

TReatment with ADP receptor iNhibitorS:
Longitudinal Assessment of Treatment patterns
and Events after Acute Coronary Syndrome

TCT 2014 First Report Investigation presented on behalf of the TRANSLATE-ACS Investigators



Disclosures

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Study Organization

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Background

- In TRITON-TIMI 38, prasugrel reduced the risk of adverse CV events compared with clopidogrel among ACS patients treated with PCI, however a higher risk of major bleeding was also observed.
- Limited data are available on the comparative effectiveness and safety of prasugrel vs. clopidogrel therapy in routine clinical practice in the United States.



Objectives

Compare prasugrel vs. clopidogrel among MI patients undergoing PCI:

- Effectiveness at 12 months
 - MACE = composite of all-cause death, MI, stroke, or unplanned coronary revascularization
 - Stent Thrombosis = Academic Research
 Consortium (ARC) definite stent thrombosis
- Safety at 12 months
 - Bleeding = GUSTO moderate or severe bleeding



Study Design

- Multicenter, prospective, observational study
- Enrollment between April 2010 and October 2012

Inclusion Criteria

 STEMI and NSTEMI patients treated with PCI and an ADP receptor inhibitor during the index hospitalization

Exclusion Criteria

- unable to provide written consent for follow-up
- participating in another trial that specified ADP receptor inhibitor use in the first year post-MI



Methods

- Events independently validated
- Cumulative incidence of events by 12 months
 - Primary approach: "as treated" events censored
 >1 week after discontinuation or switch
 - Secondary approach: "intention to treat"
- Pre-specified primary multivariable analysis
 - Cox proportional hazards model using inverse probability weighting (IPW) based on propensity score – likelihood of prasugrel vs. clopidogrel



Primary & Secondary Models

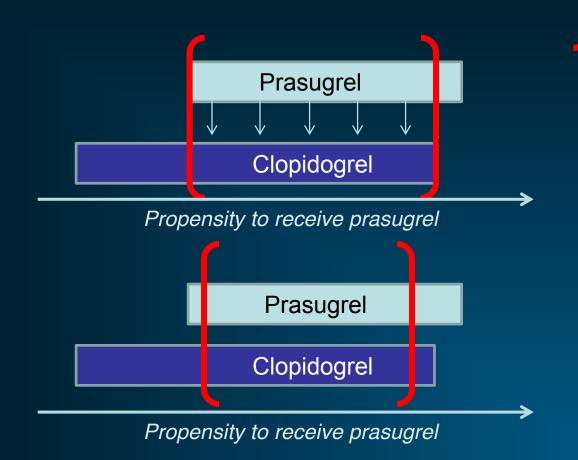
56 demographic, clinical, and procedural covariates

Primary Analysis
IPW

Clopidogrel Prasugrel

Secondary Analyses
Propensity Match
1:1 match

Trimmed Population >90% of covariates well-balanced with |SD|< 0.10





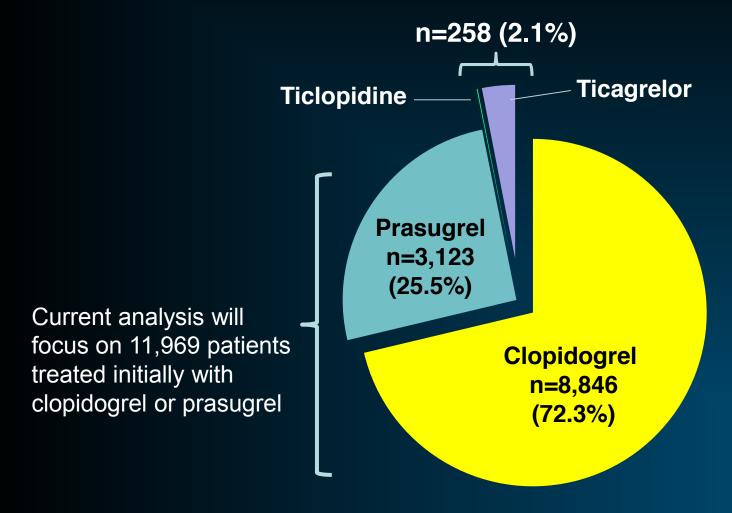
Study Centers

12,227 MI patients treated with PCI at 233 U.S. hospitals





ADP Receptor Inhibitor Selection





Baseline Characteristics

	Prasugrel N=3,123	Clopidogrel N=8,846	Р
Age*, years	57 (50-63)	61 (53-70)	<0.0001
Female	21.5%	30.2%	<0.0001
White race	88.1%	87.9%	0.82
Uninsured	16.9%	14.1%	0.0002
STEMI (vs. NSTEMI)	58.6%	49.3%	<0.0001
Prior MI	14.6%	21.3%	<0.0001
Prior PCI	17.8%	23.0%	<0.0001
Prior CABG	5.5%	10.6%	<0.0001
Prior stroke/TIA	1.9%	6.6%	<0.0001
Diabetes	24.6%	27.2%	0.003
Baseline hemoglobin*, g/dL	14.7 (13.6-15.7)	14.1 (12.9-15.3)	<0.0001



