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Atrial Fibrillation and ACS/PCI: Chains of RCTs up to AUGUSTUS - Enough Evidence or More?

Davide Capodanno

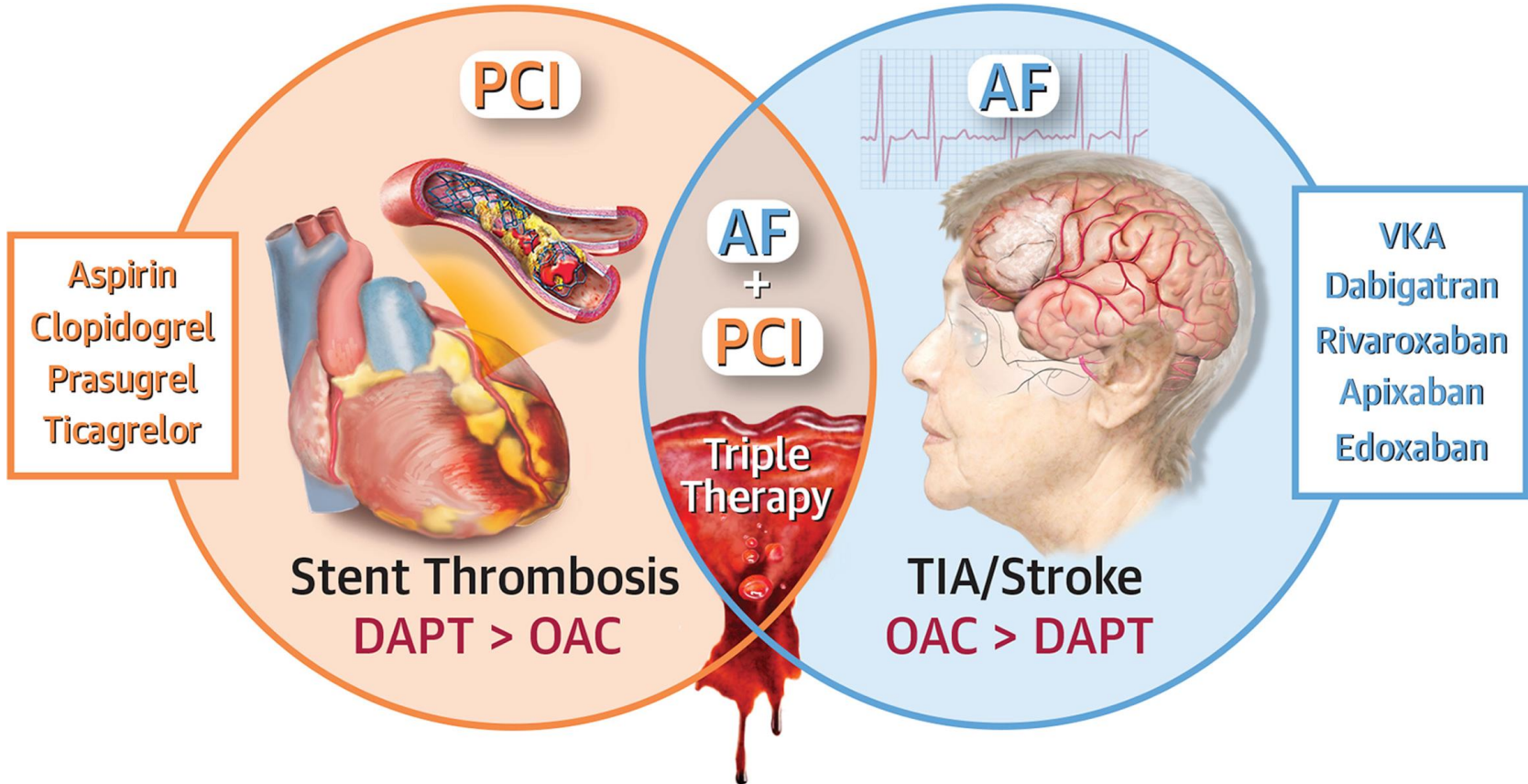
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ATRIAL FIBRILLATION AND PCI

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Stent thrombosis and coronary events
↓
High shear stress platelet-rich thrombi
↓
Antiplatelet therapy

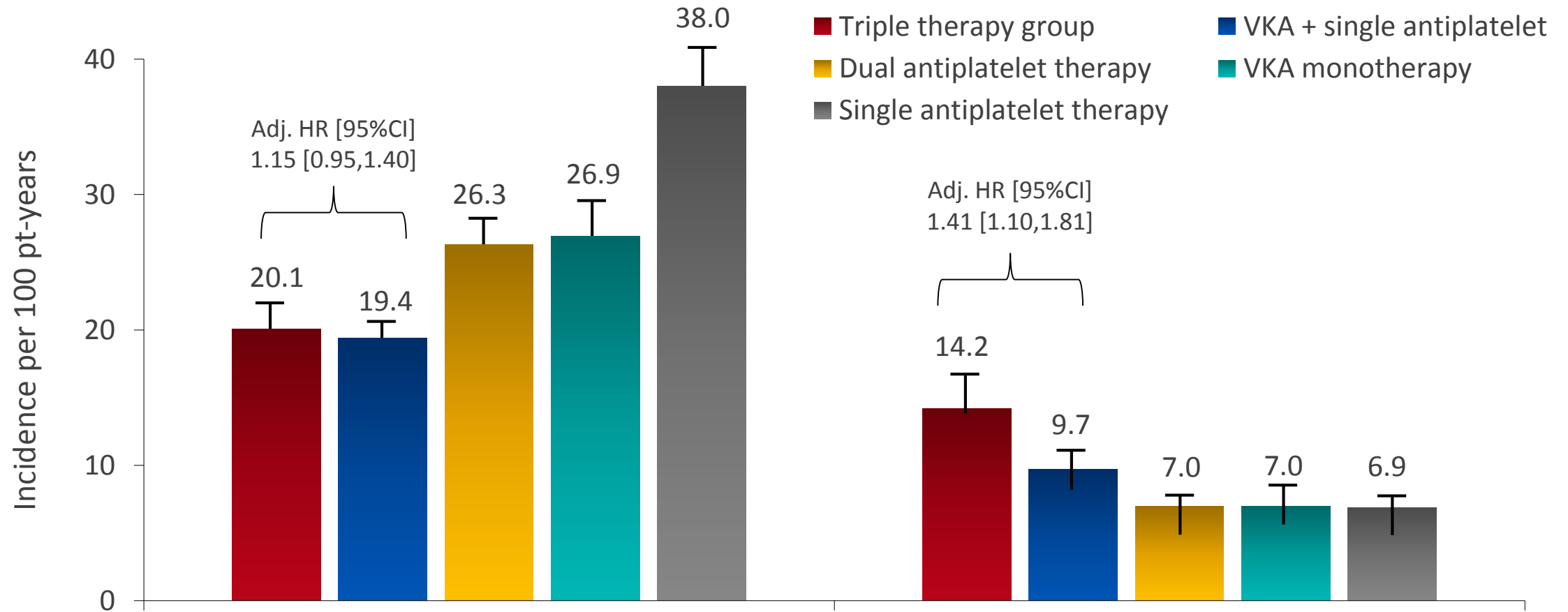
Stroke, TIA and systemic embolism
↓
Low shear stress, less platelet-dependent thrombi
↓
Anticoagulation therapy



