**Background**: About [20%-25%] of type 2 diabetes patients are unresponsive to sulphonylureas (primary failure) and an additional 5%-10% of patients each year become unresponsive (secondary failure).

**Objective**: Assessment of the efficacy of repaglinide in the treatment of secondary sulphonylurea failure.

**Patients and Method**: 48 patients with type 2 DM who failed to respond to a combination of full dose of glibenclamide and metformin are put on combination of repaglinide (3mg/day) and metformin and blood glucose is monitored for 9-11 weeks.

**Results**: 12 patients [25%] out of 48 patients with secondary sulphonylureas failure obtained good glycemic control with repaglinide.

**Conclusion**: Repaglinide can induce good glycemic control in some patients with secondary sulphonylureas failure.