

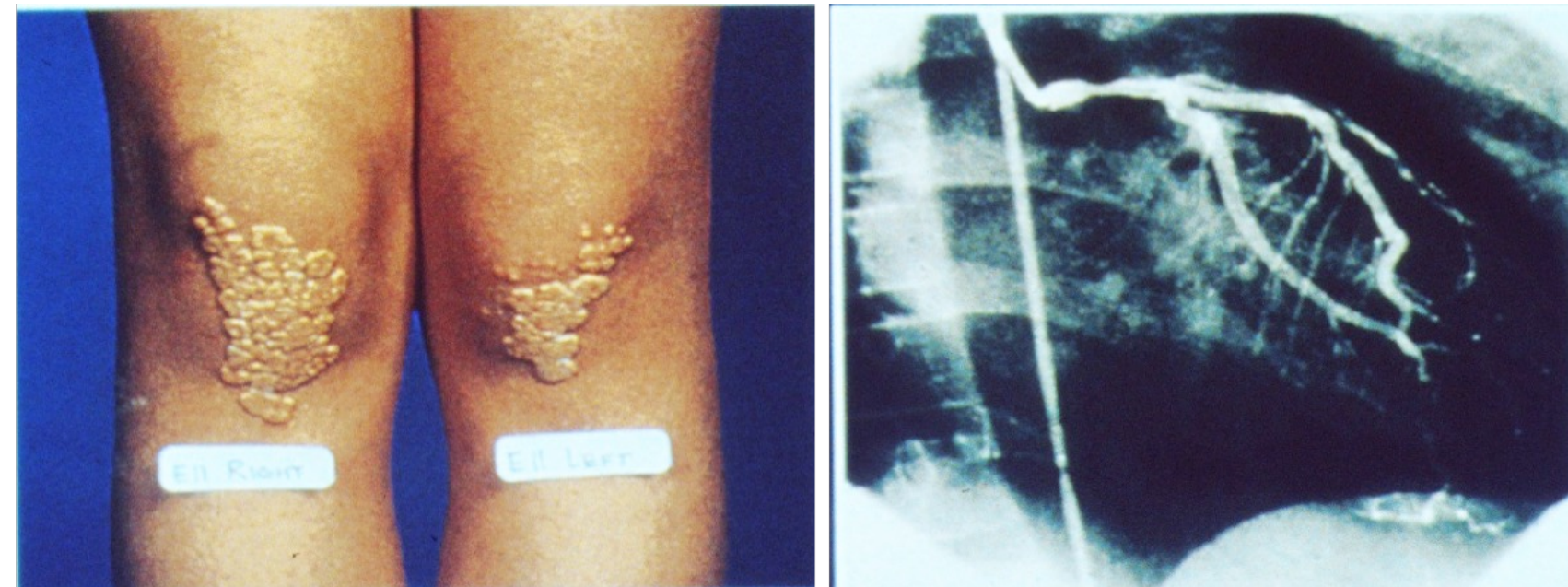
BACKGROUND

- Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH) is under-diagnosed and under-treated in the U.S.
- **The cardiovascular disease (CVD) burden and treatment intensity among homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH) patients in the U.S. is poorly characterized.**
- Data from the CASCADE FH Registry were used to describe patients with HoFH in the U.S.

Figure 1: Representative case of an untreated HoFH patient.



