- This retrospective cohort study examined liraglutide's clinical effectiveness to lower glycosylated hemoglobin (A1C) and body weight after 6 months in patients in the United States with type 2 diabetes (T2D) stratified by baseline body mass index (BMI).
- Adult patients with T2D naïve to insulin and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) therapy with A1C>7% at baseline who started treatment with liraglutide (N=3,005) between January 1, 2010 and January 31, 2013 were selected.
- After 6 months, A1C levels decreased on average by 0.95%, 1.02%, 0.99%, and 0.84% for BMI categories 25.0–29.9, 30.0–34.9, 35.0–39.9, and ≥40.0 kg/m^2, respectively (P=0.30) and body weight decreased by 1.5 kg to 4.0 kg across BMI.
- Liraglutide was equally effective in reducing A1C across baseline BMI categories suggesting that it may be effectively used for adult patients with T2D regardless of BMI level.
- This study provides valuable insights for health care providers and formulary decision makers as it represents the first real-world evaluation of liraglutide's clinical effectiveness across BMI groups in clinical practice in the United States.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. This study was sponsored by Novo Nordisk of Plainsboro, New Jersey. For a full list of acknowledgments and conflicts of interest for all authors of this article, please see the full text online.