



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)

Schmidt AF, Pearce LS, Wilkins JT, Overington JP, Hingorani AD, Casas JP

Schmidt AF, Pearce LS, Wilkins JT, Overington JP, Hingorani AD, Casas JP.
PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD011748.
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011748.pub2.

www.cochranelibrary.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	7
METHODS	7
RESULTS	10
Figure 1.	11
Figure 2.	13
Figure 3.	14
Figure 4.	16
Figure 5.	17
Figure 6.	18
Figure 7.	19
Figure 8.	20
Figure 9.	21
Figure 10.	22
Figure 11.	23
Figure 12.	24
Figure 13.	25
Figure 14.	25
Figure 15.	26
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	26
DISCUSSION	31
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	33
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	33
REFERENCES	33
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	39
DATA AND ANALYSES	73
ADDITIONAL TABLES	73
APPENDICES	80
Figure 16.	85
Figure 17.	86
Figure 18.	86
Figure 19.	87
Figure 20.	87
Figure 21.	88
Figure 22.	88
Figure 23.	89
Figure 24.	89
Figure 25.	90
Figure 26.	90
Figure 27.	91
Figure 28.	91
Figure 29.	92
Figure 30.	92
Figure 31.	93
Figure 32.	93
Figure 33.	94
Figure 34.	94

Figure 35.	95
Figure 36.	95
Figure 37.	96
Figure 38.	96
Figure 39.	97
Figure 40.	97
Figure 41.	98
Figure 42.	98
Figure 43.	99
Figure 44.	99
Figure 45.	100
Figure 46.	100
Figure 47.	101
Figure 48.	101
Figure 49.	102
Figure 50.	102
Figure 51.	103
Figure 52.	103
Figure 53.	104
Figure 54.	104
Figure 55.	105
Figure 56.	105
Figure 57.	106
Figure 58.	106
Figure 59.	107
Figure 60.	107
Figure 61.	108
Figure 62.	108
Figure 63.	109
Figure 64.	109
Figure 65.	110
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	110
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	110
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	110
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	111
INDEX TERMS	111

[Intervention Review]

PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease

Amand F Schmidt¹, Lucy S Pearce², John T Wilkins³, John P Overington⁴, Aroon D Hingorani¹, Juan P Casas⁵

¹Institute of Cardiovascular Science, University College London, London, UK. ²Department of Non-communicable Disease Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK. ³The Department of Medicine (Cardiology) and the Department of Preventive Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, USA. ⁴Medicines Discovery Catapult, Alderly Edge, UK. ⁵Farr Institute of Health Informatics Research, University College London, London, UK

Contact address: Juan P Casas, Farr Institute of Health Informatics Research, University College London, 222 Euston Road, London, NW1 2DA, UK. jp.casas@ucl.ac.uk.

Editorial group: Cochrane Heart Group.

Publication status and date: New, published in Issue 4, 2017.

Citation: Schmidt AF, Pearce LS, Wilkins JT, Overington JP, Hingorani AD, Casas JP. PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD011748. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011748.pub2.

Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Despite the availability of effective drug therapies that reduce low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol (LDL-C), cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity. Therefore, additional LDL-C reduction may be warranted, especially for patients who are unresponsive to, or unable to take, existing LDL-C-reducing therapies. By inhibiting the proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) enzyme, monoclonal antibodies (PCSK9 inhibitors) may further reduce LDL-C, potentially reducing CVD risk as well.

Objectives

Primary

To quantify short-term (24 weeks), medium-term (one year), and long-term (five years) effects of PCSK9 inhibitors on lipid parameters and on the incidence of CVD.

Secondary

To quantify the safety of PCSK9 inhibitors, with specific focus on the incidence of type 2 diabetes, cognitive function, and cancer. Additionally, to determine if specific patient subgroups were more or less likely to benefit from the use of PCSK9 inhibitors.

Search methods

We identified studies by systematically searching the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, Embase, and Web of Science. We also searched Clinicaltrials.gov and the International Clinical Trials Registry Platform and screened the reference lists of included studies. We identified the studies included in this review through electronic literature searches conducted up to May 2016, and added three large trials published in March 2017.

Selection criteria

All parallel-group and factorial randomised controlled trials (RCTs) with a follow-up time of at least 24 weeks were eligible.

PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)

Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently reviewed and extracted data. When data were available, we calculated pooled effect estimates.

Main results

We included 20 studies with data on 67,237 participants (median age 61 years; range 52 to 64 years). Twelve trials randomised participants to alirocumab, three trials to bococizumab, one to RG7652, and four to evolocumab. Owing to the small number of trials using agents other than alirocumab, we did not differentiate between types of PCSK9 inhibitors used. We compared PCSK9 inhibitors with placebo (thirteen RCTs), ezetimibe (two RCTs) or ezetimibe and statins (five RCTs).

Compared with placebo, PCSK9 inhibitors decreased LDL-C by 53.86% (95% confidence interval (CI) 58.64 to 49.08; eight studies; 4782 participants; GRADE: moderate) at 24 weeks; compared with ezetimibe, PCSK9 inhibitors decreased LDL-C by 30.20% (95% CI 34.18 to 26.23; two studies; 823 participants; GRADE: moderate), and compared with ezetimibe and statins, PCSK9 inhibitors decreased LDL-C by 39.20% (95% CI 56.15 to 22.26; five studies; 5376 participants; GRADE: moderate).

Compared with placebo, PCSK9 inhibitors decreased the risk of CVD events, with a risk difference (RD) of 0.91% (odds ratio (OR) of 0.86, 95% CI 0.80 to 0.92; eight studies; 59,294 participants; GRADE: moderate). Compared with ezetimibe and statins, PCSK9 inhibitors appeared to have a stronger protective effect on CVD risk, although with considerable uncertainty (RD 1.06%, OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.27 to 0.75; three studies; 4770 participants; GRADE: very low). No data were available for the ezetimibe only comparison. Compared with placebo, PCSK9 probably had little or no effect on mortality (RD 0.03%, OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.91 to 1.14; 12 studies; 60,684 participants; GRADE: moderate). Compared with placebo, PCSK9 inhibitors increased the risk of any adverse events (RD 1.54%, OR 1.08, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.12; 13 studies; 54,204 participants; GRADE: low). Similar effects were observed for the comparison of ezetimibe and statins: RD 3.70%, OR 1.18, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.34; four studies; 5376 participants; GRADE: low. Clinical event data were unavailable for the ezetimibe only comparison.

Authors' conclusions

Over short-term to medium-term follow-up, PCSK9 inhibitors reduced LDL-C. Studies with medium-term follow-up time (longest median follow-up recorded was 26 months) reported that PCSK9 inhibitors (compared with placebo) decreased CVD risk but may have increased the risk of any adverse events (driven by SPIRE-1 and -2 trials). Available evidence suggests that PCSK9 inhibitor use probably leads to little or no difference in mortality. Evidence on relative efficacy and safety when PCSK9 inhibitors were compared with active treatments was of low to very low quality (GRADE); follow-up times were short and events were few. Large trials with longer follow-up are needed to evaluate PCSK9 inhibitors versus active treatments as well as placebo. Owing to the predominant inclusion of high-risk patients in these studies, applicability of results to primary prevention is limited. Finally, estimated risk differences indicate that PCSK9 inhibitors only modestly change absolute risks (often to less than 1%).

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

PCSK9 inhibitors for prevention of cardiovascular disease

Research question

Describe the effectiveness and safety of PCSK9 inhibitors for cardiovascular disease prevention.

Background

Despite the availability of effective drug therapies (statins or ezetimibe) that reduce low-density (LDL) cholesterol (LDL-C), cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity. Additional LDL-C reduction may therefore be warranted, especially for patients who are unresponsive to, or are unable to use, existing LDL-C reducing therapies. PCSK-9 inhibition produced by monoclonal antibodies (PCSK9 inhibitors) may further reduce LDL-C levels and CVD risk.

Study characteristics

Review authors identified 20 studies that evaluated the effects of PCSK9 inhibitors in participants at high risk of CVD; studies were conducted in outpatient clinic settings. Review authors identified the studies included in this review through electronic literature searches conducted up to May 2016, and added three large trials published in March 2017.

Key results

PCSK9 inhibitors constitute a class of drugs that decrease LDL-C and therefore may decrease the incidence of CVD. We examined the results of 20 studies, which showed beneficial effects on blood cholesterol concentrations of PCSK9 inhibitors at both six months and one year of follow-up. Although the magnitude of this beneficial effect differed between studies, all showed beneficial effects. In comparisons of PCSK9 inhibitors versus no PCSK9 inhibitors, current evidence suggests that PCSK9 inhibitors decrease CVD incidence without affecting the incidence of all-cause mortality. In comparisons of PCSK9 inhibitors versus alternative (more established) treatments such as statins or ezetimibe, high-quality evidence is lacking. Differences in risk between people treated with and without PCSK9 inhibitors suggest the absolute treatment benefit will likely be modest (e.g. < 1% change in risk).

Quality of evidence

Most of the included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) were designed to explore biomarker associations; however, as all trials were industry funded, GRADE assessment revealed that the quality of the evidence was moderate. For associations with clinical endpoints (mortality and CVD), the quality of the evidence was moderate (placebo comparison) to very low (ezetimibe and statin comparisons).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo in addition to statin and/or ezetimibe background care							
Patient or population: people at high risk of cardiovascular disease (history of CVD or high LDL-C despite treatment) Setting: outpatient care settings Intervention: PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies Comparison: placebo							
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risk or mean (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Mean difference (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk or mean biomarker using placebo*	Corresponding risk or mean using PCSK9 inhibition†					
LDL-C reduction (LDL-C) Follow-up: 6 months	Mean LDL-C reduction was -6.12 mean percentage change from baseline	Mean LDL-C reduction in the intervention group was -59.98 (-64.76 to -55.19) percentage change from baseline		-53.86% (-58.64 to -49.08) in percentage reduction from baseline	4782 (8 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^a	Negative is beneficial
Cardiovascular disease (CVD) Follow-up: 6 months to 36 months	Cardiovascular disease risk was 64 per 1000 participants	Cardiovascular disease risk in the intervention group was 55 (51 lower to 59 lower) per 1000 participants	OR 0.86 (0.80 to 0.92)		59294 (8 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^b	Below 1 is beneficial
All-cause mortality (mortality) Follow-up: 6 months to 36 months	All-cause mortality risk was 18 per 1000 participants	All-cause mortality risk in the intervention group was 18 (16 lower to 20 higher) per 1000 participants	OR 1.02 (0.91 to 1.14)		60684 (12 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^b	Below 1 is beneficial

Any adverse events (adverse events) Follow-up: 6 months to 36 months	Risk of any adverse events was 692 per 1000 participants	Risk of any adverse events in the intervention group was 707 (700 higher to 715 higher) per 1000 participants	OR 1.08 (1.04 to 1.12)	61038 (13 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^{b,c}	Below 1 is beneficial
---	--	---	------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------

CI: confidence interval

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to the estimate of effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of effect but may be substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^aUnclear randomisation processes and high risk of other biases. Downgrading one level because of “limitations in the design and implementation of available studies suggesting high likelihood of bias”

^bResults predominantly determined by 3 large RCTs with a relatively short median follow-up of 7 months (SPIRE-1), 12 months (SPIRE-2), and 26 months (FOURIER). SPIRE-1/2 trials terminated prematurely owing to an unanticipated drug-antibody response. Downgrading one level because of “indirectness of evidence”

^cEffect was driven by the discontinued SPIRE trials. Downgrading one level because of “limitations in the design and implementation of available studies suggesting high likelihood of bias”

* Assumed risks or mean LDL-C was based on the comparison arms of included trials

† Corresponding risk or mean was based on the risk difference reported in [Table 4](#) or the mean difference in LDL-C

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), including fatal and non-fatal cardiac and vascular diseases, remains a major cause of mortality and morbidity both in the United Kingdom (UK) and globally (Capewell 2008; Kreatsoulas 2010; Krishnamurthi 2013; Moran 2014; Murray 2012; Roger 2011; WHO 2008). Cardiovascular disease imposes a serious personal, financial, and societal burden with estimated direct costs of GBP 14,300,000,000 (i.e. 20% of National Health Service (NHS) funding), indirect costs of GBP 16,200,000,000, and an attributed mortality percentage of 35% in the UK (Capewell 2008). This burden is especially high in patients with familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH) who have loss of function mutation, which affects 1 in 250 individuals of European descent (Benn 2012; Knowles 2014; Nordestgaard 2013). These mutations prevent removal of circulating low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), which is one of the most important modifiable risk factors for CVD (Grundy 2004), both in patients with FH and in the general population. Autosomal dominant FH is caused by heterozygous mutations in the low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR: OMIM #143890) (Sudhof 1985), apolipoprotein B (APOB; OMIM #144010) - the major constituent apoprotein of LDL-C (Garcia 2001; Innerarity 1987; Nordestgaard 2013), or the gene for proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9; #603776) (Abifadel 2003). A rare autosomal recessive form of FH is caused by mutations in the gene for the low-density lipoprotein receptor adaptor protein 1 (LDLRAP1; OMIM #603813). Patients with FH have higher risk of premature coronary heart disease that can be reduced with statin treatment. Polygenic elevation in LDL-C concentration, which is associated with higher risk of coronary heart disease (CHD), is caused by additive effects of common, largely independently inherited polymorphisms located in more than 50 loci throughout the genome (Willer 2013).

Description of the intervention

Interventions of proven efficacy in reducing cardiovascular events through lowering of LDL-C include statin drugs targeting 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase and ezetimibe targeting the Niemann-Pick C1-like 1 intestinal cholesterol transporter protein (Cannon 2015; CTT 2005a; CTT 2005b; CTT 2012). Cardiovascular risk is reduced but not abolished among patients receiving these medications, suggesting that additional LDL-C reduction via alternative pathways may result in further reduction in CVD events, especially among patients who have an inadequate response to, or are intolerant of, statins or ezetimibe (Mancini 2011; Marks 2003).

A new pharmacological target for further reduction of LDL-C is the proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) enzyme. Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) against the PCSK9 enzyme

(PCSK9 inhibitors) are currently being evaluated in phase 3 trials. PCSK9 inhibitors are administered subcutaneously every two or four weeks. Reported mean half-life times for subcutaneous administration have been six to seven days, with minimal differences due to administration site (abdomen or upper arm) and LDL-C reaching its lowest level at 15 days (Lunven 2014). The impact, if any, of environmental factors or comedications on PCSK9 mAb efficacy is still mostly unknown (Lunven 2014).

How the intervention might work

PCSK9 is synthesised and secreted by hepatocytes and binds to the LDL-C receptor (LDLR) on the hepatocyte surface, promoting internalisation and degradation. Reduction in surface LDLR reduces uptake of LDL particles and increases LDL-C concentration in the blood (Cohen 2005; Cohen 2006). Therefore, inhibitors of PCSK9 are expected to lower LDL-C. Moreover, inhibition of PCSK9 may further enhance the lipid-lowering effects of statins, which are thought to be limited by a statin-induced increase in PCSK9 expression (Catapano 2013).

PCSK9 inhibitors bind to the PCSK9 enzyme with high affinity, disrupting its ability to bind with LDLR. By preventing PCSK9 from binding to LDLR, inhibitors against PCSK9 maintain surface LDLR expression with the aim of reducing LDL-C serum concentration. This is supported by the finding that variations in the *PCSK9* gene are associated with long-term elevations in LDL-C and higher risk of CHD (Benn 2010; Chasman 2012). Alternatively, loss of function mutations in *PCSK9* that lower LDL-C levels have also been associated with decreased CHD risk (Cohen 2006). This provides evidence in favour of the PCSK9 enzyme as a valid therapeutic target for prevention of CVD.

Why it is important to do this review

Statin drugs are widely prescribed to reduce LDL-C levels and CVD risk in patients at increased risk. Patients taking statins reduce their risk of CVD by around 20% to 25% for every 1 mmol/L decrease in LDL-C (CTT 2005a; CTT 2012), which may be further reduced by taking ezetimibe (Cannon 2015). Given the strong and positive associations, without clear threshold, between LDL-C and CVD as described in prospective studies (CTT 2005a; CTT 2012), it is expected that further reduction in LDL-C may lead to further prevention of CVD events. This could be especially important for patients not tolerating statins, those with very high levels of LDL-C, and those at high cardiovascular risk. Previously, a narrative review of phase 1 and 2 trials found that PCSK9 inhibitors were generally well tolerated (Catapano 2013); however, information on the medium-term to long-term safety and efficacy of these drugs has not yet been reviewed. Research on statins seems to suggest the following unintended (safety) endpoints: type 2 diabetes (T2DM), possible weight gain (Sattar 2010; Swerdlow

2014), liver inflammation, and rarely myositis (Collins 2016). It is uncertain if reducing LDL-C via a different mechanism might be associated with the same or a different set of adverse events. Although a recent meta-analysis (Navarese 2015), which included the ODYSSEY Long Term trial, showed that PCSK9 inhibitors indeed reduced LDL-C and cardiovascular-related mortality, this finding was based mostly on short-term studies (< 24 weeks) and excluded larger trials with longer follow-up, such as OSLER-1 and OSLER-2 randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and recently published phase 3 trials (FOURIER and SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2) (Sabatine 2015). Furthermore, with recent Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and European Medicines Agency (EMA) approvals of alirocumab (Praluent) and evolocumab (Repatha), these drugs have become available to (selected) patients, and (remaining) questions on long-term efficacy and safety have become increasingly important to answer. Specifically, the EMA has approved Praluent and Repatha for patients with primary hypercholesterolaemia, and the FDA has approved both drugs for patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia or a history of clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. These recommendations have found their way into the 2016 European Society of Cardiology (ESC)/European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS) Guidelines for the Management of Dyslipidaemias, which recommend consideration of a PCSK9 inhibitor for pharmacological treatment of hypercholesterolaemia “in patients at very high-risk, with persistent high LDL-C despite treatment with maximal tolerated statin dose, in combination with ezetimibe or in patients with statin intolerance”. The same guidelines recommend that “treatment with a PCSK9 antibody should be considered in FH patients with CVD or at very high-risk for CHD” (Catapano 2016). Recently, Pfizer discontinued the development of bococizumab, citing lack of long-term efficacy due to increased immunogenicity over time (Pfizer 2017). Consequently, we considered it timely to conduct a systematic review of RCTs to quantify the long-term efficacy and safety of inhibitors of PCSK9 for CVD prevention. For this review, CVD is defined as a composite of fatal and non-fatal cardiac and vascular diseases, including stroke.

OBJECTIVES

Primary

To quantify short-term (24 weeks), medium-term (one year), and long-term (five years) effects of PCSK9 inhibitors on lipid parameters and on the incidence of CVD.

Secondary

To quantify the safety of PCSK9 inhibitors, with specific focus on the incidence of type 2 diabetes, cognitive function, and cancer. Additionally, to determine if specific patient subgroups are more or less likely to benefit from the use of PCSK9 inhibitors.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included parallel-group and factorial RCTs with follow-up time of at least 24 weeks. Cluster RCTs, cross-over trials, and non-randomised studies were ineligible for this review, and we excluded them during title and abstract screening; we note a single cross-over trial that we have excluded for this reason (Nissen 2016). RCTs were eligible if they were reported as full-text articles or were published as abstracts, or if they were available only as unpublished data.

Types of participants

RCTs were eligible if they included adults 18 years of age or older, with or without a prior history of CVD. Participants could have normal lipid levels or hypercholesterolaemia. We applied no restriction on comorbidities.

Types of interventions

We included trials if they randomised participants to a PCSK9 inhibitor and to placebo, statins, or ezetimibe, or a combination of these.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- Lipid parameters (total cholesterol, LDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), triglycerides, apolipoprotein A1, apolipoprotein B and lipoprotein(a)): mean difference (MD) in mean percentage change from baseline or difference at the end of follow-up
- Composite endpoint of CVD, defined as urgent coronary revascularisation, unstable angina pectoris, non-fatal and fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal and fatal stroke, and CHD death

Secondary outcomes

- All-cause mortality
- Any adverse events, including type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and cancer
- Cognitive function as standardised mean difference (SMD), as mean percentage change from baseline, or as difference between treatment arms at the end of follow-up
- Fasting glucose and glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c) as mean percentage change from baseline or as difference at the end of follow-up
- Quality of life as SMD, as mean percentage change from baseline, or as difference at the end of follow-up

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We identified trials through systematic searches (Lefebvre 2011) of the following databases.

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2016, Issue 4 of 12) in the Cochrane Library.
- MEDLINE (Ovid, 1946 to April week 4 2016).
- Embase (Ovid, 1980 to week 19 2016).
- Web of Science Core Collection (Thomson Reuters, 1970 to 8 May 2016).

Please see Appendix 1 for the search strategies used. We applied the sensitivity-maximising version of the Cochrane RCT filter (Lefebvre 2011) to MEDLINE and adaptations of it to Embase and Web of Science. We limited searches to records from 2005, as PCSK9 was discovered as a potential target in 2003 (Farnier 2014; Seidah 2003), hence we excluded papers published before 2005. We imposed no language restrictions.

We identified the studies included in this review through electronic literature searches conducted up to May 2016. Through these searches, we identified several ongoing studies, and during the latter stages of finalising the review, we became aware of the publication of three of them in March 2017. We decided to incorporate data from those studies into this version of the review because of their size and impact on review findings.

Additionally, we searched ClinicalTrials.gov (www.ClinicalTrials.gov) and the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) Search Portal (apps.who.int/trialssearch/) for relevant RCTs on 18 September 2016.

Searching other resources

We searched the following websites for unpublished studies on 19 September 2016.

- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) website (<http://www.fda.gov/>).

- Pharmaceutical company websites (e.g. Regeneron - <http://www.regeneron.com/>; Sanofi - <http://en.sanofi.com/>).
- ProQuest dissertations and theses (PQDT; <http://www.proquest.com/products-services/pqdt.html>).

Additionally, we screened reference lists of included studies for relevant RCTs.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors (AFS and LSP) independently screened search results by title and abstract, and subsequently the full text, for potentially relevant studies. A third review author (JPC) resolved disagreements. We distilled multiple reports on a single RCT into a single entry. We have provided a PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) flow diagram, as well as details of studies excluded after full text assessment (see [Characteristics of excluded studies](#)).

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (AFS and LSP) independently extracted data and resolved differences by returning to the original publication and, if needed, by consulting a third review author (JPC). When appropriate, we extracted data on numbers of events versus no events, means, standard deviations, crude point estimates, or standard error estimates. For continuous endpoints, we extracted data on change from baseline or on differences between study arms at completion of follow-up. When possible, we focused on estimates adjusted for baseline measurements (Vickers 2001). When reported, we extracted results from an intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis. For adverse events, we tried to extract results for per-protocol or as-treated populations. When available, we used the study protocol, appendices and design papers as additional sources of information. We combined full-text screening, data extraction, and data entry using a Microsoft Access database (available from AFS).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

We assessed risk of bias using the Cochrane risk of bias tool (Higgins 2011a) on the basis of the following items.

- Random sequence generation (selection bias).
- Allocation (selection bias).
- Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias).
- Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias).
- Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias).
- Selective reporting (reporting bias).
- Other potential sources of bias.

We graded individual items as having “low”, “unclear”, or “high” risk of bias. We presented “risk of bias” per study and for the outcome LDL-C (which can be seen more generally as risk of bias for biomarker outcomes).

Assessment of bias in conducting the systematic review

We conducted this Cochrane review according to the published protocol (Schmidt 2015) and reported deviations from it in the Differences between protocol and review section.

Measures of treatment effect

We reported results as mean differences (MDs) for continuous outcomes and as odds ratios (ORs) and risk differences (RDs) for binary endpoints. In the manuscript, we focus on MDs and ORs; however, we include estimates of RDs of meta-analysed treatment effects because of their relevance for individual patients (Newcombe 2014); given that ORs and RDs represent the same data, we provide only forest plots for OR estimates and report pooled RD (and OR) estimates in Table 1 and Table 2. We calculated confidence intervals (CIs) using the Wald method, assuming a standard normal distribution, or a t-distribution when appropriate.

Unit of analysis issues

This Cochrane review focused exclusively on parallel-group designed RCTs, hence we had no unit of analysis issues.

Dealing with missing data

We contacted trial authors to request missing data.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We measured between-study heterogeneity by using the I^2 statistic with a one-sided confidence interval (with a z-value of -1.96) and tested it using a Q test. For binary endpoints, we measured between-study heterogeneity by using Tau^2 and tested it using a likelihood ratio test.

Originally, we intended to refrain from meta-analysis if heterogeneity was greater than 50%. Although we observed a large amount of heterogeneity in the biomarker estimates, we nevertheless meta-analysed the data. We made this decision because we believed that between-study differences in treatment effects did not preclude a clinically relevant combination of data (see results and discussion).

Assessment of reporting biases

Fewer than 10 trials reported on the same comparator groups (see data synthesis and results), hence we did not assess reporting bias.

Data synthesis

Before meta-analysing results, we grouped trials together on the basis of comparator treatment(s) received, including placebo, ezetimibe, and ezetimibe or statin. Trials comparing PCSK9 mAbs against statins only, or comparing mAbs types, were unavailable. We combined study-specific estimates in R (R Development Core Team 2014) and combined continuous data using the inverse variance method for fixed-effect meta-analysis. For binary data, we reconstructed individual participant data on the basis of cell counts, and we combined results using generalised linear models (GLMs) with a random intercept for study (Bradburn 2007; Sweeting 2004). For continuous data, we reported both fixed-effect and random-effects estimates, and for binary endpoints, we reported only fixed-effect estimates, because owing to data sparseness, random-effects models were unreliable.

In the case of multiple treatment or comparator arms, we pooled estimates across arms to facilitate a comparison between inhibitors and comparison therapy. Alternatively, we could have compared results from a single intervention arm versus multiple comparator groups (or vice versa), but this would have resulted in correlated effect estimates with erroneously small P values (i.e. increased type 1 errors).

'Summary of findings' table

We created 'Summary of findings' tables (using the GRADE approach to assess the quality of evidence; Grade Working Group 2004) for each comparison group separately and (on the basis of the protocol) included outcomes, LDL-C, CVD events, adverse events, and mortality. We calculated risk under the intervention using estimated mean differences or risk differences; we included odds ratios in the table but did not use them to calculate (reduced) risk under treatment. Given that all studies provided participants with a combination of statins or ezetimibe, we estimated the mean or risk under the comparison treatment using the entire sample of trials. We changed column names to reflect this approach.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We assessed potential sources of between-study heterogeneity in PCSK9 inhibitor effects on LDL-C (at six months) using the following subgroup analyses: gender, age, history of CHD, diabetes at baseline, baseline LDL-C level, and familial or non-familial hypercholesterolaemia. We calculated interaction effects within study (Altman 2003) and meta-analysed them, preventing bias due to study-specific factors (Schmidt 2014b). We explored these subgroup analyses separately for RCTs comparing PCSK9 mAbs against placebo or against ezetimibe. Study authors did not report subgroup effects in sufficient detail for RCTs comparing PCSK9 mAbs against ezetimibe or statin for inclusion in the analysis. Additionally (owing to the limited number of RCTs, only for trials using a placebo comparator), we employed meta-regression

(weighted for inverse variance weights; [Thompson 2002](#)) to explore whether between-study heterogeneity was related to baseline characteristics described before, with the addition of ethnicity and proportion of missing LDL-C measurements.

Sensitivity analysis

We attempted the following sensitivity analyses.

- We stratified trials by allocated dose of PCSK9 mAb.

Owing to the limited number of trials, we did this only for the placebo comparison and the endpoints of LDL-C and apolipoprotein B at six months.

- We intended to explore the influence of perceived risk of bias by grouping studies that had a low perceived risk of bias on *all* items (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)) and comparing six-month LDL-C reduction in studies that did not have low risk of bias on all items (higher-risk group). However, none of the trials had low risk of bias on *all* items, hence we did not perform this sensitivity analysis.

- We also intended to explore differences due to type of PCSK9 mAb, but we had already explored this by stratifying doses for placebo trials. For remaining comparison groups, RCTs were too few for meaningful exploration of this.

Please note that in our published protocol, we originally set out to perform these sensitivity analyses for CVD and mortality as well; however, owing to the limited number of events, we were not able to perform these analyses. Similarly, we aimed to explore the

impact of missing data by stratifying RCTs on missing 0% to 5%, 6% to 10%, and more than 10% of LDL-C, CVD, or mortality data. However, owing to data sparseness, we did this only for the LDL-C endpoint and used a meta-regression analysis instead.

Reaching conclusions

We based our conclusions on findings derived from quantitative synthesis of included studies.

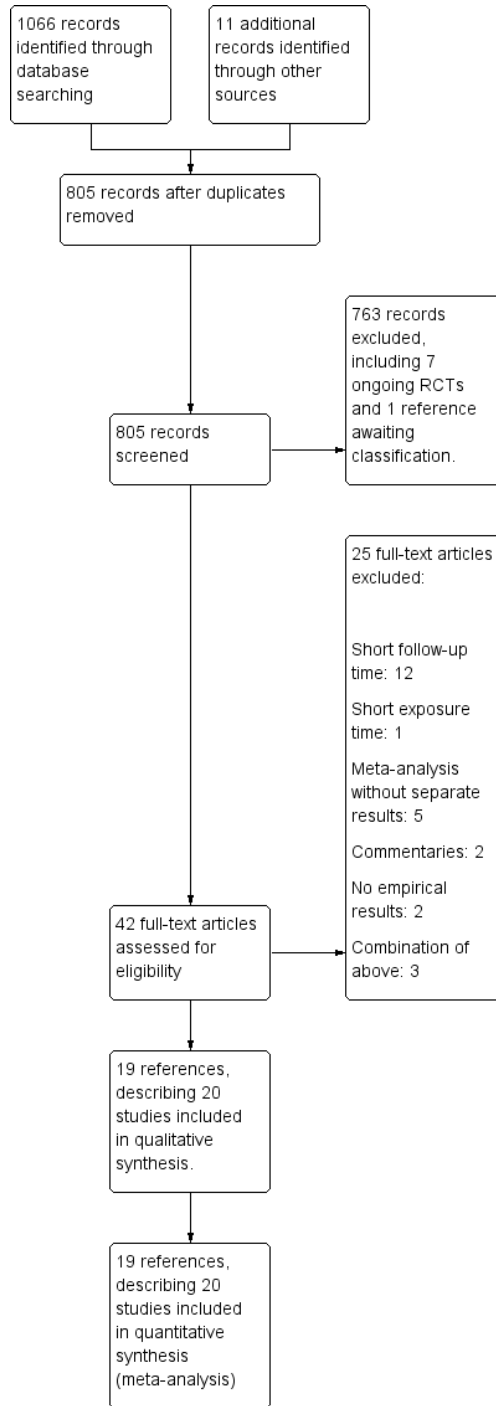
RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

The search yielded 1066 hits, which we supplemented by 11 additional records obtained by cross-referencing trial registry sites and other sources (see [Figure 1](#) for a flow diagram). After screening titles and abstracts, we retrieved 42 full-text articles and excluded 25 of these. We included 19 references describing 20 studies. Most studies had multiple publications (e.g. conference abstracts) that we distilled into a single entry. For the ODYSSEY trials, we extracted additional information from a recent FDA report ([FDA 2015](#)).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Included studies

PCSK9 inhibitors; settings and participants

Investigators collected a combined sample of 68,341 participants in these 20 trials; of these, 1104 participants were included twice - once in [OSLER-1](#), and once in the meta-analysis of [OSLER-1](#) and [OSLER-2](#) ([OSLER-2](#) was unavailable separately). Of 67,237 unique participants, 20,210 were women (30%; of 67,130 participants for whom gender was reported; see [Characteristics of included studies](#)), 6984 did not have a history of CVD (11%; of 61,382 participants with reported CVD history), 2513 had FH (7%; of 33,707 with reported FH status), 25,536 had a T2DM diagnosis at baseline (39%; of 65,740 participants with recorded T2DM status). We note that the three FH studies focused exclusively on participants with FH (self-identified). Caucasians were the predominant ethnic group included in these studies (86%). All trials included participants treated in outpatient care settings. All included studies were industry-sponsored, multi-centre trials; most focused on alirocumab ([REGN727](#), [SAR256553](#)), three explored bococizumab ([RM316](#), [PF-04950615](#); [Ballantyne 2015](#); [SPIRE 1/2](#)), one examined [RG7652](#) ([Equator](#)), and four studied evolocumab ([AMG145](#)). The evolocumab trials ([Descartes](#); [OSLER-1](#); [OSLER 1/2](#)) are closely related in the sense that, after completing the [Descartes](#) study, participants were offered enrolment in the [OSLER-2](#) study. The [OSLER-2](#) has been published only in combination with [OSLER-1](#) (which similarly limited enrolment to participants who first completed a 12-week “parent” trial). Given that the [OSLER-2](#) trial has not been published separately, we included meta-analysis results of [OSLER-1](#) and [OSLER-2](#), but we also used [OSLER-1](#) data for outcomes not reported in the meta-analysis of [OSLER-1](#) and [OSLER-2](#) trials.

Comparison group

Investigators in 13 trials randomised participants to placebo or PCSK9 inhibitors ([Ballantyne 2015](#); [Descartes](#); [Equator](#); [FOURIER](#); [ODYSSEY CHOICE I](#); [ODYSSEY CHOICE II](#); [ODYSSEY COMBO I](#); [ODYSSEY FH I](#); [ODYSSEY FH II](#); [ODYSSEY HIGH FH](#); [ODYSSEY Long Term](#); [SPIRE 1/2](#), with [SPIRE1/2](#) counted as two studies) as add-on to background therapy, which could consist of ezetimibe, statins, and other interventions (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)). They randomised participants enrolled in [ODYSSEY COMBO II](#) and [ODYSSEY](#)

[MONO](#) to alirocumab or ezetimibe. Finally, the remaining five studies ([OSLER-1](#); [OSLER 1/2](#); [ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE](#); [ODYSSEY OPTIONS I](#); [ODYSSEY OPTIONS II](#)) compared participants receiving a PCSK9 inhibitor with those receiving ezetimibe or statins, or usual care involving both ezetimibe and statins. Note that the [OPTIONS I](#) and [OPTIONS II](#) trials compared alirocumab with ezetimibe and atorvastatin, atorvastatin, or rosuvastatin. As described in the Methods section, to prevent erroneously small P values (due to use of the same alirocumab arm twice), we combined multiple arms of comparison groups and estimated effects of alirocumab versus ezetimibe and statin. Researchers administered PCSK9 inhibitors every two weeks, every four weeks, or every eight weeks; for the sake of comparison, we calculated the two weeks’ equivalence dosage (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)), which ranged from 50 mg to 210 mg every two weeks. In most studies (except [ODYSSEY FH II](#), [ODYSSEY HIGH FH](#), [DESCARTES](#), [OSLER-1](#), and [ODYSSEY LONG TERM](#)), participants received different dosages of PCSK9, often depending on a predefined up-titration criterion such as LDL-C reduction or history of CVD; to account for these within-study differences in dosage by stratified analyses (see methods and results), we grouped studies (when needed) by using a dosage range instead of a single dosage.

