

INluks

«Quer durch den Bauch»

17. Juni 2025

Fett-weg-Spritze oder Messer (1)

Dr. med. Lukas Burget

Leitender Arzt Endokrinologie/Diabetologie, LUKS

Co-Leiter Adipositaszentrum Zentralschweiz

Ursache (1) Bewegung – *nicht alles wird besser*

50 er

Tägliche Gehstrecke

10 km

(= 1000 kcal)

Achtung!
Sie verlassen
jetzt
West-Berlin

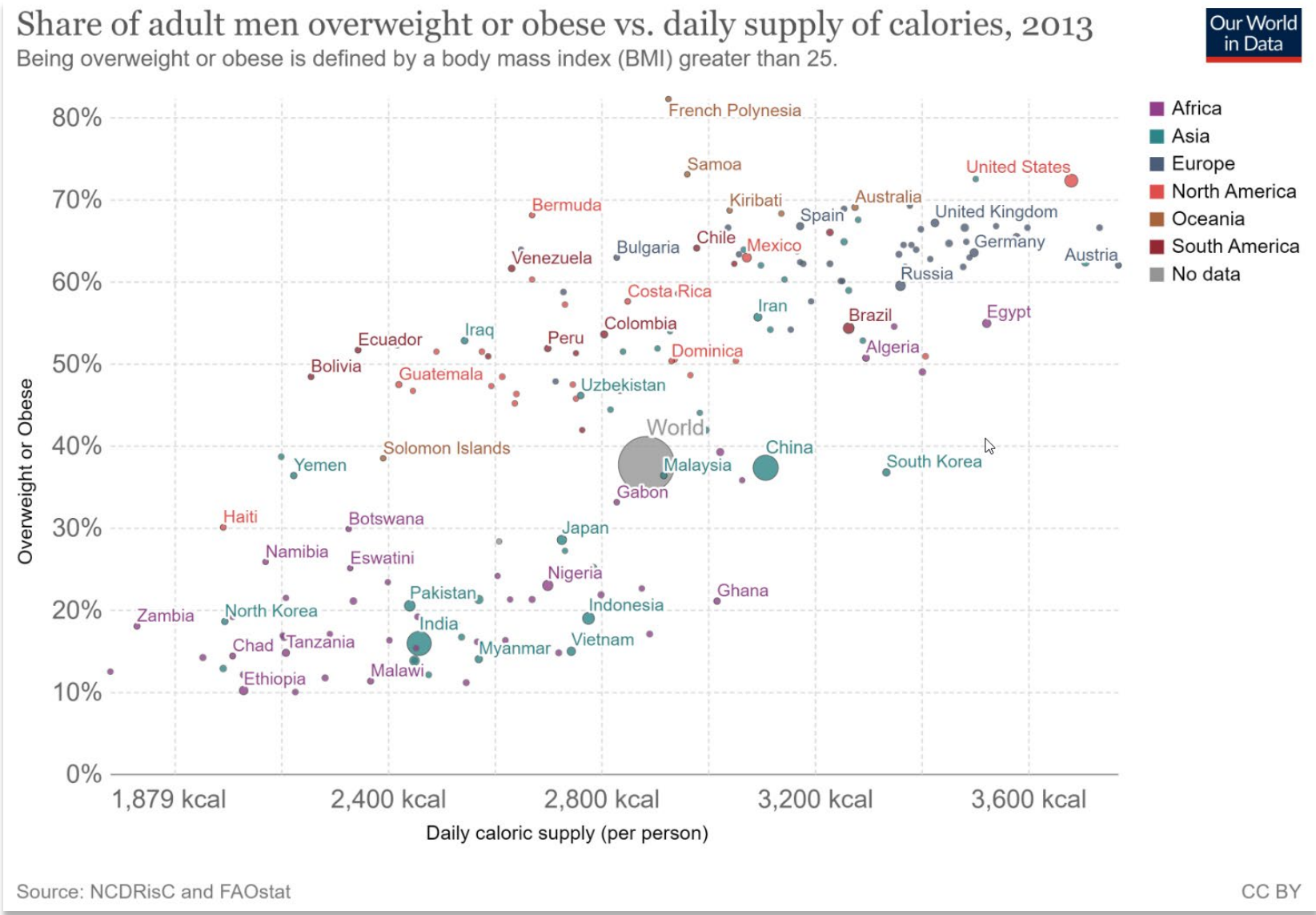
90 er

Tägliche Gehstrecke

1 km

(= 100 kcal)

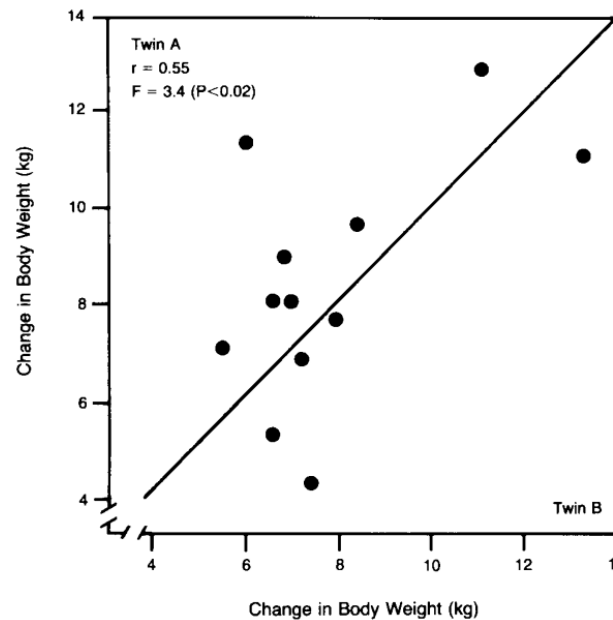
Ursache (2) Kalorien – *gute Korrelation mit BMI*



THE RESPONSE TO LONG-TERM OVERFEEDING IN IDENTICAL TWINS

CLAUDE BOUCHARD, PH.D., ANGELO TREMBLAY, PH.D., JEAN-PIERRE DESPRÉS, PH.D., ANDRÉ NADEAU, M.D.,
PAUL J. LUPIEN, M.D., PH.D., GERMAIN THÉRIAULT, M.D., JEAN DUSSAULT, M.D., SITAL MOORJANI, PH.D.,
SYLVIE PINAULT, M.D., AND GUY FOURNIER, B.Sc.

12 eineiige Zwillingspaare > 6 Wochen hyperkalorische Ernährung (+ 1000 kcal vs. Baseline)

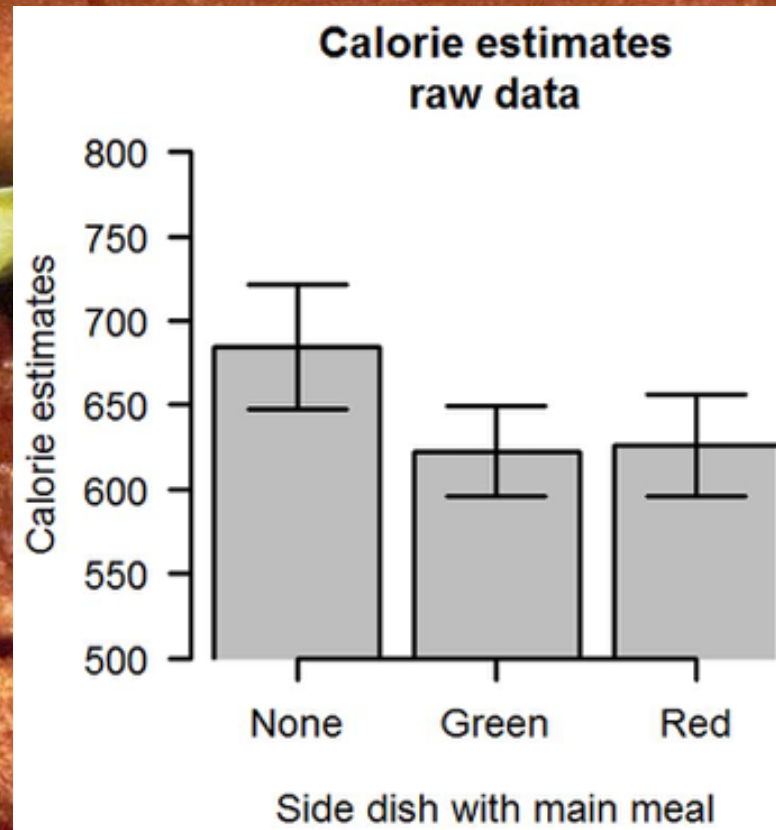


Gewichtszunahmen zwischen 4 und 13 kg mit signifikant geringerer Varianz *innerhalb* der Paare vs. *zwischen* den Paaren

Underestimating Calorie Content When Healthy Foods Are Present: An Averaging Effect or a Reference-Dependent Anchoring Effect?

Suzanna E. Forwood^{1*}, Amy Ahern², Gareth J. Hollands¹, Paul C. Fletcher³, Theresa M. Marteau¹

¹ Behaviour and Health Research Unit, Department for Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ² Medical Research Council Human Nutrition Research, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ³ Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom



«Convenience oder Küche ?»

