### Diabetes Medication Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>How taken</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Concerns</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Sulfonylureas         | ▪ Chlorpropamide  
▪ Glipizide  
▪ Glyburide  
▪ Glimepiride | Oral      | ▪ High efficacy  
▪ Low cost | ▪ Hypoglycemia  
▪ Weight gain |
| Thiazolidinediones    | ▪ Pioglitazone  
▪ Rosiglitazone *(used less often due to concern for cardiovascular risk)* | Oral      | ▪ High efficacy  
▪ No hypoglycemia  
▪ May reduce risk of stroke  
▪ May help fatty liver disease  
▪ Low cost | ▪ Weight gain  
▪ Fluid retention  
▪ Small increase in fracture risk |
| GLP-1 receptor agonists | ▪ Exenatide  
▪ Liraglutide  
▪ Albiglutide  
▪ Lixisenatide  
▪ Dulaglutide | Injection | ▪ High efficacy  
▪ No hypoglycemia  
▪ Weight loss | ▪ High cost  
▪ Gastrointestinal symptoms |
| DPP-4 inhibitors      | ▪ Sitagliptin  
▪ Saxagliptin  
▪ Linagliptin  
▪ Alogliptin | Oral      | ▪ No hypoglycemia  
▪ Weight neutral  
▪ Few side effects | ▪ Moderate efficacy  
▪ High cost |
| SGLT2 inhibitors      | ▪ Canagliflozin  
▪ Dapagliflozin  
▪ Empagliflozin | Oral      | ▪ High efficacy  
▪ No hypoglycemia  
▪ Weight loss  
▪ Help manage heart failure  
▪ Help manage high blood pressure  
▪ Reduce cardiovascular events | ▪ High cost  
▪ Dehydration risk  
▪ May increase fracture risk |