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Heart Failure Risk and Events in People With HIV: The Randomized Trial to Prevent Vascular Events in HIV (REPRIEVE)

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Background

In the REPRIEVE study, pitavastatin reduced the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (like heart attack and stroke). People with HIV (PWH) may have a higher risk of heart failure (HF) due to traditional and HIV-related factors. Incidence and ways to predict the risk of HF in PWH are not well understood.

Goals of the Study

The goal of the study was to quantify the risk of heart failure events in the population of PWH with low-to-moderate estimated atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk of REPRIEVE.

REPRIEVE enrolled PWH between ages 40-75 with low-to-moderate traditional heart disease risk, randomized these participants to a cholesterol-lowering medication called pitavastatin or to placebo (a pill that contains no medication). Participants were followed for, on average 5 years, for heart disease events like a heart attack or stroke. Main findings from REPRIEVE were that [statin therapy reduced heart disease events among PWH by 36%](#), prompting guideline changes recommending statin use in PWH.

➤ The participants:

- 7769 REPRIEVE Participants
 - Low-to-moderate traditional heart disease risk
 - Median age at enrollment: 50 years
 - 2419 (31%) women and 5350 (69%) men
 - 67 confirmed HF events and 28 HF hospitalizations over an average follow-up of 5.6 years

The Findings:

- There was a higher percentage of female participants with HF events compared with those with no HF (40% versus 31%)
- Heart failure was more common among non-white participants in high-income regions, participants in low-income regions, and among those with previously diagnosed hypertension and obesity.
- HIV-related factors were not related to the incidence of HF events
- The Predicting Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Events HF score that predicts HF events aligned with the observed number of events in REPRIEVE

In Summary: Select demographics, clinical factors, and regions contribute to a higher incidence of HF events among PWH. In PWH, the observed overall number of HF events aligned with the estimated Predicting Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Events HF risk rates

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