

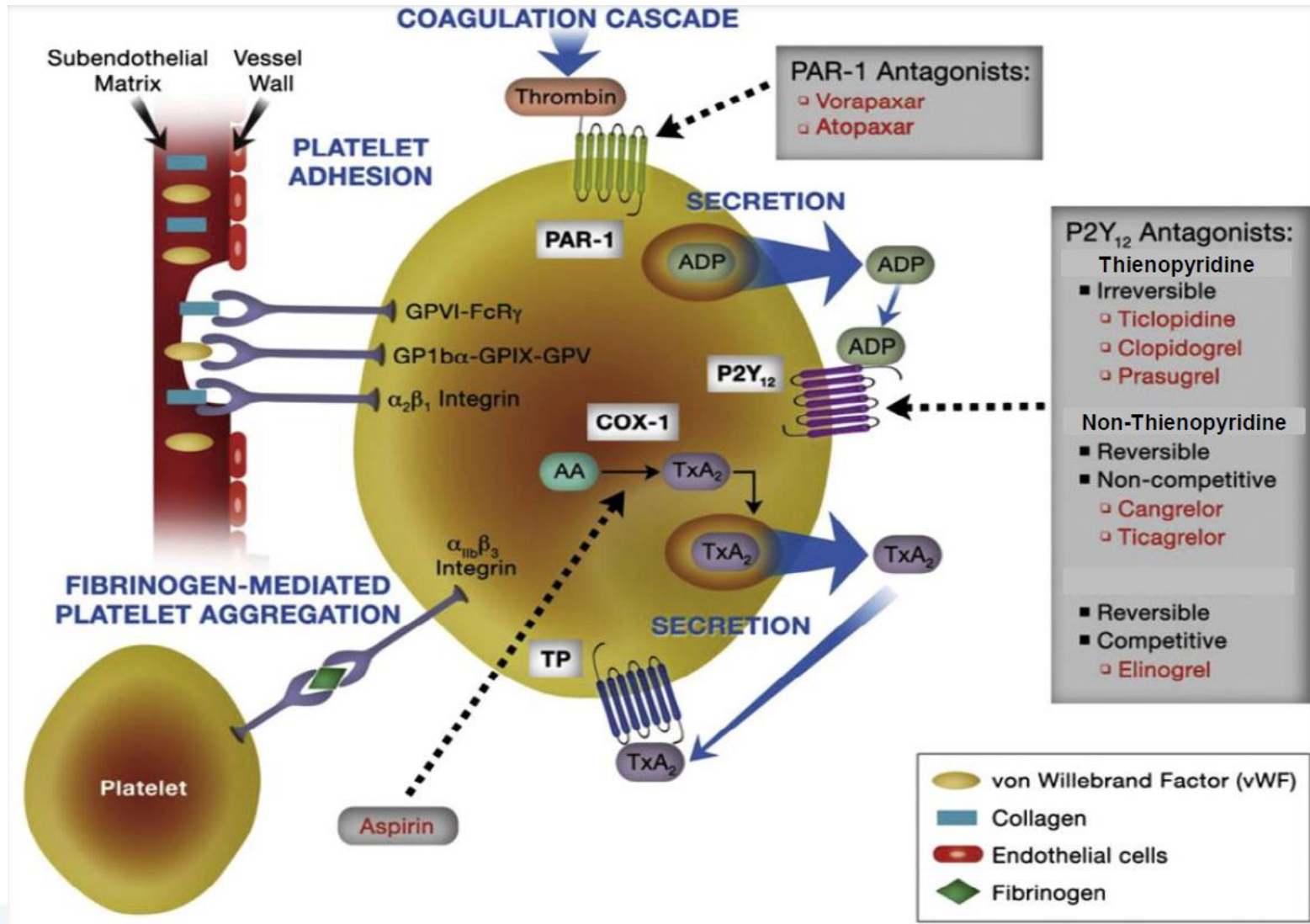


New Potent Antiplatelet Therapy

권현철

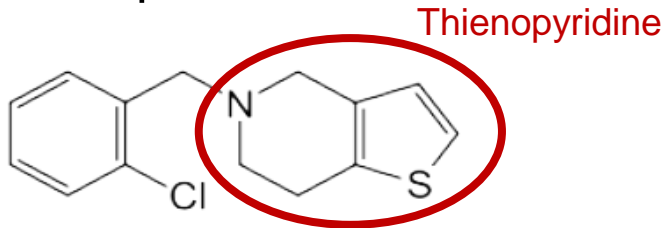
성균관대학교 삼성서울병원
심혈관센터 순환기내과

Antiplatelet Agents

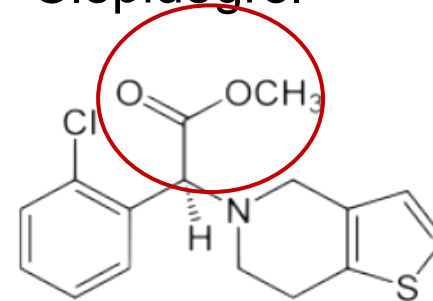


ADP P2Y12 Receptor Blockers

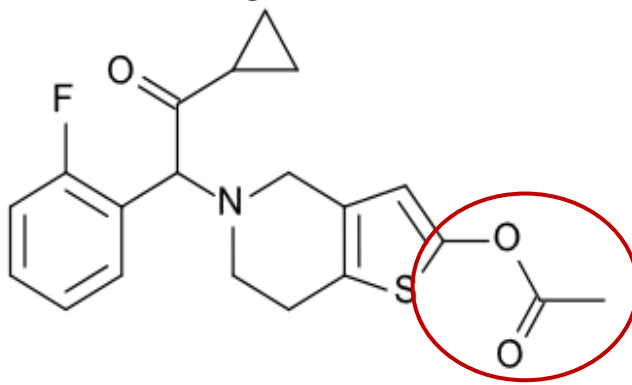
Ticlopidine



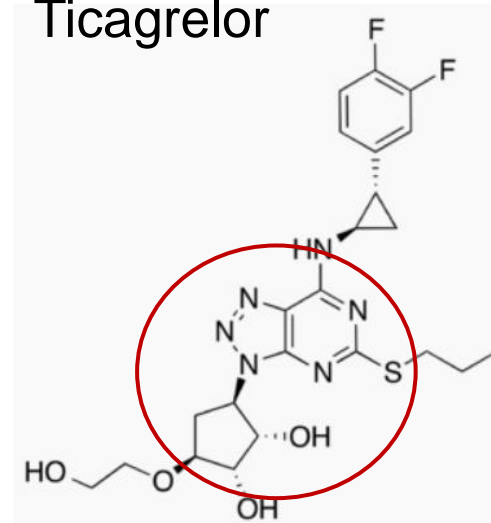
Clopidogrel



Prasugrel



Ticagrelor



Clopidogrel



▶ Strengths

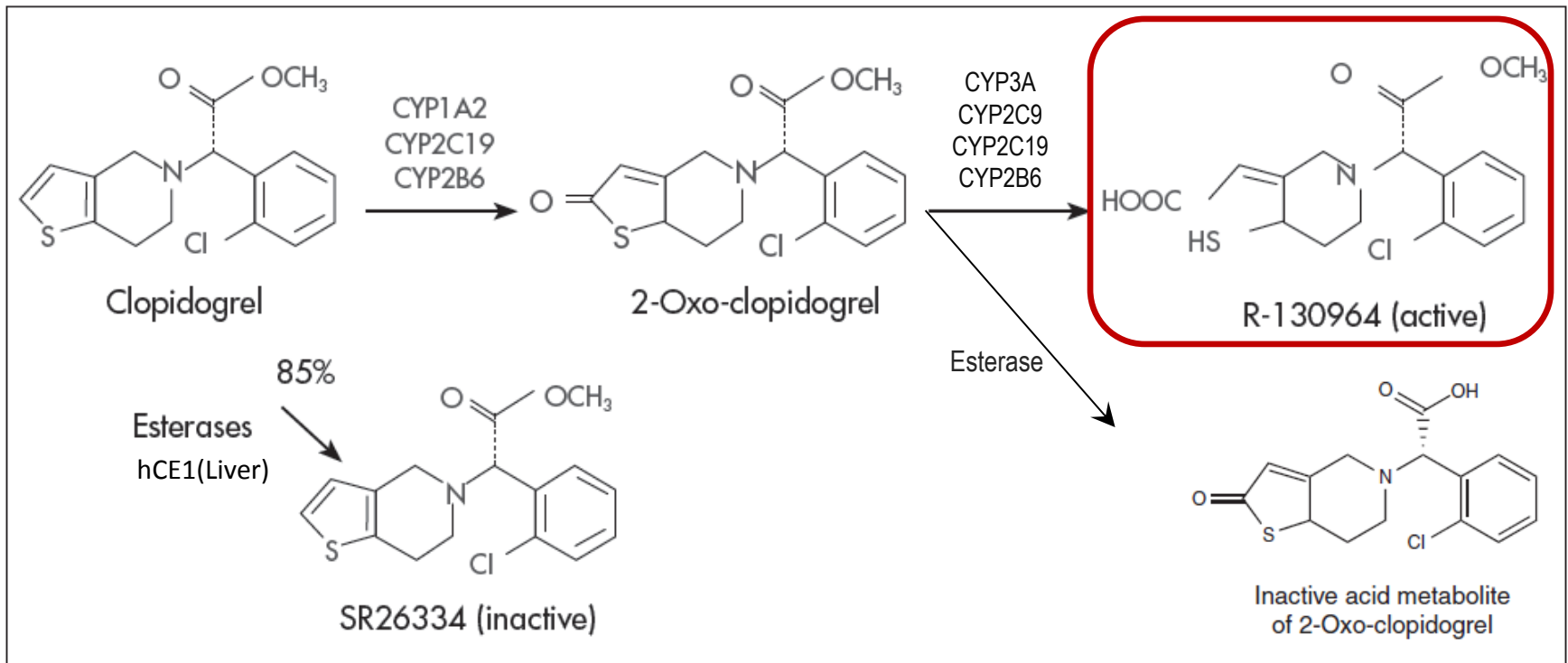
- Well studied in large RCTs
- Long and extensive clinical experience

▶ Limitations

- Delayed onset of action
- Large variability in platelet response
- Prolonged effect

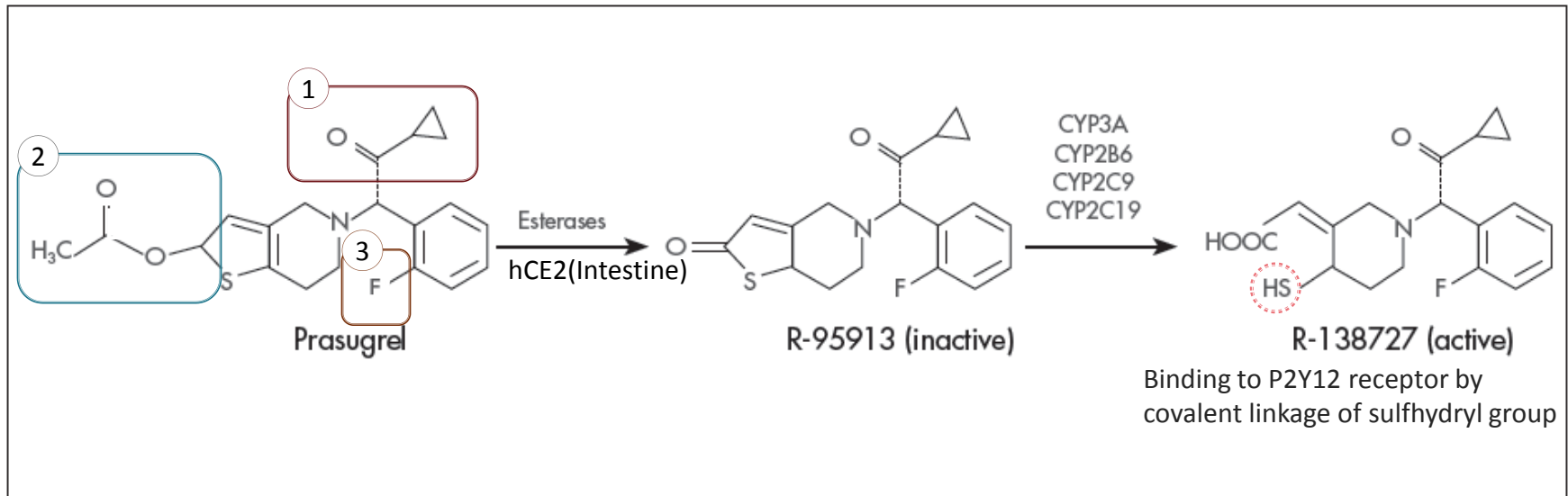
Metabolic pathway of clopidogrel

5~10% of administered clopidogrel



* hCE(human carboxylesterase)

Metabolic pathway of prasugrel

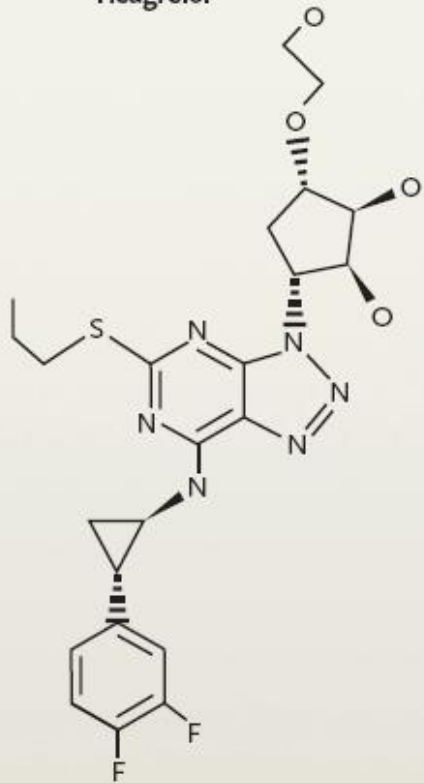


* hCE(human carboxylesterase)

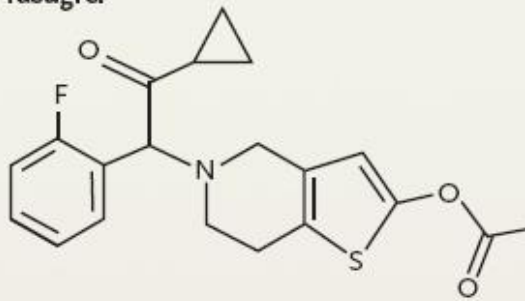
● Prasugrel has different structure compared to clopidogrel

1. Cyclopropylcarbonyl group: **greater stability toward enzymatic hydrolysis**
2. Acetoxy group of thiophene ring: **elimination the need of CYP dependent oxidation**
3. Fluorine instead of chlorine in clopidogrel: **enhance antiplatelet effect**

