

# Anti-platelet treatment in AMI and Inflammation

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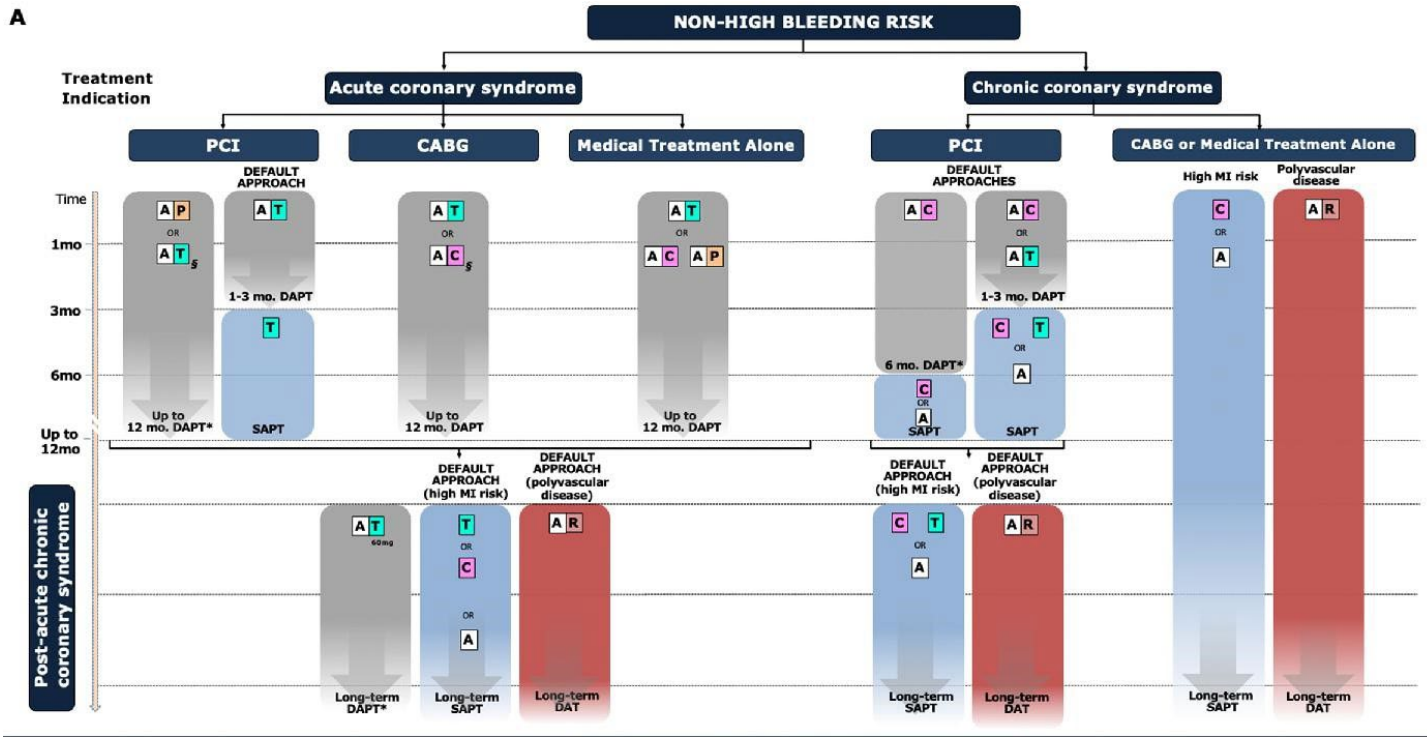
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# Disclosures

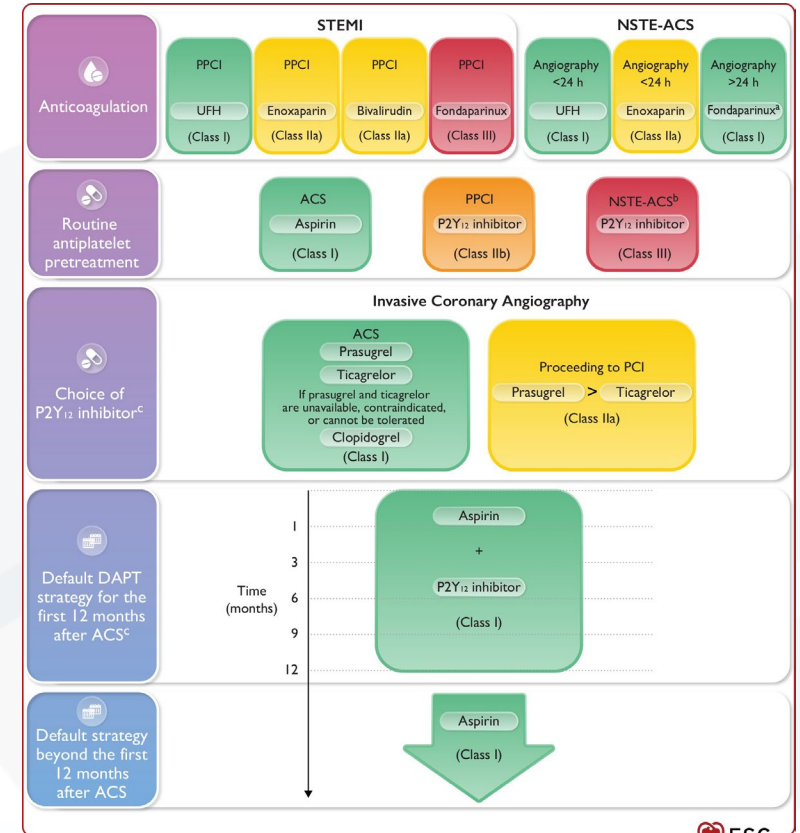
Affiliation/Financial Relationship	Company
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# Antithrombotic treatment strategies in patients with established coronary atherosclerotic disease

## NON-HBR



## 2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes

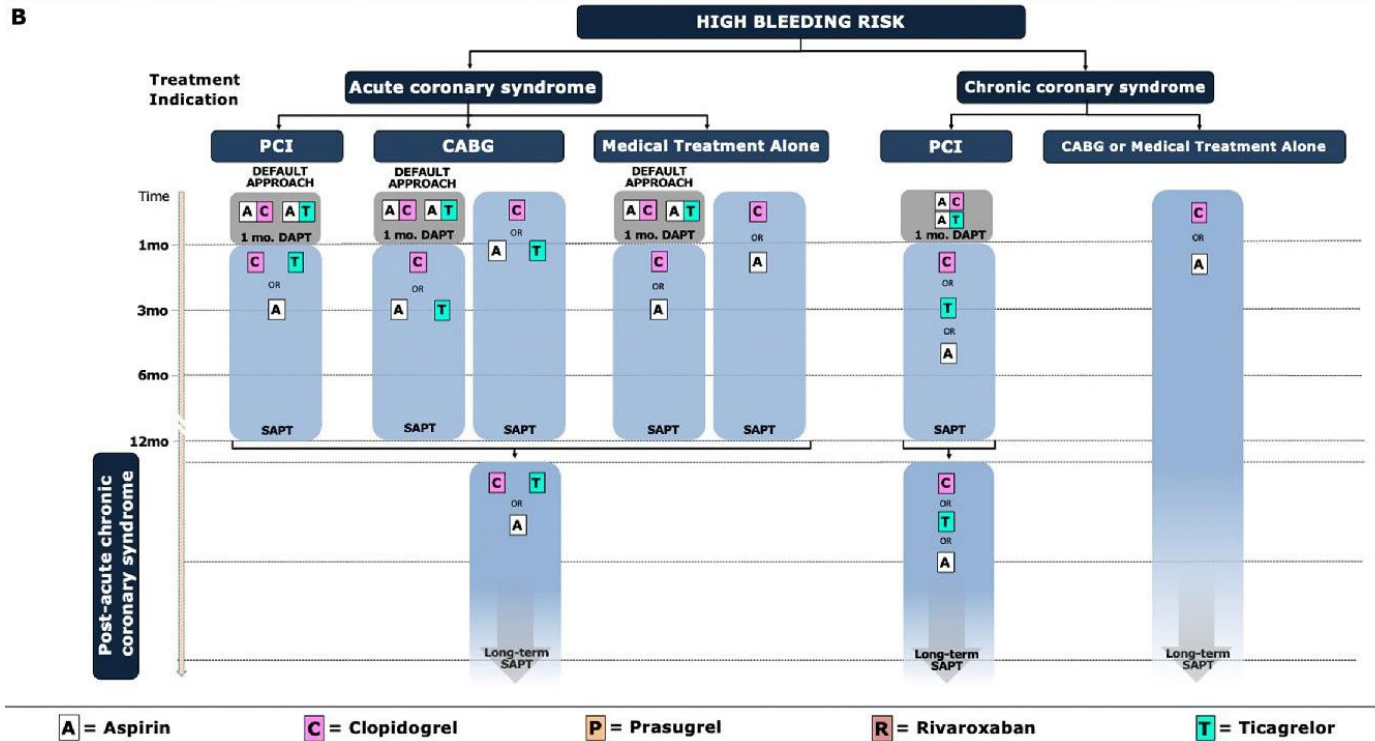


Valgimigli M, et al. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Pharmacother. 2023 Jul 29;9(5):462-496.

Byrne et al. Eur Heart J. 2023 Aug 25:ehad191.

