

Glims® M XR

Glimepiride and Metformin Hydrochloride

Description: Glims® M XR is a combination of 2 oral anti-hyperglycemic drugs: Glimepiride, a Sulfonylurea and Metformin, a member of the biguanide class to improve glycemic control in patients with type-2 diabetes mellitus.

Mode of action: The primary mechanism of action of Glimepiride, is to stimulate the release of insulin from functioning pancreatic beta cells.

The pharmacologic mechanism of action of Metformin is different from other classes of oral anti-hyperglycemic agents. Metformin decreases hepatic glucose production, decreases intestinal absorption of glucose, and increases peripheral glucose uptake and utilization.

Pharmacokinetics: Glimepiride is completely (100%) absorbed from GI tract. Significant absorption was observed within 1 hour and peak drug level at 2 to 3 hours. Its protein binding was greater than 99.5%. It is completely metabolized by oxidative bio-transformation. When glimepiride was given orally, approximately 60% was recovered in the urine in 7 days.

Metformin bioavailability given under fasting condition is approximately 50-60%. Food decreases the extent and slightly delays the absorption of metformin. Metformin is negligibly bound to plasma proteins in contrast to sulfonylureas. The elimination half-life is approximately 17.6 hours.

Composition:

Glims® M 1/500 mg XR Bilayer Tablet: Each bilayer tablet contains Glimepiride USP 1 mg and Metformin Hydrochloride USP 500 mg (as extended release).

Glims® M 2/500 mg XR Bilayer Tablet: Each bilayer tablet contains Glimepiride USP 2 mg and Metformin Hydrochloride USP 500 mg (as extended release).

Indications: Glims® M is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus when treatment with both Glimepiride and Metformin is appropriate.

Dosage & administration: The initial recommended dose of Glimepiride & Metformin combination tablet is Glimepiride 1 mg & Metformin Hydrochloride 500 mg one tablet once daily with breakfast or first main meal of the day.

Titration: The daily dose must be titrated in increments of 1 tablet. The maximum recommended dose per day is 8 mg Glimepiride and 2000 mg Metformin Hydrochloride.

Contraindications:

Glimepiride:

- In patients hypersensitive to Glimepiride, other sulfonylureas, other sulfonamides, or any of the excipients of Glims® M tablet.

Metformin:

- Hypersensitivity to metformin or any of the excipients.
- Acute or chronic metabolic acidosis, including diabetic ketoacidosis, with or without coma.
- Renal disease or renal dysfunction (e.g., as suggested by serum creatinine levels >1.5 mg/dL [males], >1.4 mg/dL [females] or abnormal creatinine clearance)

Side effects:

Glimepiride: As a result of the blood glucose-lowering action of Glimepiride, hypoglycemia may occur which may also be prolonged. At the start of treatment, there may be temporary visual impairment due to the change in blood glucose levels. Occasionally, gastrointestinal symptoms e.g. nausea, vomiting, sensations of pressure or fullness in the epigastrum, abdominal pain and diarrhea may occur. Occasionally, allergic or pseudo-allergic reactions may occur e.g. in the form of itching, urticaria or rashes.

Metformin: Gastrointestinal symptoms-nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and loss of appetite are very common.

Use in pregnancy & lactation:

Pregnancy: The use of Glimepiride & Metformin combination is not recommended for use in pregnancy. Intake may cause risk/harm to child. It is recommended that such patients change over to insulin.

Lactation: The use of Glimepiride & Metformin combination is not recommended for use in lactating mothers, and if the diet alone is inadequate for controlling blood glucose, insulin therapy should be considered.

Precautions:

Glimepiride: Proper patient selection, dosage and instructions are important to avoid hypoglycemic episodes. Patients with impaired renal function may be more sensitive to the glucose lowering effect of Glimepiride.

Metformin: Should be used with caution to patients with hepatic and renal disease, elderly patients and cardiac failure.

Drug Interactions:

Glimepiride: The hypoglycemic action of sulfonylureas may be potentiated by certain drugs, including NSAIDs and other drugs that are highly protein bound, such as salicylates, sulfonamides, chloramphenicol, coumarins, probenecid, monoamino oxidase inhibitors, beta adrenergic blocking agents. Certain drugs tend to produce hyperglycemia and may lead to loss of control. These drugs include thiazides, and other diuretics, corticosteroids, phenothiazines, thyroid products, estrogens, oral contraceptives, phenytoin, nicotinic acid, sympathomimetic and isoniazid. When these drugs are administered to a patient receiving glimepiride, patient should be observed closely for loss of control.

Metformin: Phenprocoumon (increases elimination of phenprocoumon); Cimetidine (increases the availability of metformin and reduces its renal clearance, therefore, the dose of metformin should be reduced); Hyperglycemic agents (thiazides, corticosteroids may partly offset the antihyperglycemic action of metformin); Alcohol (alcohol potentiates the action of metformin)

Over dosage: Over dosage of sulfonylureas, including Glimepiride, can produce hypoglycemia. Mild hypoglycemic symptoms without loss of consciousness or neurologic findings should be treated aggressively with oral glucose and adjustments in drug dosage or meal patterns. Close monitoring should continue until the physician is assured that the patient is out of danger. Severe hypoglycemic reactions with coma, seizure, or other neurological impairment occur infrequently, but constitute medical emergencies requiring immediate hospitalization. If hypoglycemic coma is diagnosed or suspected, the patient should be given a rapid intravenous injection of concentrated (50%) glucose solution. This should be followed by a continuous infusion of a more dilute (10%) glucose solution at a rate that will maintain the blood glucose at a level above 100 mg/dL. Patients should be closely monitored for a minimum of 24 to 48 hours, because hypoglycemia may recur after apparent clinical recovery. Overdose of Metformin may lead to lactic acidosis. Remove Metformin by hemodialysis.

Storage: Keep out of the reach of the children. Store in a dry place, below 25° C temperature and protected from light.

Packaging:

Glims® M 1/500 mg XR Bilayer Tablet: Each box contains 10X3 bilayer tablets in blister pack.

Glims® M 2/500 mg XR Bilayer Tablet: Each box contains 10X3 bilayer tablets in blister pack.



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