



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe



Cronfa - Swansea University Open Access Repository

This is an author produced version of a paper published in :

PLOS ONE

Cronfa URL for this paper:

<http://cronfa.swan.ac.uk/Record/cronfa27257>

Paper:

Halcox, J., Tubach, F., Lopez-Garcia, E., De Backer, G., Borghi, C., Dallongeville, J., Guallar, E., Medina, J., Perk, J., Sazova, O., Sweet, S., Roy, C., Banegas, J. & Rodriguez-Artalejo, F. (2015). Low Rates of Both Lipid-Lowering Therapy Use and Achievement of Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Targets in Individuals at High-Risk for Cardiovascular Disease across Europe. *PLOS ONE*, 10(2), e0115270

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0115270>

This article is brought to you by Swansea University. Any person downloading material is agreeing to abide by the terms of the repository licence. Authors are personally responsible for adhering to publisher restrictions or conditions. When uploading content they are required to comply with their publisher agreement and the SHERPA RoMEO database to judge whether or not it is copyright safe to add this version of the paper to this repository.

<http://www.swansea.ac.uk/iss/researchsupport/cronfa-support/>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Low Rates of Both Lipid-Lowering Therapy Use and Achievement of Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Targets in Individuals at High-Risk for Cardiovascular Disease across Europe

Julian P. Halcox^{1*}, Florence Tubach^{2,3}, Esther Lopez-Garcia⁴, Guy De Backer⁵, Claudio Borghi⁶, Jean Dallongeville⁷, Eliseo Guallar^{8,9}, Jesús Medina¹⁰, Joep Perk¹¹, Oğün Sazova¹², Stephen Sweet¹³, Carine Roy², José R. Banegas⁴, Fernando Rodriguez-Artalejo⁴

1 Institute of Life Sciences **2**, Swansea University College of Medicine, Swansea, United Kingdom, **2** INSERM CIC-EC 1425 and Epidemiology and Clinical Research Department, Assistance Publique—Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpital Bichat, Paris, France, **3** Univ Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, UMR 1123, Paris, France, **4** Department of Preventative Medicine and Public Health, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid IdiPaz and CIBERESP, Madrid, Spain, **5** Department of Public Health, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium, **6** Department of Internal Medicine, Ageing and Clinical Nephrology, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy, **7** INSERM U 744, Institut Pasteur de Lille, Université Lille-Nord de France, Lille, France, **8** Departments of Epidemiology and Medicine and Welch Center of Prevention, Epidemiology and Clinical Research, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, **9** Department of Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Population Genetics, National Center for Cardiovascular Research, Madrid, Spain, **10** Observational Research Centre, Global Medical Affairs, AstraZeneca Farmacéutica Spain, Madrid, Spain, **11** School of Health and Caring Sciences, Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden, **12** AstraZeneca Global Medical Affairs, London, United Kingdom, **13** Research Evaluation Unit, Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, Oxford, United Kingdom

* J.P.J.Halcox@swansea.ac.uk



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Halcox JP, Tubach F, Lopez-Garcia E, De Backer G, Borghi C, Dallongeville J, et al. (2015) Low Rates of Both Lipid-Lowering Therapy Use and Achievement of Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Targets in Individuals at High-Risk for Cardiovascular Disease across Europe. PLoS ONE 10(2): e0115270. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0115270

Academic Editor: Dominique Delmas, UMR INSERM U866, FRANCE

Received: July 2, 2014

Accepted: November 23, 2014

Published: February 18, 2015

Copyright: © 2015 Halcox et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper.

Funding: The EURIKA study was funded by AstraZeneca. The study was run by an independent academic steering committee, which worked under rules agreed a priori that allowed intellectual input of the funder (i.e. the funder contributed ideas to the study design, data analysis and preparation of the manuscript) while granting the executive and decision making role to the committee. The authors had full access to all data and had final responsibility for the

Abstract

Aims

To analyse the treatment and control of dyslipidaemia in patients at high and very high cardiovascular risk being treated for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in Europe.

Methods and Results

Data were assessed from the European Study on Cardiovascular Risk Prevention and Management in Usual Daily Practice (EURIKA, [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT00882336) identifier: NCT00882336), which included a randomly sampled population of primary CVD prevention patients from 12 European countries ($n = 7641$). Patients' 10-year risk of CVD-related mortality was calculated using the Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation (SCORE) algorithm, identifying 5019 patients at high cardiovascular risk (SCORE $\geq 5\%$ and/or receiving lipid-lowering therapy), and 2970 patients at very high cardiovascular risk (SCORE $\geq 10\%$ or with diabetes

contents of the manuscript and the decision to submit it for publication. Writing support was provided by Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, Oxford, UK, and was funded by AstraZeneca.

