**HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use WEGOVY® safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for WEGOVY®.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

WEGOVY® (semaglutide) injection, for subcutaneous use, is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

- Hypersensitivity to semaglutide or any of its components
- Thyroid C-cell tumors
- Patients with personal or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma or in patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2)
- Patients with type 2 diabetes and clinical findings suggestive of undiagnosed C-cell tumors

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- **Risk of Thyroid C-Cell Tumors**
  - In rodents, semaglutide causes thyroid C-cell tumors at clinically relevant exposures. It is unknown whether WEGOVY™ causes thyroid C-cell tumors, including medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), in humans as the human relevance of semaglutide-induced rodent thyroid C-cell tumors has not been determined (5.1, 13.1).
  - WEGOVY™ is contraindicated in patients with a personal or family history of MTC or in patients with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2). Counsel patients regarding the potential risk of MTC and symptoms of thyroid tumors (4.1).

**DRUG INTERACTIONS**

- WEGOVY™ delays gastric emptying. May impact absorption of concomitantly administered oral medications. Use with caution (7.2).

**USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

- Pregnancy: May cause fetal harm. When pregnancy is recognized, discontinue WEGOVY™ (8.1).
  - Females and Males of Reproductive Potential: Discontinue WEGOVY™ at least 2 months before a planned pregnancy because of the long half-life of semaglutide (8.3).

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

- The most common adverse reactions, reported in greater than or equal to 5% of patients treated with WEGOVY™ are: nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain, headache, fatigue, dysgeusia, dizziness, abdominal distension, eructation, hypoglycemia in patients with type 2 diabetes, fluoxetine, gastroenteritis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease (6.1).

**OVERDOSE**

- Heart Rate Increase: Monitor heart rate at regular intervals (5.8).
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation: Monitor for depression or suicidal thoughts. Discontinue WEGOVY™ if symptoms develop (5.9).

**DESCRIPTION**

WEGOVY™ is a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. It is an injectable, once-weekly semaglutide suspension for subcutaneous administration. Semaglutide is a synthetic glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) analog with a long half-life (8.3).

**REPACKAGING**

- WEGOVY™ should not be reconstituted or repackaged.
### 1. INDICATIONS AND USAGE

**Wegovy™** is indicated as an adjunct to a reduced calorie diet and increased physical activity for chronic weight management in adults with an initial body mass index (BMI) of (see Dose and Administration (2.1)).

- **30 kg/m² or greater (obesity)** or
- **27 kg/m² or greater (overweight) in the presence of at least one weight-related comorbid condition (e.g., hypertension, type 2 diabetes mellitus, or dyslipidemia).**

**Limitation of Use**

- **Wegovy™** contains semaglutide and should not be coadministered with other semaglutide-containing products or with any other GLP-1 receptor agonist.
- The safety and effectiveness of **Wegovy™** in combination with other products intended for weight loss, including prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and herbal preparations, have not been established.

### 2. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 2.1 Patient Selection

Select patients for **Wegovy™** treatment as an adjunct to a reduced calorie diet and increased physical activity for chronic weight management based on their BMI. BMI is calculated by dividing weight (in kilograms) by height (in meters) squared. A chart for determining BMI based on height and weight is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. BMI Conversion Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight (lb)</th>
<th>125</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>135</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>145</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>155</th>
<th>160</th>
<th>165</th>
<th>170</th>
<th>175</th>
<th>180</th>
<th>185</th>
<th>190</th>
<th>195</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>205</th>
<th>210</th>
<th>215</th>
<th>220</th>
<th>225</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height (in)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>110.3</td>
<td>115.7</td>
<td>121.1</td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td>137.3</td>
<td>142.7</td>
<td>148.1</td>
<td>153.5</td>
<td>158.9</td>
<td>164.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>147.3</td>
<td>172.7</td>
<td>178.1</td>
<td>183.5</td>
<td>188.9</td>
<td>194.3</td>
<td>199.6</td>
<td>204.9</td>
<td>210.3</td>
<td>215.7</td>
<td>221.1</td>
<td>226.5</td>
<td>231.9</td>
<td>237.3</td>
<td>242.7</td>
<td>248.1</td>
<td>253.5</td>
<td>258.9</td>
<td>264.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Dose Escalation Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks</th>
<th>Weekly Dose</th>
<th>Dose escalation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 through 4</td>
<td>0.25 mg</td>
<td>Dose escalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 through 8</td>
<td>0.5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 through 12</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 through 16</td>
<td>1.7 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 17 and onward</td>
<td>2.4 mg</td>
<td>Maintenance dose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If patients do not tolerate a dose during dose escalation, consider delaying dose escalation for 4 weeks.
- The maintenance dose of **Wegovy™** is 2.4 mg injected subcutaneously once-weekly.
- If patients do not tolerate the maintenance 2.4 mg once-weekly dose, the dose can be temporarily decreased to 1.7 mg once-weekly, for a maximum of 4 weeks. After 4 weeks, increase **Wegovy™** to the maintenance 2.4 mg once-weekly. Discontinue **Wegovy™** if the patient cannot tolerate the 2.4 mg dose.
- In patients with type 2 diabetes, monitor blood glucose prior to starting **Wegovy™** and during **Wegovy™** treatment.

#### 2.2 Important Administration Instructions

- Prior to initiation of **Wegovy™**, train patients on proper injection technique. Refer to the accompanying instructions for Use for complete administration instructions with illustrations.
- Inspect **Wegovy™** visually prior to each injection. Only use if solution is clear, colorless, and contains no particles.
- Administer **Wegovy™** once weekly, on the same day each week, at any time of day, with or without meals.
- Administer **Wegovy™** subcutaneously in the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm. The time of day and the injection site can be changed without dose adjustment.
- If one dose is missed and the next scheduled dose is more than 2 days away (48 hours), administer **Wegovy™** as soon as possible. If one dose is missed and the next scheduled dose is less than 2 days away (48 hours), do not administer the dose. Resume dosing on the regularly scheduled day of the week.
- If more than 2 consecutive doses are missed, resume dosing as scheduled or, if needed, reinitiate **Wegovy™** and follow the dose escalation schedule, which may reduce the occurrence of gastrointestinal symptoms associated with reinstitution of treatment.

#### 2.3 Recommended Dosage

- Initiate **Wegovy™** with a dose of 0.25 mg injected subcutaneously once-weekly, and follow the dose escalation schedule in Table 2 to minimize gastrointestinal adverse reactions (see Adverse Reactions (6.1)).

**Table 3. Dose Forms and Strengths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose per Injection</th>
<th>Total Strength per Total Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25 mg</td>
<td>0.25 mg / 0.5 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mg</td>
<td>0.5 mg / 0.5 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>1 mg / 0.5 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 mg</td>
<td>1.7 mg / 0.75 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 mg</td>
<td>2.4 mg / 0.75 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

**Wegovy™** is contraindicated in the following conditions:

- A personal or family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) or in patients with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2) (see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)).
- A prior serious hypersensitivity reaction to semaglutide or to any of the excipients in **Wegovy™**. Serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis and angioedema, have been reported with semaglutide (see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)).

### 5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### 5.1 Risk of Thyroid C-Cell Tumors

In mice and rats, semaglutide caused a dose-dependent and treatment-duration-dependent increase in thyroid C-cell tumors. It is unknown whether **Wegovy™** causes dura

#### 5.2 Adverse Reactions

Cases of MTC in patients treated with liraglutide, another GLP-1 receptor agonist, have been reported in the postmarketing period; the data in these reports are insufficient to establish or exclude a causal relationship between MTC and GLP-1 receptor agonist use in humans.

