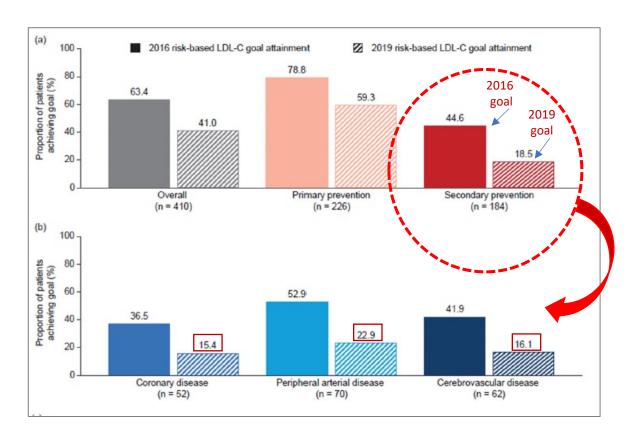
Therapeutic inertia and non-compliance in dyslipidaemia: a call to action

Philippe van de Borne Service de Cardiologie ULB-Hôpital Erasme

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According to the 2019 ESC/EAS guidelines, less than half (41%) of Belgian patients achieved their risk-based LDL-C goal - DA VINCI study



Risk-based LDL-C goal attainment in primary and secondary prevention patients *

This study raises awareness of the burden of dyslipidaemia and stresses the importance of optimising LLT regimens used in Belgium to achieve recommended LDLC goals.

The cross-sectional, observational, **DA VINCI study** enrolled patients prescribed lipid lowering therapy (LLT) between 21 June 2017 and 20 November 2018.

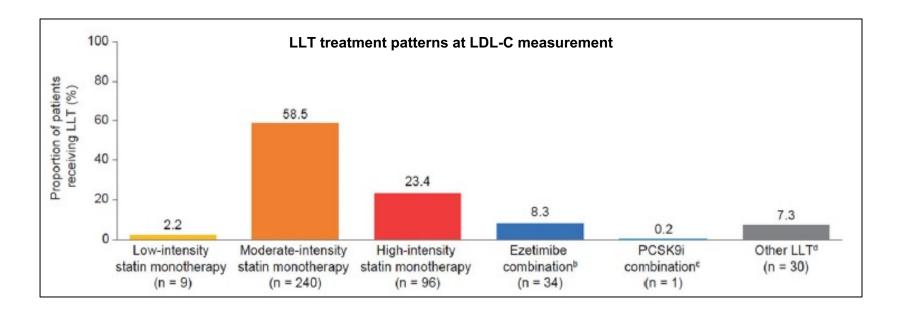
Data for patients from Belgium were extracted for this country-specific analysis. Primary endpoint was the proportion of patients who achieved 2016 ESC/EAS risk-based LDL-C goals; attainment of 2019 risk-based LDL-C goals was evaluated post hoc.

LDL-C:low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LLT: lipid-lowering therapy

^{*}Patients (n = 410) were receiving stabilised LLT at LDL-C measurement and had data available to assess risk-based goal attainment.



The most frequently prescribed regimen at LDL-C measurement was moderate-intensity statin monotherapy (58.5%) - DA VINCI study



- Out of 184 <u>secondary prevention patients</u> on stabilised LLT, the <u>majority were receiving</u> <u>moderate</u>- (50.5% [93/184]) or <u>high-intensity statin</u> <u>monotherapy</u> (36.4% [67/184]).
- Only 8.3% of patients were receiving ezetimibe combination therapy and only one patient (0.2%) received PCSK9i combination therapy

b Ezetimibe combination: patients who were treated with ezetimibe plus a statin of moderate, high or unknown intensity.

c PCSK9i combination: patients who were treated with PCSK9i plus a statin of low-, moderate-, high-, or unknown intensity; PCSK9i plus ezetimibe or PCSK9i plus a statin and ezetimibe.

d Other LLT: ezetimibe without statin or PCSK9i, PCSK9i without statin or ezetimibe, ezetimibe plus low-intensity statin, unknown intensity statin without ezetimibe or PCSK9i or other LLTs such as fibrates, fish oil etc.