Competing Interests: The authors have the following interests. Julian P. Halcox and Jean Dallongeville have received speaker and consulting fees from AstraZeneca. Florence Tubach and Eliseo Guallar have received research funding from AstraZeneca. Stephen Sweet is an employee of Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, which has received funding from AstraZeneca. Jesús Medina and Ogün Sazova are employees of AstraZeneca. The EURIKA study was funded by a commercial source (AstraZeneca). Writing support was provided by Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, Oxford, UK, and was funded by AstraZeneca. The rest of the authors declare that they have no competing interests. There are no patents, products in development or marketed products to declare. This does not alter the authors' adherence to all the PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials, as detailed online in the guide for authors.

mellitus). Among high-risk individuals, 65.3% were receiving lipid-lowering therapy, and 61.3% of treated patients had uncontrolled low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels (≥ 2.5 mmol/L). For very-high-risk patients (uncontrolled LDL-C levels defined as ≥ 1.8 mmol/L) these figures were 49.5% and 82.9%, respectively. Excess 10-year risk of CVD-related mortality (according to SCORE) attributable to lack of control of dyslipidaemia was estimated to be 0.72% and 1.61% among high-risk and very-high-risk patients, respectively. Among high-risk individuals with uncontrolled LDL-C levels, only 8.7% were receiving a high-intensity statin (atorvastatin ≥ 40 mg/day or rosuvastatin ≥ 20 mg/day). Among very-high-risk patients, this figure was 8.4%.

Conclusions

There is a considerable opportunity for improvement in rates of lipid-lowering therapy use and achievement of lipid-level targets in high-risk and very-high-risk patients being treated for primary CVD prevention in Europe.

Introduction

Elevated serum total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels are among the primary causal risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD) [1, 2, 3]. We have previously shown in the European Study on Cardiovascular Risk Prevention and Management in Usual Daily Practice (EURIKA; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT00882336) identifier: NCT00882336) that dyslipidaemia remains prevalent in Europe, with a total of 57.7% of patients with at least one major risk factor for CVD but no history of cardiovascular events (a primary CVD prevention population) being dyslipidaemic [4]. Among the general population in Europe, prevalence estimates for dyslipidaemia range between approximately 30% and 60% [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

The European guidelines on CVD prevention recommend adapting strategies for the primary prevention of CVD in accordance with patients' overall level of cardiovascular risk [3]. According to these guidelines, global cardiovascular risk in individual patients should be assessed using the Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation (SCORE) algorithm, which estimates patients' 10-year risk of death due to CVD based on their age, sex, smoking status, blood pressure, and lipid levels [1, 3, 11, 12]. Patients are considered to be at high cardiovascular risk if they have a SCORE of ≥ 5 to $< 10\%$, type 1 or 2 diabetes mellitus with no other cardiovascular risk factors, or moderate chronic kidney disease. Patients are considered to be at very-high-risk if they have a SCORE of $\geq 10\%$, a history of CVD, type 1 or 2 diabetes mellitus with other cardiovascular risk factors or target organ damage, or severe chronic kidney disease [3].

Recommended target levels for total cholesterol are < 5 mmol/L for all individuals, and recommended target levels for LDL-C are < 3 mmol/L for those at intermediate cardiovascular risk, < 2.5 mmol/L for those at high-risk and < 1.8 mmol/L or at least a 50% reduction for those at very-high-risk. For individuals exceeding these recommended levels, lifestyle advice is recommended for those at intermediate-risk, with drug treatment to be considered if levels remain uncontrolled, and by early drug intervention for those at high-risk or very-high-risk [3]. Statins are recommended as the therapy of first choice in patients requiring pharmacological intervention to reduce total cholesterol and LDL-C levels [3]. Most guidelines suggest that statin therapy should be considered to reduce global CVD risk in patients at high-risk and very-high-risk even if total cholesterol and LDL-C concentrations are at or below target levels [12, 13]. The

recent ACC and AHA guidelines in the USA no longer recommend a target based approach to the use of lipid lowering therapy. High or moderate intensity statin therapy is recommended according to the risk status of the individual patient. In contrast, the European guidelines continue to recommend a target-based approach [14, 15].

As a further analysis of the data from EURIKA, we have assessed how dyslipidaemia is treated throughout Europe, specifically exploring how well patients' cholesterol levels are controlled and what potential evidence-based improvements in therapy could be considered for those not at guideline-recommended target cholesterol levels.

Methods

Study design and participants

EURIKA was carried out in 12 European countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the UK) [4]. Data collection started in May 2009 and ended in January 2010, with a 3-month data collection period for each country. The study protocol was approved by the appropriate clinical research ethics committees in each participating country, and all patients provided signed informed consent.

The methods for the study have been reported in detail elsewhere [16]. Briefly, the study sample was selected in a two-stage process that involved the random selection of both physicians and their patients [16, 17]. In the first stage, primary care practitioners (PCPs) and specialists involved in CVD prevention (including cardiologists, endocrinologists, and internal medicine specialists) were randomly selected for invitation to participate using the OneKey database (Cegedim Dendrite, Boulogne-Billancourt, France) [18]. In total, 809 physicians (approximately 60 per country) agreed to participate in EURIKA, 64% of whom were PCPs [17]. Other physician specialties included cardiology, internal medicine and endocrinology. In the second stage, participating physicians invited patients who met the selection criteria (age 50 years or older, free of CVD but having at least one major cardiovascular risk factor [dyslipidaemia, hypertension, smoking, diabetes mellitus, or obesity]) [4]. Approximately 600 patients were included in the EURIKA population per country, with a final population size of 7641. For the present analysis, included patients were those at high CVD risk, defined as those with a SCORE of $\geq 5\%$ and/or who were already receiving lipid-lowering therapy, or very-high CVD risk, defined as those who had a SCORE of $\geq 10\%$ or diabetes mellitus. The majority of the very-high-risk patients were also analysed as part of the high-risk group.

