

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Onglyza 2.5 mg film-coated tablets
Onglyza 5 mg film-coated tablets
Saxagliptin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See Section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Onglyza is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Onglyza
3. How to take Onglyza
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Onglyza
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Onglyza is and what it is used for

Onglyza contains the active substance saxagliptin, which belongs to a group of medicines called ‘oral anti-diabetics’. They work by helping to control the level of sugar in your blood.

Onglyza is used for adult patients aged 18 years and older with ‘type 2 diabetes’, if the disease cannot be adequately controlled with one oral anti-diabetic medicine, diet and exercise. Onglyza is used alone or together with insulin or other oral anti-diabetic medicines.

It is important to keep following the advice about diet and exercise that you have been given by your doctor or nurse.

2. What you need to know before you take Onglyza

Do not take Onglyza

- if you are allergic to saxagliptin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have had a serious allergic (hypersensitive) reaction to any other similar medications that you take to control your blood sugar.

Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction may include:

- Rash
- Raised red patches on your skin (hives)
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing.

If you have these symptoms, stop taking Onglyza and call your doctor or nurse right away.

Warnings and precautions:

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Onglyza if you:

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- have type 1 diabetes (your body does not produce any insulin) or diabetic ketoacidosis (a complication of diabetes with high blood sugar, rapid weight loss, nausea or vomiting). Onglyza should not be used to treat these conditions;
- are taking insulin or an anti-diabetic medicine known as 'sulphonylurea', your doctor may want to reduce your dose of insulin or the sulphonylurea when you take either of them together with Onglyza in order to avoid low blood sugar;
- have had allergic reactions to any other medicines that you take to control the amount of sugar in your blood;
- have a condition that reduces your defence against infections, such as a disease like AIDS or from medicines that you might take after an organ transplant;
- suffer from heart failure;
- have moderate to severe kidney problems, you will need to take a lower dose of Onglyza;
- have moderate or severe liver problems. If you have severe liver problems, then Onglyza is not recommended for you.

If you have symptoms of acute pancreatitis, like persistent, severe abdominal pain, you should consult your doctor.

Diabetic skin lesions are a common complication of diabetes. Rash has been seen with Onglyza and with certain anti-diabetic medicines in the same class as Onglyza. You are advised to follow the recommendations for skin and foot care that you are given by your doctor or nurse.

Children and adolescents

Onglyza is not recommended for children and adolescents under 18 years. It is not known if this medicine is safe and effective when used in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Onglyza

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines.

In particular, you should tell your doctor if you are using medicines containing any of the following active substances:

- Carbamazepine, phenobarbital or phenytoin. These may be used to control fits (seizures) or chronic pain.
- Dexamethasone – a steroid medicine. This may be used to treat inflammation in different body parts and organs.
- Rifampicin. This is an antibiotic used to treat infections such as tuberculosis.
- Ketoconazole. This may be used to treat fungal infections.
- Diltiazem. This is a medicine used to lower blood pressure.

Onglyza with food and drink

You can take Onglyza with or without food.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Talk to your doctor before you take Onglyza if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. You should not use Onglyza if you are pregnant.

Talk to your doctor if you want to breast-feed while taking this medicine. It is not known if Onglyza passes into human breast milk.

Driving and using machines

If you feel dizzy while taking Onglyza, do not drive or use any tools or machines. Hypoglycaemia may affect your ability to drive and use machines or work with safe foothold and there is a risk of hypoglycaemia when taking this medicine in combination with medicines known to cause hypoglycaemia such as insulin and sulphonylureas.

Onglyza contains lactose

Onglyza contains lactose (milk sugar). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Onglyza

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose of Onglyza is one 5 mg tablet once a day.

If you have kidney problems, your doctor may prescribe a lower dose. This is one 2.5 mg tablet once a day.

Your doctor may prescribe Onglyza alone or together with insulin or other oral anti-diabetic medicines. If applicable remember to take these other medicines as directed by your doctor to achieve the best results for your health.

How to take Onglyza

Onglyza tablets must not be split or cut. Swallow the tablet whole with some water. You can take the tablet with or without food. The tablet can be taken at any time of the day, however try to take your tablet at the same time each day. This will help you to remember to take it.

If you take more Onglyza than you should

If you take more Onglyza tablets than you should, talk to a doctor straight away.

If you forget to take Onglyza

- If you forget to take a dose of Onglyza, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is nearly time for the next dose, skip the missed dose.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Never take two doses on the same day.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Some symptoms need immediate medical attention:

You should stop taking Onglyza and see your doctor immediately if you experience the following symptoms of low blood sugar: trembling, sweating, anxiety, blurred vision, tingling lips, paleness, mood change, vagueness or confusion (hypoglycaemia).

