ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Once-Weekly Semaglutide in Adults with Overweight or Obesity

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Obesity is a global health challenge with few pharmacologic options. Whether adults with obesity can achieve weight loss with once-weekly semaglutide at a dose of 2.4 mg as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention has not been confirmed.

METHODS

In this double-blind trial, we enrolled 1961 adults with a body-mass index (the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters) of 30 or greater (≥27 in persons with ≥1 weight-related coexisting condition), who did not have diabetes, and randomly assigned them, in a 2:1 ratio, to 68 weeks of treatment with once-weekly subcutaneous semaglutide (at a dose of 2.4 mg) or placebo, plus lifestyle intervention. The coprimary end points were the percentage change in body weight and weight reduction of at least 5%. The primary estimand (a precise description of the treatment effect reflecting the objective of the clinical trial) assessed effects regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue interventions.

RESULTS

The mean change in body weight from baseline to week 68 was –14.9% in the semaglutide group as compared with –2.4% with placebo, for an estimated treatment difference of –12.4 percentage points (95% confidence interval [CI], –13.4 to –11.5; P<0.001). More participants in the semaglutide group than in the placebo group achieved weight reductions of 5% or more (1047 participants [86.4%] vs. 182 [31.5%]), 10% or more (838 [69.1%] vs. 69 [12.0%]), and 15% or more (612 [50.5%] vs. 28 [4.9%]) at week 68 (P<0.001 for all three comparisons of odds). The change in body weight from baseline to week 68 was –15.3 kg in the semaglutide group as compared with –2.6 kg in the placebo group (estimated treatment difference, –12.7 kg; 95% CI, –13.7 to –11.7). Participants who received semaglutide had a greater improvement with respect to cardiometabolic risk factors and a greater increase in participant-reported physical functioning from baseline than those who received placebo. Nausea and diarrhea were the most common adverse events with semaglutide; they were typically transient and mild-to-moderate in severity and subsided with time. More participants in the semaglutide group than in the placebo group discontinued treatment owing to gastrointestinal events (59 [4.5%] vs. 5 [0.8%]).

CONCLUSIONS

In participants with overweight or obesity, 2.4 mg of semaglutide once weekly plus lifestyle intervention was associated with sustained, clinically relevant reduction in body weight. (Funded by Novo Nordisk; STEP 1 ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT03548935).

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Obesity is a chronic disease and global public health challenge.[1-3] Obesity can lead to insulin resistance, hypertension, and dyslipidemia,[4] is associated with complications such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease,[2,5] and reduces life expectancy.[6] More recently, obesity has been linked to increased numbers of hospitalizations, the need for mechanical ventilation, and death in persons with coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19).[7,8]

Although lifestyle intervention (diet and exercise) represents the cornerstone of weight management,[1,2] sustaining weight loss over the long term is challenging.[9] Clinical guidelines suggest adjunctive pharmacotherapy, particularly for adults with a body-mass index (BMI, the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters) of 30 or greater, or 27 or greater in persons with coexisting conditions.[1,2,10] However, the use of available medications remains limited by modest efficacy, safety concerns, and cost.[3]

Semaglutide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) analogue that is approved, at doses up to 1 mg administered subcutaneously once weekly, for the treatment of type 2 diabetes in adults and for reducing the risk of cardiovascular events in persons with type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.[11] Semaglutide induced weight loss in persons with type 2 diabetes and in adults with obesity who were participants in a phase 2 trial,[12-14] findings that supported further investigation. The global phase 3 Semaglutide Treatment Effect in People with Obesity (STEP) program aims to evaluate the efficacy and safety of semaglutide administered subcutaneously at a dose of 2.4 mg once weekly in persons with overweight or obesity, with or without weight-related complications.[15]

This 68-week trial evaluated the efficacy and safety of semaglutide as compared with placebo as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention for reducing body weight and meeting other related end points in adults with overweight or obesity and without diabetes.

Methods

Trial Design and Oversight

We conducted a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial at 129 sites in 16 countries in Asia, Europe, North America, and South America. The sponsor (Novo Nordisk) designed the trial and oversaw its conduct. The design has been published previously.[15] The trial was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice guidelines. The protocol (available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org) was approved by an independent ethics committee or institutional review board at each study site. Investigators were responsible for data collection, and the sponsor undertook site monitoring, data collation, and analysis. All authors had full access to study data, participated in drafting the manuscript (assisted by a sponsor-funded medical writer), approved its submission for publication, and vouch for the accuracy and completeness of the data and for the fidelity of the trial to the protocol.

Participants

We enrolled adults (18 years of age or older) with one or more self-reported unsuccessful dietary efforts to lose weight and either a BMI of 30 or greater or a BMI of 27 or greater with one or more treated or untreated weight-related coexisting conditions (i.e., hypertension, dyslipidemia, obstructive sleep apnea, or cardiovascular disease). A subgroup of participants with a BMI of 40 or less underwent dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) to assess body composition. All participants provided written informed consent. Key exclusion criteria were diabetes, a glycated hemoglobin level of 48 mmol per mole (6.5%) or greater, a history of chronic pancreatitis, acute pancreatitis within 180 days before enrollment, previous surgical obesity treatment, and use of antiobesity medication within 90 days before enrollment. A full list of the eligibility criteria is provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available at NEJM.org.

