

Dapamac M Extended Release Tablets

(Dapagliflozin and Metformin Hydrochloride 10/500mg & 10/1000mg)

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1. What Dapamac M are Used for:

Dapamac M is a prescription medicine used with diet, exercise and sometimes other medicines such as insulin, a sulfonylurea, or a dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP-4) inhibitor to control the levels of blood sugar (glucose) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Dapagliflozin can also reduce hospitalisation for heart failure in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (also called non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, or NIDDM) is the condition of having high levels of blood sugar (hyperglycaemia). This is usually because your body does not make enough insulin and/or the insulin that your body produces does not work as well as it should. Left uncontrolled, the build-up of high levels of sugar in your blood can lead to serious medical problems.

The main goal of treating type 2 diabetes is to control your blood sugar to a normal level. Lowering and controlling blood sugar may help prevent or delay complications of diabetes, which include kidney disease, blindness and amputation.

2. How Dapamac M Works:

Dapamac M contains two active ingredients, dapagliflozin and metformin hydrochloride.

Dapagliflozin is a member of a class of medicines you take by mouth called SGLT-2 (Sodium Glucose Cotransporter-2) inhibitors and metformin belongs to a class of medicines called biguanides.

Dapagliflozin and metformin work together to lower blood sugar levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Your doctor may have prescribed this medicine for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription. Dapamac M are not addictive.

3. Before You Use Dapamac M

When you must not use it

Do not take Dapamac M if you have an allergy to dapagliflozin, or metformin, the active ingredients in Dapamac M or any of the other ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives on the skin or you may feel faint.

Do not take Dapamac M if you have any of the following conditions:

- type 1 diabetes mellitus that is well controlled by insulin alone
- type 2 diabetes that is already well controlled by diet alone
- liver disease
- excessive alcohol intake, binge drinking, alcohol dependence
- dehydration, severe blood loss, shock
- a severe infection
- certain heart or blood vessel problems, including a recent heart attack or severe heart

failure (when the heart fails to pump blood effectively)

- severe breathing difficulties
- blood clots in the lungs (symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain and a fast heart rate)
- gangrene
- severely reduced kidney function
- Lactic acidosis [too much lactic acid in the blood] 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).

Do not take this medicine if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

The safety of Dapamac M in pregnant women has not been established. Insulin is more suitable for controlling blood glucose during pregnancy. Your doctor will replace Dapamac M with insulin while you are pregnant.

Do not take Dapamac M if you are breastfeeding.

Dapamac M is not recommended while you are breastfeeding. Your doctor will discuss the options available to you.

Do not take Dapamac M after the use by (expiry) date printed on the pack or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

If it has expired or is damaged, return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

Dapamac M are not recommended for use in children.

It has not been studied in children younger than 18 years old.

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If you are not sure whether you should start taking Dapamac M, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Before you start to use it

Risk of lactic acidosis

Dapamac 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 applies to you, talk to your doctor for further instructions.

Stop taking Dapamac 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, diarrhoea, fever, exposure to heat or if you drink less fluid than normal. Talk to your doctor for further instructions.

Stop taking Dapamac 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

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

Discard any other medicines containing dapagliflozin or metformin that your doctor might have prescribed to you in the past and that you may still have in your possession.

Dapamac M contain dapagliflozin and metformin. If you have more than one medicine containing dapagliflozin or metformin in your possession, you may accidentally take too much (overdose). Accidentally taking too much metformin can cause a very serious side effect called lactic acidosis.

ACCIDENTAL METFORMIN OVERDOSING IS A SIGNIFICANT SAFETY RISK.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure if you have any other medicines containing metformin.

Metformin is sold under many different brand names in Malaysia. Your doctor or pharmacist will know which other medicines also contain metformin.

Tell your doctor if you have any allergies to:

- any other medicines
- any other substances such as foods, dyes or preservatives

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have, or have had, any medical conditions, especially the following:

- Kidney, liver or pancreas problems
- Heart failure
- Are taking a medicine for high blood pressure or taking a water pill (diuretic)
- Frequently get genital or urinary tract infections (infections of the bladder, kidney, or tubes that carry urine)
- An illness that will make you dehydrated such as diarrhoea or a severe infection.

