

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF INCLISIRAN IN REAL CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Background and importance

Inclisiran is a chemically synthesized small interfering RNA that inhibits PCSK9 synthesis, increasing LDL receptor recycling and expression, which reduces circulating LDL cholesterol (LDL-C) levels. It is indicated for adults with primary hypercholesterolemia (heterozygous familial and non-familial) or mixed dyslipidemia.

Aim and objectives

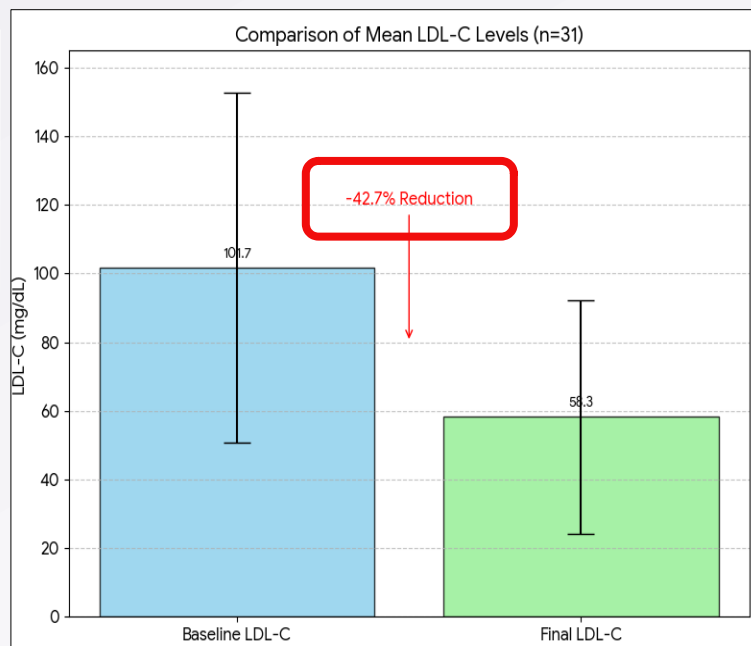
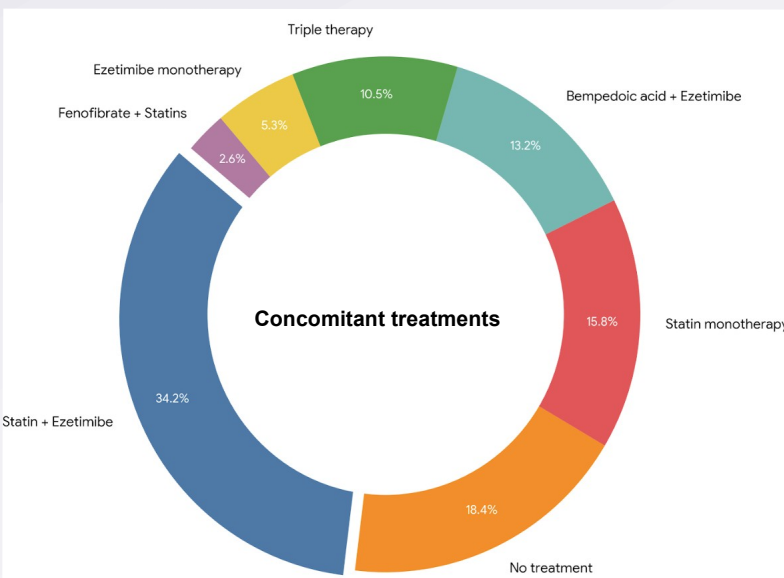
To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of inclisiran in patients with primary hypercholesterolemia or dyslipidemia.

Material and methods

Retrospective observational study that included all patients who received inclisiran treatment from January 2024 to April 2025. Variables analyzed included: sex, age, medical history, prior biologic therapy, number of doses administered, baseline LDL-C, LDL-C at the time of the last available laboratory test, concomitant lipid-lowering treatments, and adverse events. Data were collected from medical records and the hospital outpatient medication program.

Results

- Study period: 16 months. N= 38 patients. (81.6% male and 18.4% female).
- Average number of doses administered: 2.6.
- 26 patients were diagnosed with ischemic heart disease, and 3 with familial hypercholesterolemia.
- Prior to inclisiran: 11 patients had been treated with evolocumab and 2 patients with alirocumab.



Conclusion and relevance

Inclisiran showed substantial efficacy in reducing LDL-C levels with a mean **LDL-C reduction of 42.7%**. Most patients received concomitant statin-based therapy, either as monotherapy or in combination. The safety profile was favorable, with only one reported adverse event requiring treatment discontinuation. These findings support inclisiran as an effective and well-tolerated therapeutic option for LDL-C control.