

Overview & Objectives



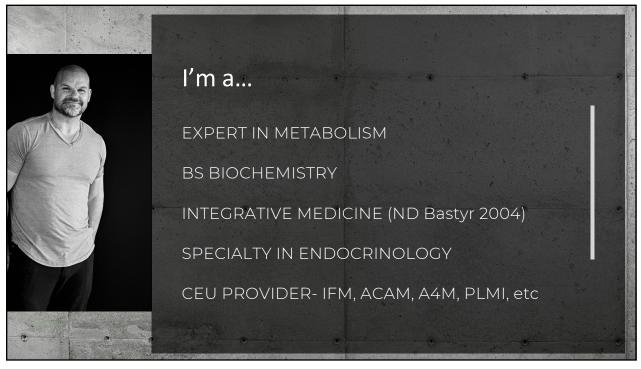
Overview:

- History & evolution of GLP-1-therapy
- · GLP-1 Physiology
- Evidence-based nutrition and lifestyle strategies for patients using or discontinuing GLP-1 drugs.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the physiology of GLP-1 & GIP and their therapeutic roles.
- · Identify mechanisms & medications within the GLP-1 class.
- Discuss clinical risks, microdosing concepts, and evidence in addiction medicine.
- Apply nutrition, supplement & exercise strategies to support sustainable metabolic health.









I did it! I lost 107 lbs.*

It took me 9 months and a few rounds of Jade's program, but 107.5 lbs. are gone. I have more energy, I have muscle, and I have more confidence. I LOVE this program!

Susan Hoke, Warren, OH

5

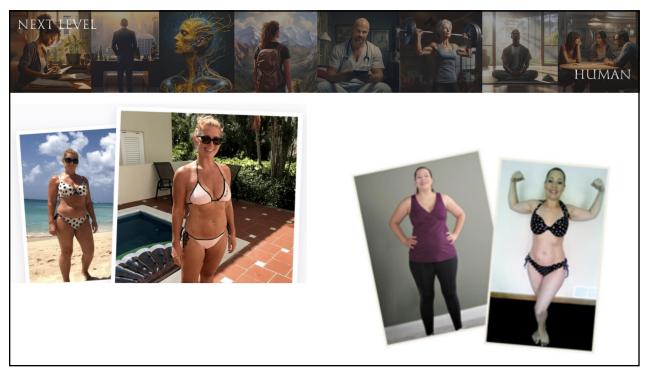


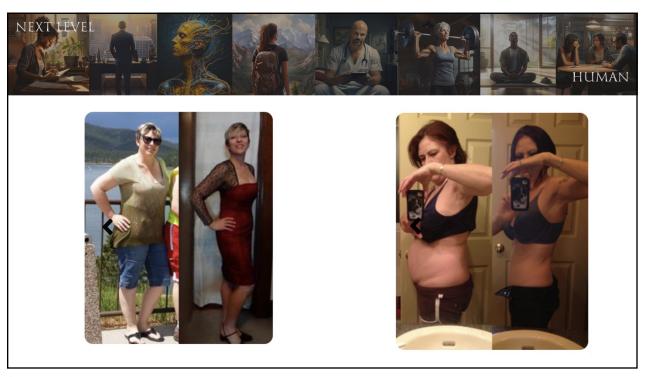


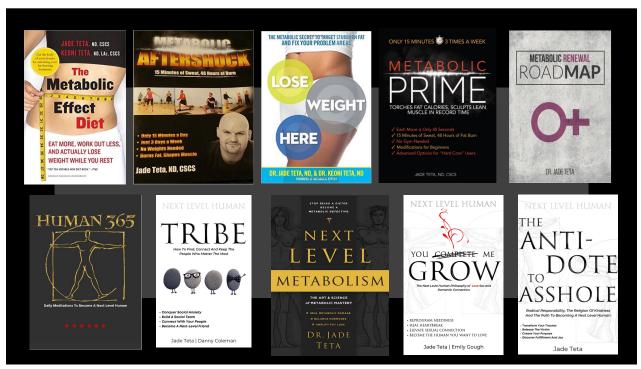
As a busy doctor, only 15 minutes 3x a week has completely changed my body*

