



29º Congresso de Cardiologia do Estado da Bahia

# Atualizações em Dislipidemias

## LDL-c quanto menor, melhor?

**Ana Marice Ladeia**

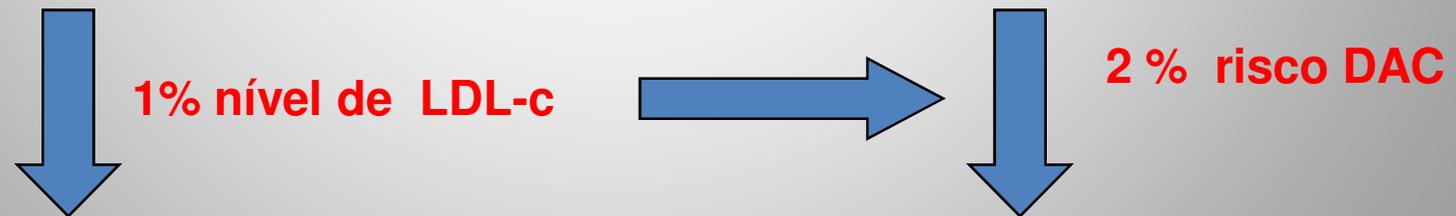
*Profa Adjunta da Escola Bahiana  
de Medicina e Saúde Pública*

# PREVENÇÃO

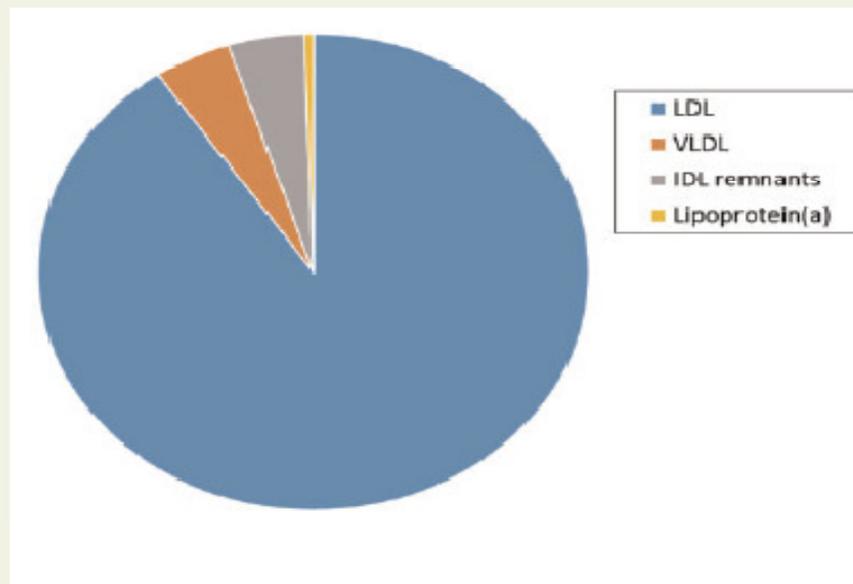
O QUE PRETENDEMOS ?

Reduzir LDL-c?

Reduzir RISCO?

