

**Package leaflet:  
Information for the user**

**Glidipion 15 mg tablets  
Glidipion 30 mg tablets  
Glidipion 45 mg tablets  
pioglitazone**

**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 or pharmacist.
- 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 or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

**What is in this leaflet:**

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

**1. What Glidipion is and what it is used for**

Glidipion contains pioglitazone. It is an anti-diabetic medicine used to treat type 2 (non-insulin dependent) diabetes mellitus, when metformin is not suitable or has failed to work adequately. This is the diabetes that usually develops in adulthood.

Glidipion helps control the level of sugar in your blood when you have type 2 diabetes by helping your body make better use of the insulin it produces. Your doctor will check whether Glidipion is working 3 to 6 months after you start taking it.

Glidipion may be used on its own in patients who are unable to take metformin, and where treatment with diet and exercise has failed to control blood sugar or may be added to other therapies (such as metformin, sulphonylurea or insulin) which have failed to provide sufficient control of blood sugar.

**2. What you need to know before you take Glidipion**

**Do not take Glidipion**

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to pioglitazone or any of the other ingredients of Glidipion (see section 6 for a list of ingredients).
- if you have heart failure or have had heart failure in the past.
- if you have liver disease.
- if you have had diabetic ketoacidosis (a complication of diabetes causing rapid weight loss, nausea or vomiting).
- if you have or have ever had bladder cancer.
- if you have blood in your urine that your doctor has not checked.

**Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor before you start to take this medicine:

- if you retain water (fluid retention) or have heart failure problems and in particular if you are over 75 years old. If you take anti-inflammatory medicines which can also cause fluid retention and swelling, you must also tell your doctor.
- if you have a special type of diabetic eye disease called macular oedema (swelling of the back of the eye).
- if you have cysts on your ovaries (polycystic ovary syndrome). There may be an increased possibility of becoming pregnant because you may ovulate again when you take Glidipion. If this applies to you, use appropriate contraception to avoid the possibility of an unplanned pregnancy.
- if you have a problem with your liver or heart. Before you start taking Glidipion you will have a blood sample taken to check your liver function. This check may be repeated at intervals. Some patients with long-standing type 2 diabetes mellitus and heart disease or previous stroke

who were treated with pioglitazone and insulin experienced the development of heart failure. Inform your doctor as soon as possible if you experience signs of heart failure such as unusual shortness of breath or rapid increase in weight or localised swelling (oedema).

If you take Glidipion with other medicines for diabetes, it is more likely that your blood sugar could fall below the normal level (hypoglycaemia).

You may also experience a reduction in blood count (anaemia).

**Broken bones**

A higher number of bone fractures was seen in patients, particularly women taking pioglitazone. Your doctor will take this into account when treating your diabetes.

**Children and adolescents**

Use in children under 18 years is not recommended.

**Other medicines and Glidipion**

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

You can usually continue to take other medicines whilst you are being treated with Glidipion. However, certain medicines are especially likely to affect the amount of sugar in your blood:

- gemfibrozil (used to lower cholesterol)
- rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis and other infections)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of these. Your blood sugar will be checked, and your dose of Glidipion may need to be changed.

**Glidipion with food and drink**

You may take your tablets with or without food. You should swallow the tablets with a glass of water.

**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 for advice before taking this medicine. Your doctor will advise you to discontinue this medicine.

**Driving and using machines**

Pioglitazone will not affect your ability to drive or use machines but take care if you experience abnormal vision.

**Glidipion contains lactose monohydrate**

If you have been told by your doctor that you have intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking Glidipion.

**3. How to take Glidipion**

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

The usual starting dose is one tablet of 15 mg or 30 mg of pioglitazone to be taken once daily. Your doctor may increase the dose to a maximum of 45 mg once a day. Your doctor will tell you the dose to take.

If you have the impression that the effect of Glidipion is too weak, talk to your doctor.

Glidipion can be taken with or without food.

When Glidipion is taken in combination with other medicines used to treat diabetes (such as insulin, chlorpropamide, glibenclamide, gliclazide, tolbutamide) your doctor will tell you whether you need to take a smaller dose of your medicines.

Your doctor will ask you to have blood tests periodically during treatment with Glidipion. This is to check that your liver is working normally.

If you are following a diabetic diet, you should continue with this while you are taking Glidipion.

Your weight should be checked at regular intervals; if your weight increases, inform your doctor.

