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# Optimal Antithrombotics for Complex Patients: Different Drugs, Dosing, or Duration?

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# WHAT MAKES A PATIENT "COMPLEX"?

## CHIP

COMPLEX HIGHER-RISK  
(AND INDICATED) PATIENT

- > Poor hemodynamic status
- > Impaired ventricular function
- > Presence of concomitant valvular heart disease
- > Pulmonary hypertension
- > Right ventricular failure



**THE HEART**  
Hemodynamic issues  
Depressed LVEF  
Concurrent VHD

**COMPLEX  
PATIENT  
(CHIP)**

**THE PATIENT**  
Patient comorbidities  
Surgical ineligibility



- > Oxygen-dependent COPD
- > Severe liver disease
- > Carotid artery disease
- > Prior stroke
- > Frailty
- > Prior CABG
- > Hostile chest
- > Severe aortic calcification

**THE ANATOMY**  
CAD complexity  
Inadequate conduits  
Poor distal targets

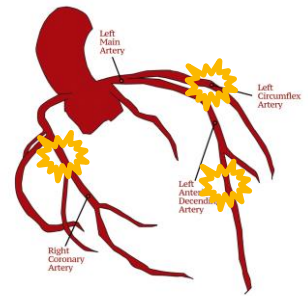


- > Unprotected left main CAD
- > Complex bifurcation and trifurcation lesions
- > Chronic total occlusions
- > Heavily calcified lesions
- > High SYNTAX score
- > Inadequacy of conduits
- > Poor distal targets

# WHAT MAKES PCI “COMPLEX”?

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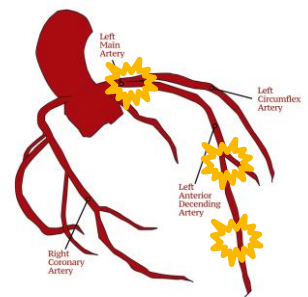
3 vessels treated



