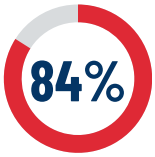
AMERICANS FOR SAFE & EFFECTIVE MEDICINES

Americans Want FDA Safeguards but Don't Realize Compounded GLP-1 Products Lack Them

A new national survey shows that Americans overwhelmingly want U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) safeguards when considering GLP-1 medications, yet eight out of 10 do not know that compounded GLP-1 products lack these protections. The consumer survey, conducted among 2,001 U.S. adults aged 18 and older, examined unprompted awareness, perceptions, and attitudes related to the regulatory oversight of compounded GLP-1 products. A parallel national survey of 405 general medicine physicians – including primary care, internal medicine, and family practitioners – assessed physician perspectives on compounded GLP-1 products and their experience with patients' understanding of the risks of compounded products.

CONSUMERS OVERWHELMINGLY WANT FDA APPROVAL AND REVIEW

When asked which factors would be important when considering a GLP-1 medication,



of consumers said FDA approval, independent expert review, and clinical trials were extremely or very important.

Among current GLP-1 medication users, that figure rises across all three safeguards.

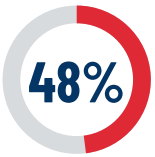
MOST CONSUMERS DO NOT REALIZE COMPOUNDED GLP-1 PRODUCTS LACK THESE SAFEGUARDS

Despite wanting FDA protections, most consumers do not know that compounded GLP-1 products are not FDA approved. *When asked, only 17% of consumers knew that compounded GLP-1 products are not FDA approved.*

Among current GLP-1 users, the knowledge gap is more pronounced. A majority mistakenly believe that compounded GLP-1 products are FDA approved and/or follow the same standards for clinical trials and review:

mistakenly believe compounded GLP-1 products have been approved by the FDA.

mistakenly believe compounded GLP-1 products go through the same review process for safety, quality, and effectiveness as FDA-approved drugs.

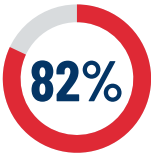


mistakenly believe compounded GLP-1 products have undergone the same clinical trials and testing as FDA-approved drugs.

GENERAL MEDICINE PHYSICIANS REPORT WIDESPREAD CONFUSION IN THE EXAM ROOM

When asked about their clinical experiences, general medicine physicians reported widespread patient confusion about the safeguards in place for compounded GLP-1s:

have encountered patients who are confused about the difference between FDA-approved medications and compounded medications they see advertised.



have encountered patients who are unaware that compounded medications are not FDA approved.

have encountered patients who are unaware that compounded medications have not been tested in clinical trials for safety or effectiveness.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Consumer Survey

The consumer survey was conducted online from May 22 to June 2, 2026, among a national sample of 2,001 U.S. adults aged 18 and older, recruited via the Dynata opt-in online research panel. The sample includes a general population component (n=1,501) and a separately recruited oversample of 500 current GLP-1 medication users, merged prior to analysis. Data were weighted using iterative proportional fitting to U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2024 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), restricted to adults aged 18 and older. Weighting parameters were age, gender, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, and census division. Under the simplifying assumption that respondents were randomly selected from the target population with an estimated non-zero chance of selection, the modeled sampling error for a sample of this size would be approximately ±2.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

General Medicine Physician Survey

The physician survey was conducted online from May 22 to 27, 2026, among a national sample of 405 licensed general medicine physicians: primary care physicians (22%), Internal Medicine physicians (42%), and family practitioners (36%) recruited via the Konovo specialist physician panel. All respondents hold an MD or DO credential and are actively practicing. General medicine physicians practicing exclusively via telehealth were excluded. No post-stratification weighting was applied. Under the simplifying assumption of simple random sampling, the margin of sampling error for the total physician sample would be approximately ±4.9 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

All substantive questions in both surveys were asked prior to any information stimulus or contextual framing. Findings represent unprompted consumer and general medicine physician awareness, knowledge, and attitudes at the time of fielding. The topline results from both surveys are available upon request.

Learn more at **www.safeandeffectivemeds.org**

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