



Universitair Medisch Centrum
Utrecht

Dyslipidemie (of beter: “Lipids, lipoproteins and metabolism”)

F.L.J. Visseren

17 mei 2022

NVHV - CNE



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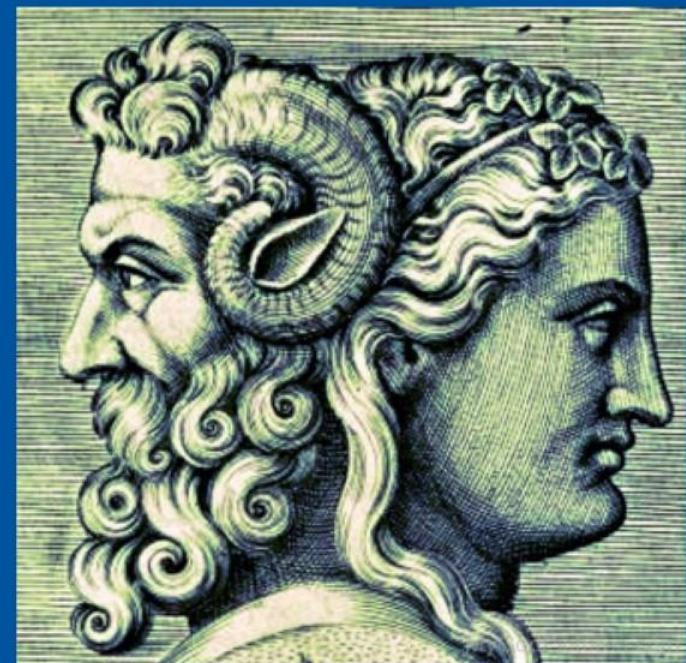




“Cholesterol is the most highly decorated small molecule in biology. Thirteen Nobel Prizes have been awarded to scientists who devoted major parts of their careers to cholesterol. Ever since it was first isolated from gallstones in 1784, almost exactly 200 years ago, cholesterol has exerted a hypnotic fascination for scientists from the most diverse domains of science and medicine....”

“.... Cholesterol is a Janusfaced molecule. The very property that makes it useful in cell membranes, namely its absolute insolubility in water, also makes it lethal.”

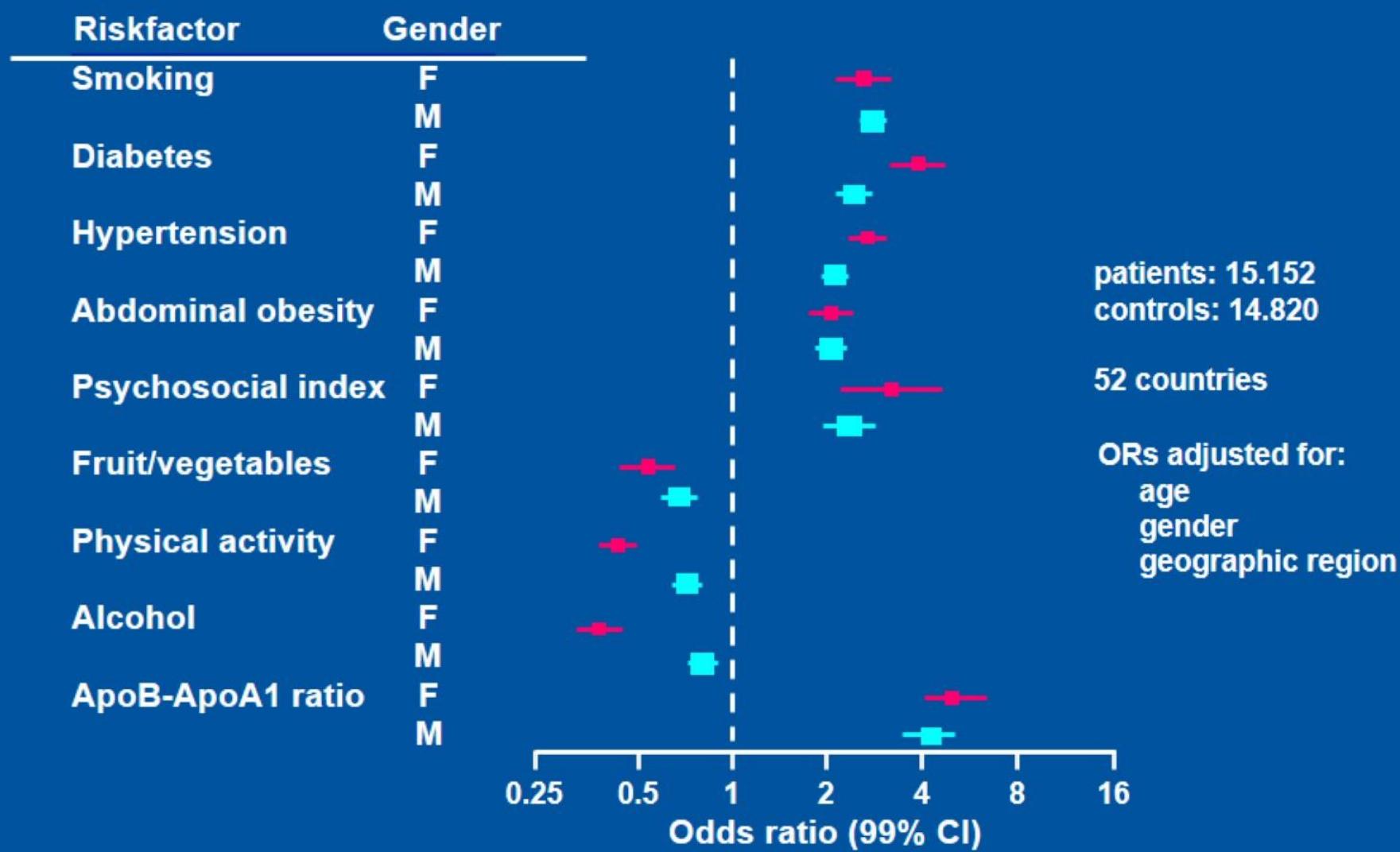
“.... Cholesterol is a Janusfaced molecule. The very property that makes it useful in cell membranes, namely its absolute insolubility in water, also makes it lethal. ”



Most important risk factors for MI (INTERHEART study)



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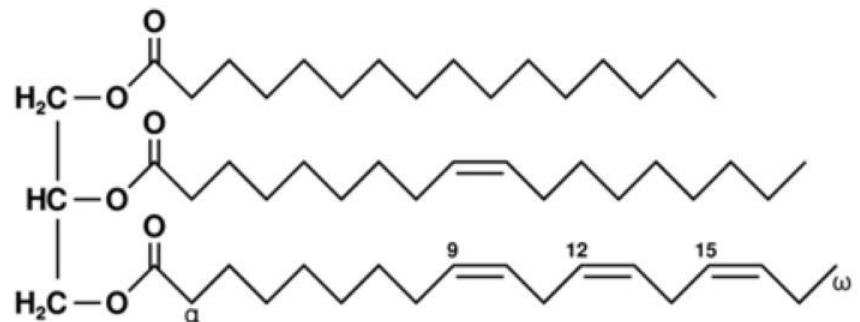
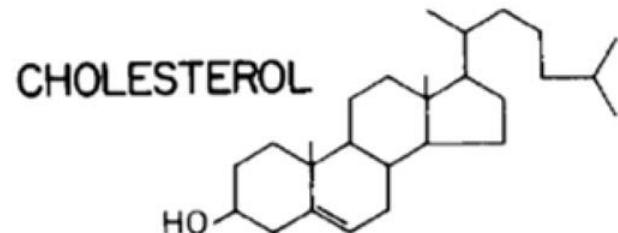


Lipids



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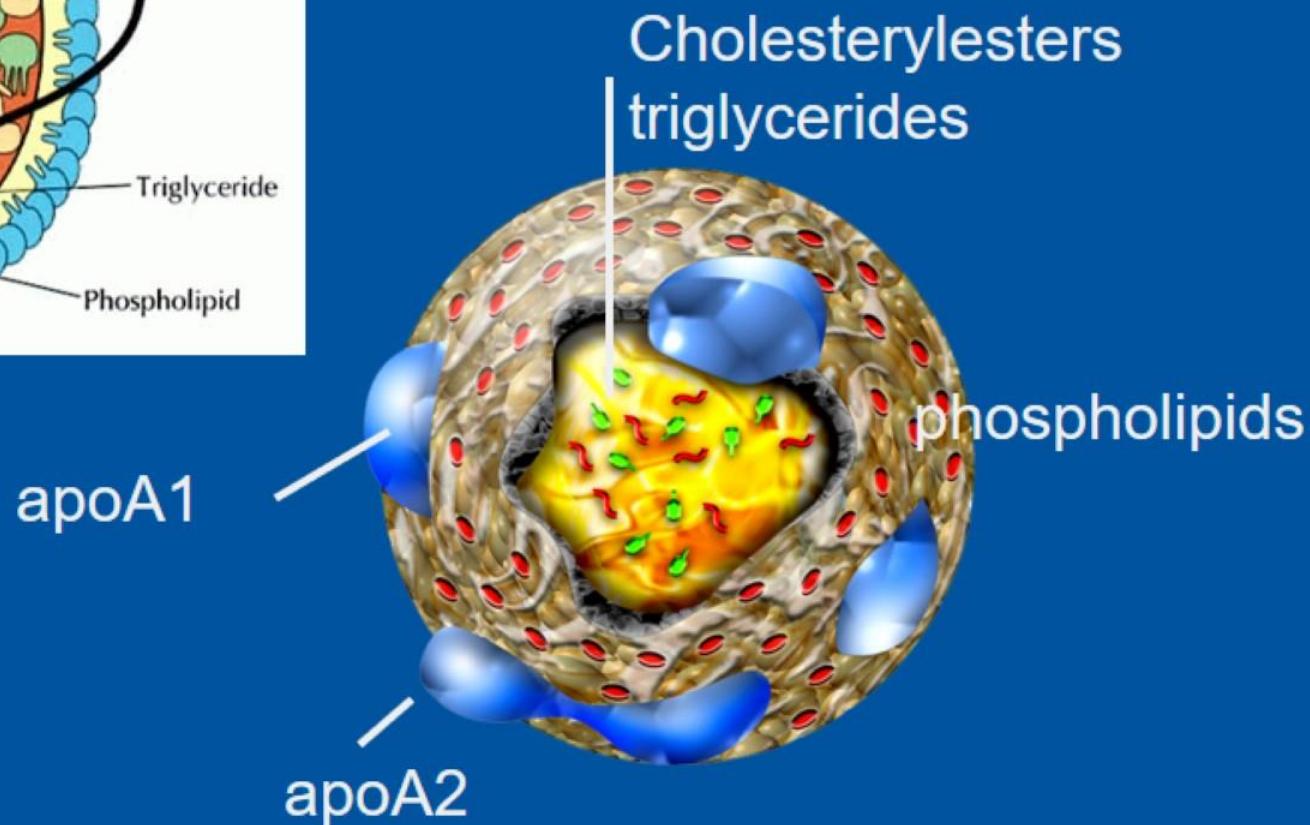
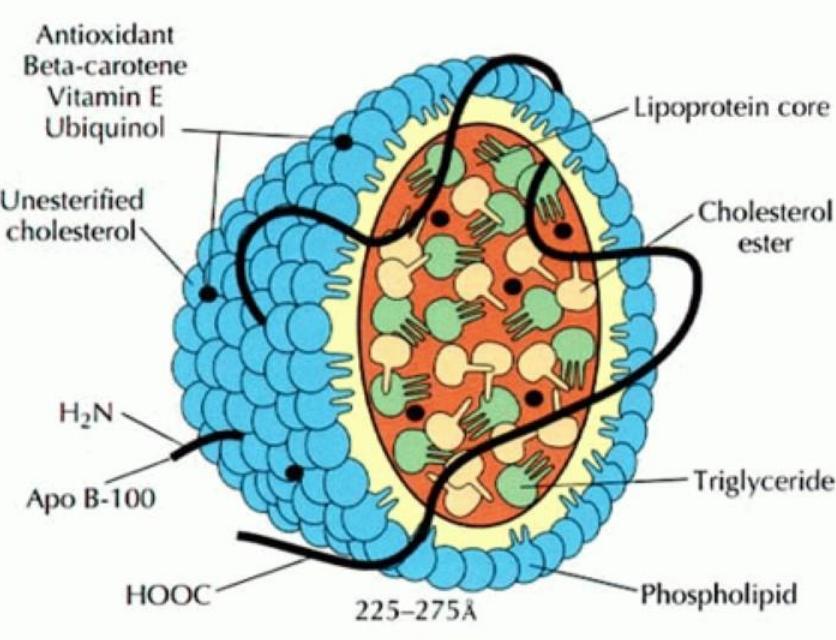
- Cholesterol
- Triglyceride

