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New cholesterol guidelines: Worth the wait?

ON NOVEMBER 12, 2013, a joint task force for the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association released new guidelines for treating high blood cholesterol to reduce the risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) in adults.¹

This document arrives after several years of intense deliberation, 12 years after the third Adult Treatment Panel (ATP III) guidelines,² and 8 years after an ATP III update recommending that low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels be lowered aggressively (to less than 70 mg/dL) as an option in patients at high risk.³ It represents a major shift in the approach to and management of high blood cholesterol and has sparked considerable controversy.

In the following commentary, we summarize the new guidelines and the philosophy employed by the task force in generating them. We will also examine some advantages and what we believe to be several shortcomings of the new guidelines. These latter points are illustrated through case examples.

■ IN RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS WE TRUST

In collaboration with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National In-

stitutes of Health, the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association formed an expert panel task force in 2008.

The task force elected to use only evidence from randomized controlled trials, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials (and only predefined outcomes of the trials, not post hoc analyses) in formulating its recommendations, with the goal of providing the strongest possible evidence.

The authors state that “By using [randomized controlled trial] data to identify those *most likely to benefit* [emphasis in original] from cholesterol-lowering statin therapy, the recommendations will be of value to primary care clinicians as well as specialists concerned with ASCVD prevention. Importantly, the recommendations were designed to be easy to use in the clinical setting, facilitating the implementation of a strategy of risk assessment and treatment focused on the prevention of ASCVD.”³ They also state the guidelines are meant to “inform clinical judgment, not replace it” and that clinician judgment in addition to discussion with patients remains vital.

During the deliberations, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute removed itself from participating, stating its mission no longer included drafting new guidelines. Additionally, other initial members of the task force removed themselves because of disagreement

The document is a major shift in treating cholesterol and has sparked considerable controversy

Drugs mentioned in this article

atorvastatin (Lipitor)	niacin (Niaspan)
ezetimibe (Zetia)	pitavastatin (Livalo)
fluvastatin (Lescol)	rosuvastatin (Crestor)
lovastatin (Mevacor)	simvastatin (Zocor)

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and concerns about the direction of the new guidelines.

These guidelines, and their accompanying new cardiovascular risk calculator,⁴ were released without a preliminary period to allow for open discussion, comment, and critique by physicians outside the panel. No attempt was made to harmonize the guidelines with previous versions (eg, ATP III) or with current international guidelines.

■ WHAT'S NEW IN THE GUIDELINES?

The following are the major changes in the new guidelines for treating high blood cholesterol:

- Treatment goals for LDL-C and non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (non-HDL-C) are no longer recommended.
- High-intensity and moderate-intensity statin treatment is emphasized, and low-intensity statin therapy is nearly eliminated.
- "ASCVD" now includes stroke in addition to coronary heart disease and peripheral arterial disease.
- Four groups are targeted for treatment (see below).
- Nonstatin therapies have been markedly de-emphasized.
- No guidelines are provided for treating high triglyceride levels.

The new guidelines emphasize lifestyle modification as the foundation for reducing risk, regardless of cholesterol therapy. No recommendations are given for patients with New York Heart Association class II, III, or IV heart failure or for hemodialysis patients, because there were insufficient data from randomized controlled trials to support recommendations. Similarly, the guidelines apply only to people between the ages of 40 and 75 (risk calculator ages 40–79), because the authors believed there was not enough evidence from randomized controlled trials to allow development of guidelines outside of this age range.

■ FOUR MAJOR STATIN TREATMENT GROUPS

The new guidelines specify four groups that merit intensive or moderately intensive statin therapy (TABLE 1)¹:

- People with clinical ASCVD

- People with LDL-C levels of 190 mg/dL or higher
- People with diabetes, age 40 to 75
- People without diabetes, age 40 to 75, with LDL-C levels 70–189 mg/dL, and a 10-year ASCVD risk of 7.5% or higher as determined by the new risk calculator⁴ (which also calculates the lifetime risk of ASCVD).

Below, we will address each of these four groups and provide case scenarios to consider. In general, our major disagreements with the new recommendations pertain to the first and fourth categories.

■ GROUP 1: PEOPLE WITH CLINICAL ASCVD

Advantages of the new guidelines

- They appropriately recommend statins in the highest tolerated doses as first-line treatment for this group at high risk.
- They designate all patients with ASCVD, including those with coronary, peripheral, and cerebrovascular disease, as a high-risk group.
- Without target LDL-C levels, treatment is simpler than before, requiring less monitoring of lipid levels. (This can also be seen as a limitation, as we discuss below.)

Limitations of the new guidelines

- They make follow-up LDL-C levels irrelevant, seeming to assume that there is no gradation in residual risk and, thus, no need to tailor therapy to the individual.
- Patients no longer have a goal to strive for or a way to monitor their progress.
- The guidelines ignore the pathophysiology of coronary artery disease and evidence of residual risk in patients on both moderate-intensity and high-intensity statin therapy.
- They also ignore the potential benefits of treating to lower LDL-C or non-HDL-C goals, thus eliminating consideration of multidrug therapy. They do not address patients with recurrent cardiovascular events already on maximal tolerated statin doses.
- They undermine the potential development and use of new therapies for dyslipidemia in patients with ASCVD.

Case 1: Is LDL-C 110 mg/dL low enough?

A 52-year-old African American man presents with newly discovered moderate coro-

At present, lacking LDL-C goals in the new guidelines, we are keeping with the ATP III goals

TABLE 1

Statin therapy: Intensity and indications

	High intensity	Moderate intensity	Low intensity
Approximate amount of LDL-C lowering	≥ 50%	30%–49%	< 30%
Indications	<p>Clinical ASCVD, age < 75 LDL-C ≥ 190 mg/dL</p> <p>Diabetes, age 40–75 with LDL-C 70–189 mg/dL and 10-year ASCVD risk ≥ 7.5%</p> <p>No diabetes, age 40–75, with LDL-C 70–189 mg/dL and 10-year ASCVD risk ≥ 7.5%^a</p>	<p>Clinical ASCVD, age ≥ 75 LDL-C ≥ 190 mg/dL (if unable to tolerate high-intensity statin)</p> <p>Diabetes, age 40–75 with LDL-C 70–189 mg/dL and 10-year ASCVD risk ≤ 7.5%</p> <p>No diabetes, age 40–75, with LDL-C 70–189 mg/dL and 10-year ASCVD risk ≥ 7.5%^a</p>	<p>None</p>
Examples	<p>Atorvastatin 40–80 mg Rosuvastatin 20–40 mg</p>	<p>Atorvastatin 10–20 mg Rosuvastatin 5–10 mg Simvastatin 20–40 mg Pravastatin 40–80 mg Lovastatin 40 mg Fluvastatin XL 80 mg Fluvastatin 40 mg twice a day Pitavastatin 2–4 mg</p>	<p>Simvastatin 10 mg Pravastatin 10–20 mg Lovastatin 20 mg Fluvastatin 20–40 mg Pitavastatin 1 mg</p>

^aClinicians should decide between moderate- and high-intensity statin therapy for this group.

LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

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nary artery disease that is not severe enough to warrant stenting. He has no history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, or smoking. His systolic blood pressure is 130 mm Hg, and his body mass index is 26 kg/m². He exercises regularly and follows a low-cholesterol diet. He has the following fasting lipid values:

- Total cholesterol 290 mg/dL
- HDL-C 50 mg/dL
- Triglycerides 250 mg/dL
- Calculated LDL-C 190 mg/dL.

