

KNOW THE QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR



- 1** What are the signs my diabetes is changing?

- 2** Why aren't my current medications enough?

- 3** What is my A1C and what should my goal be?

- 4** Could switching from my current insulin to another treatment option help?

What is Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) 100 Units/mL?

Prescription Lantus is a long-acting insulin used to treat adults with type 2 diabetes and adults and pediatric patients (children 6 years and older) with type 1 diabetes for the control of high blood sugar.

- Do not use Lantus to treat diabetic ketoacidosis.

Important Safety Information for Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) 100 Units/mL

Do not take Lantus during episodes of low blood sugar or if you are allergic to insulin or any of the inactive ingredients in Lantus.

What is SOLIQUA® 100/33 (insulin glargine and lixisenatide) injection 100 Units/mL and 33 mcg/mL?

SOLIQUA 100/33 is an injectable prescription medicine that contains 2 diabetes medicines, insulin glargine and lixisenatide, which may improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes when used with diet and exercise.

- It has not been studied in people with a history of pancreatitis.
- It is not recommended for people who also take lixisenatide or other medicines called GLP-1 receptor agonists.
- It is not for use in people with type 1 diabetes, or people with diabetic ketoacidosis.
- It has not been studied in people who have a stomach problem that causes slow emptying (gastroparesis) and is not for people with slow emptying of the stomach.
- It has not been studied in people who also take a short-acting (prandial) insulin.
- It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA 100/33 (insulin glargine and lixisenatide) injection 100 Units/mL and 33 mcg/mL

What is the most important information I should know about SOLIQUA 100/33?

Do not share your SOLIQUA 100/33 pen with other people, even if the needle has been changed. You may give other people a serious infection, or get a serious infection from them.

Please see page 4 for Important Safety Information for Lantus®

Please [click here](https://products.sanofi.us/Lantus/Lantus.html) or visit <https://products.sanofi.us/Lantus/Lantus.html> for Full Prescribing Information

Please see page 5 for Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA® 100/33

Please [click here](http://products.sanofi.us/soliqua100-33/soliqua100-33.pdf) or visit <http://products.sanofi.us/soliqua100-33/soliqua100-33.pdf> for Full Prescribing Information



QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR (CONTINUED)

5 Could I benefit from a treatment like SOLIQUA® 100/33, that combines Lantus® with a non-insulin diabetes medicine?

6 Can you tell me about dosing for the option you recommend?

7 How do I inject using a SoloStar® pen?

8 What are the side effects I should know about?

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT WHAT TREATMENT MAY BE RIGHT FOR YOU

Important Safety Information for Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) 100 Units/mL (continued)

Do not share needles, insulin pens, or syringes with others. Do NOT reuse needles.

Before starting Lantus, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you have liver or kidney problems, if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant or if you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed.

Change (rotate) your injection sites within the area you chose with each dose to reduce your risk of getting lipodystrophy (pitted or thickened skin) and localized cutaneous amyloidosis (skin with lumps) at the injection sites.

Do not use the same spot for each injection or inject where the skin is pitted, thickened, lumpy, tender, bruised, scaly, hard, scarred or damaged.

Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA® 100/33 (insulin glargine and lixisenatide) injection 100 Units/mL and 33 mcg/mL (continued)

SOLIQUA 100/33 can cause serious side effects, including inflammation of the pancreas, which may be severe and lead to death.

Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your doctor if you have had pancreatitis, stones in your gallbladder (cholelithiasis), or a history of alcoholism. These medical problems may make you more likely to get pancreatitis.

Stop taking SOLIQUA 100/33 and call your healthcare provider right away if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe, and will not go away. The pain may be felt in the back area. The pain may happen with or without vomiting.

Who should not use SOLIQUA 100/33?

Do not use SOLIQUA 100/33 if you:

- are having an episode of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)
- are allergic to insulin glargine, lixisenatide, or any of the ingredients in SOLIQUA 100/33. Symptoms of a severe allergic reaction with SOLIQUA 100/33 may include swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, fainting or feeling dizzy, problems breathing or swallowing, very rapid heartbeat, severe rash or itching, or low blood pressure.

Please see page 4 for Important Safety Information for Lantus®

Please [click here](https://products.sanofi.us/Lantus/Lantus.html) or visit <https://products.sanofi.us/Lantus/Lantus.html> for Full Prescribing Information

Please see page 5 for Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA® 100/33

Please [click here](http://products.sanofi.us/soliqua100-33/soliqua100-33.pdf) or visit <http://products.sanofi.us/soliqua100-33/soliqua100-33.pdf> for Full Prescribing Information

MORE TO THINK ABOUT

QUESTIONS YOUR DOCTOR MAY HAVE FOR YOU:

- 1 Have you been tracking your blood sugar?
- 2 Have you experienced any symptoms?
- 3 Have you been following your treatment plan? Are you prepared to talk to your doctor?