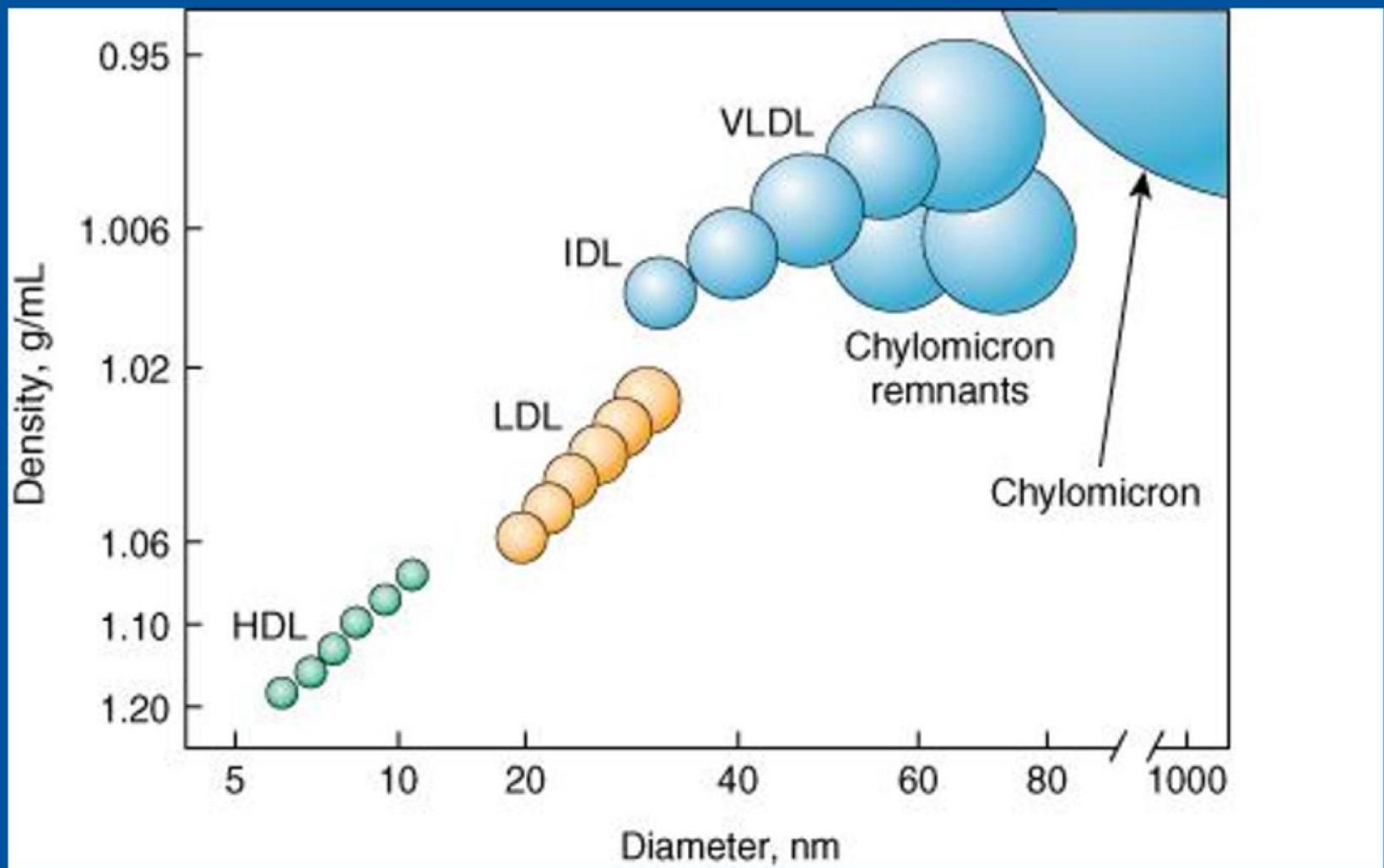


Het draait om lipoproteinen

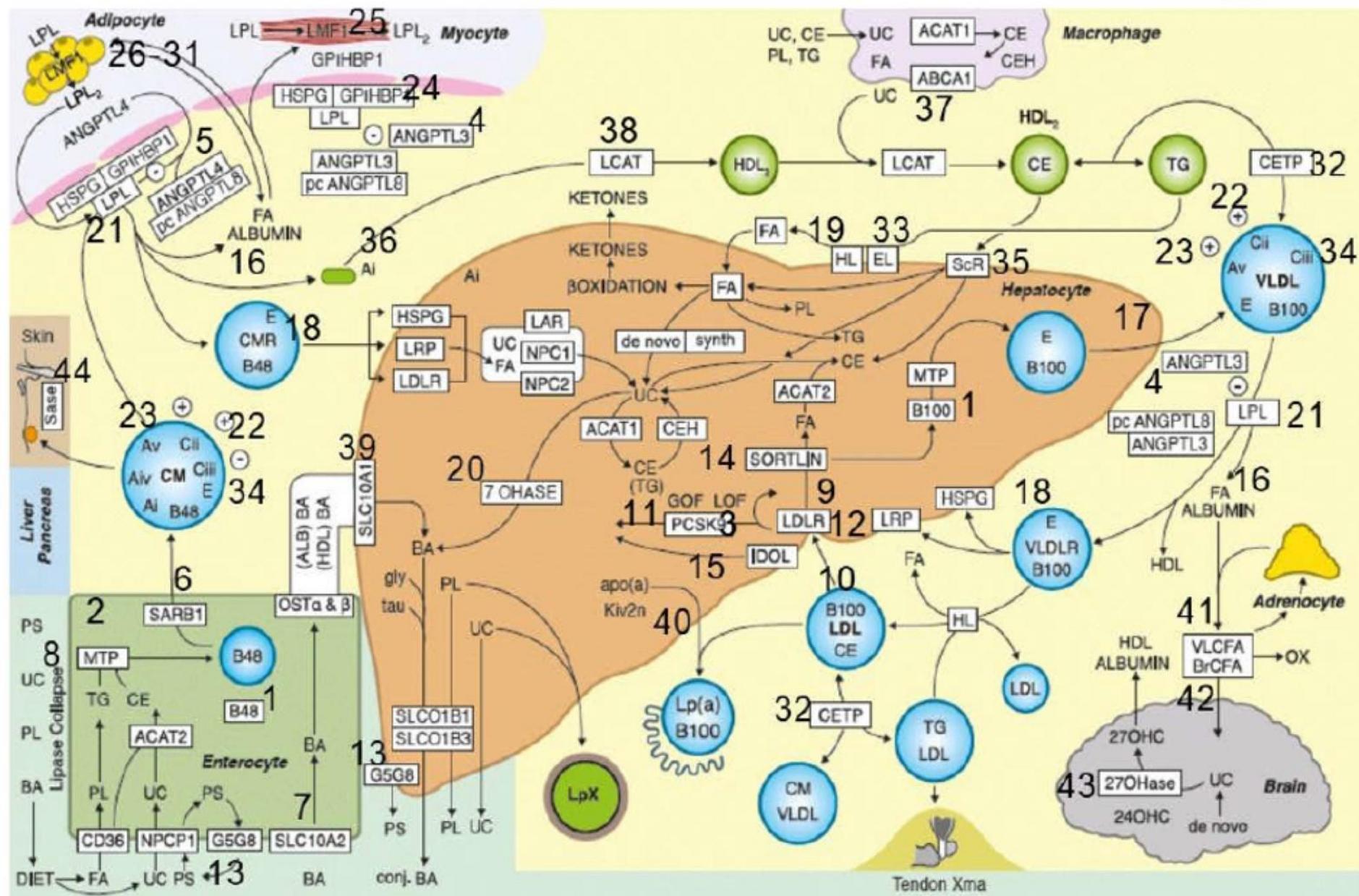


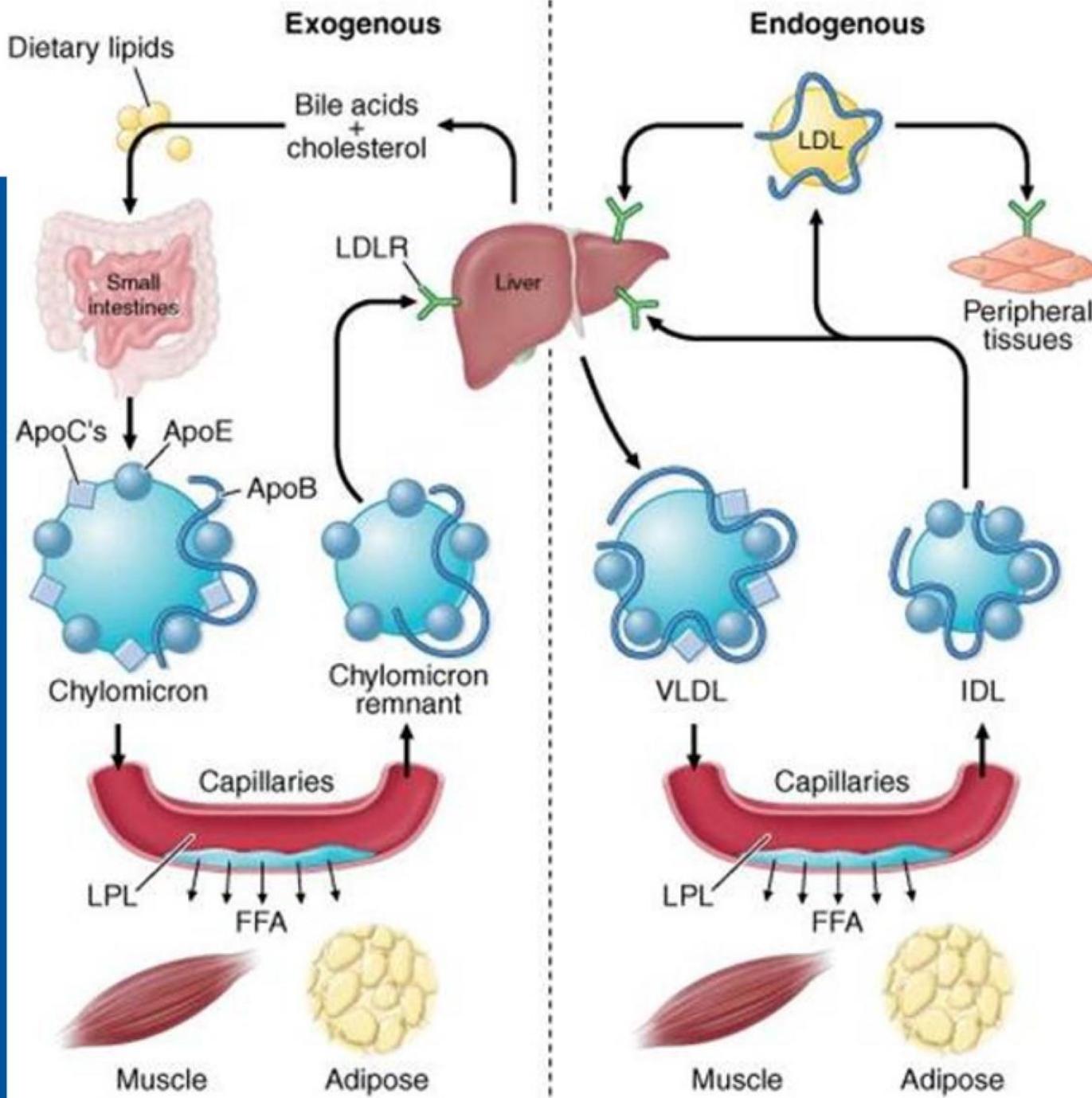
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Hoe denkt een internist over cholesterol?





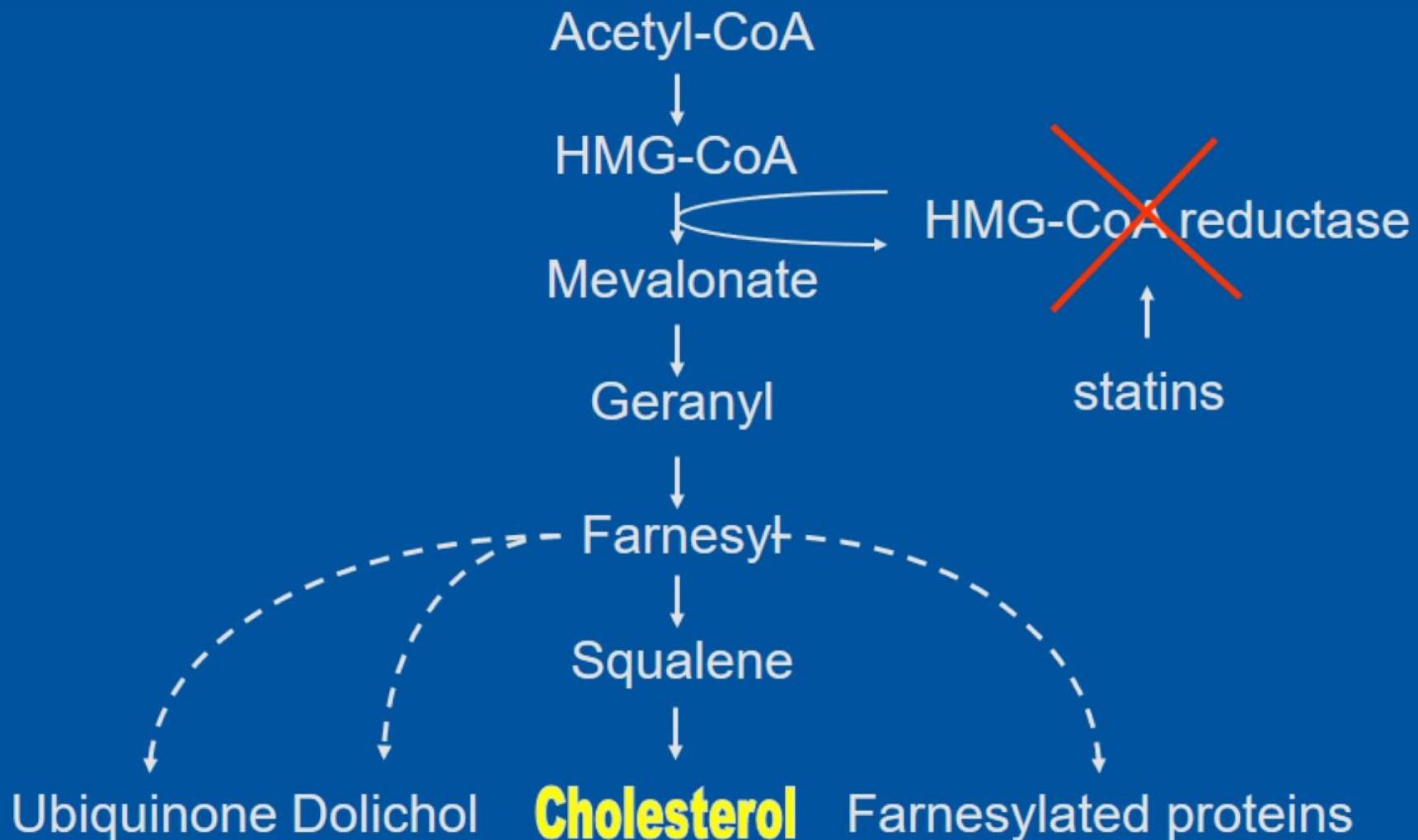
Why do we need cholesterol and lipoproteins?



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- Component of cell membranes
 - *Physical and biological properties*
 - *Myelin structure*
- Synthesis of steroid hormones
 - *Cortisol*
 - *Aldosteron*
 - *Sex hormones: estrogen, testosteron*
- Synthesis of bile acids
 - *Formation of bile*
 - *Digestion of fatty foods*
- Transport of fat-soluble vitamins

Mevalonate pathway



Stel een diagnose!!!

Hypercholesterolemie of
hypertensie is geen diagnose!!

Hoofdpijn is ook geen diagnose!

LDL-cholesterol

The LDL particle is the most abundant atherogenic lipoprotein

Friedewald formule (Clin Chem 1972;18:499-502):

$$\text{LDL-c} = \text{TC} - \text{HDL-c} - (0,45 \times \text{TG})$$

Total cholesterol is niet bruikbaar in de praktijk



