

SPEAKER: Since we have almost one third of the patients in ODYSSEY Outcome having had diabetes in addition to the acute coronary syndrome, we can now clearly assess whether the combination of having coronary heart disease was an acute event and diabetes. And then reducing aggressively the LDL levels leads to a more exaggerated beneficial effect. Yes, it does, in terms of absolute risk reduction, because patients with diabetes and coronary artery disease do have a higher absolute risk. And the absolute risk reduction by lowering LDL is, aggressively with PCSK9 inhibition, is greater.

The relative risk reduction is the same for patients with and without diabetes, which also tells us that reducing LDL cholesterol levels is of benefit to all patients. But obviously, the effect is, in absolute terms, greater if you have an absolutely higher risk to start with. So it's reassuring that it also works in patients with diabetes because they do have some alterations in their lipids, and it's important to show that the effect actually also can be seen in those patients at a higher risk and therefore, the absolute risk reduction is greater. And obviously, you need fewer patients to be treated in order to have a beneficial effect being counted.