

Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): DPP-4 inhibitor and pancreatitis warnings

<p>Food and Drug Administration 2009</p>	<p>Information for Healthcare Professionals - Acute pancreatitis and sitagliptin (marketed as Januvia and Janumet)</p> <p>"FDA is revising the prescribing information for Januvia (sitagliptin) and Janumet (sitagliptin/metformin) to include information on reported cases of acute pancreatitis in patients using these products."</p> <p>"Eighty-eight post-marketing cases of acute pancreatitis, including two cases of hemorrhagic or necrotizing pancreatitis in patients using sitagliptin, were reported to the Agency between October 16, 2006 and February 9, 2009. Based on these reports, FDA is working with the manufacturer of sitagliptin and sitagliptin/metformin to revise the prescribing information..."</p> <p>"Based on the temporal relationship of initiating sitagliptin or sitagliptin/metformin and development of acute pancreatitis in the reviewed cases, FDA believes there may be an association between these events. Because acute pancreatitis is associated with considerable morbidity and mortality, and early recognition is important in reducing adverse health outcomes, FDA is recommending revisions to the prescribing information to alert healthcare professionals to this potentially serious adverse drug event."</p>
<p>MERCK Januvia Drug monograph 2013</p>	<p>"There have been reports of acute pancreatitis, including fatal and non-fatal hemorrhagic or necrotizing pancreatitis, in patients taking JANUVIA®. After initiation of JANUVIA®, patients should be observed carefully for signs and symptoms of pancreatitis. If pancreatitis is suspected, JANUVIA® should promptly be discontinued and appropriate management should be initiated. Risk factors for pancreatitis include a history of: pancreatitis, gallstones, alcoholism, or hypertriglyceridemia."</p>
<p>Canadian Diabetes Association Guidelines 2013</p>	<p>DPP-4 inhibitor: Sitagliptin (Januvia) Saxagliptin (Onglyza) Linagliptin (Trajenta):</p> <p>"Negligible risk of hypoglycemia as monotherapy, weight neutral, Improved postprandial control, rare cases of pancreatitis "</p>

Harper W, Clement M, Goldenberg R, Hanna A, Main A, Retnakaran R, Sherifali D, Woo V, Yale JF. Canadian Diabetes Association Guidelines - Pharmacologic management of type 2 diabetes. 2013. Available from: <http://guidelines.diabetes.ca/Browse/Chapter13>. Accessed 03/13, 2014.

Januvia Sitagliptin tablets 25mg, 50mg, 100mg. Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited; 2013. Available from: http://www.merck.ca/assets/en/pdf/products/JANUVIA-PM_E.pdf. Accessed 03/13, 2014.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Information for Healthcare Professionals - Acute pancreatitis and sitagliptin (marketed as Januvia and Janumet). 2009. Available at <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/PostmarketDrugSafetyInformationforPatientsandProviders/DrugSafetyInformationforHealthcareProfessionals/ucml183764.htm>. Accessed 03/13, 2014.