Therapeutic combinations to help your patients to achieve their goals:

Treatment	LDL-C
	reduction (%)
Bempedoic acid	17-27%
- in statin-naïve patients	~25%
- on top of statins	~18%
Ezetimibe + bempedoic acid	38%
- in statin-naïve patients	~40%
- on top of statins	~35%
Low-intensity statin + bempedoic acid	~40-45%
Low-intensity statin + ezetimibe + bempedoic acid	~55-60%
Moderate-intensity statin + bempedoic acid	~50-55%
Moderate-intensity statin + ezetimibe + bempedoic acid	64%
High-intensity statins + bempedoic acid	~65%
High-intensity statins + ezetimibe + bempedoic acid	~70–75%
Ezetimibe + bempedoic acid + PCSK9 targeted therapy	80-85%
approach	
High-intensity statins + ezetimibe + bempedoic acid	>85%
+ PCSK9 targeted therapy approach	

LDL-C potential reduction of bempedoic acid in monotherapy and in combination with different lipid lowering drugs based on the available data (the size of the LDL-C reduction for some recommended combinations is an assumption and still needs to be confirmed).

FDC, Fixed dose combination.



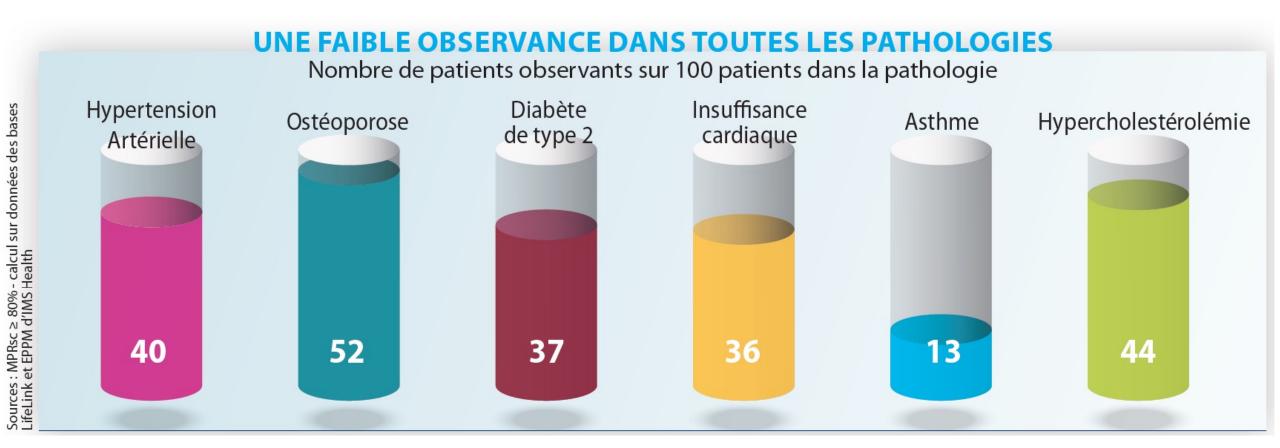
Baseline LDL-C concentrations and % reduction required to reach treatment targets (55 mg/dL)

Baseline LDL-C mg/dL (mmol/L)	Reduction required (%)	Therapeutic regimens
90-100 (2.3-2.6) <110 (2.8)	40% 50%	FDC (bempedoic acid + ezetimibe) High-intensity statin
110–160 (2.8–4.1) 110–185 (2.8–4.8) 160–220 (4.1–5.7)	65% 65–70% 75%	FDC (High-intensity statin + ezetimibe) High intensity statin + bempedoic acid High intensity statin + FDC (bempedoic acid + ezetimibe)
220-370 (5.7-9.6)	85%	High intensity statin + ezetimibe + PCSK9 targeted approach therapy
400 (10.3)	>85%	High intensity statin + FDC (bempedoic acid + ezetimibe) + PCSK9 targeted approach therapy

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Medication Possession Ratio (MPR) = ratio moyen dispensation/prescription = correspond au nombre de jours durant l'année ou le patient a consomme les traitements prescrits.