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LDL-c
HDL-c
VLDL-c

Total cholesterol



INVITED COMMENTARY

Fasting for Lipid Testing

Is It Worth the Trouble?

EDITORIAL

Should We Fast Before We Measure Our Lipids?

Differential diagnosis of hypercholesterolemia (elevated LDL-c)



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- Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH) **DLCN criteria**
- Hypothyroidism **TSH en vrij T4**
- Nefrotic syndrome **albumine/creat in urine**
- Liverfunction abnormalities **Laat maar zitten**
- Polygenic hypercholesterolemia

Stel een diagnose!!!

- cholesterol ziekte: behandel de ziekte
- cholesterol als risicofactor: behandel het risico

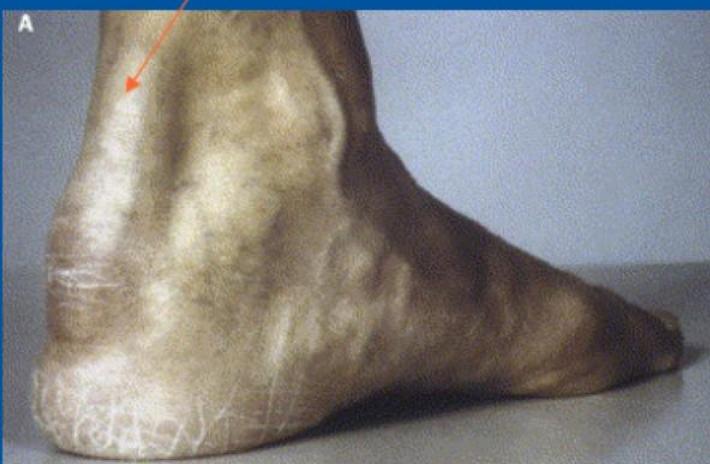
FH: Experiment of nature



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Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH)

- *Mutation in LDL receptor*
- *Autosomal dominant (1:250)*
- *High plasma LDL levels*
- *High risk of coronary heart disease*
- *Fat deposits (xanthomata) on tendons*