**Wegovy™** is contraindicated in patients with a history of pancreatitis (see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)).
5.2 Acute Pancreatitis
Acute pancreatitis, including fatal and non-fatal hemorrhagic or necrotizing pancreatitis, has been observed in patients treated with GLP-1 receptor agonists, including semaglutide. Acute pancreatitis was observed in patients treated with WEGOVY™ in clinical trials [see Adverse Reactions (6)]. After initiation of WEGOVY™, observe patients carefully for signs and symptoms of acute pancreatitis (including persistent severe abdominal pain, sometimes radiating to the back, and which may or may not be accompanied by vomiting). If acute pancreatitis is suspected, WEGOVY™ should promptly be discontinued and appropriate management should be initiated. If acute pancreatitis is confirmed, WEGOVY™ should not be restarted.

WEGOVY™ has not been studied in patients with a history of pancreatitis. It is unknown if patients with a history of pancreatitis are at higher risk for development of pancreatitis on WEGOVY™.

5.3 Acute Gallbladder Disease
In WEGOVY™ randomized clinical trials, cholelithiasis was reported by 1.6% of WEGOVY™-treated patients compared to 0.9% of placebo-treated patients. Cholelithiasis was reported by 0.6% of WEGOVY™-treated patients and 0.2% of placebo-treated patients. Substantial or rapid weight loss can increase the risk of cholelithiasis; however, the incidence of acute gallbladder disease was greater in WEGOVY™-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients, even after accounting for the degree of weight loss. If cholelithiasis is suspected, gallbladder studies and appropriate clinical follow-up are indicated.

5.4 Hypoglycemia
WEGOVY™ lowers blood glucose and can cause hypoglycemia. In a trial of patients with type 2 diabetes and BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg/m², hypoglycemia (defined as a plasma glucose less than 54 mg/dL) was reported in 6.2% of WEGOVY™-treated patients versus 2.5% of placebo-treated patients. One episode of severe hypoglycemia (requiring the assistance of another person) was reported in one WEGOVY™-treated patient versus no placebo-treated patients. Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus taking WEGOVY™ in combination with an insulin secretagogue (e.g., sulfonylurea) or insulin may have an increased risk of hypoglycemia, including severe hypoglycemia [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. Hypoglycemia has been observed in patients treated with semaglutide at doses of 0.5 and 1 mg in combination with insulin. The addition of WEGOVY™ in patients treated with insulin has not been evaluated.

Inform patients of the risk of hypoglycemia and educate them on the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia. In patients with type 2 diabetes, monitor blood glucose prior to starting WEGOVY™ and during WEGOVY™ treatment. When initiating WEGOVY™, consider reducing the dose of concomitantly administered insulin secretagogue (such as sulfonylurea) or insulin to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia [see Drug Interactions (7)].

5.5 Acute Kidney Injury
There have been postmarketing reports of acute kidney injury and worsening of chronic renal failure, which have in some cases required hemodialysis, in patients treated with semaglutide. Patients with renal impairment may be at greater risk of acute kidney injury, but some of these events have been reported in patients without known underlying renal disease. A majority of the reports evaluated in patients who had experienced nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea, leading to volume depletion [see Adverse Reactions (6)].

Monitor renal function when initiating or escalating doses of WEGOVY™ in patients reporting adverse gastrointestinal reactions. Monitor renal function in patients with renal impairment reporting any adverse reactions that could lead to volume depletion.

5.6 Hypersensitivity
Serious hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema) have been reported with semaglutide. If hypersensitivity reactions occur, discontinue use of WEGOVY™, treat promptly per standard of care, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve. Do not use in patients with a previous hypersensitivity to semaglutide or any of the excipients in WEGOVY™ [see Contraindications (4)].

Anaphylaxis and angioedema have been reported with other GLP-1 receptor agonists. Use caution in a patient with a history of anaphylaxis or angioedema with another GLP-1 receptor agonist because it is unknown whether such patients will be predisposed to these reactions with WEGOVY™.

5.7 Diabetic Retinopathy Complications in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes
In a trial of patients with type 2 diabetes and BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg/m², diabetic retinopathy was reported by 0.7% of WEGOVY™-treated patients compared to 0.4% of placebo-treated patients. In a 2-year trial with semaglutide 0.5 mg and 1 mg once-weekly injection in patients with type 2 diabetes and high cardiovascular risk, diabetic retinopathy complications (which was a 4-component adjudicated endpoint) occurred in patients treated with semaglutide injection (3.0%) compared to placebo (1.8%). The absolute risk increase for diabetic retinopathy complications was larger among patients with a history of diabetic retinopathy at baseline (semaglutide injection 8.2%, placebo 5.5%) than among patients without a known history of diabetic retinopathy (semaglutide injection 0.7%, placebo 0.4%).

Rapid improvement in glucose control has been associated with a temporary worsening of diabetic retinopathy. The effect of long-term glycemic control with semaglutide on diabetic retinopathy complications has not been studied. Patients with a history of diabetic retinopathy should be monitored for progression of diabetic retinopathy.

5.8 Heart Rate Increase
Mean increases in resting heart rate of 1 to 4 beats per minute (bpm) were observed in WEGOVY™-treated patients compared to placebo in clinical trials. More patients treated with WEGOVY™ compared with placebo had maximum changes from baseline at any visit of 10 to 19 bpm (41% versus 34%, respectively) and 20 bpm or more (28% versus 16%, respectively).

Monitor heart rate at regular intervals consistent with usual clinical practice. Instruct patients to inform their healthcare providers of palpitations or feelings of a racing heartbeat while at rest during WEGOVY™ treatment. If patients experience a sustained increase in resting heart rate, discontinue WEGOVY™.

5.9 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation
Suicidal behavior and ideation have been reported in clinical trials with other weight management products. Monitor patients treated with WEGOVY™ for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior. Discontinue WEGOVY™ in patients who experience suicidal thoughts or behaviors. Avoid WEGOVY™ in patients with a history of suicidal attempts or active suicidal ideation.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are described below or elsewhere in the prescribing information:

- Risk of Thyroid C-Cell Tumors [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Acute Pancreatitis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Acute Gallbladder Disease [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Hypoglycemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Acute Kidney Injury [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Hypersensitivity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Diabetic Retinopathy Complications in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Heart Rate Increase [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

WEGOVY™ was evaluated for safety in 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials that included 2116 patients with overweight or obesity treated with WEGOVY™ for up to 68 weeks and a 7 week off drug follow-up period. Baseline characteristics included a mean age of 48 years, 71% women, 72% White, 42% with hypertension, 19% with type 2 diabetes, 43% with dyslipidemia, 28% with a BMI greater than 40 kg/m², and 4% with cardiovascular disease.

