

# Clinical trials of insulin sensitizers - glitazones for diabetes type 2 in all type of patients

TrialResults-center [www.trialresultscenter.org](http://www.trialresultscenter.org)

## 1 thiazolidinediones

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>vs</b>			
Bailey , 2005 n=NA	-	-	
EMPIRE (Weissman) , 2005 n=NA	-	-	
Hallsten , 2002 n=NA	-	-	
Hanefeld , 2004 n=NA	-	-	
Lawrence , 2004 n=NA	-	-	
Pavo , 2003 n=NA	-	-	
Ramachandran , 2004 n=NA	-	-	
Schernthaner , 2004 n=NA	-	-	
Yamanouchi , 2005 n=NA	-	-	
<b>rosiglitazone vs</b>			
AVM100264 [NCT00359112] n=294/302 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Metformin and sulfonylurea	Overweight patients with type 2 DM poorly controlled on Met	Parallel groups
BRL 49653C/185 n=563/142 follow-up: 32 wk	Rosiglitazone with or without metformin versus Usual care with or without metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
SB-712753/007 n=314/154 follow-up: 32 wk	Rosiglitazone with or without metformin versus Metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes without previous drug therapy	Parallel groups
SB-712753/009 n=162/160 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone, metformin, and insulin versus Insulin	patients with type 2 diabetes with insulin	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs control</b>			

continued...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
Wang , 2005 n=NA follow-up: 6 months	rosiglitazone 4 mg/d versus control	patients with diabetes and CAD who had undergone percutaneous coronary intervention	Parallel groups open
<b>vs DPP-4 inhibitor (add on to metformin)</b>			
Scott (vs DPP-4 inhibitor) , 2008 n=87/94 follow-up: 18 weeks	-	-	
<b>rosiglitazone vs glyburide</b>			
49653/020 n=391/207 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Glyburide	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
49653/079 n=203/106 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone with or without glyburide versus Glyburide	patients with type 2 diabetes poorly controlled on maximum dose of Gly	Parallel groups
49653/080 n=104/99 follow-up: 156 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Glyburide	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
49653/097 n=122/120 follow-up: 156 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Glyburide	patients with type 2 diabetesDM	Parallel groups
49653/143 [NCT00333723] n=121/124 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone and glyburide versus Glyburide	Type 2 DM poorly controlled on glyburide	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs glyburide (add on MET)</b>			
49653/137 [NCT00500955] n=204/185 follow-up: 32 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Glyburide and metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone vs metformin</b>			
EC404 n=597/597 follow-up: 52 wk	Pioglitazone versus Metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs metformin</b>			
49653/093 n=213/109 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone with or without metformin versus Metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes poorly controlled on Met	Parallel groups
49653/094 n=232/116 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Metformin	Type 2 DM poorly controlled on Met	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone + sulfonylurea vs metformin + sulfonylurea</b>			

continued...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>EC409</b> n=319/320 follow-up: 104 wk	Pioglitazone + sulfonyleurea versus Metformin + sulfonyleurea	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone vs placebo</b>			
<b>PNFP-001</b> n=329/79 follow-up: 26 wk	Pioglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>PNFP-012</b> n=176/84 follow-up: 24 wk	Pioglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>PNFP-026</b> n=101/96 follow-up: 16 wk	Pioglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>PROactive , 2005</b> [NCT00174993] n=2605/2633 follow-up: 34.5 mo	pioglitazone titrated from 15 mg to 45 mg versus placebo	Inadequately controlled patients with type 2 diabetes who had evidence of macrovascular disease	Parallel groups double blind 19 European countries
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo</b>			
<b>49653/011</b> n=357/176 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>49653/128</b> n=39/38 follow-up: 28 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes on concurrent Su	Parallel groups
<b>49653/134</b> n=561/276 follow-up: 28 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes on Gly and Met	Parallel groups
<b>49653/136</b> n=148/143 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes and chronic renal failure on Su, insulin, or both	Parallel groups
<b>49653/330</b> n=1/382 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	Chronic psoriasis	Parallel groups
<b>49653/331</b> n=706/325 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	Chronic psoriasis	Parallel groups
<b>AVA100193</b> n=394/124 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	Mild-to-moderate Alzheimers disease	Parallel groups
<b>BRL 49653/334</b> [NCT00306644] n=278/279 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone versus Placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes or insulin resistance syndrome	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone pioglitazone vs placebo</b>			

