



The Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation (HOPE) – 3 Trial

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For the HOPE-3 Investigators

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Unique Aspects of HOPE-3

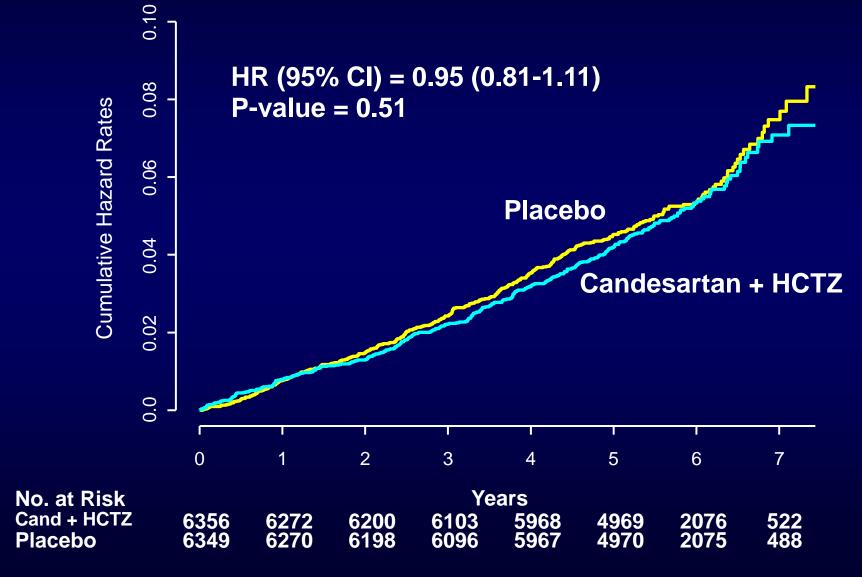


- BP lowering trial with wide range of BP entry criteria
- Cholesterol lowering treatment based on risk opposed to baseline LDL or HDL measurement
- Diverse population



CV Death, MI, Stroke, Cardiac Arrest, Revascularization, Heart Failure



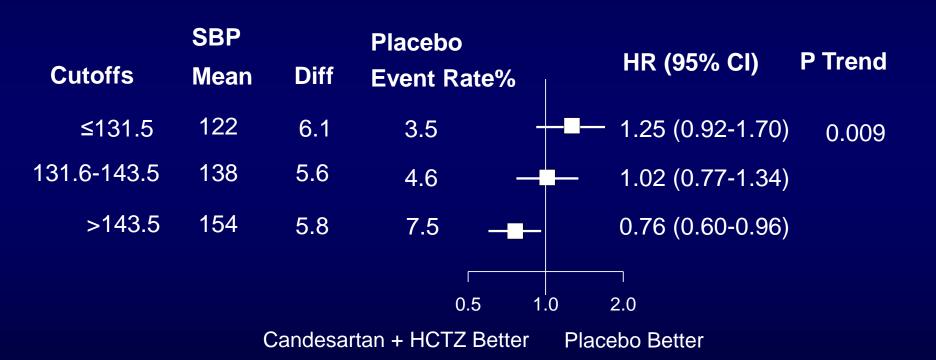








CV Death, MI, Stroke, Cardiac Arrest, Revasc, HF





<140 mm Hg

Test for interaction: P=0.017

Meta analysis of BP Lowering Trials in DM



Results by Baseline Levels

Cardiovascular mortality >150 mm Hg 140-150 mm Hg (140 mm Hg Test for interaction: P=0.002 Myocardial infarction >150 mm Hg 0.75 (0.57 to 0.99) 0.87 (0.71 to 1.05) 1.15 (1.00 to 1.32) Myocardial infarction >150 mm Hg 0.74 (0.63 to 0.87) 0.84 (0.76 to 0.93)

1.00 (0.87 to 1.15)



BP Lowering Arm: Conclusions



- Fixed dose combination of Candesartan 16 mg + HCTZ 12.5 mg/day reduced BP by 6.0/3.0 mmHg, but did not reduce CV events
- CV events were significantly reduced in the highest third of SBP
 - SBP >143.5 mmHg, mean 154 mmHg
- Results were neutral in the middle third, and trended towards harm in the lowest third of SBP
- Treatment increased lightheadedness, but not syncope or renal dysfunction





Cholesterol Lowering Arm Results

Jackie Bosch







- No entry criteria based on lipid level
- No routine monitoring
- No dose titration
- Low dose of rosuvastatin



MI

Stroke

CV Hosp.

