webPOISONCONTROL®

Real-World Adverse Effects of Retatrutide Reported to a Digital Toxicology Platform

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Introduction

- Designer peptides are promoted to enhance performance and delay aging.
- Retatrutide activates GIP, GLP-1, and glucagon receptors simultaneously and is being evaluated in Phase III trials for weight control.
- Data on adverse effects outside clinical trials are limited.

Objective

Describe reported symptoms and triage recommendations following retatrutide injection exposures reported to webPOISONCONTROL.

Methods

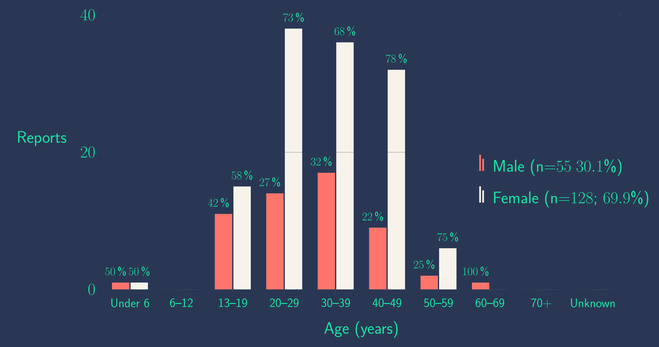
Retrospective review of single-substance retatrutide injection reports, 2025–2026.

Included
Reported retatrutide exposure.

Excluded
Age <6 months or >79 years; self-harm; multiple-substance exposures.

Results

Distribution of Age and Biological Sex

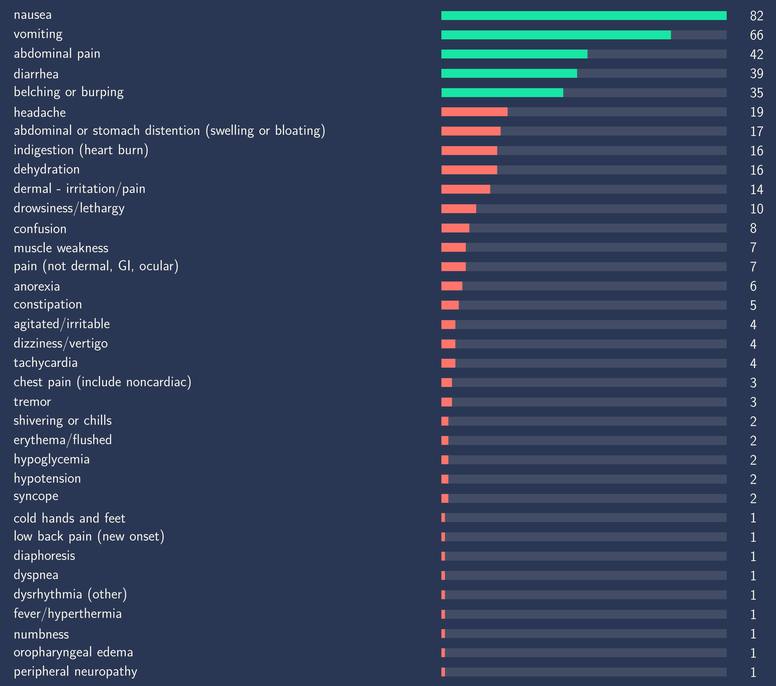


Bars show count of reports. Labels, percentage of total within each age group. Male, left; female, right.

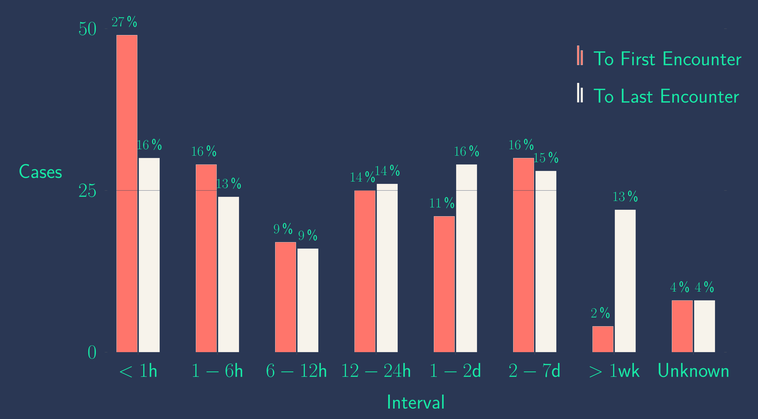
Reported formulations × Symptoms

		Symptoms			
	n	None	Mild	Mod	Severe
retatrutide 10 mg /mL (GLP-3, Riptide)	98 (54 %)	41 (42 %)	15 (15 %)	13 (13 %)	29 (30 %)
retatrutide injection 10 mg/mL (compounded)	52 (28 %)	25 (48 %)	5 (10 %)	8 (15 %)	14 (27 %)
retatrutide 12 mg /mL	14 (8 %)	5 (36 %)	2 (14 %)	2 (14 %)	5 (36 %)
retatrutide 12.5 mg /mL (compounded)	11 (6 %)	3 (27 %)	3 (27 %)	1 (9 %)	4 (36 %)
retatrutide 12 mg - vitamin B12 0.5 mg - L-carnitine 100 mg /mL (compounded)	8 (4 %)	6 (75 %)	1 (13 %)	0 (0 %)	1 (13 %)
Totals	183 (100 %)	80 (44 %)	26 (14 %)	24 (13 %)	53 (29 %)

Symptoms

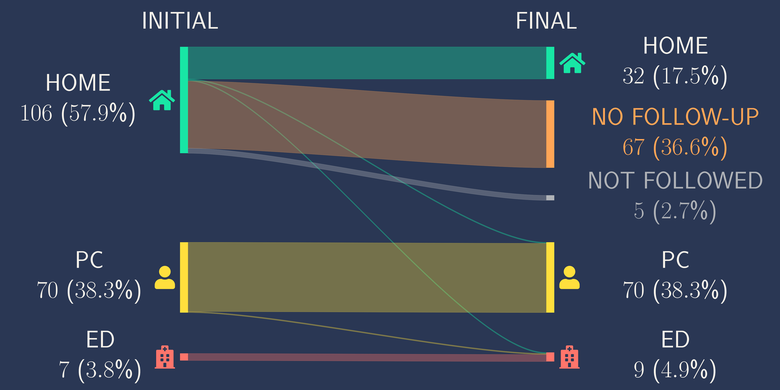


Time to First and Last Encounters



Left: exposure to reporting (N=183; 8 unknown). Right: duration of care, (N=183; 8 unknown). Bar heights show counts; labels show percentages of each series total.

Initial and final triage



PC = poison call center; ED = emergency department. No follow-up refers to those who reported exposure within the risk window, the time in which symptoms are reported to occur after exposure. Not followed, to those who reported case after risk window passed.

Conclusions

- Gastrointestinal symptoms were most frequent: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea.
- 43% had symptoms that were sufficiently severe or persistent to warrant evaluation in the ED or a call to a poison center.
- 428 symptoms were observed in 183 cases; 112 (61%) were symptomatic, compared to 25.7% for all webPOISONCONTROL cases to date in 2026
- Cases occurred disproportionately in adults (ages 20-49) and females (70% of cases).

Limitations

- Limitations include lack of knowledge of dose, standing medications, and prior medical history.
- Patients who seek digital triage may not be representative of the entire at-risk population.
- Can associate symptoms with exposure but not attribute to retatrutide from observational data without analytic confirmation

Acknowledgements

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