

Safety Information

Before taking SITAGLIPTIN, inform your doctor all your medical conditions. SITAGLIPTIN can cause serious side-effects, including pancreatitis (inflammation of pancreas), which may be severe and lead to death. Inform your doctor if you had a past history of pancreatitis before taking SITAGLIPTIN. Stop consuming SITAGLIPTIN and call your doctor right away if you have pain in your stomach area that is severe and does not fade away. The pain may feel to start from your abdomen through your back which may happen with or without vomiting. These may be symptoms of pancreatitis.

Before starting SITAGLIPTIN, inform your doctor if you ever had history of heart failure (your heart does not pump the blood well enough) or have problems with your kidneys. Call your doctor right away if you are suffering from increasing shortness of breath or trouble in breathing (especially when you lie down); swelling or fluid retention (especially in the feet, ankles, or legs); an unusually fast increase in weight; or unusual tiredness. These symptoms may be suggestive of heart failure.

Kidney problems, sometimes requiring dialysis, have been reported.

Do not use SITAGLIPTIN if you are allergic to any of its ingredients, including Sitagliptin. Symptoms of serious allergic reactions to SITAGLIPTIN, includes rash, hives, and swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing and swallowing. If you showing any of these symptoms, stop taking SITAGLIPTIN and call your doctor right away or get emergency medical help.

Some people who take medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors like SITAGLIPTIN, may develop joint pain that can be severe. Inform your doctor right away if you have severe joint pain.

Some people who take medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors like SITAGLIPTIN may develop a skin reaction called bullous pemphigoid that can require treatment in a hospital. Inform your doctor right away if you develop blisters or the breakdown of the outer layer of your skin (erosion). Your doctor may tell you to stop taking SITAGLIPTIN.

If SITAGLIPTIN administered with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), such as sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar increases. So while taking SITAGLIPTIN, dose of sulfonylurea or insulin need to be lowered. Signs and Symptoms of low blood sugar may

include headache, drowsiness, irritability, hunger, dizziness, confusion, sweating, feeling jittery, weakness, and fast heartbeat.

Doctor will ask to do blood tests to check how well your kidneys are working before and during your treatment with SITAGLIPTIN. The most common side effects of SITAGLIPTIN are upper respiratory tract infection, stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, and headache.