Common Oral Diabetes Meds





Class/Main Action	Name(s)	Daily Dose Range	Considerations
Biguanides Decreases hepatic glucose output First line med at diagnosis of type 2	metformin (Glucophage) Riomet (liquid metformin) Extended Release-XR (Glucophage XR) (Glumetza) (Fortamet)	500 - 2500 mg (usually BID w/ meal) 500 - 2500mg 500mg/5mL (1x daily w/dinner) 500 – 2000 mg 500 – 2000 mg 500 – 2500 mg	Side effects: nausea, bloating, diarrhea, B12 deficiency. To minimize GI Side effects, use XR and take w/ meals. Obtain GFR before starting. If GFR <30, do not use. If GFR <45, don't start Meformin If pt on Metformin and GFR falls to 30-45, eval risk vs. benefit; consider decreasing dose. For dye study, if GFR <60, liver disease, alcoholism or heart failure, restart metformin after 48 hours if renal function stable. Benefits: lowers cholesterol, no hypo or weight gain, cheap. Approved for pediatrics, 10 yrs + Lowers A1c 1.0%-2.0%.
Sulfonylureas • Stimulates sustained insulin release	glyburide: (Diabeta) (Glynase PresTabs) glipizide: (Glucotrol) (Glucotrol XL)	1.25 – 20 mg 0.75 – 12 mg 2.5 – 40 mg 2.5 – 20 mg	Can take once or twice daily before meals. Low cost generic. Side effects: hypoglycemia and weight gain. Eliminated via kidney. Caution: Glyburide most likely to cause hypoglycemia.
	glimepiride (Amaryl)	1.0 – 8 mg	Lowers A1c 1.0% – 2.0%.

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Class/Main Action	Name(s)	Daily Dose Range	Considerations
SGLT2 Inhibitors "Glucoretic" Decreases glucose reabsorption in kidneys	Canagliflozin* (Invokana) Dapagliflozin* (Farxiga) Empagliflozin* (Jardiance) Ertugliflozin (Steglatro)	100 - 300 mg 1x daily Don't start if GFR <45. 5 - 10 mg 1x daily Don't start if GFR<45. 10 - 25 mg 1x daily Don't start if GFR <45. 5 – 15 mg 1x daily Don't start if GFR <60.	Side effects: hypotension, UTIs, increased urination, genital infections, ketoacidosis. Monitor GFR and other considerations: See package insert for dosing based on GFR. *Empagliflozin, Dapagliflozin, & Canagliflozin: - Reduce risk of CV death, heart failure and preserve long-term kidney function. Canagliflozin increases risk of amputation. Dapagliflozin, don't use in pts w/ bladder cancer. Benefits: no hypo or weight gain. Lowers A1c 0.6%-1.5%. Lowers wt 1-3 lbs.
 DPP – 4 Inhibitors "Incretin Enhancers" Prolongs action of gut hormones Increases insulin secretion Delays gastric emptying 	sitagliptin (Januvia)	25 - 100 mg daily – eliminated via kidney*	*If creat elevated, see med insert for dosing. Side effects: headache and flu-like symptoms. Can cause severe, disabling joint pain. Contact
	saxagliptin (Onglyza)†	2.5 - 5 mg daily – eliminated via kidney*, feces	MD, stop med. Report signs of pancreatitis. †Saxagliptin and alogliptin can increase risk of heart failure. Notify MD for shortness of breath, edema, weakness, etc.
	linagliptin (Tradjenta)	5 mg daily – eliminated via feces	
	alogliptin (Nesina)†	6.25 - 25 mg daily – eliminated via kidney*	No wt gain or hypoglycemia. Lowers A1c 0.6%-0.8%.

Note: Content is for educational purposes only: please consult prescribing information for details.