

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Gerformin 1000 mg Dispersible Tablets

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Metformin 1000mg dispersible tablets: Each tablet contains 1000mg Metformin, as Metformin hydrochloride corresponding to 780 mg metformin base.

Excipients: sulphurous anhydride (E220), maltodextrin

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Dispersible tablet

A white, marbled and oblong dispersible tablets with 2 lines.

The scoreline is only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus, particularly in overweight patients, when dietary management and exercise alone does not result in adequate glycaemic control.

- ***In adults***, GERFORMIN 1000 mg dispersible tablet may be used as monotherapy or in combination with other oral anti-diabetic agents or with insulin.
- ***In children from 10 years of age and adolescents***, GERFORMIN 1000mg dispersible tablet may be used as monotherapy or in combination with insulin.

A reduction of diabetic complications has been shown in overweight type 2 diabetic adult patients treated with metformin hydrochloride as first-line therapy after diet failure (see section 5.1).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults:

Monotherapy and combination with other oral antidiabetic agents:

- The usual starting dose is one tablet of GERFORMIN 500 mg or 850 mg, dispersible tablet 2 or 3 times daily given during or after meals
- After 10 to 15 days the dose should be adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements. A slow increase of dose may improve gastrointestinal tolerability. The maximum recommended dose of metformin hydrochloride is 3 g daily taken as 3 divided doses
- If transfer from another oral antidiabetic agent is intended: discontinue the other agent and initiate metformin hydrochloride at the dose indicated above.

Combination with insulin:

Metformin hydrochloride and insulin may be used in combination therapy to achieve better blood glucose control.

Metformin hydrochloride is given at the usual starting dose of GERFORMIN 500 mg or, 850 mg dispersible tablet 2 or 3 times daily, while insulin dosage is adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements.

Elderly:

Due to the potential for decreased renal function in elderly subjects, the metformin hydrochloride dosage should be adjusted based on renal function. Regular assessment of renal function is necessary (see section 4.4).

Children and adolescents:

Monotherapy or in combination with insulin:

GERFORMIN 1000mg dispersible tablet can be used in children from 10 years of age and adolescents.

The usual starting dose is GERFORMIN 500mg or 850mg dispersible tablet once daily, given during meals or after meals.

After 10 to 15 days the dose should be adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements. A slow increase of dose may improve gastrointestinal tolerability. The maximum recommended dose of metformin hydrochloride is 2 g daily, taken as 2 or 3 divided doses.

In patients receiving a high metformin dose (2 to 3 grams per day), it is possible to replace two GERFORMIN 500 mg dispersible tablets with one GERFORMIN 1000 mg dispersible tablet.

Method of administration:

Oral use.

The tablet should be swallowed with water. Alternatively, in patients experiencing difficulty swallowing, especially in children and elderly, the tablet could be dispersed in water prior to ingestion.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to metformin hydrochloride or to any of the excipients.
- Diabetic ketoacidosis, 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,
- Acute or chronic disease which may cause tissue hypoxia such as:
 - cardiac or respiratory failure,
 - recent myocardial infarction,
 - shock.
- Hepatic insufficiency, acute alcohol intoxication, alcoholism.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Lactic acidosis:

Lactic acidosis is a rare, but serious (high mortality in the absence of prompt treatment), metabolic complication that can occur due to metformin hydrochloride accumulation. Reported cases of lactic acidosis in patients on metformin hydrochloride have occurred primarily in diabetic patients with significant renal failure. The incidence of lactic acidosis can and should be reduced by assessing also other associated risk factors such as poorly controlled diabetes, ketosis, prolonged fasting, excessive alcohol intake, hepatic insufficiency and any condition associated with hypoxia.

Diagnosis:

The risk of lactic acidosis must be considered in the event of non-specific signs such as muscle cramps with digestive disorders as abdominal pain and severe asthenia.

This can be followed by acidotic dyspnea, abdominal pain and hypothermia and coma. Diagnostic laboratory findings are decreased blood pH, plasma lactate levels above 5 mmol/l, and an increased anion gap and lactate/pyruvate ratio. If metabolic acidosis is suspected, metformin hydrochloride should be discontinued and the patient should be hospitalised immediately (see section 4.9).

Renal function:

As metformin hydrochloride is excreted by the kidney, creatinine clearance (this can be estimated from serum creatinine levels by using the Cockcroft-Gault formula) should be determined before initiating treatment and regularly thereafter:

- at least annually in patients with normal renal function,
- at least two to four times a year in patients with creatinine clearance level at the lower limit of normal and in elderly subjects.

Decreased renal function in elderly subjects is frequent and asymptomatic. Special caution should be exercised in situations where renal function may become impaired, for example when initiating antihypertensive therapy or diuretic therapy and when starting therapy with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

Administration of iodinated contrast media:

The intravascular administration of iodinated contrast media in radiologic studies can lead to renal failure. This may induce metformin accumulation and may expose to lactic acidosis. Metformin hydrochloride should be discontinued prior to, or at the time of the test and not reinstituted until 48 hours afterwards, and only after renal function has been re-evaluated and found to be normal (see section 4.5).

Surgery:

Metformin hydrochloride must be discontinued 48 hours before elective surgery under general, spinal or peridural anaesthesia. Therapy may be restarted no earlier than 48 hours following surgery or resumption of oral nutrition and only if normal renal function has been established.

Children and adolescents:

The diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus should be confirmed before treatment with metformin hydrochloride is initiated.

No effect of metformin hydrochloride on growth and puberty has been detected during controlled clinical studies of one-year duration but no long-term data on these specific points are available. Therefore, a careful follow-up of the effect of metformin hydrochloride on these parameters in metformin hydrochloride-treated children, especially pre-pubescent children, is recommended.

Children aged between 10 and 12 years:

Only 15 subjects aged between 10 and 12 years were included in the controlled clinical studies conducted in children and adolescents. Although metformin hydrochloride efficacy and safety in children below 12 did not differ from efficacy and safety in older children, particular caution is recommended when prescribing to children aged between 10 and 12 years.

Other precautions:

- All patients should continue their diet with a regular distribution of carbohydrate intake during the day. Overweight patients should continue their energy-restricted diet.
- The usual laboratory tests for diabetes monitoring should be performed regularly.
- Metformin hydrochloride alone does not cause hypoglycaemia, although caution is advised when it is used in combination with insulin or oral antidiabetics (e.g. sulfonylureas or meglitinides).

Excipients: because of maltodextrin (source of glucose), patients with rare malabsorption of the glucose/galactose should not take this medicinal product.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Concomitant use not recommended:

Alcohol:

Increased risk of lactic acidosis in acute alcohol intoxication, particularly in case of:

- fasting or malnutrition,
- hepatic insufficiency.

Avoid consumption of alcohol and alcohol-containing medicinal product.

Iodinated contrast media

Intravascular administration of iodinated contrast media may lead to renal failure, resulting in metformin hydrochloride accumulation and an increased risk of lactic acidosis.

Metformin hydrochloride should be discontinued prior to, or at the time of the test and not reinstituted until 48 hours afterwards, and only after renal function has been re-evaluated and found to be normal (see section 4.4).

Combinations requiring precautions for use:

Medicinal products with intrinsic hyperglycaemic activity as glucocorticoids (systemic or by local route) and sympathomimetics. More frequent blood glucose monitoring may be required, especially at the beginning of treatment. If necessary, adjust the metformin dosage during the therapy with the respective medicinal products.

Diuretics especially loop diuretics, may increase the risk of lactic acidosis due to their potential to decrease renal function.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Uncontrolled diabetes during pregnancy (gestational or permanent) is associated with increased risk of congenital abnormalities and perinatal mortality.

A limited amount of data from the use of metformin hydrochloride in pregnant women does not indicate an increased risk of congenital abnormalities. Animal studies do not indicate harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonal or foetal development, parturition or postnatal development (see section 5.3).

When the patient plans to become pregnant and during pregnancy, it is recommended that diabetes is not treated with metformin, but insulin be used to maintain blood glucose levels as close to normal as possible, to reduce the risk of malformations of the foetus.

Lactation

Metformin hydrochloride is excreted into human breast milk. No adverse effects were observed in breastfed newborns / infants. However, as only limited data are available, breastfeeding is not recommended during metformin hydrochloride treatment. A decision on whether to discontinue breast-feeding should be made, taken into account the benefit of breast-feeding and the potential risk to adverse effects on the child.

Fertility

Fertility of male or female rats was unaffected by metformin when administered at doses as high as 600 mg/kg/day, which is approximately three times the maximum recommended human daily dose based on body surface area comparisons.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Gerformin 1000 mg dispersible tablet monotherapy does not cause hypoglycaemia and therefore has no effect on the ability to drive or to use machines.

However, patients should be alerted to the risk of hypoglycaemia when metformin hydrochloride is used in combination with other antidiabetic agents (sulfonylureas, insulin, meglitinides).

4.8 Undesirable effects

During treatment initiation, the most common adverse reactions are nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and loss of appetite which resolve spontaneously in most cases. To prevent them, it is recommended to take metformin in 2 or 3 daily doses and to increase slowly the doses.

The following adverse reactions may occur under treatment with metformin. Frequencies are defined as follows: very common: $\geq 1/10$; common $\geq 1/100$, $< 1/10$; uncommon $\geq 1/1,000$, $< 1/100$; rare $\geq 1/10,000$, $< 1/1,000$; very rare $< 1/10,000$.

Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders:

very rare:

Lactic acidosis (see section 4.4).

Decrease of vitamin B12 absorption with decrease of serum levels during long-term use of metformin. Consideration of such aetiology is recommended if a patient presents with megaloblastic anaemia.

Nervous system disorders:

Common: Taste disturbance

Gastrointestinal disorders:

very common: Gastrointestinal disorders such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and loss of appetite. These undesirable effects occur most frequently during initiation of therapy and resolve spontaneously in most cases. To prevent them, it is recommended that metformin be taken in 2 or 3 daily doses during or after meals. A slow increase of the dose may also improve gastrointestinal tolerability.

Hepatobiliary disorders:

very rare: Isolated reports of liver function tests abnormalities or hepatitis resolving upon metformin discontinuation.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:

very rare: Skin reactions such as erythema, pruritus, urticaria

Paediatric population

In published and post marketing data and in controlled clinical studies in a limited paediatric population aged 10-16 years treated during 1 year, adverse event reporting was similar in nature and severity to that reported in adults.

Excipients:

Sulphurous anhydride may cause hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylactic reactions and bronchospasms.

4.9 Overdose

Hypoglycaemia has not been seen with metformin hydrochloride doses of up to 85 g, although lactic acidosis has occurred in such circumstances. High overdose of metformin hydrochloride or concomitant risks may lead to lactic acidosis. Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency and must be treated in hospital. The most effective method to remove lactate and metformin hydrochloride is haemodialysis.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: ORAL ANTI-DIABETICS, ATC code: A10BA02

Metformin hydrochloride is a biguanide with antihyperglycaemic effects, lowering both basal and postprandial plasma glucose. It does not stimulate insulin secretion and therefore does not produce hypoglycaemia.

Metformin hydrochloride may act via 3 mechanisms:

- (1) reduction of hepatic glucose production by inhibiting gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis.
- (2) in muscle, by increasing insulin sensitivity, improving peripheral glucose uptake and utilization.
- (3) and delay of intestinal glucose absorption.

Metformin hydrochloride stimulates intracellular glycogen synthesis by acting on glycogen synthase. Metformin hydrochloride increases the transport capacity of all types of membrane glucose transporters (GLUT).

In clinical studies, use of metformin was associated with either a stable body weight or modest weight loss.

In humans, independently of its action on glycaemia, metformin hydrochloride has favourable effects on lipid metabolism. This has been shown at therapeutic doses in controlled, medium-term or long-term clinical studies: metformin hydrochloride reduces total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

Clinical efficacy:

The prospective randomised UKPDS study has established the long-term benefit of intensive blood glucose control in adult patients with type 2 diabetes.

Analysis of the results for overweight patients treated with metformin hydrochloride after failure of diet alone showed:

- a significant reduction of the absolute risk of any diabetes-related complication in the metformin hydrochloride group (29.8 events/1000 patient-years) versus diet alone (43.3 events/1000 patient-years), $p=0.0023$, and versus the combined sulfonylurea and insulin monotherapy groups (40.1 events/1000 patient-years), $p=0.0034$;
- a significant reduction of the absolute risk of diabetes-related mortality: metformin hydrochloride 7.5 events/1000 patient-years, diet alone 12.7 events/1000 patient-years, $p=0.017$;
- a significant reduction of the absolute risk of overall mortality: metformin hydrochloride 13.5 events/1000 patient-years versus diet alone 20.6 events/1000 patient-years ($p=0.011$), and versus the combined sulfonylurea and insulin monotherapy groups 18.9 events/1000 patient-years ($p=0.021$);
- a significant reduction in the absolute risk of myocardial infarction: metformin hydrochloride 11 events/1000 patient-years, diet alone 18 events/1000 patient-years ($p=0.01$).

For metformin hydrochloride used as second-line therapy, in combination with a sulfonylurea, benefit regarding clinical outcome has not been shown.

In type 1 diabetes, the combination of metformin hydrochloride and insulin has been used in selected patients, but the clinical benefit of this combination has not been formally established.

Paediatric population

Controlled clinical studies in a limited paediatric population aged 10-16 years treated during 1 year demonstrated a similar response in glycaemic control to that seen in adults.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**Absorption:**

After an oral dose of metformin hydrochloride, maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}) is reached in approximately 2.5 hours (t_{max}).

Absolute bioavailability of a 500 mg or 850 mg metformin hydrochloride tablet is approximately 50-60% in healthy subjects. After an oral dose, the non-absorbed fraction recovered in faeces was 20-30%.

After oral administration, metformin hydrochloride absorption is saturable and incomplete. It is assumed that the pharmacokinetics of metformin hydrochloride absorption is non-linear.

At the usual metformin hydrochloride doses and dosing schedules, steady state plasma concentrations are reached within 24 to 48 hours and are generally less than 1 microgram/ml. In controlled clinical trials, maximum metformin hydrochloride plasma levels (C_{max}) did not exceed 4 microgram/ml, even at maximum doses.

Food decreases the extent and slightly delays the absorption of metformin hydrochloride. Following administration of a dose of 850 mg, a 40% lower plasma peak concentration, a 25% decrease in AUC (area under the curve) and a 35 minute prolongation of time to peak plasma concentration were observed. The clinical relevance of these decreases is unknown.

Distribution:

Plasma protein binding is negligible. Metformin hydrochloride partitions into erythrocytes. The blood peak is lower than the plasma peak and appears at approximately the same time. The red blood cells most likely represent a secondary compartment of distribution. The mean volume of distribution (Vd) ranged between 63 and 2761.

Metabolism:

Metformin hydrochloride is excreted unchanged in the urine. No metabolite has been identified in humans.

Elimination:

Renal clearance of metformin hydrochloride is > 400 ml/min, indicating that metformin hydrochloride is eliminated by glomerular filtration and tubular secretion. Following an oral dose, the apparent terminal elimination half-life is approximately 6.5 hours.

When renal function is impaired, renal clearance is decreased in proportion to that of creatinine and thus the elimination half-life is prolonged, leading to increased levels of metformin hydrochloride in plasma.

Paediatric population:

Single dose study: After single doses of metformin hydrochloride 500 mg paediatric patients have shown similar pharmacokinetic profile to that observed in healthy adults.

Multiple dose study: Data are restricted to one study. After repeated doses of 500 mg BID for 7 days in paediatric patients the peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) and systemic exposure (AUC_{0-t}) were reduced by approximately 33% and 40%, respectively compared to diabetic adults who received repeated doses of 500 mg BID for 14 days. As the dose is individually titrated based on glycaemic control, this is of limited clinical relevance.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies on safety, pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, toxicity reproduction.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**6.1 List of excipients**

Povidone K 30, microcrystalline cellulose, saccharin sodium, sodium benzoate, pregelatinised maize starch, lemon flavour (alpha-pinene, beta-pinene, myrcene, limonene, gamma-terpinene, neral, geranial, maltodextrin, acacia, butylhydroxyanisole, sulphurous anhydride (E220)).

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in original package

6.5 Nature and contents of container

20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100, 150, 180 or 270 tablets in blister packs (PVC/PVDC/Aluminium) or (Aluminium/Aluminium)

Not all pack sizes may be marketed

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Any unused product or waste materials should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

McDermott Laboratories Ltd|
t/a Gerard Laboratories
35/36 Balydoyle Industrial Estate
Grange Road
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8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA577/112/3

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