

openheart Intensified lipid-lowering treatment with alirocumab in patients with coronary heart disease

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ABSTRACT

Background Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death and disability in the Western world.

Objective To characterise adults with confirmed coronary heart disease (CHD) and primary heterozygous familial or non-familial hypercholesterolaemia or mixed dyslipidaemia who received alirocumab in a real-world setting.

Methods This open, prospective, multicentre, non-interventional study, conducted in Germany, enrolled patients with confirmed CHD who were treated with alirocumab according to its summary of product characteristics. Prescription was at the physician's discretion and independent of study participation. Patients were followed for 12 weeks after alirocumab initiation.

Results In total, 245 patients (mean age 62.2 years; 34.0% female) were documented at 90 sites. Overall, 47.7% had familial hypercholesterolaemia, 48.9% non-familial hypercholesterolaemia and 43.8% mixed dyslipidaemia; 74.6% had hypertension and 29.2% diabetes mellitus. The most common lipid-lowering therapy in the 12 months preceding alirocumab was a statin, often in combination with ezetimibe (73.5%). Statin contraindications were documented for 46.2% patients and statin intolerance for 63.8%. The mean low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C)-level prior to alirocumab was 150.5±51.6 mg/dL. Alirocumab prescription was in compliance with German national recommendations and/or European guidelines. The most common starting dose was 75 mg every other week. Overall, 57% patients reached target LDL-C levels (<70 mg/dL) after 12 weeks of treatment. Alirocumab was generally well tolerated.

Conclusion In a real-world setting in Germany, alirocumab was prescribed for patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease who had high baseline LDL-C levels with or without statin intolerance. Efficacy and safety were consistent with findings observed in the ODYSSEY Phase III programme.

INTRODUCTION

Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is the leading cause of death and disability in the Western world^{1–3} and hypercholesterolaemia constitutes one of its major risk factors. Despite the availability of effective low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) lowering drugs, such as statins,

Key questions

What is already known about this subject?

► Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is the leading cause of death and disability in the Western world and hypercholesterolaemia constitutes one of its major risk factors. Despite the availability of effective low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) lowering drugs (eg, statins), many individuals with familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH) or non-familial hypercholesterolaemia or mixed dyslipidaemia continue to have elevated LDL-C levels and remain at high risk for ASCVD.

What does this study add?

► This study provides data on the characteristics and treatment patterns of patients with established ASCVD who were prescribed alirocumab in daily clinical practice in Germany. Alirocumab was predominantly used in the working age population, with a predominance of male patients, and a pattern of metabolic comorbidity (eg, hypertension and/or diabetes in addition to dyslipidaemia). FH was a frequent underlying disease. The efficacy and safety of alirocumab in this real-world setting were consistent with findings observed in the ODYSSEY Phase III programme.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

► The results of this study suggest that treatment with alirocumab can provide effective lipid-lowering in real-world conditions for patients with ASCVD who have high LDL-C levels with/without statin intolerance.

many individuals with familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH) or non-familial hypercholesterolaemia or mixed dyslipidaemia continue to have elevated LDL-C values and, therefore, remain at high risk for ASCVD.^{2,4} Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9)-inhibition is a new treatment strategy for patients who do not reach their LDL-C targets with conventional oral lipid-lowering treatment (LLT). Alirocumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody that binds with high affinity and specificity to PCSK9, has been

evaluated in a large phase III clinical trial programme (ODYSSEY), consisting of 17 separate studies involving more than 24500 patients in total. A decrease in LDL-C of up to 60% was observed in these studies.⁵⁻⁷ The ODYSSEY OUTCOMES study demonstrated a reduction of recurrent ischaemic cardiovascular events in patients with a prior acute coronary syndrome and at high cardiovascular risk.^{6,8,9} PCSK9 inhibitors, however, need to be prescribed in the clinical and economical national environment which includes guideline recommendations of the European Society of Cardiology/European Atherosclerosis Society (ESC/EAS)^{9,10} and, for Germany, the Joint Federal Committee (G-BA) recommendations.

At the time of patient recruitment, the ESC/EAS task force on PCSK9 inhibitors⁹ recommended treatment with PCSK9-inhibitors for patients with clinical ASCVD and substantially elevated LDL-C levels despite being on maximally tolerated statin therapy (with or without ezetimibe). They were further recommended for patients with ASCVD who are unable to tolerate at least three statins, and for patients with FH without clinical ASCVD but with substantially elevated LDL-C levels despite treatment with statins plus ezetimibe. In the 2019 guideline revision,¹⁰ PCSK9 inhibitors are recommended for very high-risk patients in secondary prevention (class I, level A), for very high-risk patients with FH (IC) and could be considered in very high-risk patients without FH (IIbC), given that they do not achieve their treatment goals on maximum tolerated doses of a statin and ezetimibe. They are also considered a combination partner for ezetimibe, if statins are not tolerated (IIbC).

