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## Rosiglitazone and glimepiride (Oral)

**Generic name:** rosiglitazone and glimepiride [ *glye-MEP-ir-ide, roe-zi-GLI-ta-zone-MAL-ee-ate* ]**Brand name:** [Avandaryl](#)**Drug class:** [Antidiabetic combinations](#)[Medically reviewed](#) by Drugs.com. Last updated on Oct 26, 2024.[Uses](#) [Before taking](#) [Dosage](#) [Warnings](#) [Side effects](#) [Brand names](#)

Oral route(Tablet)

Thiazolidinediones, including rosiglitazone, may cause or worsen congestive heart failure and are not recommended in patients with symptomatic heart failure. The initiation of glimepiride/rosiglitazone maleate is contraindicated in patients with NYHA Class III or IV heart failure. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of heart failure after initiation or dose increases and consider dose reduction or discontinuation if symptoms develop .

### Uses for rosiglitazone and glimepiride

Rosiglitazone and glimepiride combination is used to treat a type of diabetes mellitus called type 2 diabetes. It is used together with a proper diet and exercise to help control blood sugar levels.

Rosiglitazone helps your body use insulin better. Glimepiride stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas which will help your body turn food into energy.

This medicine is only available with your doctor's prescription.

### Before using rosiglitazone and glimepiride

In deciding to use a medicine, the risks of taking the medicine must be weighed against the good it will do. This is a decision you and your doctor will make. For this medicine, the following should be considered:

### Allergies

Tell your doctor if you have ever had any unusual or allergic reaction to this medicine or any other medicines. Also tell your health care professional if you have any other types of allergies, such as to foods, dyes, preservatives, or animals. For non-prescription products, read the label or package ingredients carefully.

### Pediatric

Appropriate studies have not been performed on the relationship of age to the effects of rosiglitazone and glimepiride combination in the pediatric population. Safety and efficacy have not been established.

## Geriatric

Appropriate studies performed to date have not demonstrated geriatric-specific problems that would limit the usefulness of rosiglitazone and glimepiride combination in the elderly. However, elderly patients are more likely to have age-related kidney problems, which may require caution and an adjustment in the dose for patients receiving rosiglitazone and glimepiride combination.

## Breast Feeding

There are no adequate studies in women for determining infant risk when using this medication during breastfeeding. Weigh the potential benefits against the potential risks before taking this medication while breastfeeding.

## Interactions with Medicines

Although certain medicines should not be used together at all, in other cases two different medicines may be used together even if an interaction might occur. In these cases, your doctor may want to change the dose, or other precautions may be necessary. When you are taking this medicine, it is especially important that your healthcare professional know if you are taking any of the medicines listed below. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is usually not recommended, but may be required in some cases. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Abiraterone Acetate
- Alogliptin
- Aspirin
- Bexagliflozin
- Capecitabine
- Ceritinib
- Chloroquine
- Chlorothiazide
- Chlorthalidone
- Ciprofloxacin
- Delafloxacin
- Desmopressin
- Disopyramide
- Dulaglutide
- Enoxacin
- Entacapone
- Fluconazole
- Furosemide

- Gatifloxacin
- Gemfibrozil
- Gemifloxacin
- Grepafloxacin
- Hydrochlorothiazide
- Hydroflumethiazide
- Hydroxychloroquine
- Indapamide
- Insulin
- Insulin Aspart, Recombinant
- Insulin Bovine
- Insulin Degludec
- Insulin Detemir
- Insulin Glargine, Recombinant
- Insulin Glulisine
- Insulin Lispro, Recombinant
- Isoniazid
- Ivacaftor
- Lanreotide
- Letermovir
- Levofloxacin
- Levoketoconazole
- Liraglutide
- Lixisenatide
- Lomefloxacin
- Mavacamten
- Metformin
- Methotrexate
- Metolazone
- Metreleptin
- Miconazole
- Moxifloxacin
- Norfloxacin
- Octreotide

- Ofloxacin
- Omaveloxolone
- Pasireotide
- Phenobarbital
- Pioglitazone
- Pixantrone
- Polythiazide
- Porfimer
- Pramlintide
- Primidone
- Semaglutide
- Sitagliptin
- Somatogon-ghla
- Sotagliflozin
- Sparfloxacin
- Sparsentan
- Thioctic Acid
- Triamterene
- Trovafloxacin
- Voriconazole