Your doctor will do some tests for kidney function at the start of treatment and regularly while you are on treatment.

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

Alcohol can affect the control of your diabetes. Drinking excessive amounts of alcohol while you are being treated with Dapamac M may also lead to serious side effects. Your doctor may suggest you stop drinking or reduce the amount of alcohol you drink.

Tell your doctor if you are lactose intolerant.

Dapamac M contains lactose.

Seek immediate medical attention

when symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, decreased appetite, abdominal pain, excessive thirst, difficulty in breathing, confusion, unusual fatigue or sleepiness, frequent urination, fruity-smelling breath, rapid weight loss, sweet or metallic taste in your mouth, and different odour to your urine and sweat occur as these may be signs of diabetic ketoacidosis.

Taking other medicines:

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Dapamac M may affect how well other medicines work and some medicines can affect how well Dapamac M work.

These include:

- other medicines used to treat diabetes
- medicines that contain alcohol, such as cough and cold syrups
- tetracosactrin, a medicine used in people with multiple sclerosis, and in young children to treat some types of seizures (fits)

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- danazol, a medicine used to treat endometriosis
- some medicines used to treat high blood pressure and some heart conditions, including beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers and ACE inhibitors
- medicines used to prevent blood clots, such as warfarin
- diuretics, also called fluid tablets
- chlorpromazine, a medicine used to treat schizophrenia and other mental illnesses
- NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), medicines used to relieve pain, swelling and other symptoms of inflammation, such as aspirin, diclofenac, ibuprofen, meloxicam, naproxen or piroxicam
- cimetidine, a medicine used to treat reflux and ulcers
- corticosteroids such as prednisone or cortisone
- some medicines used to treat asthma such as salbutamol or terbutaline

Especially tell your doctor:

- if you are taking lithium because Dapamac M can lower the amount of lithium in your blood.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking this medicine.

If you have not told your doctor about any of these things, tell them before you take any Dapamac M.

4. How To Use Dapamac M:

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist carefully.

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the pack, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

Swallow your Dapamac M whole with a full glass of water.

Dapamac M must not be chewed or crushed.

How much to use

Your Doctor will tell you how many Dapamac M to take and how often you should take them. The dose varies from person to person. Your doctor will decide the right dose for you.

Your doctor may prescribe Dapamac M along with certain other medicines that lower blood sugar.

When to use it:

Dapamac M should be taken with or immediately after food in the evening.

This will reduce the chance of a stomach upset.

Dapamac M should be taken at approximately the same time each day.

Taking your tablets at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you remember when to take the tablets.

How long to use it:

Continue taking your medicine for as long as your doctor tells you.

Make sure you keep enough Dapamac M to last over weekends and holidays.

Dapamac M helps control your condition, but does not cure it.

Therefore you must take Dapamac M every day.

If you forget to use Dapamac M:

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.

Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to

taking your medicine as you would normally.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you use Dapamac M too much (Overdose):

Immediately telephone your doctor for advice, or go to Accident and Emergency at the nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much Dapamac M. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

5. While You Are Using Dapamac M:

- Things you must do

Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking Dapamac M.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, tell your doctor, dentist or pharmacist that you are taking Dapamac M.

Make sure that you, your friends, family and work colleagues can recognise the symptoms of hypoglycaemia and hyperglycaemia and know how to treat them.

HYPOGLYCAEMIA

Dapamac M do not normally cause hypoglycaemia, although you may experience it if you take certain other medicines, such as insulin or a sulfonylurea.

Hypoglycaemia can occur suddenly. Initial signs may include:

- weakness, trembling or shaking
- sweating

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- lightheadedness, dizziness, headache or lack of concentration
- irritability, tearfulness or crying
- hunger
- Numbness around the lips and tongue.

