

IX

JORNADA CIENTÍFICA DE LA ADHERENCIA AL TRATAMIENTO

Innovaciones en Adherencia resultados en salud, policomprimido cardiovascular

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CENTRO INTEGRAL DE ENFERMEDADES
CARDIOVASCULARES



CENTRO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CARDIOVASCULARES (CNIC)

Valentin Fuster | General Director

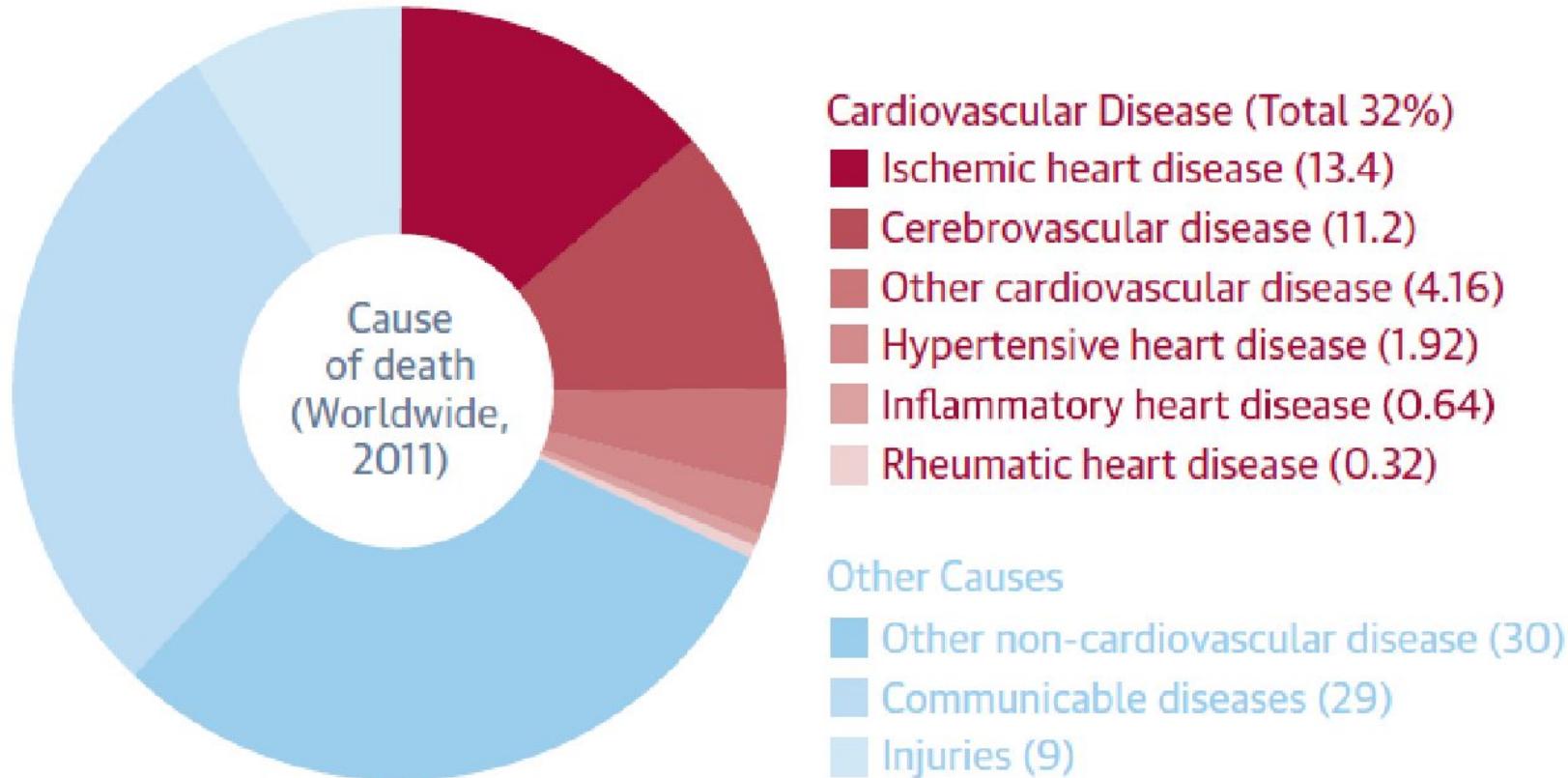


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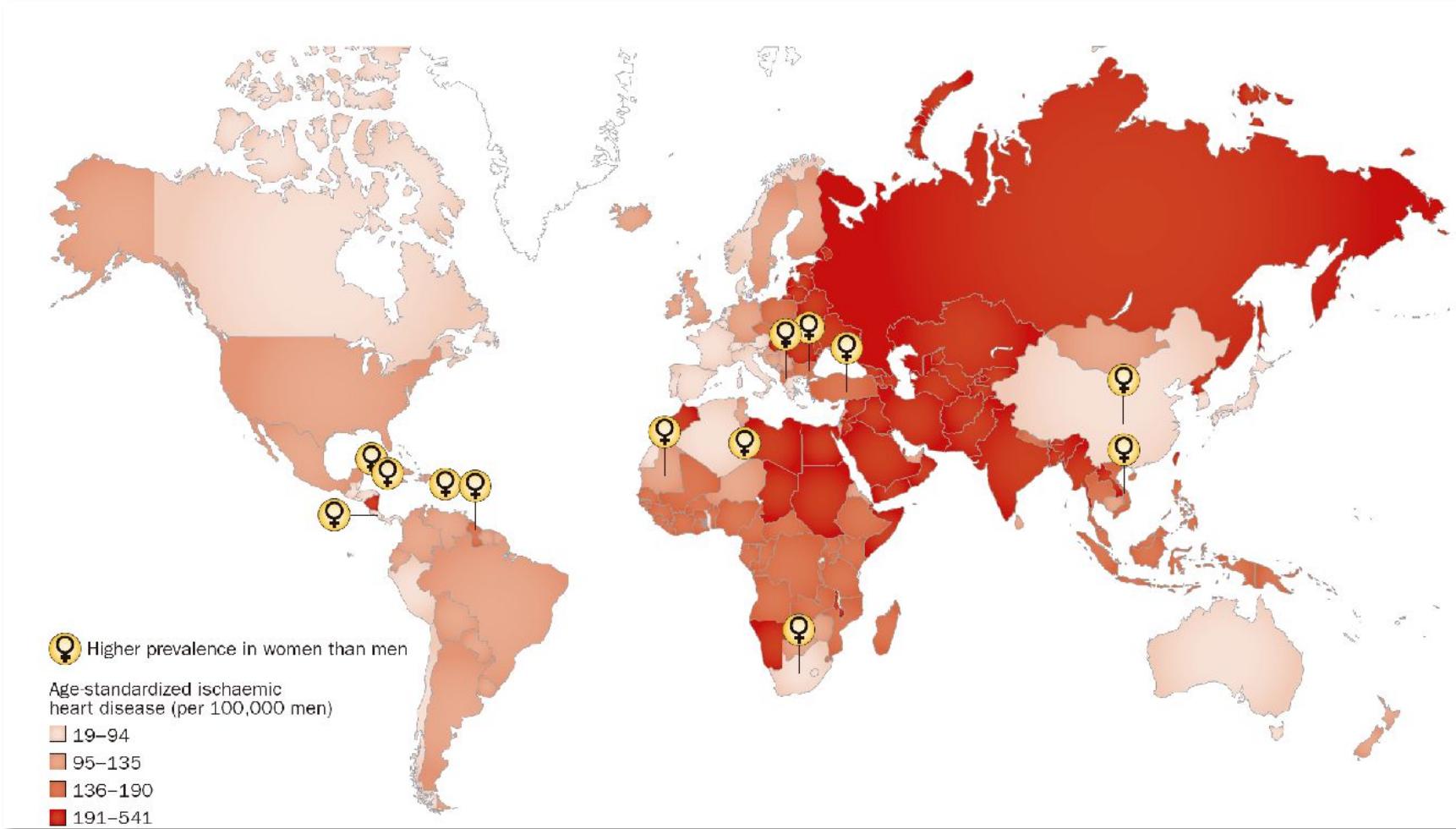


Fundación *procnic*

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN 2011



Global Burden of CVD

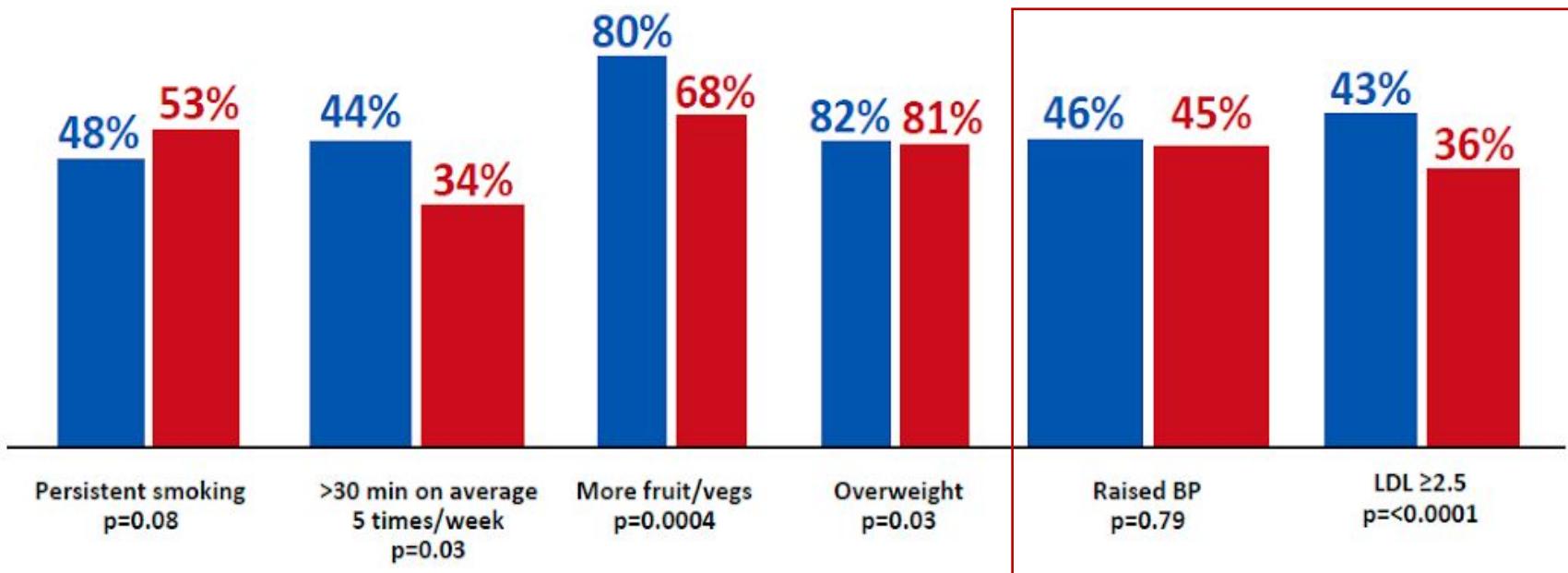


8 out of 10 cardiovascular deaths occur in LMIC

Trends in Management of Chronic Heart Disease

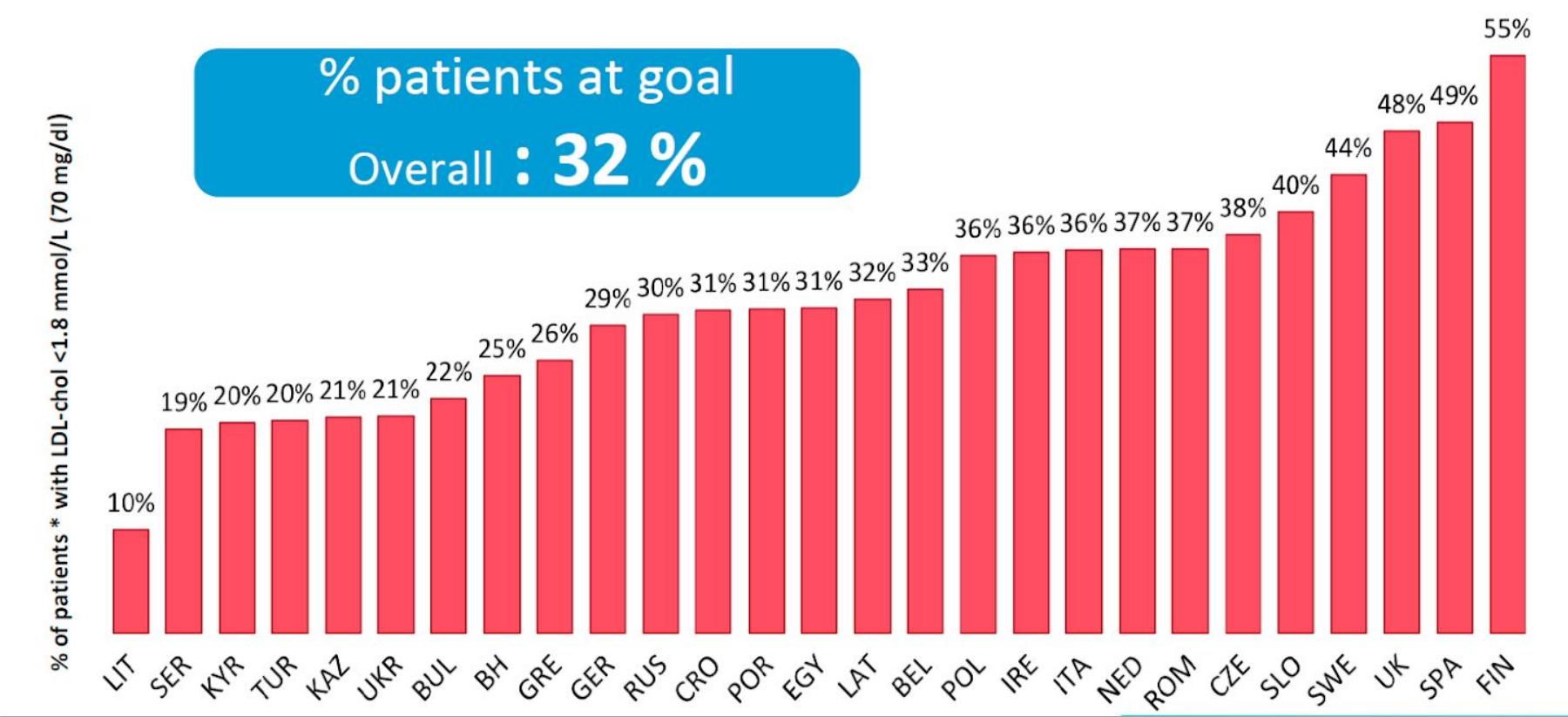
EUROASPIRE IV 2012-15
EUROASPIRE V 2016-17

