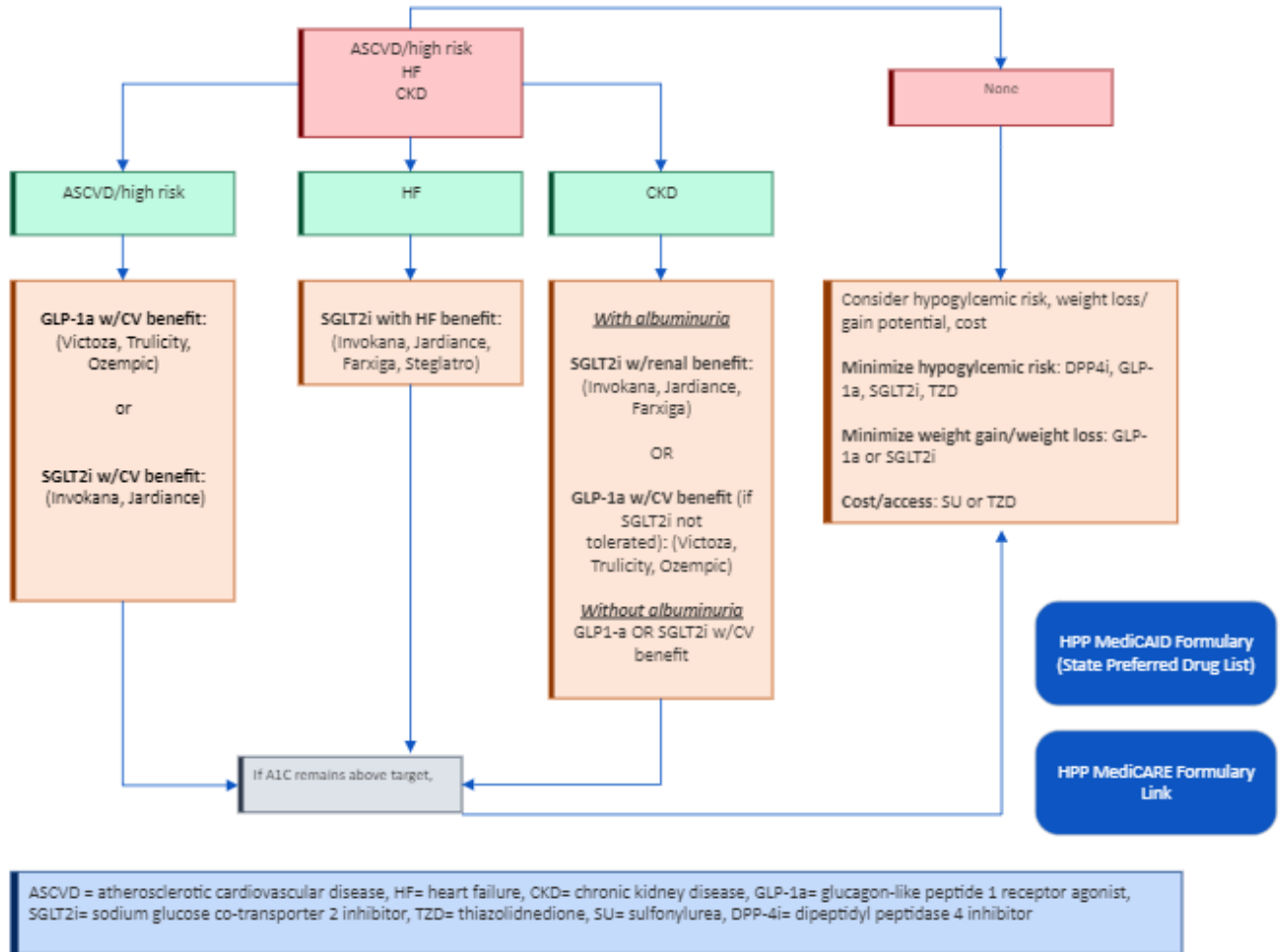


TYPE 2 DIABETES GUIDELINES WORKFLOW DIAGRAM 2022



*HbA1c goal <7.0% in most patients to reduce the incidence of microvascular disease.

*HbA1c 7.5-8.0% are the goals in patients with a history of severe hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced complications, extensive comorbid conditions

* HbA1c < 9 is the 2022 HPP QCP goal for Comprehensive Diabetes Care

Sulfonylurea (SU)	<i>Glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glipizide (Glucotrol) - Glyburide (Diabeta, Micronase) - Glyburide micronized (Glynase) - Glimeperide (Amaryl) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exenatide (Byetta) - Liraglutide (Victoza) - Dulaglutide (Trulicity) - Semaglutide (Ozempic)
Thiazolidinedione (TZD)	Sodium Glucose Co-Transporter 2 Inhibitors (SGLT2i)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pioglitazone (Actos) - Rosiglitazone (Avandia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canagliflozin (Invokana) - Dapagliflozin (Farxiga) - Empagliflozin (Jardiance)
Insulin	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor (DPP-4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lantus (insulin glargine) - Levemir (insulin detemir) - Tresiba (insulin degludec) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sitagliptin (Januvia) - Saxagliptin (Onglyza) - Linagliptin (Tradjenta)

Medication	Pros	Cons
Insulin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1c reduction: variable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection • Hypoglycemia Risk • Weight gain • High cost
SGLT2i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CV benefit • Weight Loss • A1c reduction: 0.5-0.7% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost • Genitourinary infections • Fracture Risk • Amputations (canagliflozin) • Normoglycemia DKA
GLP-1 a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CV benefit • Weight Loss • A1c reduction: 0.5-1.5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection • High cost • GI upset • Pancreatitis risk
DPP-IV inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer side effects • A1c reduction: ~1.0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost • No determined CV benefits • HF risk (alogliptin & saxagliptin)
Sulfonylureas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost • A1c reduction: 1.0-2.0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypoglycemia risk • Weight gain • No determined CV benefits
TZDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost • A1c reduction: 0.5-1.4% • Some CV benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be used in patients with heart failure • Weight gain • Bladder cancer risk • Fracture risk

HbA1c lowering %

Insulin	Variable
Metformin	1.5 %
Sulfonylurea	1.5 %
Meglitinides	1-1.5 %
TZD	0.5-1.4 %
α - Glucosidase Inhibitors	0.5-0.8 %
DPP-4 Inhibitors	0.5-1 %

References:

1. [Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2022 Abridged for Primary Care Providers | Clinical Diabetes | American Diabetes Association \(diabetesjournals.org\)](#)
2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3000926/>