If not treated promptly, these may progress to:

- loss of co-ordination
- slurred speech
- confusion
- fits or loss of consciousness.

If you experience any of the symptoms of hypoglycaemia, you need to raise your blood glucose immediately.

You can do this by doing one of the following:

- eating 5 to 7 jelly beans
- eating 3 teaspoons of sugar or honey
- drinking half a can of non-diet soft drink
- taking 2 to 3 concentrated glucose tablets.

Unless you are within 10 to 15 minutes of your next meal or snack, follow up with extra carbohydrates such as plain biscuits, fruit or milk.

Taking this extra carbohydrate will prevent a second drop in your blood glucose level.

HYPERGLYCAEMIA

If you notice the return of any of the signs of hyperglycaemia, contact your doctor immediately.

Your doctor may need to consider additional or other treatments for your diabetes.

The risk of hyperglycaemia is increased in the following situations:

- Uncontrolled diabetes
- Illness, infection or stress
- Taking less Dapamac M than prescribed
- Taking certain other medicines
- Too little exercise

- Eating more carbohydrates than normal.

Tell your doctor if you:

- become ill
- become dehydrated
- are injured
- have a fever
- have a serious infection
- Are having surgery (including dental surgery).

Your blood glucose may become difficult to control at these times.

You may also be more at risk of developing a serious condition called lactic acidosis. At these times, your doctor may temporarily replace Dapamac M with insulin.

If you become pregnant while taking Dapamac M, tell your doctor immediately.

If you need to have any medical tests while you are taking Dapamac M, tell your doctor. Dapamac M may affect the results of some tests.

Visit your doctor regularly for checkups.

Your doctor may want to perform blood tests to check your kidneys, liver, heart, vitamin B12 level and levels of cholesterol and fats in your blood while you are taking Dapamac M.

- Things you must not do

Do not take Dapamac M to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not give your medicine to anyone else, even if their symptoms seem similar or they have the same condition as you.

Do not stop taking your medicine or change the dosage without checking with your doctor.

- Things to be careful of:

Driving and using machines:

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how Dapamac M affect you.

Although rare, Dapamac M may cause dizziness in some people. Low blood sugar levels may also slow your reaction time and affect your ability to drive or operate machinery.

Make sure you know how you react to Dapamac M before you drive a car, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are dizzy or lightheaded.

6. Side Effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Dapamac M.

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical attention if you get some of the side effects.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- headache
- nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea
- stomach pain or discomfort
- rash
- loss of appetite
- loss of taste
- back pain.

If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- signs of hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar) that persist despite administering sugar as described under while you are taking Dapamac M in this leaflet.

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Signs of low blood sugar may include weakness, trembling or shaking, sweating, light-headedness, headache, dizziness, rapid heartbeat, lack of concentration, tearfulness or crying, irritability, hunger and numbness around the lips and fingers. Do not drive a car if you have signs of low blood sugar.

- severe allergic reaction (may include shortness of breath, wheezing or severe difficulty in breathing; shock, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body; skin rash, itching or hives on the skin, hay fever, or you may feel faint).
- volume depletion (loss of needed fluids from the body; dehydration). Tell your doctor if you are unable to keep fluids down or if you have any of these symptoms of too much loss of body fluids (volume depletion or dehydration) while taking Dapamac M: dry sticky mouth, severe thirst, severe diarrhoea or vomiting, dizziness, or urinating less often than normal or not at all.
- genital infections. If you take Dapamac M, you may be at a greater risk for genital infections. Tell your doctor if you experience painful urination, soreness and more severe irritation or redness and swelling of your genitals, or an unpleasant odour or discharge associated with your genitals.
- urinary tract infection. If you take Dapamac M, you may be at a greater risk for urinary tract infections. If you have symptoms, such as burning or pain when you pass urine, more frequent or urgent need to urinate, fever, chills, or blood in the urine, contact your doctor as soon as possible.
- if you experience pain or tenderness, redness, swelling of the genitals or the area from the genitals to the rectum, fever, and

generally feeling unwell. These may be symptoms of a rare but serious and potentially life-threatening infection called Necrotising fasciitis of the perineum (Fournier's gangrene) and you will require prompt treatment. Your doctor may tell you to stop taking Dapamac M.

