

ACTION

Gimppride, the active ingredient of Glorion, is a blood-sugar-lowering agent belonging to
the suflorshipses group. The decrease in blood sugar is achieved principally by means of the
samulation of insulin release from pancreatic beta cells due to improved responsiveness of
these cells to the physiological gluocose stimutus.

Glorion sugments the normal action of insulin on peripheral glucose uptake. Moreover, it minucs
such action as well as the glucose output of the liver.

Good metabolic control over 24 hours can be achieved with a single dose of Glorion.

INDICATION

NOO mensions: control over 24 nours can be accessed with a single robes or tolerous. 
MINICATION
Non-insulin-dependent (type II) disbetes, whenever blood sugar levels cannot be controlled 
adequately by dict, physical exercise and weight reduction alone.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
GOOD CONTROLLED TO THE PROPERTY OF T

The initial and the maintenance doses are set based on the results of regular checks of glucose in blood and urine. Monitoring of glucose levels in blood and urine also serves to detect

places in blood and urine. Monitoring of glucose levels in blood and urine assistance to design billing primary or secondary failure of therapy. I are gluction one daily. If necessary, Intitled does and does thration: The usual intitle does is 1 mg cluction one daily. If necessary, three daily does can be increased Any increase should be based on regular blood sugar monitoring, and should be gradual, [a., at literacy and one of the primary of the p

of more than 6 mg.

\*\*Distribution of doses: Timing and distribution of doses are to be decided by the doctor, taking this consideration the patient's current life-cytic. Normally, a single daily dose of Glorion is sufficient. This dose should be taken more dately before a substantial breaks or - if nore is taken: "Inneediately before the first man meal. It is very important not to skip meals after is taken: "Inneediately before the first man meal. It is very important not to skip meals after

is taken - immediately before the first main meal. It is very important not to skip meals after taking Gioria.

sage adjustment ha the control of diabetes improves, sensitivity to insulin recreases; therefore, Glorian requirement may fall as treatment proceeds. To avoid an excessive reduction in blood sugar (hypodyscaemia), a timely dose reduction or cessation of Colorian therapy must be considered.

A dose adjustment must also be considered whenever the patients weight or little-style changes, or other factors causing an increased assorptibility to hypodyscaemia or an excessive increase in blood signar levels (hypetryscaemia) attended in patients weight or little-style changes, or literative control and control and

CONTRAINDICATIONS Glimepiride is not suitable for the treatment of insulin-dependent (type I) diabetes mellitus (e.g. for the treatment of diabetics with a history of ketoacidosis), of diabetic ketoacidosis, or of

diabetic percorns or cons.

Gimepiride must not be used in patients hypersensitive to Gimepiride, other sulfornytureas, sulforamidies, or to any of the exciplents in the product.

No experience has been gained concerning the use of Cellinepiride in patients with severe impatrent of their function and in dialysis patients. In patients with severe impatrent of their function and in dialysis patients. In patients with severe impatrent of their function and in dialysis patients, and least to achieve optimal metabolic or hepatic function, a changeover to insulin is indicated, and least to achieve optimal metabolic

WARNINGS
Alertiness and reactions may be impaired due to hypo- or hyperglycaemia, especially when beginning or after altering treatment, or when Cilimepiride is not taken regularly. Such beginning or after altering treatment, or when Cilimepiride is not taken regularly. Such impairment may, to example, and the ability to operate a whelie or machinery.

Programary and actations

Or in the actual or the ability to operate a whelie or machinery.

Or in the complete man and actation or in such in a secsion service of the actual or act

PRECAUTIONS
To achieve optimal control of blood sugar, a correct diel, regular and sufficient physical exercise
and it necessary, reduction of body weight are just as important as regular intake of Glimepiride.
Clinical signs of hyperglyceemia may include increased urinary frequency, intense thirst,

Clinical signs of hyperglycaemia may incude noreased unrany redigency, metiter initial, ofteness of the mouth, and dy sidn. When starting treatment, the patient must be informed about the effects and risks of Glimepide and about its role in origination with delary measures and physical sercicles; the importance of adequate co-operation must also be stressed. In the Initial week of Ineatment, they are adoption may be increased and nocessitates sepocally careful mouther at leasuring hypoglycaemia include: "unfellingness or (more commonly in older patients) incapacity of the patient to

Occuperate.

Undernutrition, irregular mealtimes, or skipped meals.

Imbalance between physical exertion and carbohydrate intake.

Alterations of diet.

\*Instances of ideal.

\*Alterations of ideal.

\*Alterations of ideal.

\*Consumption of alcohol, especially in combination with skipped meals.

\*Impaired renal function.

\*Sewers impairment of liver function.

\*Overdosage with Glismiphiride.

\*Certain uncompensated disorders of the endocrine system affecting carbohydrate entabolism or countersom and in anterior pitulatry or detenocricular sufficiency in disorders of the endocrine system affecting carbohydrate disorders of the endocrine system affecting carbohydrate or disorders of the endocrine system affecting the endocrine system affecting of the endocrine system affecting carbohydrate endocrine system affecting or detenocricular sufficiency.

