Semaglutide s.c. 1.0 mg O.W. is not approved for treatment of peripheral artery disease. Safety and efficacy are not established for this use under clinical investigation

STRIDE: Effects of 1 mg once-weekly semaglutide on functional capacity in patients with type 2 diabetes and peripheral artery disease

BACKGROUND

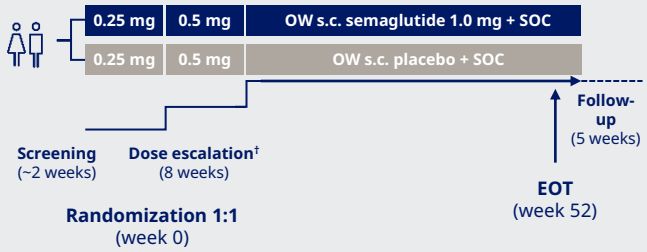
- Lower extremity peripheral artery disease (PAD) is a severe form of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.
- The classical symptom is intermittent claudication (IC), associated with limited walking ability and poor health-related quality of life (QoL)
- Type 2 diabetes is one of the leading causes of PAD; ~30% of patients with PAD have T2D.
- While anti-atherosclerotic drugs and lifestyle changes are recommended, there are no effective drugs to specifically improve functional outcomes in PAD and T2D.
- Semaglutide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist (GLP-1RA) approved as an adjunct to diet and exercise for glycemic control in patients with T2D. In the T2D SUSTAIN clinical trial program , once-weekly (OW) subcutaneous semaglutide 0.5 and 1.0 mg was superior for glycemic control and weight loss vs placebo and a range of approved antidiabetic drugs.
- In SUSTAIN 6, a dedicated CV outcomes trial, OW semaglutide resulted in a 26% reduction in three-point major adverse CV events (MACE) compared with placebo in patients with T2D at high CV risk, leading to its approval for MACE risk reduction in those with T2D and CV disease in the USA.
- Evidence suggests this may be partly attributable to the anti-inflammatory and anti-atherosclerotic effects of semaglutide, which may also apply to PAD

STUDY DESIGN

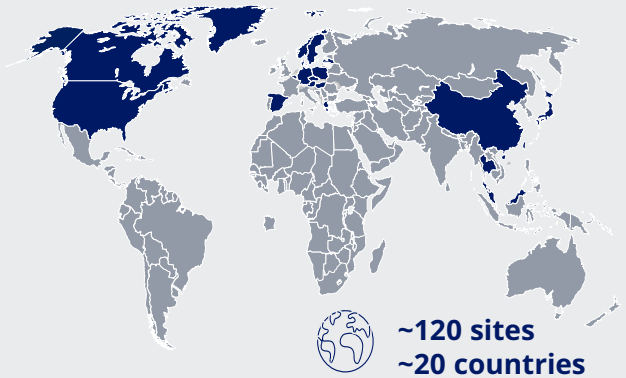
STRIDE is a 52-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled,
phase 3b trial.

800 participants
- Adults with T2D
- PAD with IC
- ABI ≤0.90 or TBI ≤0.70
- MWD≤600m

And without
- Heart failure (NYHA III-IV)
- Other conditions that limit walking



STRIDE is a Global Trial across Asia, Europe and North America



ENDPOINTS[2]

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

Change in **maximum walking distance** on a constant load treadmill test from baseline to week 52

SECONDARY CONFIRMATORY ENDPOINTS

Change in **pain-free walking distance** from baseline to week 52

Change in **Vascular QoL Questionnaire-6** from baseline to week 52

SUMMARY

STRIDE is the first and only dedicated PAD outcomes trial with a GLP-1RA and thus presents a unique trial design. While major adverse limb events typically occur in the later stages of PAD, STRIDE instead measures the effect of OW semaglutide on functional outcomes such as walking ability and QoL, which affect everyday living in patients with PAD and IC. STRIDE data will provide important clinical insights regarding the role of OW semaglutide in patients with T2D and PAD

ABI, ankle brachial index; CV, cardiovascular; EoT, end of treatment; GLP-1RA, Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists; NYHA, new York heart association; OW, once weekly; SoC, standard of care; MWD, maximum walking distance; T2D, type 2 diabetes; TBI, toe brachial index

1. Sillesen H et al European Heart Journal, Volume 42, Issue Supplement_1, October 2021, ehab724.2027; 2. Bonaca MP et al J Am Coll Cardiol. 2024 Apr, 83 (13_Supplement) 2231

Novo Nordisk®