BLEEDING AFTER INITIATION OF ANTITHROMBOTIC DRUGS

CV DEATH, MI OR ISCHEMIC STROKE

FATAL AND NON-FATAL BLEEDING



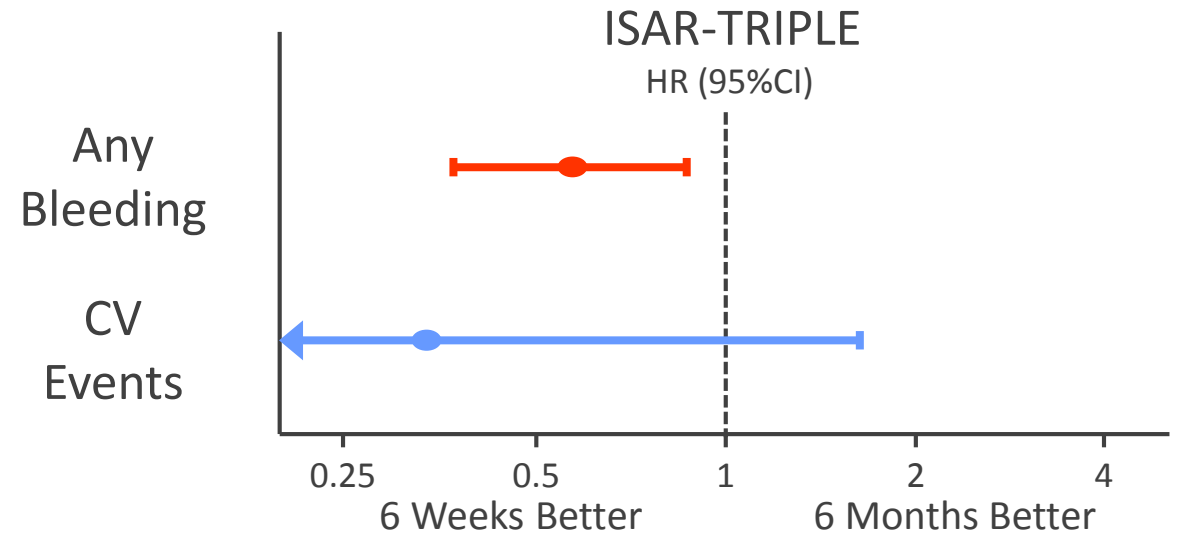
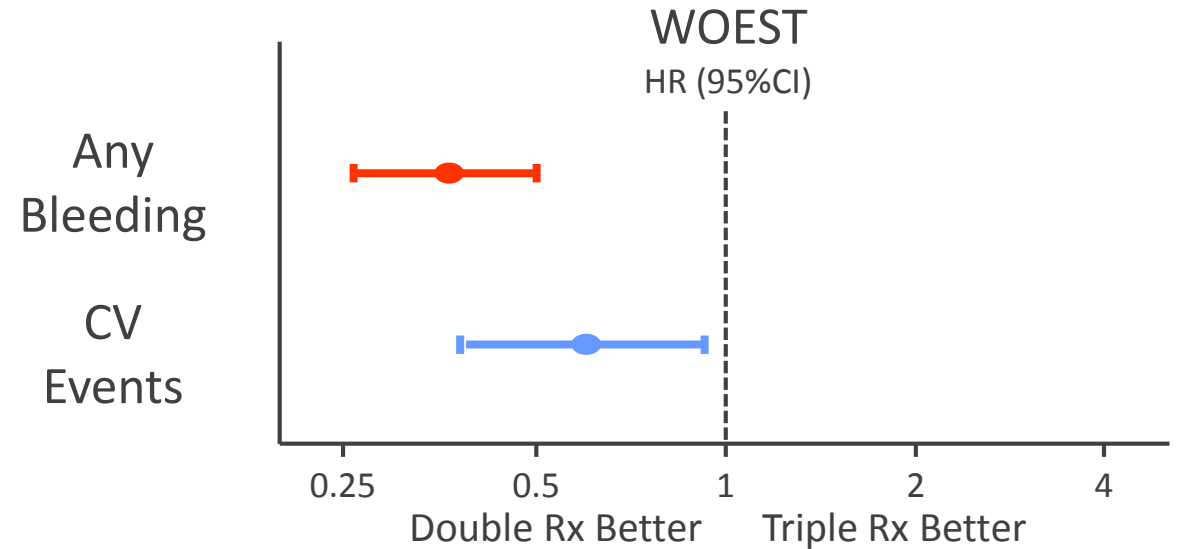
TRIALS OF VKA: WOEST AND ISAR-TRIPLE

WOEST

573 low-risk pts receiving warfarin undergoing PCI randomized to clopidogrel alone (DAT) vs. clopidogrel plus aspirin (TAT)
1-year primary endpoint

ISAR-TRIPLE

614 low-risk pts receiving warfarin and aspirin undergoing PCI randomized to 6 weeks vs. 6 months of clopidogrel
9-month primary endpoint



