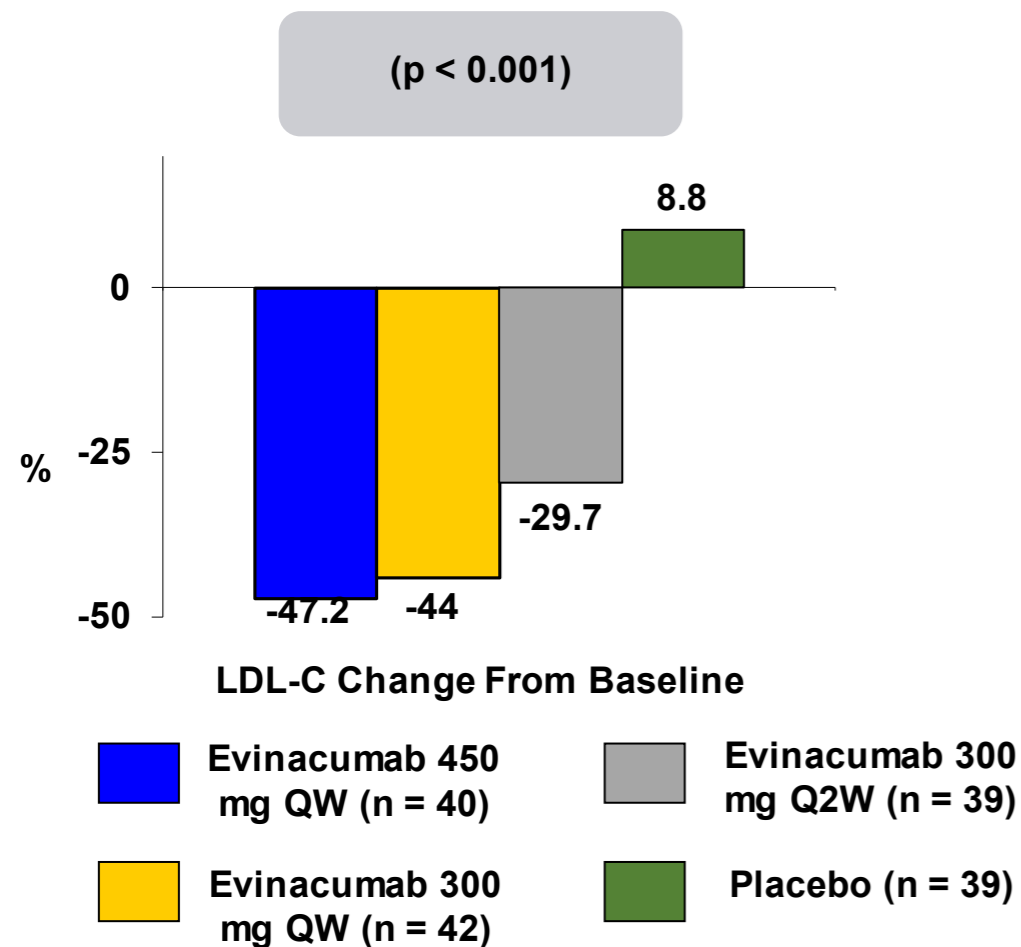


Evinacumab for Refractory Hypercholesterolemia



#AHA20

Trial Description: Patients with refractory hypercholesterolemia despite maximal doses of statin ± ezetimibe and PCSK9 inhibitors were randomized to the following groups: SC evinacumab 450 mg QW, 300 mg QW, 300 mg Q2W, or placebo; or IV evinacumab 15 mg/kg Q4W, 5mg/kg Q4W, or placebo.



RESULTS

- Primary endpoint was percent change in LDL-C from baseline at week 16
- Least-squares mean percent change in LDL-C vs. placebo for evinacumab 450 mg QW vs. evinacumab 300 mg QW vs. evinacumab 300 mg Q2W: -56% vs. -52.9% vs. -38.5% (p < 0.001 for all)
- Least-squares mean percent change in LDL-C vs. placebo for IV evinacumab 15 mg/kg Q4W vs. evinacumab 5 mg/kg Q4W: -50.5% (p < 0.001) vs. -24.2% (p = 0.019)

CONCLUSIONS

- Evinacumab, both SC and IV, was superior to placebo in reducing LDL-C among patients with refractory hypercholesterolemia who were already on statins, ezetimibe, and PCSK9 inhibitors
- LDL-C reduction was seen as early as week 2 and maintained through week 16

Rosenson R, et al. *N Eng J Med.* 2020;383:2307-19.