Cell Metabolism
Clinical and Translational Report



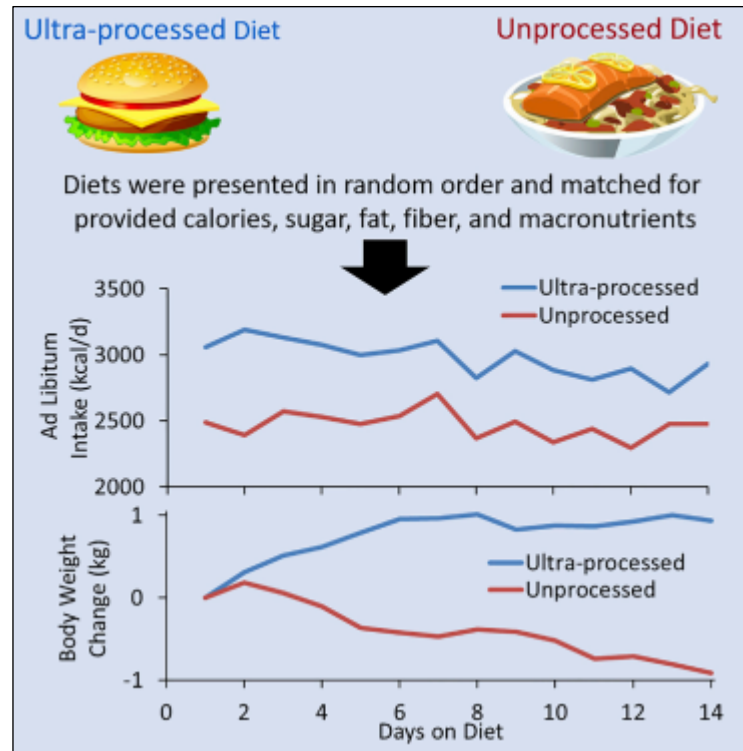
Ultra-Processed Diets Cause Excess Calorie Intake and Weight Gain: An Inpatient Randomized Controlled Trial of *Ad Libitum* Food Intake

Kevin D. Hall,^{1,2,3} Alexis Ayuketah,¹ Robert Brychta,¹ Hongyi Cai,¹ Thomas Cassimatias,¹ Kong Y. Chen,¹ Stephanie T. Chung,¹ Elise Costa,¹ Amber Courville,² Valerie Darcey,¹ Laura A. Fletcher,¹ Claran G. Forde,⁴ Ahmed M. Gharib,¹ Juen Guo,¹ Rebecca Howard,¹ Paule V. Joseph,² Suzanne McGehee,¹ Ronald Ouwerkerk,¹ Klaudia Raisinger,² Irene Rozga,¹ Michael Stagliano,¹ Mary Walter,¹ Peter J. Walter,¹ Shanna Yang,² and Megan Zhou¹

20 übergewichtige Probanden, «Junkfood» vs. frisch gekocht (ad libitum)

106 \$ / W

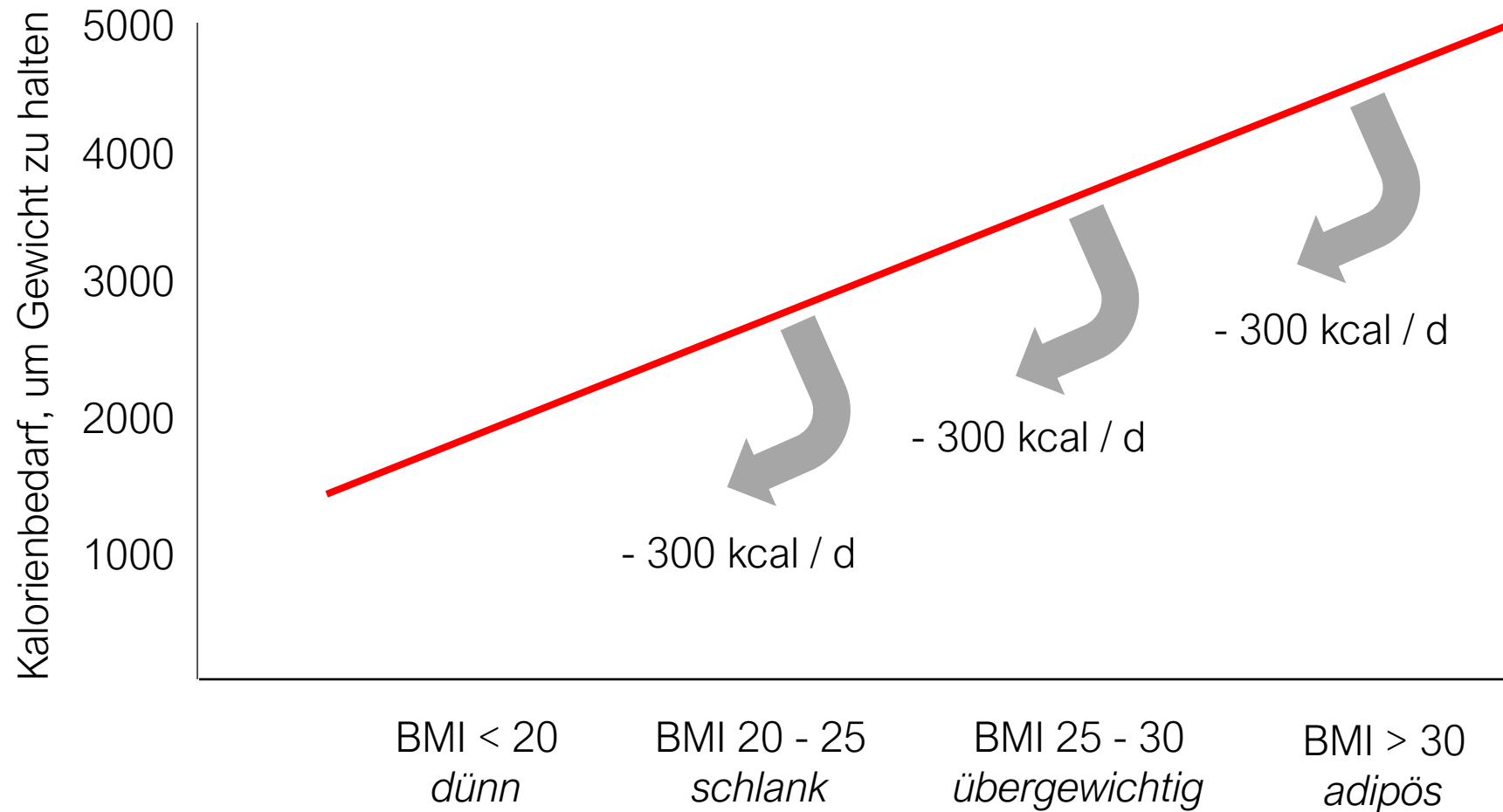
+ Zucker
+ Ω 6 / Ω 3
+ Ges. Fettsäuren
- Ballaststoffe