■ EUROASPIRE IV
■ EUROASPIRE V



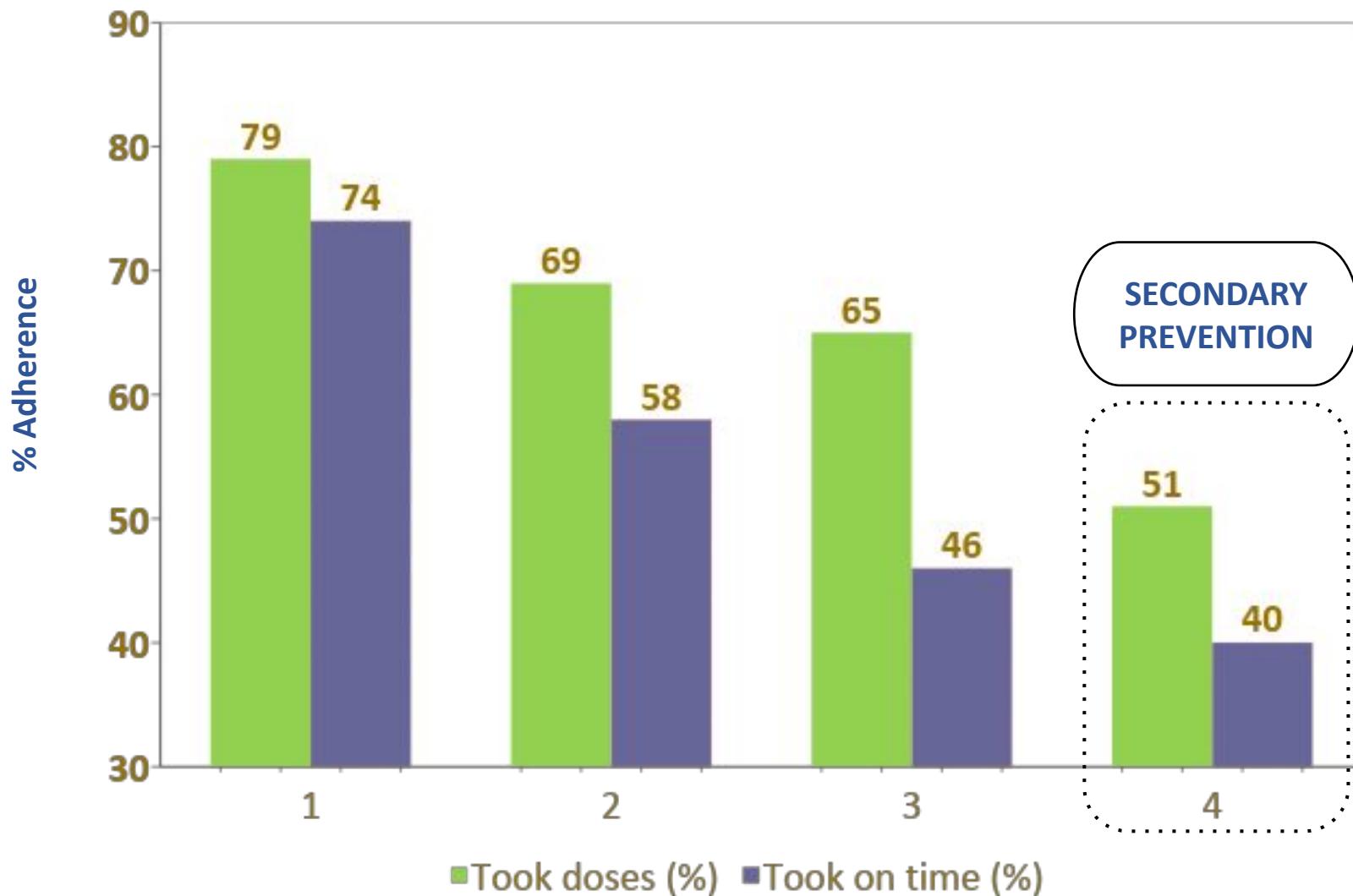
Actual Lipid Management in the Real World

EUROASPIRE V 2016-17

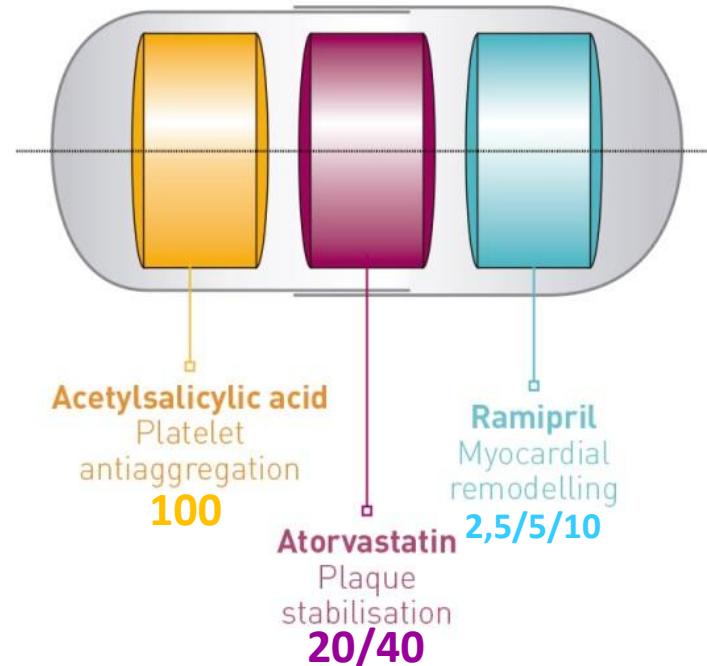


- 8261 patients surveyed after hospitalization for coronary revascularization or ACS
- 131 centers, 27 European countries
- 84% on statin: **32% achieved LDL-c < 70mg/dL**
- 60% on *high intensity statin*: **36% achieved LDL-c < 70mg/dL**

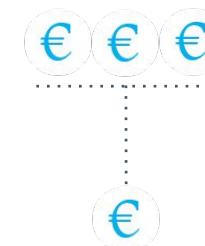
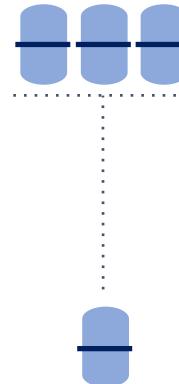
Direct association between dosing frequency and medication adherence



Treatment Simplification



 CV polypill

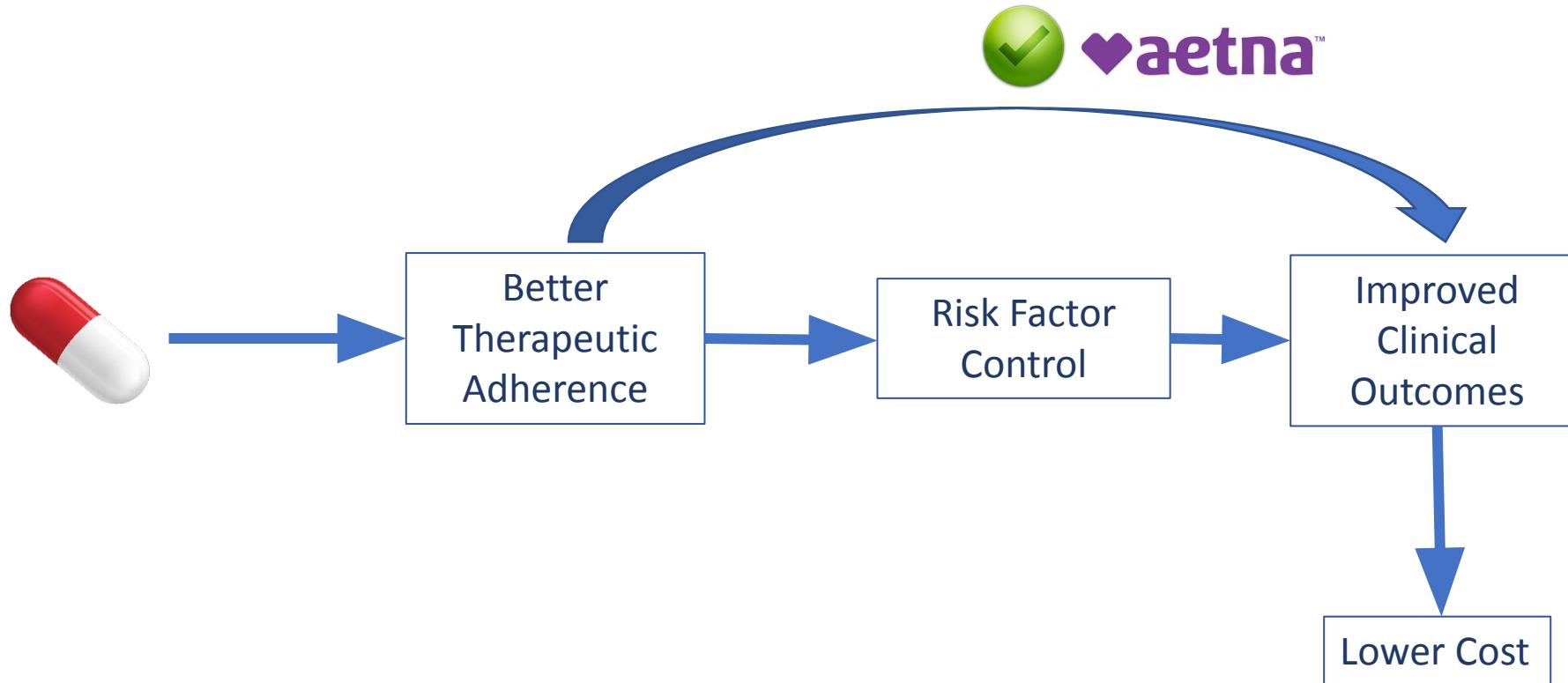


Reduces the number of components to simplify treatment regimen:
Improves adherence

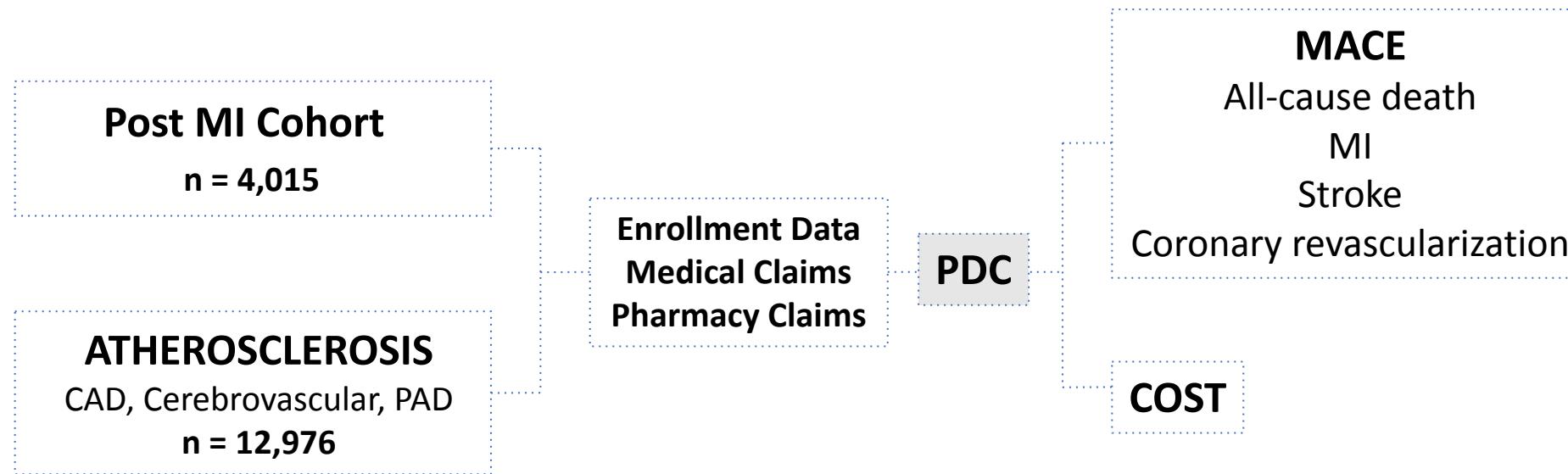
Cost Effective Strategy
Improves affordability