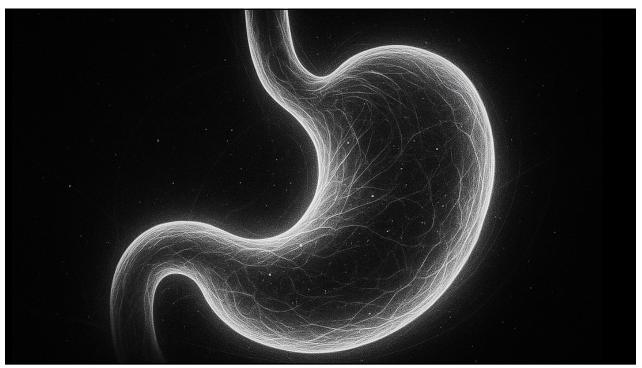
Dr. Jade's program was the ONLY solution that helped me tone up, shrink hanging skin, and fix my hormones. Losing 100lbs... I totally changed my body and I keep dropping. This program worked for me. I LOVE It. I look and feel amazing.

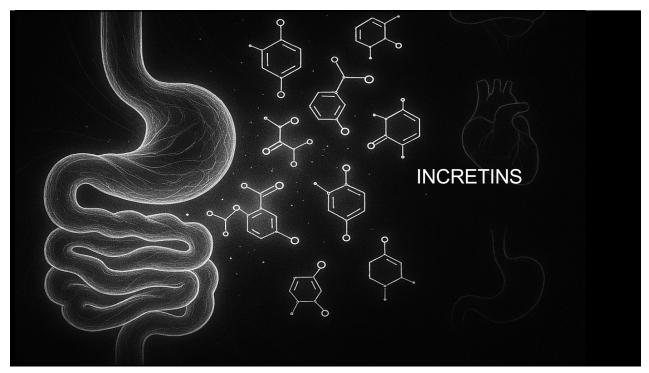
Kristen McElveen ND, Sunnyside, NY

