

Diabetes medication – An overview

Metformin reduces the production of sugar in the **liver** and increases the insulin sensitivity of the cells.

Glitazones increase the insulin sensitivity of the **liver, muscle, and fatty tissue**.

Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors decrease sugar absorption **from the gastrointestinal tract** into the blood.

Sulfonylureas and glinides increase the production of insulin in **the pancreas**.

SGLT2 inhibitors increase sugar excretion by **the kidneys**.

GLP-1 receptor antagonist and DPP-4 inhibitors increase the effects of the intestinal hormone GLP-1, which stimulates the release of insulin from **the pancreas**.

