




### Conclusion

 Semaglutide improves heart failure-related symptoms and physical function and results in greater weight loss compared with placebo in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) and obesity.

### Impact on clinical practice

 The results indicate that obesity is not simply a comorbidity in patients with HFpEF but a root cause and a target for therapeutic intervention.

### Study objectives

 The STEP-HFpEF trial tested the hypothesis that treatment with semaglutide can significantly improve symptoms, physical limitations and exercise function, in addition to weight loss, in patients with HFpEF and obesity.

### Study population

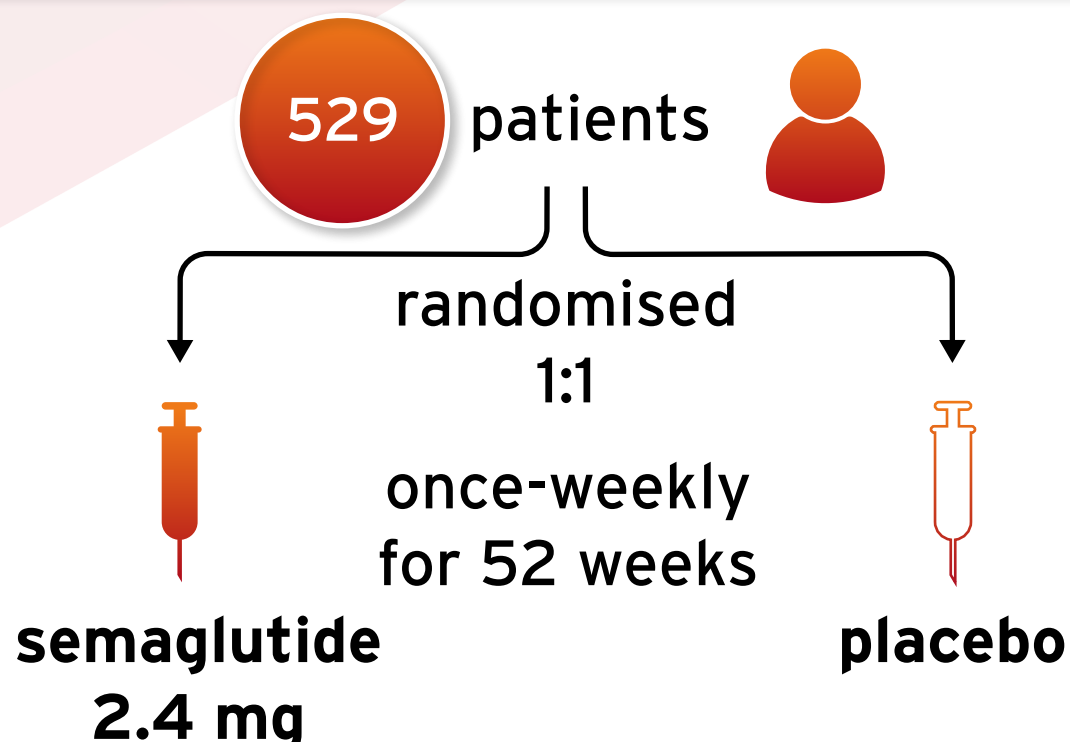
#### HFpEF patients

- left ventricular ejection fraction  $\geq 45\%$
- body mass index  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- HF symptoms
- functional limitations (New York Heart Association functional class II-IV and Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire Clinical Summary Score [KCCQ-CSS]  $< 90$  points)

### Where?

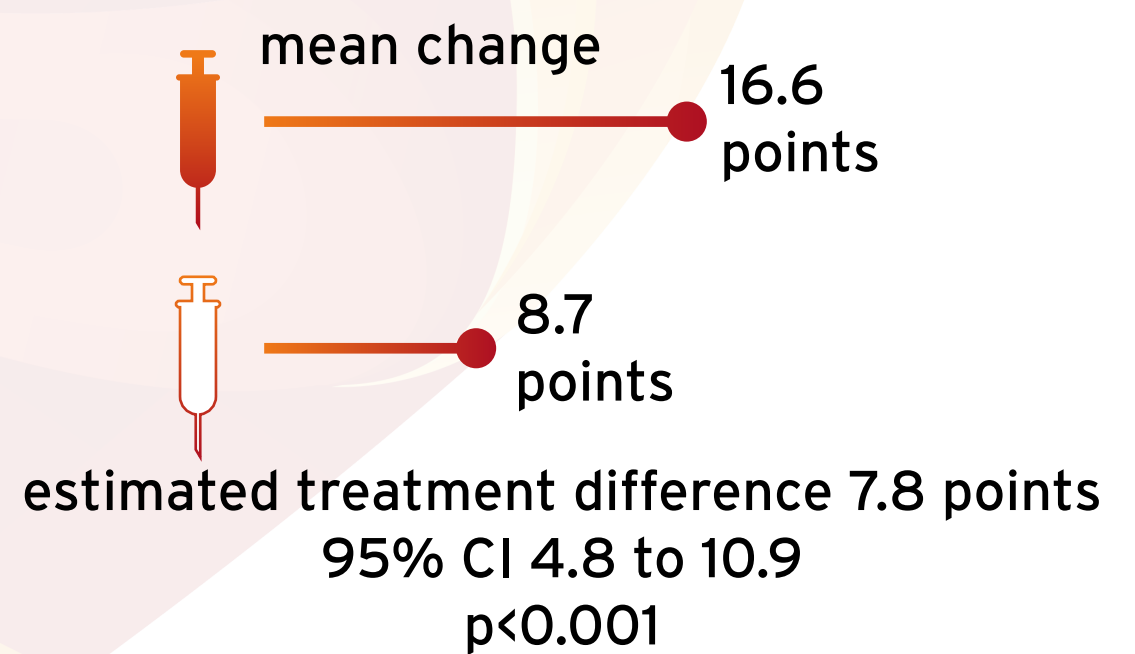
 13 countries in Asia, Europe, North America and South America  96 sites

### Who and what?

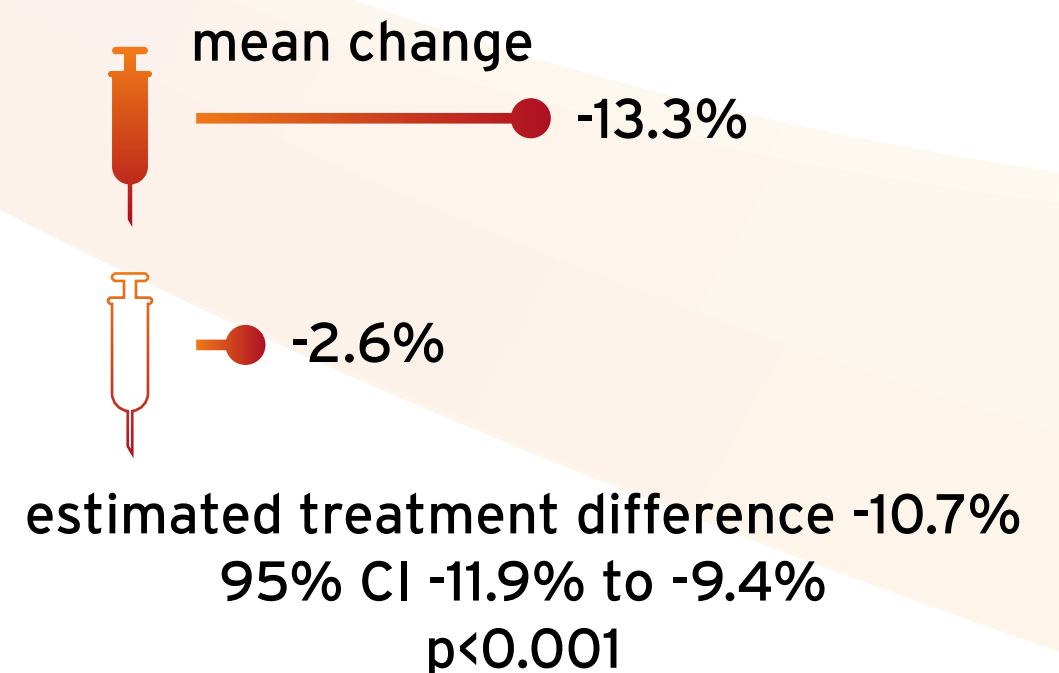


### Primary endpoints

change from baseline to week 52 in KCCQ-CSS



change from baseline to week 52 in body weight



### Serious adverse events

