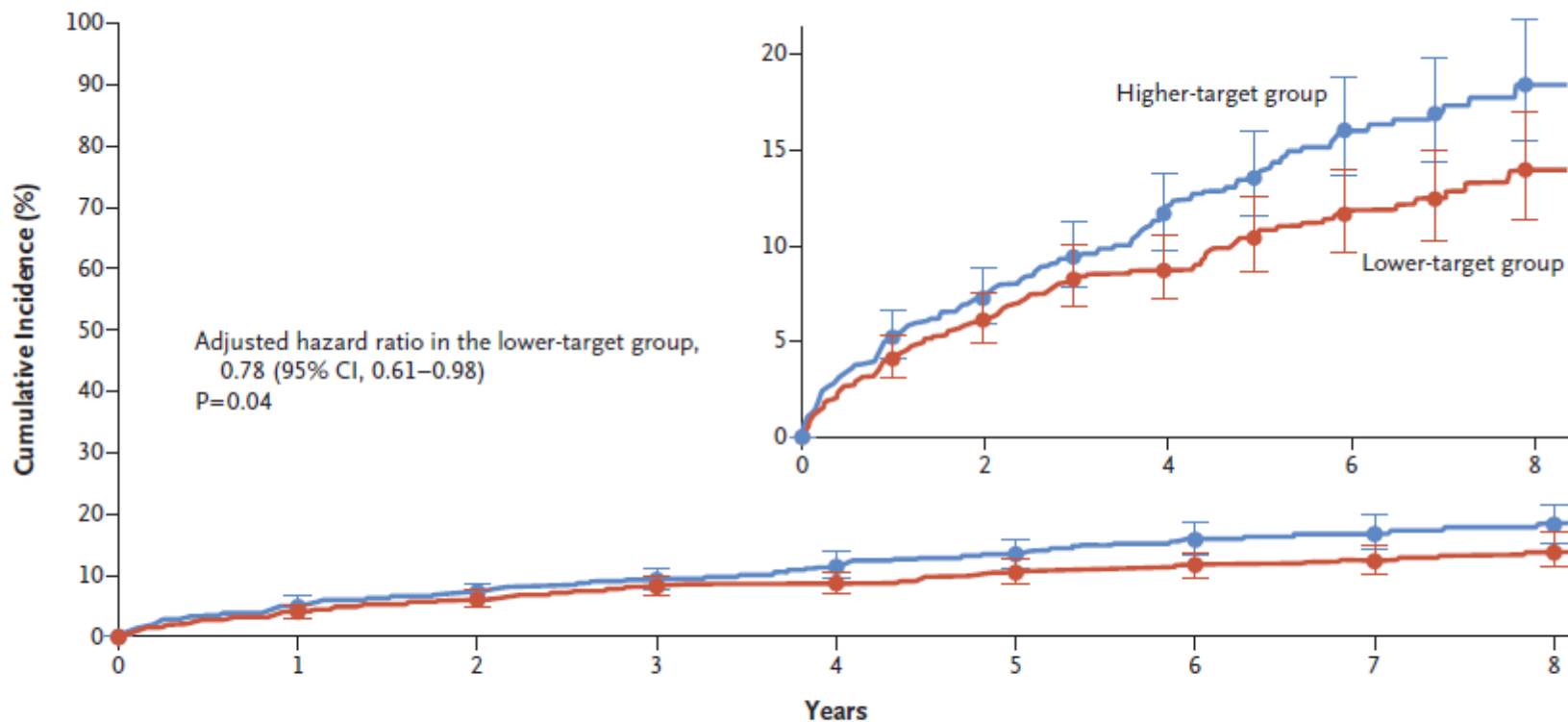


**B Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

Higher target	1430	1146	973	730	590	487	392	253	106
Lower target	1430	1128	964	740	586	475	353	238	104

End Points	Lower-Target Group (N=1430)	Higher-Target Group (N=1430)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
<b>Primary end point</b>				
Major cardiovascular event — no. (%)	121 (8.5)	156 (10.9)	0.78 (0.61–0.98)*	0.04
Death from cardiovascular causes	17 (1.2)	24 (1.7)	—	
Fatal cerebral infarction or stroke of undetermined origin	3 (0.2)	6 (0.4)	—	
Fatal myocardial infarction	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	—	
Other cardiovascular death	7 (0.5)	6 (0.4)	—	
Sudden death of undetermined origin	6 (0.4)	11 (0.8)	—	
Nonfatal cerebral infarction or stroke of undetermined origin	81 (5.7)	100 (7.0)	—	
Nonfatal acute coronary syndrome	15 (1.0)	23 (1.6)	—	
Urgent coronary revascularization	5 (0.3)	6 (0.4)	—	
Urgent carotid revascularization	3 (0.2)	3 (0.2)	—	
<b>Secondary end points</b>				
Myocardial infarction or urgent coronary revascularization — no. (%)	20 (1.4)	31 (2.2)	0.64 (0.37–1.13)	0.12†
Cerebral infarction or urgent revascularization of carotid or cerebral artery — no. (%)	88 (6.2)	109 (7.6)	0.81 (0.61–1.07)	
Cerebral infarction or TIA — no. (%)	120 (8.4)	139 (9.7)	0.87 (0.68–1.11)	
Any revascularization procedure — no./total no. (%)‡	94/1430 (6.6)	99/1430 (6.9)	0.93 (0.70–1.24)	
Carotid artery	17/94 (18)	23/99 (23)	—	
Coronary artery	44/94 (47)	51/99 (52)	—	
Peripheral artery	33/94 (35)	25/99 (25)	—	
Death — no. (%)				
Cardiovascular cause	22 (1.5)	32 (2.2)	0.69 (0.40–1.18)	
Any cause	88 (6.2)	93 (6.5)	0.97 (0.73–1.30)	
Cerebral infarction or intracranial hemorrhage — no. (%)	103 (7.2)	126 (8.8)	0.82 (0.63–1.07)	
Intracranial hemorrhage — no. (%)	18 (1.3)	13 (0.9)	1.38 (0.68–2.82)	
Newly diagnosed diabetes — no. (%)§	103 (7.2)	82 (5.7)	1.27 (0.95–1.70)	

\* The hazard ratio for the primary end point was adjusted for the index event (stroke or transient ischemic attack [TIA]), the time since the index event, sex, and age. Missing values for covariates were handled with the use of a multiple-imputation technique in 37 patients (1.3%). The unadjusted hazard ratio was 0.77 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.61 to 0.97; P=0.03). Confidence intervals have not been adjusted for multiple comparisons and cannot be used to infer treatment effects.

† P values for additional secondary end points were not calculated after there was no significant between-group difference for the first end point on hierarchical testing.

‡ The percentage of patients who underwent each revascularization procedure has been rounded because the overall denominator of patients in each category is less than 100.

§ Patients in whom diabetes had not been diagnosed at baseline were categorized by investigators as having newly diagnosed diabetes if they had at least two measures of fasting glucose of 126 mg per deciliter (7.0 mmol per liter) or more or a glycated hemoglobin value of 6.5% or more at a follow-up visit. This classification was not adjudicated.