

# Preventive Effect of Atorvastatin (80 mg) on Contrast-Induced Nephropathy After Angiography in High-Risk Patients: Double-Blind Randomized Clinical Trial

Arezoo Khosravi,<sup>1</sup> Mitra Dolatkah,<sup>2</sup> Hesam Sadat Hashemi,<sup>3</sup> and Zohreh Rostami<sup>4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cardiovascular Diseases, School of Medicine and Atherosclerosis Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmaceutics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, IR Iran

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Medicine, Research Committee, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

<sup>4</sup>Department of Nephrology, Nephrology and Urology Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

\*Corresponding author: Zohreh Rostami, Department of Nephrology, Nephrology and Urology Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran. Tel/Fax: +98-2181262073, E-mail: Rostami@numonthly.com

Received 2015 April 27; Accepted 2015 May 24.

## Abstract

**Background:** Contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is one of the most important complications of angiography in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) or diabetes mellitus. The prevention of CIN can decrease therapeutic costs and hospital stays. There is controversy in the literature over the preventive effect of statins on CIN.

**Objectives:** This study was designed to evaluate the preventive effect of atorvastatin on CIN after angiography in CKD and diabetic patients.

**Patients and Methods:** In this placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial, patients with diabetes mellitus or CKD ( $15 < \text{GFR} < 60$  mL/min,  $\text{Cr} > 1.5$  mg/dL) and an age range of 55 - 75 years candidate for angiography were included. The patients were randomized to 2 groups: one group receiving atorvastatin (80 mg/d from 48 h before angiography) and the other one receiving a placebo. All the patients received intravenous isotonic saline and N-acetylcysteine. CIN was defined as an increase in serum creatinine more than 0.5 mg/dL or more than 25% from the baseline values.

**Results:** Totally, 220 patients at a mean age of  $63.85 \pm 8.89$  years and a mean body mass index of  $31.41 \pm 5.99$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> were evaluated. In comparison of before-after values, there was a significant increase in serum creatinine in the placebo group ( $P = 0.000$ ). The incidence of CIN was significantly higher in the control group 24 hours after angiography ( $P = 0.010$ ); however, at a 48-hour interval, there was no significant difference in CIN between the 2 groups.

**Conclusions:** Standard hydration and N-acetylcysteine and atorvastatin (80 mg) reduced the incidence of CIN, and this regimen was more effective than was the regimen of hydration and N-acetylcysteine (without atorvastatin) in decreasing CIN. Accordingly, it is reasonable to prescribe atorvastatin before angiography in high-risk patients.

**Keywords:** Contrast Induced Nephropathy, Atorvastatin, Chronic Kidney Disease, Diabetes Mellitus

## 1. Background

Contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is one of the most important possible complications after angiography, with a prevalence rate of 15% in patients with chronic renal failure (1, 2). This complication can lead to longer hospital stays, renal dysfunction (1, 3), poor long-term clinical outcomes (4), and increased morbidity and mortality (5). Diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, and underlying chronic kidney disease (CKD) are the major risk factors for CIN (6). CIN can be caused by inflammatory mechanisms, endothelial dysfunction, and oxidative stress (7, 8). Short-term treatment with hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme-A inhibitor (statins) before some medical procedures leads to better clinical outcomes (independent of lipid reduction) in various clinical conditions-for in-

stance, by preventing myocardial injury during percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) (9-12) or reducing ventricular fibrillation after heart surgery (11, 13). Statins have anti-inflammatory effects and can reduce oxidative stress and increase nitric oxide, conferring a beneficial effect on renal function (14). Different studies have reported the positive effect of atorvastatin on the incidence of CIN (15-19), while some studies have rejected this positive effect (20, 21).

## 2. Objectives

Given that CIN after angiography in diabetes and CKD is relatively prevalent and can increase the hospitalization period and mortality (22, 23), decreasing the incidence of

CIN after angiography can help reduce the cost of treatment, days of hospitalization, and hospital-bed occupancy rates. Therefore, the present study was designed to investigate the effect of atorvastatin at a dose of 80 mg on reducing the rate of CIN following angiography in CKD and diabetic patients.