Procedures

Participants were randomly assigned in a 2:1 ratio, through the use of an interactive Web-based response system, to receive semaglutide at a dose of 2.4 mg administered subcutaneously once a week for 68 weeks or matching placebo, in addition to lifestyle intervention; this 68-week period was followed by a 7-week period without receipt of semaglutide or placebo or lifestyle intervention. Semaglutide, administered with a prefilled pen injector, was initiated at a dose of 0.25 mg once weekly for the first 4 weeks, with the dose increased every 4 weeks to reach the maintenance

dose of 2.4 mg weekly by week 16 (lower maintenance doses were permitted if participants had unacceptable side effects with the 2.4-mg dose) (Fig. S1 in the Supplementary Appendix). Participants received individual counseling sessions every 4 weeks to help them adhere to a reduced-calorie diet (500-kcal deficit per day relative to the energy expenditure estimated at the time they underwent randomization) and increased physical activity (with 150 minutes per week of physical activity, such as walking, encouraged). Both diet and activity were recorded daily in a diary or by use of a smartphone application or other tools and were reviewed during counseling sessions. Participants discontinuing treatment prematurely remained in the trial.

END POINTS AND ASSESSMENTS

The coprimary end points were the percentage change in body weight from baseline to week 68 and achievement of a reduction in body weight of 5% or more from baseline to week 68. Confirmatory secondary end points (in hierarchical testing order) were achievement of a reduction in body weight of 10% or more and 15% or more by week 68 and the change from baseline to week 68 in waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, physical functioning score on the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36), version 2, and physical function score on the Impact of Weight on Quality of Life–Lite Clinical Trials Version (IWQOL-Lite-CT) questionnaire. (Assessments related to end points, along with supportive secondary and exploratory end points and safety assessments, are described in the Supplementary Appendix.) Body composition (total fat, total lean body mass, and regional [abdominal] visceral fat mass) was measured in the DXA subpopulation as a supportive secondary end point. Safety assessments included the number of adverse events occurring during the on-treatment period (the time during which participants received any dose of semaglutide or placebo within the previous 49 days, with any period of temporary interruption of the regimen excluded) and serious adverse events occurring between baseline and week 75. An independent external event adjudication committee reviewed selected adverse events (cardiovascular events and acute pancreatitis) and deaths. All standard assays were performed in a central laboratory.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A sample size of 1950 participants provided an effective power of 99% for the coprimary and confirmatory secondary end points, tested in a prespecified hierarchical order. Efficacy end points were analyzed in the full analysis population (all randomly assigned participants according to the intention-to-treat principle); safety end points were analyzed in the safety analysis population (all randomly assigned participants exposed to at least one dose of semaglutide or placebo). Observation periods included the in-trial period (the time from random assignment to last contact with a trial site, regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue intervention) and the on-treatment period. All results from statistical analyses were accompanied by a two-sided 95% confidence interval and corresponding P values (with significance defined as $P<0.05$). Supportive secondary end-point analyses were not controlled for multiple comparisons and should not be used to infer definitive treatment effects.

Two estimands — the treatment policy estimand (traditional intention-to-treat analysis, with effects assessed regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue intervention) and the trial product estimand (effects assessed if the drug or placebo was taken as intended) — were used to assess treatment efficacy from different perspectives and accounted for intercurrent events and missing data differently, as described previously.[16] All analyses in the statistical hierarchy were based on the primary treatment policy estimand (details on analysis methods are provided in the Supplementary Appendix). All reported results are for the treatment policy estimand, unless stated otherwise.

RESULTS

STUDY PARTICIPANTS

From June through November 2018, a total of 1961 participants were randomly assigned to receive semaglutide (1306 participants) or placebo (655 participants). Overall, 94.3% of the participants completed the trial, 91.2% had a body-weight assessment at week 68, and 81.1% adhered to treatment (Fig. S2). Rescue interventions were received by 7 participants in the semaglutide group (2 had bariatric surgery and 5 received other antiobesity medication) and by 13 in the placebo

Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Participants at Baseline.*

Characteristic	Semaglutide (N=1306)	Placebo (N=655)
Age — yr	46±13	47±12
Female sex — no. (%)	955 (73.1)	498 (76.0)
Race or ethnic group — no. (%)†		
White	973 (74.5)	499 (76.2)
Asian	181 (13.9)	80 (12.2)
Black or African American	72 (5.5)	39 (6.0)
Other	80 (6.1)	37 (5.6)
Hispanic or Latino ethnic group — no. (%)†	150 (11.5)	86 (13.1)
Body weight — kg	105.4±22.1	105.2±21.5
Body-mass index‡		
Mean	37.8±6.7	38.0±6.5
Distribution — no. (%)		
<30	81 (6.2)	36 (5.5)
≥30 to <35	436 (33.4)	207 (31.6)
≥35 to <40	406 (31.1)	208 (31.8)
≥40	383 (29.3)	204 (31.1)
Waist circumference — cm	114.6±14.8	114.8±14.4
Glycated hemoglobin — %	5.7±0.3	5.7±0.3
Prediabetes — no. (%)§	593 (45.4)	263 (40.2)
Blood pressure — mm Hg		
Systolic	126±14	127±14
Diastolic	80±10	80±10
Pulse — beats/min	72±10	72±10
Lipid levels — geometric mean mg/dl (coefficient of variation)¶		
Total cholesterol	189.6 (20.5)	192.1 (19.4)
HDL cholesterol	49.4 (25.6)	49.5 (25.0)
LDL cholesterol	110.3 (31.6)	112.5 (29.8)
VLDL cholesterol	24.5 (45.8)	24.9 (46.5)
Free fatty acids	12.3 (57.9)	12.7 (53.8)
Triglycerides	126.2 (47.4)	127.9 (49.0)
Estimated glomerular filtration rate — geometric mean ml/min/1.73 m^2 (coefficient of variation)‖	96.3 (18.7)	95.9 (18.3)
Coexisting conditions at the time of screening**		
Dyslipidemia — no. (%)	499 (38.2)	226 (34.5)
Hypertension — no. (%)	472 (36.1)	234 (35.7)
Knee osteoarthritis — no. (%)	173 (13.2)	102 (15.6)
Obstructive sleep apnea — no. (%)	159 (12.2)	71 (10.8)
Asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease — no. (%)	147 (11.3)	80 (12.2)
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease — no. (%)	101 (7.7)	62 (9.5)
Polycystic ovarian syndrome — no./total no. (%)††	62/955 (6.5)	34/498 (6.8)
Coronary artery disease — no. (%)	32 (2.5)	17 (2.6)

Table 1. (Continued.)

Characteristic	Semaglutide (N=1306)	Placebo (N=655)
No. of coexisting conditions at screening – no. (%)**		
None	328 (25.1)	163 (24.9)
1	337 (25.8)	187 (28.5)
2	298 (22.8)	135 (20.6)
3	183 (14.0)	96 (14.7)
4	96 (7.4)	43 (6.6)
≥5	64 (4.9)	31 (4.7)
SF-36‡‡		
Physical functioning score	51.0±6.9	50.8±7.9
Physical component summary score	51.1±7.3	51.1±7.9
Mental component summary score	55.4±5.7	55.5±5.9
IWQOL-Lite-CT§§		
Physical function score	65.4±24.0	64.0±24.4
Total score	63.6±21.2	63.3±20.9

