

Dual Antiplatelet Therapy in ACS / PCI

Current Recommendations and Corresponding Data

Bernhard Meier

*Cardiology
University Hospital Bern
Switzerland*



Demand



ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" - *Genuine*

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over 25 years.

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

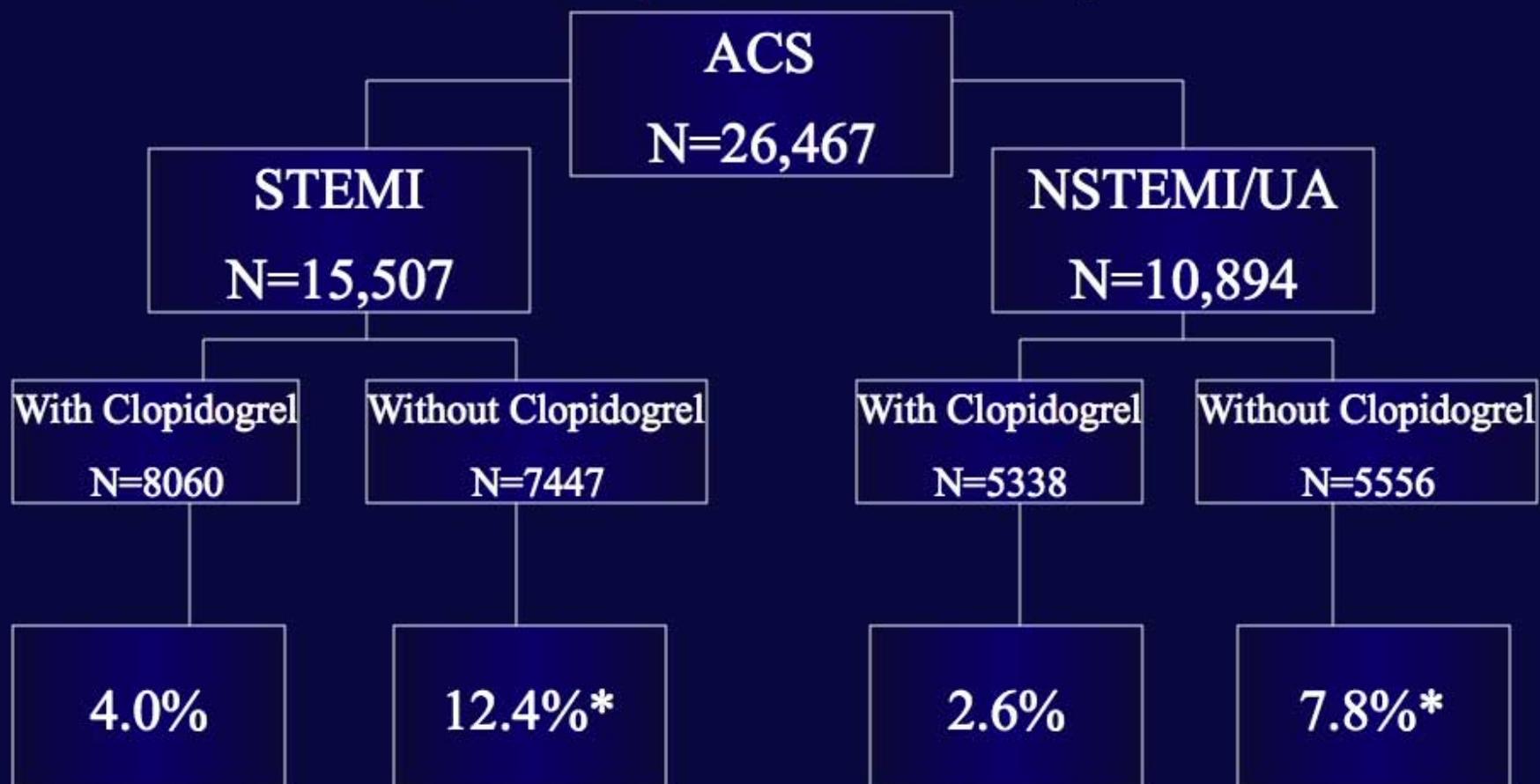
Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

- for Colds
- Pain
- Headache
- Neuritis
- Toothache
- Neuralgia
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

AMIS : Impact of Clopidogrel on in-hospital Mortality



*p<0.001

*p<0.001

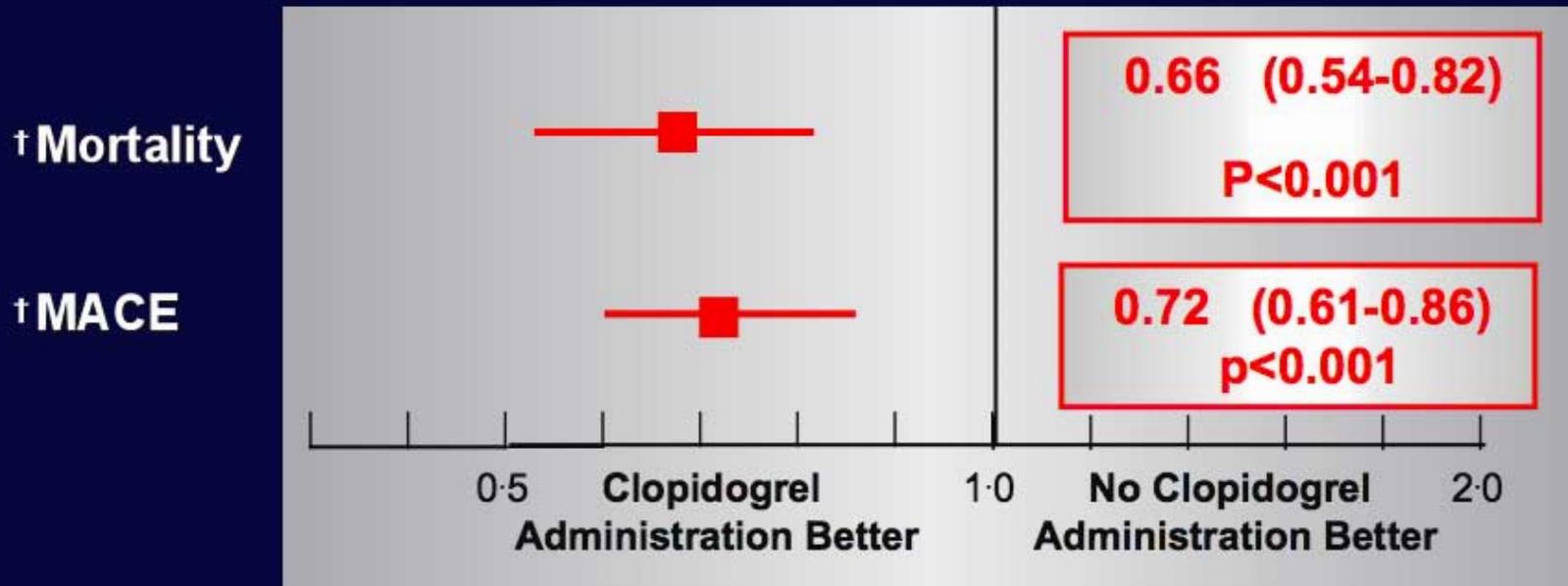
Mortality and MACE (death, reinfarction and stroke) Benefit of Clopidogrel Rx