Cholesterol Lowering:



0.31

0.02

0.02

0.0003

22

	Outcomes			
Outcome	Rosuvastatin N (%)	Placebo N (%)	HR (95% CI)	р
Co-Primary 1	235 (3.7)	304 (4.8)	0.76 (0.64-0.91)	0.002
Co-Primary 2	277 (4.4)	363 (5.7)	0.75 (0.64-0.88)	0.000

393 (6.2) 0.77 (0.66-0.89) 0.0006

45 (0.7)

70 (1.1)

281 (4.4)

171 (2.7)

69 (1.1)

99 (1.6)

369 (5.8)

0.89 (0.72-1.11)

0.65 (0.44-0.94)

0.70 (0.52-0.95)

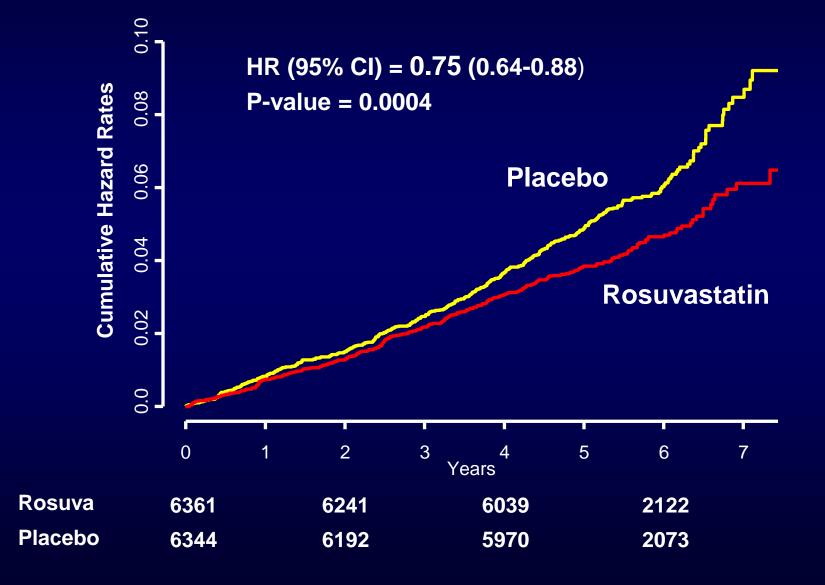
0.75 (0.64-0.88)

306(4.8) Secondary 1 154 (2.4) **CV** Death



CV Death, MI, Stroke, Cardiac Arrest, Revasc, Heart Failure

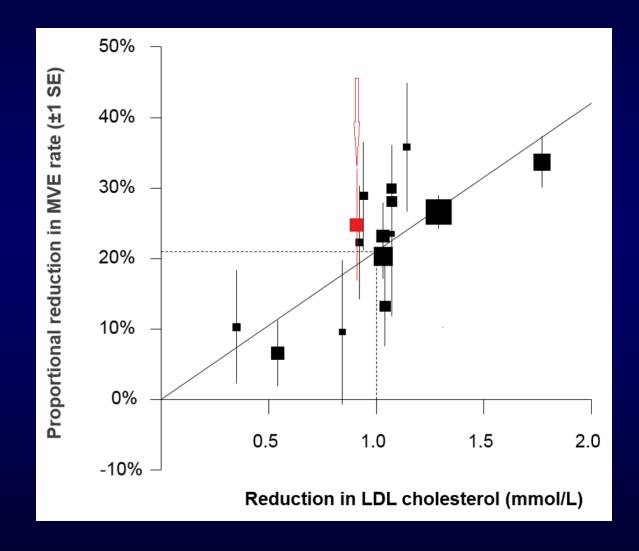






HOPE-3 & Other Studies of LDL Lowering and CVD







Cholesterol Lowering: Conclusions



- Rosuvastatin 10mg/day reduced:
 - LDL-C by 34.6 mg/dl (0.9 mmol/l; i.e. 27% in LDL-C)
 - CVD by 25%
- Consistent benefits regardless of:
 - LDL-C
 - SBP
 - Risk
 - CRP
 - Ethnicity
- Excess in muscle pain/weakness (reversible) and perhaps cataract surgery
- No excess in rhabdomyolysis, myopathy or new diabetes