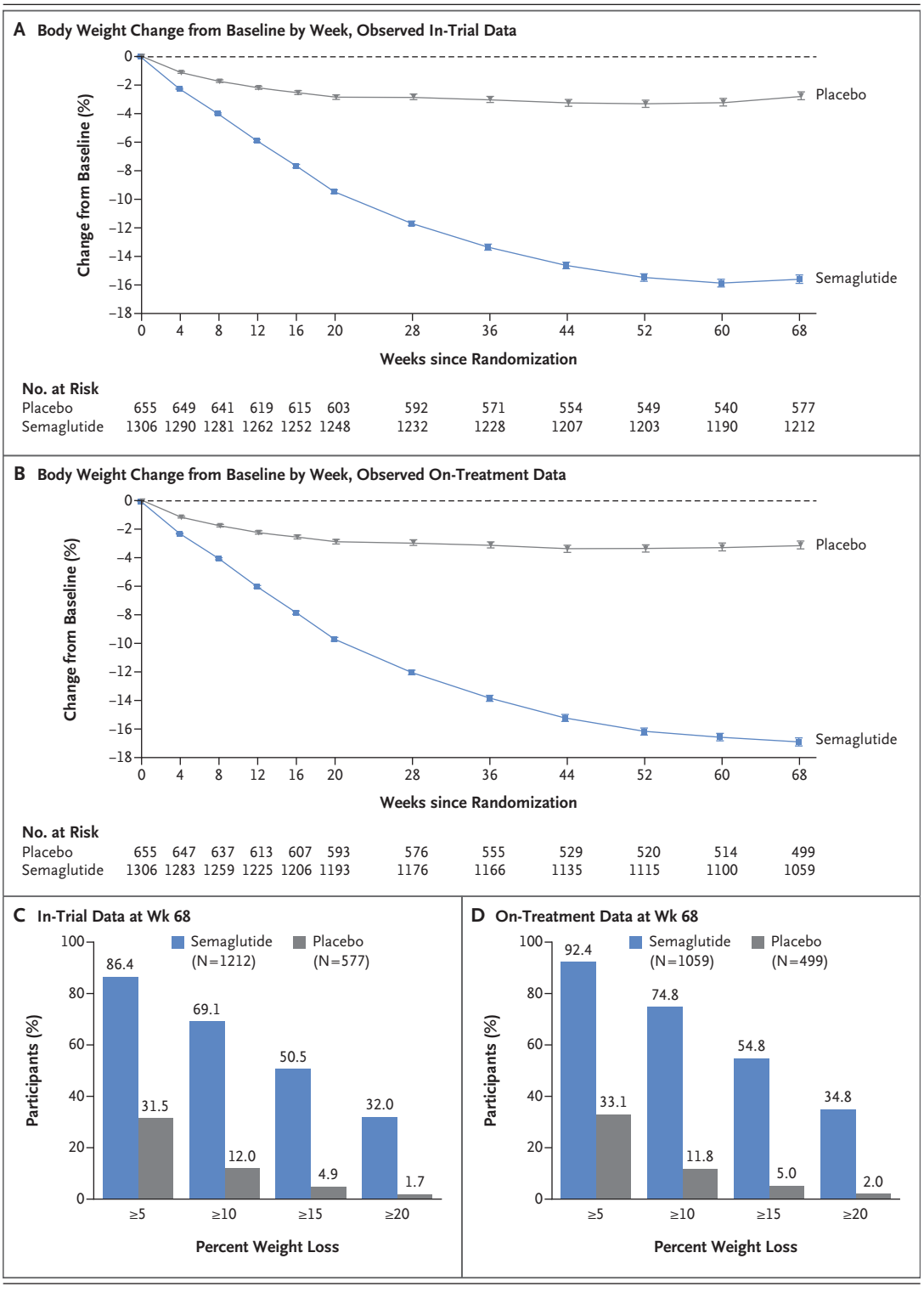
* Plus–minus values are means ±SD. HDL denotes high-density lipoprotein, LDL low-density lipoprotein, and VLDL very-low-density lipoprotein.
† Race and ethnic group were reported by the investigator. The category of "other" includes Native American, Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, any other ethnic group, and "not applicable," the last of which is the way race or ethnic group was recorded in France.
‡ The body-mass index is the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters.
§ The presence of prediabetes was determined by investigators on the basis of available information (e.g., medical records, concomitant medication, and blood glucose variables) and in accordance with American Diabetes Association criteria.[17]
¶ Baseline lipid levels were reported for 1281 to 1301 participants per variable in the semaglutide group, and 645 to 649 participants per variable in the placebo group. The coefficient of variation is expressed as a percentage.
‖ The coefficient of variation is expressed as a percentage.
** A coexisting condition was a history of any of the following conditions, as reported at screening: dyslipidemia, hypertension, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, obstructive sleep apnea, impaired glucose metabolism, reproductive system disorders, liver disease, kidney disease, osteoarthritis, gout, or asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
†† Data on polycystic ovarian syndrome include only female participants.
‡‡ Scores on the 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) are norm-based, transformed to a scale on which the 2009 general population of the United States has a mean score of 50 and a standard deviation of 10; higher scores indicate better quality of life. Baseline scores are reported for 1296 participants in the semaglutide group and 650 participants in the placebo group.
§§ Baseline scores on the Impact of Weight on Quality of Life–Lite Clinical Trials Version (IWQOL-Lite-CT; scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better patient functioning) are reported for 1296 participants in the semaglutide group and 649 participants in the placebo group.

group (3 had bariatric surgery and 10 received other antiobesity medication).

Demographics and baseline characteristics were similar in the two treatment groups (Table 1). Most participants were female (74.1%) and White (75.1%), with a mean age of 46 years. The mean body weight was 105.3 kg, the mean BMI 37.9, and the mean waist circumference 114.7 cm; 43.7% had prediabetes. At screening, most participants (75.0%) had at least one coexisting condition. The baseline characteristics of the DXA subpopulation are provided in Table S1.

CHANGE IN BODY WEIGHT

In the semaglutide group, weight loss was observed from the first postrandomization assessment (week 4) onward, reaching a nadir at week 60 (Fig. 1A and 1B). For the treatment policy estimand (showing the effect regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue intervention), the



estimated mean weight change at week 68 was –14.9% with 2.4-mg semaglutide, as compared with –2.4% with placebo (estimated treatment difference, –12.4 percentage points; 95% CI, –13.4 to –11.5; P<0.001). For the trial product estimand (showing the effect if the drug or placebo was taken as intended), the corresponding changes were –16.9% and –2.4% (estimated treatment

Figure 1 (facing page). Effect of Once-Weekly Semaglutide, as Compared with Placebo, on Body Weight.

Panels A and B show the observed mean percentage change from baseline in body weight over time among participants in the full analysis population during the in-trial observation period (the time from random assignment to last contact with a trial site, regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue intervention) and during the on-treatment observation period (the time during which participants received semaglutide or placebo within the previous 2 weeks, with any period of temporary interruption of a regimen excluded). I bars indicate standard errors. The numbers at risk are the numbers of participants with available data contributing to the means at each visit. Panels C and D show the observed percentages of participants who had bodyweight reductions of at least 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20% from baseline to week 68 during the in-trial observation period and on-treatment observation period. Percentages were based on the number of participants for whom data were available at the week 68 visit — 1212 participants in the semaglutide group and 577 in the placebo group during the in-trial observation period and 1059 participants in the semaglutide group and 499 in the placebo group during the on-treatment observation period.

difference, –14.4 percentage points; 95% CI, –15.3 to –13.5).

