SAXENDA
A BRIEF OVERVIEW

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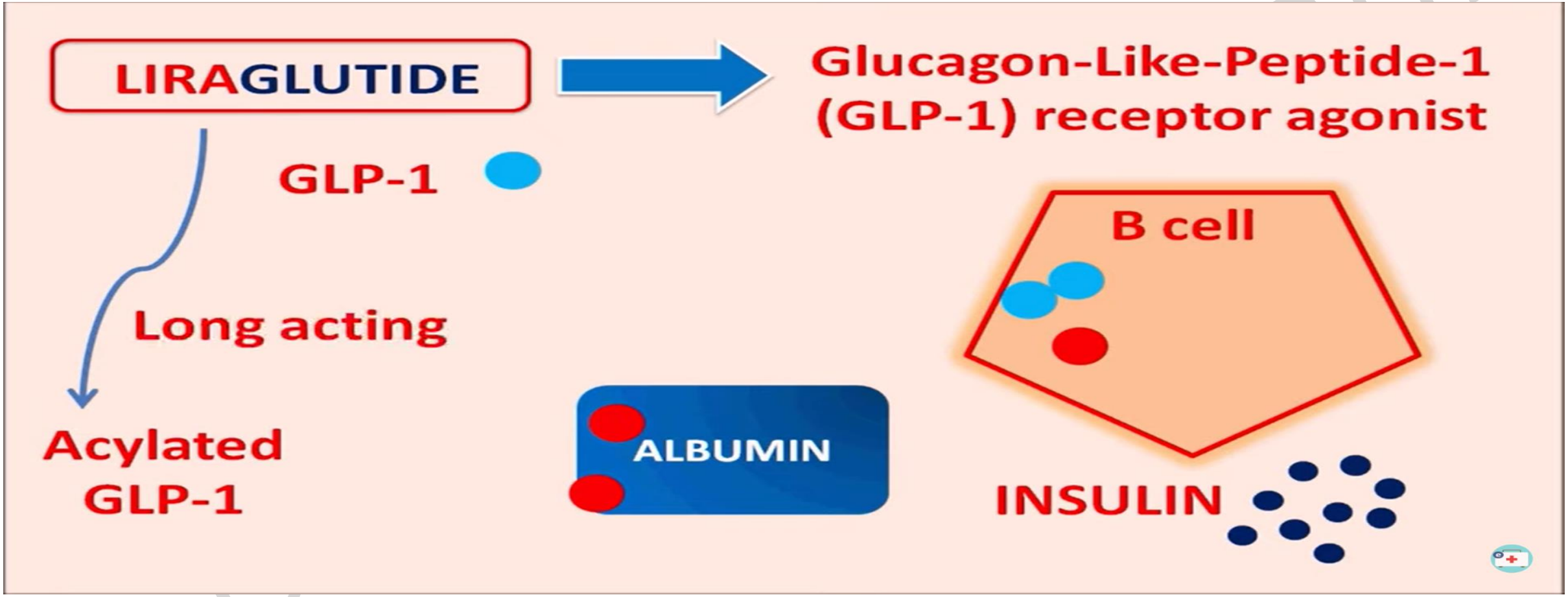
What is Saxenda???

