CONFIDENTIAL

Psychotropic Label Overview for DM



CONFIDENTIAL About This Document

- This document includes commonly used antipsychotics label information in US, UK(EU), Australia, Canada and Japan
- This document is only for internal use. (e.g. senior management awareness of current antipsychotics' label content on the global markets)
- This document was based on analysis from latest PI of Apr 03
- It is understood that the accuracy of this document is limited to date of last revision

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

CONFIDENTIAL

Label Version As of Nov 2002

	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon	Clozaril	Seroquel
US	May.02	Feb.02	Jun.02	Feb.02	Jan.01
EU(UK)	Sep.02	Dec.02		5/22/02	10/3/02
Australia	8/12/02	4/22/02	10/19/01	4/5/02	10/10/01
Japan	Jul.02	Sep.02			Nov.02
Canada	3/17/03	2002		6/16/00	2001

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

CONFIDENTIAL

Hyperglycaemia

Global labels:

Zyprexa: SPC Warning EU (07/99), US (ADR), Japan (04/02, CI), Australia (08/02), Korea (03/03)

Canada (03/03)

Seroquel: SPC Warning Sweden, Denmark (02/03), US (ADR), Japan (11/02, CI), NZ (06/02), Ireland (04/03)

Risperdal: SPC Warning UK (12/02), US (ADR), Japan (ADR, 09/02), Australia (08/02), Ireland (06/03)

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03



Zyprexa label Overview for DM

	US	EU	Australia	Japan	Canada
Black Box					
Contraindication				√	
Warning		√ *		1	
Precaution		√ *	1	1	1
Adverse Reaction	1	1	1	1	1
Post Introduction Reports	1	1	1		

^{*} In EU's label, warnings and precautions are in one paragraph

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Npv @2

CONFIDENTIAL

Psychotropic Label Overview for DM

	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon	Clozaril	Seroquel
Black Box					
Contraindication	Jp				Jp
Warning	Jp, EU Kor				Jp, Sw, Den, Ir
Precaution	EU, Au, Jp	Jp*		US, Au, Ca	Jp
Adverse Reaction	US, EU, Au, Jp	US, Au, UK,Jp*, Netherland, Sweden	US	EU, Au, Ca	US, Jp, NZ
Post Introduction Reports	US, EU	US	ed on English transle	US	m "Notice of

*Hyperglycemia is listed in other adverse reactions under Precautions based on English translation of excerpts from "Notice of Revision of Precautions" issued by Janssen in Sep. 2002

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

CONFIDENTIAL

US Psychotropic Label for DM

Product	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon	Clozaril	Seroquel
(Revision date)	(May. 02)	(Feb. 02)	(Jun.02)	(Feb.02)	(Jan 01)
Black Box					
Contraindication					
Warning					
Precaution				1	
Adverse Reaction	1	1	1		1
Post Introduction Reports	1	1		1	

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03



EU Psychotropic Label for DM

Product	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon*	Clozaril	Seroquel
(Revision Date)	(Sep.02)	(Dec.02)		(5/22/02)	(10/3/02)
Black Box					
Contraindication					
Warning					
Precaution	1				
Adverse Reaction	1	1		1	
Post Introduction Reports	1				

^{*}Geodon is not on the market

Risperdal, Geodon, Clozaril and Seroqual are used UK PI as reference Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

CONFIDENTIAL

Australia Psychotropic Label for DM

Product	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon	Clozaril	Seroquel
(Revision Date)	(8/12/02)	(4/22/02)	(10/19/01)	(4/5/02)	(10/10/01)
Black Box					
Contraindication					
Warning					
Precaution	√			√	
Adverse Reaction	1	1		1	
Post Introduction Reports					

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03



Japan Psychotropic Label for DM

Product	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon**	Clozaril**	Seroquel
(Revision Date)	(Jul 02)	(Sep 02)			(Nov 02)
Black Box					
Contraindication	1				1
Warning	1				1
Precaution	1	√ *			1
Adverse Reaction	1	√ *			1
Post Introduction Reports					

^{*}Hyperglycemia is listed in other adverse reactions under Precautions based on English translation of excerpts from "Notice of Revision of Precautions" issued by Janssen in Sep.2002

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

^{**}Geodon and Clozaril are not on the market

CONFIDENTIAL

Canada Psychotropic Label for DM

Product	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon*	Clozaril	Seroquel
(Revision Date)	(3/17/03)	2002		(6/16/00)	2001
Black Box					
Contraindication					
Warning					
Precaution	√			√	
Adverse Reaction	1			1	
Post Introduction Reports					

