

## DIABETIC DRUGS – INSULINS – USED FOR TYPE I & SOME TYPE II

Category	Example	Onset	Peak	Duration	Comments ALL can cause Hypoglycemia
Very short-acting	lispro (Humalog)	5-10 min.	30-90 min	3-5 hr.	<b>Give no more than 5-10 min ac</b>
	aspart (NovoLog)	5-15 min.	1-3 hr.	3-5 hr.	
Short-acting	regular insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 min.	2-4 hr.	5-8 hr.	<b>Give no more than 30 min ac</b>
Intermediate-acting	NPH (N) insulin – Humulin N	1.5 hr.	4-10 hr.	14 hr.	<b>Cloudy appearance Do not shake, roll between palms</b>
Long-acting (Basal)	insulin glargine (Lantus)	1 hr	No peak	24 hr.	<b>Do not mix with other insulins</b>
	insulin detemir (Levemir)	3-4 hr.	6-8 hr.	24 hr.	

When mixing insulins, always draw up clear 1<sup>st</sup>, then cloudy, remember clear to cloudy

## OTHER INJECTABLE DIABETES MEDS

Category	Example	Action	Side Effects
Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Agonists (Incretin Mimetics)	exenatide (Byetta) liraglutide (Victoza)	Mimics the hormone incretin by ↑ insulin production and slowing digestion – <b>For Type II</b>	Dizziness, HA, nausea, diarrhea
Amylinomimetics	pramlintide (Symlin)	Mimics the hormone amylin - ↑ insulin production and slowing digestion, ↓ glucose production in liver, ↓ appetite. <b>For Types I &amp; II</b>	HA, nausea, anorexia

## ORAL DIABETIC DRUGS – USED FOR TYPE II

Category	Example	Action	Side Effects/Implications
Sulfonylureas	chlorpropamide (Diabinese) glipizide (Glucotrol)	Cause pancreas to make more insulin	<b>Hypoglycemia</b>
Biguanides	metformin (Glucophage)	Makes liver secrete less glucose & ↓ sugar absorption from diet	<b>GI S&amp;S, May help with weight loss. Withhold if having tests using contrast medium</b>
Meglitinides	nateglinide (Starlix) repaglinide (Prandin)	Same as sulfonylureas but short acting – take before meals	Less likely to cause hypoglycemia Can cause flu-like S&S
Thiazolidinediones	pioglitazone (Actos) rosiglitazone (Avandia)	Help body use its natural insulin better	HA, fatigue, infections, weight gain
Alpha Glucosidase Inhibitors	acarbose (Precose)	Prevent breakdown of sugar & carbs in GI tract, slowing their absorption. ↓BS pc	Flatulence, diarrhea <b>Must give glucose tabs, milk or dextrose for hypoglycemia, not sugar (sucrose)</b>
Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitors	sitagliptin (Januvia) saxagliptin (Onglyza)	↑ incretin levels in body (incretin is a hormone that helps to control blood sugar)	HA. GI S&S
Combination	rosiglitazone/metformin (Avandamet) sitagliptin/metformin (Janumet)	See above	See above