N=26,467

95% CI

Odds Ratio



†Adjusted imbalances for all variables by multivariate analysis

Randomized Study: DES LATE

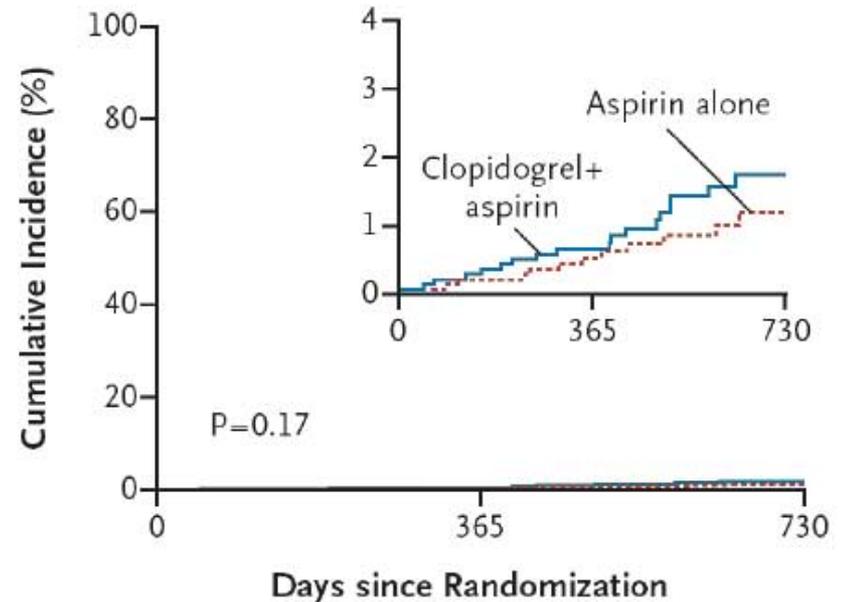
2701 pts / DES / FU 2 years

12 months vs > 12 months DAT

No benefit of long term DAT

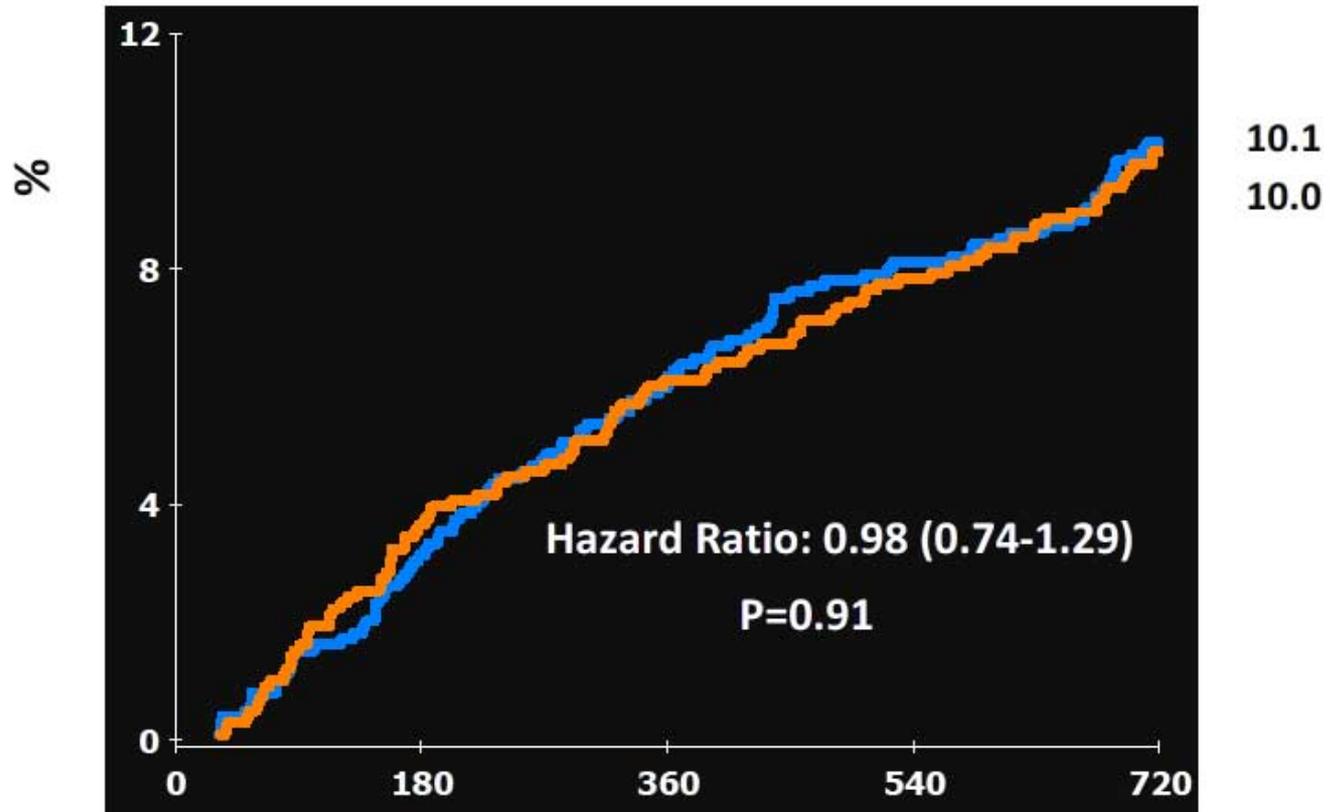
No difference in TIMI Major bleedings

Primary End Point: MI or Death from Cardiac Causes



24 mo DAPT

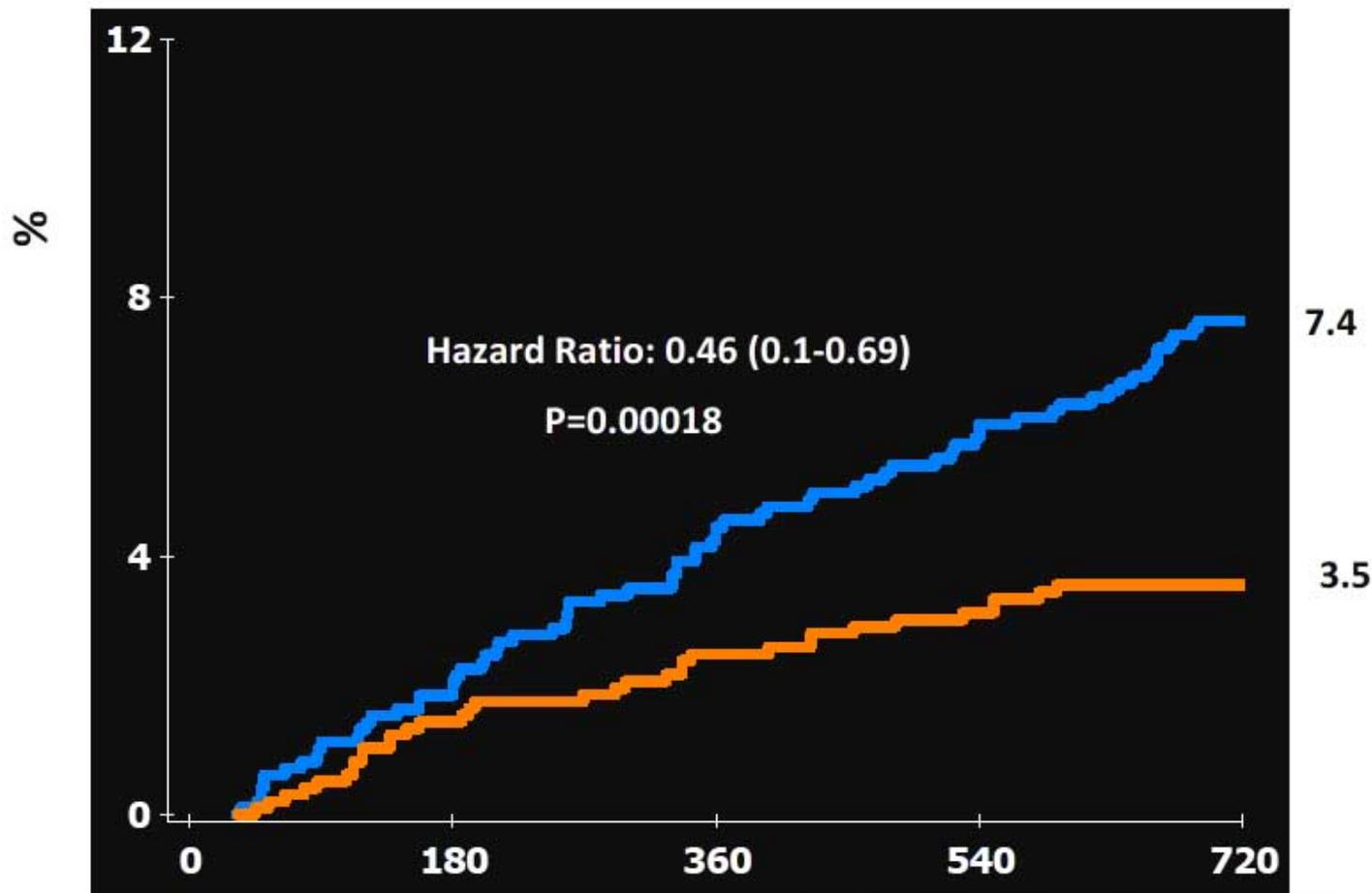
6 mo DAPT



Type II, III or V BARC bleeding

