



Stanford
MEDICINE

Division of Primary Care
and Population Health
Department of Medicine

Updates in Cardiovascular Risk Reduction

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No financial disclosures

Cardiovascular disease (CVD)



- ✓ Leading cause of death in U.S.
- ✓ 1 person every 36 dies from CVD
- ✓ Diabetes 2-4 fold increased risk CVD

Mr. JB is 52 year old South Asian male...



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MI 3 years ago

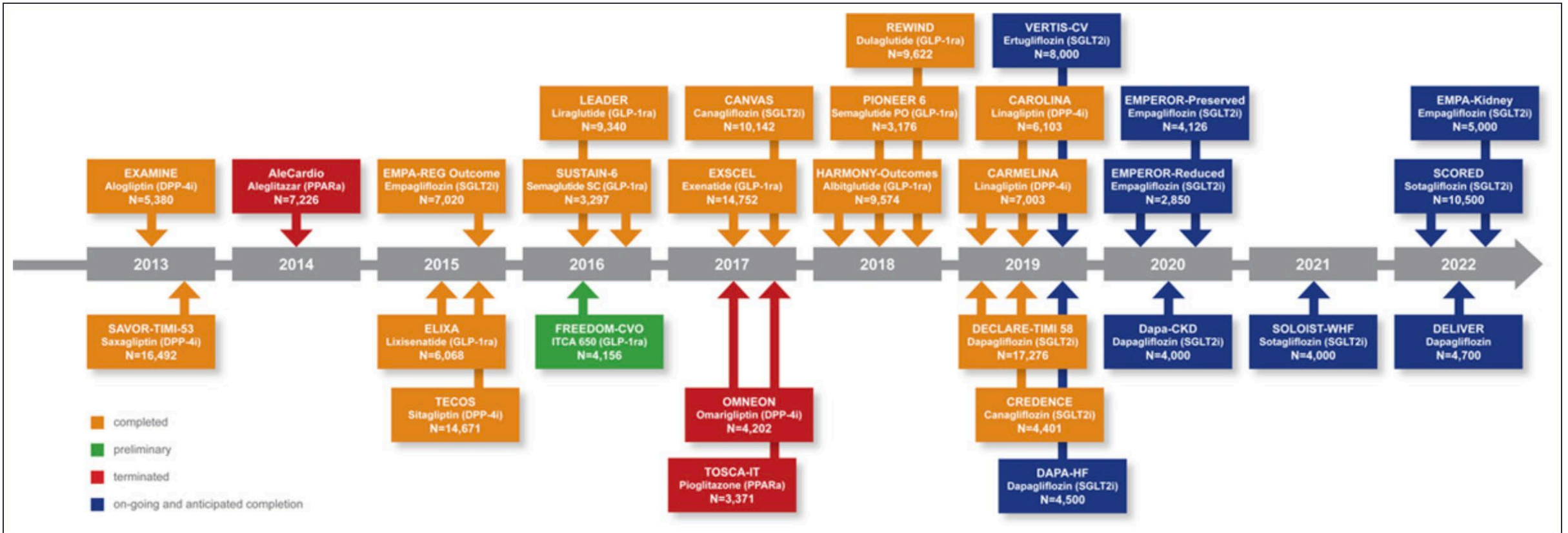
Triglycerides	300 mg/dL	(statin + ezetimibe)
LDL-C	130 mg/dL	(statin + ezetimibe)
Diabetes HbA1c	7.5%	(metformin)

“How can I prevent
another heart attack?”

(because I don't feel I can change my lifestyle further)

Lots of CVD studies!

Cardiovascular Outcome Trials (CVOT) in type 2 diabetes

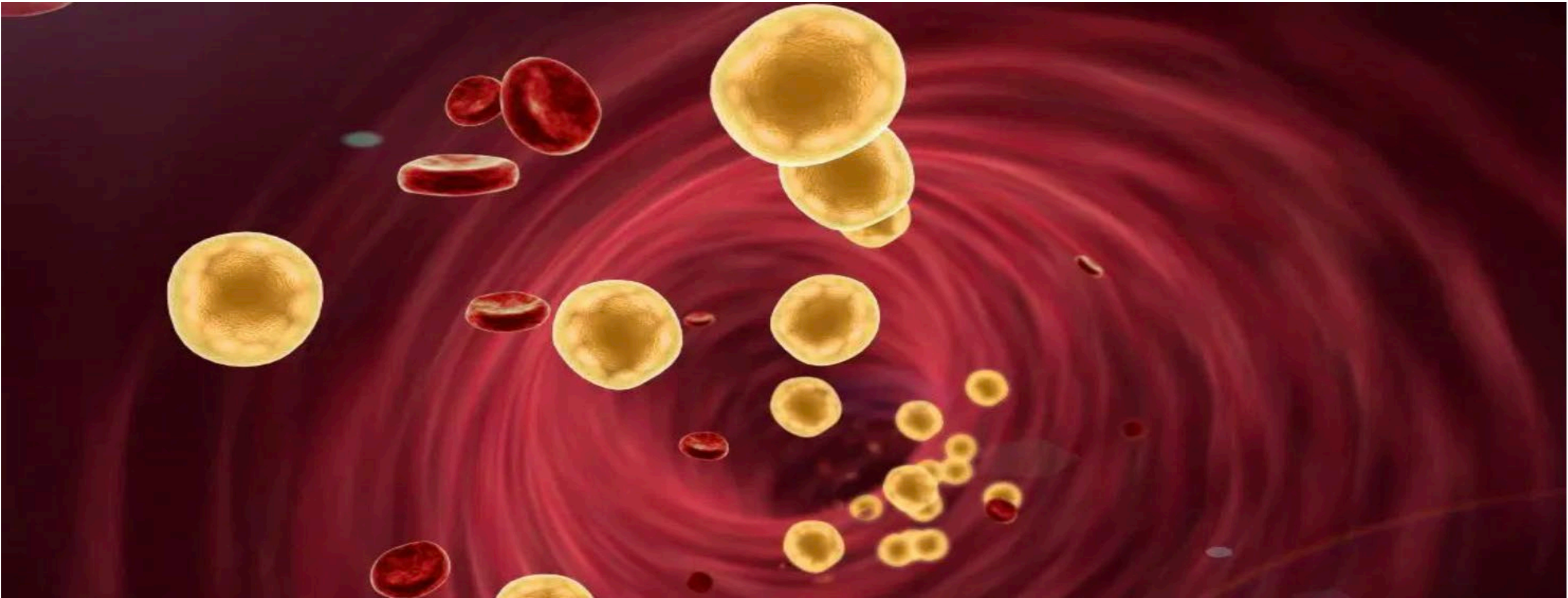


Sharma et al. Impact of Regulatory Guidance on Evaluating Cardiovascular Risk of New Glucose-Lowering Therapies to Treat Type 2 Diabetes. Circulation March 2020

Key updates for Mr. JB

- LDL-C reduction
- Triglyceride reduction
- Type 2 diabetes CVD risk reduction
- Impact on CVD and diabetes guidelines

Lipid management – high LDL cholesterol



Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors

2015



Indications

1. HoFH and HeFH
2. Established ASCVD
3. Very high risk patients

Lowers LDL 60-70%

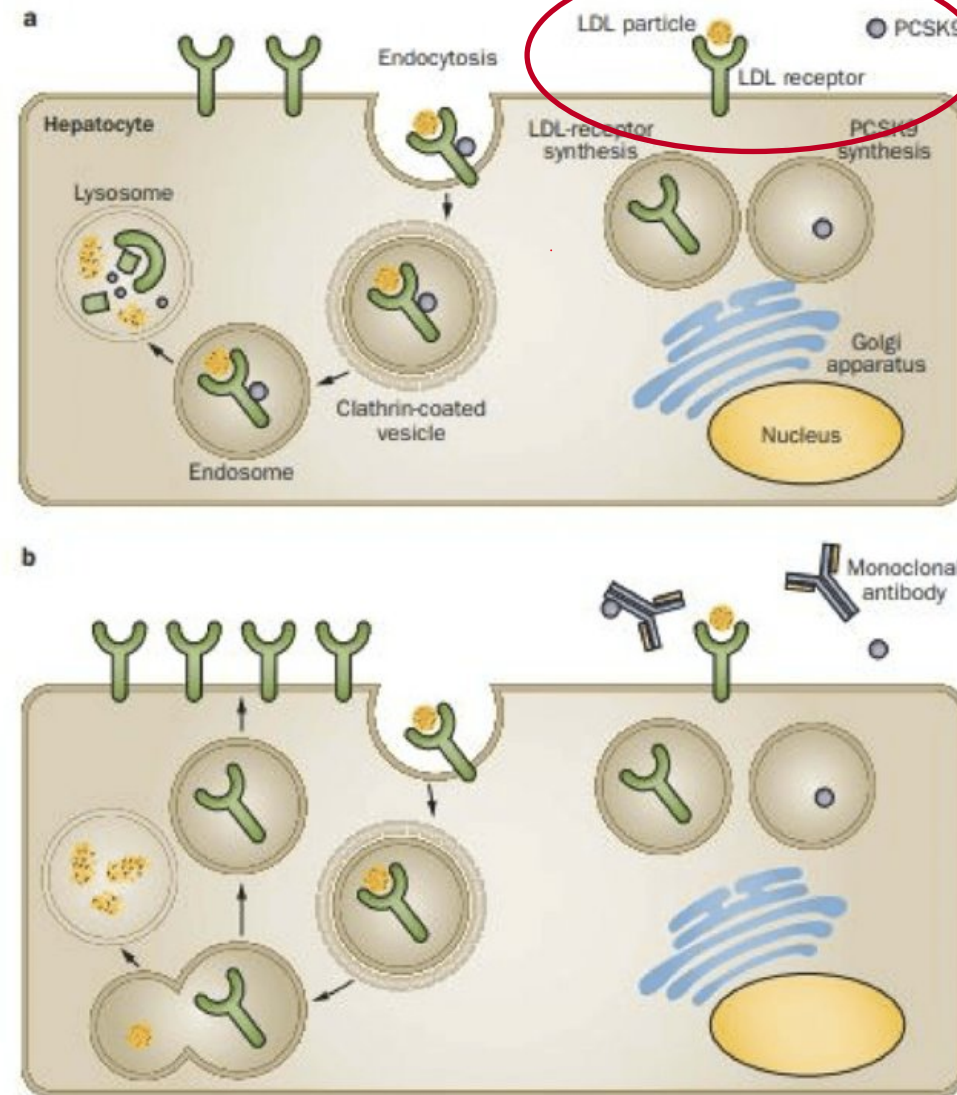
2015



Cost \$466/mo