Favors global accessibility to pharmacologic treatment

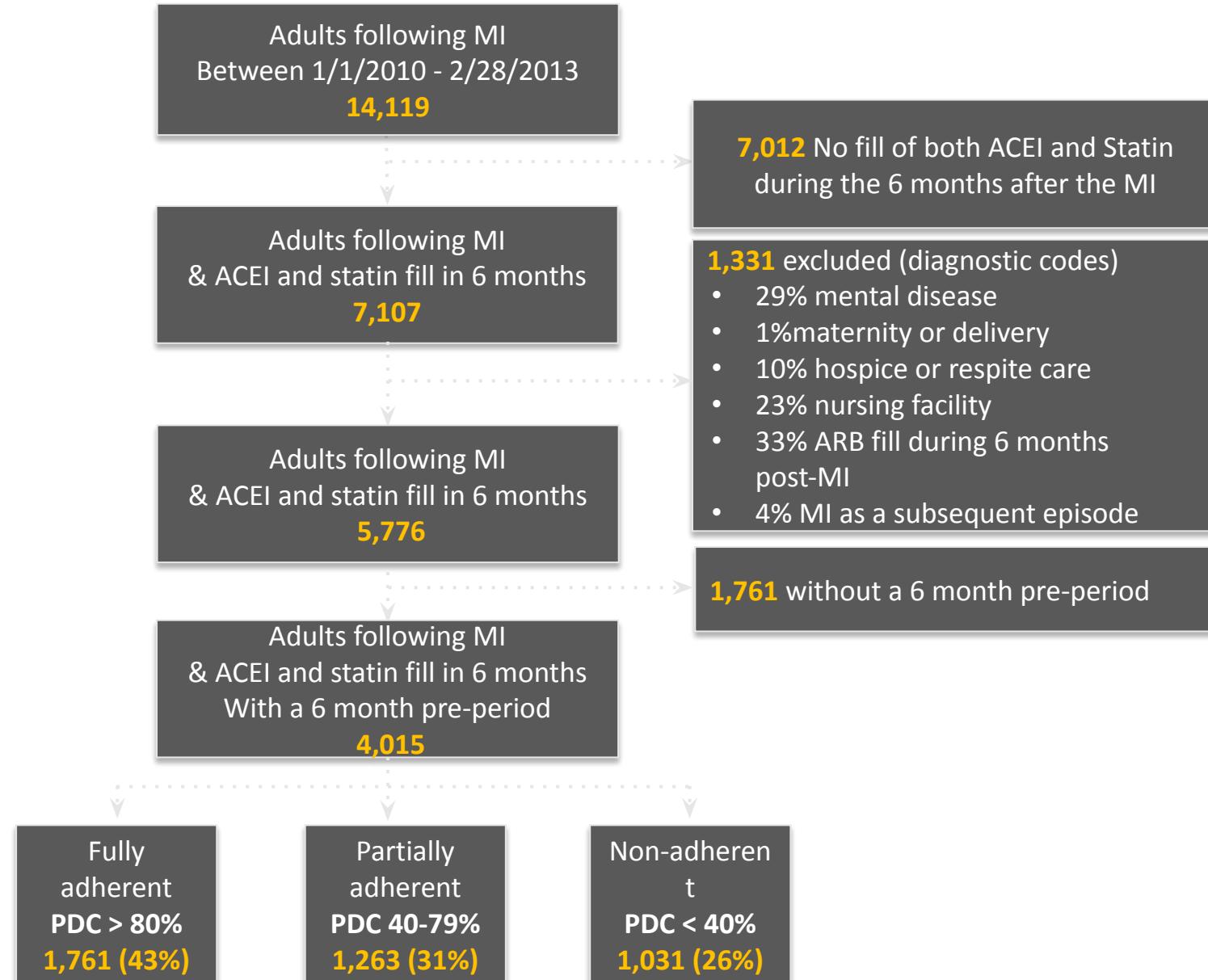
RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF A CV POLYPILL IN SECONDARY PREVENTION



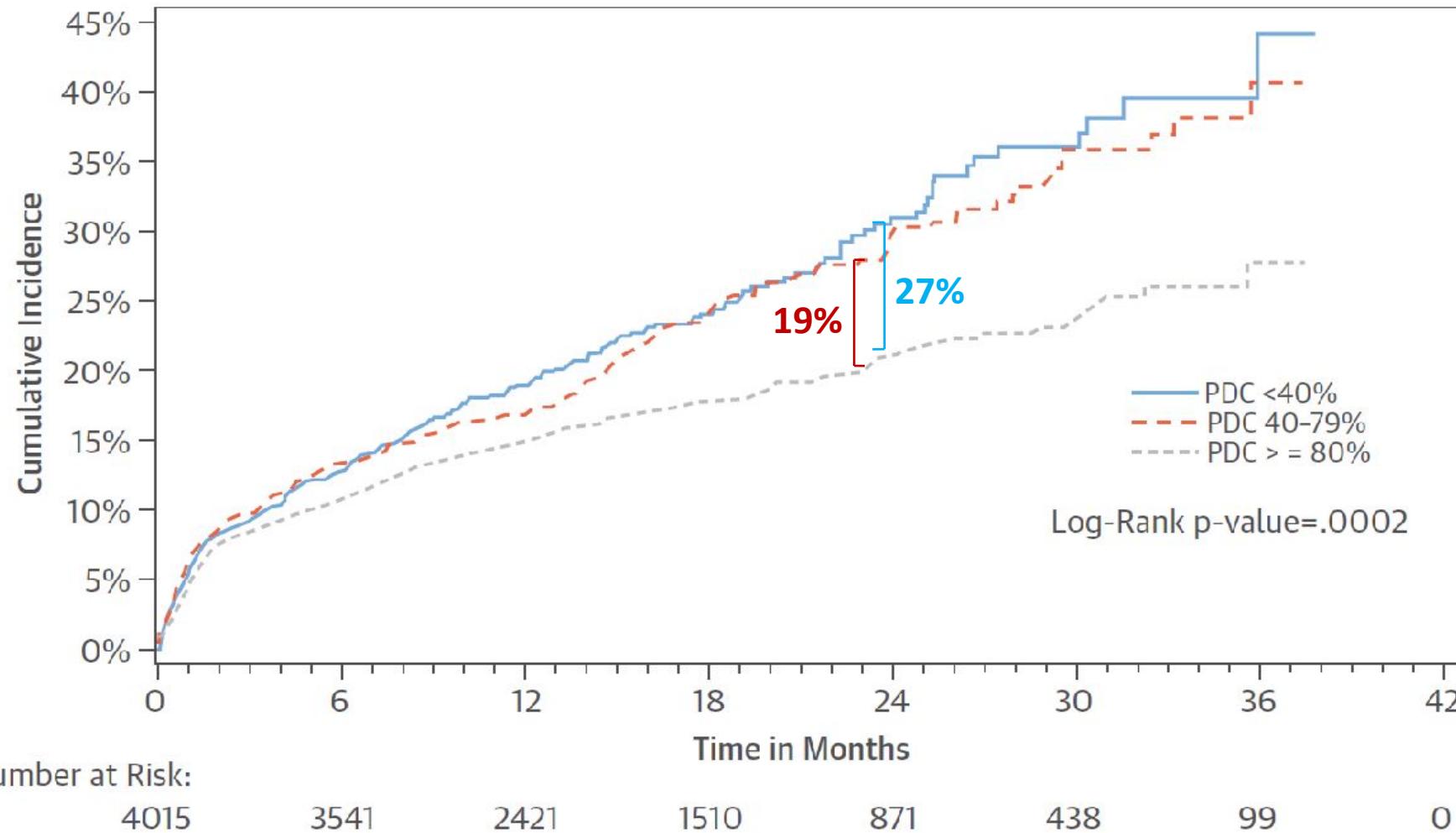
Objective: to determine the association between adherence levels and long term MACE in secondary CV prevention.



