

# ***Inquadramento della patologia e contesto normativo di riferimento***



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- Inquadramento della patologia
- Le ipercolesterolemie
- Rischio cardiovascolare globale
- Linee guida ESC 2016
- Nota 13

# - Causes of death - standardised death rate, 2013

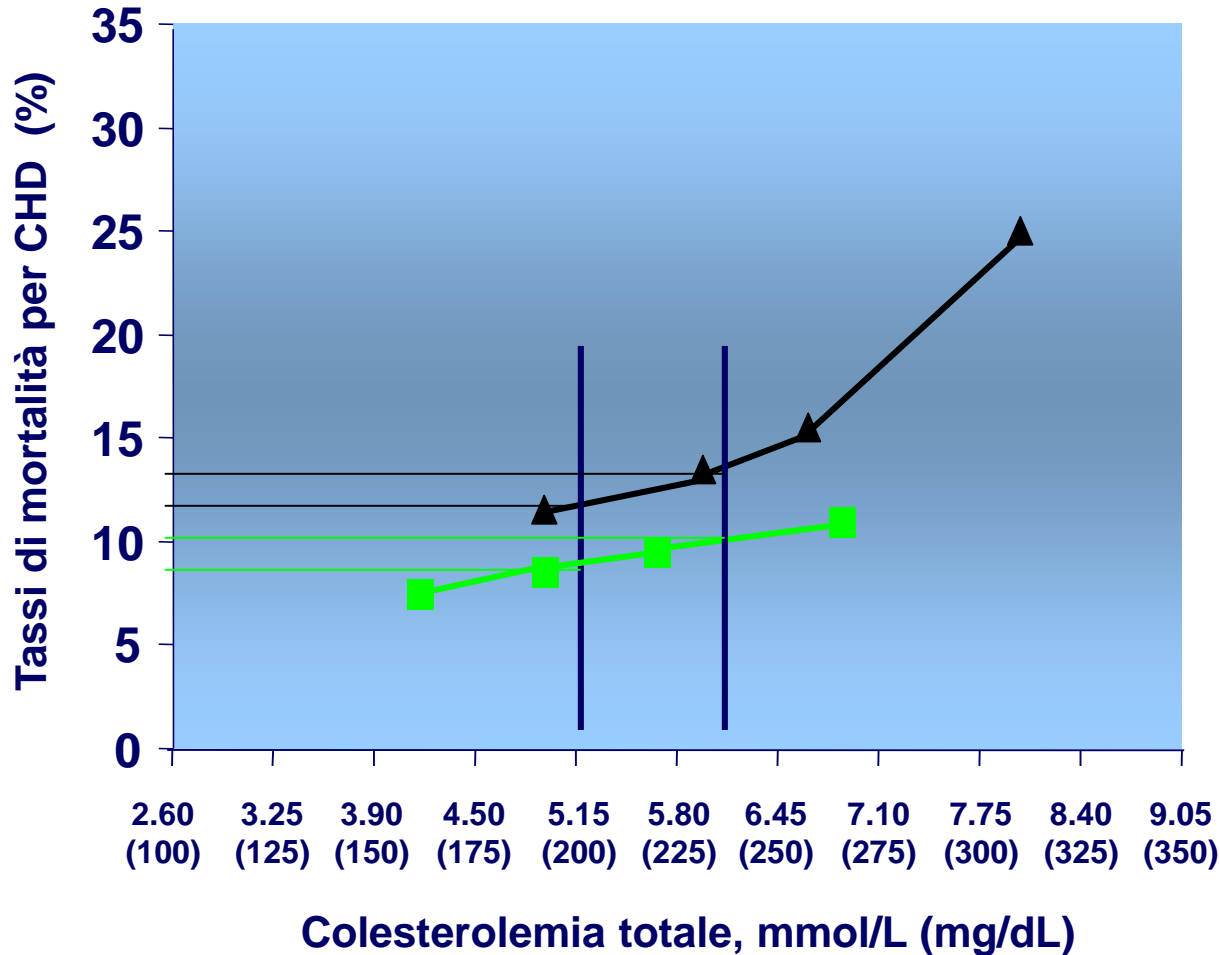
	Total									Females		
	Circulatory disease	Heart disease (*)	Cancer (*)	Lung cancer (*)	Colorectal cancer	Respiratory diseases	Diseases of the nervous system	Transport accidents	Suicide	Breast cancer	Cancer of the cervix	Cancer of the uterus
EU-28 (*)	383.4	131.9	265.1	55.2	31.3	82.5	38.1	5.9	11.7	33.2	4.0	6.6
Belgium	301.2	78.4	259.5	61.9	27.7	109.2	51.3	7.2	17.3	38.7	3.1	6.2
Bulgaria	1 085.8	199.5	245.9	47.6	35.5	53.8	14.7	8.3	9.8	30.6	8.7	10.1
Czech Republic	670.3	364.4	289.7	55.5	39.3	82.0	30.4	7.7	15.2	31.8	6.8	8.4
Denmark	267.7	86.8	301.6	72.0	36.6	127.5	42.0	4.1	11.3	38.5	4.0	5.7
Germany	433.1	155.0	256.2	51.1	29.6	76.8	29.9	4.7	11.8	36.3	3.3	5.1
Estonia	718.2	311.1	291.1	51.5	36.5	42.6	22.6	7.2	17.0	27.1	8.1	7.4
Ireland	343.9	161.1	282.8	67.6	33.9	90.1	54.5	4.2	11.3	40.3	4.0	6.7
Greece	404.7	91.9	242.8	47.6	35.5	53.8	14.7	8.3	9.8	32.1	2.3	5.5
Spain	253.1	71.7	181.4	40.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	7.0	11.0	25.3	2.6	6.6
France	212.9	51.5	161.4	40.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	7.0	11.0	32.9	2.3	7.1
Croatia	694.6	311.1	291.1	51.5	36.5	42.6	22.6	7.2	17.0	41.3	5.3	9.5
Italy	322,8	104,2	250,6	55,2	31,3	82,5	38,1	5,9	11,7	31,6	1,2	6,7
Cyprus	341.6	101.0	240.6	52.1	22.2	69.9	36.5	141.1	6.1	30.5	2.5	5.3
Latvia	914.6	461.0	453.6	86.1	23.5	86.1	23.5	7.4	12.1	34.8	11.1	10.0
Lithuania	894.1	581.0	313.1	51.5	36.5	42.6	22.6	7.2	17.0	31.3	10.2	8.5
Luxembourg	310.8	81.0	229.8	51.5	36.5	42.6	22.6	7.2	17.0	39.0	2.4	6.4
Hungary	778.2	391.0	387.2	61.6	28.1	144.2	44.2	2.7	7.4	39.1	7.4	7.4
Malta	405.8	211.0	194.8	40.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	7.0	11.0	40.5	2.0	5.1
Netherlands	282.8	66.5	216.3	67.6	33.9	90.1	54.5	4.2	11.3	37.6	2.7	5.6
Austria	443.8	191.7	249.7	45.9	27.2	50.5	36.9	5.9	15.4	33.5	3.2	5.4
Poland	635.3	140.1	292.4	68.4	36.1	79.8	18.7	10.7	16.4	30.4	8.6	7.9
Portugal	304.8	65.6	243.0	37.6	36.1	123.7	33.4	7.3	9.8	26.8	3.4	6.6
Romania	968.6	323.9	269.7	53.2	32.5	75.7	19.1	12.1	12.2	31.3	16.2	6.1
Slovenia	451.5	111.2	314.7	54.7	41.3	80.4	20.6	8.1	21.7	36.1	3.7	9.5
Slovakia	711.6	433.3	327.1	52.1	53.6	86.1	23.5	7.4	12.1	40.2	9.2	9.8
Finland	388.2	208.5	223.0	41.0	22.7	36.5	141.1	6.1	16.4	28.8	1.8	6.0
Sweden	354.1	139.2	236.8	38.8	29.5	64.2	42.1	3.3	13.0	28.9	3.3	6.5
United Kingdom	276.4	126.1	279.6	61.6	28.1	144.2	44.2	2.7	7.4	35.2	2.8	6.4
Liechtenstein	230.5	87.4	248.3	51.0	11.2	97.6	55.6	2.3	7.5	40.9	11.2	12.7
Norway	288.5	104.9	252.9	52.5	37.0	97.1	41.5	4.8	11.3	26.5	3.2	6.8
Switzerland	294.7	105.7	223.5	42.6	22.4	56.3	45.4	4.3	13.3	31.4	1.7	5.3
Serbia	954.1	158.9	297.9	70.0	39.1	77.4	28.4	8.2	16.8	42.4	11.7	8.7
Turkey (*)	340.4	104.9	175.5	53.0	15.3	89.1	36.2	6.7	2.1	12.1	1.7	3.5

