Metformin Hydrochloride 500mg/5ml Oral Solution

What is Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution?

Metformin is a medicine to treat diabetes. It belongs to a group of medicines called biguanides.

In adults, it is normally used by people whose high blood sugar cannot be brought to a normal level by diet alone.

In type 2 diabetes, the body is not able to make enough insulin or it is resistant to its effects.

Metformin helps your body use the sugar in your blood more effectively, which causes your blood sugar level to reduce. It is used to treat type 2 diabetes, when diet and exercise alone have not been enough to control your blood glucose level. It is usually used in overweight people.

What to do before you take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution

Adults can take Metformin on its own or together with insulin tablets or insulin injections.

In 15 years or less, and admissions can take Metformin in combination with other medicines taken by mouth.

What to do if you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed

You must stop taking metformin for a certain period of time before and after the examination or the surgery. Your doctor will decide whether you need any other treatment for the time.

If your breast-feeding has ended and you have not started another breast-feeding cycle, tell your doctor before you start taking this medicine.

What to do if you have liver or kidney problems

Some medicines used to treat pain and inflammation (NSAID and COX-2-inhibitors, such as ibuprofen and celecoxib) may increase the risk of developing lactic acidosis in people with reduced kidney function.

What to do if you have medical conditions that may increase the risk of developing lactic acidosis

Continued overleaf
How to take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution

Always take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. Metformin can interact with the benefits of a healthy lifestyle. Continue to follow any advice about diet that your doctor has given you and get some regular exercise.

Usual Dose

Children over 10 and adolescents

| Usual Dose | Treatment of children between 10 and 12 years of age is only recommended in specific advice from your doctor, as experience in this age group is limited. |

Adults

| Usual Dose | Treatment of children under 10 years of age is not recommended. It has been taken once in a clinical trial. |

| Usual Dose | Treatment of children between 15 and 12 years of age is only recommended in specific advice from your doctor, as experience in this age group is limited. |

If you take too much, your doctor will tell you how to start Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution.

Possible side effects

Use all medicines, metformin can cause side effects, although not inevitably there. The following side effects may occur:

| Possible side effects | Very common (affects more than 1 in 10 people) |

Common (affects more than 1 in 100 people) |

Uncommon (affects 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 10,000 people) |

Rare (affects up to 1 user in 10,000, may affect up to 1 user in 10,000, may affect up to 1 user in 10,000) |

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people) |

Other side effects

If you experience any of these symptoms, you should seek immediately medical attention, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma. If this happens you must stop taking Metformin and contact a doctor or the nearest hospital immediately, as lactic acidosis may lead to coma.

If you forget to take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution

Take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is less than 2 hours away from the next dose, skip the missed dose. If you forget to take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution

3. How to take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution

How to take Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution

If you take more Metformin Hydrochloride Oral Solution than you should

If you take two divided doses a day, take them in the morning. Breakfast and evening (dinner). If you take three divided doses a day, divide the daily dose between morning (breakfast), noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) If you take three divided doses a day, take them in the morning, breakfast, and evening (dinner). If you take three divided doses a day, take the morning dose (breakfast), noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day. If you take three divided doses a day, take them on the morning, breakfast, noon (lunch) and evening (dinner) or evening (dinner) and the next day.

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