



**Happiness lies in health.**

Live well with

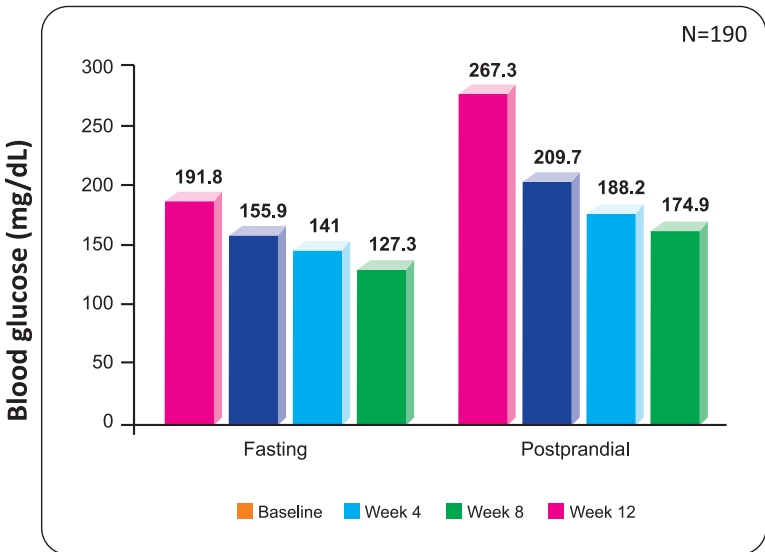
# DIGLYTA

[Pioglitazone HCl 15 & 30mg Tablets]



## Provides superior glycemic control

Pioglitazone is effective in controlling blood glucose, without harmful effect on the liver.



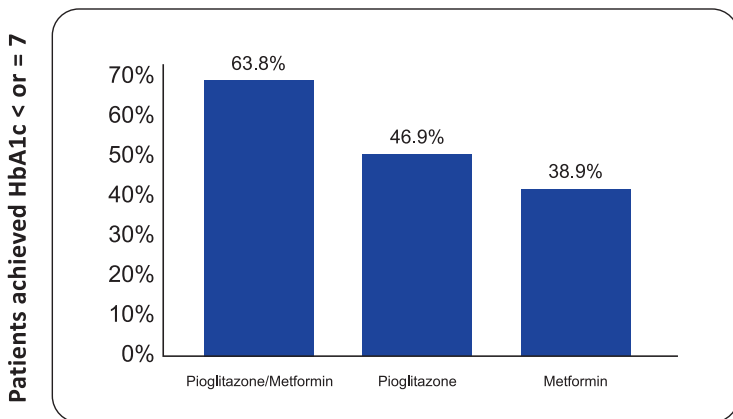
# Diglyta Plus Tablet

[Pioglitazone 15mg+Metformin HCl 500mg]



## For uncontrolled patients

To examine the efficacy and safety of the fixed-dose combination (FDC) of pioglitazone and metformin versus its individual components in a twice-daily regimen over 24 weeks of treatment in type 2 diabetes patients.



Treatment with pioglitazone/metformin FDC demonstrated greater efficacy than its individual components. The FDC therapy was well tolerated, with reduced or similar adverse event rates compared with each individual monotherapy.

# DIGLYTA

[Pioglitazone HCl 15 & 30mg Tablets]

# Diglyta Plus Tablet

[Pioglitazone 15mg+Metformin HCl 500mg]

- Ideal as first line treatment
- Provides superior glycemic control
- Excellent option for uncontrolled patients
- Offers convenient and flexible treatment options
- Backed by Zafa quality and economy



## PRESCRIBING INFORMATION:

**Indications and usage:** Diglyta and Diglyta Plus are indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes. Diglyta may be used alone or in combination with metformin, sulfonylureas, or insulin. **Contraindications:** Diglyta cannot be used in patients with a known hypersensitivity to pioglitazone, other thiazolidinediones or any of components of the product. Diglyta plus should not be used in people with kidney disease. **Dosages and administration:** Diglyta is prescribed once daily in doses ranging from 15 to 45 mg. **Side effects:** The most common side effects seen in clinical trials with pioglitazone alone or in combination with sulfonylureas, metformin, or insulin were upper respiratory tract infection, headache, sinusitis, muscle aches, tooth disorders, hypoglycemia and sore throat. In addition, fluid accumulation (edema) occurred in less than 5% of patients taking pioglitazone alone but 15% of patients taking pioglitazone and insulin (as compared with 2% and 7% of patients receiving placebo, respectively). Fluid accumulation can lead to heart failure. **Precautions:** Since thiazolidinedione has been associated with liver injury, periodic monitoring of liver-related side effects and liver function is recommended in patients taking pioglitazone. The side effects due to liver injury may include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, anorexia (loss of appetite), or dark urine. Blood liver tests also are recommended during pioglitazone therapy. **Drug interactions:** Dosage adjustment may be required when used with agents that affect blood glucose levels e.g. glucocorticoids, beta-2-agonists, diuretics and ACE inhibitors. Monitor glycemic control when cationic drugs which are eliminated by renal tubular secretion are co-administered e.g. cimetidine. Use with caution during concomitant administration of cytochrome P450 2C8 inhibitors (e.g. gemfibrozil) or inducers (e.g. rifampicin). Therapy with pioglitazone increased risk for pregnancy in those taking oral contraception. **Presentation:** Diglyta 15mg 1x14 Tab. in a pack, Diglyta 30mg 1x14 Tab in a pack, Diglyta Plus 1x14 Tab. in a pack.

## 'Medicines For All'



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