There are different groups of drugs that reduce the levels of blood glucose in the blood.

1. Insulin works by making body cells to absorb and use glucose in the blood
2. Drugs that make the pancreas to release insulin. There are two types of drugs that function this way. They are sulphonylureas and meglitinides. Examples of sulphonylureas are glibenclamide, gliclazide etc. Examples of meglitinides are Repaglinide and Nateglinide
3. Drugs that prevent the liver from releasing blood glucose from its stores. These are biguanides. An example of a biguanide is metformin
4. Drugs that makes the body cells to respond to insulin better. These are called Thiazolidinediones. An example is Rosiglitazone (avandia) and Pioglitazone (actos)
5. Drugs that stimulate the pancreas to release insulin after a meal like the Dipeptidyl-peptidase IV (DPP-4) inhibitors and Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs). An example of a dipeptidyl-peptidase IV is vidagliptin. While an example of a glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist is liraglutide.
6. Drugs that reduce the digestion and absorption of carbohydrates. These are called Alpha glucosidase inhibitors. An example is arcabose, voglibose
7. Drugs that cause the excretion of glucose from urine. These are called Sodium Glucose Co-Transporter-2 (SGLT2) Inhibitors. An example is canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin
8. Amylin which prevent the secretion of glucagon, delays food from leaving the stomach and helps a person to feel full. Amylin is an injectable