Two months later, after beginning atorvastatin 80 mg daily, meeting with a nutritionist, and redoubling his dietary efforts, his fasting lipid concentrations are:

- Total cholesterol 180 mg/dL
- HDL-C 55 mg/dL
- Triglycerides 75 mg/dL

- Calculated LDL-C 110 mg/dL.

Comment: Lack of LDL-C goals is a flaw

The new guidelines call for patients with known ASCVD, such as this patient, to receive intensive statin therapy—which he got.

However, once a patient is on therapy, the new guidelines do not encourage repeating the lipid panel other than to assess compliance. With intensive therapy, we expect a reduction in LDL-C of at least 50% (TABLE 1), but patient-to-patient differences in response to medications are common, and without repeat testing we would have no way of gauging this patient's residual risk.

Further, the new guidelines emphasize the lack of hard outcome data supporting the addition of another lipid-lowering drug to a statin,

The new calculator makes 30 million more Americans eligible for statin treatment

although they do indicate that one can consider it. In a patient at high risk, such as this one, would you be comfortable with an LDL-C value of 110 mg/dL on maximum statin therapy? Would you consider adding a nonstatin drug?

A preponderance of data shows that LDL plays a causal role in ASCVD development and adverse events. Genetic data show that the LDL particle and the LDL receptor pathway are mechanistically linked to ASCVD pathogenesis, with lifetime exposure as a critical determinant of risk.^{5,6} Moreover, randomized controlled trials of statins and other studies of cholesterol-lowering show a reproducible relationship between the LDL-C level achieved and absolute risk (FIGURE 1).⁷⁻²⁴ We believe the totality of data constitutes a strong rationale for targeting LDL-C and establishing goals for lowering its levels. For these reasons, we believe that removing LDL-C goals is a fundamental flaw of the new guidelines.

The reason for the lack of data from randomized controlled trials demonstrating benefits of adding therapies to statins (when LDL-C is still high) or benefits of treating to specific goals is that no such trials have been performed. Even trials of nonpharmacologic means of lowering LDL-C, such as ileal bypass, which was used in the Program on the Surgical Control of the Hyperlipidemias trial,²⁰ provide independent evidence that lowering LDL-C reduces the risk of ASCVD (FIGURE 1).

In addition, trials of nonstatin drugs, such as the Coronary Drug Project,²⁵ which tested niacin, also showed outcome benefits. On the other hand, studies such as the Atherothrombosis Intervention in Metabolic Syndrome With Low HDL/High Triglycerides: Impact on Global Health²⁶ and Treatment of HDL to Reduce the Incidence of Vascular Events²⁷ trials did not show additional risk reduction when niacin was added to statin therapy. However, the study designs arguably had flaws, including requirement of aggressive LDL-lowering with statins, with LDL-C levels below 70 to 80 mg/dL before randomization.

Therefore, these trials do not tell us what to do for a patient on maximal intensive therapy who has recurrent ASCVD events or who, like our patient, has an LDL-C level higher than previous targets.

For this patient, we would recommend adding a second medication to further lower his LDL-C, but discussing with him the absence of proven benefit in clinical trials and the risks of side effects. At present, lacking LDL-C goals in the new guidelines, we are keeping with the ATP III goals to help guide therapeutic choices and individualize patient management.

■ GROUP 2: PEOPLE WITH LDL-C ≥ 190

Advantages of the new guidelines

- They state that these patients should receive statins in the highest tolerated doses, which is universally accepted.

Limitations of the new guidelines

- The new guidelines mention only that one “may consider” adding a second agent if LDL-C remains above 190 mg/dL after maximum-dose therapy. Patients with familial hypercholesterolemia or other severe forms of hypercholesterolemia typically end up on multidrug therapy to further reduce LDL-C. The absence of randomized controlled trial data in this setting to show an additive value of second and third lipid-lowering agents does not mean these agents do not provide benefit.

■ GROUP 3: DIABETES, AGE 40–75, LDL-C 70–189, NO CLINICAL ASCVD

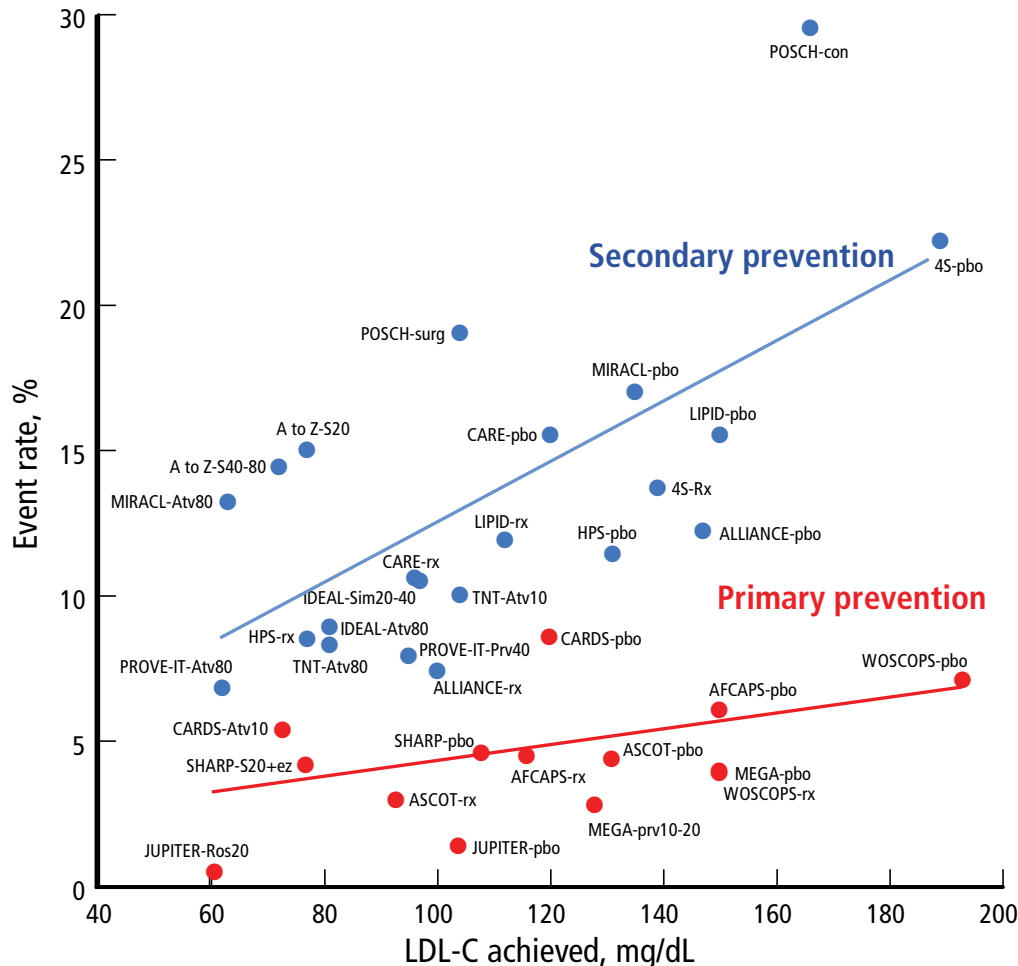
Advantages of the new guidelines

- They call for aggressive treatment of people with diabetes, a group at high risk that derives significant benefit from statin therapy, as shown in randomized controlled trials.

Limitations of the new guidelines

- Although high-intensity statin therapy is indicated for this group, we believe that, using the new risk calculator, some patients may receive overly aggressive treatment, thus increasing the possibility of statin side effects.
- The guidelines do not address patients younger than 40 or older than 75.
- Diabetic patients have a high residual risk of ASCVD events, even on statin therapy. Yet the guidelines ignore the potential benefits of more aggressive LDL-lowering or non-LDL secondary targets for therapy.

