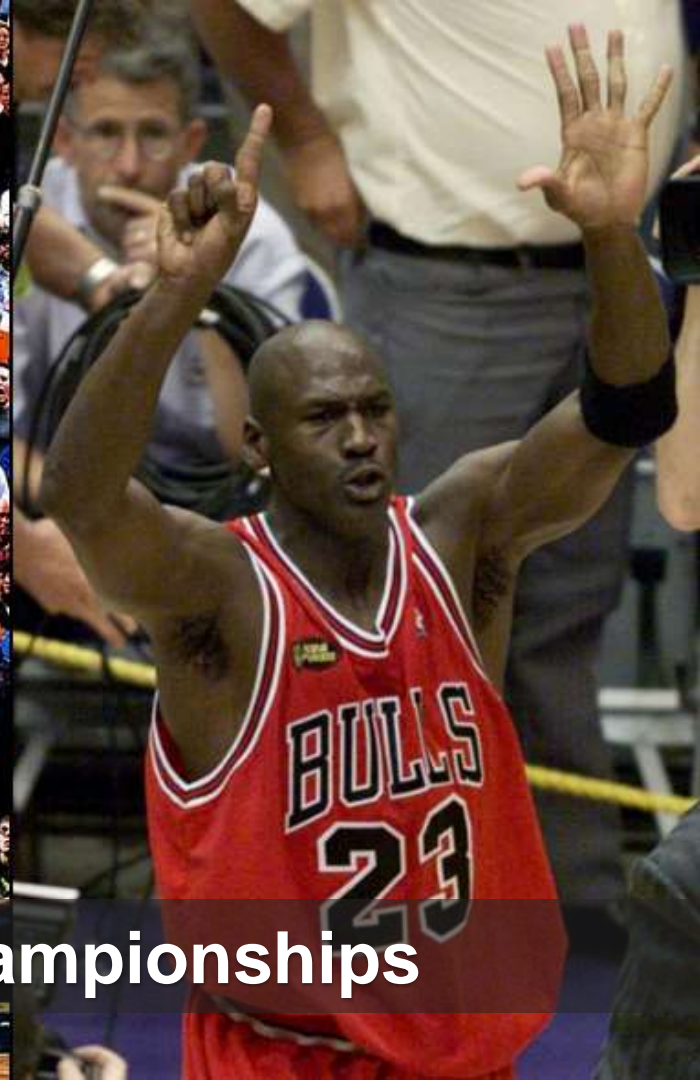
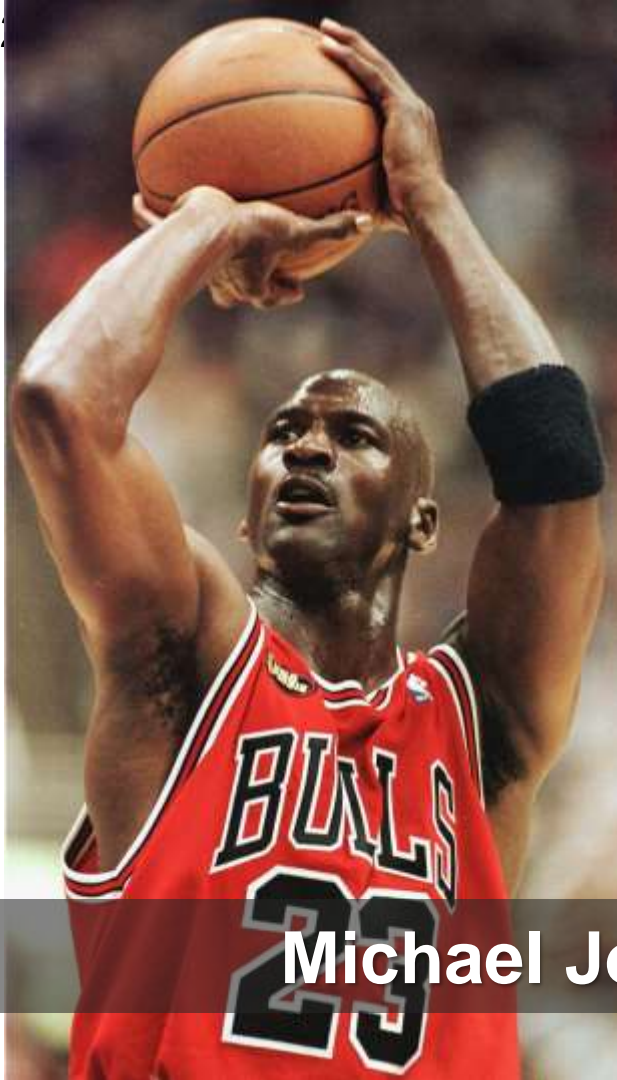




**‘Higher Risk, Higher Benefit’ Strategy  
with Evolocumab in Post-MI Patients**

**Youngwoo Jang (Speaker)**

Clinical Assistant Professor  
Department of Cardiology, Gachon University  
Gil Medical Center



**Michael Jordan and Six Championships**



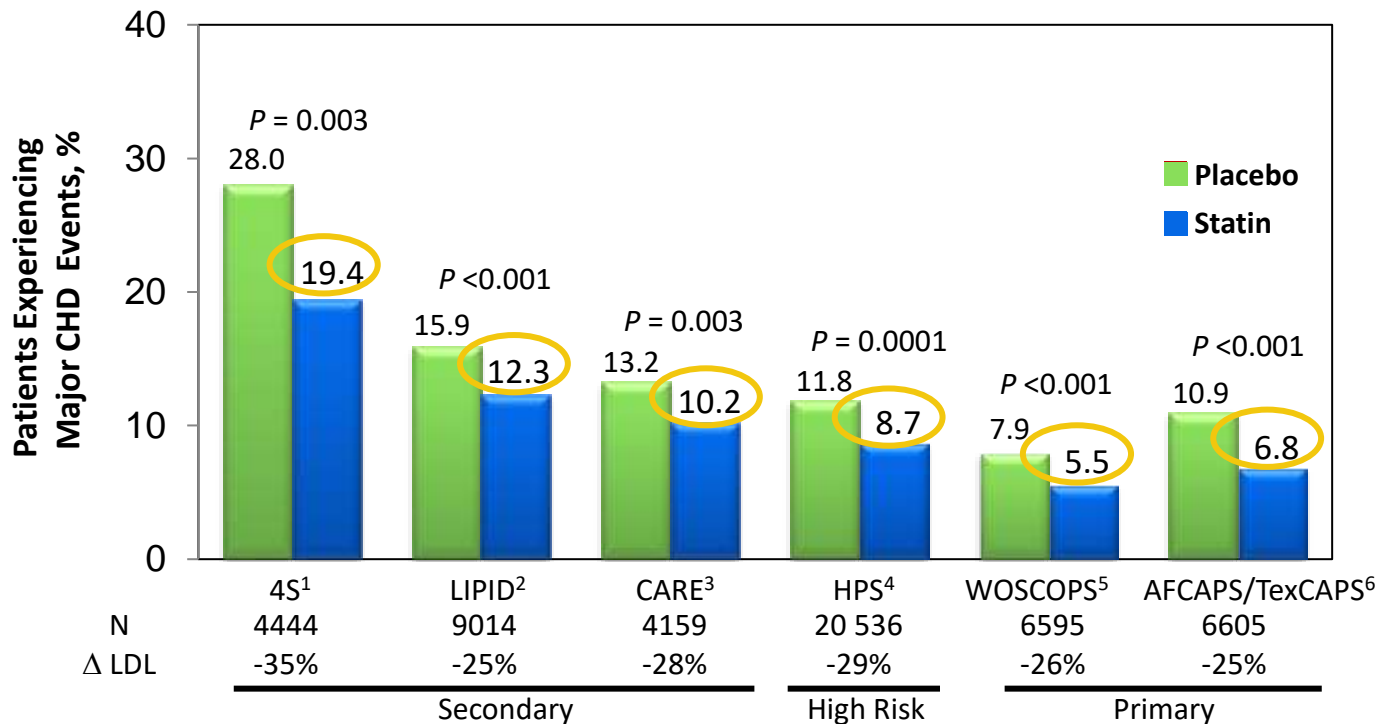
**Jerry Krause:**  
Management build great  
teams. Let's rebuild.

**Michael Jordan:**  
Rebuild? I'm retiring.



**0 final appearances since 1998**

# Residual CVD Risk with LDL-C Lowering



Ref) 1. 4S Group. *Lancet*. 1994;344:1383-1389.