In clinical trials, 6.8% of patients treated with WEGOVY™ and 3.2% of patients treated with placebo permanently discontinued treatment as a result of adverse reactions. The most common adverse reactions leading to discontinuation were nausea (1.8% versus 0.2%), vomiting (1.2% versus 0%), and diarrhea (0.7% versus 0.1%) for WEGOVY™ and placebo, respectively. Adverse reactions reported in greater than or equal to 2% of WEGOVY™-treated patients and more frequently than in placebo-treated patients are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥2% of WEGOVY™-Treated Patients and More Frequently than with Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>Placebo N=1261</th>
<th>WEGOVY™ N=2116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Distension</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eructation</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoglycemia in T2DM</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenteritis</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastritis</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastritis Viral</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair Loss</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain lower, gastrointestinal pain, abdominal tenderness, abdominal discomfort and epigastric discomfort

*Includes fatigue and anemia

*Defined as blood glucose <54 mg/dL with or without symptoms of hypoglycemia or severe hypoglycemia (requiring the assistance of another person) in patients with type 2 diabetes not on concomitant insulin (Study 2, WEGOVY™ N=403, Placeto N=402). See text below for further information regarding hypoglycemia in patients with and without type 2 diabetes. T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus

*Includes chronic gastritis, gastritis, gastritis erosive, and reflux gastritis

Acute Pancreatitis

In WEGOVY™ clinical trials, acute pancreatitis was confirmed by adjudication in 4 WEGOVY™-treated patients (0.2 cases per 100 patient years) versus 1 in placebo-treated patients (less than 0.1 cases per 100 patient years). One additional case of acute pancreatitis was confirmed in a patient treated with WEGOVY™ in another clinical trial.
Acute Gallbladder Disease

In WEGOVY™ clinical trials, cholelithiasis was reported by 1.6% of WEGOVY™-treated patients and 0.7% of placebo-treated patients. Cholecystitis was reported by 0.6% of WEGOVY™-treated patients and 0.2% of placebo-treated patients.

Gastrointestinal Disorders

Acute Kidney Injury

Acute kidney injury occurred in clinical trials in 7 patients (0.4% per 100 patient years) receiving WEGOVY™ versus 4 patients (0.2% per 100 patient years of exposure) receiving placebo. Some of these adverse reactions occurred in association with gastrointestinal adverse reactions or dehydration. In addition, 2 patients treated with WEGOVY™ had acute kidney injury with dehydration in other clinical trials. The risk of renal adverse reactions with WEGOVY™ was increased in patients with a history of renal impairment (trials included 65 patients with a history of moderate or severe renal impairment at baseline), and occurred more frequently during dose titration.

Retinal Disorders in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

In a trial of patients with type 2 diabetes and BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg/m², retinal disorders were reported by 2.4% of patients treated with WEGOVY™ (semaglutide 2.4 mg), 6.2% of patients treated with semaglutide 1 mg, and 4.2% of patients treated with placebo. The majority of events were reported as diabetic retinopathy (4.0%, 2.7%, and 2.7%, respectively) and non-proliferative retinopathy (0.7%, 0%, and 0%, respectively).

Hypertension

Adverse reactions related to hypertension (hypotension, orthostatic hypotension, and decreased blood pressure) were reported in 1.3% of WEGOVY™-treated patients versus 0.4% of placebo-treated patients and syncope was reported in 0.8% of WEGOVY™-treated patients versus 0.2% of placebo-treated patients. Some reactions were related to gastrointestinal adverse reactions and volume loss associated with WEGOVY™. Hypotension and orthostatic hypotension were more frequently seen in patients on concomitant antihypertensive therapy.

Appendicitis

Appendicitis (including perforated appendicitis) occurred in 10 (0.5%) WEGOVY™-treated patients and 2 (0.2%) patients receiving placebo.

Gastrointestinal Adverse Reactions

In clinical trials, 73% of WEGOVY™-treated patients and 47% of patients receiving placebo reported gastrointestinal disorders. The most frequently reported reactions were nausea (44% vs. 16%), vomiting (25% vs. 6%), and diarrhea (30% vs. 16%). Other common reactions that occurred at a higher incidence among WEGOVY™-treated patients included dyspepsia, abdominal pain, abdominal distension, eructation, flatulence, gastroesophageal reflux disease, gas, stomach, and hernia. These reactions increased during dose escalation. Permanent discontinuation of treatment as a result of a gastrointestinal adverse reaction occurred in 4.3% of WEGOVY™-treated patients versus 0.7% of placebo-treated patients.

Injection Site Reactions

In clinical trials, 1.4% of WEGOVY™-treated patients and 1.0% of patients receiving placebo experienced injection site reactions (including injection site pruritus, erythema, inflammation, induration, and irritation).

Laboratory Abnormalities

Patients treated with WEGOVY™ had a mean increase from baseline in alanine of 16% and lipase of 39%. These changes were not observed in the placebo group. The clinical significance of elevations in alanine and lipase for WEGOVY™ is unknown in the absence of other signs and symptoms of pancreatitis.

6.2 Immunogenicity

Consistent with the potentially immunogenic properties of protein and peptide pharmaceuticals, patients treated with WEGOVY™ may develop anti-semaglutide antibodies. The detection of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Additionally, the incidence of antibodies may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, the incidence of antibodies to semaglutide in the studies described below cannot be directly compared with the incidence of antibodies in other studies or to other products.

Across the clinical trials with antibody assessments, 50 (2.9%) WEGOVY™-treated patients developed anti-drug antibodies (ADAs) to the active ingredient in WEGOVY™ (i.e., semaglutide). Of the 50 semaglutide-treated patients that developed semaglutide ADAs, 28 patients (16% of the total WEGOVY™-treated study population) developed antibodies cross-reacting with native GLP-1.

The in vitro neutralizing activity of the antibodies is uncertain at this time.

6.3 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been reported during post-approval use of semaglutide, the active ingredient of WEGOVY™. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Hypersensitivity: anaphylaxis, angioedema, rash, urticaria

Renal and Urinary Disorders: acute kidney injury

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Concomitant Use with an Insulin Secretagogue (e.g., Sulfonylurea) or Insulin

WEGOVY™ lowers blood glucose and can cause hypoglycemia. The risk of hypoglycemia is increased when WEGOVY™ is used in combination with insulin secretagogues (e.g., sulfonylureas) or insulin. When initiating WEGOVY™, consider reducing the dose of concomitantly administered insulin secretagogue (such as sulfonylureas) or insulin to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

7.2 Oral Medications

WEGOVY™ causes a delay of gastric emptying and thereby has the potential to impact the absorption of concomitantly administered oral medications. In clinical pharmacology trials with semaglutide 1 mg, semaglutide did not affect the absorption of orally administered medications [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Nonetheless, monitor the effects of oral medications concomitantly administered with WEGOVY™.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on animal reproduction studies, there may be potential risks to the fetus from exposure to semaglutide during pregnancy. Additionally, weight loss offers no benefit to a pregnant patient and may cause fetal harm, including death. When a pregnancy is recognized, advise the pregnant patient of the risk to a fetus, and discontinue WEGOVY™ [see Clinical Considerations]. Available pharmacovigilance data and data from clinical trials with WEGOVY™ use in pregnant patients are insufficient to establish a drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes.

In pregnant rats administered semaglutide during organogenesis, embryofetal mortality, structural abnormalities and alterations to growth occurred at maternal exposures below the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) based on AUC. In rabbits and cynomolgus monkeys administered semaglutide during organogenesis, early pregnancy losses and structural abnormalities were observed at below the MRHD (rabbit) and greater than or equal to 2-fold the MRHD (monkey). These findings coincided with a marked maternal body weight loss in both animal species [see Data]. The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Disease-associated maternal and/or embryo/fetal risk

Appropriate weight gain based on pre-pregnancy weight is currently recommended for all pregnant patients, including those who already have overweight or obesity, because of the obligatory weight gain that occurs in maternal tissues during pregnancy.

