Dyslipidaemia/statins



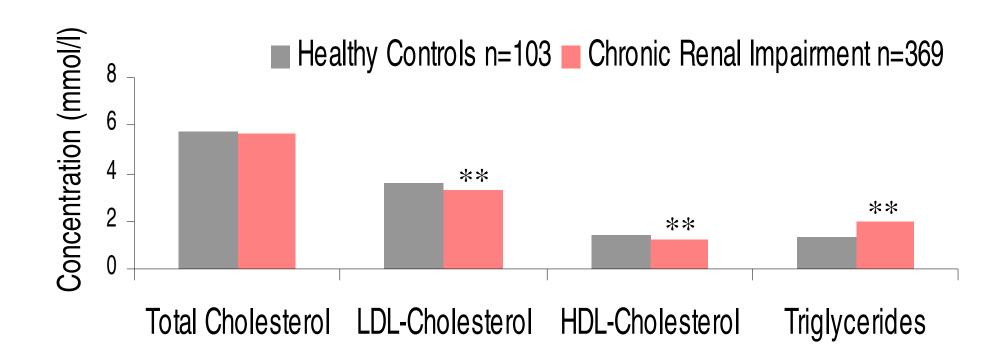
David Wheeler
Royal Free Campus
UCL Medical School
London



What is he going to talk about?

- Patterns of dyslipidaemia in CKD
- Is cholesterol a reasonable target?
- Evidence from RCTs of statins in CKD

Plasma lipids in stage 3-5 CKD The Chronic Renal Impairment in Birmingham (CRIB) study



