

GLP-1 and the **Brain** Play a Key Role in **Appetite Control** and the **Science of Obesity**

For people with obesity trying to lose weight and maintain it, increased hunger that drives the desire to eat may be a major challenge¹⁻³

WHY DO PEOPLE EAT?⁴

The **brain** is the **master regulator** of food intake^{5,6}

Homeostatic Eating

1

Eating for Hunger⁴

Driven by hunger and satiety pathways in the brain

Hedonic Eating

2

Eating for Pleasure⁴

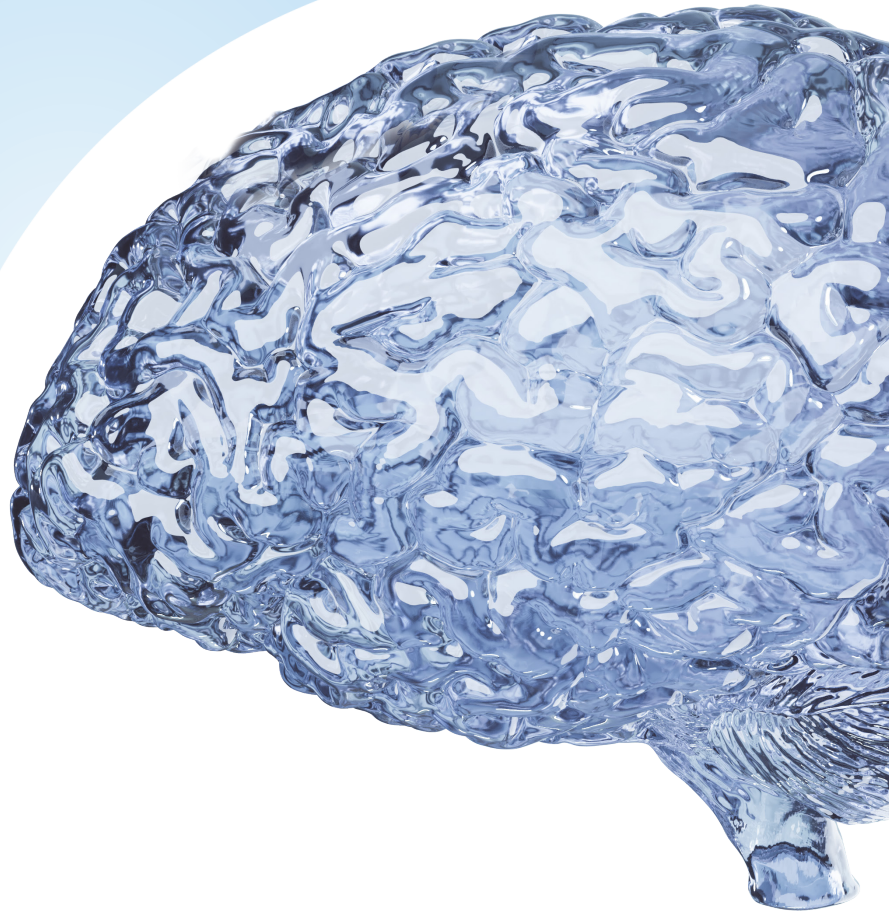
Driven by food reward pathways in the brain

Executive Function

3

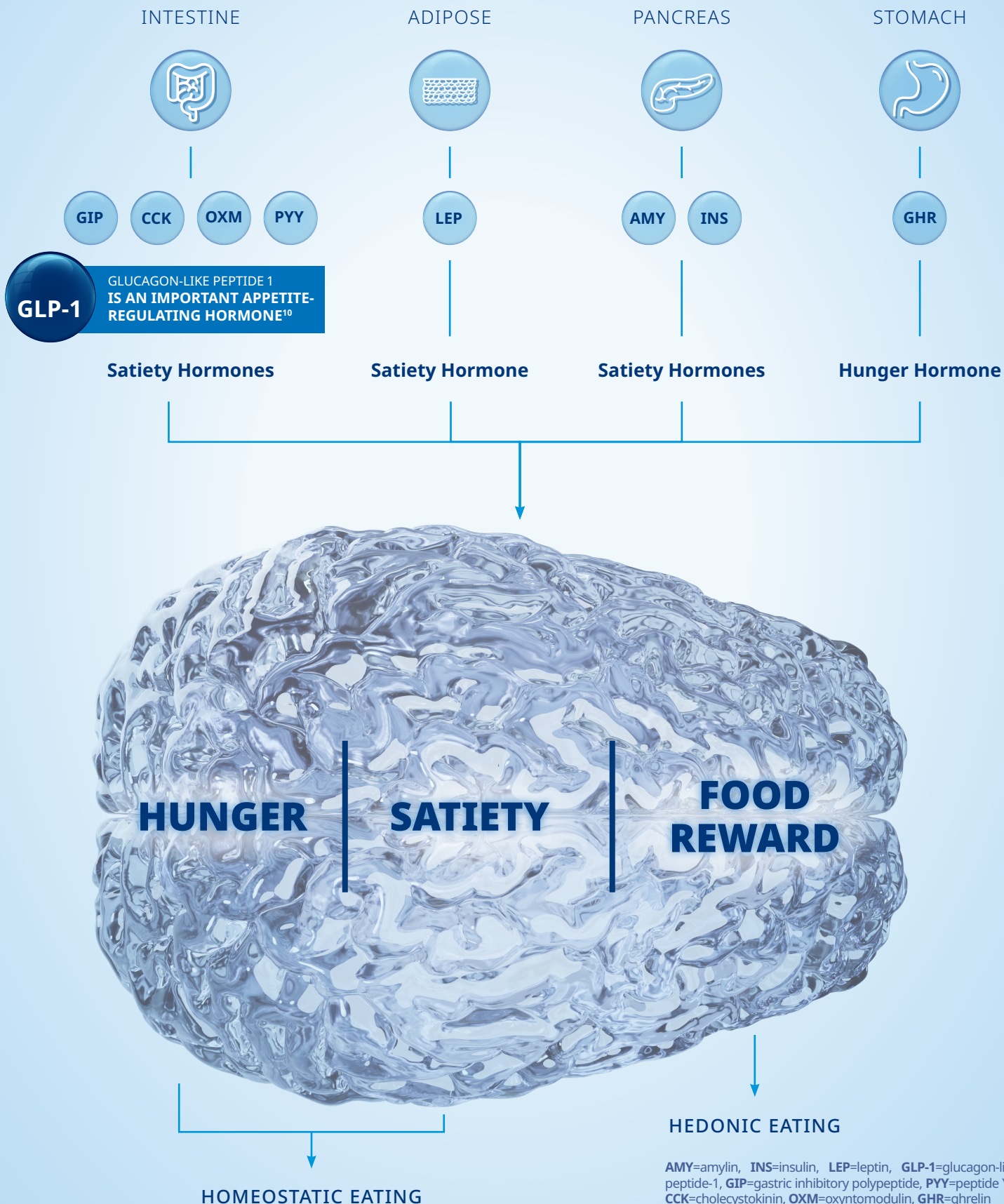
Deciding to Eat⁸

Driven by decision-making pathways in the brain



HOW DOES THE BRAIN REGULATE APPETITE?

Hormones from the body **signal** to the **brain**, affecting food intake⁷⁻¹⁰



HOW DOES GLP-1 WORK ON THE BRAIN TO REGULATE APPETITE?

Native GLP-1 affects appetite in 2 different ways—by acting as a hormone and a neurotransmitter.¹¹

