

SPEAKER: Individuals with diabetes have an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. We know, compared to their non-diabetic counterparts, that their risk is two to three-fold. So in the last few years, we've seen cardiovascular risk actually improve with many of our new medications and new treatments.

But however, even though cardiovascular disease is improving, the people with diabetes still continue to have a higher risk, a two-fold to three-fold risk of cardiovascular disease. And that really is the crux when we see individuals with diabetes in the office, is that we really want to try to get that risk to the same as their non-diabetic counterparts.

We know that there are a number of medications that reduce cardiovascular disease in people with diabetes, and some of these are diabetes drugs. But if you want to focus on the lipid profile, we know that from studies now, from the statin trials to PCSK9 inhibitor trials, that the lower the LDL level, the lower the cardiovascular risk.

And now we can offer many of these individuals combined therapy or people who are statin intolerant, other therapies such as PCSK9 inhibitors is [INAUDIBLE] medications that can lower their LDL and therefore lower their cardiovascular risk. We know that for secondary prevention of individuals with diabetes, we really want to target their LDL to very low levels, even levels less than 55 in the high risk individual group.