Preparations

BP 2008: Glipizide Tablets;
USP 31: Glipizide and Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets; Glipizide Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Minodiab; ***Austral.:*** Melizide; Minidiab; ***Austria:*** Glibenese; Minidiab; ***Belg.:*** Glibenese; Minidiab; ***Braz.:*** Glipgen†; Minidiab; ***Chile:*** Minidiab; Xiprine; ***Cz.:*** Antidiab†; Glucotrol†; Mediab†; Minidiab; ***Denm.:*** Glibenese; Mindiab; ***Fin.:*** Apamid†; Glibenese; Melizid; Mindiab; ***Fr.:*** Glibenese; Minidiab; Ozidia; ***Gr.:*** Glibenese; Minodiab†; ***Hong Kong:*** Diasef; Glucotrol; Minidiab; Sunglucon; ***Hung.:*** Minidiab; ***India:*** Diaglip; Glez; Glide; Glipicontin†; Glucolip; Glynase; Glyzip; ***Indon.:*** Aldiab; Glucotrol; Glyzid; ***Irl.:*** Glibenese; ***Israel:*** Gluco-Rite; ***Ital.:*** Minidiab; ***Malaysia:*** Dibizide†; Dipazide; Glix; Melizide; Minidiab; ***Mex.:*** Glupitel†; Luditec; Minodiab; Pigloss; Singloben; ***Neth.:*** Glibenese†; ***Norw.:*** Apamid; Mindiab; ***NZ:*** Glipid†; Minidiab; ***Philipp.:*** Glix; Minidiab; ***Pol.:*** Antidiab; Glibenese; ***Port.:*** Minidiab; ***Rus.:*** Glibenese (Глибенез); Minidiab (Минидиаб)†; ***S.Afr.:*** Minidiab; ***Singapore:*** Beapizide; Diactin; Diasef; Melizide; Minidiab; ***Spain:*** Glibenese†; Minodiab; ***Swed.:*** Apamid†; Glipiscand†; Mindiab; ***Switz.:*** Glibenese; ***Thai.:*** Apamid†; Depizide; Diasef; Dipazide; Gipzide; Glipimed; Glizide; Glucodiab; Glygen; GP-Zide; Melizide; Minibit; Minidiab; Namedia; Pezide; ***Turk.:*** Glucotrol; Minidiab; ***UK:*** Glibenese; Minodiab; ***USA:*** Glucotrol; ***Venez.:*** Minidiab.

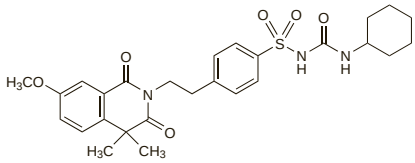
Multi-ingredient: ***India:*** Diaglip M; Metaglez; ***USA:*** Metaglip.

Gliquidone *(BAN, rINN)*

ARDF-26; Glikidon; Glikidoni; Gliquidona; Gliquidonum. 1-Cyclohexyl-3-{4-[2-(3,4-dihydro-7-methoxy-4,4-dimethyl-1,3-dioxo-2(1*H*)-isoquinolyl)ethyl]benzenesulphonyl}urea.

Гликвидон

$C_{27}H_{33}N_3O_6S$ = 527.6.
CAS — 33342-05-1.
ATC — A10BB08.
ATC Vet — QA10BB08.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Br.* and *Chin.*
BP 2008 (Gliquidone). A white or almost white powder. Practically insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol and in methyl alcohol; soluble in acetone; freely soluble in dimethylformamide.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions
As for sulfonylureas in general, p.460.

Interactions
As for sulfonylureas in general, p.461.

Pharmacokinetics
Gliquidone is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. It is extensively bound to plasma proteins and has a half-life of about 1.5 hours. It is extensively metabolised in the liver, the metabolites having no significant hypoglycaemic effect, and is eliminated chiefly in the faeces via the bile; only about 5% of a dose is excreted in the urine.

Uses and Administration
Gliquidone is a sulfonylurea antidiabetic (p.460). It has been given orally in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (p.431) in a usual initial dosage of 15 mg daily given as a single dose up to 30 minutes before breakfast. Dosage may be adjusted by increments of 15 mg to a usual dose of 45 to 60 mg daily in 2 or 3 unequally divided doses, the largest dose being taken in the morning with breakfast. Single doses above 60 mg and daily doses above 180 mg are not recommended.

Preparations

BP 2008: Gliquidone Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

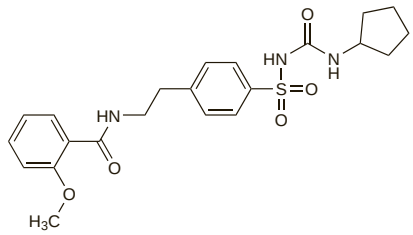
Austria: Glurenorm; ***Belg.:*** Glurenorm; ***Cz.:*** Glurenorm; ***Ger.:*** Glurenorm; ***Gr.:*** Devotan; ***Hung.:*** Glurenorm; ***Indon.:*** Glurenorm; ***Ital.:*** Glurenor; ***Pol.:*** Glurenorm; ***Port.:*** Glurenor†; ***Rus.:*** Glurenorm (Глюренорм); ***Spain:*** Glurenor; ***Thai.:*** Glurenor; ***Turk.:*** Glurenorm; ***UK:*** Glurenorm†.