### 3. Patients and Methods

In this single-center, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial, patients aged between 55 and 75 who were candidates for elective angiography or patients who were hospitalized in the cardiac care unit for angiography were selected via the accessible sampling method (Figure 1).

The study protocol was approved by the ethics committee of Baqiyatallah university of medical sciences. Informed consent was obtained from each patient included in the study, and the study protocol conforms to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki. The confounding factor of age was eliminated by assessing the patients ranging in age from 55 to 75 years. Patients were included who had at least 1 of the following criteria: 1) diabetes (fasting blood sugar > 126 mg/dL, random blood sugar > 200 mg/dL, and glucose tolerance test > 200 mg/dL) and 2) chronic renal failure (creatinine > 1.5 mg/dL or  $15 < \text{glomerular filtration rate [GFR]} < 60 \text{ ml/min/1.73m}^2$ ). The exclusion criteria comprised recent treatment with 80 mg of statin (not low-dose atorvastatin), need for emergency angiography, contraindications to statin prescription, previous contrast-media administration during the preceding 10 days, chronic dialysis treatment, and informed refusal of consent. All the patients in both groups had a drug history of low-dose atorvastatin before our study. The patients were divided into 2 groups with a computerized randomization list and with blocks of 6 pieces. Details of the treatment process were explained to all the patients, and their informed consent for participation in the study was obtained. Atorvastatin (80 mg/d) and a placebo were prescribed from 48 hours before angiography in the case and control groups, respectively. The placebo was similar to atorvastatin in shape. Subsequently in both the case and control groups, isotonic saline (0.9% sodium chloride or half saline, 1-3 mL/kg/h), intravenously, and N-acetylcysteine (NAC) 1200 mg, orally, twice a day, 1 day before to 2 days after intervention were prescribed from 1 hour before angiography until 4 hours thereafter. In the patients with congestive heart failure or those with an ejection fraction less than 40%, hydration at a dose of 0.5 mL/kg/h was prescribed. For all the patients, nonionic iso-osmolar was used as the contrast medium. All the angiographic procedures were performed by a cardiovascular

specialist in the Angiography Center in Baqiyatallah hospital, and the results were recorded. Before performing angiography and 24 and 48 hours afterward, blood samples were taken. All the experiments were conducted in the Laboratory of Baqiyatallah Hospital. CIN was defined as an increase in serum creatinine more than 0.5 mg/dL or more than 25% from the baseline. The GFR of the patients was calculated with the modification of diet in renal disease (MDRD) formula using the information at [www.mdrd.com](http://www.mdrd.com).

#### 3.1. Statistical Analysis

The data were entered into statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS), version 21. The quantitative variables were compared between the 2 groups and also between the patients with positive CIN and those with negative CIN using the independent t-test and its non-parametric equivalent (Mann-Whitney). Creatinine levels before and 24 and 48 hours after angiography were compared in the patients in each group using repeated-measures analysis of variance and its non-parametric equivalent (Friedman). The parametric and non-parametric variables were determined using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. CIN was considered positive if a comparison of the serum creatinine baseline levels with those 24 and 48 hours after angiography showed an increase of 0.5 mg/dL or 25%. The quantitative variables were compared between the 2 groups and between the CIN-positive and CIN-negative cases using the  $\chi^2$  test and the Fisher exact test. The continuous variables were summarized as median and interquartile range, and the categorical data were summarized as numbers and proportions.

