INTRODUCTION

Particles that are overwhelming or have feeding with feeling placebo (PGP) in the upper limit of normal may be as high as 0.1% of North American and Western Europe (1,3). Insulin resistance (IR) is deeply involved in the process.

OBJECTIVES

This study examined the data from the GLOW study in subjects who had FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline.

SUBJECTS

The GLOW study assessed 436 overweight and obese subjects with body mass index (BMI) between 27 and 40 kg/m². Subjects were enrolled in the study if they had FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline. Subjects were instructed to perform daily, mini-caloric diet (-300 kcal/day). Subjects were instructed to perform daily, mini-caloric diet (-300 kcal/day) and were provided with a low-calorie, high-fiber meal for the duration of the treatment phase of the GLOW study (completers) and who had FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline. The results also suggest potential weight-independent effects of Gelesis100 in the management of overweight and obesity given its strong safety and efficacy profile demonstrated in the GLOW study.

RESULTS

Table 1: Demographics and baseline characteristics of the completers with FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline.

Table 2: Percent change from baseline (mean ± SD) of glycemic control parameters in completers with FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline.

Table 3: Percent change from baseline (mean ± SD) of glycemic control parameters in completers with FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline.

Table 4: Percent change from baseline (mean ± SD) of glycemic control parameters in completers with FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline.

Table 5: Percent change from baseline (mean ± SD) of glycemic control parameters in completers with FPG ≥ 90 mg/dL at baseline.

CONCLUSION

Given its strong safety and efficacy profile demonstrated in the GLOW study, Gelesis100 is under development in a new clinical trial in the management of overweight and obesity.

REFERENCES


