# The GelShield Diffusion Technology of Glucophage provide simple and once-daily solution

## Taking metformin may experience...



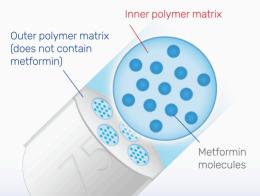


Forgetting medication

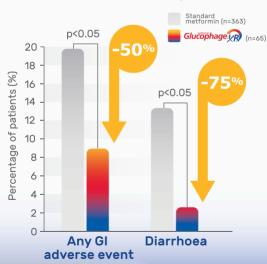


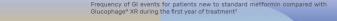


## Sustained release of metformin over 24 hours<sup>1</sup>



### **Enhanced GI Tolerability**<sup>2</sup>









### is now indicated for Prediabetes and is recommended as 1st line treatment for T2DM by most major guidelines

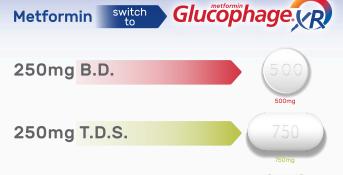
Metformin

500mg B.D.

#### Reliable efficacy in dose dependent manner<sup>3</sup>







#### References:

T2DM=Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; HbA1c=Hemoglobin A1C; B.D.=Twice a day; T.D.S.=3 times a day

1. Timmins P, et al. Clin Pharmacokinet 2005; 44: 721-9. 2. Blonde L, et al Curr Med Res Opin 2004; 20: 565-72. 3. Romero SP, et al. Int J Cardiol 2013; 166: 404-12

Contents: Metformin HCI Indications: Reduction in risk or delay onset of type 2 DM in adult, overweight patients with IGT and/or IFG, and/or increased HbA1C who are at high risk for developing overt type 2 DM and still progressing towards type 2 DM despite implement intensive lifestyle change for 3-6 months. Treatment of type 2 DM in adults as an adjunct to adequate diet & exercise. Monotherapy or in combination w/ other oral antidiabetic medicines or insulin. Dosage: Adult w/normal renal function (GFR ≥90ml/min) Reduction in the risk or delay of the onset of type 2 DM and combination with other oral antidiabetic agents Usual starting dose is one tablet once daily. After 10 to 15 days the dose should be adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements. Max. recommended dose is 2g daily. Combination with insulin Usual starting dose is one tablet XR 500mg or XR 1q once daily, while insulin dosage is adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements For renal impairment patients A GFR should be assessed before initiation of treatment 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. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 60-89ml/min, consider dose reduction for declining renal function. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 45-59ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Total max. daily dose of 1g for GFR 30-44ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Pre- & Post-Prandial Advice: Swallow whole, do not chew/crush. Contraindications: Any type of acute metabolic acidosis (such as lactic acidosis diabetic ketoacidosis), severe renal failure (GFR<30ml/min), hepatic insufficiency, infectious diseases, following an IV urography or angiography, heart failure, recent MI, resp. failure, shock, persistent or severe diarrhoea, recurrent vomiting, alcoholism.

Lactation. Special Precautions: Regular renal & blood sugar monitoring. Suspend therapy during surgery & clinical investigations. May impair ability to drive or operate machinery in combination w/ other antidiabetic agents. Pregnancy, Elderly (for reduction of risk or delay of type 2 DM) Adverse Reactions: GI & taste disturbances, Interactions: Iodinated contrast agents, corticosteroids, NSAIDs, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, β2-agonists, alcohol, COX II inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, OCT1 and OCT2 Presentations: XR tab 500 mg x 60's. 750 mg x 30's. 1,000 mg x 60's. Date of version: Jun 2018



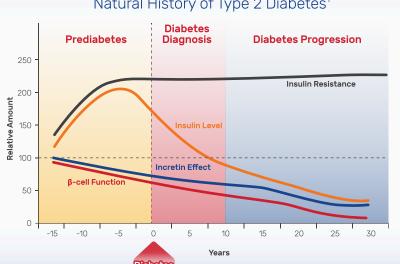
Merck Pharmaceutical (Hong Kong) Ltd. 11/F, Elite Centre, 22 Hung To Road Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong Tel.: +(852)2170 7700 Fax: +(852)2345 2040

### Providing preventive care to your patients Staving off DM complications with Glucophage.

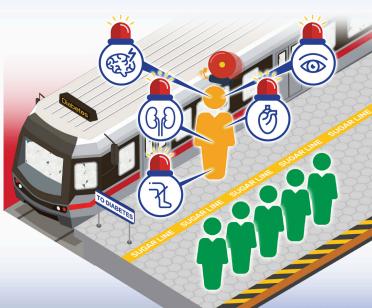


### Preserve the β-cell!

Natural History of Type 2 Diabetes<sup>1</sup>



### Hong Kong people will have IGT<sup>2</sup>



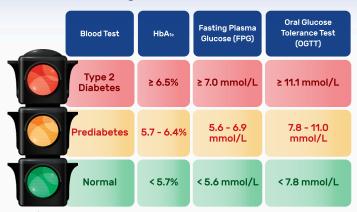


DM = Diabetes Mellitus; IGT = Impaired Glucose Tolerance



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### Different Stages of Glucose Level: 3



