

How Diabetes Pills Work

Type II diabetes affect multiple organs in the body and diabetes pills work on specific organ(s) to lower blood glucose and HbA1c, which measures average level of blood sugar over 3 months. You will learn about different function, usage and benefit of the diabetes pills below. **Consult with your doctor about the best diabetes medication for you.**

Liver

Metformin (Glucophage)/
(Glucophage XR)

Function: Lower the glucose release from liver to the blood

Usage: Take medication with meals to reduce stomach upset

Benefit: Lower A1c 1.0 - 2.0%

Liver and Pancreas

Sitagliptin (Januvia), Saxagliptin (Onglyza), Linagliptin (Tradjenta), Alogliptin (Nesina)

Function: Help extend the action of the gut hormones and slow down digestion

Usage: Take at the same time each day

Benefit: Lower A1c 0.6- 0.8%

Stomach

Semaglutide (Rybelsus)

Function: Making you feel full, lowering liver glucose output, preventing glucose formation in the liver and stimulating glucose uptake by cells

Usage: Take it on empty stomach when you first wake up with a sip of plain water

Benefits: lowering A1c 0.9-1.4%, weight lost > 4 lb

Muscle Cell

Pioglitazone (Actos)

Function: Require less insulin to process glucose or increase insulin sensitivity

Usage: Take at the same time each day

Benefit: Lower A1c 0.5 - 1.0%

Pancreas

Glimepiride (Amaryl), Glipizide (Glucotrol, Glucotrol XL), Glyburide (Micronase, Diabeta, Glynase), Nateglinide (Starlix), Repaglinide (Prandin)

Function: Increase insulin release

Usage: take medication before meals to reduce side effect

Benefit: Lower A1c 1.0 - 2.0%

Kidneys

Canagliflozin (Invokana), Dapagliflozin (Farxiga), Empagliflozin (Jardiance)

Function: Allow kidneys to urinate the excess sugars from the body

Usage: Take medication before breakfast

Benefit: Lower A1c 0.8 - 1.0%, lower weight 1-3 lbs

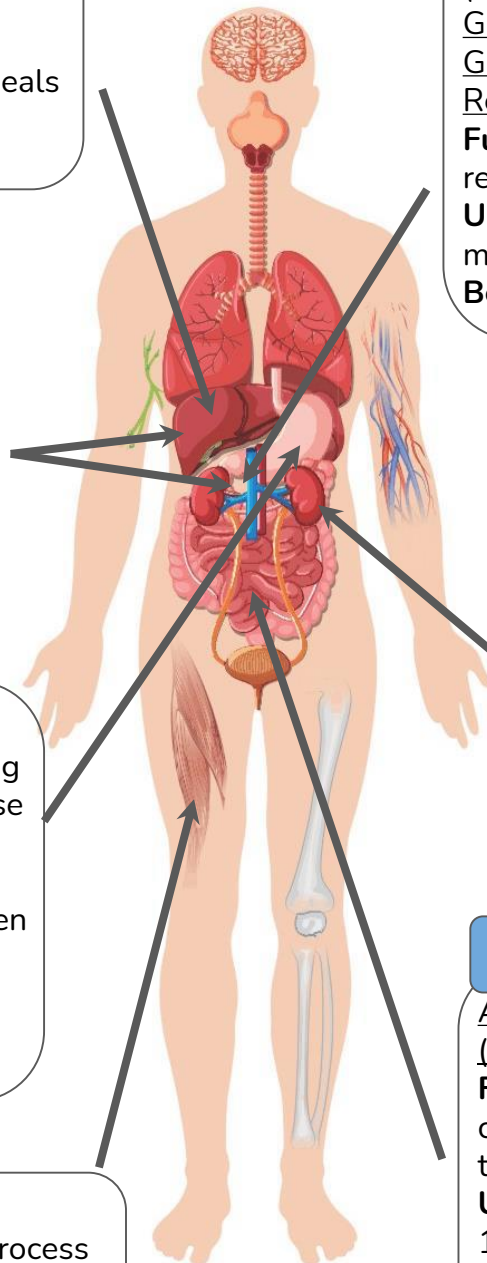
Intestines

Acarbose (Precose), Miglitol (Glyset)

Function: Slow down the carbohydrate absorption from the intestine

Usage: Take medication with 1st bite of the meal to improve the benefits of medication