■ 24 mo DAPT

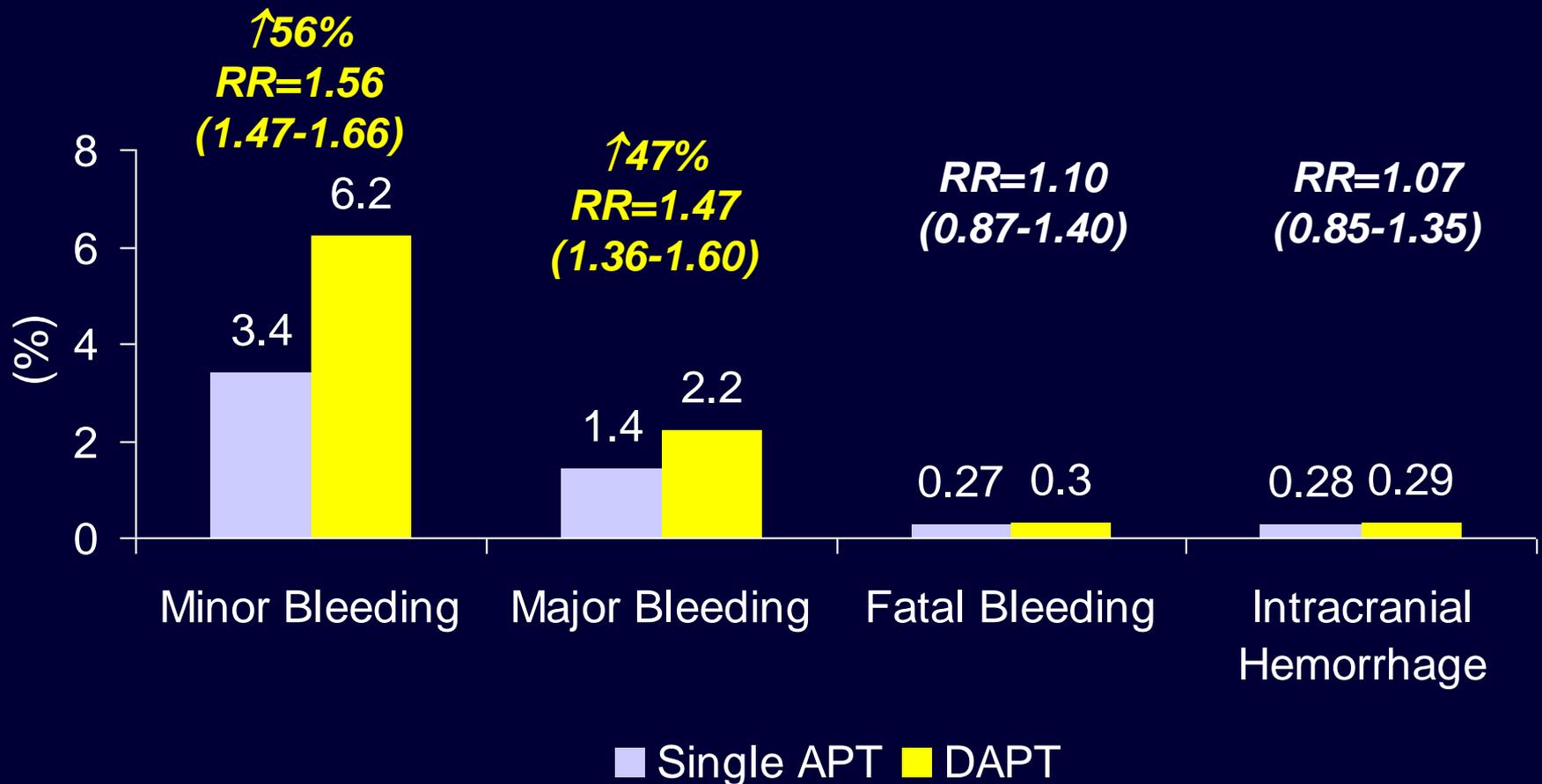
■ 6 mo DAPT



Risk of Bleeding With DAPT

Serebruany VL et al. *Fund & Clin Pharmacology* 2008;22:315-21

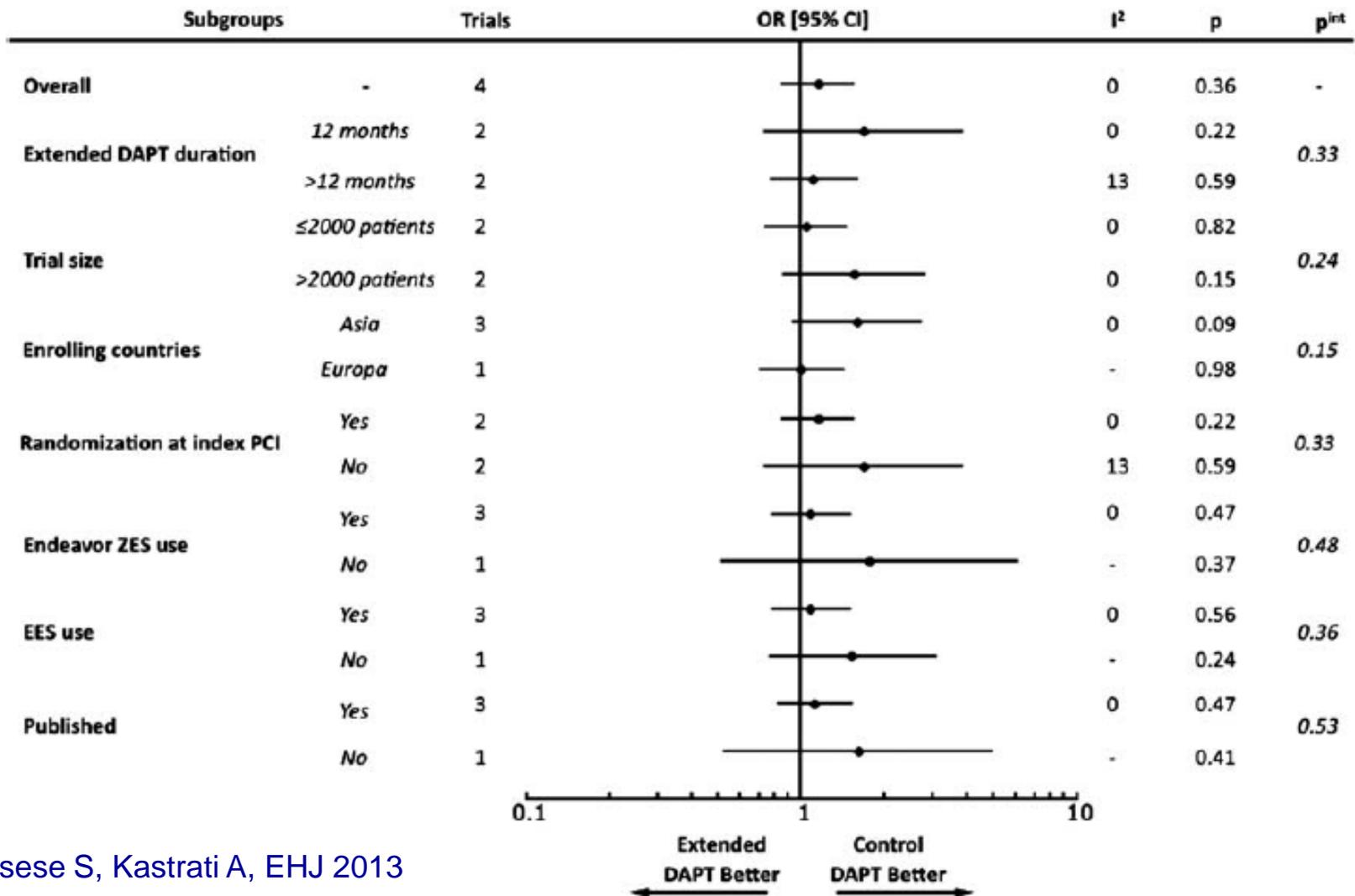
18 RCTs With 129,314 Patients Comparing Single versus Dual Antiplatelet Therapy



Extended dual antiplatelet therapy after PCI with DES

a meta-analysis of randomized trials

All-cause death

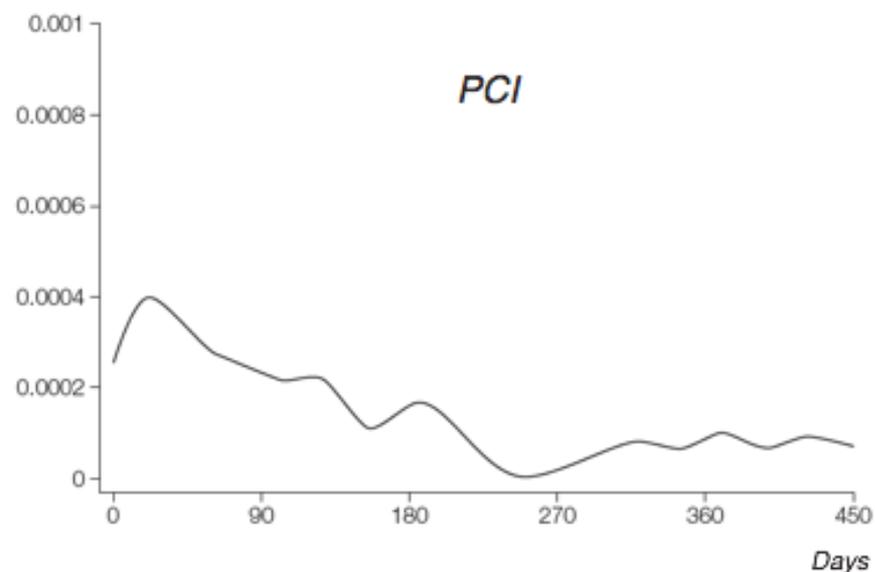
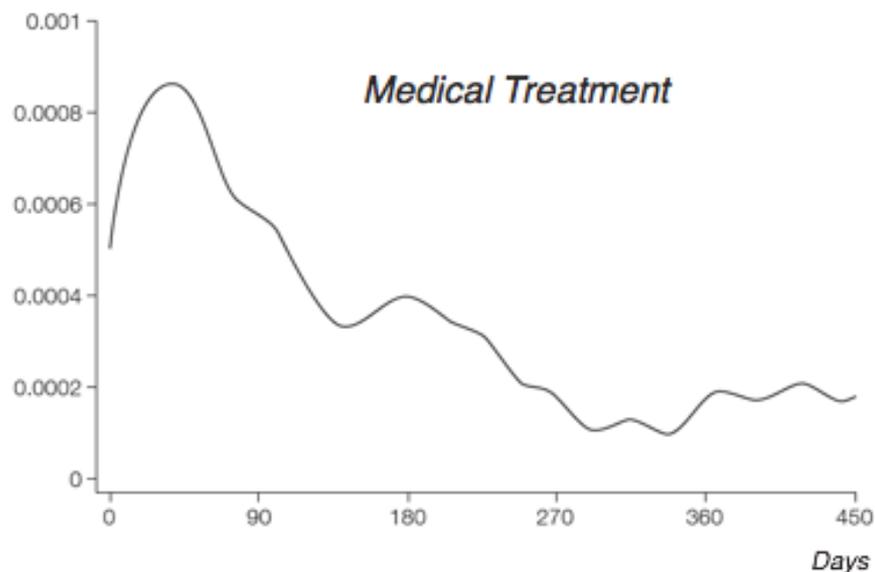


