

This is a Fresenius Medical Care summary of:

## Efficacy of lipid reduction with DALI and MONET

Ramlow W et al. Germany, *Atheroscler Suppl* 2017;30:217–224

### Introduction

Lipidapheresis is a potent therapy option for patients with hypercholesterolemia inadequately controlled by drug therapy.

However, only a few systematic efficacy analyses of lipid removal by apheresis under prolonged routine application are available. The short- and long-term effects on lipids of DALI direct adsorption and MONET filtration were investigated in this multicentre observational study.

### Objective

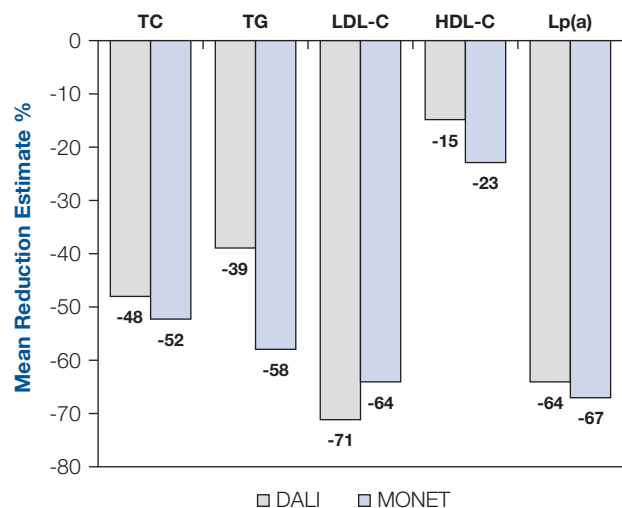
The study evaluated whether the relative low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) reduction attained at least 60%, the cut-off to gain reimbursement in Germany. Relative reductions of total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C), triglyceride (TG), and Lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)] were also analysed.

### Design

This was a German multicentre, open, prospective, observational trial. The lipidapheresis prescription adhered to the standard operating procedures of the participating centres. Data from 122 patients at 11 centres were collected over 2 years. Routine lipid measurements from 2,154 DALI and 1,297 MONET sessions were evaluated.

### Results

Relative reductions of LDL-C and Lp(a) of at least 60% were achieved by both DALI and MONET. Triglycerides were also reduced with both systems, by 39% and 58% with DALI and MONET, respectively.



Relative reduction of lipids after apheresis session  
Modified from: Ramlow W et al., *Atheroscler Suppl* 2017;30:217-224

### Conclusion

The atherogenic lipid profile of heterogeneous high-risk dyslipidemic patients was improved by both systems. According to the authors: “The results point to the importance of the individualized application of these valuable therapies to achieve clinical targets.”