- A brand of liraglutide

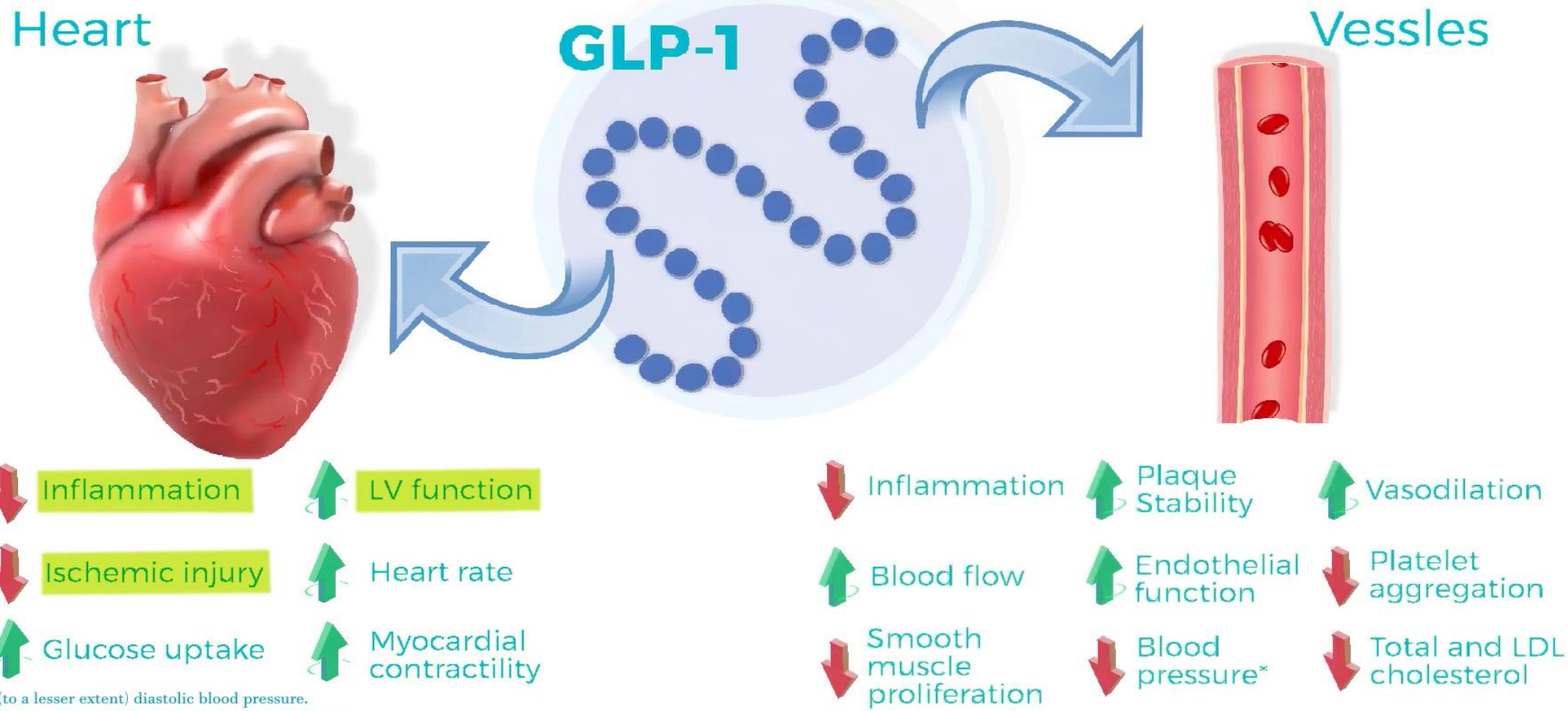
  Liraglutide (**Glucagon-like Peptide Receptor Agonists)= GLP-1 RA**

