



FOURIER

Further cardiovascular Outcomes Research with PCSK9 Inhibition in subjects with Elevated Risk

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for the FOURIER Steering Committee & Investigators

*American College of Cardiology – 66th Annual Scientific Session
Late-Breaking Clinical Trial
March 17, 2017*

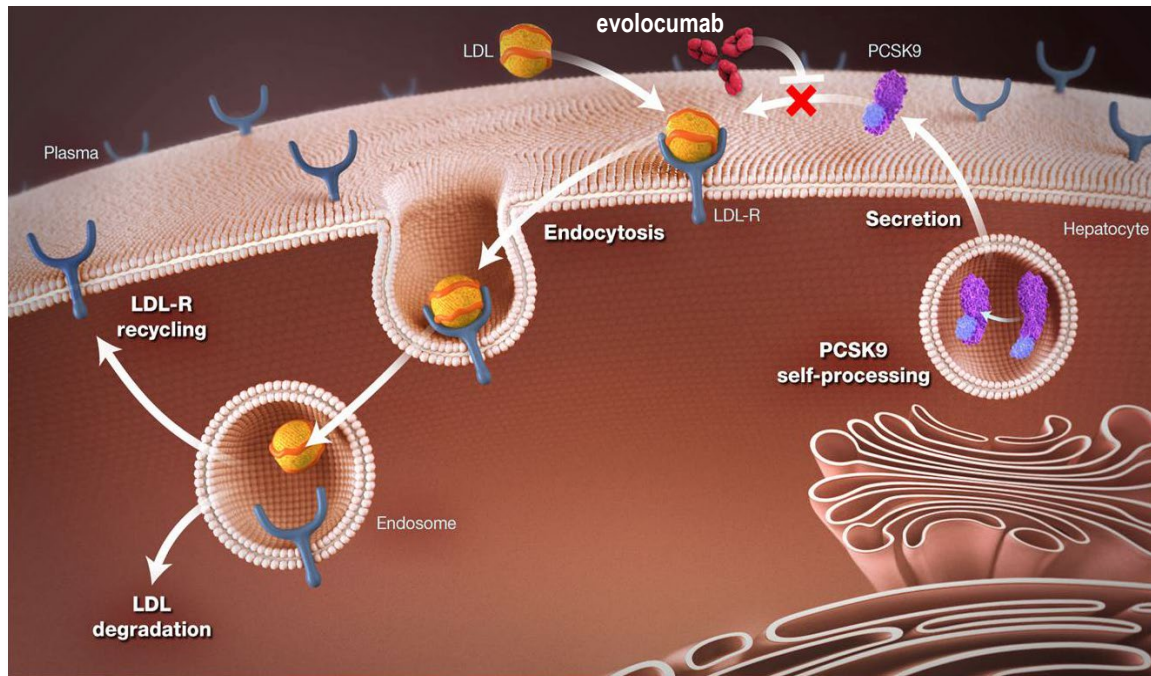


An Academic Research Organization of
Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School

Background

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9)

- Chaperones LDL-R to destruction \rightarrow \uparrow circulating LDL-C
- Loss-of-fxn genetic variants \rightarrow \uparrow LDL-R \rightarrow \downarrow LDL-C & \downarrow risk of MI

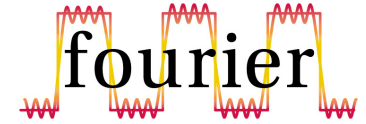


Evolocumab

- Fully human anti-PCSK9 mAb
- $\sim 60\%$ \downarrow LDL-C
- Safe & well-tolerated in Ph 2 & 3 studies
- Exploratory data suggested \downarrow CV events



Objectives



***In patients with established cardiovascular disease
on statin therapy:***

- **Test whether the addition of evolocumab reduces the incidence of major cardiovascular events**
- **Examine the long-term safety & tolerability of evolocumab**
- **Investigate the efficacy and safety of achieving unprecedented low levels of LDL-C**



Trial Organization



Executive Committee

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Peter S. Sever

TIMI Study Group

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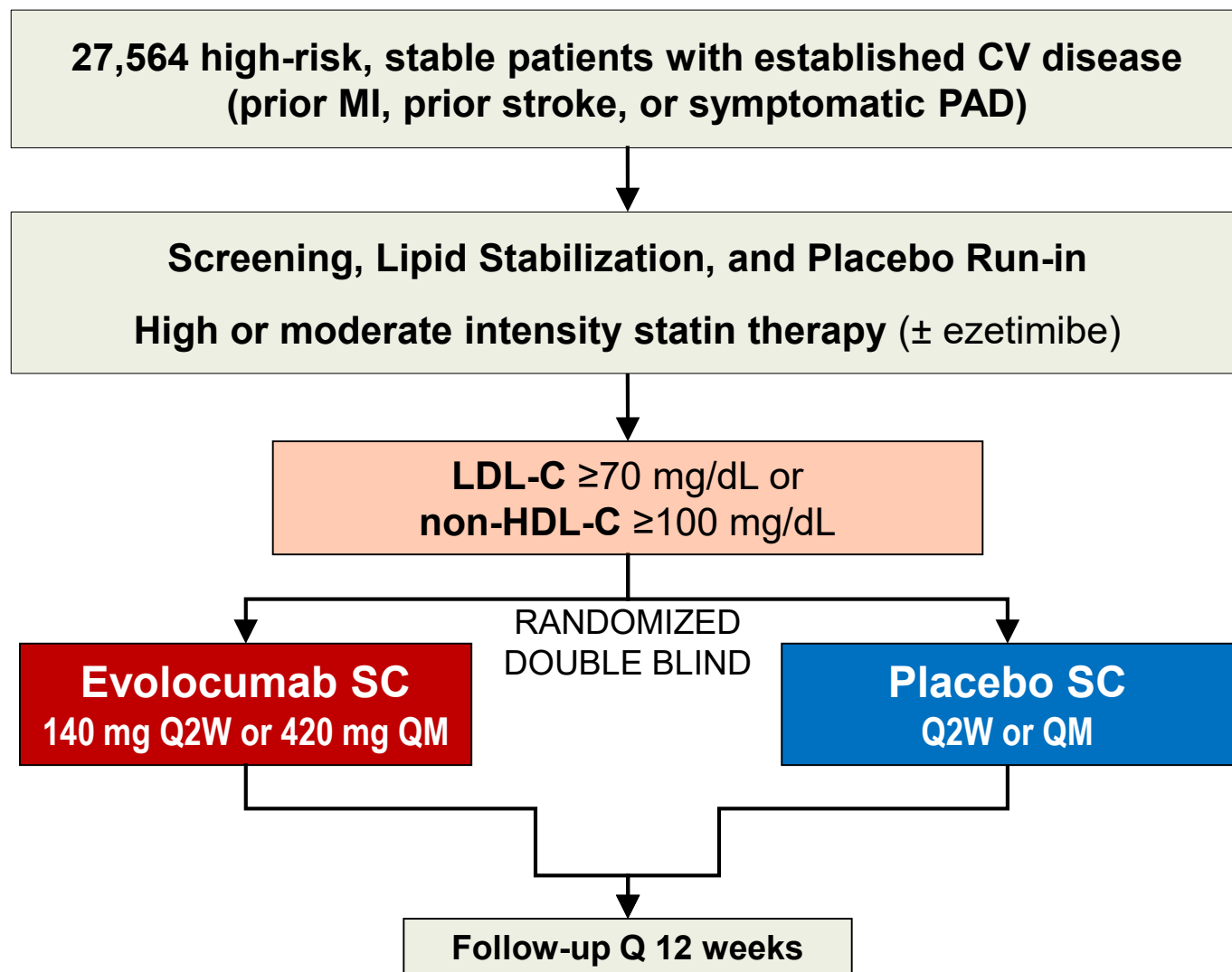
Benjamin Ansell