Effectiveness of adherence to lipid lowering therapy on LDL cholesterol in patients with very high cardiovascular risk: A real-world evidence study in primary care (n=18423)

99.9% of patients had previous major CV events:

At 3 months: 61% Proportion of Days Covered > 80%

At 6 months: 55% Proportion of Days Covered > 80%

High adherence:

2,3 times higher probability to reach therapeutic LDL-C at 3 months

2,7 times higher probability to reach therapeutic LDL-C at 6 months

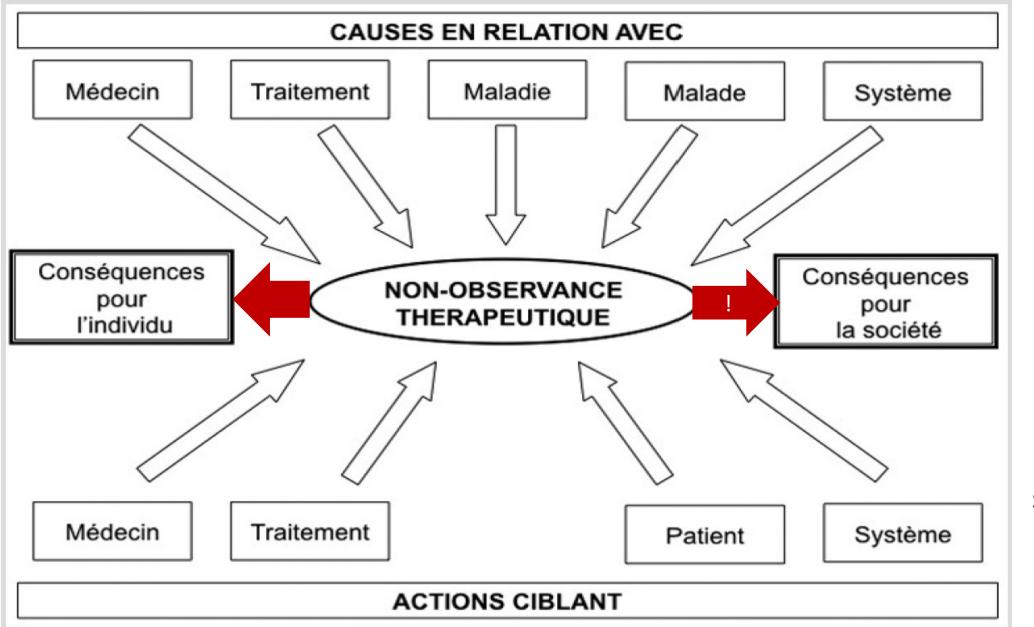
Poor adherence was slightly more prevalent if treated with less effective statins, and at both low and maximal dosage regimens.

Table 4. Statin, ezetimibe and	d PCSK9i adherence	in the overall patient populations a	and in	relevant high/very high risk subg	roups.
Study	Country	Statin adherence		Ezetimibe adherence	PCSK9i adherence
García-Gil et al. 2016 ¹⁴ Casula et al. 2016 ¹⁷ Danese et al. 2017 ²³	Spain Italy UK	MPR >70%: 51.81% MPR ≥80%: 45.6% MPR ≥80% Prior vasc: 71.3%; prior DM: 67.9%; prior vasc + DM: 71.8%; other HR: 68.5%;		— MPR ≥80%: 48% MPR ≥80% Prior vasc: 69.4%; prior DM: 69.3%; prior vasc + DM: 65%; other HR: 64.6%; 2nd	- - -
Guglielmi et al. 2017 ²⁴	Italy	2nd CVE: 71.7% Overall PDC ≥80%: 61% at 3 months; 55.1% at 6 months		CVE: 70.3% PDC ≥80% at 3 months: 63.90% simvastatin/ ezetimibe; 67.74% ezetimibe monotherapy	-
Saborowski et al. 2018 ⁴¹	Germany	-		- '	87% self-reported (27/31 respondents)
Munkhaugen et al. 2020 ⁵⁸	Norway	50% highly adherent on high intensity statin treatment (7/7 days in previous week)		-	—
Piccinni et al. 2020 ⁶⁰	Italy	1 / 4E 700/		1 / 40 700/	PDC \geq 75% adherence 80.1% overall
Barrios et al. 2020 ⁶¹	Spain	+/- 45-70%		+/- 48-70%	Adequate: 92.3%

Abbreviations. CVE, Cardiovascular event; DM, Diabetes mellitus; HR, High risk; MPR, Medication possession rate; PDC, Proportion of days covered; Vascular disease.