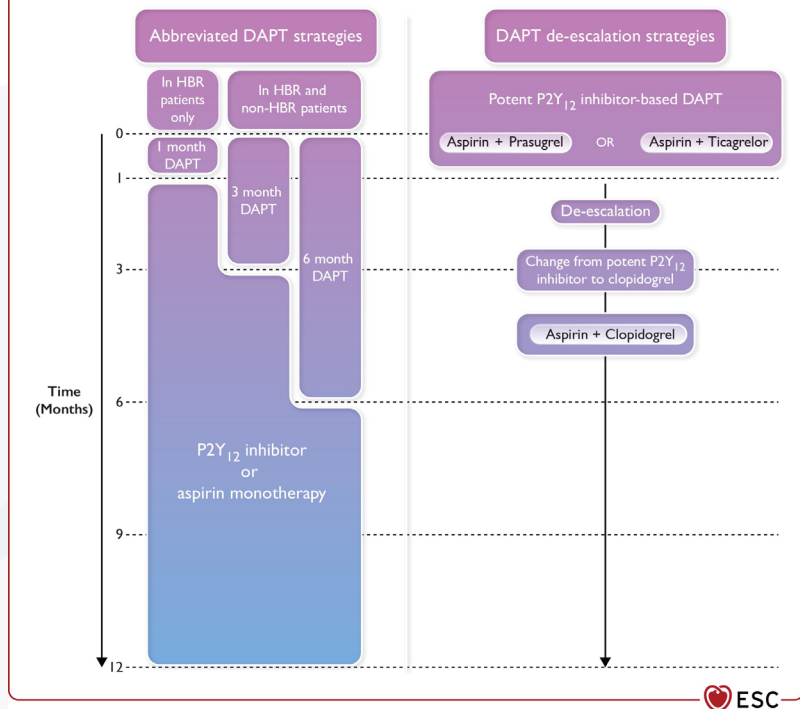
# Antithrombotic treatment strategies in patients with established coronary atherosclerotic disease

## HBR



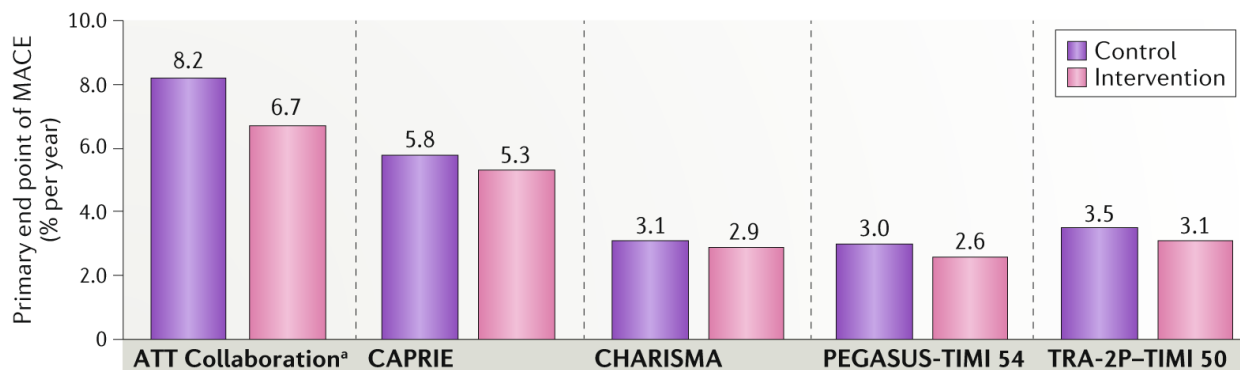
## 2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes

Antiplatelet strategies to reduce bleeding risk in the first 12 months after ACS



# Residual risk concept

## Residual risk in patients with CAD treated with antiplatelet therapy

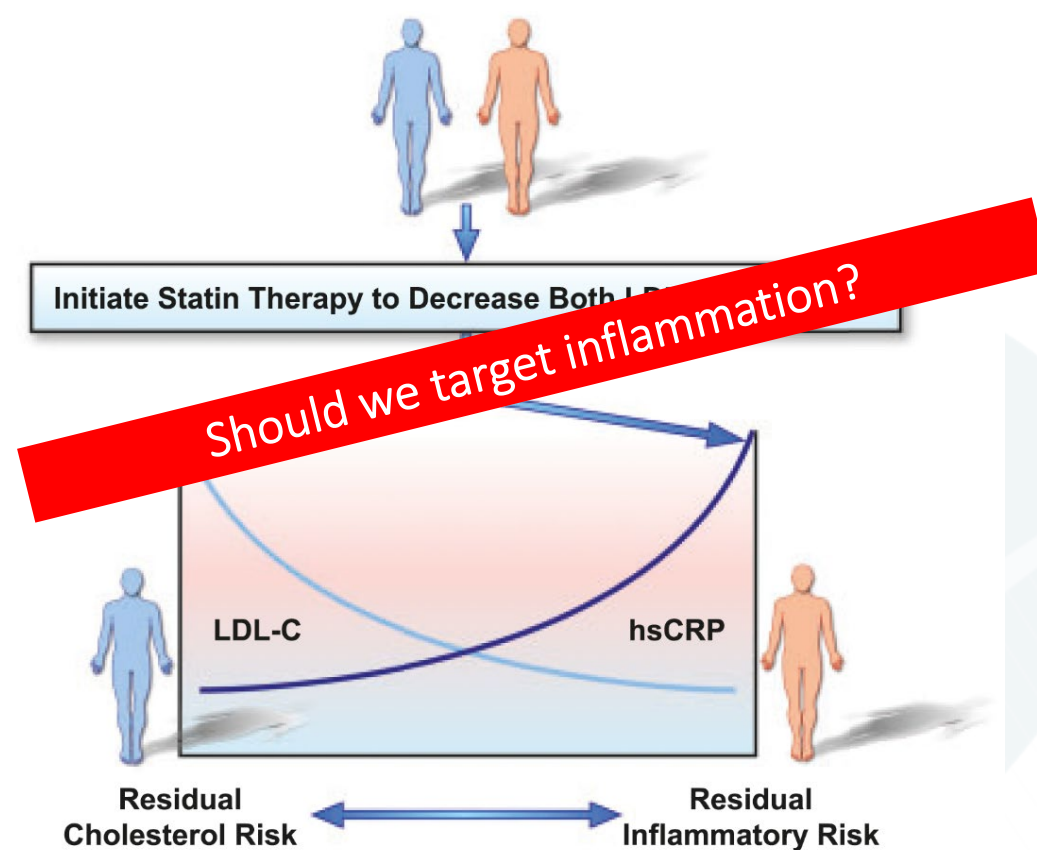


Publication year	2009	1996	2006	2015	2012
Control	Control	Aspirin	Aspirin	Aspirin	Aspirin
Intervention	Aspirin	Clopidogrel	DAPT (clopidogrel + aspirin)	DAPT (ticagrelor + aspirin)	Vorapaxar + aspirin ± thienopyridine
HR (95% CI)	0.81 (0.75–0.87)	0.91 (0.84–1.00)	0.83 (0.72–0.96)	0.84 (0.74–0.95)	0.87 (0.80–0.94)
<b>Therapy use in intervention group (%):</b>					
ACEI or ARB	NA	NA	85.3	80.4	73.5
Lipid-lowering therapies	NA	NA	77.1–89.3	92.4	91.0

A mean residual risk of MACE of around 3%.

Capodanno D et al., Nat Rev Cardiol . 2020 Apr;17(4):242-257

## Residual cholesterol and inflammatory therapy



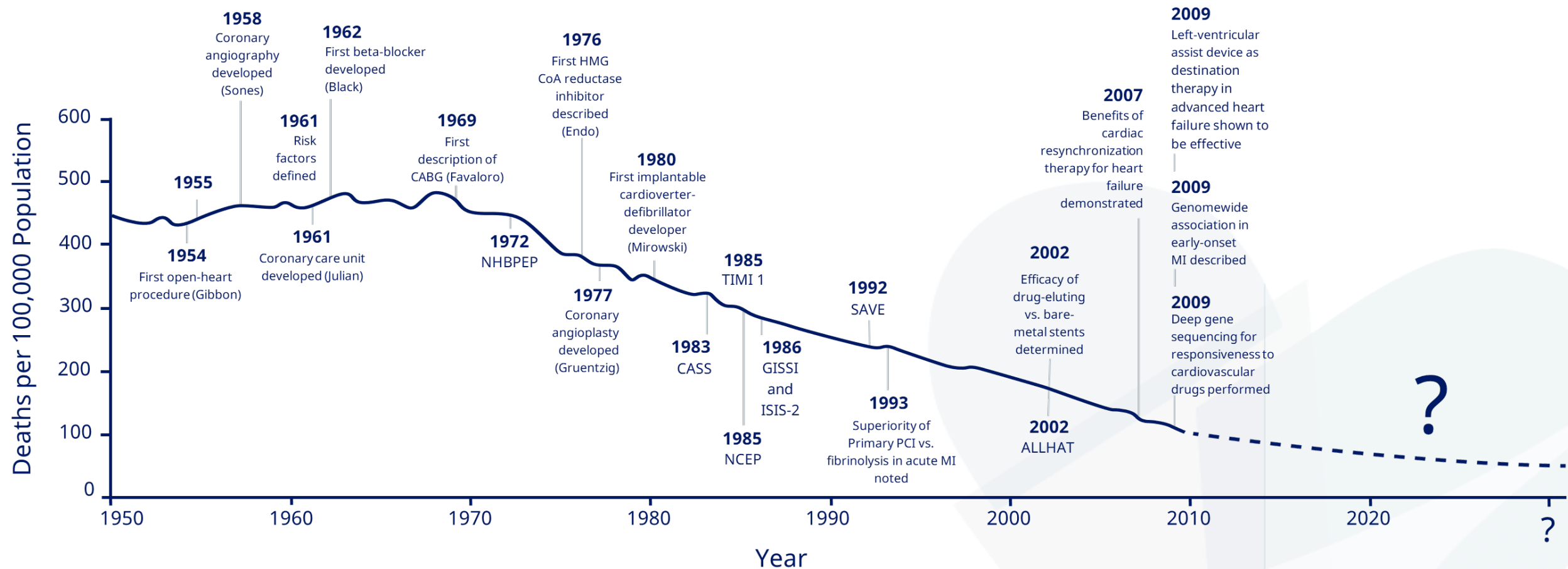


**1** INFLAMMATORY HYPOTHESIS

**2** EVIDENCE FROM ANTI-INFLAMMATORY STUDIES

**3** FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

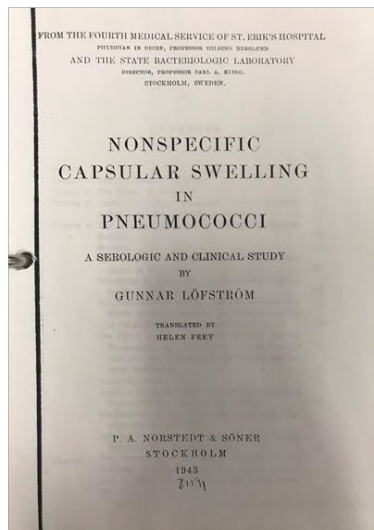
# A tale of coronary artery disease and myocardial infarction



