Appendix 1. List of Antidiabetic Medications* by Duration of Action (Where Applicable) and U.S. Food and Drug Administration Pregnancy Category and Approval Date

Medication Class and Name	Duration of Action	FDA Pregnancy Category	FDA* Approval Date
Insulin			
Insulin Zinc Extended	Long	B	
Insulin Glargine	Long	B	4/20/2000
Insulin Detemir	Long	B	6/16/2005
Insulin Aspart	Rapid	B	6/7/2000
Insulin Lispro	Rapid	B	
Insulin Glulisine	Rapid	B	4/16/2004
Insulin Isophane	Intermediate	B	
Insulin Zinc	Intermediate	B	
Insulin Regular	Short	B	
Insulin Regular Powder Inhale	Short	B	
Insulin Isophane and Reg	Varied	B	
Insulin Aspart Protamine and Aspart	Varied	B	11/1/2001
Insulin Lispro Protamine and Lispro	Varied	B	
Thiazolidinediones			
Pioglitazone		C	
Rosiglitazone		C	
Troglitazone†		B	
Biguanides			
Metformin		B	
Sulfonylureas			
Acetohexamide		C	
Glipizide		C	
Glyburide		C	
Tolazamide		C	
Glimepiride		C	
Chlorpropamide		C	
Tolbutamide		C	
Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitors			
Saxagliptin		B	7/31/2009
Sitagliptin		B	10/16/2006
Incretin Mimetic Agents			
Exenatide		C	4/28/2005
Alpha Glucosidase Inhibitors			
Miglitol		B	
Acarbose		B	
Meglitinide Analogs			

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The authors provided this information as a supplement to their article.

Repaglinide		C	
Nateglinide		C	12/22/2000
Amylin Analog			
Pramlintide		C	3/16/2005
Combination Products			
Sitagliptin-Biguanide		B/B	3/30/2007
Saxagliptin-Biguanide		B/B	11/5/2010
Repaglinide-Biguanide		C/B	6/23/2008
Pioglitazone-Biguanide		C/B	8/29/2005
Rosiglitazone-Biguanide		C/B	10/10/2002
Pioglitazone-Glimepiride		C/C	7/28/2006
Rosiglitazone-Glimepiride		C/C	11/23/2005
Glipizide-Biguanide		C/B	10/21/2002
Glyburide-Biguanide		C/B	7/31/2000

FDA, U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
* Approval dates are listed if the approval date was on or after January 1, 2000. Empty cells indicate that the drug was approved before January 1, 2000.
†Troglitzone was removed from the U.S. market on March 22, 2000. All other drugs remained on the market from their approval date through the end of the study.

FDA Pregnancy Category B: Either animal-reproduction studies have not demonstrated a fetal risk, but no controlled studies in pregnant women or animal-reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect (other than a decrease in fertility) that was not confirmed in controlled studies in women in the first trimester (and there is no evidence of a risk in later trimesters).

FDA Pregnancy Category C: 1) Animal reproduction studies have shown an adverse event on the fetus (teratogenic or embryocidal or other) and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in humans, no adequate and well controlled studies in pregnant women, or no animal reproduction studies and no adequate and well-controlled studies in humans. Drugs should be given only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

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