Procedural Characteristics

	Prasugrel N=3,123	Clopidogrel N=8,846	Р
Culprit lesion location			<0.0001
Left main	0.4%	1.0%	
LAD	39.9%	36.2%	
Circumflex	21.1%	23.1%	
RCA	38.1%	39.2%	
Lesion in graft	2.9%	5.4%	<0.0001
Previously stented lesion	6.7%	7.4%	0.99
Bifurcation lesion	12.3%	10.9%	0.03
Multivessel PCI	24.2%	26.3%	<0.0001
DES used	75.9%	69.1%	<0.0001

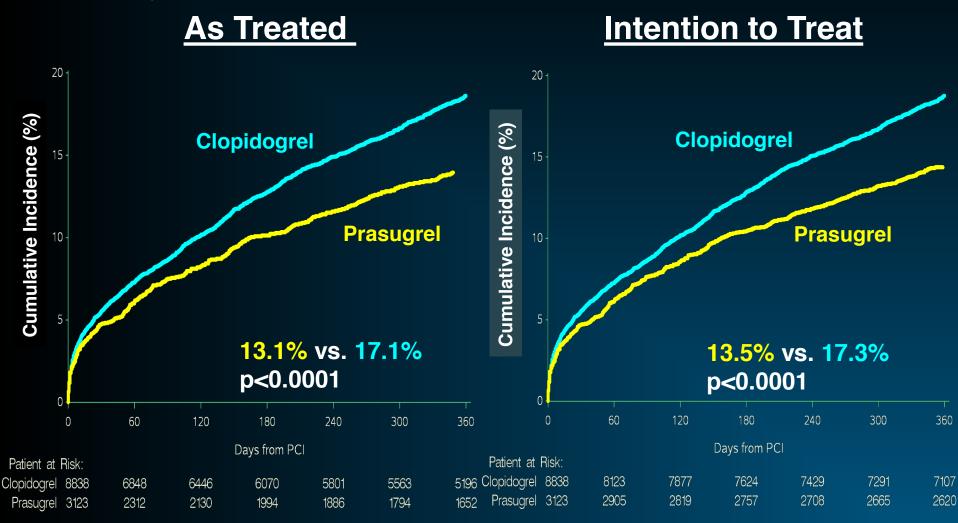


In-Hospital Therapies

	Prasugrel N=3,123	Clopidogrel N=8,846	Р
Aspirin	98.1%	98.4%	0.35
Unfractionated heparin	69.4%	76.6%	<0.0001
LMW heparin	16.4%	20.3%	<0.0001
Bivalirudin	50.5%	47.7%	0.007
Fibrinolytic Glycoprotein Ilb/Illa inhibitor	3.0% 48.4%	4.3% 42.2%	<0.0001 <0.0001



Unadjusted MACE



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MACE = death, MI, stroke, or unplanned revascularization



Adjusted MACE

	Adj. HR	95% CI	Р
Primary Analysis			
IPW (as treated)	1.03	0.92 – 1.16	0.59
Secondary Analyses			
IPW (ITT)	1.00	0.91 – 1.11	0.95
Propensity-matched (as treated)	1.02	0.90 – 1.14	0.81
Propensity-matched (ITT)	1.03	0.93 – 1.14	0.57
Trimmed population (as treated)	0.89	0.76 – 1.05	0.18
Trimmed population (ITT)	0.91	0.79 – 1.06	0.23

HR = hazard ratio; CI = confidence interval IPW = inverse probability weighting; ITT = intention-to-treat



