

Clinical trials of insulin secretagogues - sulfonylureas for diabetes type 2 in all type of patients

TrialResults-center www.trialresultscenter.org

1 sulfonylurea G1

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
glimepiride monotherapy vs metformin			
Charpentier , 2001 n=NA follow-up: 20 weeks	glimepiride monotherapy versus metformin monotherapy	Type 2 diabetic patients aged 35-70 years inadequately controlled by metformin monotherapy 2550 mg daily for at least 4 weeks	double-blind

References

Charpentier, 2001:

Charpentier G, Fleury F, Kabir M, Vaur L, Halimi S Improved glycaemic control by addition of glimepiride to metformin monotherapy in type 2 diabetic patients. Diabet Med 2001;18:828-34 [[11678974](#)]

2 sulfonylurea G1 add on MET

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
gliclazide vs nateglinide (add on MET)			
Ristic , 2006 n=NA follow-up: 52 weeks	gliclazide plus metformin versus nateglinide plus metformin	-	double-blind
gliclazide vs pioglitazone (add on MET)			
Matthews , 2005 n=313/317 follow-up: 52 weeks	gliclazide 80 mg o.d. (titrated up to 320 mg versus pioglitazone 15 mg o.d. (titrated up to 45 mg	Patients with poorly controlled type 2 diabetes	double-blind
glimepiride vs placebo (add on MET)			
LEAD-2 (Nauck) Sulf vs pbo , 2009 [NCT00318461] n=NA follow-up: 26 weeks	glimepiride (4 mg once daily). versus placebo	subjects previously treated with oral antidiabetes (OAD) therapy	double-blind
Charpentier , 2001 n=NA follow-up:	metformin and glimepiride versus metformin	Type 2 diabetic patients aged 35-70 years inadequately controlled by metformin monotherapy 2550 mg daily	double-blind France

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
glipizide GITS vs placebo (add on MET)			
Feinglos , 2005 n=61/61 follow-up: 16 weeks	2.5 mg glipizide GITS versus placebo	type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled (A1c 7-8.5%) on metformin (>or =1000 mg/day for >or =3 months)	double-blind
glibenclamide vs rosiglitazone (add on MET)			
Garber , 2006 n=NA follow-up: 24 weeks	metformin-glibenclamide 500/2.5 mg tablets (initial daily dose 1000/5 mg) versus metformin 500 mg plus rosiglitazone 4 mg (initial daily dose 1000-2000 mg + 4 mg, depending on previous treatment)	patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin monotherapy	double-blind
gliclazide vs rosiglitazone (add on MET)			
Khanolkar , 2008 n=NA follow-up: 24 weeks	metformin and gliclazide versus metformin and rosiglitazone	-	
SU vs rosiglitazone (add on MET)			
Hamann , 2008 n=NA follow-up: 52 weeks	combination sulphonylurea plus metformin versus rosiglitazone/metformin fixed-dose combination	overweight individuals with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus. Individuals with inadequate glycaemic control (HbA (1c)>or =7%) while on metformin monotherapy (>or =0.85 g/day)	
glipizide vs sitagliptin (add on MET)			
Nauck , 2007 n=NA follow-up: 52 weeks	glipizide versus sitagliptin	-	

References

Ristic, 2006:

Ristic S, Collober-Maugeais C, Pecher E, Cressier F Comparison of nateglinide and gliclazide in combination with metformin, for treatment of patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled on maximum doses of metformin alone. *Diabet Med* 2006;23:757-62 [[16842480](#)] [10.1111/j.1464-5491.2006.01914.x](#)

Ristic S, Collober-Maugeais C, Cressier F, Tang P, Pecher E Nateglinide or gliclazide in combination with metformin for treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled on maximum doses of metformin alone: 1-year trial results. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2007;9:506-11 [[17587393](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2006.00632.x](#)

Matthews, 2005:

Matthews DR, Charbonnel BH, Hanefeld M, Brunetti P, Scherthaner G Long-term therapy with addition of pioglitazone to metformin compared with the addition of gliclazide to metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized, comparative study. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2005;21:167-74 [[15386821](#)] [10.1002/dmrr.478](#)

LEAD-2 (Nauck) Sulf vs pbo, 2009:

Nauck M, Frid A, Hermansen K, Shah NS, Tankova T, Mitha IH, Zdravkovic M, Dring M, Matthews DR Efficacy and safety comparison of liraglutide, glimepiride, and placebo, all in combination with metformin, in type 2 diabetes: the LEAD (liraglutide effect and action in diabetes)-2 study. *Diabetes Care* 2009;32:84-90 [[18931095](#)] [10.2337/dc08-1355](#)

Charpentier, 2001:

Charpentier G, Fleury F, Kabir M, Vaur L, Halimi S Improved glycaemic control by addition of glimepiride to metformin monotherapy in type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabet Med* 2001;18:828-34 [[11678974](#)]

Charpentier G, Fleury F, Kabir M, Vaur L, Halimi S, Improved glycaemic control by addition of glimepiride to metformin monotherapy in type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabet Med* 2001;18:828-34. [[11678974](#)]

Feinglos, 2005:

Feinglos M, Dailey G, Cefalu W, Osei K, Tayek J, Canovatchel W, Chaiken R, Kourides I Effect on glycemic control of the addition of 2.5 mg glipizide GITS to metformin in patients with T2DM. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2005;68:167-75 [[15860246](#)] [10.1016/j.diabres.2004.09.002](#)

Garber, 2006:

Garber A, Klein E, Bruce S, Sankoh S, Mohideen P Metformin-glibenclamide versus metformin plus rosiglitazone in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin monotherapy. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2006;8:156-63 [[16448519](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2005.00570.x](#)

Khanolkar, 2008:

Khanolkar MP, Morris RH, Thomas AW, Bolusani H, Roberts AW, Geen J, Jackson SK, Evans LM Rosiglitazone produces a greater reduction in circulating platelet activity compared with gliclazide in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus—an effect probably mediated by direct platelet PPARgamma activation. *Atherosclerosis* 2008;197:718-24 [[17765245](#)] [10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2007.07.020](#)

Hamann, 2008:

Hamann A, Garcia-Puig J, Paul G, Donaldson J, Stewart M Comparison of fixed-dose rosiglitazone/metformin combination therapy with sulphonylurea plus metformin in overweight individuals with Type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin alone. *Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes* 2008;116:6-13 [[18095238](#)] [10.1055/s-2007-984441](#)

Nauck, 2007:

Nauck MA, Meininger G, Sheng D, Terranella L, Stein PP Efficacy and safety of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor, sitagliptin, compared with the sulfonylurea, glipizide, in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin alone: a randomized, double-blind, non-inferiority trial. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2007;9:194-205 [[17300595](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2006.00704.x](#)

3 sulfonylureas G2

33

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
vs			
Cefalu , 1998 n=NA	-	-	
Hermann , 1994 n=NA	-	-	
Charpentier , 2001 n=NA	-	-	
glipizide vs glyburide			
Rosenstock , 1993 n=139 follow-up: 4 months	glipizide, 2.5 or 5 mg/day versus glyburide, 1.25 or 2.5 mg/day	elderly patients with NIDDM that was controlled for at least 3 months with oral sulfonylurea therapy	Parallel groups open
Birkeland , 1994 n=NA follow-up:	glipizide versus glyburide	NIDDM patients	
Birkeland , 1994 n=NA follow-up: 15 months	glipizide versus glyburide	NIDDM patients	Parallel groups double-blind
glipizide vs placebo			

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
Simonson , 1997 n=NA follow-up: 4+8 weeks	once-daily doses of 5, 20, 40, or 60 mg glipizide GITS versus placebo	NIDDM patients	Parallel groups double-blind
Testa , 1998 n=377/192 follow-up: 12 weeks	5 to 20 mg of glipizide gastrointestinal therapeutic system (GITS) versus placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus	Parallel groups USA
glyburide vs placebo			
Garber , 2002 n=NA follow-up:	glyburide 2.5 mg versus placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes who had failed diet and exercise	Parallel groups double-blind
Vray , 1995 n=NA follow-up:	glibenclamide (2.5 mg X 3/d) versus placebo	type 2 diabetic outpatients, 40-70 years of age, treated by diet alone or oral anti-diabetic drugs	Factorial plan double-blind China

References

Cefalu, 1998:

Cefalu WT, Bell-Farrow A, Wang ZQ, McBride D, Dagleish D, Terry JG. Effect of glipizide GITS on insulin sensitivity, glycemic indices, and abdominal fat composition in NIDDM Drug Dev. Res. 1998; 44(1):1-7.

