

REVEAL: Randomized Evaluation of the Effects of Anacetrapib Through Lipid-modification



Purpose: To evaluate the risk for major cardiovascular events after adding anacetrapib, a cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor, to intensive statin therapy.

Trial Design: Controlled, randomized, double-blinded, safety and efficacy trial. Median f/u – 4.1 years. N=30,449 high risk patients with vascular disease who were on intensive statin therapy (atorvastatin). 100 mg anacetrapib daily vs placebo. ≥ 50 years of age.

Primary Endpoint: MI, coronary revascularization, or heart disease death (first major coronary event).

Trial Results	Primary Endpoint	
Anacetrapib	10.8%	P=0.004, rate ratio = 0.91
Placebo	11.8%	

Conclusions: Adding anacetrapib to intensive statin therapy in these high risk patients with diabetic retinopathy reduced major coronary events compared to placebo. No significant safety issues were found.

