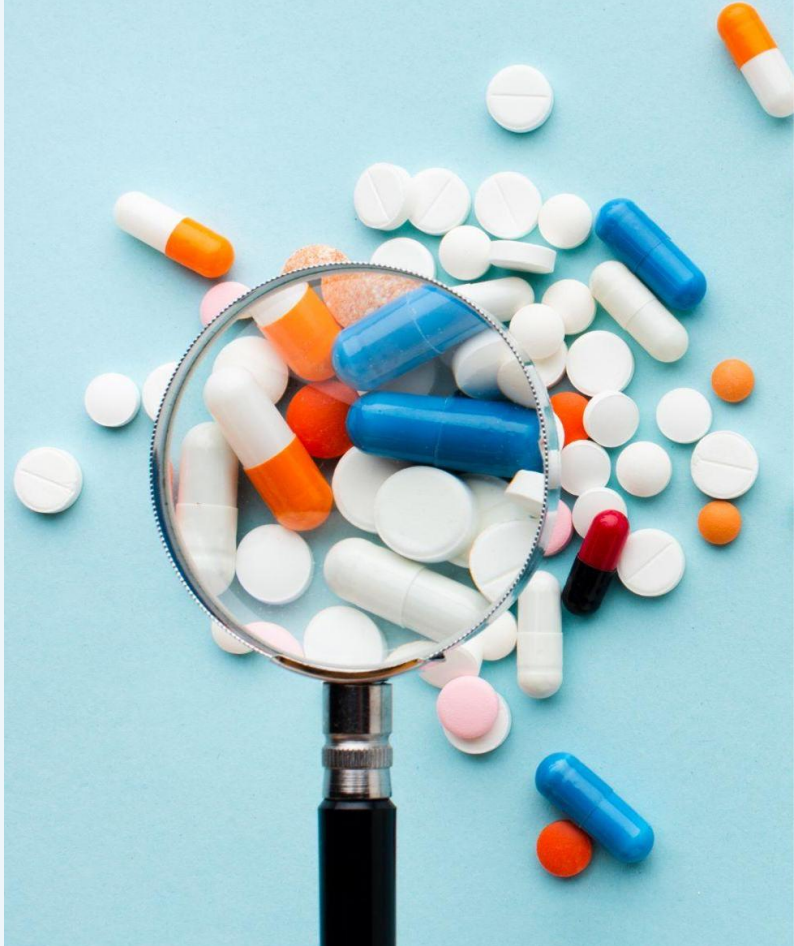


# Evidence- Based Drug Therapy Update 2026

Emily Boyd, PharmD  
Clinical Pharmacist, Prisma Health Family  
Medicine



# Objectives

**01**

Identify indications and key adverse effects of new medications

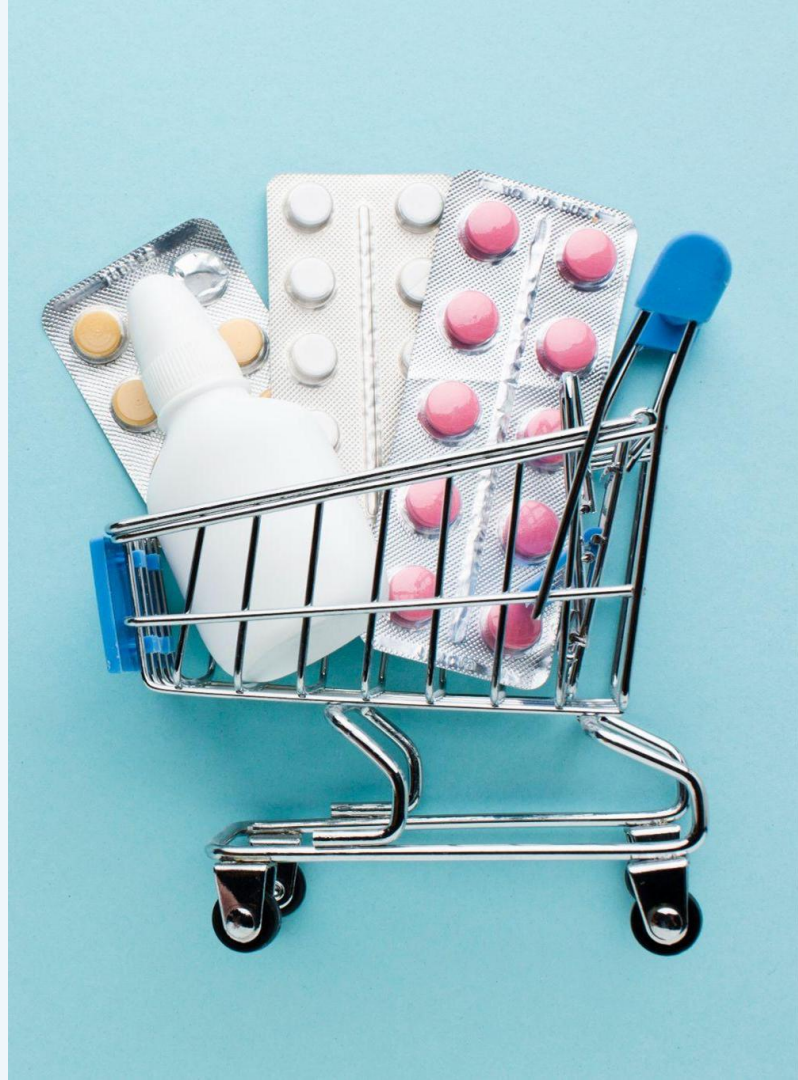
**02**

Explain the mechanism of action of new pharmacotherapy agents

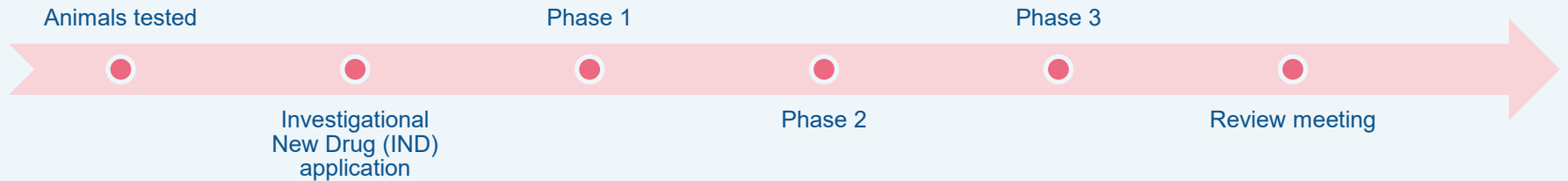
**03**

Evaluate the role of newly approved drugs within current treatment guidelines and evidence-based practice

# FDA Approval Process



# FDA Approval: What it means



# FDA Approval: What it means



# Drug Development

## Fast Track

- Fulfills an unmet medical need for serious conditions
- Based on promising human or animal data
- Gets new drugs to patients earlier
  - Ex: Keytruda

## Breakthrough Therapy

- Treats a serious condition that preliminary clinical evidence shows that drug prove promise over current therapy
- Also available for “fast track”
  - Ex: Farxiga

## Priority Review

- FDA is to act in 6 months, compared to a standard 10-month review
- Directs attention and resources to evaluate therapy that can improve serious conditions
  - Ex: Wegovy HD



# Vaccines

# PreHevbrio

Removed product on AAPF vaccine schedule

HepB vaccines of choice

- Recombivax HB
- Energix-B
- Heplisav-B

# PreHevbrio

## PREHEVBRIO

### Vaccines, Blood & Biologics

[Infectious Disease Tests](#)

[CBER Reports](#)

[Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research \(CBER\) Product Approval Information](#)

[Fecal Microbiota Products](#)

[Allergenic](#)

[Blood & Blood Products](#)

[Blood Donor Screening](#)

[Cellular & Gene Therapy Products](#)

[Development & Approval Process \(CBER\)](#)