Assessment of CVD risk factors

Demographic information and other details of participating patients were gathered from medical records and patient interviews. For each patient, a physical exam was conducted, blood pressure was measured, and a 12-hour fasting blood sample was collected within 1 day of the initial outpatient consultation [16]. Blood pressure measurements were obtained under standardized conditions for each patient, and blood sample analysis was carried out at a central laboratory (BioAnalytical Research Corporation, Ghent, Belgium) with the exception of patients in Russia, for whom laboratory analysis was carried out locally. High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) concentration was measured by a modified enzymatic method, total cholesterol concentration by the CHOD-PAP method, and triglyceride concentration by the GPO-PAP method (all using the Roche Modular P chemistry analyser [Roche Diagnostics, IN, USA]). LDL-C concentration was calculated by the Friedewald formula [19]. Ten-year CVD-related mortality risk for each patient was estimated using the SCORE algorithms for high-risk and low-risk countries, as appropriate [1].

Lipid-lowering therapy and control of dyslipidaemia

The use of lipid-lowering therapy, including agents and dosing regimens used, was determined for all patients. For statin treatment, therapy was categorized as low-intensity (pravastatin, simvastatin, lovastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin <40 mg/day, or rosuvastatin <20 mg/day) or high-intensity (atorvastatin \geq 40 mg/day or rosuvastatin \geq 20 mg/day). Control of dyslipidaemia was defined as LDL-C levels <2.5 mmol/L in high-risk patients and <1.8 mmol/L in very-high-risk patients (when very-high-risk patients were analysed as part of the high-risk group, the former definition was used).

CVD-related mortality risk attributable to lack of control of dyslipidaemia

The excess CVD-related mortality risk (attributable risk; AR) and the percentage of CVD-related mortality risk (%AR) that is attributable to the lack of control of dyslipidaemia was calculated among both high-risk and very-high-risk patients. AR was defined as the absolute difference in SCORE-based, CVD-related mortality risk between the total EURIKA population and these high-risk and very-high-risk participants if all of them had controlled dyslipidaemia (i.e. the complementary risks thus calculated would represent the potential improvement in CVD-related mortality that could be obtained by improving control of dyslipidaemia in these individuals). The %AR was calculated as AR divided by the CVD-related mortality risk in the total EURIKA population; it represents the percentage of CVD-related mortality among the total EURIKA population that is due to the lack of dyslipidaemia control in high-risk and very-high-risk patients for whom medical therapy is recommended (thus, it estimates the potential improvement in CVD-related mortality among the EURIKA population that might be achieved by effective control of dyslipidaemia in those most at risk).

Since the SCORE algorithm utilizes total cholesterol levels for calculation of CVD-related mortality risk, we have assumed that the benefit of LDL-C control was approximately equivalent to the benefit of reducing the level of total cholesterol among the uncontrolled patients to the mean total cholesterol level in patients with controlled dyslipidaemia. Statistical analyses were carried out using SAS (V9.2, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Patient demographics and general characteristics

Of the 7641 patients in the overall EURIKA population, we defined two groups for analysis: (i) a high-risk group comprising all participants who had a SCORE of \geq 5% and/or who were already receiving lipid-lowering therapy, and (ii) a very-high-risk group of patients who had either a SCORE of \geq 10% or a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. For the purposes of this analysis, we considered the PCP's decision to treat those patients already receiving lipid-lowering therapy as a determination that they were at high-risk. A total of 5019 patients were found to be in the high-risk group (65.7% of the total EURIKA population), 2970 in the very-high-risk group (38.9% of the total EURIKA population). Of the high-risk patients, 2465 (49.1%) were also in the very-high-risk group; only 505 patients with diabetes mellitus in the very-high-risk group were not also included in the high-risk group.

Demographic information for these two groups is presented in [Table 1](#). Patients in the high-risk group had a mean age of 66.1 years, there were more men than women (54.6% vs. 45.4%) and 21.3% were smokers. The prevalence of hypertension was 76.5% and a total of 73.4% had a prior diagnosis of dyslipidaemia. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus was 30.7%. Patient characteristics were generally similar in the high-risk and very-high-risk groups. The mean age of very-high-risk patients was 67.2 years, 42.1% were female and 79.9% had hypertension. The

Table 1. Baseline patient characteristics.