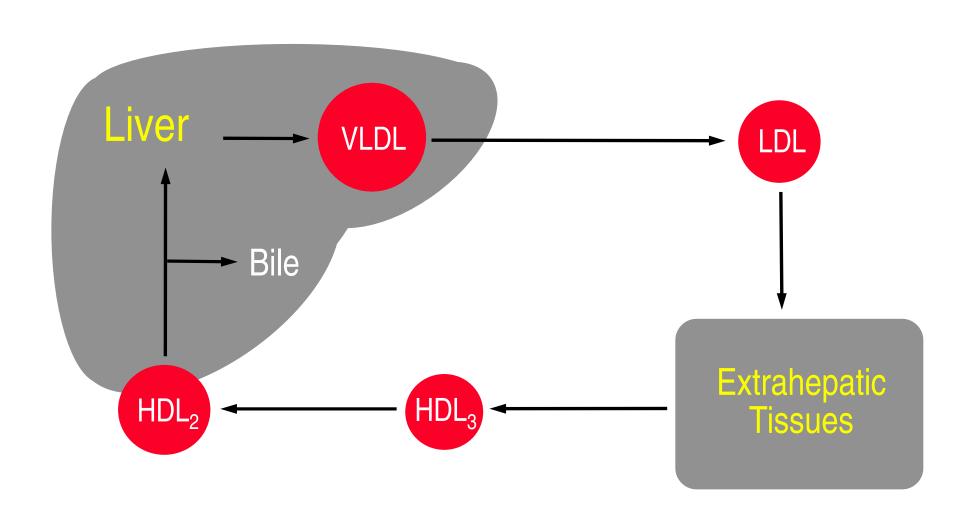
Landray et al, AJKD 2001:38:537-46

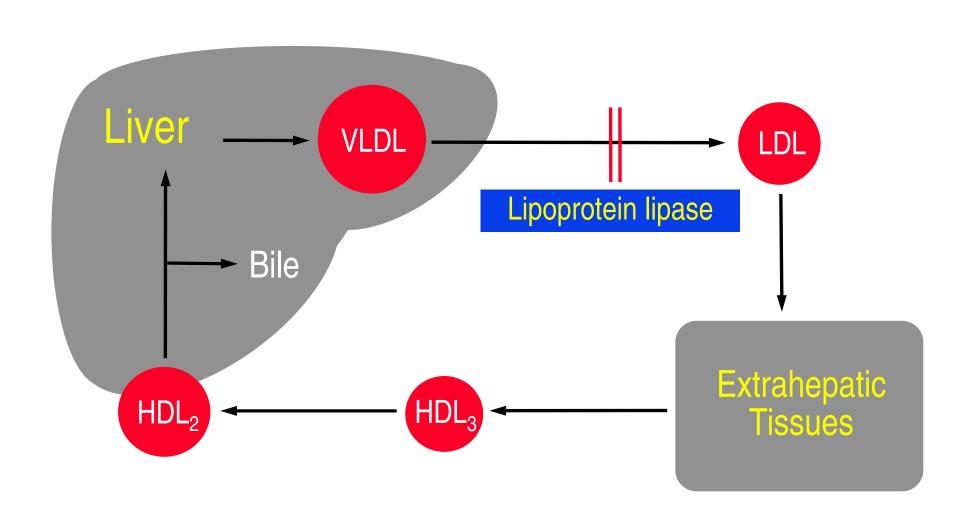
^{**} p < 0.01 vs. controls

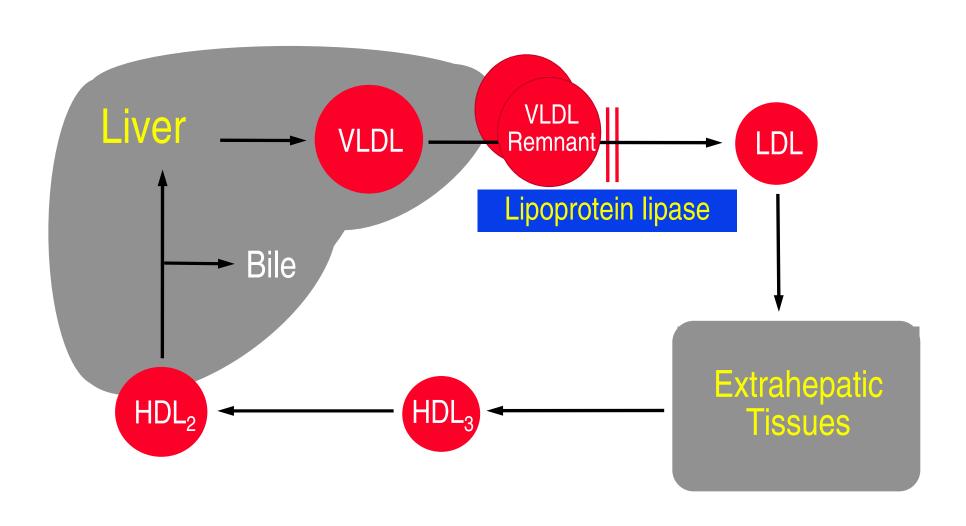
Dyslipidemia in stage 3-5 CKD

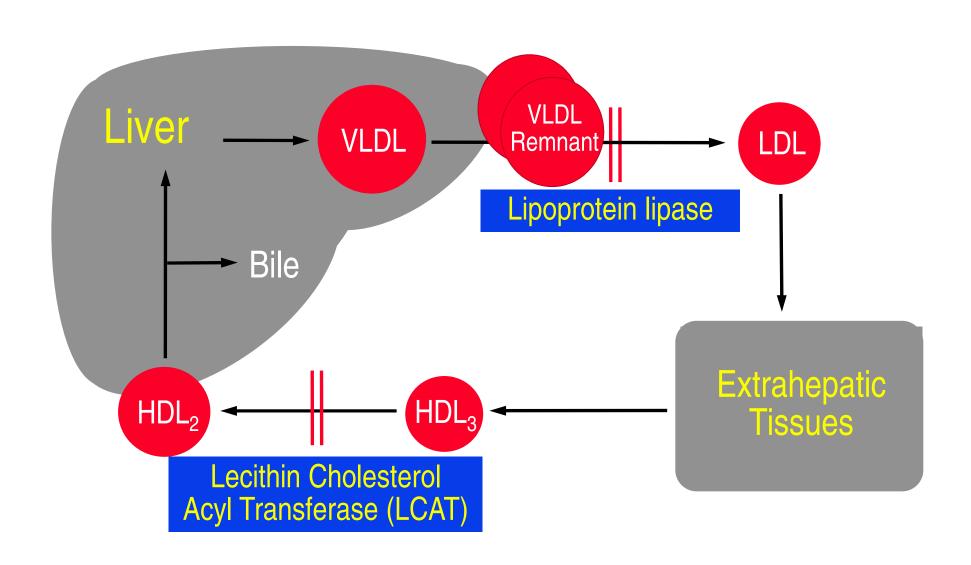
↑↑ Triglyceride

↑ VLDL remnants
Normal or low LDL
Small dense LDL
↑ Lipoprotein (a)
↓ HDI









Lipid abnormalities in CKD patients

Group	Cholesterol	Triglyceride	HDL
Stage 3-5 CKD			<u></u>
Haemodialysis	_		
CAPD			
Transplant recipien	ts 👚		_
Nephrotic syndrom	e 1		

Prevalence of Dyslipidemia: Haemodialyis vs Peritoneal Dialysis

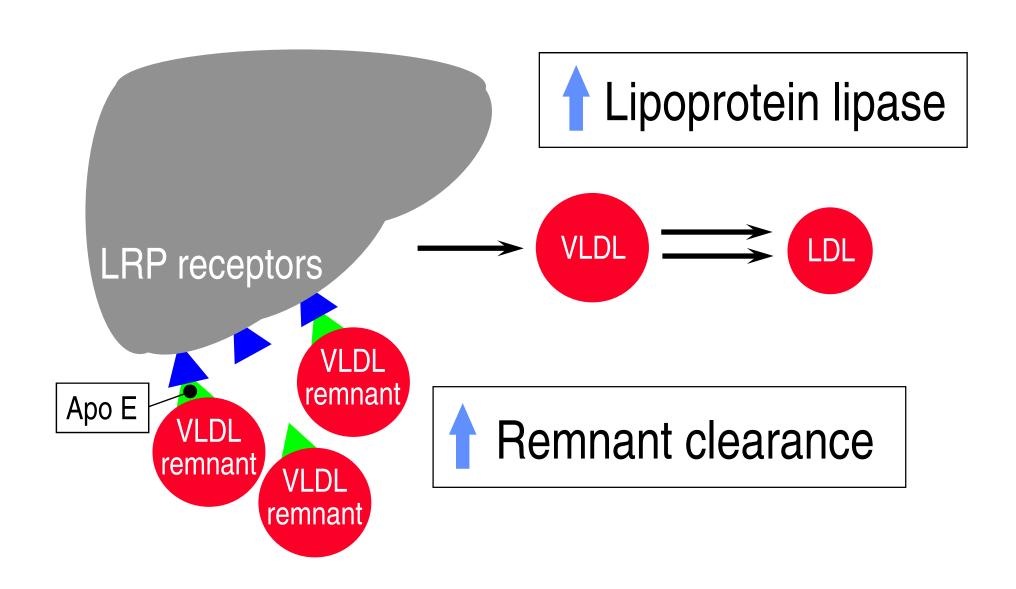
Lipid measurement	HD	PD
•	n=16507	n=1708
Cholesterol ≥ 6.2 mmol/l	9.5%	25.7%*
Triglyceride ≥ 2.2 mmol/l	28.9%	41.2%*
HDL Chol ≤ 0.9 mmol/l	44.3%	38.3%

Dialysis Morbidity and Mortality Study.

