




TYPE 2 MEDICATIONS

Drug Class	How It Works	Brand and Generic Names	Manufacturers	Usual Starting Dose
SODIUM GLUCOSE CO-TRANSPORTER-2 (SGLT2) INHIBITOR	The kidneys filter sugar and either absorb it back into your body for energy or remove it through your urine. When blood sugar levels reach a certain point and the body has more than it needs, the kidneys help get rid of some of the sugar naturally, through the urine. In people with type 2 diabetes, this may not happen until blood sugar levels reach a higher point. As blood sugar levels climb, the kidneys and the body may hold on to more sugar instead of getting rid of it. FARXIGA works with your kidneys to remove some sugar in the urine when your body has more than it needs.	FARXIGA® (dapagliflozin)	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP	5 mg once daily, taken in the morning, with or without food. In patients tolerating FARXIGA 5 mg once daily who require additional glycemic control, the dose can be increased to 10 mg once daily.
	JARDIANCE works by blocking the reabsorption of glucose in the kidney, increasing glucose excretion and lowering blood glucose levels in adults with T2D who have elevated blood glucose levels.	Jardiance® (empagliflozin) tablets	Manufactured by: Boehringer Ingelheim Marketed by: Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly and Company	The recommended dose of JARDIANCE is 10 mg once daily, taken in the morning, with or without food.
	SYNJARDY works by helping to control blood glucose in people with T2D. SYNJARDY removes excess glucose through the urine by blocking glucose re-absorption in the kidney while lowering glucose production by the liver and its absorption in the intestine.	Synjardy® (empagliflozin and metformin hydrochloride) tablets	Manufactured by: Boehringer Ingelheim Marketed by: Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly and Company	The recommended dose of SYNJARDY is 5 mg
SENSITIZERS	<p>Biguanides: These drugs work by decreasing the liver's glucose production.</p> 	GLUCOPHAGE* (metformin)	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Generally, significant effects are not seen with doses below 1,500 mg a day, but starting with lower doses and gradually increasing is recommended to minimize gastrointestinal reactions. The suggested starting dose is one 500 mg tablet taken with both the morning and evening meals, or one 850 mg tablet taken once a day with the morning meal.
		GLUCOPHAGE XR* Extended-release tablets (metformin)	Bristol-Myers Squibb	The usual starting dose is 500 mg or 750 mg, taken once daily with the evening meal.

* Lactic acidosis—a rare but very serious (often fatal) complication—has been associated with the use of Glucophage (metformin). However, the reported incidence of lactic acidosis in people taking this medication is very low. Lactic acidosis happens more often in people with kidney problems. Signs of lactic acidosis are feeling very weak, tired, or uncomfortable; experiencing unusual muscle pain, trouble breathing, or unusual stomach discomfort; feeling cold, dizzy, or lightheaded; or suddenly developing a slow or irregular heartbeat. Contact your physician if your medical condition suddenly changes.

Max Daily Dose	Side Effects and Special Considerations
10 mg once daily, taken in the morning, with or without food	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.farxiga.com/
Dose may be increased to 25 mg once daily	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.jarxiance.com/
Dose may be increased to 12.5 mg empagliflozin/ 1000 mg metformin twice daily empagliflozin/500 mg metformin twice daily with meals	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.synjardy.com/
<p>GLUCOPHAGE* (metformin)</p> <p>GLUCOPHAGE XR* Extended release tablets (metformin)</p>	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at www.riomet.com