Hermann, 1994:

Hermann LS, Scherstn B, Bitzn PO, Kjellstrm T, Lindgrde F, Melander A Therapeutic comparison of metformin and sulfonylurea, alone and in various combinations. A double-blind controlled study. Diabetes Care 1994;17:1100-9 [7821128]

Charpentier, 2001:

Charpentier G, Vaur L, Halimi S, Fleury F, Derobert E, Grimaldi A, Oriol V, Etienne S, Altman JJ Predictors of response to glimepiride in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetes Metab 2001;27:563-71 [11694855]

Rosenstock, 1993:

Rosenstock J, Corrao PJ, Goldberg RB, Kilo C Diabetes control in the elderly: a randomized, comparative study of glyburide versus glipizide in non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Clin Ther 1993;15:1031-40 [8111800]

Birkeland, 1994:

Birkeland KI, Furuseth K, Melander A, Mowinckel P, Vaaler S Long-term randomized placebo-controlled double-blind therapeutic comparison of glipizide and glyburide. Glycemic control and insulin secretion during 15 months. Diabetes Care 1994;17:45-9 [8112188]

Birkeland, 1994:

Birkeland KI, Furuseth K, Melander A, Mowinckel P, Vaaler S Long-term randomized placebo-controlled double-blind therapeutic comparison of glipizide and glyburide. Glycemic control and insulin secretion during 15 months. Diabetes Care 1994;17:45-9 [8112188]

Simonson, 1997:

Simonson DC, Kourides IA, Feinglos M, Shamoon H, Fischette CT Efficacy, safety, and dose-response characteristics of glipizide gastrointestinal therapeutic system on glycemic control and insulin secretion in NIDDM. Results of two multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials. The Glipizide Gastrointestinal Therapeutic System Study Group. Diabetes Care 1997;20:597-606 [9096986]

Testa, 1998:

Testa MA, Simonson DC Health economic benefits and quality of life during improved glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized, controlled, double-blind trial. JAMA 1998;280:1490-6 [9809729]

Garber, 2002:

Garber AJ, Larsen J, Schneider SH, Piper BA, Henry D Simultaneous glyburide/metformin therapy is superior to component monotherapy as an initial pharmacological treatment for type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Obes Metab 2002;4:201-8 [12047399]

Vray, 1995:

Vray M, Attali JR Randomized study of glibenclamide versus traditional Chinese treatment in type 2 diabetic patients. Chinese-French Scientific Committee for the Study of Diabetes. Diabete Metab 1995;21:433-9 [8593925]

4 sulfonylureas G2 add on MET

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
glibenclamide vs c (add on MET)			
Hermann , 1991 n=NA follow-up: 6 months	metformin + glibenclamide versus metformin	patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	Parallel groups
glyburide vs c (add on MET)			
DeFronzo , 1995 n=NA follow-up: 29 weeks	metformin and glyburide versus metformin	patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	double-blind USA
Erle , 1999 n=NA follow-up:	low-dose glyburide plus metformin versus high-dose glyburide alone	-	Cross over
glibenclamide vs control (add on MET)			
Marre (ass) , 2002 n=NA follow-up: 16 weeks	metformin-glibenclamide 500 mg/2.5 mg or metformin-glibenclamide 500 mg/5 mg, titrated with the intention to achieve fasting plasma glucose (FPG) <or = 7 mmol/l versus metformin 500 mg,	patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled by metformin monotherapy	Parallel groups double-blind
Tosi , 2003 n=NA follow-up: 6 months	metformin 400 to 2,400 mg/d + glibenclamide 2.5 to 15 mg/d versus metformin (500 to 3,000 mg/d),	-	Cross over double-blind
glipizide vs control (add on MET)			
Goldstein n=NA follow-up:	glipizide/metformin 5/500 mg tablets versus metformin 500-mg	patients with type 2 DM that is uncontrolled by at least half the maximum labeled daily dose of a sulfonylurea	Cross over open
glyburide vs control (add on MET)			

