



Sitagliptin Tablets



Highlights for Sitagliptin

- 1 Sitagliptin only comes as a tablet for oral administration.
- 2 Sitagliptin is used to treat high blood sugar levels caused by type 2 diabetes.

Before taking this medicine

Tell your doctor if you've ever had:

- Pancreatitis
- Gallstones (Stones in your gallbladder)
- Alcoholism
- High triglyceride levels
- Kidney problems
- Joint pain (Warning: This drug may cause severe and disabling joint pain.)

What is Sitagliptin?

- Sitagliptin is a prescription drug.
- Sitagliptin may be used as part of combination therapy.
- Sitagliptin was approved by Food and Administration (FDA) for USA with diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adult patients with type 2 diabetes.

How it works

Sitagliptin belongs to a class of drugs called dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors.

Insulin is a chemical in your body that helps remove sugar from your blood and moves it to cells, where it can be used for energy. Hormones in your body called incretins regulate the production and release of insulin. Sitagliptin works by protecting incretin hormones so they aren't broken down too quickly. This helps your body use insulin better and lowers your blood sugar.

Why it's used

Sitagliptin is used to treat high blood sugar levels caused by type 2 diabetes. It's used along with lifestyle changes such as improved diet and exercise, and avoiding smoking.

Why is this medication prescribed?

Sitagliptin is used along with diet and exercise and sometimes with other medications to lower blood sugar levels in adults with type 2 diabetes

(Condition in which blood sugar is too high because the body does not produce or use insulin normally).

Sitagliptin is in a class of medications called dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors. It works by increasing the amounts of certain natural substances that lower blood sugar when it is high. Sitagliptin is not used to treat type 1 diabetes

(Condition in which the body does not produce insulin and therefore cannot control the amount of sugar in the blood).

Advantages of Sitagliptin:

- 1 Sitagliptin control blood glucose in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who are treatment naive or poorly responsive to existing antidiabetic drugs: the JAMP study Hiroshi sakara, Nao take Hashimoto
- 2 Sitagliptin twice daily vs Sitagliptin once daily (Masaya Sakamoto Rimei Nishimura Published 06 August 2012 Cardiovascular Diabetology)
- 3 Sitagliptin can be taken orally, can lower activity of DPP-4 by more than 95% for 12hrs.
- 4 Sitagliptin appears to be effective in reducing proteinuria, amelioration reveal the function and produce an anti-inflammatory effect in patients with early stage diabetic nephropathy.

Sitagliptin Tablets



Sitagliptin side effects

- Upset stomach
- Diarrhea
- Stomach pain
- Upper respiratory infection

Serious side effects

Low blood sugar | Symptoms can include:

- Intense hunger
- Nervousness
- Shakiness
- Sweating, chills, and clamminess
- Blurred vision
- Headache
- Depression
- Dizziness
- Fast heart rate
- Light headedness
- Sleepiness
- Confusion
- Irritability
- Crying spells

Pancreatitis | Symptoms can include:

- Severe pain in your stomach
- Vomiting

Severe allergic reaction | Symptoms can include:

- Skin rash
- Hives

Kidney problems | Symptoms can include:

- Swelling of your feet
- Drowsiness
- Chest pain

WARNINGS for other groups

For pregnant women:

Tell your doctor if you're pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Sitagliptin should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk.

For women who are breast feeding:

It isn't known if sitagliptin passes through breast milk. You and your doctor may need to decide if you'll take sitagliptin or breastfeed.

When to take Sitagliptin:

Sitagliptin can be taken before or after a meal.

How to take Sitagliptin | Your dose, form, and how often you

- Your age
- The condition being treated
- How severe your condition is
- Other medical conditions you have
- How you react to the first dose

Drug form and strengths

Form: Oral tablet

Strengths: 50mg, 100mg



Dosage for type 2 diabetes

Adult dosage (Ages 18–64 years)

Typical dosage: 100mg to be taken once per day or 50mg twice a day.

Child dosage (Ages 0–17 years)

This drug hasn't been studied in children. It shouldn't be used in children younger than 18 years.

Senior dosage (Ages 65 years and older)

Age 65 and Older, Kidneys may not work as well as they once did. The Dosage of sitagliptin will depend on your kidney function. The Doctor will check your kidneys before and during treatment with this medication.

Take as directed

Sitagliptin oral tablet is used for long-term treatment. It comes with serious risks if you don't take it as prescribed.

What to do if miss a dose:

If forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it's just a few hours before the time for the next dose, then only take one dose at that time.

Never try to catch up by taking two doses at once. This could result in dangerous side effects.

Important considerations for taking Sitagliptin

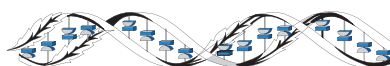
Keep these considerations in mind when doctor prescribes Sitagliptin for you.

Storage

- Store sitagliptin at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Store this drug away from light.
- Don't store this medication in moist or damp areas, such as bathrooms.

