Clinical trial reports on mazdutide

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Four clinical papers reported body-weight or HbA1c changes with mazdutide versus placebo or dulaglutide, each with stated population and safety limitations.



Published reports on mazdutide below are limited to what the cited papers stated. Each item names the study type and a limitation from the retrieved record. Numerical changes are study outcomes, not statements of clinical use.

Clinical. A double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial of Chinese adults with obesity, with or without type 2 diabetes, reported a mean body-weight change of −16.65% in the mazdutide group versus −1.50% with placebo over 60 weeks. The trial was conducted at 27 hospitals in China with diet and activity as adjuncts. Adverse events led to treatment discontinuation in 2.9% of the mazdutide group versus 0% with placebo. The record does not establish findings outside that trial population.

Clinical. A US multicentre phase 2 placebo-controlled trial reported 32-week least-squares mean body-weight changes of −7.3%, −15.6%, and −18.1% across three mazdutide arms, versus −0.9% with placebo. The sample was 179 participants. Gastrointestinal events were the most common adverse events, and treatment discontinuation was most frequent in the highest-dose arm (20%). The abstract does not report outcomes beyond the stated follow-up.

Clinical. A phase 3 trial in Chinese adults with type 2 diabetes on background oral antidiabetic drugs reported that two mazdutide arms were superior to dulaglutide for change in HbA1c at 28 weeks, with least-squares mean differences of −0.24% and −0.30%. The comparator was dulaglutide over 28 weeks in a Chinese trial population. The most common treatment-emergent adverse events were diarrhoea, nausea, and vomiting.

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Clinical. In a phase 3 monotherapy trial of Chinese adults with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled by diet and exercise, week-24 HbA1c changes were −1.57% and −2.15% in two mazdutide arms versus −0.14% with placebo. The primary comparison was 24 weeks of placebo control in Chinese adults. Common adverse events were diarrhoea, decreased appetite, and nausea. The abstract does not report cardiovascular outcome data.

Sources

• Treatment With 9-mg Mazdutide for Weight Reduction in Chinese Adults With Obesity: The GLORY-2 Randomized Clinical Trial (2026). https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/42251595/
• Efficacy and safety of mazdutide in adults with obesity or overweight: a US-based, multicentre, phase 2, randomised, placebo-controlled clinical trial (2026). https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-8587(26)00160-9
• Mazdutide versus dulaglutide in Chinese adults with type 2 diabetes (2026). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-10031-z
• Mazdutide versus placebo in Chinese adults with type 2 diabetes (2026). https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41407859/

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