Combined BP & Cholesterol Lowering vs Double Placebo

Salim Yusuf



Unique Aspects of BP & Chol Lowering

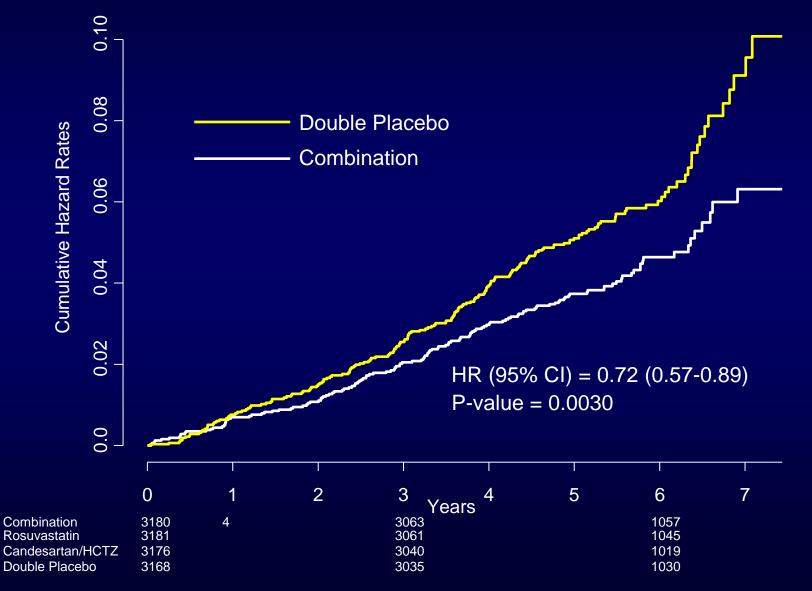


- First formal testing of polypill concept on clinical events
- Demonstrates that the concept is valid in people with elevated BP; in others there is no benefit





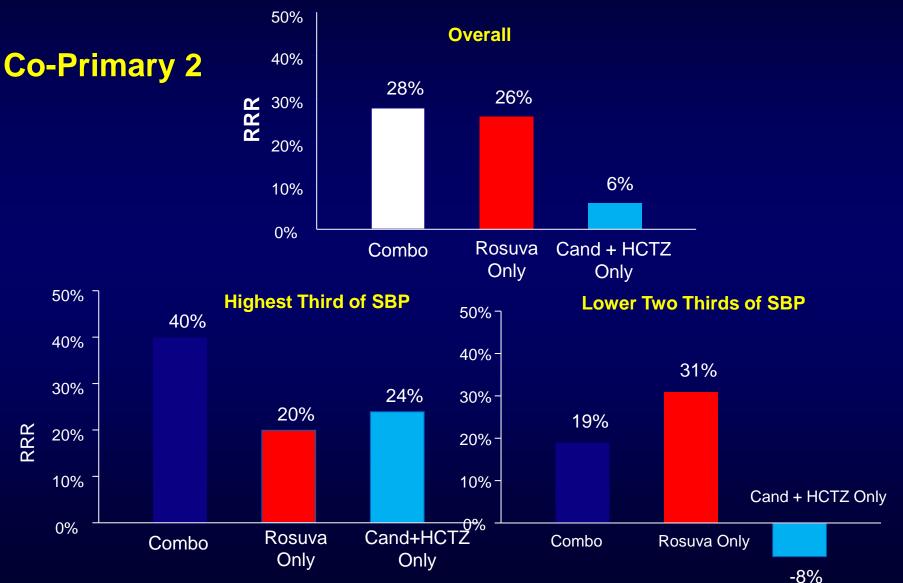






RRR of Combination and Each Intervention vs Double Placebo







Clinical Implications



- Statins beneficial in intermediate-risk individuals without CVD
- BP lowering benefits only those with elevated BP
- Combined BP & cholesterol lowering:
 - Leads to a 40% risk reduction in hypertensives (benefits from both BP lowering and statin)
- In others, 30% RRR from statin alone
- Pragmatic strategy:
 - No Lipid or BP entry criteria or targets
 - No Dose titration
 - Infrequent safety monitoring

