

FOURIER

<u>Further cardiovascular OU</u>tcomes <u>Research with PCSK9 Inhibition in</u> <u>subjects with Elevated Risk</u>

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Background

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9)

- Chaperones LDL-R to destruction $\rightarrow \uparrow$ circulating LDL-C
- Loss-of-fxn genetic variants $\rightarrow \uparrow$ LDL-R $\rightarrow \downarrow$ LDL-C & \downarrow risk of MI



Evolocumab

- Fully human anti-PCSK9 mAb
- $-\sim 60\% \downarrow LDL-C$
- Safe & well-tolerated in
 Ph 2 & 3 studies
- Exploratory data suggested ↓ CV events









In patients with established cardiovascular disease on statin therapy:

- Test whether the addition of evolocumab reduces the incidence of major cardiovascular events
- Examine the long-term safety & tolerability of evolocumab
- Investigate the efficacy and safety of achieving unprecedented low levels of LDL-C





Trial Organization

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27,564 high-risk, stable patients with established CV disease (prior MI, prior stroke, or symptomatic PAD)









- Efficacy
 - Primary: CV death, MI, stroke, hosp. for UA, or coronary revasc
 - Key secondary: CV death, MI or stroke
- Safety
 - AEs/SAEs
 - Events of interest incl. muscle-related, new-onset diabetes, neurocognitive
 - Development of anti-evolocumab Ab (binding and neutralizing)
- TIMI Clinical Events Committee (CEC)
 - Adjudicated all efficacy endpoints & new-onset diabetes
 - Members unaware of treatment assignment & lipid levels



Steering Committee



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Global Enrollment

27,564 patients randomized at 1242 sites in 49 countries between 2/2013 – 6/2015













99.5% of potential patient-years of follow up

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Characteristic	Value	
Age, years, mean (SD)	63 (9)	
Male sex (%)	75	
Type of cardiovascular disease (%)		
Myocardial infarction	81	<pre>Median time from most recent event ~3 yrs</pre>
Stroke (non-hemorrhagic)	19	
Symptomatic PAD	13	
Cardiovascular risk factor (%)		
Hypertension	80	
Diabetes mellitus	37	
Current cigarette use	28	





Lipid Lowering Therapy & Lipid Levels at Baseline



Characteristic	Value
Statin use (%)*	
High-intensity	69
Moderate-intensity	30
Ezetimibe use (%)	5
Median lipid measures (IQR) – mg/dL	
LDL-C	92 (80-109)
Total cholesterol	168 (151-189)
HDL-C	44 (37-53)
Triglycerides	133 (100-182)

*Per protocol, patients were to be on atorva ≥20 mg/d or equivalent. 1% were on low intensity or intensity data were missing. Statin intensity defined per ACC/AHA 2013 Cholesterol Guidelines.

Pooled data; no differences between treatment arms





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Types of CV Outcomes



Endpoint	Evolocumab (N=13,784)	Placebo (N=13,780)	HR (95% CI)
	3-yr Kaplan		
CV death, MI, or stroke	7.9	9.9	0.80 (0.73-0.88)
Cardiovascular death	2.5	2.4	1.05 (0.88-1.25)
Death due to acute MI	0.26	0.32	0.84 (0.49-1.42)
Death due to stroke	0.29	0.30	0.94 (0.58-1.54)
Other CV death	1.9	1.8	1.10 (0.90-1.35)
МІ	4.4	6.3	0.73 (0.65-0.82)
Stroke	2.2	2.6	0.79 (0.66-0.95)



More Intensive LDL-C Lowering & CV Death

No clear benefit on CV mortality

of CV Deaths



NEJM 2015;372:2387-97



Types of CV Outcomes



Endpoint	Evolocumab (N=13,784)	Placebo (N=13,780) -Meier rate	HR (95% CI)
CVD. MI. stroke. UA. or revasc	12.6	14.6	0.85 (0.79-0.92)
CV death, MI, or stroke	7.9	9.9	0.80 (0.73-0.88)
Cardiovascular death	2.5	2.4	1.05 (0.88-1.25)
МІ	4.4	6.3	0.73 (0.65-0.82)
Stroke	2.2	2.6	0.79 (0.66-0.95)
Hosp for unstable angina	2.2	2.3	0.99 (0.82-1.18)
Coronary revasc	7.0	9.2	0.78 (0.71-0.86)
Urgent	3.7	5.4	0.73 (0.64-0.83)
Elective	3.9	4.6	0.83 (0.73-0.95)
Death from any cause	4.8	4.3	1.04 (0.91-1.19)





Key Subgroups







Achieved LDL Cholesterol (mg/dl)

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Landmark Analysis





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Comparison to Cholesterol 'IМ **Treatment Trialists Collaboration** Hazard Ratio (95% CI) per 1 mmol/L reduction in LDL-C **Major Coronary Events** 0.78 (0.70-0.86) Stroke 0.77 (0.66-0.91) **Coronary revascularization** 0.75 (0.67-0.84) **Major Vascular Events** 0.77 (0.73-0.82) 0.5 1.0 2.0 Lipid-lowering therapy better Lipid-lowering therapy worse



Comparison to Cholesterol Treatment Trialists Collaboration





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CTTC data from Lancet 2010;376:1670-81







	Evolocumab (N=13,769)	Placebo (N=13,756)
Adverse events (%)		
Any	77.4	77.4
Serious	24.8	24.7
Allergic reaction	3.1	2.9
Injection-site reaction	2.1	1.6
Treatment-related and led to d/c of study drug	1.6	1.5
Muscle-related	5.0	4.8
Cataract	1.7	1.8
Diabetes (new-onset)	8.1	7.7
Neurocognitive	1.6	1.5
Laboratory results (%)		
Binding Ab	0.3	n/a
Neutralizing Ab	none	n/a

New-onset diabetes assessed in patients without diabetes at baseline; adjudicated by CEC





• \downarrow LDL-C by 59%

- Consistent throughout duration of trial
- Median achieved LDL-C of 30 mg/dl (IQR 19-46 mg/dl)

• \downarrow CV outcomes in patients already on statin therapy

- 15% \downarrow broad primary endpoint; 20% \downarrow CV death, MI, or stroke
- Consistent benefit, incl. in those on high-intensity statin, low LDL-C
- 25% reduction in CV death, MI, or stroke after 1st year
- Long-term benefits consistent w/ statins per mmol/L \downarrow LDL-C

Safe and well-tolerated

- Similar rates of AEs, incl DM & neurocog events w/ EvoMab & pbo
- Rates of EvoMab discontinuation low and no greater than pbo
- No neutralizing antibodies developed









In patients with known cardiovascular disease:

- PCSK9 inhibition with evolocumab significantly & safely ↓ major cardiovascular events when added to statin therapy
- 2. Benefit was achieved with lowering LDL cholesterol well below current targets



Further Details



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE



Article available at www.nejm.org Slides available at www.TIMI.org



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