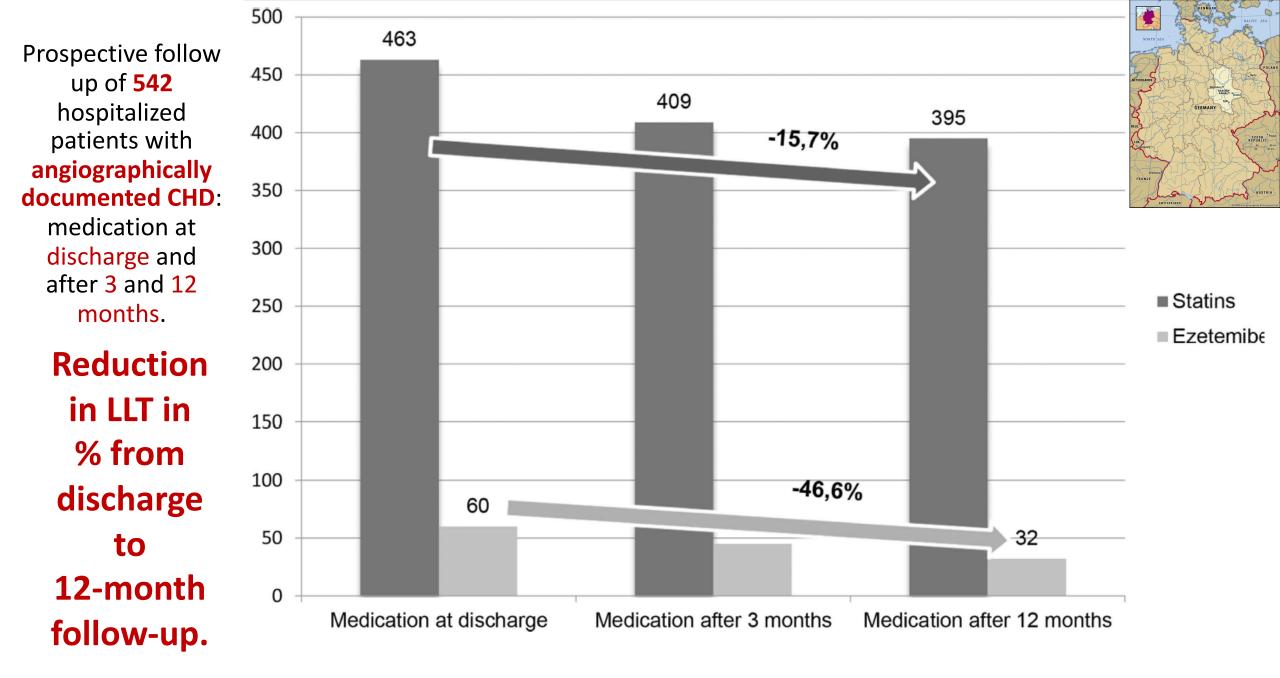
V. Barrios et al., Lipid management across Europe in the real-world setting: a rapid evidence review. Current Medical Research and Opinion, DOI: 10.1080/03007995.2021.1973396.

Causes, conséquences et solutions relatives à la non-observance thérapeutique.



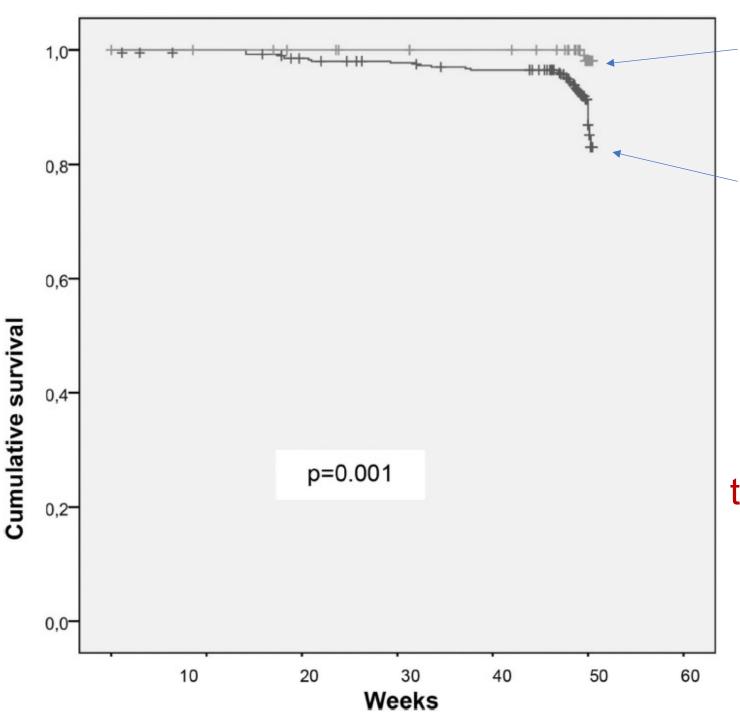
Système = système de soins.

