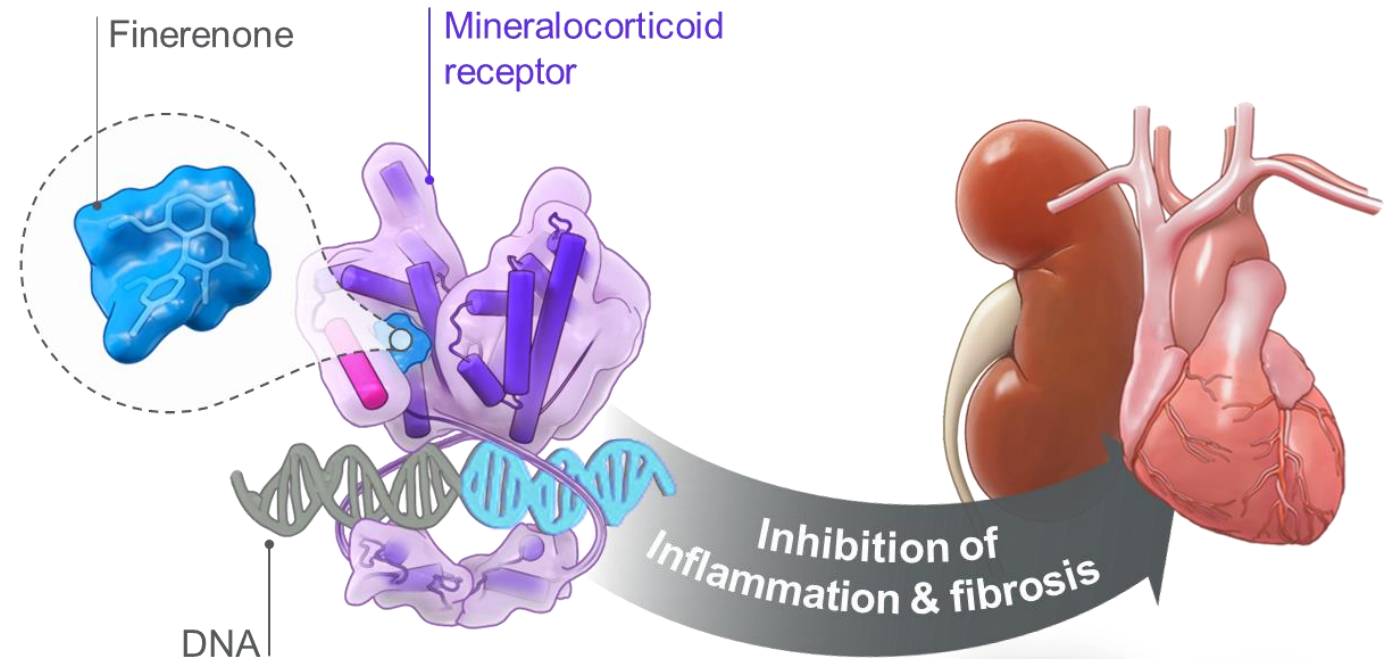
US NHANES survey cycles 2011–2020



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
<b>Validly Randomized</b>	6,001	12,990
<b>Countries</b>	37	48
<b>Patient population</b>	HFmrEF or HFpEF	CKD and T2D
<b>Inclusion criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults (<math>\geq 40</math> years)</li> <li>• Symptomatic HF</li> <li>• LVEF <math>\geq 40\%</math></li> <li>• Elevation natriuretic peptides</li> <li>• Structural heart disease</li> <li>• Recent diuretic use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults (<math>\geq 18</math> years old)</li> <li>• T2D</li> <li>• UACR <math>\geq 30</math> mg/g</li> <li>• Maximally tolerated RASi</li> </ul>
<b>Exclusion criteria</b>	Potassium $> 5.0$ mmol/L	Potassium $> 4.8$ mmol/L
<b>Dosage and titration</b>	eGFR $\leq 60$ : 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 $\geq 60$ : 20 mg (potentially down to 10 mg)
<b>Median follow-up</b>	2.6 years	2.6 years (FIDELIO-DKD) 3.4 years (FIGARO-DKD)

