EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ALIROCUMAB AND EVOLOCUMAB IN REAL-WORLD SETTINGS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors are monoclonal antibodies that bind to PCSK9, regulating low-density lipoprotein (LDL) metabolism and LDL receptor degradation.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was to **evaluate effectiveness and safety of PCSK9 inhibitors** in management of primary hypercholesterolemia and mixed dyslipidemia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Observational, descriptive, and retrospective study.
- Patients treated with PCSK9 inhibitors from 2021 to 2023 were included.
- Variables

-Age
-Sex
-Diagnosis
-Treatment
-Concomitant high-dose statin therapy (yes/no)
-Baseline and final LDL levels
-LDL reduction
-Treatment persistence
-Cardiovascular-related hospitalizations
-Overall survival
-Adverse reactions (ARs)

RESULTS

53.12% Primary hypercholesterolemia
46.88% Mixed dyslipidemia

59.38% received Alirocumab
40.63% received Evolocumab

33 patients were included

50% 50%

Median age: 57 (21-80) years

-Median baseline LDL level: 132 mg/dl (range 62-320)
-Median final LDL level: 67 mg/dl (range 25-158)
-LDL levels were reduced by at least 50% in 39.39% of patients

ARs occurred in **15.15%** of patients

40% respiratory tract infections
20 % arthralgia
20% hypersensitivity
20% pruritus

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

PCSK9 inhibitors proved effective and safe for managing primary hypercholesterolemia and mixed dyslipidemia.

LDL reduction was less than in clinical trials, where a 50% decrease was noted at 24 months; in our study, only 40% of patients achieved this.

The difference may stem from lower adherence to lifestyle and medication outside clinical trials.