From LEADERS to LEADERS FREE A patient-centric approach

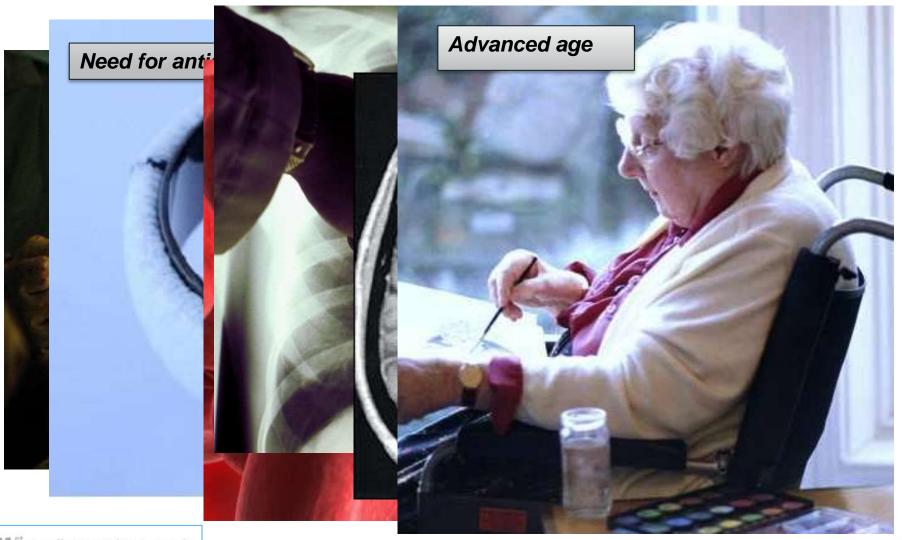
HBR Patients & 1 Month DAPT A Paradigm Shift With LEADERS FREE

21st CardioVascular Summit TCTAP 2016

Philip Urban Hôpital de la Tour Geneva Switzerland

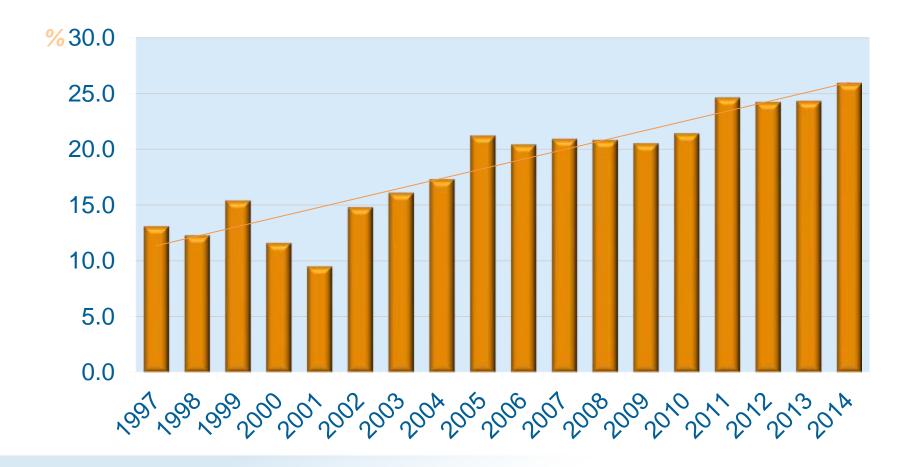


High Bleeding Risk Patients (HBR)