### 4. Results

The study population was comprised of 220 patients at a mean age of  $63.85 \pm 8.89$  years and a mean body mass index (BMI) of  $31.41 \pm 5.99 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . There were no significant differences between the 2 groups in sex, age, and average BMI (Table 1). The comorbidities (i.e., hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass grafting, and previous PCI) exhibited no significant differences between the 2 groups (Table 1). The angiographic results were not significantly different between the 2 groups (Table 2). The laboratory data of the patients exhibited no significant differences between the groups in terms of hemoglobin, hematocrit, and triglyceride levels (Table 2). The mean cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein levels in the patients in the case group were significantly higher than those in the patients in the control group, and the mean high-density lipoprotein level exhibited no significant differences between the

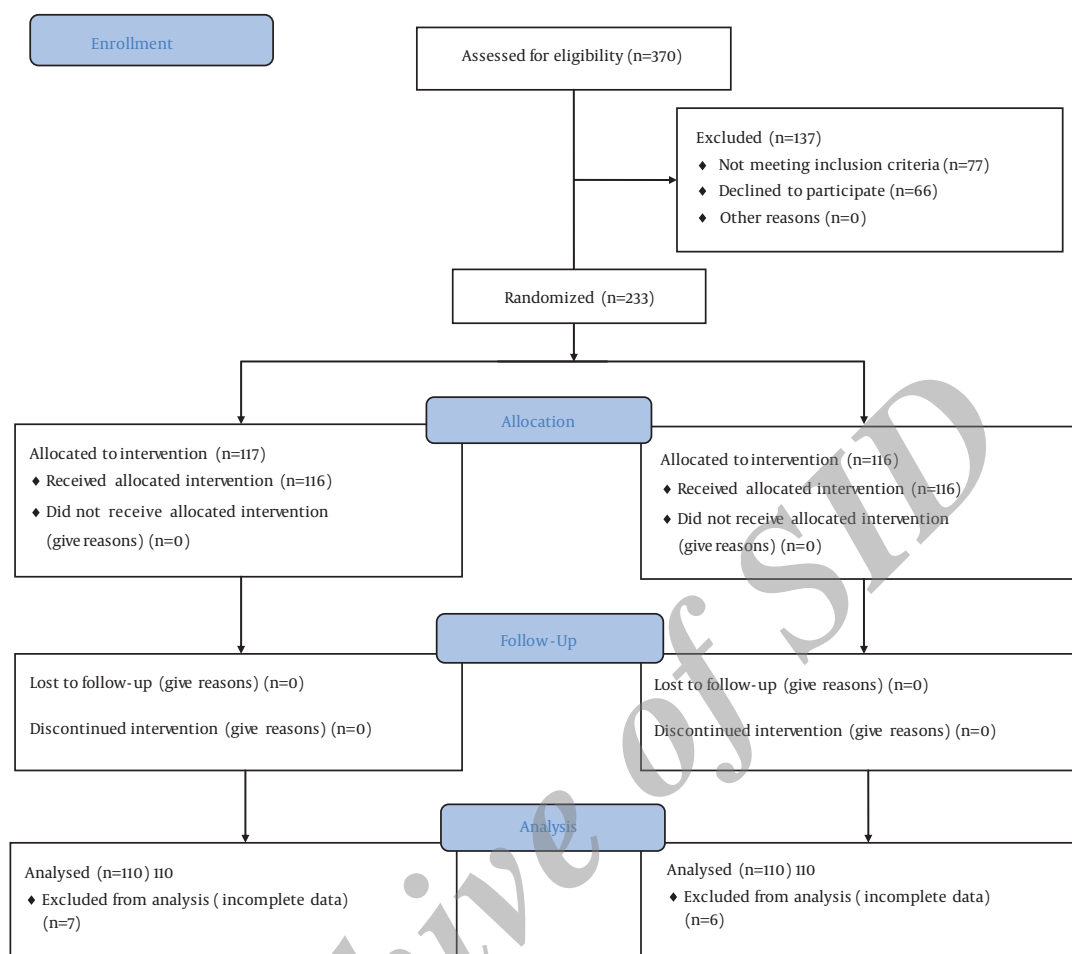


Figure 1. Trial Flow Diagram

2 groups (Table 2). The mean GFR was not significantly different between the patients of the 2 groups (Table 2). The mean serum creatinine level before angiography exhibited no significant difference between the 2 groups, nor did it indicate any significant differences 24 and 48 hours after angiography between the 2 groups (Table 3 and Figure 2).

