
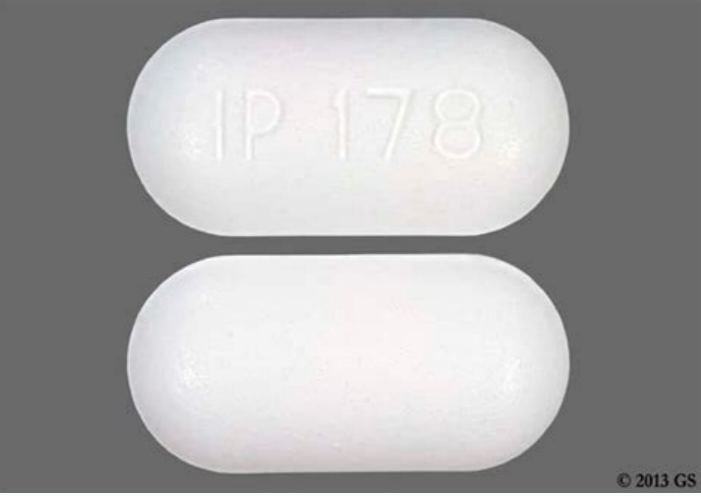


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Alogliptin/ metformin drug class

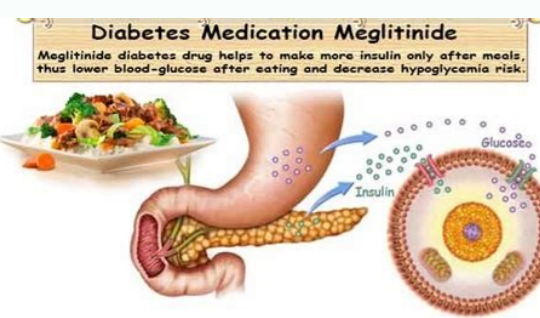


“Sick Day Rules”

Hold the following medications if nausea or vomiting

| Drug Class | Mechanism of action | Adverse outcome |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Sulfonylureas | Reduced renal elimination | Increased risk of hypoglycemia |
| ACE inhibitors | Interfere with kidney's response to intravascular volume contraction. Decrease intraglomerular pressure | Increased risk of decline in renal function |
| Diuretics | Exacerbate intravascular volume contraction | Increased risk of decline in renal function |
| Metformin | Reduced renal elimination; dehydration | Increased risk of lactic acidosis |
| Angiotensin receptor blocker | Interfere with kidney's response to intravascular volume contraction. Decrease intraglomerular pressure | Increased risk of decline in renal function |
| NSAID | Afferent arteriolar constriction → decreased renal blood flow (renal prostaglandins) | Increased risk of decline in renal function |

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What is the generic drug for alogliptin. Can you take alogliptin with metformin. Alogliptin/metformin drug class. Does alogliptin contain metformin. Is alogliptin the same as metformin.