Anders Olsson



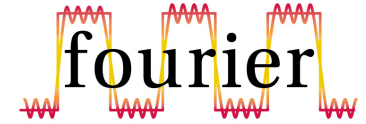


Trial Design





Endpoints



- **Efficacy**
 - Primary: CV death, MI, stroke, hosp. for UA, or coronary revasc
 - Key secondary: CV death, MI or stroke
- **Safety**
 - AEs/SAEs
 - Events of interest incl. muscle-related, new-onset diabetes, neurocognitive
 - Development of anti-evolocumab Ab (binding and neutralizing)
- **TIMI Clinical Events Committee (CEC)**
 - Adjudicated all efficacy endpoints & new-onset diabetes
 - Members unaware of treatment assignment & lipid levels



Steering Committee & National Lead Investigators



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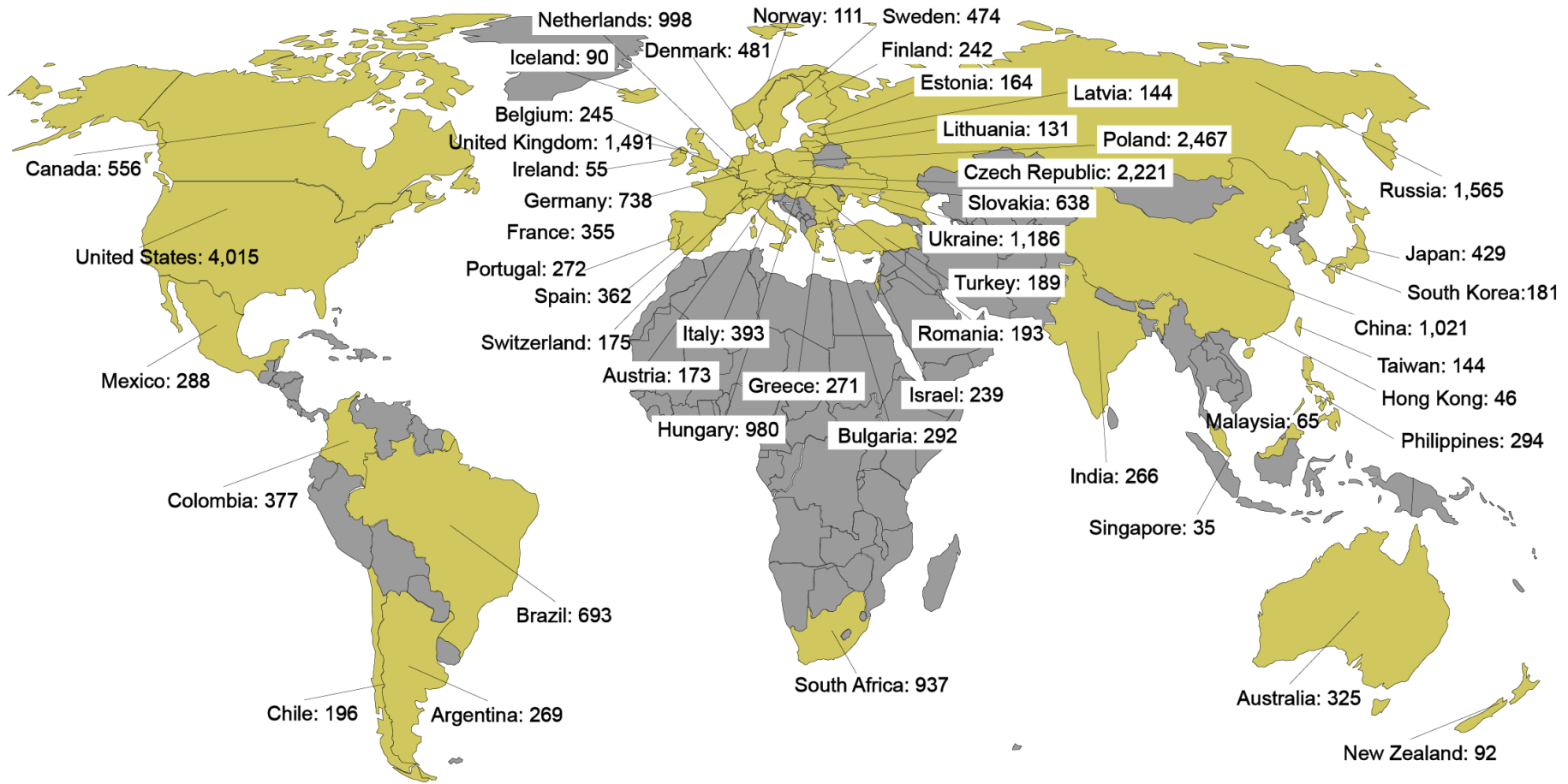
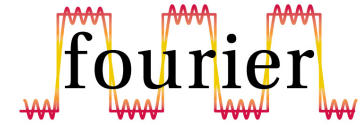
United States