HERE'S WHAT TO BRING TO YOUR NEXT DOCTOR'S VISIT:

- Medical history
- Names and doses of current medications
- A list of any symptoms you have experienced
- Blood sugar log and food diary, which helps the doctor to see how you are tracking your highs and lows
- Insurance card
- Physician referral (if needed)

Important Safety Information for Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) 100 Units/mL (continued)

Heart failure can occur if you are taking insulin together with certain medicines called TZDs (thiazolidinediones), even if you have never had heart failure or other heart problems. If you already have heart failure, it may get worse while you take TZDs with Lantus. Your treatment with TZDs and Lantus may need to be changed or stopped by your doctor if you have new or worsening heart failure. Tell your doctor if you have any new or worsening symptoms of heart failure, including:

- Shortness of breath
- Sudden weight gain
- Swelling of your ankles or feet

Tell your doctor about all the medications you take, including OTC medicines, vitamins, and supplements, including herbal supplements.

Lantus should be taken once a day at the same time every day. Test your blood sugar levels while using insulin, such as Lantus. Do not make any changes to your dose or type of insulin without talking to your healthcare provider. Any change of insulin should be made cautiously and only under medical supervision.

Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA® 100/33 (insulin glargine and lixisenatide) injection 100 Units/mL and 33 mcg/mL (continued)

Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have or have had problems with your pancreas, your kidneys, or your liver, stones in your gallbladder, or a history of alcoholism.
- have heart failure or other heart problems. If you have heart failure, it may get worse while you take thiazolidinediones (TZDs).
- have severe problems with your stomach, such as slowed emptying of your stomach or problems digesting food.
- are taking certain medicines called glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 receptor agonists).
- have had an allergic reaction to a GLP-1 receptor agonist.
- are pregnant or breastfeeding or plan to become pregnant or to breastfeed. It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 will harm your unborn baby or pass into your breast milk.

Please see page 4 for Important Safety Information for Lantus®

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What is Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) 100 Units/mL?

Prescription Lantus is a long-acting insulin used to treat adults with type 2 diabetes and adults and pediatric patients (children 6 years and older) with type 1 diabetes for the control of high blood sugar.

- Do not use Lantus to treat diabetic ketoacidosis.

Important Safety Information for Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) 100 Units/mL

Do not take Lantus during episodes of low blood sugar or if you are allergic to insulin or any of the inactive ingredients in Lantus.

Do not share needles, insulin pens, or syringes with others. Do NOT reuse needles.

Before starting Lantus, tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you have liver or kidney problems, if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant or if you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed.

Change (rotate) your injection sites within the area you chose with each dose to reduce your risk of getting lipodystrophy (pitted or thickened skin) and localized cutaneous amyloidosis (skin with lumps) at the injection sites. **Do not** use the same spot for each injection or inject where the skin is pitted, thickened, lumpy, tender, bruised, scaly, hard, scarred or damaged.

Heart failure can occur if you are taking insulin together with certain medicines called TZDs (thiazolidinediones), even if you have never had heart failure or other heart problems. If you already have heart failure, it may get worse while you take TZDs with Lantus. Your treatment with TZDs and Lantus may need to be changed or stopped by your doctor if you have new or worsening heart failure. Tell your doctor if you have any new or worsening symptoms of heart failure, including:

- Shortness of breath
- Swelling of your ankles or feet
- Sudden weight gain

Tell your doctor about all the medications you take, including OTC medicines, vitamins, and supplements, including herbal supplements.

Lantus should be taken once a day at the same time every day. Test your blood sugar levels while using insulin, such as Lantus. Do not make any changes

to your dose or type of insulin without talking to your healthcare provider. Any change of insulin should be made cautiously and only under medical supervision.

Do NOT dilute or mix Lantus with any other insulin or solution. It will not work as intended and you may lose blood sugar control, which could be serious. Lantus must only be used if the solution is clear and colorless with no particles visible. Always make sure you have the correct insulin before each injection.

While using Lantus, do not drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how Lantus affects you. You should not drink alcohol or use other medicines that contain alcohol.

The most common side effect of insulin, including Lantus, is low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), which may be serious and life threatening. It may cause harm to your heart or brain. Symptoms of serious low blood sugar may include shaking, sweating, fast heartbeat, and blurred vision.

Lantus may cause serious side effects that can lead to death, such as severe allergic reactions. Get medical help right away if you have:

- A rash over your whole body
- Trouble breathing
- A fast heartbeat
- Sweating
- Swelling of your face, tongue, or throat
- Shortness of breath
- Extreme drowsiness, dizziness, or confusion

Other possible side effects may include swelling, weight gain, low potassium levels, injection site reactions, including changes in fat tissue at the injection site, and allergic reactions.

Important Safety Information for Lantus® (insulin glargine injection) SoloStar®

Lantus SoloSTAR is a disposable single-patient-use prefilled insulin pen. Please talk to your healthcare provider about proper injection technique and follow instructions in the Instruction Leaflet that accompanies the pen.

Please [click here](https://products.sanofi.us/Lantus/Lantus.html) or visit <https://products.sanofi.us/Lantus/Lantus.html> for Full Prescribing Information for Lantus®.



SOLIQUA 100/33 is an injectable prescription medicine that contains 2 diabetes medicines, insulin glargine and lixisenatide, which may improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes when used with diet and exercise.

