What is GSID?
Genetic Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (GSID), also known as Congenital Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (CSID), is a disorder that causes a reduction of the enzyme activity needed to break down and absorb table sugar (sucrose) and other sugars from starch. Genetic Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (GSID) is an inherited disease caused by variants in the SI gene that render sucrase and isomaltase ineffective.1

Symptoms of Genetic Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency include chronic, watery diarrhea, gassiness, bloating, and abdominal pain. Infants, children, and adults can suffer from Genetic Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency. In severe cases, symptoms may lead to poor weight gain or failure to thrive.2

Sucrose Digestion

INDICATION
Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution is an enzyme replacement therapy for the treatment of genetically determined sucrase deficiency, which is part of congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency (CSID).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR SUCRAID® (SACROSIDASE) ORAL SOLUTION

- Although Sucraid® provides replacement therapy for the deficient sucrase, it does not provide specific replacement therapy for the deficient isomaltase.
- Do not use Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution with patients known to be hypersensitive to yeast, yeast products, papain, or glycerin (glycerol).

What are the treatment options?
Current treatment options for Genetic Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (GSID) include Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution and strict dietary restrictions (sucrose and starch). Sucraid® is an FDA-approved enzyme replacement medication used to treat genetically determined sucrase deficiency. Sucraid® can help your body break down and absorb sucrose (sugar) from the small intestine to relieve symptoms such as diarrhea and abdominal pain. Sucraid® does not break down isomaltase which is found in starchy foods (like rice, potatoes, corn, pasta, and bread), so the amount of starch eaten may need to be limited.

Sucraid® is usually taken with each meal or snack, mixed into 2-4 ounces of water, milk, or infant formula. Do not take Sucraid® straight or mix Sucraid® with soda, juice, or hot beverages. It is best to take half of the dose at the beginning of each meal or snack and the other half during the meal or snack. Sucraid® does not break down sugars in starchy foods (like rice, potatoes, corn, pasta, and bread), so the amount of starch eaten may need to be limited.3

Clinical Trials Confirm Efficacy and Safety for Use of Sucraid® in Both Children and Adults

Complete Resolution

81%
Patients who became asymptomatic with Sucraid® in long-term clinical trials

- Sucraid® may cause a serious allergic reaction. Patients should stop taking Sucraid® and get emergency help immediately if any of the following side effects occur: difficulty breathing, wheezing, or swelling of the face. Care should be taken when administering initial doses of Sucraid® to observe any signs of acute hypersensitivity reaction.
- Adverse reactions as a result of taking Sucraid® may include worse abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, difficulty sleeping, headache, nervousness, and dehydration.
- Before prescribing Sucraid® to diabetic patients the physician should consider that Sucraid® will enable sucrose hydrolysis and the absorption of those hydrolysis products, glucose and fructose.
- The effects of Sucraid® have not been evaluated in patients with secondary (acquired) disaccharidase deficiency.

References:
3. Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution Full Prescribing Information.

WWW.SUCRAID.NET  |  1-800-705-1962  |  SUCRAID@ONEPATIENTSERVICES.COM

2015 QOL MEDICAL, LLC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. SUC-2015.119 12/2015
Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution:

**DESCRIPTION**
Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution is an enzyme replacement therapy for the treatment of genetically determined sucrose deficiency, which is part of congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency (CSID). The enzyme activity is provided by the yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

**PHARMACOLOGY**
Sucrase is an enzyme that breaks down sucrose into glucose and fructose. It is normally present in the small intestine. Patients with CSID have a deficiency of this enzyme, which results in the production of undigested sugars, leading to symptoms such as abdominal pain, bloating, and diarrhea.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**
Sucraid is indicated for the treatment of genetically determined sucrose deficiency, which is part of CSID. It is specifically designed to replace the enzyme activity that is missing in patients with this condition.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**
Patients known to be hypersensitive to yeast, yeast products, glycerin, or any other component of Sucraid should not use this medication.

**WARNINGS**
Sucraid is safe and effective for the treatment of the genetically determined sucrose deficiency, which is part of CSID.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**
Adverse experiences with Sucraid in clinical trials were generally minor and were frequently associated with the underlying disease.

**OVERDOSAGE**
Overdosage with Sucraid has not been reported.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**
Sucraid is available as a concentrated solution for oral administration. The recommended dosage is 1 mL per 10 kg of body weight per meal or snack for patients over 15 kg in body weight. For patients weighing less than 15 kg, the dosage should be adjusted based on body weight.

**HOW SUPPLIED**
Sucraid is supplied as a concentrated solution in a sterile vial. Each mL of solution contains 90 I.U. of sucrosidase activity.

**HOW TO USE**
Sucraid should be administered undiluted with 2 to 4 ounces (60 to 120 mL) of water, milk, or infant formula. It is important to rinse the measuring scoop with water after each use to prevent contamination with fruit juice, since its acidity may reduce the enzyme activity.

**HOW TO STORE**
Store Sucraid in a refrigerator at 2°-8°C (36°-46°F). Product is sterile until opened. Discard four weeks after first opening due to the potential for bacterial growth. Protect from heat and light.

**PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS**
Sucraid should not be reconstituted or consumed with fruit juice, since its acidity may reduce the enzyme activity.