Atorvastatin Reduces First and Subsequent Vascular Events Across Vascular Territories in the SPARCL Trial

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- The Stroke Prevention by Aggressive Reduction in Cholesterol Levels (SPARCL) trial compared atorvastatin with placebo in 4,731 participants with recent stroke or transient ischemic attack and no known coronary heart disease.
- This post hoc analysis assessed the occurrence of all (first and subsequent) vascular events and the effect of atorvastatin to reduce these events by vascular territory (cerebrovascular, coronary, or peripheral) in SPARCL.
- The placebo group had an estimated 41.2 first and 62.7 total vascular events per 100 participants over 6 years; in atorvastatin group, an estimated 20 vascular events per 100 participants were avoided.
- There were 164 fewer first and 390 fewer total vascular events in the atorvastatin group. The total events reduction included 177 fewer cerebrovascular, 170 fewer coronary, and 43 fewer peripheral events.

In participants with recent stroke or transient ischemic attack, atorvastatin significantly prevents both, first time events as well as total number of vascular events (which is more than twice the number of first events).