

The pleiotropic effects of the hydroxy-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase inhibitors in renal disease

Sabas I Gomez¹
Christos G Mihos²
Andres M Pineda²
Orlando Santana²

¹Department of Internal Medicine,
Mount Sinai Medical Center,
²Columbia University Division
of Cardiology, Mount Sinai Heart
Institute, Miami Beach, FL, USA

Abstract: It is well known that statins exert their main effect by inhibiting cholesterol synthesis through the inhibition of the 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase enzyme. The pleiotropic effects of statins, which are independent of their inhibition of cholesterol synthesis, have explained many of the beneficial effects of these drugs in a variety of disorders such as malignancies, infection, and sepsis, as well as in cardiovascular and rheumatologic disorders. However, the role of these drugs in renal disorders remains controversial. In the present review, we examine the most recent findings involving statins and renal disease among different clinical scenarios, including chronic kidney disease, contrast-induced nephropathy, renal injury after coronary artery bypass surgery, and renal transplant patients.

Keywords: kidney disease, statins, renal transplant

Introduction

The main use of the 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase enzyme inhibitors (statins) is in the primary and secondary prevention of coronary artery disease and stroke.^{1,2} However, the overall benefits observed with statins appear to be greater than what might be expected from changes in lipid levels alone, suggesting effects beyond cholesterol lowering.³ These cholesterol-independent, or “pleiotropic” effects of statins, provide benefits in a wide range of disease processes, including cardiovascular disorders, malignancies, central nervous system disorders, infection, sepsis, and rheumatologic disorders.^{3–12}

Statins achieve their main effect via the inhibition of the enzyme 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase, decreasing the synthesis of cholesterol and isoprenoids, and upregulating the production of endothelial nitric oxide synthase.^{13,14} There is also decreased production of nicotinamide dinucleotide phosphate oxidase that results in fewer free oxygen radicals in the systemic circulation.¹³ By inhibiting L-mevalonic acid synthesis, statins decrease the amount of isoprenoid intermediates that have a direct role in intracellular signaling. This, in turn, has a positive impact on inflammation, cell proliferation, and vasodilatation (Figure 1). Numerous other mechanisms appear to be involved in the statin pleiotropy, including immunomodulatory properties, sympathetic system normalization, inhibition of platelet aggregation, and regulation of the blood coagulation cascade.^{15–17} The following is a review of the current literature and recent studies regarding the potential benefits of statins on renal function and disease.

General effects of statins on renal function

The importance of nitric oxide in the autoregulation of renal vasculature is well established.^{18–20} Focused on the observation that impaired endothelial vasodilatation

Correspondence: Orlando Santana
Echocardiography Laboratory, Mount
Sinai Heart Institute, 4300 Alton Road,
Miami Beach, FL, 33140, USA
Tel +1 305 674 2168
Fax +1 305 674 2368
Email osantana@msmc.com