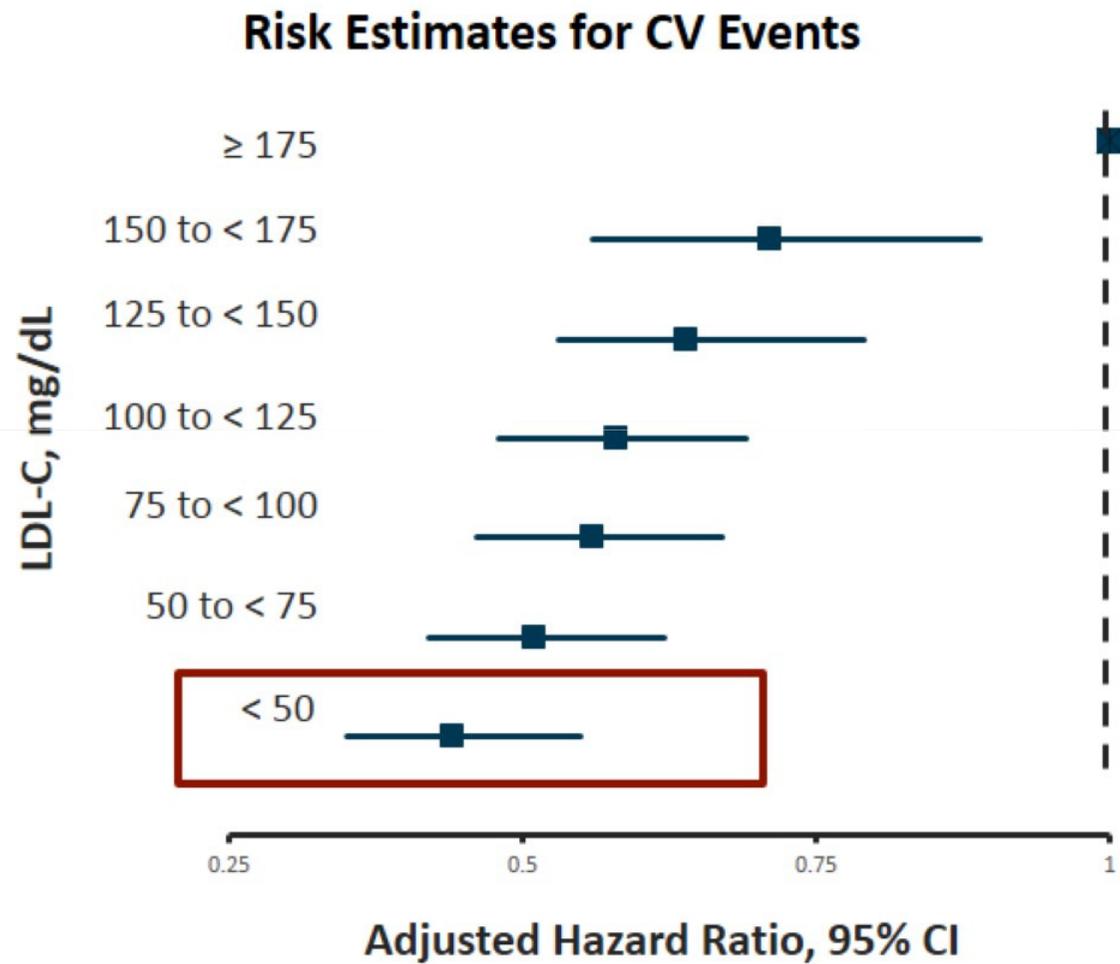


# Por que o LDL-c?



**Figure 1** Relative concentration of apolipoprotein B (ApoB) contained in circulating lipoproteins in normolipidaemic individuals. ApoB content was calculated in nanomoles per litre using 500 000 as the defined molecular mass [i.e. low-density lipoprotein (LDL) 100 mg/dL or 2000 nmol/L, very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) 5 mg/dL or 100 nmol/L, intermediate density lipoprotein (IDL) remnants 5 mg/dL or 100 nmol/L and lipoprotein(a) 10 nmol/L\*]. \*Based on population median.

# LDL as a Risk Factor



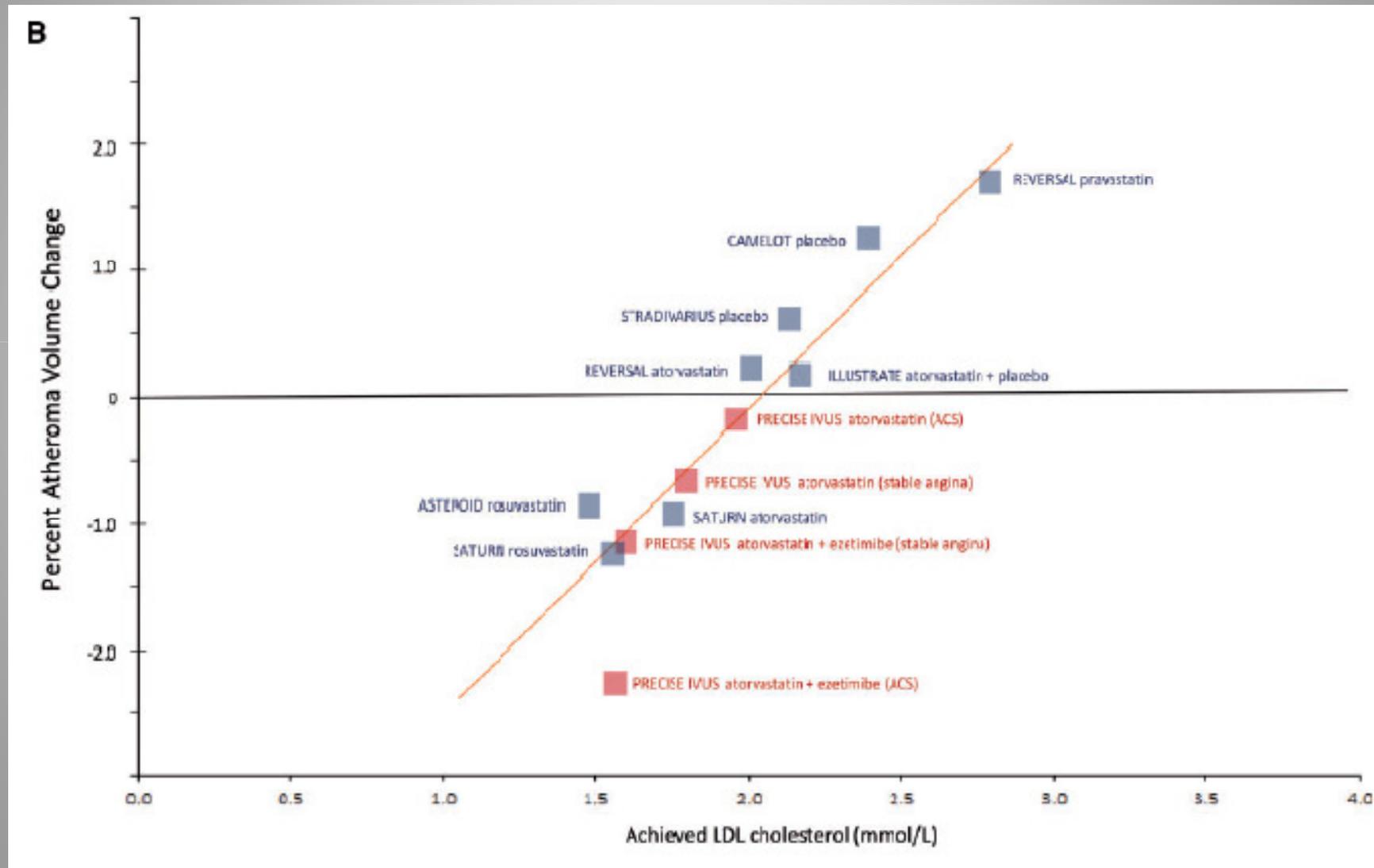
# Por que reduzir LDL-c?