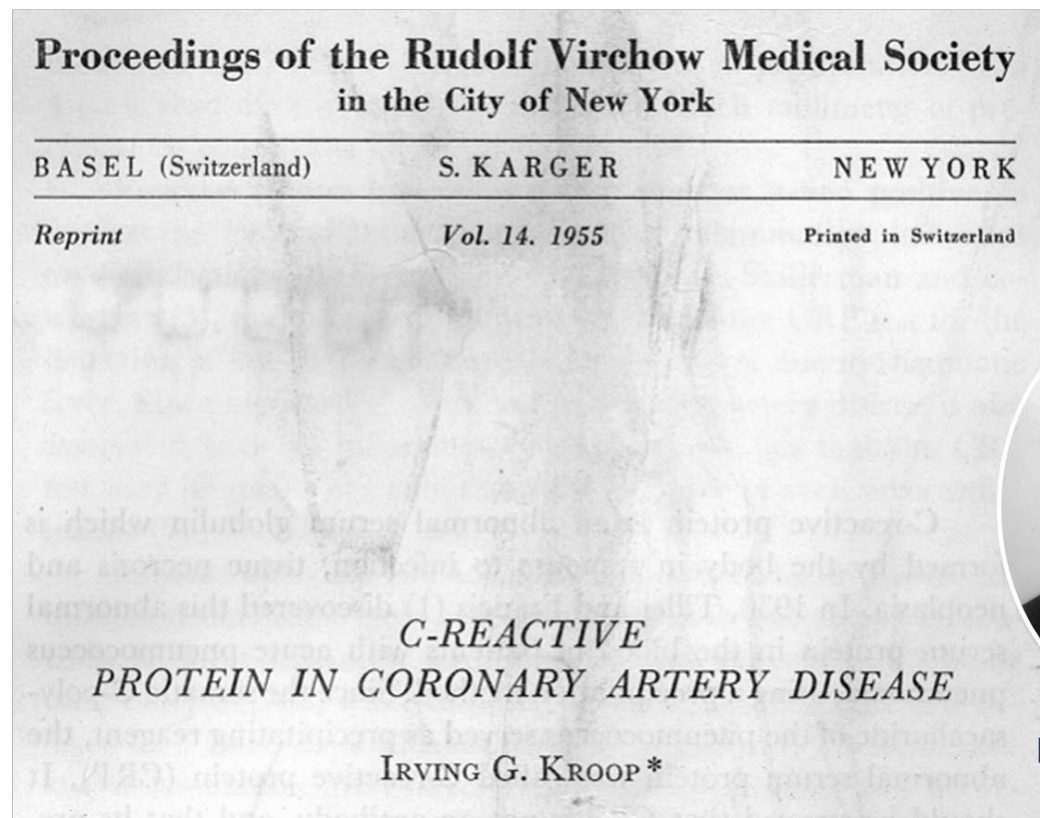
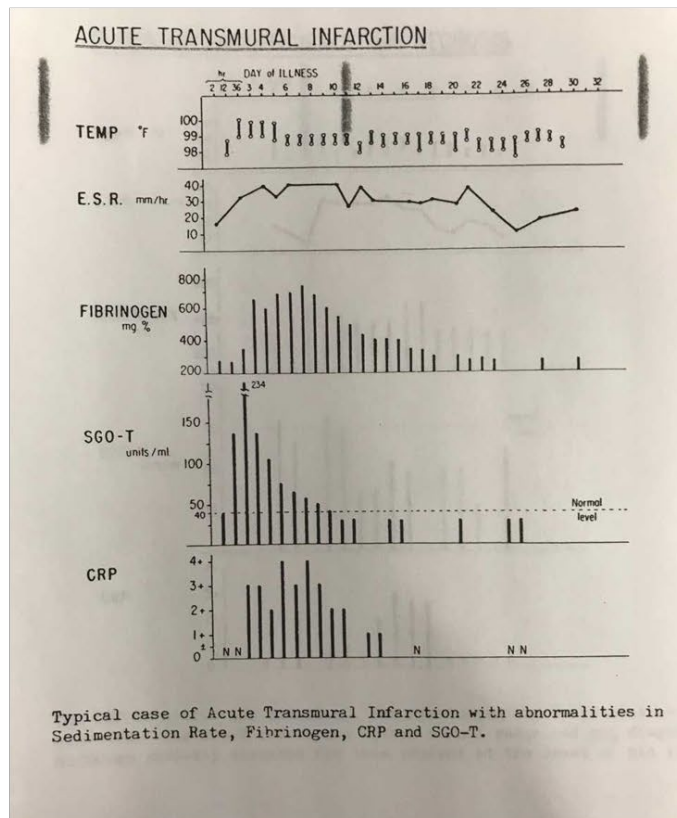
# First case reports of CRP elevation with acute ischemia