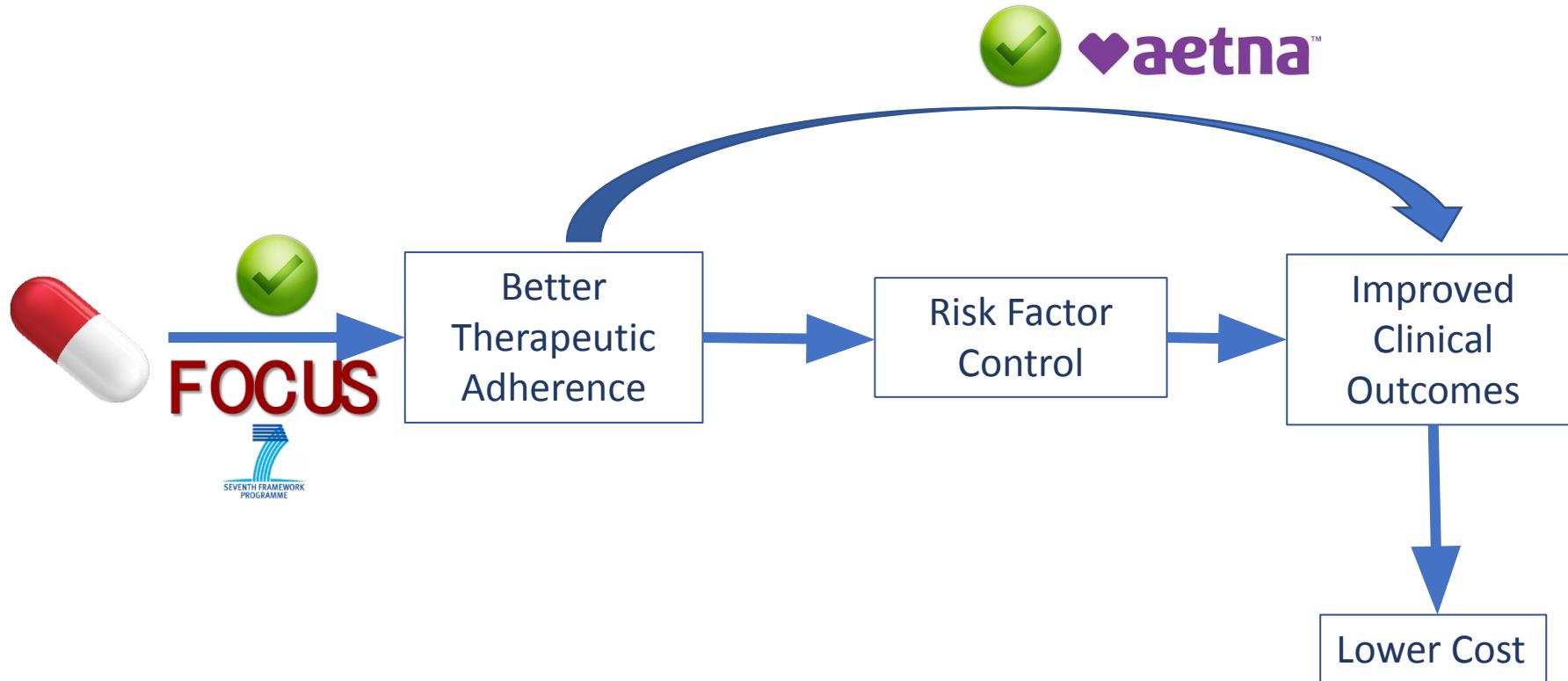
Post MI Cohort



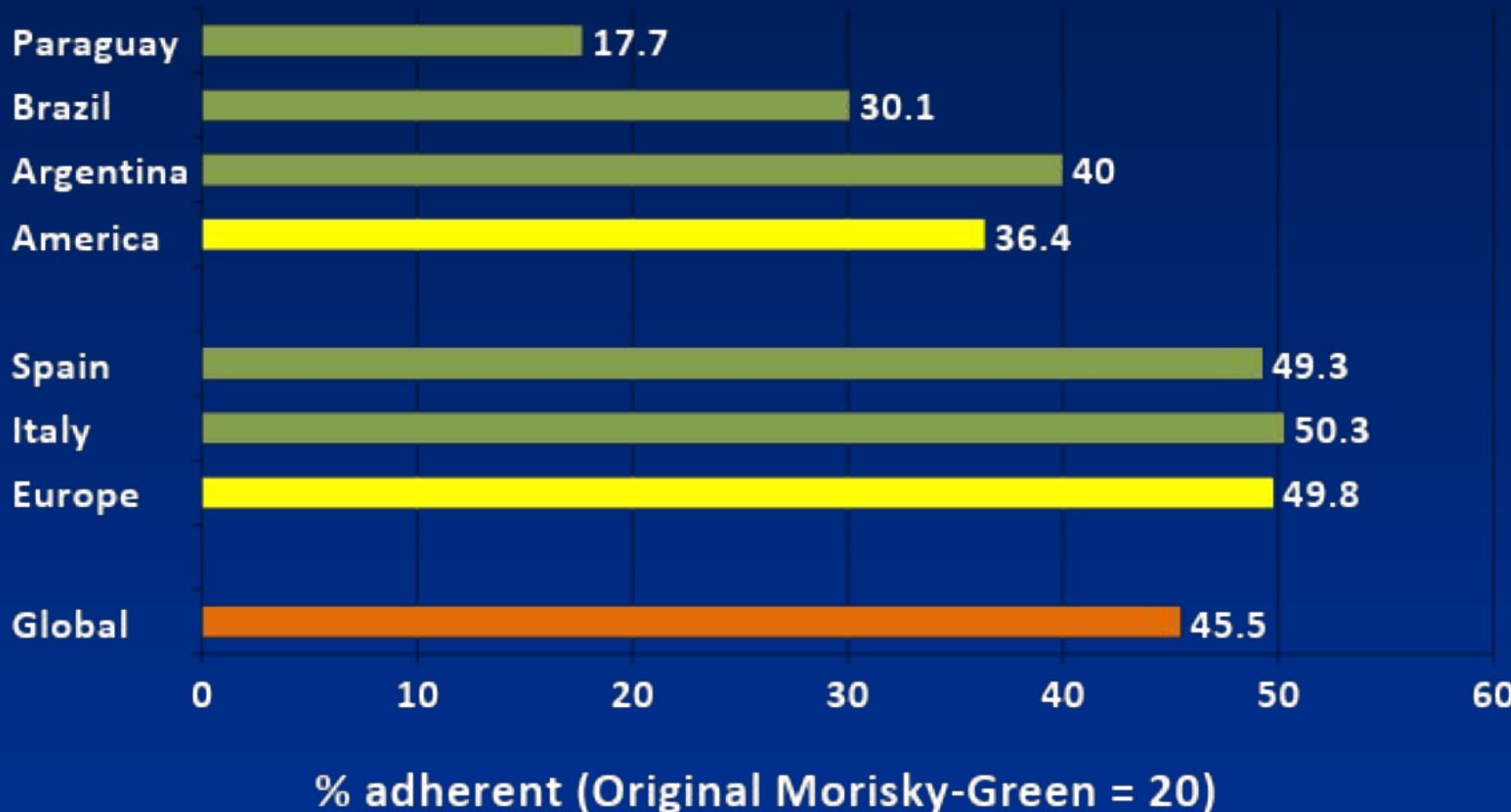
Time to Major cardiac Event by Adherence Levels



RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF A CV POLYPILL IN SECONDARY PREVENTION



FOCUS Phase 1 – Results (2)

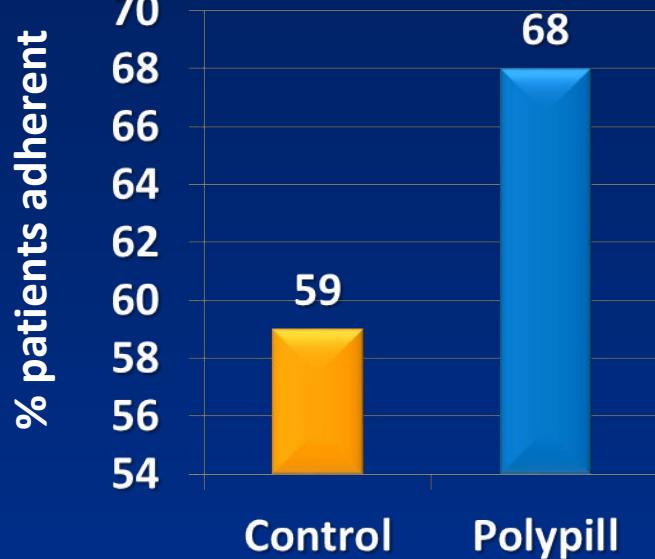
MORISKY GREEN: EVALUATION OF ADHERENCE
(N=2118)

FOCUS Phase 2 Results

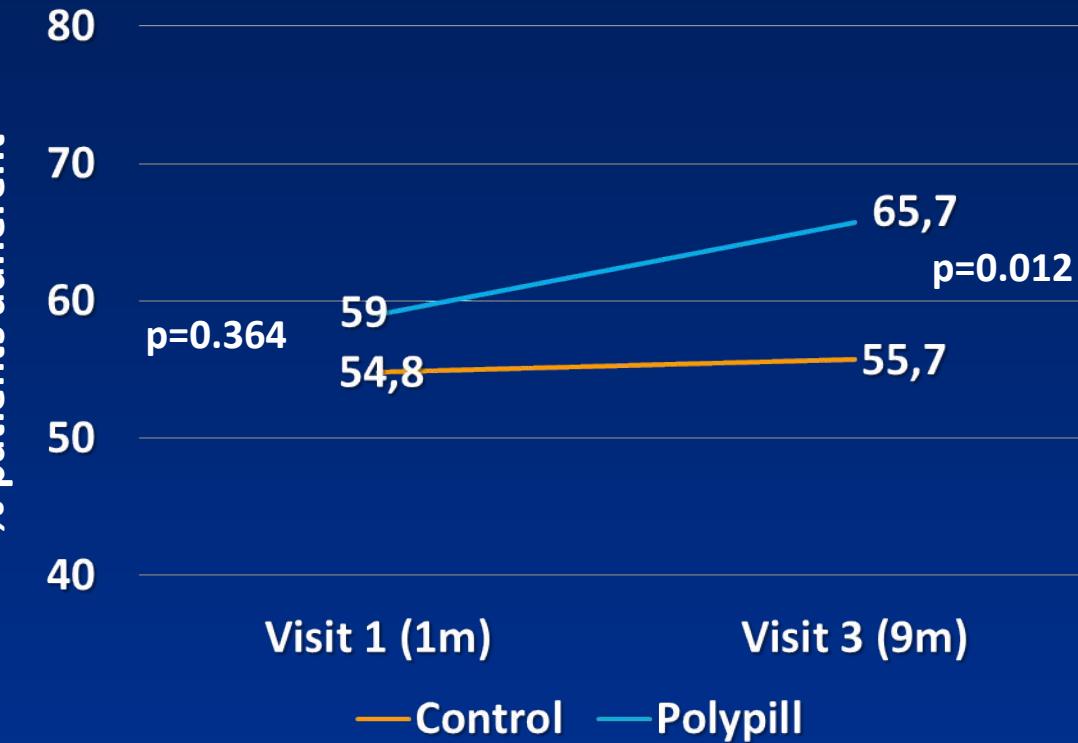
POLYPILL VS. CONTROL AT 9 MONTHS: EFFECT ON ADHERENCE

MORISKY GREEN (20)

p=0.049



MORISKY (20) + PILL COUNT (80-110)



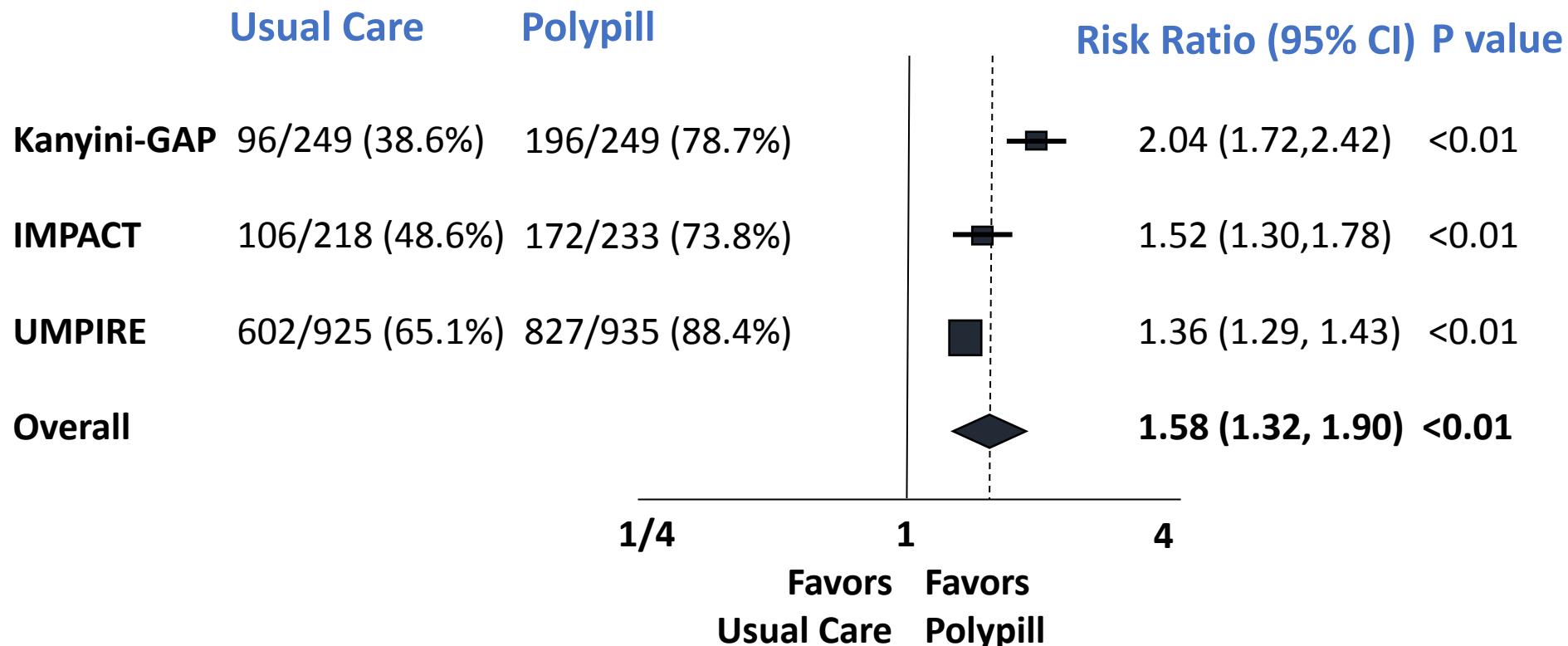
SPACE Program Results

A prospective, individual patient data meta-analysis of 3140 patients in six countries

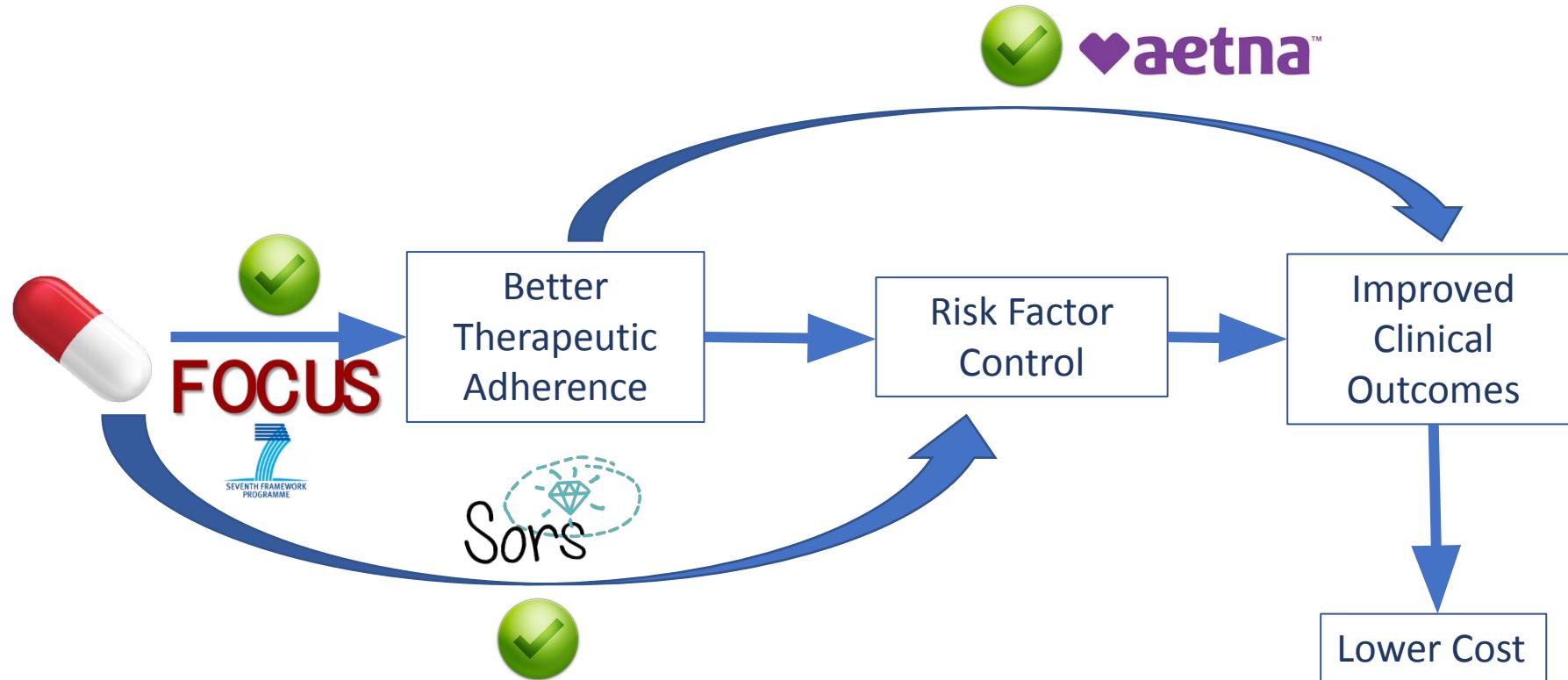
UMPIRE: n= 2002, India & W. Europe

Kanyini-GAP: n=623 in Australia, half indigenous

IMPACT: n=513 in NZ, half indigenous

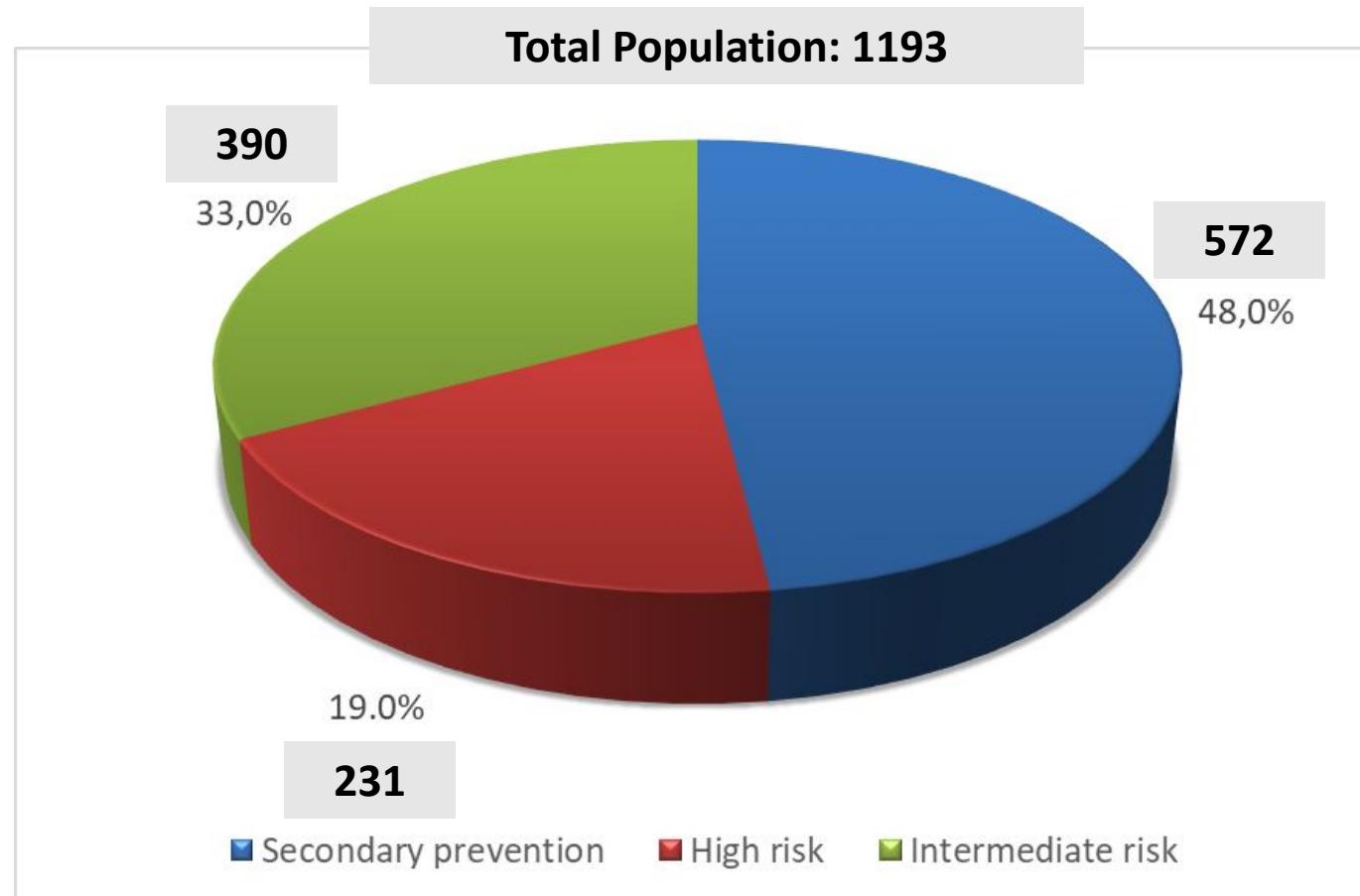


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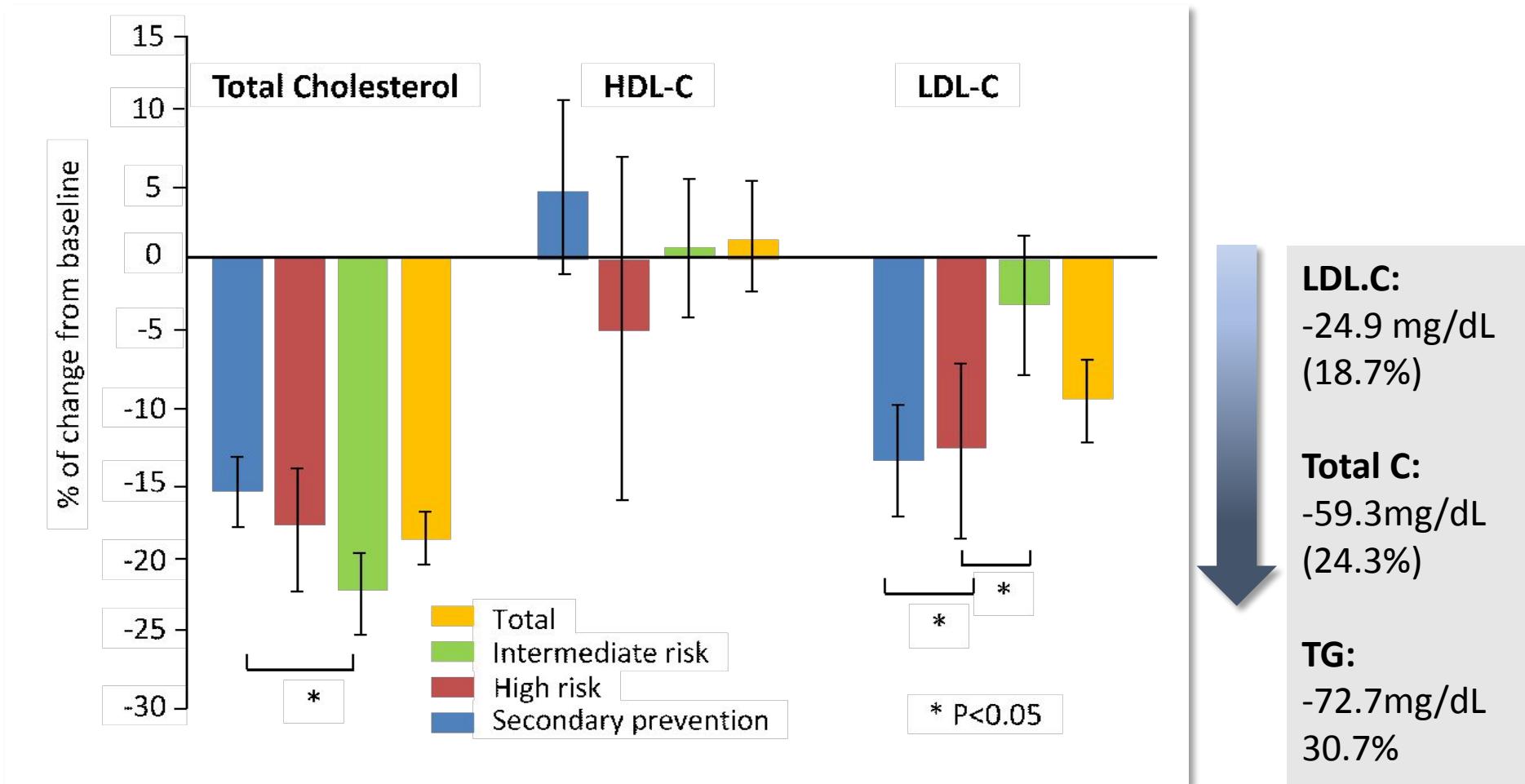


Clinical effectiveness of the Cardiovascular Polypill in a real-life setting in patients with cardiovascular risk in Mexico

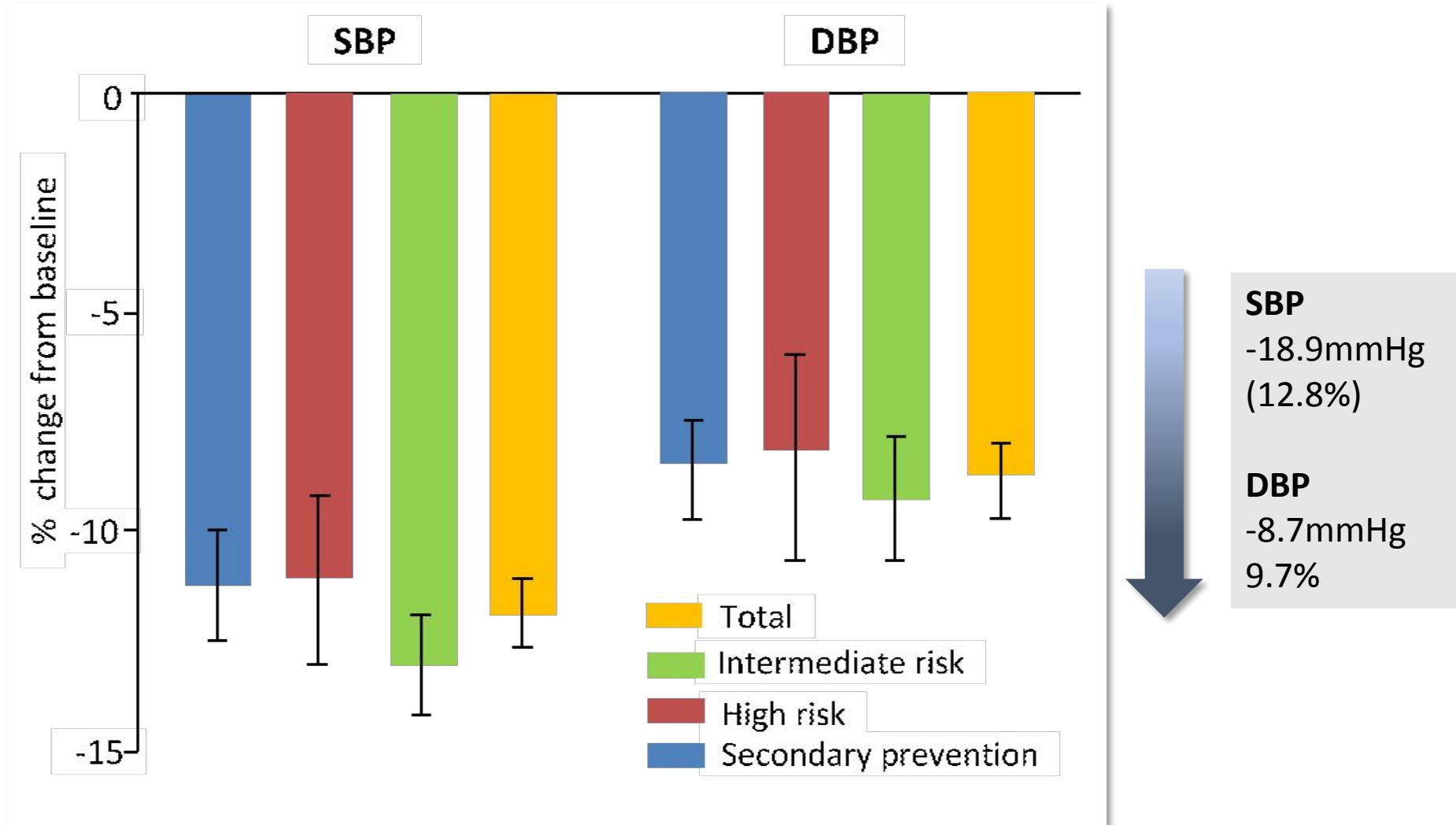
Objective. To determine the **impact of a cardiovascular polypill on risk factor control** in a population of **high risk cardiovascular patients after one year follow up.**



