

FARMACOTERAPIA PERSONALIZZATA

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UOC Endocrinologia e Prevenzione e Cura del Diabete
Policlinico di S.Orsola IRCCS Alma Mater Università di Bologna**

**Congresso SID-AMD
Regione Emilia-Romagna
Parma 7 ottobre 2022**



Ai sensi dell'art. 76 del Regolamento applicativo dell'Accordo Stato-Regioni 02.02.2017, dichiaro che negli ultimi due anni ho avuto i seguenti rapporti anche di finanziamento con i seguenti soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario:

- **Unrestricted Grant:**

Astra-Zeneca, Therascience, Mundipharma

- **Membro di Advisory Board:**

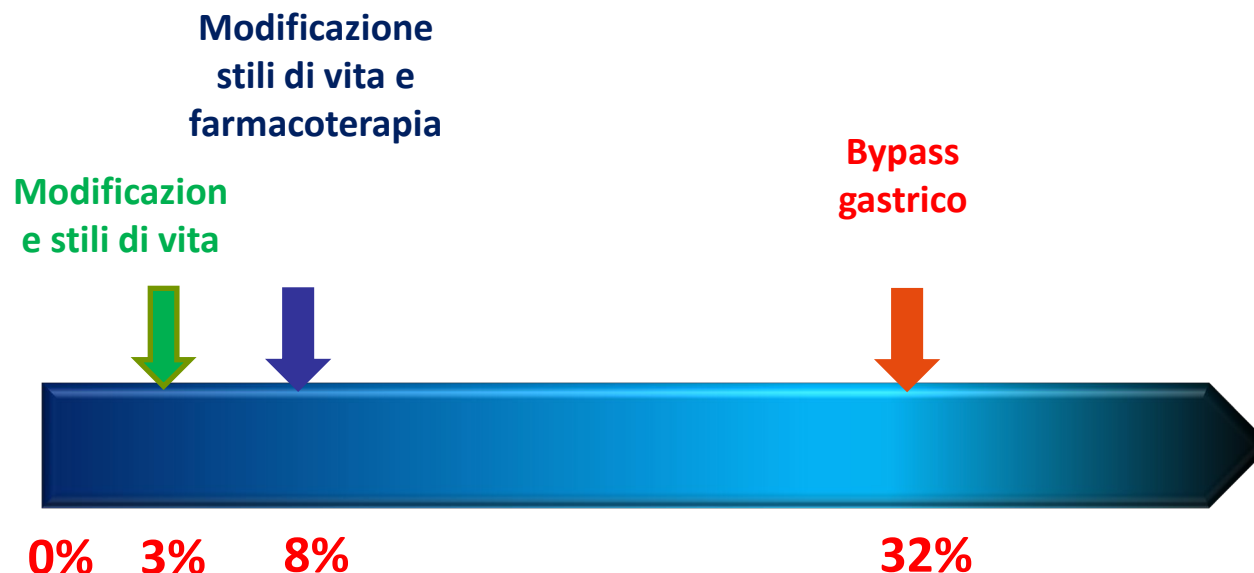
Novo Nordisk, Havas Life Italy, UVET

- **Speaker fee:**

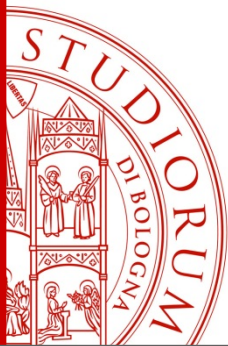
Novo Nordisk, Astra-Zeneca, Medinfar, Bruno Farmaceutici



ATTUALI OPZIONI TERAPEUTICHE PER IL PAZIENTE AFFETTO DA OBESITA'



Percentuale di perdita di peso



RATIONALE PER FARMACI ANTI-OBESITA'

1. I farmaci hanno un meccanismo d'azione che **contrasta i fenomeni adattivi** di recupero del peso, quindi maggiore è la possibilità di **mantenere nel lungo termine** la perdita di peso
2. I farmaci rinforzano l'**aderenza** alla dieta
 - I pazienti perdono più peso
 - Un maggiore numero di pazienti raggiunge perdite di peso significative
3. Maggiore è la perdita di peso e più significativa risulta la **riduzione dei fattori di rischio** con una minore possibilità di evoluzione verso comorbidità importanti (es: diabete)
4. Un migliore stato di **benessere interiore** si associa ad una maggiore perdita di peso



Caroline M. Apovian, Louis J. Aronne, Daniel H. Bessesen, Marie E. McDonnell,
M. Hassan Murad, Uberto Pagotto, Donna H. Ryan,
and Christopher D. Still

Boston University School of Medicine and Boston Medical Center (C.M.A.), Boston, Massachusetts 02118; Weill-Cornell Medical College (L.J.A.), New York, New York 10065; Denver Health Medical Center (D.H.B.), Denver, Colorado 80204; Brigham and Women's Hospital (M.E.M.), Boston, Massachusetts 02115; Mayo Clinic, Division of Preventative Medicine (M.H.M.), Rochester, Minnesota 55905; Alma Mater University of Bologna (U.P.), S. Orsola-Malpighi Hospital Endocrinology Unit, 40138 Bologna, Italy; Pennington Biomedical Research Center (D.H.R.), Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808; and Geisinger Health Care System (C.D.S.), Danville, Pennsylvania 17822

BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²

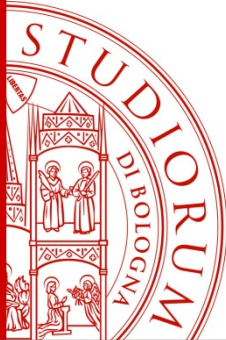
**Diet, exercise, and behavioral
modification**

BMI ≥ 27 kg/m² with comorbidity or BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²

- Diet, exercise, and behavioral modification
- **Pharmacotherapy** prioritising approved weight loss medication to ameliorate comorbidities

BMI ≥ 35 kg/m² with comorbidity or BMI ≥ 40 kg/m²

- Diet, exercise, and behavioral modification
- **Pharmacotherapy**
- **Bariatric surgery**



STANDARD ITALIANI PER LA CURA DELL'OBESITA' 2016-17



Adulti

Il trattamento farmacologico dovrebbe essere preso in considerazione solo dopo che è stata valutata l'efficacia della dieta, dell'esercizio fisico e, dove indicato, della terapia cognitivo-comportamentale e tali approcci terapeutici si siano dimostrati inefficaci o nell'indurre perdita di peso o nel mantenimento del peso perso.

(Livello di Prova II, Forza delle Raccomandazioni B).

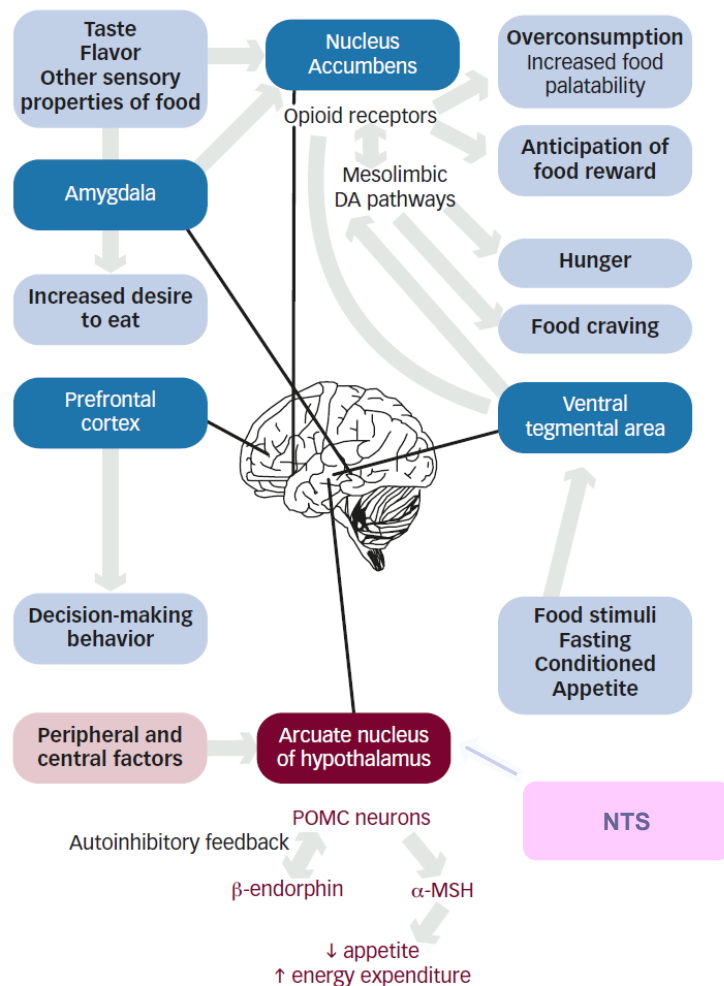
La decisione di iniziare il trattamento e la scelta del farmaco (quando fosse possibile) dovrebbero avvenire dopo discussione con il paziente sia dei potenziali benefici che dei limiti del farmaco, inclusi il suo meccanismo d'azione, gli effetti collaterali e il potenziale impatto sulla motivazione del paziente stesso. Quando si prescrive il trattamento farmacologico, il medico specialista dovrebbe fornire informazioni, supporto e counselling sulla dieta, l'attività fisica e le strategie comportamentali da adottare.

(Livello di Prova I, Forza delle Raccomandazioni A)

STATO DELL' ARTE DEI FARMACI ANTI-OBESITA'

	Orlistat (Xenical/Alli)	Fentermina	Fentermina/ Topiramato (Qsymia)	Lorcaserina (Belviq)	Naltrexone/ Bupropione	Liraglutide 3.0 mg	Semaglutide
	APPROVATO	NON APPROVATO	RESPINTO	RESPINTO	APPROVATO	APPROVATO	APPROVATO
	APPROVATO	APPROVATO SOLO PER USO BREVE	APPROVATO	APPROVATO POI RESPINTO	APPROVATO	APPROVATO	APPROVATO
MECCANISMO DI AZIONE	INIBITORE DI LIPASI	AMINA SIMPATICO- MIMETICA	AMINA SIMPATICO- MIMETICA /PRECISO MECCANISMO D'AZIONE SCONOSCIUTO	AGONISTA SELETTIVO DEL RECETTORE 5HT2C	INIBITORE DEL REUPTAKE DI NORADRENALINA E DOPAMINA /ANTAGONISTA DEL RECETTORE μ -OPIOIDE	AGONISTA DEL RECETTORE GLP-1	AGONISTA DI MC4R
INDICAZIONI		IN AGGIUNTA A DIETA ED ESERCIZIO FISICO PER IL TRATTAMENTO CRONICO DEL CONTROLLO DEL PESO IN: A) OBESITA' BMI $\geq$ 30 e B) SOVRAPPESO BMI $\geq$ 27 CON COMORBIDITA'					

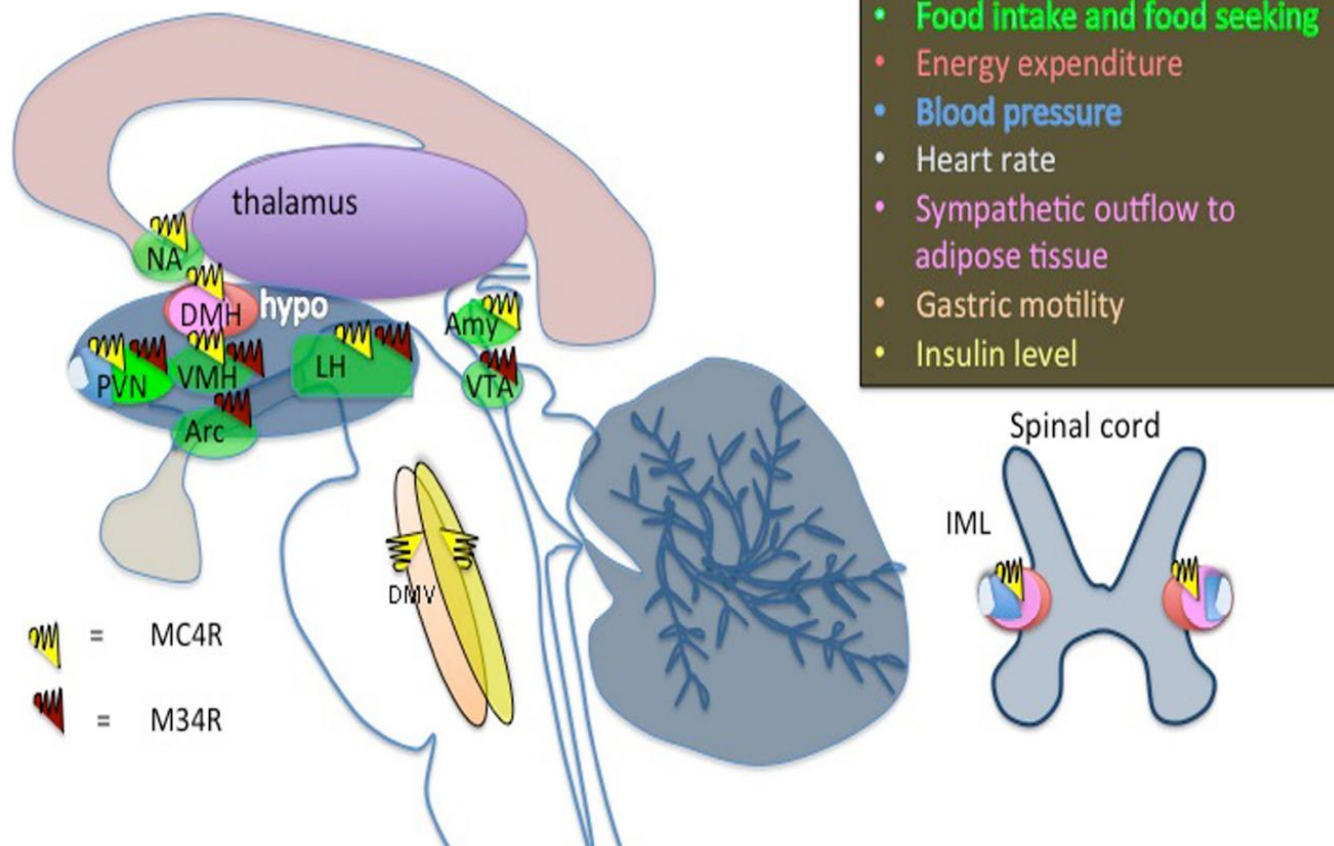
TARGET PER UN FARMACO ANTI-OBESITA'