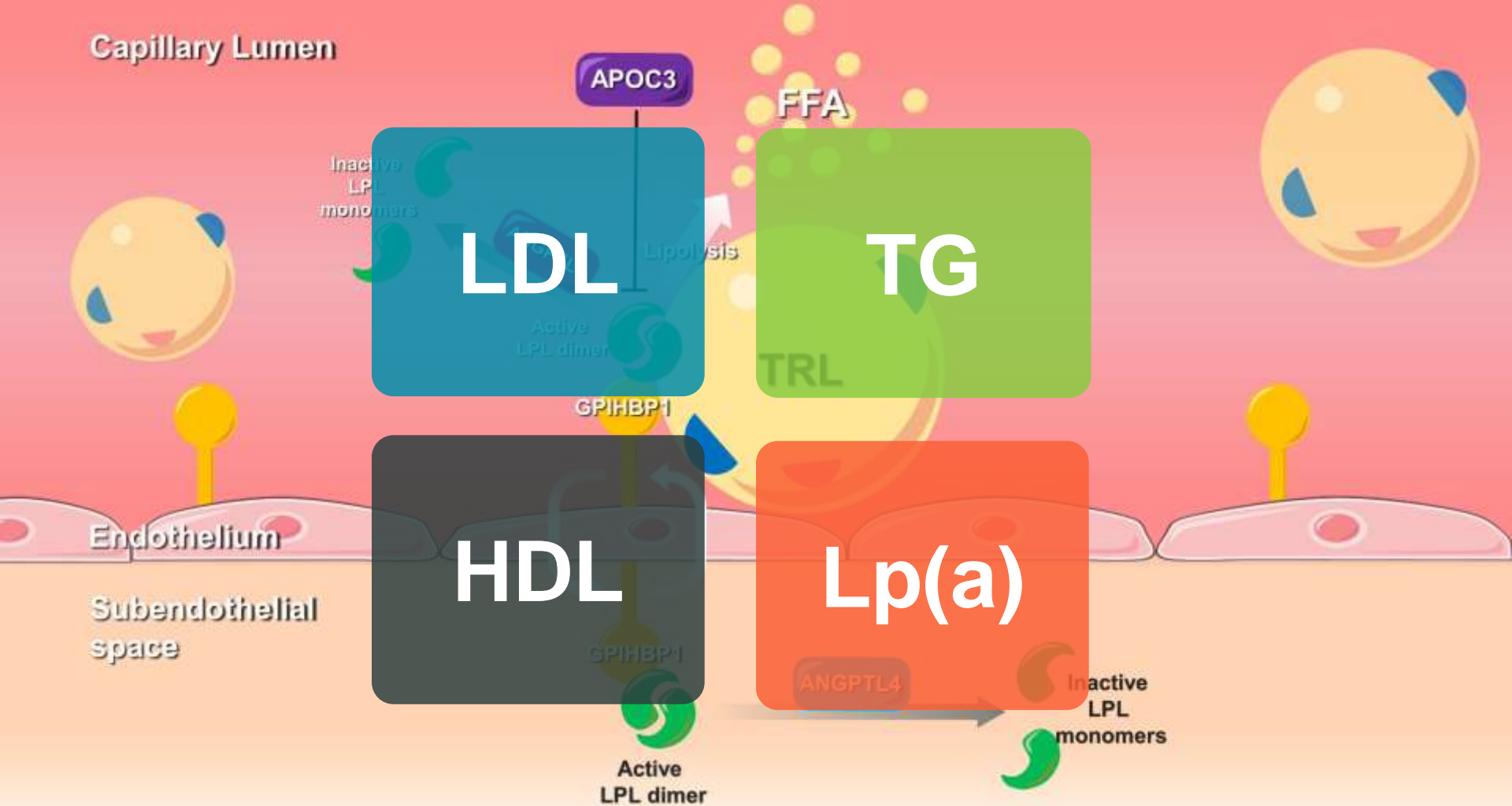
2. LIPID Study Group. *N Engl J Med*. 1998;339:1349-1357.

3. Sacks FM et al. *N Engl J Med*. 1996;335:1001-1009.

4. HPS Collaborative Group. *Lancet*. 2002;360:7-22.

5. Shepherd J et al. *N Engl J Med*. 1995;333:1301-1307.

6. Downs JR et al. *JAMA*. 1998;279:1615-1622.





TG

HDL

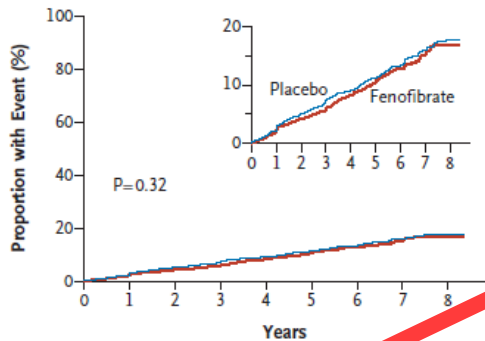
Lp(a)

LDL

# Statin + Fenofibrate combination: No CV benefit

TG

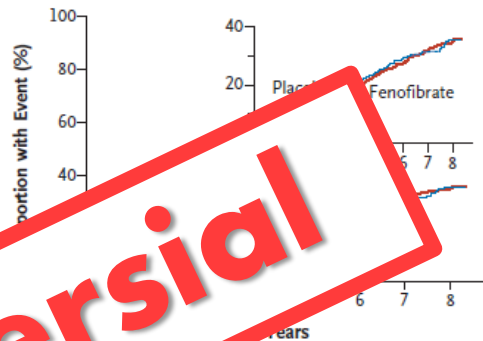
**A Primary Outcome**



No. at Risk

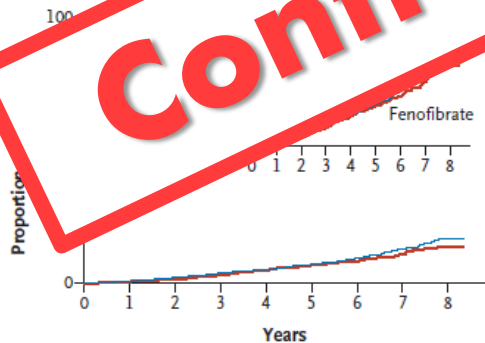
Fenofibrate	2765	2644	2565	2485	1981				
Placebo	2753	2634	2528	2447					

**B Expanded Macrovascular Outcome**



Fenofibrate	2390	2262	1751	999	354	211	112
Placebo	2531	2357	2207	1732	992	316	201

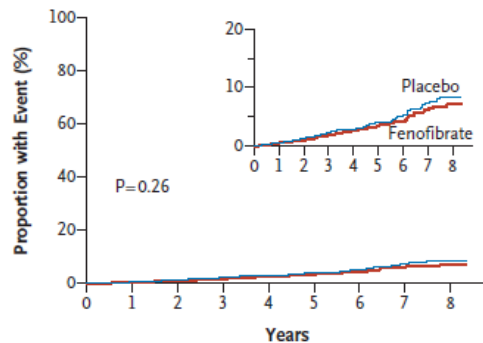
**C Death from Any Cause**



No. at Risk

Fenofibrate	2765	2737	2704	2646	2147	1271	469	285	157
Placebo	2753	2723	2680	2615	2164	1293	450	274	157

**D Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



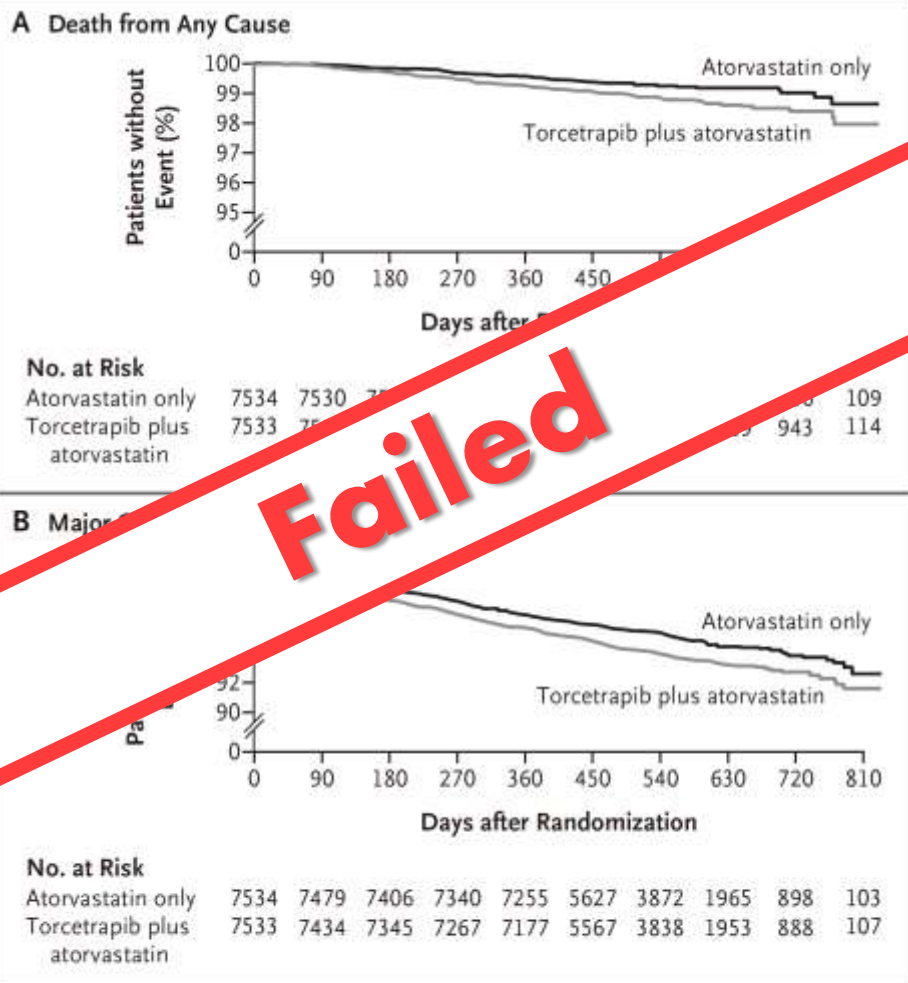
No. at Risk

Fenofibrate	2765	2700	2660	2606	2114	1255	457	285	155
Placebo	2753	2689	2633	2574	2128	1270	437	271	153

