- A retrospective cohort study was conducted of adult patients with type 2 diabetes treated with liraglutide (LIRA) once daily or exenatide (EXEN) twice daily to compare diabetes-related pharmacy costs related to glycemic goal attainment using integrated medical and pharmacy claims data.
- In this study, predicted diabetes-related pharmacy costs per patient over 6 months' follow-up were higher with LIRA than with EXEN ($2,002 vs. $1,799, $P<0.001$).
- However, as a greater proportion of patients on LIRA achieved glycated hemoglobin A1C (A1C) goal <7% compared with patients on EXEN (64.4% vs. 53.6%, $P<0.05$), diabetes-related pharmacy costs for each successfully treated patient were lower with LIRA than with EXEN ($3,108 vs. $3,354; $P<0.0001$).
- These findings may assist clinicians and formulary decision makers in choosing the most cost effective glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists and improve patient outcomes.

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