Among Commercially Insured Members with Diabetes Mellitus (DM), Choice and Persistence of Drug Therapy: Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitors (DPP-4i) Versus Glucagon-like Peptide-1 Agonists (GLP-1) or Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter-2 Inhibitors (SGLT-2i)

Evidence that control of blood glucose is associated with fewer microvascular complications.

Recent clinical trials have found that DPP-4i therapy was more cost-effective than GLP-1 in both terms of lower treatment cost and improved long-term outcome improvement (p < 0.001).

The results are not adjusted for any differences between the members in the comparison groups that might have confounded the effect of the drug class choice.

DM = diabetes mellitus.

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