*p<0.0001 vs. HD

Fox CS, Clin Nephrol 2004;61:229-307

Mechanisms of action of fibrates

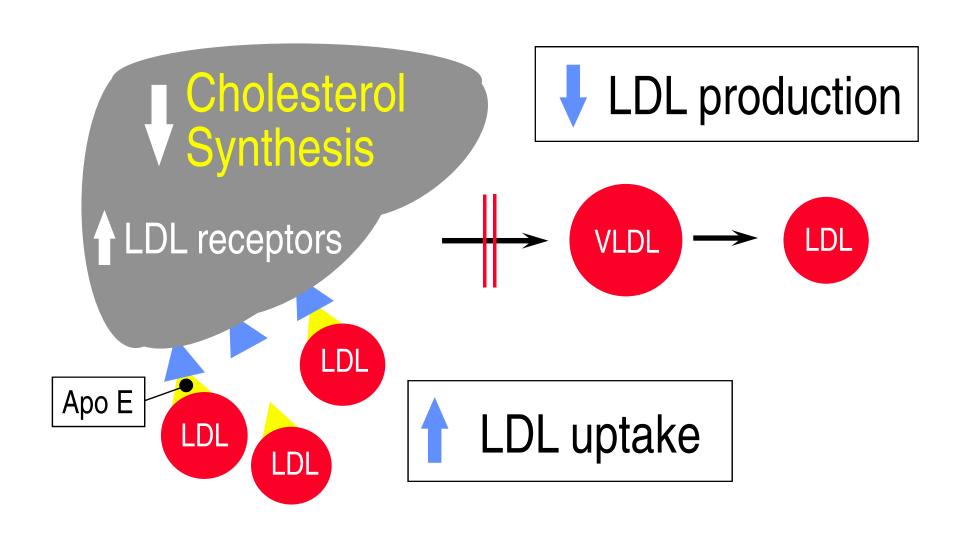


Lipid-Lowering agents in CKD: Safety issues

Agent	GFR	GFR	GFR	Notes
Agent	60-90	15-59	<15	างบเธอ
Statin	OK	OK	↓ 50%	Start at low doses
Fibrate	↓ 50%	↓ 75%	Avoid	Except Gemfibrozil
Bile acid sequestrant	OK	OK	OK	
Nicotinic acid	OK	OK	↓ 50%	35% renal excretion

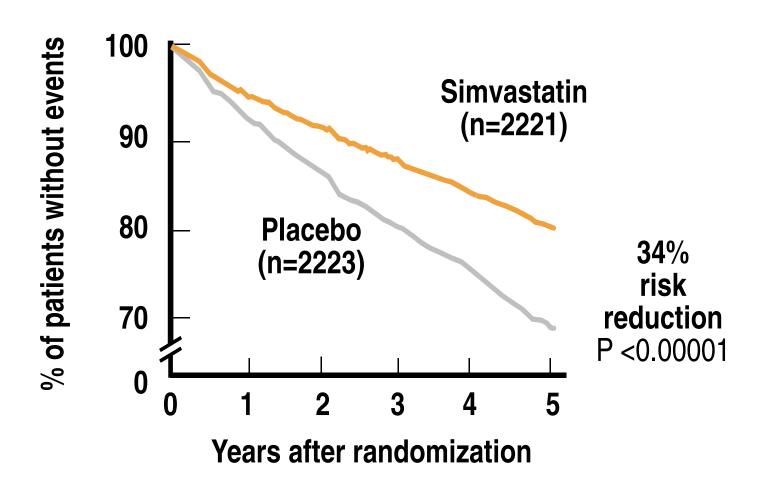
K/DOQI dyslipidemia guidelines AJKD 2003;41 (suppl 3):S1-S92

Mechanisms of action of statins



4S Study: The first major statin trial

Coronary Death or Nonfatal MI



4S Study Group *Lancet* 1994;344:1383-1389.

Proportional effects on major vascular events per mmol/L LDL cholesterol reduction

Endpoint	Events (%) Treatment Control (Treatment Control (Tr	RR & CI eatment: Contro	Rate Reduction I) (CI)
Non-fatal MI	2001 (4·4) 2769 (6·2)		26% (21%, 30%)
CHD death	1548 (3·4) 1960 (4·4)		19% (13%, 25%)
Any major coronary event	3337 (7.4) 4420 (9.8)		23% (20%, 26%)
CABG	713 (3·3) 1006 (4·7)		25% (18%, 31%)
PTCA	510 (2·4) 658 (3·1)		21% (11%, 31%)
Unknown	1397 (3·1) 1770 (3·9)		24% (16%, 31%)
Any Coronary revasc.	2620 (5.8) 3434 (7.6)	\Rightarrow	24% (20%, 27%)
Haemorrhagic stroke	105 (0.2) 99 (0.2)	0	-5% (-41%, 22%)
Presumed ischaemic stroke	1235 (2.8) 1518 (3.4)		19% (11%, 26%)
Any stroke	1340 (3.0) 1617 (3.7)	\Leftrightarrow	17% (12%, 22%)
Any major vascular event	6354 (14·1 ⁷ 7994 (17·8)		<mark>21% (19%, 23%)</mark>
	0.5	1.0 1.5	5

Baigent et al (Cholesterol Trialists Collaboration), Lancet 2005;366:1276-78

90,056 participants in 14 randomised trials

Statins for all?





CORONA: Statins meet their match

Inclusion criteria:

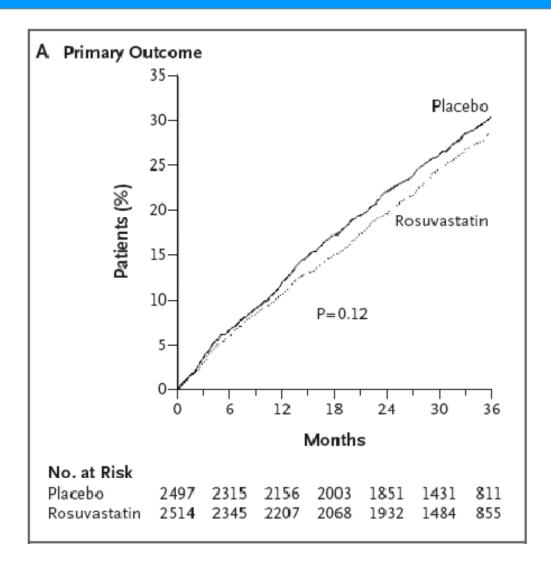
Age >60 years
Systolic heart failure
NYHA stage II, III, or IV
Ischaemic aetiology

Intervention:

Rosuvastatin 10 mg vs. Placebo

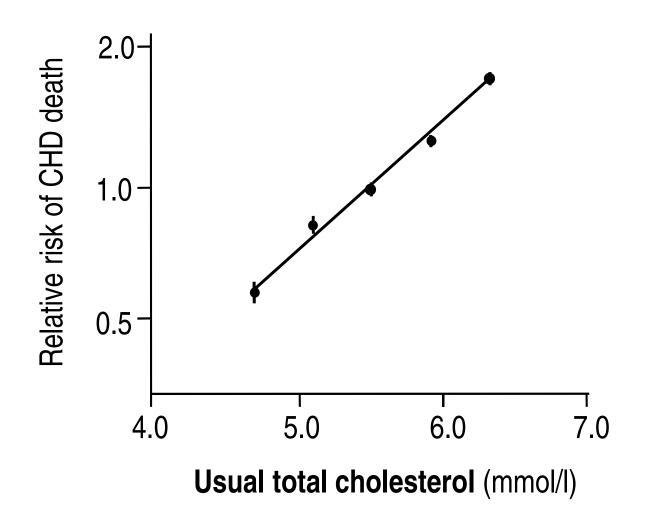
Endpoint:

Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction Nonfatal Stroke Death from a CV cause



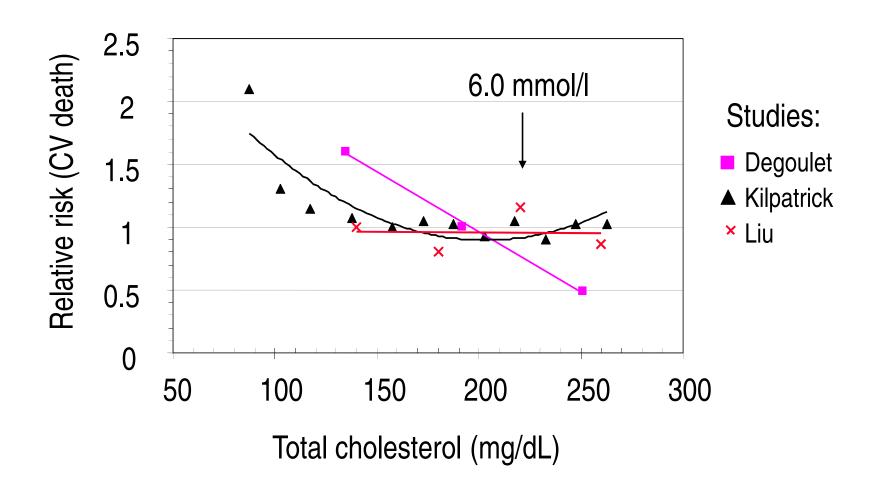
Kjekshus et al NEJM 2008;357:2248-61

Total Cholesterol and Cardiovascular Mortality among 350,000 men: MRFIT Prospective Study



Martin et al, Lancet 1986;2(8513):933-936

Association between cholesterol and CV death in 3 prospective studies



Baigent, Landray & Wheeler, Semin Dial 2007;20:498-503

The Evidence

Statin RCTs involving CKD patients

- Trials of statins in patients with CV disease (or at high risk) in which CKD patients have been included
- 2. Trials that have specifically enrolled CKD patients randomised to statin and placebo.

Trials of statins in CKD patients not receiving dialysis

Post hoc subgroup analysis of data from Pravastatin Pooling Project (PPP)

- 3 double blind RCTs (pravastatin 40 mg vs placebo)
 - CARE secondary prevention
 - LIPID secondary prevention
 - WOSCOPS primary prevention
- CKD classified based on K/DOQI criteria:
 - GFR >60 ml/min/1.73 m² (n=15,209)
 - GFR 30-59.9 ml/min/1.73 m² (n=4491)

Pravastatin reduced CVD events and total mortality in stage 3 CKD (eGFR 30-59.9 ml/min)

Primary outcome, all patients:

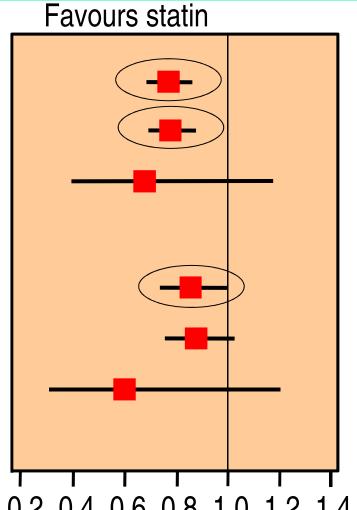
Primary outcome, secondary prevention:

Primary outcome, primary prevention:

Total mortality, all patients:

Total mortality, secondary prevention:

Total mortality, primary prevention:



Odds ratio (95% CI) 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4

Tonelli et al, Circulation 2004;110:1557-1563



Effects of statins in patients with chronic kidney disease: meta-analysis and meta-regression of randomised controlled trials

Giovanni F M Strippoli, Sankar D Navaneethan, David W Johnson, Vlado Perkovic, Fabio Pellegrini, Antonio Nicolucci and Jonathan C Craig

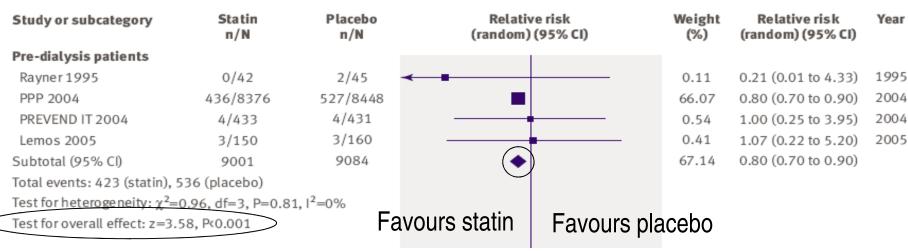
Effect of statins on cardiovascular events in stage 1-5 CKD

