VICTOR
Vericiguat Global Study in Participants with Chronic Heart Failure

PURPOSE: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of vericiguat in ambulatory patients with chronic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) who have not had a recent hospitalization for heart failure or need for outpatient intravenous diuretics.

STUDY DESIGN: Double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, 1:1 randomized, event-driven, phase 3 clinical trial, N=6105

KEY TAKEAWAYS: These results support the use of vericiguat in ambulatory patients with HFrEF without recent worsening.

	Intervention	Placebo	HR (95% CI)	P value
Primary outcomes				
CV death or HF hospitalization	18.0%	19.1%	0.93 (0.83-1.04)	0.22
CV death	9.6%	11.3%	0.83 (0.71-0.97)	0.02
RESULTS: Over a median follow-up of 18.5 months, vericiguat did not reduce the risk of the primary endpoint (composite of cardiovascular mortality or heart failure hospitalizations); however, it was associated with significantly fewer cardiovascular deaths.				