



ACTION Study Group
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Pretreatment With Oral P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors in NSTEMI-ACS and STEMI-Against

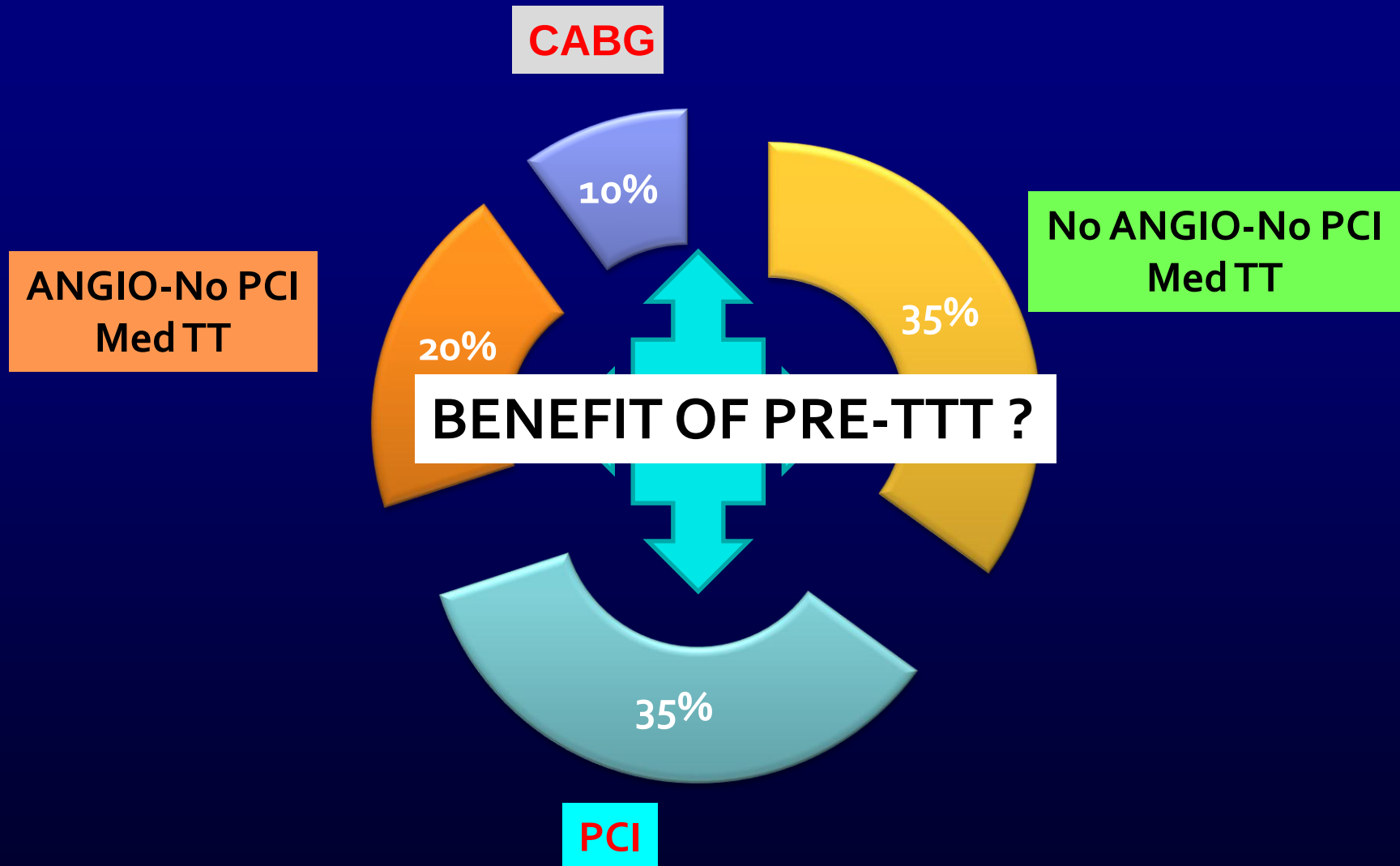
Jean-Philippe COLLET

Definition

**Pre-treatment in ACS : a treatment given
before the coronary angiogram when an
invasive strategy is used**

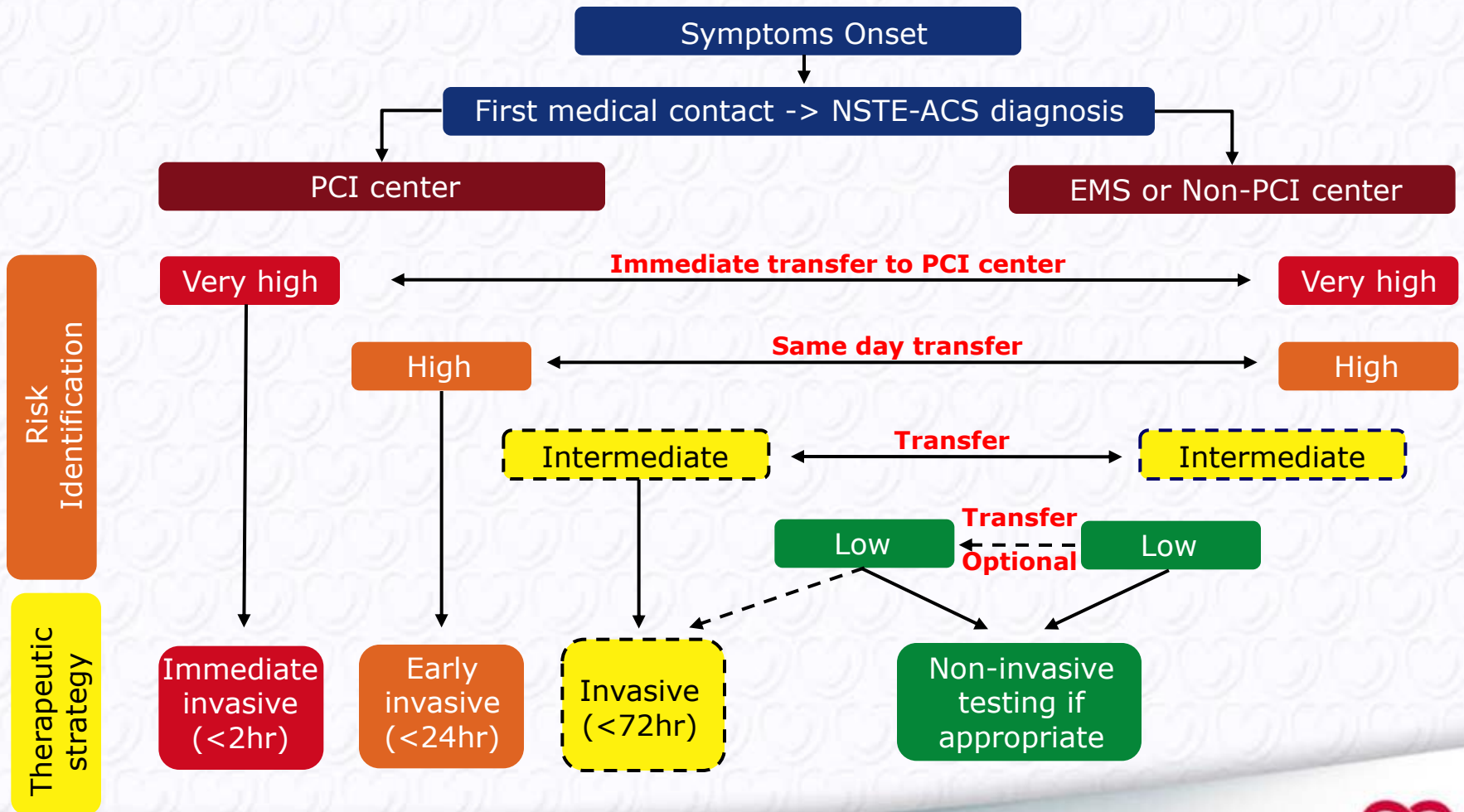
Pretreatment in NSTEMI-ACS

NSTE-ACS in the Real World of All-comers



Mandelzweig et al., *Eur Heart J.* 2006;27:2285-2293
O' Donoghue et al; *JAMA* 2008; 300: 71-80.
Patel et al; *Am Heart J* 2006; 152: 641-47.