1943

1955



St. Erik's Hospital, Stockholm

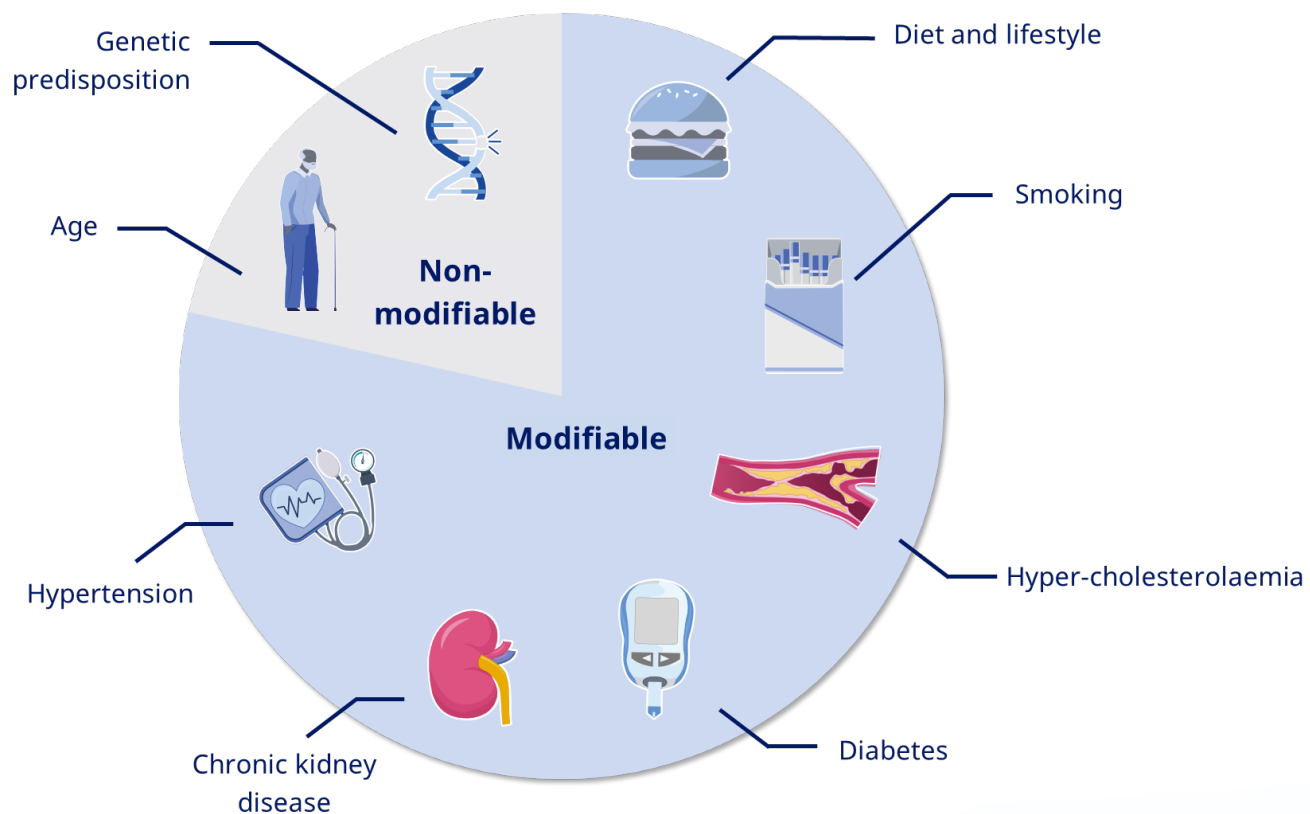


Dr Irving G. Kroop  
1915 - 2013

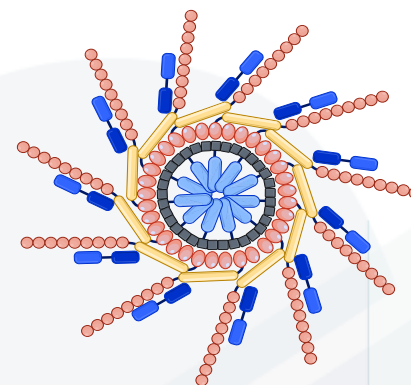


# Inflammation for CV risk stratification

## Traditional risk factors

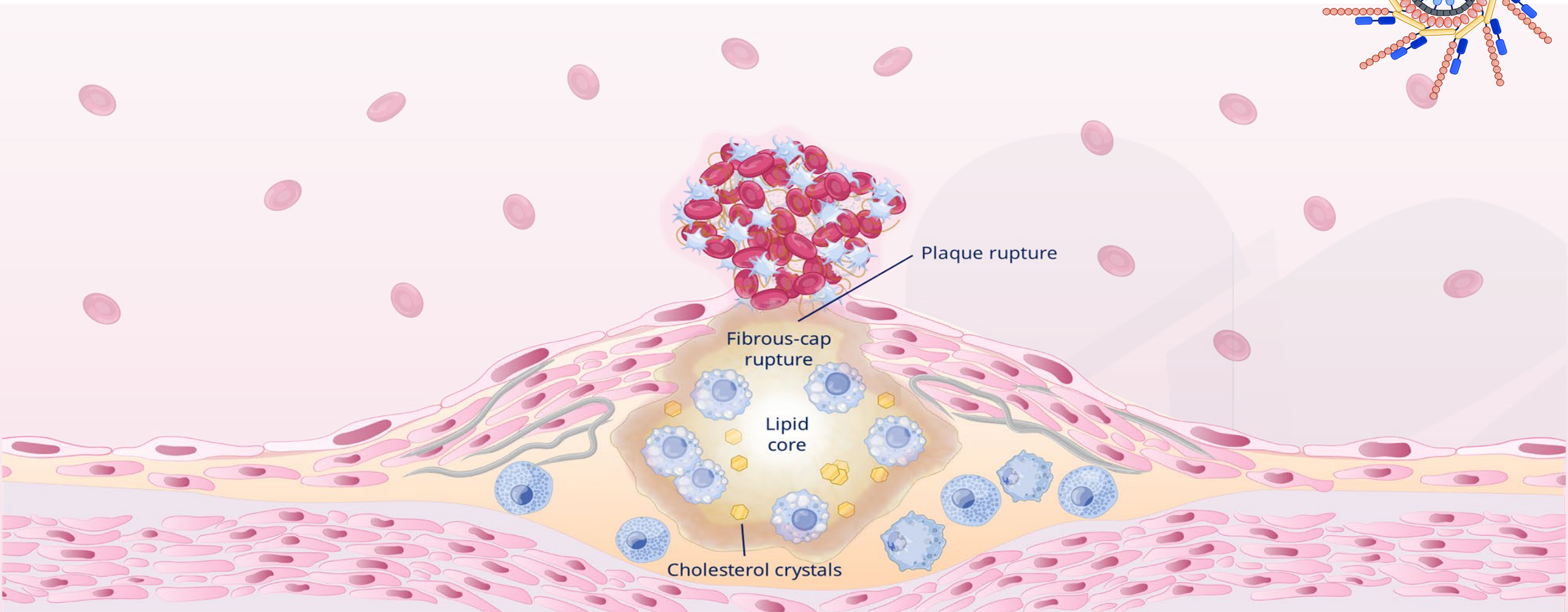
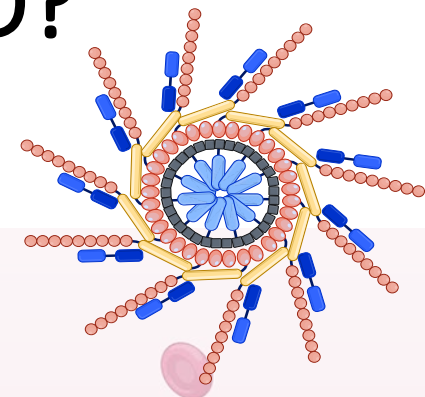


## Emerging

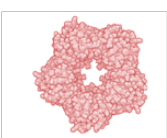
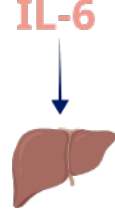
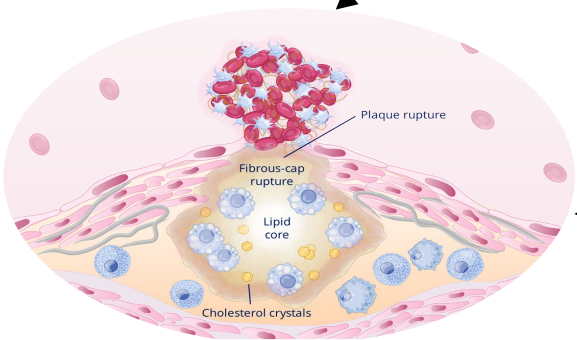
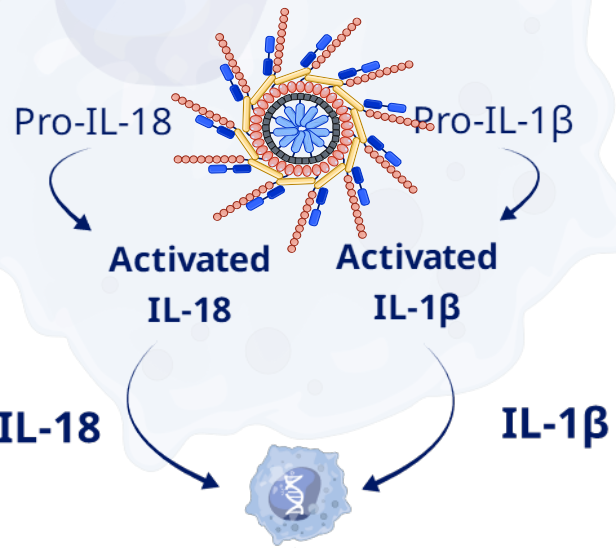


## Inflammation

# Why is inflammation relevant in CAD?



**NLRP3 inflammasome  
Caspase 1**

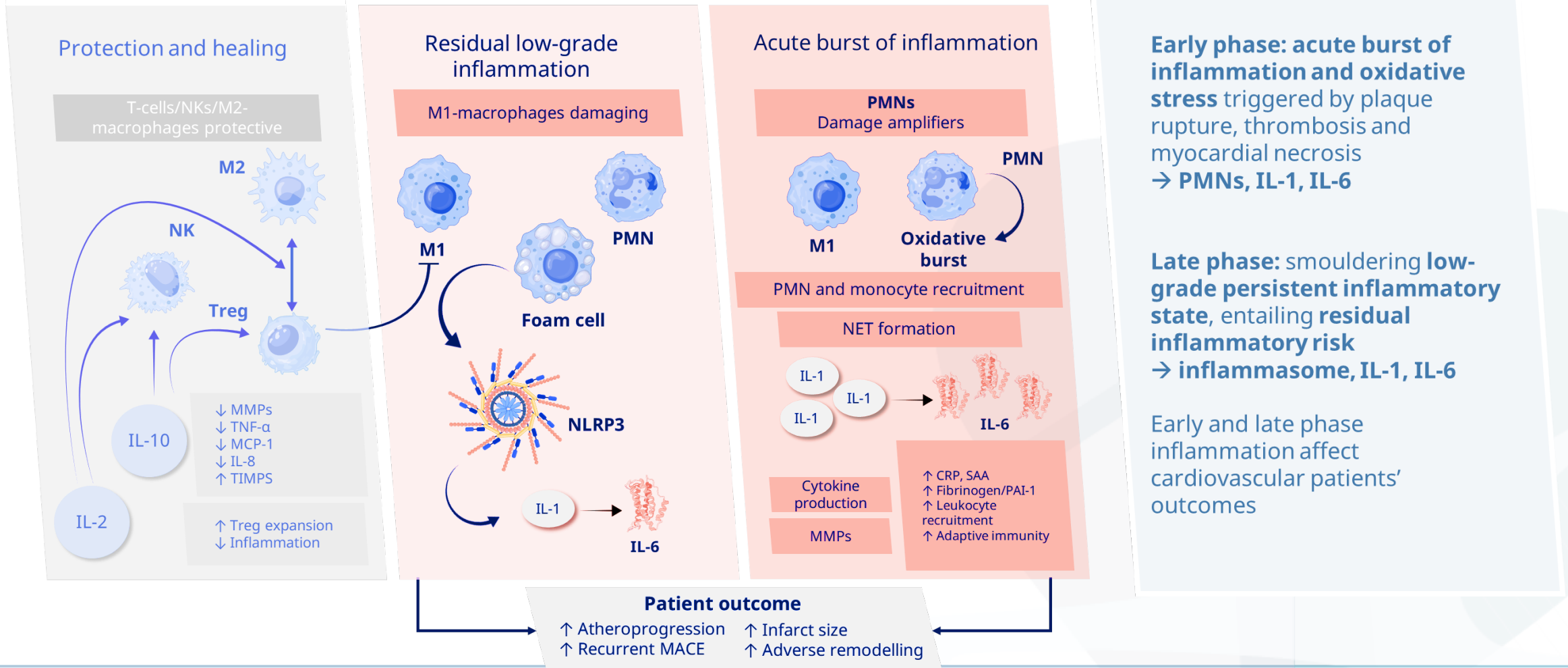


PAI-1  
fibrinogen

- **Inflammation** plays a relevant role in **atherosclerosis** development and progression
- **Inflammasome** chronic activation is pivotal for induction of inflammatory cytokine cascade
- **Cytokines (IL-1, IL-6)** are upstream signal regulators that can be **pharmacologically targeted**
- **CRP** and other acute-phase proteins serve as **downstream biomarkers** of the inflammatory response

