Relationship Between Plasma LDL Concentrations During Treatment With Pravastatin and Recurrent Coronary Events in the Cholesterol and Recurrent Events Trial

Frank M. Sacks, MD; Lemuel A. Moyé, MD, PhD; Barry R. Davis, MD, PhD; Thomas G. Cole, PhD; Jean L. Rouleau, MD; David T. Nash, MD; Marc A. Pfeffer, MD, PhD; Eugene Braunwald, MD

Background—Although LDL lowering has been shown to reduce recurrent coronary events in patients with coronary heart disease, little direct information is available on the extent of LDL lowering required to achieve this outcome.

Methods and Results—The Cholesterol and Recurrent Events (CARE) trial compared pravastatin and placebo in patients who had experienced myocardial infarction (MI) who had average concentrations of total cholesterol <240 mg/dL (baseline mean, 209 mg/dL) and LDL cholesterol (LDL) 115 to 174 mg/dL (mean, 139 mg/dL). Pravastatin reduced coronary death or recurrent MI by 24%. In multivariate analysis, the LDL concentration achieved during follow-up was a significant, although nonlinear, predictor of the coronary event rate (P < .007), whereas the extent of LDL reduction was not significant, whether expressed as an absolute amount (P = .97) or a percentage (P = .76). The coronary event rate declined as LDL decreased during follow-up from 174 to ~125 mg/dL, but no further decline was seen in the LDL range from 125 to 71 mg/dL. In multivariate analysis, triglyceride but not HDL concentrations during follow-up were weakly but significantly associated with the coronary event rate.

Conclusions—The LDL concentrations achieved during treatment with pravastatin or placebo were associated with reduction in coronary events down to an LDL concentration of ~125 mg/dL. LDL concentrations <125 mg/dL during treatment were not associated with further benefit. Absolute or percentage reduction in LDL had little relationship to coronary events.

Key Words: lipoproteins n cholesterol n coronary disease n drugs

The beneficial effects of cholesterol-lowering therapy for the primary and secondary prevention of CHD have been conclusively demonstrated in large-scale clinical trials.1–5 Meta-analysis of trials in hypercholesterolemic patients suggested that the reduction in cardiovascular events and in total mortality is directly proportional to the mean percentage reduction of elevated plasma cholesterol concentrations.1 However, there are limitations to such a conclusion. First, the predominantly high pretreatment LDL concentrations of patients in these trials are not representative of the LDL concentrations of the majority of contemporary CHD patients.6–8 Second, the mean LDL cholesterol concentration during therapy was also relatively high, 125 to 175 mg/dL,2,3,9,10 corresponding to the average pretreatment range for North American and European populations with CHD.6–8 There is no information on the relationship between LDL during treatment and coronary events with LDL concentrations <125 mg/dL that can now be regularly achieved in the majority of patients with CHD using inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase. For these reasons, the relationship between LDL concentrations and their reduction during treatment and the incidence of recurrent coronary events requires further definition.

The CARE trial5 provides the opportunity to study the effect of lowering LDL to levels not previously achieved in large-scale clinical trials on coronary events. The combination of a pretreatment range of LDL concentrations of 115 to 175 mg/dL, encompassing approximately the 20th to 80th percentiles of the North American population of patients with CHD, and an average reduction of LDL of 32% in the pravastatin group produced LDL concentrations during the trial ranging from 71 to 136 mg/dL. Pravastatin treatment significantly reduced the incidence of the primary end point of the trial, fatal CHD or nonfatal MI, by 24%, and of coronary revascularization procedures by 27%. In this report, the relations between several measures of the effect of pravastatin on the risk of coronary events were investigated: the LDL concentration achieved during treatment, the absolute reduction of LDL, and the percentage lowering of LDL. In addition to lowering LDL, pravastatin raises HDL and lowers triglycerides. A secondary goal was to investigate the rela-

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From the Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women’s Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass (F.M.S., M.A.P., E.B.); University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston (L.A.M., B.R.D.); Washington University, St Louis, Mo (T.G.C.); Montreal Heart Institute, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (J.L.R.); and State University of New York Health Sciences Center, Syracuse (D.T.N.).
Reprint requests to F.M. Sacks, Nutrition Department, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115.
E-mail fsacks@hsph.harvard.edu
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triglyceride concentration divided by 5.12. We validated this com-
from the total cholesterol the sum of HDL cholesterol and the
procedure was in accordance with institutional guidelines. The
the United States. The sites and investigators are listed
committee. The trial was conducted at 80 clinical centers in Can-
and in the United States. The sites and investigators are listed
were assigned at random to either pravastatin 40 mg/d or placebo and
published. In summary, 4159 patients, 576 women and 3583 men,
were measured on two occasions during screening to deter-
mutations was divided into deciles, with indicator vari-
able to identify these deciles in a time-dependent manner, with the
decile of highest lipid concentration or least reduction in lipid
concentration being the referent.
The influence of follow-up LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and
triglycerides on coronary events was investigated in time-dependent
analyses as appropriate. In other analyses, treatment group was
added as a covariate to investigate to what extent the lipid concen-
trations during treatment explained the reduction in coronary events.
Relative risks were computed for the treatment group before and
after adjustment for LDL, HDL, and triglycerides during treatment.
For this purpose, other covariates, baseline lipids, and the risk factors
were not added.
Two definitions of follow-up lipid concentrations (LDL, HDL,
triglycerides) were used. The average follow-up lipid concentration
refers to a weighted average of postrandomization follow-up con-
centrations. Because more measurements were obtained in the first
year than in later years of follow-up, the average was computed so
that each year had the same weight. The most recent lipid concen-
tration refers to the most recent lipid measurement before a patient
had a coronary event or the final lipid measurement in the trial for
patients who did not experience an event during follow-up.
Results
The principal baseline characteristics of the enrolled patients
were summarized as follows: mean age, 59 years; women, 14%;
diabetes, 14%; current smoking, 21%; history of hyper-
tension, 43%; and mean left ventricular ejection fraction, 53%. Aspirin was taken by 83% of the patients, and a
revascularization procedure had been performed before en-
rollment in 54%. Mean baseline lipid levels (mg/dL) were
total cholesterol, 209; LDL cholesterol, 139; HDL chole-
sterol, 39; and triglycerides, 155. At the end of the trial, the
percentages of patients taking assigned study medication
were 94% and 86% in the pravastatin and placebo groups,
respectively.
Pravastatin lowered LDL cholesterol by an average of 32%
in the first year, and this reduction was maintained for the
duration of the study (Fig 1). The difference in LDL concen-

### Statistical Methods
Cox proportional hazards analyses with time-dependent covariates were used. In these Cox analyses, the follow-up lipid measurement (LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, or triglycerides) was the time-dependent covariate. The lipid concentrations were updated for each patient as the analysis progressed through patients’ follow-up periods. The primary end point (fatal CHD or nonfatal MI) and an expanded end point (fatal CHD, nonfatal MI, CABG, or PTCA) were used as the outcome variables. The primary analysis of lipid levels during treatment combined patients in the pravastatin and placebo groups together into a single group called the “total cohort.” Additional analyses examined the pravastatin and placebo groups separately. Unless otherwise stated, multivariate models adjusted for the baseline variables of age, sex, smoking history, diabetes, hypertension, and left ventricular ejection fraction. The initial Cox proportional hazards models evaluated the assumption of a linear relationship between follow-up lipid concentrations and coronary event rates. However, to explore the possibility of nonlinearity, the lipid concentrations were divided into deciles, with indicator vari-
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### Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<tr>
<td>CHD</td>
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<td>HDL</td>
<td>high-density lipoprotein</td>
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<td>HMG-CoA</td>
<td>hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A</td>
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<td>LDL</td>
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<td>MI</td>
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<td>PTCA</td>
<td>percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty</td>
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trations between the pravastatin and placebo groups was 31% in the first year and 27% at the end of the trial. The small reduction in the difference between the pravastatin and placebo groups in follow-up LDL concentrations resulted from a decrease in LDL of the placebo group caused by 8% of the placebo patients going on lipid-lowering treatment (dropouts), most of which occurred late in the trial. Compared with the placebo group, HDL levels increased by an average of 5% and triglycerides decreased by an average of 10% in the pravastatin group.

