



ON-TIME

Ongoing Tirofiban In Myocardial Infarction Evaluation

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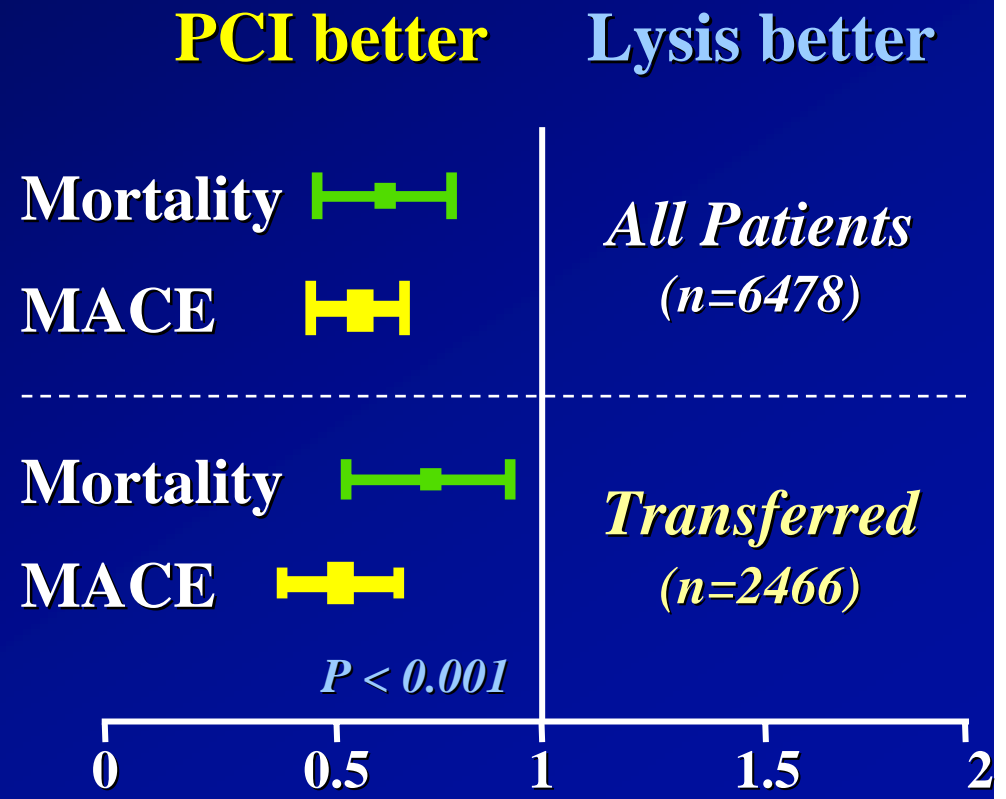
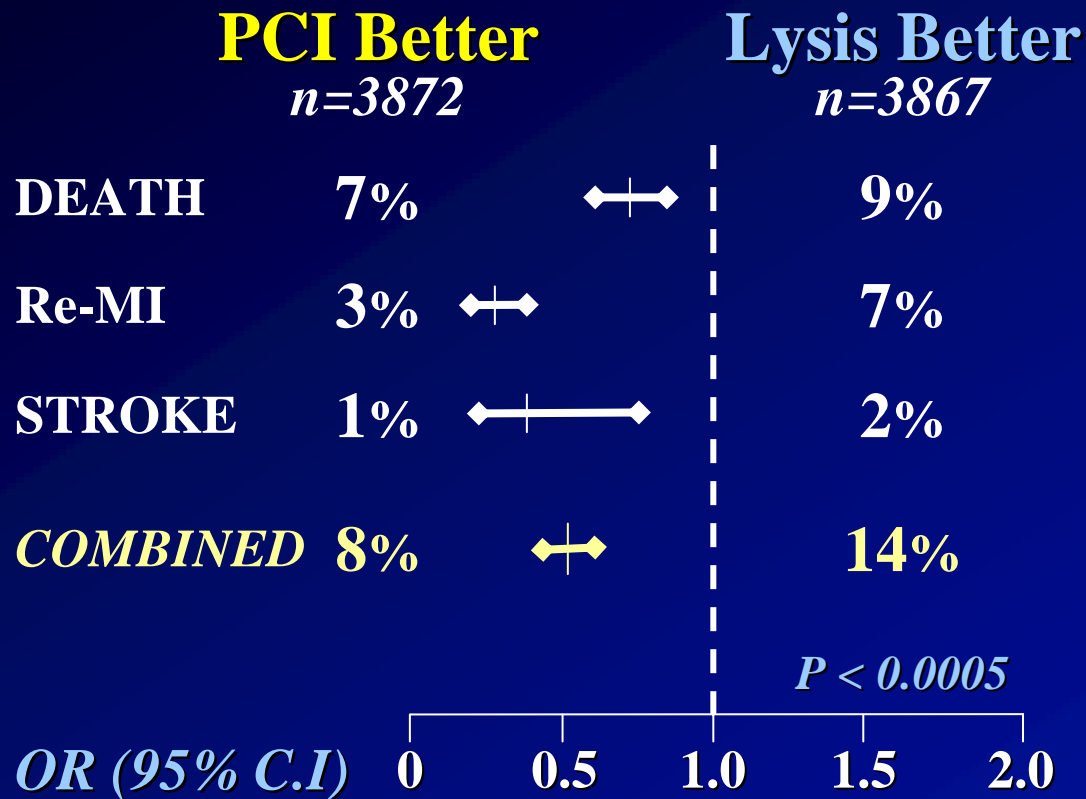
On behalf of the ON-TIME Study Group



Primary PCI vs Thrombolysis for AMI

23 Randomized Trials (n=7739)
Pooled Analysis - Outcome at 30-d

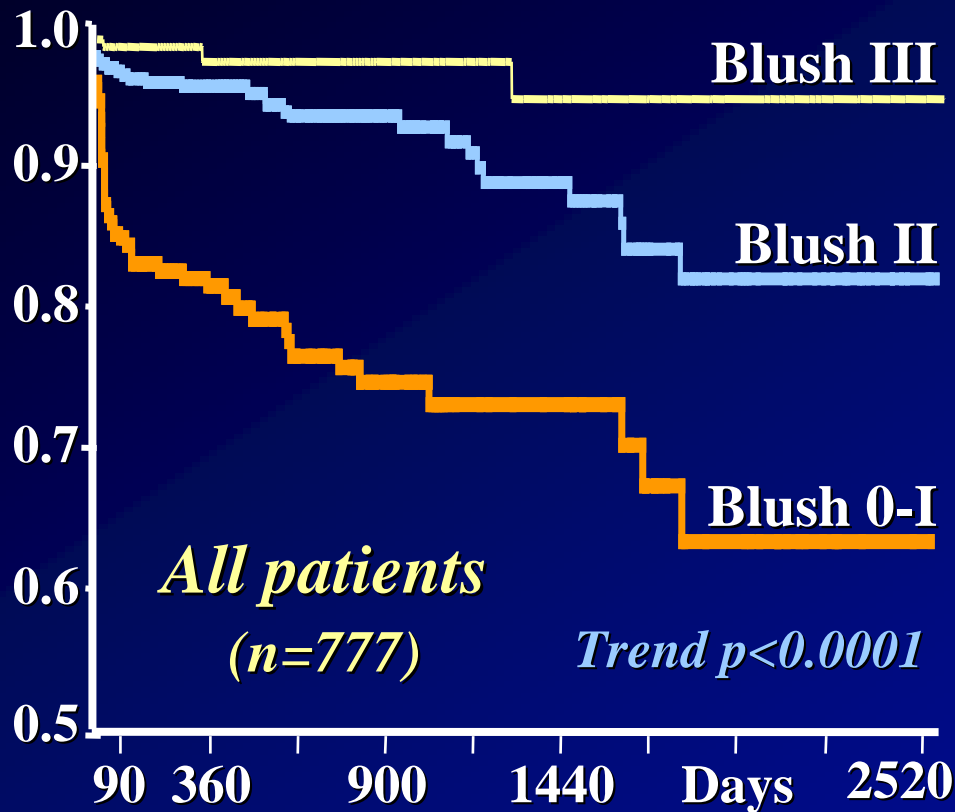
Transferred for Primary PCI
Pooled Analysis - OR (95% C.I)