* Geodon is not on the market

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03



Zyprexa DM Label Comparison for Brand Council Affiliates

	US	European Union	Australia	Japan	Canada
Black Box	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contrai ndicatio n	NA	NA	NA	Patients with diabetes mellitus and those who have a history of diabetes mellitus	NA
Warnin	NA	NA NA	NA NA	1. From marked increase in blood glucose, serious adverse reaction such as diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma etc.may appear leading potentially to death. Observe sufficiently with such as measurement of blood glucose during the olanzapine administration 2. Upon administration, explain sufficiently in advance to the patient and family members possible occurrence of above adverse reactions. Provide guidance to them to pay attention to such abnormalities as thirst, polydipsia, polyurea, frequent urination, etc., and to see a physician suspending administration immediately if such symptoms appear.	

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03



Zyprexa DM Label Comparison for Brand Council Affiliates

	US	European Union	Australia	Japan	Canada
Precauti	NA	Special warning and special precaution for use: Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of preexisting diabetes occasionally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been reported very rarely, including some fatal case. In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a predisposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients and in patients with risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus	There is an increased prevalence of diabetes in patients with schizophrenia. As with some other antipsychotics, exacerbation of preexisting diabetes has been reported very rarely. Hyperglycaemia, diabetic coma and diabetic ketoacidosis have been reported in very rare cases, sometimes in patients with no reported history of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients.	Careful Administration (This product should be administered with care in the following patients.) Patients with risk factors for diabetes mellitus such as family history of diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia obesity,etc. Important Precaution 1) By administration of this drug, marked increase in blood glucose may appear leading to fatal clinical course such as diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, etc. Observe sufficiently with such as measurement of blood glucose, (appearance of thirst, polydipsia, polyurea, and frequent urination during the olanzapine administration. In particular, patients with risk factors for diabetes mellitus such as hyperglycemia, obesity, etc., blood glucose may increase, leading to acute worsening of metabolic state. 2) Upon administration, explain sufficiently in advance to the patient and family members possible occurrence of above adverse reactions. Provide guidance to them to pay attention to such abnormalities as thirst, polydipsia, polyurea, frequent urination, etc., and to see a physician suspending administration immediately if such symptoms appear.	As with some other antipsychotics, exacerbation of pre- existing diabetes, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis, and diabetic coma including some fatal cases have been reported very rarely during the use of ZYPREXA, sometimes in patients with no reported history of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS; Post-Market Experience). In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a predisposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients and in patients with risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus. Use in Patients with Diabetes and Risk Factors for Development of Diabetes: As with some other antipsychotics, exacerbation of pre- existing diabetes, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis, and diabetic coma including some fatal cases have been reported very rarely during the use of ZYPREXA, sometimes in patients with no reported history of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS; Post-Market Experience). In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a pre-disposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients and in patients with risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus.

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03



Zyprexa DM Label Comparison for Brand Council Affiliates

	US	European Union	Australia	Japan	Canada
Adverse Reactions	Endocrine System Infrequent: diabetes mellitus; Rare: diabetic acidosis. Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders Infrequent: acidosis, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia; Rare: ketosis.	Undesirable effects: In clinical trials with olanzapine in over 5000 patients with baseline non-fasting glucose levels ≤ 7.8 mmol/l, the incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥ 11 mmol/l (suggestive of diabetes) was 1.0%, compared to 0.9% with placebo. The incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥ 8.9 mmol/l but < 11 mmol/l (suggestive of hyperglycaemia) was 2.0%, compared to 1.6% with placebo. Hyperglycaemia is also reported as a Very Rare (<0.01%) spontaneous event. Metabolism and nutrition disorders Very rare (<0.01%): Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes occasionally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been spontaneously reported very rarely, including some fatal cases Common(1-10%): Elevated glucose levels.	Clinical chemistry — Common (≥ 1% and < 10%): In clinical trials with olanzapine in over 5000 patients with baseline non-fasting glucose levels ≤7.8 mmol/L, the incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥11mmol/L (suggestive of diabetes) was 1.0%, compared to 0.9% with placebo. The incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥8.9mmol/L but <11mmol/L (suggestive of hyperglycaemia) was 2.0%, compared to 1.6% with placebo Adverse events identified from spontaneous post marketing surveillance Metabolic- Very rare (<0.01%): Hyperglycaemia;diabetic coma;diabetic	Clinically significant adverse reactions Hyperglycemia, Diabetic ketoacidosis, Diabetic coma: Hyperglycemia may develop leading to fatal clinical course, such as diabetic ketoacidosis and diabetic coma leading to death. Thus, make a close observation, with such as blood glucose measurement,(appearance of) thirst,polydipsia,polyurea and frequent urination. If any abnormalities are noted,discontinue administration and take an appropriate measure(s)such as administration of insulin Other adverse reactions Japanese clinical studies and postmarketing reports Metabolic: <1%: Diabetes Foreign clinical studies and postmarketing spontaneous reports Metabolic: <10% and ≥1%: Hyperglycemia Unknown: Coma diabetic, Diabetic ketoacidosis 1) As assessed by measured values within the clinical trial database 6) Casual blood glucose: Not less than 160 mg/dL	NA
Post introduction Reports	Diabetic coma	Very rare (<0.01%): Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes occasinally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been spontaneously reported very rarely, including some fatal cases.	NA	NA	NA