Controllo edonistico

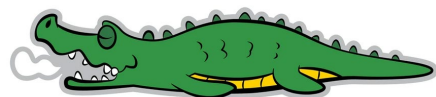
Controllo omeostatico

IL RECETTORE 4 DELLA MELANOCORTINA (MC4r)



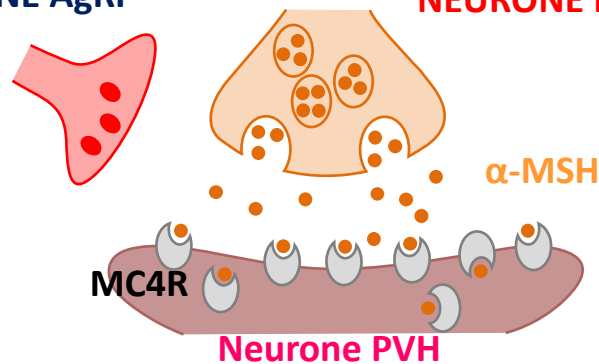
Baldini and Phelan J. Endocrinol 2019

LA COMPETIZIONE TRA AgRP e α -MSH SUI NEURONI CHE ESPRIMONO MC4r



NEURONE AgRP

NEURONE POMC

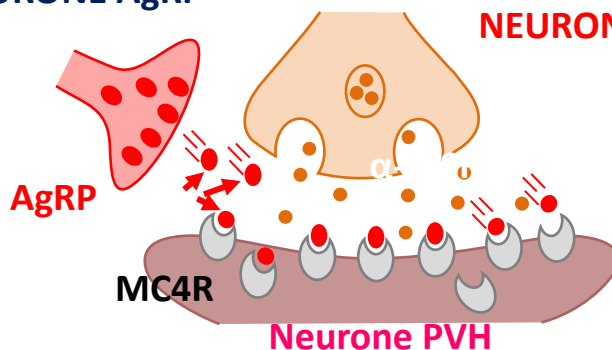


SOPPRESSIONE DELL'APPETITO



NEURONE AgRP

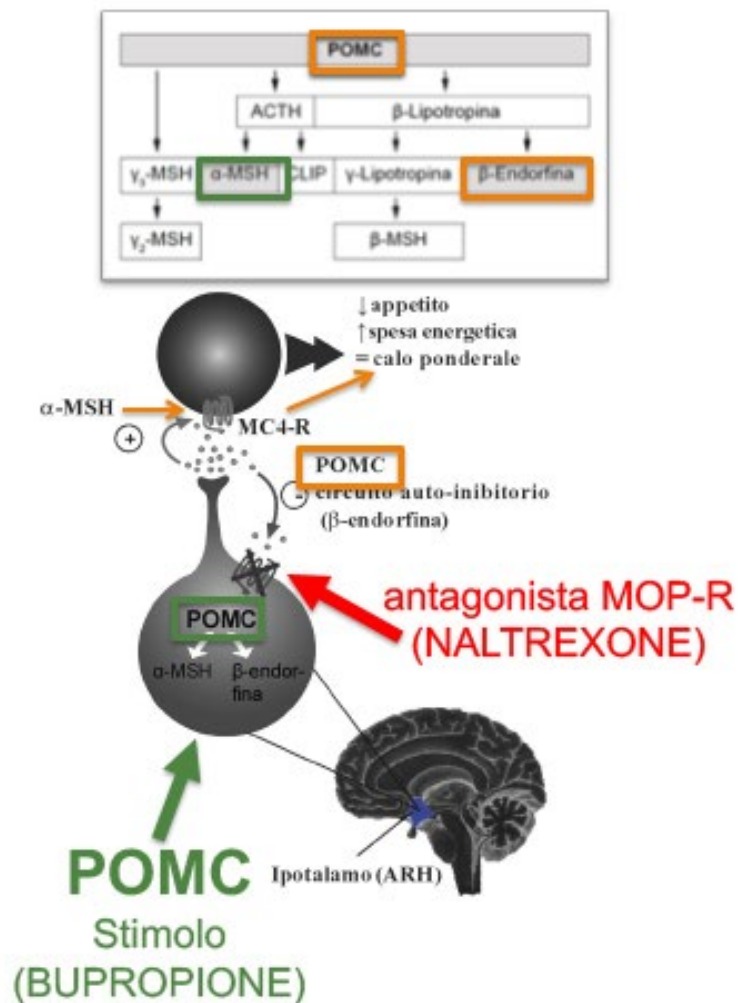
NEURONE POMC



STIMOLAZIONE DELL'APPETITO

Reichenbach A et al 2012

MECCANISMO D'AZIONE DEL NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE



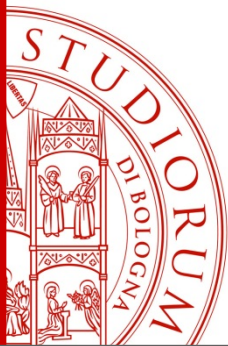
Il bupropione stimola i neuroni POMC che rilasciano alfa MSH

L' alfa-MSH, a sua volta, legandosi ai recettori MC4, induce a cascata un aumento della spesa energetica e una riduzione dell' introduzione di cibo

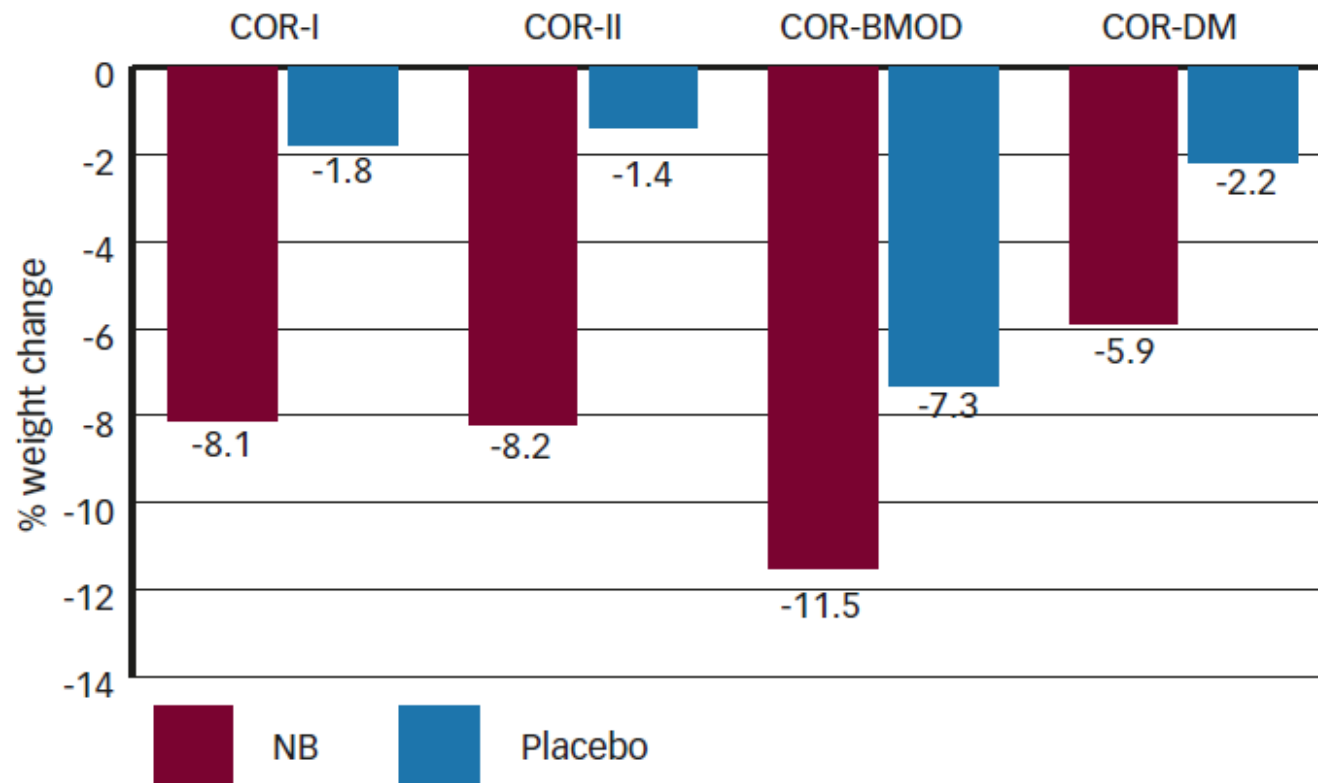
I neuroni POMC rilasciano simultaneamente beta-endorfina che svolge un feed-back negativo sui neuroni POMC stessi

Il naltrexone blocca questo feed-back negativo consentendo una più protratta stimolazione dei neuroni POMC

