The Landmark Trial-Based Evidence and Rationale for

**PCSK9 INHIBITION to PREVENT and TREAT**

**ATHEROSCLEROTIC Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD)**

From Investigation to Intervention: Identifying High Risk Patients and Clinical Profiles—Diabetes, Statin Intolerance and Resistance, Recent ACS, Hypercholesterolemia, Advanced ASCVD—for PCSK9 Inhibitor-Based Management at the Front Lines of Patient Care

**Program Chair**

**PROFESSOR DEEPAK L. BHATT, MD, MPH**

Executive Director of Interventional Cardiovascular Programs | Brigham and Women’s Hospital Heart and Vascular Center | Professor of Medicine | Harvard Medical School | Boston, Massachusetts

**Save the Time and Date:** **Monday Afternoon, August 27, 2018**

Time: 13:00 – 14:00 | Program Registration and Lunch: 12:30

City: Munich, Germany | Location: Messe München | Conference Room: Yerevan - Spotlight Village

**REGISTER NOW:** [www.reg-LDL.com](http://www.reg-LDL.com)
The Mandate for Improving Residual Cardiovascular Disease Risk Reduction in Patients with Adversely Elevated LDL-C

Overcoming Challenges in ASCVD Risk Reduction in Patients with Diabetes, ACS and/or Hyperlipidemia: Epidemiology, Risk Burden, and the Mandate for Evaluating New LDL Targets and Non-Statin Therapies, including PCSK9 Inhibitor, to Improve Clinical Outcomes in High Risk Patients Resistance to Conventional Therapies

Professor Deepak L. Bhatt, MD, MPH, FACC, FESC – Program Chair
Executive Director of Interventional Cardiovascular Programs
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Boston, Massachusetts

Guidelines and the Role of Non-Statin Therapies for ASCVD Reduction in High Risk Patients — Addressing Statin Intolerance and Poor Target LDL-C Goal Attainment

How Do Apply New Guidelines and Consensus Statements for Non-Statin Therapy to the High-Risk Population? What Do the ESC/EAS and ACC/ECDP Update Recommend for Alternative, Non-Statin Approaches to Residual CV Risk Reduction?

Professor J. Wouter Jukema, MD, PhD, FESC, FACC
Professor of Cardiology
Netherlands Heart Foundation
Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC)
Leiden, Netherlands

Screen for suboptimal LDL-C levels and identifying high risk groups with persistent or inadequately controlled hypercholesterolemia.

Determine when, in which patients, and with what practical dosing and monitoring strategies newer lipid-lowering agents, including those based on PCSK9 inhibition, should be used and their role in the treatment of patients with persistently elevated LDL-C

Outline design, results, and outcomes of landmark clinical trials addressing the safety and efficacy of non-statin therapies for medical management of high risk patients with of elevated LDL-C in, including those patients with a prior recent ACS event and/or advanced ASCVD accompanied by poorly controlled LDL-C levels

Screen for suboptimal LDL-C levels and identifying high risk groups with risk factors and/or a previous history of CAD/ASHD—including individuals with recent ACS, familial hypercholesterolemia, history of ASHD, and/or diabetes—who are appropriate candidates for PCSK9 inhibition

Apply evidenced-based, scientifically substantiated international (ESC/EAS) guideline recommendations and clinical decision tree pathways and international consensus guidelines and recommendations for treating patients with LDL-C levels that require lowering to optimize clinical outcomes

Explain the pharmacoeconomic impact and clinical implications of managed care-based barriers placed on subgroups of patients using LDL-lowering therapies for persistent uncontrolled LDL-C elevations as well as long-term implications of inadequately managed, recurrent ACS,