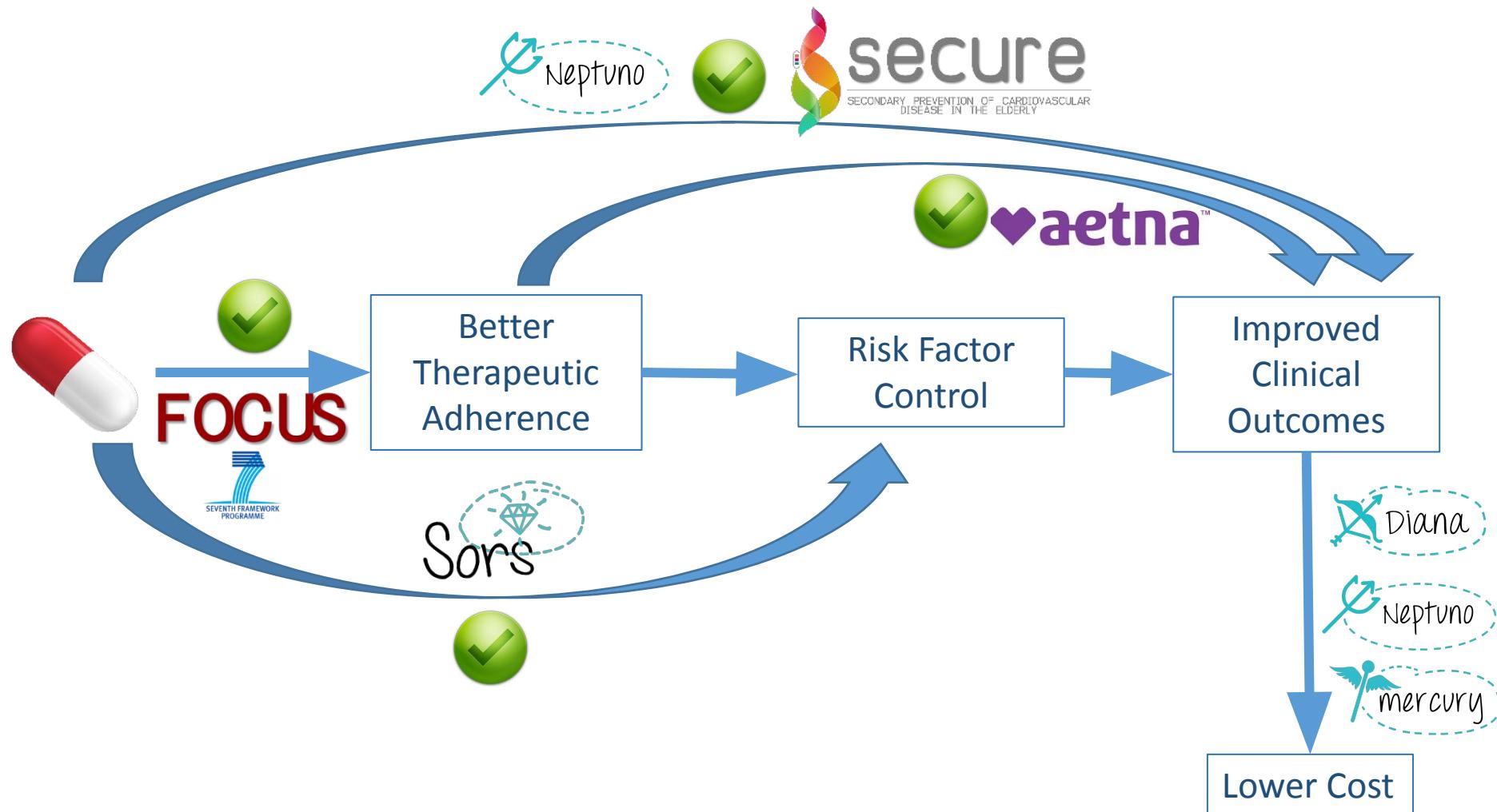
Clinical effectiveness of the Cardiovascular Polypill in a real-life setting in patients with cardiovascular risk in Mexico



Clinical effectiveness of the Cardiovascular Polypill in a real-life setting in patients with cardiovascular risk in Mexico



RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF A CV POLYPILL IN SECONDARY PREVENTION



Fixed-dose combination therapies with and without aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease: an individual participant data meta-analysis

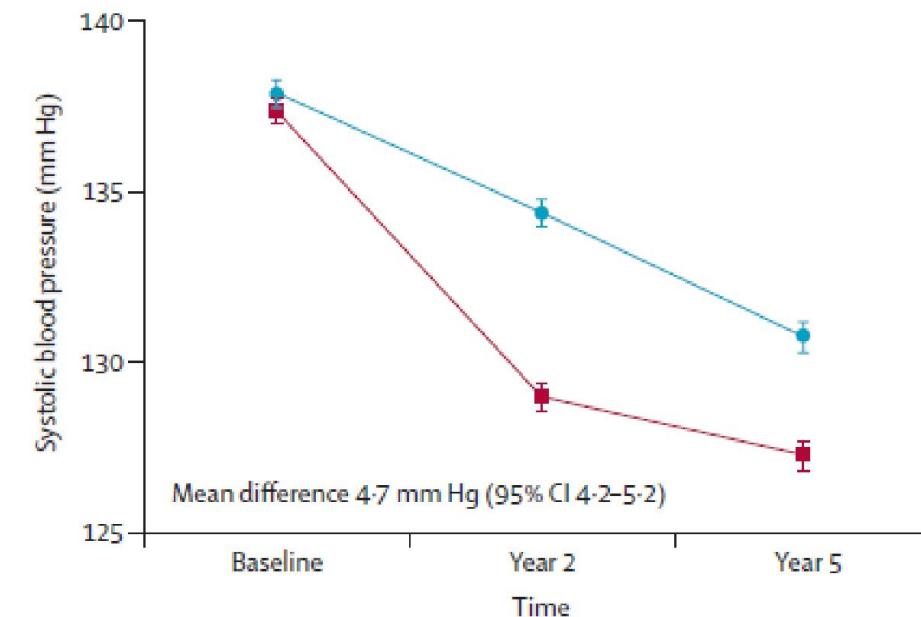
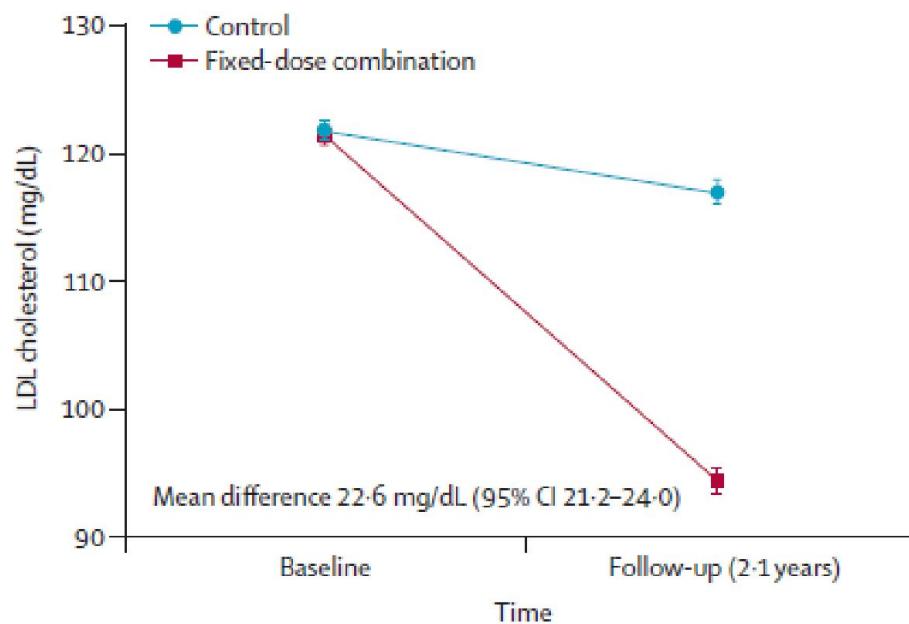
IPM including 3 large randomised trials (TIPS-3, HOPE-3, and Polylran), total of 18,162 participants.

Mean age was 63·0 years, and 9038 (49·8%) participants were female.

Estimated 10-year CVD risk for the population was 17·7%

Median follow-up of 5 years

Changes in LDL cholesterol (A) and systolic blood pressure (B) with a fixed dose combination treatment strategy compared to control



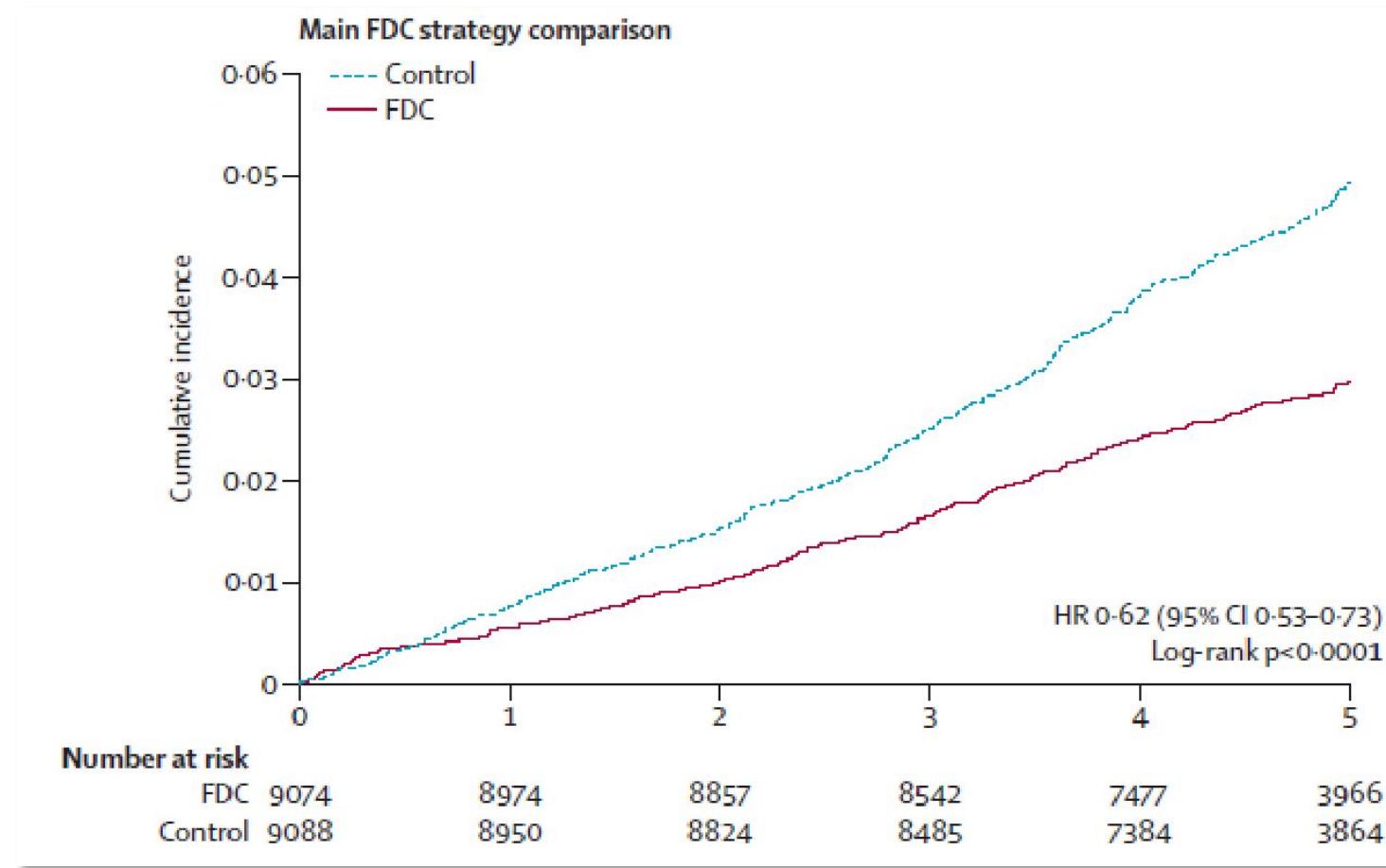
Joseph P, Rosenthal G, Gao P, Pais P, Lonn E, Xavier D, Avezum A, Zhu J, Liu L and Sliwa K. Gamra H; S.Bangdiwala Teo K; Diaz R; Dans A; Lopez-Jaramillo P; Prabhakaran D; Castellano JM, Fuster V; Rodgers A; Huffman M; Bosch J; Dagenais G; Malekzadeh R; Yusuf S; on behalf of the Polypill Trialists' Collaboration

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The Lancet. 2021.