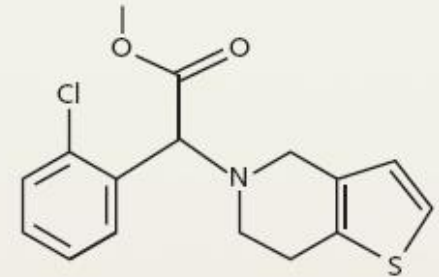
Ticagrelor



Prasugrel

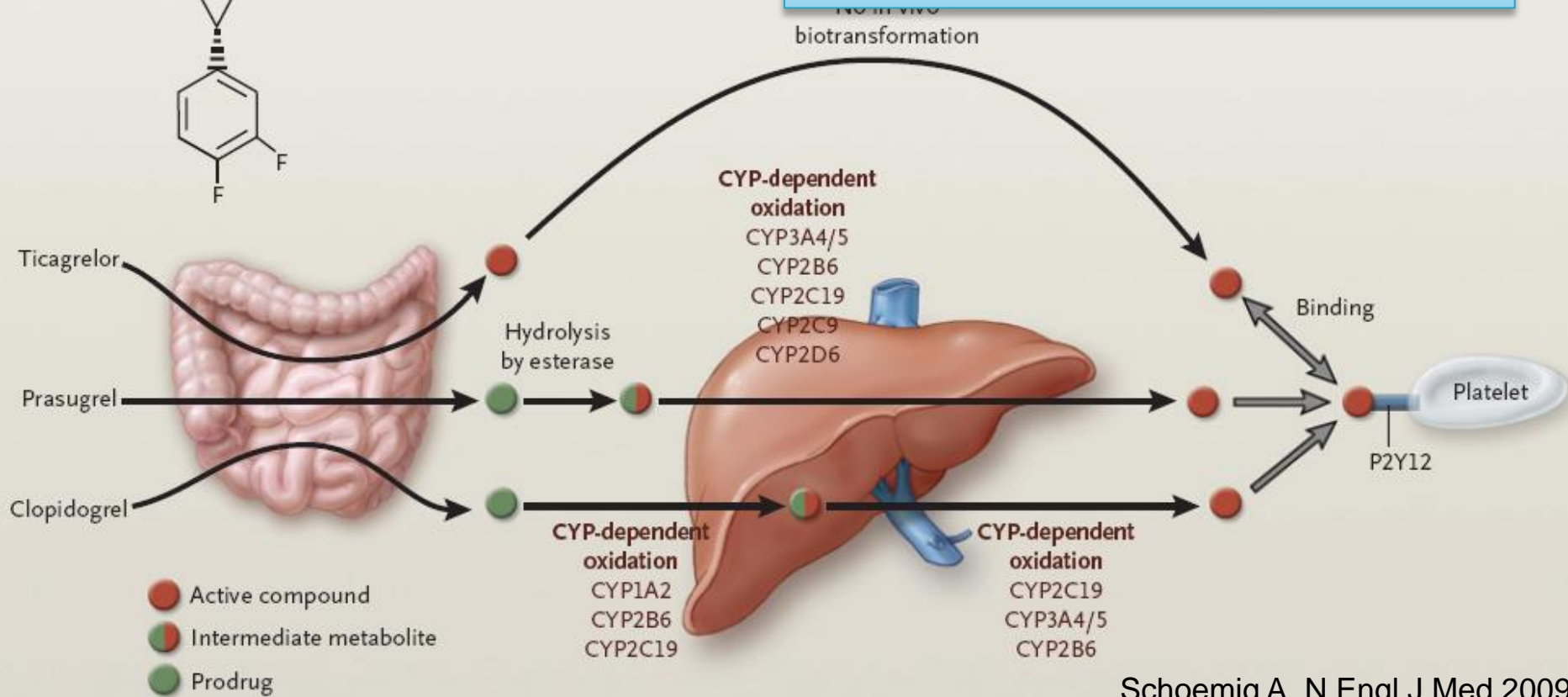


Clopidogrel



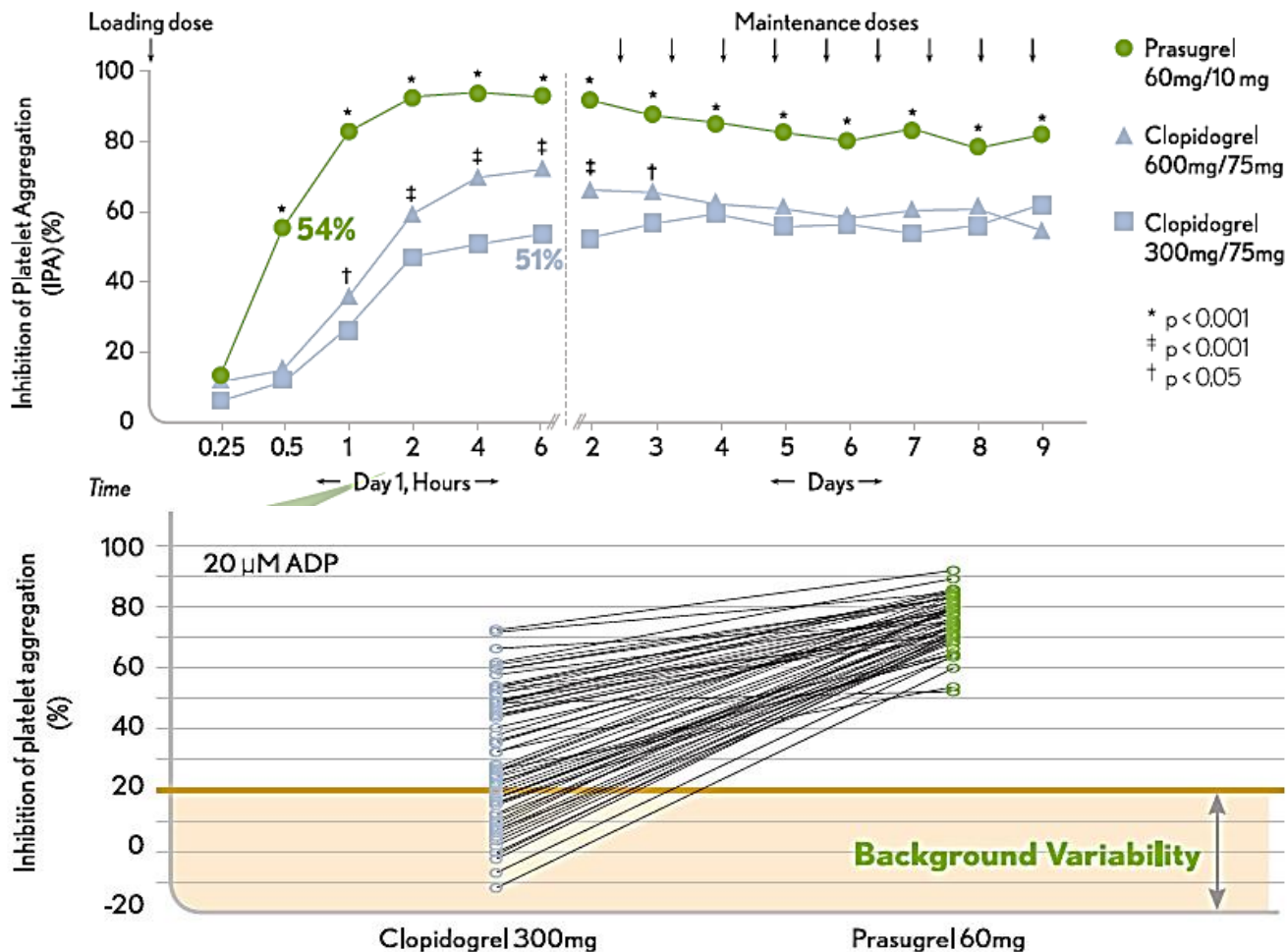
Activation by CYP isoenzyme is a source of

- 1) Interference of genetic polymorphism
- 2) Drug-drug interaction
- 3) Slow onset



Stronger and less variable inhibition of platelet aggregation by prasugrel

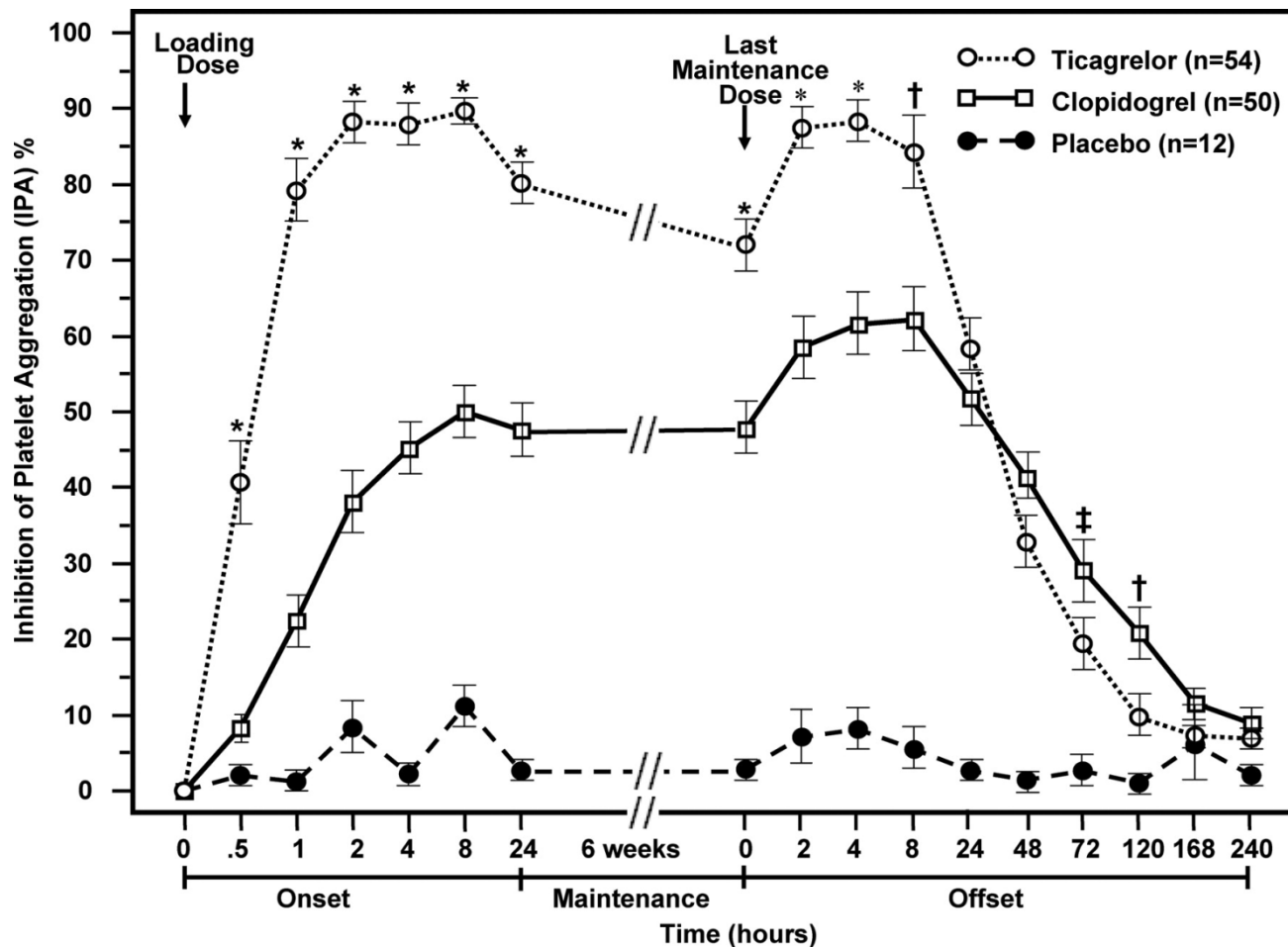
Inhibition of platelet aggregation (20 μ M ADP)



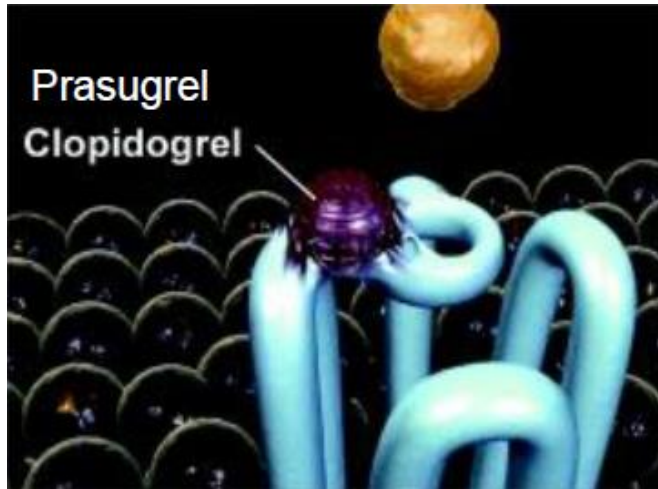
Subjects were administered both Clopidogrel and prasugrel in a crossover fashion

Ticagrelor achieved more rapid onset and offset of IPA

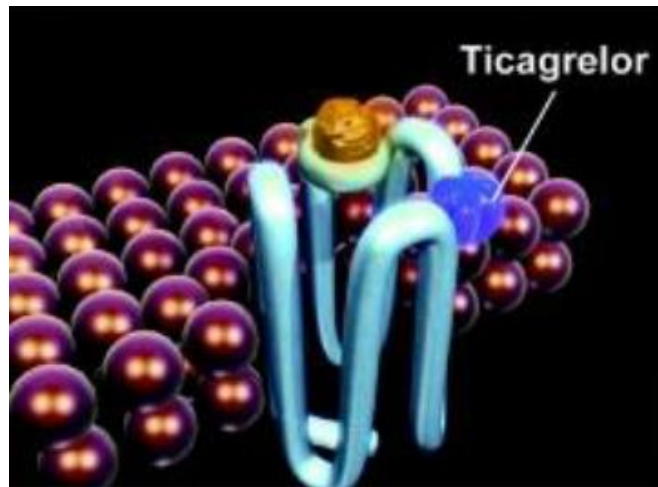
▶ N=123, stable CAD



P2Y₁₂ Receptor Binding



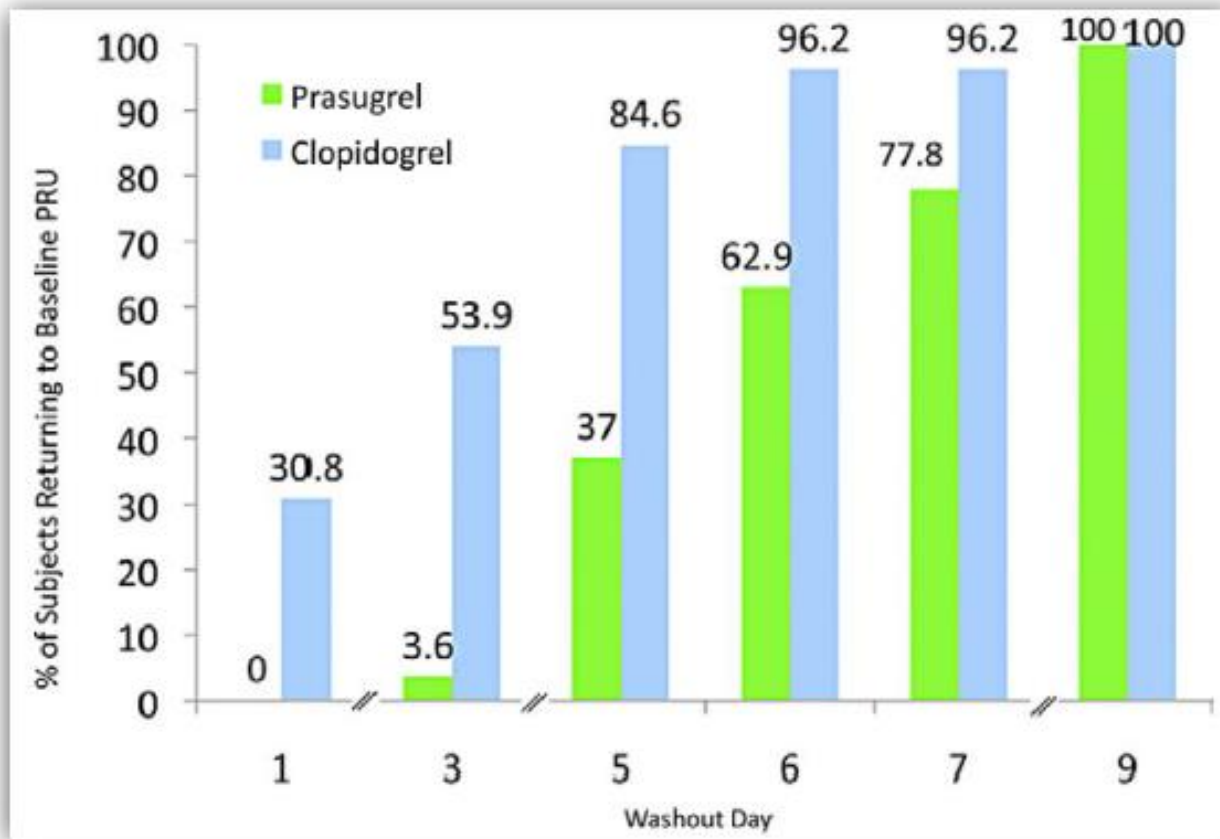
Thienopyridines bind covalently to P2Y₁₂ receptor
Irreversibly



