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; and
- Observation times:

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>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 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 or F</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>

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>30 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>

When SWITCHING dosing or formulations within the same drug class/device manufacturer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switching Medication</th>
<th>Observation Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Group A-D (including between injectable and oral GLP-1 RA)</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Group E-F</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If transitioning between insulin injection to/from pump or new insulin/CGM devices</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACCEPTABLE COMBINATIONS OF DIABETES MEDICATIONS
(Updated 07/26/2023)

A - Biguanides
- metformin (e.g., Glucophage, Fortamet, Glumetza, Riomet)

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

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

D - GLP-1 / GIP
- tirzepatide (Mounjaro)

E - DPP4
- alogliptin (Nesina)
- linagliptin (Tradjenta)
- saxagliptin (Onglyza)
- sitagliptin (Januvia)

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

E1 - Meglitinides
- nateglinide (Starlix)
- repaglinide (Prandin)

E2 - Sulfonylureas (SU)
- chlorpropamide (Diabonsone)
- glimepiride (Amaryl)
- glipizide (Glucotrol)
- glyburide (Diabeta)
- tolbutamide (Orinase)
- tolazamide (Tolinase)
- gliclazide (Diamicron) - International

Insulin
- All injection forms
- inhaled insulin (Afrezza)
- Initial certification requires FAA decision

F - SGLT2 Inhibitors
- canagliflozin (Invokana)
- dapagliflozin (Farxiga)
- empagliflozin (Jardiance)
- azagliflozin (Steglatro)