Clopidogrel Cessation

Death or MI

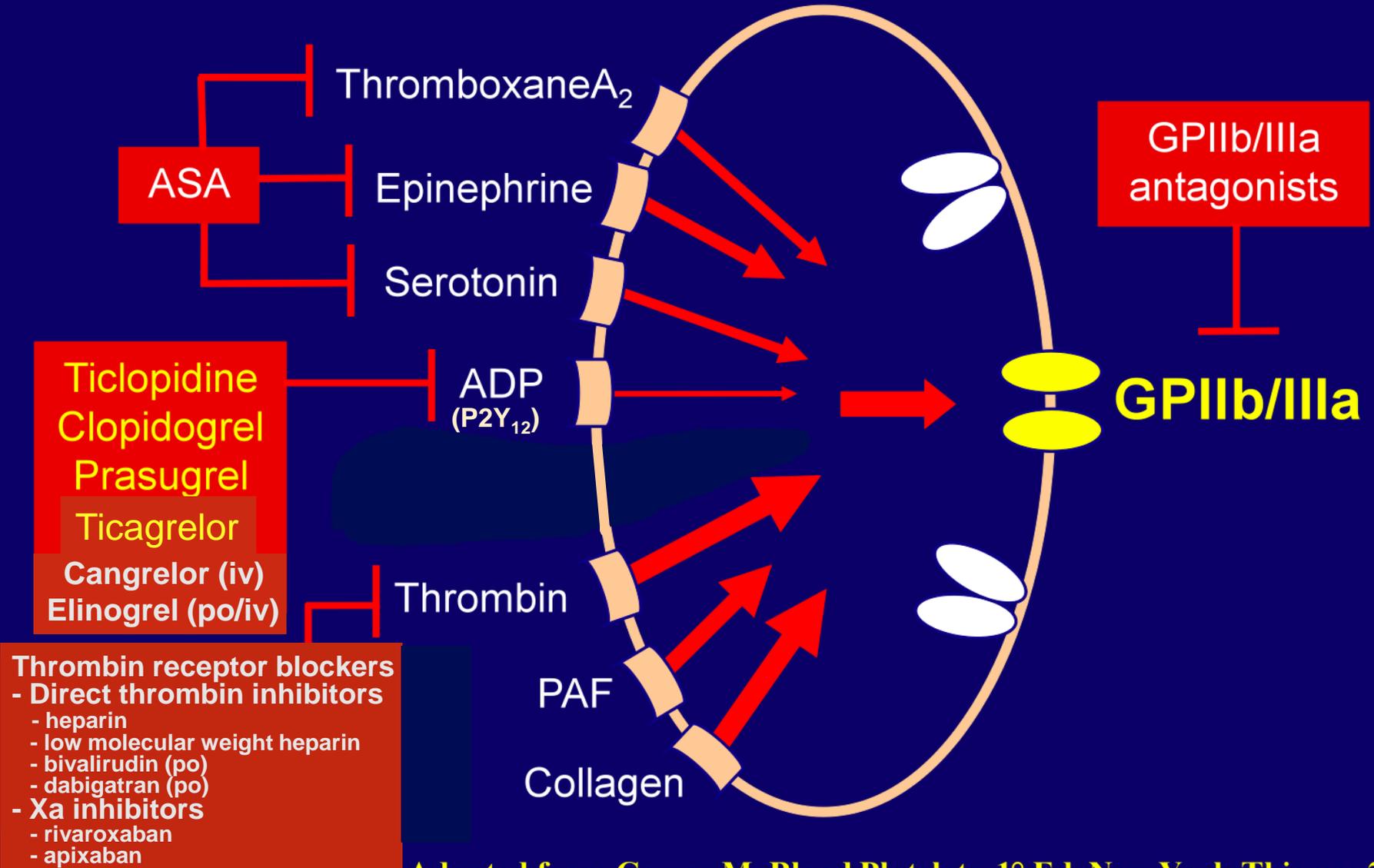
VA pts with ACS	3137
• Medical therapy	1568
• PCI	1569

Incidence per Day and Patient After Stop of Clopidogrel



Discontinuation of long term clopidogrel therapy induces platelet rebound hyperaggregability between 2 and 6 weeks post cessation.
(Diehl P, Clinical Research in Cardiology, April 2011)

Platelet activating substances and targets for inhibition

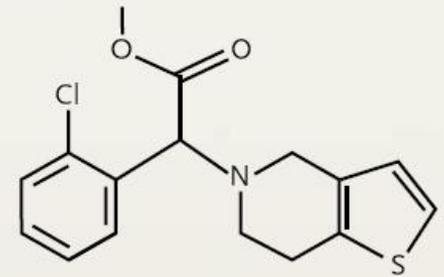
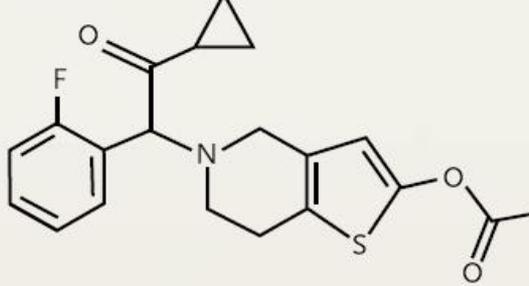
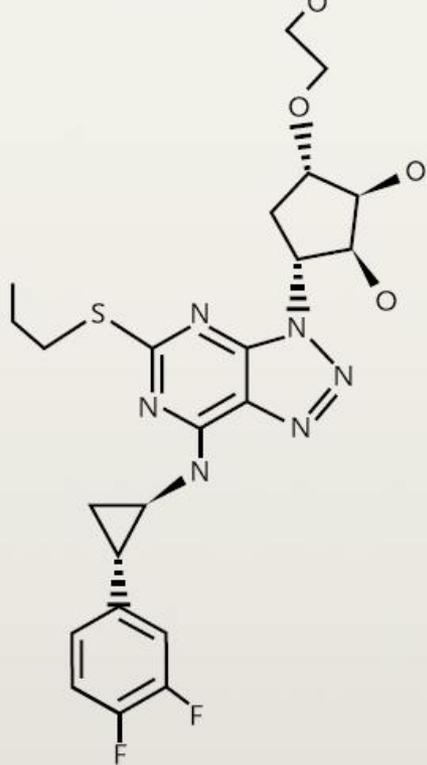


Adapted from Gawaz M, Blood Platelets. 1^o Ed. New York:Thieme; 2001

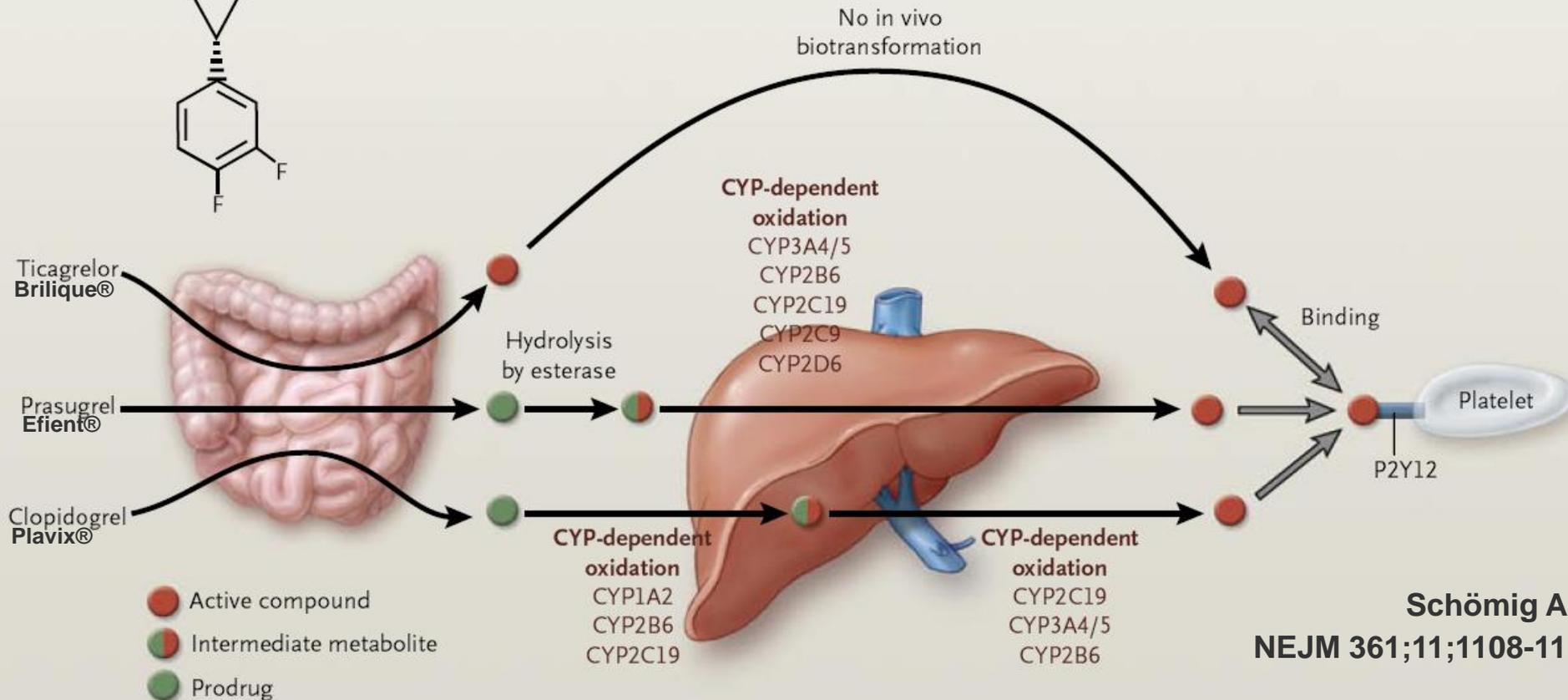
Ticagrelor (Triazolo-Pyrimidine)

Prasugrel (Thienopyridine)

Clopidogrel (Thienopyridine)

