



Prevention

LONG-TERM STATIN PERSISTENCE IS POOR AMONG HIGH-RISK PATIENTS WITH BASELINE PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE: A REAL-WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS ANALYSIS OF THE OPTUM RESEARCH DATABASE

Poster Contributions
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Background: A decade ago, statin persistence was <50% at 1 year. Recent short-term analyses of patients at high risk for cardiovascular (CV) disease events failed to reveal any meaningful improvement. Peripheral artery disease (PAD) is widely prevalent. Data on long-term statin persistence among patients with PAD are not currently available.

Methods: This retrospective longitudinal administrative claims analysis of the Optum Research Database analyzed long-term data on statin persistence in patients with high CV risk by PAD and triglycerides (TG). Patients aged ≥45 years with diabetes and/or atherosclerotic CV disease with an index date and statin prescription filled in 2010 were included. Patients with TG ≥150 mg/dL were propensity-matched to a comparator cohort with TG <150 mg/dL and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol >40 mg/dL. Both cohorts were followed for 6 months to March 2016.

Results: In the elevated-TG and matched comparator cohorts (each n=23,181), mean age was 62.2 and 62.6 years, 49.7% and 49.5% were female and mean follow-up was 41.4 and 42.5 months, respectively. Statin persistence was poor in patients with and without baseline PAD and/or elevated-TG, with 21% of patients remaining on index statin at 5 years (Figure).

Conclusion: Statin persistence is poor among patients with PAD with or without hypertriglyceridemia. There is an urgent need to address this through public health programs and patient education initiatives in order to prevent premature statin discontinuation.