**Controversial**



# HDL



**Failed**

**Figure 2.** Kaplan–Meier Curves for Death from Any Cause and for the Primary Composite Outcome.

**Lp(a)**

1. Atherogenic properties
2. LDL-like particle

**No outcome data**

**OxPL**

1. Pro-atherogenic properties
2. Inflammatory properties
3. Apoptosis of macrophages
4. Destabilization of the plaque



**Apo(a)**

1. Thrombogenic properties
2. Attenuated fibrinolysis activity

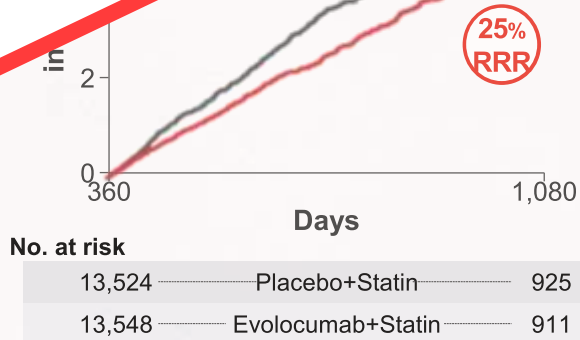
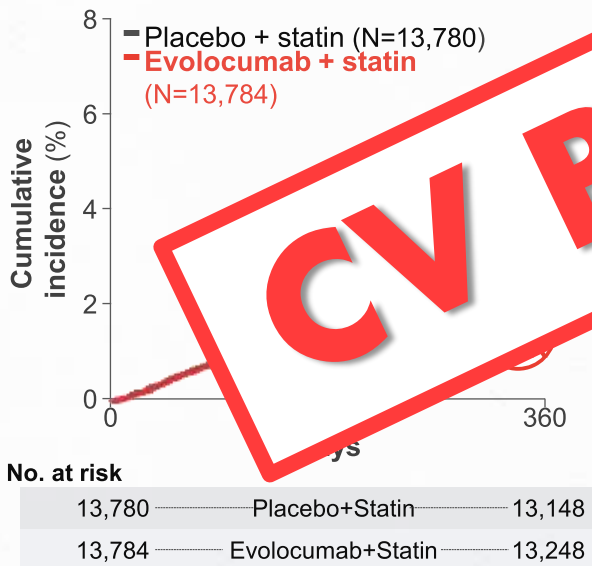
# The Longer, The Better!

## Evolocumab Showed a Greater Risk Reduction Over Time

# LDL-C

Composite of CV death, MI, or stroke

Months 0-12



Risk of MI or stroke



MI

35%  
RRR



STROKE

24%  
RRR

For this analysis the relative risk reduction for the composite endpoint from months 13-36 was driven by a reduction in the risk of MI HR:0.65 (0.55-0.77) and stroke HR: 0.76 (0.60-0.97).  
Observed HR for CV death: 1.12 (0.88-1.42)<sup>1</sup>

RRR=relative risk reduction; HR=hazard ratio; MI=myocardial infarction; CV=cardiovascular

1. Sabatine MS, et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;376:1713-1722.



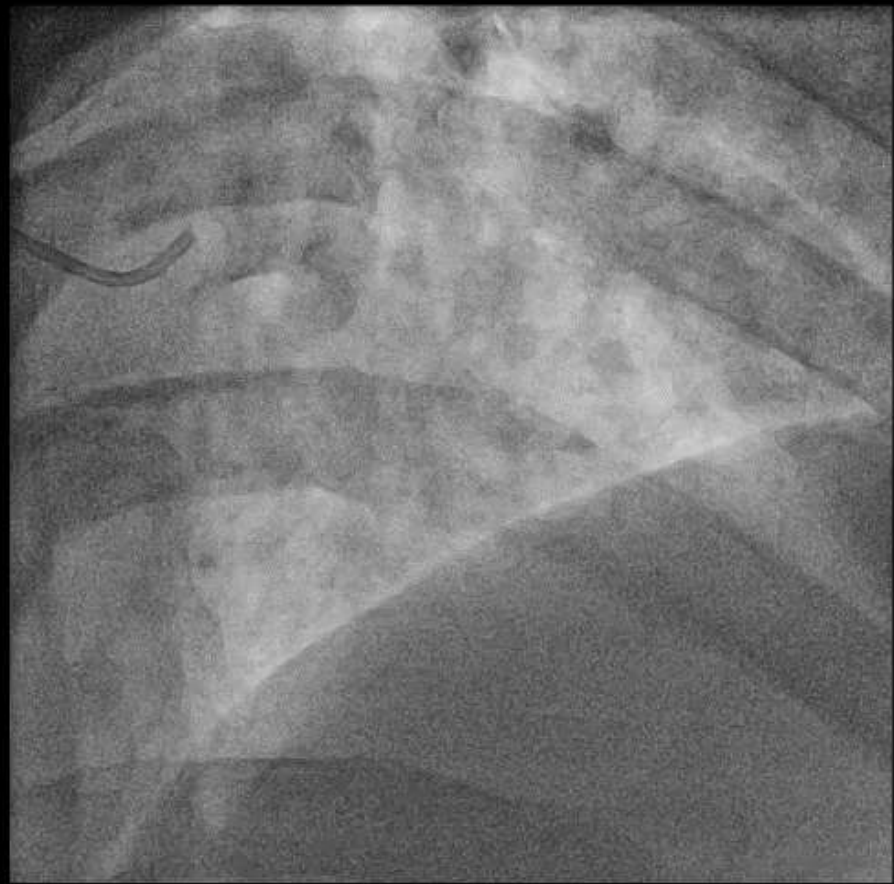
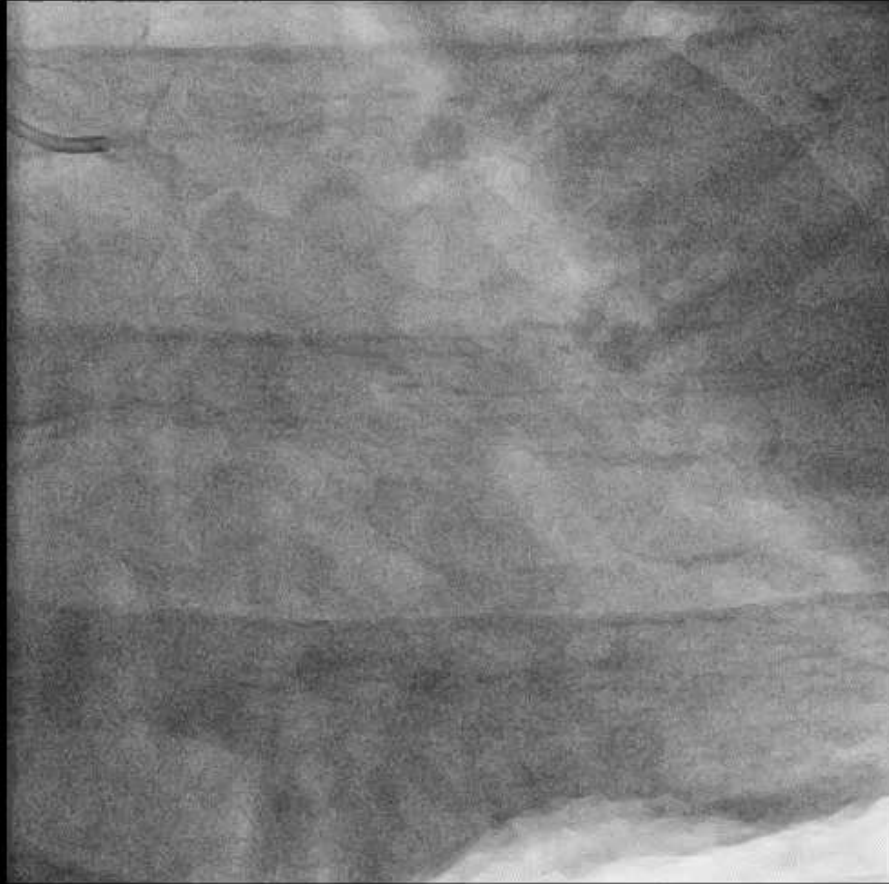
# Case #1

