



REPRIEVE



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Pitavastatin is Well-Tolerated with no Detrimental Effects on Physical Function

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Background

The Randomized Trial to Prevent Vascular Events in HIV (REPRIEVE) showed that statin therapy can prevent major heart disease events, like heart attacks and strokes. Muscle aches, pains, and weakness are some of the most common side effects with statins. This is of even greater concern in people with HIV who may have more pain and weakness with aging than people without HIV. Most of the prior studies of these statin-related symptoms have looked just at self-reported muscle symptoms, not measurements of weakness, walking speed, or time to rise from a chair. Other studies have shown an improvement in walking speed in people with vascular disease who are taking statins. Almost all of these prior studies followed participants for less than a year and none were of people with HIV. In summary, we don't know how statins might impact muscle in people with HIV, with low-to-moderate risk for heart disease, especially over a longer period of time.

Goals of the Study

To compare changes in physical function among people with HIV randomized to take pitavastatin or placebo.

- **The participants:** A subset of REPRIEVE participants who also enrolled in a muscle function ancillary study. Participants were followed for a median of approximately four and a half years.
 - 602 participants
 - Median age 51 years
 - 111 (18%) female sex at birth
 - 11 (2%) transgender
 - 238 (40%) Black and 108 (18%) Hispanic
- **The findings:**
 - There was no difference by treatment group in 1) time to rise from a chair 10x, 2) walking speed, 3) grip strength, or 4) a composite physical function measure.
 - Muscle aches occurred in less than 5% of participants in either treatment group (pitavastatin or placebo).
 - Changes in physical function were small, regardless of treatment group.
 - Changes in physical function were not associated with baseline levels of function.
 - Muscle symptoms in the prior year did not impact physical function overall, or by treatment group.

In Summary: We found no effect of pitavastatin on physical function, a low incidence of myalgias (muscle aches/pain) in either treatment group, and no differential impact of myalgias on future physical function. These combined findings support the long-term safety of statin therapy on physical function, when used to prevent of major heart disease events among people with HIV.

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