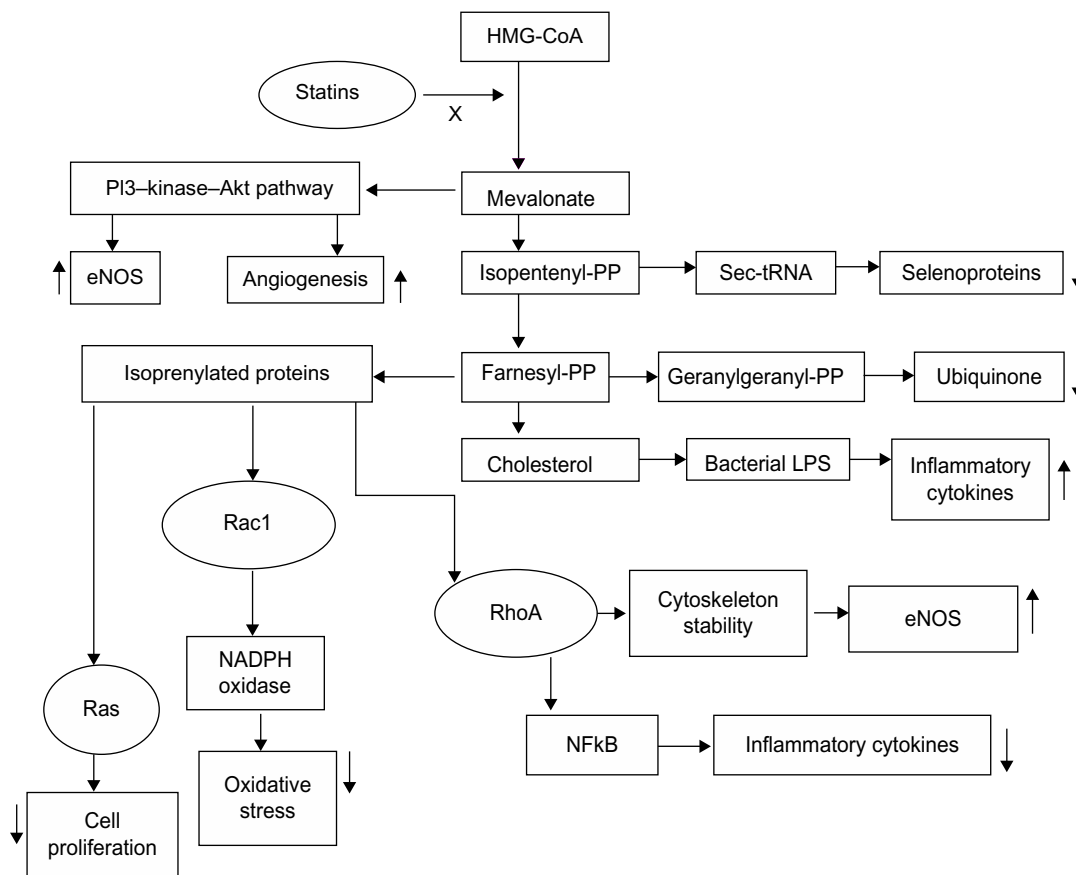


Figure 1 Effect of statins over the isoprenyl derivatives.

Abbreviations: HMG-CoA, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA; PI3, phosphorous triiodide; Akt, protein kinase B; eNOS, endothelial nitric oxide synthase; PP, pyrophosphate; tRNA, transfer ribonucleic acid; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; Rac1, Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1; RhoA, Ras homologue gene family member A; NADPH, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate; NFκB, nuclear factor-kappa B.

represents an early manifestation of atherosclerosis, Ott et al²¹ investigated the effects of rosuvastatin on renal vasculature in 40 hypercholesterolemic patients. In this double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial, the investigators studied the effect of 6-week treatment with 10 mg of rosuvastatin daily versus placebo on basal nitric oxide synthase activity of the renal vasculature. This was assessed by measuring renal plasma flow, both before and after the blockade of nitric oxide synthase, with systemic infusion of NG-monomethyl-L-arginine. The decrease in renal plasma flow in response to N(G)-monomethyl-L-arginine was significantly more pronounced in the statin group ($-13.7\% \pm 1\%$ versus $-11.3\% \pm 0.7\%$; $P=0.046$).

In the JUPITER (Justification for the Use of Statins in Prevention: An Intervention Trial Evaluating Rosuvastatin) study,²² nearly 18,000 healthy men and women with a low-density lipoprotein level <130 mg/dL and C-reactive protein level >2.0 mg/L were randomized to 20 mg of rosuvastatin or placebo daily for a 2-year treatment period. In patients with serum creatinine levels lower than 2 mg/dL and no diabetes

mellitus, a reduction was seen in the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of approximately 0.5 mL/minute/1.73 m² in the placebo compared with the rosuvastatin group at 1 year ($P<0.004$). The most significant reductions were seen in patients with a baseline eGFR >60 mL/minute/1.73 m².²³ These results support the use of statins in patients at increased risk for cardiovascular or renal disease (Table 1).

