Response to Letter Regarding Article, “Comparative Effectiveness of Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators for Primary Prevention in Women”

Mareev and colleagues raise several important issues related to comparing findings from randomized clinical trials (RCTs) to observations from clinical practice cohorts as it relates to our recent article. The effect size associated with implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) therapy in our population was greater than that seen in RCTs, but this is not surprising. Indeed, our findings are consistent with other effect sizes associated with primary prevention ICDs in clinical practice cohorts. There are reasons why effect sizes in RCTs may differ from those in less selected cohorts. In particular, RCT patients are known to be healthier and receive better overall care than patients in clinical practice, which can contribute to lower event rates and, thus, what might seem as less benefit from interventions. Furthermore, the large cohort and the longer follow-up period in our analysis provide greater power to detect differences. Another potential contributing factor is the selection bias related to offering an ICD to clinical practice patients who are most likely to benefit.

Mortality rates in our cohort were high, but in a previous analysis, when survival of clinical practice patients was compared with propensity score-matched patients from RCTs of primary prevention ICDs, it was not different even in patients ≥ 65 years old. In our study referenced by Mareev, we report a relative risk reduction associated with an ICD similar to that observed in Sudden Cardiac Death in Heart Failure Trial (SCD-HeFT; hazard ratio 0.78 versus 0.77). However, when absolute risk is increased as in an older, sicker population like ours, absolute risk reductions are expected to be greater, despite similar relative risk reductions.

As was pointed out by Mareev et al and acknowledged in our article, no statistical methods can adjust for all potential bias in an observational study. However, when questions about the effectiveness of interventions remain in important subgroups such as women, observational data may be informative.

Disclosures
Dr Fonarow report consulting from Medtronic. The other authors report no conflicts.

Emily P. Zeitler, MD
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Durham NC
Duke University Hospital
Durham NC
Anne S. Hellkamp, MS
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Durham NC
Phillip J. Schulte, PhD
Mayo Clinic
Department of Health Sciences Research
Rochester, MN

Gregg C. Fonarow, MD
Almanson-UCLA Cardiomyopathy Center
Ronald Reagan-UCLA Medical Center
Los Angeles, CA
Adrian F. Hernandez, MD, MHS
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Durham NC
Duke University Hospital
Durham NC
Eric D. Peterson, MD, MPH
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Durham NC
Gillian D. Sanders, PhD
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Durham NC
Clyde W. Yancy, MD
Division of Cardiology
Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine
Chicago, Illinois
Sana M. Al-Khatib, MD, MHS
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Durham NC
Duke University Hospital
Durham NC

References
Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Comparative Effectiveness of Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators for Primary Prevention in Women"

Emily P. Zeitler, Anne S. Hellkamp, Phillip J. Schulte, Gregg C. Fonarow, Adrian F. Hernandez, Eric D. Peterson, Gillian D. Sanders, Clyde W. Yancy and Sana M. Al-Khatib