Selection of NSTEMI-ACS treatment strategy



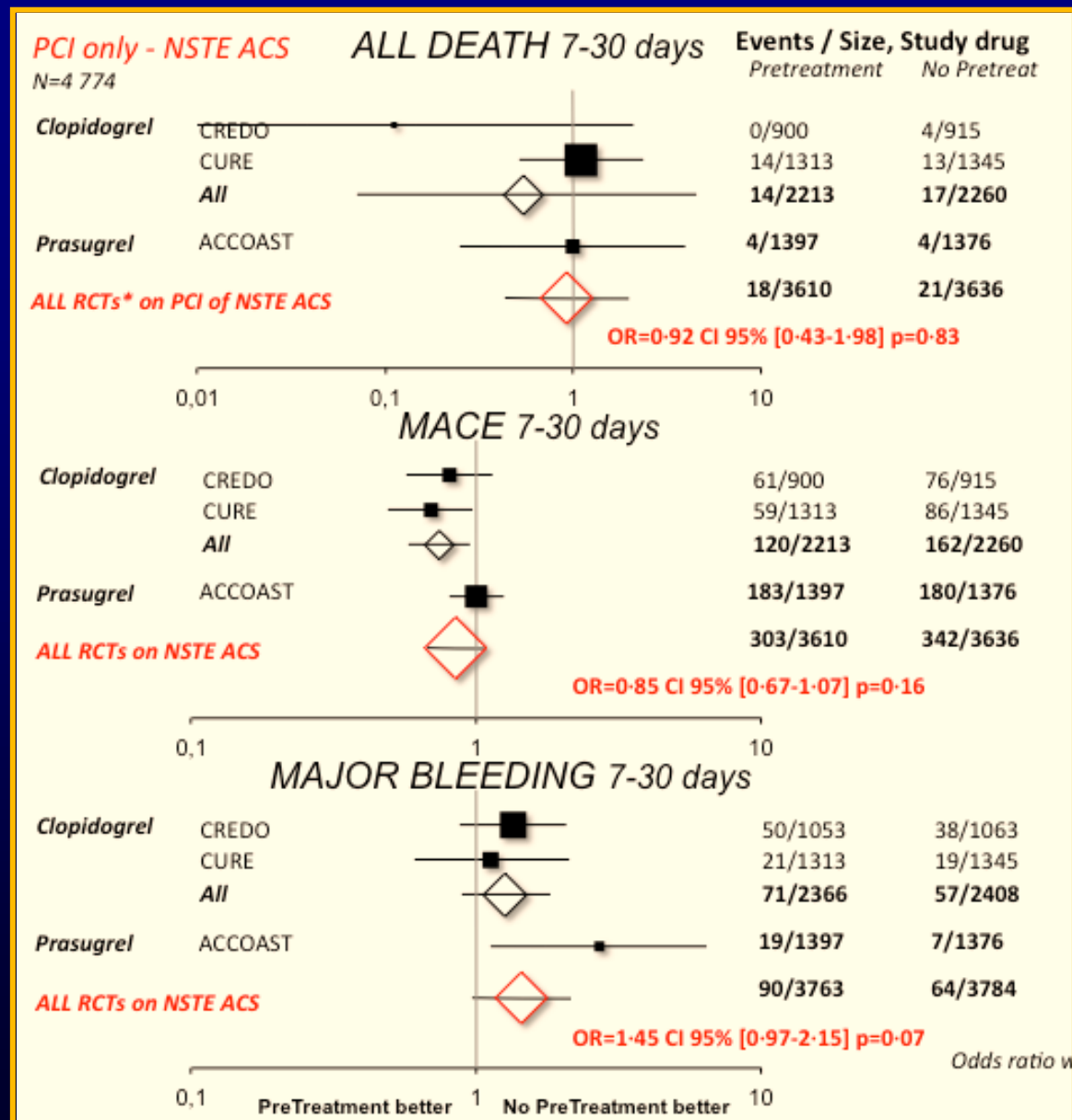
Oral Antiplatelet Therapy in NSTEMI-ACS

Recommendations Antiplatelet therapy	Class ^a	Level ^b
Oral Antiplatelet Therapy		
A P2Y ₁₂ inhibitor is recommended, in addition to aspirin, for 12 months unless there are contra-indications*	I	A