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
Blonde , 2002 n=NA follow-up: 16 weeks	glyburide/metformin 2.5 mg/500 mg (n = 160); or glyburide/metformin 5 mg/500 mg (n = 162) versus metformin 500 mg	patients with inadequate glycaemic control on at least half-maximal dose of sulphonylurea	Parallel groups double-blind
Garber , 2003 n=NA follow-up:	glyburide/metformin versus metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes who had inadequate glycemic control [glycosylated hemoglobin A(1C) (A1C), >7% and <12%) with diet and exercise alone	Parallel groups

References

Hermann, 1991:

Hermann LS, Bitzn PO, Kjellstrm T, Lindgrde F, Scherstn B Comparative efficacy of metformin and glibenclamide in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *Diabete Metab* 1991;17:201-8 [[1936477](#)]

DeFronzo, 1995:

DeFronzo RA, Goodman AM Efficacy of metformin in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. The Multicenter Metformin Study Group. *N Engl J Med* 1995;333:541-9 [[7623902](#)] [10.1056/NEJM199508313330902](#)

Erle, 1999:

Erle G, Lovise S, Stocchiero C, Lora L, Coppini A, Marchetti P, Merante D A comparison of preconstituted, fixed combinations of low-dose glyburide plus metformin versus high-dose glyburide alone in the treatment of type 2 diabetic patients. *Acta Diabetol* 1999;36:61-5 [[10436254](#)]

Marre (ass), 2002:

Marre M, Howlett H, Lehert P, Allavoine T Improved glycaemic control with metformin-glibenclamide combined tablet therapy (Glucovance) in Type 2 diabetic patients inadequately controlled on metformin. *Diabet Med* 2002;19:673-80 [[12147149](#)]

Tosi, 2003:

Tosi F, Muggeo M, Brun E, Spiazzi G, Perobelli L, Zanolin E, Gori M, Coppini A, Moghetti P Combination treatment with metformin and glibenclamide versus single-drug therapies in type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized, double-blind, comparative study. *Metabolism* 2003;52:862-7 [[12870162](#)]

Goldstein, :

Goldstein BJ, Pans M, Rubin CJ Multicenter, randomized, double-masked, parallel-group assessment of simultaneous glipizide/metformin as second-line pharmacologic treatment for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus that is inadequately controlled by a sulphonylurea. *Clin Ther* 2003;25:890-903 [[12852706](#)]

Blonde, 2002:

Blonde L, Rosenstock J, Mooradian AD, Piper BA, Henry D Glyburide/metformin combination product is safe and efficacious in patients with type 2 diabetes failing sulphonylurea therapy. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2002;4:368-75 [[12406033](#)]

Garber, 2003:

Garber AJ, Donovan DS Jr, Dandona P, Bruce S, Park JS Efficacy of glyburide/metformin tablets compared with initial monotherapy in type 2 diabetes. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2003;88:3598-604 [[12915642](#)]

5 sulfonylureas G3 add on insulin

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
glimepiride vs placebo (add on insulin)			
Riddle , 1994 <i>unpublished</i> n=72/73 follow-up:	Glimepiride (16 mg/day) plus insulin versus insulin plus placebo	obese patients with type 2 diabetes insufficiently controlled by full dosages of sulphonylureas (glimepiride titrated up to 8mg twice daily and with laboratory-monitored FPG of 10 to 16 mmol/L (180 to 300 mg/dl))	

References

Riddle, 1994:

Riddle M, Schneider J, Glimepiride CG. Glimepiride (HOE490) combined with insulin for NIDDM secondary failures to sulfonylurea monotherapy: results of a multicenter trial [abstract]. 15th Int Diab Fed Congr 1994: 418

6 sulfonylureas G3 add on MET

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
glimepiride vs placebo (add on MET)			
LEAD-2 (Nauck) Sulf vs pbo , 2009 [NCT00318461] n=NA follow-up: 26 weeks	glimepiride (4 mg once daily). versus placebo	subjects previously treated with oral antidiabetes (OAD) therapy	double-blind
Charpentier , 2001 n=NA follow-up:	metformin and glimepiride versus metformin	Type 2 diabetic patients aged 35-70 years inadequately controlled by metformin monotherapy 2550 mg daily	double-blind France

References

LEAD-2 (Nauck) Sulf vs pbo, 2009:

