• Exenatide therapy was initiated for a 59-year-old morbidly obese Japanese woman with type 2 diabetes.
• After 1 year of exenatide therapy, the patient lost 37.5 kg, her glycemic control improved, and her insulin sensitivity recovered but the ability to secrete insulin did not recover.
• After 1 year of exenatide treatment, decreased glucagon, active GLP-1, and total GIP levels were observed following a meal, suggesting that exenatide might affect these hormonal reactions.
• Our patient’s appetite recovered after ceasing exenatide treatment, and she regained her weight, indicating that long term treatment with exenatide may be required.
• A prospective long-term study is necessary to determine the efficacy, safety, and appropriate length of treatment of exenatide.