Robert P. Giugliano



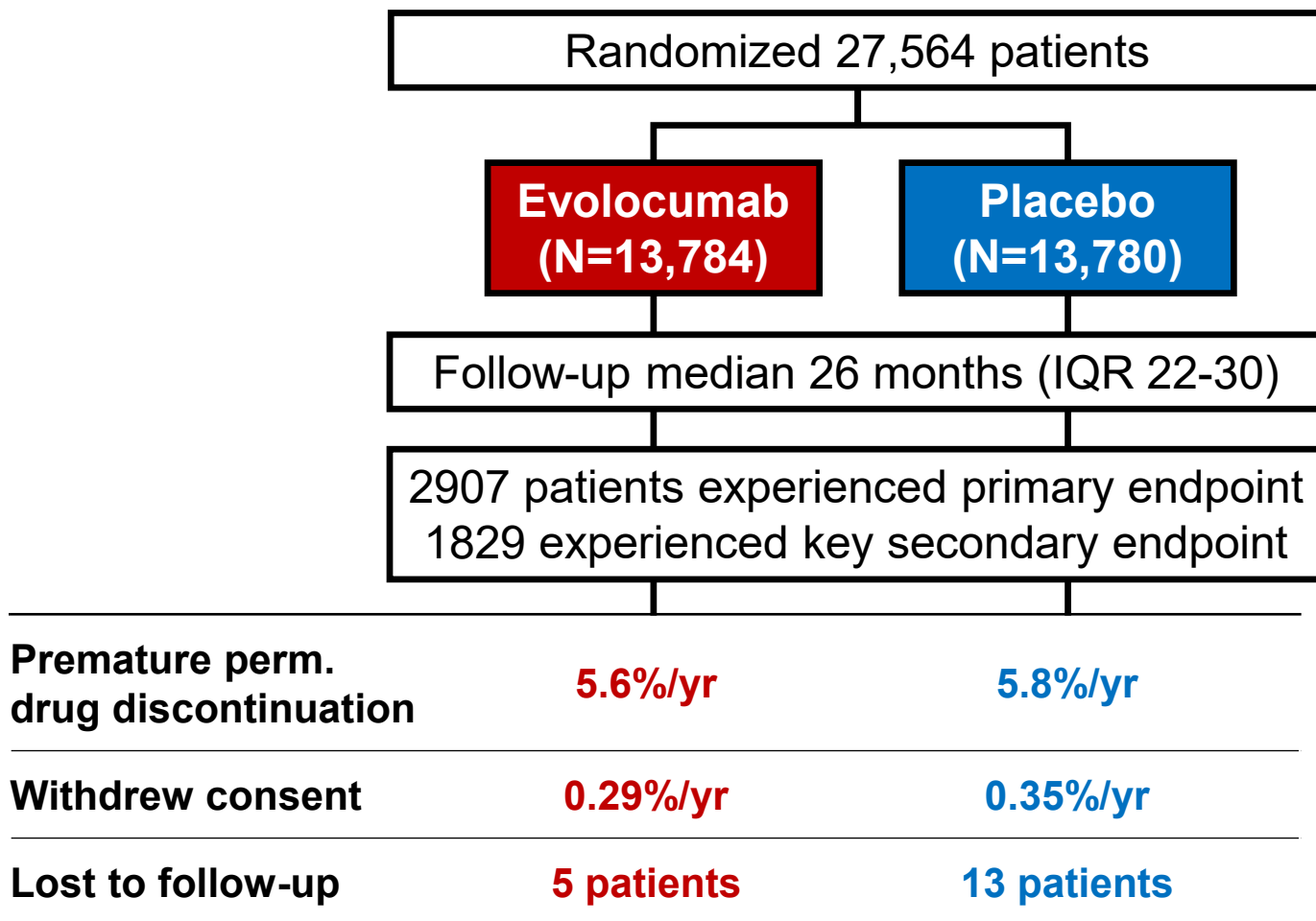
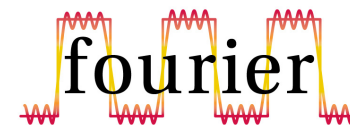
Global Enrollment

27,564 patients randomized at 1242 sites
in 49 countries between 2/2013 – 6/2015





Follow-up



*Ascertainment for primary endpoint was complete for
99.5% of potential patient-years of follow up*





Baseline Characteristics



Characteristic	Value
Age , years, mean (SD)	63 (9)
Male sex (%)	75
Type of cardiovascular disease (%)	
Myocardial infarction	81
Stroke (non-hemorrhagic)	19
Symptomatic PAD	13
Cardiovascular risk factor (%)	
Hypertension	80
Diabetes mellitus	37
Current cigarette use	28

} Median time from most recent event ~3 yrs



Lipid Lowering Therapy & Lipid Levels at Baseline



Characteristic	Value
Statin use (%) *	
High-intensity	69
Moderate-intensity	30
Ezetimibe use (%)	5
Median lipid measures (IQR) – mg/dL	
LDL-C	92 (80-109)
Total cholesterol	168 (151-189)
HDL-C	44 (37-53)
Triglycerides	133 (100-182)

*Per protocol, patients were to be on atorva ≥ 20 mg/d or equivalent.

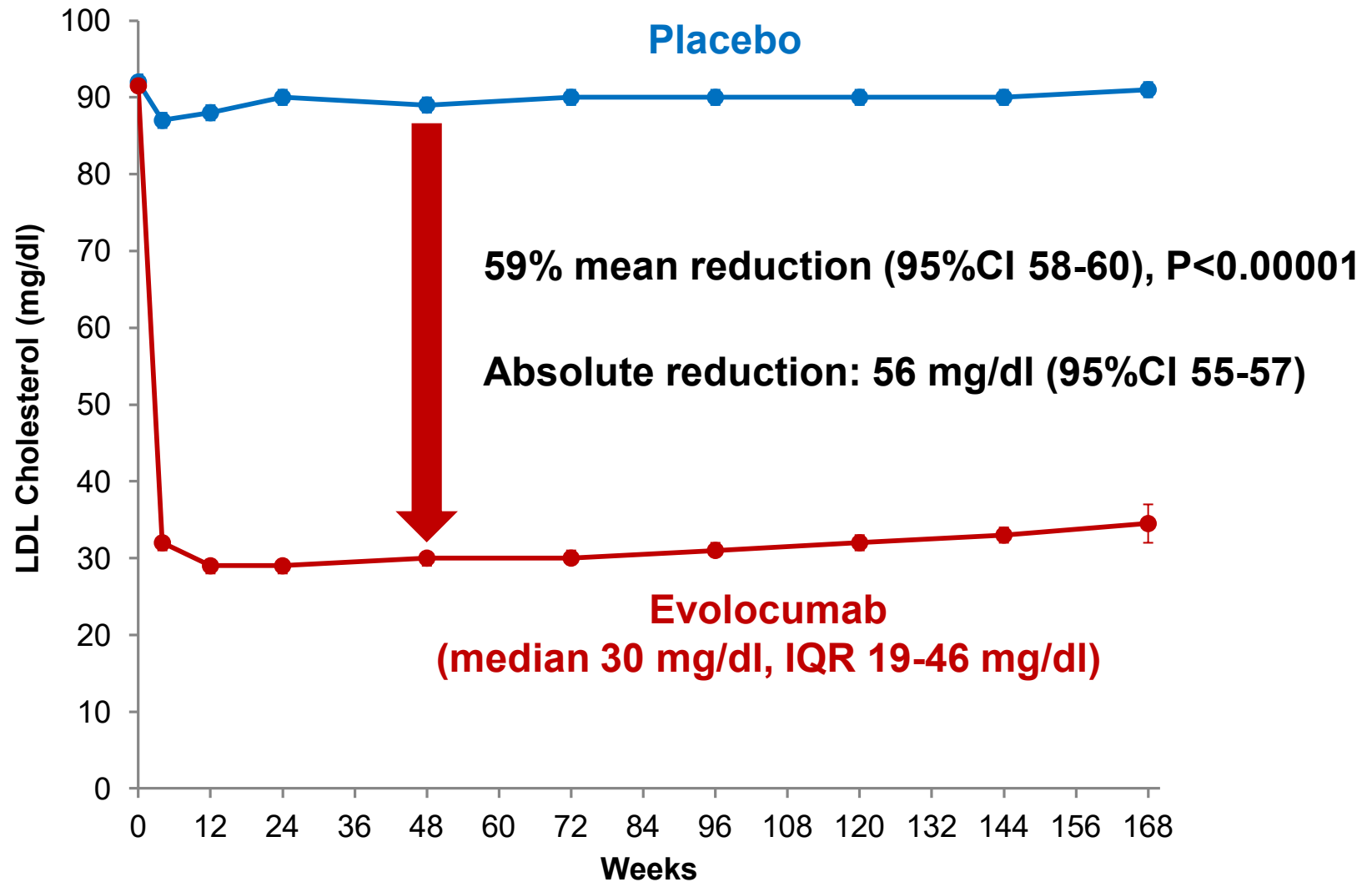
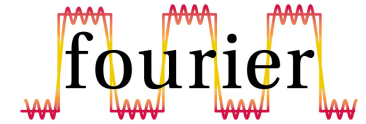
1% were on low intensity or intensity data were missing.

Statin intensity defined per ACC/AHA 2013 Cholesterol Guidelines.



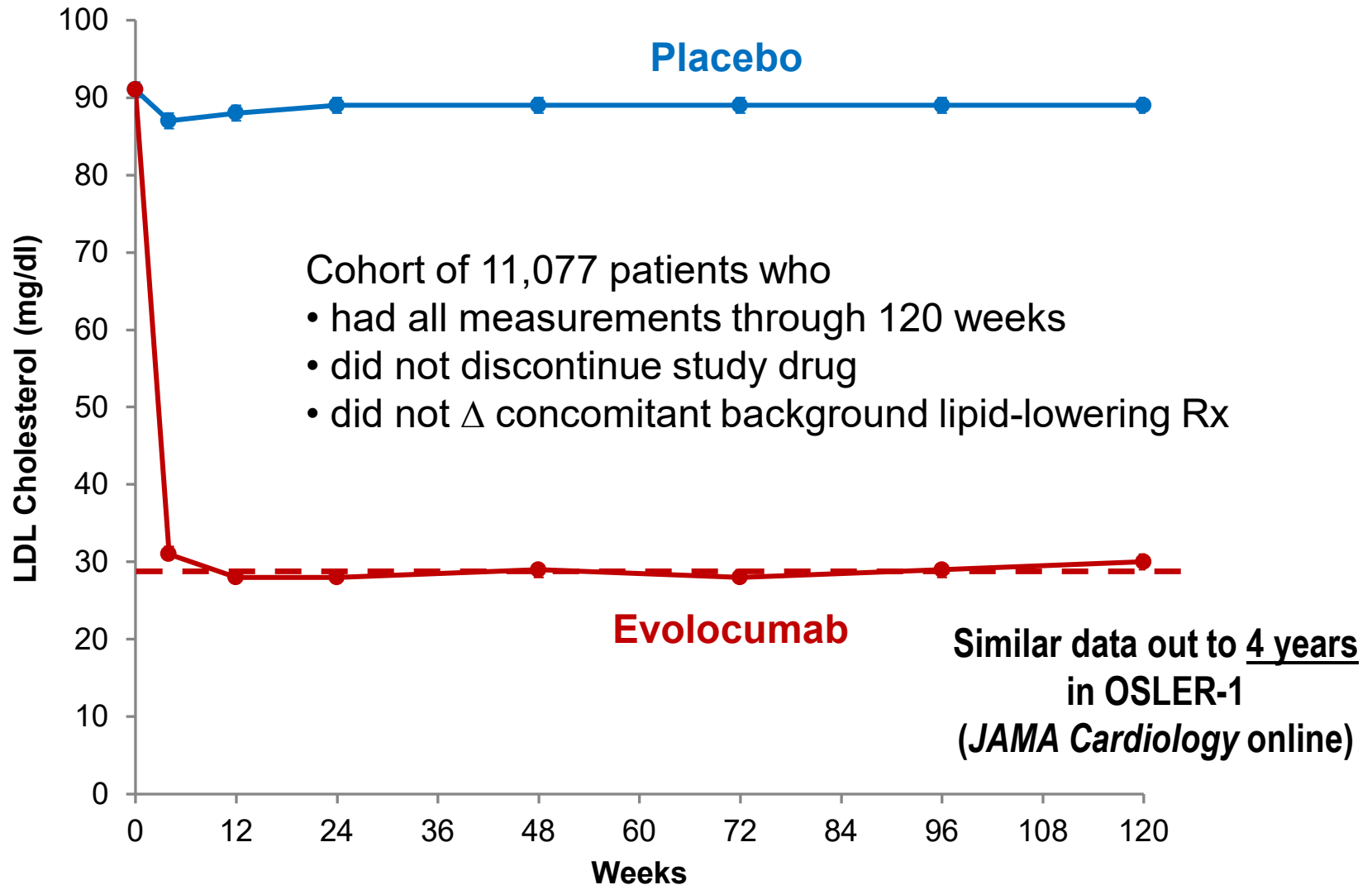
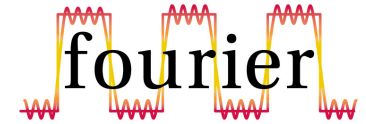


LDL Cholesterol



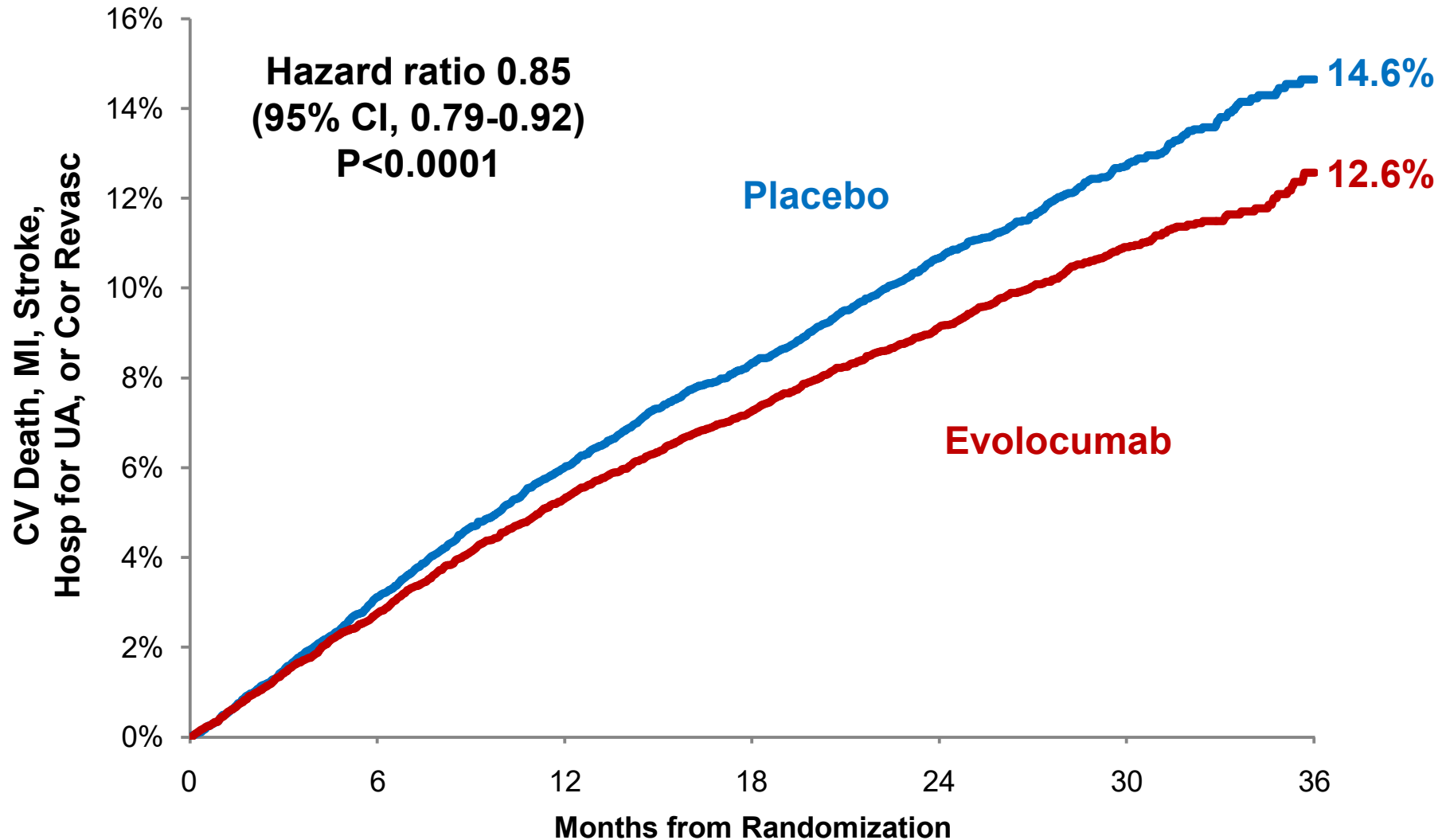
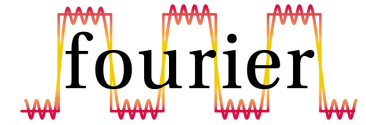