- diabetic ketoacidosis. In rare cases dapagliflozin one of the active ingredients in Dapamac M, may cause a serious side effect called diabetic ketoacidosis. Seek immediate medical attention when symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, decreased appetite, abdominal pain, excessive thirst, difficulty in breathing, confusion, unusual fatigue or sleepiness, frequent urination, fruity-smelling breath, rapid weight loss, sweet or metallic taste in your mouth, and different odour to your urine and sweat occur. The risk of developing diabetic ketoacidosis may be increased with prolonged fasting, excessive alcohol consumption, dehydration, sudden reductions in insulin dose, or a higher need of insulin due to major surgery or serious illness.

These are very serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- 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.

In rare cases, metformin, one of the medicines in Dapamac 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 taking Dapamac M if you get any of the following symptoms of lactic acidosis and see your doctor Immediately:

- 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 diarrhoea.
- You feel cold, especially in your arms and legs.
- You feel dizzy or lightheaded.
- You have a slow or irregular heart beat
- Your medical condition suddenly changes.

The risk of lactic acidosis is higher in the elderly, those whose diabetes is poorly controlled, those with prolonged fasting, those with certain heart conditions, those who drink alcohol and those with kidney or liver problems.

Occasionally, Dapamac M may be associated with changes in your cholesterol or fats in your blood. These can only be found when your doctor does tests from time to time to check your progress.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some patients. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.

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

7. Storage and Disposal of Dapamac M:

Storage

Keep your Dapamac M in the blister until it is time to take them. If you take Dapamac M out of the blister it will not keep well.

Store below 30°C.

Do not store Dapamac M or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink. Do not leave it in the car or on a window sill.

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep out of reach of children.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking Dapamac M or the tablets have passed their expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any medicine that is left over.

8. Product Description

What it looks like and contents of the pack

- **Dapamac M 10/500 mg:**
Pink coloured capsule shaped, biconvex, film coated tablet debossed with “F29” on one side and plain on the other side.
- **Dapamac M 10/1000 mg:**
Yellow to dark yellow coloured, oval shaped, biconvex, film coated tablet debossed with “F26” on one side and plain on the other side.

Cold form Alu/Alu Blister pack of 10 Tablets.

What Dapamac M contains

Active ingredient:

Each Dapamac M contains the following active ingredients:

- Dapamac M 10/500
- dapagliflozin 10 mg and metformin 500 mg
- Dapamac M 10/1000
- dapagliflozin 10 mg and metformin 1000 mg

Plus the following inactive ingredients:

- Microcrystalline cellulose
- Lactose Monohydrate
- Crospovidone
- Methylene Chloride
- Colloidal silicon dioxide
- Magnesium Stearate
- Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose
- Purified water
- Hypromellose
- Yellow Iron Oxide (**For Dapamac M 10/1000**)
- Red Iron Oxide (**For Dapamac M 10/500**)
- **For Dapamac M 10/500:**
Instamoistshield Aqua II Pink (A22G10743)
- **For Dapamac M 10/1000:**
Instamoistshield Aqua II Yellow (A22G10697)

Dapamac M do not contain gluten or sucrose.

MAL No:

Dapamac M 10/500 mg:

MALXXXXXXXXX

Dapamac M 10/1000 mg:

MALXXXXXXXXX

9. Manufacturer and Product Registration Holder

Manufacturer:

Macleods Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Block N2, Village Theda, Post Office Lodhimajra, Tehsil Baddi, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh – 174101, India

Product Registration Holder: **Macleods Pharmaceutical Sdn. Bhd.,**

A2-27-1 Soho Suites KLCC, Jalan Perak, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

10. Date of revision

24/04/2026

11. Serial Number

NPRA(R1) 25/016