After 56 weeks, both doses of PHEN/TPM CR resulted in infection of diabetes mellitus. The primary efficacy endpoints in the CONQUER trial were percent change in body weight at week 56. Weight loss of ≥10% significantly improves atherosclerotic biomarkers among the obese. All subjects received lifestyle and exercise guidance based on the LEARN program and were randomized to one of the following groups: PHEN/TPM CR 7.5/46, PHEN/TPM CR 15/92, or placebo. Both PHEN/TPM CR doses were associated with significant improvements in inflammatory and atherosclerotic biomarkers (Table 1). Significant improvements in total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL cholesterol, and inflammatory biomarkers (Figure 4) were observed with PHEN/TPM CR 7.5/46 and 15/92 versus placebo (P<0.0001 for all comparisons). These data indicate that weight loss associated with PHEN/TPM CR may significantly impact multiple atherosclerotic endpoints, and suggest that treatment may prevent the development and/or progression of cardiovascular disease.

**REFERENCES**


**DISCLOSURES**

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