

Atorvastatin Reduces First and Subsequent Vascular Events across Vascular Territories (cerebrovascular, coronary, or peripheral): The SPARCL Trial

Szarek M, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2020 May 5; 75(17):2110-2118.

- In the SPARCL (Stroke Prevention by Aggressive Reduction in Cholesterol Levels) trial, atorvastatin was compared with placebo in 4,731 participants with recent stroke or transient ischemic attack and no known coronary heart disease.
- The placebo group had an estimated 41.2 first and 62.7 total vascular events per 100 participants over 6 years.
- There were 164 fewer first and 390 fewer total vascular events in the atorvastatin group (hazard ratio: 0.68). The total events reduction included 177 fewer cerebrovascular, 170 fewer coronary, and 43 fewer peripheral events.
- Over 6 years, an estimated 20 vascular events per 100 participants were avoided with atorvastatin treatment.

In participants with recent stroke or transient ischemic attack, the total number of vascular events prevented with atorvastatin was more than twice the number of first events prevented.