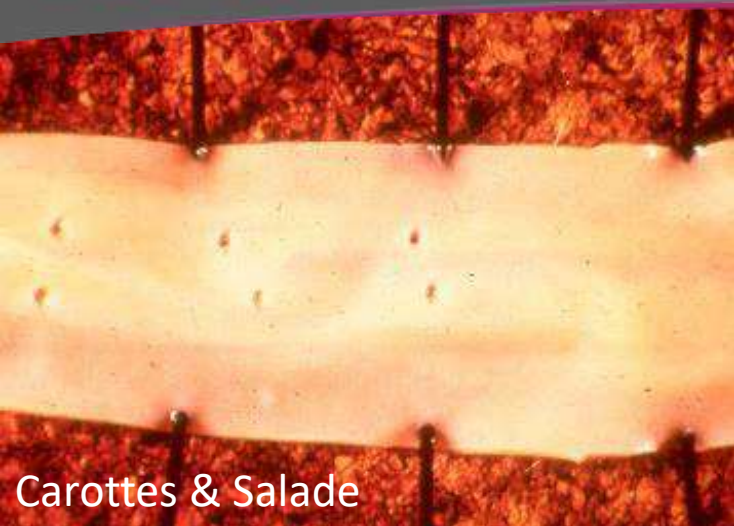


LE COUPABLE IDEAL



Professeur Gilles LAMBERT

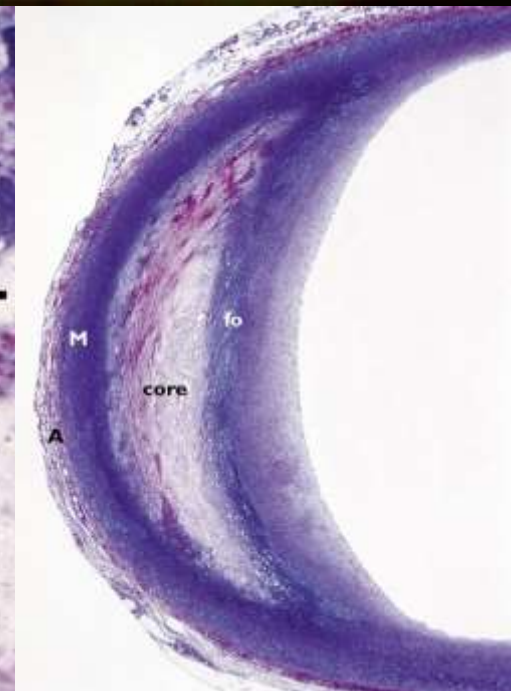
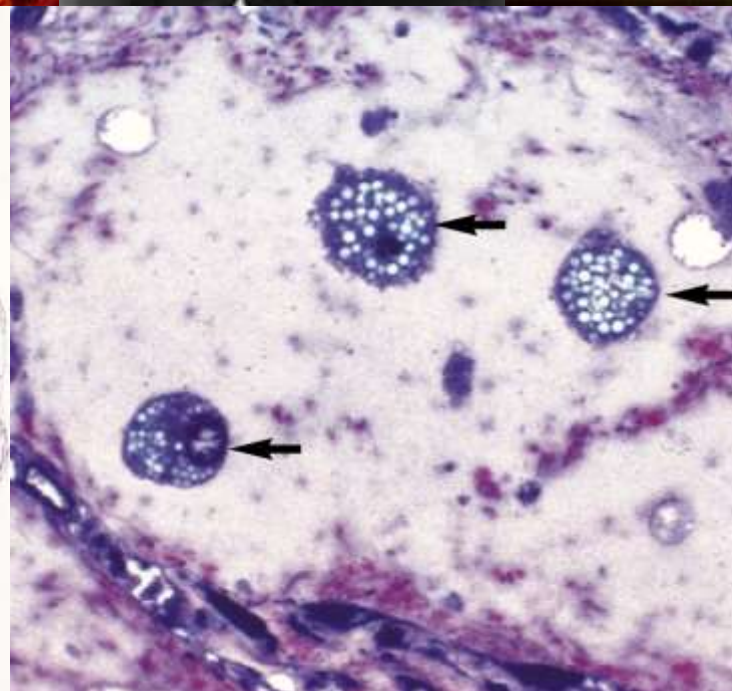
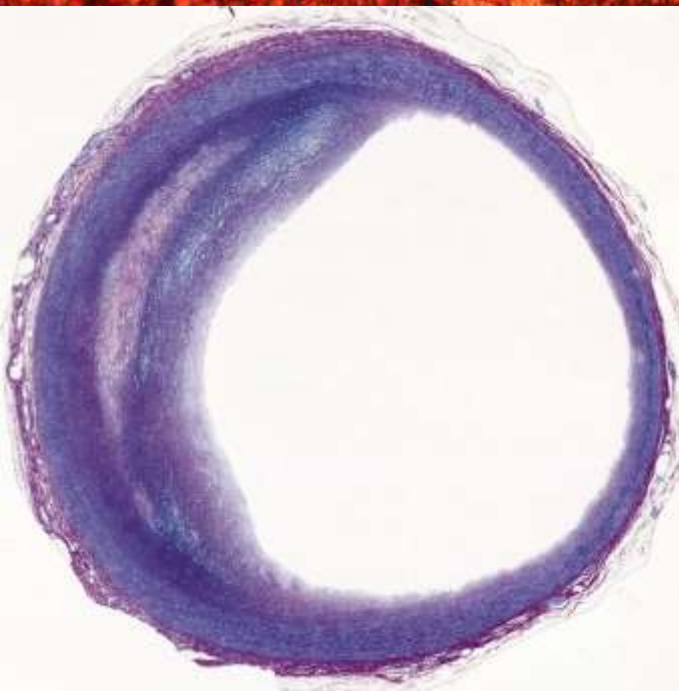
Université de La Réunion, Faculté de Médecine
Laboratoire Inserm UMR 1188 DÉTROIT
Saint Denis de La Réunion, FRANCE