continued...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>TIDE</b> <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00879970] n=16000 follow-up:	pioglitazone or rosiglitazone versus placebo	patients with type 2 diabetes who have a history of or are at risk for cardiovascular disease	Factorial plan double-blind USA
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on glicazide)</b>			
<b>49653/145</b> n=231/242 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and gliclazide versus Gliclazide	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on glimepiride)</b>			
<b>49653/234</b> n=116/61 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and glimepiride versus Glimepiride	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on glipizide)</b>			
<b>49653/135</b> n=116/111 follow-up: 104 wk	Rosiglitazone and glipizide versus Glipizide	Elderly patients with type 2 DM	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on glyburide)</b>			
<b>100684</b> [NCT01045590] n=43/47 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone and glyburide versus Glyburide	Korean patients with type 2 DM	Parallel groups
<b>49653/127</b> n=56/58 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and glyburide versus Glyburide	patients with type 2 diabetespoorly controlled on Gly	Parallel groups
<b>49653/162</b> n=168/172 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and glyburide versus Glyburide	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone + insulin vs placebo (add on insulin)</b>			
<b>OPI-502</b> n=110/112 follow-up: 20 wk	Pioglitazone + insulin versus Placebo + insulin	Insulin-dependent DM-2	Parallel groups
<b>PNFP-014</b> n=379/187 follow-up: 16 wk	Pioglitazone insulin versus Placebo + insulin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on insulin)</b>			
<b>49653/085</b> n=138/139 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and insulin versus Insulin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>49653/095</b> n=196/96 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and insulin versus Insulin	patients with type 2 diabetes poorly controlled on insulin	Parallel groups

continued...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>BRL 49653/347</b> [NCT00054782] n=418/212 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone and insulin versus Insulin	patients with type 2 diabetes poorly controlled on insulin	Parallel groups
<b>vs placebo (add on MET)</b>			
<b>Fonseca , 2000</b> n=113/116 follow-up: 26 weeks	-	-	
<b>Gomez-Perez , 2002</b> n=36/34 follow-up: 26 weeks	-	-	
<b>scott , 2008</b> n=87/91 follow-up: 18 weeks	-	-	
<b>pioglitazone + metformin vs placebo (add on MET)</b>			
<b>PNFP-027</b> n=168/160 follow-up: 16 wk	Pioglitazone + metformin versus Placebo +metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on MET)</b>			
<b>49653/284</b> [NCT00501020] n=382/384 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>712753/008</b> [NCT00241605] n=284/135 follow-up: 48 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Metformin	Type 2 DM poorly controlled on Met	Parallel groups
<b>SB-712753/002</b> n=288/280 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes poorly controlled	Parallel groups
<b>SB-712753/003</b> n=254/272 follow-up: 32 wk	Rosiglitazone and metformin versus Metformin	Mild type 2 DM	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs placebo (add on SU)</b>			
<b>49653/015</b> n=395/198 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone and sulfonylurea versus Sulfonylurea	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>49653/125</b> [NCT00422955] n=175/173 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and sulfonylurea versus Sulfonylurea	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>49653/132</b> n=442/112 follow-up: 24 wk	Rosiglitazone and sulfonylurea versus Sulfonylurea	Patients in China with type 2 DM	Parallel groups

