Type 2 Diabetes Medications

	Class Name	Drugs [Brand name]	Comments
Increase Insulin Sensitivity	Biguanides	METFORMIN [Glucophage]	 Great drug. Should be first line. If additional therapy is needed, choose from others in this table. Cheap drug A1c reduction 1.5-2% Gl upset is common. Lactic acidosis is very rare. Ok to use in CKD for eGFR > 45 (may be even in 30-45 group) Risk of B12 deficiency Commonly held prior to IV iodinated contrast
	Thiazolidine- diazones (TZDs)	Rosiglitazone [Avandia] Pioglitazone [Actos]	 Questionable risk of cardiac events. Increased risk of fluid overload / heart failure Causes weight gain (5-10 lbs) Monitor for hepatoxictiy Actos → Possible increase risk of Bladder cancer Avandia → increased triglyceride and heart attacks
Increase serum insulin	Sulfonylurea	Glipizide Glyburide Glimepiride [Amaryl]	 Increase insulin release from pancreas A1c reduction 1-2% Watch out for hypoglycemia!
	Insulin	Long acting: • Glargine [Lantus] • Detemir [Levemir] • Degludec [Tresiba] Short: Lispro, aspart	 Usually only safe choice in pregnancy. Metformin may be ok as well
	GLP-1 receptor agnonists	Exenatide [Byetta] Liraglutide [Victoza] Dulaglutide [Trulicity]	 GLP agonists increase insulin release. DPP-4 quickly degrades endogenous GLP A1c reduction 0.5-1% Decrease gastric motility → nausea and weight loss Trulicity → weekly injection
	DDP-4 inhibitors	Sitagliptin [Januvia] Linagliptin [Tradjenta]	 Increase endogenous GLP-1 A1c reduction of 0.74% Weight neutral Increased risk of infection & headache
Non-insulin related glucose reduction	SGLT-2 inhibitors	Empagliflozin [Jardiance]	 Block glucose reuptake in kidneys Mild weight loss and risk of hypoglycemia Euglycemic ketoacidosis, UTI, candida vaginitis
	Alpha-glucosidase	acarbose	Rarely used in USA.Slows starch absorption. Causes flatulence
Injectables			