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Effect of patients	carvedilol on outcome after myocardial infarction in with left-ventricular dysfunction: the CAPRICORN
Effect of patients randomis	carvedilol on outcome after myocardial infarction in with left-ventricular dysfunction: the CAPRICORN and trial
Effect of patients randomis	carvedilol on outcome after myocardial infarction in with left-ventricular dysfunction: the CAPRICORN sed trial

Primary endpoint

The original primary endpoint was all-cause mortality, but, during a masked analysis, the data and safety monitoring board noted that overall mortality was lower than had been predicted and that the study could not be completed with the sample size and power originally planned. The steering committee therefore decided to adopt co-primary endpoints of all-cause mortality (the original primary endpoint), together with all-cause mortality or cardiovascular hospital admissions (the first prespecified secondary endpoint).

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Results

Although

nominally significant for the outcome of all-cause mortality alone, the p value of 0.03 does not meet the higher level of significance specified when the primary endpoint was adopted.

Nevertheless, death is the most important outcome, it was the original primary endpoint, and, in practical terms, the observed 23% reduction in all-cause mortality represents a clinically important outcome.

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Some issues in CAPRICORN: What did the DMC do? Why did they do it? Should they have done it? Could someone else have done it? Should someone else have done it?

























