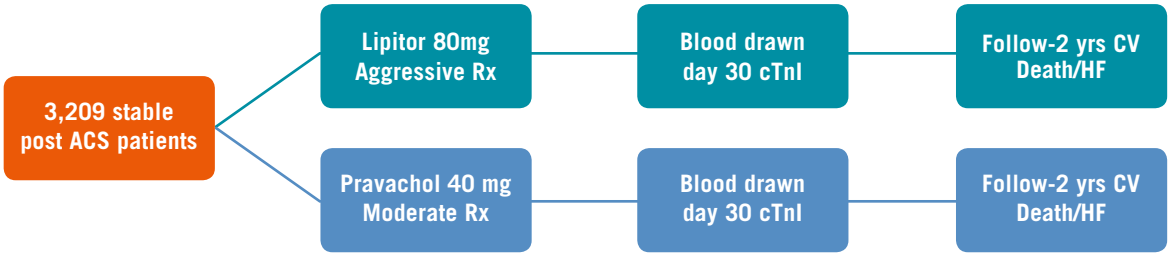
Highlights of PROVE IT-TIMI 22 results*

High-sensitivity troponin I as risk predictor in patients with stable ischemic heart disease (SIHD)

STUDY DESIGN

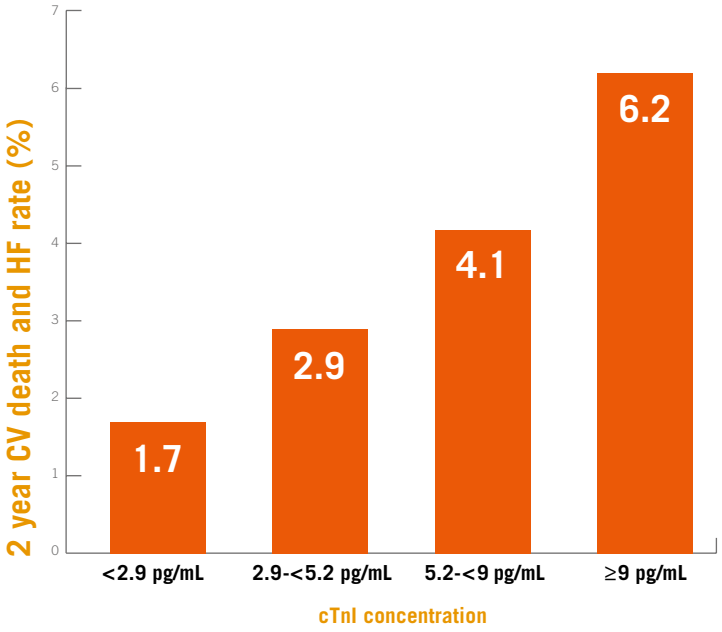


In this prospective biomarker study within a clinical trial, PROVE IT-TIMI 22, cardiac troponin I (cTnI) was measured (using the Singulex cTnI assay) in 3,209 patients who were stabilized without recurrent events through 30 days after acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Patients were randomized to intensive or moderate statin therapy, Lipitor® (atorvastatin calcium, 80 mg) and Pravachol® (pravastatin sodium, 40 mg) respectively, and followed for an average of 2 years. Primary events of interest were cardiovascular (CV) death or heart failure (HF). Outcomes were adjudicated by a blinded clinical events committee.

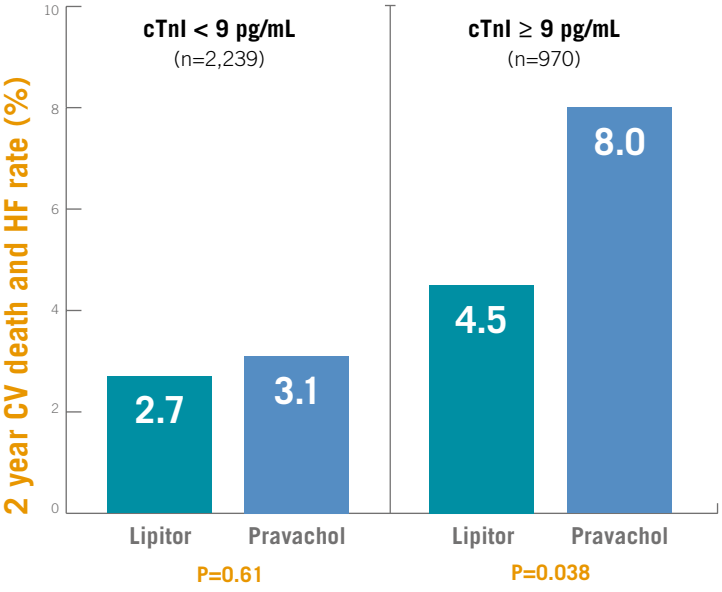
* Determination of high-sensitivity troponin in stable ischemic heart disease: Analysis from PROVE IT-TIMI 22. Presented at the American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2012 by Ryan O'Malley, David Morrow, Christopher Cannon, Marc Bonaca, Sabina Murphy, Petr Jarolim, Michael Conrad, Eugene Braunwald and Marc Sabatine.

The Singulex cTnI assay used in the study is for research use only and not intended for diagnostic use.

Elevated cTnI is associated with adverse outcomes. There is a gradient of risk within the normal range in stable CAD patients.



Patients with elevated cTnI (≥9 pg/mL) who were randomized to intensive statin therapy had a lower risk of adverse outcome.



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