28TH EAHP CONGRESS

EFFECTIVENESS, SAFETY AND ADHERENCE TO EVOLOCUMAB IN REAL CLINICAL PRACTICE

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BACKGROUND

Evolocumab, an **inhibitor of proprotein convertase subtilin-kexin type 9**, represents an alternative therapeutic option for individuals who exhibit intolerance to standard low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) treatments or fail to attain desired LDL-C levels.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

This study aims to assess the effectiveness, safety, and adherence to evolocumab among patients with hypercholesterolemia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective and multidisciplinary study in a tertiary hospital.

Start of evolocumab: **July 2016 – August 2022**

Average (standard desviation)

SPSS-27 statistical program (Wilcoxon test)

VARIABLES

- Sex, age
- Indication
- Statins treatment
- Dosage and duration
- LDL-C levels at 0, 3, 6, 12 and 36 months
- Adverse effects (AEs)
- Adherence (medication possession rate)

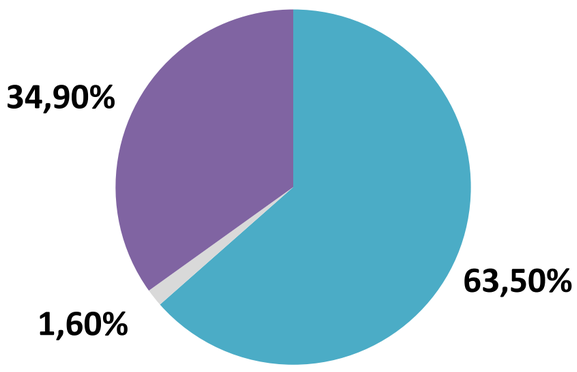
RESULTS

63 patients ➡ 52.4% women, 61.8 (11.1) years

140mg/14days for **3.0 (1.6) years**

Familial hypercholesterolemia (57.1%), cardiovascular disease (33.3%), both (9.5%)

STATINS

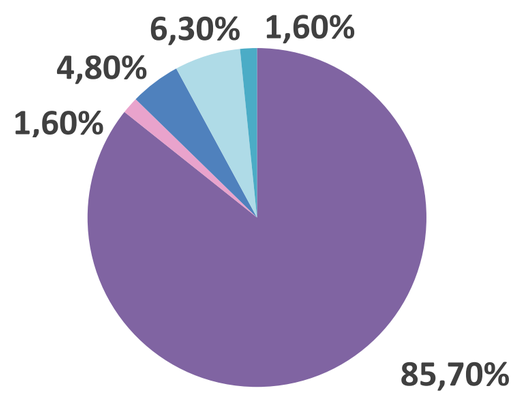


- Intolerant
- Contraindications
- Maximum tolerated doses without achieving target LDL-C levels

MONTH	LDL-C* (mg/dl)
Basal	**169.9** (57.5) (n = 63)
3	**84.9** (62.6) (n = 36)
6	**77.2** (47.5) (n = 38)
12	**75.7** (39.0) (n = 60)
36	**84.0** (44.5) (n = 25)

*LDL-C levels were significantly reduced (p<0.01) compared to basal

CURRENTLY



- Continue treatment
- Lost to follow-up
- Discontinued: death
- Discontinued: adverse events
- Discontinued: lack of response

ADHERENCE

91.3 (14.9)%

AEs

4 patients

Headache; pseudocatarrhal symptoms, hematomas, spasms; anaphylaxis; skin reaction, diarrhea and myopathies

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Evolocumab emerges as a compelling therapeutic option for LDL-C reduction and cardiovascular risk mitigation, particularly for patients with statin intolerance or inadequate statin response. The results obtained in our real clinical practice (55.4% decrease in LDL-C levels at 12 months) were similar to those of the pivotal clinical trials. Further research is warranted to ascertain its impact on major cardiovascular events in real-world settings.

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