

Update ESC-Leitlinie zum Lipidmanagement

Was ist neu?

Dieter Ropers

Malteser Waldkrankenhaus Erlangen



Update ESC-Leitlinie zum Lipidmanagement

Was ist neu?

Dieter Ropers

Malteser Waldkrankenhaus Erlangen

“There is no glory in prevention”

12:05 Update ESC-Leitlinie zum Lipidmanagement – *Ropers*
Was ist neu?

12:30 Mittagspause in der Industrieausstellung



PROGRAMM

28. Februar 2026

Mövenpick Hotel Stuttgart
Messe & Congress

 UNIVERSITÄTSmedizin.
MAINZ

 UNIVERSITÄTS
KLINIKUM
TÜBINGEN

 Deutsches
Herzkompetenz
Zentrum



Rose G: Sick individuals and sick populations. Int J Epidemiol 1985



Malteser

... weil Nähe zählt.

Offenlegung möglicher Interessenskonflikte

Sprecher-Honorar	Sanofi-Aventis, Novartis AG, Bayer Vital GmbH Boehringer Ingelheim, AstraZeneca, Pfizer Pharma GmbH Bristol Myers Squibb, Novo Nordisk, Daiichi Sankyo
Beratung:	Novartis AG, Bayer Vital GmbH, Sanofi-Aventis, Boehringer Ingelheim, Pfizer Pharma GmbH, Novo Nordisk
Podcast*	Sanofi-Aventis

Leitlinien

2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias: *lipid modification to reduce cardiovascular risk* Mach F et al. Eur Heart J 2019

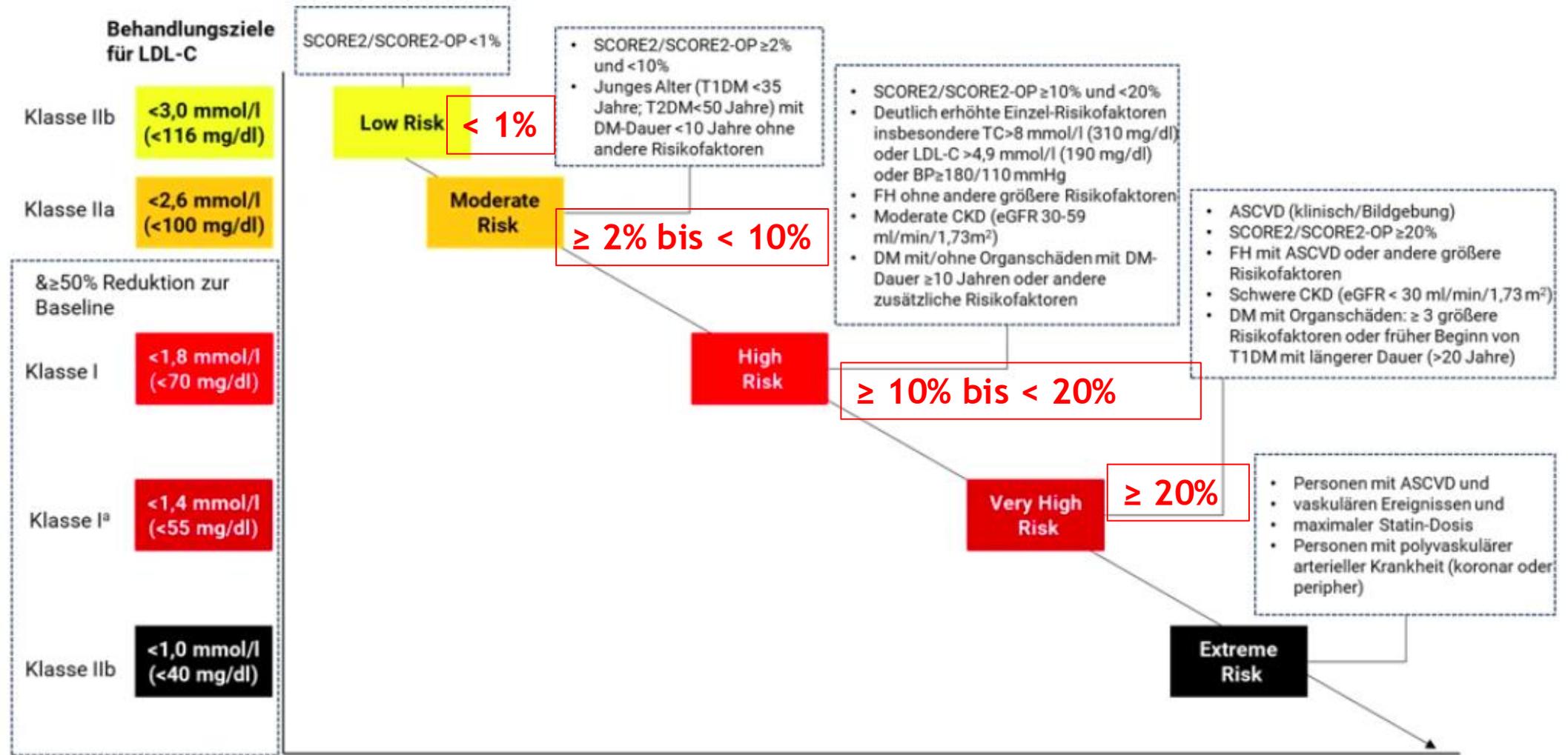
2021 ESC Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice Visseren F et al. Eur Heart J 2021

2025 Focused Update of the 2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias Mach F et al. Eur Heart J 2025

1. Risiko-Abschätzung (10 Jahres-R.) anhand von **SCORE2** und **SCORE2-OP**

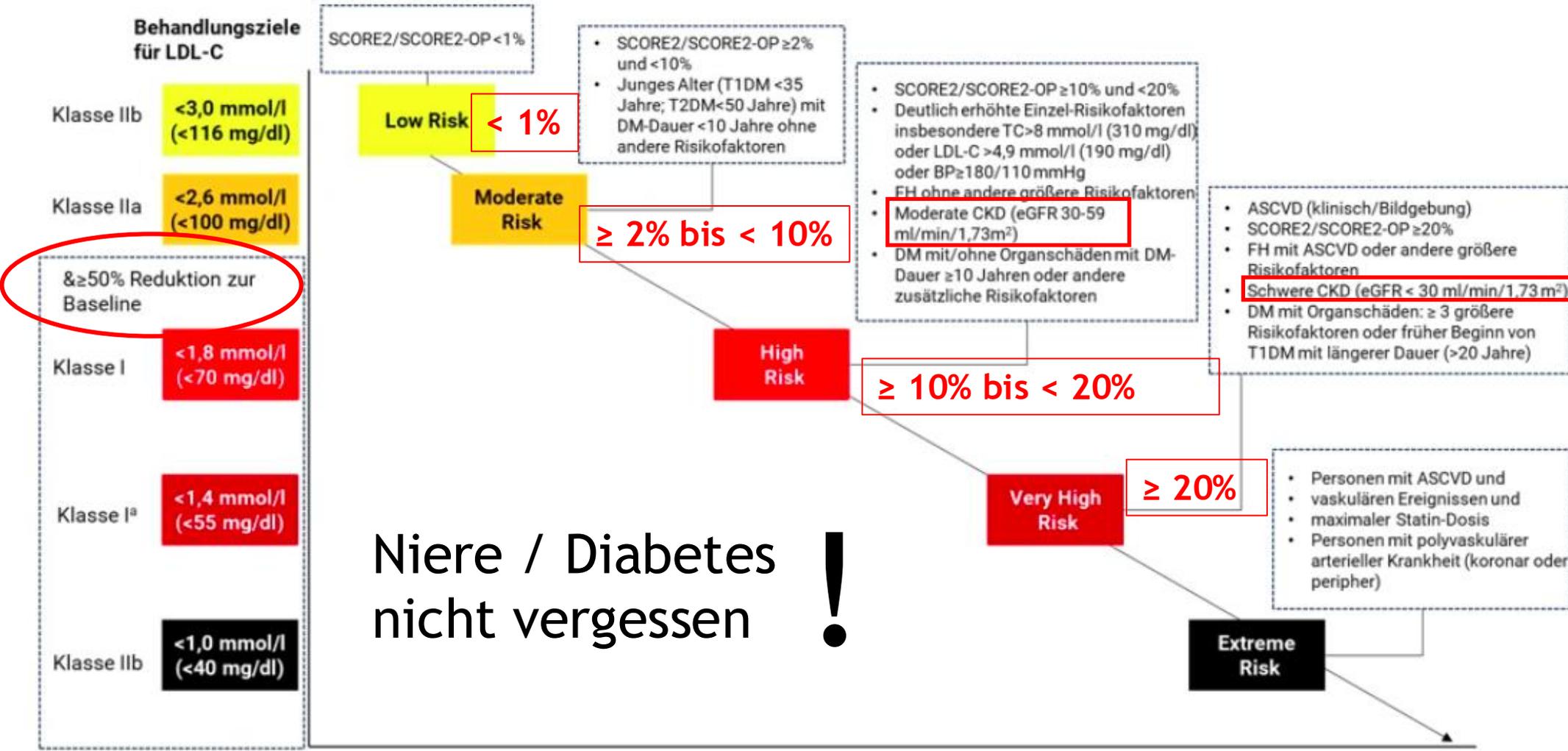
1. Wie hoch ist das kardiovaskuläre Risiko?
2. Wo liegt der LDL-Zielwert?
3. Aktuelles LDL-Cholesterin?
4. Wie kann ich den Zielwert erreichen?

Risikoklassifikation (SCORE2 / SCORE2-OP) und Zielwerte



^aKlasse IIa für die Primärprävention von Personen mit FH und hohem Risiko

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwerte



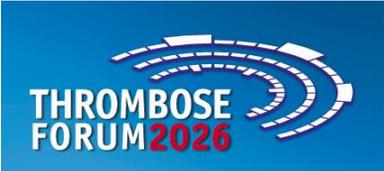
^aKlasse IIa für die Primärprävention von Personen mit FH und hohem Risiko

CV-Risiko

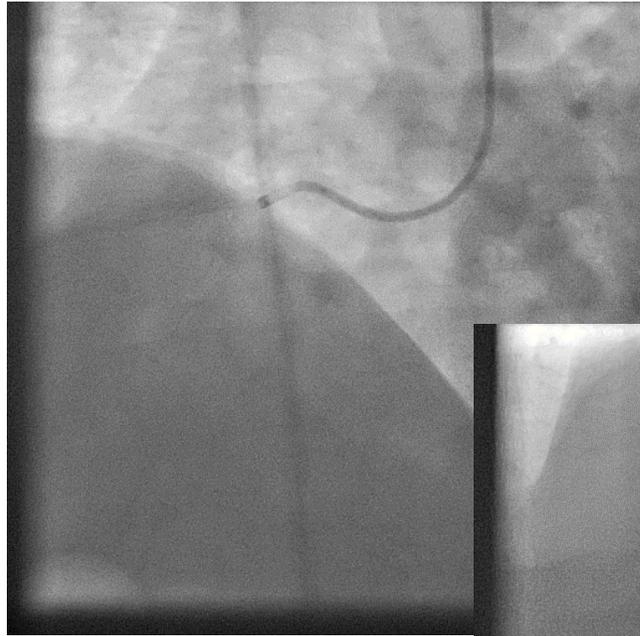


Malteser

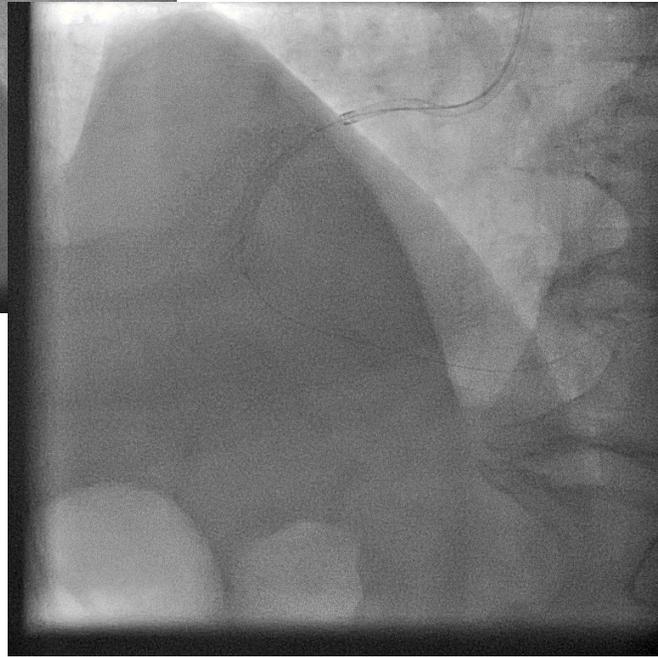
... weil Nähe zählt.



Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert

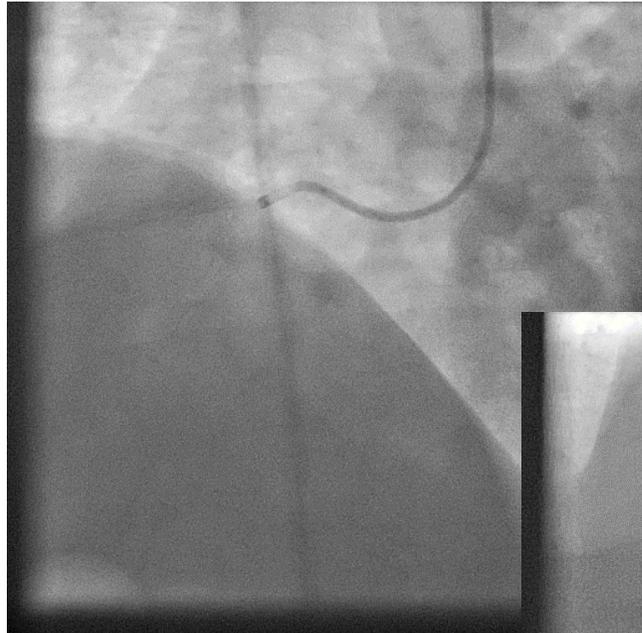


Sehr
hohes
Risiko

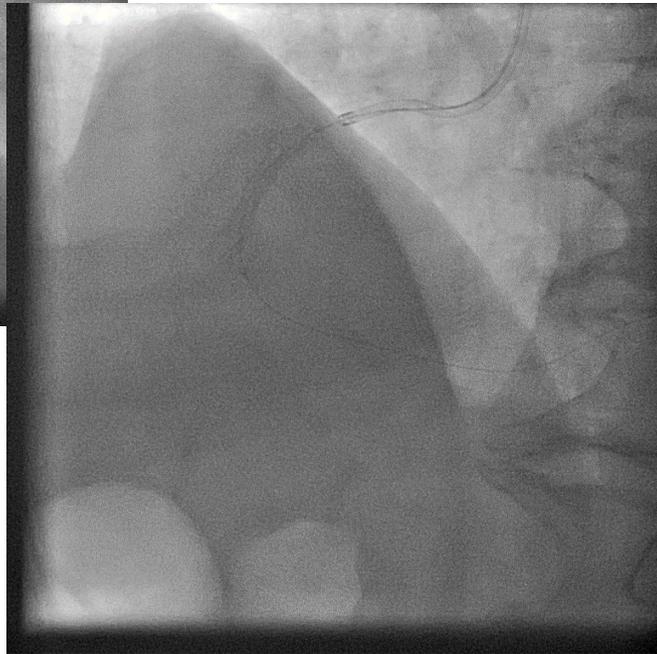


< 55 mg/dl

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert



Sehr
hohes
Risiko



70 Jahre
190 cm; 107 kg

122/74 mmHg
HF 68/min



Cholesterin 223 mg/dl

LDL-C 143 mg/dl

HDL-C 67 mg/dl

TG 129 mg/dl

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert

Hohes Risiko

SCORE2 & SCORE2-OP
10-year risk of (fatal and non-fatal) CV events in populations at moderate CVD risk

<50 years <2.5%
50-69 years <5%
≥70 years <7.5%
2.5 to <7.5% 5 to <10% 7.5 to <15%
≥7.5% ≥10% ≥15%

Women

Men

Non-smoking

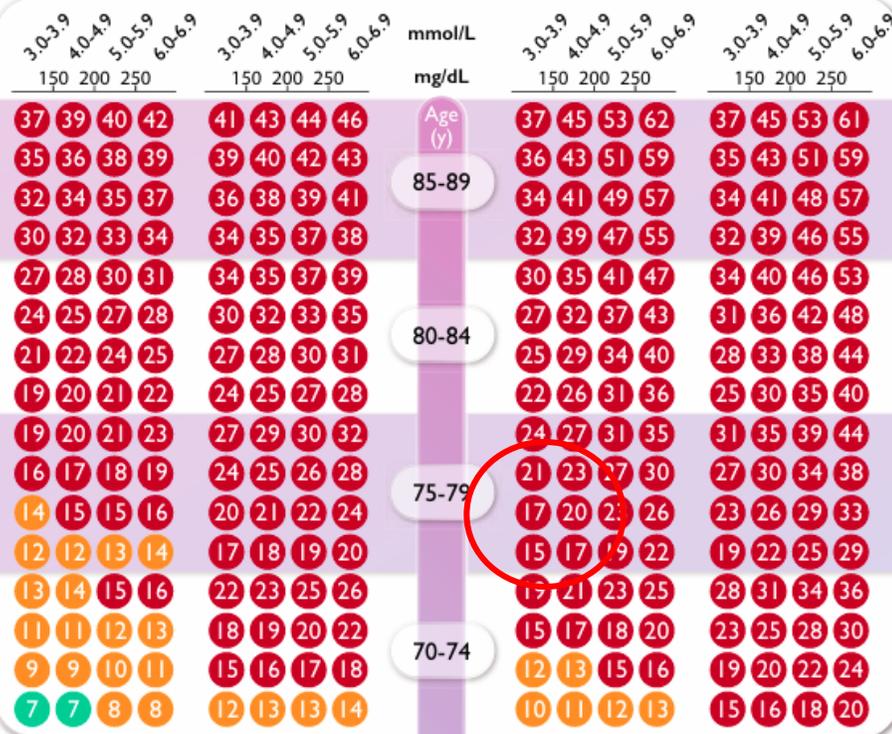
Smoking

Non-smoking

Smoking

Non-HDL cholesterol

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)
SCORE2-OP



70 Jahre
190 cm; 107 kg

SCORE2-OP 17% - 20%

122/74 mmHg
HF 68/min



Cholesterin 223 mg/dl

LDL-C 143 mg/dl

HDL-C 67 mg/dl

TG 129 mg/dl

< 70 mg/dl

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert

Hohes Risiko

Agatston-Score

Risk modifiers

- Psychosocial stress
- Ethnicity
- Imaging (e.g. coronary calcium scoring)

Comorbidity

- e.g. cancer, COPD, inflammatory disease, mental disorders, sex-specific conditions

> 100

hohes R.

> 300

sehr hoch

Demographic/clinical conditions

- Family history of premature CVD (men: <55 years; women: <60 years)
- High-risk ethnicity (e.g. Southern Asian)
- Stress symptoms and psychosocial stressors
- Social deprivation
- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Chronic immune-mediated/inflammatory disorders
- Major psychiatric disorders
- History of premature menopause
- Pre-eclampsia or other hypertensive disorders of pregnancy
- Human immunodeficiency virus infection
- Obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome

Biomarkers

- Persistently elevated hs-CRP (>2 mg/L)
- Elevated Lp(a) [>50 mg/dL (>105 nmol/L)].

70 Jahre
190 cm; 107 kg

122/74 mmHg
HF 68/min

Cholesterin 223 mg/dl

LDL-C 143 mg/dl

HDL-C 67 mg/dl

TG 129 mg/dl

SCORE2-OP 17% - 20%



< 70 mg/dl



Malteser

... weil Nähe zählt.

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert

Hohes
Risiko



ASS 325 mg/Tag

Rosuvastatin 10 mg/Tag

70 Jahre
190 cm; 107 kg

122/74 mmHg
HF 68/min

Cholesterin 223 mg/dl

LDL-C 143 mg/dl

HDL-C 67 mg/dl

TG 129 mg/dl

SCORE2-OP 17% - 20%



< 70 mg/dl ?

