

ANTIDIABETICS

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Antidiabetic Agents: Effects on Glycemia and Potential for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction

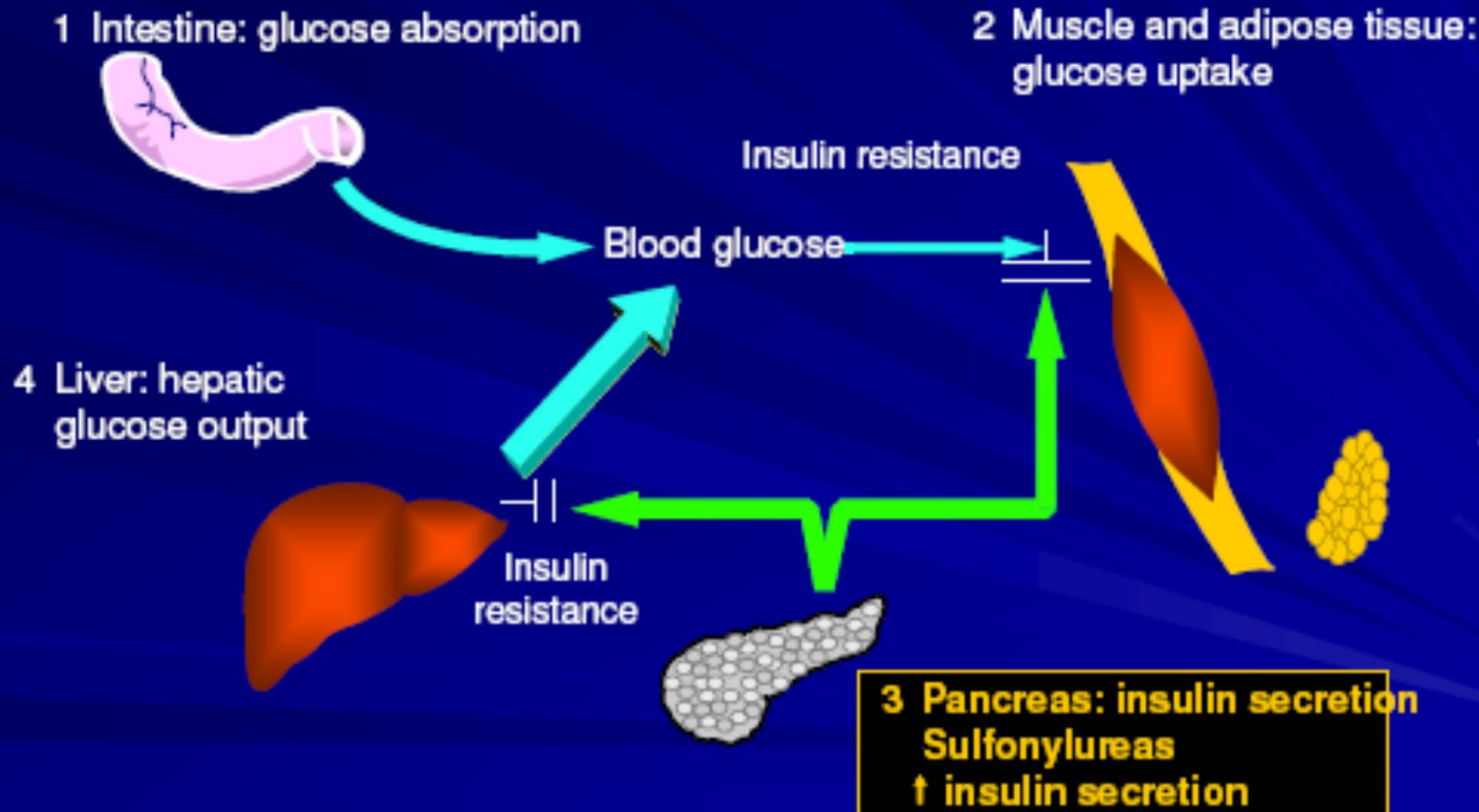


Nutrition Therapy, Exercise, Lifestyle Changes



- **Nutrition therapy**
 - decrease fat content and total calories
 - decrease saturated fat
 - decrease salt for hypertension
 - healthy diet
 - weight reduction in obese patients
- **Exercise**
 - increase energy expenditure with moderate-intensity exercise
- **Lifestyle changes to reduce cardiovascular risk factors (eg, smoking cessation)**
- **Training in self-management and SMBG**

Sulfonylureas: Mechanism of Action



DeFronzo RA. *Diabetes*. 1988;37:667-687.