# Baseline Characteristics of FINE-HEART Integrated Population

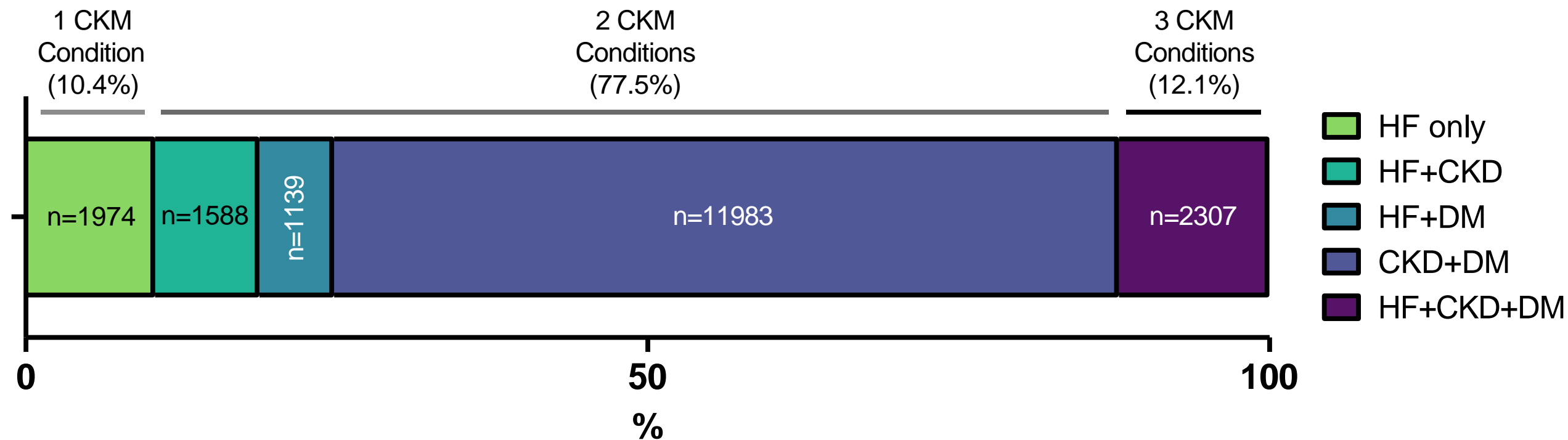


	Finerenone (n=9,501)	Placebo (n=9,490)
Age	67±10	67±10
Women	36%	35%
White Race	72%	72%
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	31±6	31±6
Systolic BP (mmHg)	135±15	134±15
Potassium (mmol/L)	4.4±0.5	4.4±0.5
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	59±21	59±21
<25	1%	1%
25 to <45	29%	29%
45 to <60	27%	26%
≥60	44%	44%
UACR (mg/g)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