In the total cohort, the average LDL concentrations during treatment, when modeled as a linear variable and adjusted for baseline risk factors, correlated significantly with the risk of a primary or expanded coronary end point (Table 1). The results were very similar when the LDL value used in the analysis was the average or the most recent value. Adjustment for the baseline risk factors had little effect on the results. However, the relationship between follow-up average LDL and coronary events in the total cohort was determined to be nonlinear by use of time-dependent decile analysis (Fig 2). The relative risks for both the primary end point and the expanded coronary end point in the pravastatin group, considered separately, was also significant overall (P = .02) but nonlinear (Fig 4). In the pravastatin group, the highest event rate was in the highest decile, median LDL was 136 mg/dL, and the event rates were similar across all the other 9 deciles, which had medians of 117 to 71 mg/dL. The results were similar for the primary end point and when the most recent LDL concentration was used. Adherence, defined as taking study medication for at least 3 of the 5 years of follow-up, was 92% in the highest decile of LDL during treatment, 94% to 95% in the 8th and 9th deciles, and 98% to 99% in the remaining deciles. The average decrease in LDL concentration that resulted in the median LDL concentration during follow-up of 125 mg/dL was 25 mg/dL, or 17% of the pretreatment concentration. Lower LDL concentrations that were produced by larger decreases in LDL by up to 53 mg/dL, or by 43%, from baseline were not associated with reductions in the coronary event rate below that associated with an LDL concentration of 125 mg/dL.

We considered the possibility that this analysis could not have detected reductions in coronary rates below an LDL concentration of 125 mg/dL. First, we calculated that the relative risk of an expanded coronary event in patients in the pravastatin group whose average follow-up LDL was ≤100 mg/dL was 0.97 compared with those with LDL 101 to 125 mg/dL, thereby demonstrating that the risks were nearly identical in both ranges of follow-up LDL. We then used CIs around this relative risk to calculate that the probability was 10% for a 15% reduction in end points in the LDL range ≤100 mg/dL compared with the range 101 to 125 mg/dL. This suggests that a clinically important reduction in events was unlikely to have been missed.

The LDL concentration during follow-up, the absolute change in LDL concentration, and the percentage change were examined in multivariate analyses to determine which had the strongest relationship to the coronary event rate. When LDL concentration was considered with either the absolute change or the percentage change, only the concent-
tration significantly predicted the expanded coronary end point ($P = .007$ to .008 for LDL concentration, $P = .97$ for absolute change, $P = .76$ for percentage change) (Table 2). The findings were similar for the primary end point (Table 2) and when most recent LDL was used.

The HDL level during follow-up was not significantly associated with the coronary event rate after adjustment for baseline nonlipid risk factors (Table 1). The change in HDL also did not correlate significantly with the event rate. In contrast, the triglyceride level during follow-up was a significant predictor of coronary events, although less strongly than LDL (Table 1). The relative risk of a coronary event decreased from 1.0 in the highest triglyceride quintile (median, 260 mg/dL) to 0.90 in the middle quintile (median, 142 mg/dL) to 0.87 in the lowest quintile (median, 84 mg/dL). When the three lipids were considered together in the Cox model, LDL and triglycerides were the independent predictors. Adding the three baseline lipid concentrations to the models produced little change in these results.

We investigated whether there was an effect of pravastatin treatment on coronary incidence after the LDL, HDL, and triglyceride levels achieved during treatment had been taken into consideration. We did this by adding “treatment group” as an independent variable to the multiple regression model used previously (Table 1). This analysis requires that both treatment groups be represented in a substantial part of the LDL distribution of the total cohort. The percentage of patients in each LDL decile who were in the pravastatin group is shown in Fig 2 (right vertical axis). Pravastatin-treated patients composed 45% of the middle 4 deciles, 100 to 134 mg/dL. Thus, there was substantial representation from both treatment groups in the middle 40% of the follow-up LDL distribution in the total cohort. In this analysis, the unadjusted relative risk of an expanded coronary end point in the pravastatin compared with the placebo group was 0.76 (95% CI, 0.67 to 0.86). If LDL lowering was entirely responsible for the effect of pravastatin, the adjusted relative risk for treatment would be 1.0 when the LDL concentration was included with the treatment variable. The results showed that the relative risk of an expanded coronary end point in the pravastatin group was 0.92 (0.77 to 1.10) after adjustment for LDL levels during treatment, 0.95 (0.79 to 1.14) after adjustment for LDL and triglycerides, and 0.96 (0.80 to 1.15) after adjustment for LDL, triglycerides, and HDL. This left 33% of the total effect ($[1 - 0.92] / [1 - 0.76]$) unaccounted for by the LDL concentration and only 17% ($[1 - 0.96] / [1 - 0.76]$) unaccounted for by the concentrations of LDL, HDL, and triglycerides.