12 Y.O. female LDL-C=780 mg/dL, xanthomas since age 3, CHD, CABG.



HoFH Prevalence: 1:250,000

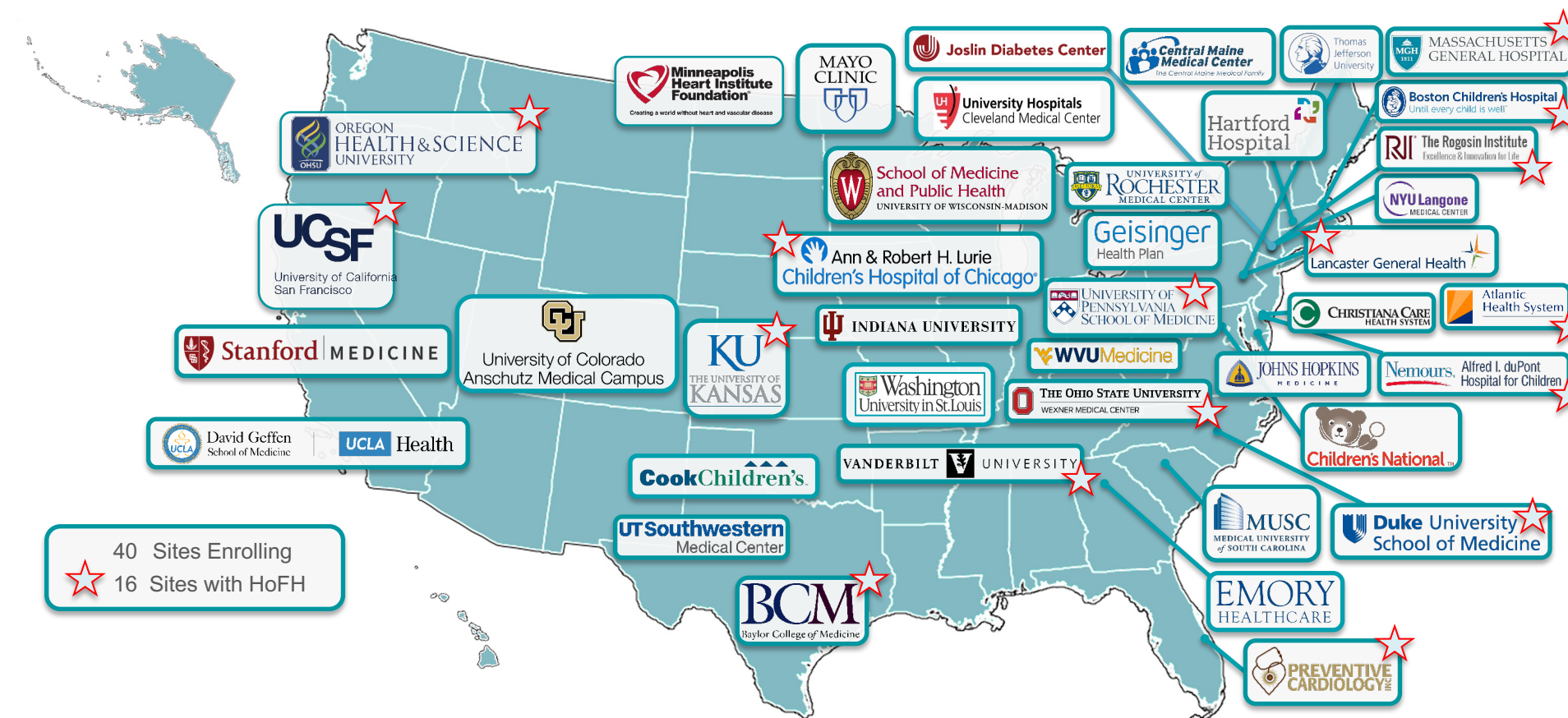
Homozygous FH: Optimizing Management

- Patients must be diagnosed in childhood.
- CVD burden must be repeatedly assessed at diagnosis and longitudinally
- Intensive multiple lipid lowering treatment (LLT) regimen must be started at diagnosis:
 - Lipid lowering drugs
 - LDL apheresis
 - Liver transplant
- Care should be provided by an experienced lipid specialist

The CASCADE FH Patient Registry

In 2013, the FH Foundation (a patient-led nonprofit organization) created the **CASCADE** Screening for Awareness and Detection (CASCADE) FH Registry, a national initiative to increase FH awareness, characterize trends in treatment, and monitor clinical and patient-reported outcomes over time. Children were included in the registry.

Figure 2: Clinical registry sites



METHODS

CASCADE FH Registry

- 4549 FH patients present in the registry
 - Full cohort reviewed for those meeting criteria for definite HoFH
 - 40 meet criteria for unambiguous diagnosis of HoFH defined by:
 - Positive genetic diagnosis (n=29, 72.5%)
 - Untreated LDL-C>500 mg/dL and a positive family history

RESULTS

Figure 3: Demographics and medical history



	Overall (n=40)	Age ≥ 18 (n=26)	Age <18 (n=14)
Age* at enrollment at diagnosis	24 (10, 42)	36 (24, 50)	9 (5, 10)
Gender, F	55.0%	61.5%	42.9%
Race: Caucasian	47.5%	53.8%	35.7%
Hispanic	35.0%	30.8%	42.9%
Xanthomas	65.0%	73.1%	50.0%
Corneal arcus	17.5%	26.9%	0.0%
CAD	62.5%	73.1%	42.9%
PCI, CABG	40.0%	53.8%	14.5%
Aortic valve repl.	12.5%	19.2%	0%
FH family history	82.5%	76.9%	92.9%

* Median (Q1,Q3)

Figure 4a, b: Lipid lowering treatment



a.

	Overall (n=40)	Age ≥ 18 (n=26)	Age <18 (n=14)
Age* at start	6 (3, 15)	8 (6, 22)	3 (2, 5)
LL drugs	85%	85%	86%
Apheresis	43%	50%	29%
Liver transpl	10%	3.9%	21%

* Median (Q1,Q3)

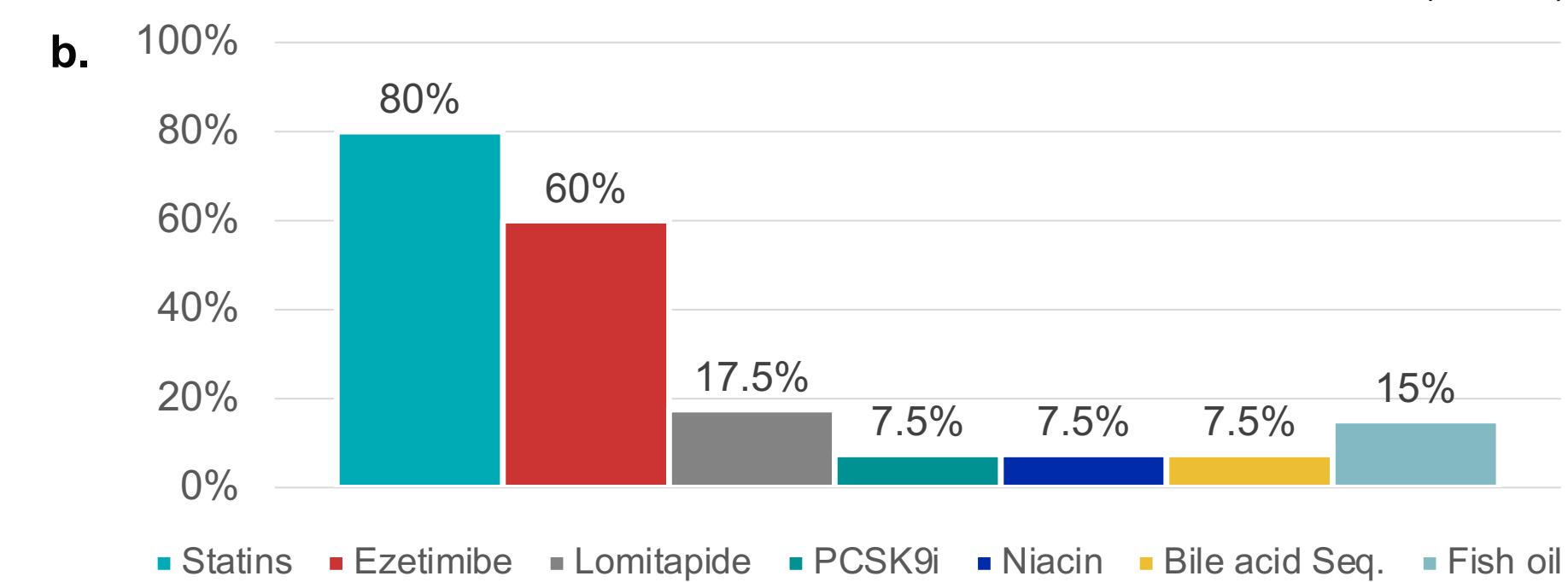


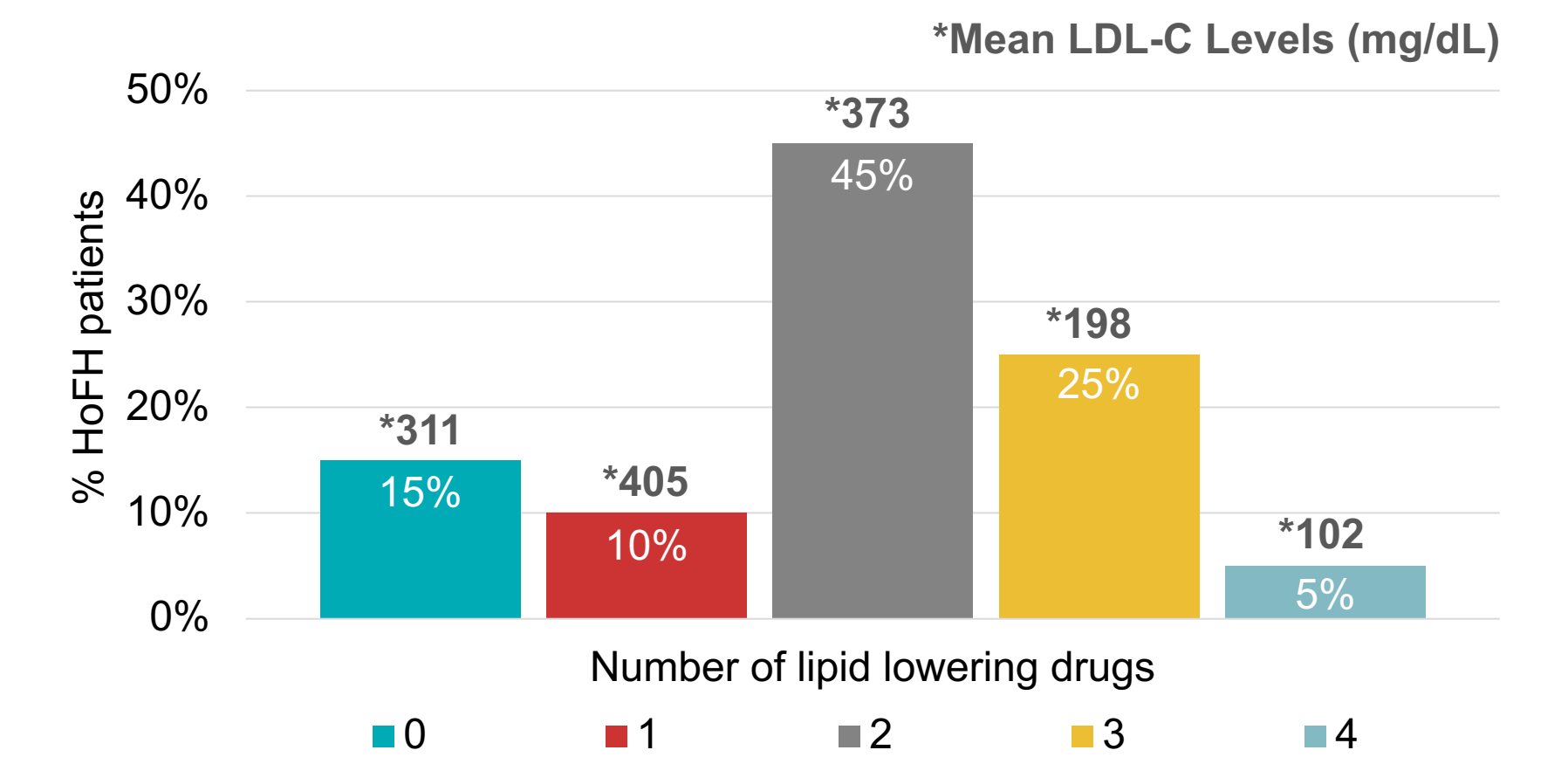
Figure 5: Impact of lipid lowering treatment



	Untreated	Treated
Total Cholesterol	744 ± 174	381 ± 228
LDL-C	694 ± 167	310 ± 224
HDL-C	36 ± 12	39 ± 14
Triglycerides	153 ± 85	105 ± 72

mg/dl (mean±SD)

Figure 6: HoFH patients are sub-optimally treated



CONCLUSION

- In the CASCADE HoFH cohort, despite relatively early HoFH diagnosis:
 - CAD and aortic valvular disease are highly prevalent
 - LDL-C levels remain suboptimal despite early initiation of LLT
 - HoFH remains difficult to treat:
 - Novel treatment approaches are needed
- ▶ A MORE AGGRESSIVE APPROACH TO LLT MUST BE IMPLEMENTED**

Next Steps

- Careful review of patients in the registry with possible HoFH for inclusion in the cohort
 - LDL-C>400 mg/dL and meet other criteria
 - LDL-C>150 mg/dL and on 3 medications
- Characterize the genotype of as many possible/definite cases as possible
- Obtain additional clinical information beyond current information available in the registry



Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia in the United States: Data from the CASCADE FH® Registry

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