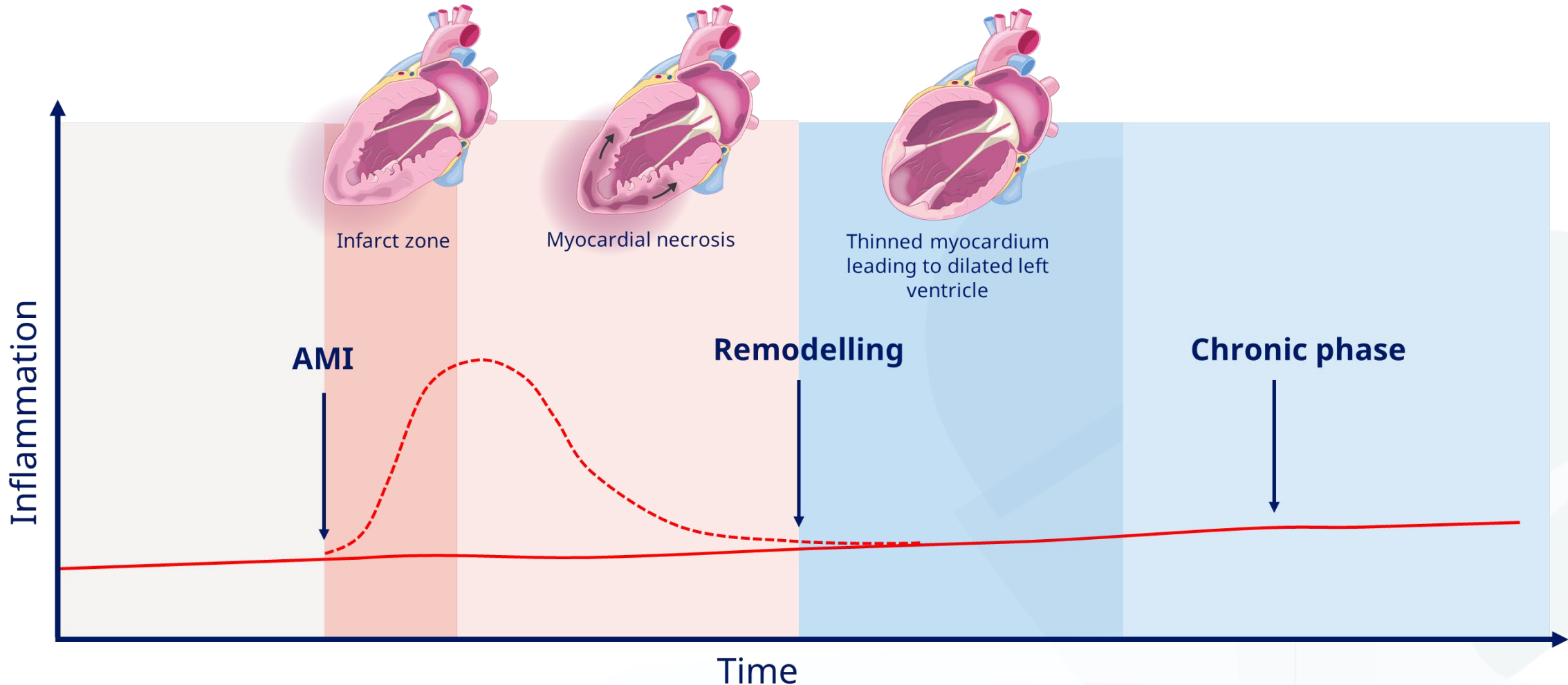
Vascular risk	hs-CRP (mg/L)
High	> 3
Intermediate	1-3
Low	< 1