Nauck M, Frid A, Hermansen K, Shah NS, Tankova T, Mitha IH, Zdravkovic M, Dring M, Matthews DR Efficacy and safety comparison of liraglutide, glimepiride, and placebo, all in combination with metformin, in type 2 diabetes: the LEAD (liraglutide effect and action in diabetes)-2 study. *Diabetes Care* 2009;32:84-90 [[18931095](#)] [10.2337/dc08-1355](#)

Charpentier, 2001:

Charpentier G, Fleury F, Kabir M, Vaur L, Halimi S Improved glycaemic control by addition of glimepiride to metformin monotherapy in type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabet Med* 2001;18:828-34 [[11678974](#)]

Charpentier G, Fleury F, Kabir M, Vaur L, Halimi S, Improved glycaemic control by addition of glimepiride to metformin monotherapy in type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabet Med* 2001;18:828-34. [[11678974](#)]

7 sulfonylureas G3 monotherapy

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
glimepiride vs placebo			
Kaneko , 1993 n=62/31 follow-up:	glimepiride 0.25mg od, 0.5mg od versus placebo	-	
Luis Bautista , 2003 n=NA follow-up: 14 weeks	glimepiride with titration to 2 mg and 4 mg for FPG levels >120 mg/dL versus placebo	Mexican American Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus	Parallel groups double-blind Mexique
Rosenstock , 1996 n=416 follow-up: 14 weeks	glimepiride 8 mg q.d., 4 mg b.i.d., 16 mg q.d., or 8 mg b.i.d versus placebo	previously treated NIDDM patients	Parallel groups double-blind
Schade , 1998 n=123/126 follow-up:	glimepiride at individually determined optimal dose (1-8 mg of glimepiride) for 10+12 weeks versus placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus for whom diet therapy is unsuccessful	Parallel groups double-blind
Study 201 (Goldberg) , 1996 n=304 follow-up: 14 weeks	glimepiride, 1, 4, or 8 mg once daily versus placebo	patients with NIDDM	Parallel groups double-blind
Study 202 n=122/125 follow-up:	glimepiride 1-8mg od versus placebo	-	
glimepiride vs glibenclamide			
Draeger , 1996 n=524/520 follow-up:	glimepiride 1 mg daily versus 2.5 mg glibenclamide	type 2 diabetic patients stabilised on glibenclamide	Parallel groups double-blind
Protocol 311 n=427/425 follow-up:	glimepiride 1-8mg od versus glibenclamide 1.75-14 mg/day (od or bid)	-	
glimepiride vs gliclazide			
Charpentier (301F) n=96/107 follow-up:	glimepiride 1-4mg od versus gliclazide 80-320 mg/day (od or bid)	-	
glimepiride vs gliclazide or glibenclamide			
Inukai , 2005 n=172 follow-up: 6 months	glimepiride versus gliclazide or glibenclamide	Japanese type 2 diabetic patients (HbA1C >or = 7.0%), maintained on a conventional SU	Parallel groups open Japan
glimepiride od vs glimepiride bid			
Sonnenberg , 1997 n=50/48 follow-up:	glimepirid e6mg od versus glimepiride 3mg bid	-	Cross over
glimepiride vs glipizide			

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
Clark (301) , 1997 n=444/208 follow-up:	glimepiride 1-16 mg/day (od or bid) versus glipizide 2.5-40 mg/day (od or bid)	-	
glimepiride vs glyburide			
Dills , 1996 n=289/288 follow-up:	glimepiride 1-16mg od versus non-micronized glyburide 1.25-20mg od	patients with non-insulin dependent diabetes	Parallel groups double-blind

References

Kaneko, 1993:

Kaneko T, Kaku K, Sakamoto N, et al. Study on minimum effective dose of glimepiride (HOE490) for non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus patients. Multi center double blind trial compared to placebo [in Japanese] Rinsho Iyaku 1993; 9 (4): 827-48

Luis Bautista, 2003:

Luis Bautista J, Bugos C, Dirnberger G, Atherton T Efficacy and safety profile of glimepiride in Mexican American Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized, placebo-controlled study. Clin Ther 2003;25:194-209 [12637120]

Rosenstock, 1996:

Rosenstock J, Samols E, Muchmore DB, Schneider J Glimepiride, a new once-daily sulfonylurea. A double-blind placebo-controlled study of NIDDM patients. Glimepiride Study Group. Diabetes Care 1996;19:1194-9 [8908379]

