

TIRZ/GLP1 TIRZ INFORMATION FILE

It's creating a buzz on TikTok. And according to some media outlets, it could become the best-selling drug in the world...

This is Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1).

In the United States, despite its outrageous price (up to over \$1,000 per month), Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1) is very popular for weight loss, even among non-diabetics.

Reason enough for some questions and answers.

The advantages of taking TIRZ/GLP1

- Regulates your blood sugar levels
- Lowers your blood pressure
- Reduces bad cholesterol
- Aids in cardiovascular diseases
- Suppresses cravings and sugar urges
- Leads to weight loss faster than Ozempic
- Better quality of life

What are the possible side effects of Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1)?

As with any medication, undesirable side effects cannot be excluded. In the studies mentioned above, a possible side effect led to the discontinuation of treatment in 4% to 7% (depending on the dose) of the subjects.

According to researchers, the risk is greatest at the beginning of the treatment.

Side effects:

- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Migraine

Rare but serious side effects

Serious side effects seem to be rare so far.

What is Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1)?

Mounjaro is the brand name of tirzepatide, an injectable prescription medication recently approved by Health Canada for the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes.

How does Mounjaro or tirzepatide (TIRZ/GLP1) work?

This medication artificially stimulates two hormones that are naturally released after eating:

- **Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1):** This intestinal hormone stimulates the pancreas to produce more insulin in response to food, which impacts blood sugar levels. This hormone also curbs appetite and increases the feeling of fullness.
- **Glucose-dependent insulintropic peptide (GIP):** This hormone also stimulates the release of insulin by the pancreas during digestion.

What is the difference between Ozempic and Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1)?

Ozempic and Mounjaro have a lot in common:

- Both are approved by Health Canada for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.
- Both need to be injected once a week in the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm.
- Both stimulate the action of the intestinal hormone GLP-1.

But there are also differences: while Ozempic mimics only one intestinal hormone, Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1) mimics two: GLP-1 and GIP.

What happens if you stop taking Mounjaro (TIRZ/GLP1)?

You may regain weight, as is the case with all weight-loss medications.

Warnings and precautions

This medication is not recommended for pregnant or breastfeeding women. It is unknown if (TIRZ/GLP1) passes into breast milk. A risk to the baby cannot be excluded.

This medication is also not intended for children and young people under 18 years of age, as it has not been studied in this age group.

Due to a lack of data, special caution is particularly required in the following cases:

- People with a history of pancreatitis
- Severe gastrointestinal diseases
- Diabetics with diabetic retinopathy (damage to the blood vessels in the retina) or other eye diseases
- People with severe kidney or liver problems

Keep in mind that TIRZ/GLP1 may potentially interact with other medications. The manufacturer also warns of reduced effectiveness of birth control pills.