It is not recommended to administer prasugrel in patients in whom coronary anatomy is not known.	III	B

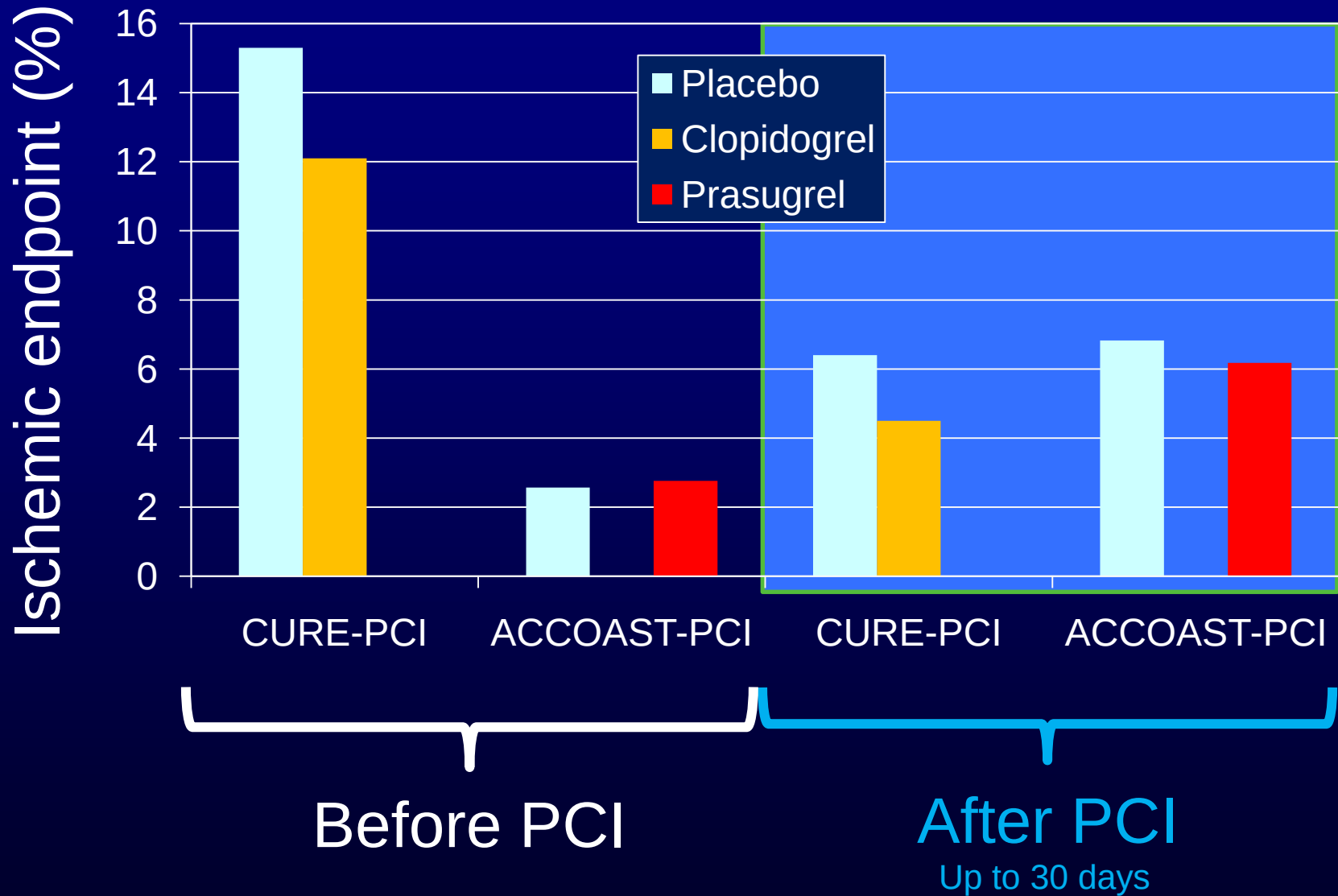
Recommendations Antiplatelet therapy in patients <u>in need for OAC</u>	Class ^a	Level ^b
Oral Antiplatelet Therapy		
Initial DAPT with aspirin plus a P2Y ₁₂ inhibitor in addition to OAC before coronary angiography is not recommended	III	C

