The purpose of the VICTOZA® REMS is to inform healthcare providers about the following serious risks:

**Potential Risk of Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma**
- Liraglutide causes dose-dependent and treatment-duration-dependent thyroid C-cell tumors at clinically relevant exposures in both genders of rats and mice.
- It is unknown whether VICTOZA® causes thyroid C-cell tumors, including medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), in humans, as the human relevance of liraglutide-induced rodent thyroid C-cell tumors has not been determined.
- Cases of MTC in patients treated with Victoza have been reported in the postmarketing period; the data in these reports are insufficient to establish or exclude a causal relationship between MTC and Victoza use in humans.

**Risk of Acute Pancreatitis**
- Based on spontaneous postmarketing reports, acute pancreatitis, including fatal and non-fatal hemorrhagic or necrotizing pancreatitis has been observed in patients treated with VICTOZA®.
- In clinical trials studying VICTOZA®, there were more cases of pancreatitis in patients treated with VICTOZA® than in patients treated with comparators.

Please see the non-promotional VICTOZA® REMS Factsheet for Prescribers, reviewed by the FDA, for further information on these risks.