

IRA Threatens Ability to Prevent Costly Diabetes Complications

Half of the adults in America have diabetes or pre-diabetes, making diabetes one of the nation's most prevalent chronic conditions. Many people with diabetes have multiple chronic conditions, including kidney disease, heart failure, and other heart diseases. Newer diabetes treatments have been approved by the FDA for treating diabetes, as well as kidney disease and heart failure, and have notably reduced deaths from heart disease for people with diabetes. Pills and other small molecule medicines offer a convenient way for people to manage their diabetes and receive the additional protective benefits, and continued innovation in these medicines is crucial to improving health and reducing deaths. The IRA's price setting measures may discourage manufacturers to continue investing in small molecule R&D.

Key Points

- Allowing Medicare to set the price of small molecule medicines after 9 years may discourage investment in these treatments for diabetes and compromises research into additional benefits and uses for these medicines.
- Targeting diabetes medicines for price controls increases the likelihood of access restrictions on these drugs for millions and creates uncertainty in diabetes-related R&D investments, including post-approval studies that demonstrate benefits against heart and kidney disease.

Anticipated Scenario Post IRA: IRA Risks Post Approval Research That Informs Medical Knowledge and Use of Therapies to Prevent Complications for People Living With Diabetes



Case Study: Heart and Kidney Protective Benefits of SglT2 Inhibitors for Diabetes Saved the Lives of 14,000 People With Heart Disease or Kidney Disease

- ➔ **IRA could have halted research on the additional benefits of SGLT2 inhibitors that over 10 years PREVENTED kidney and cardiovascular complications that would have otherwise caused:**
 - 9,000 strokes and heart attacks
 - 14,000 deaths
 - 20,000 cases of severe kidney function loss
 - \$7 billion in dialysis costs
 - \$1.3 billion in stroke treatment