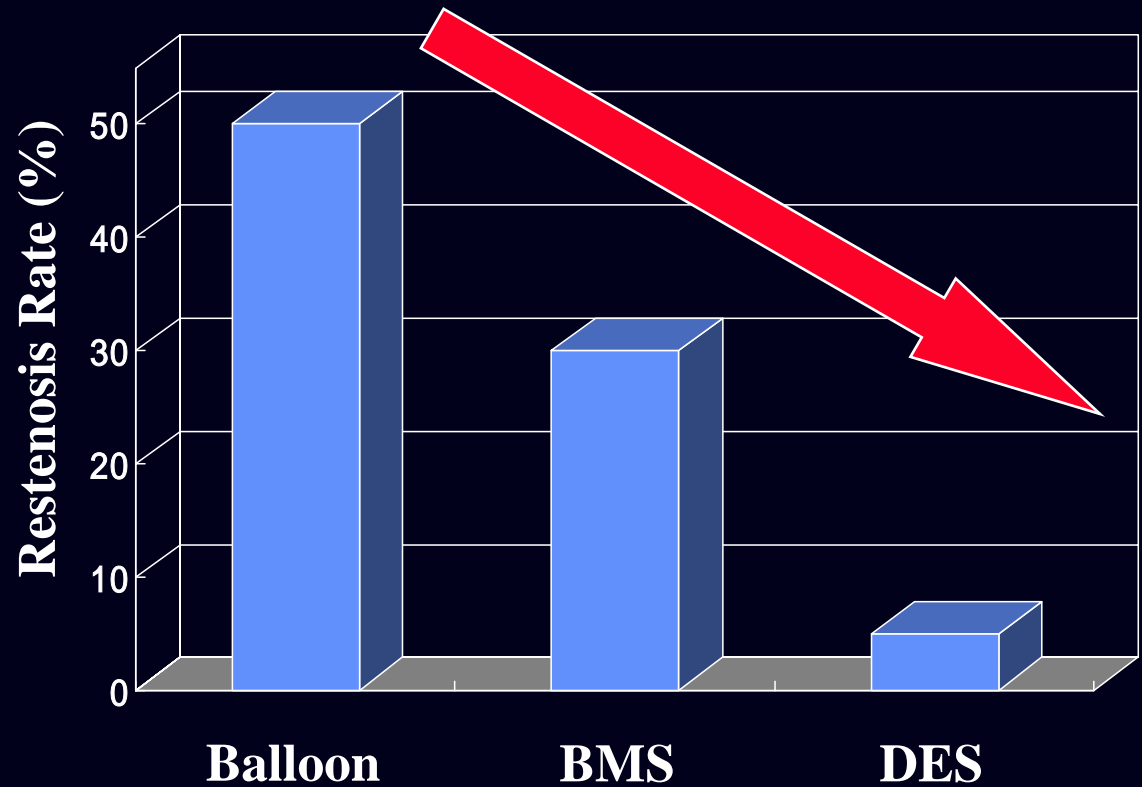
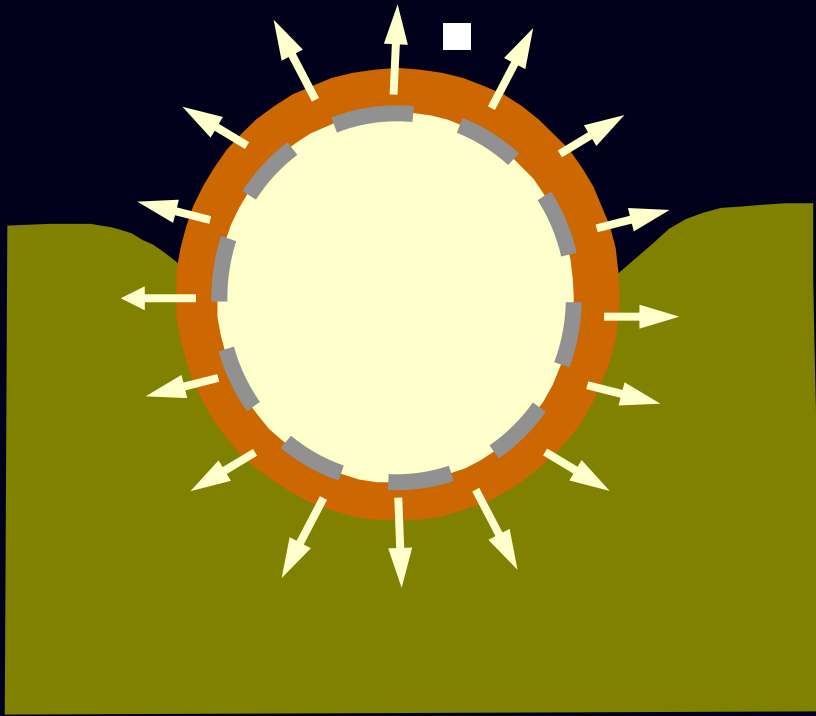


# Statin Therapy in Acute Coronary Syndromes



**The Earlier,  
The Better !**

# Drug-Eluting Stents



# A New Opportunity to Decrease Morbidity and Mortality from CAD

- **DES and CABG:**

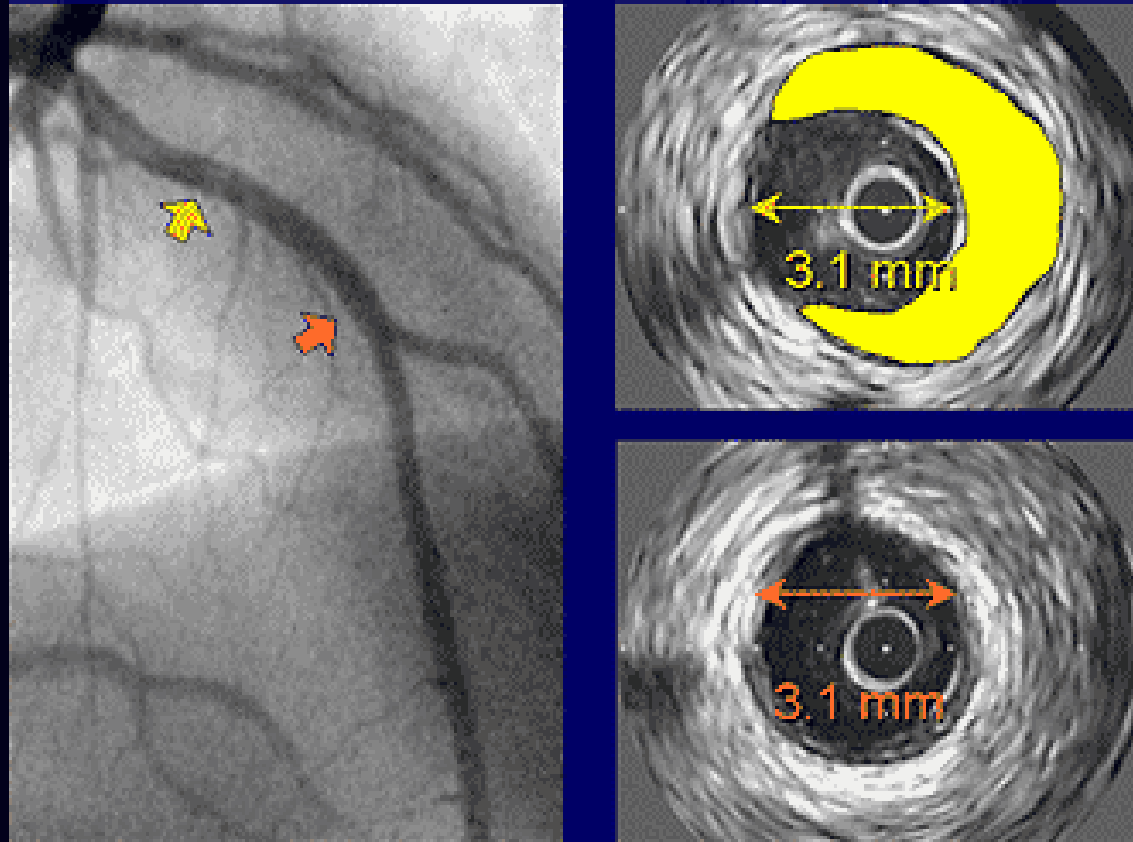
consume billions of dollars, but, in most cases, do not prevent myocardial infarction and death.

- **Non-stenotic vulnerable plaques:**

cannot be detected with current imaging techniques, are in most cases, the cause of MI and death.

