• Increase the dose in increments of 500 mg every 1 to 2 weeks, up to a maximum of 2,000 mg.

GLUMETZA is a biguanide indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus. These highlights do not include all the information needed to use GLUMETZA safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for details.

2.1 Adult Dosage and Administration

In clinical trials conducted in the U.S., over 1,000 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus have been treated with GLUMETZA 1,500 to 2,000 mg/day in active-controlled and placebo-controlled studies. In the add-on to sulfonylurea study, patients receiving background glyburide were titrated with the 500 mg dosage form. In the add-on to sulfonylurea group, patients receiving background glyburide received GLUMETZA 1,000 mg white, film-coated, oval-shaped tablets with "M1000" printed on one side and "500" printed on the other side. The tablets were taken once daily at the same total daily dose, up to 2,000 mg once daily.

GLUMETZA tablets are available in two strengths: 500 mg and 1,000 mg active ingredient.

In GLUMETZA-treated patients with a diagnosis or strong suspicion of lactic acidosis, prompt measures in a hospital setting are recommended. Prompt hemodialysis is recommended. (5.1)

5.2 Vitamin B12 Deficiency

Metformin may lower vitamin B12 levels. Monitor hematological measures in a hospital setting. Prompt hemodialysis is recommended. (5.1)

5.4 Macrovascular Outcomes

There have been postmarketing cases of metformin-associated lactic acidosis, including fatal cases. These cases are typically associated with severe illness, including heart failure and/or liver dysfunction, serious trauma, sepsis or peritoneal dialysis in patients with advanced age or comorbidities. In some postmarketing cases of metformin-associated lactic acidosis, the role of metformin therapy was uncertain as it was not known whether patients could have developed lactic acidosis in the absence of metformin therapy.

8.8 Women's Health

GLUMETZA may result in ovulation in some anovulatory women. Discuss the potential for unintended pregnancy with premenopausal women as therapy with GLUMETZA may result in ovulation in some anovulatory women.

9.3 Laboratory Tests

GLUMETZA therapy causes hypoglycemia, and hypoglycemia can mask some of the classic symptoms of lactic acidosis. Therefore, consider more frequent monitoring of patients.

10.1 Response to Therapy

In the sulfonylurea arm of the study, patients received background glyburide with addition of GLUMETZA 1,000 mg white, film-coated, oval-shaped tablets with "M1000" printed on one side and "500" printed on the other side. The tablets were taken once daily at the same total daily dose, up to 2,000 mg once daily.

10.1.2 Comparison of Mean Changes From Baseline in Hemoglobin A1c (%) Between the GLUMETZA and Placebo Groups

In the sulfonylurea arm of the study, patients received background glyburide with addition of GLUMETZA 1,000 mg white, film-coated, oval-shaped tablets with "M1000" printed on one side and "500" printed on the other side. The tablets were taken once daily at the same total daily dose, up to 2,000 mg once daily.

Table 1. Pharmacokinetic Parameters for GLUMETZA 500 mg and 1,000 mg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>GLUMETZA 500 mg</th>
<th>GLUMETZA 1,000 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cmax [μg/mL]</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tmax [h]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC0–24h [μg·h/mL]</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>100.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC0–∞ [μg·h/mL]</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>135.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compares mean ± SD values between GLUMETZA 500 mg and GLUMETZA 1,000 mg. Data from 1,200 patients in active-controlled and placebo-controlled studies. Cmax = maximum concentration, Tmax = time to maximum concentration, AUC = area under the curve, AUC0–24h = area under the curve from time 0 to 24 hours, AUC0–∞ = area under the curve from time 0 to infinity.

11.1 Studies

GLUMETZA is a prescription medicine that contains metformin hydrochloride. GLUMETZA is used with diet and exercise to help control high blood sugar in people with type 2 diabetes.

11.2 Pregnancy

It is not known if GLUMETZA can cause harm to an unborn baby. You have a higher chance of getting lactic acidosis if you:

• have liver problems.
• have heart problems, including congestive heart failure.
• are 65 years of age or older.
• are a woman who has not gone through menopause (premenopausal) who does not have periods regularly or at all. GLUMETZA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how GLUMETZA works.

Before starting GLUMETZA tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

• have a history or risk for diabetic ketonuria. See "Do not take GLUMETZA if you:"
• have liver problems.
• have heart problems, including congestive heart failure.
• are 65 years of age or older.
• drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in short-term "binge" drinking.

• are taking insulin or other antidiabetic medicine.
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if GLUMETZA can harm your unborn baby. If you are pregnant, talk with your doctor about the best way to control your blood sugar while you are pregnant.
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if GLUMETZA passes into your breast milk. Talk with your doctor about the best way to breastfeed while you are taking GLUMETZA.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to share with your doctor and pharmacist. Talk with your doctor before you start any new medicines.

GLUMETZA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how GLUMETZA works.

References:


How should I take GLUMETZA?

• These are not all of the possible side effects of GLUMETZA.

GLUMETZA can cause serious side effects, including:

• Hypoglycemia

You should take GLUMETZA exactly as prescribed by your doctor. If you forget to take a dose of GLUMETZA, take it as soon as you remember up to 12 hours later. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose at its regularly scheduled time. Do not take double the dose to make up for missed doses.

How long should I take GLUMETZA?

• This is not all of the possible side effects of GLUMETZA.

Inform patients that treatment with GLUMETZA may result in ovulation in some premenopausal females of reproductive age.

General information about the safety and effective use of GLUMETZA

Medicines are prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use GLUMETZA for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give GLUMETZA to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This information is written for health professionals.