

A randomized, Open-Label, Parallel, Multi-Center Phase IV Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of Atorvastatin 10 and 20 mg in High-Risk Asian Patients with Hypercholesterolemia

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- In this study, 250 patients at risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease were included to receive 20 mg (n = 124) or 10 mg (n = 126) of atorvastatin.
- LDL-C levels were reduced more significantly by atorvastatin 20 mg than by 10 mg after 12 weeks (42.4% vs. 33.5%). Significantly more patients achieved target LDL-C levels (<100 mg/dL for high-risk patients, <70 mg/dL for very high-risk patients) with atorvastatin 20 mg than with 10 mg (40.3% vs. 25.6%).
- Apolipoprotein B decreased significantly with atorvastatin 20 mg versus 10 mg (-36.2% vs. -29.9%).

Safety & tolerability of atorvastatin 20 mg were comparable to those of atorvastatin 10 mg. In high-risk Asian patients with hypercholesterolemia, atorvastatin 20 mg was more efficacious than atorvastatin 10 mg.