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert



79 Jahre
190 cm; 102 kg

135/80 mmHg
HF 63/min

ASS 325 mg/Tag

Rosuvastatin 10 mg

Rosuvastatin 40 mg

Rosuvastatin 40 mg/Ezetimibe 10 mg

2018

2019

2025

2018 2019 2020 04/2025

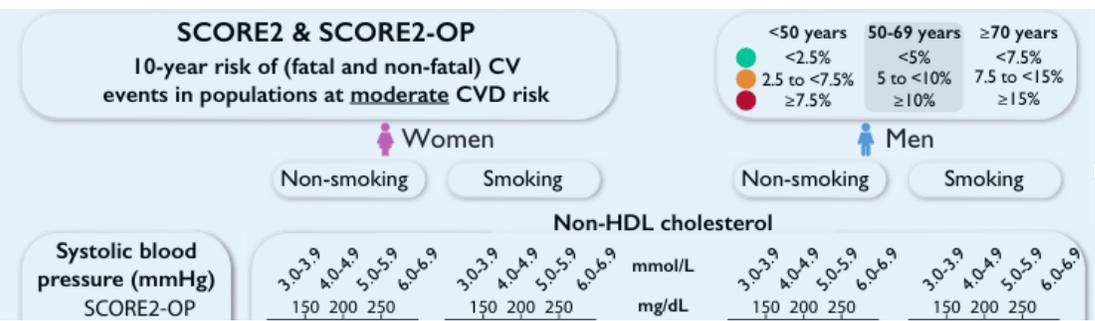
Cholesterin 223 196 167 140

LDL-C 143 122 51

HDL-C 67

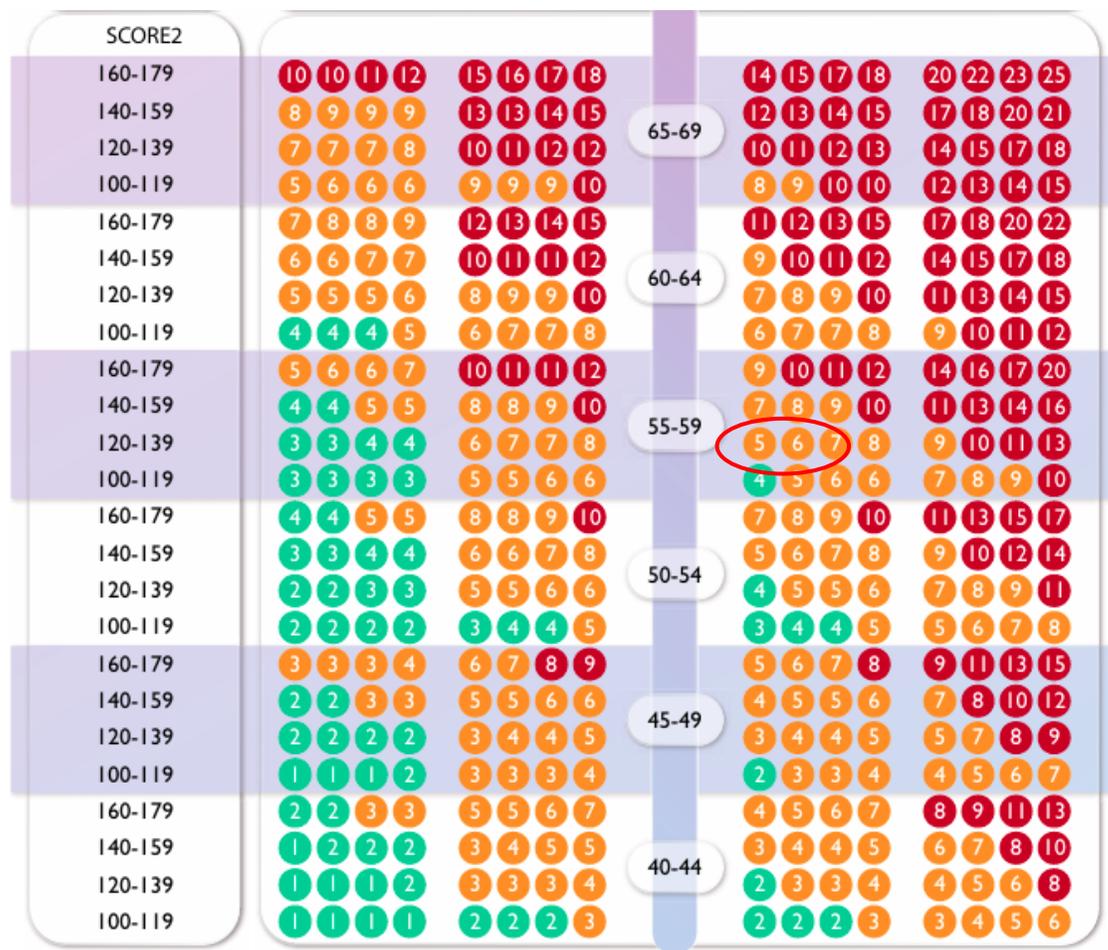
TG 129 mg/dl

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert



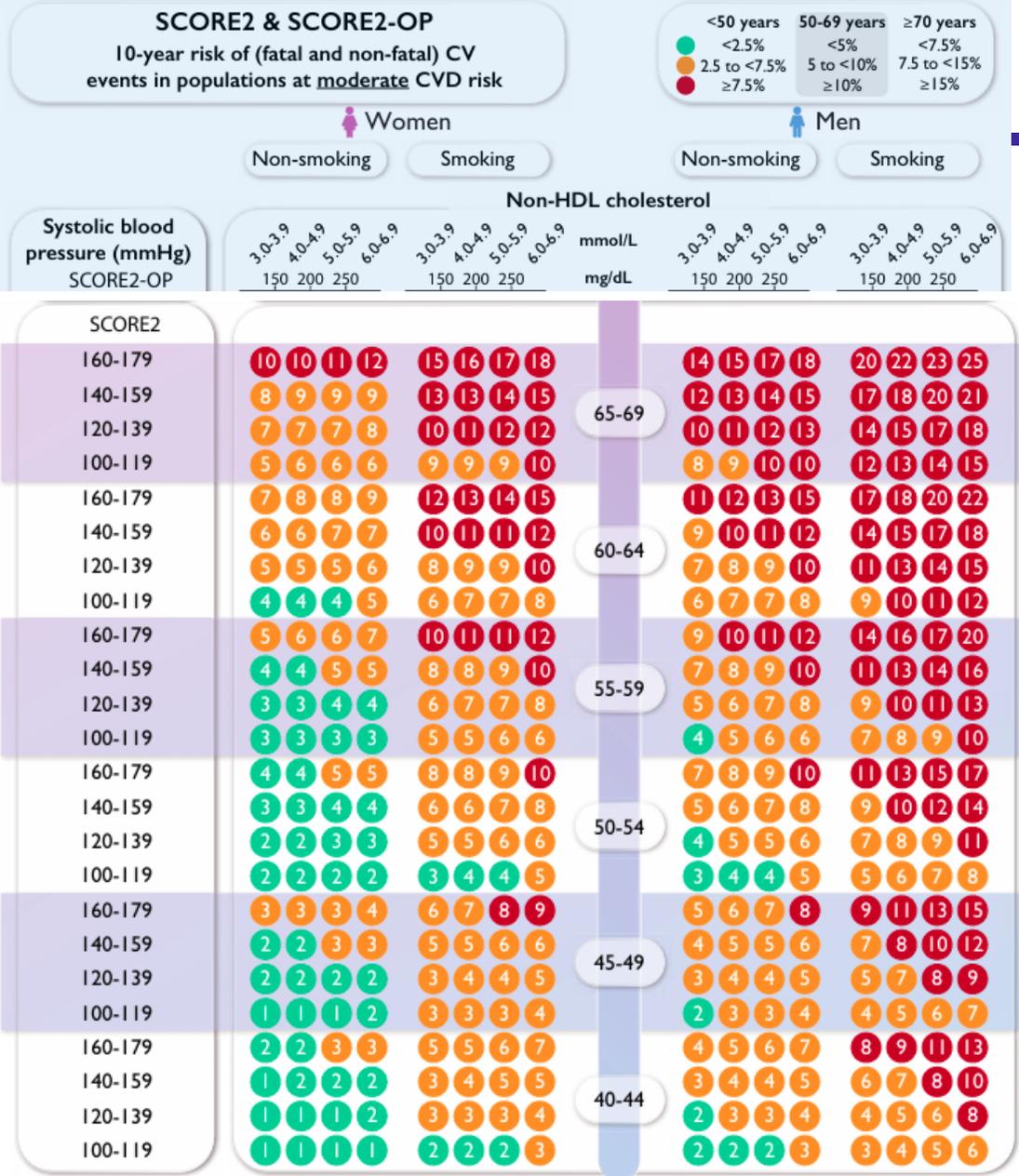
5 - 6%

Moderate Risk



< 100 mg/dl

Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert



5 - 6%

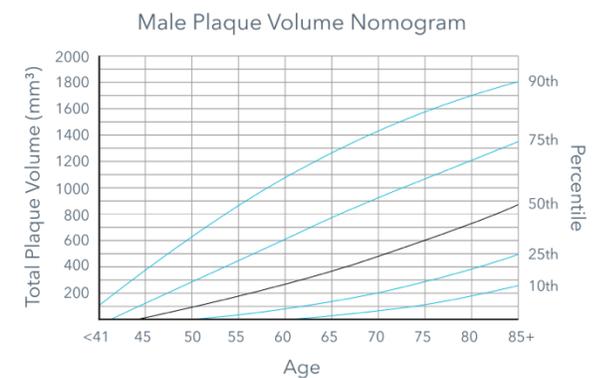
Moderate Risk



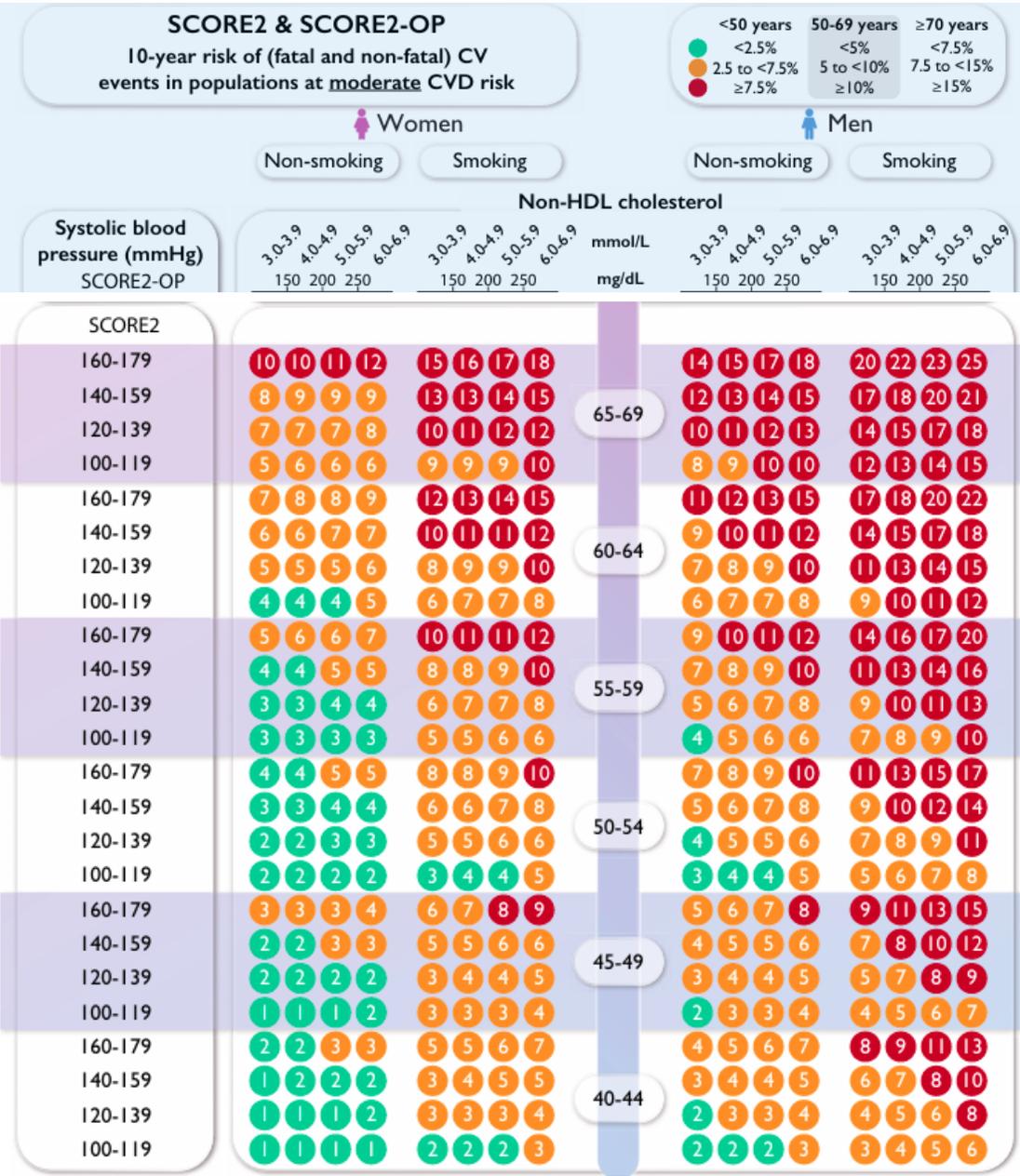
LAD

Calcified Plaque	1 (7%)
Non Calcified Plaque	14 (93%)
Low Attenuation Plaque	2 (13%)
Total Plaque (mm³)	15

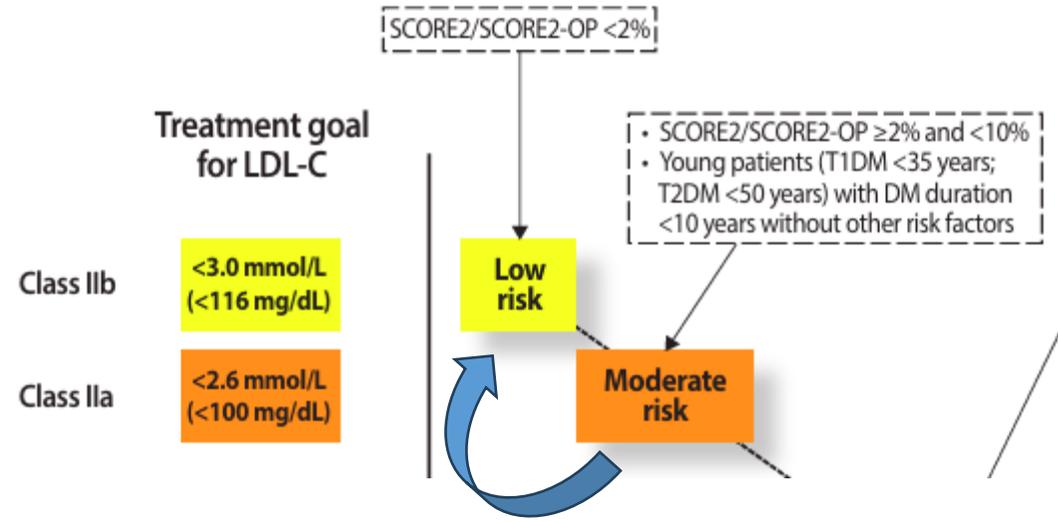
Quantitative plaque is provided on vessels > 1.8 mm.



Risikoklassifikation und Zielwert



5 - 6% → < 2%



Ziel: < 116 mg/dl

1. Risikoklassifikation (SCORE2-SCORE2-OP, Modifier)

1. Risiko-Abschätzung (10 J.-R) anhand von SCORE2 und SCORE2-OP

Risikomodifikatoren: fam. Disposition (< 55 Jahre / < 60 Jahre)
Stress-Symptome, Einsamkeit, Übergewicht,
körperliche Inaktivität, chronische Entzündungen,
psychische Erkrankungen, vorzeitige Menopause,
HIV-Infektion, Schwangerschafts-Hypertonie

hs-CRP > 2 mg/l, Lp(a)-Spiegel > 50 mg/dl

Koronar-CT, Carotis-Doppler

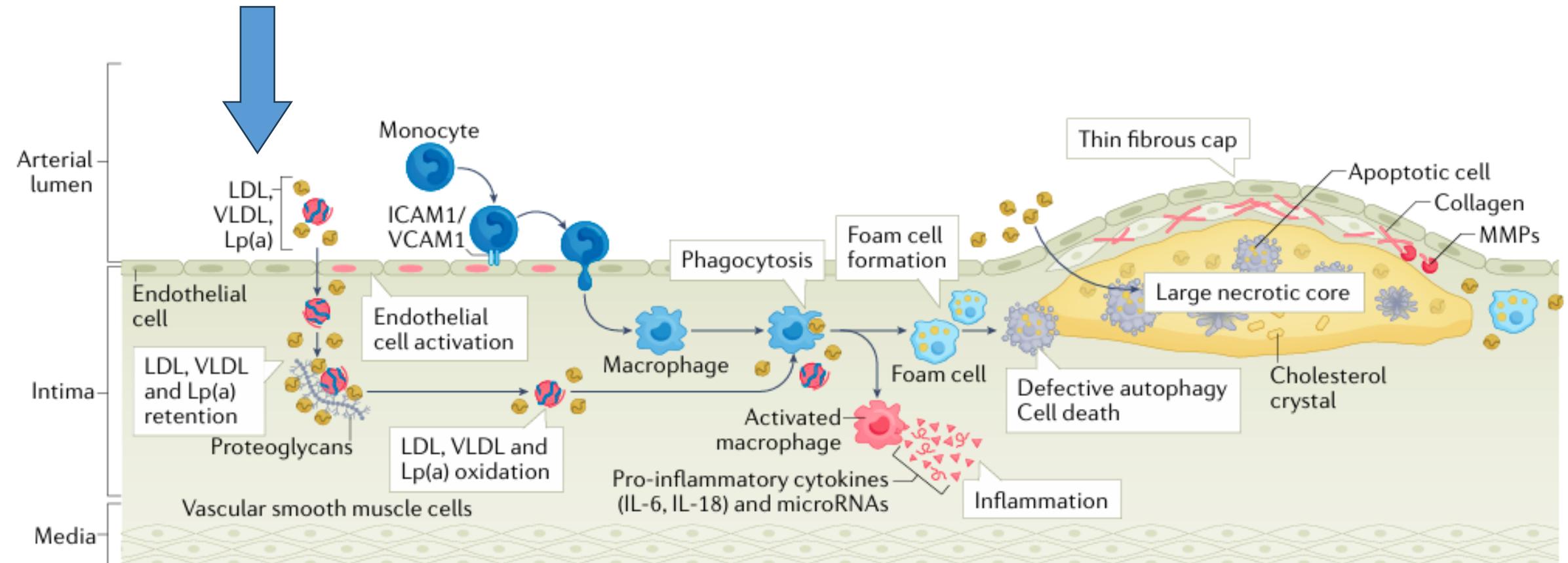
Risikoabschätzung

	Overall (n = 9044)	Risk classification as reported by physician ^a	
		High risk (n = 2637)	Very high risk (n = 6401)
ASCVD, n (%)	6954 (76.9)	1094 (41.5)	5856 (91.5)
Basis for risk classification, n (%)			
Missing	6 (0.1)	0	0
Clinical experience	3089 (34.2)	1154 (43.8)	1935 (30.2)
Institutional practice and/or considerations	111 (1.2)	34 (1.3)	77 (1.2)
Institutional guidelines	109 (1.2)	57 (2.2)	52 (0.8)
Regional guidelines	102 (1.1)	73 (2.8)	29 (0.5)
National guidelines	844 (9.3)	361 (13.7)	483 (7.6)
ESC/EAS guidelines	4706 (52.0)	916 (34.7)	3790 (59.2)
Other	77 (0.9)	42 (1.6)	35 (0.6)
Recalculated risk classification by ESC/EAS criteria, n (%) ^b	4706 (52.0)	308 (6.5)	4284 (91.0)

