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Cardiovascular secondary prevention setting and lipid control, update data from PINNACLE BRAZIL REGISTRY

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Introduction: Lipid control is highly effective and improves clinical outcomes in coronary artery disease (CAD) patients, thus is one of the pillars of the cardiovascular secondary prevention.

Purpose: The aim of this preliminary analysis was to describe the lipid management in CAD patients in Brazil after one year of the clinical practice registry.

Methods: Patients with documented CAD were included by using electronic case report form based on the ACC PINNACLE Registry. The registry has been enrolling patients from general practitioners and specialists. Patients data were evaluated after 01 year of follow-up on regular clinical appointments and the differences on clinical practice were evaluated

Results: Currently, PINNACLE-Brazil enrolled individuals, with 2234

(29.4%) patients with CAD. Prescription of statin therapy was identified in 85.6% baseline and 78.3% follow-up. CAD patients with LDL-c <100 mg/dL were 47.3% baseline and 38.5% follow-up and at least one lipid profile assessment occurred in 60.9% baseline and 51.2% follow-up. CAD patients who have an LDL-c result <100 mg/dL, or >100 mg/dL with a documented plan to achieve LDL-c <100 mg/dL, were 48.1% (baseline) and 38.5% (follow-up).

Conclusion: The preliminary results of PINNACLE-Brazil show that, despite the relatively high prescription rate of statin therapy, LDL-c targeted level for CVD secondary prevention has not been achieved in the majority of patients after 01 year of follow-up. Nationwide knowledge translation initiatives are needed to improve the CVD burden in Brazil