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RIVAROXABAN FOR AF-PCI

PIONEER AF

2,124 AF pts with PCI

1:1:1

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

Riva 15 mg
12 months

Riva 2.5 mg
1, 6 or 12 months,
then Riva 15 mg

VKA
12 months

P2Y₁₂ inhib
12 months

P2Y₁₂ inhib
1, 6 or 12 months

P2Y₁₂ inhib
1, 6 or 12 months

Aspirin
12 months

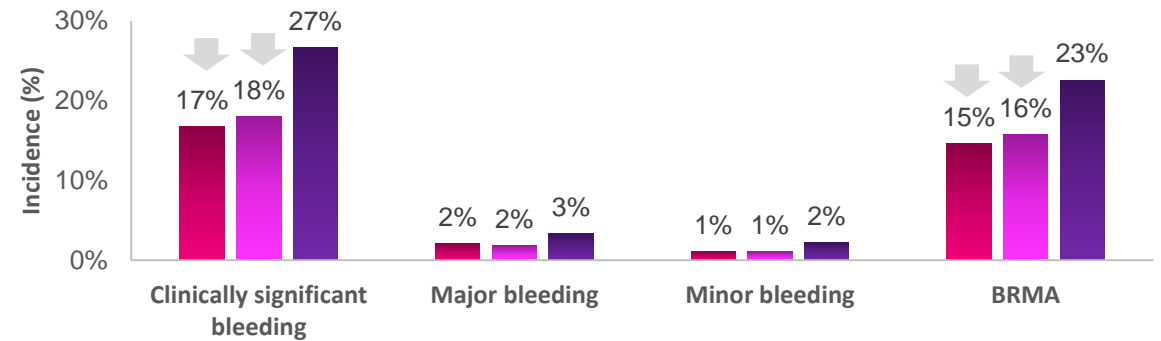
Aspirin
12 months

Primary endpoint

Clinically significant bleeding at 12 months

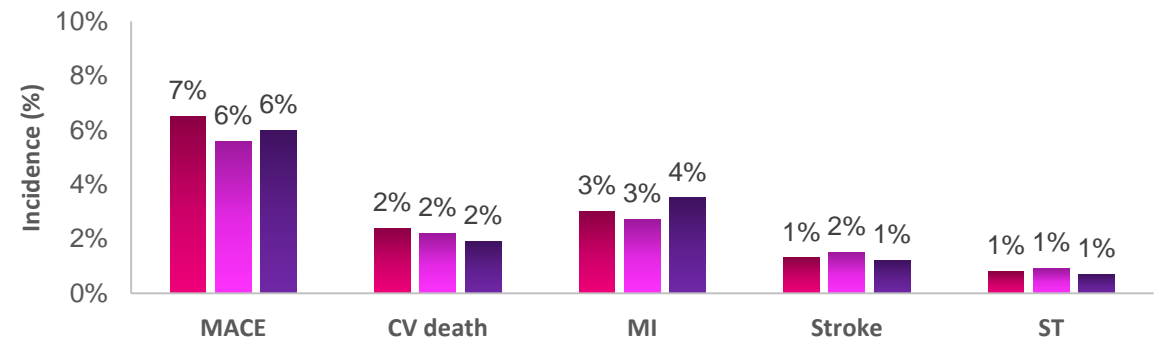
SAFETY ENDPOINTS

■ Group 1 ■ Group 2 ■ Group 3



EFFICACY ENDPOINTS

■ Group 1 ■ Group 2 ■ Group 3



DABIGATRAN FOR AF-PCI

RE-DUAL PCI

2,725 AF pts with PCI

1:1:1

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

Dabi 150 mg
12 months

Dabi 110 mg
12 months

VKA
12 months