*Contra-indications for ticagrelor: previous intracranial haemorrhage or ongoing bleeds. Contra-indications for prasugrel: previous intracranial haemorrhage, previous stroke or transient ischaemic attack, or ongoing bleeds; prasugrel is generally not recommended for patients aged 75 years or more or with body weight <60 kg.

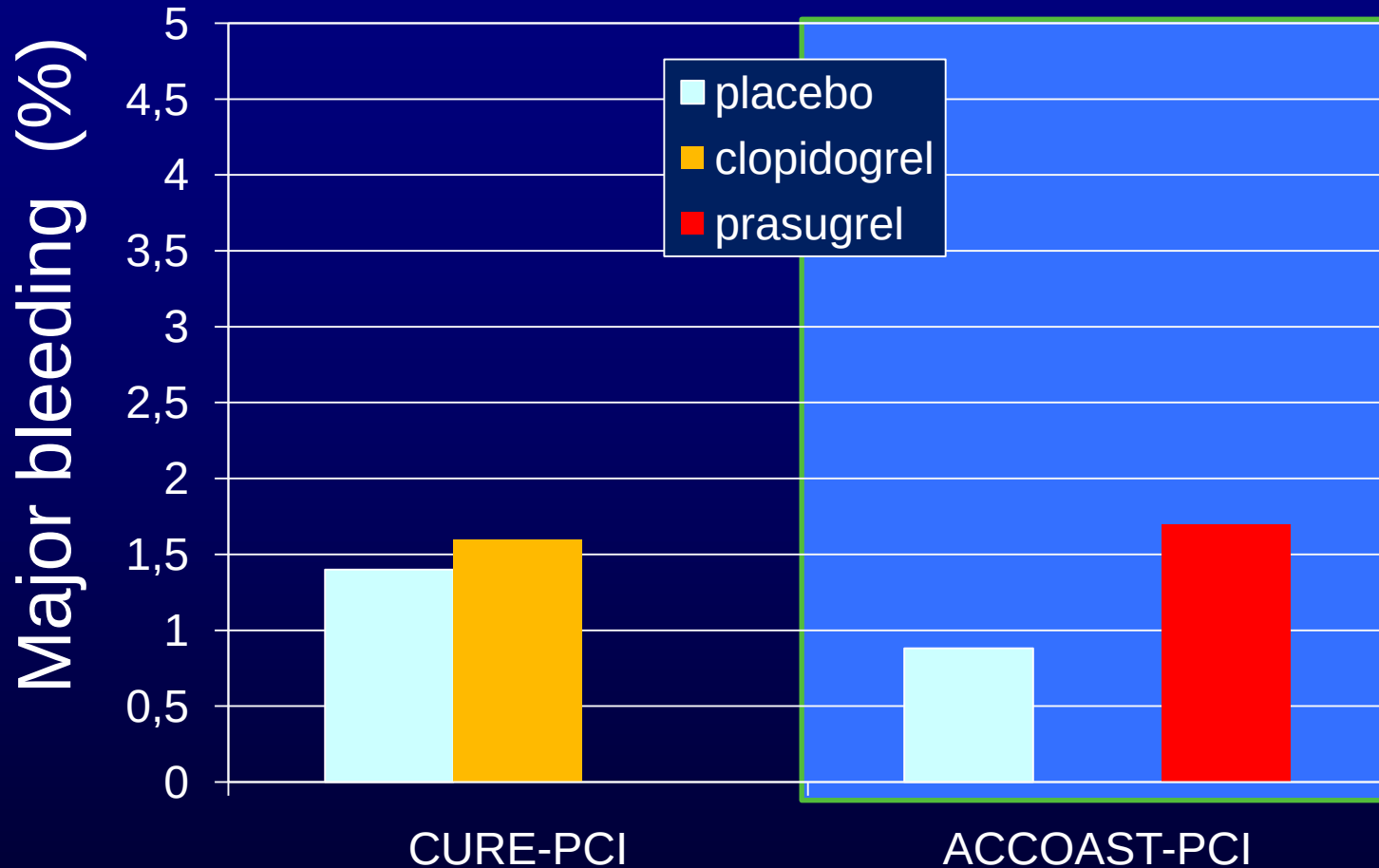
Pre-treatment in NSTEMI-ACS + PCI (Rx trials)