Participants who received semaglutide were more likely to lose 5% or more, 10% or more, 15% or more, and 20% or more of baseline body weight at week 68 than those who received placebo (P<0.001 for the 5%, 10%, and 15% thresholds; the 20% threshold was not part of the statistical testing hierarchy) (Table 2, Fig. 1C and 1D, and Table S2). Among the participants for whom data were available at the week 68 visit (1212 participants in the semaglutide group and 577 in the placebo group), these thresholds were reached by 86.4% (1047 participants), 69.1% (838 participants), 50.5% (612 participants), and 32.0% (388 participants), respectively, in the semaglutide group, as compared with 31.5% (182 participants), 12.0% (69 participants), 4.9% (28 participants), and 1.7% (10 participants) in the placebo group (Fig. 1C, with on-treatment data shown in Fig. 1D and the cumulative distribution of change from baseline shown in Fig. S3). The change in body weight from baseline to week 68 was –15.3 kg in the semaglutide group as compared with –2.6 kg in the placebo group (estimated treatment difference, –12.7 kg; 95% CI, –13.7 to –11.7) (Fig. S4). Data on change in body weight and achieved reduction in body weight of 5% or more (coprimary end points) as well as confirmatory and selected supportive secondary end points for the trial product estimand are provided in Table S2.

OTHER CONFIRMATORY AND SUPPORTIVE SECONDARY END POINTS

Semaglutide was associated with greater reductions from baseline than placebo in waist circumference (–13.54 cm with semaglutide vs. –4.13 cm with placebo; estimated treatment difference, –9.42 cm; 95% CI, –10.30 to –8.53), BMI (–5.54 with semaglutide vs. –0.92 with placebo; estimated treatment difference, –4.61; 95% CI, –4.96 to –4.27), and systolic and diastolic blood pressure at week 68 (Table 2, Table S2, and Figs. S5 and S6). Benefits favoring semaglutide were also noted with respect to changes in glycated hemoglobin, fasting plasma glucose, C-reactive protein, and fasting lipid levels (Table 2).

EXPLORATORY END POINTS

Among participants with prediabetes at baseline, semaglutide was associated with improvements in glycated hemoglobin levels at week 68, and 84.1% of participants in the semaglutide group who had prediabetes at baseline, as compared with 47.8% of participants in the placebo group with prediabetes at baseline, reverted to normoglycemia. Results for these and other selected exploratory end points are presented in Table 2 and Table S3.

PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING AND OTHER PARTICIPANT-REPORTED OUTCOMES

SF-36 physical functioning scores (with possible norm-based scores ranging from 19.03 to 57.60) improved significantly more with semaglutide than with placebo at week 68 (P<0.001), and both SF-36 physical and mental component summary scores favored semaglutide (Table 2, Table S2, and Fig. S7). IWQOL-Lite-CT physical function scores improved significantly more with semaglutide than with placebo at week 68 (P<0.001) (Table 2 and Table S2), and there were favorable effects over placebo on IWQOL-Lite-CT total scores. The results of SF-36 and IWQOL-Lite-CT assessments showed that participants were more likely to have clinically meaningful within-person improvements in physical functioning with semaglutide than with placebo (Table S4).

Table 2. Coprimary, Confirmatory, and Selected Supportive Secondary and Exploratory End Points for the Treatment Policy Estimand.*

End Point	Semaglutide (N=1306)	Placebo (N=655)	Difference between Semaglutide and Placebo (95% CI)†	Odds Ratio	P Value
Coprimary end points assessed in the overall population					
Percent body-weight change from baseline to wk 68	−14.85	−2.41	−12.44 (−13.37 to −11.51)		<0.001
Participants with body-weight reduction ≥5% at wk 68 — %‡	86.4	31.5		11.2 (8.9 to 14.2)	<0.001
Confirmatory secondary end points assessed in the overall population					
Participants with body-weight reduction ≥10% at wk 68 — %‡	69.1	12.0		14.7 (11.1 to 19.4)	<0.001
Participants with body-weight reduction ≥15% at wk 68 — %‡	50.5	4.9		19.3 (12.9 to 28.8)	<0.001
Change from baseline to wk 68					
Waist circumference — cm	−13.54	−4.13	−9.42 (−10.30 to −8.53)		<0.001
Systolic blood pressure — mm Hg	−6.16	−1.06	−5.10 (−6.34 to −3.87)		<0.001
SF-36 physical functioning score	2.21	0.41	1.80 (1.18 to 2.42)		<0.001
IWQOL-Lite-CT physical function score	14.67	5.25	9.43 (7.50 to 11.35)		<0.001
Supportive secondary end points assessed in the overall population§					
Participants with body-weight reduction ≥20% at wk 68 — %‡	32.0	1.7		26.9 (14.2 to 51.0)	
Change from baseline to wk 68					
Body weight — kg	−15.3	−2.6	−12.7 (−13.7 to −11.7)		
Body-mass index	−5.54	−0.92	−4.61 (−4.96 to −4.27)		
Glycated hemoglobin — percentage points	−0.45	−0.15	−0.29 (−0.32 to −0.26)		
Fasting plasma glucose — mg/dl	−8.35	−0.48	−7.87 (−9.04 to −6.70)		
Diastolic blood pressure — mm Hg	−2.83	−0.42	−2.41 (−3.25 to −1.57)		
Lipid levels, ratio of wk 68 value to baseline¶					
Total cholesterol	0.97	1.00	0.97 (0.95 to 0.98)		
HDL cholesterol	1.05	1.01	1.04 (1.02 to 1.05)		
LDL cholesterol	0.97	1.01	0.96 (0.94 to 0.98)		
VLDL cholesterol	0.78	0.93	0.84 (0.81 to 0.87)		
Free fatty acids	0.83	0.93	0.89 (0.83 to 0.94)		
Triglycerides	0.78	0.93	0.84 (0.81 to 0.87)		
C-reactive protein, ratio of wk-68 value to baseline¶	0.47	0.85	0.56 (0.51 to 0.61)		

