Rimonabant for smoking cessation, weight loss and cardiovascular risk factors of overweight/obesity - horizon scanning review

NHSC

Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment from a member of INAHTA. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Authors' objectives
To summarise the currently available evidence on rimonabant for smoking cessation, weight loss and cardiovascular risk factors of overweight/obesity.

Authors' conclusions
Rimonabant (Acomplia) is a selective cannabinoid (CB1) receptor blocker, that is in phase III clinical trials as an aid to smoking cessation and maintenance of abstinence, for weight loss and maintenance of weight loss, and the management of metabolic disorders related to being overweight or obese. Results from an unpublished randomised controlled trial (RCT) of 787 smokers suggest that rimonabant at a dose of 20mg doubled the odds of quitting smoking versus placebo, with an absence of weight gain in successful quitters. Results from an unpublished RCT of rimonabant in 1,036 overweight or obese patients found that 58.4% of patients lost over 5% of their body weight when treated for one year with rimonabant (20mg), as compared to 19.5% of patients in the placebo group. Rimonabant had positive effects abdominal obesity, lipid profiles, insulin sensitivity, adipokines (adiponectin) and inflammatory markers (CRP).

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