

Diabetes Medications

Drug Class Examples	How the Medication Works
Biguanides <input type="checkbox"/> Glucophage, Glucophage XR – metformin <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> decreases the liver's glucose production and insulin resistance in liver, muscle and fat cells may also improve blood lipid (fat) levels
Sulfonylureas <input type="checkbox"/> Glucotrol, Glucotrol XL – glipizide <input type="checkbox"/> Amaryl – glimepiride <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stimulates the pancreas to produce and release more insulin can be long-acting and may stay in the body up to 72 hours, but most last 24 hours or less
SGLT2 Inhibitors <input type="checkbox"/> Invokana – canagliflozin <input type="checkbox"/> Jardiance – empagliflozin <input type="checkbox"/> Farxiga – dapagliflozin <input type="checkbox"/> Steglatro – ertugliflozin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lowers blood sugar by causing the kidneys to remove sugar from the body through the urine
DPP-4 Inhibitors <input type="checkbox"/> Januvia – sitagliptin <input type="checkbox"/> Onglyza – saxagliptin <input type="checkbox"/> Nesina – alogliptin <input type="checkbox"/> Tradjenta – linagliptin <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increases the body's release of insulin in response to a rise in glucose levels prolongs action of gut hormones delays gastric (stomach) emptying
TZDs – Thiazolidinediones <input type="checkbox"/> Avandia – rosiglitazone <input type="checkbox"/> Actos – pioglitazone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increases insulin sensitivity in muscle and fat cells helps decrease production of glucose in the liver and improve blood lipid (fat) levels
Alpha-glucosidase Inhibitors <input type="checkbox"/> Precose – acarbose <input type="checkbox"/> Glyset – miglitol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> slows down the digestion of certain carbohydrates, which can help keep blood sugar levels from rising
Meglitinides (Can cause low blood sugar) <input type="checkbox"/> Prandin – repaglinide <input type="checkbox"/> Starlix – nateglinide <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes a burst of insulin to be released when you eat a meal has a short time of action for mealtime use
Dopamine Receptor Agonists <input type="checkbox"/> Cycloset and Parlodel – bromocriptine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helps lower blood sugar levels after a meal
BASs – Bile Acid Sequestrants <input type="checkbox"/> Welchol – colestevalem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a cholesterol-lowering medication that also reduces blood sugar levels in patients with diabetes
GLP1 – Incretin Mimetics (Injectable hormones) <input type="checkbox"/> Trulicity – dulaglutide <input type="checkbox"/> Byetta – exenatide, Bydureon – exenatide XR <input type="checkbox"/> Victoza – liraglutide <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increases insulin release with food, slows gastric emptying and promotes feeling of fullness. Also helps suppress glucose from being released by liver and can help with weight loss regulates insulin production in the pancreas and the release of glucose in the bloodstream (These are versions of natural hormones.) taken as injections
Insulin (Can cause low blood sugar) <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid-acting – NovoLog® – aspart, Humalog – lispro <input type="checkbox"/> Regular or short-acting – Humulin R, Novolin R <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate-acting – NPH (Neutral Protamine Hagedom) – isophane <input type="checkbox"/> Long-acting – Levemir – detemir, Lantus – glargine, Tresiba – degludec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulates blood sugar if the pancreas can't produce enough insulin usually taken by injection or pump more than one type may need to be taken rapid acting (bolus) insulin lowers after-meal blood sugar intermediate or long-acting (basal) insulin control blood sugar between meal and overnight

This chart does not imply endorsement of any type or brand of diabetes medication. It does not list side effects, adverse reactions, interactions or precautions. Only a doctor can recommend or prescribe these medications. Medications in these classes can cause low blood sugar. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved the medications in this chart. Visit www.tricare.mil and www.express-scripts.com/tricare for current benefit and prescription information.

Source: American Diabetes Association at <https://professional.diabetes.org/sites/professional.diabetes.org/files/pel/source/medications.pdf> and <https://www.diabetes.org/diabetes/medication-management/oral-medication/what-are-my-options>

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