## Relationship Between LDL-C Reduction and CHD Relative Risk

Study/Type	Year	Intervention	LDL-C, % Reduction	Nonfatal MI/CHD, Death, % Reduction (95% CI)
<b>Diet</b>				
London hospitals	1965	Low-fat diet	11	3 (-54, 39)
Oslo	1966	PUFA	16	25 (-10, 48)
MRC	1968	Soy oil	18	16 (-32, 46)
Los Angeles	1969	PUFA	17	17 (-29, 46)
Sydney	1978	PUFA	4	-65 (-185, 4)
<b>BAS</b>				
Upjohn	1978	Colestipol	13	38 (-11, 65)
NHLBI	1984	Cholestyramine	21	53 (-44, 85)
LRC	1984	Cholestyramine	13	17 (-9, 37)
<b>Surgery</b>				
POSCH	1998	Ileal bypass	38	31 (-1, 53)
<b>Statin</b>				
4S	1994	Simvastatin	35	31 (21, 39)
WOSCOPS	1995	Pravastatin	26	30 (15, 43)
CARE	1996	Pravastatin	28	23 (7, 36)
LIPID	1998	Pravastatin	25	22 (13, 31)
AFCAPS/TexCAPS	1998	Lovastatin	26.5	37 (20, 50)
HPS	2002	Simvastatin	30	26 (19, 32)
PROSPER	2002	Pravastatin	27	17 (3, 30)
ALERT	2003	Fluvastatin	32	25 (-2, 44)
ASCOT-LLA	2003	Atorvastatin	35	35 (17, 50)
CARDS	2004	Atorvastatin	40	35 (3, 56)

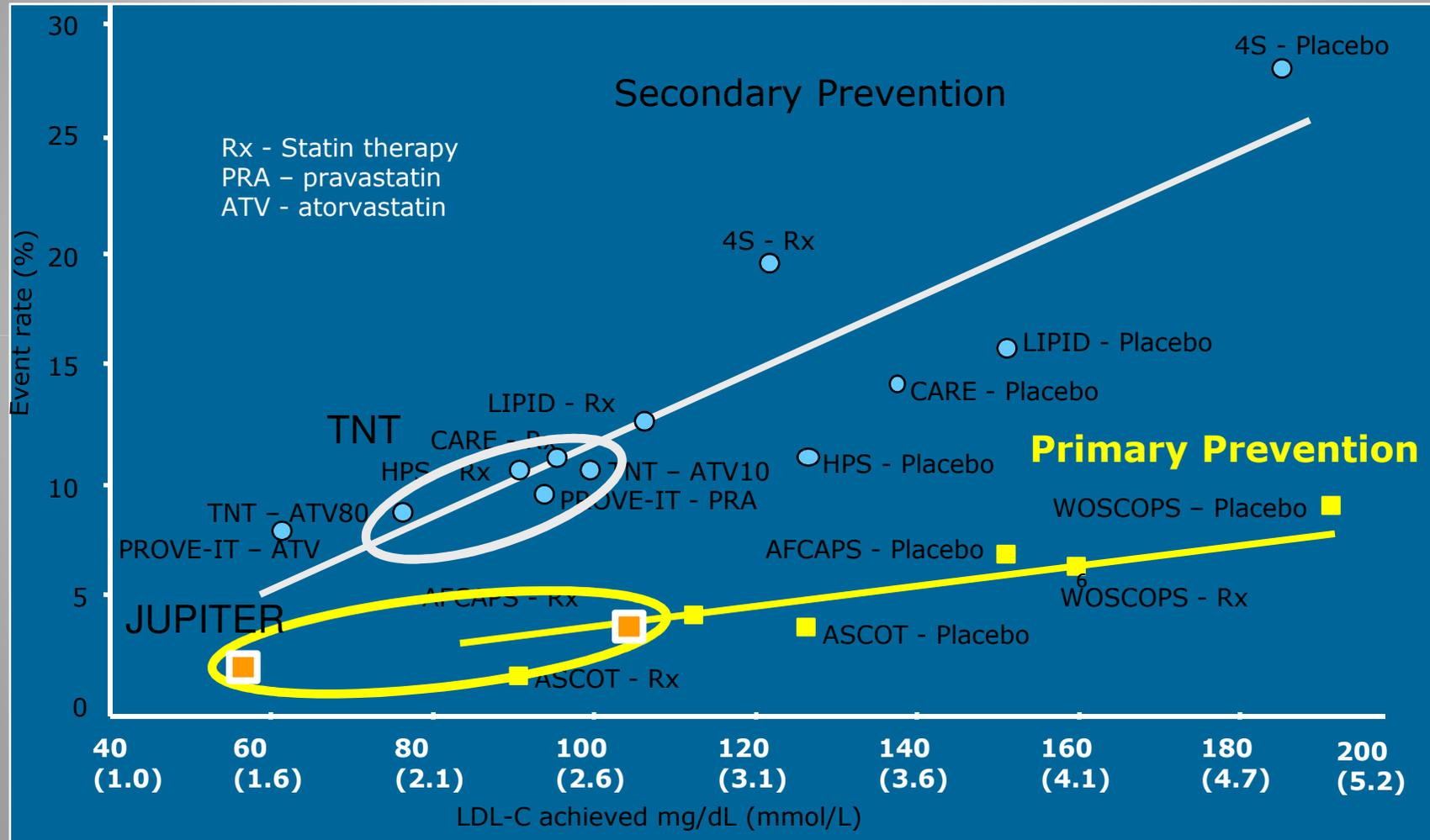
Robinson et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2005;46:1855-1862.

