

# Clinical trials of niacin

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## 1 post myocardial infarction

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>clofibrate+niacin vs placebo</b>			
<a href="#">Carlson (Stockholm) , 1977</a> n=279/276 follow-up: 5 years	clofibrate, 1 g twice daily, and nicotinic acid 1 g three times daily versus control	survivors of a myocardial infarction below 70 years of age	Parallel groups open Sweden

More details and results :

- cholesterol lowering intervention for post myocardial infarction in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q45>

## References

### Carlson (Stockholm), 1977:

Carlson LA, Danielson M, Ekberg I, Klintemar B, Rosenhamer G, Reduction of myocardial reinfarction by the combined treatment with clofibrate and nicotinic acid. *Atherosclerosis* 1977; 28:81-6 [[911371](#)]

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## 2 cardiovascular prevention

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>niacin vs control</b>			
<a href="#">VA drugs , 1968</a> n=77/143 follow-up: 3.2 years	-	-	Parallel groups double blind
<b>niacin+colestipol vs control</b>			
<a href="#">UCSF SCOR , 1990</a> n=72 follow-up: 26 months	Niacin 07.5 g colestipol 1520 g versus Conventional therapy	patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia	

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>clofibrate+niacin vs placebo</b>			
<b>Carlson (Stockholm) , 1977</b> n=279/276 follow-up: 5 years	clofibrate, 1 g twice daily, and nicotinic acid 1 g three times daily versus control	survivors of a myocardial infarction below 70 years of age	Parallel groups open Sweden
<b>colestipol-niacin vs placebo</b>			
<b>CLAS , 1987</b> n=94/94 follow-up: 2 ans	Colestipol + Niacin 30 g / j 3-12 g / j (titr sur chaque patient sur la base de la baisse de cholestrol sanguin) versus placebo: methyl cellulose	Patients coronariens avec antcedent de revascularisation chirurgicale coronarienne.	Parallel groups Non dterminable
<b>CLAS , 1987</b> n=NA follow-up: 65279;2 years	colestipol + niacin versus placebo	nonsmoking men aged 40 to 59 years with previous coronary bypass surgery	Parallel groups double blind
<b>niacin vs placebo</b>			
<b>CDP niacin , 1975</b> n=1119/2789 follow-up: 6.2 years	niacin 3 mg/d versus placebo	Hommes, de 30 64 ans	Parallel groups double blind
<b>niacin+colestipol vs placebo</b>			
<b>FATS , 1990</b> 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
<b>niacin vs placebo (on top statin)</b>			
<b>AIM-HIGH , 2011</b> [NCT00120289] n=1718/1691 follow-up: 32 months	high-dose, extended-release niacin in gradually increasing doses up to 2000 mg daily (+ simvastatin) versus placebo	patients with a history of cardiovascular disease, high triglycerides, and low levels of HDL cholesterol	Parallel groups double blind US, Canada
<b>HPS 2-Thrive</b> [NCT00461630] n=12838/12835 follow-up: 3.9y (median)	2 g of extended-release niacin and 40 mg of laropiprant versus placebo	patients with vascular disease	Parallel groups double blind UK, Scandinavia, China

continued...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>Oxford Niaspan Study , 2009</b> [NCT00232531] n=35/36 follow-up: 1 year	niacin 2g daily (added to statin therapy) versus placebo (statins alone)	patients with low HDL-C (<40 mg/dl) and either a type 2 diabetes with coronary heart disease or a carotid/peripheral atherosclerosis	Parallel groups double blind USA
<b>ARBITER 2 , 2009</b> n=87/80 follow-up: 1 y	long-acting niacin target dose of 1 g/day (added to statin therapy) versus placebo	patients with known coronary artery disease and well controlled on statin therapy	Parallel groups double blind USA
<b>HATS , 2001</b> n=73/73 follow-up: 3 y	simvastatin plus niacin versus placebo	patients with coronary disease, low HDL cholesterol levels and normal LDL cholesterol levels	Factorial plan double blind USA, Canada
<b>niacin vs ezetimibe</b>			
<b>ARBITER 6-HALTS (niacin vs ezetimibe) , 2009</b> [NCT00397657] n=97/111 follow-up: 14 months	extended-release niacin 1 g/d, titrated to max tolerable dose up to 2 g/d (HDL-focused strategy) versus ezetimibe 10 mg/d (LDL-focused strategy)	patients with known coronary or vascular disease or coronary risk equivalents	Parallel groups open US
<b>niacin+ezetimibe vs simvastatin+ezetimibe</b>			
<b>Guyton , 2008</b> n=NA follow-up: 24 weeks	Niacin 2 g ezetimibe 10 mg simvastatin 20 mg versus Ezetimibe 10 mg simvastatin 20 mg	patients with type IIa or IIb hyperlipidemia	Parallel groups double-blind

More details and results :

- 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 all chronic situations at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q154>
- niacin for cardiovascular prevention in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q326>
- HDL increasing drugs for cardiovascular prevention in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q503>

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### **3 peripheral vascular diseases**

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>colestipol-niacin vs placebo</b>			
<a href="#">CLAS , 1987</a> n=94/94 follow-up: 2 ans	Colestipol + Niacin 30 g / j 3-12 g / j (titr sur chaque patient sur la base de la baisse de cholestrol sanguin) versus placebo: methyl cellulose	Patients coronariens avec antcdent de revascularisation chirurgicale coronarienne.	Parallel groups Non dterminable

More details and results :

- cholesterol lowering intervention for peripheral vascular diseases in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q52>

## References

### CLAS, 1987:

Blankenhorn DH, Brooks SH. Angiographic trials of lipid-lowering therapy. *Arteriosclerosis* 1981; 1: 242-249.

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Comparison of computer- and human-derived coronary angiographic end-point measures for controlled therapy trials. Mack WJ, Selzer RH, Pogoda JM, Lee PL, Shircore AM, Azen SP, Blankenhorn DH *Arterioscler Thromb* 1992 Mar;12:348-56 [[1547194](#)]

Entry terms: Niacin, Nicotinic Acid, 3-Pyridinecarboxylic Acid, 3 Pyridinecarboxylic Acid, Induracin, Niacin Ammonium Salt, Niacin Calcium Salt, Niacin Cobalt (2+) Salt, Niacin Lithium Salt, Niacin Magnesium Salt, Niacin Manganese (2+) Salt, Niacin Potassium Salt, Niacin Sodium Salt, Niacin Tartrate, Niacin Copper (2+) Salt, Niacin Hydrochloride, Niacin Iron (2+) Salt, Niacin Tosylate, Niacin Zinc Salt, Nicamin, Nico-400, Nico 400, Nico400, Nicobid, Nicocap, Nicolar, Nicotinate, Wampocap, Enduracin, Lithium Nicotinate, Niacin Aluminum Salt,