



PHARMACOLOGY

Lecture 6



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Oral antidiabetics (2)

Lecture 6

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Lecture 6

4 راجع تكونه شامل ما اضافة الدكتور على السلايدات
منه فلال شرمه.

~~Slide 2~~ Revision

اصنا افنا 5 مجموعات للoral antidiabetic 5 افنا اول
مجموعتين وبهاى الحاضرة في نوزد اخر في مجموعاته

عننا Class A كانت oral hypoglycemics (Insulin) وكونها في تفرز insulin
(secretagogues)

في hypoglycemics وكونه insulin هو anabolic بالنسبة ل body.W ↑

كان في دواء السولونجلوم sultonglumet Potent في closure K channel. ا. direct ↑ insulin exocytosis

Exhaustion of insulin store ⇒ Secondary failure

ودواء ثاني في نفس المجموعة اسمها Meglitinides (Repaglinide + Nateglinide)

(الاصاد حداء في)

Meal to meal control ⇒ * rapid onset

* short duration

* No exhaustion of insulin
in B cell in Pancrease

لذا القروب الوميدي بعد hypoglycemia في زيها زي insulin

اما باقي القروبات لو عملت تكونه very mild وفي مال ما sever. hypo.G

Class B, C, D, E ⇒ Mild, No hypoglycemia

added with insulin added with Class A

فهم للمقارنات

C) Insulin sensitizers (Thiazolidinediones)

Mechanism:

They stimulate nuclear peroxisome proliferator activated receptor γ (PPAR- γ), in muscles, fat, liver & adipose tissue. PPAR- γ receptors modulate expression of genes for insulin signal transduction and glucose & fat metabolism.

They \uparrow release adiponectin and \downarrow resistin (from adipocytes) which \uparrow & \downarrow tissue sensitivity to insulin respectively. They \uparrow expression of GLUT4 and \downarrow blood glucose, free fatty acids & triglycerides. They \downarrow LDL & \uparrow HDL. They improve fatty liver. They also \downarrow prothrombotic & proinflammatory (as CRP) diabetic effects

Uses:

Type 2 diabetics as monotherapy or combination with oral hypoglycemics or euglycemics. They do not cause hypoglycemia.

Revision

اما عن Class B \Rightarrow No \Rightarrow لا يتقلل Glucose

\Rightarrow قاعدة عامة: ما يعطي دوائين من نفس الفروب باستثناء Class B مع انه يقللوا من absorption of carbohydrate وبالتالي فانه عن obese لكنهم complementary يعني: (Metformin) يستغل على \downarrow Fasting glycemia
اما α -glucosidase inhibitor يستغل على Inhibit Post-Prandial hyper.Glc
لانه يقلل من absorption of sources

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هنا Class C \Rightarrow Insulin sensitizers \Rightarrow Insulin sensitivity \uparrow كونه مع بزور
ال Insulin sensitivity يمكن بزور B.W ثوبه ... بعضه \Rightarrow insulin secretory [class]

اي دواء في insulin زي Class A, C مع بزور B.W مقارنة مع باقي الفروب ادمه
التي مع يقللوا B.W

Mechanism

منه العنوان مع يحضر عياكي في خلاياه بتزود insulin sensitivity وحاجاته بتقللها
ومير انجافين اذ آلتين متعاكساته متى يعمل control وما يصير hyper/hypo

وهذا regulation لأهمية الهرمون الي مع يفرزه مع يكونه منشأه من
nucleus والي يتم عن فرقه Peroxisome proliferator activator
(PPAR- γ) receptor

يكونه موجودة بالكلية الي يتأثر بشكل كبير من insulin زي ... Muscle, Fat, liver
وبالتالي بالاعتماد على هذا receptor فتقدر تزود او تنقص من insulin sensitivity
والتي مع تأثير على Fat, glucose, Met

التي يتحكم ب insulin. \downarrow \Rightarrow adiponectin \uparrow :-
decrease \Rightarrow resistin \downarrow

Adverse effects & contraindications

1. Hepatotoxicity. Contraindicated in liver diseases.
 2. Fluid retention: edema, CHF and \uparrow body wt. (also by \uparrow total fat mass). Also macular edema & dilutional anemia.
 3. \downarrow bone density & \uparrow fracture risk: by \downarrow osteoblast formation.
 - 4 . Contraindicated in pregnancy and may induce ovulation.
- e.g. pioglitazone is metabolized by CYP to active metabolite.
Orally, once daily, 7.5 \rightarrow 45 mg.

