

- The sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors lower blood glucose via a novel mechanism of action (inhibition of re-uptake of filtered glucose in the kidney), and represent an insulin-independent treatment option.
- SGLT2 inhibitors have demonstrated good tolerability and efficacy, even in patients with significant co-morbidities.
- Co-administration of SGLT2 inhibitors is well tolerated in patients currently receiving other commonly prescribed medications, including antihypertensive agents, anti-clotting agents, and oral contraceptives.
- The SGLT2 inhibitor empagliflozin has demonstrated promising pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties.
- In clinical trials, empagliflozin has demonstrated a good efficacy and safety profile in a broad range of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), and appears as an attractive adjunct therapeutic option for the treatment of T2DM.

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