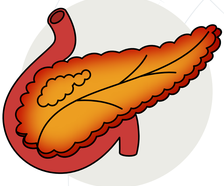
Addressing the Treatment Gap for Patients with **Persistent Chylomicronemia**

Persistent chylomicronemia

is defined by high plasma triglycerides (>880 mg/dL or 10 mmol/L) on several occasions that is unresponsive to conventional treatments.

- A genetic test can confirm if a patient has familial chylomicronemia syndrome or FCS can be defined by clinical presentation.
- Genetic confirmation is not required to make a diagnosis of persistent chylomicronemia.

Patients experience multiple symptoms:



Physical

Cognitive

Emotional

Current therapeutic agents are generally ineffective.

A new first-in-class agent was tested in the PALISADE study.

It was found to:

- → Significantly reduce the incidence of acute pancreatitis
- → Substantially reduce triglycerides in patients with persistent chylomicronemia (FCS or FCS-like syndrome)

Watch *Leading Insights*

with Professors Raul D. Santos and Gerald F. Watts to learn more.

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