

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF INCLISIRAN IN REAL-WORLD CLINICAL PRACTICE AT ONE YEAR

M. GÓMEZ-SALVANY, G. CARDONA PEITX, I. GARCIA GIMENEZ, N. CARBALLO MARTÍNEZ, R. GIL-BARDAJI, C. RODRIGUEZ GONZALEZ, M. COLL-VINENT, J. GALÍ-FORTUNY, S. GARCIA-XIPELL, A. BOCOS-BAELO, M. ÁLVAREZ MARTINS
Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol

Background and importance

Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) reduction is essential for preventing cardiovascular morbidity and mortality associated with hypercholesterolemia.

Inclisiran, a small interfering RNA (siRNA)-based PCSK9 inhibitor, allows sustained LDL-C reduction with a biannual administration schedule. Although clinical trials have demonstrated its efficacy and safety, long-term evidence in real-world clinical practice remains limited.

Objectives



Assess the effectiveness and safety of Inclisiran at 12 months in patients with hypercholesterolemia in real-world clinical practice.

Material and methods

Retrospective observational study in a tertiary hospital.


Adults with hypercholesterolemia who initiated Inclisiran in 2024 were followed for 12 months.

Demographics, prior lipid-lowering therapy, and treatment indications were collected. LDL-C was measured at baseline, 3 and 12 months, and percentage change from baseline was calculated.

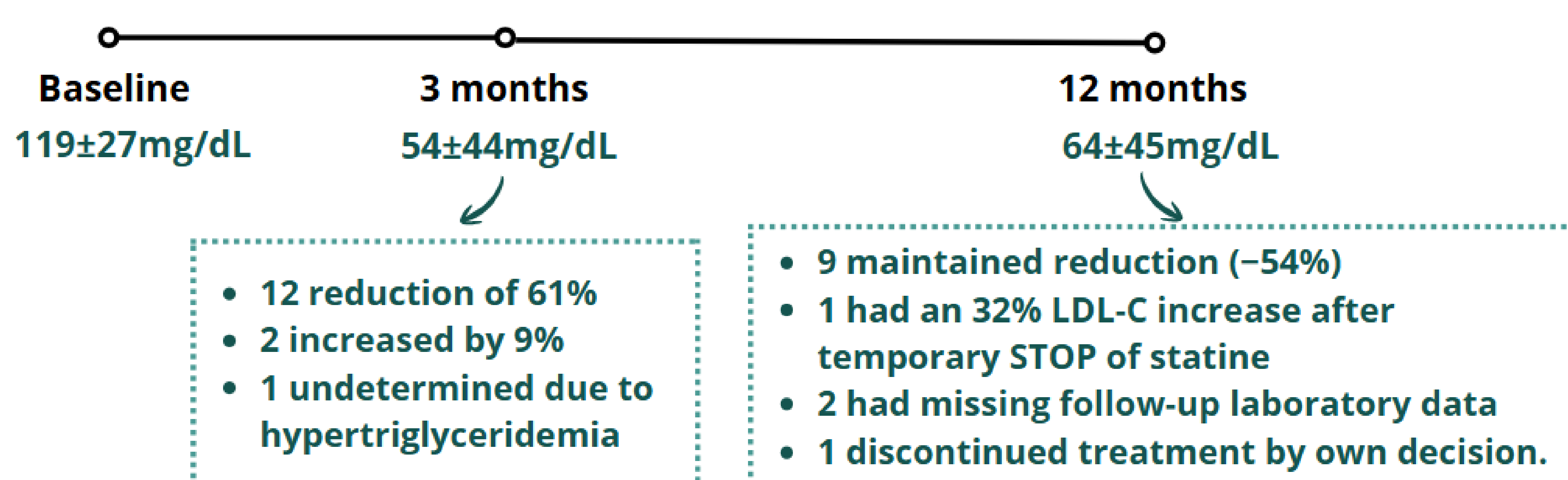
Results

 15 patients (40% women; 60±7 years)

 **Prior lipid-lower therapy** → 12 (73%) received statins, 2 (13%) ezetimibe monotherapy, and 1 (7%) was untreated.

 **Indication: secondary prevention**
 ↳ 11 (73%) for failure to reach LDL-C targets despite optimal therapy
 ↳ 4 (27%) for statin intolerance

EFFECTIVENESS: Mean LDL-C



SAFETY

Overall, the treatment was well tolerated. Only were reported in 3 patients (20%), including:

- Fatigue (1)
- Arthralgia (1)
- Headache (1)

Conclusion and relevance

Inclisiran was associated with sustained LDL-C reductions at 12 months and a favorable tolerability profile in real-world practice, as demonstrated in clinical trials. These findings support its effectiveness in patients not achieving LDL-C targets with statins or with statin intolerance, although interpretation is limited by the small sample size and descriptive nature of the study. Prospective studies with larger cohorts are needed to confirm long-term effectiveness and safety.