# Concept of inflammation in MI

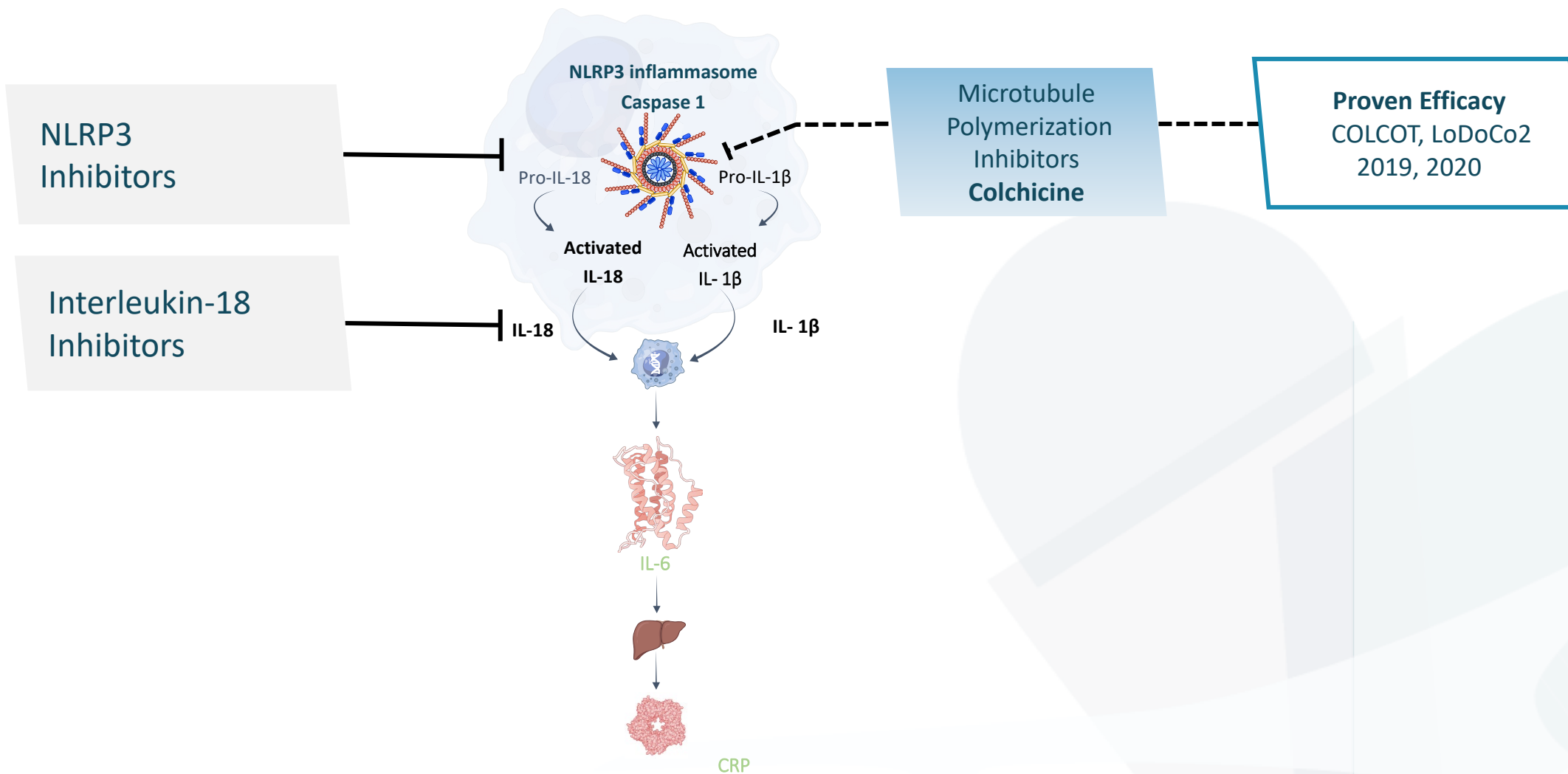




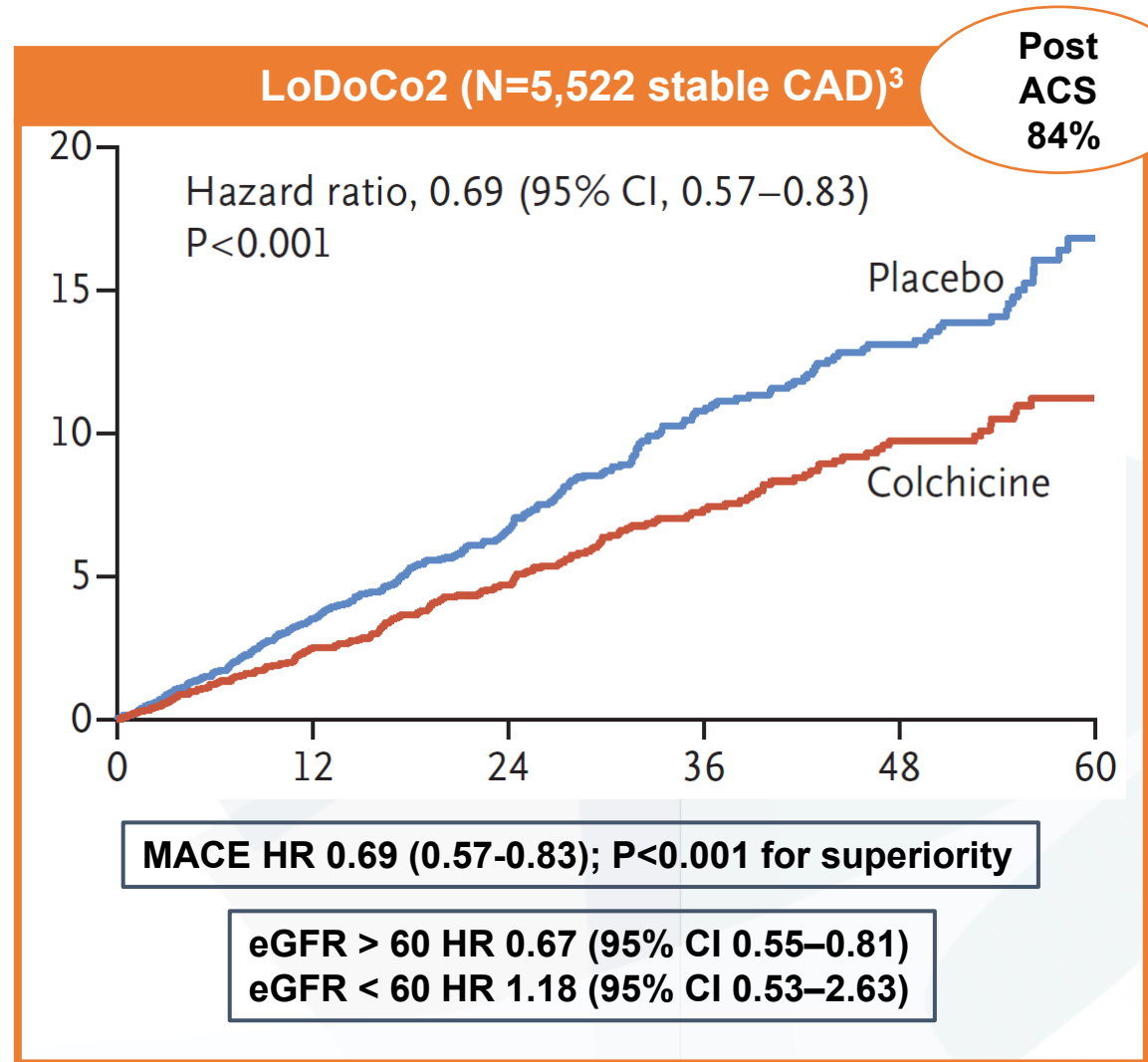
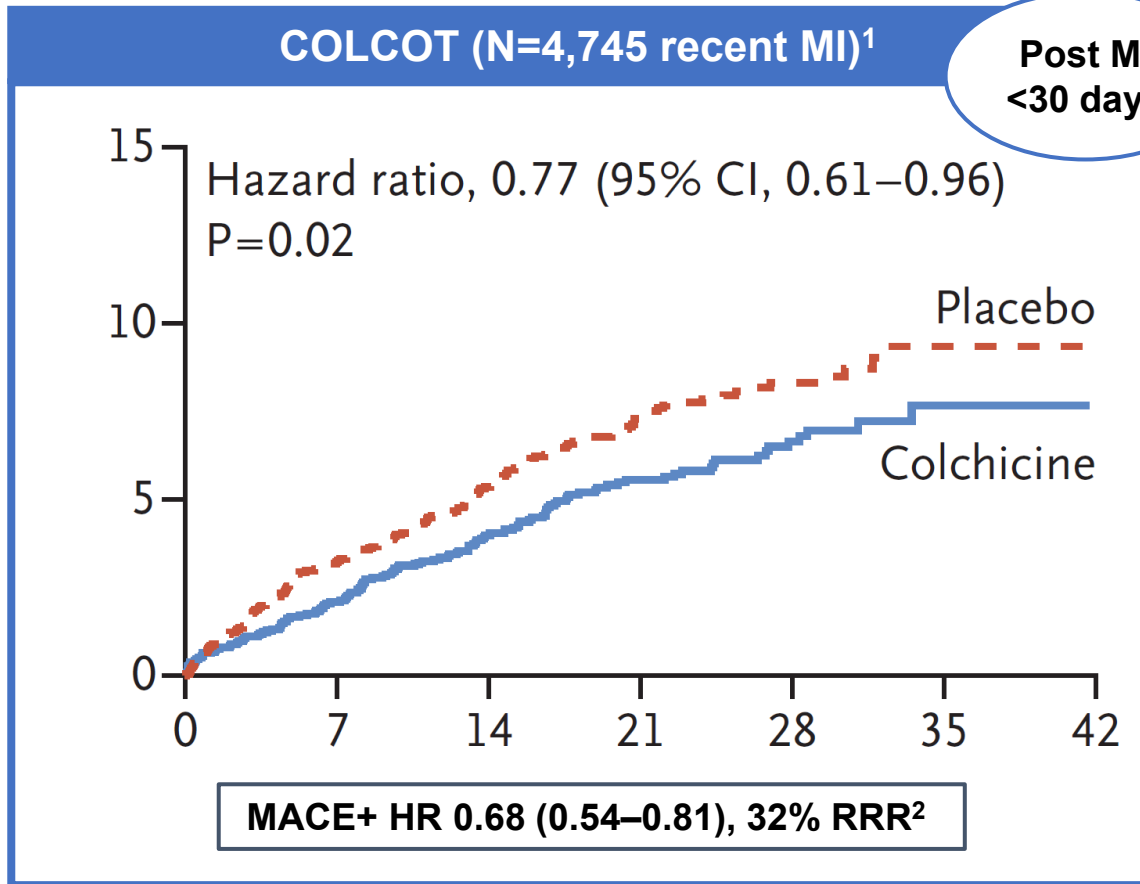
# Concept of inflammation in MI



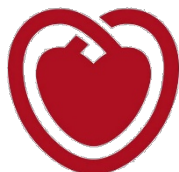
# Road Map for Anti-Cytokine Therapies Development



# Colchicine for CV risk reduction



# Colchicine

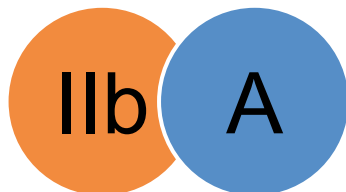


European Society of Cardiology  
2023 Guidelines on Acute Coronary Syndromes

## Patients with ACS

**Low-dose colchicine** (0.5 mg once daily) may be considered

*Particularly if other risk factors are insufficiently controlled or if recurrent cardiovascular disease events occur under optimal therapy*



- **Contraindicated** in patients with severe renal or liver dysfunction
- **Should be temporarily discontinued** when taking medications that inhibit the CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein

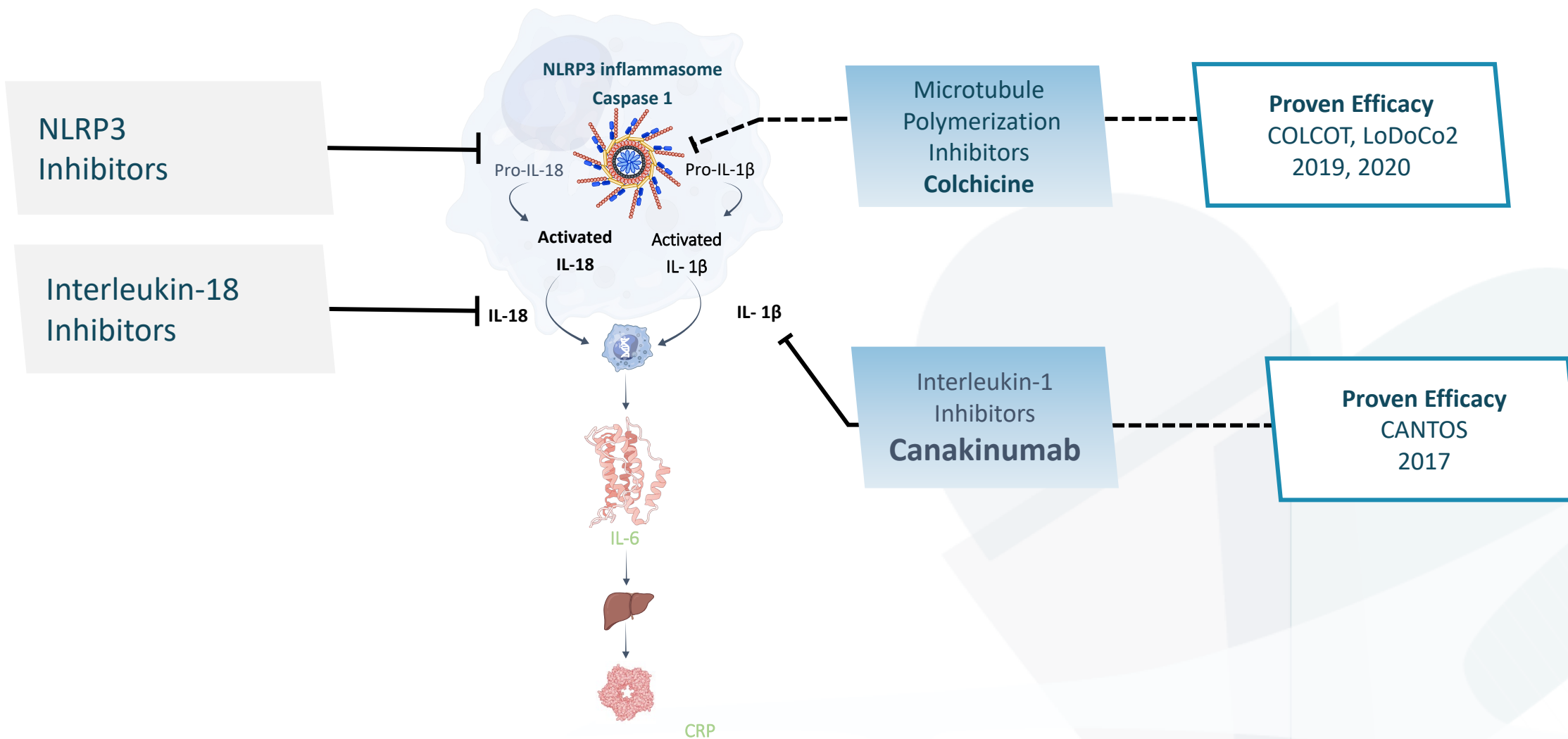


June 20, 2023

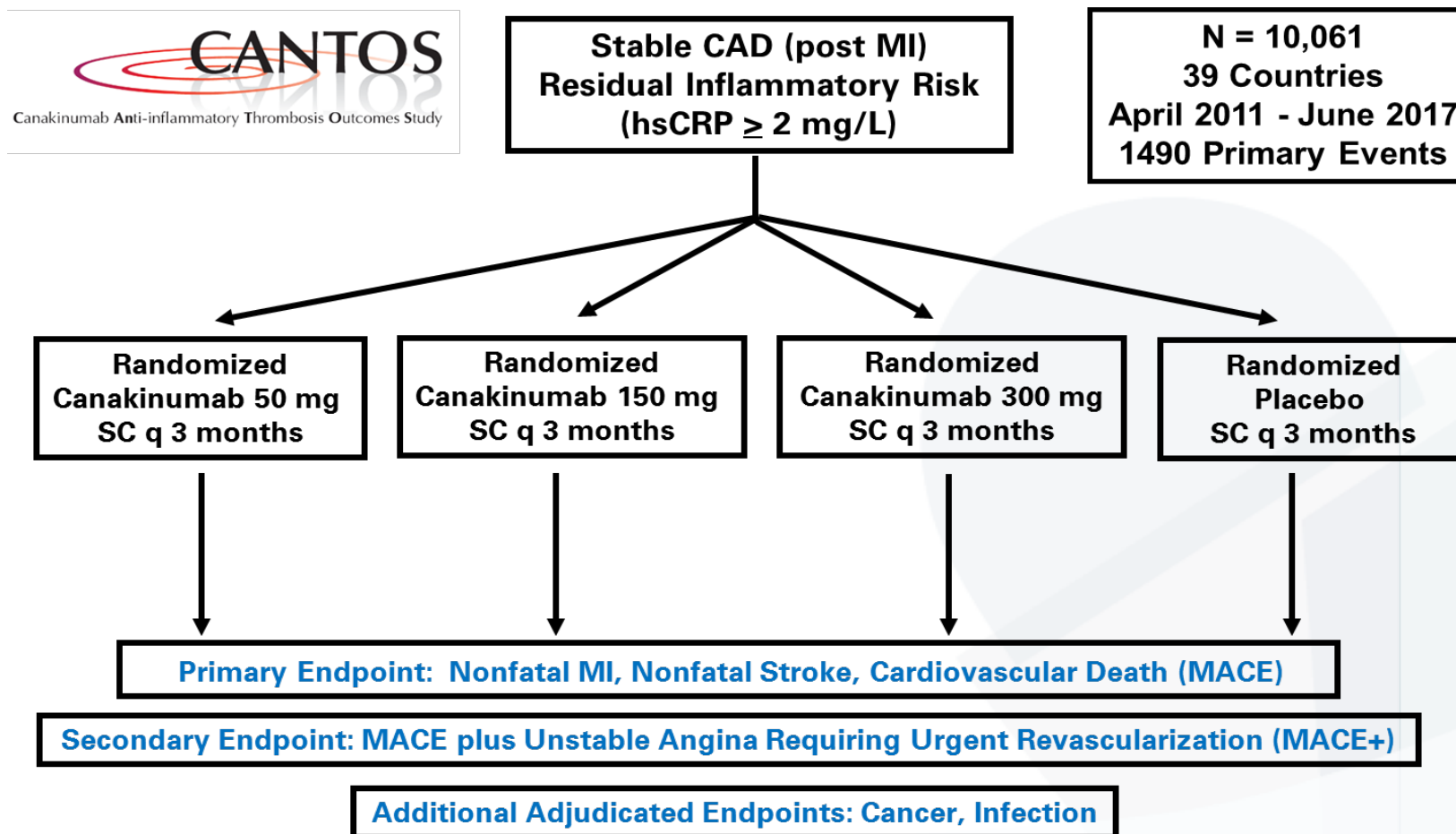
*“to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, coronary revascularization, and cardiovascular death in adult patients with established atherosclerotic disease or with multiple risk factors for cardiovascular disease”*



# Road Map for Anti-Cytokine Therapies Development



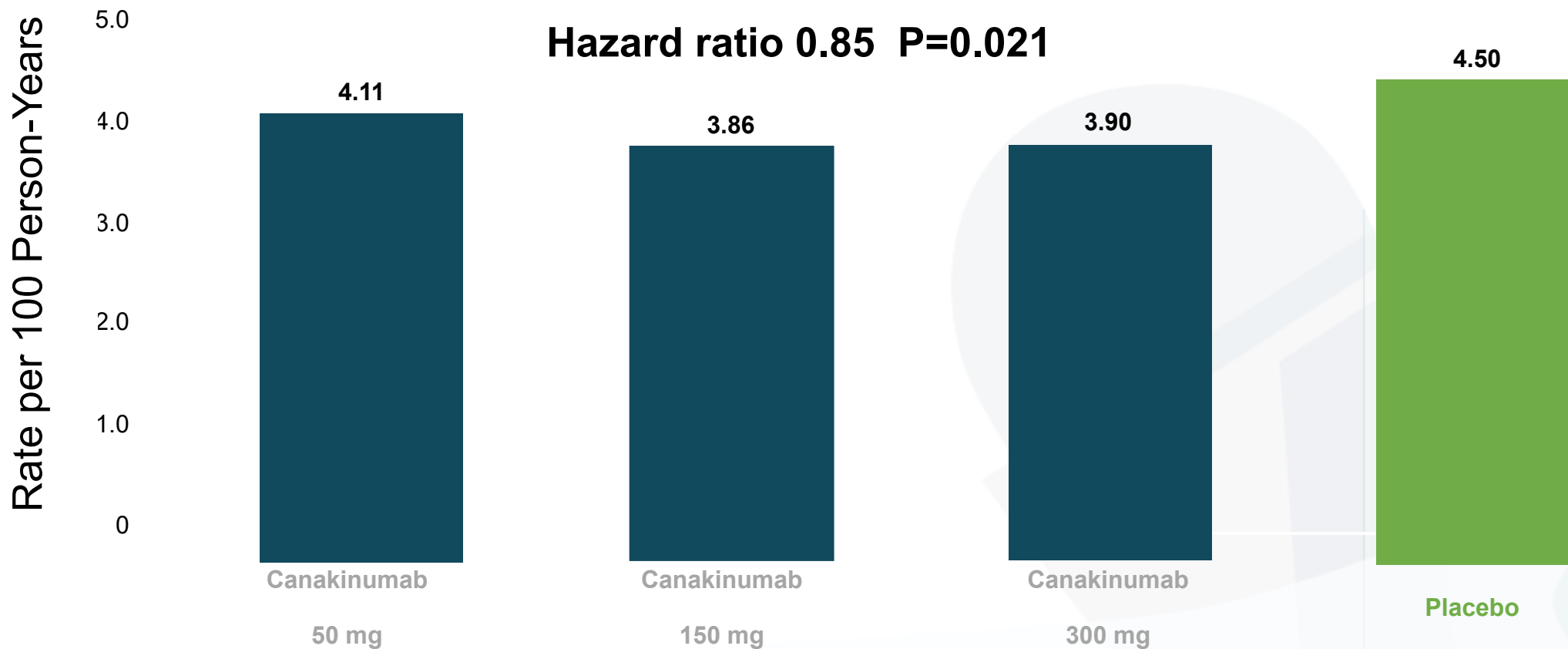
# Canakinumab: A human monoclonal antibody neutralizing IL-1 $\beta$