Di Sacco G. 2019

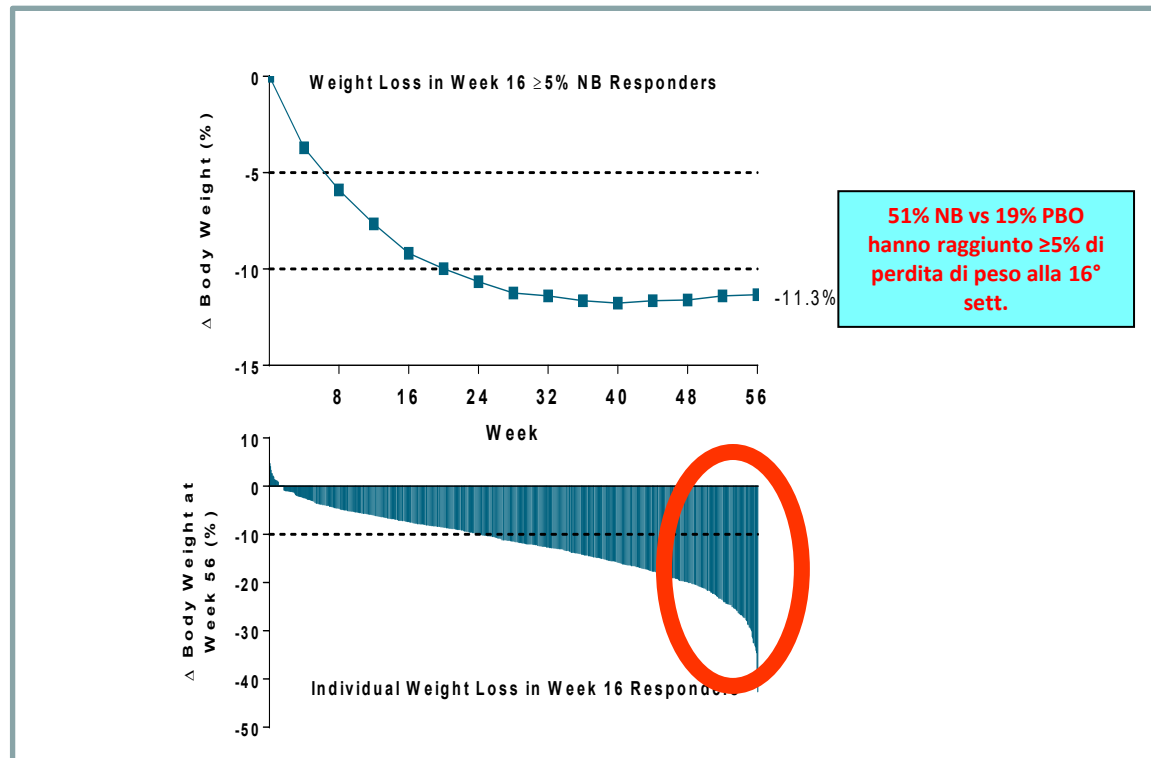


NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE: effetti sul peso

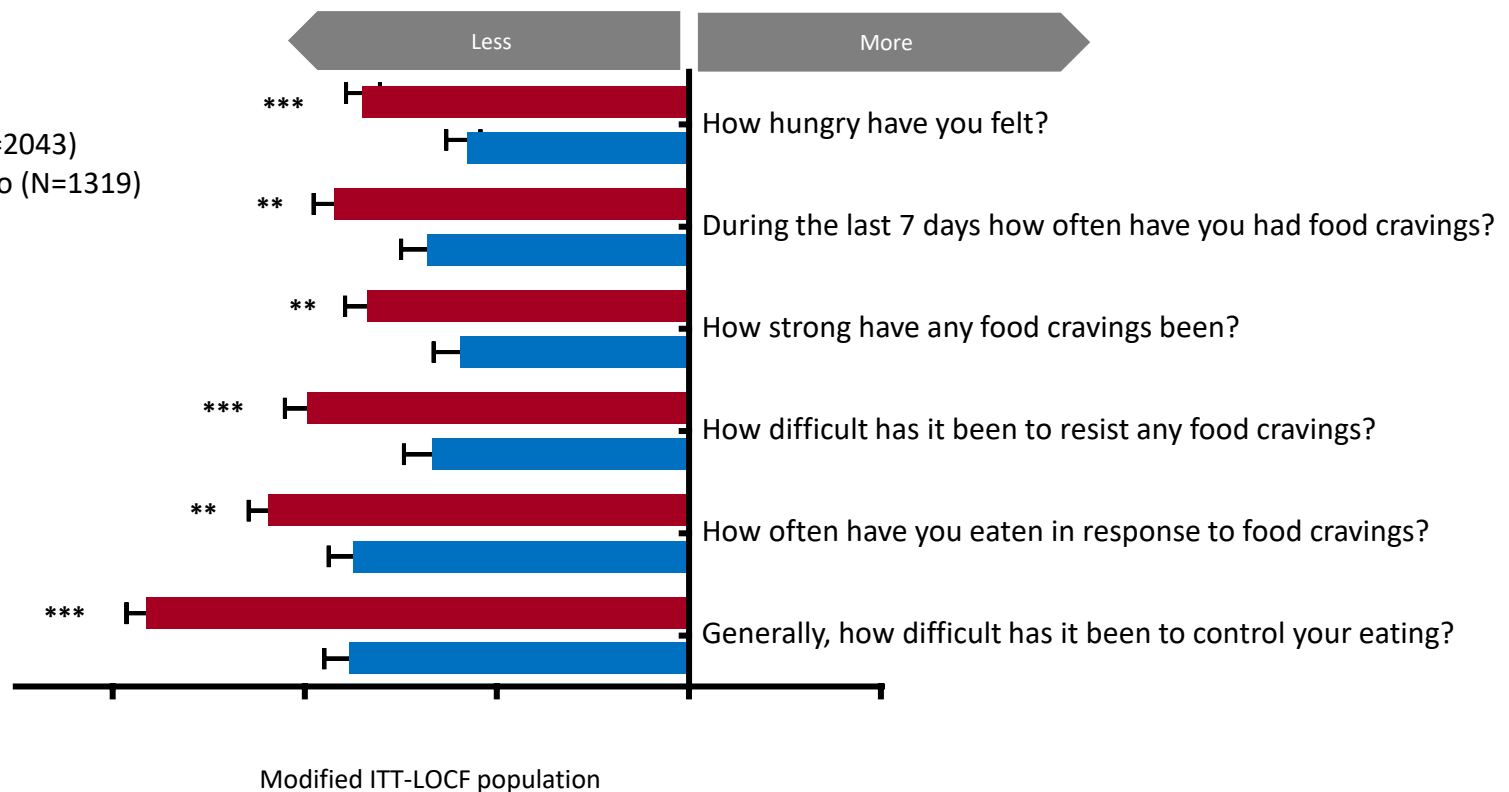


Greenway F.L. et al. Lancet 2010; Wadden T.A. et al. Obesity 2011; Apovian C. et al. Obesity 2013; Hollander F. et al. Diabetes Care 2013

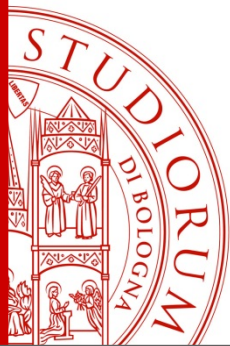
NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE: in cerca del fenotipo.....



NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE MIGLIORA SIGNIFICATIVAMENTE ALCUNI INDICI DI CONTROLLO DI COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE



McElroy SL et al. Prim Care Companion CNS Disord 2013



MIGLIORAMENTO SULLA DEPRESSIONE DOPO TERAPIA CON NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE

VARIAZIONI RISPETTO AL BASALE DI PESO E DI PARAMETRI DI DEPRESSIONE E DI DIFFICOLTA' NEL CONTROLLO ALIMENTARE

	PESO	Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale	Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology Self-Report	CoEQ 19 Control of Eating Questionnaire
basale (<i>n</i> 23)	96.7 kg (90.3, 103.1)	23.7	43.7	80.2
settimana 4 (<i>n</i> 20)	−2.3% (−3.3, −1.3)***	−12.0 ***	−15.8 ***	−40.2 ***
settimana 8 (<i>n</i> 17)	−3.6% (−5.4, −1.9)***	−13.7 ***	−19.6 ***	−41.5 ***
settimana 12 (<i>n</i> 14)	−6.1% (−8.8, −3.4)***	−14.6 ***	−20.1 ***	−44.4 ***
settimana 24 (<i>n</i> 13)	−9.2% (−12.9, −5.4)***	−19.1 ***	−26.9 ***	−41.8 ***

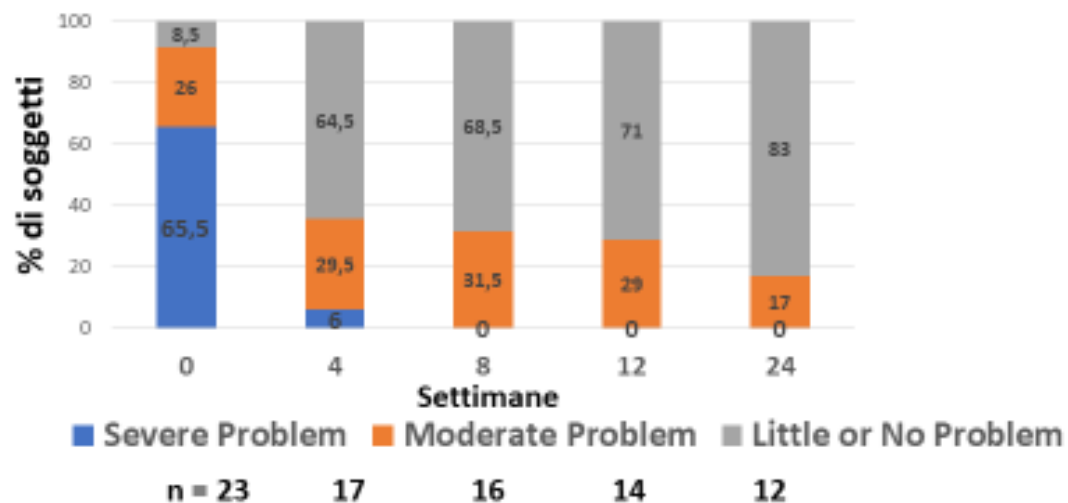
*** $p < 0.001$ vs basale

Guerdjikova AI et al. Adv Ther 2017



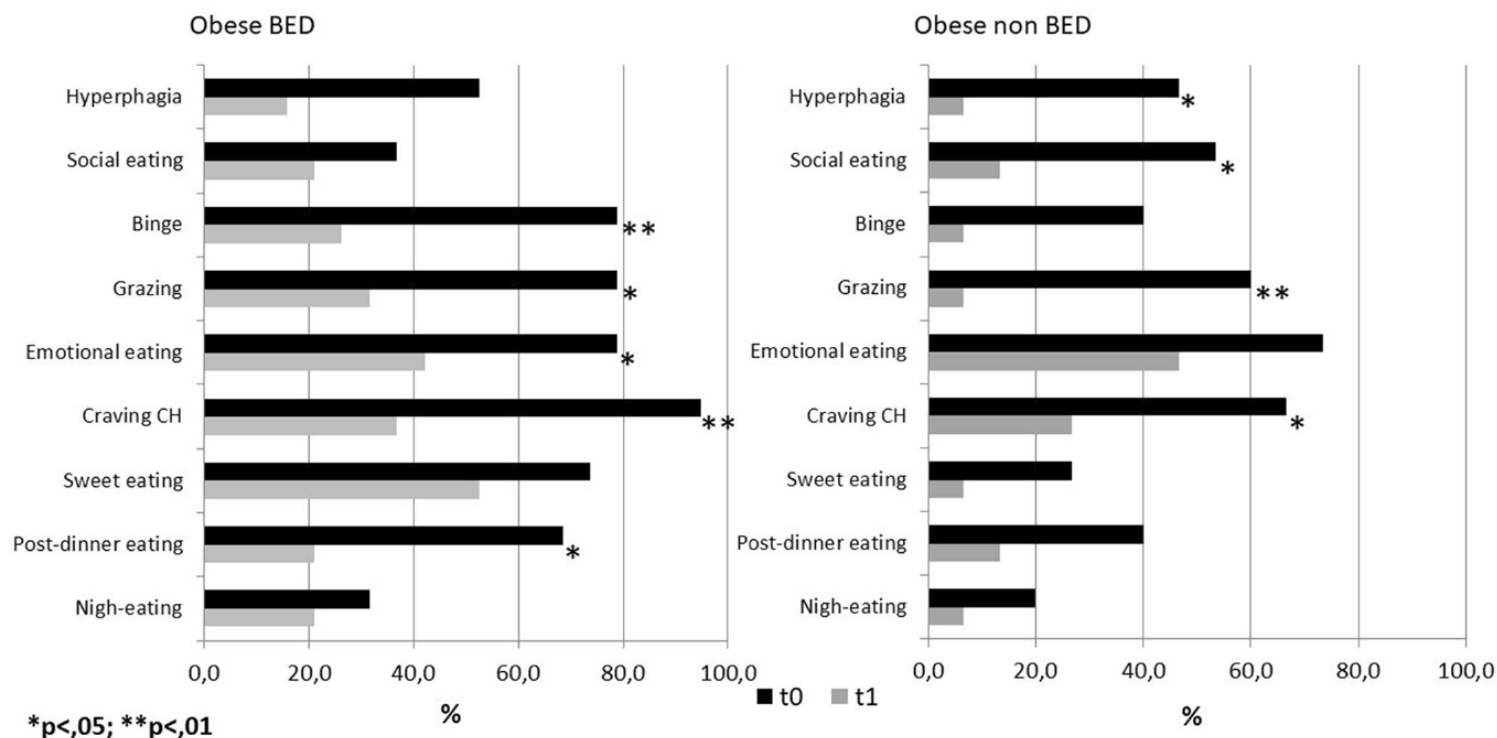
MIGLIORAMENTO SUI SINTOMI DI BINGE-EATING DOPO TERAPIA CON NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE

Severità nel BES



Guerdjikova AI et al. Adv Ther 2017

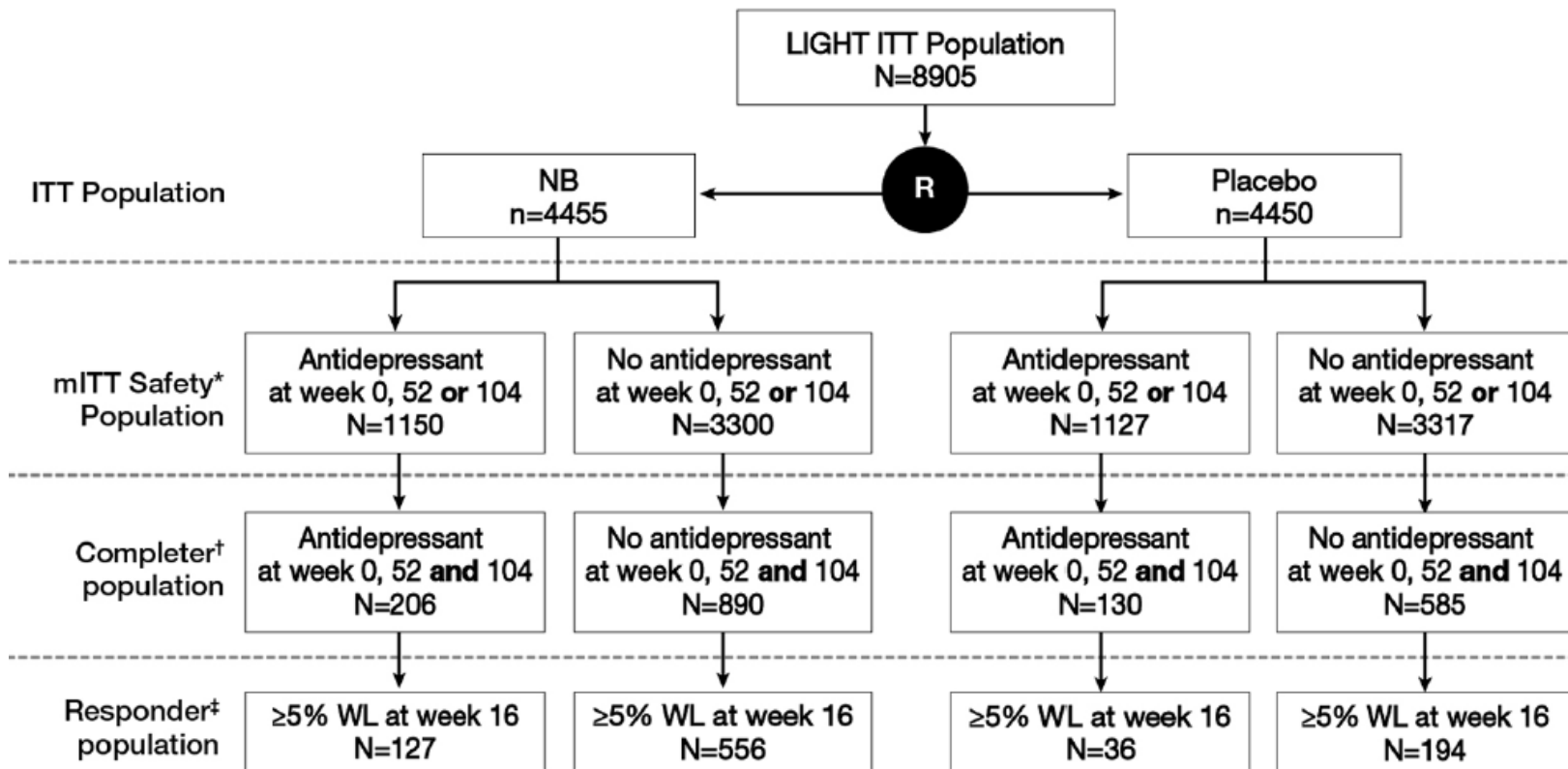
NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE MIGLIORA SIGNIFICATIVAMENTE ALCUNI INDICI DI CONTROLLO DI COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE SIA IN SOGGETTI AFFETTI DA BINGE EATING SIA IN SOGGETTI NON AFFETTI DA BED



Carbone EA *et al.* Eating Weight Disorders 2020

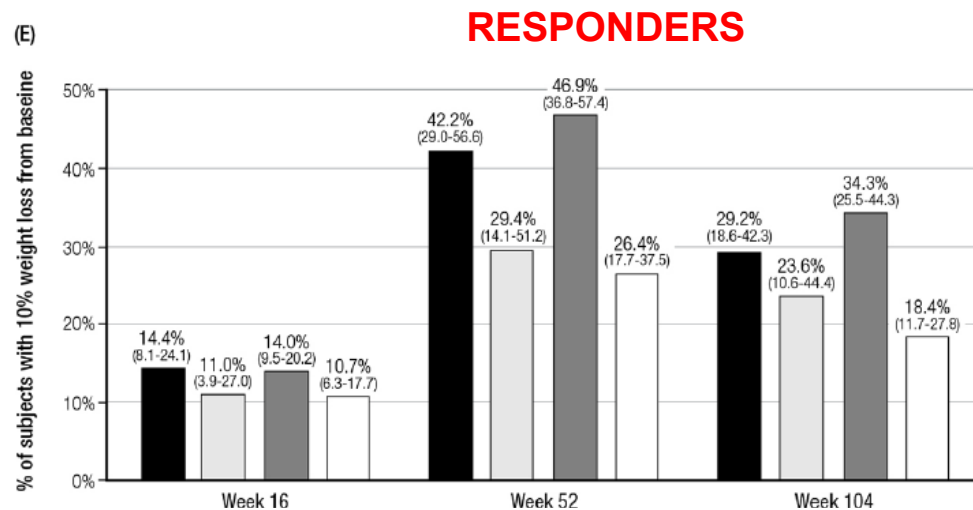
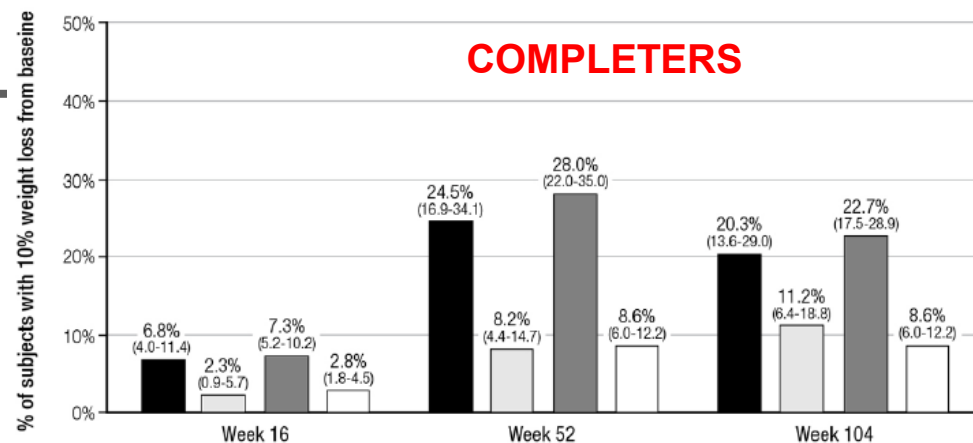


LIGHT STUDY



McIntyre RS et al. J. Affect Dis 2021

NALTREXONE/ BUPROPIONE AIUTA A PERDERE PESO INDIPENDENTEMENTE DALL'IMPIEGO DI FARMACI ANTI- DEPRESSIVI



McIntyre RS et al. J. Affect Dis 2021

■ NB + antidepressants

■ Placebo + antidepressants

■ NB no antidepressants

■ Placebo no antidepressants

NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE – EVENTI AVVERSI (Studio Light)

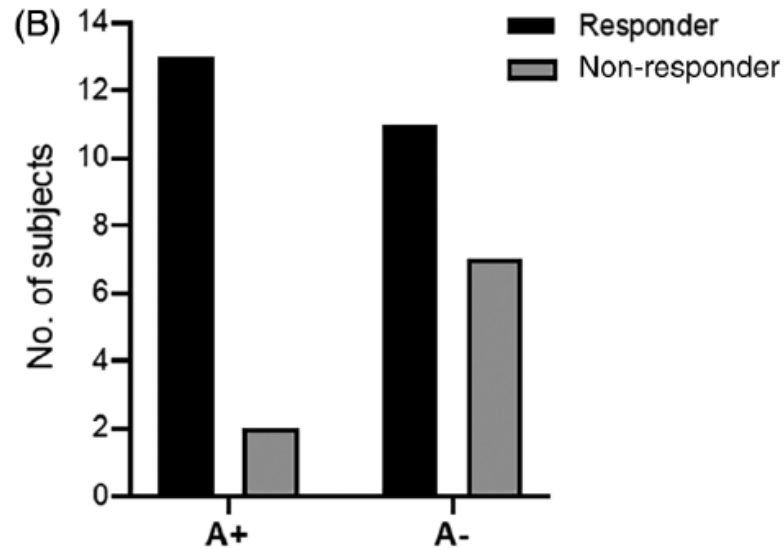
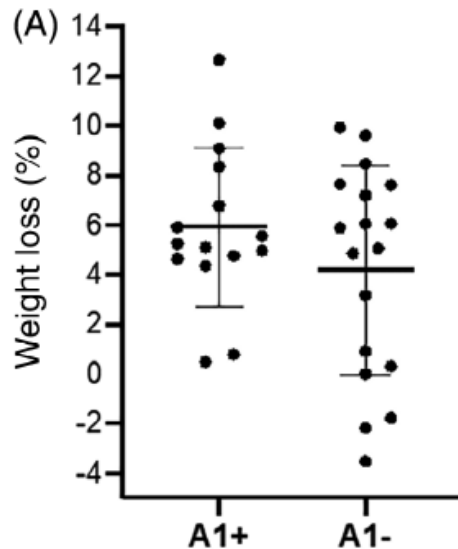
Table 5. Most Common Adverse Effects Leading to Discontinuation of Study Drug

Adverse Effects	Placebo, No. (%) (n = 4450)	Naltrexone-Bupropion, No. (%) (n = 4455)	P Value ^a
Any adverse effect	388 (8.7)	1253 (28.1)	<.001
Gastrointestinal	84 (1.9)	631 (14.2)	<.001
Nausea	21 (0.5)	333 (7.5)	<.001
Constipation	15 (0.3)	123 (2.8)	<.001
Vomiting	1 (<0.1)	87 (2.0)	<.001
Central nervous system	52 (1.2)	226 (5.1)	<.001
Tremor	0	77 (1.7)	<.001
Dizziness	7 (0.2)	62 (1.4)	<.001
Headache	14 (0.3)	51 (1.1)	<.001
Psychiatric disorders	39 (0.9)	136 (3.1)	<.001
Insomnia	16 (0.4)	35 (0.8)	.01
Anxiety	8 (0.2)	26 (0.6)	.002
Hallucinations	0	11 (0.2)	<.001
Depression	9 (0.2)	5 (0.1)	.28
Increased blood pressure	23 (0.5)	39 (0.9)	.04
Palpitations	5 (0.1)	19 (0.4)	.004
Feeling jittery	1 (<0.1)	15 (0.3)	<.001
Flushing or hot flashes	2 (<0.1)	13 (0.3)	.004
Fatigue	1 (<0.1)	12 (0.3)	.002

Nissen ES et al. JAMA 2016



LA RISPOSTA AL NALTREXONE/BUPROPIONE IN TERMINI DI PERDITA DI PESO E' MODULATA DALLA VARIANTE GENICA Taq1A (ankirin gene) VICINA AL RECETTORE 2 DELLA DOPAMINA



