

TRIAZULIX

For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory.

Abbreviated Prescribing information for Triazulix (Metformin Hydrochloride SR 500 mg, Pioglitazone Hydrochloride 7.5 mg And Glimepiride 1/2 mg Tablets) [Please refer the complete prescribing information for details]

Advice for healthcare professionals:

- **Patients with active bladder cancer or with a history of bladder cancer, and those with uninvestigated haematuria, should not receive pioglitazone**
- **Prescribers should review the safety and efficacy of pioglitazone in individuals after 3–6 months of treatment to ensure that only patients who are deriving benefit continue to be treated. Pioglitazone should be stopped in patients who do not respond adequately to treatment (eg, reduction in glycosylated haemoglobin, HbA1c).**
- **Before starting pioglitazone, the following known risk factors for development of bladder cancer should be assessed in individuals: age; current or past history of smoking; exposure to some occupational or chemotherapy agents such as cyclophosphamide; or previous irradiation of the pelvic region.**
- **Use in elderly patients should be considered carefully before and during treatment because the risk of bladder cancer increases with age. Elderly patients should start on the lowest possible dose and be regularly monitored because of the risks of bladder cancer and heart failure associated with pioglitazone.**

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: Oral anti diabetic agent (Pioglitazone is a potent agonist for peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma). Glimepiride: sulfonylurea class. Metformin: Anti-diabetic agent of the biguanide class.

INDICATIONS: Combination product is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus as a 3rd line treatment when response to diet, exercise & single agents and to the second line therapy with two drugs do not result in adequate glycemic control.

The drug should not be used as first line of therapy for diabetes.

Important Limitation of Use: Not for treatment of type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Initial dose: once daily with the first main meal and adjusted after assessing adequacy of therapeutic response. The total daily doses of Triazolix should not exceed the maximum recommended total daily doses of pioglitazone (45mg), glimepiride (8mg) or metformin (2000mg for extended release metformin).

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients, patients with established NYHA class III or IV heart failure, diabetic ketoacidosis or diabetic pre-coma renal failure or renal dysfunction (creatinine clearance <60 ml/min), acute or chronic disease which may cause tissue hypoxia such as cardiac or respiratory failure, recent myocardial infarction, shock, hepatic impairment, acute alcohol intoxication, alcoholism diabetic ketoacidosis or diabetic pre-coma, renal failure or renal dysfunction (creatinine clearance <60 ml/min), acute conditions with the potential to alter renal function such as: dehydration, severe infection, Shock, intravascular administration of iodinated contrast agents, lactation.

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS: Cardiac failure and other cardiac effects, lactic acidosis. **PRECAUTIONS:** Hypoglycemic effect, prior history of bladder cancer. Hematologic: in pt with low HB, in patients with edema, macular edema, alcohol intake.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: Rifampicin: decreases the plasma concentration of pioglitazone, Gemfibrozil: concomitant administration resulted in increase exposure of pioglitazone, drugs like NSAIDs, beta-adrenergic blocking agents, chloramphenicol, salicylates, probenecid, sulfonamides, miconazole, warfarin, and MAO inhibitors may potentiate the hypoglycemic action of glimepiride. Metformin: Alcohol, barbiturates, salicylate and phenothiazines may precipitate lactic acidosis.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Upper respiratory tract infection, headache, sinusitis, pharyngitis, myalgia, edema and fluid retention, Hematologic: decreases in hemoglobin and hematocrit. Hepatic enzymes: increased levels of AST and ALT. Rare: congestive cardiac failure, bladder cancer, macular edema. Glimepiride: vomiting, gastrointestinal pain, diarrhea and allergic skin reactions, thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia and pancytopenia. Metformin: Diarrhea, vomiting, Vitamin B12 deficiency, lactic acidosis.