A comparison of the creatinine values before and after angiography demonstrated a significant rise in the serum creatinine level in the control group, with no significant changes in the serum creatinine level in the patients in the case group (Table 3 and Figure 2). CIN was seen in 3 (2.7%) patients 24 hours after angiography in the case group and in 11 (10%) patients in the control group, with 3 (2.7%) patients in the case group and 6 (5.5%) patients in the control group 48 hours after angiography exhibiting CIN (Table 4). There were no significant differences in contrast medium volumes between the 2 study groups (Table 2). There were no significant differences between the 2 groups

in the ejection fraction (Table 2). Compared to the positive and negative CIN cases, the frequencies of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and ejection fraction less than 40% were higher in the patients with CIN, and the mean GFR in the patients with CIN was significantly lower than that in the other cases. In addition, the incidence of CIN in the patients with a low GFR was higher than that in the patients with a high GFR (Table 4).

## 5. Discussion

According to our results, prescription of 80 mg of atorvastatin before angiography reduced the incidence of CIN 24 hours after angiography; nevertheless, 48 hours after angiography, there were no significant differences between the 2 groups in the incidence rates of CIN. The results of the present study were different from those of many previous studies examining high-risk patients. The patients in

**Table 1.** Comparison of Baseline Laboratory Tests Between Groups (N = 110)<sup>a,b</sup>

	Case	Control	P Value
<b>Angiography result, %</b>			0.088
Normal	5 (3.6)	8 (7.3)	
LM	3 (2.1)	5 (4.5)	
SVD	30 (27.2)	40 (36.4)	
2VD	53 (48.1)	34 (30.9)	
3VD	19 (17.2)	23 (20.9)	
<b>Hb, mg/dL</b>	12.87 ± 1.90	13.03 ± 1.63	0.801
<b>Hct, %</b>	39.01 ± 5.33	39.06 ± 3.79	0.878
<b>TG, mg/dL</b>	173.41 ± 100.21	185.71 ± 130.25	0.521
<b>Cholesterol, mg/dL</b>	172.06 ± 46.72	137.35 ± 51.11	0.008
<b>HDL, mg/dL</b>	39.66 ± 14.75	37.46 ± 6.21	0.141
<b>LDL, mg/dL</b>	93.22 ± 36.02	75.91 ± 22.18	0.016
<b>GFR, mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup></b>	43.89 ± 18.01	46.78 ± 16.98	0.871
< 30	16 (14.5)	24 (21.8)	0.166
30 - 60	70 (58.3)	66 (60)	
60 - 90	21 (19)	20 (18.2)	
> 90	3 (2.7)	0 (0)	
<b>LVEF, %</b>			0.212
< 40	28 (25.4)	22 (20)	
> 40	82 (74.5)	88 (80)	
<b>Contrast volume, mL</b>			0.472
< 200	106 (96.3)	108 (98.2)	
> 200	4 (3.6)	2 (1.8)	

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviations: GFR, glomerular filtration rate; Hb, hemoglobin; Hct, hematocrit; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; LM, left main; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; SVD, single-vessel disease; 2 TG, triglyceride; VD, two-vessel disease; 3VD, three-vessel disease.

<sup>b</sup> Data are presented as No. (%) or mean ± SD.

**Table 2.** Comparison of Creatinine and CIN Before and 24 Hours and 48 Hours After Angiography (N = 110)<sup>a,b</sup>

	Case	Control	Intragroup P Value
<b>Creatinine</b>			
Before	1.53 ± 0.44	1.47 ± 0.42	0.103
24, h	1.50 ± 0.23	1.54 ± 0.45	0.504
48, h	1.52 ± 0.52	1.57 ± 0.39	0.589
<b>Intergroup P Value</b>	0.502	0	-
<b>CIN</b>			
24, h	3 (2.7)	11 (10)	0.01
48, h	3 (2.7)	6 (5.5)	0.102

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviation: CIN, contrast induced nephropathy.