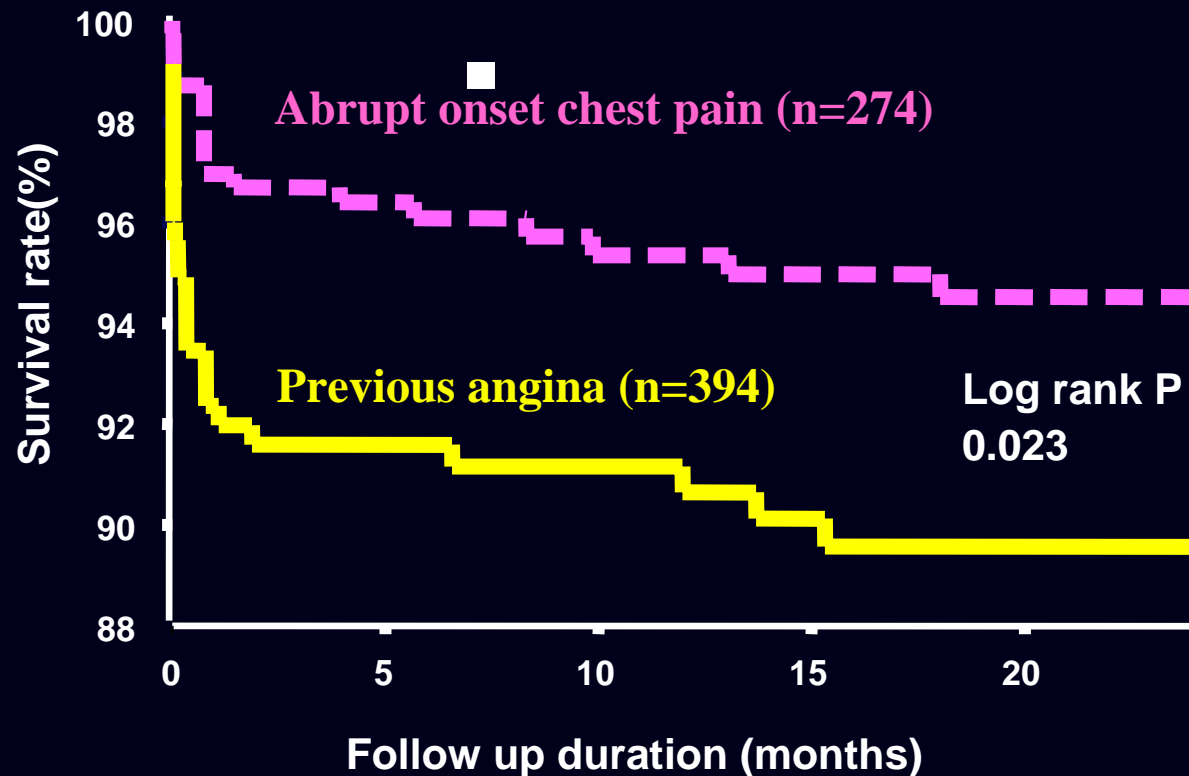
# Beyond the Culprit Lesion

262 healthy donor



- **Atherosclerosis is a diffuse process.**
- **Lack of luminal obstruction does not mean a lack of atherosclerosis**

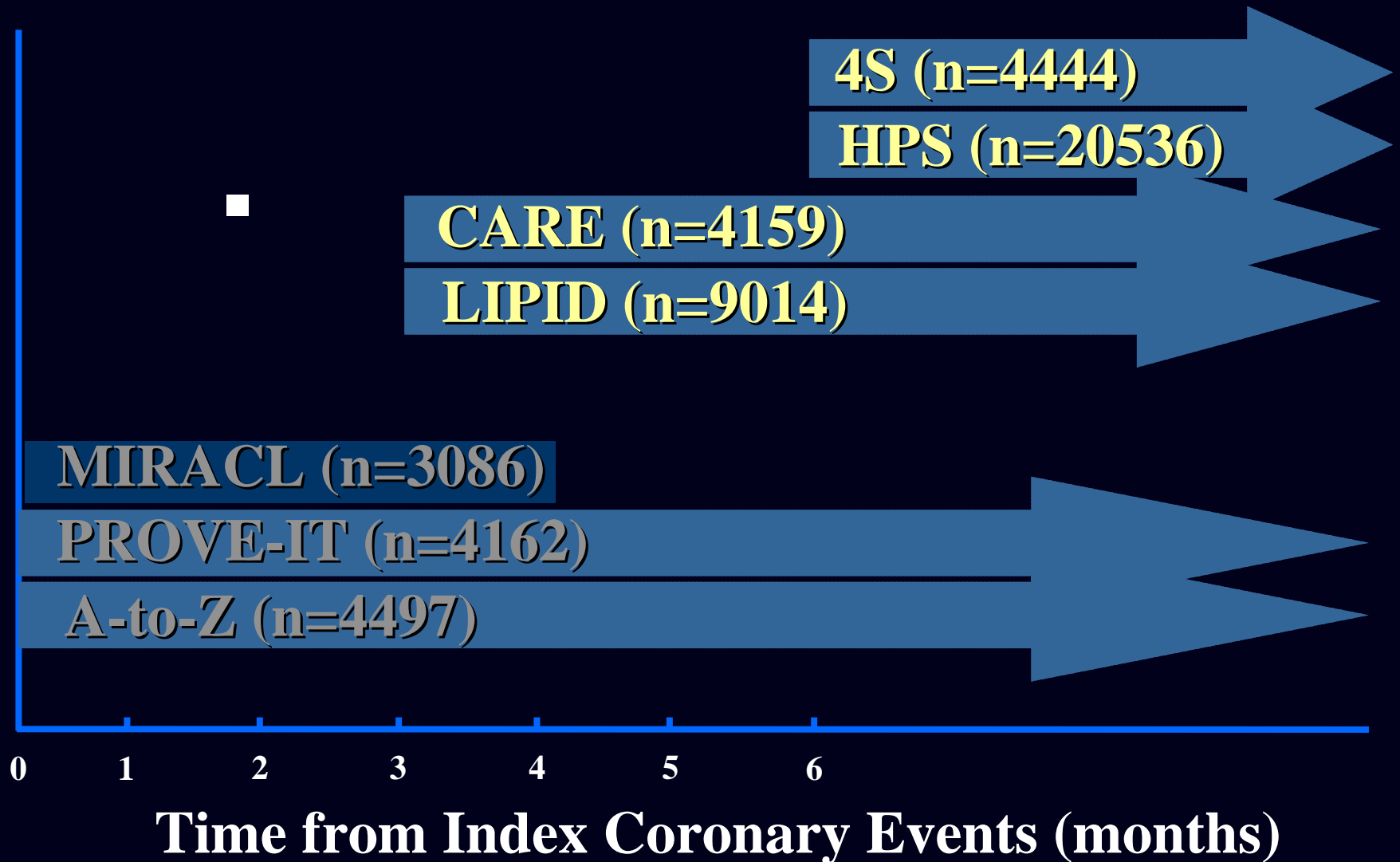
# Where Should we go?



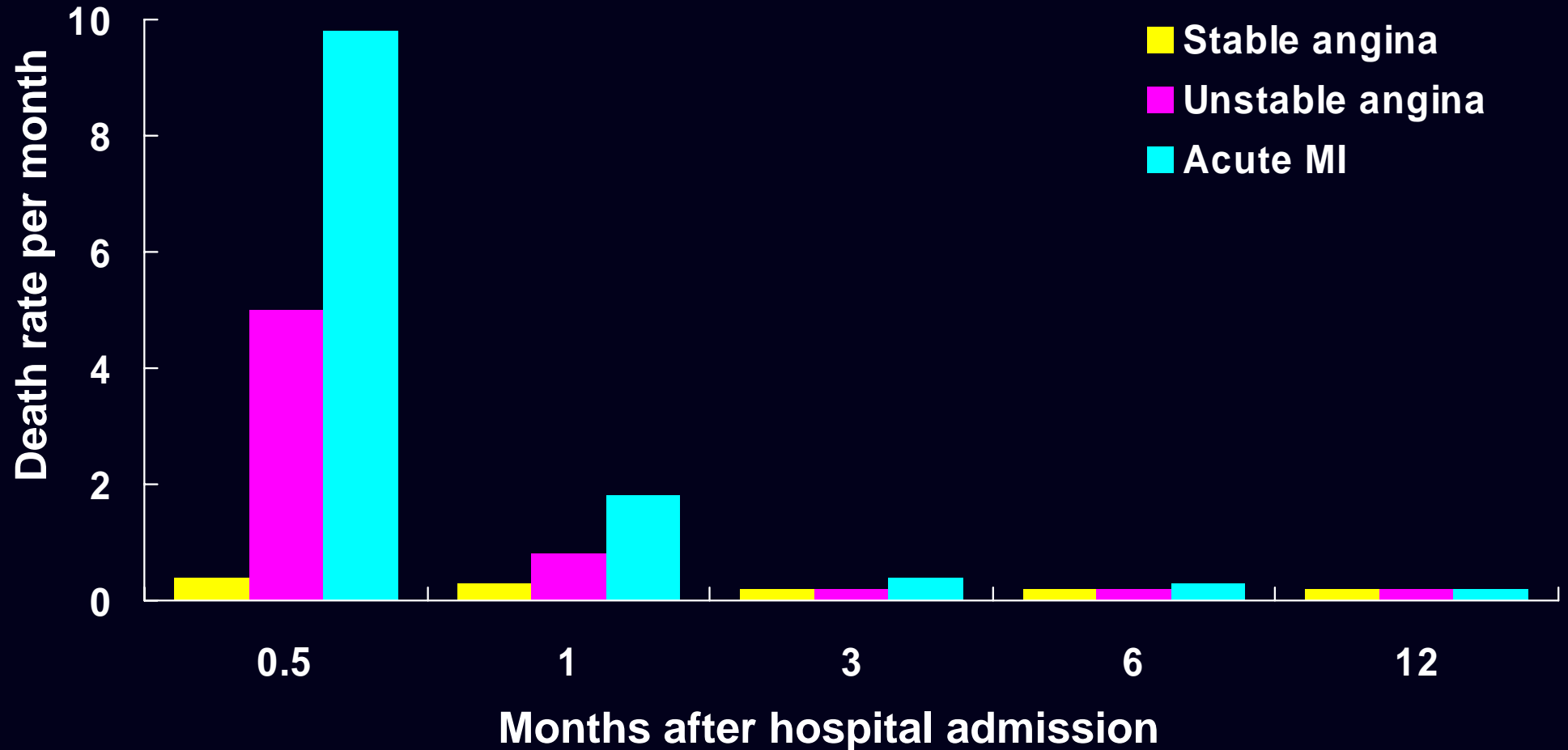
**50% of patients with CAD presented with AMI or SCD.**

