

Diabetic Medication

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Class	Generic Name	Brand Name	Actions
Biguanide	Metformin	Glucophage Glumetza	Reduces glucose production in liver & absorption of glucose in the intestines. Increases muscle use of glucose
Insulin secretagogues aka sulfonylurea	Glyburide Gliclazide Glimepiride Repaglinide	DiaBeta Diamicron Amaryl GlucNorm	Stimulates pancreas to release more insulin. Long acting
Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors	Acarbose	Glucobay	Blocks an intestinal enzymes that turns CHO's into glucose; slowing down glucose absorption into the bloodstream
Insulin sensitizers (TZDs)	Rosiglitazone Pioglitazone	Avandia Actos	Increases body's sensitivity to its own insulin so that the body uses glucose better
Insulin Rapid-acting (bolus)	Insulin-lispro Insulin-aspart	Humalog Novorapid	Peak – 1 hr post SC injection Rapid onset means it may be given closer to meals compared to regular insulin

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Insulin Long-acting (basal)	Insulin glargine	Lantus Aventis Degludec	Flat action better mimics basal secretion of insulin in non-diabetics. Slightly superior glycemic control compared to NPH (intermediate-acting)
DPP-4 inhibitors “gliptins”	Sitagliptin Saxagliptin	Januvia Onglyza	A gut-hormone that decreases the amount of sugar made by the body and improves the levels of insulin when blood sugar is high.
Combo	Sitagliptin Metformin Saxagliptin/Metform. Linagliptin/Metform.	Janumet Komboglyze Jentadueto	
GLP-1 Analogue	Liraglutide Exanatide Extended release (1x/week)	Victoza Byetta Bydureon	Mimics a gut-hormone that is deficient in Type II diabetics. Decreases weight. Given by injection
SGLT2 Inhibitor	Canagliflozin	Invokana	Blocks glucose reabsorption from kidneys back to the blood stream and promotes 80-120 grams of urinary glucose excretion/day