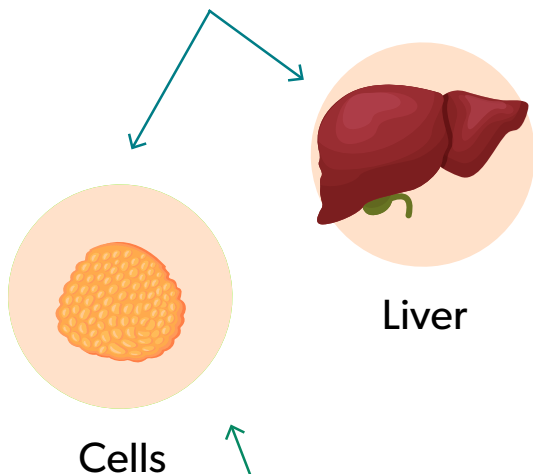


# Mode of action for all classes of antihyperglycemic drugs

## Biguanides

Metformin (Glucophage<sup>®</sup>, Glumetza<sup>®</sup>)

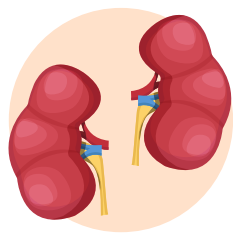
- Reduces the amount of sugar produced by the liver
- Helps the body's cells use sugar more efficiently.



## TZD

Pioglitazone (Actos<sup>®</sup>)  
Rosiglitazone (Avandia<sup>®</sup>)

- Helps the body's cells use sugar more efficiently.



Kidneys

## SGLT2 inhibitors

Canagliflozin (Invokana<sup>®</sup>)  
Empagliflozin (Jardiance<sup>®</sup>)  
Dapagliflozin (Forxiga<sup>®</sup>)

- Helps eliminate sugar in the urine

## DPP-4 inhibitors

Linagliptin (Trajenta<sup>®</sup>), Saxagliptin (Onglyza<sup>®</sup>), Sitagliptin (Januvia<sup>®</sup>), Alogliptin (Nesina<sup>®</sup>)

- Increases the effect of certain intestinal hormones (incretins), which act when blood sugar raises after a meal: increase insulin production and reduce glucagon production by the pancreas

## Alpha-glucosidase inhibitor

Acarbose (Glucobay<sup>®</sup>)

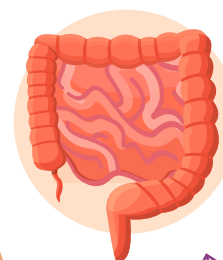
- Slows the digestion of certain carbohydrates (sugars) in the intestines

## Insulin secretagogues

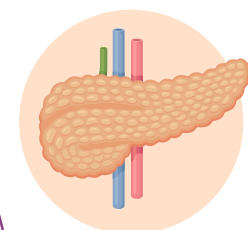
Drugs that increase the risk of hypoglycemia.

Gliclazide (Diamicon<sup>®</sup>)  
Gliclazide (Diamicon<sup>®</sup> MR)  
Glimepiride (Amaryl<sup>®</sup>)  
Glyburide (DiaBeta<sup>®</sup>)  
Repaglinide (GlucosNorm<sup>®</sup>)

- Increases the production of insulin by the pancreas



Intestines



Pancreas

## GLP-1 agonists

Injectable drugs

Liraglutide (Victoza<sup>®</sup>)  
Dulaglutide (Trulicity<sup>®</sup>)  
Semaglutide (Ozempic<sup>®</sup>)

Oral drug

Semaglutide (Rybelsus<sup>®</sup>)

## GIP and GLP-1 agonist

Tirzepatide (Mounjaro<sup>®</sup>)

- Slows digestion in the stomach
- Reduces appetite
- Imitate certain intestinal hormones (incretins) that act when blood sugar is high: increase insulin production and reduce glucagon production by the pancreas