

Teneligliptin in Management of Diabetic Kidney Disease: A Review of Place in Therapy.

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- Diabetic nephropathy is the most common microvascular complication associated with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM). T2DM has been reported as a major etiological factor in almost 45% of patients undergoing dialysis due to kidney failure.
- Presently, Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors are preferred in the management of T2DM due to their **established efficacy; favorable tolerability including, low risk of hypoglycaemia; weight neutrality and convenient once-a-day dosage.**
- Present evidence suggests that linagliptin and **teneligliptin can be used safely** without dose adjustments in patients with T2DM with renal impairment, including End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD).
- Reported evidence suggests that teneligliptin has consistent pharmacokinetic in mild, moderate, severe or ESRD, without any need for dose adjustments. There is also an improvement in kidney parameters like glycated albumin, urinary albumin and eGFR.

Teneligliptin has an important place of therapy in the management of T2DM with renal impairment.