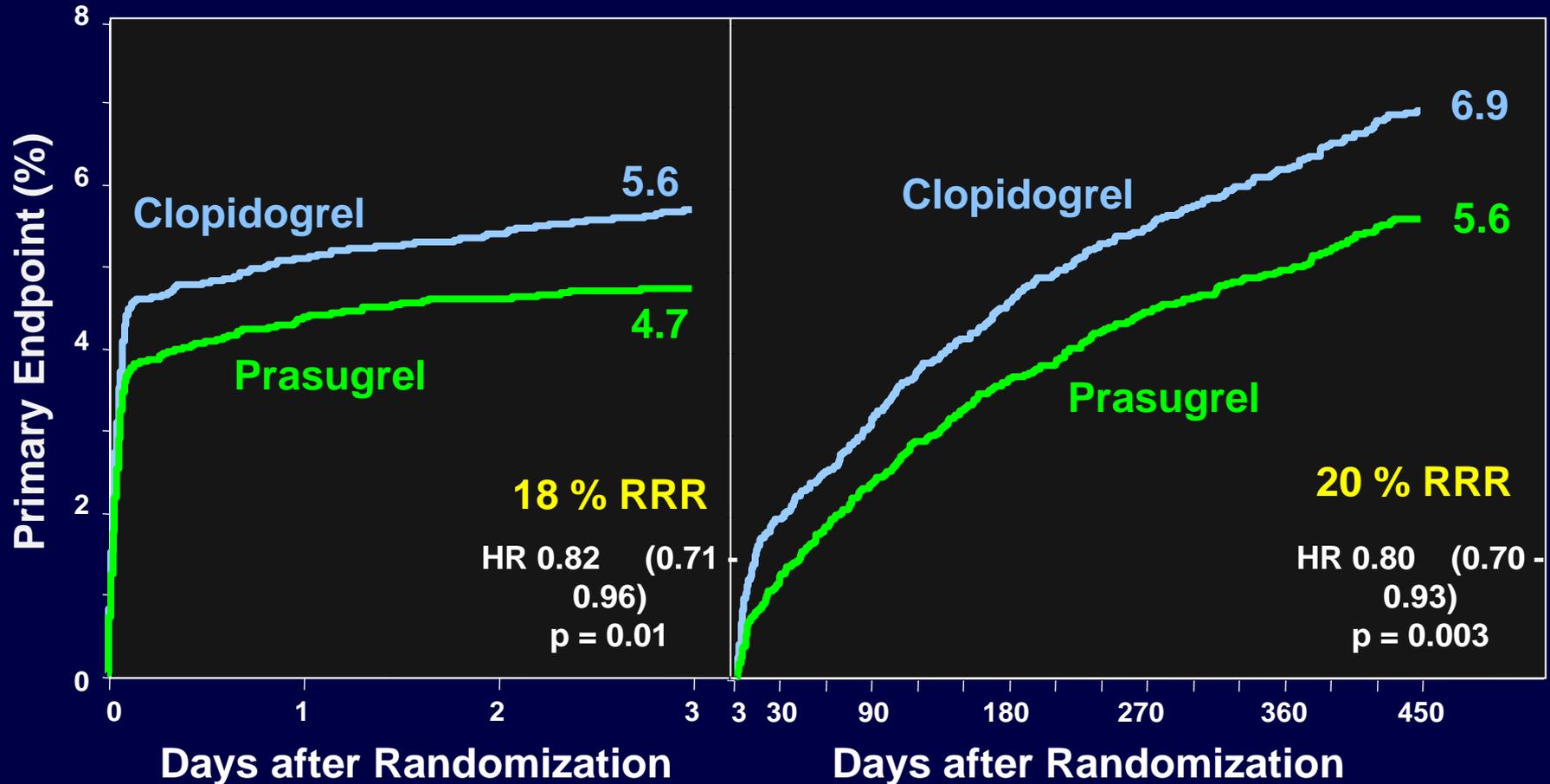


Oral Antiplatelet Agents (via receptor P2Y₁₂)



TRITON-TIMI 38: Landmark Analysis for Primary Efficacy Endpoint

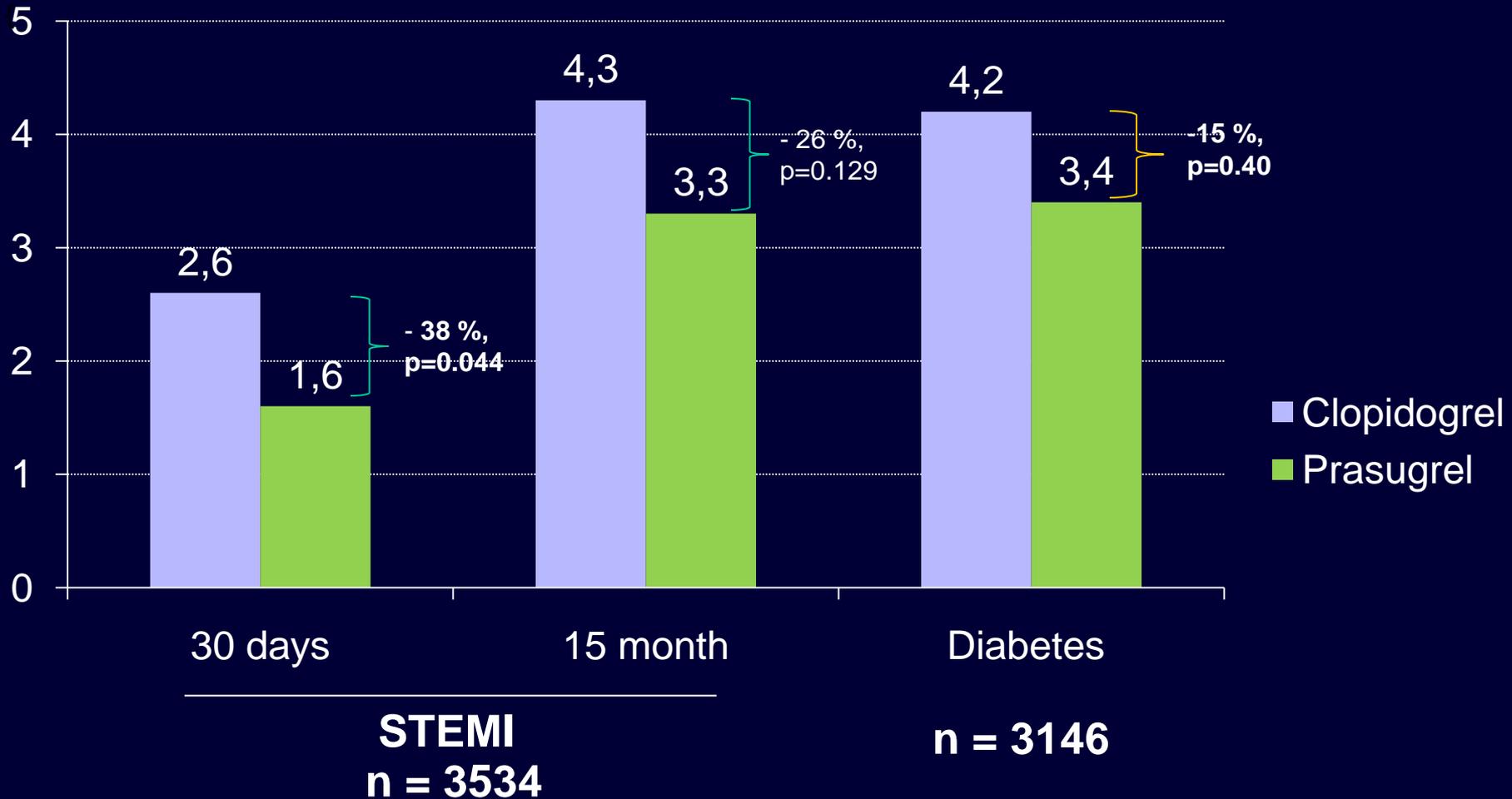
Cardiovascular Death, Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal Stroke