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

DR A	TT US PS	sychotropic Label Wording	for DM	CONFID	FNTIAI
	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon	Clozaril	Seroquel
Black Box	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contraindicati on	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Warnings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Precautions	NA	NA	NA	Hyperglycemia: Severe hyperglycemia, sometimes leading to ketoacidosis, has been reported during CLOZARIL treatment in patients with no prior history of hyperglycemia. While a causal relationship to CLOZARIL use has not been definitively established, glucose levels normalized in most patients after discontinuation of CLOZARIL, and a rechallenge in one patient produced a recurrence of hyperglycemia. The effect of CLOZARIL on glucose metabolism in patients with diabetes mellitus has not been studied. The possibility of impaired glucose tolerance should be considered in patients receiving CLOZARIL who develop symptoms of hyperglycemia, such as policies, polyuria, polyphagia, and weakness. In patients with significant treatment-emergent hyperglycemia, the discontinuation of CLOZARIL should be considered.	
Adverse Reactions	Endocrine System Infrequent: diabetes mellitus; Rare: diabetic acidosis. Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders Infrequent: acidosis, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia; Rare: ketosis.	Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Infrequent: diabetes mellitus. Rare: hypoglycemia	Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders: Infrequent: hyperglycemia; Rare: hypoglycemia, glucose tolerance decreased, hypoglycemic reaction, ketosis	NA NA	Metabolic and Nutritional System: Infrequent: hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia. Endocrine System: Infrequent: diabetes mellitus.
Post introduction Reports	Diabetic coma	Hyperglycemia, Diabete s mellitus aggravated, including diabetic ketoacidosis	NA	Miscellaneous: hyperglycemia	NA

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

DR A	European Union Psychotropic Label Wording	for DM		CONFIDENT	ΓΙΔΙ
	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon*	Clozaril	Seroquel
Black Box	NA	NA		NA	NA
Contraindicati on	NA	NA		NA	NA
Warnings	NA	NA		NA	NA
Precautions	Special warning and special precaution for use: Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes occasionally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been reported very rarely, including some fatal case. In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a predisposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients and in patients with risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus	NA		NA	NA
Adverse Reactions	Undesirable effects: In clinical trials with olanzapine in over 5000 patients with baseline non-fasting glucose levels ≤ 7.8 mmol/l, the incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥ 11 mmol/l (suggestive of diabetes) was 1.0%, compared to 0.9% with placebo. The incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥ 8.9 mmol/l but < 11 mmol/l (suggestive of hyperglycaemia) was 2.0%, compared to 1.6% with placebo. Hyperglycaemia is also reported as a Very Rare (<0.01%) spontaneous event. Metabolism and nutrition disorders Very rare (<0.01%): Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of preexisting diabetes occasionally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been spontaneously reported very rarely, including some fatal cases Common(1-10%): Elevated glucose levels.	Hyperglycaemia and exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes have been reported in very rare cases during risperidone treatment		Abnormalities of glucose homeostasis occur uncommonly in approximately 0.35% of CLOZARIL (clozapine) patients in the UK cohort monitored by the CLOZARIL Patient Monitoring Service. Severe hyperglycaemia, sometimes leading to ketoacidosis, has been reported during CLOZARIL (clozapine) treatment in patients with no prior history of hyperglycaemia. Blood glucose levels normalised in most patients after discontinuation of CLOZARIL (clozapine), and a rechallenge in a few cases produced a recurrence of hyperglycaemia. The possibility of impaired glucose tolerance should be considered in patients receiving CLOZARIL (clozapine) particularly if symptoms of polydipsia, polyuria, and weakness develop. With prolonged treatment considerable weight gain has been observed in some patients and further investigation is periodically needed to ensure hyperglycaemia is not missed. In patients with significant treatment-emergent hyperglycaemia, the discontinuation of CLOZARIL (clozapine) should be considered when active medical management of the hyperglycaemia has failed.	
Post introduction Reports	Very rare (<0.01%): Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of pre- existing diabetes occasinally associated with ketoacidosis or coma has been spontaneously reported very rarely, including some fatal cases.	NA		NA	NA

