

- This 12-week randomized study compared the efficacy and safety of vildagliptin 50 mg bid with placebo in Japanese patients with T2DM inadequately controlled (HbA<sub>1c</sub>, 7.0-10.0%) on a stable dose of metformin (250 mg bid or 500 mg bid).
- Stratified randomization was performed to include metformin dose in 1:1 ratio in both the treatment groups.
- Vildagliptin as add-on to metformin showed significant reductions in HbA<sub>1c</sub> (-1.0%) and FPG (-1.6 mmol/L) vs. placebo ( $P<0.001$ ). Vildagliptin showed a similar reduction in HbA<sub>1c</sub> (-1.1%) for both the subpopulations (metformin 250 mg or 500 mg bid). Approximately, one-third and two-thirds of vildagliptin-treated patients achieved predefined HbA<sub>1c</sub> targets of  $\leq 6.5\%$  and  $< 7.0\%$ , respectively.
- Patients in the vildagliptin and placebo groups reported comparable incidences of adverse events (44.1% vs. 41.4%), and no deaths or hypoglycemic events were reported.
- Vildagliptin 50 mg twice daily added to metformin is effective without any tolerability issues in Japanese patients with T2DM.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. Sponsorship for this study was funded by Novartis Pharma K.K. Medical writing assistance for this study was provided by Anuja Shah and Amit Garg. For a full list of acknowledgments and conflicts of interest for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. Copyright © The Authors 2014. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).