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Kaplan-Meier curves for the composite primary outcome of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, stroke, or revascularisation



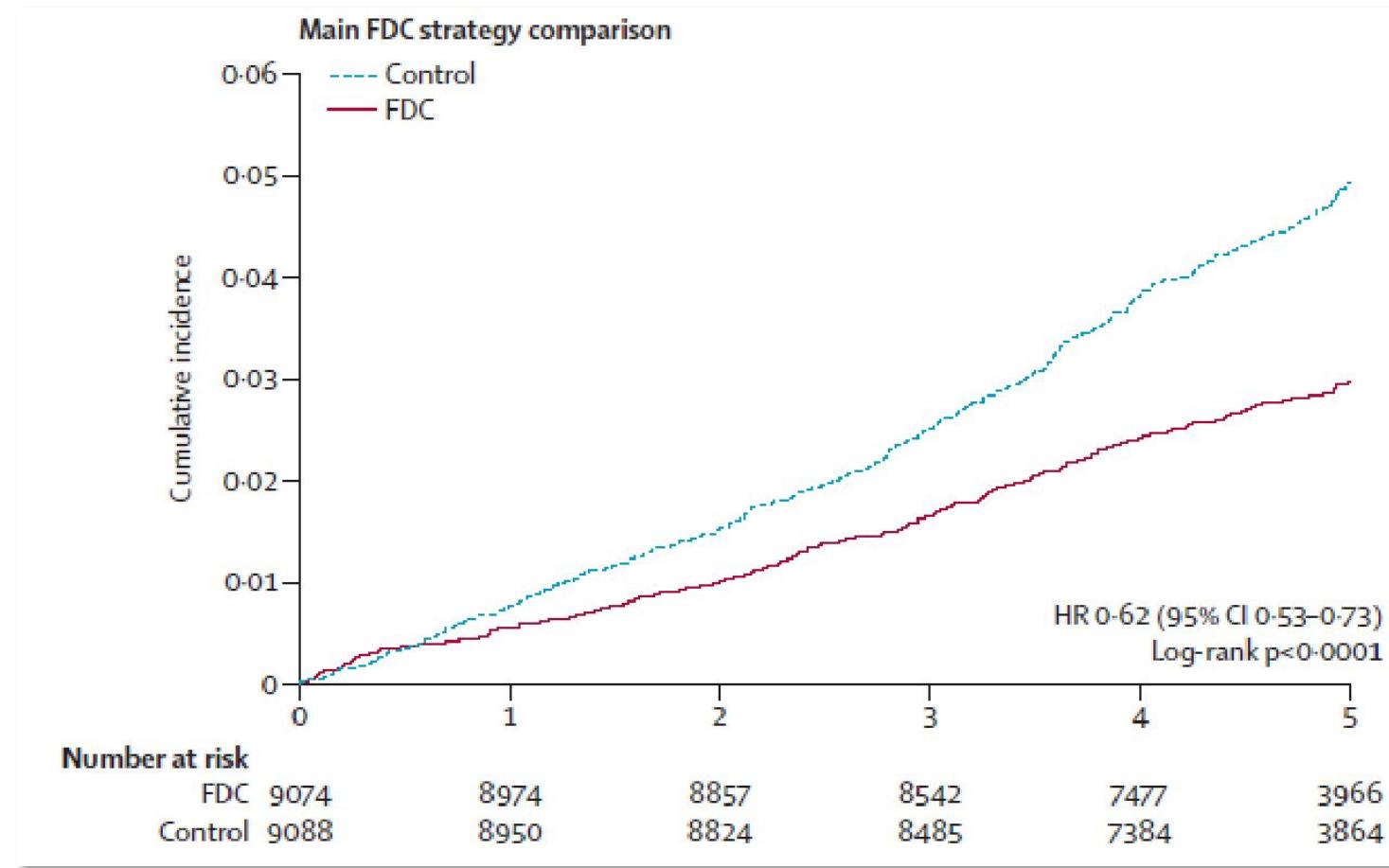
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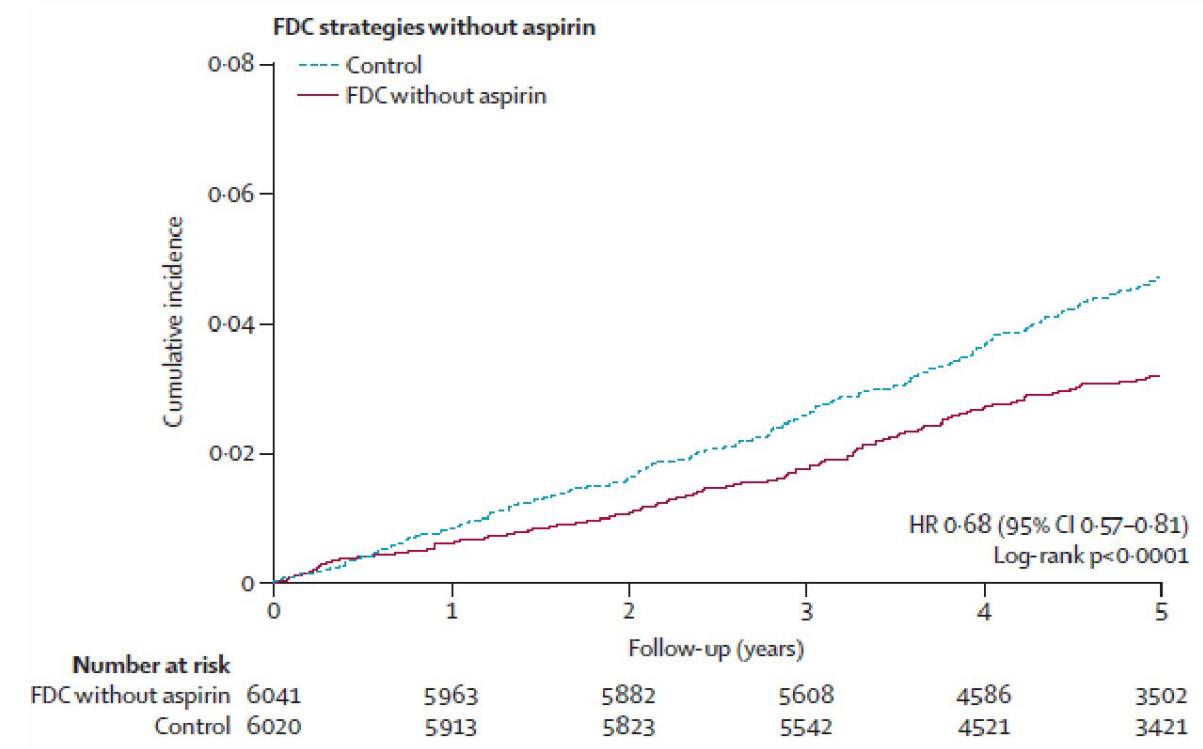
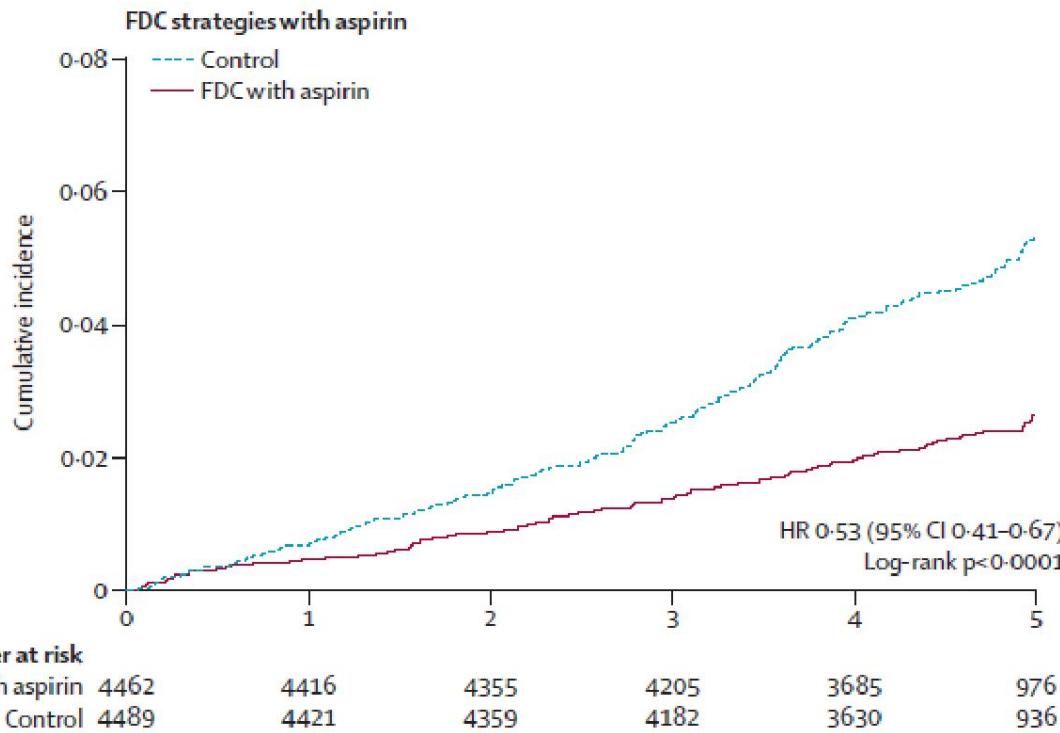
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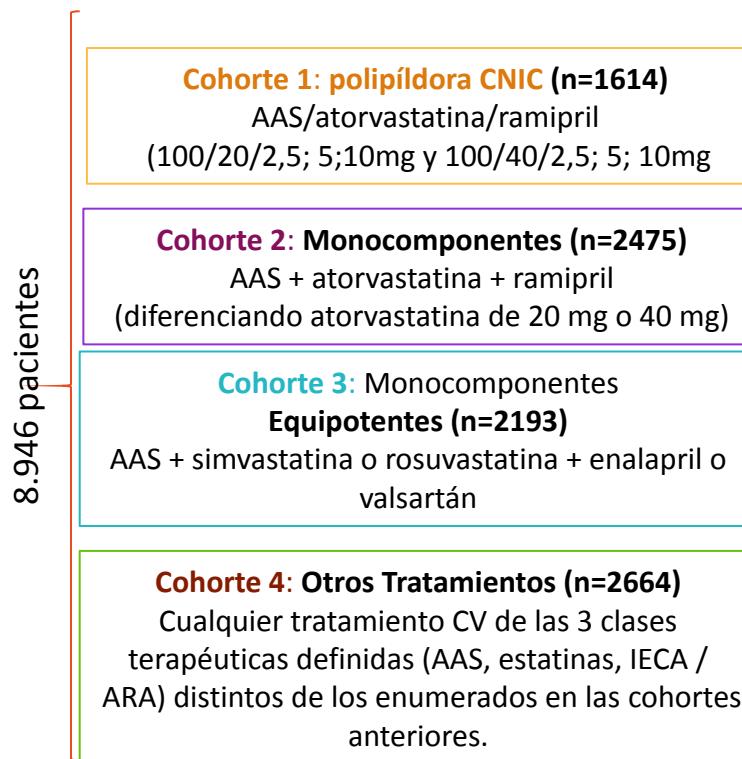
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The Lancet. 2021.

Efectividad de la Polipíldora CNIC en pacientes con evento cardiovascular previo, en hospitales y centros de atención primaria en España: estudio NEPTUNO

Objetivo: evaluar efectividad de la Polipíldora CNIC sobre la incidencia acumulada de Eventos CV Mayores (MACEs) recurrentes, en pacientes con evento cardiovascular previo, tratados según la práctica clínica habitual.

