

Glimepiride Cas No. : 93479-97-1

Glimepiride is an anti-diabetic drug (sulfonylurea-type) used along with a proper diet and exercise program to control high blood sugar. It is used in patients with type 2 diabetes (non-insulin-dependent diabetes). It works by stimulating the release of your body's natural insulin.

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**Glimepiride****CAS No. : 93479-97-1****Systematic (IUPAC) name**

3-ethyl-4-methyl-N-(4-[N-((1r,4r)-4-methylcyclohexylcarbonyl)sulfamoyl]phenethyl)-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrole-1-carboxamide
Molecular Formula C₂₄H₃₄N₄O₅S

Molecular Weight 490.62

CAS Number 93479-97-1

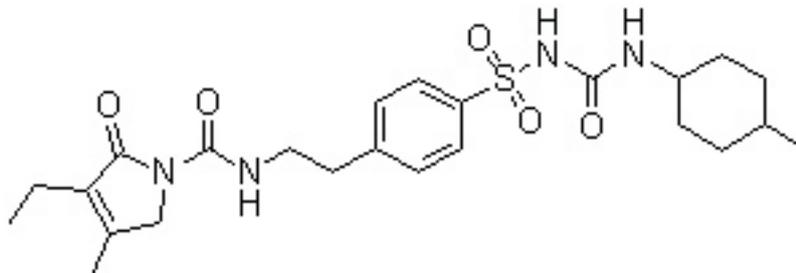
ATC code A10BB12

PubChem 3476

DrugBank APRD00381

Chemical dataFormula C₂₄H₃₄N₄O₅S

Mol. mass 490.617 g/mol

**Pharmacokinetic data**

Bioavailability ?

Protein binding >99.5%

Metabolism ?

Half life 5 Hours

Excretion Urine & Fecal

DOSAGE

Take this medication by mouth usually once daily, with breakfast or the first main meal of the day. The dosage is based on your medical condition and response to therapy. Use this medication regularly in order to get the most benefit from it. To help you remember, use it at the same time each day. Monitor blood glucose levels on a regular basis, and share the results with your doctor.

Dosage should be individualized on the basis of both effectiveness and tolerance. There is no fixed dosage regimen for the management of diabetes mellitus with glimepiride or any other hypoglycaemic agent.

SIDE EFFECTS

Nausea or upset stomach may occur. If any of these effects persist or worsen, notify your doctor or pharmacist promptly. Tell your doctor immediately if any of these highly unlikely but very serious side effects occur: yellowing eyes or skin, stomach/abdominal pain, dark urine, unusual tiredness or weakness, easy bleeding or bruising, signs of infection (e.g., fever, persistent sore throat), mental/mood changes, unusual or sudden weight gain, seizures. This medication can cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). This effect may occur if you do not consume enough calories (from food, juices, fruit, etc.). The symptoms include chills, cold sweat, blurred vision, dizziness, drowsiness, shaking, rapid heart rate, weakness, headache, fainting, tingling of the hands or feet, or hunger. It is a good habit to carry glucose tablets or gel to treat low blood sugar. If you are in a situation where you don't have these reliable forms of glucose, eat a quick source of sugar such as table sugar, honey, or candy, or drink a glass of orange juice or non-diet soda to quickly raise your blood sugar level. Tell your doctor immediately about the reaction. To help prevent hypoglycemia, eat meals on a regular schedule and do not skip meals.



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Symptoms of high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) include thirst, increased urination, confusion, drowsiness, flushing, rapid breathing, or fruity breath odor. If these symptoms occur, tell your doctor immediately. Your medication dosage may need to be increased. A serious allergic reaction to this drug is unlikely, but seek immediate medical attention if it occurs. Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction include: rash, itching, swelling, dizziness, trouble breathing. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

PRECAUTIONS

Before taking glimepiride, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This medication should not be used if you have certain medical conditions. Before using this medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist if you have: metabolic conditions (e.g., diabetic ketoacidosis). Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: liver disease, kidney disease, thyroid disease, certain hormonal conditions (adrenal/pituitary insufficiency, SIADH-syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone), mineral imbalance (hyponatremia). You may experience blurred vision, dizziness, or drowsiness due to extremely low or high blood sugar levels; use caution engaging in activities requiring alertness such as driving or using machinery. Limit alcohol while taking this medication because it can increase the risk of developing hypoglycemia. During times of stress, such as fever, infection, injury or surgery, it may be more difficult to control your blood sugar. Consult your doctor, as a change in your medication may be required. This medication may make you more sensitive to the sun. Avoid prolonged sun exposure, tanning booths or sunlamps. Use a sunscreen and wear protective clothing when outdoors. Caution is advised when using this drug in the elderly because they may be more sensitive to its effects, especially hypoglycemia. This medication should be used only when clearly needed during pregnancy. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. Your doctor may substitute insulin for this drug during your pregnancy. Follow all instructions carefully. Based on information from related drugs, this medication may pass into breast milk. Therefore, breast-feeding while using this medication is not recommended. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

INTERACTION

With NSAIDs like Salicylates, Sulphoamides, Chloramphenicol, coumarin and probenid may potentiate the hypoglycemic action of glimepiride. Thiazides, other diuretic, phothiazides, thyroid products, oral contraceptives, phenytoin tend to produce hyperglycemia.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist of all prescription and nonprescription/herbal products you may use, especially of: aspirin or aspirin-like drugs (e.g., salicylates, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs - NSAIDs such as ibuprofen, phenylbutazone), azole antifungals (e.g., fluconazole), beta-blockers -- including glaucoma eye drops (e.g., propranolol, timolol, metoprolol), birth control pills, calcium channel blockers (e.g., diltiazem), chloramphenicol, cimetidine, clofibrate, corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone), decongestants (e.g., pseudoephedrine), diazoxide, diet pills, epinephrine, estrogens, fenugreek, ginseng, gymnema, isoniazid, MAO inhibitors (e.g., furazolidone, linezolid, moclobemide, phenelzine procarbazine, selegiline, isocarboxazid, tranlycypromine), niacin, phenothiazines (e.g., promethazine), phenytoin, probenecid, quinolone antibiotics (e.g., ciprofloxacin), rifampin, sulfonamides (e.g., sulfa antibiotics), thyroid drugs, warfarin, "water pills" (diuretics such as hydrochlorothiazide, furosemide). Do not start or stop any medicine without doctor or pharmacist approval.





DRUG DESCRIPTION

The primary mechanism of action of glimepiride in lowering blood glucose appears to be dependent on stimulating the release of insulin from functioning pancreatic beta cells. In addition, extrapancreatic effects may also play a role in the activity of sulphonylureas such as glimepiride.

Glimepiride is an anti-diabetic drug (sulfonylurea-type) used along with a proper diet and exercise program to control high blood sugar. It is used in patients with type 2 diabetes (non-insulin-dependent diabetes). It works by stimulating the release of your body's natural insulin. Effectively controlling high blood sugar helps prevent heart disease, strokes, kidney disease, blindness, and circulation problems, as well as sexual function problems

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

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91 022 30601000.

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Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,
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