Data

Animal Data

In a combined fertility and embryofetal development study in rats, subcutaneous doses of 0.01, 0.03 and 0.09 mg/kg/day (0.04-, 0.1-, and 0.4-fold the MRHD) were administered to males for 4 weeks prior to and throughout mating and to females for 2 weeks prior to mating, and throughout organogenesis to Gestation Day 17. In parental animals, pharmacologically mediated reductions in body weight gain and food consumption were observed at all dose levels. In the offspring, reduced growth and fetuses with visceral (heart blood vessels) and skeletal (cranial bones, vertebra, ribs) abnormalities were observed at the human exposure.

In an embryofetal development study in pregnant rabbits, subcutaneous doses of 0.0010, 0.0025 or 0.0075 mg/kg/day (0.01-, 0.1-, and 0.9-fold the MRHD) were administered throughout organogenesis from Gestation Day 6 to 19. Pharmacologically mediated reductions in maternal body weight gain and food consumption were observed at all dose levels. Early pregnancy losses and increased incidences of minor visceral (kidney, liver) and skeletal (sternebra) fetal abnormalities were observed at a dose greater than or equal to 0.0025 mg/kg/day, at clinically relevant exposures.

In an embryofetal development study in pregnant cynomolgus monkeys, subcutaneous doses of 0.015, 0.075, and 0.15 mg/kg twice weekly (0.2-, 1-, and 3-fold the MRHD) were administered from Gestation Day 16 to 140. Pharmacologically mediated marked initial maternal body weight loss and reductions in body weight gain and food consumption coincided with the occurrence of sporicardic abnormalities (vertebra, sternera, ribs) at greater than or equal to 0.075 mg/kg twice weekly (greater than or equal to 2 times human exposure).

In a pre- and postnatal development study in pregnant cynomolgus monkeys, subcutaneous doses of 0.015, 0.075, and 0.15 mg/kg twice weekly (0.2-, 1-, and 3-fold the MRHD) were administered from Gestation Day 16 to 140. Pharmacologically mediated marked initial maternal body weight loss and reductions in body weight gain and food consumption coincided with an increase in early pregnancy losses and led to delivery of slightly smaller offspring at greater than or equal to 0.075 mg/kg twice weekly (greater than or equal to 1 time human exposure).
8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of semaglutide or its metabolites in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. Semaglutide was present in the milk of lactating rats. When a drug is present in animal milk, it is likely that the drug will be present in human milk (see Data). The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for WEGOVY™ and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from WEGOVY™ or from the underlying maternal condition.

Data

In lactating rats, semaglutide was detected in milk at least 3-12 fold lower than in maternal plasma.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Because of the potential for fetal harm, discontinue WEGOVY™ in patients at least 2 months before they plan to become pregnant to account for the long half-life of semaglutide (see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)).

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and efficacy of WEGOVY™ have not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In the WEGOVY™ clinical trials, 233 (8.8%) WEGOVY™-treated patients were between 65 and 75 years of age and 23 (0.9%) WEGOVY™-treated patients were 75 years of age and over. No overall differences in safety or efficacy were detected between these patients and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

8.6 Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment of WEGOVY™ is recommended for patients with renal impairment. In a study in subjects with renal impairment, including end-stage renal disease, no clinically relevant change in semaglutide pharmacokinetics was observed (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)).

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

No dose adjustment of WEGOVY™ is recommended for patients with hepatic impairment. In a study in subjects with different degrees of hepatic impairment, no clinically relevant change in semaglutide pharmacokinetics was observed (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)).

10 OVERDOSAGE

Overdoses have been reported with other GLP-1 receptor agonists. Effects have included severe nausea, severe vomiting, and severe hypoglycemia. In the event of overdose, appropriate supportive treatment should be initiated according to the patient's clinical signs and symptoms. A prolonged period of observation and treatment for these symptoms may be necessary, taking into account the long half-life of WEGOVY™ of approximately 1 week.

11 DESCRIPTION

WEGOVY™ (semaglutide) injection, for subcutaneous use, contains semaglutide, a human GLP-1 receptor agonist that selectively binds to and activates the GLP-1 receptor, the target for native GLP-1.

Semaglutide is a GLP-1 analogue with 94% sequence homology to human GLP-1. Semaglutide acts as a GLP-1 receptor agonist that selectively binds to and activates the GLP-1 receptor, the target for native GLP-1.

GLP-1 is a physiological regulator of appetite and caloric intake, and the GLP-1 receptor is present in several areas of the brain involved in appetite regulation. Animal studies show that semaglutide distributed to and activated neurons in brain regions involved in regulation of food intake.

12 PHARMACODYNAMICS

Semaglutide lowers body weight through decreased calorie intake. The effects are likely mediated by affecting appetite.

As with other GLP-1 receptor agonists, semaglutide stimulates insulin secretion and reduces glucagon secretion in a glucose-dependent manner. These effects can lead to a reduction of blood glucose.

Cardiac electrophysiology (QTc)

The effect of semaglutide on cardiac repolarization was tested in a thorough QTc trial. Semaglutide did not prolong QTc intervals at doses up to 1.5 mg at steady state.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Absolute bioavailability of semaglutide is 89%. Maximum concentration of semaglutide is reached 1 to 3 days post dose.

Similar exposure was achieved with subcutaneous administration of semaglutide in the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm.

The average semaglutide steady state concentration following subcutaneous administration of WEGOVY™ was approximately 75 nmol/L in patients with either obesity (BMI greater than or equal to 30 kg/m²) or overweight (BMI greater than or equal to 27 kg/m²). The steady state exposure of WEGOVY™ increased proportionally with doses up to 2.4 mg once-weekly.

Distribution

The mean volume of distribution of semaglutide following subcutaneous administration in patients with obesity or overweight is approximately 12.5 L. Semaglutide is extensively bound to plasma albumin (greater than 99%) which results in decreased renal clearance and protection from degradation.

Elimination

The apparent clearance of semaglutide in patients with obesity or overweight is approximately 0.05 L/h. With an elimination half-life of approximately 1 week, semaglutide will be present in the circulation for about 5 to 7 weeks after the last dose of 2.4 mg.

Metabolism

The primary route of elimination for semaglutide is metabolism following proteolytic cleavage of the peptide backbone and sequential beta-oxidation of the fatty acid sidechain.

Excretion

The primary excretion routes of semaglutide-related material are via the urine and feces. Approximately 3% of the dose is excreted in the urine as intact semaglutide.

Special Populations

The effects of intrinsic factors on the pharmacokinetics of semaglutide are shown in Figure 2.

Impact of intrinsic factors on semaglutide exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intrinsic factor</th>
<th>Relative exposure (Cavg) Ratio and 90% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group</td>
<td>65–&lt;75 years: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Black or African American: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Hispanic or Latino: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight</td>
<td>74 kg: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal function</td>
<td>Mild: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection site</td>
<td>Thigh: 1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are steady-state dose-normalized average semaglutide exposures relative to a reference subject profile (non-Hispanic or Latino, white female aged 18 to less than 65 years, with a body weight of 110 kg and normal renal function, who injected in the abdomen). Body weight categories (74 and 143 kg) represent the 5% and 95% percentiles in the dataset.

