999	MEDICATION GUIDE
1000	AVANDIA® (ah-VAN-dee-a)
1001	(rosiglitazone maleate) Tablets
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1003	Read this Medication Guide carefully before you start taking AVANDIA and each
1004	time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take
1005	the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your
1006	treatment. If you have any questions about AVANDIA, ask your doctor or
1007	pharmacist.
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1009	What is the most important information I should know about AVANDIA?
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1011	AVANDIA is available only through the AVANDIA-Rosiglitazone Medicines Access
1012	Program. Both you and your doctor must be enrolled in the program so that you
1013	can get AVANDIA. To enroll, you must:
1014	talk to your doctor,
1015	 understand the risks and benefits of AVANDIA, and
1016	agree to enroll in the program.
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1018	AVANDIA may cause serious side effects, including:
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1020	New or worse heart failure
1021	 AVANDIA can cause your body to keep extra fluid (fluid retention), which leads
1022	to swelling (edema) and weight gain. Extra body fluid can make some heart
1023	problems worse or lead to heart failure. Heart failure means your heart does not
1024	pump blood well enough.
1025	If you have severe heart failure, you cannot start AVANDIA.
1026	If you have heart failure with symptoms (such as shortness of breath or
1027	swelling), even if these symptoms are not severe, AVANDIA may not be right for
1028	you.
1029	Call your deater right away if you have any of the fallowing.
1030	Call your doctor right away if you have any of the following:
1031 1032	swelling or fluid retention, especially in the ankles or legs shortness of breath or trouble breathing, especially when you lie down
1032	shortness of breath or trouble breathing, especially when you lie down an unusually fast increase in weight.
1033	an unusually fast increase in weight
1034	unusual tiredness
1035	Myocardial Infarction ("Heart Attack")
1030	AVANDIA may raise the risk of a heart attack. The risk of having a heart attack may
1037	be higher in people who take AVANDIA with insulin. Most people who take insulin

1039 should not also take AVANDIA.

1040 Symptoms of a heart attack can include the following:

- chest discomfort in the center of your chest that lasts for more than a few minutes, or that goes away or comes back
- chest discomfort that feels like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain
- pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, jaw or stomach
- shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort
- breaking out in a cold sweat
- 1048 nausea or vomiting
- 1049 feeling lightheaded

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- 1050 Call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you think you are having a heart attack.
- People with diabetes have a greater risk for heart problems. It is important to work with your doctor to manage other conditions, such as high blood pressure or high cholesterol.
- 1057 AVANDIA can have other serious side effects. Be sure to read the section below "What are possible side effects of AVANDIA?".

1060 What is AVANDIA?

- AVANDIA is a prescription medicine used with diet and exercise to treat certain adults with type 2 ("adult-onset" or "non-insulin dependent") diabetes mellitus ("high blood sugar") who are:
- 1064 already taking AVANDIA or
- unable to control their blood sugar on other diabetes medicines, and after talking with their doctor have decided not to take pioglitazone (ACTOS)
- AVANDIA helps to control high blood sugar. AVANDIA may be used alone or with other diabetes medicines. AVANDIA can help your body respond better to insulin made in your body. AVANDIA does not cause your body to make more insulin.
- 1072 AVANDIA is not for people with type 1 diabetes mellitus or to treat a condition called diabetic ketoacidosis.
- 1075 It is not known if AVANDIA is safe and effective in children under 18 years old.
- 1077 Who should not take AVANDIA?
- 1078 Many people with heart failure should not start taking AVANDIA. See "What should

I tell my doctor before taking AVANDIA?".

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What should I tell my doctor before taking AVANDIA?

Before starting AVANDIA, ask your doctor about what the choices are for diabetes medicines, and what the expected benefits and possible risks are for you in particular.

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- Before taking AVANDIA, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you:
- 1088 have heart problems or heart failure.
- have type 1 ("juvenile") diabetes or had diabetic ketoacidosis. These conditions should be treated with insulin.
- have a type of diabetic eye disease called macular edema (swelling of the back of the eye).
- **have liver problems.** Your doctor should do blood tests to check your liver before you start taking AVANDIA and during treatment as needed.
- had liver problems while taking REZULIN® (troglitazone), another medicine for diabetes.
 - are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. AVANDIA should not be used during pregnancy. It is not known if AVANDIA can harm your unborn baby. You and your doctor should talk about the best way to control your diabetes during pregnancy. If you are a premenopausal woman (before the "change of life") who does not have regular monthly periods, AVANDIA may increase your chances of becoming pregnant. Talk to your doctor about birth control choices while taking AVANDIA. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant while taking AVANDIA.
 - are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed. It is not known if AVANDIA passes into breast milk. You should not use AVANDIA while breast-feeding.

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- Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements. AVANDIA and certain other medicines can affect each other and may lead to serious side effects including high or low blood sugar, or heart problems. Especially tell your doctor if you take:
- 1112 insulin.
- any medicines for high blood pressure, high cholesterol or heart failure, or for prevention of heart disease or stroke.

