

- Saxagliptin as monotherapy or as add-on therapy significantly improves glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes.
- The overall adverse event profile of saxagliptin is similar to that of placebo, with a low rate of hypoglycemia and weight neutrality.
- Saxagliptin is effective and well tolerated in older patients and in patients with cardiovascular disease or cardiovascular risk factors.
- In a large cardiovascular outcomes trial, saxagliptin did not increase or decrease cardiovascular events, but the rate of hospitalization for heart failure was increased.
- Results from ongoing cardiovascular outcomes trials with other dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors may provide additional data on how best to manage patients with type 2 diabetes who are also at risk for heart failure.

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