NHS
Pan Mersey
Area Prescribing Committee

# ALIROCUMAB solution for injection (Praluent® ▼) for reduction of cardiovascular risk in adults with established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

## The Pan Mersey Area Prescribing Committee does not currently recommend the prescribing of ALIROCUMAB solution for injection (Praluent® ▼) for reduction of cardiovascular risk in adults with established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

## GREY

Alirocumab (Praluent® ▼) has been granted a license extension and is now indicated in adults with established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease to reduce cardiovascular risk by lowering LDL-cholesterol levels, as an adjunct to correction of other risk factors:

- in combination with the maximum tolerated dose of a statin with or without other lipid-lowering therapies or,
- alone or in combination with other lipid-lowering therapies in patients who are statin-intolerant, or for whom a statin is contraindicated.[1]

This recommendation will be reviewed if a formal application for use is received and prioritised for in-year review.

In the meantime, prescribers should continue to follow current national guidance for lipid modification:

- NICE Clinical Guideline CG181 Cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification (last updated September 2016).

Alirocumab is also licensed for treating primary hypercholesterolaemia and mixed dyslipidaemia.[1] Pan Mersey APC supports use for this indication only in strict accordance with NICE TA393.



**References**

1. SANOFI. Summary of Product Characteristics. Praluent 150 mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen, March 2019. Accessed online 16 April 2019.

**Note**: Patients who are not eligible for treatment under this statement may be considered on an individual basis where their GP or consultant believes exceptional circumstances exist that warrant deviation from the rule of this policy. In this situation, follow locally defined processes.

APC board date: 25 Apr 2019
Review date: Apr 2021
or earlier if there is significant new evidence relating to this recommendation

Prescribing policy statement
Version: 1.1