CURE vs. ACCOAST according to PCI



CURE vs. ACCOAST according to PCI



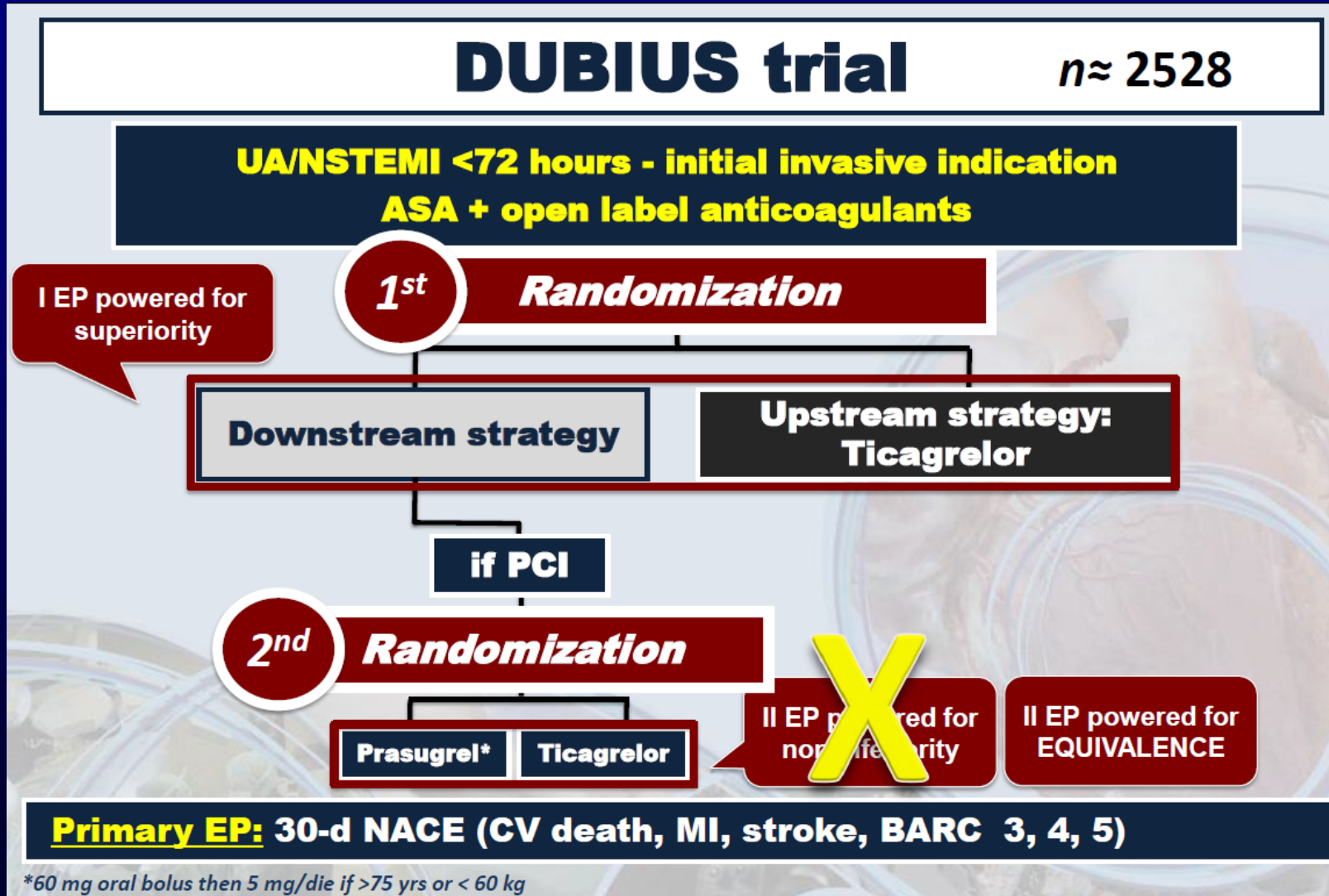
Ticagrelor data

- No dedicated study exists assessing early (i.e. before coronary angiography) vs. delayed (i.e. after coronary angiography) ticagrelor