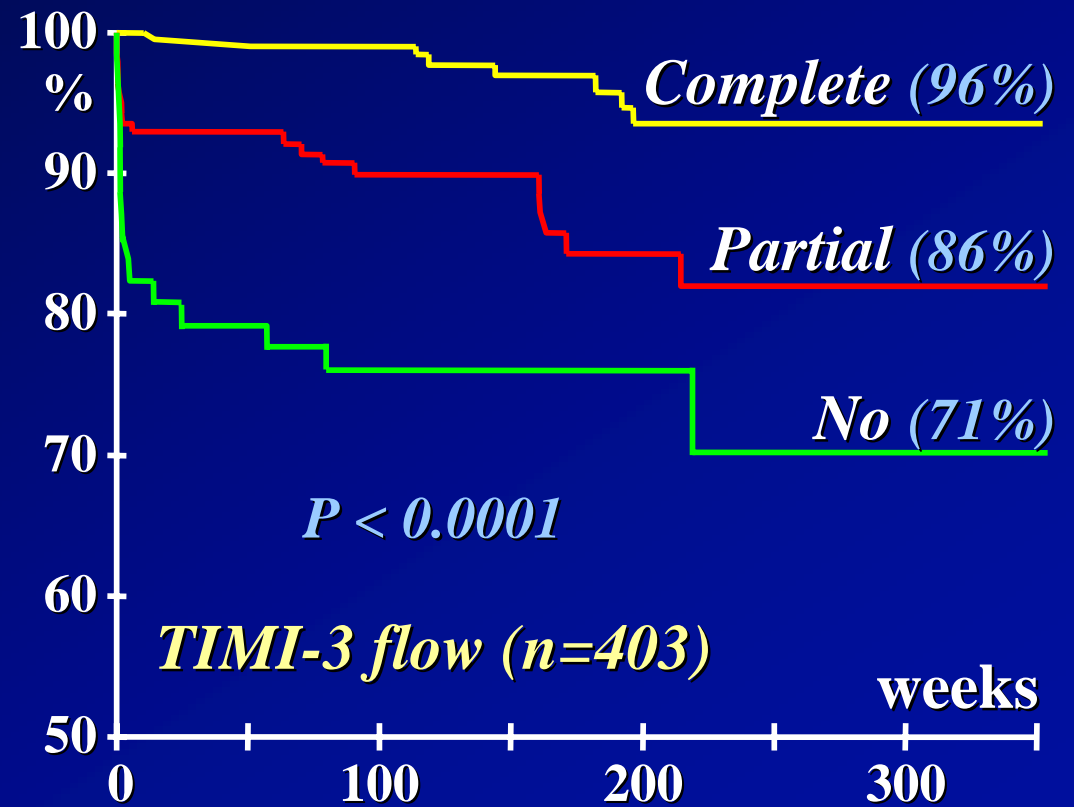
Myocardial Blush Grade and ST-Segment Resolution

Zwolle Randomized Trial

MBG & Survival at 7 yrs



ST Resolution & Survival at 7 yrs

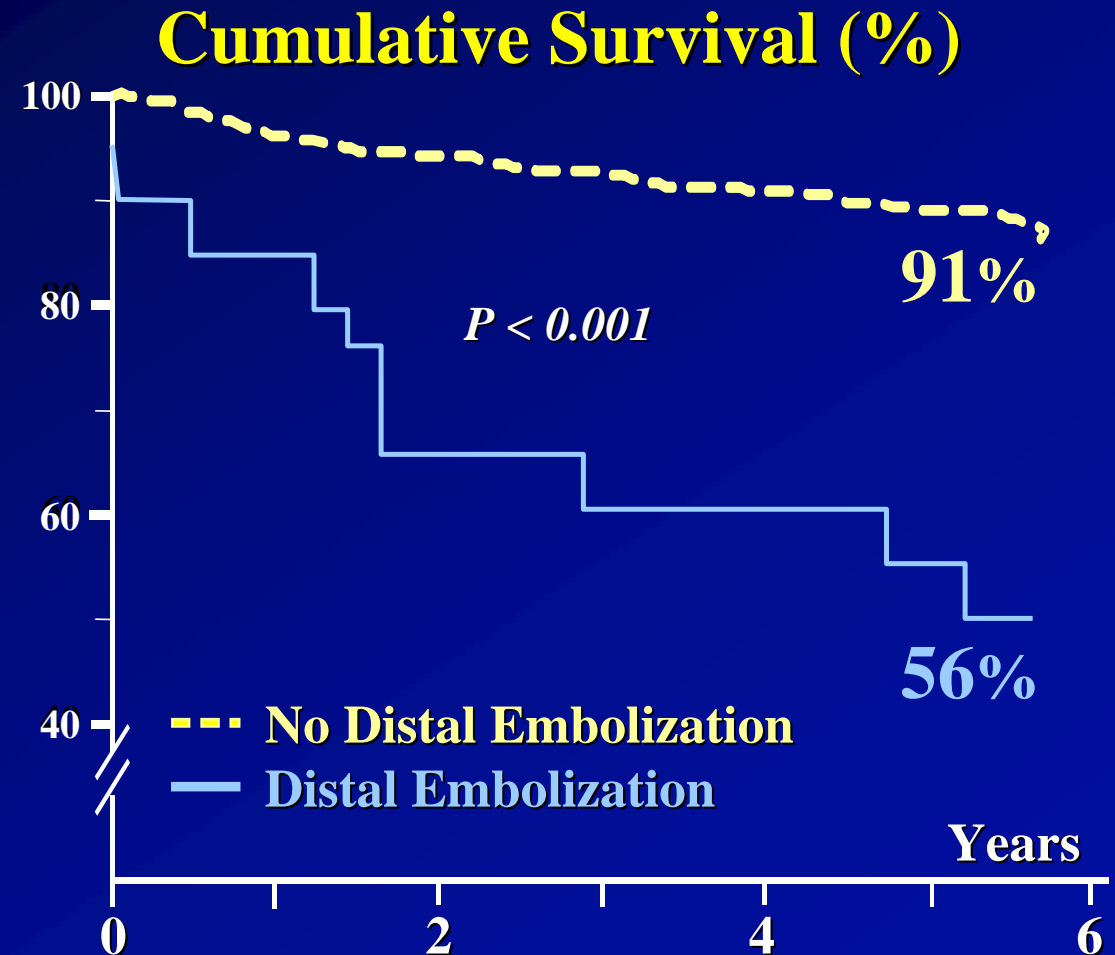


A simple pair of ECG and initial angiogram are effective in assessment of reperfusion success, and in predicting long-term clinical outcome

Zwolle Randomized Trial **Distal Embolization**

<i>Incidence: 16%</i>	<i>Emboli</i> (n=102)	<i>No Emboli</i> (n=529)
TIMI-3 flow (%)	73	92
MBG II-III (%)	32	83
ST resolution (%)	9	60
LVEF (%)	42	51
LDHQ72 (U/L)	1612	847
Iib/IIIa Inh (%)	48	26
Stent (%) *	63	58

* *ns*



Treatment strategy:

- Mechanical approach (*Embolic Protection Devices*)
- Pharmacological approach (*GP-IIb/IIIa inh, lytics*)