The G-BA comprises a group of German public health agencies that is authorised to make binding decisions for millions of people in the public health insurance system, based on reform bills passed by lawmakers along with routine decisions regarding healthcare in Germany. Government officials are responsible for exercising legal supervision over the committee's decisions and guidelines. The G-BA has determined that alirocumab can be prescribed in patients with heterozygous FH, non-FH or mixed dyslipidaemia with treatment-refractory courses in which, despite maximum dietary efforts and LLT (statins and/or other lipid-lowering agents in case of statin contraindications) documented over a period of 12 months, LDL-C cannot be lowered sufficiently and it is therefore assumed that the indication to perform LDL apheresis exists. Only patients with established, progressive vascular disease (coronary heart disease (CHD), cerebrovascular manifestation, peripheral artery disease (PAD)) and other risk factors (eg, diabetes mellitus, kidney function glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min or New York Heart Association (NYHA) heart failure III and IV) are eligible. The drug may only be prescribed by cardiologists, nephrologists, diabetologists, endocrinologists or specialists working in outpatient departments for lipid metabolism disorders.

The clinical and economical guidelines differ with respect to their eligibility criteria, such as the sole reliance

on statin failure (G-BA), the definition of the length of the prior attempt (G-BA 12 months), the notion that PCSK9 inhibitors can only be prescribed in patients who would otherwise be considered to have an indication for LDL apheresis (G-BA), the omission of primary prevention patients (G-BA) and the physician type allowed to make the prescription. Considering the different recommendations, it remains unclear how these partially conflicting recommendations are applied in clinical practice. Hence, we aimed to study the patient characteristics and treatment patterns under these conditions and document the clinical effectiveness and safety of alirocumab under real-world conditions in Germany.

METHODS

OPTIMIZE was a national (German) prospective, open-label, multicentre, non-interventional study conducted according to the German Drug Law (§4 part 23) in 90 centres in Germany ('Nicht-interventionelle Studie'; study number 433).¹¹ Study sites were distributed across the country to ensure the data gathered were representative of patients treated with alirocumab throughout Germany.

Patients with confirmed CHD were included that were treated with alirocumab according to its summary of product characteristics (SmPC). According to the German Regulation for non-interventional studies, patients could only be included after the decision to intensify LLT was made by the treating physician according to the SmPC and G-BA regulation.

The study was performed in accordance with the ethical principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all applicable amendments laid down by the World Medical Assemblies and the International Conference Harmonization guidelines for Good Clinical Practice. The study protocol was approved by the local institutional review board and independent ethics committee at each site. All patients provided written informed consent prior to documentation.

Patient population

The study included adult patients (≥18 years) treated with alirocumab in accordance with the SmPC (Sanofi Aventis Deutschland GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany) and the G-BA recommendations as outlined above. This constituted a diagnosis of primary hypercholesterolaemia (heterozygous familial or non-familial) or mixed dyslipidaemia, and confirmed CHD with an acute coronary syndrome as defined by ODYSSEY OUTCOMES,^{6,8,9} and documented maximum dietary or LLT within the last 12 months. Contraindications to statins were identified by the treating physician. Statin intolerance was defined as the intolerance of at least two different statins due to unexplained skeletal muscle-related symptoms (eg, pain, pulling, weakness or cramps) that began or worsened during statin therapy and were reversible after discontinuation. A distinction was made between total statin

intolerance due to which the patient no longer received statin and partial statin intolerance. With a partial intolerance, the patient could only tolerate a limited statin dose, which did not lead to the achievement of his/her individual target value.

Data collection

The observational period for each patient was 12 weeks, including a baseline visit (V1) at the time of alirocumab initiation, and one follow-up visit (V2) in accordance with routine clinical practice. Patient data were documented on paper-based case report forms. Adverse events (AEs) were reported from the time the physician obtained the patient's informed consent until 7 days after the end of the observation period (V2). Quality control measures included on-site visits at selected study centres (>5% of all 90 centres), including source data verification by interview technique.

