

Best Stent and Best Antithrombotic Strategy in HBR patients: (MASTER DAPT, ONYX ONE, Leaders free and Others)

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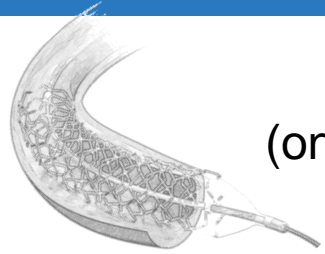


Disclosures

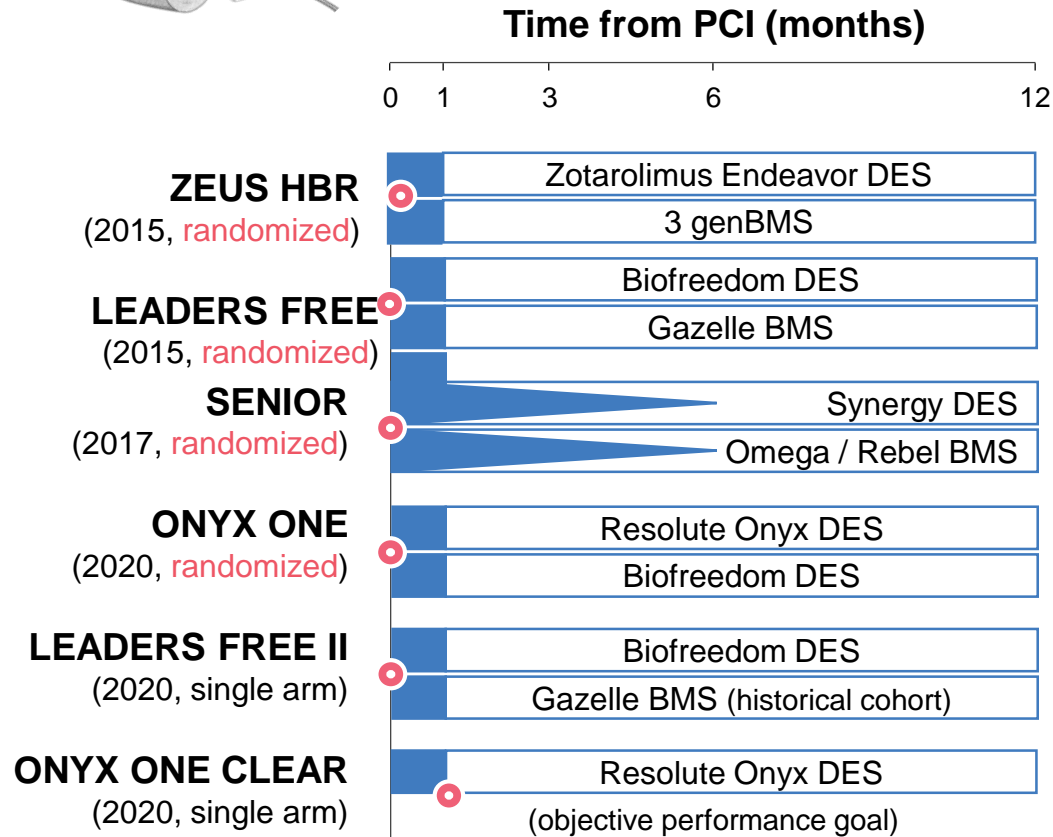
M. Valgimigli reports grants and personal fees from Abbott, personal fees from Chiesi, Bayer, Biotronik, Daiichi Sankyo, Amgen, Alvimedica, Biosensors, Idorsia, grants and personal fees from Terumo, and personal fees from Astrazeneca.



