



Glyxambi Drug Control Therapy in Adults and their Risk Factors

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DESCRIPTION

Glyxambi is a combination of two oral diabetes medicines, empagliflozin and linagliptin that help control blood sugar levels in adults with type 2 diabetes. It is also used to lower the risk of death from heart attack, stroke, or heart failure in adults with type 2 diabetes who also have heart disease. It is not been treating for type 1 diabetes. It should be taken as prescribed by a doctor and along with diet and exercise. It may have some side effects such as infections, stomach pain, or allergic reactions. It is effective in lowering blood sugar levels in adults with type 2 diabetes by increasing insulin production, decreasing sugar production, and removing some sugar through the urine. It also reduces the risk of death due to cardiovascular disease in adults with type 2 diabetes who have heart disease. Glyxambi should be used along with diet and exercise for better results. It is a combination of two diabetes medications, empagliflozin and linagliptin, that work in different ways to lower blood sugar levels. It may be more effective than using either drug alone or other diabetes medicines. It may also have an advantage over other diabetes medicines in reducing the risk of death due to cardiovascular disease in adults with type 2 diabetes and heart disease.

Empagliflozin is one of the active ingredients in Glyxambi. It belongs to the class of drugs called Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporters 2 inhibitors. It works by helping the kidneys to get rid of glucose from your bloodstream. Linagliptin belongs to the class of drugs called Dipeptidyl-Peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors. It works by blocking the breakdown of incretin hormones in the body. These hormones are released after the meal and stimulate to pancreas for the production of insulin. By prolonging the action of incretin hormones in the blood, linagliptin stimulated to pancreas in order to produce more insulin when blood glucose levels are high. Some of the common side effects of linagliptin are cold-like symptoms (stuffy or runny nose, sore throat, cough), muscle aches, diarrhea, nausea or vomiting, and itching. Some of the serious side effects of linagliptin are hypoglycemia (low blood sugar level), pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas), severe allergic reactions (such as anaphylaxis, angioedema, or

skin rash), and severe joint pain. Linagliptin may interact with other drugs that affect blood sugar levels, such as insulin, sulfonylureas, or other DPP-4 inhibitors.

There are some alternative medications to Glyxambi that contain different combinations of drugs to treat type 2 diabetes. Some of these alternatives are:

- Xigduo XR is a combination of dapagliflozin (an SGLT2 inhibitor) and metformin (a biguanide).
- Janumet is a combination of sitagliptin (a DPP-4 inhibitor) and metformin (a biguanide).
- Oseni is a combination of alogliptin (a DPP-4 inhibitor) and pioglitazone (a thiazolidinedione).
- Qtern is a combination of dapagliflozin (a Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporters (SGLT2) inhibitor) and saxagliptin (a Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP-4) inhibitor).
- Rybelsus a tablet form of semaglutide (a Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP-1) receptor agonist).

These alternatives may have different uses, side effects, dosages, and interactions than Glyxambi. It may have different effects on kidney function depending on the individual. It may also interact with drugs that are metabolized by the same enzymes as linagliptin, such as rifampicin, phenytoin, or carbamazepine. It may also interact with alcohol, which can increase the risk of hypoglycemia (low blood sugar level).

CONCLUSION

However, Glyxambi may also have more side effects than other diabetes medicines, such as infections, dehydration, or allergic reactions. One of the ingredients in Glyxambi, empagliflozin, works by helping the kidneys get rid of glucose from your bloodstream. This may lower your blood sugar levels and reduce the risk of cardiovascular death in adults with type 2 diabetes and heart disease. However, it may also cause kidney problems or worsen existing kidney conditions in some people. This may lead to kidney failure or dialysis. Therefore, it is important to have kidney function checked before and during treatment with Glyxambi. One should also inform to doctor if anyone have

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any signs or symptoms of kidney problems, such as swelling, fatigue, or changes in urine output.