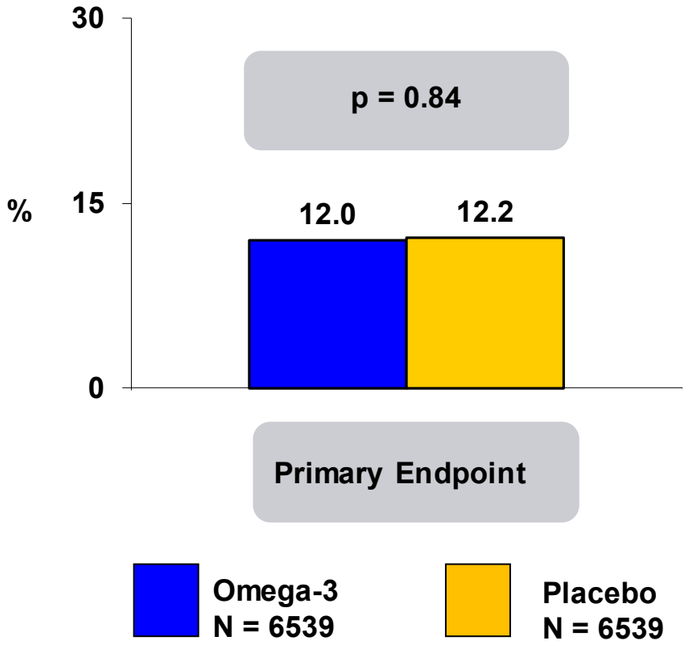
STRENGTH

#AHA20

AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY

Trial Description: Statin-treated patients with dyslipidemia and high cardiovascular risk were randomized to omega-3 carboxylic acid 4g/day or placebo. Patients were followed for a median of 42 months.



RESULTS

- Primary endpoint of cardiovascular death, MI, stroke, coronary revascularization or hospitalization for unstable angina: omega-3 vs. placebo: 12.0% vs. 12.2% (p = 0.84)
- Secondary outcomes of omega-3 vs. placebo
  - Atrial fibrillation: 2.2% vs. 1.3% (p < 0.001)
  - Gastrointestinal adverse events: 24.7% vs. 14.7%
  - TIMI major bleeding: 0.8% vs. 0.7%

CONCLUSIONS

- Omega-3 CA was not superior to placebo in improving cardiovascular events among statin-treated patients with dyslipidemia and high cardiovascular risk
- The trial was terminated early due to interim analysis revealing low probability for benefit with omega-3 CA
- Omega-3 CA was associated with more atrial fibrillation and gastrointestinal adverse events compared with placebo

Nicholls SJ, et al. JAMA 2020;Nov15:[Epub]