Poster 29-P

Outcomes with finerenone in patients with chronic kidney disease and type 2 diabetes by baseline insulin resistance: A FIDELITY subgroup analysis

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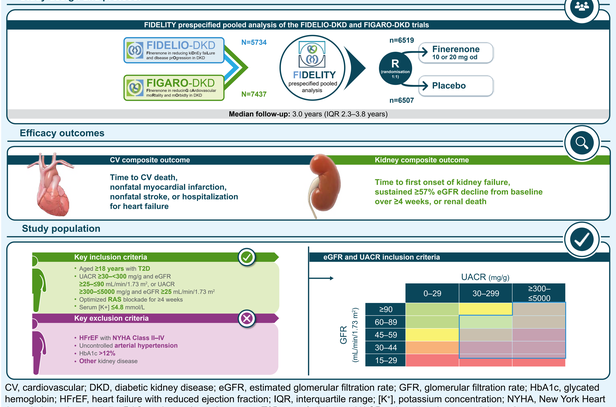
1. Introduction

- Insulin resistance is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes (T2D), cardiovascular (CV) disease, and chronic kidney disease (CKD)[1-3]
- Finerenone (a nonsteroidal mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist) improved cardiorenal outcomes in a broad population of patients with CKD and T2D in the FIDELITY prespecified pooled analysis[4] of the FIDELIO-DKD[5] and FIGARO-DKD[6] studies
- The aim of this post hoc analysis was to explore whether insulin resistance, measured by estimated glucose disposal rate (eGDR), is associated with increased risk of cardiorenal outcomes and if insulin resistance modifies the cardiorenal efficacy of finerenone

2. Methods

- This analysis combines individual patient-level data from the FIDELIO-DKD (NCT02540993) and FIGARO-DKD (NCT02545049) phase III clinical trials. The designs and results of these studies have been published previously[5,6]
- Study design, efficacy outcomes, and inclusion/exclusion criteria for FIDELITY are shown in **Figure 1**
- Insulin resistance was estimated using eGDR (an inverse marker of insulin resistance) and was calculated as follows: 21.158 + (–0.09 × waist circumference [cm]) + (–3.407 × presence of hypertension) + (–0.551 × HbA1c [%])
  - Lower eGDR is associated with greater insulin resistance and an increased risk of CV disease and progression to end-stage kidney disease versus higher eGDR (insulin sensitive)[1-3]
- Composite outcomes were analyzed by defined categorical subgroups: <median eGDR and ≥median eGDR at baseline

Figure 1. Study design and patient population



CV, cardiovascular; DKD, diabetic kidney disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; IQR, interquartile range; [K+], potassium concentration; NYHA, New York Heart Association; od, once daily; RAS, renin–angiotensin system; T2D, type 2 diabetes; UACR, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio

3. Results

- Among 12,964 patients included in the analysis, 6485 (50%) patients received finerenone treatment and 6479 (50%) received placebo
  - Median baseline eGDR was 4.1 mg/kg/min; 6484 (50%) patients had an eGDR <median (with insulin resistance) and 6480 (50%) had an eGDR ≥median (without insulin resistance) (**Table 1**)
  - Overall, baseline characteristics were well balanced between groups, with some notable differences. Patients with an eGDR <median had a longer mean duration of diabetes, and higher median urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio and mean weight, compared with patients with an eGDR ≥median.

Table 1. Patient baseline characteristics according to insulin resistance at baseline

