

(Drug) should be used in preference to insulin only in patients with maturity-onset diabetes whose symptoms or blood glucose level cannot be controlled by diet alone and only when the advantages in the individual patient justify the potential risk; see INDICATIONS. The patient should be informed of the advantages and potential risks of (drug) and of alternative modes of therapy and should participate in the decision to use this drug.

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(Drug) is not effective in patients with juvenile diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes at any age. Such patients should be treated with insulin. The concomitant long term use of insulin and (drug) in an individual patient is, in view of the potential risk of increased cardiovascular mortality with (drug), less safe on a benefit-risk basis than the use of insulin alone.