

# Resource A2.1:

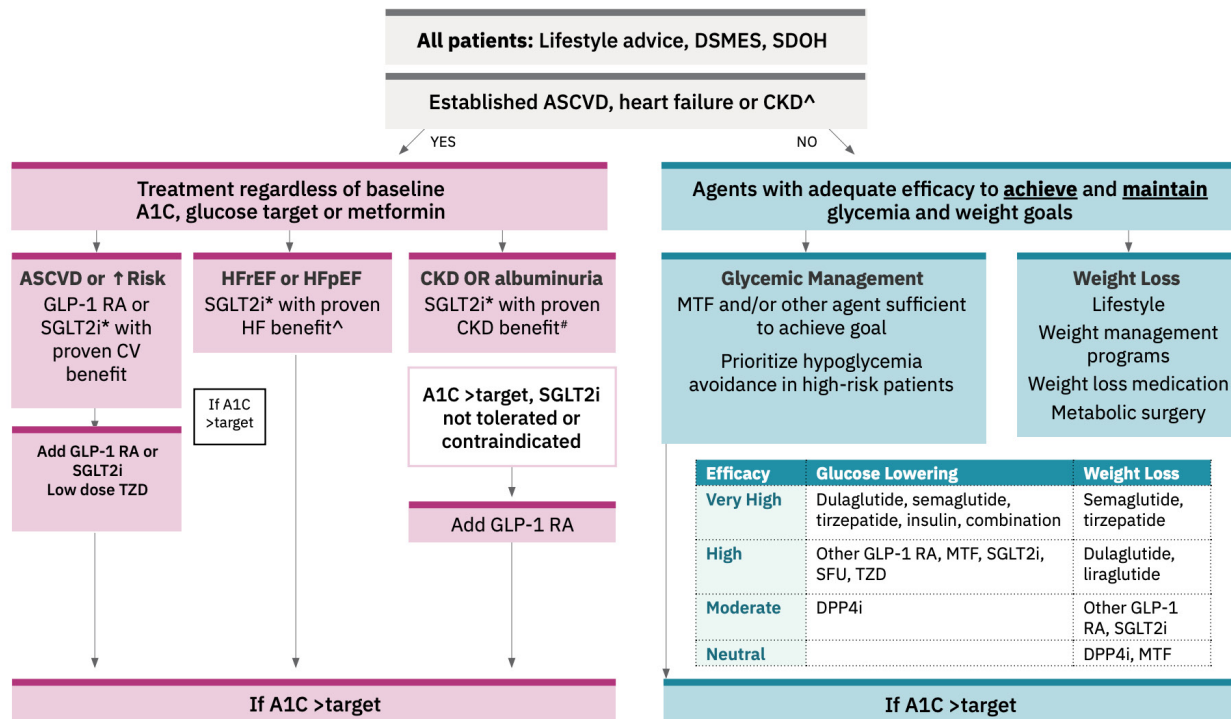
## Adapted ADA Treatment Algorithm

UPDATED MAY 2023



### 2022 Guidelines: Pharmacologic Management Algorithm As of November 2022

American Diabetes Association/European Association for the Study of Diabetes recommendations for the treatment of hyperglycemia in people with diabetes



\*If adequate eGFR, <sup>^</sup>Empagliflozin/dapagliflozin have shown benefit in dedicated HF studies. Canagliflozin/ertugliflozin demonstrated reduction in hospitalization for HF in cardiovascular outcomes trials. <sup>#</sup>Dapagliflozin/canagliflozin/empagliflozin demonstrated benefit in dedicated renal studies.

\*start if eGFR >20 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>, continue until HD or transplant.

DSMES=diabetes self-management education and support, SDOH=social determinants of health, ASCVD=atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, HFrEF=heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFpEF=heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, CV=cardiovascular, CKD=chronic kidney disease, GLP-1 RA=glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, SGLT2i=sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitor, TZD=thiazolidinedione, SFU=sulfonylurea, MTF=metformin.

#### Reference

Davies MJ, Aroda VR, Collins BS, et al. Management of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes, 2022. A consensus report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). Diabetes Care. 2022;45(11):2753-2786. doi: 10.2337/dc22-0034.

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