Birth defects after maternal exposure to GLP1 agonists in early pregnancy: a comparative ENTIS cohort study

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Administrative details

U PAS number
UPAS50643
Study ID
0644
DARWIN EU® study
lo
Study countries
Australia
Germany
Israel
Italy

Switzerland
United Kingdom

Study description

The aim of this study is to assess the risks linked to Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP1) agonists' exposure during pregnancy for which safety data is absent. There are indeed until today no published available human exposure data on GLP1 agonists during pregnancy. Only one case of exposure to liraglutide in the 1st trimester was published with favourable outcome of the newborn and 7 cases in a registry for exenatide, however without information on follow-up. To fill this gap of knowledge, an observational cohort study is planned among participating centres of the European Network of Teratogen Information Services (ENTIS). Prospectively ascertained patients that received a GLP1 agonist during the first trimester of pregnancy will be eligible for the study. For each case, patients will be selected for the reference groups including diabetic patients treated with metformin and obese patients without diabetes, identified within the same TIS prospective cohort and similar for year of TIS contact. The association between GLP-1 agonist exposure and the risk of major birth defects will be the primary objective and evaluated using multivariate logistic regression analysis to estimate odds ratios with 95% Cl. The risks for pregnancy terminations will also be considered competing risks and their frequency will be presented as cumulative incidence functions. A Cox regression model will be used to estimate the adjusted hazard ratios of these pregnancy outcomes associated with GLP-1 agonist exposure during the first trimester.

Study status

Planned

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

Swiss Teratogen Information Service

First published: 01/02/2024

Last updated: 01/02/2024

Institution

Pharmakovigilanzzentrum Embryonaltoxikologie (Embryotox Berlin), Charité-Universitätsmedizin Germany First published: 22/02/2010 Last updated: 30/12/2013 Institution Educational Institution ENCePP partner

Networks

European Network of Teratology Information Services (ENTIS)
Austria
Czechia
Finland
France
Germany

Greece		
Italy		
☐ Netherlands		
Spain		
Switzerland		
United Kingdom		
First published: 31/05/2010		
Last updated: 13/05/2024		
Network ENCePP partner		

Contact details

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Primary lead investigator

Ursula Winterfeld

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed

Planned: 01/08/2023

Study start date

Planned: 03/10/2022

Date of final study report

Planned: 30/06/2023

Sources of funding

Other

More details on funding

Swiss National Science Foundation

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body?

No

Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?

Not applicable

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type list

Study type:

Non-interventional study

Scope of the study:

Assessment of risk minimisation measure implementation or effectiveness

Main study objective:

The aim of the study is to assess the risks linked to GLP1 agonists' exposure during pregnancy. The primary objective is to prospectively evaluate the risk of major birth defects and to evaluate risks of spontaneous pregnancy losses (abortions and stillbirths) and pregnancy terminations after first trimester exposure to one GLP1 agonist compared to two reference groups.

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cohort

Study drug and medical condition

Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code

(A10BJ) Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) analogues Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) analogues

Population studied

Age groups

Adults (18 to < 46 years)

Special population of interest

Pregnant women

Estimated number of subjects

200

Study design details

Outcomes

The primary outcome of interest include the risk of major birth defects and the risks of spontaneous pregnancy losses (abortions or stillbirths) and pregnancy terminations. Secondary outcomes include: minor birth defects, neonatal outcomes including gestational age at birth and birth weight (sex and gestational age adapted) and preterm births.

Data analysis plan

Dataset description: Baseline demographic data will be presented using numbers and proportions for each group of key characteristics. Inferential measure such as standard errors, confidence intervals or significance tests will be avoided, since even small differences in a confounder may have a strong effect on the outcome. Primary outcome: The association between GLP-1 agonist exposure and the risk of major birth defects will be evaluated using multivariate logistic regression analysis to estimate odds ratios (OR) with 95% CI. The risks for pregnancy terminations will be considered competing risks and their frequency will be presented as cumulative incidence functions. A Cox regression model will be used to estimate the adjusted hazard ratios of these pregnancy outcomes associated with GLP-1 agonist exposure during the first trimester.

Data management

ENCePP Seal

The use of the ENCePP Seal has been discontinued since February 2025.

The ENCePP Seal fields are retained in the display mode for transparency but are no longer maintained.

Data sources

Data sources (types)

Other

Data sources (types), other

Participating centres of the European Network of Teratogen Information Services (ENTIS).

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Unknown

Check completeness

Unknown

Check stability

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No