# CASE: 34 M, Chest pain

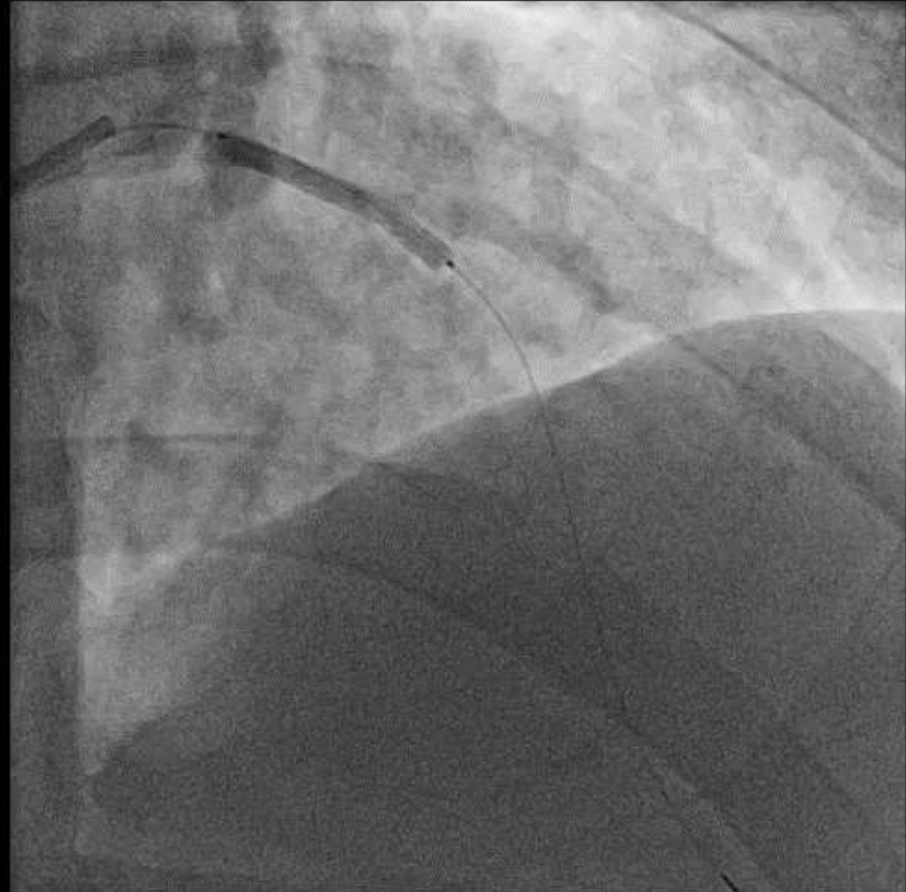
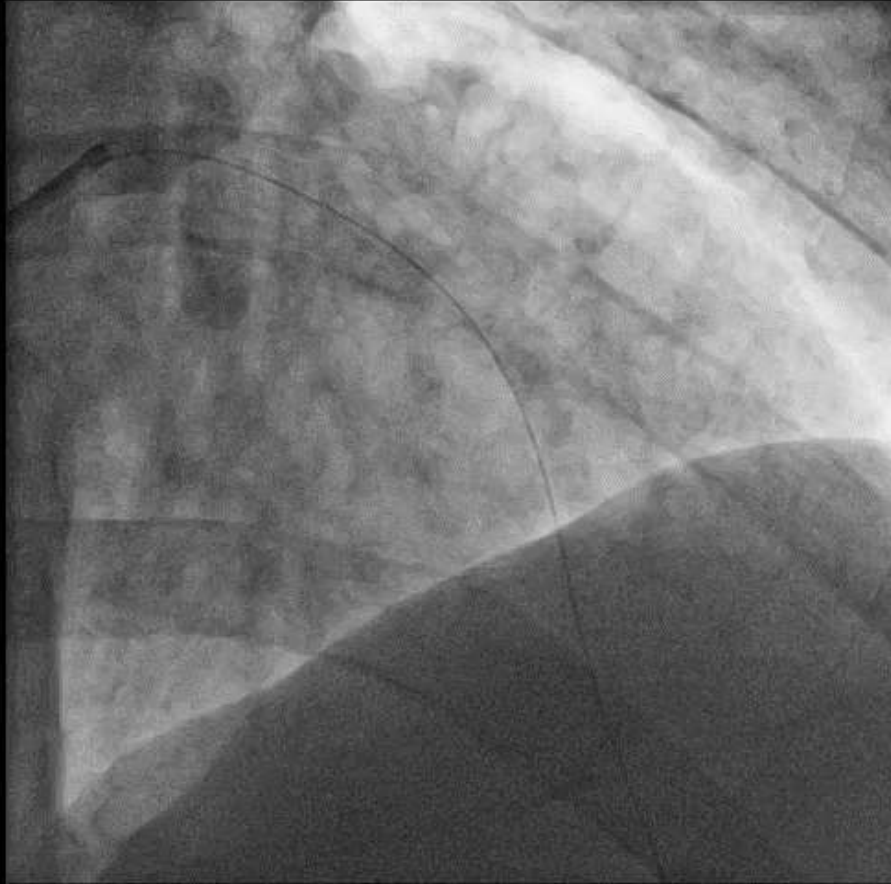
## < PHx >

- Hypertension
- Newly diagnosed diabetes
- Heavy smoker
- Fast food diet
- 175cm 95.3kg (BMI: 31.1)
- FHx: Mother: CAD (+)
- Father: CAD (+)

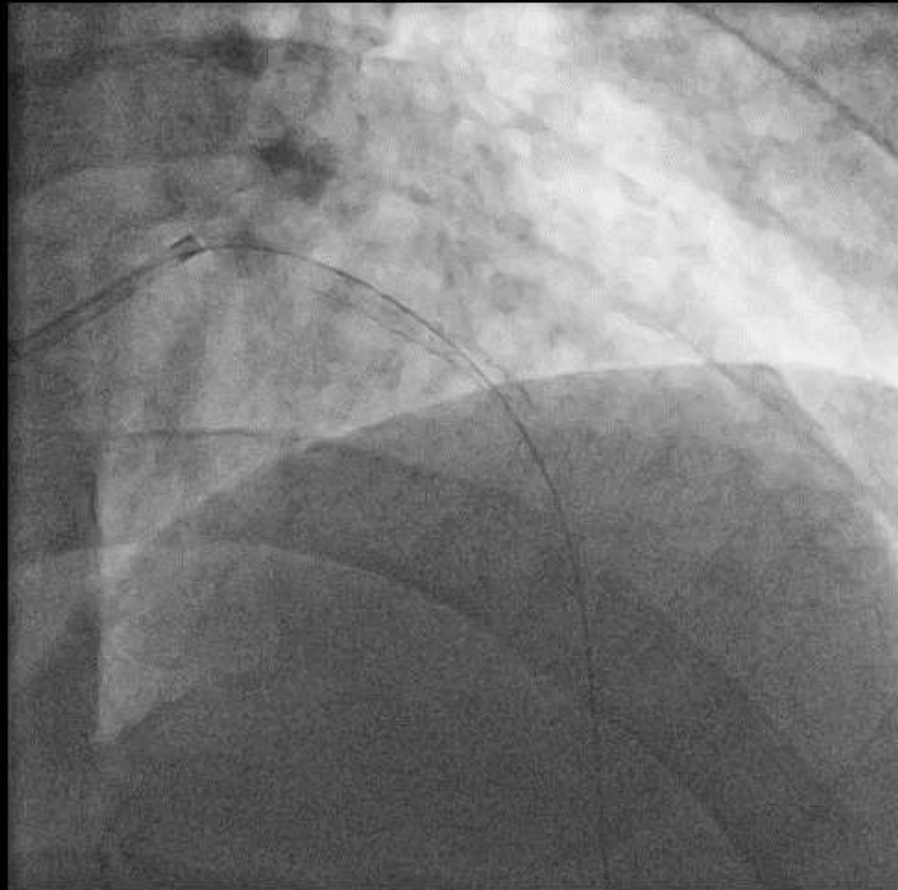
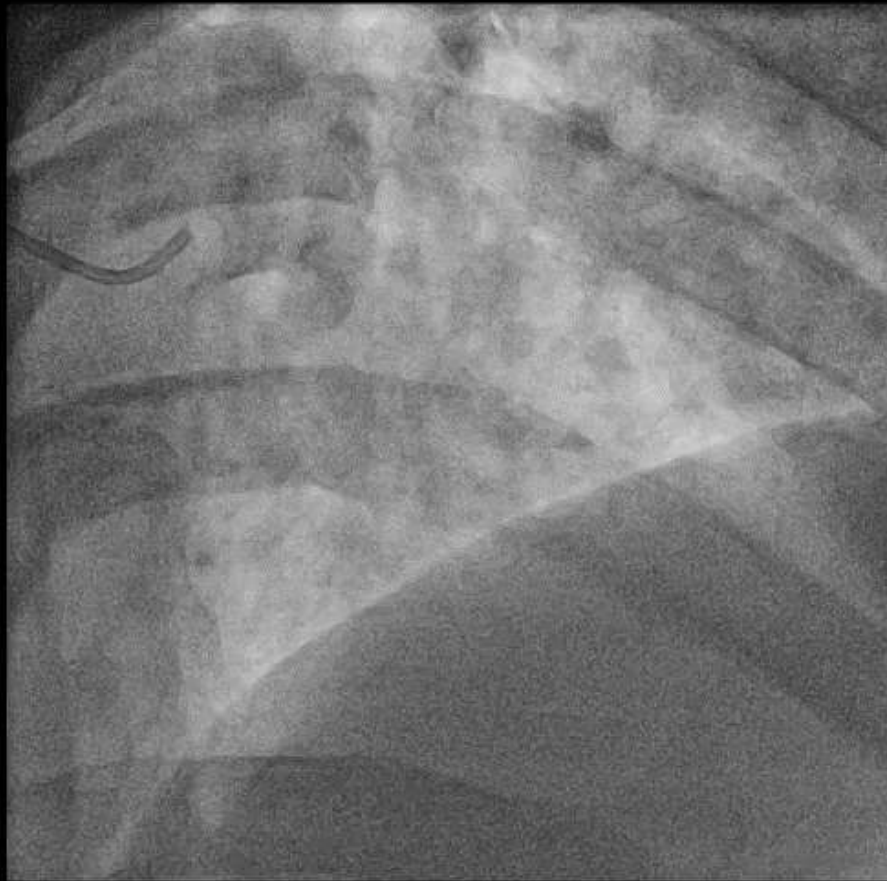
**CASE: 34 M, Chest pain**



# CASE: Thrombectomy and Stent Insertion



# CASE: Final Angiography





# CASE: 34 M, Genetic test for FH

## Identified variation(s)

Gene	DNA change	Predicted AA change	Zygoty	Disease	Inherit	Class
LDLR	c.2054C>T	p.Pro685Leu	Het	FH	AD	PV

**Heterozygous FH**

Reference sequence: NM\_000527.5(LDLR)

OMIM disease: FH, Familial hypercholesterolemia

Abbreviation: AD, Autosomal dominant; Het, Heterozygous; PV, Pathogenic Variant

### ◇ INTERPRETATION

유전성 이상지질혈증 유전자 패널 분석 결과, LDLR 유전자에서 Pathogenic Variant (PV)가 발견되었습니다.

