

## **Highlights of the 2021 AHA Scientific Statement:**

Lp(a): A Genetically Determined, Causal, and Prevalent Risk Factor for ASCVD<sup>1</sup>



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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

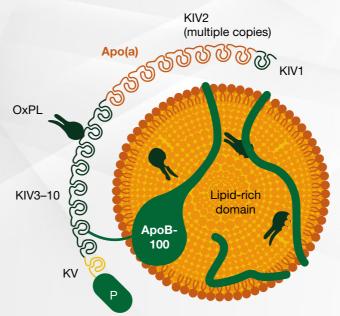
Elevated Lp(a) increases risk of ASCVD and CAVD, thus impacting clinical decisionmaking on risk management

# 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<sup>(patient's Lp(a) level in nmol/L/50)</sup>]

### **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