

Drug shows promise for genetic proopiomelanocortin deficiency

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her treatment stopped after three months. She immediately became excessively hungry and began to regain the weight, lead researcher Peter Kuhnen, M.D., of the Charite-Medical University of Berlin, told *HealthDay*. Once the patient went back on the drug, her hunger eased and her weight loss continued.

"For this reason, we presume that the [patients](#) will need to take the [drug](#) indefinitely," Kuhnen said.

One author disclosed [financial ties](#) to Rhythm Pharmaceuticals, which provided the study medication and regulatory support.

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(HealthDay)—An experimental drug spurred substantial weight loss in patients with proopiomelanocortin (*POMC*) deficiency, according to a study published in the July 21 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

In the new study, researchers in France and Germany tested an experimental compound called setmelanotide in two adults with *POMC* deficiency. The drug is being developed by a Boston biotech firm called Rhythm Pharmaceuticals, to treat rare genetic causes of obesity. According to the company, setmelanotide activates a receptor on cells that would normally be turned on by melanocyte-stimulating hormone, derived from *POMC*.

The patients in this study—both women in their 20s—were [severely obese](#), weighing close to 350 pounds. After about 10 months of daily setmelanotide injections, one patient had lost 112 pounds. The other lost 45 pounds over three months of treatment. The first patient initially had

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