



Pleiotropic effect of teneligliptin versus glimepiride add-on therapy on hs-CRP and cardiorenal parameters in Indian type 2 diabetes patients: An open-labeled randomized controlled trial

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- The objective of the study was to estimate the pleiotropic effect of teneligliptin on high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) levels and some cardio renal parameters in comparison to glimepiride, both as add-on therapy to metformin.
- 12-week open-label, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial was, conducted among Indian people with type 2 diabetes mellitus and on metformin monotherapy with poor glycemic control.
- Seventy participants were randomized (1:1) to receive either teneligliptin 20mg once daily (n = 35) or glimepiride 1 mg twice daily (BD) (n = 35) as an add-on to metformin 500 mg BD.
- At 12-weeks end, teneligliptin add-on caused a statistically significant reduction in hs-CRP compared to glimepiride.

Teneligliptin add-on to Metformin resulted in favorable effects on hs-CRP levels and comparable effects on cardiorenal parameters compared to glimepiride add-on therapy at 12-weeks end.