## ITALY

- Circulatory diseases: 322,8
- Heart diseases: 104,2
- Cancer: 250,6

# Seven Countries Study

Correlazione tra CT e mortalità da CHD in uno studio di 25 anni su 12.467 uomini, abitanti in cinque paesi Europei, in USA e in Giappone



▲ Stati Uniti  
RA 200 = 11.5%  
RA 240 = 13.6%  
**RR = 1,18**

■ Europa Meridionale  
RA 200 = 8.5%  
RA 240 = 10.1%  
**RR = 1,18**

RA = rischio assoluto

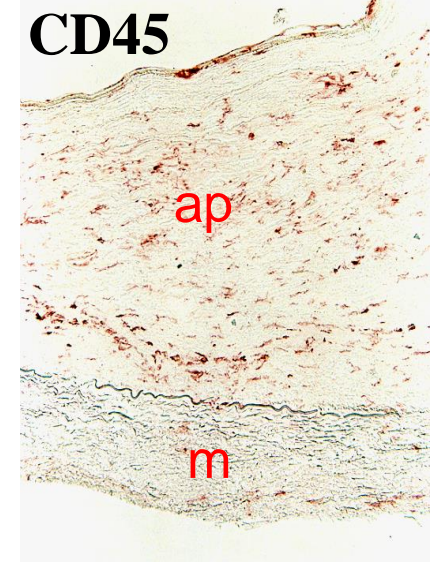
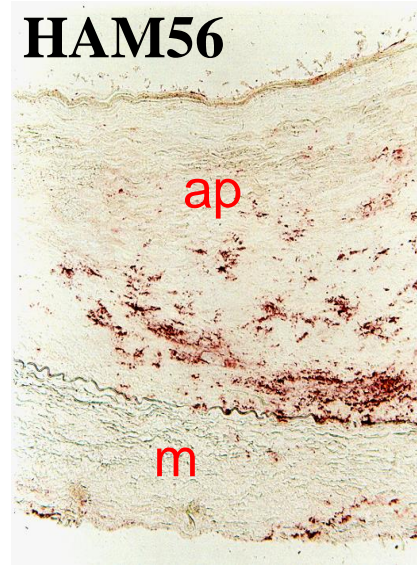
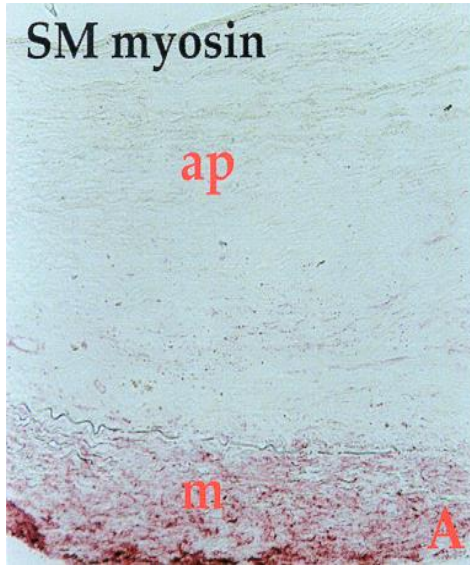
**RR = rischio relativo**

Il contributo del FR  
è lo stesso (RR),  
ma si parte da livelli  
basali diversi di RA

