STEP UP

Efficacy and Safety of Semaglutide 7.2 mg in Obesity

Objective[1]

To show superiority of semaglutide 7.2 mg vs semaglutide 2.4 mg and placebo on weight reduction and to evaluate safety and tolerability

Conclusion[1]

Semaglutide 7.2 mg demonstrated a superior weight reduction when compared to semaglutide 2.4 mg and placebo, with a safety and tolerability profile comparable to semaglutide 2.4 mg.[1]

STEP UP study population

Key inclusion criteria

- Obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m^2)
- Without T2D (HbA$_{1c}$ <6.5%)

Demographics and baseline characteristics

- Mean body weight: 113.0 (24.1) kg
- Mean BMI: 39.9 (7.1) kg/m^2
- Mean waist circumference: 118.7 (15.8) cm
- Mean HbA$_{1c}$: 5.7 (0.3) %
- Glycemic status: Normoglycemia: 62.3 %; prediabetes: 37.6 %

STEP UP trial design[1]

Trial information

72-week, randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled trial

95 sites in 11 countries
Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Norway Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, USA

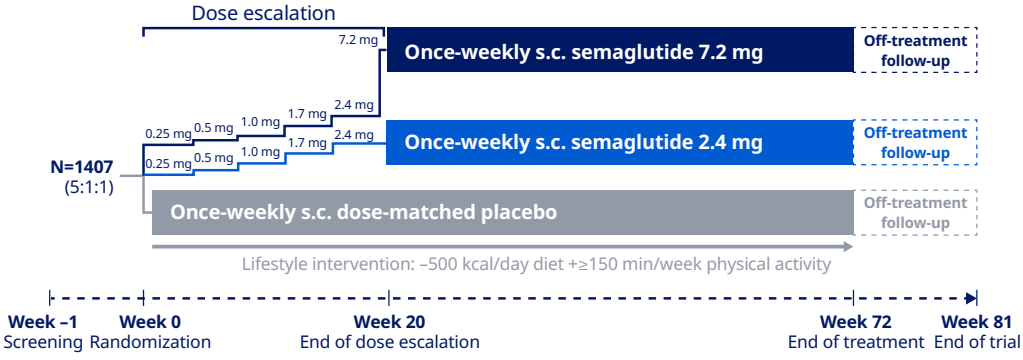


Figure created by Novo Nordisk based on reference 1

The trial was designed in a double-blind manner with respect to active versus placebo treatment and semaglutide dose, therefore,participants in all treatment arms underwent the same number of escalation steps.

STEP UP key endpoints[1]

Co-primary endpoints:*

- Change in body weight (%)
- Proportion of participants achieving ≥5% weight reduction

Confirmatory secondary endpoints:

- Proportion of participants achieving ≥10%, ≥15%, ≥20% and ≥25% weight reduction*
- Change in waist circumference (cm)*
- Change in body weight (%)†
- Proportion of participants achieving ≥20% and ≥25% weight reduction†

*Semaglutide 7.2 mg vs placebo
†Semaglutide 7.2 mg vs 2.4 mg.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; **T2D**, type 2 diabetes; **N**, number of participants; **HbA$_{1c}$**, glycated haemoglobin; **s.c.**, subcutaneous

References: : **1**. Wharton S et al. Presented at the American Diabetes Association (ADA) Scientific Sessions, June 20-23, 2025, Chicago, IL, USA

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Please consult the UAE approved SmPC for the locally authorized dosing information.

STEP UP RESULTS

Semaglutide 7.2 mg delivers a mean weight loss of 21%[1]

Weight reduction[1]

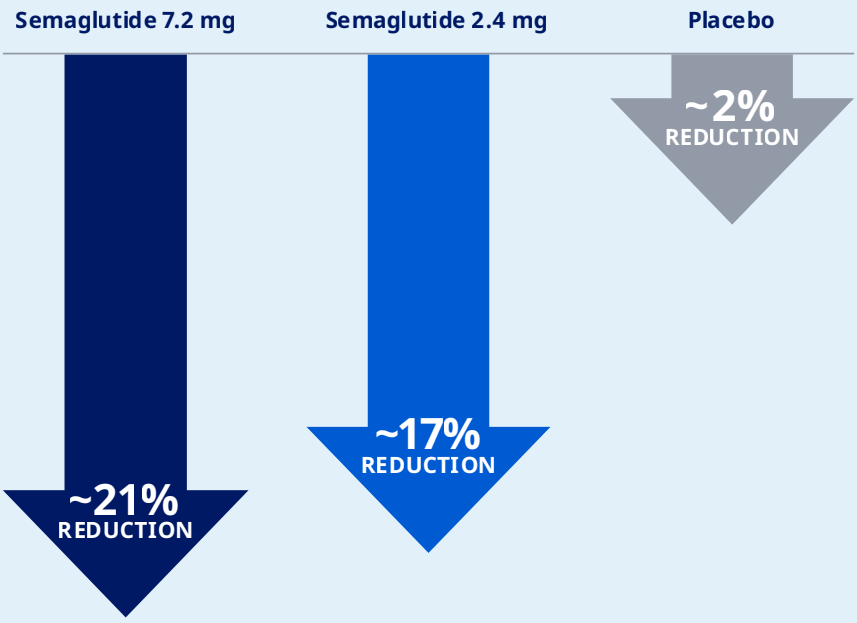
Co-primary endpoint

Change in body weight
from baseline to week 72

Trial product estimand

Semaglutide 7.2 mg vs placebo: ETD (95% CI):
–18.2% (–19.9, –16.6); p<0.001

Mean baseline body weight: 113.0 kg



In addition, **1 out of 3 people** who received semaglutide 7.2 mg achieved a **weight loss of 25% or more** after 72 weeks, compared to 0% with placebo.[1]

Confirmatory secondary endpoints

Greater weight reduction with semaglutide 7.2 mg across weight loss categories[1]

Significantly greater proportions of patients achieved weight reduction with semaglutide 7.2 mg compared with placebo.

*Data are from the STEP UP trial, and based on the trial product estimand, which describes the treatment effect if all people adhered to treatment. When applying the treatment policy estimand, which describes the treatment effect regardless of treatment adherence, people treated with semaglutide 7.2 mg achieved a superior weight loss of 18.7% compared to a reduction of 15.6% with semaglutide 2.4 mg and 3.9% with placebo.
†Observed data are reported for the full analysis set are: mean change in body weight from baseline to week 72 for the trial product estimand (effect in all participants treated as intended).

Conclusion

The results from STEP UP support a favorable benefit–risk profile of semaglutide 7.2 mg for weight management in individuals with obesity.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; **ETD**, estimated treatment difference

References: 1. Wharton S et al. Presented at the American Diabetes Association (ADA) Scientific Sessions, June 20-23, 2025, Chicago, IL, USA 2. Lincoff AM et al. N Engl J Med 2023;389:2221-2232.

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