

Novo Nordisk Patient Assistance Program Available Products

Levemir® (insulin detemir [rDNA origin] injection)

- Levemir® 10 mL vials
- Levemir® FlexPen® (5x3 mL) **

NovoLog® (insulin aspart [rDNA origin] injection)

- NovoLog® 10 mL vials
- NovoLog® FlexPen® (5x3 mL) **

NovoLog® Mix 70/30 (70% insulin aspart protamine suspension and 30% insulin aspart injection, [rDNA origin])

- NovoLog® Mix 70/30 10 mL vials
- NovoLog® Mix 70/30 FlexPen® (5x3 mL) **

Novolin® (human insulin [rDNA origin])

- Novolin® R 10 mL Vials
- Novolin® N 10 mL Vials
- Novolin® 70/30 10 mL Vials

Disposable Needles (only available for FlexPen® and Victoza®)

- NovoFine® 30G Needles (100/box)
- NovoFine® 32G Tip (100/box)
- NovoTwist® 30G Needle (100/box)
- NovoTwist® 32G Needle (100/box)

Prandin® (repaglinide tablets)

- Prandin® 0.5 mg
- Prandin® 1 mg
- Prandin® 2 mg

PrandiMet® (repaglinide/metformin HCl) tablets)

- PrandiMet® 1 mg/500mg
- PrandiMet® 2 mg/500mg

GlucaGen® HypoKit® (glucagon [rDNA origin] for injection)

- GlucaGen® HypoKit®

Victoza® (liraglutide [rDNA origin] injection)

- Victoza® 6mg/ml 2 x 3mL **
- Victoza® 6mg/ml 3 x 3mL **

** This item is used with Novo Nordisk disposable needles. Needles will not be sent if they are not requested.

VICTOZA® (liraglutide [rDNA origin] injection)

Indications and Usage

Victoza® is an injectable prescription medicine that may improve blood sugar (glucose) in adults with type 2 diabetes when used along with diet and exercise.

Victoza® is not recommended as the first medication to treat diabetes. Victoza® is not insulin and has not been studied in combination with insulin. Victoza® is not for people with type 1 diabetes or people with diabetic ketoacidosis. It is not known if Victoza® is safe and effective in children. Victoza® is not recommended for use in children.

Important Safety Information

In animal studies, Victoza® caused thyroid tumors—including thyroid cancer—in some rats and mice. It is not known whether Victoza® causes thyroid tumors or a type of thyroid cancer called medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) in people which may be fatal if not detected and treated early. Do not use Victoza® if you or any of your family members have a history of MTC or if you have Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2). While taking Victoza®, tell your doctor if you get a lump or swelling in your neck, hoarseness, trouble swallowing, or shortness of breath. These may be symptoms of thyroid cancer.

Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) may be severe and lead to death. Before taking Victoza®, tell your doctor if you have had pancreatitis, gallstones, a history of alcoholism, or high blood triglyceride levels since these medical conditions make you more likely to get pancreatitis.

Stop taking Victoza® and call your doctor right away if you have pain in your stomach area that is severe and will not go away, occurs with or without vomiting, or is felt going from your stomach area through to your back. These may be symptoms of pancreatitis.

Before using Victoza®, tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, especially sulfonylurea medicines or insulin, as taking them with Victoza® may affect how each medicine works.

Also tell your doctor if you are allergic to any of the ingredients in Victoza®; have severe stomach problems such as slowed emptying of your stomach (gastroparesis) or problems with digesting food; have or have had kidney or liver problems; have any other medical conditions; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is unknown if Victoza® will harm your unborn baby or if Victoza® passes into your breast milk.

Your risk for getting hypoglycemia, or low blood sugar, is higher if you take Victoza® with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as a sulfonylurea. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine may need to be lowered while taking Victoza®.

The most common side effects with Victoza® include headache, nausea, diarrhea, and resistance to liraglutide (antibody formation). Nausea is most common when first starting Victoza®, but decreases over time in most people. Immune system related reactions, including hives, were more common in people treated with Victoza® compared to people treated with other diabetes drugs in medical studies.

PrandiMet® (repaglinide and metformin HCl)

Indications and Usage

PrandiMet® is a combination of two drugs, repaglinide, which belongs to the meglitinide class of oral diabetes medications, and metformin HCl. PrandiMet® is used along with diet and exercise to control high blood sugar in adult patients with type 2 diabetes who are already being treated with a meglitinide and metformin, or who have inadequate blood sugar control while taking either meglitinide alone or metformin alone.

PrandiMet® should not be used to treat type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis, a complication of diabetes resulting in a buildup of ketones (a by-product of fat breakdown) in the body.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: LACTIC ACIDOSIS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- **Lactic acidosis (too much lactic acid in the body) can occur due to the buildup of metformin in the body. The risk increases in patients who are dehydrated or drink too much alcohol, have blood infections, kidney or liver problems, and heart failure.**
- **Symptoms include tiredness or weakness, muscle pain, trouble breathing, increasing sleepiness, and nonspecific abdominal complaints. Blood test results may show low pH, increased anion gap, and high levels of lactate.**
- **If acidosis is suspected, PrandiMet® should be discontinued and the patient should be hospitalized immediately.**

Lactic acidosis is a rare but serious complication that can occur due to the buildup of metformin in the body. Approximately 50% of people with lactic acidosis die. Reported cases have been mostly in patients with diabetes who have significant kidney problems in conjunction with other medical/surgical problems and taking multiple other medications.

PrandiMet® should not be used by patients with kidney problems, metabolic acidosis (a disturbance in the body's acid-balance that results in excessive acidity of the blood), including diabetic ketoacidosis, or patients taking a drug called gemfibrozil.

PrandiMet® should not be taken by patients who are allergic to repaglinide, metformin, or any of its ingredients.

Patient taking PrandiMet® should have properly working kidneys. Therefore, kidney function tests should be checked before starting therapy with PrandiMet® and at least once a year thereafter during treatment.

In patients for whom kidney problems are anticipated, kidney function tests should be done more frequently. PrandiMet® should be discontinued if kidney problems occur.

In general, patients with liver problems should avoid taking PrandiMet®.

PrandiMet® should be temporarily discontinued in patients who undergo certain tests with injectable dyes or contrast agents, and resumed 48 hours later when kidney function is checked and determined to be normal.

PrandiMet® should not be used in combination with NPH insulin.

In a single study with 83 patients, the most common side effects reported by patients taking PrandiMet® were low blood sugar (33%) compared to repaglinide alone (11%), headache (22%) compared to repaglinide alone (11%), diarrhea (19%) compared to metformin alone (30%), and nausea (15%) compared to metformin alone (7%).

In clinical studies, the rate of serious heart-related side effects including ischemia, decreased blood flow to the heart, was higher with repaglinide (4%) compared to another class of diabetes medications called sulfonylureas (3%). In 1 year long controlled studies, treatment with repaglinide was not associated with an increased risk of death when compared to other diabetes medicines taken by mouth (e.g. glyburide, glipizide).

Because of the unknown risk to the fetus, pregnant women should take PrandiMet® only if clearly needed. PrandiMet® is not recommended for pediatric patients or for women who are breastfeeding.