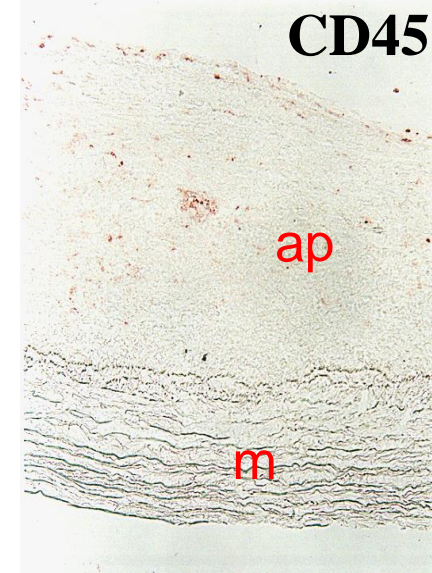
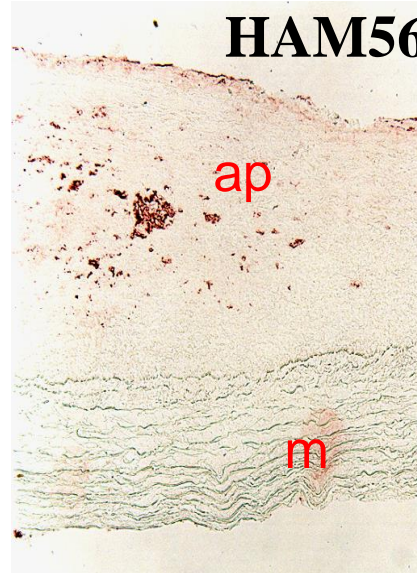
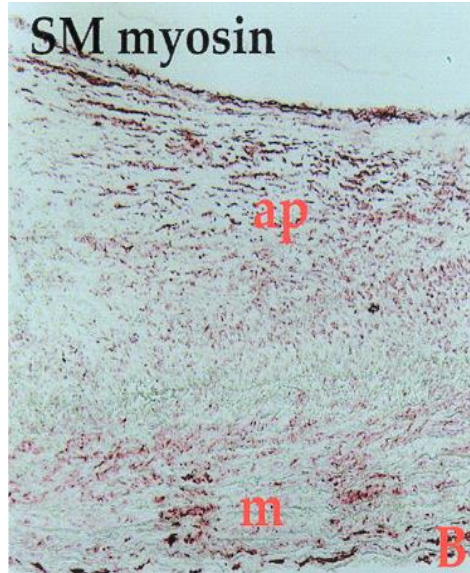


# Features of Atherosclerotic Plaque

**Unstable  
Plaque**



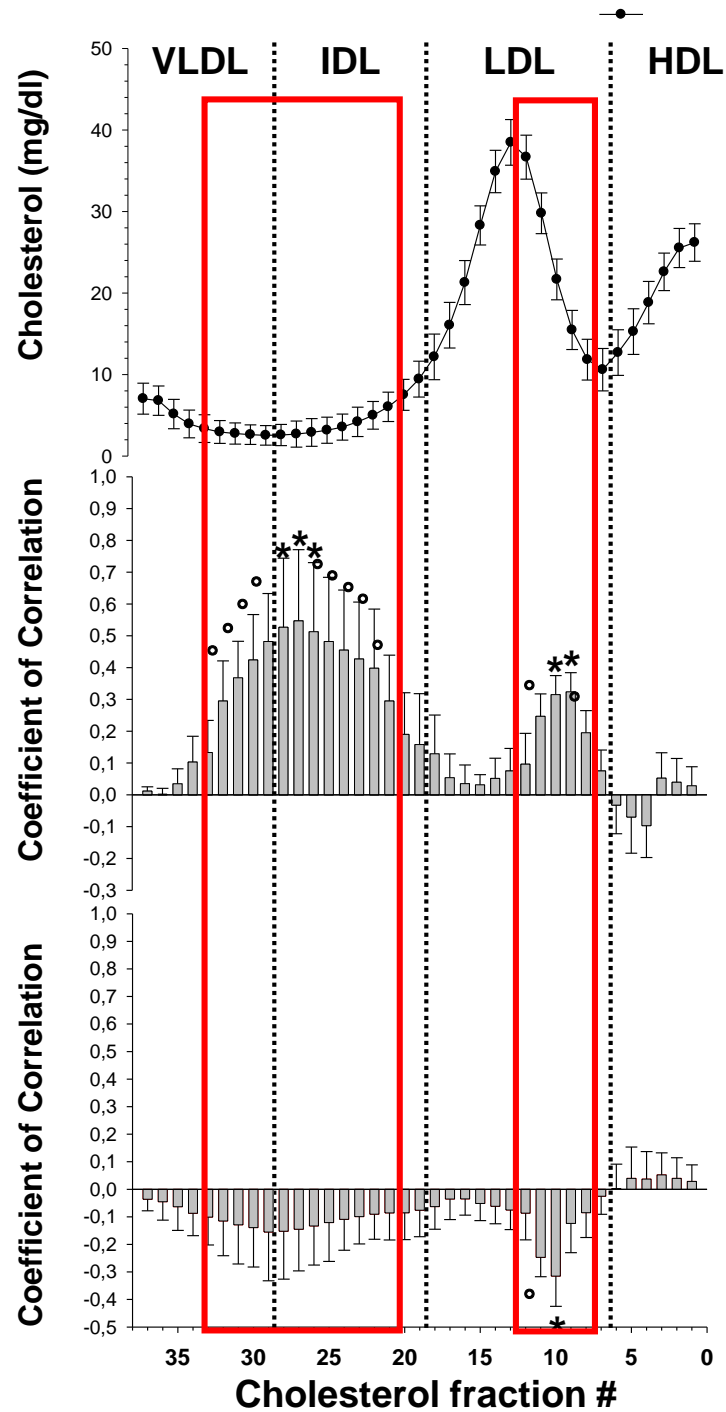
**Stable  
Plaque**



**SMC**

**Macrophages**

**Lymphocytes**



**Cholesterol distribution**

**Macrophage content**

**Smooth muscle cell content**

\* p < 0.05  
 ° p < 0.01

Zambon A, et al.  
*Atherosclerosis* 2013;230:106-9

# Dislipidemia familiare tipo I

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<b>Ipercolesterolemia isolata</b>			
<b>Ipercolesterolemia familiare</b>	Eterozigoti: CT = 7-13 (275-500) Omozigoti: CT > 13 (> 500)	LDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ca. 10 per cento delle ipercolesterolemie primitive (fr 1:500)</li><li>• La più importante sindrome clinica che porta a CHD prematura (eterozigoti: 30-50 anni, omozigoti: infanzia)</li></ul>
<b>Apo B100 difettosa familiare</b>	Eterozigoti: CT = 7-13 (275-500)	LDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relativamente comune: frequenza 1 : 500</li></ul>
<b>Ipercolesterolemia poligenica (familiare?)</b>	CT = 6.5 -9.5 (250-350)	LDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disordine molto comune; ca. 80 per cento delle ipercol. primitive</li><li>• Geni multipli interagiscono con fattori ambientali</li><li>• Aumentato rischio di ATS</li></ul>