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STARCH BLOCKERS	Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors: These drugs work in the intestines to slow the digestion of some carbohydrates so that after-meal blood glucose peaks are not so high.	PRECOSE (acarbose)	Bayer	25 mg (half a 50 mg tablet), taken orally three times a day at the start of each main meal.	150-300 mg per day (100 mg with each meal)
		GLYSET (miglitol)	Pharmacia Upjohn	25 mg to 50 mg taken with meals.	300 mg per day (100 mg with each meal)
DPP-4 INHIBITORS	These drugs enhance a natural body system called the incretin system, which helps to regulate glucose by affecting the beta cells and alpha cells in the pancreas. The mechanism of action of DPP-4 inhibitors is glucose-dependent, responding to the presence of elevated glucose and resulting in the release of insulin and decrease of glucagons only when needed, thereby lowering the potential for hypoglycemia.	JANUVIA (sitagliptin)	Merck & Co., Inc.	100 mg once daily, with or without food, for all approved indications.	100 mg once daily
	ONGLYZA works by enhancing the body's natural ability to control blood sugar by helping increase the level of insulin after meals. This may result in lower after-meal blood sugar spikes. ONGLYZA also reduces the amount of sugar released by the liver overnight and between meals. This may result in lower blood sugar in the morning and between meals.	 ONGLYZA® (saxagliptin)	AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical LP.	5 mg once daily taken regardless of meals.	5 mg once daily taken regardless of meals
	TRADJENTA works by increasing hormones that stimulate your pancreas to produce more insulin and stimulate the liver to produce less glucose.	 Tradjenta® (linagliptin)	Manufactured by: Boehringer Ingelheim Marketed by: Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly and Company	The recommended dose of TRADJENTA is one 5 mg tablet once a day, with or without food	N/A
	JENTADUETO XR works by increasing hormones that stimulate the pancreas to produce more insulin and the liver to produce less glucose.	JENTADUETO® XR (linagliptin and metformin hydrochloride extended-release) tablets	Manufactured by: Boehringer Ingelheim Marketed by: Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly and Company	The recommended dose of JENTADUETO XR is 2.5 mg or 5 mg linagliptin with 1000 mg metformin.	Max daily dosage should not exceed 5 mg linagliptin and 2000 mg metformin.
SGLT2/DPP-4	GLYXAMBI works by removing glucose through the urine by blocking blood glucose re-absorption in the kidney, while also increasing hormones that stimulate the pancreas to produce more insulin and stimulate the liver to produce less glucose.	Glyxambi® (empagliflozin/linagliptin) tablet	Manufactured by: Boehringer Ingelheim Marketed by: Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly and Company	The recommended dose of GLYXAMBI is 10/5 mg once daily, taken in the morning, with or without food	Dose may be increased to 25/5 mg, once daily

Side Effects and Special Considerations

Abdominal pain, flatulence, and diarrhea tend to return to pretreatment levels as therapy continues. Take with the first bite of food for maximum effectiveness. Not approved for use during pregnancy or lactation. When these medications are used in combination with insulin, meglitinides, or sulfonylureas, hypoglycemia may occur and must be treated with pure glucose (tablets or gel) or milk because Precose and Glyset delay the absorption of other carbohydrates.

For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at <https://www.januvia.com/>






For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at <https://www.onglyza.com/>

For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at <https://www.tradjenta.com/>

For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at <https://www.jentadueto.com/>

For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at <https://www.glyxambi.com/>

