

Package leaflet: Information for the patient
Komboglyze 2.5 mg/1,000 mg film-coated tablets
saxagliptin/metformin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Komboglyze is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Komboglyze
3. How to take Komboglyze
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Komboglyze
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Komboglyze is and what it is used for

Komboglyze contains two different substances called

saxagliptin, part of a class of medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors (dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors), and metformin, part of a class of medicines called biguanides.

Both belong to a group of medicines called oral anti-diabetics.

What Komboglyze is used for

Komboglyze is used to treat a type of diabetes called ‘type 2 diabetes’.

How Komboglyze works

Saxagliptin and metformin work together to control your blood sugar. They increase the levels of insulin after a meal. They also lower the amount of sugar made by your body. Along with diet and exercise, this helps lower your blood sugar. Komboglyze can be used alone or together with an antidiabetic medicine called ‘sulphonylurea’ or together with insulin.

To control your diabetes, you still need to diet and exercise, even when you are taking this medicine. So it is important to keep following the advice about diet and exercise from your doctor or nurse.

2. What you need to know before you take Komboglyze

Do not take Komboglyze

- If you are allergic to saxagliptin, metformin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6);
 - If you have had a serious allergic (hypersensitive) reaction to any other similar medications that you take to control your blood sugar.
- Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction may include:
- Rash
 - Raised red patches on your skin (hives)

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- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing.
- If you have these symptoms, stop taking Komboglyze and call your doctor or nurse right away.
- If you have ever had a diabetic coma;
- If you have a condition called ‘diabetic ketoacidosis’, a problem you can get with diabetes. The signs include rapid weight loss, feeling sick or being sick;
- If you have problems with your kidneys or liver;
- If you have recently had a heart attack or if you have heart failure or serious problems with your blood circulation or difficulties in breathing which could be a sign of heart problems;
- If you have a severe infection or are dehydrated (have lost a lot of water from your body);
- If you are breast-feeding (see also “Pregnancy and breast-feeding”);
- If you drink a large amount of alcohol (either every day or only from time to time) (please see section “Komboglyze with alcohol”);
- If you are going to have an X-ray where you will be injected with a dye. You will need to tell your doctor and stop taking Komboglyze at the time of the X-ray and for 2 or more days after, depending on how your kidneys are working.

Do not take Komboglyze if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Komboglyze.

Warnings and precautions:

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Komboglyze

- If you have type 1 diabetes (your body does not produce any insulin). Komboglyze should not be used to treat this condition;
- If you have or have had a disease of the pancreas;
- If you are taking insulin or an antidiabetic medicine known as ‘sulphonylurea’, your doctor may want to reduce your dose of insulin or the sulphonylurea when you take either of them together with Komboglyze, in order to avoid low blood sugar;
- If you have had allergic reactions to any other medicines that you take to control the amount of sugar in your blood;
- If you have a problem or take a medicine that can lower your body’s defence against infections;
- If you are going to have an operation under anaesthetic. You should stop at least 48 hours before planned surgery with general anaesthesia and should not start again until at least 48 hours afterwards; follow your doctor’s instructions before stopping and re-starting your medicine.

Diabetic skin lesions are a common complication of diabetes. Rash has been seen with saxagliptin and with certain anti-diabetic medicines in the same class as saxagliptin. Follow the recommendations for skin and foot care that your doctor or nurse gave you.

If any of the above apply to you, or if you are not sure talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Komboglyze.

Kidney tests or checks

During treatment with Komboglyze:

- your doctor will check how well your kidneys are working
- they will do this at least once a year.

Your kidneys will be checked more often if:

- you are elderly
- your kidneys are not working as well as they should be (or are at risk of getting worse).

Children and adolescents

Komboglyze is not recommended for use in children and adolescents under 18 years. It is not known if this medicine is safe and effective when used in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Komboglyze

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines.

In particular, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- medicines containing alcohol
- cimetidine, a medicine used to treat stomach problems
- ketoconazole which is used to treat fungal infections
- bronchodilators (beta-2 agonists) which are used to treat asthma
- water tablets ('diuretics') which are used to increase the amount of water you produce
- diltiazem which is used for high blood pressure
- rifampicin, an antibiotic used to treat infections such as tuberculosis
- corticosteroids, which are used to treat inflammation in diseases like asthma and arthritis
- carbamazepine, phenobarbital or phenytoin, which are used to control fits (seizures) or long-term pain.

If any of the above apply to you, or if you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Komboglyze.

Komboglyze with alcohol

Avoid alcohol while taking Komboglyze since alcohol may increase the risk of lactic acidosis (please see section 4 "Possible side effects").

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take Komboglyze if you are pregnant or might become pregnant. This is because it may affect the baby.

Do not take Komboglyze if you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed. This is because metformin passes into human milk in small amounts.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Driving and using machines

Saxagliptin and metformin may have a negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. If you feel dizzy while taking Komboglyze do not drive or use any tools or machines. Hypoglycaemia may affect your ability to drive and use machines or work with safe foothold and there is a risk of hypoglycaemia when taking this medicine in combination with medicines known to cause hypoglycaemia such as insulin and sulphonylureas.

3. How to take Komboglyze

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

If your doctor prescribes Komboglyze together with a sulphonylurea or insulin, remember to take this other medicine as directed by your doctor to achieve the best results for your health.