FDA is informing healthcare providers and vaccine recipients that PreHevbrio (Hepatitis B Vaccine, Recombinant) has been voluntarily withdrawn from the market by the company, VBI Vaccines Inc., due to the bankruptcy of the company and the termination of its operations. The market withdrawal of PreHevbrio by VBI Vaccines Inc. is not due to safety or effectiveness concerns with the vaccine.

Because of the company's discontinuation of operations, any remaining PreHevbrio should not be used or further distributed, and any existing vials of vaccine should be destroyed immediately in accordance with applicable law. The company has requested notification of vaccine disposition to [prehevbrio@vbivaccines.com](mailto:prehevbrio@vbivaccines.com). For those who have initiated the three-dose series of PreHevbrio, but have not completed the series, please refer to the [CDC recommendations](#) for guidance on completing the series.

Potential adverse reactions or possible side effects experienced with the use of PreHevbrio may be reported to the [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\)](#).

Content current as of:  
11/29/2024

**STN:** 125737

**Proper Name:** Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant)

**Tradename:** PREHEVBRIO

**Manufacturer:** VBI Vaccines (Delaware) Inc.

**Indication:**

- For prevention of infection caused by all known subtypes of the hepatitis B virus in adults 18 years and older.

# MenACWY

## Pentavalent meningococcal vaccines

- Penbraya
- Penmenvy



## Indication

- 10 years and older when MenAcWY and MenB recommended at the same visit

# Complexity Behind 5-in-1

TABLE 2

## Pentavalent Meningococcal Vaccines Approved in the United States

Manufacturer	Brand name	ACWY component	B component	Schedule	Age
Pfizer	Penbraya	Nimenrix* (not licensed in the United States)	Trumenba	2 doses, 6 months apart	10-25 years
GlaxoSmithKline	Penmenvay	Menveo	Bexsero	2 doses, 6 months apart	10-25 years

\*—Pfizer does not produce a MenACWY product. They used a quadrivalent product licensed in other countries to combine with their MenB product.

# Flu- Protection Without Injection

## Flumist

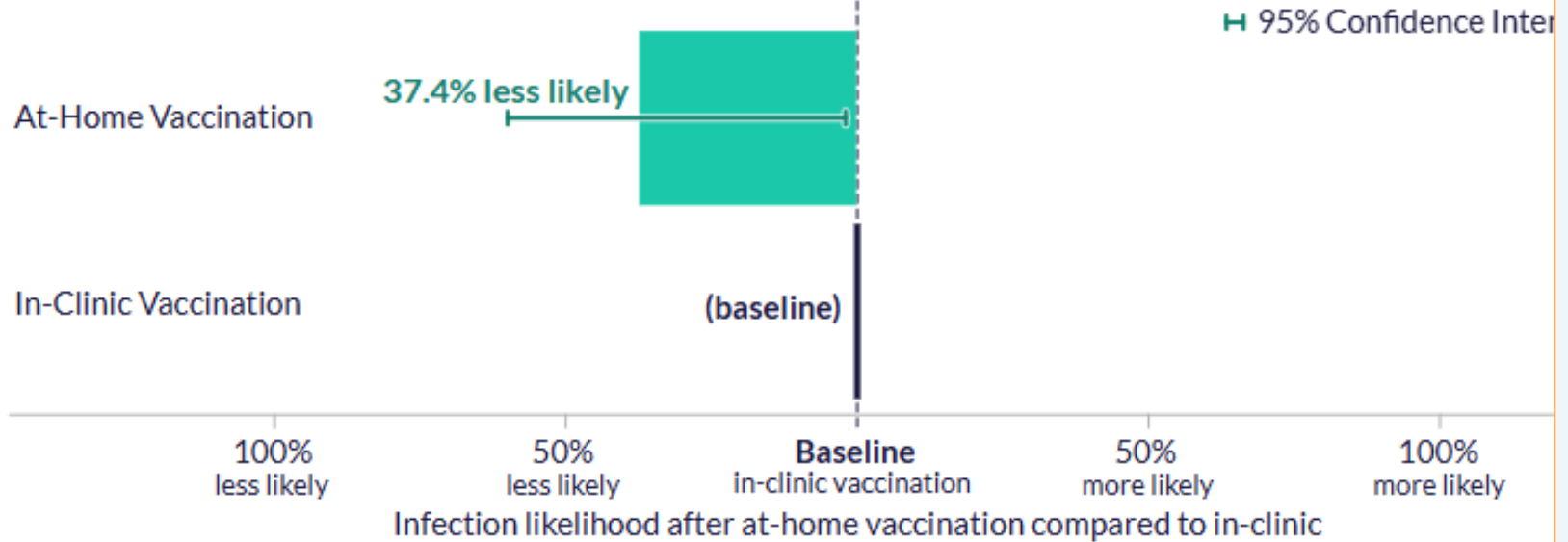
- At home administration now available as of August 2025

Available for ages 2-49

- Live vaccine



# Flumist Effectiveness



N=10,260 patients

"Likelihood of Influenza Infection by Vaccination Setting," 2026. EpicResearch

# Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

Recommended  
for

All adults 75+

Pregnancy

1 dose at 36 weeks and 6 days  
gestation

Adults ages 50-74 at increased risk



New

- Chronic cardiovascular disease
- Chronic lung disease
- End stage renal disease
- Diabetes complicated by CKD or other end organ damage
- Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions causing impaired airway clearance
- Chronic liver disease
- Chronic hematologic conditions
- Severe obesity (> 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Residing in a nursing home

# Adult-AAFP Updated Charts

**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2026

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	>65 years
COVID-19	1 or more doses of updated 2025-2026 vaccine See Notes			2 or more doses of 2025-2026 vaccine See Notes
Influenza inactivated (IIV3, cdlIV3) Influenza recombinant (RIV3)	1 dose annually			1 dose annually (HD-IIV3, RIV3 or aIIV3 preferred)
Influenza inactivated (aIIV3; HD-IIV3)	Solid organ transplant See Notes			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV3)				
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	Seasonal administration during pregnancy See Notes		50 through 74 years See Notes	>75 years
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management   See Notes			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			For health care personnel See Notes
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV)	2 doses for immunocompromising conditions See Notes		2 doses	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)			See Notes	See Notes See Notes
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition (19 through 59 years)			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication See Notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication See Notes for booster recommendations		
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			
Mpox	2 doses			
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV)	Complete 3-dose series if incompletely vaccinated. Self-report of previous doses acceptable See Notes			

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination or lack evidence of past infection

Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication

Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making

No recommendation/Not applicable

3/1/2026

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS | RECOMMENDED ADULT IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE, 2026



Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
COVID-19	1 or more doses of updated 2025-2026 vaccine See Notes			2 or more doses of 2025-2026 vaccine See Notes
Influenza inactivated (IIV3, cclIV3) Influenza recombinant (RIV3)	1 dose annually			1 dose annually (HD-IIV3, RIV3 or aIIV3 preferred)
Influenza inactivated (aIIV3; HD-IIV3)	Solid organ transplant See Notes			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV3)				
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	Seasonal administration during pregnancy See Notes		50 through 74 years See Notes	>75 years
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management   See Notes			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			For health care personnel See Notes
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Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)			See Notes	See Notes
				See Notes
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition (19 through 59 years)			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication See Notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication See Notes for booster recommendations		
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			
Mpox	2 doses			

# Adult-AAFP Updated Charts

## ^ Pneumococcal

### Routine vaccination

#### Age 50 years or older who have:

- Not previously received a PCV13, PCV15, PCV20, or PCV21 or whose previous vaccination history is unknown: 1 dose PCV15 or 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21.
  - If PCV15 is used: administer 1 dose PPSV23 1 year after the PCV15 dose (may use minimum interval of 8 weeks for adults with an immunocompromising condition,\* cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid leak).
    - If PPSV23 is not available: 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21 may be given 1 year later (only if 1 dose of PPSV23 is indicated).
    - If PCV20 or PCV21 is used: a dose of PPSV23 isn't indicated; pneumococcal vaccinations are complete.