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Drug Class	How It Works	Brand and Generic Names	Manufacturers	Usual Starting Dose
GLP-1 RECEPTOR AGONIST	<p>Adlyxin® is an injectable prescription medicine that may improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes, when used with diet and exercise.</p> 	<p>Adlyxin® (lixisenatide) injection</p>	<p>Sanofi is the manufacturer. Adlyxi® is in-licensed from Zealand Pharma</p>	<p>10 micrograms (14 days)</p>
	<p>BYETTA® is an injectable prescription medicine that may improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes, when used with diet and exercise. BYETTA is not insulin and should not be taken instead of insulin. BYETTA can be used with Lantus® (insulin glargine), which is a long-acting insulin, but should not be taken with short- and/or rapid-acting insulin. BYETTA should not be used in people with type 1 diabetes or people with diabetic ketoacidosis (a condition caused by very high blood sugar). BYETTA is not recommended for use in children. BYETTA has not been studied in people who have pancreatitis. BYETTA should not be used in people who have severe kidney problems. After eating a meal, the blood sugar level goes up. When the body senses this rise in blood sugar, BYETTA (exenatide) injection helps enhance the body's ability to release its own insulin. When the body senses your blood sugar has come down, the release of insulin slows. BYETTA is not insulin and should not be taken instead of insulin. BYETTA helps the body release its own insulin. When used with diet and exercise, BYETTA works to help improve blood sugar levels in the following ways: • Helps the pancreas release insulin when needed • Stops the release of a hormone that triggers the liver to make sugar when not needed • Improves insulin response after meals • Slows down how quickly stomach empties, sending sugar into blood more slowly • Helps reduce amount of food intake (BYETTA is not a weight-loss product. Individual results may vary.)</p>	<p>BYETTA® (exenatide) injection</p> 	<p>AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP</p>	<p>Initiate at 5 micrograms twice daily (at any time within the 60-minutes before the two main meals of the day, approximately 6 hours or more apart); based on clinical response after 1 month, dose may be increased to 10 micrograms twice daily, as above.</p>
	<p>Victoza® is an injectable type 2 diabetes medication. However, it is not insulin and does not contain insulin. Victoza has been studied in combination with basal insulin. It can be taken with other diabetes medications, including metformin, sulfonylureas, and basal insulin and TZDs under a doctor's prescription. Victoza® is 97 percent similar to a hormone made in the body called glucagon-like peptide-1, or GLP-1. When a person eats, GLP-1 helps the beta cells in the pancreas release the right amount of insulin to move sugar from the blood into the cells. Victoza® has the same effect and also helps slow down the time it takes for food to leave the stomach, which can help the body manage its blood sugar level. Victoza® also prevents the liver from releasing too much sugar by lowering the amount of another hormone, glucagon.</p>	<p>Victoza® (liraglutide [rDNA origin])injection</p> 	<p>Novo Nordisk</p>	<p>For all patients, Victoza® should be initiated with a dose of 0.6 mg per day for one week. The 0.6 mg dose is a starting dose intended to reduce gastrointestinal symptoms during initial titration, and is not effective for glycemic control. After one week at 0.6 mg per day, the dose should be increased to 1.2 mg. If the 1.2 mg dose does not result in acceptable glycemic control, the dose can be increased to 1.8 mg.</p>
	<p>BYDUREON® is a once-weekly, non-insulin injection medicine that may help improve blood sugar in adults with type 2 diabetes. BYDUREON should be used along with diet and exercise and any oral medication currently being taken. BYDUREON is not recommended as the first medication to treat diabetes.</p> <p>BYDUREON works in the body to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the pancreas release insulin when needed • Prevent the release of sugar when it's not needed • Slow down how quickly the stomach digests food, to send sugar into the blood more slowly • Help reduce the amount of food intake (BYDUREON is not a weight-loss drug. Individual results may vary.) <p>BYDUREON is not recommended as the first choice of medicine for treating diabetes. BYDUREON is not a substitute for insulin and is not for people with type 1 diabetes or people with diabetic ketoacidosis. BYDUREON is a long-acting form of the medication in BYETTA® (exenatide) injection so both drugs should not be used at the same time. It is not known if BYDUREON can be used in people with a history of pancreatitis or if BYDUREON is safe and effective for use in children.</p>	<p>BYDUREON® (exenatide extended-release) for injectable suspension</p> 	<p>AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP</p>	<p>Administer 2 mg by subcutaneous injection once every seven days (weekly), at any time of day and with or without meals.</p> 
	<p>Trulicity is a once-weekly injectable prescription medicine to improve blood sugar in adults with type 2 diabetes. It should be used along with diet and exercise.</p>	<p>TRULICITY® (dulaglutide)</p> 	<p>Manufactured by: Eli Lilly and Company Marketed by: Eli Lilly and Company</p>	<p>Trulicity comes in two doses - one with a yellow label (0.75 mg), the other with a blue label (1.5 mg). Your healthcare provider will tell you which one is right for you.</p>
AMYLIN MIMETIC	<p>SYMLIN is a synthetic analog of human amylin that can help lower blood sugar in adults with type 1 and type 2 diabetes treated with mealtime insulin. SYMLIN works in the body in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYMLIN suppresses the release of glucagon, a hormone that tells your liver to release sugar into the bloodstream. • SYMLIN slows the rate food moves from the stomach into the small intestine. • SYMLIN makes you feel full at meals which makes you eat less (SYMLIN is not a weight-loss product. Individual results may vary). 	<p>Symlin Pen™ (pramlintide acetate) pen-injector</p> 	<p>AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP</p>	<p>The amount of Symlin used depends on whether the patient has type 1 or type 2 diabetes. When starting SYMLIN, the dose of Insulin should be reduced to half. Never mix SYMLIN and insulin.</p> <p>For type 2: Start SYMLIN at 60 mcg injected subcutaneously, just before major meals (meal must have at least 250 calories or 30 grams of carbohydrate).</p> <p>For type 1: Start SYMLIN at 15 mcg injected subcutaneously, just before major meals (meal must have at least 250 calories or 30 grams of carbohydrate).</p>

	Max Daily Dose	Side Effects and Special Considerations
	20 micrograms	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at http://products.sanofi.us/adlyxin/adlyxin.pdf
	10 micrograms/ twice a day	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.byetta.com/
	1.8 mg	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.victoza.com/
	2 mg once every seven days	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.bydureon.com/home.html
	Recommended starting dose is 0.75 mg. Dose may be increased to 1.5 mg for additional glycemic control.	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.trulicity.com/
	Type 2: 120 mcg; Type 1: 60 mcg with main meals	For more information, please see Full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information at https://www.symlin.com/