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Title: Cardiovascular events related to the use of varenicline

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Body: Lately, the FDA warned that varenicline may increase the risk of myocardial infarction or other cardiovascular events, being higher in patients with prior history. Objective: To determine an increase in the number of cardiovascular events in a group of patients treated with varenicline vs bupropion. Material and Methods: Prospective study with the patients attending our smoking cessation practice in the last 6 months. We analyzed different variables and Cardiovascular events.

General features

n313	Var 175	Bu 138
Age CI*	50,2(10,6)	46,7(11,5)
Gender%*	[M]61,1[F]38,9	[M]47,8[F]52,2
HBP%	26,9	18,8
Dyslipidemia%	21,7	15,2
Diabetes%*	10,3	4,3
Ischemic heart dis%*	8	1,4
AMI%	1,7	5,1
Periph Art Dis%	4	3,6
CVA%	4	2,2
COPD%	11,4	10,1
Asthma%	6,3	7,2
SAHS%	16	12,3
Anx-Depress Synd%	1,7/10,9	2,2/7,2
Suicide ideas/Attempts%	0	0

BMI CI	27,7(5,8)	26,6(5,5)
Smoke Hist CI*	41,9(23,4)	32,7(21,4)
Cooximetry CI	34(15,4)	31,5(18,4)
Fagestrom CI*	2,4(0,6)	2,2(0,7)
Richmond CI	2,9(0,3)	2,9(0,2)

*p<0,05;CI:confidence interval 95%

Frequency cardiovascular events(CV)

CV	Var 175	Bu 138
HBP Crisis	4/100	3,6/100
Angor/I Claudic		
CVA	0,6/100	0,7/100

This evalution was carried out 3 and 6 months after the treatment initiation which lasted up to 2 months. We carried out a descriptive analysis. Results: From a total of 313 patients(175 varenicline;138 bupropion).The treatment with varenicline was more frequent in men who were older, with a main smoking history, diabetes, ischemic heart disease and higher scores in the Richmond test.We observed no significant differences regarding the cardiovascular events in both groups. Conclusions: Both drugs have shown the same safety profile for cardiovascular events. We observed a higher frequency regarding the blood pressure increase.