NIS REPORT SYNOPSIS

Dyslipidemia Management in Chinese Post Stroke Patients

Sponsor:	AstraZeneca Investment (China) Co., Ltd.
Study Date:	July, 2013 to November, 2014
Study Objective:	To observe LDL-C level of Chinese post-stroke patients within 6-12 months from attack and control rate of LDL-C
Study Method:	Non-interventional, multi-centre, cross-sectional, observational study
Subject Number:	3400 subjects planned, actually 4117 subjects recruited
Inclusion /Exclusion Criteria:	The subject population that was observed in the NIS fulfilled all of the following criteria: 1. Male or female with age ≥ 18 years 2. Post ischemic stroke patients within 6-12 months from attack 3. Written informed consent was provided to participant in the study The prescription of the medicinal product clearly separated from the decision to include the subject in the NIS or not. Any of the following was regarded as a criterion for exclusion from the study: 1. Significant medical or psychological condition that made patients could not finish the questionnaire independently or with the aids of his/her legal representatives 2. The patient was in another clinical study 3. Previous enrolment in the present study
Evaluation Criteria:	Primary variable: LDL-C Secondary variables: HDL-C, Total Cholesterol, Triglyceride, Blood Pressure, HbAlc (if available)

Statistical Methods:	Continuous variables were described as mean ± SD; categorical variables were described as percentages. The percentage of LDL-C treatment goal achievement in China post-stroke patients was presented using descriptive statistics. No treatment comparisons were performed. The associations between control situation of LDL-C, blood pressure or glucose and patients characteristics were explored by logistic regression model. Descriptive statistics were used for other secondary variables. All statistical tests were two-sided, and p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
TARGET PATIENT POPULATION, STUDY DISEASE AND SAMPLE SIZE	This was an observational study, aiming to investigate current LDL-C level in China post stroke patients within 6-12 months from attack and assess the control situation of LDL-C in this population. A sample size of 3400 would be sufficient to detect control rate of LDL-C with a precision at 0.015 when the rate was around 28.5%. The study was planned to recruit approximately 3400 eligible subjects from 50 hospitals in China. Actually, 4117 (Age ≥18 years old) post stroke patients with 6-12 months from attack were recruited from 56 sites in this study.
CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION (MAIN VARIABLES)	Primary Variable • LDL-C Secondary Variables • HDL-C • Total Cholesterol • Triglyceride • Blood Pressure • HbA1c（if available）
Result	-Primary Variable: In FAS population, the analyses of LDL-C, blood pressure and HbA1c control rate indicated that 1082 patients reached LDL-C less than 1.8 mmol/L, and the control rate was 27.35% with 95% CI (25.97%, 28.77%); 2442 patients reached blood pressure less than 140/90 mmHg, and the control rate was 61.74% with 95% CI (60.21%, 63.26%). Of 965 patients who had HbA1C test results, 624 patients reached HbA1c less than 6.5%, and the control rate was 64.66% with 95% CI (61.55%, 67.68%). -Secondary Objectives: The number of patients who reached target blood pressure was 2442; the control rate was 61.74%, with 95% CI (60.21%, 63.26%). The subgroup analysis of control rate showed that lipid modifying medications compliance, age (categorical variable), smoking status, physical activity, history of carotid

	artery stenosis, and hypertension had statistically significant effects on the control rate of blood pressure, ($p<0.05$). The control rate of the patients who had carotid artery stenosis was lower than those without carotid artery stenosis. The rates were 54.29% and 63.87% respectively, the OR was 0.672, with 95% CI (0.578, 0.781).