SANTORINI

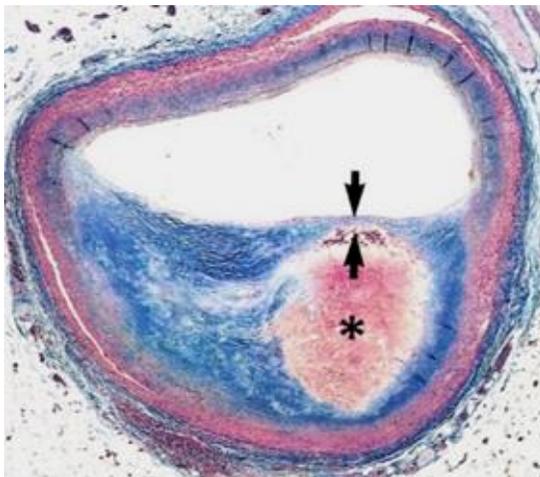
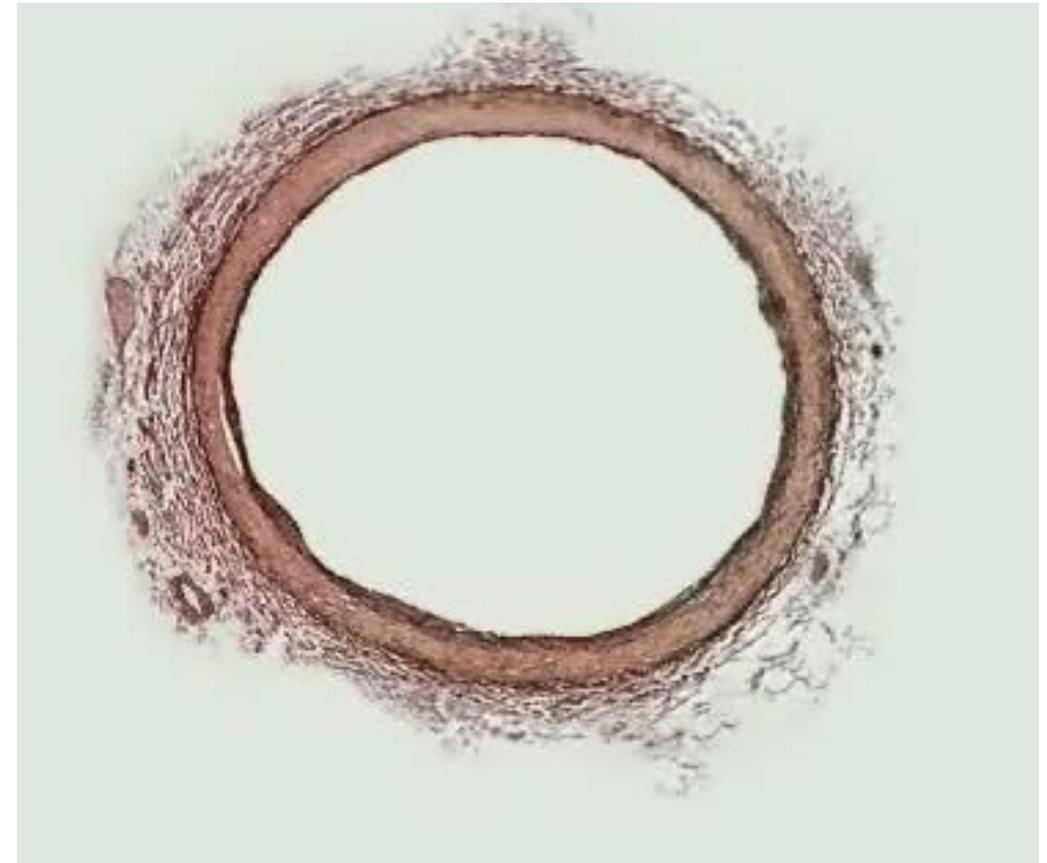
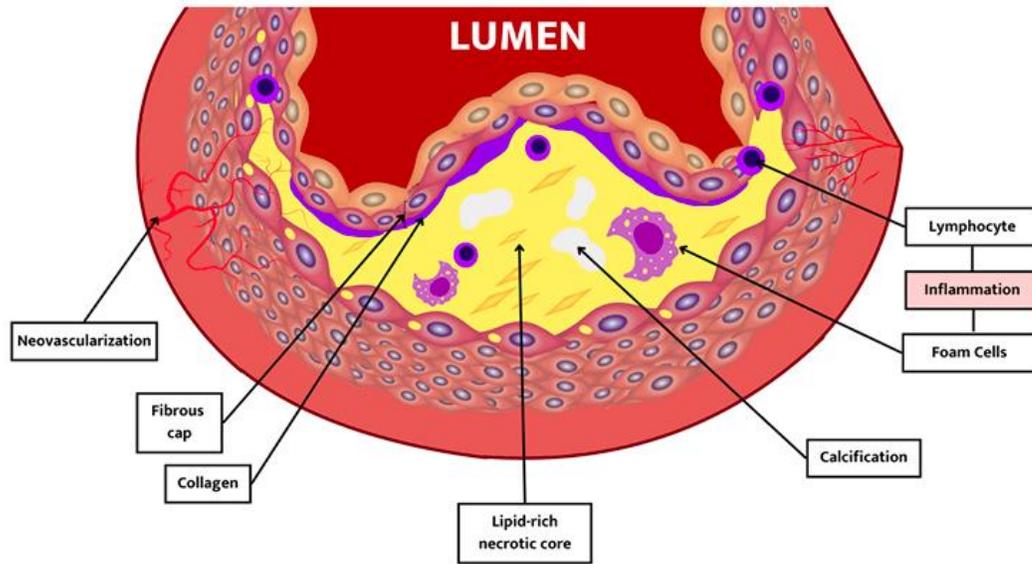
Ray KK et al. Lancet Reg Health Eur 2023

LDL-C und Arteriosklerose



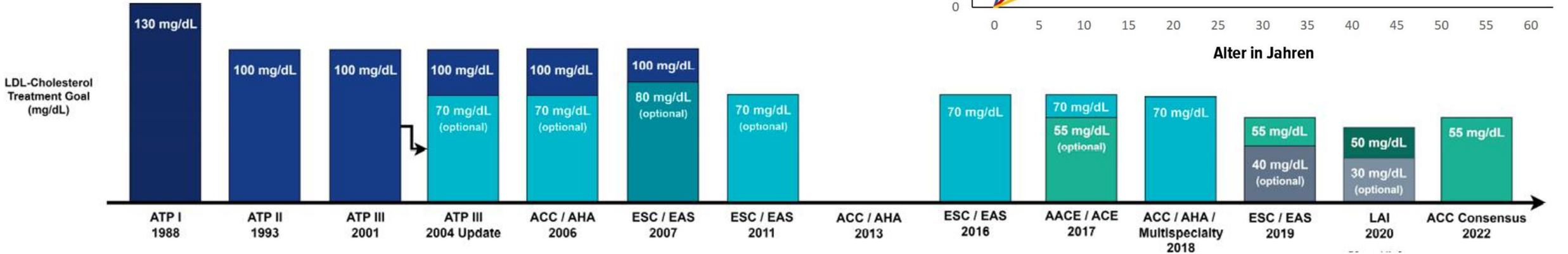
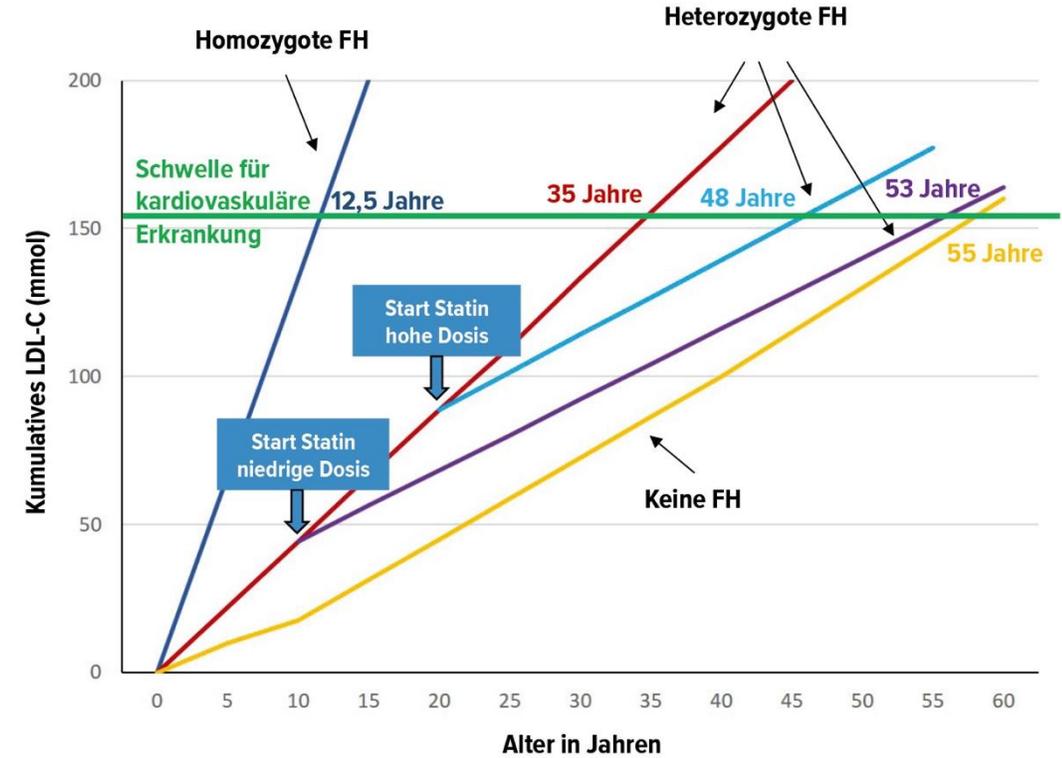
„Ohne LDL-Cholesterin keine Arteriosklerose“

Arteriosklerotische vulnerable Plaque

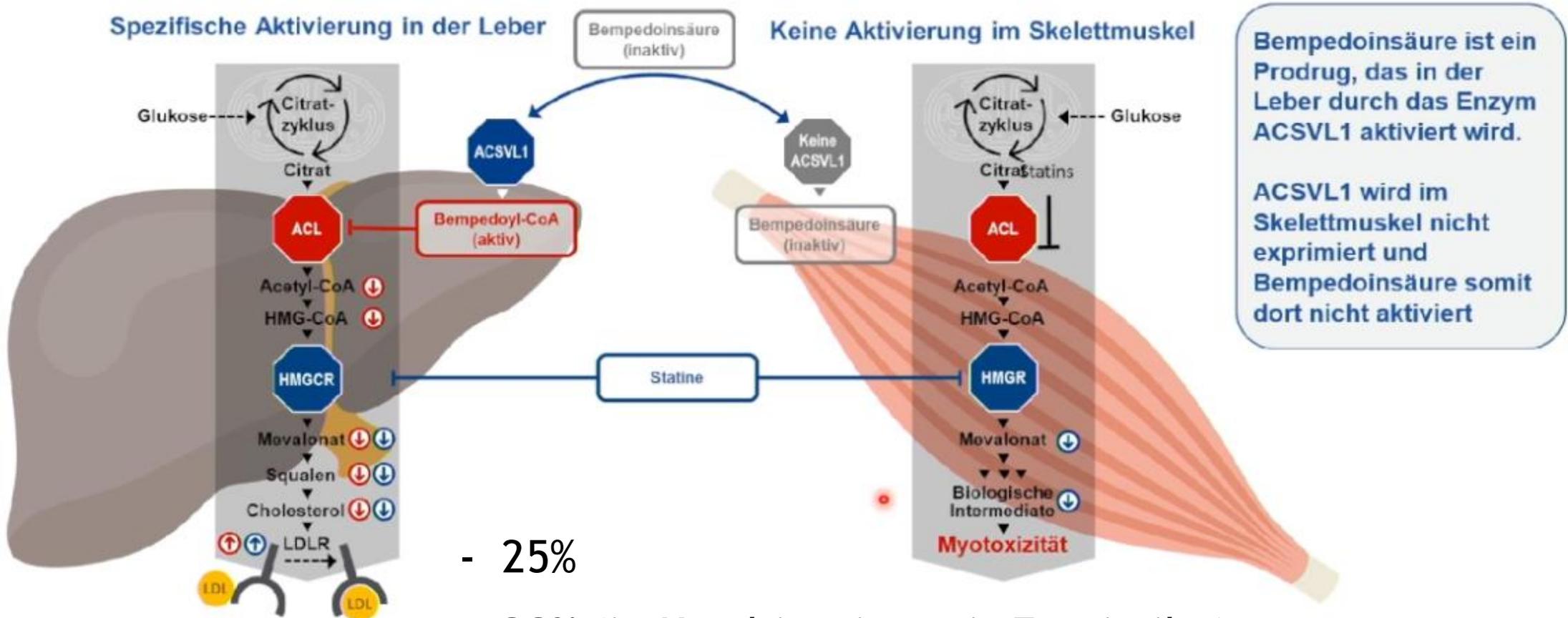


LDL-Cholesterin als primäres Therapieziel

1. Biologisches Modell homozygote FH
2. Interventionsstudien (MACE)
3. Bildgebung (Plaqueregression/- modifikation)



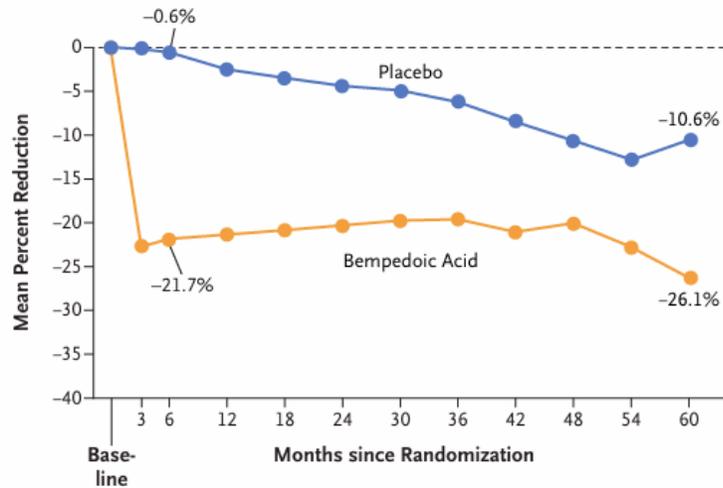
2. Bempedoinsäure (ATP-Citrat-Lyase Hemmer)



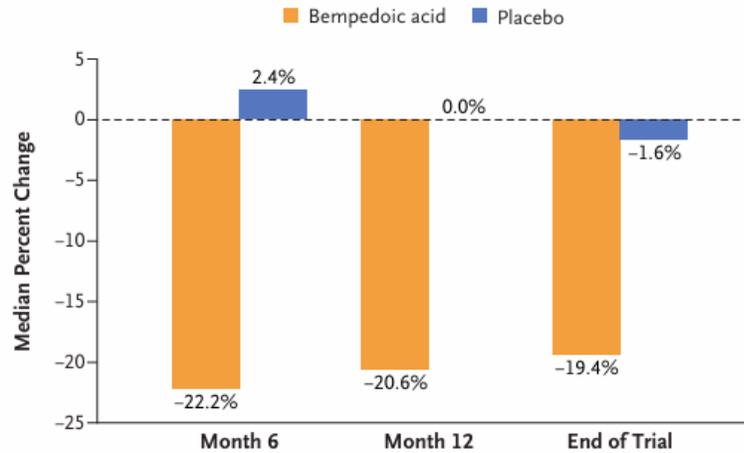
- 25%
- 38% (in Kombination mit Ezetimibe)
- 20-25% (bei Statinintoleranz)

2. Bempedoinsäure: CLEAR OUTCOME

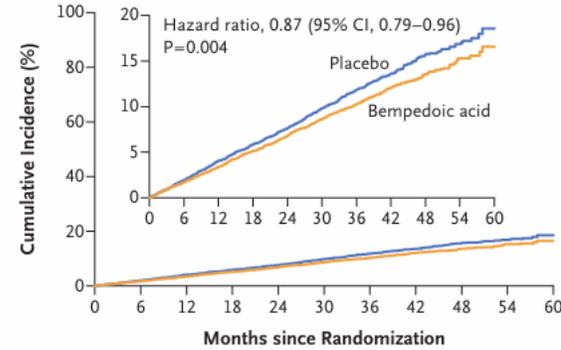
A LDL Cholesterol Level



B High-Sensitivity CRP Level



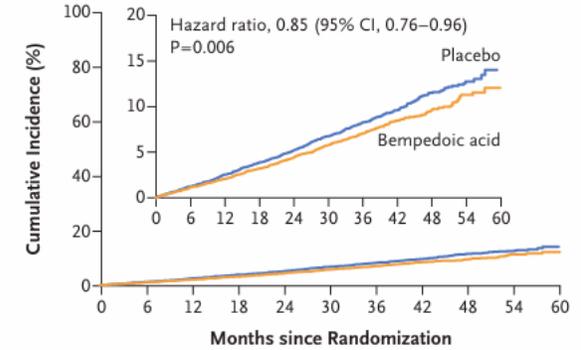
A Four-Component MACE (Primary End Point)



No. at Risk

Placebo	6978	6779	6579	6401	6206	5995	5105	2524	1207	513	55
Bempedoic acid	6992	6816	6654	6472	6293	6106	5257	2601	1240	556	74

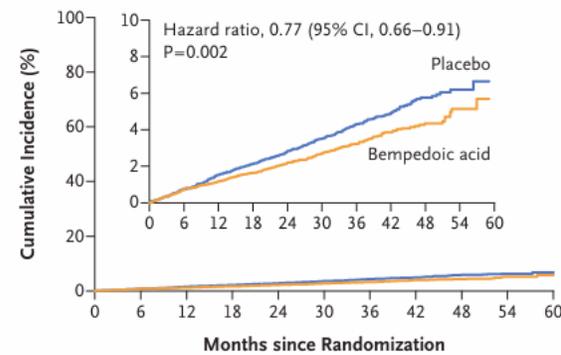
B Three-Component MACE



No. at Risk

Placebo	6978	6828	6883	6536	6368	6193	5321	2649	1279	554	62
Bempedoic acid	6992	6859	6745	6604	6457	6298	5453	2724	1317	591	80

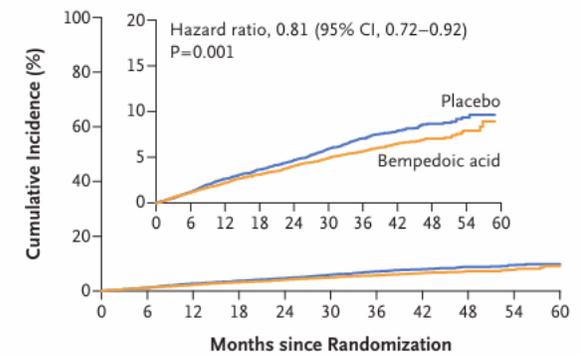
C Fatal or Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction



No. at Risk

Placebo	6978	6839	6704	6578	6420	6266	5388	2684	1304	562	64
Bempedoic acid	6992	6865	6767	6636	6498	6354	5516	2767	1337	603	81

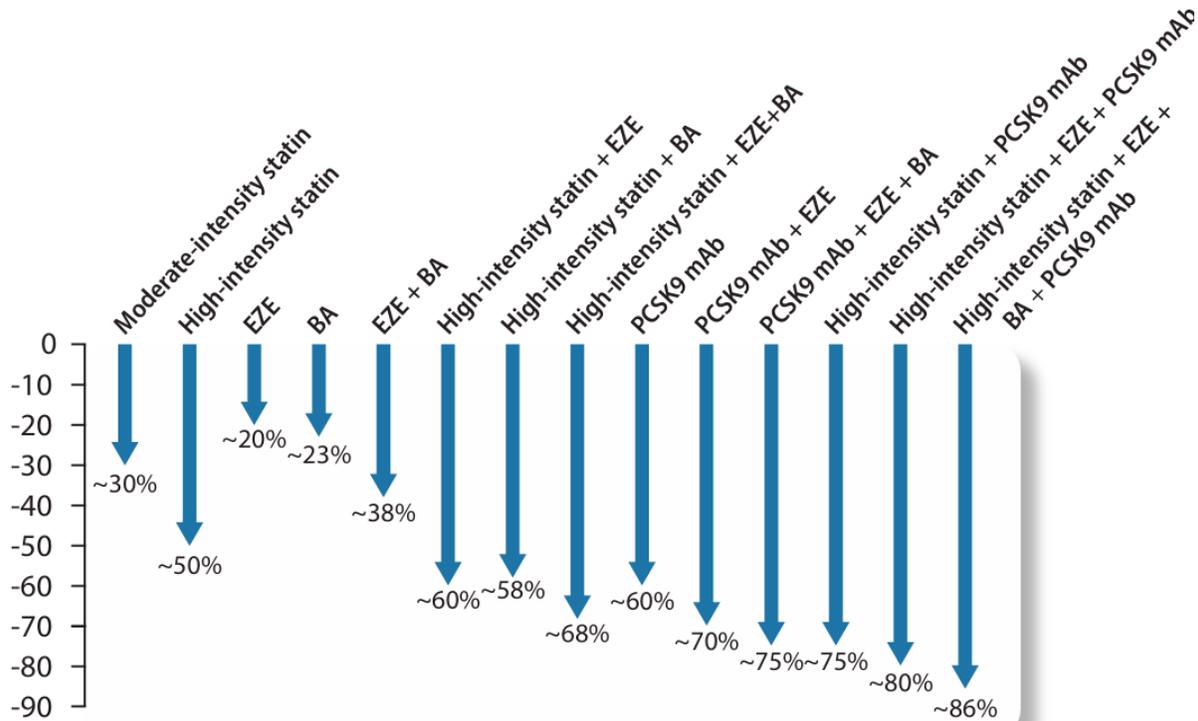
D Coronary Revascularization



No. at Risk

Placebo	6978	6803	6623	6469	6289	6104	5200	2582	1247	527	57
Bempedoic acid	6992	6832	6689	6520	6355	6190	5346	2661	1273	573	74

2. Bempedoinsäure: CLEAR OUTCOME



Kontrolle nach 4 - 6 Wochen

Bempedoic acid is recommended in patients who are unable to take statin therapy to achieve the LDL-C goal.⁴

