

Januvia
(sitagliptin)
25mg, 50mg, 100mg tablets

Why JANUVIA?

What Is JANUVIA and How Should I Take It?

JANUVIA May Help Lower Your Blood Sugar (A1C)

How JANUVIA Works

Understanding Low Blood Sugar

Important Safety Information

Questions to Ask Your Doctor

Special Offers

Managing Type 2 Diabetes

What You Should Know

Tips for Living With Type 2 Diabetes

What Is JANUVIA and How Should I Take It?

Actor portrayal

What Is JANUVIA?



JANUVIA is a once-daily prescription pill that is part of a class of medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors. JANUVIA, along with diet and exercise, helps lower your blood sugar (A1C).

JANUVIA works when your blood sugar is high, and works less when your blood sugar is low, because it works by enhancing your body's own ability to lower blood sugar.

While you may be aware that your blood sugar shouldn't go too high, you also need to be careful that it doesn't go too low. When your blood sugar goes too low, this is known as hypoglycemia (high-poh-glahy-SEE-mee-uh).

JANUVIA® works when blood sugar is HIGH

and works less when blood sugar is LOW

Will JANUVIA Cause My Blood Sugar to Go Too Low (Hypoglycemia)?



JANUVIA, by itself, is not likely to cause hypoglycemia because it works less when your blood sugar is low.

If you take JANUVIA with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as a sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar is higher. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may need to be lowered while you use JANUVIA.

Will I Gain Weight From Taking JANUVIA?



Most people who took JANUVIA by itself did not gain weight.

Keeping at a healthy weight is an important part of taking care of your diabetes.

Your doctor may prescribe JANUVIA alone or together with certain other diabetes medicines to help control blood sugar. Take JANUVIA exactly as your doctor prescribes and follow your doctor's treatment plan for healthy eating and exercise.

How Should I Take JANUVIA?

WHAT IS JANUVIA®?

[OPEN]

JANUVIA (jah-NEW-vee-ah) is a once-daily prescription pill that, along with diet and exercise, helps lower blood sugar levels in adults with type 2 diabetes.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

[OPEN]

Serious side effects can happen in people who take JANUVIA, including pancreatitis, which may be severe and lead to death. Before you start taking JANUVIA, tell your doctor if you've ever had pancreatitis. Stop taking JANUVIA and call your doctor right

No. 14-664-GMS



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- Take JANUVIA 1 time each day exactly as your doctor tells you.
- You can take JANUVIA with or without food.
- Your doctor may do blood tests from time to time to see how well your kidneys are working. Your doctor may change your dose of JANUVIA based on the results of your blood tests.
- Your doctor may tell you to take JANUVIA along with other diabetes medicines. Low blood sugar can happen more often when JANUVIA is taken with certain other diabetes medicines.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If you do not remember until it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular schedule. Do not take two doses of JANUVIA at the same time.
- If you take too much JANUVIA, call your doctor or local Poison Control Center right away.
- When your body is under some types of stress, such as fever, trauma (such as a car accident), infection or surgery, the amount of diabetes medicine that you need may change. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of these conditions and follow your doctor's instructions.
- Check your blood sugar as your doctor tells you to.
- Stay on your prescribed diet and exercise program while taking JANUVIA.
- Talk to your doctor about how to prevent, recognize and manage low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), high blood sugar (hyperglycemia), and problems you have because of your diabetes.
- Your doctor will check your diabetes with regular blood tests, including your blood sugar levels and your hemoglobin A1C.



SPECIAL OFFERS >



NEXT: HELP LOWER YOUR BLOOD SUGAR (A1C) >

WHAT IS JANUVIA®?

JANUVIA (jah-NEW-vee-ah) is a once-daily prescription pill that, along with diet and exercise, helps lower blood sugar levels in adults with type 2 diabetes.

JANUVIA should not be used in patients with type 1 diabetes or with diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in the blood or urine). If you have had pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas), it is not known if you have a higher chance of getting it while taking JANUVIA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Serious side effects can happen in people who take JANUVIA, including pancreatitis, which may be severe and lead to death. Before you start taking JANUVIA, tell your doctor if you've ever had pancreatitis. Stop taking JANUVIA and call your doctor right away if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe and will not go away. The pain may be felt going from your abdomen through to your back. The pain may happen with or without vomiting. These may be symptoms of pancreatitis.

- Your doctor will check your diabetes with regular blood tests, including your blood sugar levels and your hemoglobin A1C.

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Do not take JANUVIA if you are allergic to any of its ingredients, including sitagliptin. Symptoms of serious allergic reactions to JANUVIA, including rash, hives, and swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty breathing or swallowing, can occur. If you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, stop taking JANUVIA and call your doctor right away.

Kidney problems, sometimes requiring dialysis, have been reported.

Some people who take medicines called DPP-4 inhibitors like JANUVIA, may develop joint pain that can be severe. Call your doctor if you have severe joint pain.

If you take JANUVIA with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), such as a sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar is higher. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may need to be lowered while you use JANUVIA. Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include headache, drowsiness, weakness, dizziness, confusion, irritability, hunger, fast heart beat, sweating, and feeling jittery.

Your doctor may do blood tests before and during treatment with JANUVIA to see how well your kidneys are working. Based on these results, your doctor may change your dose of JANUVIA. The most common side effects of JANUVIA are upper respiratory tract infection, stuffy or runny nose and sore throat, and headache.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit <http://www.fda.gov/medwatch>, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the accompanying [Medication Guide](#) for JANUVIA® (sitagliptin) tablets and discuss it with your doctor. The physician [Prescribing Information](#) also is available.

Having trouble paying for your Merck medicine? Merck may be able to help. Visit merckhelps.com

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