Renal Impairment

Renal impairment did not impact the exposure of semaglutide in a clinically relevant manner. The pharmacokinetics of semaglutide were evaluated following a single dose of 0.5 mg semaglutide in a study of patients with different degrees of renal impairment (mild, moderate, severe, or ESRD) compared with subjects with normal renal function. The pharmacokinetics were also assessed in subjects with overweight (BMI 27–29.9 kg/m²) or obesity (BMI greater than or equal to 30 kg/m²) and mild to moderate renal impairment, based on data from clinical trials.

Hepatic Impairment

Hepatic impairment did not impact the exposure of semaglutide. The pharmacokinetics of semaglutide were evaluated following a single dose of 0.5 mg semaglutide in a study of patients with different degrees of hepatic impairment (mild, moderate, severe) compared with subjects with normal hepatic function.

Drug Interactions

In vitro studies have shown very low potential for semaglutide to inhibit or induce CYP enzymes, or to inhibit drug transporters.

The delay of gastric emptying with semaglutide may influence the absorption of concurrently administered oral medications (see Drug Interactions (7.2)). The potential effect of semaglutide on the absorption of coadministered oral medications was studied in trials at semaglutide 1 mg steady-state exposure. No clinically relevant drug-drug interactions with semaglutide (Figure 3) were observed based on the evaluated medications. In a separate study, no apparent effect on the rate of gastric emptying was observed with semaglutide 2.4 mg.
Wegovy™ (semaglutide) injection 2.4 mg

Co-administered medication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>AUC0-12h</th>
<th>Cmax</th>
<th>Cmax</th>
<th>Relative exposure Ratio and 90% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metformin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-warfarin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-warfarin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Droxidopa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrvastatin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethinyl estradiol &amp; norgestrel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levonorgestrel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative exposure in terms of AUC and Cmax for each medication when given with semaglutide compared to without semaglutide. AUC and Cmax were assessed at steady state. Warfarin (S-warfarin/R-warfarin), diosgenin and atorvastatin were assessed after a single dose.

Abbreviations: AUC: area under the curve, Cmax: maximum concentration, CI: confidence interval.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in CD-1 mice, subcutaneous doses of 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg/day (2-, 6- and 22-fold the maximum recommended human dose [MRHD] of 2.4 mg/kg, based on AUC) were administered to the males, and 0.1, 0.3 and 1 mg/kg/day (0.6-, 2-, and 5-fold MRHD) were administered to the females. A statistically significant increase in thyroid C-cell adenomas and a numerical increase in C-cell carcinomas were observed in males and females at all dose levels (greater than or equal to 0.6 times human exposure).

In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats, subcutaneous doses of 0.0025, 0.01, 0.025 and 0.1 mg/kg/day were administered (below quantification, 0.2-, 0.4- and 2-fold the exposure at the MRHD). A statistically significant increase in thyroid C-cell adenomas was observed in males and females at all dose levels, and a statistically significant increase in thyroid C-cell carcinomas was observed in males at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/kg/day, at clinically relevant exposures.

Human relevance of thyroid C-cell tumors in rats is unknown and could not be determined by clinical studies or nonclinical studies (see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)).

Semaglutide was not mutagenic or clastogenic in a standard battery of genotoxic tests (bacterial mutagenicity Ames [Human lymphocyte chromosome aberration, rat bone marrow micronucleus]).

In a combined fertility and embroyo-fetal development study in rats, subcutaneous doses of 0.01, 0.03 and 0.09 mg/kg/day (0.1-, 0.3- and 1-fold the MRHD) were administered to males and female rats. Males were dosed for 4 weeks prior to mating, and females were dosed for 2 weeks prior to mating and throughout organogenesis until Gestation Day 17. No effects were observed on male fertility. In females, an increase in estrus cycle length was observed at all dose levels.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Clinical Studies Overview of Clinical Studies
The safety and efficacy of WEGOVY™ for chronic weight management (weight loss and maintenance) in conjunction with a reduced calorie diet and increased physical activity were studied in three 68-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials and one 68-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-withdrawal trial. In Studies 1, 2, and 3, WEGOVY™ or matching placebo was escalated to 2.4 mg subcutaneous weekly dosing during a 16-week period followed by 52 weeks on maintenance dose. In Study 4, WEGOVY™ was escalated during a 20-week run-in period, and patients who reached WEGOVY™ 2.4 mg after the run-in period were randomized to either continued treatment with WEGOVY™ or placebo for 48 weeks.

In Studies 1, 2 and 4, all patients received instruction for a reduced calorie meal diet (approximately 500 kcal/day deficit) and increased physical activity counseling (recommended to a minimum of 150 min/week) that began with the first dose of study medication or placebo and continued throughout the trial. In Study 3, patients received an initial 8-week low-calorie diet (total energy intake 1000 to 1200 kcal/day) followed by 60 weeks of a reduced calorie diet (1200-1800 kcal/day) and increased physical activity (100 mins/week with gradual increase to 200 mins/week).

Study 1 was a 68-week trial that enrolled 1961 patients with obesity (BMI greater than or equal to 30 kg/m²) or overweight (BMI 27.29.9 kg/m²) and at least one weight-related comorbid condition, such as treated or untreated dyslipidemia or hypertension; patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus were excluded. Mean body weight at randomization for the 202 patients who reached WEGOVY™ 2.4 mg and mean BMI was 38.3 kg/m². All patients received WEGOVY™ during the run-in period of 20 weeks that included 16 weeks of dose escalation. Trial product was permanently discontinued before randomization in 99 of 902 patients (11%), the most common reason was adverse reactions (n=48, 5.3%). 803 patients reached WEGOVY™ 2.4 mg and were then randomized in a 2:1 ratio to either continue on WEGOVY™ or receive placebo. Among the 803 randomized patients, the mean age was 46 years, 79% were women, 83.7% were White, 13% were Black or African American, and 2.4% Asian. A total of 7.8% were Hispanic or Latino. Mean body weight at randomization (week 20) was 96.1 kg and mean BMI at randomization (week 20) was 34.4 kg/m².

The proportions of patients who discontinued study drug in Studies 1, 2, and 3 was 16.0% for the WEGOVY™-treated group and 19.1% for the placebo-treated group, and 6.8% of patients treated with WEGOVY™ and 3.2% of patients treated with placebo discontinued treatment due to an adverse reaction (see Adverse Reactions (6.1)). In Study 4, the proportions of patients who discontinued study drug were 5.8% and 11.6% for WEGOVY™ and placebo, respectively.

14.1.1 Weight Management Studies in Adults with Overweight or Obesity
For Studies 1, 2 and 3, the primary efficacy parameters were mean percent change in body weight and the percentages of patients achieving greater than or equal to 5% weight loss from baseline to week 68.

After 68 weeks, treatment with WEGOVY™ resulted in a statistically significant reduction in body weight compared with placebo. Greater proportions of patients treated with WEGOVY™ achieved 5%, 10% and 15% weight loss than those treated with placebo as shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>(Obesity or overweight) comorbidity</th>
<th>Study 2 (Type 2 diabetes with obesity or overweight)</th>
<th>Study 3 (Obesity or overweight and clinical studies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intention-to-Treat</td>
<td>PLACETO</td>
<td>WEGOVY™</td>
<td>PLACETO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N = 655</td>
<td>N = 1306</td>
<td>N = 404</td>
<td>N = 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>105.4</td>
<td>100.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change from baseline (LSMean)</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
<td>-14.9</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>(48.1, 56.7)*</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Patients losing greater than or equal to 5% body weight</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Patients losing greater than or equal to 10% body weight</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>(50.4, 57.9)*</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Patients losing greater than or equal to 15% body weight</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>(39.8, 46.3)*</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSMean = least squares mean; CI = confidence interval.