Mechanism of action



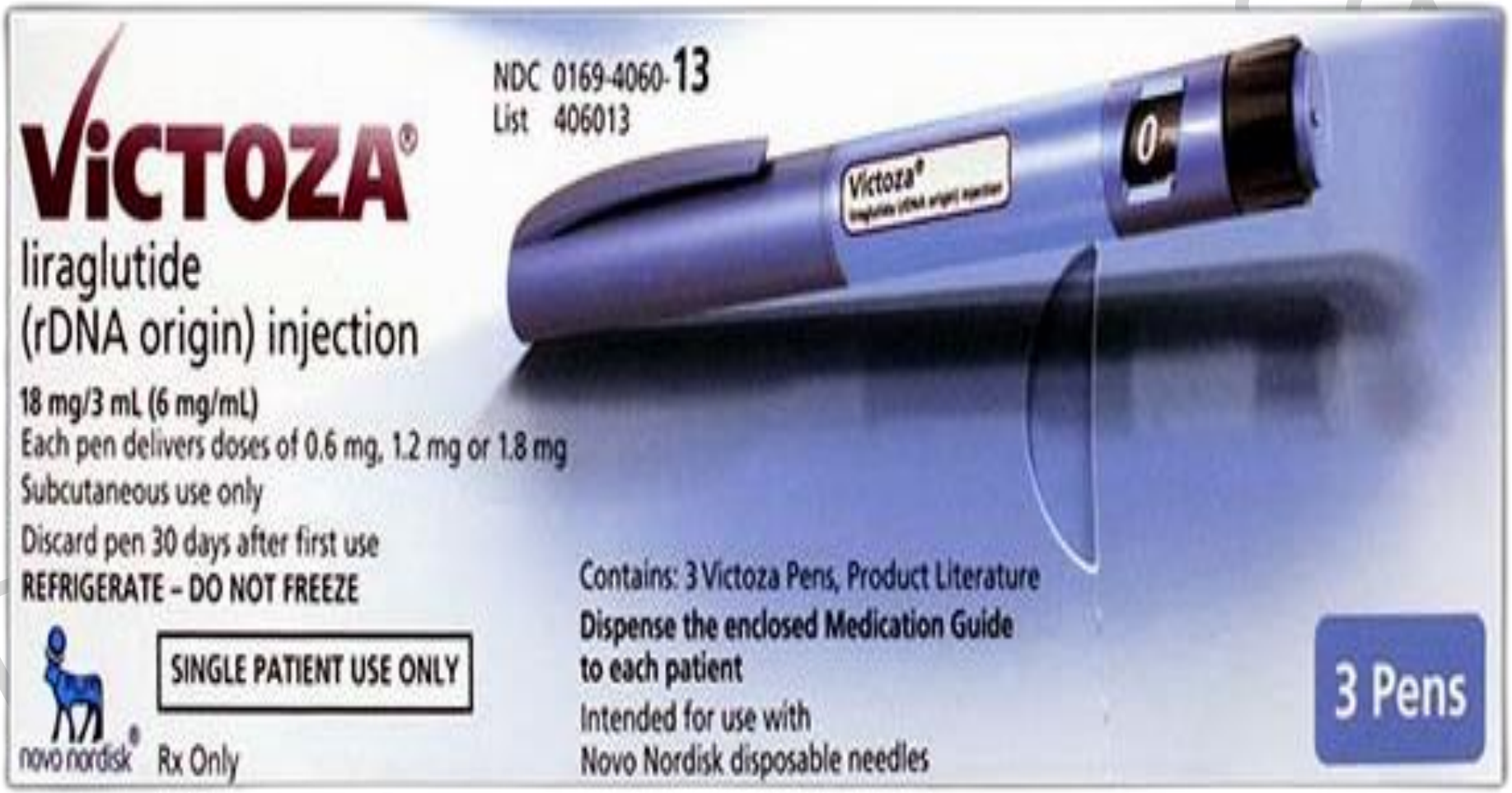
So, it can be used to treat type 2 diabetes