# LDL colesterol e regressão de placa, Mais baixo é melhor?



# LDL colesterol e benefícios nos ensaios clínicos

## Mais baixo é melhor?



Adapted from Rosensen RS. *Exp Opin Emerg Drugs* 2004;9(2):269-279

LaRosa JC et al. *N Engl J Med* 2005;352:e-version

# IMPROVE-IT

## *Enrollment and Study Period*

### Assumptions

- 1% clinical benefit for every 1.6-mg/dL difference in LDL-C
- **15-mg/dL incremental reduction in LDL-C with ezetimibe**
- 25% reduction in treatment effect in first 6 mo



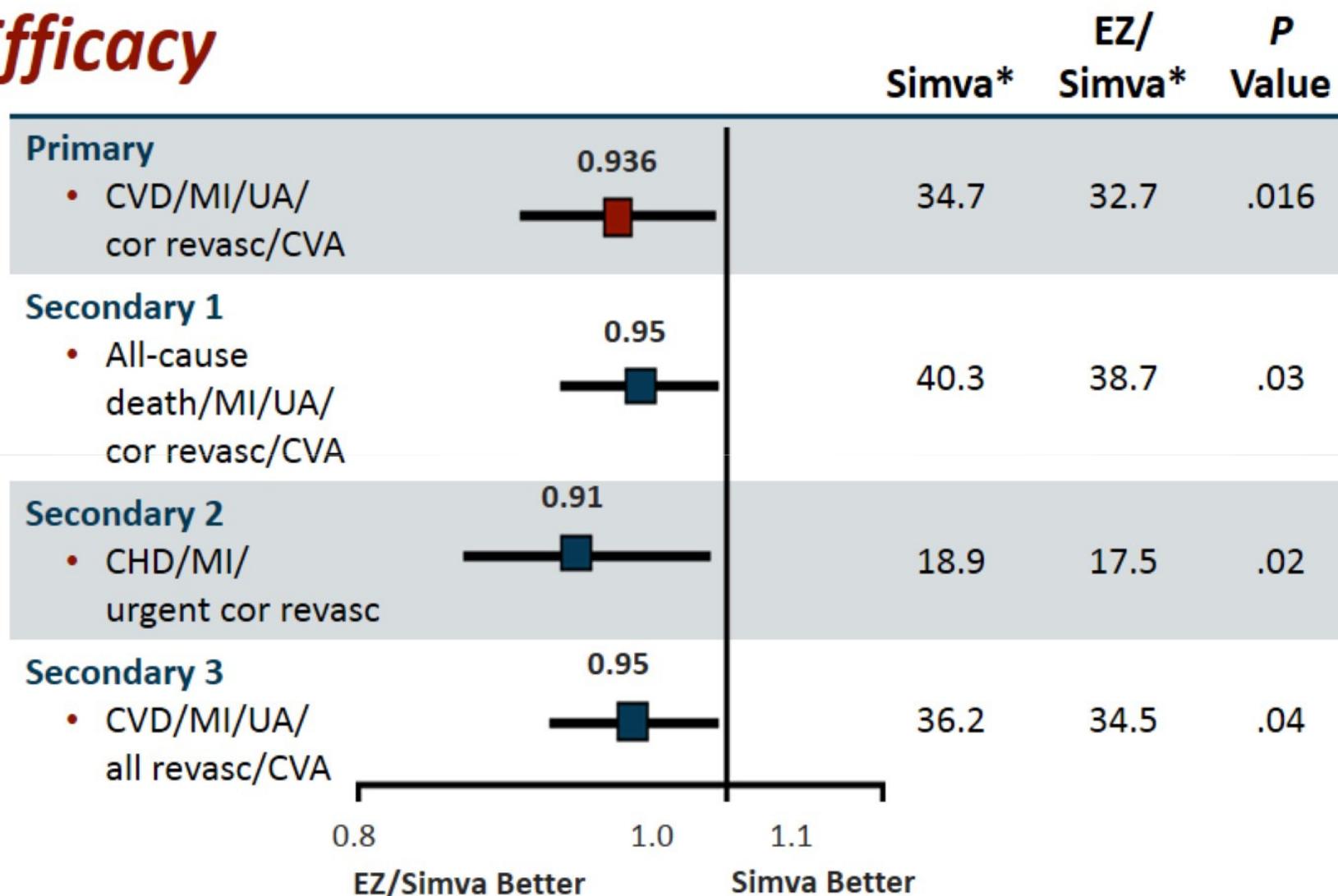
**9.375% treatment effect for primary endpoint**