• Hazard ratios based on Kaplan-Meier estimates; HR = Hazard ratio

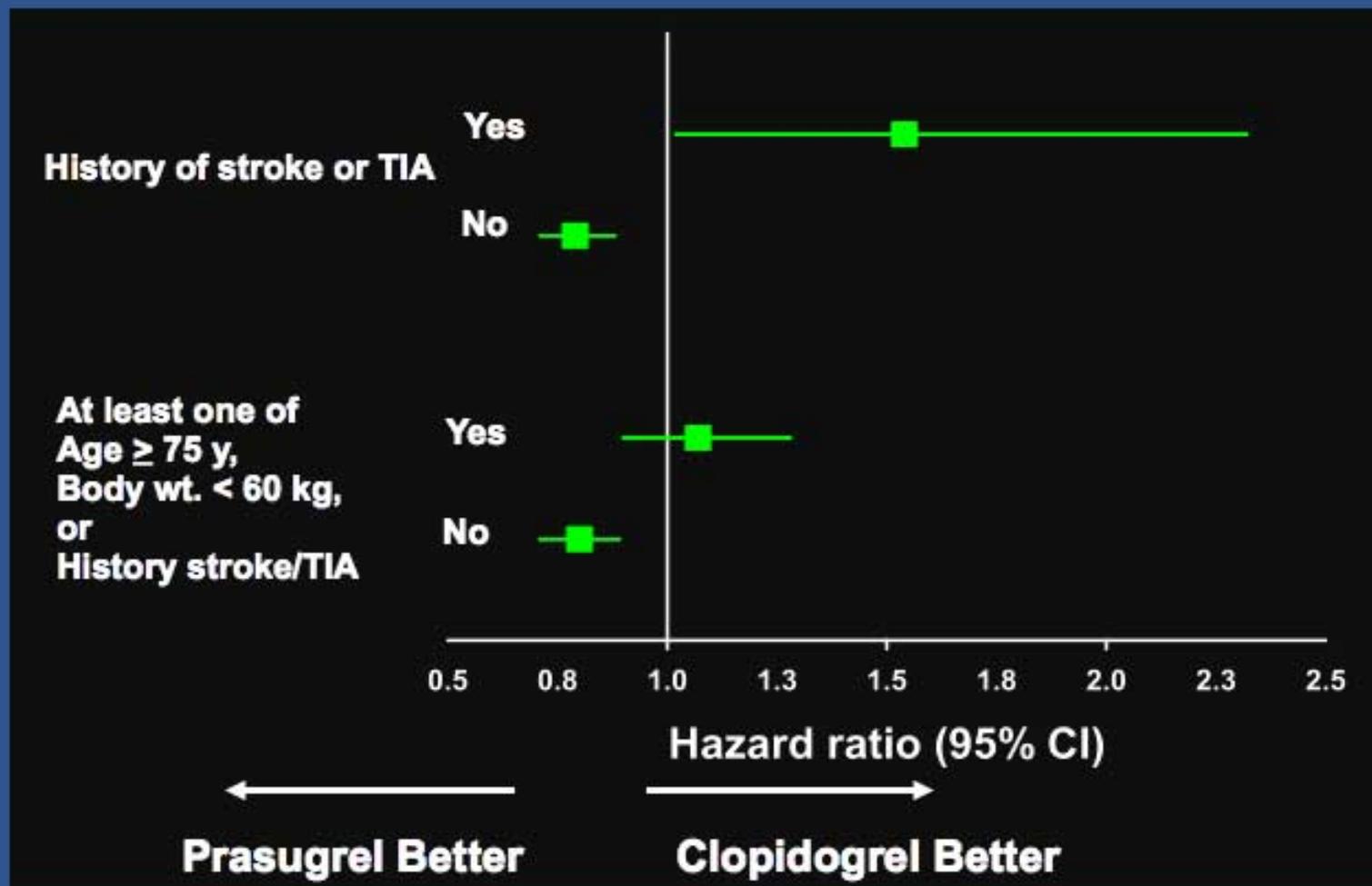
Mortality benefit in TRITON

CV-death



Montalescot et al, 2009 Lancet 373
Wiviott et al. 2008 Circulation 118

Any cause death, Nonfatal MI, Nonfatal Stroke, Non-CABG TIMI Major Bleed: Post-hoc Analysis Selected Subgroups*



p** value	p*** interaction
0.04	-
<0.001	0.006
0.43	-
<0.001	0.006

*Kaplan-Meier estimates intention-to-treat cohort

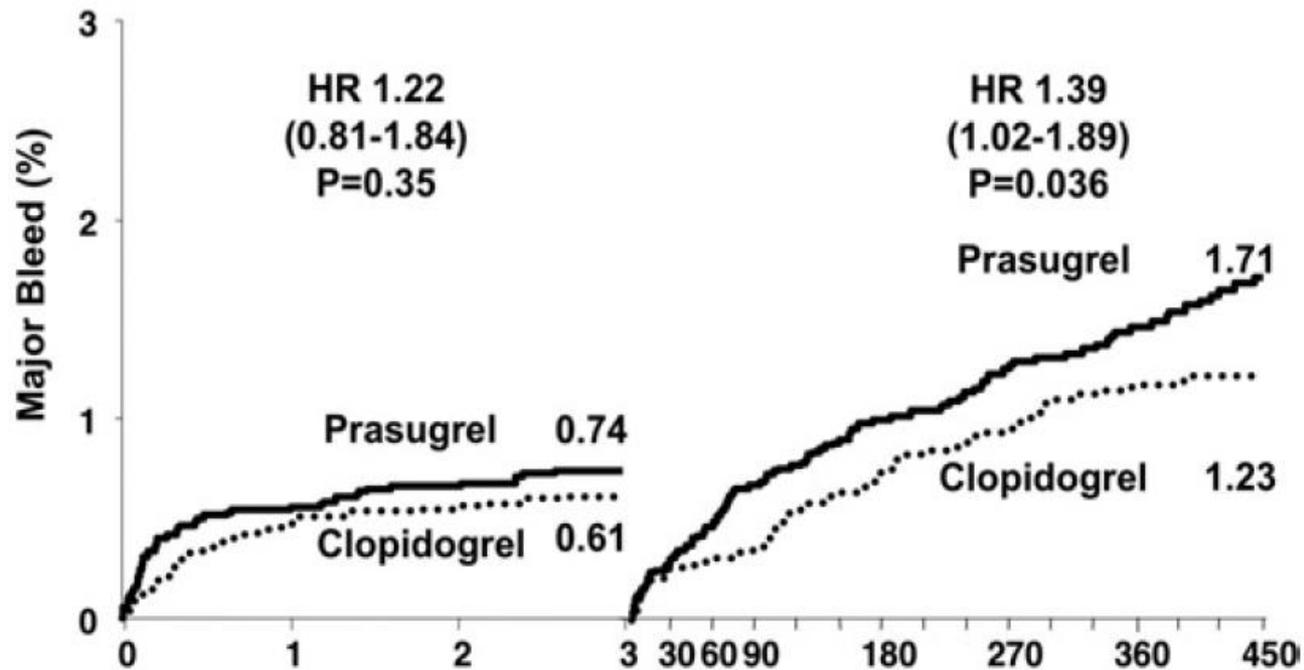
**Tests hazard ratio =1.0 within subgroups

***Tests equality hazard ratio between subgroups

Early and Late Risks of Prasugrel Over Clopidogrel in ACS Patients Undergoing PCI