Carottes & Salade

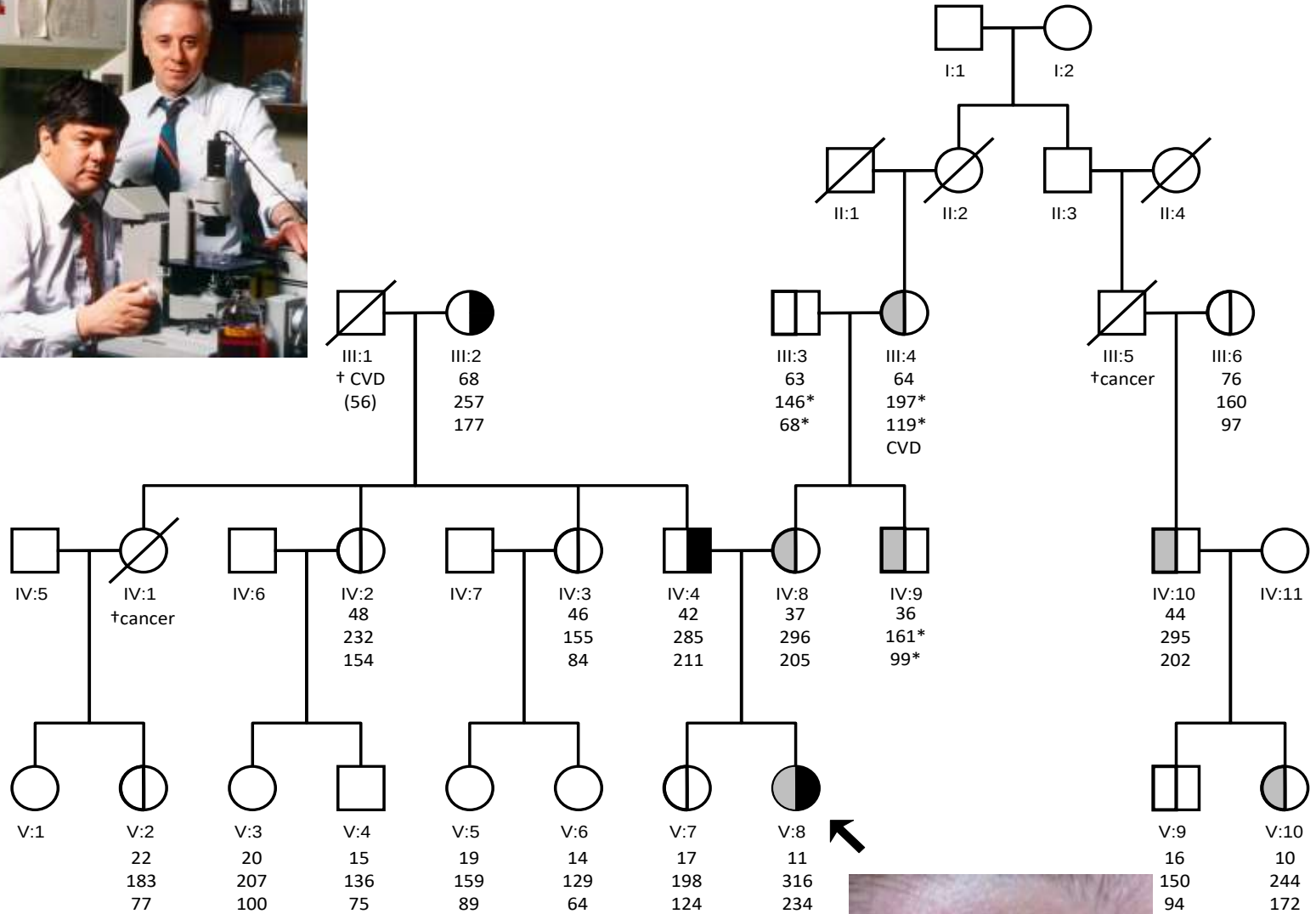


Jaunes d'oeuf

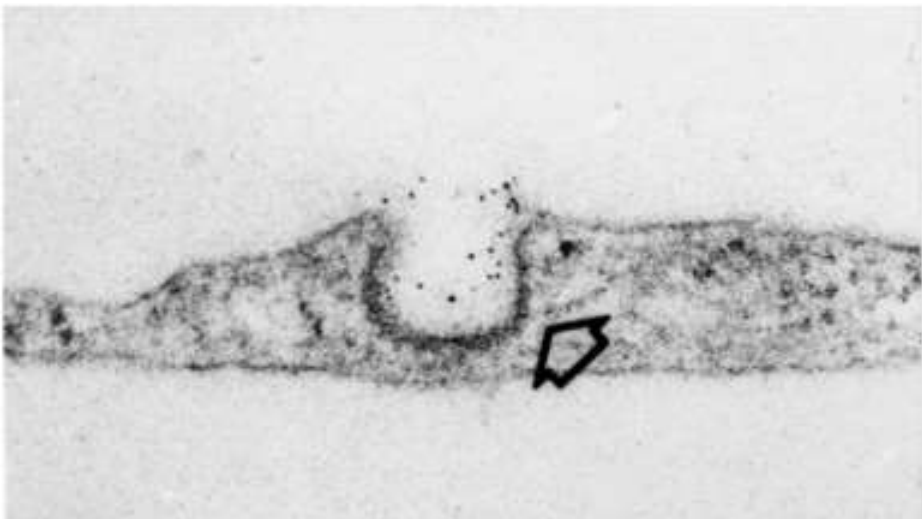




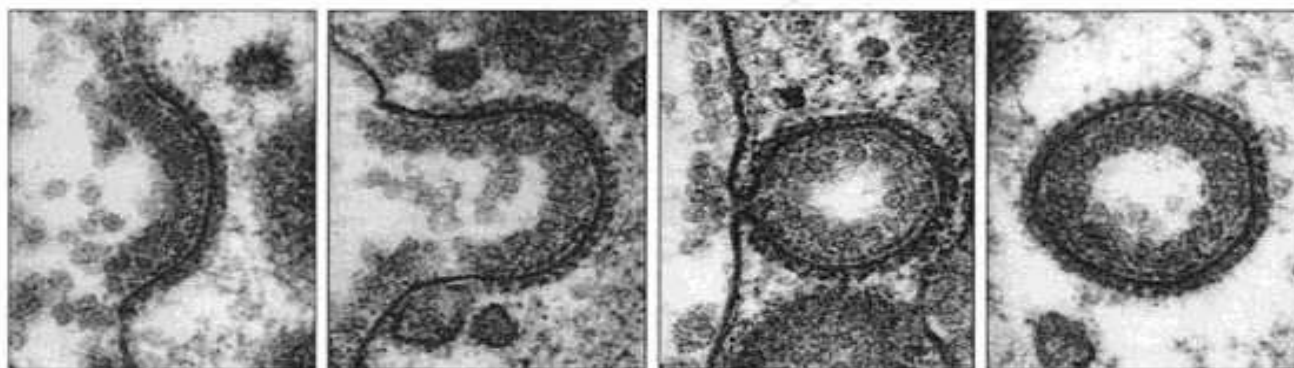
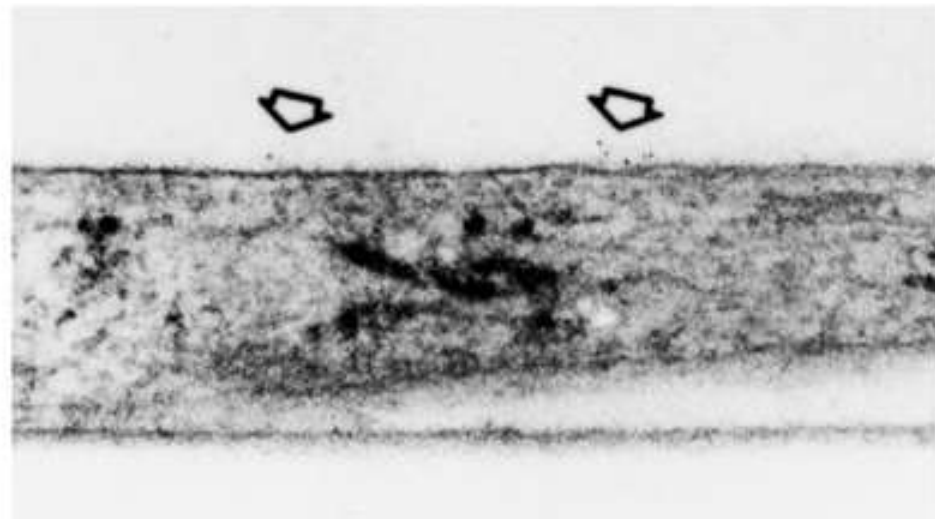
ID
age (years)
Total cholesterol in mg/dL
LDL cholesterol in mg/dL
*values on treatment
CVD (years)



