

ABOUT LOW-DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (LDL) CHOLESTEROL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol is known as bad cholesterol.
 - Many patients with uncontrolled LDL cholesterol do not achieve recommended levels, despite lifestyle modifications and treatment with statins.
 - For patients who struggle to manage their high LDL cholesterol, additional treatment options on top of statins may be needed.
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About cholesterol

There are two main types of cholesterol: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), known as good cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, known as bad cholesterol. LDL cholesterol is considered bad cholesterol because it can build up on the walls of the arteries.

Risks factors associated with high LDL cholesterol

Certain health conditions, as well as lifestyle and genetic factors, can contribute to high LDL cholesterol. Risk factors include obesity (or with a body mass index of 30 or greater), poor diet, lack of exercise, diabetes and smoking.

Cholesterol management

If you have high LDL cholesterol levels, your healthcare provider may prescribe medications in addition to lifestyle changes. Getting cholesterol into an optimal range is the primary focus of treatment.

Unmet need despite current treatment options

Approximately 8-10 million patients in the U.S. face the challenge of achieving LDL cholesterol levels recommended by healthcare providers, despite treatment with standard of care including statins. These include patients with familial hypercholesterolemia or patients with clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, which includes coronary heart disease, ischemic stroke, or peripheral arterial disease.

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