Mullally JA et al. Diabetes Obes Metab 2021

ORIGINE DEL GLP1

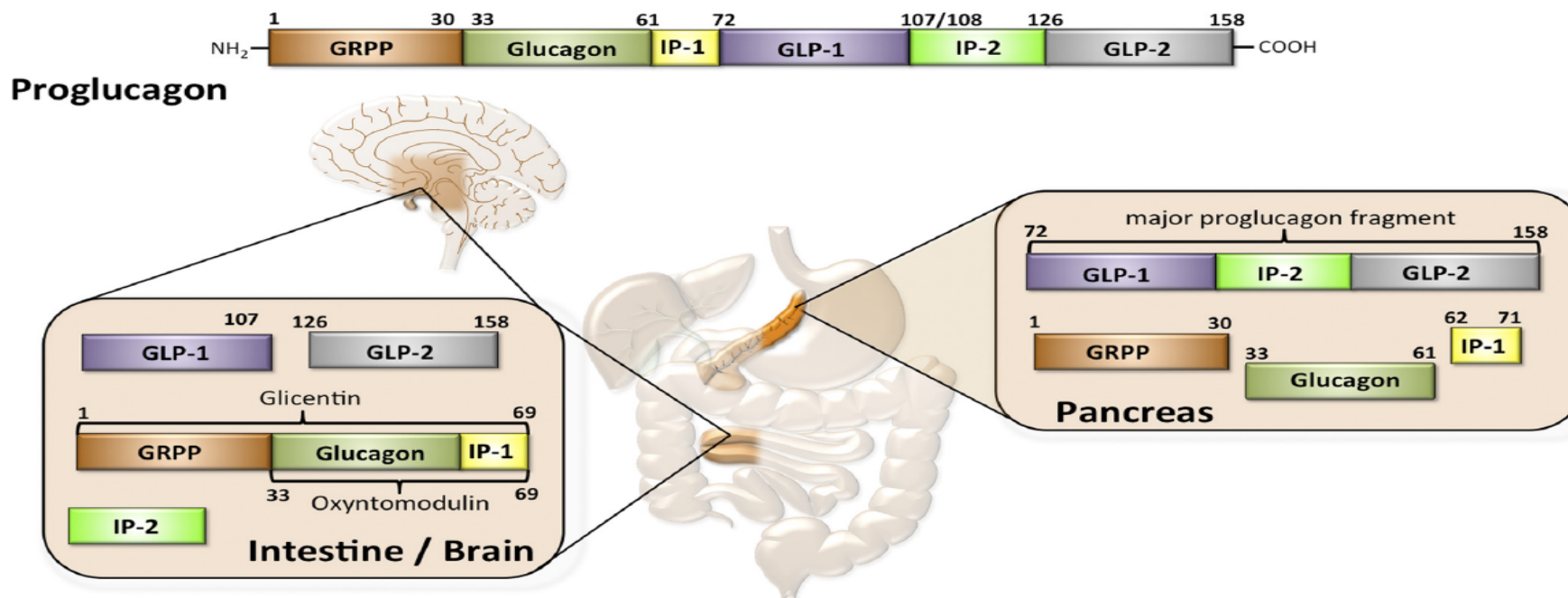
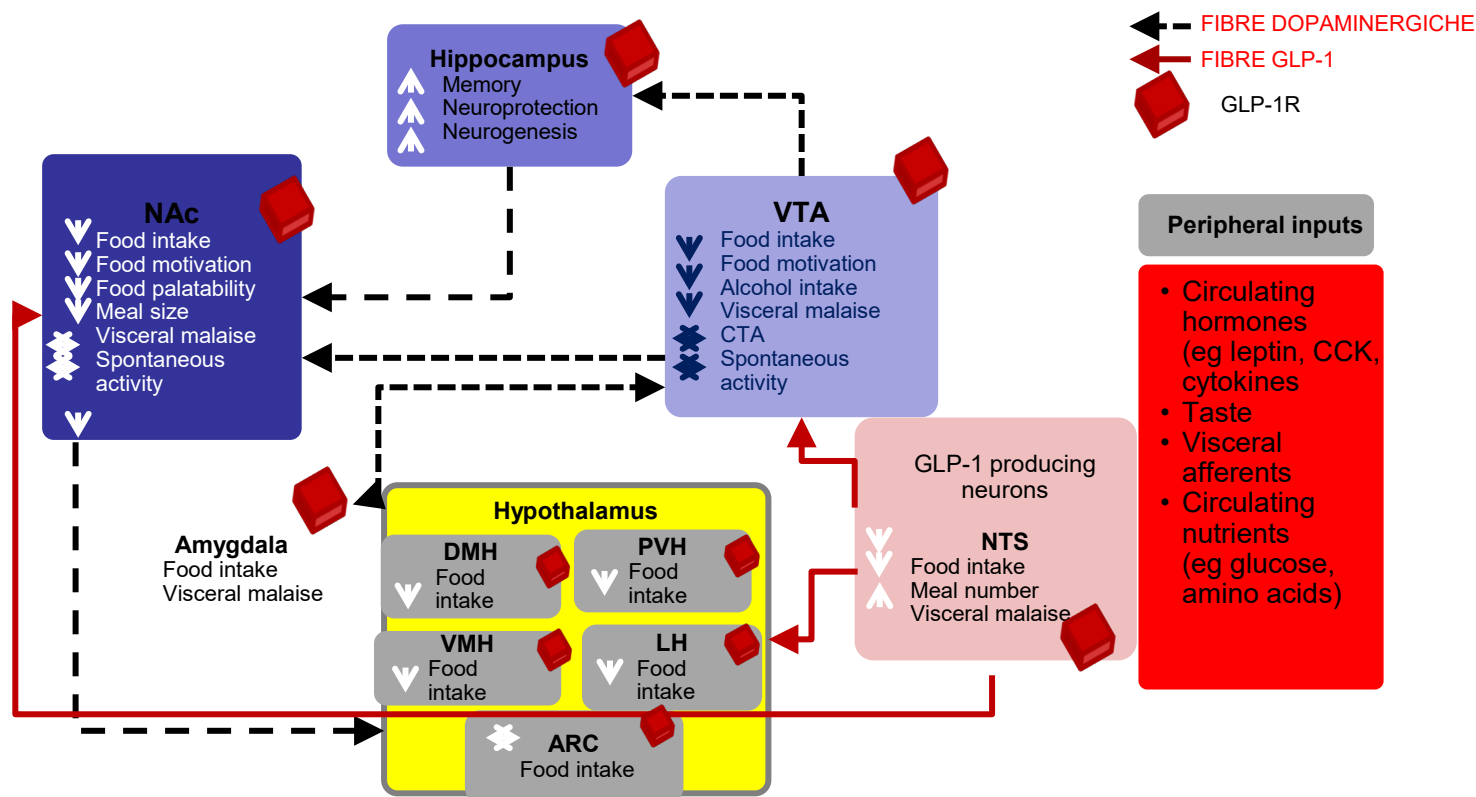


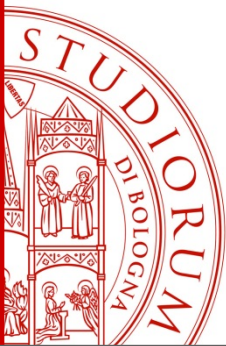
FIGURE 2. Schematic on the tissue-selective processing of proglucagon by the prohormone convertase enzymes. In the pancreas, proglucagon gets cleaved by the prohormone convertase 2 (PC2) into glucagon, glicentin-related pancreatic polypeptide (GRPP), the intervening peptide 1 (IP-1), and a major proglucagon fragment (MPGG). In the intestine and the brain, proglucagon gets cleaved by the prohormone convertase 1 (PC1) into glicentin, oxyntomodulin (OXM), the intervening peptide 2 (IP-2), or the glucagon-like peptides 1 and 2 (GLP-1 and GLP-2). For further explanations, please see text.

Mueller T et al *Physiol Rev* 2017

EFFETTI DI GLP-1 SUL COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE IN ACCORDO ALLA DISTRIBUZIONE ANATOMICA DEL SUO RECETTORE



Adapted from Skibicka KP Front Neurosci 2013



EFFETTI METABOLICI del GLP-1

Appetito

- ↑ Sazietà
- ↑ Pienezza
- ↓ Fame
- ↓ Ideazione verso l'alimentazione
- ↓ Apporto calorico



Regolazione del glucosio

- ↑ Secrezione insulina (glucosio-dipendente)
- ↓ Secrezione glucagone

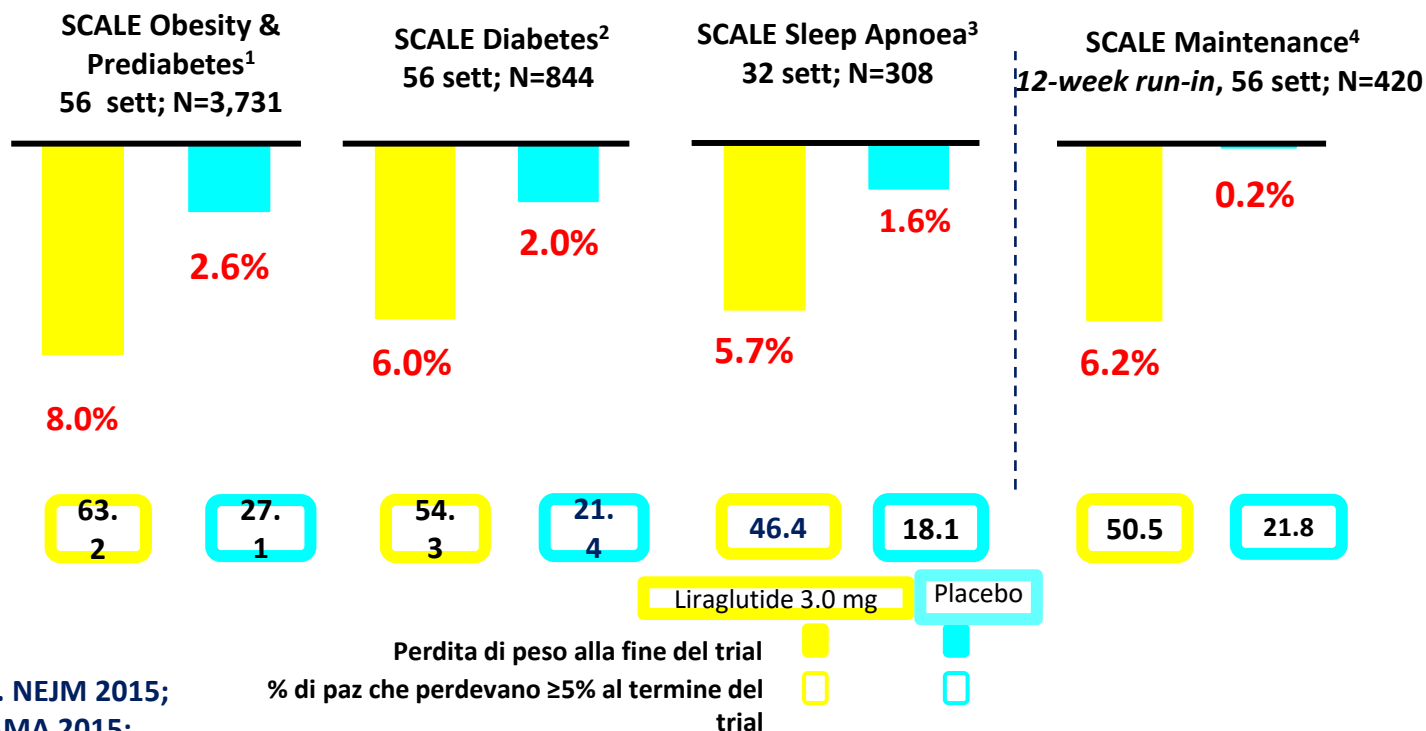
Effetti gastrici

- ↓ Secrezione acida
- ↓ Svuotamento gastrico

Flint *et al.* *J Clin Invest* 1998;
Nauck *et al.* *Diabetologia* 1993;
O'Halloran *et al.* *J Endocrinol* 1990;
Nauck *et al.* *Am J Physiol* 1997



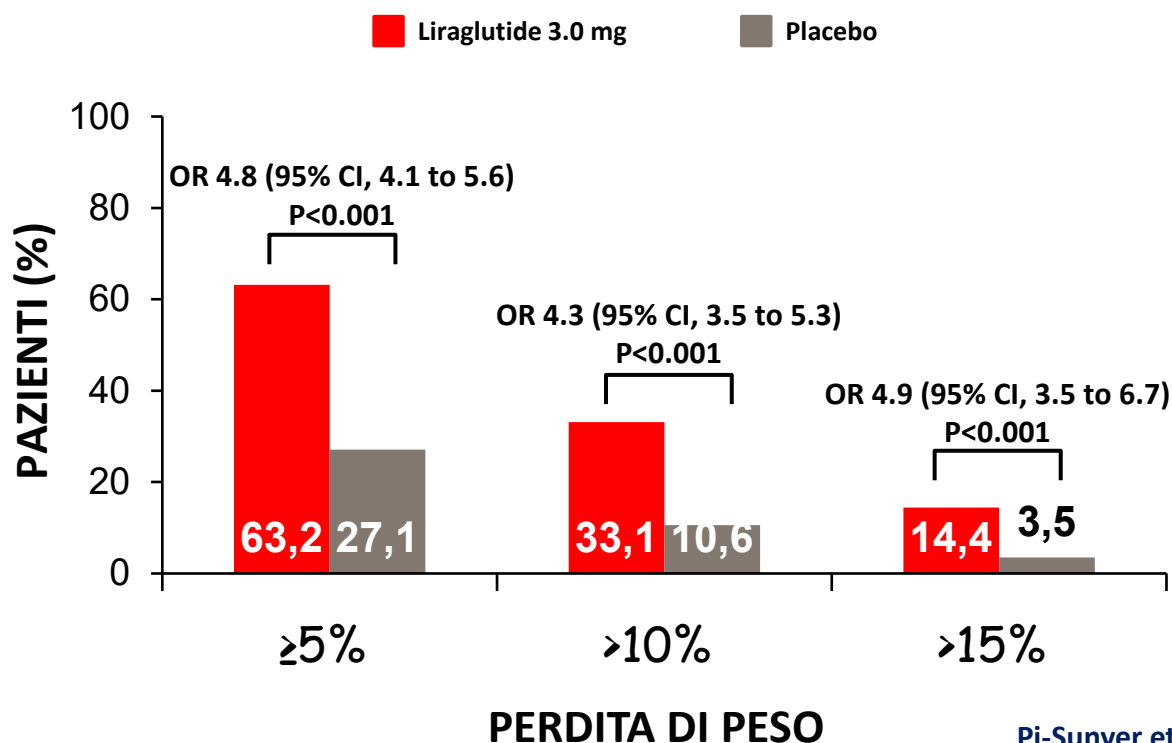
PERDITA DI PESO IN ACCORDO AGLI SCALE TRIALS



1. Pi-Sunyer et al. NEJM 2015;
2. Davies et al. JAMA 2015;
3. Blackman et al. Int J Obes 2016;
4. Wadden et al. Int J Obes 2013

SCALE Obesity and Prediabetes TRIAL: CATEGORIZZAZIONE IN BASE ALLA PERDITA DI PESO