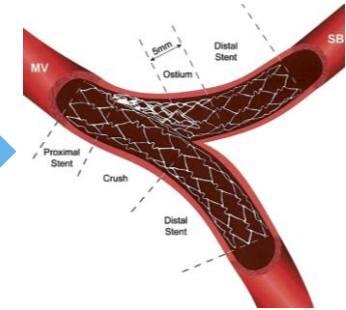
At least 3 stents implanted



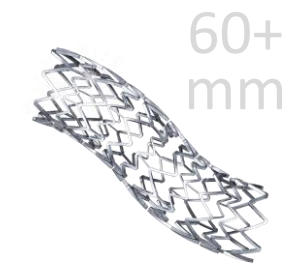
At least 3 lesions treated



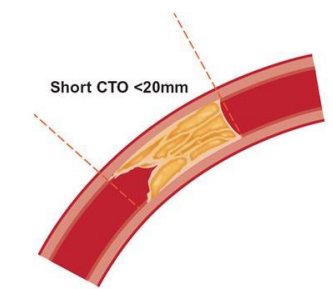
Bifurcation with 2 stents implanted



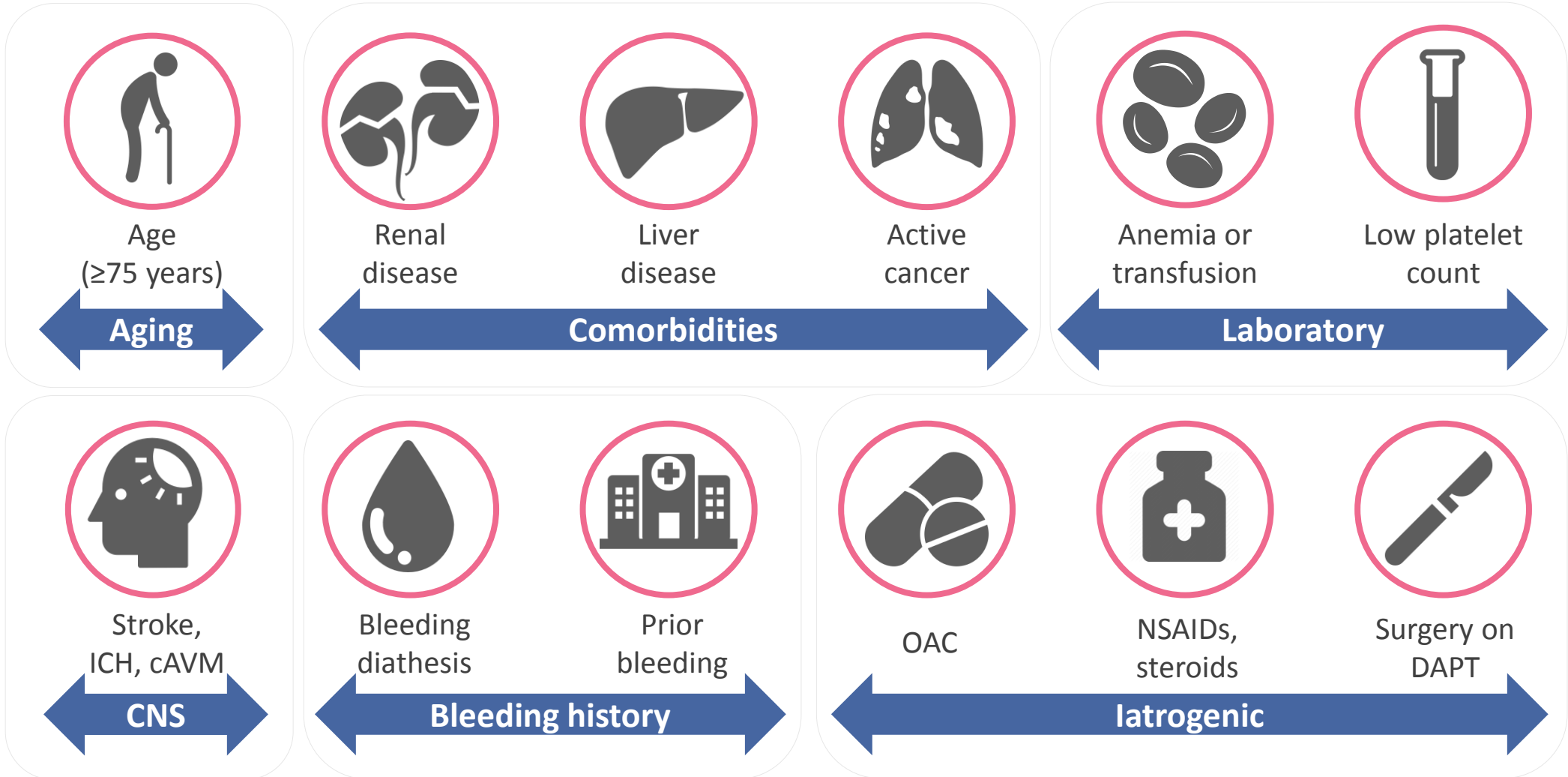
Total stent length >60 mm



Chronic total occlusion



# WHAT MAKES ANTIPLATELET THERAPY “COMPLEX”?



# COMPLEX PCI

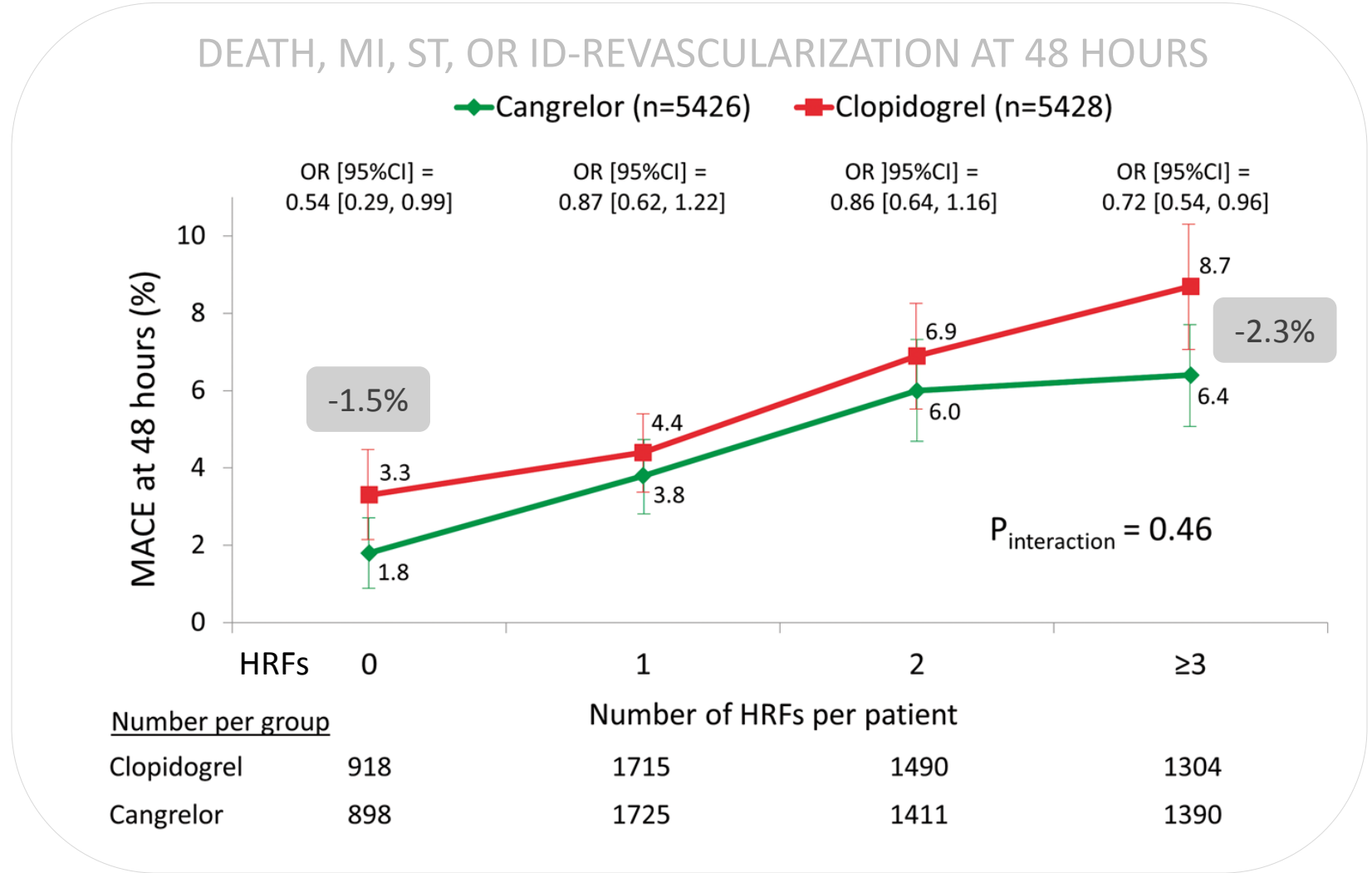
## Drug selection



# CANGRELOR FOR COMPLEX PCI

## HIGH RISK FEATURES (HRFs)

- Long lesions
- Left main lesions
- Bifurcations lesions
- Thrombotic lesions
- Tortuous lesions
- Angulated lesions
- Eccentric lesions
- Calcified lesions
- Multi-lesion treatment



