

<JS3-4>

Future Directions for Research into LDL Lowering, Anti-inflammatory Drugs and Interactions

Sang-Hyun Kim
Seoul National University, Korea

Low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and inflammation contribute to the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis. The phagocytosis of modified LDL by macrophage and subsequent cascade of inflammatory and immune reactions through cytokines and inflammatory cells consist of the main pathophysiology of atherosclerosis. Lowering of LDL cholesterol with statin as well as lifestyle modification is the main stay of dyslipidemia management to prevent atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD). Many clinical trials with statin therapy supported the concept - the lower

LDL cholesterol, the better clinical prognosis- especially in secondary prevention or high-risk patients. Recently, PCSK9 monoclonal antibody injection on the ground of baseline statin therapy showed marked decrease in LDL cholesterol level and the onset of major cardiovascular events. And anti-inflammatory therapy with interleukin-1 beta receptor blocker showed promising positive results for future research with the huddle of side effects. In this session, future directions for research into LDL lowering and anti-inflammatory treatments will be presented and discussed.