N.B.

- GLUT4: \uparrow by insulin (& metformin & pioglitazone) , translocated by exercise & \uparrow genetic coding by T4.
- Lipoprotein lipase: lipemia clearing. \uparrow by insulin.
- Hormone sensitive lipase: \uparrow lipolysis in adipose tissue. \downarrow by insulin, \uparrow by epinephrine (β 1) & cortisol, \rightarrow \uparrow cholesterol e.g. in stress.
 \uparrow genetic coding by T4 \rightarrowbut \rightarrow more cholesterol secretion \rightarrow \downarrow cholesterol.

* كنا قبل نوري عن lipoprotein lipase وهذا مفيد بروتين نقله من fat من liver الى آ. آ. adepose.

* عكس ما سبق Hormon sensitive lipase يكسر ال fat الموجود في adepose وينقله في الدم ونقله insulin نقله عن طريقه. مشاكل كثيرة زي Atherosclerosis . وعناها ع

* اما epinephrine فرع يزور abdominal fat

* ~~تسمى~~ اما بـ T4 وكمية \Rightarrow Simulate + stimulate very Potent (on nuclear level)

\Downarrow
باعتقادنا ع نقله \rightarrow ع يكون مساهم للبروتينات في B1 (epinephrine) cholestrol

عنه طريقه يزور cholestrol عن طريق secretion Bile

بالتالي مفيد ال T4 بين ما يفيد ارضه واعتقد عليه كونه ع \Rightarrow cardiac dz

D) Incretins

Glucagon – like peptide -1 (GLP- 1) is a gut hormone with rapid proteolysis (also renal clearance). It amplifies insulin release by oral glucose more than by IV glucose. ↓ early in type 2 diabetics (& in prediabetics).

Actions:

1. Amplifies glucose – induced insulin release & ↑ insulin sensitivity peripherally. Unlike sulfonylurea, it causes mild ↑ insulin release during fasting and at normoglycemic concentration → less hypoglycemic risk.
Unlike sulfonylurea, which accelerate β cell failure, it preserves islet integrity, with ↑ regeneration & ↓ apoptosis.
2. ↓ glucagon secretion.
3. ↓ gastric emptying → sensation of abdominal fullness + ↓ intestinal absorption.
4. Central anorexia.

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* Class D = موجود ب Gut
 = يتكسر بسرعة
 = ينتقل منه في Kidney بسرعة

* ذاكرين لما مكينا عن B-cell والي يتمرز Insulin & Amylin
 الي بيعملهم هذوة الانزايمن فوتانيه للصحة ر ب .

عاده عكس Sulfonylureas
 الي يتخلص عكس هزازين
 Insulin

اولا انه = Increase insulin Activity
 وانين وناك وراج = Amyline like

صت ما تدخل الخلايا الي ينتج insulin في 'exhusion' ع تجبرها تفرز
 الانسولين في مال زيارة Blood.G ↑ = Glucose induced insulin release

* بناء عاه ما سبق لو كانه القلوكونز (Normal, low) فارح يحفر الانسولين الا
 بكفياره كبيرة معناها معبه وقليل ماتؤدي الي Hypoglycemic

* بسببه وصور هذا الهرمون ع يحفر اناج Insulin بشكل اكبر في
 oral glucose مقارنة ب IV glucose

[3] كونه ع يقلل من Gastric emptying وبالتالي ع يقلل من absorption
 وزني كانه عمل glycemic index ↓

GLP-1R agonists .1 • (GLP-1 analogs)

Mechanism:

Synthetic long acting analogs of GLP-1. They are full agonists in GLP-1 receptor. They have **actions of GLP-1** but less proteolysis.

Uses:

In type 2 diabetics, it may be given as adjuvant if there is inadequate control by oral antidiabetics.

Adverse effects:

1. Anorexia & nausea in 40% of pts. (↓ body wt.).
2. Hypoglycemia: more if combined with sulfonylurea.
3. Acute pancreatitis.
4. Nephrotoxicity.
5. Delay gastric emptying → ↓ absorption of e.g. antibiotics & oral contraceptives (should be taken 1 hour before exenatide).