	High-risk (SCORE \geq 5%, or receiving LLT) (n = 5019)	Very-high-risk (SCORE \geq 10%, or diabetes mellitus) (n = 2970)
Age, years	66.1 (8.9)	67.2 (9.5)
Female, n (%)	2277 (45.4)	1250 (42.1)
Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	3683 (73.4)	1844 (62.1)
TC, mmol/L	5.3 (1.2)	5.2 (1.2)
LDL-C, mmol/L	3.1 (1.0)	3.0 (1.0)
HDL-C, mmol/L	1.4 (0.4)	1.4 (0.4)
TG, mmol/L	1.8 (1.4)	1.9 (1.5)
Hypertension, n (%)	3839 (76.5)	2372 (79.9)
SBP, mmHg	137.1 (17.0)	139.5 (17.8)
DBP, mmHg	80.8 (10.1)	80.9 (10.4)
BMI, kg/m ²	28.8 (5.2)	29.6 (5.7)
Current smoker, n (%)	1061 (21.3)	580 (19.7)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	1541 (30.7)	2046 (68.9)

Data are mean (SD) unless otherwise indicated.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0115270.t001

proportion of patients who had received a prior diagnosis of dyslipidaemia (62.1%) was lower in the very-high-risk group than in the high-risk group, and the proportion who had diabetes mellitus (68.9%) was higher. If all patients with diabetes mellitus were excluded from the very-high-risk group, the mean SCORE-based 10-year risk of CVD-related mortality was 17.3% (standard deviation: 7.9).

Dyslipidaemia: LDL-C levels \geq 4.1 mmol/L (160 mg/dL), or HDL-C levels $<$ 1.036 mmol/L (40 mg/dL) for men or $<$ 1.300 mmol/L (50 mg/dL) for women, or TG levels \geq 1.7 mmol/L (150 mg/dL); hypertension: SBP \geq 140 mmHg, or DBP \geq 90 mmHg.

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LLT, lipid-lowering therapy; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SCORE, Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides.

Lipid-lowering therapy and control of LDL-C levels

High-risk patients. Among those in the high-risk group, 3278 (65.3%) were receiving lipid-lowering therapy (Table 2). The majority of these patients (87.3%) were receiving a statin

Table 2. Use of lipid-lowering therapy.

	High-risk (SCORE \geq 5%, or receiving LLT) (n = 5019)	Very-high-risk (SCORE \geq 10%, or diabetes mellitus) (n = 2970)
Any LLT	3278 (65.3)	1469 (49.5)
Statins alone	2862 (87.3)	1299 (88.4)
Statins with additional non-statin LLT ^a	178 (5.4)	86 (5.9)
Non-statin LLT ^a	238 (7.3)	84 (5.7)

^aNon-statin LLT: ezetimibe, fibrates, nicotinic acid, anion exchange resins.

LLT, lipid-lowering therapy; SCORE, Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0115270.t002

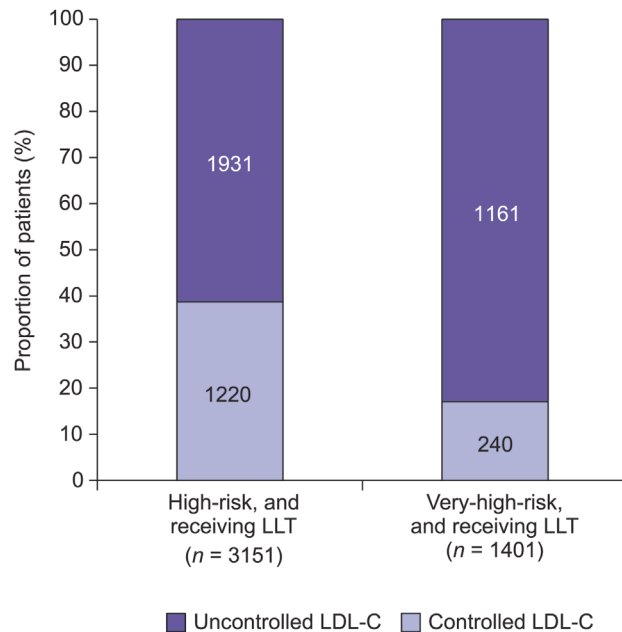


Figure 1. Percentage of patients in the high-risk and very-high-risk groups receiving any form of lipid-lowering therapy (LLT) who have controlled and uncontrolled levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). Patients for whom data regarding LDL-C levels were not available were excluded. Controlled LDL-C levels were defined as <2.5 mmol/L in the high-risk group (including patients who are also included in the very-high-risk group), and <1.8 mmol/L in the very-high-risk group.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0115270.g001

alone. A further 5.4% were receiving a statin in combination with a non-statin lipid-lowering treatment, and 7.3% were receiving a non-statin lipid-lowering treatment alone. Non-statin lipid lowering treatments included ezetimibe, fibrates, nicotinic acid and anion exchange resins. Data concerning LDL-C levels were available for 3151 (96.1%) of those in the high-risk group receiving any form of lipid-lowering therapy, showing that 1931 (61.3%) of these treated patients still had uncontrolled LDL-C levels (≥ 2.5 mmol/L [mean 3.4]) (Fig. 1). A total of 1231 (39.1%) had LDL-C levels ≥ 3.0 mmol/L.

Very-high-risk patients. In total, 1469 (49.5%) patients who had a SCORE of $\geq 10\%$ or diabetes mellitus were receiving any form of lipid-lowering therapy (Table 2). Among these, 88.4% were receiving a statin alone. A further 5.9% were receiving a statin in combination with a non-statin lipid-lowering treatment, and 5.7% were receiving a non-statin lipid-lowering treatment alone. Data concerning LDL-C levels were available for 1401 (95.4%) of the patients receiving any form of lipid-lowering therapy, of whom 1161 (82.9%) still had uncontrolled LDL-C levels (≥ 1.8 mmol/L [mean 2.9]) (Fig. 1). A total of 694 (49.5%) had LDL-C levels ≥ 2.5 mmol/L.