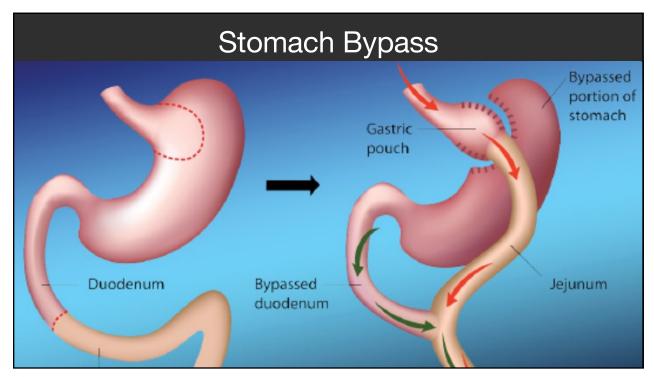


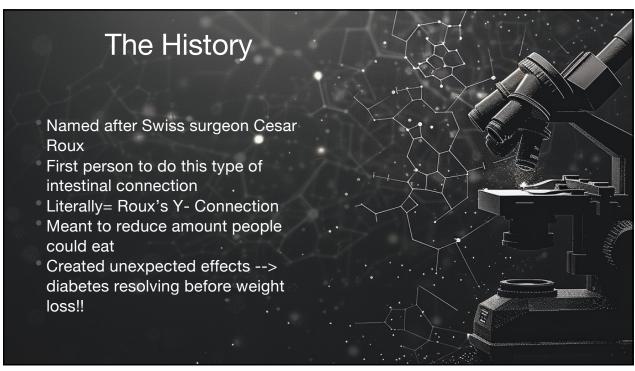


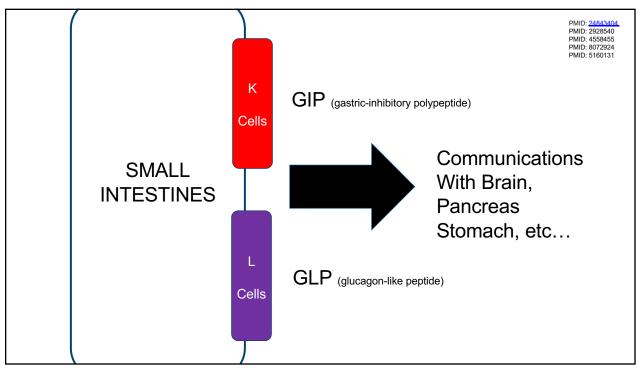




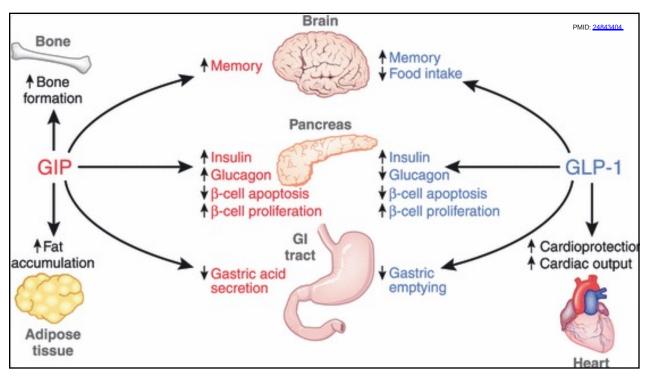


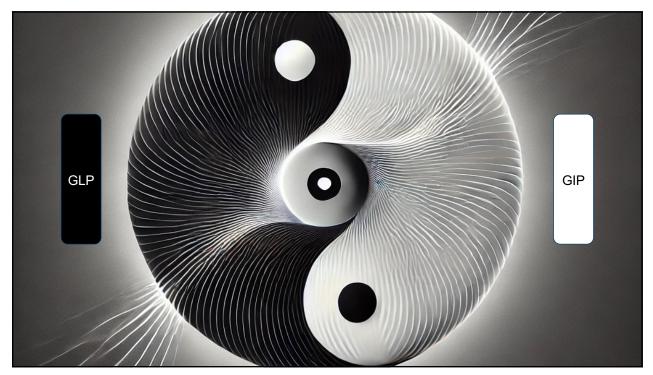


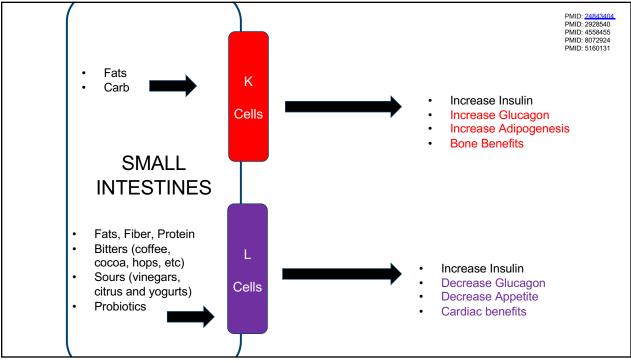


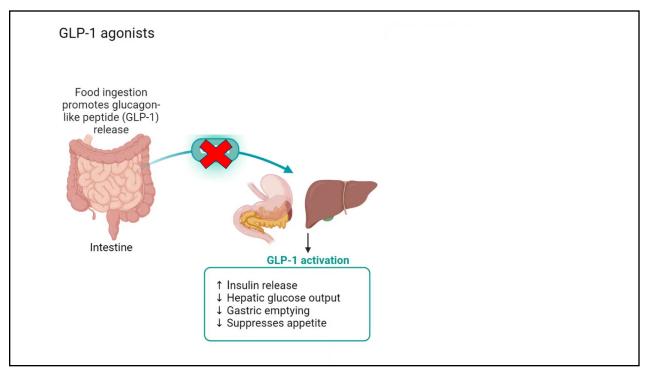


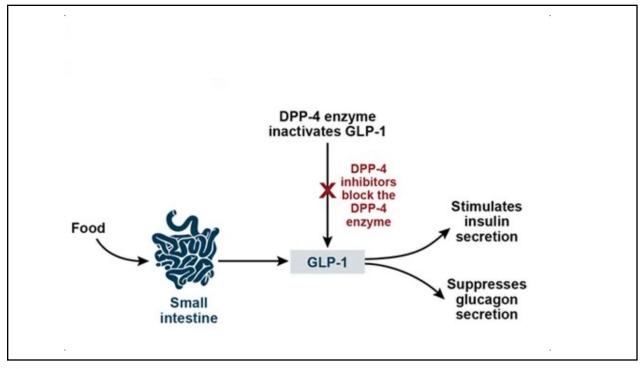












Some Vocabulary & Nomenclature:

<u>Drug Class</u> <u>Drug Name</u> <u>Brand Name</u>

GLP-1 Agonist (RA) Semaglutide Ozempic

Dual Agonist Tirzepatide Mounjaro/Zepbound

Triple Agonist Retatrutide N/A

DDP-4 Inhibitor Sitagliptin Januvia

21

Drug Class	Mechanism/Targets	Generic Name(s)	Brand Name(s)	Key Features/Notes
GLP-1 Receptor Agonists (short- acting)	Activates GLP-1 receptor; enhances insulin; slows gastric emptying	Exenatide, Lixisenatide	Byetta, Bydureon, Lyxumia	Exenatide from exendin-4; Lixisenatide is a modified synthetic analog
GLP-1 Receptor Agonists (long- acting)	Activates GLP-1 receptor; extended via fatty-acid or protein fusion	Liraglutide, Semaglutide, Dulaglutide, Albiglutide	Victoza, Ozempic, Wegovy, Trulicity, Tanzeum (withdrawn)	Human GLP-1 analogs; longer half-life for once- daily/weekly dosing
Dual GLP-1/GIP Agonists	Simultaneous GLP-1 and GIP receptor activation for additive/synergistic incretin effect	Tirzepatide (approved), Maritide (pipeline)	Mounjaro (tirzepatide)	Enhances both insulin and satiety; superior metabolic outcomes
Triple GLP- 1/GIP/GCGR (Oxyntomodulin- mimetics, trials)	GLP-1, GIP, and glucagon/oxyntomodulin receptor activation (triple incretin action)	Retatrutide, Pemvidutide, SAR441255 (trials)	Retatrutide, Pemvidutide	Show best-in-class weight/fat loss; in clinical development
DPP-4 Inhibitors	Inhibits DPP-4 enzyme— protects native GLP-1 and GIP from degradation	Sitagliptin, Saxagliptin, Linagliptin, Alogliptin,	Januvia, Onglyza, Tradjenta, Nesina, Galvus	Oral, well-tolerated; less potent for weight loss than injectables

Drug (GLP-1 Agonist)	Route	Approved Indication	Typical A1c Reduction	Average Weight Loss	Notes (CV/Compliance/Other)
Rybelsus (semaglutide)	Oral Daily	Type 2 diabetes (pending obesity)	0.6–1.4%	3-5 kg avg (up to ~11- 15%*)	First and only oral GLP-1; CV benefit; easier for needle- averse ema.europa +3
Ozempic (semaglutide)	Weekly Injection	Type 2 diabetes	1.3–1.7%	6-9 kg avg (up to 17%*)	Superior average efficacy; proven CV benefit; self- injection weekly pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih +2
Wegovy (semaglutide)	Weekly Injection	Chronic weight management	1.5–1.8% (if diabetic)	12–15% body weight	Highest mean weight loss among GLP-1 drugs; weekly injectable; approved for obesity bmj +1
Other injectables (Trulicity, Victoza, Byetta)	Daily/weekly Injection	T2D ± weight	0.8-1.5%	4–6 kg avg	Generally lower efficacy than semaglutide; adherence varies by injection type pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih +1