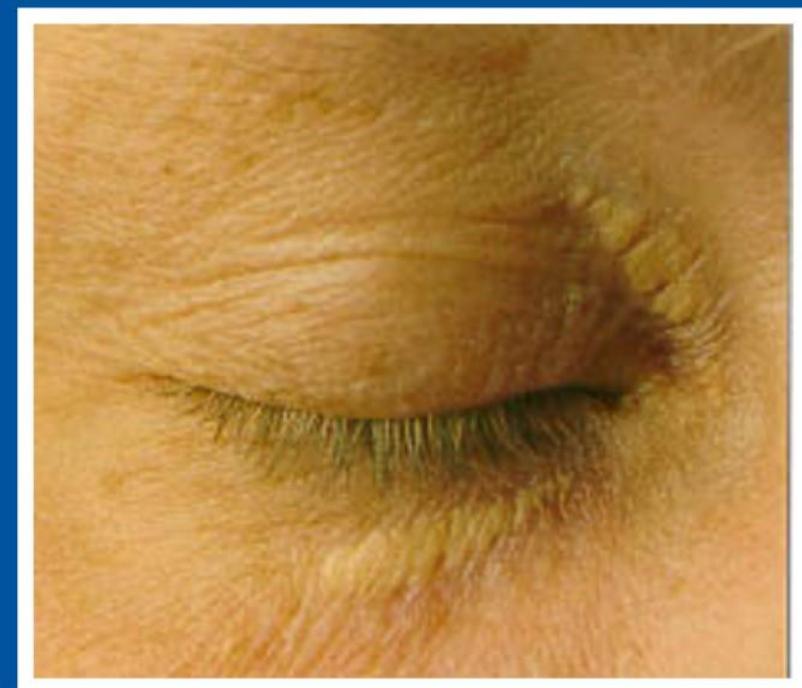
Familial Hypercholesterolemia



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arcus lipoides



Xanthelasma

Familial Hypercholesterolemia



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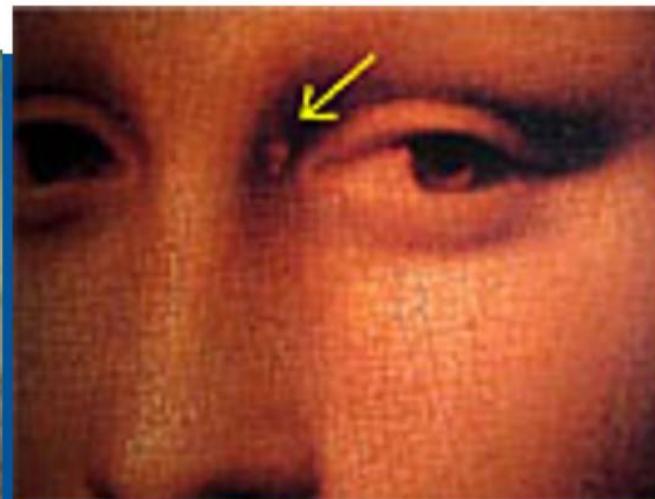
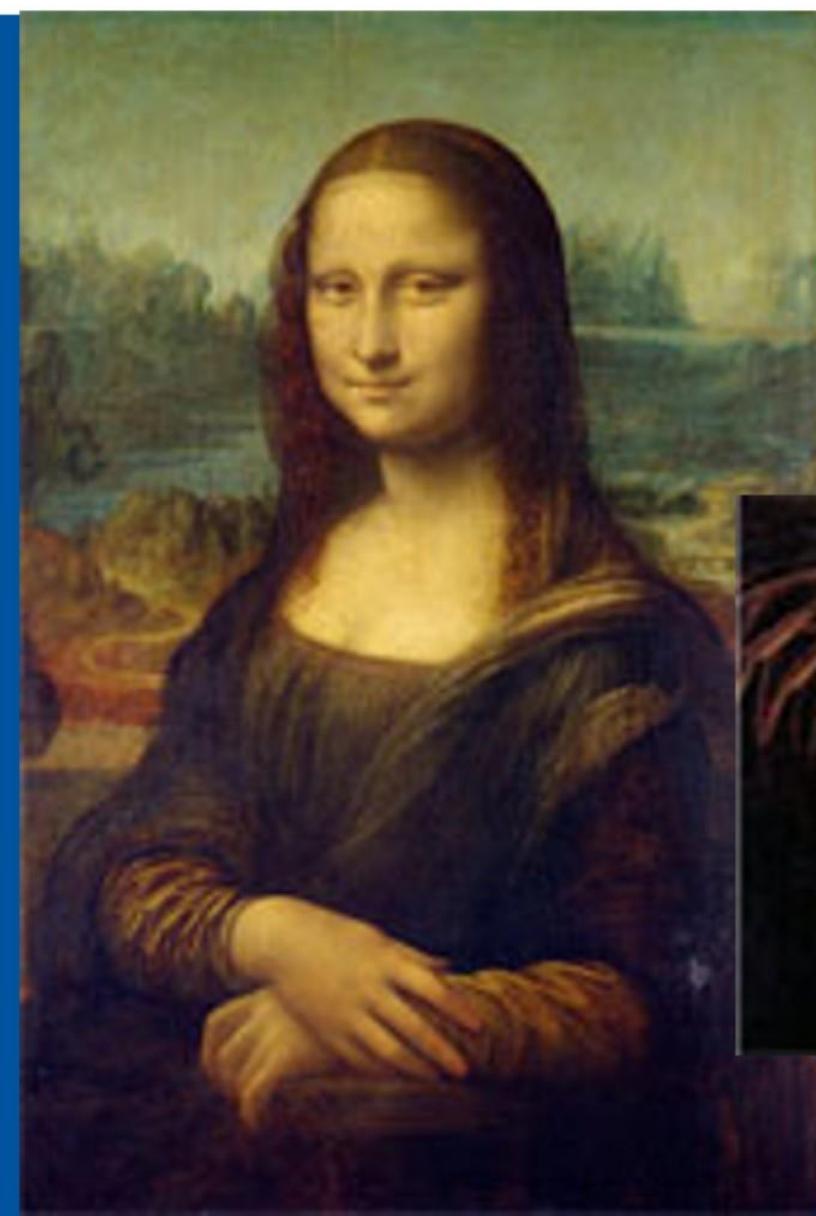
Frans Hals, 1633.

Nat Art Gallery, Washington DC, USA

Familial Hypercholesterolemia



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Leonardo da Vinci, 1507.
Louvre, Parijs



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1985

"for their discoveries concerning the regulation of cholesterol metabolism"



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Michael S. Brown



Joseph L. Goldstein



A RECEPTOR-MEDIATED PATHWAY FOR CHOLESTEROL HOMEOSTASIS

Nobel lecture, 9 December, 1985

by

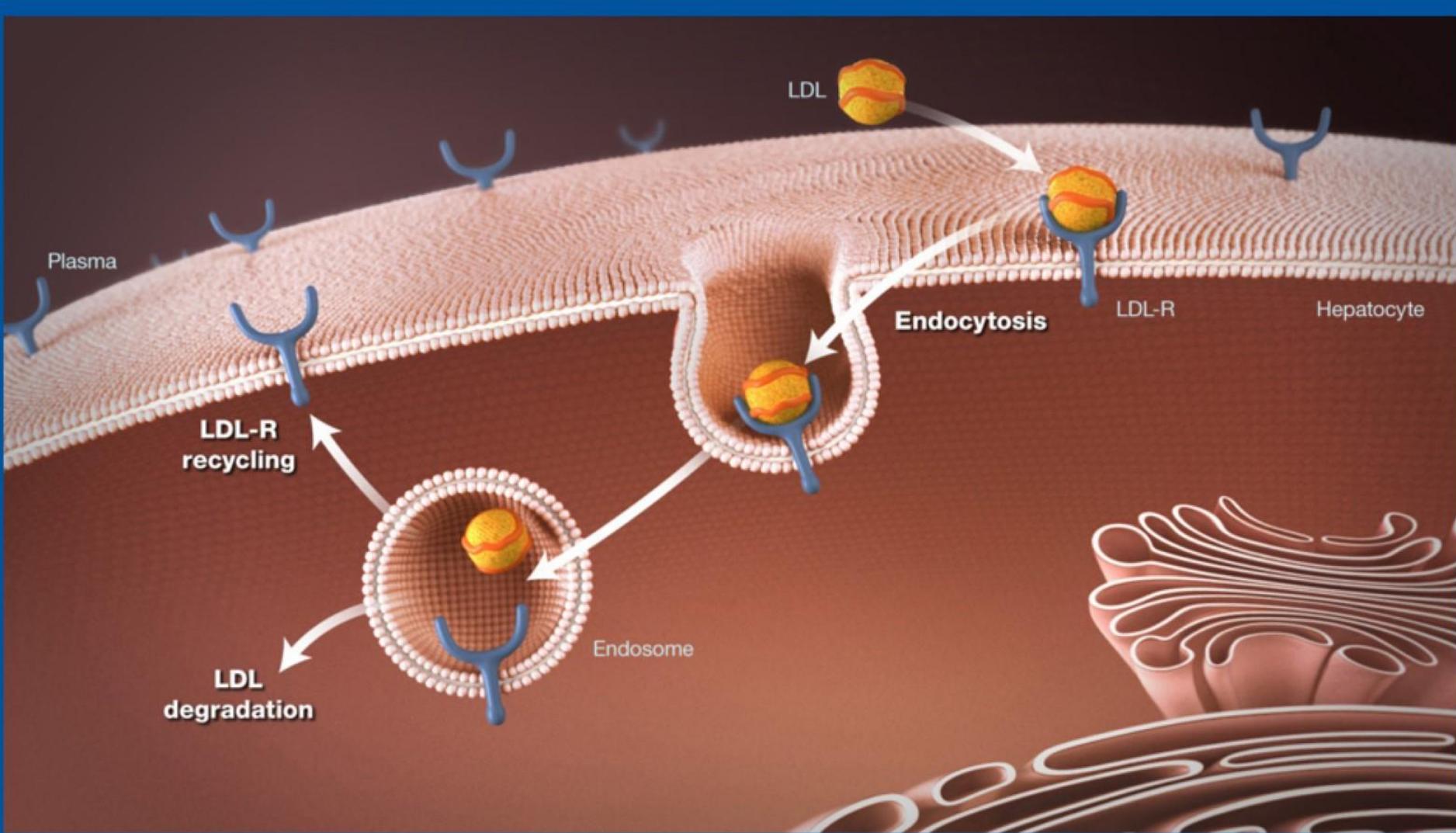
MICHAEL S. BROWN AND JOSEPH L. GOLDSTEIN

Department of Molecular Genetics, University of Texas Health Science Center, Southwestern Medical School, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd. Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

