# PRESERVE
# Prevention of Serious Adverse Events Following Angiography

**Purpose**: A comparison of approaches to prevent adverse events in a patient population at high risk for renal injury following angiography.

**Trial Design**: Phase 3 interventional, randomized, double-blinded trial. N= 5177. Comparison of IV sodium bicarbonate (1.26%) with IV sodium chloride (0.9%), and oral N-acetylcysteine for 5 days with oral placebo. 2X2 design. 90-day follow-up after angiography.

**Primary Endpoints**: Adverse events composite @ 90 days after angiography (death, dialysis, declining renal function – serum creatinine increased ≥50%).

**Secondary Endpoint**: contrast-associated acute kidney injury (CA-AKI)

| | sodium bicarbonate vs. sodium chloride | P value | acetylcysteine vs placebo | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Endpoint | 4.4% vs 4.7% | 0.62 | 4.6% vs 4.5% | 0.88 |

**Conclusion**: The trial was stopped after an interim analysis. For adverse events or contrast-associated acute kidney injury with angiography, no benefit was found with IV sodium bicarbonate vs IV sodium chloride, or oral N-acetylcysteine vs placebo.

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