Importance of Hypercholesterolaemia in Patients with Biological Treatment for Autoimmune Inflammatory Disease

Objectives

- To determine hypercholesterolemia prevalence in patients with biological treatment for Autoimmune Inflammatory Disease (AID).
- Compare with the prevalence in general population.
- To study whether there are differences between the diseases or between biological drugs (BD).
- To assess if hypercholesterolaemic patients are properly treated.

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographic variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross-sectional study.

- All patients with BD and laboratory data available (January - May of 2015) in a secondary hospital.
- Hypercholesterolemia: total cholesterol $\geq 200$ mg/dl or lipid-lowering therapy.

Reference was Erice study which states 46.7% of the Spanish population had Hypercholesterolemia.

Resultados

- 344 patients were taken biological drugs.
- 286 were included in the study.
- Mean (SD) age was 50.6(14.5) years old, 51.4% were men.

Hypercholesterolemia was significantly higher in AID treated with BD than in general population: 55.1% (95%CI: 48.5%, 61.8%).

Laboratory data available:

- HP was higher for all the drugs than in general population, although by drug statistical significance only was reached for tocilizumab.

Conclusion

- HP is higher in patients with biological treatment than in Spanish population, mainly tocilizumab treated.
- High proportion of AID patients have HP and are not in treatment, which increase cardiovascular risk.
- Monitor the hypercholesterolemic effect of BD and warn of the need for treatment could be a hospital pharmacist role.