Package leaflet: Information for the user

Drojarto 5 mg film-coated tablets

linagliptin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Drojarto is and what it is used for

Drojarto contains the active substance linagliptin which belongs to a group of medicines called “oral anti-diabetics”. Oral anti-diabetics are used to treat high blood sugar levels. They work by helping the body reduce the level of sugar in your blood.

Drojarto is used for ‘type 2 diabetes’ in adults, if the disease cannot be adequately controlled with one oral anti-diabetic medicine (metformin or sulphonylureas) or diet and exercise alone. Drojarto may be used together with other anti-diabetic medicines e.g. metformin, sulphonylureas (e.g. glimepiride, glipizide), empagliflozin, or insulin.

It is important to keep following the advice about diet and exercise that you have been given by your doctor or nurse.

2. What you need to know before you take Drojarto

Do not take Drojarto
- if you are allergic to linagliptin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor ,pharmacist or nurse before taking Drojarto if you:
- have type 1 diabetes (your body does not produce any insulin) or diabetic ketoacidosis (a complication of diabetes with high blood sugar, rapid weight loss, nausea or vomiting). Drojarto should not be used to treat these conditions.
- are taking an anti-diabetic medicine known as a ‘sulphonylurea’(e.g. glimepiride, glipizide), your doctor may want to reduce your dose of sulphonylurea when you take it together with Drojarto in order to avoid your blood sugar going too low.
- have had allergic reactions to any other medicines that you take to control the amount of sugar in your blood.
- have or have had a disease of the pancreas.

If you have symptoms of acute pancreatitis, like persistent, severe stomach ache (abdominal pain), you should consult your doctor.

If you encounter blistering of the skin it may be a sign for a condition called bullous pemphigoid. Your doctor may ask you to stop Drojarto.

Diabetic skin lesions are a common complication of diabetes. You are advised to follow the recommendations for skin and foot care that you are given by your doctor or nurse.

Children and adolescents
Drojarto is not recommended for children and adolescent under 18 years. It is not effective in children and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 17 years. It is not known if this medicine is safe and effective when used in children younger than 10 years.

Other medicines and Drojarto
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

In particular, you should tell your doctor if you are using medicines containing any of the following active substances:
- Carbamazepine, phenobarbital or phenytoin. These may be used to control fits (seizures) or chronic pain.
- Rifampicin. This is an antibiotic used to treat infections such as tuberculosis.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

It is unknown if Drojarto is harmful to the unborn child. Therefore, it is preferable to avoid using Drojarto if you are pregnant.
It is not known if Drojarto passes into human breast milk. A decision must be made by your doctor whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from Drojarto therapy.

Driving and using machines
Drojarto has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Taking Drojarto in combination with medicines called sulphonylureas and/or insulin can cause too low blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia), which may affect your ability to drive and use machines or work without safe foothold. However, more frequent blood glucose testing might be recommended to minimise the risk for hypoglycaemia, especially when Drojarto is combined with sulphonylurea and/or insulin.

3. How to take Drojarto

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose of Drojarto is one 5 mg tablet once a day.

You can take Drojarto with or without food.

Your doctor may prescribe Drojarto together with another oral anti-diabetic medicine. Remember to take all medicines as directed by your doctor to achieve the best results for your health.

If you take more Drojarto than you should
If you take more Drojarto than you should, talk to a doctor immediately.

If you forget to take Drojarto
- If you forget to take a dose of Drojarto, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is nearly time for the next dose, skip the missed dose.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Never take two doses on the same day.

If you stop taking Drojarto
Do not stop taking Drojarto without first consulting your doctor. Your blood sugar levels may increase when you stop taking Drojarto.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Some symptoms need immediate medical attention.

You should stop taking Drojarto and see your doctor immediately if you experience the following symptoms of low blood sugar:
- trembling,
- sweating,
- anxiety,
- blurred vision,
- tingling lips,
- paleness,
- mood change or confusion (hypoglycaemia).

Low sugar in the blood (hypoglycaemia, (frequency: very common, may affect more than 1 in 10 people)) is an identified side effect when linagliptin is taken together with metformin and a sulphonylurea.

You should stop taking Drojarto and see your doctor immediately if you experience the following symptoms of allergic reaction:
Some patients have experienced allergic reactions (hypersensitivity; frequency uncommon, may affect up to 1 in 100 people) while taking linagliptin alone or in combination with other medicines for the treatment of diabetes, which may be serious, including:
- wheezing and shortness of breath (bronchial hyperreactivity).
- rash
- hives (urticaria),
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing. (angioedema, frequency is rare)

Your doctor may prescribe a medicine to treat your allergic reaction and a different medicine for your diabetes.

Swelling of the pancreas
Some patients have experienced inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) while taking linagliptin alone or in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes.

STOP taking this medicine and contact a doctor immediately if you notice any of the following serious side effects:

- Severe and persistent pain in the abdomen (stomach area) which might reach through to your back, nausea and vomiting, as it could be a sign of an inflamed pancreas (pancreatitis).

Other side effects:
Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people
- level of lipase in the blood increased.

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people
- inflamed nose or throat (nasopharyngitis), cough, constipation (in combination with insulin), level of amylase in the blood increased.

Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people
- blistering of skin (bullous pemphigoid).

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Drojarto

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

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.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Drojarto contains

- The active substance is linagliptin.
  Each film-coated tablet contains 5 mg of linagliptin.

  The other ingredients are:
  Tablet core: mannitol, pregelatinized starch (maize), maize starch, copovidone, magnesium stearate.
  Film-coating: hypromellose (E464), macrogol (E1521), talc (E553b), titanium dioxide (E171), red iron oxide (E172).

What Drojarto looks like and contents of the pack
- Drojarto is light red coloured, round, biconvex, film coated tablets 8 mm in length, debossed with “I 42” on one side and plain on other side.
- Drojarto is available in blister pack of OPA/Aluminium/PVC film with aluminium foil. The pack sizes are 28 or 30 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed in your country.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

<[To be completed nationally]>

This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area under the following names:>

<[To be completed nationally]>

This leaflet was last revised in

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