### Required to detect difference in LDL-C level between treatment groups

- Large study population: N=18,144
- Long study period: 7-y follow-up; 9 y total

# IMPROVE-IT

## Efficacy



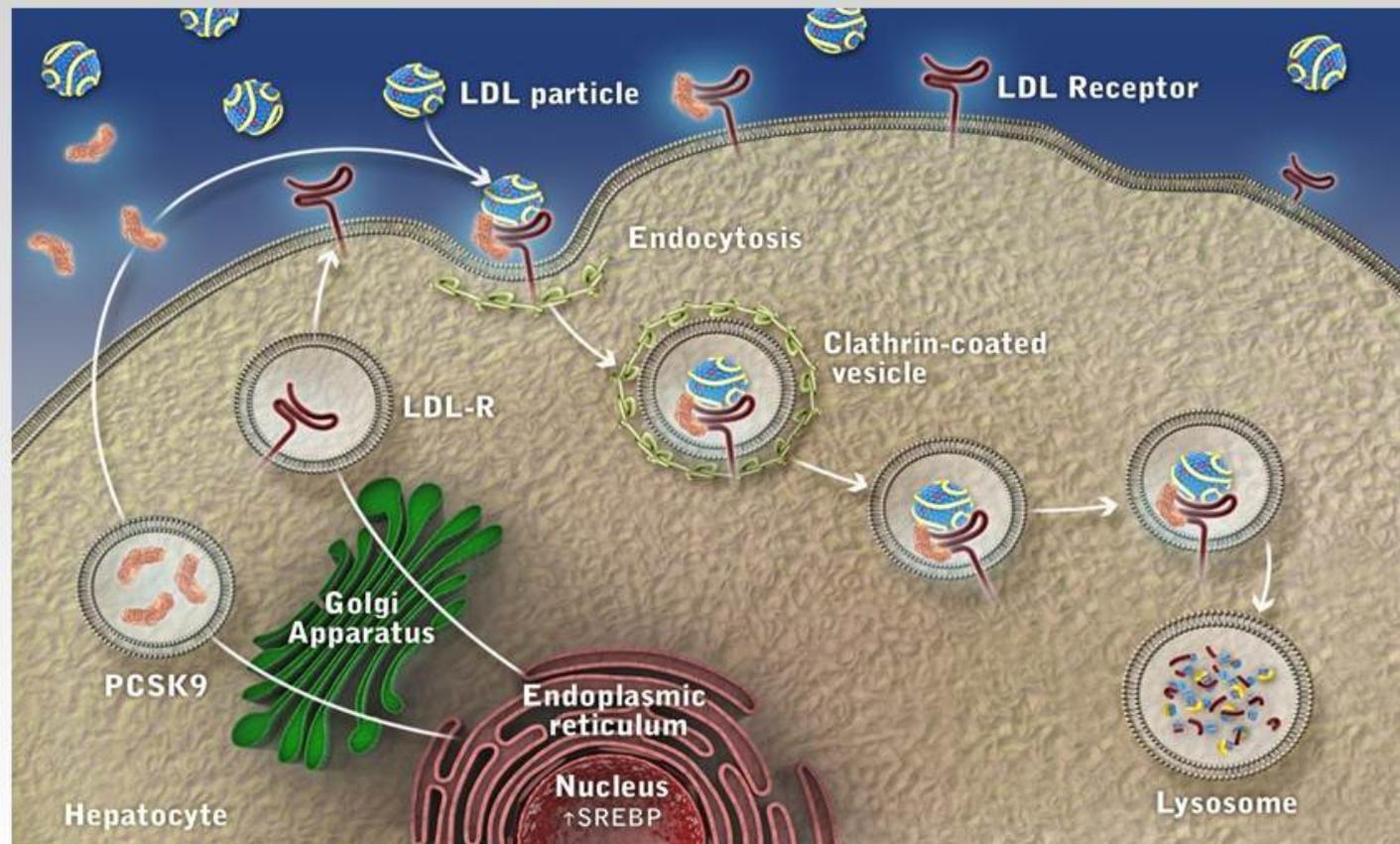
cor revasc,  $\geq 30$  d after randomization; all revasc  $\geq 30$  d.

\*7-y event rates (%).

Cannon CP, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372:2387-2397.

# Nova Era na Redução de LDL-c

## The Role of PCSK9 in the Regulation of LDL-Receptor Expression



## RCTs (Phase 3 Trials) With PCSK9 Inhibitors (vs. placebo or ezetimibe) Recently Published or Presented

RCT	Study Design	Net LDL-C Reduction (%)
DESCARTES	Long-term efficacy and safety	-49 to -62
LAPLACE-2	Combination therapy with statins	-63 to -75
GAUSS-2	Statin intolerance	-37 to -39
MENDEL-2	Monotherapy	-39 to -40
RUTHERFORD-2	Heterozygous FH	-60 to -66
TESLA	Homozygous FH	-31
ODYSSEY MONO	Comparison with ezetimibe in patients with hypercholesterolemia at moderate CV risk	-32
ODYSSEY COMBO II	Comparison with ezetimibe	-30
ODYSSEY FH I and II	Heterozygous FH	-51 to -58
ODYSSEY LONG TERM	Combination with statins	-62
ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE	Statin intolerance	-30
ODYSSEY HIGH FH	Severe heterozygous FH	-39
ODYSSEY COMBO I	On top of maximally tolerated statins ± other lipid-lowering drugs in high-risk patients	-24 to -49
ODYSSEY OPTIONS I and II	Comparison of different strategies to further reduce LDL-C in high-risk patients not at goal	-20 to -37

De Backer J, et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2015;36:214-218.

## PCSK9 Inhibitor CV Outcomes Trials

	<b>Evolocumab</b>	<b>Alirocumab</b>	<b>Bococizumab</b>	
Sponsor	Amgen	Sanofi/Regeneron	Pfizer	
Trial	<b>FOURIER</b>	<b>ODYSSEY Outcomes</b>	<b>SPIRE I</b>	<b>SPIRE II</b>
Sample size	27,500	18,000	17,000	9000
Patients	MI, stroke, or PAD	4-52 weeks post-ACS	High risk for CV event	
Statin	Atorva $\geq 20$ mg or equiv	Evid-based med Rx	Lipid-lowering Rx	
LDL-C, mg/dL (mmol/L)	$\geq 70$ ( $\geq 1.8$ )	$\geq 70$ ( $\geq 1.8$ )	70-99 (1.8-2.6)	$\geq 100$ ( $\geq 2.6$ )
PCSK9i dosing	q2w or q4w	q2w	q2w	
Endpoint	1°: CV death, MI, stroke, revasc or hosp for UA, Key 2°: CV death, MI, or stroke	CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or hosp for UA	CV death, MI, stroke, or urgent revasc	
Completion	12/2017	1/2018	8/2017	

Robinson JG, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;372:1489-1499.

