

# Clinical trials of omega-3 fatty acids for cardiovascular prevention in patients at high risk

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## 1 omega-3 Fatty acids

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>diet vs control</b>			
<b>Burr (DART 2) , 2003</b> n=1571/1543 follow-up: 36-108 months	dietary advice (to eat more oily fish) versus No such dietary advice or capsules	men being treated for angina	Parallel groups open UK
<b>Burr (DART) , 1989</b> n=1015/1018 follow-up: 24 months	dietary advice (to eat more oily fish) versus No such dietary advice or capsulesish)ag	post-MI	Parallel groups open UK
<b>fish oil vs control</b>			
<b>Bemelmans , 2002</b> n=51/52 follow-up: 24 months	a-lin rich margarine (80% fat of which 15% was a-lin) versus linoleic rich margarine (80% fat of which 0.3% was a-lin), identical in taste and packaging	patients with multiple cardiovascular risk factors (10 yr IHD risk 20% )	Parallel groups double-blind the Netherlands
<b>Brox , 2001</b> n=40/40 follow-up:	seal oil - 15 ml/d (2.6g EPA + DHA) versus no supplement	dyslipidaemia	open with blind assessment
<b>Franzen , 1993</b> n=15/15 follow-up: 12 months	fish oil capsules, 9g/d (1.8g EPA + 1.4g DHA daily) versus olive oil capsules	people with angiographically determined CHDg	Parallel groups double-blind
<b>Shimizu , 1995</b> n=29/16 follow-up: 12 months	EPA-ethyl capsules 3/d (0.9g/d EPA) versus no treatment	people with non-insulin dependant diabetes	Parallel groups open Japan
<b>MaxEPA vs control</b>			
<b>Bellamy , 1992</b> n=60/60 follow-up: 7 months	MaxEPA capsules (3g/d EPA + DHA) versus no treatment	people referred for coronary angioplasty	Parallel groups NA UK
<b>Dehmer , 1998</b> n=46/44 follow-up: 6 months	MaxEPA capsules, 18/d (5.4g EPA + DHA daily) versus no treatment	men undergoing coronary angioplasty imag	open US

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<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>Kaul , 1992</b> n=58/49 follow-up: 6 months	MaxEPA capsules, 10/d (3g/d EPA + DHA) versus no treatment	people undergoing angioplasty	Parallel groups open India
<b>Omacor vs control</b>			
<b>Eritsland , 1996</b> n=317/293 follow-up: 12 months	Omacor capsules, 4/d (3.3g EPA + DHA daily) versus no treatment	people admitted for coronary bypass grafting	Parallel groups open Norway
<b>GISSI-P , 1999</b> n=5665/5668 follow-up: median 40 months	Omacor gelatine capsules, 1/d (0.9g/d EPA + DHA daily) versus no treatment	people with recent myocardial infarction	Parallel groups open Italy
<b>omega-3 Fatty acids vs control</b>			
<b>OMEGA , 2009</b> [NCT00251134] n=1940/1911 follow-up: 1 year	omega-3 fatty acids 1g daily (and standard medical therapy) versus standard medical therapy alone	Patients within 3-14 days after a non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) or ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)	Parallel groups open Germany
<b>Promega vs control</b>			
<b>Milner , 1989</b> n=100/100 follow-up: 6 months	Promega 9 capsules/d (4.5g EPA + DHA) versus no treatment	people about to undergo angioplasty	Parallel groups open with blind assessment US
<b>alpha-linolenic acid vs placebo</b>			
<b>ALPHA OMEGA (ALA) , 2010</b> [NCT00127452] n=2409/2428 follow-up: 40 months	margarine supplemented with plant-derived alpha-linolenic acid (with a targeted additional daily intake of 2 g of ALA) versus placebo	men and women with a history of myocardial infarction	Factorial plan double-blind the Netherlands
<b>Natvig , 1968</b> n=6716/6690 follow-up: 12 months	linseed oil, 10 ml /d (55% a-linolenic acid) versus placebo (sunflower oil, 10 ml/d (1.4% a-linolenic acid))	working men, though a few had had a previous MI or angina7ieq	Parallel groups double-blind Norway
<b>Esapent vs placebo</b>			
<b>Maresta , 2002</b> n=169/170 follow-up: 7 months	Esapent capsules, 6/d for 2 mo, then 3/d (5.1g/d EPA + DHA initially, later 2.6g/d) versus placebo (identical olive oil capsules, 6/d for 2 mo, then 3/d)	undergoing planned PTCAB	Parallel groups double-blind Italy
<b>Sirtori , 1998</b> n=470/465 follow-up: 6 months	Esapent fish oil capsules 3/d for first 2 mo, 2/d after that (2.6g/dEPA + DHA initially, then 1.8g/d) versus placebo (olive oil capsules 3/d for first 2 mo, 2/d after that)	people with raised triglycerides plus glucose intolerance, non-insulindependent diabetes or hypertension	Parallel groups double blind Italy

