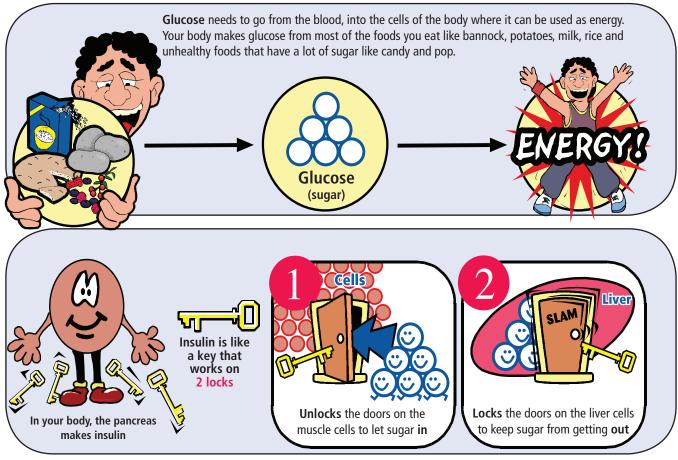
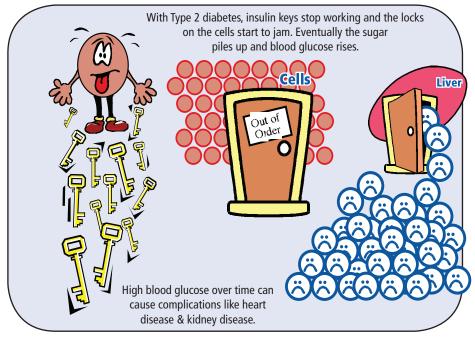
How does type 2 diabetes affect my body? Problem with the lock & keys









blood glucose = blood sugar



Common oral medications

How does this



Medication	How does this work in my body?	When to take?	Side effects
Sulfonylureas: Glyburide (Diabeta®) Gliclazide (Diamicron®) (Diamicron MR®) Glimepiride (Amaryl®)	Helps the body produce more insulin (keys)	Usually take with a meal	 Low blood sugars (hypoglycemia) Allergic reactions; people with Sulfa medication allergies may react to these drugs Weight gain
Non-Sulfonylureas: • Repaglinide (Gluconorm®) • Nateglinide (Starlix®)		• Take with a meal. (If you miss or skip a meal, do not take this medication)	Low blood sugars (hypoglycemia)
Biguanides: • Metformin (Glucophage®) (Glumetza®)	Helps the body's insulin (keys) unlock the cells of the body Helps to lock the door of the liver	Always take with a meal to lower the chance of side effects	Stomach upset, bloating, diarrhea
Insulin Sensitizers: • Rosiglitazone (Avandia®) • Pioglitazone (Actos®)	Helps the body's insulin (keys) unlock cells of the body	Take with or without a meal	 Water retention (bloating) Weight gain May take up to 2 months before working
Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitors: • Acarbose (Glucobay®)	Slows down sugar getting into the body	Take with the first bite of every main meal	 Stomach upset, bloating, diarrhea Low blood sugar (treat with glucose tablets, milk, or honey)

Note 1: Some diabetes medications can cause adverse reactions when taken with other pills. This is not a complete list of medications. See your pharmacist, nurse or doctor for more information.

Note 2: Side effects like stomach upset usually get better over time.

See handout #2 to know how to treat low blood sugars