

Diabetes Medication Options

Type	Examples	How taken	Benefits	Concerns
Sulfonylureas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chlorpropamide ▪ Glipizide ▪ Glyburide ▪ Glimepiride 	Oral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High efficacy ▪ Low cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hypoglycemia ▪ Weight gain
Thiazolinedinediones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pioglitazone ▪ Rosiglitazone <i>(used less often due to concern for cardiovascular risk)</i> 	Oral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High efficacy ▪ No hypoglycemia ▪ May reduce risk of stroke ▪ May help fatty liver disease ▪ Low cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weight gain ▪ Fluid retention ▪ Small increase in fracture risk
GLP-1 receptor agonists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exenatide ▪ Liraglutide ▪ Albiglutide ▪ Lixisenatide ▪ Dulaglutide 	Injection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High efficacy ▪ No hypoglycemia ▪ Weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost ▪ Gastrointestinal symptoms
DPP-4 inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sitagliptin ▪ Saxagliptin ▪ Linagliptin ▪ Alogliptin 	Oral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No hypoglycemia ▪ Weight neutral ▪ Few side effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderate efficacy ▪ High cost
SGLT2 inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canagliflozin ▪ Dapagliflozin ▪ Empagliflozin 	Oral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High efficacy ▪ No hypoglycemia ▪ Weight loss ▪ Help manage heart failure ▪ Help manage high blood pressure ▪ Reduce cardiovascular events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost ▪ Dehydration risk ▪ May increase fracture risk