

METPLITIN M 50/850 (Sitagliptin and Metformin Hydrochloride Film-Coated Tablets 50mg/850mg)

Sitagliptin /metformin hydrochloride (50 mg/850 mg)

What is in this leaflet

1. What METPLITIN M is used for
2. How METPLITIN M works
3. Before you use METPLITIN M
4. How to use METPLITIN M
5. While you are using METPLITIN M
6. Side effects
7. Storage and Disposal of METPLITIN M
8. Product description
9. Manufacturer and Product Registration Holder
10. Date of Revision

What METPLITIN M is used for

METPLITIN M is a tablet that contains two prescription medicines, sitagliptin hydrochloride and metformin, which lower blood sugar.

Sitagliptin, a member of a class of medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors (dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors), and metformin, a member of the biguanide class of medicines, work together to control blood sugar levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Type 2 diabetes is also called non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, or NIDDM.

Why has my doctor prescribed METPLITIN M?

Your doctor has prescribed METPLITIN M, along with diet and exercise, to help lower your blood sugar.

What is type 2 diabetes?

Type 2 diabetes is a condition in which your body does not make enough insulin, and the insulin that your body produces does not work as well as it should. Your body can also make too much sugar. When this happens, sugar builds up in the

blood. This can lead to serious medical problems.

The main goal of treating diabetes is to lower your blood sugar to a normal level. Lowering and controlling blood sugar may help prevent or delay complications of diabetes, such as heart problems, kidney problems, blindness, and amputation.

High blood sugar can be lowered by diet and exercise, and by certain medicines.

How can I learn more about METPLITIN M and diabetes?

You may obtain further information from your doctor or pharmacist, who has more detailed information.

How METPLITIN M works

- METPLITIN M lowers blood sugar levels in patients with type 2 diabetes.
- METPLITIN M helps to improve the levels of insulin after a meal.
- METPLITIN M helps the body respond better to the insulin it makes naturally.
- METPLITIN M decreases the amount of sugar made by the body.
- METPLITIN M is unlikely to cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).

Before you use METPLITIN M

– When you must not use it

You should not use METPLITIN M if you:

- have type 1 diabetes.
- have severely reduced kidney function.
- are allergic to sitagliptin, metformin hydrochloride, or any other components of METPLITIN M. See “**Product description, Ingredients**” for a complete list

of all ingredients in METPLITIN M.

- have lactic acidosis [too much lactic acid in the blood (see “Risk of lactic acidosis” below)] or ketoacidosis. Ketoacidosis is a condition in which substances called ‘ketone bodies’ accumulate in the blood and which can lead to diabetic pre-coma. Symptoms of acidosis may include stomach pain, abnormal breathing and drowsiness (if severe).
- are going to get or receive an injection of dye or contrast agent for an x-ray procedure. Talk to your doctor about when to stop METPLITIN M and when to start again.

– Before you start to use it

You should tell your doctor if you:

- have severe kidney problems
- have liver problems
- have unstable congestive heart failure
- drink alcohol a lot (all the time or short-term “binge” drinking)
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant
- are breast-feeding
- have or have had an allergic reaction to sitagliptin, metformin, or METPLITIN M
- are taking any prescription medicines
- are taking non- prescription medicines
- are taking any herbal supplements
- have ever had gallstones, alcohol dependence or very high levels of triglycerides (a form of fat) in your blood. These medical conditions can increase your chance of getting pancreatitis.

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Sitagliptin /metformin hydrochloride (50 mg/850 mg)

Risk of lactic acidosis

METPLITIN M may cause a very rare, but very serious side effect called lactic acidosis, particularly if your kidneys are not working properly. The risk of developing lactic acidosis is also increased with uncontrolled diabetes, serious infections, prolonged fasting or alcohol intake, dehydration, liver problems and any medical conditions in which a part of the body has a reduced supply of oxygen (such as acute severe heart disease). If any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor for further instructions.

Stop taking METPLITIN M for a short time if you have a condition that may be associated with dehydration (significant loss of body fluids) such as severe vomiting, diarrhea, fever, exposure to heat or if you drink less fluid than normal. Talk to your doctor for further instructions.

Stop taking METPLITIN M and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately if you experience some of the symptoms of lactic acidosis, as this condition may lead to coma.

