SPEAKER 1: There are several consequences for failing to lower lipids as aggressively as we can. The most significant of those is recurrent cardiovascular events-- the fatalities, myocardial infarction with fatality or stroke with fatality, or non-fatal myocardial infarction and nonfatal stroke, which are very devastating and debilitating. In addition, we know that aggressively lowering lipids can reduce the need for future revascularization. So if we fail to reduce lipids aggressively, we may see more patients who need percutaneous and/or surgical revascularization.

To give you a sense for this, a recent trial called the Scott Heart Study looked at patients who were being evaluated for stable angina. So these are very stable patients. And it turned out that finding obstructive coronary disease with CTA versus usual care resulted in the prescription of more secondary prevention therapies and fewer clinical events-- 1.6% absolute risk reduction with the number needed to treat of 75, in even that population. So the failure to lower LDL aggressively results in more clinical events, more morbidity, and serious consequences to our patients.