

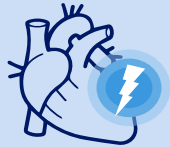
# Why is the SELECT trial being conducted?



Few medical treatments for long-term overweight and obesity management are currently available and none are indicated to reduce CV risk<sup>1</sup>



During the last 30 years, the prevalence of obesity has reached epidemic proportions<sup>2</sup>



Individuals with overweight or obesity are at high risk of developing CVD, and this is a predominant cause of death in this group<sup>3</sup>



Despite improvements in SoC therapies\*, residual risk remains and CVD resulted in ~17.9 million deaths globally in 2019<sup>4</sup>



There is currently no data investigating whether semaglutide s.c. 2.4 mg OW lowers the incidence of MACE vs placebo in people with obesity without T2D

\*Such as anti-hypertensive and lipid lowering drugs. CV, cardiovascular, CVD, cardiovascular disease; SELECT, semaglutide effects on cardiovascular outcomes in people with overweight or obesity; SoC, standard of care.  
1. Ebbert JO et al. *Curr Atheroscler Rep* 2014;16:445. 2. GBD 2015 Obesity Collaborators *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377:13-27; 3. GBD 2015 Obesity Collaborators *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:13-27; 4. WHO, Cardiovascular diseases [https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-\(cvds\)](https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-(cvds)). Accessed September 2022.