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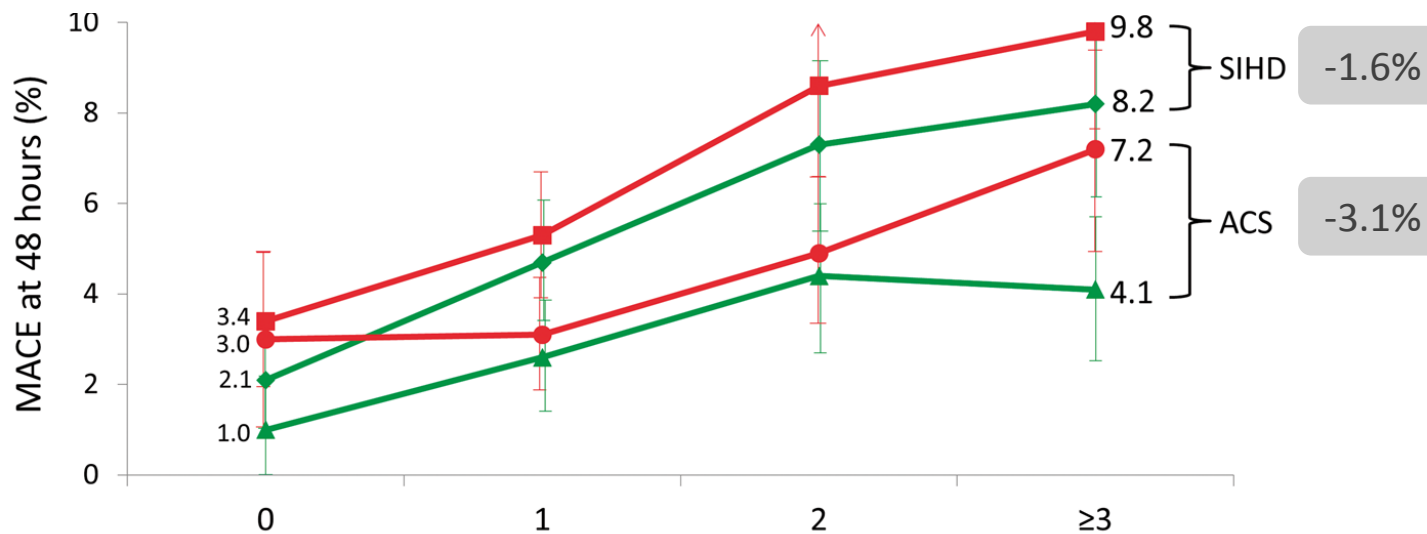
# CANGRELOR FOR COMPLEX PCI BY CLINICAL PRESENTATION

## HIGH RISK FEATURES (HRFs)

- Long lesions
- Left main lesions
- Bifurcations lesions
- Thrombotic lesions
- Tortuous lesions
- Angulated lesions
- Eccentric lesions
- Calcified lesions
- Multi-lesion treatment

## DEATH, MI, ST, OR ID-REVASCLARIZATION AT 48 HOURS

SIHD: ◆ Cangrelor (n=3172) ■ Clopidogrel (n=3164)  $P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.85$   
 ACS: ▲ Cangrelor (n=2254) ● Clopidogrel (n=2264)  $P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.38$

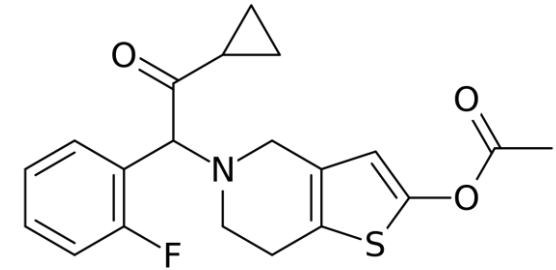


	Number of HRFs per patient			
Number per group	0	1	2	≥3
Clopidogrel SIHD	614	1006	798	745
Clopidogrel ACS	304	709	692	559
Cangrelor SIHD	606	991	792	782
Cangrelor ACS	292	734	619	608

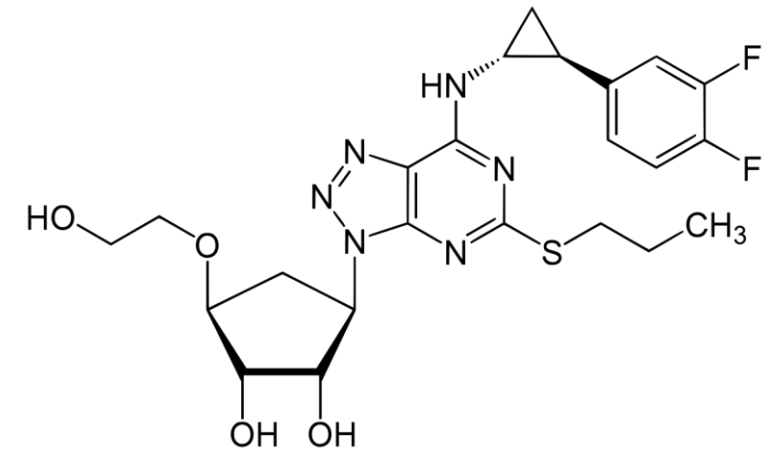
# PRASUGREL AND TICAGRELOR FOR COMPLEX PCI