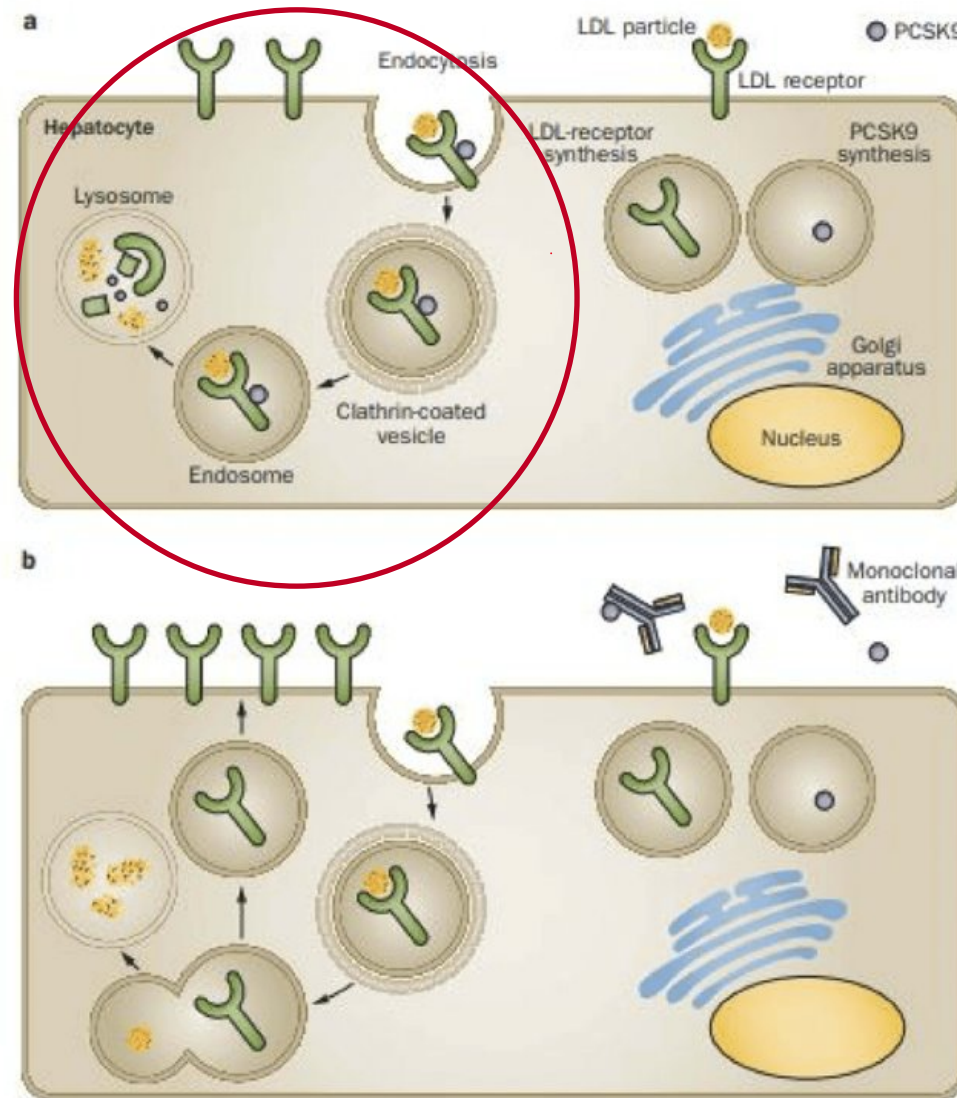
Mechanism of action

Monoclonal antibody to PCSK9 enzyme



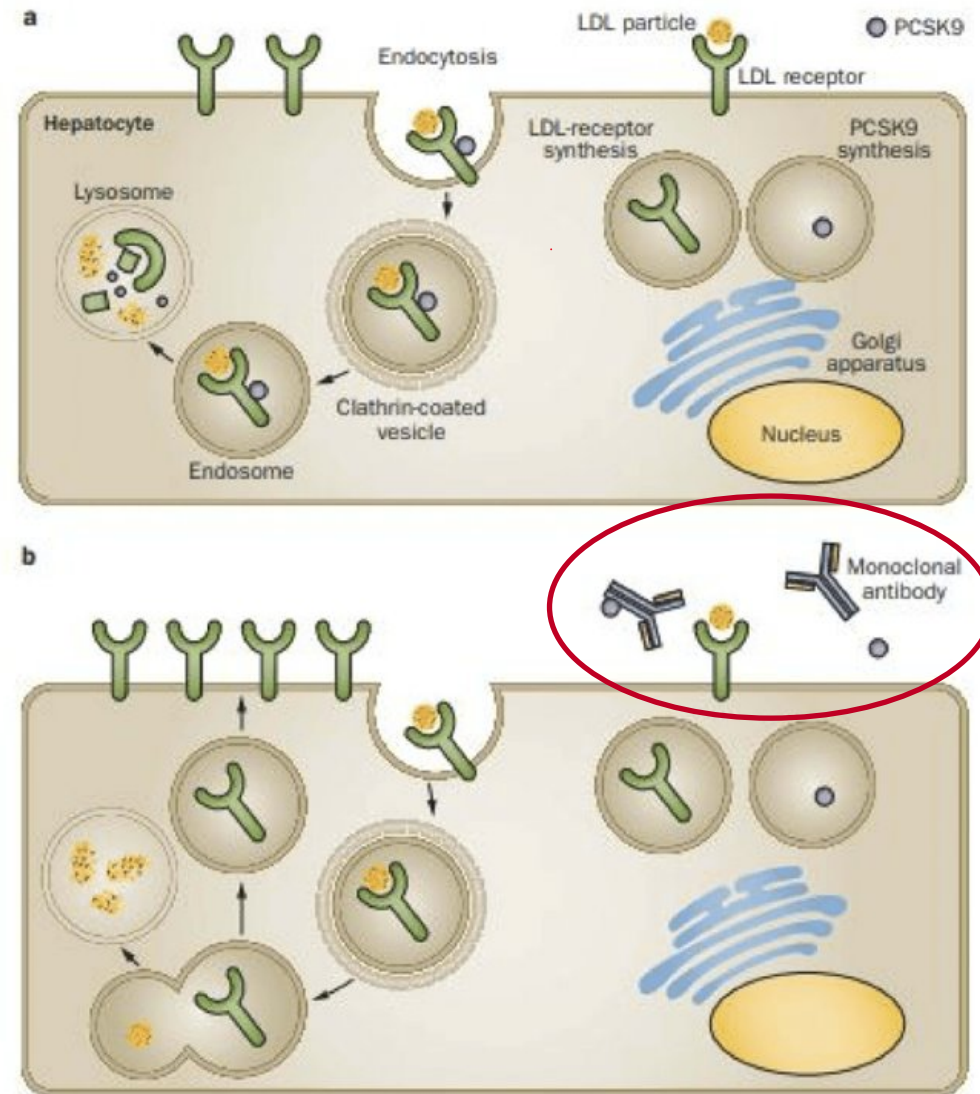
Mechanism of action

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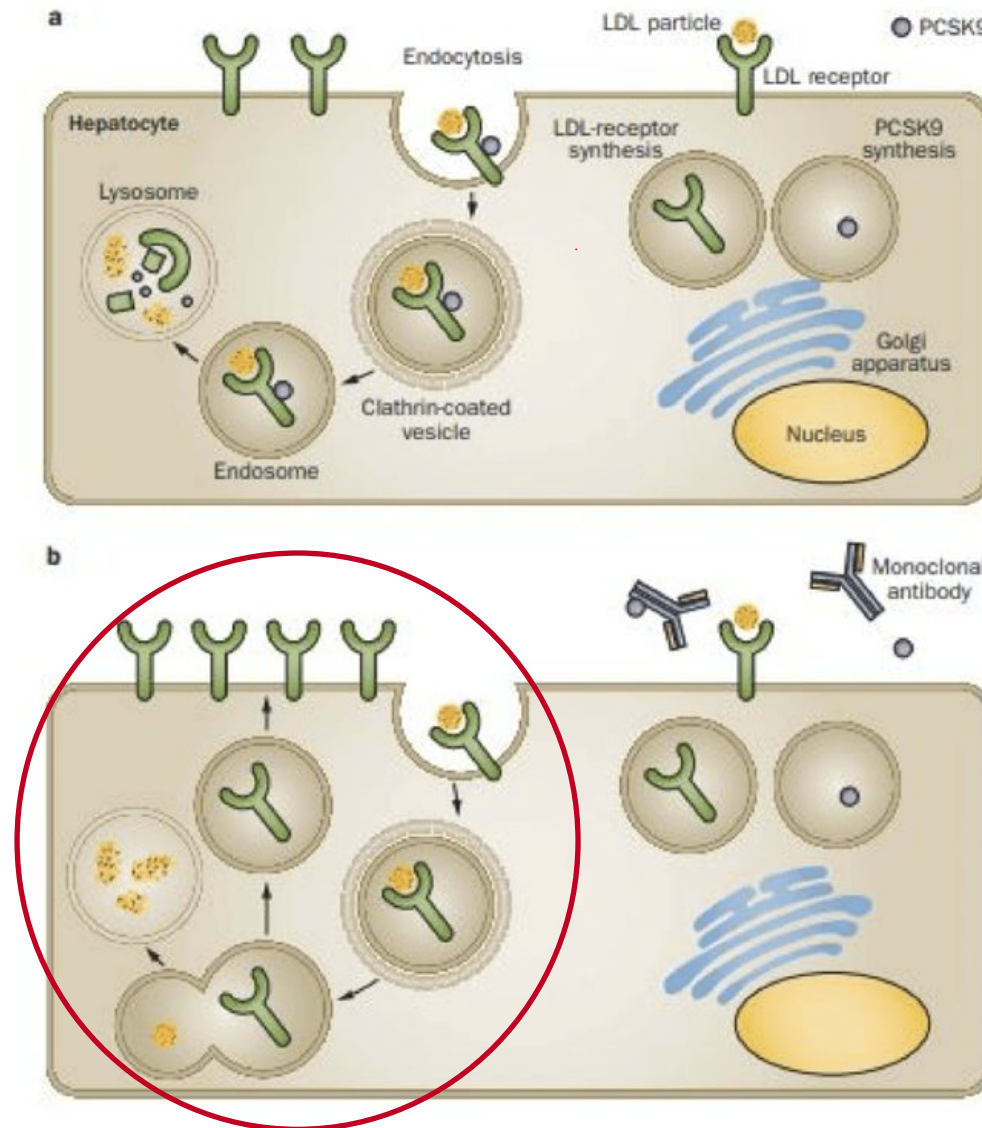
Mechanism of action

Monoclonal antibody to PCSK9 enzyme



Mechanism of action

Monoclonal antibody to PCSK9 enzyme



Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors



FOURIER