P2Y₁₂ inhib
12 months

P2Y₁₂ inhib
12 months

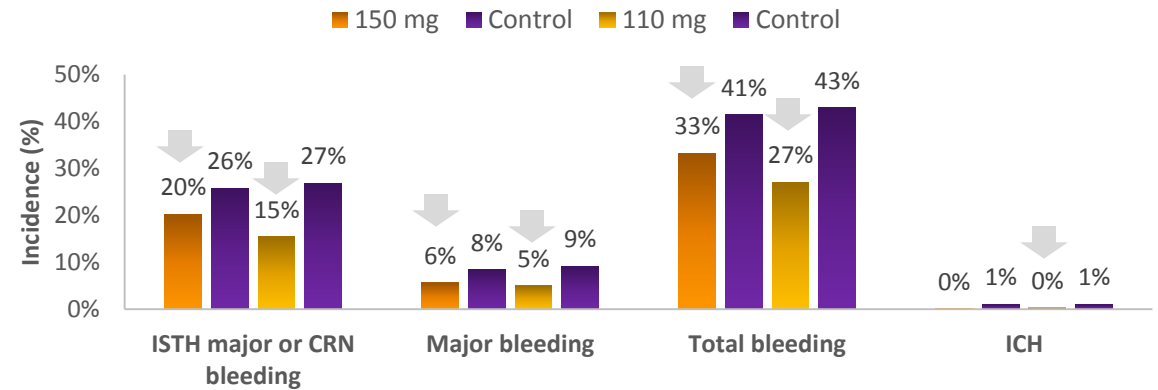
P2Y₁₂ inhib
12 months

Aspirin
1 to 3 months

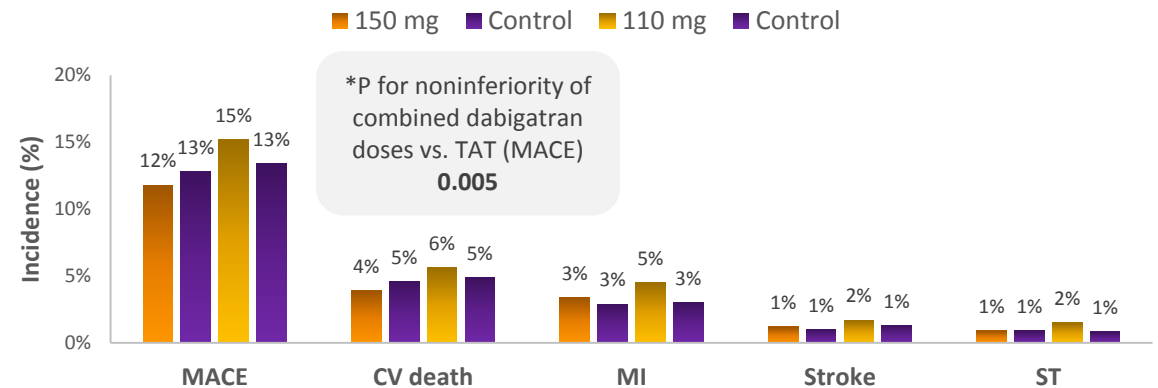
Primary endpoint

Major or CRNM bleeding at 12 months

SAFETY ENDPOINTS

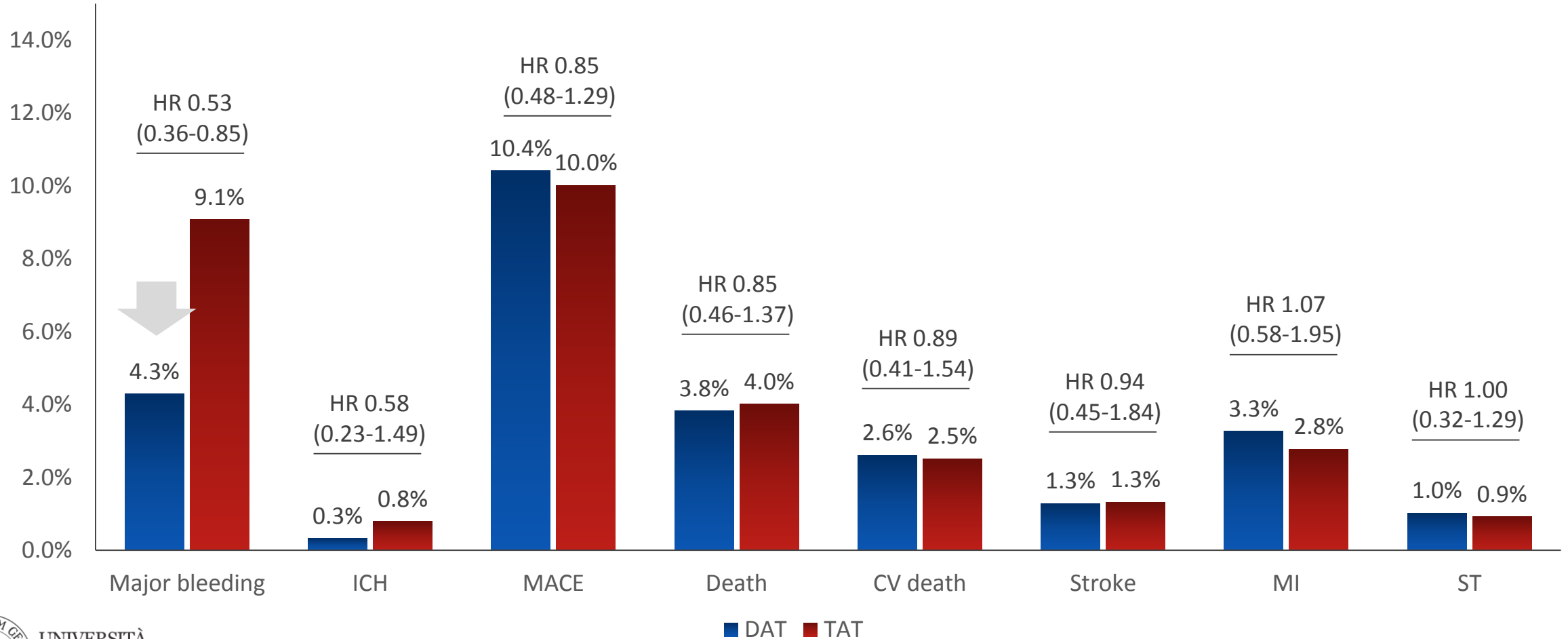


EFFICACY ENDPOINT



META-ANALYSIS OF DOUBLE VS. TRIPLE THERAPY

CLINICAL OUTCOMES (%)



ISCHEMIC EVENTS: IS THE EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE?

Study parameters	
Incidence in the TAT group*	10.0%
Meaningful reduction with DAT	20%
Alpha	0.05
Beta	0.2
Power	0.8
Sample size required**	6,426

WOEST
N=573

PIONEER-AF PCI
N=2,124

RE-DUAL PCI
N=2,725

Meta-analysis
N=5,317

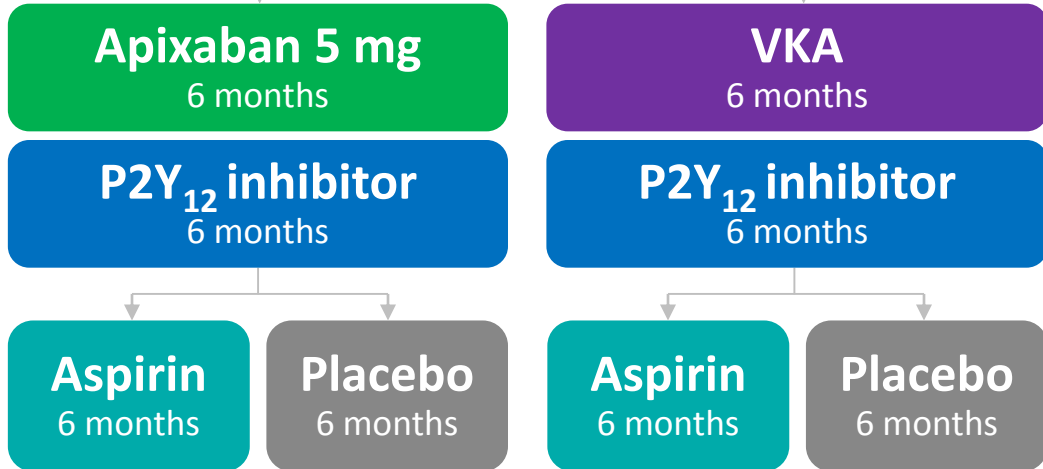
*As reported in the Golwala HB, et al. study-level meta-analysis; **ClinCalc.com