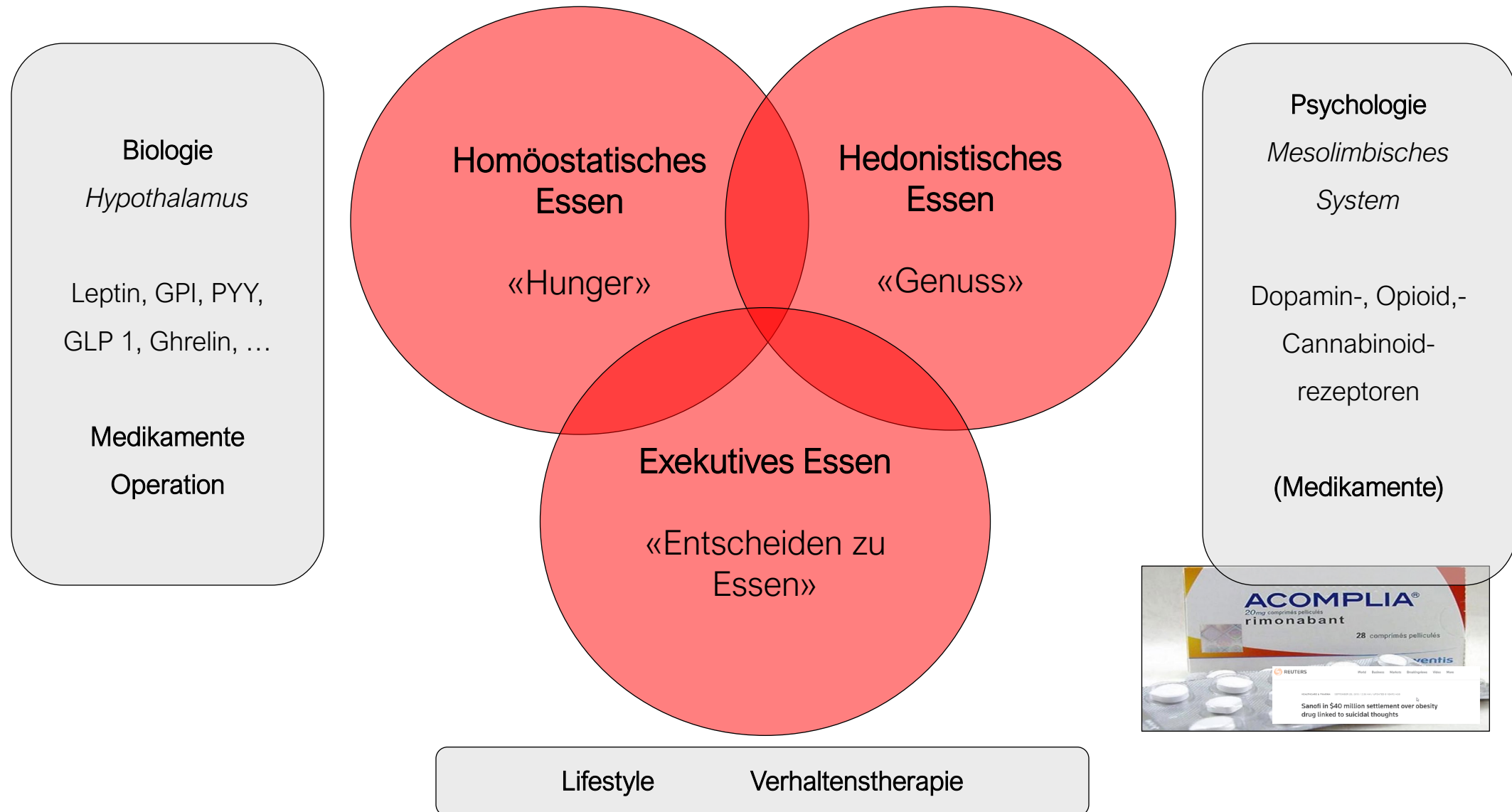


151 \$ / W

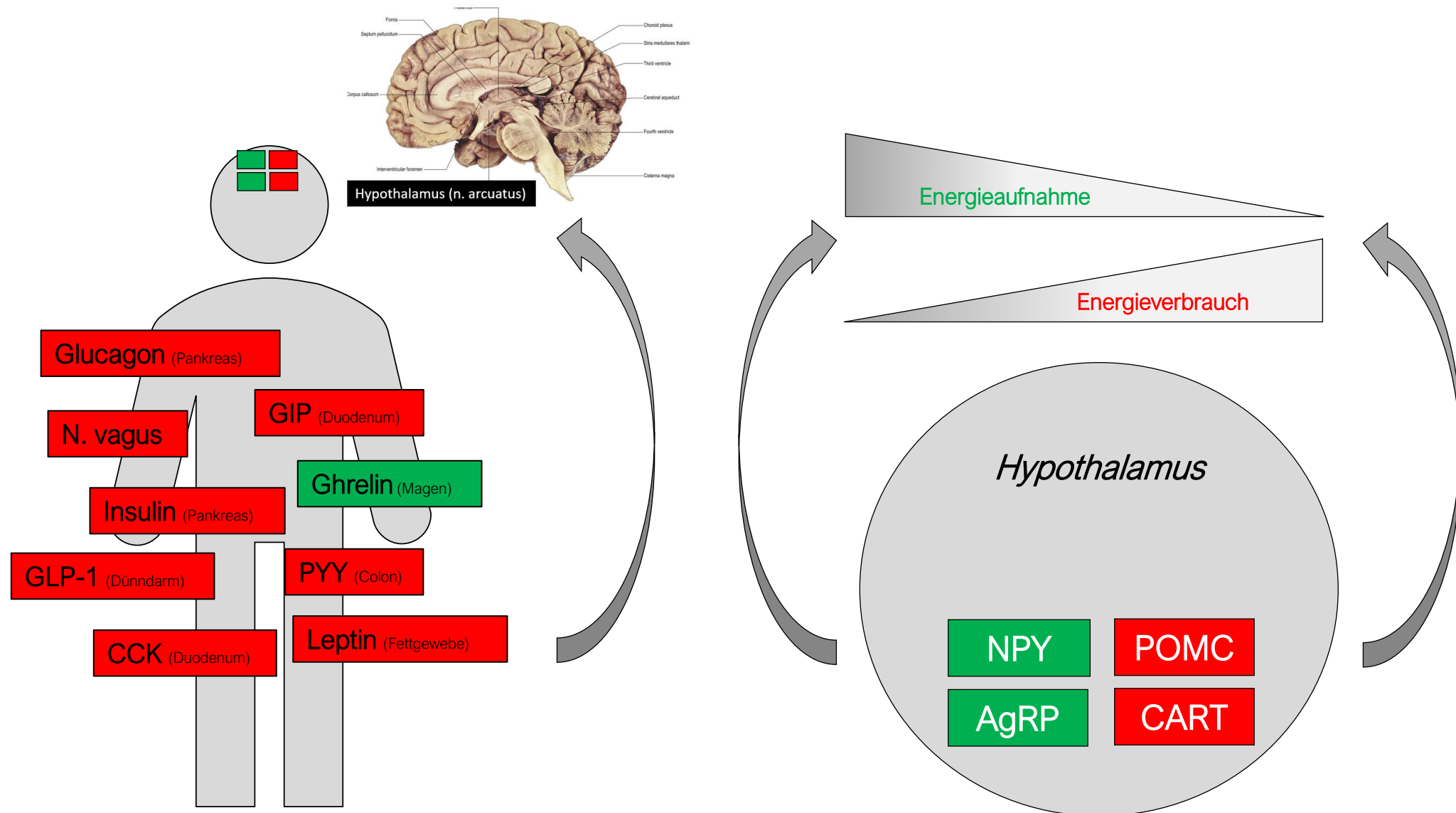
- Zucker
- Ω 6 / Ω 3
- Ges. Fettsäuren
+ Ballaststoffe

Verminderter Umsatz nach Gewichtsabnahme





Hypothalamus – Ziel der Inkretine



Leptin – erster Vertreter der Inkretine

nature

Positional cloning of the mouse *obese* gene and its human homologue

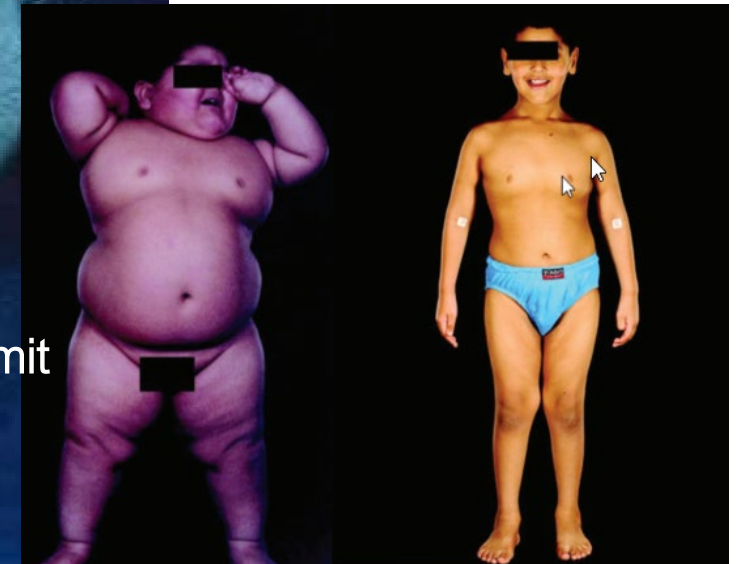
YIYING ZHANG[†], RICARDO PROENCA[†], MARGHERITA MAFFEI[†], MARISA BARONE[†], LORI LEOPOLD[†] & JEFFREY M. FRIEDMAN^{†‡}

[†]Howard Hughes Medical Institute, [‡]The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue, New York, New York 10021, USA

[‡]To whom correspondence should be addressed.



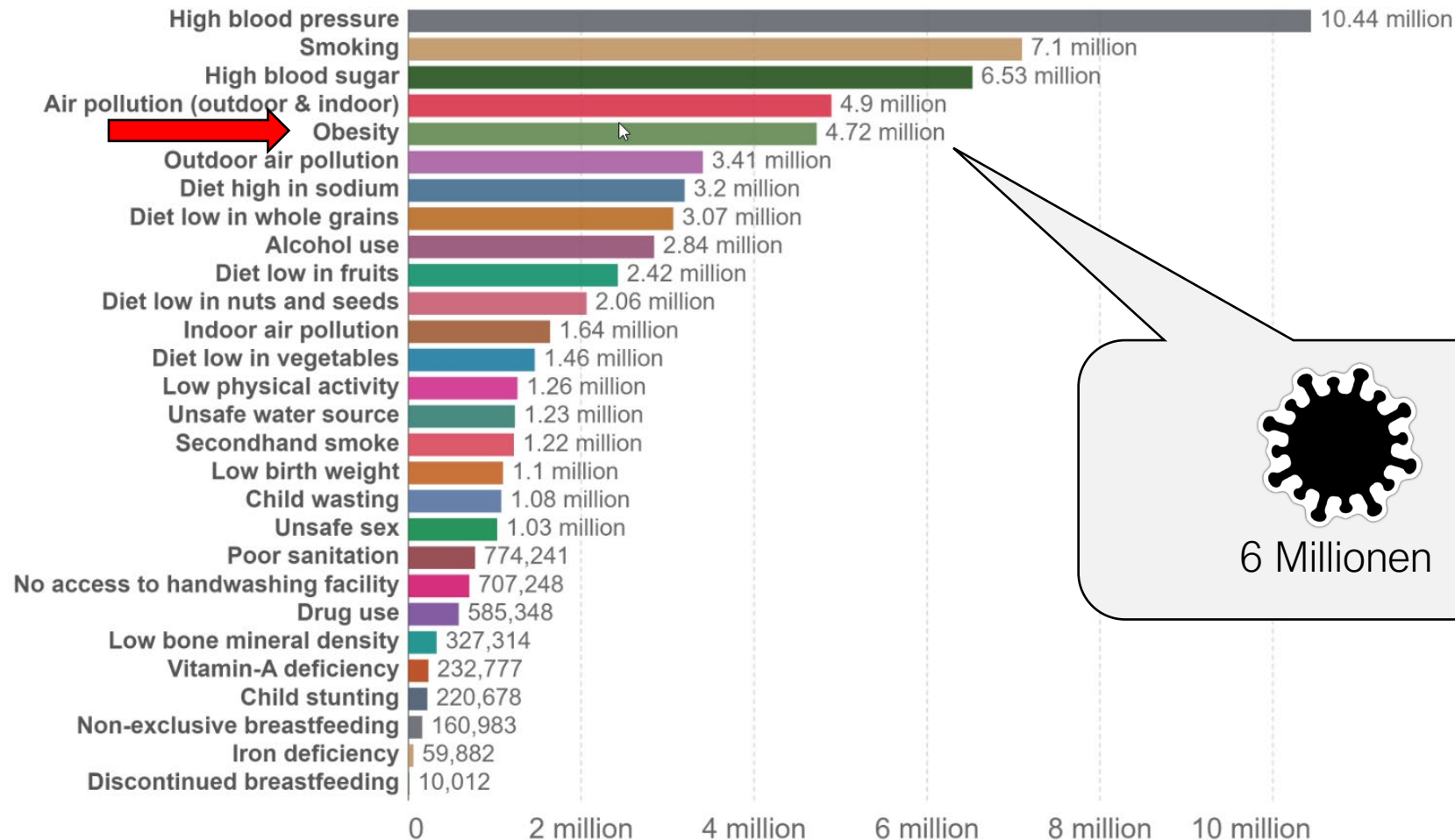
- Spezifische Genmutation führt zu endogenem Leptinmangel und damit Hyperphagie und massiver Gewichtszunahme.
- Exogene Leptingabe macht diesen Effekt reversibel.



