

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΑ ΕΙΔΙΚΕΥΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΑΘΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΓΝΙ

ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΙΚΩΝ ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΔΥΣΛΙΠΙΔΑΙΜΙΑ

Φ. Μπάρκας, PhD

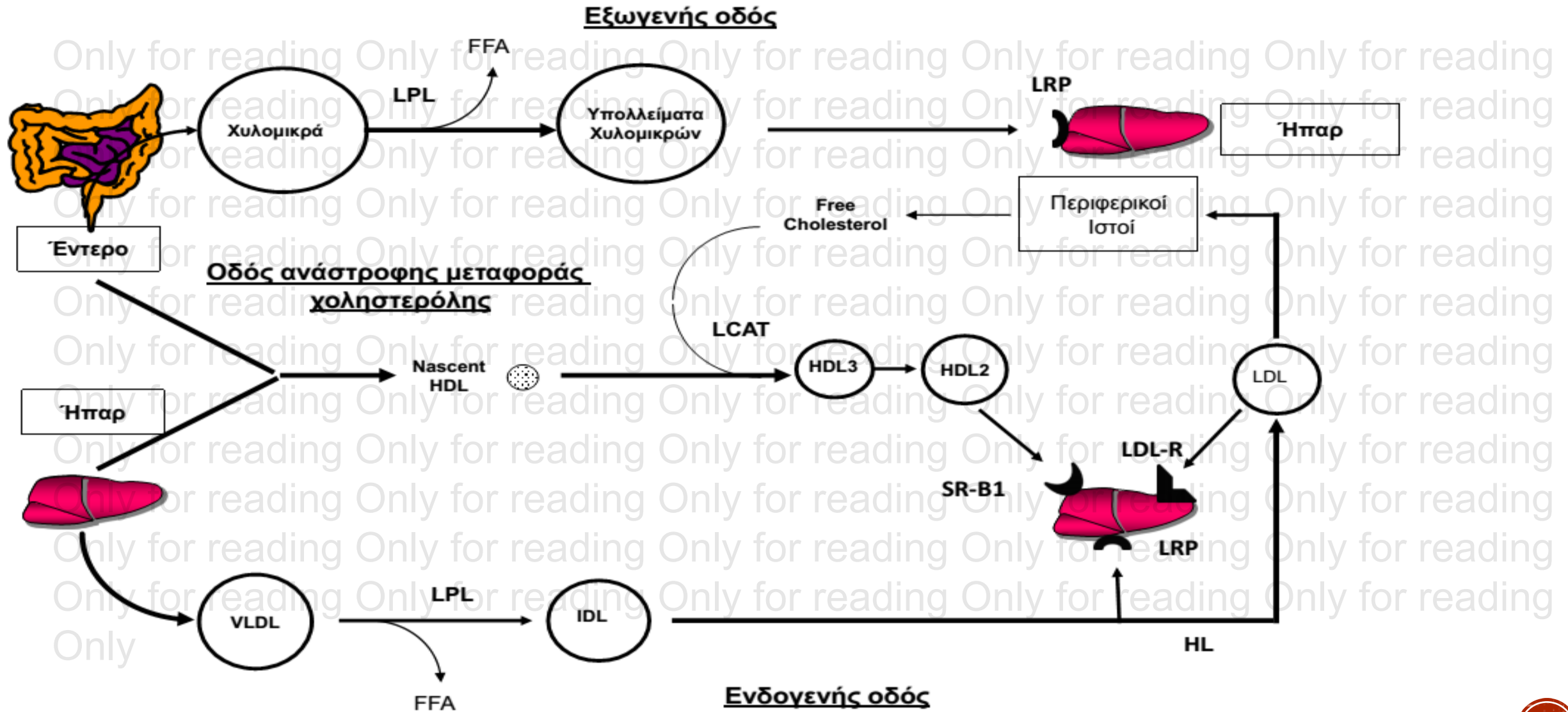
Επικουρικός Ιατρός Παθολογίας

Β' Παθολογική Κλινική

Πανεπιστημιακό Γενικό Νοσοκομείο Ιωαννίνων



ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΛΙΠΟΠΡΩΤΕΪΝΩΝ



ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟ 1

- Άνδρας 55 ετών εξετάσθηκε σε εξωτερικό ιατρείο με διάγνωση πρόσφατης υπερχοληστερολαιμίας
- **TCHOL: 313 mg/dL**
- **TG: 177 mg/dL**
- **HDL-C: 93 mg/dL**
- **LDL-C: 185 mg/dL**



ΑΤΟΜΙΚΟ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟ

- Αρτηριακή Υπέρταση από 10 ετών
- Κληρονομικό Ιστορικό: Πατέρας με υπερχοληστερολαιμία (TCHOL: 230 mg/dL)

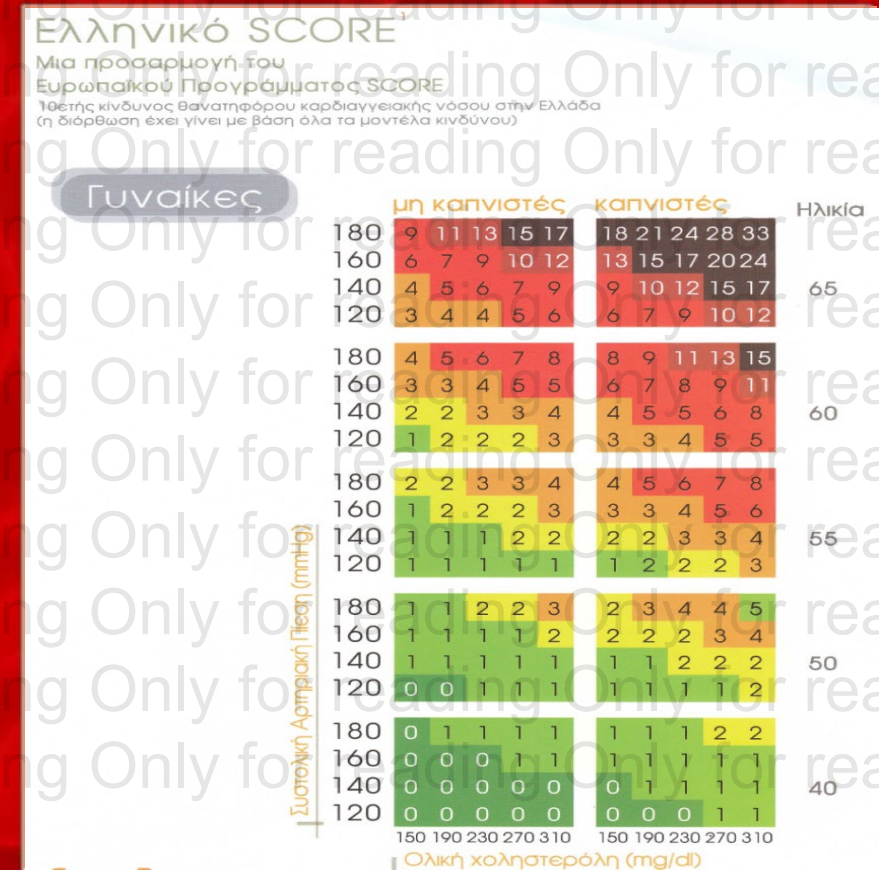


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- Κληρονομικό Ιστορικό: Πατέρας Υπερχοληστερολαιμία (TCOL: 230 mg/dL)



Ελληνικό SCORE για τον υπολογισμό του κινδύνου θανατηφόρου καρδιαγγειακού συμβάματος τα επόμενα 10 έτη



Recommendations for treatment goals for low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
In secondary prevention for patients at very-high risk, ^c an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline ^d and an LDL-C goal of < 1.4 mmol/L (< 55 mg/dL) are recommended. ^{33-35,119,120}	I	A
In primary prevention for individuals at very-high risk but without FH, ^c an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline ^d and an LDL-C goal of < 1.4 mmol/L (< 55 mg/dL) are recommended. ³⁴⁻³⁶	I	C
In primary prevention for individuals with FH at very-high risk, an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline and an LDL-C goal of < 1.4 mmol/L (< 55 mg/dL) should be considered.	IIa	C
For patients with ASCVD who experience a second vascular event within 2 years (not necessarily of the same type as the first event) while taking maximally tolerated statin-based therapy, an LDL-C goal of < 1.0 mmol/L (< 40 mg/dL) may be considered. ^{119,120}	IIb	B
In patients at high risk, ^c an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline ^d and an LDL-C goal of < 1.8 mmol/L (< 70 mg/dL) are recommended. ^{34,35}	I	A
In individuals at moderate risk, ^c an LDL-C goal of < 2.6 mmol/L (< 100 mg/dL) should be considered. ³⁴	IIa	A
In individuals at low risk, ^c an LDL-C goal < 3.0 mmol/L (< 116 mg/dL) may be considered. ³⁶	IIb	A



A

Total CV risk assessment
See Table 4
Baseline LDL-C levels

In selected low- and moderate-risk patients

Risk modifiers
imaging (subclinical atherosclerosis)
Risk Reclassification?

Indication for drug therapy?
See Table 5

Y

N

Define treatment goal
See Table 7

Lifestyle advice /
Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

• Secondary prevention (very-high-risk)
• Primary prevention: patients with
FH and another major risk factor
(very-high risk)

• Primary prevention: patients at
very-high risk but without FH
(see Table 4)



ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟ 1

- Έναρξη ροσουβαστατίνης 40 mg x 1
- Ο ασθενής επανέρχεται στο ιατρείο σε 1 μήνα λόγω οσφυαλγίας και οιδημάτων κάτω άκρων
- **Φυσική εξέταση**
 - Οιδήματα κάτω άκρων
- **Εργαστηριακός Έλεγχος**
 - Αναιμία, ΤΚΕ, Υπεργαμμασφαιριναιμία, Γενική ούρων: +++ Λεύκωμα
 - Λεύκωμα ούρων 24ώρου: 3.5 γρ
 - Η/Φ πρωτεϊνών: μονοκλωνική γαμμοπάθεια
 - Μυελός οστών: Διήθηση >30% από πλασματοκύτταρα
 - Βιοψία νεφρού: Αμυλοείδωση



ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΠΑΘΕΙΣ

ΔΥΣΛΙΠΙΔΑΙΜΙΕΣ

- Υποθυρεοειδισμός
- Νεφρωσικό Σύνδρομο
 - ↑TCHOL, LDL-C (Δυσλιπιδαιμία IIA) + ↓αλβουμίνη ορού
 - ↑TCHOL, LDL-C, TG (Δυσλιπιδαιμία τύπου IIB)
 - ↑Lp(a)
- Χρόνια Νεφρική Νόσος
 - ↑TG, TRLs, sdLDL ↓LDL-C
 - ↑Lp(a)
- Χολόσταση
 - ↑Lp(x)
 - ↓ApoB, Lp(a)



ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΠΑΘΕΙΣ

ΔΥΣΛΙΠΙΔΑΙΜΙΕΣ

- Κατάχρηση οينوπνεύματος
- HIV
- Αυτοάνοσα Νοσήματα
- Σύνδρομο **Cushing**
- Ψυχογενής ανορεξία
- Φάρμακα
 - β-αποκλειστές, θειαζιδικά διουρητικά, οιστρογόνα, προγεστερινοειδή, κορτικοειδή, αναστολείς της πρωτεάσης, αμιοδαρόνη, κυκλοσπορίνη, ανδρογόνα, φαινυτοΐνη, φαινοβαρβιτάλη, ριφαμπικίνη, παράγωγα ρετινοεικού οξέος, **Interferon-α**, **montelukast**, ταμοξιφαίνη



ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΠΑΘΕΙΣ

ΔΥΣΛΙΠΙΔΑΙΜΙΕΣ

- Σακχαρώδης Διαβήτης – Μεταβολικό Σύνδρομο
- Διαβητική, Αθηρογόνος ή Μεικτή Δυσλιπιδαιμία
 - ↑ TG, VLDL, ApoB, sdLDL
 - ↓ HDL-C, ApoA-I



ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟ 2

- Άνδρας 29 ετών προσέρχεται στο ιατρείο με υπερχοληστερολαιμία
- **TCHOL: 408 mg/dL**
- **TG: 90 mg/dL**
- **HDL-C: 50 mg/dL**
- **LDL-C: 340 mg/dL**
- Ατομικό Ιστορικό: (-)
- Κληρονομικό Ιστορικό:
 - Πατέρας OEM σε ηλικία 40 ετών
 - Πατέρας **LDL-C 320 mg/dL**



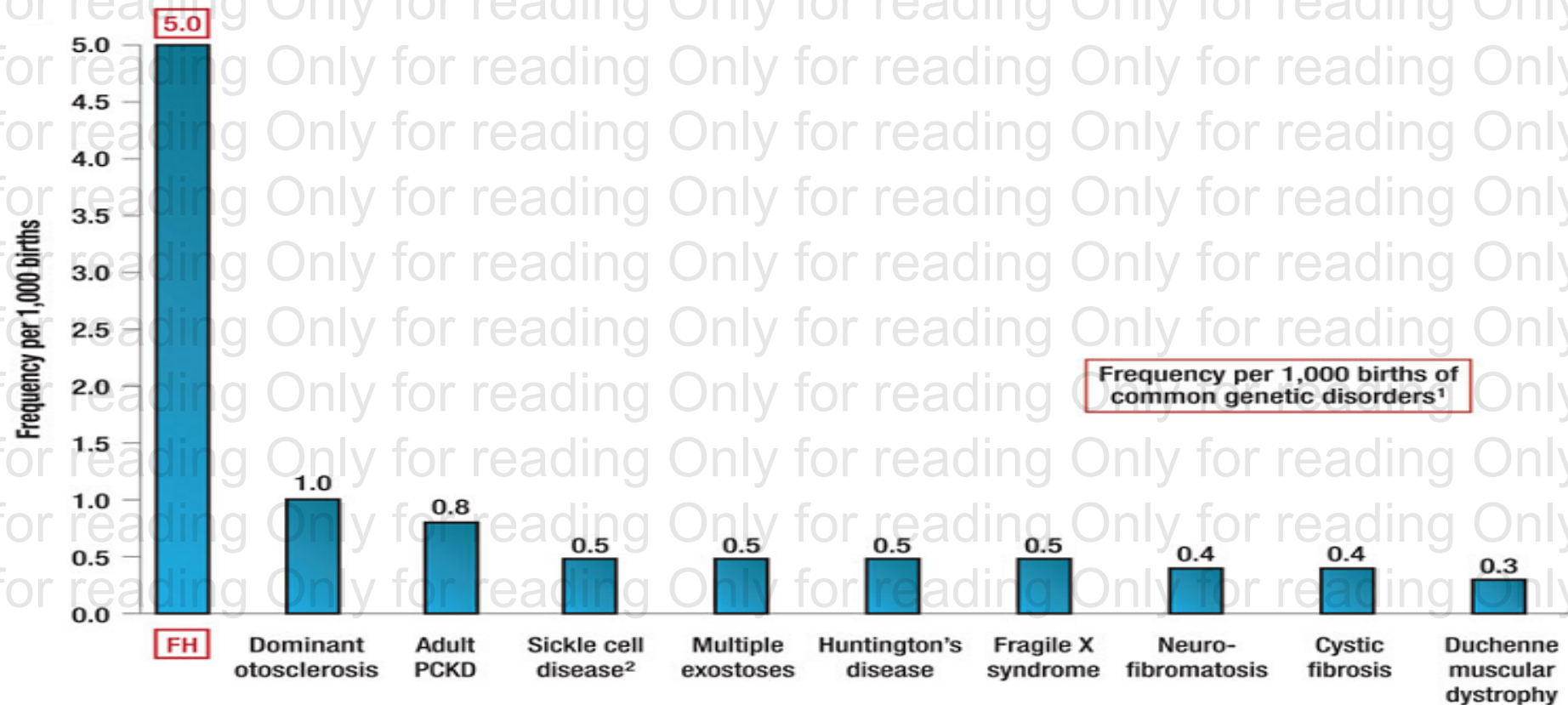
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟ 2

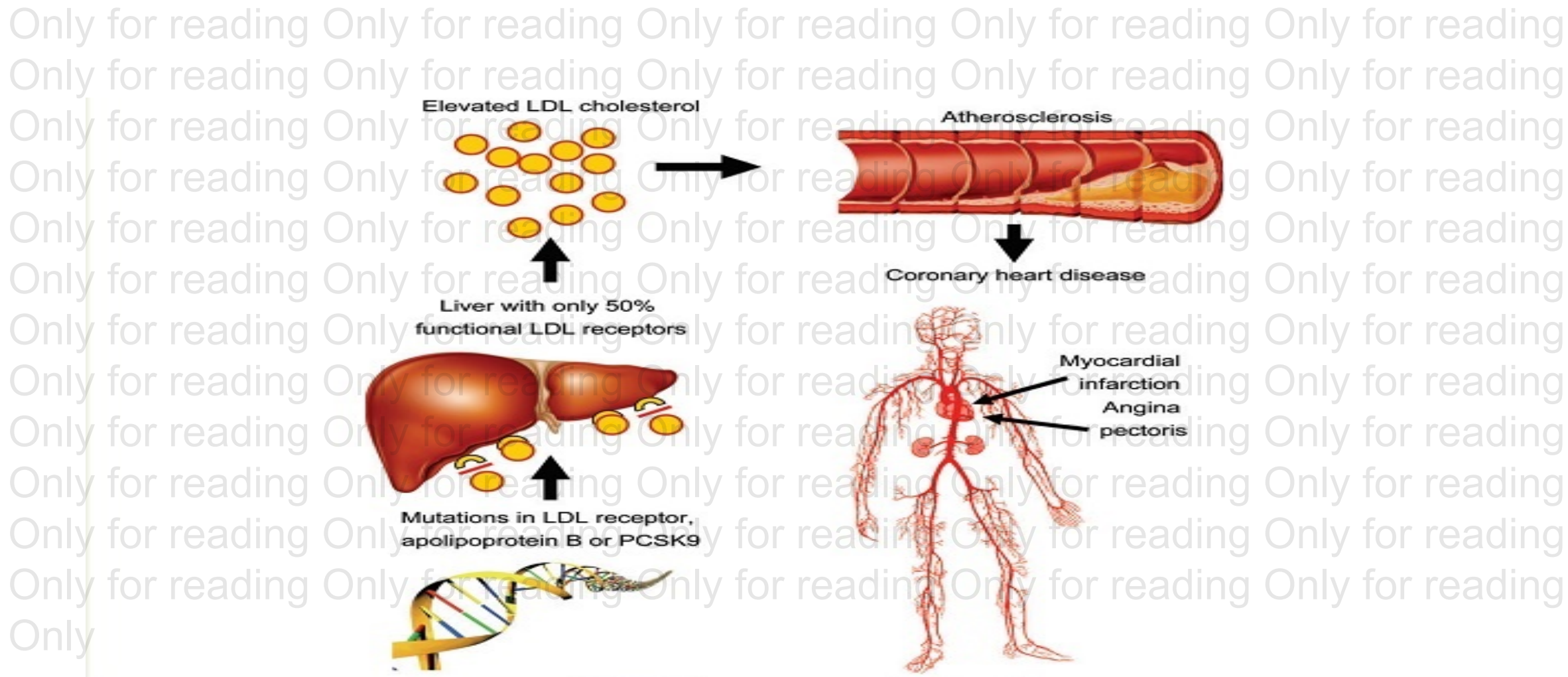
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- **TCHOL: 408 mg/dL**
- **TG: 90 mg/dL**
- **HDL-C: 50 mg/dL**
- **LDL-C: 340 mg/dL**
- Ατομικό Ιστορικό: (-)
- Κληρονομικό Ιστορικό:
 - Πατέρας OEM σε ηλικία 40 ετών
 - Πατέρας **LDL-C 320 mg/dL**



ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΗΣ

ΥΠΕΡΧΟΛΗΣΤΕΡΟΛΑΙΜΙΑ





HeFH PREVALENCE ~1/250



~40.000 patients in Greece!

HoFH PREVALENCE ~1/400.000



~25 patients in Greece





Group 1 : Family History

- First-degree relative with premature coronary heart disease
- First-degree relative with LDL-C >95th percentile by gender and age for country (>190 mg/dL; 4.9 mmol/L)
- First-degree relative with tendon xanthoma and/or corneal arcus
- Children aged <18 years with LDL-C >95th percentile by gender and age for country (>160 mg/dL; 4.1 mmol/L)

Group 2 : Personal Clinical History

- Premature coronary heart disease
- Premature cerebrovascular or peripheral vascular disease

Group 3 : Physical Exam

- Tendon xanthoma
- Corneal arcus in subject aged <45 yrs

Group 4 : LDL-C Level

- >325 mg/dL (>8.5 mmol/L)
- 251-325 mg/dL (6.5-8.4 mmol/L)
- 191-250 mg/dL (5.0-6.4 mmol/L)
- 155-190 mg/dL (4.0-4.9 mmol/L)

Group 5 : Genetic Testing

- Causative mutation in LDLR, ApoB, or PCSK9 genes

[View Your Score](#)

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Scoring

DEFINITE FH : > 8 POINTS

PROBABLE FH : 6-8 POINTS

POSSIBLE FH : 3-5 POINTS

UNLIKELY FH : 0-2 POINTS

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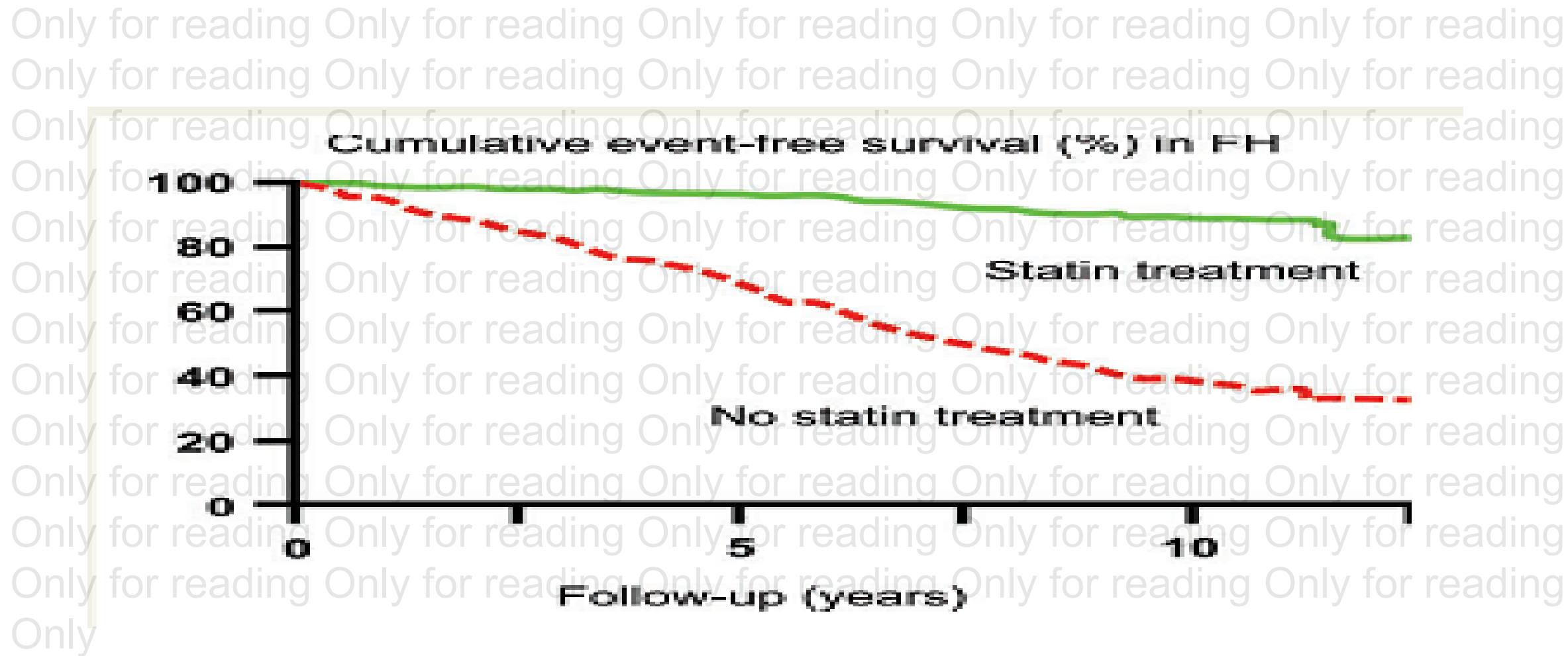
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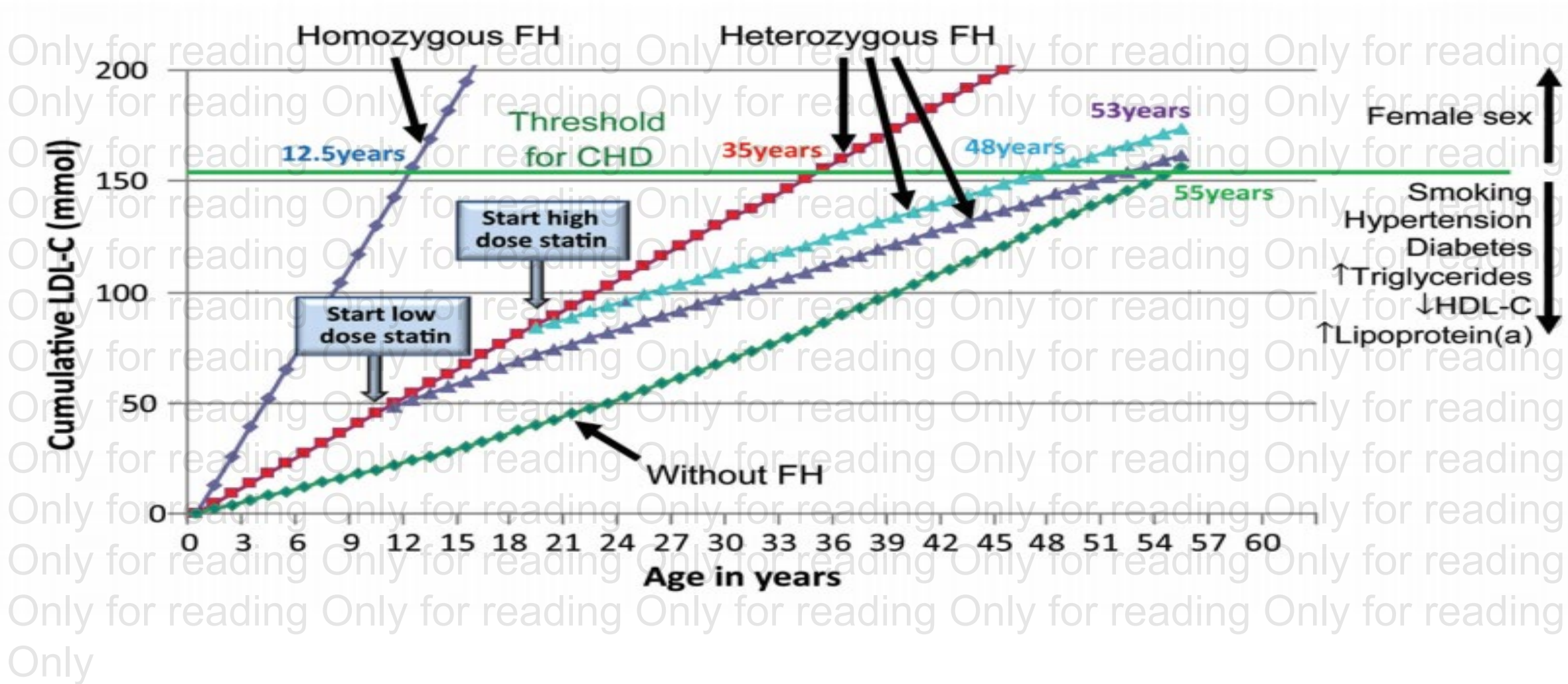
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Recommendations for treatment goals for low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
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Total CV risk assessment
See Table 4
Baseline LDL-C levels

In selected low- and moderate-risk patients

Risk modifiers
imaging (subclinical atherosclerosis)
Risk Reclassification?

Indication for drug therapy?
See Table 5

Y

N

Define treatment goal
See Table 7

Lifestyle advice /
Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal



LDL-C = 170 mg/dl

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

- Secondary prevention (very-high-risk)
- Primary prevention: patients with FH and another major risk factor (very-high risk)

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Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe



LDL-C = 136 mg/dl

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

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N

Define treatment goal
See Table 7

Lifestyle advice /
Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe

LDL-C = 54 mg/dl

LDL-C goal reached?



Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

• Secondary prevention (very-high-risk)
• Primary prevention: patients with
FH and another major risk factor
(very-high risk)

• Primary prevention: patients at
very-high risk but without FH
(see Table 4)



ΥΠΟΛΙΠΙΔΑΙΜΙΚΑ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ

- Κολεσεβελάμη (Cholestagel)
- Λομιταπίδη (Lojuxta)
- Μιπομερσένη (Κυναμρο)
- LDL πλασμαφαίρεση
- Inclisiran (Leqvio)



ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟ 3

- Ασθενής 48 ετών παραπέμπεται στο ιατρείο λόγω δυσλιπιδαιμίας
- Ατομικό Ιστορικό
 - Πρόσφατη Νοσηλεία λόγω οξείας παγκρεατίτιδος από μηνός
 - Αρτηριακή Υπέρταση (160/100 mmHg)
 - Παχυσαρκία (BMI: 40 kg/m²)
 - Νεοδιαγνωσθείς Σακχαρώδης Διαβήτης
- Αυξημένη κατανάλωση αλκοόλ (10 ποτήρια κρασί ημερησίως)
- Καπνιστής (40 packyears)
- Κληρονομικό Ιστορικό
 - Πατέρας: Δυσλιπιδαιμία, Αρτηριακή Υπέρταση
 - Μητέρα: Σακχαρώδης Διαβήτης



ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ

- **TCHOL=340**
- **TG=750 mg/dL**
- **HDL-C=38 mg/dL**
- **Non-HDL-C=302 mg/dL**
- **FPG=292 mg/dL**
- **HbA1c=9.2%**



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- **TCHOL=340**
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ΠΡΩΤΟΠΑΘΗ ΑΙΤΙΑ

ΥΠΕΡΤΡΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΙΔΑΙΜΙΑΣ

- **Υπερλιπιδαιμία τύπου I (Οικογενής χυλομικροναιμία)**

- Αυτοσωμικό υπολειπόμενο χαρακτήρα

- Έλλειψη ή ανεπάρκεια της LPL

- Έλλειψη ApoC-II

- TG >1000 mg/dL

- **Υπερλιπιδαιμία τύπου V (Επίκτητη χυλομικροναιμία)**

- Υποκείμενη γενετική διαταραχή + Επίκτητη διαταραχή του μεταβολισμού των TRLs



ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΕΙΚΟΝΑ

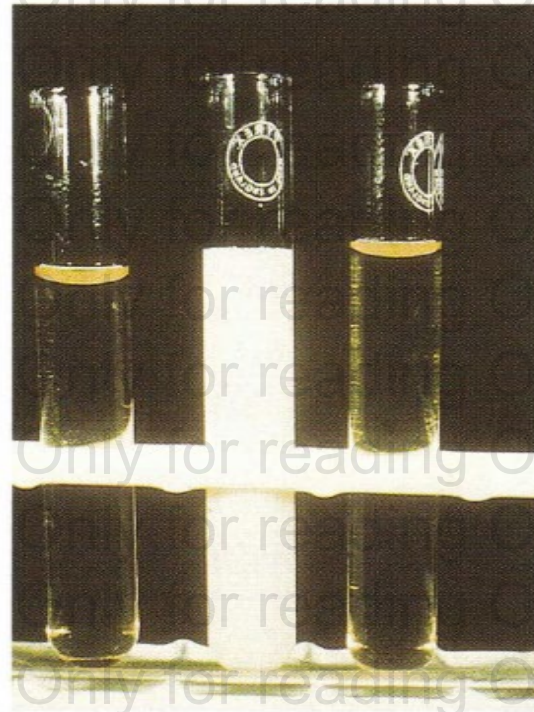


Plate 8 Middle tube contains serum from a patient with serum triglycerides 5000 mg/dl (56 mmol/l)

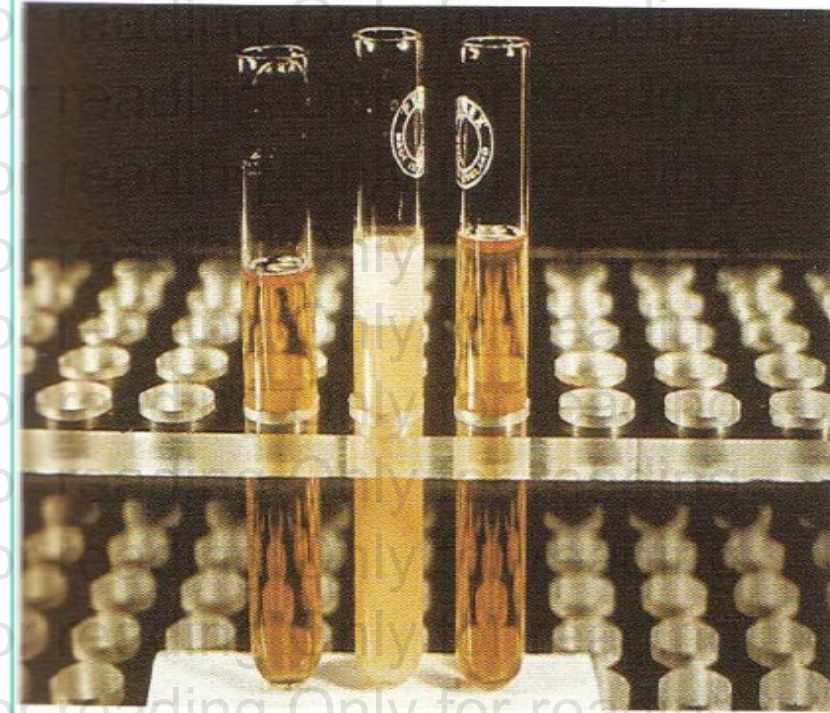
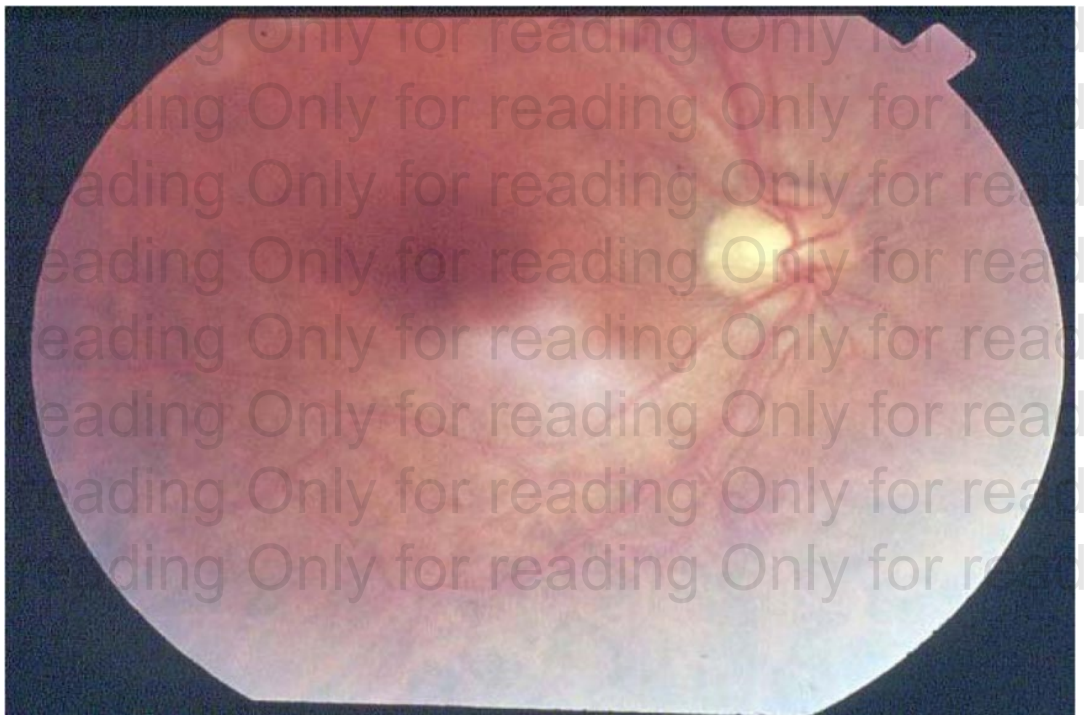


Plate 9 Middle tube contains serum from a patient with serum triglycerides 5000 mg/dl (56 mmol/l); after standing for several hours, the chylomicrons have formed a creamy upper layer





Εξανθηματικά ξανθώματα



- Ηπατοσπληνομεγαλία - Υπερσπληνισμός
- Διήθηση του μυελού από λιποκύτταρα
- **Lipaemia Retinalis**



ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ

- Παρουσία λιπαιμικού ορού ή πλάσματος σε αιμοληψία τουλάχιστον 12 ωρών
- Ηλεκτροφόρηση λιποπρωτεϊνών: μπάντα χυλομικρών
- Αδυναμία αύξησης της ενεργότητας της LPL μετά ενδοφλέβιας χορήγησης ηπαρίνης
- Ηλεκτροφόρηση των απολιποπρωτεϊνών της VLDL - Έλλειψη ApoC-II
- Παρεμβολή σε βιοχημικές μετρήσεις: πχ ψευδοϋπονατριαιμία

