

Clinical trials of restenosis prevention for percutaneous coronary intervention in all type of patients

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1 calcium-channel blockers

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
diltiazem vs control			
Corcos , 1985 n=46/46 follow-up: 3 months	-	-	open
amlodipine vs placebo			
Jorgensen (NICOLE) , 2001 n=236/215 follow-up: 4months	amlodipine (10 mg/day) versus placebo	-	double blind
diltiazem vs placebo			
OKeefe , 1991 n=61/59 follow-up: 12 months	diltiazem (240-360 mg/day) versus placebo	-	double blind
Unverdorben , 1996 n=84/86 follow-up: 4 months	diltiazem (180 mg/day) versus placebo	-	double blind
nifedipine vs placebo			
Whitworth , 1986 n=100/98 follow-up: 6 months	nifedipine (10 mg qid) versus placebo	-	double blind
nisoldipine vs placebo			
Dens (CAPARES) , 2000 n=308/338 follow-up: 6 months	nisoldipine (40 mg/day) versus placebo	-	double blind
verapamil vs placebo			
Hoberg , 1994 n=89/83 follow-up: 6 months	verapamil (240 mg bid) versus placebo	-	double blind

References

Corcos, 1985:

Corcos T, David PR, Val PG, Renkin J, Dangoisse V, Rapold HG, Bourassa MG Failure of diltiazem to prevent restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. Am Heart J 1985;109:926-31 [3158187]

Jorgensen (NICOLE), 2001:

Dens JA, Desmet WJ, Coussement P, De Scheerder IK, Kostopoulos K, Kerdsinchai P, Supanantaroek C, Piessens JH Usefulness of Nisoldipine for prevention of restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (results of the NICOLE study). NIsoldipine in COronary artery disease in LEuven. Am J Cardiol 2001;87:28-33 [[11137829](#)]

O'Keefe, 1991:

O'Keefe JH Jr, Giorgi LV, Hartzler GO, Good TH, Ligon RW, Webb DL, McCallister BD Effects of diltiazem on complications and restenosis after coronary angioplasty. Am J Cardiol 1991;67:373-6 [[1994661](#)]

Unverdorben, 1996:

Whitworth, 1986:

Dens (CAPARES), 2000:

Hoberg, 1994:

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.

TrialResults-center is continually updated on a weekly basis. We continually search all new results (whatever their publication channel) and these news results are immediately added to the database with a maximum of 1 week.

TrialResults-center is non-profit and self-funded.