Erratum

Effects of Colesevelam HCl on Sterol and Bile Acid Excretion in Patients with Type IIa Hypercholesterolemia

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Colesevelam HCl is a potent bile acid-binding polymer. This study's aim was to determine effects of colesevelam HCl on sterol and bile acid excretion in patients with type IIa hypercholesterolemia. Twenty-four patients (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 130 to 220 mg/dL) enrolled in an open-label, parallel-design study, entered an American Heart Association/National Cholesterol Education Program diet for 6 weeks and were randomized to colesevelam HCl, 2.3 or 3.8 g/day for 4 weeks. In an apparent dose-related manner, respective mean serum concentrations of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol decreased by 10% ($P < 0.01$) and 13% ($P = 0.05$), mean total cholesterol levels decreased by 4.9% ($P = 0.05$) and 6.1% ($P = 0.09$), and total fecal bile acid excretion showed median changes of +324% ($P < 0.05$) and +316% ($P < 0.05$). Colesevelam HCl did not affect fecal neutral sterol or fecal fatty acid excretion; however, 24-hr urinary mevalonic acid levels significantly increased in both treatment groups ($P < 0.05$). The cholesterol-lowering action of colesevelam HCl appears to be mediated through increased bile acid excretion.

For HDL-C, a mean increase of 3 mg/dL ($P < 0.05$) and a mean percentage increase of 6% ($P < 0.05$) were noted in the significant for the colesevelam HCl 2.3-g/day group,

and a mean decrease of 1 mg/dL ($P = 0.68$) and a mean percentage decrease of 2% ($P = 0.52$) were noted in the 3.8-g/day colesevelam HCl group.

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