# TRIAL Facilitated Angioplasty with Tirofiban or Abciximab

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# Study design

Spontaneous, randomized, multicenter, controlled, open-label trial

#### **STEMI < 6 hours**

680 patients > 18 years with STEMI < 6h undergoing primary PCI (no LBBB)







2.924 patients with STEMI<6h undergoing primary PCI at participating centers

#### 738 Patients Assessed for Eligibility



# **Primary Endpoint**

**FATA** 



#### = EQUIVALENCE NOT DEMONSTRATED



#### **ST-resolution**











	OR	95.0% C.I.	Р
Anterior myocardial infarction	0.371	0.260 - 0.529	<.0001
Pain-to-balloon (each min increment)	0.998	0.996 - 1.000	0.040
Pre-procedural TIMI grade flow >0	1.643	1.139– 2.369	0.008
Hypertension	0.618	0.426- 0.897	0.011
Age (each increment year)	0.999	0.982- 1.015	0.870
Male gender	0.904	0.583- 1.403	0.652
Diabetes	1.210	0.764- 1.917	0.416
Abciximab	1.145	0.807– 1.624	0.449
Current smoker	1.384	0.923 – 2.075	0.116
Prior myocardial infarction	0.793	0.346 - 1.818	0.583
Number of vessel diseased	0.996	0.782 - 1.268	0.971



# Conclusions

- This study failed to show the equivalence of HDB tirofiban as compared to standard abciximab to achieve complete ST-resolution in the setting of pPCI
- The absolute difference in rates of complete ST-resolution observed between abciximab and tirofiban was small (3.4%), and the question whether this legitimate
- Further studies are necessary to clarify:could translate into a different clinical benefit is
  - If there is a clinical difference between the two drugs
  - If the two drugs have different profiles of efficacy in different patients