

# What is a rare melanocortin-4 receptor pathway disease?

Rare melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) pathway diseases can be caused by genetic variants within the MC4R pathway (part of the central melanocortin pathway).<sup>1</sup>

This can impair signalling in the pathway that controls hunger, leading to hyperphagia (pathological, insatiable hunger leading to obsessive food-seeking behaviours and abnormal food intake) and increased body weight.<sup>1</sup>

#### Characteristics and behaviours of hyperphagia<sup>2</sup>



Heightened and prolonged hunger



Severe preoccupation with food (hyperphagic drive)



Longer time to reach satiety



Obsessive food-seeking behaviours and abnormal food intake



Shorter duration of satiety



Distress and functional impairment if denied food

# Should your patient be evaluated for a rare MC4R pathway disease?

### Growth curves in patients with early-onset obesity<sup>5</sup>

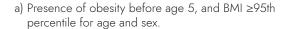
#### Look for the following signs<sup>3-4</sup>

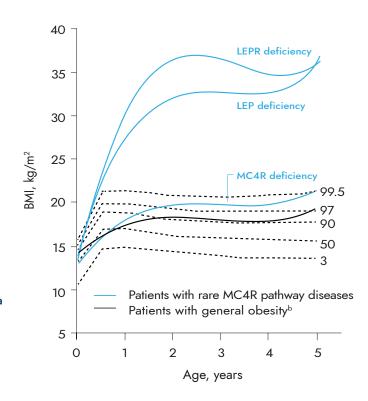


Hyperphagia



Early-onset obesity<sup>a</sup>





b) Patients with general obesity have a BMI >30 kg/m² by age 14 to 16 years and do not have a variant in *LEP*, *LEPR*, or *MC4R*.

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**References:** 1. Loos RJF and Yeo GSH. *Nat Rev Gens.* 2022;23:120–133. 2. Heymsfield SB, et al. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*. 2014;22(suppl 1):S1–S17. 3. Huvenne H, et al. *Obes Facts*. 2016;9(3):158–173. 4. Hampl SE, et al. *Pediatrics*. 2023;151(2):e2022060640. 5. Kohlsdorf K, et al. *Int J Obes (Lond)*. 2018;42(9):1602–1609.

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