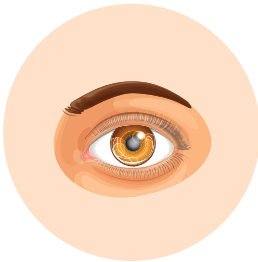


Medications to prevent or slow the progression of complications associated with type 2 diabetes

Anti-VEGF agents

Aflibercept (Eylea®)
Ranibizumab (Lucentis®)
Faricimab (Vabysmo®)

- Reduces the growth and permeability of retinal blood vessels



Eye

HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors

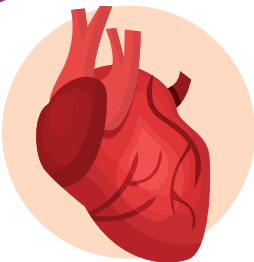
Atorvastatin (Lipitor®)
Pravastatin (Pravachol®)
Rosuvastatin (Crestor®)
Simvastatin (Zocor®)

AND

Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitor

Ezetimibe (Ezetrol®)

- Reduces cholesterol and other fats in the blood
- Reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases



Heart



Blood Vessels

GLP-1 Receptor Agonists*

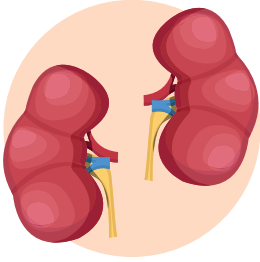
Dulaglutide (Trulicity®)
Liraglutide (Victoza®)
Semaglutide (Ozempic®)

- Promotes weight loss
- Slows the progression of kidney disease
- Reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases

SGLT2 Inhibitors*

Canagliflozin (Invokana®)
Dapagliflozin (Forxiga®)
Empagliflozin (Jardiance®)

- Reduces blood pressure
- Promotes weight loss
- Slows the progression of kidney disease
- Reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases



Kidneys

Nonsteroidal Antagonist of the Mineralocorticoid Receptor

Finerenone (Kerendia®)

- Slows the progression of kidney disease

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (ACE)

Enalapril (Vasotec®)
Perindopril (Coversyl®)
Ramipril (Altace®)

AND

Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers (ARB)

Candesartan (Atacand®)
Irbesartan (Avapro®)
Losartan (Cozaar®)
Olmesartan (Olmotec®)
Telmisartan (Micardis®)
Valsartan (Diovan®)

- Reduces blood pressure
- Slows the progression of kidney disease
- Reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases

*Medications whose main effect is to lower blood sugar levels (antihyperglycemic drugs)