Patients with ASCVD

LDL ≥ 70 mg/dL statin \pm ezetimibe

Median f/u 2 years

↓ ASCVD 15% RRR



ODYSSEY

Patients with ACS

LDL ≥ 70 mg/dL statin \pm ezetimibe

Median f/u 2.8 years

↓ ASCVD 15% RRR

Side effects

- ▶ Well-tolerated
- ▶ No significant muscle aches
- ▶ No major adverse events in patients with very low LDL <30 mg/dL
- ▶ Rash



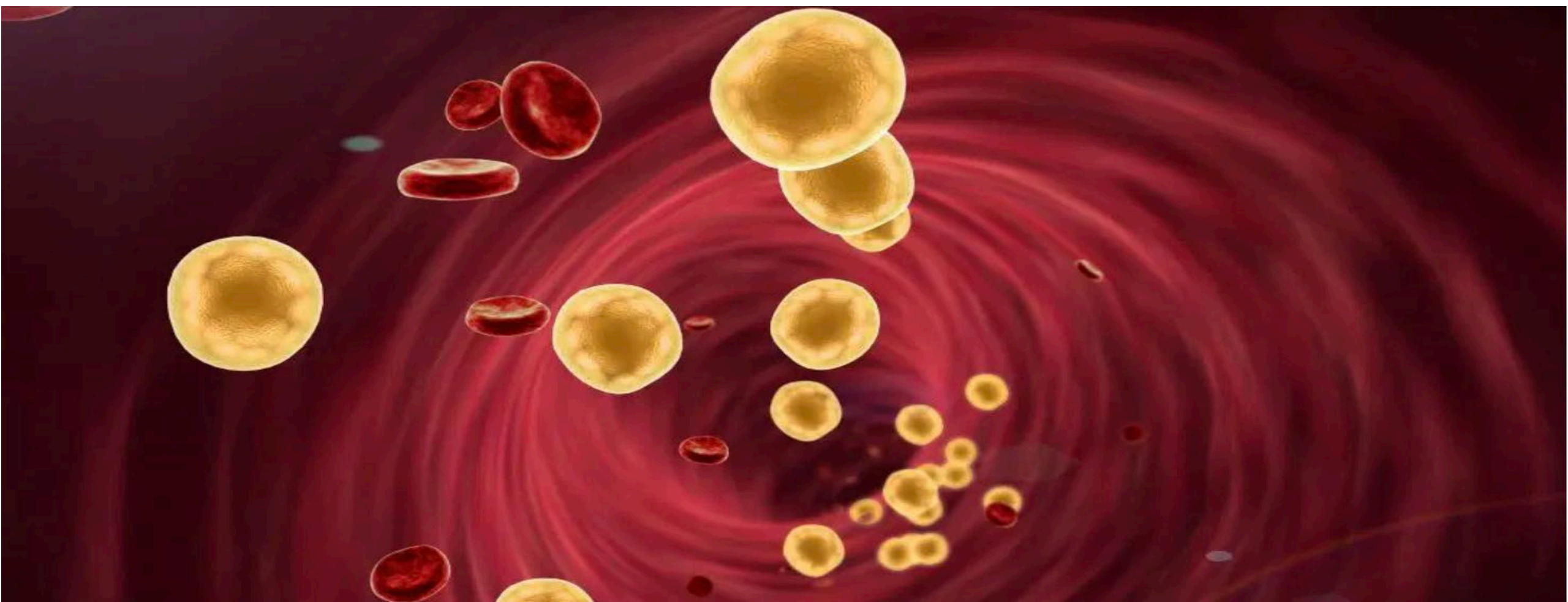
Mr. JB is 52 year old South Asian male....