Individual MACE Endpoints

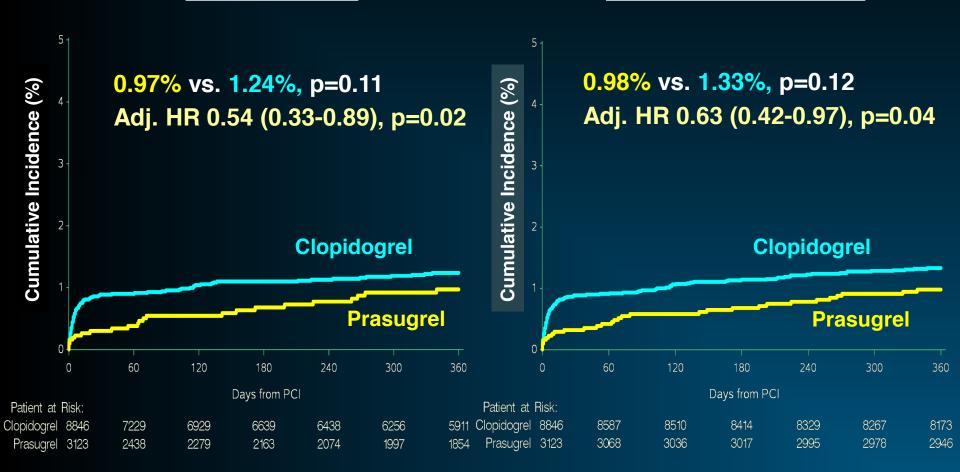
Unadjusted event rates	Adj. HR	95% CI	Р
All-cause mortality			
1.3% vs. 3.4%, p<0.0001	0.80	0.59 – 1.08	0.15
MI			
3.7% vs. 5.5%, p=0.0001	0.98	0.80 – 1.21	0.84
Stroke			
0.6% vs. 1.1%, p=0.009	0.90	0.55 – 1.48	0.69
Unplanned revascularization			
10.7% vs. 12.0%, p=0.05	1.12	0.99 – 1.28	0.08



Stent Thrombosis

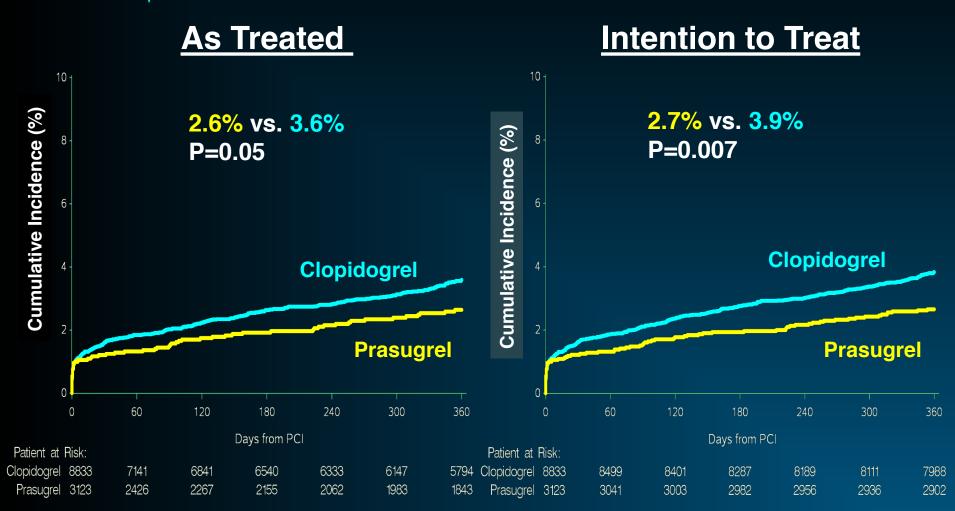
As Treated

Intention to Treat





Unadjusted Bleeding



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Bleeding = GUSTO severe or moderate bleeding



Adjusted Bleeding

	Adj. HR	95% CI	Р
Primary Analysis			
IPW (as treated)	1.30	1.04 – 1.63	0.02
Secondary Analyses			
IPW (ITT)	1.30	1.07 – 1.59	0.01
Propensity-matched (as treated)	1.12	0.86 – 1.47	0.41
Propensity-matched (ITT)	1.10	0.88 – 1.37	0.43
Trimmed population (as treated)	0.94	0.64 – 1.36	0.73
Trimmed population (ITT)	0.83	0.58 – 1.18	0.29

HR = hazard ratio; CI = confidence interval IPW = inverse probability weighting; ITT = intention-to-treat



Limitations

- Potential for residual confounding in nonrandomized, observational comparison of outcomes despite multivariable adjustment
- Peri-procedural MIs may be under-reported as biomarkers are not routinely measured post-PCI in clinical practice
- Site participation was voluntary and longitudinal follow-up required informed consent. Results may not be generalized to a broader U.S. population



Conclusions

- In U.S. community practice, patients treated with prasugrel vs. clopidogrel differ significantly.
- While unadjusted comparisons demonstrated lower MACE in patients receiving prasugrel vs. clopidogrel, these differences were not significant after risk adjustment.
 - However, prasugrel was associated with significantly lower adjusted risk of stent thrombosis.
- Prasugrel was associated with significantly higher adjusted bleeding risk relative to clopidogrel.
 - These differences were not significant among patients more likely to be treated with prasugrel in community practice.



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