# CASE: 34 M, Genetic test for FH

## •<FH Reimbursement Guidelines >

- FH genetic test (+)
  - LDL-C > 190 When (treatment naïve)
  - LDL-C > 100 mg/dL (after maximal statin)
- FH genetic test (-)
  - LDL-C > 190 When (treatment naïve)
  - Tendon xanthoma (>6 mm on X-ray)

# CASE: 34 M, Genetic test for FH

## •<FH Reimbursement Guidelines >

- FH genetic test (+)
  - LDL-C > 190 When (treatment naïve)
  - LDL-C > 100 mg/dL (after maximal statin)
- FH genetic test (-)
  - LDL-C > 190 When (treatment naïve)
  - Tendon xanthoma (>6 mm on X-ray)

# Case: Lab

- **TC:** 337 mg/dL
  - **TG:** 155 mg/dL
  - **HDL-C:** 48 mg/dL
  - **LDL-C:** 260 mg/dL
  - Lp(a): 32.5 nmol/L
- Ezetimibe 10mg  
/Rosuvastatin 20mg
- **TC:** 250 mg/dL
  - **TG:** 90 mg/dL
  - **HDL-C:** 68 mg/dL
  - **LDL-C:** 170 mg/dL
- Evolocumab 140mg q2wks**

## 레파타 급여기준

① 초고위험군: 주요 ASCVD 2개이상\* 또는 주요 ASCVD 1개+고위험요인 2개이상

주요  
ASCVD

1년 이내 Acute Coronary Syndrome

Myocardial Infarction

Ischemic Stroke

Symptomatic PAD  
(ABI <0.85인 파행의 과거력 또는 이전의 혈관재생술이나 절단)

고위험  
요인

65세 이상

고혈압

현재 흡연

당뇨병

울혈성 심부전 과거력

LDL-C  $\geq 100$  mg/dL  
(최대내약용량의 스타틴+에제티미브 치료 이후)

CABG 또는 PCI 과거력 (주요 ASCVD 제외)

만성신장질환 (eGFR 15-50 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)

HeFH

\*동일한 주요 ASCVD를 두 번 경험한 경우도 해당

② 최대내약용량 스타틴+에제티미브 복용

단, 환자가 고강도 스타틴에 불내성을 보이는 경우에는 내약성을 보이는 용량으로 가능

③ LDL-C  $\geq 70$  mg/dL

# Follow up loss

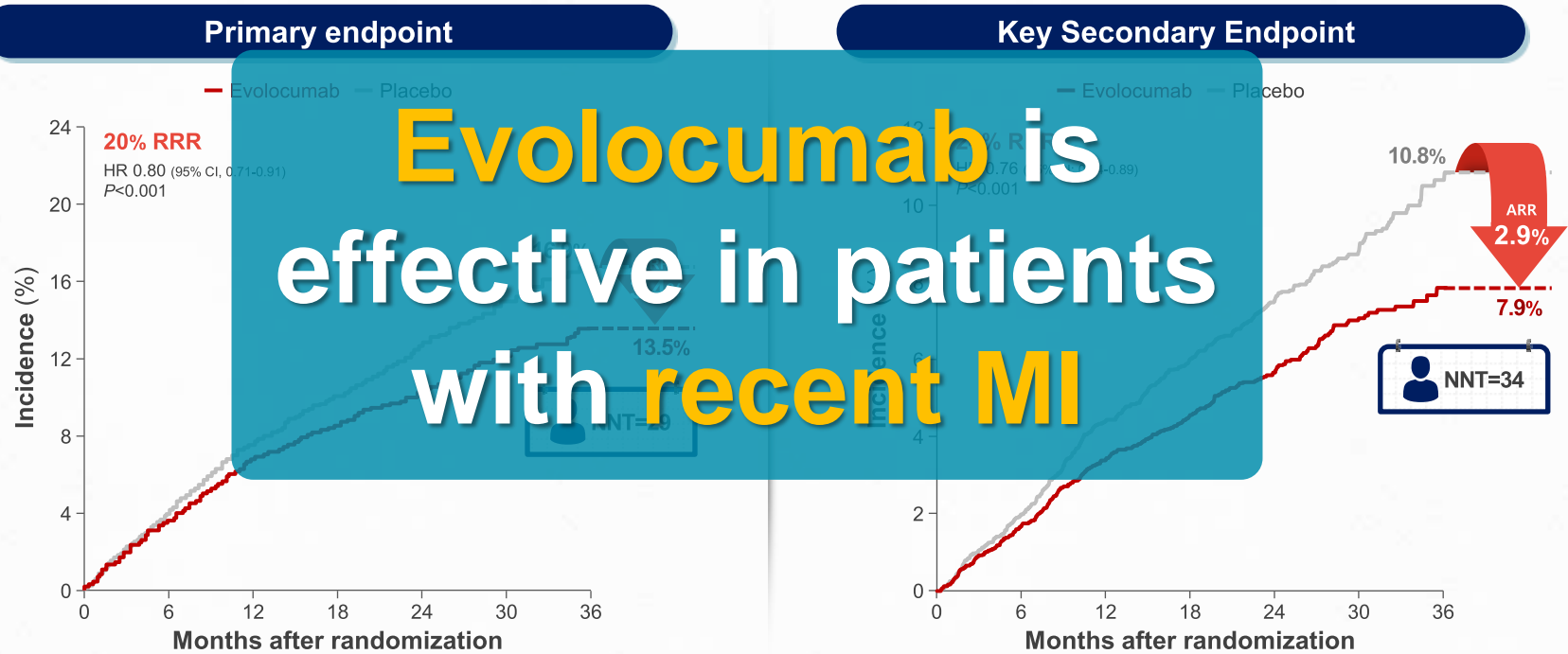
# Patients With VHR ASCVD Risk\* Have 3 Times Higher Rate of Experiencing Another Event Than Patients Without VHR ASCVD Risk



\* Patients who met the definition of very high risk in the 2018 AHA/ACC blood cholesterol guideline

**Very high risk ASCVD patients require intensive lipid-lowering therapy to receive substantial ASCVD risk reduction**

# Analysis From the FOURIER: Clinical Benefit of Evolocumab in Patients with Recent MI (<2 Years)



Primary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, stroke, hospitalization for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization;  
Key secondary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, or stroke.



## Case: Lab

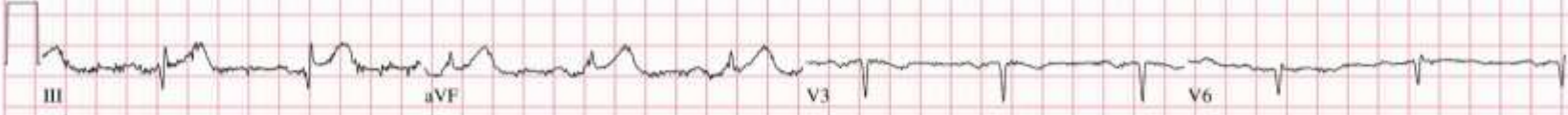
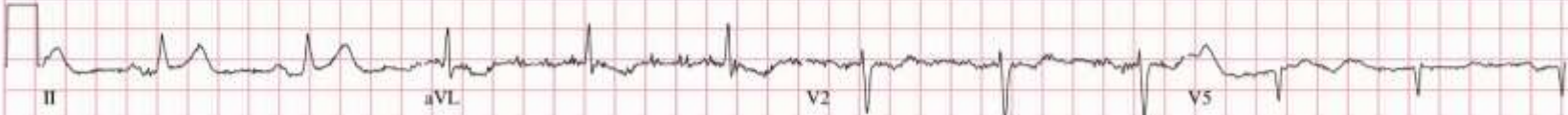
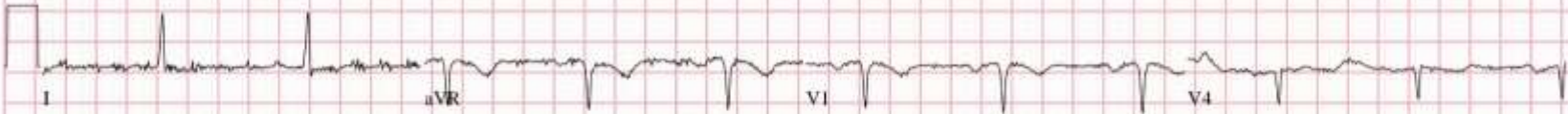
**LDL-C 170 to 35 mg/dL**

