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EPIC-STEMI

Effects of Routine Early Treatment With PCSK9 Inhibitor
in Patients Undergoing Primary PCI For STEMI

Randomized, Double-Blind, Sham-Controlled Trial

OBJECTIVE: To determine the effect of an early initiation of PCSK9 inhibitor added to high-intensity statin on LDL-cholesterol in acute STEMI.

68
PATIENTS

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Presentation with STEMI referred for PCI within 12 hours without allergy or contraindication to PCSK9 inhibitor.



**ALIROCUMAB 150 MG
SUBCUTANEOUSLY (N=38)**

vs.



SHAM-CONTROL (N=30)

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

Primary outcome of the decrease in LDL-cholesterol for alirocumab was 72.9% vs. 48.1% for sham-control group, $p < 0.001$.

CONCLUSION

Among patients with STEMI, early initiation of PCSK9 inhibitor reduced LDL-cholesterol to a greater degree than sham-control on a background high-intensity statin.

Mehta SR, Pare G, Lonn EM, et al. Effects of Routine Early Treatment with PCSK-9 inhibitor in Patients Undergoing Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction. *Eurointervention* 2022;Sep 19:[Epub Ahead of Print].

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