A

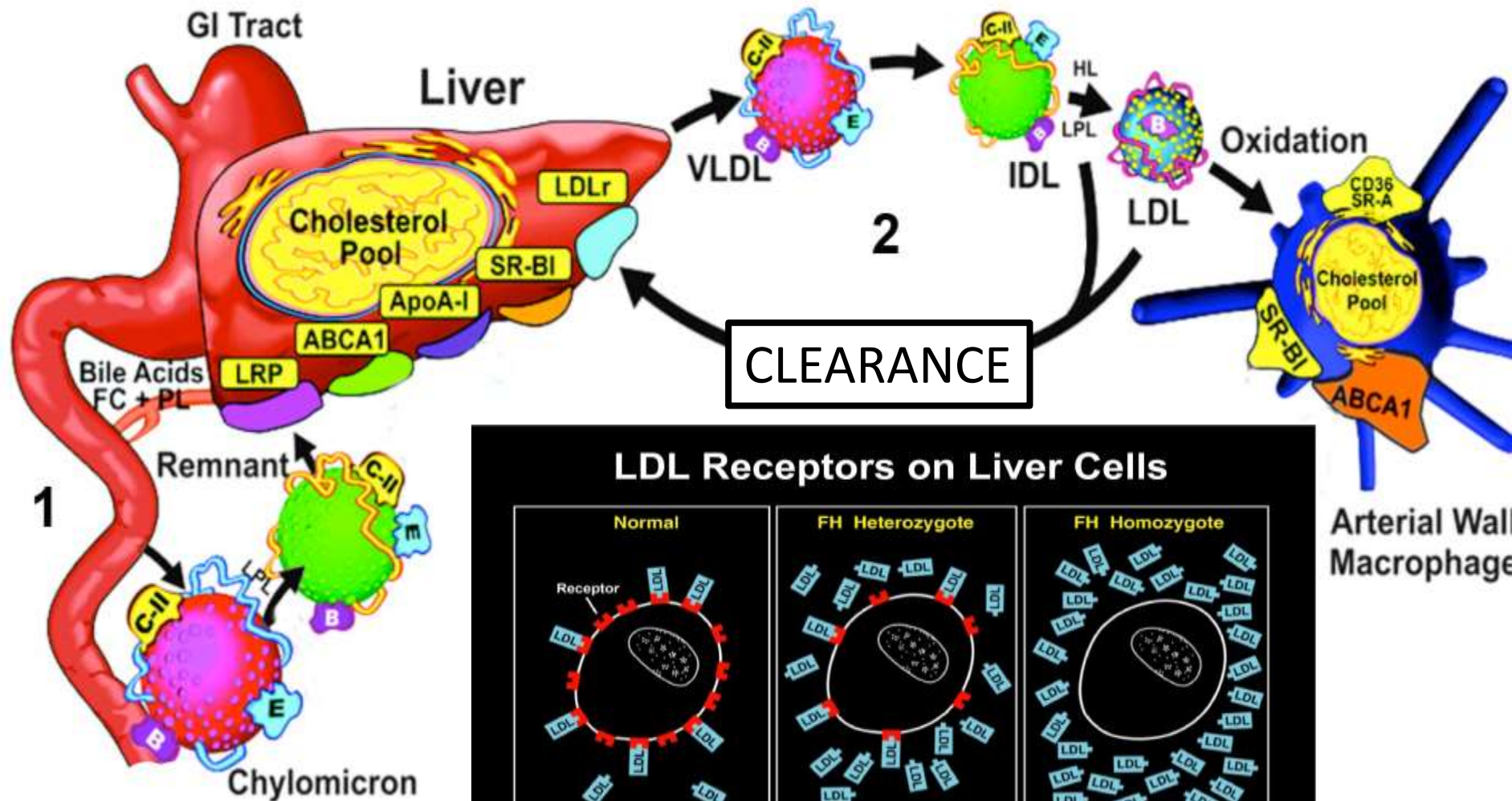


B



(A)

[]

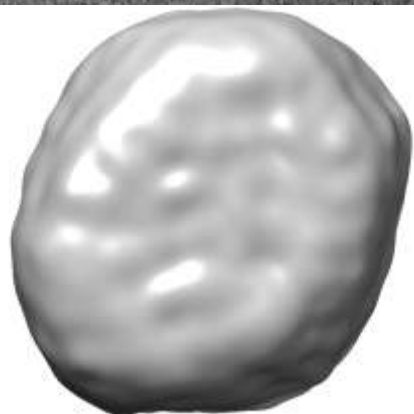
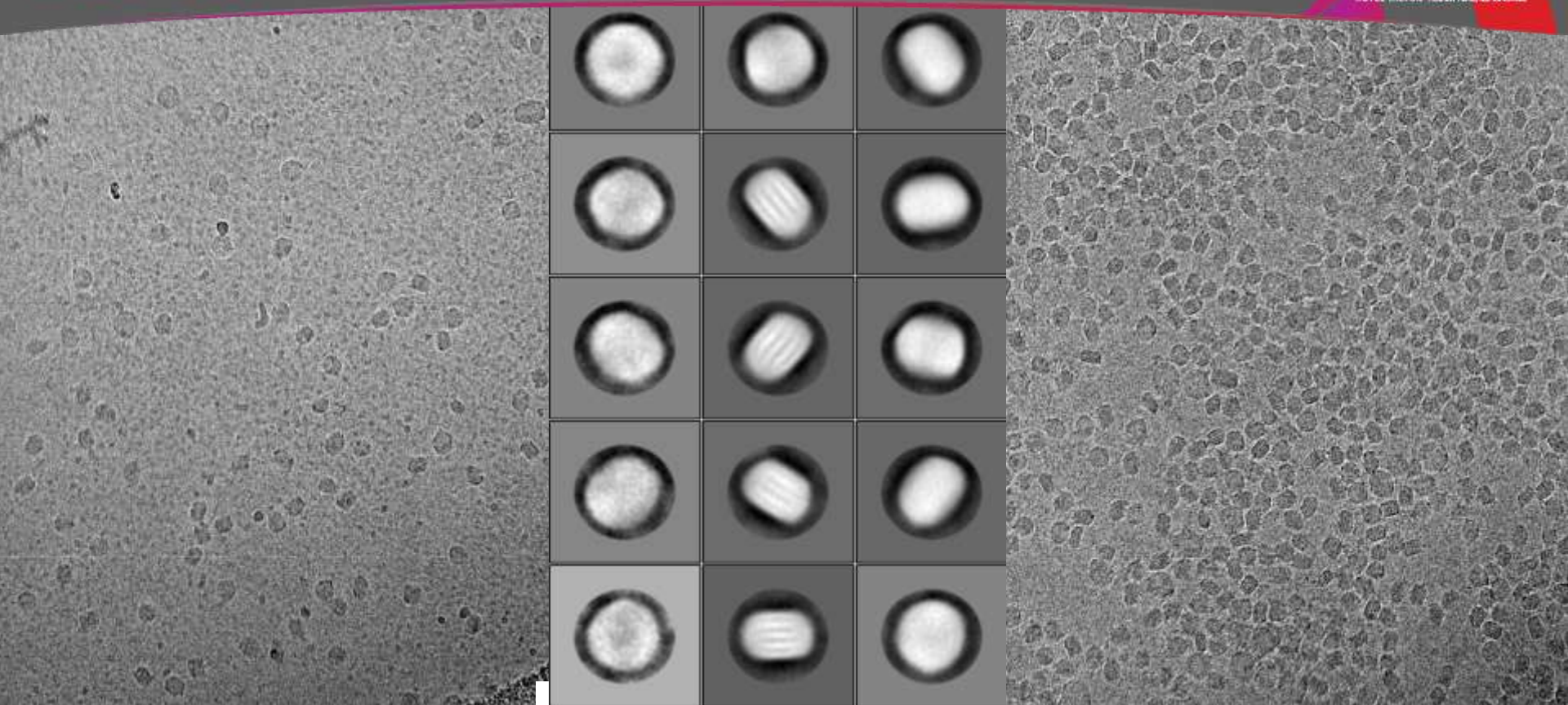