LDL Cholesterol



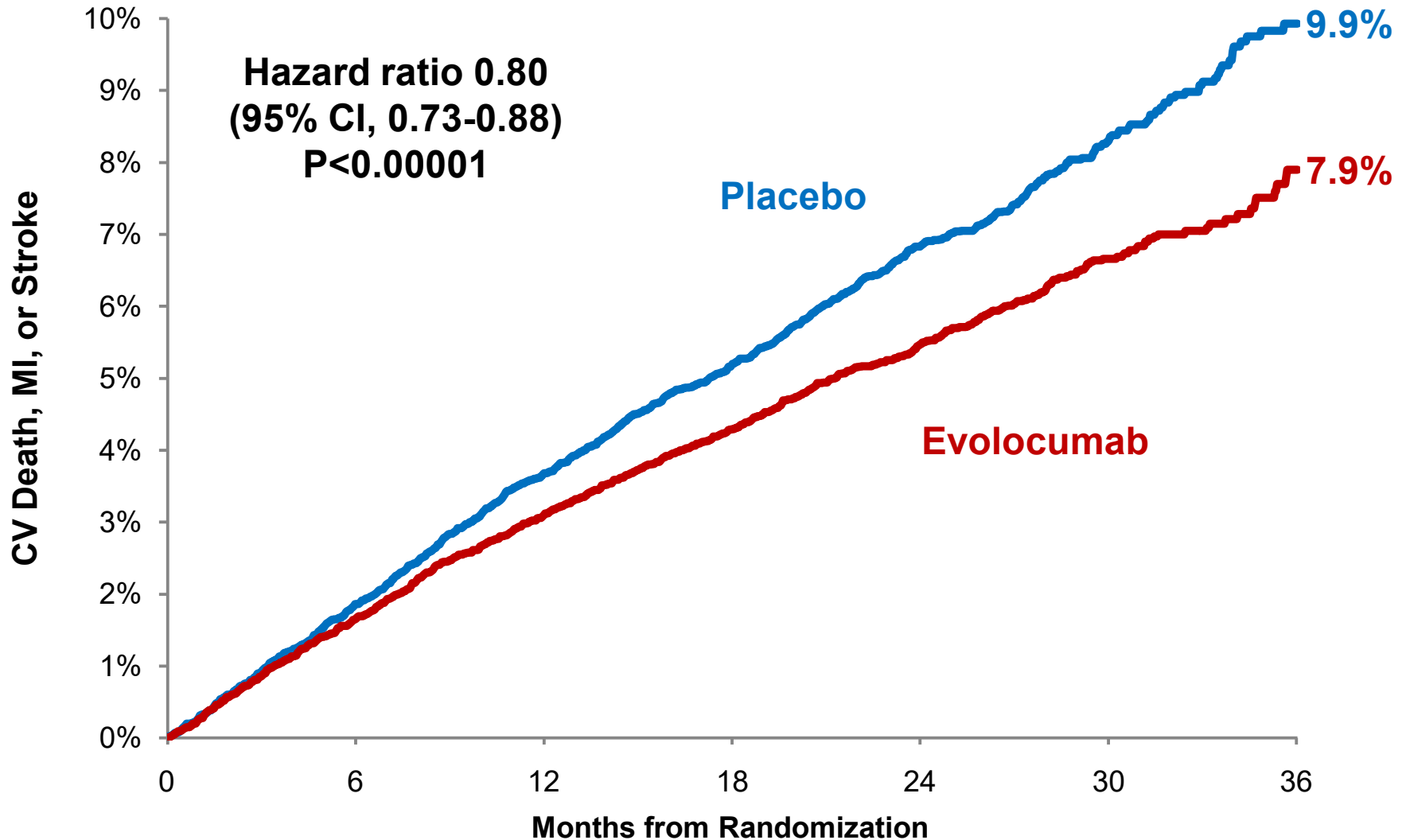
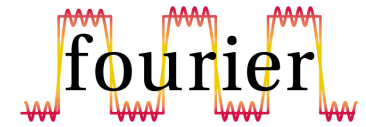


Primary Endpoint





Key Secondary Endpoint





Types of CV Outcomes



Endpoint	Evolocumab (N=13,784) <i>3-yr Kaplan-Meier rate</i>	Placebo (N=13,780) <i>3-yr Kaplan-Meier rate</i>	HR (95% CI)
CV death, MI, or stroke	7.9	9.9	0.80 (0.73-0.88)
Cardiovascular death	2.5	2.4	1.05 (0.88-1.25)
Death due to acute MI	0.26	0.32	0.84 (0.49-1.42)
Death due to stroke	0.29	0.30	0.94 (0.58-1.54)
Other CV death	1.9	1.8	1.10 (0.90-1.35)
MI	4.4	6.3	0.73 (0.65-0.82)
Stroke	2.2	2.6	0.79 (0.66-0.95)

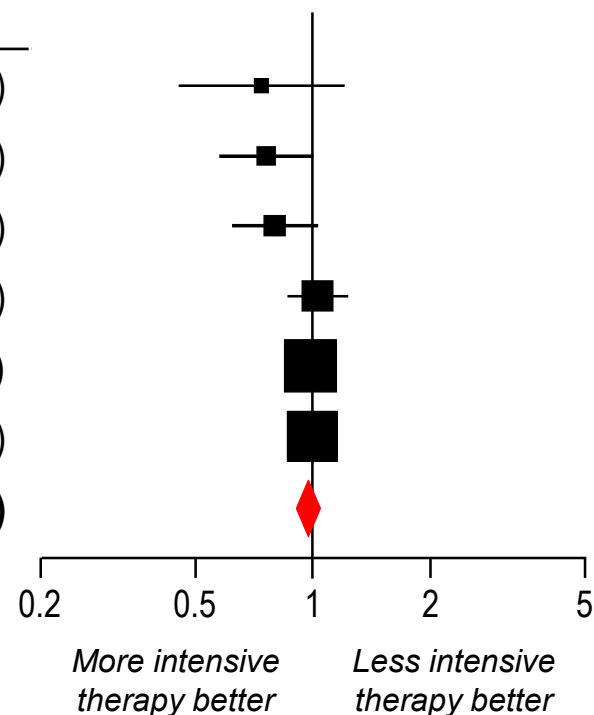




More Intensive LDL-C Lowering & CV Death

No clear benefit on CV mortality

Trial	Year	# of CV Deaths		HR (95% CI)
		More Intensive Rx Arm	Less Intensive Rx Arm	
PROVE-IT TIMI 22	2004	27	36	0.74 (0.45-1.22)
A2Z	2004	86	111	0.76 (0.57-1.01)
TNT	2005	101	127	0.80 (0.61-1.03)
IDEAL	2005	223	218	1.03 (0.85-1.24)
SEARCH	2010	565	572	0.99 (0.88-1.11)
IMPROVE-IT	2015	538	537	1.00 (0.89-1.13)
Summary		1540	1601	0.96 (0.90-1.03)