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<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>Eskisol vs placebo</b>			
Rossing , 1996 n=18/18 follow-up: 12 months	Eskisol fish oil emulsion 21 ml/d (4.6g EPA +DHA) versus placebo (olive oil emulsion 21 ml/d)	people with insulin dependant diabetes, diabetic nephropathy and normalBP	Parallel groups double blind Denmark
<b>fish oil vs placebo</b>			
Borchgrevink , 1966 n=100/100 follow-up: mean 10 months (range 3-16 mo)	linseed oil 10 ml/d initially, later raised to 20 or 30 ml/d (4.5g/d a-lin, later 9 or 13.5 g/d) versus placebo (corn oil, 10 ml/d initially, later raised to 20 or 30 ml/d)	men with impending or recent myocardial infarctionage/p	Parallel groups double-blind Norway
Leaf , 1994 n=275/276 follow-up: 6 months	fish oil concentrate capsules 10x1 g/d (6.9g/d EPA + DHA) versus placebo (corn oil capsules 10x1 g/d with 0.4% fish oil to maintain blinding (0.003g/d EPA + DHA))	people undergoing angioplasty	Parallel groups double blind US
Sacks (TOHP 1) , 1994 [NCT00000528] n=NA follow-up:	fish oil versus placebo	double blind	double-blind
von Schacky , 1999 n=112/111 follow-up: 24 months	concentrated fish oil capsules, 6/d for first 3 mo, 3/d for rest of study (4g/d EPA +DHA + DPA+ a-lin for first 3 mo, then 2g/d) versus placebo (capsules containing fat which replicated the fat composition of the average European diet, 6/d forfirst 3 mo, 3/d for rest of study, opaque soft gelatine capsules identical to fish capsules)	people with angiographically proven coronary artery disease	Parallel groups double blind Germany
<b>HiEPA vs placebo</b>			
Hawthorne , 1992 n=49/47 follow-up: 12 months	HiEPA oil, 10 ml x 2/d (5.6g/d EPA + DHA) versus placebo (olive oil, 10 ml x 2/d (0g/d EPA + DHA))	people with ulcerative colitis	Parallel groups double blind UK
<b>MaxEPA vs placebo</b>			
Bairati , 1992 n=107/98 follow-up: 7 months	MaxEPA, 15 capsules/d (4.5g EPA + DHA) versus placebo (olive oil, 15 capsules/d)	patients undergoing planned angioplasty	Parallel groups double blind Canada
Lau , 1993 n=32/32 follow-up: 12 months	MaxEPA 10x 1g capsules daily (2.8g/d EPA + DHA) versus placebo (air-filled capsules, 10/d)	people with rheumatoid arthritis	Parallel groups double blind UK