Zwolle Randomized Trial

Predictors of Impaired Myocardial Perfusion after Primary PCI

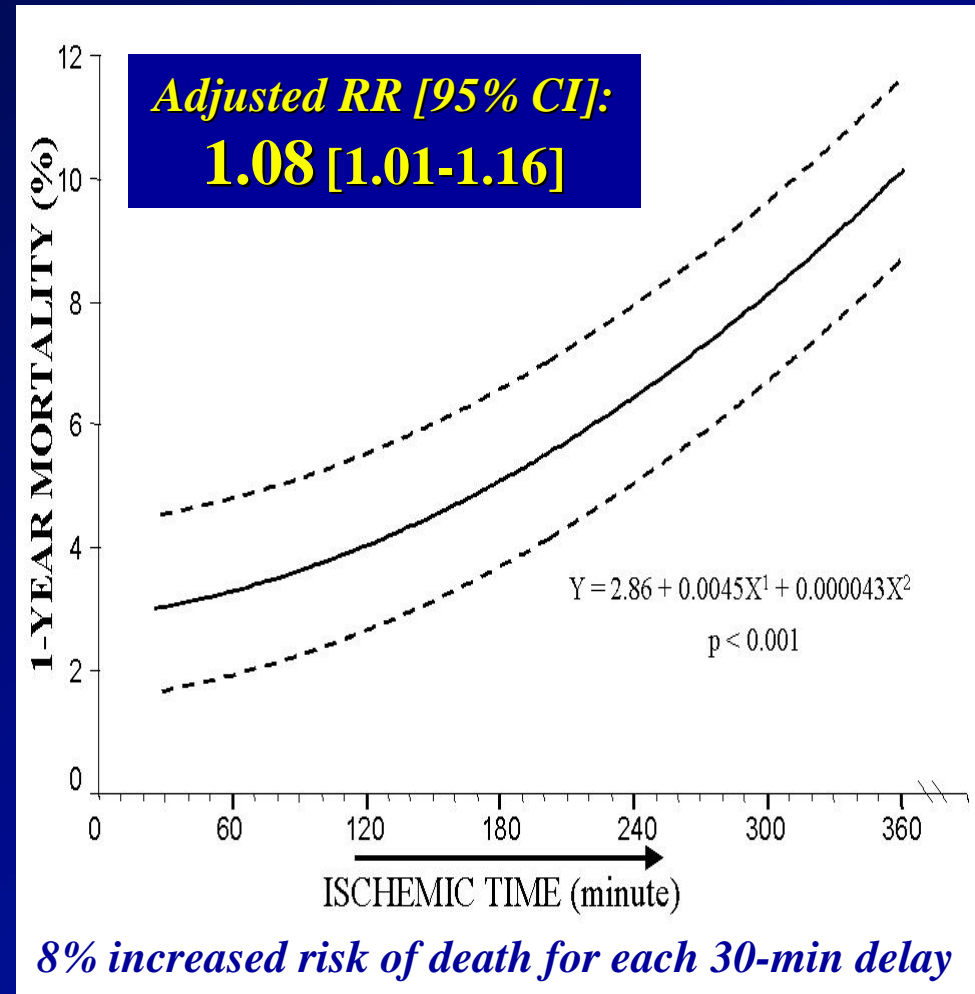
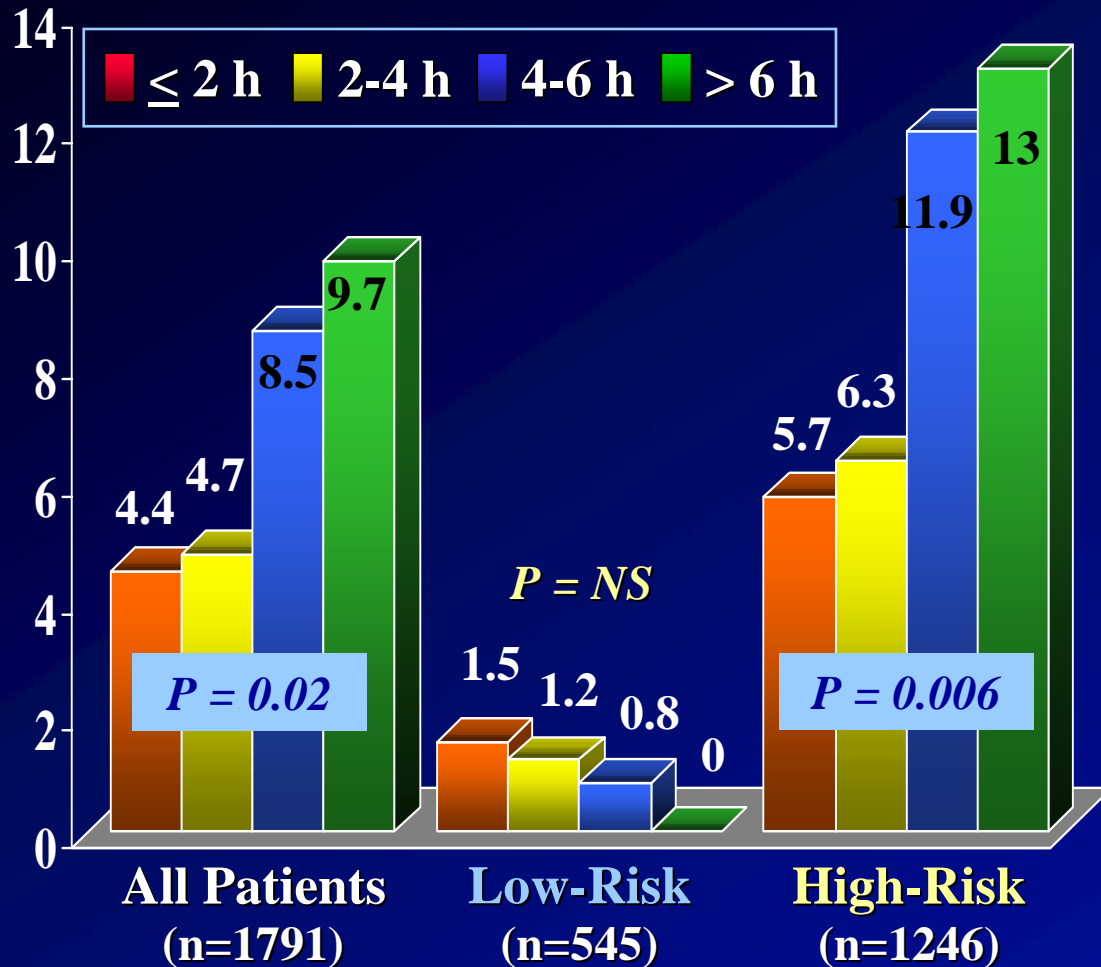
<i>Multivariate Analysis</i> (n=1527)	<i>Odds Ratio</i> [95% CI]	<i>P</i>
Pre-procedural TIMI 0-1	2.65 [1.89-3.70]	<0.0001
Anterior MI	2.15 [1.64-2.80]	<0.0001
Ischemic Time (min)	1.06 [1.03-1.10]	<0.0001
Killip class > 1	1.78 [1.15-2.74]	0.009
Age (yrs)	1.01 [1.00-1.02]	0.047

De Luca, Suryapranata et. al. submitted



Zwolle Randomized Trial

Symptom-To-Balloon and One-year Mortality (%)