Symptoms of lactic acidosis include:

- vomiting
- stomach ache (abdominal pain)
- muscle cramps
- a general feeling of not being well with severe tiredness
- difficulty in breathing
- reduced body temperature and heartbeat

Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency and must be treated in a hospital.

During treatment with METPLITIN M, your doctor will check your kidney function at least once a year or more frequently if you are elderly and/or if you have worsening kidney function.

Use in children

METPLITIN M are not effective in children and adolescents 10 to 17 years of age with type 2 diabetes. METPLITIN M have not been studied in children younger than 10 years of age.

Taking other medicines

METPLITIN M may affect how well other drugs work and some drugs can affect how well METPLITIN M works. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription, and non-prescription medicines and herbal supplements.

In particular, tell your doctor:

- if you are taking digoxin (a medicine used to treat irregular heart beat and other heart problems). The level of digoxin in your blood may need to be checked if you are taking it with METPLITIN M.

How to use METPLITIN M

How much to use

- Use METPLITIN M twice daily.
- Use METPLITIN M exactly as your doctor has prescribed. Your doctor will tell you how many METPLITIN M tablets to take and how often you should take them.
- Your doctor may need to increase your dose to control your blood sugar.

- Your doctor may prescribe METPLITIN M along with a sulfonylurea, a glitazone or insulin (other medicines to lower blood sugar).

When to use it

Take METPLITIN M with meals to lower your chance of an upset stomach.

How long to use it

Continue to take METPLITIN M as long as your doctor prescribes it so you can continue to help control your blood sugar.

If you forget to use it

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If you do not remember until it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular schedule. Do not take a double dose of METPLITIN M.

If you use too much (overdose)

If you take too much METPLITIN M, call your doctor or poison control center right away.

While you are using METPLITIN M

Things you must do

You may need to stop METPLITIN M for a short time. Call your doctor for instructions if you:

- have a condition that may be associated with dehydration (large loss of body fluids) such as being sick with severe vomiting, diarrhea or fever, or if you drink fluids a lot less than normal.
- plan to have surgery.
- are going to get or receive an injection of dye or contrast agent for an x-ray procedure.

Cases of inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) have been reported in patients receiving METPLITIN M. Pancreatitis can be a serious, potentially life-threatening medical condition. Stop taking METPLITIN M and call your doctor if you experience severe and

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persistent stomach pain, with or without vomiting, because you could have pancreatitis.

Cases of a skin reaction called bullous pemphigoid that can require treatment in a hospital have been reported in patients receiving METPLITIN M. Tell your doctor if you develop blisters or the breakdown of your skin (erosion). Your doctor may tell you to stop taking METPLITIN M.

– Things you must not do

Do not take METPLITIN M if you plan to become pregnant or during pregnancy without consulting your doctor.

Do not take METPLITIN M if you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed.

– Things to be careful of

METPLITIN M should be used with caution as age increases, especially in elderly. Your doctor will carefully select the dose and regularly monitoring your kidney function.

Can I drive or operate machinery while using METPLITIN M?

No studies of the effects of METPLITIN M on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, METPLITIN M is not expected to affect the ability to drive and use machines.

Side effects

In rare cases, metformin, one of the medicines in METPLITIN M, can cause a serious side effect called lactic acidosis. Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency that can cause death and must be treated in the hospital. Lactic acidosis is caused by a build-up of lactic acid in your blood.

Stop using METPLITIN M if you get the following symptoms of lactic acidosis:

- You feel very weak and tired.
- You have unusual (not normal) muscle pain.
- You have trouble breathing.
- You have stomach pain with nausea and vomiting, or diarrhea.
- You feel cold, especially in your arms and legs.
- You feel dizzy or lightheaded.
- You have a slow or irregular heartbeat.
- Your medical condition suddenly changes.

You have a higher chance of getting lactic acidosis if you:

- have severe kidney problems.
- 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). This can happen if you are sick with a fever, vomiting, or diarrhea. Dehydration can also happen when you sweat a lot with activity or exercise and don’t drink enough fluids.
- have certain x-ray tests with injectable dyes or contrast agents used.
- have surgery.
- have a heart attack, severe infection, or stroke.