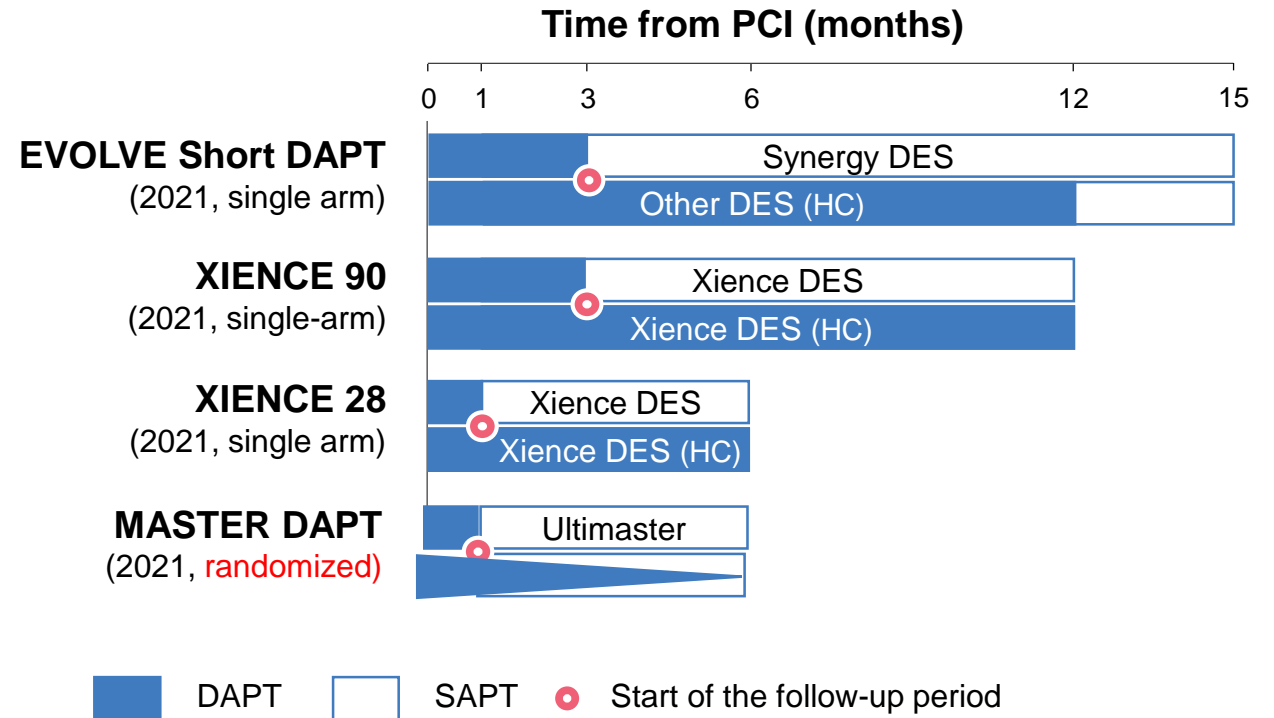
Trials in patients at HBR



Stent A vs Stent B (on a background of short DAPT)

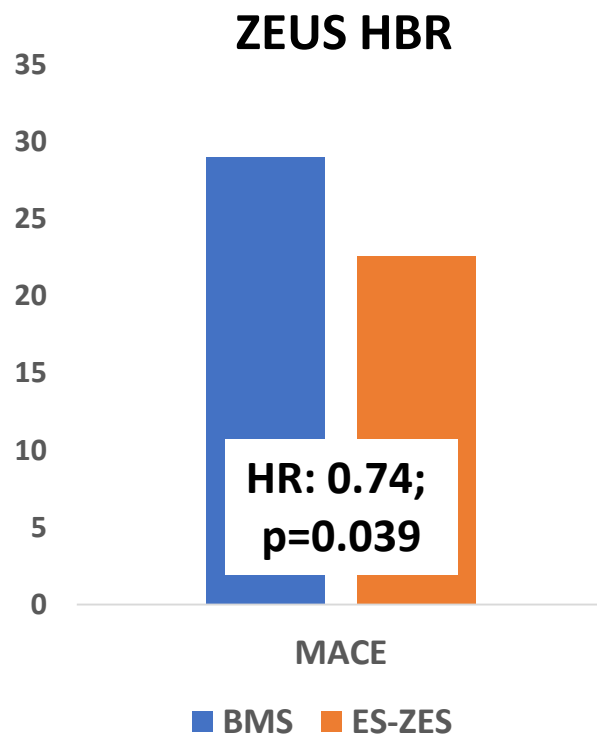


Short vs Standard DAPT (using the same or different stents)