continued...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>49653/147</b> n=89/88 follow-up: 26 wk	Rosiglitazone and sulfonylurea versus Sulfonylurea	Indo-Asian patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone vs rosiglitazone</b>			
<b>GLAI</b> [NCT00331487] n=369/366 follow-up: 24 wk	Pioglitazone versus Rosiglitazone	patients with type 2 diabetes and dyslipidemia	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone vs standard glucose-lowering drugs</b>			
<b>PPAR</b> <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00212004] n=NA follow-up:	pioglitazone versus sulfonylurea agents	diabetes patients with a history of prior myocardial infarction	Parallel groups Japan
<b>pioglitazone vs sulfonylurea</b>			
<b>EC405</b> n=624/626 follow-up: 52 wk	Pioglitazone versus Sulfonylurea	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>OPI-501</b> n=251/251 follow-up: 56 wk	Pioglitazone versus Sulfonylurea	Recently diagnosed DM-2	Parallel groups
<b>OPI-504</b> [NCT00521820] n=262/256 follow-up: 24 wk	Pioglitazone versus Sulfonylurea	patients with type 2 diabetes and mild to moderate congestive heart failure	Parallel groups
<b>OPI-506</b> [NCT00494312] n=1051/1046 follow-up: 156 wk	Pioglitazone versus Sulfonylurea	Inadequately controlled DM-2	Parallel groups
<b>OPI-520</b> [NCT00521742] n=151/149 follow-up: 52 wk	Pioglitazone versus Sulfonylurea	Inadequately controlled DM-2 with mild cardiac disease (New York Heart Association Class I)	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone + sulfonylurea vs sulfonylurea</b>			
<b>PNFP-010</b> n=373/187 follow-up: 16 wk	Pioglitazone + sulfonylurea versus Sulfonylurea	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>vs sulfonylurea (add on to MET)</b>			
<b>Garber , 2006</b> n=155/159 follow-up: 24 weeks	-	-	
<b>Hamann , 2008</b> n=294/301 follow-up: 52 weeks	-	-	

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
Khanolkar , 2008 n=25/25 follow-up: 24 weeks	-	-	
Matthews , 2005 n=317/313 follow-up: 52 weeks	-	-	
<b>pioglitazone + metformin vs sulfonylurea + metformin</b>			
EC410 n=317/313 follow-up: 104 wk	Pioglitazone + metformin versus Sulfonylurea + metformin	patients with type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups
<b>rosiglitazone vs usual care</b>			
49653/211 n=110/114 follow-up: 52 wk	Rosiglitazone and usual care versus Usual care	Type 2 DM with CHF	Parallel groups
<b>pioglitazone vs vildagliptin</b>			
Bolli , 2008 n=295/295 follow-up: 52 weeks	vildagliptin (50 mg b.i.d.) versus pioglitazone (30 mg daily)	-	
<b>pioglitazone vs glimepiride</b>			
PERISCOPE , 2008 [NCT00225277] n=274/273 follow-up: 18 months	pioglitazone 15 to 45 mg versus glimepiride, 1 to 4 mg	patients with coronary disease and type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups double blind North and South America
<b>rosiglitazone vs glipizide</b>			
APPROACH , 2008 [NCT00116831] n=333/339 follow-up: 18 months	rosiglitazone at up to 8 mg/day versus glipizide at 15 mg/day	patients with type 2 diabetes and coronary artery disease	Parallel groups double blind
<b>rosiglitazone vs standard glucose-lowering drugs</b>			
ADOPT , 2006 [NCT00279045] n=1456/2895 follow-up: 4y (median)	Rosiglitazone 4mg twice daily versus Metformin 1000mg twice daily or glyburide 7.5mg twice daily	Recently diagnosed type type 2 diabetes	Parallel groups double blind United States, Canada, Europe
RECORD , 2009 [NCT00379769] n=2220/2227 follow-up: 5.5 y	addition of rosiglitazone (4-8 mg daily titrated) to metformin or sulfonylurea, target HbA1c<=70% versus combination of metformin and sulfonylurea, target HbA1c<=70%	patients with type 2 diabetes onmonotherapy with either metformin or sulfonylurea andin less than optimal blood glucose control (HbA1c >7090% )	Parallel groups open Europe, Australia

## References

### Bailey, 2005:

Bailey CJ, Bagdonas A, Rubes J, McMorn SO, Donaldson J, Biswas N, Stewart MW Rosiglitazone/metformin fixed-dose combination compared with uptitrated metformin alone in type 2 diabetes mellitus: a 24-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group study. Clin Ther 2005;27:1548-61 [16330291] [10.1016/j.clinthera.2005.10.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinthera.2005.10.012)