Figure 2. LDL cholesterol concentration during follow-up and coronary events. Placebo and pravastatin groups combined, n = 4159 patients. A, Primary end point: coronary death or nonfatal MI (n = 486 patients with end point, 55 in the 10th decile); B, expanded end point: coronary death, nonfatal MI, CABG, or PTCA (n = 979 patients with end point, 111 in 10th decile). Relative risk determined by Cox proportional hazards analysis with time-dependent covariates (see text). Data points show relative risks with 95% CIs for coronary events for deciles of follow-up LDL concentration. Percentages of patients in each decile of LDL concentration who are in pravastatin group are indicated by the solid line, corresponding to right vertical axis.
Discussion

The CARE trial demonstrated that the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor pravastatin significantly prevented recurrent coronary events in patients with average cholesterol levels who had experienced an MI. We now report that the rate of coronary events was associated strongly with the plasma LDL cholesterol concentrations during treatment in the total cohort consisting of the patients treated with pravastatin or placebo. This is not an unexpected finding, considering that the HMG-CoAs were developed primarily to reduce LDL concentrations and that a close relationship between plasma total or LDL cholesterol and coronary events is well established. A central finding of this study is that the relationship between LDL during treatment and coronary events is not a linear one but rather appears not to decline further below a concentration of \( \approx 125 \text{ mg/dL} \). Pravastatin also has beneficial effects on plasma HDL cholesterol and triglycerides, and the reduction in triglyceride with pravastatin also appears to contribute to the reduction in coronary events.

The CARE trial was able to investigate the relationship between LDL concentration and coronary events in patients with a much lower range than previous trials did. The average LDL concentrations during follow-up in the active treatment groups in previous trials ranged from 125 to 175 mg/dL, whereas in the CARE trial, the LDL concentrations during treatment across deciles ranged from 71 to 136 mg/dL because of the substantial effects of the study drug, pravastatin, and the relatively low pretreatment concentrations (115 to 174 mg/dL). In CARE, the nonlinear relationship that was found between LDL during treatment and coronary events, with a cutpoint of 125 mg/dL, is consistent with the previously reported finding in CARE that a baseline LDL of \( >125 \text{ mg/dL} \) identified the portion of the population that subsequently experienced a reduction in coronary events. Approximately 80% of the patients in the pravastatin group had pretreatment LDL levels \( >125 \text{ mg/dL} \). These findings from analysis of LDL concentrations before and during treatment suggest that LDL concentrations \( \approx 125 \text{ mg/dL} \), present in most post-MI patients, have a clinically important influence on subsequent coronary events and that pravastatin is effective in reducing both the LDL concentration and the coronary event rate in this group.

The results in CARE on follow-up LDL concentrations and coronary events are supported by a recently reported meta-analysis that included all published lipid trials. Coronary event rates among the trials were closely correlated with the average achieved total cholesterol level, as we found within the CARE trial for LDL cholesterol. The meta-analysis also found that the relationship between achieved total cholesterol concentration and coronary events was curvilinear, with no further decrease in events expected below \( \approx 150 \text{ mg/dL} \) (corresponding to an LDL concentration of \( \approx 110 \text{ mg/dL} \)), a result that is very similar to that found within the CARE trial.

![Figure 3](http://circ.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 3.** LDL cholesterol concentration during follow-up and coronary events. Placebo group, n=2078 patients. Expanded end point: coronary death, nonfatal MI, CABG, or PTCA (430 patients with end point, 67 in 10th decile). Relative risk determined by Cox proportional hazards analysis with time-dependent covariates (see text). Data points show medians with 95% CIs for coronary events for deciles of follow-up LDL concentration.

![Figure 4](http://circ.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 4.** LDL cholesterol concentration during follow-up and coronary events. Pravastatin group, n=2081 patients. Expanded end point: coronary death, nonfatal MI, CABG, or PTCA (430 patients with end point, 52 in 10th decile). Relative risk determined by Cox proportional hazards analysis with time-dependent covariates (see text). Data points show medians with 95% CIs for coronary events for deciles of follow-up LDL concentration. Adherence, defined as taking study medication for at least 3 of the 5 years of follow-up, was 92% in highest decile of follow-up, 94% to 95% in 8th and 9th deciles, and 98% to 99% in remaining deciles.
This suggests that the findings in CARE are compatible with the totality of available evidence from clinical end-point trials.

In a multivariate analysis that included LDL concentration during follow-up, the change in LDL from baseline, expressed either as a percentage or absolute change in concentration, was not found to be significantly related to coronary events. If atherosclerosis and the occurrence of coronary events are influenced by the absolute concentration of LDL, as suggested by epidemiological observations, then it is not surprising that the change in LDL is an imperfect indicator of atherogenic influence of LDL.

