CLINICAL PREDICTORS OF RESPONSE TO SUBTILISIN/KEXIN TYPE 9 INHIBITORS. A REAL-LIFE COHORT STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

The lipid-lowering drugs PCSK9i, evolocumab and alirocumab, are indicated in patients with cardiovascular disease or familial hypercholesterolemia who do not achieve an LDL-C <100 mg / dL with standard treatment with statins and / or who do not tolerate it.

OBJECTIVES

To analyze predictive factors of response to PCSK9i in terms of (LDL-C) reduction in a tertiary level hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Single-center, multidisciplinary study
- Monitoring of patients and data collection in RedCap database
- Statistical data analysis (Stata / IC 16.1)

RESULTS

Variables screened (x 10)

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Variables potentially relevant (p<0.3) (x 6)

- Age (<65 years), sex (men or women), PCSK9i type (alirocumab or evolocumab), renal kidney disease, hepatic disease, coronary percutaneous intervention, heterozygous hypercholesterolemia, concomitant lipid-lowering therapy (LLT), strength of LLT, adherence (<90%)

Variables selected in multiple linear regression

- Age
- PCSK9 inhibitor type
- Intensity of LLT treatment
- Renal failure
- Concomitant lipid-lowering therapy (LLT)

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Being younger than 65 years and evolocumab were significantly associated with greater LDL-C reductions. There is a need to further investigate non-equivalence of alirocumab or evolocumab

Authors of this presentation have nothing to disclose concerning possible financial or personal relationships with commercial entities that may have a direct or indirect interest in the subject matter of this presentation

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