August 2012

Diabetes

1. Q: Potential complications of diabetes?

A: Neuropathy, Retinopathy, Renal dysfunction, Cardiovascular, Psychological, Limb amputation, Sexual, Hypoglycemia

1. Q: What are the three forms of diabetes? A: 1. Type 1 2.Type 2 3. Gestational
2. Q: Establishing a diagnosis of diabetes requires?

A: Random plasma glucose > or = 11.1 nmol/L, with the symptoms of polyuria, polydipsia, and unexplained weight loss. Or, a fasting blood glucose of > or = 7.0 mmol/L

1. Q: First intervention for DM? A: Lifestyle modifications
2. Q: Drug interventions are used after lifestyle changes are used but fail to control

diabetes after what time? A: 3 months

1. Q: Insulin is to be used when drug therapies fail to work in what time frame? A: 3 months
2. Q: What are the classes of oral DM drugs?

A: 1. Insulin secreatagogues. 2. Drugs that decrease hepatic glucose production.

3. Drugs that increase tissue sensitivity to insulin.

4. Drugs that delay digestion of complex carbohydrates and fats.

1. Q: Name the classes of insulin secreatagogues?

A: 1. Sulfonylureas 2. Meglitinides

1. Q: Name the sulfonylurea drugs. A: 1. Chlorpropamide

2. Gliclazide 3. Glimepiride 4. Glyburide 5. Tolbutamide

1. Q: Name the Meglitinide drugs?A: 1. Nateglinide 2. Repaglinide.
2. Q: Name a class of drugs that decrease hepatic glucose production? A: Biguanide
3. Q: Name the drug in the drug class of Biguanide? A: Metformin
4. Q: Name the classes of drugs that increase tissue sensitivity to insulin?

A: 1. Thiazolidinediones 2. Biguanide

1. Q: Name the drugs in the drug class of Thiazolidinediones?

A: 1. Pioglitazone 2. Rosiglitazone

1. Q: What classes of drugs delay the digestion of complex carbohydrates and fats?

A: 1. Alpha-Glucosidase inhibitors 2. Lipase inhibitors

1. Q: Name Alpha-Glucosidase inhibitors?

A: 1. Acarbose 2. Miglitol

1. Q: Name a Lipase inhibitor? A: Orlistat 120mg TID
2. Q: What is the first line drug therapy for DM? At what adult dose? A: Metformin, at 250 mg, BID
3. Q: What is the second line drug therapy for DM? At what adult dose?

A: Glyburide, added to Metformin, at a dose of 2.5 to 20 mg QD

1. Q: What are the side effects of Metformin? A: 1. Abdominal discomfort 2. Nausea

3. Diarrhea 4. Anorexia 5. Lactic acidosis.

1. Q: What are the side effects of Glyburide? A: 1. Hypoglycemia 2. Weight gain
2. Q: What are the ongoing monitoring parameters for oral Rx for DM?

A: 1. Hgb A1C 2. BGS early on only

1. Q: What are the ongoing monitoring parameters for insulin treatment of DM?

A: 1. Hgb A1C 2. BGS