

SAFETY AND CARDIOVASCULAR EFFICACY OF ANTI-PCSK9 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES: A META-ANALYSIS OF RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS

EAS



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BACKGROUND

Proprotein convertase subtilisin-kexin type 9 (PCSK9) is a serine protease crucially **involved in lipid metabolism** by mediating LDL receptor clearance.

Since the role of PCSK9 in LDLR degradation and LDL-cholesterol metabolism was discovered, different pharmacological approaches to inhibit this protein and lower plasma LDL-C have been developed. Among the monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) developed against PCSK9, clinical trial results are available for **alirocumab** (SAR236553/REGN727) and **evolocumab** (AMG145).

Data from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) assessing the impact of PCSK9 mAbs on cardiovascular (CV) outcomes have indicated a clear **clinical benefit** in subjects at high CV risk.

AIM

Aim of this meta-analysis was to investigate the safety and efficacy of treatment with PCSK9 antibodies, particularly with respect to their effect on clinical outcomes, in all published RCTs, updating the available results.

METHODS

Pubmed, MEDLINE, and EMBASE were searched from inception until November 2018.

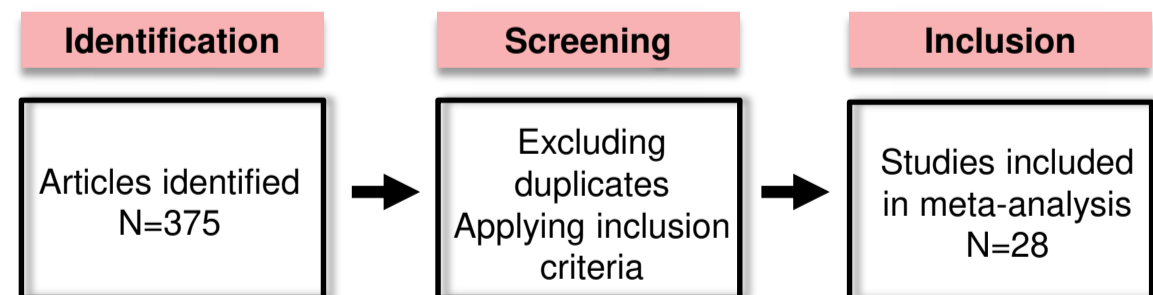
The search strategy included keywords and MeSH terms relating to the PCSK9 inhibitors evolocumab and alicumab.

The inclusion criteria were:

- (1) English language;
- (2) phase 2 or 3 RCTs;
- (3) comparing PCSK9 antibodies with placebo;
- (4) reporting data on CV outcomes;
- (5) treatment duration longer than 8 weeks.

Primary clinical end points were all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality; secondary end points were CV events (myocardial infarction, unstable angina, revascularization, heart failure, cerebrovascular events, stroke), and serious adverse events (as reported in each RCT).

Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% CIs were used as summary statistics. Between-study heterogeneity was measured with the I^2 statistics.



CONCLUSIONS

We observed a significant reduction in the risk of CV events, a small but significant reduction of serious adverse events, and no differences in either all-cause or cardiovascular mortality.

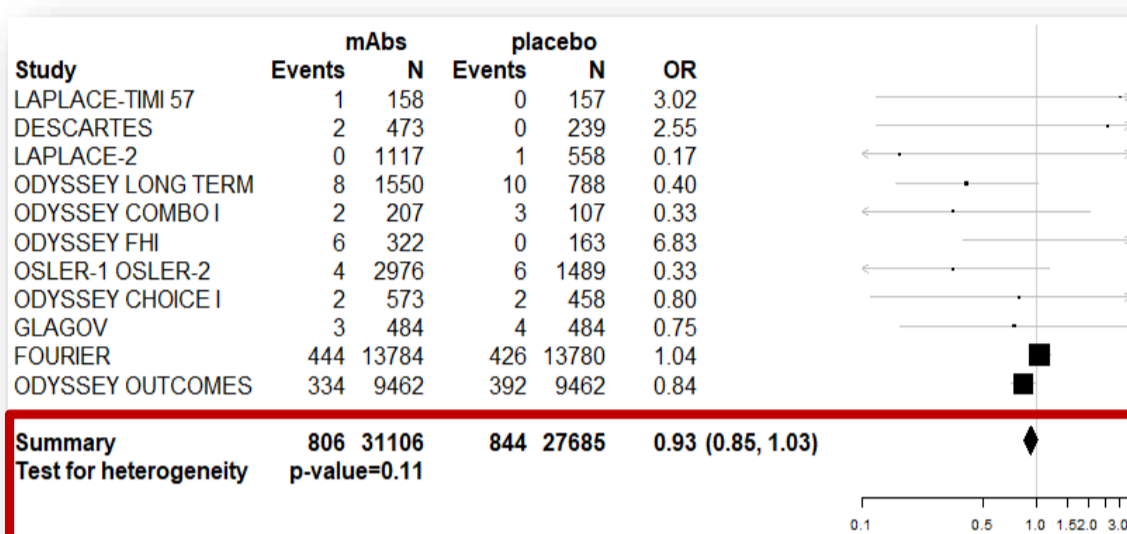
These results suggest that:

- (1) the inhibition of PCSK9 significantly improves cardiovascular outcomes
- (2) the treatment with PCSK9-mAbs appears to be safe.

