



Efficacy of single high-dose statin prior to percutaneous coronary intervention in acute coronary syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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- Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), a procedure for acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is itself associated with both pre- as well as post-procedure major adverse cardiac events (MACE).
- Guidelines currently suggest the use of high-dose statins before and after PCI in ACS patients.
- The present review analyzed the use of single high-dose statin before PCI to reduce MACE following the procedure.
- The findings of this meta-analysis which included 6207 patients from 15 studies, revealed that single high-dose statin (80 mg Atorvastatin) administration before PCI significantly decreased incidence of MACE, myocardial infarction and all-cause mortality at three months post-PCI compared to the control group (who did not receive statin).

Single high dose statin preloading may offer substantial benefits to ACS patients undergoing PCI.