MI 3 years ago

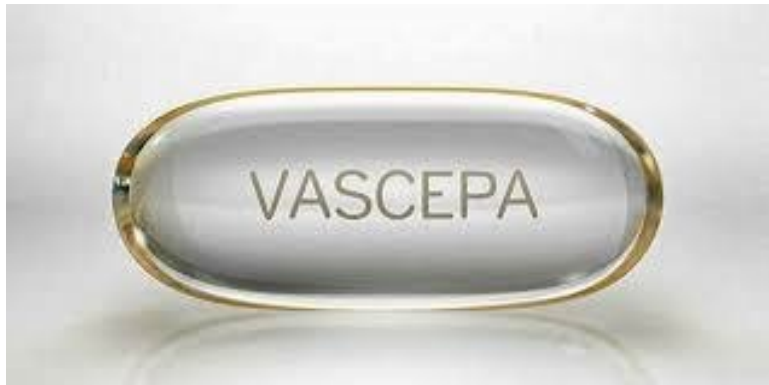
Triglycerides	300 mg/dL	(statin + ezetimibe)
LDL-C	130 mg/dL	(statin + ezetimibe)
Diabetes HbA1c	7.5%	(metformin)

Start PCSK9 inhibitor because LDL \geq 70 mg/dL

Lipid management – high triglycerides



prescription fish oil: Icosapent ethyl



Ethyl eicosapentaenoic acid (E-EPA)

Indications

1. TG \geq 500 mg/dL (2012)
2. TG 150-499 mg/dL despite statin to reduce CV events (2019)

Reduces TG up to 33%

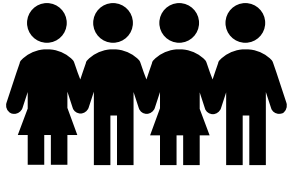
Cost \$241/mo



Omega-3 Fatty Acids

EPA

DHA



>8000 people
statin therapy
11 countries
473 sites



45+ yo ASCVD
50+ yo DM with 1+ RF
TG ≥ 150 -<500
LDL-C >40- ≤ 100
on statin ≥ 4 weeks

31% RRR CV events



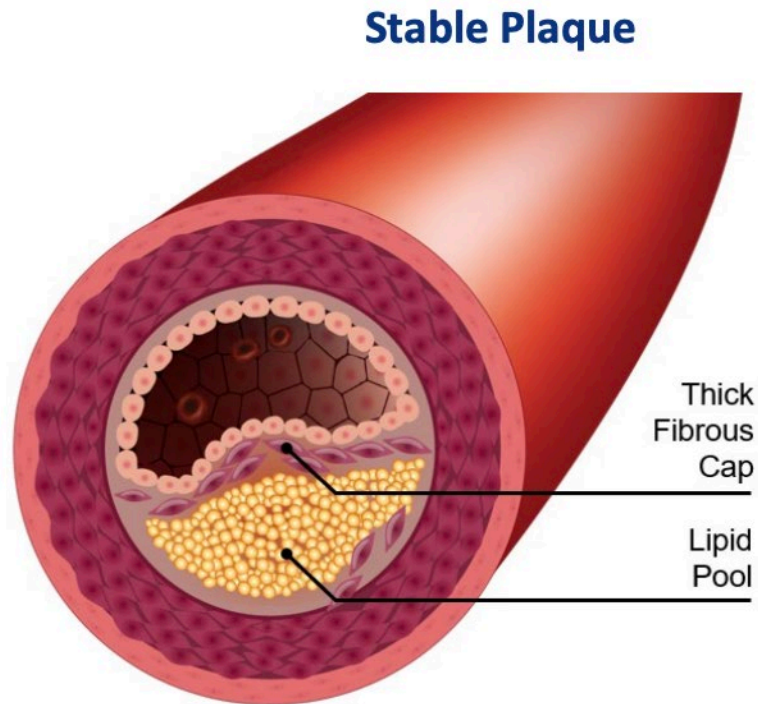
CV endpoint
-MI/stroke, CV death,
revascularization/unstable
angina



Icosapent ethyl 2 g BID
Or
Placebo

Bhatt et al. N Engl J Med. 2019 Jan 3;380(1):11-22

Mechanism of cardiovascular benefit

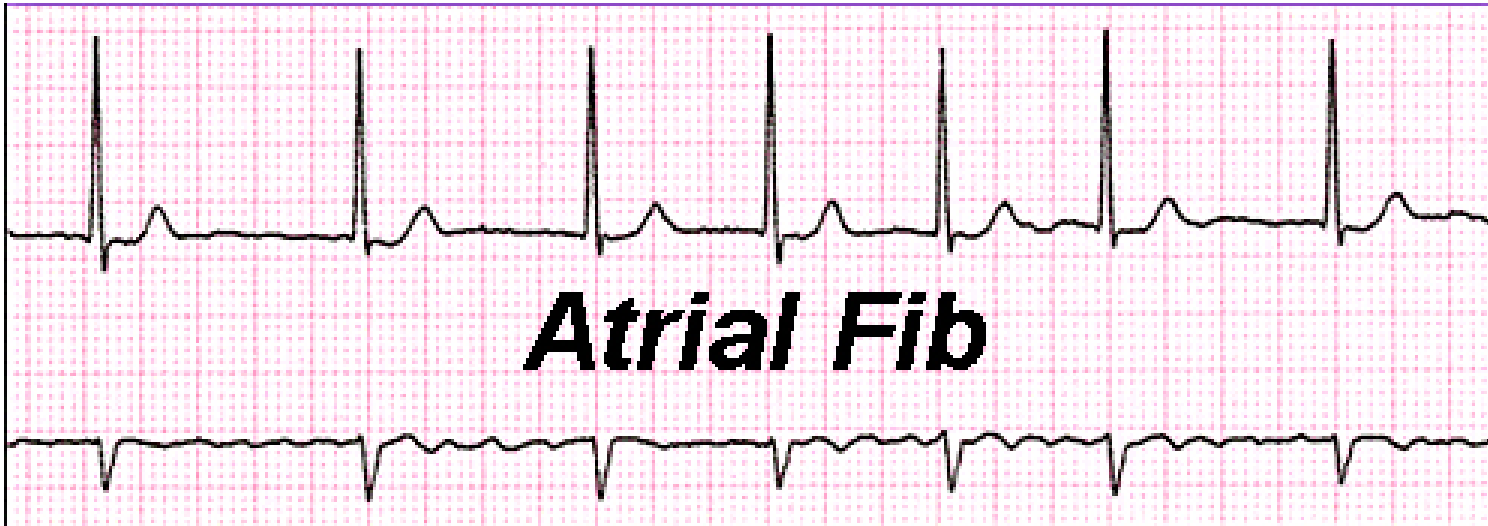


Multiple atherogenic processes

- TG-rich lipoproteins
- Plaque
- Endothelium
- Anti-inflammatory
- apoB

Side effects

- ▶ Bleeding
- ▶ Atrial fib/flutter



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Triglycerides	300 mg/dL	(statin + ezetimibe)
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Diabetes HbA1c	7.5%	(metformin)