Ticagrelor binds directly to P2Y₁₂ receptor
reversibly

Longer returning to baseline platelet reactivity after discontinuation of prasugrel

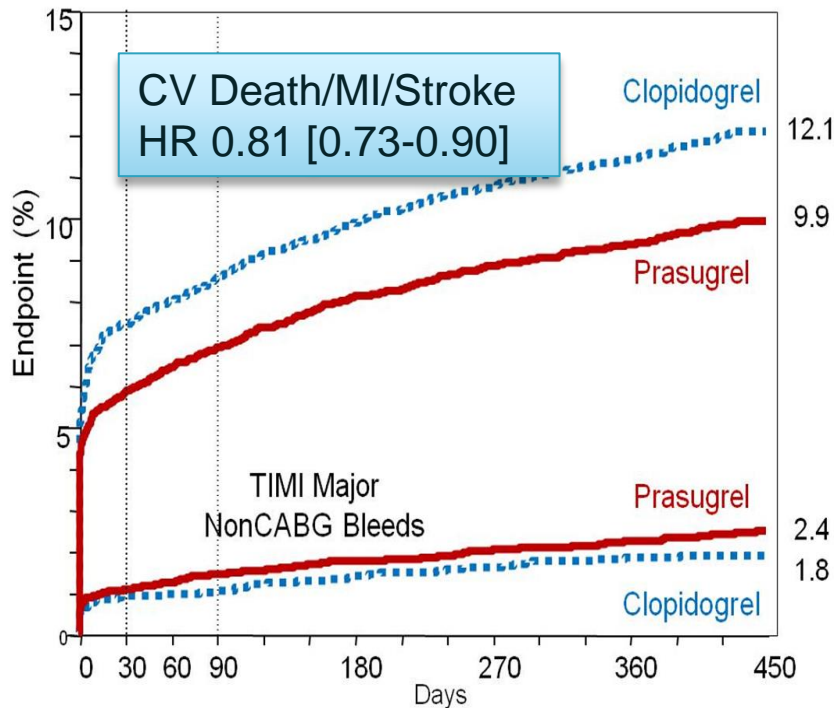
RECOVERY Trial : Cumulative Proportion of Patients Returning to Baseline Reactivity After Thienopyridine Discontinuation



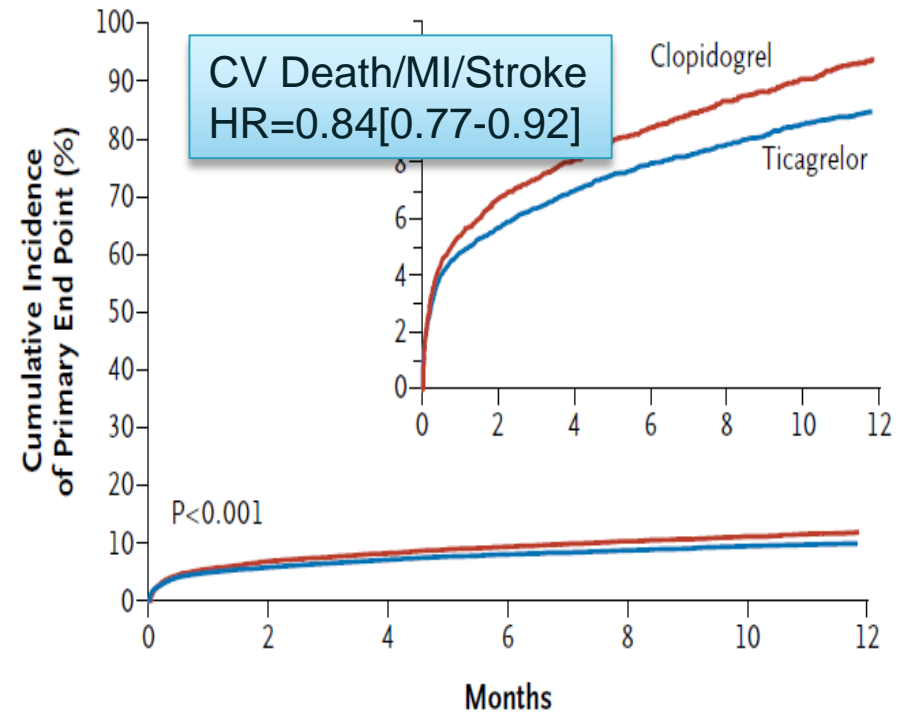
Baseline platelet reactivity defined as within 60 PRU of the reactivity measured before study drug exposure

Clinical outcome of new P2Y12 inhibitors

Prasugrel
TRITON trial (N=13,628)

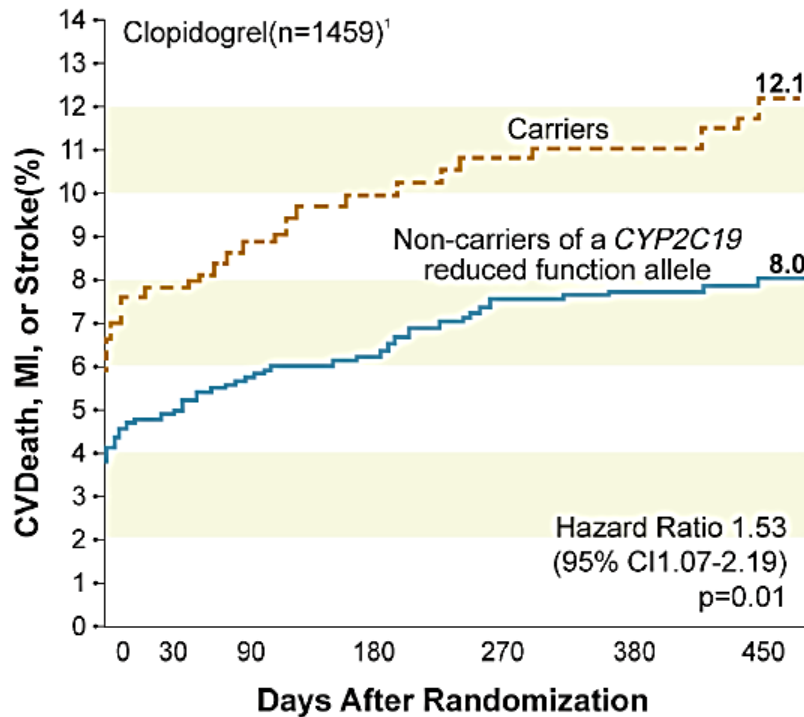


Ticagrelor
PLATO trial (N=18,624)

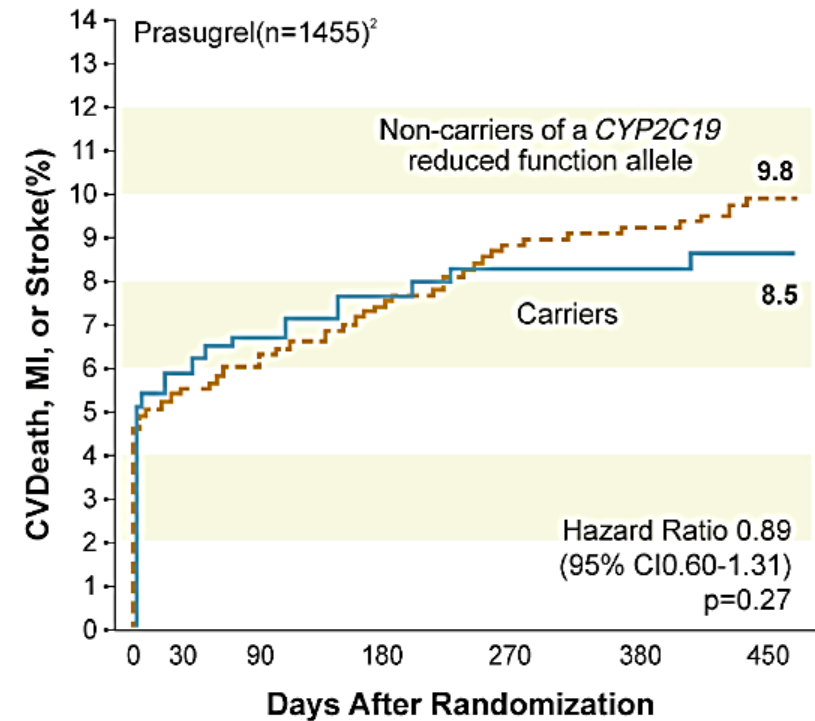


No impact of reduced function CYP2C19 alleles

- No impact of reduced function CYP2C19 alleles on clinical outcome only in the prasugrel group



No. at risk	0	30	90	180	270	380	450
Carrier	395	364	360	348	306	270	181
Non-Carrier	1064	1009	999	980	870	755	542



No. at risk	0	30	90	180	270	380	450
Carrier	1048	991	982	951	849	750	541
Non-Carrier	407	383	376	364	320	276	188

Clinical outcome of new P2Y12 inhibitors

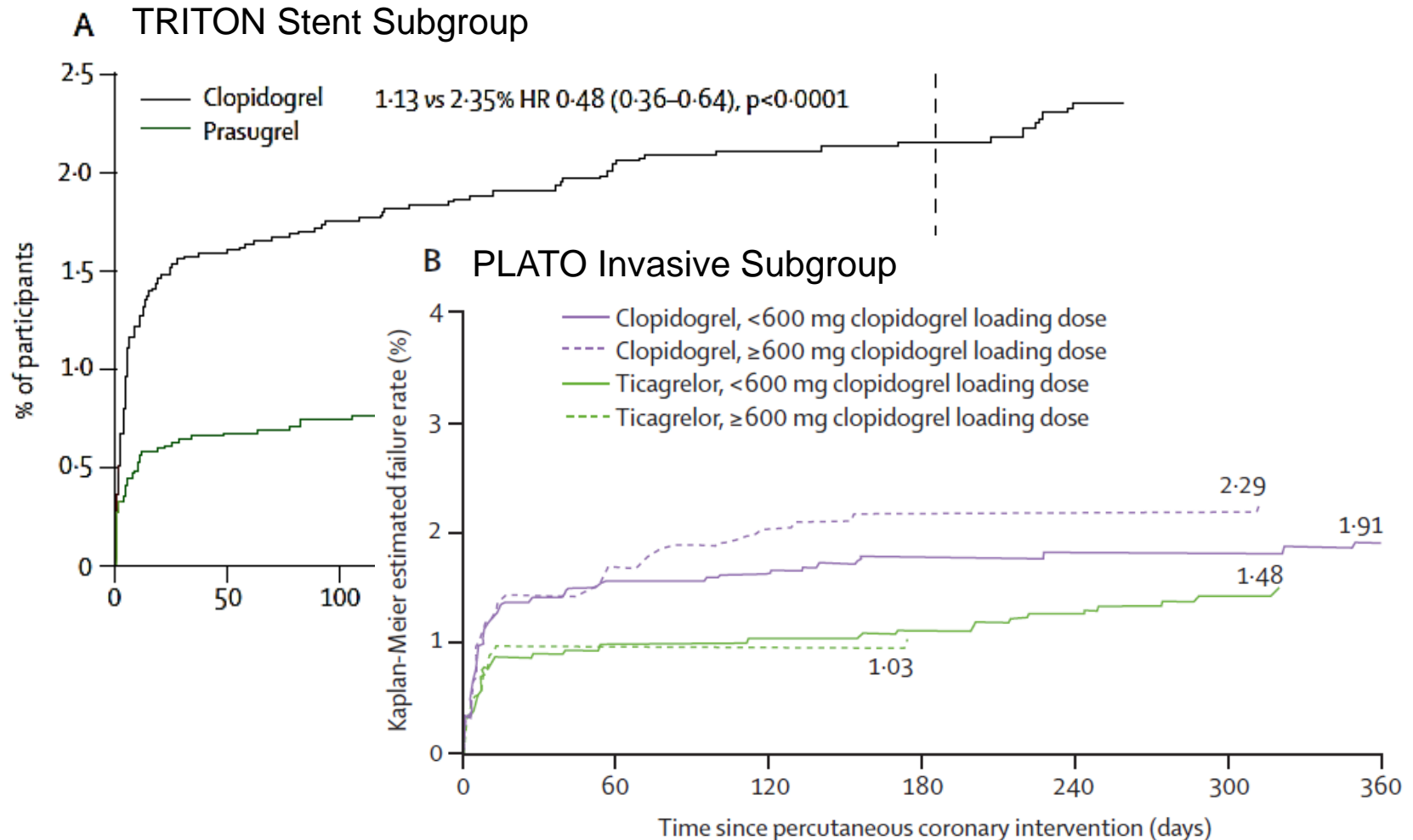
TRITON

	Prasugrel	Clopidogrel	HR	P-value
1° EP	9.9%	12.1%	0.81	<0.001
CV death	2.1%	2.4%	0.89	0.31
MI	7.3%	9.5%	0.76	<0.001
Stroke	1.0%	1.0%	1.02	0.93

PLATO

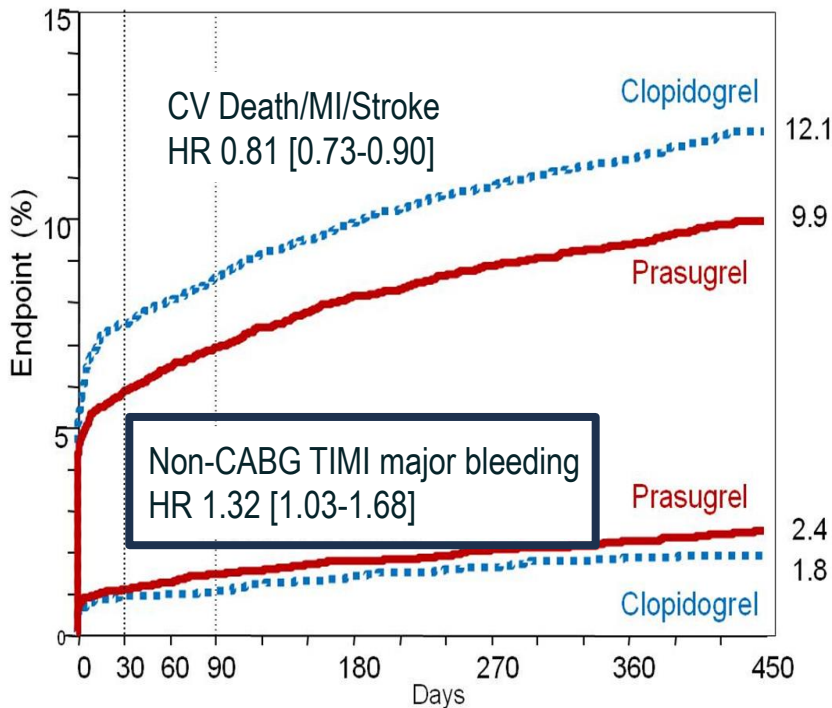
	Ticagrelor	Clopidogrel	HR	P-value
1° EP	9.8%	11.7%	0.84	<0.001
CV death	4.0%	5.1%	0.79	0.001
MI	5.8%	6.9%	0.84	0.005
Stroke	1.5%	1.3%	1.17	0.22

Stent thrombosis of new P2Y12 inhibitors

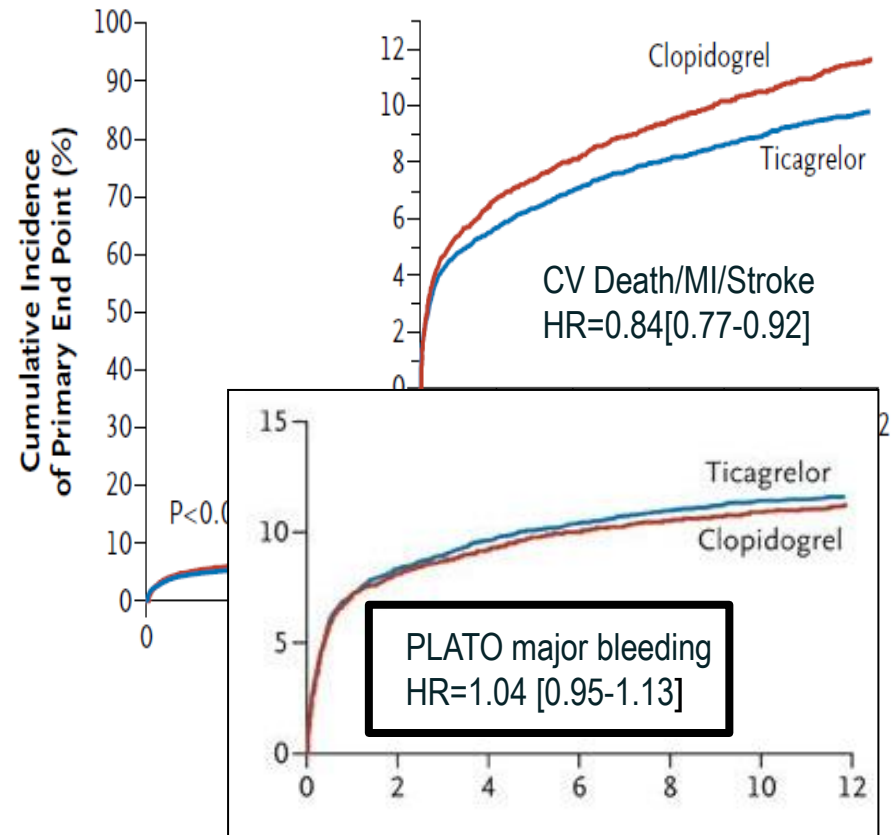


Bleeding risk of new P2Y12 inhibitors

Prasugrel
TRITON (N=13,628)



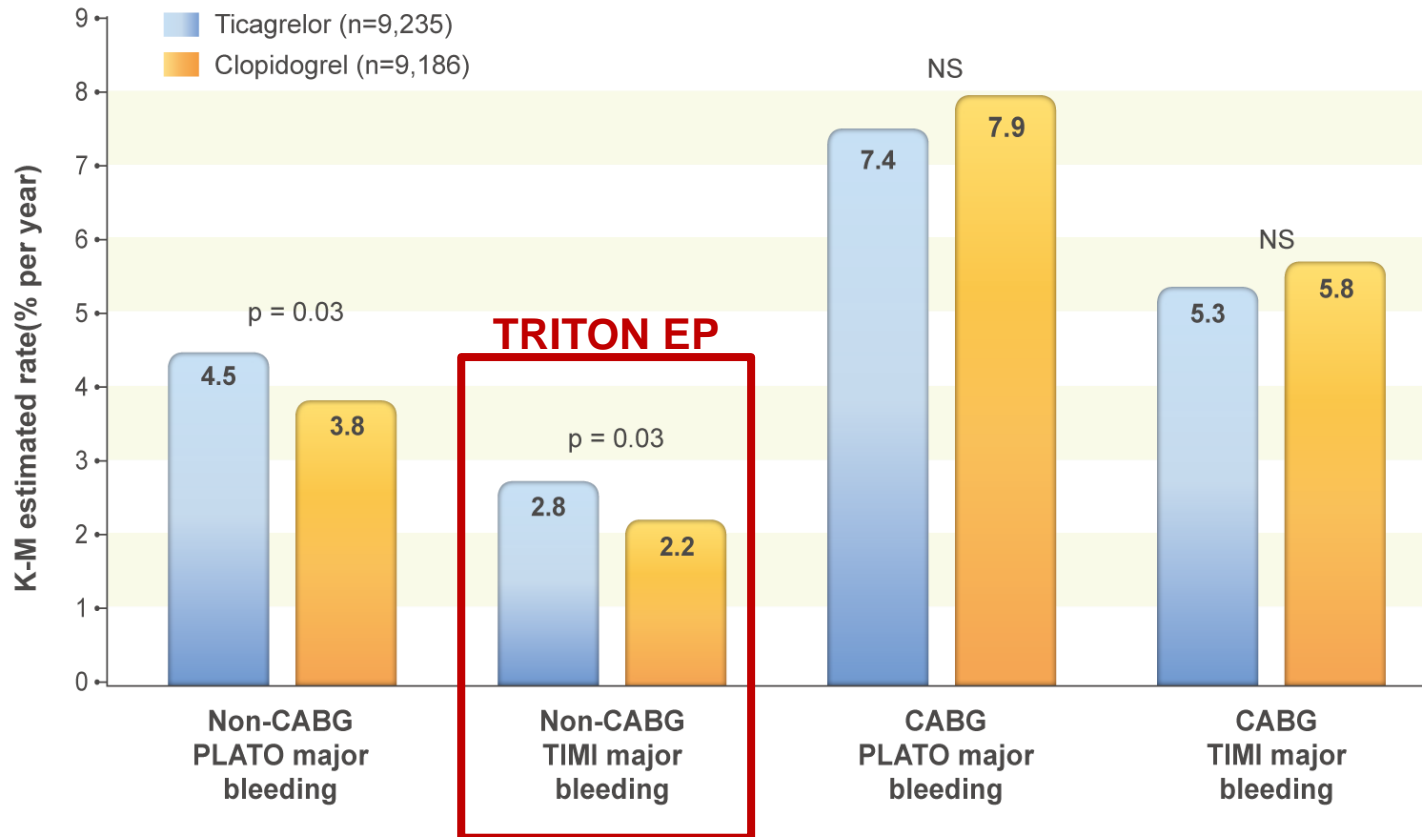
Ticagrelor
PLATO trial (N=18,624)



Bleeding in PLATO trial

▶ Bleeding endpoint

- TRITON: non-CABG TIMI major bleeding
- PLATO: PLATO major bleeding



Prasugrel was not beneficial in some subgroups

	Prasugrel	Clopidogrel	HR for Prasugrel	P-value
History of stroke or TIA				
CVdeath/MI/stroke	19.1	14.4	1.37	0.15
Bleeding*	5.0	2.9	2.46	0.06
Combined EP	23.0	16.0	1.54	0.04
Age≥75, Bwt<60kg, or Hx of stroke or TIA				
CVdeath/MI/stroke	16.1	16.0	1.02	0.83
Bleeding*	4.3	3.3	1.42	0.10
Combined EP	20.2	19.0	1.07	0.43
Age<75, Bwt≥60kg, and no Hx of stroke or TIA				
CVdeath/MI/stroke	8.3	11.0	0.74	<0.001
Bleeding*	2.0	1.5	1.24	0.17
Combined EP	10.2	12.5	0.80	<0.001

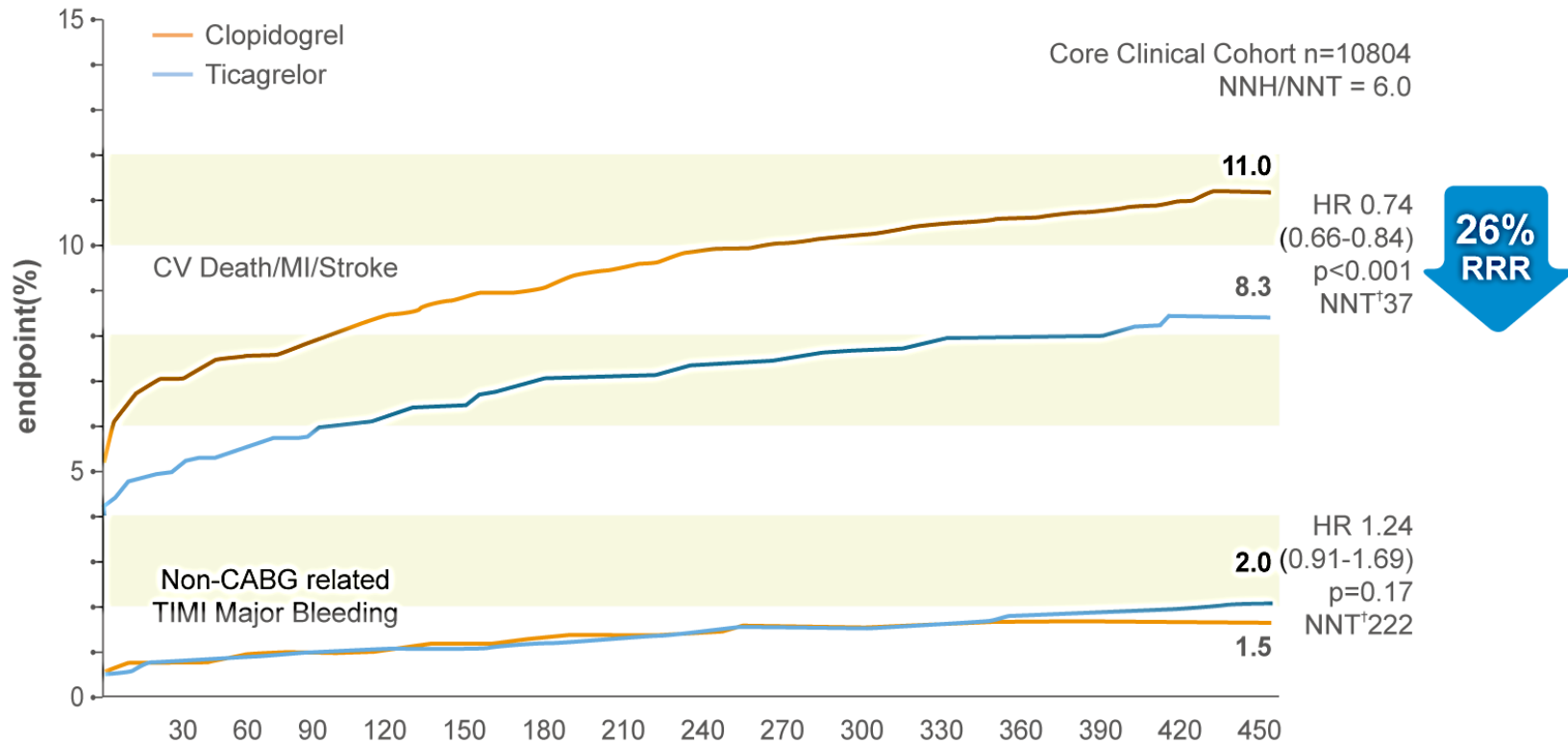
*Bleeding = non-CABG TIMI major bleeding

Core Cohort: Superior efficacy with no increase in the bleeding risk



Core Clinical Cohort (KFDA Approved Indication):
 No history of stroke/TIA, age < 75 years, and weight ≥ 60 kg¹

Main Results figure in Core Clinical Cohort



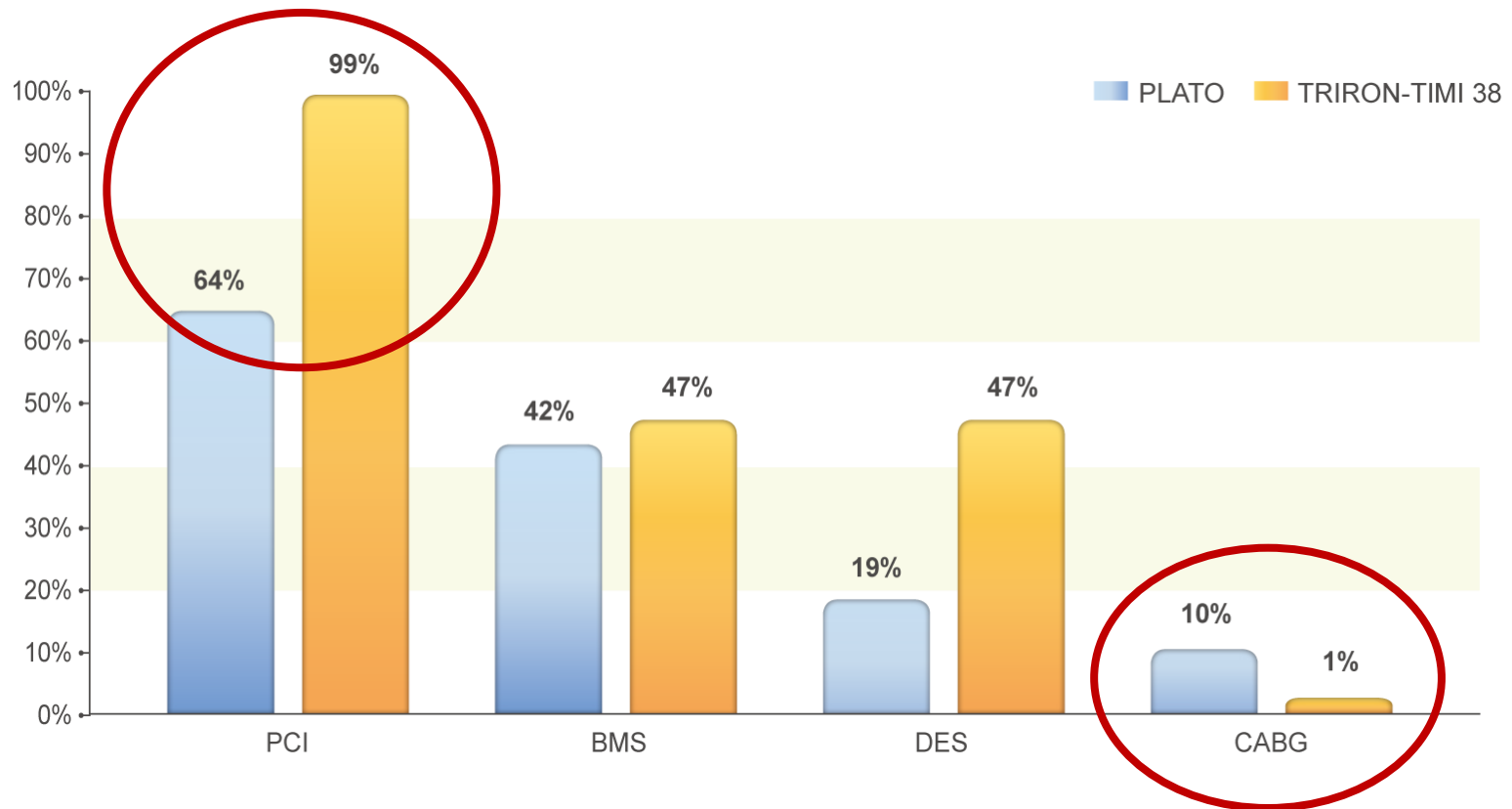
[†]NNT: number needed to treat [†]NNH: number needed to harm