### Shared Clinical Decision-Making

Based on shared clinical decision-making, adults age 65 years or older who have previously received **both** PCV13 (received at any age) and PPSV23 (received at age 65 years or older) may receive 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21 (or no additional pneumococcal vaccine).

### Special situations

- **Age 19–49 years with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors\*\* who have:**
  - **Not previously received a PCV13, PCV15, PCV20, or PCV21 or whose previous vaccination history is unknown:** 1 dose PCV15 or 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21. If PCV15 is used, administer 1 dose PPSV23 at least 1 year after the PCV15 dose (may use minimum interval of 8 weeks for adults with an immunocompromising condition,\* cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid leak).
  - **Previously received only PCV7:** follow the recommendation above.
  - **Previously received only PCV13:** 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21 at least 1 year after the last PCV13 dose
  - **Previously received only PPSV23:** 1 dose PCV15 or 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21, at least 1 year after the last PPSV23 dose. If PCV15 is used, no additional PPSV23 doses are recommended.
  - **Previously received PCV13 and 1 dose of PPSV23:** 1 dose PCV20 or 1 dose PCV21 at least 5 years after the last pneumococcal vaccine dose.
- **Adults aged 19 years and older who have received PCV20 or PCV21:** no additional pneumococcal vaccine dose recommended.
- **Pregnancy:** no recommendation for PCV or PPSV23 due to limited data.
  - **PPSV23 not available:** adults aged 19 years or older who received PCV15 but have not yet completed PPSV23 series, can complete the series with either 1 dose of PCV20 or 1 dose of PCV21 if they no longer have access to PPSV23.

# Pediatric Vaccines

	CDC updated schedule (2025/2026)	AAFP/AAP supported schedule (2025/2026)
Overall strategy	Shared clinical decision making (SCDM)	Maintains routine recommendations
Total routine vaccines	Reduced from 17 to 11	17 vaccinations
Covid	SCDM	6-23 months
Flu	SCDM	6 months and older
Rotavirus Hep A/B Meningococcal	SCDM	Routine recommendations
HPV	Reduced to a single dose	Routine recommendations
RSV	High risk only or SCDM	32 weeks and 6 days gestation OR monoclonal antibody

# Pediatric Vaccines

## Schedule Based on Age Group

**Table 1** Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for Ages 18 Years or Younger, United States, 2026

These recommendations must be read with the Notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

Vaccines and other immunizing agents	Birth	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos	6 mos	8 mos	9 mos	12 mos	15 mos	18 mos	19-23 mos	2-3 yrs	4-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-12 yrs	13-15 yrs	16 yrs	17-18 yrs		
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV-mAb [nirsevimab, clesrovimab])	1 dose depending on maternal RSV vaccination status. See Notes				1 dose nirsevimab (8-19 months). See Notes															
Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	←2 <sup>nd</sup> dose→		←3 <sup>rd</sup> dose→																
Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RVS (3-dose series)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes															
Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose	←4 <sup>th</sup> dose→			5 <sup>th</sup> dose											
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes					3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> dose. ←See Notes→										
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV15, PCV20)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose	←4 <sup>th</sup> dose→														
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	←3 <sup>rd</sup> dose→					4 <sup>th</sup> dose								See Notes		
COVID-19 (1vCOV-mRNA, 1vCOV-aPfs)				1 or more doses of updated 2025-2026 vaccine. See Notes																
Influenza			1 or 2 doses annually												1 dose annually					
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)			See Notes					←1 <sup>st</sup> dose→		2 <sup>nd</sup> dose										
Varicella (VAR)			See Notes					←1 <sup>st</sup> dose→		2 <sup>nd</sup> dose										
Hepatitis A (HepA)			See Notes					2-dose series. See Notes												
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)																1 dose				
Human papillomavirus (HPV)																See Notes				
Meningococcal (MenACWY-CRM >2 mos, MenACWY-TT >2 yrs)			See Notes												1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose				
Meningococcal B (MenB-4C, MenB-FHbp)			See Notes																	
Respiratory syncytial virus vaccine (RSV [Abrysvo])																Seasonal administration during pregnancy. See Notes				
Dengue (DEN4CYD: 9-16 yrs)															Seropositive in endemic dengue areas. See Notes					
Mpox																				

Range of recommended ages for all
Range of recommended ages
Range of recommended ages
Recommended vaccination
Recommended vaccination based
No recommendation

# Pediatric Vaccines

## Schedule Based on Age Group

**Table 1** Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for Ages 18 Years or Younger, United States, 2026

These recommendations must be read with the Notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

Vaccines and other immunizing agents	Birth	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos	6 mos	8 mos	9 mos	12 mos	15 mos	18 mos	19-23 mos	2-3 yrs	4-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-12 yrs	13-15 yrs	16 yrs	17-18 yrs
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV-mAb [nirsevimab, clesrovimab])	1 dose depending on maternal RSV vaccination status. See Notes					1 dose nirsevimab (8-19 months). See Notes												
Measles, D (1a/2b)																		

## ^ Respiratory syncytial virus

Minimum age: birth (monoclonal antibody) \*Note: "RSV monoclonal antibody" refers to either Nirsevimab or Clesrovimab.

