

# **PEARLS**



Practical Evidence About Real Life Situations

Limited evidence for statins in primary prevention of CVD in people at low risk

## **Clinical question**

How effective are statins in the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in people at low risk?

### **Bottom line**

All-cause mortality, coronary heart disease and stroke events were reduced with the use of statins, as was the need for revascularisation. Statin treatment reduced blood cholesterol. Taking statins did not increase the risk of adverse effects, such as cancer. Only limited evidence showed that primary prevention with statins may be cost-effective and improve patient quality of life. Duration of treatment was a minimum of 1 year, with follow-up at a minimum of 6 months. Caution should be taken in prescribing statins for primary prevention among people at low cardiovascular risk (<1% annual all-cause mortality).

## Caveat

Selective reporting of outcomes, adverse events and inclusion of people with cardiovascular disease in many of the trials included in previous reviews of the role of statins in primary prevention make the evidence impossible to disentangle without individual patient data. Caution also needs to be taken regarding the fact that all but 1 of the trials had some form of pharmaceutical industry sponsorship. Overall, the populations sampled within this review were white, male and middle-aged. Therefore, caution needs to be taken regarding generalisability to older people who may be at greater risk of side effects, and to women who are at lower risk of CVD events.

Context CVD is ranked as the number 1 cause of mortality and a major cause of morbidity worldwide. Previous reviews of the effects of statins have highlighted their benefits in people with CVD. The case for primary prevention, however, is less clear.

**Cochrane Systematic Review** Taylor F et al. Statins for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Cochrane Reviews, 2011, Issue 1. Article No. CD004816. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD004816.pub2.

This review contains 14 studies involving 34,272 participants.

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