Exploratory end-point assessed in the prediabetes subpopulation‖			
Change in glycated hemoglobin level from baseline to wk 68 — percentage points**	−0.52	−0.17	−0.34 (−0.39 to −0.29)
Participants with normoglycemia at wk 68 — (%)	84.1	47.8	

* The treatment policy estimand assesses treatment effect regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue intervention; see Table S2 for corresponding data for the estimand (which assessed treatment effect assuming all participants adhered to treatment and did not receive rescue intervention). Continuous end-point analyses were conducted with the use of the analysis-of-covariance method, with randomized treatment as a factor and baseline end-point value as a covariate and a multiple imputation approach for missing data.[15] Analyses of categorical end points were conducted with the use of logistic regression, with the same factor and covariate.

† The difference is the estimated difference between the groups except in the case of lipid and C-reactive protein levels, for which the comparison is the ratio of values for semaglutide to those for placebo.

‡ Denominators for the percentages of participants observed to have body-weight reduction of ≥5%, ≥10%, ≥15%, and ≥20% at week 68 are the numbers of participants for whom data were available at the week 68 visit — 1212 participants in the semaglutide group and 577 participants in the placebo group.

§ Supportive secondary and exploratory end point analyses were not adjusted for multiplicity, and P values are therefore not reported for these end points.

¶ Ratios to baseline and corresponding baseline values were log-transformed before analysis.

‖ The exploratory end point in the prediabetes subpopulation was assessed in 593 participants in the semaglutide group and in 263 in the placebo group.

** The percentage-point change in glycated hemoglobin was not a prespecified end point.

CHANGE IN BODY COMPOSITION

In the DXA subpopulation (140 participants), total fat mass and regional visceral fat mass were reduced from baseline with semaglutide (Table S5). Although total lean body mass decreased in absolute terms (kg), the proportion of lean body mass relative to total body mass increased with semaglutide.

SAFETY AND SIDE-EFFECT PROFILE

Similar percentages of participants in the semaglutide and placebo groups reported adverse events (89.7% and 86.4%, respectively) (Table 3). Gastrointestinal disorders (typically nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, and constipation) were the most frequently reported events and occurred in more participants receiving semaglutide than those receiving placebo (74.2% vs. 47.9%). Most gastrointestinal events were mild-to-moderate in severity, were transient, and resolved without permanent discontinuation of the regimen (Fig. S8).

Serious adverse events were reported in 9.8% and 6.4% of semaglutide and placebo participants, respectively (Table 3), with the difference due primarily to a difference between the groups in the incidence of serious gastrointestinal disorders (1.4% of participants in the semaglutide group and 0% in the placebo group) and hepatobiliary disorders (1.3% with semaglutide and 0.2% with placebo). More participants in the semaglutide group than in the placebo group (7.0% vs. 3.1%) discontinued treatment owing to adverse events (mainly gastrointestinal events) (Table 3 and Fig. S9). One death was reported in each group, with neither considered by the independent external event adjudication committee to be related to receipt of semaglutide or placebo (Table 3).

Gallbladder-related disorders (mostly cholelithiasis) were reported in 2.6% and 1.2% of participants in the semaglutide and placebo groups, respectively. Mild acute pancreatitis (according to the Atlanta classification[18]) was reported in three participants in the semaglutide group (one participant had a history of acute pancreatitis, and the other two participants had both gallstones and pancreatitis); all recovered during the trial period. There was no difference between groups in the incidence of benign and malignant neoplasms. Additional safety variables are described in Table 3 and Table S6.