^{*}Geodon is not on the market

Risperdal, Geodon, Clozaril and Seroqual are used UK PI as reference

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon	Clozaril	Seroquel	
Black Box	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Contraindicati on	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Warnings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Precautions	patients with schizophrenia. As with some other antipsychotics, exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes has been reported very rarely. Hyperglycaemia, diabetic coma and diabetic ketoacidosis have been reported in very rare cases, sometimes in patients with no reported history of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients. To ketoacidosis/hypersomolar coma, has be during Clozaril treatment in patients with a causal relationsh has not been definitely established, glucos to normal in most patients after discontinuand rechallenge produced a recurrence of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in going the polyphagia or weakness. In patients with symptoms of hyperglycaemia, such as polyphagia or weakness. In patients with since the polyphagia or weakness. In patients with since the polyphagia or weakness.		On rare occasions, sever hyperglycaemia, sometimes leading to ketoacidosis/hypersomolar coma, has been reported during Clozaril treatment in patients with no prior history of hyperglycaemia. While a causal relationship to Clozaril use has not been definitely established, glucose levels returned to normal in most patients after discontinuation of Clozaril, and rechallenge produced a recurrence of hyperglycaemia in a few cases. The effect of Clozaril on glucose metabolism in patients with diabetes melltius has not been studied. The possibility of impaired glucose tolerance should be considered in patients receiving Clozaril who develop symptoms of hyperglycaemia, such as polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia or weakness. In patients with significant treatment-emergent hyperglycaemia, discontinuation of Clozaril should be considered.	ory of il use rned zaril, mia in ism in he		
Adverse Reactions	Clinical chemistry — Common (≥ 1% and < 10%): In clinical trials with olanzapine in over 5000 patients with baseline non-fasting glucose levels ≤7.8 mmol/L, the incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥11mmol/L (suggestive of diabetes) was 1.0%, compared to 0.9% with placebo. The incidence of non-fasting plasma glucose levels ≥8.9mmol/L but <11mmol/L (suggestive of hyperglycaemia) was 2.0%, compared to 1.6% with placebo Adverse events identified from spontaneous post marketing surveillance Metabolic- Very rare (<0.01%): Hyperglycaemia;diabetic coma;diabetic ketoacidosis;exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes.	Hyperglycaemi a and exacerbations of pre-existing diabetes have been reported in very rare cases during risperidone treatment	NA	Severe hyperglycaemia, sometimes leading to ketoacidosis/hyperosmolar coma, has been reported rarely during Clozaril treatment in patients with no prior history of hyperglyacemia		
Post Introduction Reports		NA	NA	NA	NA	

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

DR A	Japan Psychotropic Label Wording for DM	CO1	VE		FNTIAI
	Zyprexa	Risperda 1**	Geo don *	Clo zari 1*	Seroquel **
Black Box	NA	NA			NA
Contraindicati on	Patients with diabetes mellitus and those who have a history of diabetes mellitus	NA			Diabetes mellitus history of diabetes mellitus have been added on the section of contraindication
Warnings	1.From marked increase in blood glucose, serious adverse reaction such as diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma etc.may appear leading potentially to death. Observe sufficiently with such as measurement of blood glucose during the olanzapine administration 2.Upon administration, explain sufficiently in advance to the patient and family members possible occurrence of above adverse reactions. Provide guidance to them to pay attention to such abnormalities as thirst, polydipsia, polyurea, frequent urination, etc., and to see a physician suspending administration immediately if such symptoms appear.	NA			Diabetes mellitus history of diabetes mellitus have been added on the section of warning
Precautions	Careful Administration (This product should be administered with care in the following patients.) Patients with risk factors for diabetes mellitus such as family history of diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia obesity,etc. Important Precaution 1)By administration of this drug, marked increase in blood glucose may appear leading to fatal clinical course such as diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, etc. Observe sufficiently with such as measurement of blood glucose, (appearance of thirst, polydipsia, polyurea, and frequent urination during the olanzapine administration. In particular, patients with risk factors for diabetes mellitus such as hyperglycemia, obesity, etc., blood glucose may increase, leading to acute worsening of metabolic state. 2) Upon administration, explain sufficiently in advance to the patient and family members possible occurrence of above adverse reactions. Provide guidance to them to pay attention to such abnormalities as thirst, polydipsia, polyurea, frequent urination, etc., and to see a physician suspending administration immediately if such symptoms appear.	"Hypergl ycemia" has been added on the section of "Other adverse reaction" under Precauti ons by Janssen			Diabetes mellitus and Hyperglycemia has been added on the section of Precaution