Schade, 1998:

Schade DS, Jovanovic L, Schneider J A placebo-controlled, randomized study of glimepiride in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus for whom diet therapy is unsuccessful. J Clin Pharmacol 1998;38:636-41 [9702849]

Study 201 (Goldberg), 1996:

Goldberg RB, Holvey SM, Schneider J A dose-response study of glimepiride in patients with NIDDM who have previously received sulfonylurea agents. The Glimepiride Protocol 201 Study Group. Diabetes Care 1996;19:849-56 [8842603]

Study 202, :

Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA. A placebo controlled, dose-titration study of HOE490 in patients with noninsulin- dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) Protocol 202.

Draeger, 1996:

Draeger KE, Wernicke-Panten K, Lomp HJ, Schler E, Roskamp R Long-term treatment of type 2 diabetic patients with the new oral antidiabetic agent glimepiride (Amaryl): a double-blind comparison with glibenclamide. Horm Metab Res 1996;28:419-25 [8911976] 10.1055/s-2007-979830

Draeger KE, Wernicke-Panten K, Lomp HJ, Schler E, Roskamp R, Long-term treatment of type 2 diabetic patients with the new oral antidiabetic agent glimepiride (Amaryl): a double-blind comparison with glibenclamide. Horm Metab Res 1996;28:419-25. [8911976] 10.1055/s-2007-979830

Protocol 311, :

Draeger E, Roskamp R, Lomp H-J, et al. Multicenter clinical trial to study the effects of glimepiride during long-term treatment of type II diabetic patients; double-blind, parallel-group comparison of glimepiride and Euglucon N (micronised glibenclamide). Protocol 311. Hoechst AG.

Charpentier (301F), :

Charpentier G. Comparative double-blind study of the effective dosages of glimepiride and gliclazide in non-insulin-dependent diabetics Protocol 301F. Laboratoires Hoechst, France

Inukai, 2005:

Inukai K, Watanabe M, Nakashima Y, Sawa T, Takata N, Tanaka M, Kashiwabara H, Yokota K, Suzuki M, Kurihara S, Awata T, Katayama S Efficacy of glimepiride in Japanese type 2 diabetic subjects. Diabetes Res Clin Pract 2005;68:250-7 [15936468] 10.1016/j.diabres.2004.10.002

Inukai K, Watanabe M, Nakashima Y, Sawa T, Takata N, Tanaka M, Kashiwabara H, Yokota K, Suzuki M, Kurihara S, Awata T, Katayama S, Efficacy of glimepiride in Japanese type 2 diabetic subjects. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2005;68:250-7. [15936468] [10.1016/j.diabres.2004.10.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2004.10.002)

Sonnenberg, 1997:

Sonnenberg GE, Garg DC, Weidler DJ, Dixon RM, Jaber LA, Bowen AJ, DeChemey GS, Mullican WS, Stonesifer LD Short-term comparison of once- versus twice-daily administration of glimepiride in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *Ann Pharmacother* 1997;31:671-6 [9184703]

Clark (301), 1997:

Clark Jr CM, Goldberg RB. Glimepiride dosing and efficacy: results of placebo-controlled, dose-regimen, and active-controlled trials *Postgrad Med* 1997 Jun Special Report: 45-56

Dills, 1996:

Dills DG, Schneider J Clinical evaluation of glimepiride versus glyburide in NIDDM in a double-blind comparative study. Glimepiride/Glyburide Research Group. *Horm Metab Res* 1996;28:426-9 [8911977] [10.1055/s-2007-979831](https://doi.org/10.1055/s-2007-979831)

8 About TrialResults-center.org

TrialResults-center is an innovative knowledge database that collects the results of RCTs and provides dynamic interactive systematic reviews and meta-analysis in the field of all major heart and vessels diseases.

The TrialResults-center database provides a unique view of the treatment efficacy based on all data provided directly from clinical trial results, offering a valuable alternative to personal bibliographic search, published meta-analysis, etc. Furthermore, it would allow comparing easily the various concurrent therapeutic for the same clinical condition.

Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

TrialResults-center is continually updated on a weekly basis. We continually search all new results (whatever their publication channel) and these news results are immediately added to the database with a maximum of 1 week.

TrialResults-center is non-profit and self-funded.