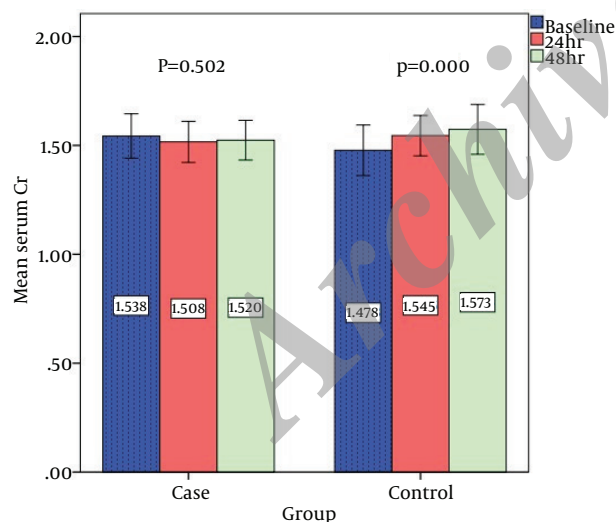
<sup>b</sup> Data are presented as No. (%) or mean ± SD.

**Table 3.** Comparison of CIN-Positive and CIN-Negative Patients <sup>a,b</sup>

	CIN <sup>+</sup> (N=14)	CIN <sup>-</sup> (N=206)	P Value
<b>DM</b>	9 (64.2)	142 (68.9)	0.313
<b>HTN</b>	14 (100)	145 (70.3)	0.011
<b>HLP</b>	8 (57.1)	62 (30)	0.042
<b>GFR, mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup></b>	45.3 ± 16.43	58.09 ± 18.43	0.039
< 30	7 (50)	37 (17.9)	0.027
30 - 60	4 (28.5)	131 (63.5)	
60 - 90	3 (21.4)	34 (16.5)	
> 90	0 (0)	4 (1.9)	
<b>Ejection fraction</b>			0.008
< 40%	14 (100)	36 (17.4)	0.647
> 40%	0 (0)	170 (87.3)	
<b>TG, mg/dL</b>	143.3 ± 44.09	178.05 ± 112.41	0.986
<b>Chol, mg/dL</b>	157.35 ± 35.44	156.2 ± 49.31	0.922
<b>HDL, mg/dL</b>	38.98 ± 10.45	39.87 ± 12.62	0.91
<b>LDL, mg/dL</b>	86.77 ± 10.12	86.87 ± 30.16	

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviations: CIN, contrast-induced nephropathy; Chol, cholesterol; DM, diabetes mellitus; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HLP, hyperlipidemia; HTN, hypertension; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; TG, triglyceride.

<sup>b</sup> Data are presented as No. (%) and mean ± SD.

**Figure 2.** Comparison of Creatinine Before, 24 Hours and 48 Hours After Angiography

the present study had a higher risk of CIN than did those recruited in some other studies (Table 4).

The present study had some limitations. First, we did not investigate the effect of atorvastatin without NAC. Atorvastatin and NAC may work through similar mechanisms to prevent CIN. Second, there was a lack of longer periods of access to patients for follow-ups so as to determine the long-term effects of atorvastatin. Third, a limited number of CIN cases resulted in the inability of the present study to analyze subgroups.

In light of our results, CIN can be significantly decreased in high-risk patients with high-dose NAC and atorvastatin, under proper hydration. Additionally, this medication regimen is more effective than is the medication regimen of hydration and NAC (without atorvastatin). Therefore, logically and ethically, atorvastatin should be prescribed at a dose of 80 mg in high-risk patients before angiography and even before PCI. However, further interventions and reviews with a greater number of patients with CIN are necessary for more accurate decisions on this subject.