LDL Receptors on Liver Cells

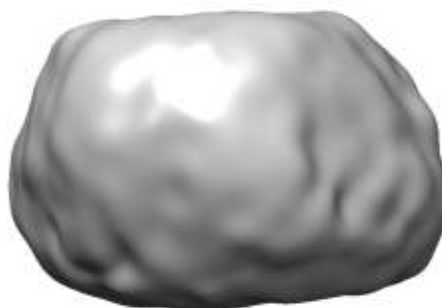
Normal	FH Heterozygote	FH Homozygote
Plasma LDL Level	↑ 2-3 Fold	↑ 8-10 Fold
Population Frequency	1 in 500	1 in 10 ⁶
Age for Heart Attacks	35-65 years	5-15 years

Séance de LDL Aphérèse
CHU Félix Guyon

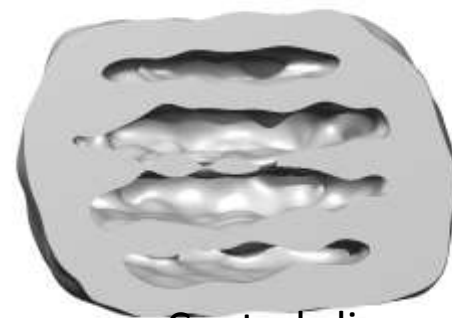




Top view



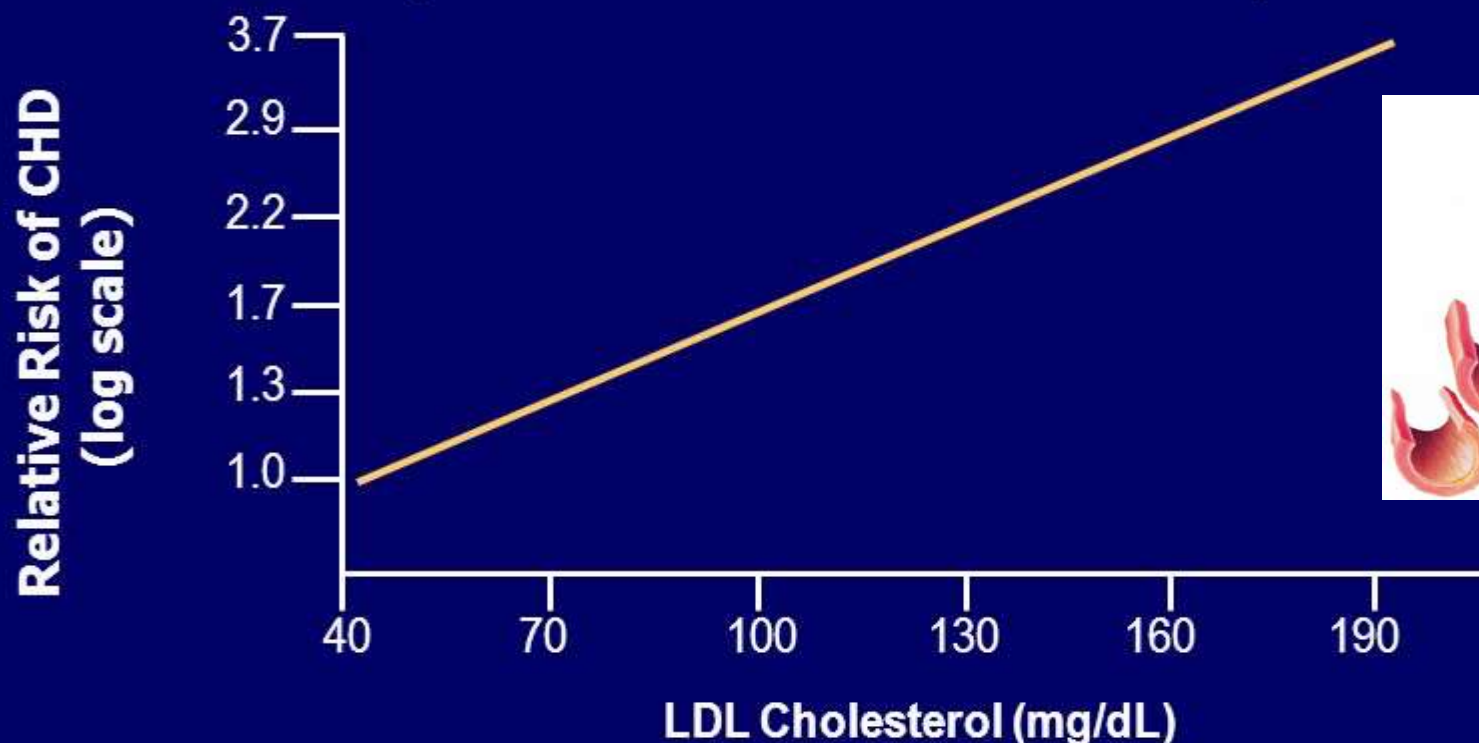
Side view

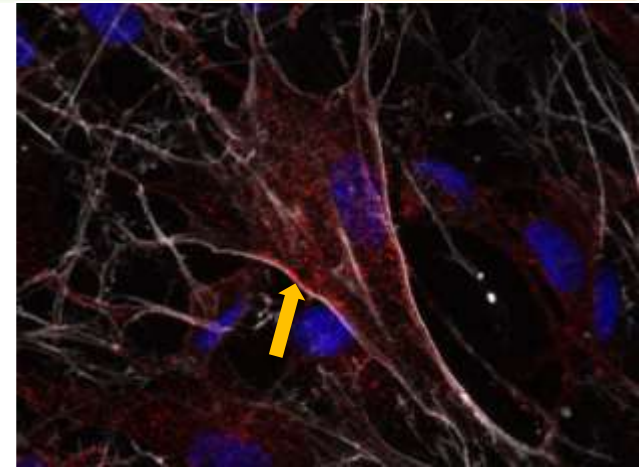
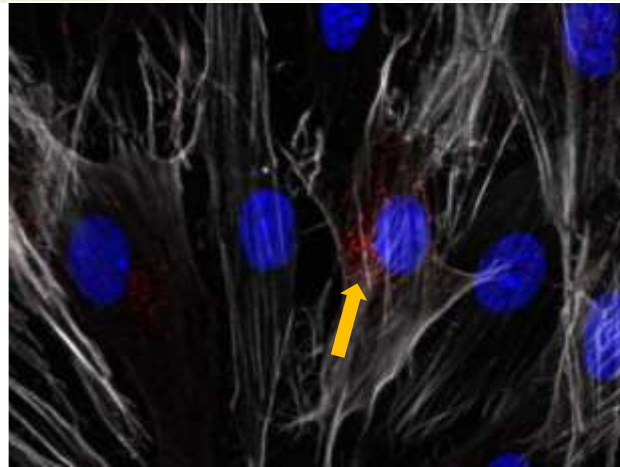
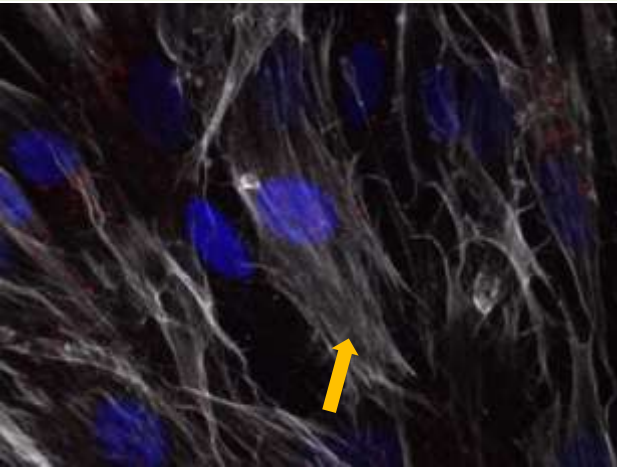
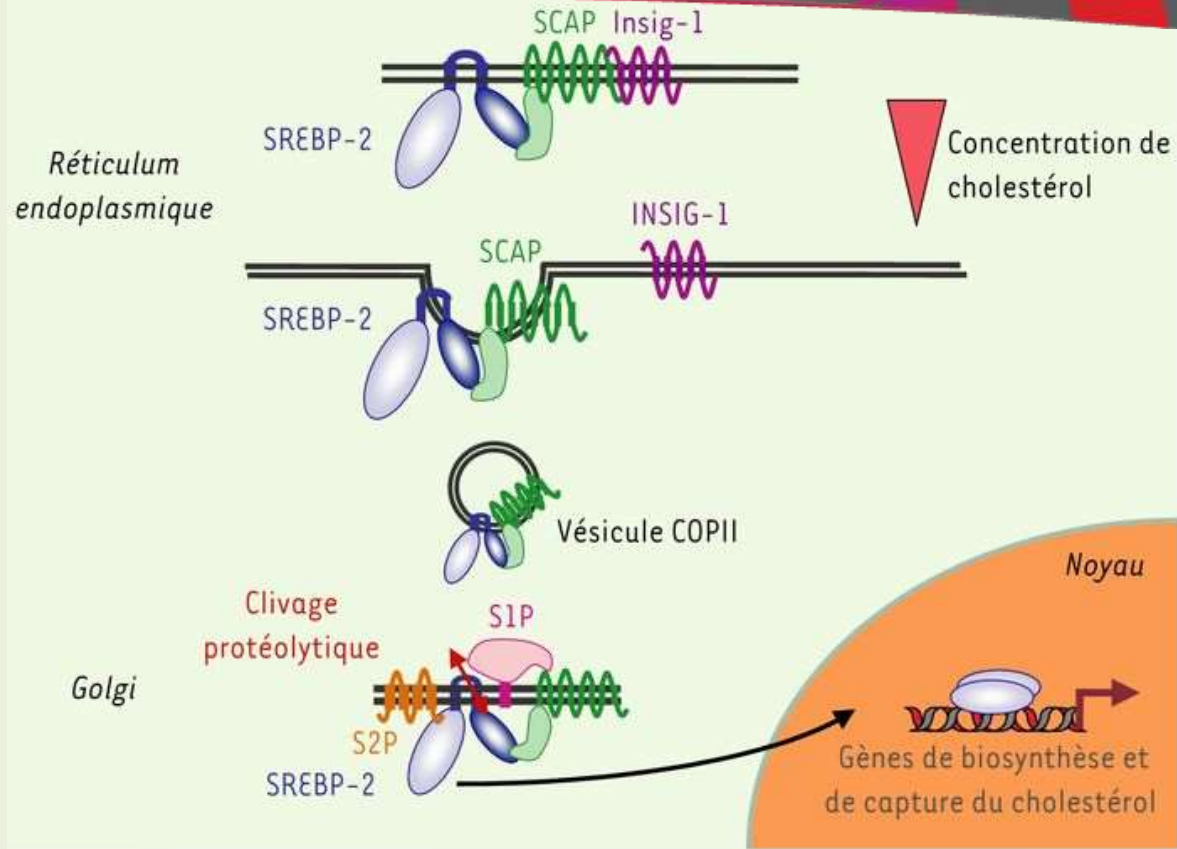
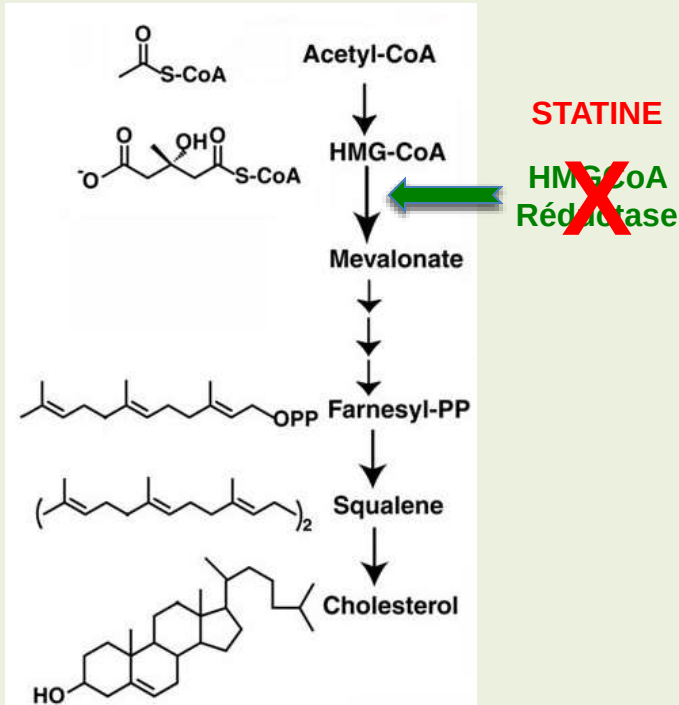


