



**Ample evidence for statins preloading before PCI on periprocedural myocardial infarction among stable angina pectoris patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention<sup>☆,☆☆</sup>**



Sir,

We read with great interest a meta-analysis by Soud, M et al. titled - "Impact of Statins Preloading before PCI on Periprocedural Myocardial Infarction Among Stable Angina Pectoris Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials" [1]. We would like to congratulate the authors for performing a meta-analysis in this field of preventive cardiology. The meta-analysis would help in strengthening the current evidence for the use of statin prior to PCI and its effect on periprocedural myocardial infarction in patients with stable angina pectoris. However we would like to add trial sequential analysis to this meta-analysis to strengthen the given evidence [2].

1. We performed trial sequential analysis with 13 trails including 3011 patients for a relative risk reduction of 44% of periprocedural myocardial infarction following statin preloading before PCI in stable angina. A required diversity adjusted information size of 3755

was calculated based on a control event proportion of 12.7%, permissible type 1 error of 5% two sided, type 2 error of 20%, relative risk reduction of periprocedural myocardial infarction following loading dose of statin before PCI in stable angina of 44% (suggested by pooled effect of included trails) and diversity of 76%. The cumulative Z-curve (blue) crosses the conventional test boundary ( $P = 0.05$ ) and the trial sequential monitoring boundary indicating firm evidence for a beneficial effect of 44% relative risk reduction of the intervention when the analysis is adjusted for repetitive testing on accumulating data (Fig. 1).

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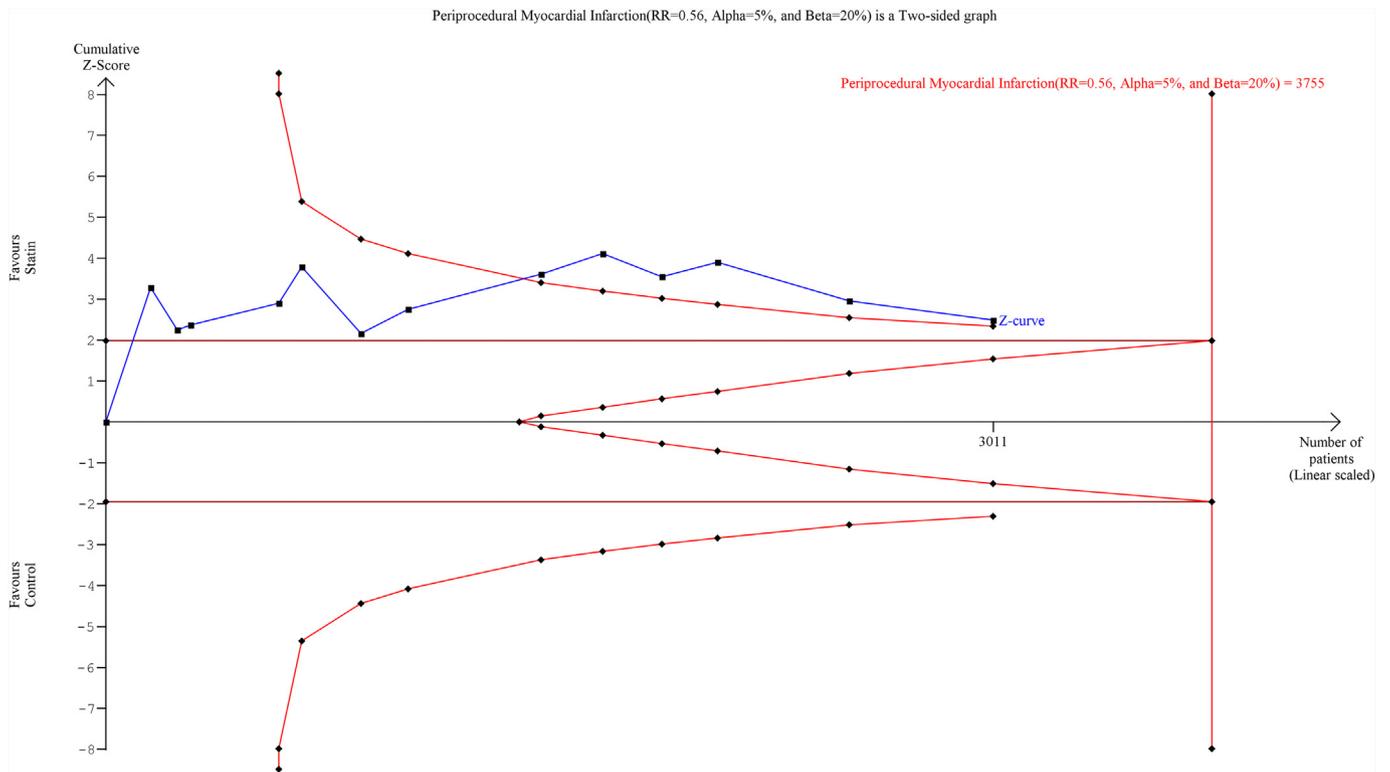
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**Fig. 1.** Trial Sequential analysis plot, with cumulative Z curve, conventional and trial sequential boundary. The Z curve cross the trial sequential boundary following the eight trail, indicating sufficient evidence for statins preloading before PCI on periprocedural myocardial infarction among stable angina pectoris patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention.