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RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF LONG-TERM EZETIMIBE THERAPY FOR DYSLIPIDEMIA TREATMENT AMONG VETERAN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT CHRONIC DISEASE STATES (A3), Henry Yue, Yong S.K. Moon. VALBHS, Long Beach, CA (Henry.Yue@va.gov), IRB approval received.

According to clinical studies ezetimibe exhibits a typical dose – response curve for LDL-C lowering that is consistent across age, sex and baseline LDL-C levels. As monotherapy, studies report an approximate 18% reduction in LDL-C from baseline levels. When added to existing statin therapy, clinical studies report an approximate 25% reduction in LDL-C levels. The objective of this study is to compare the efficacy of ezetimibe, individually and in combination with other anti-cholesterol medications in the treatment of hyperlipidemia among non-mutually exclusive patient cohorts. More specifically this research will measure if there are significant differences in lipid parameters witnessed up to 180 days after the initiation of ezetimibe therapy between the following cohorts: 1) patients with diagnosed hypertension, 2) patients with diagnosed diabetes, 3) patients with diagnosed metabolic syndrome, 4) patients with diagnosed cardiovascular heart disease. A secondary objective is to measure if ezetimibe individually or in combination of other lipid-lowering agents increases the patient's risk of developing myalgia, myositis, or rhabdomyolysis. This will be a retrospective cohort study of pharmacy records, and laboratory results from the VISN 22 Data Warehouse. The following data

will be collected and analyzed: baseline and post intervention fasting lipid panels, liver function panel, serum creatinine, and lipid medications. Results of the study to be presented.