Direct and Indirect Effects of GLP-1 in Heart and Blood Vessels



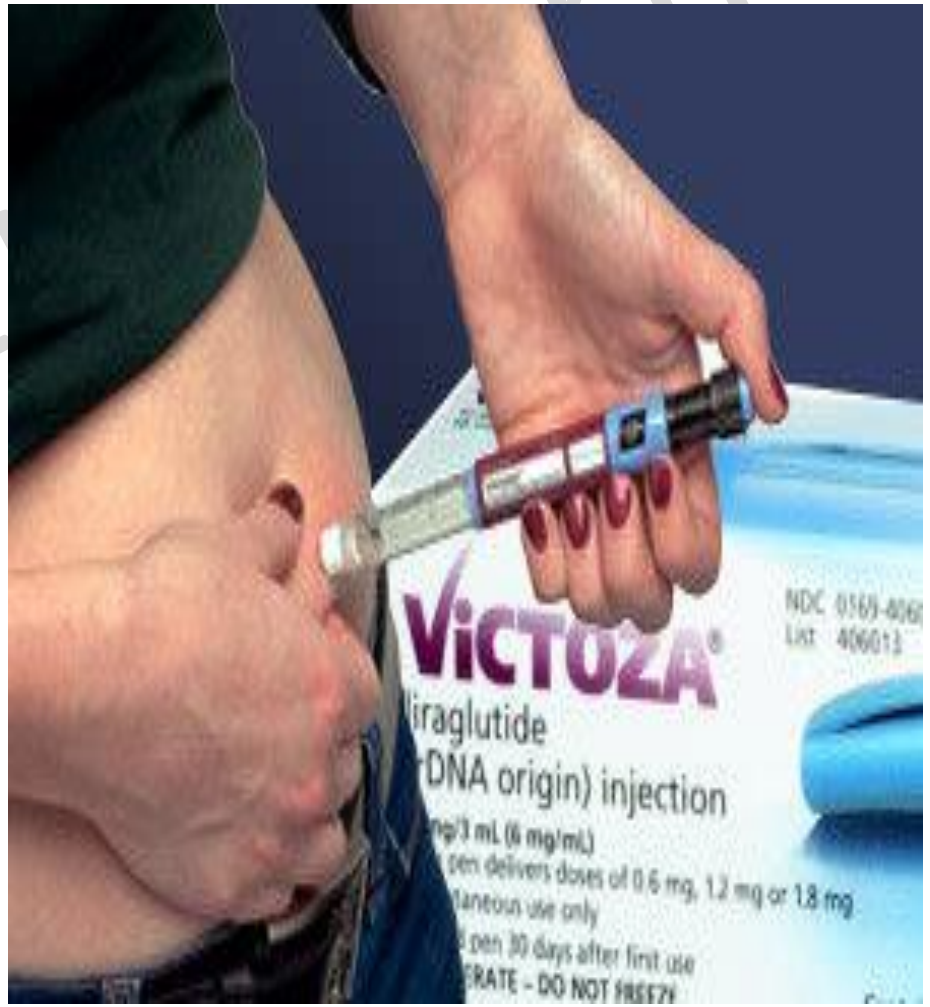
* Systolic and (to a lesser extent) diastolic blood pressure.
Adapted from Drucker DJ, et al. Cell Metab. 2016;24(1):15-30v.
Saraiva FK, Sposito A. Cardiovascular Diabetol. 2014;13:14.