Attributable risk

Among patients in the high-risk group, the excess SCORE-based 10-year risk of CVD-related mortality attributable to uncontrolled dyslipidaemia (AR) was 0.72% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.67–0.77%), which translates into a %AR of 12.1% (95% CI: 11.7–12.6%). For the very-high-risk patients, the corresponding figures were 1.61% (95% CI: 1.49–1.72%) and 16.5% (95% CI: 15.4–16.7%).

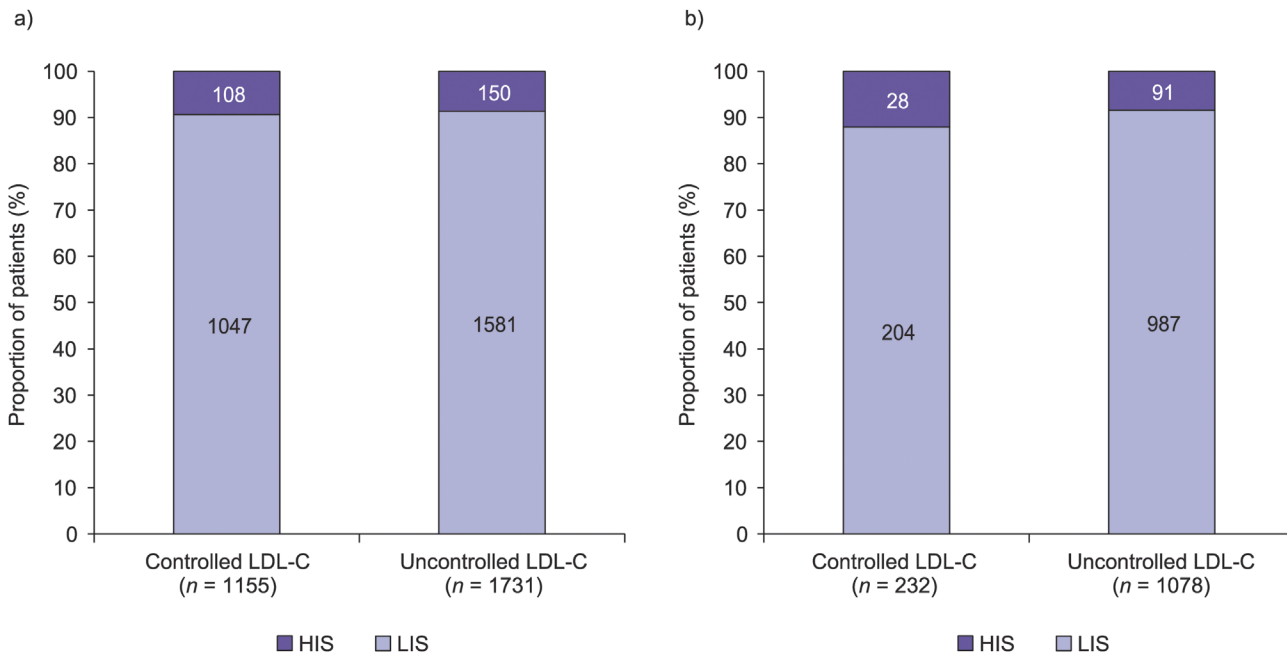


Figure 2. Percentage of high-risk (A) and very-high-risk (B) patients with controlled or uncontrolled low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels who are treated with low-intensity statins (LIS) or high-intensity statins (HIS). Controlled LDL-C levels were defined as <2.5 mmol/L in the high-risk group (including patients who are also included in the very-high-risk group), and <1.8 mmol/L in the very-high-risk group. LIS: pravastatin, simvastatin, lovastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin <40 mg or rosuvastatin <20 mg; HIS: atorvastatin ≥ 40 mg or rosuvastatin ≥ 20 mg.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0115270.g002

Use of low-intensity and high-intensity statins

The proportions of patients in the high-risk and very-high-risk groups who had controlled or uncontrolled LDL-C levels and who were receiving either a high-intensity or low-intensity statin are shown in Fig. 2. Among the high-risk patients, of those with uncontrolled LDL-C levels only 8.7% were receiving a high-intensity statin. Among the very-high-risk group, of those with uncontrolled LDL-C levels only 8.4% were receiving a high-intensity statin. The proportions of patients receiving high-intensity and low-intensity statins were similar among those with controlled LDL-C levels and those with uncontrolled LDL-C levels in both the high-risk and the very-high-risk groups of patients.

Discussion

In this analysis of data from a large, multinational study of the primary prevention of CVD in Europe, we have demonstrated that there remains considerable potential for improvement in the treatment of dyslipidaemia. Of the patients in the group defined as being at high-risk of CVD, over a third (34.7%) were not receiving lipid-lowering therapy, despite their elevated level of risk and guidelines recommending pharmacological intervention with a statin in such individuals [12, 13]. A total of 73.4% of patients in this group had received a prior diagnosis of dyslipidaemia. The situation was even more striking in the very-high-risk group, of whom over half (50.5%) were not receiving any form of lipid-lowering therapy, despite their considerable level of risk and a previous diagnosis of dyslipidaemia in almost two thirds (62.1%). Thus, it is likely that many patients in the general population for whom statin therapy would be of benefit are not receiving appropriate treatment.