Θεραπεία:

- Δίαιτα (<20 γρ κατανάλωση λίπους)
- Μετάγγιση φυσιολογικού πλάσματος σε περίπτωση έλλειψης ApoC-II
- volanesorsen (Waylivra)



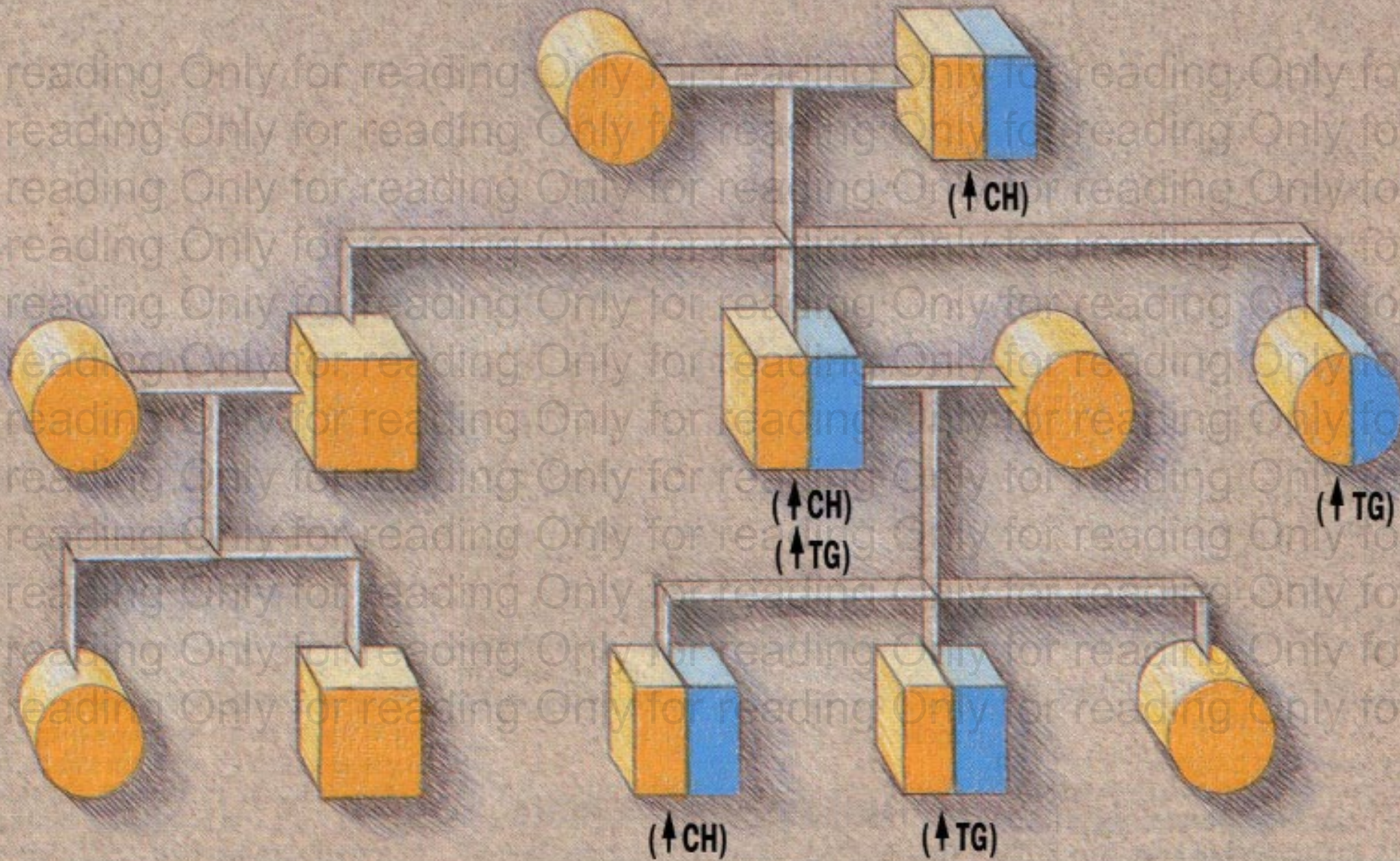
ΠΡΩΤΟΠΑΘΗ ΑΙΤΙΑ

ΥΠΕΡΤΡΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΙΔΑΙΜΙΑΣ

- Οικογενής μικτή υπερλιπιδαιμία (Υπερλιπιδαιμία τύπου IIβ)
- Αυτοσωμικό επικρατή χαρακτήρα (0.5-1%)
- 3 φαινότυποι
 - ↑TCHOL ↑LDL-C
 - ↑TG
 - ↑TCHOL ↑TG
- ↑ApoB (> 120 mg/dL), TRLs, sdLDL, ↓HDL-C
- Οικογενειακό ιστορικό πρώιμης καρδιαγγειακής νόσου
- Δεν ανιχνεύεται στην παιδική ηλικία
- Μεταβολή φαινότυπου στον χρόνο
- Απουσία ξανθωμάτων



FAMILIAL COMBINED HYPERLIPIDEMIA



ΠΡΩΤΟΠΑΘΗ ΑΙΤΙΑ

ΥΠΕΡΤΡΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΙΔΑΙΜΙΑΣ

- Υπερλιπιδαιμία τύπου III (Δυσβηταλιποπρωτεϊναιμία)

- ↑TCHOL ↑TG ↑β-VLDL

- Ελαττωματική ApoE (Ομοζυγώτες E2E2)

- Ανεπάρκεια ηπατικής λιπάσης (↑HDL)

- Επίπτωση E2/E2: 1:100

- Επίπτωση νόσου: 1:10,000

- *Κλινική εικόνα*

- >20 ετών (Νωρίτερα στους άνδρες)
- Αθηρωμάτωση (ΣΝ, κυρίως ΑΕΕ, PAD)
- Παγκρεατίτιδα

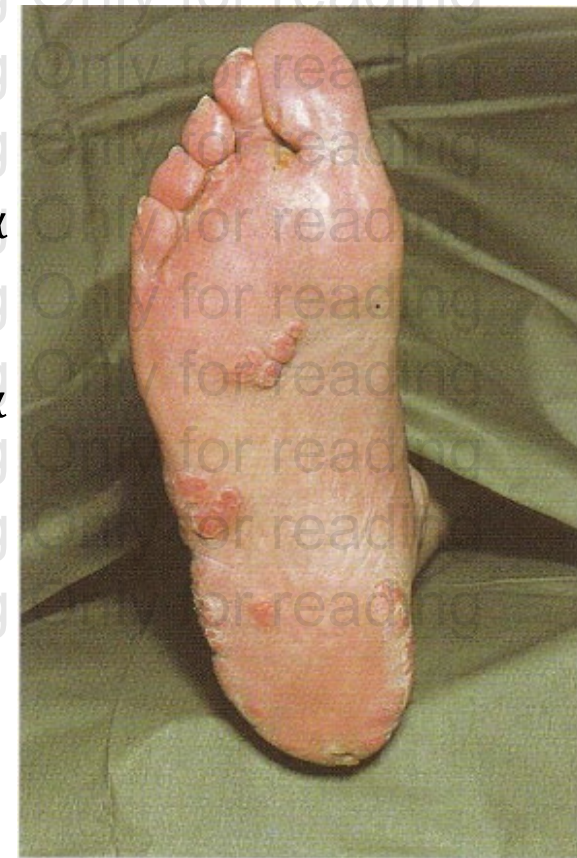




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- Ταινιοειδή παλαμιαία ξανθώματα
- Οζώδη ξανθώματα
- Οζώδο-εξανθηματικά ξανθώματα



ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ

ΔΥΣΒΗΤΑΛΙΠΟΠΡΩΤΕΪΝΑΙΜΙΑΣ

- Υπόνοια νόσου όταν: $TCHOL = TG$
- Διάγνωση με ηλεκτροφόρηση απολιποπρωτεϊνών (β -VLDL)
- $VLDL-C/TG > 0.3$ (ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ)
- $ApoB/TCHOL < 0.38$ (Διαχωρισμός από άλλες μεικτές δυσλιπιδαιμίες)



ΠΡΩΤΟΠΑΘΗ ΑΙΤΙΑ

ΥΠΕΡΤΡΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΙΔΑΙΜΙΑΣ

- Οικογενής Υπερτριγλυκεριδαιμία
- ↑ TG ↑ VLDL
- Αυτοσωμικός επικρατής χαρακτήρας
- Μειωμένος καταβολισμός VLDL
- TG: 200-500 mg/dL
- Κφ LDL-C
- Απουσία ξανθωμάτων
- Οικογενειακό ιστορικό υπερτριγλυκεριδαιμίας
- Συνύπαρξη με μεταβολικό σύνδρομο



ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΠΑΘΗ ΑΙΤΙΑ

ΥΠΕΡΤΡΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΙΔΑΙΜΙΑΣ

- Σακχαρώδης διαβήτης
- Δίαιτα πλούσια σε λίπος και υδατάνθρακες
- Κατάχρηση οينوπνεύματος
- Υποθυρεοειδισμός
- Φάρμακα: κορτικοειδή, ρητίνες δέσμευσης χολικών οξέων, οιστρογόνα, κυκλοσπορίνη, **tacrolimus**, ταμοξιφαίνη, β-αποκλειστές, ιντερφερόνη-α, ρητινοειδή, διουρητικά, αναστολείς της πρωτεάσης, άτυπα αντιψυχωσικά
- Κύηση
- Αύξηση του σωματικού βάρους
- Νοσήματα: πολλαπλό μυέλωμα, παραπρωτεϊναιμίες, λεμφώματα, νεφρική ανεπάρκεια, πρωτεϊνουρία



Recommendations for treatment goals for low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
<p>In secondary prevention for patients at very-high risk,^c an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline^d and an LDL-C goal of < 1.4 mmol/L (< 55 mg/dL) are recommended.^{33-35,119,120}</p>	I	A
<p>In primary prevention for individuals at very-high risk but without FH,^c an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline^d and an LDL-C goal of < 1.4 mmol/L (< 55 mg/dL) are recommended.³⁴⁻³⁶</p>	I	C
<p>In primary prevention for individuals with FH at very-high risk, an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline and an LDL-C goal of < 1.4 mmol/L (< 55 mg/dL) should be considered.</p>	IIa	C
<p>For patients with ASCVD who experience a second vascular event within 2 years (not necessarily of the same type as the first event) while taking maximally tolerated statin-based therapy, an LDL-C goal of < 1.0 mmol/L (< 40 mg/dL) may be considered.^{119,120}</p>	IIb	B
<p>In patients at high risk,^c an LDL-C reduction of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline^d and an LDL-C goal of < 1.8 mmol/L (< 70 mg/dL) are recommended.^{34,35}</p>	I	A
<p>In individuals at moderate risk,^c an LDL-C goal of < 2.6 mmol/L (< 100 mg/dL) should be considered.³⁴</p>	IIa	A
<p>In individuals at low risk,^c an LDL-C goal < 3.0 mmol/L (< 116 mg/dL) may be considered.³⁶</p>	IIb	A



A

Total CV risk assessment
See Table 4
Baseline LDL-C levels

In selected low- and moderate-risk patients

Risk modifiers
imaging (subclinical atherosclerosis)
Risk Reclassification?

Indication for drug therapy?
See Table 5

Y

N

Define treatment goal
See Table 7

Lifestyle advice /
Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal



Non-HDL-C = 151 mg/dl TG = 600 mg/dL

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

- Secondary prevention (very-high-risk)
- Primary prevention: patients with FH and another major risk factor (very-high risk)

- Primary prevention: patients at very-high risk but without FH (see Table 4)



A

Total CV risk assessment
See Table 4
Baseline LDL-C levels

In selected low- and moderate-risk patients

Risk modifiers
imaging (subclinical atherosclerosis)
Risk Reclassification?

Indication for drug therapy?
See Table 5

Y

N

Define treatment goal
See Table 7

Lifestyle advice /
Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal

Non-HDL-C = 120 mg/dl TG = 540 mg/dL

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

• Secondary prevention (very-high-risk)
• Primary prevention: patients with
FH and another major risk factor
(very-high risk)

• Primary prevention: patients at
very-high risk but without FH
(see Table 4)



A

Total CV risk assessment
See Table 4

Baseline LDL-C levels

In selected low- and moderate-risk patients

Risk modifiers
imaging (subclinical atherosclerosis)
Risk Reclassification?

Indication for drug therapy?
See Table 5

Y

N

Define treatment goal
See Table 7

Lifestyle advice /
Lifestyle intervention

High potency statin at highest
recommended /
tolerable dose to reach the goal

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Non-HDL-C = 48 mg/dl TG = 405 mg/dL

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add ezetimibe

LDL-C goal reached?

Y

N

Follow-up
Annually, or more frequently
if indicated

Add PCSK9 inhibitor

Consider adding
PCSK9 inhibitor

- Secondary prevention (very-high-risk)
- Primary prevention: patients with FH and another major risk factor (very-high risk)

- Primary prevention: patients at very-high risk but without FH (see Table 4)

