

PART III: CONSUMER INFORMATION**Pr Jentadueto®**

Linagliptin/Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets

This leaflet is part III of a three-part "Product Monograph" published when JENTADUETO was approved for sale in Canada and is designed specifically for Consumers. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about JENTADUETO. Contact your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions about the drug.

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION**What the medication is used for:**

JENTADUETO is used along with diet and exercise to improve control of blood sugar in adults with type 2 diabetes:

- in patients who are not controlled on metformin alone;
- in patients currently on linagliptin (TRAJENTA) and metformin alone; OR
- in combination with a sulfonylurea, in patients who are not controlled on metformin and a sulfonylurea.

What it does:

JENTADUETO is a prescription medicine that contains 2 diabetes medicines, linagliptin and metformin.

Linagliptin is a member of a class of medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors (dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors). Linagliptin helps to improve blood sugar levels when they are high, especially after a meal. Linagliptin also helps to decrease the amount of sugar made by the body.

Metformin is a member of the biguanide class of medicines. It helps to lower the amount of sugar made by the liver and helps to lower the amount of sugar your intestines absorb.

What is type 2 diabetes?

Type 2 diabetes is a condition in which your body does not make enough insulin, and/or does not use the insulin that your body produces as well as it should. When this happens, sugar (glucose) builds up in the blood. This can lead to serious problems.

When it should not be used:

You should not take JENTADUETO if you:

- are allergic (hypersensitive) to linagliptin, metformin or any of the non-medicinal ingredients in JENTADUETO;
- have type 1 diabetes (your body does not produce any insulin);
- have liver or kidney problems;
- have a history of lactic acidosis;
- have metabolic acidosis or diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in the blood or urine);
- have certain x-ray tests with dyes or contrast agents that are injected into your body;
- are stressed, have severe infections, are experiencing trauma, prior to surgery or during the recovery phase;
- have cardiovascular collapse (abrupt failure of blood circulation) or cardiorespiratory insufficiency;

- are dehydrated (lose a large amount of body fluids). This can happen if you are sick with a fever, vomiting, or diarrhea, or sweat a lot with activity or exercise and do not drink enough fluids;
- drink a lot of alcohol, regularly or occasionally (binge drinking);
- are breast-feeding (nursing a child);
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.

What the medicinal ingredients are:

linagliptin and metformin hydrochloride

What the important non-medicinal ingredients are:

JENTADUETO tablets contain the following non-medicinal ingredients: arginine, colloidal silicon dioxide, copovidone, magnesium stearate, maize starch. In addition, the film coating contains the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, propylene glycol, talc, titanium dioxide.

What dosage forms it comes in:

JENTADUETO is supplied as tablets containing linagliptin/metformin hydrochloride 2.5 mg/500 mg, 2.5 mg/850 mg, or 2.5 mg/1000 mg.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS **Serious Warnings and Precautions**

JENTADUETO contains metformin which can rarely cause lactic acidosis. Lactic acidosis can cause death and must be treated in the hospital (see section Lactic Acidosis below). Therefore, you should not drink a lot of alcohol if you take JENTADUETO (see section Lactic Acidosis below).

Lactic Acidosis

Stop taking JENTADUETO and call your doctor right away if you get any of the following symptoms, which could be signs of lactic acidosis:

- feel very weak or tired;
- have unusual (not normal) muscle pain;
- have trouble breathing;
- have unusual sleepiness or sleep longer than usual;
- have sudden stomach or intestinal problems with nausea and vomiting or diarrhea;
- feel cold, especially in your arms and legs;
- feel dizzy or light-headed;
- have a slow or irregular heartbeat.

You have a higher chance of getting lactic acidosis if you:

- have kidney problems. People whose kidneys are not working properly should not take JENTADUETO;
- have liver problems;
- have congestive heart failure that requires treatment with medicines;
- drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in short-term ("binge" drinking);

- get dehydrated (lose a large amount of body fluids). This can happen if you are sick with a fever, vomiting, or diarrhea. Dehydration can also happen when you sweat a lot with activity or exercise and do not drink enough fluids;
- have certain x-ray tests with dyes or contrast agents that are injected into your body;
- have surgery;
- have a heart attack, severe infection, or stroke;
- are 80 years of age or older and have not been assessed for kidney function;
- have metabolic acidosis or diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in the blood or urine).

BEFORE you use JENTADUETO talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you:

- are taking insulin because JENTADUETO is not approved for use with insulin;
- have kidney problems;
- have an injection of dye or contrast agents for an x-ray procedure;
- have liver problems;
- have pancreas problems, such as inflammation of the pancreas;
- have any skin problems;
- have had allergic reaction to any other medicines that you take to control the blood sugar;
- have heart problems, including congestive heart failure;
- drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in short term (“binge” drinking);
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant;
- are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed;
- have any other medical condition including: Vitamin B-12 deficiency or anemia or hypothyroidism (low levels of thyroid hormones).

Do not drive or operate machines if you develop hypoglycemia (low blood sugar).

INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION

Tell your doctor about all the drugs you take. This includes prescription and non-prescription drugs, vitamins, and herbal supplements. JENTADUETO may interact with other medications. This may cause serious side effects.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your drugs and show it to your doctor and/or pharmacist each time you get a new drug.