\*The doctor may be informed about such factors and solor hypopylexemic episodes, since these require particularly careful monitoring. It such risk factors for hypopylexemia are present, it may be necessary to adjust the dossage of climapinite or the entire thorapy. This also applies whenever illness cocurs during therapy or the patient's file-style changes. life-style changes

Those symptoms of hyprophycasemia which reflect the body's adrenergic counter-regulation (see: Size allicas) may be milder or absent in those situations where hyprophycaemia develops considered to the symptomia of the control of the symptomia of the control of

as should, additionally, the proportion of glycated haemoglobin.

Drug Interaction:
Patients who take or discontinue taking certain other medicines while undergoing treatment with
Climepinde may experience changes in blood sugar control.

Based on experience with Climepinde and or whall is involved or other sulfornlywars, the
toloring into order properties of the control of the sulfornlywars, the
toloring into the blood-sugar-lowering effect and, thus, in some instances hypodycaemila
may occur when one of the following medicines is taken, for example: result and other
and artidiabeties. ACE enhibitors, algourned, anabosis tearings and experience of the control of the contr

HZ receptor anlagonass, concurrie and resement returned to the blood-sugar-lowering effect. Beta-blockers decrease glucose tolerance. In palerits with diabetes mellitus, this may lead to celerioration of metabolic control. In addition, beta-blockers may increase the tendency of hypopy-seemia (due to impaired counter-regulation). Under the influence of sympathhytic medicines such as beta-blockers, clonidine, guarethidine and resemplies, the signs of adrenergic counter-regulation to hypoglycaemia may be reduced and resemplies.

Both acute and chronic alcohol intake may potentiate or weaken the blood-sugar-lowering Both acute and chronic alcondinate may potential of action of Glimepiride unpredictably.

The effect of coumarin derivatives may be potentiated or weakened.

The effect of countain derivatives may be potentiated or weakened:

SIDE of FOTO:

SIDE of experience with Glimepiride and on what is known of other sulforylureas, the following adverse effects must be considered:

Hypodycaemia: As a result of the blood-sugar-dowering action of Glimepiride, hypodycaemia may occur, and may also be prolonged. Possible symptoms of hypodycaemia involved may occur, and may also be prolonged. Possible symptoms of hypodycaemia design, received and support of the sulface occurrence of the sulface occurrence of the sulface occurrence of the sulface occurrence occ

diarrhosa. In rare case, liver enzyme levels may increase. In isolated cases, impairment of liver function (e.g. with cholestasis and jaundice) and hepatitis may develop, possibly leading to liver failure. Blood Severe changes in the blood point may occur. Parely, thrembopenia and, in slotad cases, level couponing, and can area on, e.g. enythrocytopenia, granulocytopenia, agranulocytosis, anderior. Occasionally, altergic or pseudoaltergic reactions may occur, e.g., Office and or change, unicaria or raches. Such reactions may be mild, but also may become more serious and may be accompanied by dyspnose and a fail in blood pressure, sometimes progressing to shook. Il furtiand account, a doctor must be notified immediately, in sociated cases, a decrease in serum sodium, inflammation of blood vessels (altergic vascuttei) and hypersensitivity of the skin to light may occur.

cases, a decrease in serior solution association in type-sensitivity of serior serior

OVERDOSAGE

Gimepride overdose may lead to severe and sometimes life-threatening hypocycaemia and may require hospitalisation; even as a pre-automy manuer. Significant overdose with severe reactions is a metal enterprise production and the reactions is a metal enterprise production and the reactions is a metal enterprise and will necessitate immediate treatment and hospitalisation. Mild episodes of hypody-entypical activity may be necessary, More severe episodes with coma, solven or environment of the production of the productio

Glimepiride 1 mg/tablet GLOBION 1 mg Glimepiride 2 mg/tablet Glimepiride 3 mg/tablet Glimepiride 4 mg/tablet GLORION 2 mg: GLORION 3 mg:

GLORION 4 mg: Excipients: Lactose monohydrate, Microcrystalline cellulose, Sodium starch glycolate, Sodium

Jauryl sulfate, Magnesuim stearate. GLORION 1 mg: Red iron oxide, GLORION 2 mg: 12196 FD&C blue lake no. 2, GLORION 3 mg: Yellow iron oxide, GLORION 4 mg: FD&C blue lake no. 2

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

 A medicament is a product which effects your bealth, and its consumption core
to instructions is dangerous.
 Follow the doctor's precisignon strictly, the method of use and the instructions
pharmacist who sudd the medicament.
 The doctor and the pharmacist are expents in medicine, its bandits and risks.
 Do not by yourself interrupt that period of Insurance prescribed for you.
 Do not by yourself interrupt that period of Insurance prescribed for you. city, the method of use and the instructions of the



Keep medicament out of the reach of child