Strategy used in HOPE-3 is simple, safe and effective and widely applicable



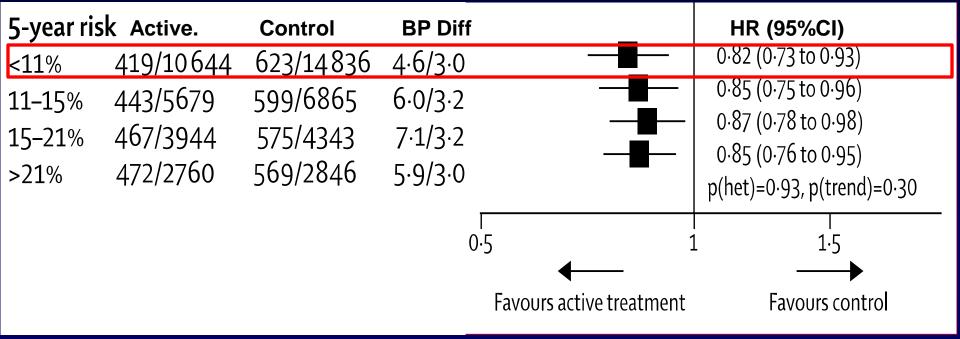


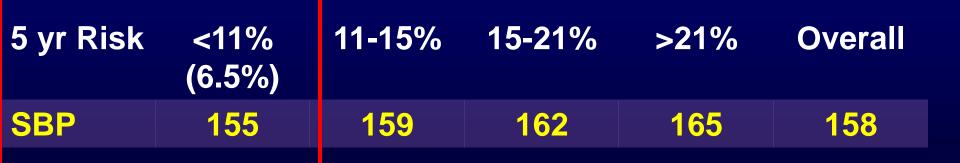
Back up



BP Lowering by CV Risk



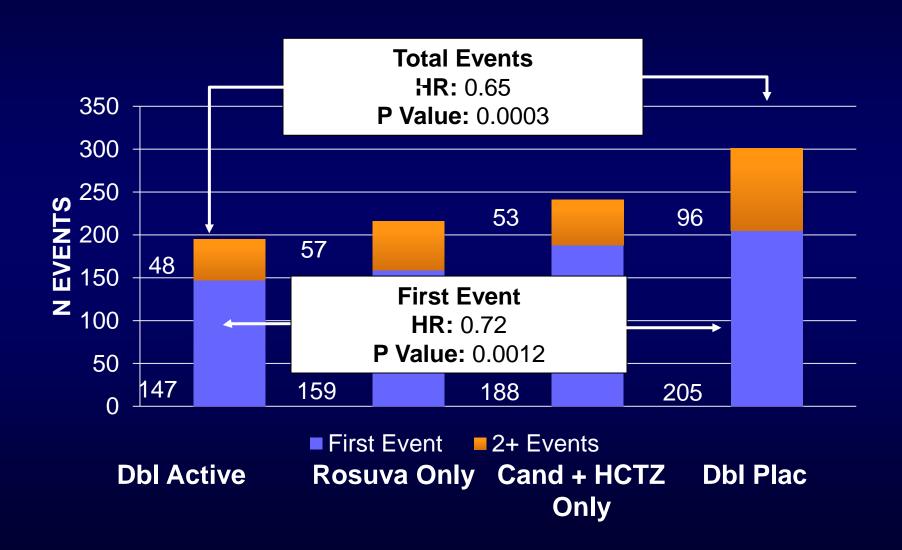








1st & Recurrent CV Events



NNT Combination vs Double Placebo: Recurrent CV Events (Secondary)

Overall	30
Upper 1/3 rd	16
Lower 2/3 rd	41