# Dislipidemia familiare tipo III

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## Ipertrigliceridemia e ipercolesterolemia

<b>Iperlipidemia familiare combinata</b>	TG = 2.5-8.5 (250-750) CT = 6.5-13 (250-500)	VLDL, LDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Frequenza ca. 1-2 : 100</b></li><li>• Difetto genetico non noto</li><li>• In molti individui presente insulino-resistenza</li><li>• Aumentato rischio di ATS</li></ul>
<b>Disbetalipo-proteinemia</b>	TG = 2.8-5.6 (250-500) CT = 6.5-13 (250-500)	VLDL, IDL, LDL normali broad βband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Frequenza 1:10.000</b></li><li>• Omozigoti per isoforma E2 di ApoE</li><li>• Aumentato rischio di ATS</li></ul>



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# Presentazioni cliniche delle dislipidemie familiari

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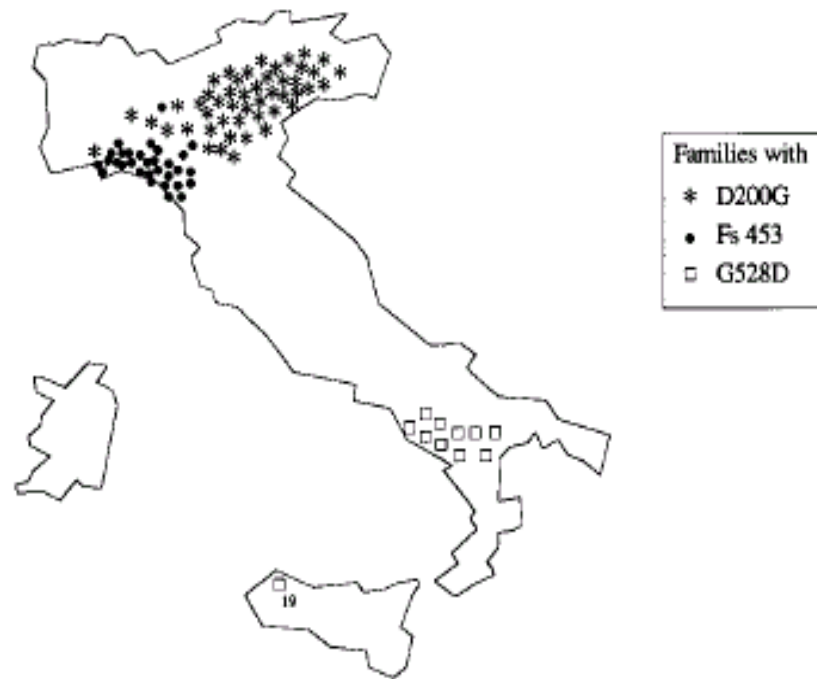
# Frequenza, rischio e caratteristiche fenotipiche delle dislipidemie familiari

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DENOMINAZIONE	FREQUENZA	RISCHIO ATS	XANTOMI
<i>IperCT poligenica</i>	1/20	+++	assenti
<i>IperCT familiare</i>	1/500	+++	• X. tendinei • Xantelasmi • Gerontoxon
<i>IperCT da difetto di ApoB100</i>	Non frequente	+++	
<i>Disbetalipoproteinemia familiare</i>	1/10.000	+++	• X. tuberosi • X. striati palmari
<i>Iperlipemia familiare combinata</i>	1-2/100	+++	assenti

# L'ipercolesterolemia Familiare in Italia

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**Figure 1.** Geographic location of the 3 major clusters of LDL-R gene mutations found in Italy. The number beside the G528D symbol in Sicily indicates the number of families with this mutation identified on the island.

# Autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia

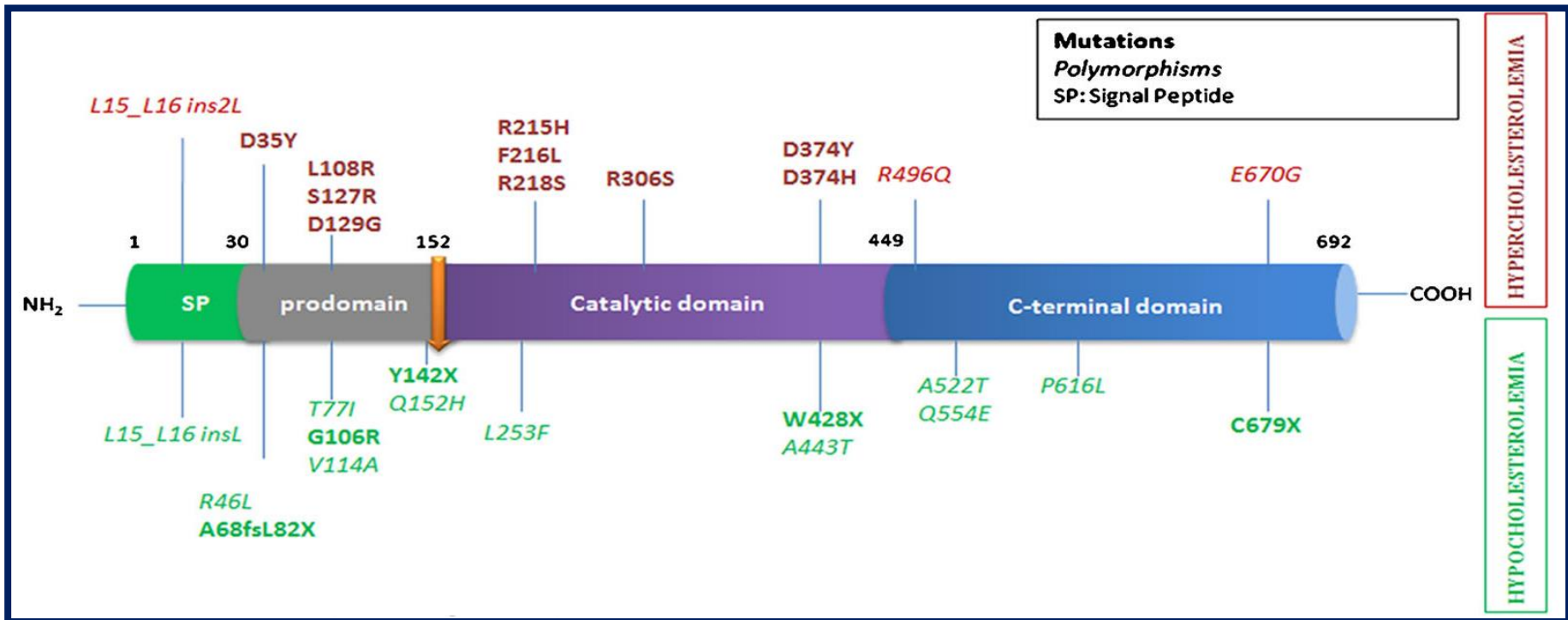
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3 genes implicated:

- the gene that encodes the ***LDL receptor***
- the gene that encodes the ***apolipoproteinB***
- the genes that encode ***PCSK9***

# The gene of PCSK 9

## Proprotein convertase subtilisin /kexin type 9

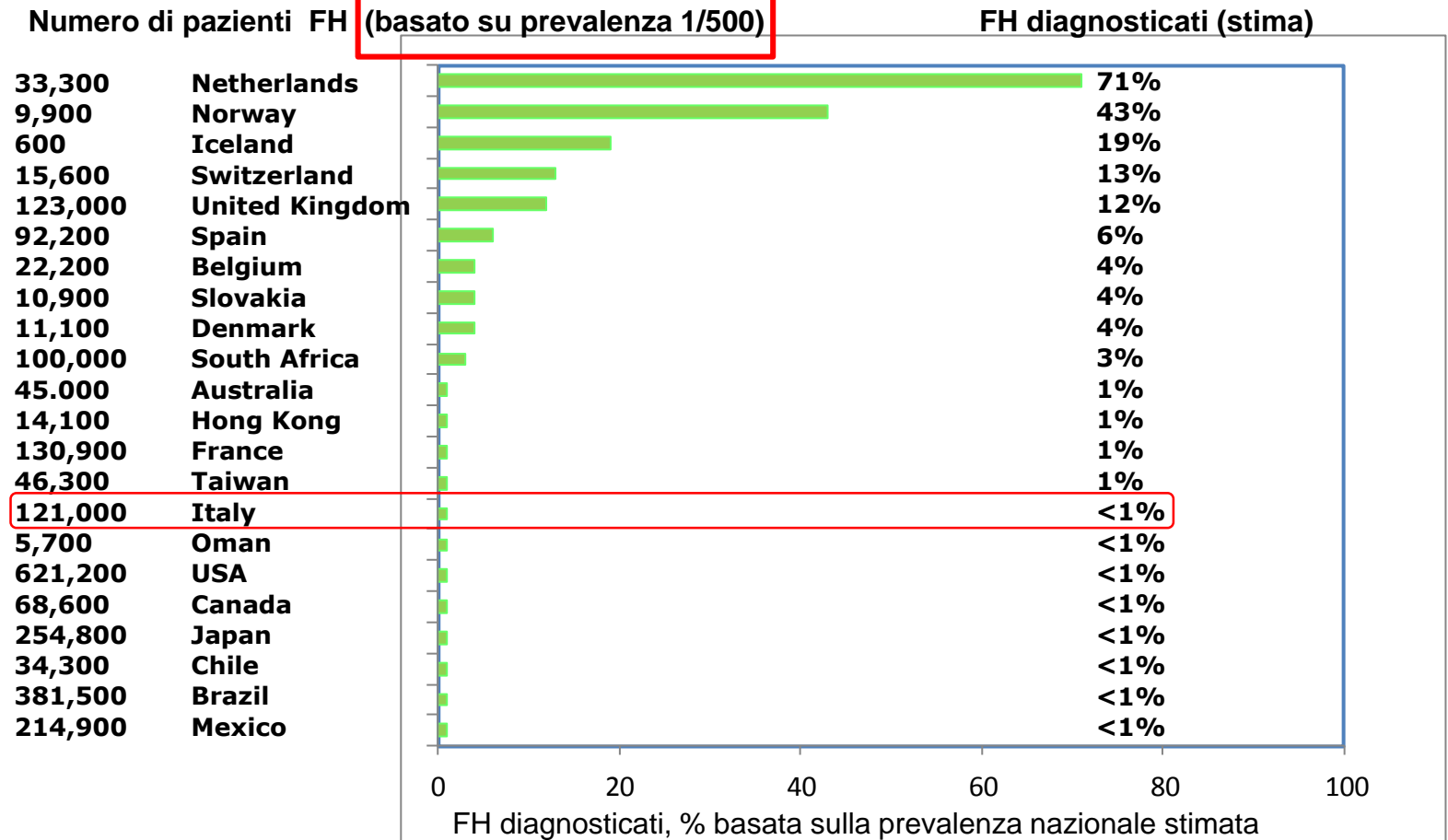


- Alirocumab
- Evolocumab
- Inclisiran ??

Abifadel M. et al, Curr Atheroscl Rep, 2014



# Ipercolesterolemia Familiare Eterozigote: le dimensioni del problema



# Ipercolesterolemia Familiare Eterozigote

## Criteri per la diagnosi Dutch Lipid Clinic Network (DLCN)

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	Punti
Storia familiare	

Score DLCN  $> 8$   
Diagnosi CERTA di  
Ipercolesterolemia  
Familiare

a) Mutazione causativa nota nei geni

8

Diagnosi "certa" con un punteggio  $>8$  punti. Diagnosi "probabile" con un punteggio tra 6 e 8 punti. Diagnosi "possibile" con un punteggio tra 3 e 5 punti. Diagnosi "improbabile" con un punteggio tra 0 e 2 punti.

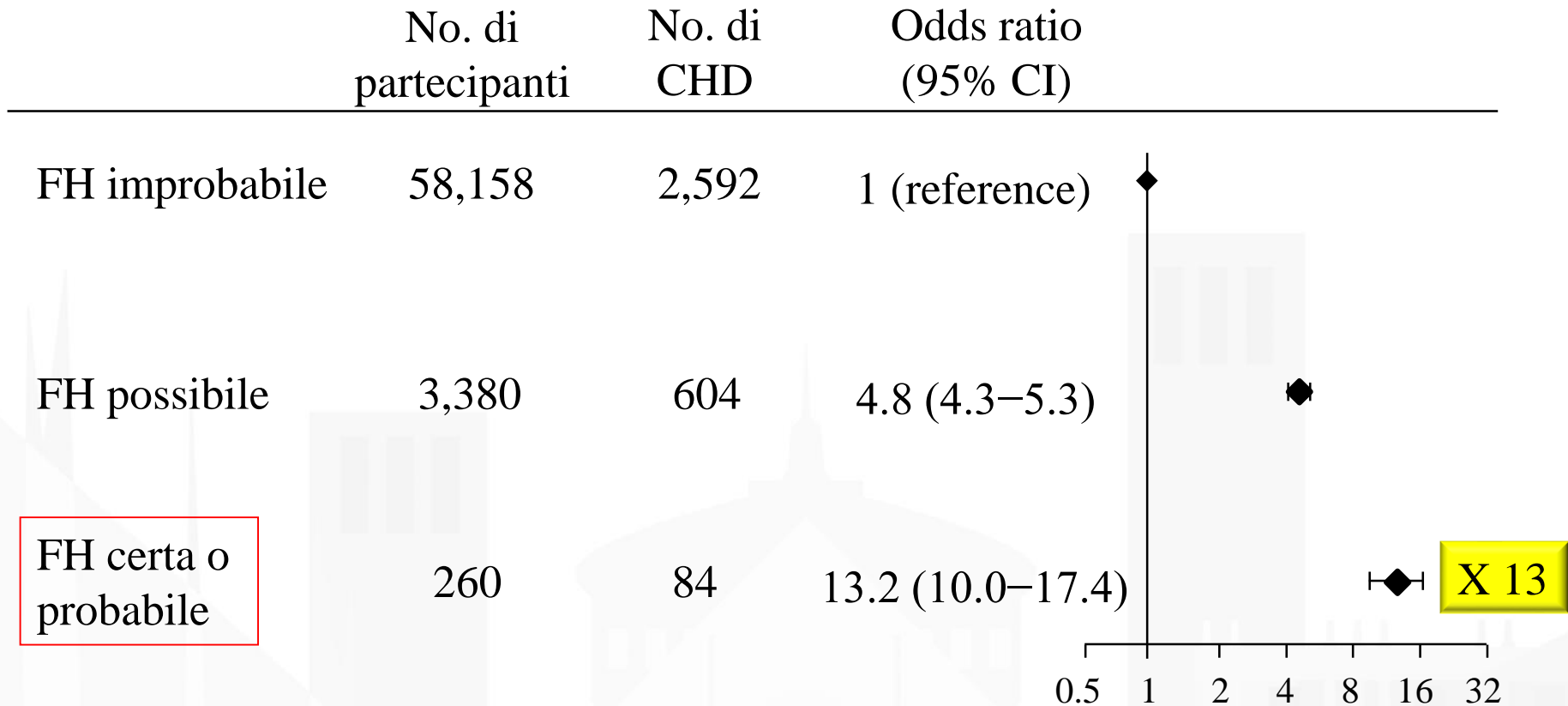
# Prevalence of Definite or Probable FH According to the DLCN Criteria

**PREVALENZA REALE SUPERIORE  
(1:200-300)**

**RISPETTO A QUELLA STIMATA  
(1:500)**

**In Italia circa 250.000 pazienti con FH**

# CHD risk as function of the DLCN Criteria for a Diagnosis of FH in Individuals Off Lipid-lowering Medication from the General Population



Se non trattati, gli uomini e le donne con Ipercolesterolemia Familiare Eterozigote vanno incontro a eventi cardiovascolari prima di 50 e 55 anni rispettivamente

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# Rischio cardiovascolare globale e LG di trattamento ESC 2016

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## ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias

**The Task Force for the management of dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS)**

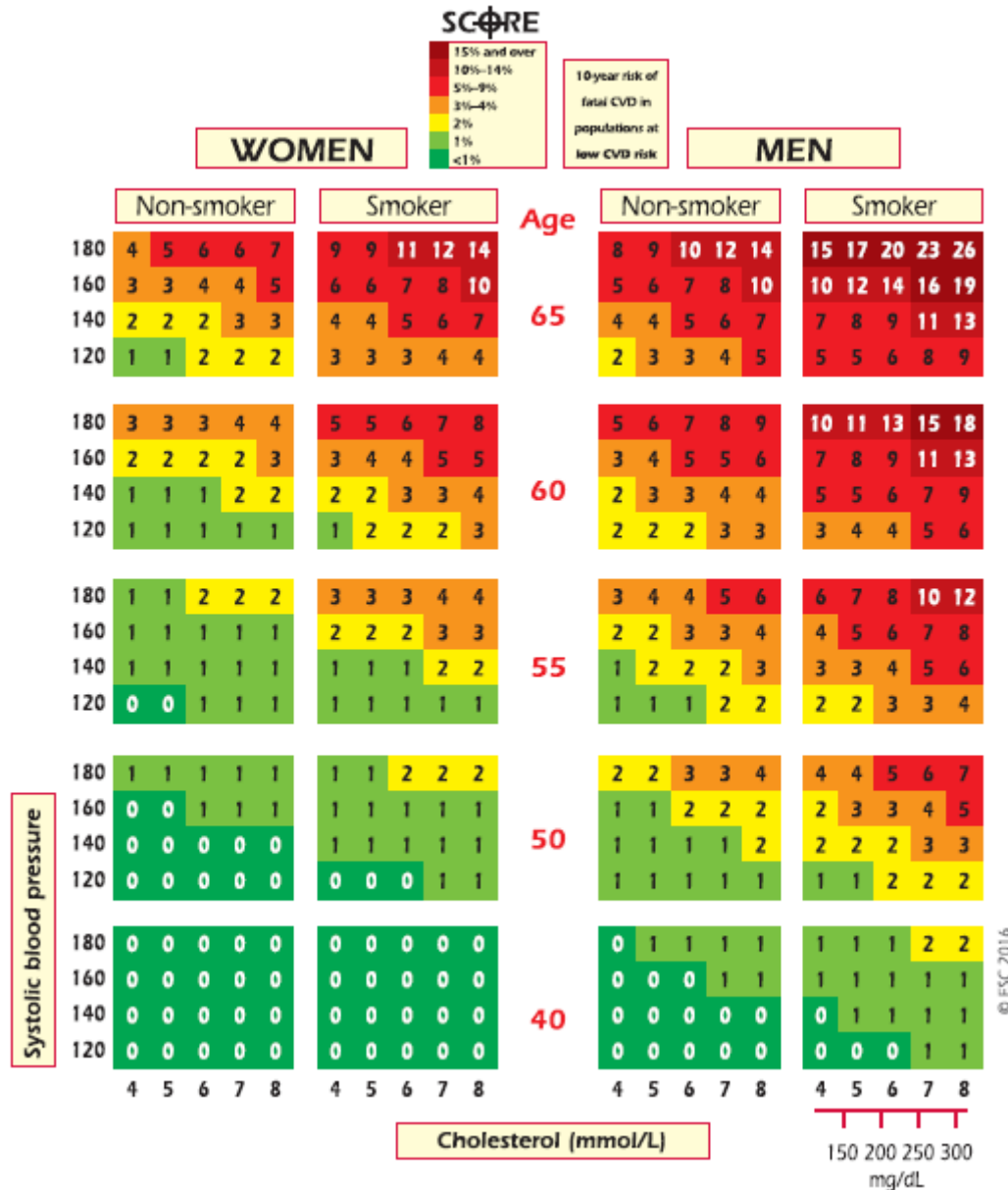
**Developed with the special contribution of: European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation<sup>†</sup>**

## 2016 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the Management of Dyslipidaemias

**The Task Force for the Management of Dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS)**

**Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation (EACPR)**

# 10-year fatal CVD risk in low-risk populations\*§

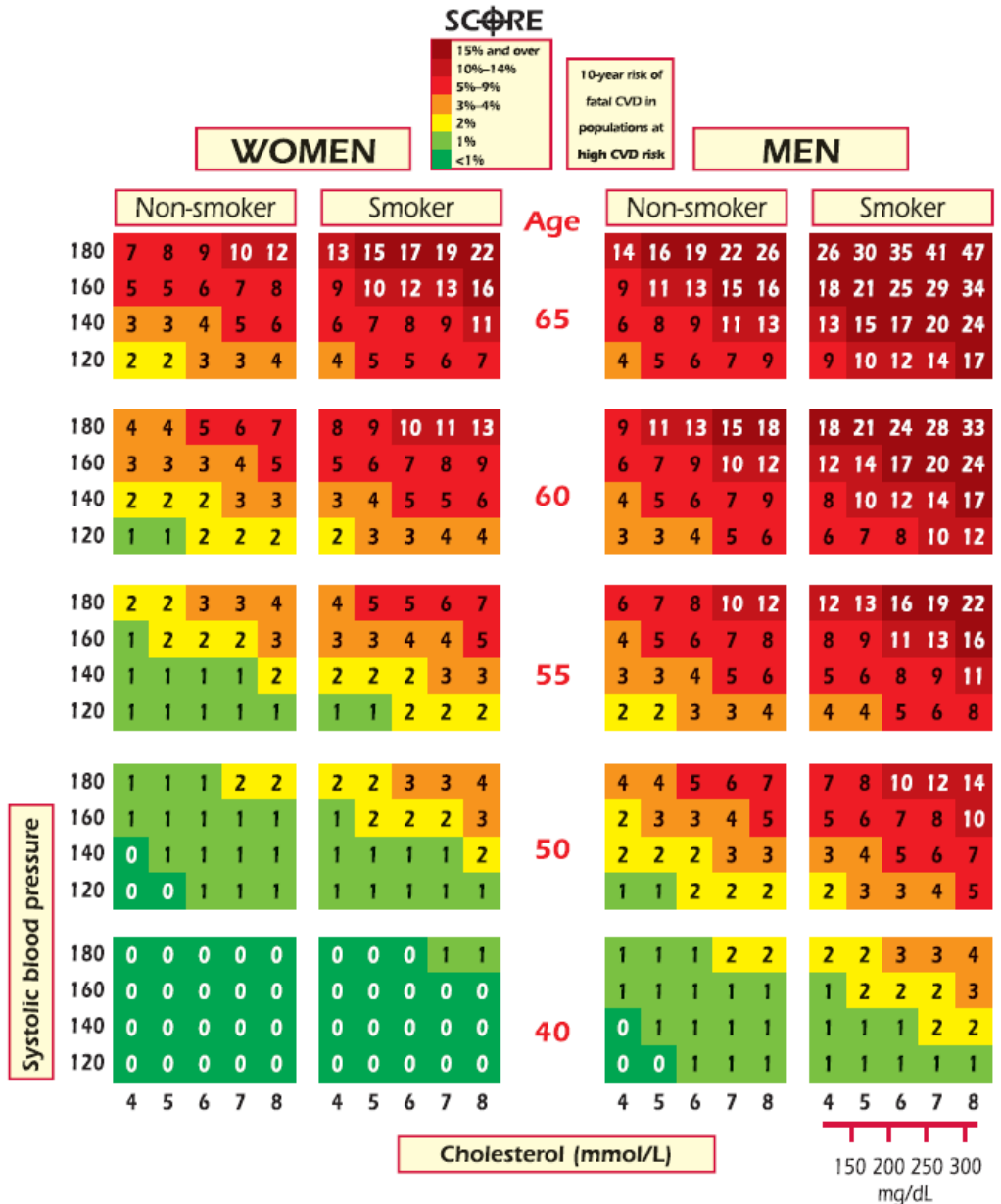


\*  
No overt CVD,  
DM2, CKD, FH

§  
fatal+non-fatal:  
X 3 men  
X 4 women

ESC 2016

# 10-year fatal CVD risk in high-risk populations\*§



\*  
No overt CVD,  
DM2, CKD, FH

§  
fatal+non-fatal:  
X 3 men  
X 4 women

ESC 2016

# Risk categories according to SCORE (ESC 2016)

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<b>Very high-risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Documented cardiovascular disease (CVD)</b>, clinical or unequivocal on imaging. Documented CVD includes previous myocardial infarction (MI), acute coronary syndrome (ACS), coronary revascularisation (percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG)) and other arterial revascularization procedures, stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA), and peripheral arterial disease (PAD). Unequivocally documented CVD on imaging is what has been shown to be strongly predisposed to clinical events, such as significant plaque on coronary angiography or carotid ultrasound.</li><li>• <b>DM with target organ damage</b> such as proteinuria or with a major risk factor such as smoking, hypertension or dyslipidaemia.</li><li>• <b>Severe CKD</b> (GFR &lt;30 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>).</li><li>• A calculated <b>SCORE ≥10% for 10-year risk of fatal CVD</b>.</li></ul>
<b>High-risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Markedly elevated single risk factors, in particular <b>cholesterol &gt;8 mmol/L</b> (&gt;310 mg/dL) (e.g. in familial hypercholesterolaemia) or <b>BP ≥180/110 mmHg</b>.</li><li>• <b>Most other people with DM</b> (some young people with type 1 diabetes may be at low or moderate risk).</li><li>• <b>Moderate CKD</b> (GFR 30–59 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>).</li><li>• A calculated <b>SCORE ≥5% and &lt;10% for 10-year risk of fatal CVD</b>.</li></ul>
<b>Moderate-risk</b>	SCORE is <b>≥1% and &lt;5%</b> for 10-year risk of fatal CVD.
<b>Low-risk</b>	SCORE <b>&lt;1%</b> for 10-year risk of fatal CVD