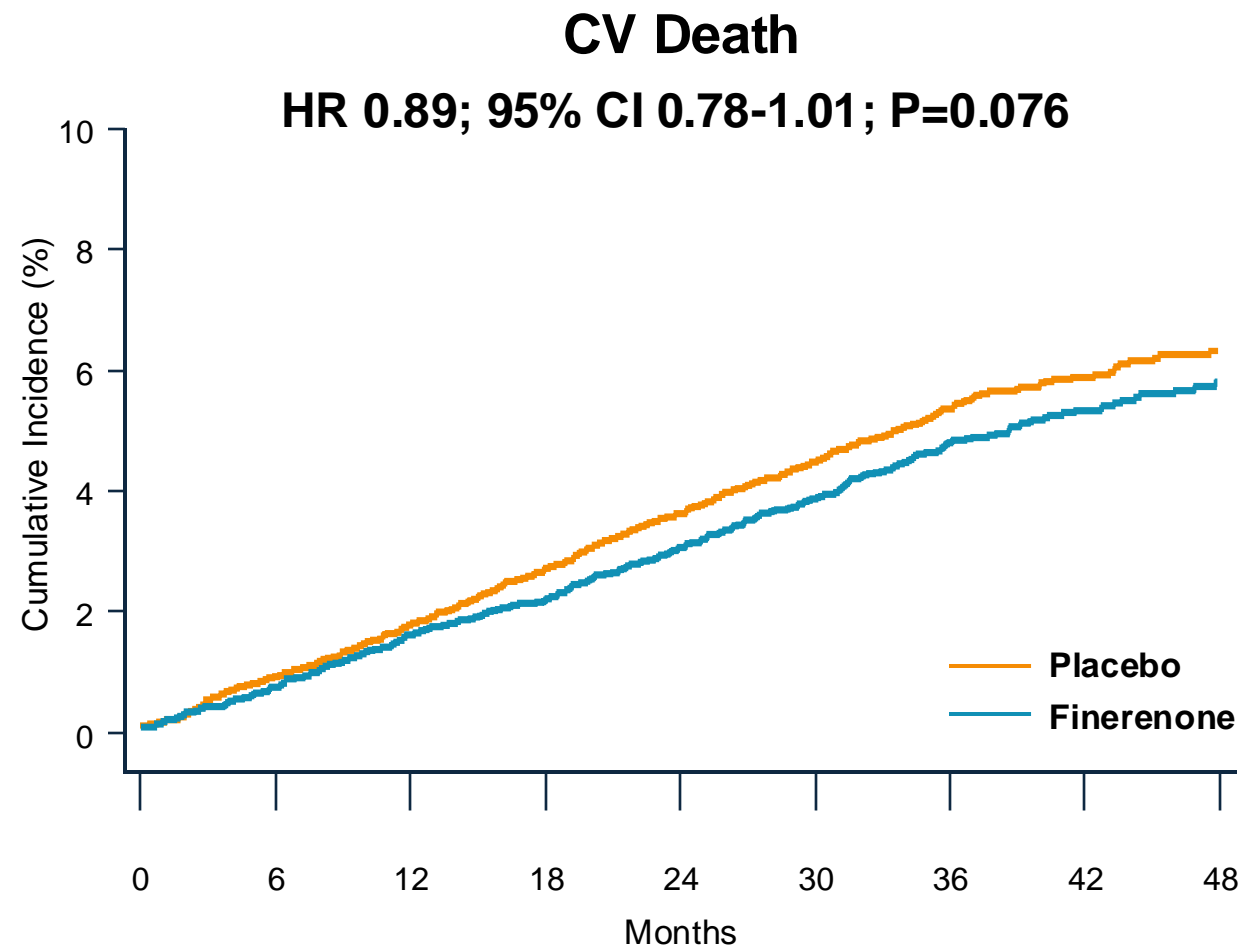
	Finerenone (n=9,501)	Placebo (n=9,490)
HbA1c (%)	7.3±1.4	7.3±1.4
HF	37%	37%
Diabetes	81%	81%
CKD	84%	84%
AF	15%	15%
Diuretics	66%	67%
ACEi/ARB/ARNI	93%	93%
Statins	70%	71%
SGLT2i	9%	9%
GLP-1RA	6%	6%

