



## GLINIDES

Augment insulin secretion – short acting and may be useful for reducing post-prandial blood sugars. **Little-used and expensive** but have been included in the latest NICE guidance.

DRUG	NOTES	FORMULARY CHOICE	PRECAUTIONS / CONTRA-INDICATIONS / LESS DESIRABLE PATIENT GROUPS
<p>Repaglinide</p>  <p><b>Cost per month (January 2020):</b> 0.5mg – 4mg three times daily £7.99 - £10.82</p>	<p>Both drugs similar in action and, in many respects, their effect is identical to <b>tolbutamide, a much cheaper agent</b>. No trials comparing glinides and tolbutamide.</p> <p>Rapid onset of action and short duration of activity and should be administered shortly before each main meal.</p> <p>Licensed for use in type 2 diabetes as monotherapy or in combination with metformin</p> <p><b>NICE guidance (NG28):</b> <i>Be aware that, if metformin is contraindicated or not tolerated, repaglinide is both clinically effective and cost effective for adults with type 2 diabetes. However, discuss with any person for whom repaglinide is being considered, that there is no licensed non-metformin-based combination containing repaglinide that can be offered at first intensification</i></p>		<p>Educate the person about the risk of hypoglycaemia, particularly if they have renal impairment.</p> <p><b>Advice for drivers:</b> See sulfonylureas.</p>
<p>Nateglinide</p>  <p><b>Cost per month (January 2020):</b> 60mg – 180mg three times daily £26.12 - £29.76</p>	<p>Licensed only in combination with metformin.</p>		