We recommend that more studies be carried out with larger sample sizes and more cases of CIN along with subgroup analysis among CIN patients to further assess the effect of atorvastatin on the prevention of CIN. Future studies might be retrospective cohort studies with an appropri-

**Table 4.** Comparison of Previous Studies With Our Study

Study	Result (Positive Effect of Statins on Contrast-Induced Nephropathy Reduction)	Target Population (High-Risk Patients)	Comparison With Our Study
Khanal et al (16)	Yes	No	Consistent
Leoncini et al (17)	Yes	No	Consistent
Ozhan et al (18)	Yes	No	Consistent
Patti et al (19)	Yes	No	Consistent
Barbier et al (24)	Yes	No	Consistent
Hoshi et al (15)	Yes	No	Consistent at 24 hours but not Consistent after 24 hours
Alpert's editorial Article (25)	Yes	Yes	Consistent
Li Y et al systematic review (26)	Yes	No	Consistent
Toso et al (20)	No	No	Not Consistent
Kandula et al (21)	No	No	Not Consistent

ate number of patients with CIN.

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all the participants in this study.

## Footnotes

**Authors' Contribution:** Study concept and design: Arezoo Khosravi. Acquisition of the data: Arezoo Khosravi and Zohreh Rostami. Analysis and interpretation of the data: Mitra Dolatkah and Hesam Sadat Hashemi. Drafting of the manuscript: Hesam Sadat Hashemi and Mitra Dolatkah. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Zohreh Rostami. Statistical analysis: Mitra Dolatkah and Hesam Sadat Hashemi. Administrative, technical, and material support: Arezoo Khosravi. Study supervision: Arezoo Khosravi and Zohreh Rostami.

**Financial Disclosure:** All the authors have no financial interests pertaining to the material in the manuscript.

**Funding/Support:** This study was supported in part by the atherosclerosis research center of Baqiyatallah university of medical sciences.

## References

- McCullough PA, Adam A, Becker CR, Davidson C, Lameire N, Stacul F, et al. Epidemiology and prognostic implications of contrast-induced nephropathy. *Am J Cardiol.* 2006;**98**(6A):5K-13K. doi: [10.1016/j.amjcard.2006.01.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2006.01.019). [PubMed: [16949375](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16949375/)].
- Mehran R, Aymong ED, Nikolsky E, Lasic Z, Iakovou I, Fahy M, et al. A simple risk score for prediction of contrast-induced nephropathy after percutaneous coronary intervention: development and initial validation. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2004;**44**(7):1393-9. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2004.06.068](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2004.06.068). [PubMed: [15464318](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15464318/)].
- Tepel M, Aspelin P, Lameire N. Contrast-induced nephropathy: a clinical and evidence-based approach. *Circulation.* 2006;**113**(14):1799-806. doi: [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.105.595090](https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.105.595090). [PubMed: [16606801](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16606801/)].
- McCullough PA, Wolyn R, Rocher LL, Levin RN, O'Neill WW. Acute renal failure after coronary intervention: incidence, risk factors, and relationship to mortality. *Am J Med.* 1997;**103**(5):368-75. [PubMed: [9375704](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9375704/)].
- Chertow GM, Christiansen CL, Cleary PD, Munro C, Lazarus JM. Prognostic stratification in critically ill patients with acute renal failure requiring dialysis. *Arch Intern Med.* 1995;**155**(14):1505-11. [PubMed: [7605152](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7605152/)].
- Pakfetrat M, Nikoo MH, Malekmakan L, Tabande M, Roozbeh J, Reis-jalali G, et al. Risk Factors for contrast-related acute kidney injury according to risk, injury, failure, loss, and end-stage criteria in patients with coronary interventions. *Iran J Kidney Dis.* 2010;**4**(2):116-22. [PubMed: [20404421](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20404421/)].
- McCullough PA. Contrast-induced acute kidney injury. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2008;**51**(15):1419-28. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2007.12.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2007.12.035). [PubMed: [18402894](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18402894/)].
- Tumlin J, Stacul F, Adam A, Becker CR, Davidson C, Lameire N, et al. Pathophysiology of contrast-induced nephropathy. *Am J Cardiol.* 2006;**98**(6A):14K-20K. doi: [10.1016/j.amjcard.2006.01.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2006.01.020). [PubMed: [16949376](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16949376/)].
- Di Sciascio G, Patti G, Pasceri V, Gaspardone A, Colonna G, Montinaro A. Efficacy of atorvastatin reload in patients on chronic statin therapy undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention: results of the ARMYDA-RECAPTURE (Atorvastatin for Reduction of Myocardial Damage During Angioplasty) Randomized Trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2009;**54**(6):558-65. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2009.05.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2009.05.028). [PubMed: [19643320](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19643320/)].
- Pasceri V, Patti G, Nusca A, Pristipino C, Richichi G, Di Sciascio G, et al. Randomized trial of atorvastatin for reduction of myocardial damage during coronary intervention: results from the ARMYDA (Atorvastatin for Reduction of MYocardial Damage during Angioplasty) study. *Circulation.* 2004;**110**(6):674-8. doi: [10.1161/01.CIR.0000137828.06205.87](https://doi.org/10.1161/01.CIR.0000137828.06205.87). [PubMed: [15277322](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15277322/)].
- Patti G, Chello M, Pasceri V, Colonna D, Nusca A, Miglionico M, et al. Protection from procedural myocardial injury by atorvastatin is associated with lower levels of adhesion molecules after percutaneous coronary intervention: results from the ARMYDA-CAMs (Atorvastatin for Reduction of MYocardial Damage during Angioplasty-Cell Adhesion Molecules) substudy. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2006;**48**(8):1560-6. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2006.06.061](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2006.06.061). [PubMed: [17045888](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17045888/)].
- Patti G, Pasceri V, Colonna G, Miglionico M, Fischetti D, Sardella G, et al. Atorvastatin pretreatment improves outcomes in patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing early percutaneous coronary intervention: results of the ARMYDA-ACS randomized trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2007;**49**(12):1272-8. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2007.02.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2007.02.025). [PubMed: [17394957](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17394957/)].

