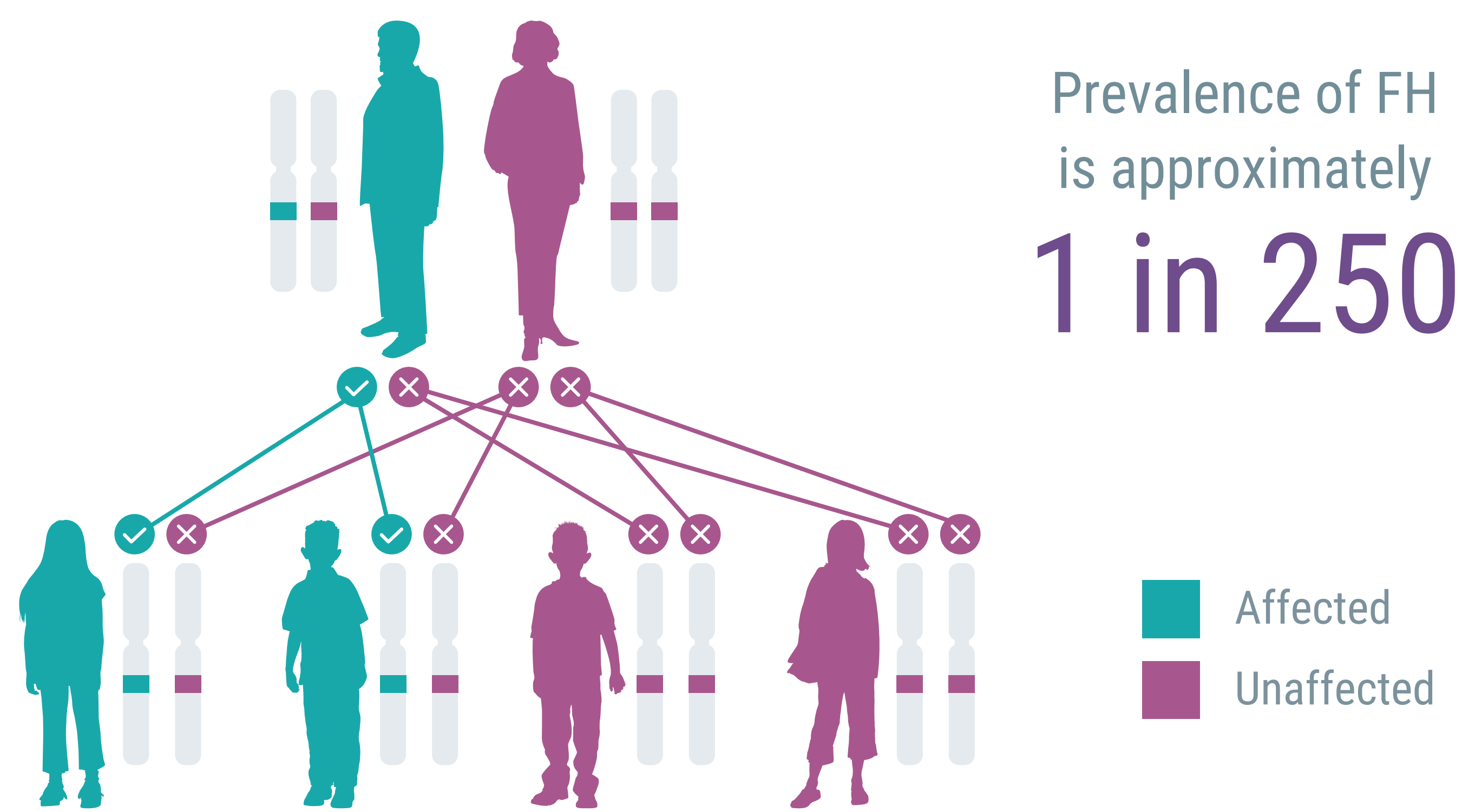


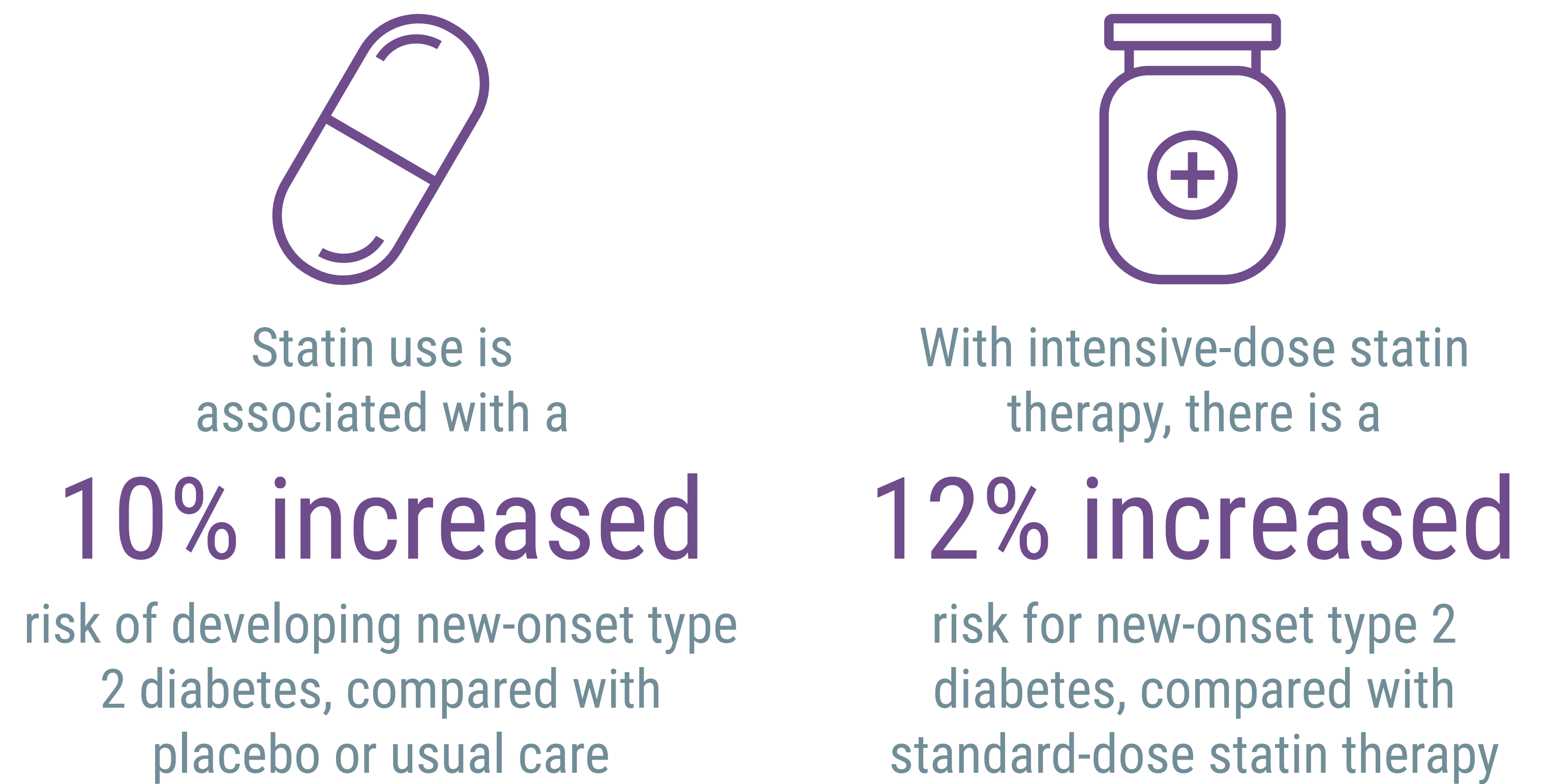
Dyslipidemia

Familial Hypercholesterolemia



Source: Ferranti SD, et al. Prevalence of familial hypercholesterolemia in the 1999 to 2012 United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES). *Circulation*. 2016;133:1067-1072.

