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Lecture Abstract or Synopsis for publication

The Additional Benefits of Anagliptin Beyond Glycemic Control

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Abstract

DPP-4 inhibitors lower blood glucose level by increasing GLP-1 which inhibits glucagon secretion and increases insulin release; low hypoglycemia risk

Blood glucose reduction effect of Anagliptin: Administered twice a day

- 1)Steady glycemic control well-adapted for modern day high-calorie dinner
- 2) Significantly decreased glycemic variability
- 3) Effective glucose reduction when using combination therapy with other classes of anti-diabetic drugs or insulin injections

Lipid lowering effect of Anagliptin:

- 1) LDL-C reduction, decreases SREBP-2 mRNA expression (important in cholesterol synthesis in the liver)
- 2) Decreases ApoB-100 production (necessary in VLDL, LDL synthesis)
- 3) Ameliorates arterial stiffness (CAVI) by reducing RLP-C and visceral fat

Renoprotective effect of Anagliptin:

Strong renoprotective effect compared to other DPP-4 inhibitors.

Keywords

Anagliptin, DPP4 inhibitor, Glucose, Glucagon, LDL

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