# High Burden of Cardio-Kidney-Metabolic Disease Overlap

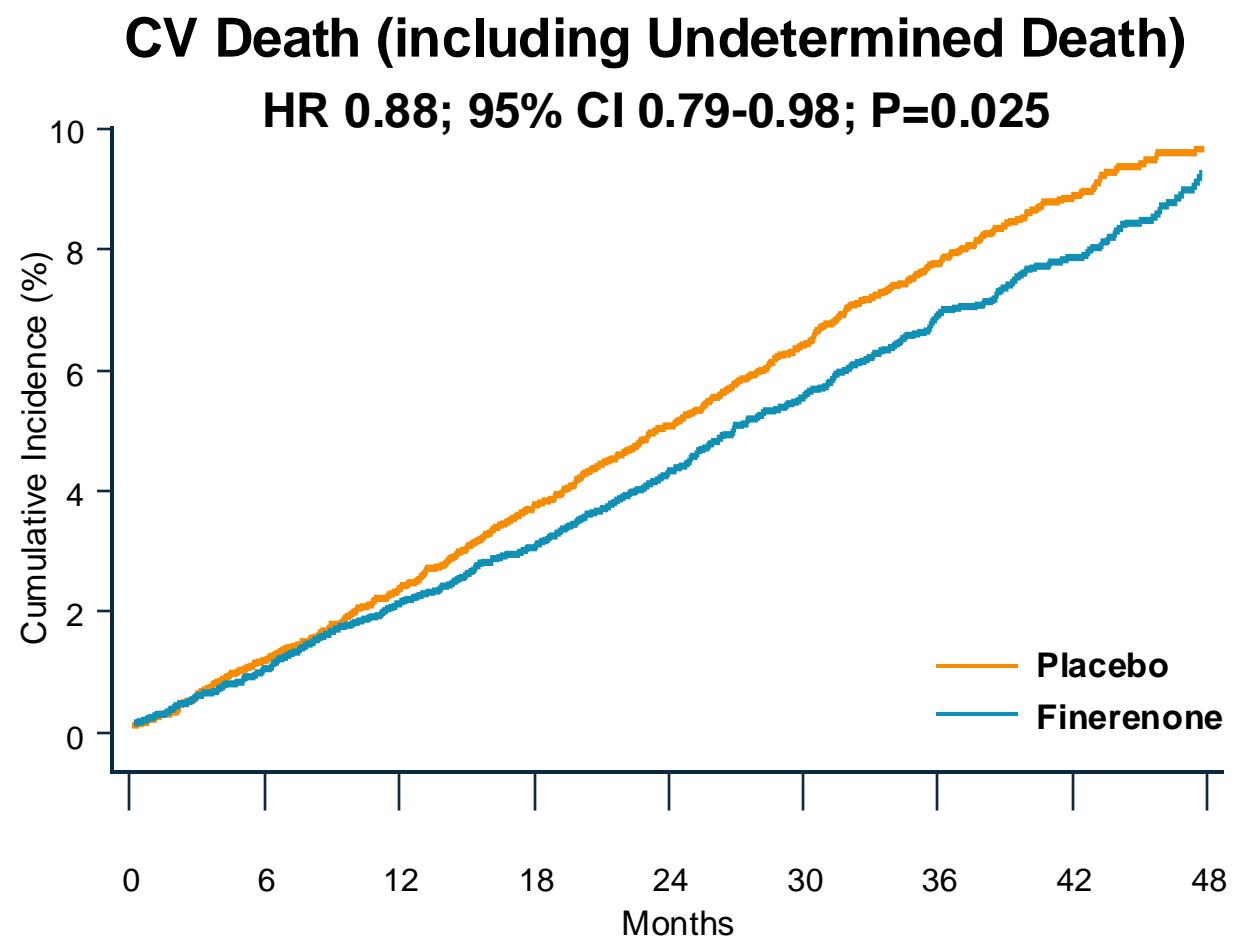
## Baseline CKM Status in FINEHEART



# Primary Endpoint: CV Death



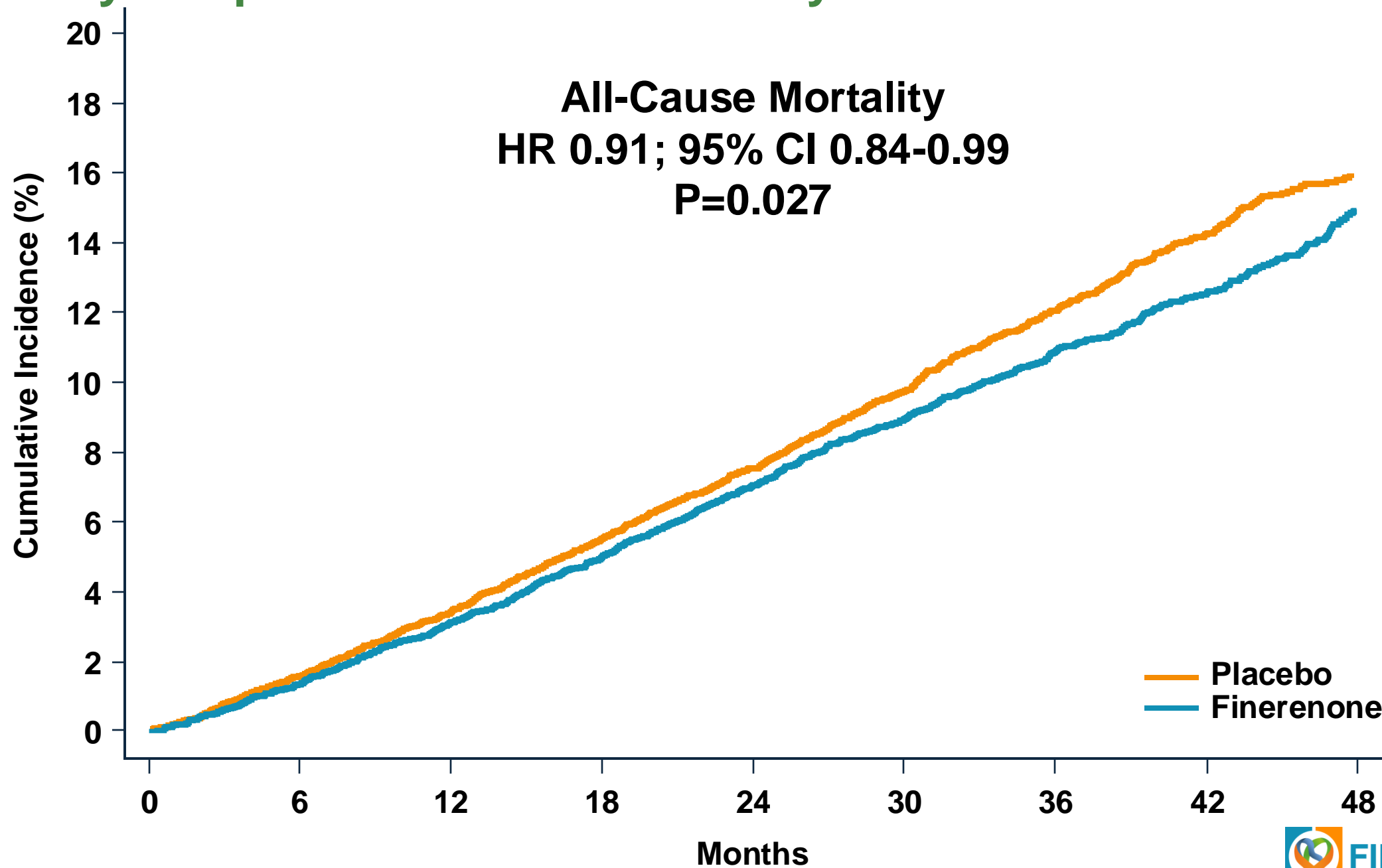
**Primary Analysis:**  
**CV Death Excluding Undetermined Deaths**  
**Finerenone 421 (4.4%) vs. Placebo 471 (5.0%)**