Glisentide *(rINN)*

Glipentide; Glisentida; Glisentidum. 1-Cyclopentyl-3-[*p*-(2-*o*-anisamidoethyl)benzenesulphonyl]urea.

Глизентид

$C_{22}H_{27}N_3O_5S$ = 445.5.
CAS — 32797-92-5.



Profile
Glisentide is a sulfonylurea antidiabetic (p.460). It is given orally in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (p.431) in doses of 2.5 to 20 mg daily.

Preparations

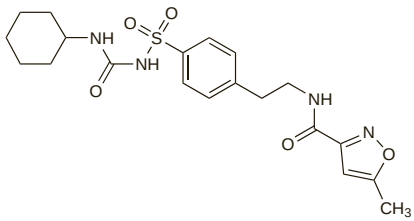
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Spain: Staticum.

Glisolamide *(rINN)*

Glisolamida; Glisolamidum. 1-Cyclohexyl-3-{*p*-[2-(5-methylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)ethyl]benzenesulphonyl}urea.

Глизоламид

$C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_5S$ = 434.5.
CAS — 24477-37-0.



Profile
Glisolamide is a sulfonylurea antidiabetic (p.460). It has been given in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Preparations

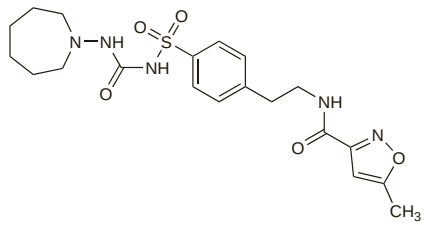
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ital.: Diabenor†.

Glisoxepide *(BAN, rINN)*

Bay-b-4231; FBB-4231; Glisoxepid; Glisoxepida; Glisoxépide; Glisoxepidum; RP-22410. 1-(Perhydroazepin-1-yl)-3-{4-[2-(5-methylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)ethyl]benzenesulphonyl}urea.

Глизоксепид

$C_{20}H_{27}N_5O_5S$ = 449.5.
CAS — 25046-79-1.
ATC — A10BB11.
ATC Vet — QA10BB11.



Profile
Glisoxepide is a sulfonylurea antidiabetic (p.460). It has been given in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Preparations

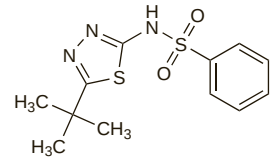
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Pro-Diaban†.

Glybuzole *(rINN)*

AN-1324; Désaglybuzole; Glibuzol; Glybuzolum; RP-7891. *N*-(5-*tert*-Butyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)benzenesulphonamide.

Глибузол

$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_2S_2$ = 297.4.
CAS — 1492-02-0.



Profile
Glybuzole is an oral antidiabetic with a structure distinct from that of the sulfonylureas, biguanides, or sulfonamidopyrimidines.

Preparations

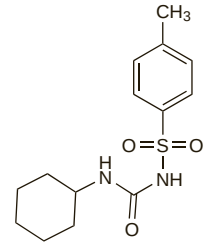
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Jpn: Gludiase.

Glycyclamide *(rINN)*

Gliciclamida; Gliciclamide; Glycyclamidum; K-38; K-386; Tolcyclamide. 1-Cyclohexyl-3-tosylurea; 1-Cyclohexyl-3-*p*-tolylsulphonylurea.

Глицикламид

$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_3S$ = 296.4.
CAS — 664-95-9.



Profile
Glycyclamide is a sulfonylurea antidiabetic (p.460). It is given by mouth in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ital.: Diaborale.

Guar Gum

Cyamopsidis seminis pulvis; E412; Goma guar; Guar; Guar Flour; Guar Galactomannan; Guar, galactomannane du; Guar galactomannanum; Guar galaktomanan; Guar galaktomannan; Guaras; Guárbab galaktomannán; Guárbabmag-por; Guargalaktomannaani; Guargalaktomannan; Guaro galaktomananas; Jaguar Gum.

CAS — 9000-30-0.
ATC — A10BX01.
ATC Vet — QA10BX01.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF.*
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Guar). Guar is obtained by grinding the endosperms of the seeds of *Cyamopsis tetragonolobus*. It consists mainly of guar galactomannan. Guar is a white or almost white powder, yielding a mucilage of variable viscosity when dissolved in water. Practically insoluble in alcohol.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Guar Galactomannan). A yellowish-white powder. It is soluble in cold and hot water; practically insoluble in organic solvents. Its main components are polysaccharides composed of D-galactose and D-mannose at molecular ratios of 1:1.4 to 1:2. The molecules consist of a linear main chain of β-(1→4)-glycosidically linked mannopyranoses and single α-(1→6)-glycosidically linked galactopyranoses.
USNF 26 (Guar Gum). A gum obtained from the ground endosperms of *Cyamopsis tetragonolobus* (Leguminosae). It consists chiefly of a high-molecular-weight hydrocolloidal polysaccharide, a galactomannan, composed of galactan and mannan units combined through glycosidic linkages. It is a white to yellowish-white, practically odourless, powder. Dispersible in hot or cold water forming a colloidal solution.