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- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION (Glyicovan ® rosiglitazone maleate and glimepiride)
- Individualize the starting dose based on the patient's current regimen.
- Dose increases should be accompanied by careful monitoring for adverse events related to fluid retention.
- Do not exceed the maximum recommended daily dose of 8 mg rosiglitazone and 4 mg glimepiride.
- Do not initiate if the patient exhibits clinical evidence of active liver disease or increased serum transaminase levels. Active Ingredients: rosiglitazone maleate and glimepiride





Glyicovan [®] (glimepiride and rosiglitazone) is a combination of two oral diabetes medicines that help control blood sugar levels.

Glyicovan [®] is for people with type 2 diabetes. This medication is not for treating type 1 diabetes.

Glyicovan is not recommended for use with insulin.

Glyicovan ® contains 2 oral antidiabetic drugs used in the management of type 2 diabetes: rosiglitazone maleate and glimepiride.

Rosiglitazone maleate is an oral antidiabetic agent which acts primarily by increasing insulin sensitivity. Rosiglitazone maleate is not chemically or functionally related to the sulfonylureas, the biguanides, or the alpha-glucosidase inhibitors. Glimepiride is an oral antidiabetic drug of the sulfonylurea class.

Glyicovan ® is a combination antidiabetic product containing a thiazolidinedione and a sulfonylurea indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. Important Limitations of Use:

- Should not be used in patients with type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Coadministration with insulin is not recommended.

Glyicovan ® is available for oral administration as tablets containing rosiglitazone maleate and glimepiride, respectively, in the following strengths (expressed as rosiglitazone maleate/glimepiride): 4 mg/1 mg, 4 mg/2 mg, 4 mg/2 mg, 8 mg/2 mg, and 8 mg/4 mg.

Glyicovan ® (rosiglitazone maleate and glimepiride) is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