^{*}Geodon and Clozaril are not on the market

^{**}the language was translated by ELJKK from Japanese to English that were released by Janssen and AZ for the label changes for their respective products.

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

Property of Eli Lilly and Co



	Zyprexa	Risperda 1**	Geo don *	Clo zari 1*	Seroquel **
Adverse Reactions	Clinically significant adverse reactions Hyperglycemia, Diabetic ketoacidosis, Diabetic coma: Hyperglycemia may develop leading to fatal clinical course, such as diabetic ketoacidosis and diabetic coma leading to death. Thus, make a close observation, with such as blood glucose measurement, (appearance of) thirst, polydipsia, polyurea and frequent urination. If any abnormalities are noted, discontinue administration and take an appropriate measure(s) such as administration of insulin Other adverse reactions Japanese clinical studies and postmarketing reports Metabolic: <1%: Diabetes Foreign clinical studies and postmarketing spontaneous reports Metabolic: <10% and ≥1%: Hyperglycemia notes1, 6) Unknown: Coma diabetic, Diabetic ketoacidosis 1) As assessed by measured values within the clinical trial database 6) Casual blood glucose: Not less than 160 mg/dL	NA			Diabetes and hyperglycemia as been added on the section of "Other adverse reactions" by AstraZeneca
Post introduction Reports	NA	NA			NA

^{*}Geodon and Clozaril are not on the market

^{**}the language was translated by ELJKK from Japanese to English that were released by Janssen and AZ for the label changes for their respective products.

Source: Analysis from latest PI of Apr 03

Property of Eli Lilly and Co

	Zyprexa	Risperdal	Geodon *	Clozaril	Sero el
Black Box	NA	NA		NA	NA
Contraindicati on	NA	NA		NA	NA
Warnings	NA	NA		NA	NA
Precautions	As with some other antipsychotics, exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis, and diabetic coma including some fatal cases have been reported very rarely during the use of ZYPREXA, sometimes in patients with no reported history of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS; Post-Market Experience). In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a predisposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients and in patients with risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus. Use in Patients with Diabetes and Risk Factors for Development of Diabetes: As with some other antipsychotics, exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes, hyperglycaemia, diabetic coma including some fatal cases have been reported very rarely during the use of ZYPREXA, sometimes in patients with no reported history of hyperglycaemia (see ADVERSE REACTIONS; Post-Market Experience). In some cases, a prior increase in body weight has been reported which may be a pre-disposing factor. Appropriate clinical monitoring is advisable in diabetic patients and in patients with risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus.	NA		Hyperglycemia On rare occasions, severe hyperglycemia, sometimes leading to ketoacidosis, has been reported during Clozaril treatment in patients with no prior history of hyperglycemia. While a causal relationship to Clozaril use has not been definitely established, glucose levels returned to normal in most patients after discontinuation of Clozaril, and rechallenge produced a recurrence of hyperglycemia in a few cases. The effect of Clozaril on glucose metabolism in patients with diabetes mellitus has not been studied. The possibility of impaired glucose tolerance should be considered in patients receiving Clozaril who develop symptoms of hyperglycemia, such as polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia or weakness. In patients with significant treatment-emergent hyperglycemia, discontinuation of Clozaril should be considered	
Adverse Reactions	NA	NA		On rare occasions, severe hyperglycemia, sometimes leading to ketoacidosis, has been reported during Clozaril treatment in patients with no prior history of hyperglycemia	NA
		1	ī		