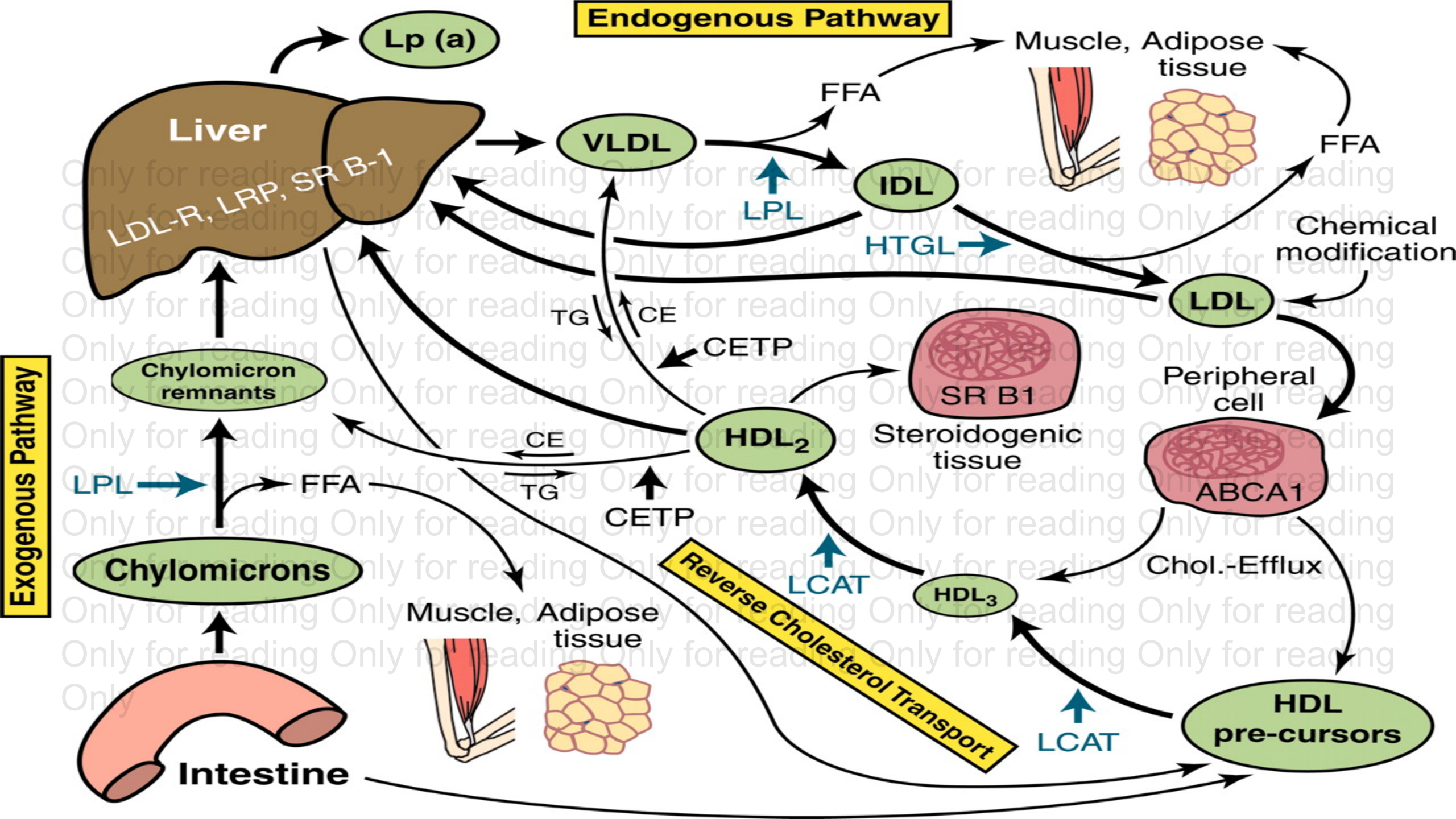


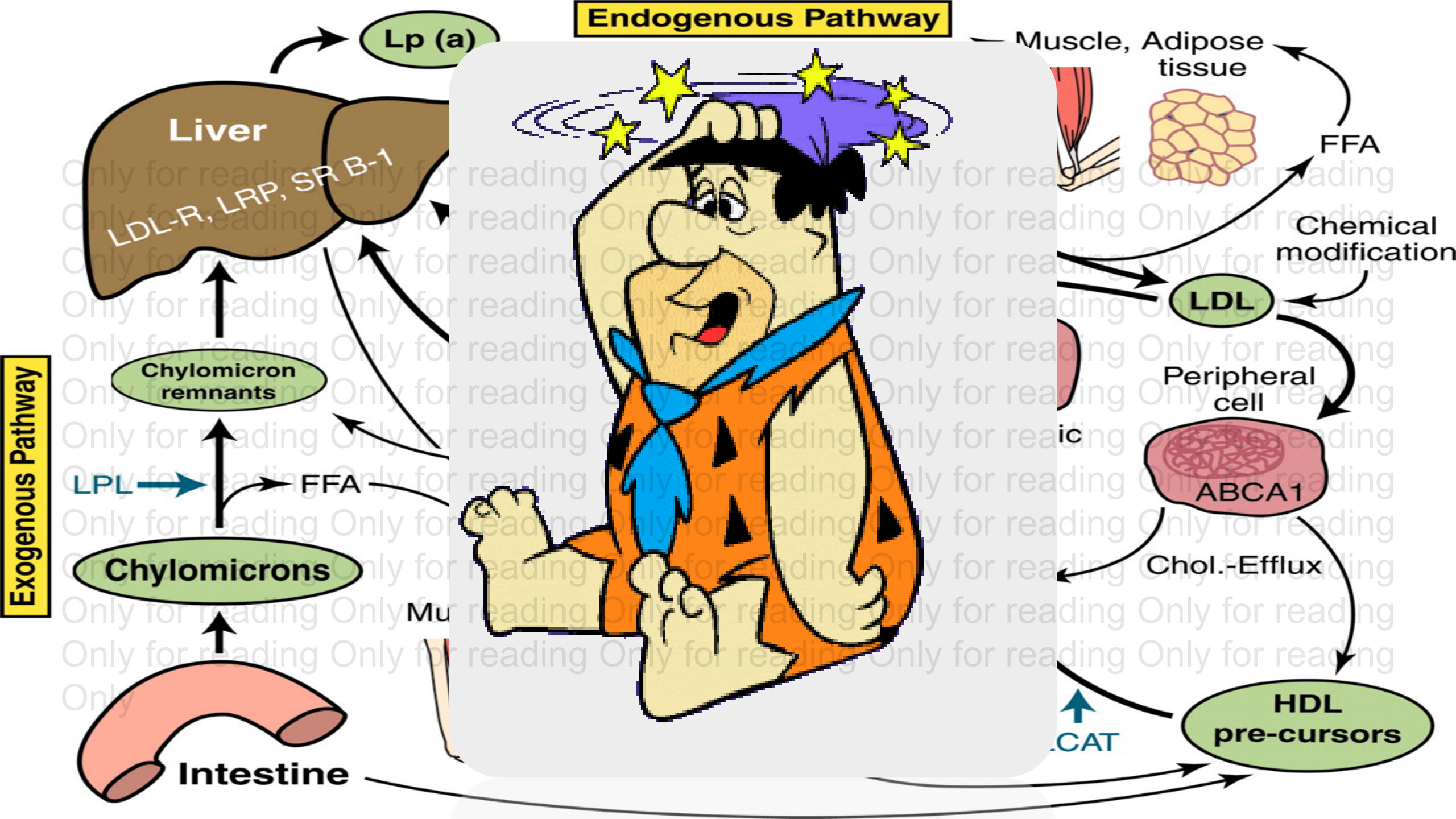
Recommendations for drug treatment of patients with hypertriglyceridaemia

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Statin treatment is recommended as the first drug of choice to reduce CVD risk in high-risk individuals with hypertriglyceridaemia [TG levels >2.3 mmol/L (>200 mg/dL)]. ³⁵⁵	I	B
In high-risk (or above) patients with TG levels between 1.5–5.6 mmol/L (135–499 mg/dL) despite statin treatment, n-3 PUFAs (icosapent ethyl 2×2 g/day) should be considered in combination with a statin. ¹⁹⁴	IIa	B
In primary prevention patients who are at LDL-C goal with TG levels >2.3 mmol/L (>200 mg/dL), fenofibrate or bezafibrate may be considered in combination with statins. ^{305–307,356}	IIb	B
In high-risk patients who are at LDL-C goal with TG levels >2.3 mmol/L (>200 mg/dL), fenofibrate or bezafibrate may be considered in combination with statins. ^{305–307,356}	IIb	C

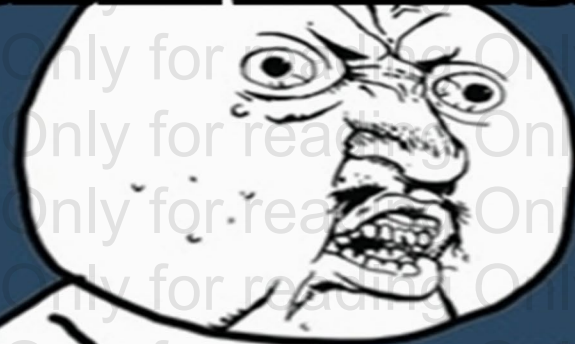
TG = 201 mg/dL







**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**



**NOW CLAP
YOUR HANDS!!**

memegenerator.es