**Prevention of acute coronary events must be the primary goal.**

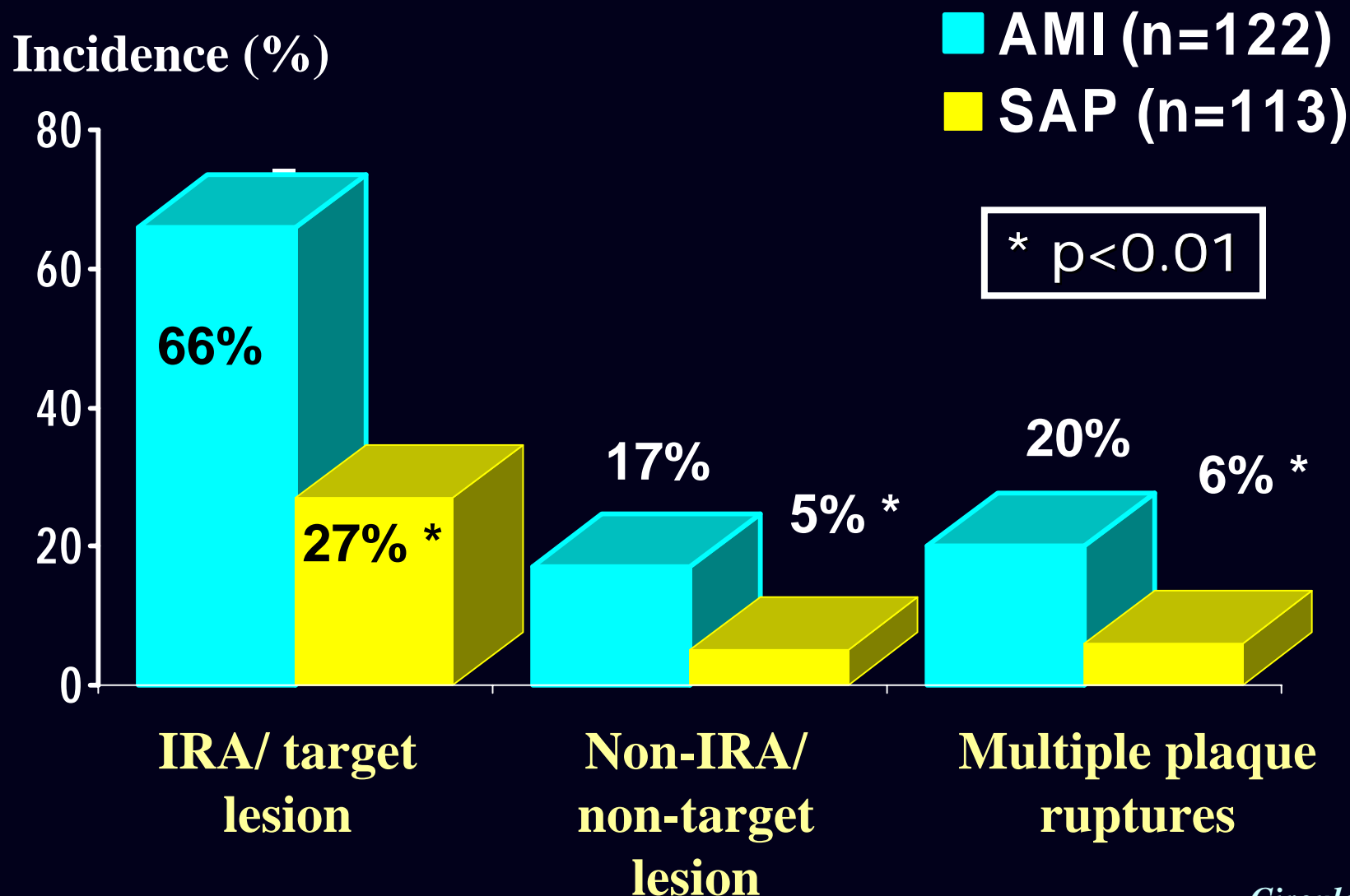
# Statin Therapy in CAD



# CV Mortality after ACS



# Multiple Plaque Rupture





# Statin Therapy in ACS



- **Are statins beneficial early post ACS?**
- **Does the degree of LDL lowering matter?**