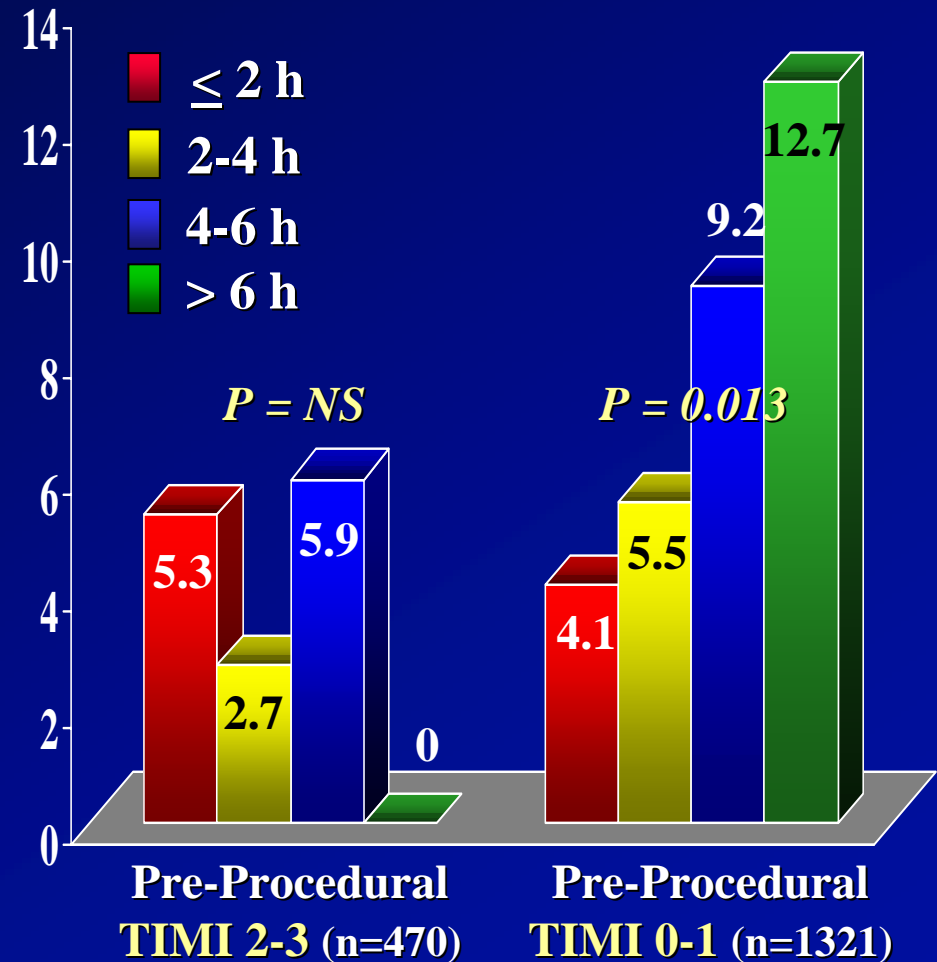
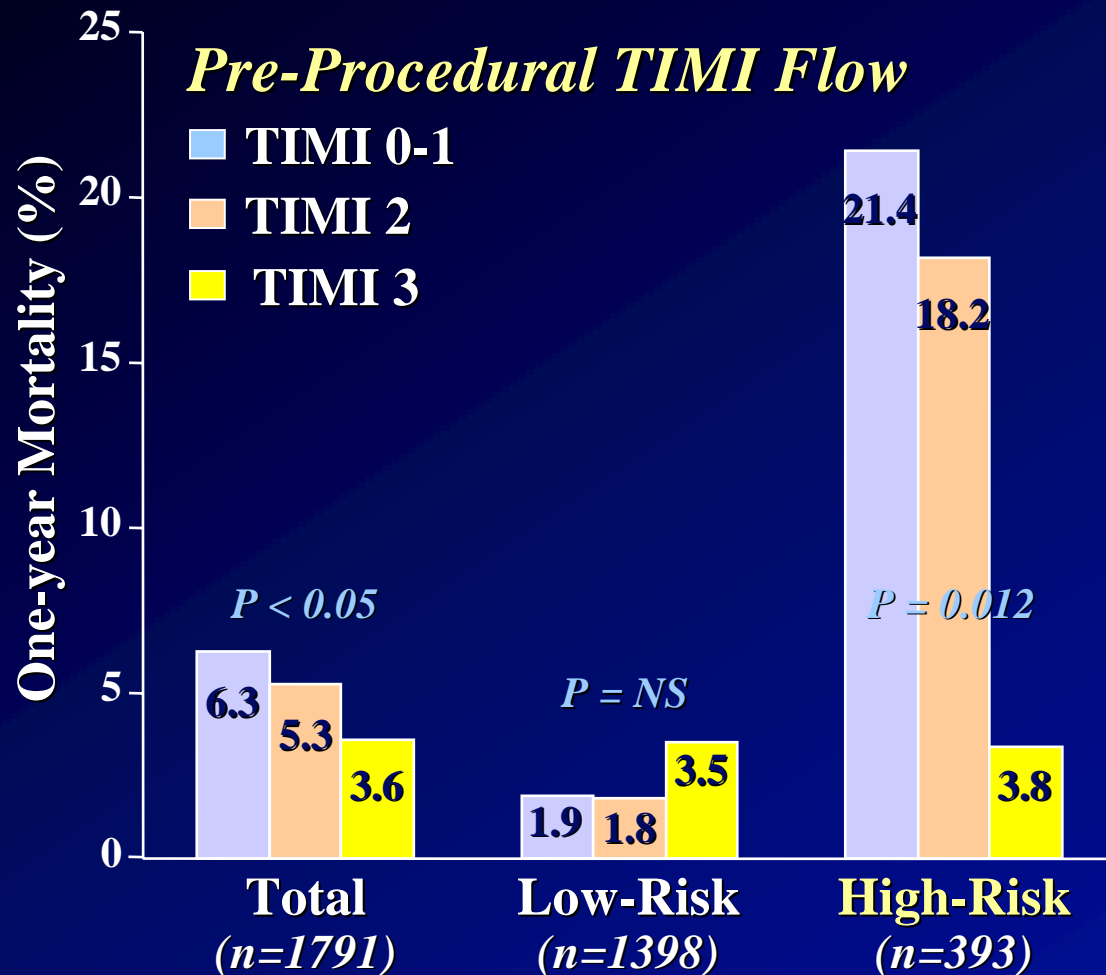
De Luca, Suryapranata et. al. JACC 2003

De Luca, Suryapranata et. al. Circulation 2004

Every minute delay counts: not only for thrombolysis, but also for primary PCI

Zwolle Randomized Trial

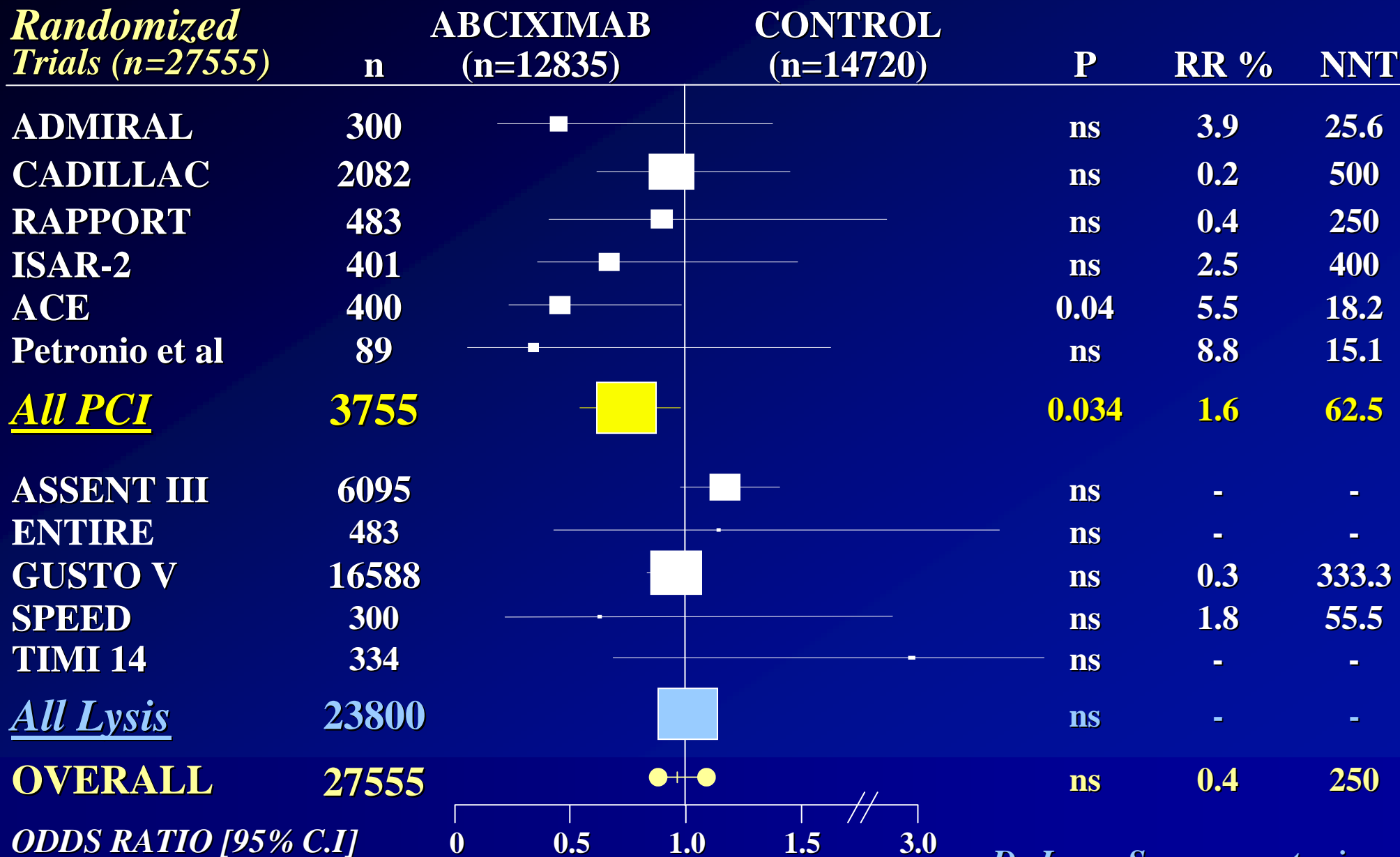
Pre-Procedural TIMI Flow and Mortality at One-Year