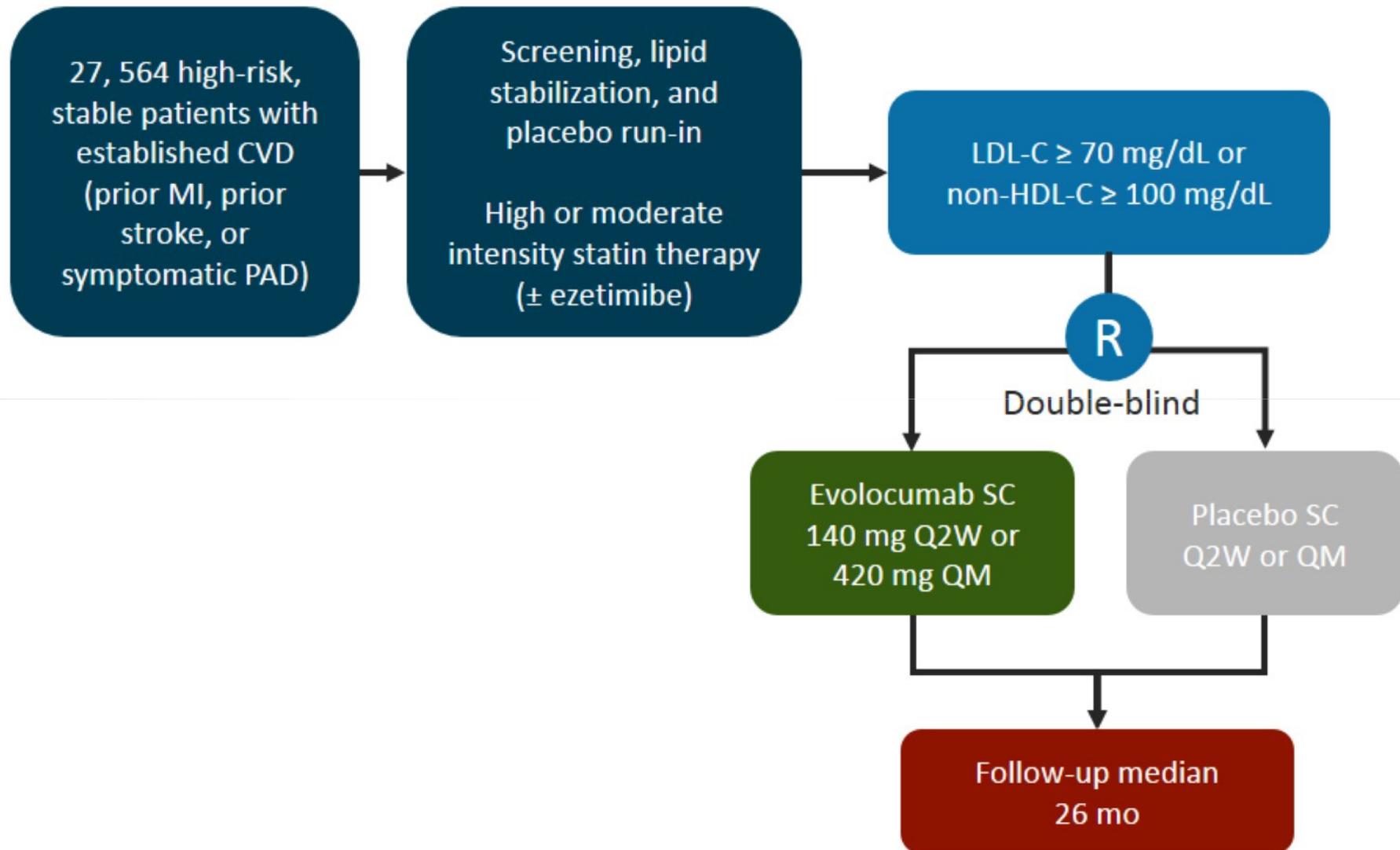
<http://www.clinicaltrials.gov> (NCT01764633/ NCT01975376/NCT01975389)