# Risk reduction in patients with an ACS treated with lipid-lowering therapy.

## Early benefit (in-hospital)

Mayo Clinic

PRISM trial ■

## Late benefit (16 wk to 1y)

Swedish Study

Mayo Clinic

PURSUIT/Gusto IIB

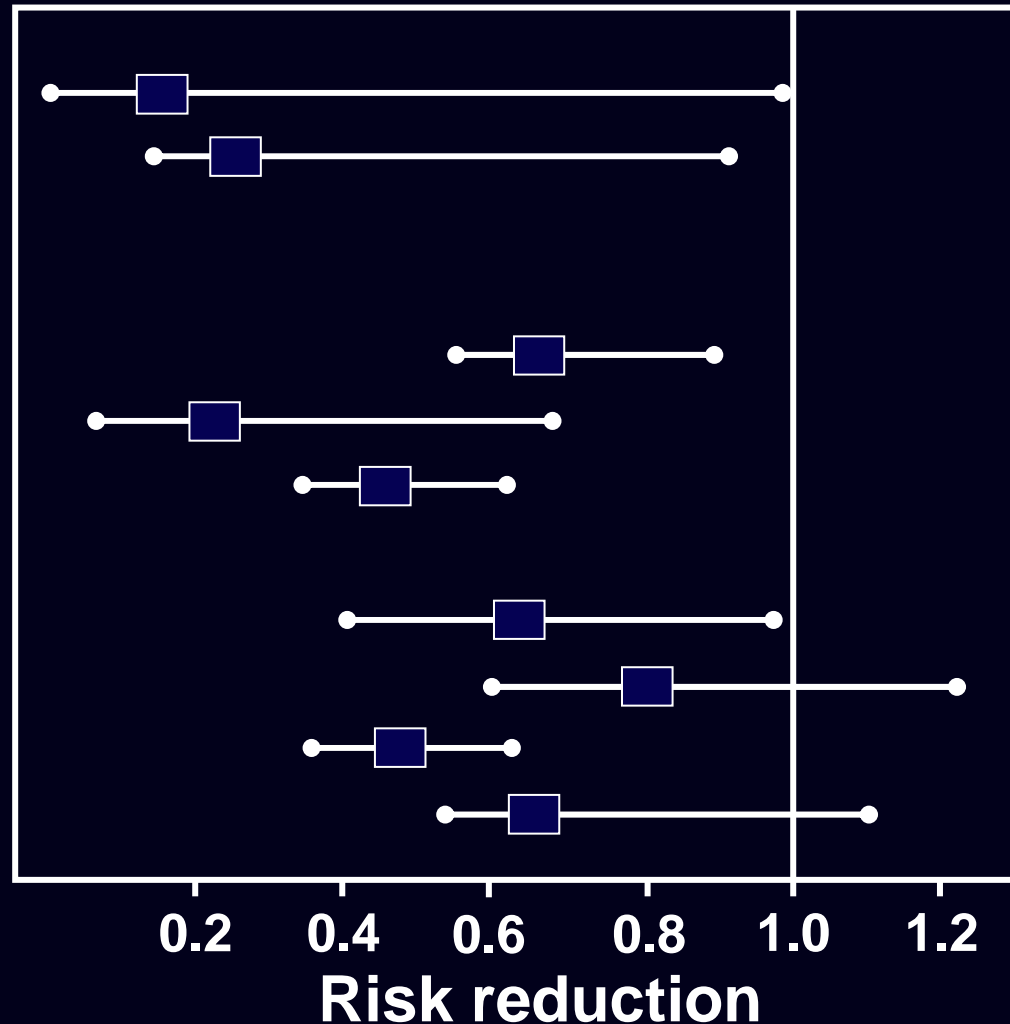
In TIME II

prior lipid treatment

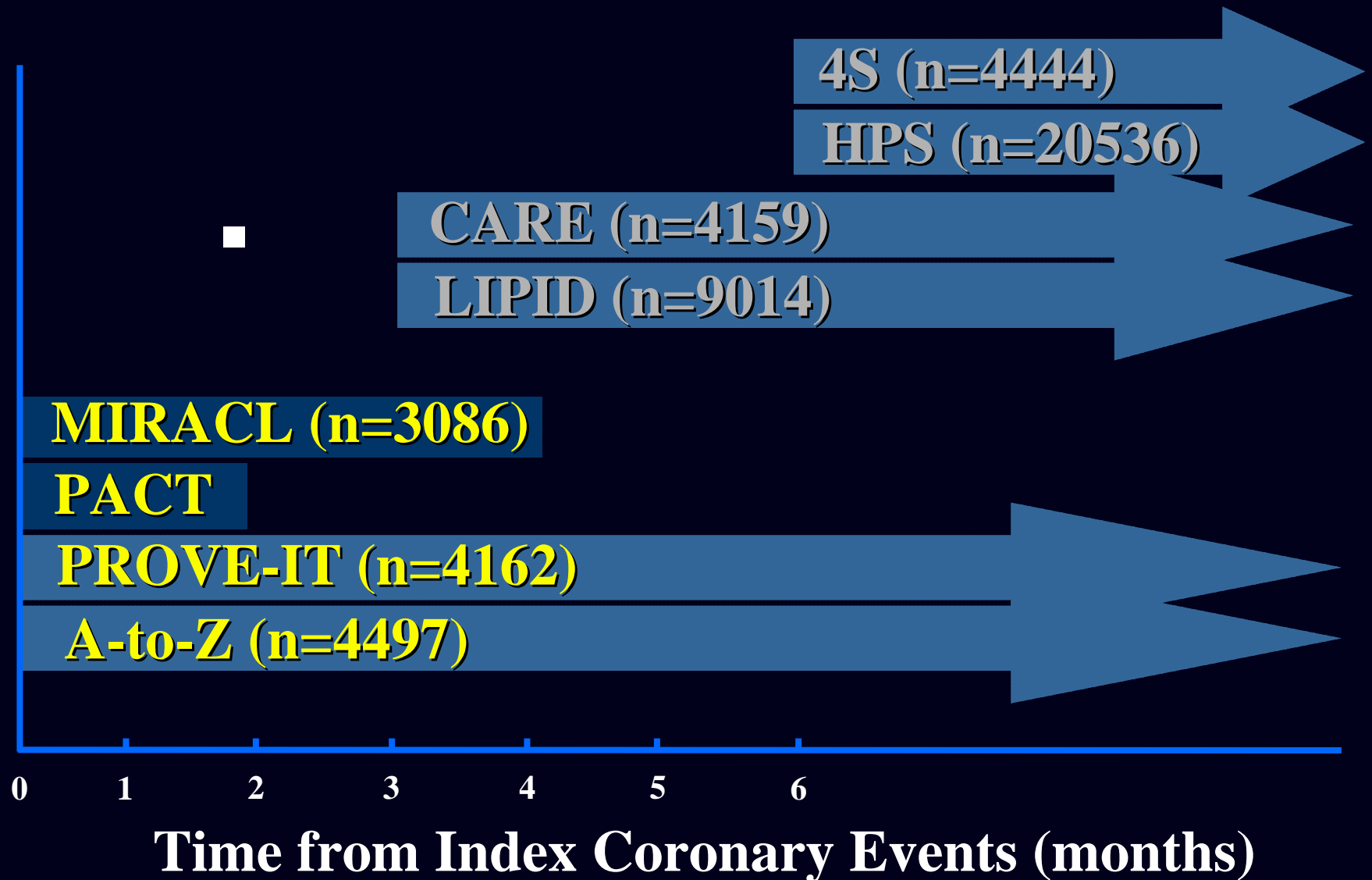
no prior lipid treatment

OPUS/TIMI 16

SYMPHONY

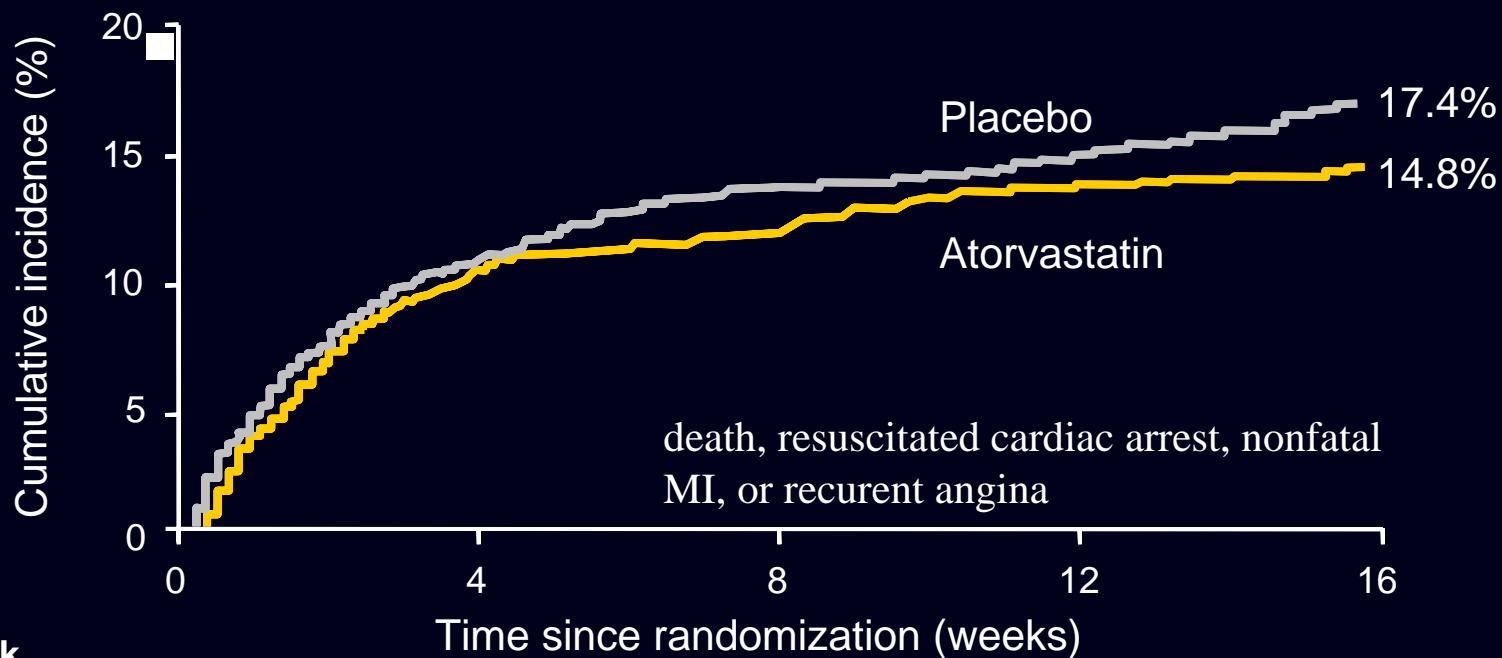


# Early Statin Therapy in ACS



# MIRACL: Reductions in Recurrent Ischemic Events

Atorvastatin 80 mg/d over 16 weeks in ACS patients (n=3086)



## Number at Risk

	0	4	8	12	16
Atorvastatin	1538	1381	1351	1323	518
Placebo	1548	1384	1338	1318	473

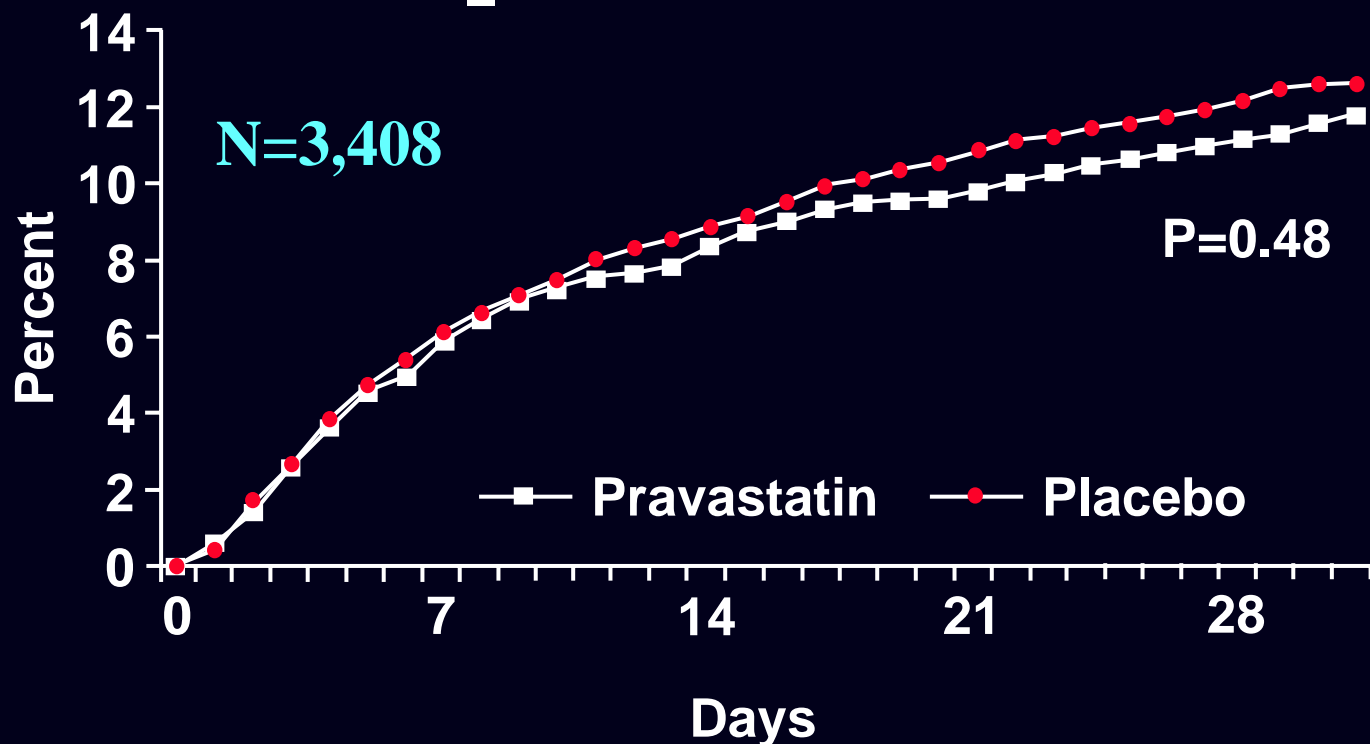
Schwartz GG, et al. *JAMA*. 2001;285:1711-1718.

Kinlay S, et al. *Circulation*. 2003;108:1560-1566.

# Effect of Pravastatin Compared With Placebo Initiated Within 24 h of Onset of AMI or uAP

The Pravastatin in Acute Coronary Treatment (PACT) trial

Probability of primary endpoint



Pravastatin can be safely administered within 24h of the onset of symptoms of an ACS, with a favorable but not significant trend in outcome at 30 days compared with placebo.