Lebovitz HE. In *Joslin's Diabetes Mellitus*. 1994:508-5



Sulfonylureas: Efficacy

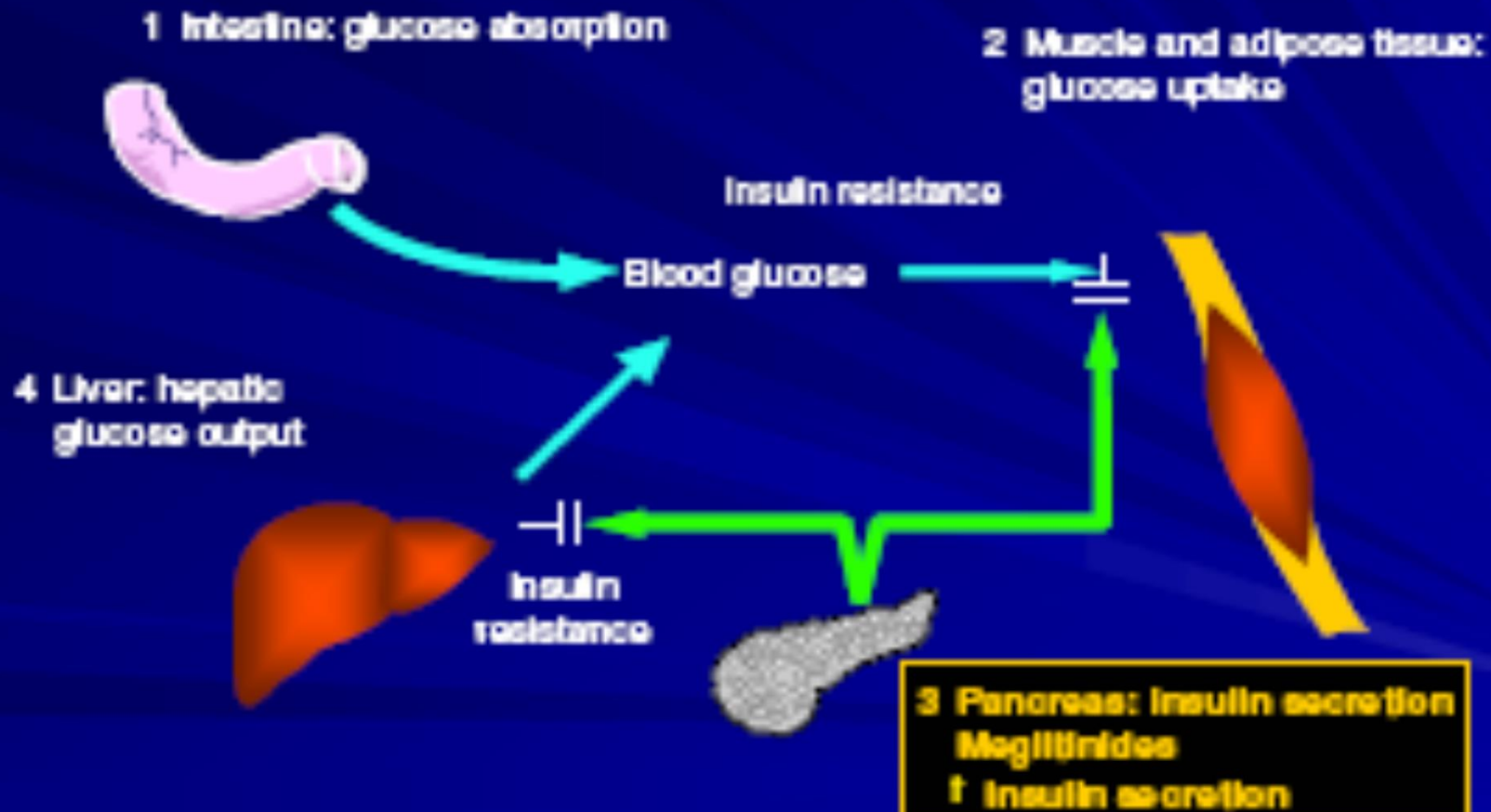
- Approximately 50% of patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes achieve acceptable glycemic control
- About 15%-20% of patients have little or no glycemic response



Sulfonylureas: Efficacy

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Meglitinides: Mechanism of Action



Repaglinide:

Prescribing Considerations



- **Contraindicated in patients with**
 - diabetic ketoacidosis, with or without coma
 - type 1 diabetes
 - known hypersensitivity to the drug or its inactive ingredients
- **Use cautiously in patients with impaired liver function**



Thank you

Follow part II