

Clinical trials of ranolazine

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1 stable angina

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
ranolazine 1000mg vs placebo			
MARIZA , 2004 n=191/191 follow-up: 1 week	ranolazine 500 mg twice daily (sustained-release ranolazine 500, 1,000, or 1,500 mg) versus placebo	Patients with angina-limited exercise	Cross over double blind US, Czech Republic, Poland, Canada
RAN080 , 2005 n=158/158 follow-up: 1 week	ranolazine IR 400mg TID versus placebo	patients who had symptom-limited exercise	Cross over double blind Europe, canada
ranolazine 1000mg vs placebo (on top standard treatment)			
CARISA 1000mg , 2004 n=261/258 follow-up: 12 weeks	ranolazine 1000mg (in combination with beta-blockers or calcium antagonists) versus placebo	patients with severe chronic angina who have symptoms of chronic angina and who experience angina and ischemia at low workloads despite taking standard doses of atenolol, amlodipine, or diltiazem	Parallel groups double blind
ranolazine 1000mg + amlodipine vs placebo + amlodipine			
ERICA , 2006 [NCT00091429] n=281/284 follow-up: 6 weeks	ranolazine 1000 mg twice a day for 6 weeks + amlodipine (10 mg/d) versus placebo + amlodipine (10 mg/d)	patients with stable chronic angina already treated with the maximal dose of amlodipine (10mg/d)	Parallel groups double blind Europe, USA, Canada

More details and results :

- anti-anginal drugs for stable angina in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q263>

References

MARIZA, 2004:

Chaitman BR, Skettino SL, Parker JO, Hanley P, Meluzin J, Kuch J, Pepine CJ, Wang W, Nelson JJ, Hebert DA, Wolff AA Anti-ischemic effects and long-term survival during ranolazine monotherapy in patients with chronic severe angina. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004;43:1375-82 [15093870]

RAN080, 2005:

Rousseau MF, Pouleur H, Cocco G, Wolff AA Comparative efficacy of ranolazine versus atenolol for chronic angina pectoris. Am J Cardiol 2005;95:311-6 [15670536]
CARISA 1000mg, 2004:

Chaitman BR, Pepine CJ, Parker JO, Skopal J, Chumakova G, Kuch J, Wang W, Skettino SL, Wolff AA Effects of ranolazine with atenolol, amlodipine, or diltiazem on exercise tolerance and angina frequency in patients with severe chronic angina: a randomized controlled trial. JAMA 2004 Jan 21;291:309-16 [14734593]

ERICA, 2006:

Stone PH, Gratsiansky NA, Blokhin A, Huang IZ, Meng L Antianginal efficacy of ranolazine when added to treatment with amlodipine: the ERICA (Efficacy of Ranolazine in Chronic Angina) trial. J Am Coll Cardiol 2006 Aug 1;48:566-75 [16875985]

2 acute coronary syndrome

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
ranolazine vs placebo			
MERLIN TIMI 36 , 2007 [NCT00099788] n=3279/3281 follow-up: median 11.4 months	ranolazine 1000 mg twice daily for the duration of the trial (intitally 200 mg intravenously for 1 hour, followed by an 80 mg/h intravenous infusion) versus placebo	Hospitalized with NSTEMI-ACS; ischemic symptoms at rest within 48 hours; and at least one indicator of moderate to high risk, defined as elevated troponin or creatine kinase-myocardial band, ST-depression >0.1 mV, diabetes, or TIMI risk score for unstable angina/NSTEMI >=3	Parallel groups Double blind 17 countries

More details and results :

- anti-anginal drugs for acute coronary syndrome in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q264>

References

MERLIN TIMI 36, 2007:

Morrow D Evaluation of a novel anti-ischemic agent in acute coronary syndromes: the primary results of the metabolic efficiency with ranolazine for less ischemia in non-ST elevation acute coronary syndrome (MERLIN)-TIMI 26 trial American College of Cardiology Annual Scientific Session, New Orleans, LA, March 2007

Morrow DA, Scirica BM, Karwatowska-Prokopczuk E, Murphy SA, Budaj A, Varshavsky S, Wolff AA, Skene A, McCabe CH, Braunwald E Effects of ranolazine on recurrent cardiovascular events in patients with non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes: the MERLIN-TIMI 36 randomized trial. JAMA 2007 Apr 25;297:1775-83 [17456819]

3 coronary artery disease

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
ranolazine 1000mg vs placebo			
MARIZA , 2004 n=191/191 follow-up: 1 week	ranolazine 500 mg twice daily (sustained-release ranolazine 500, 1,000, or 1,500 mg) versus placebo	Patients with angina-limited exercise	Cross over double blind US, Czech Republic, Poland, Canada
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ranolazine 1000mg + amlodipine vs placebo + amlodipine			
ERICA , 2006 [NCT00091429] n=281/284 follow-up: 6 weeks	ranolazine 1000 mg twice a day for 6 weeks + amlodipine (10 mg/d) versus placebo + amlodipine (10 mg/d)	patients with stable chronic angina already treated with the maximal dose of amlodipine (10mg/d)	Parallel groups double blind Europe, USA, Canada

More details and results :

- anti-anginal drugs for coronary artery disease in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q351>

References

MARIZA, 2004:

Chaitman BR, Skettino SL, Parker JO, Hanley P, Meluzin J, Kuch J, Pepine CJ, Wang W, Nelson JJ, Hebert DA, Wolff AA Anti-ischemic effects and long-term survival during ranolazine monotherapy in patients with chronic severe angina. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004;43:1375-82 [[15093870](#)]

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CARISA 1000mg, 2004:

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