ARRIVE™

Aspirin to Reduce Risk of Initial Vascular Events

The ARRIVE International Risk Calculation Methodology

Because ARRIVE is one of the largest trials ever to study the effects of Aspirin in preventing primary cardiovascular disease (CVD) events in a population at moderate risk, a critical success factor for the trial is the recruitment of appropriate patients across multiple countries considered to be at moderate risk.

An innovative method that models overall risk for the composite primary endpoint (risk of coronary heart disease, plus risk of stroke, plus risk of cardiovascular death) was used to establish the entry criteria for ARRIVE.

The ARRIVE risk calculation methodology combines elements of four existing risk calculator methods including Framingham and PROCAM for coronary heart disease (CHD), Framingham Stroke for stroke risk, and SCORE for cardiovascular death. It estimates risk, accounting for differences that exist between low- and high-risk countries and it helps the recruited study population meet the definition of moderate risk: 20-30% 10-year risk of CVD event, or 10-20% 10-year risk of CHD event.

Bayer is working to evolve and refine the methodology and make it available to practitioners worldwide as a tool that can be used in routine practice. Availability of a simple robust method to predict CVD risk of individual patients internationally will help broaden the appropriate use of Aspirin.