Cohortes no homogéneas



Método estadístico para agrupar los pacientes en cohortes homogéneas o balanceadas para que sean grupos comparables

Propensity Score Matching (PSM)

23 variables preespecificadas

Cohortes homogéneas /balanceadas

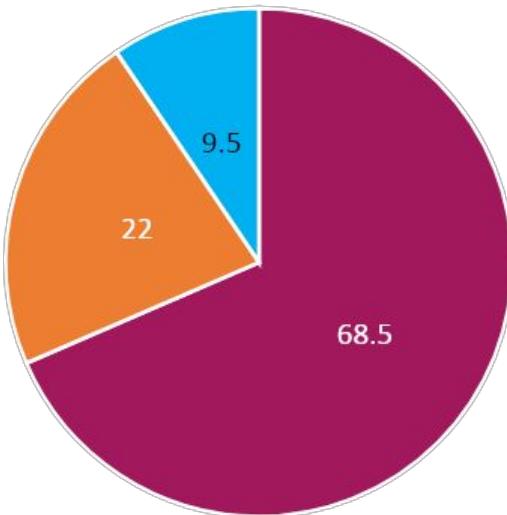


Seguimiento de 2 años para cada paciente



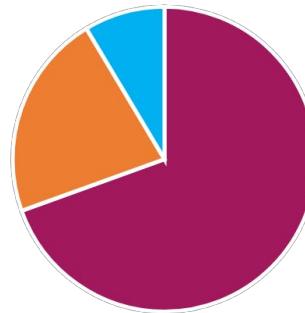
Efectividad de la Polipíldora CNIC en pacientes con evento cardiovascular previo, en hospitales y centros de atención primaria en España: estudio NEPTUNO

Evento CV previo
Total. N=6456



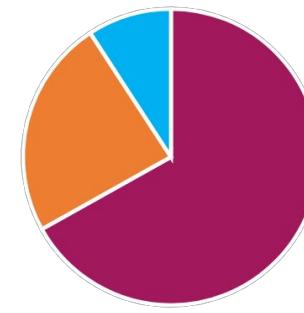
■ CI ■ ECerV ■ EAP

Polipíldora CNIC
N= 1614



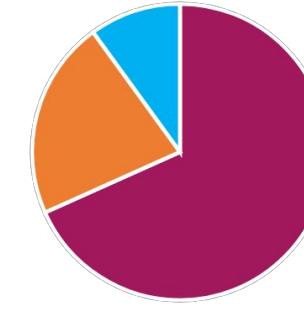
■ CI ■ ECerV ■ EAP

Monocomponentes
N= 1614



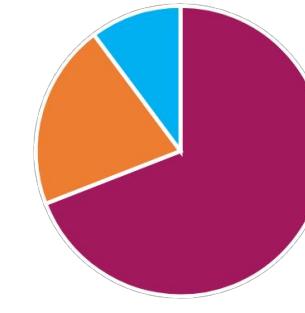
■ CI ■ ECerV ■ EAP

Equipotentes
N= 1614



■ CI ■ ECerV ■ EAP

Otros tratamientos
N= 1614



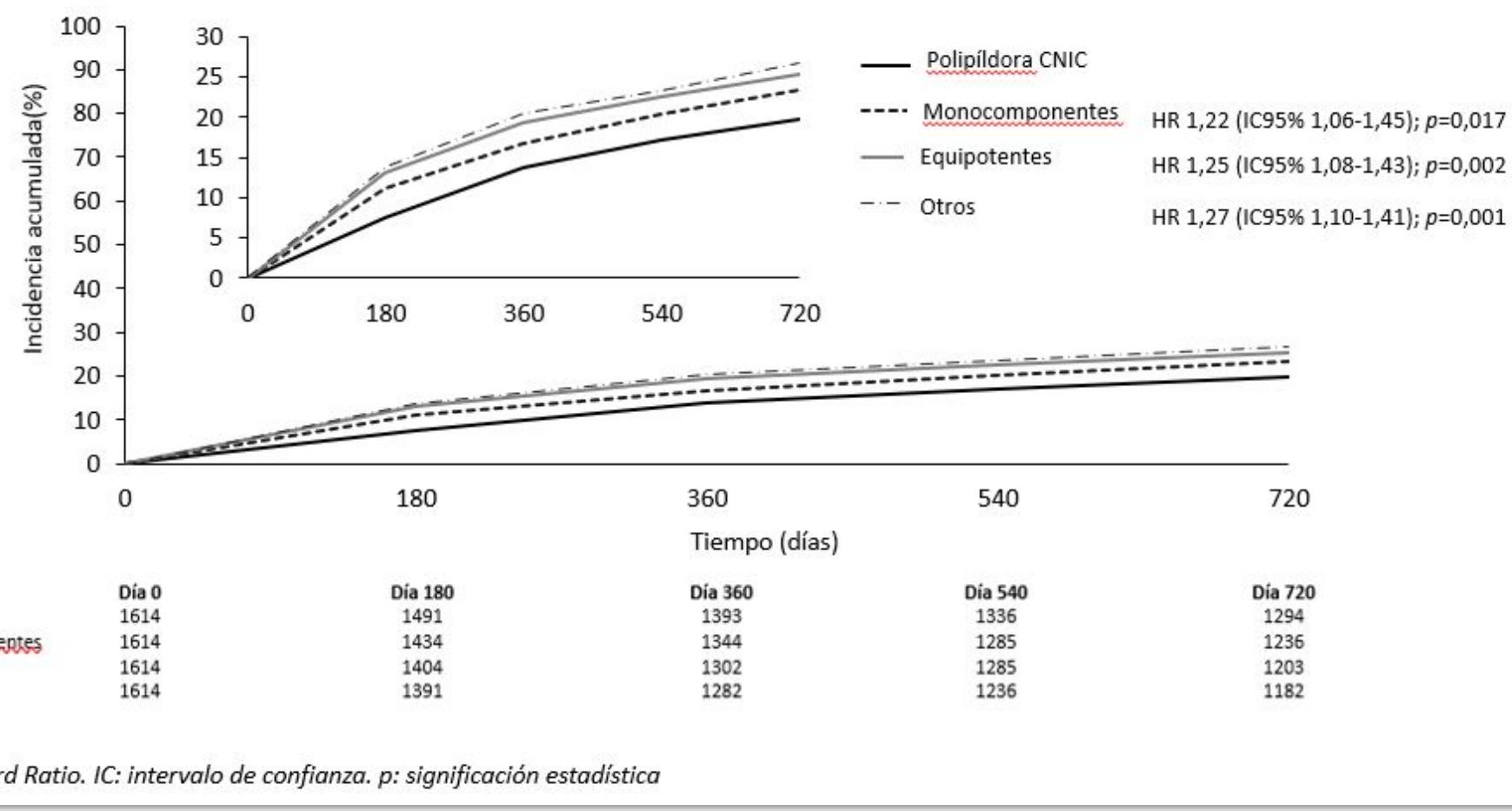
■ CI ■ ECerV ■ EAP

	Polipíldora CNIC (N=1.614)	Monocomponentes (N=1.614)	Equipotentes (N=1.614)	Otros tratamientos (N=1.614)	Total	p
Evento previo, (media, DS)	1,1 (0,3)	1,1 (0,3)	1,1 (0,4)	1,1 (0,3)	1,1 (0,3)	0,264
1 event, n (%)	88,5%	87,9%	85,4%	87,6%	87,4%	
2 events, n (%)	11,4%	11,8%	14,0%	12,2%	12,4%	
3 events, n (%)	0,1%	0,3%	0,6%	0,2%	0,3%	0,091
Tiempo desde el diagnóstico (días), media, DS	324,1 (176)	258,6 (127,2)	269,5 (119,9)	274,2 (161)	274 (118,7)	<0,001



Efectividad de la Polipíldora CNIC en pacientes con evento cardiovascular previo, en hospitales y centros de atención primaria en España: estudio NEPTUNO

Incidencia acumulada de eventos CV mayores (*MACEs) recurrentes, tras 2 años de seguimiento.





secure

SECONDARY PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE IN THE ELDERLY

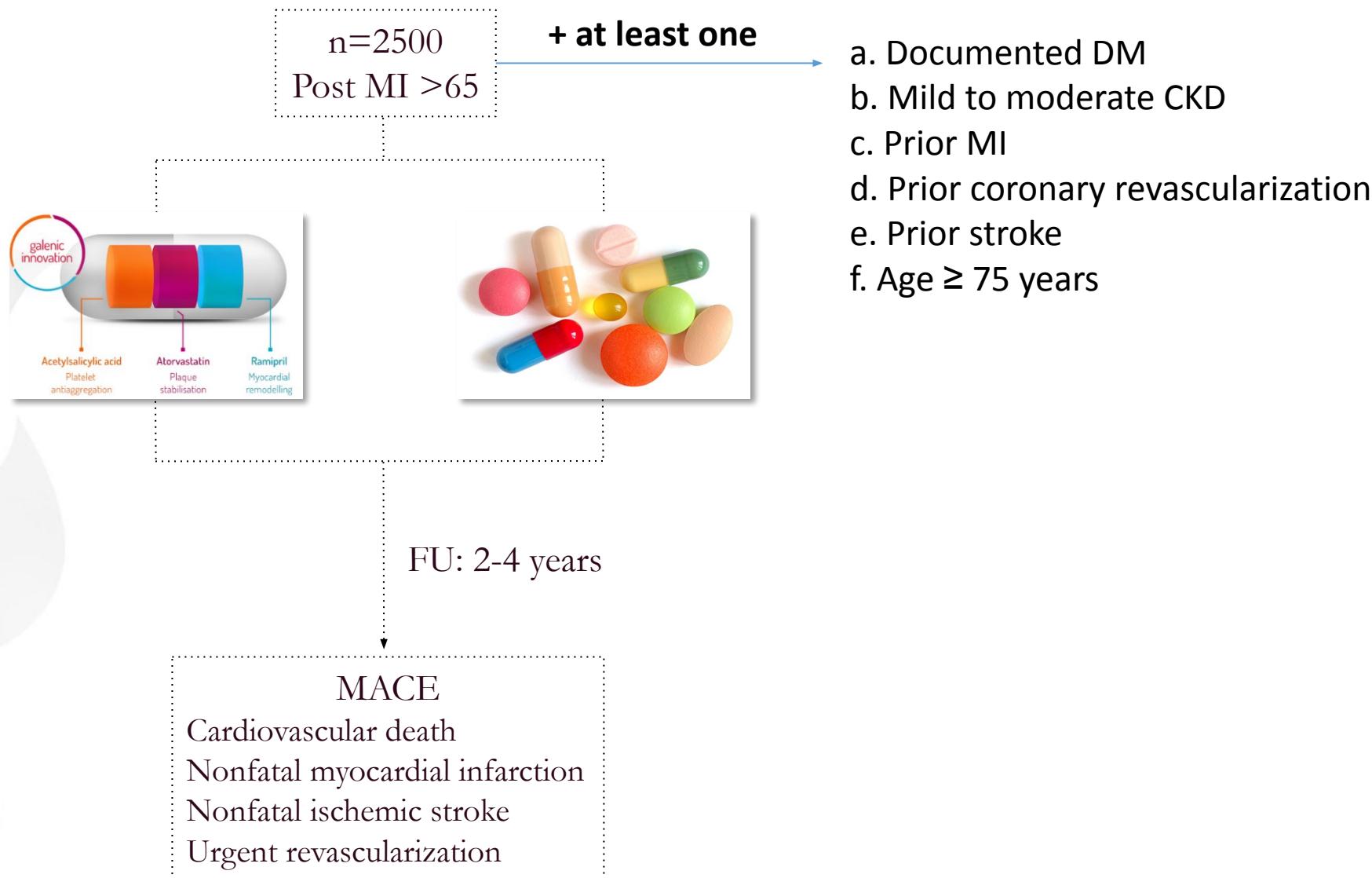
<http://www.secure-h2020.eu/>

SECURE Recruiting Countries

Total costs: € 6 769 898
EU contribution: € 5 998 786



Study Overview

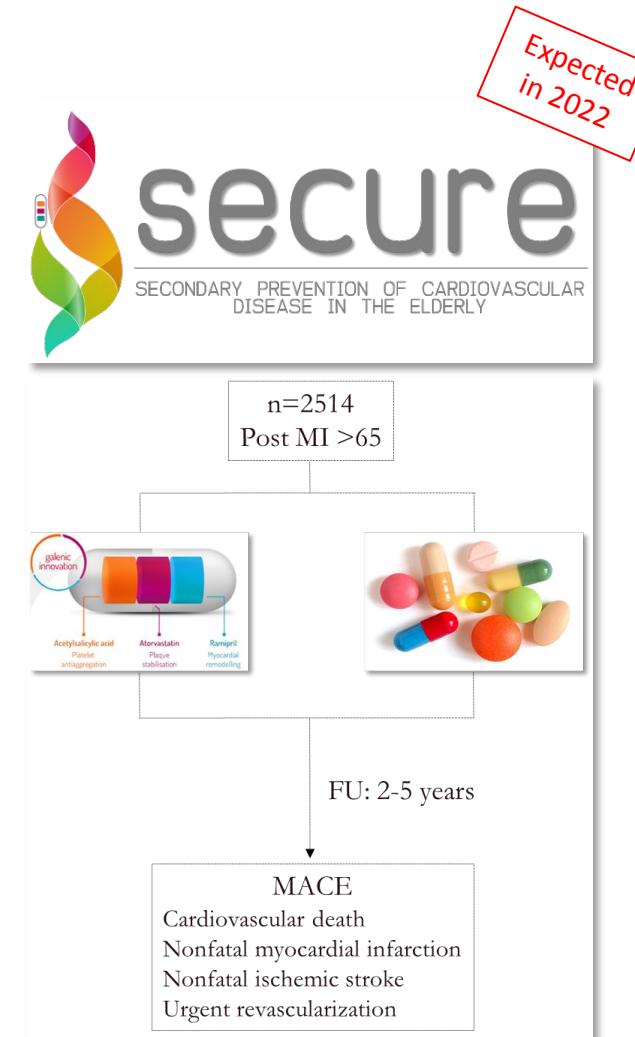


Clinical Evidence on the Use of the Polypill



2x2x2 factorial randomized controlled trial that will examine the effect of a polypill on major CV outcomes in a primary prevention population

Atenolol + Ramipril + HCTZ + Simvastatin



ASA + Ramipril + Atorvastatin