(PCV15, PCV20)			1 dose	2 dose	3 dose	4 dose													
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →					4 <sup>th</sup> dose								See Notes	
COVID-19 (1vCOV-mRNA, 1vCOV-aPS)					1 or more doses of updated 2025-2026 vaccine. See Notes														
Influenza					1 or 2 doses annually										1 dose annually				
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)					See Notes			← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →				2 <sup>nd</sup> dose							

# Enflonisia (Clesrovimab)

Enflonisia (Clesrovimab)

Mechanism of action

- Long-acting monoclonal antibody
- Targets the extracellular domain of the RSV fusion protein to prevent viral entry

Dose

- 105 mg IM regardless of infant weight





# Infectious Disease

# Bluejepa (gepotidacin)

## Mechanism of action

- Triazaacenaphthylene antibiotic

## Use

- Treating uncomplicated urinary tract infections and urogenital gonorrhea in females

## Dose

- 1500 mg (2 tabs) twice daily x 5 days

## Pearls

- Qtc prolongation
- Avoid in severe renal and hepatic impairment

# EAGLE-2 and EAGLE-3

	<b>EAGLE-2/3</b>
Study Design	Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, non-inferiority trial
Participants	Females ages 12 years and older with uUTI symptoms
Treatment	Gepotidacin 1500mg BID vs. Nitrofurantoin 100mg BID for 5 days
Primary Endpoint	Therapeutic response at day 10-13

# EAGLE-2 and EAGLE-3

Outcome	Gepotidacin	Nitrofurantoin	Difference (95% CI)	Result
<b>Therapeutic success (primary)</b>	50.6%	47.0%	+4.3% (-3.6% to 12.1%)	Met non-inferiority
<b>Clinical success</b>	65.6%	65.2%	+1.2% (-6.3% to 8.7%)	Similar
<b>Microbiological success</b>	72.5%	67.6%	+5.2% (-2.1% to 12.5%)	Similar

# EAGLE-2 and EAGLE-3

Nitrofurantoin

Bluejepa

Free to little cost  
through insurance

Most likely not  
covered by  
insurance

~\$15 GoodRx

\$1,894 GoodRx


\$36.99 cash price

\$ 2,238 cash price



# Bottom Line

Bluejepa (gepotidacin) gives a unique option in patients with uUTIs to provide coverage for ESBL and fluoroquinolone resistant E. coli



Fills the gap in between drug resistance while still allowing for more narrow coverage

# Nuzolvence (zoliflodacin)

## Mechanism of action

- Spiropyrimidinetrione bacterial type II topoisomerase inhibitor

## Use

- Uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhea

## Dose

- Single dose granule packet

## Pearls

- Impaired male fertility
- Patients who weigh 50 kg or more take with food

# Nuzolve

	<b>Zoliflodacin versus ceftriaxone plus azithromycin for treatment of uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhea</b>
Study Design	Phase 3, multinational, randomized, double-blind, non-inferiority
Participants	Patients with uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhea
Treatment	Zoliflodacin vs. IM ceftriaxone + oral azithromycin
Primary Endpoint	Microbiologic cure

# Nuzolvence

<b>Study Endpoint</b>	<b>Gepotidacin (n = 202)</b>	<b>Ceftriaxone + Azithromycin (n = 204)</b>	<b>Treatment Difference (95% CI)</b>
<b>Microbiological success (primary)</b>	92.6%	91.2%	-0.1% (-5.6 to 5.5)

# Déjà vu?

## Bluejepa (gepotidacin)

### Mechanism of action

- Triazaacenaphthylene antibiotic

### Use

- Treating uncomplicated urinary tract infections and urogenital gonorrhoea in females

### Dose

- 1500 mg (2 tabs) twice daily x 5 days

### Pearls

- Qtc prolongation
- Avoid in severe renal and hepatic impairment

# Two Indications: One Drug

## FDA Approves Two Oral Therapies to Treat Gonorrhea

*Approvals Are for Uncomplicated Urogenital Gonorrhea*

[More Press Announcements](#)

**For Immediate Release:** December 12, 2025

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently approved two new oral medicines to treat a common sexually transmitted infection called gonorrhea.

The FDA today approved Nuzolvence (zoliflodacin) granules that dissolve in water. This medicine can treat uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhea in adults and children 12 years and older who weigh at least 77 pounds. Yesterday, the FDA approved Blujepa (gepotidacin) oral tablets for the same condition in patients 12 years and older who weigh at least 99 pounds. This medicine is for patients who have few or no other treatment choices because of limited clinical safety data. Blujepa was first approved in March 2025 to treat urinary tract infections.