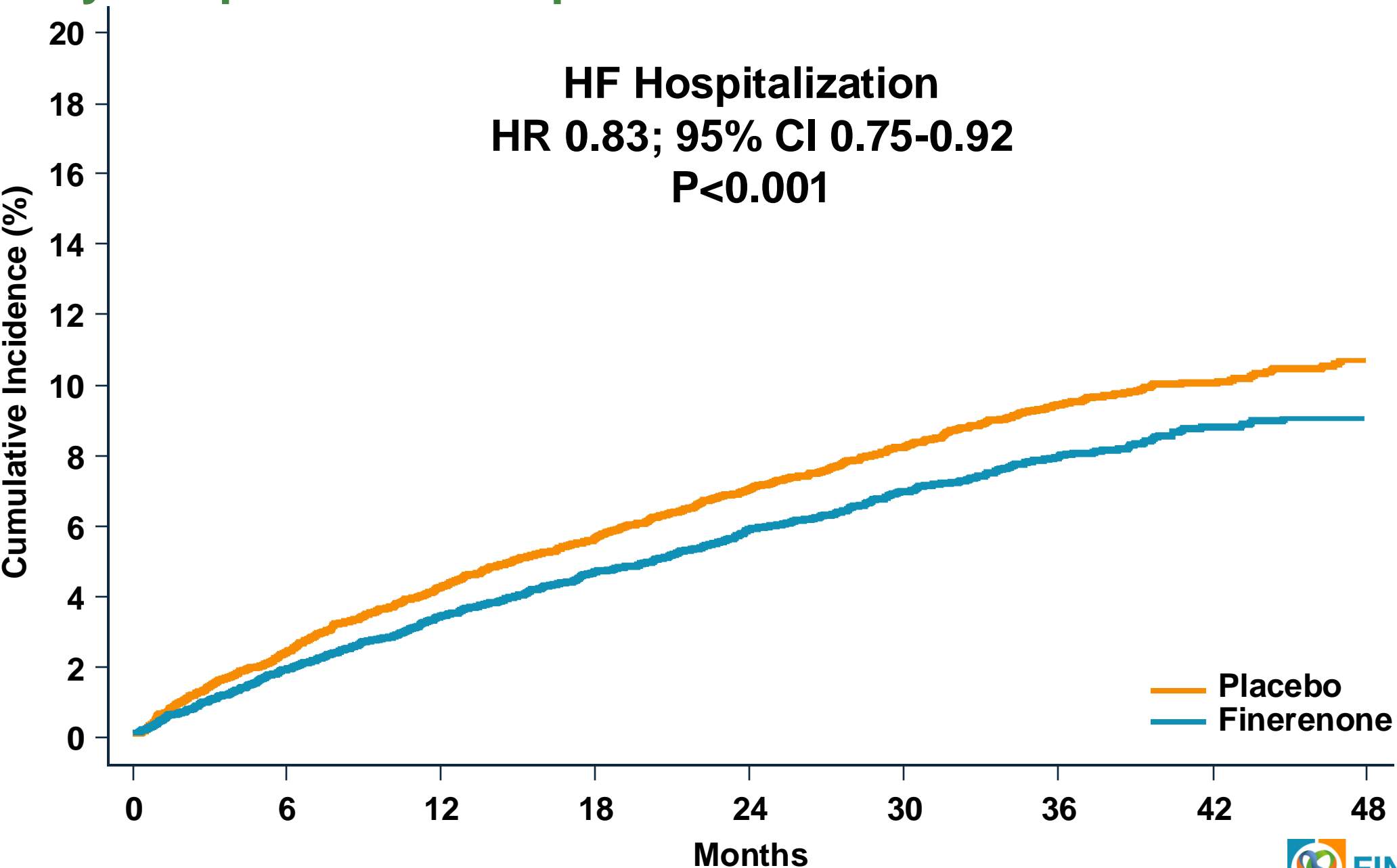
**Prespecified Sensitivity Analysis:**  
**CV Deaths Including Undetermined Deaths**  
**Finerenone 627 (6.6%) vs. Placebo 703 (7.4%)**



