The chart on the following page outlines acceptable combinations of medications for treatment of diabetes.

Please note:

- Initial certification of all applicants with diabetes mellitus (DM) requires FAA decision;
- Use no more than one medication from each group (A-F);
- Fixed-dose combination medications - count each component as an individual medication. (e.g., Avandamet [rosiglitazone + metformin] is considered 2-drug components);
- Up to 3 medications total are considered acceptable for routine treatment according to generally accepted standards of care for diabetes (American Diabetes Association, American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists);
- For applicants receiving complex care (e.g., 4-drug therapy), refer the case to AMCD;
- For applicants on AASI for diabetes mellitus, follow the AASI;
- Consult with FAA for any medications not on listed on the chart;
- Observation times:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adding Medication</th>
<th>Observation Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A ONLY</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B-D</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group E1</td>
<td>60 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When initiating NEW diabetes therapy using monotherapy or combination medications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adding Medication</th>
<th>Observation Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When ADDING a new medication to an ESTABLISHED TREATMENT regimen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Medication</th>
<th>Adding Medication</th>
<th>Observation Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on Group A-D</td>
<td>+ new Group A-D</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on Group E1</td>
<td>+ new Group A-D</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on Group A-D</td>
<td>+ new Group E1</td>
<td>60 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If transitioning between injectable GLP-1 RA and oral GLP-1 RA formulation = 72 hours

When initiating NEW or ADDING therapy for any regimen (new or established therapy):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adding Medication</th>
<th>Observation Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group F (SGLT2 inhibitors)</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group E2 (insulin):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For agency ATCSs (non-CGM or CGM protocol)</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For Pilots / Part 67 applicants, class 3 non-CGM protocol only:</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For Pilots / Part 67 applicants, any class CGM protocol:</td>
<td>180 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USE NO MORE THAN 1 MEDICATION FROM ANY GROUP (A-F)

**Biguanides**
- metformin (e.g. Glucophage, Fortamet, Glutetza, Riomet)

**Thiazolidinediones (TZD)**
- pioglitazone (Actos)
- rosiglitazone (Avandia)

**GLP1 mimetics**
- albiglutide (Tanzeum)
- dulaglutide (Trulicity)
- exenatide (Byetta)
- exenatide-ED (Bydureon)
- liraglutide (Victoza)
- lixisenatide (Adlyxin)
- semaglutide (Ozempic, Rybelsus)

Group C not allowed with Meglitinides

**DDP4**
- alogliptin (Nesina)
- linagliptin (Tradjenta)
- saxagliptin (Onglyza)
- sitagliptin (Januvia)

**Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors**
- acarbose (Precose)
- miglitol (Glyset)

**Meglitinides**
- nateglinide (Starlix)
- repaglinide (Prandin)

Meglitinides not allowed with Group C

**Sulfonylureas (SFU)**
- chlorpropamide (Diabenase)
- glimepiride (Amaryl)
- glipizide (Glucotrol)
- glyburide (Diabeta)
- tolbutamide (Orinase)
- tolvazamide (Tolinase)
- gliclazide (Diamicron) - International

**Insulin**
- All forms
  - Initial certification requires FAA decision

**SGLT2 Inhibitors**
- canagliflozin (Invokana)
- dapagliflozin (Farxiga)
- empagliflozin (Jardiance)
- ertugliflozin (Steglatro)

SGLT2 inhibitors not allowed with Group E

Note: Amylinomimetics (e.g., pramlintide (Symlin)) are NOT considered acceptable for medical certification.