Major lipid trials: LDL-C levels vs rates of coronary events



4S-pbo, Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study placebo group⁷; **4S-rx**, 4S simvastatin group⁷; **A to Z-S20**, A to Z trial simvastatin 20 mg group⁸; **A to Z-S40-80**, A to Z trial simvastatin 40–80 mg group⁸; **AFCAPS-pbo**, Air Force/Texas Coronary Atherosclerosis Prevention Study placebo group⁹; **AFCAPS-rx**, AFCAPS lovastatin 20–40 mg group⁹; **ALLIANCE-pbo**, Aggressive Lipid-Lowering Initiation Abates New Cardiac Events study placebo group¹⁰; **ALLIANCE-rx**, ALLIANCE atorvastatin group¹⁰; **ASCOT-pbo**, Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial placebo group¹¹; **ASCOT-rx**, ASCOT atorvastatin group¹¹; **CARDS-pbo**, Collaborative Atorvastatin Diabetes Study placebo group¹²; **CARDS-Atv10**, CARDS atorvastatin 10 mg group¹²; **CARE-pbo**, Cholesterol and Recurrent Events trial placebo group¹³; **CARE-rx**, CARE pravastatin group¹³; **HPS-pbo**, Heart Protection Study placebo group¹⁴; **HPS-rx**, HPS simvastatin 40 mg group¹⁴; **IDEAL-Sim20-40**, Incremental Decrease in End Points Through Aggressive Lipid Lowering trial simvastatin 20–40 mg group¹⁵; **IDEAL-Atv80**, IDEAL atorvastatin 80 mg group¹⁵; **JUPITER-pbo**, Justification for the Use of Statins in Primary Prevention: An Intervention Trial Evaluating Rosuvastatin placebo group¹⁶; **JUPITER-Ros20**, JUPITER rosuvastatin 20 mg group¹⁶; **LIPID-pbo**, Long-Term Intervention With Pravastatin in Ischaemic Disease placebo group¹⁷; **LIPID-rx**, LIPID pravastatin group¹⁷; **MEGA-pbo**, Management of Elevated Cholesterol in the Primary Prevention Group of Adult Japanese study placebo group¹⁸; **MEGA-Prv10-20**, MEGA pravastatin 10–20 mg group¹⁸; **MIRACL-pbo**, Myocardial Ischemia Reduction With Acute Cholesterol Lowering trial placebo group¹⁹; **MIRACL-Atv80**, MIRACL trial atorvastatin 80 mg group¹⁹; **POSCH-con**, Program on the Surgical Control of the Hyperlipidemias control group²⁰; **POSCH-surg**, POSCH ileal bypass group²⁰; **PROVE-IT-Prv40**, Pravastatin or Atorvastatin Evaluation and Infection Therapy pravastatin 40 mg group²¹; **PROVE-IT-Atv80**, PROVE-IT atorvastatin 80 mg group²¹; **SHARP-pbo**, Study of Heart and Renal Protection placebo group²²; **SHARP-S20+ez**, SHARP simvastatin 20 mg plus ezetimibe group²²; **TNT-Atv10**, Treating to New Targets atorvastatin 10 mg group²³; **TNT-Atv80**, TNT atorvastatin 80 mg group²³; **WOSCOPS-pbo**, West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study placebo group²⁴; **WOSCOPS-rx**, WOSCOPS pravastatin group²⁴.

FIGURE 1. Scatter plot with best-fit lines of major lipid trials (statin and nonstatin trials) for both primary and secondary prevention of coronary heart disease events. Even though the trials were not designed to show differences based on a target LDL-C level, there is a clear relationship of fewer events with lower LDL-C levels.

Case 2:

How low is too low?

A 63-year-old white woman, a nonsmoker with recently diagnosed diabetes, is seen by her primary care physician. She has hypertension, for which she takes lisinopril 5 mg daily. Her fasting lipid values are:

- Total cholesterol 160 mg/dL
- HDL-C 64 mg/dL
- Triglycerides 100 mg/dL
- Calculated LDL-C 76 mg/dL.

