




SULFONYLUREAS - GLICLAZIDE			
DRUG	NOTES	FORMULARY CHOICE	PRECAUTIONS / CONTRA-INDICATIONS / LESS DESIRABLE PATIENT GROUPS
<p>Gliclazide</p>  <p>Cost per month (Dec 2015): 80mg daily –160mg twice daily £1.14 - £4.56</p> <p>Price needs updating</p>	<p>Prescribe gliclazide when a sulfonylurea is indicated.</p> <p>NICE guidance (NG28):</p> <p><i>In adults with type 2 diabetes, if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>metformin is contraindicated or not tolerated, consider initial drug treatment with:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>a dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitor or pioglitazone or</i> ○ <i>a sulfonylurea</i> • <i>initial drug treatment with metformin has not continued to control the HbA1c to below the person's individually agreed threshold for intensification, consider dual therapy with:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>metformin and a DPP-4 inhibitor or</i> ○ <i>metformin and pioglitazone or</i> ○ <i>metformin and a sulfonylurea</i> ○ <i>metformin and an SGLT-2 inhibitor</i> • <i>metformin is contraindicated or not tolerated, and initial drug treatment with metformin has not continued to control the HbA1c to below the person's individually agreed threshold for intensification, consider dual therapy with:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>a DPP-4 inhibitor and pioglitazone or</i> ○ <i>a DPP-4 inhibitor and a sulfonylurea or</i> ○ <i>pioglitazone and a sulfonylurea</i> 	<p>First choice</p>	<p>Educate the person about the risk of hypoglycaemia, particularly if they have renal impairment.</p> <p>Increase dose every 4-6 weeks to achieve glycaemic target (do not exceed maximum dose). Check blood glucose (finger prick) before each titration to reduce risk of causing hypoglycaemia.</p> <p>HbA1c results of less than 48mmol/ml in patients on gliclazide should prompt a review of therapy due to a risk of symptomatic hypoglycaemia.</p> <p>If adding metformin to gliclazide, it may be appropriate to decrease the gliclazide dose in order to titrate the metformin</p> <p>Gliclazide can cause weight gain (a few kilograms).</p> <p>Advice for drivers: I can't see the full paragraph but on previous print out is fine</p> <p>For Group 1 drivers (car/motorcycle) it may be appropriate to monitor blood glucose regularly and at times relevant to driving to enable the detection of hypoglycaemia. Group 2 drivers (bus/lorry) on sulfonylureas are required by law to monitor glucose level at least twice daily and at times relevant to driving.</p>

<p>Gliclazide MR</p>  <p>Cost per month (Dec 2015):</p>	<p>Use gliclazide MR (modified release) if compliance is poor.</p>	<p>Second choice (where there are concerns over compliance to standard release)</p>	
<p>Glibenclamide Glimepiride</p> 	<p>Glibenclamide only to be used in patients already stable on it. Avoid in the elderly.</p> <p>We never use this drug</p>		