

SPEAKER: So every time I see a patient being evaluated for a sensory inhibitor, I think of a number of factors. One, the baseline LDL. The other, underlying risk.

Underlying risk is very important. It's not just the residual lipid burden, so the LDL is above a certain threshold, LDL particles, or LPA, or low HDL, or triglycerides, all those things we think about. Those are all important in finding what a future risk is. So a thoughtful analysis of all the factors that drive residual lipid risk is one part.

The other then is the residual risk that they have for recurrent events, like pan vascular disease, peripheral arterial disease, carotid disease. And the more we think about the total context, of not just the allergenic lipid burden, but also the overall risk of the patient for all these other factors, the more we can apply what we've now know as an evidence based approach to the further reduce the allergenic burden in these higher risk patient populations.