

# Summary of Product Characteristics

## 1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Metformin Aurobindo 850 mg film-coated tablets

## 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains 850 mg metformin hydrochloride corresponding to 663 mg metformin. For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

## 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet.

White, round, diameter 12.70mm, biconvex, film-coated tablets with 'A' debossed on one side and '61' debossed on the other side.

## 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, Metformin Aurobindo film-coated tablets 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, Metformin Aurobindo film-coated tablets 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 with normal renal function ( $GFR \geq 90$  mL/min)*

#### **Monotherapy and combination with other oral antidiabetic agents:**

The usual starting dose is 500mg or 850mg metformin hydrochloride 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 500mg or 850mg metformin hydrochloride 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).

#### *Renal impairment*

A GFR should be assessed before initiation of treatment with metformin containing products and at least annually thereafter. In patients at an increased risk of further progression of renal impairment and in the elderly, renal function should be assessed more frequently, e.g. every 3-6 months.

GFR mL/min	Total maximum daily dose (to be divided into 2-3 daily doses)	Additional considerations
60-89	3000 mg	Dose reduction may be considered in relation to declining renal function.
45-59	2000 mg	Factors that may increase the risk of lactic acidosis (see section 4.4) should be reviewed before considering initiation of metformin. The starting dose is at most half of the maximum dose.
30-44	1000 mg	
<30	-	Metformin is contraindicated.

*Paediatric population:*

### Monotherapy and combination with insulin

- Metformin Aurobindo film-coated tablets can be used in children from 10 years of age and adolescents.
- The usual starting dose is 500 mg or 850 mg metformin hydrochloride 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.

### 4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to metformin hydrochloride or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Any type of acute metabolic acidosis (such as lactic acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis).
- Diabetic pre-coma.
- Severe renal failure (GFR <30 mL/min).
- Acute conditions with the potential to alter renal function such as: dehydration, severe infection, shock.
- Disease which may cause tissue hypoxia such as: (especially acute disease, or worsening of chronic disease) such as: decompensated heart failure, respiratory failure, recent myocardial infarction, shock.
- Hepatic insufficiency, acute alcohol intoxication, alcoholism.

### 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

#### Lactic acidosis

Lactic acidosis, a very rare but serious metabolic complication, most often occurs at acute worsening of renal function or cardiorespiratory illness or sepsis. Metformin accumulation occurs at acute worsening of renal function and increases the risk of lactic acidosis.

In case of dehydration (severe diarrhoea or vomiting, fever or reduced fluid intake), metformin should be temporarily discontinued and contact with a health care professional is recommended.

Medicinal products that can acutely impair renal function (such as antihypertensives, diuretics and NSAIDs) should be initiated with caution in metformin-treated patients. Other risk factors for lactic acidosis are excessive alcohol intake, hepatic insufficiency, inadequately controlled diabetes, ketosis, prolonged fasting and any conditions associated with hypoxia, as well as concomitant use of medicinal products that may cause lactic acidosis (see sections 4.3 and 4.5).

Patients and/or care-givers should be informed of the risk of lactic acidosis. Lactic acidosis is characterised by acidotic dyspnoea, abdominal pain, muscle cramps, asthenia and hypothermia followed by coma. In case of suspected symptoms, the patient should stop taking metformin and seek immediate medical attention. Diagnostic laboratory findings are decreased blood pH (< 7.35), increased plasma lactate levels (>5 mmol/L) and an increased anion gap and lactate/pyruvate ratio.

*Patients with known or suspected mitochondrial diseases:*

In patients with known mitochondrial diseases such as Mitochondrial Encephalopathy with Lactic Acidosis, and Stroke-like episodes (MELAS) syndrome and Maternal inherited diabetes and deafness (MIDD), metformin is not recommended due to the risk of lactic acidosis exacerbation and neurologic complications which may lead to worsening of the disease.

