

**ANDREAS**

**ZEIHER:**

As the ODYSSEY outcome actually included patients within a year after an acute coronary syndrome, the vast majority, namely more than 80%, actually did have an intervention, had a stent PCI, not only of the culprit lesion causing the acute coronary syndrome, but some of them actually had multiple stents in multiple coronary arteries. And these are data which we will further analyze in the future.

But needless to say, patients with an acute coronary syndrome, at least within the first 12 months, are by themselves already a high-risk group because they have shown that they can suffer an event. And even so, the stent PCI actually takes care of the culprit lesion. Those patients are still sensible to additional events. They have inflamed plaques in their coronary arteries. So the aggressive lipid lowering might, in these patients, even more important.

And this is actually what ODYSSEY outcomes seem to show in the overall results. But there will be definitely some sub analysis, specifically looking on the type of intervention, the number of stents placed, and how PCSK9 actually mitigates the risk in those patients.