



WE GUARD

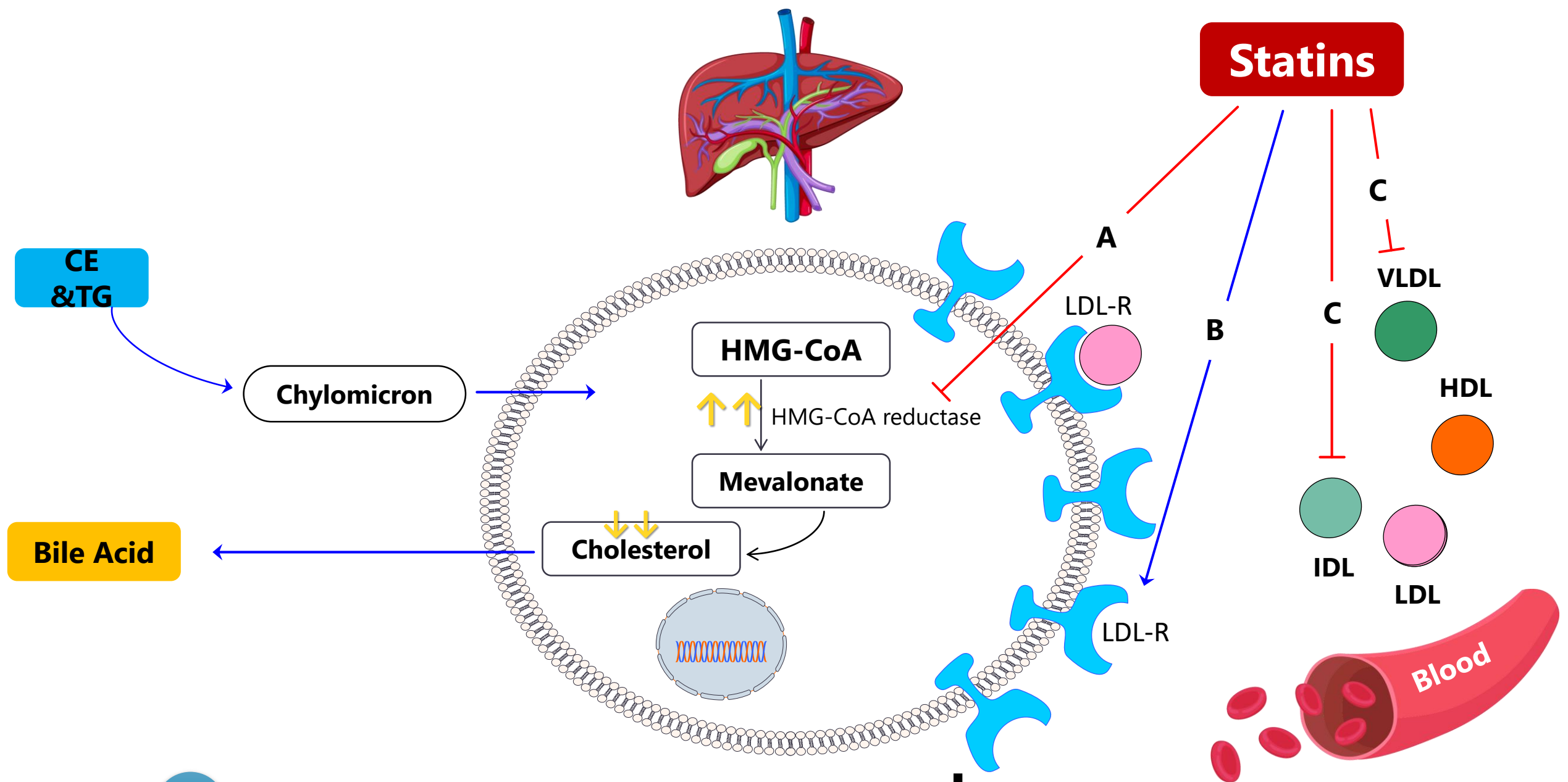
Web-based | Guidelines Updates, Advances
Education | & Researches in Dyslipidemia

Pharmacological Management of Dyslipidemia

Z5-7297 Expiration Date: 16/08/2025

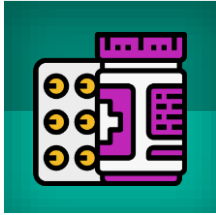
STATINS





A

Blocks HMG-CoA enzyme leading to ↓ Cholesterol and mevalonate production and concentrations.



All statins possess very low systemic bioavailability due to an extensive first-pass effect.



Statins differ mainly in the degree of metabolism and the number of active and inactive metabolites.



All statins have active metabolites so that their activity depends also on the profile of both parent compound and active metabolites.



Unlike most statins, are administered as inactive lactone **prodrugs**.

Possess the longest terminal half-life (**11–20 h**).



Has the lowest protein-binding (around **50%**) when compared to other statins (**>90%**)



In Homozygous Familial
Hypercholesterolemic
Patients



Do not lower LDL levels



Are effective

NAME :	AGE :
ADDRESS :	DATE :
R_X Any of the following:	
Atorvastatin 10-20 mg	
Atorvastatin 40-80 mg	
Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg	
Lovastatin 40 mg	
Fluvastatin XL 80 mg	
Fluvastatin 40 mg BID	
Pitavastatin 2-4 mg	
SIGNATURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> LABEL	
REFILL 1 2 3 4 5 PRN NR	

3. High Intensity Statin

Daily dose lowers LDL on average by more than 50%

>50%



2. Moderate Intensity Statin

Daily dose lowers LDL on average by approximately 30-50%

30-50%



1. Low Intensity Statin

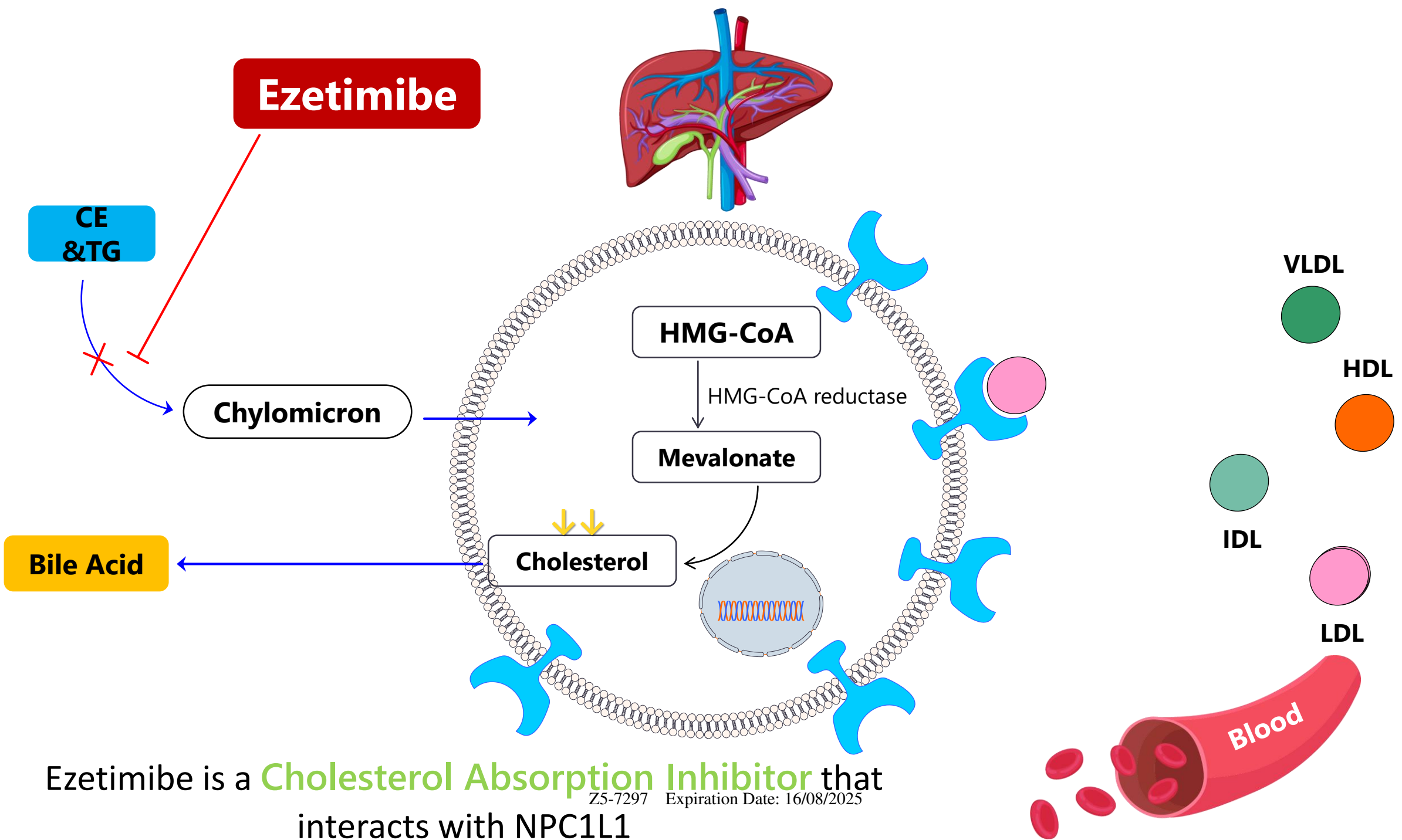
Daily dose lowers LDL on average by less than 30%

30%



Cholesterol absorption inhibitors





Ezetimibe is a **Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitor** that interacts with **NPC1L1**

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Dose and Effect on lipids

↓ 18.5%



↑ 3%

HDL

This dose produced a 18.5% reduction in LDL-C in hypercholesterolemic patients by