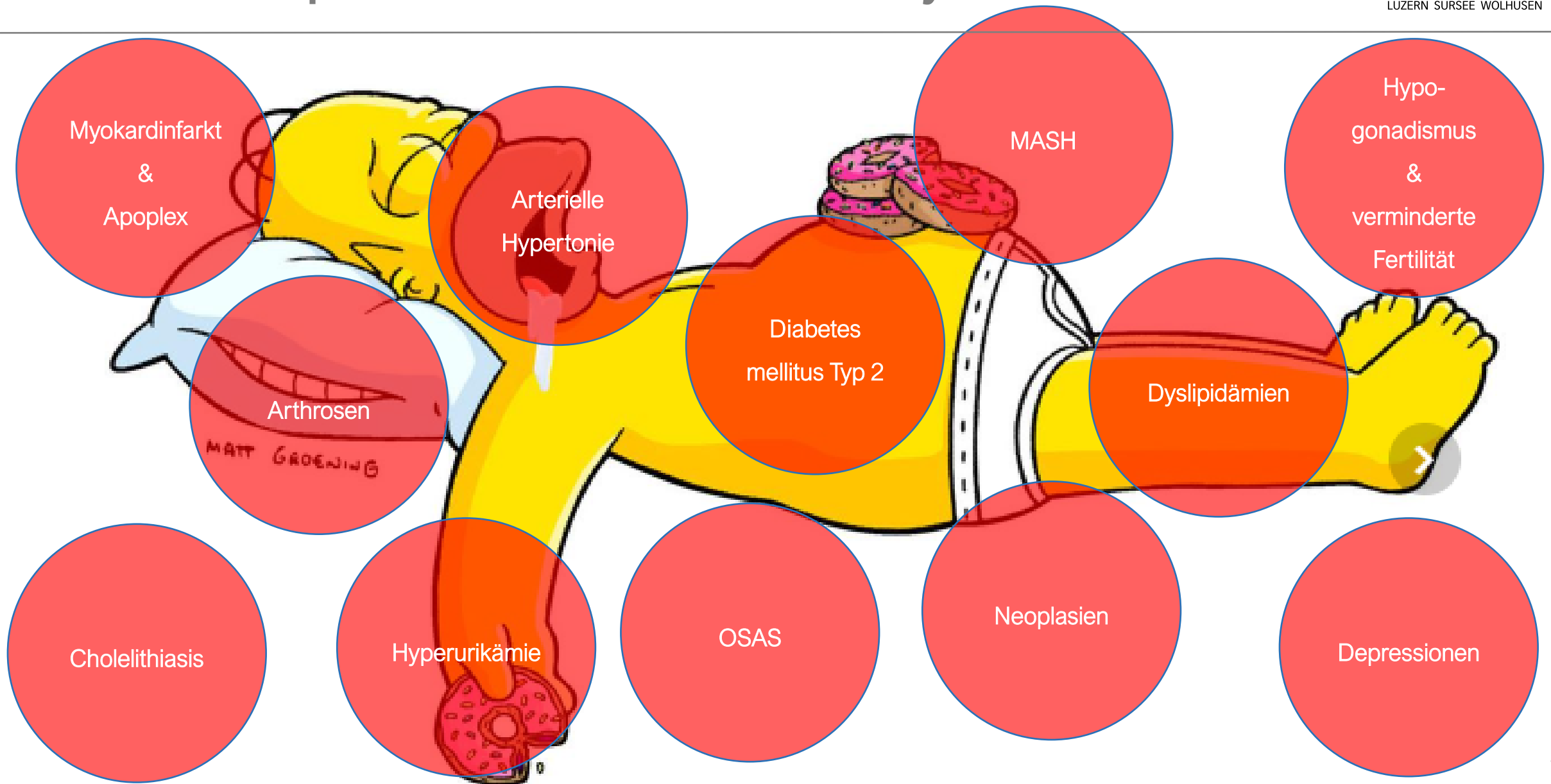
Number of deaths by risk factor, World, 2017

Total annual number of deaths by risk factor, measured across all age groups and both sexes.

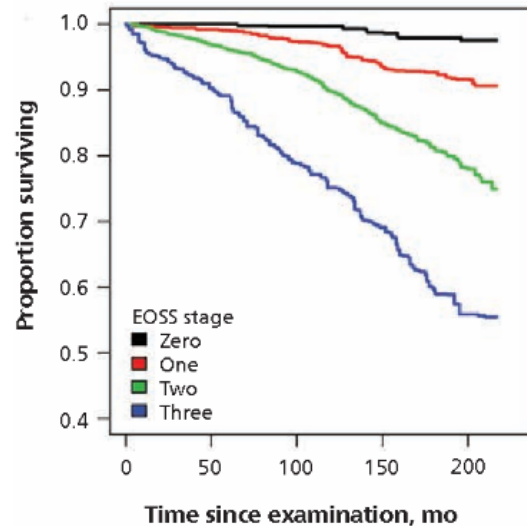
Our World
in Data



Sekundärkomplikationen – *metabolisches Syndrom & mehr*



Edmonton Obesity Staging System (EOSS)



STAGE 0

- **NO** sign of obesity-related risk factors
- **NO** physical symptoms
- **NO** psychological symptoms
- **NO** functional limitations

Case Example:

Physically active female with a BMI of 32 kg/m², no risk factors, no physical symptoms, no self-esteem issues, and no functional limitations.

Class I, Stage 0 Obesity

EOSS Score
WHO Obesity Classification

STAGE 1

- Patient has obesity-related **SUBCLINICAL** risk factors (borderline hypertension, impaired fasting glucose, elevated liver enzymes, etc.) - **OR** -
- **MILD** physical symptoms - patient currently not requiring medical treatment for comorbidities (dyspnea on moderate exertion, occasional aches/pains, fatigue, etc.) - **OR** -
- **MILD** obesity-related psychological symptoms and/or mild impairment of well-being (quality of life not impacted)

Case Example:

38 year old female with a BMI of 59.2 kg/m², borderline hypertension, mild lower back pain, and knee pain. Patient does not require any medical intervention.

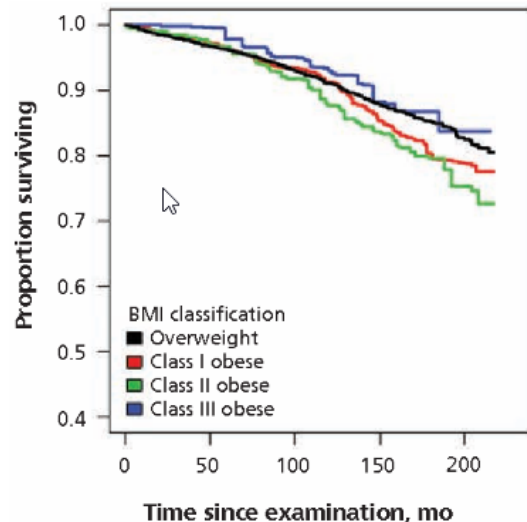
Class III, Stage 1 Obesity

WHO CLASSIFICATION OF WEIGHT STATUS (BMI kg/m²)

Obese Class I 30 - 34.9
Obese Class II 35 - 39.9
Obese Class III ≥40

Stage 0 / Stage 1 Obesity

Patient **does not meet clinical criteria for admission** at this time. Please refer to primary care for further preventative treatment options.



STAGE 2

- Patient has **ESTABLISHED** obesity-related comorbidities requiring medical intervention (HTN, Type 2 Diabetes, sleep apnea, PCOS, osteoarthritis, reflux disease) - **OR** -
- **MODERATE** obesity-related psychological symptoms (depression, eating disorders, anxiety disorder) - **OR** -
- **MODERATE** functional limitations in daily activities (quality of life is beginning to be impacted)

Case Example:

32 year old male with a BMI of 36 kg/m² who has primary hypertension and obstructive sleep apnea.

