



Fenofibrate's impact on cardiovascular risk in patients with diabetes: a nationwide propensity-score matched cohort study

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- Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is the most prevalent cause of mortality and morbidity in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).
- The present study evaluated the beneficial effects of Fenofibrate as an add-on to statin treatment on ASCVD outcomes [newly diagnosed myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, both (MI and/or stroke) and all-cause mortality] in patients with T2DM and high triglyceride (TG ≥ 150 mg/dL) level.
- Over a mean follow-up of 4.03 years, the risk of MI, stroke, both (MI and/or stroke) and all-cause death was 12.2%, 9.9%, 10.3% and 28.4% lower respectively, in individuals on statin and Fenofibrate (n=110,723) compared to the control group [statin without Fenofibrate (n=110, 723)].
- These beneficial effects of Fenofibrate combined with statin were consistent even in the subgroup with TG levels between 150–199 mg/dL.

The study adds insights into the beneficial effects of Fenofibrate used in conjugation with Statin in mitigating cardiovascular complications in patients with T2DM and TG ≥ 150 mg/dL.

