

Effects of dalcetrapib on vascular function

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Results of the phase IIb dal-VESSEL study show that dalcetrapib, an investigational molecule which acts on cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), did not impair endothelial function (as indicated by flow-mediated dilatation) or increase blood pressure, and was generally well tolerated in patients with or at risk of coronary heart disease.

"The results provide important information regarding the safety of this novel molecule," said principal investigator Professor Thomas F. Lüscher from the University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland. He added that dal-VESSEL was the largest multicentre trial ever performed with brachial flow-mediated dilatation measured as a marker of endothelial function and cardiovascular risk.

Dal-VESSEL was an exploratory phase IIb randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in patients with [coronary heart disease](#) (CHD), or CHD risk equivalents, in which 476 patients with HDL-C levels

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