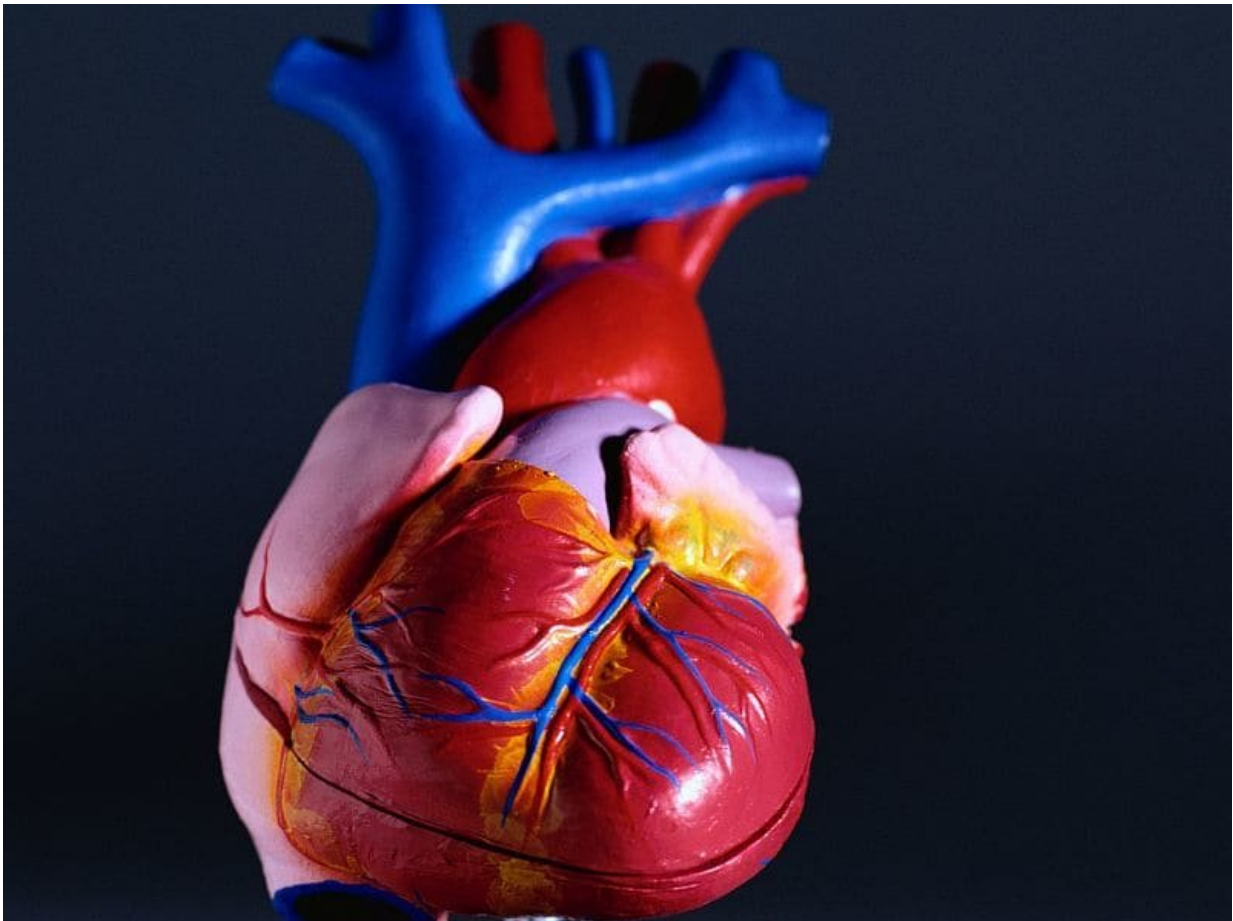


Tafamidis treats transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy

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(HealthDay)—In patients with transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy,

treatment with tafamidis reduces all-cause mortality and cardiovascular-related hospitalizations versus placebo, according to a study published in the Sept. 13 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Mathew S. Maurer, M.D., from Columbia University in New York City, and colleagues randomly assigned 441 patients with transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy in a 2:1:2 ratio to receive tafamidis 80 mg, tafamidis 20 mg, or placebo for 30 months.

The researchers found that all-cause mortality (hazard ratio, 0.7) and rates of cardiovascular-related hospitalizations (relative risk ratio, 0.68) were lower among the 264 patients who received tafamidis than the 177 patients who received placebo. Tafamidis was also associated with a lower rate of decline in distance for the six-minute walk test and a lower rate of decline in Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire-Overall Summary score at month 30. Incidence and types of adverse events were similar between the two groups.

"In [patients](#) with transthyretin amyloid [cardiomyopathy](#), tafamidis was associated with reductions in all-cause mortality and cardiovascular-related hospitalizations and reduced the [decline](#) in functional capacity and quality of life as compared with [placebo](#)," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to pharmaceutical companies, including Pfizer, which funded the study.

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