

Familial Hypercholesterolemia

What to Expect: Treatment

Goal of Treatment

The goal of FH treatment is to lower Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C). This will reduce the risk of heart disease including heart attack, stroke, the need for bypass surgery or stents, and even early death.

- < 100 mg/dL for people who **do not** have cardiovascular disease
- < 70 mg/dL for people who **already have** cardiovascular disease

For every 40 mg/dL reduction of LDL-C, cardiovascular disease risk is reduced by 21%.

A combination of treatments along with a healthy diet and exercise will be needed to adequately lower LDL-C. Work with your healthcare team to find the right treatment plan for you.

FH Treatments



Statins

First line treatment for cholesterol lowering. Statins decrease production of cholesterol in the liver and increase the function of LDL receptors that remove LDL-C from the bloodstream.



Ezetimibe

Ezetimibe works in the small intestine by decreasing cholesterol absorption and increasing the function of LDL receptors that remove LDL-C from the bloodstream.



PCSK9 Inhibitors

PCSK9 inhibitors help improve the function of LDL receptors that remove LDL-C from the bloodstream by inactivating PCSK9, a protein that destroys LDL receptors.



Bempedoic Acid

Bempedoic acid is a non-statin treatment that lowers the level of cholesterol in the blood by inhibiting an enzyme in the liver (ATP citrate lyase).

LDL-C 35-55%

LDL-C 18-25%

LDL-C 40-65%

LDL-C 15-25%



Additional Treatments include: Bile Acid Sequestrants, Lipoprotein Apheresis, Lomitapide (HoFH only) and Evinacumab (HoFH only).

Information provided for educational purposes only. Please consult your healthcare provider regarding your specific health needs.