Is it the Saxenda For T2D?
NOOOO IT IS VICTOZA



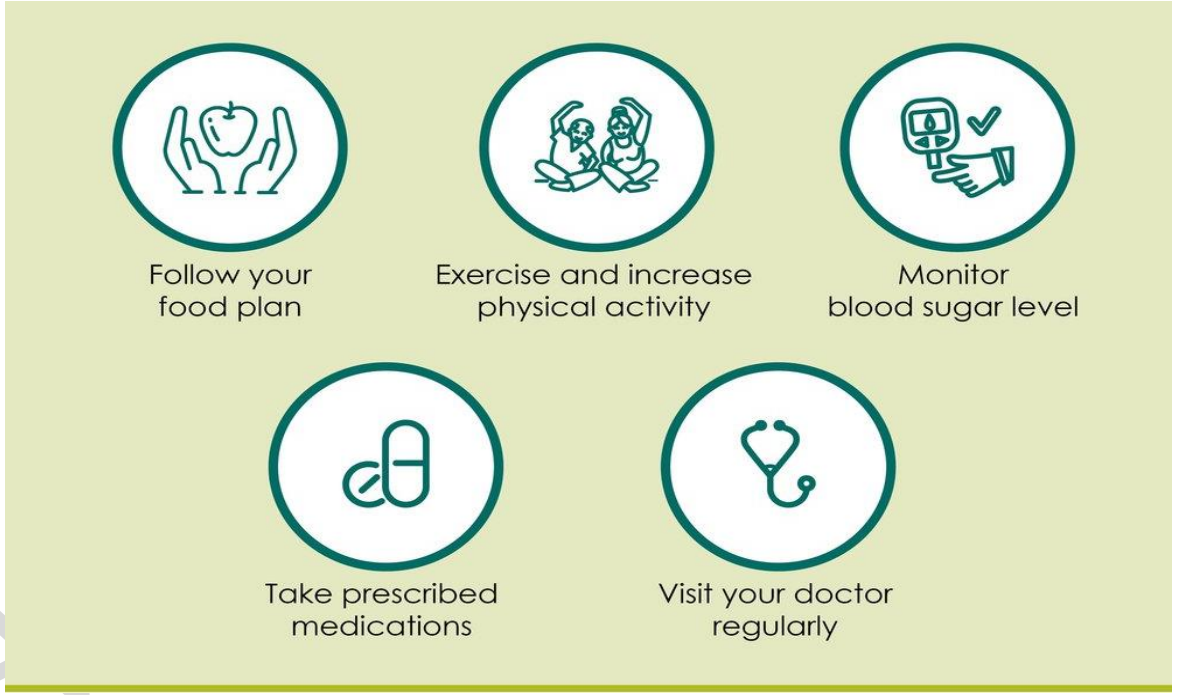
Victoza only

- 0.6 mg SC qDay for 1 week initially, THEN increase to 1.2 mg qDay
- If glycemic control not achieved, can increase to 1.8 mg qDay
- Initial dose of 0.6 mg SC qDay is only to decrease GI adverse effects and does not provide glycemic control



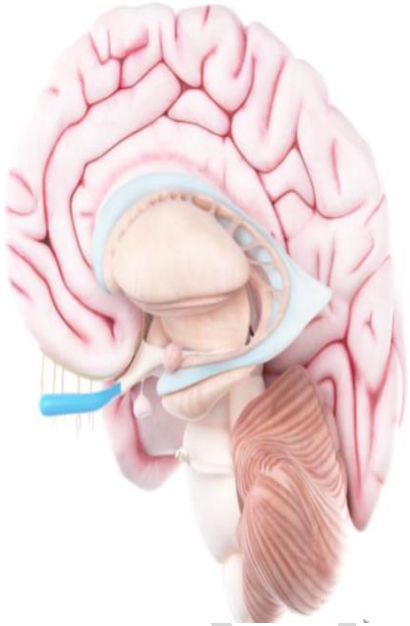
Indications

- As an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- To reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established cardiovascular disease