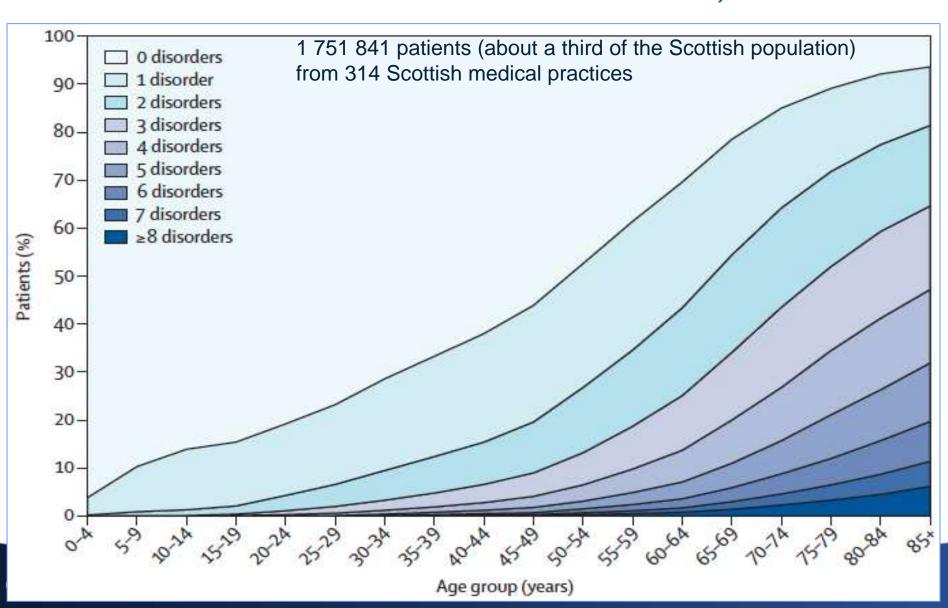
ACS patients ≥75 years, who underwent PCI (n=33,834)



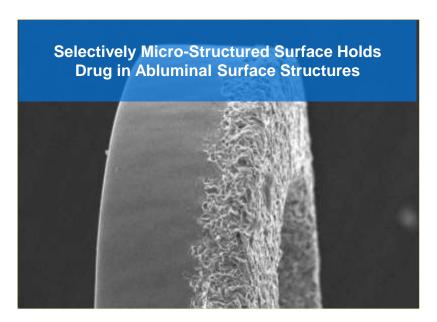


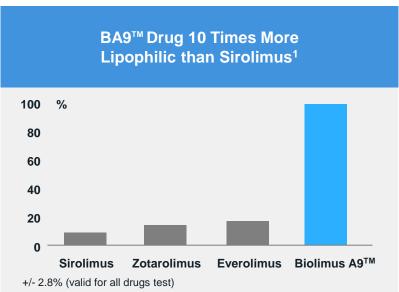
Number of chronic disorders by age-group

Barnett K et al. Lancet 2012; 380: 37-43



BioFreedom™ Drug Coated Stent (DCS)





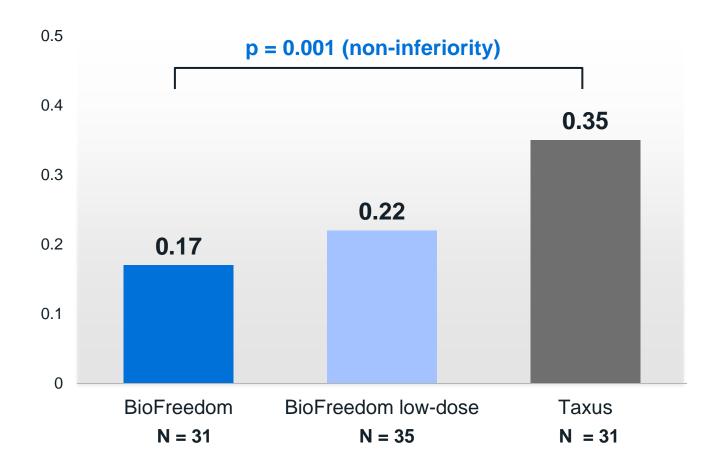
Potential Advantages:

- ✓ Avoid any possible polymer-related adverse effects
- ✓ Rapid drug transfer to vessel wall (98% within one month²)
- ✓ Safe to shorten DAPT?





Median In-Stent LLL at 12-month Follow-up 2nd Cohort – Primary Endpoint







LEADERS FREE Trial Design

Prospective, double-blind randomized (1:1) trial 2466 High bleeding risk (HBR) PCI patients

BioFreedom™ DCS

VS.

