

Ranolazine added to glimepiride cuts HbA1c in T2DM

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of the proportion of patients achieving an HbA1c of



(HealthDay)—For patients with type 2 diabetes on background glimepiride therapy, but not metformin, addition of ranolazine is associated with a significant reduction in hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), according to research published online Jan. 8 in *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*.

Jeremy Pettus, M.D., from the University of California, San Diego, and colleagues examined the efficacy of ranolazine for [glycemic control](#) in [patients](#) with type 2 diabetes on metformin or glimepiride. The authors randomized 431 and 442 patients to ranolazine versus placebo added to glimepiride or metformin background therapy, respectively. To correct for the metformin-ranolazine pharmacokinetic interaction, patients receiving ranolazine added to metformin had their metformin dose halved.

The researchers found that, compared with placebo, the addition of ranolazine to glimepiride was associated with a 0.51 percent decrease from baseline in HbA1c at 12 weeks, and near doubling

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