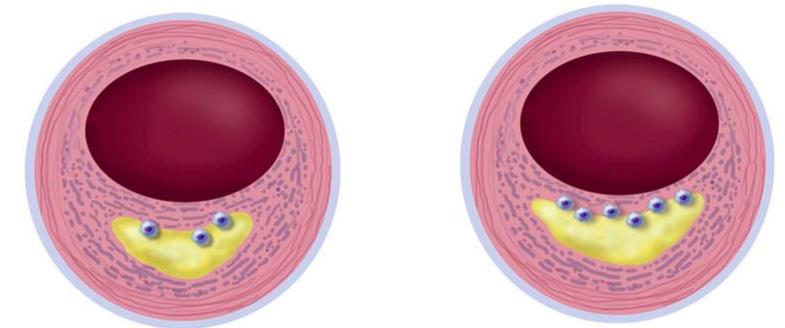
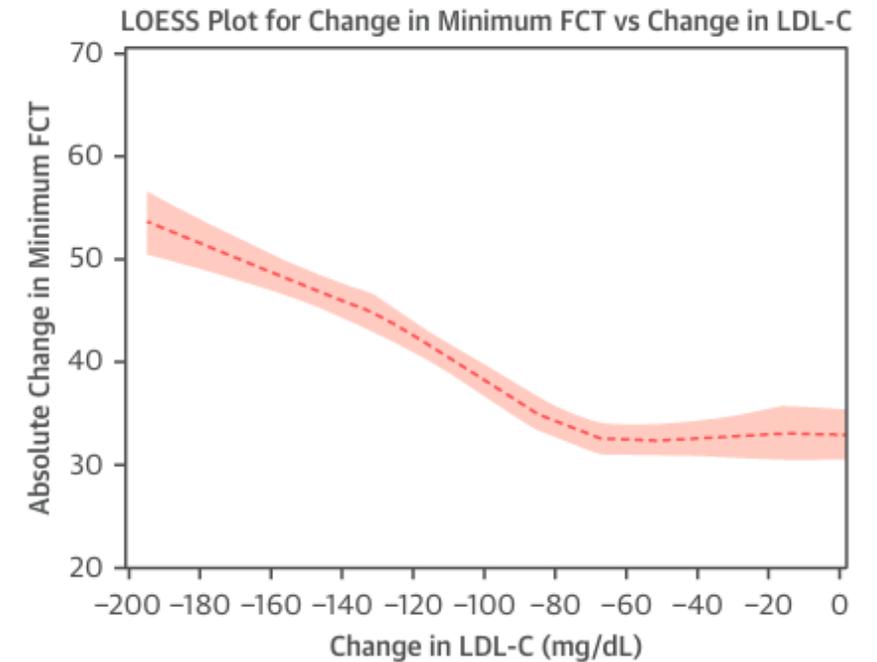
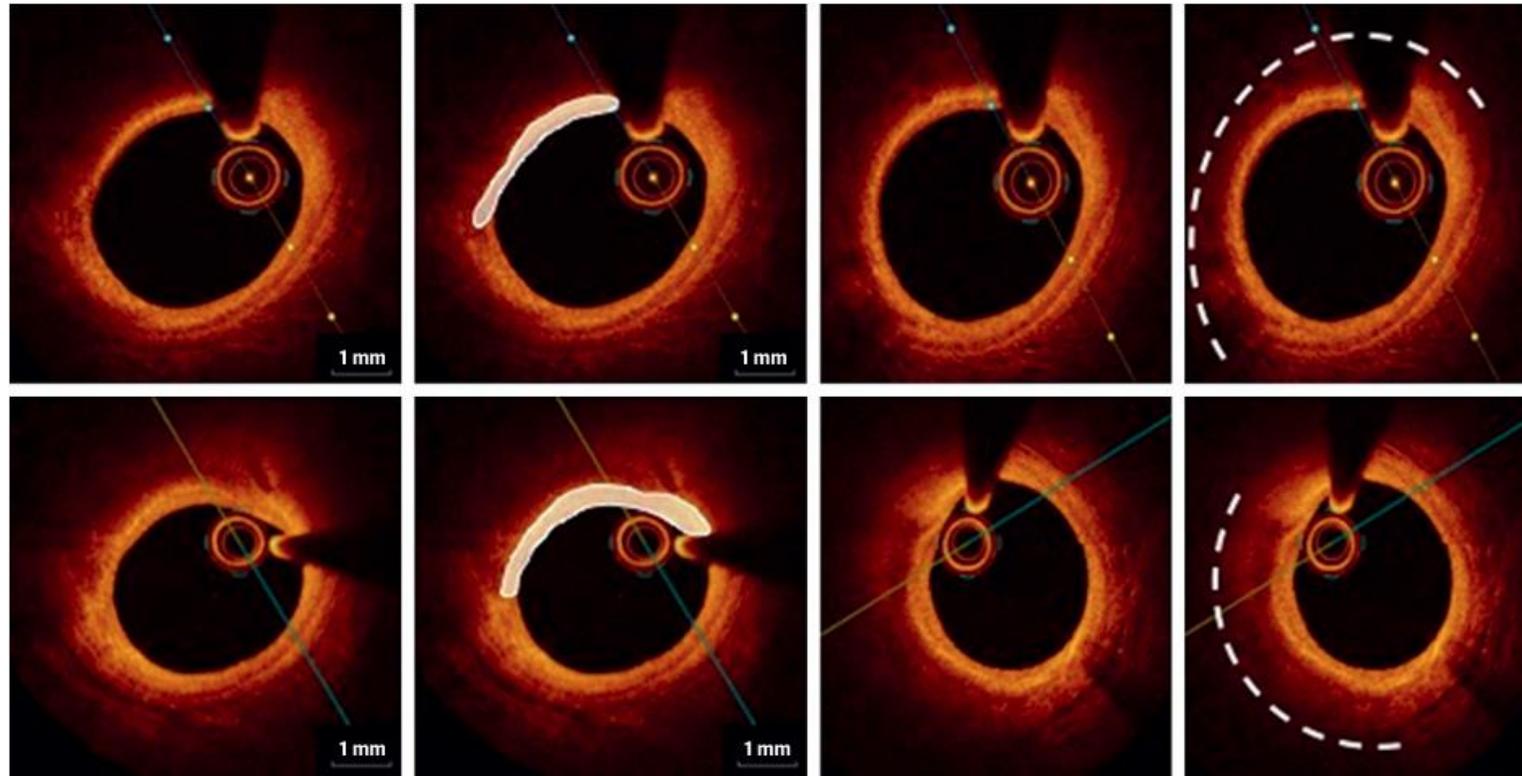
The addition of bempedoic acid to the maximally tolerated dose of statin with or without ezetimibe should be considered in patients at high or very high risk in order to achieve the LDL-C goal.^{4,2,55}

Evinacumab should be considered in patients with homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia aged 5 years or older who are not at LDL-C goal despite receiving maximum doses of lipid-lowering therapy to lower LDL-C levels.^{5,50,51}

I	B
IIa	C
IIa	B

PCSK-9-Inhibition und Plaquemodifikation

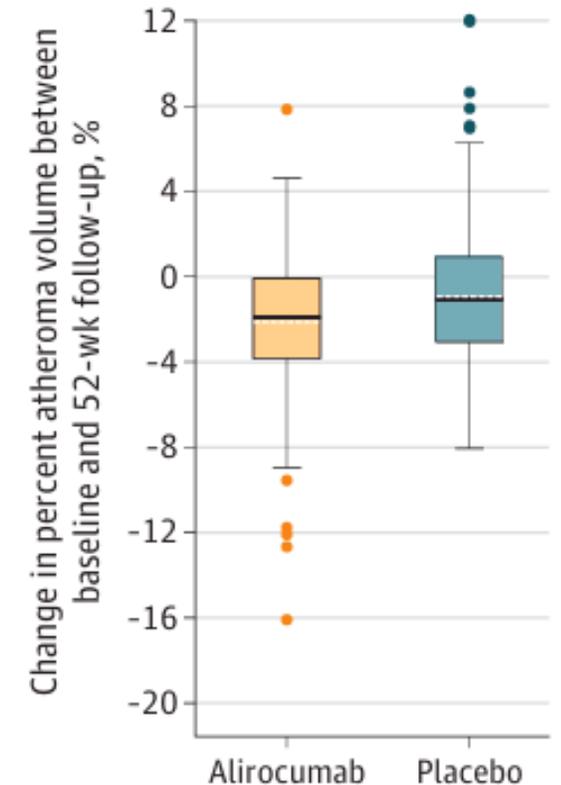
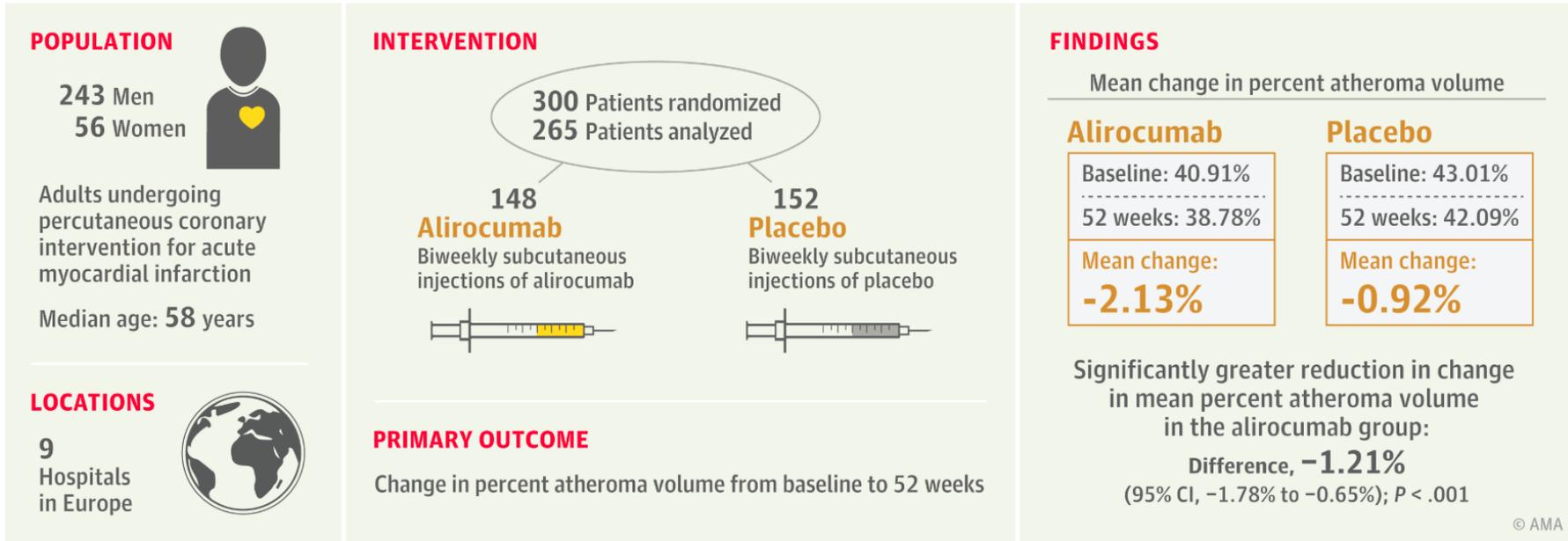
ACS: Evolocumab (52 Wo.)



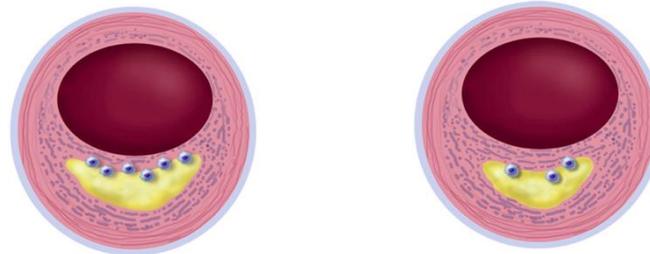
HUYGENS

PCSK-9-Inhibition und Plaquemodifikation

ACS: Alirocumab (52 Wo.; LDL-C 23.6 vs. 74.4 mg/dl)



PACMAN-AMI



PCSK-9-Inhibition und frühe Plaquemodifikation

Short-Term Effects of PCSK9 Inhibitor (PCSK9i) on Coronary Plaques

Prospective, single-arm, single-center interventional study



Patients with coronary artery disease (N = 27)



Near-infrared spectroscopy intravascular ultrasound (NIRS-IVUS) during coronary angiography



Single dose of 420 mg evolocumab (PCSK9i)



Repeat NIRS-IVUS during percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) after 2–6 weeks

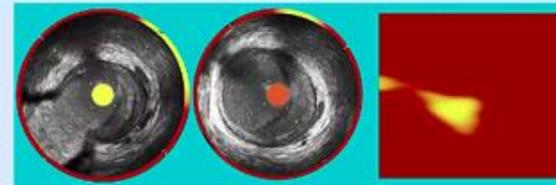
Changes in LAD lesion

Max
LCBI_{4mm}

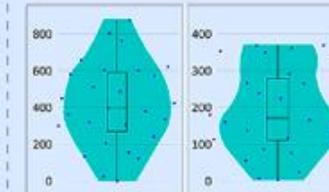
Lesion
LCBI

Lipid profile changes
after PCSK9i dose

Before evolocumab administration



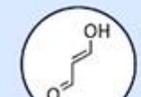
Lesion LCBI: 74, Max-LCBI_{4mm}: 215



↓ LDL cholesterol

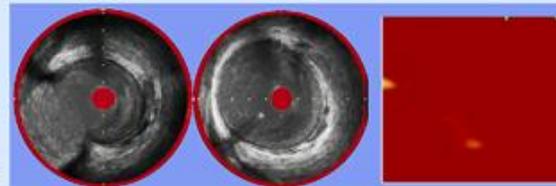


↓ Lipoprotein (a)

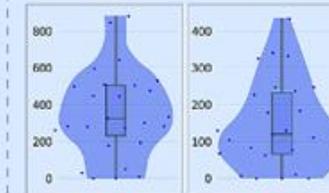


↓ Malondialdehyde-modified LDL

After evolocumab administration



Lesion LCBI: 9, Max-LCBI_{4mm}: 31



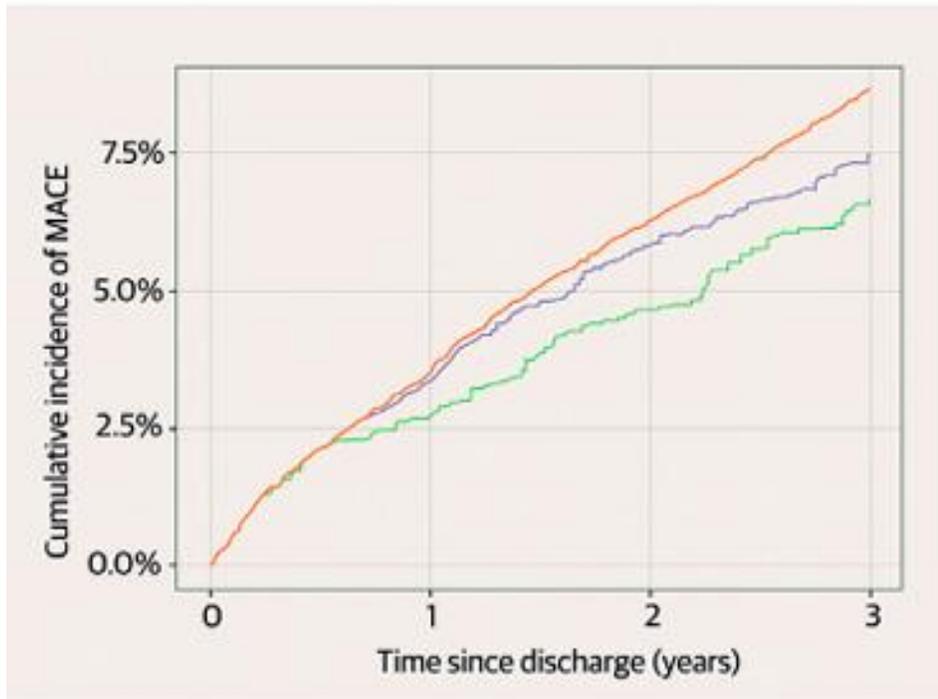
LAD: Left anterior descending; Max-LCBI_{4mm}: Maximal LCBI over any 4-mm segment; LCBI: Lipid-core burden index; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein

A single dose of evolocumab before PCI significantly reduces lipid-core plaques within 2–6 weeks

3. Frühe LDL-C Therapie nach ACS



2,570 MACE events occurring over 3 years



„Verzögerung kostet Leben“

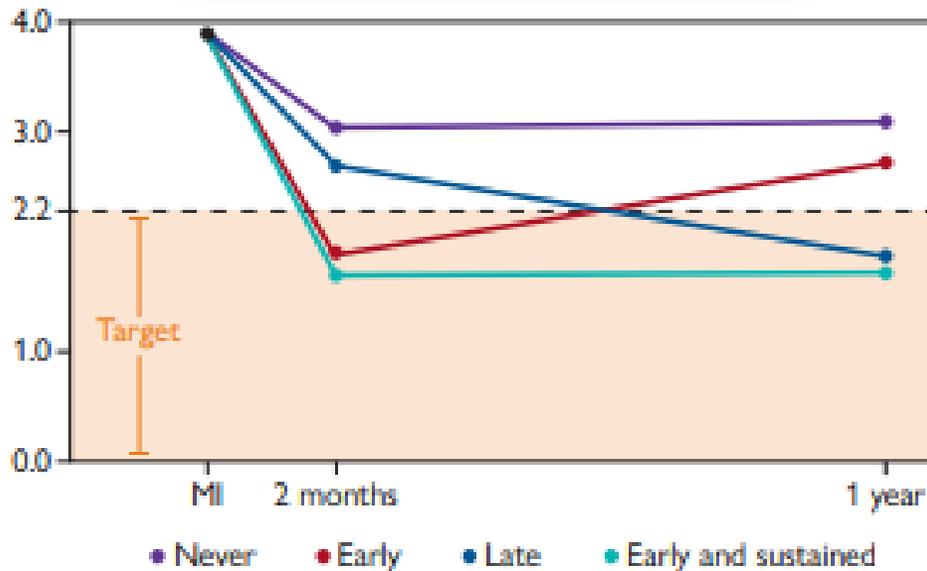
(477 Ereignisse weniger)

3. Frühe LDL-C Therapie nach ACS

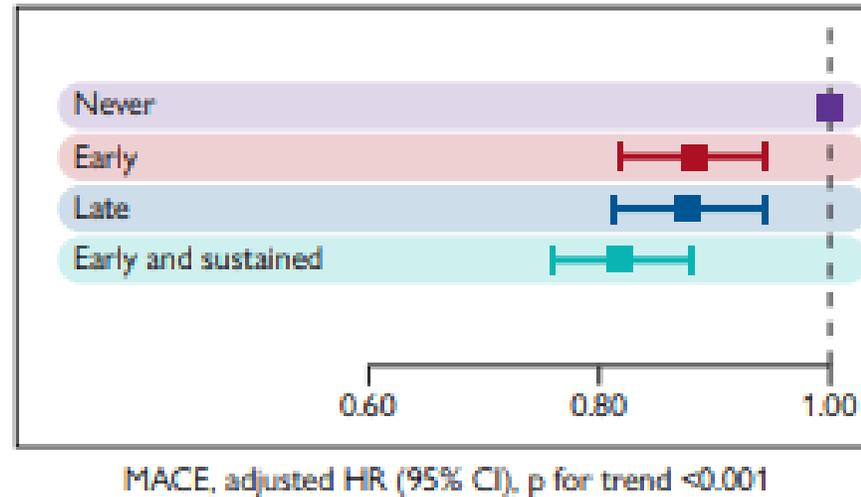
Timing of reaching and duration of staying at non-HDL-C target

46 518 patients with MI and 7407 MACE (all-cause mortality, MI, or stroke)

Median non-HDL-C (mmol/L)



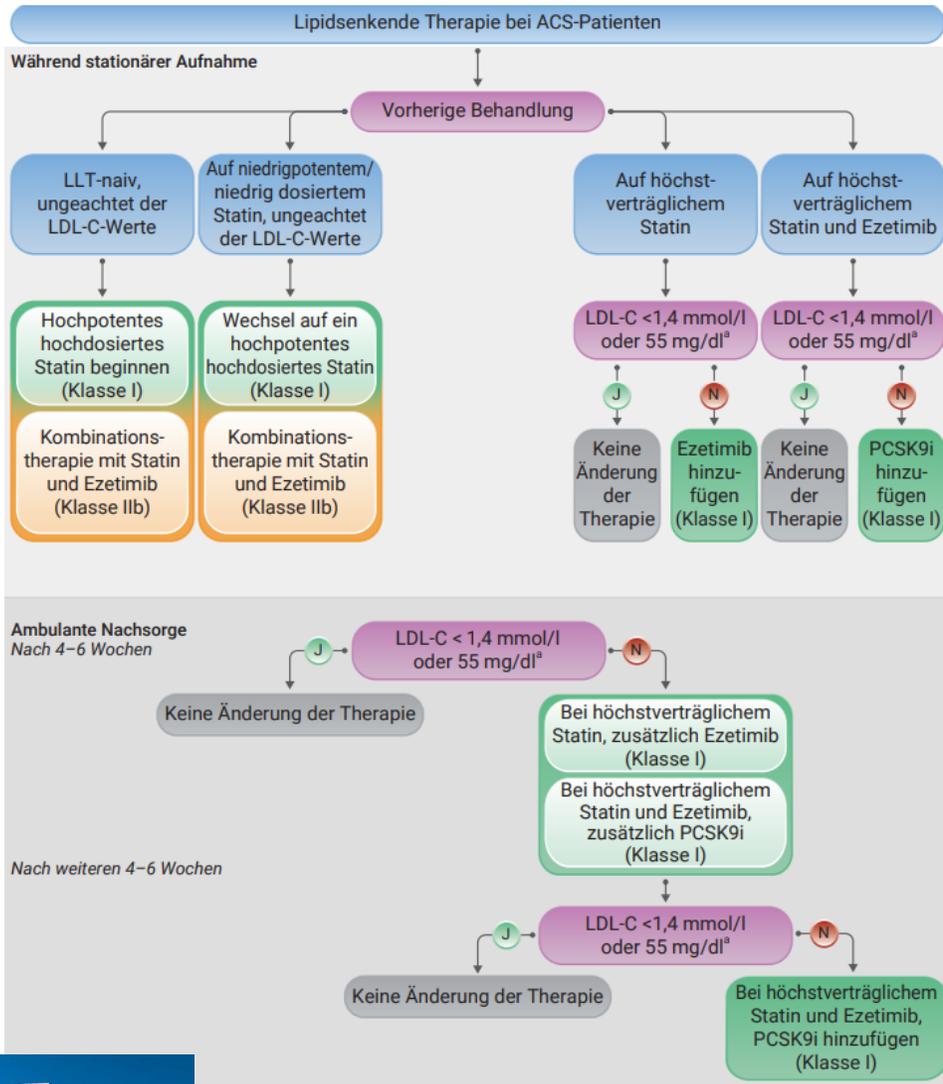
Timing



SWEDHEART

„The sooner, The lower, The better“

3. Frühe LDL-C Therapie nach ACS



Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Intensification of lipid-lowering therapy during the index ACS hospitalization is recommended for patients who were on any lipid-lowering therapy before admission in order to further lower LDL-C levels.	I	C
Initiating combination therapy with high-intensity statin plus ezetimibe during index hospitalization for ACS should be considered in patients who were treatment-naïve and are not expected to achieve the LDL-C goal with statin therapy alone. ⁶⁶	IIa	B



„Strike strong
Strike early“

4. Lipoprotein (a) / 5. Hypertriglyceridämie

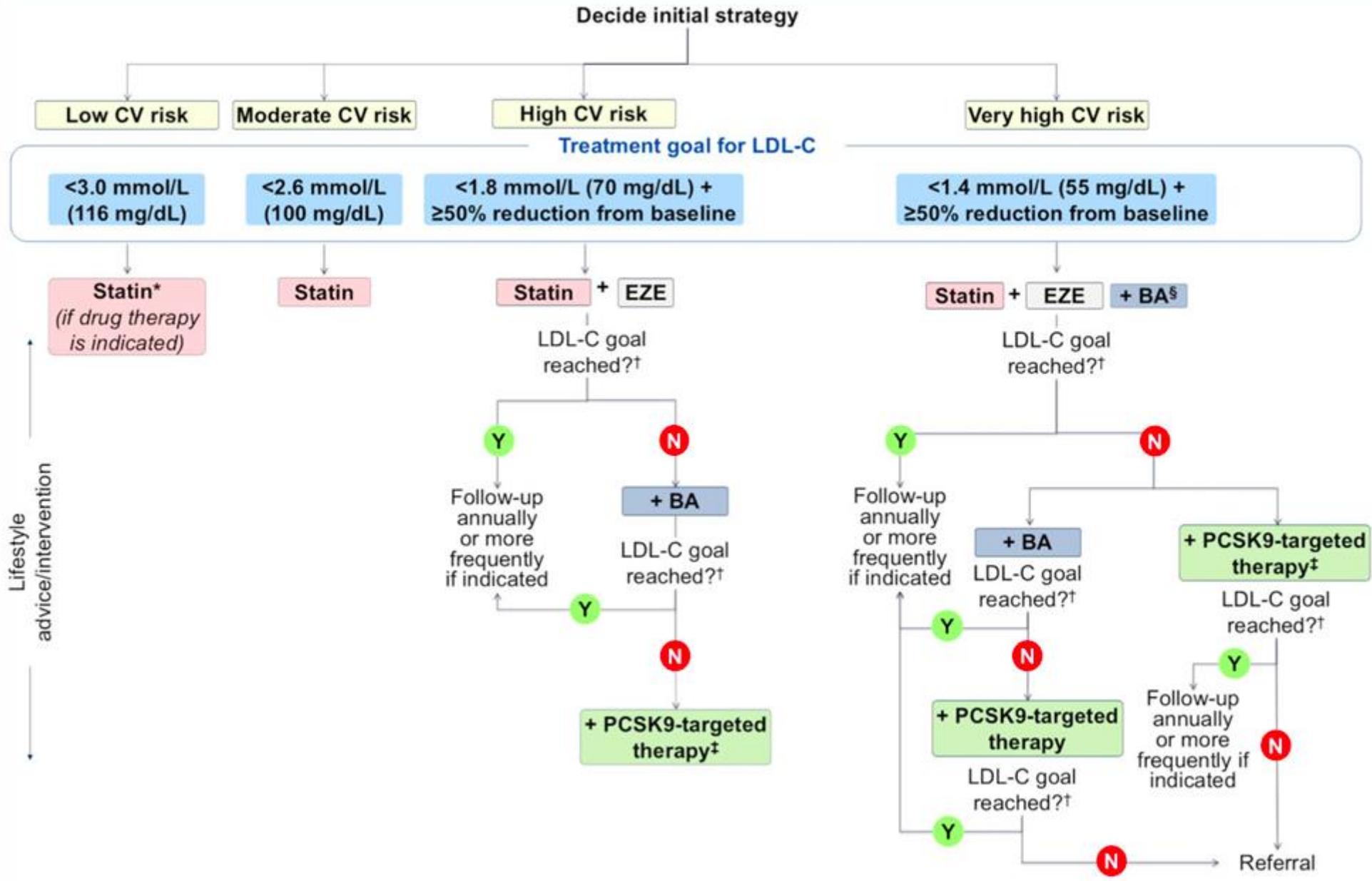
4. Lipoprotein (a)-Spiegel bestimmen, v. a. bei familiärer Disposition
bei hohem Lp (a) effektive LDL-Senkung (> 50 mg/dl)
5. Hypertriglyceridämie als unabhängiger Risikofaktor
- Fibrate mit IIb-Indikation (Nischen-Indikation bei Einzelfällen)
- Statine zur Risikomodifikation
- Statine + Eicosapentaensäure 2 x 2 g bei Triglyceriden 135 - 499 mg/dl
- Volanesorsen (300 mg/Woche) bei Triglyceriden > 750 mg/dl

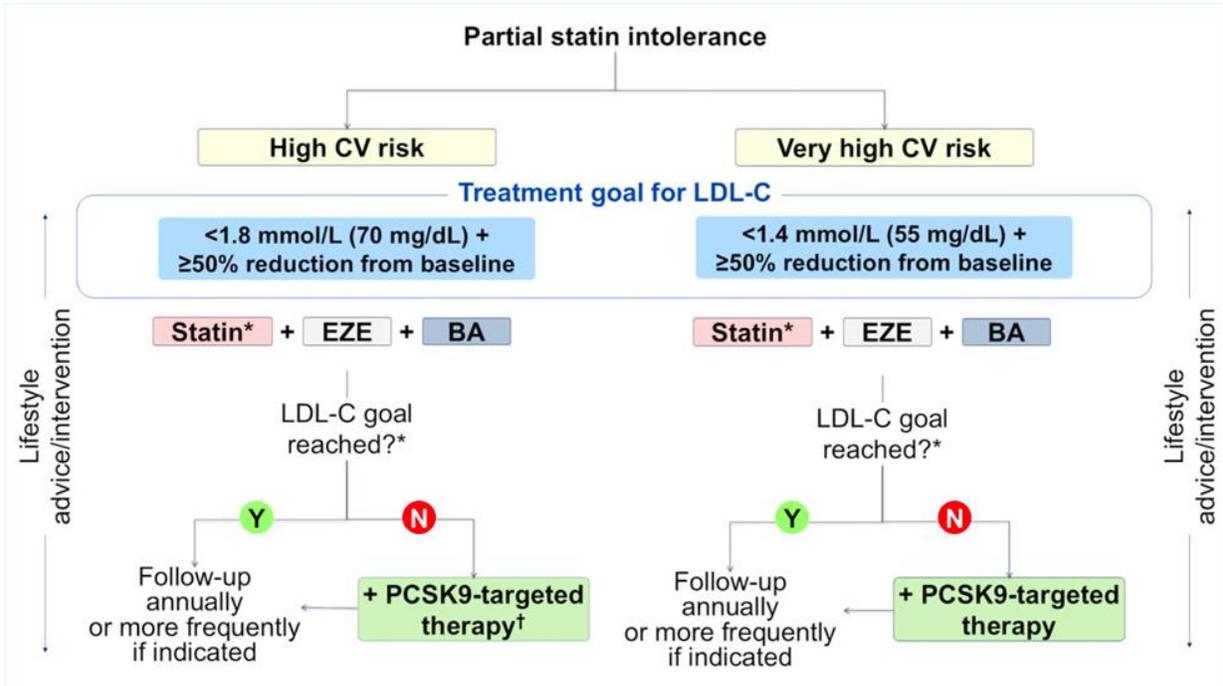
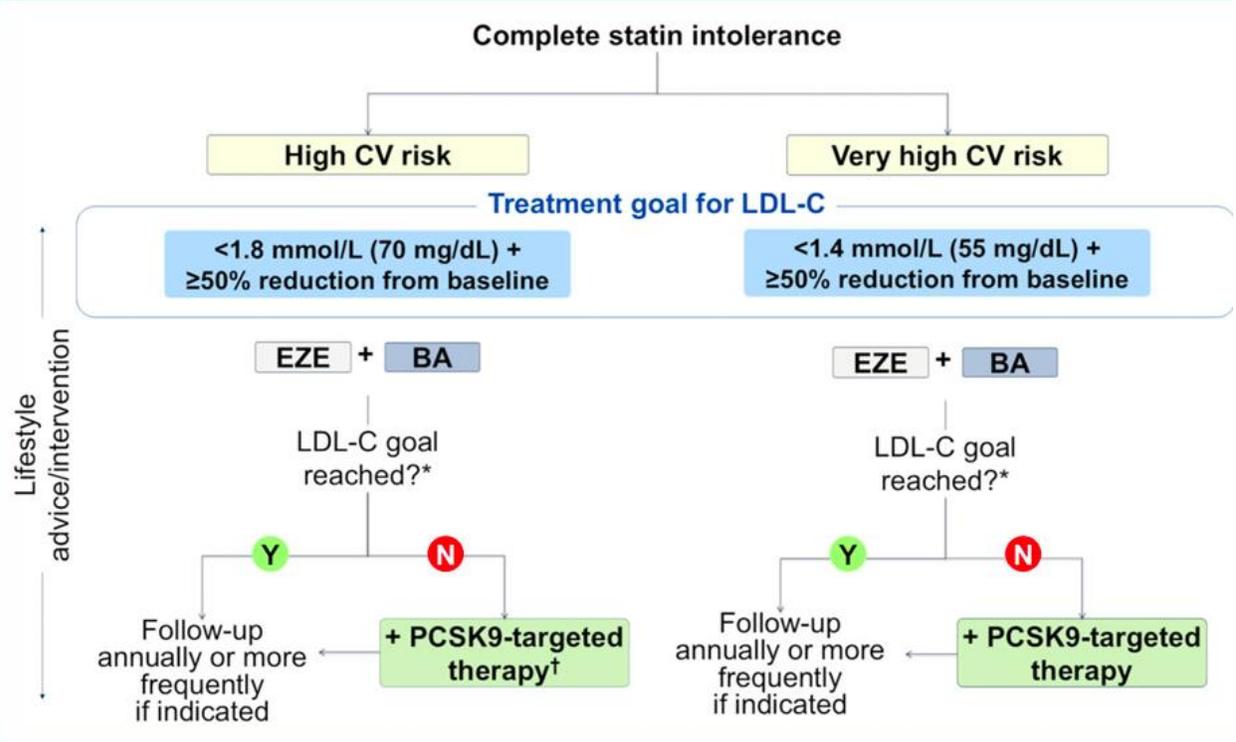
6. HIV-Patienten / 7. Chemotherapie (Anthrazyklin)

8. Nahrungsergänzungsmittel / Vitamine

- 6. Statine bei HIV-Pat. > 40 J. unabhängig vom LDL-C. und CV-Risiko
Chronische Inflammation, HIV-Medikation führt zur Lipidsteigerung
- 7. Statine bei Anthrazyklin-basierter Chemotherapie
- 8. Keine Evidenz für Nahrungsergänzungsmittel u. Vitamine (Klasse III)

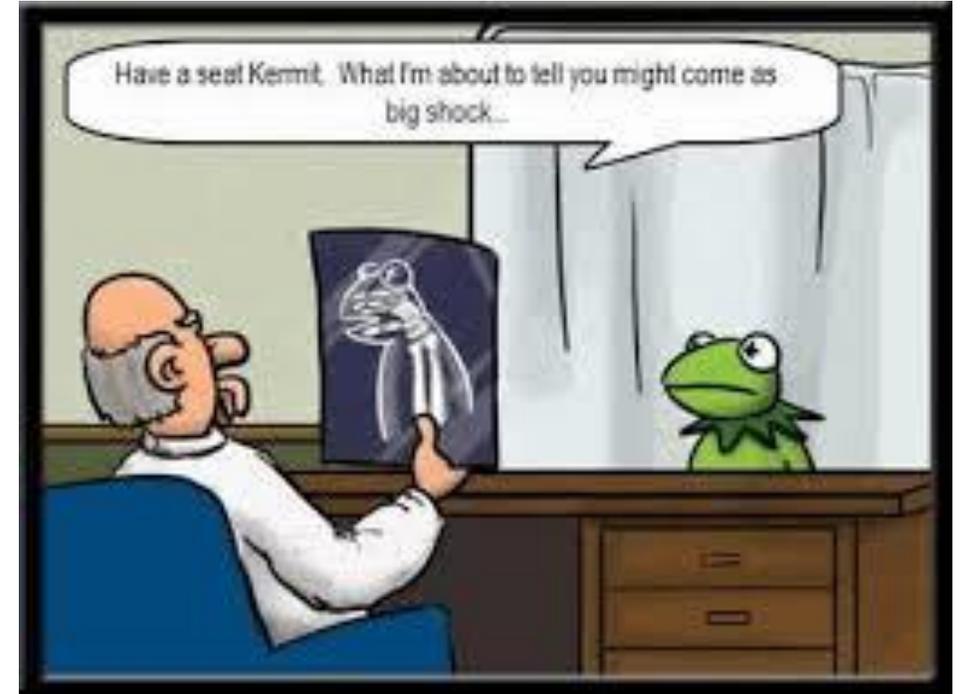
1. Risiko-Abschätzung (10 J.-R) anhand von SCORE2 und SCORE2-OP
2. Bempedoinsäure, Evinacumab (AK gg. ANGPTL3)
3. Frühe und effektive LDL-C Therapie nach ACS
4. Lipoprotein (a)-Spiegel bestimmen, v. a. bei familiärer Disposition
5. Hypertriglyceridämie als vom LDL-Cholesterin unabhängiger Risikofaktor
6. Statine bei HIV-Pat. > 40 J. unabhängig vom LDL-C. und CV-Risiko
7. Statine bei Anthrazyklin-basierter Chemotherapie
8. Keine Evidenz für Nahrungsergänzungsmittel u. Vitamine (Klasse II-Ind.)



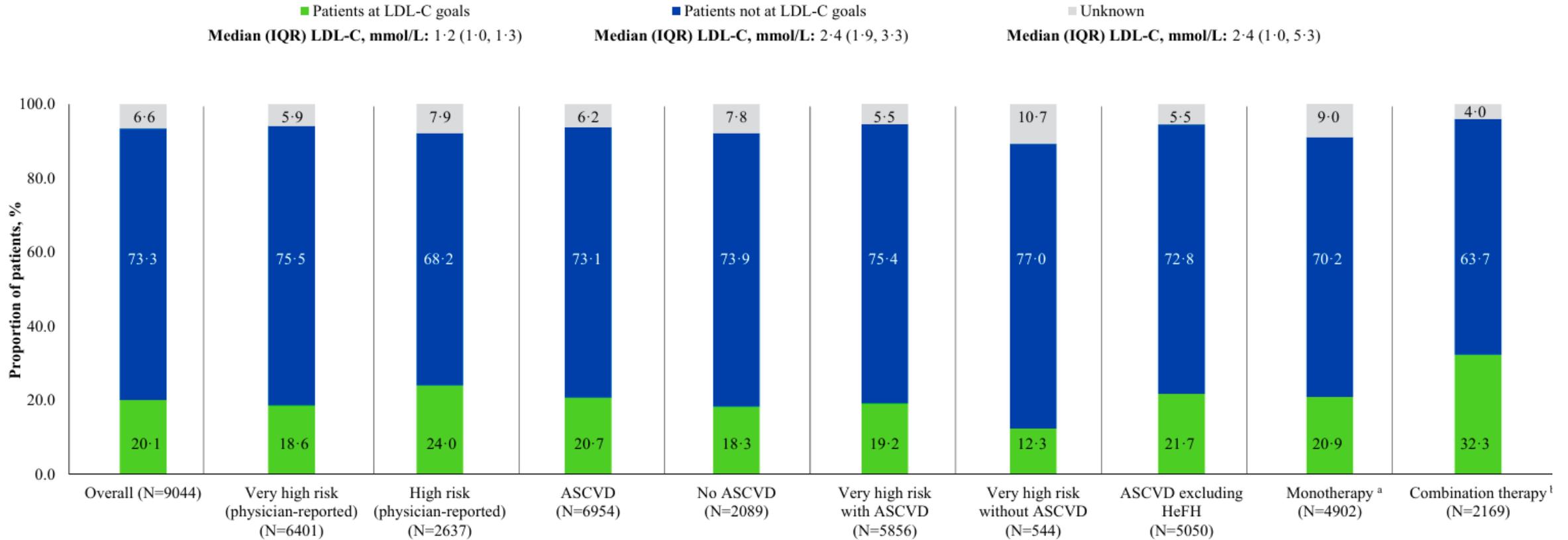


* Maximally tolerated statin

Und die wirkliche Welt . . .