Gazelle™ BMS

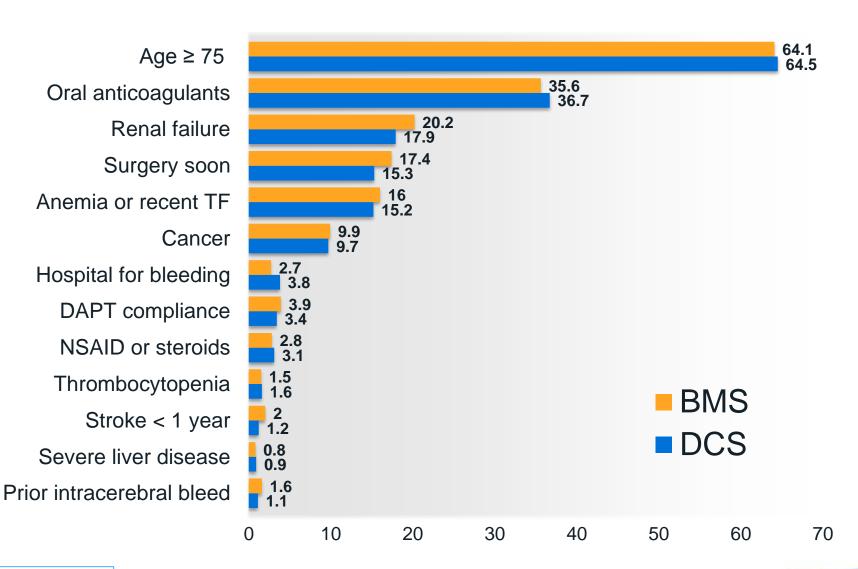
DAPT mandated for 1 month only, followed by long-term SAPT

- Primary safety endpoint:
 Composite of cardiac death, MI, definite / probable stent thrombosis at 1 year (non-inferiority then superiority)
- Primary efficacy endpoint:
 Clinically-driven TLR at 1 year (superiority)





Inclusion Criteria Applied (1.7 criteria / patient)





Baseline Characteristics

		DCS (%)	BMS (%)
Me	ean age	75.7 + 9.4	75.7+9.3
Fe	male gender	29.8	30.9
BM	/ II	27.5 ± 4.8	27.2 ± 4.6
D ia	abetes	34.0	32.3
NS	STEMI presentation	22.4	23.2
ST	EMI presentation	4.7	4.0
Pri	or MI	19.6	21.4
Pri	or PCI	22.2	21.9
Pri	or CABG	9.4	10.1
→ Mu	ultivessel CAD	62.9	61.6
Co	engestive heart failure	14.4	12.4
A tr	rial fibrillation	34.9	34.6
Pe	ripheral vascular disease	15.7	15.8
Ch	ronic obstructive lung disease	10.9	11.7



Index Procedure

		DCS (%)	BMS (%)
	Radial access	60.7	58.7
	Staged procedure	4.5	5.9
	Multi-lesion procedure	37.8	35.3
-	Multi-vessel procedure	21.8	21.4
	Number of treated lesions / patient	1.6 ± 0.8	1.6 ± 0.9
	LMS	3.0	3.9
	SVG	1.4	1.8
	Bifurcation	14.9	16.0
	ISR	2.4	2.6
	СТО	5.0	4.4