Antman E et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008;51:2028-33

Major Bleeding



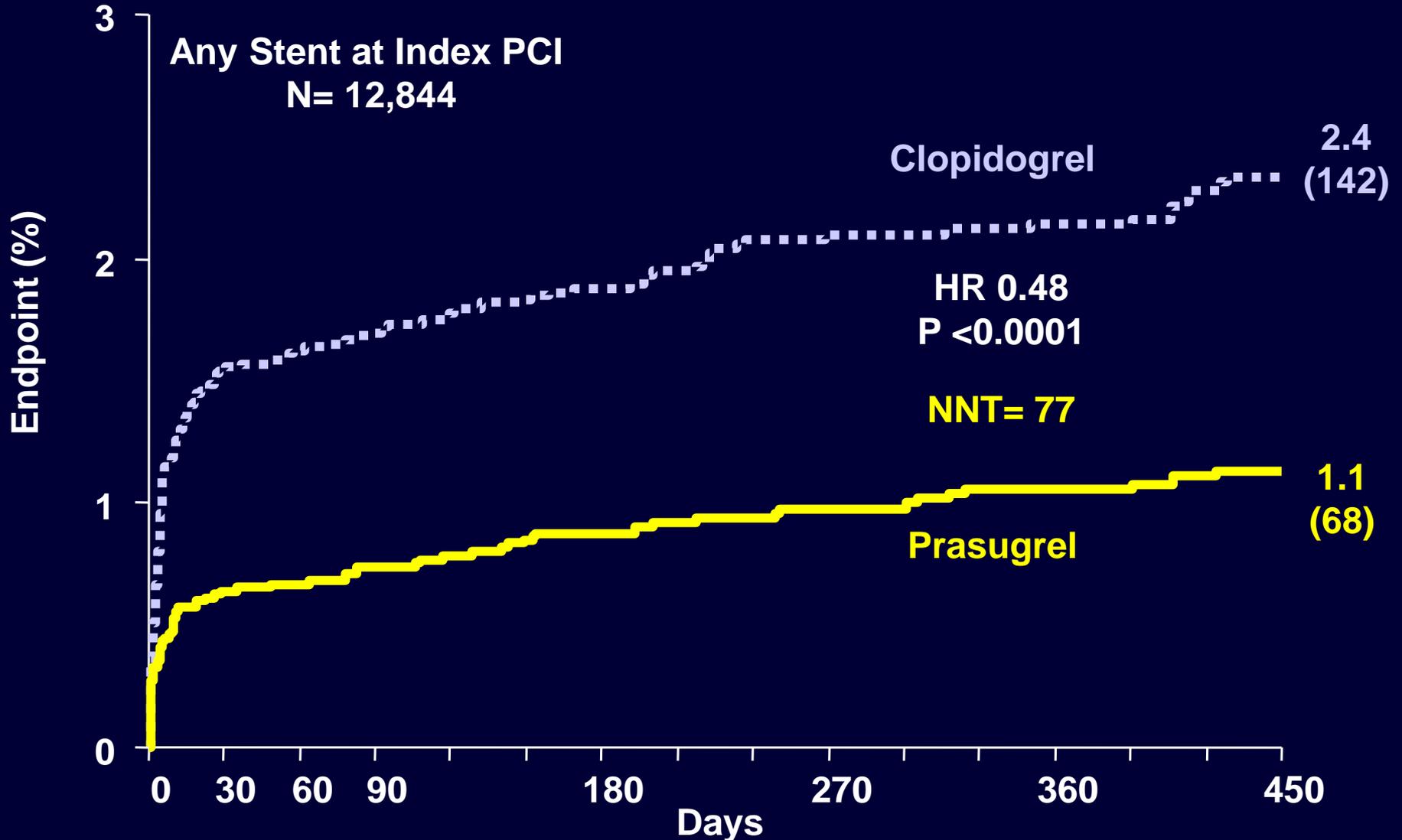
0-3 Days

3-450 Days

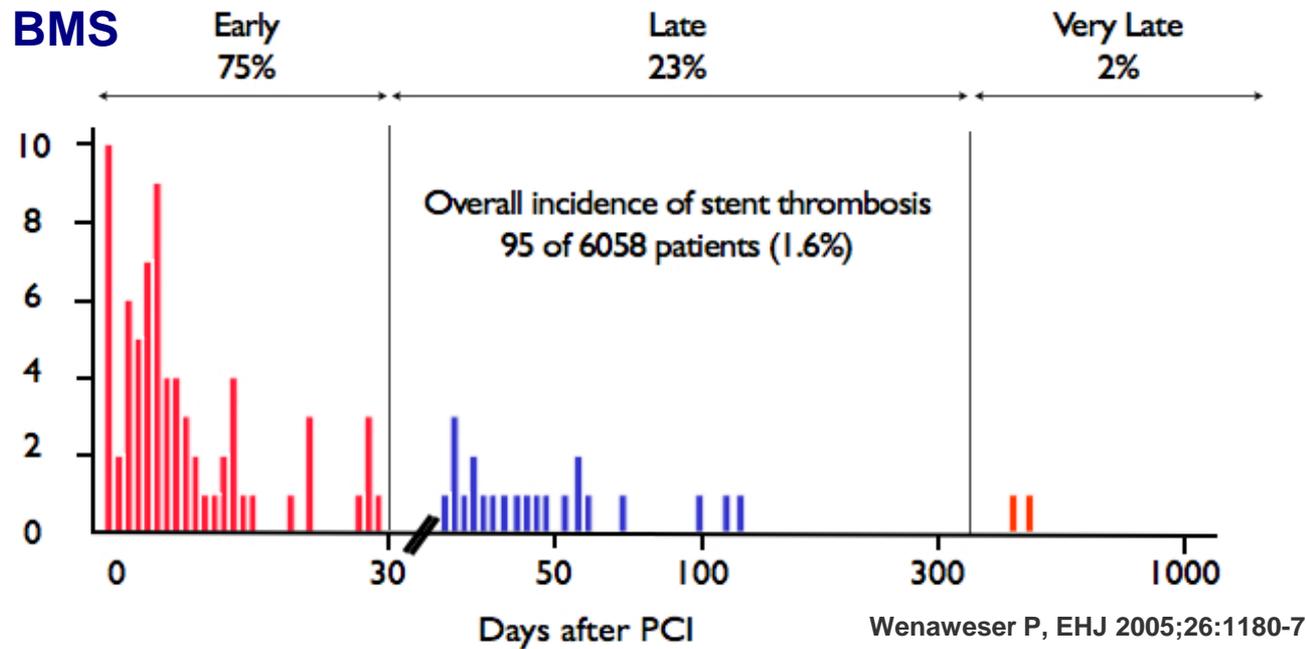
Triton-TIMI 38 - Prasugrel vs. Clopidogrel

Wiviott SD et al. *N Engl J Med* 2007;357:2001-15

Stent Thrombosis (ARC Definite + Probable)



BMS



Coronary Stent Thrombosis

Before DES Introduction

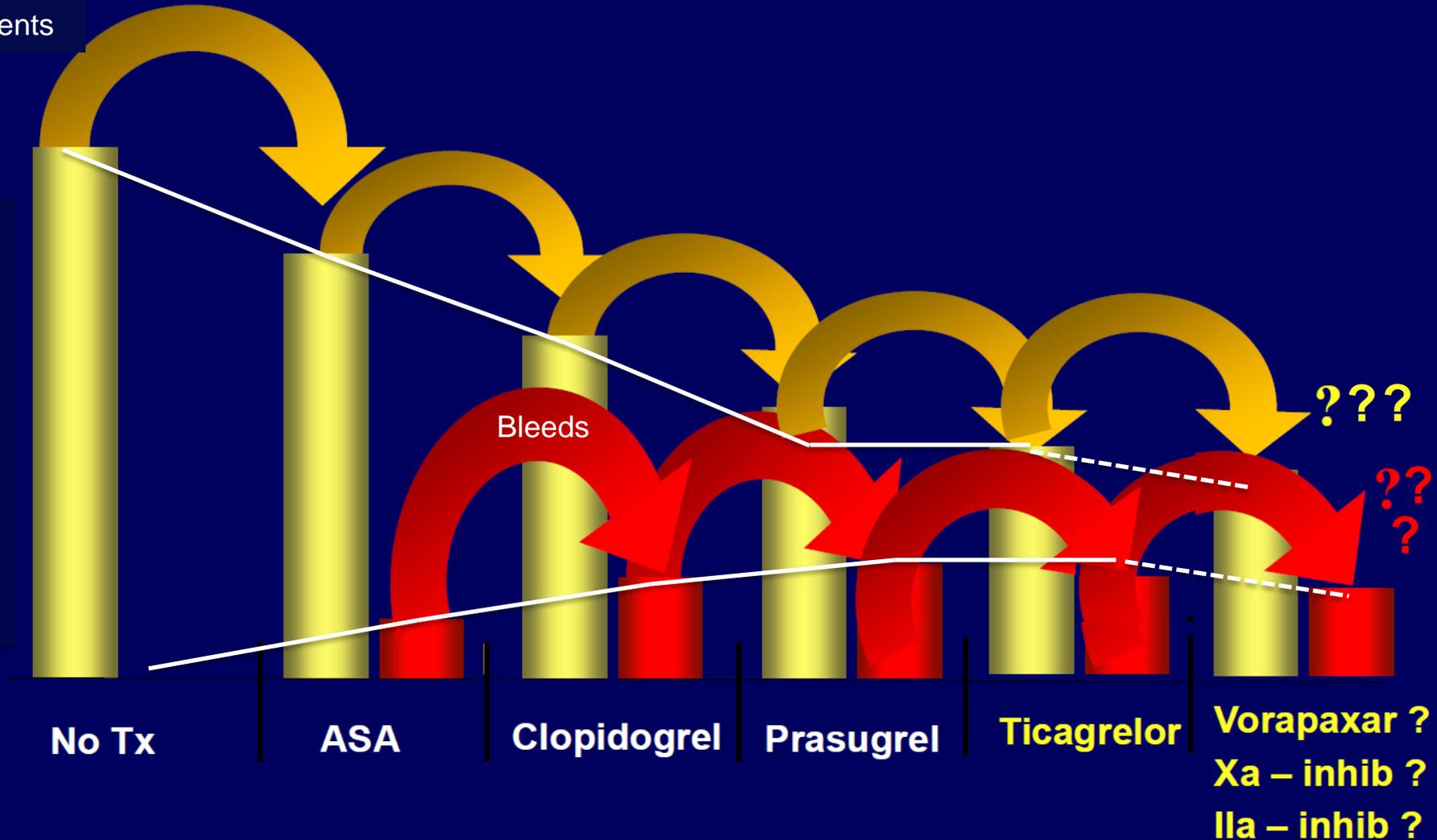
Togni M, Windecker S,
Meier B

Curr Interv Cardiol Rep
3: 306-310, 2001

..... in particular, the risk of late stent thrombosis driven by inhibitory effects on endothelial regrowth, or late toxic effects on vascular cells, may be encountered with stent-based drug delivery

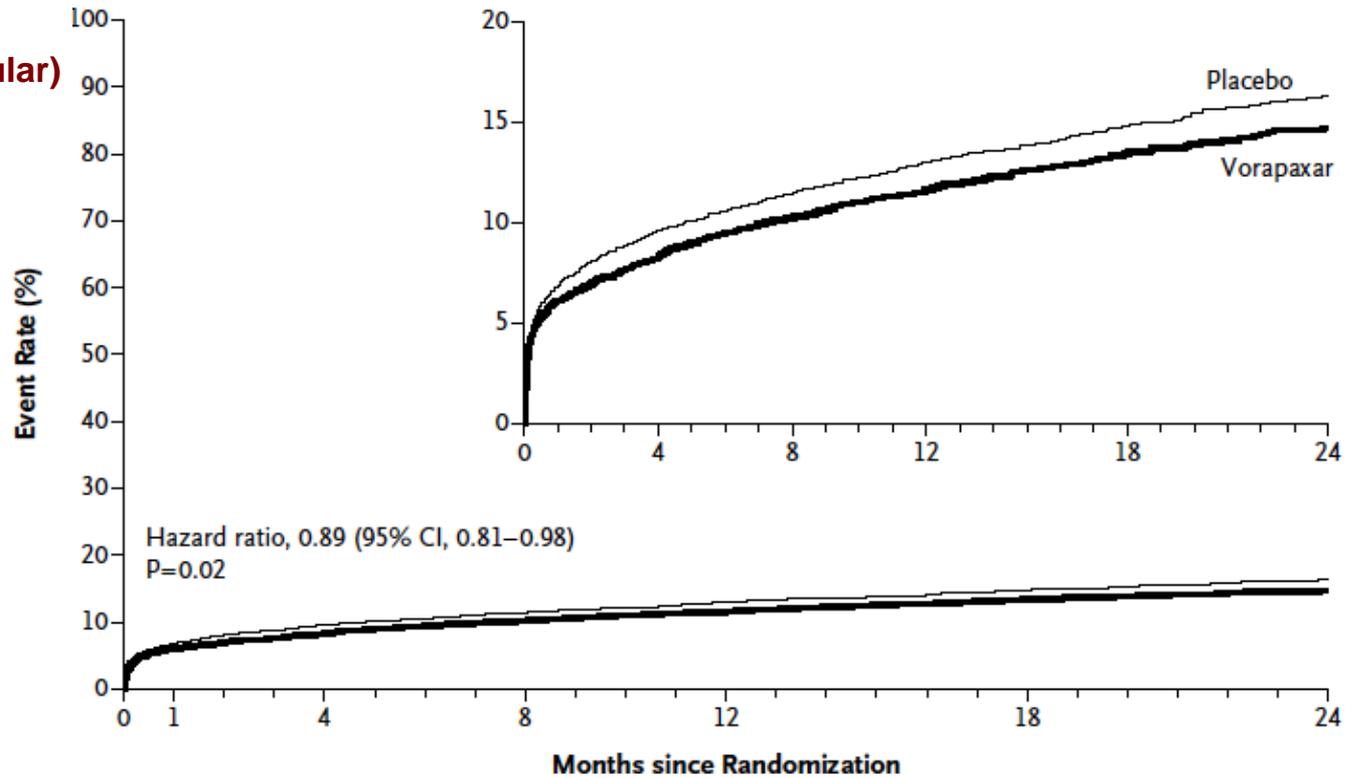
Development of Oral Anti-Platelet Therapy