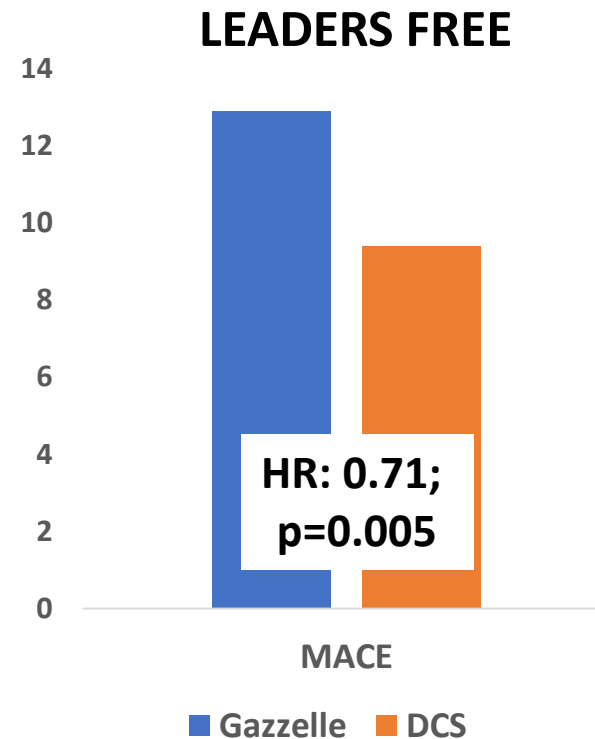


HC = historical cohort; DAPT trials in chronic OAC (e.g., WOEST, ISAR-TRIPLE, PIONEER AF PCI, RE-DUAL PCI, AUGUSTUS, ENTRUST-AF PCI) are not displayed

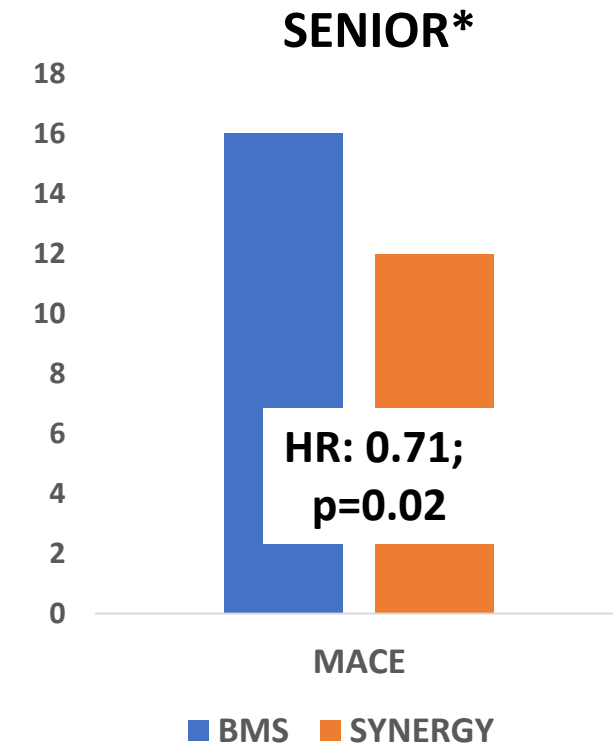
1 Month DAPT...which stent platform to choose ?