Effect of statins on renal function in patients with cardiovascular disease

Various studies have evaluated the effects of statins on renal function in patients with established cardiovascular disease or with cardiovascular risk factors. In the TNT (Treating to New Targets) study,²⁴ a total of 10,001 patients with stable ischemic heart disease were randomized to low-dose (10 mg of atorvastatin daily) versus intensive (80 mg of atorvastatin daily) statin therapy for a mean duration of 5 years. In a post hoc analysis evaluating statin dosing effects on long-term renal function, mean eGFR showed an increase of 5.2 ± 0.14 mL/minute/1.73 m² with the 80 mg dose versus

Table 1 Randomized trials on the use of statins in patients with chronic renal disease

Study	n	Statin	Baseline eGFR (mL/minute)	Results
JUPITER ²²	17,802	Rosuvastatin 20 mg versus placebo	73.3	Did not show any benefit on eGFR.
TNT ²⁵	10,001	Atorvastatin 10 mg versus 80 mg	65.6	Atorvastatin protected against the expected 5-year decline in renal function.
ASCOT-LLA ²⁶	10,305	Atorvastatin 10 mg versus placebo	69.5	Adding atorvastatin to antihypertensive medications appears to slow down age-related decline in kidney function.
ATTEMPT ³⁸	1,123	Atorvastatin 10–80 mg versus placebo	69.6	Atorvastatin improved eGFR in metabolic syndrome patients.
PLANET 1 ⁴¹	353	Rosuvastatin 10 mg versus 40 mg versus atorvastatin 80 mg	71.2	None of the treatments showed any protection against GFR decline in diabetes mellitus patients.
PLANET 2 ⁴²	237	Rosuvastatin 10 mg versus 40 mg versus atorvastatin 80 mg	74.9	Neither treatment showed any protection against GFR decline in nondiabetic patients.
SHARP ⁴⁵	9,370	Simvastatin 20 mg + ezetimibe 10 mg versus placebo	26.6	No differences in renal outcomes.
LORD ⁴⁶	132	Atorvastatin 10 mg versus placebo	31.9	No significant change was found.

Abbreviations: n, number; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; JUPITER, the Justification for the Use of Statins in Prevention: An Intervention Trial Evaluating Rosuvastatin study; TNT, Treating to New Targets study; ASCOT-LLA, Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial – Lipid Lowering Arm; ATTEMPT, Assessing The Treatment Effect in Metabolic Syndrome Without Perceptible Diabetes Trial; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; PLANET 1, Prospective Evaluation of Proteinuria and Renal Function in Diabetic Patients with Progressive Renal Disease; PLANET 2, Prospective Evaluation of Proteinuria and Renal Function in Non-Diabetic Patients with Progressive Renal Disease; SHARP, Study of Heart And Renal Protection; LORD, Lipid-lowering and Onset of Renal Disease trial.

3.5±0.14 mL/minute/1.73 m² with the 10 mg dose at a median follow-up of 59.6 months, representing a change of 1.68±0.2 mL/minute/1.7 m² ($P<0.0001$).²⁵

The benefits on kidney function by adding statins to hypertensive patients at high risk for developing cardiovascular disease was also evaluated. In the ASCOT-LLA (Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial – Lipid Lowering Arm) study,²⁶ a total of 10,305 patients with essential hypertension and three or more risk factors for cardiovascular disease were randomized to receive atorvastatin (10 mg) versus placebo, in conjunction with either amlodipine or atenolol. Over a median follow-up of 3.3 years, the use of atorvastatin was associated with significant improvement in the eGFR as compared with placebo, regardless of the antihypertensive treatment regimen used. The mean eGFR improved in the amlodipine/atorvastatin group by +0.23 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.01–0.45 mL/minute; $P=0.037$) and by +0.22 (95% CI: 0.00–0.44 mL/minute; $P=0.046$) for the atenolol/atorvastatin group, respectively.

Patients undergoing cardiac surgery

It has been hypothesized that the use of statins, through their pleiotropic effects, may reduce the incidence of acute kidney injury postoperatively. In a retrospective analysis, Virani et al²⁷ examined the relationship between preoperative statin therapy and the risk of postoperative renal insufficiency in 3,001 patients undergoing cardiac surgery, 1,675 of whom

were on a statin regimen. Preoperative use of statins was associated with a significant reduction in the risk of postoperative renal insufficiency (odds ratio [OR]: 0.6; 95% CI: 0.38–0.95; $P=0.03$). In a separate retrospective study of 2,760 patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery, of whom 1,557 were on active statin treatment, preoperative use of statins was associated with a reduction in the need for postoperative hemodialysis (1.9% versus 3.6%; $P=0.01$) and decreased in-hospital mortality (2.4% versus 4.2%; $P=0.008$), as compared to nonstatin users. Overall statin therapy was associated with 43% and 46% reductions in the risk of death or requirement for hemodialysis, respectively ($P<0.001$ for both).²⁸