Hepatic LDL-R play a key role in regulating plasma LDL-c levels



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Genetic analyses FH

- LDL-receptor gene
- apoB gene
- PCSK9 gene

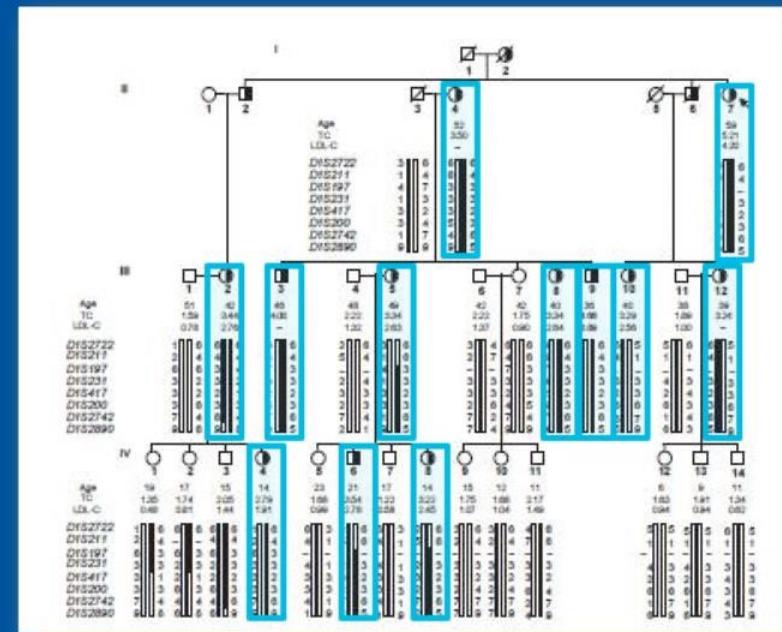


PCSK9; a scientific and clinical fairytale

Mutations in *PCSK9* cause
autosomal dominant
hypercholesterolemia

Marianne Abifadel^{1,2}, Mathilde Varret¹, Jean-Pierre Rabès^{1,3},
Delphine Allard¹, Khadija Ouguerram⁴, Martine Devillers¹,
Corinne Cruaud⁵, Suzanne Benjannet⁶, Louise Wickham⁶,
Danièle Erlich¹, Aurélie Derré¹, Ludovic Villéger¹, Michel Farnier⁷,
Isabel Beucler⁸, Eric Bruckert⁹, Jean Chambaz¹⁰, Bernard Chanu¹¹,
Jean-Michel Lecerf¹², Gerald Luc¹², Philippe Moulin¹³,
Jean Weissenbach⁵, Annick Prat⁶, Michel Krempf⁴,
Claudine Junien^{1,3}, Nabil G Seidah⁶ & Catherine Boileau^{1,3}

Autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia (ADH; OMIM144400), a risk factor for coronary heart disease, is characterized by an increase in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels that is associated with mutations in the genes *LDLR* (encoding low-density lipoprotein receptor) or *APOB* (encoding apolipoprotein B). We mapped a third locus associated with ADH, *HCOLA3* at 1p32, and now report two mutations in the gene *PCSK9* (encoding proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9) that cause ADH. *PCSK9* encodes



Affected family members with:

- Total cholesterol >90th percentile
- Tendon xanthomas
- CHD, early MI, Stroke



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Admirer

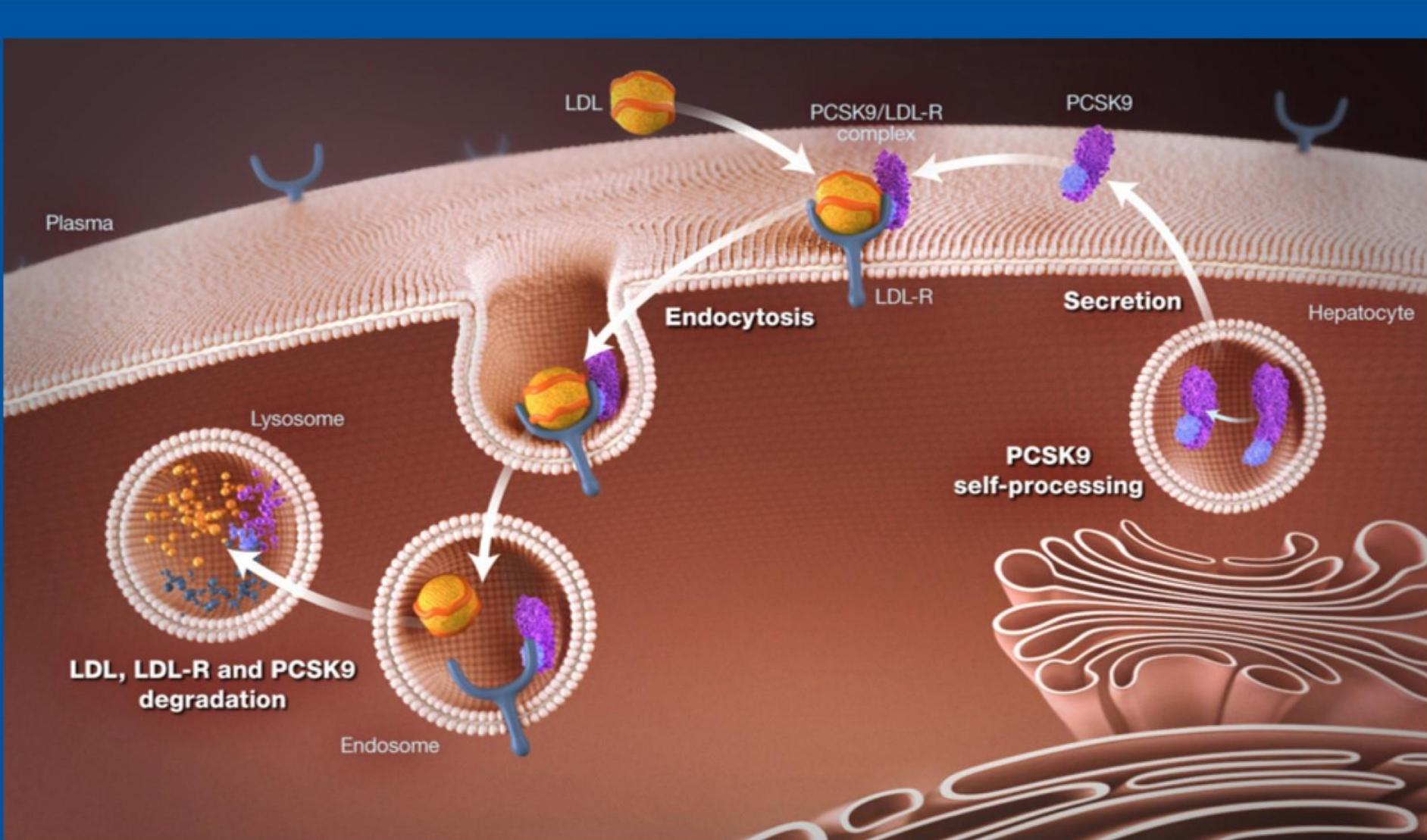
Catherine Boileau

ESC Barcelona 2017

PCSK9 regulates the surface expression of hepatic LDL-Rs



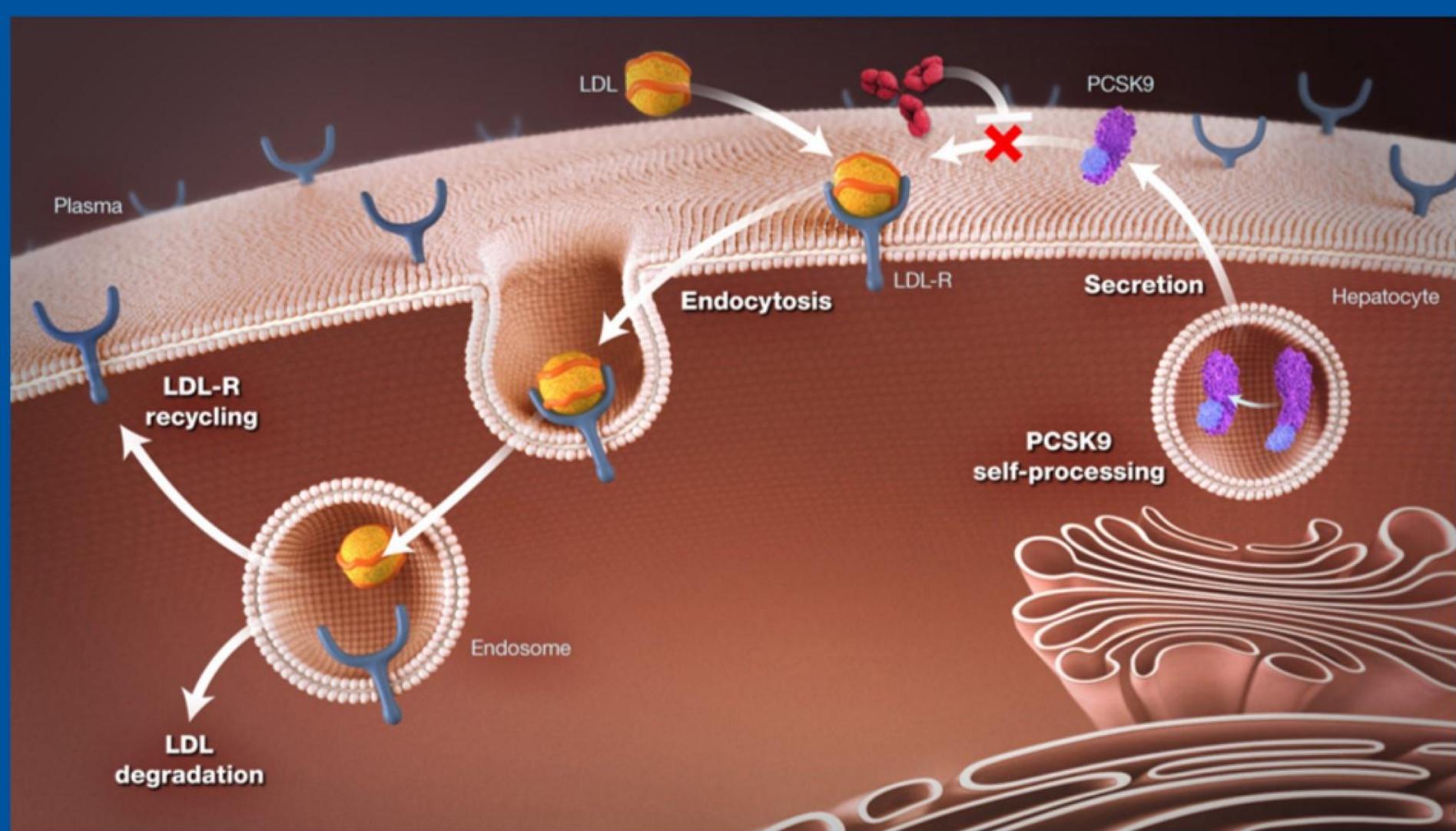
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Anti-PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies block PCSK9/LDL-R interaction and may lower LDL-C