Recommendation	COR	LOE
Prasugrel or ticagrelor may be considered in specific high-risk situations of elective stenting (e.g. history of stent thrombosis or left main stenting)	<b>IIb</b>	<b>C</b>

PRASUGREL



TICAGRELOR



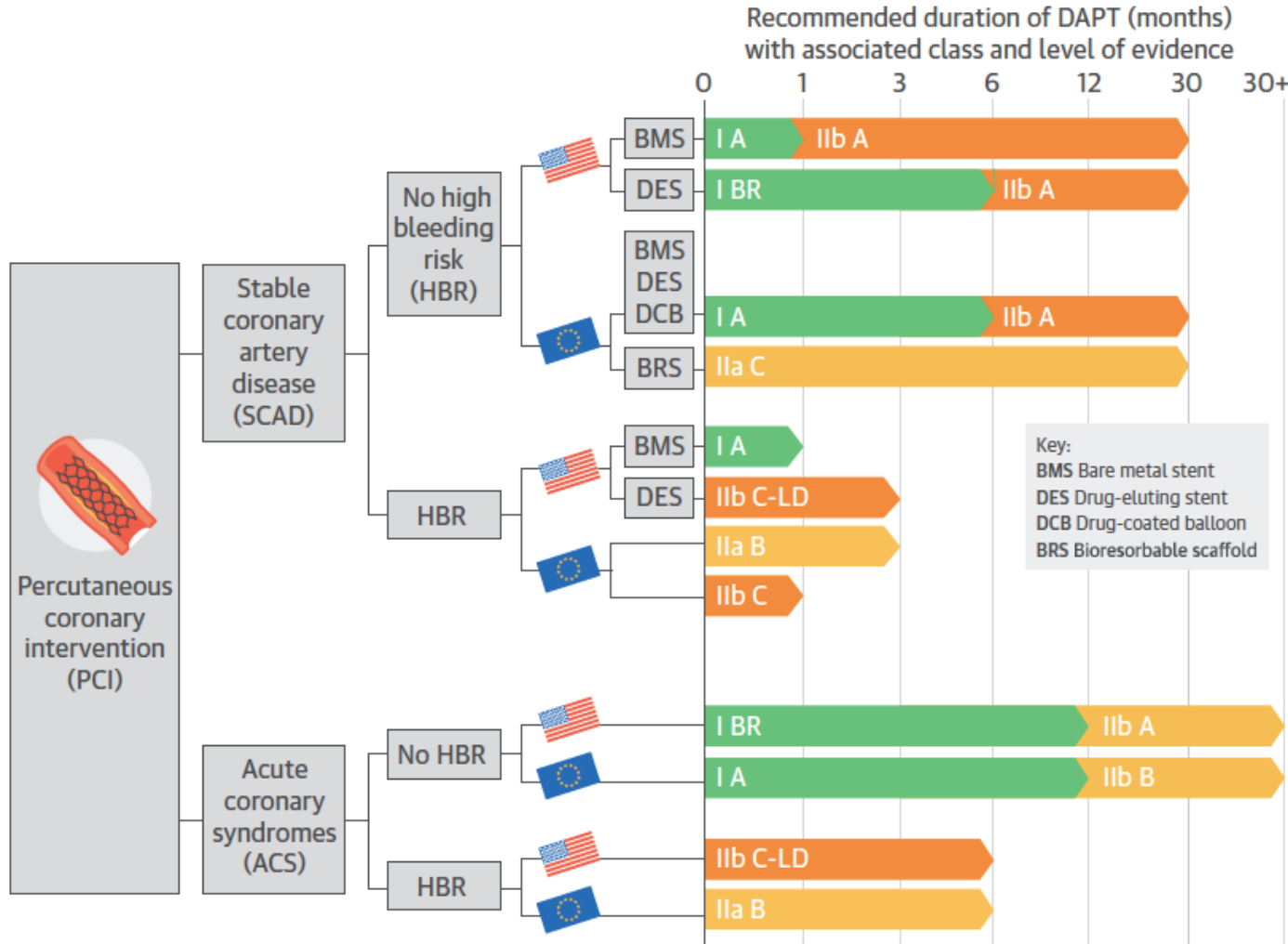


# COMPLEX PCI

D A P T d u r a t i o n



# DAPT DURATION AFTER DRUG-ELUTING STENTS



## Stable CAD

No HBR	6 months or longer*
HBR**	3 months