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Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines and show it to your doctor and pharmacist before you start a new medicine. They will tell you if it is alright to take AVANDIA with other medicines.

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How should I take AVANDIA?

- Take AVANDIA exactly as prescribed. Your doctor will tell you how many tablets to take and how often. The usual daily starting dose is 4 mg a day taken one time each day or 2 mg taken two times each day. Your doctor may need to adjust your dose until your blood sugar is better controlled.
- AVANDIA may be prescribed alone or with other diabetes medicines. This will depend on how well your blood sugar is controlled.
- Take AVANDIA with or without food.
- It can take 2 weeks for AVANDIA to start lowering blood sugar. It may take 2 to 3 months to see the full effect on your blood sugar level.
- If you miss a dose of AVANDIA, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is time to take your next dose. Take your next dose at the usual time. Do not take double doses to make up for a missed dose.
- If you take too much AVANDIA, call your doctor or poison control center right away.
- Test your blood sugar regularly as your doctor tells you.
- Diet and exercise can help your body use its blood sugar better. It is important to stay on your recommended diet, lose extra weight, and get regular exercise while taking AVANDIA.
- Your doctor should do blood tests to check your liver before you start AVANDIA
 and during treatment as needed. Your doctor should also do regular blood sugar
 tests (for example, "A1C") to monitor your response to AVANDIA.

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What are possible side effects of AVANDIA?

AVANDIA may cause serious side effects including:

- New or worse heart failure. See "What is the most important information I should know about AVANDIA?".
- **Heart attack**. See "What is the most important information I should know about AVANDIA?".
- **Swelling (edema).** AVANDIA can cause swelling due to fluid retention. See "What is the most important information I should know about AVANDIA?".
- **Weight gain.** AVANDIA can cause weight gain that may be due to fluid retention or extra body fat. Weight gain can be a serious problem for people with certain conditions including heart problems. See "What is the most important information I should know about AVANDIA?".
- **Liver problems.** It is important for your liver to be working normally when you take AVANDIA. Your doctor should do blood tests to check your liver before you start taking AVANDIA and during treatment as needed. Call your doctor right away if you have unexplained symptoms such as:

- nausea or vomiting
- stomach pain
- unusual or unexplained tiredness
- loss of appetite
- 1163 dark urine
- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes.
- Macular edema (a diabetic eye disease with swelling in the back of the eye).

 Tell your doctor right away if you have any changes in your vision. Your doctor should check your eyes regularly. Very rarely, some people have had vision changes due to swelling in the back of the eye while taking AVANDIA.
- **Fractures (broken bones)**, usually in the hand, upper arm or foot. Talk to your doctor for advice on how to keep your bones healthy.
- Low red blood cell count (anemia).
- Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Lightheadedness, dizziness, shakiness or hunger may mean that your blood sugar is too low. This can happen if you skip meals, if you use another medicine that lowers blood sugar, or if you have certain medical problems. Call your doctor if low blood sugar levels are a problem for you.
- **Ovulation** (release of egg from an ovary in a woman) leading to pregnancy.

 Ovulation may happen in premenopausal women who do not have regular

 monthly periods. This can increase the chance of pregnancy. See "What should I tell my doctor before taking AVANDIA?".

The most common side effects of AVANDIA reported in clinical trials included coldlike symptoms and headache.

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

How should I store AVANDIA?

- Store AVANDIA at room temperature, 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C). Keep AVANDIA in the container it comes in.
- Safely, throw away AVANDIA that is out of date or no longer needed.
- Keep AVANDIA and all medicines out of the reach of children.

1194 General information about AVANDIA

- 1195 Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a
- 1196 Medication Guide. Do not use AVANDIA for a condition for which it was not
- 1197 prescribed. Do not give AVANDIA to other people, even if they have the same
- symptoms you have. It may harm them.

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1200	This Medication Guide summarizes important information about AVANDIA. If you
1201	would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or
1202	pharmacist for information about AVANDIA that is written for healthcare
1203	professionals. You can also find out more about AVANDIA by calling 1-888-825-
1204	5249.
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1206	What are the ingredients in AVANDIA?
1207	Active Ingredient: Rosiglitazone maleate.
1208	Inactive Ingredients: Hypromellose 2910, lactose monohydrate, magnesium
1209	stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol 3000, sodium starch
1210	glycolate, titanium dioxide, triacetin, and 1 or more of the following: Synthetic rec
1211	and yellow iron oxides and talc.
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1213	Always check to make sure that the medicine you are taking is the correct one.
1214	AVANDIA tablets are triangles with rounded corners and look like this:
1215	2 mg - pink with "SB" on one side and "2" on the other.
1216	4 mg – orange with "SB" on one side and "4" on the other.
1217	8 mg - red-brown with "SB" on one side and "8" on the other.
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1219	AVANDIA is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.
1220	The other brands listed are trademarks of their respective owners and are not
1221	trademarks of GlaxoSmithKline. The makers of these brands are not affiliated with
1222	and do not endorse GlaxoSmithKline or its products.
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1224	This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug
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