

# Overview of Pharmacotherapy for Chronic Weight Management

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## Obesity

- Chronic and progressive metabolic condition stemming from a myriad of factors including genetic, physiological, environmental

## Diagnosis of Obesity

- Evaluation of medical history, physical exam, labs, review of systems, medications
- Weight, BMI, and waist circumference
- Cardiometabolic disease risk

## Comprehensive treatment

- Lifestyle interventions for all: healthy meal plans, physical activity, health education
- Medications for weight loss
- Weight loss devices
- Other surgical procedures

## Pharmacotherapy Considerations

- BMI  $\geq 30$  or BMI  $\geq 27$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> with  $\geq 2$  comorbidities
- Comorbidities, cardiometabolic disease risk
- Contraindications and precautions
- Patient preference
- Cost

Phentermine-topiramate (Qysmia®) - C-IV
<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ER capsule, approved in patients <math>\geq 12</math> years of age</li><li>Initiate at 3.75 mg/23 mg once daily for 14 days then increase to the next dose every 14 days. Max dose: 15 mg/92 mg once daily.</li></ul> <b>Mechanism:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Phentermine stimulates release of norepinephrine which increases anorexigenic signaling</li><li>Topiramate decreases orexigenic signaling and increases anorexigenic signaling</li></ul> <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 6.6-8.6 kg (1 year) <b>Side effects:</b> Constipation, dry mouth, paresthesia, insomnia <b>Clinical pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Titrate slowly, avoid max doses if depression and anxiety</li><li>Contraindicated in those with recurrent kidney stones, glaucoma, hyperthyroidism, and MAOI use</li><li>Requires monitoring of HR, BP, BG, Scr, electrolytes, and new or worsening depression</li><li>D/c if <math>\geq 5\%</math> reduction not achieved after 12 weeks</li></ul>

Semaglutide (Wegovy®)	Liraglutide (Saxenda®)
<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subcutaneous injection pen</li><li>Initiate at 0.25 mg SC once weekly for 4 weeks. In 4 week intervals, increase the dose until a maintenance dose of 2.4 mg is reached.</li></ul> <b>Mechanism:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Stimulation of GLP-1 receptors in the hypothalamus decreases orexigenic signaling</li><li>Lowers body weight through decreased calorie intake</li></ul> <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 12 kg (1 year) <b>Side effects:</b> Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain, headache, fatigue, dyspepsia, dizziness, abdominal distention, eructation, hypoglycemia in patients with type 2 diabetes, flatulence, gastroenteritis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease <b>Clinical pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contraindicated in those with c-cell thyroid cancer</li><li>When used in patients with type 2 diabetes - monitor BG; change in antihyperglycemics maybe required</li><li>Monitor for HR, renal function, signs/symptoms of pancreatitis and worsening depression or suicidal ideation</li><li>Discontinue Saxenda® if at least 4% weight loss not achieved by week 16</li><li>Wegovy® may impact the absorption of concomitantly administered oral medications</li></ul>	<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subcutaneous injection pen</li><li>Initiate at 0.6 mg SC daily for 1 week. In weekly intervals, increase the dose until a dose of 3 mg is reached.</li><li>Approved for <math>\geq 12</math> years of age</li></ul> <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 5.8 kg (1 year)

Setmelanotide (Imcivree®)
<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subcutaneous injection vial</li><li><math>\geq 12</math> years: 2 mg daily for 2 weeks, increase to 3 mg SC daily</li><li>6-12 years: 1 mg SC daily for 2 weeks, increase to 2 mg SC daily</li></ul> <b>Mechanism:</b> Stimulates melanocortin 4 receptors in brain <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 14-28 kg (1 year) <b>Side effects:</b> Skin hyperpigmentation, injection site reactions, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting, headache, fatigue, depression, and spontaneous penile erection <b>Clinical pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approved in patients 6 years and older with POMC, PCSK1, or LEPR genetic deficiency or Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS)</li><li>Discontinue if <math>\geq 5\%</math> reduction in baseline weight or BMI not achieved after 12 to 16 weeks</li></ul>

Phentermine (Adipex-P®, Lomaira®) - C-IV
<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capsule and tablet</li><li>Adipex-P®: 15-37.5 mg daily before breakfast or 1-2 hours after breakfast</li><li>Lomaira®: 8 mg three times a day 30 minutes before a meal</li></ul> <b>Mechanism:</b> Stimulates the release of norepinephrine which leads to more energy expenditure and appetite suppression <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 3.6 kg (2-24 weeks) <b>Side effects:</b> Hypertension, tachycardia, dry mouth, dizziness, irritability, insomnia, constipation, anxiety <b>Clinical pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contraindicated in those with anxiety, drug use disorder, CV disease, hyperthyroidism, and glaucoma</li><li>Approved for short-term (<math>\leq 12</math> weeks) use only</li></ul>

Naltrexone-bupropion (Contrave®)
<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ER tablet</li><li>Initiate at 8 mg/90 mg once daily for 1 week then 1 tablet twice daily for 1 week, then adding 1 additional tablet every week until 2 tablets twice daily. Max dose: 32 mg/360 mg per day.</li></ul> <b>Mechanism:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Naltrexone - opioid antagonist</li><li>Bupropion - weak inhibitor of dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake</li><li>Decreased orexigenic signaling leading to decreased food intake</li></ul> <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 4.9 kg (1 year) <b>Side effects:</b> Constipation, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness <b>Clinical pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contraindicated in acute opiate withdrawal, bulimia or anorexia nervosa, concomitant use of chronic opioids, seizure disorder or past history of seizures, uncontrolled hypertension</li><li>Discontinue if <math>\geq 4\text{-}5\%</math> reduction not achieved after 12 weeks at maintenance dose (15 weeks of treatment total)</li><li>Monitor for BP, HR, BG, renal function in elderly patients, and new or worsening neuropsychiatric conditions</li></ul>

Orlistat (Xenical®, Alli® - OTC)
<b>Dosage form and dosing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capsule</li><li>60 or 120 mg three times daily with meals containing fat (during or up to 1 hr)</li></ul> <b>Mechanism:</b> Blocks absorption of dietary fats <b>Weight loss compared to placebo:</b> 2.9-3.4 kg (1 year) <b>Side effects:</b> Oily spotting and evacuation, fecal urgency, fecal incontinence, increased defecation, flatus with discharge <b>Clinical pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contraindicated in those with chronic malabsorption syndrome, cholestasis, and oxalate kidney stones</li><li>Fiber supplement can assist with GI ADRs</li><li>Supplement patient with fat-soluble vitamins 2 hrs before or after</li></ul>

**References:** 1) Garvey et al. AACE/ACE Obesity Clinical Practice Guidelines. Endocrine Practice. 2016;22(3):1-203. 2) Package inserts of Qysmia®, Wegovy®, Saxenda®, Imcivree®, Adipex-P®, Lomaira®, Contrave®, Xenical®, and Alli®