Conversely, a substantial amount of published data has challenged the true efficacy of statins in preventing renal injury postcardiac surgery. Prowle et al²⁹ randomized 100 patients undergoing cardiac surgery to atorvastatin 40 mg daily or placebo, with a follow-up of 30 months. There were no differences noted in the incidence of acute kidney injury, need for hemodialysis, or mortality. Additionally, in a retrospective study by Argalious et al,³⁰ of 10,639 patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft and/or valve surgery, it was observed that preoperative statin therapy did not reduce the need for postoperative dialysis or perioperative mortality, underscoring the need for large, randomized controlled trials to elucidate whether there is a role for routine treatment with statins during cardiac surgery.

Use of statins in chronic kidney disease

Chronic inflammatory processes play an important role in the progression of chronic kidney disease (CKD).^{31–33} Thus, it has been postulated that statins might exert a protective effect in regards to progressive kidney damage. In theory, statins are believed to downregulate the production and renal infiltration of T-cells, T-helper cells, macrophages, and neutrophils, leading to reductions in renal inflammation, glomerular scarring, and mesangial proliferation.^{34,35}

In the ATTEMPT (Assessing The Treatment Effect in Metabolic Syndrome Without Perceptible Diabetes) trial,³⁶ 1,123 patients with metabolic syndrome, but without diabetes mellitus or cardiovascular disease, were randomized to atorvastatin daily in addition to multifactorial treatment (quinapril/amlodipine/hydrochlorothiazide for hypertension; metformin for impaired fasting glucose; and orlistat for obesity) and followed for 3.5 years. Atorvastatin was titrated from 10 mg to 80 mg daily, with a goal low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level of <100 mg/dL (group A, number [n] =566) or <130 mg/dL (group B, n=557). In a post hoc analysis of the entire study population, eGFR increased by 3.5%, from 69.6±12.6 mL/minute/1.73 m² to 72.1±10.0 mL/minute/1.73 m², and serum uric acid levels decreased by 5.6% (*P*<0.001 for both). In the subgroup of patients with stage 3 CKD (n=349), the eGFR increased by 11.1% in the group who received the higher dose of atorvastatin versus 7.5% in the group that received the lower dose (*P*<0.001), suggesting greater renal benefit with more intensive treatment.³⁷ In a meta-analysis by Sandhu et al,³⁸ which included 27 studies with a total of 39,704 patients, the effects of statins on renal function and urinary protein excretion in patients with CKD, excluding those with end-stage renal disease, were assessed. Statin therapy attenuated the rate of eGFR decline by 1.22 mL/minute/year (95% CI: 0.44–2.0) in statin recipients compared with placebo, mainly driven by its effect in patients with established cardiovascular disease (0.93 mL/minute per year slower than control subjects; 95% CI: 0.10–1.76). Data have also shown a reduction in all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality, as well as decreased 24-hour urinary protein excretion, in statin users with CKD.³⁹ Similar to these results are the ones obtained by Bianchi et al⁴⁰ evaluating the effect of statins on proteinuria in patients with CKD. In a prospective fashion, atorvastatin therapy was compared to placebo in 56 patients with CKD over a 1-year treatment period. All patients had been treated for 1 year

with angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor antagonists and other antihypertensive drugs. By the end of the 1-year treatment, urine protein excretion decreased from 2.2±0.1 g to 1.2±1.0 g every 24 hours (*P*<0.01) in patients treated with atorvastatin, and the effect was additive to those of treatment with ACE inhibitors and angiotensin AT1 receptor antagonists.

