Semaglutide found to cut major adverse cardiovascular events in people with overweight, obesity

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Semaglutide reduces cardiovascular events, regardless of baseline
glycated hemoglobin (HbA$_{1c}$), among people with overweight or obesity and established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, according to a study published online June 22 in *Diabetes Care*. 

Ildiko Lingvay, M.D., from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, and colleagues randomly assigned people with overweight or obesity and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease without diabetes to weekly semaglutide 2.4 mg or placebo to examine the cardiovascular effects of semaglutide. Outcomes, including first major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE), which included cardiovascular mortality, nonfatal myocardial infarction, or stroke, were examined by baseline HbA$_{1c}$ subgroup and categories of HbA$_{1c}$ change from baseline to 20 weeks.

Baseline HbA$_{1c}$ was