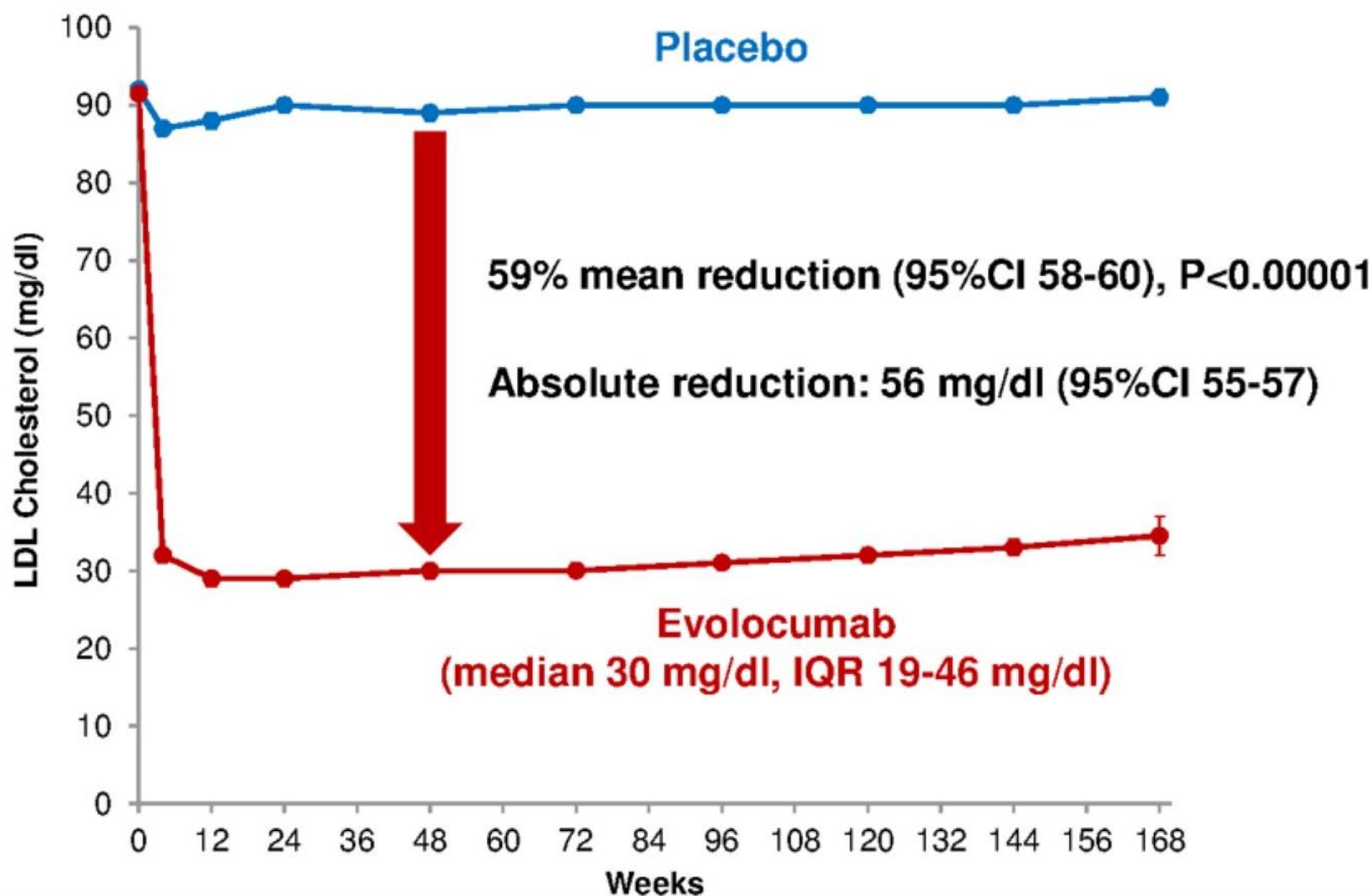


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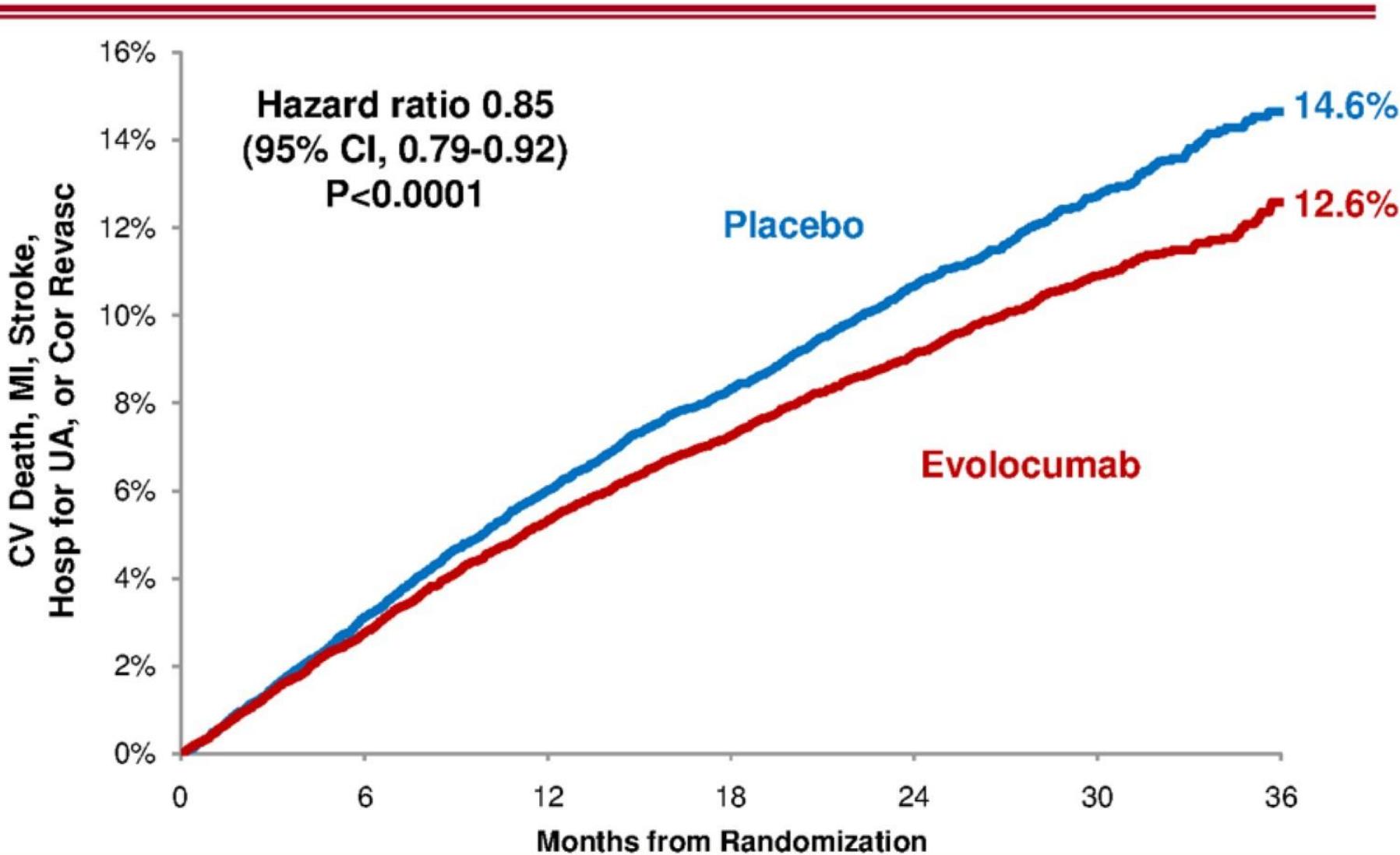
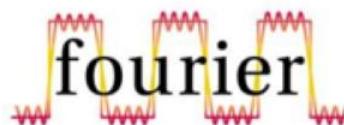


