



Background

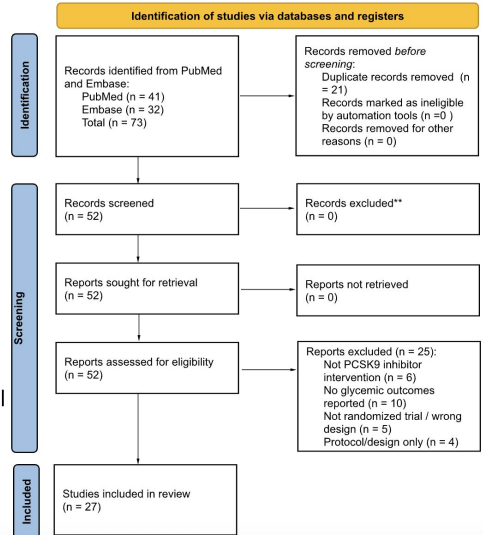
- CVD is the leading cause of death in the US and worldwide
- Statins decrease CV events but increase risk of new-onset diabetes
- PCSK9 inhibitors are potent LDL reducers
- Currently, the effects of PCSK9 inhibitors on glycemic control are unclear

Methods

- Systematic review of randomized controlled trials, including subgroup and post hoc analyses of adults aged 18 years or older on PCSK9 inhibitors
- Primary outcomes:
 - changes in HbA1c
 - changes in fasting plasma glucose
 - incidence of new onset diabetes .
- We identified 27 studies that met the inclusion criteria.

Results

- 27 studies included
- No clinically significant differences in:
 - HbA1c
 - Fasting plasma glucose
 - New onset diabetes
- Findings consistent across:
 - Patients with and without diabetes
 - High-risk metabolic populations
 - Follow-up periods up to 104 weeks
- Mechanism finding:
 - LDL reduction → lower diabetes risk
 - Lp(a) reduction → higher diabetes risk
 - Net effect: neutral glycemic impact



Conclusions

- PCSK9 inhibitors have no significant effect on glycemic control
- PCSK9 inhibitors do not significantly increase diabetes risk as statins do
- They are metabolically safe lipid-lowering therapy

Implications

- PCSK9 inhibitors can be used safely in individuals with prediabetes/diabetes without any significant effect on their glycemic control.
- There is no metabolic trade-off in using PCSK9 inhibitors versus statins.

Disclosures

- No disclosures