

Package leaflet: Information for the user

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

1. What Trajenta is and what it is used for

Trajenta 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.

Trajenta 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. Trajenta 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 Trajenta

Do not take Trajenta

- 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 Trajenta 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). Trajenta 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 Trajenta 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 stomach ache (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 Trajenta.

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

Trajenta is not recommended for children and adolescents under 18 years.

Other medicines and Trajenta

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 Trajenta is harmful to the unborn child. Therefore, it is preferable to avoid using Trajenta if you are pregnant.

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

Driving and using machines

Trajenta has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Taking Trajenta 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 Trajenta is combined with sulphonylurea and/or insulin.

3. How to take Trajenta

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 Trajenta is one 5 mg tablet once a day.

You can take Trajenta with or without food.

Your doctor may prescribe Trajenta 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 Trajenta than you should

If you take more Trajenta than you should, talk to a doctor immediately.

If you forget to take Trajenta

- If you forget to take a dose of Trajenta, 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 Trajenta

Do not stop taking Trajenta without first consulting your doctor. Your blood sugar levels may increase when you stop taking Trajenta.

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 Trajenta 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 Trajenta 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 Trajenta 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 1000 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 Trajenta 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 1000 people) while taking Trajenta alone or in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes.

STOP taking Trajenta 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 Trajenta 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 (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Ireland

HPRA Pharmacovigilance

Website: www.hpra.ie

Malta

ADR Reporting

Website: www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt/adrportal

United Kingdom

Yellow Card Scheme

Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store

5. How to store Trajenta

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 Trajenta 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 Trajenta contains**

- The active substance is linagliptin
Each film-coated tablet (tablet) contains 5 mg of linagliptin
- The other ingredients are
Tablet core: Mannitol, pregelatinised starch (maize), maize starch, copovidone, magnesium stearate
Film coating: Hypromellose, titanium dioxide (E171), talc, macrogol (6000), iron oxide red (E172)

What Trajenta looks like and contents of the pack

- Trajenta 5 mg tablets are 8 mm diameter round, light red film-coated tablets debossed with “D5” on one side and the Boehringer Ingelheim logo on the other.
- Trajenta is available in perforated aluminium/aluminium unit dose blisters. The pack sizes are 10 x 1, 14 x 1, 28 x 1, 30 x 1, 56 x 1, 60 x 1, 84 x 1, 90 x 1, 98 x 1, 100 x 1 and 120 x 1 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed in your country.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:

<http://www.ema.europa.eu>