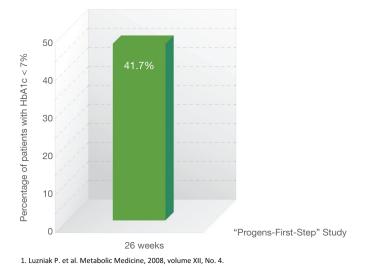


EFFECTIVENESS

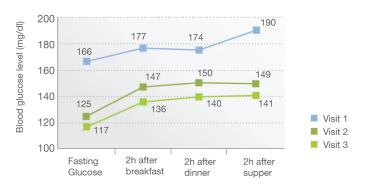
Adding Recombinant Human Insulin (SciLin™ N) to previously used oral hypoglycemic drugs effectively lowers blood glucose and glycated hemoglobin levels with no significant increase in body weight and incidence of severe hypoglycemia.4

*The percentage of patients achieving therapeutic glycated hemoglobin target below 7%⁴



*Recombinant Human Insulin (SciLin™ N) effectively normalizes the blood glucose level in type 2 diabetes4

4-point assessment of glucose profile via self-monitoring in type 2 diabetes patients (p < 0.01)



^{*} Data adapted from Gensulin® N study, Bioton S.A.

Recombinant Human Insulin SciLin[™] N Once A Day **Oral Anti-diabetic Drug**

- Effective reduction in HbA1c
- No significant increase in body mass
- No significant increase in risk of severe hypoglycemia
- Treatment algorithm complies with recommended guidelines

Recombinant Human Insulin (SciLin™N) within 26 weeks⁴



Safe and effective therapy

No significant changes in BMI values during treatment





No significant body weight gain (0.29 kg within 26 weeks)

Mean hypoglycemic incidence 0.03 / patient





Large metabolic efficacy

Lowering blood sugar levels to about 140 mg / dl





Reduction in the average HbA1c concentrations of 8.33 + 1.13% to 7.21 + 0.85%

Significant improvement in patients health





The improvement in patients' professional activity

Improvement in the social life activity





Improvement in the patients' emotional state

Beneficial impact on lifestyle and deepen knowledge about diabetes



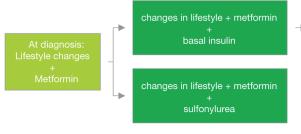
The criterion for starting insulin therapy in type 2 diabetes with symptoms of secondary failure of oral drugs and / or Algorithm for the initiation of insulin therapy Long-acting insulin in single injection Starting Dose 0.2 IU / kg

HbA1c > 7%

NPH insulin + oral antidiabetic drugs

The treatment algorithm of metabolic disorders in type 2 diabetes.²

Treatment of choice: well-proven basic methods of treatment



changes in lifestyle + metformin + intensive insulin therapy

 Long acting insulin analogues reduces the risk of hypoglycemia to only a small extent in comparison with insulin NPH.²

• In the treatment model of

basal insulin therapy and oral medications, no evidence of additional benefit in the use of insulin glargine in comparison

to NPH insulin, when the use of NPH has been optimized.³

• In the treatment model of basal

insulin and oral medications, no evidence of additional benefit

in the use of insulin detemir as compared to insulin NPH.³

Step 1 Step 2 Step 3