**EMPIRE (Weissman), 2005:**

Weissman P, Goldstein BJ, Rosenstock J, Waterhouse B, Cobitz AR, Wooddell MJ, Strow LJ Effects of rosiglitazone added to submaximal doses of metformin compared with dose escalation of metformin in type 2 diabetes: the EMPIRE Study. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2005;21:2029-35 [[16368054](#)] [10.1185/030079905X74844](#)

**Hallsten, 2002:**

Hllsten K, Virtanen KA, Lnnqvist F, Sipil H, Oksanen A, Viljanen T, Rnnemaa T, Viikari J, Knuuti J, Nuutila P Rosiglitazone but not metformin enhances insulin- and exercise-stimulated skeletal muscle glucose uptake in patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes* 2002;51:3479-85 [[12453903](#)]

**Hanefeld, 2004:**

Hanefeld M, Brunetti P, Schernthaner GH, Matthews DR, Charbonnel BH One-year glyceic control with a sulfonylurea plus pioglitazone versus a sulfonylurea plus metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2004;27:141-7 [[14693980](#)]

**Lawrence, 2004:**

Lawrence JM, Reid J, Taylor GJ, Stirling C, Reckless JP Favorable effects of pioglitazone and metformin compared with gliclazide on lipoprotein subfractions in overweight patients with early type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2004;27:41-6 [[14693964](#)]

**Pavo, 2003:**

Pavo I, Jermendy G, Varkonyi TT, Kerenyi Z, Gyimesi A, Shoustov S, Shestakova M, Herz M, Johns D, Schluchter BJ, Festa A, Tan MH Effect of pioglitazone compared with metformin on glyceic control and indicators of insulin sensitivity in recently diagnosed patients with type 2 diabetes. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2003;88:1637-45 [[12679450](#)]

**Ramachandran, 2004:**

Ramachandran A, Snehalatha C, Salini J, Vijay V Use of glimepiride and insulin sensitizers in the treatment of type 2 diabetes—a study in Indians. *J Assoc Physicians India* 2004;52:459-63 [[15645955](#)]

**Schernthaner, 2004:**

Schernthaner G, Matthews DR, Charbonnel B, Hanefeld M, Brunetti P Efficacy and safety of pioglitazone versus metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a double-blind, randomized trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2004;89:6068-76 [[15579760](#)] [10.1210/jc.2003-030861](#)

**Yamanouchi, 2005:**

Yamanouchi T, Sakai T, Igarashi K, Ichianagi K, Watanabe H, Kawasaki T Comparison of metabolic effects of pioglitazone, metformin, and glimepiride over 1 year in Japanese patients with newly diagnosed Type 2 diabetes. *Diabet Med* 2005;22:980-5 [[16026361](#)] [10.1111/j.1464-5491.2005.01656.x](#)

**AVM100264 , :**

**BRL 49653C/185 , :**

**SB-712753/007 , :**

**SB-712753/009 , :**

**Wang, 2005:**

Wang G, Wei J, Guan Y, Jin N, Mao J, Wang X, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma agonist rosiglitazone reduces clinical inflammatory responses in type 2 diabetes with coronary artery disease after coronary angioplasty. *Metabolism* 2005;54:590-7. [[15877288](#)] [10.1016/j.metabol.2004.11.017](#)

**Scott (vs DPP-4 inhibitor), 2008:**

**49653/020 , :**

**49653/079 , :**

**49653/080 , :**

**49653/097 , :**

**49653/143 , :**

**49653/137 , :**

**EC404, :**

**49653/093 , :**

**49653/094 , :**



**EC409, :**

**PNFP-001, :**

**PNFP-012, :**

**PNFP-026, :**

**PROactive, 2005:**

Dormandy JA, Charbonnel B, Eckland DJ, Erdmann E, Massi-Benedetti M, Moules IK, Skene AM, Tan MH, Lefebvre PJ, Murray GD, Standl E, Wilcox RG, Wilhelmsen L, Betteridge J, Birkeland K, Golay A, Heine RJ, Koranyi L, Laakso M, Morkan M, Norkus A, Pirags V, Po Secondary prevention of macrovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes in the PROactive Study (PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2005 Oct 8;366:1279-89 [[16214598](#)]

