

Model explores how statins alter multiple sclerosis outcomes

7 June 2019



Status Scale (EDSS), which explained 69 percent of the overall treatment effect. Brain atrophy was responsible for 31 percent of the total treatment effect on EDSS (? = ?0.037).

"This suggests that simvastatin's beneficial effects in MS are independent of its effect on lowering peripheral <u>cholesterol levels</u>, implicating a role for upstream intermediate metabolites of the cholesterol synthesis pathway," the authors write.

More information: Abstract/Full Text

Copyright © 2019 HealthDay. All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—Simvastatin's beneficial effects on clinical outcomes and brain atrophy in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) are largely independent of cholesterol levels, according to a post hoc study published in the May 28 issue of the *Proceedings* of the National Academy of Sciences.

Arman Eshaghi, M.D., from University College London, and colleagues assessed whether the lowering of cholesterol levels plays a role in simvastatin's effects on brain atrophy and disability in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS) by applying computational models to the results of the Multiple Sclerosis-Simvastatin Trial. Participants (140 SPMS patients randomly assigned to receive either simvastatin or placebo) underwent brain magnetic resonance imaging at baseline and after one and two years.

The researchers found that when deconstructing the total treatment effect into indirect effects, simvastatin had a direct effect (independent of serum cholesterol) on the Expanded Disability

1/2



APA citation: Model explores how statins alter multiple sclerosis outcomes (2019, June 7) retrieved 23 September 2022 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-06-explores-statins-multiple-sclerosis-outcomes.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.