Excluded studies

We excluded 25 trials ([Characteristics of excluded studies](#)), predominantly owing to follow-up time less than 24 weeks (see main objectives), or because trials described a meta-analysis while providing little to no detail on individual studies (which were already included separately). Besides these excluded trials, we identified seven *ongoing* trials ([Characteristics of ongoing studies](#)) that fit our inclusion criteria; of these, two trials ([ODYSSEY Outcomes](#); [TAUSSIG](#)) focus on long-term effects on clinical outcomes, and one describes the six [SPIRE biomarker trials](#) and is pending classification.

Risk of bias in included studies

We have provided per study risk of bias with rationale in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table. All studies described used a randomised trial design; we have discussed risk of bias for biomarker endpoints in the following sections and have summarised this information in [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#). See section on “Detection and attrition bias of the association with clinical endpoints” for risk of bias reflecting clinical endpoints.

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

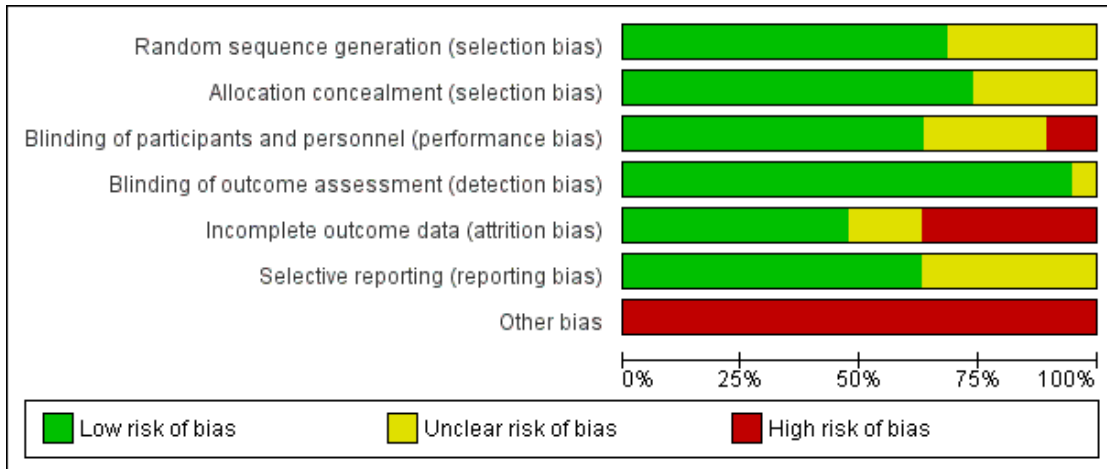


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Ballantyne 2015	+	?	?	+	?	?	-
Descartes	+	+	?	+	-	?	-
Equator	?	?	?	?	-	?	-
FOURIER	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE	?	+	+	+	-	?	-
ODYSSEY CHOICE I	?	?	?	+	?	?	-
ODYSSEY CHOICE II	?	?	?	+	?	?	-
ODYSSEY COMBO I	?	?	+	+	-	+	-
ODYSSEY COMBO II	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
ODYSSEY FH I	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
ODYSSEY FH II	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
ODYSSEY HIGH FH	+	+	+	+	+	?	-
ODYSSEY Long Term	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
ODYSSEY MONO	?	+	+	+	+	+	-
ODYSSEY OPTIONS I	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
ODYSSEY OPTIONS II	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
OSLER-1	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
OSLER 1/2	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
SPIRE 1/2	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

Allocation

Six trials ([Equator](#); [ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE](#); [ODYSSEY CHOICE I](#); [ODYSSEY CHOICE II](#); [ODYSSEY COMBO I](#); [ODYSSEY MONO](#)) did not provide sufficient detail on how randomisation was achieved (unclear risk of bias). The remaining studies typically used a voice-based or Internet-based centralised response system, and we perceived them to have low risk of bias. We ensured allocation concealment by using centralised allocation and in some cases permuted blocks. Five RCTs ([Ballantyne 2015](#); [Equator](#); [ODYSSEY CHOICE I](#); [ODYSSEY CHOICE II](#); [ODYSSEY COMBO I](#)) did not sufficiently report on this item, and we perceived them as having unclear risk of bias (we contacted study authors but they did not respond).

Blinding

Owing to the open-label design, the [OSLER-1](#) and [OSLER-2](#) studies are at high risk of performance bias. It seems plausible that knowledge of drug exposure may influence choices on lifestyle or additional clinical care, which may distort difference in biomarkers and clinical events across treatment arms.

Most studies assessed biomarkers in a central laboratory, making detection bias unlikely; one possible exception is the [Equator](#) study, which did not describe how biomarkers were assessed.

Incomplete outcome data

Loss due to follow-up (attrition bias) was typically low (arbitrarily defined as < 5%), except in the [Descartes](#), [Equator](#), [ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE](#), [ODYSSEY COMBO I](#), [ODYSSEY Long Term](#), and [OSLER-1](#) trials, and in meta-analysis of [OSLER 1/2](#). Most studies used advanced analytics, such as mixed-effects models or (multiple) imputations, to ameliorate loss due to follow-up (even if this was minor) and to ensure the ITT analysis. However, information on both performance of these methods and appropriateness of assumptions underlying these methods was missing.

Selective reporting

We compared endpoints described in study protocols and on [clinicaltrials.gov](#) versus endpoints reported in the primary publication, and general found good agreement. We assigned seven trials (contributing 2901 participants) an unclear risk of bias grade because the full publication was unavailable, hence we could not fully compare results.

Other potential sources of bias

In accordance with guidance provided by Cochrane ([Lundh 2017](#)), we assigned high risk of bias to all industry-funded trials.

Detection and attrition bias of association with clinical endpoints

Most studies reported clinical endpoints based on the safety sample, typically defined as the sample that received at least one dose of the allocated study drug, and not the sample randomised. Especially worrisome were the [Descartes](#), [Equator](#), [ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE](#), [ODYSSEY COMBO I](#), [ODYSSEY Long Term](#), and [OSLER-1](#) trials, which, as described, had considerable attrition. Positive exceptions were the [SPIRE-1](#), [SPIRE-2](#), and [FOURIER](#) trials, which were specifically designed to explore clinical endpoints, used the ITT sample, and report small numbers of participants lost to follow-up. Although potential lack of blinding seems unlikely to bias biomarker measurements, it may pose a considerable source of bias for detection of clinical endpoints. Of particular concern are the [OSLER-1](#) and [OSLER-2](#) studies, which were open-label trials (high risk of bias); however, other studies did not always adequately explain how clinical endpoints were detected and how detection bias was prevented (unclear risk of bias; see [Characteristics of included studies](#)).

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Summary of findings for PCSK9 compared with placebo](#); [Summary of findings 2 Summary of findings for PCSK9 compared with ezetimibe](#); [Summary of findings 3 Summary of findings for PCSK9 compared with ezetimibe and statins](#)

See 'Summary of findings' tables for the following.

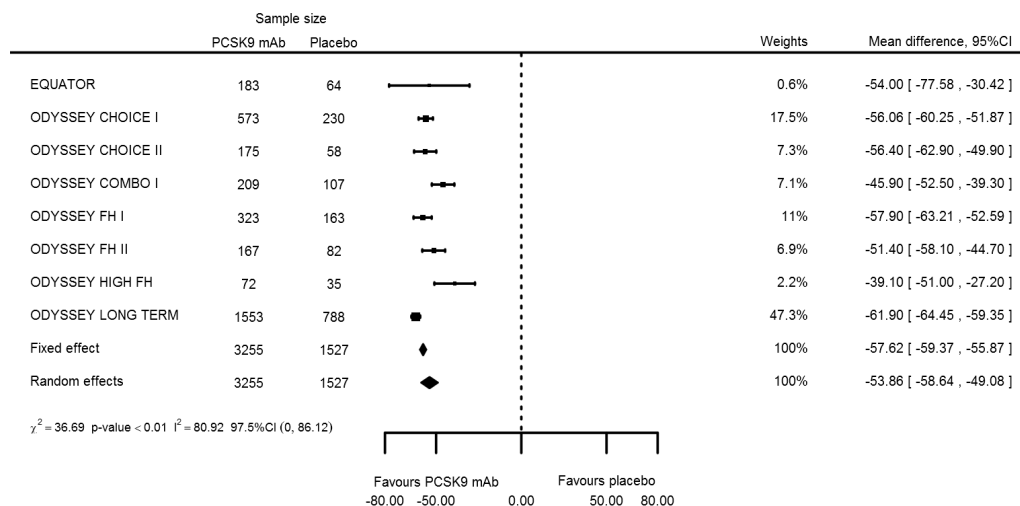
- PCSK9 mAb against placebo ([Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)).
- PCSK9 mAb against ezetimibe and statins ([Summary of findings 2](#)).
- PCSK9 mAb against ezetimibe ([Summary of findings 3](#)).

Biomarker effects in comparison of PCSK9 mAb against placebo at six months

At six months follow-up, the effect of PCSK9 inhibitors on LDL-C compared with placebo was noted as -53.86% (95% CI -58.64 to -49.08; eight studies; 4782 participants; GRADE: moderate) reduction from baseline ([Figure 4](#)) (see [Table 3](#) and [Appendix 2](#) for remaining forest plots). Review authors observed similar reductions for triglycerides (-11.39%, 95% CI -17.04 to -5.74); total cholesterol (-31.41%, 95% CI -43.65 to -19.16); apolipoprotein B (-41.93%, 95% CI -49.76 to -34.10); lipoprotein(a) (-19.80%, 95% CI -25.43 to -14.17); and non-HDL-C (-47.17%, 95% CI -53.92 to -40.42) (see [Table 3](#)). Treatment effect estimates on HDL-C and apolipoprotein A1 at six months were as follows: 6.00, 95% CI 4.31 to 7.69; and 3.50%, 95% CI 2.37 to 4.64, respectively.

Findings of two studies reveal that the association with HbA1c, as absolute change from baseline, was 0.01% (95% CI -0.06 to 0.08).

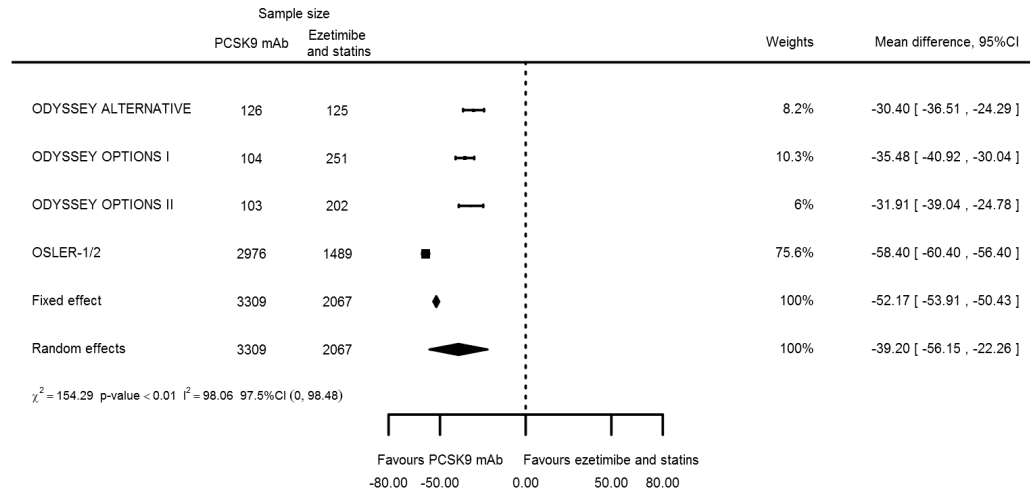
Figure 4. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in LDL-C at six months.



Biomarker effects in comparison of PCSK9 mAb against ezetimibe and statins at six months

Compared with those given ezetimibe and statins, participants receiving PCSK9 inhibitors showed a reduction (percentage change from baseline) of -39.20% in LDL-C (95% CI -56.15 to -22.26; five studies; 5376 participants; GRADE: moderate) (Figure 5); -3.47% (95% CI -8.26 to 1.32) in triglycerides; -26.72% (95% CI -30.26 to -23.19) in apolipoprotein B; -19.51% (95% CI -24.48 to -14.53) in lipoprotein(a); -28.19% (95% CI -32.79 to -23.59) in non-HDL-C, and 6.42% (95% CI 1.31 to 11.52) in HDL-C (see Table 3 and Appendix 2 for remaining forest plots). No information was available on total cholesterol, apolipoprotein A1, or HbA1c.

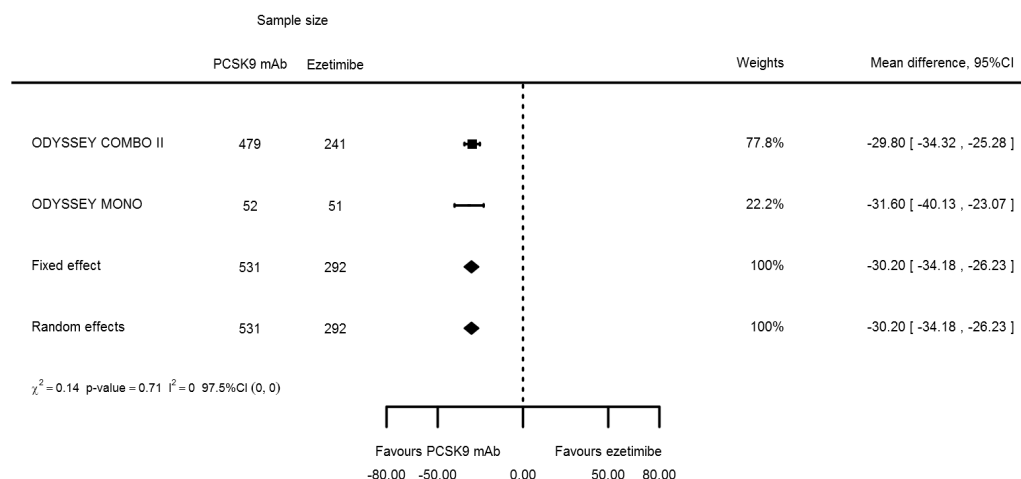
Figure 5. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in LDL-C at six months.



Biomarker effects in comparison of PCSK9 mAb against ezetimibe at six months

Two trials ([ODYSSEY COMBO II](#); [ODYSSEY MONO](#)) evaluated PCSK9 mAb against ezetimibe and reported the following effects (percentage change from baseline) on biomarkers: -30.20% (95% CI -34.18 to -26.23; two studies; 823 participants; GRADE: moderate) for LDL-C ([Figure 6](#)); -0.43% (95% CI -4.90 to 4.03) for triglycerides; -15.84% (95% CI -19.37 to -12.30) for total cholesterol; -13.69% (95% CI -30.60 to 3.21) for lipoprotein(a); -23.18% (95% CI -26.28 to -20.08) for apolipoprotein B; -23.45% (95% CI -27.07 to -19.83) for non-HDL-C; 7.01% (95% CI 3.70 to 10.32) for HDL-C; and 6.13% (95% CI 4.34 to 7.91) for apolipoprotein A1. Information on HbA1c was unavailable.

Figure 6. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in LDL-C at six months.



Biomarker effects of PCSK9 mAb after one year

At one year, effect estimates of PCSK9 inhibitors versus placebo were available for six trials (Descartes; FOURIER; ODYSSEY COMBO I; ODYSSEY Long Term; SPIRE 1/2, with SPIRE1/2 counted as two studies) and generally showed similar effect estimates as for six months: -52.87% (95% CI -60.03 to -45.72) for LDL-C; -28.47% (95% CI -38.85 to -18.10) for total cholesterol; -12.53% (95% CI -15.45 to -9.61) for triglycerides; -43.51% (95% CI -48.88 to -38.13) for apolipoprotein B; 3.00% (95% CI 1.31 to 4.69) for apolipoprotein A1; -43.46% (95% CI -57.45 to -29.47) for non-HDL-C; and 6.06% (95% CI 4.30 to 7.82) for HDL-C. Associations with glucose and HbA1c were 1.80 mg/dL (95% CI 0.61 to 2.99) and 0.02% (95% CI -0.01 to 0.05). Results for other biomarkers were unavailable.

The meta-analysis (OSLER 1/2) provided estimates at one year for PCSK9 mAbs compared with ezetimibe and statins, again reporting similar effect estimates as before (see Table 4 and Appendix 2 for remaining forest plots). Studies comparing PCSK9 inhibitors against ezetimibe did not follow participants up to one year.

Exploration of between-study heterogeneity

Generally, between-study heterogeneity (measured as I^2) in treatment response was high. To explore this, we performed the following subgroup analyses on LDL-C and apolipoprotein B.

Grouping studies with similar PCSK9 dosages (Included studies) compared with placebo at six months follow-up resulted in mean percentage changes in LDL-C of -54.37% (95% CI -59.14 to -49.60) for bi-weekly 75 to 150 mg mAbs; -51.95% (95% CI -63.73 to -40.17) for bi-weekly 150 mg mAbs; and -54.00% (95% CI -77.46 to -30.54) for bi-weekly 50 to 200 mg mAbs compared with the overall effect in all RCTs combined of -53.86% (95% CI -58.64 to -49.08) (see Figure 7). Mean percentage changes in apolipoprotein B were -40.99% (95% CI -50.78 to -31.20) for biweekly 75 to 150 mg mAbs; -41.74% (95% CI -55.22 to -28.26) for biweekly 150 mg mAbs; and -45.50% (95% CI -65.27 to -25.73) for biweekly 50 to 200 mg mAbs compared with the overall effect in all RCTs combined of -41.93% (95% CI -49.76 to -34.10) (see Figure 8). Between-study heterogeneity persisted despite grouping of RCTs administering similar dosages and reporting no clear dose-response effect (increasing effectiveness).

Figure 7. Sensitivity analyses grouping RCTs by PCSK9 dose compared with placebo on 6 months LDL-C mean percentage change from baseline.

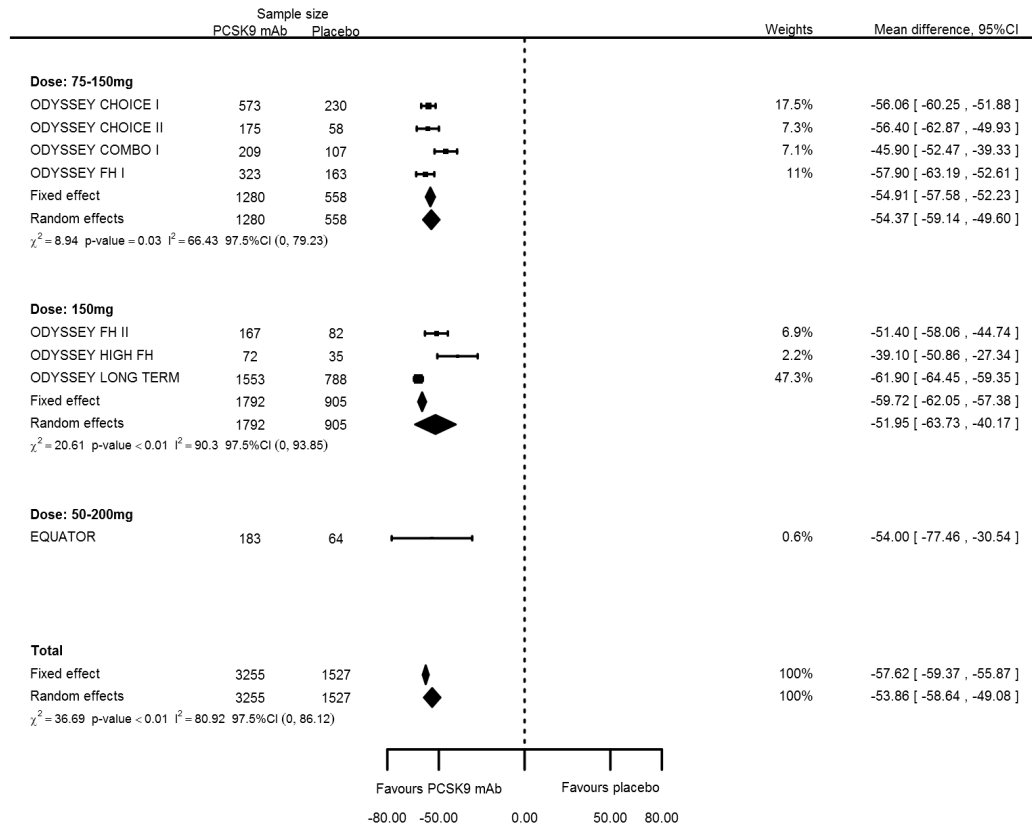
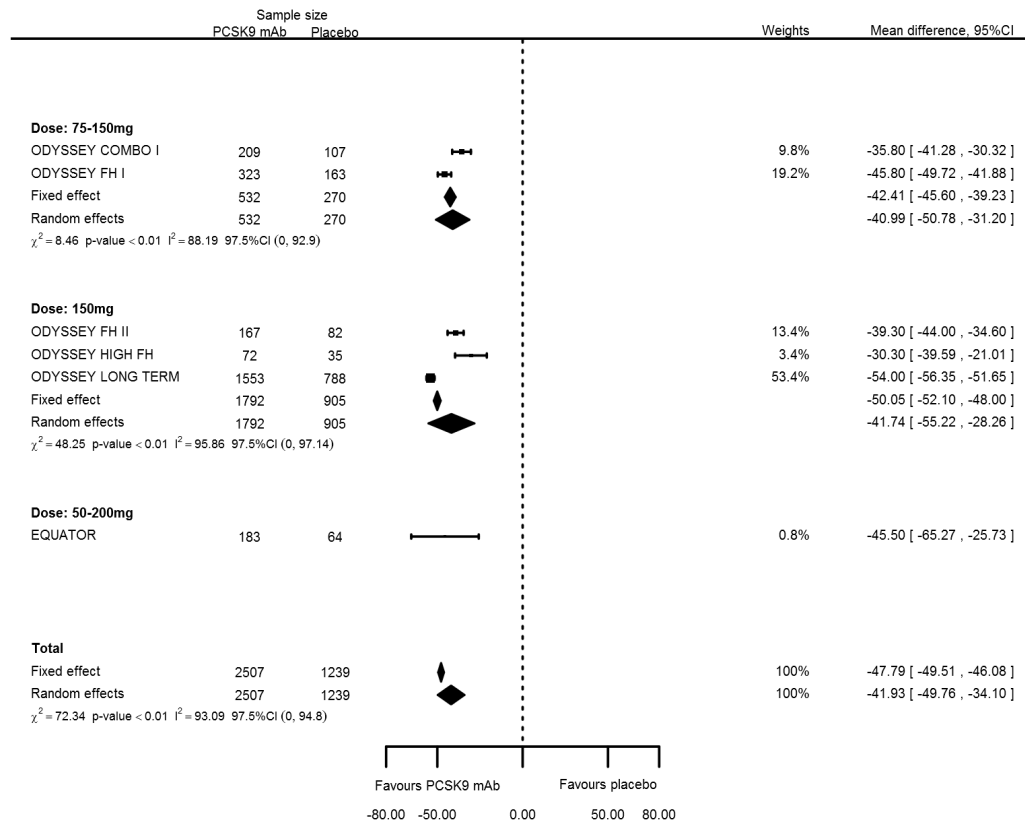


Figure 8. Sensitivity analyses grouping RCTs by PCSK9 dose compared with placebo on 6 months apolipoprotein B mean percentage change from baseline.



To further explore sources of between-study heterogeneity, we meta-analysed reported subgroup effect estimates on PCSK9 mAbs compared with placebo on six months mean percentage change in LDL-C (Figure 9). These analyses suggested that some between-study heterogeneity may be explained by more pronounced effects in participants who were 65 years of age or younger, had a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or greater, or had a history of T2DM. High baseline levels of LDL-C and total PCSK9 seemed to be related to treatment response but were available for only a single trial (ODYSSEY Long Term). We performed simi-

lar analyses for trials comparing PCSK9 inhibitors versus ezetimibe, but with a maximum sample size of two RCTs, results were imprecise (Figure 10). Finally, using meta-regression (Figure 11), we found that the proportion of Caucasians and the proportion of participants for whom follow-up LDL-C measurements were missing were related, and effects of PCSK9 inhibitors on mean percentage change in LDL-C were increased. However, these estimates became non-significant after correction for unexplained between-study heterogeneity based on a random-effects model.

Figure 9. Subgroup and interaction effects of six months mean percentage change in LDL-C for PCSK9 trials using a placebo comparison arm.

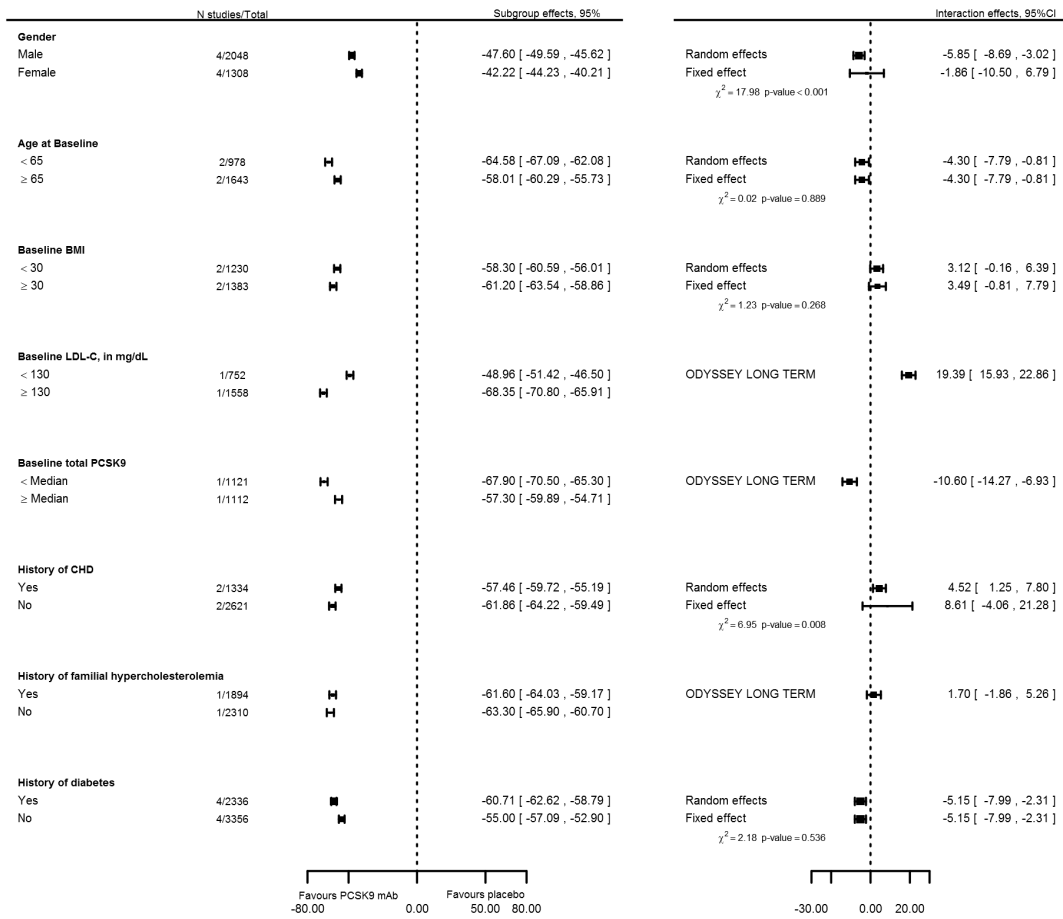


Figure 10. Subgroup and interaction effects of six months mean percentage change in LDL-C for PCSK9 trials using a ezetimibe comparison arm.

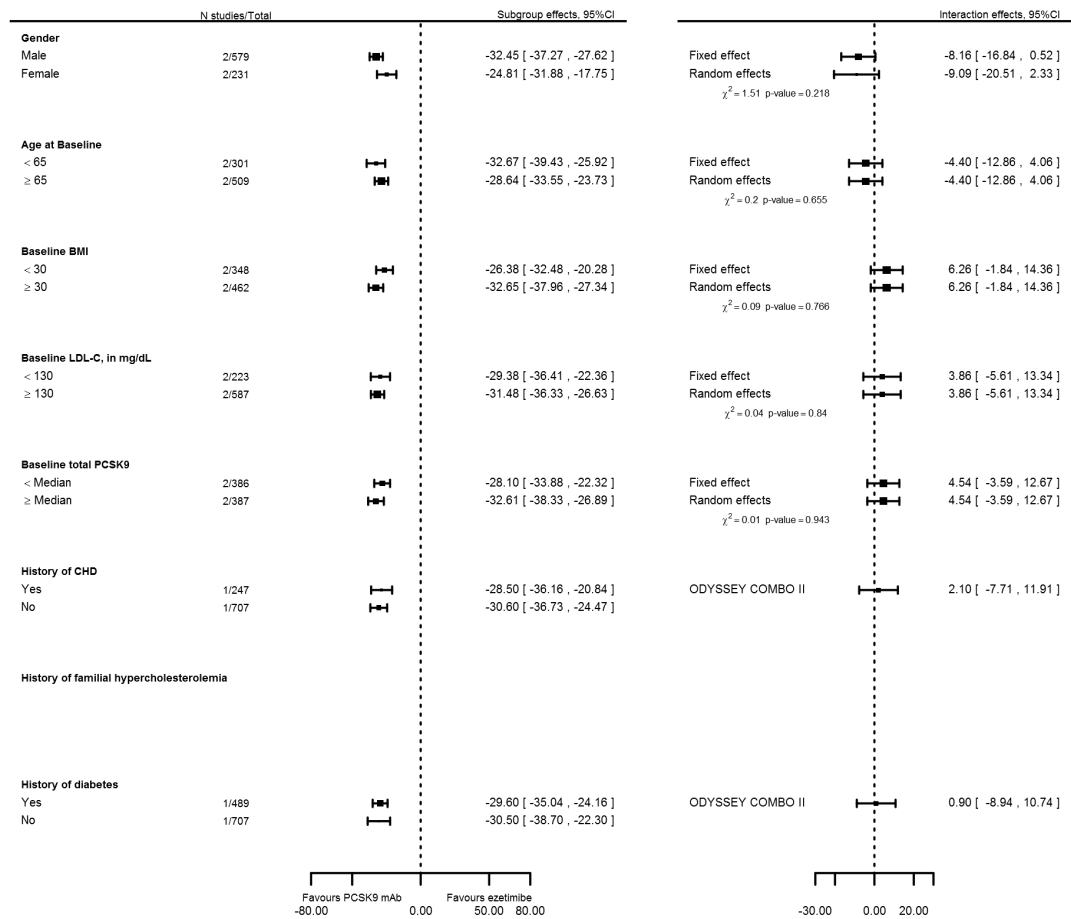
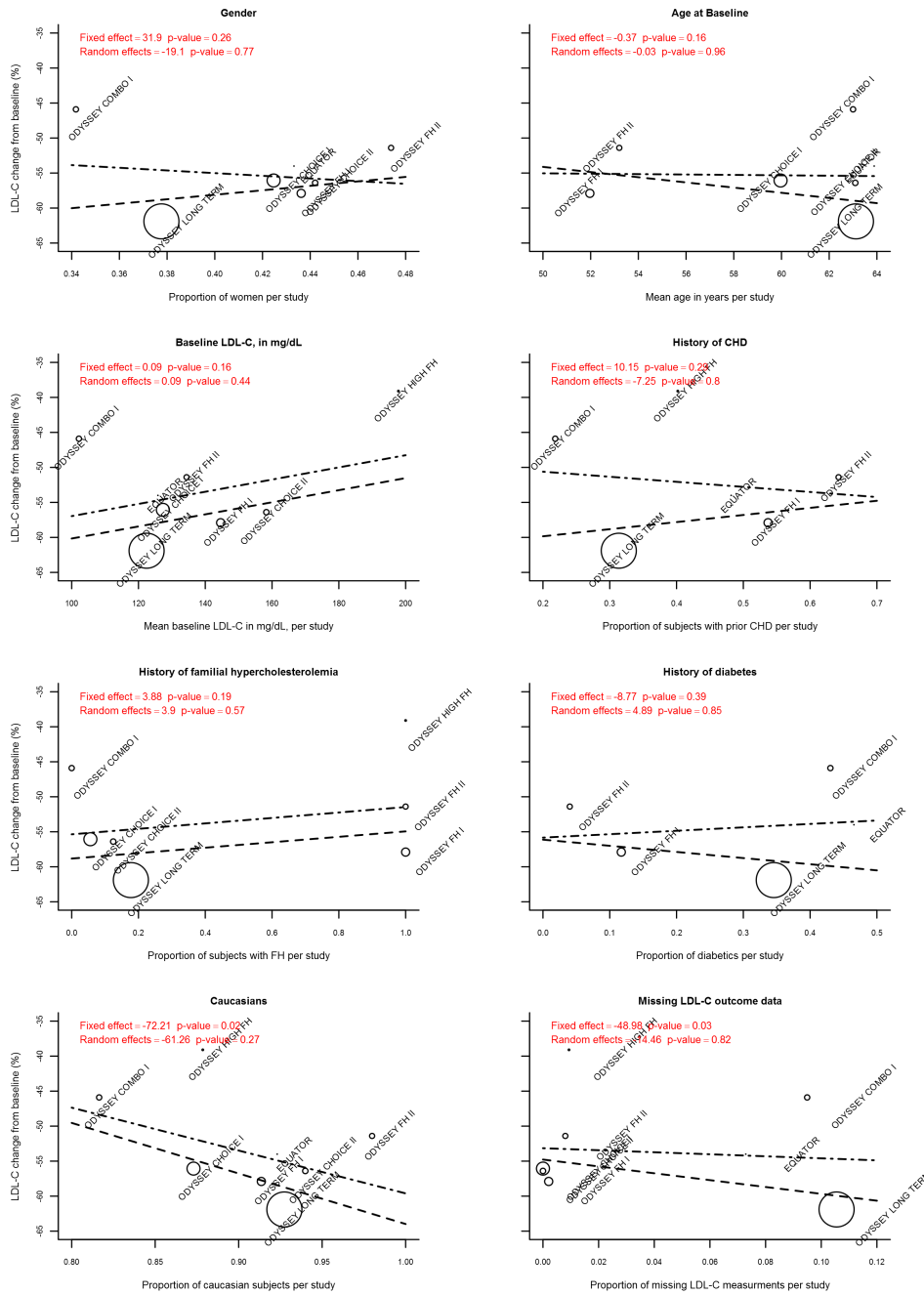


Figure 11. Meta-regression of PCSK9 mAbs compared with placebo at six months mean percentage change in LDL-C. The long dashed line represents the fixed effect, the long-short dashed line random effects, circle diameter is proportionate to the inverse of the variance (i.e. equal to study precision).