# Recommendations for treatment targets for LDL-C

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>	Ref <sup>c</sup>
In patients at VERY HIGH CV risk <sup>d</sup> , an LDL-C goal of <1.8 mmol/L (70 mg/dL) or a reduction of at least 50% if the baseline LDL-C <sup>e</sup> is between 1.8 and 3.5 mmol/L (70 and 135 mg/dL) is recommended.	I	B	61, 62, 65, 68, 69, 128
In patients at HIGH CV risk <sup>d</sup> , an LDL-C goal of <2.6 mmol/L (100 mg/dL), or a reduction of at least 50% if the baseline LDL-C <sup>e</sup> is between 2.6 and 5.2 mmol/L (100 and 200 mg/dL) is recommended.	I	B	65, 129
In subjects at LOW or MODERATE risk <sup>d</sup> an LDL-C goal of <3.0 mmol/L (<115 mg/dL) should be considered.	IIa	C	-





*Agenzia Italiana del Farmaco*

**AIFA**

**DETERMINAZIONE**

**Modifica alla Nota 13 di cui alla Determina del 26 marzo 2013**

**8 luglio 2014**

# Prescrizione a carico del SSN limitata a pazienti affetti da:

Ipercolesterolemia non corretta dalla sola dieta, seguita per almeno 3 mesi e ipercolesterolemia poligenica

Classificazione dei pazienti	Target terapeutico (Colesterolo LDL in mg/dl)	Farmaci prescrivibili a carico del SSN in funzione del raggiungimento del target terapeutico	
		Trattamento di 1° livello	Trattamento di 2° livello
Pazienti con <u>rischio medio</u> : - score 2-3%	Colesterolo LDL < 130	Modifica dello stile di vita per almeno 6 mesi	simvastatina pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina atorvastatina(**)
Pazienti con <u>rischio moderato</u> : - score 4-5%	Colesterolo LDL < 115	simvastatina pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina atorvastatina(**)	
Pazienti con <u>rischio alto</u> : -score >5% <10%	Colesterolo LDL < 100	simvastatina pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina atorvastatina(**)  Preferenzialmente atorvastatina se	rosuvastatina ezetimibe più statine (in associazione estemporanea o preconstituita) (**)
		necessaria riduzione del colesterolo LDL > 50%	
Pazienti con <u>rischio molto alto</u> : - score ≥10%	Colesterolo LDL < 70 (riduzione di almeno il 50% del colesterolo LDL)	atorvastatina§ pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina simvastatina(**)§  rosuvastatina nei pazienti in cui ci sia stata evidenza di effetti collaterali severi nei primi 6 mesi di□terapia con altre statine	ezetimibe più statine (in associazione estemporanea o preconstituita) (**)
<b>PARTICOLARI CATEGORIE DI PAZIENTI</b>			
Pazienti in trattamento con statine con HDL basse (<40 mg nei M e 50 nelle F) e/o trigliceridi elevati (> 200mg/dl)		fibrati^	

Oppure:  
ICH familiare  
HT grave  
DM 2 senza RF  
IRC, GFR <60



\*score 0-1%, lieve:  
solo stile di vita

°°intolleranti alle statine: rimborsata  
Ezetimibe in monoterapia

§ pazienti SCA:  
Atorva ≥40 mg

Oppure:  
Eventi/procedure CV  
DM2 con FR  
IRC, GFR <30



# Prescrizione a carico del SSN

## Dislipidemie familiari secondo i criteri specificati al relativo paragrafo

DISLIPIDEMIA	Farmaci prescrivibili a carico del SSN		
	Trattamento di 1° livello	Trattamento di 2° livello	Trattamento di 3° livello
<b>IPERCOLESTEROLEMIA FAMILIARE MONOGENICA (FH)</b>	simvastatina pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina atorvastatina rosuvastatina(**)	ezetimibe più statine (in associazione estemporanea o precostituita) (**)	Aggiunta di resine sequestranti gli acidi biliari
<b>IPERLIPIDEMIA FAMILIARE COMBINATA</b>	simvastatina pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina atorvastatina(**)	rosuvastatina PUFA-N3 ezetimibe più statine (in associazione estemporanea o precostituita) (**)	
<b>DISBETALIPOPROTEINEMIA</b>	simvastatina pravastatina fluvastatina lovastatina atorvastatina(**) fibrati	rosuvastatina ezetimibe più statine (in associazione estemporanea o precostituita) (**)	Aggiunta di resine sequestranti gli acidi biliari
<b>IPERCHILOMICRONEMIE e gravi IPERTRIGLICERIDEMIE</b>	fibrati PUFA N3	fibrati in associazione a PUFA N3	

°°intolleranti alle statine: rimborsata Ezetimibe in monoterapia

# Approccio diagnostico al paziente

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- **Obiettivi:**
- **Inquadramento della iperlipidemia**
- **Esclusione di forme secondarie**
- **Valutazione del rischio cardiovascolare globale**
- **Valutazione di eventuale danno d'organo**

## I° livello

- assetto lipidico
- glicemia
- creatinina
- esame urine
- TSH
- ECG
- (Rx Torace)

## II° livello

- funzionalità epatica
- OGTT
- Profilo proteico

## III° livello

- ecografia vascolare
- ecocardiografia
- test da sforzo
- coronarografia

# Approccio globale al paziente

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- **Inquadramento della dislipidemia e del rischio CV**
- **Modificazioni dello stile di vita**
- **Terapia ipolipemizzante**