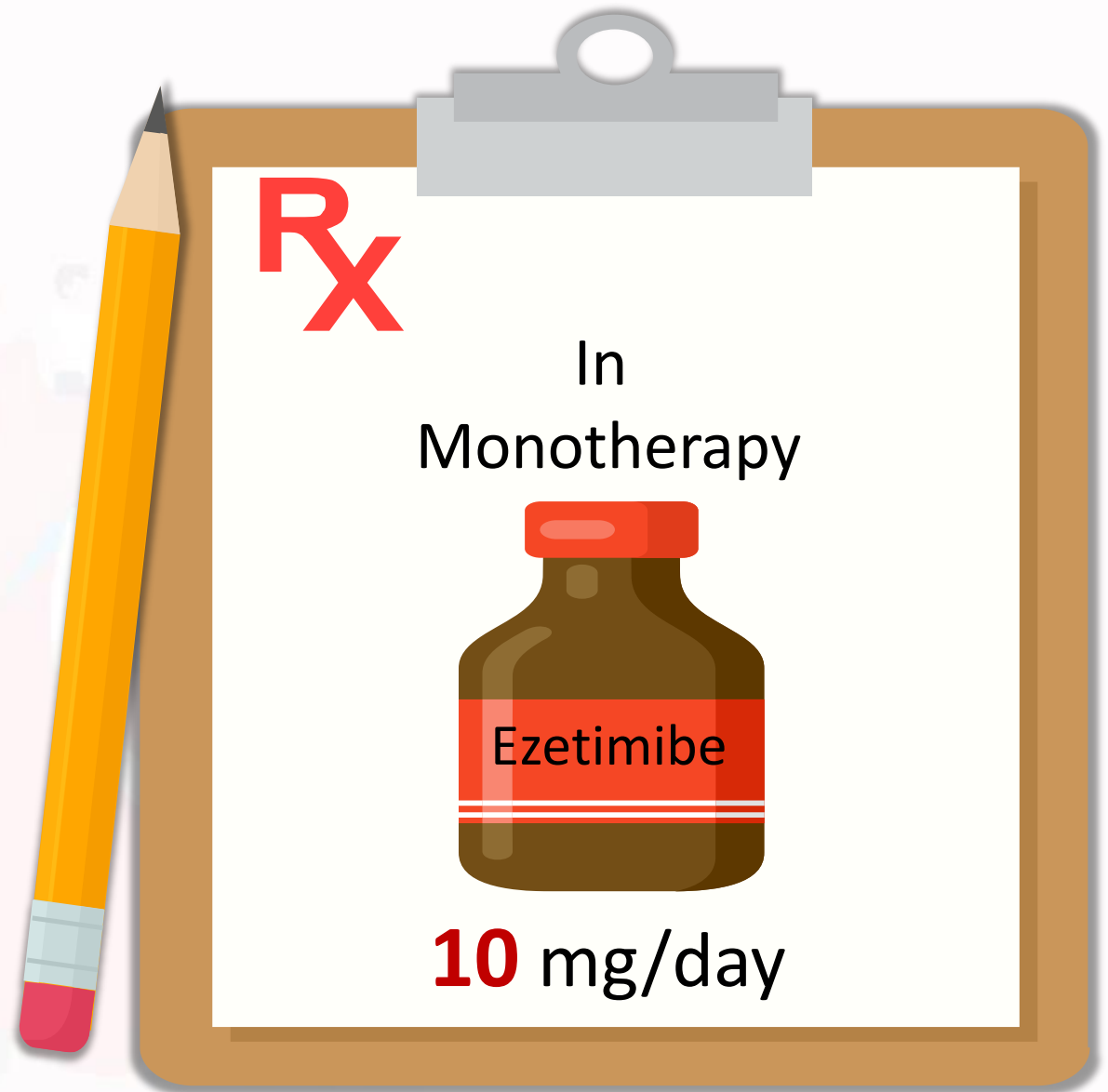
↓ 13%

Total Cholesterol

>2700

↓ 8%

TG

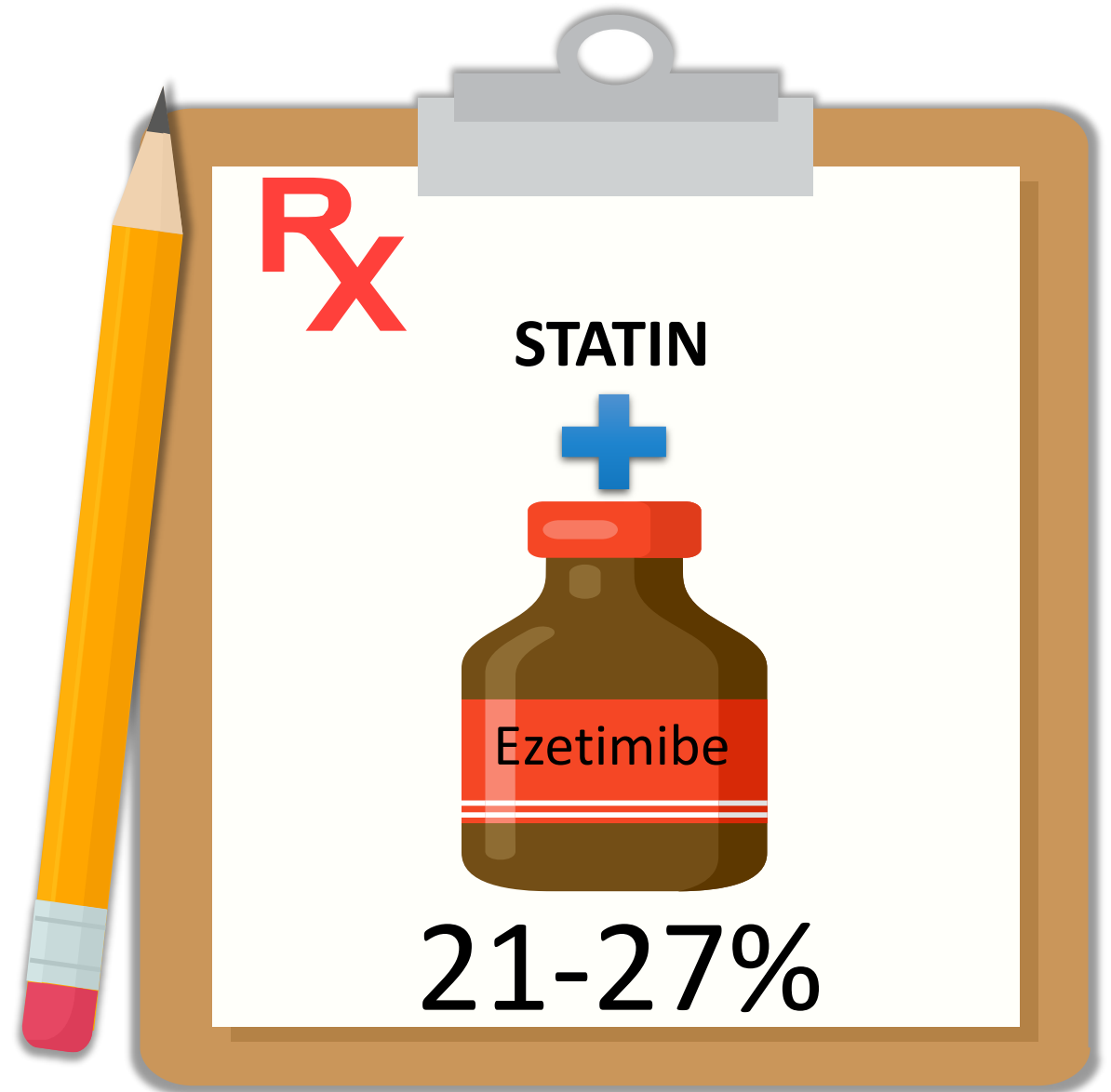


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Dose and Effects on lipids



↓↓ in LDL-C by 15% compared with the same statins and doses in monotherapy or doubling of the statin dose



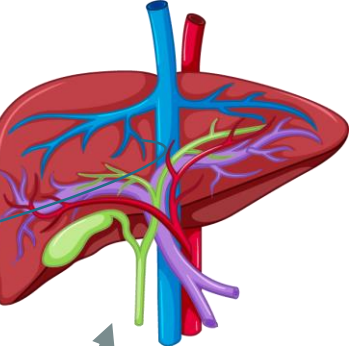
Bile acid sequestrants



Bile acid sequestrants

CE & TG

Chylomicron



HMG-CoA

HMG-CoA reductase

Mevalonate

Cholesterol

VLDL

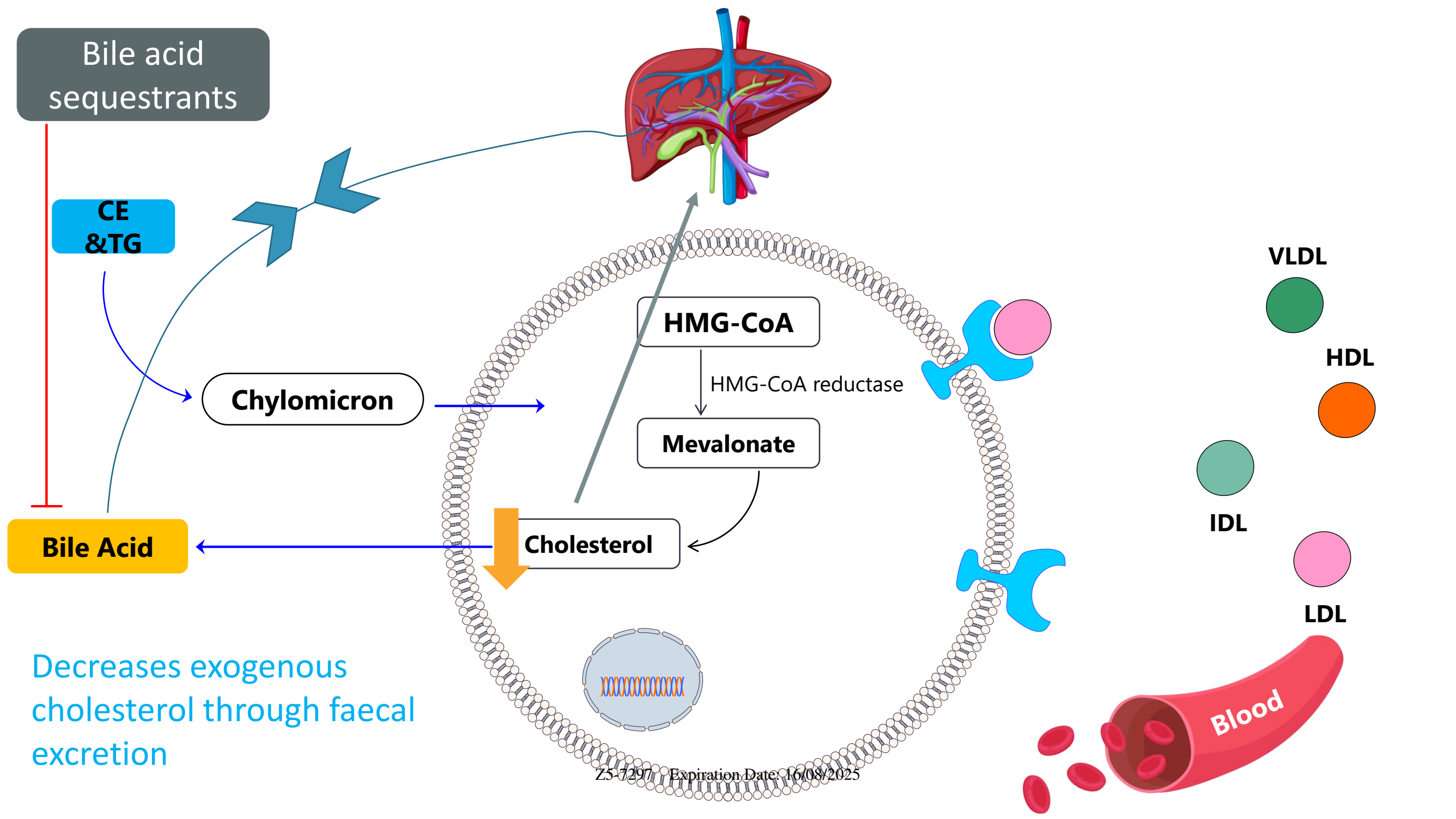
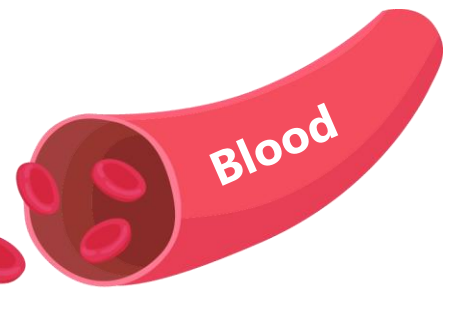
HDL