DOSING MATTERS FOR WEIGHT LOSS

Weight loss may not occur at all at lower doses

Drug/Agent	Start Dose	Therapeutic	Low Dose	Weight Loss
Exenatide	5 mcg BID (Byetta)	10 mcg BID (Byetta)	2.5 mcg BID or less	After 8-12 weeks
Liraglutide (Victoza/Wegovy)	0.6 mg daily	2.4 mg weekly (Wegovy)	0.3-0.6 mg	After 8-12 weeks
Semaglutide (Ozempic/Wegovy/Rybelsus)	0.25 mg weekly (Ozempic)	2 mg weekly (Ozempic), 2.4 mg weekly (Wegovy)	0.1-0.25 mg weekly	After 4-8 weeks (Wegovy), plateau at 16 weeks+
Dulaglutide (Trulicity)	0.75 mg weekly	4.5 mg weekly	0.25-0.5 mg weekly	After 8-12 weeks
Tirzepatide (Mounjaro)	2.5 mg weekly	10-15 mg weekly	1.5-2.5 mg weekly	After 4-8 weeks, plateau by 14-16 weeks
DPP-4 Inhibitors	Sitagliptin 100 mg daily	100 mg daily	50 mg or less	Minimal; not significant for weight loss

Average Weight Loss & Regain

Drug/Class	Avg. Weight Loss	Typical Timeline	% Body Weight Lost	Recidivism (Weight Regain)	Onset/Timing of Regain
Semaglutide (Ozempic/Wegovy)	30-50 lbs (15-22 kg)	9–15 months	12-18%	Regains ~66% within 1 yr of stopping	Begins 2–5 months post-discontinuation
Liraglutide (Saxenda/Victoza)	15-25 lbs (7-12 kg)	6-12 months	6-10%	Regains ~40~60% in 6~12 months	Begins 2–4 months post-discontinuation
Tirzepaśde (Mounjare)	35–60 lbs (16–27 kg)	12–18 months	16-21%	Regain rates mirror semaglutide but longer trials pending	Onset after 2–5 months off drug
Rybelsus (oral semaglutide)	10-22 lbs (5-10 kg)	6-12 months	5-10%	Regains ~50~60% in 1 yr	Data limited; seen by 4–6 months off drug
General GLP-1 class (real-world)	5-10 lbs (2-5 kg) loss at 8-12 weeks, 15- 20% at 72 weeks in best responders	2–15 months	5-20%	Most see regain within 1 year after stopping; up to two-thirds in meta-analysis	Usually begins within 2–5 months post- medication

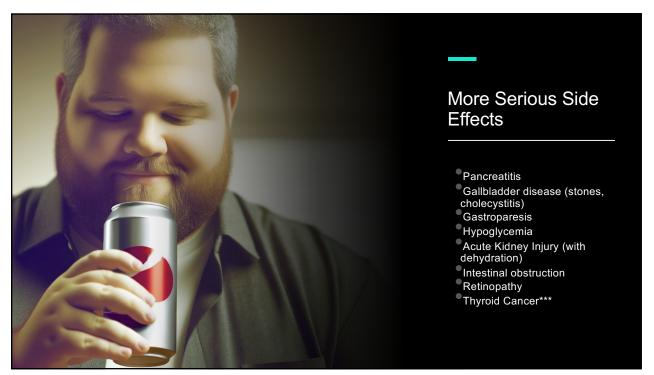
25

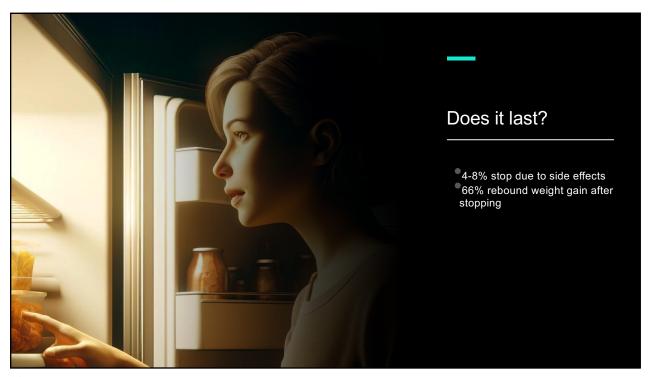
Side Effects?

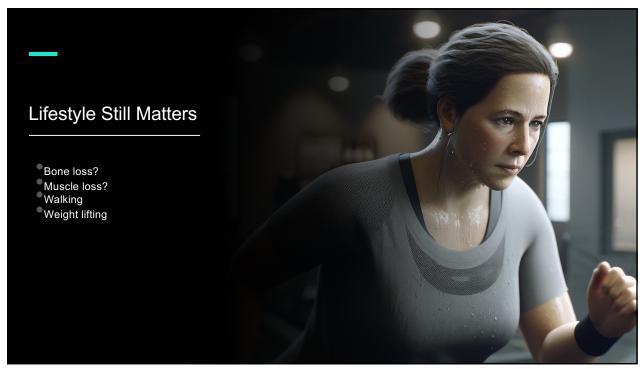


What are the common side effects?:

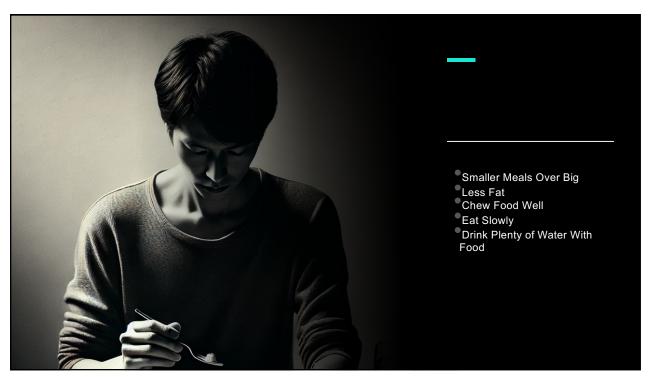
- Nausea (most common)
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Abdominal pain, bloating, heartburn
- Excessive appetite suppression
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Dizziness
- Injection site irritation

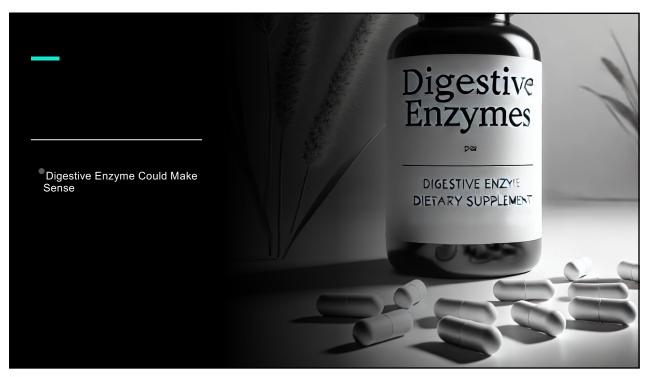


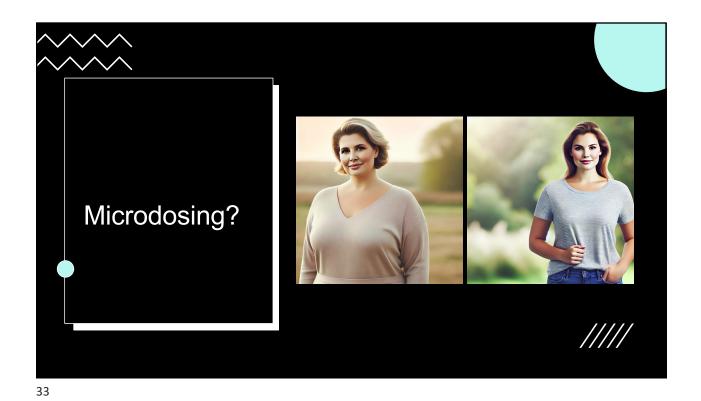












Microdosing?

Fig. 1. 25 to 2mg Semaglutide

Microdosing?

1. 1 to .25mg Semaglutide





Summary Table: Key Brain Regions Influenced by GLP-1R Agonists in Addiction				
Region	Role	Addictive Impact		
Ventral tegmental area (VTA)	Dopamine "reward" signaling	Suppresses drug reinforcement, craving		
Nucleus accumbens (NAc)	Motivation/reward/focus	Reduces drug and food "wanting"		
Amygdala	Emotion, associative memory	Modulates stress, relapse, cue reactivity		
Habenula	Aversion, negative valence	Reduces negative affect/cue-induced craving		
Prefrontal cortex	Executive function, goal setting	Helps inhibit craving/impulsivity		
Hypothalamus/Brainstem	Satiety, interoception	Links metabolic and reward signals		