Système = système de soins.



S. Stephan Waßmuth et al. Adherence To Lipid-Lowering Therapy In Patients With Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) From The State Of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany.

Vascular Health and Risk Management 2019:15 477–483



- + Statin therapy unchanged (adherent group)
- + Statin therapy stopped (nonadherent group)

Univariate Kaplan–Meier analysis + log rank test: mortality increased after statin therapy was stopped (p=0.001).

S. Waßmuth et al.
Adherence To LipidLowering Therapy In
Patients With Coronary
Heart Disease From The
State Of Saxony-Anhalt,
Germany Vascular Health
and Risk Management
2019:15 477–483

Multivariate Cox regression: negative adherence to lipid-lowering therapy = HR of 1.78 for combined endpoint (stroke + myocardial infarction + cardiac death)

Table 5 Multivariate Cox Regression Analysis

	HR	Lower CI	Upper CI	p- Value
Negative adherence to lipid- lowering therapy	1.776	1.133	2.790	0.012
Coronary artery bypass surgery	1.430	0.872	2.344	0.156
Atrial fibrillation	1.062	0.552	1.460	0.664
Peripheral artery disease Hyperlipidemia	1.208 0.690	0.738 0.435	2.221 1.094	0.380 0.115

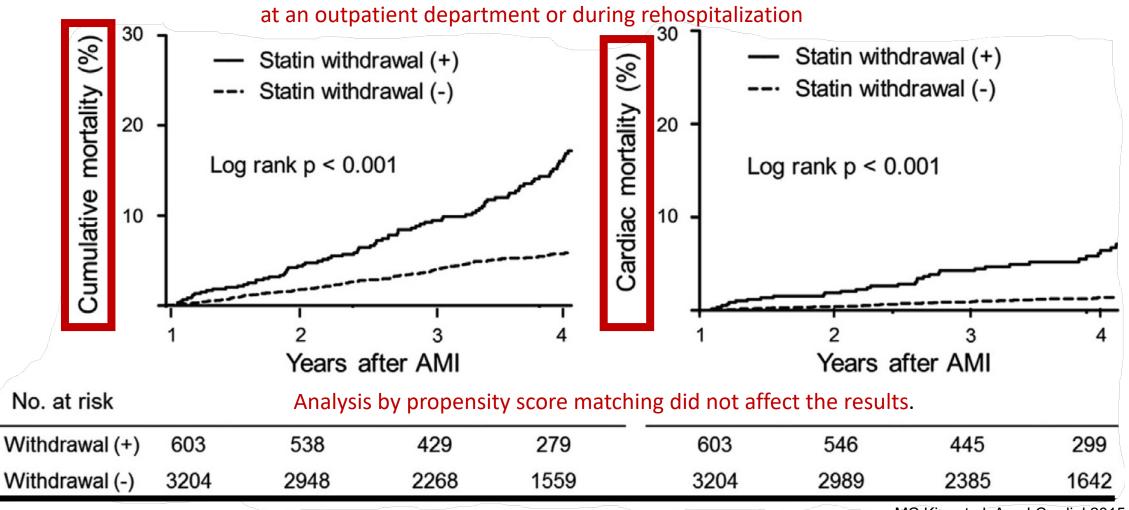
Abbreviation: HR, hazard ratio. LLT: lipid-lowering therapy

S. Waßmuth et al.
Adherence To LipidLowering Therapy In
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and Risk Management

2019:15 477-483

Impact of Postdischarge Statin Withdrawal on Long-Term Outcomes in Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction

3,807 patients in the Korean multicenter registry who survived for 1 year after AMI. All prescribed statin at discharge and divided into 2 groups on the basis of statin withdrawal history = at least one incidence of statin discontinuation



CALCUL DES COUTS DE LA COMPLICATION LIEE A LA MAUVAISE OBSERVANCE

(PAR PATHOLOGIE)

Population traitée 1



Proportion de patients non-observant²



Différentiel de risque de présenter la complication considérée dans l'année entre patients observants et patients non-observants 1



Coût individuel de la complication considérée³



Coût total

urce : revue de la littérature urce : résultats chiffrés de la première partie de l'é urce : haces IMS Tarifs accurance maladie IRDES



