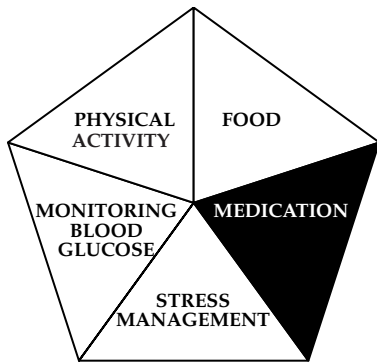


Chapter 8: Medicine — Diabetes Pills



Tip

See Chapter 10 for information about hypoglycemia (low blood glucose).

Some people need to take pills to help control blood glucose levels. These are not insulin, but they do help your body use its own insulin. Your health care provider will decide what pill or pills will be most helpful to you. At some point your health care provider may change your pills for better blood glucose control.

Important things to know about your diabetes pills include:

- the name and amount to take
- when to take them
- how they work
- side effects
- special warnings.

If you are taking diabetes pills and become pregnant, check with your health care provider about your diabetes medicine. Other ways to manage your diabetes may be needed.

If you are traveling in an airplane, keep all of your medicines in their original containers with the pharmacy labels. Put your medicine in your carry-on luggage.

Medicines That Increase Insulin Release

Medicine Type	Medicine Name	When to Take	Possible Side Effects	Warnings
Sulfonylureas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Glucotrol® or XL (glipizide) ■ Diabeta® ■ Micronase® ■ Glynase® (glyburide) ■ Amaryl® (glimepiride) 	With food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low blood glucose (hypoglycemia) ■ Upset stomach (nausea) ■ Constipation or diarrhea ■ Headache ■ Stomach pain ■ Sensitivity of skin to sunlight ■ Skin reactions 	
Glinides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prandin® (repaglinide) ■ Starlix® (nateglinide) 	Before each meal, up to 4 times a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low blood glucose (hypoglycemia) ■ Upper respiratory infections or sinus infections 	Do not take a dose if you miss a meal.

Medicines That Decrease Glucose Reabsorption in Kidneys

Medicine Type	Medicine Name	When to Take	Possible Side Effects	Warnings
Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farxiga™ (dapagliflozin) ■ Invokana® (canagliflozin) ■ Jardiance® (empagliflozin) 	With breakfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urinary tract infections ■ Increased urinary frequency ■ Female genital infections ■ Weight loss 	Do not take if you have severe kidney disease.

Medicines That Improve Insulin Sensitivity

Medicine Type	Medicine Name	When to Take	Possible Side Effects	Warnings
Biguanides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Glucophage[®] ■ Glucophage XR[®] ■ Fortamet[®] ■ Glumetza[®] (metformin) 	With food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upset stomach (nausea) ■ Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do not take if you have poor liver or kidney functioning or if you have severe congestive heart failure. ■ Do not drink large amounts of alcohol. ■ Talk with your health care provider if you are having surgery or a test with dye.
Glitazones (TZDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avandia[®] (rosiglitazone) ■ Actos[®] (pioglitazone) 	With breakfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fluid retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do not take if you have poor liver or kidney functioning or if you have severe congestive heart failure. ■ These may increase the risk of becoming pregnant.
DPP-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Januvia[™] (sitagliptin) ■ Onglyza[®] (saxagliptin) ■ Tradjenta[®] (linagliptin) ■ Nesina (alogliptin) 	With breakfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inflammation of the throat ■ Skin reactions 	

Combination Medicines

- Actoplus Met[®]
(pioglitazone and metformin)
- Avandamet[®]
(Avandia[®] and metformin)
- DuetAct[®]
(glimepiride and pioglitazone)
- Glucovance[®]
(glyburide and metformin)
- Invokamet[™]
(canagliflozin and metformin)
- Janumet[®]
(Januvia[®] and metformin)
- JentaDuetto[®]
(linagliptan and metformin)
- Kazano
(alogliptin and metformin)
- Kombiglyze[™]
(saxagliptin and metformin)
- Metaglip[™]
(glipizide and metformin)
- Oseni
(alogliptin and pioglitazone)
- Prandimet[®]
(repaglinide and metformin)
- Xigduo[™]
(empagliflozin and metformin)