Clinical efficiency of recombinant insulin glargine combining with repaglinide in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

CHENG Guo-qiang
(No. 1 Department of Internal Medicine, Daye Municipal People's Hospital, Daye Hubei, 435100, China)

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[Author]: CHENG Guo-qiang (1973-), Male, Huangshi Hubei, Attending Physician, M. B., Tel: 18627805191, E-mail: xiaofan79@126.com.


View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To evaluate the clinical recombinant insulin glargine combining with repaglinide in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Methods: A total of 110 elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus whose glucose levels were inadequately controlled were randomly divided into control and observation group. The observation group (58 cases) was given Changxiuling injection daily, while 52 patients in the control group were given NPH. Both groups were given oral administration of repaglinide. After 4 months of treatment, glycemia, time requirds and incidence of hypoglycemia in two groups were analyzed and compared. Results: Fasting glucose, 2h postprandial glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin of the observation group were significant better than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$); it took (6.59±1.12) and (8.92±1.07) weeks for the observation group and control group to restore normal glucose levels ($P < 0.05$); The incidence of hypoglycemia was significantly lower in experience group than that in control group (36.2% vs 76.9%, $P < 0.01$). Conclusions: Comparing with NPH, recombinant insulin glargine combining with repaglinide shows better effects for glucose control and lower incidence of hypoglycemia in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, and is a superior choice for those patients.

[KEY WORDS] Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Recombinant insulin glargine; Repaglinide