We analyzed the % change in LDL-C between baseline & 4 wks. Waterfall plots were used to display the interindividual variation in LDL-C. For this analysis, we excluded following pts:

- Of the 20% with <50% reduction in LDL-C at 4 wks, 98% had LDL-C measured later within 1st year, and of those 74% had a LDL-C reduction ≥30%.
- 80% of pts on evolocumab had a LDL-C reduction ≥50%.
- 93% of pts on evolocumab had a LDL-C reduction ≥30%.
- 98% of pts on evolocumab had at least some reduction in LDL-C.
- Of the 20% with <50% reduction in LDL-C at 4 wks, 98% had LDL-C measured later within 1st year, and of those 74% had a LDL-C reduction ≥50%.

Despite the exclusion of pts who altered background lipid-lowering therapy, unappreciated errors in study drug administration unacknowledged changes in background medications mistakes in lab sample labeling/handling, or errors with assays.

Taking such variability into account, there is a highly consistent robust reduction in LDL-C (25% in >90% of pts) with evolocumab.