

The differential influence of Glimepiride and Glibenclamide on insulin resistance and adiponectin levels in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Emini-Sadiku M et al. Endocrine Journal 2019: 1-7.

- Glimepiride is a second generation sulfonylurea formulation with a wide range of extra pancreatic effects which shows more favourable effects on insulin resistance (IR) compared to other sulfonylurea agents.
- Adiponectin is a human protein actively secreted by the visceral adipose tissue considered to be an important link between insulin resistance (IR), inflammation and atherosclerosis and it negatively correlates with the degree of IR.
- In an open-label, randomized study on 40 patients for 24 weeks, where 20 T2DM patients were treated with Glibenclamide and 20 switched to Glimepiride, it was observed that, Glimepiride group revealed a better glycaemic control as compared to Glibenclamide group and also showed an increase in the adiponectin levels which was shown to be decreased in the Glibenclamide group.

Glimepiride shows to have beneficial effect on IR compared to Glibenclamide which is also evident with higher adiponectin levels.