FOR

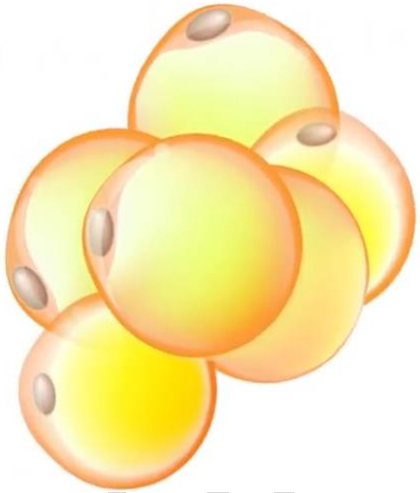
MOA of WEIGHT LOSS EFFECT



Satiety

Appetite

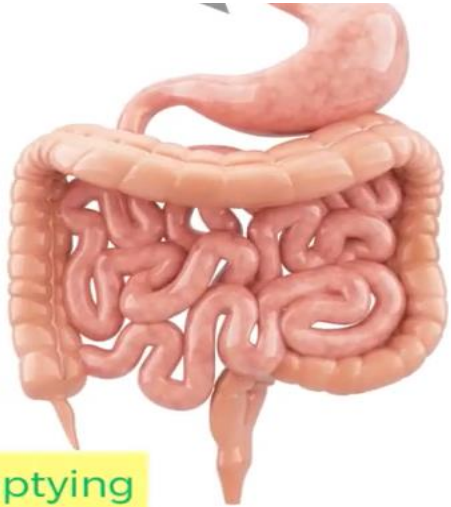
Energy expenditure



Lipolysis

FFA synthesis

Glucose uptake



Gastric emptying

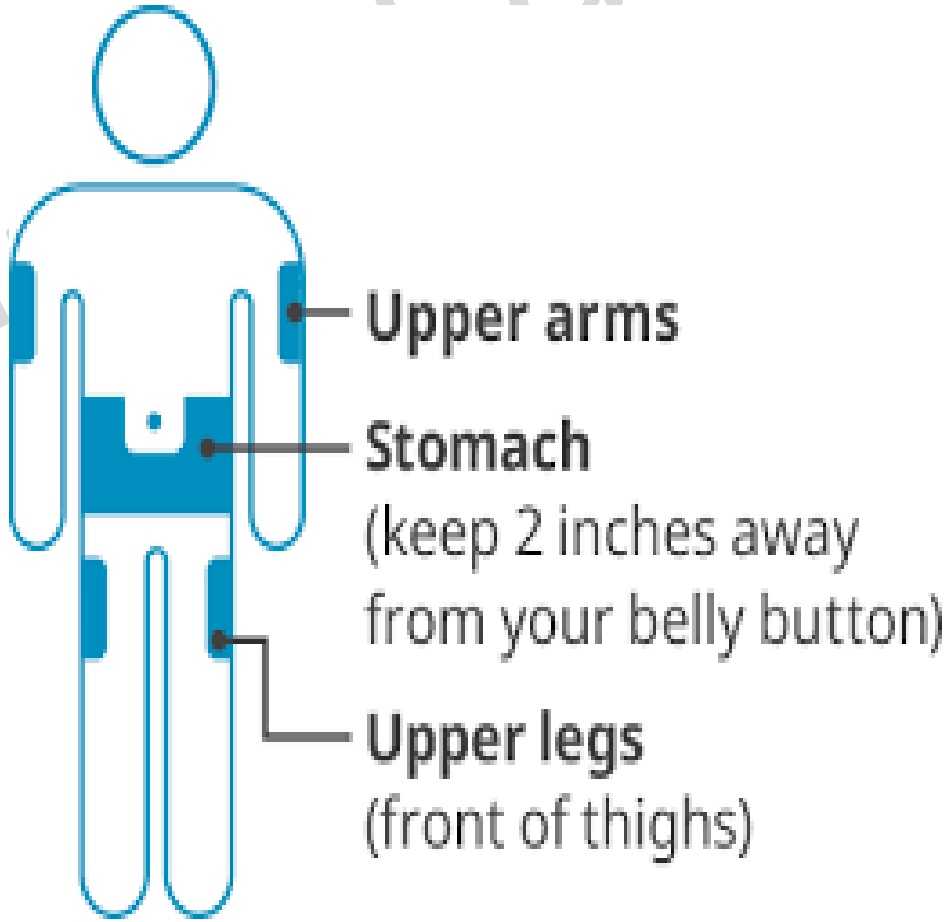
FDA

- Novo Nordisk's Saxenda (liraglutide injection) as a treatment option for weight management
- To be taken in addition to a reduced-calorie diet and physical activity.

- The drug is approved for use in people with a body mass index (BMI) greater than 30 (considered obesity)
- or greater than 27 (considered overweight) with at least one additional weight-related condition (e.g. type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, etc.).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Recommended dose of Saxenda is 3 mg daily.
- Administer at any time of day, without regard to the timing of meals. Initiate at 0.6 mg per day for one week. In weekly intervals, increase the dose until a dose of 3 mg is reached.
- Inject subcutaneously in the abdomen, thigh or upper arm.
- The injection site and timing can be changed without dose adjustment .