Central slice
of side view

Lipids and CVD Risk

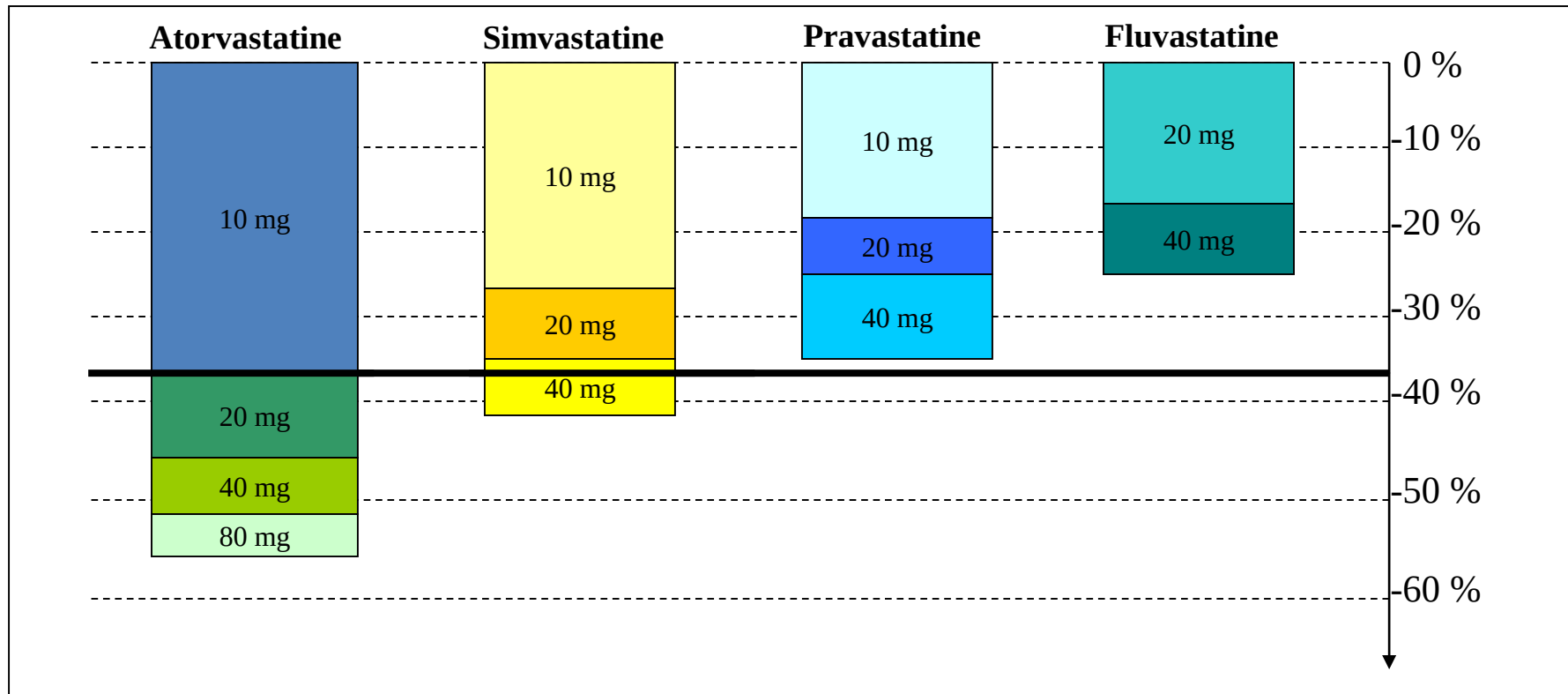
- Increasing plasma LDL increases relative risk of CHD
- A 30 mg/dL $\uparrow$ in LDL is associated with $\sim 30\%$ $\uparrow$ CHD risk



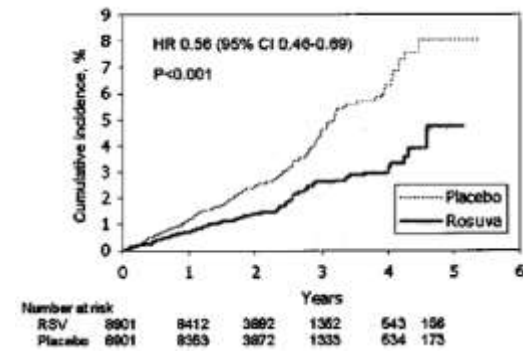
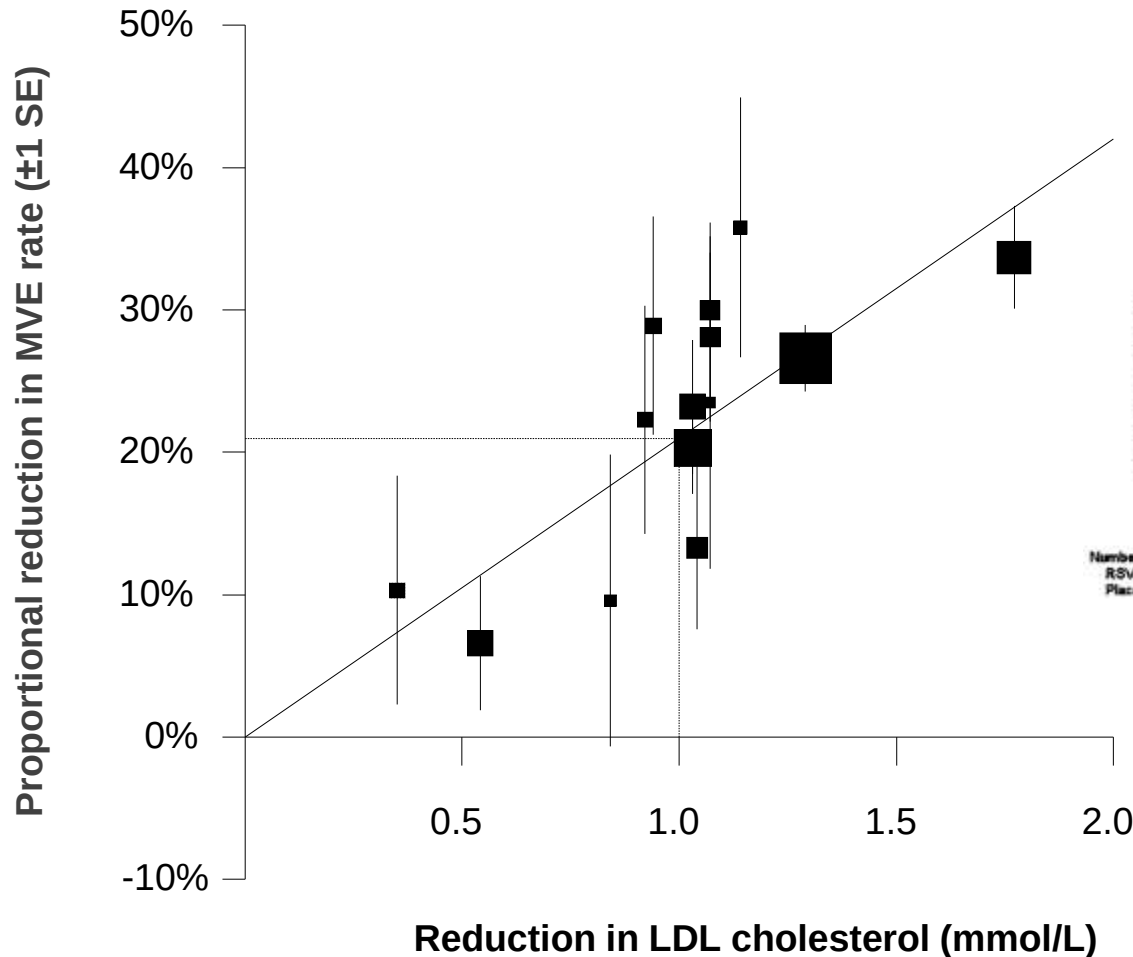