IDL

LDL

Bile Acid

Decreases exogenous cholesterol through faecal excretion



Dose and Effects on lipids



A reduction in LDL-C of 18-25% has been observed. No major effect on HDL-C has been reported, while TGs may increase in some predisposed patients.

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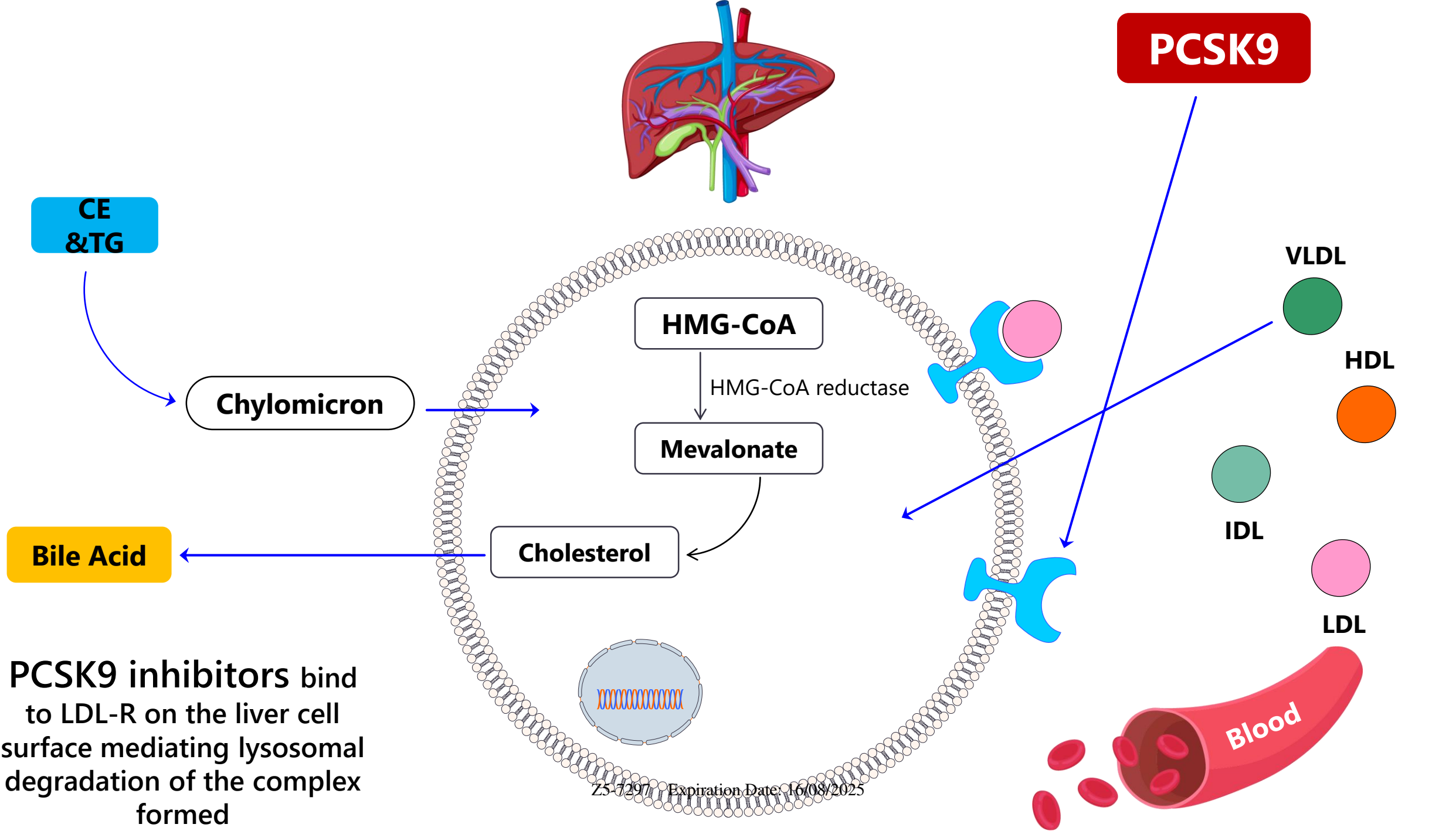
Effects on Lipids

↓↓↓ LDL-C
levels by
10-20%
Compared with
the stable bile
acid sequestrant
regimen alone

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Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitors



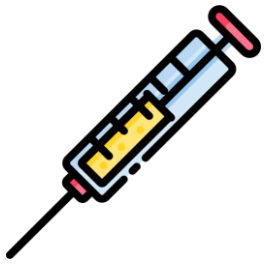


Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitors⁽¹⁾

Effects on LDL



Evolocumab



Alirocumab



↓↓↓ LDL-C levels on average by 60%, depending on dose.



Effective in patients with HeFH and, albeit to a lower level, those with HoFH with residual LDLR expression. Receptor deficient HoFH responds poorly to the therapy.

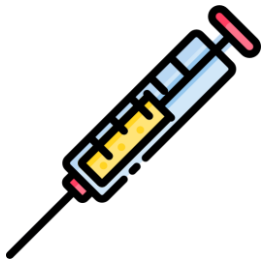
1. Zodda, D., Giammona, R., & Schifilliti, S. (2018). Treatment Strategy for Dyslipidemia in Cardiovascular Disease Prevention: Focus on Old and New Drugs. Pharmacy (Basel, Switzerland), 6(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.3390/pharmacy6010010>.

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitors⁽¹⁾

Effects on TG and HDL



Evolocumab



Alirocumab



↓↓↓ TG levels by 26%
↑↑↑ HDL levels by 9%
↑↑↑ ApoA-I levels by 4%

Effects on Lipoprotein(a)



Evolocumab



Alirocumab



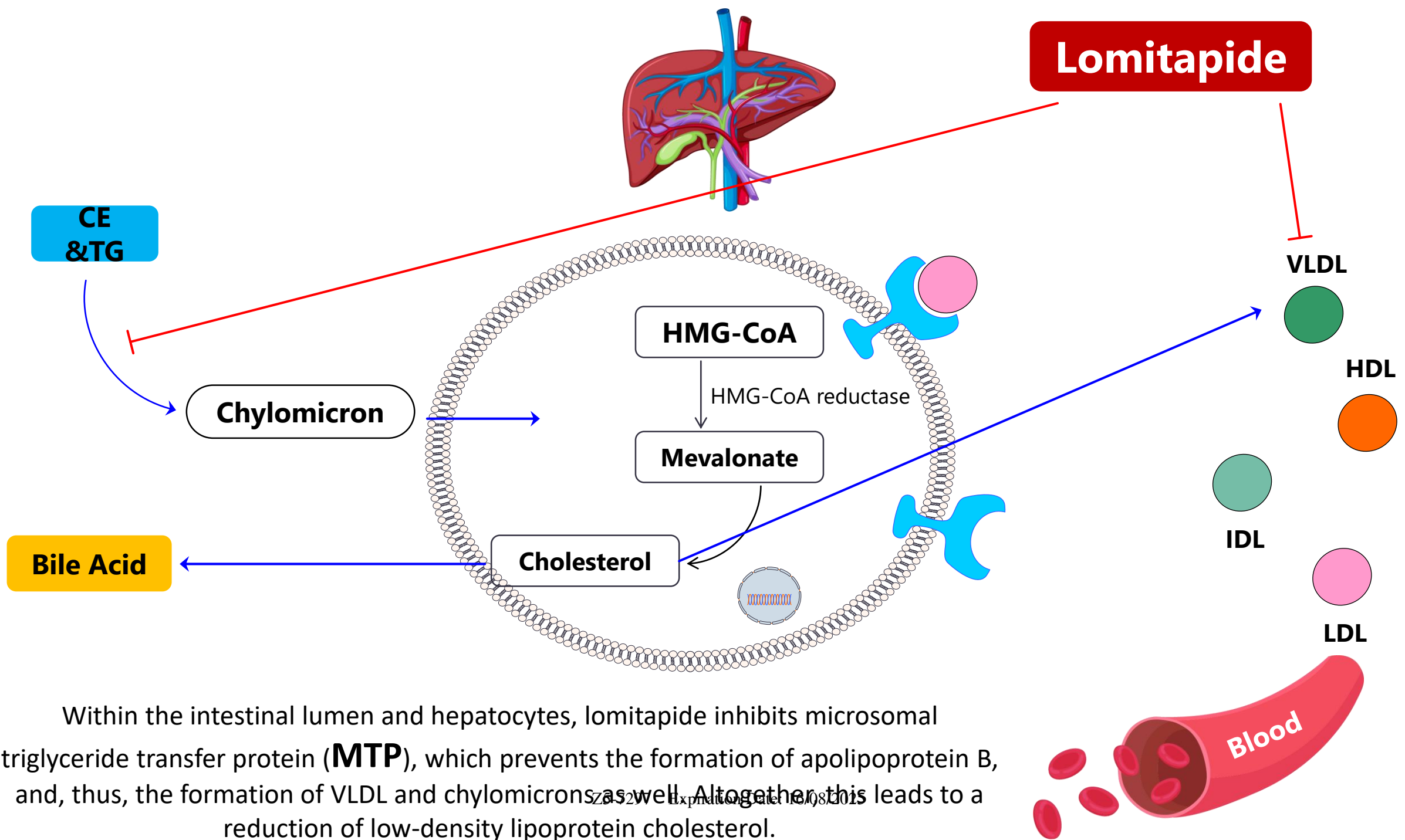
↓↓↓ Lp(a) levels by 30-40%.

