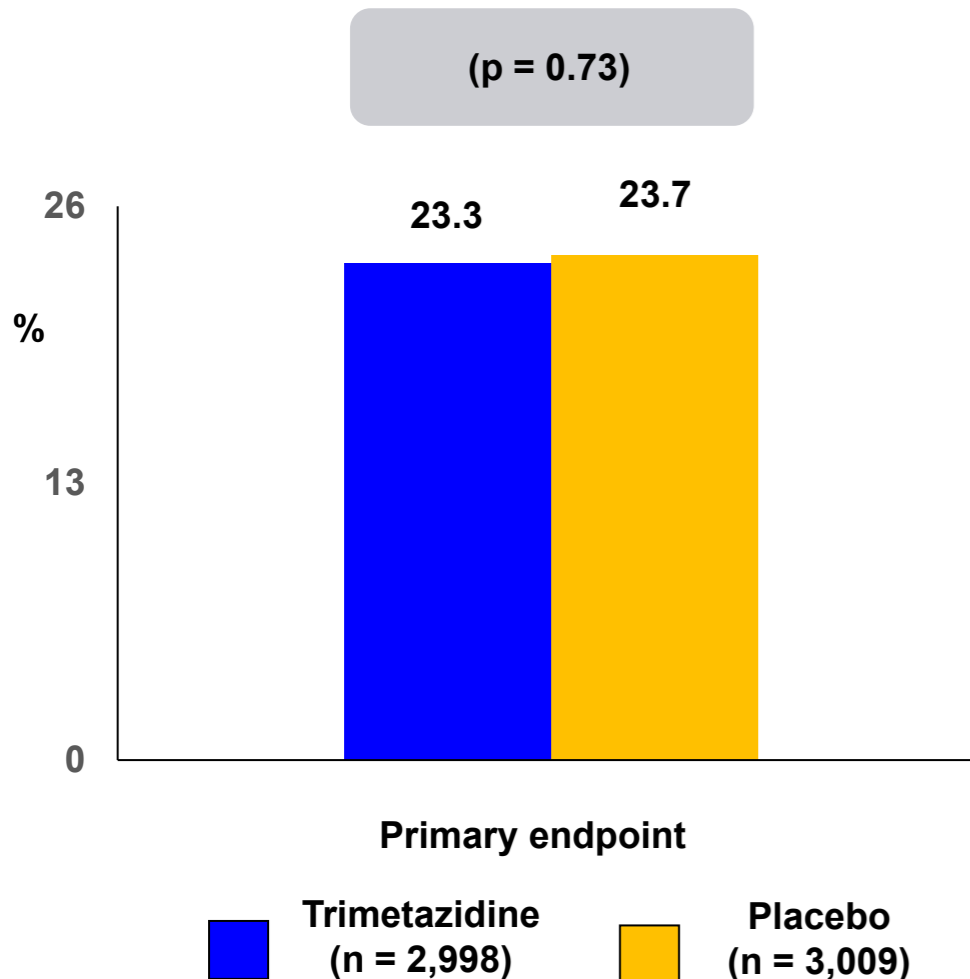


Trial Description: Patients who underwent PCI for stable or unstable coronary disease were randomized to trimetazidine 35 mg twice daily versus placebo.



RESULTS

- Primary endpoint, cardiovascular death, hospitalization for cardiac events, recurrent/persistent angina leading to adding, switching, or increasing antianginal therapy, or coronary angiography occurred in 23.3% of the trimetazidine group compared with 23.7% of the placebo group (p = 0.73)

CONCLUSIONS

- Among patients with recent PCI, trimetazidine was not superior to placebo at reducing adverse cardiovascular events
- The event rate in this trial was lower than expected and may have contributed to the null finding

Ferrari R, et al. *Lancet* 2020;396:830-8