

# **ACAROSE** *Tablets*

## **Composition:**

Each tablet contains:

- Acarbose 50 mg.

The antihyperglycemic action of acarbose results from a competitive, reversible inhibition of pancreatic alpha-amylase and membrane-bound intestinal alpha-glucoside hydrolase enzymes. Pancreatic alpha-amylase hydrolyzes complex starches to oligosaccharides in the lumen of the small intestine, while the membrane-bound intestinal alpha-glucosidases hydrolyze oligosaccharides, trisaccharides, and disaccharides to glucose and other monosaccharides in the brush border of the small intestine. In diabetic patients, this enzyme inhibition results in a delayed glucose absorption and a lowering of postprandial hyperglycemia.

Because its mechanism of action is different, the effect of ACAROSE to enhance glycemic control is additive to that of sulfonylureas, insulin or metformin when used in combination. In addition, ACAROSE diminishes the insulinotropic and weight-increasing effects of sulfonylureas. Acarbose has no inhibitory activity against lactase and consequently would not be expected to induce lactose intolerance.

## **Indications:**

Supplement to dietary therapy in patient with non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

## **Dosage:**

It must be decided by the attending physician for each individual case, as efficacy and tolerance vary from one patient to another.

- Initially dose: Half tablet three times daily, thereafter 2 tablets three times daily or one tablet 3 times daily.
- The average daily dose is 300 mg./day.

- Maximum dose for patients < 60 is 50 mg t.i.d .

- Maximum dose for patients > 60 is 100 mg. T.i.d .

**Packing:**

**3 Strips X 10 Tablets in A Carton Box.**