Despite that, no significant cardiovascular mortality benefit seems to be associated with PCSK9 mAb treatment. It might be achievable with a longer observation period, since translation of cholesterol lowering into a cardiovascular benefit requires time.

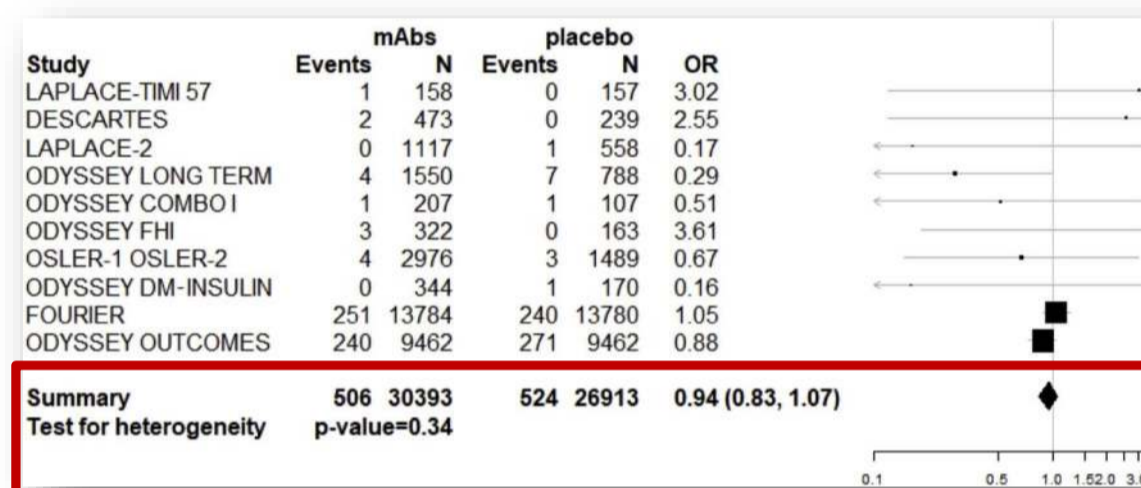
RESULTS

The 28 selected studies included 62,281 participants (33,204 in the mAb arm, 29,077 in the placebo arm); all of them were RCTs comparing evolocumab or alicumab with placebo (mainly on top of a statin). The treatment follow-up ranged from 8 weeks up to 208 weeks.

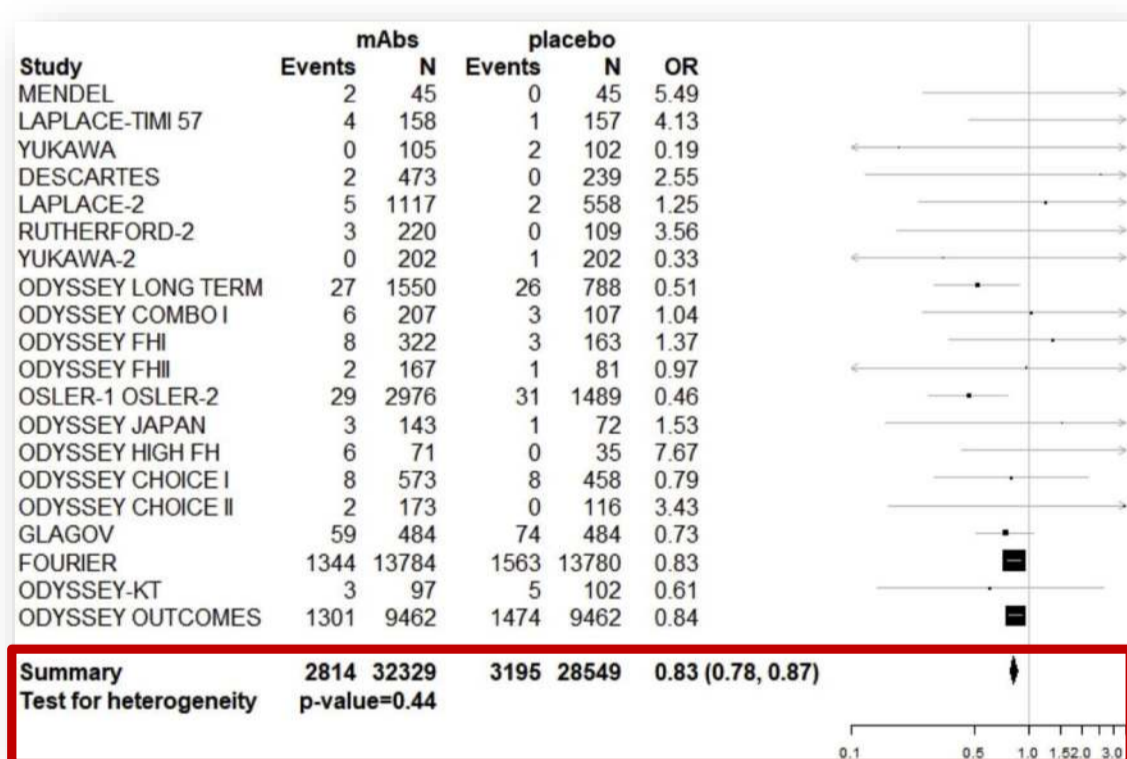


All-cause mortality

CV mortality



CV events



Serious adverse events

