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2019 SCIENTIFIC POSTER SESSION

P006

Role of Triglyceride Monitoring in Patients with Familial Chylomicronemia Syndrome

Friday, October 11, 2019, 10:15 – 11:15 AM, 2:25 - 3:25 PM

Saturday, October 12, 2019, 10:00 – 11:00 AM, 2:15 - 3:15 PM

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Purpose

We conducted a systematic literature review to explore the association between elevated levels of triglycerides in the blood and disease burden to further understand the importance of using triglyceride reduction as a treatment goal for FCS patients.

Methods

Studies (observational studies, multicenter studies, clinical trials, reviews, meta-analyses and guidelines) published in English between 2008 and 2018 were identified via PubMed and the Cochrane Library. We conducted a narrative synthesis of the eligible studies and tabulated data by the burden of high levels of triglycerides and the role of reducing hypertriglyceridemia (HTG).

Results

Our search yielded 1,843 studies, of which 23 met the criteria for inclusion in the final synthesis. Our results highlight an association of severe HTG with a range of clinical burdens. There is consensus that elevated serum triglycerides is, independently of other lipoproteins, a prognostic risk factor for acute pancreatitis and cardiovascular disease. There is evidence to suggest that HTG patients are at risk of more severe acute pancreatitis complications than non-HTG patients with acute pancreatitis.

Conclusions

Early identification, lifestyle and dietary modifications, and triglyceride-lowering treatment are important in patients with HTG, particularly those with severely elevated triglyceride levels, as is characteristic of FCS patients. More patient and clinician awareness is needed on the clinical burden of severe HTG and the importance of monitoring and reducing triglycerides to manage the disease.