- A drug approach instead of a Strategy

The only dedicated study for ticagrelor is ongoing : Dubius study



Pretreatment in STEMI

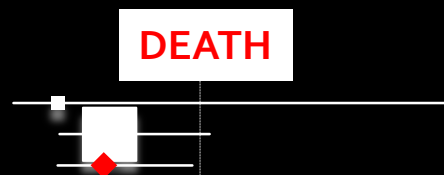
Antiplatelet therapy for STEMI undergoing PCI

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Antiplatelet therapy		
P2Y ₁₂ inhibitors should be given at time of first medical contact.	I	B

CLOPIDOGREL – Metanalysis

I^2 , p value

CIPAMI	1/164	4/171	0.26 [0.03-2.32]	8.7%
CLARITY PCI	13/933	24/930	0.53 [0.27-1.05]	91.3%
All	14/1097	28/1101	0.50 [0.26-0.96]	100%



OR=0.50 CI 95% [0.26-0.96] p=0.04

0%, p=0.53

Observational studies

Table 4. Effect of Pretreatment With Clopidogrel on Early Reperfusion and Adverse Event Rates in Multivariate-Weighted and Propensity Score-Adjusted Logistic Regression Analysis

	Multivariate-Adjusted Treatment Effect*			Jackknife Estimation*			Propensity Score-Adjusted Treatment Effect		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
TIMI grade 2/3 flow	1.51	1.31–1.74	<0.0001	1.51	1.31–1.74	<0.0001	1.53	1.39–1.68	<0.0001
Mortality	0.57	0.38–0.85	0.0055	0.57	0.40–0.81	0.0019	0.52	0.41–0.67	<0.0001
Death/reinfarction	0.54	0.38–0.75	0.0003	0.54	0.39–0.73	0.0001	0.50	0.40–0.62	<0.0001

OR is for the occurrence of TIMI grade 2/3 flow, mortality, and death/reinfarction for pretreatment with clopidogrel.

*Adjusted for age, gender, history of diabetes mellitus, history of hypertension, heparin dose (high vs low dose), symptom duration, smoking, and year of publication.

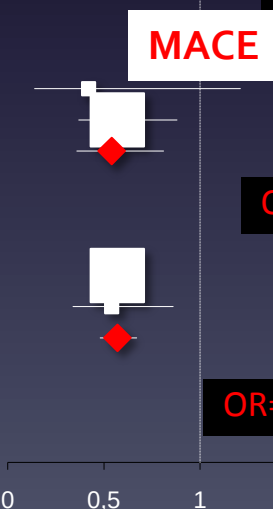
Méta-analyse pPCI STEMI Vlaar et al. Circulation 2008, 118:1828-1836

RCT*

CIPAMI	5/164	12/171	0.42 [0.14-1.21]	14.2%
CLARITY PCI	34/933	58/930	0.57 [0.37-0.88]	85.8%
All	39/1097	70/1101	0.54 [0.36-0.81]	100%

Observational studies

Dorler et al.	480/4879	173/1076	0.57 [0.47-0.69]	85.5%
Fefer et al.	47/217	56/166	0.54 [0.34-0.86]	14.5%
All	527/5096	229/1242	0.57 [0.48-0.67]	100%