Principaux facteurs susceptibles d'influencer l'observance thérapeutique

- * Patient * Traitement - âge - efficacité - contraintes socio-professionnelles - tolérance (manifestations indésirables) - connaissances et croyances (y compris entourage) - galénique (taille du comprimé, ...) - niveau d'anxiété et statut émotionnel (dépression) - nombre de prises journalières * Maladie - durée - intensité des symptômes - comédications - gravité, pronostic (?) - coût - durée (maladies chroniques) * Médecin - nature (maladies psychiatriques) - relation de confiance * Système de soins - motivation, force de conviction - isolement relatif du médecin - communication (intérêt pour l'observance) - coordination entre les soignants
 - POSEZ LA QUESTION !
 PAS DE DIFFICULTE A
 PRENDRE VOTRE
 TRAITEMENT ?

- dossiers médicaux électroniques («Dossier Médical Global»)

- financement en fonction des performances





IS THERE A MAGIC TOOL TO IMPROVE COMPLIANCE?

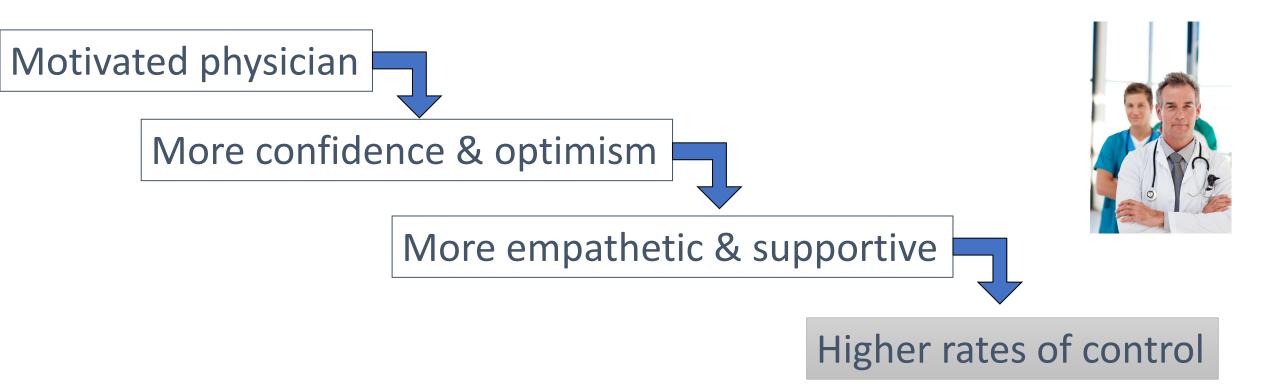




YES: YOURSELF!



Physician motivation plays a key part!



"...a positive, optimistic, motivated perception of therapy and its management...is associated with higher probability of control in patients"

Recherche 'Statine danger' 09-05-2023

https://www.medisite.fr > cholesterol-cholesterol-les-principaux-dangers-des-statines.5151644.4...

Cholestérol : les principaux dangers des statines - Medisite

Un des effets secondaires les plus fréquents lors de la prise de **statines** est une atteinte musculaire qui peut parfois être sévère. La toxicité des **statines** pour les muscles a été démontrée, et...

₩ https://sante.journaldesfemmes.fr > fiches-medicaments > 2838869-statines-effets-secondaires

Statines : crampe, douleur, quels effets secondaires - Journal des Fe...

2 août 2022 · " Les principaux effets secondaires indésirables des **statines** sont des problèmes musculaires qui surviennent chez 5 à 9 % des patients ", répond le spécialiste. Il peut s'agir de crampes, de courbatures excessives, plus rarement de baisse de force musculaire.

https://www.doctissimo.fr > html > dossiers > cholesterol > 8281-cholesterol-rhabdomyolyse.htm

Effets secondaires des statines - Dangers des statines - Doctissimo

Plus récemment, un document de la Haute autorité de santé daté de février 2017 souligne que parmi les effets indésirables des **statines**, des atteintes musculaires (myalgies et rhabdomyolyses) ont été observées sous ézétimibe seul ou associé à une **statine** chez 5 à 10 % des patients.

https://sante.journaldesfemmes.fr > fiches-medicaments > 2850945-medicament-anti-cholestero...

Médicament anti cholestérol : statines, quand, dangereux

28 sept. 2022 · L'association d'un fibrate et d'une **statine** (ou de deux fibrates) est potentiellement dangereuse, pouvant notamment provoquer une rhabdomyolyse (toxicité musculaire). De même, dans certains cas comme lors d'atteintes hépatiques ou de grossesse, l'association de l'ezetimibe avec une **statine** est aussi contre-indiquée.