**If you take more Glidipion than you should**

If you accidentally take too many tablets, or if someone else or a child takes your medicine, talk to a doctor or pharmacist immediately. Your blood sugar could fall below the normal level and can be

increased by taking sugar. It is recommended that you carry some sugar lumps, sweets, biscuits or sugary fruit juice.

**If you forget to take Glidipion**

Take Glidipion daily as prescribed. However if you miss a dose, just carry on with the next dose as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

For the 14, 28, 56, 84 and 98 tablets pack sizes, you can check the day on which you last took a tablet of Glidipion by referring to the calendar printed on the blister.

**If you stop taking Glidipion**

Glidipion should be used every day to work properly. If you stop using Glidipion, your blood sugar may go up. Talk to your doctor before stopping this treatment.

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

**4. Possible side effects**

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

In particular, patients have experienced the following serious side effects:

Heart failure has been experienced commonly (up to 1 in 10 people) in patients taking pioglitazone in combination with insulin. Symptoms are unusual shortness of breath or rapid increase in weight or localised swelling (oedema). If you experience any of these, especially if you are over the age of 65, seek medical advice straight away.

Bladder cancer has been experienced uncommonly (up to 1 in 100 people) in patients taking pioglitazone. Signs and symptoms include blood in your urine, pain when urinating or a sudden need to urinate. If you experience any of these, talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

Localised swelling (oedema) has also been experienced very commonly in patients taking pioglitazone in combination with insulin. If you experience this side effect, talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

Broken bones have been reported commonly (up to 1 in 10 people) in female patients taking pioglitazone and have also been reported in male patients (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data) taking pioglitazone. If you experience this side effect, talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

Blurred vision due to swelling (or fluid) at the back of the eye (frequency not known) has also been reported in patients taking pioglitazone. If you experience this symptom for the first time, talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Also, if you already have blurred vision and the symptom gets worse, talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

Allergic reactions have been reported (frequency not known) in patients taking Glidipion. If you have a serious allergic reaction, including hives and swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing stop taking this medicine and talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

The other side effects that have been experienced by some patients taking pioglitazone:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- respiratory infection
- abnormal vision
- weight gain
- numbness

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- inflammation of the sinuses (sinusitis)
- difficulty sleeping (insomnia)

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- increase in liver enzymes
- allergic reactions

The other side effects that have been experienced by some patients when pioglitazone is taken with other antidiabetic medicines are:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- decreased blood sugar (hypoglycaemia)

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- headache
- dizziness
- joint pain
- impotence
- back pain
- shortness of breath
- small reduction in red blood cell count
- flatulence (wind)

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- sugar in urine, proteins in urine
- increase in enzymes
- spinning sensation (vertigo)
- sweating
- tiredness
- increased appetite

#### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme Website: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard)

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

#### 5. How to store Glidipion

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

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

This medicine does not require any special storage precautions.

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 to protect the environment.

#### 6. Contents of the pack and other information

##### What Glidipion contains

- The active substance is pioglitazone. Each tablet contains 15 mg of pioglitazone (as hydrochloride). Each tablet contains 30 mg of pioglitazone (as hydrochloride). Each tablet contains 45 mg of pioglitazone (as hydrochloride).
- The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate, hydroxypropylcellulose, carmellose calcium and magnesium stearate.

##### What Glidipion looks like and contents of the pack

Glidipion 15 mg tablets are white, round, flat, bevelled, 5.5 mm in diameter and engraved with 'TZ15' on one side.

Glidipion 30 mg tablets are white, round, flat, bevelled, 7 mm in diameter and engraved with 'TZ30' on one side.

Glidipion 45 mg tablets are white, round, flat, bevelled, 8 mm in diameter and engraved with 'TZ45' on one side.

The tablets are supplied in aluminium blister packs of 14, 28, 30, 50, 56, 84, 90, 98 and 100 tablets.

The packs with 14, 28, 56, 84 and 98 tablets contain blisters with abbreviations for days of the week printed on the blister (Mon., Tue., Wed., Thu., Fri., Sat., Sun.).

Not all the pack sizes may be marketed.

##### Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

*Marketing Authorisation Holder*  
Actavis Group PTC ehf.  
Reykjavíkurvegi 76-78  
220 Hafnarfjörður  
Iceland

##### *Manufacturer*

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For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

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**This leaflet was last revised in September 2016.**

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site: <http://www.ema.europa.eu/>.