

HPS2-THRIVE: Treatment of High density lipoprotein to Reduce the Incidence of Vascular Events

Submission date 24/01/2007	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 01/03/2007	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 30/08/2022	Condition category Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Prof Jane Armitage

Contact details
Clinical Trial Service Unit (CTSU)
Richard Doll Building
University of Oxford
Old Road Campus
Roosevelt Drive
Oxford
United Kingdom
OX3 7LF

Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)
2006-001885-17

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)
NCT00461630

Protocol serial number

Study information

Scientific Title

HPS2-THRIVE: Treatment of High density lipoprotein to Reduce the Incidence of Vascular Events

Acronym

HPS2-THRIVE

Study objectives

Does niacin combined with Extended Release (ER) niacin/laropiprant 2 g daily prevent vascular events in high-risk patients who are receiving intensive Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)-lowering treatment?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Local ethics committee (MREC), 04/08/2006, ref: 06/MRE12/43

Study design

Randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Cardiovascular disease

Interventions

ER niacin/laropiprant 2 g daily versus matching placebo tablets. All patients receive LDL lowering therapy with either 40 mg of simvastatin or 10/40 mg ezetimibe/simvastatin.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

ER niacin/laropiprant

Primary outcome(s)

The effects of allocation to ER niacin/laropiprant 2 g versus placebo on major vascular events during the scheduled treatment period of at least four years.

Key secondary outcome(s)

The effects of allocation to ER niacin/laropirant 2 g versus placebo during the scheduled treatment period on separate components of the primary endpoint:

1. Major coronary events
2. Total stroke
3. Revascularisation
4. Mortality, both overall and within particular categories of causes of death, and major vascular events in patients with coronary heart disease
5. Peripheral arterial disease
6. Cerebrovascular disease or diabetes mellitus

Completion date

01/01/2013

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Sufferers of one of the following:

1. History of myocardial infarction
2. Cerebrovascular atherosclerotic disease (history of presumed ischaemic stroke, transient ischaemic attack or carotid revascularisation)
3. Peripheral arterial disease (i.e. intermittent claudication or history of revascularisation)
4. Diabetes mellitus with any of the above or with other evidence of symptomatic coronary heart disease (i.e. stable or unstable angina, or a history of coronary revascularisation or acute coronary syndrome)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Age less than 50 or more than 80 years at invitation to screening
2. Less than three months since presentation with acute myocardial infarction, coronary syndrome or stroke
3. Planned revascularisation procedure within three months after randomisation
4. Definite history of chronic liver disease, or abnormal liver function (i.e. Alanine Aminotransferase [ALT] more than 1.5 x Upper Limit of Normal [ULN])
5. Breathlessness at rest for any reason
6. Severe renal insufficiency (i.e. creatinine more than 200 µmol/L)
7. Evidence of active inflammatory muscle disease (e.g. dermatomyositis, polymyositis), or Creatine Kinase [CK] more than 3 x ULN
8. Previous significant adverse reaction to a statin, ezetimibe, niacin or ER niacin/laropirant 2 g

9. Active peptic ulcer disease

10. Concurrent treatment with: fibric acid derivative ('fibrate'), niacin (nicotinic acid) at doses more than 100 mg daily, ezetimibe in combination with either simvastatin 80 mg or atorvastatin 20 - 80 mg or rosuvastatin 10 - 40 mg daily, or any potent CYP3A4 inhibitor

Date of first enrolment

01/08/2007

Date of final enrolment

01/01/2013

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

China

Denmark

Finland

Norway

Sweden

Study participating centre

University of Oxford

Oxford

United Kingdom

OX3 7LF

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Oxford (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/052gg0110>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Merck &Co., Inc (USA)

Alternative Name(s)

Merck & Co., Inc., Merck & Co.

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

For-profit companies (industry)

Location

United States of America

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Not provided at time of registration

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	17/07/2014		Yes	No
Basic results				No	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes