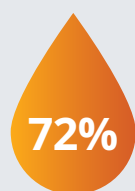


Key Points

- 72.3% of the patients achieved HbA1c < 7% with oral semaglutide as compared to 65.3 % by liraglutide 1.8 mg at week 26.
- Oral Semaglutide provided superior HbA1c and weight reduction at 24wks*
- Proportions of patients achieving >5% weight loss were higher with oral semaglutide 14 mg vs liraglutide 1.8 mg.



Patients reaching target HbA1c <7%



Reduction in body weight[‡]

Problem

- Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists are effective treatments for type 2 diabetes, lowering glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) and weight, but are currently only available for use as subcutaneous injections.

Objective

- To assess the efficacy and safety of oral semaglutide with subcutaneous liraglutide and placebo in patients with type 2 diabetes uncontrolled on metformin ± SGLT2 inhibitors.

Study Design

- Patients were randomized (2:2:1), treatment with once-daily oral semaglutide (dose escalated to 14 mg; n=285), once-daily subcutaneous liraglutide (dose escalated to 1.8 mg; n=284), or placebo (n=142) for 52 weeks.
- Key end points were change from baseline to week 26 in HbA1c (primary) and body weight (confirmatory secondary).

Results

- Change in parameters at week 26

	Oral semaglutide 14 mg	Liraglutide 1.8 mg
HbA1c (%)	-1.3	-1.1
Weight (kg)	-4.7	-3.2

- Change in parameters at week 52

	Oral semaglutide 14 mg	Liraglutide 1.8 mg
HbA1c (%)	-1.2	-0.9
Weight (kg)	-5.0	-3.1

- Significantly better* in HbA1c reduction compared to "Liraglutide" at both week 26 & 52
- Significantly better in Weight reduction compared to "Liraglutide" at both week 26 & 52 and with up to 5 kg wt. reduction
- 72.3 % of the patients achieved HbA1c < 7% with oral semaglutide as compared to 65.3 % by subcutaneous liraglutide 1.8 mg and 16.1 % with placebo at week 26.
- Proportions of patients achieving 5% weight loss were higher with oral semaglutide 14 mg compared to subcutaneous liraglutide 1.8 mg.
- Most common adverse event was mild to moderate nausea, which diminished over time.

Conclusion

- Oral semaglutide provided superior glycemic reduction and weight reduction as compared to subcutaneous liraglutide in patients with type 2 diabetes uncontrolled on metformin.*

Oral semaglutide 14 mg vs Liraglutide 1.8 mg.

*Trial product estimand.

‡From baseline body weight of 94kgs.

For the use of a registered medical practitioner, hospital or laboratory only.

Reference: Pratley, R., et al., Oral semaglutide versus subcutaneous liraglutide and placebo in type 2 diabetes (PIONEER 4): a randomised, double-blind, phase 3a trial. Lancet, 2019. 394(10192): p. 39-50.

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