APIXABAN FOR AF-PCI **NEW!**

AUGUSTUS

4,614 AF pts with ACS or PCI

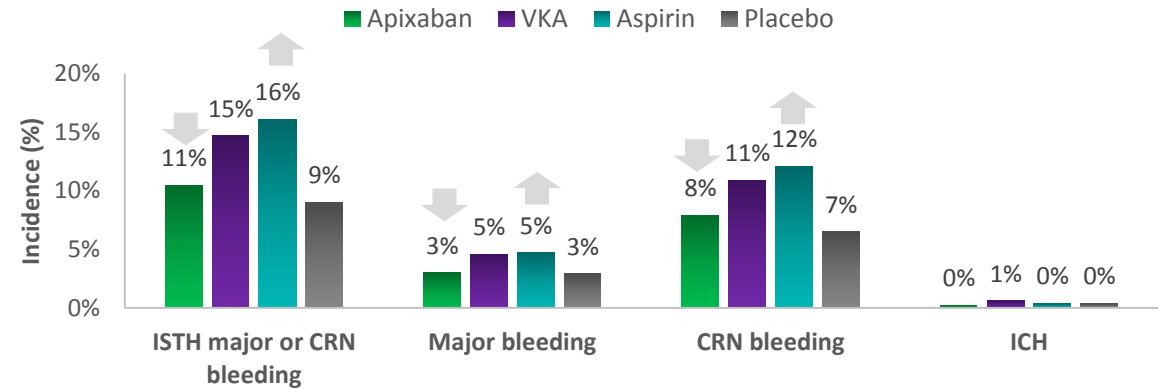
at a mean of 1 week



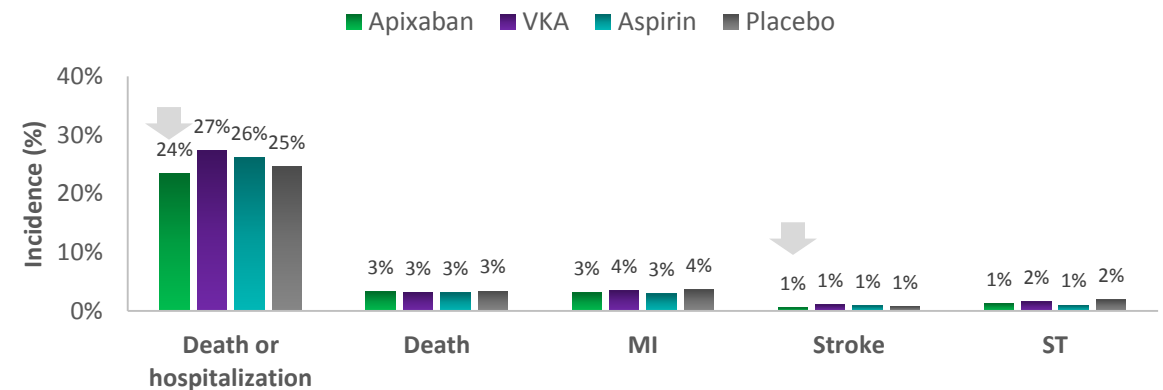
Primary endpoint

Major or CRNM bleeding at 6 months

SAFETY ENDPOINTS



EFFICACY ENDPOINTS

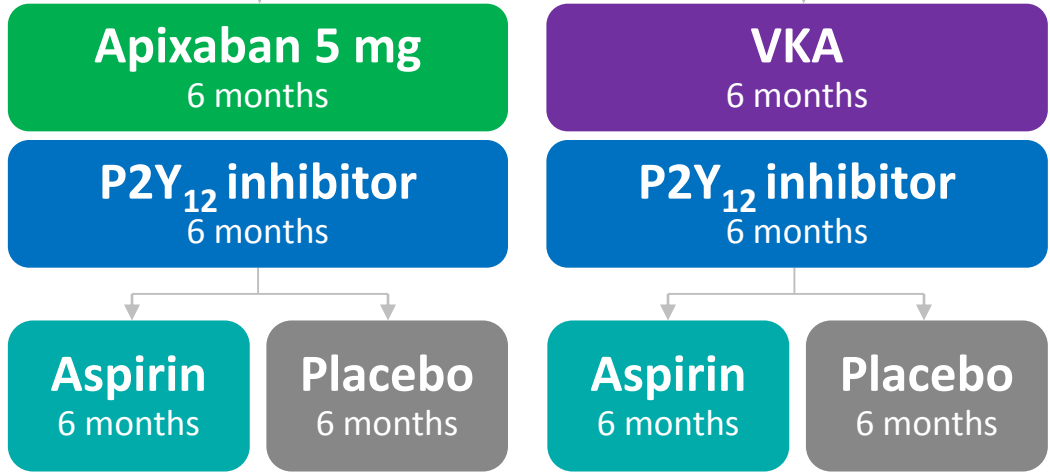


APIXABAN FOR AF-PCI **NEW!**

AUGUSTUS

4,614 AF pts with ACS or PCI

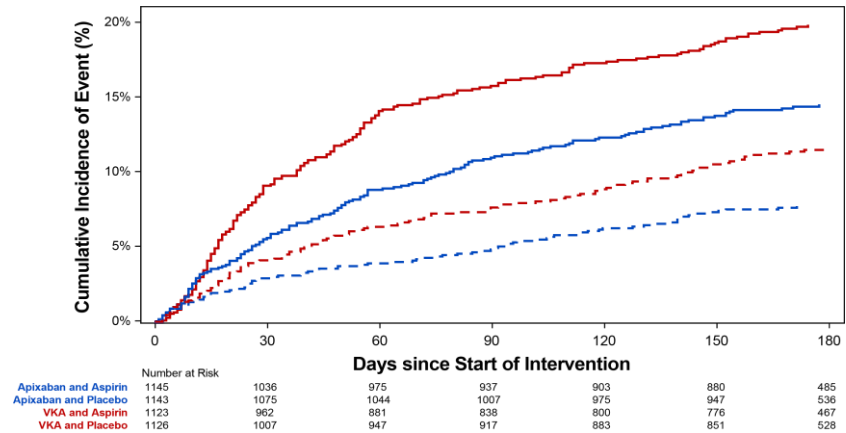
at a mean of 1 week



Primary endpoint

Major or CRNM bleeding at 6 months

ISTH MAJOR OR CRNM BLEEDING



VKA + Aspirin (18.7%)

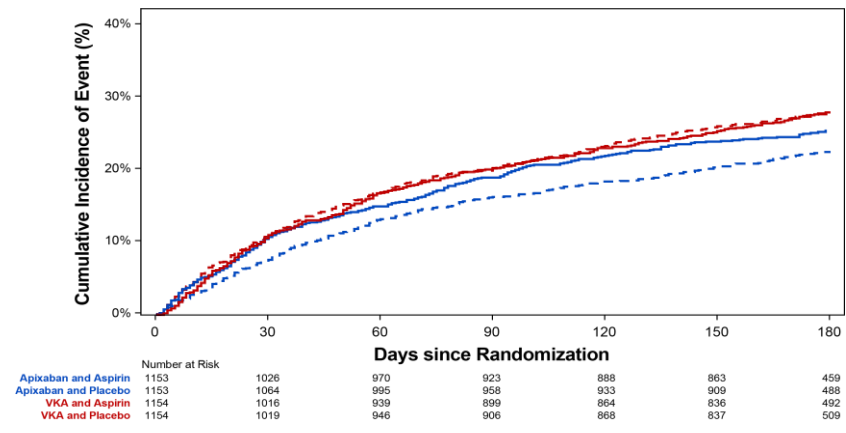
Apixaban + Aspirin (13.8%)

VKA + Placebo (10.9%)

Apixaban + Placebo (7.3%)

