

QUESTION What is the effect of oral semaglutide 50 mg compared with placebo on body weight and cardiometabolic risk factors in East Asian individuals with overweight or obesity, with or without type 2 diabetes?

CONCLUSION Oral semaglutide 50 mg led to a superior and clinically meaningful reduction in body weight compared with placebo, with a safety profile consistent with the glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist class

POPULATION

87 women

114 men

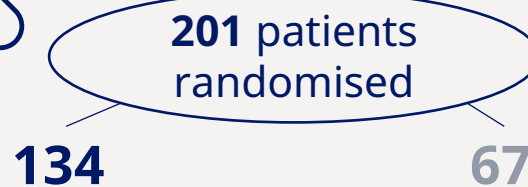


Adults with a BMI of ≥ 27.0 kg/m² with ≥ 2 related complications, or ≥ 35.0 kg/m² with ≥ 1 related complications

~**25%** of participants had T2D

Mean age: **49** years

INTERVENTION



Once-daily oral
semaglutide 50 mg

Once-daily oral
placebo

Plus lifestyle intervention



LOCATION

13 sites in
Japan and
South Korea

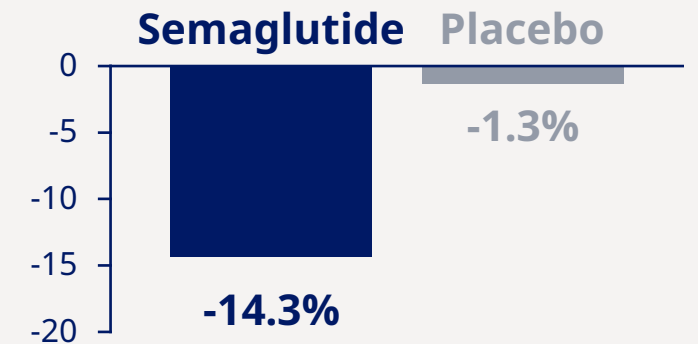


CO-PRIMARY OUTCOMES

Percent change in body weight from baseline to week 68, and body weight reduction of $\geq 5\%$ from baseline to week 68

FINDINGS

Mean body weight change from baseline to week 68



Estimated treatment difference: **-13.1%-points**
(95% CI -15.6, -10.5); $p < 0.001$

Proportion of participants achieving $\geq 5\%$ body weight reduction at week 68