"These approvals mark a significant milestone for treatment options for patients with uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhea," **said Adam Sherwat, M.D., director of the Office of Infectious Diseases in the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)**

**Content current as of:**  
12/12/2025

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# Neurology

# Bysanti (milsaperidone)

## Mechanism of action

- D2 and 5-HT2 antagonism

## Use

- Treatment of schizophrenia in adults
- Acute treatment of manic or mixed episodes

## Dose

- Schizophrenia: 6 mg to 12 mg twice daily
- Manic or mixed episodes: 12 mg twice daily

## Pearls

- Must be titrated daily until recommended maintenance dose reached
- Similar to Fanapt (iloperidone)
- Possible expansion to treat MDD in the upcoming future

# Bysanti (milsaperidone)

Population	Titration Schedule							Recommended Maintenance Dosage
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	
Schizophrenia	1mg twice daily	2 mg twice daily	4 mg twice daily	6 mg twice daily	8 mg twice daily*	10 mg twice daily*	12 mg twice daily*	6 mg to 12 mg twice daily
Manic or Mixed Episodes Associated with Bipolar I Disorder	1 mg twice daily	3 mg twice daily	6 mg twice daily	9 mg twice daily	12 mg twice daily	Titration complete		12 mg twice daily

\* Patients with schizophrenia may either (1) follow the recommended titration schedule, OR (2) starting on Day 5, continue 6 mg twice daily BYSANTI dosing. As needed, titrate subsequent doses based on tolerability and response within the recommended maintenance dosing range of 6 mg to 12 mg twice daily.

# Nereus (tradipitant)

## Mechanism of action

- Inhibits substance P/ neurokinin-1 receptor

## Use

- Prevention of vomiting induced by motion in adults

## Dose

- 85 mg or 170 mg as a single dose
- Single dose = max dose

## Pearls

- Nereus in Greek mythology is a sea god
- Being investigafated for nausea and vomiting induced by GLP-1s



# Endocrine



# Awiqli (insulin icodec-abae)

## Mechanism of action

- Binds to albumin to create a depot in circulation

## Use

- Type 2 diabetes (T2DM)

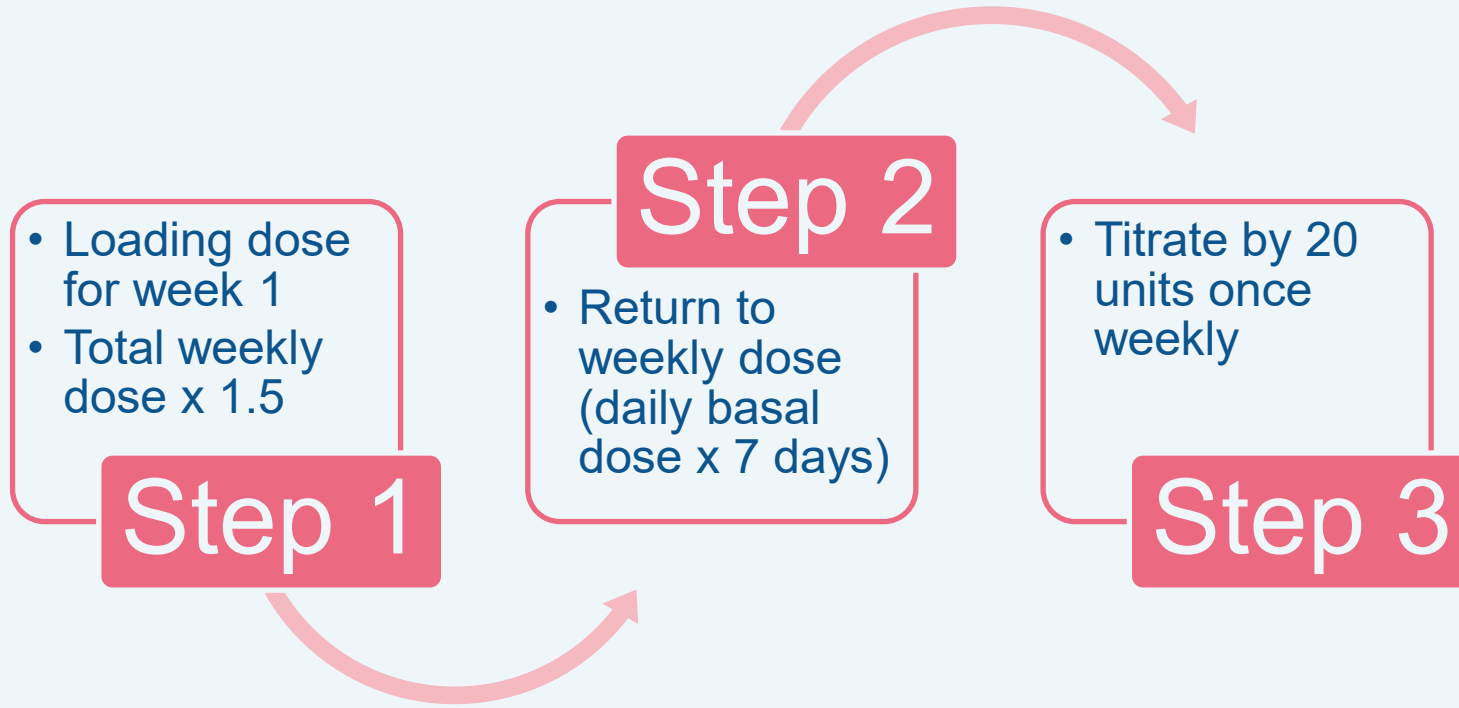
## Dose

- Once weekly basal insulin

## Pearls

- Dosing
  - Insulin naïve: 70 units once weekly
- Hypoglycemia risk most common 2-4 days post injection

