



22nd May 2012

Omacor® capsules (post MI)

The New Therapies Subgroup discussed the above drug at a meeting on the 22nd May 2012. The recommendation of this subgroup is as follows:*

The New Therapies Subgroup of the GMMM considered the therapeutic use of Omacor® for the secondary prevention of myocardial infarction.

The group does not recommend the use of Omacor® capsules for the above indication as per [NICE CG 172](#).

The evidence base supporting the use of omacor is derived from the GISSI Prevenzione study. The trial was published in 1999 and data collection took place in Italy during the mid to late 90s. During this period, the use of secondary prevention measures widely used today (e.g. statins, aspirin and beta-blockers) was much lower. The much lower use of these alternative secondary prevention measures is likely to have resulted in the trial overestimating the benefits of Omacor®. In addition the trial had very high dietary consumption of fish, fresh vegetables and olive oil, described by many as a 'Mediterranean diet' which may also have contributed to the beneficial effects and so transferability of the results to a Greater Manchester population are questionable.

The group therefore concluded that a diet high in omega-3 fatty acids should be encouraged however other secondary prevention measures would be prioritised over Omacor® for the Greater Manchester population.

Patients should be encouraged to achieve the required level of omega 3 fatty acids by dietary means.

According to set criteria Omacor® capsules was deemed to be a low priority for funding.

Review Date May 2017

* Unless superseded by NICE guidance or substantial and significant new evidence becomes available.

▼ Newly marketed drugs and vaccines are intensively monitored for a minimum of two years, in order to confirm the risk / benefit profile of the product. Healthcare professionals are encouraged to report all suspected adverse drug reactions regardless of the severity of the reaction.