Objectives

The primary objective was a descriptive analysis of LLT in adult patients with primary hypercholesterolaemia (heterozygous familial or non-familial) or mixed dyslipidaemia and accompanied by dietary measures. This included treatment (1) in combination with a statin with or without other LLT in patients who did not reach their LDL-C goal despite being on the maximum tolerated statin dose or (2) as monotherapy or in combination with other LLTs in patients with intolerance of, or contraindications for, statins and (c) in patients with confirmed CHD.

It included a descriptive analysis of patient characteristics relevant to the German health insurance reimbursement criteria, including: (1) prior LLT within the

last 12 months, (2) prior dietetic and lifestyle changes, (3) proportion of patients with heterozygous FH, (4) proportion of patients with mixed dyslipidaemia and (e) a description of any CHD.

Secondary objectives comprised: (1) evaluation of the efficacy of alirocumab as measured by the LDL-C lowering effect after approximately 12 weeks; (2) the identification of possible FH based on the procedure proposed by Klose *et al*¹²; and (3) analysis of patients with a possible statin intolerance.

Statistics

Due to the non-interventional observational study design, no formal sample size was determined. Quantitative data (eg, age) were analysed using means and SD or medians with IQRs, as appropriate. Qualitative data (eg, gender) were presented as proportions. 95% CIs were provided, if appropriate, for qualitative and quantitative data. Safety was analysed among all patients receiving at least one alirocumab dose (safety analysis set, SAS). Descriptive and efficacy variables were analysed in the full analysis set (FAS), which included all patients in SAS who met the selection criteria and had sufficient data for the primary analysis (at least one LDL-C value at baseline and on treatment). All statistical analyses were carried out using the SAS package (V.9.4, Cary, North Carolina, USA).

RESULTS

In total, 245 patients from 90 sites were documented (figure 1). As one patient received no dose of alirocumab, the SAS consisted of 244 patients; 200 patients (from 77

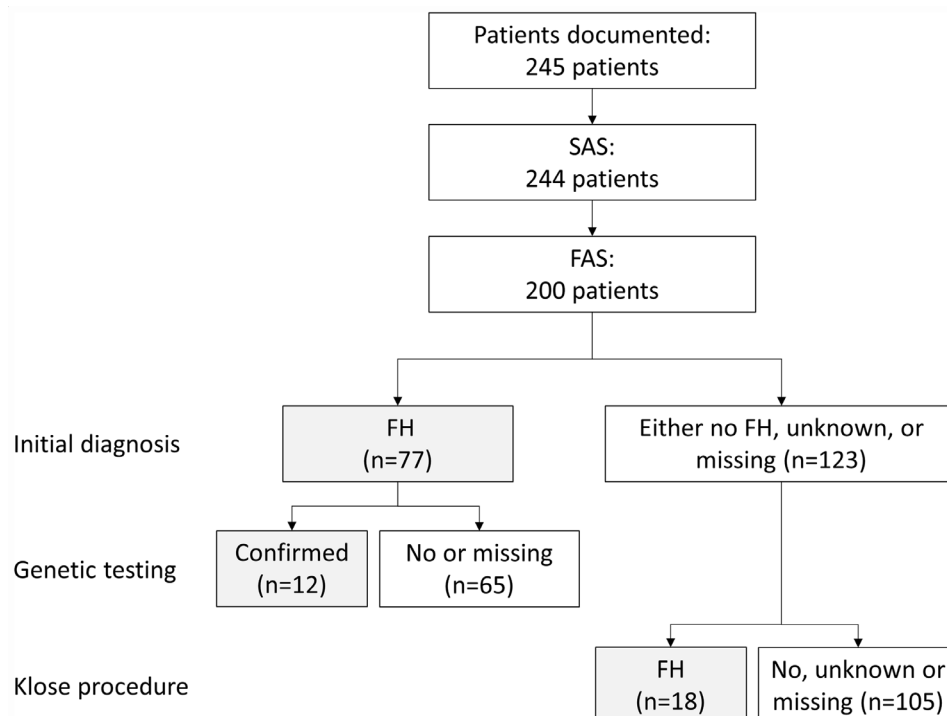


Figure 1 Patient flow and diagnosis of FH. FAS, full analysis set; FH, familial hypercholesterolaemia; SAS, safety analysis set.