# **FOURIER: Cardiovascular Outcomes With PCSK9 Inhibition**

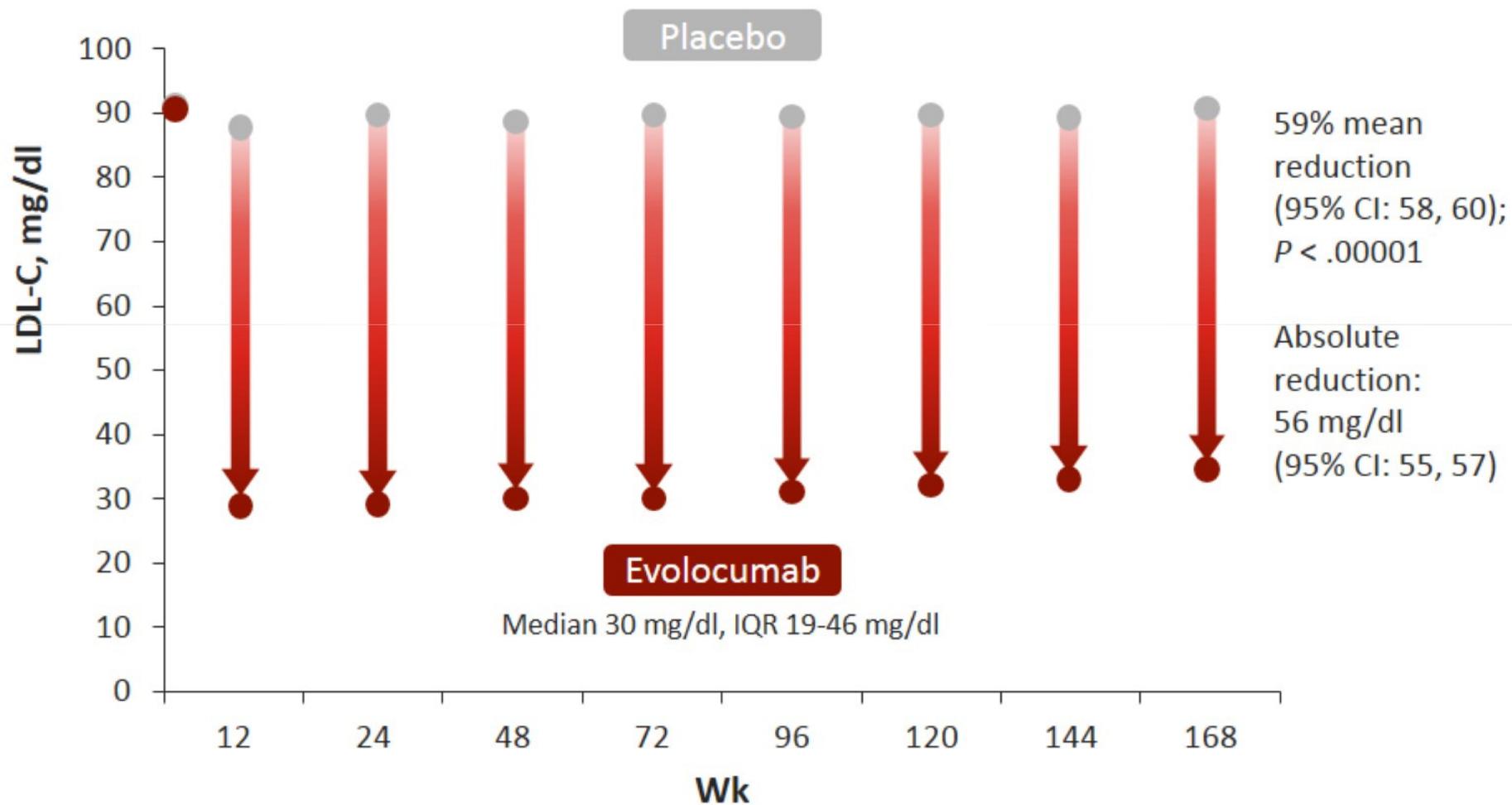
**Marc S. Sabatine, MD**

Professor of Medicine  
Harvard Medicine School  
Chairman, TIMI Study Group  
Lewis Dexter, MD Distinguished Chair  
in CV Medicine  
Brigham and Women's Hospital  
Boston, Massachusetts

