

DYGLI[®]-50/100 TABLETS

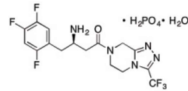
Sitagliptin Tablets USP 50/100 mg

COMPOSITION:

Each film coated tablet contains: Sitagliptin Phosphate (as Monohydrate) USP equivalent to Sitagliptin 50 mg
Each film coated tablet contains: Sitagliptin Phosphate (as Monohydrate) USP equivalent to Sitagliptin 100 mg

DESCRIPTION:

Sitagliptin Tablets contain sitagliptin phosphate, an orally-active inhibitor of the dipeptidyl peptidase4 (DPP-4) enzyme. Sitagliptin phosphate monohydrate is described chemically as 7-[(3R)-3-amino-1-oxo-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butyl]-5-6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]pyridine phosphate (1:1) monohydrate. The empirical formula is C₁₆H₁₅F₆N₅O₃HP04H2O and the molecular weight is 523.32. The structural formula is:



PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Drugs used in diabetes, Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors. **ATC code:** A10BH01

Mechanism of action: Sitagliptin is a member of a class of oral anti-hyperglycemic agents called dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors. The improvement in glycaemic control observed with this medicinal product may be mediated by enhancing the levels of active incretin hormones. In cretin hormones, including glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP), are released by the intestine throughout the day, and levels are increased in response to a meal. The incretins are part of an endogenous system involved in the physiologic regulation of glucose homeostasis. When blood glucose concentrations are normal or elevated, GLP-1 and GIP increase insulin synthesis and release from pancreatic beta cells by intracellular signaling pathways involving cyclic AMP. Treatment with GLP-1 or with DPP-4 inhibitors in animal models of type 2 diabetes has been demonstrated to improve beta cell responsiveness to glucose and stimulate insulin biosynthesis and release. With higher insulin levels, tissue glucose uptake is enhanced. In addition, GLP-1 lowers glucagon secretion from pancreatic alpha cells. Decreased glucagon concentrations, along with higher insulin levels, lead to reduced hepatic glucose production, resulting in a decrease in blood glucose levels. The effects of GLP-1 and GIP are glucose-dependent such that when blood glucose concentrations are low, stimulation of insulin release and suppression of glucagon secretion by GLP-1 are not observed. For both GLP-1 and GIP stimulation of insulin release is enhanced as glucose rises above normal concentrations. Further, GLP-1 does not impair the normal glucagon response to hypoglycaemia. The activity of GLP-1 and GIP is limited by the DPP-4 enzyme, which rapidly hydrolyzes the in cretin hormones to produce inactive products. Sitagliptin prevents the hydrolysis of incretin hormones by DPP-4, thereby increasing plasma concentrations of the active forms of GLP-1 and GIP. By enhancing active incretin levels, sitagliptin increases insulin release and decreases glucagon levels in a glucose dependent manner.

Drug Action: Inhibits dipeptidyl peptidase-4 to increase insulin secretion and lower glucagon secretion

Paediatric population: The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with sitagliptin in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in type 2 diabetes mellitus

Pharmacokinetic properties:

Absorption: Following oral administration of a 100-mg dose to healthy subjects, sitagliptin was rapidly absorbed, with peak plasma concentrations (median Tmax) occurring 1 to 4 hours post-dose, mean plasma AUC of sitagliptin was 6.52 µMhr, Cmax was 950 nM. The absolute bioavailability of sitagliptin is approximately 87%. Since co-administration of a high-fat meal with sitagliptin had no effect on the pharmacokinetics, sitagliptin may be administered with or without food. Plasma AUC of sitagliptin increased in a dose-proportional manner. Dose-proportionality was not established for Cmax and C24hr.

Distribution: The mean volume of distribution at steady state following a single 100-mg intravenous dose of sitagliptin to healthy subjects is approximately 198 litres. The fraction of sitagliptin reversibly bound to plasma proteins is low (38 %).