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Sitagliptin and Metformin Tablets



Sitagliptin and Metformin Tablets

- Generic name** : Sitagliptin and Metformin
Dosage forms : Oral tablet (50mg - 1000mg, 50mg - 500mg)
Drug class : Antidiabetic combinations

Advantages of combination therapy for type 2 diabetes

Combination therapy can help maintain blood glucose levels within the target range. This reduces a person's risk of experiencing complications from type 2 diabetes. Some types of combination therapy also offer benefits for weight loss, heart health, or kidney health.

What is Sitagliptin and Metformin?

Sitagliptin and Metformin are oral diabetes medicines that help control blood sugar levels.

Metformin works by decreasing glucose (sugar) production in the liver and decreasing absorption of glucose by the intestines. Sitagliptin works by regulating the levels of insulin your body produces after eating.

Metformin and Sitagliptin is a combination medicine that is used together with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Metformin and Sitagliptin is not for treating type 1 diabetes.

Sitagliptin and Metformin Tablets



Before taking this medicine

Tell your doctor if you've ever had:

- **Kidney disease**
(Your kidney function may need to be checked before and while you are taking this medicine)
- **Liver disease**
- **Heart disease**
- **Pancreatitis**
- **High triglycerides**
(A type of fat in the blood)
- **Gallstones**
- **Alcoholism**
- A dangerous build-up of lactic acid in blood. This may be more likely with other medical conditions, a severe infection, chronic alcoholism, or if you are 65 or older.
- Need to have surgery or any type of X-Ray or CT scan using a dye that is injected into veins, need to temporarily stop taking metformin and sitagliptin.
- Follow doctor's instructions about using this medicine **if you are pregnant or you become pregnant.**
- Metformin may stimulate ovulation in a premenopausal woman and may increase the risk of unintended pregnancy.
- It may not be safe to breastfeed while using this medicine.
- This medicine is not approved for use by anyone younger than 18 years old.

Can I take Sitagliptin and Metformin Immediate Release Tablets 50/500 twice a day?

Take Sitagliptin and Metformin Immediate Release Tablets orally twice daily with meals. Individualize the dosage of Sitagliptin and Metformin Immediate Release Tablets on the basis of the patient's current regimen, effectiveness, and tolerability. The maximum recommended daily dose is 100 mg of Sitagliptin and 2000 mg of Metformin hydrochloride (HCl). Do not split or divide Sitagliptin and Metformin Immediate Release tablets.



How should I take Metformin and Sitagliptin?

- Use the medicine exactly as directed.
- Take Metformin and Sitagliptin with meals.
- Swallow the tablet whole and do not crush, chew, or break it.
- Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat.

What should I avoid while taking Metformin and Sitagliptin?

Avoid drinking alcohol. It lowers blood sugar and may increase your risk of lactic acidosis.

Metformin and Sitagliptin side effects

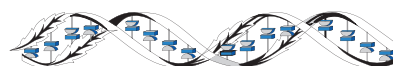
- Unusual muscle pain
- Feeling cold
- Stomach pain, Vomiting, or Irregular heart rate
- Trouble breathing
- Feeling dizzy, Light-headed, tired, or very weak

Serious side effects:

- Severe autoimmune reaction-Itching,
- Blisters, Breakdown of the outer layer of skin
- Severe or ongoing pain in your joints
- Little or no urinating
- Symptoms of heart failure-shortness of breath (even while lying down), swelling in your legs or feet, rapid weight gain.

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Sitagliptin and Metformin-XR Tablets



Sitagliptin & Metformin Extended Release Tablets

Uses:

Sitagliptin/Metformin is used with a proper diet and exercise program to control high blood sugar in people with type 2 diabetes.

This product contains 2 medications: Sitagliptin and Metformin. Sitagliptin works by increasing levels of natural substances called incretins. Incretins help to control blood sugar by increasing insulin release, especially after a meal. They also decrease the amount of sugar your liver makes. Metformin works by helping to restore your body's proper response to the insulin you naturally produce. It also decreases the amount of sugar that your liver makes and that your stomach/intestines absorb.

How to use Sitagliptin & Metformin Extended Release Tablet

- Take this medication by mouth as directed by doctor, usually once daily with a meal, preferably in the evening. Do not crush or chew extended-release tablets.
- The dosage is based on your medical condition, response to treatment, and other medications you may be taking.
- Take this medication regularly to get the most benefit from it.



Side Effects

Nausea, vomiting, stomach upset, diarrhea, headache, or a metallic taste in the mouth may occur. A ghost tablet may also appear in your stool

This medication does not usually cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Low blood sugar may occur if this drug is prescribed with other diabetes medications.

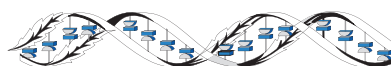
A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare.

Precautions

- Before taking this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist if allergic to Sitagliptin or Metformin; or if you have any other allergies.
- Before having surgery or any X-Ray / scanning procedure using iodinated contrast.
- Limit alcohol while taking this medication because it can increase risk of developing lactic acidosis, pancreatitis, and low blood sugar.
- During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. Discuss the risks and benefits with doctor.
- Metformin passes into breast milk. It is unknown if Sitagliptin passes into breast milk. Consult doctor before breast-feeding.

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