

Relationship of Eating Patterns and Metabolic Parameters, and Tenueligliptin Treatment: Interim Results from Post-marketing Surveillance in Japanese Type 2 Diabetes (T2DM) Patients.

Kadowaki T, et al. Adv Ther. 2018; 35(6): 817-831.

- Healthy eating is a critical aspect of the prevention and management of T2DM. Disrupted eating patterns can result in poor glucose control and increase the likelihood of diabetic complications.
- Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), fasting blood glucose, triglycerides, total cholesterol, and diabetic complications were more common in patients who did not eat 3 meals per day or who ate their evening meal after 10 pm.
- Tenueligliptin inhibits dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) activity for 24 hr. and suppresses postprandial hyperglycemia after all 3 daily meals.
- Treatment with tenueligliptin reduced HbA1c over 6 or 12 months across all eating patterns, with a low incidence of adverse drug reactions.

Eating patterns may be associated with altered metabolic parameters and diabetic complications. Tenueligliptin may be well tolerated and improve hyperglycemia in patients with T2DM irrespective of eating patterns.