Benefit: Lower A1c 0.5 - 1.0%



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糖尿病藥物的作用

2型糖尿病可以影響我們身體當中許多器官，而糖尿病藥物在特定器官起作用以降低血糖和血紅蛋白A1c，其血紅蛋白A1c是測試三個月內的平均血糖水平。您將會在以下的圖片中了解不同糖尿病藥物的功能，用法和效益。請向您的醫生諮詢最適合您的糖尿病藥物。

肝臟

Metformin (Glucophage)/
(Glucophage XR)

功能: 降低從肝臟釋放的葡萄糖進入血液
用法: 用餐時服用藥物可以減少胃部不適
好處: 降低A1c 1.0 - 2.0%

肝臟和胰腺

Sitagliptin (Januvia), Saxagliptin
(Onglyza), Linagliptin

(Tradjenta), Alogliptin (Nesina)
功能: 有助於延長腸道激素的作用並減緩消化
用法: 每天在同一個時間服用藥物
好處: 降低A1c 0.6 - 0.8%

胃

Semaglutide (Rybelsus)

功能: 使您感到飽肚，降低肝臟葡萄糖輸出量，防止肝臟中葡萄糖的形成並刺激細胞攝取葡萄糖
用法: 早上起床後空腹以白開水送服
好處: 降低 A1c 0.9-1.4%，減輕體重多於4磅

肌肉細胞

Pioglitazone (Actos)

功能: 需求少量的胰島素來處理葡萄糖或增加胰島素的敏感度
用法: 每天在同一個時間服用藥物
好處: 降低A1c 0.5 - 1.0%

胰腺

Glimepiride (Amaryl),
Glipizide (Glucotrol, Glucotrol
XL), Glyburide (Micronase,
Diabeta, Glynase), Nateglinide
(Starlix), Repaglinide (Prandin)

功能: 增加胰島素釋放
用法: 在飯前服用藥物可以減少副作用
好處: 降低A1c 1.0 - 2.0%

腎臟

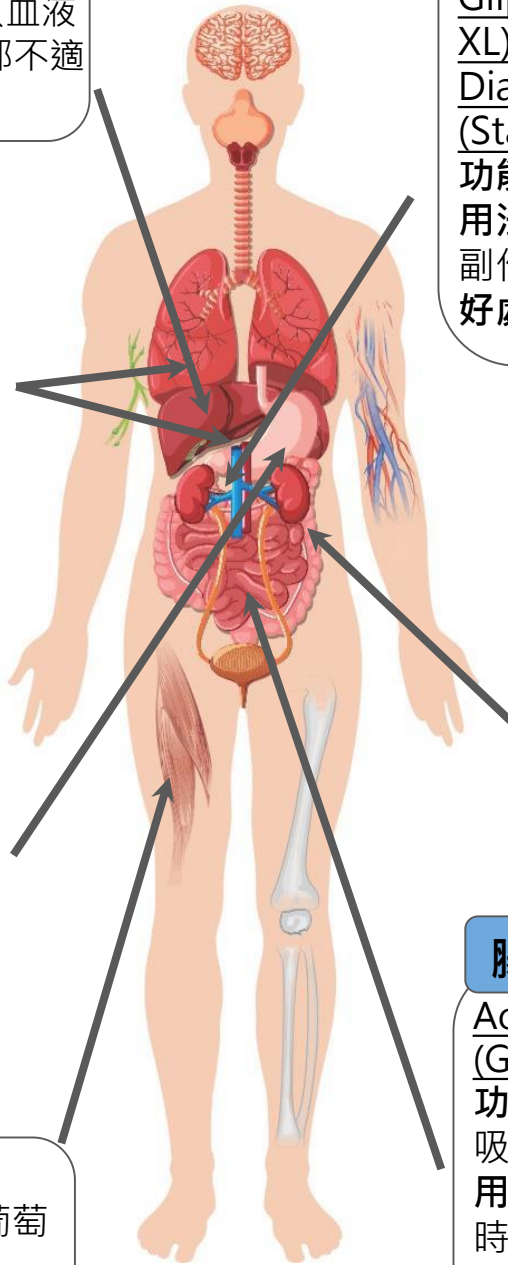
Canagliflozin (Invokana),
Dapagliflozin (Farxiga),
Empagliflozin (Jardiance)

功能: 幫助腎臟從體內排出多餘的糖
用法: 早餐前服用藥物
好處: 降低A1c 0.8 - 1.0%，減輕體重1-3磅

腸

Acarbose (Precose), Miglitol
(Glyset)

功能: 減慢腸道碳水化合物的吸收
用法: 在進食第一口食物的同時服用藥物，可以提高藥物的效果
好處: 降低A1c 0.5 - 1.0%



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