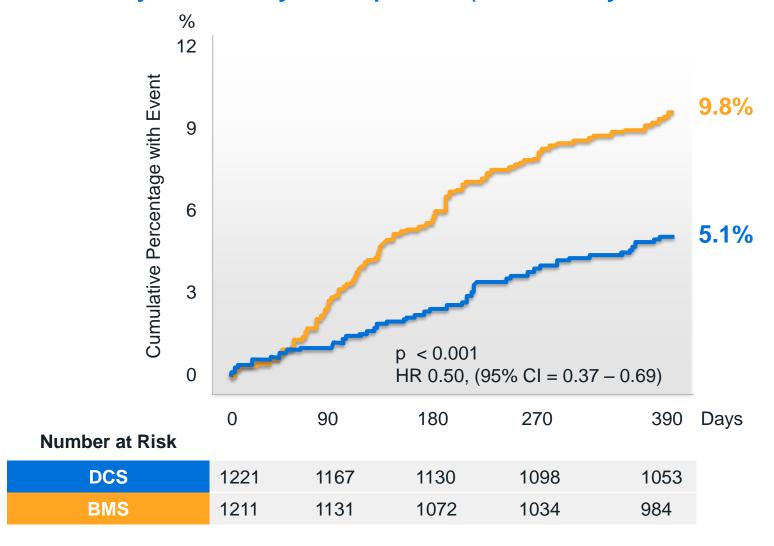


Index Procedure (Continued)

		DCS	BMS
	Mean stent diameter	3.0 ± 0.4	3.0 ± 0.4
•	Mean total implanted stent length / patient	34.5 ± 23.1	33.4 ± 23.4
	Mean number of stents implanted / patient	1.9 ± 1.1	1.8 ± 1.2
	Lesion success	97.7	98.0
•	Device success	97.7	97.6
	Procedure success	94.4	93.7
	UFH during procedure	90.5	89.4
	LMWH during procedure	8.4	8.8
	Bivalirudin during procedure	1.1	1.8
	2b3a blocker during procedure	2.0	1.2



Primary Efficacy Endpoint (Clinically-Driven TLR)

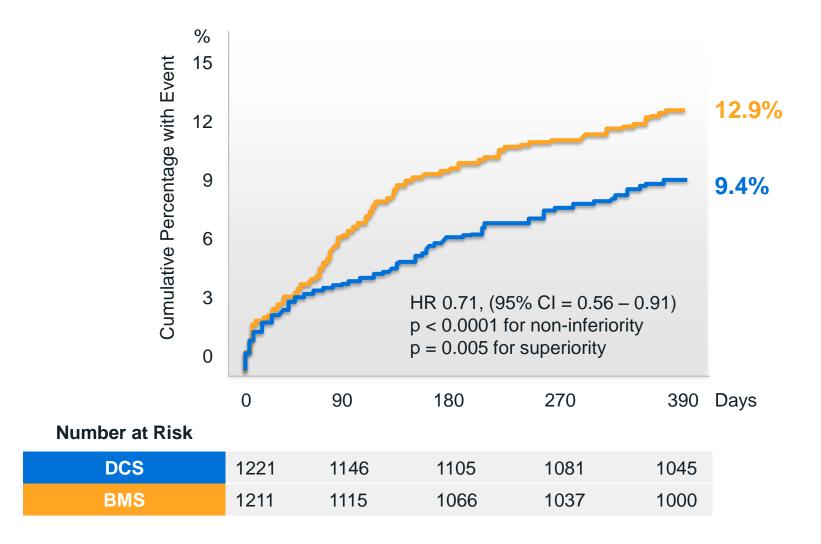








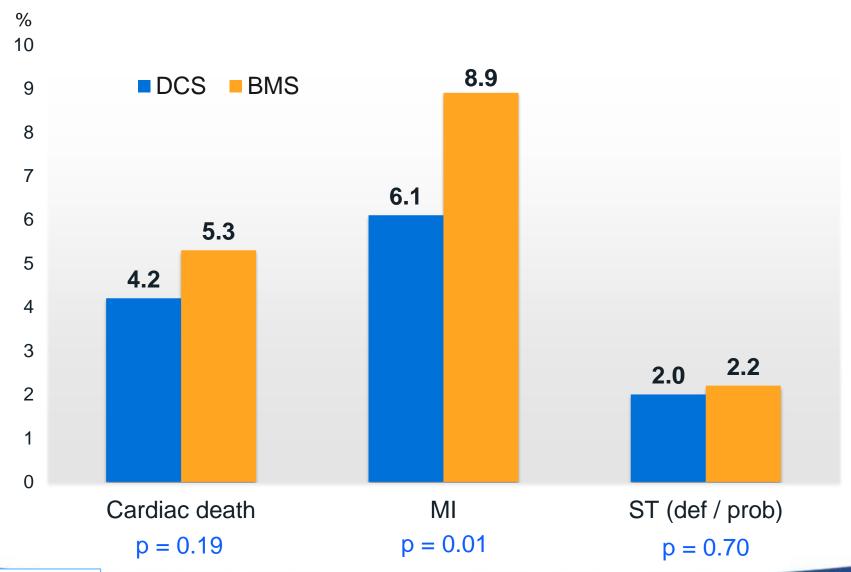
Primary Safety Endpoint (Cardiac Death, MI, ST)



