

Medications used to Manage Diabetes

	BIGUANIDES – METFORMIN GLUCOPHAGE SUKKARTO	SGLT2 inhibitors- DAPGLIFLOZIN CANAGLIFLOZIN EMPAGLIFLOZIN ERTUGLIFLOZIN	DPP4 inhibitors – LINAGLIPTIN SITAGLIPTIN SAXAGLIPTIN ALOGLIPTIN VILDAGLIPTIN	SULPHONYLUREAS- GLICLAZIDE GLIMEPERIDE	THIAZOLIDINEDIONES- PIOGLITAZONE	GLP-1 RECEPTOR AGONIST DULAGLUTIDE SEMAGLUTIDE LIRAGLUTIDE RYBELSUS TIRZEPATIDE
MODE OF ACTION	Decreases glucose production in the liver. Reduces insulin resistance.	Prevent glucose reabsorption in the kidneys.	Increases incretin hormone levels by blocking DPP4 enzyme that inactivates it.	Stimulates insulin secretion from the pancreas.	Reduces insulin resistance.	Stimulates insulin secretion from the pancreas. Delays gastric emptying, may suppress appetite.
ADMINISTRATION	Can be once or twice per day – MUST be given with food – usually breakfast & evening meal.	Once daily, in the morning.	Once daily, in the morning.	Once or twice daily- MUST be given with food. Needs glucose monitoring.	Once daily, in the morning.	Injection – Dulaglutide (Trulicity), Semaglutide (Ozempic), Tirzepatide (Mounjaro) – once weekly. Liraglutide (Victoza) – once daily. Semaglutide (Rybelsus) – once daily TABLET .
ADVERSE REACTIONS	Loose stool is the most common side effect, usually when new to the medication – withhold during any periods of illness.	Genital thrush, urinary frequency. Weight loss is to be expected. Withhold during periods of illness.	Usually well tolerated.	HYPO risk.	Fluid retention, may cause breathlessness and will need medical review. Stop if any haematuria (blood in urine).	Nausea and lack of appetite are the most common side effects. Weight loss is to be expected.

There are combination therapies of oral medications and these are often prescribed to reduce the burden of several medications which can be difficult for people to take. Some oral therapies can be prescribed in liquid form – if the person with diabetes is having difficulty taking their medications speak to the pharmacist or GP.
Injectable combination medications e.g. Xultophy or

Suliqua (combinations of insulin and GLP-1 receptor agonists) may be prescribed for some people with diabetes who may be prescribed for some people with diabetes who may need both a GLP1 and insulin therapy. If you are unsure of any medications that are being administered to someone with diabetes that you may be caring for, speak with the pharmacist or GP.



PocketMedic films

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<https://vimeo.com/412283898/4c67cba826>
<https://vimeo.com/412677936/cbfa519409>