DIALECTIC
CME Breakfast Symposium
Current Controversies and Novel Insights into Lipid Management:
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly?
Thursday, October 22, 2015 • 6:30 – 8:00am • Sheraton Boston
Supported by an educational grant from Lilly

SYMPOSIUM OVERVIEW
Low concentrations of HDL-C are consistently associated with elevated CVD risk. However, whether or not raising HDL-C leads to reduced CVD risk is a topic of extensive debate that requires further investigation. Currently, commonly utilized pharmacologic approaches for the treatment of dyslipidemia and subsequent management of ASCVD do not specifically target HDL-C. CETP inhibitors are a novel class of agents that have been demonstrated in clinical trials to increase HDL-C and reduce LDL-C levels. This CME/CE certified symposium and enduring Webcast activity will address the issue of residual ASCVD risk left behind by current lipid-modifying therapies and explore current controversies in HDL, HDL functionality, the potential role of CETP inhibition, and review current CETP inhibitors in development as well as discuss the distinct lipid-altering features of CETP inhibitors (ie, LDL and Lp(a) lowering).

The symposium will follow the format of a “dialectic” (def: the art of investigating or discussing the truth of opinions) in which faculty present differing points of view and perspectives to bring novel science and expert opinion to the forefront of discussion. Our panel of experts will tackle important controversies surrounding recent guideline recommendations for lipid targets; examine the evidence and rationale for using non-statin therapies to reach lipid goals; discuss the roles that HDL-C and HDL functionality play in ASCVD risk and the clinical utility of HDL-C as a target for therapy; and finally, the available evidence on the use of CETP inhibitors as potential therapies for managing this high-risk population.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Upon completion of these educational activities, participants will be better able to:
• Discuss the evidence for the use of additional lipid-modifying therapies beyond statin therapy as a strategy for addressing residual ASCVD risk.
• Explain the role that HDL-C and HDL functionality may play in cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk and the clinical utility of HDL-C as a therapeutic target.
• Differentiate CETP inhibitors from traditional and other emerging agents for dyslipidemia management in terms of mechanisms of action, safety, and efficacy.
• Discuss current research defining the mechanisms underlying novel HDL-modifying therapies in development, including cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitors, their impact on lipid parameters, and potential for cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk reduction.
• Propose the potential place of CETP inhibitors in the management of dyslipidemia and CVD risk.
AGENDA & FACULTY

Welcome and Introductions
Chairperson: Michael H. Davidson, MD

The HDL Conundrum: Is There a Role in CVD Risk Reduction?
Presenter: Michael H. Davidson, MD

Panel Dialectic & Discussion
Moderator: Michael H. Davidson, MD
Discussants: Sergio Fazio, MD; Robert S. Rosenson, MD

Sorting Out the Complexities of Reverse Cholesterol Transport:
CETP Polymorphisms, CETP inhibition, HDL, and Coronary Disease
Presenter: Sergio Fazio, MD

Panel Dialectic & Discussion
Moderator: Michael H. Davidson, MD
Discussants: Sergio Fazio, MD; Robert S. Rosenson, MD

CETP Inhibitors in Clinical Practice: Where May They Fit In?
Presenter: Robert S. Rosenson, MD

Panel Dialectic & Discussion
Moderator: Michael H. Davidson, MD
Discussants: Sergio Fazio, MD; Robert S. Rosenson, MD

Closing Remarks & Audience Q & A
Chairperson: Michael H. Davidson, MD

Note: Agenda & Faculty are subject to change.