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IMPACT OF NEW ORAL GLP-1 DRUGS ON DIABETES TREATMENT

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Abstract:

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder recognized by insulin resistance and progressive β-cell impairment, leading to prolonged hyperglycemia and increased risk of cardiovascular and metabolic complications, the incretin system mainly, GLP-1 and GIP which plays an important role in regulating postprandial blood glucose levels.GLP-1RAs are therapeutically effective antidiabetic agents that improve glucose-dependent insulin secretion, suppress release of glucagon, delays gastric emptying and promotes satiety, thereby improve glycemic control and assisting weight reduction. Traditionally, these therapies are available only in injectable form, which sometimes affect patient treatment compliance. The development of oral GLP-1 receptor agonists, such as oral semaglutide, represents a major advancement in diabetes treatment. This formulation uses the absorption enhancer that is (sodium N-(8-[2-hydroxybenzoyl] amino) caprylate) to improve absorption in GIT. Advancing oral GLP-1 receptor agonists on small molecules are being studied and may make treatment of diabetes easier, more effective and help patients take their medicines regularly.

Keywords: GLP-1 Receptor Agonists, Oral semaglutide, Incretin system, Glycemic control, Antidiabetic Therapy.

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