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Lomitapide





Within the intestinal lumen and hepatocytes, lomitapide inhibits microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (**MTP**), which prevents the formation of apolipoprotein B, and, thus, the formation of VLDL and chylomicrons as well. SZ-2019-Exp-100-008-001 Together, this leads to a reduction of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.



↓↓↓ LDL-C by 50% from baseline at 26 weeks and by 44% at 56 weeks

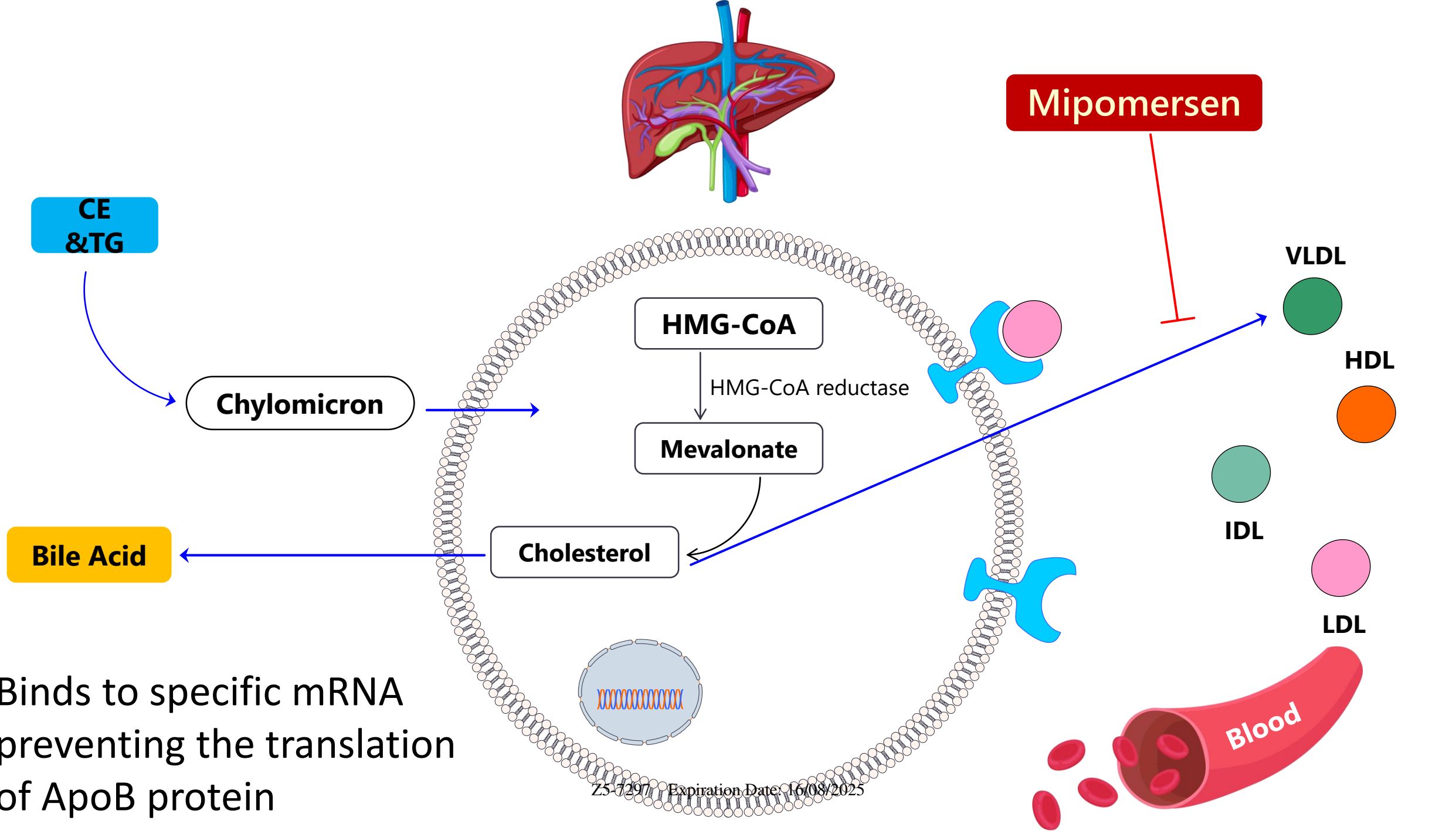


Lomitapide ↑↑↑ ALT levels → ↑ fat in the liver, as well as poor GI tolerability, preventing a further increase in the dose of lomitapide in clinical trials.

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Mipomersen





Mipomersen

CE & TG

Chylomicron

HMG-CoA

Mevalonate

VLDL

HDL

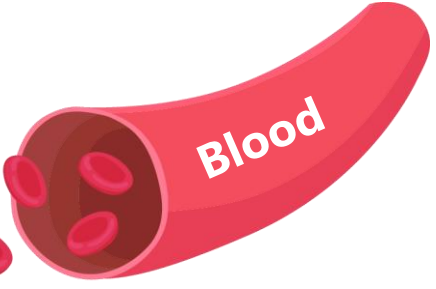
Bile Acid

Cholesterol

IDL

LDL

Binds to specific mRNA
preventing the translation
of ApoB protein



↓↓↓ LDL-C in patients with Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia



Mipomersen

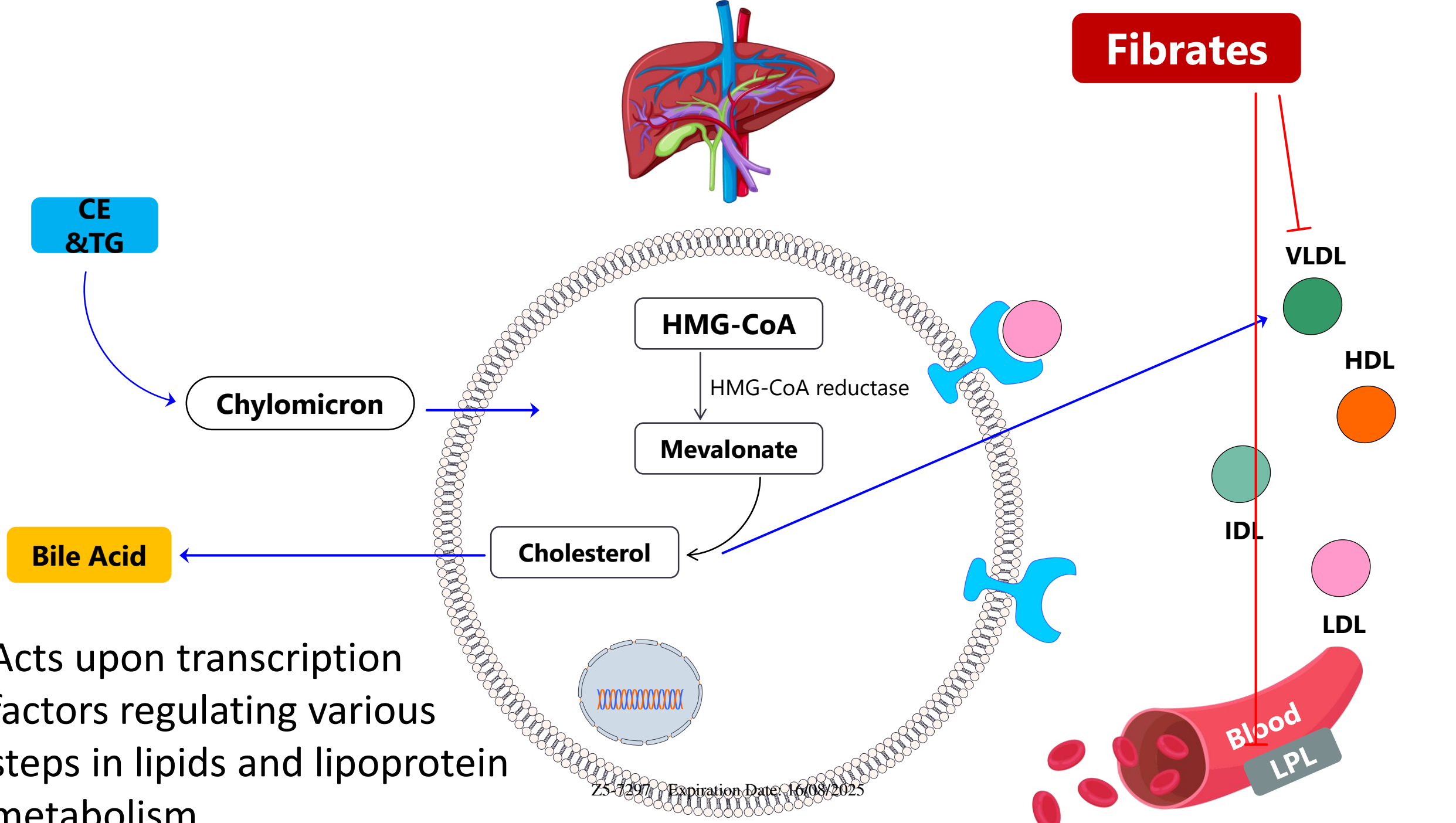


- ☠ Reactions at the injection site are the most common adverse effects
- ☠ Mipomersen may cause liver → development of steatosis.