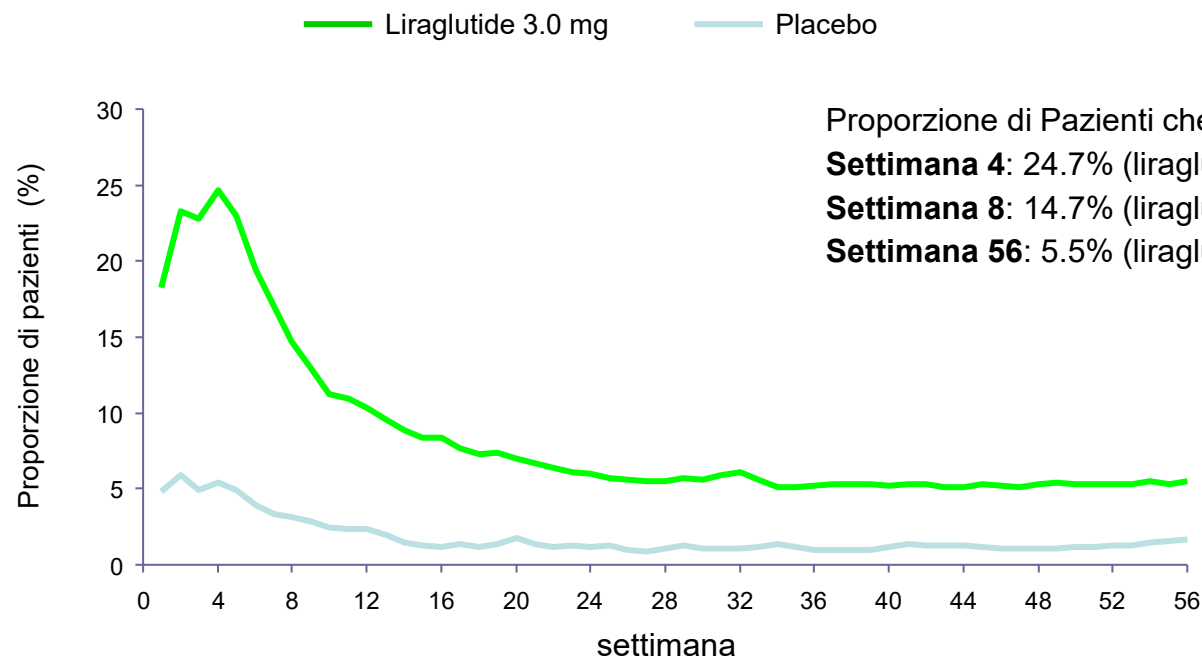
56 settimane di terapia



Pi-Sunyer et al. NEJM 2015

PERCENTUALE DI SOGGETTI CON NAUSEA

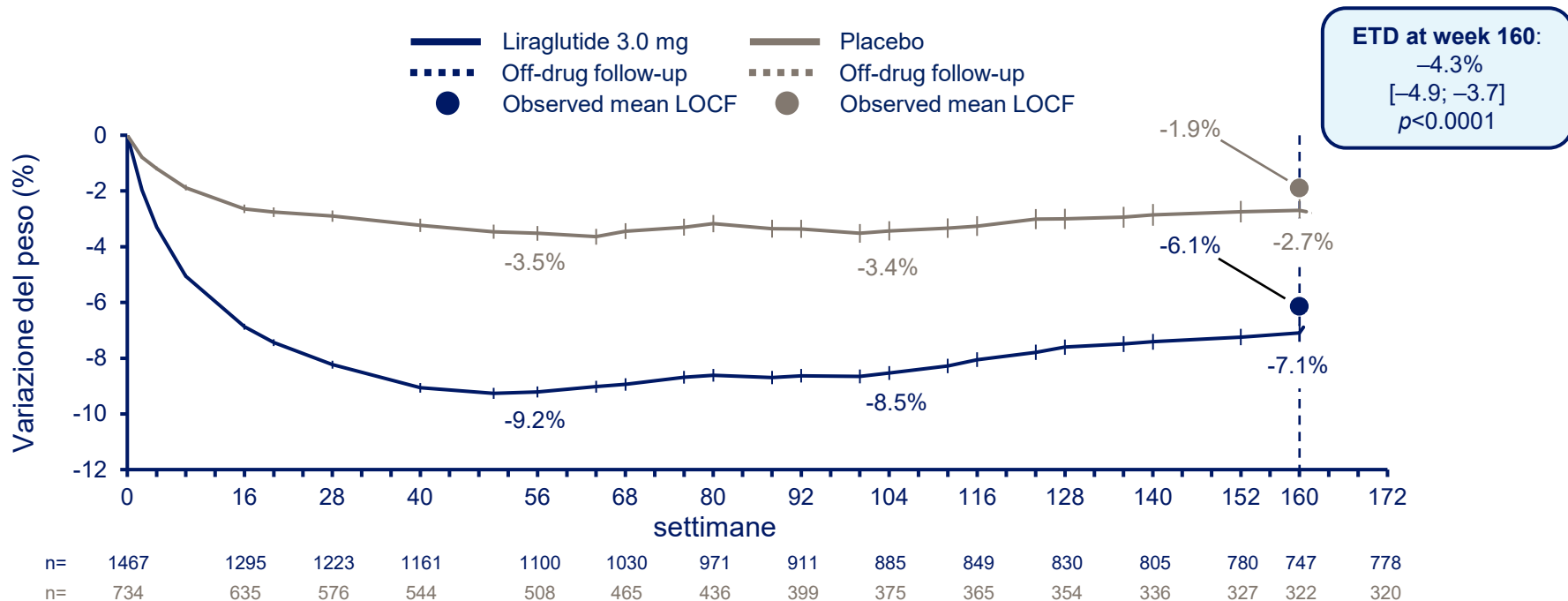
0-56 sett



Pi-Sunyer et al. NEJM 2015

EFFETTO DI LIRAGLUTIDE sul peso corporeo a tre anni

0-172 settimane



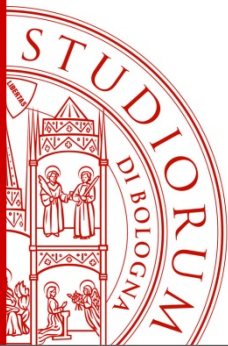
le Roux C et al. Lancet 2017



ESISTE UN FENOTIPO PER LIRAGLUTIDE ?

	VAS rating (mm)	IBT-alone (N = 36)	IBT-liraglutide (N = 37)	P value IBT-liraglutide vs. IBT-alone
Change in hunger				
FAME	Week 6	-0.3 ± 4.2	-16.8 ± 4.0	0.005
	Week 24	+0.7 ± 3.8	-11.9 ± 3.7	0.018
	Week 52	+2.4 ± 4.4	-4.2 ± 4.3	0.283
Change in fullness after meals				
PIENEZZA	Week 6	-5.1 ± 3.2	+9.8 ± 3.0	0.001
	Week 24	-4.3 ± 3.1	+6.7 ± 2.9	0.010
	Week 52	-3.1 ± 3.7	+1.8 ± 3.5	0.335
Change in food preoccupation				
ATTENZIONE AL CIBO	Week 6	+0.2 ± 3.7	-16.3 ± 3.6	0.002
	Week 24	-2.4 ± 3.5	-12.2 ± 3.4	0.045
	Week 52	-6.3 ± 4.1	-6.0 ± 4.0	0.955
Change in craving frequency				
CRAVING	Week 6	-3.1 ± 4.1	-10.4 ± 3.8	0.196
	Week 24	-5.5 ± 3.8	-7.8 ± 3.7	0.676
	Week 52	-9.3 ± 4.6	-3.7 ± 4.4	0.379
Change in liking of meals*				
PIACERE	Week 6	+3.4 ± 3.5	+3.5 ± 3.3	0.994
	Week 24	+3.9 ± 3.1	+5.3 ± 2.9	0.745
	Week 52	+4.6 ± 3.6	+8.1 ± 3.5	0.490

Tronieri JS et al Int J Obes 2020

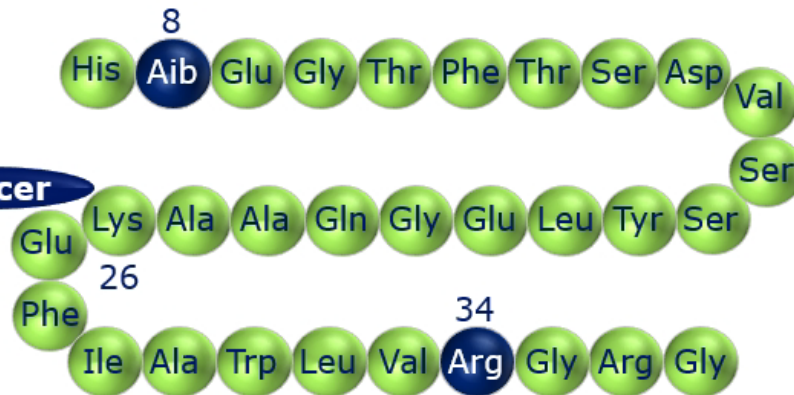


SEMAGLUTIDE

- 94% homology to human GLP-1¹
- Modifications prolong the half-life of semaglutide to approximately 1 week^{2,3}

Amino acid substitution

protects against DPP-4 degradation



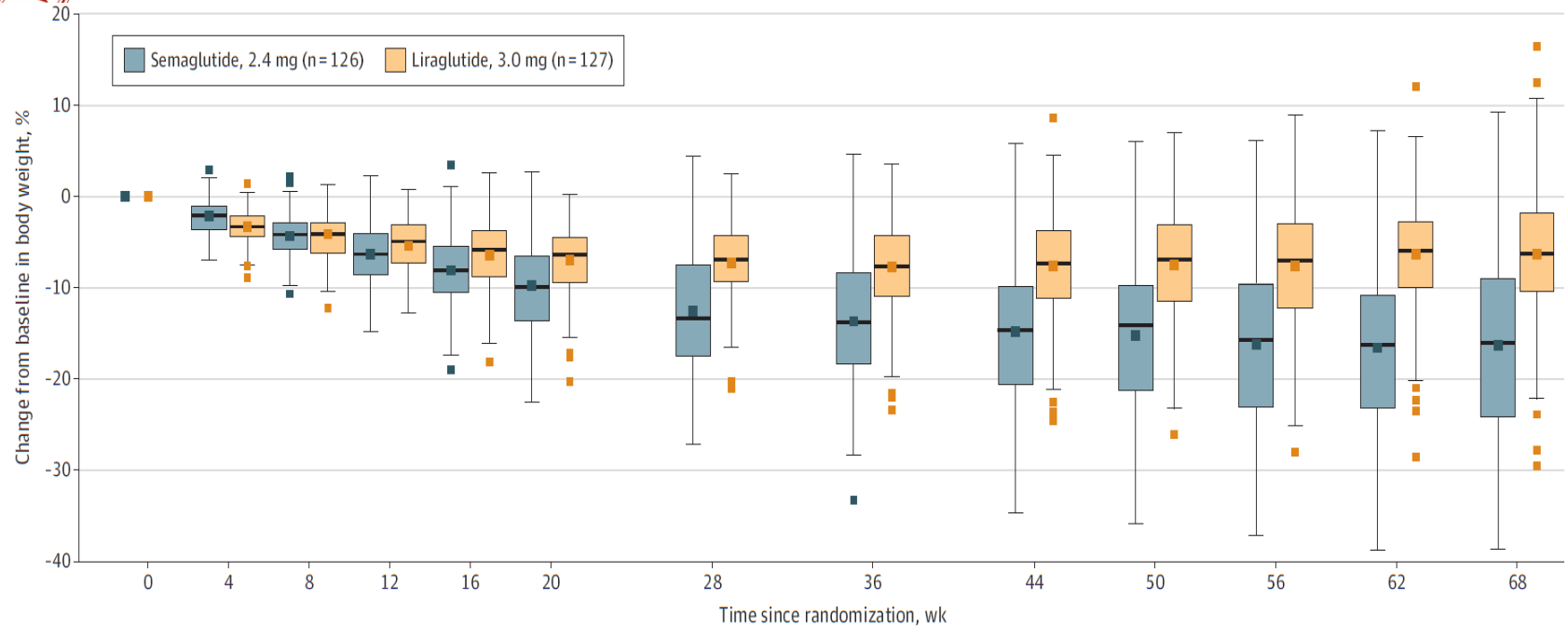
Spacer and C-18 fatty di-acid
provides strong binding to albumin

Amino acid substitution
prevents side chain binding at wrong site

DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1.

1. Lau J et al. J Med Chem 2015;58:7370–80; 2. Kapitza C et al. J Clin Pharmacol 2015;55:497–504; 3. Marbury TC et al. Clin Pharmacokinet 2017; DOI: 10.1007/s40262-017-0528-2.