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines may cause an increased risk of certain side effects, but using both drugs may be the best treatment for you. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Acebutolol
- Aminolevulinic Acid
- Atenolol
- Betaxolol
- Bisoprolol
- Bitter Melon
- Carteolol
- Carvedilol
- Celiprolol
- Colesevelam

- Esmolol
- Fenofibrate
- Fenofibric Acid
- Fenugreek
- Glucomannan
- Guar Gum
- Isocarboxazid
- Labetalol
- Levobunolol
- Linezolid
- Methylene Blue
- Metipranolol
- Metoprolol
- Nadolol
- Nebivolol
- Oxprenolol
- Ozanimod
- Penbutolol
- Phenelzine
- Pindolol
- Practolol
- Procarbazine
- Propranolol
- Psyllium
- Rasagiline
- Rifampin
- Sabinamide
- Saxagliptin
- Selegiline
- Sotalol
- Timolol
- Tirzepatide
- Tranylcypromine
- Trimethoprim

## Interactions with Food/Tobacco/Alcohol

Certain medicines should not be used at or around the time of eating food or eating certain types of food since interactions may occur. Using alcohol or tobacco with certain medicines may also cause interactions to occur. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following is usually not recommended, but may be unavoidable in some cases. If used together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use this medicine, or give you special instructions about the use of food, alcohol, or tobacco.

- Ethanol

## Other Medical Problems

The presence of other medical problems may affect the use of this medicine. Make sure you tell your doctor if you have any other medical problems, especially:

- Adrenal gland problem (underactive) or
- Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency (an enzyme problem), history of or
- Kidney problems or
- Pituitary gland problem (underactive) or
- Poorly nourished condition or
- Weakened physical condition—Use with caution. May cause side effects to become worse.
- Allergy to sulfa drugs, history of or
- Angina, severe and acute or
- Diabetic ketoacidosis (ketones in the blood) or
- Heart attack, acute or
- Heart failure, severe or with symptoms or
- Liver disease, active or
- Type 1 diabetes—Should not be used in patients with these conditions.
- Diabetic macular edema (swelling of the back of the eye) or
- Edema (fluid retention or swelling) or
- Heart attack, history of or
- Heart disease, history of or
- Liver disease—Use with caution. May make these conditions worse.
- Fever or
- Infection or
- Surgery or

- Trauma—Use with caution. These conditions may cause problems with blood sugar control.
- Fragile bones (especially in women)—Use with caution. This medicine may increase the risk for fractures.

## Proper use of rosiglitazone and glimepiride

*Take this medicine only as directed by your doctor.* Do not use more of it, do not use it more often, and do not use it for a longer time than your doctor ordered.

This medicine should come with a Medication Guide. It is very important that you read and understand this information. Ask your doctor if you have any questions.

This medicine should be taken with the first meal of the day.

*Carefully follow the special diet your doctor gave you.* This is the most important part of controlling your diabetes and will help the medicine work properly. Also, exercise regularly and test for sugar in your blood or urine as directed.

If you are also taking colesevelam (Welchol®), take Avandaryl® at least 4 hours before taking colesevelam.

## Dosing

The dose of this medicine will be different for different patients. Follow your doctor's orders or the directions on the label. The following information includes only the average doses of this medicine. If your dose is different, do not change it unless your doctor tells you to do so.

The amount of medicine that you take depends on the strength of the medicine. Also, the number of doses you take each day, the time allowed between doses, and the length of time you take the medicine depend on the medical problem for which you are using the medicine.

- For oral dosage form (tablets):
  - For type 2 diabetes:
    - For patients already taking glimepiride or rosiglitazone alone:
      - Adults—At first, rosiglitazone 4 milligrams (mg) plus glimepiride 1 mg or rosiglitazone 4 mg plus glimepiride 2 mg once a day, as directed by your doctor. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed. However, the dose is usually not more than rosiglitazone 8 mg plus glimepiride 4 mg per day.
      - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
    - For patients switching from a combination of glimepiride and rosiglitazone as separate tablets:
      - Adults—The dose is the same as the dose you are already taking. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed. However, the dose is usually not more than rosiglitazone 8 mg plus glimepiride 4 mg per day.
      - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.

