4CPS-022
ATC: C10

ADHERENCE TO EVOLOCUMAB AND ITS IMPACT ON LDL CHOLESTEROL REDUCTION

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BACKGROUND

The need to achieve lower **cholesterol levels** has become more important

The use of **PCSK9 inhibitors** has been increasing recently

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To establish patients' adherence to evolocumab therapy, a Protein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitor, and to analyse the reduction of patients' LDL cholesterol (LDL-C) levels.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive retrospective observational study

January and December 2021

Third-level hospital

Patients

Selected those with three or more dispensations of evolocumab

Adherence

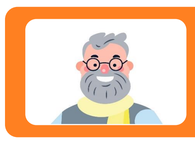
Calculated by the number of prefilled pens and the date when it was supplied

Demographics and clinical data

Compiled through the medical record.
LDL-C values: pre-treatment and after 12 weeks

RESULTS

N = 139

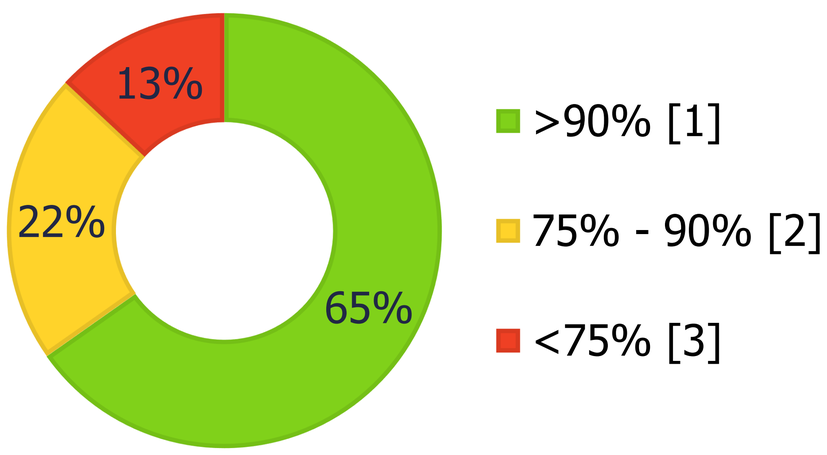


79 males (57.25%)
Age: 62.97 y.o. (IQR 15.53)

Posology: 140 mg/2 weeks (100%)

Group of adherence	Reduction percentage after 12 weeks (IQR)	Patients with at least 50% reduction (%)
1	-69.18 (26.69)	71 (78.79%)
2	-68.64 (28.89)	23 (76.67%)
3	-54.56 (44.69)	11 (61.11%)

ADHERENCE DISTRIBUTION



Existing literature data

Phase III clinical trial (N)	Reduction percentage (CI 95%)
20110114 MENDEL-2 (614)	-58 (-60, -55)
20110115 LAPLACE-2 (1896)	-64 (-66, -62)
20110117 RUTHERFORD2 (329)	-63 (-66, -59)
20110116 GAUSS-2 (307)	-57 (-61, -54)

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Low adherence seems to decrease LDL-C reduction capacity
- ✓ These results would support the possibility of decreasing the frequency of administration, favouring the adherence to treatment and reducing costs

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