STEP 8: SEMAGLUTIDE vs LIRAGLUTIDE



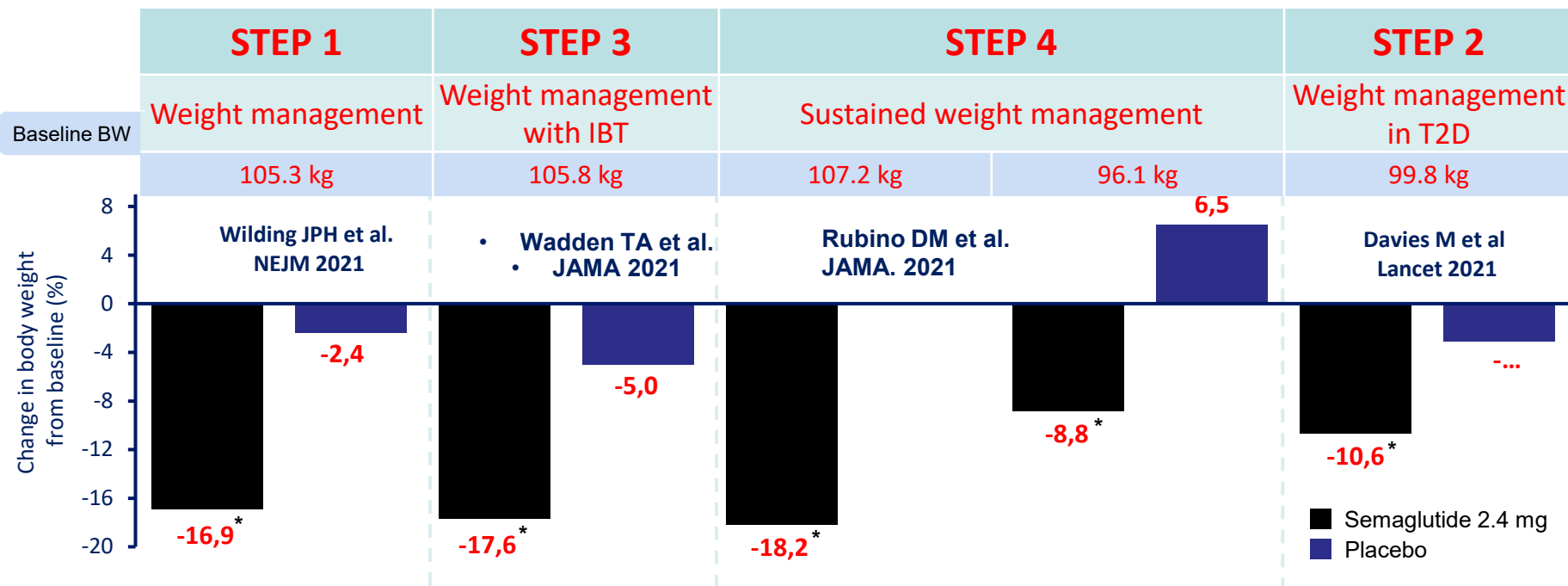
No. of participants
Semaglutide, 2.4 mg
Liraglutide, 3.0 mg

126	125	122	124	117	102	76	105	114	107	107	92	117
127	124	124	125	118	101	66	102	99	98	110	88	117

Rubino DM et al. JAMA 2022

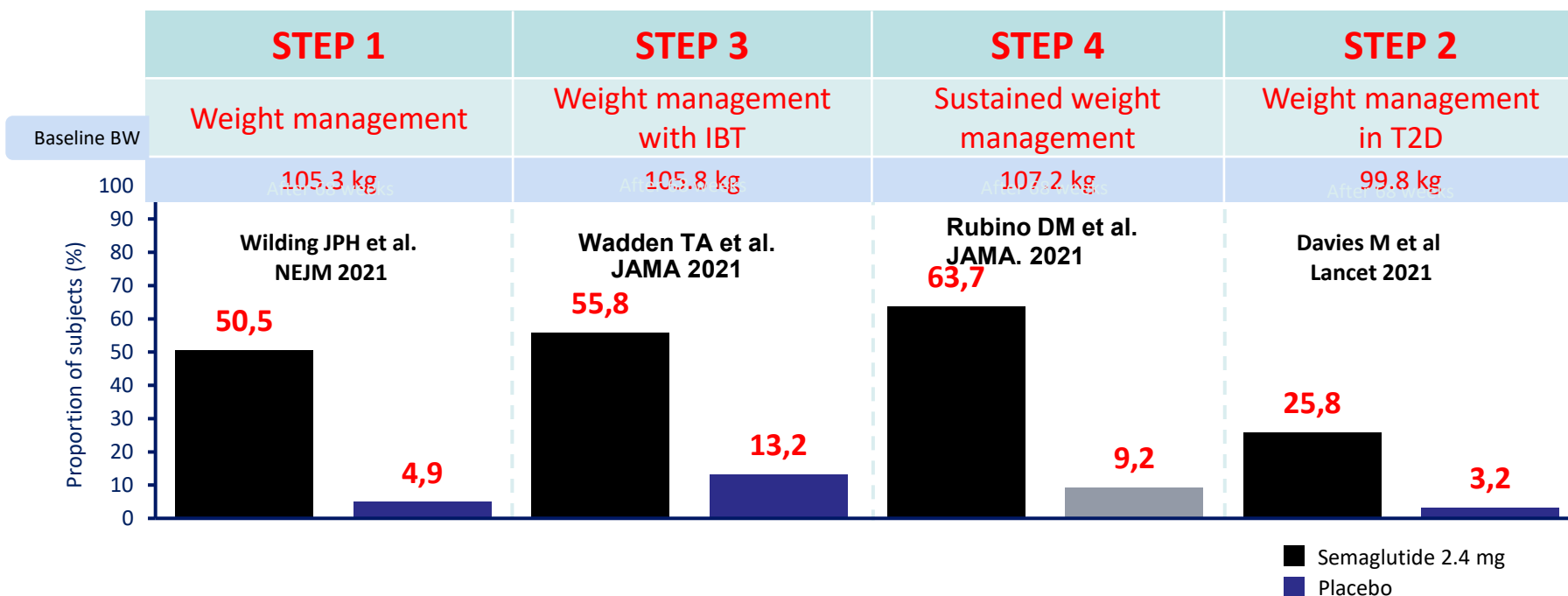


STUDI STEP (1 - 4)

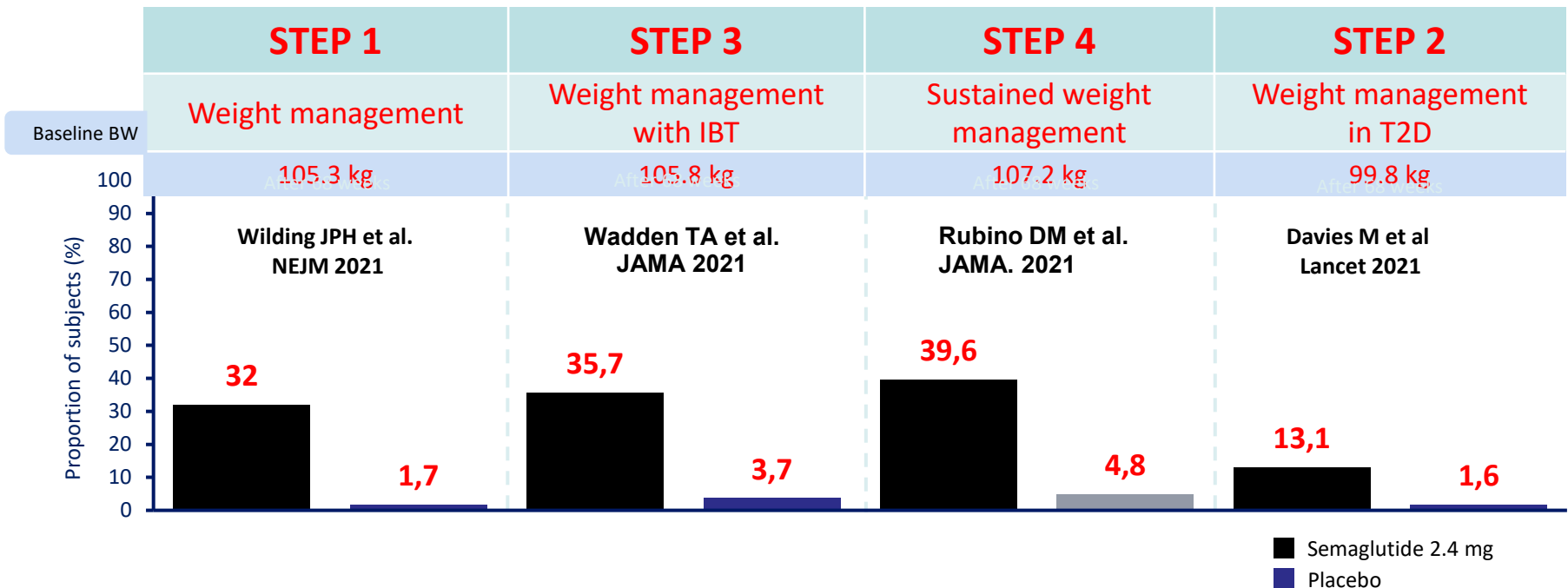




STEP 1–4: SUBJECTS ACHIEVING $\geq 15\%$ WEIGHT LOSS

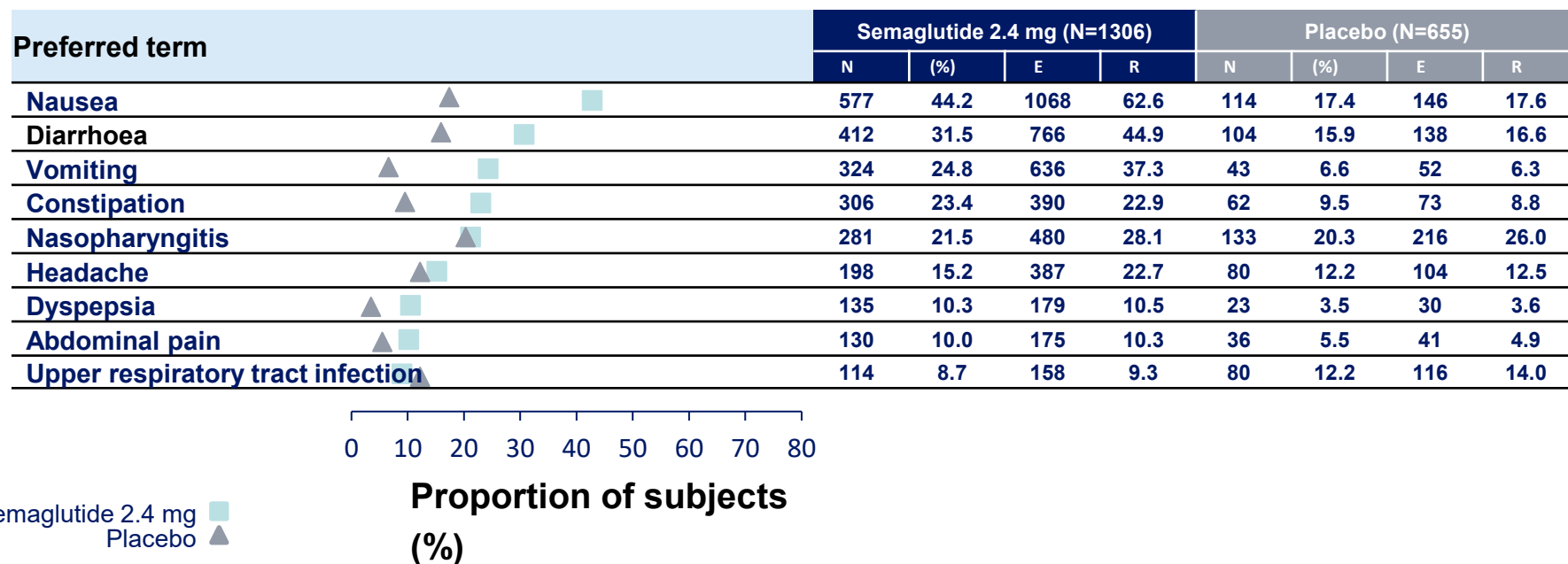


STEP 1–4: SUBJECTS ACHIEVING $\geq 20\%$ WEIGHT LOSS





STEP 1: COMMON ADVERSE EVENTS ($\geq 10\%$)