Class II, Stage 2 Obesity

STAGE 3

- Patient has **significant** obesity-related end-organ damage (myocardial infarction, heart failure, diabetic complications, incapacitating osteoarthritis) - **OR** -
- **SIGNIFICANT** obesity-related psychological symptoms (major depression, suicide ideation) - **OR** -
- **SIGNIFICANT** functional limitations (eg: unable to work or complete routine activities, reduced mobility)
- **SIGNIFICANT** impairment of well-being (quality of life is significantly impacted)

Case Example:

49 year old female with a BMI of 67 kg/m² diagnosed with sleep apnea, CV disease, GERD, and suffered from stroke. Patient's mobility is significantly limited due to osteoarthritis and gout.

Class III, Stage 3 Obesity

STAGE 4

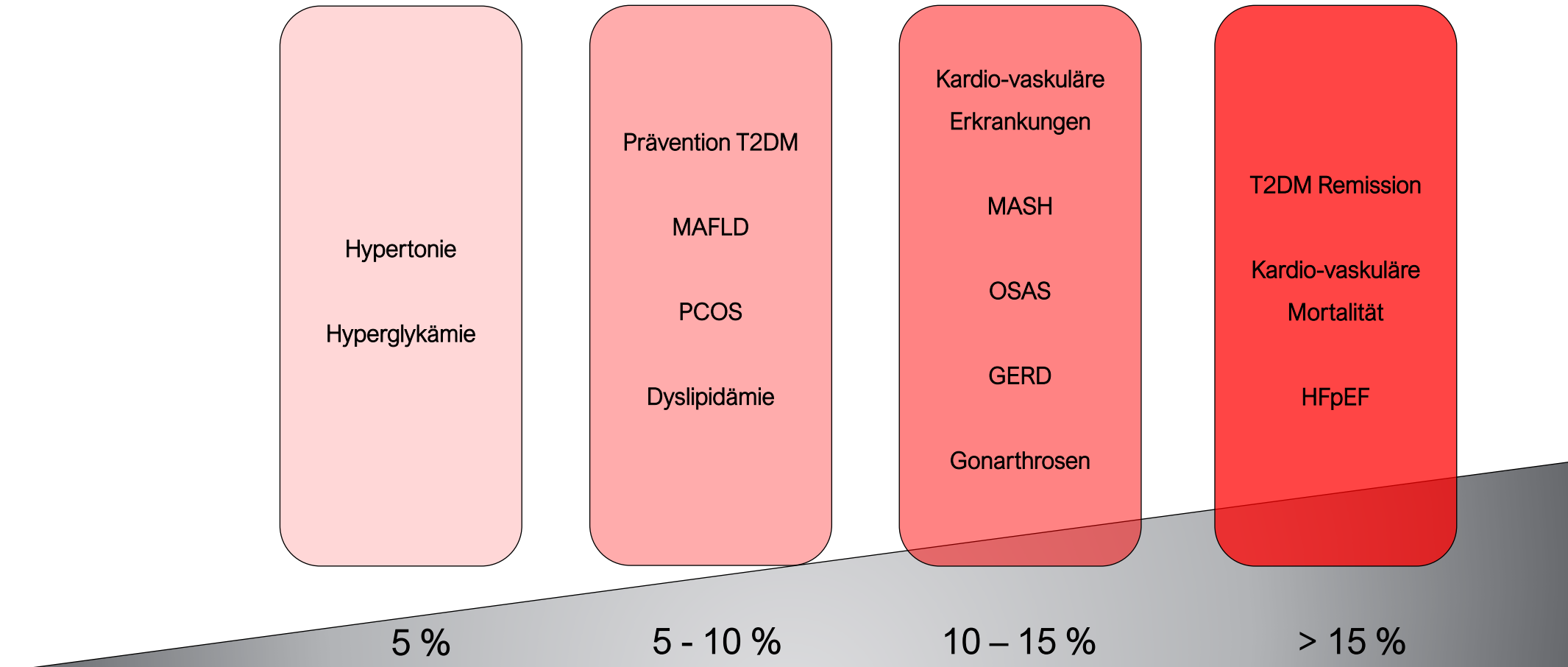
- **SEVERE** (potential end stage) from obesity-related comorbidities - **OR** -
- **SEVERELY** disabling psychological symptoms - **OR** -
- **SEVERE** functional limitations

Case Example:

45 year old female with a BMI of 54 kg/m² who is in a wheel chair because of disabling arthritis, severe hyperpnea, and anxiety disorder.

Class III, Stage 4 Obesity

Abnahme von Gewicht und Komorbiditäten



49 jähriger Patient mit metabolischem Syndrom

BMI 29
(Monat 10)

Liraglutide 3,0 mg

BMI 33
(Monat 0)

Janumet 50/1000 mg
Candesartan 16 mg
Atorvastatin 40 mg
CPAP



HbA1c (IFCC)	29-42	mmol/molHb	34	40
HbA1c (DCCT)	4.8-5.9	%	5.3	5.7
Creatinin (enzymatisch)	59-104	µmol/L	75	
eGFR	-	ml/min/1.73m²	> 90 *	
Cholesterin gesamt	<5.2	mmol/L	4.07	3.56
Cholesterin-HDL	>1	mmol/L	1.35	1.31 *
Cholesterin-LDL	-	mmol/L	2.63 +	2.51 *
Triglyceride	< 2.0	mmol/L	0.62	0.54
Enzyme				
ALAT/GPT	10-50	U/L	36	
ASAT/GOT	<50	U/L		
Amylase	28-100	U/L	50	
Lipase	13-60	U/L	33	



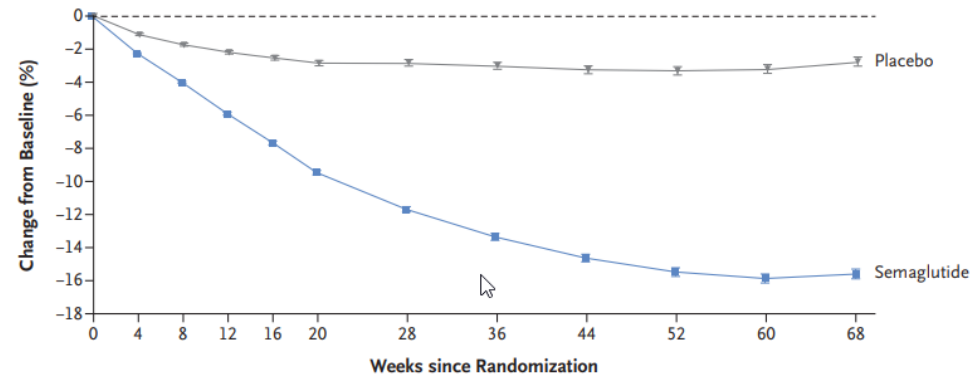


Zweiter GLP-1-Agonist - Semaglutide

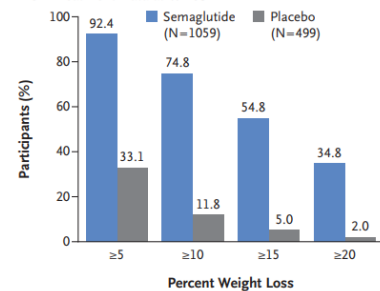
Once-Weekly Semaglutide in Adults with Overweight or Obesity

John P.H. Wilding, D.M., Rachel L. Batterham, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Salvatore Calanna, Ph.D., Melanie Davies, M.D., Luc F. Van Gaal, M.D., Ph.D., Ildiko Lingvay, M.D., M.P.H., M.S.C.S., Barbara M. McGowan, M.D., Ph.D., Julio Rosenstock, M.D., Marie T.D. Tran, M.D., Ph.D., Thomas A. Wadden, Ph.D., Sean Wharton, M.D., Pharm.D., Koutaro Yokote, M.D., Ph.D., Niels Zeuthen, M.Sc., and Robert F. Kushner, M.D., for the STEP 1 Study Group*

Body Weight Change from Baseline by Week, Observed In-Trial Data



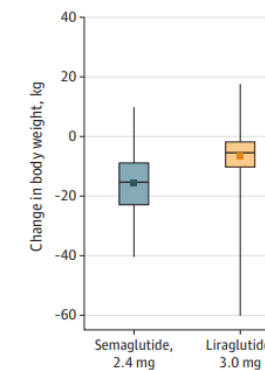
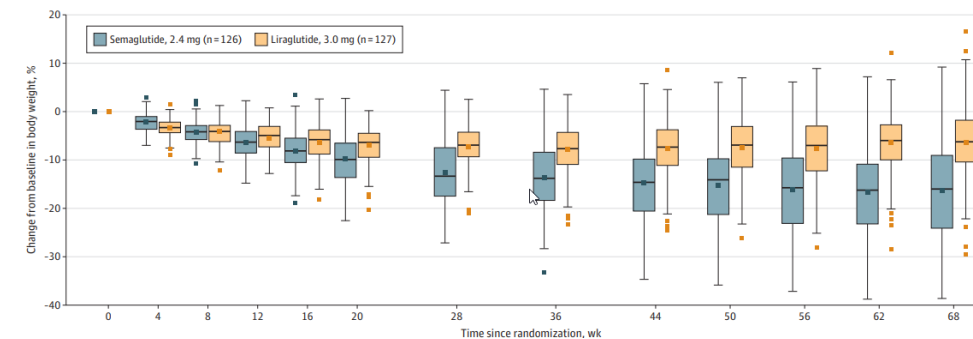
D On-Treatment Data at Wk 68



