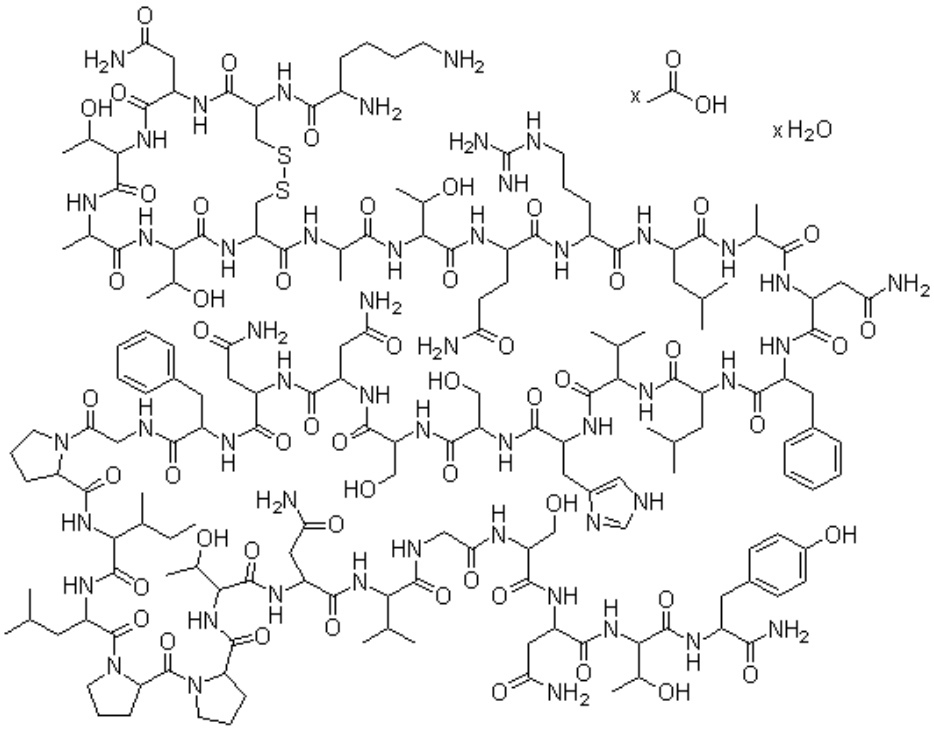
Brand Name: Symlin
Generic: pramlintide acetate
Type: small molecule
Year Accepted/Phase: 2005

Mechanism:

Pramlintide works by slowing gastric emptying, reducing postprandial glucagon secretion, and increasing satiety, which leads to lower postprandial glucose levels and reduced food intake.

Chemical Structure:



Indication:

Symlin is indicated for use in conjunction with insulin therapy to improve glycemic control in adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

Clinical trials:

Phase III Clinical Trials for Type 1 Diabetes

Pubmed: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29029531/

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of pramlintide in patients with type 1 diabetes.
Dates: Conducted in the early 2000s.
Results: These trials demonstrated that pramlintide, when used in conjunction with insulin, led to improved glycemic control, as indicated by reductions in HbA1c levels and postprandial glucose excursions. The medication was generally well-tolerated, with the main side effect being an increased risk of hypoglycemia.
Impact: The positive results from these trials supported the approval of pramlintide for use in patients with type 1 diabetes.

Phase III Clinical Trials for Type 2 Diabetes

Pubmed:

Purpose: Assess the efficacy and safety of pramlintide in patients with type 2 diabetes.
Dates: Conducted in the early 2000s.
Results: These trials showed that pramlintide, when used in combination with insulin or oral antidiabetic agents, improved glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes. The medication was generally well-tolerated, with the main side effect being gastrointestinal symptoms.
Impact: The positive results from these trials supported the approval of pramlintide for use in patients with type 2 diabetes.