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UpToDate®
Quick Reference Card

Get clinical answers
at the point of care
with evidence-based
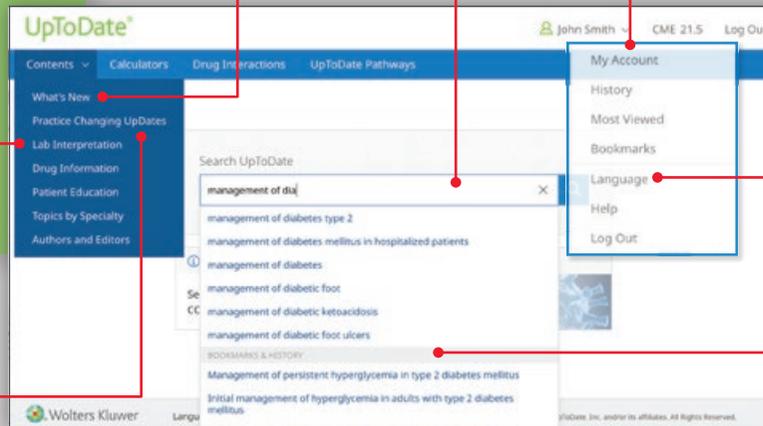clinical decision support

Answer Clinical Questions with UpToDate®

Learn "What's New" by specialty.

Search with auto-complete.

Modify your user name and password or update your account information.

1 Enter a Keyword or Phrase
Be specific for best results.

Search UpToDate topics in multiple languages.

See a full list of Lab Interpretation.[1]

View Practice Changing UpDates (PCUs).

Revisit information you find most valuable.

Access Lexicomp® drug interactions tool.

Prioritize the order in which topics appear on the search results page or filter your search over Graphics only.
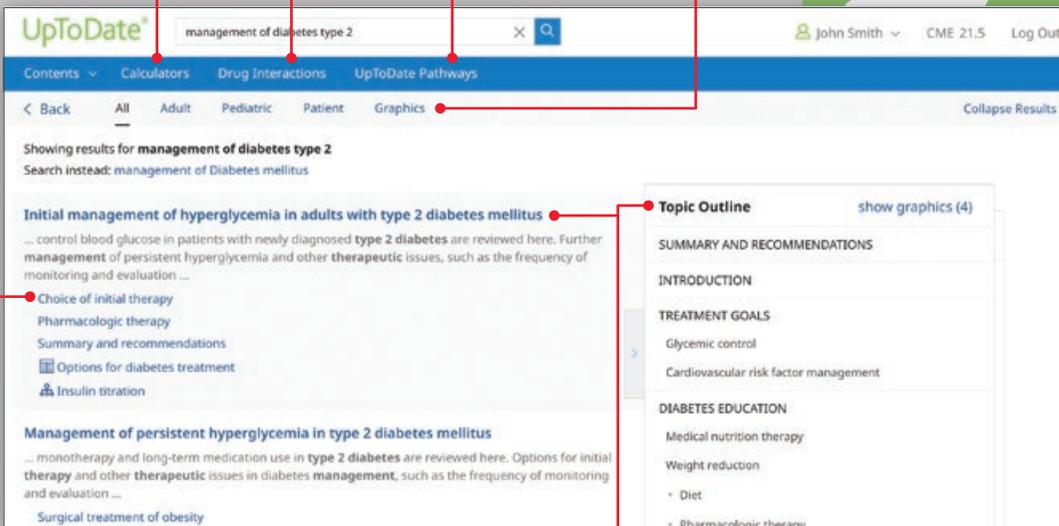
Calculate many different medical measures.

View list of UpToDate® Pathways by specialty.[1]

2 Review Search Results
Results display the topics, sections and graphics that are most likely to answer your clinical question.

Personalize your view by collapsing or expanding results or hiding the topic outline.

Use subsections for easy navigation.

Hover over a topic to see the full topic outline
Click on a link to go to a specific section.

3

Research the Topic

More than 12,000 evidence-based medical topics provide the information you need for optimal patient care.

View a detailed outline within each topic.

Link to information about authors and editors.

View notification(s) of clinically significant change to topic.

Accrue free CME/CE/CPD credits.

Share topics with your colleagues or patients.

Bookmark content for quicker access.

Click to go directly to summary and treatment recommendations.

Print text, references, graphics or the entire topic.

Search for a word or synonym within a topic.

Click on a heading to go directly to the information you need.

View the date that the topic was last modified, based on continuous review of the latest research.

View all graphics associated with a topic in a thumbnail format.

Provide valuable feedback by submitting questions and comments to our editors.

Click to view a Medline abstract with full text when available.

Access related topics to find additional information.

UpToDate®

management of diabetes type 2

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management of diabet | Find

Topic Outline

- SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- WHAT'S NEW
- INTRODUCTION
- INDICATIONS FOR A SECOND AGENT
- OUR APPROACH
  - Monotherapy failure
    - A1C >9 percent (74.9 mmol/mol) or persistent symptoms of hyperglycemia
    - A1C ≤9 percent
      - Established cardiovascular or kidney disease
      - Without established cardiovascular or kidney disease
  - Dual agent failure
  - Insulin initiation and intensification
- CARDIOVASCULAR AND OTHER OUTCOMES
- MEDICATIONS NOT USUALLY RECOMMENDED
- SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OBESITY

Management of persistent hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes mellitus

Author: Deborah J Wexler, MD, MSc
Section Editor: David M Nathan, MD
Deputy Editor: Jean E Mulder, MD

Contributor Disclosures

All topics are updated as new evidence becomes available and our peer review process is complete.

Literature review current through: **Dec 2020.** | This topic last updated: **Nov 05, 2020.**

What's New

Second step glucose lowering therapy in type 2 diabetes (August 2020)

For patients with type 2 diabetes who fail initial metformin monotherapy, there are many available medication classes that can be used ...

Read more ∨

INTRODUCTION

Initial treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus includes lifestyle changes focusing on diet, increased physical activity and exercise, and weight reduction, reinforced by consultation with a registered dietitian and diabetes self-management education, when possible. Monotherapy with metformin is indicated for most patients, and insulin may be indicated as initial treatment for those who present with catabolic features (polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss) [1]. The natural history of most patients with type 2 diabetes is for blood glucose concentrations to rise gradually with time. Most patients require continuous treatment in order to maintain normal or near-normal glycemia.

Treatment for hyperglycemia that fails to respond to initial monotherapy and long-term medication use in type 2 diabetes are reviewed here. Options for initial therapy and other therapeutic issues in diabetes management, such as the frequency of monitoring and evaluation for microvascular and macrovascular complications, are discussed separately. (See "Initial management of hyperglycemia in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus" and "Overview of general medical care in nonpregnant adults with diabetes mellitus".) (Related Pathway(s): Diabetes: Initiation and titration of insulin therapy in non-pregnant adults with type 2 DM and Diabetes: Initial therapy for non-pregnant adults with type 2 DM and Diabetes: Therapy for non-pregnant adults with type 2 DM and an inadequate response to metformin monotherapy and Diabetes: Therapy for ...

Topic Feedback

GRAPHICS | view all

Figures

- Glucose-lowering rx in T2DM approach
- A1C with intensive therapy

Contact Us

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