PCSK9 effects on clinical endpoints in comparison with placebo

Owing to the fact that original publications did not report treatment effect estimates with clinical endpoints over time, results on clinical endpoints (summarised in Table 1 and Table 2) are based on the maximum follow-up available.

Odds ratio estimates of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with intended effects were as follows: OR 1.02 (95% CI 0.91 to 1.14; 12 studies; 60,684 participants; GRADE: moderate) for all-cause mortality; OR 0.86 (95% CI 0.80 to 0.92; eight studies; 59,294 participants; GRADE: moderate) for any CVD event (Figure 12); OR 0.77 (95% CI 0.69 to 0.85) for any myocardial infarction (MI); and OR 0.76 (95% CI 0.65 to 0.89) for any stroke. Treatment effect estimates of unintended effects were as follows:

OR 1.08 (95% CI 1.04 to 1.12; 13 studies; 61,038 participants; GRADE: low) for any adverse events (Figure 13); OR 1.07 (95% CI 0.99 to 1.16) for myalgia; OR 1.19 (95% CI 0.91 to 1.55) for influenza; OR 0.86 (95% CI 0.62 to 1.18) for hypertension; OR 0.91 (95% CI 0.63 to 1.31) for any cancer diagnosis; OR 1.04 (95% CI 0.95 to 1.14) for T2DM; OR 0.85 (95% CI 0.73 to 0.99) for elevated creatinine; and OR 1.04 (95% CI 0.88 to 1.24) for neurological events. Exclusion of terminated SPIRE-1/2 - bococizumab - trials from any adverse events and myalgia meta-analyses resulted in attenuated effect estimates of OR 1.01 (95% CI 0.96 to 1.06) and OR 1.17 (95% CI 0.87 to 1.56). Evaluation of these treatment effect estimates on the RD scale revealed that the effect of PCSK9 inhibitors on the risk of an event was typically modest, with changes in risk often less than 1% (see Table 2).

Figure 12. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of any CVD.

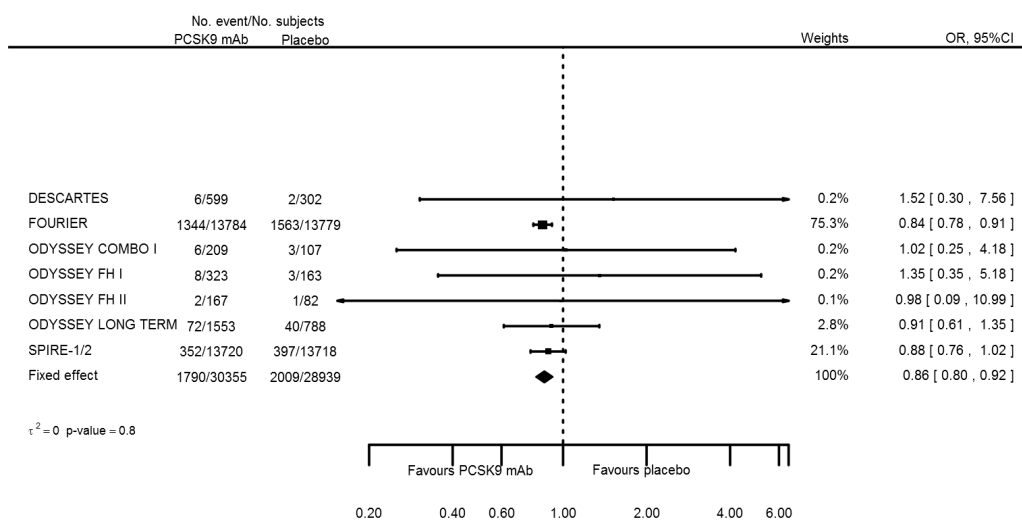
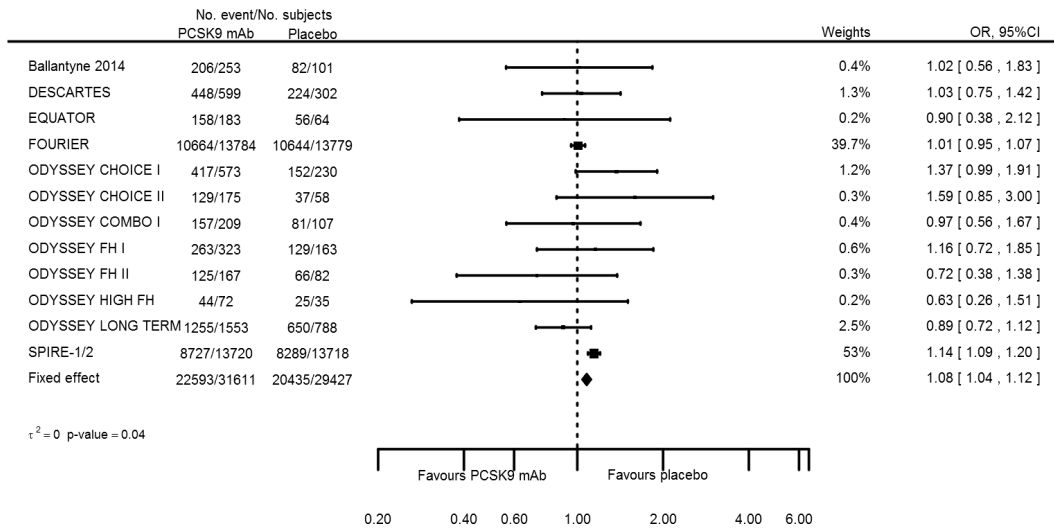


Figure 13. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of any adverse events.



PCSK9 effects on clinical endpoints in comparison with ezetimibe and statins

Odds ratio estimates of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with intended effects were as follows: OR 0.45 (95% CI 0.27 to 0.75; three studies; 4770 participants; GRADE: very low) for any CVD event (Figure 14 data on all-cause mortality and any MI were unavailable. Treatment effect estimates

with unintended effects were as follows: OR 1.18 (95% CI 1.05 to 1.34; five studies; 5376 participants; GRADE: low) for any adverse events (Figure 15); OR 1.09 (95% CI 0.81 to 1.48) for myalgia; OR 1.28 (95% CI 0.91 to 1.80) for influenza; OR 1.10 (95% CI 0.41 to 2.96) for hypertension; OR 1.10 (95% CI 0.63 to 1.93) for T2DM, OR 0.51 (95% CI 0.28 to 0.92) for elevated creatinine; and OR 1.22 (95% CI 0.40 to 3.69) for neurological events. Data for any stroke and for cancer were unavailable.

Figure 14. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of any CVD.

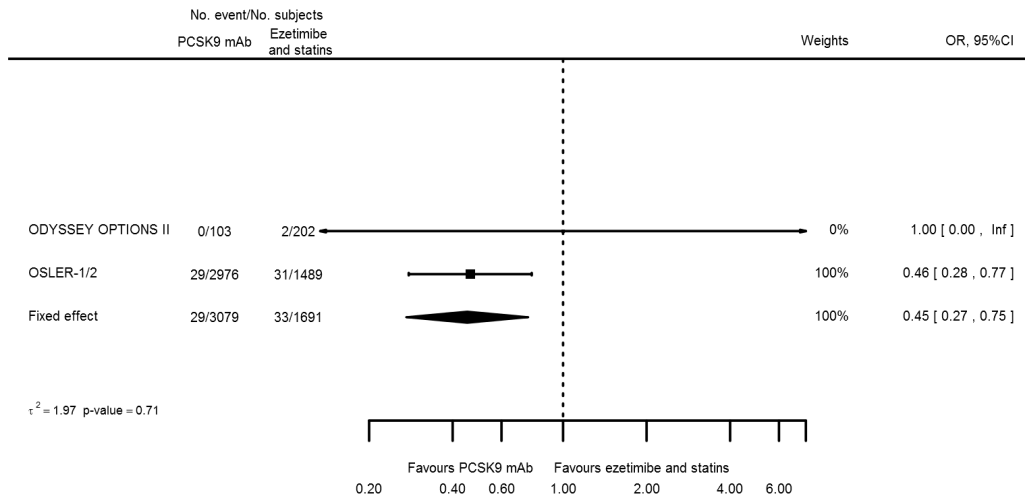
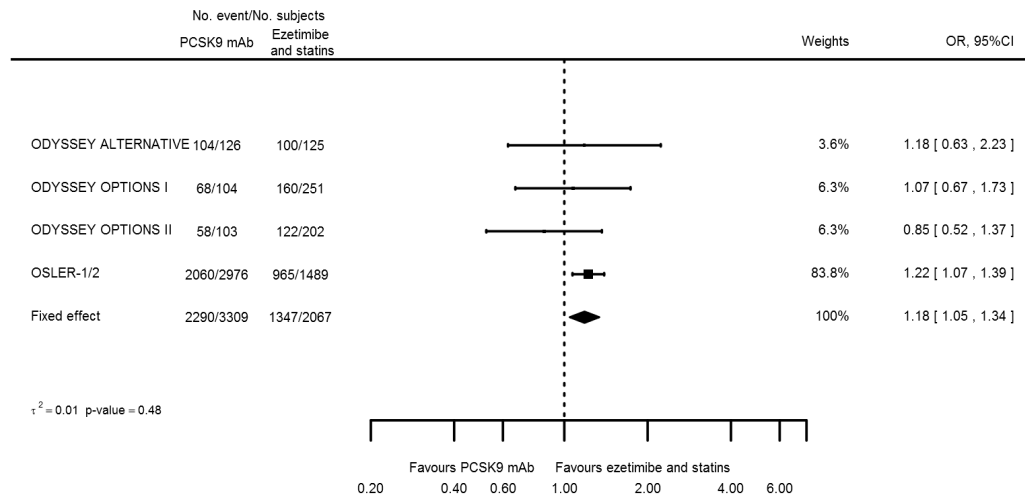


Figure 15. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of any adverse events.



Evaluation of these estimates on the RD scale revealed that effects of PCSK9 inhibitors on risks of an event were typically modest; changes in risk often were less than 1% (see [Table 2](#)).

Outcomes and comparisons without data

See respective sections for details on missing outcome data that were unavailable for some comparisons. Clinical outcome data were insufficiently available to perform a meta-analysis for comparison with ezetimibe. Data on quality of life were unavailable for all studies. Although the substudy of the [FOURIER](#) - [EBBINGHAUB](#) - presented little or no effect on cognitive function, these data had not been published in sufficient detail to be included here. Regardless of the publication status of the [EBBINGHAUB](#) trial, data on cognitive function were not published by other trials, hence we decided (post hoc) to extract data on neurological events.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

PCSK9 Inhibitors compared to ezetimibe.								
Patient or population: people at high risk of cardiovascular disease (history of CVD or high LDL-C despite treatment) Setting: outpatient care settings Intervention: PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies Comparison: ezetimibe								
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risk or mean (95% CI)	Relative (95%CI)	effect	Mean (95% CI)	difference	Number of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk or mean biomarker using ezetimibe*							
LDL-C reduction (LDL-C) Follow up: 6 months	Mean LDL-C reduction was -6.12 mean percentage change from baseline			-30.20% (-34.18 to -26.23) in percentage reduction from baseline		823 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^a	Negative is beneficial
Cardiovascular disease (CVD)	Cardiovascular disease risk was 64 per 1000 participants							Data unavailable
All-cause mortality (mortality)	All-cause mortality risk was 6 per 1000 participants							Data unavailable
Any adverse events (adverse events)	Risk of any adverse events was 692 per 1000 participants							Data unavailable

CI: confidence interval

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to the estimate of effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of effect but may be substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^aHigh risk of other biases. Downgrading one level because of “limitations in the design and implementation of available studies suggesting high likelihood of bias”

*Assumed risks or mean LDL-C was based on the comparison arms of included trials

†Corresponding risk or mean was based on the risk difference reported in [Table 4](#) or the mean difference in LDL-C.

PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins							
Patient or population: people at high risk of cardiovascular disease (history of CVD or high LDL-C despite treatment) Setting: outpatient care settings Intervention: PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies Comparison: ezetimibe and statins							
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risk or mean (95% CI)		Relative effect (95%CI)	Mean difference (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk or mean biomarker with ezetimibe and statins*	Corresponding risk or mean with PCSK9 inhibition†					
LDL-C reduction (LDL-C) Follow-up: 6 months	Mean LDL-C reduction was -6.12 mean percentage change from baseline	Mean LDL-C reduction in the intervention group was -45.32 (-62.27 to -28.37) percentage change from baseline		-39.20% (-56.15 to -22.26) in percentage reduction from baseline	5376 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^a	Negative is beneficial
Cardiovascular disease (CVD) Follow-up: 6 months to 11 months	Cardiovascular disease risk was 64 per 1000 participants	Cardiovascular disease risk in the intervention group was 53 (47 lower to 60 lower) per 1000 participants	OR 0.45 (0.27 to 0.75)		4770 (3 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{a,b,c}	Below 1 is beneficial
All-cause mortality (mortality)	All-cause mortality risk was 6 per 1000 participants						Data unavailable

Any adverse events (adverse events) Follow-up: 6 months to 11 months	Risk of any adverse events was 692 per 1000 participants	Risk of any adverse events in the intervention group was 729 (703 lower to 755 higher) per 1000 participants	OR 1.18 (1.05 to 1.34)	5376 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^{a,b}	Below 1 is beneficial
---	--	--	------------------------	------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------

CI: confidence interval

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to the estimate of effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of effect but may be substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^aMost data were based on [OSLER-1](#) and/or [OSLER-2](#), which were open-label studies. Downgrading one level because of “limitations in the design and implementation of available studies suggesting high likelihood of bias”

^bITT results were often unavailable; instead data were extracted on the basis of an as treated sample. Downgrading one level because of “limitations in the design and implementation of available studies suggesting high likelihood of bias”

^cNumber of events was low. Downgrading one level because of “Imprecision of results”

* Assumed risks or mean LDL-C was based on comparison arms of included trials

[†]Corresponding risk or mean was based on the risk difference reported in [Table 4](#) or the mean difference in LDL-C

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

In this systematic review and meta-analysis, we showed that randomised trials evaluating PCSK9 inhibitors (primarily against placebo) had a beneficial profile in terms of cardiovascular risk factors that most likely explain their protective effects on cardiovascular events.

In terms of cardiovascular biomarkers, treatment with PCSK9 inhibitors was characterised by a decrease in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), apolipoprotein B, non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), triglycerides, and lipoprotein(a), and a modest increase in HDL-C and apolipoprotein A1. Investigators reported some differences in biomarker response depending on the use of placebo or active comparisons.

Although we observed high between-study heterogeneity for biomarker outcomes, most study authors agreed on direction of effect and deemed that differences in magnitude were similar enough to provide clinically relevant treatment effect estimates. We did not observe a dose-response effect of PCSK9 inhibitors on LDL-C or apolipoprotein B when comparing trials with similar PCSK9 monoclonal antibody (mAb) dosages. A dose-response effect may have been due to the crude categorisation used by review authors and/or to grouping of studies by different comparator drugs or by other differences in study-specific factors.

Trials published to date comparing PCSK9 inhibitors against placebo showed potentially little to no effect on all-cause mortality; nevertheless, PCSK9 inhibitors showed protective effects on cardiovascular disease (CVD) events, myocardial infarction (MI), and any stroke. Treatment with PCSK9 inhibitors was associated with a modest increase in the risk of any adverse events (odds ratio (OR) 1.08, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.04 to 1.12), largely driven by the SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2 trials, which used an agent that was discontinued owing to immunogenicity. When looking at specific adverse events (extracted in this systematic review), we found that compared with placebo, PCSK9 inhibitors did not show significant association with type 2 diabetes (T2DM), cancers, or neurocognitive events, possibly as the result of limited follow-up duration. It is important to note that recent phase 3 trials (FOURIER, SPIRE-1, and SPIRE-2) did not report on cancer. Regarding minor adverse events, PCSK9 inhibitors showed potentially increased risk of myalgia and influenza, with the former becoming non-significant after the SPIRE-1/2 trials were excluded. Study authors reported that they observed a protective effect with PCSK9 inhibitors, which decreased the risk of elevated creatinine (compared with placebo and active treatments). Trials comparing PCSK9 inhibitors against ezetimibe and statins described a more pronounced protective effect on CVD risk when compared with placebo; this discrepancy is likely related to the lower quality of evidence. Researchers provided no data on all-cause mortality, stroke, or MI. Information on clinical endpoints was unavailable for the ezetimibe only comparison.

Estimation of the same associations on a risk difference scale (Table 4) revealed that PCSK9 inhibitors only modestly changed the outcome risk, often with less than 1% change in risk.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Given selection criteria and study designs reported by published trials evaluating PCSK9 inhibitors, we consider it important to highlight situations that may limit the applicability of existing evidence.

First, most of the evidence was obtained from people with established atherosclerotic CVD or at high risk of cardiovascular events; therefore evidence regarding the use of PCSK9 inhibitors for primary prevention remains controversial. Second, information on clinical endpoints for the placebo comparison was based on the large sample size in the FOURIER and SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2 trials. Although these trials were large, median follow-up was less than three years, hence information on long-term efficacy and safety is absent. For the other comparisons, follow-up was shorter and events were fewer, prohibiting any strong recommendations at this time. Third, information on the safety of PCSK9 inhibitors did not reveal an increase in risk of cancer or T2DM. However, the largest trials to date (FOURIER and SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2) did not provide cancer data, and again, follow-up time was very modest, leaving questions on long-term effectiveness and risk unanswered. Three recent genetic studies with large sample size and long-term follow-up showed that variation in the *PCSK9* locus was associated with increased glucose and T2DM (Ference 2016; Lotta 2016; Schmidt 2017). Lack of significant association with T2DM may be due to the relatively small number of T2DM events collected to date (< 2000) as a comparison; the association of statins with T2DM was discovered only after more than 4000 events were reported (Swerdlow 2014).

Quality of the evidence

Although all available data were derived from industry-sponsored randomised controlled trials (RCTs), most trials seemed to have low risk of bias. Exceptions are the open-label OSLER trials, which were at high risk of performance bias. Another important potential source of bias was attrition bias, whereby some RCTs included missing observations for more than 5% of enrolled participants. Most trials tried to minimise this bias by using advanced analytics that explicitly (multiple imputation) or implicitly (mixed-effects models) imputed these missing observations, thus ensuring that all comparison were made on an intention-to-treat (ITT) basis. The appropriateness of these models (and their underlying assumptions) was not reported, hence these imputation algorithms may have failed to correct for potential attribution bias. For the placebo comparison, however, the large number of participants in

the [FOURIER](#) and SPIRE-1/2 trials had very low attrition rates and generally were perceived to have low risk of bias.

The quality of evidence was high for the biomarker endpoints in comparison with placebo or ezetimibe. For the comparison of PCSK9 mAbs against ezetimibe and statins, we graded quality as moderate owing to inclusion of the open-label OSLER trials. Despite the GRADE ([Grade Working Group 2004](#)) recommendation to downgrade evidence associated with high between-study heterogeneity, we decided against this approach because most studies (i.e. LDL-C outcomes) reported the same direction of effects. Heterogeneity reflected a difference in magnitude - not in direction of effect (confirmed by clinical experts JPC and ADH). Furthermore, use of random-effects models resulted in point estimates and confidence intervals that are free of bias ([Thompson 1999](#)), even in the presence of heterogeneity. Although we believe that this between-study heterogeneity should not be reflected in our GRADE score, it does reflect a potential need for personalised medicine ([Schmidt 2016](#)).

For intended effect and clinical outcomes (i.e. CVD, all-cause mortality, and MI) with PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo, we graded the quality of the evidence as moderate. Results were derived from three trials with large sample sizes ([FOURIER](#), SPIRE-1 and -2), two of which used the terminated bococizumab drug. Furthermore, median follow-up was less than three years, hence long-term effectiveness and safety remain uncertain, potentially influencing the absence of an effect on all-cause mortality or other outcomes with longer lag time. We graded the quality of the evidence as very low in the PCSK9 mAb-to-ezetimibe and statin comparison, again owing to inclusion of the open-label OSLER trials. Bias due to unblinded allocation may explain the likely overly large effect of PCSK9 inhibitors against ezetimibe and statins on CVD events (OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.27 to 0.75) versus PCSK9 mAb against placebo (OR 0.86, 95% CI 0.0.80 to 0.92). Given the reported antibody drug response, inclusion of the discontinued bococizumab trials may seem controversial. However, owing to the limited large sample size of trials with modestly long follow-up, we decided to include these data. Side effects may differ between PCSK9 inhibitors, for example, the potential myalgia effect in the placebo comparison seemed more pronounced in the SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2 trials than in the [FOURIER](#) trials (evolucumab). Owing to the limited number of adequately sampled trials, we could not perform formal analyses.

Potential biases in the review process

The meta-analysis presented may show some weaknesses. First, meta-analyses explored a large number of endpoints, increasing the probability of a false positive finding. We did not correct for multiple testing because we sought to inform ongoing trials, which can act as an independent and final arbiter. Second, despite our best efforts, we may have failed to identify certain PCSK9 inhibitor trials. Given that we are unaware of the results of any uniden-

tified RCTs, this seems unlikely to bias our results but will obviously reduce sample size. Third, although we set out to report effect estimates with clinical endpoints, similar to biomarker endpoints, at six months, one year, and five years of follow-up, we found that this was impossible owing to the limited sample size and the fact that the original RCT did not present data in sufficient detail. Fourth, we did not present data by type of PCSK9 inhibitor because of the limited sample size and the focus of trials on alirocumab, making such an analysis uninformative at the moment. Fifth, effect estimates of PCSK9 compared with ezetimibe and statin may be further biased by the limited number of events influencing both point estimates and confidence intervals ([Bradburn 2007](#); [Sweeting 2004](#)). We tried to deal with this potential source of bias by re-creating individual participant data (based on reported cell frequencies) and by estimating a combined effect by using a mixed-effect model with random intercept (and slope) for study indicator. Nevertheless, we found that random-effects models (mixed-effect model with random intercept and slope) often did not converge, hence we did not report these estimates. Given the large sample size included in [FOURIER](#) and SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2 trials for the placebo comparison, sparse data are less of an issue for effect estimates on major CVD events but remain inconclusive for rarer CVD and non-CVD events such as haemorrhagic stroke, cancers, and T2DM. Furthermore, although the [FOURIER](#) and SPIRE trials collected data on a large number of participants, investigators provided relatively short follow-up times, leaving open the question of long-term efficacy and safety.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

We are aware of two previous systematic reviews and meta-analyses on PCSK9 inhibitors ([Navarese 2015](#); [Zhang 2015](#)); both included a large number of RCTs with short follow-up of 12 weeks, which we excluded here, as well as several longer-term follow-up studies that we included.

The meta-analysis of [Zhang 2015](#) revealed a protective effect on mortality of alirocumab versus placebo (OR 0.43, 95% CI 0.19 to 0.96) and of alirocumab versus ezetimibe (OR 0.48, 95% CI 0.16 to 1.45); these effects are different from the more neutral effect that we observed (OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.91 to 1.14). This difference may have occurred because [Zhang 2015](#) relied predominantly on short-term follow-up studies, limiting the number of events per study, and this likely biased effect estimates.

Similar to this review, Zhang found a protective effect of alirocumab on elevated creatine kinase versus placebo (OR 0.72, 95% CI 0.52 to 1.01) and versus ezetimibe (OR 0.75, 95% CI 0.46 to 1.24). Review authors found a similar protective effect of elevated creatine kinase for evolucumab (vs placebo or ezetimibe), as well as protective effects of elevated alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase (no information was reported on mortality for evolucumab). Contrary to our meta-anal-

yses, Zhang 2015 found a non-significant decrease in influenza for both alirocumab and evolucumab. Results may be concordant with a null effect, as in both Zhang's review and ours, these associations did not reach significance at an alpha of 0.05. Alternatively, Zhang included trials with only a few weeks of follow-up, potentially excluding the annual influenza season, and the shorter duration of exposure conveys less risk.

Navarese 2015 reported a protective effect of PCSK9 inhibitors (vs all types of comparators) for all-cause mortality (OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.23 to 0.86) and a decreased incidence of increased serum creatine kinase levels (OR 0.72, 95% CI 0.54 to 0.96), as well as protective effects for cardiovascular mortality and MI (OR 0.50, 95% CI 0.23 to 1.10; OR 0.49, 95% CI 0.26 to 0.93, respectively). As with the Zhang 2015 study, results were based on many short-term trials with very few events per study, hence the caveats described before continue to hold.

Finally, we are aware that a recent network meta-analysis (Lipinski 2016) indirectly comparing mAb versus placebo showed an OR for neurocognitive adverse events of 2.34 (95% CI 1.11 to 4.93). This association was not observed in the current meta-analyses, which directly compared PCSK9 inhibitors versus placebo and therefore were less susceptible to bias.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Moderate-quality evidence shows that PCSK9 inhibitors decrease LDL-C and related lipid biomarkers on a short-term (24 weeks) and medium-term (one year) basis (GRADE: moderate). When compared against placebo, PCSK9 inhibitors reduce risks of CVD, MI, and any stroke (GRADE: moderate); however, owing to limited follow-up (< 3 years) and few adequately sampled trials (three with large samples), information on long-term safety and efficacy is lacking.

Effects of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with statin and ezetimibe were of lower quality (GRADE: low to very low), mainly because the number of events per RCT was limited. Additionally, some trials had perceived high risk of bias as the result of incomplete follow-up, and others were not adequately blinded (OSLER studies). Both comparisons revealed an increase in any adverse events (GRADE: low), which, in the placebo comparison, was driven by SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2 results. Evidence found to date shows no effect on type 2 diabetes and cancers, but the SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2 trials reported an increase in glucose. Additionally, we observed an unexpected decrease in the incidence of elevated creatine in the PCSK9 inhibitor arm (placebo and statins and ezetimibe groups). PCSK9 inhibitor effects on mortality were not recorded for the ezetimibe and statin comparison, and were potentially neutral for the placebo comparison; the latter may be related to the modest follow-up time mentioned. Observed high heterogeneity in biomarker response suggests that personalised PCSK9 treatment regimens may be needed to optimise patient benefit.

Implications for research

Besides exploring the long-term effects of PCSK9 inhibition on CVD-related endpoints, especially when compared against active comparisons such as ezetimibe and statins, ongoing research should explore potential safety issues. Given the magnitude of the between-study heterogeneity discussed, future studies should explore (the need for) personalised medicine algorithms to ensure that patients benefit optimally. Currently, no data have been obtained on the comparison of PCSK9 inhibitors themselves; ideally, these should be explored by a factorial RCT (instead of between RCTs on the basis of network meta-analysis).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None provided.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Ballantyne 2015 {published data only}

Ballantyne CM, Neutel J, Cropp A, Duggan W, Wang EQ, Plowchalk D, et al. Results of bococizumab, a monoclonal antibody against proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9, from a randomized, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging study in statin-treated subjects with hypercholesterolemia. *American Journal of Cardiology* 2015;115(9):1212–21.

Descartes {published data only}

Blom DJ, Hala T, Bolognese M, Lillestol MJ, Toth PD, Burgess L, et al. A 52-week placebo-controlled trial of

evolucumab in hyperlipidemia. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2014;370:1809–19.

Equator {published data only}

Tingley W, Mosesova S, Baruch A, Davis JD, Budha N, Vilimovskij A, et al. Effects of RG7652, a monoclonal antibody against proprotein convertase Subtilisin/Kexin type 9, on LDL cholesterol in patients with coronary heart disease or high risk: results from the EQUATOR study. *European Heart Journal*. 2014:371.

FOURIER {published data only}

Sabatine MS, Giugliano RP, Keech AC, Honarpour N, Wiviott SD, Murphy SA, et al. Evolocumab and clinical

- outcomes in patients with cardiovascular disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2017;**online**:1–10.
- ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE** *{published data only}*
Moriarty PM, Thompson PD, Cannon CP, Guyton JR, Bergeron J, Zieve FJ, et al. Efficacy and safety of alirocumab vs ezetimibe in statin-intolerant patients, with a statin rechallenge arm: the ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE randomized trial. *Journal of Clinical Lipidology* 2015;**9**(6): 758–69.
- ODYSSEY CHOICE I** *{published data only}*
Stroses E, Guyton JR, Farnier M, Rader D, Moriarty PM, Bergeron J, et al. Efficacy and safety of 150 mg and 300 mg every 3 weeks in patients with poorly controlled hypercholesterolemia: the ODYSSEY CHOICE I and CHOICE II studies. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2015; Vol. abstract:Exhibit 99.1.
- ODYSSEY CHOICE II** *{published data only}*
Stroses E, Guyton JR, Farnier M, Rader D, Moriarty PM, Bergeron J, et al. Efficacy and safety of 150 mg and 300 mg every 3 weeks in patients with poorly controlled hypercholesterolemia: the ODYSSEY CHOICE I and CHOICE II studies. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2015; Vol. abstract:Exhibit 99.1.
- ODYSSEY COMBO I** *{published data only}*
Kereiakes DJ, Robinson JG, Cannon CP, Lorenzato C, Pordy R, Chaudhari U, et al. Efficacy and safety of the proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitor alirocumab among high cardiovascular risk patients on maximally tolerated statin therapy: The ODYSSEY COMBO I study. *American Heart Journal* 2015;**169**(6): 906.
- ODYSSEY COMBO II** *{published data only}*
Cannon CP, Cariou B, Blom D, McKenney JM, Lorenzato C, Pordy R, et al. Efficacy and safety of alirocumab in high cardiovascular risk patients with inadequately controlled hypercholesterolaemia on maximally tolerated doses of statins: the ODYSSEY COMBO II randomized controlled trial. *European Heart Journal* 2015;**36**(19):1186–94.
- ODYSSEY FH I** *{published data only}*
Kastelein JJ, Ginsberg HN, Langslet G, Hovingh GK, Ceska R, Dufour R, et al. ODYSSEY FH I and FH II: 78 week results with alirocumab treatment in 735 patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia. *European Heart Journal* 2015;**36**(43):2996–3003.
- ODYSSEY FH II** *{published data only}*
Kastelein JJ, Ginsberg HN, Langslet G, Hovingh GK, Ceska R, Dufour R, et al. ODYSSEY FH I and FH II: 78 week results with alirocumab treatment in 735 patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia. *European Heart Journal* 2015;**36**(43):2996–3003.
- ODYSSEY HIGH FH** *{published data only}*
Ginsberg HN, Rader DJ, Raal F, Guyton JR, Lorenzato C, Pordy R, et al. ODYSSEY HIGH FH: Efficacy and safety of alirocumab in patients with severe heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. Conference abstract. Published online 2014.
- ODYSSEY Long Term** *{published data only}*
Robinson JG, Farnier M, Krempf M, Bergeron J, Luc G, Averna M, et al. Efficacy and safety of alirocumab in reducing lipids and cardiovascular events. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2015;**372**(16):1489–99.
- ODYSSEY MONO** *{published data only}*
Roth EM, Taskinen MR, Ginsberg HN, Kastelein JJP, Colhoun HM, Robinson JG, et al. Monotherapy with the PCSK9 inhibitor alirocumab versus ezetimibe in patients with hypercholesterolemia: results of a 24 week, double-blind, randomized Phase 3 trial. *International Journal of Cardiology* 2014;**176**:55–61.
- ODYSSEY OPTIONS I** *{published data only}*
Bays H, Gaudet D, Weiss R, Ruiz JL, Watts GF, Gouni-Berthold I, et al. Alirocumab as add-on to atorvastatin versus other lipid treatment strategies: ODYSSEY OPTIONS I randomized trial. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2015;**100**(8):3140–8.
- ODYSSEY OPTIONS II** *{published data only}*
Farnier M, Jones P, Severance R, Averna M, Steinhagen-Thiessen E, Colhoun HM, et al. Efficacy and safety of adding alirocumab to rosuvastatin versus adding ezetimibe or doubling the rosuvastatin dose in high cardiovascular-risk patients: the ODYSSEY OPTIONS II randomized trial. *Atherosclerosis* 2016;**244**:138–46.
- OSLER-1** *{published data only}*
Koren MJ, Giugliano RP, Raal FJ, Sullivan D, Bolognese M, Langslet G, et al. Efficacy and safety of longer-term administration of evolocumab (AMG 145) in patients with hypercholesterolemia: 52-week results from the Open-Label Study of Long-Term Evaluation Against LDL-C (OSLER) randomized trial. *Circulation* 2014;**129**:234–43.
- OSLER 1/2** *{published data only}*
Sabatine MS, Giugliano RP, Wiviott SD, Raal FJ, Blom DJ, Robinson J, et al. Efficacy and safety of evolocumab in reducing lipids and cardiovascular events. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2015;**372**(16):1500–9.
- SPIRE 1/2** *{published data only}*
Ridker PM, Revking J, Amarenco P, Brunell R, Curto M, Civeria F, et al. Cardiovascular efficacy and safety of bococizumab in high-risk patients. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2017;**online**:1–13.

References to studies excluded from this review

- Baruch 2013** *{published data only}*
Baruch A, Peng K, Leabman M, Budha N, Luca D, Cowan KJ, et al. Effect of RG7652, a mAb against PCSK9, on apolipoprotein B, oxidized LDL, lipoprotein (A) and lipoprotein-associated phospholipase a2 in healthy individuals with elevated LDL-C. *Circulation*. 2013; Vol. 22.
- Cho 2014** *{published data only}*
Cho L, Rocco M, Colquhoun D, Sullivan D, Rosenson RS, Dent R, et al. Clinical profile of statin intolerance in the phase 3 gauss-2 study. *Canadian Journal of Cardiology*. 2014:S79.

