

Key summary points

- T2DM is a progressive disease that warrants intensification of treatment over time.
- GLP-1 receptor agonists and DPP-4 inhibitors act through the incretin axis, and are the latest available therapeutic options for type 2 diabetes.
- Incretins can work synergistically with exogenous basal insulin by stimulating prandial insulin secretion, reducing hepatic gluconeogenesis, and off-setting potential weight gain.
- Unlike short-acting insulin, patients do not require to eat with incretins to 'counter the effect' of treatment.
- The combination of incretins with insulin therapy has the potential to provide superior glucose control without an increased risk of hypoglycemia.