LDL Cholesterol

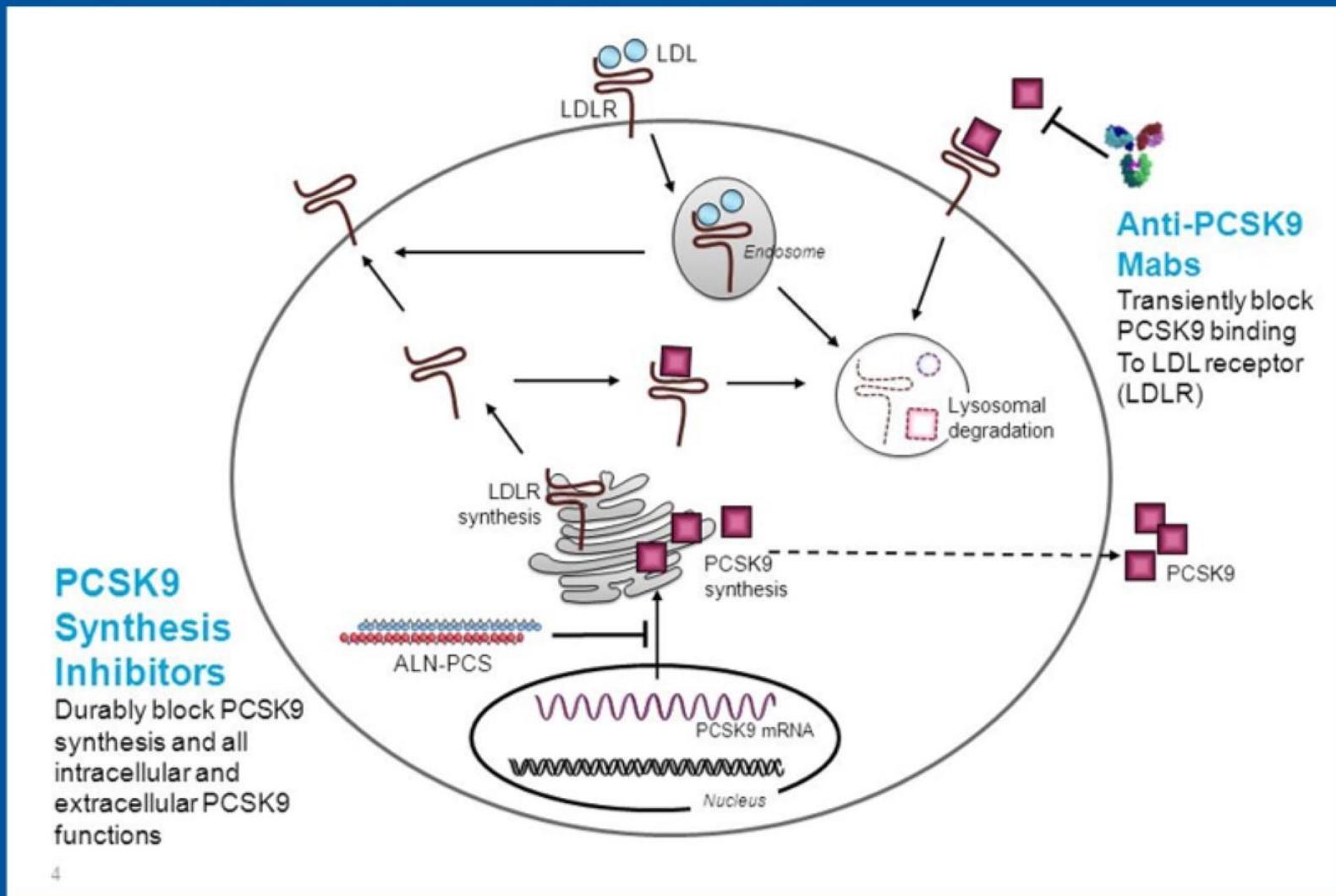




Primary Endpoint

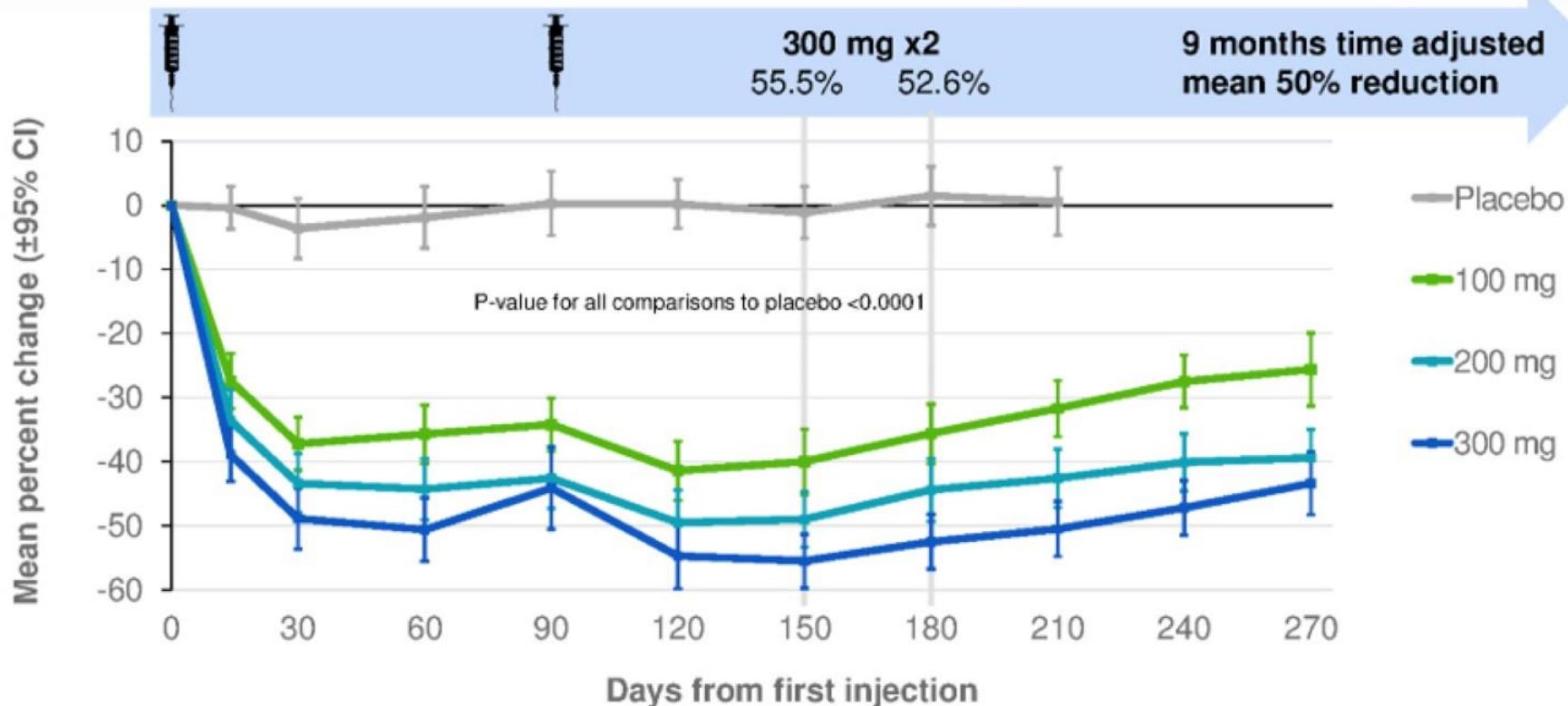


PCSK9 inhibition by RNAi



ORION trial

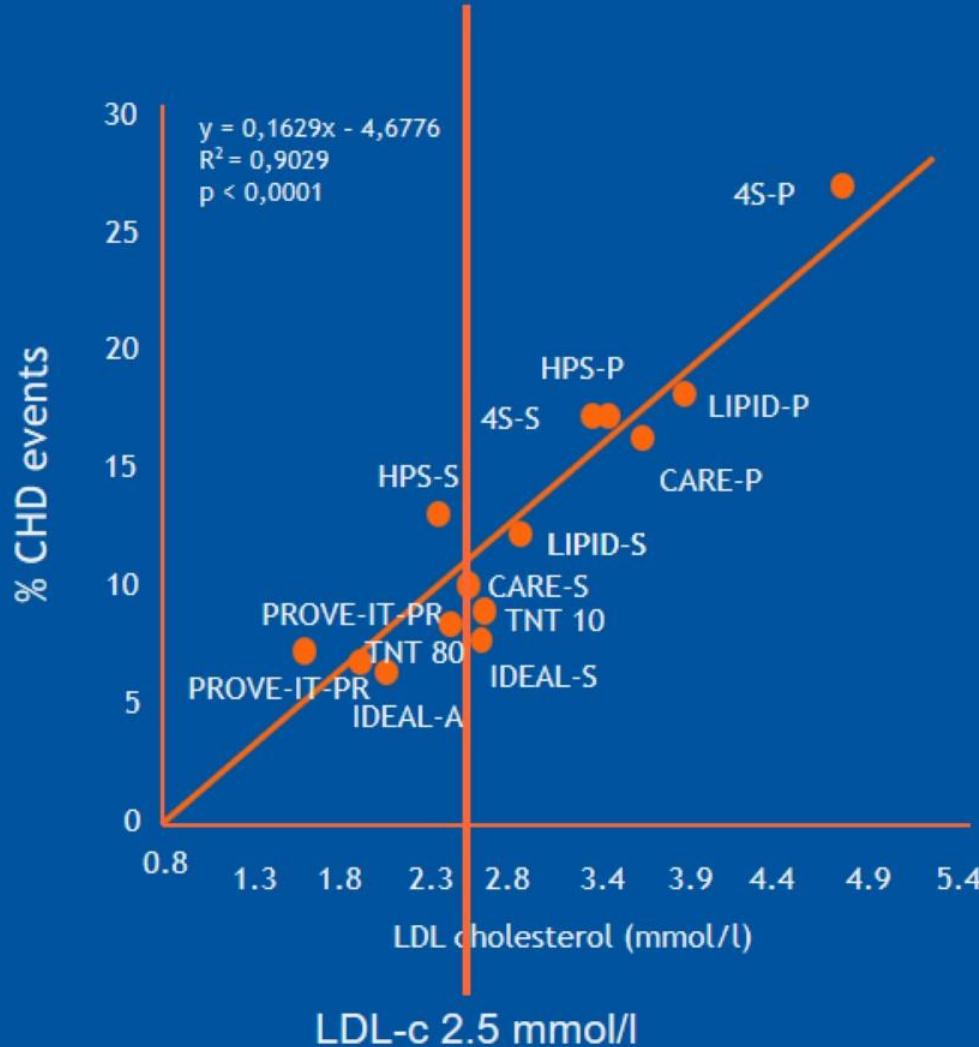
Efficacy: Two dose starting regimen
Robust, sustained LDL-C reductions – optimal start regimen



Wat is the optimal LDL-c treatment goal?

