

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF NEW LIPID-LOWERING THERAPIES: EVOLOCUMAB AND ALIROCUMAB

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OBJECTIVES

Evolocumab and alirocumab, protein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors, are indicated for the treatment of familial hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

The objectives of the study are to evaluate the profile of medication use, effectiveness and safety of the treatment.

STUDY DESIGN

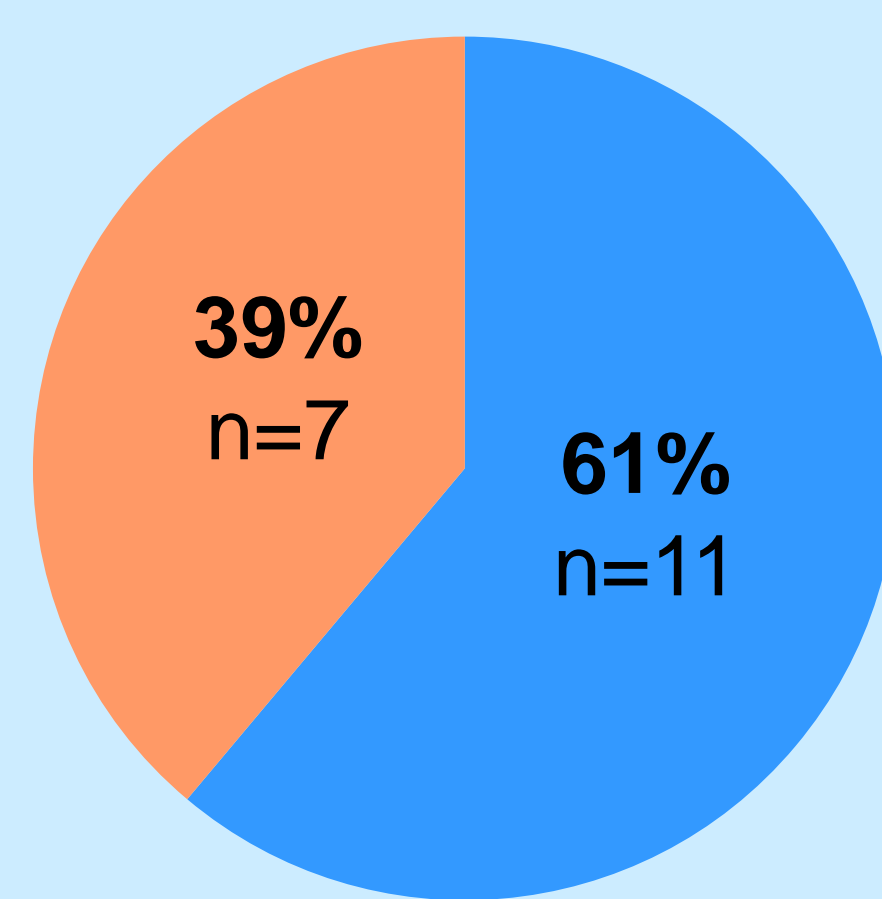
- Retrospective observational (September 2016-September 2018).

PATIENTS	Sex, age, statins tolerance, lipid profile, lipid-lowering therapies coadyuvant, duration and reason for treatment
EFFECTIVENESS	Low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-c) reduction
SAFETY	Adverse reactions

RESULTS

PATIENTS

- ✓ 20 patients → 12 male
- ✓ Median age → 55 years (33-74)
- ✓ Follow-up → 60 weeks (19-109)
- ✓ 2 patients were excluded due to follow up was less than 4 weeks
- ✓ All of them had been previously treated with statins: resistance (maximum dose) or intolerance