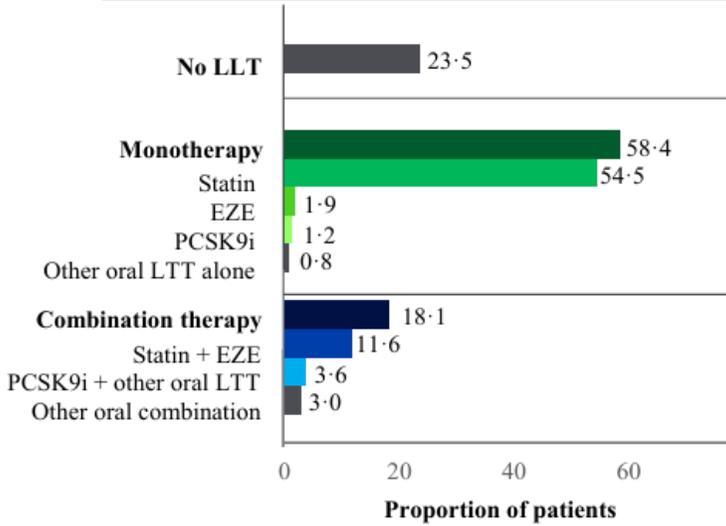
Real World - Europa



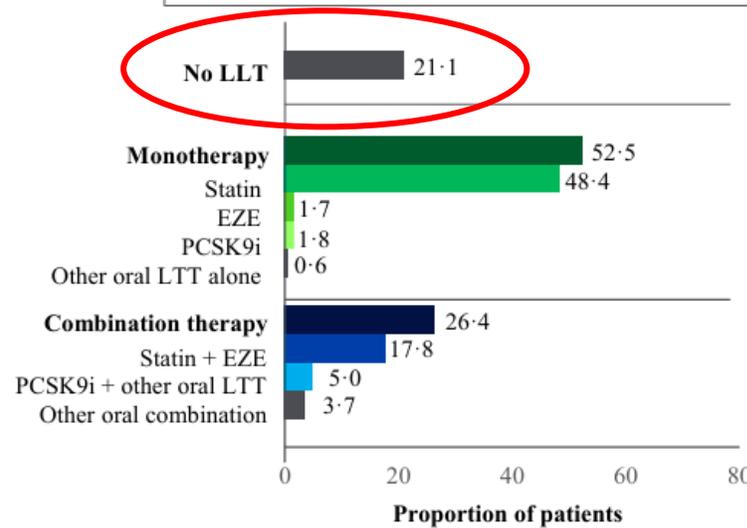
SANTORINI

Real World - Europa / Deutschland

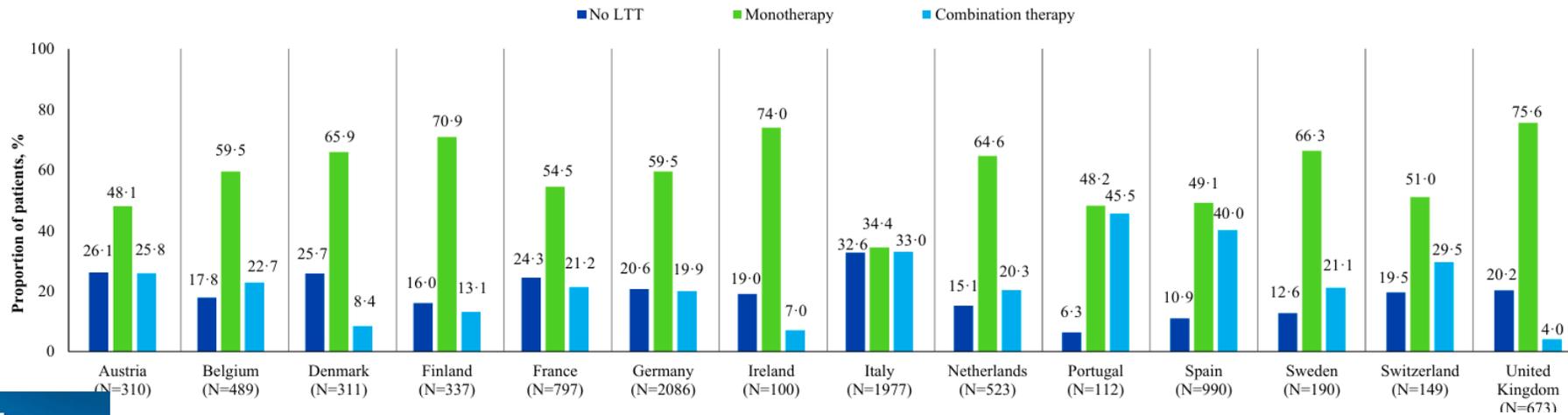
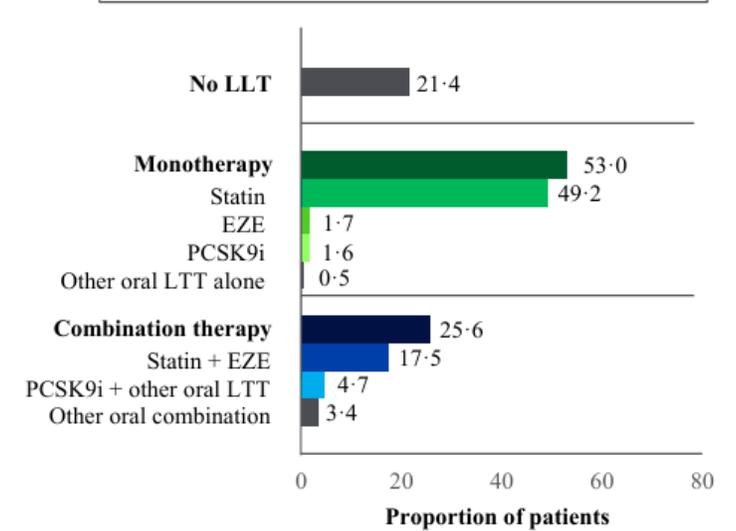
High risk (N=2637)
Median (IQR) LDL-C: 2.4 (1.7, 3.4) mmol/L



Very high risk (N=6401)
Median (IQR) LDL-C: 2.0 (1.5, 2.8) mmol/L

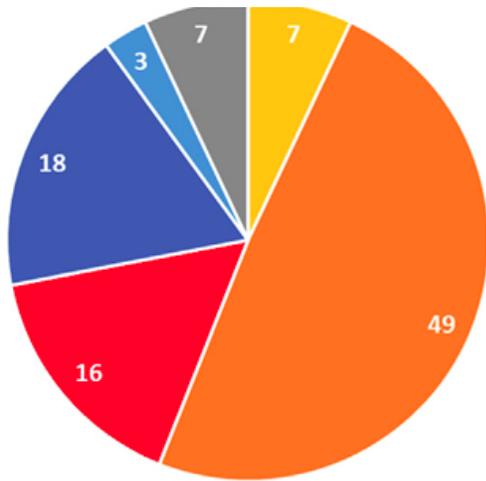


ASCVD (N=6954)
Median (IQR) LDL-C: 2.0 (1.5, 2.9) mmol/L



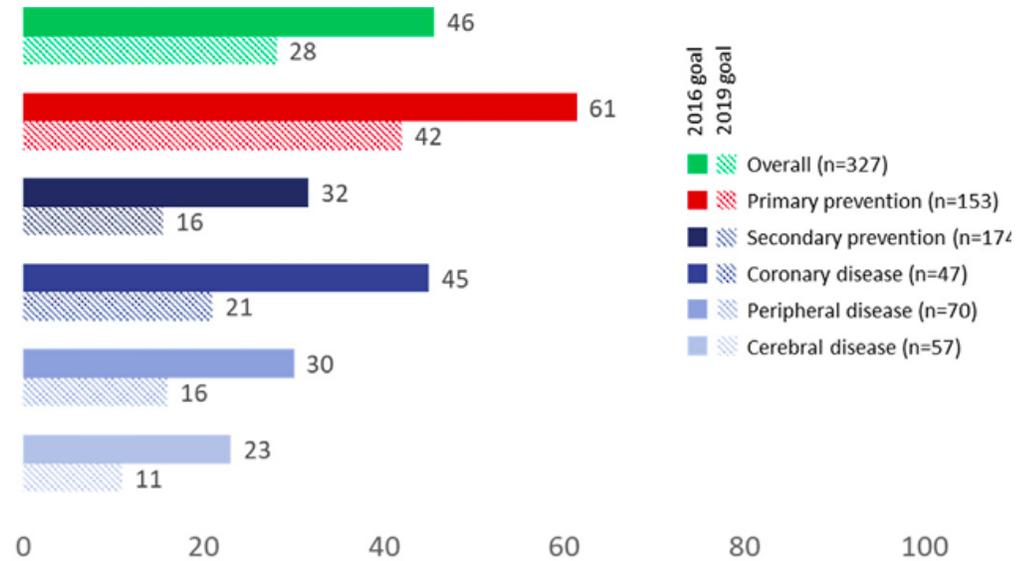
SANTORINI

Real World - Deutschland

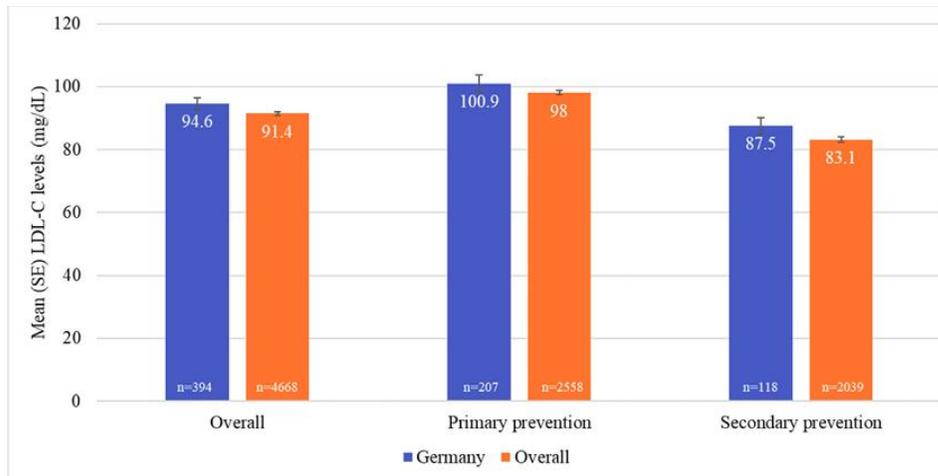


Proportion of patients receiving LLT^a (%)

- Low-intensity statin monotherapy
- Moderate-intensity statin monotherapy
- High-intensity statin monotherapy
- Ezetimibe combination
- PCSK9 mAb combination
- Other LLT



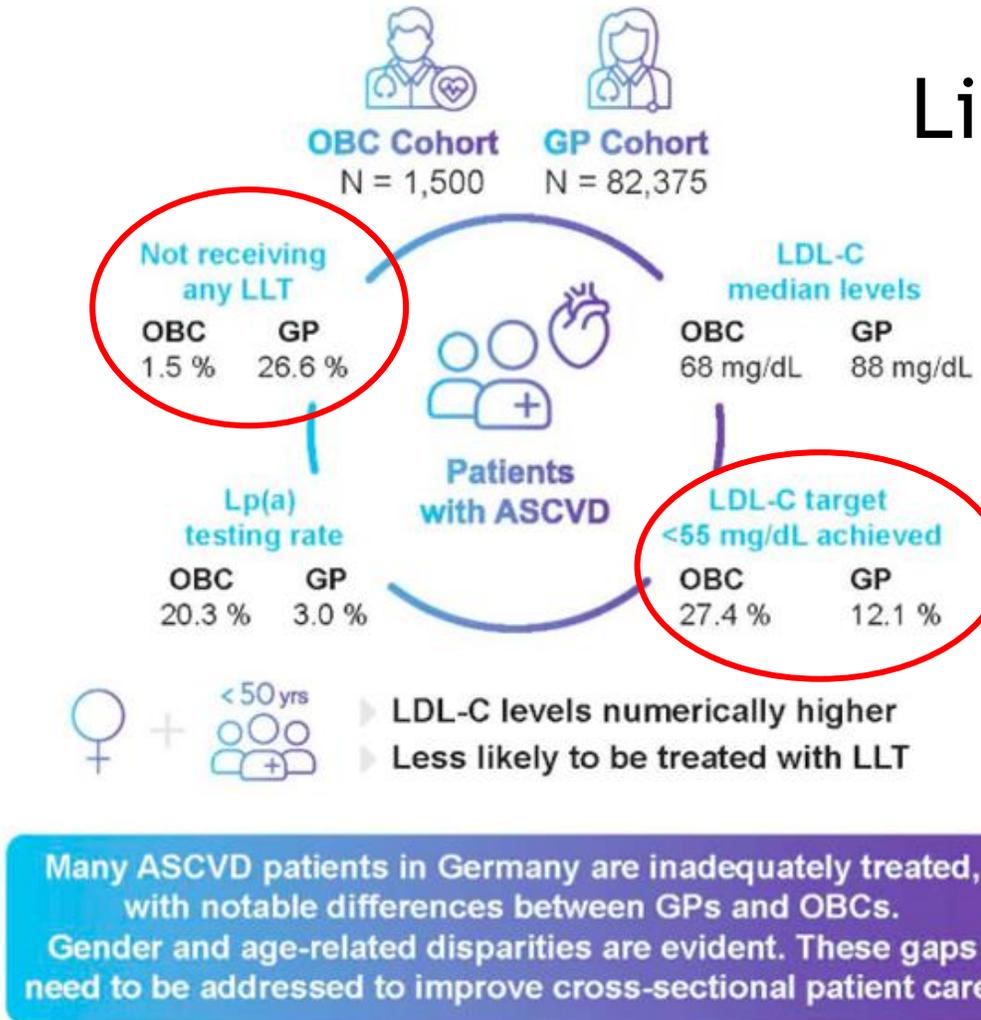
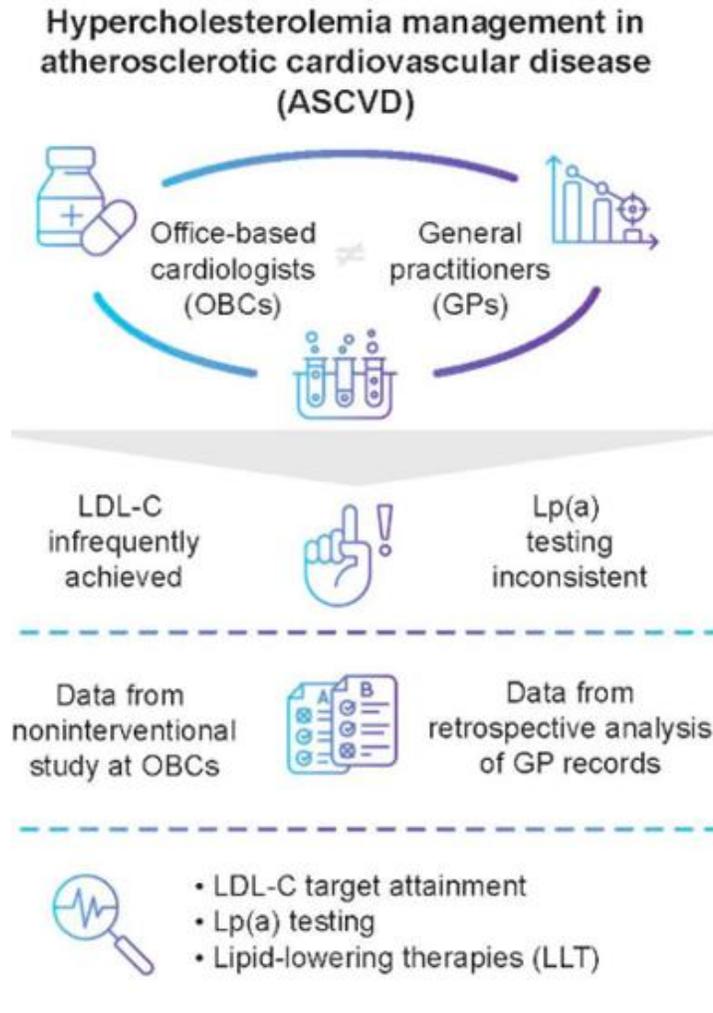
Proportion of patients achieving risk-based LDL-C goal (%)



da Vinci

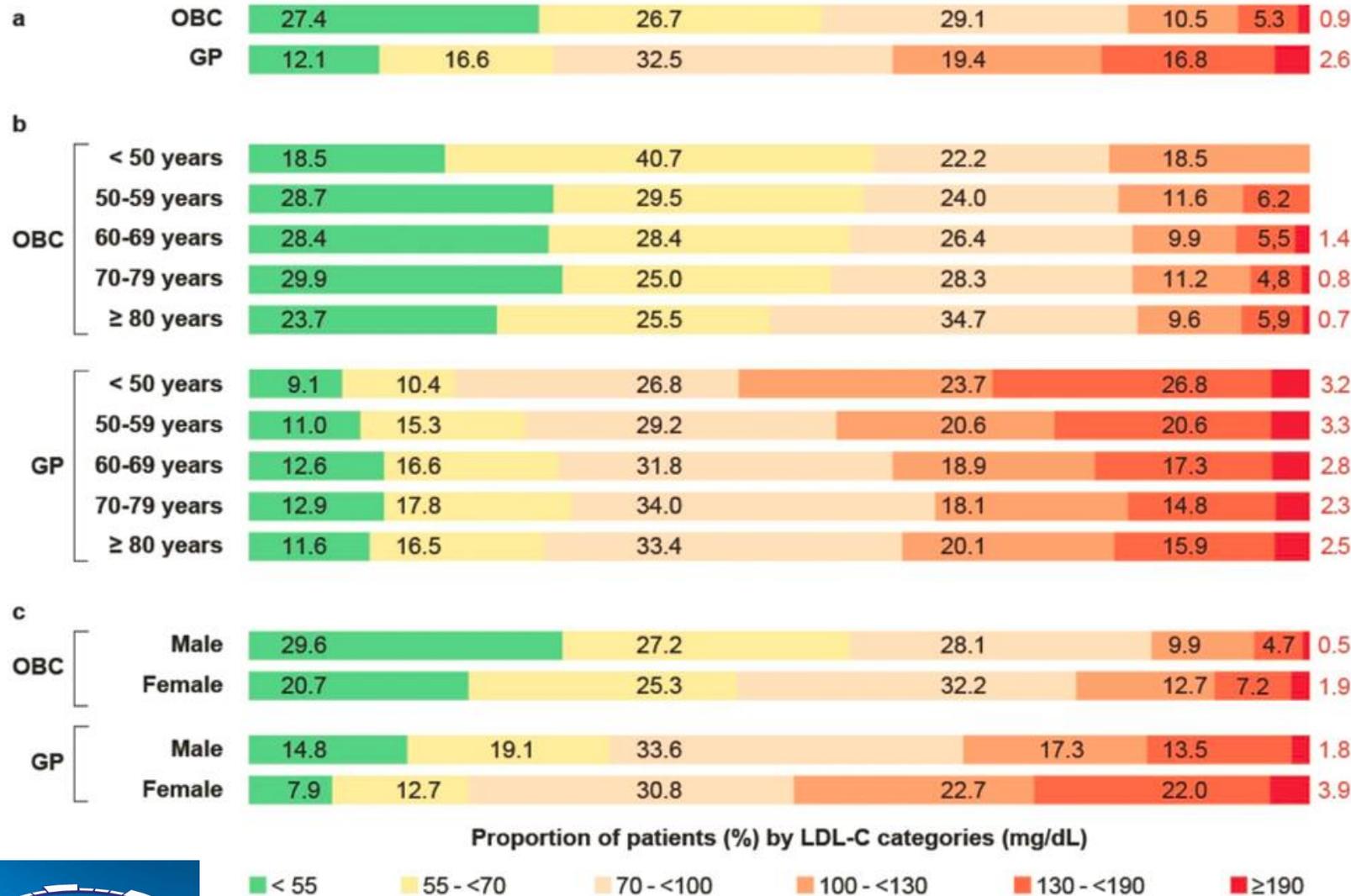
Real World - Deutschland

LipidSnapshot



Real World - Deutschland

LipidSnapshot



Real World - Deutschland



Proportion of patients (%) by treatment category

LipidSnapshot

■ No LLT
 ■ Statin Monotherapy
 ■ Other LLT Mono
 ■ Statin + Other LLT
 ■ PCSK9i

Real World - Deutschland

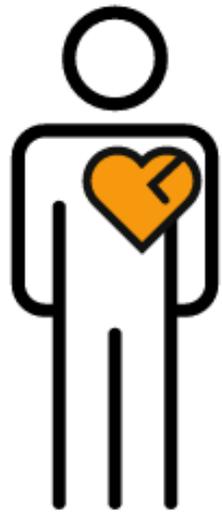
	Niedergelassene Kardiolog*innen		Allgemeinmediziner*innen	
	2023 (n=1.500)	2024 (n=1.500)	2023 (n=82.300)	2024 (n=106.200)
Geschlecht (♀ ♂), %	24,2 75,8	24,5 75,5	39,5 60,5	41,0 59,0
Alter (Jahre), %				
18 - 49	1,8	1,7	3,3	4,5
50 - 59	8,6	11,2	11,1	10,6
60 - 69	27,7	29,5	24,5	22,5
70 - 79	33,4	33,5	28,0	25,1
≥80	28,5	24,0	33,0	36,9
LDL-C [mg/dL]				
Mittelwert±SD	74,8±31,8	73,5±33,7	96,1±41,4	94,0±40,0
Median	68,0	66,0	88,0	86,0
LDL-C Kohorten, %				
0 - 54 mg/dL	27,4	31,5	12,1	14,4
55 - 69 mg/dL	26,7	24,7	16,6	17,6
70 - 99 mg/dL	29,1	27,5	32,5	32,0
100 - 129 mg/dL	10,5	9,1	19,4	18,2
130 - 189 mg/dL	5,3	6,2	16,8	15,4
≥190 mg/dL	0,9	1,0	2,6	2,4

