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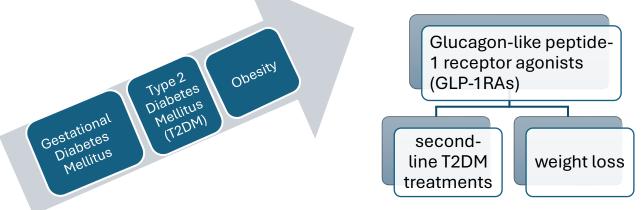
Evaluation of exposures of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists during pregnancy: Case series from a university's teratology information service

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Introduction:

- ✓ Recent studies have shown GLP-1RAs used in early pregnancy to be safe for major congenital abnormalities; however, during pregnancy, treatment with GLP-1RAs and weight loss are still not recommended (Figure 1).
- ✓ This study aims to present the pregnancy outcomes of using *GLP-1RAs* during pregnancy in our service.



<u>Figure 1.</u> Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), gestational diabetes mellitus and obesity are becoming increasingly common among women of reproductive age. Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs) were initially used as second-line T2DM treatments and later for weight loss, especially liraglutide and semaglutide.

Methods:

✓ Data were collected from pregnant women referred to the *Marmara University Teratogen Information Service* with exposure to *GLP-1RAs* between 2012 and 2024.



✓ The patients were called and interviewed about their drug exposures, chronic diseases, glycemic control status, body mass indexes, concomitant exposures, pregnancy complications, birth characteristics, neonatal condition, infant health. THESSALONIKI, GREECE

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Table of Results: All women in our database with prenatal exposure to GLP-1RAs (n = 6) had been treated with liraglutide unintentionally for weight loss.

n	Age	вмі	Chronic diseases	Gravida, parite, abortus	Gestational week (w) at admission	Exposures	Complications	Pregnancy outcomes
1	39	41,5	Hypertension	G2P1A0	8 w.+5 d.	Liraglutide 6 mg/ml (for 2 weeks until 8 th w.), perindopril, indapamide (2 months until 8 th w.), insulin	Gestational diabetes & Insulin	C/S, 38 th week, boy, 25 th percentile, temporary neonatal hypoglycemia, no congenital anomalies.
2	30	30,4	Hypothyroidism, dyslipidemia, fibromyalgia, allergic asthma	G1P0A0	5 w.+5 d.	Liraglutide 6 mg/ml , doxylamine succinate 10 mg, pyridoxine hydrochloride 10 mg (until 5 th w.), levothyroxine sodium		The birth has not yet occurred.
3	31	30,4	Hypothyroidism	G1P0A0	6 w.	Liraglutide 6 mg/ml (15 injections total until 6 th w.), levothyroxine sodium 25 mg		C/S, 38 th week, girl, 50 th percentile, no congenital anomalies.
4	36	28,1	Asthma	G2P0A0	/ / / /	Liraglutide 6 mg/ml , bromelain, smoking (until 4 th w., about 19 days)	BUU WEIGHT IUSS 13 KO)	C/S, 38 th week, girl, 90 th percentile, no congenital anomalies.
5	40	34,2	Hypothyroidism	G1P0A0	1 h w	Liraglutide 6 mg/ml (until 4 th w.), levothyroxine sodium		Elective termination (as a result of liraglutide use)
6	29	,	-	G1P0A0	6 w	Liraglutide 6 mg/ml (1 st -5 th w. total 9 ml), dexamethasone 8 mg, pheniramine 45.5 mg, desloratadine 5 mg 1x1 (5 th -6 th w.)		Mild laryngomalacia required treatment in the neonatal intensive care unit for two days

Conclusions:

- ✓ The utilization of second-line non-insulin antidiabetic medications is significantly rising for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and other conditions, leading to a growing number of pregnancies affected by these medications.
- ✓ In experimental animals, prenatal GLP-1RA exposure could have adverse outcomes in the offspring.
- ✓ Considering the limited sample sizes, human studies regarding unintended GLP-1RA exposure during early pregnancy have not demonstrated any teratogenic effects.
- ✓ This condition has generated uncertainty in reports concerning the utilization of these medications during pregnancy, perhaps lead to pregnancy termination.
- ✓ The positive and negative consequences of weight loss during pregnancy in individuals with obesity or T2DM remain debated.
- ✓ Further studies needs to be conducted to verify the reliability of GLP-1RAs and the impact of weight loss on pregnancy outcomes...

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