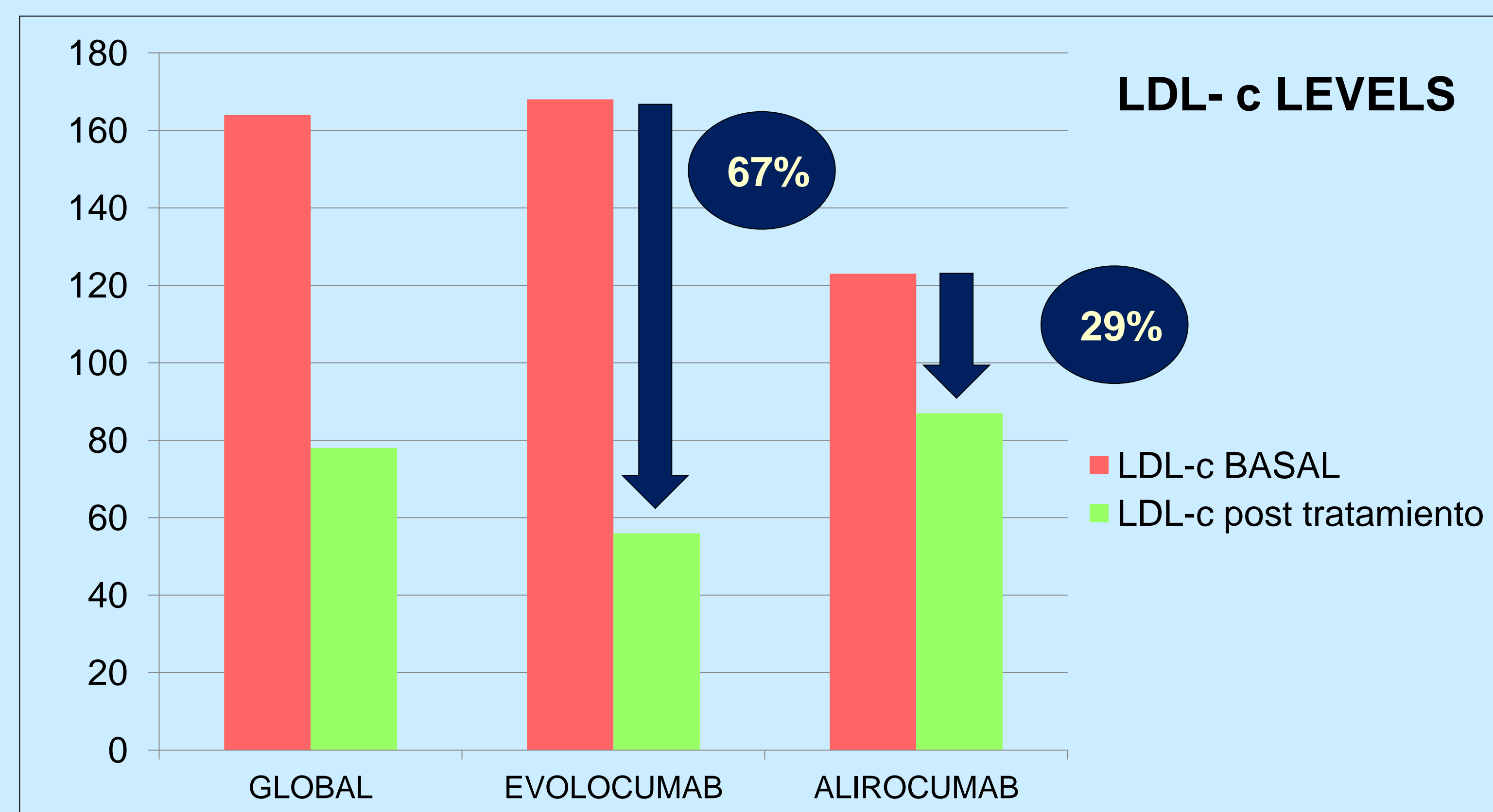


THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

- Familial Hypercholesterolemia
- Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

EFFECTIVENESS

- The treatment received was:
- ✓ Evolocumab → n= 13; 72%
 - ✓ Alirocumab → n= 5; 28%



- ✓ 55% of the patients received PCSK9 inhibitor treatment combined with statin and ezetimibe
- ✓ All patients continue with the treatment

CONCLUSIONS

- Clinical criteria for treatment initiation should be considered individually
- The results of the study evidence the effectiveness of both treatment, being superior in the group treated with evolocumab
- The treatment's safety profile is very favorable

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