In case of signs and symptoms suggestive of MELAS syndrome or MIDD after the intake of metformin, treatment with metformin should be withdrawn immediately and prompt diagnostic evaluation should be performed.

#### Renal function

GFR should be assessed before treatment initiation and regularly thereafter, see section 4.2. Metformin is contraindicated in patients with GFR < 30 mL/min and should be temporarily discontinued in the presence of conditions that alter renal function, see section 4.3.

#### Cardiac function

Patients with heart failure are more at risk of hypoxia and renal insufficiency. In patients with stable chronic heart failure, metformin may be used with a regular monitoring of cardiac and renal function.

For patients with acute and unstable heart failure, metformin is contraindicated (see section 4.3).

#### Administration of iodinated contrast agents

Intravascular administration of iodinated contrast agents may lead to contrast induced nephropathy, resulting in metformin accumulation and an increased risk of lactic acidosis. Metformin should be discontinued prior to or at the time of the imaging procedure and not restarted until at least 48 hours after, provided that renal function has been re-evaluated and found to be stable, see sections 4.2 and 4.5.

#### Surgery

Metformin must be discontinued at the time of surgery under general, spinal or epidural anaesthesia. Therapy may be restarted no earlier than 48 hours following surgery or resumption of oral nutrition and provided that renal function has been re-evaluated and found to be stable.

#### Paediatric population

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 prepubescent 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 efficacy and safety of metformin hydrochloride in these children did not differ from efficacy and safety in older children and adolescents, 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 may reduce vitamin B12 serum levels. The risk of low vitamin B12 levels increases with increasing metformin dose, treatment duration, and/or in patients with risk factors known to cause vitamin B12 deficiency. In case of suspicion of vitamin B12 deficiency (such as anemia or neuropathy), vitamin B12 serum levels should be monitored. Periodic vitamin B12 monitoring could be necessary in patients with risk factors for vitamin B12 deficiency. Metformin therapy should be continued for as long as it is tolerated and not contra-indicated and appropriate corrective treatment for vitamin B12 deficiency provided in line with current clinical guidelines.

Metformin hydrochloride alone does not cause hypoglycaemia, but caution is advised when it is used in combination with insulin or oral antidiabetics (e.g. sulfonylureas or meglitinides).

#### 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

##### Concomitant use not recommended

###### *Alcohol*

Alcohol intoxication is associated with an increased risk of lactic acidosis, particularly in case of fasting, malnutrition or hepatic impairment.

###### *Iodinated contrast agents*

Metformin must be discontinued prior to or at the time of the imaging procedure and not restarted until at least 48 hours after, provided that renal function has been re-evaluated and found to be stable, see sections 4.2 and 4.4.

##### Combinations requiring precautions for use

Some medicinal products can adversely affect renal function which may increase the risk of lactic acidosis, e.g. NSAIDs, including selective cyclo-oxygenase (COX) II inhibitors, ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists and diuretics, especially loop diuretics. When starting or using such products in combination with metformin, close monitoring of renal function is necessary.

###### *Medicinal products with intrinsic hyperglycaemic activity (e.g. glucocorticoids (systemic and local routes) 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 product and upon its discontinuation.

###### *Organic cation transporters (OCT)*

Metformin is a substrate of both transporters OCT1 and OCT2.

##### Co-administration of metformin with

- Inhibitors of OCT1 (such as verapamil) may reduce efficacy of metformin.
- Inducers of OCT1 (such as rifampicin) may increase gastrointestinal absorption and efficacy of metformin.
- Inhibitors of OCT2 (such as cimetidine, dolutegravir, ranolazine, trimethoprim, vandetanib, isavuconazole) may decrease the renal elimination of metformin and thus lead to an increase in metformin plasma concentration.
- Inhibitors of both OCT1 and OCT2 (such as crizotinib, olaparib) may alter efficacy and renal elimination of metformin.

