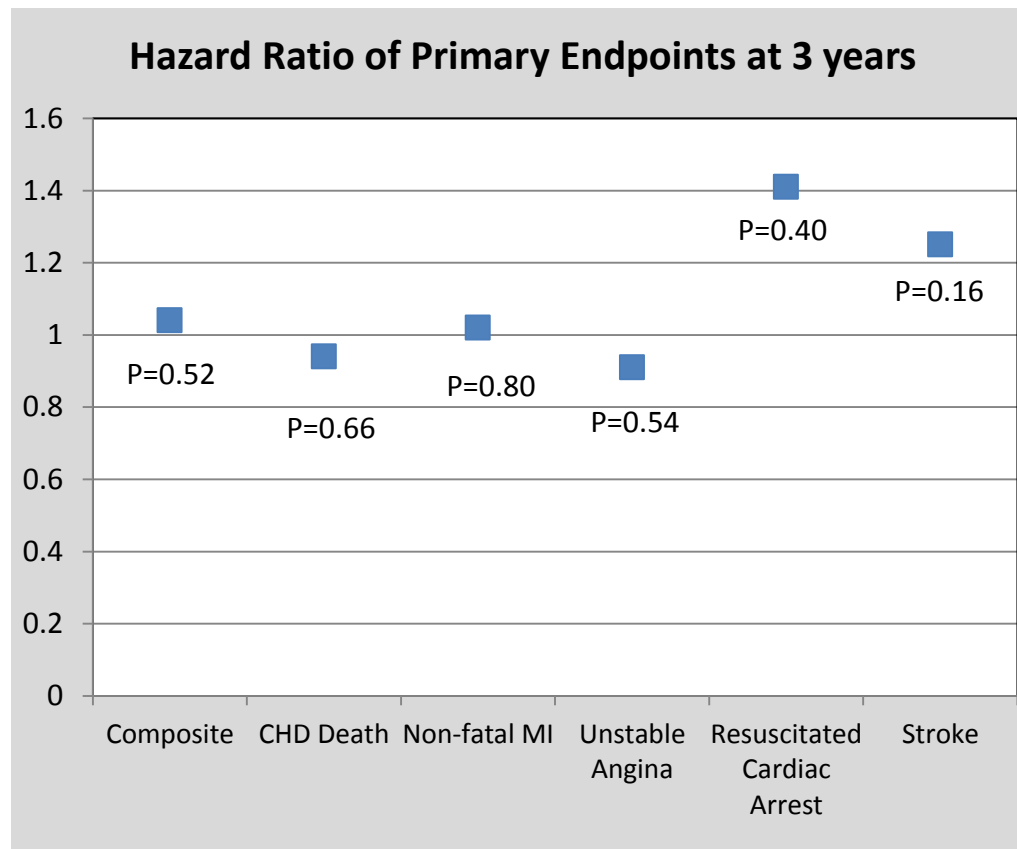


Effects of the Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Inhibitor Dalcetrapib in Patients with Recent Acute Coronary Syndrome

- **Background:** High levels of HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) have been shown to be associated with lower risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) events. However, reducing risk and improving outcomes by raising HDL-C levels after a coronary event is unknown.
- **Methods:** In this double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, 15,871 acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients over age 45 were randomly assigned to 600 mg dalcetrapib or placebo after a placebo run-in period of 4 to 12 weeks. Patients in 935 sites in 27 countries were treated and observed for a period of 36 months. Primary endpoints included:
 - CHD death
 - non-fatal MI
 - stroke
 - hospitalization for unstable angina
 - resuscitated cardiac arrest



- **Conclusions:** No significant reduction in risk of major CV events was observed with the use of dalcetrapib in patients with ACS.