

Semaglutide may protect kidney function in individuals with overweight or obesity and cardiovascular disease

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The SELECT Trial has revealed the potential of semaglutide, a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist, in combating kidney function

decline among individuals with overweight or obesity and established cardiovascular disease but without diabetes.

Unveiling the results at the [61st ERA Congress](#), researchers presented the impressive secondary analysis from the SELECT (Semaglutide Effects on Heart Disease and Stroke in Patients with Overweight or Obesity) trial, a randomized trial comprising a participant pool of 17,604 individuals.

Experts believe the study's results offer hope for those affected by [obesity](#), a condition known to exacerbate the risk of kidney function decline and macroalbuminuria (abnormal amounts of the albumin protein in urine).

With an average follow-up of approximately 3.5 years, among patients who were administered a once-weekly subcutaneous injection of semaglutide 2.4 mg (n=8,803) adverse kidney-related events were experienced by 22% fewer persons (1.8%) compared to those receiving placebo (n=8,801) (2.2%) (p

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