# Starting Awiqli



# ONWARDS Trials

## Glycemic control

- Non-inferior to superior HbA1c reduction
- Greater time in range on CGM reports

## Hypoglycemia

- Rates of clinically significant and severe hypoglycemia are low
- Some ONWARDS trials showed numerically higher hypoglycemic events
  - Most noted in early titration periods



**Obesity**

# Semaglutide (PO)

## Mechanism of action

- Selective glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) receptor agonist that increases glucose dependent insulin secretion, decreases inappropriate glucagon secretion, slows gastric emptying

## Use

- Weight loss
- Major Adverse Cardiovascular Event (MACE) risk reduction



## Dose

- 1.5 mg daily → 4 mg daily → 9 mg daily → 25 mg daily

## Pearls

- Formerly known as Rybelsus
- Counseling
  - Patients should take the pill first thing when they wake up on an empty stomach with a small sip of water (4 oz)
  - Wait 30 minutes before eating, drinking, or taking other oral medications

# Oral vs. Subcutaneous Weight Loss

Endpoint	Injectable Wegovy (2.4 mg weekly)	Oral Wegovy (25 mg daily)	Key Difference
<b>Mean % weight loss</b>	-14.9% to -16% (68 weeks)	-13.6% to -15.1% (64–68 weeks)	Injectable: 1–2 percentage points greater
<b>≥5% weight loss</b>	83–85% of patients	76–85% of patients	Comparable
<b>≥10% weight loss</b>	66–73% of patients	60–69% of patients	Injectable slightly higher
<b>≥15% weight loss</b>	48–53% of patients	47–54% of patients	Comparable
<b>Gastrointestinal adverse events</b>	82% (mild–moderate)	74–80% (mild–moderate)	Oral: slightly lower GI AE rate
<b>Treatment discontinuation</b>	6–11% due to AEs	5–6% due to AEs	Comparable

# Oral Wegovy for MACE

Trial	PIONEER-6 (2019)	SOUL (2025)
N	3,183	9,650
Follow-up	≈1.3 years (~16 months)	47.5 months (~4 years)
Design	Non-inferiority CV safety trial	Superiority CV outcomes trial
Primary Result	HR 0.79 (0.57–1.11) <b>Non-inferior</b> , not superior	HR 0.86 (0.77–0.96) <b>Superior</b>
Power	~122 events (rule out harm)	~1225 events (prove benefit)
Conclusion	CV safe	CV risk reduction confirmed

# Semaglutide (HD)



## STEP UP Trial Results (at 72 weeks<sup>1, 2</sup>)

	Wegovy® injection 7.2 mg	Wegovy® injection 2.4 mg	Placebo
Average weight reduction <sup>1</sup>			
If all patients stayed on treatment (Efficacy estimand*)	~21% (20.7%)	~18% (17.5%)	~2% (2.4%)
Analysis of all patients regardless of if they stayed on treatment <sup>2</sup> (Treatment regimen estimand**)	~19% (18.8%)	~16% (15.5%)	~4% (3.9%)
Percent of patients who achieved 25% or more weight loss**	31.2%	15.3%	0%

# Wegovy Cost and Coverage

Wegovy® pill

Wegovy® pen

WITH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE

Pay as little as

\$25

per month\*



SELF PAY

Starting at

\$149

per month  
for the 1.5 mg dose\*†

Wegovy PO can be ordered through Novocare or any retail pharmacy. Not all retail pharmacy's may accept the manufacturer coupon

# Wegovy Cost and Coverage

Wegovy® pen

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE

Pay as little as

\$25

per month\*



SELF PAY

Starting at

\$199

per month\*

Limited time intro offer, \$199 per month for the first 2 months, 0.25 mg or 0.5 mg doses, then \$349 per month.

Wegovy® HD 7.2 mg pen is \$399 per month†

Wegovy PO can be ordered through Novocare or any retail pharmacy. Not all retail pharmacy's may accept the manufacturer coupon

# Foundayo (orforglipron)

## Mechanism of action

- Selective glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) receptor agonist that increases glucose dependent insulin secretion, decreases inappropriate glucagon secretion, slows gastric emptying

## Use

- Weight loss

## Dose

- 0.8 mg daily → 2.5 mg daily → 5.5 mg daily → 9 mg daily → 14.5 mg daily → 17.2 mg daily

## Pearls

- Can be taken without regard to food or water

# Foundayo Cost

Foundayo is available for self-pay through **LillyDirect**

Foundayo<sup>®</sup>  
(orforglipron)



Self-pay price:  
Starting at \$149/month<sup>^</sup>

**0.8 mg dose** [starting dosage]

Foundayo<sup>®</sup>  
(orforglipron)



Self-pay price:  
Starting at \$199/month<sup>^</sup>

**2.5 mg dose**

Foundayo<sup>®</sup>  
(orforglipron)

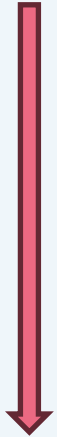


Self-pay price:  
Starting at \$299/month<sup>^</sup>

**5.5 mg dose**

At this time Foundayo can only be ordered through LillyDirect Pharmacy

# Comparison Chart



Medication (at max dose)	Average Estimated Weight Loss
Tirzepatide	21%
Injectable Wegovy	20%
Orforglipron	15%
Oral Wegovy	14%



# **Womens Health**

# Lynkuet (elinzanetant)

## Mechanism of action

- Neurokinin 1 (NK1) and neurokinin 3 (NK3) receptor antagonist the blocks Substance P and Neurokinin B (NKB) to modulate neuronal activity in the thermoregulatory center associated with hot flashes

## Use

- Vasomotor symptoms associated with menopause

## Dose

- 120 mg once daily at bedtime

## Pearls

- LFTs prior to initiation; do not initiate if AST/ALT and/or total bilirubin 2x ULN

# Biosimilars



# Biosimilars in 2026

## Biosimilar definition

- A product approved by the FDA based on data showing it is highly similar to an already approved product
- No clinically meaningful differences in safety or effectiveness

## Purpose

- Developed to increase patient access to therapies and reduce cost through competition

## Prevalence

- As of March 2026, the FDA has approved 82 biosimilars
- Nearly 25 new biosimilars are expected to be approved between 2026-2027

# Biosimilars in 2026

## Key 2025-2026 Biosimilar Approvals

Denosumab (Prolia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jubbonti</li> <li>Ospomyv</li> <li>Stoboclo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conexxence</li> <li>Bildyos</li> <li>Enoby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Osvyrti</li> <li>Boncresa</li> </ul>
Insulin Aspart (Novolog)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merilog</li> <li>Kirsty</li> </ul>		
Omalizumab (Xolair)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Omlyclo</li> </ul>		
Adalimumab (Humira)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amjevita</li> <li>Cyltezo</li> <li>Abrilada</li> <li>Hadlima</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simlandi</li> <li>Hyrimoz</li> <li>Idacio</li> <li>Halimatoz</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yusimry</li> <li>Selarsdi</li> </ul>

# Biosimilars in 2026

The screenshot displays the FDA Purple Book website interface. At the top, the FDA logo and 'U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION' are visible on the left, while 'Purple Book Glossary', a search bar, and a menu icon are on the right. The main header features a purple banner with the text 'Purple Book Database of Licensed Biological Products' and decorative hexagonal icons. A left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Purple Book Homepage', 'About Purple Book', 'User Guide', 'FAQs', 'Patent List', and 'Download Purple Book Data'. The main content area shows 'Simple Search Results for: Humira' with buttons for 'NEW SEARCH' and 'NAVIGATE TO ADVANCED SEARCH'. Below this, a paragraph explains that the results include all biological products sharing a core name. A matching card color indicator is also present. The results section is titled 'Biosimilar(s) 1' and shows two product cards. The first card lists 'Idacio' as the proprietary name and 'adalimumab-aacf' as the proper name, with icons for a syringe, vial, and vial with needle. The second card lists 'Yusimry' as the proprietary name and 'adalimumab-aqvh' as the proper name, with similar icons. Both cards include a 'PRODUCT LABEL' link.

Purple Book Homepage

Purple Book Glossary Search

## Purple Book Database of Licensed Biological Products

Purple Book Homepage

About Purple Book

User Guide

FAQs

Patent List

Download Purple Book Data

### Simple Search Results for: *Humira*

[NEW SEARCH](#) [NAVIGATE TO ADVANCED SEARCH](#)

The Simple Search Results page for the selected product includes all biological products that share a core name (i.e., biosimilar, interchangeable, reference, and related biological products).

Matching card colors indicate a biological product is biosimilar to or interchangeable with a reference product.

#### Biosimilar(s) 1

Proprietary Name	Proper Name
<i>Idacio</i>	<i>adalimumab-aacf</i>
<i>Yusimry</i>	<i>adalimumab-aqvh</i>

PRODUCT LABEL

## Key Takeaways

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With combination vaccines emerging, careful attention to updated guidance on dosing intervals and subsequent doses will be essential to ensure appropriate series completion and optimal protection

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With rising antimicrobial resistance, expanded treatment options for gonorrhea are becoming increasingly important.

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First new antinausea medication in over 40 years released

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Increasing indications for weight loss medications, and new oral weight loss medications now being added to market

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Increasing use of biosimilars to help with high-cost medications



# THANKS!

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**CREDITS:** This presentation template was created by [Slidesgo](#), and includes icons by [Flaticon](#), and infographics & images by [Freepik](#)