Réduction du LDL-C

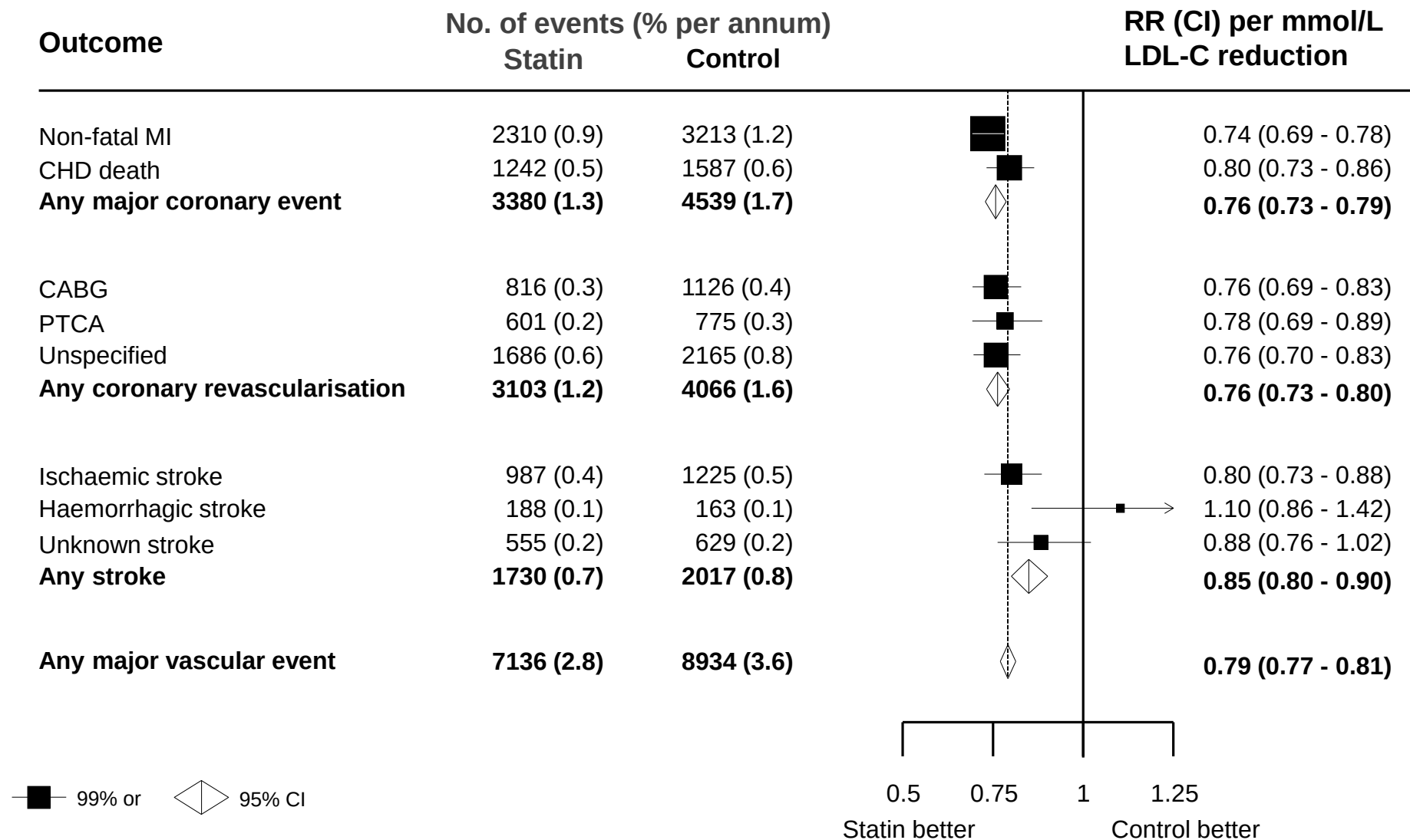
Pourcentage moyen de variation du LDL-C en fonction de la posologie des statines (après 8 semaines de traitement)