Start Icosapent Ethyl at 2 grams BID if LDL controlled and TG remain high



CVD RISK REDUCTION IN TYPE 2 DIABETES

Sodium glucose cotransporter2 (SGLT2) inhibitors



Indications

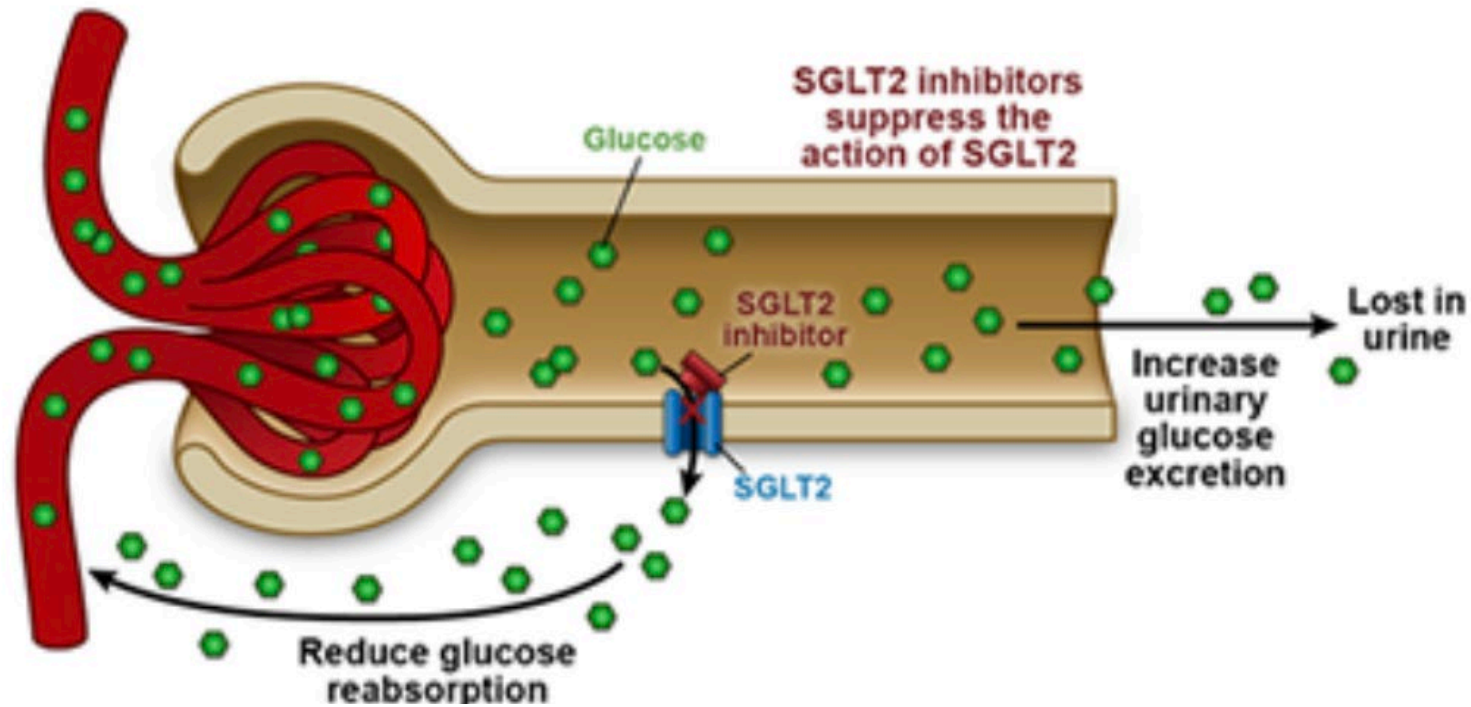
1. Type 2 diabetes
 - a. Reduce CVD risk when established CVD
 - b. Reduce HF
 - c. Reduce DKD

2. HFrEF reduce HF

Reduces A1c by 0.4-1.1%

Cost: \$500/month

Sodium glucose cotransporter2 (SGLT2) inhibitors



CVOTs for SGLT2 inhibitors

	CVOT	MACE	HF benefit	Renal benefit
Empagliflozin	EMPA-REG	14% RR CVD	✓	✓
Canagliflozin	CANVAS	14% RR CVD	✓	✓
Dapagliflozin	DECLARE-TIMI		✓	✓
Ertugliflozin	VERTIS-CV		✓	✓

Lo et al., Cardiorenal Medicine. Jan 2020.

Mechanism of cardiovascular benefit

Lowers A1c

Lowers blood pressure

Weight loss

Osmotic diuresis/naturesis

Reduce oxidative stress

Decrease vascular resistance

Side effects

- ▶ Urogenital infections
- ▶ Diabetic ketoacidosis
- ▶ Acute kidney injury
- ▶ Canagliflozin – amputation



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Triglycerides	300 mg/dL	(statin + ezetimibe)
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Diabetes HbA1c	7.5%	(metformin)

Start SGLT2i to improve A1c and reduce CV event risk

Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist (GLP1RA)