LipidSnapshot

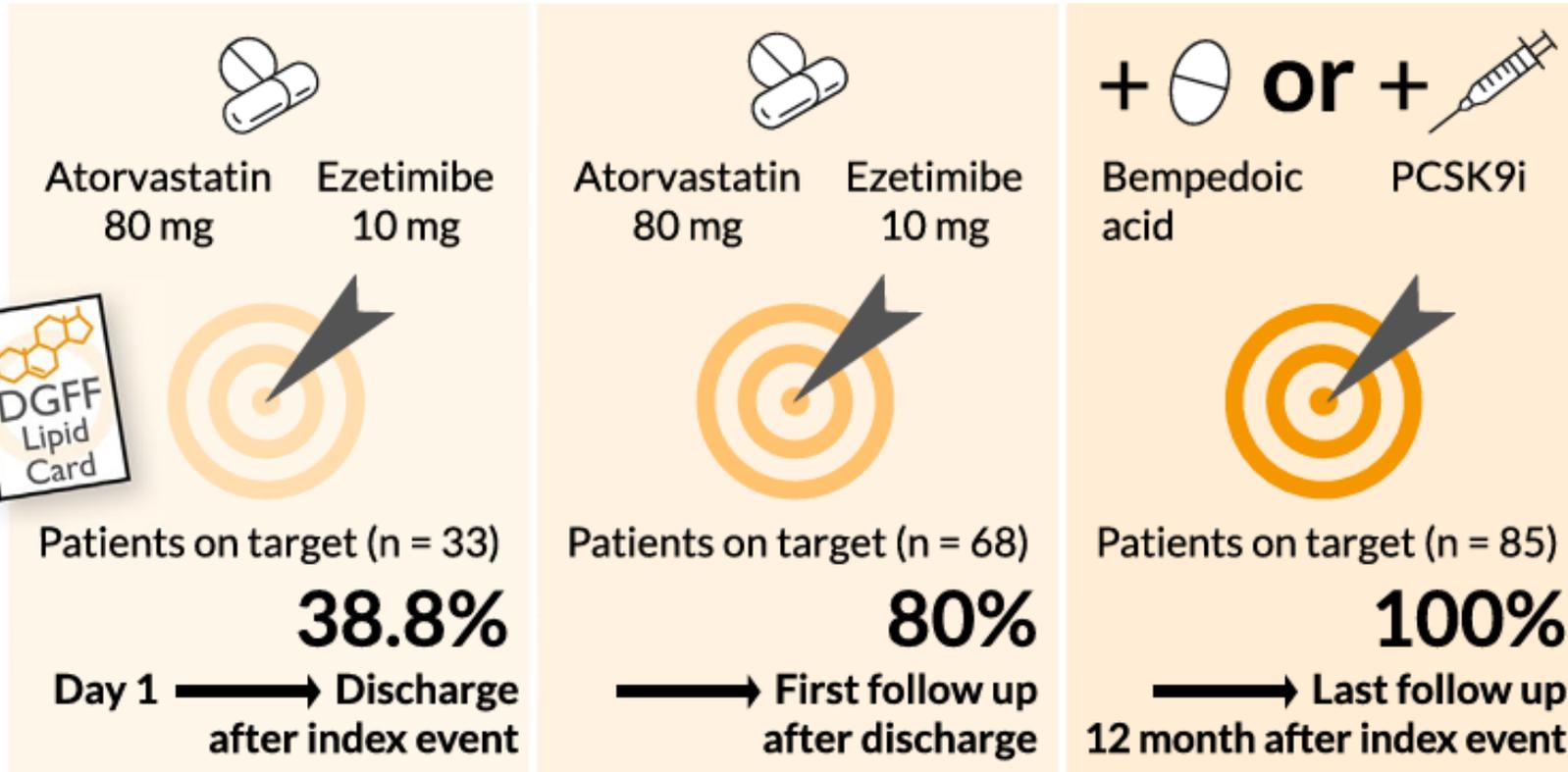
Real World - Deutschland

Jena on target: LDL-C < 55 mg/dL (< 1.4 mmol/L)

Combination lipid lowering therapy as first line therapy in STEMI patients



STEMI patients
n = 85



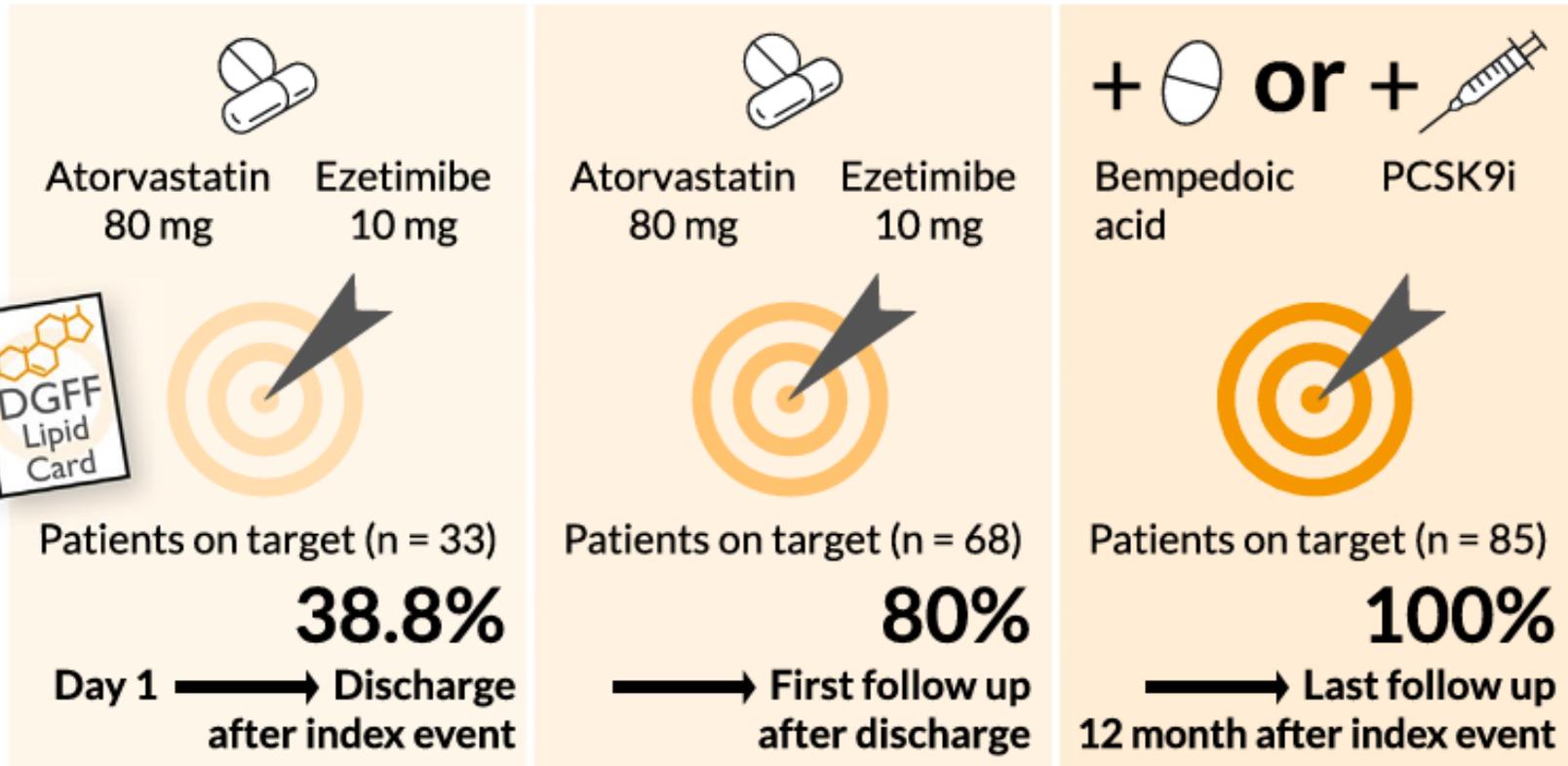
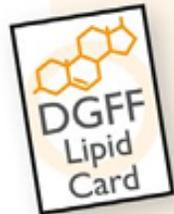
Real World - Deutschland

Jena on target: LDL-C < 55 mg/dL (< 1.4 mmol/L)

Combination lipid lowering therapy as first line therapy in STEMI patients



STEMI patients
n = 85



Zwei Jahre

60% !!!

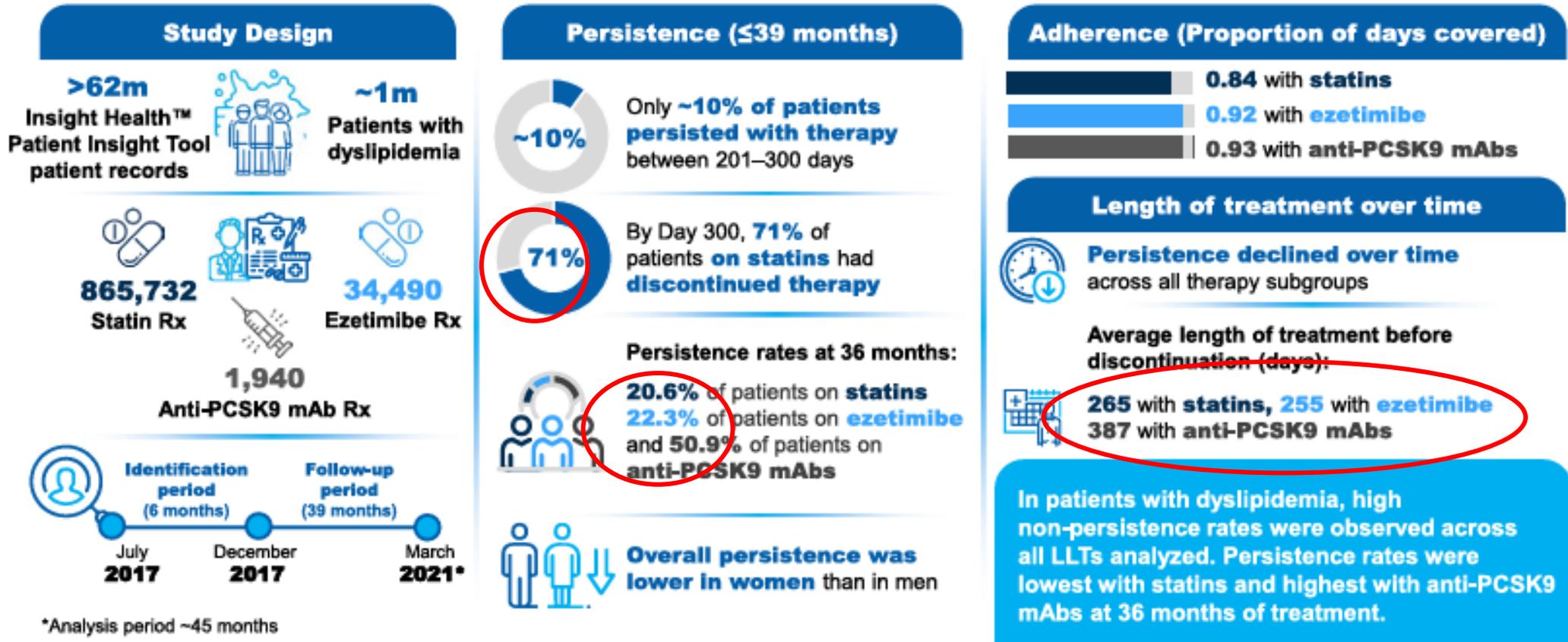
HA 81 mg/dl

LA 46 mg/dl

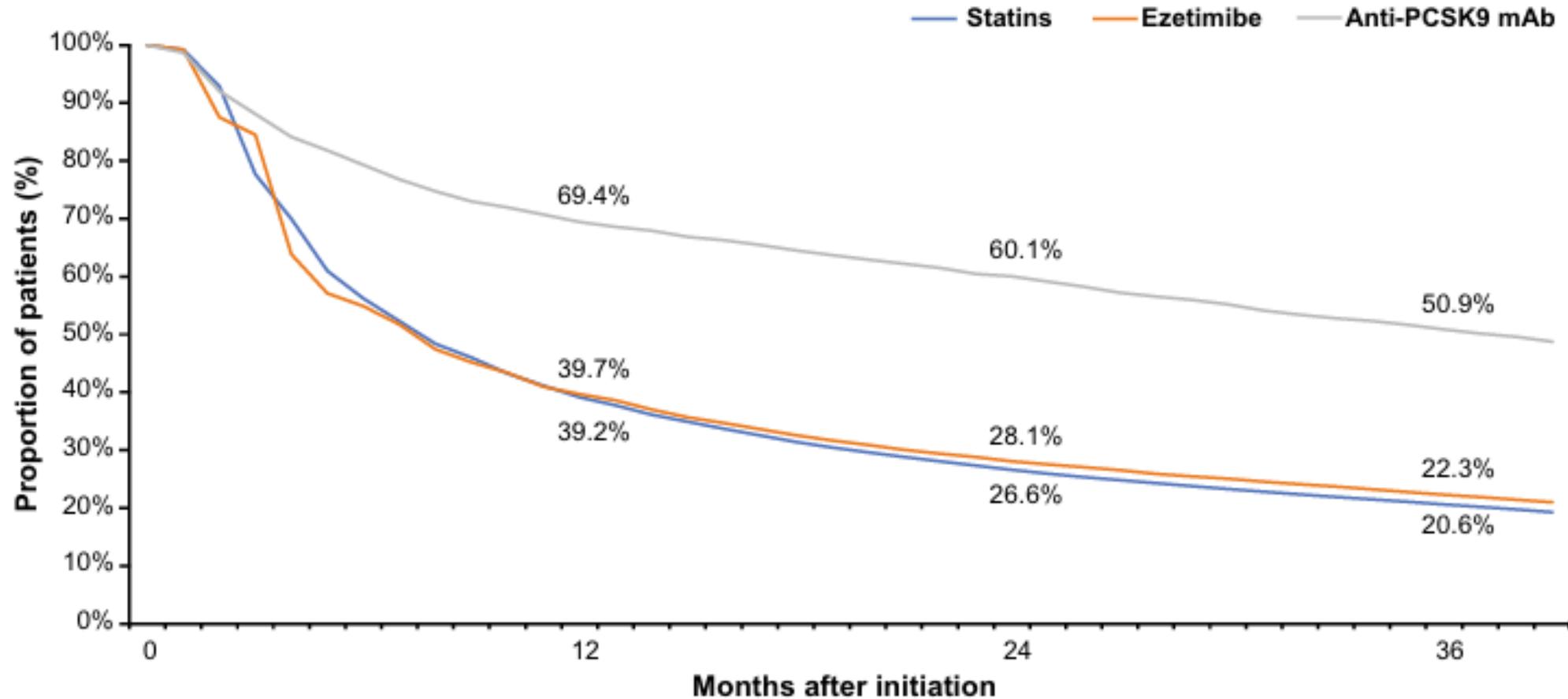
Th.-Stop
Adherence

Real World - Deutschland

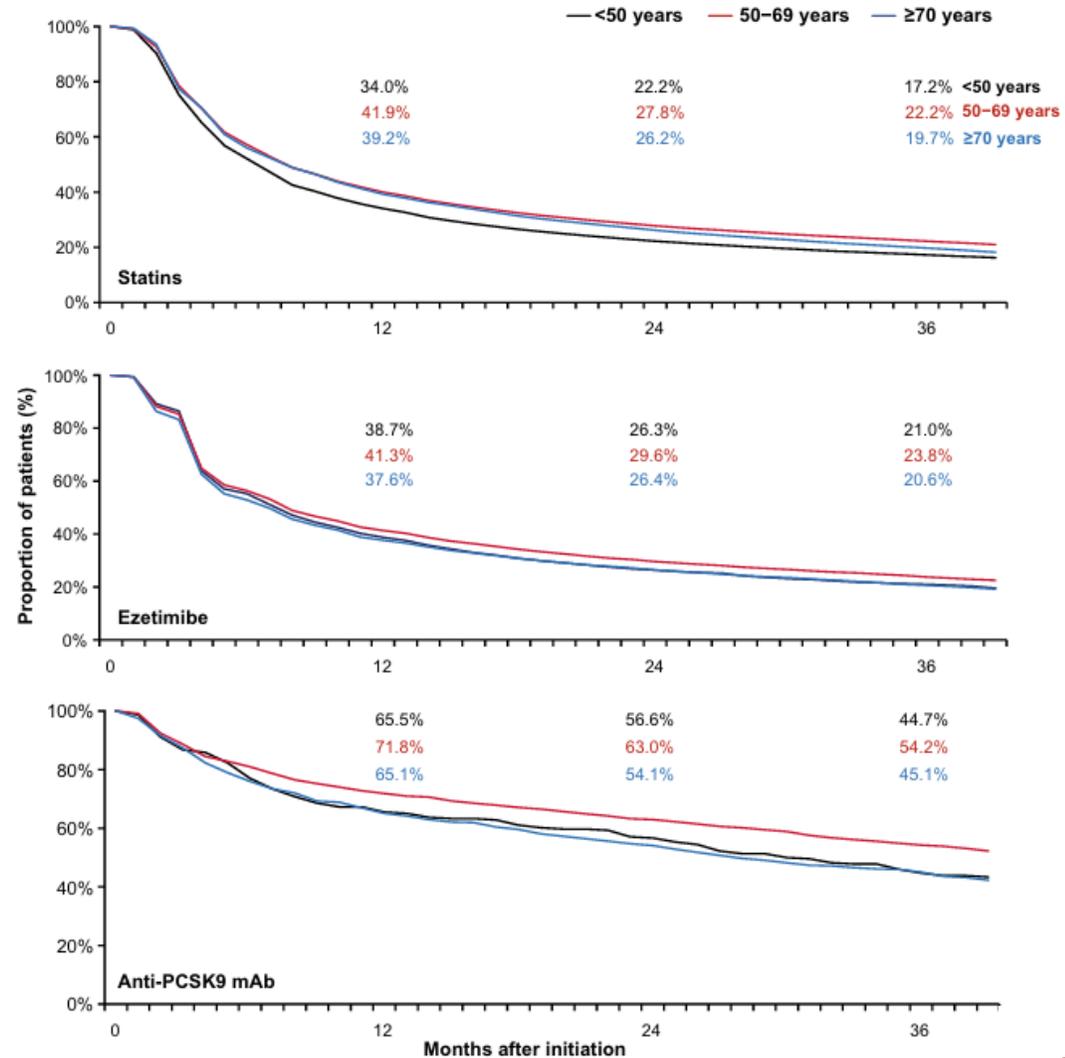
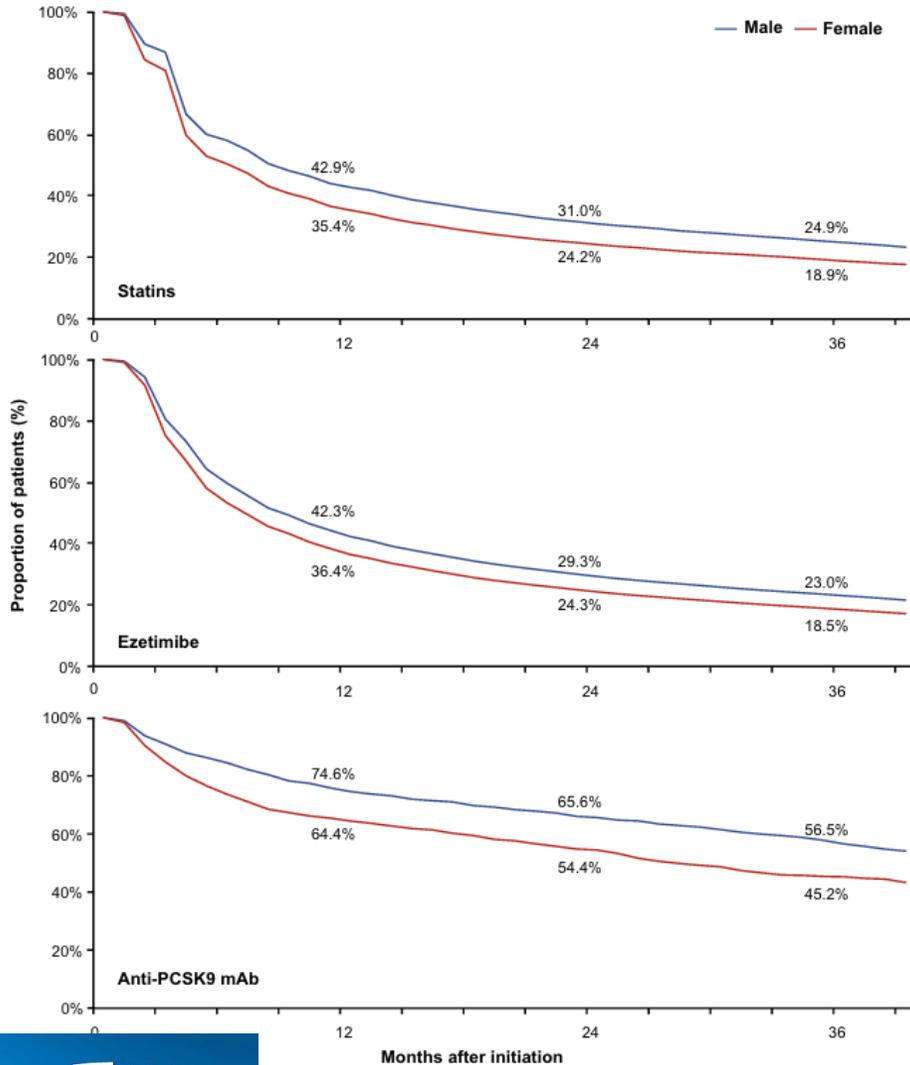
What is the real-world persistence and adherence to lipid-lowering therapy in Germany? A retrospective analysis of prescription data



Real World - Deutschland



Real World - Deutschland



Real World - Deutschland: „Viel Luft nach unten“

Zweifel am Konzept der Zielwerte (Ärzt*innen):

Ausdruck eines präventiv-medizinischen Ideals

Arbiträr und nicht durch Outcome-Studien belegt

Eingeschränkte Praktikabilität (FH, Pat. mit sehr hohen / extremem Risiko)

Minimaler Zusatznutzen durch noch weitere LDL-C Senkung (NNT; ARR)

Kontroverse zwischen DEGAM und ESC

Real World - Deutschland: „Viel Luft nach unten“

Verträglichkeit (Statin-Intoleranz - SAMS)

Aufklärung (sozialer Status, Bildung)

Kombinations-Th. (Verträglichkeit, Interaktionen, Regress-Sorge)

Tablettenanzahl

Unterschätzung des kardiovaskulären Risikos („Tut nicht weh“)

