

Clinical trials of niacin+colestipol

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1 cardiovascular prevention

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
niacin+colestipol vs control			
UCSF SCOR , 1990 n=72 follow-up: 26 months	Niacin 0.75 g colestipol 1520 g versus Conventional therapy	patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia	
niacin+colestipol vs placebo			
FATS , 1990 n=48/54 follow-up: 2.5 years	niacin (1 g four times a day) and colestipol (10 g three times a day) versus placebo (or colestipol if the low-density lipoprotein [LDL] cholesterol level was elevated)	men no more than 62 years of age with apolipoprotein B levels greater than or equal to 125 mg per deciliter, documented coronary artery disease, and a family history of vascular disease	Parallel groups double-blind

More details and results :

- niacin for cardiovascular prevention in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q326>

References

UCSF SCOR, 1990:

Kane JP, Malloy MJ, Ports TA, Phillips NR, Diehl JC, Havel RJ Regression of coronary atherosclerosis during treatment of familial hypercholesterolemia with combined drug regimens. JAMA 1990;264:3007-12 [2243428]

FATS, 1990:

Brown G, Albers JJ, Fisher LD, Schaefer SM, Lin JT, Kaplan C, Zhao XQ, Bisson BD, Fitzpatrick VF, Dodge HT Regression of coronary artery disease as a result of intensive lipid-lowering therapy in men with high levels of apolipoprotein B. N Engl J Med 1990;323:1289-98 [2215615]

Entry terms: niacin, Niacin, Nicotinic Acid, 3-Pyridinecarboxylic Acid, 3 Pyridinecarboxylic Acid, Induracin, Nicamin, Nico-400, Nico 400, Nico400, Nicobid, Nicocap, Nicolar, Nicotinate, Wampocap, Enduracin, Lithium Nicotinate