Wilding JPH et al.
NEJM 2021

SEMAGLUTIDE TARGETS AND ACTIVATES BRAIN REGIONS

Associated with hedonic and homeostatic control of energy intake

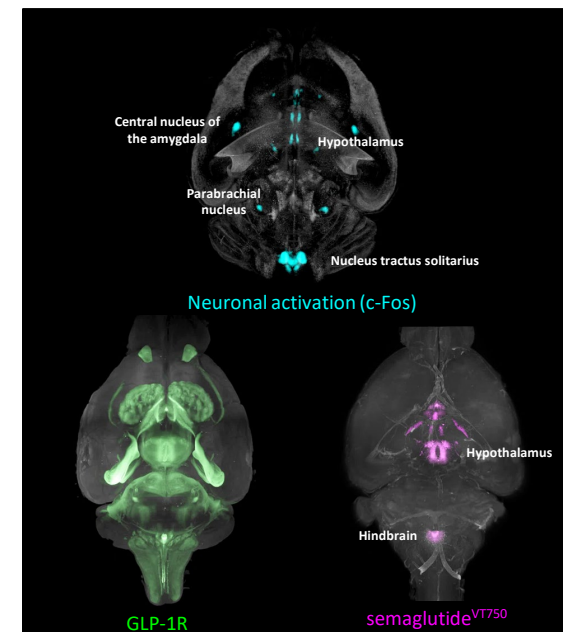
Gabery et al. JCI Insight 2020

GLP-1R targeting in septum, hypothalamus, and hindbrain

Many untargeted GLP-1R areas

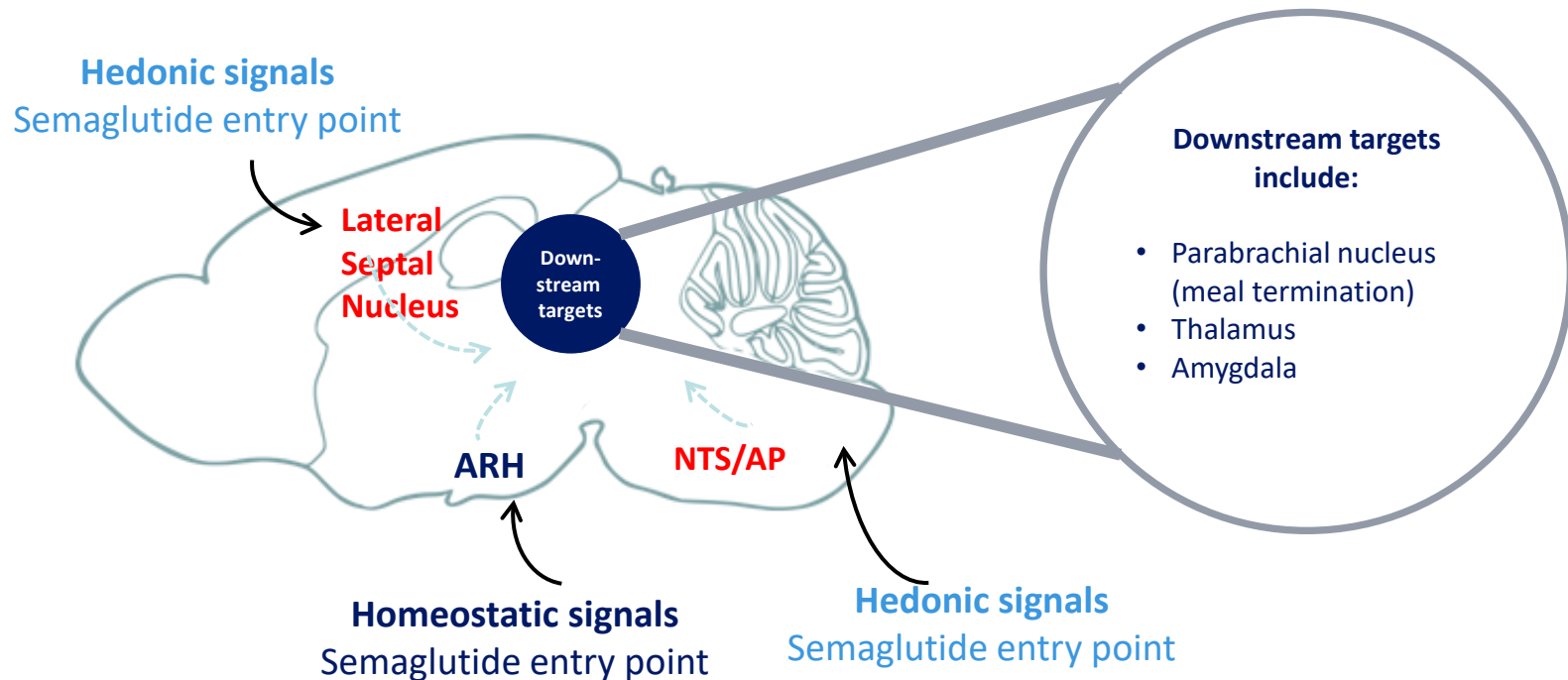
Potential direct activation in subset of circumventricular organ's and nucleus of the solitary tract

Secondary activation in regions associated with control of food intake and reward



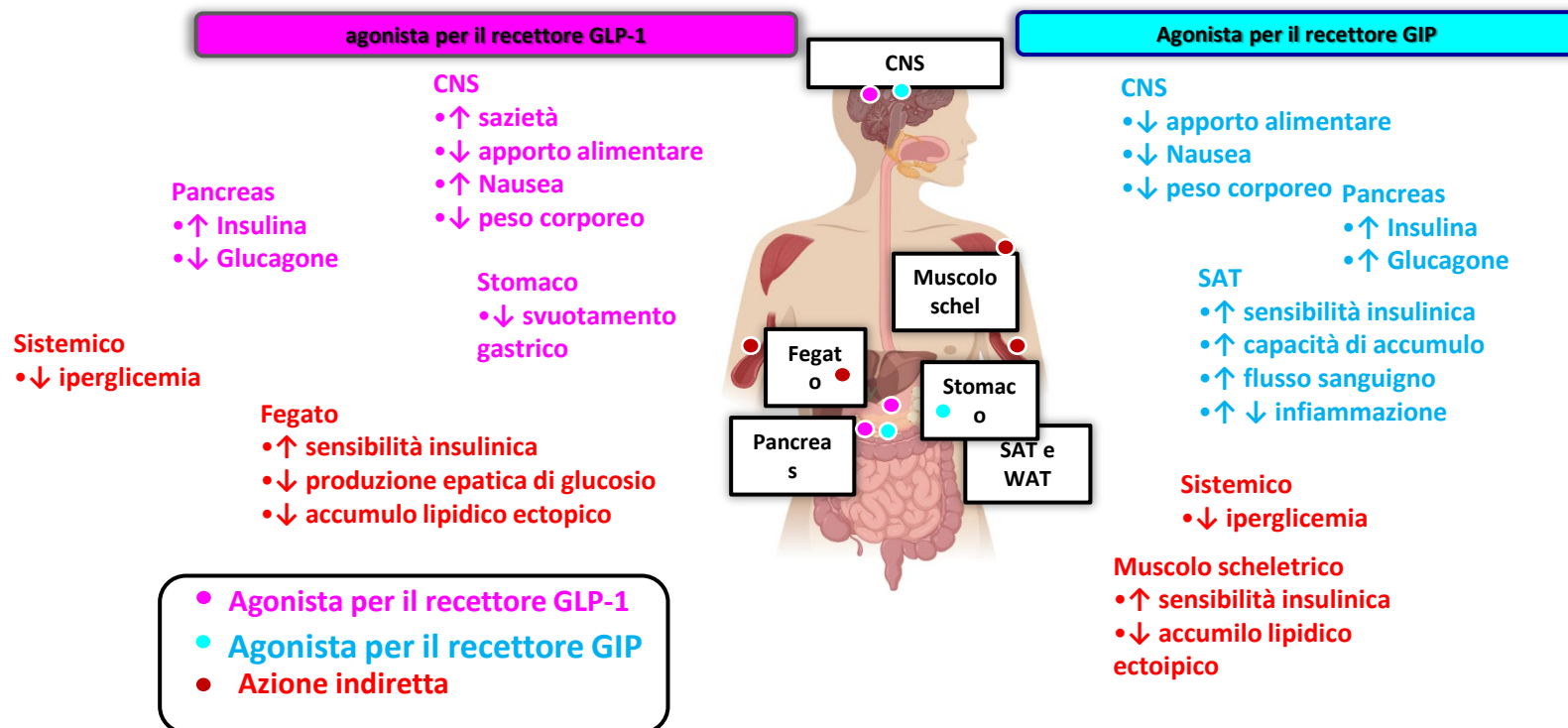
SEMAGLUTIDE ENTRY POINTS AND ACTIVATION CIRCUITS

Appetite regulation in rodents



Modified from Campos et al. *Cell Metab* 2016

TWINCRETINS: AGONISTI DEI RECETTORI PER GLP1 E GIP



Samms RJ, et al. Trends Endocrinol Metab. 2020



TIRZEPATIDE SURMOUNT -1

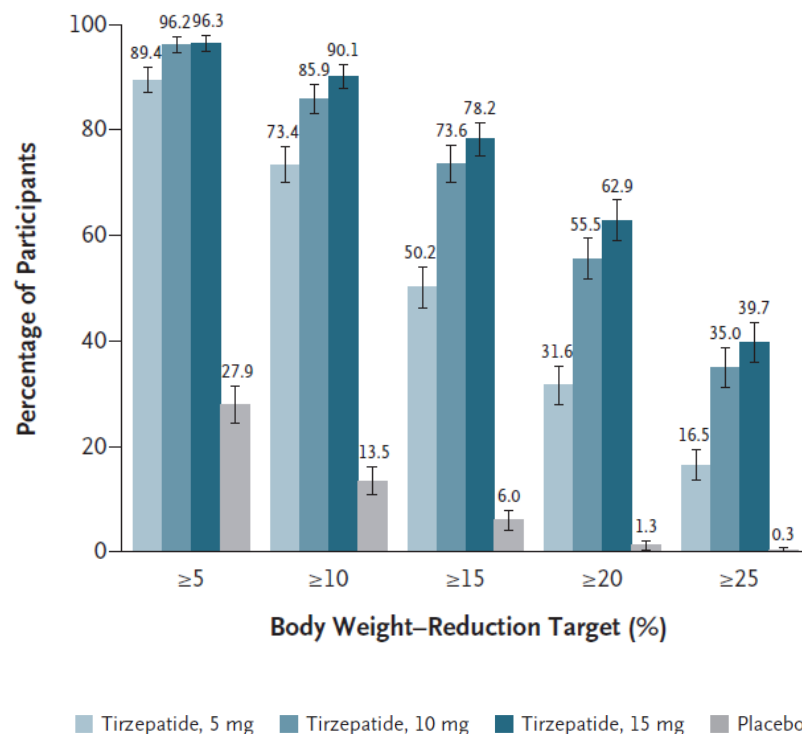
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

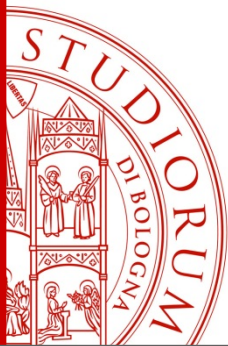
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Tirzepatide Once Weekly for the Treatment of Obesity

Ania M. Jastreboff, M.D., Ph.D., Louis J. Aronne, M.D.,
Nadia N. Ahmad, M.D., M.P.H., Sean Wharton, M.D., Pharm.D.,
Lisa Connery, M.D., Breno Alves, M.D., Arihiro Kiyosue, M.D., Ph.D.,
Shuyu Zhang, M.S., Bing Liu, Ph.D., Mathijs C. Bunck, M.D., Ph.D.,
and Adam Stefanski, M.D., Ph.D., for the SURMOUNT-1 Investigators*

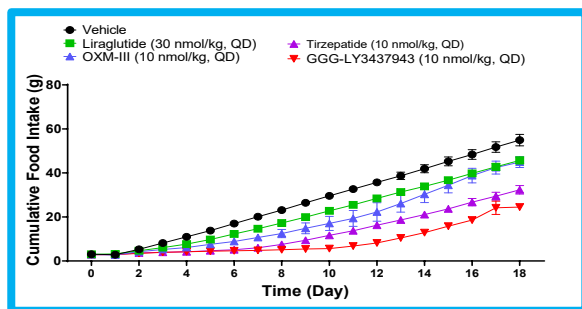
D Participants Who Met Weight-Reduction Targets (efficacy estimand)



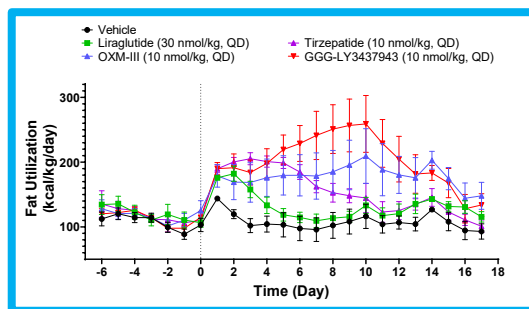


TRIAGONISTS

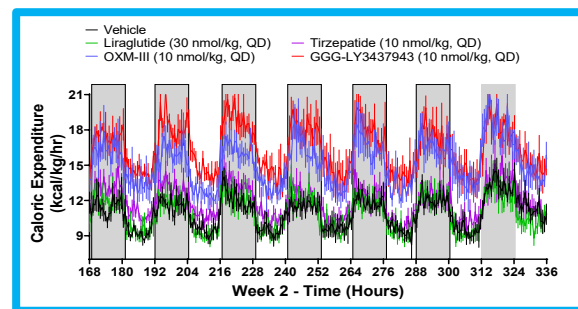
Food intake



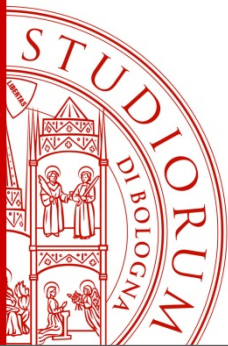
Fat utilization



Energy Expenditure



- GGG offers significantly more body weight loss results (45-50%) in DIO mouse model compared to TZP (30-35%), Sema (20-25%) and OXM-3 (30-35%) with the addition of glucagon to a GIP/GLP backbone.
- GGG has additional effect on food intake suppression compared to TZP
- GGG shows an increase in fat utilization and an increase in energy expenditure potentially resulting in a more prolonged and durable weight loss.
- GGG reduces lipogenesis and increases lipid oxidation and amino acid catabolism in the liver potentially resulting in a weight loss independent effect on liver fat.



Grazie per l'attenzione