# Secondary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality

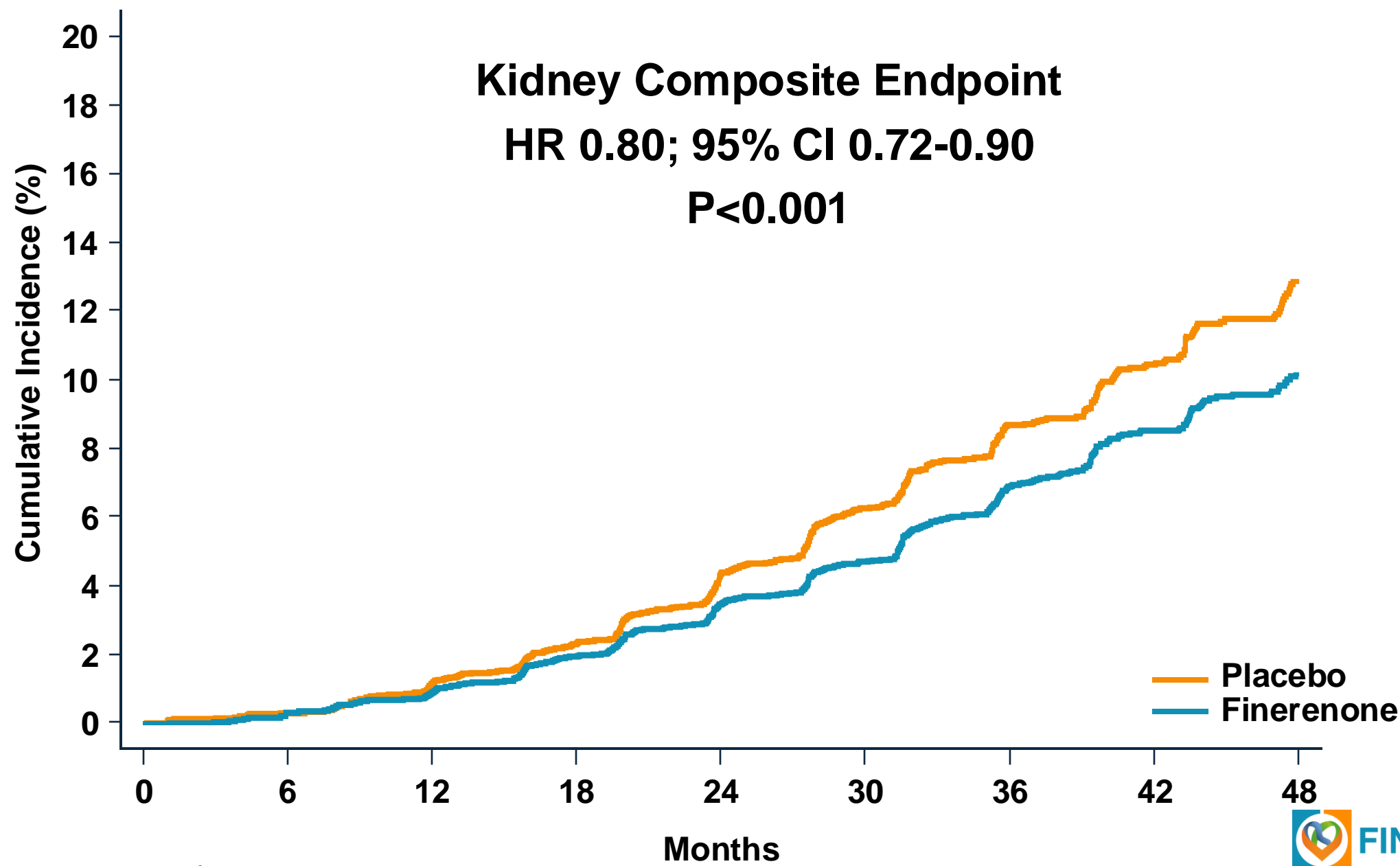


# Secondary Endpoint: HF Hospitalization



# Secondary Endpoint: Kidney Composite Endpoint

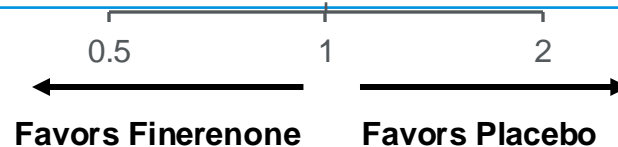
sustained eGFR decline of  $\geq 50\%$ , kidney failure\*, or death due to kidney failure



\*sustained eGFR < 15 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>, chronic dialysis, or kidney transplantation

