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Glucophage

Glucophage d

Generic name: metformin [met-FOR-min]
Brand names: Glucophage, Glucophage XR

Drug class: Non-sulfonylureas

Medically reviewed by Philip Thornton, DipPharm. Last updated on Aug 22, 2023.

Uses Warnings Before taking Side effects Dosage Interactions FAQ



The Glucophage brand name has been **discontinued** in the U.S. If generic versions of this product have been approved by the FDA, there may be generic equivalents available.

What is Glucophage?

Glucophage is an oral diabetes medicine that helps control blood sugar levels.

Glucophage is used together with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Glucophage is sometimes used together with insulin or other medications, but metformin is not for treating type 1 diabetes.

Warnings

You should not use Glucophage if you have severe kidney disease, metabolic acidosis, or diabetic ketoacidosis (call your doctor for treatment).

If you need to have any type of x-ray or CT scan using a dye that is injected into your veins, you may need to temporarily stop taking Glucophage.

You may develop **lactic acidosis**, a dangerous build-up of lactic acid in your blood. Call your doctor or get emergency medical help if you have unusual muscle pain, trouble breathing, stomach pain, dizziness, feeling cold, or feeling very weak or tired.

Before taking this medicine

You should not use Glucophage if you are allergic to metformin, or if you have:

• severe kidney disease; or

• metabolic acidosis or diabetic ketoacidosis (call your doctor for treatment).

If you need to have surgery or any type of x-ray or CT scan using a dye that is injected into your veins, you may need to temporarily stop taking Glucophage. Be sure your caregivers know ahead of time that you are using this medication.

Tell your doctor if you have ever had:

- kidney disease (your kidney function may need to be checked before you take this medicine);
- high ketone levels in your blood or urine;
- heart disease, congestive heart failure;
- · liver disease; or
- if you also use insulin, or other oral diabetes medications.

You may develop **lactic acidosis**, a dangerous build-up of lactic acid in your blood. This may be more likely if you have other medical conditions, a severe infection, chronic alcoholism, or if you are 65 or older. Ask your doctor about your risk.

Follow your doctor's instructions about using Glucophage **if you are pregnant or you become pregnant.** Controlling diabetes is very important during pregnancy, and having high blood sugar may cause complications in both the mother and the baby. Tell your doctor if you become pregnant while taking Glucophage.

Metformin may stimulate ovulation in a premenopausal woman and may increase the risk of unintended pregnancy. Talk to your doctor about your risk.

You should not breastfeed while using this medicine.

Glucophage should not be given to a child younger than 10 years old. Glucophage XR is not approved for use by anyone younger than 18 years old.

Glucophage pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings (more detail)

How should I take Glucophage?

Take Glucophage exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Follow all directions on your prescription label and read all medication guides or instruction sheets. Your doctor may occasionally change your dose. Use the medicine exactly as directed.

Take Glucophage with a meal, unless your doctor tells you otherwise. Glucophage XR is taken only once daily with the evening meal. Follow your doctor's instructions.

Do not crush, chew, or break an extended-release tablet. Swallow the tablet whole.

Glucophage XR tablet are made with a shell that is not absorbed or melted in the body. Part of this shell may appear in your stool. This is normal and will not make the medicine less effective.

You may have low blood sugar (**hypoglycemia**) and feel very hungry, dizzy, irritable, confused, anxious, or shaky. To quickly treat hypoglycemia, eat or drink a fast-acting source of sugar (fruit juice, hard candy, crackers, raisins, or non-diet soda).

Your doctor may prescribe a glucagon injection kit in case you have severe hypoglycemia. Be sure your family or close

friends know how to give you this injection in an emergency.

Blood sugar levels can be affected by stress, illness, surgery, exercise, alcohol use, or skipping meals. **Ask your doctor** before changing your dose or medication schedule.

Glucophage is only part of a complete treatment program that may also include diet, exercise, weight control, regular blood sugar testing, and special medical care. Follow your doctor's instructions very closely.

