

Highlights of the 2021 AHA Scientific Statement:

Lp(a): A Genetically Determined, Causal, and Prevalent Risk Factor for ASCVD¹



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GENETIC

Lp(a) plasma levels are ~70% to ≥90% genetically determined, arising from a codominant expression of 2 *LPA* alleles



INDEPENDENT AND CAUSAL

Elevated Lp(a) causes ASCVD through mechanisms linked to increased atherogenesis, inflammation, thrombosis, and calcification

CLINICALLY IMPORTANT

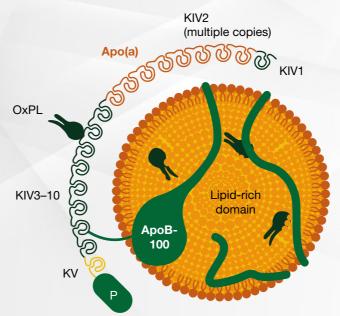
Elevated Lp(a) increases risk of ASCVD and CAVD, thus impacting clinical decisionmaking on risk management

WHAT IS Lp(a)?

 Lp(a) is an apoB-containing lipoprotein, linked to a hydrophilic, highly glycosylated protein called apo(a), with oxidized phospholipids (OxPL) bound to apo(a) and the lipid core

RATIONALE FOR SCREENING

- Although Lp(a) is a common, genetically inherited, and clinically important ASCVD risk factor that can be measured with a simple blood test, in most patients Lp(a) is not measured, neither before nor after they have an ASCVD event
- The evidence in favor of Lp(a) screening is strongest for those with a **family or personal history of ASCVD**, with consideration of **cascade screening** in appropriate individuals
- Median Lp(a) levels are highest in individuals of African or South Asian descent



CLINICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF Lp(a) LEVELS IN RISK ASSESSMENT

- ACC/AHA 2019 cholesterol and primary prevention guidelines recommend using Lp(a) level as a **risk-enhancing factor** that, if measured, would favor statin initiation among individuals at borderline (5%–7.4%) or intermediate (7.5%–19.9%) 10-year predicted risk for ASCVD
- Based on the following formula:

Predicted 10-year risk x [1.11^{(patient's Lp(a) level in nmol/L/50)}]

CURRENT GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

- Determine how genetic architecture of the *LPA* gene accounts for differences in Lp(a) levels in different ancestry groups
- Apo(a) synthesis and Lp(a) particle assembly
- Mechanisms of Lp(a) clearance

ACC, American College of Cardiology; AHA, American Heart Association; apo, apolipoprotein; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CAVD, calcific aortic valvular disease; K, kringle; Lp(a), lipoprotein(a); OxPL, oxidized phospholipids; P, protease-like domain. 1. Reyes-Soffer G et al. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2021;ATV00000000000147. doi:10.1161/ATV.000000000000147