

PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

[Product Name] 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 [Product Name] is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take [Product Name]
3. How to take [Product Name]
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store [Product Name]
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What [Product Name] is and what it is used for

[Product Name] 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.

[Product Name] 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.

[Product Name] 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 [Product Name]

Do not take [Product Name]

- 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 [Product Name] 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). [Product Name] 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 [Product Name] 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 stomachache (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 [Product Name].

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

[Product Name] is not recommended for children and adolescents 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 [Product Name]

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 [Product Name] is harmful to the unborn child. Therefore, it is preferable to avoid using [Product Name] if you are pregnant.

It is not known if [Product Name] passes into human breast milk. A decision must be made by your doctor whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from [Product Name] therapy.

Driving and using machines

[Product Name] has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Taking [Product Name] 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 [Product Name] is combined with sulphonylurea and/or insulin.

Sodium content

[Product Name] contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium free'.

3. How to take [Product Name]

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 [Product Name] is one 5 mg tablet once a day.

You can take [Product Name] with or without food.

Your doctor may prescribe [Product Name] 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 [Product Name] than you should

If you take more [Product Name] than you should, talk to a doctor immediately.

If you forget to take [Product Name]

- If you forget to take a dose of [Product Name], 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 [Product Name]

Do not stop taking [Product Name] without first consulting your doctor. Your blood sugar levels may increase when you stop taking [Product Name].

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 [Product Name] 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). 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.

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 medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes, which may be serious, including wheezing and shortness of breath (bronchial hyperreactivity; frequency not known, frequency cannot be estimated from the available data). Some patients experienced rash (frequency uncommon), hives (urticaria; frequency rare, may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people), and swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing (angioedema; frequency rare). If you experience any of the signs of illness mentioned above, stop taking [Product Name] and call your doctor right away. Your doctor may prescribe a medicine to treat your allergic reaction and a different medicine for your diabetes.

Some patients have experienced inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis; frequency rare, may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people) while taking linagliptin alone or in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes.

STOP taking [Product Name] 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, as well as nausea and vomiting, as it could be a sign of an inflamed pancreas (pancreatitis).

Some patients have had the following side effects while taking linagliptin alone or in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes:

- Common: level of lipase in the blood increased.
- Uncommon: inflamed nose or throat (nasopharyngitis), cough, constipation (in combination with insulin), level of amylase in the blood increased.
- Rare: 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 [Product Name]

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

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.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this medicine if the package is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

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 [Product Name] contains

- The active substance is: linagliptin
Each film-coated tablet (tablet) contains 5 mg of linagliptin
- The other ingredients are:
Tablet core: mannitol (E421); partially pregelatinised starch (maize); cellulose, microcrystalline; talc (E553b); silica, colloidal hydrated; magnesium stearate.
Film coating: partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl alcohol; talc (E553b); titanium dioxide (E171); sodium lauryl sulfate; glycerol monocaprylocaprate (Type 1)

What [Product Name] looks like and contents of the pack

- [Product Name] 5 mg tablets are white or almost white, 9 mm diameter round, biconvex film-coated tablets.
- [Product Name] is available in aluminium/aluminium blisters.

Pack sizes:

10 film-coated tablets

30 film-coated 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 <and in the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)> under the following names:>

<{Name of the Member State}> <{Name of the medicine}>

<{Name of the Member State}> <{Name of the medicine}>

<United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)> <{Name of the medicine}>

This leaflet was last revised in <{MM/YYYY}><{month YYYY}>.