

GLOKITA Film Coated Tablets



Composition:

Each GLOKITA Film Coated Tablets contains Sitagliptin Phosphate Monohydrate equivalent to Sitagliptin 50-100 mg.

Pharmacological Classification:

Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors - oral hypoglycemic agents.

Intended Use (Common Use of the Drug):

Reducing blood glucose levels for adult patients with type 2 diabetes.

Mechanism of action:

GLOKITA is an orally-active, potent, and highly selective inhibitor of the dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) enzyme. It increases the levels of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP), which increase Insulin synthesis and release. GLP-1 also lowers glucagon secretion, reducing hepatic glucose production.

Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption Following oral administration GLOKITA was rapidly absorbed, with peak plasma concentrations occurring 1 to 4 hours post-dose. The absolute bioavailability of Sitagliptin is approximately 87 %.

Distribution The mean volume of distribution is approximately 198 liters. The fraction of GLOKITA reversibly bound to plasma proteins is low (38 %).

Biotransformation GLOKITA is primarily eliminated unchanged in urine, and metabolism is a minor pathway.

Excretion The renal clearance of GLOKITA was approximately 350 mL/min. Elimination of GLOKITA occurs primarily via renal excretion and involves active tubular secretion.

Indications:

Use GLOKITA exactly as described in this leaflet or as directed by your doctor or pharmacist.

For adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, GLOKITA is indicated in the following cases:

as monotherapy:

- in patients inadequately controlled by diet and exercise alone and for whom metformin is inappropriate due to contraindications or intolerance.

as dual oral therapy in combination with:

- metformin when diet and exercise plus metformin alone do not provide adequate glycaemic control.

- a sulphonylurea when diet and exercise plus maximal tolerated dose of a sulphonylurea alone do not provide adequate glycaemic control and when metformin is inappropriate due to contraindications or intolerance.

- a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma))Thiazolidinediones(PPAR γ) (agonist (i.e. a plus the PPAR γ agonist alone do not provide adequate glycaemic control.

as triple oral therapy in combination with:

- a sulphonylurea and metformin when diet and exercise plus dual therapy with these medicinal products do not provide adequate glycaemic control.

- a PPAR γ agonist and metformin when use of a PPAR γ agonist is appropriate and when diet and exercise plus dual therapy with these medicinal products do not provide adequate glycaemic control.

- GLOKITA is also indicated as add-on to insulin (with or without metformin) when diet and exercise plus stable dose of insulin do not provide adequate glycaemic control.

Contraindications:

GLOKITA should not be used in case of hypersensitivity to the active ingredient (sitagliptin) or to any of the excipients used.

Side Effects:

Like all medicines, this one can cause side effects, although not everyone experiences them.

Common side effects include upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, headache, stomach discomfort and diarrhea.

Inform your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Warnings & Precautions:

GLOKITA should not be used in type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.

Acute pancreatitis

Use of DPP-4 inhibitors has been associated with a risk of developing acute pancreatitis. Patients should be informed of the characteristic symptom of acute pancreatitis: persistent, severe abdominal pain. If pancreatitis is suspected, GLOKITA should be discontinued. Caution should be exercised in patients with a history of pancreatitis.

Hypoglycaemia

a reduction in the dose of the sulphonylurea or insulin may be necessary.

Hypersensitivity reactions

These reactions include anaphylaxis, angioedema, and exfoliative skin conditions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome. If a hypersensitivity reaction is suspected, GLOKITA should be discontinued.

Drug and Food Interactions:

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are using, have recently used or might use any other drugs, and for how long you will be using the drug.

Potent CYP3A4 inhibitors (i.e., Ketoconazole, Itraconazole, Ritonavir, Clarithromycin) could alter the pharmacokinetics of GLOKITA in patients with severe renal impairment or ESRD.

Digoxin: patients at risk of Digoxin toxicity should be monitored for this when GLOKITA and Digoxin are administered concomitantly.

Metformin: Co-administration of multiple twice-daily doses of 1,000 mg metformin with 50 mg GLOKITA did not meaningfully alter the pharmacokinetics of GLOKITA in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Pregnancy & Lactation & Fertility:

Pregnancy: There are no adequate data from the use of GLOKITA in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity at high doses. The potential risk for humans is unknown. Due to lack of human data, GLOKITA should not be used during pregnancy.

Lactation: It is unknown whether GLOKITA is excreted in human breast milk. Animal studies have shown excretion of GLOKITA in breast milk. GLOKITA should not be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility: Animal data do not suggest an effect of treatment with GLOKITA on male and female fertility.

Human data are lacking.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines:

Dizziness and vertigo should be considered when taking GLOKITA.

Patients should be warned of the risk of hypoglycemia when the drug is used in combination with sulphonylureas or insulin.

Dosage and method of use:

- Use GLOKITA exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has prescribed it. Ask your doctor if you are not sure.

- The dose is 100 mg GLOKITA once daily. When used with metformin and/or a PPAR γ agonist, the dose of metformin and/or a PPAR γ agonist should be maintained, and GLOKITA given concomitantly.

- When GLOKITA is used with sulphonylureas or with insulin, a lower dose of sulphonylurea or insulin may be considered to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia.

- In case of a missed dose, it should be taken as soon as remembered. A double dose should not be taken on the same day.

Special categories of patients:

- Renal impairment: No dose adjustment is required in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment (GFR $\geq$ 45-60 mL/min). Patients with moderate renal impairment (GFR $\geq$ 30-45 mL/min), the dose of GLOKITA is 50 mg once daily. Patients with severe renal impairment, and patients on hemodialysis, the dose of GLOKITA is 25 mg once daily. The treatment can be given regardless of the timing of hemodialysis.

- Hepatic impairment: No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment and caution should be exercised in severe hepatic impairment. Since GLOKITA is excreted renally, hepatic effects are not expected.

- Elderly: No dosage adjustment is necessary based on age.

- Children: Sitagliptin should not be used in children and adolescents aged 10 to 17 years due to its ineffectiveness.

- GLOKITA can be taken with or without food.

- Inform your doctor or pharmacist if you forget take medicine and before stopping its use.

Overdoses/Toxicity/methods of treatment:

During controlled clinical trials in healthy subjects, single doses of up to 800 mg GLOKITA were administered. Minimal increases in QTc, not considered to be clinically relevant, were observed in one study at a dose of 800 mg GLOKITA.

In the event of an overdose, it is reasonable to employ the usual supportive measures, e.g., remove unabsorbed material from the gastrointestinal tract, employ clinical monitoring (including obtaining an electrocardiogram), and institute supportive therapy if required.

Physical Properties:

GLOKITA 50: Yellow, Round, Biconvex, Scored Film Coated Tablets.

GLOKITA 100: Yellow, Round, Biconvex Film Coated Tablets.

Storage Conditions:

Store at a temperature below 25° C.

Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging:

Each GLOKITA 50- 100 carton box contains 20 film-coated tablets in 2 blister strips.

-A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctors prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
-The doctor and the pharmacist experts in medicine, it's benefits and risks.
-Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
KEEP THE MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Council of Arab Health Ministers- Union of Arab Pharmacies
Revva Pharmaceutical Industry - Syria