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* الهرمون هذا جدا ممتاز ليس ياريد له لو كان long duration وبالتالي كانت
analogy لهذا الهرمون for long duration

هذا هو الادواء الوميد من anti-diabetic التي يكونه SC معش oral

Adverse effect

3] لانه يشتغل على Pancrease = inflammation

5] delay gastric empty = بالاول كان فيز كونه مع يقل absorpction للغلوكوز ليس
هنا عيبه لانه مع بانترساي امتصاص ادوية ... الكبد ذو هذا الادواء
قبل ساعة

CS Scanned with CamScanner

Preparations

1. Exenatide:

By SC injection before meals twice daily, as fixed- dose pens (5 &10 ug) 1 hour before breakfast & dinner .

Contraindicated in renal dysfunction.

- Exenatide LAR is long acting (once weekly), as powder diluted just before use.

2. Liraglutide:

3. Dulaglutide.

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Preparation

Scanned with CamScanner

قبل الفطار والعشاء = Twice/d *

DPP-4 inhibitors .2•

Mechanism:

Selective oral inhibitors of dipeptidylpeptidase (DPP-4), the plasma enzyme which rapidly inactivates GLP-1 → prolonged action .

They ↑ plasma GLP-1 & insulin concentration.

They have other actions of GLP-1 but do not cause nausea, vomiting, with less wt. loss .

By inhibition of proteolysis, it also prolongs actions of GIP (gastric inhibitory polypeptide), neuropeptide Y, substance P, cytokines and growth factors.

Mainly renal clearance.

Uses:

Oral, once daily in type 2DM, with or without food, alone or combined with other oral antidiabetics or insulin. Dose is ↓ in renal dysfunction.

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Mechanism

* نفسها Exenatide الفرقه انها يتم مع تكسير الهرمون (GLP-1) *
* اكتبو جنبه 4-dipeptidylpeptidase

* السهرين الي في فوق Mainly renal ... مش مهمات

كل من class E/D يكون Renal clearance ... اهمية هذا الكلام انه لو العيان كان هو liver dz او renal dz يعني ايقافه من شوي! ... (contraindication) (dose adjustment)

↓
in low dose

Mainly by liver ⇐ CLASS A/C
↳ for long duration ⇐ Renal
↳ Highest Potent ⇐

Glibenclamide →

في Renal dz و old Pt يهزم يكون الدواء short-acting

CS Scanned with CamScanner Both liver, Renal ⇐ Class B

Adverse effects:

Much lower incidence than other oral antidiabetics.

1. GIT upset.
2. Minimal hypoglycemia, except if combined with sulfonylurea or insulin.
3. Nasopharyngitis & upper respiratory tract infection.
4. Headache.
5. Hypersensitivity reactions.
6. Pancreatitis.

Preparations:

1. Sitagliptin: 100 mg.
 2. Vildagliptin: 50 mg.
 3. Alogliptin: 25 mg.
- 2 & 3 are not used in liver dysfunction.
4. Linagliptin: 5 mg, no dose adjustment in renal or hepatic impairment. Not with enzyme inducers.

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Adverse effect

Insulin secretagoges \rightleftharpoons sulfonylurea (C)
direct exocytosis \rightleftharpoons

Infection \rightleftharpoons immunosuppressant effect
decrease lymph cell count (W)

Preparation

insulin glargine is a long acting insulin, Top 10 drug \rightleftharpoons \square bas bas x
drug

E) Sodium glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors

Mechanism:

Inhibit **SGLT2** in renal PCT (.....1 in intestine) → lowering of plasma glucose threshold from 180 to 90 mg%. This inhibits 90% of glucose reabsorption → glycosuria.

They ↓ body Wt. & BP by glucose loss & diuresis respectively.

Efficacy is reduced and are contraindicated in renal dysfunction.

Uses:

Type 2 DM with normal renal function.

Effective in advanced cases with loss of β - cells reserves.

Oral, once daily before 1st meal.

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* يتم امتصاص الغلوكوز مع الصوديوم وبالتالي لها بصمة Inhibitor مع منحلص
glucose عن طريق urea

* هذا الدواء لا يفقر على Insuline

Adverse effects:

1. Polyuria & genitourinary infection. Mild, more in women.
2. Mild hypoglycemia in combination with insulin or sulfonylurea.
3. Bone fractures. Mainly canagliflozin.

Preparations:

1. Canagliflozin: 100mg.
2. Dapagliflozin: 10mg (5 mg in liver dysfunction).
3. Empagliflozin: 10mg.

Used in Type 2 DM with cardiovascular disease (↓cardiovascular morbidity & mortality)