Apixaban + Placebo vs. VKA + Aspirin:
11.4% absolute risk reduction (NNT=9)

DEATH OR REHOSPITALIZATION



VKA + Aspirin (27.5%)

VKA + Placebo (27.3%)

Apixaban + Aspirin (24.9%)

Apixaban + Placebo (22.0%)

Apixaban + Placebo vs. VKA + Aspirin:
5.5% absolute risk reduction (NNT=18)



EDOxabAN FOR AF-PCI

ENTRUST AF PCI

1,500 AF pts with PCI

4h-5d after PCI

Edoxaban 60 mg
12 months

VKA
12 months

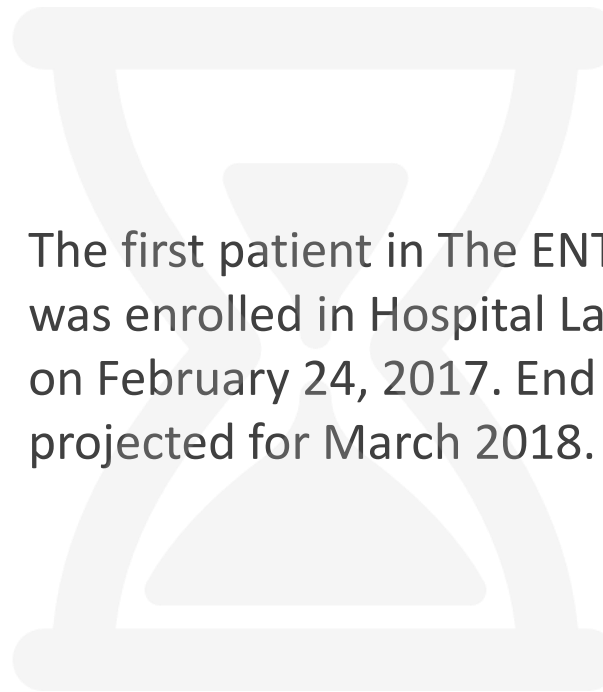
P2Y₁₂ inhibitor
12 months

P2Y₁₂ inhibitor
12 months

Aspirin
1 to 12 months

Primary endpoint

Major or CRNM bleeding at 12 months



The first patient in The ENTRUST-AF PCI trial was enrolled in Hospital La Paz, Madrid, Spain, on February 24, 2017. End of enrollment is projected for March 2018.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATION FOR OAC PATIENTS UNDERGOING PCI

CHOICE OF ORAL ANTICOAGULANT

Recommendation	COR	LOE
In patients with non-valvular AF requiring anticoagulation and antiplatelet treatment, a NOAC should be preferred over VKAs. ^{1,2,3}	Ila	A

¹ Dans AL, et al. Concomitant use of antiplatelet therapy with dabigatran or warfarin in the Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy (RE-LY) trial. *Circulation* 2013;127:634–640.

² Kopin D, et al. Percutaneous coronary intervention and antiplatelet therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation receiving apixaban or warfarin: Insights from the ARISTOTLE trial. *Am Heart J* 2018;197:133–141.

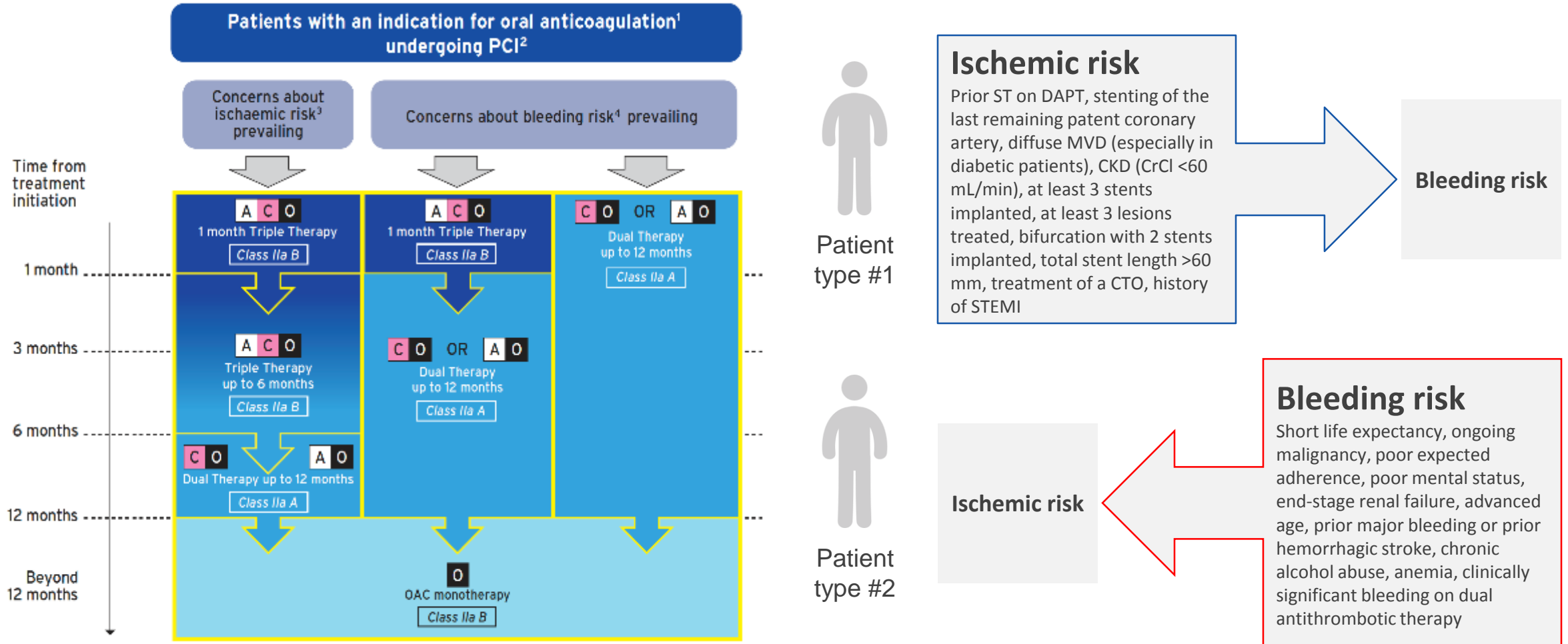
³ Ruff CT, et al. Comparison of the efficacy and safety of new oral anticoagulants with warfarin in patients with atrial fibrillation: A meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Lancet* 2014;383:955–962.

