

**Lowering LDL-C & Controlling Elevated BP & Lp(a) Can Lower Cardiovascular Risk 80%**

**What To Do If Patients Can't Tolerate Statins?**  
*Ezetimide, (Zetia), A PCSK9 Inhibitor, Inclisiran, Bempedoic Acid (Nexletol)*

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No disclosures

**We need to take risk modification seriously**

**Triple Medical Therapy to Prevent MI, Stroke and Amputation**

1. Anti-thrombotic therapy
2. LDL-lowering therapy
3. Blood pressure lowering therapy

**80% Reduction in CV Risk Achievable?**

	Relative Risk Reduction
Anti-thrombotic Therapy (dual pathway)	30%
2mmol/L reduction in LDL-C	40%
10 mm/Hg reduction in SBP	<u>20%</u>
<b>'Total'</b>	<b>90%</b>

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**WRONG!!!**



**PAD = 30% 5-year risk of MACE**

	RRR	Absolute Risk
<u>Patient with PAD</u>		<u>30%</u>
Anti-thrombotic Therapy (dual pathway)	30%	21%
2mmol/L reduction in LDL-C	40%	13%
10 mm/Hg reduction in SBP	20%	10%

**Combined Relative Risk reduction of 66%**

**CHOLESTEROL**  
**Lower is Better**

**ACC/AHA/ESC Lipid Guidelines 2019-20**

**Statins = foundation of Rx**

Target = LDL-C <70 mg/dL  
**Very High Risk <55 mg/dL**

Rx 80mg atorvastatin

**Use other LDL-lowering drugs when patients unable to tolerate high-dose (or any) statins**

**Lp(a)**

**Independent cause of vascular disease**

**Genetically determined**

**Not amenable to lifestyle modification**

**Prevalence of elevated Lp(a) ~10-30%**  
*Higher in African-American and Asian populations*

**Lp(a) Lowering Interventions...**

Lepodisiran (Eli Lilly)	ACCLAIM-Lp(a): n=12,500
Zerlasiran (Silence Tx)	ALPACA (Phase II): 80%↓
Olpisiran (Amgen)	OCEAN(a): n=7,000
Pelacarsen (Novartis)	Lp(a)HORIZON: n=8,325 RESULTS DUE 2025

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**Watch this space**

### Ezetimibe

↓ cholesterol absorption in small bowel (ileum)

**Dose = 10mg**

Lowers LDL-C by ~20% when used alone

Typically used in combination with statins

Evidence: IMPROVE-IT

(18 000 ACS patients simva + Eze v simva alone →7% RRR)

### CLEAR Outcomes Trial

**Bempedoic Acid effective**

MACE reduced by 13%  
819/[11.7%] BA vs. 927/ [13.3%] placebo;  
HR=0.87 (0.79 to 0.96);  
P=0.004

4-point MACE  
Hazard ratio, 0.87 (95% CI, 0.79-0.96)  
P=0.004

No. at Risk  
Placebo 6978 6779 6579 6401 6206 5995 5105 2524 1207 513 55  
Bempedoic acid 6992 6816 6654 6472 6293 6106 5257 2601 1240 556 74

Slight excess of gout and gall stone disease (AR~1%)

SE Nissen et al. N Engl J Med 2023;388:1353-1364.

### Therapies targeting PCSK9 (proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9)

**Two approaches to reducing PCSK9 activity**

Monoclonal antibodies

Evolocumab, Alirocumab

→

PCSK9 'blockers'

(act in circulation)

Small interfering RNA

Inclisiran

→

PCSK9 synthesis inhibitor

(acts in liver)

### Trials of PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies

**fourier**

- Evolocumab vs placebo
- **27,500 participants** (stable CVD)
- Median follow-up 2.2 years
- LDL-C ↓ **1.4 mmol/L**

Hazard ratio 0.85 (95% CI, 0.79-0.92) P=0.0001

**ODYSSEY OUTCOMES**

- Alirocumab vs placebo
- **18,924 participants** (post ACS)
- Median follow-up 2.8 years
- LDL-C ↓ **1.4 mmol/L**

HR 0.85 (95% CI 0.78, 0.93) P<0.0001

**15% Relative Risk Reduction in MACE at 2-3 years**

### Summary: PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies

Lessons learned	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCSK9 inhibition reduces LDL-C substantially</li> <li>• Effect on CVD as predicted</li> <li>• Very low LDL-c achieved                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– On/Off statin therapy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Safe                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Cognition</li> <li>– New-onset DM</li> <li>– Cancer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconvenience                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Injection 2-4 weeks (self administered)</li> <li>– Storage conditions</li> <li>– Immunogenicity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cost                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Injection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Inclisiran: an inhibitor of PCSK9 synthesis

### Small interfering RNA (siRNA)

Protein synthesis

DNA  $\xrightarrow{\text{transcribed}}$  mRNA  $\xrightarrow{\text{translated}}$  protein  
Specifically reduces hepatic PCSK9 synthesis

Mono-therapy or co-prescribed with statins

6 monthly injections - sustained 40% reduction in LDL-C

Evidence of clinical efficacy due mid-2020s

*ORION-4 & VICTORION 2PREVENT (30 000 patients)*



## How I approach LDL-C lowering in clinic

- Rx high dose generic statin (80mg atorva)
- If side effects, check CK, but remember the 3Rs
  - Reassure, Reduce, Re-challenge
- If LDL-C target (70 mg or 55 mg/dL if VHR) not met
  - Check compliance
  - Consider adjunctive therapies

*Ezetemibe / PCSK9i / Bempedoic Acid / (Inclisiran)*