#### TOOLS FOR PRACTICE #372 | September 3, 2024



# Mission Slimpossible Part 2: Oral GLP-1 agonists for weight loss

**CLINICAL QUESTION** 

Are oral GLP-1 agonists effective for weight loss?

### **BOTTOM LINE**

In adults with obesity, oral semaglutide in a new high-dose formulation (50mg daily; not available in Canada) can result in ~15% body weight loss at 68 weeks (versus 2% placebo), with 69% of people losing at least 10% of their body weight (versus 12% placebo). Mean weight loss with the currently available 14mg formulation is ~5%.

### **EVIDENCE**

- Results statistically different unless indicated.
- One industry-funded randomized, controlled trial (RCT)<sup>1</sup> on weight loss:
  - 667 adults with obesity and no diabetes (105 kg, BMI=38), given semaglutide 50mg (modified formulation) orally or placebo for 68 weeks, plus lifestyle intervention. At 68 weeks:
    - Mean weight loss: 15% (16kg) versus 2% (2.5kg) placebo.
    - Proportion of patients with >10% weight loss: 69% versus 12% placebo.
    - Withdrawals due to adverse events: 6% versus 4% placebo (statistics not provided):
      - Mainly gastrointestinal.

- Gallbladder disorders (mainly cholelithiasis) 4% versus 1% placebo (no statistics).
- "Altered skin sensation" (examples: paresthesia, sensitive skin): 13% versus 1% placebo (no statistics).
- Systematic reviews (3-11 RCTs, 1300-9890 patients) where weight loss was secondary outcome (up to 14mg semaglutide):
  - ~3kg more weight lost than placebo at 26-82 weeks.<sup>2-5</sup>
  - o Gastrointestinal side effects 4-9% versus 1-2% placebo.<sup>3</sup>
- Industry-sponsored RCT (weight loss as secondary outcome) not in above reviews. 6 1606 patients with diabetes (96kg, BMI=34), given semaglutide 14mg, 25mg, or 50mg. At 52 weeks:
  - Mean weight loss: 5.4% [4.4kg (14mg)], 6.6% [6.7kg (25mg)], 7.3% [8kg (50mg)]. No statistics 25 versus 50mg doses.
  - >10% weight loss: 14% (14mg), 29% (25mg), 37% (50mg), no statistics 25 versus 50mg.
  - o Withdrawals due to adverse events: 10% (14mg), 12% (25mg), 13% (50mg). No statistics.

#### **CONTEXT**

- Weight loss is dose dependent, with efficacy similar between semaglutide 50mg oral daily and 2.4mg subcutaneous weekly.<sup>6,7</sup>
- Oral semaglutide used in RCTs (i.e., 50 mg) is a different formulation than the one currently available (i.e., 3-14mg) (altered to improve bioavailability).<sup>1</sup>
  - Low-dose oral semaglutide (14mg) daily costs~\$250/month; not covered by most insurance plans. Cost of higher dose not yet known.
- Other oral GLP-1 agonists in development; may have similar benefits.<sup>8</sup>

## REFERENCES AUTHORS

- 1. Knop FK, Aroda VR, doVale RD, et al. Lancet. 2023; 402:705-19.
- 2. Li A, Su X, Hu S, Wang Y. Diabetes Res Clin Pract. 2023 Apr; 198:110605.
- 3. Li J, He K, Ge J, *et al*. Diabetes Res Clin Prac. 2021 Feb; 172:108656.
- 4. Avgerinos I, Michailidis T, Liakos A, *et al*. Diabetes Obes Metab. 2020 Mar; 22(3):335-45.
- 5. Vosoughi K, Atieh J, Khanna L, *et al*. EClinicalMedicine. 2021; 42:101213.
- 6. Aroda VR, Aberle J, Bardtrum L, et al. Lancet. 2023; 402:693-704.
- 7. Ojeniran M, Dube B, Paige A, *et al*. Can Fam Physician. 2021; 67(11):842.
- 8. Wharton S, Blevins T, Connery L, *et al*. New Engl J Med. 2023; 389(10):877-88.

**Adrienne J Lindblad** BSP ACPR PharmD, **Jen Potter** MD CCFP

Authors do not have any conflicts of interest to declare.

#### **PROVIDED BY**



#### IN PARTNERSHIP WITH









Tools for Practice are peer reviewed and summarize practice-changing medical evidence for primary care. Coordinated by Dr. G. Michael Allan and Dr. Adrienne Lindblad, they are developed by the Patients, Experience, Evidence, Research (PEER) team, and supported by the College of Family Physicians of Canada, and the Alberta, Ontario, and Saskatchewan Colleges of Family Physicians. Feedback is welcome and can be sent to <a href="mailto:toolsforpractice@cfpc.ca">toolsforpractice@cfpc.ca</a>. Archived articles can be found at <a href="mailto:www.toolsforpractice.ca">www.toolsforpractice.ca</a>

This communication reflects the opinion of the authors and does not necessarily mirror the perspective and policy of the College of Family Physicians of Canada.