Table 1 Patient characteristics (FAS; n=200)	
	N (%) or mean±SD
Age (years)	62.2±10.5
Female gender	68 (34.0)
Weight (kg)	84.9±15.1
BMI (kg/m ²) (n=198)	28.5±4.5
<18.5 kg/m ²	0 (0)
18.5 to <25 kg/m ²	45 (22.7)
25 to <30 kg/m ²	90 (45.5)
≥30 kg/m ²	63 (31.8)
Systolic BP (mm Hg)	131.5±14.9
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	78.2±8.9
Dyslipidaemia	
FH	95 (47.7; 95% CI 40.6 to 54.9)
Non-familial hypercholesterolaemia	93 (48.9; 95% CI 41.6 to 56.3)
Mixed dyslipidaemia	84 (43.8; 95% CI 36.6 to 51.1)
None of the above or missing information	9 (4.5; 95% CI 2.1 to 8.4)
Statin contraindication (n=195)	90 (46.2)
Statin intolerance (n=199)	127 (63.8)
Cardiovascular disease	
Any cardiovascular disease	200 (100)
CHD	197 (98.5)
Status post ACS	169 (84.5)
Hypertension	147 (74.6)
Heart failure	29 (15.5)
PAD	26 (13.7)
Stroke	17 (8.9)
Transient ischaemic attack	7 (3.7)
Diabetes mellitus (n=195)	
Type 1	6 (3.1)
Type 2	51 (26.2)
Disease management programme (n=197)	45 (22.8)

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; CHD, coronary heart disease; FAS, full analysis set; FH, familial hypercholesterolaemia; PAD, peripheral artery disease.

sites) met all selection criteria and had sufficient data for the primary analysis and were included in the FAS.

Patient characteristics

The mean age of the 200 patients in the FAS was 62.2 years and 68 (34.0%) were female (table 1). The mean body mass index was 28.5 kg/m². A total of 95 (47.7%) patients suffered from FH, 93 (48.9%) patients had non-familial hypercholesterolaemia and 84 (43.8%) patients had mixed dyslipidaemia (non-exclusive). In accordance with the patient selection criteria, the most common comorbid condition was CHD (n=197, 98.5%). Furthermore, 169

(84.5%) patients had documented prior acute coronary syndrome (ACS), 147 (74.6%) patients had hypertension and 29.2% of patients (57 of 195 with data) had diabetes mellitus.

With respect to patients with FH, initially 77 (38.5%) patients in the FAS were diagnosed with FH (figure 1), of whom 12 (15.5%) were confirmed by genetic diagnostics. Applying the algorithm suggested by Klose *et al*,¹² to the 123 patients initially described as having no FH/unknown FH status/missing data, identified a further 18 (14.6%) patients with FH.

Lipid-lowering therapy (LLT)

During the 12 months prior to alirocumab initiation (in which statins may have been replaced over time by another), the most common LLT (alone or in combination therapy) was atorvastatin, which was prescribed for 72.0% of the patients (mean dose 48.3 mg/day), followed by simvastatin (41.0%; mean dose 36.7 mg/day) and rosuvastatin (22.0%; mean dose 16.4 mg/day, table 2A). Most patients received these statins in combination with ezetimibe (73.5%), with a mean achieved LDL-C of 143.0 mg/dL (95% CI 119.9 to 166.1). When alirocumab was initiated (table 2B, at baseline) atorvastatin was used in parallel in 40.5% cases, rosuvastatin in 12.0% and statin/ezetimibe combinations in 32.5%. From baseline to the 12-week visit, the use of statins varied (eg, rosuvastatin increased from 12.0% to 16.2%) and ezetimibe from 45.0% to 50.0%.

A statin contraindication was documented for 46.2% (95% CI 39.0 to 53.4) of the patients and a statin intolerance for 63.8% (95% CI 56.7 to 70.5). The three most frequent reasons for the diagnosis of statin intolerance were myalgia without creatine kinase elevation (n=73, 57.5%), muscle disorders (n=49, 38.6%), and oversensitivity/others (n=26, 20.5%).

Prior to starting alirocumab, 127 patients had not reached their LDL-C goal despite being treated with the maximum tolerated statin dose. At baseline, 26 (20.5%) of these patients were prescribed alirocumab alone, 60 (47.2%) alirocumab in combination with a statin, 21 (16.5%) alirocumab in combination with other LLT and 20 (15.7%) alirocumab in combination with both a statin and another LLT (table 3). Among 128 patients with statin intolerance or contraindication, 28.9% were prescribed alirocumab as monotherapy, 40.6% in combination with a statin, 22.7% in combination with other LLT and 7.8% in combination with both a statin and another LLT.