De Luca, Suryapranata et. al. JACC 2004

The need for EARLY TIMI-3 flow BEFORE PCI procedure

Meta-analysis: Adjunctive IIb/IIIa Inhibitor on 1-year Mortality



De Luca, Suryapranata; in press



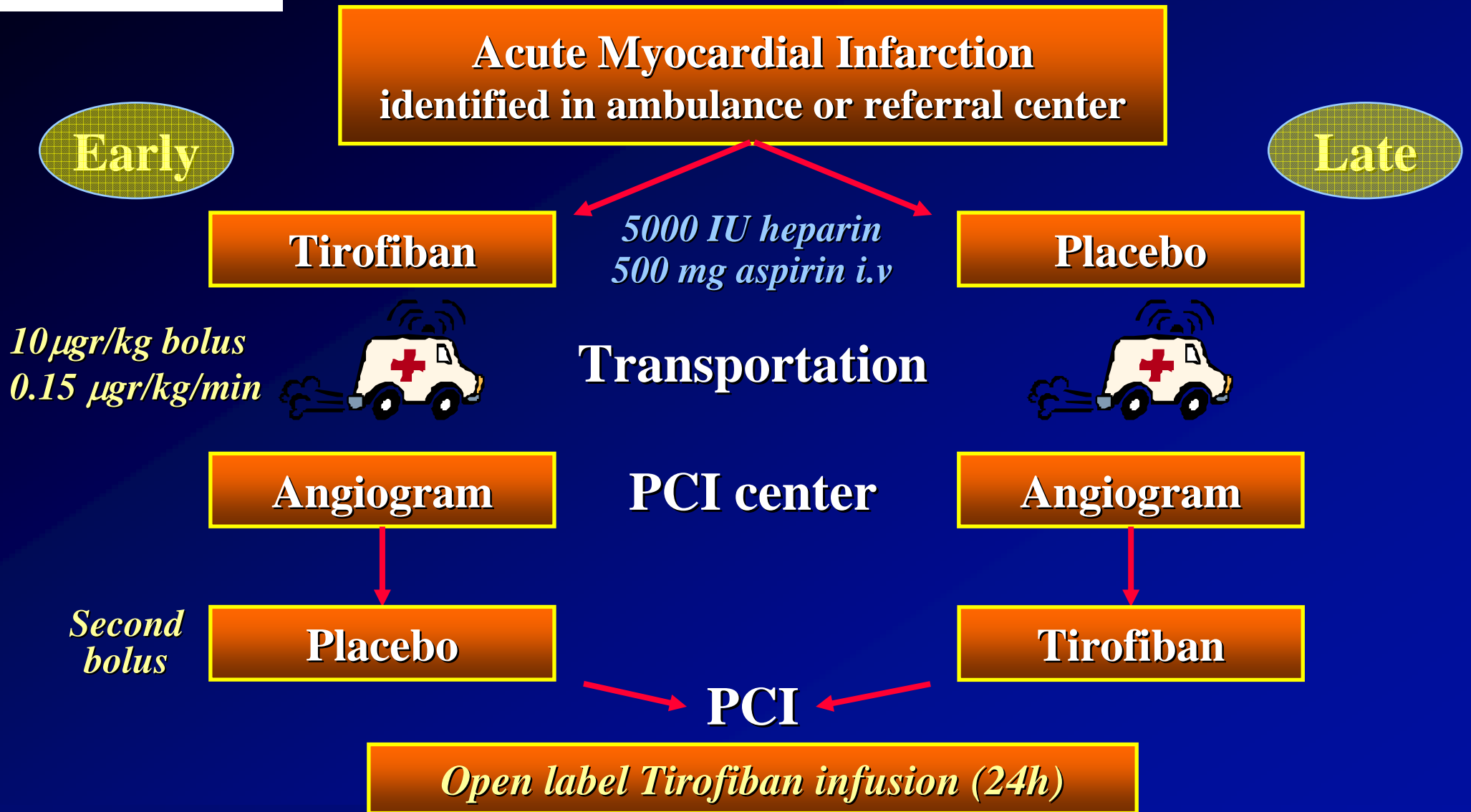
Ongoing Tirofiban In Myocardial Infarction Evaluation

A prospective multicenter randomized trial to compare *pre-hospital* vs *cathlab* initiation of Tirofiban on the initial IRV patency in pts with AMI who are candidates for primary PCI

ON-TIME Study Group

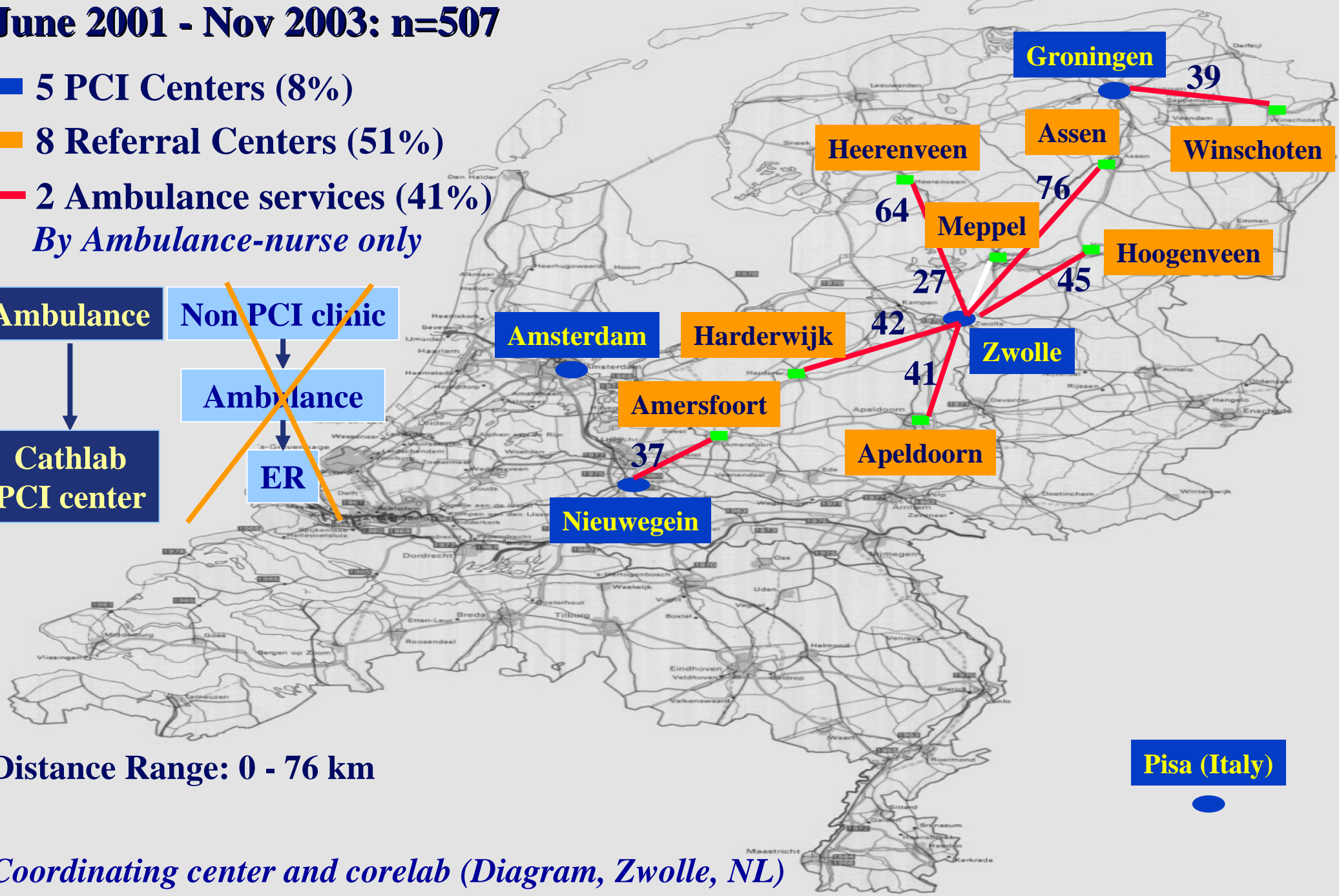
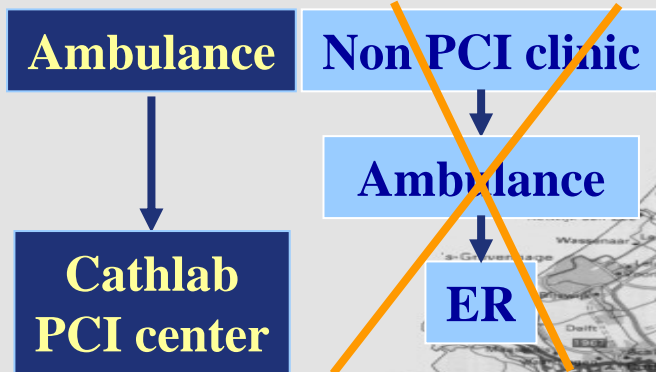


Ongoing Tirofiban In Myocardial Infarction Evaluation



June 2001 - Nov 2003: n=507

- 5 PCI Centers (8%)
- 8 Referral Centers (51%)
- 2 Ambulance services (41%)
By Ambulance-nurse only