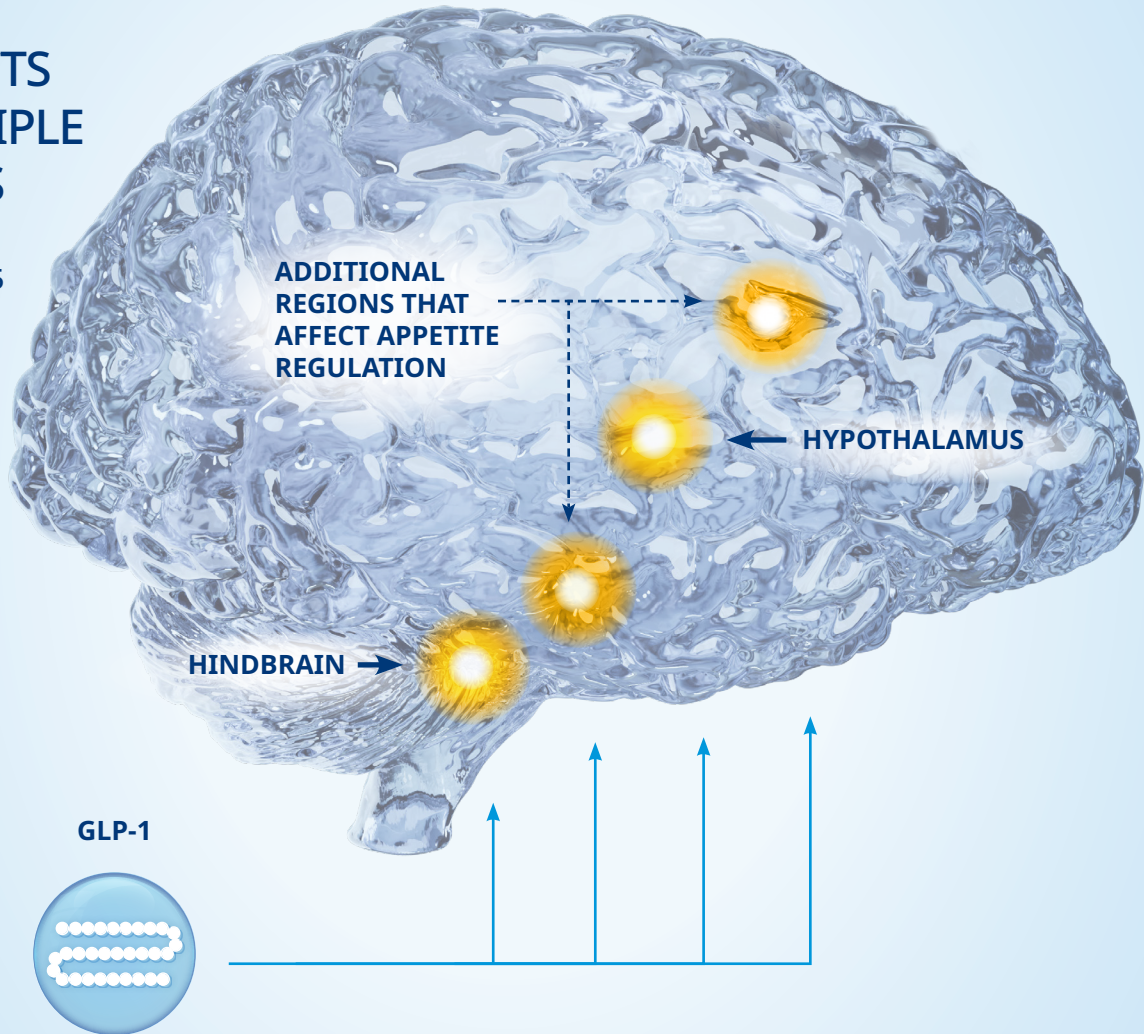
As a hormone¹¹⁻¹²

Secreted by intestinal cells in response to meals, travels in the blood and enters the brain

As a neurotransmitter¹¹⁻¹⁴

GLP-1 containing neurons project to multiple brain regions involved in appetite regulation and food reward

**GLP-1 ACTS
IN MULTIPLE
REGIONS
OF THE
BRAIN**¹¹⁻¹⁵

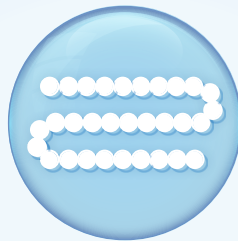


GLP-1 may play an integral role in appetite regulation

DECREASES HUNGER

INCREASES SATIETY

DECREASES FOOD REWARD



To learn more about GLP-1 and the science of weight loss, visit

<https://new.novomedlink.com/obesity-treatment/home.html>

and discover the scientific approach to treating obesity.

References

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