

STUDY REPORT SUMMARY

ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS

FINISHED PRODUCT: NA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: NA

Study No: NIS-CIN-XXX-2010/1

TRACE is a Multicentre Retrospective Study planned to gather follow up data for a period of 1 year in order to understand anti-thrombotic management patterns and outcomes of Acute Coronary Syndrome patients in India

Developmental phase: NIS, Study Completed

Study Completion Date: 30/04/2011

Date of Report: 04/08/2011

OBJECTIVES: Primary objective of this study include:

-Anti thrombotic strategies used in ACS patients.

-Anti-thrombotic treatment strategies in a real-life observational setting across different sites in India.

METHODS: All the relevant data, including anti-thrombotic treatment strategies, outcomes and patient treatment compliance were collected from 500 ACS (defined as STEMI, NSTEMI and unstable angina [UA]) cases from January 2007 to December 2009. These ACS cases were randomly collected from the hospital records and included in the analysis. The patient follow up data was acquired either from the hospital records or via telephonic contact for a period of one year following the event.

RESULTS: Out of 500 ACS patients, 59.8% had UA/NSTEMI and 40.2% had STEMI. On hospital admission, aspirin, clopidogrel, statins, beta blockers and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-Is) were used by 83%, 83%, 68%, 43.2% and 31.6% patients, respectively. On discharge, aspirin, clopidogrel, statins and beta blockers were used by 90.2%, 88%, 80.6%, and 59% patients, respectively. The average patient compliance to statins, clopidogrel and aspirin was recorded as 74.28%, 69.7% and 68.66%, respectively during discharge and follow-up visits. Greater than 50% of ACS patients after discharge were lost to follow-up, following discharge up-to 1 year, and as a result there was significant drop in the number of clinical events reported.