Diabetes is a chronic disease with no cure (except experimentally in type I diabetics), but it can be managed effectively. Conventional management of this disease includes lifestyle modifications such as losing weight, diet and exercise to long-term pharmacological use of oral hypoglycemics and/or insulin therapy. This review explores the use of oral hypoglycemic agents in management of diabetes mellitus.

Key words: Diabetes Mellitus, Oral Hypoglycemic Agents, Biguanides, Sulphonylureas, Meglitinides, A-Glucosidase Inhibitors, Thiazolidinediones, Insulin Therapy