

Fangzhou launches Novo Nordisk's once-weekly basal insulin/GLP-1 therapy in China

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Fangzhou Inc. has announced the launch of Kyinsu®, the world's first once-weekly basal insulin/GLP-1 RA combination therapy, on its Internet hospital platform, further expanding its collaboration with global healthcare company Novo Nordisk to improve access to innovative diabetes treatments through AI-powered chronic disease management services.

China is the first market globally to commercialise Kyinsu®, making Fangzhou one of the product's key launch partners. Leveraging its AI-enabled chronic disease management ecosystem and nationwide pharmaceutical supply chain, the company aims to accelerate patient access to the new therapy while supporting long-term treatment management.

Built around its AI+H2H (Hospital-to-Home) ecosystem, the company's platform integrates digital health services with medical innovation to support patients throughout their treatment journey. Its AI Health Manager and AI Medication Assistant help physicians deliver continuous follow-up, medication guidance, and personalised health management, while educational content distributed through the platform seeks to improve disease awareness and long-term adherence.

Kyinsu® is a milestone product developed under Novo Nordisk's innovation programme. The once-weekly therapy combines insulin icodec, the world's first once-weekly basal insulin, with semaglutide, a widely used GLP-1 receptor agonist, to address multiple pathophysiological mechanisms of type 2 diabetes. By reducing injections from daily to once weekly, the treatment is designed to lessen the burden of insulin therapy while maintaining effective glycemic control.

China remains the world's largest diabetes market, with approximately 148 million adults living with diabetes, accounting for roughly one-quarter of the global adult diabetes population. Although insulin transformed diabetes from a fatal disease into a manageable chronic condition more than a century ago, daily injections continue to present challenges for many patients. Studies have shown that most insulin users would prefer a treatment requiring fewer injections, while concerns over hypoglycemia and weight gain remain important barriers to long-term treatment adherence.