**49653/011 , :**

**49653/128 , :**

**49653/134 , :**

**49653/136 , :**

**49653/330 , :**

**49653/331 , :**

**AVA100193 , :**

**BRL 49653/334 , :**

**TIDE, :**

**49653/145 , :**

**49653/234 , :**

**49653/135 , :**

**100684 , :**

**49653/127 , :**

**49653/162 , :**

**OPI-502, :**

**PNFP-014, :**

**49653/085 , :**

**49653/095 , :**

**BRL 49653/347 , :**

**Fonseca, 2000:**

Fonseca V, Rosenstock J, Patwardhan R, Salzman A Effect of metformin and rosiglitazone combination therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized controlled trial. JAMA 2000;283:1695-702 [[10755495](#)]

**Gomez-Perez, 2002:**

Gomez-Perez FJ, Fanghnel-Salmon G, Antonio Barbosa J, Montes-Villarreal J, Berry RA, Warsi G, Gould EM Efficacy and safety of rosiglitazone plus metformin in Mexicans with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Metab Res Rev 2002;18:127-34 [[11994904](#)] [10.1002/dmrr.264](#)

**scott, 2008:**

Scott R, Loeys T, Davies MJ, Engel SS Efficacy and safety of sitagliptin when added to ongoing metformin therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Obes Metab 2008;10:959-69 [[18201203](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2007.00839.x](#)

**PNFP-027, :**

**49653/284 , :**

**712753/008 , :**

**SB-712753/002 , :**

SB-712753/003 , :

49653/015 , :

49653/125 , :

49653/132 , :

49653/147 , :

GLAI, :

PPAR, :

EC405, :

OPI-501, :

OPI-504, :

OPI-506, 0:

OPI-520, :

PNFP-010, :

**Garber, 2006:**

Garber A, Klein E, Bruce S, Sankoh S, Mohideen P Metformin-glibenclamide versus metformin plus rosiglitazone in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin monotherapy. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2006;8:156-63 [[16448519](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2005.00570.x](#)

**Hamann, 2008:**

Hamann A, Garcia-Puig J, Paul G, Donaldson J, Stewart M Comparison of fixed-dose rosiglitazone/metformin combination therapy with sulphonylurea plus metformin in overweight individuals with Type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin alone. *Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes* 2008;116:6-13 [[18095238](#)] [10.1055/s-2007-984441](#)

**Khanolkar, 2008:**

Khanolkar MP, Morris RH, Thomas AW, Bolusani H, Roberts AW, Geen J, Jackson SK, Evans LM Rosiglitazone produces a greater reduction in circulating platelet activity compared with gliclazide in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus—an effect probably mediated by direct platelet PPARgamma activation. *Atherosclerosis* 2008;197:718-24 [[17765245](#)] [10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2007.07.020](#)

**Matthews, 2005:**

Matthews DR, Charbonnel BH, Hanefeld M, Brunetti P, Scherthaner G Long-term therapy with addition of pioglitazone to metformin compared with the addition of gliclazide to metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized, comparative study. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2005;21:167-74 [[15386821](#)] [10.1002/dmrr.478](#)

EC410, :

49653/211 , :

**Bolli, 2008:**

Bolli G, Dotta F, Rochotte E, Cohen SE Efficacy and tolerability of vildagliptin vs. pioglitazone when added to metformin: a 24-week, randomized, double-blind study. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2008;10:82-90 [[18034842](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2007.00820.x](#)

Bolli G, Dotta F, Colin L, Minic B, Goodman M Comparison of vildagliptin and pioglitazone in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled with metformin. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2009;11:589-95 [[19515179](#)] [10.1111/j.1463-1326.2008.01023.x](#)

