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NOVO NORDISK A S  
Form 6-K  
June 09, 2008

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 6-K  
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REPORT OF FOREIGN ISSUER

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16  
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

June 9, 2008

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NOVO NORDISK A/S  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

NOVO ALLE  
DK-2880, BAGSVAERD  
DENMARK  
(Address of principal executive offices)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports  
under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F

Form 20-F  Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information  
contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the  
Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in  
connection with Rule 12g-32(b): 82-\_\_\_\_\_

RESEARCH UPDATE

CLINICAL STUDY SHOWS LIRAGLUTIDE PROVIDES STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER  
BLOOD GLUCOSE CONTROL THAN EXENATIDE

Novo Nordisk today announced headline clinical results from a phase 3 clinical  
study (LEAD(TM) 6) comparing the effects of liraglutide, a once-daily human  
GLP-1 analogue, with exenatide, a twice-daily GLP-1 analogue. The 26-week study,

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which is the first study to provide a direct comparison between the two GLP-1 analogues, included 464 people with type 2 diabetes who were randomised to treatment with either liraglutide once daily or exenatide twice daily, as add-on to their existing treatment consisting of metformin, sulfonylurea, or a combination of both.

The average HbA1c level at the beginning of the study was slightly above 8% and the primary endpoint was the change in HbA1c. Patients treated with liraglutide achieved a reduction in HbA1c of more than 1.1 percentage points, compared to a reduction in HbA1c of less than 0.8 percentage points in the exenatide group, a difference which was statistically significant. Liraglutide treatment led to statistically significantly more patients achieving both the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) HbA1c targets of