Semaglutid 2.4 mg = Wegovy®

Effect of Weekly Subcutaneous Semaglutide vs Daily Liraglutide on Body Weight in Adults With Overweight or Obesity Without Diabetes The STEP 8 Randomized Clinical Trial

Domenica M. Rubino, MD; Frank L. Greenway, MD; Usman Khalid, MD, PhD; Patrick M. O'Neil, PhD; Julio Rosenstock, MD; Rasmus Sørrig, MD, PhD; Thomas A. Wadden, PhD; Alicja Wizert, PhD; W. Timothy Garvey, MD; for the STEP 8 Investigators



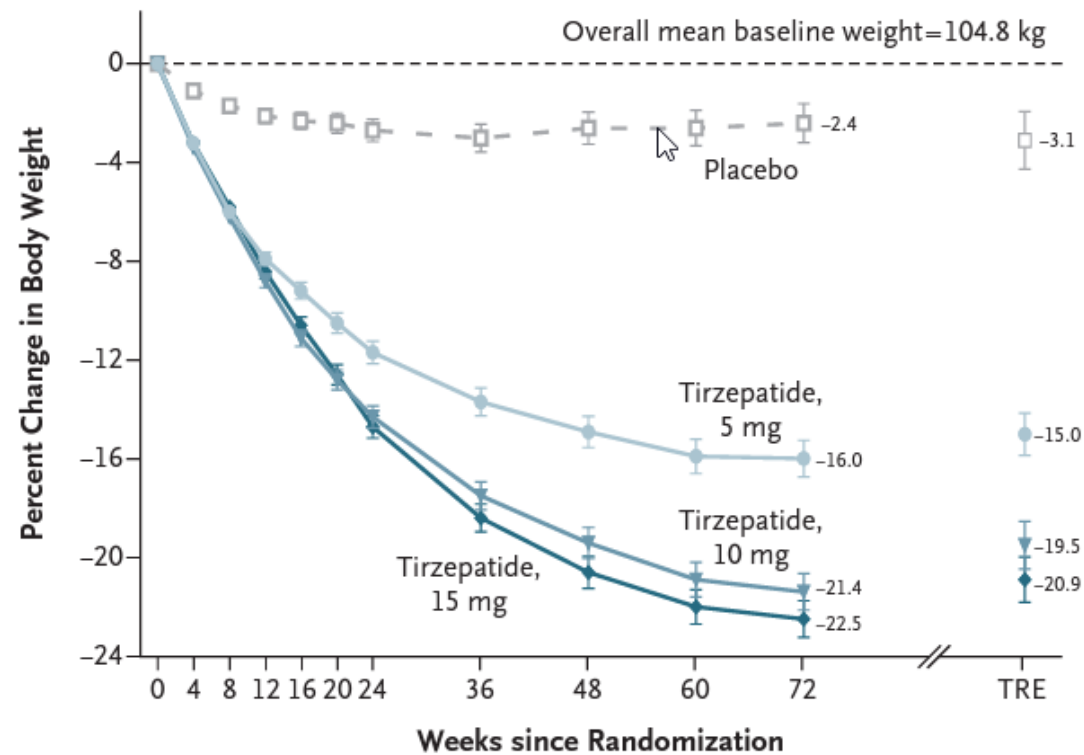
Erster Doppelagonist - GLP-1 & GIP Agonist Tirzepatid

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

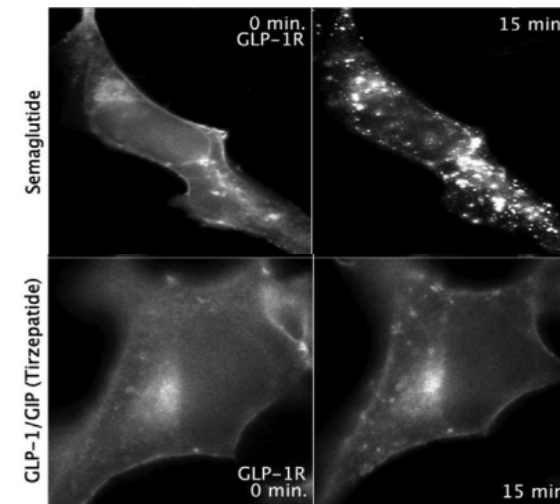
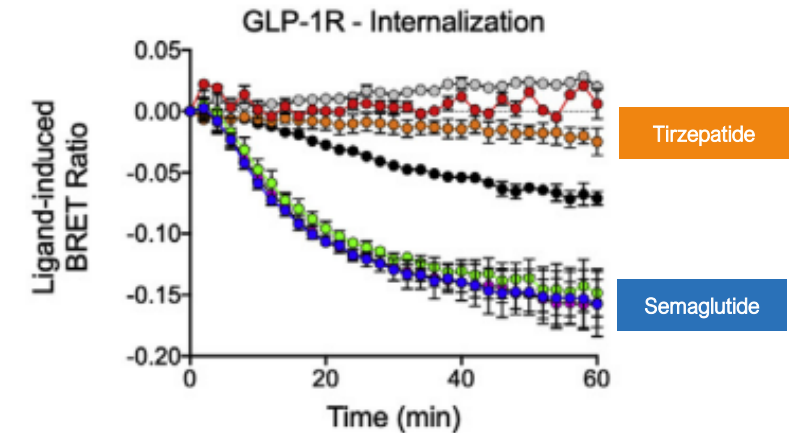
Tirzepatide Once Weekly for the Treatment of Obesity

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., Akihiro 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*

B Percent Change in Body Weight by Week (efficacy estimand)



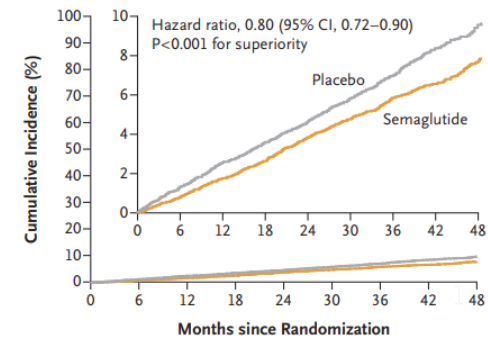
Tirzepatid 5 – 15 mg = Mounjaro™ (USA)



Semaglutide and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Obesity without Diabetes

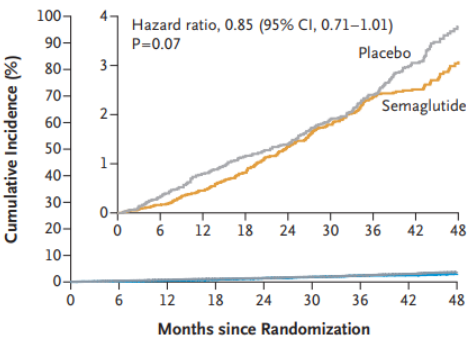
A. Michael Lincoff, M.D., Kirstine Brown-Frandsen, M.D., Helen M. Colhoun, M.D., John Deanfield, M.D., Scott S. Emerson, M.D., Ph.D., Sille Esbjerg, M.Sc., Søren Hardt-Lindberg, M.D., Ph.D., G. Kees Hovingh, M.D., Ph.D., Steven E. Kahn, M.B., Ch.B., Robert F. Kushner, M.D., Ildiko Lingvay, M.D., M.P.H., Tugce K. Oral, M.D., Marie M. Michelsen, M.D., Ph.D., Jorge Plutzky, M.D., Christoffer W. Tornøe, Ph.D., and Donna H. Ryan, M.D., for the SELECT Trial Investigators*

A Primary Cardiovascular Composite End Point



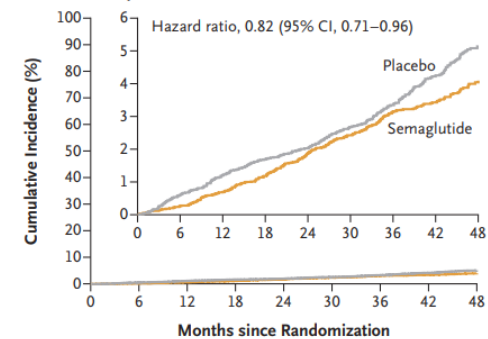
No. at Risk	8801	8652	8487	8326	8164	7101	5660	4015	1672
Placebo	8801	8652	8487	8326	8164	7101	5660	4015	1672
Semaglutide	8803	8695	8561	8427	8254	7229	5777	4126	1734

B Death from Cardiovascular Causes



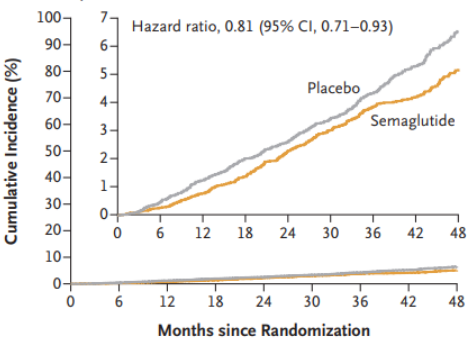
No. at Risk	8801	8733	8634	8528	8430	7395	5938	4250	1793
Placebo	8801	8733	8634	8528	8430	7395	5938	4250	1793
Semaglutide	8803	8748	8673	8584	8465	7452	5988	4315	1832

C Heart Failure Composite End Point



No. at Risk	8801	8711	8601	8485	8381	7341	5885	4198	1766
Placebo	8801	8711	8601	8485	8381	7341	5885	4198	1766
Semaglutide	8803	8740	8654	8557	8425	7409	5944	4277	1816

