

**Medication Guide**  
**INVOKAMET® (in vok' a met)**  
**(canagliflozin and metformin hydrochloride)**  
**Tablets**

**What is the most important information I should know about INVOKAMET?**

**INVOKAMET can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Lactic Acidosis.** Metformin, one of the medicines in INVOKAMET, can cause a rare but serious condition called lactic acidosis (a build-up of lactic acid in the blood) that can cause death. Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency and must be treated in the hospital.

**Call your doctor right away if you have any of the following symptoms, which could be signs of lactic acidosis:**

- you feel cold in your hands or feet
- you feel very weak or tired
- you have trouble breathing
- you have stomach pains, nausea, or vomiting
- you have a slow or irregular heartbeat
- you have unusual (not normal) muscle pain
- you have unusual sleepiness or sleep longer than usual
- you feel dizzy or lightheaded

Most people who have had lactic acidosis had other conditions that, in combination with metformin use, led to the lactic acidosis. Tell your doctor if you have any of the following, because you have a higher chance for getting lactic acidosis with INVOKAMET if you:

- have severe kidney problems or your kidneys are affected by certain x-ray tests that use injectable dye.
- have liver problems.
- drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in short-term “binge” drinking.
- get dehydrated (lose a large amount of body fluids). This can happen if you are sick with a fever, vomiting, or diarrhea. Dehydration can also happen when you sweat a lot with activity or exercise and do not drink enough fluids.
- have surgery.
- have a heart attack, severe infection, or stroke.

The best way to keep from having a problem with lactic acidosis from metformin is to tell your doctor if you have any of the problems in the list above. Your doctor will decide to stop your INVOKAMET for a while if you have any of these things.

- **Amputations. INVOKAMET may increase your risk of lower limb amputations. Amputations mainly involve removal of the toe or part of the foot, however, amputations involving the leg, below and above the knee, have also occurred. Some people had more than one amputation, some on both sides of the body.**

You may be at a higher risk of lower limb amputation if you:

- have a history of amputation
- have heart disease or are at risk for heart disease
- have had blocked or narrowed blood vessels, usually in your leg
- have damage to the nerves (neuropathy) in your leg
- have had diabetic foot ulcers or sores

**Call your doctor right away if you have new pain or tenderness, any sores, ulcers, or infections in your leg or foot.** Your doctor may decide to stop your INVOKAMET for a while if you have any of these signs or symptoms.

Talk to your doctor about proper foot care.

**INVOKAMET can have other serious side effects. See “What are the possible side effects of INVOKAMET?”**

**What is INVOKAMET?**

- INVOKAMET contains 2 prescription medicines called canagliflozin (INVOKANA) and metformin hydrochloride (GLUCOPHAGE). INVOKAMET can be used along with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes when treatment with both canagliflozin and metformin is appropriate.
- INVOKAMET is not for people with diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in blood or urine).
- It is not known if INVOKAMET is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

**Who should not take INVOKAMET?**

**Do not take INVOKAMET if you:**

- have moderate to severe kidney problems or are on dialysis.
- have a condition called metabolic acidosis or diabetic ketoacidosis (increased ketones in the blood or urine).
- are allergic to canagliflozin, metformin, or any of the ingredients in INVOKAMET. See the end of this Medication Guide for a list of ingredients in INVOKAMET. Symptoms of allergic reaction to INVOKAMET may include:
  - rash
  - raised red patches on your skin (hives)
  - swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue, and throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing

### **What should I tell my doctor before taking INVOKAMET?**

Before you take INVOKAMET, tell your doctor if you:

- have a history of amputation.
- have heart disease or are at risk for heart disease.
- have had blocked or narrowed blood vessels, usually in your leg.
- have damage to the nerves (neuropathy) in your leg.
- have had diabetic foot ulcers or sores.
- have moderate to severe kidney problems.
- have liver problems.
- have a history of urinary tract infections or problems with urination.
- are on a low sodium (salt) diet. Your doctor may change your diet or your dose of INVOKAMET.
- have ever had an allergic reaction to INVOKAMET.
- are going to get an injection of dye or contrast agents for an x-ray procedure. INVOKAMET may need to be stopped for a short time. Talk to your doctor about when you should stop INVOKAMET and when you should start INVOKAMET again. See **“What is the most important information I should know about INVOKAMET?”**
- have heart problems, including congestive heart failure.
- are going to have surgery.
- are eating less due to illness, surgery, or a change in your diet.
- have or have had problems with your pancreas, including pancreatitis or surgery on your pancreas.
- drink alcohol very often, or drink a lot of alcohol in the short-term (“binge” drinking).
- have other medical conditions.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. INVOKAMET may harm your unborn baby. If you become pregnant while taking INVOKAMET, tell your doctor as soon as possible. Talk with your doctor about the best way to control your blood sugar while you are pregnant.
- are a premenopausal woman (before the “change of life”), who does not have periods regularly or at all. INVOKAMET may increase your chance of becoming pregnant. Talk to your doctor about birth control choices while taking INVOKAMET, if you are not planning to become pregnant. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant while taking INVOKAMET.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. INVOKAMET may pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby. Talk with your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you are taking INVOKAMET. Do not breastfeed while taking INVOKAMET.

**Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.**

INVOKAMET may affect the way other medicines work and other medicines may affect how INVOKAMET works. Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- diuretics (water pills)
- phenytoin or phenobarbital (used to control seizures)
- digoxin (Lanoxin®)\* (used to treat heart problems)
- rifampin (used to treat or prevent tuberculosis)
- ritonavir (Norvir®, Kaletra®)\* (used to treat HIV infection)

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of these medicines if you are not sure if your medicine is listed above.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them and show it to your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

### How should I take INVOKAMET?

- Take INVOKAMET by mouth 2 times each day with meals exactly as your doctor tells you to take it. Taking INVOKAMET with meals may lower your chance of having an upset stomach.
- Your doctor will tell you how much INVOKAMET to take and when to take it. Your doctor may change your dose if needed.
- Your doctor may tell you to take INVOKAMET along with other diabetes medicines. Low blood sugar can happen more often when INVOKAMET is taken with certain other diabetes medicines. See “**What are the possible side effects of INVOKAMET?**”
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take the medicine at the next regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses of INVOKAMET at the same time. Talk to your doctor if you have questions about a missed dose.
- If you take too much INVOKAMET, call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.
- When your body is under some types of stress, such as fever, trauma (such as a car accident), infection, or surgery, the amount of diabetes medicine you need may change. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of these conditions and follow your doctor’s instructions.
- Stay on your prescribed diet and exercise program while taking INVOKAMET.
- Check your blood sugar as your doctor tells you to.
- INVOKAMET will cause your urine to test positive for glucose.
- Your doctor may do certain blood tests before you start INVOKAMET and during treatment as needed. Your doctor may change your dose of INVOKAMET based on the results of your blood tests.
- Your doctor will check your diabetes with regular blood tests, including your blood sugar levels and your hemoglobin A<sub>1c</sub>.

### What should I avoid while taking INVOKAMET?

- Avoid drinking alcohol very often, or drinking a lot of alcohol in a short period of time (“binge” drinking). It can increase your chances of getting serious side effects.

### What are the possible side effects of INVOKAMET?

#### INVOKAMET may cause serious side effects including:

- See “**What is the most important information I should know about INVOKAMET?**”
- **dehydration.** INVOKAMET can cause some people to become dehydrated (the loss of too much body water). Dehydration may cause you to feel dizzy, faint, lightheaded, or weak, especially when you stand up (orthostatic hypotension).

You may be at higher risk of dehydration if you:

- have low blood pressure
- take medicines to lower your blood pressure, including diuretics (water pill)
- are on a low sodium (salt) diet
- have kidney problems
- are 65 years of age or older

Talk to your doctor about what you can do to prevent dehydration including how much fluid you should drink on a daily basis.

- **ketoacidosis (increased ketones in your blood or urine).** Ketoacidosis has happened in people who have **type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes**, during treatment with canagliflozin, one of the medicines in INVOKAMET. Ketoacidosis is a serious condition, which may need to be treated in a hospital. Ketoacidosis may lead to death. **Ketoacidosis can happen with INVOKAMET, even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL. Stop taking INVOKAMET and call your doctor right away if you get any of the following symptoms:**
  - nausea
  - vomiting
  - stomach area (abdominal) pain
  - tiredness
  - trouble breathing

### What are the possible side effects of INVOKAMET? (continued)

If you get any of these symptoms during treatment with INVOKAMET, if possible, check for ketones in your urine, even if your blood sugar is less than 250 mg/dL.