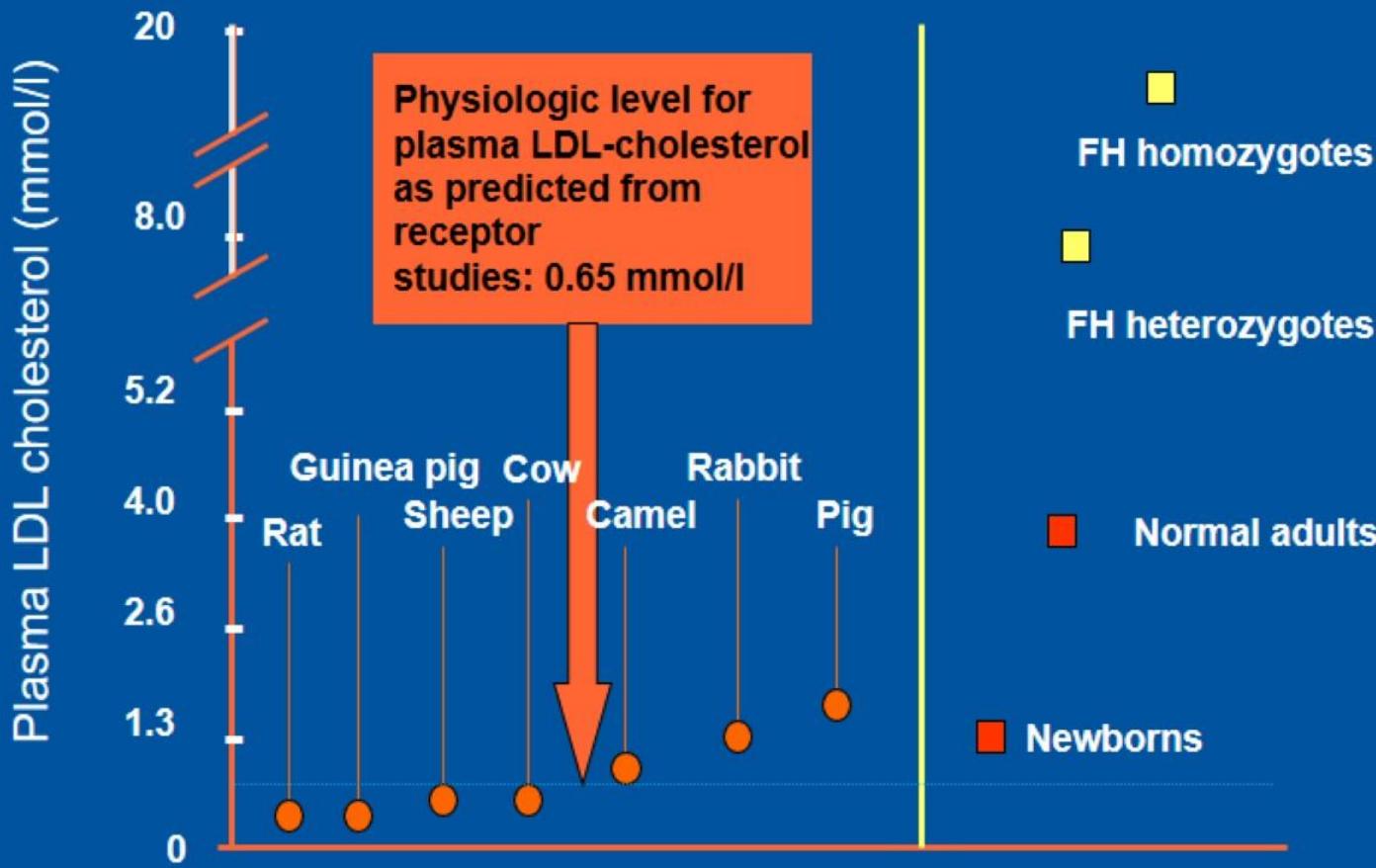


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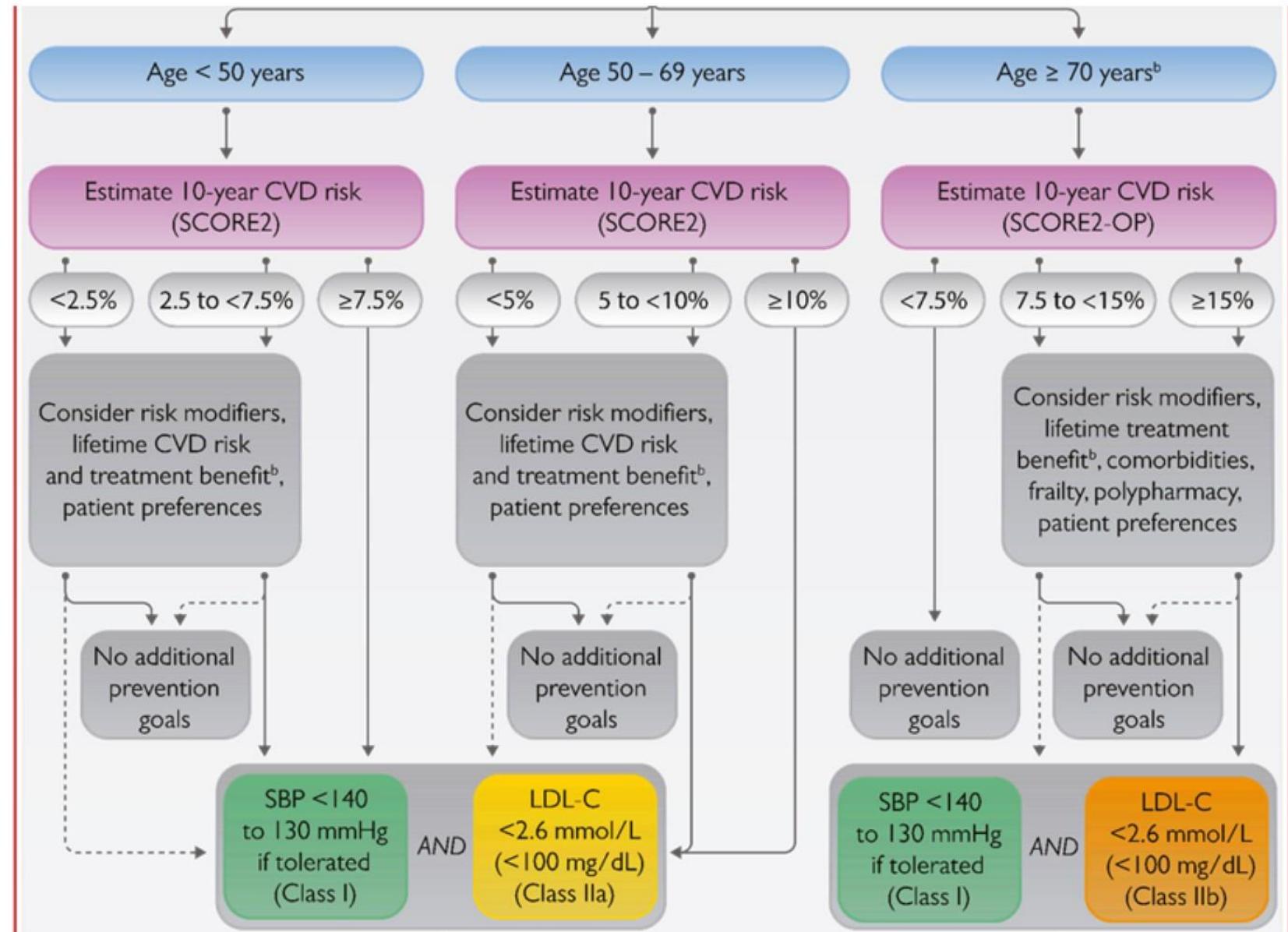
Adapted from O'Keefe, Jr. et al. JACC 2004;11:2142-2146

“Normal” LDL-cholesterol



Individual 10-year CV risk (SCORE risk table)

Individuals without CVD or DM



Individuals with CVD

Patients with established ASCVD^a

STEP 1^b

Stop smoking

SBP <140

STEP 2

Intensified treatment based on:

- Residual 10-year CVD risk^c
- Lifetime CVD risk and treatment benefit^d
- Comorbidities, frailty
- Patient preferences

SBP
<130 mmHg
if tolerated
(Class I)

AND

LDL-C
<1.4 mmol/L
(<55 mg/dL)
(Class I)

AND

DAPT, DPI,
novel upcoming
interventions
(e.g. colchicine, EPA)
(Class IIb)

Individuals with DM

Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

STEP 2

Intensified treatment based on:

- 10-year CVD risk
- Lifetime CVD risk and treatment benefit^d
- Comorbidities, frailty
- Patient preferences

Intensified treatment based on:

- Residual 10-year CVD risk
- Lifetime CVD risk and treatment benefit^d
- Comorbidities, frailty
- Patient preferences

SBP
 <130 mmHg
if tolerated
(Class I)

LDL-C
 <1.8 mmol/L
 $(<70$ mg/dL)
(Class I)

SGLT2-i or GLP-1RA
if not already on it
(Class IIb)

SBP
 <130 mmHg
if tolerated
(Class I)

LDL-C
 <1.4 mmol/L
 $(<55$ mg/dL)
(Class I)

SGLT2-i or GLP-1RA
if not already on it^c
(Class I)

DAPT, DPI,
novel upcoming
interventions
(e.g. colchicine,
EPA)
(Class IIb)

Instead of treatment goals, estimation of lifetime treatment benefit to guide treatment



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Treatment threshold/goal LDL-c <2,6, <1,8 (<1,4)
mmol/l

Calculate lifetime benefit of lipid-lowering treatment

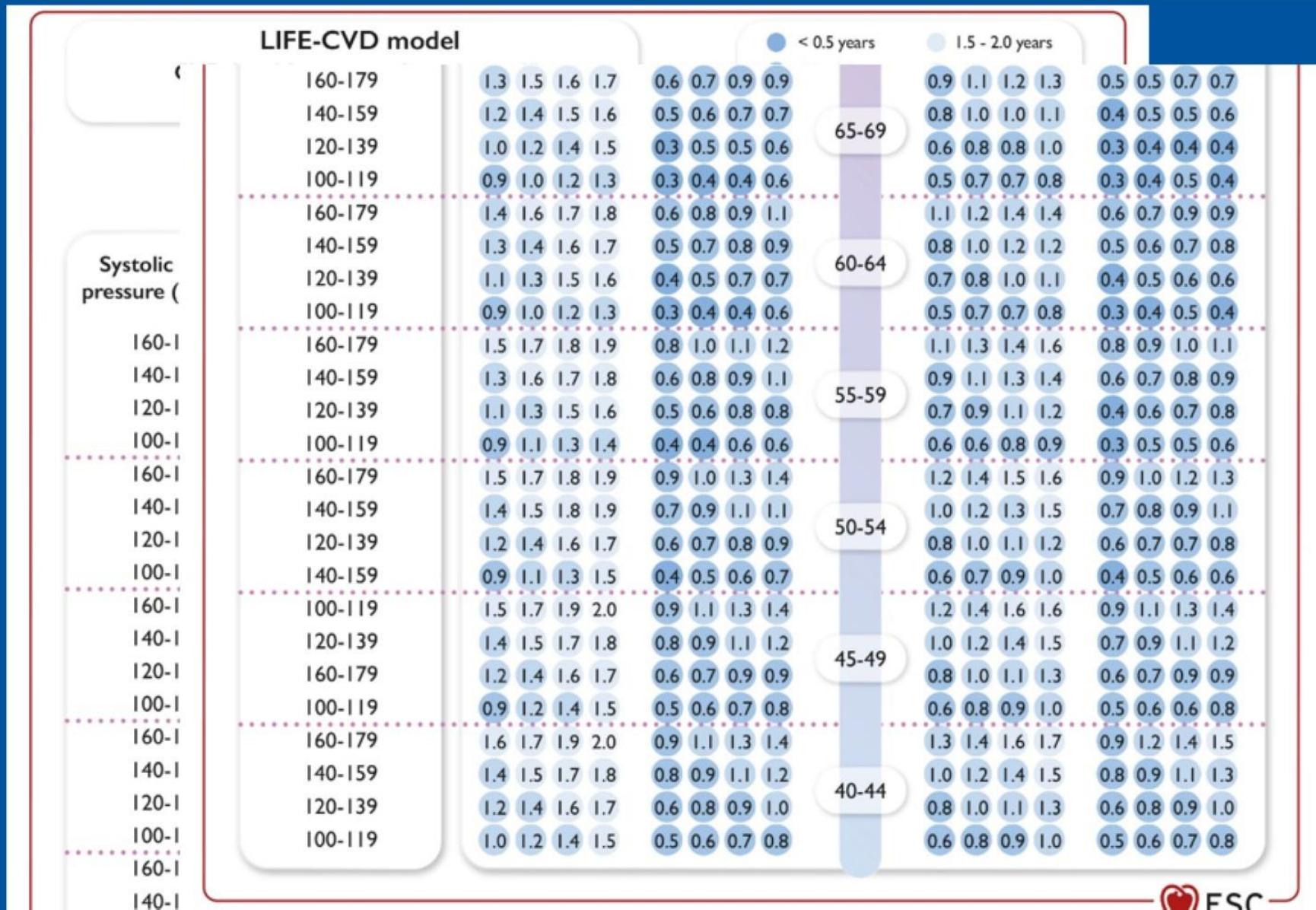
U-Prevent
you are in control

www.U-Prevent.com

Instead of treatment goals, estimation of lifetime treatment benefit to guide treatment



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Treatment options for LDL-c lowering

Statins (simva, prava, fluva, atorva, rosuva)

Ezetimibe

PCSK9-mab or si-RNA (evo, ali, inclisiran)

Fibrates (bezafibraat)

Statins: safe, super effective, super cheap

Ezetimibe: safe, moderate effective, super cheap

PCSK9-i: safe, super effective, super expensive

Fibrates: few indications, specialized clinics

- Komt voor, maar is vrij zeldzaam (2-4%?)
- Stoppen statine, herstarten (evt. lagere dosis, andere statine)
- Indien aanhoudende klachten, laagst verdraagbare dosis statine in combi met eze, evt PCSK9-i

En wat dan met HDL-c en triglyceriden?

- laag HDL-c is een risico-indicator. Geen behandeldoel. Bij hele lage HDL-c (<0,6 mmol/l bij mannen, <0,7 mmol/l bij vrouwen) in combi met normale TG verdere analyse
- Verhoogde triglyceriden: nuchter meten. Vetbeperkt dieet. Bij hele hoge triglyceriden (>10 mmol/l) verdere analyse

