

Review of: "[Perspective] Exploring the Synergistic Approach of Dual GLP-1 Agonist with Degludec Basal Insulin for Early Type 1 Diabetes Treatment for Albumin-Insulin Producing Cells Expression"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The authors provide interesting interpretation and commentary on the Manuscript "Semaglutide in Early Type1 Diabetes" by Paresh Dandona, and Ajay Chaudhuri published in the New England Journal of Medicine on September 7, 2023. They studied the retrospective analysis of the efficacy of semaglutide, a GLP-1 agonist, in patients with newly diagnosed type1 diabetes. The early start of semaglutide treatment eliminated the need for prandial and basal insulin in newly diagnosed type1 diabetes. Based on these findings the authors Amr Ahmed and Maher Akl provided an interesting interpretation and commentary highlighting the potential of GLP-1 agonists in protecting residual beta cells, stimulating cell proliferation and reprogramming liver cells into insulin-producing cells. I agree with their interpretation and commentary about the paper. However, I have small concerns about the paper.

In the Background Section:

It would be helpful if the authors could mention the sex of the 10 patients (male? Or female?).

Did Paresh Dandona and Ajay Chaudhuri measure the antibodies against glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) after semaglutide treatment? If so, please mention the effect of semaglutide on anti-GAD antibodies.

Comment 1: Please propose a mechanism through which semaglutide reverses the autoimmune response.

Comment 3: What is the route of delivery for Rhein-C12-GLP1? Does this stable in gastrointestinal tract? Is there any oral drug-delivery approach superior than human serum albumin conjugation to extend the half-life of GLP-1.