Study or subcategory	Statin n/N	Place bo n/N	Relative risk (random) (95% CI)	Weight (%)	Relative risk (random) (95% CI)	Year
Pre-dialysis patients						
Frie d 2001	0/17	1/19	←	0.05	0.37 (0.02 to 8.53)	2001
HPS 2003	182/646	268/683	-	18.12	0.72 (0.62 to 0.84)	2003
PPP 2004	1174/8376	1474/8448		54.92	0.80 (0.75 to 0.86)	2004
PREVEND IT 2004	15/433	19/431		1.15	0.79 (0.40 to 1.53)	2004
Lemos 2005	20/150	44/160	-	2.18	0.48 (0.30 to 0.78)	2005
Subtotal (95% CI)	9622	9741		76.43	0.75 (0.66 to 0.85)	
Total events: 1391 (statin)	, 1806 (placebo)					
Test for heterogeneity: χ^2 =	5.78, df=4, P=0.22	2, I ² =30.7%				
Test for overall effect: z=4.	58, P<0.001	Fa	avours statin Favo	ours placebo		

Effect of statins on all cause mortality in stage 1-5 CKD

Study or subcategory	Statin n/N	Placebo n/N	Relative risk (random) (95% CI)	Weight (%)	Relative risk (random) (95% CI)	Year
Pre-dialysis patients						
Rayner 1995	0/42	2/45		0.14	0.21 (0.01 to 4.33)	1995
PPP 2004	698/8376	873/8448	•	34.73	0.81 (0.73 to 0.89)	2004
PREVEND IT 2004	6/433	4/431		0.80	1.49 (0.42 to 5.25)	2004
Lemos 2005	3/150	3/160		0.51	1.07 (0.22 to 5.20)	2005
Verma 2005	1/48	1/43		0.17	0.90 (0.06 to 13.89)	2005
Subtotal (95% CI)	9049	9127		36.34	0.81 (0.74 to 0.89)	
Total events: 708 (statin),	883 (placebo)		\forall			
Test for heterogeneity: χ^2 =	1.79, df=4, P=0.7	7, I ² =0%				
Test for overall effect: $z=4$.	.40, P<0.001					

Effect of statins on CV mortality in stage 1-5 CKD



Strippoli et al BMJ 2008;336:645-651

Effect of statins on all cause mortality in stage 1-5 CKD

Study or subcategory	Statin n/N	Placebo n/N	Relative risk (random) (95% CI)	Weight (%)
Pre-dialysis patients				
Rayner 1995	0/42	2/45		2 K/III
PPP 2004	698/8376	873/8448		0// /
PREVEND IT 2004	6/433	4/431	-	5.25)
Lemos 2005	3/150	3/160		∠2 to 5.20)
Verma 2005	1/48	1/43		ر (0.06 to 13.89)
Subtotal (95% CI)	9049	9127		0.81 (0.74 to 0.89)
otal events: 708 (statin),	883 (placebo)		780	
est for heterogeneity: χ²=	1.79, df=4, P=0.7	7, I ² =0%	1,00	
est for overall effect: z=4.	.40, P<0.001		- No Cla	
lest for overall effect: z=4.	.40, F(0.001		te la lat a.	

Effect of statins op

s, df=3, P=0.81, I²=0%

.58, P<0.001

Study or subcategory

Pre-dialysis patients

Rayner 1995

PPP 2004

PREVEND

Test

Test fo

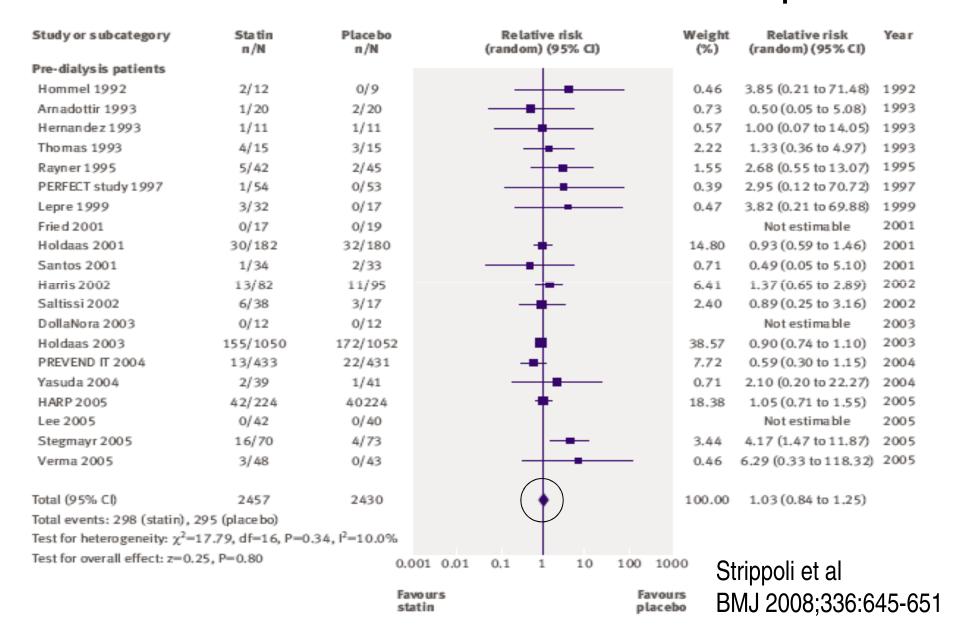
Relative risk Weight Relative risk Year (random) (95% CI) (%) (random) (95% CI) 1995 0.11 0.21 (0.01 to 4.33) 66.07 0.80 (0.70 to 0.90) 2004 2004 0.54 1.00 (0.25 to 3.95) 0.41 1.07 (0.22 to 5.20) 2005 67.14 0.80 (0.70 to 0.90)