Semaglutide
Rybelsus and Ozempic



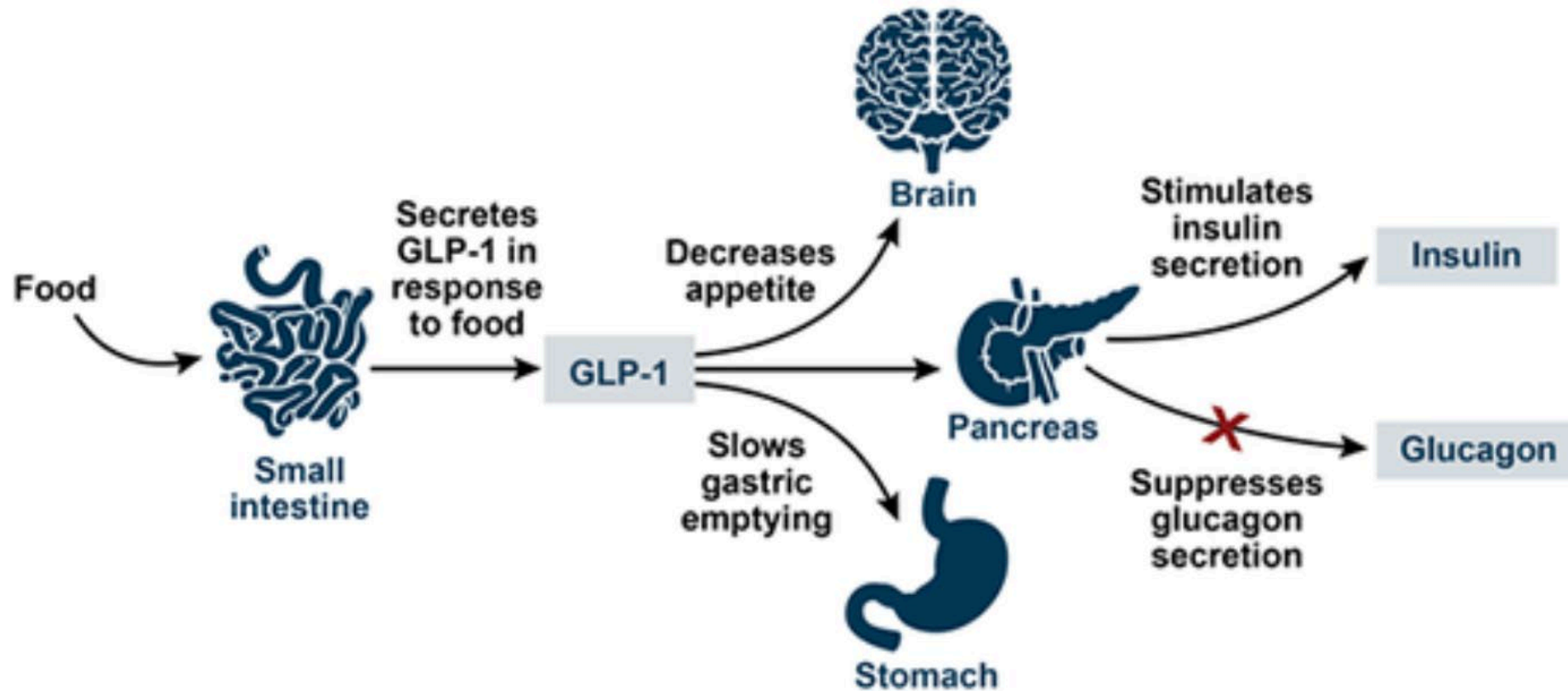
Indications

1. Type 2 diabetes
2. Reduce CVD risk-established CVD
3. Saxenda – obesity tx

Reduces A1c by 0.55-1.2%

Cost: \$800-900/month

Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist (GLP1RA)



Meier JJ. *Nat Rev Endocrinol*. 2012;8:728-742.

CVOTs for GLP1RA

	CVOT	MACE
Liraglutide	LEADER	13% RR CVD
Semaglutide (inj only)	SUSTAIN-6	24% RR CVD
Dulaglutide	REWIND	12% RR CVD
Exenatide	EXSCEL	safe
lixisenatide	ELIXA	safe

Lo et al., Cardiorenal Medicine. Jan 2020.

Mechanism of cardiovascular benefit

Lowers A1c

Lowers blood pressure

Weight loss

Improves dyslipidemia

Anti-inflammatory

Improves endothelial function

Side effects

- ▶ GI symptoms
- ▶ Pancreatitis
- ▶ Diabetic retinopathy – injectable semaglutide

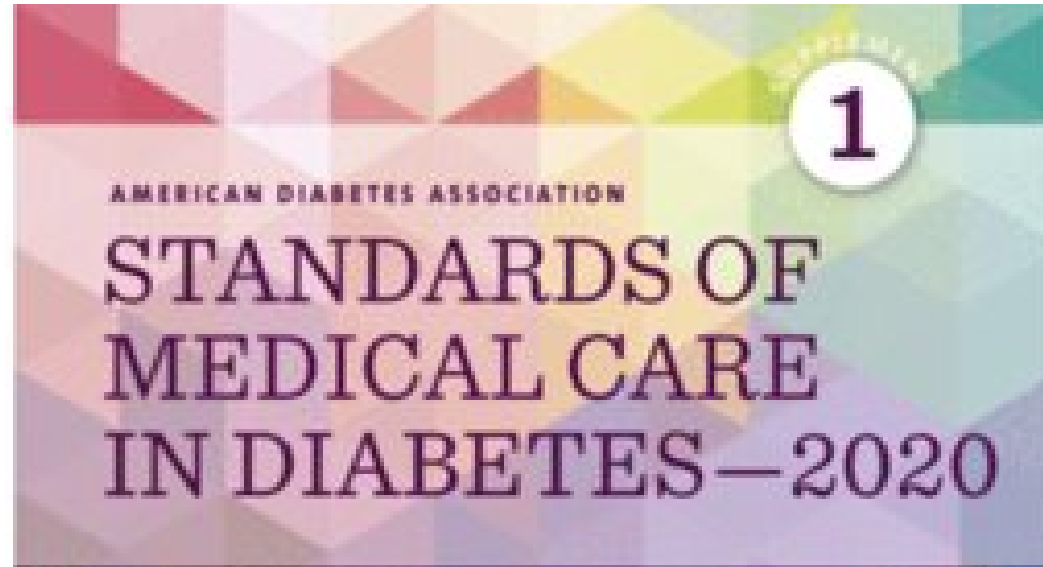
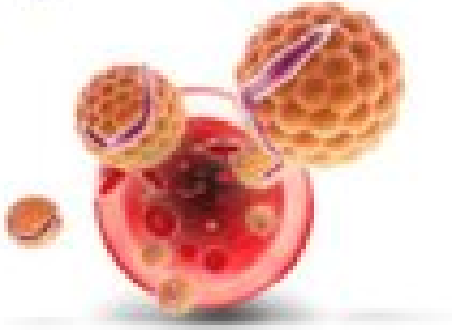
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Start GLP1RA to improve A1c and reduce
CV event risk

