

A man in a grey cardigan is standing in a kitchen, looking down at a plate of food. Above him is a neon sign that says "MORE FOOD NOW" in a cloud-like shape. The kitchen has shelves with various jars and dishes in the background.

MORE
FOOD
NOW

He didn't want to sneak more food.
His brain did.

Rhythm[®]
PHARMACEUTICALS

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Do you have patients with hyperphagia and early- or rapid-onset obesity?

It could be a sign of a different obesity caused by MC4R pathway impairment.

Rhythm is dedicated to transforming the lives of people and their families living with hyperphagia and obesity caused by rare melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) pathway diseases by rapidly advancing care and precision medicines addressing the root cause.

Schedule time to learn more about Rhythm's education resources for you, your patients and their caregivers.

Request support
from a Rhythm representative.



Not all obesity is the same

MC4R pathway driven obesity is different from general obesity

Identifying the type of obesity your patient has can:

- Help you determine the optimal management of their specific disease^{1,2}
- Reduce the cumulative impact of their obesity, especially if diagnosed early^{4,6}

General obesity ^{2,4}	MC4R pathway driven obesity ^{1,2,3,5}		
<p>Cause: Interaction of multiple factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age/race/gender • Concurrent illnesses • Common genetic variants • Concomitant medications • Environmental factors • Nutrition and physical activity <p>Occurrence: Can occur at any age, including later in life</p>	Monogenic obesity LEPR, POMC, PCSK1 deficiencies	Syndromic obesity Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS)	Acquired Hypothalamic Obesity (HO)
	<p>Cause: Rare genetic variants leading to impairment of the MC4R pathway, a signaling pathway in the hypothalamus</p> <p>Occurrence: Impairment is present at birth, leading to early-onset obesity and possible hyperphagia (insatiable hunger and impaired satiety)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May develop as early as a few months old; often appears in early childhood and continues into adolescence and adulthood 		<p>Cause: Damage to the hypothalamus due to brain tumors, stroke, brain injury, etc.</p> <p>Occurrence: Typically within the initial 6 to 12 months after damage, leading to accelerated and sustained weight gain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent of age



Know the signs. Identifying the specific cause of your patient's obesity and hunger can be an important first step in diagnosis and management of their specific disease