



## Efficacy of Acarbose Drug in Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes

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### DESCRIPTION

Acarbose is used for the treatment for type 2 diabetes called as Diabetes Mellitus. Normally, pancreas release insulin into the blood circulation. Insulin is used by all the cells in a person's body which helps to convert the food into energy. This process will be done by using glucose (sugar) within the blood as energy. In a person with type 2 diabetes, insulin is produced with in the pancreas, but the amount of insulin in the diabetic persons in lower amounts. Insulin isn't able to lower the extent of blood sugar properly and if someone has too much glucose in their blood. Acarbose lowers a person's blood sugar by inhibiting the Beta cells from preventing the breakdown of starch into sugar. It may be used with different drug combination orally for diabetes medicine called a sulfonylurea. Metformin drug is a first-line oral hypoglycemic drug for type 2 diabetes recommended by worldwide guidelines which shows efficacy, safety, and cost-effectiveness. Acarbose is much like metformin in efficacy, and is therefore a likely choice for initial treatment in Chinese patients newly identified with type 2 diabetes. This medicine doesn't cause any side effects in older adults than it does in younger ones. Pregnant women can also use this medication during breast feeding without any side effects. The dose of this medicine will vary from one patient to other. Acarbose does not cause hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). However, low blood sugar can occur if a person take Acarbose with another type of diabetes medicine, delay or miss a meal or snack, exercise more than usual, drink alcohol, or cannot eat because of nausea or vomiting. Symptoms of low blood sugar must be treated before they lead to unconsciousness. Different people feel different types of symptoms of low blood sugar.

Common Symptoms of Acarbose include diarrhea, bloating, gas, abdominal pain until a person's body adjusts to this treatment. It includes abdominal pain during the first few weeks, but usually increases over time. Other consequences include rashes and itching in the pores and skin. Occasional fatigue, persistent nausea or vomiting, excessive abdominal or stomach pain, rectal bleeding, yellowing of eyes or pores and skin, or dark urine. There is no fixed dosing routine for controlling diabetes mellitus

with Acarbose. Dosage is individualized based on efficacy and tolerability. It may reduce the chance of having eye problems, including changes or vision problems, or periodontal disease. Health care providers and various health care companies provide information on how to manage diabetes.

Over time, people with diabetes and high blood sugar can progress to serious or life-threatening headaches consisting of coronary artery disease, stroke, kidney problems, nerve damage, and eye problems. Due to lifestyle changes (not having proper diet, lack of exercise, smoking, etc.) cause increase in level of blood sugar will leads to different health issues. A diabetic person should maintain a proper diet, exercise and medication to maintain sugar levels in normal level. Side effects by using these drugs include heart attack, stroke, or other diabetes-related headaches, this drug may cause kidney failure, nerve damage (numbness, bloodless legs or feet; decreased sexual performance in both men and women).

Acarbose is supplied as tablets for oral ingestion. In general, it will prescribe to take 3 times a day. It is very important to take each dose with the first sip of each staple food. Follow the directions given by doctor by using prescription label carefully and ask doctor or pharmacist to clarify any ingredients. Take acarbose as directed by physician only. Do not take more or less, or more regularly than prescribed with the help of health practitioner. Continue taking Acarbose, even if a diabetic patient feels well. Do not stop taking Acarbose without consulting doctor. Follow all exercise and diet tips created with the help of doctor or nutritionist. Alcohol can also lower blood sugar levels. Keep this medicine in its original box, tightly closed and out of reach of children. Store this drug at room temperature, away from excess heat and moisture. Many containers (including weekly pills, eye drops, creams, patches, and inhaler containers) containing these type of medicines should be kept away from children as they are not intended for children and can be easily opened. To protect young children from poisoning, always close the protective cap and keep the medicine in a safe place immediately. Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed.

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**Received:** 20-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. CPECR-22-19323; **Editor assigned:** 24-Oct-2022, Pre QC No. CPECR-22-19323 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 07-Nov-2022, QC No CPECR-22-19323; **Revised:** 14-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. CPECR-22-19323 (R); **Published:** 21-Nov-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2161-1459.22.12.339.

**Citation:** Yang R (2022) Efficacy of Acarbose Drug in Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes. J Clin Exp Pharmacol. 12:339.

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