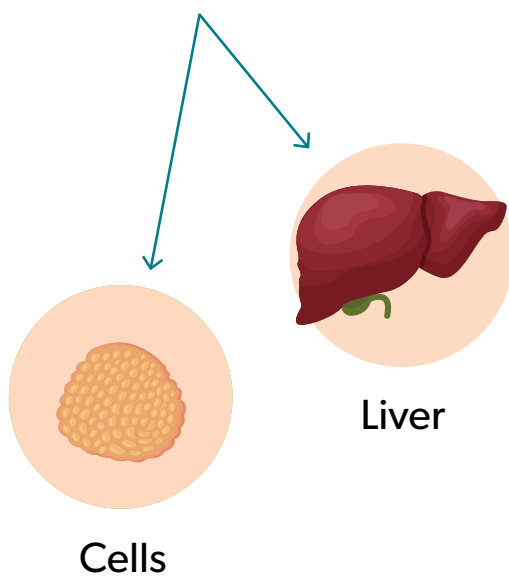


Mode of action for classes of antihyperglycemic drugs

Biguanides

Metformin (Glucophage®, Glumetza®)

- Reduces the amount of sugar produced by the liver
- Helps the body's cells use sugar more efficiently



Alpha-glucosidase inhibitor

Acarbose (Glucobay®)

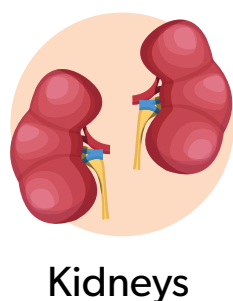
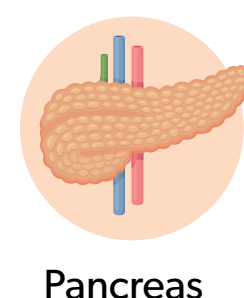
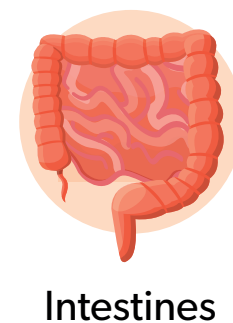
- Slows the digestion of certain carbohydrates (sugars) in the intestine

Insulin secretagogues

Drugs that increase the risk of hypoglycemia.

Gliclazide (Diamicon®) Gliclazide (Diamicon® MR)
Glimepiride (Amaryl®) Glyburide (DiaBeta®)
Repaglinide (GlucoNorm®)

- Increases the production of insulin by the pancreas



SGLT2 inhibitors

Canagliflozin (Invokana®)
Dapagliflozin (Forxiga®)
Empagliflozin (Jardiance®)

- Helps eliminate sugar in the urine

DPP-4 inhibitors

Sitagliptin (Januvia®)
Linagliptin (Trajenta®)
Alogliptin (Nesina®)
Saxagliptin (Onglyza®)

- Increases the effect of certain intestinal hormones (incretins), which act when blood sugar raises after a meal: increase insulin production and reduce glucagon production by the pancreas

GLP-1 agonists

Injectable drugs

Liraglutide (Victoza®)
Dulaglutide (Trulicity®)
Semaglutide (Ozempic®)

Oral drug

Semaglutide (Rybelsus®)

AND

GIP and GLP-1 agonist

Injectable drug

Tirzepatide (Mounjaro®)

- Slows digestion in the stomach
- Reduces appetite
- Imitate certain intestinal hormones (incretins) that act when blood sugar is high: increase insulin production and reduce glucagon production by the pancreas