Evidence from various types of studies has been cited to support a continuous relationship between plasma cholesterol and coronary events that has no threshold. Most arteriographic trials have demonstrated slowing of progression of coronary disease with diet or drug therapy. However, quantitative reviews and meta-analyses of all arteriographic studies have not found a relationship between lower LDL concentrations achieved during therapy and improvement in coronary lesions. Epidemiological studies relating cholesterol to coronary events have demonstrated a continuous relationship from average to elevated concentrations. However, the relationship has not been clearly demonstrated within the lower range of total or LDL cholesterol concentrations that are readily achievable by treatment of patients with average cholesterol levels, who make up the majority of patients with coronary artery disease (such as those in CARE), with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. In the largest single prospective epidemiological study with 361,662 US men and in a meta-analysis of 17,600 other populations that totaled 172,760 men, the results show little or no relationship between serum total cholesterol and CHD death in the lowest 20% to 25% of cholesterol concentrations, i.e., up to 170 to 180 mg/dL. In a meta-analysis of 11 populations with 124,814 women, the incidence of CHD death did not increase until serum total cholesterol reached 200 mg/dL. In a 25-year follow-up of Mediterranean populations, in whom the usual cholesterol range is lower than in North American or northern European populations, no relationship was found between serum total cholesterol concentrations and coronary events in the lower half of the range (<196 mg/dL).

In Shanghai, China, in contrast, the relationship with coronary events appears to be stronger in the lowest half of the total cholesterol range, <160 mg/dL, and is attenuated in the upper half. The paradoxical shape of the curve in the Shanghai population is not consistent with other epidemiological studies of US and European populations or of a rural Japanese cohort and could be a chance finding due to the small number of coronary events, in the lower half of the cholesterol range, or due to confounding by unmeasured risk factors such as obesity, diabetes, and physical inactivity, or by other less well-understood mechanisms.

Limitations of the analysis described here should be considered. In particular, this type of analysis is not based on randomized groups, and the possibility always remains of confounding by unidentified variables. However, the multivariate analysis did not find evidence for important confounding by the known nonlipid variables that affect outcomes in patients with coronary artery disease, such as age, sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, and left ventricular ejection fraction. The identification of a nonlinear relationship between follow-up LDL concentrations and coronary events with a cutpoint of 125 mg/dL is derived from an exploratory analysis and should be examined prospectively in future trials. Although there were 2,450 patients whose average follow-up LDL was <125 mg/dL and 518 of them experienced an expanded coronary end point, a small reduction in coronary events within this range might not have been detected because of a type II error. However, we determined that the probability was high, 90%, that even a modest reduction in coronary events of 15% would have been detected. Finally, the relationship between LDL concentration and coronary events was investigated within the structure of a 5-year clinical trial in a population that had had many decades to develop clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis. The influence of LDL may be different in a variety of populations and over a lifetime of exposure.

There are several strengths of this investigation in the population in the CARE trial. Adherence to the therapy was excellent for the entire duration of the trial, so that variation in compliance is unlikely to have affected the results. Multiple lipid measurements were obtained to characterize concen-
trations during treatment, and coronary events were exhaustively searched for and validated. For these reasons, misclassification of LDL concentrations and end points would be minimal. In view of the strict double-blind conditions of the trial, it is difficult to imagine selective overreporting of coronary events in patients whose LDL concentrations were in the lower range of the population, which could have caused a nonlinear relationship of coronary events with LDL concentrations. The principal findings are robust, because several different approaches to defining the LDL concentration during treatment and both primary and expanded end points gave similar results. The findings are applicable to common clinical practice in which treatment is ordinarily begun in middle age or later.

In conclusion, the CARE trial established that the majority of patients with CHD, those with average cholesterol concentrations, should receive lipid treatment to reduce the risk of recurrent events. The findings in this report suggest that the effect of pravastatin to lower LDL cholesterol to <125 mg/dL was responsible for most of the reduction in coronary events. Realistically, coronary risk is unlikely to change abruptly at any specific cutpoint, and the LDL concentration of 125 mg/dL may represent an approximate rather than an exact boundary for clinical effectiveness. A conservative clinical application of these findings is to suggest a range for optimal LDL concentrations during lipid therapy, eg, 100 to 125 mg/dL. This is consistent with results of a recent meta-analysis that used the overall results of published lipid trials.21 Ultimately, combining evidence from major lipid trials, as is planned in a prospective pooling project,22 should give the most precise estimate for treatment goals for prevention of coronary heart disease.

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