JACC C2015; 65(8); 808-815



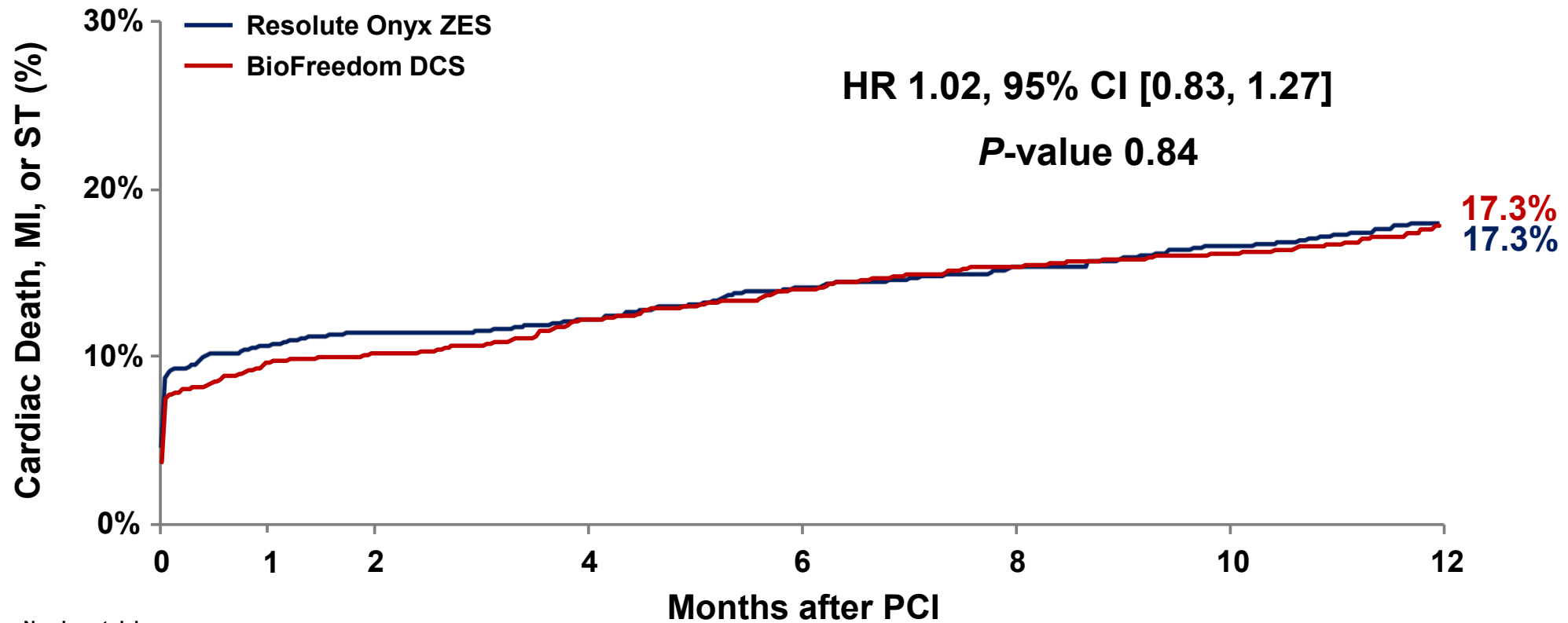
NEJM 2015; 573; 2038-47



Lancet 2018; 391; 41-50

*: 6 month DAPT for ACS; no difference for MI noted between stent platforms unlike the findings in ZEUS and LEADERS free

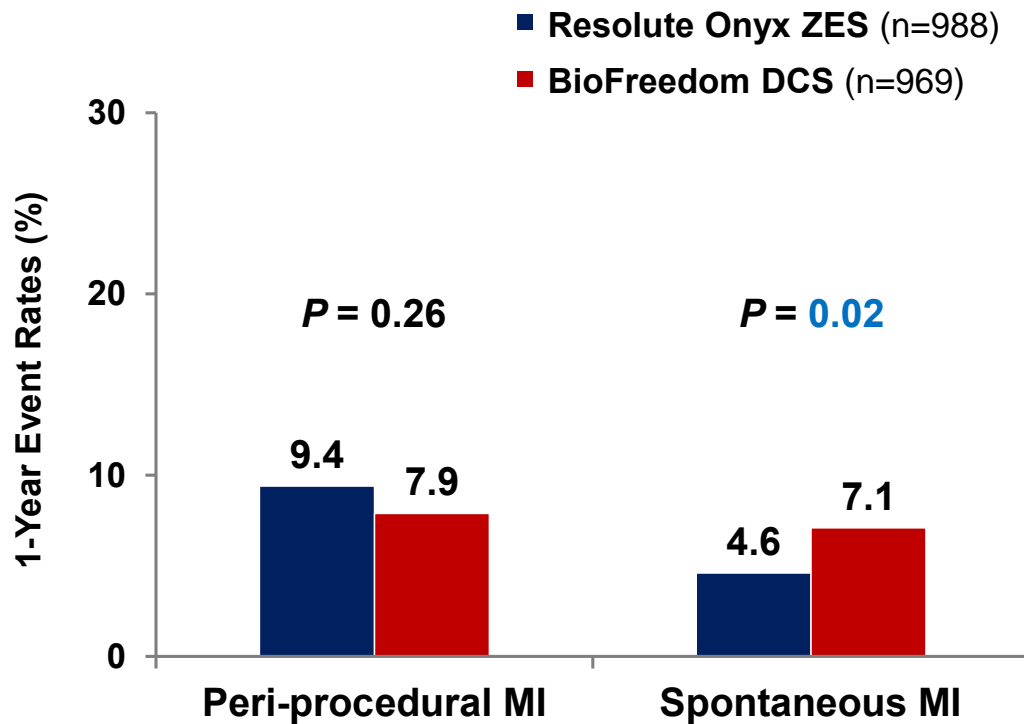
Primary Safety Endpoint: Cardiac Death, MI, or ST



