



CLINICAL INSIGHTS

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DIABIZ-M/ DIABIZ-M FORTE TABLETS

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Comparison of Metformin, Dapagliflozin and their combination in the management of Type 2 diabetes mellitus: A review

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- Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder with a high global prevalence. Metformin is the most used first-line therapy. However, disease progression often necessitates combination therapy. Dapagliflozin, an SGLT2 inhibitor, has been shown to reduce blood glucose levels and body weight.
- This review aims to compare the effectiveness, safety, and cost-effectiveness of metformin, dapagliflozin, and their combination in patients with T2DM. Publications from 2015 to 2025 that compared metformin, dapagliflozin, and their combination were included.
- Combination therapy with dapagliflozin and metformin resulted in significantly greater reductions in HbA1c and body weight, as well as improvements in metabolic parameters, compared with monotherapy. The combination demonstrated a favorable safety profile, with a mild increase in urinary tract and genital infections that were generally well tolerated.
- Pharmacoeconomic analyses indicated that early initiation of combination therapy was more cost effective in the long term than a stepwise approach.

Dapagliflozin–metformin combination therapy is more effective and cost-efficient than monotherapy for managing T2DM, with an acceptable safety profile.

