Efficacy and Safety of Switching to Teneligliptin in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes (T2DM) Inadequately Controlled with Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 (DPP-4) Inhibitors: A 12-Week Interim Report.

Kim HJ, et al. Diabetes Ther. 2019 Aug; 10(4):1271-1282.

- Teneligliptin, an antidiabetic agent classified as a class III DPP-4 inhibitor, **has a unique structural feature that provides strong binding to DPP-4 enzymes**.
- Patients with T2DM whose glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels were ≥ 7% despite taking DPP-4 inhibitors other than teneligliptin (alogliptin, gemigliptin, saxagliptin, vildagliptin, sitagliptin, and linagliptin) with or without other hypoglycemic agents, for at least 3 months were enrolled in the study.
- Patients were switched to 20 mg once daily teneligliptin, and this was to be maintained for 52 weeks. The primary end point was the change in HbA1c levels after 12 weeks.
- The mean change in HbA1c levels from baseline to week 12 was - 0.44%; while 31.6% patients achieved HbA1c < 7.0%. The mean change in FPG levels was - 11.5 mg/dl at the end of 12 weeks.

After switching to teneligliptin, HbA1c levels decreased significantly in patients with T2DM inadequately controlled with other DPP-4 inhibitors.