Pre-Specified Outcomes

All primary and secondary outcomes and their components were pre-specified, i.e., they appeared in the protocol, manual of operations and study forms.

Primary Outcome – Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) – fatal CHD or non-fatal MI

Secondary Outcomes

1. All-cause death
2. Combined CHD (CHD, coronary revascularizations, or hospitalized angina)
3. Stroke
Pre-Specified Secondary Outcomes (Continued)

4. Combined Cardiovascular Disease (CHD, stroke, coronary revascularizations, heart failure [treated non-hospitalized, hospitalized, fatal], angina (treated non-hospitalized, hospitalized), peripheral arterial disease (revascularization procedure)

5. Left ventricular hypertrophy by ECG

6. Renal disease
   a. Slope of reciprocal of creatinine
   b. End-stage renal disease (dialysis or transplant)

7. Health-related quality of life; Major costs of medical care

8. Cancer

9. Gastrointestinal bleeding
Validity of Conclusions Based on Secondary Outcome Differences

1) Secondary outcomes can be validly analyzed if the primary outcome difference is not statistically significant provided that they were declared a priori and are clinically important.

2) The method to capture outcomes was the same in each treatment groups and the randomization process assures us that comparisons are unbiased.

3) Outcomes for HF & CVD are still compelling even after considering the number of comparisons made.