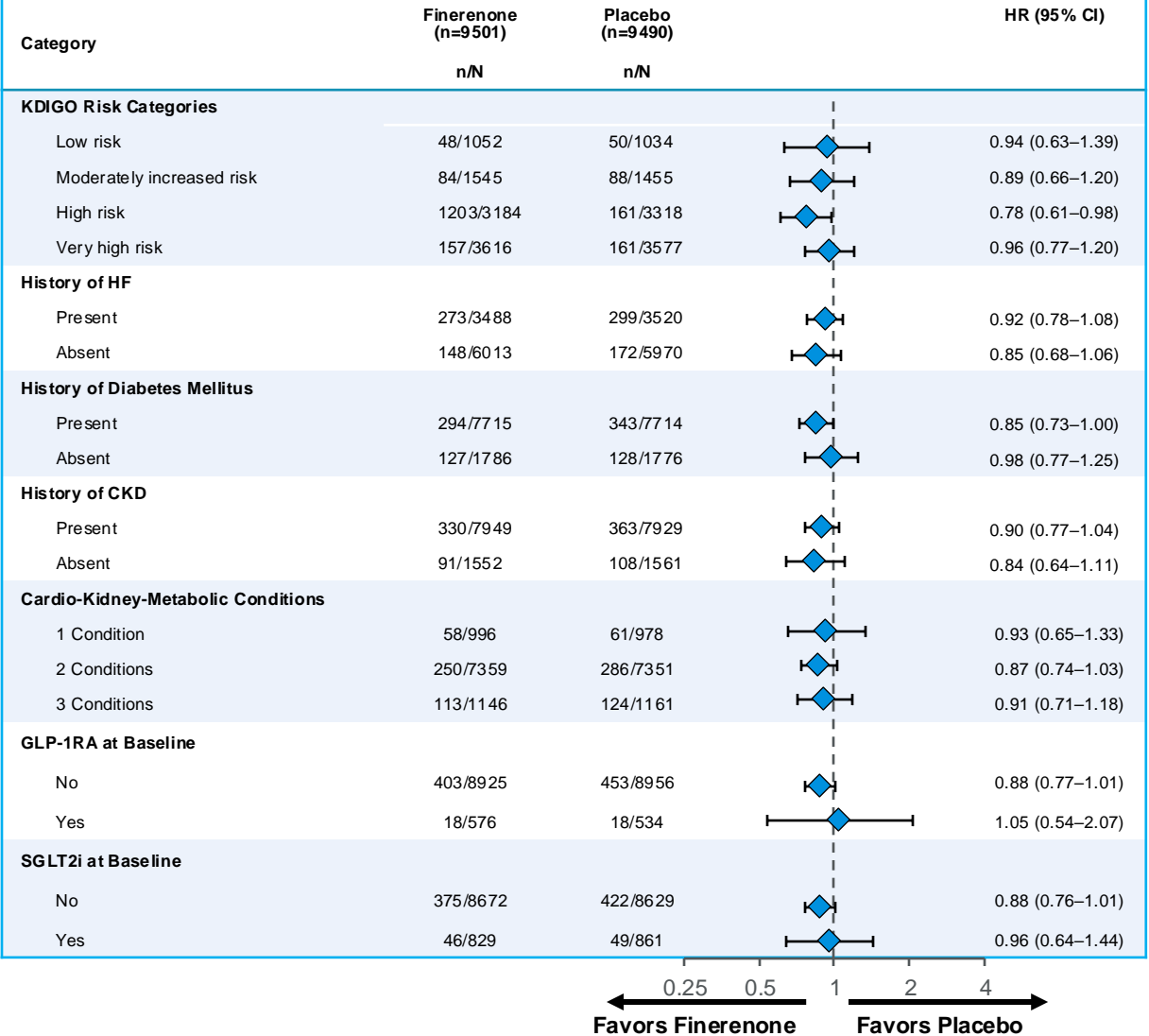
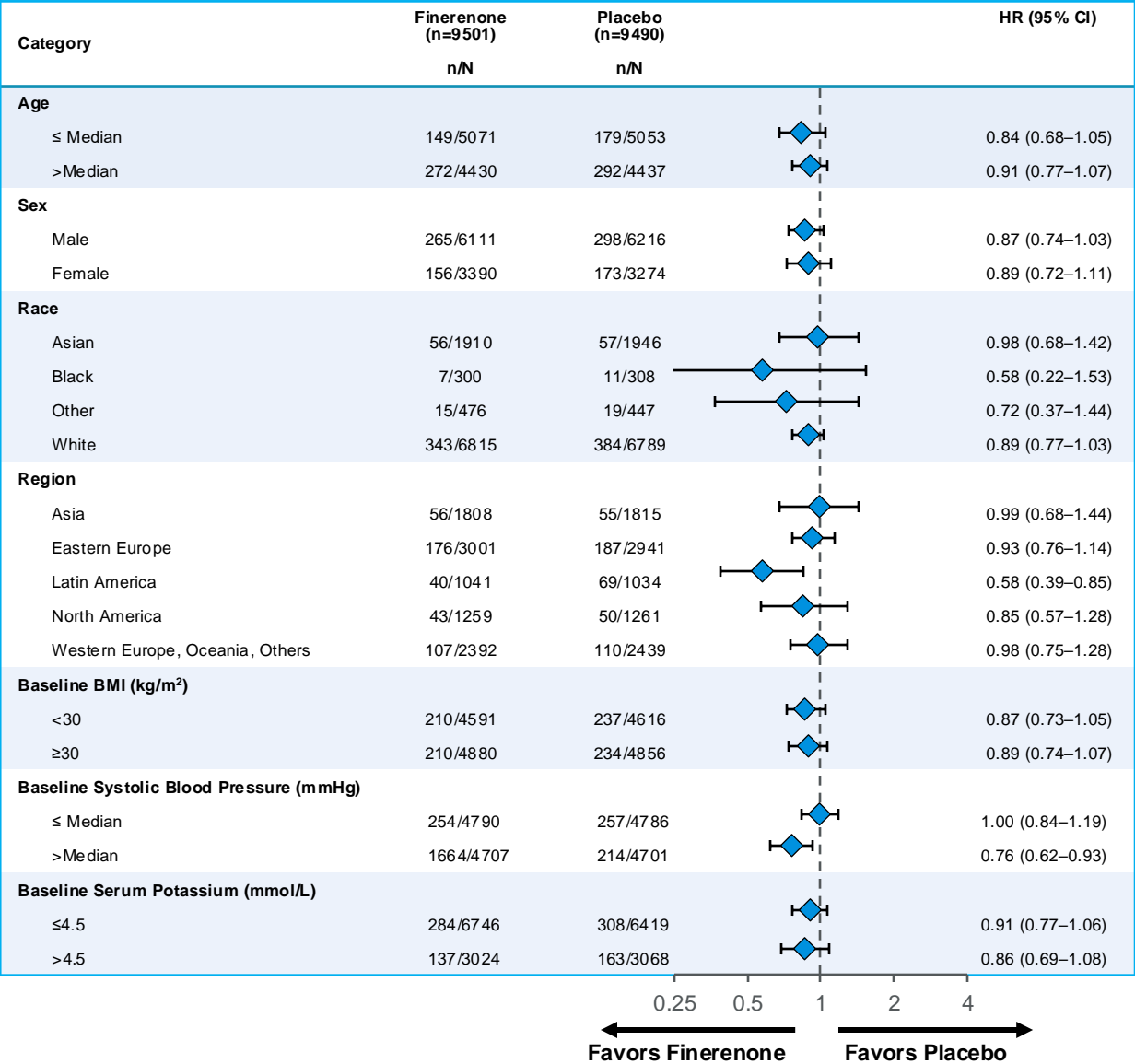
# Summary of Prespecified Efficacy Endpoints

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



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

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



## Safety Outcomes

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

nature  
medicine



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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