

Netaglinide Cas No. : 105816-04-4

Netaglinide is an anti-diabetic drug used along with a proper diet and exercise program to control high blood sugar. It is used in patients with type 2 diabetes (non-insulin-dependent diabetes). It works by stimulating the release of your body's natural insulin. Controlling high blood sugar helps prevent kidney damage, blindness, nerve problems, loss of limbs, and sexual function problems.

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**Netaglinide****CAS No. : 105816-04-4****Systematic (IUPAC) name**

(2S)-3-phenyl-2-[(4-propan-2-ylcyclohexanecarbonyl)amino]propanoic acid

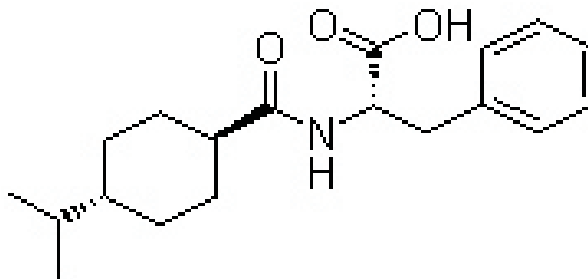
Molecular Formula C₁₉H₂₇NO₃

Molecular Weight 317.43

CAS Registry Number 105816-04-4

Properties

Melting point 137-141 °C

**DOSAGE**

There is no fixed dosage regimen for the management of diabetes mellitus with Netaglinide or any other hypoglycemic agent. In addition to the usual monitoring of urinary glucose, the patient's blood glucose must also be monitored periodically to determine the minimum effective dose for the patient; to detect primary failure, i.e., inadequate lowering of blood glucose at the maximum recommended dose of medication; and to detect secondary failure, i.e., loss of an adequate blood-glucose-lowering response after an initial period of effectiveness. Glycosylated hemoglobin levels may also be of value in monitoring the patient's response to therapy. Short-term administration of Netaglinide may be sufficient during periods of transient loss of control in patients usually controlled well on diet. The recommended starting dose is 5 mg, given before breakfast. Geriatric patients or those with liver disease may be started on 2.5 mg. Dosage adjustments should ordinarily be in increments of 2.5–5 mg, as determined by blood glucose response. At least several days should elapse between titration steps. If response to a single dose is not satisfactory, dividing that dose may prove effective. The maximum recommended once daily dose is 15 mg. Doses above 15 mg should ordinarily be divided and given before meals of adequate caloric content. The maximum recommended total daily dose is 40 mg.

SIDE EFFECTS

Low blood sugar may occur when too much Netaglinide is taken; when meals are missed or delayed; if you exercise more than usual; during illness, especially with vomiting or diarrhea; if you take other medications; after drinking alcohol; and in other situations.

Hypoglycemia or Low blood sugar has the following symptoms:

- *shaking;
- *headache;
- *cold sweats;
- *pale, cool skin;
- *anxiety; and
- *difficulty concentrating.

Keep hard, sugary candy; chocolate; fruit juice; or glucose tablets on hand to treat episodes of low blood sugar.

Increased blood sugar may occur when not enough Netaglinide is taken; if you eat significantly more food than usual; if you exercise less than usual; if you take other medications; during fever or other illness; and in other situations.



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Hyperglycemia or High blood sugar has the following symptoms:

- *increased thirst,
- *increased hunger, and
- *increased urination.

PRECAUTIONS

There have been no clinical studies establishing conclusive evidence of macrovascular risk reduction with Netaglinide or any other anti-diabetic drug. The metabolism and excretion of Netaglinide may be slowed in patients with impaired renal and/or hepatic function. If hypoglycemia should occur in such patients, it may be prolonged and appropriate management should be instituted. In initiating treatment for type 2 diabetes, diet should be emphasized as the primary form of treatment. Caloric restriction and weight loss are essential in the obese diabetic patient. Proper dietary management alone may be effective in controlling the blood glucose and symptoms of hyperglycemia. The importance of regular physical activity should also be stressed, and cardiovascular risk factors should be identified and corrective measures taken where possible. Use of Netaglinide or other antidiabetic medications must be viewed by both the physician and patient as a treatment in addition to diet and not as a substitution or as a convenient mechanism for avoiding dietary restraint. Furthermore, loss of blood glucose control on diet alone may be transient, thus requiring only short-term administration of Netaglinide or other antidiabetic medications. Maintenance or discontinuation of Netaglinide or other antidiabetic medications should be based on clinical judgment using regular clinical and laboratory evaluations.

INTERACTION

Many other medicines may increase or decrease the effects of Netaglinide or affect your condition. Before taking Netaglinide, tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- *aspirin or another salicylate such as magnesium/choline salicylate , salsalate , choline salicylate , magnesium salicylate , or bismuth subsalicylate
 - * a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) such as ibuprofen , ketoprofen , diclofenac , etodolac , indomethacin , nabumetone , oxaprozin , naproxen , and others;
 - *a sulfa-based drug such as sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim , sulfisoxazole or sulfasalazine
 - *a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) such as isocarboxazid , tranylcypromine , or phenelzine
 - * a beta-blocker such as propranolol (Inderal), atenolol , acebutolol , metoprolol , and others;
 - *a diuretic (water pill) such as hydrochlorothiazide, chlorothiazide , and others;
 - *a steroid medicine such as prednisone , methylprednisolone , prednisolone , and others;
 - *a phenothiazine such as chlorpromazine , fluphenazine , prochlorperazine , promethazine , and others;
 - *phenytoin, *isoniazid,
- prescription, over-the-counter, or herbal cough, cold, allergy, or weight loss medications.





DRUG DESCRIPTION

Netaglinide is an oral medium-to-long acting anti-diabetic drug from the sulfonylurea class. It is classified as a second generation sulfonylurea, which means that it undergoes enterohepatic circulation. Mechanism of action is produced by blocking potassium channels in the beta cells of the islets of langerhans. By partially blocking the potassium channels, it will increase the time the cell spends in the calcium release stage of cell signaling leading to an increase in calcium. The increase in calcium will initiate more insulin release from each beta cell.

Netaglinide is used to treat type 2 diabetes along with diet, exercise, and insulin therapy, if necessary.

Netaglinide may also be used for purposes other than those listed in this medication guide.

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

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91 022 30601000.

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Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,
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