

Non-Insulin Pharmacotherapy (Adapted from ANTI-HYPERGLYCEMIC TYPE 2 DIABETES AGENTS: Drug Comparison Chart)¹¹

Drug	A1C reduction %	Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes	Weight	90 Day Cost*	Coverage	Exception Drug Status (EDS) Criteria
Metformin (Glumetza®)	1-1.5%	Decrease risk of MI in overweight patients greater than 120% ideal body weight; NNT=14 over 10.7 years (UKPDS-34)	Loss up to 2.9 kg over 4 years (Adopt)	500 mg 2 tabs BID: \$9 850 mg BID: \$6	Yes Part 1	N/A
		Observational follow up: decrease all-cause mortality NNT =14 per 100 patient years Decrease MI NNT=14 per 100 patient years (UKPDS-80)		1000 mg SR daily: \$120	No	
Gliclazide (Diamicon®)	1-1.5%	Neutral effect on CVD outcomes	Gain of 1.5-2.5 kg	30-120 mg MR daily: \$6-12	Yes Part 1	N/A
		Microvascular benefit (ADVANCE, UKPDS-33)		80 mg IR BID: \$53		
DPP-4 Inhibitors						
Alogliptin (Nesina®)	0.5-0.7%	Neutral effect on mortality and CVD outcomes (TECOS, GRADE, SAVOR-TIMI 53, CARMELINA, EXAMINE)	Neutral effect or weight loss	6.25, 12.5, or 25 mg daily \$208	No	N/A
Linagliptin (Trajenta®)				5 mg daily \$225	Part 3 EDS	For the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes who have previously been treated with metformin and a sulfonylurea. Should be used in patients with diabetes who are not adequately controlled on or are intolerant to metformin and a sulfonylurea, and for whom insulin is not an option.
Saxagliptin (Onglyza®)				2.5 mg daily \$120 5 mg daily \$144	Part 3 EDS	
Sitagliptin (Januvia®)				25, 50 or 100 mg daily \$77	Part 3 EDS	
SGLT2 Inhibitors						
Canagliflozin (Invokana®)	0.5-0.7%	↓ MACE: NNT~ 220 per year (CANVAS)	Loss of 2-3 kg	100 or 300 mg daily \$265	Part 3 EDS	For the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes who have previously been treated with metformin and a sulfonylurea. Should be used in patients with diabetes who are not adequately controlled on or are intolerant to metformin and a sulfonylurea, and for whom insulin is not an option.

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Dapagliflozin (Forxiga®)		↓ CKD: NNT=23 over 2.6 years (CREDESCO)				
		↓ mortality: NNT=44 over 1.5 years (DAPA-HF) NNT=48 over 2.4 years (DAPA-CKD) MACE: Neutral (DECLARE but lower risk population) ↓ CKD: NNT = 19 over 2.4 years (DAPA-CKD) ↓ HF: NNT = 21 over 1.5 years (DAPA-HF)		5 or 10 mg daily: \$65	Yes Part 1 (as of Aug 24, 2023)	<i>Note: important to continue to assess which PCH residents will actually benefit from dapagliflozin as the time to benefit from the evidence was 2-4 years. The required monitoring is also a critical component to consider.</i>
Empagliflozin (Jardiance®)		↓ Mortality: NNT=38 over 3.1 year (EMPA-REG) ↓ MACE NNT = 63 over 3.1 years (EMPA-REG) ↓ risk of progression of CKD: EMPA-KIDNEY ↓ CV death and HF hospitalization NNT 19 over 1.3 years (EMPEROR Reduced)		10 or 25 mg daily: \$255	Part 3 EDS	For the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes who have previously been treated with metformin and a sulfonylurea. Should be used in patients with diabetes who are not adequately controlled on or are intolerant to metformin and a sulfonylurea, and for whom insulin is not an option. OR As an adjunct to diet, exercise, and standard care therapy to reduce the incidence of cardiovascular (CV) death in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and established cardiovascular disease who have inadequate glycemic control, if the following criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients have inadequate glycemic control despite an adequate trial of metformin • Patients have established cardiovascular (CV) disease as defined* in the EMPA-REG OUTCOME trial. *NOTE: Established CV disease is defined on the basis of one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of myocardial infarction (MI) • Multi-vessel coronary artery disease in two or more major coronary arteries (irrespective of revascularization status) • Single-vessel coronary artery disease with significant stenosis and either a positive non-invasive stress test or discharged from hospital with a documented diagnosis of unstable angina within 12 months prior to selection

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last episode of unstable angina > 2 months prior with confirmed evidence of coronary multi-vessel or single-vessel disease History of ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke Occlusive peripheral artery disease
GLP-1 Receptor Agonists						
Lixisenatide (Adlyxine®) <i>subcutaneous injection</i>	0.6-1.4%	MACE neutral: ELIXA	Loss of 1.6-3 kg	10 or 20 mcg daily \$359	Part 3 EDS	For treatment of type 2 diabetes in combination with a basal insulin with or without metformin in patients who have been uncontrolled on, or are intolerant to, a sulfonylurea and metformin.
Dulaglutide (Trulicity®) <i>subcutaneous injection</i>		↓ MACE: NNT = 72 over 5.4 years (REWIND in patients with established CVD)		0.75 or 1.5 mg weekly \$667	No	N/A
Liraglutide (Victoza®) <i>subcutaneous injection</i>		↓ Mortality: NNT=72 over 3.8 years (LEADER, GRADE) ↓ MACE: NNT = 53 over 3.8 years (LEADER)		1.2 mg daily \$611 1.8 mg daily \$917	No	N/A
Semaglutide (Ozempic®) <i>subcutaneous injection</i>	1.5-2%	↓ MACE: NNT = 44 over 2 years (SUSTAIN-6)	Loss of up to 4 kg in 2 years (SUSTAIN-6)	0.5 or 1 mg weekly \$633	Part 3 EDS	For the treatment of type 2 diabetes in combination with metformin and a sulfonylurea, when diet and exercise plus dual therapy with metformin and a sulfonylurea do not achieve adequate glycemic control.
(Rybelsus®) 3mg, 7mg, 14mg oral tablets	1.1%	MACE: neutral (PIONEER-6)	Loss of up to 5kg in 1 year	3, 7, or 14 mg daily \$681	No	N/A

CKD = chronic kidney disease, CVD = cardiovascular disease, HF = heart failure, MACE = major adverse cardiovascular event, NNT = number needed to treat; MI = myocardial infarct

*Cost obtained from Hypoglycemic Agents (page 8) Price Comparison of Commonly Prescribed Medications in Manitoba 2023 <https://medsconference.files.wordpress.com/2023/05/price-comparison-commonly-rx-drugs-mb-may-9-2023.pdf> and Manitoba Drug Interchangeability Formulary June 2023 https://residents.gov.mb.ca/file?id=6258244&key=LABEL_FILE_POLICY&index=0