If you have unexplained stomach problems, tell your doctor. It is a combination of two prescription medications, alogliptin and metformin. Alogliptin belongs to a group of drugs called dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors. It is not known if alogliptin/metformin will harm your unborn baby. Take the medicine (with food) as soon as you can, but skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next dose. Lactic Acidosis. It decreases blood sugar levels by decreasing the amount of glucose made by the liver, decreasing the amount of glucose absorbed in the intestines from the food that is eaten, and helping the body to respond to insulin. Alogliptin/metformin comes in tablet form and is usually taken twice daily, with food. Do not break or cut alogliptin/metformin tablets before swallowing. Some of the common side effects of alogliptin/metformin include stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, headache, and cold-like symptoms, and diarrhea. Your doctor may ask you to stop taking alogliptin/metformin based on the results of your blood tests due to how well your kidneys are working. Your doctor will check your diabetes with regular blood tests, including your blood sugar levels and your hemoglobin A1C. Stomach problems that start later, during treatment may be a sign of something more serious. Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of alogliptin/metformin. Especially tell your doctor if you take: beta-blockers, cough and cold products containing decongestants, calcium channel blockers, cimetidine (Tagamet), corticosteroids, digoxin (Lanoxin), diuretics such as furosemide (Lasix), estrogen, insulin, or other medicines for diabetes, isoniazid (INH), Nidrazid, morphine, niacin (nicotinic acid, Niaspan), nifedipine, oral contraceptives, oral steroids, phenothiazines such as promethazine (Phenergan), phenytoin (Dilantin), procainamide, quinidine, quininerantidine, methyldopa, levothyroxine (Levothroid, Levoxyl, Synthroid, Tirosin), triamterene, trimethoprim, vancomycin. This is not a complete list of alogliptin/metformin drug interactions. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information. Alogliptin/metformin can cause serious side effects, including: 1. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information. Alogliptin & Metformin may be found in some form under the following brand names: Alogliptin & Metformin is part of the drug class: Alogliptin/metformin can cause serious side effects. Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency and must be treated in the hospital. Stop taking alogliptin/metformin and call your doctor right away if you get any of the following symptoms of lactic acidosis: feel very weak or tired, have unusual (not normal) muscle pain, have trouble breathing, have unusual sleepiness or sleep longer than usual, have unexplained stomach or intestinal problems with nausea and vomiting, or diarrhea, feel cold, especially in your arms and legs, feel dizzy or lightheaded, have a slow or irregular heartbeat. You have a higher chance of getting lactic acidosis with alogliptin/metformin if you have kidney problems. Severe and persistent joint pain. If you experience severe and persistent joint pain, contact your doctor right away. Alogliptin, one of the medicines in alogliptin/metformin, may cause pancreatitis which may be severe. Certain medical conditions make you more likely to get pancreatitis. Before you start taking alogliptin/metformin tell your doctor if you have ever had pancreatitis, stones in your gallbladder (gallstones), a history of alcoholism, kidney problems, liver problems. Stop taking alogliptin/metformin and call your doctor right away if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe and will not go away. It is not known whether alogliptin/metformin passes into your breast milk. Call your doctor right away if you have symptoms, such as: nausea or vomiting, stomach pain, unusual or unexplained tiredness, loss of appetite, dark urine, yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes. The pain may be felt going from your abdomen through to your back. Do not stop taking your medication. If you do not remember until it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose, and take the next dose at your regular schedule. Do not take 2 doses of alogliptin/metformin at the same time. If you take too much alogliptin/metformin, call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away. If your body is under stress, such as from fever, infection, accident, or surgery, the dose of your diabetes medicines may need to be changed. People whose kidneys are not working properly should not take alogliptin/metformin. Have liver problems, have congestive heart failure that requires treatment with medicines, drink a lot of alcohol (very often or short-term “binge” drinking), get dehydrated (lose a large amount of body fluids). Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include: shaking or feeling jittery, sweating, fast heartbeat, change in vision, hunger, headache, change in mood, confusion, dizziness. Taking alogliptin/metformin with food can help lessen the common stomach side effects of metformin that usually happen at the beginning of treatment. If you believe you are seeing this page in error please contact us. The dose your doctor recommends will depend on several factors including: the medications you are currently taking, other medical conditions you have, how well you tolerate the medication (side effects). The maximum recommended daily dose is 25 mg alogliptin and 2000 mg metformin. If you take too much alogliptin/metformin, call your healthcare provider or local Poison Control Center, or seek emergency medical attention right away. Store alogliptin/metformin at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C). Keep the container of alogliptin/metformin tightly closed. Keep alogliptin/metformin and all medicines out of the reach of children. WARNING: LACTIC ACIDOSIS. Lactic acidosis is a rare, but serious complication that can occur due to metformin accumulation. See Precautions. The most common side effects of alogliptin/metformin include: cold-like symptoms (upper respiratory tract infection), stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, diarrhea, increase in blood pressure, headache, back pain, urinary tract infection. Alogliptin/metformin may cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). This allows insulin to be released, which lowers blood sugar. Metformin belongs to a group of drugs called biguanides. Talk with your doctor about the best way to control your blood sugar while you are pregnant or if you plan to become pregnant. Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. If you take alogliptin/metformin with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as a sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar is higher. Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include: shaking or feeling jittery, sweating, fast heartbeat, change in vision, hunger, headache, change in mood, confusion, dizziness. This can happen if you are sick with a fever, vomiting, or diarrhea. In the case of alogliptin/metformin there are no specific foods that you must exclude from your diet when receiving alogliptin/metformin. Before receiving alogliptin/metformin, tell your doctor if you have or have had inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis), have kidney or liver problems, have heart problems, including congestive heart failure, are older than 80 years, you should not take alogliptin/metformin unless your kidneys have been checked and they are normal, drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in short-term “binge” drinking. Have other medical conditions, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. The pain may happen with or without vomiting. If you have symptoms of low blood sugar, you should check your blood sugar and treat if low, and then call your doctor. Dehydration can also happen when you sweat a lot with activity or exercise and do not drink enough fluids, have certain x-ray tests with injectable dyes or contrast agents, have surgery, have a heart attack, severe infection, or stroke, inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). In some cases, this may be harmful and your doctor may advise you to avoid certain foods. Color: {{ slide.color }} Shape: {{ slide.shape }} Size: {{ slide.size }} Score: {{ slide.score }} Imprint: {{ slide.imprint }} {{ slide.number }} of {{ slide.total }} Alogliptin/metformin is a prescription medicine used with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes. This medication may be prescribed for other uses. Five categories - A, B, C, D, and X, are used to classify the possible risks to an unborn baby when a medication is taken during pregnancy. Alogliptin/metformin is a prescription medication used with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes. This medication falls into category B. These may be symptoms of pancreatitis. 2. Liver problems. The NICE British National Formulary (BNF) site is only available to users in the UK, Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories. Metformin, one of the medicines in alogliptin/metformin can cause a rare, but serious condition called lactic acidosis (a buildup of an acid in the blood) that can cause death. It works by stopping the DPP-4 enzyme from removing a hormone that is responsible for telling your body to release insulin after you eat. Do not change your dose unless told to do so by your doctor. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. Your doctor will decide if your medication is the possible cause of severe joint pain and will discontinue the drug if appropriate. Do not take alogliptin/metformin if you have kidney problems, have a condition called diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine) are going to get an injection of dye or contrast agents for an x-ray procedure, alogliptin/metformin will need to be stopped for a short time. Call your doctor right away. Stay on your diet and exercise programs and check your blood sugar as your doctor tells you to. Your doctor may do certain blood tests before you start alogliptin/metformin and during treatment as needed. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. Talk to your doctor about when you should stop alogliptin/metformin and when you should start alogliptin/metformin again, are allergic to alogliptin (Nesina) or metformin or any of the ingredients in alogliptin/metformin or have had a serious allergic (hypersensitivity) reaction to alogliptin or metformin. Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction to alogliptin/metformin may include: swelling of your face, lips, throat, and other areas on your skin, difficulty with swallowing or breathing, raised, red areas on your skin (hives), skin rash, itching, flaking, or peeling if you have any of these symptoms, stop taking alogliptin/metformin and contact your doctor right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room. Medicines can interact with certain foods. Talk with your doctor about the best way to control your blood sugar while you are pregnant or if you plan to become pregnant, are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may need to be lowered while you take alogliptin/metformin. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Do not take two doses at one time. Talk with your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you are taking alogliptin/metformin. Take alogliptin/metformin exactly as your doctor tells you to take it. Take alogliptin/metformin 2 times each day. Take alogliptin/metformin with food to lower your chances of having an upset stomach. Do not break or cut alogliptin/metformin tablets before swallowing. Your doctor may need to change your dose of alogliptin/metformin to control your blood glucose. Talk with your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you are taking alogliptin/metformin. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. The FDA categorizes medications based on safety for use during pregnancy. The risk increases with conditions such as sepsis, dehydration, excess alcohol intake, hepatic impairment, renal impairment, and acute congestive heart failure. The onset is often subtle, accompanied only by nonspecific symptoms such as malaise, myalgias, respiratory distress, increasing somnolence, and nonspecific abdominal distress. Laboratory abnormalities include low pH, increased anion gap and elevated blood lactate. If acidosis is suspected, alogliptin/metformin should be discontinued and the patient hospitalized immediately.

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