# Case #2

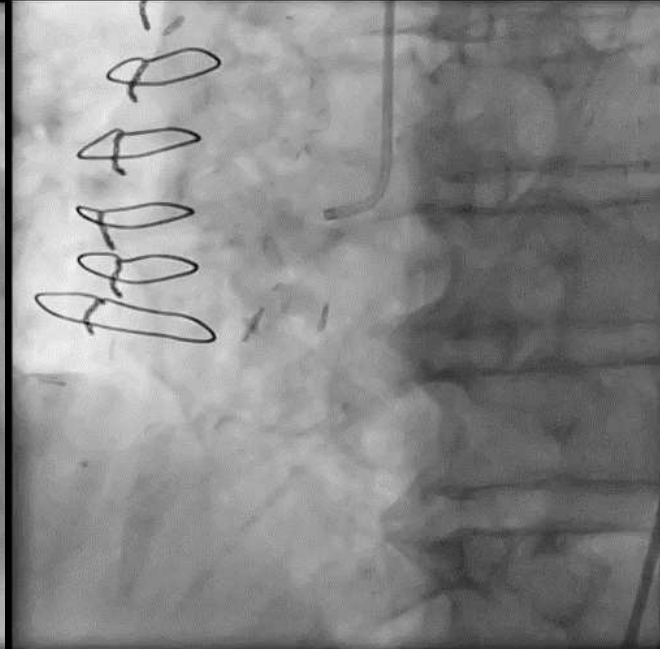
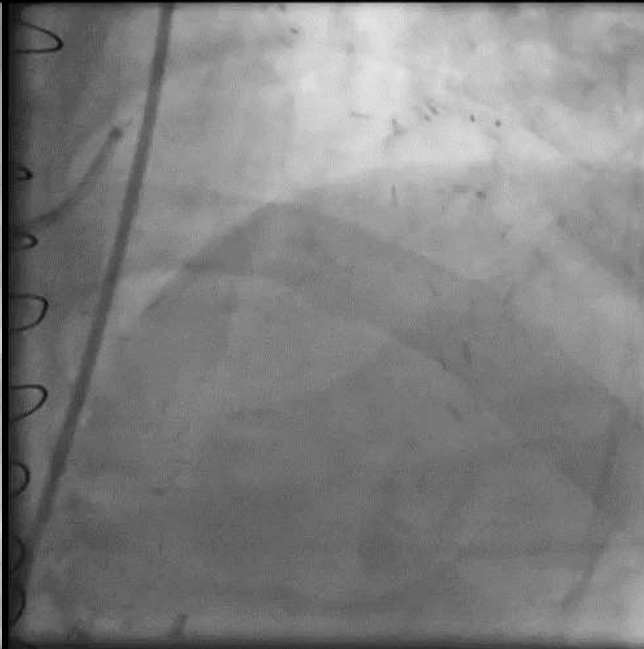
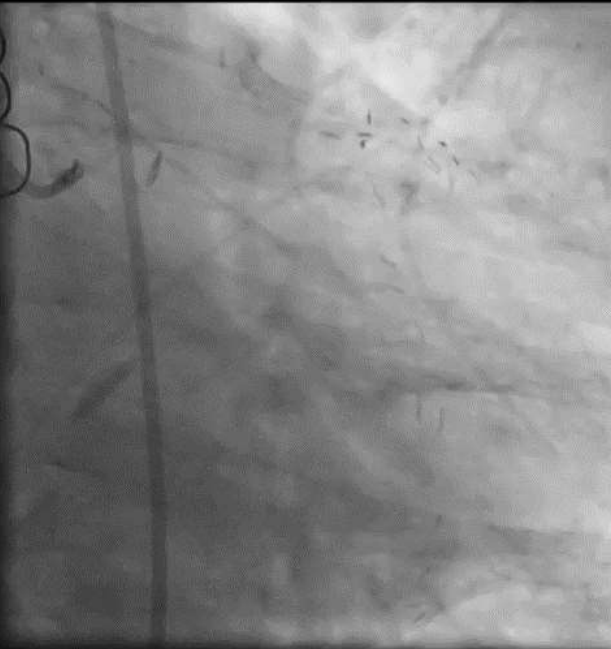
# CASE: 74 M, Chest pain

- V/S: 80/50-90
- Multiple previous ASCVD
  - Prior MI (s/p 2005 CABG)
  - Prior Stroke (1998)
  - Prior PAD (Rt. CIA CTO + s/p 2005 Rt. CIA stenting)
- HTN
- Smoker
- Dyslipidemia

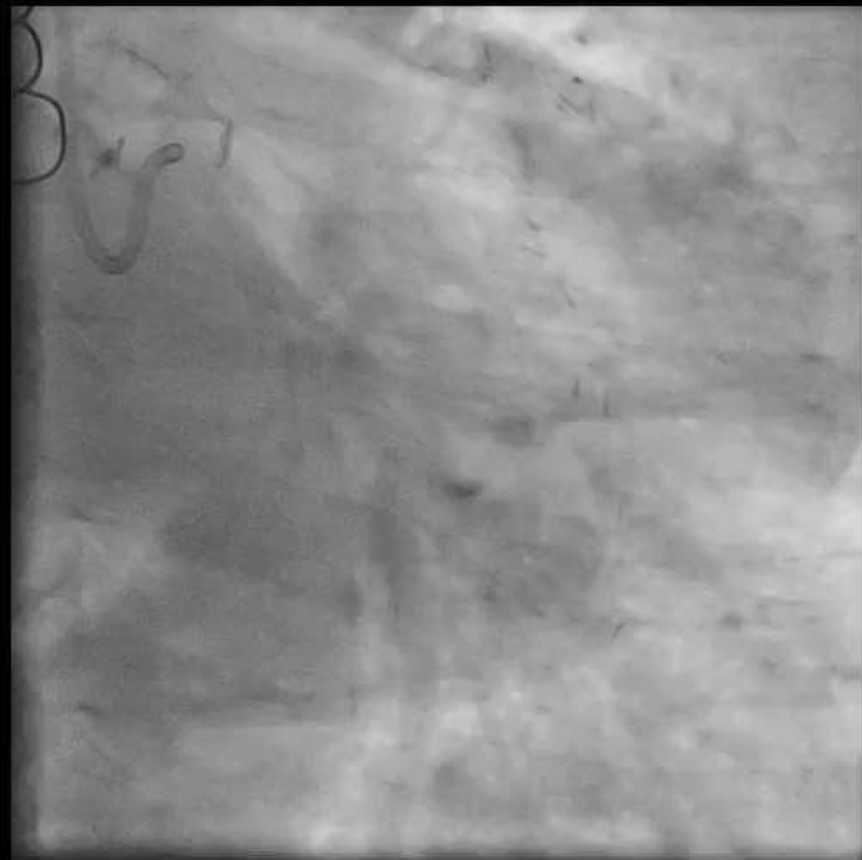
# CASE: 79 M, Chest pain



# Past history: MI 2012



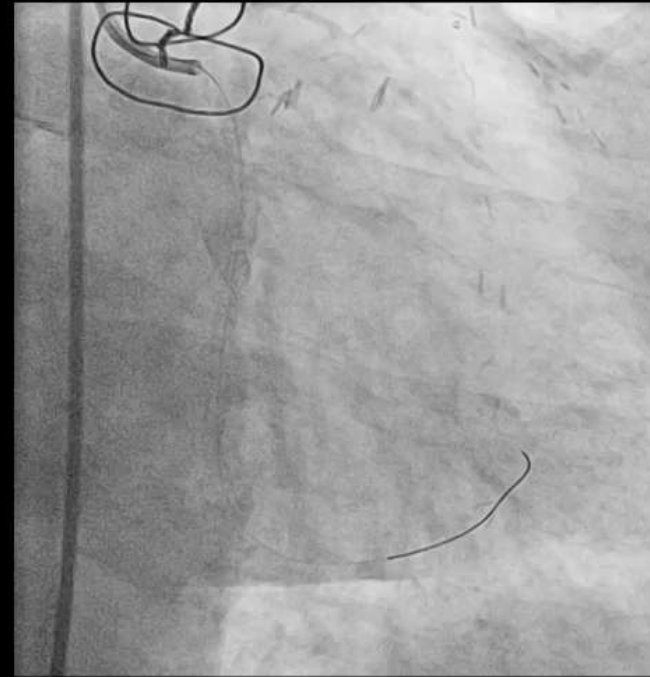
## Past history: MI (2012)