Several randomized trials have challenged the findings of the ATTEMPT investigators³⁶ and others. In the recently completed 52-week PLANET 1 (Prospective Evaluation of Proteinuria and Renal Function in Diabetic Patients with Progressive Renal Disease) and PLANET 2 (Prospective Evaluation of Proteinuria and Renal Function in Non-diabetic Patients with Progressive Renal Disease) trials,^{41,42} diabetic (n=325) and nondiabetic (n=220) patients with progressive renal dysfunction were assigned to rosuvastatin 10 mg, rosuvastatin 40 mg, or atorvastatin 80 mg daily, with all patients on baseline ACE inhibitor or aldosterone receptor blocker therapy. Patients with severe renal disease or uncontrolled diabetes mellitus were excluded. Combining the results from PLANET 1 and PLANET 2 revealed the following: 1) 80 mg of atorvastatin daily reduced proteinuria by 20%, but had no effect of eGFR; 2) 10 mg or 40 mg of rosuvastatin daily did not significantly impact proteinuria; and 3) 40 mg of rosuvastatin daily appeared to reduce eGFR by 8 mL/minute/1.73 m² per year. The different results on eGFR in these two trials seem to suggest that different statins have different effects. However, in a meta-analysis involving 16 trials and 24,278 patients evaluating the effects of rosuvastatin and atorvastatin, it was shown that both drugs improved eGFR significantly when compared with controls, and there was no significant difference in the head-to-head comparison.⁴³ Ongoing clinical trials comparing these two drugs will likely help elucidate potential differences among statins.⁴⁴

The SHARP (Study of Heart And Renal Protection) trial⁴⁵ randomized 9,270 patients with advanced kidney disease to 20 mg of simvastatin plus 10 mg of ezetimibe daily versus placebo, for a treatment period of nearly 5 years. While the relative risk of major adverse events was decreased by 17% (*P*=0.0021) in patients receiving simvastatin and ezetimibe, there was no difference between the groups in terms of the rate of progression to end-stage renal disease. Finally, these results were further confirmed in the LORD (Lipid lowering and Onset of Renal Disease) trial,⁴⁶ which revealed no benefit of atorvastatin use on renal function in 132 patients with CKD. The available data on statin use in patients with CKD

has provided equivocal results, and their true benefit remains to be established.

Statins in contrast-induced nephropathy

The development of contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is a serious complication associated with radiographic procedures that usually begins shortly after the administration of contrast media.^{47,48} The incidence of CIN varies and mainly depends on comorbidities, such as baseline renal insufficiency, diabetes mellitus, and chronic heart failure, as well as on the type of contrast medium used.⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ Toxic effect to the renal tubules, as well as decreased renal medullary blood flow, has been implicated in this phenomenon.⁵² Since there is no specific management for renal insufficiency after the development of CIN, there is an interest in evaluating preventive strategies.

In the ARMYDA-CIN (Atorvastatin For Reduction of Myocardial Damage During Angioplasty-Contrast-Induced Nephropathy) trial,⁵³ 241 patients with acute coronary syndrome undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention were randomized to receive 80 mg of atorvastatin 12 hours before the procedure, followed by 40 mg of atorvastatin or placebo immediately preprocedure, with both groups receiving long-term atorvastatin at a dose of 40 mg daily. Use of preprocedure atorvastatin conferred a 66% reduction in the risk of CIN ($P=0.043$) and shorter hospital length of stay ($P=0.007$), as well as a lower postprocedure serum creatinine level as compared to placebo (1.06 ± 0.35 mg/dL versus 1.12 ± 0.27 mg/dL in placebo; $P=0.01$). A retrospective study was conducted by Khanal et al,⁵⁴ which included a total of 29,409 patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention who were evaluated for preprocedure statin use and impact on CIN. Patients on baseline statin therapy had a 13% reduced risk of developing CIN, and a 35% reduction in the incidence of hemodialysis ($P=0.03$ for both). However, the data from ARMYDA-CIN⁵³ and Khanal et al⁵⁴ was challenged by two meta-analyses,^{55,56} both of which failed to demonstrate a protective role of statins in reducing the incidence of CIN among patients undergoing coronary angiography, despite observed reductions in postprocedure serum creatinine.