## GelShield Diffusion Technology of *Glucophage* enhances gastrointestinal tolerability<sup>4</sup>



impair ability to drive or operate machinery in combination w/ other antidiabetic agents. Pregnancy, Elderly (for reduction of risk or delay of type 2 DM) Adverse Reactions: GI & taste disturbances. Interactions: Iodinated contrast agents, corticosteroids, NSAIDs, ACE inhibitors, diuretics. 82-agonists, alcohol. COXI I inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, COTT and OCT2 Presentations: XR tab

T2DM = Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus : HbA1c = Hemoglobin A1c

1. Tobin GS, et al. Int J Clin Pract 2012; 66: 1147-57 2. International Diabetes Federation. IDF Diabetes Atlas 8th ed. Available at: https://reports.instantatlas.com/report/view/704ee0e6475b4af885051bcec15f0e2c/HKG. Accessed Jun 2019. 3. American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care 2019; 42: \$29-\$33 4. Blonde L, et al. Curr Med Res Opin 2004; 20: 565-72

Contents: Metformin HCI Indications: Reduction in risk or delay onset of type 2 DM in adult, overweight patients with IGT and/or IFG, and/or increased HbA1C who are at high risk for developing overt type 2 DM and still progressing towards type 2 DM despite implement intensive lifestyle change for 3-6 months. Treatment of type 2 DM in adults as an adjunct to adequate diet & exercise. Monotherapy or in combination w/ other oral antidiabetic medicines or insulint. Dosage: Adult w/normal renal function (GFR 2-90m/min) Reduction in the risk or delay of the onset of type 2 DM initiate one tablet XR 500mg once daily w/ evening meal. Regularly monitor (every 3-6 months) Monotherapy in Type 2 DM and combination with other oral antidiabetic agents Usual starting dose is one tablet once daily. After 10 to 15 days the dose should be adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements. Max. recommended dose is 2g daily. Combination with insulin Usual starting dose is one tablet XR 500mg or XR 1g once daily, while insulin dosage is adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements. Presented adjusted and the treatment and at least annually thereafter. In patients a 1 nicreased risk of further progression of renal impairment and in the elderly, renal function should be assessed more frequently, e.g. every 3-6 months. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 60-89ml/min, consider dose reduction for declining renal function. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 65-95ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Total max. daily dose of 1g for GFR 30-44ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis decidosis decidosis decidosis decidosis developed in initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Total max. daily dose of 1g for GFR 30-44ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis decidosis decidos

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## reduces the risk or delays onset of T2DM

**DPP** showed **Glucophage**. significantly reduces the diabetes risk by<sup>1</sup>

The point of reaching **50%** cumulative incidence of diabetes was delayed by about<sup>2</sup>





A multicenter, randomized controlled clinical trial on 3234 nondiabetic persons with elevated fasting and post-load plasma glucose concentrations were randomly assigned to assess the efficacy of intensive lifestyle intervention or metformin on the prevention or delay of the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus.<sup>1</sup>





# is now indicated for Prediabetes and is recommended as 1<sup>st</sup> line treatment for T2DM by most major guidelines

Metformin is as effective as lifestyle modification, especially for<sup>3</sup>:



GelShield Diffusion Technology of Glucophage enhances gastrointestinal tolerability<sup>4</sup>



#### References:

1. Knowler WC, et al. N Engl J Med 2002; 346: 393-403 2. Glucophage\* XR Prescribing Information Version: Jun 2018. 3. American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care 2019; 42: 529-533 4. Blonde L, et al. Curr Med Res Opin 2004; 20: 556-72