*p<0.0001 (unadjusted 2-sided) for superiority.

For Study 4, the primary efficacy parameter was mean percent change in body weight from randomization (week 20) to week 68.

From randomization (week 20) to week 68, treatment with WEGOVY™ resulted in a statistically significant reduction in body weight compared with placebo (Table 5). Because patients who discontinued WEGOVY™ during titration and those who did not reach the 2.4 mg weekly dose were not eligible for the randomized treatment period, the results may not reflect the experience of patients in the general population who are first starting WEGOVY™.

Figure 3. Impact of semaglutide 1 mg on the pharmacokinetics of co-administered medications
Table 5. Changes in Body Weight at Week 68 - Study 4 (Obesity or overweight with comorbidity after 20 week run-in)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEGOVY™ (semaglutide) injection 2.4 mg</th>
<th>N = 803*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body Weight (only randomized patients)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEGOVY™</strong></td>
<td><strong>PLACEBO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N = 768</strong></td>
<td><strong>N = 535</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean at week 0 (kg)</td>
<td>107.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change from week 0 at week 68 (LSMean)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% difference from placebo (LSMean) (95% CI)</td>
<td>-14.8 (-16.0, -13.5)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSMean = least squares mean; CI = confidence interval

*102 patients were enrolled at week 0 with a mean baseline body weight of 116.8 kg. The intent-to-treatment population includes all randomized patients. At week 68, the body weight was missing for 2.8% and 6.7% of patients randomized to WEGOVY™ and placebo, respectively. Missing data were imputed from retrieved subjects of the same randomized treatment arm (RD-MI).

*p<0.001 (unadjusted 2-sided) for superiority, controlled for multiplicity.

A reduction in body weight was observed with WEGOVY™ irrespective of age, sex, race, ethnicity, BMI at baseline, body weight (kg) at baseline, and level of renal function impairment. The cumulative frequency distributions of change in body weight are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5 for Studies 1 and 2. One way to interpret this figure is to select a change in body weight of interest on the horizontal axis and note the corresponding proportions of patients (vertical axis) in each treatment group who achieved at least that degree of weight loss. For example, note that the vertical line arising from -10% in Study 1 intersects the WEGOVY™ and placebo curves at approximately 66%, and 12%, respectively, which correspond to the values shown in Table 4.

Figure 4. Change in body weight (%) from baseline to week 68 (Study 1)

Figure 5. Change in body weight (%) from baseline to week 68 (Study 2)

Observed data from in-trial period including imputed data for missing observations (RD-MI).

14.2 Effect of WEGOVY™ on Anthropometry and Cardiometabolic Parameters

Changes in waist circumference and cardiometabolic parameters with WEGOVY™ are shown in Table 6 for Studies 1, 2, and 3 and in Table 7 for Study 4, respectively.

Table 6. Changes in Anthropometry and Cardiometabolic Parameters at Week 68 in Studies 1, 2, and 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study 1 (Obesity or overweight with comorbidity)</th>
<th>Study 2 (Type 2 diabetes with obesity or overweight)</th>
<th>Study 3 (Obesity or overweight with comorbidity undergoing intensive lifestyle therapy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intention-to-Treat</strong></td>
<td><strong>WEGOVY™</strong></td>
<td><strong>PLACEBO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist Circumference (cm)</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>114.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>-13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes from baseline (LSMean)*</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes from baseline (LSMean)*</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)*</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes from baseline (LSMean)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Rate</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes from baseline (LSMean)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c (%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes from baseline (LSMean)</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)*</td>
<td>192.1</td>
<td>189.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Change from baseline (LSMean)</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)*</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>110.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Change from baseline (LSMean)</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative difference from placebo (LSMean)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observed values for patients completing each scheduled visit, and estimates with multiple imputations from retrieved dropouts (RD-MI).

Observed values for patients completing each scheduled visit, and estimates with multiple imputations from retrieved dropouts (RD-MI).

Change from week 0 was not a primary endpoint in study 4. Dotted line indicates time of randomization. Randomized patients (shown) do not include 99 patients that discontinued during the 20 week run-in period.
Table 7. Mean Changes in Anthropometry and Cardiometabolic Parameters in Study 4 (Obesity or overweight with comorbidty after 20 week run-in)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PLACEBO N = 268</th>
<th>WEGOVY™ N = 535</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Randomization</td>
<td>Change from Randomization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(week 20)</td>
<td>(week 20) to week 52 (LSMean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist Circumference (cm)</td>
<td>104.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Rate†</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c (%)†</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)†</td>
<td>175.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)†</td>
<td>109.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)†</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides (mg/dL)†</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missing data were imputed from retrieved subjects of the same randomized treatment arm (RD-MI)

†Model based estimates based on an analysis of covariance model including treatment as a factor and baseline values as a covariate

§Not included in the pre-specified hierarchical testing

‡Model based estimates based on a mixed model for repeated measures including treatment as a factor and baseline values as a covariate

*Baseline value is the geometric mean

14.3 Cardiovascular Outcomes Trial of Semaglutide 0.5 mg and 1 mg in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease

Semaglutide 0.5 mg and 1 mg (OZEMPIC®) are used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus in adults. The efficacy of semaglutide at doses of 0.5 mg and 1 mg have not been established for chronic weight management.

SUSTAIN 6 was a 104-week, double-blind trial in which 3,297 patients with type 2 diabetes and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease were randomized to semaglutide 0.5 mg once-weekly, semaglutide 1 mg once-weekly, or placebo in addition to standard-of-care for a median study observation time of 2.1 years. In total, 2,735 (83%) of the patients had a history of cardiovascular disease and 562 (17%) were at high risk but without known cardiovascular disease. The mean age at baseline was 65 years, and 61% were men. Overall, 83% were White, 7% were Black or African American, and 8% were Asian. A total of 16% were identified as Hispanic or Latino.

In total, 98.0% of the patients completed the trial and the vital status was known at the end of the trial for 99.6%. The primary composite endpoint was the time from randomization to first occurrence of a major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE): cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction or non-fatal stroke. The total number of primary component MACE endpoints was 254 (108 [6.8%] with semaglutide and 146 [9.4%] with placebo). No increased risk for MACE was observed with semaglutide 0.5 mg and 1 mg.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

WEGOVY™ injection is a clear, colorless solution in a pre-filled, disposable, single-dose pen-jector with an integrated needle in the following packaging configurations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Strength per Total Volume</th>
<th>Dose per Pen</th>
<th>Carton Contents</th>
<th>NDC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25 mg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>1 dose of 0.25 mg</td>
<td>4 pens</td>
<td>0169-4525-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>1 dose of 0.5 mg</td>
<td>4 pens</td>
<td>0169-4505-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>1 dose of 1 mg</td>
<td>4 pens</td>
<td>0169-4501-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 mg/0.75 mL</td>
<td>1 dose of 1.7 mg</td>
<td>4 pens</td>
<td>0169-4517-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 mg/0.75 mL</td>
<td>1 dose of 2.4 mg</td>
<td>4 pens</td>
<td>0169-4524-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended Storage

Store WEGOVY™ single-dose pen in the refrigerator from 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F). If needed, prior to cap removal, the pen can be kept from 8°C to 30°C (46°F to 86°F) up to 28 days. Do not freeze. Protect WEGOVY™ from light. WEGOVY™ must be kept in the original carton until time of administration. Discard the WEGOVY™ pen after use.
Wegovy™ (semaglutide) injection 2.4 mg

Manufactured by:
Novo Nordisk A/S
DK-2880 Bagsvaerd
Denmark

For information about WEGOVY™ contact:
Novo Nordisk Inc.
800 Scudders Mill Road
Plainsboro, NJ 08536
1-833-934-6891

Date of Issue: June 2021
Version: 1

WEGOVY™ is a trademark of Novo Nordisk A/S and Ozempic® is a registered trademark of Novo Nordisk A/S.