NEJM 2004;350:1495-504

JAMA 2004;292:1307-16

NEJM 2005;352:1425-35

JAMA 2005;294:2437-45

Lancet 2010;376:1658-69

NEJM 2015;372:2387-97





Types of CV Outcomes

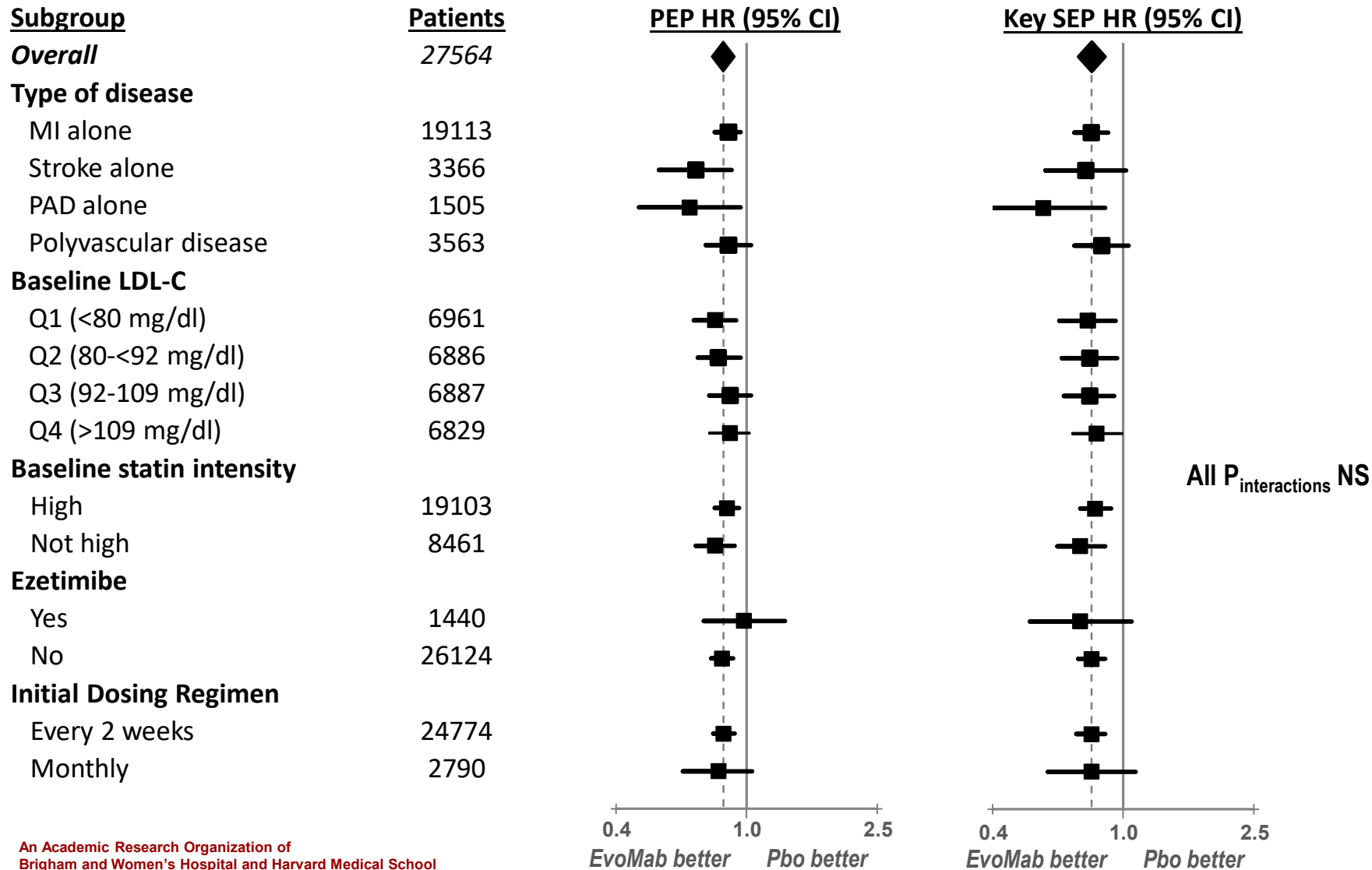
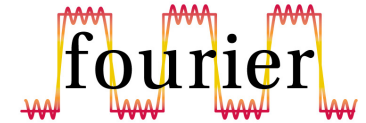


Endpoint	Evolocumab (N=13,784) <i>3-yr Kaplan-Meier rate</i>	Placebo (N=13,780) <i>3-yr Kaplan-Meier rate</i>	HR (95% CI)
CVD, MI, stroke, UA, or revasc	12.6	14.6	0.85 (0.79-0.92)
CV death, MI, or stroke	7.9	9.9	0.80 (0.73-0.88)
Cardiovascular death	2.5	2.4	1.05 (0.88-1.25)
MI	4.4	6.3	0.73 (0.65-0.82)
Stroke	2.2	2.6	0.79 (0.66-0.95)
Hosp for unstable angina	2.2	2.3	0.99 (0.82-1.18)
Coronary revasc	7.0	9.2	0.78 (0.71-0.86)
Urgent	3.7	5.4	0.73 (0.64-0.83)
Elective	3.9	4.6	0.83 (0.73-0.95)
Death from any cause	4.8	4.3	1.04 (0.91-1.19)



