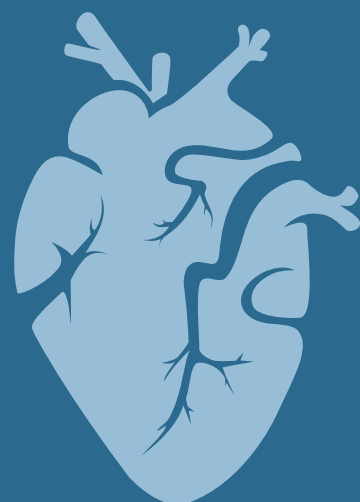
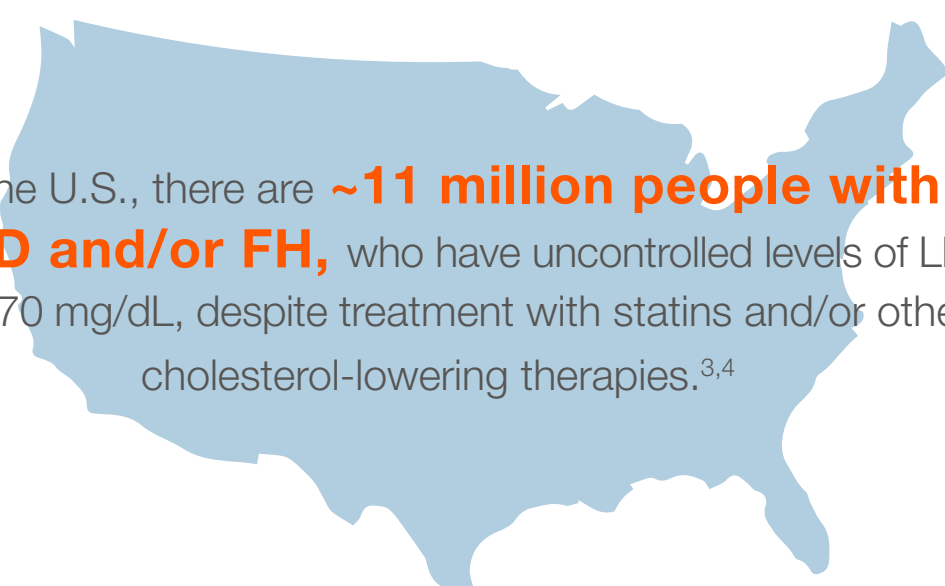


ATHEROSCLEROTIC CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (ASCVD) AND FAMILIAL HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA (FH) IN THE U.S.

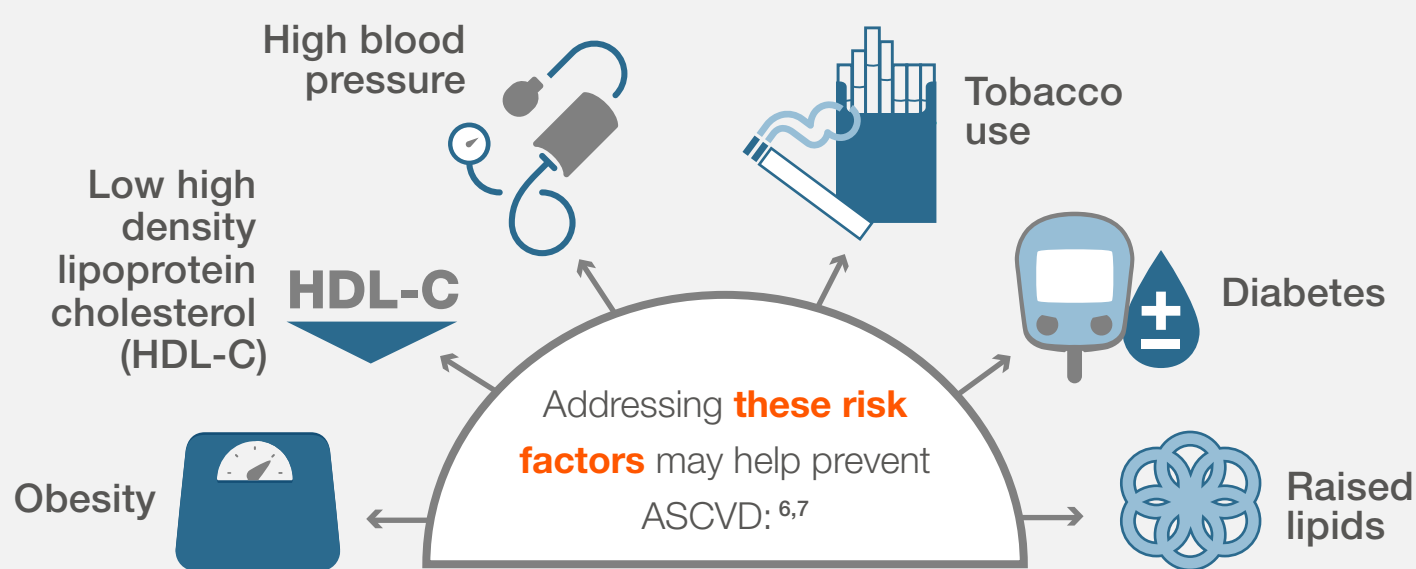


Elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), known as "bad" cholesterol, is recognized as a **major, modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease.**^{1,2}

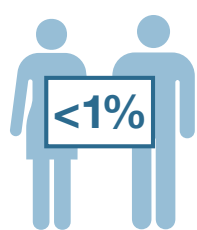
In the U.S., there are **~11 million people with ASCVD and/or FH**, who have uncontrolled levels of LDL-C over 70 mg/dL, despite treatment with statins and/or other cholesterol-lowering therapies.^{3,4}



ASCVD is caused by a build-up of cholesterol-rich plaque in the arteries.⁵



FH is an inherited condition that causes high levels of LDL-C at an early age.⁸



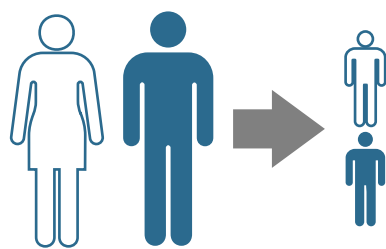
It is estimated that **1 million people in the U.S.** have FH (heterozygous and homozygous forms), yet **less than 1% are diagnosed.**⁹



Heterozygous FH (HeFH) is the more common type of FH and occurs globally in **approximately 1 in 200 to 500 people.**⁸⁻¹⁰



Homozygous FH (HoFH) is the rarer form of FH that occurs in **approximately 1 in a million individuals.**^{9,11}



People with FH have a **50%** chance of passing the condition on to their children.⁹

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