

Drugs Containing Semaglutide Are Found to Reduce Risk of Alzheimer's Disease



by Arjun Desai on October 27

Some side effects were bound to be uncovered in this new wave of diabetic and weight management drugs, but nobody could have predicted this. In a recent study, headed by researchers at the Case Western Reserve School of Medicine, it was found that a compound named Semaglutide, which is found in drugs like Wegovy, Ozempic, and Mounjaro, has correlated to a reduced risk of Alzheimer's.

Semaglutide is a glucagon-based peptide receptor, and it's mainly utilized for its ability to reduce hunger and regulate blood sugar in Type 2 Diabetes (T2D), thus making it the perfect active component in diabetes and weight loss drugs.

Biomedical Professor Rong Xu led the study on Semaglutide, and a larger team, assisted him. The team of researchers studied electronic data for three years, with over 1 million American patients, all with T2D. The team used a strategy similar to a randomized clinical trial. After studying the data, the team found that patients who took Semaglutide consistently had a reduced risk of Alzheimer's. These results were found to stay consistent even in different subgroups, such as gender, obesity status, age, etc. Additionally, the team found that the reduced risk of Alzheimer's was significantly lower in patients who had taken other anti-diabetic medications that did not contain Semaglutide.

As the use of this family of drugs increases, it's clear to see how important findings like these are, not only for the impact they have on the drugs themselves, but the implications they have on other diseases, in this case, Alzheimer's. Alzheimer's disease is one of the leading factors of national deaths, taking the lives of almost 120,000 Americans a year. As said by Professor Xu, "This new study provides real-world evidence for its impact on Alzheimer's disease, even though preclinical research has suggested that semaglutide may protect against neurodegeneration and neuroinflammation." However exciting or promising this study might be, the actual limitations of the study have prevented any conclusions from being made. Xu further stated that due to the limitations of the study, "further research into semaglutide's use will need to be further investigated through randomized clinical trials so alternative drugs can be tested as potential treatment for this debilitating illness."

Regardless of the uncertainties surrounding these results, it is undeniable that they have incredible implications for the fight against Alzheimer's. For decades, scientists have navigated and studied the brain, searching for a cure to diseases like Alzheimer's, and after so long, progress has finally been made. Discovering what drugs containing Semaglutide correlate to a reduction in Alzheimer's could be a groundbreaking feat of science and a huge step toward a safer future.

Journal References:

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