Fibrates



Fibrates



CE & TG

Chylomicron

HMG-CoA

HMG-CoA reductase

Mevalonate

Bile Acid

Cholesterol

VLDL

HDL

IDL

LDL

Blood

LPL

Acts upon transcription factors regulating various steps in lipids and lipoprotein metabolism

Effects on lipids



Fibrate class

↓↓↓ TG level by 50%

↓↓↓ LDL-C level by 20%

↑↑↑ HDL-C level by 20%

N-3 fatty acids





N-3 fatty acids⁽¹⁾

1

Mechanism of action



The
underlying
mechanism is
poorly
understood

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N-3 fatty acids⁽¹⁾

2

Effects on lipids

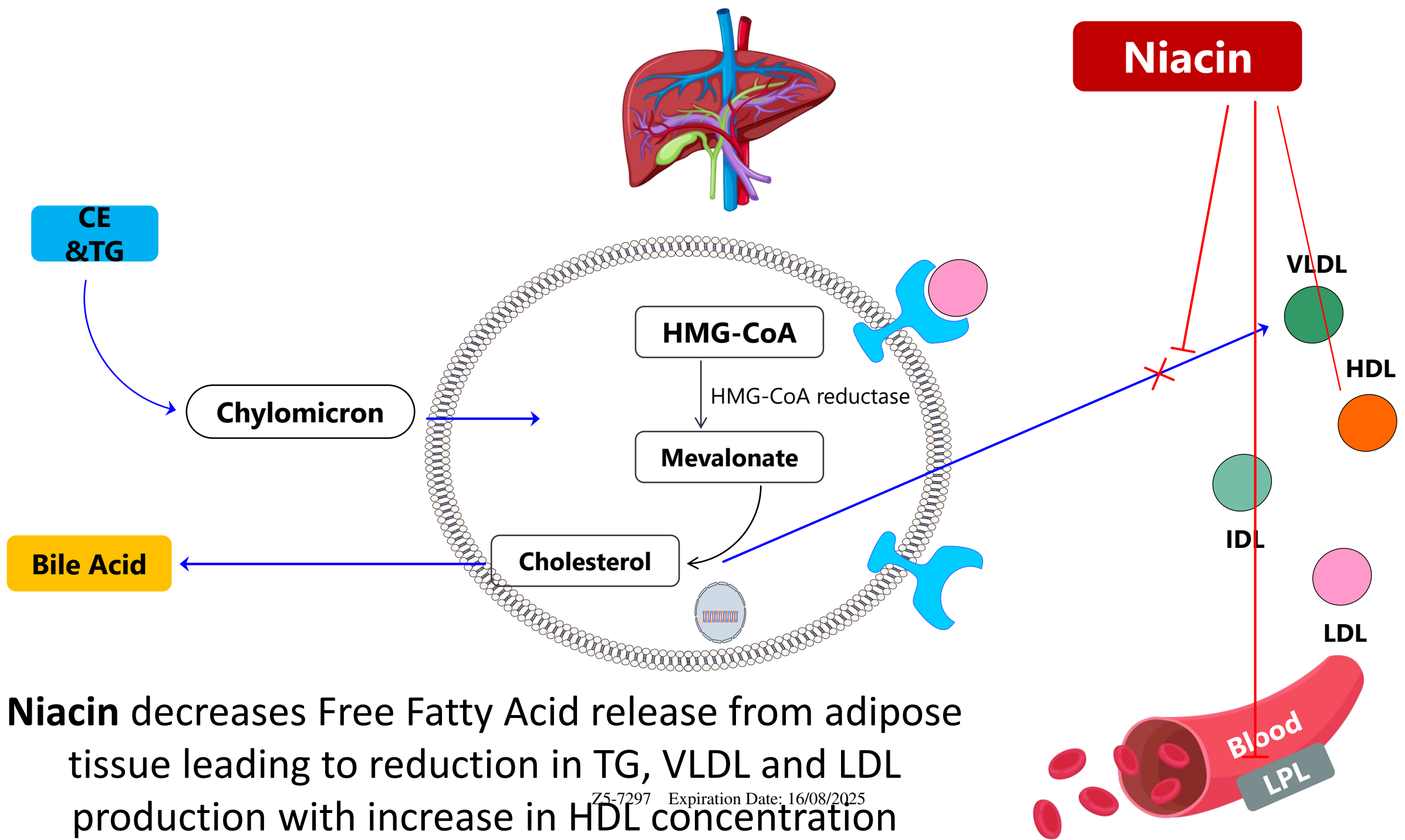


2-4
g/day
decreases TG
levels of up to
45%

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Nicotinic acid (Niacin)





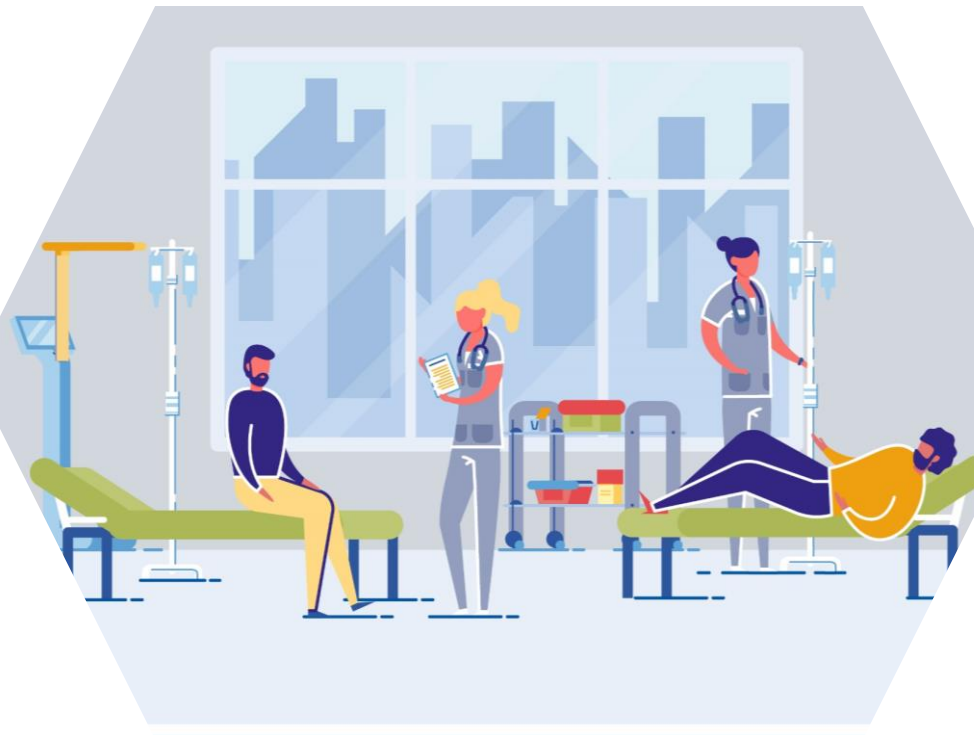
Niacin decreases Free Fatty Acid release from adipose tissue leading to reduction in TG, VLDL and LDL production with increase in HDL concentration

Extended
release
NIACIN

01

NIACIN +
Another
Drug

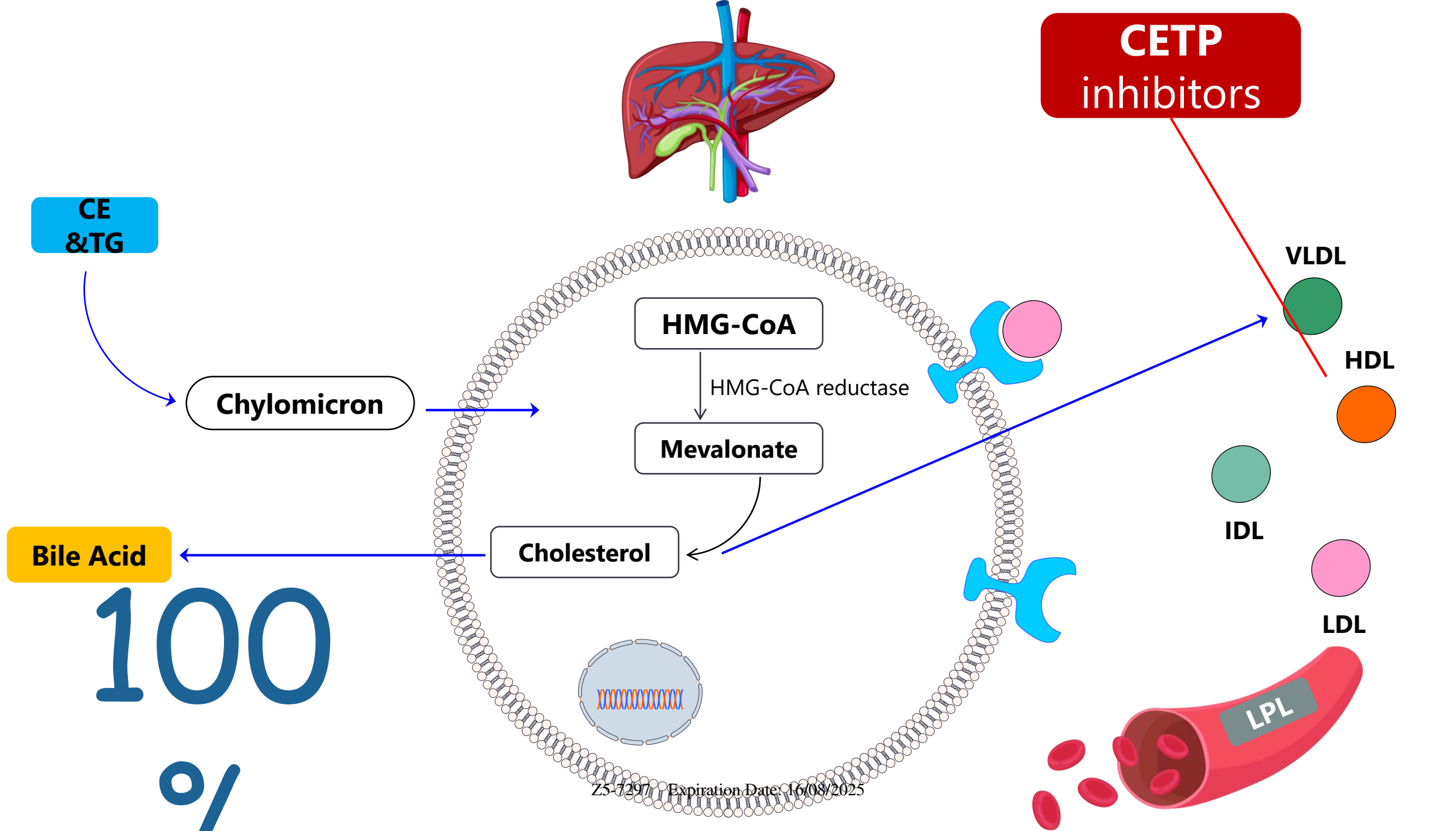
02



No Approval In
Europe

Cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors





01

Torcetrapib was studied to Understand its Impact in Atherosclerotic Events (ILLUMINATE) trial, which was stopped early due to increased **mortality**

02

Dalcetrapib ↑ HDL-C levels by 30-40% with no appreciable effect on LDL. it failed to show any benefit in ACS patients in the dal-OUTCOMES trial.

03

Evacetrapib ↑ HDL-C levels by 130% and ↓ LDL-C by 37%, was studied in the ACCELERATE trial, which was terminated due to **futility**.