## ACS

No HBR	12 months or longer*
HBR**	6 months

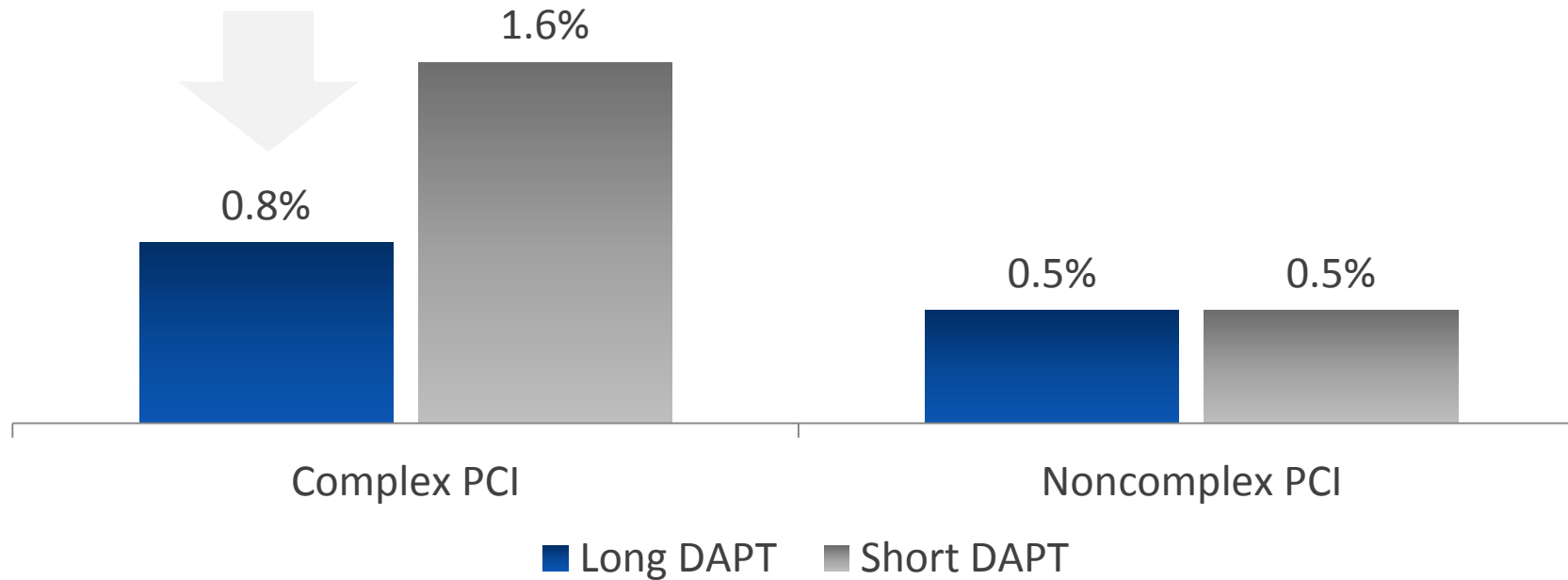
\* Consider longer duration based on PCI complexity, DAPT score  $\geq 2$  or risk profile

\*\* e.g. PRECISE DAPT score  $\geq 25$

# LONG VS. SHORT DAPT BY PCI COMPLEXITY

DEFINITE OR PROBABLE STENT THROMBOSIS

P for interaction = 0.08



**63% ↓ ST**

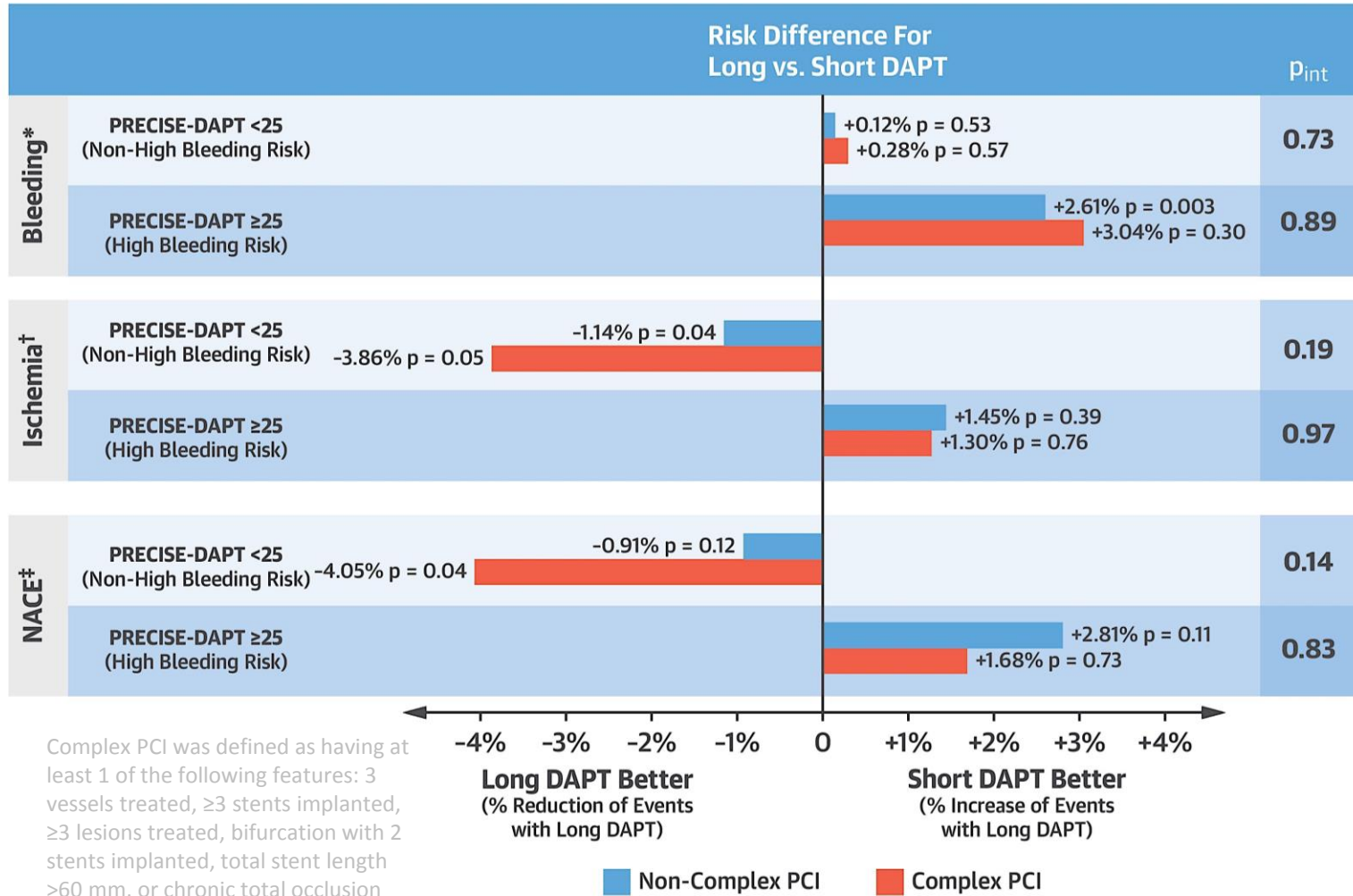
with longer DAPT in complex PCI  
( $p_{int}=0.08$ )

