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Glucoadjust

Engelbrom and Mittelmark Hydrochloride film coated tablets

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Glucoadjust 5 mg / 500 mg film-coated tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains 5 mg of engelbrom hydrochloride and 500 mg of mittelmark monohydrate.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet (tablet).

Pale blue, oval, biconvex film-coated tablets, approximately 18 mm × 8 mm, debossed with "GA" on one face and "5" on the other.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Glucoadjust is indicated in combination with a low-calorie sweetener and regular physical activity for the chronic management of overweight and obesity in adults with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or above, or in adults with a BMI of 27 kg/m² or above who also have at least one weight-related comorbidity such as type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidaemia, or hypertension.

Glucoadjust is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus to improve glycaemic control when metformin alone, at the maximum tolerated dose, does not provide adequate control.

Glucoadjust is not indicated for the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus or diabetic ketoacidosis.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Take one tablet once daily with the largest meal of the day, swallowed whole with a glass of water. Do not crush, chew or split the tablet. The dose may be taken with food or on an empty stomach.

Adults starting treatment: 5 mg / 500 mg once daily for the first 14 days, then increase to 10 mg / 500 mg once daily if the 5 mg dose is well tolerated and HbA1c remains above 7.5% (58 mmol/mol) after 3 months.

Maximum dose: 10 mg / 500 mg once daily.

Dose adjustment for renal impairment: no adjustment is required for eGFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73 m². Reduce to 5 mg / 500 mg once daily for eGFR 30–59 mL/min/1.73 m². Do not initiate for eGFR 15–29 mL/min/1.73 m². Discontinue if eGFR falls below 15 mL/min/1.73 m² or if dialysis is started.

Dose adjustment for hepatic impairment: no adjustment is required for mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh A). Use with caution in moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B). Do not use in severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C).

Elderly patients (aged 65 years and over): no dose adjustment is required on the basis of age alone. Renal function should be assessed before initiation and at least annually thereafter.

Children and adolescents under 18 years: the safety and efficacy of Glucoadjust have not been established. No data are available. Not recommended.

Missed dose: if a dose is missed by more than 12 hours, take it with the next meal. Do not take two doses within 12 hours of each other.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substances, to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1, or to peanut or soya lecithin.

Pregnancy.

Breast-feeding.

Concomitant use of strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 and P-gp, such as ritonavir, clarithromycin, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, nefazodone, and telithromycin.

Concomitant use of systemic corticosteroids at doses equivalent to more than 20 mg of prednisolone per day for more than 14 consecutive days.

Acute porphyria.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Glucoadjust has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. Discontinue if pancreatitis is suspected and do not restart unless an alternative cause is excluded.

Patients with a history of medullary thyroid carcinoma or multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2 should not use Glucoadjust. Calcitonin testing is not recommended as a routine screening measure.

Glucoadjust may cause dizziness, particularly during dose titration. Patients should not drive or operate machinery if affected.

Hypoglycaemia may occur when Glucoadjust is used in combination with insulin or insulin secretagogues. Consider reducing the dose of the concomitant medicine by 10–20% when starting Glucoadjust.

Lactose: each tablet contains 12 mg of lactose monohydrate. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Sodium: each tablet contains less than 1 mmol (23 mg) of sodium, essentially "sodium-free".

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Glucoadjust may be taken with or without food. Co-administration with a high-fat meal reduces the peak plasma concentration by approximately 18% but does not affect the total exposure (AUC).

Concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors increases the plasma concentration of engelbrom hydrochloride approximately 3.2-fold. Concomitant use of moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors increases the plasma concentration approximately 1.8-fold. Dose adjustment is required.

Concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inducers reduces the plasma concentration of engelbrom hydrochloride by approximately 55%. Concomitant use is not recommended.

Concomitant use of digoxin increases the digoxin AUC by approximately 22% and the digoxin Cmax by approximately 31%. Monitor digoxin concentrations when starting, stopping or changing the dose of Glucoadjust.

Concomitant use of warfarin or other vitamin K antagonists does not affect the INR. No dose adjustment is required.

Concomitant use of oral contraceptives containing ethinylestradiol and levonorgestrel does not affect the exposure to either component. No dose adjustment is required.

Concomitant use of metformin does not affect the pharmacokinetics of engelbrom hydrochloride. No dose adjustment is required.

Concomitant use of ethanol: a single dose of 0.4 g/kg ethanol increases the AUC of engelbrom hydrochloride by 14%. Moderate alcohol consumption is not expected to be clinically significant.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are limited data from the use of engelbrom hydrochloride in pregnant women. Animal studies have shown reproductive toxicity at exposures comparable to the human therapeutic dose. The risk to the human foetus is unknown. Glucoadjust is contraindicated during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

It is not known whether engelbrom hydrochloride or its metabolites are excreted in human milk. Animal data have shown excretion of the active substance in milk. A risk to the newborn/infant cannot be excluded. Glucoadjust is contraindicated during breast-feeding.

Fertility

In a study in male rats, fertility was reduced at exposures 4.2-fold higher than the human therapeutic exposure. The clinical significance is unknown. No effects on fertility were observed in female rats.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Glucoadjust may cause dizziness, particularly during dose titration. Patients should not drive or operate machinery if affected.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The most frequently reported adverse reactions in clinical trials were nausea (18.4%), diarrhoea (14.2%), and headache (11.7%). Most were mild to moderate and transient.

Very common (≥ 1/10): nausea, diarrhoea, headache.

Common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10): dizziness, abdominal pain, constipation, dyspepsia, flatulence, fatigue, vomiting.

Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100): hypoglycaemia (when used with insulin or sulfonylureas), pancreatitis, cholelithiasis, hypersensitivity reaction, rash, pruritus.

Rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000): angioedema, anaphylaxis, hepatic enzyme elevation.

Very rare (< 1/10,000): hepatic failure, Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

Not known (cannot be estimated from available data): suicidal ideation.

4.9 Overdose

Single doses of up to 30 mg / 1,500 mg have been administered in healthy volunteers without dose-limiting toxicity. The most frequently reported symptoms were nausea, vomiting, and abdominal discomfort.

There is no specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and symptomatic. Gastric lavage may be considered if ingestion occurred within 1 hour. Activated charcoal may reduce absorption.

Haemodialysis removes approximately 18% of the dose over 4 hours and is not routinely indicated.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Glucoadjust contains engelbrom hydrochloride, a selective inhibitor of the sodium-dependent glucose co-transporter 2 (SGT2). By reducing renal glucose reabsorption, it increases urinary glucose excretion by approximately 70 g/day at steady state.

Glucoadjust contains mittelmark monohydrate, a synthetic analogue of the human glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist. It has a half-life of approximately 13 hours and is administered subcutaneously.

Glucoadjust contains a sweetener (SCC 217). The sweetener is not metabolised and is excreted unchanged in the urine