

# Therapeutic Options for Severe Hypertriglyceridemia



**10-30%**  
TG reduction<sup>1</sup>



**25-50%**  
TG reduction<sup>1</sup>



**20-50%**  
TG reduction<sup>1</sup>

***Fibrates or niacin in combination with statins have not been shown to reduce macrovascular cardiovascular events and are primarily used for severe, or very high, triglyceride levels.***



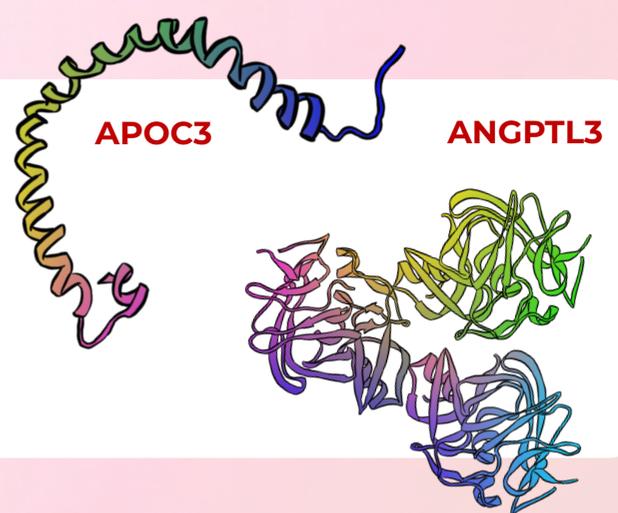
**Omega-3 fatty acids such as EPA and DHA can also reduce triglyceride levels.<sup>1</sup>**

Several studies did not demonstrate efficacy of EPA-DHA combinations in reducing cardiovascular events:\*

- ORIGIN
- ASCEND
- VITAL
- OMENI
- STRENGTH

**Reduced levels of APOC3, ANGPTL3 and ANGPTL4 are all associated with reduced triglycerides in the blood.**

Several novel therapies are currently in development.<sup>1,2</sup>



## Apolipoprotein C3

**olezarsen**  
APOC3 inhibitor

**plozasiran**  
siRNA inhibitor targeting  
APOC3 mRNA

## Angiopoietin-like protein 3

**evinacumab**  
ANGPTL3 inhibitor

**zodasiran and solbinsiran**  
siRNA inhibitors of ANGPTL3

## Angiopoietin-like protein 4

**lipisense**  
ANGPTL4 inhibitor

**MAR001**  
ANGPTL4 inhibitory  
antibody

\*Whilst these trials did not demonstrate efficacy for EPA-DHA combination therapy, the REDUCE-IT trial showed that icosapent ethyl (made from purified EPA) can reduce cardiovascular events.<sup>1</sup>

**References**