Statin Therapy and Diabetes Risk

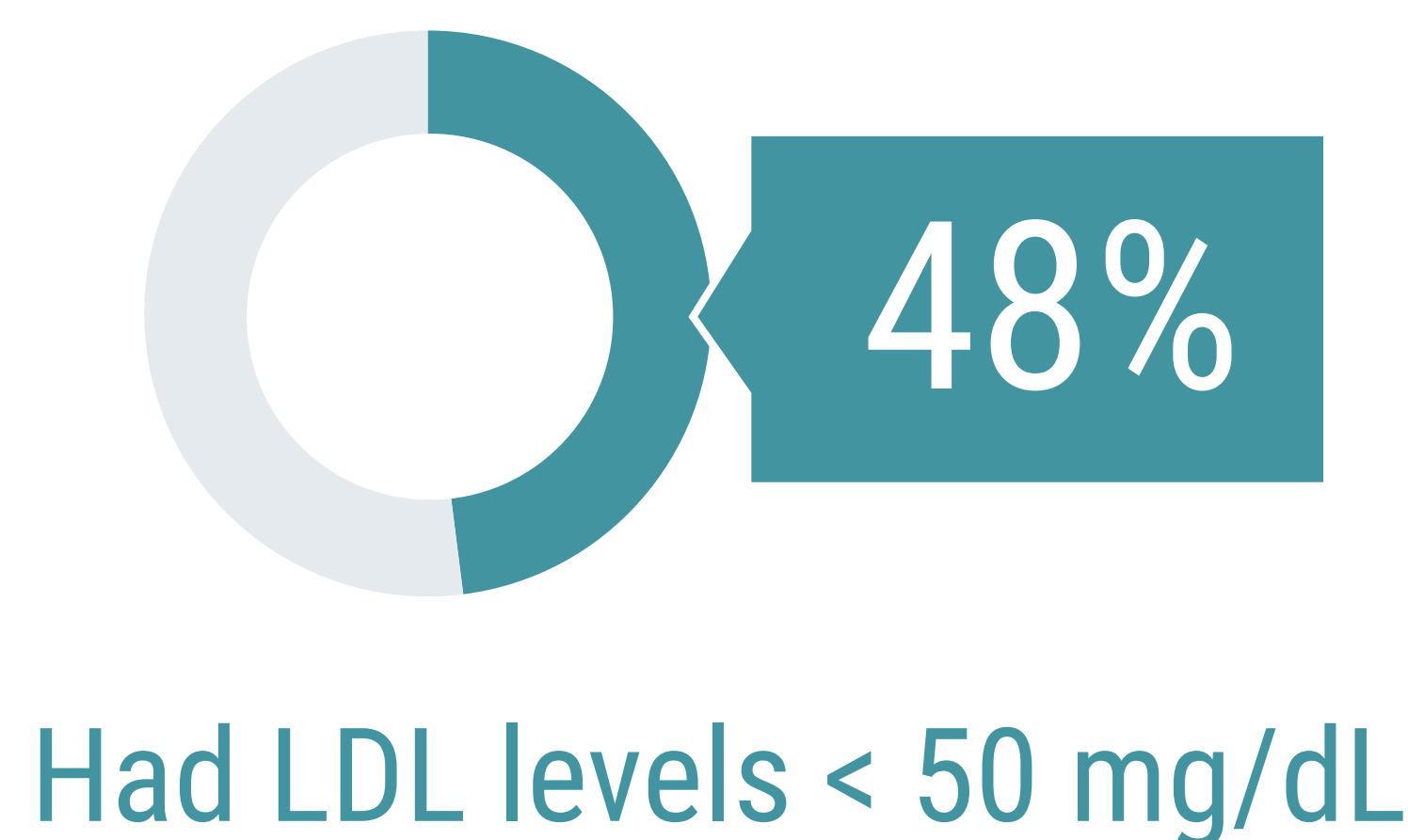


Source: Maki KC, et al. An assessment by the Statin Diabetes Safety Task Force: 2014 update. *J Clin Lipidol*. 2014;8(3 Suppl):S17-29.

Top Non-statin Therapies

PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies

In patients who received two separate 300-mg doses of inclisiran



Source: Ray KK, et al. Inclisiran in patients at high cardiovascular risk with elevated LDL cholesterol. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377:1430-1440.

Ezetimibe

When taken in combination with simvastatin

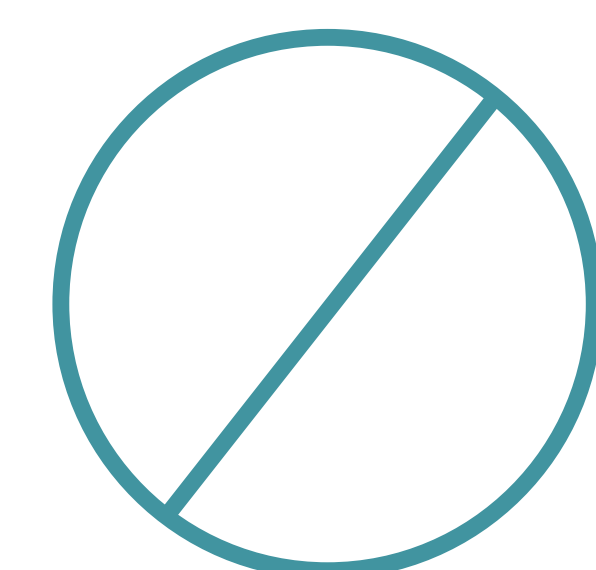


It can reduce CVD mortality risk by 10%

compared with simvastatin monotherapy (HR = 0.9)

Source: Cannon CP, et al. Ezetimibe added to statin therapy after acute coronary syndromes. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;372:2387-2397.

Niacin



No significant effect

was found on incidence of major vascular events (13.2% for treatment, 13.7% for placebo)

Source: The HPS2-THRIVE Collaborative Group. Effects of extended-release niacin with laropirant in high-risk patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;371:203-212.

Statin Use Defies Guidelines

In a nationwide study of more than 900,000 patients with diabetes from 130 VA primary care centers



- 68.3% of eligible patients were on statins
- 58.4% of eligible patients were on moderate- to high-intensity statins
- 31.7% of eligible patients were not on any statins

Source: Pokharel Y, et al. Statin use and its facility-level variation in patients with diabetes: insight from Veterans Affairs National Database. *Clin Cardiol*. 2016;39:185-191.