

Sodium-Glucose Cotransport 2 (SGLT2) Inhibitor Medications

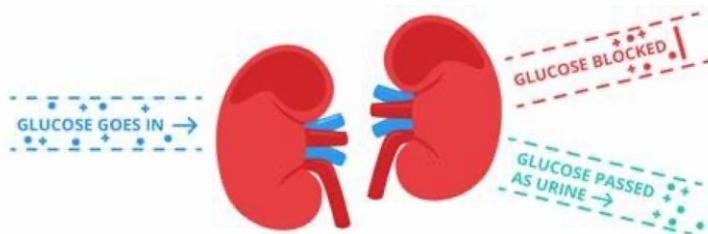
What is an SGLT2 Inhibitor?

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
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?

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.



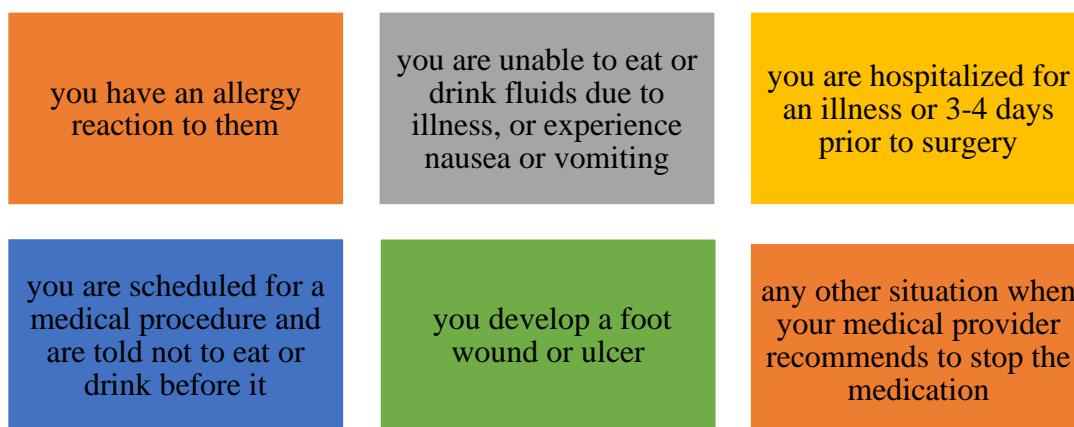
Developed by Maria Argoud, Tara Bennett, Courtney Bennett Wilke, and Carlos Flores on behalf of the American Society of Endocrine Physician Assistants <https://www.endocrine-pa.com/>

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

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:



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



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