

STUDY REPORT SUMMARY

ASTRAZENECA PHARMA POLAND SP. Z O.O.

FINISHED PRODUCT: NA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: NA

Study no: NIS-CPL-DUM-2010/1 (CEPHEUS)

CEPHEUS- Centralized Pan-European Survey on the undertreatment of hypercholesterolemia. Polish survey on the efficacy of the hypercholesterolemia treatment
Polish local survey on the efficacy of hypercholesterolemia treatment in patients on lipid lowering pharmacological therapy in terms of reaching LDL level recommended by “ESC guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice. Fourth Joint European Task Force(…)” in 2007.

Developmental phase: NIS, Study Completed

Study Completion Date: 30/06/2011

Date of Report: 19/06/2012

OBJECTIVES;

Primary objective of the study:

- To establish the proportion of patients on lipid-lowering pharmacological treatment reaching the LDL-C goals according to the Fourth Joint European Task Force guidelines, overall.

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Secondary objectives:

- To establish the proportion of patients on lipid-lowering pharmacological treatment reaching the LDL-C goals according to the Fourth Joint European Task Force guidelines in the following sub-populations: primary/ secondary prevention patients, and patients with family hypercholesterolemia.
- To identify determinants (e.g. patient and physician characteristics) for undertreatment of hypercholesterolemia. Undertreatment is defined as receiving lipid lowering pharmacological treatment and not reaching the LDL-C goals according to the Fourth Joint European Task Force guidelines.

METHODS: All relevant data were obtained from physicians and patients from December 2010 to June 2011 in form of questionnaires. The study has been performed in the primary care, cardiology and hospital outpatient clinics in Poland. All data have been collected during single patient’s visit in the doctor’s office. Finally, analysis was performed on 1257 patients from 131 outpatient clinics.

- **RESULTS:** Overall, 51,6% of patients treated with lipid lowering medicines have reached their LDL-C goals. Among them, 54,1% in primary prevention and 48,4% in secondary prevention. In the primary prevention group of patients, the factors identified as positive predictors for achieving LDL-C goals included age ≥ 60 years, not smoking, normal blood pressure and lack of history of cardiovascular diseases among family members. In the secondary prevention patients those factors included not smoking and normal blood pressure.