

Sodium-Glucose Cotransport 2 (SGLT2) Inhibitor Medications

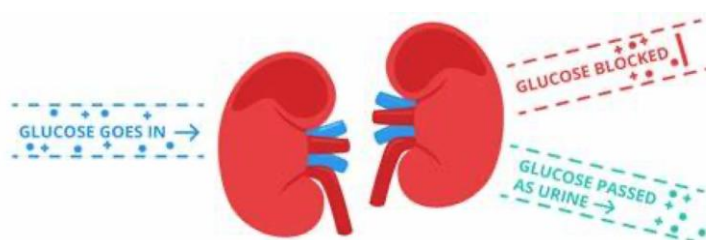
What is an SGLT2 Inhibitor?

An oral medication for type 2 diabetes that helps lower blood sugars in combination with diet and exercise.

| Medication Names | Found in these combination medications |
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| Farxiga (dapagliflozin) | Qtern, Xigduo |
| Invokana (canagliflozin) | Invokamet |
| Jardiance (empagliflozin) | Glyxambi, Synjardy, Trijardy XR |
| Steglatro (ertugliflozin) | Segluromet, Steglujan |

How does an SGLT2 Inhibitor work?

Sugar in the blood gets filtered by the kidneys. The kidney then places the sugar back into the blood. SGLT2 Inhibitors block this last action, causing sugar to be eliminated through the urine.



What are the benefits of taking an SGLT-2 inhibitor?

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| Reduces Your A1c |
| Helps You Lose Weight |
| Reduces Your Blood Pressure |
| May Allow You to Reduce Insulin *Only decrease or stop insulin if advised by your medical provider |
| Protects your Heart and Kidneys in patients with known heart and kidney disease |

*Any changes in medication regimen should be consulted and advised by your medical provider.



What side effects could you experience while on this type of medication?

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| Genital infections | Notify your healthcare provider if you develop genital discomfort, itching, pelvic pain, or pain when you urinate. |
| Increased urination | You will urinate more often and you could develop dehydration. Talk to your provider about whether you should drink extra fluids while on this medication. |
| Low blood pressure | This medication may lower blood pressure. Contact healthcare provider if lightheaded or dizzy. |
| Hypoglycemia | Check your blood sugar regularly and tell your provider if you have a blood sugar less than 70 or if you have symptoms of hypoglycemia such as sweating, fast heartbeat, shakiness, or confusion. |
| Foot ulcers | Uncontrolled diabetes can lead to foot ulcers and possible amputations. Daily foot exams are important. Some medications in this class may slightly increase this risk. |
| Diabetic ketoacidosis | Even if your blood sugar is normal, it is possible for you to develop diabetic ketoacidosis. If you develop nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath or abdominal pain, contact your medical provider immediately or go to the emergency room for evaluation. Only decrease or stop insulin if advised by your medical provider |

When should you stop taking a SGLT-2 Inhibitor?

There are times when you may need to stop an SGLT2 inhibitor. It is recommended to stop the SGLT2 inhibitor if:

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| you have an allergy reaction to them | you are unable to eat or drink fluids due to illness, or experience nausea or vomiting | you are hospitalized for an illness or 3-4 days prior to surgery |
| you are scheduled for a medical procedure and are told not to eat or drink before it | you develop a foot wound or ulcer | any other situation when your medical provider recommends to stop the medication |

*Should you have any other questions or concerns, please discuss them with your medical provider.