Alirocumab treatment

The most common dosage of alirocumab at the start of therapy was 75 mg every other week (n=122; 61.3%, figure 2). After 12 weeks, the most common dose used was 150 mg every other week (n=101; 54.3%). No patients received 300 mg at 4-week intervals (another dosing regimen in the SmPC). Most patients (n=151; 81.2%) remained on their starting dose; the dose

Table 2A Concomitant LLT in the 12 months preceding initiation of treatment with alirocumab (FAS; n=200)*

	LLT during 12 months before baseline		
	N (%)	Daily dose (mg) mean (95% CI)	LDL-C on max dose (mg/dL) mean (95% CI)
Atorvastatin†	144 (72.0)	48.3 (44.0 to 52.5)	152.6 (126.1 to 179.1)
Simvastatin†	82 (41.0)	36.7 (32.2 to 41.2)	164.5 (146.2 to 182.8)
Rosuvastatin†	44 (22.0)	16.4 (12.2 to 20.6)	119.0 (105.5 to 132.4)
Fluvastatin†	27 (13.5)	33.1 (26.0 to 40.2)	140.4 (130.4 to 150.5)
Pravastatin†	21 (10.5)	25.4 (19.2 to 31.6)	133.9 (113.0 to 154.9)
Ezetimibe	1 (0.5)	10.0	129.0
Any statin + Ezetimibe	147 (73.5)	n.a.	143.0 (119.9 to 166.1)
Other/none‡	11 (5.5)	n.a.	n.a.

The numbers reflect a 12-month period with potential switches between statins. Thus, the numbers are much higher than if you look at a single timepoint, eg, baseline.

*Potentially time-displaced for the 12 months prior to inclusion.

†Alone or in combination.

‡Including colessevelam hydrochloride.

FAS, full analysis set; LDL-C, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; LLT, lipid-lowering therapy.

Table 2B Concomitant LLT at baseline and at end of follow-up (FAS; n=200)*

	LLT at baseline	LLT at 12 weeks
	N (%)	N (%)
Alirocumab*	200 (100.0)	198 (100.0)
Atorvastatin*	81 (40.5)	85 (42.9)
Simvastatin*	14 (7.0)	20 (10.1)
Rosuvastatin*	24 (12.0)	32 (16.2)
Fluvastatin*	5 (2.5)	11 (5.5)
Pravastatin*	4 (2.0)	9 (4.5)
Ezetimibe*	90 (45.0)	99 (50.0)
Other†	10 (5.0)	17 (8.6)
None	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Any alirocumab combination	157 (78.5)	162 (81.8)
Any statin + Ezetimibe	65 (32.5)	74 (37.4)
Any other combination	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

*Alone or in combination.

†Including colessevelam hydrochloride.

FAS, full analysis set; LDL-C, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; LLT, lipid-lowering therapy.

was up-titrated in 17.2% (n=32) and down-titrated in 1.6% (n=3) of patients.

At baseline, average lipid levels were as follows: LDL-C 150.5 mg/dL, total cholesterol 226.9 mg/dL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol 48.4 mg/dL, triglycerides 204.9 mg/dL, and lipoprotein(a) 62.1 mg/dL (figure 3). At the 12-week follow-up, LDL-C was significantly reduced by -78.6 mg/dL (95% CI -86.7 to -70.5) to a final value of 76.3 mg/dL, which constituted a target achievement of <70 mg/dL in 57.0% of patients. This was accompanied by reductions in other lipid values, including total cholesterol (-82.7 mg/dL; 95% CI -91.4 to -71.4), triglycerides (-45.4 mg/dL; 95% CI -78.4 to -12.4) and lipoprotein(a) (-18.4 mg/dL; 95% CI -31.0 to -5.8).

Overall, 76.5% (n=153) patients treated with alirocumab met one of the ESC/EAS guideline criteria for prescribing alirocumab (table 4). All patients met at least one of the G-BA recommendations for the selection of patients for PCSK9 inhibitor treatment.

Adverse events

In total, 11 AEs were reported among 4 (1.6%) patients out of the 244 patients of the SAS population. Seven of these recovered and four were ongoing at the end of the study. These ongoing AEs affected two patients with (1) pruritic rash and (2) myalgia/arthralgia, fatigue, headache. No serious AEs occurred. AEs led to study drug withdrawal for three (1.2%) patients,

Table 3 Descriptive analysis of LLT at baseline, and mean change after 12 weeks of follow-up, according to type of patient

