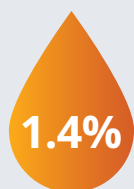


Key Points

- Significantly greater reduction in HbA1c of 1.4% noted in oral Semaglutide 14 mg group vs sitagliptin at week 26.
- Significant weight reduction of 3.5 kg from baseline noted in Semaglutide 14 mg group vs sitagliptin at week 78.



**HbA1c
reduction[§]**



**Reduction in
body weight^{*}**

Problem

- Metformin and Sulfonylurea are common first line drugs prescribed. Due to the progressive nature of diabetes, initial antihyperglycemic therapy is usually unsuccessful to meet the glycaemic targets. Patient would usually need an additional class of drugs to achieve the target

Objective

- To compare efficacy and assess long-term adverse event profiles of all the three doses of once-daily oral Semaglutide (3 mg, 7 mg, and 14 mg) vs sitagliptin (100 mg) added on to Metformin with or without sulfonylurea, in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Study Design

- Randomized, Multicentre, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel-group, phase 3a trial conducted over 78 weeks. 1864 adults with T2DM uncontrolled with Metformin with or without sulfonylurea were randomized.
- The primary end point was change from baseline to week 26 in HbA1c. The confirmatory secondary end point was change from baseline to week 26 in body weight.

Results

- Significantly better HbA1c reduction at doses 7 mg and 14 mg compared to sitagliptin at week 26 & sustained at week 78
- Oral semaglutide was significantly better (7 mg & 14 mg) in achieving recommended target HbA1c <7% compared to sitagliptin at week 26 & 78.
- Significantly superior in wt. reduction across all doses of 3, 7 & 14 mg compared to Sitagliptin 100 mg.
- Significantly more effective in all doses to offer body weight loss of more >5% at week 78, 26 compared to sitagliptin 100mg.

Conclusion

- In adults with uncontrolled T2DM with metformin with or without sulfonylurea, oral Semaglutide, 7 and 14 mg/d, compared with sitagliptin, resulted in significantly greater reductions in HbA1c over 26 weeks.

14 mg Oral semaglutide group vs Sitalgliptin 100 mg.

[§]From baseline HbA1c of 8.3%.

^{*}From baseline body weight of 91.2kgs.

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Reference: Rosenstock, J., et al., Effect of Additional Oral Semaglutide vs Sitagliptin on Glycated Hemoglobin in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes Uncontrolled With Metformin Alone or With Sulfonylurea: The PIONEER 3 Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2019. 321(15): p. 1466-1480.

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