Desai 2014 *{published data only}*

Desai NR, Giugliano RP, Zhou J, Kohli P, Somaratne R, Hoffman E, et al. AMG 145, a monoclonal antibody against PCSK9, facilitates achievement of National Cholesterol Education Program-Adult Treatment Panel III low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goals among high-risk patients: an analysis from the LAPLACE-TIMI 57 trial (LDL-C assessment with PCSK9 monoclonal antibody inhibition combined with statin therapy-thrombolysis in myocardial infarction 57). *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2014;**63**:430–3.

Dias 2012 *{published data only}*

Dias CS, Shaywitz AJ, Wasserman SM, Smith BP, Gao B, Stolman DS, et al. Effects of AMG 145 on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels: results from 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, ascending-dose phase 1 studies in healthy volunteers and hypercholesterolemic subjects on statins. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2012;**60**:1888–98.

Dufour 2012 *{published data only}*

Dufour R, Moriarty PM, Genestin E, Sasiela WJ, Du Y, Ferrand AC, et al. Effect of REGN727/SAR236553 anti-protein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 fully human monoclonal antibody in patients with elevated triglycerides/low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol: data from three phase 2 studies (NCT:01266876; 01288469; 01288443). *Circulation*. 2012.

Gaudet 2012 *{published data only}*

Gaudet D, Kereiakes D, McKenney J, Roth E, Hanotin C, Gipe D, et al. Effect of SAR236553/REGN727 fully human monoclonal anti-protein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 antibody on plasma lipoprotein(a) concentrations: pooled analysis from three phase 2 studies (NCT:01266876; 01288469; 01288443). *Circulation*. 2012.

Gaudet 2013 *{published data only}*

Gaudet D, Kereiakes D, McKenney J, Roth E, Hanotin C, Gipe D, et al. Alirocumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody to PCSK9, reduces high plasma lp(a) concentration: pooled analysis of 352 patients from phase 2. *Journal of Clinical Lipidology* 2013;**7**(3):283–4.

Gumbiner 2012 *{published data only}*

Gumbiner B, Udata C, Joh T, Liang H, Wan H, Shelton D, et al. The effects of multiple dose administration of RN316 (PF-04950619), a humanized IgG2a monoclonal antibody binding proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9, in hypercholesterolemic subjects. *Circulation*. 2012; Vol. 126, issue 21.

Hopkins 2013 *{published data only}*

Hopkins PN, Swergold GD, Mellis S, Bruckert E, Luc G, Mendoza J, et al. A randomized placebo-phase clinical trial with the monoclonal antibody alirocumab demonstrates reductions in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in patients with proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 gain-of-function mutations. *Circulation*. 2013.

Jones 2015 *{published data only}*

Jones PH, Bays H, Chaudhari U, Pordy R, Lorenzato C, Miller K, et al. Pooled safety and adverse events in nine randomized, placebo-controlled, phase 2 and 3 clinical trials of alirocumab. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2015:A1363.

Kastelein 2015 *{published data only}*

Kastelein J, Nissen S, Rader D, Krueger K, Wang MD. Safety and efficacy of LY 3015014, a new monoclonal antibody to proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK 9) with an inherently longer duration of action, in patients with primary hypercholesterolemia: a randomized, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging, phase 2 study. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2015:A1591.

Kawashiri 2012 *{published data only}*

Kawashiri MA, Nohara A, Noguchi T, Tada H, Nakanishi C, Mori M, et al. Efficacy and safety of coadministration of rosuvastatin, ezetimibe, and colestimide in heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. *American Journal of Cardiology* 2012;**109**:364–9.

Mabuchi 2015 *{published data only}*

Mabuchi H, Nohara A. Therapy: PCSK9 inhibitors for treating familial hypercholesterolaemia. *Nature Reviews Endocrinology* 2015;**11**(1):8–9.

Maxwell 2012 *{published data only}*

Maxwell KN, Breslow JL. Antibodies to PCSK9: a superior way to lower LDL cholesterol?. *Circulation Research* 2012; **111**:274–7.

Mearns 2014 *{published data only}*

Mearns BM. Dyslipidaemia: 1-year results from OSLER trial of anti-PCSK9 monoclonal antibody evolocumab. *Nature Reviews Cardiology* 2014;**11**:63.

Pordy 2013 *{published data only}*

Pordy R, Lecorps G, Bessac L, Sasiela WJ, Ginsberg H. Alirocumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody to proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9: therapeutic dosing in phase 3 studies. *Journal of Clinical Lipidology* 2013;**7**(3):279.

Raal 2014 *{published data only}*

Raal F, Nelson P, Langslet G, Basart DCG, Civeira F, Lopez-Miranda J, et al. Safety, tolerability, and efficacy of long-term administration of monthly AMG 145 in subjects with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. *Global Heart*. 2014; Vol. 1:e139.

Raal 2014a *{published data only}*

Raal F, Giugliano RP, Sabatine MS, Koren MJ, Blom D, Honarpour N, et al. Long-term reduction in lipoprotein(A) with the PCSK9 monoclonal antibody evolocumab (AMG 145): a pooled analysis of 3278 patients in phase 2, 3, and open label extension studies. *Circulation*. 2014.

Shaywitz 2012 *{published data only}*

Shaywitz AJ, Dias C, Smith B, Gao B, Gibbs J, Emery M, et al. AMG 145, a fully human monoclonal antibody against PCSK9, reduces LDL-C in healthy volunteers and patients on stable doses of statins+. *Journal of Clinical Lipidology*. 2012; Vol. 6, issue 3:286–7.

Stawowy 2014 *{published data only}*

Stawowy P, Just IA, Kaschina E. Inhibition of PCSK9: a novel approach for the treatment of dyslipidemia. *Coronary Artery Disease* 2014;**25**:353–9.

Stein 2012 *{published data only}*

Stein EA, Mellis S, Yancopoulos GD, Stahl N, Logan D, Smith WB, et al. Effect of a monoclonal antibody to PCSK9 on LDL cholesterol. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2012;**366**:1108–18.

Stein 2013 *{published data only}*

Stein EA, Somaratne R, Schou MB, Civeira F, Sullivan D, Watts GF, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of long-term treatment with AMG 145 in patients with statin intolerance. *Circulation*. 2013.

Swergold 2010 *{published data only}*

Swergold G, Biedermann S, Renard R, Nadler D, Wu R, Mellis S. Safety, lipid, and lipoprotein effects of REGN727/SAR236553, a fully-human proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin 9 (PCSK9) monoclonal antibody administered intravenously to healthy volunteers. *Circulation* 2010;**122**: 2.

Swergold 2011 *{published data only}*

Swergold G, Smith W, Mellis S, Logan D, Webb C, Wu R, et al. Inhibition of proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 with a monoclonal antibody REGN727/SAR236553, effectively reduces low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol, as mono or add-on therapy in heterozygous familial and non familial hypercholesterolemia. *Circulation*. 2011; Vol. 124:2.

Wan 2013 *{published data only}*

Wan H, Gumbiner B, Joh T, Udata C, Forgues P, Garzone PD. Effects of RN316 (pf-04950615), a humanized igg2a monoclonal antibody binding proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9, on lipoprotein particles in hypercholesterolemic subjects. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2013:E1387.

References to studies awaiting assessment**SPIRE biomarker trials** *{published data only}*

Ridker PM, Tardif JC, Amarenco P, DUGgan W, Glyn RJ, Jukema WJ, et al. Lipid-reduction variability and antidrug-antibody formation with bococizumab. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2017;**online first**:1–10.

References to ongoing studies**ANITSCHKOW** *{published data only}*

NCT02729025. Effects of Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 (PCSK9) Inhibition on Arterial Wall Inflammation Study in Patients With Elevated Lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)). (ANITSCHKOW). <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02729025> (first received: March 8, 2016).

EBBINGHAUS *{published data only}*

NCT02207634. Evaluating PCSK9 Binding antiBody Influence on coGnitive HeAlth in High cardiovasUlar

Risk Subjects (EBBINGHAUS). <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02207634> (first received July 31, 2014).

HAUSER-RCT *{published data only}*

NCT02392559. Trial Assessing Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of PCSK9 Inhibition in Paediatric Subjects With Genetic LDL Disorders (HAUSER-RCT). <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02392559> (first received February 25, 2015).

NCT02833844 *{published data only}*

NCT02833844. Safety, Tolerability & Efficacy on LDL-C of Evolocumab in Subjects With HIV & Hyperlipidemia/Mixed Dyslipidemia. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02833844> (first received June 13, 2016).

ODYSSEY DM-Dyslipidemia *{published data only}*

NCT02642159. Efficacy and Safety of Alirocumab Versus Usual Care on Top of Maximally Tolerated Statin Therapy in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes and Mixed Dyslipidemia (ODYSSEY DM-Dyslipidemia). <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02642159> (first received December 24, 2015).

ODYSSEY Outcomes *{published data only}*

NCT01663402. ODYSSEY Outcomes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes After an Acute Coronary Syndrome During Treatment With Alirocumab. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01663402> (first received August 8, 2012).

TAUSSIG *{published data only}*

NCT01624142. Trial Assessing Long Term USe of PCSK9 Inhibition in Subjects With Genetic LDL Disorders (TAUSSIG). <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01624142> (first received June 5, 2012).

Additional references**Abifadel 2003**

Abifadel M, Varret M, Rabès JP, Allard D, Ouguerram K, Devillers M, et al. Mutations in *PCSK9* cause autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia. *Nature Genetics* 2013;**34**(2):154–6.

Altman 2003

Altman DG, Bland JM. Interaction revisited: the difference between two estimates. *BMJ* 2003;**326**(7382):219.

Benn 2010

Benn M, Nordestgaard BG, Grande P, Schnohr P, Tybjaerg-Hansen A. PCSK9 R46L, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels, and risk of ischemic heart disease: 3 independent studies and meta-analyses. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2010;**55**(22):2833–42.

Benn 2012

Benn M, Watts GF, Tybjaerg-Hansen A, Nordestgaard BG. Familial hypercholesterolemia in the Danish general population: prevalence, coronary artery disease, and cholesterol-lowering medication. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2012;**97**(11):3956–64.

Bradburn 2007

Bradburn MJ, Deeks JJ, Berlin JA, Localio AR. Much ado about nothing: a comparison of the performance of meta-

- analytical methods with rare events. *Statistics in Medicine* 2007;**26**(1):53–77.
- Cannon 2015**
Cannon CP, Blazing MA, Giugliano RP, McCagg A, White JA, Theroux P, et al. Ezetimibe added to statin therapy after acute coronary syndromes. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2015;**372**(25):2387–97.
- Capewell 2008**
Capewell S, Allender S, Critchley J, Lloyd-Williams F, O’Flaherty M, Rayner M, et al. Modelling the UK burden of cardiovascular disease to 2020: a research report for the Cardio & Vascular Coalition and the British Heart Foundation. British Heart Foundation, 2008. <http://www.healthimpact.org.uk/Home/Links> (accessed 01 February 2015).
- Catapano 2013**
Catapano AL, Papadopoulos N. The safety of therapeutic monoclonal antibodies: implications for cardiovascular disease and targeting the PCSK9 pathway. *Atherosclerosis* 2013;**228**(1):18–28.
- Catapano 2016**
Catapano AL, Graham I, De Backer G, Wiklund O, Chapman MJ, Drexel H, et al. 2016 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the Management of Dyslipidaemias. *European Heart Journal* 2016;**Ahead of print**:1–72.
- Chasman 2012**
Chasman DI, Giulianini F, MacFadyen J, Barratt BJ, Nyberg F, Ridker PM. Genetic determinants of statin-induced low-density lipoprotein cholesterol reduction: the Justification for the Use of Statins in Prevention: an Intervention Trial Evaluating Rosuvastatin (JUPITER) trial. *Circulation. Cardiovascular Genetics*. 2012;**5**(2):257–64.
- Cohen 2005**
Cohen J, Pertsemlidis A, Kotowski IK, Graham R, Garcia CK, Hobbs HH. Low LDL cholesterol in individuals of African descent resulting from frequent nonsense mutations in PCSK9. *Nature Genetics* 2005;**37**(2):161–5.
- Cohen 2006**
Cohen JC, Boerwinkle E, Mosley TH Jr, Hobbs HH. Sequence variations in PCSK9, low LDL, and protection against coronary heart disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2006;**354**(12):1264–72.
- Collins 2016**
Collins R, Reith C, Emberson J, Armitage J, Baigent C, et al. Interpretation of the evidence for the efficacy and safety of statin therapy. *Lancet* 2016;**Ahead of print**:1–30.
- CTT 2005a**
Cholesterol Treatment Trialists’ (CTT) Collaborators. Efficacy and safety of cholesterol-lowering treatment: prospective meta-analysis of data from 90,056 participants in 14 randomised trials of statins. *Lancet* 2005;**366**(9493):1267–78.
- CTT 2005b**
Cholesterol Treatment Trialists’ (CTT) Collaboration, Fulcher J, O’Connell R, Voysey M, Emberson J, Blackwell L, et al. Efficacy and safety of LDL-lowering therapy among men and women: meta-analysis of individual data from 174 000 participants in 27 randomised trials. *Lancet* 2005;**385**(9976):1397–405.
- CTT 2012**
Cholesterol Treatment Trialists’ (CTT) Collaborators, Mihaylova B, Emberson J, Blackwell L, Keech A, Simes J, et al. The effects of lowering LDL cholesterol with statin therapy in people at low risk of vascular disease: meta-analysis of individual data from 27 randomised trials. *Lancet* 2012;**380**(9841):581–90.
- Farnier 2014**
Farnier M. PCSK9: From discovery to therapeutic applications. *Archives of Cardiovascular Disease* 2014;**107**(1):58–66.
- FDA 2015**
Food and Drug Administration Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. Briefing document Praluent (alirocumab) injection. The Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Advisory Committee Meeting 09–06–2015; Vol. BLA 125559.
- Ference 2016**
Ference BA, Robinson JG, Brook RD, Catapano AL, Chapman J, Neff DR, et al. Variation in PCSK9 and HMGCR and risk of cardiovascular disease and diabetes. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2016;**22**:2144–53.
- Garcia 2001**
Garcia CK, Wilund K, Arca M, Zuliani G, Fellin R, Maioli M, et al. Autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia caused by mutations in a putative LDL receptor adaptor protein. *Science* 2001;**292**(5520):1934–8.
- Grade Working Group 2004**
GRADE Working Group. Grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2004;**328**(1):1490–4.
- Grundy 2004**
Grundy SM, Cleeman JI, Merz CN, Brewer HB Jr, Clark LT, Hunninghake DB, et al. Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2004;**44**(3):720–32.
- Higgins 2011a**
Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Sterne JAC. Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*. Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. www.cochrane-handbook.org.
- Innerarity 1987**
Innerarity TL, Weisgraber KH, Arnold KS, Mahley RW, Krauss RM, Vega GL, et al. Familial defective apolipoprotein B-100: low density lipoproteins with abnormal receptor binding. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 1987;**84**:6919–6923.

Knowles 2014

Knowles JW, O'Brein EC, Greendale K, Wilemon K, Genest J, Sperling LS, et al. Reducing the burden of disease and death from familial hypercholesterolemia: a call to action. *American Heart Journal* 2014;**168**(6):807–11.

Kreatsoulas 2010

Kreatsoulas C, Anand SS. The impact of social determinants on cardiovascular disease. *Canadian Journal of Cardiology* 2010;**26**(Suppl C):8C–13C.

Krishnamurthi 2013

Krishnamurthi RV, Feigin VL, Forouzanfar MH, Mensah GA, Connor M, Bennett DA, et al. Global and regional burden of first-ever ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke during 1990–2010: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet Global Health* 2013;**1**(5):e259–81.

Lefebvre 2011

Lefebvre C, Manheimer E, Glanville J. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. *Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011)*. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Lipinski 2016

Lipinsky MJ, Benedetto U, Escarcega RO, Biondi-Zoccai G, Lhermusier T, Baker NC, et al. The impact of proprotein convertase subtilisin-kexin type 9 serine protease inhibitors on lipid levels and outcomes in patients with primary hypercholesterolaemia: a network meta-analysis. *European Heart Journal* 2016;**37**(6):536–45.

Lotta 2016

Lotta LA, Sharp SJ, Burgess S, Perry JR, Stewart ID, Willems SM, et al. Association between low-density lipoprotein cholesterol-lowering genetic variants and risk of type 2 diabetes. *JAMA* 2016;**13**:1383–91.

Lundh 2017

Lundh A, Lexchin J, Mintzes B, Schroll JB, Bero L. Industry sponsorship and research outcome. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 2. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.MR000033.pub3]

Lunven 2014

Lunven C, Paehler T, Poitiers F, Brunet A, Rey J, Hanotin C, et al. A randomized study of the relative pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and safety of alirocumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody to PCSK9, after single subcutaneous administration at three different injection sites in healthy subjects. *Cardiovascular Therapy* 2014;**32**(6):297–301.

Mancini 2011

Mancini GBJ, Baker S, Bergeron J, Fitchett D, Frohlich J, Genest J, et al. Diagnosis, prevention, and management of statin adverse effects and intolerance: proceedings of a Canadian Working Group Consensus Conference. *Canadian Journal of Cardiology* 2011;**27**(5):635–62.

Marks 2003

Marks D, Thorogood M, Neil HAW, Humpries SE. A review on the diagnosis, natural history, and treatment of

familial hypercholesterolaemia. *Atherosclerosis* 2003;**168**(1):1–14.

Moran 2014

Moran AE, Forouzanfar MH, Roth GA, Mensah GA, Ezzati M, Flaxman A, et al. The global burden of ischemic heart disease in 1990 and 2010: the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study. *Circulation* 2014;**129**(14):1493–501.

Murray 2012

Murray CJ, Vos T, Lozano R, Naghavi M, Flaxman AD, Michaud C, et al. Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet* 2012;**380**(9859):2197–223.

Navarese 2015

Navarese EP, Kot odziejczak M, Schulze V, Gurbel PA, Tantry U, et al. Effects of proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 antibodies in adults with hypercholesterolemia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2015; Vol. 163, issue 1:40–51. [DOI: 10.7326/M14-2957]

Newcombe 2014

Newcombe RG, Bender R. Implementing GRADE: calculating the risk difference from the baseline risk and the relative risk. *Evidence-Based Medicine* 2014;**19**(1):6–8.

Nissen 2016

Nissen SE, Stroes E, Dent-Acosta RE, Rosenson RS, Lehman SJ, Sattar N, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of evolocumab vs ezetimibe in patients with muscle-related statin intolerance: the GAUSS-3 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2016;**315**(15):1580–90.

Nordestgaard 2013

Nordestgaard BG, Chapman MJ, Humphries SE, Ginsberg HN, Masana L, Descamps OS, et al. Familial hypercholesterolaemia is underdiagnosed and undertreated in the general population: guidance for clinicians to prevent coronary heart disease. *European Heart Journal* 2013;**34**(45):3478–90.

Pfizer 2017

Pfizer. Pfizer discontinues global development of bococizumab, its investigational PCSK9 inhibitor. <http://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer-discontinues-global-development-of-bococizumab-its-investigational-psk9-inh> (accessed 24 April 2017).

R Development Core Team 2014 [Computer program]

R Development Core Team. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2014.

Roger 2011

Roger VL, Go AS, Lloyd-Jones DM, Adams RJ, Berry JD, Brown TM, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics - 2011 update: a report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2011;**123**(4):e18–209.

Sabatine 2015

Sabatine MS, Giugliano RP, Wiviott SD, Raal FJ, Blom DJ, Robinson J, et al. Efficacy and safety of evolocumab in

- reducing lipids and cardiovascular events. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2015;**372**(16):1500–9.
- Sattar 2010**
Sattar N, Preiss D, Murray HM, Welsh P, Buckley BM, de Craen AJ, et al. Statins and risk of incident diabetes: a collaborative meta-analysis of randomised statin trials. *Lancet* 2010;**375**(9716):735–42.
- Schmidt 2014b**
Schmidt AF, Hoes AW, Groenwold RH. Comments on 'the use of propensity scores and observational data to estimate randomized controlled trial generalizability bias' by Taylor R, Pressler and Eloise E. Kaizar, *Statistics in Medicine* 2013. *Statistics in Medicine* 2014;**33**(3):536–7.
- Schmidt 2015**
Schmidt AF, Pearce LS, Wilkins JP, Overington JP, Hingorani A, Casas JP. PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 6. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011748]
- Schmidt 2016**
Schmidt AF, Klungel OH, Nielsen M, de Boer A, Groenwold RHH, Hoes AW. Tailoring treatments using treatment effect modification. *Pharmacoeconomics and Drug Safety* 2016;**25**(4):355–62.
- Schmidt 2017**
Schmidt AF, Swerdlow DI, Holmes MV, Patel RS, Fairhurst-Hunter Z, Lyall DM, et al. PCSK9 genetic variants and risk of type 2 diabetes: a mendelian randomisation study. *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology* 2017;**5**:97–105.
- Seidah 2003**
Seidah NG, Benjannet S, Wickham L, Marcinkiewicz J, Jasmin SB, Stifani S, et al. The secretory proprotein convertase neural apoptosis-regulated convertase 1 (NARC-1): liver regeneration and neuronal differentiation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 2003;**100**(3):928–33.
- Sudhof 1985**
Sudhof TC, Goldstein JL, Brown MS, Russell DW. The LDL receptor gene: a mosaic of exons shared with different proteins. *Science* 1985;**228**(4701):815–22.
- Sweeting 2004**
Sweeting MJ, Sutton AJ, Lambert, PC. What to add to nothing? Use and avoidance of continuity corrections in meta-analysis of sparse data. *Statistics in Medicine* 2004;**23**(1):1351–75.
- Swerdlow 2014**
Swerdlow DI, Preiss D, Kuchenbaecker KB, Holmes MV, Engmann JE, Shah T, et al. HMG-coenzyme A reductase inhibition, type 2 diabetes, and bodyweight: evidence from genetic analysis and randomised trials. *Lancet* 2014;**385**(9965):351–61.
- Thompson 1999**
Thompson SG, Sharp SJ. Explaining heterogeneity in meta-analysis: a comparison of methods. *Statistics in Medicine* 1999;**18**(20):2693–708.
- Thompson 2002**
Thompson SG, Higgins JP. How should meta-regression analyses be undertaken and interpreted?. *Statistics in Medicine* 2002;**21**(11):1559–73.
- Vickers 2001**
Vickers AJ, Altman DG. Statistics notes: analysing controlled trials with baseline and follow up measurements. *BMJ* 2001;**323**(7321):1123–4.
- WHO 2008**
World Health Organization. The global burden of disease: 2004 update. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/2004_report_update/en/ (accessed 01 February 2015).
- Willer 2013**
Global Lipids Genetics Consortium, Willer CJ, Schmidt EM, Sengupta S, Peloso GM, Gustafsson S, Kanoni S, et al. Discovery and refinement of loci associated with lipid levels. *Nature Genetics* 2013;**45**(11):1274–83.
- Zhang 2015**
Zhang XL, Zhu QQ, Zhu L, Chen JZ, Chen QH, Li QN, et al. Safety and efficacy of anti-PCSK9 antibodies: a meta-analysis of 25 randomized, controlled trials. *BMC Medicine* 2015;**13**(123):1–19.
- * Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Ballantyne 2015

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 5:2 parallel-group, double-blind dose-ranging RCTs</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 07/2012 and 05/2013</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 354</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: NA</p> <p>Women: 182 (51%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 59 (11)</p> <p>History of CVD: NA</p> <p>Participants with FH: NA</p> <p>Participants with hypercholesterolaemia on stable statin therapy with fasting LDL-C of 80 mg/dL or more and triglycerides of 400 mg/dL or less</p>	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: statin therapy</p> <p>Randomised therapy: bococizumab (RN316) vs placebo</p> <p>Bococizumab dose: Participants were offered 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg once every 2 weeks, or 200 mg, 300 mg every 4 weeks, resulting in a dosage range of 50 mg to 150 mg every 2 weeks</p> <p>Intervention was continued for 24 weeks with dose reduction at day 43 (14-week regimen) or at day 57 (28-week regimen)</p>	
Outcomes	Adverse events	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipid measurement available for 12 weeks of follow-up • NCT01592240 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation by interactive voice-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear how the interactive voice system was implemented
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Unclear risk	Although paper and appendix describe the study as double-blind, it is unclear how this was maintained and who was blinded. However, no LDL-C measurement was available at/near any of the predefined time points, making this less important

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Although paper and appendix describe the study as double-blind, it is unclear how this was maintained and who was blinded. Any lack of blinding of participants and personnel seems unlikely to bias LDL-C assessment, which was performed in independent laboratories. On the other hand, outcomes such as adverse events may be biased owing to detection bias
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported; mixed-effects models, including baseline measurement, were used for continuous outcomes
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Study protocol was unavailable
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Pfizer

Descartes

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind RCT with stratified randomisation</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 52 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 01/2012 and 11/2013</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 905 (901 with baseline data)</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 134</p> <p>Women: 471 (52%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 56 (11)</p> <p>History of CVD: 136 (15%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: NA</p> <p>Participants with fasting LDL-C of 75 mg/dL or more and fasting triglyceride level of 400 mg/dL</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: standard of care, which consisted of diet only, daily atorvastatin 10 mg, 80 mg, or 80 mg + 10 mg ezetimibe</p> <p>Randomised therapy: evolocumab every 4 weeks vs placebo</p> <p>Evolocumab dose: 48 weeks of 420 mg each 4 weeks. Two-week equivalent dose of 210 mg</p>
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality, glucose, HbA1c (change from baseline)
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lipid analyses were performed by Medpace Reference Laboratories (MRL). Laboratories maintained Part III certification according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Lipid Standardization Program throughout the study Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol were measured after preparative ultracentrifugation (β-quantification). Calculated low-

Descartes (Continued)

	<p>density lipoprotein cholesterol was derived with the Friedewald formula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triglycerides and cholesterol were measured with enzymatic colorimetric tests (Olympus AU2700 or AU5400 Analyzer, Olympus, Center Valley, PA) with calibration directly traceable to CDC reference procedures • ApoB-containing lipoproteins were precipitated with dextran sulfate, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol was measured in the supernatant. ApoA1 and ApoB were measured with rate immunonephelometry (Dade Behring BNII nephelometer, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Deerfield, IL), and Lp(a) was measured by immuno-turbidimetry (Denka Seiken Co. Ltd. Lp(a) assay from Polymedco, Cortlandt Manor, NY, on the Olympus Analyzer) • NCT01516879 • Parent trial of OSLER-2 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation performed centrally using an interactive voice-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation performed centrally using an interactive system
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Unclear risk	Although paper and appendix describe the study as double-blind, it is unclear how this was maintained and who was blinded. Lack of blinding will likely cause a change in adherence and/or participant choices regarding SOC/lifestyle, which may influence outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Although paper and appendix describe the study as double-blind, it is unclear how this was maintained and who was blinded. However, any lack of blinding of participants and personnel seems unlikely to bias LDL-C assessment, which was performed in independent laboratories. Outcomes such as adverse events may be biased owing to detection bias
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	4 participants were randomised but were not included in the ITT (small number, good). However, at 2 weeks of follow-up, the number of available patients had decreased by about 15% (number of missing measurements 44 (14.57%) in comparison arm, and 90 (15.03%) in intervention arm). In some of these cases, miss-

Descartes (Continued)

		ing patients are likely due to different enrolment times, limiting follow-up; however, reported numbers of discontinued participants were similarly high: 73 in the evolocumab arm and 28 in the placebo arm. Missing LDL-C data were imputed using linear mixed models, including baseline measurements. Other missing lipid measurements were imputed using a last observation carried forward approach and were analysed by ANCOVA
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Study protocol was unavailable
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Amgen

Equator

Methods	Type of RCT: 1:3 parallel-group, double-blind dose-ranging RCT Settings: outpatient care Duration: 24 weeks Start and stop dates: NA	
Participants	Number of participants: 248 (247 with baseline data) Number lost to follow-up: 20 Women: 107 (43%) Age (SD), years: 64 (8) History of CVD: 129 (52%) Participants with FH: NA Participants with established CHD or CHD equivalent risk (not defined further)	
Interventions	Background therapy: standard of care, potentially including statin therapy Randomised therapy: 24 weeks of RG7652 (MPSK3169A) every 4, 8, or 12 weeks vs placebo RUG7652 dose: 5 dosage regimens were administered: 200 mg every 8 weeks, 400 mg every 8 weeks, 800 mg every 12 weeks, 400 mg every 4 weeks, 800 mg every 8 weeks, resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 50 mg to 200 mg	
Outcomes	Lipids, any adverse events, CVD, all-cause mortality	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in lipids was given as an overall P value and as a range of effects. Effect was averaged and standard error was calculated assuming a standard normal distribution. This results in a very conservative estimate of precision 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Equator (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Only an abstract/poster was available
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Only an abstract/poster was available
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Unclear risk	Only an abstract/poster was available
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Unclear risk	Only an abstract/poster was available. Unknown if a central laboratory was used
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	1 participant was excluded from modified ITT population, and 19 participants (7.66%) did not complete the study
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Full paper has not yet been published
Other bias	High risk	Funded by F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd

FOURIER

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:1 parallel-group, double-blind RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 157 weeks (36 months)</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 02/2013; 11/2016</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 27,564 (39 did not receive treatment)</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 1558 participants had observed LDL-C measurements at 36 months, 1375 completed follow-up time of 36 months for the primary endpoint of CVD</p> <p>Women: 6769 (25%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 63 (9)</p> <p>History of CVD: 27,564 (100%), not reported but inferred on the basis of inclusion criteria</p> <p>Participants with FH: NA</p> <p>Inclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male or female ≥ 40 to ≤ 85 years of age • History of clinically evident cardiovascular disease at high risk for a recurrent event • Fasting LDL-C ≥ 70 mg/dL (≥ 1.8 mmol/L) or non-HDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL (> 2.6 mmol/L) • Fasting triglycerides ≤ 400 mg/dL (4.5 mmol/L) <p>Exclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYHA class III or IV, or last known left ventricular ejection fraction $< 30\%$ • Uncontrolled hypertension • Uncontrolled or recurrent ventricular tachycardia • Untreated hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism

FOURIER (Continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia • LDL or plasma apheresis 	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: statin therapy. Randomized therapy: evolocumab compared to placebo. RUG7652 dose: 140 mg/2w or to 420 mg/4w of evolocumab. Resulting in a two week equivalent dose of 140mg-210mg</p>	
Outcomes	LDL-C, any adverse events, CVD, all-cause mortality, T2DM	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Central computerized system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory and blinded adjudication
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	27564 patients were randomized of whom 39 did not receive any treatment. The number of participants available reduced considerably over time to only 1375 subjects remaining at study end. However, as reported loss to follow-up was only 0.1% and the decrease in number reflects different enrolment times
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on most endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Amgen

ODYSSEY CHOICE II

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:2 parallel group, double-blind RCT. Settings: outpatient care. Duration: 24 weeks Start and stop dates: 12/2013; 06/2017</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 233 Number lost to follow-up: NA Women: 103 (44%) Age(SD): 63 (10) History of CVD: NA FH participants: 29 (12%) Participants with primary hypercholesterolaemia (heFH or non-FH) with high CV risk with muscle related statin intolerance, or moderate CV risk without muscle related statin intolerance</p>	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: ezetimibe, fenofibrate or diet alone. Randomized therapy: alirocumab versus placebo. Alirocumab dose: 24 weeks of 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks or 150 mg Alirocumab every 4 weeks. At 12 weeks participants could switch to 150 mg every 2 weeks. Resulting in a two week equivalent dose of 75-150mg</p>	
Outcomes	lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality.	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results based on an abstract. • Results presented as Alirocumab versus placebo. • NCT0203879 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Unclear risk	Described as double-blind however no details are provided on who was blinded. However, taking account of the other Odyssey trials seems likely both patients and personal were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	No details are provided. However, LDL-C and other biomarkers are unlikely biased by any lack of blinded assessment. Furthermore, all other Odyssey trails implemented blinded assessment

ODYSSEY CHOICE II (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details are provided on missing data.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	The full paper has not yet been published.
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron.

ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:1 parallel-group RCT, with stratification for CVD history</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 09/2012 and 09/2016</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 251 (excluding 63 participants in an atorvastatin rechallenge arm)</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 80</p> <p>Women: 114 (45%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 63 (10)</p> <p>History of CVD: 115 (46%)</p> <p>FH participants: 38 (15%)</p> <p>Participants with primary hypercholesterolaemia and moderate, high, or very high CV risk, who are intolerant to statins</p> <p>377 participants with a history of statin intolerance, and of moderate, high, or very high CV risk. Moderate CV risk defined as SCORE risk of 1% or more but lower than 5%; high risk defined as score risk of 5% or more, or moderate chronic kidney disease, diabetes without target organ damage heFH; very high risk defined as history of documented CHD, ischaemic stroke, peripheral artery disease, TIA, abdominal aortic aneurysm, or carotid artery stent procedure, or carotid endarterectomy or carotid artery stent procedure, or renal artery stenosis or renal artery stent procedure or diabetes with target organ damage</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III therapeutic lifestyle changes diet. Participants were allowed to continue to use bile acid, nicotinic acid, fenofibrate, or mega-3 acid</p> <p>Randomised therapy: alirocumab and placebo vs daily 10 mg ezetimibe or 20 mg atorvastatin and placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 24 weeks 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with uptitration of alirocumab to 150 mg every 2 weeks at week 12. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p>
Outcomes	MACE, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atorvastatin arm was included as a re-challenge experiment. Main analysis focuses on alirocumab vs ezetimibe (151 participants) • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula • NCT01709513

ODYSSEY ALTERNATIVE (Continued)

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted-block design and central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Placebo-controlled, patients self-administered. Unclear if staff was also blinded. Any potential unblinding of staff would be unlikely to result in bias in association with biomarkers
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Lipid parameters assessed at central blinded laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	36 (28.6%) participants in the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 44 (36.1%) in the ezetimibe arm. Potentially, these "missing" participants simply did not make the required follow-up time (24 weeks) owing to late enrolment; without specific description of the reason for these lower numbers, some concern is warranted
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Full paper has not yet been published
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY CHOICE I

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:2 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care.</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 10/2013 and 05/2015</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 803</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: NA</p> <p>Women: 341 (42%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 60 (10)</p> <p>History of CVD: NA</p> <p>Participants with FH: 45 (6%)</p> <p>Participants with poorly controlled hypercholesterolaemia and moderate CV risk with</p>

ODYSSEY CHOICE I (Continued)

	or without muscle-related statin intolerance, or with high CV risk receiving maximally tolerated dose. No definition of poorly controlled or moderate/high CV risk was provided	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: statin therapy.</p> <p>Randomized therapy: alirocumab vs placebo. At 12 weeks, participants could switch to 150 mg every 2 weeks</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 48 weeks 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks or 300 mg alirocumab every 4 weeks. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg. Treatment was allocated stratified on statin use or not</p>	
Outcomes	Lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results based on an abstract • Results presented as alirocumab vs placebo • NCT01926782 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Unclear risk	Described as double-blind, but no details provided on who was blinded. However, taking account of the other Odyssey trials, seems likely both participants and personal were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	No details are provided. However, LDL-C and other biomarkers are unlikely biased by any lack of blinded assessment. Furthermore, all other Odyssey trials implemented blinded assessment using a central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details of missing data are provided
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Full paper has not yet been published
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY COMBO I

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:2 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 52 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 07/2012 and 04/2014</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 316</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 30</p> <p>Women: 108 (34%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 63 (9)</p> <p>History of CVD: 247 (78%)</p> <p>FH participants: 0</p> <p>Participants with hypercholesterolaemia (LDL-C \geq 70 mg/dL) and established CVD or LDL-C of 100 mg/dL and CHD risk equivalents (e.g. chronic kidney disease) and on a maximally tolerated dose of statin, with possible addition of other lipid-lowering therapies</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: both add-on to maximal tolerated dose of statin</p> <p>Randomised therapy: alirocumab vs placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 104 weeks of 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with uptitration of alirocumab to 150 mg every 2 weeks at week 12, resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p>
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula, or if triglycerides exceeded 400 mg/dL, via the beta quantification method NCT01644175

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Does not mention randomisation but presumably similar as COMBO II: using an interactive voice-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Does not describe this
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	20 (9.57%) participants in the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 10 (9.34%) in the compara-

ODYSSEY COMBO I (Continued)

		tor arm. Potentially, these “missing” participants simply did not make the required follow-up time (24 weeks) owing to late enrolment; however, without specific description of the reasons for these lower numbers, some concern is warranted
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY COMBO II

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified, permuted-block RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 104 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 08/2012 and 07/2015</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 720</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 13</p> <p>Women: 190 (26%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 62 (9)</p> <p>History of CVD: 649 (90%)</p> <p>FH participants: 0</p> <p>Participants with hypercholesterolaemia (not defined) and established CHD or CHD risk equivalents (Ischaemic stroke, peripheral artery disease, moderate chronic kidney disease, or diabetes mellitus plus 2 or more additional risk factors) and on a maximally tolerated dose of statin, without addition of other lipid-lowering therapies</p>	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: add-on to maximal tolerated dose of statin</p> <p>Randomised therapy: alirocumab and ezetimibe placebo vs 10 mg daily of ezetimibe and placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab: 104 weeks of 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with uptitration of alirocumab to 150 mg every 2 weeks at week 12, resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p>	
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula, or if triglycerides exceeded 400 mg/dL, via the beta quantification method • NCT01644188 • Still ongoing, results are for 52 weeks 	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

ODYSSEY COMBO II (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Using an interactive voice-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted blocks
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	12 (2.51%) participants in the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 1 (0.41) in the comparator arm. Additionally, mixed-effects (ANCOVA) models were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY FH I

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 78 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 07/2012; 12/2014</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 486</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 1</p> <p>Women: 212 (44%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 52 (13)</p> <p>History of CVD: 225 (46%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 485 (100%)</p> <p>Participants with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia on a maximally tolerated dose of statin with LDL-C of 70 mg/dL or higher or 100 mg/dL or higher, depending on CV risk</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: add-on to maximal tolerated dose of statin and possible addition of other lipid-lowering therapies</p> <p>Randomized therapy: alirocumab vs placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 78 weeks of 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with possible uptitration of alirocumab to 150 mg every 2 weeks at week 12. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p>
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality

ODYSSEY FH I (Continued)

Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula, or if triglycerides exceeded 400 mg/dL, via the beta quantification method • NCT01623155 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centralised interactive voice-response system or interactive Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	1 (0.31%) participant in the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 0 in the comparator arm. Additionally, mixed-effects (ANCOVA) models were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY FH II

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 52 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 12/2012 and 01/2015</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 249</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 2</p> <p>Women: 118 (47%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 53.2 (17.2)</p> <p>History of CVD: 89 (36%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 249 (100%)</p> <p>Participants with heFH not adequately controlled with a maximally tolerated daily dose of statin with or without the other LMT, at a stable dose before the screening visit</p>

ODYSSEY FH II (Continued)

Interventions	<p>Background therapy: add-on to maximal tolerated dose of statin and possible addition of other lipid-lowering therapies</p> <p>Randomised therapy: alirocumab vs placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 78 weeks 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with possible up-titration of alirocumab to 150 mg every 2 weeks at week 12. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p>	
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula, or if triglycerides exceeded 400 mg/dL, via the beta quantification method • NCT01709500 • Subgroup analyses are provided for FH I and FH II combined 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centralised interactive voice-response system or interactive Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	1 (0.60%) portion of the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 1 (1.22%) participant in the comparator arm. Additionally, mixed-effects (ANCOVA) models were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY HIGH FH

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 78 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 12/2012 and 01/2015</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 107</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 1</p> <p>Women: NA</p> <p>Age (SD), years: NA</p> <p>History of CVD: 64 (60%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 107 (100%)</p> <p>Participants with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia on a maximally tolerated dose of statin with LDL-C \geq 160 mg/dL</p>	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: both add-on to maximal tolerated dose of statin and possible addition of other lipid-lowering therapies</p> <p>Randomized therapy: alirocumab vs placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 78 weeks of 150 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks</p>	
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula • Reports on influenza • Subgroup analyses are provided for FH I and FH II combined • NCT01617655 	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centralised interactive voice-response system or interactive Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	1 (1.38%) participant in the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 0 in the comparator arm. Additionally, mixed-effects (ANCOVA) models were used

ODYSSEY HIGH FH (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Full paper has not yet been published
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY Long Term

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind RCT with stratified randomisation</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 78 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 01/2012 and 11/2014</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 2341</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 247</p> <p>Women: 884 (38%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 63 (11)</p> <p>History of CVD: 1607 (68%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 415 (18%)</p> <p>Participants with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia or established coronary heart disease or coronary heart disease risk equivalent</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: standard of care</p> <p>Randomized therapy: alirocumab vs placebo for 78 weeks</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 150 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks</p>
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood samples were obtained after a 10-hour overnight fast • Total cholesterol, triglycerides, and HDL cholesterol levels in serum were determined via Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Heart Lung Blood Institute Lipid Standardization Program assays • LDL cholesterol was calculated using the Friedewald formula at all sampling points. LDL cholesterol was also measured via ultracentrifugation and precipitation (beta-quantification) by the central laboratory at weeks 0, 12, 24, 52, and 78, and in cases where triglyceride values were > 400 mg per decilitre • Apolipoprotein B, apolipoprotein A1, and lipoprotein(a) levels in serum were determined via immunonephelometry • NCT01507831

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Central computer-generated allocation system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central computer-generated allocation system

ODYSSEY Long Term (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Participants and investigators were blinded with placebo identically packaged as alirocumab
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Biomarkers were assessed at a central laboratory blinded for allocation. Clinical endpoints and adverse events were similarly assessed in a blinded fashion
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	ITT analysis excludes participants (167 (10.8%) in the intervention arm and 80 (10.1%) in the control arm) who missed LDL-C measurements during first 24 weeks. In total, 437 alirocumab patients did not complete study follow-up compared with 193 placebo participants. Categorical outcomes were analysed using an available case analysis. Missing biomarker values were imputed using mixed models or multiple imputations
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY MONO

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:1 1:1 parallel-group, double-blind RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: 07/2012 and 07/2013</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 103</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 0</p> <p>Women: 48 (47%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 60 (5)</p> <p>History of CVD: 103 (100%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 0</p> <p>Participants with 10-year risk of fatal CV events between 1% and < 5%</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III therapeutic lifestyle changes diet</p> <p>Randomized therapy: alirocumab and placebo ezetimibe daily vs 10 mg ezetimibe daily plus alirocumab biweekly placebo</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 24 weeks 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, at 12 weeks LDL-C dependent up-titration of alirocumab occurred to 150 mg biweekly. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p>

ODYSSEY MONO (Continued)

Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula · NCT01644474 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted-block design
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Participants were blinded for treatment allocation and self-administered treatments
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All participants were available at 24 weeks of follow-up
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY OPTIONS I

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 2:1 parallel-group, double-blind, stratified, permuted-block designed RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: NA</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 355</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 10</p> <p>Women: 124 (35%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 63 (10)</p> <p>History of CVD: 200 (56%)</p> <p>FH participants: 31 (9%)</p> <p>Participants with history of CVD and LDL-C levels ≥ 70 mg/dL, or CVD risk factors and LDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL</p>

ODYSSEY OPTIONS I (Continued)

Interventions	<p>Background therapy: 24 weeks 20 or 40 mg of baseline atorvastatin and National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III</p> <p>Randomised therapy: alirocumab versus 10 mg ezetimibe per day, or 20 or 40 mg atorvastatin, or for atorvastatin 40 mg regimen only, switch to rosuvastatin 40 mg</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with up-titration of alirocumab to 150 mg at week 12. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p> <p>Resulting in 7 groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 mg atorvastatin plus 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks • 20 mg atorvastatin plus 10 mg ezetimibe every day • 20 mg atorvastatin plus 20 mg atorvastatin every day • 40 mg atorvastatin plus 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks • 40 mg atorvastatin plus 10 mg ezetimibe every day • 40 mg atorvastatin plus 40 mg atorvastatin every day • 40 mg of rosuvastatin <p>All blinded with placebo alirocumab and over-encapsulated tablets for ezetimibe, atorvastatin, and rosuvastatin</p>	
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless otherwise specified, comparisons are made of alirocumab therapy vs pooled other therapies • Fasting blood samples were collected in the morning • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula • Lipoprotein(a) was analysed using an immunoradiometric assay on the Siemens BNII • NCT01730040 	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centralised interactive voice-response system or interactive Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted-block design and central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	4 (3.85%) participants in the alirocumab arm had missing lipids measurements compared with 6 (2.39%) in the compar-

ODYSSEY OPTIONS I (Continued)

		tor arm. Additionally, mixed-effects (ANCOVA) models were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

ODYSSEY OPTIONS II

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group RCT</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: NA</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 305</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 7</p> <p>Women: 118 (39%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 61 (10)</p> <p>History of CVD: 177 (58%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 41 (13%)</p> <p>Participants with a history of CVD and LDL-C levels ≥ 70 mg/dL, or CVD risk factors and LDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: Patients received 24 weeks 10 or 20 mg of baseline rosuvastatin and National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III</p> <p>Randomised therapy: alirocumab vs add-on 10 mg ezetimibe per day, or additional 10 or 20 mg of rosuvastatin</p> <p>Alirocumab dose: add-on of 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks, with up-titration of alirocumab to 150 mg at week 12. Resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 75 mg to 150 mg</p> <p>Resulting in 6 groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 mg rosuvastatin plus 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks • 10 mg rosuvastatin plus 10 mg ezetimibe every day • 10 mg rosuvastatin plus 10 mg rosuvastatin every day • 20 mg rosuvastatin plus 75 mg alirocumab every 2 weeks • 20 mg rosuvastatin plus 10 mg ezetimibe every day • 20 mg rosuvastatin plus 20 mg rosuvastatin every day <p>All blinded with placebo alirocumab and over-encapsulated tablets for ezetimibe, rosuvastatin</p>
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless otherwise specified, comparisons are made of alirocumab therapy vs pooled other therapies • Fasting blood samples were collected in the morning • LDL-C was calculated using the Friedewald formula • Lipoprotein(a) was analysed using an immunoradiometric assay on the Siemens BNII

ODYSSEY OPTIONS II (Continued)

• NCT01730053		
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centralised interactive voice-response system or interactive Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted-block design and central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	2 (1.94%) participants in the alirocumab arm had missing lipid measurements compared with 5 (2.48%) in the comparator arms. Additionally, mixed-effects (ANCOVA) models were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Sanofi and Regeneron

OSLER 1/2

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: meta-analysis of OSLER-1 and OSLER-2 RCTs</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 52 weeks/48 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: NA</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 4465</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 738</p> <p>Women: 2210 (49%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 58 (11)</p> <p>History of CVD: NA</p> <p>Participants with FH: NA</p> <p>Participants with and without a history of CVD or familial hypercholesterolaemia; all were previously enrolled in phase 2 to 3 PCSK9 inhibitor trials and completed these without serious adverse events</p>

OSLER 1/2 (Continued)

Interventions	<p>Background therapy: standard of care (including statins and/or ezetimibe). Randomised therapy: evolocumab vs standard of care only, for 52/48 weeks Evolocumab dose: 420 mg evolocumab every 4 weeks (OSLER-1, OSLER-2), or 140 mg every 2 weeks (OSLER-2), resulting in 2-week equivalent dose of 140 mg to 210 mg</p>
Outcomes	CVD, LDL-C, any adverse events, all-cause mortality
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESCARTES leads into OSLER-2 • Standard error for LDL-C percentage changes unavailable at 48 weeks; instead, standard error of 24 weeks was used • Blood samples were obtained after a 9-hour or longer overnight fast • LDL cholesterol was calculated using the Friedewald formula at all sampling points • NCT01439880, NCT01439880

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation was performed centrally with the use of an interactive voice-response or Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	High risk	No blinding; lack of blinding will likely cause a change in adherence and/or in a participant's choices regarding SOC/lifestyle that may influence outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory. Outcomes directly assessed by study personnel, such as adverse events, may be biased owing to detection bias
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	At week 48, 270 (18.13%) SOC participants were unavailable, and 468 (15.72%) in the intervention arm were unavailable. Portion of these "unavailable" participants were due to differences in enrolment dates limiting follow-up, but with a reported percentage of 7.2%, a considerable proportion of participants were genuinely lost to follow-up. No mention of how missing data were handled
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints

OSLER 1/2 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	Analyses such as the Wilcoxon test, or Cox proportional hazards model without stratification for centre, ignore clustering of participants by studies or by study centres Funded by Amgen
------------	-----------	--

OSLER-1

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:2 parallel-group, open-label stratified trial</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 52 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: NA</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 1104</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: 169</p> <p>Women: 610 (55%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 56 (12)</p> <p>History of CVD: 210 (19%)</p> <p>FH participants: 414 (38%)</p> <p>Participants with and without a history of CVD or familial hypercholesterolaemia; all were previously enrolled in phase 2 PCSK9 inhibitor trials and completed these trials without serious adverse events</p>
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: standard of care (SOC)</p> <p>Randomized therapy: evolocumab vs standard of care for 52 weeks</p> <p>Evolocumab dose: 420 mg evolocumab every 4 weeks, resulting in a 2-week equivalent dose of 210 mg</p>
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plasma lipids, ApoA1, ApoB, and lipoprotein(a) were measured after a fast ≥ 9 hours • LDL-C values are based on the preparative ultracentrifugation method • Lipoprotein(a) assay type: Polymedco Cortlandt Manor, NY, on the Olympus Analyzer • NCT01439880

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation was performed centrally with the use of an interactive voice-response or Web-response system
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation

OSLER-1 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	High risk	No blinding. Lack of blinding will likely cause a change in adherence and/or in participants regarding SOC/lifestyle that may influence outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory. Besides lipids, outcomes such as adverse events may be biased owing to detection bias
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	At week 52, 73/368 = 19.83% of SOC dropped out, and 96/736 = 13.04% of intervention arm dropped out. No mention of how missing data were handled
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on protocol-defined endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Funded by Amgen

SPIRE 1/2

Methods	<p>Type of RCT: 1:1 parallel-group RCTs, double-blind, permuted-block design stratified by geographic region</p> <p>Settings: outpatient care</p> <p>Duration: 143 weeks</p> <p>Start and stop dates: both 10/2013 and 01/2017</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 27438 (39 participants did not receive treatment)</p> <p>Number lost to follow-up: At week 52, the number of participants available for biomarker measurements could be as low as 7814. For clinical endpoints, only 11 participants made it to the end of follow-up (143 weeks), but this is likely to happen with participants starting at different times and early termination of trials due to an antidrug-antibody response</p> <p>Women: 8111 (30%)</p> <p>Age (SD), years: 63 (9)</p> <p>History of CVD: 23198 (85%)</p> <p>Participants with FH: 1072 (4%)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be on background lipid-lowering treatment • Must be at high risk of a CV event • Must have an LDL-C \geq 100 mg/dL (2.6 mmol/L) OR non-HDL-C \geq 130 mg/dL (3.4 mmol/L) <p>Exclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned coronary (PCI or CABG) or other arterial revascularisation • New York Heart Association Class IV congestive heart failure or left ventricular ejection fraction < 25% by cardiac imaging • Chronic renal insufficiency with creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min/1.73m² by MDRD formula or with end-state renal disease on dialysis • History of haemorrhagic stroke

SPIRE 1/2 (Continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior exposure to bococizumab or other investigational PCSK9 inhibitor 	
Interventions	<p>Background therapy: statins and/or ezetimibe Randomized therapy: bococizumab compared with placebo Evolocumab dose: 150 mg/2w downtitration to 75 mg/2w</p>	
Outcomes	CVD, lipids, any adverse events, all-cause mortality	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Interactive Response Technology (IRT) System (Interactive Web Response (IWR)/ Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted blocks
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Both were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) LDL-C	Low risk	Central laboratory and blinded adjudicated clinical outcomes
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Number of available participants at 52 weeks could be as low as 7814, depending on the biomarker measured in a total of 27, 438 randomised participants. For clinical endpoints, only 11 participants made it to the end of follow-up (143 weeks). Both of these issues are related to early termination of these trials and participants enrolling at different moments in time; actual loss to follow-up was 0.9%
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reports on most endpoints
Other bias	High risk	Pfizer funded

ANCOVA: analysis of covariance
 CABG: coronary artery bypass graft
 CHD: coronary heart disease
 CV: cardiovascular
 CVD: cardiovascular disease

FH: familial hypercholesterolaemia
 HbA1c: glycosylated haemoglobin
 HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol
 heFH: heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia
 ITT: intention-to-treat
 LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol
 LMT: lipid modifying treatments
 MACE: major adverse cardiac events
 MDRD: Modification of Diet in Renal Disease
 NYHA: New York Heart Association
 PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention
 RCT: randomised controlled trial
 SD: standard deviation
 SOC: standard of care
 TIA: transient ischaemic attack

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Baruch 2013	Follow-up time too short
Cho 2014	Follow-up time too short
Desai 2014	Follow-up time too short
Dias 2012	Follow-up time too short
Dufour 2012	Meta-analysis without separate results
Gaudet 2012	Meta-analysis of 3 studies without separate results
Gaudet 2013	Meta-analysis of 3 studies without separate results
Gumbiner 2012	Follow-up time too short
Hopkins 2013	Follow-up time too short
Jones 2015	Meta-analysis of 4 studies without separate results
Kastelein 2015	Follow-up time too short
Kawashiri 2012	No randomisation to PCSK9 inhibitor
Mabuchi 2015	No empirical results
Maxwell 2012	No empirical results

(Continued)

Mearns 2014	No empirical results
Pordy 2013	Dose-response modelling
Raal 2014	Follow-up time too short
Raal 2014a	Meta-analysis without separate results
Shaywitz 2012	Follow-up time too short
Stawowy 2014	Follow-up time too short
Stein 2012	This reference published on a subset of the data included in OSLER-1
Stein 2013	Follow-up time too short
Swergold 2010	Follow-up time too short
Swergold 2011	Follow-up time too short
Wan 2013	Follow-up time too short

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

SPIRE biomarker trials

Methods	Six parallel, multi-national lipid-lowering trials
Participants	4300 patients with hyperlipidaemia
Interventions	150 mg bococizumab or placebo subcutaneously every 2 weeks
Outcomes	Lipids, any adverse events, clinical endpoints
Notes	Given the short follow-up time, the focus on biomarkers, and the fact that drug development has been terminated, incorporation of these trials will have limited impact

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

ANITSCHKOW

Trial name or title	ANITSCHKOW
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trials
Participants	People 50 to 80 years of age with baseline Lp(a) \geq 50 mg/dL and LDL-C \geq 100 mg/dL
Interventions	Evolocumab compared with placebo with background statin therapy for all
Outcomes	Number of participants with treatment-related adverse events as assessed by Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 4
Starting date	April 2016
Contact information	
Notes	Amgen

EBBINGHAUS

Trial name or title	EBBINGHAUS
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trials
Participants	People 40 to 85 years of age Inclusion criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Randomised into Study 20110118 (FOURIER) Exclusion criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current or known past diagnosis of dementia or mild cognitive impairment (MCI)
Interventions	Evolocumab compared with statin therapy in combination with placebo
Outcomes	Mean change from baseline over time in spatial working memory (SWM) index of executive function
Starting date	July 2014
Contact information	
Notes	Amgen, substudy of FOURIER

HAUSER-RCT

Trial name or title	HAUSER-RCT
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trials

HAUSER-RCT (Continued)

Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male or female ≥ 10 to ≤ 17 years of age (before 18th birthday) • Diagnosis of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia • On an approved statin with stable optimised dose for ≥ 4 weeks • Other lipid-lowering therapy stable for ≥ 4 weeks (fibrates must be stable for ≥ 6 weeks) • Fasting LDL-C ≥ 130 mg/dL (3.4 mmol/L) • Fasting triglycerides ≤ 400 mg/dL (4.5 mmol/L) <p>Exclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1 diabetes, or type 2 diabetes that is poorly controlled • Uncontrolled hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism • Cholesterylester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor in the previous 12 months, or mipomersen or lomitapide in the previous 5 months • Previously received evolocumab or any other investigational therapy to inhibit PCSK9 • Lipid apheresis within the 12 weeks before screening • Homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia
Interventions	Evolocumab compared with placebo
Outcomes	Percentage change from baseline in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels
Starting date	February 2015
Contact information	
Notes	Amgen

NCT02833844

Trial name or title	A Double Blind, Randomized, Placebo Controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy on LDL-C of Evolocumab (AMG 145) in Subjects With HIV and With Hyperlipidemia and/or Mixed Dyslipidemia
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trials
Participants	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive individuals with hyperlipidaemia or mixed dyslipidaemia (time frame: week 24)
Interventions	Evolocumab compared with placebo
Outcomes	Percent change from baseline in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C)
Starting date	June 2016
Contact information	
Notes	Amgen

ODYSSEY DM-Dyslipidemia

Trial name or title	ODYSSEY DM-Dyslipidemia
Methods	Open-label parallel randomised controlled trials
Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients with type 2 diabetes and mixed dyslipidaemia whose non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (non-HDL-C) is not adequately controlled with a stable, maximum dose/regimen of statin that is tolerated by the patient • 18 years of age or older • Documented history of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) or at least 1 additional cardiovascular risk factor • Non-HDL-C \geq 100 mg/dL • Triglycerides \geq 150 mg/dL and $<$ 500 mg/dL • Stable antihyperglycaemic agents for \geq 3 months • No change in weight \geq 5 kg within the prior 3 months • On stable dose of medications that are known to influence weight and/or lipids within the previous 3 months <p>Exclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of any lipid-modifying therapies other than statins within the previous 4 weeks (e.g. ezetimibe, fenofibrate, nicotinic acid, omega-3 fatty acids) or use of over-the-counter products/nutraceuticals known to impact lipids (e.g. red yeast rice) within previous 4 weeks • Currently drinking more than 2 standard alcoholic drinks per day • Body mass index (BMI) $>$ 45 kg/m² or currently enrolled in a weight loss programme and still in active phase of weight loss • Glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c) \geq 9% <p>The above information is not intended to contain all considerations relevant to a patient's potential participation in a clinical trial</p>
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimental: Alirocumab will be injected subcutaneously every 2 weeks starting with dose 1, with potential blinded uptitration to dose 2 at week 12. Background therapy such as antihyperglycaemic agents and statins will be administered as applicable or as per Investigator's judgement. Placebo injection for training purposes will be administered to participants Interventions: drug: ALIROCUMAB SAR236553 (REGN727) <p>Drug: placebo Drug: statins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active comparator: Usual care will be administered orally on the basis of selection of the investigator before randomisation and includes initiation of ezetimibe, fenofibrate, nicotinic acid or omega-3 fatty acids. Alternatively, if randomised to the usual care arm, the investigator may select no additional lipid-lowering agents. Background therapy such as antihyperglycaemic agents and statins will be administered as applicable or as per Investigator's judgement. Placebo injection for training purposes will be administered to participants <p>Interventions: drug: placebo Drug: statins Drug: ezetimibe Drug: fenofibrate Drug: nicotinic acid Drug: omega-3 fatty acids</p>
Outcomes	Percent change in non-HDL-C in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population

ODYSSEY DM-Dyslipidemia (Continued)

Starting date	December 2015
Contact information	
Notes	Sanofi

ODYSSEY Outcomes

Trial name or title	ODYSSEY Outcomes
Methods	Parallel randomised controlled trials
Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recent (< 52 weeks) hospitalisation for ACS <p>Exclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Age < 40 yearsACS event occurring more than 52 weeks before randomisation visitLDL-C likely to be <70 mg/dL (< 1.81 mmol/L) with evidence-based medical and dietary management of dyslipidaemia <p>The above information is not intended to contain all considerations relevant to a patient's potential participation in a clinical trial</p>
Interventions	Alirocumab compared with placebo
Outcomes	Time from randomisation to first occurrence of one of the following clinical events: CHD death, any non-fatal MI, fatal and non-fatal ischaemic stroke, unstable angina requiring hospitalisation
Starting date	August 2012
Contact information	
Notes	Sanofi

TAUSSIG

Trial name or title	TAUSSIG
Methods	Open-label parallel randomised controlled trial
Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participated in a qualifying evolocumab (AMG145) parent protocol ORHave a diagnosis of familial hypercholesterolaemia ANDMales and females ≥ 12 to ≤ 80 years of ageStable low-fat diet and lipid-lowering therapies for ≥ 4 weeksLow-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) ≥ 130 mg/dL (3.4 mmol/L) for people without diagnosed CHD/CHD risk equivalent OR LDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL (2.6 mmol/L) for those with diagnosed CHD or CHD risk equivalent OR people given apheresis with no LDL-C entry requirementFasting triglycerides < 400 mg/dL (4.5 mmol/L)

TAUSSIG (Continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Body weight \geq 40 kg at screening for those younger than 18 years Exclusion criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New York Heart Association (NYHA) class III or IV or last known left ventricular ejection fraction < 30%• Myocardial infarction, unstable angina, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) or stroke within 3 months of screening• Planned cardiac surgery or revascularisation• Uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmia• Uncontrolled hypertension
Interventions	1 monthly dose of evolocumab compared with 2 monthly dosages of evolocumab
Outcomes	Incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events
Starting date	June 2015
Contact information	
Notes	Amgen

DATA AND ANALYSES

This review has no analyses.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Summary results - clinical events analyses as odds ratios

	Number of studies	Number of events in the PCSK9 arm	Number of participants in the PCSK9 arm	Number of events in the comparison arm	Number of participants in the comparison arm	Fixed-effect (95% CI)	Between-study heterogeneity P value
Placebo comparison							
All-cause mortality	12	580	31358	558	29326	1.02 (0.91 to 1.14)	0.159
Any cardiovascular event	8	1790	30355	2009	28939	0.86 (0.80 to 0.92)	0.803
Any myocardial infarction	10	686	30610	869	29038	0.77 (0.69 to 0.85)	0.674
Any stroke	8	265	29828	340	28672	0.76 (0.65 to 0.89)	0.185
Any adverse event	13	22593	31611	20435	29427	1.08 (1.04 to 1.12)	0.38
Myalgia	12	1249	31428	1094	29363	1.07 (0.99 to 1.16)	0.873
Influenza	6	191	2923	82	1477	1.19 (0.91 to 1.55)	1
Hypertension	8	110	3436	60	1593	0.86 (0.62 to 1.18)	0.741
Cancer	5	83	2851	46	1442	0.91 (0.63 to 1.31)	0.964
Type 2 diabetes	7	956	17535	911	16681	1.04 (0.95 to 1.14)	0.983
Elevated creatinine	8	319	30399	309	28933	0.85 (0.73 to 0.99)	0.419

Table 1. Summary results - clinical events analyses as odds ratios (Continued)

Neurological events	5	289	16036	242	14919	1.04 (0.88 to 1.24)	0.759
Ezetimibe and statin comparison							
All-cause mortality							
Any cardiovascular event	3	29	3079	33	1691	0.45 (0.27 to 0.75)	0.712
Any myocardial infarction							
Any stroke							
Any adverse event	5	2290	3309	1347	2067	1.18 (1.05 to 1.34)	0.478
Myalgia	5	127	3309	81	2067	1.09 (0.81 to 1.48)	0.715
Influenza	4	113	3183	51	1942	1.28 (0.91 to 1.80)	0.45
Hypertension	3	6	207	12	453	1.10 (0.41 to 2.96)	0.893
Cancer							
Type 2 diabetes	4	35	3183	22	1942	1.10 (0.63 to 1.93)	0.057
Elevated creatinine	5	20	3183	29	1942	0.51 (0.28 to 0.92)	0.969
Neurological events	2	5	207	9	453	1.22 (0.40 to 3.69)	1

Table 2. Summary results - clinical events analyses as risk differences

	Number of studies	Number of events in the PCSK9 arm	Number of participants in the PCSK9 arm	Number of events in the comparison arm	Number of participants in the comparison arm	Fixed-effect (95% CI)	Between-study heterogeneity P value

Table 2. Summary results - clinical events analyses as risk differences (Continued)

Placebo comparison							
All-cause mortality	12	580	31358	558	29326	0.000 (-0.002 to 0.002)	0.781
Any cardiovascular event	8	1790	30355	2009	28939	-0.009 (-0.013 to -0.005)	0.005
Any myocardial infarction	10	686	30610	869	29038	-0.007 (-0.009 to -0.004)	< 0.001
Any stroke	8	265	29828	340	28672	-0.003 (-0.004 to -0.001)	0.409
Any adverse event	13	22593	31611	20435	29427	0.015 (0.008 to 0.023)	< 0.001
Myalgia	12	1249	31428	1094	29363	0.002 (-0.001 to 0.006)	0.979
Influenza	6	191	2923	82	1477	0.010 (-0.005 to 0.025)	0.513
Hypertension	8	110	3436	60	1593	-0.005 (-0.016 to 0.006)	1
Cancer	5	83	2851	46	1442	-0.003 (-0.013 to 0.008)	0.892
Type 2 diabetes	7	956	17535	911	16681	0.002 (-0.03 to 0.07)	0.73
Elevated creatinine	8	319	30399	309	28933	-0.002 (-0.003 to -0.000)	< 0.001
Neurological events	5	289	16036	242	14919	0.001 (-0.002 to 0.004)	0.923
Ezetimibe and statin comparison							
All-cause mortality							
Any cardiovascular event	3	29	3079	33	1691	-0.011 (-0.017 to -0.004)	1
Any myocardial infarction							

Table 2. Summary results - clinical events analyses as risk differences (Continued)

Any stroke							
Any adverse event	5	2290	3309	1347	2067	0.037 (0.011 to 0.063)	0.862
Myalgia	5	127	3309	81	2067	0.003 (-0.007 to 0.014)	0.901
Influenza	4	113	3183	51	1942	0.009 (-0.002 to 0.019)	1
Hypertension	3	6	207	12	453	0.002 (-0.020 to 0.025)	0.922
Cancer							
Type 2 diabetes	4	35	3183	22	1942	0.001 (-0.007 to 0.008)	0.027
Elevated creatinine	5	20	3183	29	1942	-0.006 (-0.012 to -0.000)	0.984
Neurological events	2	5	207	9	453	0.004 (-0.019 to 0.028)	1

Table 3. Summary results - biomarker analyses at 6 months

		Number of studies	Number of PCSK9 participants	Number of comparator arm participants	Fixed-effect (95% CI)	Random-effects (95% CI)	Between-study heterogeneity P value
Placebo comparison							
LDL-C change	%	8	3255	1527	-57.62 (-59.37 to -55.87)	-53.86 (-58.64 to -49.08)	< 0.001
HDL-C change	%	5	2324	1175	5.48 (4.37 to 6.59)	6.00 (4.31 to 7.69)	0.19
Triglycerides change	%	5	2324	1175	-14.62 (-16.74 to -12.50)	-11.39 (-17.04 to -5.74)	< 0.001
Total cholesterol % change		2	1762	895	-35.79 (-37.36 to -34.23)	-31.41 (-43.65 to -19.16)	< 0.001

Table 3. Summary results - biomarker analyses at 6 months (Continued)

Apolipoprotein A1 % change	3	2043	1033	3.49 (2.38 to 4.60)	3.50 (2.37 to 4.64)	0.36
Apolipoprotein B % change	6	2507	1239	-47.79 (-49.51 to -46.08)	-41.93 (-49.76 to -34.10)	< 0.001
Lipoprotein(a) % change	4	2252	1140	-22.43 (-24.30 to -20.56)	-19.80 (-25.43 to -14.17)	< 0.001
Non-HDL-C % change	4	2252	1140	-50.03 (-51.73 to -48.33)	-47.17 (-53.92 to -40.42)	< 0.001
HbA1c absolute change	2	490	245	0.00 (-0.04 to 0.05)	0.01 (-0.06 to 0.08)	0.151
Ezetimibe and statin comparison						
LDL-C change	% 5	3309	2067	-52.17 (-53.91 to -50.43)	-39.20 (-56.15 to -22.26)	< 0.001
HDL-C change	% 3	333	578	7.53 (5.54 to 9.51)	6.42 (1.31 to 11.52)	0.002
Triglycerides change	% 2	229	327	-3.47 (-8.26 to 1.32)	-3.47 (-8.26 to 1.32)	0.46
Total cholesterol % change						
Apolipoprotein A1 % change						
Apolipoprotein B % change	3	333	578	-26.86 (-29.50 to -24.22)	-26.72 (-30.26 to -23.19)	0.169
Lipoprotein(a) % change	2	207	453	-19.51 (-24.48 to -14.53)	-19.51 (-24.48 to -14.53)	0.60
Non-HDL-C % change	2	207	453	-28.19 (-32.79 to -23.59)	-28.19 (-32.79 to -23.59)	0.65
HbA1c absolute change						
Ezetimibe comparison						

Table 3. Summary results - biomarker analyses at 6 months (Continued)

LDL-C change	%	2	531	292	-30.20 (-34.18 to -26.23)	-30.20 (-34.18 to -26.23)	0.71
HDL-C change	%	2	531	292	7.40 (5.11 to 9.70)	7.01 (3.70 to 10.32)	0.22
Triglycerides change	%	2	531	292	-0.43 (-4.90 to 4.03)	-0.43 (-4.90 to 4.03)	0.89
Total cholesterol % change		2	531	292	-15.51 (-18.18 to -12.83)	-15.84 (-19.37 to -12.30)	0.24
Apolipoprotein A1 % change		2	531	292	6.13 (4.34 to 7.91)	6.13 (4.34 to 7.91)	0.68
Apolipoprotein B % change		2	531	292	-23.18 (-26.28 to -20.08)	-23.18 (-26.28 to -20.08)	0.37
Lipoprotein(a) % change		2	531	292	-18.70 (-23.03 to -14.37)	-13.69 (-30.60 to 3.21)	0.003
Non-HDL-C % change		2	531	292	-23.45 (-27.07 to -19.83)	-23.45 (-27.07 to -19.83)	0.57
HbA1c absolute change							

Table 4. Summary results - biomarker analyses at 1 year

		Number of studies	Number of PCSK9 participants	Number of comparator arm participants	Fixed-effect (95% CI)	Random-effects (95% CI)	Between-study heterogeneity P value
Placebo comparison							
LDL-C change	%	6	29865	28694	-52.80 (-53.46 to 52.14)	-52.87 (-60.03 to -45.72)	< 0.001
HDL-C change	%	4	14528	14127	5.55 (5.07 to 6.03)	6.06 (4.30 to 7.82)	0.102
Triglycerides change	%	3	14319	14020	-12.53 (-15.45 to -9.61)	-12.53 (-15.45 to -9.61)	0.679

Table 4. Summary results - biomarker analyses at 1 year (Continued)

Total cholesterol % change	2	808	409	-31.33 (-33.80 to -28.86)	-28.47 (-38.85 to -18.10)	< 0.001
Apolipoprotein A1 % change	1	599	302	3.00 (1.31 to 4.69)		
Apolipoprotein B % change	4	14528	14127	-47.18 (-48.29 to -48.29)	-43.51 (-48.88 to -38.13)	< 0.001
Lipoprotein(a) % change						
Non-HDL-C % change	2	808	409	-47.16 (-50.77 to -43.55)	-43.46 (-57.45 to -29.47)	0.001
Glucose (mg/dL) absolute change*	2	13720	13718	1.80 (0.61 to 2.99)		
HbA1c absolute change*	2	13720	13718	0.02 (-0.01 to 0.05)		
Ezetimibe and statin comparison						
LDL-C % change	1	2976	1489	-58.40 (-60.40 to -56.40)		
HDL-C % change	1	736	368	5.40 (3.09 to 7.71)		
Triglycerides % change	1	736	368	-10.00 (-13.59 to -6.41)		
Total cholesterol % change						
Apolipoprotein A1 % change	1	736	368	4.30 (2.61 to 5.99)		
Apolipoprotein B % change	1	736	368	-38.80 (-41.18 to -36.42)		
Lipoprotein(a) % change	1	736	368	-20.80 (-23.95 to -17.65)		
Non-HDL-C % change	1	736	368	-44.00 (-46.77 to -41.23)		

Table 4. Summary results - biomarker analyses at 1 year (Continued)

Glu- cose (mg/dL) ab- solute change*						
HbA1c absolute change						

*On the basis of the combined analysis of SPIRE-1 and SPIRE-2, study-specific estimates were unavailable, hence no random-effects or between-study heterogeneity estimates could be calculated

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Search strategies

MEDLINE search strategy

1. exp antibodies, monoclonal/
2. monoclonal antibod*.tw.
3. MAB*.tw.
4. evolocumab.tw.
5. amg 145.tw.
6. amg145.tw.
7. alirocumab.tw.
8. regn 727.tw.
9. regn727.tw.
10. sar 236553.tw.
11. sar236553.tw.
12. 1D05-IgG2.tw.
13. LGT209.tw.
14. RG7652.tw.
15. Bococizumab.tw.
16. "pf 04950615".tw.
17. pf04950615.tw.
18. rn 316.tw.
19. rn316.tw.
20. or/1-19
21. exp Proprotein Convertases/
22. proprotein convertase*.tw.
23. pro-protein convertase*.tw.
24. pcsk9.tw.
25. serine proteinase*.tw.
26. or/21-25
27. exp Cardiovascular Diseases/
28. cardio*.tw.
29. cardia*.tw.