Caution is therefore advised, especially in patients with renal impairment, when these drugs are co-administered with metformin, as metformin plasma concentration may increase. If needed, dose adjustment of metformin may be considered as OCT inhibitors/inducers may alter the efficacy of metformin.

#### 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

##### Pregnancy

Uncontrolled hyperglycaemia in the periconceptional phase and during pregnancy is associated with increased risk of congenital abnormalities pregnancy loss, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, and perinatal mortality and perinatal mortality. It is important to maintain blood glucose levels as close to normal as possible throughout pregnancy, to reduce the risk of adverse hyperglycaemia-related outcomes to the mother and her child.

Metformin crosses the placenta with levels that can be as high as maternal concentrations.

A large amount of data on pregnant women (more than 1000 exposed outcomes) from a register-based cohort study and published data (meta-analyses, clinical studies, and registries) indicates no increased risk of congenital abnormalities nor fetoneonatal toxicity after exposure to metformin in the periconceptional phase and/or during pregnancy.

There is limited and inconclusive evidence on the metformin effect on the long-term weight outcome of children exposed in utero. Metformin does not appear to affect motor and social development up to 4 years of age in children exposed during pregnancy although data on long term outcomes are limited.

If clinically needed, the use of metformin can be considered during pregnancy and in the periconceptual phase as an addition or an alternative to insulin.

#### Breast-feeding

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, taking 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**

Metformin hydrochloride 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 or 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:

##### *Common*

- Vitamin B12 decrease/deficiency (see section 4.4).

##### *very rare*

- Lactic acidosis (see section 4.4).

#### 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.

#### **Reporting of suspected adverse reactions**

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via HPRC Pharmacovigilance Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie)

#### **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: Blood glucose lowering drugs, excl Insulins, Biguanides

ATC code: A10BA02

#### Mechanism of action

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:

- reduction of hepatic glucose production by inhibiting gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis
- in muscle, by increasing insulin sensitivity, improving peripheral glucose uptake and utilization
- 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 (GLUTs) known to date.

#### Pharmacodynamic effects

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 study (UKPDS) 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 ( $p=0.01$ )

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

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 recommended 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 5 microgram/ml, even at maximum doses.

Food decreases the extent and slightly delays the absorption of metformin hydrochloride. Following oral administration of a dose of 850 mg tablet, 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 findings 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 ( $V_d$ ) ranged between 63-276 l.

### Biotransformation

Metformin hydrochloride is excreted unchanged in the urine. No metabolites have 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.

#### Characteristics in specific groups of patients

##### Renal impairment

The available data in subjects with moderate renal insufficiency are scarce and no reliable estimation of the systemic exposure to metformin in this subgroup as compared to subjects with normal renal function could be made. Therefore, the dose adaptation should be made upon clinical efficacy/tolerability considerations (see section 4.2).

##### 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 twice daily 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 twice daily 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 and reproductive toxicity.

## **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

#### Tablet core:

Povidone  
Magnesium stearate

#### Film-coating:

Hypromellose  
Macrogol

### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Not applicable

### **6.3 Shelf life**

Blister pack: 5 years  
Container: 5 years

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

### **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

Metformin Aurobindo 850 mg:

20, 28, 30, 40, 42, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 84, 90, 98, 100, 120, 180, 200, 300 or 400 film-coated tablets in blister packs (Clear PVC / PVdC / aluminium) or (Clear PVC/ aluminium), each blister containing 10 or 14 film-coated tablets. White opaque HDPE bottle packs of 90, 100, 400 or 500 film-coated tablets with polypropylene closure containing activated carbon.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### **6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling**

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed off in accordance with local requirements.

#### **7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Aurobindo Pharma (Malta) Limited  
Vault 14, Level 2, Valletta Waterfront  
Floriana  
FRN 1913  
Malta

#### **8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

PA1445/021/002

#### **9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

Date of first authorisation: 3rd April 2009  
Date of last renewal: 31st December 2012

#### **10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

April 2025