Clinical trials of lovastatin

TrialResults-center www.trialresultscenter.org

1 cardiovascular prevention

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
lovastatin vs placebo			
ACAPS , 1994 [NCT00000469] n=460/459 follow-up: 2.8 years	lovastatin 20mg daily versus placebo	men and women, 40 to 79 years old, with early carotid atherosclerosis and moderately elevated LDL cholesterol.	Factorial plan double blind USA
AFCAPS/TexCAPS (diabetic sub group) , 1998 n=84/71 follow-up:	lovastatin versus placebo	men and women without clinically evident atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease with average total cholesterol (TC) and LDL-C levels and below-average high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels	Parallel groups double blind
AFCAPS/TexCAPS , 1998 n=3304/3301 follow-up: 5.2 years	lovastatin 20-40 mg/d versus placebo	men and women without clinically evident atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease with average total cholesterol (TC) and LDL-C levels and below-average high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels	Parallel groups double blind USA
CCAIT , 1994 n=165/166 follow-up: 2 years	lovastatin begun at 20 mg/d and titrated to 40 and 80 mg during the first 16 weeks to attain a fasting low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol <or = 130 mg/dL versus placebo	patients with diffuse but not necessarily severe coronary atherosclerosis documented on a recent arteriogram and with fasting serum cholesterol between 220 and 300 mg/dL	Parallel groups double-blind Canada
CRISP 20mg , 1994 [NCT00000477] n=NA follow-up: 1 years	lovastatin 20mg daily versus placebo	elderly (mean 71y) with low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels greater than 4.1 and less than 5.7 mmol/L	Parallel groups double blind
CRISP 40mg , 1994 [NCT00000477] n=NA follow-up: 1 years	lovastatin 40 mg daily versus placebo	elderly (mean 71y) with low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels greater than 4.1 and less than 5.7 mmol/L	Parallel groups double blind

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
Excel , 1991 n=6582/1663 follow-up: 0.9 years	lovastatin (20 mg once daily, 40 mg once daily, 20 mg twice daily, or 40 mg twice daily) versus placebo	patients with moderate hypercholesterolemia	Parallel groups double blind
MARS , 1993 [NCT00116870] n=123/124 follow-up: 2.0y	lovastatin 80 mg/day versus placebo	patients, 37 to 67 years old, with total cholesterol ranging from 4.92 to 7.64 mmol/L (190 to 295 mg/dL) and angiographically defined coronary artery disease	Parallel groups double blind
Weintraub , 1994 n=203/201 follow-up: 0.5 years	lovastatin 40 mg orally twice daily versus placebo	patients undergoing PTCA	Parallel groups double blind
65279;AFCAPS (women subgroup) , 1998 n=499/498 follow-up: 5.2 y	Lovastatin 2040 mg daily versus placebo	men and postmenopausal women without clinical evidence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) who had average low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and below average high-density lipoprotein cholesterol - subgroup of women	Parallel groups double blind US
lovastatin vs usual care			
CLAPT , 1999 n=112/114 follow-up: 2.0 years	lovastatin begun at 20 mg daily and tritrated up to 80 mg daily versus usual care	patients underwenting PTCA	Parallel groups open (blind assessement)
Sahni , 1991 n=79/78 follow-up: 2 years	lovastatin 20-40mg/d versus conventional therapy alone	patients undergoing successful PTCA	Parallel groups open

More details and results :

- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in patients with LDL elevation and without CHD at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q5
- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in diabetic patients at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q6
- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in elderly at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q7
- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in patients with prior MI or with CHD at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q12
- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in patients with other atherosclerotic localisation at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q126

- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in all chronical situations at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q154
- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in primary prevention at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q241
- cholesterol lowering intervention for cardiovascular prevention in women at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q435
- statins for cardiovascular prevention in secondary prevention at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q689
- statins for cardiovascular prevention in diabetic patients at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q694

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2 diabetes type 2

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
lovastatin vs placebo			

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
AFCAPS/TexCAPS (diabetic sub group) , 1998 n=84/71 follow-up:	lovastatin versus placebo	men and women without clinically evident atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease with average total cholesterol (TC) and LDL-C levels and below-average high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels	Parallel groups double blind

More details and results :

- cholesterol lowering intervention for diabetes type 2 in diabetic patients with or withour hypercholesterolemia at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q85

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