13. Patti G, Chello M, Candura D, Pasceri V, D'Ambrosio A, Covino E, et al. Randomized trial of atorvastatin for reduction of postoperative atrial fibrillation in patients undergoing cardiac surgery: results of the ARMYDA-3 (Atorvastatin for Reduction of MYocardial Dysrhythmia After cardiac surgery) study. *Circulation*. 2006;**114**(14):1455-61. doi: [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.621763](https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.621763). [PubMed: [17000910](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17000910/)].
14. Zhou MS, Schuman IH, Jaimes EA, Raij L. Renoprotection by statins is linked to a decrease in renal oxidative stress, TGF-beta, and fibronectin with concomitant increase in nitric oxide bioavailability. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol*. 2008;**295**(1):F53-9. doi: [10.1152/ajprenal.00041.2008](https://doi.org/10.1152/ajprenal.00041.2008). [PubMed: [18463318](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18463318/)].
15. Hoshi T, Sato A, Kakefuda Y, Harunari T, Watabe H, Ojima E, et al. Preventive effect of statin pretreatment on contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients undergoing coronary angioplasty: propensity score analysis from a multicenter registry. *Int J Cardiol*. 2014;**171**(2):243-9. doi: [10.1016/j.ijcard.2013.12.017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2013.12.017). [PubMed: [24393575](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24393575/)].
16. Khanal S, Attallah N, Smith DE, Kline-Rogers E, Share D, O'Donnell MJ, et al. Statin therapy reduces contrast-induced nephropathy: an analysis of contemporary percutaneous interventions. *Am J Med*. 2005;**118**(8):843-9. doi: [10.1016/j.amjmed.2005.03.031](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2005.03.031). [PubMed: [16084176](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16084176/)].
17. Leoncini M, Toso A, Maioli M, Tropeano F, Villani S, Bellandi F. Early high-dose rosuvastatin for contrast-induced nephropathy prevention in acute coronary syndrome: Results from the PRATO-ACS Study (Protective Effect of Rosuvastatin and Antiplatelet Therapy On contrast-induced acute kidney injury and myocardial damage in patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome). *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2014;**63**(1):71-9. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2013.04.105](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2013.04.105). [PubMed: [24076283](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24076283/)].
18. Ozhan H, Erden I, Ordu S, Aydin M, Caglar O, Basar C, et al. Efficacy of short-term high-dose atorvastatin for prevention of contrast-induced nephropathy in patients undergoing coronary angiography. *Angiology*. 2010;**61**(7):711-4. doi: [10.1177/0003319710364216](https://doi.org/10.1177/0003319710364216). [PubMed: [20395226](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20395226/)].
19. Patti G, Ricottini E, Nusca A, Colonna G, Pasceri V, D'Ambrosio A, et al. Short-term, high-dose Atorvastatin pretreatment to prevent contrast-induced nephropathy in patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (from the ARMYDA-CIN [atorvastatin for reduction of myocardial damage during angioplasty-contrast-induced nephropathy] trial. *Am J Cardiol*. 2011;**108**(1):1-7. doi: [10.1016/j.amjcard.2011.03.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2011.03.001). [PubMed: [21529740](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21529740/)].
20. Toso A, Maioli M, Leoncini M, Gallopin M, Tedeschi D, Micheletti C, et al. Usefulness of atorvastatin (80 mg) in prevention of contrast-induced nephropathy in patients with chronic renal disease. *Am J Cardiol*. 2010;**105**(3):288-92. doi: [10.1016/j.amjcard.2009.09.026](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2009.09.026). [PubMed: [20102936](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20102936/)].
21. Kandula P, Shah R, Singh N, Markwell SJ, Bhensdadia N, Navaneethan SD. Statins for prevention of contrast-induced nephropathy in patients undergoing non-emergent percutaneous coronary intervention. *Nephrology (Carlton)*. 2010;**15**(2):165-70. doi: [10.1111/j.1440-1797.2009.01204.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1797.2009.01204.x). [PubMed: [20470274](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20470274/)].
22. Gruberg L, Mintz GS, Mehran R, Dangas G, Lansky AJ, Kent KM, et al. The prognostic implications of further renal function deterioration within 48 h of interventional coronary procedures in patients with pre-existent chronic renal insufficiency. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2000;**36**(5):1542-8. doi: [10.1016/s0735-1097\(00\)00917-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0735-1097(00)00917-7).
23. Rihal CS, Textor SC, Grill DE, Berger PB, Ting HH, Best PJ, et al. Incidence and prognostic importance of acute renal failure after percutaneous coronary intervention. *Circulation*. 2002;**105**(19):2259-64. [PubMed: [12010907](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12010907/)].
24. Barbieri L, Verdoia M, Schaffer A, Nardin M, Marino P, De Luca G. The role of statins in the prevention of contrast induced nephropathy: a meta-analysis of 8 randomized trials. *J Thromb Thrombolysis*. 2014;**38**(4):493-502. doi: [10.1007/s11239-014-1076-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11239-014-1076-3). [PubMed: [24705677](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24705677/)].
25. Alpert MA. Do statins reduce the risk of contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients undergoing coronary angiography or percutaneous coronary interventions?. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2014;**63**(1):80-2. doi: [10.1016/j.jacc.2013.07.097](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2013.07.097). [PubMed: [24076280](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24076280/)].
26. Li Y, Liu Y, Fu L, Mei C, Dai B. Efficacy of short-term high-dose statin in preventing contrast-induced nephropathy: a meta-analysis of seven randomized controlled trials. *PLoS One*. 2012;**7**(4):eee34450. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0034450](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0034450). [PubMed: [22511942](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22511942/)].