Biotransformation: Sitagliptin is primarily eliminated unchanged in urine, and metabolism is a minor pathway. Approximately 79 % of sitagliptin is excreted unchanged in the urine. Following a [¹⁴C]sitagliptin oral dose, approximately 16 % of the radioactivity was excreted as metabolites of sitagliptin

Elimination: Following administration of an oral [¹⁴C]sitagliptin dose to healthy subjects, approximately 100 % of the administered radioactivity was eliminated in faeces (13 %) or urine (87 %) within one week of dosing. The apparent terminal t1/2 following a 100-mg oral dose of sitagliptin was approximately 12.4 hours. Sitagliptin accumulates only minimally with multiple doses. The renal clearance was approximately 350 ml/min

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS: For adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, Sitagliptin is indicated to improve glycaemic control: as monotherapy 1) 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 2) metformin when diet and exercise plus metformin alone do not provide adequate glycaemic control, 3) 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, 4) a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ) agonist (i.e. a thiazolidinedione) when use of a PPARγ agonist is appropriate and when diet and exercise plus the PPARγ agonist alone do not provide adequate glycaemic control, as triple oral therapy in combination with 5) a sulphonylurea and metformin when diet and exercise plus dual therapy with these medicinal products do not provide adequate glycaemic control, 6) a PPARγ agonist and metformin when use of a PPARγ agonist is appropriate and when diet and exercise plus dual therapy with these medicinal products do not provide adequate glycaemic control. Sitagliptin 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

By Mouth: Adult: 100 mg once daily

Dose Adjustments Due To Interactions: Dose of concomitant sulphonylurea or insulin may need to be reduced

POSLOGY AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION:

Passology: The dose is 100 mg sitagliptin once daily. When used in combination with metformin and/or a PPARγ agonist, the dose of metformin and/or PPARγ agonist should be maintained, and Sitagliptin administered concomitantly. When Sitagliptin is used in combination with a sulphonylurea or with insulin, a lower dose of the sulphonylurea or insulin may be considered to reduce the risk of hypoglycaemia. If a dose of sitagliptin is missed, it should be taken as soon as the patient remembers. A double dose should not be taken on the same day

Special populations:

Renal impairment: When considering the use of sitagliptin in combination with another anti-diabetic medicinal product, its conditions for use in patients with renal impairment should be checked. For patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance [CrCl] ≥ 50 ml/min), no dose adjustment is required. For patients with moderate renal impairment (CrCl ≥ 30 to < 50 mL/min), the dose of Sitagliptin is 50 mg once daily. For patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl < 30 mL/min) or with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis, the dose of Sitagliptin is 25 mg once daily. Treatment may be administered without regard to the timing of dialysis. Because there is a dosage adjustment based upon renal function, assessment of renal function is recommended prior to initiation of Sitagliptin and periodically thereafter

Hepatic impairment: No dose adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment. Sitagliptin has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment and care should be exercised. However, because sitagliptin is primarily renally eliminated, severe hepatic impairment is not expected to affect the pharmacokinetics of sitagliptin

Elderly: No dose adjustment is necessary based on age

Paediatric population: The safety and efficacy of sitagliptin in children and adolescents under 18 years of age have not yet been established. No data are available.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION: Sitagliptin can be taken with or without food

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to the active substance, Ketoacidosis

SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

General: Sitagliptin should not be used in patients with type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis. Sitagliptin should not be used in patients with 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 symptoms of acute pancreatitis: persistent, severe abdominal pain. Resolution of pancreatitis has been observed after discontinuation of sitagliptin (with or without supportive treatment), but very rare cases of necrotising or haemorrhagic pancreatitis and/or death have been reported. If pancreatitis is suspected, Sitagliptin and other potentially suspect medicinal products should be discontinued; if acute pancreatitis is confirmed, Sitagliptin should not be restarted. Caution should be exercised in patients with a history of pancreatitis

Hypoglycaemia when used in combination with other anti-hyperglycaemic medicinal products

In clinical trials of Sitagliptin as monotherapy and as part of combination therapy with medicinal products not known to cause hypoglycaemia (i.e. metformin and/or a PPARγ agonist), rates of hypoglycaemia reported with sitagliptin were similar to rates in patients taking placebo. Hypoglycaemia has been observed when sitagliptin was used in combination with insulin or a sulphonylurea. Therefore, to reduce the risk of hypoglycaemia, a lower dose of sulphonylurea or insulin may be considered

Renal impairment: Sitagliptin is renally excreted. To achieve plasma concentrations of sitagliptin similar to those in patients with normal renal function, lower dosages are recommended in patients with moderate and severe renal impairment, as well as in ESRD patients requiring haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. When considering the use of sitagliptin in combination with another anti-diabetic medicinal product, its conditions for use in patients with renal impairment should be checked

Hypersensitivity reactions: Post-marketing reports of serious hypersensitivity reactions in patients treated with sitagliptin have been reported. These reactions include anaphylaxis, angioedema, exfoliative skin conditions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome. Onset of these reactions occurred within the first 3 months after initiation of treatment, with some reports occurring after the first dose. If a hypersensitivity reaction is suspected, Sitagliptin should be discontinued. Other potential causes for the event should be assessed, and alternative treatment for diabetes initiated

Bullous pemphigoid: There have been post-marketing reports of bullous pemphigoid in patients taking DPP-4 inhibitors including sitagliptin. If bullous pemphigoid is suspected, Sitagliptin should be discontinued

INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER FORMS OF INTERACTION

Effects of other medicinal products on Sitagliptin: Clinical data described below suggest that the risk for clinically meaningful interactions by co-administered medicinal products is low

In vitro studies indicated that the primary enzyme responsible for the limited metabolism of sitagliptin is CYP3A4, with contribution from CYP2C8. In patients with normal renal function, metabolism, including via CYP3A4, plays only a small role in the clearance of sitagliptin. Metabolism may play a more significant role in the elimination of sitagliptin in the setting of severe renal impairment or end-stage renal disease (ESRD). For this reason, it is possible that potent CYP3A4 inhibitors (i.e. ketoconazole, itraconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin) could alter the pharmacokinetics of sitagliptin in patients with severe renal impairment or ESRD. The effect of potent CYP3A4 inhibitors in the setting of renal impairment has not been assessed in a clinical study

In vitro transport studies showed that sitagliptin is a substrate for p-glycoprotein and organic anion transporter-3 (OAT3). OAT3 mediated transport of sitagliptin was inhibited *in vitro* by probenecid, although the risk of clinically meaningful interactions is considered to be low. Concomitant administration of OAT3 inhibitors has not been evaluated *in vivo*

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

Ciclespoin: A study was conducted to assess the effect of ciclespoin, a potent inhibitor of p-glycoprotein, on the pharmacokinetics of sitagliptin. Co-administration of a single 100 mg oral dose of sitagliptin and a single 600 mg oral dose of ciclespoin increased the AUC and C_{max} of sitagliptin by approximately 29 % and 68 %, respectively. These changes in sitagliptin pharmacokinetics were not considered to be clinically meaningful. The renal clearance of sitagliptin was not meaningfully altered. Therefore, meaningful interactions would not be expected with other p-glycoprotein inhibitors

Effects of sitagliptin on other medicinal products:

Digoxin: Sitagliptin had a small effect on plasma digoxin concentrations. Following administration of 0.25 mg digoxin concomitantly with 100 mg of sitagliptin daily for 10 days, the plasma AUC of digoxin was increased on average by 11 %, and the plasma C_{max} on average by 18 %. No dose adjustment of digoxin is recommended. However, patients at risk of digoxin toxicity should be monitored for this when sitagliptin and digoxin are administered concomitantly

In vitro data suggest that sitagliptin does not inhibit nor induce CYP450 isoenzymes. In clinical studies, sitagliptin did not meaningfully alter the pharmacokinetics of metformin, glyburide, simvastatin, rosiglitazone, warfarin, or oral contraceptives, providing *in vivo* evidence of a low propensity for causing interactions with substrates of CYP3A4, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, and organic cationic transporter (OCT). Sitagliptin may be a mild inhibitor of p-glycoprotein *in vivo*

FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Pregnancy: Avoid—toxicity in animal studies

Breast Feeding: Avoid—present in milk in animal studies

Renal Impairment: Reduce dose to 50 mg once daily if eGFR 30–50 mL/minute/1.73m². Reduce dose to 25mg once daily if eGFR less than 30 mL/minute/1.73m²

Pregnancy: There are no adequate data from the use of sitagliptin 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, Sitagliptin should not be used during pregnancy

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

Fertility: Animal data do not suggest an effect of treatment with sitagliptin on male and female fertility. Human data are lacking

Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Sitagliptin has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines, however, when driving or using machines, it should be taken into account that dizziness and somnolence have been reported. In addition, patients should be alerted to the risk of hypoglycaemia when Sitagliptin is used in combination with a sulphonylurea or with insulin

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

SIDE-EFFECTS

• **Common or very common:** Gastro-intestinal disturbances, nasopharyngitis pain, peripheral oedema, upper respiratory tract infection

• **Uncommon:** Anorexia, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, headache, hypoglycaemia, osteoarthritis

Frequency not known: Cutaneous vasculitis, pancreatitis, rash, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

SIDE-EFFECTS, FURTHER INFORMATION:

Pancreatitis Discontinue if symptoms of acute pancreatitis (persistent, severe abdominal pain)

TECOS Cardiovascular Safety Study:

Common or very common: Gastro-intestinal disturbances, nasopharyngitis pain, peripheral oedema, upper respiratory tract infection

Uncommon: Anorexia, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, headache, hypoglycaemia, osteoarthritis

Frequency not known: Cutaneous vasculitis, pancreatitis, rash, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

Side-Effects, Further Information: Pancreatitis Discontinue if symptoms of acute pancreatitis (persistent, severe abdominal pain)

Description of selected adverse reactions: In addition to the drug-related adverse experiences described above, adverse experiences reported regardless of causal relationship to medication and occurring in at least 5 % and more commonly in patients treated with sitagliptin included upper respiratory tract infection and nasopharyngitis. Additional adverse experiences reported regardless of causal relationship to medication that occurred more frequently in patients treated with sitagliptin (not reaching the 5 % level), but occurring with an incidence of ≥ 0.5 % higher with sitagliptin than that in the control group) included osteoarthritis and pain in extremity. Some adverse reactions were observed more frequently in studies of combination use of sitagliptin with other anti-diabetic medicinal products than in studies of sitagliptin monotherapy. These included hypoglycaemia (frequency very common with the combination of sulphonylurea and metformin), influenza (common with insulin (with or without metformin)), nausea and vomiting (common with metformin), flatulence (common with metformin or pioglitazone), constipation (common with the combination of sulphonylurea and metformin), peripheral oedema (common with pioglitazone or the combination of pioglitazone and metformin), somnolence and diarrhoea (uncommon with metformin), and dry mouth (uncommon with insulin (with or without metformin))

TECOS Cardiovascular Safety Study: The Trial Evaluating Cardiovascular Outcomes with sitagliptin (TECOS) included 7,332 patients treated with sitagliptin, 100 mg daily for 50 mg daily (if the baseline eGFR was ≥ 30 and < 50 mL/minute/1.73 m²), and 7,339 patients treated with placebo in the intention-to-treat population. Both treatments were added to usual care targeting regional standards for HbA_{1c} and CV risk factors. The overall incidence of serious adverse events in patients receiving sitagliptin was similar to that in patients receiving placebo. In the intention-to-treat population, among patients who were using insulin and/or a sulphonylurea at baseline, the incidence of severe hypoglycaemia was 2.7 % in sitagliptin-treated patients and 2.5 % in placebo-treated patients; among patients who were not using insulin and/or a sulphonylurea at baseline, the incidence of severe hypoglycaemia was 1.0 % in sitagliptin-treated patients and 0.7 % in placebo-treated patients. The incidence of adjudication-confirmed pancreatitis events was 0.3 % in sitagliptin-treated patients and 0.2 % in placebo-treated patients

OVERDOSE: During controlled clinical trials in healthy subjects, single doses of up to 800 mg sitagliptin were administered. Minimal increases in CrCl, not considered to be clinically relevant, were observed in one study at a dose of 800 mg sitagliptin. There is no experience with doses above 800 mg in clinical studies. In Phase I multiple-dose studies, there were no dose-related clinical adverse reactions observed with sitagliptin with doses of up to 600 mg per day for periods of up to 10 days and 400 mg per day for periods of up to 28 days. 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

Sitagliptin is modestly dialysable. In clinical studies, approximately 13.5 % of the dose was removed over a 3- to 4-hour haemodialysis session. Prolonged haemodialysis may be considered if clinically appropriate. It is not known if sitagliptin is dialysable by peritoneal dialysis

STORAGE: Store in the original package below 30°C. Keep out of reach of children

SHELF-LIFE: 24 Months

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION: Prescription Medicine

PRESENTATIONS: Alu-Alu Blister Packing: 3 X 10's Tablets

Mfg.Lic.No.: TV/ DRUGS/00002269

DATE OF PUBLICATION OR REVIEW: Sep 13th 2019.

Manufactured for:

Prisma Pharma FZE
P. O. Box 17269
Jebel Ali Free Zone
Dubai, U.A.E.

Manufactured by:

Bafna Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
147, Madhavaram Redhills High Rd
Grantlyon Village
Chennai - 600052, India

DYGLI - Registered Trademark of Prisma Holdings Ltd, Mauritius
® - Registered Trademark

BFT 457 LF



Length (210mm) x Height (297mm)