04

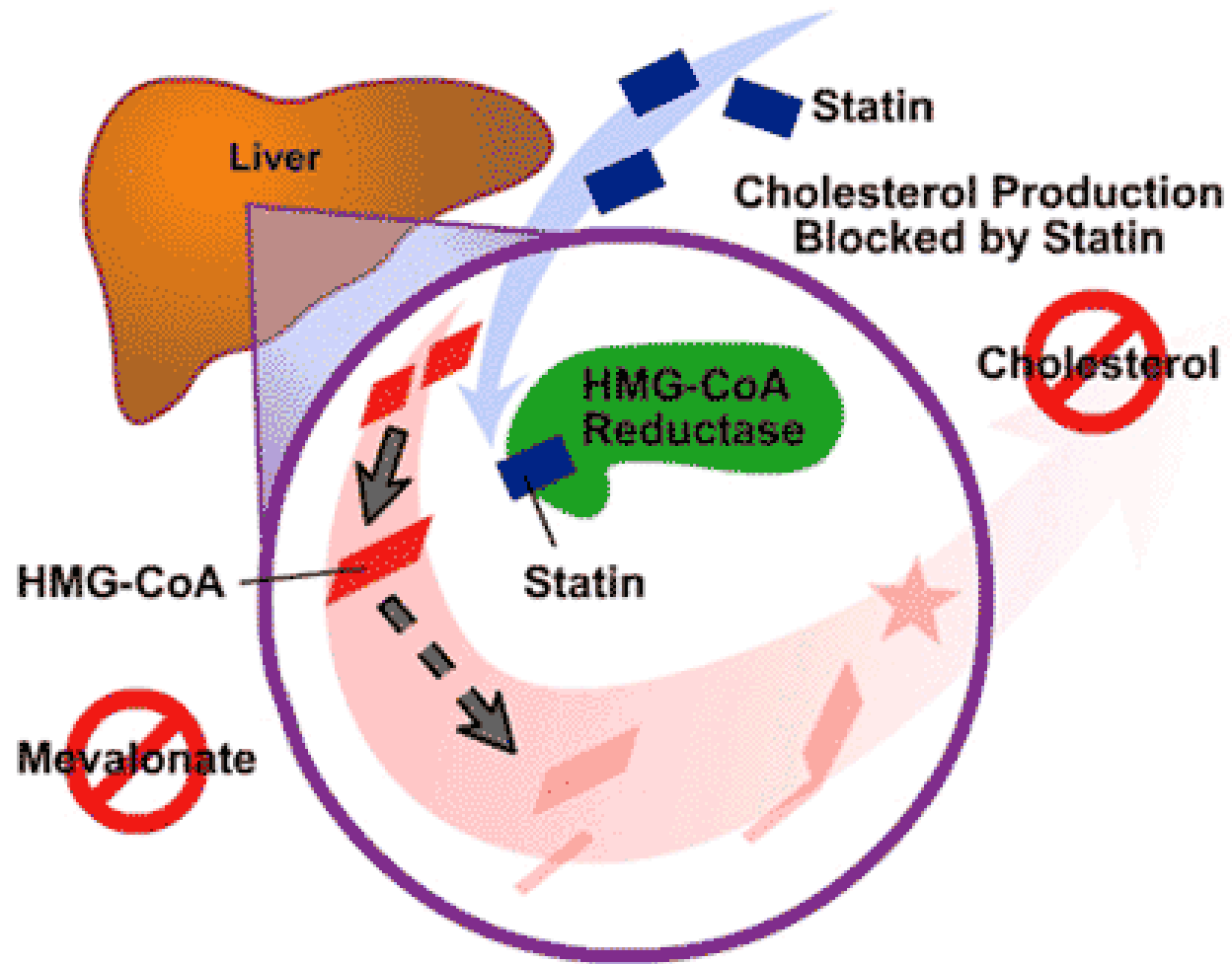
Anacetrapib ↑ HDL(104 %) & ApoA-I (36%), ↓ LDL (17%) & ApoB (18%) was studied in the REVEAL trial. it ↓ major coronary events by 9% over a median of 4.1 years. This drug has not been submitted for regulatory approval.

MOA Summary



Statin⁽¹⁾

Mechanism of action



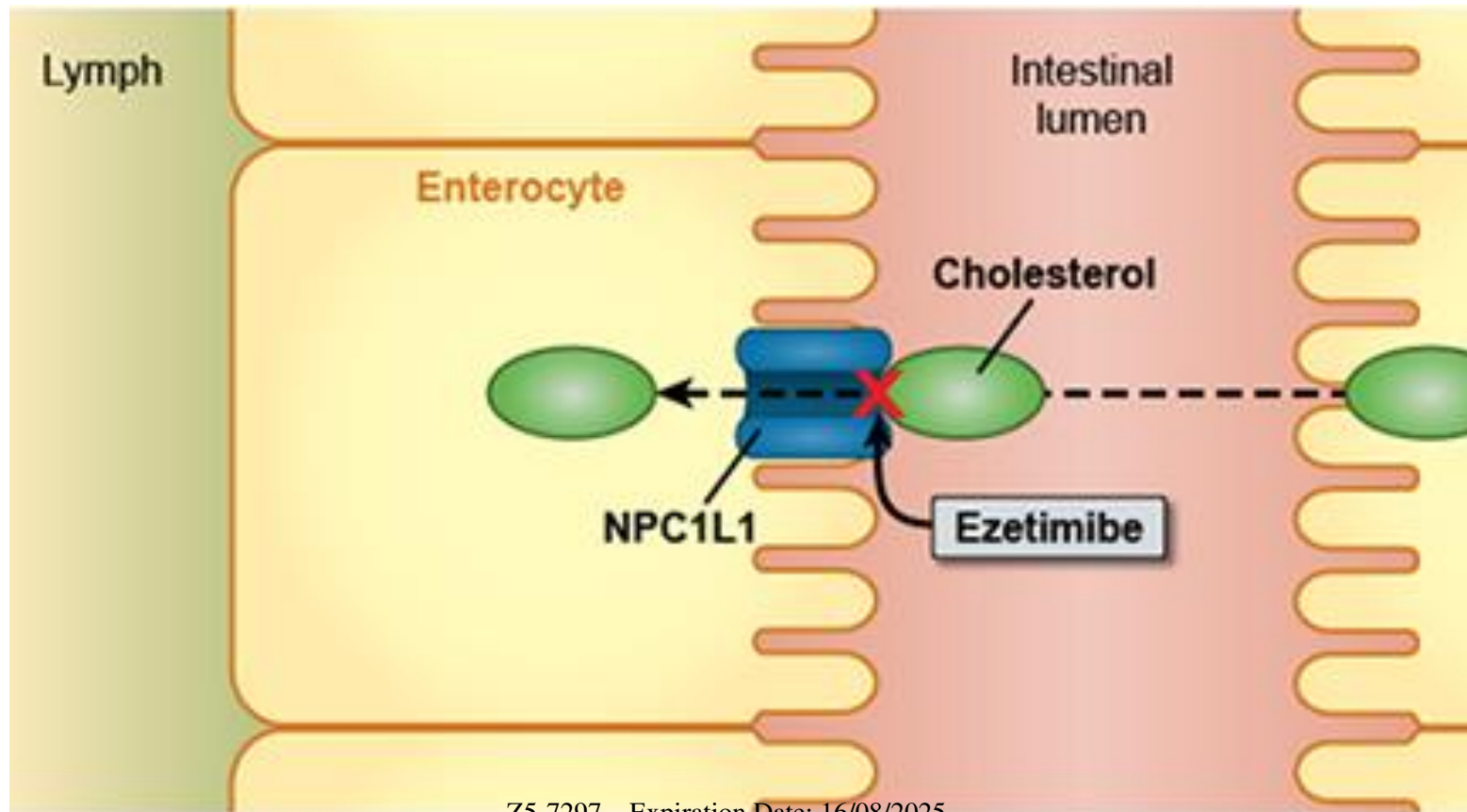
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Cholesterol absorption inhibitors⁽¹⁾

Mechanism of action

- ✓ Ezetimibe interact with NPC1L1

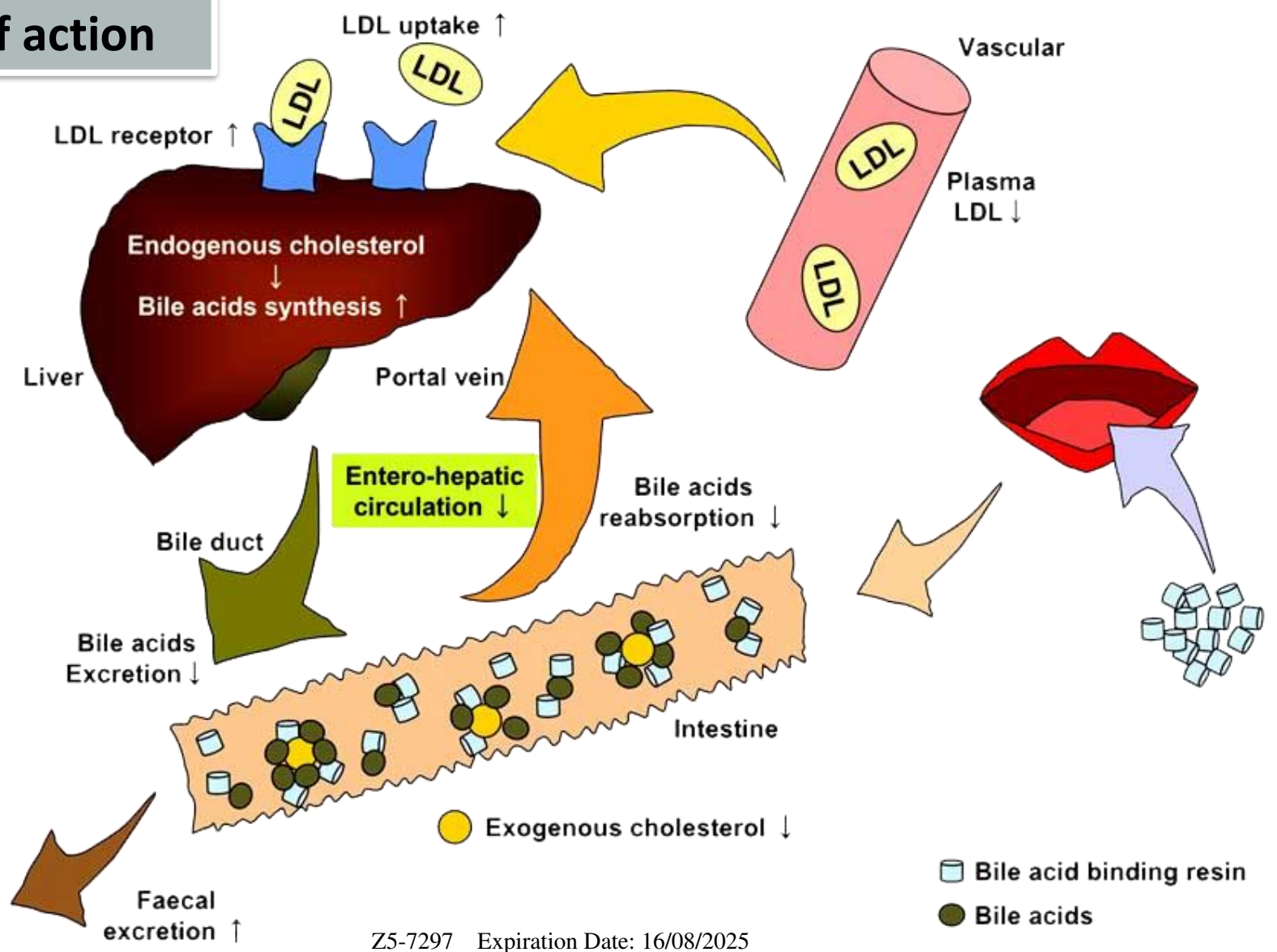


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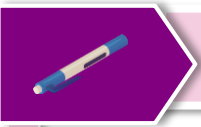
Bile acid sequestrants⁽¹⁾

Mechanism of action



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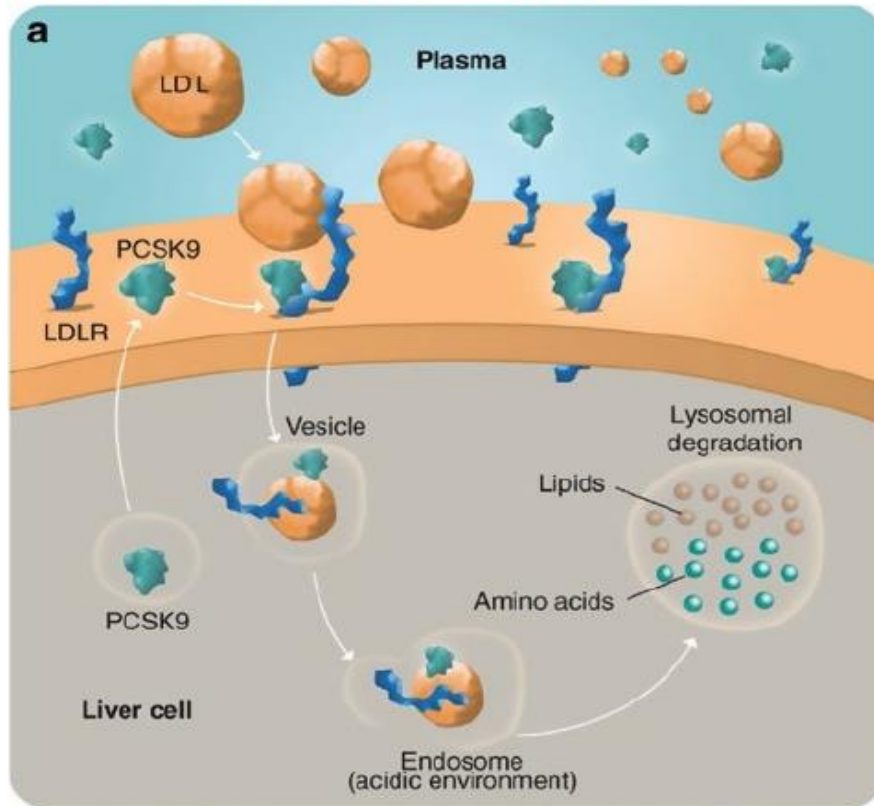


Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitors⁽¹⁾



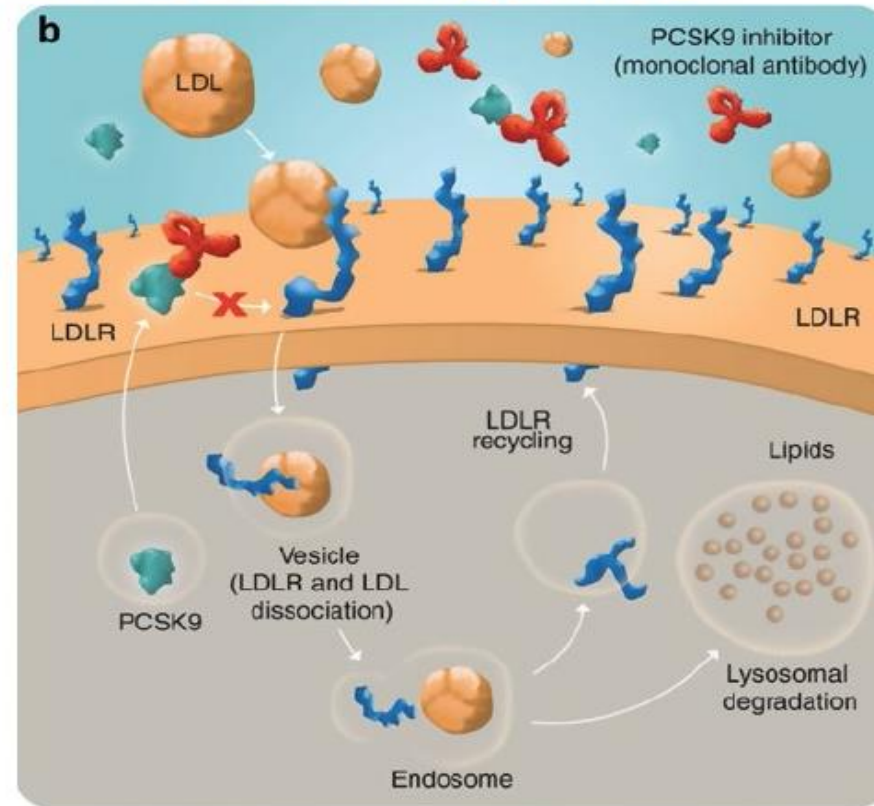
Mechanism of action

How does PCSK9 work?



a) Secreted PCSK9 binds to LDLR on the liver cell surface and mediates the lysosomal degradation of the complex formed by PCSK9 - LDLR - LDL.

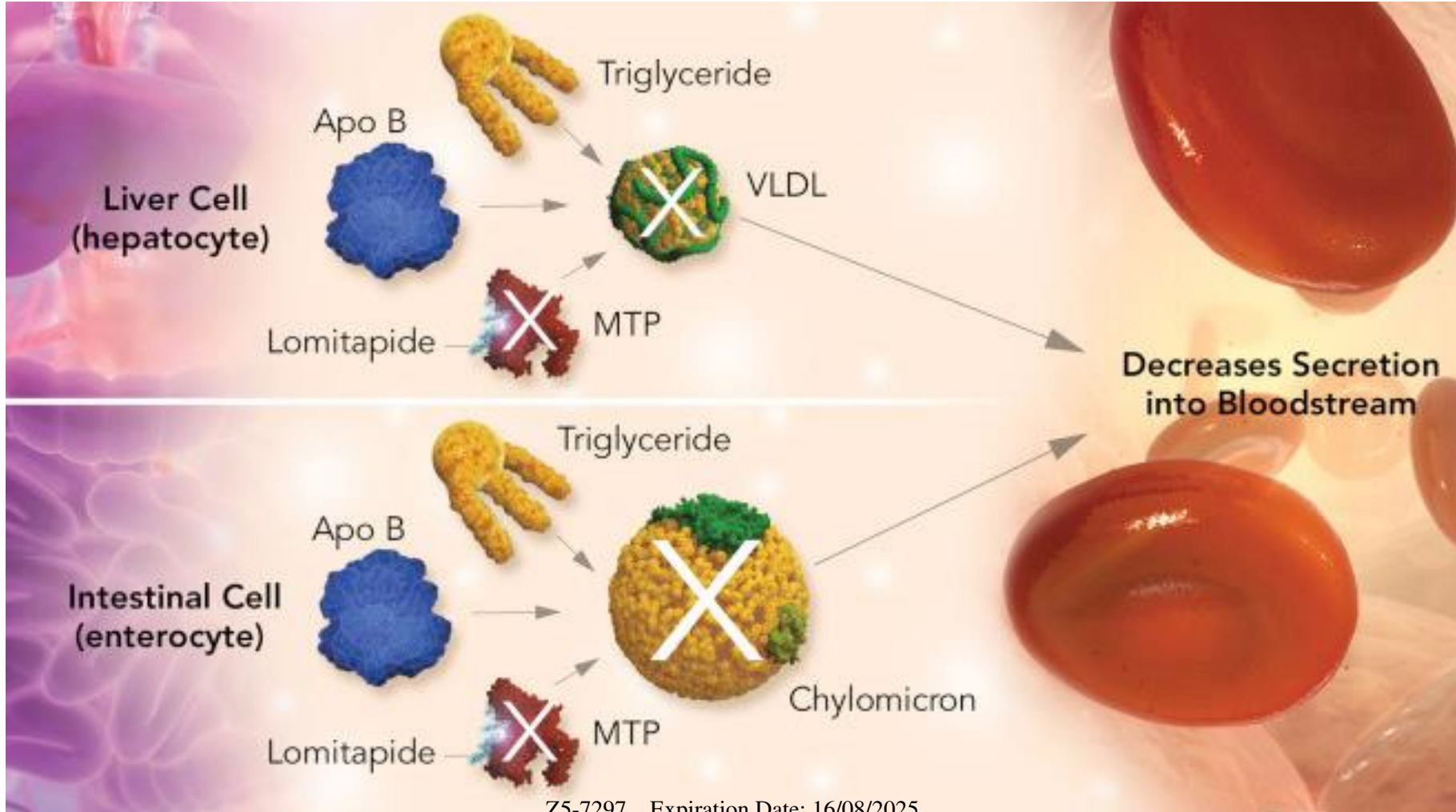
How does Inhibitors work?



b) In the presence of a monoclonal antibody that binds to PCSK9, the PCSK9-mediated degradation of LDLR is inhibited, resulting in an increased uptake of LDL-cholesterol by LDLR as more LDLR are recycled at the cell

