

## Diabetes Medication Chart

Drug class	Examples	Common side effects	Counseling points
Biguanides	Metformin (Glucophage)	Diarrhea, nausea, vitamin B12 deficiency (B-12 <i>Not overly common</i> )	Take with food
Sulfonylureas	Glipizide (Glucotrol), glimepiride (Amaryl), glyburide (Glynase)	Low blood sugar, weight gain	Take with food
TZD's	Pioglitazone (Actos)	Weight gain, Bladder cancer risk, edema/heart failure risk	Monitor for ankle swelling and weight gain
DPP4-inhibitors	Januvia, Onglyza, Tradjenta	Headache, URIs, joint pain, risk of pancreatitis	This medication can be expensive, talk to your provider if you have trouble affording it
SGLT2-inhibitors	Farxiga, Jardiance, Invokana	UTI, yeast infections, dehydration, increased urination, high potassium	Get labs done, stay hydrated, Expensive - watch out for the donut hole! Can be used to protect Heart and Kidneys
GLP-1 agonists and GLP-1 agonists/GIP agonists	Victoza Trulicity Ozempic Rybelsus Mounjaro  <i>All are injections except Rybelsus is a pill</i>	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, gas, heartburn, risk of pancreatitis	Store in the refrigerator, rotate injection sites, dispose in a sharps container. Do not use if you have a personal or family history of thyroid cancer. Expensive - watch out for the donut hole!
Insulin	Long acting insulin: Lantus, Toujeo, Tresiba  Mealttime insulin: Humalog, Novolog, Admelog, Novolin R  Intermediate acting insulin: Human NPH  <i>All are insulin injectable medications</i>	Hypoglycemia, weight gain	Store unopened pens in the refrigerator, rotate injection sites, dispose in a sharps container.  Offer continuous glucose monitoring. If patient declines, offer glucometer training.  Review what to do if hypoglycemia occurs (Rule of 15)