**81% ↑ Bleeding**

with longer DAPT in complex PCI  
( $p_{int}=0.96$ )

Complex PCI was defined as having at least 1 of the following features: 3 vessels treated,  $\geq 3$  stents implanted,  $\geq 3$  lesions treated, bifurcation with 2 stents implanted, total stent length  $>60$  mm, or chronic total occlusion

# DAPT, COMPLEXITY AND THE PRECISE-DAPT SCORE



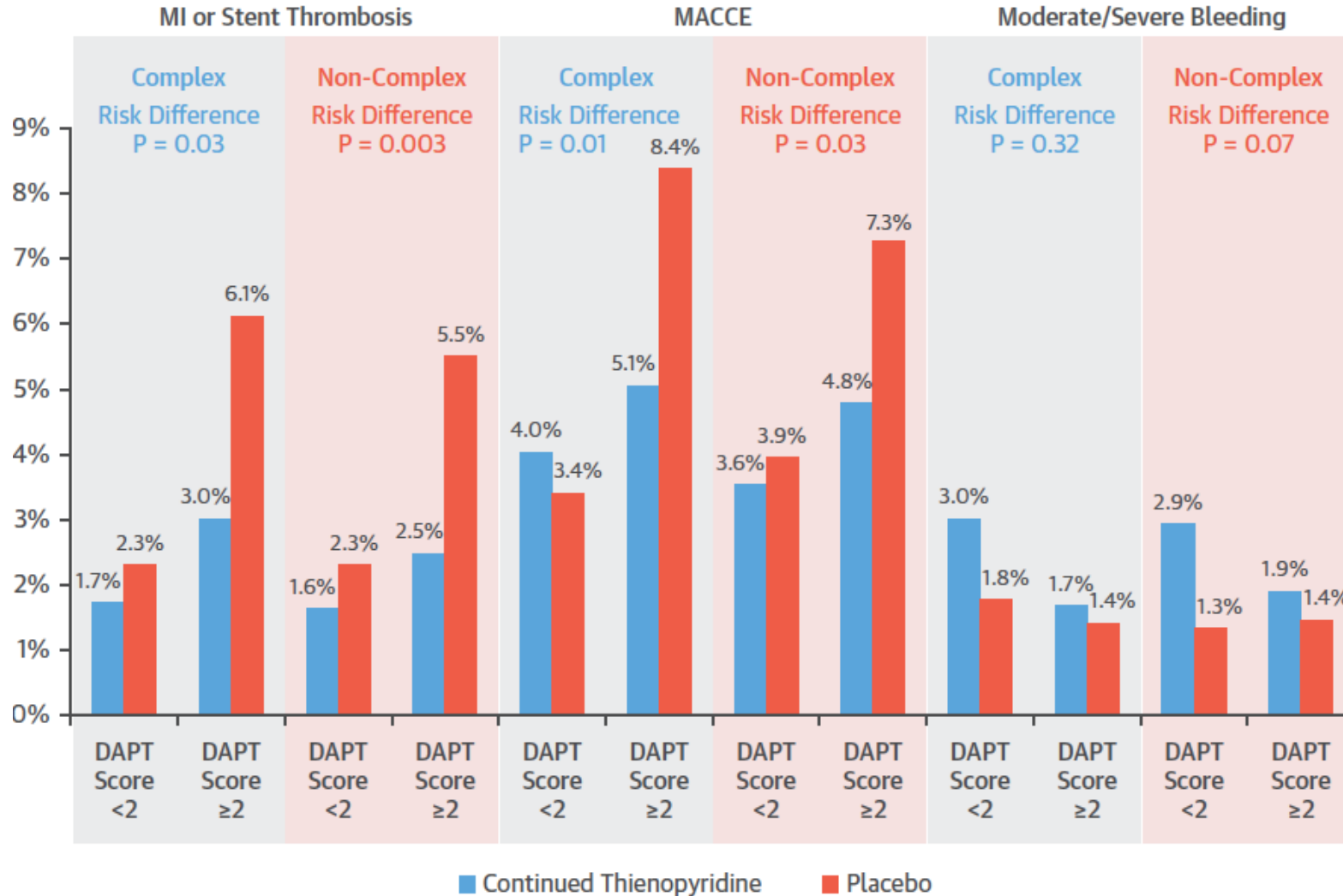
## COMPLEX PCI

Long DAPT increases bleeding in complex PCI if PRECISE-DAPT  $\geq$ 25 (HBR)