Store at room temperature away from moisture, heat, and light.

Your doctor may have you take extra vitamin B12 while you are taking metformin. Take only the amount of vitamin B12 that your doctor has prescribed.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Take the medicine as soon as you can, but skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next dose. Do not take two doses at one time.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. **An overdose can cause severe hypoglycemia or lactic acidosis.**

What to avoid

Avoid drinking alcohol. It lowers blood sugar and may increase your risk of lactic acidosis.

Glucophage side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of an allergic reaction to Glucophage:** hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Some people using metformin develop lactic acidosis, which can be fatal. **Get emergency medical help if you have even mild symptoms such as:**

- · unusual muscle pain;
- · feeling cold;
- · trouble breathing;
- feeling dizzy, light-headed, tired, or very weak;
- stomach pain, vomiting; or
- slow or irregular heart rate.

Common Glucophage side effects may include:

- low blood sugar;
- nausea, upset stomach; or

• diarrhea.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Glucophage side effects (more detail)

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5.5 / 10

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Dosing information

Usual Adult Dose for Diabetes Type 2:

Immediate-release:

Initial dose: 500 mg orally twice a day or 850 mg orally once a day

Dose titration: Increase in 500 mg weekly increments or 850 mg every 2 weeks as tolerated

Maintenance dose: 2000 mg daily in divided doses

Maximum dose: 2550 mg/day

Extended-release:

Initial dose: 500 to 1000 mg orally once a day

Dose titration: Increase in 500 mg weekly increments as tolerated

Maintenance dose: 2000 mg daily Maximum dose: 2500 mg daily

Comments:

- -Metformin, if not contraindicated, is the preferred initial pharmacologic agent for treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- -Immediate-release: Take in divided doses 2 to 3 times a day with meals; titrate slowly to minimize gastrointestinal side effects. In general, significant responses are not observed with doses less than 1500 mg/day.
- -Extended-release: Take with the evening meal; if glycemic control is not achieved with 2000 mg once a day, may

consider 1000 mg of extended-release product twice a day; if glycemic control is still not achieve, may switch to immediate-release product.

Use: To improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise.

Usual Pediatric Dose for Diabetes Type 2:

10 years or older: Immediate-release:

Initial dose: 500 mg orally twice a day

Dose titration: Increase in 500 mg weekly increments as tolerated

Maintenance dose: 2000 mg daily Maximum dose: 2000 mg daily

Comments: Take in divided doses 2 to 3 times a day with meals. Titrate slowly to minimize gastrointestinal side effects.

Safety and effectiveness of Glucophage extended-release has not been established in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age.

Use: To improve glycemic control in children with type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise.

Detailed Glucophage dosage information

What other drugs will affect Glucophage?

Many drugs can interact with metformin, making it less effective or increasing your risk of lactic acidosis. This includes prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Not all possible interactions are listed here. Tell your doctor about all your current medicines and any medicine you start or stop using.

Glucophage drug interactions (more detail)

Does Glucophage interact with my other drugs?

Enter medications to view a detailed interaction report using our Drug Interaction Checker.

H
Enter a drug name
Add

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- What are the ingredient drugs contained in Qternmet XR?

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- Breastfeeding

Patient resources

Other brands

Glumetza, Fortamet, Riomet, Riomet ER

Professional resources

- Glucophage prescribing information
- MetFORMIN (AHFS Monograph)

Other brands

Glumetza, Glucophage XR, Fortamet, Riomet

Related treatment guides

Type 2 Diabetes

Further information

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use Glucophage only for the indication prescribed.

Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances.

Medical Disclaimer

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DRUG STATUS

Availability

Discontinued

Pregnancy & Lactation

ം Risk data available

CSA Schedule*

N/A Not a controlled drug

Approval History

10+ years FDA approved 1995

User Reviews & Ratings

6.9 / 10

39 Reviews

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