

Antidiabetic Portfolio

Products are marketed only in the developing markets as generic or branded generic formulations and not intended for use or marketing in other markets. Brand names of various products may vary from market to market depending upon the licensing agreement. Product monograph and prescribing information may also vary based on the regulatory requirements of different markets.

Glibenclamid	1.25 mg, 2.5 mg and 5 mg tablets	<p>Glibenclamide also known as glyburide, is an antidiabetic drug in a class of medications known as sulfonylureas. It is used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes. As of 2007, it is one of only two oral antidiabetics in the World Health Organization Model List of Essential Medicines (the other being metformin).¹ As of 2003, in the United States, it was the most popular sulfonylurea.²</p> <p>Additionally, recent research shows that glyburide improves outcome in animal stroke models by preventing brain swelling. A retrospective study showed that in type 2 diabetic patients already taking glyburide, NIH stroke scale scores on were improved on discharge compared to diabetic patients not taking glyburide.³</p>
Metformin.	500mg and 850mg tablets	<p>Metformin; (originally sold as Glucophage) is an oral antidiabetic drug in the biguanide class. It is the first-line drug of choice for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, in particular, in overweight and obese people and those with normal kidney function.⁴</p>



Expanding the horizon

It is our mission to expand the benefits of quality healthcare to all

Healthcare at affordable cost

We take pride in being a partner in maximizing the impact of quality healthcare by providing best quality medication at a very affordable cost

¹ (March 2007) WHO Model List of Essential MedicinesPDF (612 KiB), 15th edition, World Health Organization, p. 21. Retrieved on 2007-11-19.

² Riddle MC (February 2003). "Editorial: sulfonylureas differ in effects on ischemic preconditioning--is it time to retire glyburide?". J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 88 (2): 528-30

³ Kunte, H.; Schmidt, S., Eliasziw, M., del Zoppo, G. J., Simard, J. M., Masuhr, F., Weih, M., Dirnagl, U. (2 August 2007). "Sulfonylureas Improve Outcome in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes and Acute Ischemic Stroke". Stroke 38 (9): 2526-2530.

⁴ Clinical Guidelines Task Force, International Diabetes Federation (2005). "Glucose control: oral therapy"PDF (100 KB). In: Global Guideline for Type 2 Diabetes. Brussels: International Diabetes Federation, 35-8. Retrieved on November 6, 2007.