- **kidney problems.** Sudden kidney injury has happened to people taking INVOKAMET. Talk to your doctor right away if you:
  - reduce the amount of food or liquid you drink for example, if you are sick or cannot eat or
  - you start to lose liquids from your body for example, from vomiting, diarrhea or being in the sun too long.
- **a high amount of potassium in your blood.**
- **serious urinary tract infections.** Serious urinary tract infections that may lead to hospitalization have happened in people who are taking canagliflozin, one of the medicines in INVOKAMET. Tell your doctor if you have any signs or symptoms of a urinary tract infection such as a burning feeling when passing urine, a need to urinate often, the need to urinate right away, pain in the lower part of your stomach (pelvis), or blood in the urine. Sometimes people may also have a fever, back pain, nausea, or vomiting.
- **low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).** If you take INVOKAMET with another medicine that can cause low blood sugar, such as a sulfonylurea or insulin, your risk of getting low blood sugar is higher. The dose of your sulfonylurea medicine or insulin may need to be lowered while you take INVOKAMET. Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include:
  - headache
  - drowsiness
  - weakness
  - confusion
  - dizziness
  - irritability
  - hunger
  - fast heartbeat
  - sweating
  - shaking or feeling jittery
- **vaginal yeast infection.** Women who take INVOKAMET may get vaginal yeast infections. Symptoms of a vaginal yeast infection include:
  - vaginal odor
  - white or yellowish vaginal discharge (discharge may be lumpy or look like cottage cheese)
  - vaginal itching
- **yeast infection of the penis (balanitis or balanoposthitis).** Men who take INVOKAMET may get a yeast infection of the skin around the penis. Certain men who are not circumcised may have swelling of the penis that makes it difficult to pull back the skin around the tip of the penis. Other symptoms of yeast infection of the penis include:
  - redness, itching, or swelling of the penis
  - rash of the penis
  - foul smelling discharge from the penis
  - pain in the skin around the penis

Talk to your doctor about what to do if you get symptoms of a yeast infection of the vagina or penis. Your doctor may suggest you use an over-the-counter antifungal medicine. Talk to your doctor right away if you use an over-the-counter antifungal medication and your symptoms do not go away.

- **serious allergic reaction.** If you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, stop taking INVOKAMET and call your doctor right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room. See “**Who should not take INVOKAMET?**”. Your doctor may give you a medicine for your allergic reaction and prescribe a different medicine for your diabetes.
- **broken bones (fractures).** Bone fractures have been seen in patients taking canagliflozin. Talk to your doctor about factors that may increase your risk of bone fracture.
- **low vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency).** Using metformin for long periods of time may cause a decrease in the amount of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in your blood, especially if you have had low vitamin B<sub>12</sub> blood levels before. Your doctor may do blood tests to check your vitamin B<sub>12</sub> levels.

Other common side effects of INVOKAMET include:

- nausea and vomiting
- diarrhea
- weakness
- gas
- upset stomach
- indigestion
- headache
- changes in urination, including urgent need to urinate more often, in larger amounts, or at night

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of INVOKAMET. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

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

You may also report side effects to Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-800-526-7736.

### How should I store INVOKAMET?

- Store INVOKAMET at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store in the original container to protect from moisture. Storage in a pill box or pill organizer is allowed for up to 30 days.

**Keep INVOKAMET and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

**General information about the safe and effective use of INVOKAMET.**

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

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about INVOKAMET. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about INVOKAMET that is written for healthcare professionals.

**For more information about INVOKAMET, call 1-800-526-7736 or visit our website at [www.invokamet.com](http://www.invokamet.com).**

**What are the ingredients of INVOKAMET?**

Active ingredients: canagliflozin and metformin hydrochloride

Inactive ingredients: The tablet core contains croscarmellose sodium, hypromellose, magnesium stearate, and microcrystalline cellulose. The magnesium stearate is vegetable-sourced. In addition, the tablet coating contains Macrogol/PEG, polyvinyl alcohol (partially hydrolyzed), talc, titanium dioxide, iron oxide yellow (50 mg/1,000 mg and 150 mg/500 mg tablets only), iron oxide red (50 mg/1,000 mg, 150 mg/500 mg and 150 mg/1,000 mg tablets only), and iron oxide black (150 mg/1,000 mg tablets only).

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