stage 1-5 CKD

4/431 3/160 9084 Favours statin Favours placebo

Strippoli et al BMJ 2008;336:645-651

No excess withdrawals in statin-treated patients

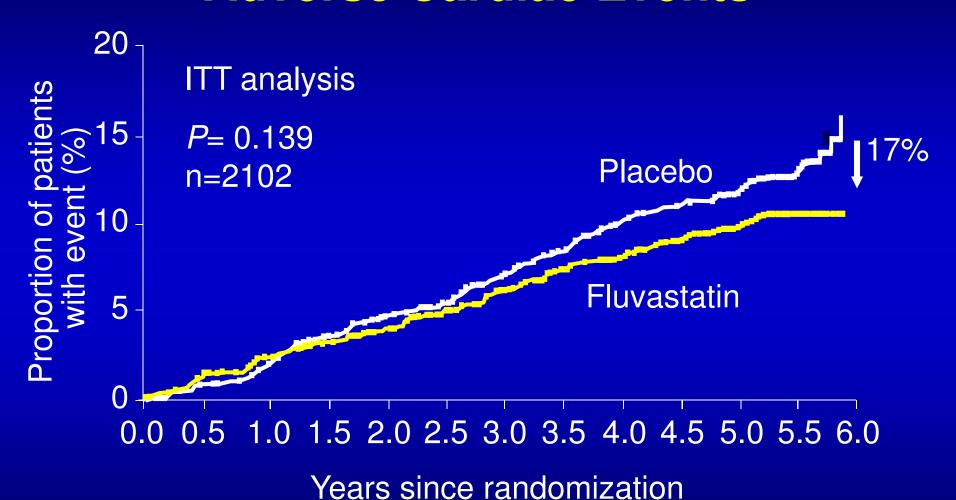


Trials of statins in CKD patients following kidney transplantation

RCTs of statins in kidney transplant recipients examining CV events or death

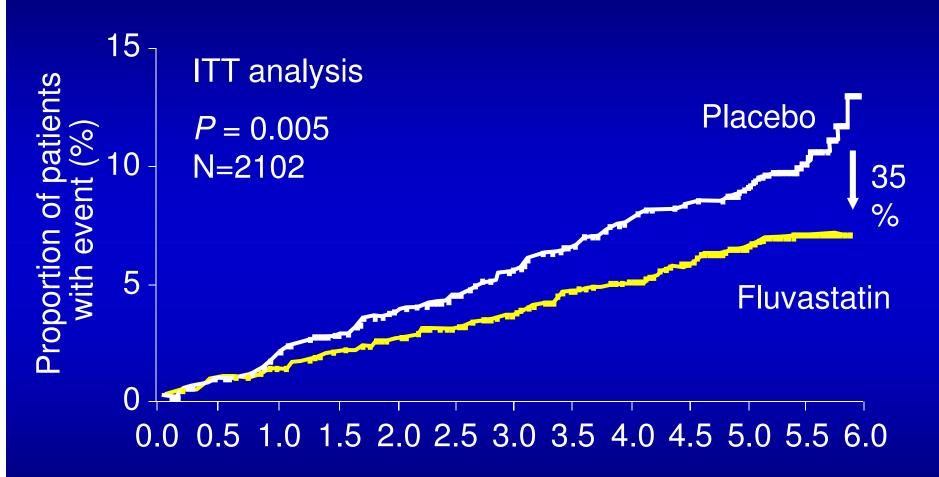
Holdaas H, Fellström B, Jardine AG, Holme I, Nyberg G, Fauchald P, Grönhagen-Riska C, Madsen S, Neumayer HH, Cole E, Maes B, Ambühl P, Olsson AG, Hartmann A, Solbu DO, Pedersen TR; Assessment of LEscol in Renal Transplantation (ALERT) Study Investigators. Effect of fluvastatin on cardiac outcomes in renal transplant recipients: a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet. 2003 Jun 14;361:2024-31.

ALERT: Cumulative Incidence of Major Adverse Cardiac Events



Holdaas et al Lancet 2003;361:2024

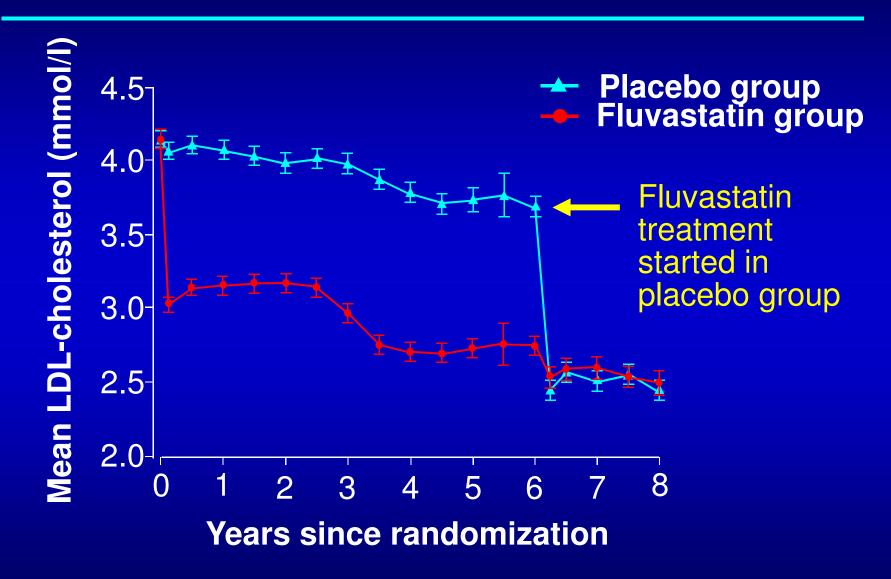
ALERT: Cumulative Incidence of Cardiac Death or Nonfatal definite MI



Years since randomization

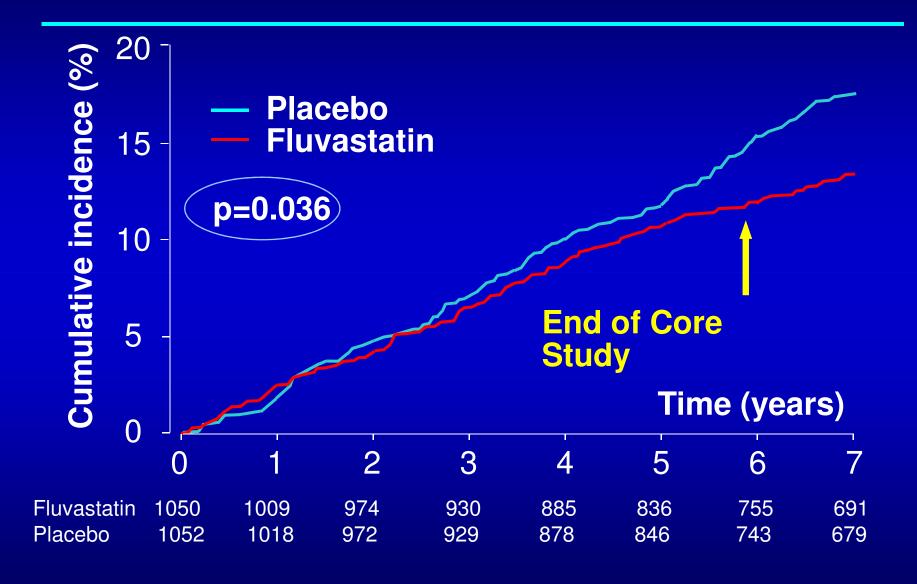
Holdaas et al Lancet 2003;361:2024

ALERT study LDL-cholesterol



Holdaas et al Lancet 2003;361:2024

ALERT+extension: Occurrence of MACE



Holdaas et al, Am J Transplant. 2005;5:2929

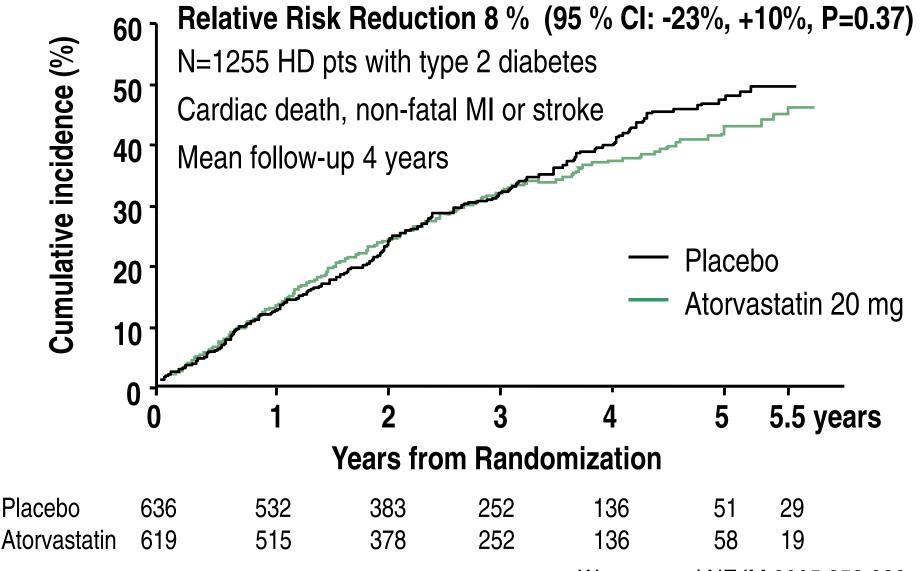
Trials of statins in CKD patients receiving dialysis

RCTs of statins in dialysis patients examining CV events or death

Wanner C, Krane V, Marz W, Olschewski M, Mann JF, Ruf G, Ritz E, German Diabetes and Dialysis Study Investigators. Atorvastatin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus undergoing hemodialysis. N Engl J Med. 2005 Jul 21;353:238-48.

Fellström BC, Jardine AG, Schmieder RE, Holdaas H, Bannister K,Beutler J, Chae DW, Chevaile A, Cobbe SM, Grönhagen-Riska C, De Lima JJ, Lins R, Mayer G, McMahon AW, Parving HH, Remuzzi G, Samuelsson O, Sonkodi S, Sci D, Süleymanlar G, Tsakiris D, Tesar V, Todorov V, Wiecek A, Wüthrich RP, Gottlow M, Johnsson E, Zannad F; AURORA Study Group. Rosuvastatin and cardiovascular events in patients undergoing hemodialysis. N Engl J Med. 2009 Apr 2;360(14):1395-407.

4D Study: Primary composite endpoint



Wanner et al NEJM 2005;353:238-48.

ESRF patients have the "wrong" CVD

Cause of death	4D	(USRDS)	CTT
CHD	9%	11%	42%
Other cardiac	35%	32%	7%
Stroke	6%	5%	7%
Non-vascular	50%	52%	44%

Baigent, Landray and Wheeler, Semin Dial 2007;20:498-503

Risk reductions in 4D were predictable

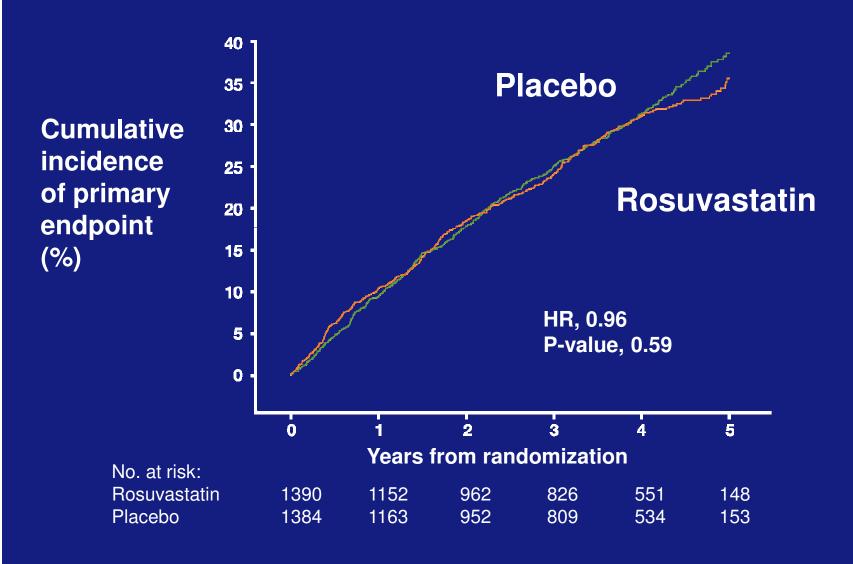
Outcome	Predicted† RR	Observed RR (95% CI)
Primary endpoint	0.83	0.92 (0.77-1.10)
Cardiac events	0.84	0.82 (0.68-0.99)
Stroke	0.75	1.33 (0.90-1.97)
All-cause mortality	0.93	0.93 (0.79-1.08)

†Rate ratio predicted based on a difference of ~1.0 mmol/L at 1 year after randomization in the 4D trial, as derived from the results of the Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' (CTT) meta-analysis.