30. heart*.tw.
31. coronary*.tw.
32. angina*.tw.
33. ventric*.tw.
34. myocard*.tw.
35. pericard*.tw.
36. isch?em*.tw.
37. emboli*.tw.
38. arrhythmi*.tw.
39. thrombo*.tw.
40. atrial fibrillat*.tw.
41. tachycardi*.tw.
42. endocardi*.tw.
43. (sick adj sinus).tw.
44. exp Stroke/
45. (stroke or stokes).tw.
46. cerebrovasc*.tw.
47. cerebral vascular.tw.
48. apoplexy.tw.
49. (brain adj2 accident*).tw.
50. ((brain* or cerebral or lacunar) adj2 infarct*).tw.
51. exp Hyperlipidemias/
52. hyperlipid*.tw.
53. hyperlip?emia*.tw.
54. hypercholesterol*.tw.
55. hypercholester?emia*.tw.
56. hyperlipoprotein?emia*.tw.
57. hypertriglycerid?emia*.tw.
58. exp Arteriosclerosis/
59. exp Cholesterol/
60. cholesterol.tw.
61. "coronary risk factor* ".tw.
62. exp Cognition/
63. exp dementia/
64. cognitive function*.tw.
65. dementia.tw.
66. alzheimer*.tw.
67. or/27-66
68. 20 and 26 and 67
69. randomized controlled trial.pt.
70. controlled clinical trial.pt.
71. randomized.ab.
72. placebo.ab.
73. drug therapy.fs.
74. randomly.ab.
75. trial.ab.
76. groups.ab.
77. 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76
78. exp animals/ not humans.sh.
79. 77 not 78
80. 68 and 79
81. limit 80 to yr="2005 -Current"

CENTRAL search strategy

#1 MeSH descriptor: [Antibodies, Monoclonal] explode all trees
 #2 monoclonal next antibod*
 #3 MAB*
 #4 evolocumab
 #5 "amg 145" or amg145
 #6 alirocumab
 #7 "regn 727" or regn727 or "sar 236553" or sar236553 or 1D05-IgG2 or LGT209 or RG7652
 #8 Bococizumab
 #9 "pf 04950615" or pf04950615 or "rn 316" or rn316
 #10 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9
 #11 MeSH descriptor: [Proprotein Convertases] explode all trees
 #12 proprotein next convertase*
 #13 pro-protein next convertase*
 #14 pcsk9
 #15 serine next proteinase*
 #16 #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15
 #17 MeSH descriptor: [Cardiovascular Diseases] explode all trees
 #18 cardio*
 #19 cardia*
 #20 heart*
 #21 coronary*
 #22 angina*
 #23 ventric*
 #24 myocard*
 #25 pericard*
 #26 isch?em*
 #27 emboli*
 #28 arrhythmi*
 #29 thrombo*
 #30 atrial next fibrillat*
 #31 tachycardi*
 #32 endocardi*
 #33 (sick next sinus)
 #34 MeSH descriptor: [Stroke] explode all trees
 #35 (stroke or stokes)
 #36 cerebrovasc*
 #37 cerebral next vascular
 #38 apoplexy
 #39 (brain near/2 accident*)
 #40 ((brain* or cerebral or lacunar) near/2 infarct*)
 #41 MeSH descriptor: [Hyperlipidemias] explode all trees
 #42 hyperlipid*
 #43 hyperlip?emia*
 #44 hypercholesterol*
 #45 hypercholester?emia*
 #46 hyperlipoprotein?emia*
 #47 hypertriglycerid?emia*
 #48 MeSH descriptor: [Arteriosclerosis] explode all trees
 #49 MeSH descriptor: [Cholesterol] explode all trees
 #50 cholesterol
 #51 "coronary risk factor*"

#54 cognitive next function*

#55 dementia

#56 alzheimer*

#57 #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #32 or #33 or #34 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38 or #39 or #40 or #41 or #42 or #43 or #44 or #45 or #46 or #47 or #48 or #49 or #50 or #51 or #52 or #53 or #54 or #55 or #56

#58 #10 and #16 and #57 Publication Year from 2005 to 2014

Embase search strategy

1. exp monoclonal antibody/
2. monoclonal antibod*.tw.
3. MAB*.tw.
4. evolocumab.tw.
5. amg 145.tw.
6. amg145.tw.
7. alirocumab.tw.
8. regn 727.tw.
9. regn727.tw.
10. sar 236553.tw.
11. sar236553.tw.
12. 1D05-IgG2.tw.
13. LGT209.tw.
14. RG7652.tw.
15. Bococizumab.tw.
16. "pf 04950615".tw.
17. pf04950615.tw.
18. rn 316.tw.
19. rn316.tw.
20. or/1-19
21. exp serine proteinase/
22. proprotein convertase*.tw.
23. pro-protein convertase*.tw.
24. serine proteinase*.tw.
25. pcsk9.tw.
26. or/21-25
27. exp cardiovascular disease/
28. cardio*.tw.
29. cardia*.tw.
30. heart*.tw.
31. coronary*.tw.
32. angina*.tw.
33. ventric*.tw.
34. myocard*.tw.
35. pericard*.tw.
36. isch?em*.tw.
37. emboli*.tw.
38. arrhythmi*.tw.
39. thrombo*.tw.
40. atrial fibrillat*.tw.
41. tachycardi*.tw.
42. endocardi*.tw.
43. (sick adj sinus).tw.
44. exp cerebrovascular disease/
45. (stroke or stokes).tw.

46. cerebrovasc*.tw.
47. cerebral vascular.tw.
48. apoplexy.tw.
49. (brain adj2 accident*).tw.
50. ((brain* or cerebral or lacunar) adj2 infarct*).tw.
51. exp hyperlipidemia/
52. hyperlipid*.tw.
53. hyperlip?emia*.tw.
54. hypercholesterol*.tw.
55. hypercholester?emia*.tw.
56. hyperlipoprotein?emia*.tw.
57. hypertriglycerid?emia*.tw.
58. exp Arteriosclerosis/
59. exp Cholesterol/
60. cholesterol.tw.
61. "coronary risk factor*".tw.
62. exp cognition/
63. exp dementia/
64. cognitive function*.tw.
65. dementia.tw.
66. alzheimer*.tw.
67. or/27-66
68. 20 and 26 and 67
69. random\$.tw.
70. factorial\$.tw.
71. crossover\$.tw.
72. cross over\$.tw.
73. cross-over\$.tw.
74. placebo\$.tw.
75. (doubl\$ adj blind\$).tw.
76. (singl\$ adj blind\$).tw.
77. assign\$.tw.
78. allocat\$.tw.
79. volunteer\$.tw.
80. crossover procedure/
81. double blind procedure/
82. randomized controlled trial/
83. single blind procedure/
84. 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83
85. (animal/ or nonhuman/) not human/
86. 84 not 85
87. 68 and 86
88. limit 87 to embase
89. limit 88 to yr="2005 -Current"

Web of Science search strategy

12 #11 AND #10

11 TS=((random* or blind* or allocat* or assign* or trial* or placebo* or crossover* or cross-over*))

10 #9 AND #8 AND #7

9 TS=("proprotein convertase*" or "pro-protein convertase*" or pcsk9 or "serine proteinase*")

8 TS=("monoclonal antibod*" or MAB* or evolocumab or "amg 145" or amg145 or alirocumab or "regn 727" or regn727 or "sar 236553" or sar236553 or 1D05-IgG2 or LGT209 or RG7652 or Bococizumab or "pf 04950615" or pf04950615 or "rn 316" or rn316)

7 #6 OR #5 OR #4 OR #3 OR #2 OR #1

6 TS=(“cognitive function*” or dementia or alzheimer*)
 # 5 TS=(cardio* OR cardia* OR heart* OR coronary* OR angina* OR ventric* OR myocard*)
 # 4 TS=(pericard* OR isch?em* OR emboli* OR arrhythmi* OR thrombo*)
 # 3 TS=(“atrial fibrillat*” OR tachycardi* OR endocardi*)
 # 2 TS=(stroke OR stokes OR cerebrovasc* OR cerebral OR apoplexy OR (brain SAME accident*) OR (brain SAME infarct*))
 # 1 TS=(hyperlipid* OR hyperlip?emia* OR hypercholesterol* OR hypercholester?emia* OR hyperlipoprotein?emia* OR hypertriglycerid?emia*)

Appendix 2. Biomarker forest plots

Figure 16; Figure 17; Figure 18; Figure 19; Figure 20; Figure 21; Figure 22; Figure 23; Figure 24; Figure 25; Figure 26; Figure 27; Figure 28; Figure 29; Figure 30; Figure 31; Figure 32; Figure 33; Figure 34; Figure 35; Figure 36; Figure 37; Figure 38; Figure 39; Figure 40; Figure 41; Figure 42; Figure 43; Figure 44; Figure 45; Figure 46; Figure 47; Figure 48; Figure 49

Figure 16. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in HDL-C at six months.

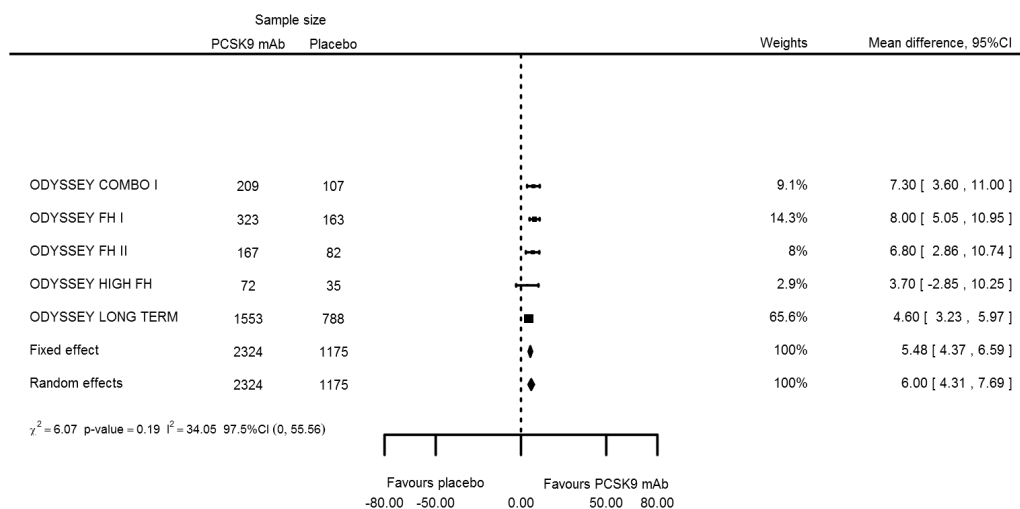


Figure 17. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in triglycerides at six months.

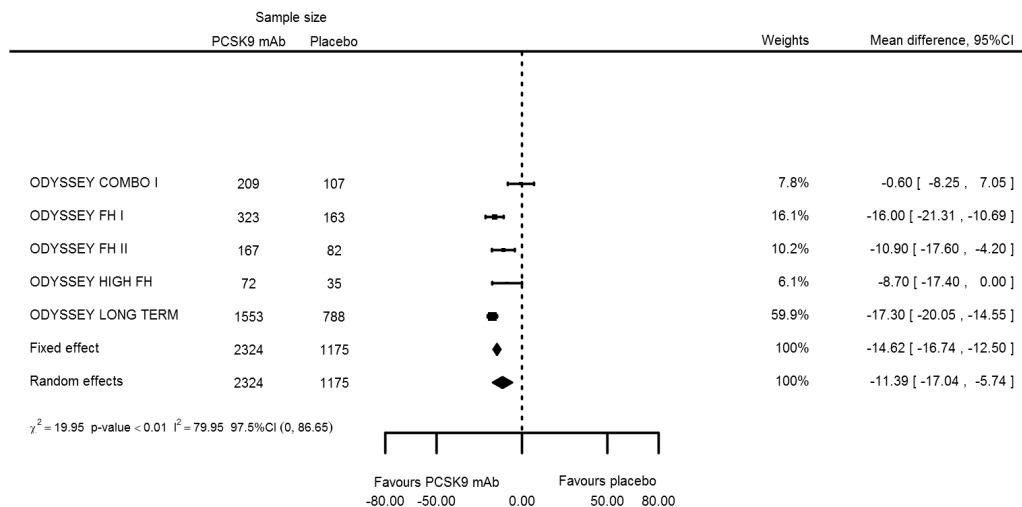


Figure 18. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in total cholesterol at six months.

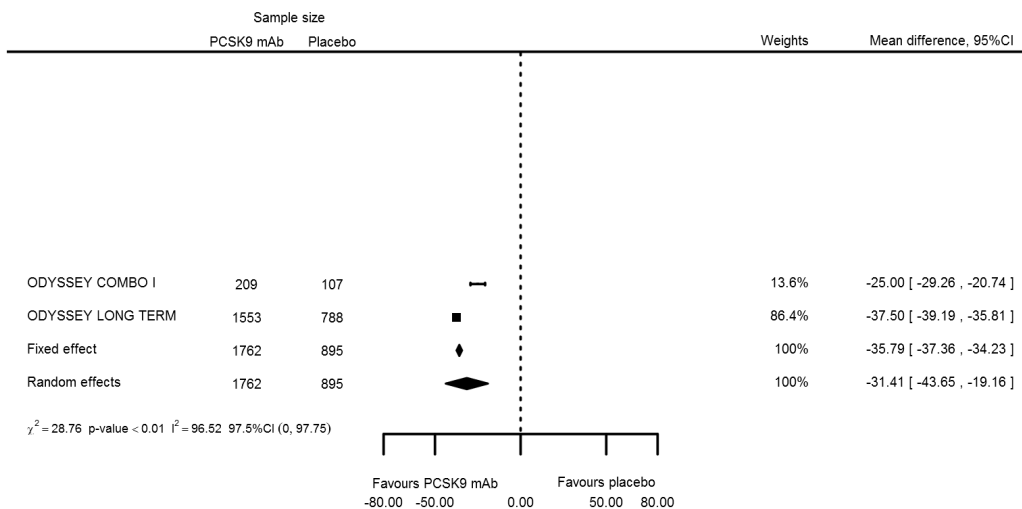


Figure 19. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein A1 at six months.

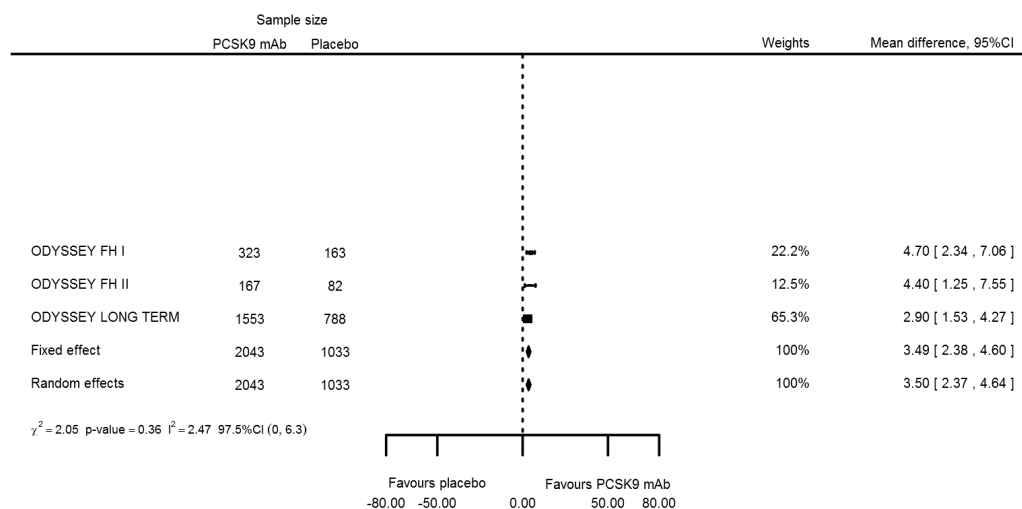


Figure 20. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein B at six months.

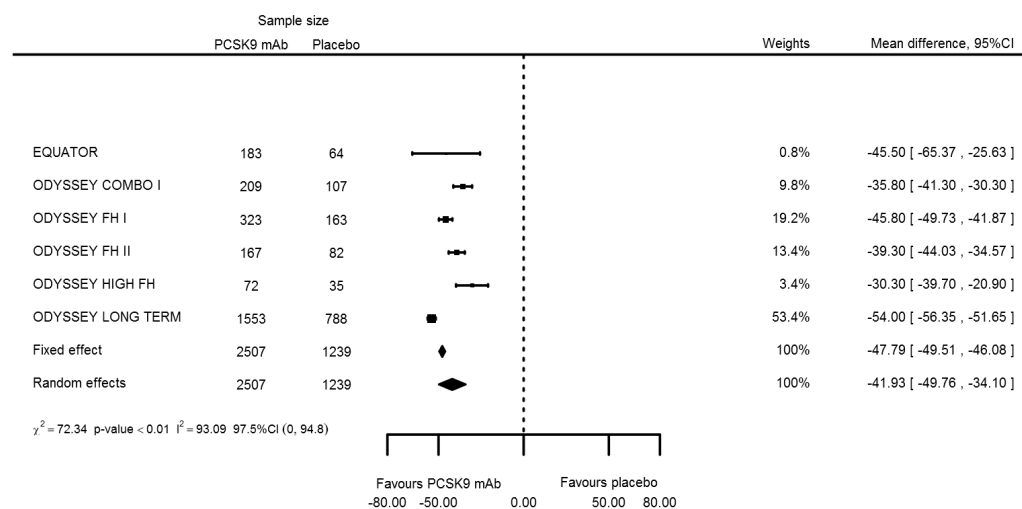


Figure 21. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in lipoprotein(a) at six months.

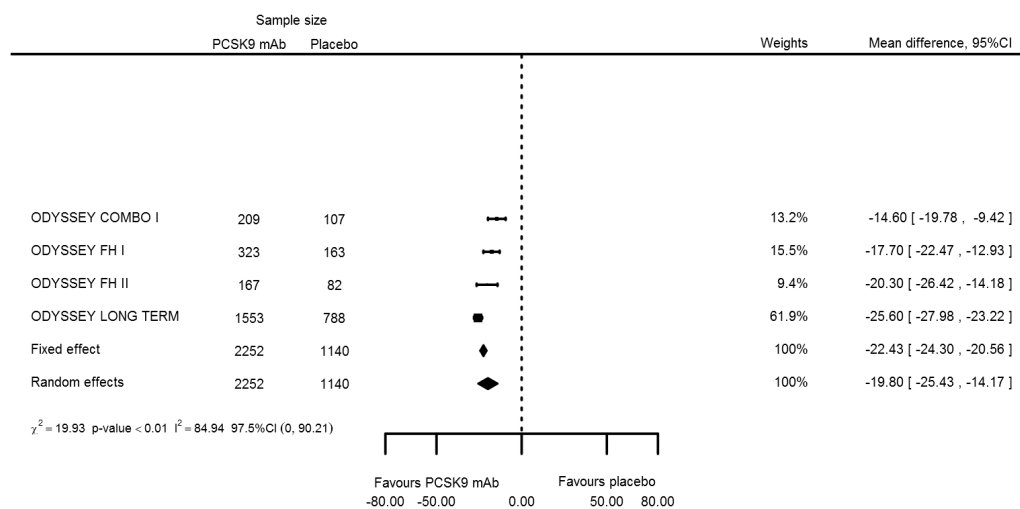


Figure 22. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in non-HDL-C at six months.

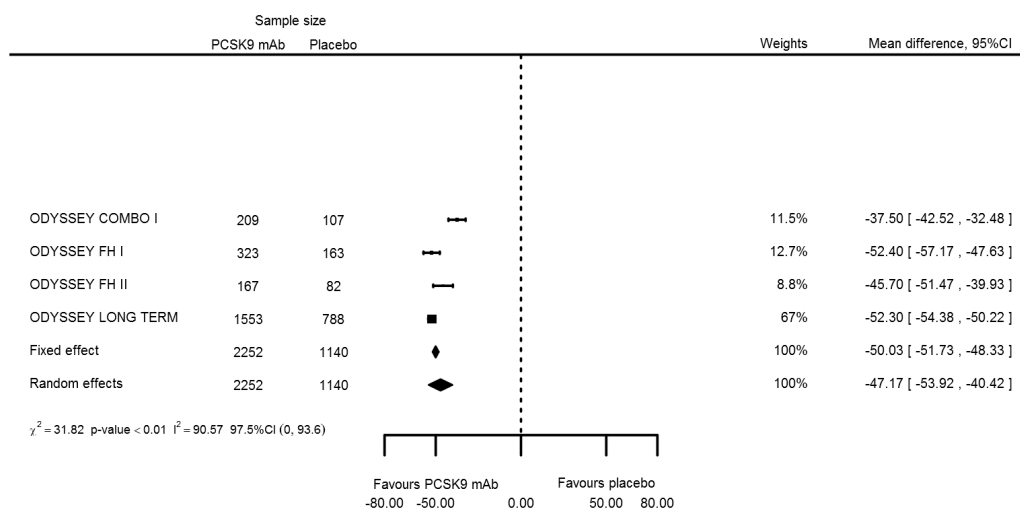


Figure 23. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean absolute change from baseline in HbA1c at six months.

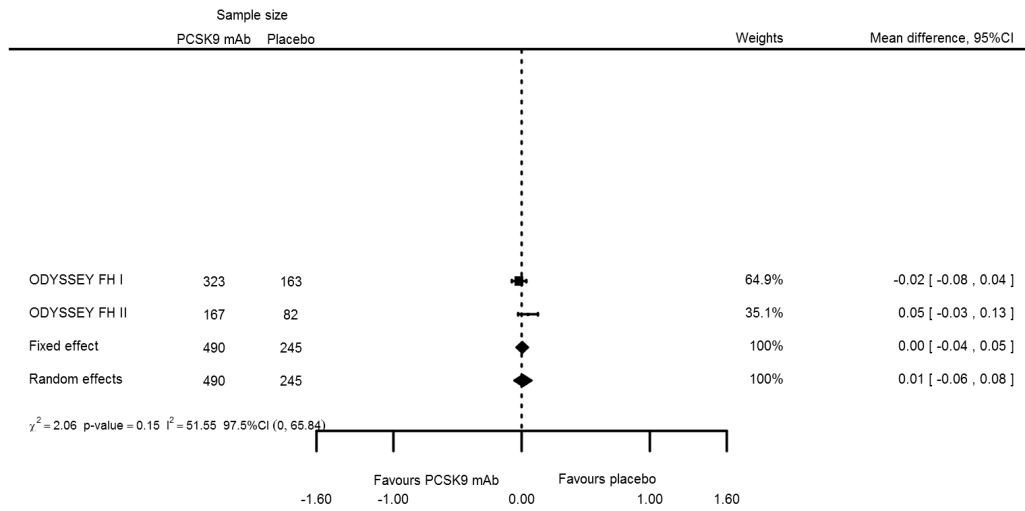


Figure 24. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in HDL-C at six months.

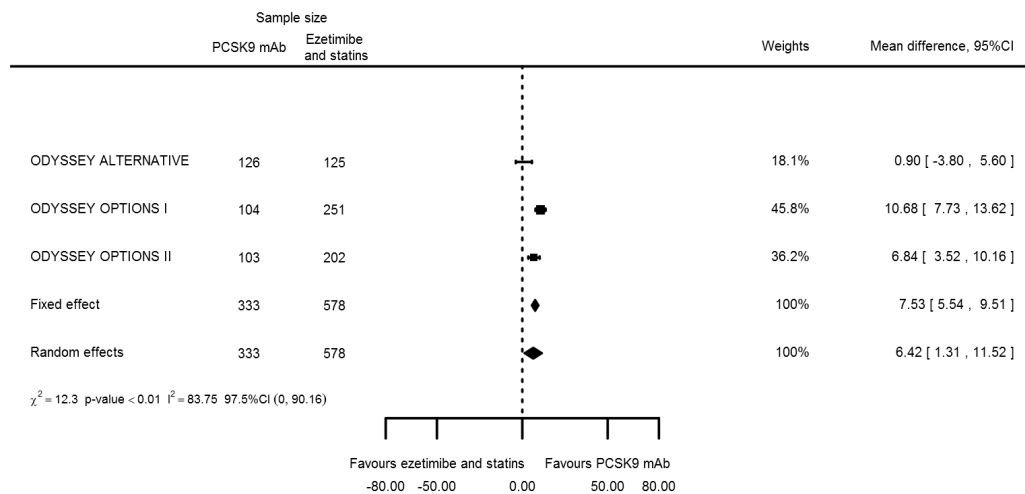


Figure 25. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in triglycerides at six months.

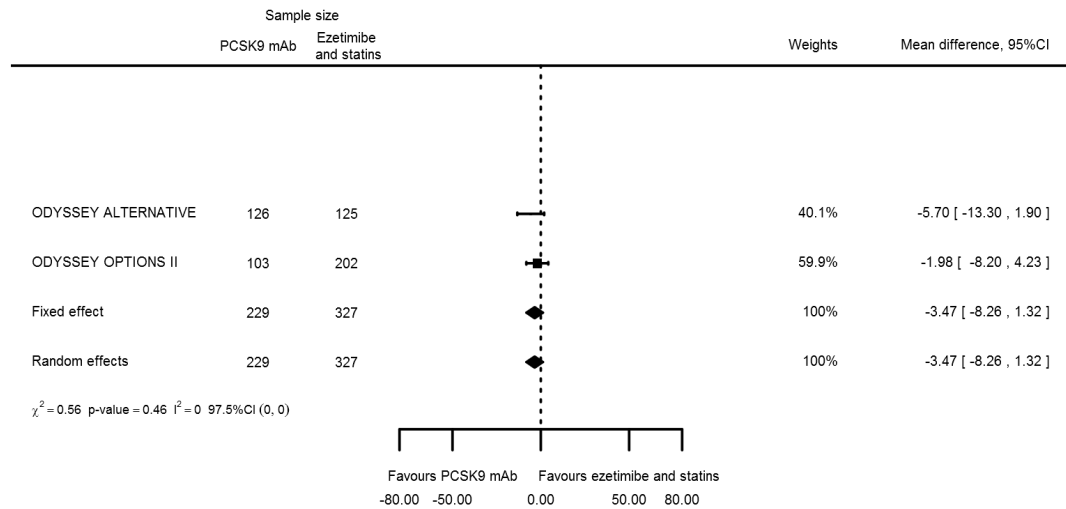


Figure 26. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein B at six months.

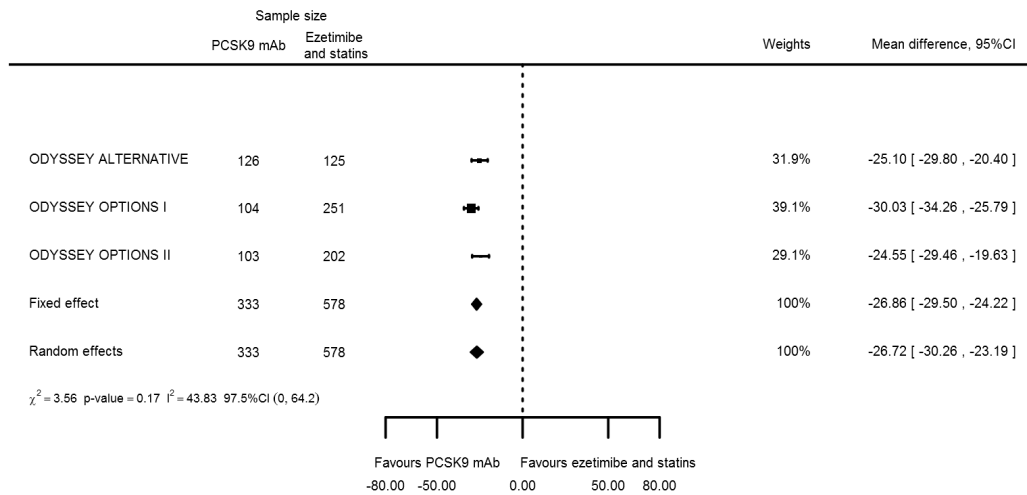


Figure 27. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in lipoprotein(a) at six months.

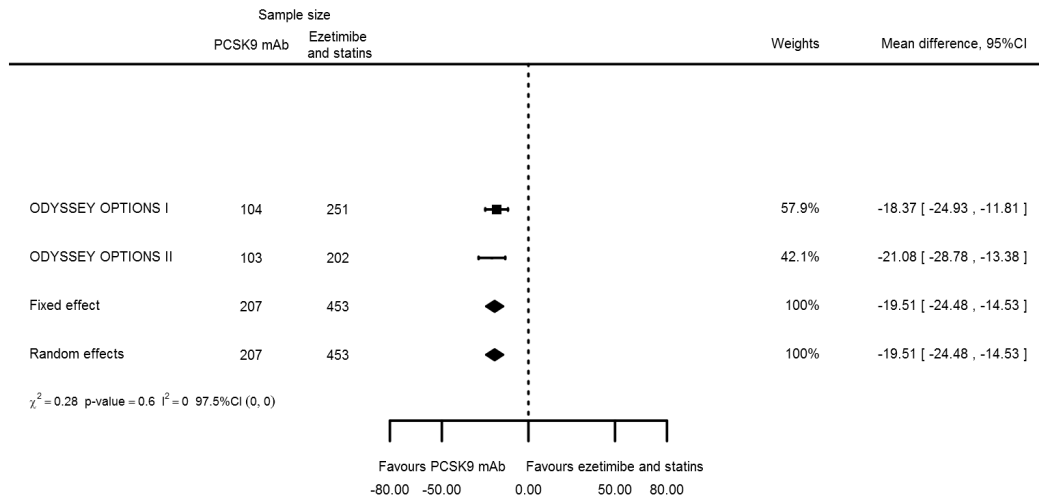


Figure 28. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in non-HDL-C at six months.

