



Comparison of teneligliptin and other gliptin-based regimens in addressing insulin resistance and glycemic control in type 2 diabetic patients: a cross-sectional study

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- This study compared how different gliptin-based and teneligliptin-based regimens affected individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in terms of glycemic control and insulin resistance.
- T2DM subjects (N=86) divided into two groups viz. group 1 (teneligliptin-based regimens) and group 2 (other gliptin-based regimens) for this study.
- Fasting plasma insulin, adiponectin levels, homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), and fasting blood glucose (FBG) were measured and compared in both the groups.
- No significant differences were found in FBG, HbA1c, insulin levels, or HOMA-IR; however, group 1 had a considerably larger percentage of participants who achieved the HbA1c target ($P < 0.001$).

Teneligliptin seems to be cost-effective and safer option in T2DM subjects who were not adequately controlled with metformin and sulfonylureas.