Her systolic blood pressure is 129 mm Hg, and based on the new risk calculator, her 10-year risk of cardiovascular disease is 10.2%. According to the new guidelines, she should be started on high-intensity statin treatment (TABLE 1).

Although this is an acceptable initial course of action, it necessitates close vigilance, since it may actually drive her LDL-C level too low. Randomized controlled trials have typically used an LDL-C concentration of less than or equal to 25 mg/dL as the safety cutoff. With a typical LDL-C reduction of at least 50% on high-intensity statins, our patient's expected LDL-C level will likely be in the low 30s. We believe this would be a good outcome, provided that she tolerates the medication without adverse effects. However, responses to statins vary from patient to patient.

High-intensity statin therapy may not be necessary to reduce risk adequately in all patients who have diabetes without preexisting vascular disease. The Collaborative Atorvastatin Diabetes Study¹² compared atorvastatin 10 mg vs placebo in people with type 2 diabetes, age 40 to 75, who had one or more cardiovascular risk factors but no signs or symptoms of preexisting ASCVD and who had only average or below-average cholesterol levels—precisely like this patient. The trial was terminated early because of a clear benefit (a 37% reduction in the composite end point of major adverse cardiovascular events) in the intervention group. For our patient, we believe an alternative and acceptable approach would be to begin moderate-intensity statin therapy (eg, with atorvastatin 10 mg) (TABLE 1).

Alternatively, in a patient with diabetes and previous atherosclerotic vascular disease or with a high 10-year risk and high LDL-C, limiting treatment to high-intensity statin

therapy by itself may deny them the potential benefits of combination therapies and targeting to lower LDL-C levels or non-HDL-C secondary targets. Guidelines from the American Diabetes Association²⁸ and the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists²⁹ continue to recommend an LDL-C goal of less than 70 mg/dL in patients at high risk, a non-HDL-C less than 100 mg/dL, an apolipoprotein B less than 80 mg/dL, and an LDL particle number less than 1,000 nmol/L.

GROUP 4: AGE 40–75, LDL-C 70–189, NO ASCVD, BUT 10-YEAR RISK ≥ 7.5%

Advantages of the new guidelines

- They may reduce ASCVD events for patients at higher risk.
- The risk calculator is easy to use and focuses on global risk, ie, all forms of ASCVD.
- The guidelines promote discussion of risks and benefits between patients and providers.

Limitations of the new guidelines

- The new risk calculator is controversial (see below).
- There is potential for overtreatment, particularly in older patients.
- There is potential for undertreatment, particularly in patients with an elevated LDL-C but whose 10-year risk is less than 7.5% because they are young.
- The guidelines do not address patients younger than 40 or older than 75.
- They do not take into account some traditional risk factors, such as family history, and nontraditional risk factors such as C-reactive protein as measured by ultrasensitive assays, lipoprotein(a), and apolipoprotein B.

Risk calculator controversy

The new risk calculator has aroused strong opinions on both sides of the aisle.

Shortly after the new guidelines were released, cardiologists Dr. Paul Ridker and Dr. Nancy Cook from Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston published analyses³⁰ showing that the new risk calculator, which was based on older data from several large cohorts such as the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study,³¹ the Cardiovascular Health Study,³² the Coronary Artery Risk Develop-

It is difficult to implement a guideline that used only randomized controlled trials for recommendations, but used an untested risk calculator to guide therapy

ment in Young Adults study,³³ and the Framingham Heart Study,^{34,35} was inaccurate in other cohorts. Specifically, in more-recent cohorts (the Women's Health Study,³⁶ Physicians' Health Study,³⁷ and Women's Health Initiative³⁸), the new calculator overestimates the 10-year risk of ASCVD by 75% to 150%.³⁰ Using the new calculator would make approximately 30 million more Americans eligible for statin treatment. The concern is that patients at lower risk would be treated and exposed to potential side effects of statin therapy.

