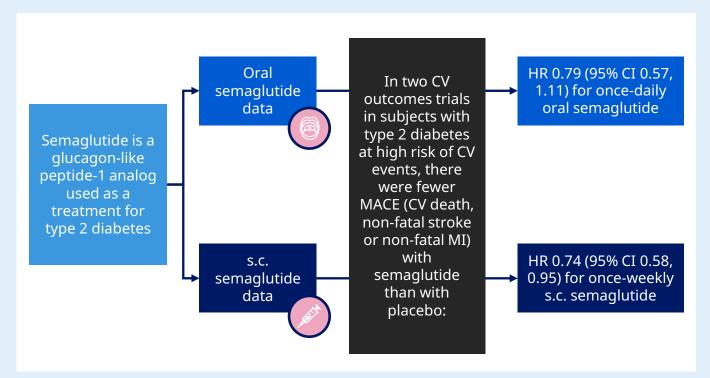


Synopsis of the original article 'Effects of semaglutide on risk of cardiovascular events across a continuum of cardiovascular risk: Combined post hoc analysis of the SUSTAIN and PIONEER trials'

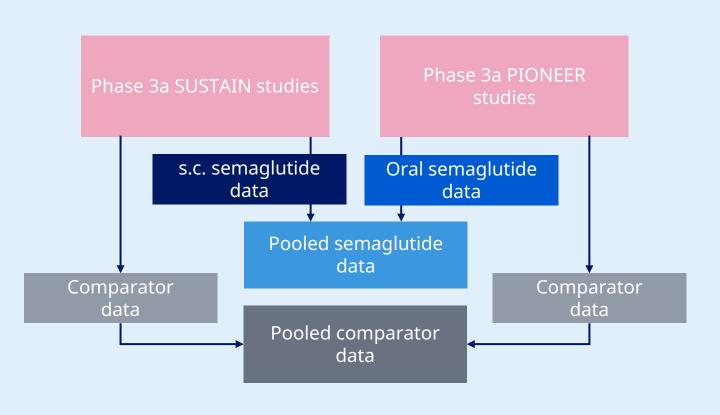
Husain M, et al. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2020;19:156 Synopsis created and reviewed by Novo Nordisk

Introduction



- However, there is little evidence for an effect of semaglutide on MACE in patients not at high risk of CV events
- This post hoc analysis examined the CV effects of semaglutide in subjects across a continuum of baseline CV risk

Study design: post-hoc analysis



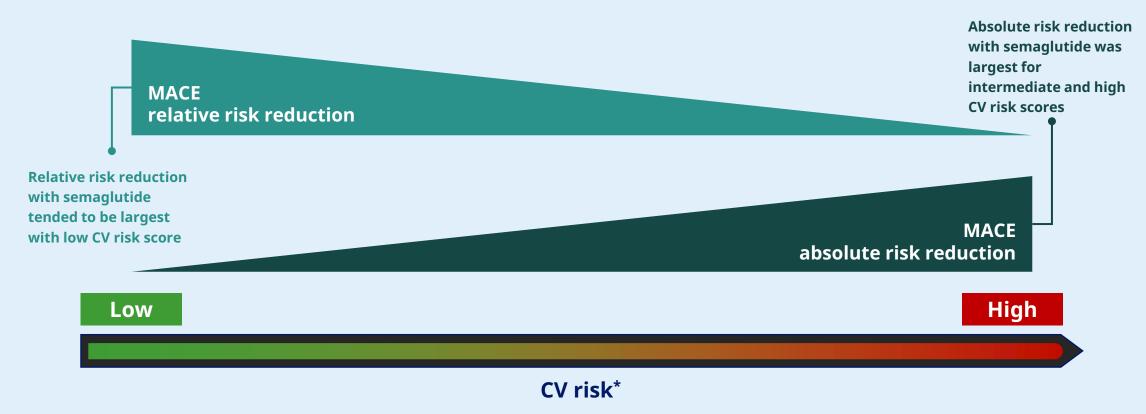


To assess time to first MACE and its individual components

To assess the effects of treatment as a function of CV risk

CV risk was predicted using a risk model developed using independent data from the LEADER study (liraglutide vs placebo)

Semaglutide reduced the risk of MACE across the entire continuum of CV risk



^{*}The CV-risk prediction model performed satisfactorily when applied to the pooled semaglutide data (AUC 0.77)

Conclusions



Semaglutide reduced the risk of MACE vs comparators across the entire continuum of CV risk in a broad T2D population

Relative risk reduction tended to be largest with low CV risk score; the largest absolute risk reduction was for intermediate to high CV risk score.



The results were similar for:

Relative risk reduction of the individual MACE components

Comparison between semaglutide and placebo only