# Past history: PAD s/p 2005 Rt. CIA Stenting



# Emergent PCI to dLCX



**dLCX Xience 3.0 x 36 mm**

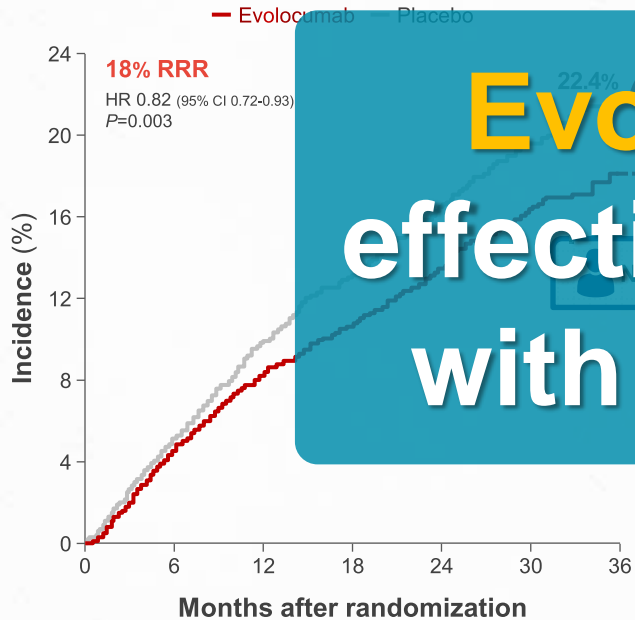


# CASE #1: 74 M Summary

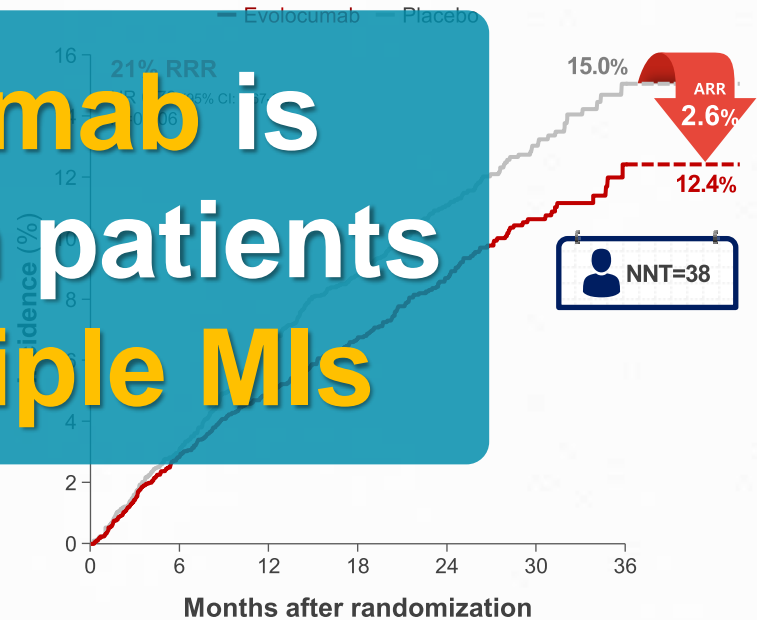
- Multiple previous ASCVD
  - Prior STEMI x 2 (s/p 2005 CABG, s/p 2021 PCI)
  - Prior Stroke (1998)
  - Prior PAD (Rt. CIA CTO + s/p 2005 Rt. CIA stenting)
- HTN
- Smoker
- Lp(a): 150.1 nmol/L
- Dyslipidemia (**LDL-C 81,**  
**on ezetimibe 10 + atorvastatin 40mg)**

# Analysis From the FOURIER: Clinical Benefit of Evolocumab in Patients with Multiple MIs ( $\geq 2$ )

## Primary endpoint



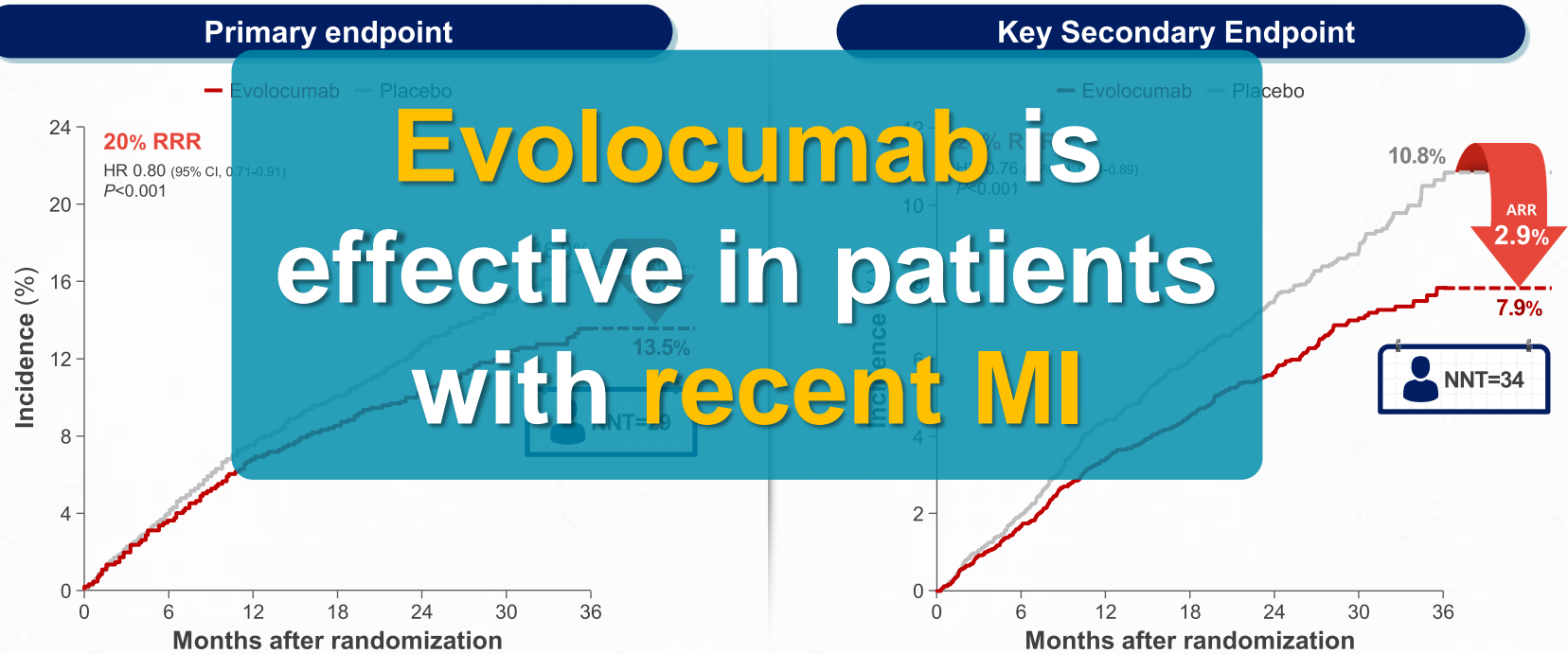
## Key Secondary Endpoint



**Evolocumab is effective in patients with multiple MIs**

Primary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, stroke, hospitalization for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization;  
Key secondary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, or stroke.

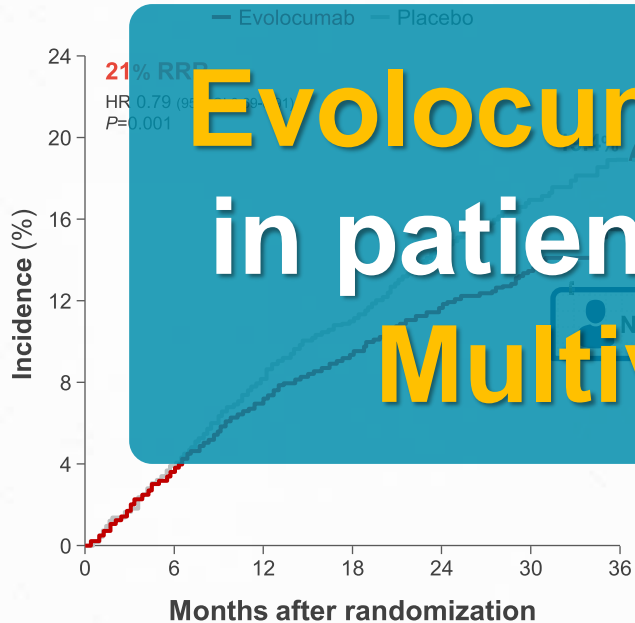
# Analysis From the FOURIER: Clinical Benefit of Evolocumab in Patients with Recent MI (<2 Years)



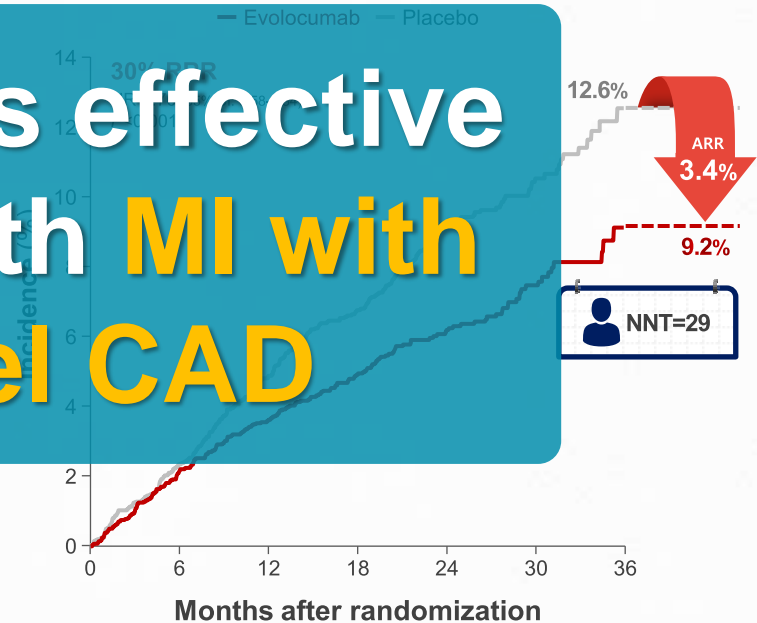
Primary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, stroke, hospitalization for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization;  
Key secondary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, or stroke.