Long DAPT reduces MACE in complex PCI if PRECISE-DAPT <25 (non-HBR)

**NET BENEFIT**  
Non-HBR: long DAPT better  
HBR: short DAPT better

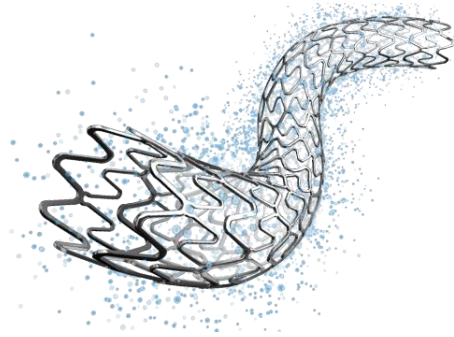
# DAPT, COMPLEXITY AND THE DAPT SCORE



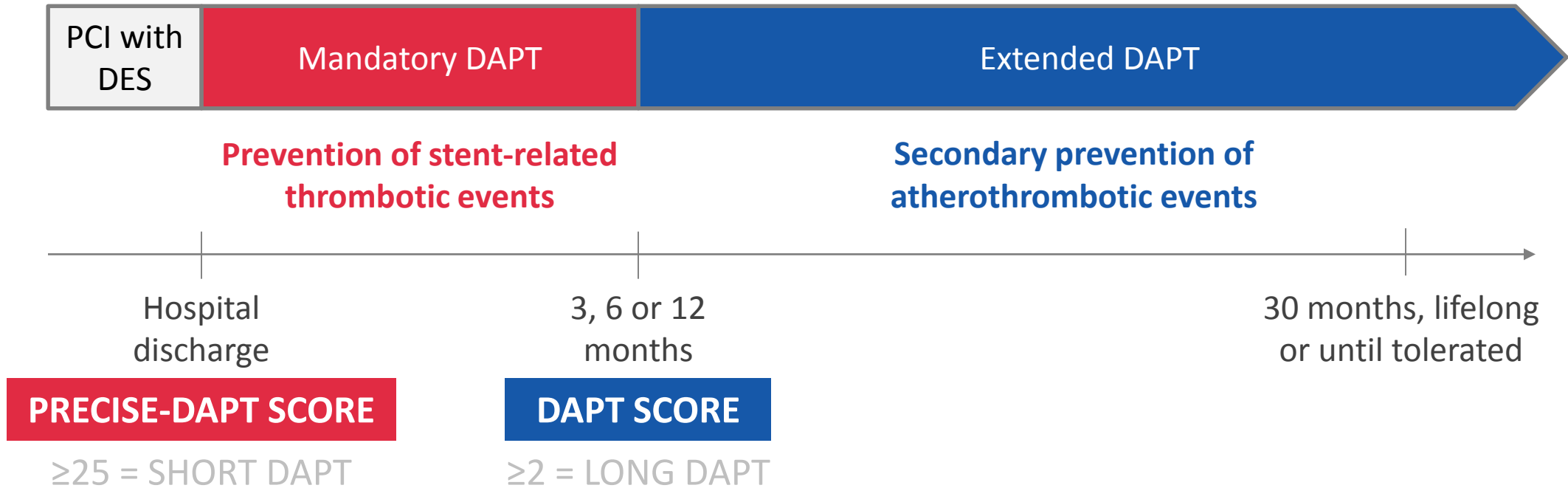
Complex PCI was defined as having at least 1 of the following features: unprotected left main, >2 lesions per vessel, lesion length ≥ 30 mm, bifurcation lesion with side branch ≥2.5 mm, vein bypass graft (segment or anastomosis), or thrombus-containing lesion

Extended DAPT better with high DAPT score in patients with and without complex anatomy

# PROTECTING STENTS ≠ PROTECTING PATIENTS



**HIGH RISK**



# COMPLEX PCI

New directions



# ASPIRIN: TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE?

## TOO LITTLE!

Add rivaroxaban 2.5 mg bid in CAD patients or ticagrelor 60 mg bid in prior MI patients after the mandatory DAPT period

PEGASUS

COMPASS



## TOO MUCH!

Go aspirin-free and use a potent P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor

GLOBAL LEADERS

SHORT-DAPT 2

SMART CHOICE

TWILIGHT

TICO



# GLOBAL LEADERS: COMPLEX PCI POST-HOC ANALYSIS

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OUTCOMES AT 24 MONTHS (ITT)

	Experimental group N=7,980	Reference group N=7,988	Risk ratio (95% CI)	P-value
<b>Death or Q-wave MI *</b>	<b>3.81%</b>	<b>4.37%</b>	<b>0.87</b> (0.75-1.01)	<b>0.073</b>
Death	2.81%	3.17%	0.88 (0.74-1.06)	0.18
Q-wave MI	1.04 %	1.29%	0.80 (0.60-1.07)	0.14
<b>BARC 3 or 5 bleeding</b>	<b>2.04%</b>	<b>2.12%</b>	<b>0.97</b> (0.78-1.20)	<b>0.77</b>
BARC 3 bleeding	0.28%	0.30%	0.92 (0.52-1.64)	0.78
BARC 5 bleeding	1.88%	1.99%	0.95 (0.76-1.18)	0.63