Distance Range: 0 - 76 km

Coordinating center and corelab (Diagram, Zwolle, NL)

Ongoing Tirofiban In Myocardial Infarction Evaluation

Baseline Data	Early (n=251)	Late (n=256)
Age (mean, yr)	63	61
Male gender (%)	79	80
Prev MI (%)	6	10
Diabetes (%)	10	11
Hypertension (%)	27	30
Smoking (%)	62	68
Anterior MI (%)	44	47
Killip > 1 (%)	16	15

June 2001 - Nov 2003

507



-----> **No AMI (n=14)**
*Misinterpretation computer
algorithm in the ambulance*

493

AMI confirmed



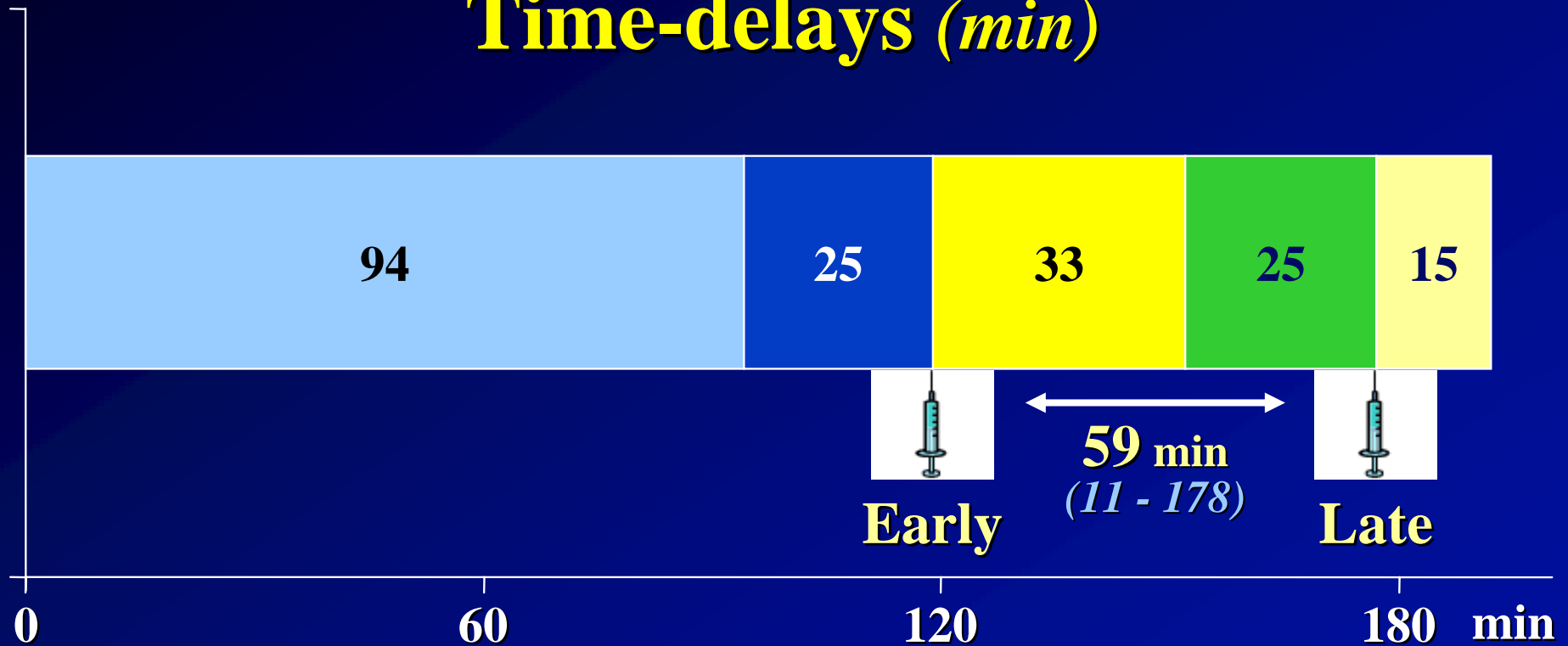
-----> *2 died before angio
4 inadequate TIMI*

487
(99%)

Primary Endpoint



Time-delays (min)

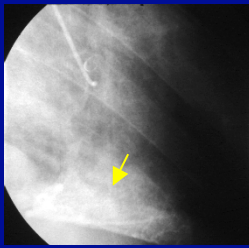


■ Presentation ■ In-Out door ■ Transportation ■ Door-to-Angio ■ Angio-to-Balloon

No difference in total time-delay between the groups (196 vs 199 min)

Angiographic Results

Pre-PCI	Early (n=243)	Late (n=244)	P
TIMI 3 (%)	19	15	0.22
TIMI 2 or 3 (%)	43	34	0.04
TIMI 0 (%)	44	59	0.0013
Thrombus (%)	25	32	0.06
Fresh Occl (%)	35	41	0.20
Combined (%)	60	73	0.002

Post-PCI	Early (n=243)	Late (n=244)
TIMI-3 (%)	89	91
MBG (%) 0-I	13	12
	II	37
	III	51
CTFC (%)	27	26



Angiographic Results

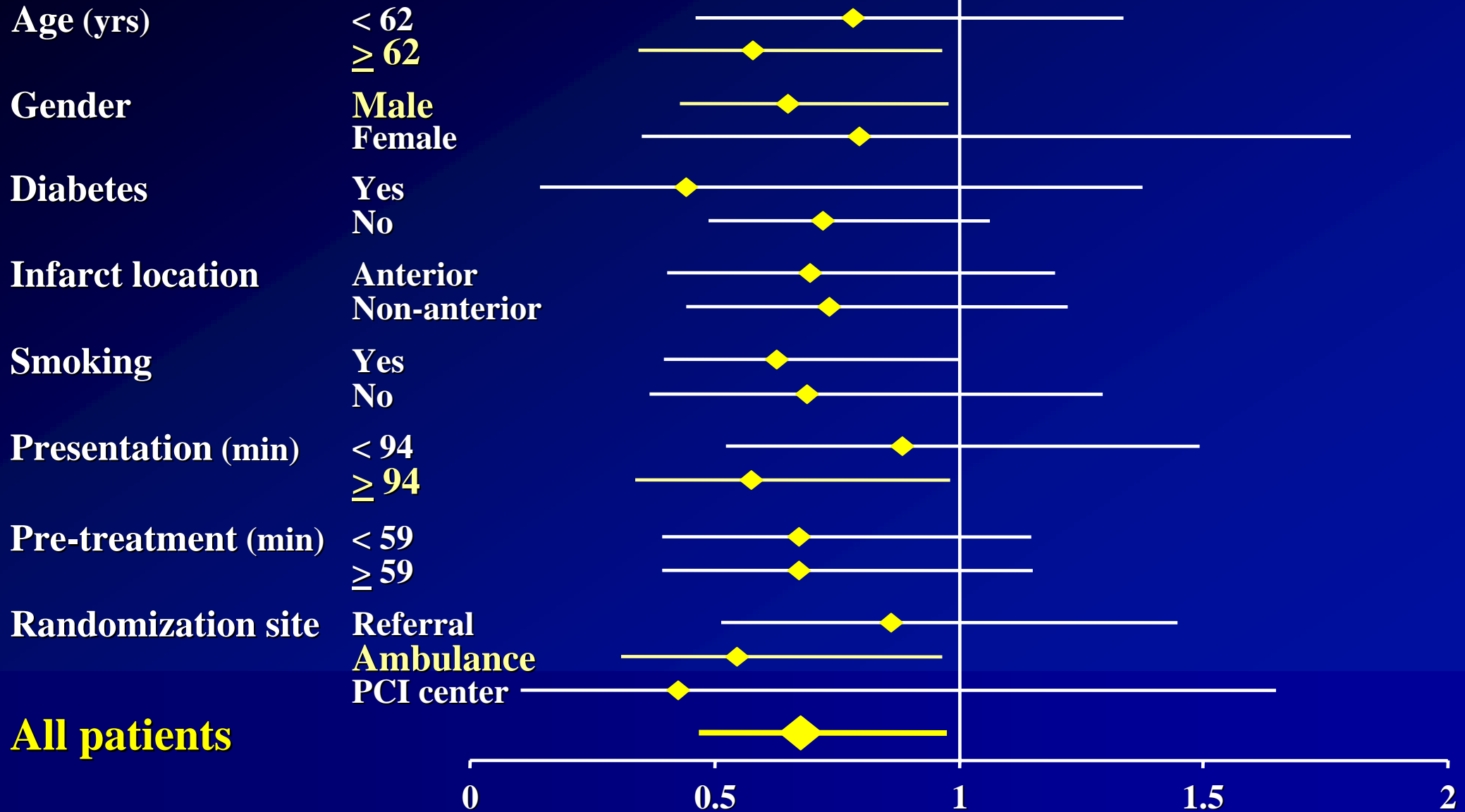
	<i>Initial TIMI Flow</i>				<i>Thrombus</i>		
	0-I <i>(n=301)</i>	II <i>(n=104)</i>	III <i>(n=82)</i>	<i>p</i>	Yes <i>(n=323)</i>	No <i>(n=164)</i>	<i>p</i>
Post-PCI							
TIMI-3 (%)	89	92	97	<i>0.109</i>	89	94	<i>0.07</i>
MBG-3 (%)	47	52	70	<i>0.003</i>	49	58	<i>0.06</i>
CTFC	28	26	22	<i>0.035</i>	28	24	<i>0.07</i>