# Analysis From the FOURIER: Clinical Benefit of Evolocumab in MI Patients with Multivessel CAD

## Primary endpoint



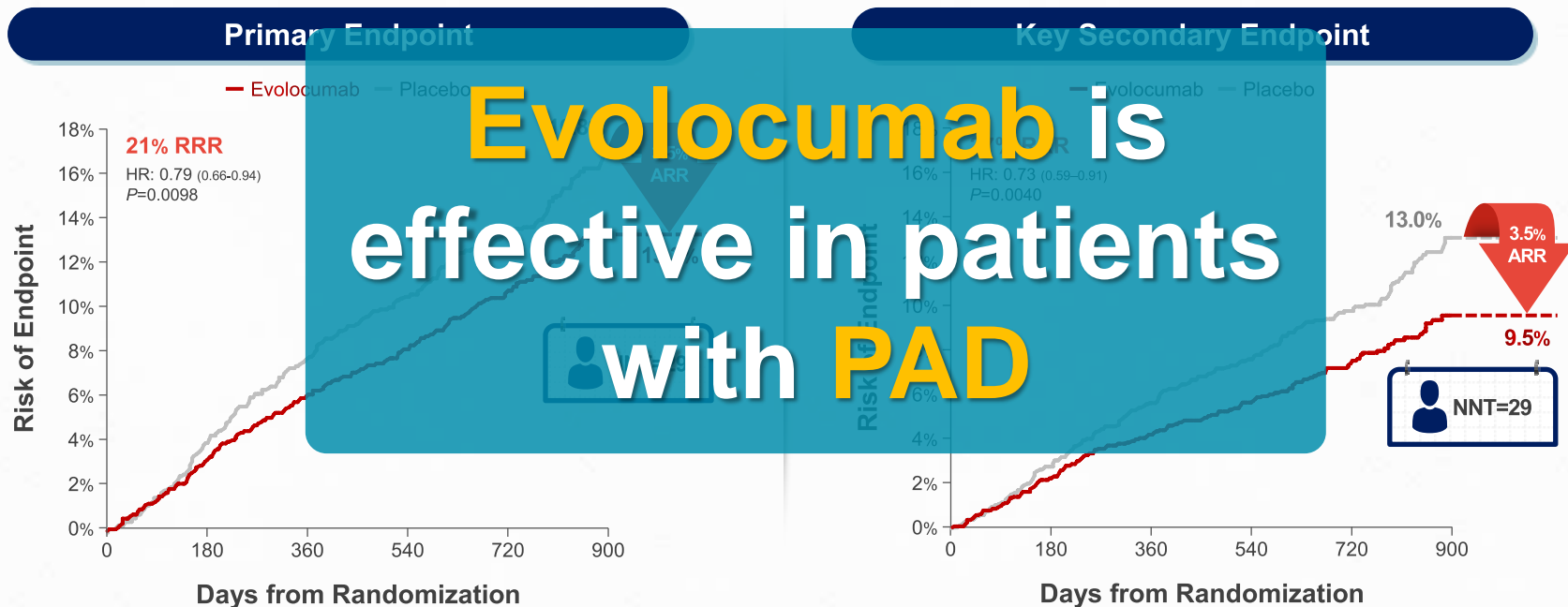
## Key Secondary Endpoint



**Evolocumab is effective in patients with MI with Multivessel CAD**

Primary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, stroke, hospitalization for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization;  
Key secondary endpoint: Cardiovascular death, MI, or stroke.

# Evolocumab Significantly Reduced the Primary Endpoint and Key Secondary Endpoint in Patients with Peripheral Artery Disease



\*Composite of CV death, MI, stroke, hospital admission for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization

CV, cardiovascular; PAD, peripheral artery disease; MI, myocardial infarction; ARR, absolute risk reduction; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; NNT, number needed to treat.

1. Bonaca MP, et al. *Circulation*. 2018;137:338-350.

## 레파타 급여기준

① 초고위험군: 주요 ASCVD 2개이상\* 또는 주요 ASCVD 1개+고위험요인 2개이상

주요  
ASCVD

- 1년 이내 Acute Coronary Syndrome
- Myocardial Infarction
- Ischemic Stroke
- Symptomatic PAD  
(ABI <0.85인 파행의 과거력 또는 이전의 혈관재생술이나 절단)

고위험  
요인

- 65세 이상
- 고혈압
- 현재 흡연
- 당뇨병
- 울혈성 심부전 과거력
- LDL-C  $\geq 100$  mg/dL  
(최대내약용량의 스타틴+에제티미브 치료 이후)
- CABG 또는 PCI 과거력 (주요 ASCVD 제외)
- 만성신장질환 (eGFR 15-50 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)
- HeFH

\*동일한 주요 ASCVD를 두 번 경험한 경우도 해당

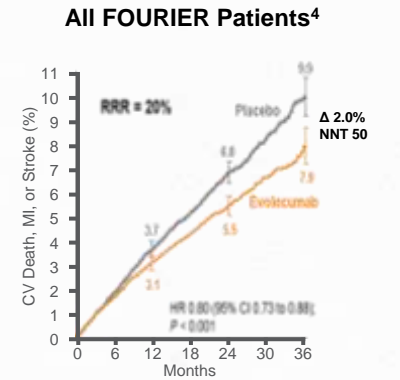
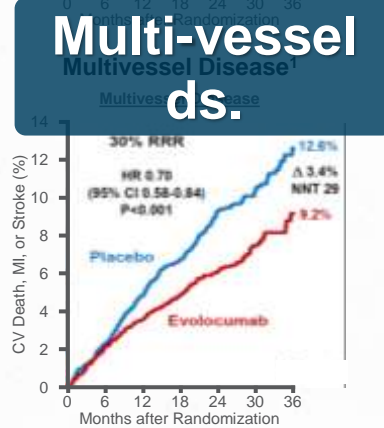
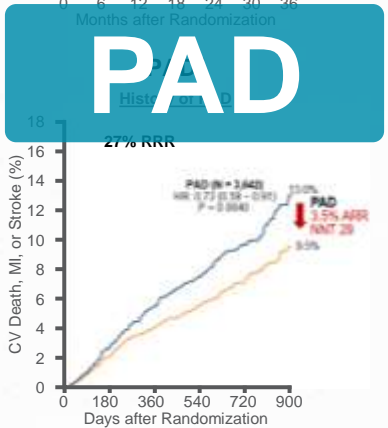
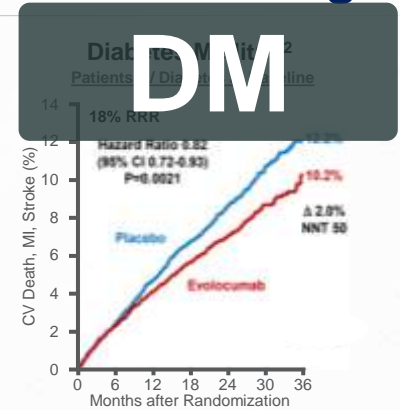
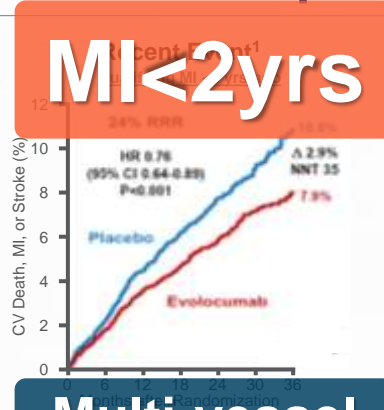
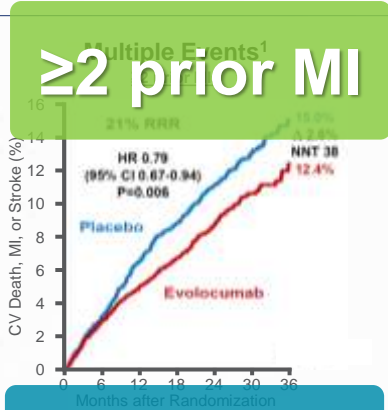
② 최대내약용량 스타틴+에제티미브 복용  
단, 환자가 고강도 스타틴에 불내성을 보이는 경우에는 내약성을 보이는 용량으로 가능

③ LDL-C  $\geq 70$  mg/dL



# Higher Risk, Higher Benefit!

## FOURIER: Evolocumab Effective in Multiple High-Risk Patient Subgroups



ARR, absolute risk reduction; CV, cardiovascular; HR, hazard ratio; MI, myocardial infarction; NNT, number needed to treat; PAD, peripheral artery disease; RRR, relative risk reduction.

1. Sabatine MS, et al. Circulation. 2018;138:756-766. 2. Sabatine MS, et al. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol. 2017;5:941-950. 3. Bonaca MP, et al. Circulation. 2017;137:338-550.

4. Sabatine MS, et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;376:1713-1722.



# Summary

- **Evolocumab** is effective in **reducing CV risk in high risk** patients
- **Early Evolocumab** is better for **Post-MI patients**



TG

HDL

Lp(a)

LDL

# CASE#4: 60 M, High calcium score (320) and Hyperlipidemia

**CC:**

**1) Hyperlipidemia:**

**-TC 291, TG 157, LDL-C 249 mg/dL**

**- On rosuvastatin 10mg + ezetimibe 10mg +  
fenofibrate 150mg**

**2) Coronary calcium score: 320**

# CASE: 60 M, High calcium score (320) and Hyperlipidemia



Zoom :  
WL : 50  
WW :

Proprietary—Internal Use Only

**AMGEN**

# CASE: 60 M, High calcium score (320) and Hyperlipidemia

## < PHx >

- Diabetes, Hb A1c: 6.6% on medication
- Smoker 40 pack years
- 175cm 95.3kg (BMI: 31.1)
- FHx: Father: CAD (+) → CABG (+)