Ischemic
Events



Vorapaxar (Thrombin-Receptor (PAR-1) Antagonist) in ACS (TRACER)

- Death (cardiovascular)
- MI
- Stroke



No. at Risk

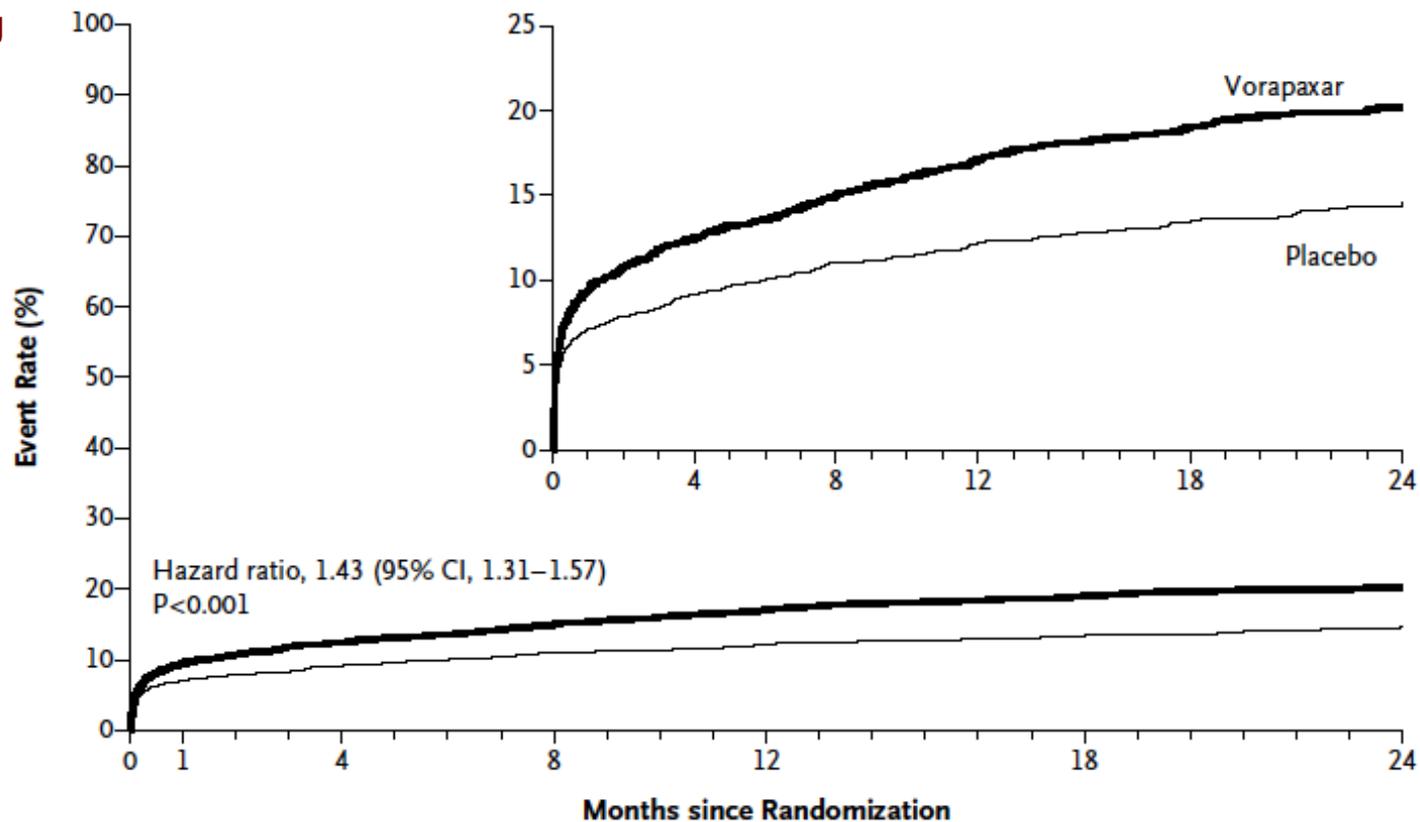
Placebo	6471	5895	5575	5263	3922	2383	830
Vorapaxar	6473	5949	5684	5356	4023	2427	868

Figure 1. Study End Points.

Shown are Kaplan–Meier event rates at 2 years in the two study groups for the primary efficacy end point (a composite of death from cardiovascular causes, myocardial infarction, stroke, recurrent ischemia with rehospitalization, or urgent coronary revascularization) (Panel A) and the key secondary efficacy end point (a composite of death from cardiovascular causes, myocardial infarction, or stroke) (Panel B).

Vorapaxar (Thrombin-Receptor (PAR-1) Antagonist) in ACS (TRACER)

TIMI Bleeding



No. at Risk

Placebo	6441	5320	4877	4385	3147	1806	573
Vorapaxar	6446	5257	4772	4219	2950	1663	548

Figure 2. Risk of Bleeding.

Shown are Kaplan–Meier event rates at 2 years in the two study groups for Global Use of Strategies to Open Occluded Coronary Arteries (GUSTO) criteria for moderate or severe bleeding (Panel A) and for Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) criteria for clinically significant bleeding (Panel B).

ACS / AF and New Oral Anticoagulants

ACS trials

AF trials

Rivaroxaban:
Phase II: ATLAS TIMI 46
Phase III: ATLAS TIMI 51*

Rivaroxaban:
Phase III: ROCKET-AF

* Clinical benefit

FXa

Apixaban:
Phase II: APPRAISE #

Apixaban:
Phase III: AVERROES##
Phase III: ARISTOTLE

Stopped for bleeding

Stopped for superiority over ASA

Darexaban
Phase II: RUBY-1

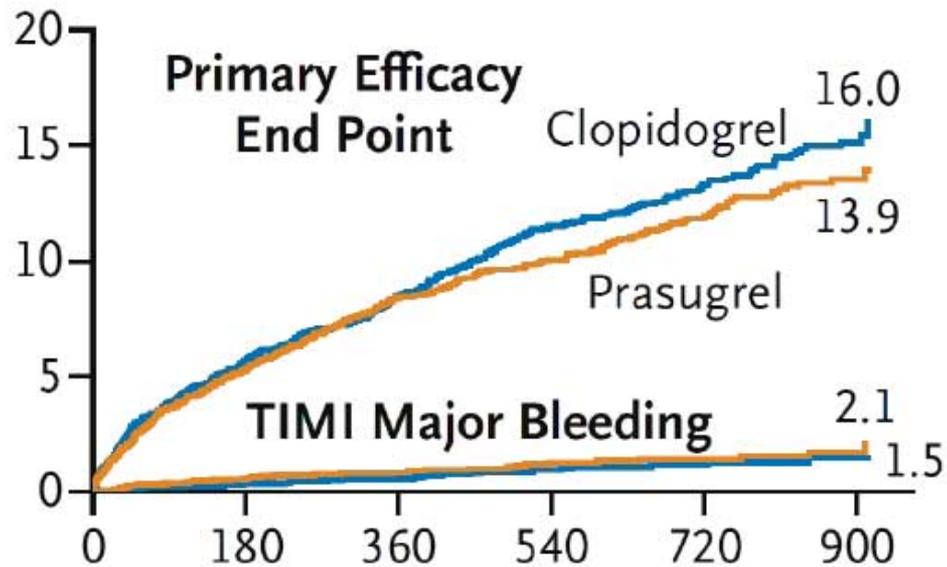
FIIa

Dabigatran:
Phase II: RE-DEEM

Dabigatran:
Phase III: RE-LY

TRILOGY study (< 75 y.o, n=7243)

ACS patients medically managed with prasugrel



+ 0.6% absolute
Idem TRITON / PLATO at 1
year

No benefit of Prasugrel in ACS patients medically managed

Local Guidelines for Antiplatelet Therapy in ACS patients

ST-elevation MI

Peri-Procedural

ASA 250-500 mg iv
Prasugrel 60 mg loading dose irrespective of preloading with clopidogrel

Post-Procedural

Prasugrel 10 mg* for ≥ 1 year
ASA indefinitely

Non ST-elevation MI (or severe (un)stable CAD)

Peri-Procedural

ASA 250-500 mg iv
Clopidogrel 600 mg or prasugrel 60 mg or ticagrelor 180 mg loading dose

Post-Procedural

Clopidogrel 75 mg 2x1 for 1 week followed by 75 mg for ≥ 1 year
or
Prasugrel 10 mg* for ≥ 1 year
or
Ticagrelor 90 mg 2x1 for ≥ 1 year
ASA indefinitely

**5mg in patients with age >75 years or weight <60kg
Contraindication: history of stroke (to be rediscussed)*



Trial Design

NON-STEMI / Troponin +, n=4100+
(Clopidogrel naïve or long term 75mg)

Transfer for planned PCI (>2h and <24h)

Randomize

Placebo

Prasugrel 30

CAG

CAG

PCI

Prasugrel 60

PCI

Prasugrel 30

PE: CV-D, MI, Stroke, uTVR, GPI bailout @7d

SE: All TIMI major bleeding @7; NetClinOutcome@30d

All:
MD P 10
for 30d

Upstream
+
Transfer
to PCI
(>2h to <24h)

Cathlab

30d FU

Stopped prematurely because of pre PCI bleedings