OR=0.54 CI 95% [0.36-0.81] p=0.003

0%, p=0.003

0%, p<0.00001

OR=0.57 CI 95% [0.48-0.67] p<0.00001

CLOPIDOGREL

* RCT=Randomized Controlled Trials

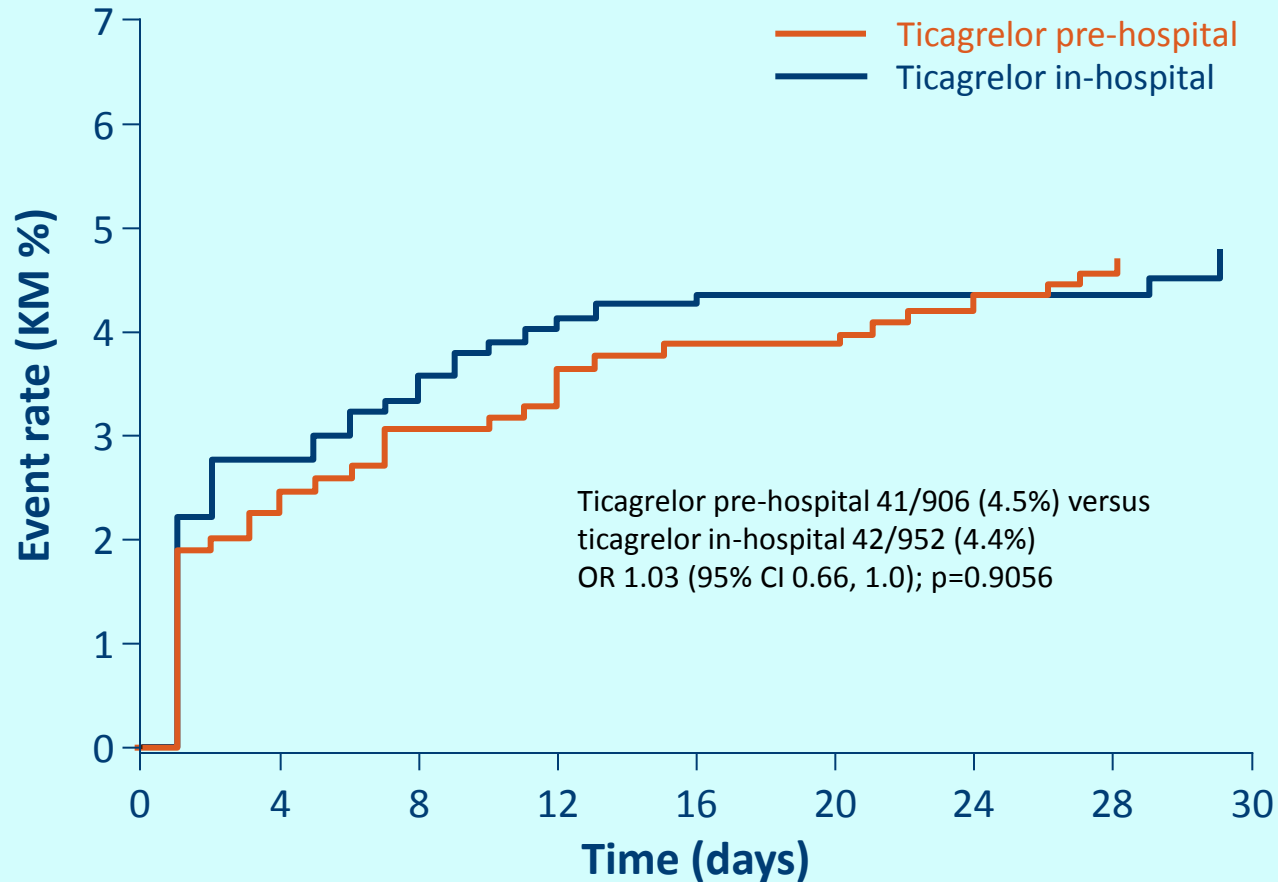
A. Bellemain-Appaix et al., JAMA 2012;308(23):2507-2517

