GIP-SITAGLIPTIN STUDY

Can loss of response to the gut hormone, glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP), be reversed in type 2 diabetes?

Hormones released from the intestines help minimise the rise in blood glucose after meals. One of these hormones, glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP), has initially reported to be ineffective in people with type 2 diabetes, but recent evidence suggests that its glucose-lowering effect can be improved when type 2 diabetes is well controlled.
We have now developed a tool (i.e. a substance called GIP(3-30)NH2 that can effectively block the actions of GIP, known as a GIP antagonist) to understand how the action of GIP to control blood glucose might improve when blood glucose is more tightly controlled in people with type 2 diabetes.

STUDY COORDINATORS: Dr Tongzhi Wu, Dr Simon Veedfald, Ms Michelle Bound

CRITERIA:

You may qualify for the study if you:

- Have Type 2 diabetes
- Male or Female aged between 40-75years old
- Not on a restricted diet or vegetarian
- BMI 20-35
- HbA1C 7.1-8.0

For further information please contact: Michelle on 83136676 or email diabetes@adelaide.edu.au

An **honorarium** will be paid for your time spent at the Clinical Research Facility.This study has been approved by the Royal Adelaide Hospital Research Ethics Committee