New Medication Will Boost Bariatric Surgery

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

- [] I have no potential conflict of interest to report
- [X] I have the following potential conflict(s) of interest to report:
 - Receipt of honoraria or consultation fees: Medtronic, Ethicon, WL Gore, Stryker, Novo Nordisk, Vivus

Compared with patients taking metformin, patients on sodium glucose cotransporter-2 (SCL12) inhibitors and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP1) receptor agonists experienced less heart failure, ischemic heart disease, MI, and stroke. However, only metformin fell below the willingness-to-pay threshold of US \$150,000 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY)

First-line SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP1 receptor agonists were projected to improve life expectancy by 3 or more months compared with metformin, typically by reducing rates of macrovascular disease complications (congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease, MI, and stroke). But SGLT2 inhibitors were estimated to be \$478,000 per QALY versus metformin, while oral GLP1 receptor agonists had an even heftier price tag at over \$1 million per QALY versus SGLT2 inhibitors.

Most People Stop Using Ozempic and Wegovy After a Year, What Experts Think

- A new report finds 2 out of 3 people on GLP-1 drugs like Ozempic stop within a year.
- Experts point out the cost of these drugs may mean people feel unable to stay on them for more than year.
- Additionally, some people may feel the drugs are also no longer working if they plateau at a new body weight.

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Sky-high Cost of SGLT2i and GLP1 Agonists Deter First-line Use

The proven cardiovascular benefits of these agents can't be realized unless prices drop by as much as 90%, researchers say.

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Based on the willingness-to-pay threshold of less than \$150,000 per QALY, SGLT2 inhibitors would need to come down in price to about \$1,800 per year, or \$5 per day. Similarly, oral GLP1 receptors would need to come down to about \$2,100 per year, or \$6 per day, the researchers conclude.