1. KFDA Effient PI
2. Wiviott SD et al. N Engl J Med 007;357:2001-15.

Invasive procedures performed PLATO vs. TRITON

► Subjects

- TRITON: ACS patients with scheduled PCI
- PLATO: ACS patients

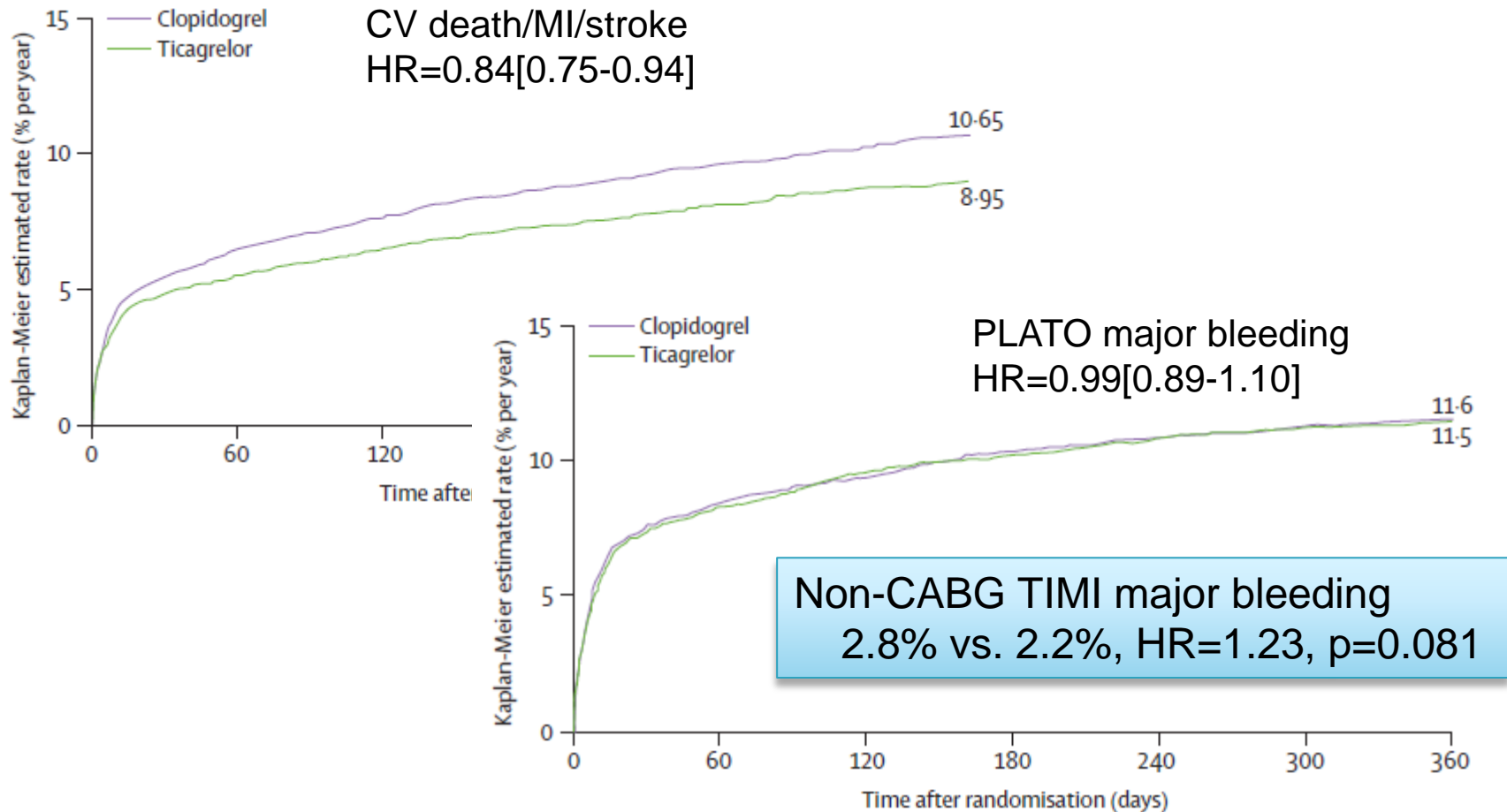


1. Wiviott SD et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;357:2001-15

2. Wallentin L et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;361

PLATO Invasive

- ▶ N=13,408 (72% of total cohort) invasive strategy planned

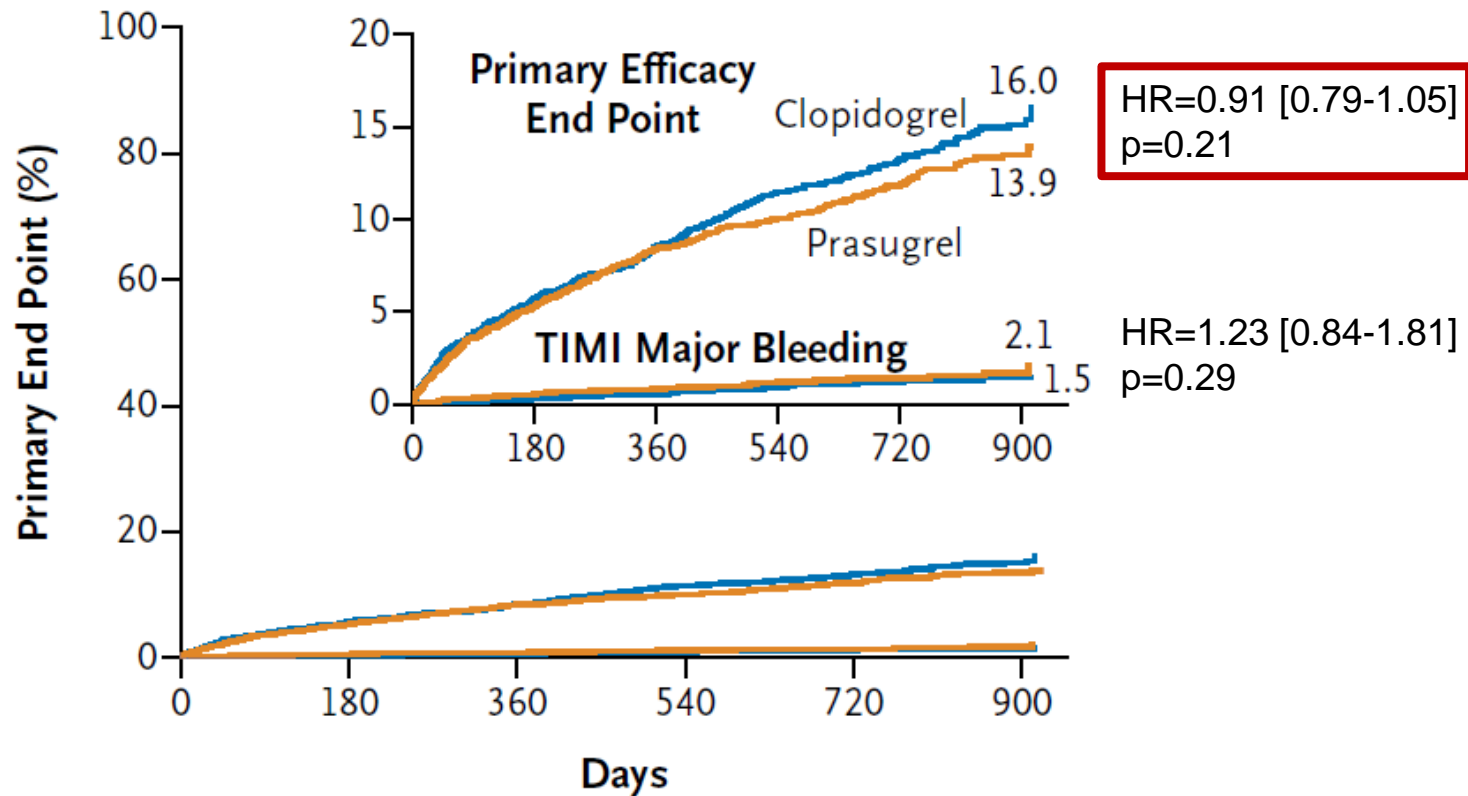


TRILOGY ACS

Prasugrel vs. clopidogrel for ACS without PCI



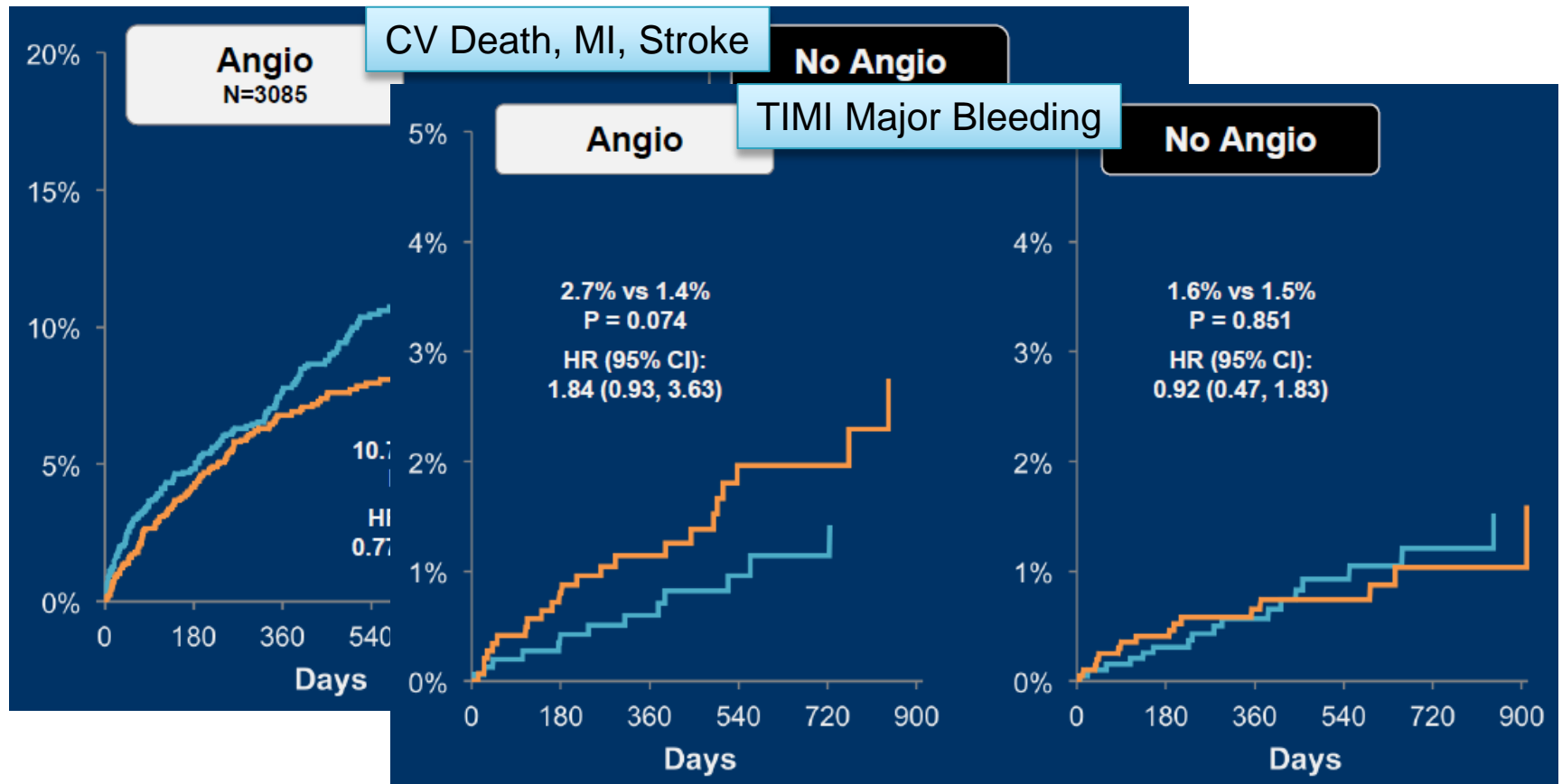
- ▶ N=7243, Non-STE ACS, not planned for PCI
- ▶ Patients with history of TIA or stroke was excluded
- ▶ 5 mg of prasugrel for patients ≥ 75 years or body weight < 60 kg



