

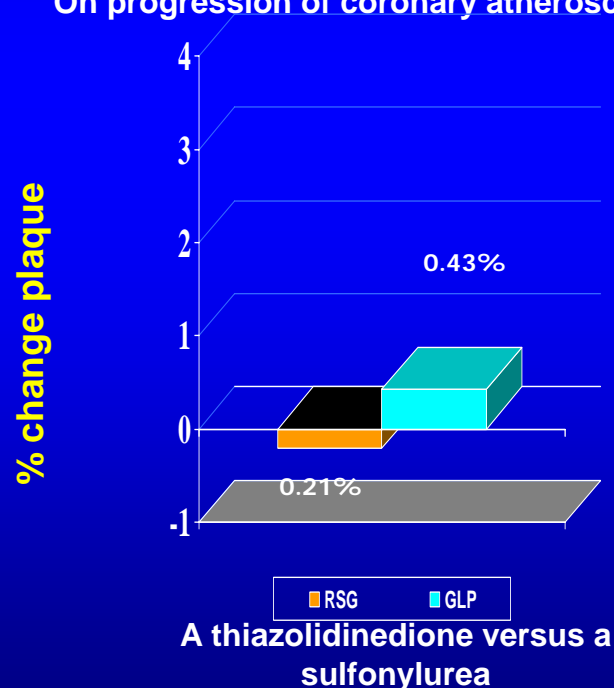


APPROACH TRIAL RSG versus Glipizide

BACKGROUND: Rosiglitazone (RSG), in the drug class thiazolidinedione, has effects on insulin sensitivity and CV risk factors that may favorably impact the progression of coronary atherosclerosis.

PURPOSE: Evaluate safety and effectiveness of RSG against a sulfonylurea in reducing or slowing atherosclerosis in heart blood vessels. **DESIGN:** Double-blinded RCT comparing effects of RSG with an older treatment, glipizide, an insulin secretagogue, and examines the progression of coronary atherosclerosis in high risk patients with type 2 diabetes.

Comparison of Rosiglitazone vs Glipizide
On progression of coronary atherosclerosis



Primary Endpoint: Change in per cent atheroma

Secondary Endpoints:

Normalized total atheroma volume

Atheroma volume in the worst 10 mm segment

Results

Primary Outcome: Nonsignificant reduction of the primary outcome of percent atheroma volume ($p = 0.12$)

Secondary Outcomes: Significant reduction in normalized total atheroma volume ($p = 0.04$)

Nonsignificant reduction in atheroma volume in the worst 10 mm segment ($p = 0.13$)

Conclusion: While the anti-atherosclerotic superiority of RSG was not proven, the results are in the right direction and further study is needed.