**PERISCOPE, 2008:**

Nissen SE, Nicholls SJ, Wolski K, Nesto R, Kupfer S, Perez A, Jure H, De Laroche R, Staniloae CS, Mavromatis K, Saw J, Hu B, Lincoff AM, Tuzcu EM Comparison of pioglitazone vs glimepiride on progression of coronary atherosclerosis in patients with type 2 diabetes: the PERISCOPE randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2008 Apr 2;299:1561-73 [[18378631](#)]

Nicholls SJ, Tuzcu EM, Wolski K, Bayturan O, Lavoie A, Uno K, Kupfer S, Perez A, Nesto R, Nissen SE Lowering the triglyceride/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio is associated with the beneficial impact of pioglitazone on progression of coronary atherosclerosis in diabetic patients: insights from the PERISCOPE (Pioglitazone Effect on Regression of Intravascular Sonographic Coronary Obstruction Prospective Evaluation) study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2011;57:153-9 [[21211686](#)] [10.1016/j.jacc.2010.06.055](#)

**APPROACH, 2008:**

Ratner RE, Cannon CP, Gerstein HC, Nesto RW, Serruys PW, Van Es GA, Kolatkar NS, Kravitz BG, Zalewski A, Fitzgerald PJ Assessment on the Prevention of Progression by Rosiglitazone on Atherosclerosis in diabetes patients with Cardiovascular History (APPROACH): study design and baseline characteristics. *Am Heart J* 2008;156:1074-9 [[19033001](#)]

Gerstein HC, Ratner RE, Cannon CP, Serruys PW, Garca-Garca HM, van Es GA, Kolatkar NS, Kravitz BG, Miller DM, Huang C, Fitzgerald PJ, Nesto RW Effect of rosiglitazone on progression of coronary atherosclerosis in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and coronary artery disease: the assessment on the prevention of progression by rosiglitazone on atherosclerosis in diabetes patients with cardiovascular history trial. *Circulation* 2010;121:1176-87 [[20194881](#)] [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.109.881003](#)

#### **ADOPT, 2006:**

Kahn SE, Haffner SM, Heise MA, Herman WH, Holman RR, Jones NP, Kravitz BG, Lachin JM, O'Neill MC, Zinman B, Viberti G Glycemic durability of rosiglitazone, metformin, or glyburide monotherapy. *N Engl J Med* 2006;355:2427-43 [[17145742](#)]

Kahn SE, Zinman B, Lachin JM, Haffner SM, Herman WH, Holman RR, Kravitz BG, Yu D, Heise MA, Aftring RP, Viberti G Rosiglitazone-associated fractures in type 2 diabetes: an Analysis from A Diabetes Outcome Progression Trial (ADOPT). *Diabetes Care* 2008;31:845-51 [[18223031](#)]

#### **RECORD, 2009:**

Komajda M, Curtis P, Hanefeld M, Beck-Nielsen H, Pocock SJ, Zambanini A, Jones NP, Gomis R, Home PD Effect of the addition of rosiglitazone to metformin or sulfonylureas versus metformin/sulfonylurea combination therapy on ambulatory blood pressure in people with type 2 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial (the RECORD study). *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2008 Apr 24;7:10 [[18435852](#)]

Home PD, Pocock SJ, Beck-Nielsen H, Curtis PS, Gomis R, Hanefeld M, Jones NP, Komajda M, McMurray JJ Rosiglitazone evaluated for cardiovascular outcomes in oral agent combination therapy for type 2 diabetes (RECORD): a multicentre, randomised, open-label trial. *Lancet* 2009 Jun 5;: [[19501900](#)] [10.1016/S0140-6736\(09\)60953-3](#)

Komajda M, McMurray JJ, Beck-Nielsen H, Gomis R, Hanefeld M, Pocock SJ, Curtis PS, Jones NP, Home PD Heart failure events with rosiglitazone in type 2 diabetes: data from the RECORD clinical trial. *Eur Heart J* 2010;: [[20118174](#)] [10.1093/eurheartj/ehp604](#)

## **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.