



*Cease Resistance,  
Ignite Preservation*

# Glizihenz

Gliclazide Modified Release 30 mg & 60 mg Tablets

# Glizihenz-M

Gliclazide 40 mg / 80 mg + Metformin 500 mg Tablets

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## Background:

- Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps unlock the body's cells so that sugar (glucose) from the food we eat can be used by the cells for energy. In people with type 2 diabetes, a combination of problems occurs.
- The person's body may not be producing enough insulin to meet their needs, so some glucose can't get into the cells. Glucose remains in the bloodstream, causing high blood glucose levels.

## Description:

- Glizihenz contains Gliclazide 30 mg & 60 mg which is a drug of Sulfonylurea class.
- Glizihenz-M is combination of Gliclazide 40 mg / 80 mg and Metformin 500 mg used to treat NIDDM.

## Indication:

- For the treatment of Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) with or without obesity in adults.

## Mechanism of Action:

- Gliclazide is a second generation sulphonylurea which acts as a hypoglycemic agent.
- It stimulates  $\beta$  cells of the islet of Langerhans in the pancreas to release insulin.
- Gliclazide binds to the  $\beta$  cell sulfonylurea receptor (SUR1). This binding subsequently blocks the ATP sensitive potassium channels.
- The binding results in closure of the channels and leads to a resulting decrease in potassium efflux leads to depolarization of the  $\beta$  cells.
- This opens voltage-dependent calcium channels in the  $\beta$  cell resulting in calmodulin activation, which in turn leads to exocytosis of insulin containing secretory granules.

## Dosage:

- The usual daily dose of GLIZIHENZ- MR is 1-2 tablets per day or as directed by the Physician.
- Glizihenz-M is given 1-2 tablets once or twice daily with meals to a maximum of 4 tablets/day or as directed by the Physician.

## Advantages:

- Effective glycemic control irrespective of BMI<sup>1</sup>
- Low risk of hypoglycemia<sup>2</sup>
- Significantly lessens vascular complications<sup>3</sup>
- Ensures cardiovascular protection<sup>4</sup>
- Preserves beta cell through anti-oxidant properties<sup>5</sup>

\*NIDDM - Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus

\*BMI- Body Mass Index

1- Diabetol Metab Syndr. 2018; 10: 30.

2- BMJ. 2016; 354: i3625.

3- Metabolism. 2000 Oct;49(10 Suppl 2):17-20.

4- PLoS One. 2014; 9(2): e82880.

5- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2003 Mar 28;303(1):112-9.

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