	Baseline		12 weeks	
	n (%)	n (%)	Mean LDL-C change \pm SD (mg/dL)	95% CI
Patients not at their LDL-C goal on maximum tolerated dose of LLT at baseline (n=127)	n=127	n=127	n=91	
Alirocumab monotherapy	26 (20.5)	23 (18.1)	-48.0 \pm 14.1	-57.5 to -37.7
Alirocumab + statin	60 (47.2)	51 (40.2)	-50.0 \pm 23.2	-67.9 to -35.0
Alirocumab + other LLT	21 (16.5)	21 (16.5)	-56.3 \pm 11.4	-62.7 to -45.5
Alirocumab + statin + other LLT	20 (15.7)	32 (25.2)	-53.8 \pm 17.5	-62.7 to -40.3
Patients with statin intolerance or contraindication at baseline (n=128)	n=128	n=128	n=64	
Alirocumab monotherapy	37 (28.9)	32 (25.0)	-48.2 \pm 13.4	-57.4 to -40.4
Alirocumab + statin	52 (40.6)	45 (35.2)	-43.2 \pm 22.4	-58.9 to -28.5
Alirocumab + other LLT	29 (22.7)	30 (23.4)	-56.3 \pm 11.4	-62.7 to -45.5
Alirocumab + statin + other LLT	10 (7.8)	21 (16.4)	-45.0 \pm 10.2	-51.6 to -39.4
Patients not at goal or with statin intolerance/contraindication at baseline (n=175)	n=175	n=175	n=94	
Alirocumab monotherapy	41 (23.4)	36 (20.6)	-48.3 \pm 13.3	-57.4 to -40.4
Alirocumab + statin	82 (46.9)	71 (40.6)	-50.3 \pm 23.0	-66.9 to -36.2
Alirocumab + other LLT	29 (16.6)	30 (17.1)	-56.3 \pm 11.4	-62.7 to -45.5
Alirocumab + statin + other LLT	23 (13.1)	38 (21.7)	-53.8 \pm 17.5	-62.7 to -40.3

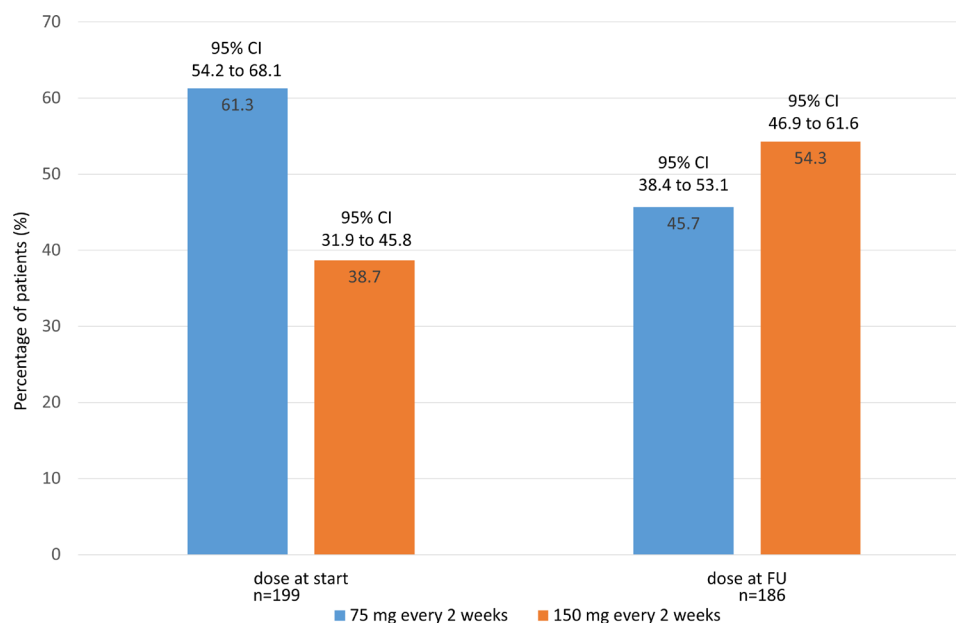
LDL-C, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; LLT, lipid-lowering therapy.

with the event considered related to the study drug for two of these patients (table 5).

DISCUSSION

This study provides data on the characteristics and treatment patterns of patients with established ASCVD who were prescribed alirocumab in daily clinical practice in Germany. Our study showed a male predominance, which for the population under investigation

is not unusual. In the vast majority of federal states in Germany, the lifetime prevalence of major cardiovascular disease (myocardial infarction, other CHD, stroke and congestive heart failure) is higher in men compared with women.¹³ Furthermore, women tend to manifest CHD later in life than males and it is possible, therefore, that the female subjects in our study population was too 'young' for symptoms of CHD.^{14 15}


Figure 2 Dose of alirocumab at baseline and 12 week follow-up (FAS population). FAS, full analysis set.

