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Pitavastatin Ukuvimbela Isifo Senhliziyo Kubantu Abane-HIV

[Ishicilelwe ngomhla ka-NEJM, 2023](#)

Umlando omfushane

Ingozi yesifo senhliziyo inkulu kubantu abane-HIV (people with HIV, PWH), kuhlangukise nabantu abasebasha abanamathuba aphansi engozi yokuba nesifo senhliziyo. Abacwaningi abaqondi ngokugcwele ukuthi kungani lobungozi bunkulu, kodwa bakholelwa ukuthi kungenzeka buhlobane nezici ezivamile eziyingozi ezibangela isifo senhliziyo, njengokubhema, kanye nezici ezihlobene ne-HIV, njengokuvuvukala. Nakuba ukuba ne-HIV bekulokhu kubhekwa njengento eyandisa ingozi yokuba nesifo senhliziyo, kuze kube manje ibingakabi khona indlela yokwelapha eqinisekisiwe yokuvimbela isifo senhliziyo kubantu abane-PWH.

Imigomo Yocwaningo

Ucwaningo Olwaba Ngendlela Engahleliwe Lokuvimbela Izehlakalo Ezihlobene Nemithambo ocwaningweni lwe-HIV (Randomized Trial to Prevent Vascular Events in HIV, REPRIEVE) lwaklanyelwe ukubhekana nokwanda kwengozi yokuba nesifo senhliziyo kubantu abane-PWH. REPRIEVE ehloliwe pitavastatin calcium (“pitavastatin”), ewumuthi we-statin onganciphisa i-LDL (“embi”) cholesterol futhi unciphisa ukuvuvukala emzimbeni. Ababambiqhaza ocwaningweni bekungabantu abane-PWH abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-40 nengu-75 abanengozi ephansi kuya kwephakathi nendawo yokuba nesifo senhliziyo. Bonke ababambiqhaza babelwa ngendlela engahleliwe ukuba bathathe i-pitavastatin noma i-placebo (iphilisi elingenawo umuthi). Ababambiqhaza babe sebelandelwa ukuze kuqondwe ukuthi baba nesiphetho sokuqala (izehlakalo ezinkulu zesifo senhliziyo, njengokufa okubangelwa yisifo senhliziyo, ukushaywa yinhliziyi noma ukushaya unhlangothi) noma isiphetho sesibili (ezinye izihlakalo zesifo senhliziyo, ukufa okubangelwa yinoma yini, kanye nezehlakalo zokuphepha).

➤ Ababambiqhaza:

- Ababambiqhaza abangu-7,769
 - Abangu-3,888 bathatha i-pitavastatin, abangu-3,881 bathatha i-placebo
 - 2,419 (31%) abesifazane
 - 5,065 (65%) okungebona abamhlophe
- Isilinganiso senkathi yokulandelela: Iminyaka engu-5.1
- Isilinganiso seminyaka yababhalisile: Iminyaka engu-50

➤ Okutholiwe:

- Izinga lezehlakalo ezinkulu zesifo senhliziyo lancishiswa ngo-35% kubabambiqhaza abathatha i-pitavastatin uma liqhathaniswa nalabo abathatha i-placebo.
- Izinga lezehlakalo ezinkulu zesifo senhliziyo noma ukufa okubangelwa yinoma yini lancishiswa ngo-21% kubabambiqhaza abathatha i-pitavastatin uma liqhathaniswa nalabo abathatha i-placebo.
- Pitavastatin yaphumelala kokubili kubesilisa nakubesifazane.
- Pitavastatin yabekezelelwa kahle ababambiqhaza abaningi, futhi bambalwa kakhulu ababambiqhaza abayeka ucwaningo ngaphambi kwesikhathi ngenxa yezehlakalo ezimbi kakhulu.

REPRIEVE Trial Website: reprivetrial.org

The findings shared in this summary are from the REPRIEVE population at a specific point in time. These findings are descriptive and not intended to change clinical care. If you have questions about what you've read, please talk to members of the REPRIEVE study team at your local site or a health care provider



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Isifinyezo: Pitavastatin yaphumelela ekunciphiseni izinga lezehlakalo kubantu abane-PWH abanengozi ephansi kuya kwephakathi nendawo yokuba nesifo senhliziyo. REPRIEVE iwucwaningo lokuqala olukhulu lokuhlola isu lokuvimbela isifo senhliziyo kulaba bantu. Imiphumela yocwaningo izosiza ekubhalweni kwemihlahlandlela yokuvimbela isifo senhliziyo futhi isize odokotela bakwazi ukusekela kangcono izidingo zempilo yenhliziyo yabantu abane-PWH.

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