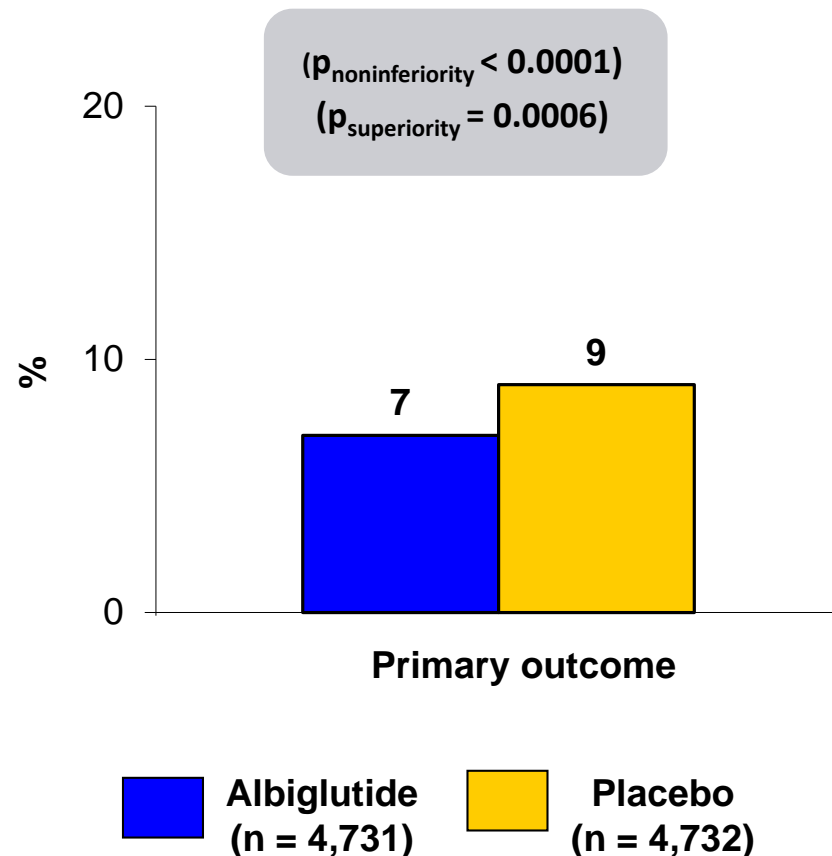


Harmony Outcomes

Trial Description: Patients at high risk for CV events were randomized in a 1:1 fashion to either albiglutide 30-50 mg once weekly or matching placebo. They were followed for a median of 1.6 years.



RESULTS

- Primary outcome (CV death/MI/stroke), albiglutide vs. placebo: 7% vs. 9%, $p_{\text{noninferiority}} < 0.0001$; $p_{\text{superiority}} = 0.0006$
- CV death: 3% vs. 3%, $p = 0.58$; all MI: 4% vs. 5%, $p = 0.003$
- Pancreatic carcinoma: <1% vs. <1%, $p > 0.05$

CONCLUSIONS

- Albiglutide is superior to placebo in improving glycemic control and reducing CV events in patients with DM2 and established atherosclerotic disease, driven by reduction in MI
- Similar salutary effects on CV outcomes noted by two other GLP-1 agonists: liraglutide (LEADER) and semaglutide (SUSTAIN-6)



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY