

# Semaglutide and Vision Loss: A New Concern for NAION Risk?

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## CPD record / Reader knowledge check

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1. What is the typical clinical presentation of non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION)?
  - ☐ Painless, sudden, often irreversible vision loss
  - ☐ Painful, gradual vision loss
  - ☐ Fluctuating central scotoma with pain on eye movement
  - ☐ In the vitreous cavity
2. Which study first raised widespread concern about a potential link between semaglutide and NAION by reporting markedly elevated hazard ratios?
  - ☐ Abbass *et al.* (TriNetX matched cohort)
  - ☐ Hathaway *et al.* (Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary)
  - ☐ Grauslund *et al.* (Danish registry study)
  - ☐ Cai *et al.* (OHDSI multinational analysis)
3. According to the article, what pattern did Hsu *et al.* observe in their large TriNetX study of semaglutide users?
  - ☐ Elevated NAION risk within 1 month of use
  - ☐ No significant risk at 1–12 months, but increased risk after 2–4 years
  - ☐ Consistently elevated risk across all time intervals
  - ☐ No increased risk at any time point
4. Which of the following was highlighted as a limitation across many large-scale observational studies evaluating semaglutide and NAION?
  - ☐ Lack of pharmacologic exposure data
  - ☐ Inability to capture optic disc morphology and confirm NAION diagnoses
  - ☐ Absence of cardiovascular outcome data
  - ☐ Use of prospective, randomized study design
5. What is the recommended approach for ophthalmologists when counseling patients at risk of NAION who are prescribed semaglutide?
  - ☐ Advise immediate discontinuation of semaglutide
  - ☐ Recommend routine MRI of the optic nerves
  - ☐ Provide nuanced counselling, consider baseline disc exam, and educate on warning symptoms
  - ☐ Reassure patients that there is no evidence of risk, and therefore no monitoring is required



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