„Diffuse“ Ängste / Vorbehalte

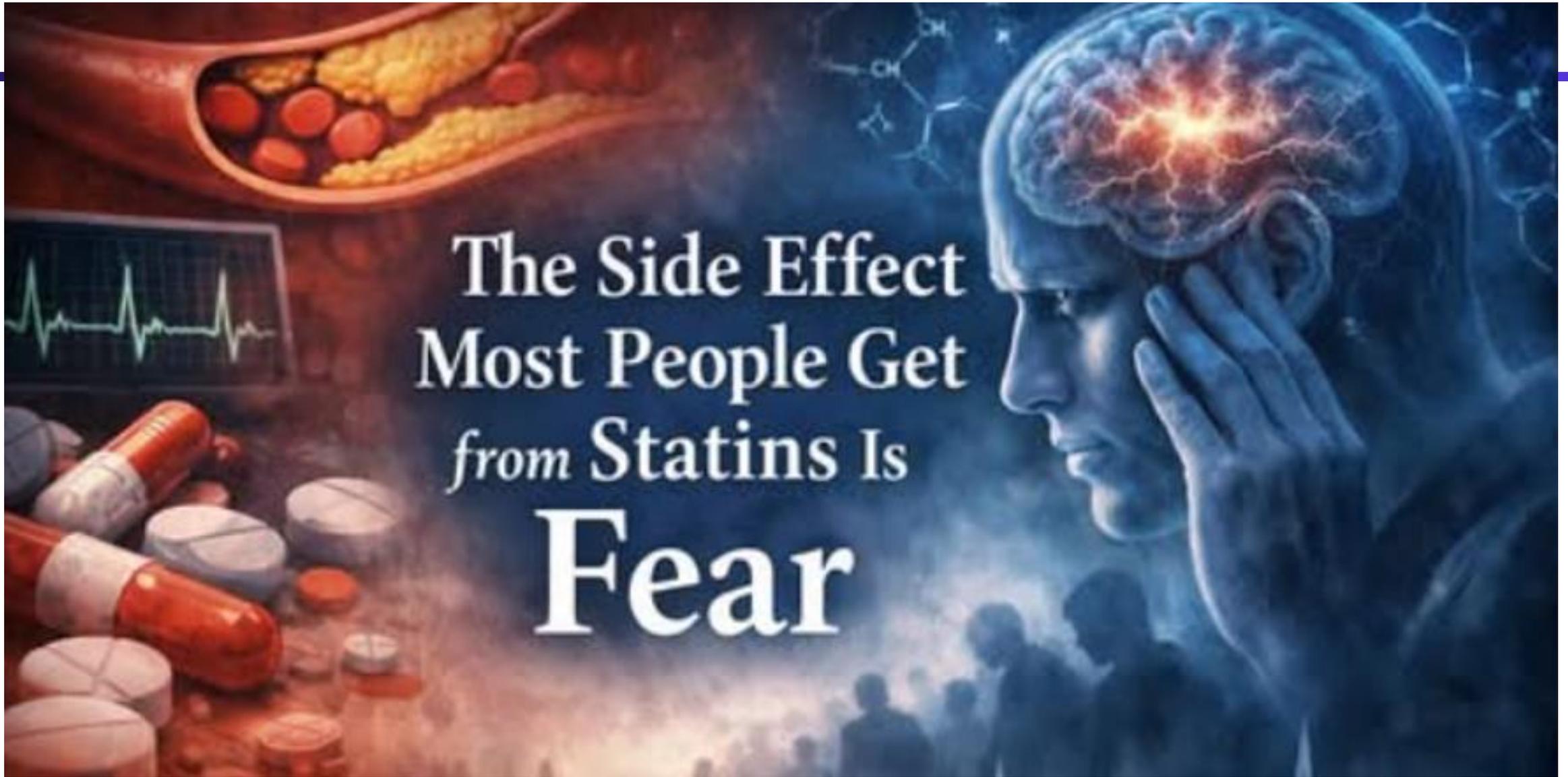
Real World - Deutschland: „Viel Luft nach unten“



Real World - Deutschland: „Viel Luft nach unten“

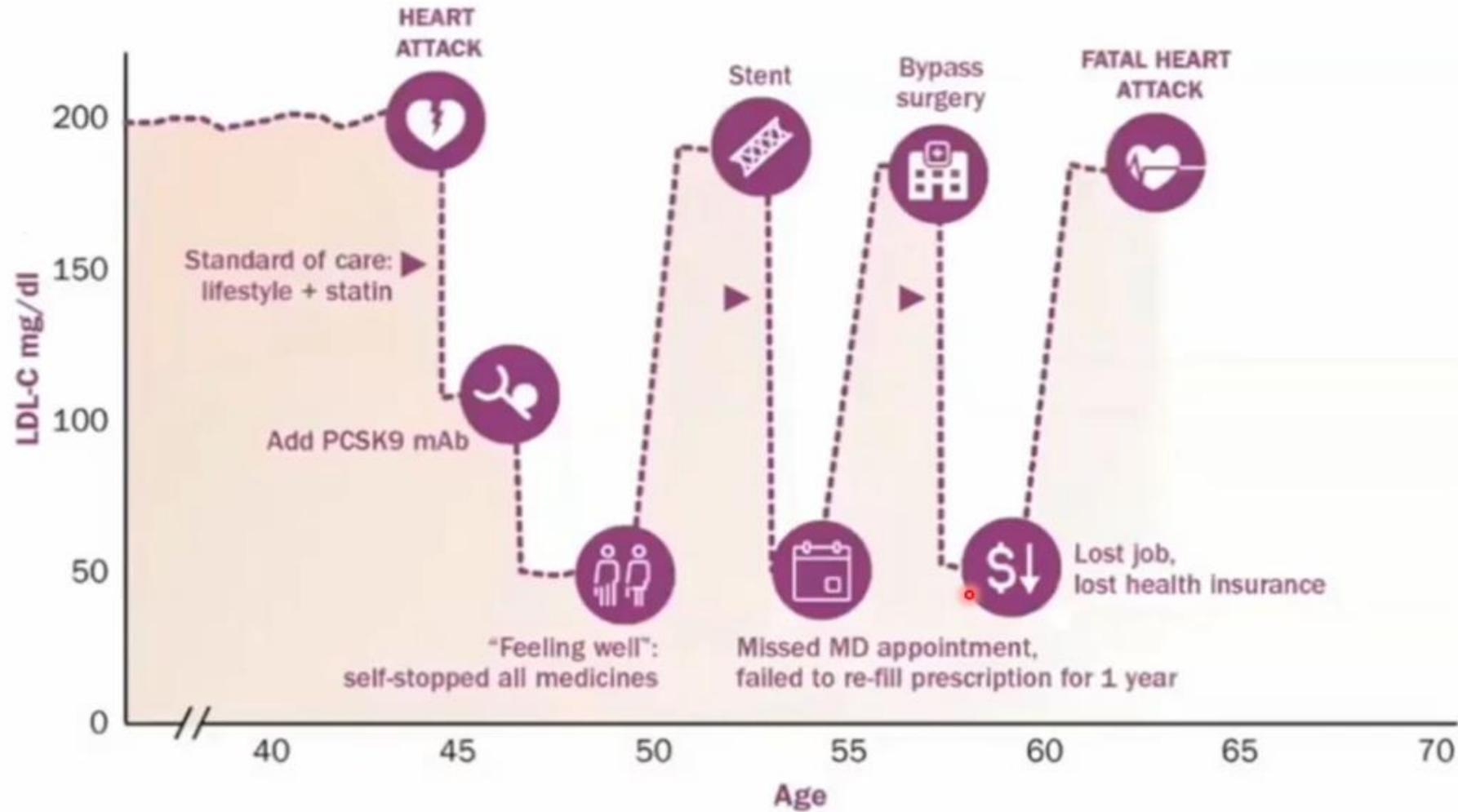
Umsatz von Nahrungs-
ergänzungsmitteln in Deutschland
1,3 Milliarden €



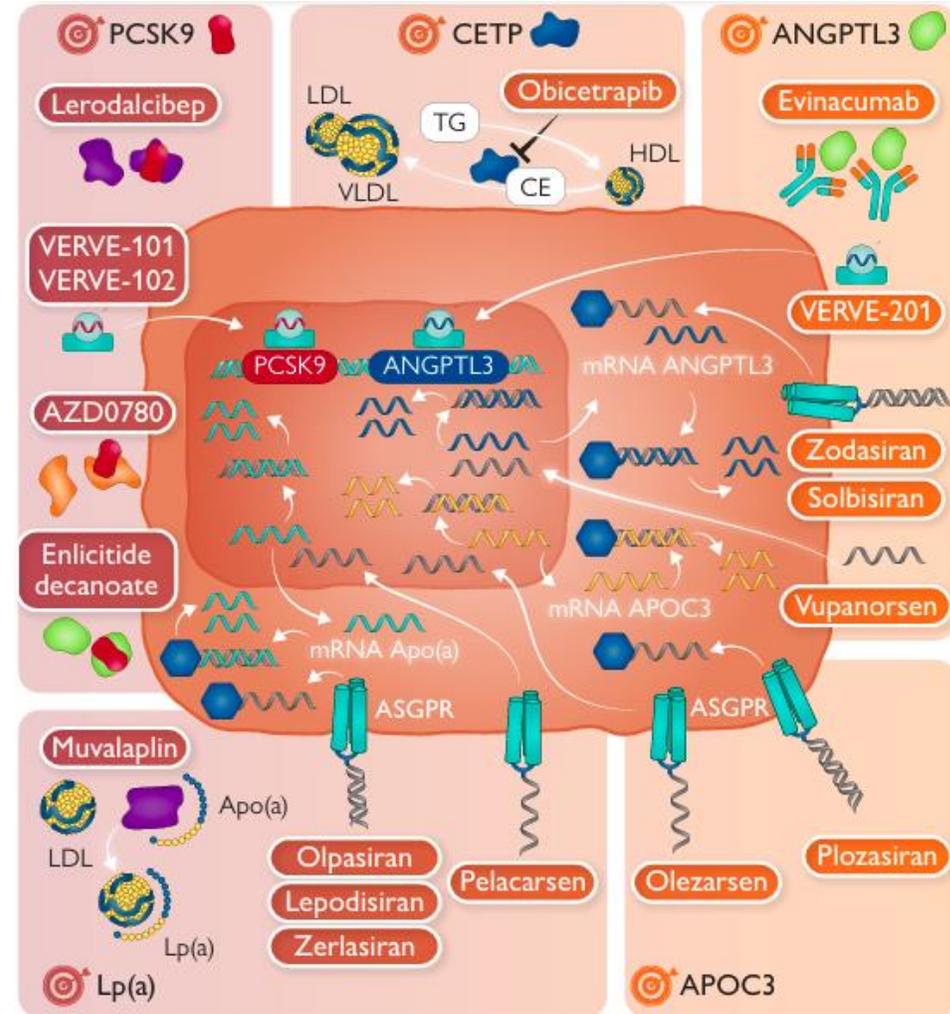
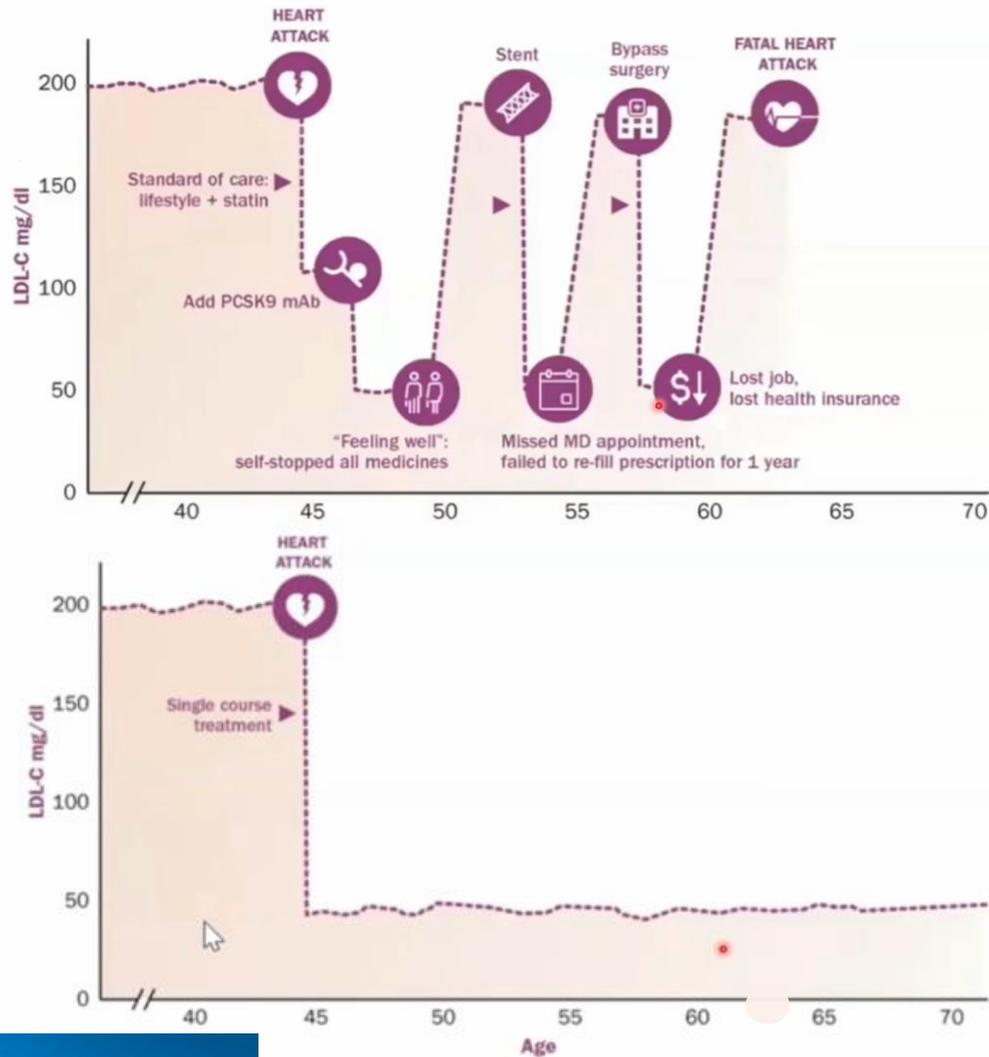


The Side Effect
Most People Get
from Statins Is
Fear

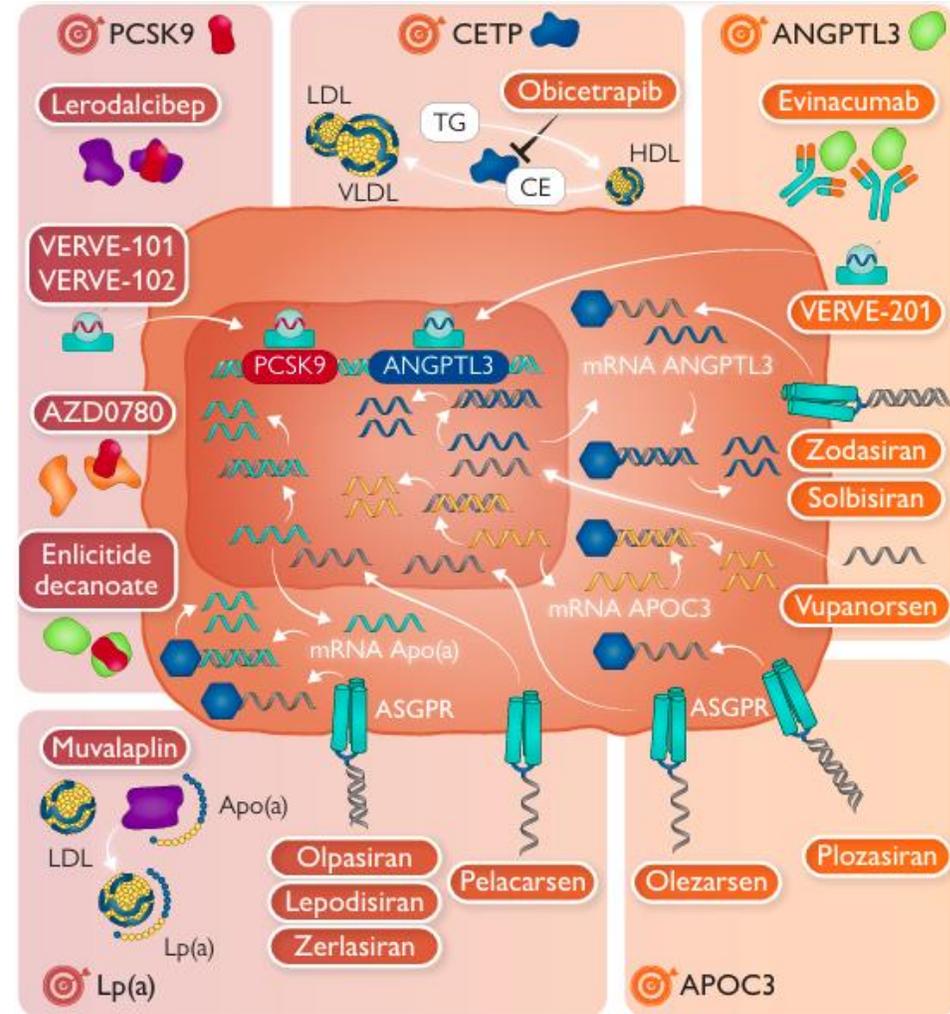
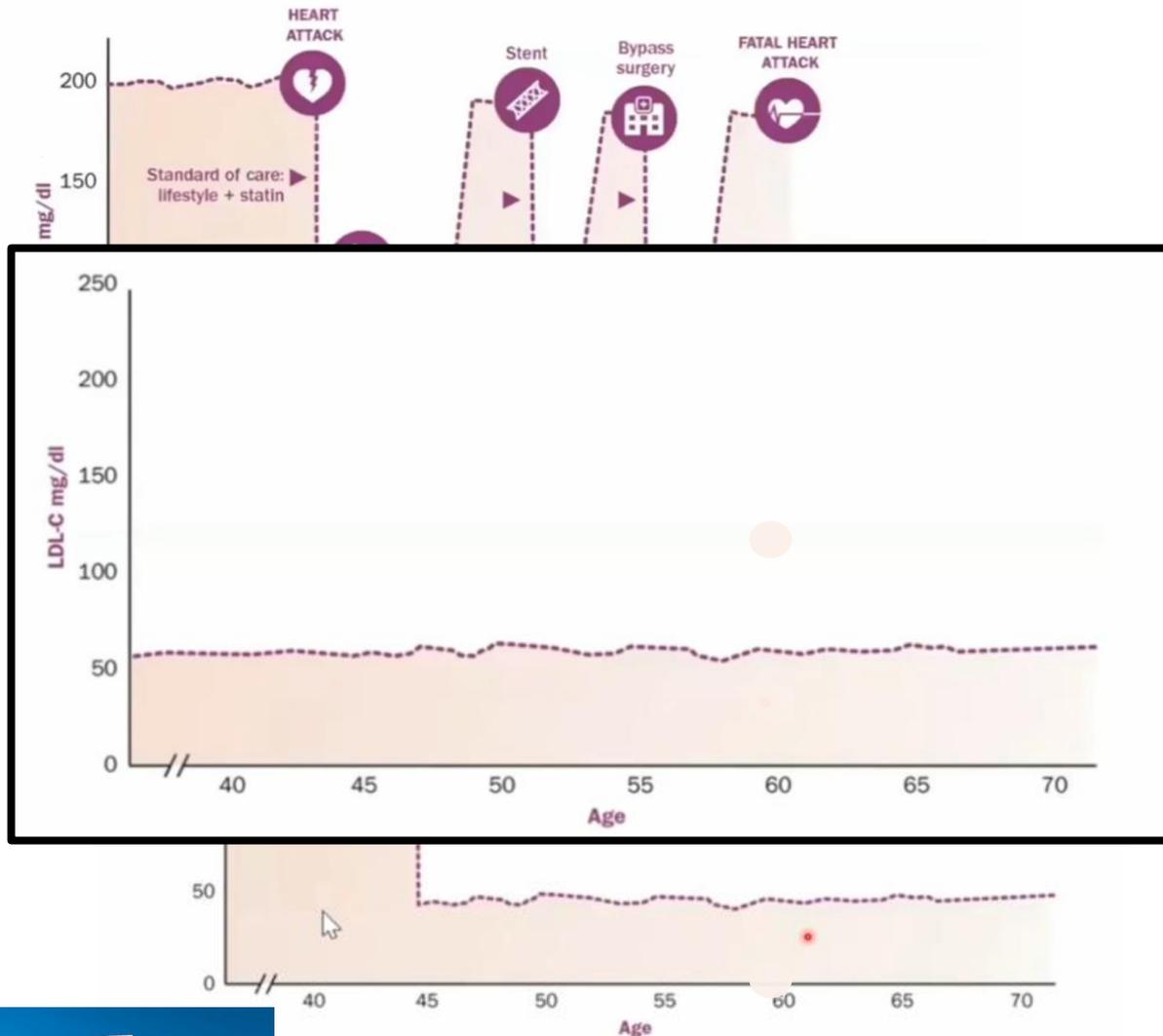
Ausblick



Ausblick



Ausblick





„You can never be too rich or
have too low an LDL“