Lomitapide⁽¹⁾

Mechanism of action



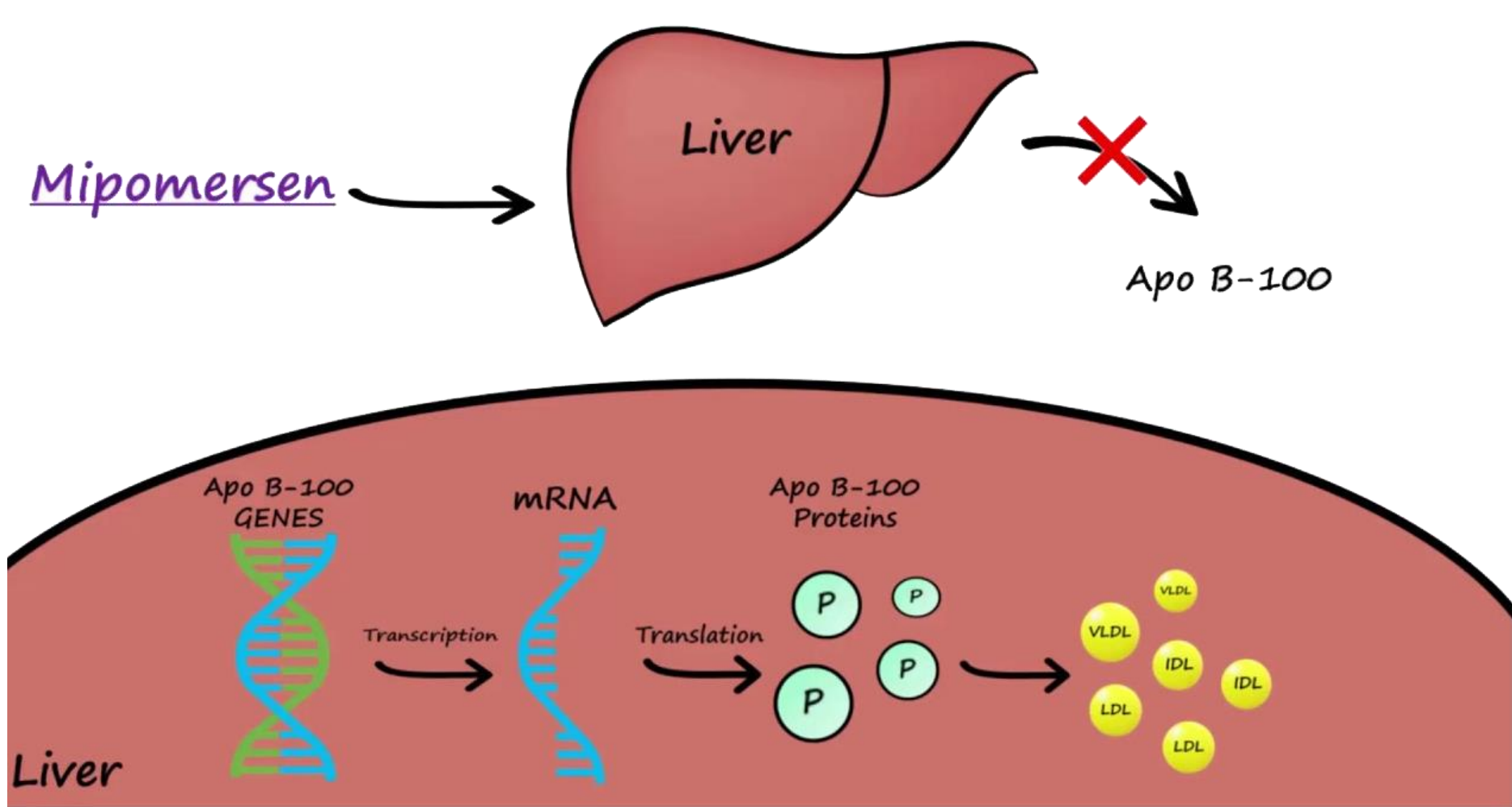
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Mipomersen⁽¹⁾

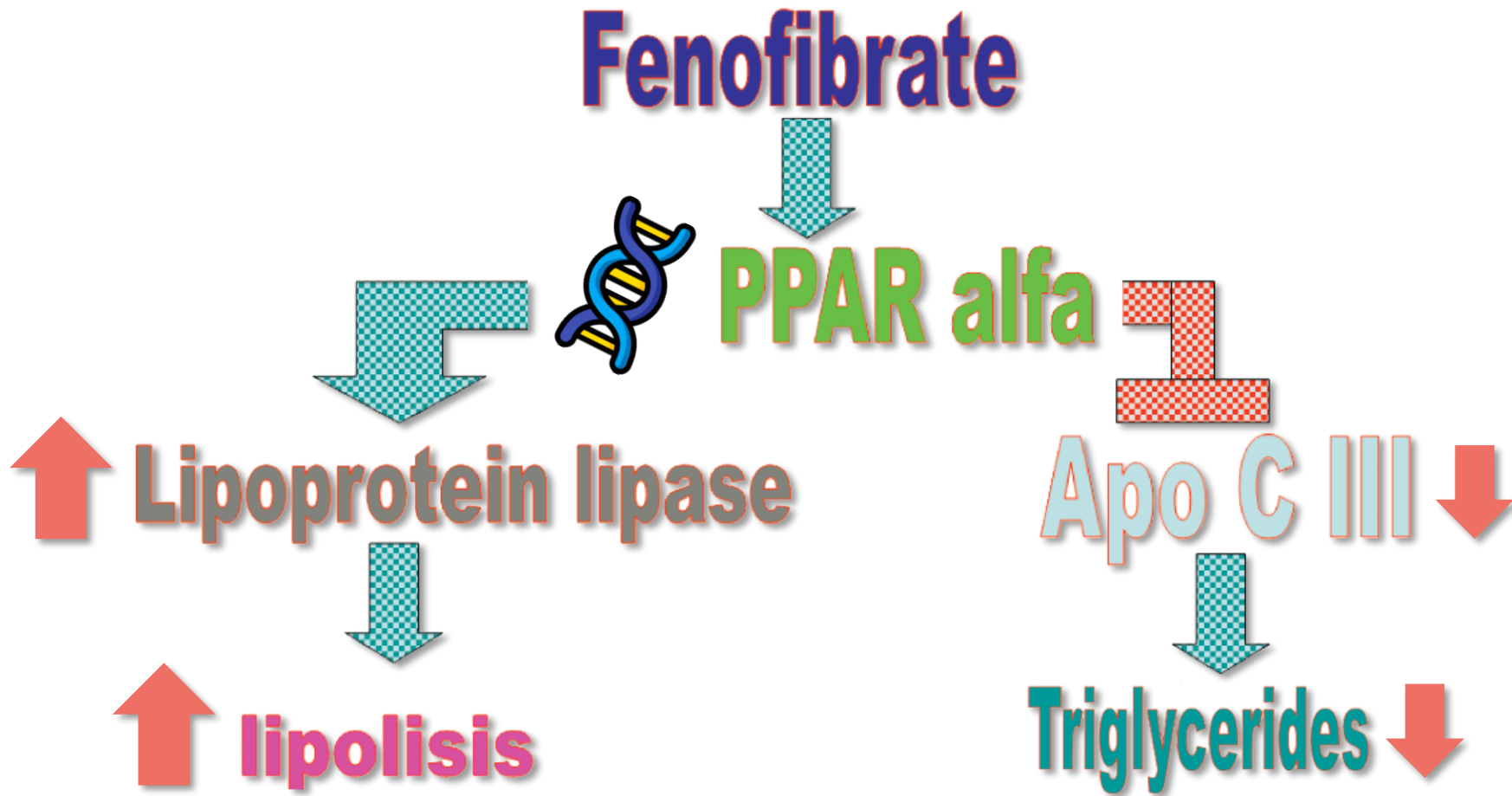
Mechanism of action



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 **Fibrates⁽¹⁾**

Mechanism of action



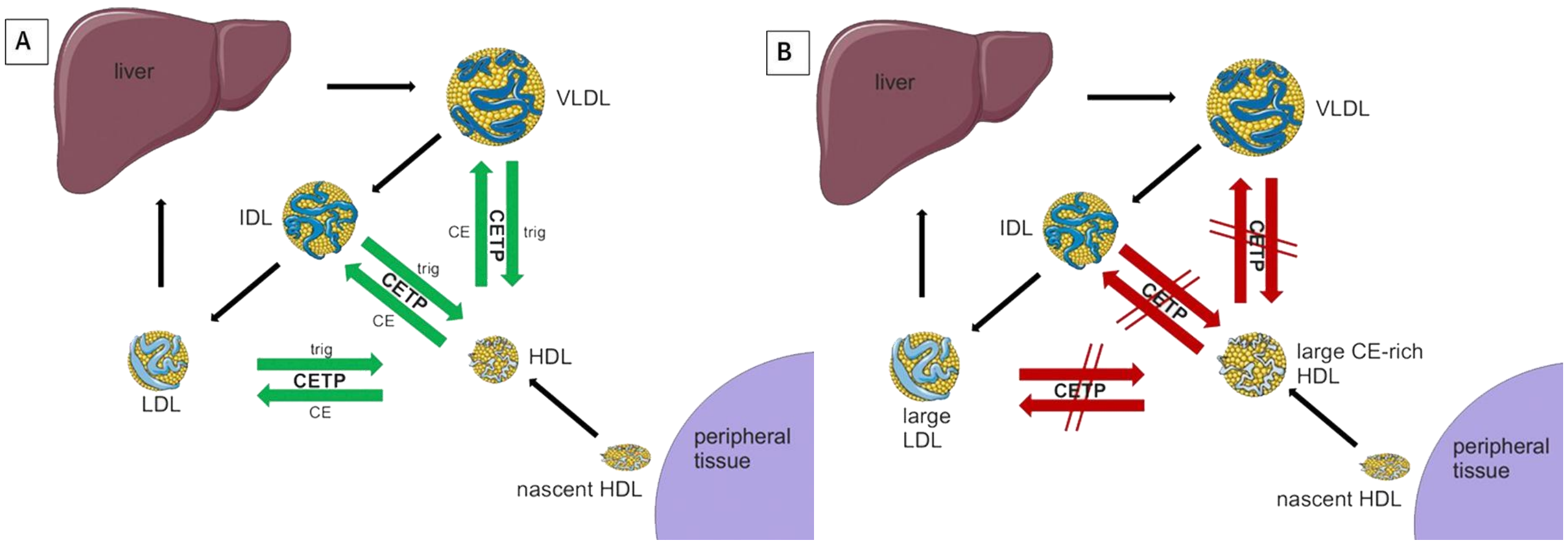
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Cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors⁽¹⁾

Mechanism of action



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Signatory Approval (Certificate)	Noha Mohamed Medical 16-Aug-2023 10:38:29 GMT+0000
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