How much to take

- The amount of Komboglyze that you will take varies depending on your condition and the doses you currently take of metformin and/or individual tablets of saxagliptin and metformin. Your doctor will tell you exactly the dose of Komboglyze to take.
- The recommended dosing is one tablet twice a day.

How to take this medicine

- Take this medicine by mouth.
- Take with a meal to lower your chance of getting an upset stomach.

Diet and exercise

To control your diabetes, you still need to diet and exercise, even when you are taking this medicine. So it is important to keep following the advice about diet and exercise from your doctor or nurse. In particular, if you are following a diabetic weight control diet, keep on with this while you are taking Komboglyze.

If you take more Komboglyze than you should

If you take more Komboglyze tablets than you should, talk to a doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack with you.

If you forget to take Komboglyze

- If you forget to take a dose of Komboglyze, take it as soon as you remember. However if it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the usual time.
- Do not take a double dose of Komboglyze to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Komboglyze

Keep taking Komboglyze until your doctor tells you to stop. This is to help keep your blood sugar under control.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Metformin, one of the substances in Komboglyze, can cause a very rare (affects less than 1 user in 10,000) but serious side effect called '**lactic acidosis**'. This is a build-up of lactic acid in the blood that can cause death. Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency and must be treated in a hospital. This particularly happens in patients whose kidneys are not working properly.

Stop taking Komboglyze and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the following signs of 'lactic acidosis':

- feeling cold or uncomfortable
- feeling or being very sick or stomach pain
- weight loss which you cannot explain
- muscle cramps
- rapid breathing.

Stop taking Komboglyze and contact a doctor immediately if you notice any of the following serious side effects:

- severe and persistent pain in the abdomen (stomach area) which might reach through to your back, as well as nausea and vomiting, as it could be a sign of an inflamed pancreas (pancreatitis).

Other side effects of Komboglyze include:

Common (affects 1 to 10 users in 100)

- headache
- muscle pain (myalgia)
- being sick or indigestion (dyspepsia)
- infection of the structures that carry urine (urinary tract infection)
- infection of the upper airways
- inflamed nose or throat such as with a cold or sore throat
- inflamed stomach (gastritis) or gut, sometimes caused by an infection (gastro-enteritis)

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- infection of your sinuses, sometimes with a feeling of pain and fullness behind your cheeks and eyes (sinusitis)
- flatulence
- dizziness
- tiredness (fatigue).

Uncommon (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000)

- joint pain (arthralgia)
- difficulties in getting or maintaining an erection (erectile dysfunction).

Side effects seen when taking saxagliptin alone:

Common

- dizziness
- tiredness (fatigue).

Some patients have had a small reduction in the number of one type of white blood cells (lymphocytes) shown in a blood test. In addition, some patients have reported rash and skin reactions (hypersensitivity) while taking saxagliptin.

During post-approval use of saxagliptin, additional side effects have been reported that include serious allergic reactions (anaphylaxis), and swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing. If you have an allergic reaction, stop taking Komboglyze and call your doctor right away. Your doctor may prescribe a medicine to treat your allergic reaction and a different medicine for your diabetes.

Side effects seen when taking metformin alone:

Very common (affects more than 1 user in 10)

- nausea, vomiting
- diarrhoea or stomach pain
- loss of appetite.

Common

- a metallic taste in your mouth.

Very rare

- decreased vitamin B12 levels
- liver problems (hepatitis)
- redness of the skin (rash) or itching.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

UK

Yellow Card Scheme

Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

Ireland

HPRA Pharmacovigilance

Earlsfort Terrace

IRL - Dublin 2

Tel: +353 1 6764971

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Fax: +353 1 6762517

Website: www.hpra.ie

e-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie

Malta

ADR Reporting

The Medicines Authority

Post-Licensing Directorate

203 Level 3, Rue D'Argens

GŻR-1368 Gżira

Website: www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt

e-mail: postlicensing.medicinesauthority@gov.mt

5. How to store Komboglyze

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 25°C.

Do not use this medicine if the package is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Komboglyze contains

The active substances are saxagliptin and metformin hydrochloride. Each film-coated tablet contains 2.5 mg saxagliptin (as hydrochloride) and 1,000 mg metformin hydrochloride.

The other ingredients (excipients) are:

- Tablet core: povidone K30, magnesium stearate.
- Film-coating: polyvinyl alcohol, macrogol 3350, titanium dioxide (E171), talc (E553b), iron oxide yellow (E172)
- Printing ink: shellac, indigo carmine aluminium lake (E132)

What Komboglyze looks like and contents of the pack

- Komboglyze 2.5 mg/1,000 mg film-coated tablets ('tablets') are pale yellow to light yellow and oval, with "2.5/1000" printed on one side and "4247" printed on the other side, in blue ink.
- Komboglyze is available in aluminum foil blister. The pack-sizes are 14, 28, 56 and 60 film-coated tablets in non-perforated blisters, multipacks containing 112 (2 packs of 56) and 196 (7 packs of 28) film-coated tablets in non-perforated blisters and 60x1 film-coated tablets in perforated unit dose blisters.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed in your country.

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:
<http://www.ema.europa.eu>

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