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Inyección de insulina glargina (origen ADNr)

pronunciado como (in' su lin) (glar' geen)

Aviso:

La insulina glargina está disponible en varios productos diferentes que se consideran medicamentos biológicos (medicamentos elaborados a partir de organismos vivos). Estos productos biosimilares son muy similares a la insulina glargina y funcionan de la misma manera que esta en el cuerpo. Por lo tanto, en este análisis se utilizará el término productos de insulina glargina para representar a estos medicamentos.

¿Por qué se prescribe este medicamento?

Los productos de insulina glargina se utilizan para tratar la diabetes tipo 1 (una afección en la que el cuerpo no produce insulina y, por lo tanto, no puede controlar la cantidad de azúcar en la sangre). Los productos de insulina glargina también se utilizan para tratar a personas con diabetes tipo 2 (afección en la que el cuerpo no utiliza la insulina normalmente y, por lo tanto, no puede controlar la cantidad de azúcar en la sangre) que necesitan insulina para controlar su diabetes. En las personas con diabetes tipo 1, los productos de insulina glargina deben utilizarse con otro tipo de insulina (una insulina de acción corta). En las personas con diabetes tipo 2, los productos de insulina glargina también pueden utilizarse con otro tipo de insulina o con medicamentos orales para la diabetes. La insulina glargina es una versión sintética de acción prolongada de la insulina humana. Los productos de insulina glargina funcionan reemplazando la insulina que normalmente produce el cuerpo y ayudando a trasladar el azúcar de la sangre a otros tejidos corporales donde se utiliza para obtener energía. También impide que el hígado produzca más azúcar.

Over time, people who have diabetes and high blood sugar can develop serious or life-threatening complications, including heart disease, stroke, kidney problems, nerve damage, and eye problems. Using medication(s), making lifestyle changes (e.g., diet, exercise, quitting smoking), and regularly checking your blood sugar may help to manage your diabetes and improve your health. This therapy may also decrease your chances of having a heart attack, stroke, or other diabetes-related complications such as kidney failure, nerve damage (numb, cold legs or feet; decreased sexual ability in

men and women), eye problems, including changes or loss of vision, or gum disease. Your doctor and other healthcare providers will talk to you about the best way to manage your diabetes.

How should this medicine be used?

Insulin glargine products come as a solution (liquid) to inject subcutaneously (under the skin). They are injected once a day. You should use insulin glargine products at the same time every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Use insulin glargine products exactly as directed. Do not use more or less of it or use it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

Never use insulin glargine products when you have symptoms of hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) or if you have checked your blood sugar and found it to be low.

Insulin glargine products control diabetes but do not cure it. Continue to use insulin glargine products even if you feel well. Do not stop using insulin glargine products without talking to your doctor. Do not switch to another brand or type of insulin or change the dose of any type of insulin you are using without talking to your doctor. Always check the insulin label to make sure you received the right type of insulin from the pharmacy.

Insulin glargine products come in vials and in dosing pens that contain cartridges of medication. Be sure you know what type of container your insulin glargine product comes in and what other supplies, such as needles, syringes, or pens, you will need to inject your medication.

If your insulin glargine product comes in vials, you will need to use syringes to inject your dose. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to show you how to inject insulin glargine using a syringe. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have questions about the type of syringe you should use.

If your insulin glargine product comes in pens, be sure to read and understand the manufacturer's instructions. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to show you how to use the pen. Follow the directions carefully, and always perform the safety test before use.

Never reuse needles or syringes and never share needles, syringes, or pens. If you are using an insulin pen, always remove the needle right after you inject your dose. Discard needles and syringes in a puncture-resistant container. Ask your doctor or pharmacist how to dispose of the puncture-resistant container.

Do not dilute insulin glargine products and do not mix insulin glargine products with any other type of insulin.

You can inject your insulin glargine in your upper arm, thigh, or stomach. Never inject insulin glargine into a vein or muscle. Do not inject where the skin is thick, lumpy, tender, bruised, scaly, or hard, or into areas of skin where there are scars or skin is damaged. Change (rotate) the injection site within the chosen area with each dose; try to avoid injecting the same site more often than once every 1 to 2 weeks.

Always check your insulin glargine product label to make sure you are using the correct insulin and look at your insulin glargine product before you inject it. It should be clear and colorless. Do not use your insulin glargine product if it is colored, cloudy, or contains solid particles, or if the expiration date on the bottle has passed.

Do not use insulin glargine products in an external insulin pump.

Ask your pharmacist or doctor for a copy of the manufacturer's information for the patient.

Other uses for this medicine

This medication may be prescribed for other uses; ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What special precautions should I follow?

Before using insulin glargine products,

- tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to insulin (Humulin, Novolin, others), insulin glargine, any other medications, or any of the ingredients of insulin glargine products. Ask your pharmacist for a list of the ingredients.
- tell your doctor and pharmacist what prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking. Be sure to mention pioglitazone (Actos, in Actoplus Met, in Duetact, in Oseni) and rosiglitazone (Avandia). Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you carefully for side effects.
- tell your doctor if you have or have ever had nerve damage caused by your diabetes; heart failure; low blood levels of potassium; vision problems; or any other medical conditions, including heart, liver or kidney disease.
- tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding. If you become pregnant while using an insulin glargine product, call your doctor.
- if you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are using an insulin glargine product.
- alcohol may cause a change in blood sugar. Ask your doctor about the safe use of alcoholic beverages while you are using an insulin glargine product.
- ask your doctor what to do if you get sick, experience unusual stress, or change your diet, exercise, or activity schedule. These changes can affect your blood sugar and the amount of insulin you will need.
- ask your doctor how often you should check your blood sugar. Be aware that hypoglycemia may affect your ability to perform tasks such as driving and ask your doctor if you need to check your blood sugar before driving or operating machinery.

