Servicio Canario de la Salud

EFFECT OF PCSK9 INHIBITORS ON HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

A. FERRER MACHÍN, S. MARTIN RODRIGUEZ, J. VILAR RODRIGUEZ1, M.D.L.A. PADRON GARCIA, M. VERA CABRERA, J. ARIAS BLACO, M.D.C. VILLASTRIGO GARCIA

Hospital Universitario Dr. José Molina Orosa (Arrecife, Spain)

28th EAHP Congress (Bordeaux 2024)

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Hypercholesterolemia is one of the main risk factors for cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of death in the Spanish population. Alirocumab and evolocumab are monoclonal antibodies that selectively bind to circulating PCSK9 and prevent LDL receptor degradation leading to a decrease in c-LDL levels.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness in real clinical practice of PCSK9 inhibitors (alirocumab and evolocumab) on LDL-c in patients with mixed dyslipemia, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease or familial hypercholesterolemia.

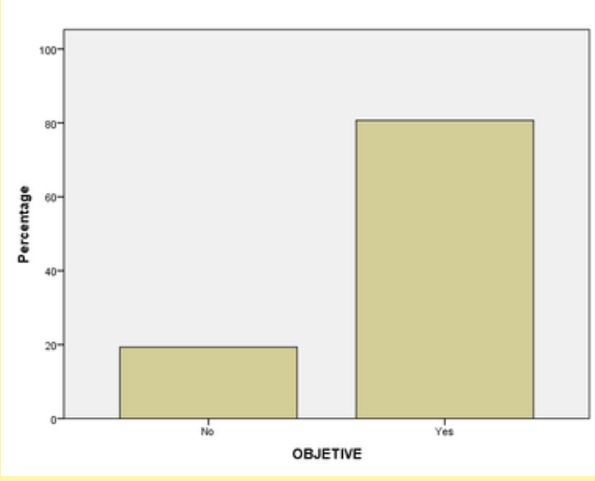
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study. Adult patients on treatment with ALI or EVO, with at least 12 weeks of follow-up were included. Patients without control laboratory tests after initiation of therapy were excluded.

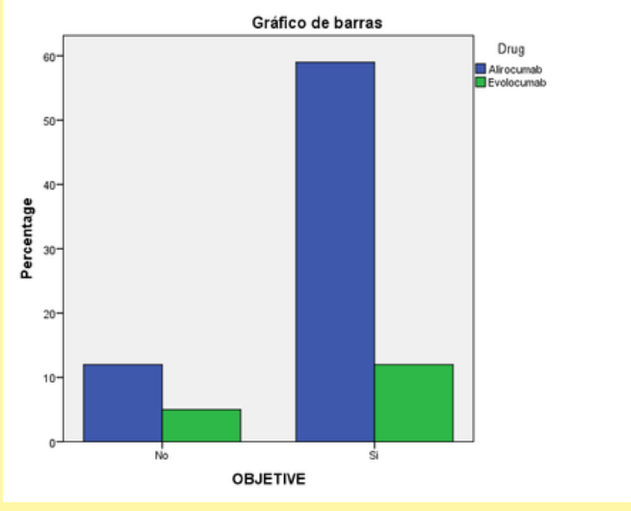
Primary endpoint of the study was the achievement of the therapeutic objective, which was established as obtaining an LDL-c level <70mg/dL if the patient had established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and <100mg/dL if he or she did not.

Retrospective data collection was carried out using the electronic medical record (Selene®) and the analysis results software (INFINITY). Pearson's chi-square test was used as a hypothesis test for the main study variable. Analyses were performed using SPSS/PC statistical software (version 24.0 for Windows, SPSS, Inc, Chicago, IL).

RESULTS



Eighty-one percent of the patients treated with PCSK9 inhibitors achieved the therapeutic target.



The chi-square test indicated that there were no differences according to the drug used to achieve the therapeutic target (χ^2 = 1.377, p = 0.241).

CONCLUSIONS

- Treatment with PCSK9 inhibitors is effective in patients with hypercholesterolemia. This benefit was independent of the drug used (alirocumab or evolocumab).

eahp european association of hospital pharmacists

alefermac1989@gmail.com

@Alefermac

ABSTRACT NUMBER: 4CPS-178