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Effect of Intermittent Apheresis on LDL cholesterol is Underestimated by the Kroon formula. Frieder Keller



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1.) Background

purpose [1].

To compare the constant effect of PCSK9 inhibitors with intermittent effect of lipid apheresis, the time-averaged LDL-C

2.) Methods

Both, elimination during time of lipid apheresis (t elim) and the proliferation during the time interval after the procedure (t prolif) the AUC derived average concentration can be estimated

concentration (C average) should be estimated. C average = Cmin + 0.73 * (Cmax + Cmin)The Kroon formula with an arbitrary coefficient of 0.73 has been proposed for this

[2]. $C average = (AUC \ elim + AUC \ prolif) / (t \ elim + t \ prolif)$ We have measured and compared the LDL-C in 20 patient under

treatment on average for 9 years with 5 different apheresis procedures, namely HELP, DSA, DALI, IMAL and MDF [2].



Figure 1: Effect of intermittend lipid apheresis is undersestimated by the Kroon formula. With evolocumab LDL constantly is decreased to 0.78 mmol/l = 30 mg/dl [3]

LDL-cholesterin (mmol/l)						Mean	Table 1: LDL concentrations in 20 patients during 9 year treatment with 5 different aphereis modalities [2]
	HELP	DSA	DALI	IMAL	MDF		
Cmax	5.6	4.55	4.89	7.76	4.17	5.39	
Cmin	2.06	1.28	1.6	2.63	1.66	1.85	4.) Conclusions
-delta %	-63 %	-72 %	-67 %	-66 %	-60 %	-66 %	Apheresis efficacy might be
Caverage							underestimated by the arbitrary Kroon
Kroon formula	4.64	3.67	4.00	6.37	3.49	4.44	formula when compared to the AUC- derived average LDL-C concentration (Figure 1).
AUC-derived C	4.08	3.03	3.83	5.59	3.26	3.96	

3.) Results

- The LDL-C concentration was reduced by 66 % during the procedures and the AUC-derived average LDL-C concentration 11 % less than estimated by the Kroon formula (Table 1).
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- With intermittent LDL apheresis even the minimum LDL-C levels (Cmin) are still above the range constantly achieved by the new PCSK9 inhibitors (Figure 1).

References

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