

Management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus*

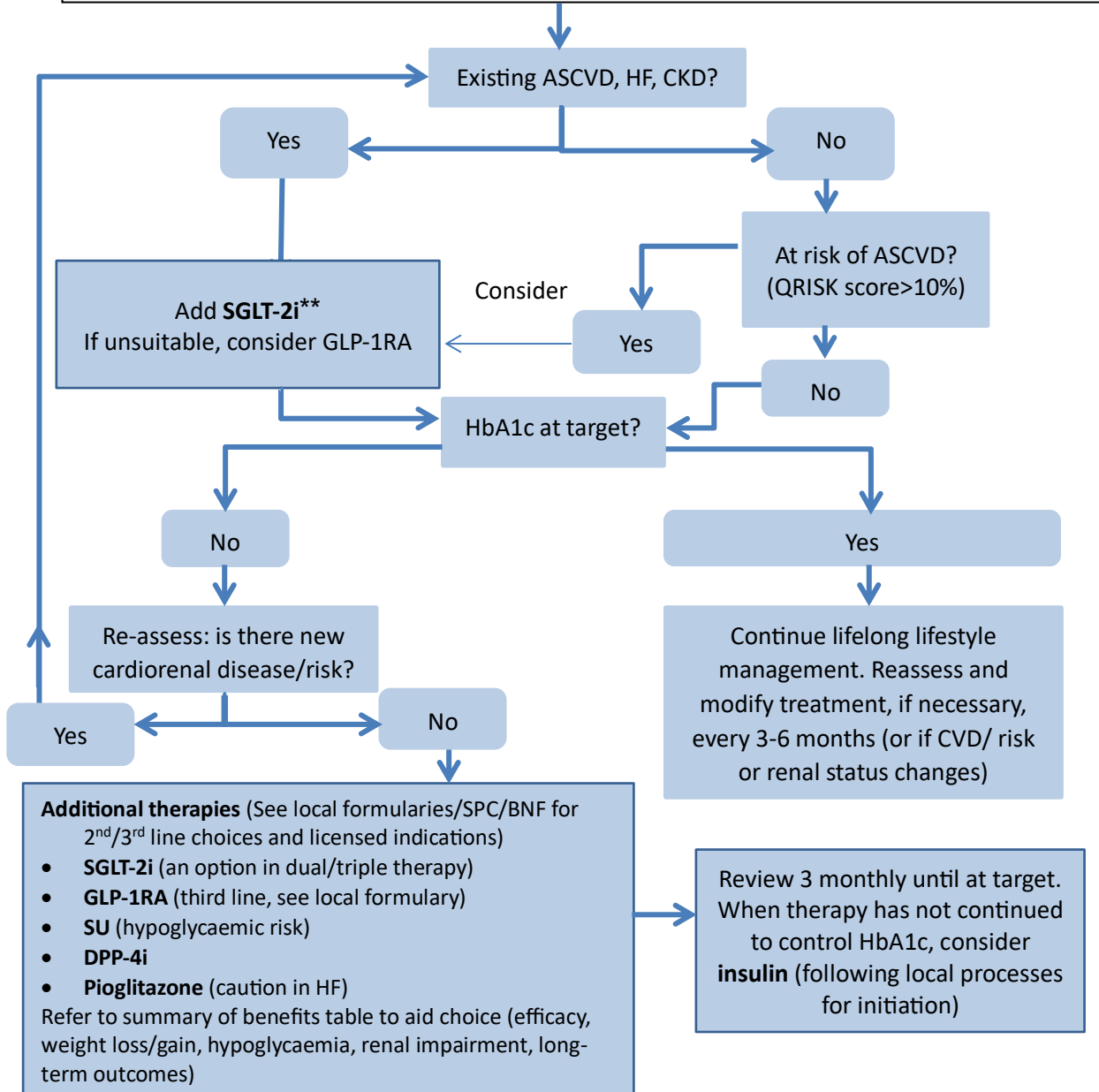
First line management

Lifestyle management (including diet, weight management and physical activity)

First choice:
Metformin (if GI disturbance, Metformin MR)

If required short-term, rescue therapy for symptomatic hyperglycaemia - **insulin, sulfonylurea**

Second line therapies (aims – improvement in cardiorenal outcomes, achievement of target)



Definitions:

ASCVD: MI, stroke, any revascularisation procedure, CVD (including transient ischaemic attack, unstable angina, coronary artery disease, amputation)

HF: chronic heart failure (excluding acute)

CKD: <60ml/min with ACR >30mg/mmol

*Based on NICE NG28, ADA/EASD and SIGN

Abbreviations:

SGLT-2i: sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitor

GLP-1RA: glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist

DPP-4i: dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor

SU: sulfonylurea

SMC: Scottish Medicines Consortium

Increased risk of eDKA with SGLT-2i

See MHRA Drug Safety Update April 2016 47, March 2020 48

**See Cardiovascular and renal risk