Evolocumab is a drug for the treatment of patients with uncontrolled familiar hypercholesterolaemia (FH), uncontrolled stable atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD), mixed dyslipidaemia, or in patients who cannot tolerate or cannot be given statins.

**Purpose**

To compare the efficacy and safety of evolocumab in the clinical practice with the clinical trials.

**Material and methods**

Retrospective observational study May/2017-September/2018 of all evolocumab prescriptions:

- Demographic, clinical, analytical and treatment variables were collected at baseline and after the first follow-up visit
- Efficacy was measured, by the percentage of LDL-C reduction at week 12.
- Safety was obtained from medical and pharmaceutical records, laboratory analysis and medical records.

**Results**

30 patients, 63% male
Mean age: 62.2 years (52–78)

One of them was not treated because he did not comply with the authorization criteria (LDL>100 mg/dl).

Treatment adherence was >96% in all patients.
Regarding safety, 20% of patients had an adverse event: itching (2/29), fatigue (1/29), myalgia (1/29), abdominal pain (1/29) diarrhea (1/29), and glucose alterations (1/29).

**Conclusions**

In clinical practice, the reduction of LDL-C in monotherapy group was slightly higher than in CT. The adding of statin did not affect the efficacy in our patients; they were similar in both groups. Safety was comparable to CT. It would be interesting to evaluate if these reductions are maintained in the future.