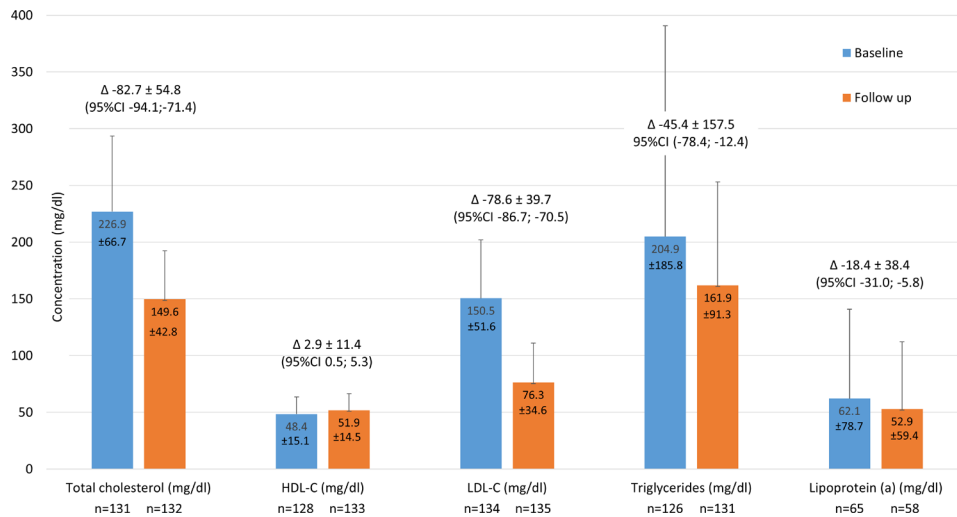


Figure 3 Lipid profiles at baseline and 12 week follow-up (FAS population). Δ , mean (SD) per cent change from baseline to week 12; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Table 4 Guideline compliance

ESC/EAS guideline criteria ⁹	n/N (%)
ASCVD and LDL-C not at goal & max. tolerated statin dose	79/200 (39.5)
ASCVD and statin intolerance (three statins)	127/200 (63.5)
FH and LDL-C not at goal (individual target)	60/200 (30.0)
Any of the above	153/200 (76.5)
G-BA recommendation	n/N (%)
Any of	
FH	95/199 (47.7)
Non-familial hypercholesterolaemia	93/190 (48.9)
Mixed dyslipidaemia	84/192 (43.8)
Plus any of	
Maximum dietary effort	191/191 (100.0)
LDL-C not at goal (individual target)	53/91 (58.2)
Statin contraindication	86/187 (46.0)
Plus any of	
CHD, cerebrovascular disease, PAD or ACS	191/191 (100.0)
CV risk factor (diabetes, renal dysfunction)	68/191 (35.6)
FH (only) but no further disease or risk	0/191 (0.0)
Number of those with at least one of the three categories each	191

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; CV, cardiovascular; EAS, European Atherosclerosis Society; ESC, European Society of Cardiology; FH, familial hypercholesterolaemia; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PAD, peripheral artery disease.

Alirocumab was predominantly used in the working age population, with a predominance of male patients, and a pattern of metabolic comorbidity (eg, hypertension and/or diabetes in addition to dyslipidaemia). FH was a frequent underlying disease. When the algorithm suggested by Klose *et al*¹² was applied to the study population, additional patients with FH were identified among those originally considered to have other diagnoses. Patients with FH and elevated LDL-C levels despite maximally tolerated statin plus ezetimibe therapy are considered suitable candidates

for treatment with a PCSK9 inhibitor.⁹ The proportion of patients prescribed alirocumab who had FH in the current study (47.7%) is consistent with that reported in another observational study of alirocumab prescribed in routine clinical practice in Germany

Table 5 Summary of safety data (SAS, n=244)

	Number of patients (%)
Patients with at least one	
AE	4 (1.6)
AE leading to study withdrawal	3 (1.2)
Drug-related AE	2 (0.8)
Non-serious AE	4 (1.6)
Type of AE	Number of events (%)
Nervous system disorders	
Headache	2 (0.8)
Syncope	1 (0.4)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	
Myalgia	2 (0.8)
Arthralgia	1 (0.4)
Neck pain	1 (0.4)
Cardiac disorders	
Tachycardia	1 (0.4)
General disorders and administration site conditions	
Fatigue	1 (0.4)
Psychiatric disorders	
Depressive symptom	1 (0.4)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	
Rash pruritic	1 (0.4)

Multiple entries possible.

AE, adverse event; SAS, safety analysis set.