Contents: Metformin HCI Indications: Reduction in risk or delay onset of type 2 DM in adult, overweight patients with IGT and/or IFG, and/or increased HbA1C who are at high risk for developing overt type 2 DM and still progressing towards type 2 DM despite implement intensive lifestyle change for 3-6 months. Treatment of type 2 DM in adults as an adjunct to adequate diet & exercise. Monotherapy or in combination w/ other oral antidiabetic medicines or insulin. Dosage: Adult w/normal renal function (GFR 290ml/min) Reduction in the risk or delay of the onset of type 2 DM initiate one tablet XR 500mg once daily w/ evening meal. Regularly monitor (every 3-6 months) Monotherapy in Type 2 DM and combination with thore oral antidiabetic agents Usual starting dose is one tablet to dose is one tablet with the subject of the describation of the pass of blood glucose measurements. Max. Recommended dose is 2g daily. Combination with insulin Usual starting dose is one tablet and usual starting dose is one tablet with the pass of blood glucose measurements. AGFR should be assessed before initiation of treatment and at least annually thereafter. In patients at an increased risk of further progression of frenal impairment and in the elderly, renal function should be assessed more frequently, e.g. every 3-6 months. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 60-89ml/min, consider dose reduction for declining renal function. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 45-59ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Total max. daily dose of 1g for GFR 30-44ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Pre- & Post-Prandial Advice: Swallow

Lactation. Special Precautions: Regular renal & blood sugar monitoring. Suspend therapy during surgery & clinical Investigations. May impair ability to drive or operate machinery in combination w/ other antidiabetic agents. Pregnancy. Elderly (for reduction of risk or delay of type 2 DM) Adverse Reactions: Gl & taste disturbances. Interactions: Iodiracted contrast agent contrast operations. NSAIDs, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, 82-agonists, alcohol. COX II inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, OCT1 and OCT2 Presentations: XR tab 500 m ax 60°, 550 m ax 80°, 5, 1000 m ax 60°. Date of versions: Unique to the contrast agent of the contrast agent agent of the contrast agent agent of the contrast agent ag

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## > 60 years of therapeutic use, Glucophage is time-proven, showing a good safety profile

Metformin is the 1st line therapy for T2DM 1,2,3







O Long-term
Safety

Reduces CV Risks





GelShield Diffusion Technology of *Glucophage* enhances gastrointestinal tolerability<sup>4</sup>







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### Legacy Effect...10 Years Cardiovascular Benefit<sup>2</sup>







Diabetes related endpoint

MORCI

Myocardial infarction

All-cause mortality Glucophage. is clinically proven for T2DM patients with moderate renal impairment<sup>3</sup>

GFR (ml/min)	Total max. daily dose of <i>Glucophage</i>
60-89	2000 mg
45-59	2000 mg
30-44	1000 mg

of type 2 DM) Adverse Reactions: GI & taste disturbances, Interactions: Iodinated contrast agents, corticosteroids, NSAIDs, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, β2-agonists, alcohol, COX II inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, OCT1 and OCT2 Presentations: XR tab

T2DM=Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; GFR=Glomerular Filtration Rate

#### References:

1. American Diabetes Association, Diabetes Care 2019; 42:S90-S102 2. Holman RR, et al. N Engl J Med 2008; 369; 1577-89, 3. Glucophage® XR Prescribing Information Version; Jun 2018, 4. Blonde L. et al. Curr Med Res Opin 2004; 20: 565-72 Contents: Metformin HCI Indications: Reduction in risk or delay onset of type 2 DM and still progressing towards type 2 DM and still progressing towards type 2 DM. despite implement intensive lifestyle change for 3-6 months. Treatment of type 2 DM in adults as an adjunct to adequate diet & exercise. Monotherapy or in combination w/ other oral antidiabetic medicines or insulin. Desage: Adult w/normal renal function (GFR >90ml/min) Reduction in the risk or delay of the onset of type 2 DM Initiate one tablet XR 500mg once daily w/ evening meal. Regularly monitor (every 3-6 months) Monotherapy in Type 2 DM and combination with other oral antidiabetic agents Usual starting dose is one tablet once daily. After 10 to 15 days the dose should be adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements. Max, recommended dose is 2g daily. Combination with insulin Usual starting dose is one tablet XR 500mg or XR 1q once daily, while insulin dosage is adjusted on the basis of blood glucose measurements For renal impairment patients A GFR should be assessed before initiation of treatment 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. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 60-89ml/min, consider dose reduction for declining renal function. Total max. daily dose of 2g for GFR 45-59ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max, dose, Total max, daily dose of 1g for GFR 30-44ml/min, review any increased risk of lactic acidosis before initiating metformin, whereas starting dose is at most half of max. dose. Pre- & Post-Prandial Advice: Swallow whole, do not chew/crush. Contraindications: Any type of acute metabolic acidosis (such as lactic acidosis diabetic ketoacidosis), severe renal failure (GFR<30ml/min), hepatic insufficiency, infectious diseases, following an IV urography or angiography, heart failure, recent MI, resp. failure, shock, persistent or severe diarrhoea, recurrent vomiting, alcoholism. Lactation. Special Precautions: Regular renal & blood sugar monitoring. Suspend therapy during surgery & clinical investigations. May impair ability to drive or operate machinery in combination w/ other antidiabetic agents. Pregnancy, Elderly (for reduction of risk or delay

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