

# *REDUCE-IT*

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



**SCIENTIFIC** 20  
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# *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<sup>o</sup> and 2<sup>o</sup> 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 +  $\geq 1$   
additional risk factor.  
TG 150-499 mg/dL

PCSK9  
Inhibitor

Stable ASCVD + additional  
risk factors; or  
ACS within 1-12 months



*THANK YOU!*



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