

## Sitagliptin (Januvia) and Saxagliptin (Onglyza) (DPP-4 Inhibitors)

Sitagliptin (Januvia) and saxagliptin (Onglyza) are antidiabetic medications that work by blocking the DPP-4 enzyme, allowing for increased action of incretin hormones and increased release of insulin. These medications are only effective in the presence of insulin and can only be used in patients with type II diabetes. Keep in mind, however, DPP-4 inhibitors are considered adjunctive therapy for the treatment of diabetes and should only be used if monotherapy has failed to provide adequate blood glucose control. Side effects include upper respiratory infection, pancreatitis, and hypersensitivity reactions.



PLAY PICMONIC

### -gliptin Suffix

#### Griffins

Medications in this category can be recognized by the “-gliptin” ending.

### Mechanisms

#### DPP-4 Inhibitor

##### DiPPER (4) Fork in Inhibiting-chains

Sitagliptin inhibits an enzyme called dipeptidyl peptidase or DPP-4. By blocking this enzyme, sitagliptin increases the action of incretin hormones that work to stimulate insulin release and to decrease glucagon release after meals. Together, these actions prevent a patient from becoming hyperglycemic.

#### Increases Insulin Release

##### Up-arrow Insect-syringe Released

DPP-4 inactivates incretin hormones. When DPP-4 is blocked by sitagliptin; however, the action of incretin hormones is increased, thus increasing insulin release.

### Indications

#### Type 2 Diabetes

##### Dyed-bead-pancreas in (2) Tutu

These medications are only effective in the presence of insulin and can only be used in patients with type II diabetes. Keep in mind that DPP-4 inhibitors are considered adjunctive therapy for the treatment of diabetes and should be used in conjunction with metformin, SGLT2 inhibitors, or others.

### Side Effects

#### Pancreatitis

##### Pancreas-on-fire

Although rare, patients may develop pancreatitis. Signs and symptoms of this condition include severe abdominal pain and vomiting. Sitagliptin/saxagliptin therapy should be stopped immediately if these symptoms develop.

## Upper Respiratory Infection and Inflammation

### Upper Respiratory Tract Bacteria In-flames

Patients taking sitagliptin/saxagliptin may develop an upper respiratory infection or inflammation of the sinuses. Signs and symptoms of a URI include runny or stuffy nose, sneezing, sore throat, and a cough.

## Stevens-Johnson Syndrome

### Steve-Johns

Hypersensitivity reactions such as Stevens-Johnsons syndrome, anaphylaxis, and angioedema can occur. Sitagliptin/saxagliptin therapy should be stopped immediately if these conditions develop.

## Considerations

### Used as Add-on Agents

#### Add (+) on Agent

According to the American Diabetes Association, DPP-4 inhibitors are to be used as add-on treatment options. They are indicated if monotherapy has failed to provide adequate blood glucose control.