Recherche 'acide bempedoïque danger' 09-05-2023

fmedic.org > utilisations-de-lacide-bempedoique-effets-secondaires-et-avertissements

<u>Utilisations de l'acide bempédoïque, effets secondaires et ...</u>

4 sept. 2022 · Les effets secondaires courants de l'acide **bempédoïque** peuvent inclure : douleur au dos, à l'épaule, aux jambes ou aux bras; spasmes musculaires; Douleur d'estomac; anémie; tests anormaux de la fonction hépatique; respiration sifflante, toux, congestion thoracique ; ou symptômes du rhume tels que ...

https://www.louvainmedical.be > fr > article > acide-bempedoique-nouvelle-option-therapeutique...

Acide bempédoïque: nouvelle option thérapeutique pour améliorer l...

Contrairement aux statines, dont l'activité pharmacologique au niveau musculaire est à l'origine d'effets secondaires indésirables, l'acide **bempédoïque** ne présente donc que peu voire aucun risque d'affections musculaires et peut donc être co-administré avec des statines sans risquer d'engendrer ou d'accentuer des effets défavorables au niveau ...

W https://fr.wikipedia.org > wiki > Acide_bempédoïque

Acide bempédoïque — Wikipédia

Les plus fréquents effets secondaires de l'acide **bempédoïque** sont les infections urinaires et l' hyperuricémie 5 . Notes et références [modifier | modifier le code] ↑ Pinkosky SL, Newton RS, Day EA et al. Liver-specific ATP-citrate lyase inhibition by bempedoic acid decreases LDL-C and attenuates atherosclerosis, Nat Commun, 2016;7:13457

https://www.pourquoidocteur.fr > Articles > Question-d-actu > 28565-Cholesterol-nouveau-medic...

Cholestérol : un nouveau médicament pourrait remplacer les statines

Mais elles peuvent avoir des effets indésirables de plusieurs types : des atteintes musculaires, hépatites, ou même générer un risque de diabète. Une étude vient d'être menée pour tester...

Table 2. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events					

its		

M. Banach et al. JAMA Cardiol. 2020;5(10):1124–35. Patients, No. (%)

Bempedoic acid

(n = 2424)

273 (11.3)

54 (2.2)

118 (4.9)

89 (3.7)

75 (3.1)

13 (0.5)

No diabetes 96 (4.0)

Placebo

(n = 1197)

868 (72.5)

159 (13.3)

243 (20.3)

P value

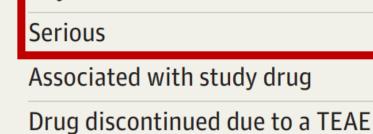
.75

.54

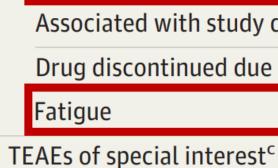
.01

Overview of TEAEs Any

Serious



Event



Myalgia

Muscle spasms

Pain in extremity

Muscular weakness

New-onset or worsening diabetes

93 (7.8) .001 42 (3.5) .03 63 (5.3) .63 31 (2.6) .09 21 (1.8) .02 +1,3% 7 (0.6) .82 67 (5.6) .03