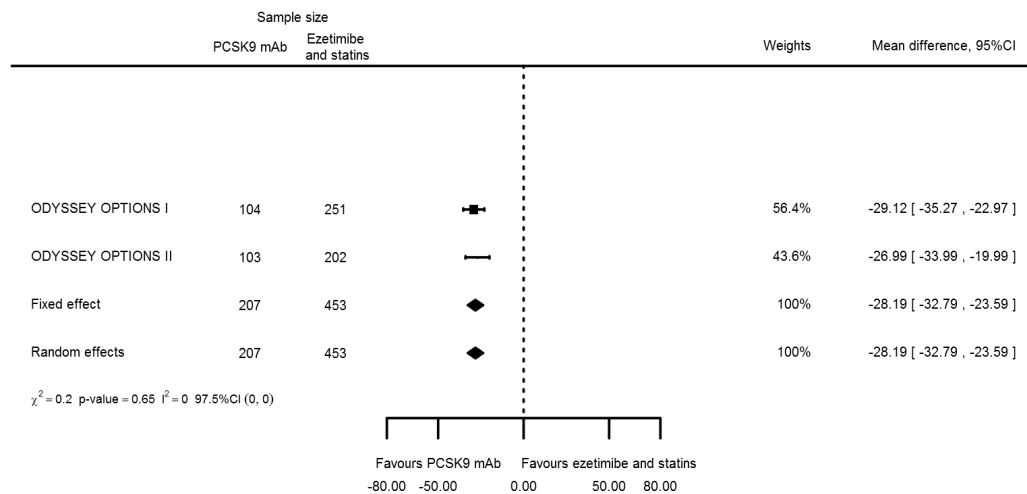


Figure 29. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in HDL-C at six months.

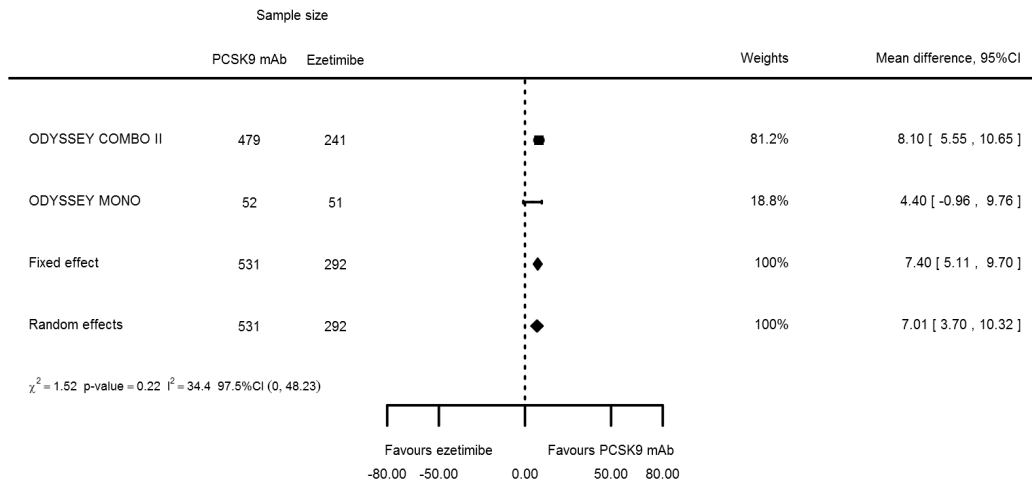


Figure 30. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in triglycerides at six months.

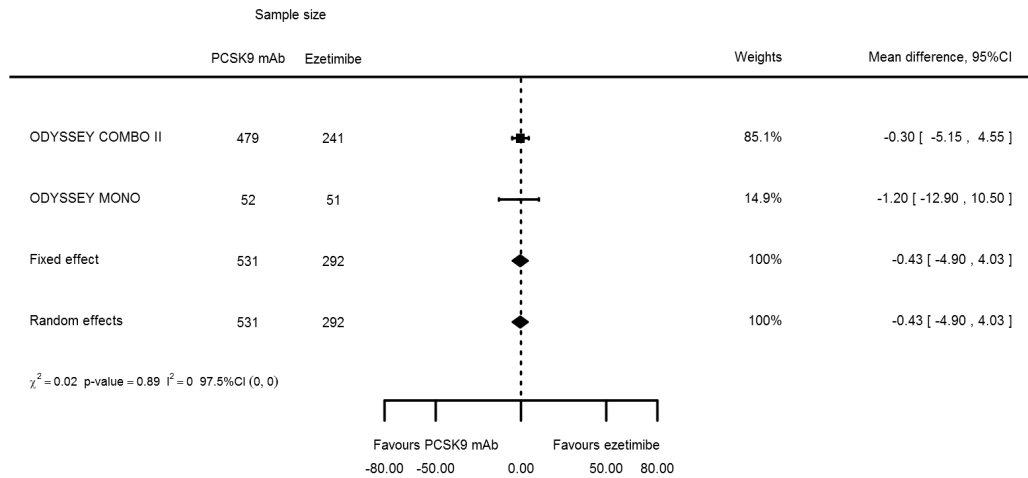


Figure 31. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in total cholesterol at six months.

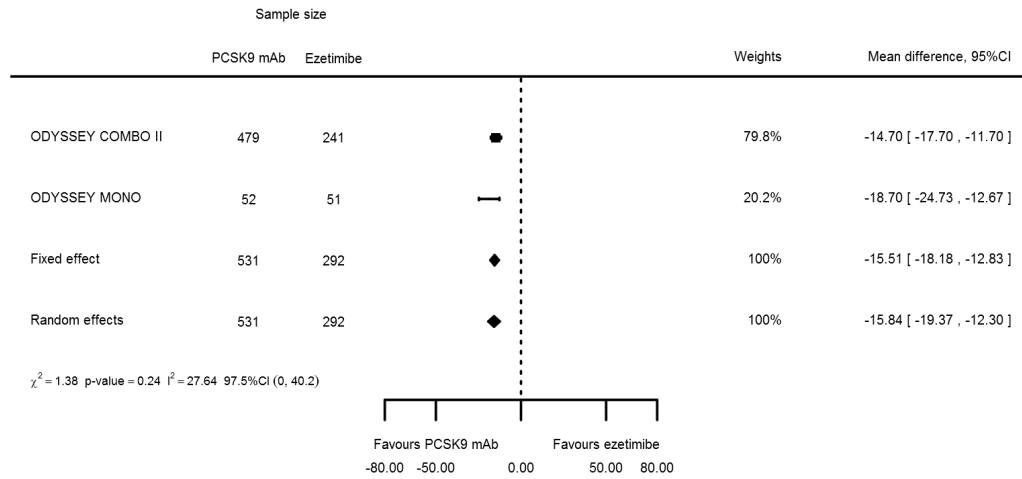


Figure 32. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein A1 at six months.

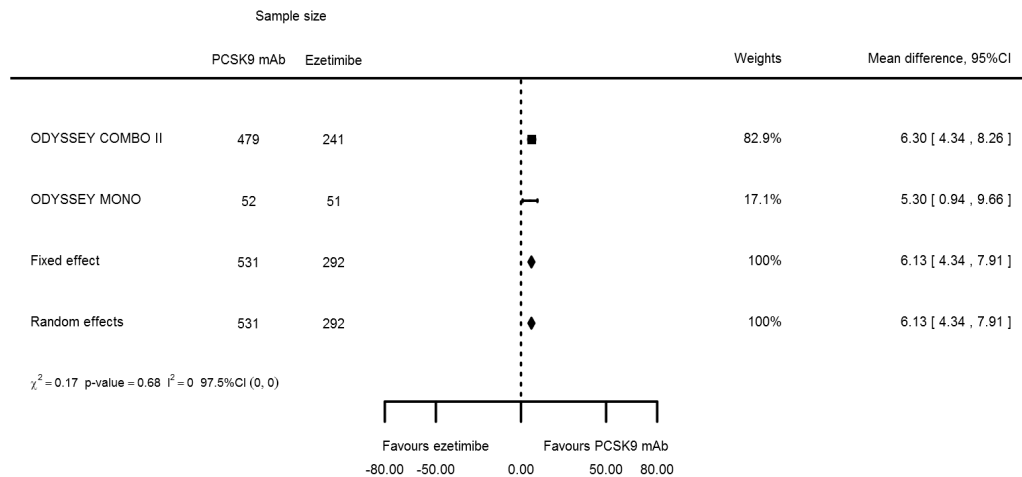


Figure 33. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein B at six months.

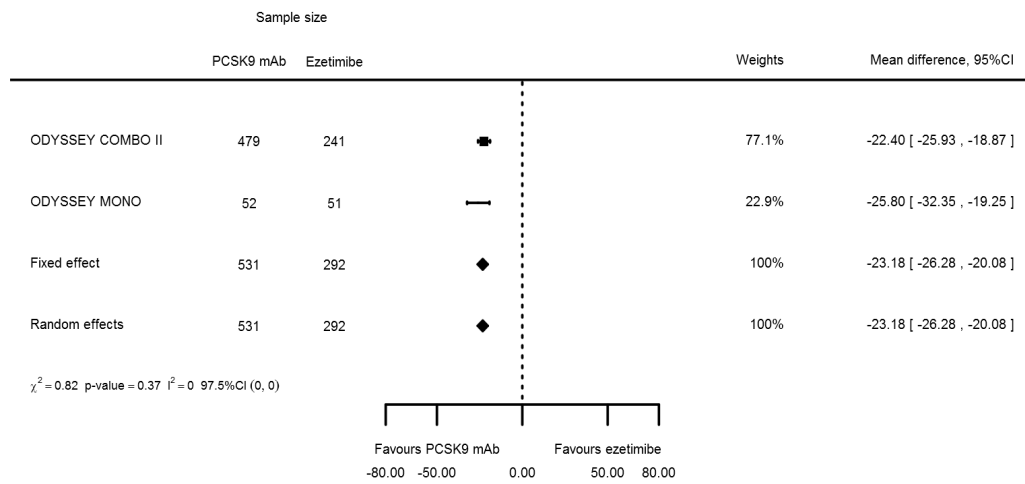


Figure 34. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in lipoprotein(a) at six months.

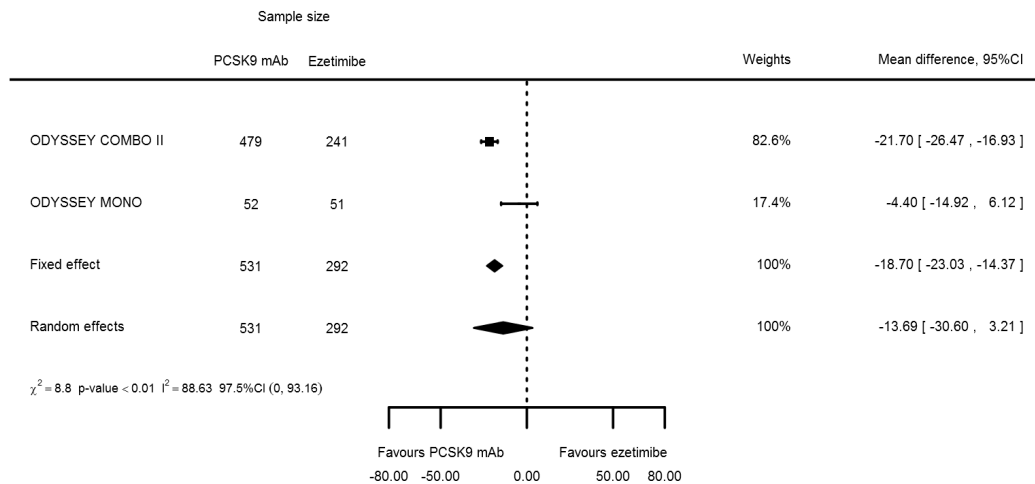


Figure 35. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe with mean percentage change from baseline in non-HDL-C at six months.

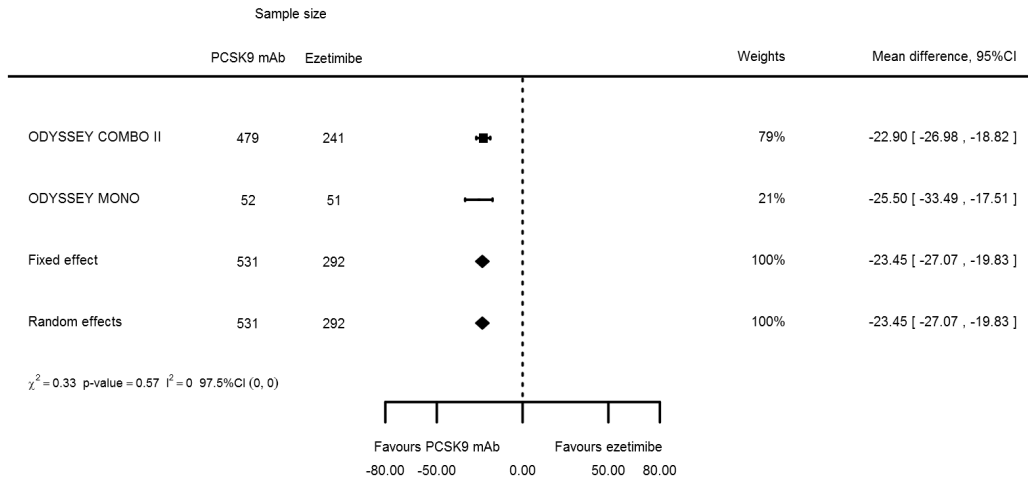


Figure 36. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in LDL-C at 12 months.

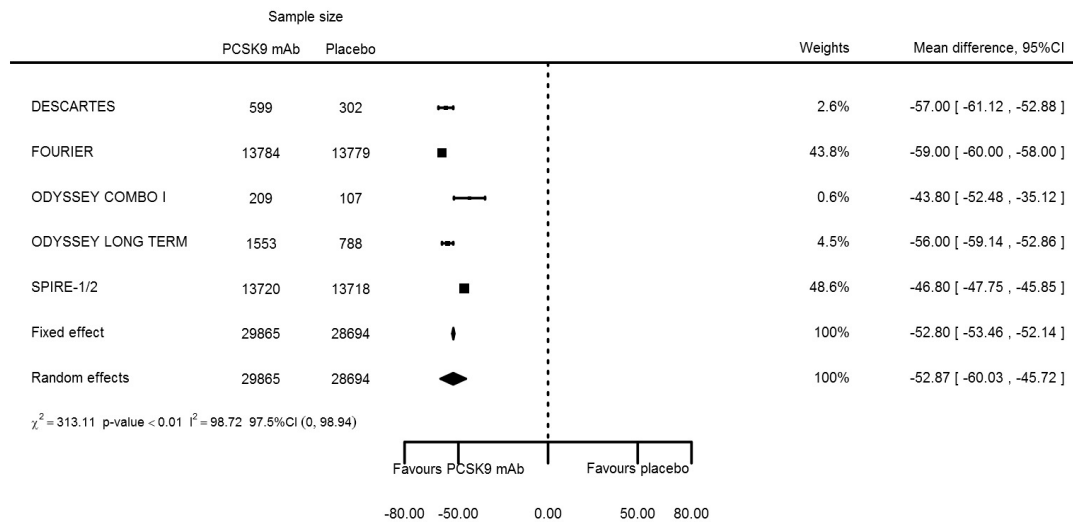


Figure 37. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in HDL-C at 12 months.

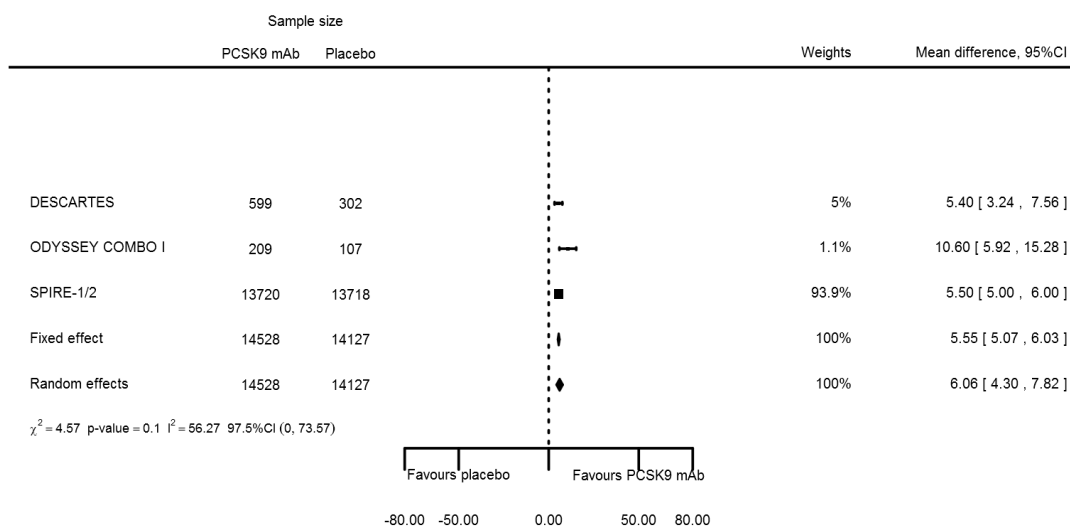


Figure 38. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in triglycerides at 12 months.

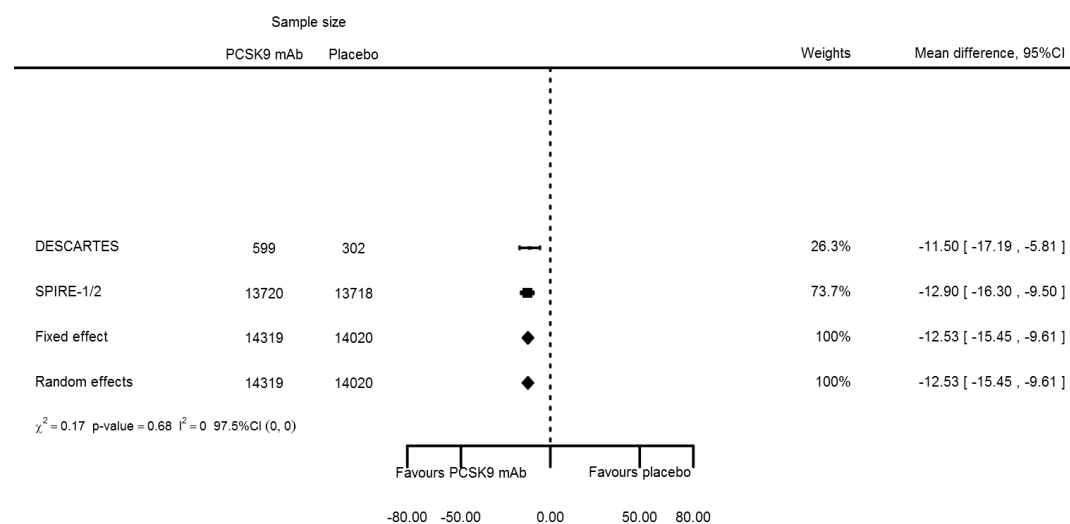


Figure 39. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in total cholesterol at 12 months.

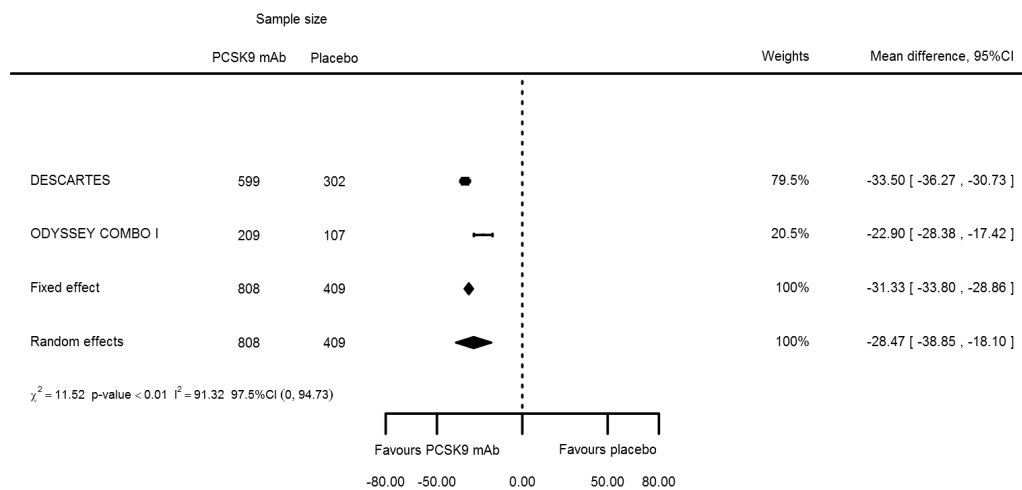


Figure 40. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein AI at 12 months.

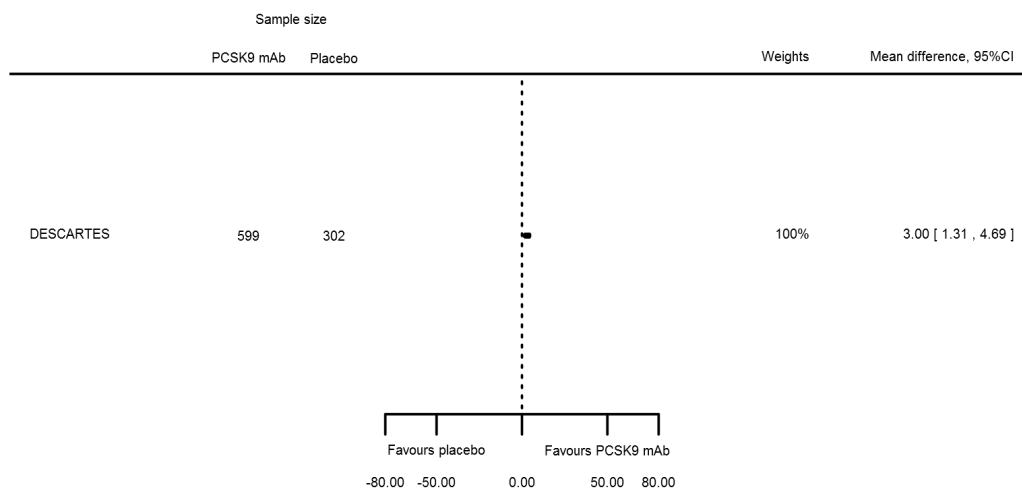


Figure 41. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein B at 12 months.

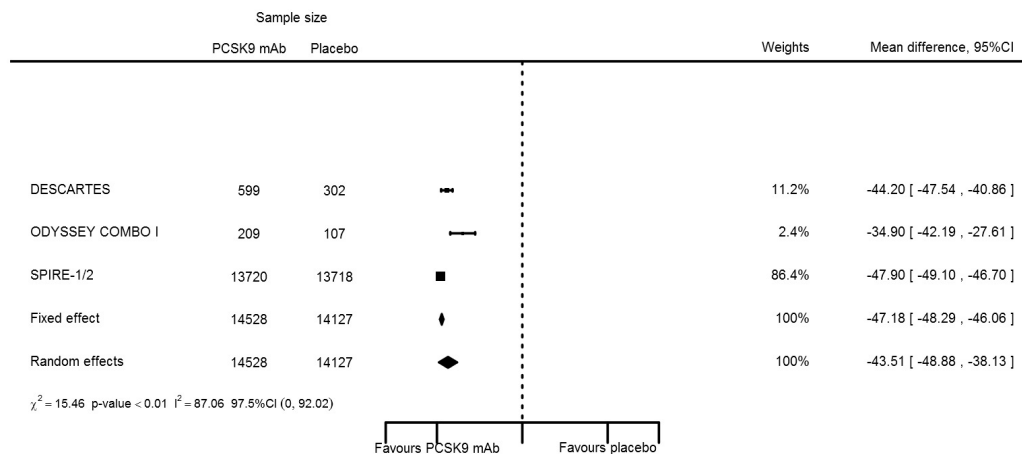


Figure 42. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with mean percentage change from baseline in non-HDL-C at 12 months.

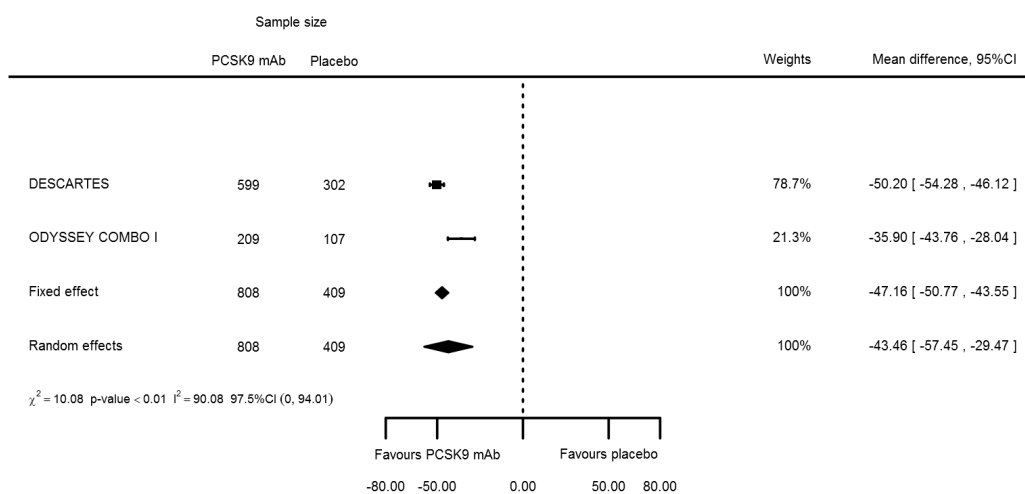


Figure 43. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in LDL-C at 12 months.

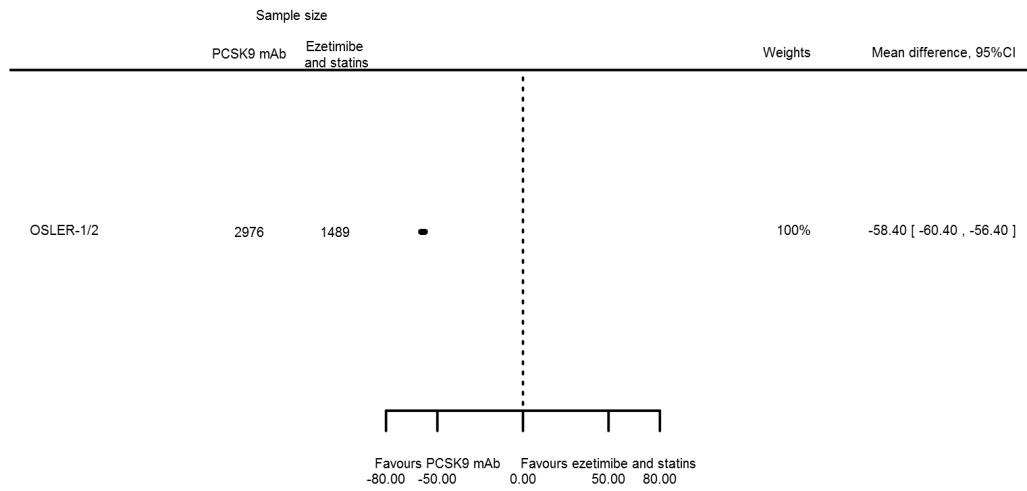


Figure 44. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in HDL-C at 12 months.

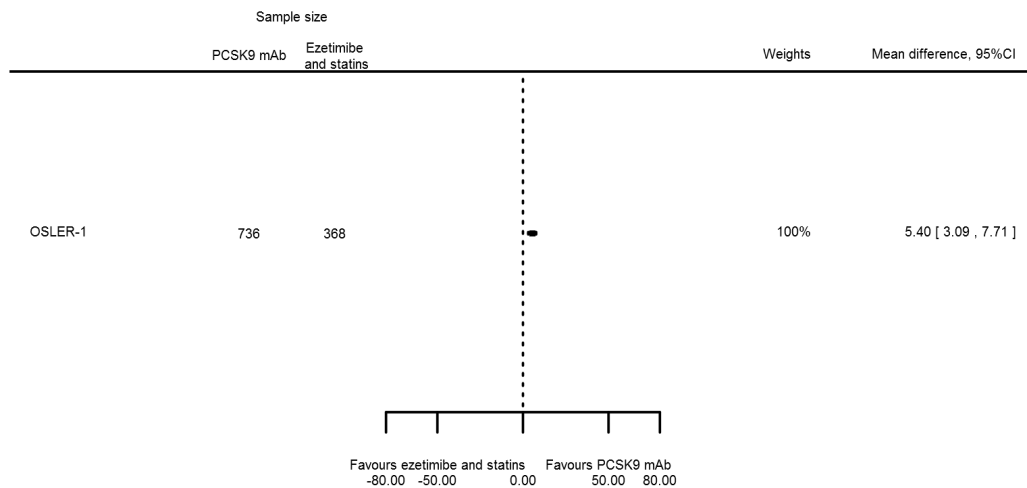


Figure 45. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in triglycerides at 12 months.

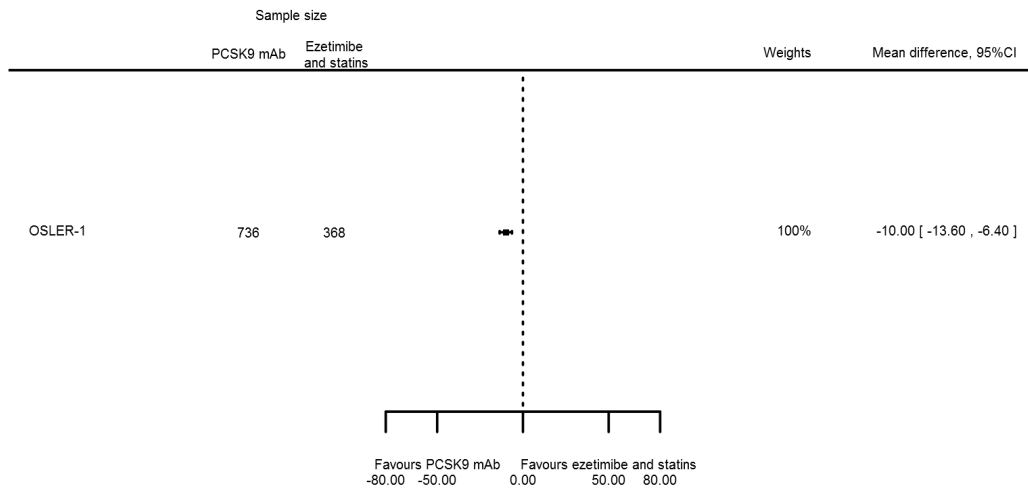


Figure 46. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein A1 at 12 months.

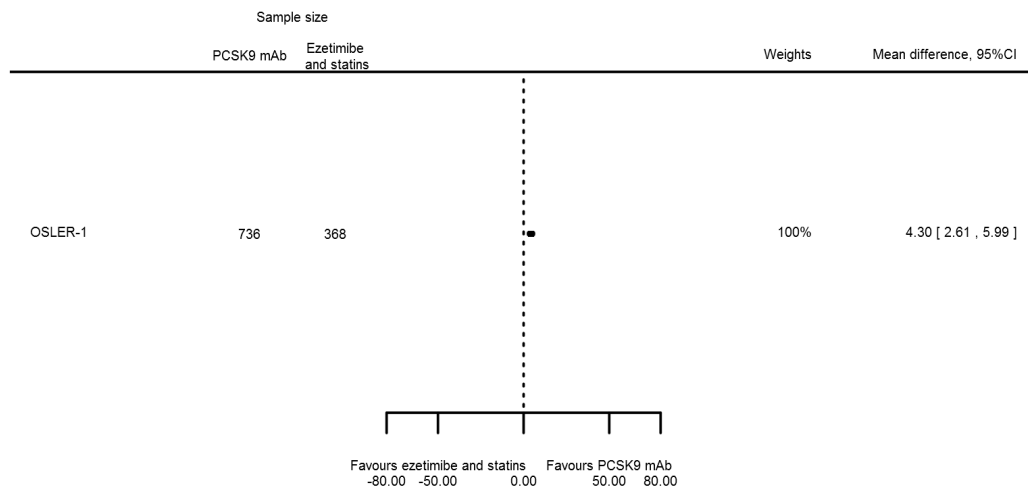


Figure 47. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in apolipoprotein B at 12 months.

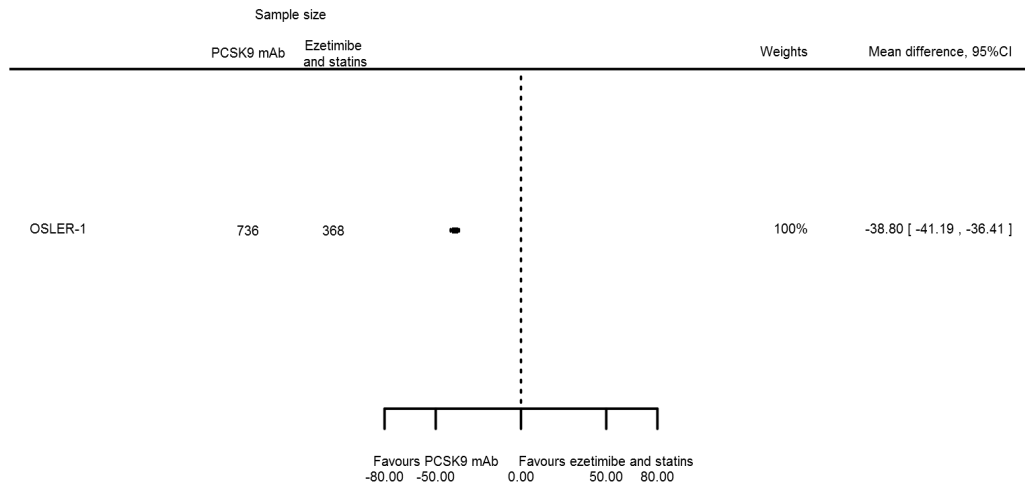


Figure 48. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in lipoprotein(a) at 12 months.