Ongoing Tirofiban In Myocardial Infarction Evaluation

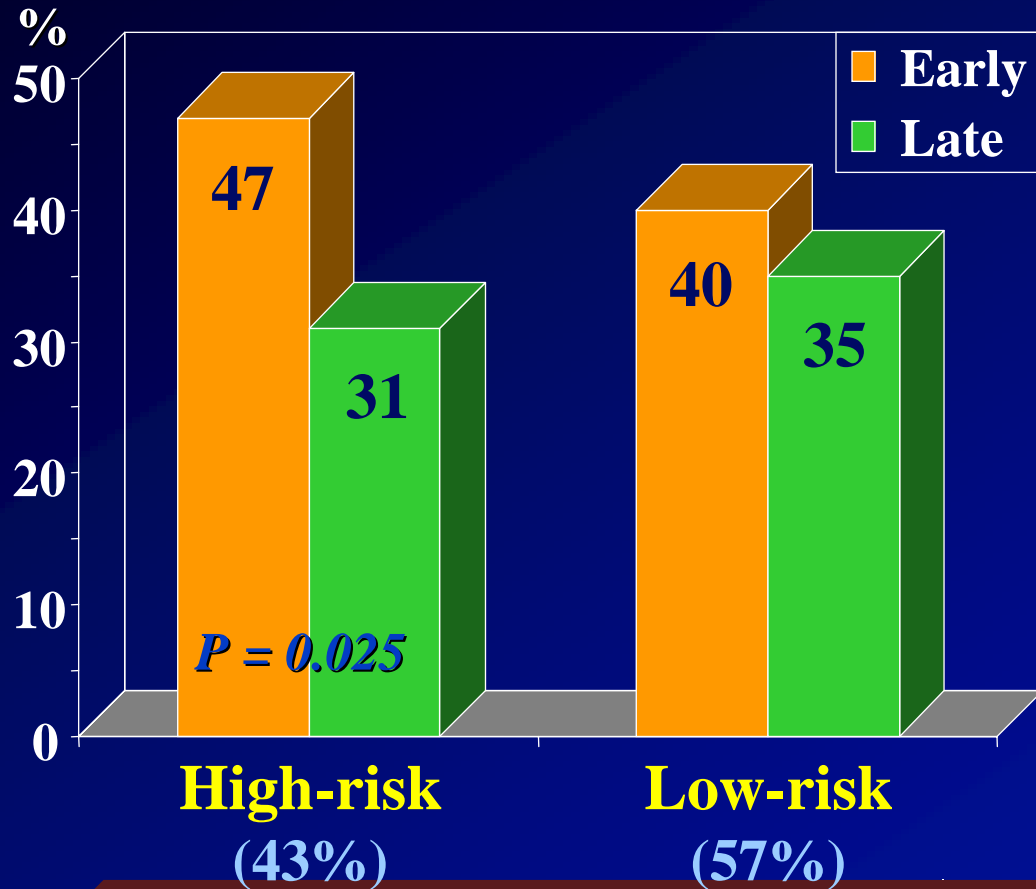
Initial TIMI 2/3

Early Better OR [95% C.I.] Late Better

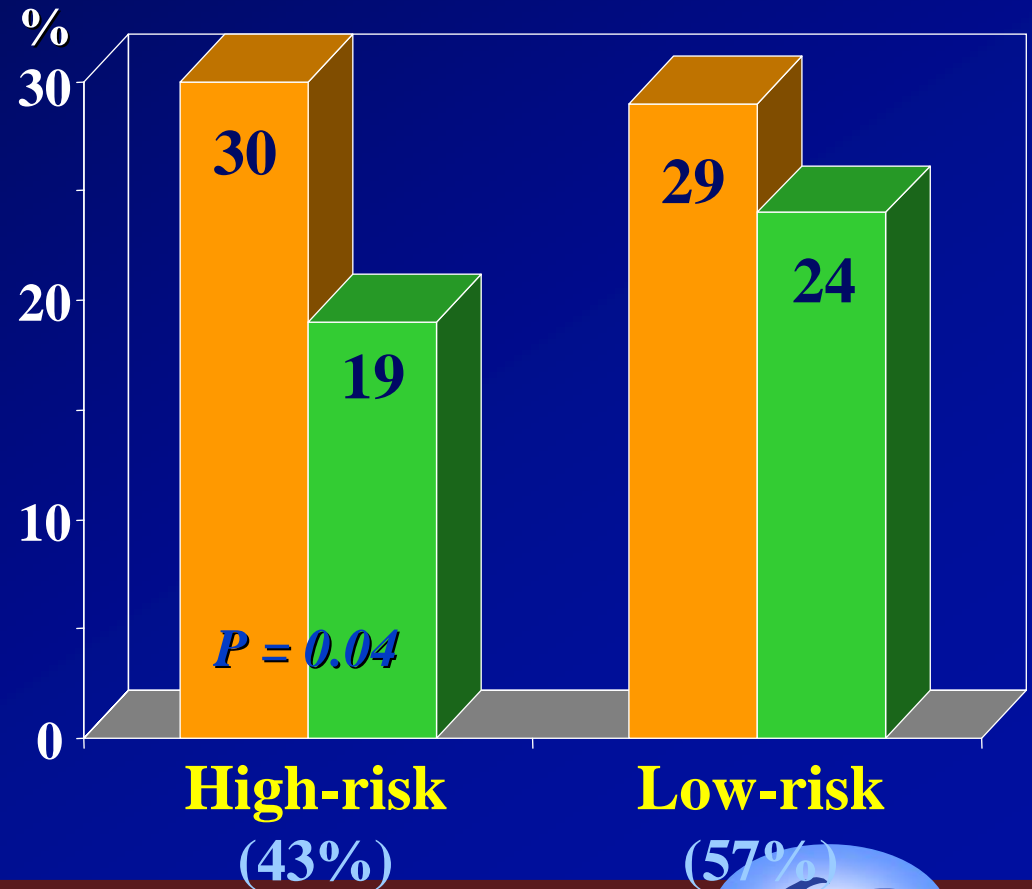


Subgroup analysis: High-risk vs Low-risk

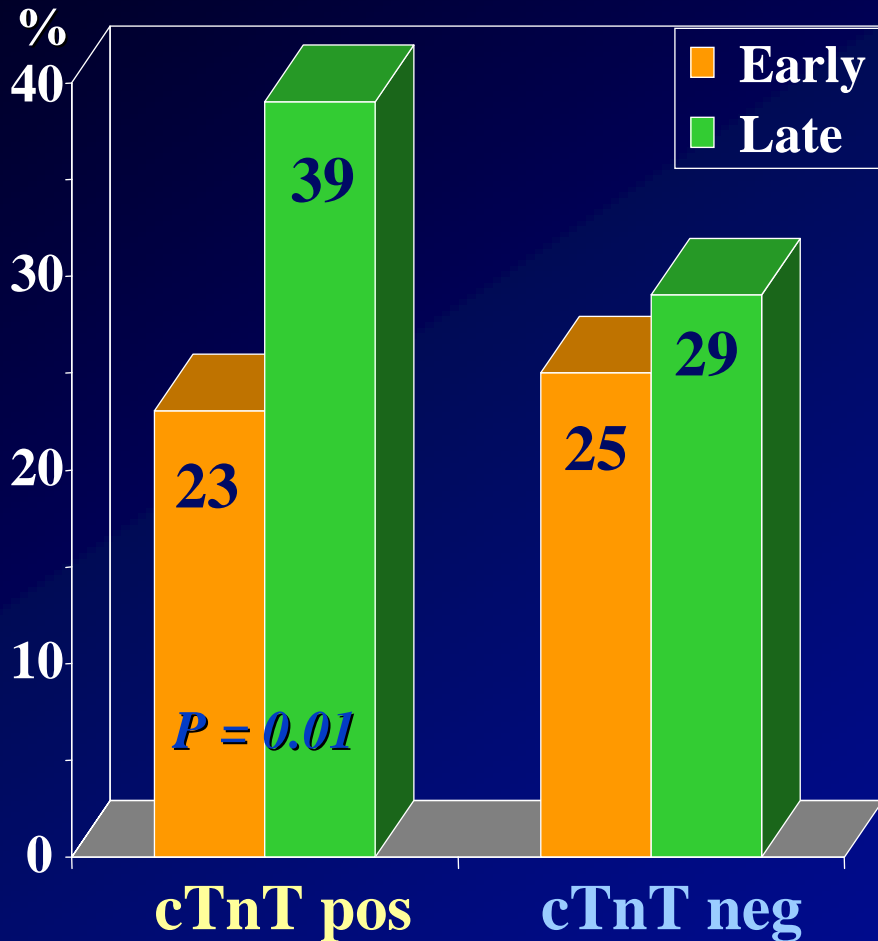
Initial TIMI 2/3



MBG 2/3



I.C. Thrombus

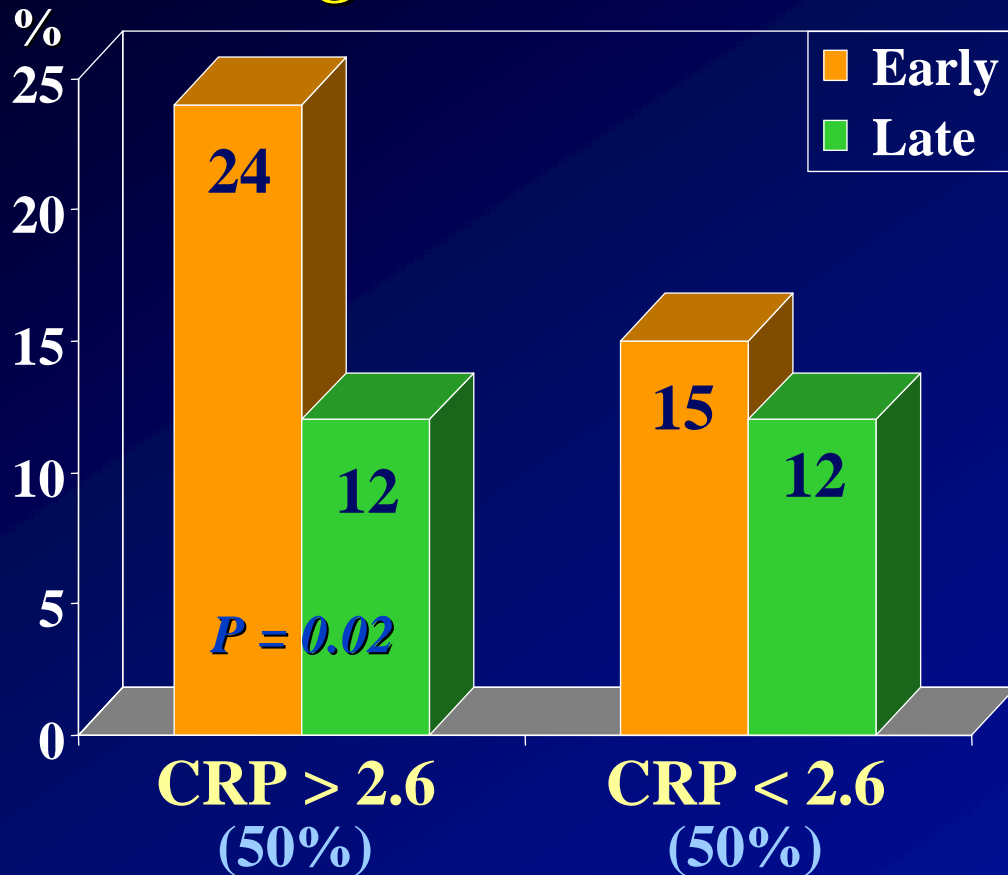


	cTnT+ (n=208)	cTnT- (n=236)	P
Baseline Data			
Age (mean, yr)	64	60	0.006
Female (%)	24	16	0.04
Diabetes (%)	13	8	0.09
Time-delay (min)	106	80	<0.001
Anterior MI (%)	57	34	<0.001
Killip > 1 (%)	22	11	0.003
Outcome Data			
TIMI-3 flow	87	93	0.04
Death	4.9	1.3	0.03

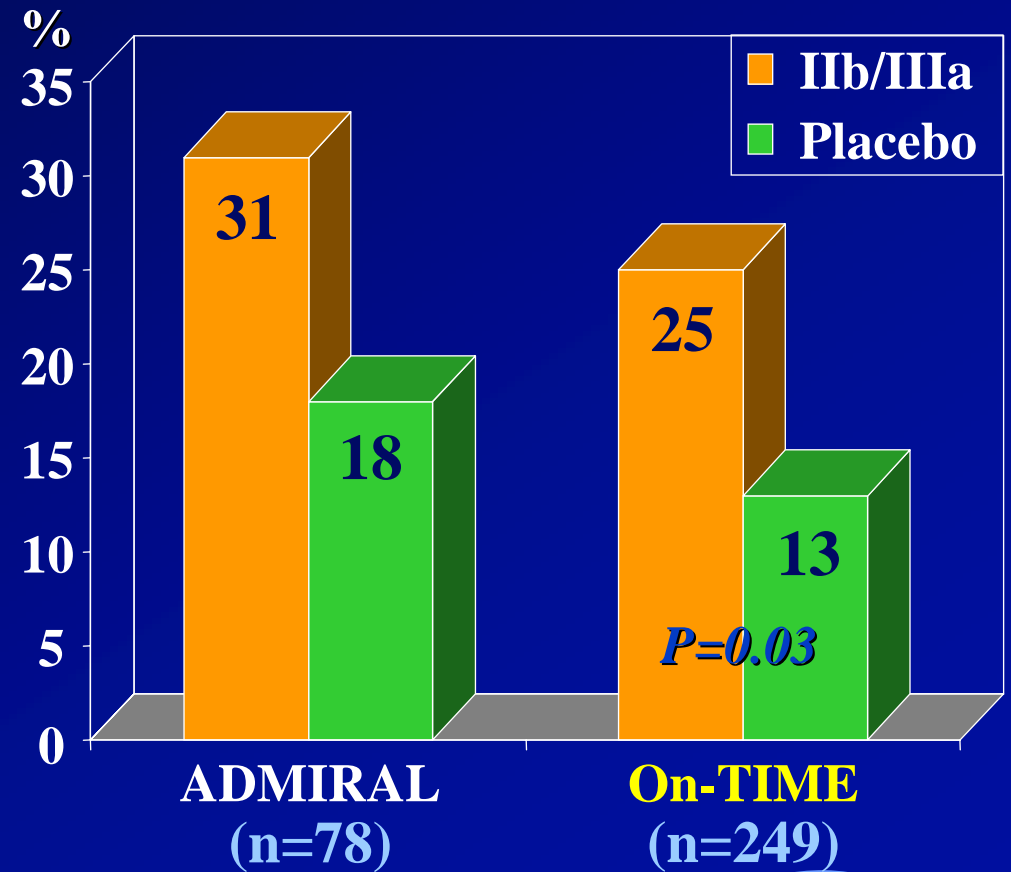


Pre-Procedural TIMI-3 Flow

High vs Low CRP



Ambulance-ER Enrollment



Clinical Outcome at 30 days

Mortality	11 (2.2%)
Recurrent MI	5 (1.0%)
Stroke (<i>non-hemorrhagic</i>)	1 (0.2%)
Major Bleeding (<i>non CABG related</i>)	19 (3.7%)

Combined death, re-MI, or stroke only in 15 pts (3.1%)

Conclusion

Early initiation of *Tirofiban* during transport for PCI

- Improvement in IRV patency (*TIMI 2/3*) and myocardial perfusion (*MBG 2/3*)
- Significant reduction in i.c. thrombus

Particularly in *high-risk* pts enrolled in the *ambulance*

Facilitation of primary PCI by Tirofiban results in a very low rate of mortality (2%) and re-MI (1%) at 30d

Safe and attractive for early facilitation of PCI in pts with AMI, who are transferred to a PCI center

