

## About Your Oral Diabetes Medications

- It is important to know what type of medications you are taking to control your glucose levels.
- You should always have a time schedule to take your medications.
- We recommend that you have a special place in your home to store your medications where they are easy to reach and see so that you are reminded that you have to take them, as well as keeping them secure and away from where children can reach them.
- Drink plenty of water
- You should not mix your diabetes medicines with alcohol or other substances that may cause adverse reactions. You should have a list of medications that you are taking, showing the dosage you take as well as how you take your medications.



***Do not mix diabetes medication with alcohol or other substances***

El Paso Diabetes Association  
2101 N Oregon  
El Paso Texas 79902  
Email: [www.epdiabetes.org](http://www.epdiabetes.org)  
Phone: (915) 532-6280

## ORAL MEDICATIONS FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES



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El Paso TX 79902  
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Information Prepared by  
Ethel Martinez

# Oral Medications for type 2 Diabetes

There is a wide variety of oral medications for Diabetes Type 2. Knowing the name of the medication, dosage time, purpose and adverse reactions that they may cause are extremely important.

To understand medications think about 5 different groups of medicines that may help regulate glycemia in the body.

The 5 different groups:

1. 1st, 2nd, 3rd generation: Sulfonylureas: stimulate the production of insulin in the pancreas.
2. Meglitinides stimulate pancreas to produce insulin.
3. Alpha Glucosidase Inhibitors work on the intestine and diminish the absorption of carbohydrates after meals.
4. Biguanides work on your liver to control the release of sugar.
5. Thiazolidinediones TNZ work in the muscles and cells to increase the absorption of insulin.



## 1. Sulfonylureas: 30mn before meals

### First generation:

- Acetoxelamide, (Dymelor)
- Clorproporamide (diabinese)
- Tolazamide (Tolinase)
- Tolbutamide (Orinase)



### Second Generation:

- Gluburyde (diabeta, Glinase)
- Glypizide (glucotrol),
- Amaryl (Glipimeride)

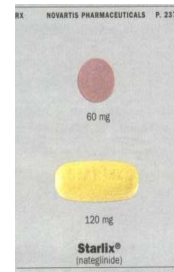


## 2. Meglitinide

### Starlix (Nateglinide)



Prandin (repaglinide)



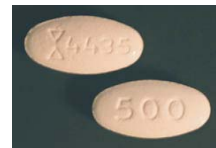
## 3. Alfa Glucosidase Inhibitor

- Acarbose (Precose)
- Miglitol (Glyset)



## 4. Biguanides

Metformin (Glucophage)



## 5. Thiazolidione

- Avandia (Rosiglitazone)
- Actos (Pioglitazone)



## Combinations

Two types of medications in one.



**Glucovance:** Metformin and Gliburide



**Metaglip:**

Glipizide and Metformin

**Avandamet:** Rosiglitazone and Metformin

**Bieglucon:** Glibenclamide and Metformin

Benefits of combination: less cost and only taking one pill.

Disadvantages include: if you don't eat your blood sugar can lower, that's why it is important to check your blood glucose levels often.

Remember, there is not a magic pill, glucose control comes with behavior and lifestyle modifications.

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