

Treating obesity & cardiometabolic conditions delivers meaningful ROI

Taking a science-based, measured approach to clinical obesity treatment helps patients achieve life changing weight loss and improved health while also delivering a compelling return on investment (ROI) for employers and health plans.



When calculating ROI, there are three areas of savings to consider:

1. Rx spend optimization

There are several FDA-approved medications used to treat obesity. In addition to higher cost GLP-1s, like Wegovy® and Zepbound®, there are lower cost options like Contrave® and metformin. Rx spend to treat obesity can be optimized by ensuring each patient receives the most appropriate and cost effective treatment based on their disease severity.

- Low disease severity:** Consider the use of high-value, low-cost medications along with lifestyle interventions for patients with less complex health needs to maximize clinical benefit and minimize unnecessary spending.
- High disease severity:** Prescribe GLP-1 receptor agonists, for patients with comorbidities known to increase cardiovascular and mortality risk where these medications offer substantial clinical benefits and can prevent costly complications.

2. Direct medical cost savings

Weight loss and improved health outcomes are accompanied by significant direct medical cost savings.

Disease prevention: By treating obesity and overweight, the incidence and severity of chronic diseases is reduced, including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, sleep apnea, and certain types of cancers.

Reduced healthcare utilization: Weight loss and improved health decreases the need for expensive medical services, including:

- Emergency department visits:** Lower frequency of acute care episodes related to obesity-related complications.
- Prescription drug costs (non-obesity Rx):** Reduced need for medications to manage obesity-related comorbidities like hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and more.
- Home health services:** Decreased need for in-home care often required for individuals with mobility limitations due to obesity.
- Medical equipment:** Reduced demand for specialized equipment such as wheelchairs, hospital beds, and other assistive devices.

2x | Studies demonstrate that individuals with obesity incur **2x higher annual medical costs** compared to those without obesity.¹

3. Indirect cost savings

Treating obesity and cardiometabolic conditions also has a significant impact on workplace productivity and related expenses.

Reduced disability: Lower incidence and duration of both short-term and long-term disability claims associated with obesity and obesity related comorbidities, including cardiometabolic conditions.

Decreased Workers’ Compensation costs: Reduced risk and severity of work-related injuries, which can be exacerbated by excess weight.

Improved productivity:

- Reduced absenteeism (sick leave):** Fewer workdays missed due to illness.
- Reduced presenteeism:** Improved employee focus and overall productivity while at work. Presenteeism, or reduced productivity while at work, is often a hidden but significant cost.

1.7–2.4x | Research indicates that individuals with obesity experience **1.7–2.4x higher indirect costs** compared to those without obesity.²

Treatment for obesity & cardiometabolic conditions delivers outstanding patient outcomes and maximizes your ROI

Form Health can help organizations achieve a 3–5x ROI for their investment in treating obesity and cardiometabolic conditions. Combining strategic Rx spend control with comprehensive science-based treatment can significantly impact an organization’s bottom line through direct medical savings and a healthier, more productive workforce.

[Contact us](#) to learn how Form Health is transforming obesity and cardiometabolic care with a physician-led and science-based approach.

1. “Savings in Medical Expenditures Associated with Reductions in Body Mass Index Among US Adults with Obesity;” John Cawley. 2023 healthcare spend.
2. “Direct and Indirect Cost of Obesity Among the Privately Insured in the United States;” Ramasamy, Abhilasha. 2023 healthcare spend. Absenteeism: Absence from work, such as sick leave Presenteeism: Reduction in productivity while at work.