Table 3. Adverse Events.*

Adverse Event	Semaglutide (N=1306)			Placebo (N=655)		
	No. of participants (%)	No. of events	Events/100 person-yr	No. of participants (%)	No. of events	Events/100 person-yr
Any adverse event	1171 (89.7)	9658	566.1	566 (86.4)	3302	398.0
Serious adverse events	128 (9.8)	164	9.6	42 (6.4)	53	6.4
Adverse events leading to discontinuation of drug or placebo	92 (7.0)	123	7.2	20 (3.1)	23	2.8
Gastrointestinal disorders	59 (4.5)	78	4.6	5 (0.8)	5	0.6
Fatal events†‡	1 (0.1)	1	0.1	1 (0.2)	3	0.3
Adverse events reported in ≥10% of participants§						
Nausea	577 (44.2)	1068	62.6	114 (17.4)	146	17.6
Diarrhea	412 (31.5)	766	44.9	104 (15.9)	138	16.6
Vomiting	324 (24.8)	636	37.3	43 (6.6)	52	6.3
Constipation	306 (23.4)	390	22.9	62 (9.5)	73	8.8
Nasopharyngitis	281 (21.5)	480	28.1	133 (20.3)	216	26.0
Headache	198 (15.2)	387	22.7	80 (12.2)	104	12.5
Dyspepsia	135 (10.3)	179	10.5	23 (3.5)	30	3.6
Abdominal pain	130 (10.0)	175	10.3	36 (5.5)	41	4.9
Upper respiratory tract infection	114 (8.7)	158	9.3	80 (12.2)	116	14.0
Safety focus areas¶						
Gastrointestinal disorders‖	969 (74.2)	4309	252.6	314 (47.9)	739	89.1
Gallbladder-related disorders	34 (2.6)	42	2.5	8 (1.2)	8	1.0
Hepatobiliary disorders‖	33 (2.5)	40	2.3	5 (0.8)	5	0.6
Cholelithiasis	23 (1.8)	24	1.4	4 (0.6)	4	0.5
Hepatic disorders	31 (2.4)	37	2.2	20 (3.1)	24	2.9
Acute pancreatitis**	3 (0.2)	3	0.2	0	—	—
Cardiovascular disorders†	107 (8.2)	134	7.2	75 (11.5)	96	10.5
Allergic reactions	96 (7.4)	108	6.3	54 (8.2)	63	7.6
Injection-site reactions	65 (5.0)	99	5.8	44 (6.7)	82	9.9
Malignant neoplasms†	14 (1.1)	14	0.8	7 (1.1)	7	0.8
Psychiatric disorders‖	124 (9.5)	160	9.4	83 (12.7)	113	13.6
Acute renal failure	3 (0.2)	4	0.2	2 (0.3)	2	0.2
Hypoglycemia	8 (0.6)	15	0.9	5 (0.8)	7	0.8

* Adverse events are shown for the safety analysis population (all randomly assigned participants exposed to at least one dose of trial drug or placebo); since all participants received at least one dose of drug or placebo, the safety population is the same as the full-analysis population. Included are all adverse events that occurred during the on-treatment period (i.e., the period during which any dose of semaglutide or placebo was administered within the previous 49 days, with any period of temporary interruption of a regimen excluded), unless indicated otherwise. Adverse events were classified by severity as mild (causing minimal discomfort and not interfering with everyday activities), moderate (causing sufficient discomfort to interfere with normal everyday activities), or severe (preventing normal everyday activities).

† Included are events that were observed during the in-trial period (the time from random assignment to last contact with a trial site, regardless of treatment discontinuation or rescue intervention).

‡ In the semaglutide group, sudden cardiac death occurred in one participant with a medical history of hypertension and obstructive sleep apnea who had discontinued semaglutide. In the placebo group, death due to glioblastoma, aspiration pneumonia, and severe sepsis occurred in one participant each who had discontinued placebo.

§ Shown are the most common adverse events, according to the preferred term in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA), version 22.1, reported in 10% or more of participants in either treatment group.

¶ On the basis of therapeutic experience with glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists and regulatory feedback and requirements, a number of safety focus areas were prespecified as being of special interest in the safety evaluation. Identified through searches of MedDRA, these preferred terms were judged to be relevant for each of the safety focus areas.

‖ This is a system organ class. (For gallbladder-related disorders, hepatobiliary disorders is the system organ class and cholelithiasis is the preferred term.)

** Acute pancreatitis was confirmed by the event adjudication committee.

DISCUSSION

In this trial, we found that adults with obesity (or overweight with one or more weight-related coexisting conditions) and without diabetes had a mean weight loss of 14.9% from baseline with semaglutide as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention. This loss exceeded that with placebo plus lifestyle intervention by 12.4 percentage points. The 14.9% mean weight loss that we observed in the semaglutide group is substantially greater than the weight loss of 4.0 to 10.9% from baseline with approved antiobesity medications.[3,19] Moreover, 86% of participants who received semaglutide, as compared with 32% of those who received placebo, lost 5% or more of baseline body weight, a widely used criterion of clinically meaningful response.[2,3,20,21] Weight loss with semaglutide stems from a reduction in energy intake owing to decreased appetite, which is thought to result from direct and indirect effects on the brain.[22-25] Weight loss with semaglutide was accompanied by greater improvements than placebo with respect to cardiometabolic risk factors, including reductions in waist circumference, blood pressure, glycated hemoglobin levels, and lipid levels; a greater decrease from baseline in C-reactive protein, a marker of inflammation; and a greater proportion of participants with normoglycemia. Semaglutide also improved physical functioning, as assessed by SF-36 and IWQOL-Lite-CT, a finding that is notable given that overweight and obesity significantly impair health-related quality of life.[26] Statistical superiority of semaglutide over placebo was achieved for all end points in the hierarchical testing procedure.

