

Fine-Tune the
Synergy



For the Management of Uncontrolled Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Sitahenz-G 1

Sitagliptin 100 mg + Glimepiride 1 mg Tablets

Sitahenz-G 2

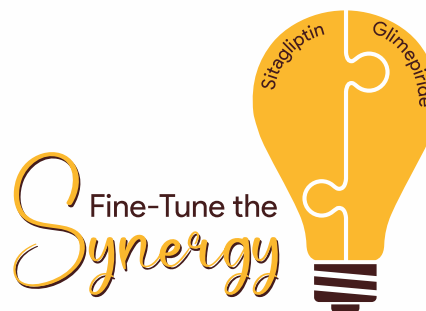
Sitagliptin 100 mg + Glimepiride 2 mg Tablets

Sitahenz-G 1

Sitagliptin 100 mg + Glimepiride 1 mg Tablets

Sitahenz-G 2

Sitagliptin 100 mg + Glimepiride 2 mg Tablets



BACKGROUND:

Patients with type 2 diabetes often require multiple antidiabetic agents to achieve and maintain glycemic control, because of the progressive nature of the disease. DPP-4 inhibitors have emerged as a new category of oral hypoglycaemic agents for type 2 diabetes. Sulfonylurea (SU) is often chosen based on the relative importance of insulin deficiency but are being prescribed less frequently, and in smaller doses, to avoid hypoglycaemia and body weight gain. Secondary effects like prevention of weight gain, improved cardiovascular risk profile etc., is expected from the addition of Sitagliptin to diabetes treatment. Sitagliptin effectively lowered hyperglycaemia and it has a protective effect on pancreatic β -cells when combined with a low dose of glimepiride. Hence, a good choice for effective glycaemic management.

DESCRIPTION:

Sitahenz-G is the dual combination of Sitagliptin and Glimepiride for the treatment of type-2 diabetes mellitus in adults.

Sitahenz-G 1: Sitagliptin 100 mg + Glimepiride 1 mg Tablets

Sitahenz-G 2: Sitagliptin 100 mg + Glimepiride 2 mg Tablets

INDICATION:

Sitahenz-G is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycaemic control in patients with type-2 diabetes whose diabetes are not adequately controlled with Glimepiride monotherapy.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Sitagliptin: Sitagliptin selectively inhibits the action of DPP-4, the primary enzyme degrading the incretin hormones, allowing glucagon-like peptide-1 and glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide to facilitate glucose regulation in response to a meal.

Glimepiride: Glimepiride is an insulin secretagogue and, like other sulfonylureas, is only effective in patients with residual pancreatic beta-cell activity. The primary mechanism of action of glimepiride in lowering blood glucose appears to be dependent on stimulating the release of insulin from functioning pancreatic beta cells.

DOSAGE:

Sitahenz-G 1/2: One Tablet a day orally or as prescribed by the doctor.

References:

1. Endocr Connect. 2017 Nov; 6(8): 748-757.
2. Diabetes Care 2015;38(3):376-383
3. J Clin Med Res. 2019;11(1):15-2



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