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<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>Lau , 1995</b> n=25/20 follow-up: 6 months	MaxEPA 10x 1g capsules daily (2.8g/d EPA + DHA) versus placebo (air-filled capsules, 10/d)	people with rheumatoid arthritis	Parallel groups double blind Hong Kong
<b>Nye , 1990</b> n=36/37 follow-up: 12 months	MaxEPA capsules 12/d (2.2g EPA) versus placebo (olive oil capsules, 12/d, identical to MaxEPA)	people undergoing angioplasty	Parallel groups double blind New Zealand
<b>Singh , 1997</b> n=122/118 follow-up: 12 months	MaxEPA fish oil capsules 6/d (1.8g EPA + DHA) versus placebo (aluminium hydroxide 100 mg/d)	people with suspected acute MI	Parallel groups double blind India
<b>Omacor vs placebo</b>			
<b>Johansen , 1999</b> n=250/250 follow-up: 6.5 months	Omacor capsules, 6/d (5g EPA + DHA daily) versus placebo (corn oil capsules, 6/d)	people about to undergo elective coronary angioplasty	Parallel groups double blind Norway
<b>Nilsen , 2001</b> n=150/150 follow-up: 24 months	Omacor capsules 4/d (3.5g EPA + DHA) versus placebo (corn oil capsules, 4/d)	people with acute myocardial infarction 4-8 days agoe/pj	Parallel groups double-blind Norway
<b>omega-3 fatty acids vs placebo</b>			
<b>ALPHA OMEGA (EPA DHA) , 2010</b> [NCT00127452] n=2404/2433 follow-up: 40 months	400 mg per day supplement of the fish oil fatty acids EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid) and DHA (docosahexaenoic acid) via enriched margarines versus placebo	men and women with a history of myocardial infarction	Factorial plan double-blind the Netherlands
<b>Risk and Prevention Study , 2013</b> [NCT00317707.] n=6244/6269 follow-up: 5 year (median)	n-3 fatty acids (1 g daily) versus placebo (olive oil)	men and women with multiple cardiovascular risk factors or atherosclerotic vascular disease but not myocardial infarction	double-blind
<b>GISSI HF fatty acid , 2008</b> [NCT00336336.] n=3494/3481 follow-up: 3.9y median (IQR 3-4.4)	n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) 1 g daily versus placebo	Patients with NYHA classes II to IV heart failure, whatever the cause and the LVEF and already receiving optimized recommended therapy with no clear indication or contraindication to cholesterol-lowering therapy	double blind Italy
<b>n3-PUFA-HF ongoing</b> [NCT00149409] n=NA follow-up:	Omega-3-Polyunsaturated Fatty-Acids (EPH/DHA 1:1.2) versus placebo	Patients With Severe Chronic Heart Failure	Parallel groups double blind
<b>Pikazol vs placebo</b>			

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<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>Bonnema , 1995</b> n=14/14 follow-up: 24 months	Pikazol fish oil capsules, 6x1 g/d (3.3g EPA + DHA) versus placebo (olive oil capsules, 6x1 g/d)	people with insulin treated diabetes and microalbuminureakK	Parallel groups double-blind Denmark
<b>Promega vs placebo</b>			
<b>Connor , 1993</b> n=8/8 follow-up: 6 months	Promega oil, 15g/d (6g/d EPA + DHA) versus placebo (Olive oil, 15g/d)	people with non-insulin dependant diabetes and hypertiglyceridaemia	Parallel groups double-blind US
<b>Sacks (HARP) , 1995</b> n=41/39 follow-up: 29 months	Promega capsules 12x1 g/d (6.0g EPA + DHA + DPA) versus placebo (olive oil capsules, 12x1 g/d)	people with angiographically documented CHD DPA)	Parallel groups double-blind US
<b>Super EPA vs placebo</b>			
<b>Reis , 1991</b> n=146/72 follow-up: 6 months	Super EPA capsules 12x1 g/d (7.0g EPA + DHA + a-lin) ORPromega capsules 12x1 g/d (6.0g EPA + DHA + a-lin) versus placebo (olive oil capsules, 12x1 g/d)	people undergoing angioplasty	Parallel groups double blind US

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## 2 About TrialResults-center.org

TrialResults-center is an innovative knowledge database that collects the results of RCTs and provides dynamic interactive systematic reviews and meta-analysis in the field of all major heart and vessels diseases.

The TrialResults-center database provides a unique view of the treatment efficacy based on all data provided directly from clinical trial results, offering a valuable alternative to personal bibliographic search, published meta-analysis, etc. Furthermore, it would allow comparing easily the various concurrent therapeutic for the same clinical condition.

Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

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