

Poster presentation

## Ezetimibe as lipid-lowering therapy for patients receiving HAART

AK Asghar\*<sup>1</sup>, M Bower<sup>2</sup>, P Holmes<sup>2</sup>, BG Gazzard<sup>2</sup>, H Isenman<sup>2</sup> and M Nelson<sup>2</sup>

Address: <sup>1</sup>Imperial College, London, UK and <sup>2</sup>Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, London, UK

\* Corresponding author

from Ninth International Congress on Drug Therapy in HIV Infection  
Glasgow, UK. 9–13 November 2008

Published: 10 November 2008

Journal of the International AIDS Society 2008, 11(Suppl 1):P248 doi:10.1186/1758-2652-11-S1-P248

This abstract is available from: <http://www.jiasociety.org/content/11/S1/P248>

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### Background

Dyslipidaemia in HIV has been linked with both a cytokine-driven lipid metabolism re-arrangement in significant viraemia, and with the use of highly-active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), especially protease inhibitors (PIs) and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs).

### Methods

This study was a retrospective review, evaluating the efficacy and safety of Ezetimibe in our cohort of HIV-positive patients stable on HAART with dyslipidaemia. Out of the 29 such individuals prescribed 10 mg Ezetimibe once daily, 17 received it in addition to a statin, and 12 received it as a direct replacement for a statin.

### Summary of results

Prior to initiation of Ezetimibe, median serum total cholesterol and triglyceride levels were 6.3 mmol/l (range: 3.6–10.7) and 2.9 mmol/l (range: 0.54–13.02), respec-

tively. Review of the lipid profiles of the cohort after 12 weeks of Ezetimibe therapy revealed (see data in Figure 1). Two individuals discontinued Ezetimibe prematurely.

### Conclusion

These results suggest that Ezetimibe may have an important role as an effective therapy for HAART-induced dyslipidaemia.

### References

1. Coll B, et al.: **Ezetimibe effectively decreases LDL-cholesterol in HIV-infected patients.** *AIDS* 2006, **20**:1675-7.
2. Negredo E, et al.: **Ezetimibe, a promising lipid-lowering agent for the treatment of dyslipidaemia in HIV-infected patients with poor response to statins.** *AIDS* 2006, **20**:2159-64.

	Total cholesterol		Triglycerides	
	Values	p	Values	p
Median % change	-17.96		-28.86	
Range	-42.3 - +6.15	<0.01	-60.13 - +85.03	<0.05
% patients normalising (<5mmol/l)	40%	<0.02	30%	>0.05

Figure 1