# PROVE-IT

4,162 Patients With an ACS <10 Days, TC<240mg/dl

ASA + Standard Medical Therapy

*Double-blind*

“Standard Therapy”  
Pravastatin 40mg

“Intensive Therapy”  
Atorvastatin 80mg

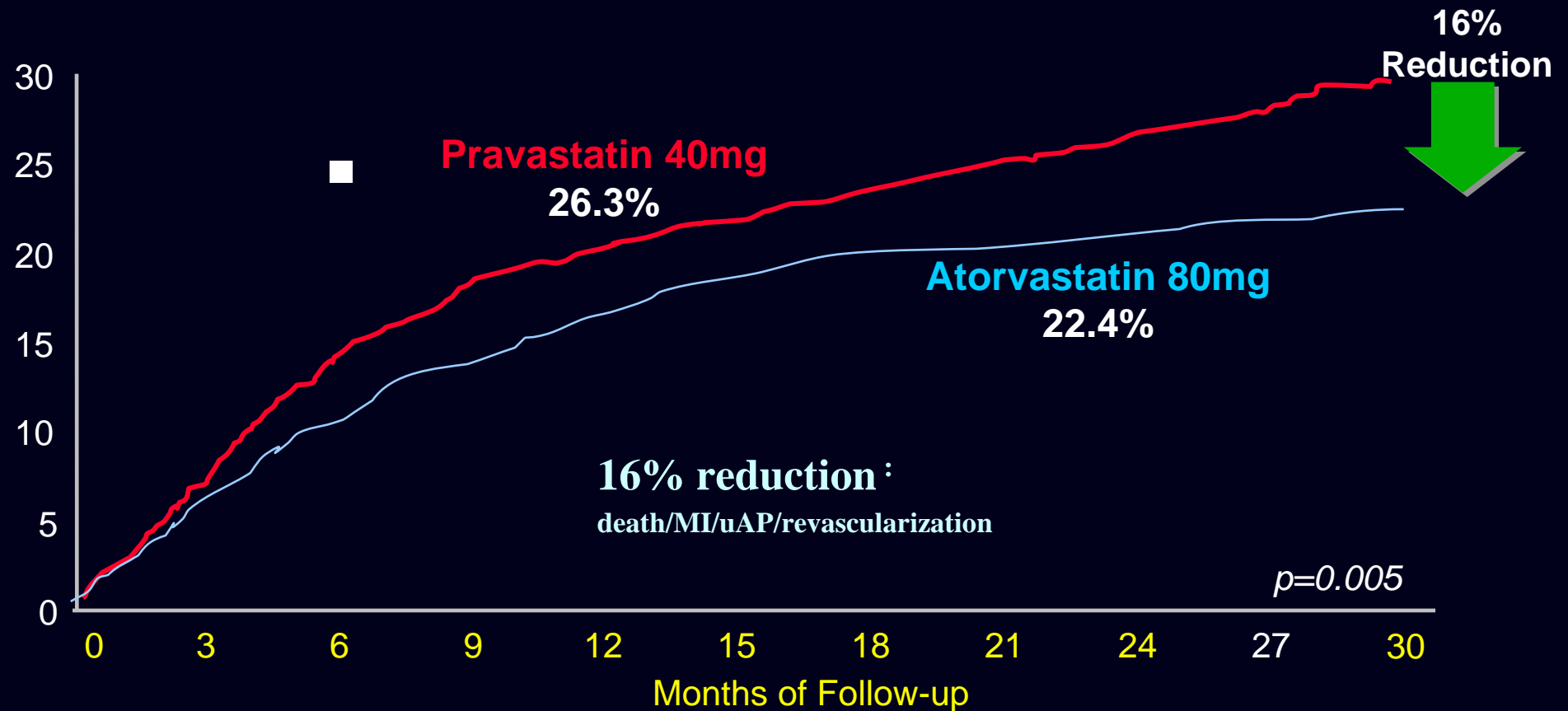
2x2 Factorial: Gatifloxacin vs. Placebo

Duration: Mean 2-Year Follow-up (>925 Events)

Primary Endpoint: Death, MI, Documented UA Requiring Hospitalization, Revascularization (>30 Days After Randomization), or Stroke

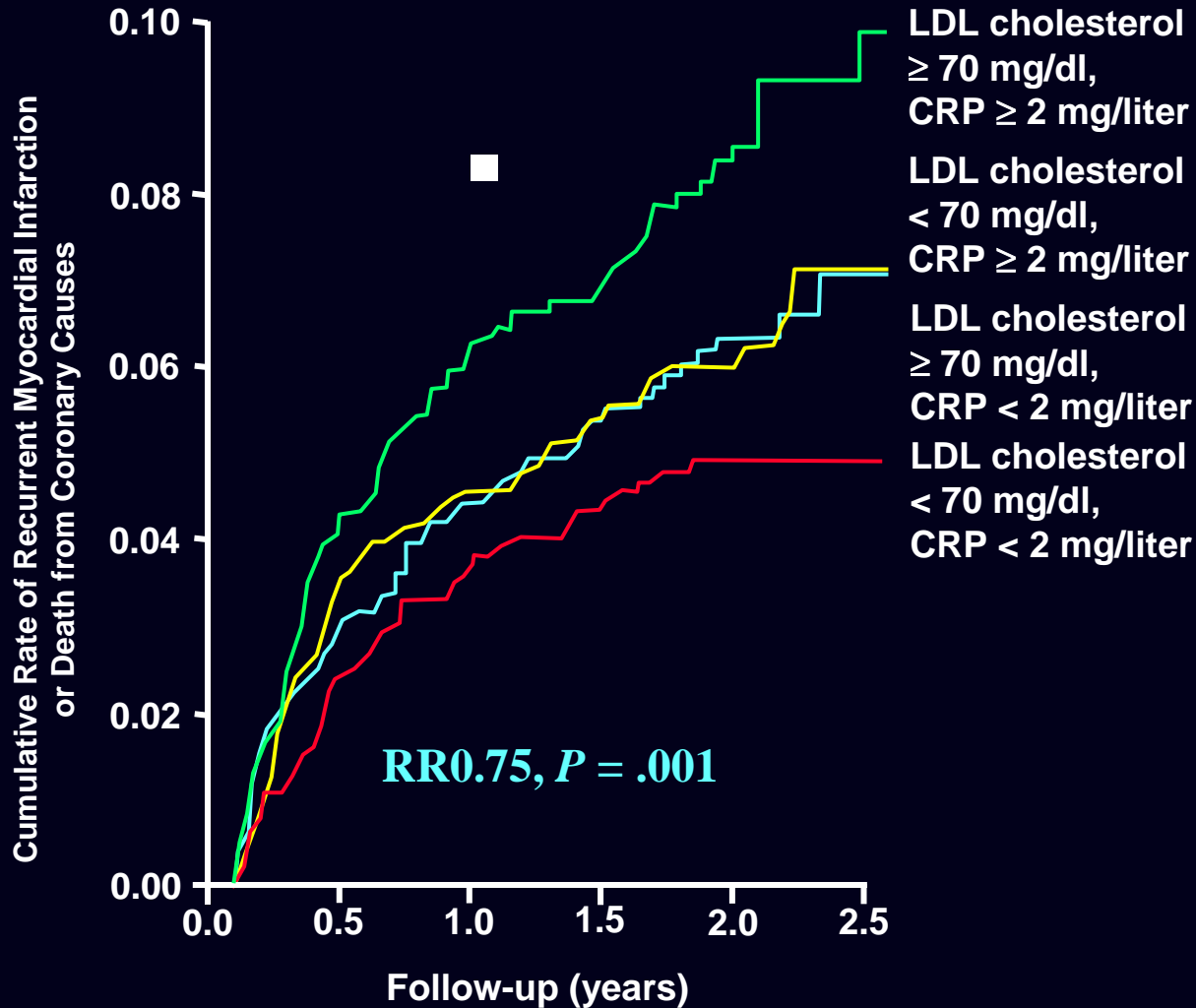
# PROVE-IT

**% Patients with Event\***



- N=4,162 ACS (early invasive-3/4; multiple medications)
- Among patients who have recently had an ACS, an intensive lipid-lowering statin regimen provides greater protection against death or major cardiovascular events than does a standard regimen.