Baigent, Landray & Wheeler, Semin Dial 2007;20:498-503

AURORA: primary endpoint

Kaplan-Meier estimate of time to first major CV event



Why were 4D and AURORA negative?

- 1. Lack of powered
- 2. Excluded the highest-risk patients
- 3. High drop-out rates
- 4. Statins don't work in dialysis patients
 - A. "Different" cardiovascular disease
 - B. "Statin resistance"

Statins in CKD patients Summary of the current evidence

CKD Stage	Cardioprotection	
Stage 1	Yes*	
Stage 2	Yes*	
Stage 3	Yes*	
Stage 4	?	
Stage 5	??	
Dialysis	No clear benefit	
Transplant	Probably yes	

^{*} Post hoc analysis among patients with vascular disease

Statins in CKD patients: Summary of the current evidence

CKD Stage	Cardioprotection		
Stage 1	Yes*		
Stage 2	Yes*		
Stage 3	Yes*		
Stage 4	?		SHARP
Stage 5	??		
Dialysis	No clear benefit		
Transplant	Probably yes		

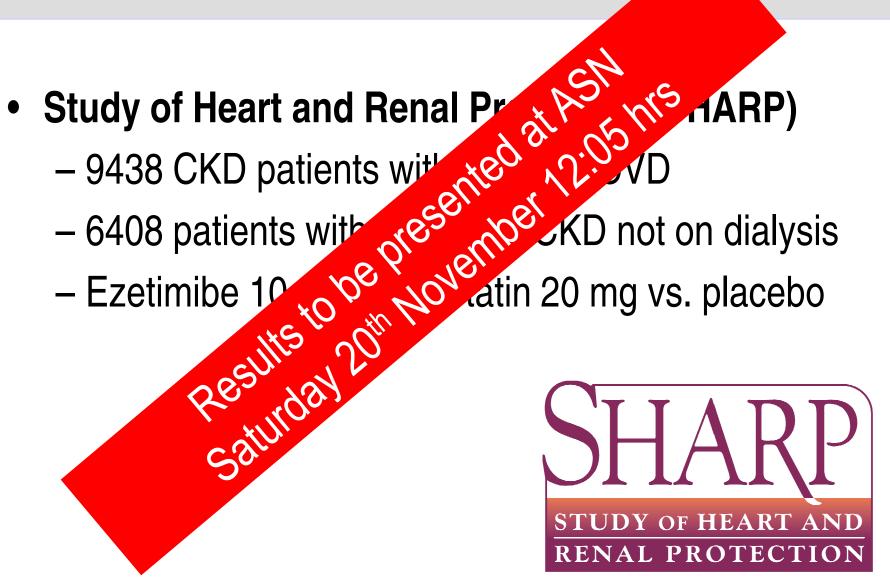
^{*} Post hoc analysis among patients with vascular disease

Ongoing statin studies in CKD patients

- Study of Heart and Renal Protection (SHARP)
 - 9438 CKD patients without overt CVD
 - 6408 patients with stage 3-5 CKD not on dialysis
 - Ezetimibe 10 mg/simvastatin 20 mg vs. placebo



Ongoing statin studies in CKD stients



Who should get statins?

- Patients with CKD stage 1-3 who have overt cardiovascular disease or who are at high risk based on exposure to conventional CV risk factor.
- Patients who have received a kidney transplant.

Spare slides

JUPITER: New territory for statins

Inclusion criteria:

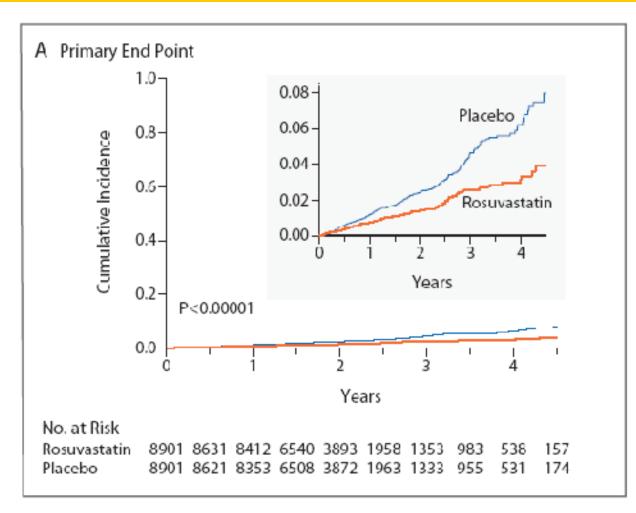
LDL<3.4 mmol/l CRP≥2.0 mg/l

Intervention:

Rosuvastatin 20mg vs. placebo

Endpoint:

Myocardial Infarction
Stroke
Revascularisation
Hospitalized for angina
Death from CV causes



HR = 0.56 (0.46-0.69) p < 0.00001

Ridker et al New Engl J Med 2008;359:2195-2207

Treatment thresholds for dyslipidemia in chronic kidney disease (stage 5)

- Triglycerides ≥ 500 mg/dl (5.65 mmol/l)
- LDL cholesterol ≥ 100 mg/dl (2.59 mmol/l)
- LDL cholesterol ≤100 mg/dl (2.59 mmol/l),
 Triglycerides ≥ 200 mg/dl (2.26 mmol/l) and non-HDL chol ≥ 130 mg/dl (3.36 mmol/l)

Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (K/DOQI) taskforce Am J Kidney Dis, April 2003;41(suppl 3):S1-S92