# FOURIER Trial Design



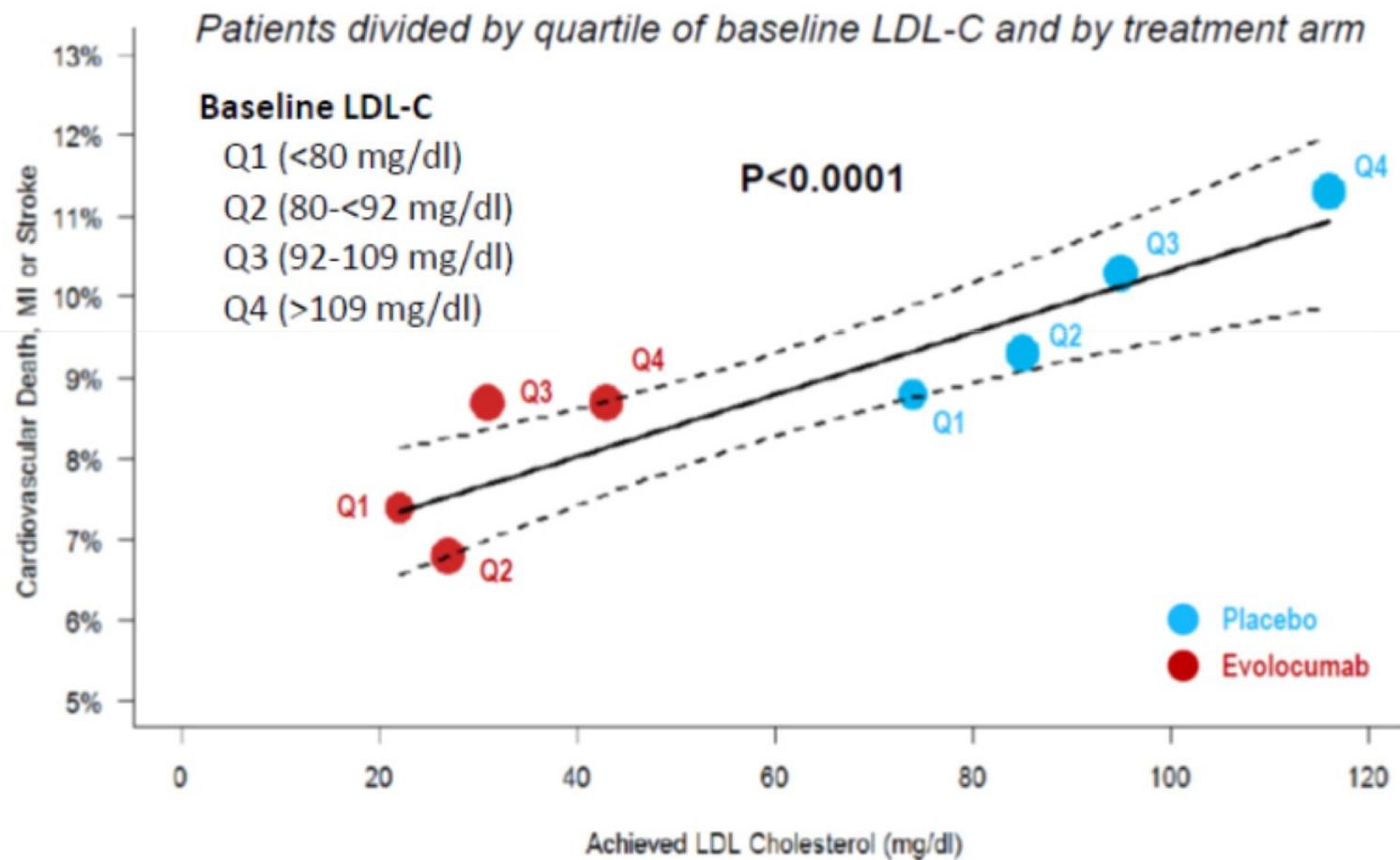
# FOURIER: LDL-C Reduction



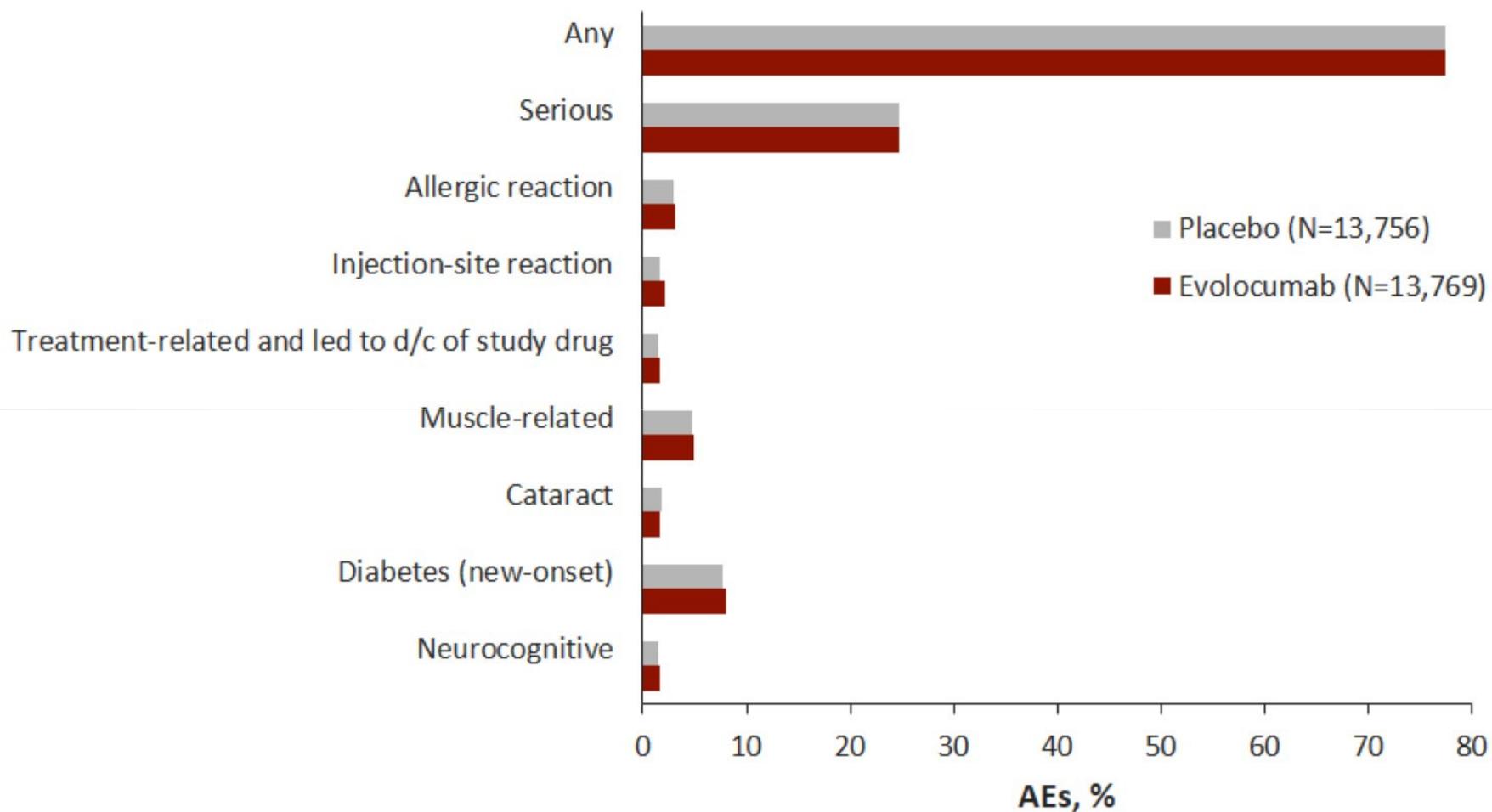
# FOURIER: CV Outcomes

<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Evolocumab (N = 13,784)</b>	<b>Placebo (N = 13,780)</b>	<b>HR (95% CI)</b>
CVD, MI, stroke, UA or revasc	12.3	14.6	0.85 (0.79, 0.92)
CV death, MI, or stroke	7.9	9.9	0.80 (0.73, 0.88)
CV death	2.5	2.4	1.05 (0.88, 1.25)

# FOURIER: Lower LDL-C Is Better



# FOURIER: Safety



# Critérios de Causalidade

## LDL-c vs DCV Aterosclerótica

**Plausibilidade Biológica**

**Força da Associação**

**Gradiente Biológico**

**Sequência Temporal**

**Especificidade**

**Consistência**

**Redução de Risco com intervenções que reduzem LDL-C**