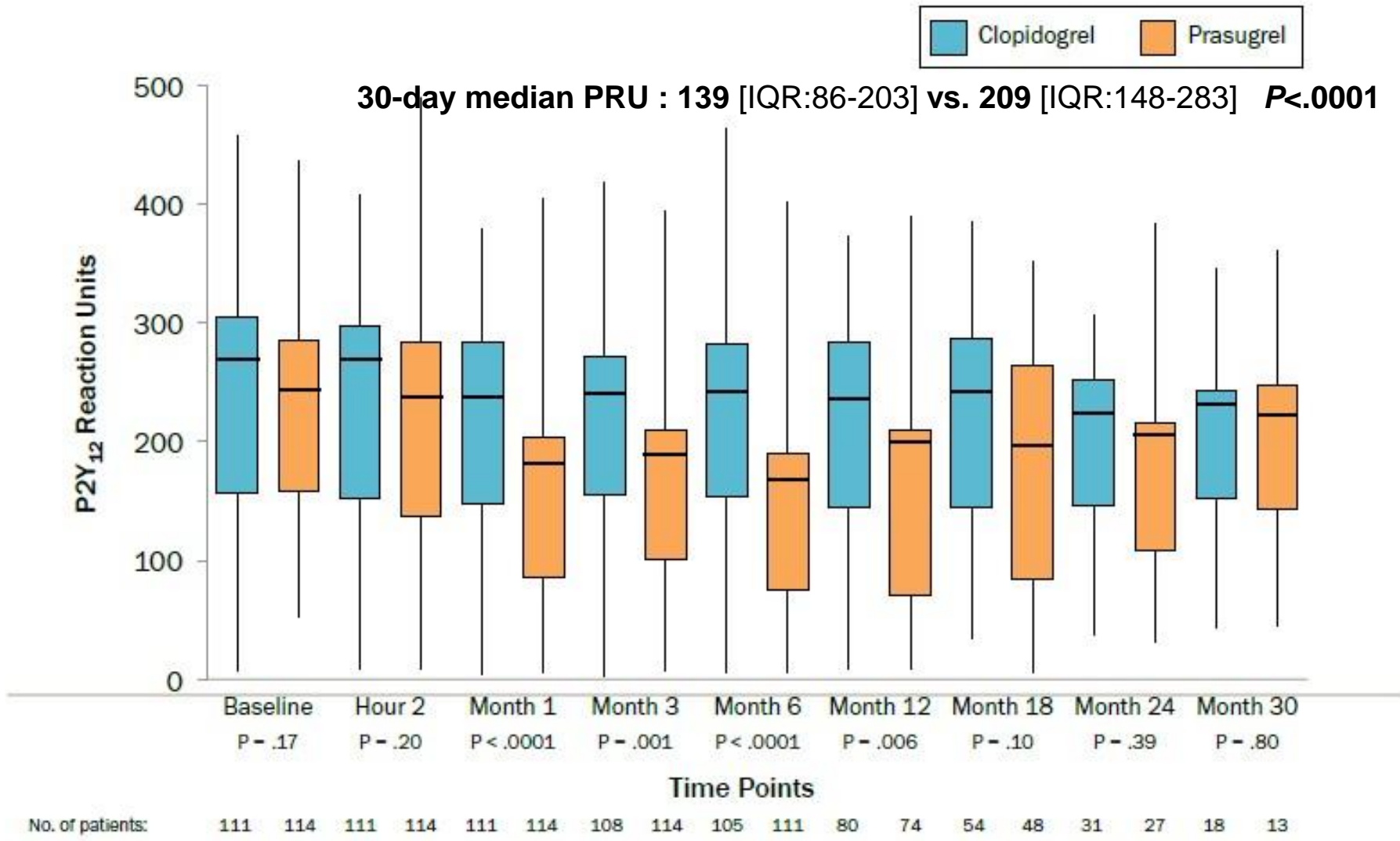
TRILOGY ACS

Angiographic cohort

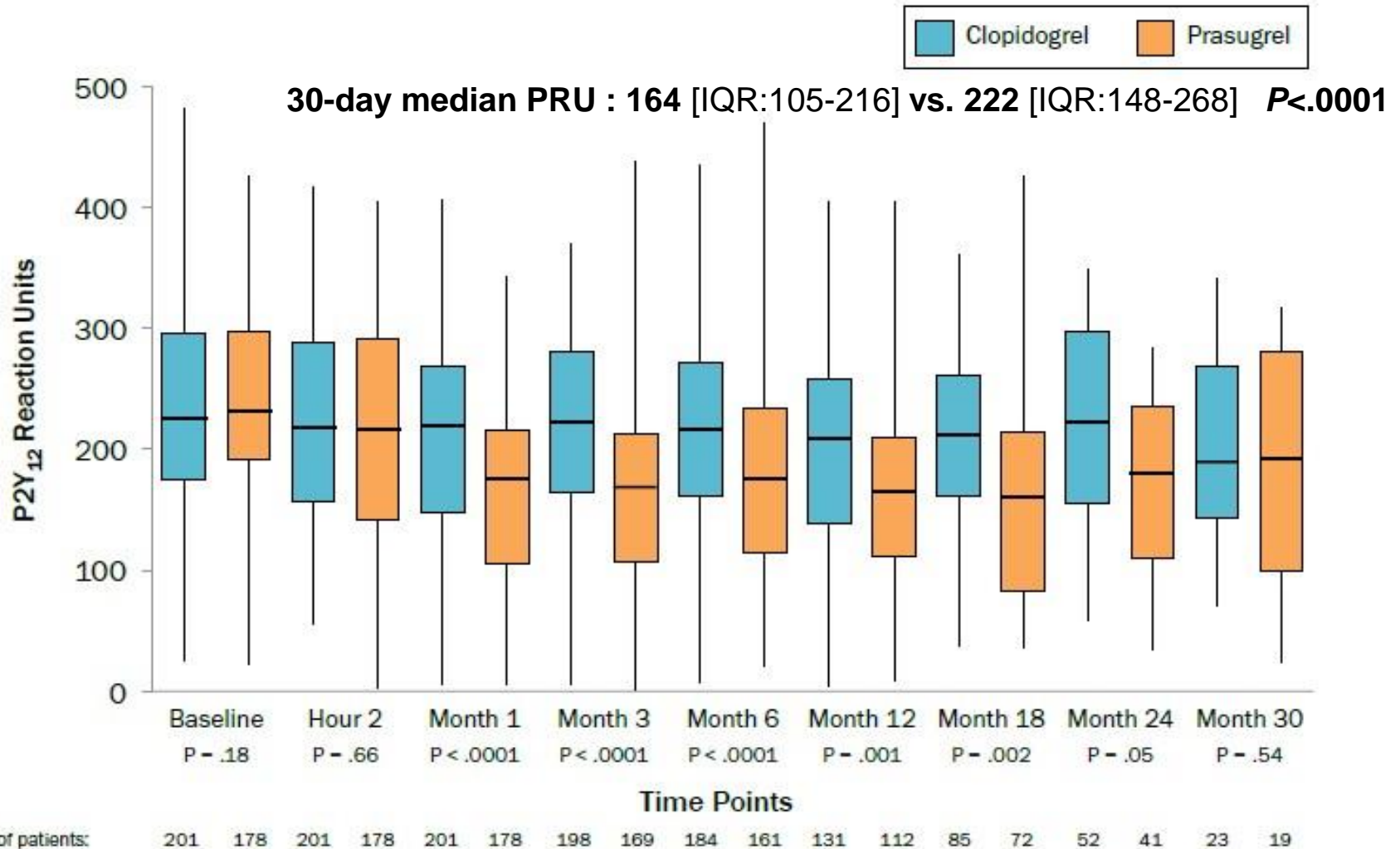
- ▶ In patients < 75 years
- ▶ Triaged after angiography 43%, and without angiography 57%



Median PRU values by treatment through 30 month follow up : <75 years who were <60kg



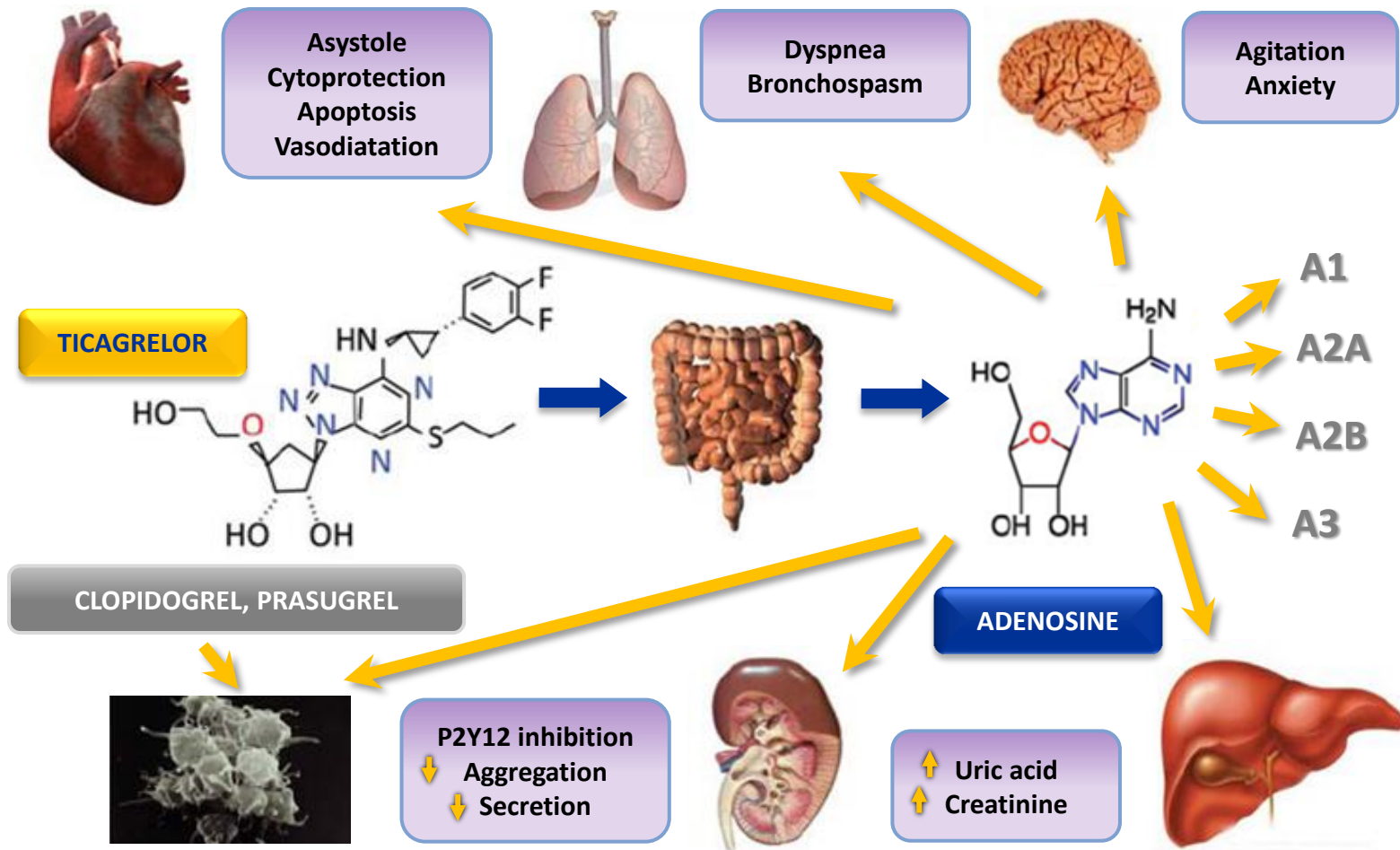
Median PRU values by treatment through 30 month follow up : ≥ 75 years



Adverse effects of ticagrelor

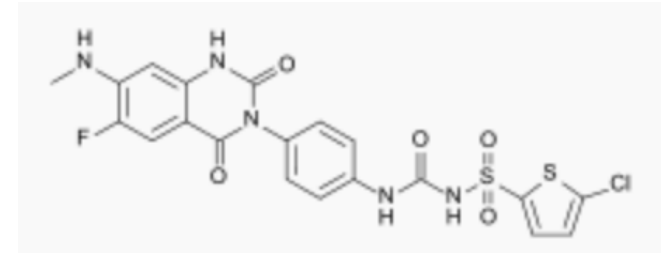
	Ticagrelor	Clopidogrel	HR (95%CI)	P-value
Dyspnea				
Any	1270 (13.8)	721 (7.8)	1.84 (1.68-2.02)	<0.001
Requiring D/C of Tx	79(0.9)	13(0.1)	6.12 (3.41-11.0)	<0.001
Bradycardia				
Pacemaker insertion	82(0.9)	79(0.9)		0.87
Syncope	100(1.1)	76(0.8)		0.08
Bradycardia	409(4.4)	372(4.0)		0.21
Heart block	67(0.7)	66(0.7)		1.00
Holter monitoring(1st wk)				
Pause ≥ 3 sec	84 (5.8%)	51 (3.6%)		0.01
Pause ≥ 5 sec	29 (2.0%)	17 (1.2%)		0.10

Possible role of adenosine in CV mortality benefit and dyspnea



Dyspnea by reversible P2Y12 inhibitors

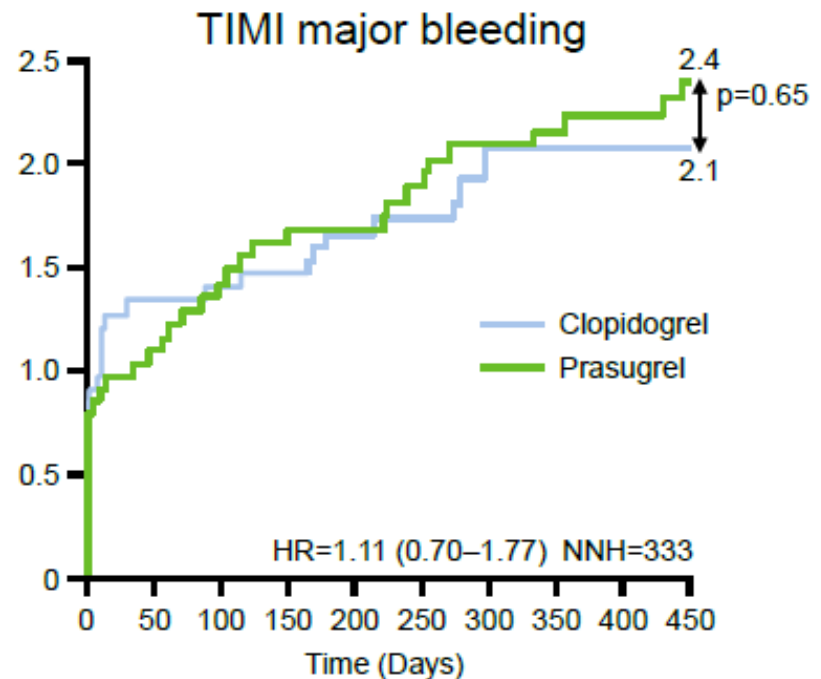
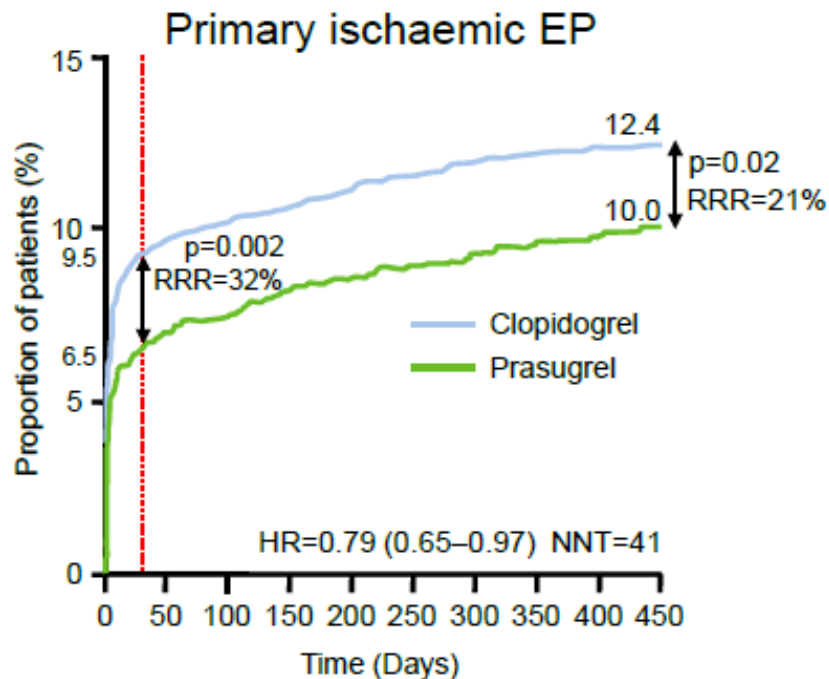
- ▶ Suggested mechanisms
 - Inhibition of adenosine clearance
 - Transfusion-related acute lung injury
 - Inhibition of P2Y12 on sensory neurons



Study drug (reversible P2Y ₁₂ inhibitor)	Patients (total n)	Dose	Duration of treatment	<u>A</u> Percent of dyspnea in study drug group	<u>B</u> Percent of dyspnea in clopidorel group	<u>A/B</u>	Study (reference)
Ticagrelor*	Patients with atherosclerosis (200)	50 mg b.i.d.	28 d	10	0	∞	DISPERSE (4)
		100 mg b.i.d.	28 d	10	0	∞	
		200 mg b.i.d.	28 d	16	0	∞	
		400 mg q.d.	28 d	20	0	∞	
Ticagrelor	NSTE-ACS (990)	90 mg b.i.d.	12 wk	10.5	6.4	1.64	DISPERSE-2 (5)
		180 mg b.i.d.	12 wk	15.8	6.4	2.47	
Ticagrelor#	Stable CAD (123)	90 mg b.i.d.	6 wk	38.6	9.3	4.15	ONSET/OFFSET (6,7)
Ticagrelor	Stable CAD (98)	90 mg b.i.d.	14 d	13	4	3.25	RESPOND (8)
Ticagrelor	ACS (18,624)	90 mg b.i.d.	12 mo	13.8	7.8	1.77	PLATO (3)
Cangrelor§	ACS (8,877)	4 µg/Kg/min IV	2–4 h	1	0.4	2.5	CHAMPION-PCI (10)
Elinogrel	Nonurgent PCI (626)	100 mg b.i.d.	120 d	12.4	3.8	3.26	INNOVATE-PCI (11)
		150 mg b.i.d.	120 d	12.1	3.8	3.18	

TRITON trial – STEMI subgroup

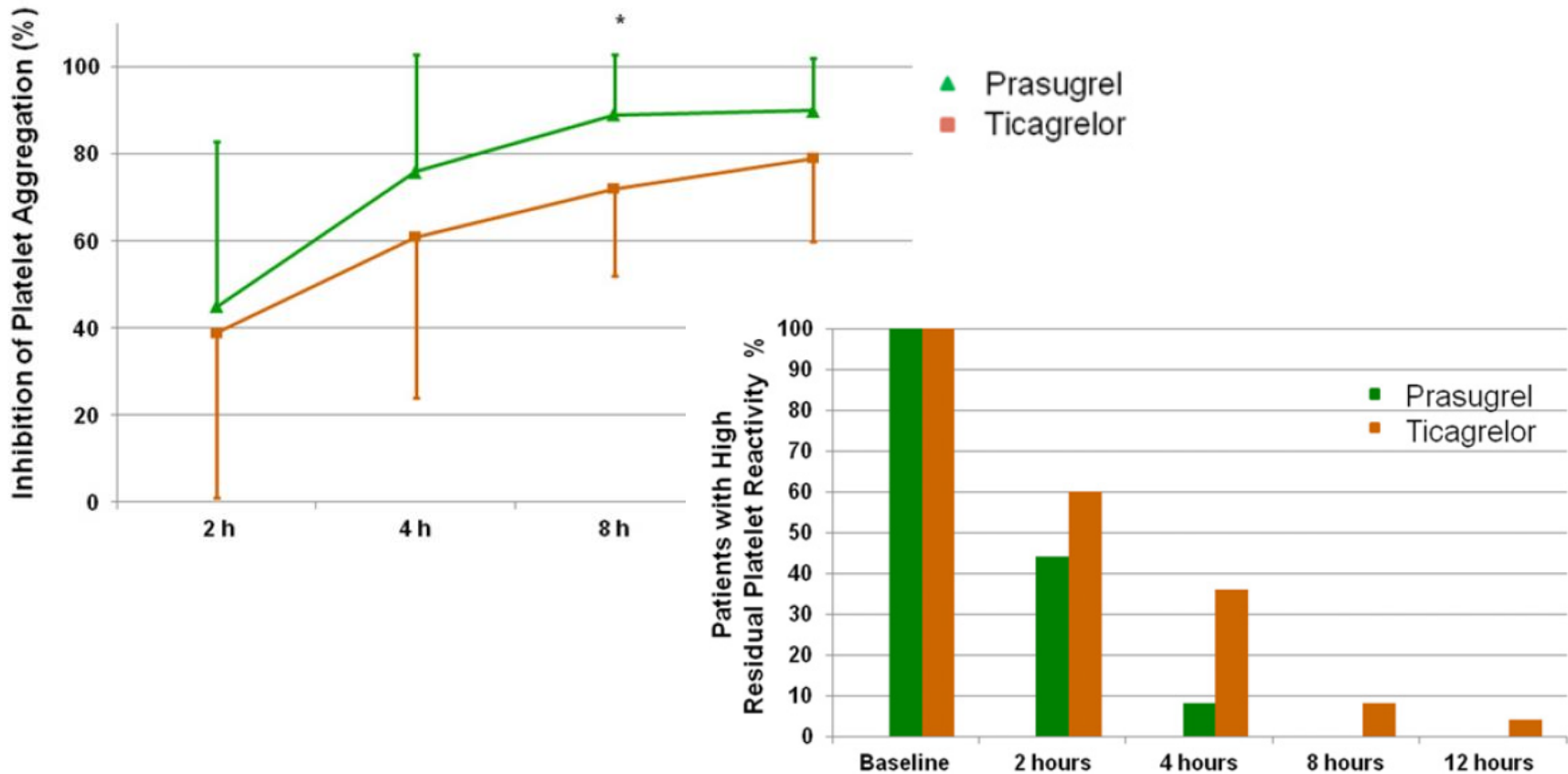
Prasugrel provided superior benefit without an increase of TIMI major bleeding



Prasugrel vs. Ticagrelor Loading Dose in Patients with STEMI

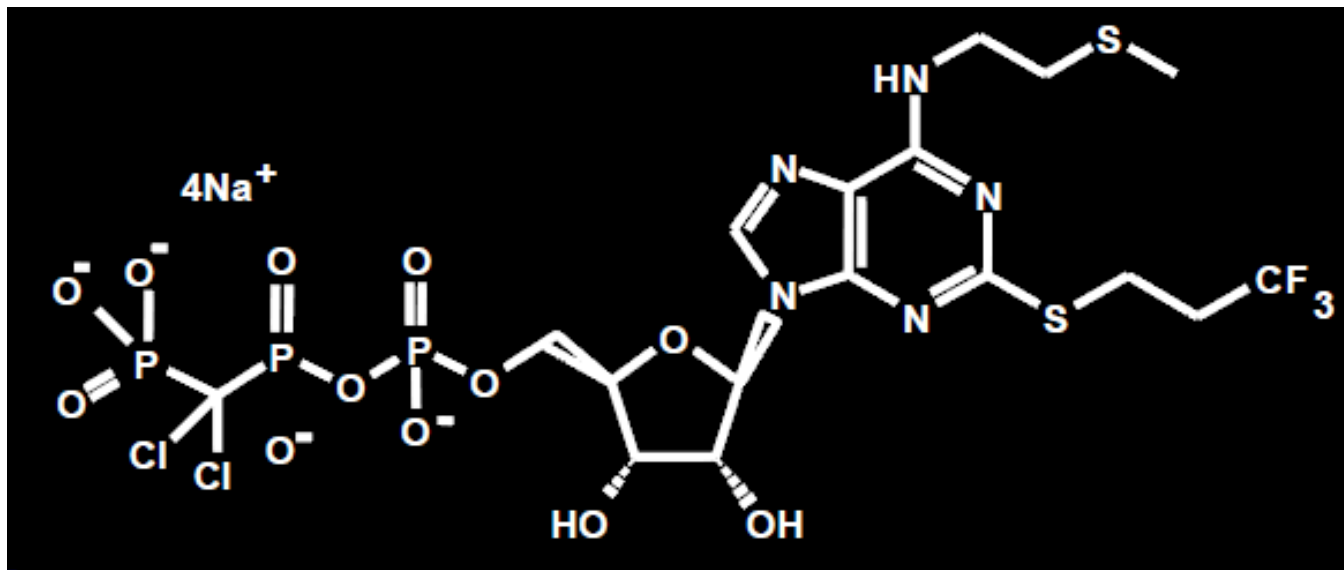


- ▶ N=50, randomized to prasugrel 60 mg or ticagrelor 180 mg
- ▶ Delayed initial onset of antiplatelet action



Cangrelor

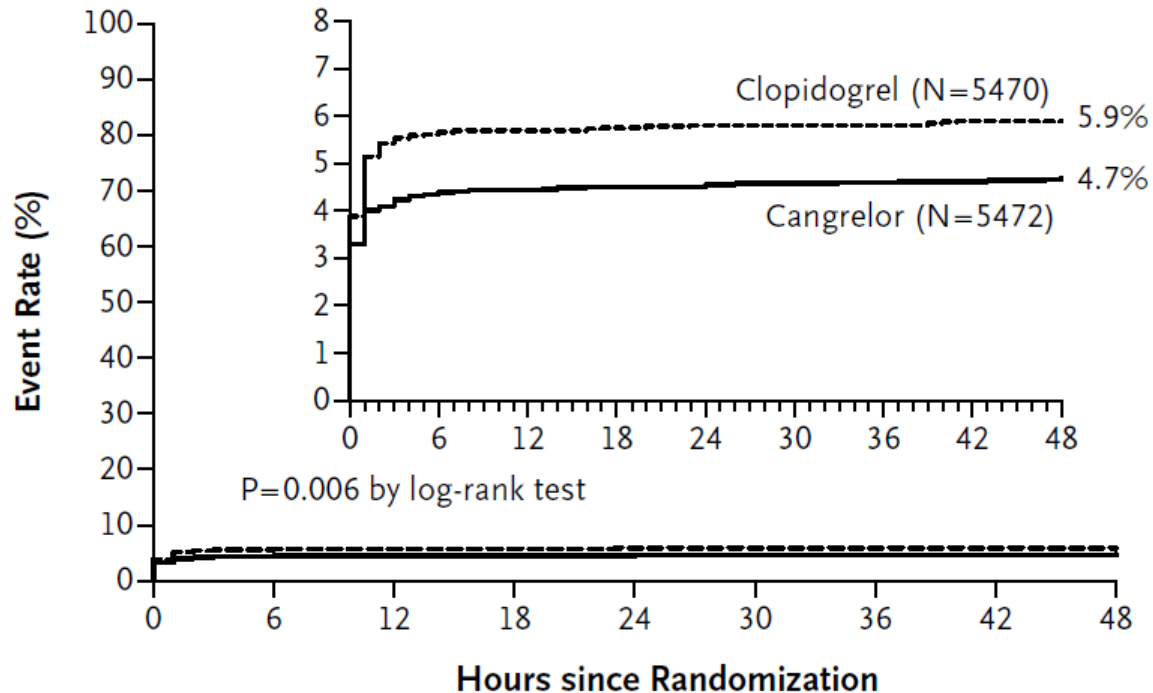
- ▶ Intravenous P2Y₁₂ reversible inhibitor
- ▶ ADP analogue
- ▶ Plasma half-life: 3-5 minutes
- ▶ Full recovery of platelet function < 60 minutes



CHAMPION PHOENIX Trial

- ▶ N=11,145, urgent or elective PCI
- ▶ Cangrelor IV bolus and infusion vs. Clopidogrel 300-600/75 mg

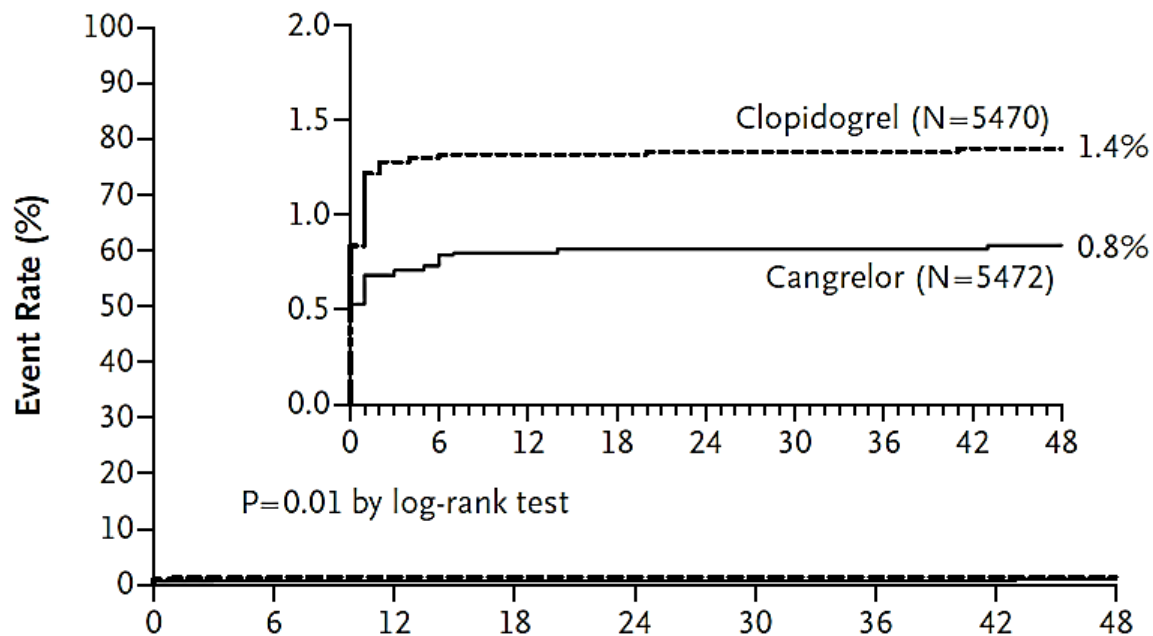
Death, MI, ischemia-revasc, or stent thrombosis at 48 hours



CHAMPION PHOENIX Trial

- ▶ N=11,145, urgent or elective PCI
- ▶ Cangrelor IV bolus and infusion vs. Clopidogrel 300-600/75 mg

Stent thrombosis at 48 hours

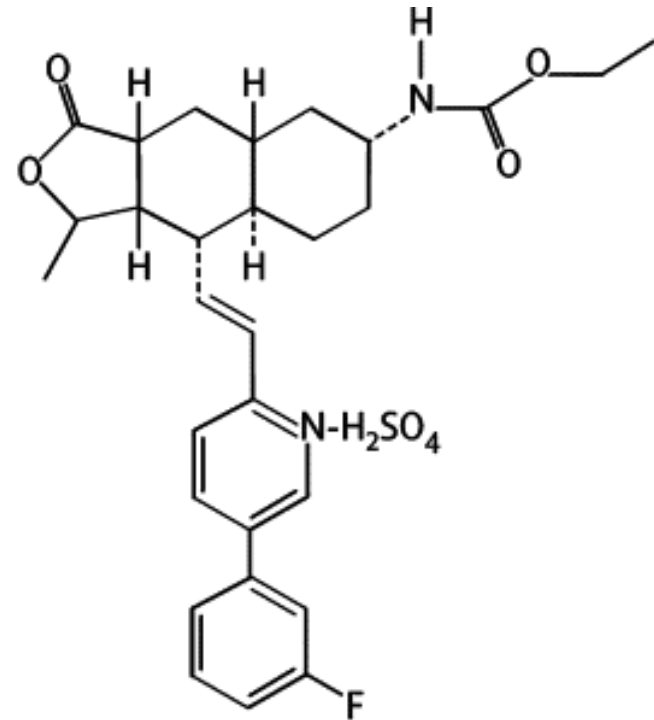


GUSTO-defined severe bleeding at 48 hours

Cangrelor 0.16%, Clopidogrel 0.11% (OR=1.50 [0.53-4.22], p=0.44).

Vorapaxar (PAR-1 inhibitor)

- ▶ Thrombin receptor (protease-activated receptor, PAR-1) antagonist based on the natural product himbicine
- ▶ Phase 2 study showed a trend of decreased MI risk without no increased bleeding risk



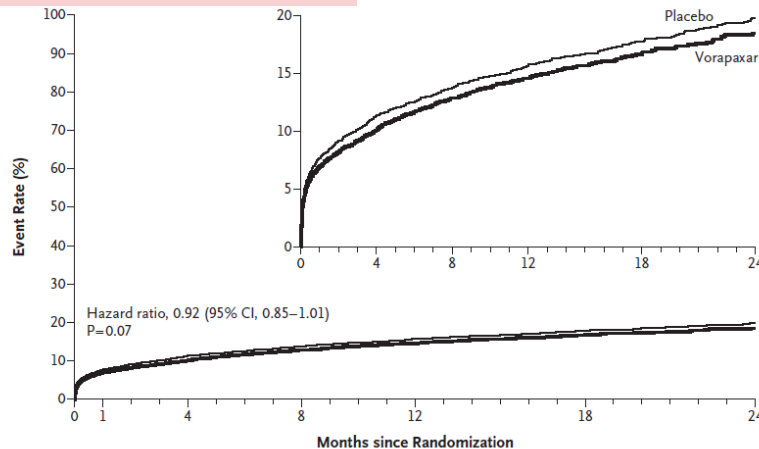
TRACER

Vorapaxar in NSTEMI-ACS



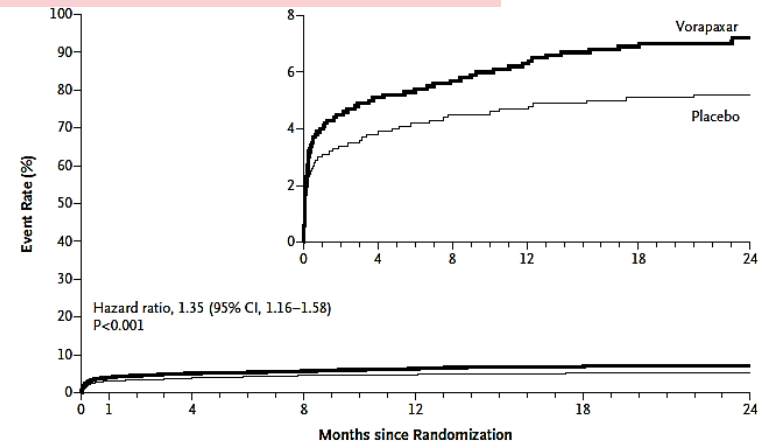
- ▶ Vorapaxar vs. placebo in 12,944 patients with NSTEMI-ACS
- ▶ **Prematurely halted** due to increased risk of hemorrhagic stroke (0.1% vs. 0.3%, $p=0.02$)

1° EP: HR=0.92, $p=0.07$



No. at Risk							
Placebo	6471	5844	5468	5121	3794	2291	795
Vorapaxar	6473	5897	5570	5199	3881	2318	832

Bleeding EP: HR=1.35, $p<0.001$



No. at Risk							
Placebo	6441	5536	5137	4674	3393	1972	650
Vorapaxar	6446	5529	5108	4598	3278	1883	625

* 1° EP = CV death, MI, stroke, recurrent ischemia with rehospitalization, or urgent coronary revascularization.

