Generalizability of the FINEARTS-HF Trial to the US Population across the Spectrum of Kidney Risk

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FINEARTS-HF Design, Endpoints & Eligibility Criteria

FINEARTS-HF designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of finerenone in patients with HF and LVEF ≥40%, with or without diabetes, and across a broad range of renal function

Criteria

Exclusion

Key



// Symptomatic HF (NYHA class II-V) with LVEF ≥ 40%
// LVEF ≥ 60% capped at 20%

- Hospitalized, Recently Hospitalized, or Ambulatory
- // Elevated Natriuretic Peptide Levels (300/900 AF)
- **# Structural Heart Disease (LA Enlargement or LVH)**
- // Diuretics in the 30d prior to randomization

// Potassium > 5.0 mmol/L; eGFR <25 mL/min/1.73 m²

- **MRA use 30d prior to randomization**
- // MI or PCI 30d prior to randomization
- // Cardiogenic shock
- # History of dilated, peripartum, chemotherapy induced, or infiltrative cardiomyopathy (e.g., amyloidosis)
- // Alternative causes of signs or symptoms



*validly randomized patients

Criteria

Key Inclusion

Comparison of KDIGO Kidney Risk Distribution in FINEARTS-HF & US Population

FINEARTS-HF

				UACR (mg/g)			
				A1	A2	A3	
			<30	30-300	>300		
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m²)	G1	≥90		6.3%	2.4%	0.5%	
	G2	60-89		28.5%	11.2%	2.8%	
	G3a	45-59		15.4%	8.2%	2.6%	
	G3b	30-44		8.7%	6.5%	3.0%	
	G4	15-29		1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	
	G5	<15		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	KDIGO Risk Categories						
	Low			Moderate	High	Very High	
	34.9%		29.1%	20.2%	15.8%		

US Population (NHANES 2015-2020)

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KDIGO Risk Categories						
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Importance of UACR Testing in Kidney Risk Estimation in HF



Distribution of KDIGO Kidney Risk Among FINEARTS-HF Participants by Diabetes Status



Conclusions

• FINEARTS-HF will evaluate the safety and efficacy of finerenone across a wide and largely representative spectrum of kidney risk.

 Incorporating UACR reclassified kidney risk in approximately 1 in 3 FINEARTS-HF participants and US adults with HF, emphasizing the importance of albuminuria as part of comprehensive risk assessment in the HF population.