What special dietary instructions should I follow?

Be sure to follow all exercise and dietary recommendations made by your doctor or dietitian. It is important to eat a healthful diet and to eat about the same amounts of the same kinds of food at about the same times each day. Skipping or delaying meals or changing the amount or kind of food you eat can cause problems with your blood sugar control.

What should I do if I forget a dose?

Before you start using an insulin glargine product, ask your doctor what to do if you forget to use a dose or if you accidentally use an extra dose. Write these directions down so you can refer to them later.

What side effects can this medication cause?

This medication may cause changes in your blood sugar. You should know the symptoms of low and high blood sugar and what to do if you have these symptoms.

Insulin glargine products may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- redness, swelling, pain, or itching at the injection site
- changes in the feel of your skin, skin thickening (fat build-up), or a little depression in the skin (fat breakdown)
- fever, cough, sore throat, or other signs of infection

Some side effects can be serious. If you experience these symptoms, call your doctor immediately or get emergency treatment:

- rash, hives, or itching all over the body
- wheezing
- difficulty breathing or swallowing
- fast pulse
- sweating
- swelling of the eyes, face, lips, tongue, or throat
- hoarseness
- weakness
- muscle cramps
- abnormal heartbeat
- sudden weight gain
- swelling of ankles or feet
- shortness of breath
- vision changes

Insulin glargine products may cause other side effects. Call your doctor if you have any unusual problems while using this medication.

What should I know about storage and disposal of this medication?

Keep this medication in the container it came in and out of reach of children. Store unopened insulin glargine product vials and pens in the refrigerator. Never allow insulin glargine products to freeze; do

not use insulin glargine that has been frozen and thawed. Unopened refrigerated insulin glargine products can be stored until the date shown on the company's label.

If a refrigerator is unavailable (for example, when on vacation), store the vials or pens at room temperature and away from direct sunlight and extreme heat. Unrefrigerated vials or pens can be used within 28 days; after that time they must be discarded. Opened vials can be stored for 28 days at room temperature or in the refrigerator. Opened pens must be stored at room temperature and may be used for up to 28 days after the first use. Dispose of any insulin that has been exposed to extreme heat or cold.

It is important to keep all medication out of sight and reach of children as many containers (such as weekly pill minders and those for eye drops, creams, patches, and inhalers) are not child-resistant and young children can open them easily. To protect young children from poisoning, always lock safety caps and immediately place the medication in a safe location – one that is up and away and out of their sight and reach. <https://www.upandaway.org> [<https://www.upandaway.org>]

Unneeded medications should be disposed of in special ways to ensure that pets, children, and other people cannot consume them. However, you should not flush this medication down the toilet. Instead, the best way to dispose of your medication is through a medicine take-back program. Talk to your pharmacist or contact your local garbage/recycling department to learn about take-back programs in your community. See the FDA's Safe Disposal of Medicines website (<https://goo.gl/c4Rm4p> [<https://goo.gl/c4Rm4p>]) for more information if you do not have access to a take-back program.

In case of emergency/overdose

In case of overdose, call the poison control helpline at 1-800-222-1222. Information is also available online at <https://www.poisonhelp.org/help> [<https://www.poisonhelp.org/help>] . If the victim has collapsed, had a seizure, has trouble breathing, or can't be awakened, immediately call emergency services at 911.

Insulin glargine overdose can occur if you use too much insulin glargine or if you use the right amount of insulin glargine but eat less than usual or exercise more than usual. Insulin glargine overdose can cause hypoglycemia. If you have symptoms of hypoglycemia, follow your doctor's instructions for what you should do if you develop hypoglycemia. Other symptoms of overdose:

- loss of consciousness
- seizures

What other information should I know?

Keep all appointments with your doctor and the laboratory. Your blood sugar and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) should be checked regularly to determine your response to insulin glargine. Your doctor will also tell you how to check your response to this medication by measuring your blood sugar levels at home. Follow these instructions carefully.

You should always wear a diabetic identification bracelet to be sure you get proper treatment in an emergency.

Do not let anyone else use your medication. Ask your pharmacist any questions you have about refilling your prescription.

Es importante que usted mantenga una lista escrita de todos los medicamentos que está tomando, ya sean recetados o no, incluyendo vitaminas, minerales y suplementos dietéticos. Debe tener la lista cada vez que visita su médico o cuando es admitido en un hospital. También es una información importante para llevar consigo en casos de emergencia.

Nombres de marca

- Basaglar®
- Lantus®
- Rezvoglar® (insulina glargina-aglr)
- Semglee® (insulina glargina-yfgn)
- Toujeo®
- Soliqua® (como producto combinado que contiene insulina glargina y lixisenatida),

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