* Bleeding EP = GUSTO moderate or severe bleeding

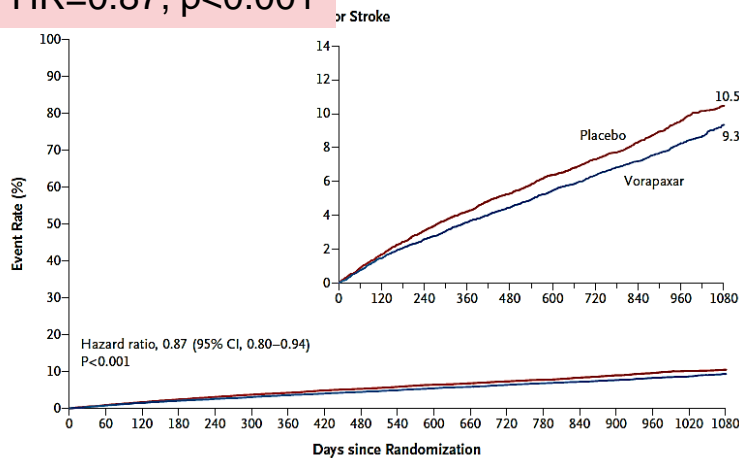
TRA 2P TIMI 50

Vorapaxar for secondary prevention



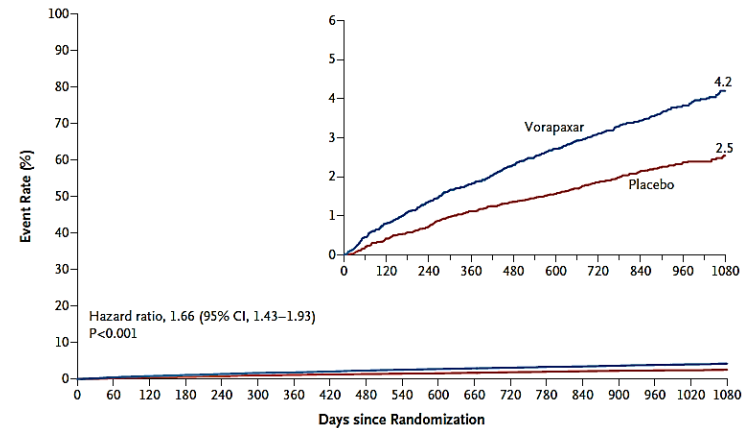
- ▶ N=26,449, pts with a Hx of MI, ischemic stroke, or PAD
- ▶ After 2 years, DSMB recommended discontinuation of the study treatment in patients with a history of stroke owing to the risk of intracranial hemorrhage

1° EP: HR=0.87, p<0.001



No. at Risk	0	120	240	360	480	600	720	840	960	1020	1080
Placebo	13,224	12,727	12,365	12,013	9,366	6,239					
Vorapaxar	13,225	12,784	12,479	12,162	9,463	6,287					

Bleeding EP: HR=1.66, p<0.001

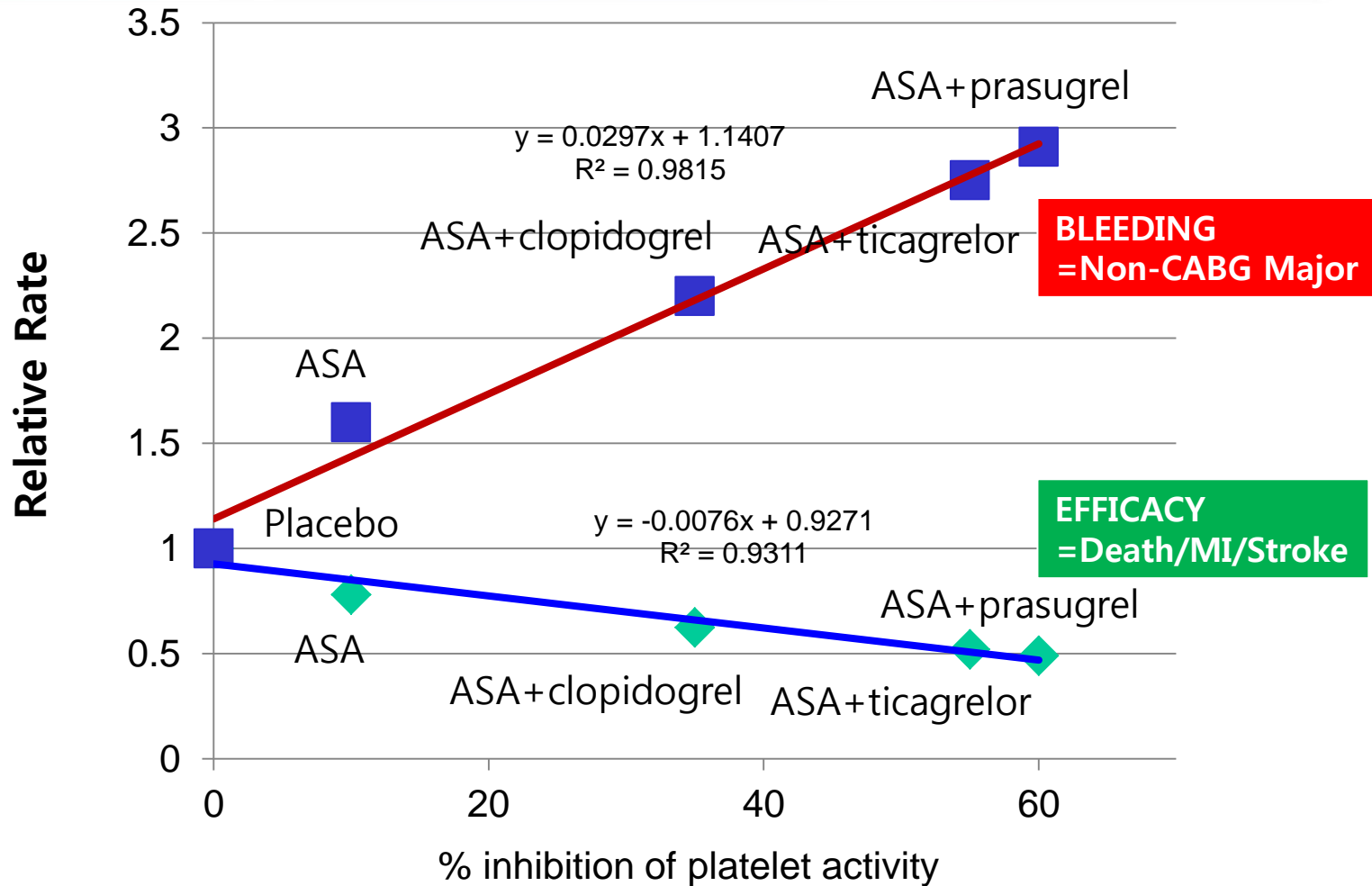


No. at Risk	0	120	240	360	480	600	720	840	960	1020	1080
Placebo	13,166	12,311	11,620	11,120	9,334	6,039					
Vorapaxar	13,186	12,235	11,570	10,997	9,174	5,963					

* 1° EP = CV death, MI, stroke

* Bleeding EP = GUSTO moderate or severe bleeding

Efficacy and Safety Correlated with IPA



Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration. BMJ. 2002;324:71

Yusuf et al. N Engl J Med. 2001;345:494

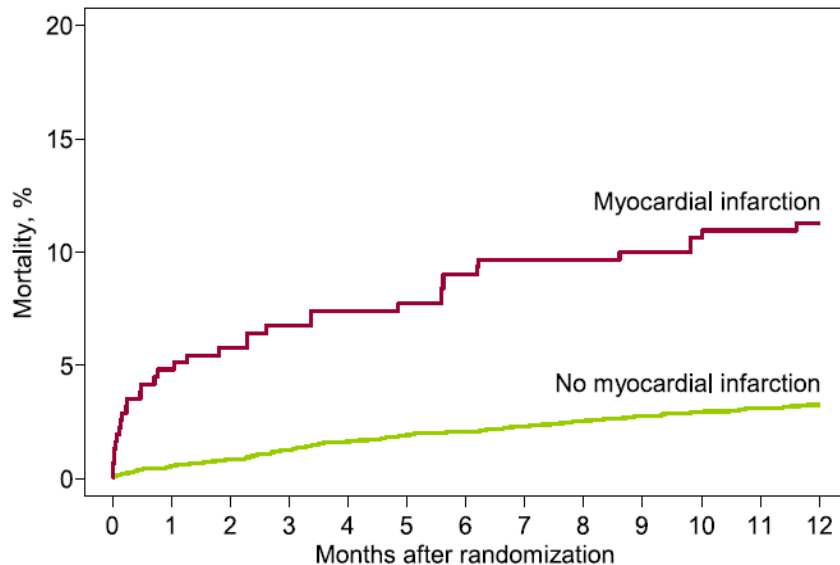
Wiviott et al. N Engl J Med 2007;357:2001-2015

Wallentin et al. N Engl J Med 2009;361:1-13

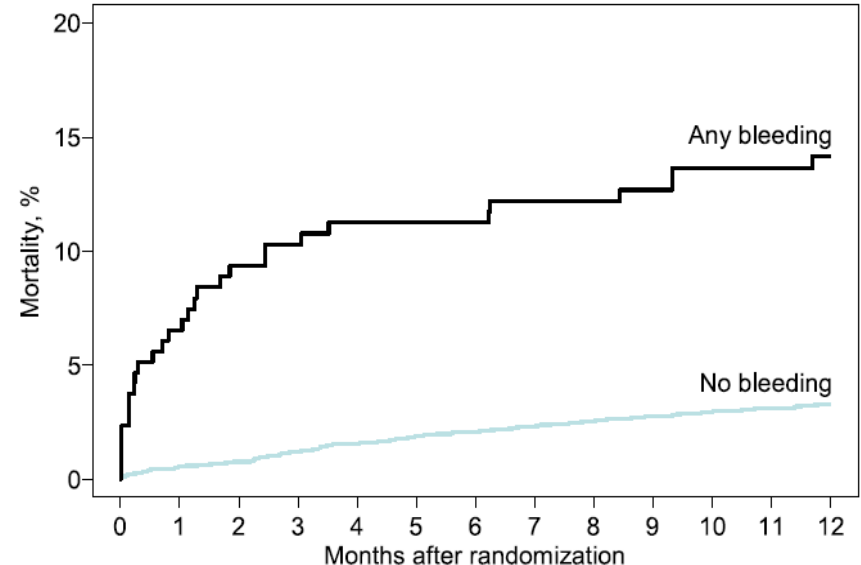
MI and bleeding after PCI

- Both ischemic and bleeding complications have shown a strong association with overall mortality rates in the first 12 months after coronary stenting.

Post-procedural MI



Post-procedural bleeding



SMART-DATE Trial

PI. Gwon HC

Patients Matching
Enrollment Criteria (N=3,000)

EES
N=1,000

ZES
N=1,000

BES
N=1,000

Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Clopidogrel 6 months
N=1,500

Stratified by
Diabetes
ST elevation

Clopidogrel >12 months
N=1,500

Primary clinical
endpoint evaluation

Clinical

1mo

6mo

12mo

18mo

3yr

5yr



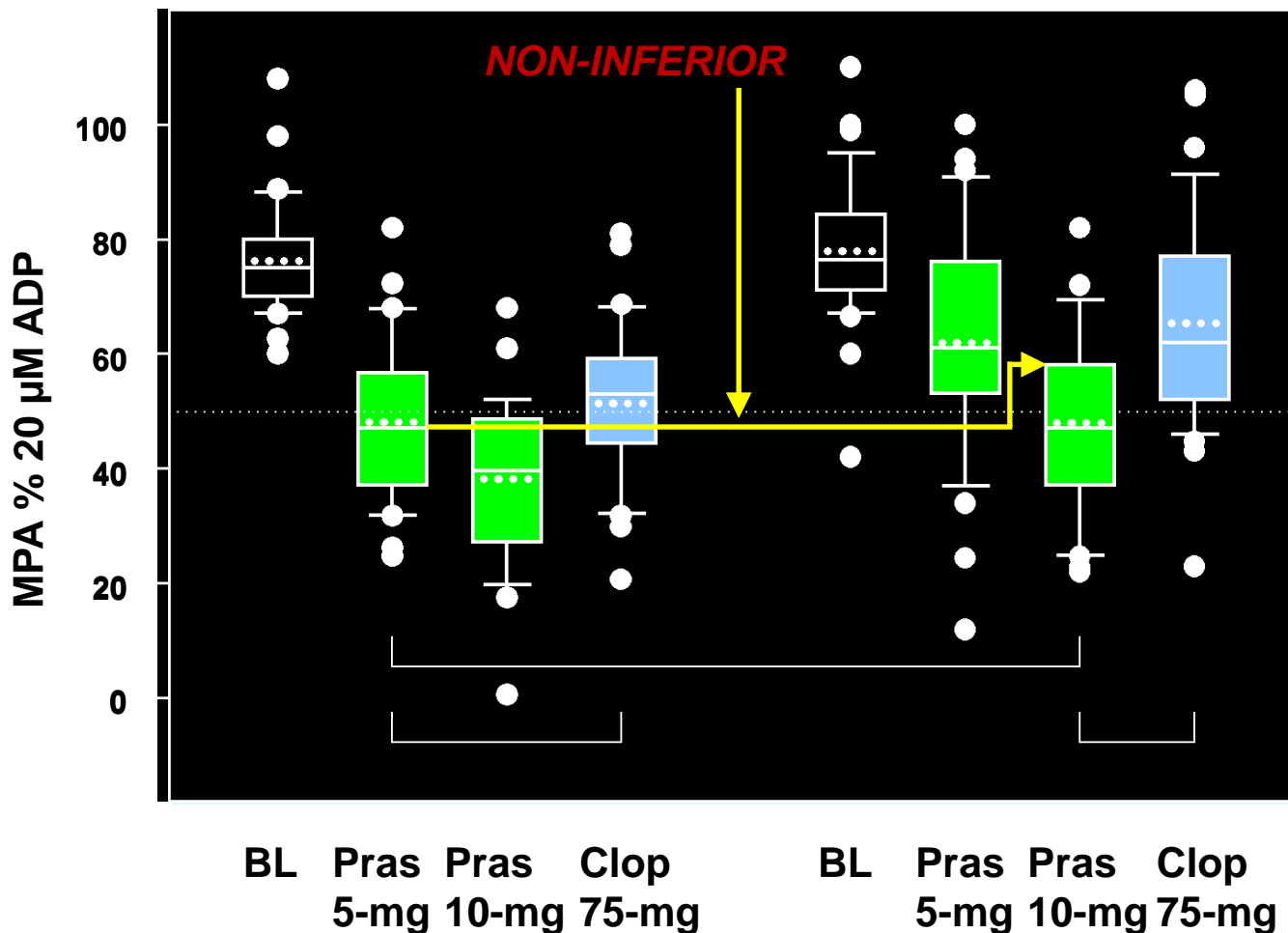
Thank you for your attention



FEATHER study

Prasugrel 5 mg for < 60 kg vs. 10 mg for ≥ 60 kg

Low Body Weight (<60 kg) Higher Body Weight (≥ 60 kg)



Activation of platelets in STEMI influencing adverse clinical outcomes

