

SATURN

Principal Investigator:

William Felten, MD (Midland)
Rao Gudipati, MD (St. Marys)

Sub-Investigators:

Umesh Badami, MD
John Collins, MD
Shiraz Shariff, MD
Manoj Sharma, MD
Kondaramvalappil Ravindran, MD

Sponsor:

Astra Zeneca

Study Purpose:

A 104-week, randomized, double-blind, parallel group, multi-center Phase IIIb study comparing the effects of treatment with rosuvastatin 40 mg or atorvastatin 80 mg on atherosclerotic disease burden as measured by intravascular ultrasound in patients with coronary artery disease: the SATURN trial.

Objective:

To compare the effects of 40 mg of rosuvastatin to 80 mg of atorvastatin, taken daily for two years, on the progression of this disease, and to determine if these therapies will reduce the atheroma (fatty deposits) in your arteries.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Clinical indication for coronary angiography
- Angiographic evidence of CAD, as defined by at least 1 lesion in a native coronary artery that has >20% reduction in lumen diameter by visual estimation
- Left main coronary artery must have \leq 50% reduction in lumen diameter by visual estimation
- LDL-C >100 mg/dL (2.6 mmol/L) for patients with no statin therapy in the past 4 weeks; LDL-C >80mg/dL (2.08mmol/L) for patients on therapy in the past 4 weeks

Exclusion Criteria:

- Use of certain lipid-lowering medication for more than 3 months within the previous 12 months. Longer periods of treatment are not permitted because of the potential effects of such therapy on coronary atherosclerosis.
- Patients who have symptoms consistent with moderate or greater severity of congestive heart failure (CHF).

SATURN

- Clinically significant heart disease which, in the opinion of the Principal Investigator (or designee), is likely to require coronary bypass surgery, cardiac transplantation, surgical repair and/or replacement during the course of the study

Status:

Follow-up ONLY!

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the coordinators, and they will be happy to answer any questions you have regarding this study.