Cardiovascular Disease Residual Risk

CVD is estimated to affect one-half of adults in the United States (US), and is the leading cause of death across all races and ethnicities, with approximately 850,000 deaths annually.

CVD also imposes a substantial financial burden, with annual direct and indirect costs estimated to total $351 billion; projected annual costs are expected to exceed $1 trillion by 2035.
Cardiovascular Disease Residual Risk

- The management of CVD has consisted of behavioral and lifestyle changes (i.e., diet, weight reduction, physical activity, smoking cessation).

- As well as risk factor management, including blood pressure control, treatment with lipid-lowering agents such as statin medications and PCSK9 inhibitors, antiplatelet therapy, and when necessary, management of diabetes as well as surgical or percutaneous revascularization.

- Although these changes and therapies have become cornerstone therapies with proven benefit for high risk patients with or without established CVD, this population still remains at high residual risk of cardiovascular events.

- For these patients, there is an urgent need to explore other types of medical management (nut, olive, and marine oils supplements, and lipid absorption, metabolism, and removal strategies).