

FIRST LINE TREATMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

ADULTSStarting dose850 mg, two or three times a day

Your doctor may increase the dosage to a maximum of 3000 mg per day (as three divided doses) until your condition is under control.

CHILDREN OF 10 YEARS AND OVER & ADOLESCENTS

Starting dose

850 mg once daily

The maximum daily dose is 2000 mg per day taken as 2 or 3 divided doses.

GLYFERON® has to be used by oral route with or after a meal. Swallow the tablet with one glass of water. The tablets may not be crushed or chewed.

> Type 2 diabetes is a progressive disease. Even if other molecules are eventually added, metformin remains the standard treatmnet for type 2 diabetes.

For information on our other brands, please visit www.dafrapharma.com and create your personal account on our website.













Setting the standard www.dafrapharma.com



HYPERGLYCEMIA/ TYPE 2 DIABETES

Potential complications



Glyferon[®]

metformin hydrochloride



- **Glyferon®** 850 mg tablets
- Glyferon[®] 1g scored tablets
- Boxes of 30 film-coated tablets

FIRST-LINE TREATMENT FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES

Particularly for overweight patients. When diet and exercise alone have failed to control blood glucose levels.

- first-line treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus
- reduction in diabetes-related complications
- Dafra quality

For the SMPC, please scan this QR code.





metformin hydrochloride

cardiovascular risk reduction in type 2 diabetic patients

UKPDS trial - Lancet 1998:352:837-853

- reduction of fasting blood glucose 3.3 to 4.4 mmol/l (60 to 80 mg/dm)
- reduction of glycated haemoglobin (HbA&c): 1 to 2%
- 32% reducion of diabetes-related end points
- 42% reduction of diabetes-related deaths
- 39% reduction of myocardial infections
- 36% reduction of all-cause mortality

Liver	Muscles	Adipose tissue
Glyferon®	Glyferon®	Glyferon®
stimulates intracellular	increases the insulin	increases the insulin
glycogen synthesis	sensitivity of muscle	sensitivity of adipose
(glycogenesis)	tissue	tissue
more glucose will be		
stocked as glycogen	improves glucose uptake (glycogenesis)	improves glucose uptake (glycogenesis)
inhibits glycogenolysis	more glucose will enter	more glucose will enter
(conversion of glycogen to glucose)	the tissues to be stocked/ used	the tissues to be stocked/used
less glucose will be formed		
-	leads to a decrease in	leads to a decrease in
inhibits gluconeogenesis	fatty acid oxidation	fatty acid oxidation
(hepatic production of		
glucose)		
less glucose will be formed		
from free fatty acids		

No risk of hypoglycemia

Glyferon[®] reduces the risk of myocardial infarction and mortaility in overweight patients with type 2 diabetes. Apart from the effect on blood sugar, Glyferon[®] has a positive effect on lipids (total cholesterol - LDL and triglycerides).