Discuss with your doctor or pharmacist if you take any of the following:

- rifampin;
- other diabetes drugs such as glyburide;
- furosemide (diuretic (water pills), used for oedema (fluid retention), and high blood pressure);
- nifedipine (calcium-channel blocker used for high blood pressure; angina; Raynaud’s phenomenon);
- certain “blood thinners” (phenprocoumon or other vitamin K

- anticoagulants);
- cationic drugs (e.g. amiloride, digoxin, morphine, procainamide, quinidine, quinine, ranitidine, triamterene, trimethoprim, and vancomycin);
- drugs that can increase the blood sugar include:
 - thiazide and other diuretics (water pills);
 - corticosteroids (e.g. prednisone);
 - phenothiazines (antipsychotic medicine);
 - thyroid hormone replacement drugs e.g. levothyroxine;
 - estrogens or estrogens plus progestogen (female hormones);
 - oral contraceptives (birth control pills);
 - phenytoin (medicine used to treat epilepsy);
 - nicotinic acid (medicine used to prevent and treat niacin deficiency);
 - sympathomimetics;
 - calcium channel blocking drugs (such as nifedipine, amlodipine, felodipine, verapamil, diltiazem);
 - isoniazid (medicine used to treat active tuberculosis infections);
 - medicine for asthma such as salbutamol or formoterol (beta-2-agonists);
- ACE inhibitors (drugs used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure)) may lower blood glucose and the combination with JENTADUETO should be carefully monitored.

PROPER USE OF THIS MEDICATION

Usual Adult Dose:

2.5/500 mg, or 2.5/850 mg, or 2.5/1000 mg twice daily taken with meals. Take JENTADUETO tablet with meals to lower the chance of having an upset stomach.

Overdose:

In general, an overdose may lead to increased symptoms including stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, drowsiness, weakness, dizziness, malaise, and headache. A serious, life-threatening condition called lactic acidosis may also occur (see **WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS, Lactic Acidosis**).

If you think you have taken too much JENTADUETO, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

- If you forget to take a dose of JENTADUETO, take it as soon as you remember. 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 of JENTADUETO at the same time.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Like all medicines, JENTADUETO can cause side effects. Side effects with JENTADUETO include:

- Stuffy nose or runny nose and sore throat (nasopharyngitis);
- Diarrhea, nausea, and stomach upset, bloating, flatulence;
- Mouth ulceration;
- Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia): If you take JENTADUETO with another medication that can cause low blood sugar, such as sulfonylureas, you have a higher risk of having low blood sugar. If you have symptoms of low blood sugar, you should check your blood sugar and treat it, then call your doctor.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

JENTADUETO can cause abnormal blood test results. Your doctor will decide when to perform blood tests and will interpret the results.

Your skin may be more sensitive to sunlight when you take JENTADUETO. Protect your skin from the sun.

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect		Talk with your doctor or pharmacist		Stop taking drug and call your doctor or pharmacist
		Only if severe	In all cases	
Very Common	Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar): shaking; sweating, feeling very anxious, or confused; fast heartbeat; feeling excessive hunger; headache; change in vision		✓	✓
Uncommon	Allergic reactions: hives; swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat; difficulty breathing or swallowing; wheezing; shortness of breath		✓	✓
Rare	Lactic Acidosis (high level of lactic acid in the blood): feeling very weak or tired, unusual muscle pain, trouble breathing, unusual sleepiness or sleeping longer than usual, sudden stomach or intestinal problems with nausea and vomiting or diarrhea, feeling cold especially in your arms and legs, feeling dizzy or light-headed or suddenly developing a slow or irregular heartbeat		✓	✓

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect	Talk with your doctor or pharmacist		Stop taking drug and call your doctor or pharmacist
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas): prolonged severe abdominal pain which may be accompanied by vomiting; pain may spread out towards the back		✓	✓
Severe skin reactions: rashes, redness, peeling skin, and/or blistering of the skin, lips, eyes or mouth		✓	✓
Hemolytic anemia (when red blood cells are destroyed faster than bone marrow can replace them): fatigue, pale colour, rapid heartbeat, shortness of breath, dark urine, chills, and backache			✓
Encephalopathy (disease of the brain that severely alters thinking): muscle weakness in one area, poor decision-making or concentration, involuntary twitching, trembling, difficulty speaking or swallowing, seizures			✓

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect	Talk with your doctor or pharmacist		Stop taking drug and call your doctor or pharmacist
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Peripheral neuropathy (a result of damage to your peripheral nerves): gradual onset of numbness, prickling or tingling in your feet or hands, which can spread upward into your legs and arms, sharp, jabbing, throbbing, freezing or burning pain, extreme sensitivity to touch, lack of coordination and falling, muscle weakness or paralysis if motor nerves are affected			✓
Unknown		✓	

This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected effects while taking JENTADUETO, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

HOW TO STORE IT

Store at room temperature (15°C-30°C).

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

MORE INFORMATION**If you want more information about JENTADUETO:**

- Talk to your healthcare professional.
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Consumer Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>), the manufacturer's website (<https://www.boehringer-ingenelheim.ca>), or by calling the manufacturer, Boehringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd., at: 1-800-263-5103, extension 84633.

This leaflet was prepared by Boehringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd. The information in this leaflet is current up to the time of the last revision date shown below, but more current information may be available from the manufacturer.

Last revised: May 22, 2019



Boehringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd.
Burlington, ON, Canada L7L 5H4

Co-promoted with:



Eli Lilly Canada Inc.
Toronto, ON, Canada M1N 2E8