Clinical trials of vitamin E

TrialResults-center www.trialresultscenter.org

1 cardiovascular prevention

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
vitamin E vs control			
GISSI , 1999 n=5660/5664 follow-up: 3.5y	vitamin E 300mg/d versus no vitamine E	patients with recent (3 months) myocardial infarction	Factorial plan open Italy
PPP , 2001 n=2231/2264 follow-up: 3.6y	vitamin E (300 mg/day) versus no vitamin E	men and women aged 50 years or greater, with at least one of the major recognised cardiovascular risk factors	Factorial plan open Italy
vitamin E vs placebo			
CHAOS , 1996 n=1035/967 follow-up: 1.5y	vitamin E 400-800UI/d (alpha tocopherol) versus identical placebo	patients with angiographically proven coronary atherosclerosis	Parallel groups double-blind UK
SPACE , 2000 n=97/99 follow-up: 1.42 years	vitamin E 800 IU daily versus matching placebo	Haemodialysis patients aged 4075 years with pre-existing cardiovascular disease	Parallel groups double -blind Israel
HOPE , 2000 n=4761/4780 follow-up: 4.5y	vitamin E 400IU/d from natural sources versus matching placebo	women and men 55 years of age or older who were at high risk for cardiovascular events because they had cardiovascular disease or diabetes in addition to one other risk factor.	Factorial plan double-blind Multinational: Canada, USA, Europe, South America
ATBC vitamin E , 1994 n=14564/14569 follow-up: 6.1 median (range 5-8y)	vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol) 50mg/d versus placebo	male smokers 50 to 69 years of age from southwestern Finland	Factorial plan double-blind Southwestern Finland
WACS vitamin E , 2007 [NCT00000541] n=4083/4088 follow-up: 9.4 years	vitamin E (600IU every two days) versus placebo	female health professionals at increased risk (40 years or older with a history of CVD or 3 or more CVD risk factors)	Factorial plan double blind US

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
WHS vitamin E , 2005 [NCT00000479] n=19937/19939 follow-up: 10.1 y	vitamin E 600 IU every other day (-tocopherol) versus placebo	apparently healthy US women aged at least 45 years	Factorial plan double-blind US
PHS II vitamin E , 2008 [NCT00270647] n=7315/7326 follow-up: 8 years (mean)	vitamin E 400IU every two days versus placebo	US male physicians aged 50 years or older	double blind US
HOPE renal insufficiency subgroup , 2004 n=499/494 follow-up: 4.5y	vitamin E 400 IU/day, natural versus placebo	patients with either known cardiovascular disease or diabetes and at least one additional coronary risk factor and renal insufficiency (sub group)	Factorial plan double-blind North and South America, Europe
ASAP , 2000 n=260/260 follow-up: 3 years	d-alpha-tocopherol 91 mg (136 IU) twice daily versus placebo	smoking and nonsmoking men and postmenopausal women aged 45-69 years with serum cholesterol >= 5.0 mmol/l	Factorial plan double-blind Finland
ATBC 2nd prev subgroup (vitamin E) , 1998 n=916/879 follow-up: 3.79 y	alpha tocopherol (vitamin E) 50 mg/day versus placebo	patients enroled in the ATBC trial and who had angina pectoris in the Rose chest pain questionnaire at baseline	Factorial plan double-blind Finland
AREDS , 2001 n=2370/2387 follow-up: 6.3 y	daily supplementation of antioxidants (500 mg of vitamin C, 400 IU of vitamin E, and 15 mg of beta carotene) versus placebo	patients with age-related lens opacities and visual acuity loss	Factorial plan double-blind USA
Linxian , 1993 n=14792/14792 follow-up: 5y	-	Apparently healthy Individuals of ages 40-69	

More details and results :

- antioxydants for cardiovascular prevention in all type of patients at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q131
- antioxydants for cardiovascular prevention in patients with renal disease at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q432
- antioxydants for cardiovascular prevention in primary prevention at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q433
- antioxydants for cardiovascular prevention in secondary prevention at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q434

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