SAXENDA DOSING CALENDAR

New pen day

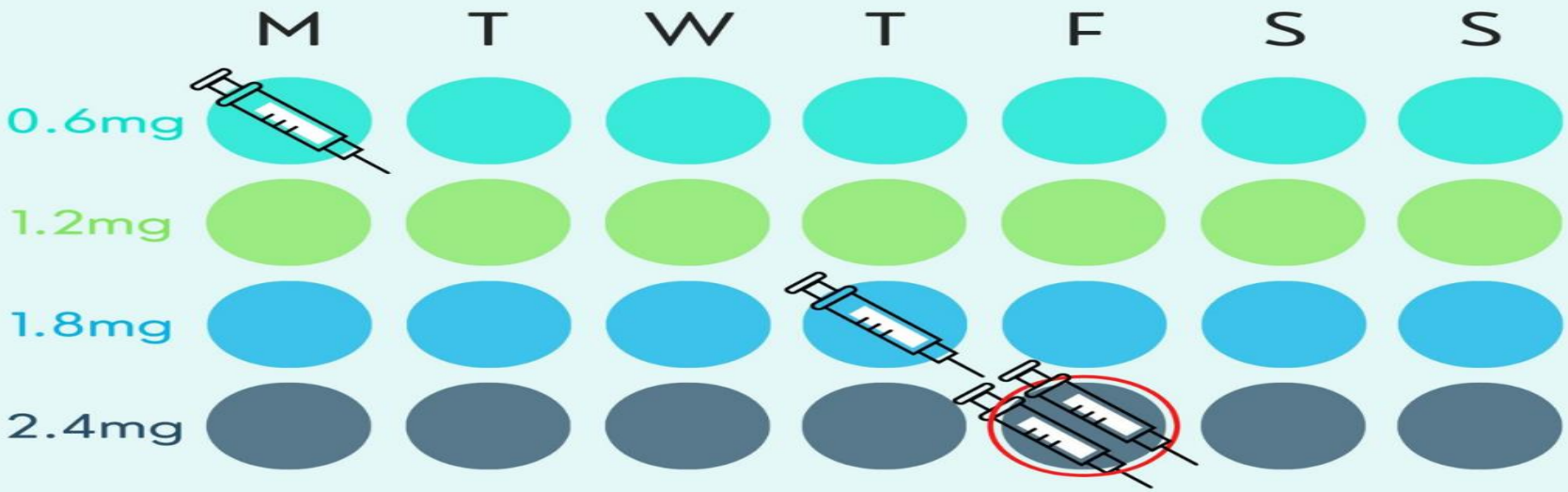
Pen overlap -inject 1.2mg from your current pen, and 1.2mg from the new one

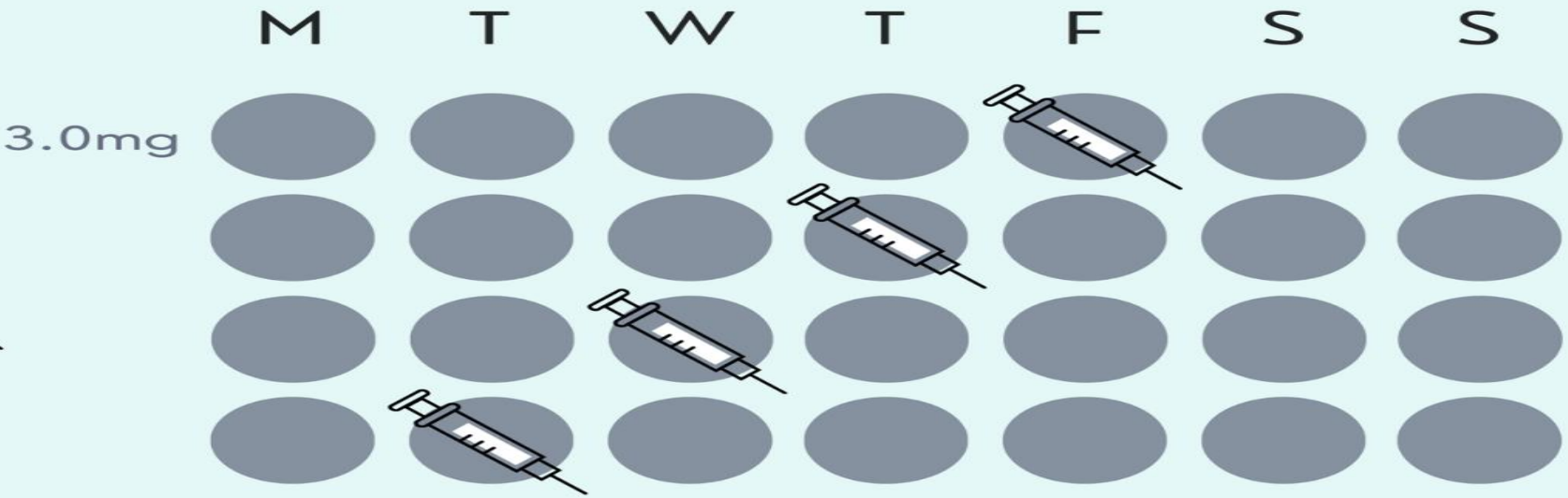
How long does each pen last?