Side effects below may occur with certain frequencies, which are defined as follows:

- Very common: affects more than 1 user in 10
- Common: affects 1 to 10 users in 100
- Uncommon: affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000
- Rare: affects 1 to 10 users in 10,000
- Very rare: affects less than 1 user in 10,000
- Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

Some patients have had the following side effects while taking Onglyza and metformin:

- Common: infection of the upper airways, infection of the urinary tract, inflamed stomach or gut usually caused by an infection (gastroenteritis), infection of the upper airways with a feeling of pain and fullness behind your cheeks and eyes (sinusitis), inflamed nose or throat

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(nasopharyngitis) (signs of this may include a cold or a sore throat), headache, muscle pain (myalgia), vomiting, inflammation of the stomach (gastritis) and indigestion (dyspepsia).

- Uncommon: joint pain (arthralgia) and difficulties in getting or maintaining an erection (erectile dysfunction).

Some patients have had the following side effects while taking Onglyza and a sulphonylurea:

- Very common: low blood sugar (hypoglycaemia)
- Common: infection of the upper airways, infection of the urinary tract, inflamed stomach or gut usually caused by an infection (gastroenteritis), infection of the upper airways with a feeling of pain and fullness behind your cheeks and eyes (sinusitis), headache and vomiting.
- Uncommon: fatigue, abnormal lipid (fatty acids) levels (dyslipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia).

Some patients have had the following side effects while taking Onglyza and a thiazolidinedione:

- Common: infection of the upper airways, infection of the urinary tract, inflamed stomach or gut usually caused by an infection (gastroenteritis), infection of the upper airways with a feeling of pain and fullness behind your cheeks and eyes (sinusitis), headache, vomiting, swelling of the hands, ankles or feet (peripheral oedema).

Some patients have had the following side effects while taking Onglyza and metformin and a sulphonylurea:

- Common: dizziness, fatigue, flatulence.

Some patients have had the following additional side effects while taking Onglyza alone: Common: dizziness, diarrhoea.

Some patients have had a small reduction in the number of one type of white blood cells (lymphocytes) shown in a blood test. In addition, some patients have reported rash and skin reactions (hypersensitivity) while taking Onglyza.

During post-approval use of Onglyza, additional side effects have been reported that include serious allergic reactions (anaphylaxis), and swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing. If you have an allergic reaction, stop taking Onglyza and call your doctor right away. Your doctor may prescribe a medicine to treat your allergic reaction and a different medicine for your diabetes.

Cases of inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) have been reported (frequency uncommon). Pancreatitis can be a serious, potentially life-threatening medical condition. Call your doctor if you experience severe and persistent stomach pain, with or without vomiting, because you could have pancreatitis.

Cases of abdominal pain have been reported during post-approval use of Onglyza (frequency unknown).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

UK

Yellow Card Scheme

Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

Ireland

IMB Pharmacovigilance

Earlsfort Terrace

IRL - Dublin 2

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Tel: +353 1 6764971

Fax: +353 1 6762517

Website: www.imb.ie

e-mail: imbpharmacovigilance@imb.ie

Malta

ADR Reporting

The Medicines Authority

Post-Licensing Directorate

203 Level 3, Rue D'Argens

GŻR-1368 Gżira

Website: www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt

e-mail: postlicensing.medicinesauthority@gov.mt

5. How to store Onglyza

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this medicine if the package is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Onglyza contains

The active substance is saxagliptin.

Each Onglyza 2.5 mg film-coated tablet contains 2.5 mg saxagliptin (as hydrochloride).

Each Onglyza 5 mg film-coated tablet contains 5 mg saxagliptin (as hydrochloride).

The other ingredients (excipients) are:

- Tablet core: lactose monohydrate, cellulose microcrystalline (E460i), croscarmellose sodium (E468), magnesium stearate.
- Film-coating: polyvinyl alcohol, macrogol/3350, titanium dioxide (E171) and talc (E553b).
Onglyza 5 mg tablets also contain iron oxide red (E172). Onglyza 2.5 mg tablets also contain iron oxide yellow (E172).
- Printing ink: shellac, indigo carmine aluminium lake (E132).

What Onglyza looks like and contents of the pack

- Onglyza 2.5 mg film-coated tablets are pale yellow to light yellow, biconvex, round. They have "2.5" printed on one side and "4214" printed on the other side, in blue ink.
Onglyza 5 mg film-coated tablets are pink, biconvex, round. They have "5" printed on one side and "4215" printed on the other side, in blue ink.
- Onglyza is available in aluminium foil blisters
Onglyza 2.5 mg tablets are available in pack sizes of 14, 28, or 98 film-coated tablets in non-perforated calendar blisters and 30x1 or 90x1 film-coated tablets in perforated unit dose blisters.
- Onglyza 5 mg tablets are available in pack sizes of 14, 28, 56, or 98 film-coated tablets in non-perforated blisters, 14, 28, 56, or 98 film-coated tablets in non-perforated calendar blisters and 30x1 or 90x1 film-coated tablets in perforated unit dose blisters.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed in your country.

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:

<http://www.ema.europa.eu>.