Weight loss of 10 to 15% (or more) is recommended in people with many complications of overweight and obesity (e.g., prediabetes, hypertension, and obstructive sleep apnea).[1,20,21,27] In the semaglutide group, approximately 70% of participants achieved a weight loss of at least 10%, and approximately 50% achieved a weight loss of at least 15%. Furthermore, one third of participants treated with semaglutide lost at least 20% of baseline weight, a reduction approaching that reported 1 to 3 years after bariatric surgery, particularly sleeve gastrectomy (approximately 20 to 30% weight loss).[28-31] The magnitude of reduction in cardiometabolic risk is assumed to be proportional to the amount of weight lost with both approaches (i.e., pharmacotherapy or surgery).[32]

Analyses from the DXA substudy suggested that semaglutide led to greater reduction in fat mass than lean body mass, a finding consistent with previous findings with semaglutide (at a dose of 1.0 mg) in persons with obesity[22] and in those with type 2 diabetes.[33] The weight loss and improvements with respect to cardiometabolic risk factors with semaglutide reported here will be complemented by an ongoing cardiovascular outcomes trial in participants with overweight or obesity and established cardiovascular disease (the SELECT trial; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT03574597).

Liraglutide administered subcutaneously once daily is the only GLP-1 receptor agonist approved for weight management.[3,19,34] Our trial showed greater mean placebo-corrected weight reductions with once-weekly 2.4-mg semaglutide plus lifestyle intervention (12.4%) than those reported with once-daily 3.0-mg liraglutide plus lifestyle intervention in the 56-week SCALE (Satiety and Clinical Adiposity — Liraglutide Evidence in Nondiabetic and Diabetic Individuals Obesity and Prediabetes) trial (4.5%).[34,35] In addition, the weight-loss phase with semaglutide persisted longer than that reported with liraglutide[35] and did not reach the nadir until week 60. However, these two studies differed in their participant population, which limits the robustness of between-study comparisons.

At week 68, 31% of participants who received placebo had lost at least 5% of baseline body weight, with 12% and 5% having achieved reductions of at least 10% and at least 15%, respectively, findings that show good adherence to lifestyle interventions. Similar results were observed at week 56 in the SCALE Obesity and Prediabetes trial.[35]

Currently, approved antiobesity drugs require administration once, twice, or three times daily,[3,19] and a once-weekly regimen may improve treatment adherence. The once-weekly 2.4-mg dose of semaglutide was chosen for the present study on the basis of pharmacokinetic modeling that suggested that the 2.4-mg weekly dose had a maximum steady-state concentration similar to a once-daily 0.4-mg dose investigated in a phase 2 dose-finding trial in participants with obesity.[14] The results of our study with once-weekly semaglutide at a 2.4-mg dose are consistent with the results of the phase 2 study, which showed an 11.6% greater reduction in body weight with

once-daily semaglutide at a dose of 0.4 mg than with placebo after 52 weeks of treatment.[14]

The safety of semaglutide was consistent with that reported in the phase 2 study with once-daily dosing in participants with obesity[14] and in the trials of once-weekly subcutaneous semaglutide in persons with type 2 diabetes (involving more than 8000 participants receiving doses up to 1 mg),[12] as well as with that reported for the GLP-1 receptor agonist class in general.[13,36] As is typical of this drug class,[13,37] transient, mild-to-moderate gastrointestinal disorders were the most frequently reported adverse events, and more participants in the semaglutide group than in the placebo group discontinued the assigned regimen after such events. Nausea was the most common gastrointestinal event, occurring primarily during the dose-escalation period, a finding similar to that reported with liraglutide at a dose of 3.0 mg.[35] Gallbladder-related disorders, principally cholelithiasis, were more common in the semaglutide group, a finding consistent with previous reports for GLP-1 receptor agonists[38,39] and with the known effects of rapid weight loss.[40,41] The incidence of cholelithiasis with semaglutide was in line with that of liraglutide at a dose of 3.0 mg.[35] No new safety concerns arose.

Strengths of this trial included the large sample size and high rates of adherence to the treatment regimen and completion of the trial. Limitations included the preponderance of women and White participants, the relatively short duration of the trial, the exclusion of persons with type 2 diabetes, and the potential that participants who were enrolled may represent a subgroup with greater commitment to weight-loss efforts than the general population. Although the DXA data we report provide greater insight into the weight-loss effects of semaglutide, such assessments were performed in only a subpopulation of participants.

Our trial showed that among adults with overweight or obesity (without diabetes), once-weekly subcutaneous semaglutide plus lifestyle intervention was associated with substantial, sustained, clinically relevant mean weight loss of 14.9%, with 86% of participants attaining at least 5% weight loss.

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APPENDIX

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