Very common side effects in patients taking metformin alone include (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- digestive problems, such as feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting), diarrhoea, bellyache (abdominal pain) and loss of appetite. These side effects most

often happen at the beginning of the treatment with METPLITIN M. It helps if you spread the doses over the day and if you take METPLITIN M with or straight after a meal. If symptoms continue, stop taking METPLITIN M and talk to your doctor.

Common side effects in patients taking metformin alone include (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- changes in taste.
- decreased or low vitamin B12 levels in the blood (symptoms may include extreme tiredness fatigue), a sore and red tongue (glossitis), pins and needles (paraesthesia) or pale or yellow skin). Your doctor may arrange some tests to find out the cause of your symptoms because some of these may also be caused by diabetes or due to other unrelated health problems

Very rare side effects in patients taking metformin alone include (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- abnormalities in liver function tests or hepatitis (inflammation of the liver; this may cause tiredness, loss of appetite, weight loss, with or without yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes). If this happens to you, stop taking METPLITIN M and talk to your doctor.
- skin reactions such as redness of the skin (erythema), itching or an itchy rash (hives).

Common side effects in patients taking sitagliptin alone include stuffy or running nose and sore throat, upper respiratory tract infection, and headache.

Side effects seen in clinical trials using the combination of sitagliptin and metformin (the medicines in METPLITIN M) were generally similar to metformin taken alone. Taking METPLITIN M with meals can help reduce stomach side effects. However, if you have unusual and/or unexpected stomach problems, talk with your doctor. Stomach problems that start

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up later during treatment may be a sign of something more serious.

When METPLITIN M is used with a sulfonylurea medicine or with insulin, low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), due to the sulfonylurea or insulin, can occur. Lower doses of the sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may be required. In addition, when METPLITIN M is used with a sulfonylurea medicine, constipation may occur.

When METPLITIN M was used in combination with rosiglitazone (a glitazone medicine), the following side effects were reported: headache, low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), diarrhea, upper respiratory infection, nausea, cough, fungal skin infection, swelling of the hands or legs, and vomiting.

Additional side effects have been reported in general use with METPLITIN M or sitagliptin, one of the medicines in METPLITIN M. These side effects have been reported when METPLITIN M or sitagliptin have been used by themselves and/or with other diabetes medicines:

- Allergic reactions, which may be serious, including rash, hives, 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 METPLITIN M and call your doctor right away. Your doctor may prescribe a medication to treat your allergic reaction and a different medication for your diabetes.
- Inflammation of the

pancreas.

- Kidney problems (sometimes requiring dialysis).
- Constipation.
- Vomiting.
- Joint pain.
- Muscle aches.
- Arm or leg pain.
- Back pain.
- Itching.
- Blisters.
- Reduced number of platelets.

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some patients. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you develop any unusual side effect, or if any known side effect does not go away or gets worse.

You may report any side effects or adverse drug reactions directly to the National Centre for Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring by visiting the website nptra.gov.my [Consumers → Reporting Side Effects to Medicines (ConSERF) or Vaccines (AEFI)]

Storage and Disposal

– Storage

- Store below 30°C.
- Keep METPLITIN M and all medicines safely away from children.

– Disposal

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 protect the environment.

Product description

– What it looks like

White colored, bi-convex, oval tablets with “I” debossed on one side and plain on the other side.

– Ingredients

-Active ingredient:
METPLITIN M

(*sitagliptin hydrochloride/metformin HCl*) is a tablet that contains 50mg sitagliptin and 850mg metformin hydrochloride as active ingredients

-Inactive ingredient:

Tablet core
microcrystalline cellulose, povidone K30, sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium stearate, purified water

Film coating

poly(vinyl alcohol), macrogol 3350, talc, titanium dioxide

– MAL number

MALXXXXXX

Manufacturer

DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LIMITED, FTO Unit 2
Survey No 42p, 43, 44p, 45p, 46p, 53, 54 & 83, Bachupally Village, Bachupally Mandal Medchal Malkajgiri District 500090 Telangana State INDIA

Product Registration Holder

Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Unit No. SO-29-07 and SO-29-08, Menara 1, Strata Office, No. 3, Jalan Bangsar, KL Eco City, 59200 KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

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