- It has not been studied in people with a history of pancreatitis.
- It is not recommended for people who also take lixisenatide or other medicines called GLP-1 receptor agonists.
- It is not for use in people with type 1 diabetes, or people with diabetic ketoacidosis.
- It has not been studied in people who have a stomach problem that causes slow emptying (gastroparesis) and is not for people with slow emptying of the stomach.
- It has not been studied in people who also take a short-acting (prandial) insulin.
- **It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.**

Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA® 100/33 (insulin glargine and lixisenatide) injection 100 Units/mL and 33 mcg/mL

What is the most important information I should know about SOLIQUA 100/33?

Do not share your SOLIQUA 100/33 pen with other people, even if the needle has been changed. You may give other people a serious infection, or get a serious infection from them.

SOLIQUA 100/33 can cause serious side effects, including inflammation of the pancreas, which may be severe and lead to death.

Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your doctor if you have had pancreatitis, stones in your gallbladder (cholelithiasis), or a history of alcoholism. These medical problems may make you more likely to get pancreatitis.

Stop taking SOLIQUA 100/33 and call your healthcare provider right away if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe, and will not go away. The pain may be felt in the back area. The pain may happen with or without vomiting.

Who should not use SOLIQUA 100/33?

Do not use SOLIQUA 100/33 if you:

- are having an episode of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)
- are allergic to insulin glargine, lixisenatide, or any of the ingredients in SOLIQUA 100/33. Symptoms of a severe allergic reaction with SOLIQUA 100/33 may include swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, fainting or feeling dizzy, problems breathing or swallowing, very rapid heartbeat, severe rash or itching, or low blood pressure.

Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have or have had problems with your pancreas, your kidneys, or your liver, stones in your gallbladder, or a history of alcoholism.
- have heart failure or other heart problems. If you have heart failure, it may get worse while you take thiazolidinediones (TZDs).
- have severe problems with your stomach, such as slowed emptying of your stomach or problems digesting food.
- are taking certain medicines called glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 receptor agonists).
- have had an allergic reaction to a GLP-1 receptor agonist.
- are pregnant or breastfeeding or plan to become pregnant or to breastfeed. It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 will harm your unborn baby or pass into your breast milk.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including all prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. SOLIQUA 100/33 may affect the way some

medicines work. Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, talk to your healthcare provider about low blood sugar and how to manage it.

How should I use SOLIQUA 100/33?

- Do not change your dose without first talking to your healthcare provider.
- Check the pen label each time you inject to make sure you are using the correct medicine.
- **Do not take more than 60 units of SOLIQUA 100/33 each day.** Do not take SOLIQUA 100/33 with other GLP-1 receptor agonists.
- Only use SOLIQUA 100/33 that is clear and colorless to almost colorless. If you see small particles, return it to your pharmacy for replacement.
- **Change (rotate) your injection sites within the area you chose with each dose** to reduce your risk of getting pitted or thickened skin (lipodystrophy) and skin with lumps (localized cutaneous amyloidosis) at the injection sites. **Do not** use the same spot for each injection or inject where the skin is pitted, thickened, lumpy, tender, bruised, scaly, hard, scarred or damaged.
- **Do not** remove SOLIQUA 100/33 from the pen with a syringe.
- **Do not re-use or share needles with other people. You may give other people a serious infection, or get a serious infection from them.**
- **Check your blood sugar levels.** Ask your healthcare provider what your blood sugar should be and when you should check.

What are the possible side effects of SOLIQUA 100/33?

SOLIQUA 100/33 can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Stop taking SOLIQUA 100/33 and get help right away if you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat, problems breathing or swallowing, severe rash or itching, fainting or feeling dizzy, and very rapid heartbeat.
- **Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Your risk for getting low blood sugar is higher if you take another medicine that can cause low blood sugar.** Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, sweating, weakness, irritability, hunger, blurred vision, fast heartbeat, feeling jittery, confusion, and anxiety.
- **Kidney problems (kidney failure).** In people who have kidney problems, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting may cause a loss of fluids (dehydration), which may worsen kidney problems.
- **Low potassium in your blood (hypokalemia).**
- **Heart failure.** Taking certain diabetes pills called TZDs (thiazolidinediones) with SOLIQUA 100/33 may cause heart failure in some people. This can happen even if you have never had heart failure or heart problems before. If you already have heart failure, it may get worse while you take TZDs with SOLIQUA 100/33. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any new or worse symptoms of heart failure, including shortness of breath, swelling of your ankles or feet, or sudden weight gain. Treatment with TZDs and SOLIQUA 100/33 may need to be adjusted or stopped if you have new or worse heart failure.

The most common side effects of SOLIQUA 100/33 include low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), nausea, diarrhea, upper respiratory infection, stuffy or runny nose, and headache. Nausea and diarrhea usually happen more often when you first start using SOLIQUA 100/33.

[Click here](#) for Full Prescribing Information for SOLIQUA 100/33.

If you are a patient experiencing problems with a Sanofi U.S. product, please contact Sanofi U.S. at 1-800-633-1610