Pen 1 = 17 days
Pen 2 = 8.5 days
Pen 3 = 6.5 days
Pen 4 = 6 days

Each subsequent pen = 6 days

myBMI





- Solution for subcutaneous injection, pre-filled, multi-dose pen that delivers doses of 0.6 mg, 1.2 mg, 1.8 mg, 2.4 mg or 3 mg (6 mg/mL, 3 mL).
- If patients do not tolerate an increased dose during dose escalation, consider delaying dose escalation for ~1 additional week

If a dose is missed

- The once-daily regimen should be resumed as prescribed with the next scheduled dose.
- An extra dose or increase in dose should not be taken to make up for the missed dose.
- If more than 3 days have elapsed since the last Saxenda dose, patients should reinitiate Saxenda at 0.6 mg daily and follow the dose escalation schedule (which may reduce the occurrence of gastrointestinal symptoms associated with reinitiation of treatment).

- Discontinue if a patient cannot tolerate the 3-mg dose, as efficacy has not been established at lower doses (eg, 0.6, 1.2, 1.8, 2.4 mg)
- Evaluate change in body weight 16 weeks after initiating Saxenda
- Discontinue Saxenda if the patient has not lost at least 4% of baseline body weight

Dosage Modifications

- Initiating Saxenda in patients taking insulin or insulin secretagogues (eg, sulfonylureas)
  - Consider reducing dose of the insulin secretagogue (eg, by one-half) or insulin to reduce the risk for hypoglycemia, and monitor blood glucose
  - Conversely, if discontinuing Saxenda in patients with type 2 diabetes, monitor for an increase in blood glucose

- Renal impairment
  - Mild-to-severe, including patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD): Limited experience
  - There have been postmarketing reports of acute renal failure and worsening of chronic renal failure with liraglutide, which may sometimes require hemodialysis; use with caution in these patients
- Hepatic impairment
  - Mild-to-severe: Use caution; limited experience

Limitations of use for Saxenda

- Not indicated for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Saxenda and Victoza both contain liraglutide, and therefore should not be used together or in combination with any other GLP-1 receptor agonist
- Not approved safety if it will be used with other weight loss product

Contraindication

- Personal or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma or Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2

Adverse effect

- Most common adverse reactions, reported in greater than or equal to 5% are:
- Nausea, hypoglycemia, diarrhea, constipation
- Vomiting, headache, decreased appetite, dyspepsia, fatigue, dizziness and abdominal pain

Stopping Saxenda

- Unfortunately, there's no official guidance on how you should stop taking Saxenda.
- Because of this, we recommend that you speak to your GP or prescriber if you're considering stopping treatment.
- They should advise you on the best way to stop for your circumstances.
- For example, if you're struggling to tolerate Liraglutide or are having severe side effects, you may be told to stop taking it immediately.

- If you do experience severe or serious side effects, please seek urgent medical help and make sure to mention that you're using Saxenda.
- Many people reach their ideal weight and find that they want to stop taking Saxenda.
- In this case, you may be advised to gradually reduce your dose.
- Some clinicians advise this to minimize the risk of weight gain and to make sure that the lifestyle changes you've made are effective.

References

1. HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION (FDA) document
2. Chrome extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2014/206321orig1s000lbl.pdf.
3. https://www.saxenda.com/
4. Whitten JS. Liraglutide (Saxenda) for weight loss. American family physician. 2016 Jul 15;94(2):161-6.
5. Onge ES, Miller SA, Motycka C. Liraglutide (Saxenda®) as a treatment for obesity. Food and Nutrition Sciences. 2016;7(04):227.

Thank you for your attention

True or False

1. Saxenda can be used for weight loss only
2. Victoza should not be used for weight loss purposes
3. Ocular bleeding is one of the Saxenda side effects
4. There have been postmarketing reports of acute renal failure and worsening of chronic renal failure with liraglutide
5. Starting dose of Saxenda is 3 mg

True or False

1. Saxenda can be used for weight loss only (T)
2. Victoza should not be used for weight loss purposes (T)
3. Ocular bleeding is one of the saxenda side effects (F)
4. There have been postmarketing reports of acute renal failure and worsening of chronic renal failure with liraglutide (True)
5. Starting dose of Saxenda is 3 mg (F)