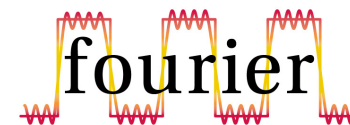


Key Subgroups

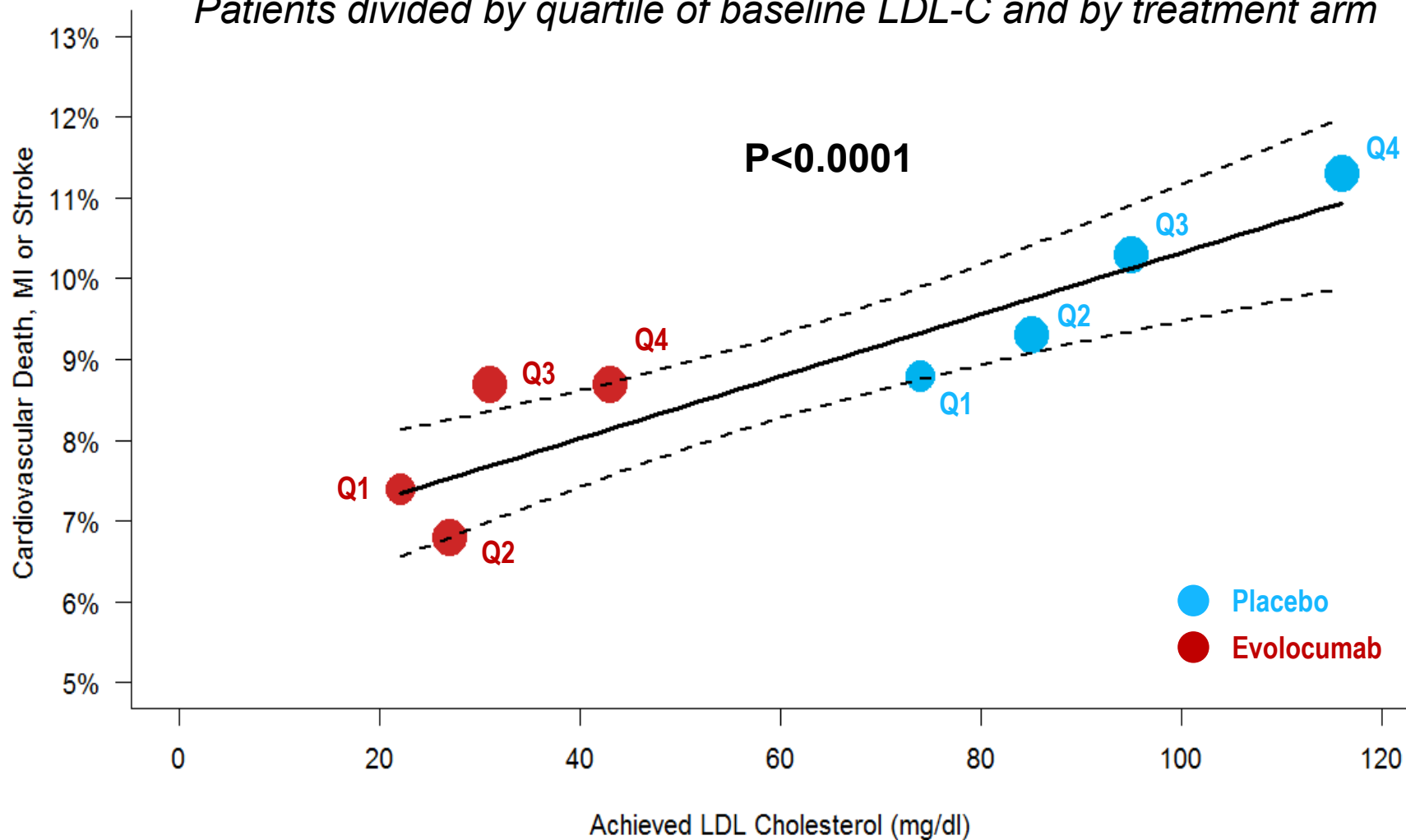




Lower LDL-C Is Better

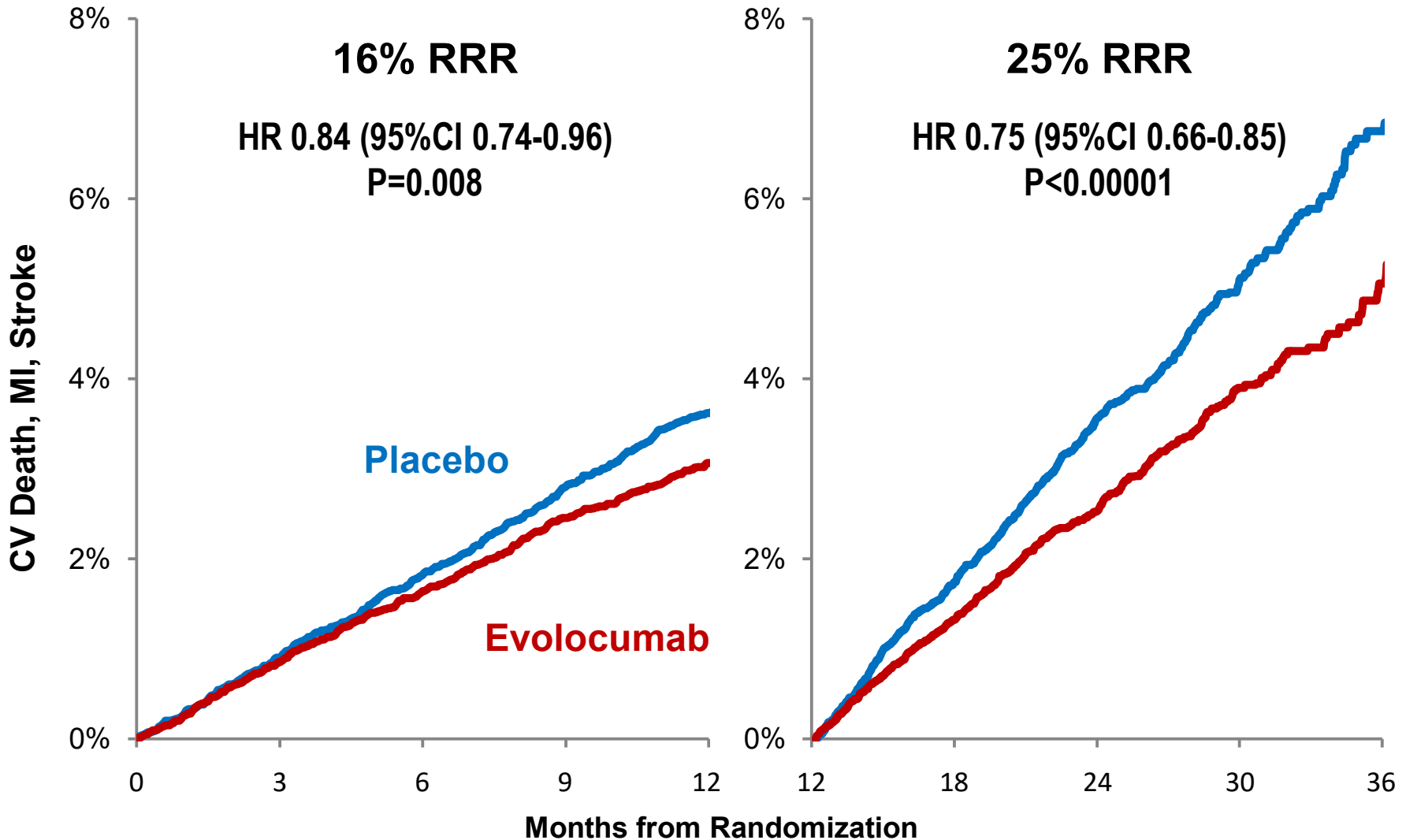
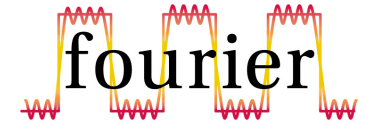