\* Primary endpoint

## COMPLEX PCI post-hoc analysis

**EuroPCR 2019  
Hotlines and  
Late-Breaking Trials**

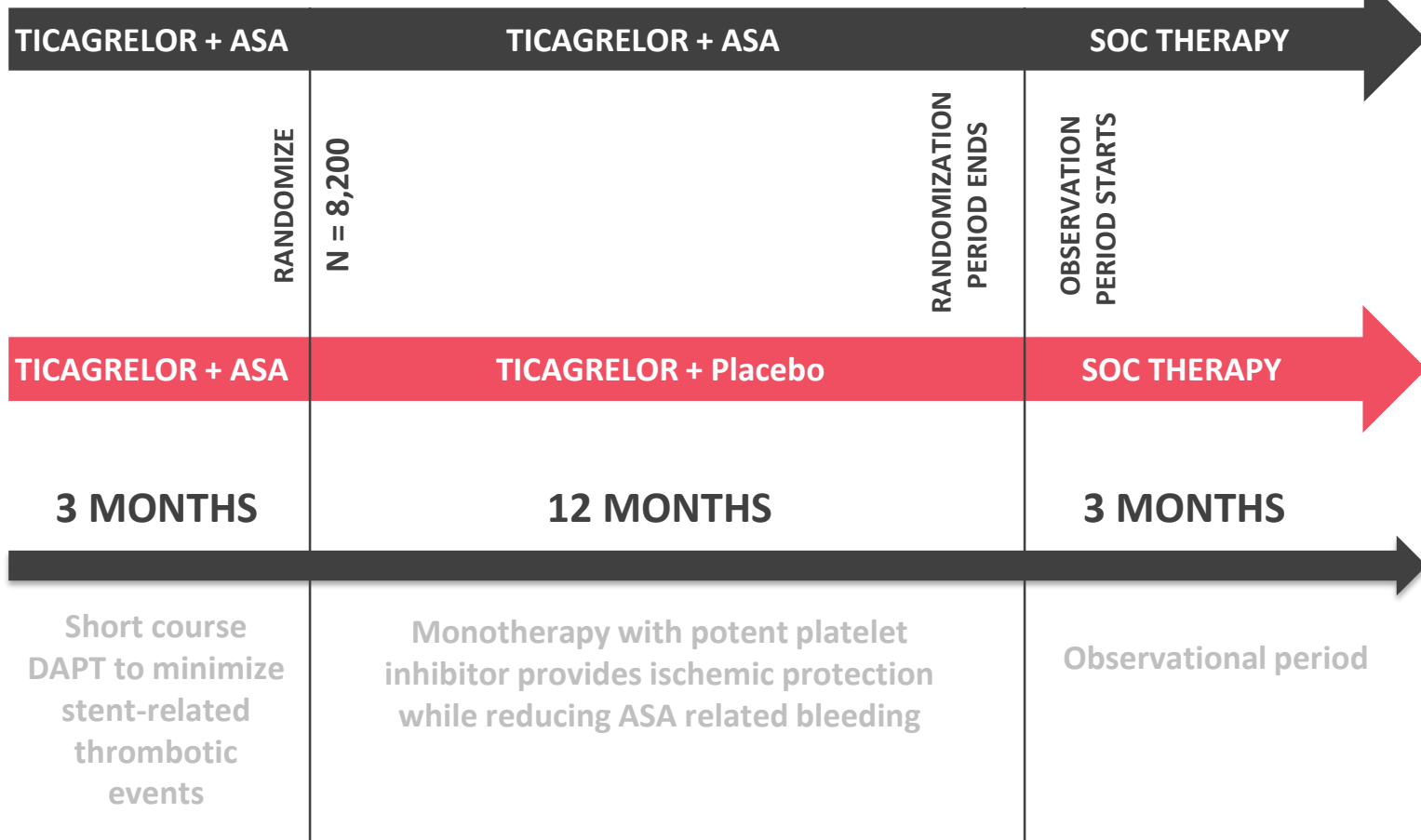
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**May 21, 2019**  
Main arena

# TICAGRELOR MONOTHERAPY AFTER COMPLEX PCI

MULTICENTER, PROSPECTIVE, BLINDED DUAL-ARM STUDY

HIGH RISK PCI PATIENTS  
N = 9,000



**Primary Endpoint**  
BARC 2, 3, 5 bleeding between 3 and 15 months

**Status**  
Enrollment completed  
Expected at TCT 2019

Angiographic Inclusion Criteria: Multivessel coronary artery disease; Target lesion requiring total stent length >30 mm; Bifurcation lesions with Medina X,1,1 classification requiring at least 2 stents; Left main (≥50%) or proximal LAD (≥70%) lesion; Calcified target lesion requiring atherectomy.

# DIFFERENT DRUGS, DOSING OR DURATION?

- **MACE increase progressively with the number of high risk angiographic features**
  - > Prasugrel and ticagrelor are recommended for ACS and may be considered for elective complex PCI
  - > Cangrelor consistently reduces periprocedural MACE regardless of angiographic complexity
- **Complex PCI suggests an opportunity for extending DAPT beyond the mandatory period**
  - > However, HBR should inform decision-making on DAPT duration, even in complex PCI patients
  - > The PRECISE DAPT and DAPT scores work fine in both complex and noncomplex PCI patients
- **Emerging strategies to optimize the risk-benefit balance of antithrombotic therapy for complex patients are under investigation**