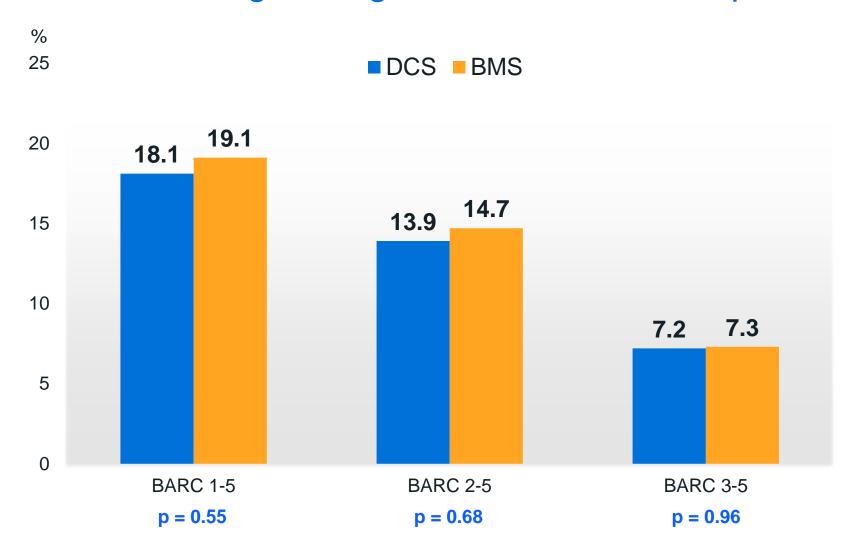
390 days chosen for assessing primary EP to capture potential events driven by the 360 day FU contact



Components of Safety Endpoint



Bleeding During 12 Months Follow-Up







Major bleeding in DES DAPT trials

(first 12 months on DAPT after PCI)



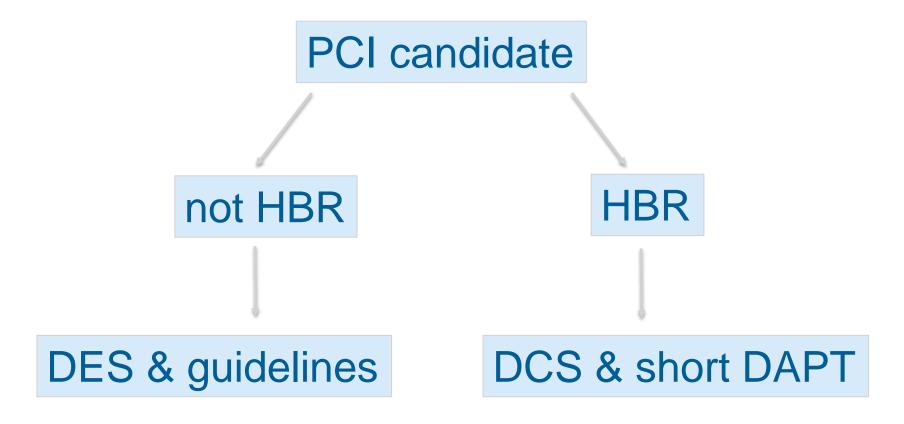


DAPT trials <u>ex</u>clusion criteria (✗) vs. LEADERS FREE <u>in</u>clusion criteria (✓)

	EXCELLENT	RESET	ARCTIC	OPTIMIZE	DAPT DES	LEADERS FREE
Low Hb or thrombocytopenia	×	X	X			√
Recent bleeding	X	X	X			√
Anticoagulants	X		X		X	1
Need for surgery	×		×	X	X	1
Renal or hepatic failure	×	X	X			✓
STEMI and/or GP 2b3a blockers	×		X	×		not excluded
Anticipated difficulties with long term DAPT	×	X	×		X	√



There now is a choice...