Recommendation	COR	LOE
When a NOAC is used in combination with aspirin and/or clopidogrel, the lowest approved dose effective for stroke prevention tested in AF trials should be considered.	Ila	C
When rivaroxaban is used in combination with aspirin and/or clopidogrel, rivaroxaban 15 mg q.d. may be used instead of rivaroxaban 20 mg q.d	IIb	B
When dabigatran is used in combination with aspirin or clopidogrel, a dose of 150 mg b.i.d. may be preferred over a dose of 110 mg b.i.d.	IIb	B

Apixaban 5 mg b.i.d. or apixaban 2.5 mg b.i.d. if at least two of the following: age ≥ 80 years, body weight ≤ 60 kg, or serum creatinine level ≥ 1.5 mg/dL (133 mmol/L); dabigatran 110 mg or 150 mg b.i.d.; and edoxaban 60 mg q.d. or edoxaban 30 mg q.d. if any of the following: creatinine clearance of 30–50 mL/min; body weight ≤ 60 kg; concomitant use of verapamil, quinidine, or dronedarone; and rivaroxaban 20 mg q.d. or rivaroxaban 15 mg q.d. if creatinine clearance 30–49 mL/min.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATION FOR OAC PATIENTS UNDERGOING PCI

POST-PROCEDURAL CONSIDERATIONS

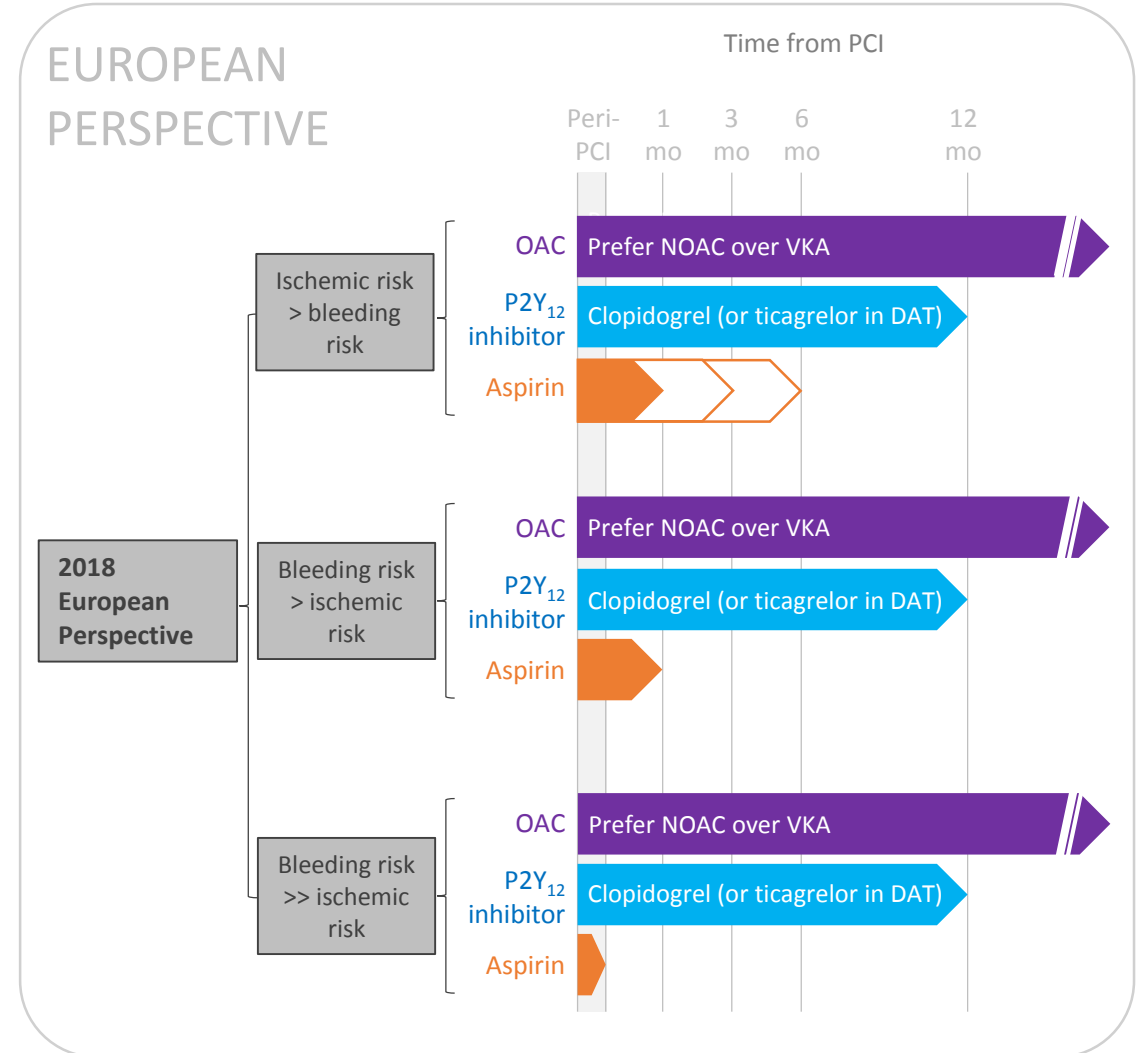
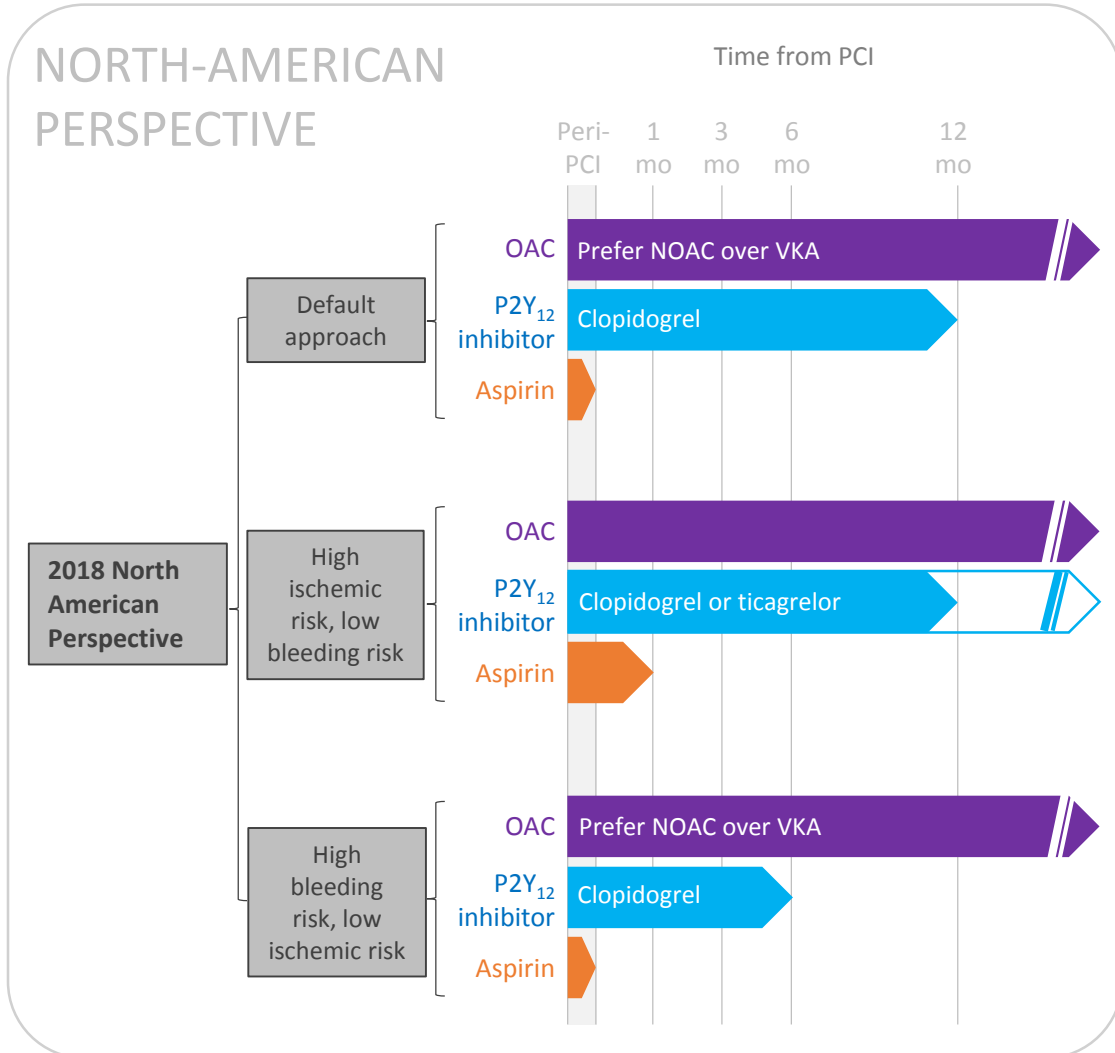


