REDUCE-IT

Discussant: Carl E. Orringer, MD, FACC, FNLA
Hypertriglyceridemia

- An independent marker of increased cardiovascular disease risk

- Studies of statins combined with extended-release niacin and fibrates have shown no ASCVD risk reduction benefit

- A reduced incidence of non-fatal CVD events was reported with low-intensity statin + EPA versus low-intensity statin monotherapy in a Japanese 1° and 2° prevention RCT
Icosapent Ethyl
Possible Mechanisms of Benefit

- Lipid or lipoprotein reduction
- Anti-thrombotic effects
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Membrane stabilization
- Plaque stabilization
- Other effects specific to icosapent ethyl
RCT-Proven Non-Statin Additive Therapies for ASCVD Risk Reduction in High-Risk Patients

Maximally Tolerated Statin

- Ezetimibe
  - Acute coronary syndrome within 10 days

- Eicosapentanoic Acid
  - Stable ASCVD; or Diabetes + ≥1 additional risk factor. TG 150-499 mg/dL

- PCSK9 Inhibitor
  - Stable ASCVD + additional risk factors; or ACS within 1-12 months
THANK YOU!