## Missed Dose

If you miss a dose of this medicine, take it as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. Do not double doses.

## Storage

Store the medicine in a closed container at room temperature, away from heat, moisture, and direct light. Keep from freezing.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed.

Ask your healthcare professional how you should dispose of any medicine you do not use.

 [Detailed Glimepiride / rosiglitazone dosage information](#)

## Precautions while using rosiglitazone and glimepiride

*It is very important that your doctor check your progress at regular visits to make sure that this medicine is working properly. Blood and urine tests may be needed to check for unwanted effects.*

*Call your doctor right away if you have chest pain or discomfort, nausea, pain or discomfort in the arms, jaw, back, or neck, shortness of breath, sweating, or vomiting. These may be symptoms of a heart attack.*

If you are rapidly gaining weight or having shortness of breath, chest pain or discomfort, extreme tiredness or weakness, irregular breathing, irregular heartbeat, or excessive swelling of the hands, wrist, ankles, or feet, check with your doctor right away. These may be symptoms of a heart problem or edema (fluid retention).

If you have abdominal or stomach pain, dark urine, a loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting, unusual tiredness or weakness, or yellow eyes or skin, check with your doctor right away. These may be symptoms of a serious liver problem.

Check with your doctor right away if blurred vision, difficulty in reading, or any other change in vision occurs while you are taking this medicine. Your doctor may want you to have your eyes checked by an ophthalmologist (eye doctor).

This medicine may increase the risk for bone fractures in women. Ask your doctor about ways to keep your bones strong to help prevent fractures.

Certain women may be at an increased risk for pregnancy while taking this medicine. If you had problems ovulating and had irregular periods in the past, this medicine may cause you to ovulate. This could increase your chance of becoming pregnant. If you are a woman of childbearing potential, you should discuss birth control options with your doctor.

This medicine may make your skin more sensitive to sunlight. Use a sunscreen when you are outdoors. Avoid sunlamps and tanning beds.

Make sure any doctor or dentist who treats you knows that you are using this medicine. This medicine may affect the results of certain medical tests.

It is very important to carefully follow any instructions from your doctor about:

- **Alcohol**—Drinking alcohol may cause severe low blood sugar. Discuss this with your doctor.
- **Other medicines**—Do not take other medicines unless they have been discussed with your doctor. This especially includes nonprescription medicines such as aspirin, and medicines for appetite control, asthma, colds, cough, hay fever, or sinus problems.
- **Counseling**—Other family members need to learn how to prevent side effects or help with side effects if they occur. Also, diabetic patients may need special counseling about diabetes medicine dosing changes that might occur because of lifestyle changes, such as changes in exercise and diet. Furthermore, counseling on contraception and



pregnancy may be needed because of the problems that can occur in patients with diabetes during pregnancy.

- **Travel**—Keep a recent prescription and your medical history with you. Be prepared for an emergency as you would normally. Make allowances for changing time zones and keep your meal times as close as possible to your usual meal times.
- **In case of emergency**—There may be a time when you need emergency help for a problem caused by your diabetes. You need to be prepared for these emergencies. It is a good idea to wear a medical identification (ID) bracelet or neck chain at all times. Also, carry an ID card in your wallet or purse that says that you have diabetes and a list of all of your medicines.
- **Symptoms of fluid retention**—Know what to do if you start to retain fluid. Fluid retention may worsen or lead to heart problems.

This medicine can cause hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). Low blood sugar can also occur if you delay or miss a meal or snack, exercise more than usual, drink alcohol, or cannot eat because of nausea or vomiting. The symptoms of low blood sugar must be treated before they lead to unconsciousness (passing out). Different people feel different symptoms of low blood sugar. *It is important that you learn which symptoms of low blood sugar you usually have so that you can treat it quickly.*

- Symptoms of low blood sugar include anxiety, behavior change similar to being drunk, blurred vision, cold sweats, confusion, cool, pale skin, difficulty in thinking, drowsiness, excessive hunger, fast heartbeat, headache (continuing), nausea, nervousness, nightmares, restless sleep, shakiness, slurred speech, or unusual tiredness or weakness.
- If symptoms of low blood sugar occur, eat glucose tablets or gel, corn syrup, honey, or sugar cubes, or drink fruit juice, non-diet soft drinks, or sugar dissolved in water to relieve the symptoms. Also, check your blood for low blood sugar. Glucagon is used in emergency situations when severe symptoms such as seizures (convulsions) or unconsciousness occur. Have a glucagon kit available, along with a syringe and needle, and know how to use it. Members of your family also should know how to use it.

Hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) may occur if you do not take enough or skip a dose of your medicine, overeat or do not follow your meal plan, have a fever or infection, or do not exercise as much as usual.

- Symptoms of high blood sugar include blurred vision, drowsiness, dry mouth, flushed, dry skin, fruit-like breath odor, increased urination (frequency and amount), ketones in the urine, loss of appetite, sleepiness, stomachache, nausea, or vomiting, tiredness, troubled breathing (rapid and deep), unconsciousness, or unusual thirst.
- If the symptoms of high blood sugar occur, check your blood sugar level and call your doctor for instructions.

## Side Effects of rosiglitazone and glimepiride

Along with its needed effects, a medicine may cause some unwanted effects. Although not all of these side effects may occur, if they do occur they may need medical attention.

*Check with your doctor immediately* if any of the following side effects occur:

### *More common*

- Body aches or pain
- chills
- cough

- difficulty with breathing
- ear congestion
- fever
- headache
- injury
- loss of voice
- nasal congestion
- runny nose
- sneezing
- sore throat
- unusual tiredness or weakness

*Less common*

- Anxiety
- blurred vision
- chest pain or discomfort
- cold sweats
- coma
- confusion
- cool, pale skin
- decreased urine output
- depression
- dilated neck veins
- dizziness
- extreme fatigue
- fast heartbeat
- increased hunger
- irregular breathing
- irregular heartbeat
- nausea
- nightmares
- seizures
- shakiness
- slurred speech

- swelling of the face, fingers, feet, or lower legs
- tightness in the chest
- troubled breathing with exertion
- unusual bleeding or bruising
- weight gain

*Incidence not known*

- Abdominal or stomach pain or tenderness
- agitation
- back, leg, or stomach pains
- bleeding gums
- bloody, black, or tarry stools
- blue lips and fingernails
- coughing that sometimes produces a pink frothy sputum
- dark urine
- decreased appetite
- difficult, fast, or noisy breathing
- fluid-filled skin blisters
- general body swelling
- hostility
- increased sweating
- increased thirst
- irritability
- itching or skin rash
- large, hive-like swelling on the face, eyelids, lips, tongue, throat, hands, legs, feet, or sex organs
- light-colored stools
- loss of appetite
- muscle pain or cramps
- muscle twitching
- nosebleeds
- pain or discomfort in the arms, jaw, back, or neck
- redness of the skin
- seizures
- sensitivity to the sun

- skin thinness
- sores, ulcers, or white spots on the lips or in the mouth
- stupor
- sweating
- swollen glands
- vomiting
- yellow eyes or skin

Some side effects may occur that usually do not need medical attention. These side effects may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Also, your health care professional may be able to tell you about ways to prevent or reduce some of these side effects. Check with your health care professional if any of the following side effects continue or are bothersome or if you have any questions about them:

#### *Less common*

- Lack or loss of strength

#### *Rare*

- Burning, stinging, itching, or redness of the skin not present before treatment

#### *Incidence not known*

- Diarrhea

Other side effects not listed may also occur in some patients. If you notice any other effects, check with your healthcare professional.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

 [Glimepiride / rosiglitazone side effects](#) (more detail)

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## Commonly used brand name(s)

In the U.S.

- Avandaryl

Chemical Class: 2nd Generation Sulfonylurea

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- [Check interactions](#)
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- [Dosage information](#)
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- [Drug class: antidiabetic combinations](#)

## Patient resources

### Other brands

[Avandaryl](#)

## Related treatment guides

- [Type 2 Diabetes](#)

## Further information

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

[Medical Disclaimer](#)

### DRUG STATUS

#### Availability



Discontinued

### Pregnancy & Lactation



Risk data available

### CSA Schedule\*

N/A Not a controlled drug

### Approval History



Drug history at FDA



## User Reviews & Ratings

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