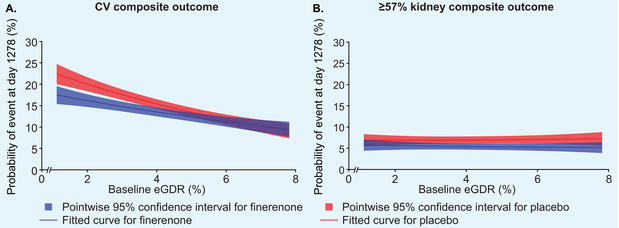
Baseline Characteristic	eGDR at baseline			
	eGDR <median		eGDR ≥median	
	Finerenone (n=3247)	Placebo (n=3237)	Finerenone (n=3238)	Placebo (n=3242)
Age, years, mean	64.5	64.6	64.9	65
Sex, female, n (%)	926 (28.5)	897 (27.7)	1096 (33.8)	992 (30.6)
Duration of diabetes, years, mean ± SD	16.2 ± 8.6	16.1 ± 8.5	14.7 ± 8.8	15.0 ± 8.8
HbA1c, %, mean ± SD	8.2 ± 1.4	8.2 ± 1.4	7.2 ± 1.1	7.2 ± 1.1
BMI, kg/m², mean ± SD	34.6 ± 5.7	34.6 ± 5.6	28.1 ± 4.4	28.0 ± 4.3
Weight, kg, mean ± SD	99.1 ± 18.7	99.3 ± 18.7	76.9 ± 14.8	77.0 ± 14.1
SBP, mmHg, mean ± SD	138.5 ± 14.0	138.1 ± 13.9	135.1 ± 14.1	135.3 ± 14.5
History of CV disease, n (%)	1565 (48.2)	1615 (49.9)	1396 (43.1)	1331 (41.1)
eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m², mean ± SD	57.7 ± 21.9	57.5 ± 21.9	57.4 ± 21.3	57.8 ± 21.6
UACR, mg/g, median	529.7	542.8	494	492
Serum potassium, mmol/L, mean ± SD	4.4 ± 0.4	4.4 ± 0.4	4.4 ± 0.4	4.4 ± 0.5
Baseline medications, n (%)				
ACE inhibitors	1483 (45.7)	1516 (46.8)	1290 (39.8)	1315 (40.6)
ARBs	2015 (62.1)	2045 (63.2)	2173 (67.1)	2179 (67.2)
Beta blockers	2226 (68.6)	2241 (69.2)	1584 (48.9)	1665 (51.4)
Diuretics	2446 (75.3)	2495 (77.1)	1809 (55.9)	1873 (57.8)
Statins	2672 (82.3)	2681 (82.8)	2448 (75.6)	2498 (77.1)
Potassium supplements	337 (10.4)	376 (11.6)	230 (7.1)	289 (8.9)
Potassium-lowering agents	245 (7.5)	142 (4.4)	281 (8.7)	197 (6.1)
Glucose-lowering therapies, n (%)				
Insulin and analogs	2298 (70.8)	2229 (68.9)	1551 (47.9)	1519 (46.9)
Sulfonylureas	769 (23.7)	760 (23.5)	914 (28.2)	933 (28.8)
DPP-4 inhibitors	704 (21.7)	698 (21.6)	951 (29.4)	909 (28.0)
GLP-1RAs	356 (11.0)	300 (9.3)	137 (4.2)	144 (4.4)
SGLT-2 inhibitors	275 (8.5)	268 (8.3)	162 (5.0)	170 (5.2)

ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; CV, cardiovascular; DPP-4; dipeptidyl peptidase-4; eGDR, estimated glucose disposal rate; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP-1RA; glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SD, standard deviation; SGLT-2, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2; UACR, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio

3.1. Efficacy outcomes

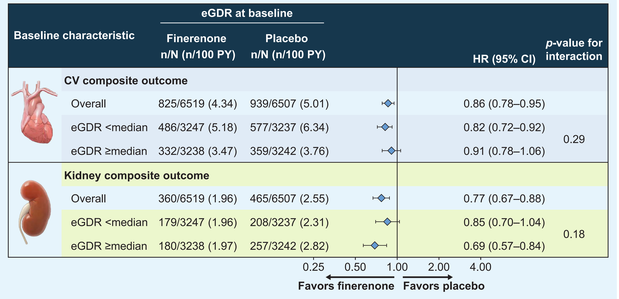
- Analysis by continuous baseline eGDR showed a significantly lower risk of CV events at 3.5 years with increasing eGDR (hazard ratio [HR]=0.88 [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.86–0.91]; $p<0.01$), whereas baseline eGDR was not associated with the incidence of kidney outcomes (**Figure 2**)
  - Similar trends were observed when considering baseline eGDR subgroups, where eGDR <median was associated with a higher incidence rate (IR) of the CV composite outcome versus eGDR ≥median (IR per 100 patient-years 5.18 and 3.47 in the finerenone group and 6.34 vs 3.76 in the placebo group, respectively); the IR of the kidney composite outcome was similar across eGDR subgroups (**Figure 3**)
- There was no significant heterogeneity for the effect of finerenone by baseline eGDR on the CV outcomes or kidney outcomes (**Figure 3**)
- Consistent strength and direction of the associations were observed across sensitivity analyses using alternative measures of insulin resistance (baseline triglyceride/high-density lipoprotein ratio, visceral adiposity index, and lipid accumulation product index)

Figure 2. CV and kidney composite outcomes by continuous variable eGDR



CV, cardiovascular; eGDR, estimated glucose disposal rate

Figure 3. CV and kidney outcomes by baseline eGDR



CI, confidence interval; CV, cardiovascular; eGDR, estimated glucose disposal rate; HR, hazard ratio; PY, patient-years

3.1. Safety outcomes

- Overall, the incidences of treatment-emergent adverse events and severe adverse events were balanced between the finerenone and placebo groups and between eGDR subgroups (**Table 2**)
  - The incidence of investigator-reported, treatment-emergent hyperkalemia was higher in patients treated with finerenone versus placebo in both eGDR subgroups. However, hyperkalemia leading to discontinuation was low in the finerenone treatment group, with no notable differences between eGDR subgroups (eGDR <median: 1.9%; eGDR ≥median: 1.5%)

Table 2. Safety outcomes according to insulin resistance at baseline (safety analysis set)

Treatment-emergent adverse events, n (%)	eGDR at baseline			
	eGDR <median		eGDR ≥median	
	Finerenone (n=3242)	Placebo (n=3228)	Finerenone (n=3235)	Placebo (n=3234)
Treatment-emergent adverse events				
Any AE	2823 (87.1)	2801 (86.8)	2751 (85.0)	2781 (86.0)
Study drug-related AE	640 (19.7)	457 (14.2)	560 (17.3)	402 (12.4)
AE leading to discontinuation	236 (7.3)	170 (5.3)	176 (5.4)	180 (5.6)
Any SAE	1107 (34.1)	1181 (36.6)	937 (29.0)	999 (30.9)
Study drug-related SAE	46 (1.4)	32 (1.0)	36 (1.1)	29 (0.9)
SAE leading to discontinuation	84 (2.6)	72 (2.2)	59 (1.8)	82 (2.5)
Fatal AE	55 (1.7)	83 (2.6)	54 (1.7)	68 (2.1)
Treatment-emergent hyperkalemia events				
Any AE	460 (14.2)	195 (6.0)	449 (13.9)	252 (7.8)
Study drug-related AE	286 (8.8)	107 (3.3)	285 (8.8)	142 (4.4)
AE leading to discontinuation	63 (1.9)	19 (0.6)	47 (1.5)	19 (0.6)
Any SAE	36 (1.1)	11 (0.3)	32 (1.0)	5 (0.2)
Study drug-related SAE	22 (0.7)	6 (0.2)	20 (0.6)	2 (<0.1)
SAE leading to discontinuation	8 (0.2)	1 (<0.1)	2 (<0.1)	1 (<0.1)
Fatal AE	0	0	0	0

AE, adverse event; SAE, serious adverse event

4. Conclusions

- In this post hoc analysis of the FIDELITY prespecified pooled analysis, the efficacy and safety of finerenone were not modified by baseline insulin resistance
- A higher risk of CV outcomes, but not kidney outcomes, was observed in people with T2D and CKD with greater insulin resistance
- The safety profile of finerenone was generally consistent irrespective of baseline insulin resistance

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