Statins and renal transplant

Renal transplant recipients experience premature cardiovascular disease and death. Inflammatory markers such as interleukin-6 and C-reactive protein are elevated in this population, and are independently associated with major

cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality.³² Due to their antiinflammatory effects and protective role in preventing ischemia-reperfusion injury, it has been hypothesized that statins may provide beneficial effects in renal transplant recipients.⁵⁷

The one major randomized trial conducted on the effects of statins on renal transplant recipients was the ALERT (Assessment of Lescol in Renal Transplant) trial.⁵⁸ A total of 2,102 posttransplant patients were randomized to either 40 mg daily of fluvastatin or placebo, with a mean follow-up of 5 years. The use of fluvastatin did not impact the rates of renal graft loss or of declining renal function. A meta-analysis by Palmer et al⁵⁹ included 16 studies comparing statin use versus placebo in renal transplant recipients with a total of 3,329 patients. While beneficial effects were observed in terms of reduced serum cholesterol levels and an apparent trend toward decreased cardiovascular mortality, statin therapy did not affect the incidence of acute graft rejection. Similar findings were reported by Reiling et al,⁶⁰ who conducted a retrospective study of 266 renal transplant recipients on statin treatment, and found no difference in the incidence of acute or delayed graft rejection as compared to placebo. Thus, the role of statin therapy in patients with renal transplantation remains inconclusive.

Discussion

Evidence for statin use in the prevention and treatment of renal disorders is a topic of much interest for clinicians. However, data remain inconclusive, and many of the studies are limited due to a lack of randomization, heterogeneity, and conflicting results. It might be the case that not all of them share the same properties, and that may account, at least to some extent, for the observed differences among studies. Another factor to be considered is that the dosing of these medications is not homogeneous among trials, which can also add to the heterogeneity mentioned above. Presently, there are several randomized clinical trials being conducted that may clarify the indications for statin therapy in different renal pathologies, in order to elucidate the possible pleiotropic mechanisms that would confer any potential benefits (Table 2).^{44,61-66} These studies, in addition to the existing clinical data, should lay the groundwork for future guidelines and recommendations for the use of statins in patients with renal disorders.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

Table 2 Ongoing clinical trials on the use of statins and renal function

Study	Estimated enrollment	Statin	Baseline eGFR (mL/minute)	Endpoint
PRATO-ACS 2 study ⁴⁴	760	Rosuvastatin 40 mg followed by 20 mg/day versus atorvastatin (80 mg followed by 40 mg/day)	Any, except ESRD or AKI	To compare the nephroprotective effects of high-dose atorvastatin and high-dose rosuvastatin.
Anti-inflammatory and renoprotective effect of pretreatment loading dose atorvastatin in CABG ⁴¹	80	Load of atorvastatin 80 mg + 40 mg	GFR >60 mL/minute	Safety and efficiency study of loading dose of atorvastatin in cardiac surgery.
Short-term atorvastatin's effect on acute kidney injury following cardiac surgery ⁶²	820	Atorvastatin 80 mg (load), followed by 40 mg/day	Any, except ESRD	Short-term atorvastatin's effect on acute kidney injury following cardiac surgery.
PRINCIPLE-II study ⁶³	404	Pitavastatin 4 mg/day for 7 days before angiography	eGFR ≤60 mL/minute	Preventive effect of pitavastatin on contrast-induced nephropathy in patients with renal dysfunction.
SARP study ⁶⁴	40	Atorvastatin 40 mg versus 10 mg	CKD stage 3–4	To evaluate the comparative effects of low-dose atorvastatin on proteinuria in patients with stage 3 or 4 chronic kidney disease.
SCIN study ⁶⁵	200	Load of atorvastatin 80 mg + 40 mg	Creatinine >1.3 mg/dL or GFR <60 mL/minute	To determine if statin therapy plus intravenous normal saline, in patients with CKD undergoing angiography, is superior to placebo plus intravenous normal saline therapy in the prevention of CIN.

Abbreviations: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; PRATO-ACS 2, Atorvastatin Versus Rosuvastatin on Contrast Induced Acute Kidney Injury; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; AKI, acute kidney injury; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; PRINCIPLE-II, Preventive Effect of the Pretreatment With pitavastatin on Contrast-Induced Nephropathy in Patients With Renal Dysfunction Undergoing Coronary Angiography/Intervention; SARP, Study of Atorvastatin Dose Dependent Reduction of Proteinuria; CKD, chronic kidney disease; SCIN, Efficacy of Statins In Prevention of CIN; CIN, contrast-induced nephropathy.

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