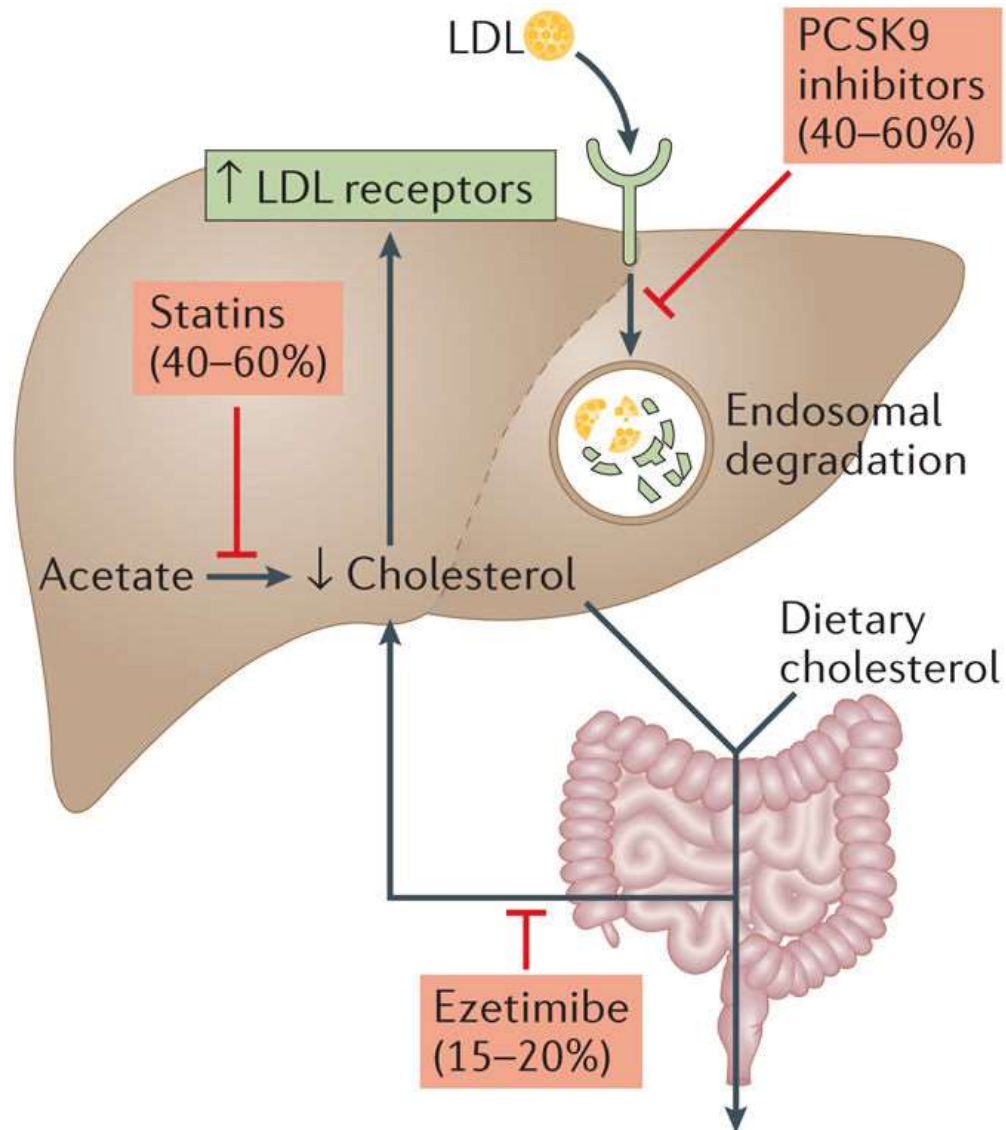


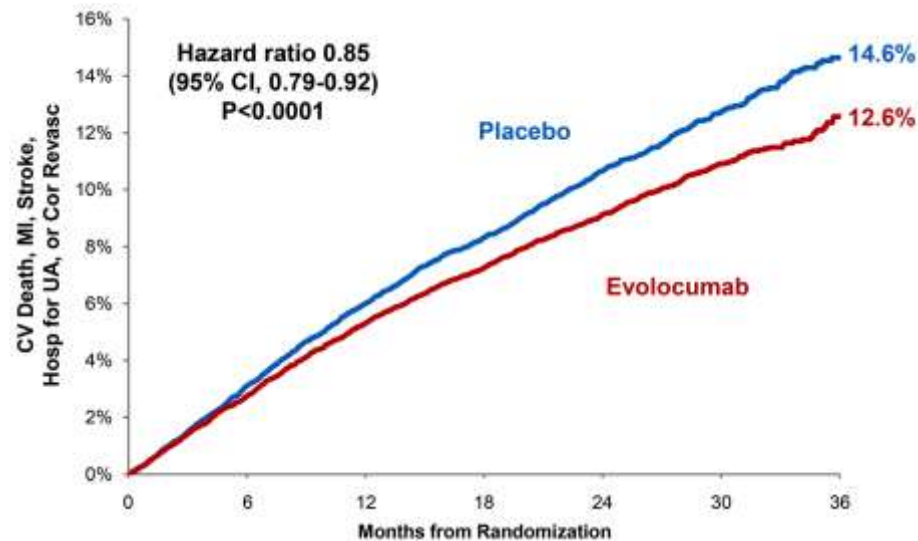
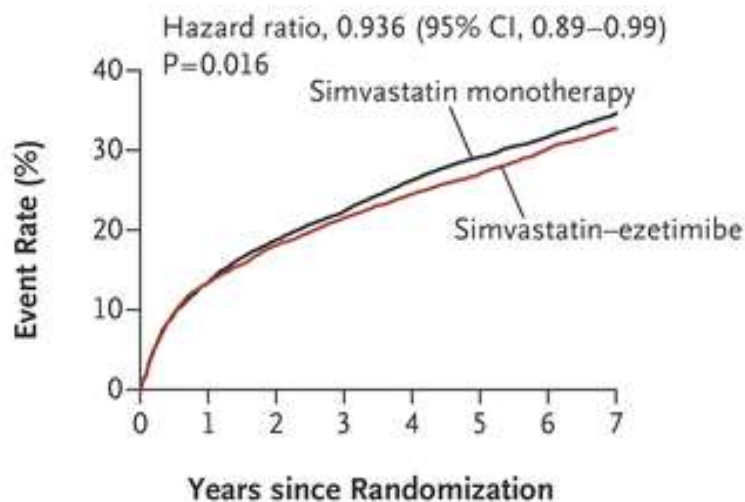
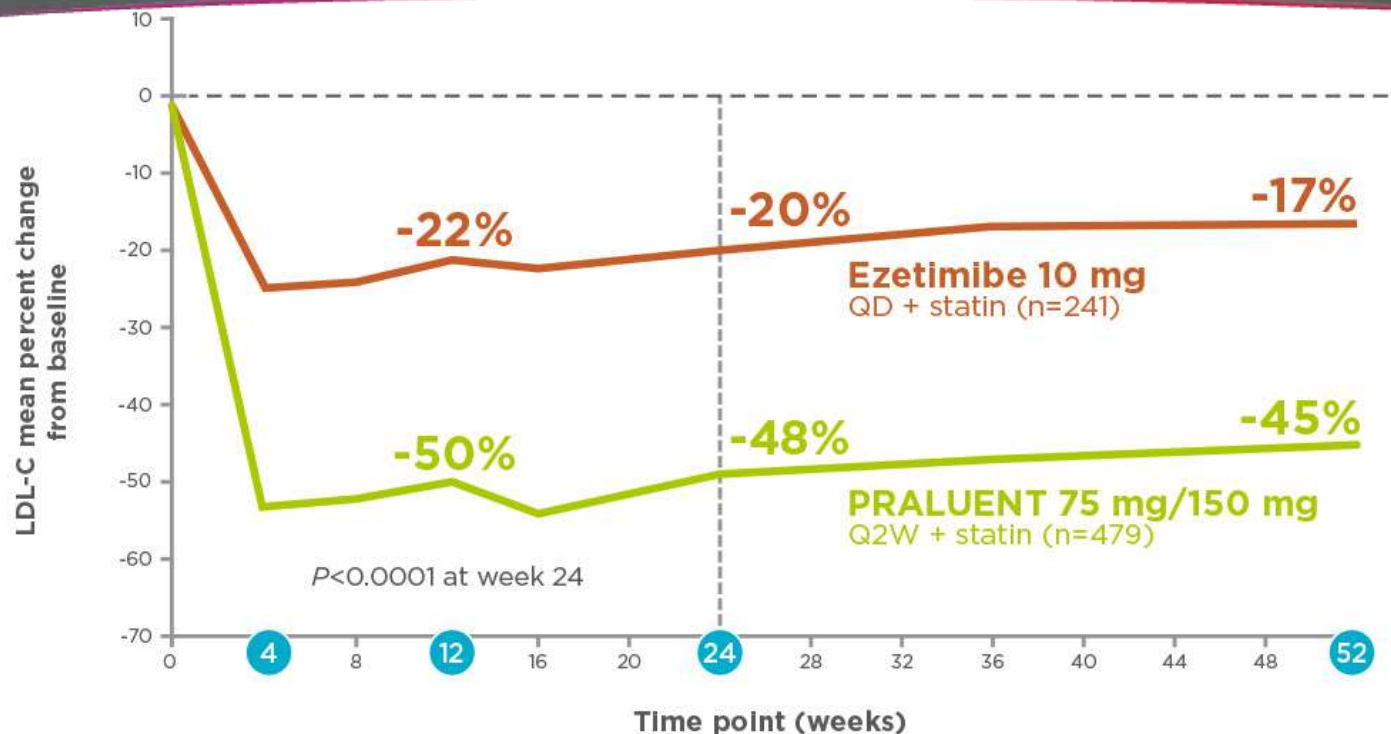
Relation between the proportional reduction in MAJOR VASCULAR EVENTS (MVE) and mean absolute LDL-C reduction in 14 statin trials



Proportional effects on MVE per mmol/L LDL-C reduction









- Le cholestérol est causatif de l'athérosclérose
- L'hypercholestérolémie familiale: un film en accéléré d'apparition des plaques d'athérome et des complications CV.
- Le récepteur au LDL est au centre du jeu.
- Les stratégies hypocholestérolémiantes (statines, ezetimibe, PCSK9i) visent toutes à abaisser le LDL-C et retardent la survenue d'événements CV.
- Un risque résiduel persiste