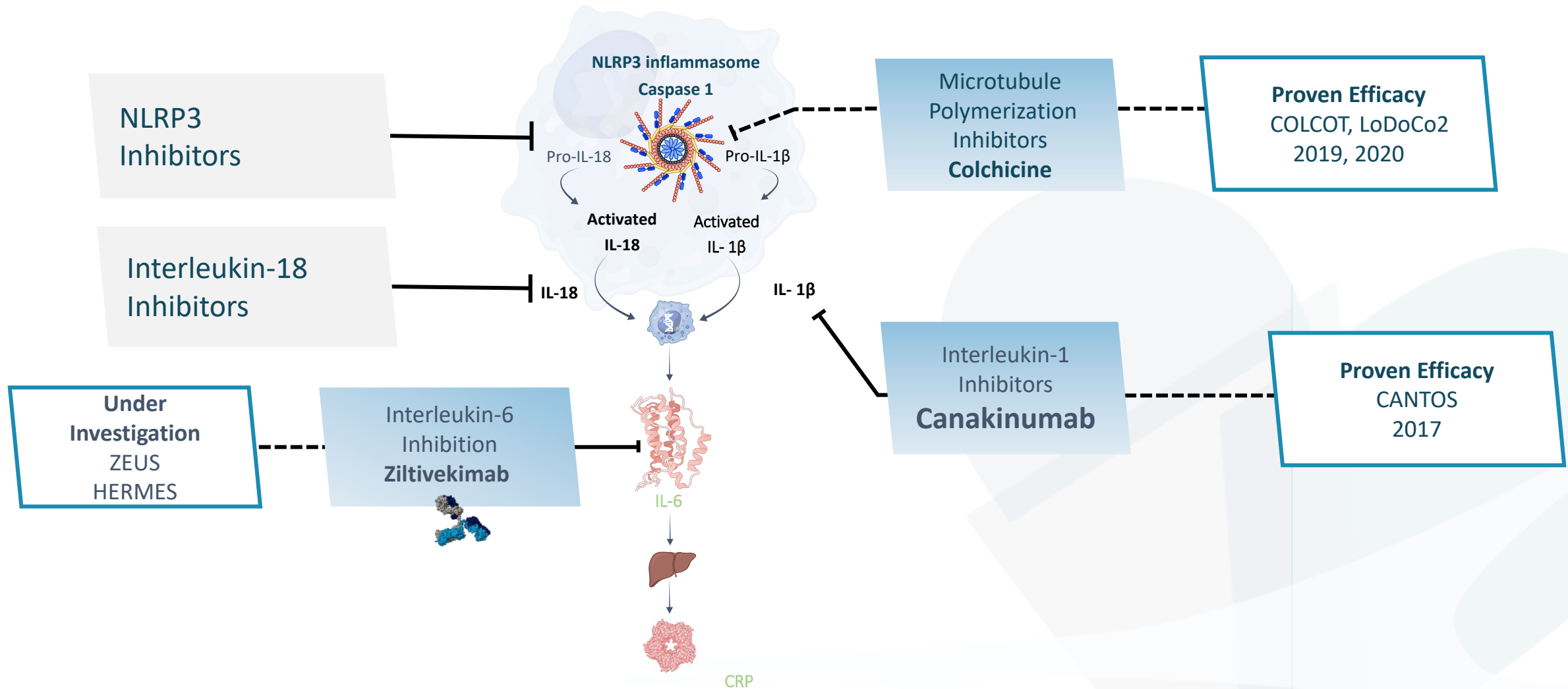
# CANTOS Study

## Major Adverse Cardiac Events at ~3.7 Years

Cardiovascular death, stroke, myocardial infarction

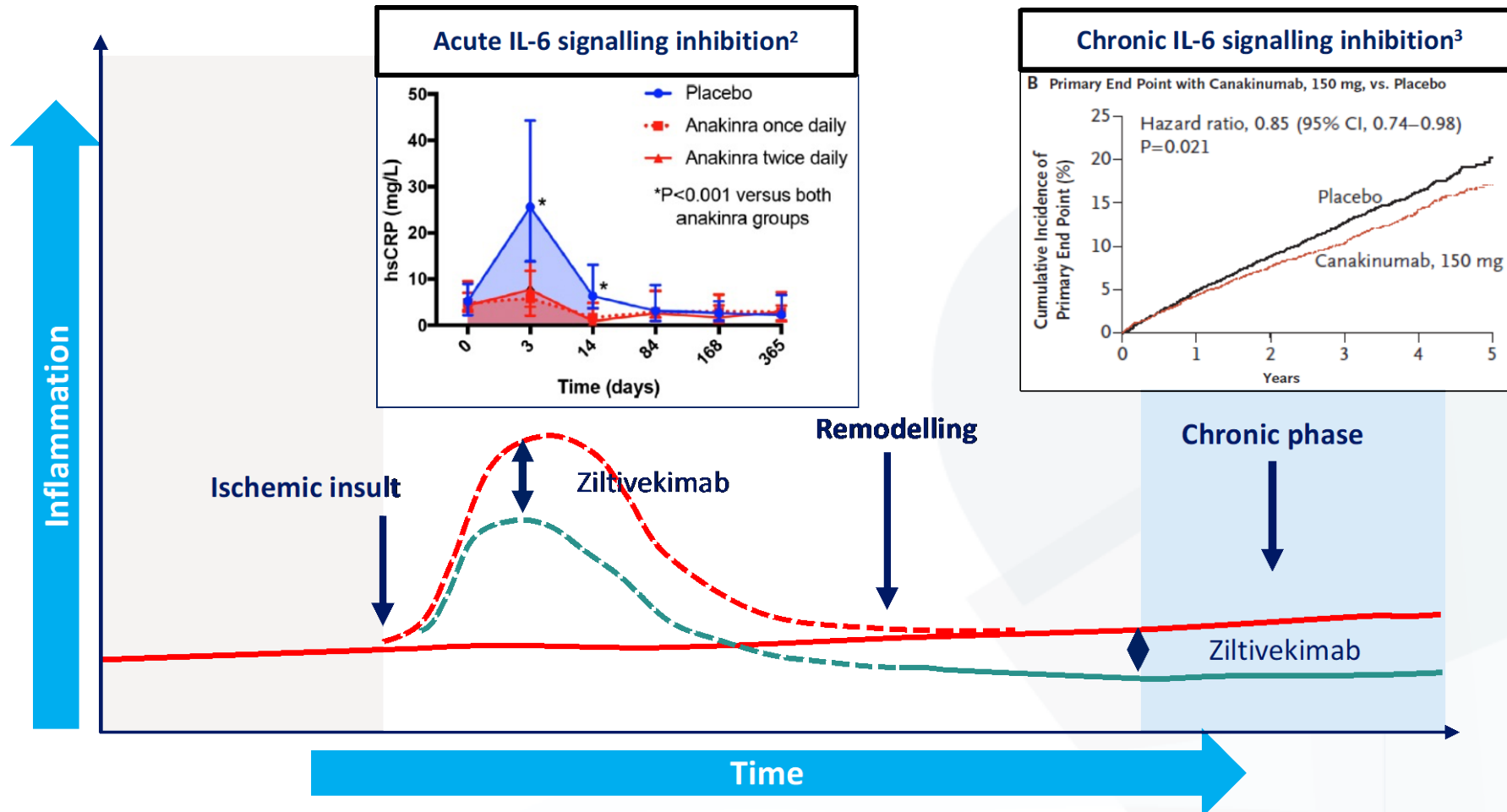


# Road Map for Anti-Cytokine Therapies Development





# Concept of ziltivekimab effect in AMI



# ARTEMIS: Study Design

A randomised, parallel-group, double-blind, placebo-controlled, cardiovascular outcome trial

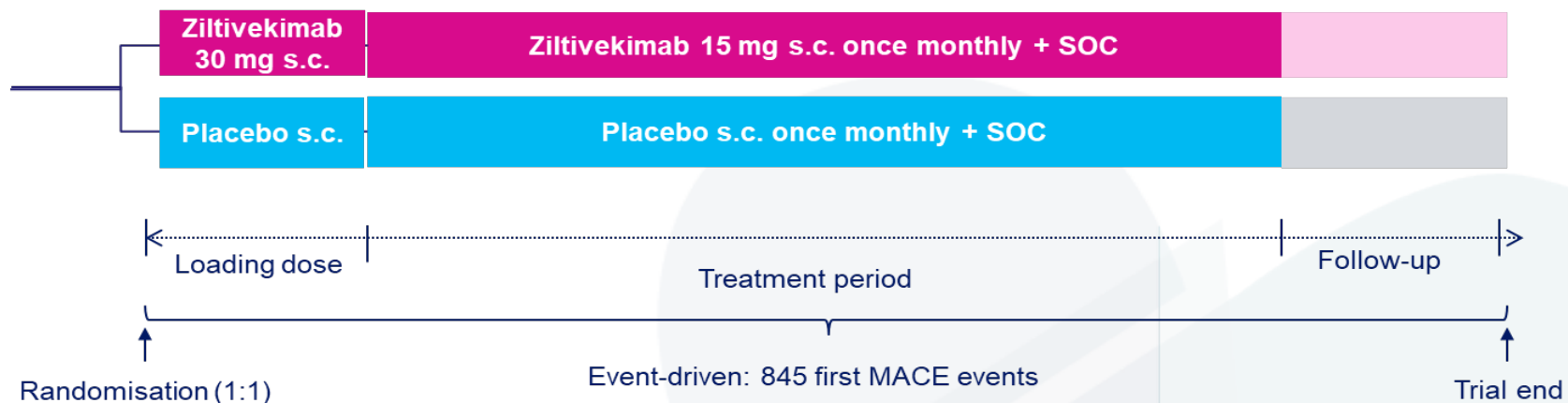
10,000 participants

AMI (STEMI or NSTEMI)

Angiographic evidence of type 1 MI

≥ 1 enrichment criteria

Randomisation as early as possible & latest within 36 h STEMI / 48 h NSTEMI



Trial objective	Primary endpoint	Confirmatory secondary endpoints (hierarchy)
To demonstrate the superiority of a loading dose of ziltivekimab 30 mg s.c. versus placebo s.c. followed by 15 mg s.c. once monthly vs placebo s.c. both added to standard of care, in reducing the risk of MACE in participants with angiographic evidence type 1 MI.	Time to the first occurrence of 3-component MACE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CV death</li> <li>Non-fatal MI</li> <li>Non-fatal stroke</li> </ul>	Time to the first occurrence of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coronary MACE (CV-death, non-fatal MI, Ischaemia-Driven Coronary Revascularization (ID-CR))</li> <li>Expanded MACE (CV death, nf MI, nf Stroke, ID-CR, HHF, Urgent HF)</li> <li>CV death</li> <li>Expanded HF (CV death, HHF, Urgent HF, or Outpatient HF visit)</li> <li>All-cause death</li> </ul>

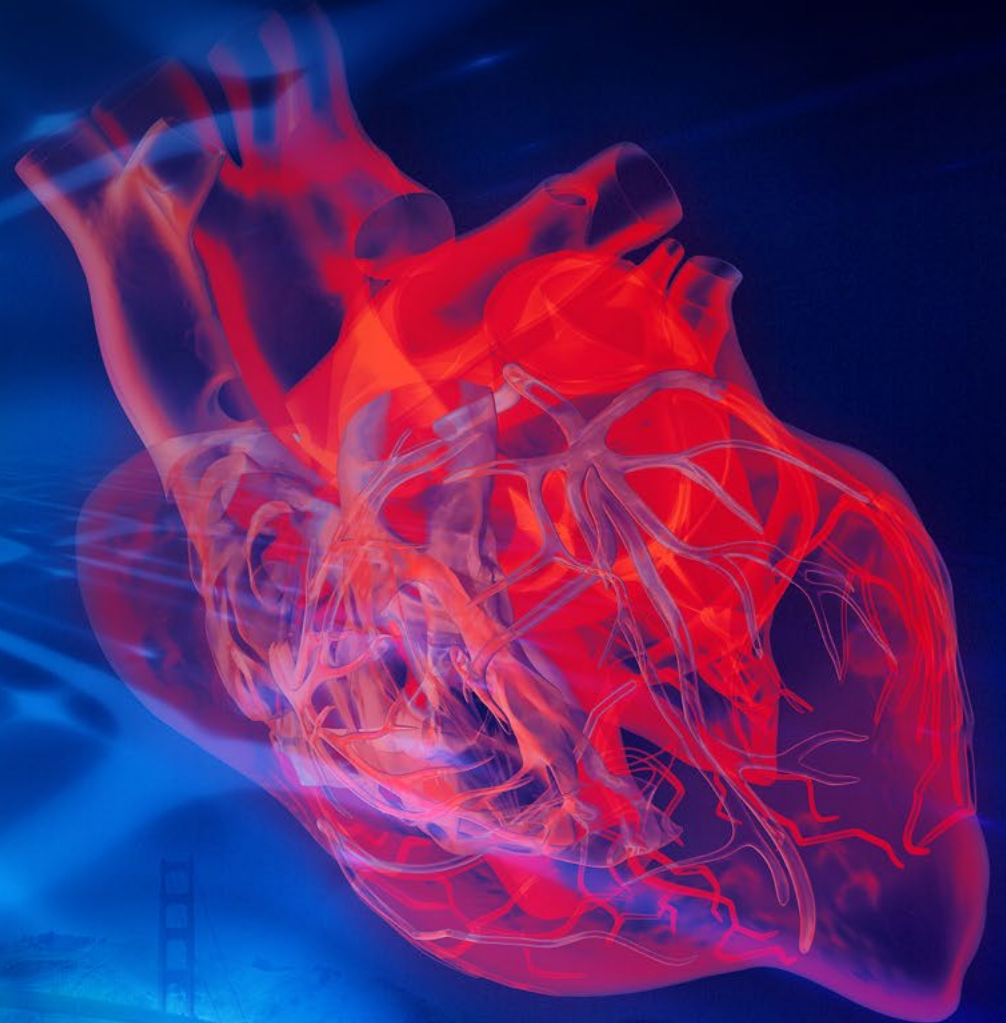
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# *Thank you!*

 @DrRoxMehran



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Fuster  
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