In addition, the risk calculator relies heavily on age and sex and does not include other factors such as triglyceride level, family history, C-reactive protein, or lipoprotein(a). Importantly, and somewhat ironically given the otherwise absolute adherence to randomized controlled trial data for guideline development, the risk calculator has never been verified in prospective studies to adequately show that using it reduces ASCVD events.

Case 3:

Overtreating a primary prevention patient

Based on the risk calculator, essentially any African American man in his early 60s with no other risk factors has a 10-year risk of ASCVD of 7.5% or higher and, according to the new guidelines, should receive at least moderate-intensity statin therapy.

For example, consider a 64-year-old African American man whose systolic blood pressure is 129 mm Hg, who does not smoke, does not have diabetes, and does not have hypertension, and whose total cholesterol level is 180 mg/dL, HDL-C 70 mg/dL, triglycerides 130 mg/dL, and calculated LDL-C 84 mg/dL. His calculated 10-year risk is, surprisingly, 7.5%.

Alternatively, his twin brother is a two-pack-per-day smoker with untreated hypertension and systolic blood pressure 150 mm Hg, with fasting total cholesterol 153 mg/dL, HDL-C 70 mg/dL, triglycerides 60 mg/dL, and LDL-C 71 mg/dL. His calculated 10-year risk is 10.5%, so according to the new guidelines, he too should receive high-intensity statin therapy. Yet this patient clearly needs better blood pressure control and smoking cessation as his primary risk-reduction efforts, not a statin. While assessing global risk is important,

a shortcoming of the new guidelines is that they can inappropriately lead to treating the risk score, not individualizing the treatment to the patient. Because of the errors inherent in the risk calculator, some experts have called for a temporary halt on implementing the new guidelines until the risk calculator can be further validated. In November 2013, the American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology reaffirmed their support of the new guidelines and recommended that they be implemented as planned. As of the time this manuscript goes to print, there are no plans to halt implementation of the new guidelines.

Case 4:

Undertreating a primary prevention patient

A 25-year-old white man with no medical history has a total cholesterol level of 310 mg/dL, HDL-C 50 mg/dL, triglycerides 400 mg/dL, and calculated LDL-C 180 mg/dL. He does not smoke or have hypertension or diabetes but has a strong family history of premature coronary disease (his father died of myocardial infarction at age 42). His body mass index is 25 kg/m². Because he is less than 40 years old, the risk calculator does not apply to him.

If we assume he remains untreated and returns at age 40 with the same clinical factors and laboratory values, his calculated 10-year risk of an ASCVD event according to the new risk calculator will still be only 3.1%. Assuming his medical history remains unchanged as he continues to age, his 10-year risk would not reach 7.5% until he is 58. Would you feel comfortable waiting 33 years before starting statin therapy in this patient?

Waiting for dyslipidemic patients to reach middle age before starting LDL-C-lowering therapy is a failure of prevention. For practical reasons, there are no data from randomized controlled trials with hard outcomes in younger people. Nevertheless, a tenet of preventive cardiology is that cumulative exposure accelerates the "vascular age" ahead of the chronological age. This case illustrates why individualized recommendations guided by LDL-C goals as a target for therapy are needed. For this 25-year-old patient, we would recommend starting an intermediate- or high-potency statin.

Waiting until middle age to treat dyslipidemia is a failure of prevention

Case 5: Rheumatoid arthritis

A 60-year-old postmenopausal white woman with severe rheumatoid arthritis presents for cholesterol evaluation. Her total cholesterol level is 235 mg/dL, HDL-C 50 mg/dL, and LDL-C 165 mg/dL. She does not smoke or have hypertension or diabetes. Her systolic blood pressure is 110 mm Hg. She has elevated C-reactive protein on an ultrasensitive assay and elevated lipoprotein(a).