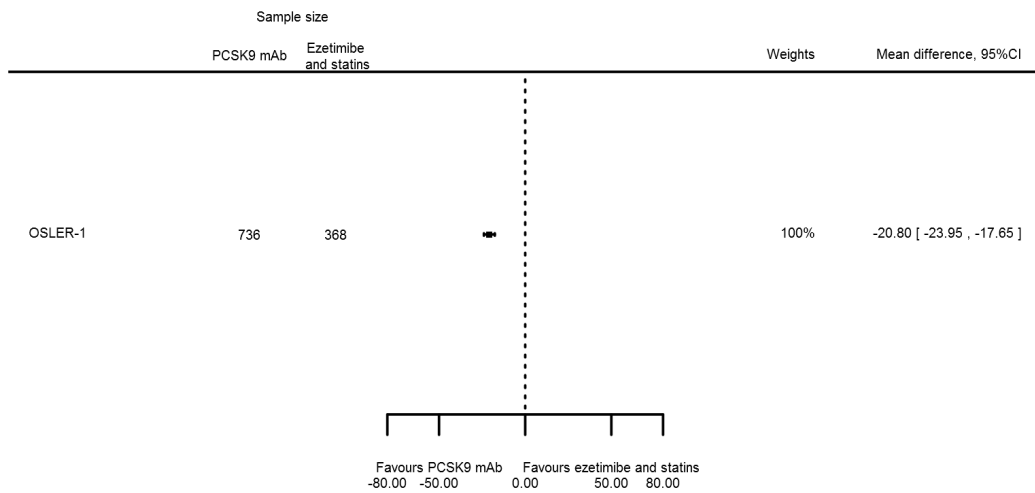
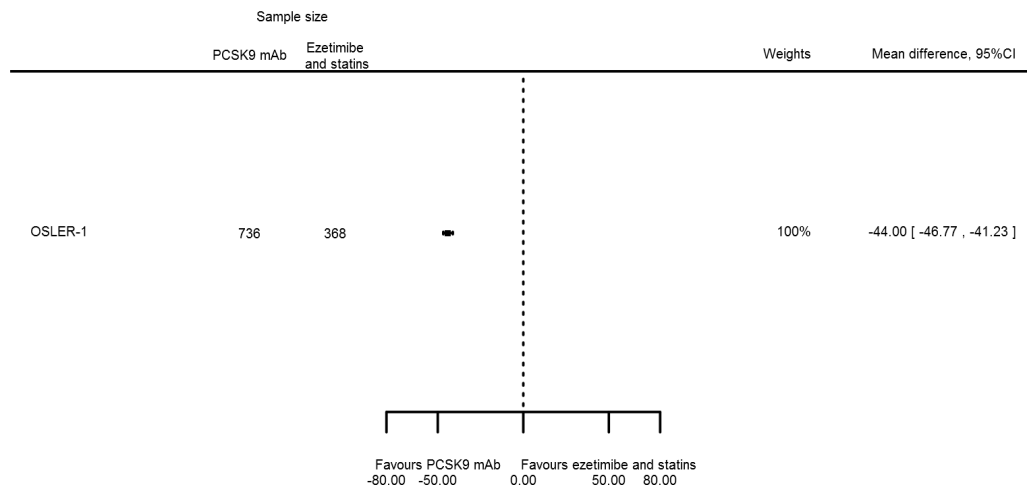


Figure 49. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with mean percentage change from baseline in non-HDL-C at 12 months.



Appendix 3. Clinical endpoint forest plots

Figure 50; Figure 51; Figure 52; Figure 53; Figure 54; Figure 55; Figure 56; Figure 57; Figure 58; Figure 59; Figure 60; Figure 61; Figure 62; Figure 63; Figure 64; Figure 65

Figure 50. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of all-cause mortality.

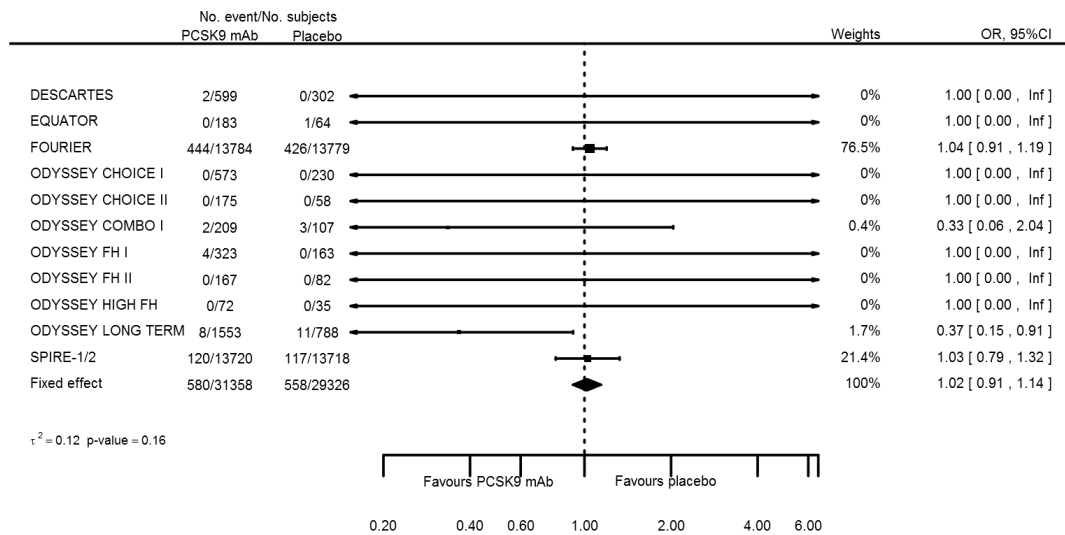


Figure 51. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of any MI.

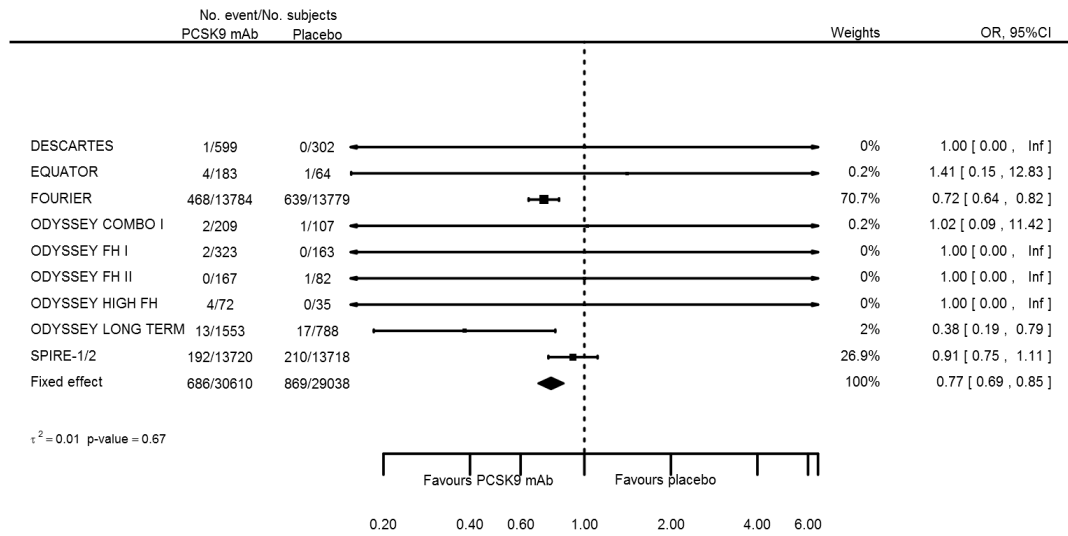


Figure 52. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of any stroke.

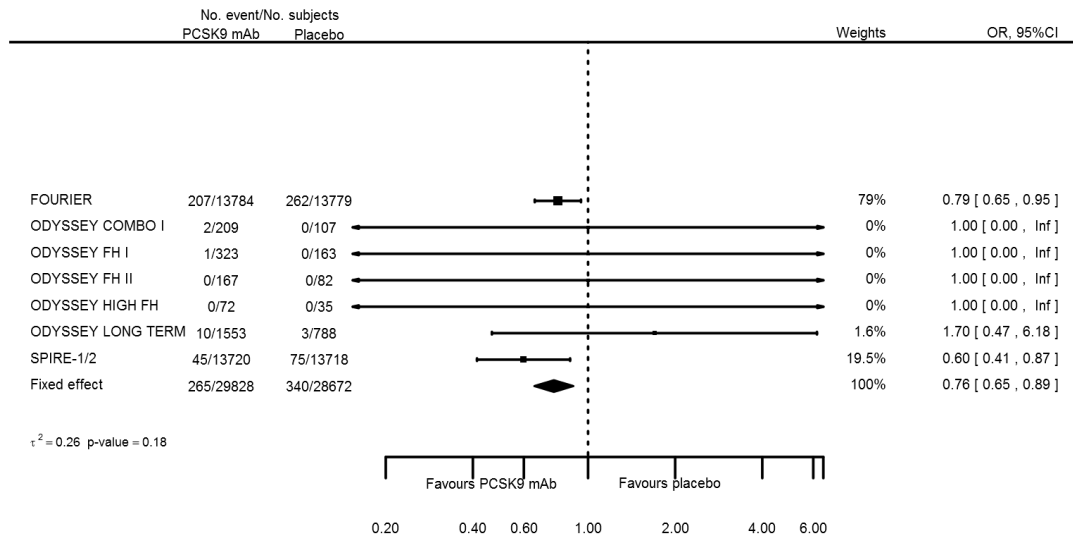


Figure 53. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of myalgia.

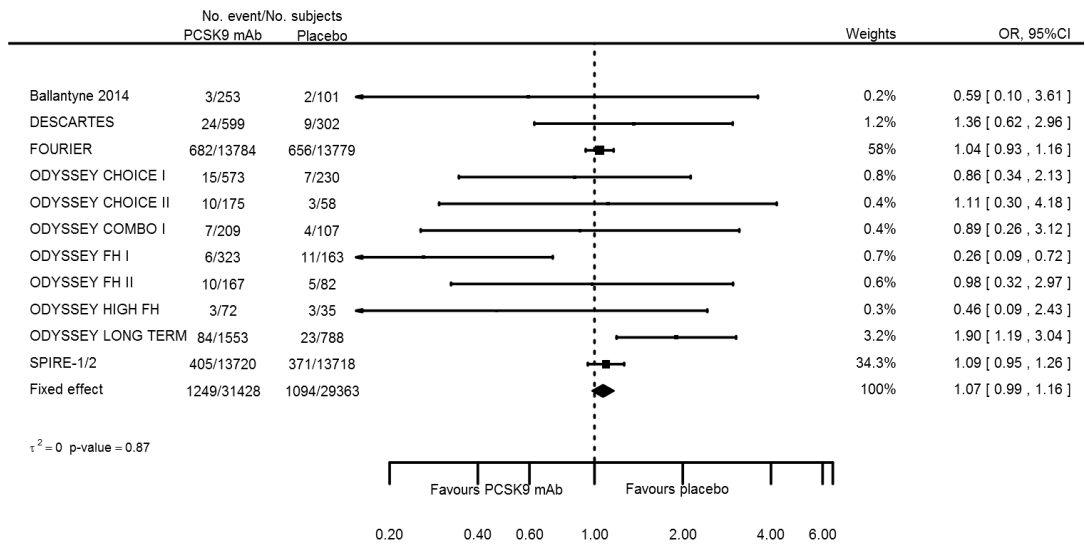


Figure 54. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of influenza.

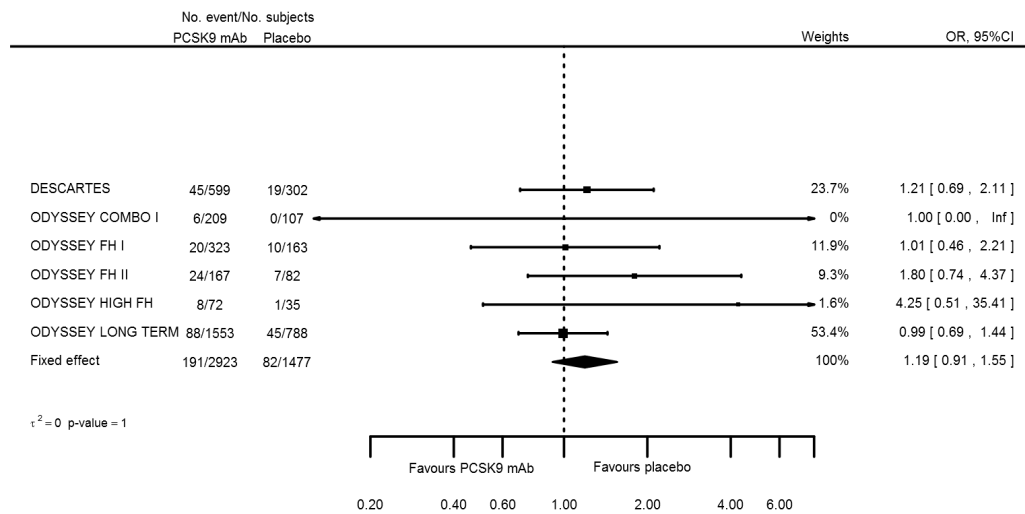


Figure 55. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of hypertension.

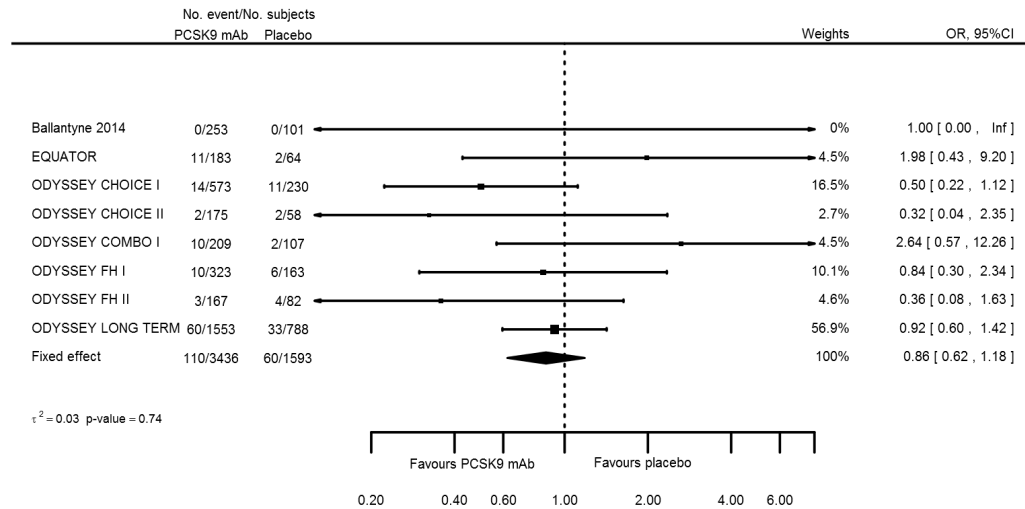


Figure 56. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of any cancer diagnosis.

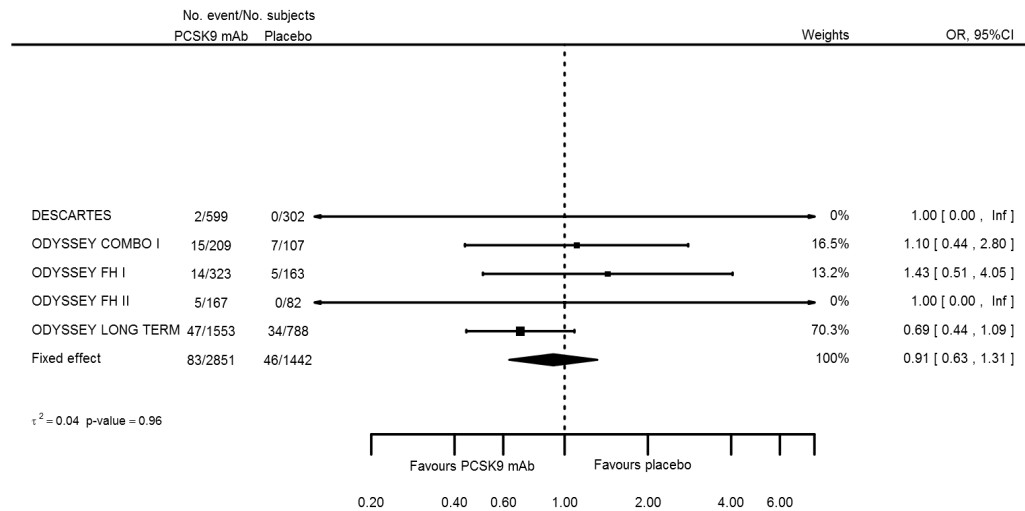


Figure 57. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of type 2 diabetes.

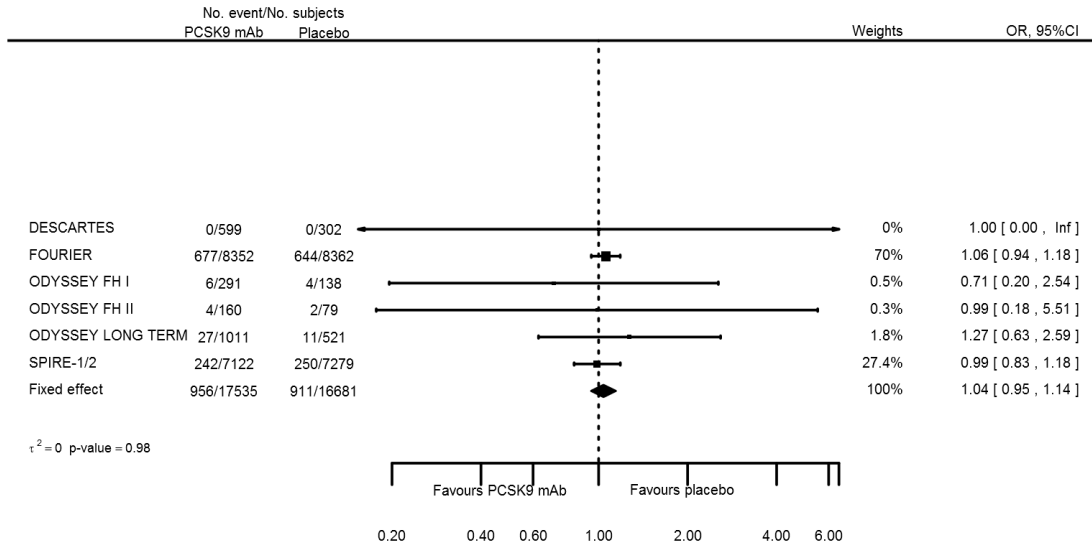


Figure 58. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of elevated creatinine.

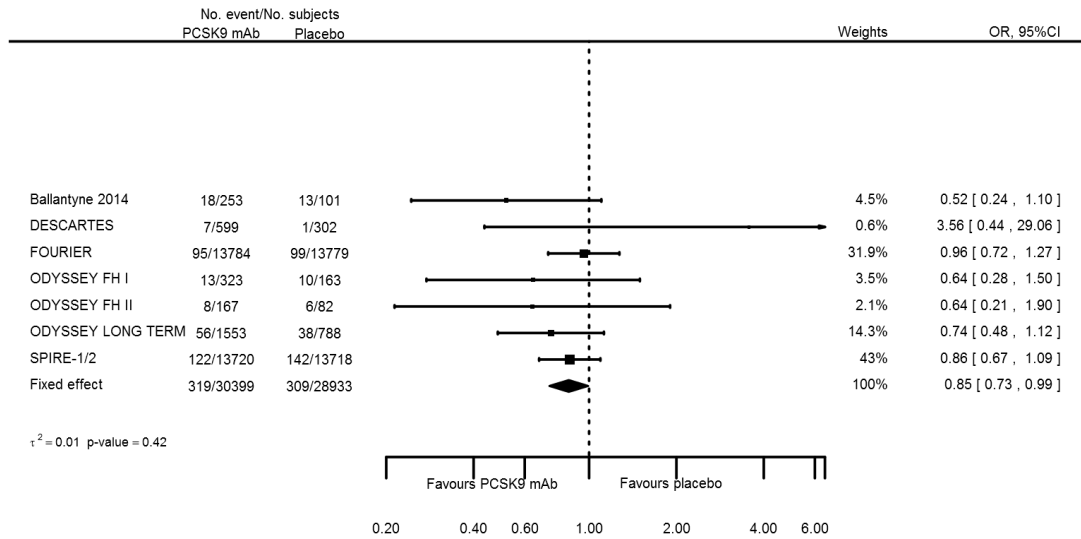


Figure 59. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with placebo with the incidence of neurological events.

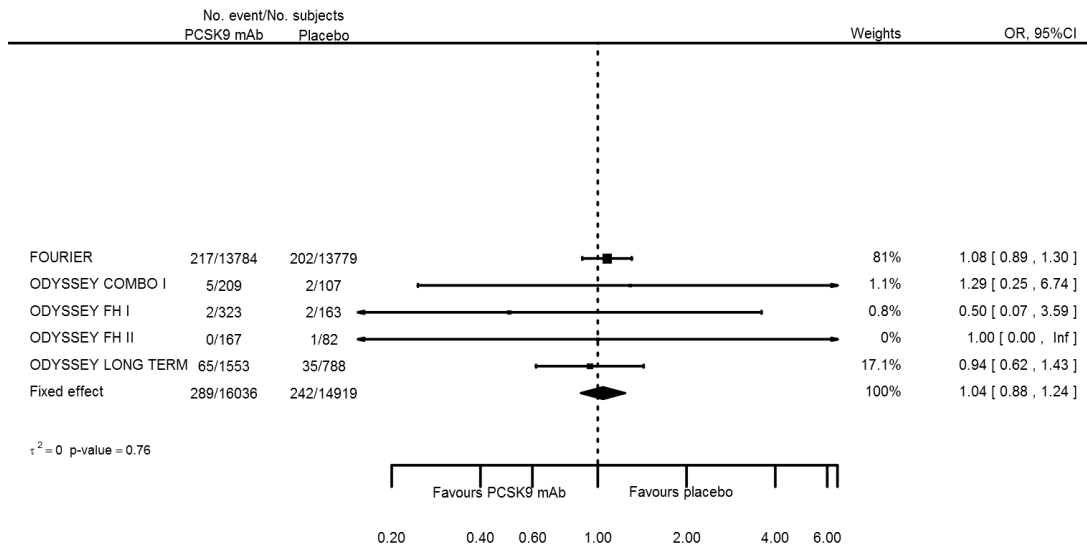


Figure 60. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of myalgia.

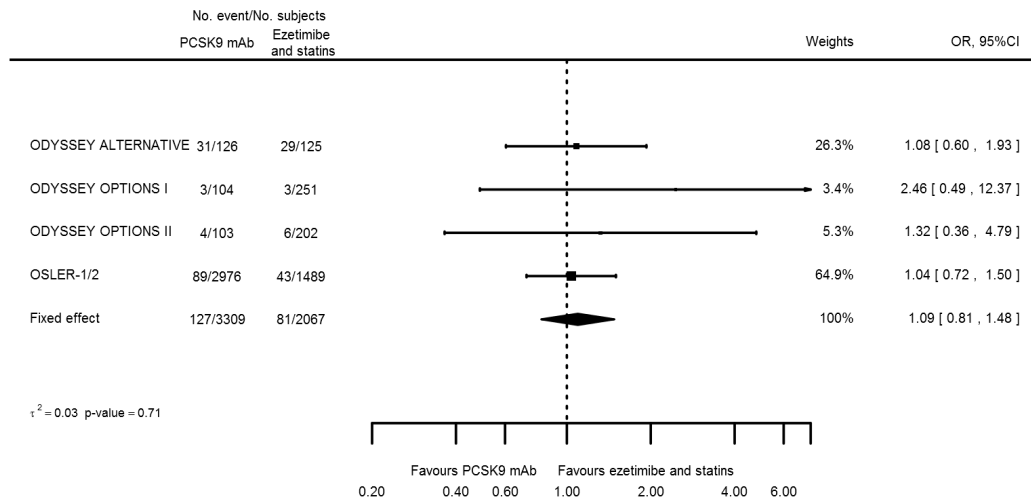


Figure 61. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of influenza.

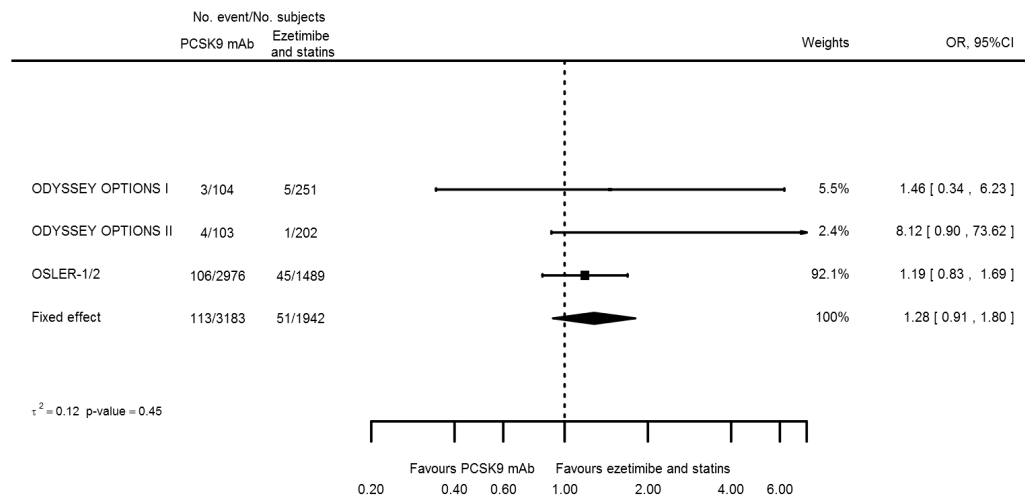


Figure 62. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of hypertension.

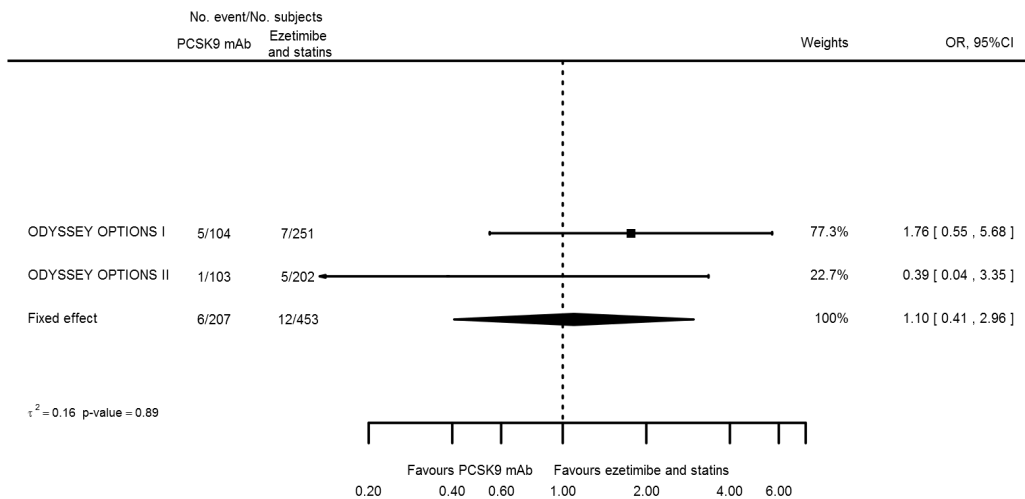


Figure 63. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of type 2 diabetes.

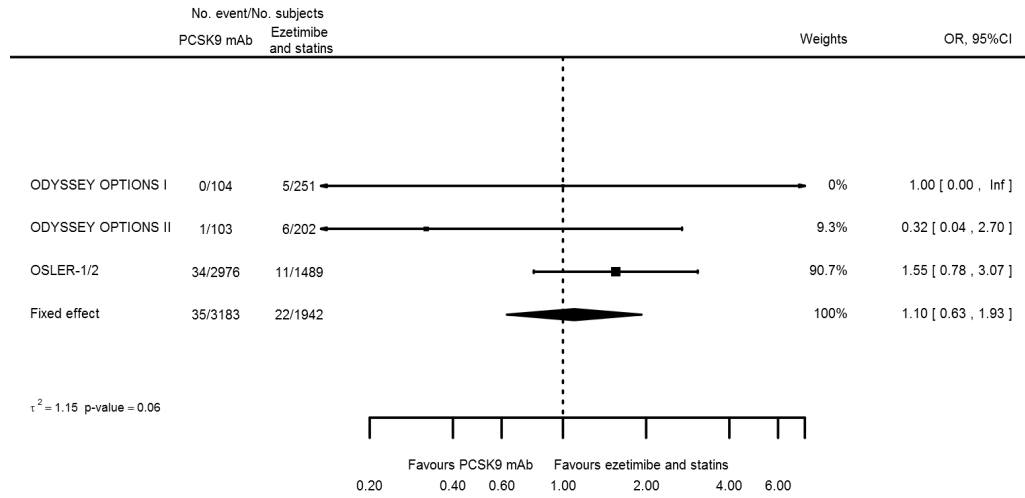


Figure 64. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence of elevated creatinine.

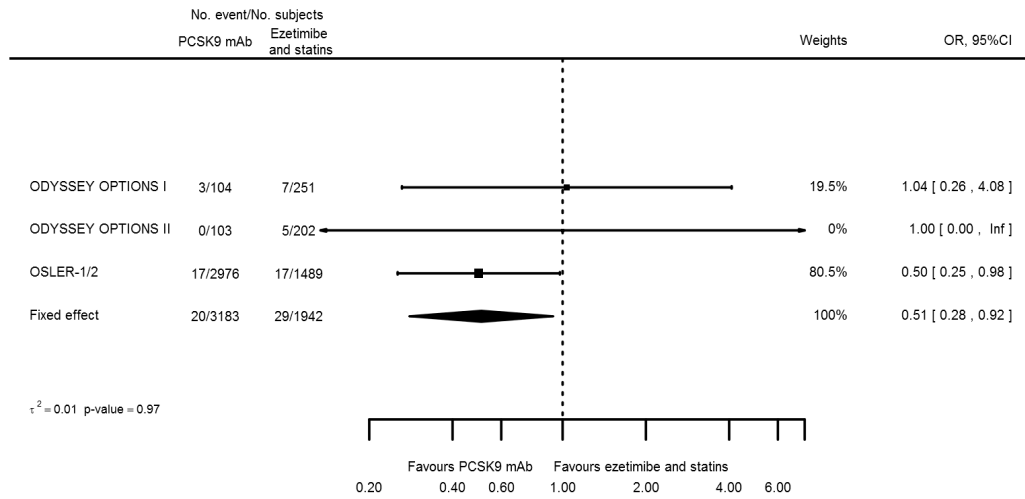
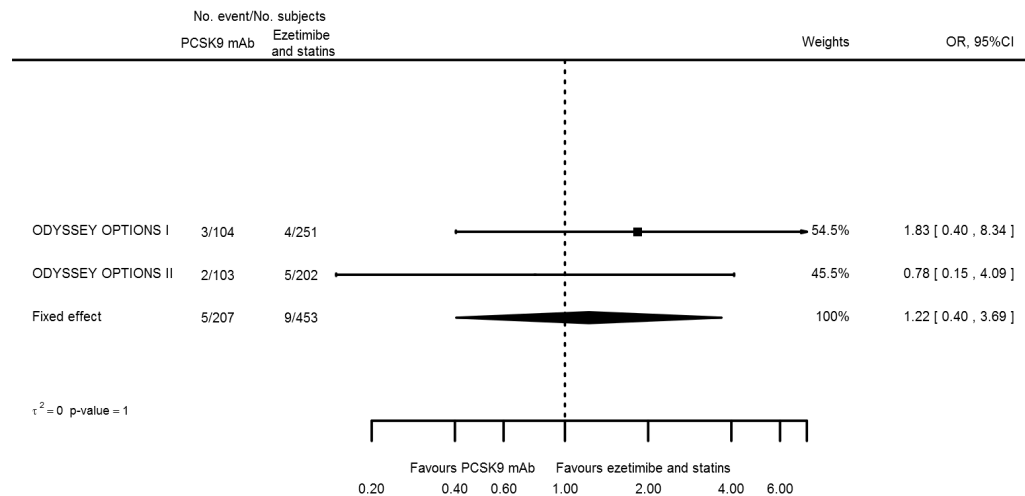


Figure 65. Association of PCSK9 inhibitors compared with ezetimibe and statins with the incidence neurological events



CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

AFS drafted the protocol and the full review and conducted all analyses. AFS and LSP screened hits and extracted data. LSP, JTW, JPO, AH, and JPC provided guidance during critical revision of the manuscript.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Amand F Schmidt: none known.

Lucy S Pearce: none known.

John T Wilkins: none known.

John P Overington: none known.

Aroon Hingorani is a member of the organisation committee of The Genetics of Subsequent Coronary Heart Disease Consortium and the Heart failure Molecular Epidemiology for Therapeutic Targets Consortium (HERMES) each comprising over 20 member cohorts. A number of Pharma companies have provided direct and in kind support for these initiatives, but AH is not a direct recipient of any of these funds.

Juan P Casas: none known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Springboard fellowship, Other.

AF Schmidt is funded by a UCL springboard fellowship.

External sources

- Biomedical Research Centre, UK.

This project was supported by the National Institute for Health Research University College London Hospitals Biomedical Research Centre.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We note the following deviations from the protocol.

- We intended to present a 'Risk of bias' figure depicting risk of bias per item, weighted for how much an individual RCT contributed to the overall effect estimate of PCSK9 inhibitors on LDL-C. However, some studies did not report on LDL-C at all, or did not report it at the same time point, making it impossible to present such a figure.
- Owing to the small number of events off all-cause mortality and the CVD endpoints, we decided against using the usual inverse variance method of pooling, which may result in biased estimates. Instead, we pooled clinical events by reconstructing individual participant data based on cell frequencies, and analysed these data using a mixed-effect generalised linear regression model (Bradburn 2007; Sweeting 2004) with a random intercept (fixed-effect).
- We meta-analysed biomarker results despite considerable heterogeneity in continuous endpoints, this contrary to the protocol statement that no meta-analysis would be performed if heterogeneity would be larger than 50%. We decided to combine results because estimates were universally on one side of the neutral effect.
- Owing to the small number of events, we performed all subgroup analyses for LDL-C instead of CVD. Similarly, subgroups explored were slightly different from those described in the protocol as the result of available data.
- We intended to extract data for continuous endpoints as mean percentage change from baseline, or as the difference at the end of follow-up. However, the latter was unavailable in most studies, and we focused on the former.
- Instead of data on cognitive function, we decided (post hoc) to extract data on neurological events.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Antibodies, Monoclonal [*therapeutic use]; Antibodies, Monoclonal, Humanized [therapeutic use]; Cardiovascular Diseases [*prevention & control]; Cause of Death; Cholesterol, LDL [*blood]; Cholinergic Antagonists [therapeutic use]; Ezetimibe [therapeutic use]; Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors [therapeutic use]; Primary Prevention [*methods]; Proprotein Convertase 9 [*antagonists & inhibitors]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Secondary Prevention [*methods]; Time Factors

MeSH check words

Humans; Middle Aged