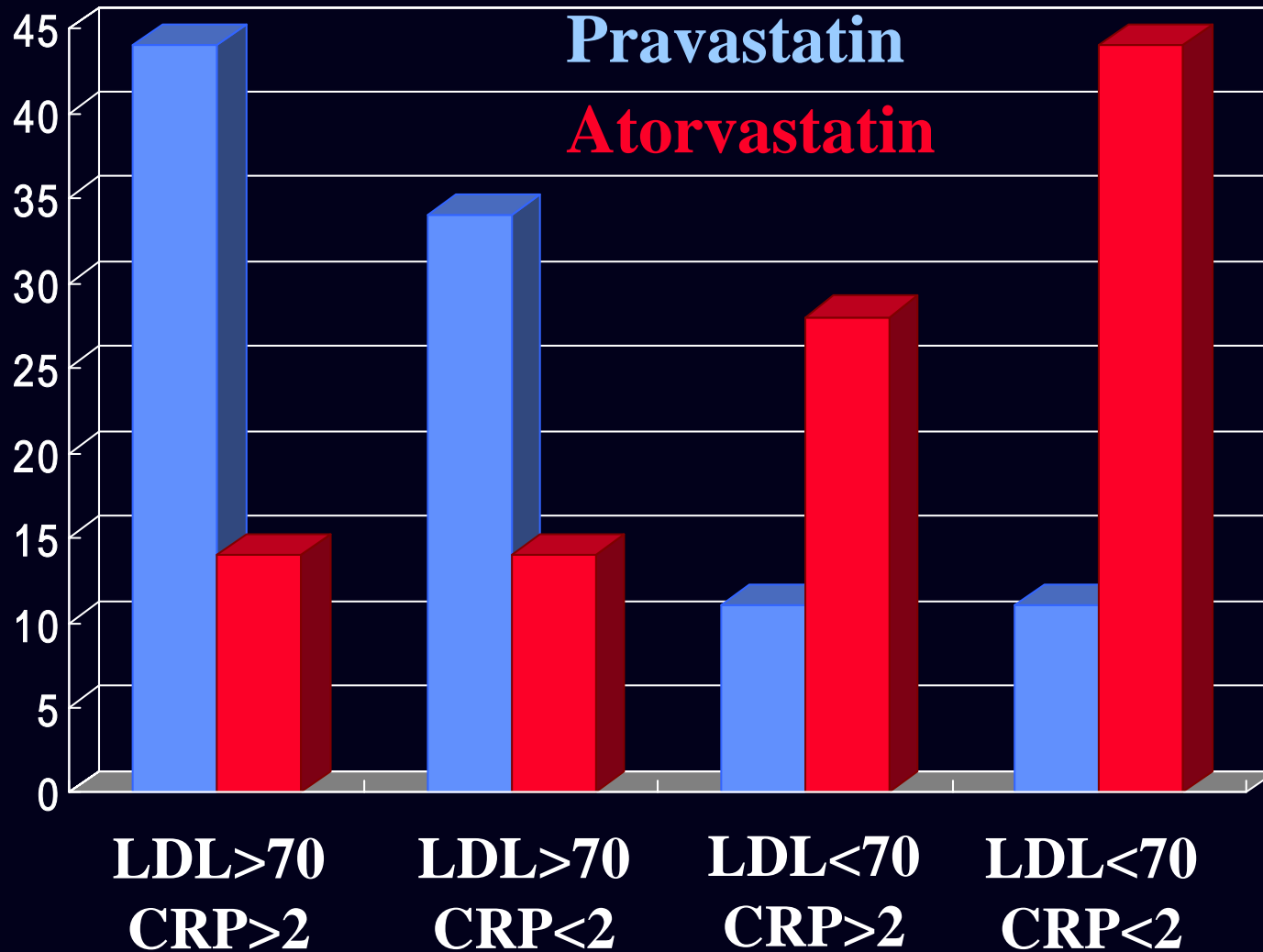
# PROVE-IT: CRP Analysis



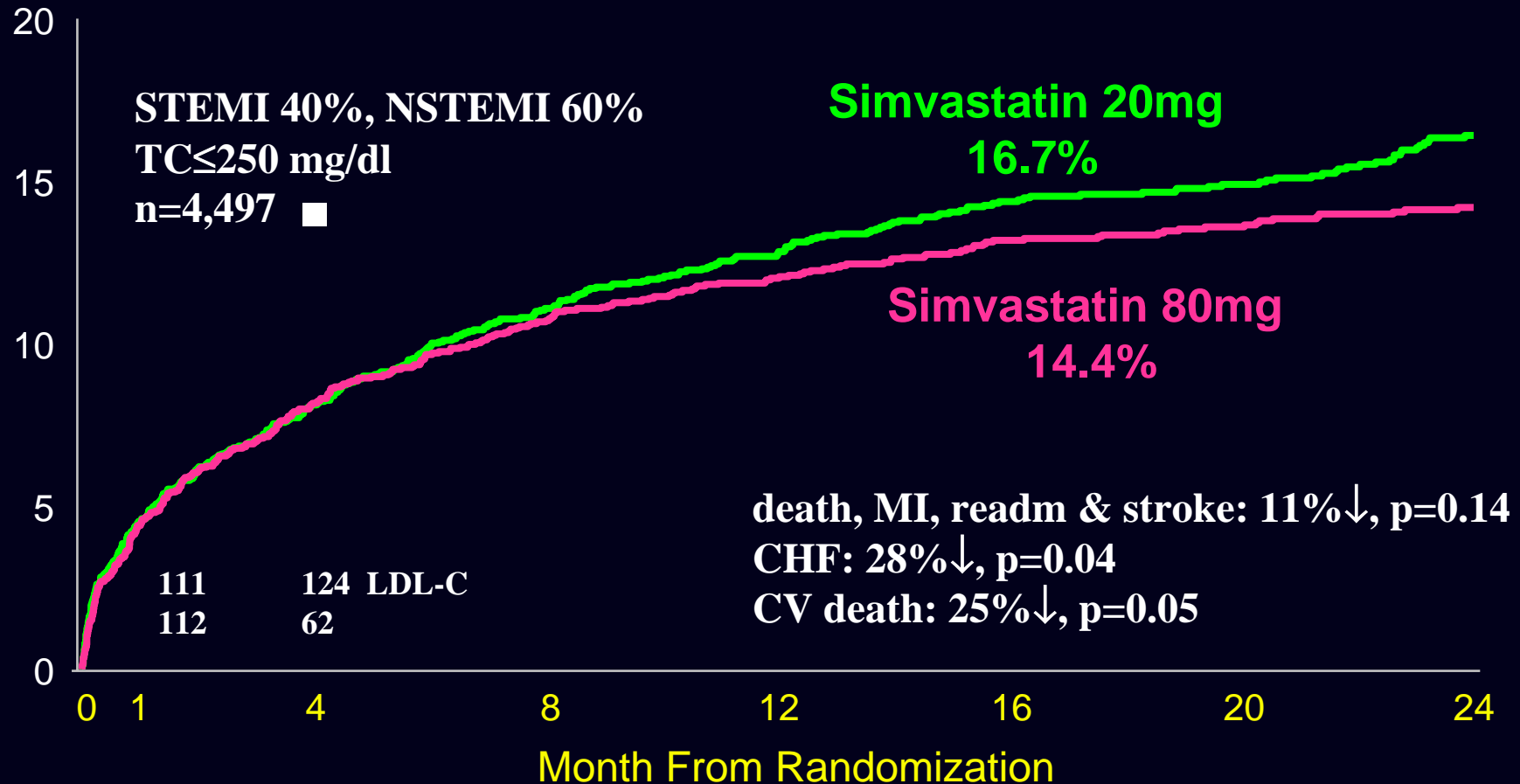
**Patients who have low CRP levels after statin therapy have better clinical outcomes than those with higher CRP levels, regardless of the resultant level of LDL cholesterol.**



# PROVE-IT: CRP Analysis



# A to Z in Patients With ACS



- No early divergence in event rates despite differences in LDL-C
- A favorable trend toward reduction of MACE.

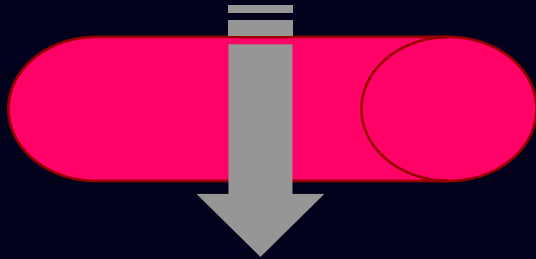
# Intensive Statin Therapy in ACS

	A to Z	MIRACL	PROVE-IT
<b>No. of Patients</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>4,162</b>
<b>Δ LDL-C<sup>■</sup>, mg/dl</b>			
<b>Early</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Late</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Δ CRP, %</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Event reduction, %</b>			
<b>Early</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Late</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Myopathic event*</b>	<b>9(0.4%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*CK higher than 10 times the upper limit of normal