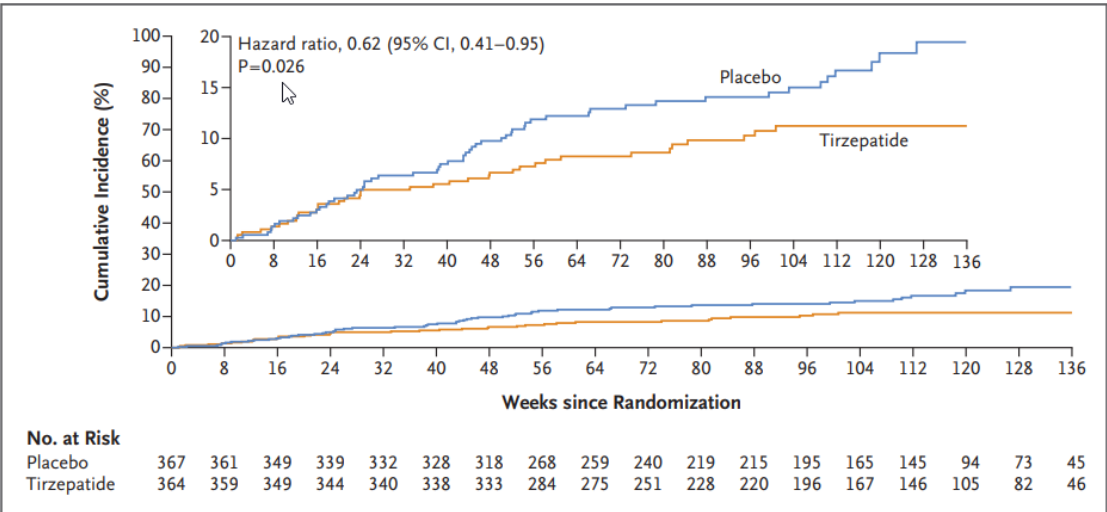
D Death from Any Cause



No. at Risk	8801	8733	8634	8528	8430	7395	5938	4250	1793
Placebo	8801	8733	8634	8528	8430	7395	5938	4250	1793
Semaglutide	8803	8748	8673	8584	8465	7452	5988	4315	1832

Tirzepatide for Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction and Obesity

Milton Packer, M.D., Michael R. Zile, M.D., Christopher M. Kramer, M.D., Seth J. Baum, M.D., Sheldon E. Litwin, M.D., Venu Menon, M.D., Junbo Ge, M.D., Govinda J. Weerakkody, Ph.D., Yang Ou, Ph.D., Mathijs C. Bunck, M.D., Karla C. Hurt, B.S.N., Masahiro Murakami, M.D., and Barry A. Borlaug, M.D., for the SUMMIT Trial Study Group*



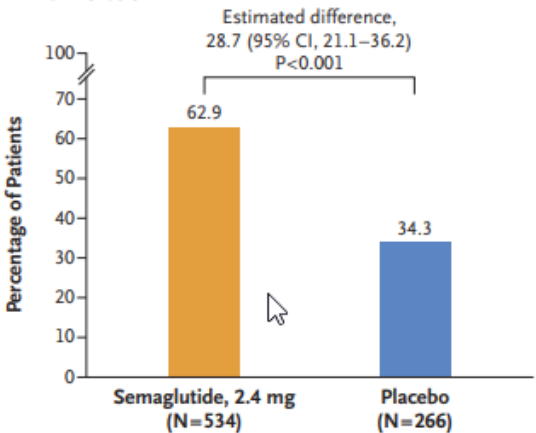
No. at Risk	367	361	349	339	332	328	318	268	259	240	219	215	195	165	145	94	73	45
Placebo	367	361	349	339	332	328	318	268	259	240	219	215	195	165	145	94	73	45
Tirzepatide	364	359	349	344	340	338	333	284	275	251	228	220	196	167	146	105	82	46

Figure 1. Composite of Death from Cardiovascular Causes or a Worsening Heart-Failure Event.
Shown is the cumulative incidence of death from cardiovascular causes or a worsening heart-failure event (the composite primary end point), assessed in a time-to-first-event analysis, among 364 patients who received tirzepatide and 367 patients who received placebo. The inset shows the same data on an expanded y axis.

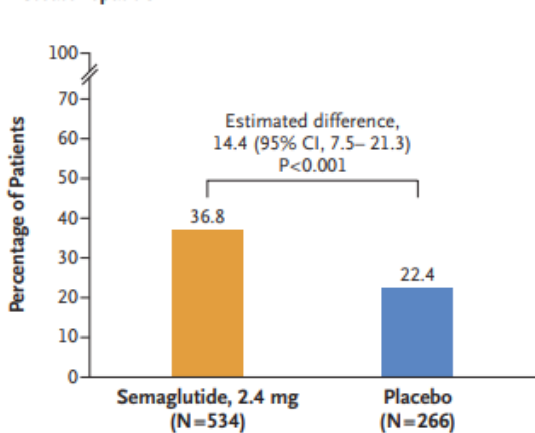
Phase 3 Trial of Semaglutide in Metabolic Dysfunction–Associated Steatohepatitis

Authors: Arun J. Sanyal, M.D., Philip N. Newsome, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Iris Kliers, M.D., Laura Harms Østergaard, M.Sc., Michelle T. Long, M.D., Mette Skalhøj Kjær, M.D., Ph.D., Anna M.G. Cali, M.D., Elisabetta Bugianesi, M.D., Ph.D., Mary E. Rinella, M.D., Michael Roden, M.D., and Vlad Ratziu, M.D., Ph.D., for the ESSENCE Study Group* [Author Info](#)

A Resolution of Steatohepatitis with No Worsening of Liver Fibrosis



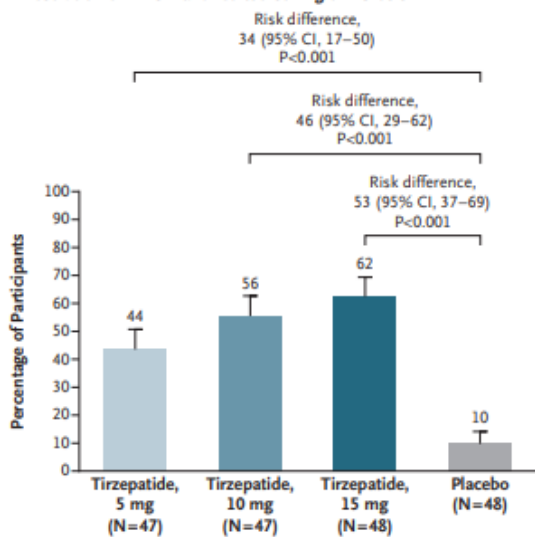
B Reduction in Liver Fibrosis with No Worsening of Steatohepatitis



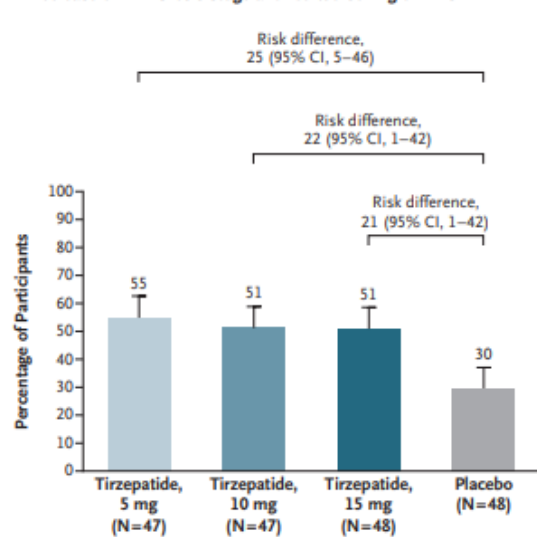
Tirzepatide for Metabolic Dysfunction–Associated Steatohepatitis with Liver Fibrosis

Authors: Rohit Loomba, M.D., Mark L. Hartman, M.D., Eric J. Lawitz, M.D., Raj Vuppalanchi, M.D., Jérôme Boursier, M.D., Ph.D., Elisabetta Bugianesi, M.D., Ph.D., Masato Yoneda, M.D., Ph.D., for the SYNERGY-NASH Investigators* [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