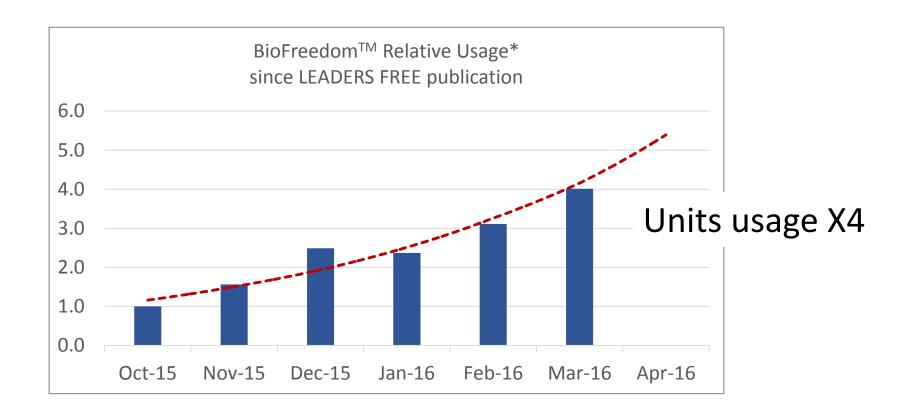
Novel Ticagrelor regimens

	PEGASUS	GLOBAL LEADERS	TWILIGHT
Number of patients	21162	16000	9000
Status	published	enrolling	enrolling
Patients	Post-MI	All-comers PCI	High-risk PCI
Design	ASA alone vs. ASA+ticagrelor 60 mg or ticagrelor 90 mg BD	1 mth DAPT (ASA), then ticagrelor monotherapy vs. Guideline- recommended DAPT	3 mths DAPT (ticagrelor + ASA), then continued DAPT vs. ticagrelor alone
Randomization	stat	at PCI	3 months post PCI
Ticagrelor Rx.	3 years	2 years	15 months
Primary endpoint	Cardiovasc. death, MI or stroke (✔)	All-cause mortality or Q wave MI	Bleeding
HBR excluded	yes	yes	yes

Exclusion (✗) vs. inclusion (✓) criteria

	PEGASUS	GLOBAL LEADERS	TWILIGHT	LEADERS FREE
Anticoagulants	X	X	X	✓
Cancer			X	√
Recent bleed/diathesis	X	X		√
Major surgery soon		X	X	√
AMI presentation	X		X	not excluded
Severe liver disease	X	X	X	✓
Thrombopenia			X	✓
Recent CVA	X	X	X	✓
Any ICH	X	X	X	✓
Use of CYP3a4 inhibitor		X	X	not excluded
Risk of bradycardic event	X			not excluded

BioFreedom™ DCS Adoption* since LEADERS FREE Publication



^{*}Relative units usage compared to October usage (Biosensors internal data, April 2016)

Conclusions (I)

- ✓ LEADERS FREE is the first randomized clinical trial dedicated to HBR patients
- ✓ Such patients are often excluded from stent and drug trials, constitute a rapidly growing proportion of PCI candidates and suffer high event rates
- ✓ Together with an ultra-short (1 month) DAPT course, the use of a BA9-DCS was both significantly safer and more effective than a control BMS in HBR patients

Conclusions (II)

- ✓ Most major trials of antiplatelet regimens and devices have targeted specific populations: it is probably inappropriate to extend their conclusions to HBR patients
- ✓ The BioFreedom DCS with 1 month DAPT should be considered as the current default therapy for HBR patients
- ✓ Use of BMS can only be justified today for economic reasons

Late-breaking at Euro PCR 2016

LEADERS-FREE ACS
 Christoph Naber

 The Balance of thrombosis and bleeding in the LEADERS FREE trial

Philip Urban





Thank you