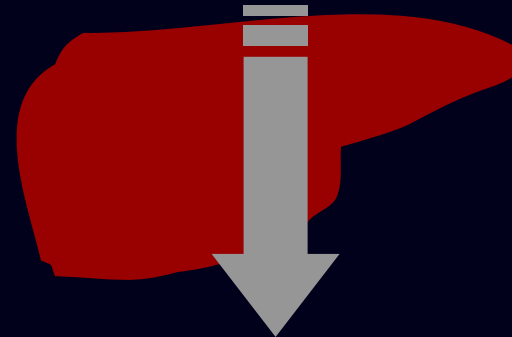
# Effects of Statin

## Vascular action



**Anti-inflammatory**  
**Anti-oxidant**  
**Anti-thrombotic**  
**Endothelial function**

## Hepatic action



**LDL-lowering**  
**Others**

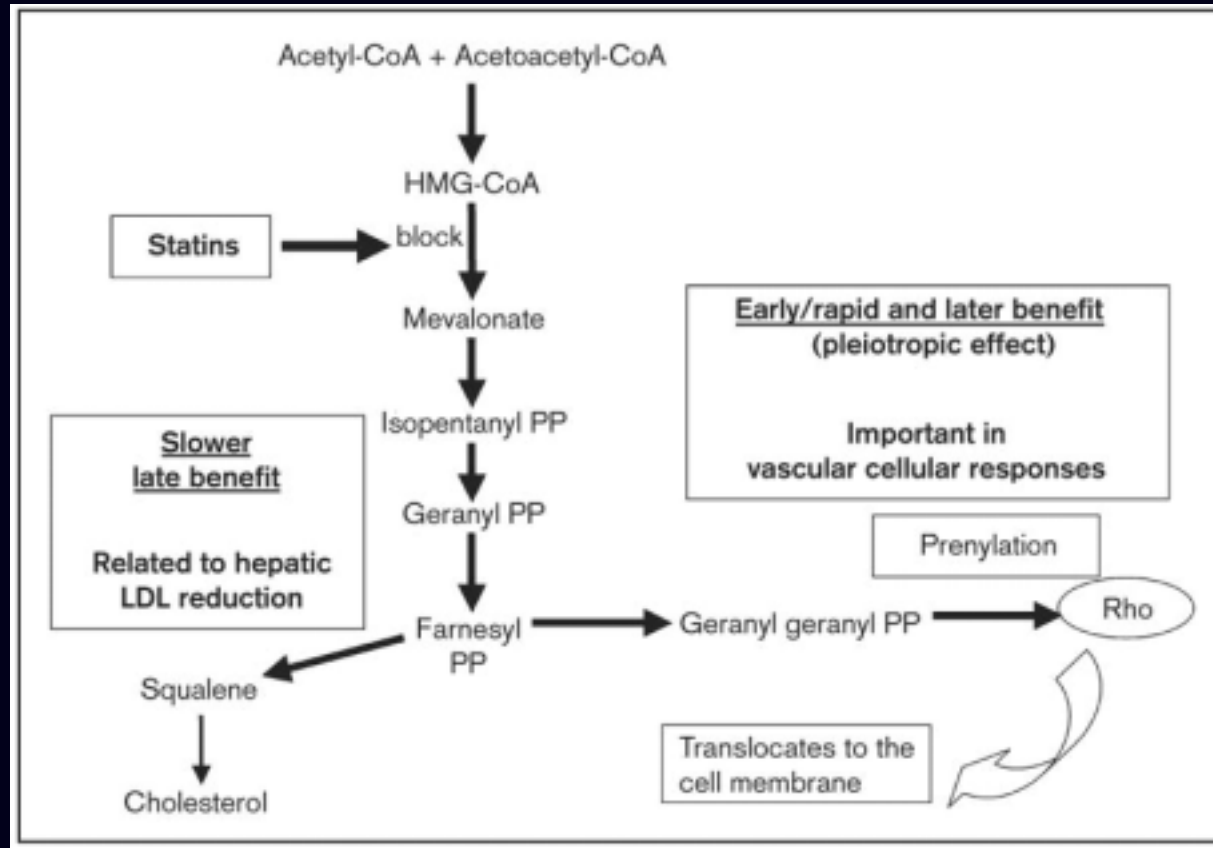


**Plaque stabilization**



**Prevent CV events**

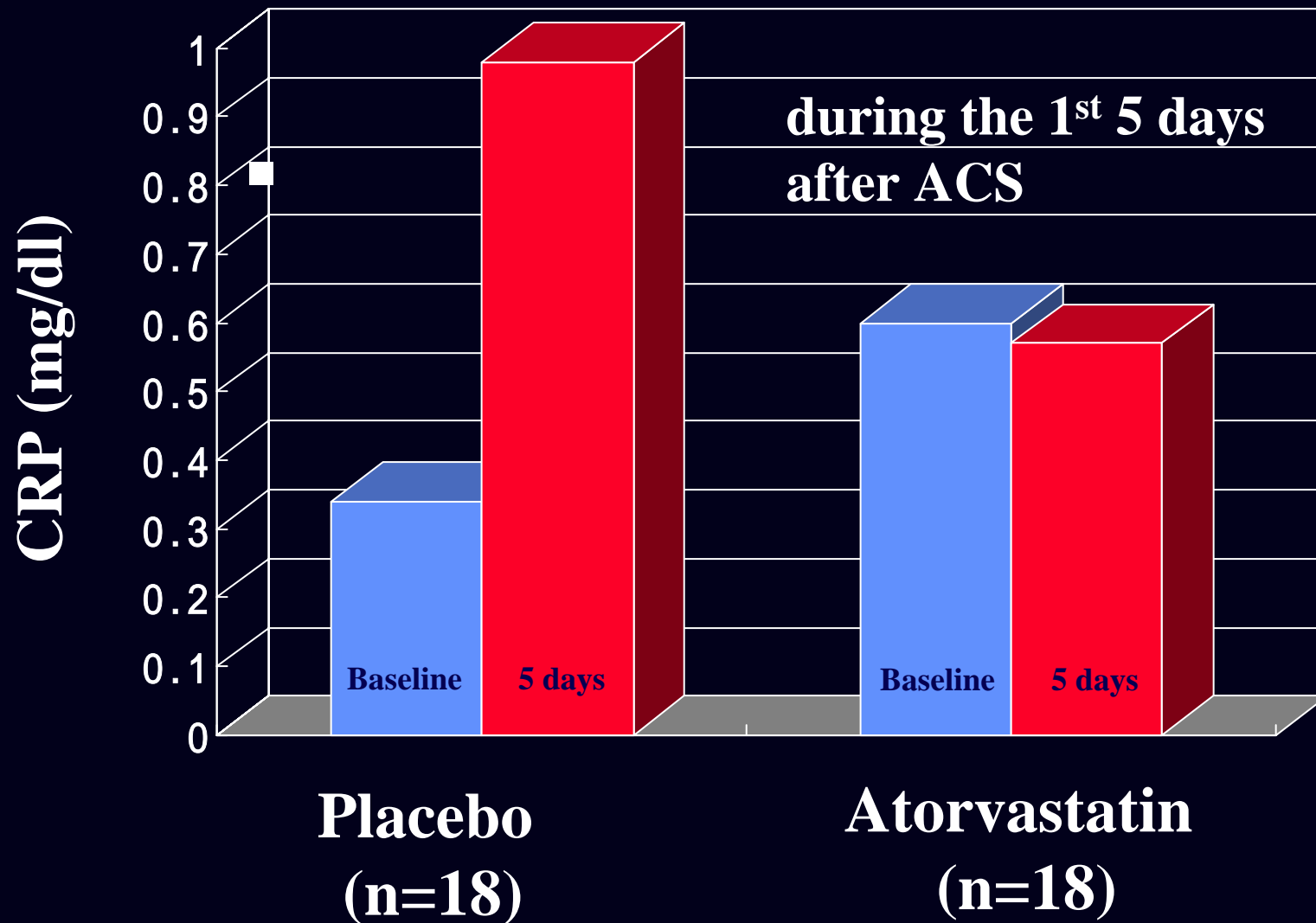
# Intensive inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase



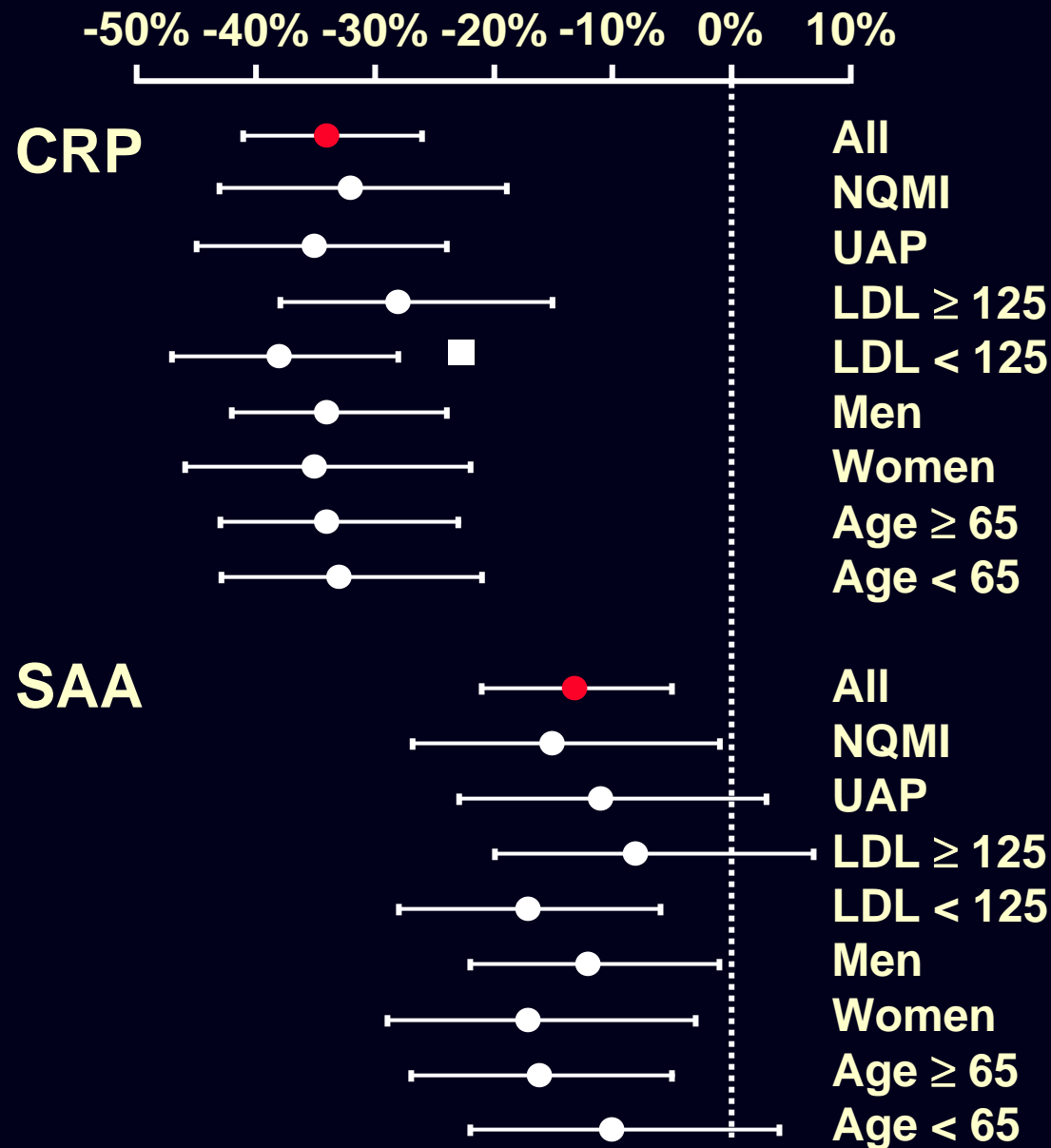
HMG-CoA reductase is an ubiquitous enzyme which is present in **vascular and inflammatory cells** as well as in hepatocytes.