Her calculated 10-year risk of ASCVD is 3.0%. Assuming her medical history remains the same, she would not reach a calculated 10-year risk of at least 7.5% until age 70. We suggest starting moderate- or high-dose statin therapy in this case, based on data (not from randomized controlled trials) showing an increased risk of ASCVD events in patients with rheumatologic disease, increased lipoprotein(a), and inflammatory markers like C-reactive protein. However, the current guidelines do not address this scenario, other than to suggest that clinician consideration can be given to other risk markers such as these, and that these findings should be discussed in detail with the patient. The Justification for the Use of Statins in Primary Prevention: An Intervention Trial Evaluating Rosuvastatin trial¹⁶ showed a dramatic ASCVD risk reduction in just such patients (FIGURE 1).

■ APPLAUSE—AND RESERVATIONS

The newest guidelines for treating high blood cholesterol represent a monumental shift away from using target levels of LDL-C and non-HDL-C and toward a focus on statin intensity for patients in the four highest-risk groups.

We applaud the expert panel for its idealistic approach of using only data from randomized controlled trials, for placing more emphasis on higher-intensity statin treatment, for including stroke in the new definition of ASCVD, and for focusing more attention on treating diabetic patients more aggressively. Simplifying the guidelines is a noble goal. Emphasizing moderate-to-high-intensity statin therapy in patients at moderate-to-high risk should have substantial long-term public health benefits.

However, as we have shown in the case examples, there are significant limitations, and some patients can end up being overtreated, while others may be undertreated.

Guidelines need to be crafted by looking at all the evidence, including the pathophysiology of the disease process, not just data from randomized controlled trials. It is difficult to implement a guideline that on one hand used randomized controlled trials exclusively for recommendations, but on the other hand used an untested risk calculator to guide therapy. Randomized controlled trials are not available for every scenario.

Further, absence of randomized controlled trial data in a given scenario should not be interpreted as evidence of lack of benefit. An example of this is a primary-prevention patient under age 40 with elevated LDL-C below the 190 mg/dL cutoff who otherwise is healthy and without risk factors (eg, CASE 4). By disregarding all evidence that is not from randomized controlled trials, the expert panel fails to account for the extensive pathophysiology of ASCVD, which often begins at a young age and takes decades to develop.^{5,6,39} An entire generation of patients who have not reached the age of inclusion in most randomized controlled trials with hard outcomes is excluded (unless the LDL-C level is very high), potentially setting back decades of progress in the field of prevention. *Prevention only works if started*. With childhood and young adult obesity sharply rising, we should not fail to address the under-40-year-old patient population in our guidelines.

Guidelines are designed to be expert opinion, not to dictate practice. Focusing on the individual patient instead of the general population at risk, the expert panel appropriately emphasizes the “importance of clinician judgment, weighing potential benefits, adverse effects, drug-drug interactions and patient preferences.” However, by excluding all data that do not come from randomized controlled trials, the panel neglects a very large base of knowledge and leaves many clinicians without as much expert opinion as we had hoped for.

LDL-C goals are important: they provide a scorecard to help the patient with lifestyle and dietary changes. They provide the health care provider guidance in making treatment decisions and focusing on treatment of a single patient, not a population. Moreover, if a patient has difficulty taking standard doses of statins because of side effects, the absence of LDL-C goals makes decision-making nearly

Lack of data
is not evidence
of lack
of benefit

impossible. We hope physicians will rely on LDL-C goals in such situations, falling back on the ATP III recommendations, although many patients may simply go untreated until they present with ASCVD or until they “age in” to a higher risk category.

We suggest caution in strict adherence to the new guidelines and instead urge physicians to consider a hybrid of the old guidelines (using the ATP III LDL-C goals) and the new ones (emphasizing global risk assessment and high-intensity statin treatment).

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