A Resolution of MASH and No Worsening of Fibrosis



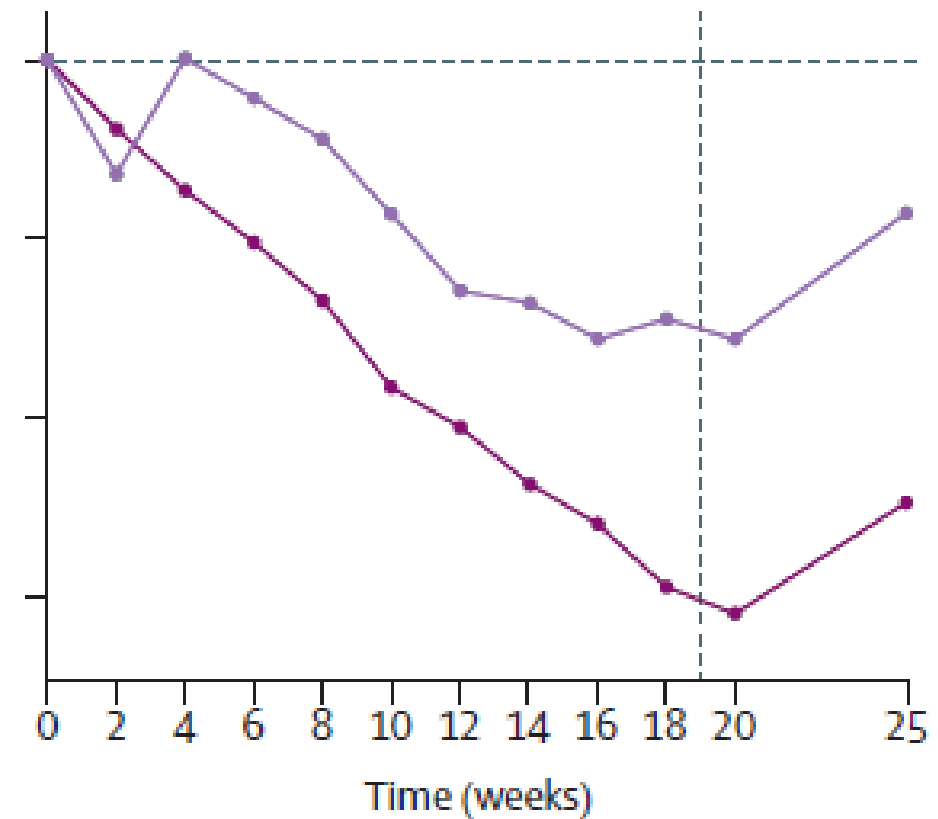
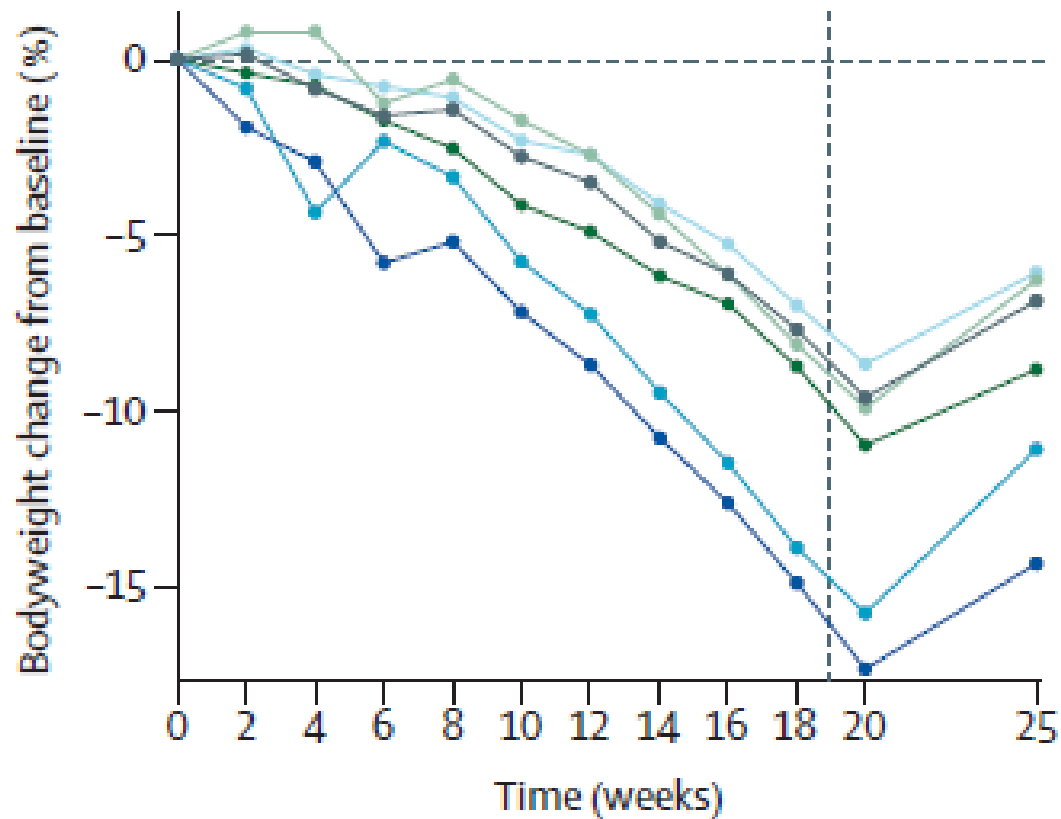
B Decrease of ≥1 Fibrosis Stage and No Worsening of MASH



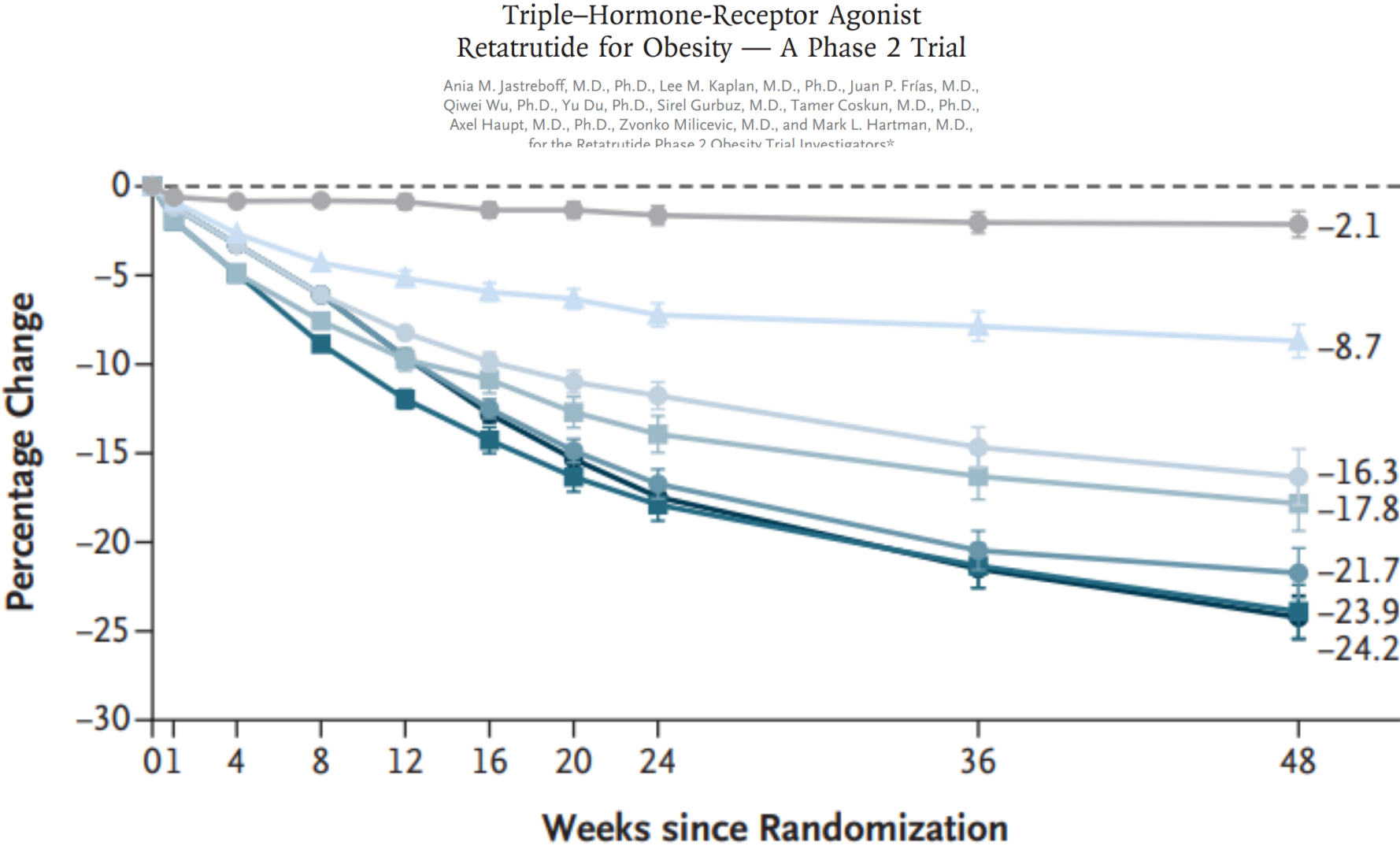
Zukünftiger Dualagonist (GLP-1-Amylin)

Safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of concomitant administration of multiple doses of cagrilintide with semaglutide 2.4 mg for weight management: a randomised, controlled, phase 1b trial

Lone B Enebo, Kasper K Berthelsen, Martin Kankam, Michael T Lund, Domenica M Rubino, Altyнай Satylganova, David CW Lau



Zukünftiger Triple-Agonist (GLP-1-GIP-Glucagon)



Substanz	Gewichtsabnahme	Besonderheit
Setmelanotide (Imcivree®) Melanocortin-4-Rezeptoragonist MC4R-Mutation bei schwerer Adipositas (0.5 - 1 %)  	- 15 %	Bei monogenetischen Adipositasformen (POMC-Mangel, Leptinrezeptor-Mutation, Bardet-Biedl-Syndrom, Prader-Willi-Syndrom, Alström-Syndrom). <i>FDA und EMA Zulassung</i> ✓
Cotagutide GLP-1- und Glukagon-Rezeptor-Agonist	- 15 %	Steigerung der Thermogenese Studienfokus u.a. auf NASH
Bimagrumab Activin-II-Rezeptor monoklonaler Antikörper	- 21 % (Fettmasse)	Blockade des natürlichen Muskelabbaus Steigerung Thermogenese

