

# DIAFORMIN® ALPHAPHARM XR

metformin hydrochloride

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## Consumer Medicine Information

This leaflet provides important information about using DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR.**

*Where to find information in this leaflet:*

1. Why am I using DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR?
2. What should I know before I use DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR?
3. What if I am taking other medicines?
4. How do I use DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR?
5. What should I know while using DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR?
6. Are there any side effects?
7. Product details

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### 1. Why am I using DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR?

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**DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR contains the active ingredient metformin hydrochloride.**

DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR belongs to a group of medicines called biguanides. It lowers high blood glucose levels by:

- improving your body's sensitivity to insulin and restoring the way it normally uses glucose

- reducing the amount of glucose your liver makes
- delaying the amount of glucose your intestine absorbs

**DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR is used to control blood glucose (sugar) in people with Type 2 diabetes mellitus, especially in those who are overweight.** It is used when diet and exercise are not enough to control high levels of blood glucose.

DIAFORMIN ALPHAPHARM XR can be used alone, or in combination with other medicines for treating diabetes.

### TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is also called non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) or maturity onset diabetes.

Insulin is a hormone that enables body tissues to take up glucose from the blood and to use it for energy or fat storage for future use.

People with type 2 diabetes are unable to make enough insulin or their body does not respond properly to the insulin it does make. This causes a buildup of glucose in the blood, which can lead to serious medical problems.

Long-term hyperglycaemia can lead to heart disease, blindness, kidney damage, poor blood circulation and gangrene.

Signs of hyperglycaemia may include:

- tiredness or lack of energy
- headache
- thirst