Furthermore, among those who were receiving any form of lipid-lowering therapy, LDL-C levels were only controlled (according to European guideline recommendations [3]) in 38.7%

of the patients in the high-risk group, and 17.1% of those in the very-high-risk group. Approximately 12–16% of the SCORE-based 10-year risk of CVD-related mortality in high-risk and very-high-risk patients is attributable to suboptimal control of dyslipidaemia. Among those with uncontrolled LDL-C levels who were receiving lipid-lowering therapy, only 8.7% and 8.4% of the high-risk and very-high-risk patients, respectively, were receiving a high-intensity statin. Hence, there is considerable potential for optimization of the dose and/or form of statin treatment for high-risk and very-high-risk patients. A further possible explanation for the lack of control of LDL-C levels among patients receiving lipid lowering therapy is non-compliance to treatment. Although the data in our study do not allow us to test this hypothesis, it is possible that strategies to improve patient compliance could be of clinical benefit.

It was notable that the proportion of patients receiving a high-intensity statin was similar among patients with controlled dyslipidaemia and patients with uncontrolled dyslipidaemia, in both the high-risk and very-high-risk groups of patients. One potential explanation for this is that PCPs prescribe high-intensity treatment to patients with higher pretreatment cholesterol levels, for whom cholesterol level control is likely to be more difficult to achieve. Unfortunately, the evaluation of pretreatment cholesterol levels was not included in our study, preventing a formal test of this hypothesis. Evidence suggests that patients with uncontrolled LDL-C levels receiving a lower intensity treatment are likely to derive additional benefit from more intensive therapy, if tolerated [3, 12, 13].

We also found that only 5.4% and 5.9% of the high-risk and very-high-risk patients, respectively, were receiving statin therapy in combination with another lipid-lowering agent. There is potential to improve control of lipid levels by addition of other agents to statin therapy, although definitive trial evidence showing that this will result in reductions in CVD event rates over the use of optimal statin doses is currently lacking. The Improved Reduction of Outcomes: Vytorin Efficacy International Trial (IMPROVE-IT), examining whether a fixed-dose combination of ezetimibe and simvastatin offers improved cholesterol-lowering efficiency over simvastatin alone, is still ongoing. Nicotinic acid agents and fibrates may also be considered, although these agents are used more commonly to address HDL-C and triglyceride abnormalities [20, 21].

Our results are in line with those of previous studies: a study conducted in Italy has shown that among patients prescribed a statin, only 22.6% were within 10% of their target LDL-C levels after 12 months of treatment [22]. A literature review published in 2004 has similarly reported a widespread failure to treat patients with dyslipidaemia who should be receiving lipid-lowering therapy, and failure to reach cholesterol target levels among those who are treated [23]. This finding remains true in the USA; a recent systematic review of five population-based studies including data from 18 656 participants found that among patients at high cardiovascular risk, achievement of an LDL-C target of 100 mg/dL increased from only 24% to 50.4% between 1999 and 2008 [24]. In the same time period, the proportion of patients with LDL-C levels \geq 130 mg/dL and not receiving lipid lowering therapy decreased from 29.4% to 18%. Our study is the first to evaluate these issues systematically across a large group of European patients with varying levels of CVD risk, who have one or more cardiovascular risk factors but who are free from CVD. Previously, we have reported from EURIKA the finding that only 41.2% of patients with dyslipidaemia attained both their total cholesterol and LDL-C target levels [4].

Proper selection of lipid-lowering therapy and effective control of cholesterol levels has been proven to be of benefit: a meta-analysis by the Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' collaborators has shown that statin treatment can result in a 23% reduction in cardiovascular events and a 19% reduction in CVD-related mortality per 1 mmol/L reduction in patients' LDL-C levels [25]. The same group has more recently demonstrated that statin treatment is of benefit to patients across the whole spectrum of CVD risk, even in those at low-risk and intermediate-risk [26]. It should be noted, however, that the absolute magnitude of risk reduction with statin

therapy is greater with increasing level of risk. Thus, both the clinical- and cost-effectiveness of statin therapy increases with patients' absolute level of cardiovascular risk. Although a recent retrospective study has shown that patients initiating a high intensity statin have a higher probability of hospitalization due to acute kidney injury (AKI) in the first 3 months of therapy than patients initiating a low-intensity statin therapy [27], the absolute risk of AKI is low. Comparative data regarding the impact of therapy on hard cardiovascular outcomes in the study population was not reported, and the largest meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials to date has failed to detect a significant rate of AKI in patients receiving statins [26]. Therefore, although the exact impact of statin therapy on AKI remains controversial, the potential risk is currently outweighed by the established cardiovascular benefit of effective therapy in the intermediate-risk to high-risk patients so far studied.