No muscle side effects

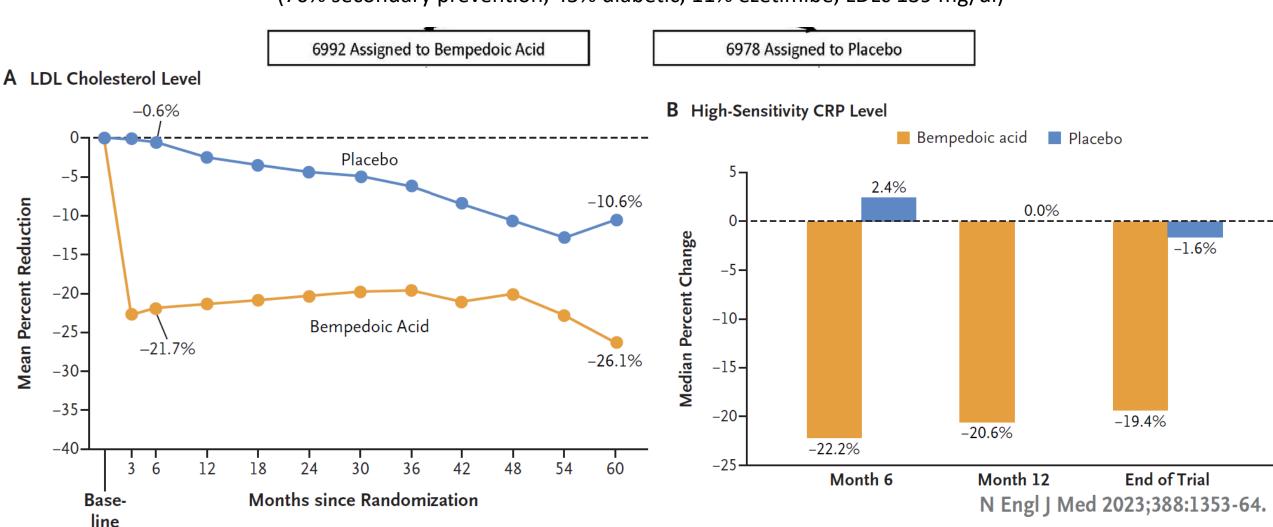
No muscle side effects

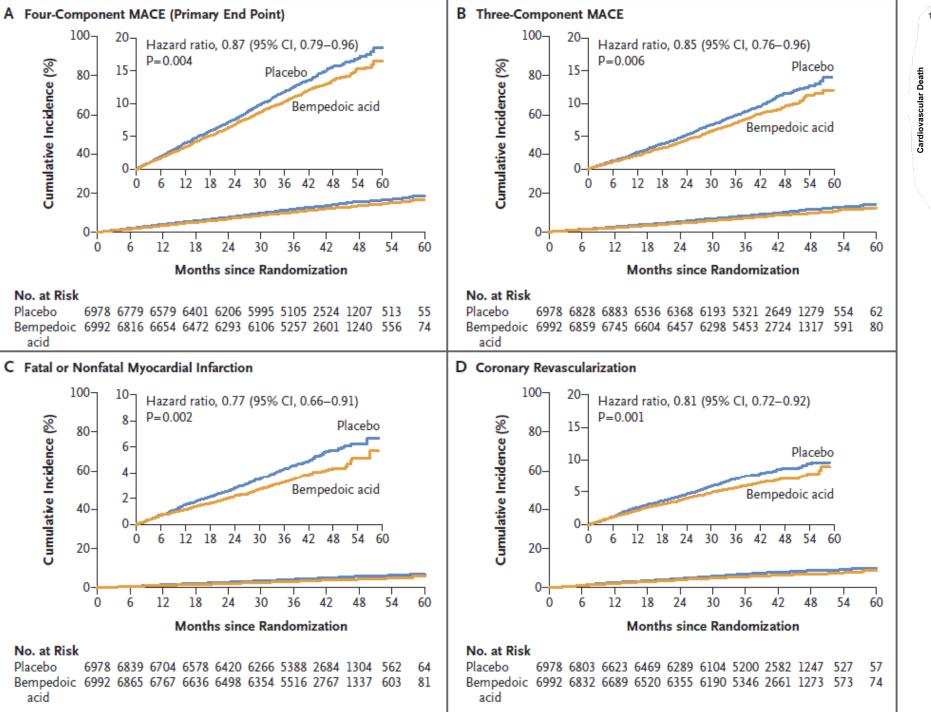
No muscle side effects

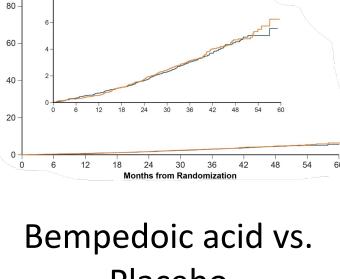
1771 (73.1) 341 (14.1) 583 (24.1)

Bempedoic Acid and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Statin-Intolerant Patients

"statin-intolerant" patients at high risk for, cardiovascular disease (70% secondary prevention, 45% diabetic, 11% ezetimibe, LDLc 139 mg/dl)







HR 1.04 (95% CI 0.88 - 1.24)

Placebo
Hyperuricemia:
(10.9% vs. 5.6%)
Gout:
(3.1% vs. 2.1%)
Cholelithiasis:
(2.2% vs. 1.2%)

N Engl J Med 2023;388:1353-64.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ?

BE CONVINCED AND YOU WILL CONVINCE



USE FIXED-DOSE COMBINATION



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MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION !!!