(50.8%), but slightly lower than that reported for a UK study (66%).

Prior to initiating alirocumab, treatment with statins (particularly atorvastatin, simvastatin and rosuvastatin) was generally used to try and control the dyslipidaemia, either alone or, more frequently, in combination with ezetimibe. This would be in accordance with guideline recommendations to use statins as first-line therapy in patients with hypercholesterolaemia, with the addition of ezetimibe if necessary.⁴ Among the study population, many (63.5%) patients had not reached their LDL-C goal on their previous treatment, which included a maximally tolerated statin dose. In addition, a substantial number of patients prescribed alirocumab were considered to have a statin contraindication (46%) or not to tolerate high statin doses (64%). Both of these reasons would make patients suitable candidates for treatment with a PCSK9 inhibitor according to ESC/EAS guidance.⁹ A recent simulation study suggested that, despite maximised statin and ezetimibe therapy, approximately 50% of patients with a recent myocardial infarction would be eligible for PCSK9 inhibitor therapy based on ESC/EAS recommendations.¹⁶ An observational study in German clinical practice with the same underlying definition of statin intolerance as in our study found that 72.8% of patients prescribed alirocumab had statin intolerance, while a UK study reported a rate of 82%. The higher percentage of patients in the UK study might be explained by a slightly different definition of statin intolerance. They declared patients as intolerant to statin with intolerance to one or more statins since diagnosis. In our study, it was intolerance to at least two statins. All patients prescribed alirocumab in the current study complied with the G-BA and/or the ESC/EAS guideline criteria. In particular, a high level of compliance with the G-BA recommendations was observed, suggesting physicians prioritised meeting national requirements over following international guidelines.

During treatment with alirocumab, statin comedication was common, and even triple combinations were used in some patients. Except for patients with a statin contraindication/intolerance, it would be recommended to add a PCSK9 inhibitor to existing statin therapy (with or without ezetimibe).^{7,9} Alirocumab was most often initiated at a dose of 75 mg every other week (>60% of patients), and the dose was increased to 150 mg every other week in 17.2% of patients by week 12. These dosages are consistent with the SmPC for alirocumab. Another observational study in Germany reported that approximately 73% of patients prescribed alirocumab received an initial dose of 75 mg, and that the dose was subsequently increased in almost 20% of patients. Similar findings were reported for a UK study (72% and 23.3%, respectively). Although many patients in the current study had failed to achieve target LDL-C levels on their previous LLT, more than half were able to reach their individual or guideline-based target (LDL-C <70 mg/dL) with alirocumab treatment.

This target is recommended by guidelines to reduce the risk of recurrent cardiovascular events.⁴ The reduction was even achieved in the absence of any specific guidance on up-titration or a target dose. The reductions in LDL-C levels achieved with alirocumab in the current study are consistent with those seen in other real-world studies of alirocumab and other PCSK9 inhibitors.^{17–20}

Alirocumab (with or without other LLT) appeared to be generally well tolerated during the observation period. Study drug was withdrawn in three patients, and two patients had ongoing AEs at the end of the 12-week observation period, including pruritic rash in one patient and myalgia/arthralgia, fatigue and headache in the other. Alirocumab has also been found to be generally well tolerated in other real-world studies and in clinical trials.^{7,8,18}

In addition to reducing the burden of CHD for patients, it is also important that the financial burden of managing this disease be lowered. In the German healthcare system, cardiovascular disease accounts for the greatest costs directly attributable to disease.¹³ Although it was outside the scope of this study, the financial impact of alirocumab administration on patient treatment costs in Germany warrants further investigation.

Limitations of this study include its retrospective and observational design. The study was descriptive only, and no formal power calculation for any outcome was performed. The completeness of data may have varied between sites and there was the possibility of unmeasurable confounders being present. To minimise potential bias and reflect a broad cross-section of clinical experience, multiple sites were included. The observation period for alirocumab treatment was only 12 weeks, which limited the evaluation of effectiveness to the short-term only. The main strength of the study is that it provides information about how alirocumab is being prescribed in a real-world setting in Germany, and how this compares with German and European guidelines. Thus, the data are of potential interest to healthcare professionals and decision makers.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, in a real-world setting in Germany, alirocumab was prescribed for patients with ASCVD who had high baseline LDL-C levels with/without statin intolerance. It was generally prescribed in compliance with national and internal guidelines. The results also suggest that treatment with alirocumab can provide effective lipid-lowering in real-world conditions. Efficacy and safety were consistent with findings observed in the ODYSSEY Phase III programme.

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