A strength of our study was the testing of a large sample of patients from multiple countries according to standardized procedures. The participation acceptance rate among physicians was low, but the random selection of patients and a relatively high patient acceptance rate of 62.1% are likely to have reduced patient selection bias. As the data-collection period for each country was only 3 months, it is possible that frequent healthcare service users were overrepresented in the study cohort, which may bias the patient population towards the inclusion of less healthy patients. In addition, a detailed evaluation of patients' previous use of statins, including tolerance or history of adverse effects, was not conducted. These variables may explain lack of use of lipid-lowering therapy or failure to reach LDL-C targets in some patients. The lack of information regarding pretreatment cholesterol levels prevented an evaluation of the proportion of very-high-risk patients who had achieved a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in LDL-C, but still had levels ≥ 1.8 mmol/L.

We conclude that there remains a considerable treatment gap with regard to lipid management among patients at high-risk and very-high-risk of CVD in primary care in Europe. This treatment gap could be closed by more rigorous calculation of global CVD risk in potentially at-risk patients, with prescription of statins for those at high-risk or very-high-risk, and treatment intensification until guideline-recommended total cholesterol and LDL-C levels are achieved. Improving lipid management in higher risk patients, primarily by optimizing the use of statin therapy, could significantly reduce the burden of CVD in Europe.

Acknowledgments

Writing support was provided by Oxford PharmaGenesis Ltd, Oxford, UK, and was funded by AstraZeneca.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: JH FT ELG GDB CB JD EG JM JP OS CR JB FRA. Performed the experiments: JH FT ELG GDB CB JD EG JM JP OS CR JB FRA. Analyzed the data: FT CR JH. Wrote the paper: JH FT ELG GDB CB JD EG JM JP OS SS CR JB FRA.

References

1. Conroy RM, Pyorala K, Fitzgerald AP, Sans S, Menotti A, et al. (2003) Estimation of ten-year risk of fatal cardiovascular disease in Europe: the SCORE project. *Eur Heart J* 24: 987–1003. doi: [10.1016/S0195-668X\(03\)00114-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0195-668X(03)00114-3) PMID: [12788299](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12788299/)
2. Grundy SM, Pasternak R, Greenland P, Smith S Jr, Fuster V (1999) AHA/ACC scientific statement: Assessment of cardiovascular risk by use of multiple-risk-factor assessment equations: a statement for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 34: 1348–1359. doi: [10.1016/S0735-1097\(99\)00387-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0735-1097(99)00387-3) PMID: [10520820](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10520820/)
3. Perk J, De Backer G, Gohlke H, Graham I, Reiner Z, et al. (2012) European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice (version 2012): The Fifth Joint Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and Other Societies on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Clinical Practice