PATENT INFORMATION:
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US21SEM000275 6/2021
**Medication Guide**

**WEGOVY™ (wee-GOH-vee)** (semaglutide) injection, for subcutaneous use

Read this Medication Guide and Instructions for Use before you start using WEGOVY™ and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment.

### What is the most important information I should know about WEGOVY™?

**WEGOVY™ may cause serious side effects, including:**

- Possible thyroid tumors, including cancer. Tell your healthcare provider if you have or have had a thyroid tumor, including thyroid cancer. If you have been diagnosed with multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2), you or any family member may have a higher risk of getting these tumors.

- Gallbladder problems, including gallstones. WEGOVY™ may cause gallbladder problems including gallstones. Some gallbladder problems need surgery. Call your healthcare provider if you have any of the following symptoms:
  - Pain in your right upper abdomen (abdomen) that does not go away
  - Faint or feeling dizzy
  - Clay-colored stools

### What is WEGOVY™?

WEGOVY™ is an injectable prescription medicine used for adults with obesity or overweight (excess weight) who also have weight-related medical problems to help them lose weight and keep the weight off.

- **WEGOVY™** should be used with a reduced calorie meal plan and increased physical activity.

- **WEGOVY™** contains semaglutide and should not be used with other semaglutide-containing products or other GLP-1 receptor agonist medicines.

- **WEGOVY™** should be used with a reduced calorie meal plan and increased physical activity.

- **WEGOVY™** is safe and effective when taken with other prescription, over-the-counter, or herbal weight loss products.

- **WEGOVY™** is not known if it is safe and effective in people with a history of pancreatitis.

- **WEGOVY™** is not known if it is safe and effective for use in children under 18 years of age.

### Do not use WEGOVY™:

- you or any of your family have ever had a type of thyroid cancer called medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) in people.

- Do not use WEGOVY™ if you or any of your family have ever had a type of thyroid cancer called medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), or if you have an endocrine system condition called Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia syndrome type 2 (MEN 2).

### Before using WEGOVY™, tell your healthcare provider if you have any other medical conditions, including if you:

- have or have had problems with your pancreas or kidneys.

- have type 2 diabetes and a history of diabetic retinopathy.

- have or have had depression or suicidal thoughts, or mental health issues.

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. WEGOVY™ may harm your unborn baby. You should stop using WEGOVY™ 2 months before you plan to become pregnant.

- Pregnancy Exposure Registry: There is a pregnancy exposure registry for women who use WEGOVY™ during pregnancy. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the health of you and your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about how you can take part in this registry or you may contact Novo Nordisk at 1-800-727-6500.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if WEGOVY™ passes into your breast milk. You should talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby while using WEGOVY™.

### Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. WEGOVY™ may affect the way some medicines work and some medicines may affect the way WEGOVY™ works. Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking other medicines to treat diabetes, including sulfonylureas or insulin. WEGOVY™ slows stomach emptying and can affect medicines that need to pass through the stomach quickly.

### How should I use WEGOVY™?

- Read the Instructions for Use that comes with WEGOVY™.

- Use WEGOVY™ exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to.

- Your healthcare provider should show you how to use WEGOVY™ before you use it for the first time.

- **WEGOVY™** is injected under the skin (subcutaneously) of your stomach (abdomen), thigh, or upper arm. Do not inject WEGOVY™ into a muscle (intramuscularly) or vein (intravenously).

- Change (rotate) your injection site with each injection. Do not use the same site for each injection.

- Use WEGOVY™ 1 time each week, on the same day each week, at any time of the day.

- **Start WEGOVY™ with 0.25 mg per week in your first month. In your second month, increase your weekly dose to 0.5 mg. In the third month, increase your weekly dose to 1 mg. In the fourth month, increase your weekly dose to 1.5 mg and in the fifth month onwards, increase your weekly dose to the full dose of 2.4 mg. If you need to change the day of the week, you may do so as long as your last dose of WEGOVY™ was given 2 or more days before.**

- If you miss a dose of WEGOVY™ and the next scheduled dose is more than 2 days away (48 hours), take the missed dose as soon as possible. If you miss a dose of WEGOVY™ and the next scheduled dose is less than 2 days away (48 hours), do not administer the dose. Take your next dose on the regularly scheduled day.

- If you miss doses of WEGOVY™ for more than 2 weeks, take your next dose on the regularly scheduled day or call your healthcare provider to talk about how to restart your treatment.

- You can take WEGOVY™ with or without food.

- If you take too much WEGOVY™, you may have severe nausea, severe vomiting and severe low blood sugar. Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you experience any of these symptoms.

### What are the possible side effects of WEGOVY™?

**WEGOVY™ may cause serious side effects, including:**

- See “What is the most important information I should know about WEGOVY™?”

- **Inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis).** Stop using WEGOVY™ and call your healthcare provider right away if you have severe pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that will not go away, with or without vomiting. You may feel the pain from your abdomen to your back.

- **Gallbladder problems.** WEGOVY™ may cause gallbladder problems including gallstones. Some gallbladder problems need surgery. Call your healthcare provider if you have any of the following symptoms:
  - Pain in your right upper abdomen (abdomen)
  - Yellowing of skin or eyes (jaundice)
  - Clay-colored stools

- **Increased risk of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) in patients with type 2 diabetes, especially those who also take medicines to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus such as sulfonylureas or insulin.** Low blood sugar in patients with type 2 diabetes who receive WEGOVY™ can be both a serious and common side effect. Talk to your healthcare provider about how to recognize and treat low blood sugar. You should check your blood sugar before you start taking WEGOVY™ and while you take WEGOVY™. Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include:
  - Dizziness or light-headedness
  - Feeling sweaty
  - Blurred vision
  - Anxious feeling
  - Slurred speech
  - Weakness
  - Headache
  - Fast heartbeat
  - Feeling jittery

- **Kidney problems (kidney failure).** In people who have kidney problems, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting may cause a loss of fluids (dehydration) which may cause kidney problems to get worse. It is important for you to drink fluids to help reduce your chance of dehydration.

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Stop using WEGOVY™ and get medical help right away, if you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction including:
  - Swelling of your face, lips, tongue or throat
  - Severe rash or itching
  - Problems breathing or swallowing
  - Very rapid heartbeat

- **Change in vision in people with type 2 diabetes.** Tell your healthcare provider if you have any changes in vision during treatment with WEGOVY™.

- **Increased heart rate.** WEGOVY™ can increase your heart rate while you are at rest. Your healthcare provider should check your heart rate while you take WEGOVY™. Tell your healthcare provider if you feel your heart racing or pounding in your chest and it lasts for more than 1-2 minutes.

- **Depression or thoughts of suicide.** You should pay attention to any mental changes, especially sudden changes in your mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any mental changes that are new, worse, or worry you.

