Diabetes medications can be grouped based on their mechanisms of action or their drug classes. Here's a broad categorization of the listed medications into less than five groups:

* **Biguanides:**
  + Metformin
  + Metformin-Pioglitazone
  + Metformin-Rosiglitazone
* **Sulfonylureas:**
  + Glipizide
  + Glyburide
  + Glimepiride
  + Tolbutamide
  + Chlorpropamide
  + Tolazamide
  + Acetohexamide
* **Meglitinides:**
  + Repaglinide
  + Nateglinide
* **Thiazolidinediones (TZDs):**
  + Pioglitazone
  + Rosiglitazone
  + Troglitazone
  + Glimepiride-Pioglitazone
* **Alpha-glucosidase Inhibitors:**
  + Acarbose
  + Miglitol
* **Insulin and Combination Products:**
  + Insulin
  + Glyburide-Metformin
  + Glipizide-Metformin

These groups represent the primary classes of diabetes medications, each working in a different way to control blood sugar levels. For example, Biguanides (like Metformin) work by reducing the amount of glucose produced by the liver, Sulfonylureas increase insulin production from the pancreas, and Thiazolidinediones improve insulin sensitivity. Meglitinides stimulate rapid and short-lived insulin secretion, and Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors slow the absorption of carbohydrates in the intestines. Insulin and combination products are self-explanatory, with insulin being a key treatment for type 1 diabetes and sometimes used in type 2 diabetes, and combination products containing a mix of these mechanisms.