*Isoprenoids bind a number of G-proteins such as Rho and Ras by prenylation. Rho activates a number of nuclear TF such as NFkB.*

# Anti-inflammatory Effect of *Atorvastatin* (80mg) in Unstable Angina and NQMI



**Percent Difference in Marker (95% CI) at 16 weeks**



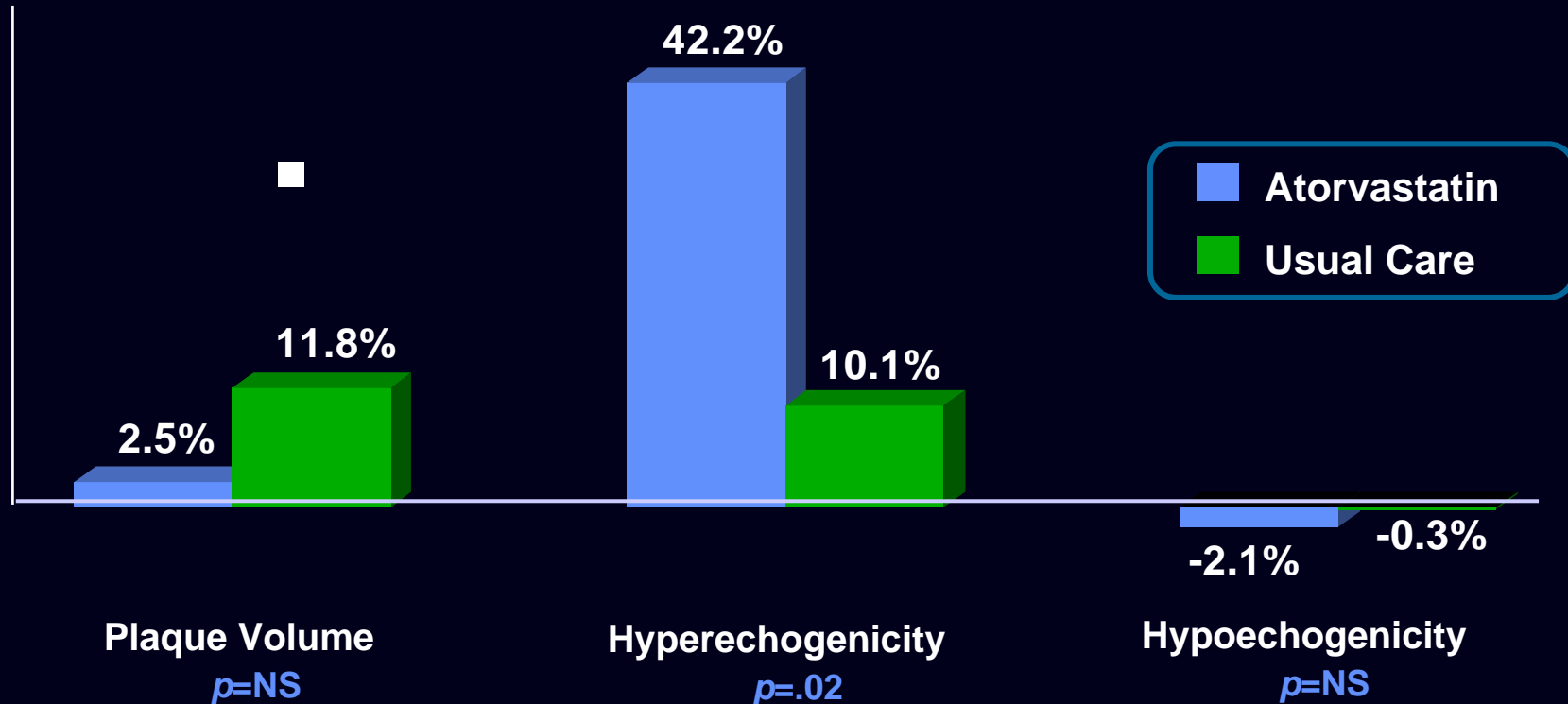
## High-Dose Atorvastatin in the MIRACL Study

Compared with placebo, atorvastatin significantly reduced CRP and SAA at 16 weeks follow-up.

High-dose atorvastatin potentiated the resolution of inflammation after ACS, reinforce the concept of early lipid lowering soon after ACS.

# Gain Trials

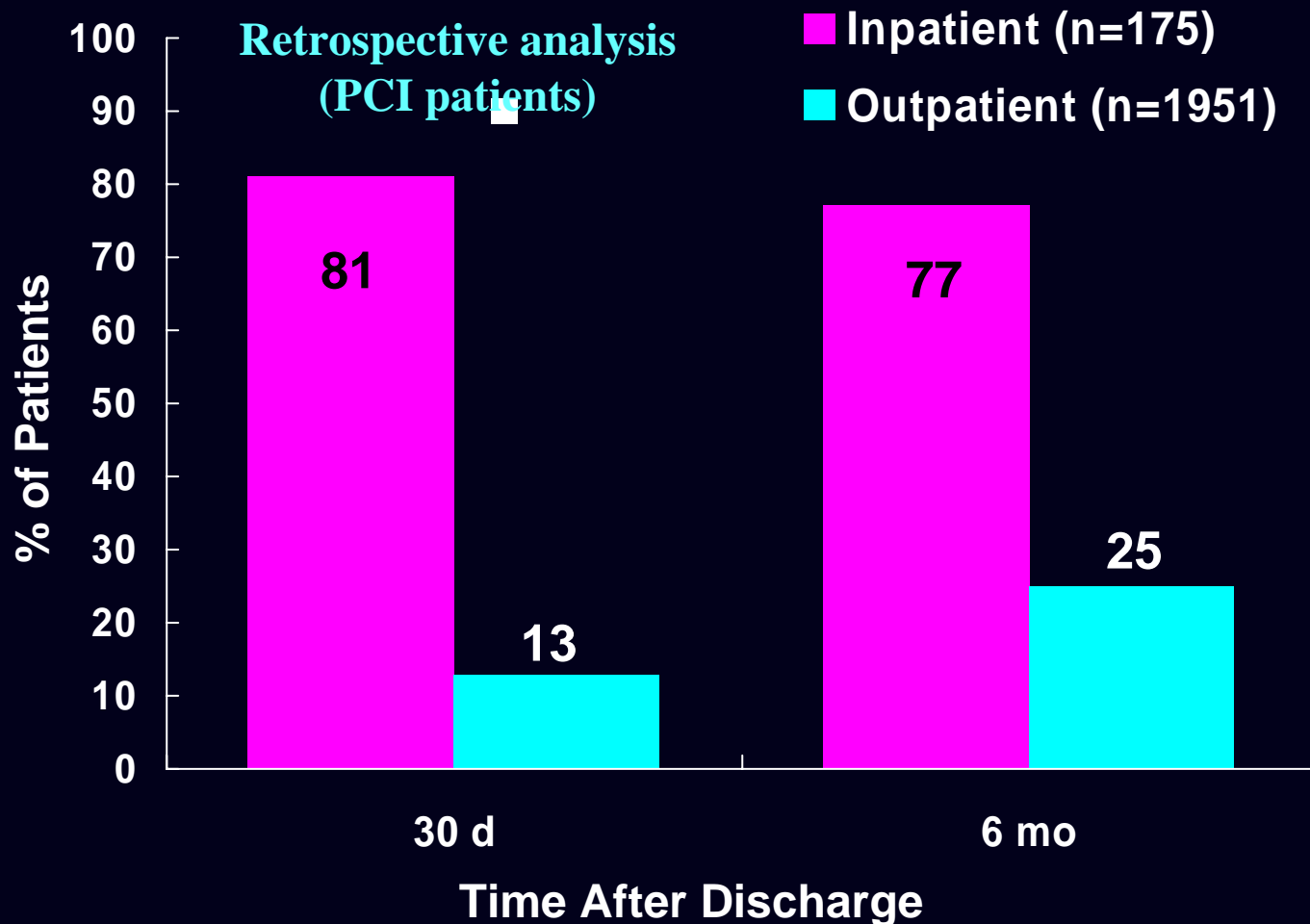
Change After 12 Months of Therapy (%)



**The impact of aggressive therapy with atorvastatin (LDL goal of <100 mg/dL) vs moderate therapy (usual care with various statins) on plaque volume and content using ICUS**



# In-Hospital Initiation of Lipid-Lowering Therapy After Coronary Intervention as a Predictor of Long-term Utilization



**Inpatient initiation of lipid-lowering therapy is a strong and independent predictor of subsequent use.**

# Current Guidelines in ACS

- **NCEP<sup>III</sup>**
  - start therapy on admission or within 24 h
- **ACC/AHA**
  - start therapy 24-96 h after admission

# Conclusions

- **Overall, statin therapy should be initiated in the setting of ACS, regardless of plasma lipid values.**
- **The results of recent clinical trials herald the beginning of a new era of intensive statin therapy.**

# Thank You.

**Starting today,  
every patient going home with a heart attack!**

*We have to move  
beyond LDL-C.*



앞선 의술, 더 큰 사랑



**서울아산병원**  
Asan Medical Center