### The most common side effects of WEGOVY™ may include:

- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Stomach (abdomen) pain
- Feeling bloated
- Breathing problems
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Trouble sleeping
- Constipation
- Upset stomach
- Gas
- Diarrhea
- Flatulence
- Blurred vision
- Anxious feeling
- Weakness
- Headache
- Fast heartbeat
- Feeling jittery

**Talk to your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of WEGOVY™. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.**

### General information about the safe and effective use of WEGOVY™.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not give WEGOVY™ to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about WEGOVY™ that is written for health professionals.

### What are the ingredients in WEGOVY™?

**Active Ingredient:** semaglutide

**Inactive Ingredients:** disodium phosphate dihydrate, sodium chloride, and water for injection

Manufactured by: Novo Nordisk A/S, DK-2860 Bagsvaerd, Denmark

WEGOVY™ is a trademark of Novo Nordisk A/S.


For more information, go to startWegovy.com or call 1-833-Wegovy-1.

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This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Issued: 06/2021
Instructions for Use

WEGOVY™ injection

WEGOVY™ comes in five strengths:

- 0.25 mg/0.5 mL
- 0.5 mg/0.5 mL
- 1 mg/0.5 mL
- 1.7 mg/0.75 mL
- 2.4 mg/0.75 mL

Before you use your WEGOVY™ pen for the first time, talk to your healthcare provider or your caregiver about how to prepare and inject WEGOVY™ correctly.

Important information

Read this Instructions for Use before you start using WEGOVY™. This information does not replace talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment.

- Your WEGOVY™ pen is for 1 time use only.
- The WEGOVY™ pen is for subcutaneous (under the skin) use only.
- The injection is set on your pen.
- The needle is covered by the needle cover and the needle will not be seen.
- Do not remove the pen cap until you are ready to inject.
- Do not touch or push on the needle cover. You could get a needle stick injury.
- Your WEGOVY™ injection will begin when the needle cover is pressed against your skin.
- Do not remove the pen from your skin before the yellow bar in the pen window has stopped moving. If the needle is removed earlier, you may not get your full dose of WEGOVY™.
- If the yellow bar does not start moving or stops during the injection, contact your healthcare provider or Novo Nordisk at startWegovy.com or call Novo Nordisk Inc. at 1-833-934-6891.
- The needle cover will lock when the pen is removed from your skin. You cannot stop the injection and restart it later.
- People who are blind or have vision problems should not use the WEGOVY™ pen without help from a person trained to use the WEGOVY™ pen.

How do I store WEGOVY™?

- Store the WEGOVY™ pen in the refrigerator between 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F).
- If needed, before removing the pen cap, WEGOVY™ can be stored from 8°C to 30°C (46°F to 86°F) in the original carton for up to 28 days.
- Keep WEGOVY™ in the original carton to protect it from light.
- Do not freeze.
- Throw away the pen if WEGOVY™ has been frozen, has been exposed to light or temperatures above 30°C (86°F), or has been out of the refrigerator for 28 days or longer.

Keep WEGOVY™ and all medicines out of the reach of children.

WEGOVY™ pen parts

Before use

- Pen window: Check that WEGOVY™ is clear and colorless. Air bubbles are normal. They do not affect your dose.
- Needle cover: Needle is hidden inside.

After use

- Pen cap: Remove it just before you are ready to inject.
- Pen window: Check that the yellow bar has stopped moving to make sure you received your full dose.
- Needle cover: Locks after use.

Expiration date (on the back) Check that WEGOVY™ has not expired.

Always check you have the medicine and dose that your healthcare provider prescribed. Either:

- 0.25 mg/0.5 mL
- 0.5 mg/0.5 mL
- 1 mg/0.5 mL
- 1.7 mg/0.75 mL
- 2.4 mg/0.75 mL

How to use your WEGOVY™ pen

Do not use your WEGOVY™ pen without receiving training from your healthcare provider. Make sure that you or your caregiver know how to give an injection with the pen before you start your treatment.

Read and follow the instructions so that you use your WEGOVY™ pen correctly:

Preparation

Step 1. Prepare for your injection.
- Supplies you will need to give your WEGOVY™ injection:
  - WEGOVY™ pen
  - 1 alcohol swab or soap and water
  - 1 gauze pad or cotton ball
  - 1 sharps disposable container for used WEGOVY™ pens
- Wash your hands.
- Check your WEGOVY™ pen.
  - Do not use your WEGOVY™ pen if:
    - The pen appears to have been used or any part of the pen appears broken, for example if it has been dropped.
    - The WEGOVY™ medicine is not clear and colorless through the pen window.
    - The expiration date (EXP) has passed.
  - Contact Novo Nordisk at 1-833-934-6891 if your WEGOVY™ pen fails any of these checks.

Step 2. Choose your injection site.
- Your healthcare provider can help you choose the injection site that is best for you.
  - You may inject into your upper legs (front of the thighs) or lower stomach (keep 2 inches away from your belly button).
  - Another person may give the injection in the upper arm.
- Do not inject into an area where the skin is tender, bruised, red, or hard. Avoid injecting into areas with scars or stretch marks.
- You may inject in the same body area each week, but make sure it is not in the same spot each time.

Clean the injection site with an alcohol swab or soap and water. Do not touch the injection site after cleaning.

Injection

Step 3. Remove pen cap.
- Pull the pen cap straight off your pen.

Upper arms

Stomach

Upper legs
Step 4. Inject WEGOVY™.
• Push the pen firmly against your skin until the yellow bar has stopped moving. If the yellow bar does not start moving, press the pen more firmly against your skin.
• You will hear 2 clicks during the injection.
  ◦ Click 1: the injection has started.
  ◦ Click 2: the injection is ongoing.

How do I throw away (dispose of) WEGOVY™ pens?
Put the used WEGOVY™ pen in an FDA-cleared sharps disposal container right away after use. Do not throw away (dispose of) the pen in your household trash.
If you do not have an FDA-cleared sharps disposal container, you may use a household container that is:
• made of a heavy-duty plastic,
• able to be closed with a tight-fitting, puncture-resistant lid, without sharps being able to come out,
• upright and stable during use,
• leak-resistant, and
• properly labeled to warn of hazardous waste inside the container.
When your sharps disposal container is almost full, you will need to follow your community guidelines for the right way to dispose of your sharps disposal container. There may be state or local laws about how you should throw away used needles and syringes. For more information about safe sharps disposal, and for specific sharps disposal in the state that you live in, go to the FDA’s website at http://www.fda.gov/safesharpsdisposal.
• Do not reuse the pen.
• Do not recycle the pen or sharps disposal container, or throw them into household trash.
Important: Keep your WEGOVY™ pen, sharps disposal container and all medicines out of the reach of children.

How do I care for my pen?
Protect your pen
• Do not drop your pen or knock it against hard surfaces.
• Do not expose your pen to any liquids.
• If you think that your pen may be damaged, do not try to fix it. Use a new one.
• Keep the pen cap on until you are ready to inject. Your pen will no longer be sterile if you store an unused pen without the cap, if you pull the pen cap off and put it on again, or if the pen cap is missing. This could lead to an infection.

If you have any questions about WEGOVY™, go to startWegovy.com or call Novo Nordisk Inc. at 1-833-Wegovy-1.

Step 5. Throw away (dispose of) pen.
Safely dispose of the WEGOVY™ pen right away after each use. See “How do I throw away (dispose of) WEGOVY™ pens?”
• What if blood appears after injection?
If blood appears at the injection site, press the site lightly with a gauze pad or cotton ball.