A = Aspirin C = Clopidogrel O = Oral anticoagulation¹

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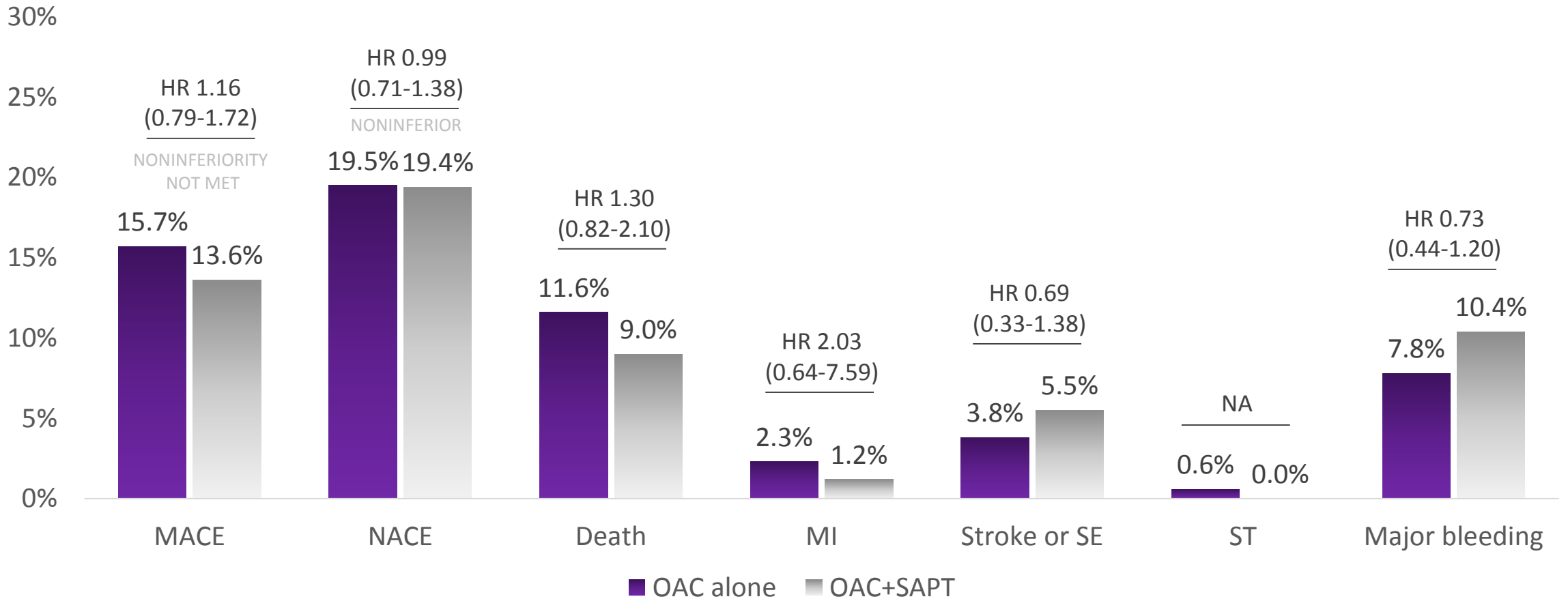
TAT VS. DAT: NORTH-AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

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ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY AFTER 1 YEAR FROM PCI

CLINICAL OUTCOMES AT A MEDIAN OF 2.5 YEARS (%)



DOUBLE OR TRIPLE THERAPY?

- **The current paradigm for AF-PCI is that the association of OAC with DAPT (typically clopidogrel and aspirin) should be as short as possible.**
 - > A North American perspective suggests that TAT should be used in-hospital but soon de-escalated to DAT with OAC and clopidogrel for 6 to 12 months depending on the bleeding risk, followed by OAC alone in most of the cases.
 - > The European perspective suggests that TAT should be stopped at discharge, 1 month or 3 to 6 months depending on considerations surrounding the balance between the individual thrombotic and bleeding profile.
- **The results of the AUGUSTUS and ENTRUST trials will likely impact future recommendations and perhaps provide more synergism between North American and European experts who mostly diverge on duration of TAT.**