ESC/EAS Guidelines on management of dyslipidaemias 2019



GUIDELINES HAVE RESPONDED

Summary

- ▶ PCSK9i recommended add on statin and ezetimibe in secondary prevention ¹⁻³
- ▶ Very high risk patients: LDL ≥ 70 mg/dL as threshold for non-statin addition to statin ¹
- ▶ Very high risk patients, Icosapent ethyl can be considered when TG 135-499 mg/dL despite statin therapy ²⁻⁴
- ▶ SGLT2i and GLP1RA for diabetes and ASCVD to reduce CV events, HF, and progression of kidney disease independent of A1c ⁴⁻⁵

1. ACC/AHA, American College of Cardiology, American Heart Association 2018 Guideline on the management of blood cholesterol

2. ESC/EAC, European Society of Cardiology, European Atherosclerosis Society Guidelines on management of dyslipidemias 2019

3. NLA Scientific Statement on the Use of Icosapent Ethyl in Statin-treated Patients with Elevated Triglycerides and High or Very High ASCVD Risk.

4. ADA, American Diabetes Association, Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes –2020

5. ACC/AHA 2020 Expert Consensus Decision Pathway on Novel Therapies for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

Thank you





Medial follow up: 4.9 years



**Primary CV
Endpoint**

17.2%

TG

-18%

hsCRP

-13.9%

**Hosp
Afib/flutter**

3.1%

**Serious
bleeding**

2.7%



22%

+2.2%

+32.2%

2.1%

2.1%

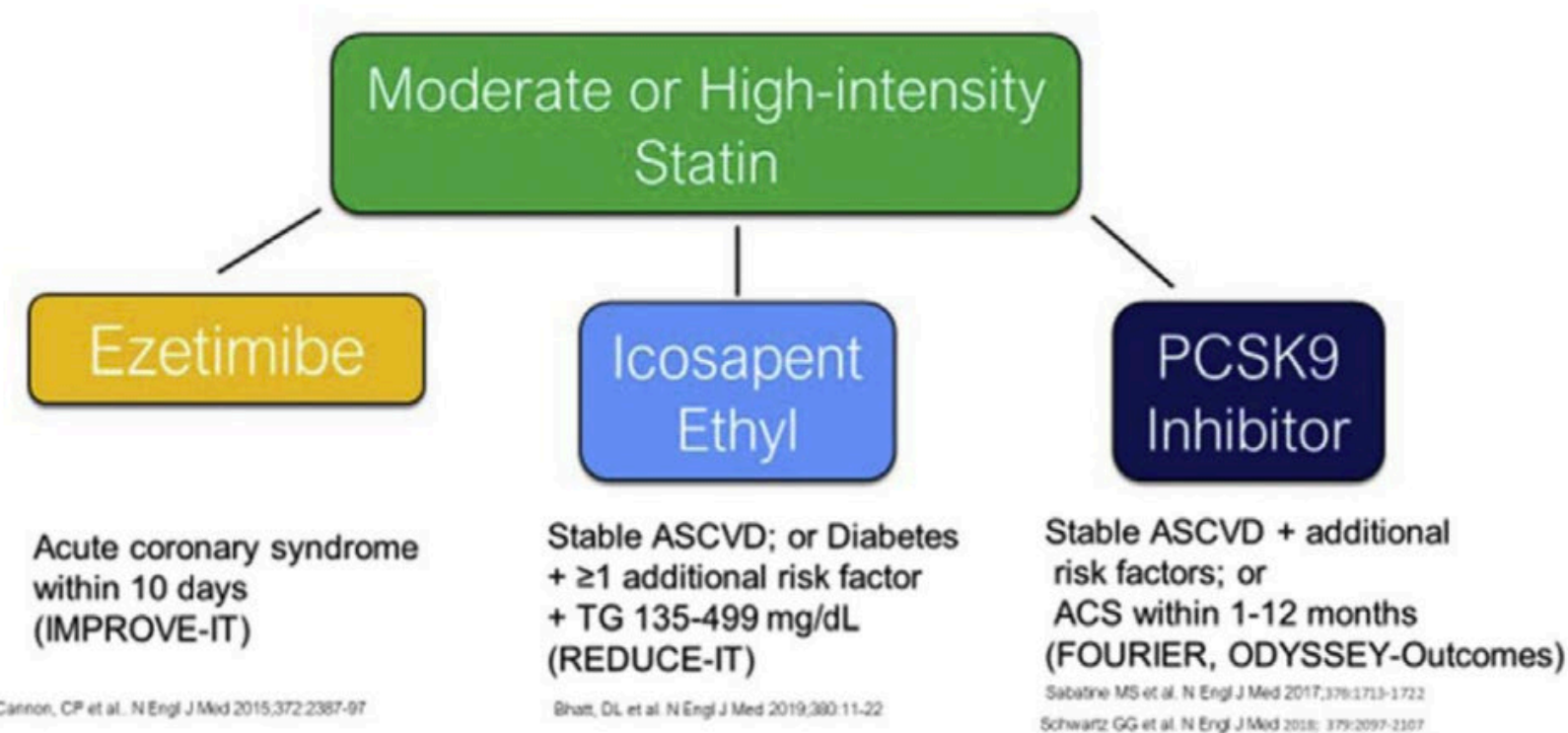
(HR 0.75, $p < 0.001$)

($p = 0.004$)

($p = 0.06$)

Bhatt et al. N Engl J Med. 2019 Jan 3;380(1):11-22

Adjunctive Therapies for ASCVD Risk Reduction in High- or Very-high-risk Statin-treated Patients Supported by RCT Evidence



SGLT2i and GLP1RA for patients with diabetes and ASCVD/HF/CKD

First-line therapy is metformin and comprehensive lifestyle management



Indications of high risk or established ASCVD, CKD, or HF



Consider independently of baseline A1c or individualized A1c target



ASCVD predominates



Preferably GLP1RA or SGLT2i
with proven CV benefit



HF or CKD predominates



Preferably SGLT2i with evidence
of reducing HF or CKD
progression

ADA, American Diabetes Association, Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes –2020
ACC/AHA 2020 Expert Consensus Decision Pathway on Novel Therapies for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction in
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