- (constituted by representatives of nine societies and by invited experts) * Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation (EACPR). *Eur Heart J* 33: 1635–1701. doi: [10.1093/eurheartj/ehs092](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehs092) PMID: [22555213](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22555213/)
4. Banegas JR, Lopez-Garcia E, Dallongeville J, Guallar E, Halcox JP, et al. (2011) Achievement of treatment goals for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in clinical practice across Europe: the EURIKA study. *Eur Heart J* 32: 2143–2152. doi: [10.1093/eurheartj/ehr080](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehr080) PMID: [21471134](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21471134/)
 5. Laccetti R, Pota A, Stranges S, Falconi C, Memoli B, et al. (2012) Evidence on the prevalence and geographic distribution of major cardiovascular risk factors in Italy. *Public Health Nutr* 16: 305–315. doi: [10.1017/S1368980012002716](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980012002716) PMID: [22647342](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22647342/)
 6. Grassi G, Arenare F, Dell'oro R, Quarti-Trevano F, Brambilla G, et al. (2009) Prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors in an unselected Italian population. Results of the Cardiolab Project 2004–2008. *Acta Cardiol* 64: 771–778. PMID: [20128154](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20128154/)
 7. Gomez-Huelgas R, Mancera-Romero J, Bernal-Lopez MR, Jansen-Chaparro S, Baca-Osorio AJ, et al. (2011) Prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors in an urban adult population from southern Spain. IMAP Study. *Int J Clin Pract* 65: 35–40. doi: [10.1111/j.1742-1241.2010.02543.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-1241.2010.02543.x) PMID: [21192342](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21192342/)
 8. Gabriel R, Alonso M, Segura A, Tormo MJ, Artigao LM, et al. (2008) Prevalence, geographic distribution and geographic variability of major cardiovascular risk factors in Spain. Pooled analysis of data from population-based epidemiological studies: the ERICE Study. *Rev Esp Cardiol* 61: 1030–1040. doi: [10.1016/S1885-5857\(09\)60006-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1885-5857(09)60006-2) PMID: [18817679](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18817679/)
 9. Firmann M, Marques-Vidal P, Paccaud F, Mooser V, Rodondi N, et al. (2010) Prevalence, treatment and control of dyslipidaemia in Switzerland: still a long way to go. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil* 17: 682–687. doi: [10.1097/HJR.0b013e32833a09ab](https://doi.org/10.1097/HJR.0b013e32833a09ab) PMID: [20700055](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20700055/)
 10. Guallar-Castillon P, Gil-Montero M, Leon-Munoz LM, Graciani A, Bayan-Bravo A, et al. (2012) Magnitude and management of hypercholesterolemia in the adult population of Spain, 2008–2010: The ENRICA Study. *Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl)* 65: 551–558.
 11. Cooney MT, Dudina A, De Bacquer D, Fitzgerald A, Conroy R, et al. (2009) How much does HDL cholesterol add to risk estimation? A report from the SCORE Investigators. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil* 16: 304–314. doi: [10.1097/HJR.0b013e3283213140](https://doi.org/10.1097/HJR.0b013e3283213140) PMID: [19609139](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19609139/)
 12. Reiner Z, Catapano AL, De Backer G, Graham I, Taskinen MR, et al. (2011) ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias: The Task Force for the management of dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS). *Eur Heart J* 32: 1769–1818. doi: [10.1093/eurheartj/ehr158](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehr158) PMID: [21712404](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21712404/)
 13. NICE (2010) NICE clinical guideline 67: Cardiovascular risk assessment and the modification of blood lipids for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Available: <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG67NICEguideline.pdf>.
 14. Stone NJ, Robinson J, Lichtenstein AH, Merz CN, Blum CB, et al. (2013) 2013 ACC/AHA guideline on the treatment of blood cholesterol to reduce atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. *Circulation*: ePub ahead of print. doi: [10.1161/01.cir.0000437738.63853.7a](https://doi.org/10.1161/01.cir.0000437738.63853.7a) PMID: [24239923](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24239923/)
 15. EAS (2013) Comment by the EAS Guidelines Committee. New guidelines in USA: 2013 ACC/AHA Guidelines on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk: How do they compare with the EAS/ESC guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemia? Available: <http://www.eas-society.org/Newsletter-Archive.aspx?newsId=316>.
 16. Rodriguez-Artalejo F, Guallar E, Borghi C, Dallongeville J, De Backer G, et al. (2010) Rationale and methods of the European Study on Cardiovascular Risk Prevention and Management in Daily Practice (EURIKA). *BMC Public Health* 10: 382. doi: [10.1186/1471-2458-10-382](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-382) PMID: [20591142](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20591142/)
 17. Dallongeville J, Banegas JR, Tubach F, Guallar E, Borghi C, et al. (2011) Survey of physicians' practices in the control of cardiovascular risk factors: the EURIKA study. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil* 19: 541–550. doi: [10.1177/1741826711407705](https://doi.org/10.1177/1741826711407705) PMID: [21502280](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21502280/)
 18. Huffman JC, Pollack MH (2003) Predicting panic disorder among patients with chest pain: an analysis of the literature. *Psychosomatics* 44: 222–236. doi: [10.1176/appi.psy.44.3.222](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.psy.44.3.222) PMID: [12724504](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12724504/)
 19. Friedewald WT, Levy RI, Fredrickson DS (1972) Estimation of the concentration of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in plasma, without use of the preparative ultracentrifuge. *Clin Chem* 18: 499–502. PMID: [4337382](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/4337382/)
 20. Robins SJ, Collins D, Wittes JT, Papademetriou V, Deedwania PC, et al. (2001) Relation of gemfibrozil treatment and lipid levels with major coronary events: VA-HIT: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 285: 1585–1591. doi: [10.1001/jama.285.12.1585](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.285.12.1585) PMID: [11268266](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11268266/)
 21. Genuth S, Ismail-Beigi F (2012) Clinical implications of the ACCORD trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 97: 41–48. doi: [10.1210/jc.2011-1679](https://doi.org/10.1210/jc.2011-1679) PMID: [22049171](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22049171/)

22. Degli Esposti L, Sangiorgi D, Arca M, Vigna GB, Budal S, et al. (2011) Achievement of therapeutic target in subjects on statin treatment in clinical practice. Results of the STAR (Statins Target Assessment in Real practice) study. *Monaldi Arch Chest Dis* 76: 160–167. PMID: [22567731](#)
23. Schwandt P, Brady AJ (2004) Achieving lipid goals in Europe: how large is the treatment gap? *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther* 2: 431–449. doi: [10.1586/14779072.2.3.431](#) PMID: [15151488](#)
24. Tattersall MC, Gangnon RE, Karmali KN, Cullen MW, Stein JH, et al. (2013) Trends in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goal achievement in high risk United States adults: longitudinal findings from the 1999–2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys. *PLoS One* 8: e59309. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0059309](#) PMID: [23565146](#)
25. Baigent C, Keech A, Kearney PM, Blackwell L, Buck G, et al. (2005) Efficacy and safety of cholesterol-lowering treatment: prospective meta-analysis of data from 90,056 participants in 14 randomised trials of statins. *Lancet* 366: 1267–1278. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(05\)67394-1](#) PMID: [16214597](#)
26. Mihaylova B, Emberson J, Blackwell L, Keech A, Simes J, et al. (2012) The effects of lowering LDL cholesterol with statin therapy in people at low risk of vascular disease: meta-analysis of individual data from 27 randomised trials. *Lancet* 380: 581–590. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60367-5](#) PMID: [22607822](#)
27. Dormuth CR, Hemmelgarn BR, Paterson JM, James MT, Teare GF, et al. (2013) Use of high potency statins and rates of admission for acute kidney injury: multicenter, retrospective observational analysis of administrative databases. *BMJ* 346: f880. doi: [10.1136/bmj.f880](#) PMID: [23511950](#)