PreTreatment better

No PreTreatment better



Major adverse CV events up to 30 days: Kaplan–Meier curves

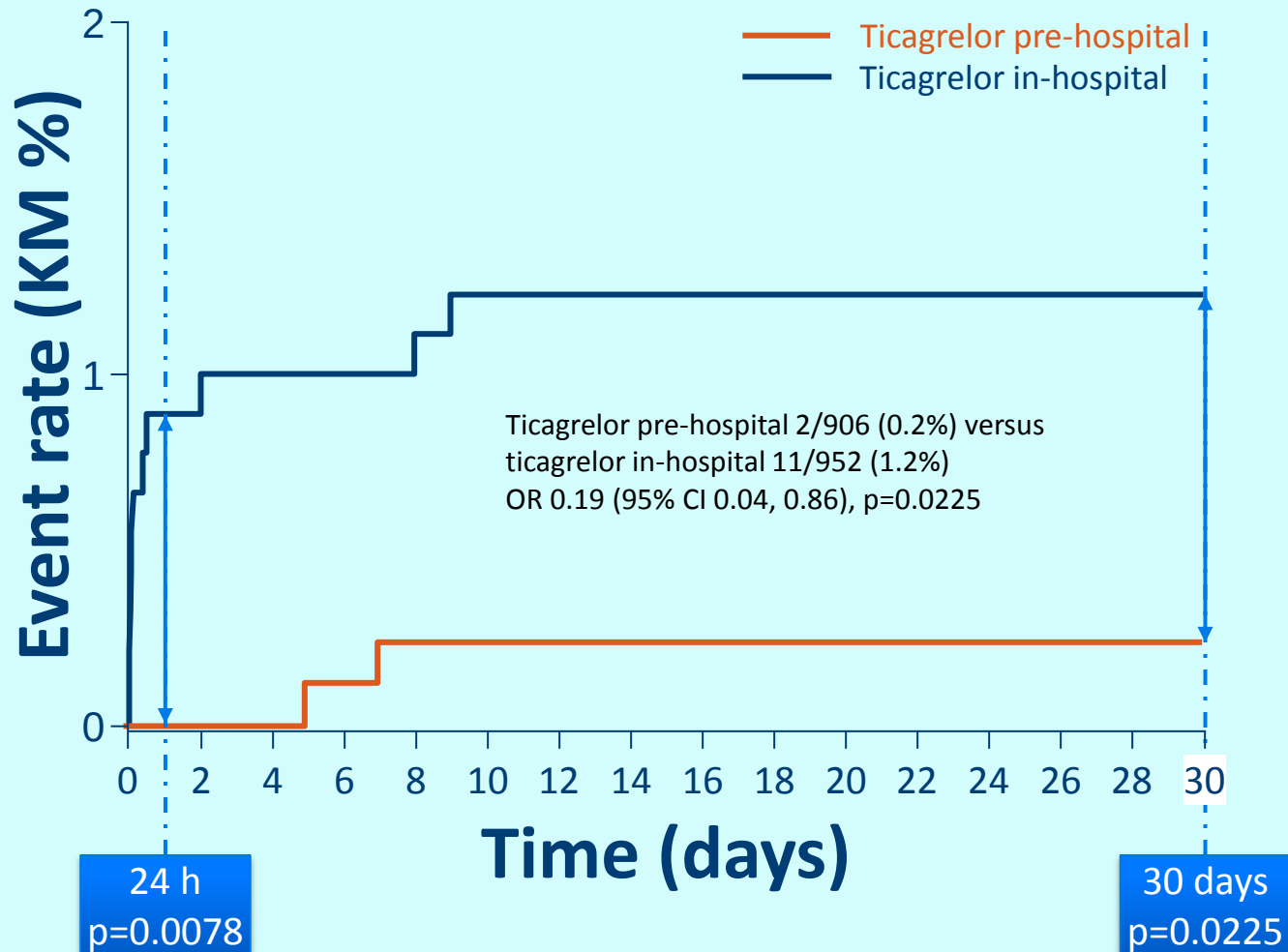


Major adverse CV events: death, myocardial infarction, stroke or urgent revascularisation

2014 nejm

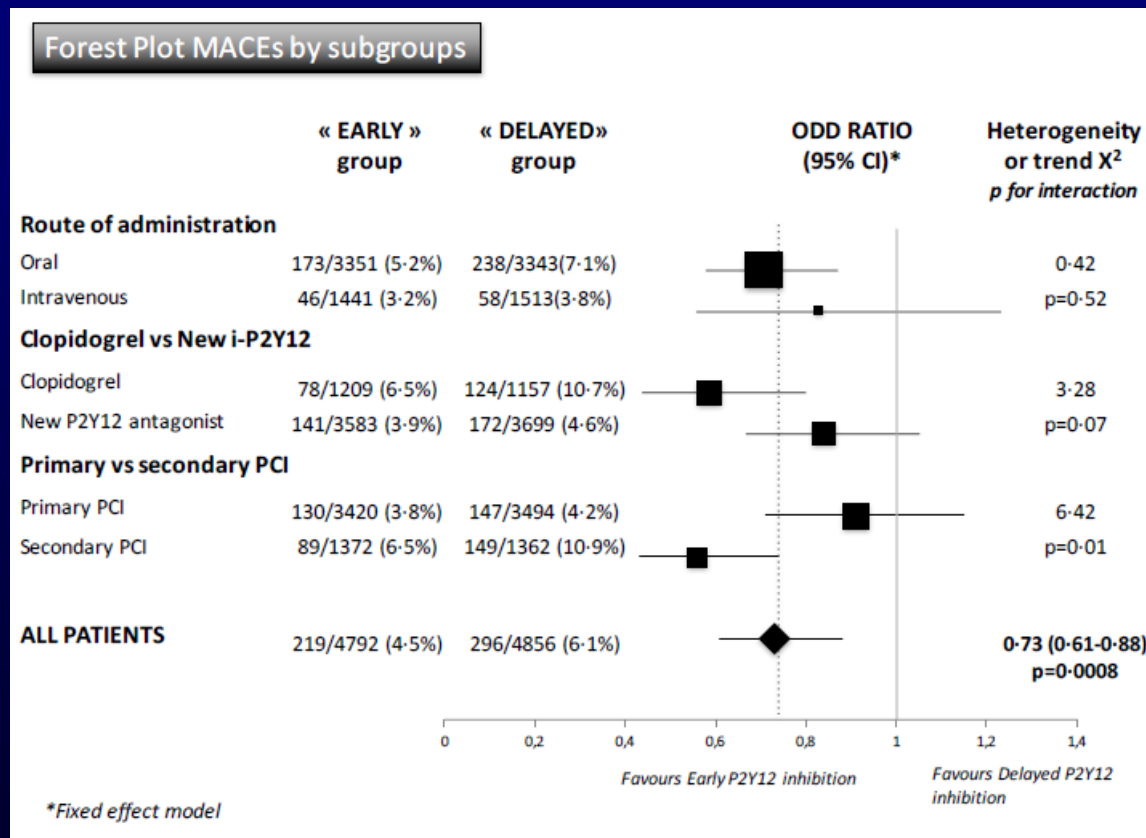


Definite acute stent thrombosis up to 30 days: Kaplan–Meier curves



Biases of interpretation

- Most of the benefit derives from secondary PCI
- Most of the benefit derives from old clopidogrel data



CONCLUSIONS

– Outdated, Ineffective, Harmful in **NSTE-ACS**

- No access to a cath lab/need to wait several days for a cath → Apply CURE/PLATO and be ready for the safety consequences.
- Treating after the angiogram → flexibility, avoids over-treatment & select the right treatment for the right patient.

– Recommended in **STEMI** when there is no doubt with respect to the diagnosis