



Medicines & Healthcare products  
Regulatory Agency

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[MHRA Website](#)

Our Ref: **FOI2026/00307**

17 April 2026

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your Freedom of Information (Fol) request received on 18 March. You wrote:

*I would like to receive information relating to Yellow Card adverse reaction reports received from Wales for GLP-1 medicines, in Excel format.*

*Please provide a breakdown of adverse reaction reports relating to GLP-1 medicines received from Wales since 1st January 2024 per annual year by:*

- \* The sex of the patient affected*
- \* How many patients in each age group*
- \* The number of reports made by healthcare professionals, patients and carers*
- \* How many reports were sent directly to the MHRA and how many came via a pharmaceutical company*
- \* Seriousness - how many of the reported reactions were fatal, serious and non-serious*
- \* A breakdown of seriousness of cases by patient sex, age category and year report was received*
- \* A breakdown of seriousness by brand name (eg. Wegovy, Ozempic, Saxenda, Rybelsus and Mounjaro.)*
- \* Please also provide a breakdown of each seriousness category by system organ class*
- \* For these reported cases, please also provide a breakdown of whether the medication was prescribed by a doctor/other healthcare professional or bought at a pharmacy or online, or from an illegitimate supplier if this information is available.*
- \* Separately, please also specifically tell me how many reports of acute pancreatitis have been received from Wales relating to GLP-1 medicines and how many of these have been fatal, broken down by brand.*
- \* Also, separately, please also tell me how many reports have been received from Wales relating to falsified GLP-1 medicine for weight loss and any other breakdown you can provide for this data.*

*Please send all of the data in Excel format. I look forward to hearing from you within 20 working days. If there are any issues with my request, please contact me to discuss as soon as possible.*

**MHRA Response**

We confirm that we hold the information you have requested.

It may be helpful to firstly provide some background information to allow interpretation of this data. The Yellow Card scheme is the UK system for collecting and monitoring information on suspected adverse drug reactions (ADRs). The scheme is run by the MHRA and currently relies on voluntary reporting of suspected ADRs by health professionals and patients. There is also a legal obligation for pharmaceutical companies to report serious ADR reports for their medicines. All reports, including from patients, are reviewed through signal detection processes to identify previously unrecognised concerns about medicines and to consider if further action is necessary.

For your information, the MHRA publishes reported side effects for medicines and vaccines in the form of interactive Drug Analysis Profiles (iDAPs) which can be accessed here: <https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/idaps>. You can view profiles for the relevant drug of interest and find data relating to the number of reports received, suspected adverse reactions reported, and breakdowns by age, sex and other variables.

Further to your request, I can confirm the Yellow Card scheme has received a total of 1,170 UK spontaneous suspected ADR reports associated with GLP-1 medicines received from Wales from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 up to and including the 15<sup>th</sup> April 2026. The GLP-1 medications used in this search include Dulaglutide, Exenatide, Liraglutide Semaglutide and Tirzepatide.

As requested, an excel spreadsheet is attached which displays the number of Yellow Card suspected ADR reports received from Wales for GLP-1 medicines from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 to date broken down by reporter type and seriousness by year, sex, age group, brand and system organ class (SOC).

Additionally, the Yellow Card scheme has received a total of 22 UK spontaneous suspected ADR reports of acute pancreatitis associated with GLP-1 medicines received from Wales from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 up to and including the 15<sup>th</sup> April 2026. We have not received any fatal reports for this drug event combination. The GLP-1 medications that appeared in this search were Semaglutide and Tirzepatide.

Further to your point, *'please also provide a breakdown of whether the medication was prescribed by a doctor/other healthcare professional or bought at a pharmacy or online, or from an illegitimate supplier if this information is available'* – we are unable to provide this data as we do not hold this information.

From our records, the Yellow Card scheme has received a total of 19 UK spontaneous suspected ADR reports associated with GLP-1 medicines received from Wales from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 up to and including the 15<sup>th</sup> April 2026 concerning falsified GLP-1 medicines. Most of these concern the sale and supply of unauthorised weight loss medicines obtained from unregulated sources and have nothing to do with authorised medicines from within the legal supply chain. Public safety is the number one priority for the MHRA, and its Criminal Enforcement Unit works hard to prevent, detect and investigate illegal activity involving medicines and medical devices and takes robust enforcement action where necessary. It works closely with other health regulators, customs authorities, law enforcement agencies, and private sector partners, including e-commerce and the internet industry to identify, remove and block online content promoting the illegal sale of medicines and medical devices.

If you plan to use this information for media publication purposes, you should contact our news centre who can provide any additional context or comment. You can contact them on 020 3080 7651 or by email at [newscentre@mhra.gov.uk](mailto:newscentre@mhra.gov.uk).

When considering spontaneous data for medicinal products, it is important to be aware of the following points:

- A reported reaction does not necessarily mean it has been caused by the medicine, only that the reporter had a suspicion it may have. The fact that symptoms occur after use of a medicine, and are reported via the Yellow Card scheme, does not in itself mean that they are proven to have been caused by it. Underlying or concurrent illnesses may be responsible and such events can also be coincidental.
- It is also important to note that the number of reports received via the Yellow Card scheme does not directly equate to the number of people who suffer adverse reactions and therefore cannot be used to determine the incidence of a reaction or compare the safety profile of different medicinal products. ADR reporting rates are influenced by the seriousness of ADRs, their ease of recognition, the extent of use of a particular medicine, and may be stimulated by promotion and publicity. Reporting tends to be highest for newly introduced medicines during the first one to two years on the market and then falls over time

If you have any queries about this letter, please contact us quoting the reference number above.

Yours sincerely,

MHRA Central Freedom of Information Team  
Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency

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## Your right to complain under the Freedom of Information Act

If you are not happy with this response you may request an internal review by e-mailing [foi.request@mhra.gov.uk](mailto:foi.request@mhra.gov.uk) or by writing to: MHRA Central Freedom of Information Team, 10 South, Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4PU

Any request for an internal review must be received by us within 40 working days of the date of this letter. Please note we are not obliged to provide a review if it is requested after more than 40 working days.

If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you may apply directly to the Information Commissioner's Office for a decision. Generally, the Commissioner cannot make a decision unless you have exhausted our own complaints procedure. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: The Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF.

Website: [ICO FOI and EIR complaints](#) or telephone 0303 123 1113.

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<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>