Patients divided by quartile of baseline LDL-C and by treatment arm



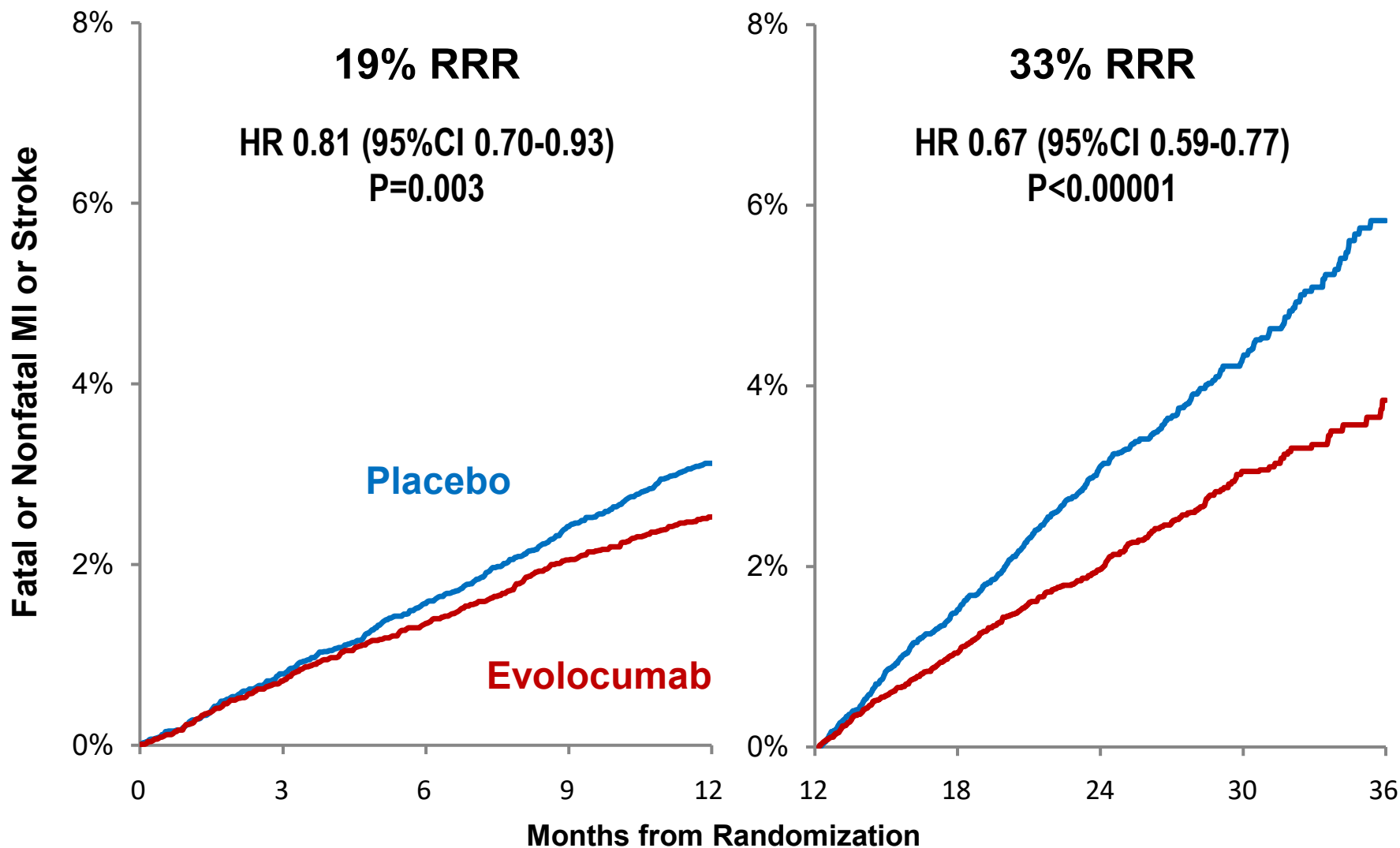
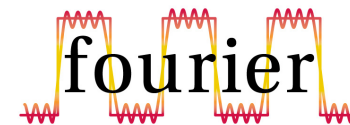


Landmark Analysis





Fatal or Nonfatal MI or Stroke





Comparison to Cholesterol Treatment Trialists Collaboration



Hazard Ratio (95% CI) per 1 mmol/L reduction in LDL-C

Major Coronary Events



0.78 (0.70-0.86)

Stroke



0.77 (0.66-0.91)

Coronary revascularization



0.75 (0.67-0.84)

Major Vascular Events



0.77 (0.73-0.82)

CTTC Meta-analysis Year 2

0.5

1.0

2.0

Lipid-lowering therapy better

Lipid-lowering therapy worse





Comparison to Cholesterol Treatment Trialists Collaboration



Hazard Ratio (95% CI) per 1 mmol/L reduction in LDL-C

Major Coronary Events



0.78 (0.70-0.86)



0.80 (0.71-0.90)

Stroke



0.77 (0.66-0.91)



0.77 (0.63-0.94)

Coronary revascularization



0.75 (0.67-0.84)

Urgent



0.73 (0.62-0.86)

Elective



0.84 (0.73-0.98)

Major Vascular Events



0.77 (0.73-0.82)



0.83 (0.76-0.90)

■ CTTC Meta-analysis Year 2
● FOURIER Year 2

0.5

1.0

2.0

Lipid-lowering therapy better

Lipid-lowering therapy worse





Safety



	Evolocumab (N=13,769)	Placebo (N=13,756)
Adverse events (%)		
Any	77.4	77.4
Serious	24.8	24.7
Allergic reaction	3.1	2.9
Injection-site reaction	2.1	1.6
Treatment-related and led to d/c of study drug	1.6	1.5
Muscle-related	5.0	4.8
Cataract	1.7	1.8
Diabetes (new-onset)	8.1	7.7
Neurocognitive	1.6	1.5
Laboratory results (%)		
Binding Ab	0.3	n/a
Neutralizing Ab	none	n/a

New-onset diabetes assessed in patients without diabetes at baseline; adjudicated by CEC





Summary for Evolocumab

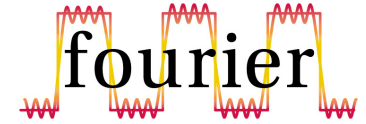


- **↓ LDL-C by 59%**
 - Consistent throughout duration of trial
 - Median achieved LDL-C of 30 mg/dl (IQR 19-46 mg/dl)
- **↓ CV outcomes in patients already on statin therapy**
 - 15% ↓ broad primary endpoint; 20% ↓ CV death, MI, or stroke
 - Consistent benefit, incl. in those on high-intensity statin, low LDL-C
 - 25% reduction in CV death, MI, or stroke after 1st year
 - Long-term benefits consistent w/ statins per mmol/L ↓ LDL-C
- **Safe and well-tolerated**
 - Similar rates of AEs, incl DM & neurocog events w/ EvoMab & pbo
 - Rates of EvoMab discontinuation low and no greater than pbo
 - No neutralizing antibodies developed





Conclusions



In patients with known cardiovascular disease:

- 1. PCSK9 inhibition with evolocumab significantly & safely ↓ major cardiovascular events when added to statin therapy**
- 2. Benefit was achieved with lowering LDL cholesterol well below current targets**





Further Details



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Evolocumab and Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Cardiovascular Disease

Marc S. Sabatine, M.D., M.P.H., Robert P. Giugliano, M.D., Anthony C. Keech, M.D.,
Narimon Honarpour, M.D., Ph.D., Stephen D. Wiviott, M.D., Sabina A. Murphy, M.P.H.,
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Article available at www.nejm.org
Slides available at www.TIMI.org