

Commissioning Statement

Treatment	Liraglutide Saxenda® 6 mg/ml solution for injection in pre-filled pen
For the treatment of	Obesity
Commissioning position	NHS Calderdale CCG does not routinely commission the use of liraglutide for the management of obesity.
Date effective from	10.10.2017
Policy to be reviewed by	09.10.2020 [to be reviewed earlier if NICE issues guidance at an earlier date]
Background information	<p>Liraglutide (Saxenda®) was launched in the UK for the management of obesity in January 2017 [1]. It is a sub-cutaneous injection which is indicated in conjunction with a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity in adults with an initial BMI of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 30 kg/m² (obese), or • ≥ 27 kg/m² to < 30 kg/ m² (overweight) in the presence of at least one weight-related comorbidity [2]. <p>Previously, the only licensed medicine for treatment of obesity was orlistat which works by reducing dietary fat absorption from the gastro-intestinal tract [3].</p>
Summary of evidence/ rationale	<p>Studies have compared liraglutide to placebo. There are currently no published double-blind, randomised trials which compare liraglutide with other medicines for weight management [1]. The European licensing agency noted in their EPAR that it is unlikely that any weight loss achieved with liraglutide would be sustained once treatment is stopped [4]. There were high drop-out rates in all of the studies so continuation with treatment may be a problem in practice [1].</p> <p>Approach to weight loss management for obesity is multifactorial and should include dietary advice, weight loss targets, physical activity programmes, behavioural interventions and psychological support, pharmacological therapy and surgery [5].</p> <p>Implications</p> <p>Saxenda® is considerably more costly than orlistat. It is given by sub-cutaneous injection. Orlistat is an oral treatment.</p>

	<p><u>References</u></p> <p>1. NICE. Obese, overweight with risk factors: liraglutide (Saxenda). Evidence Summary published June 2017. Accessed from https://www.nice.org.uk/advice/es14/chapter/Key-points on 29.8.17</p> <p>2. DataPharm. Saxenda 6 mg/mL solution for injection in pre-filled pen. SPC last updated on eMC on 25.7.2017. Accessed from https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/32753 on 30.8.2017</p> <p>3. DataPharm. alli 60mg hard capsules. SPC last updated on eMC on 26.7.2017. Accessed from https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/21670 on 30.8.2017</p> <p>4. European Medicines Agency. Saxenda. EPAR accessed from http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/003780/human_med_001855.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058001d124 on 29.8.2017</p> <p>5. NICE. Clinical Guideline 189. Obesity: identification, assessment and management. Published November 2014. Accessed from https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg189 on 30.8.2017</p>
<p>Contact for this policy</p>	<p>Medicines Management Lead</p>