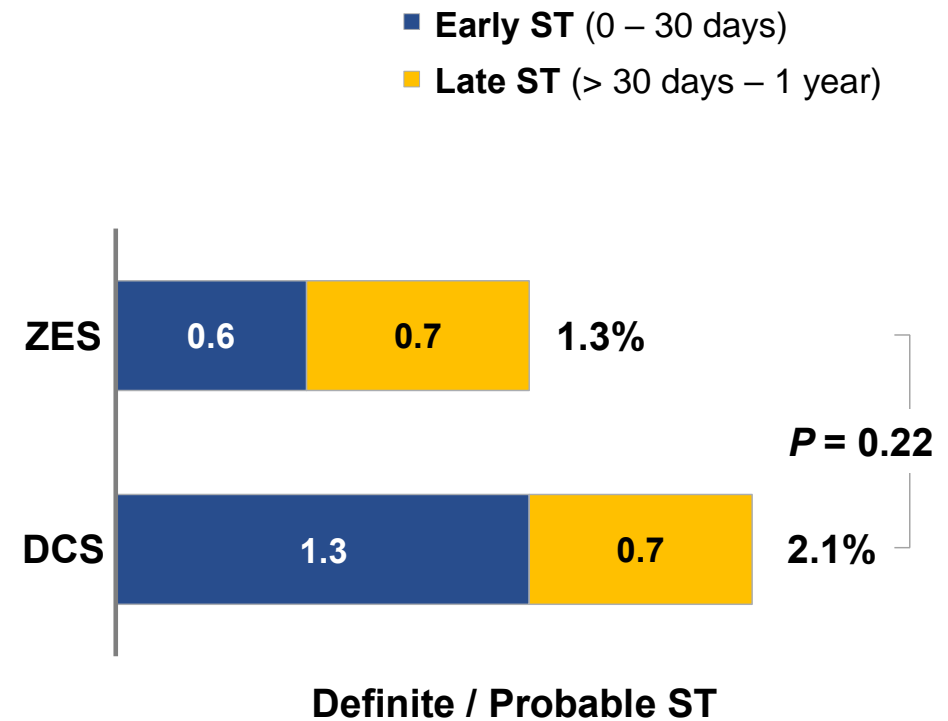
Number at risk

	0	1	4	6	8	10	12
ZES	1003	955		844			790
DCS	993	949		833			782

Myocardial Infarction



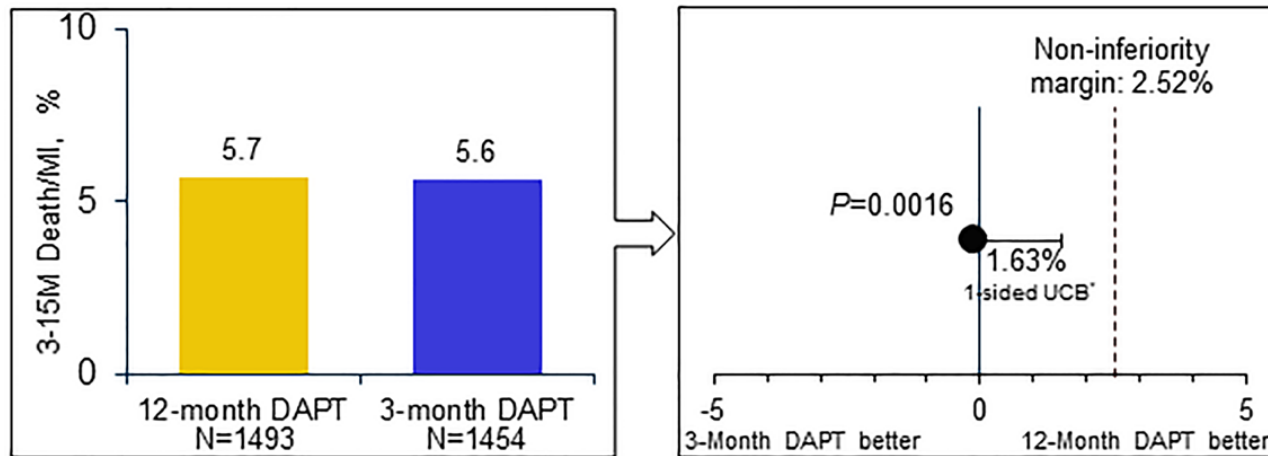
Stent Thrombosis



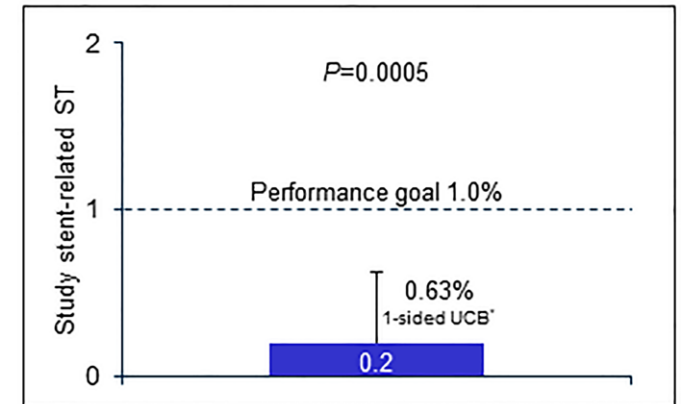
EVOLVE SHORT DAPT

1487 patients free from ischemic recurrences and eligible to discontinue the P2Y12 I at 3 months
Historical control group (DAPT study)
Patients with MI or complex PCI were excluded

A Death/MI between 3-15 months

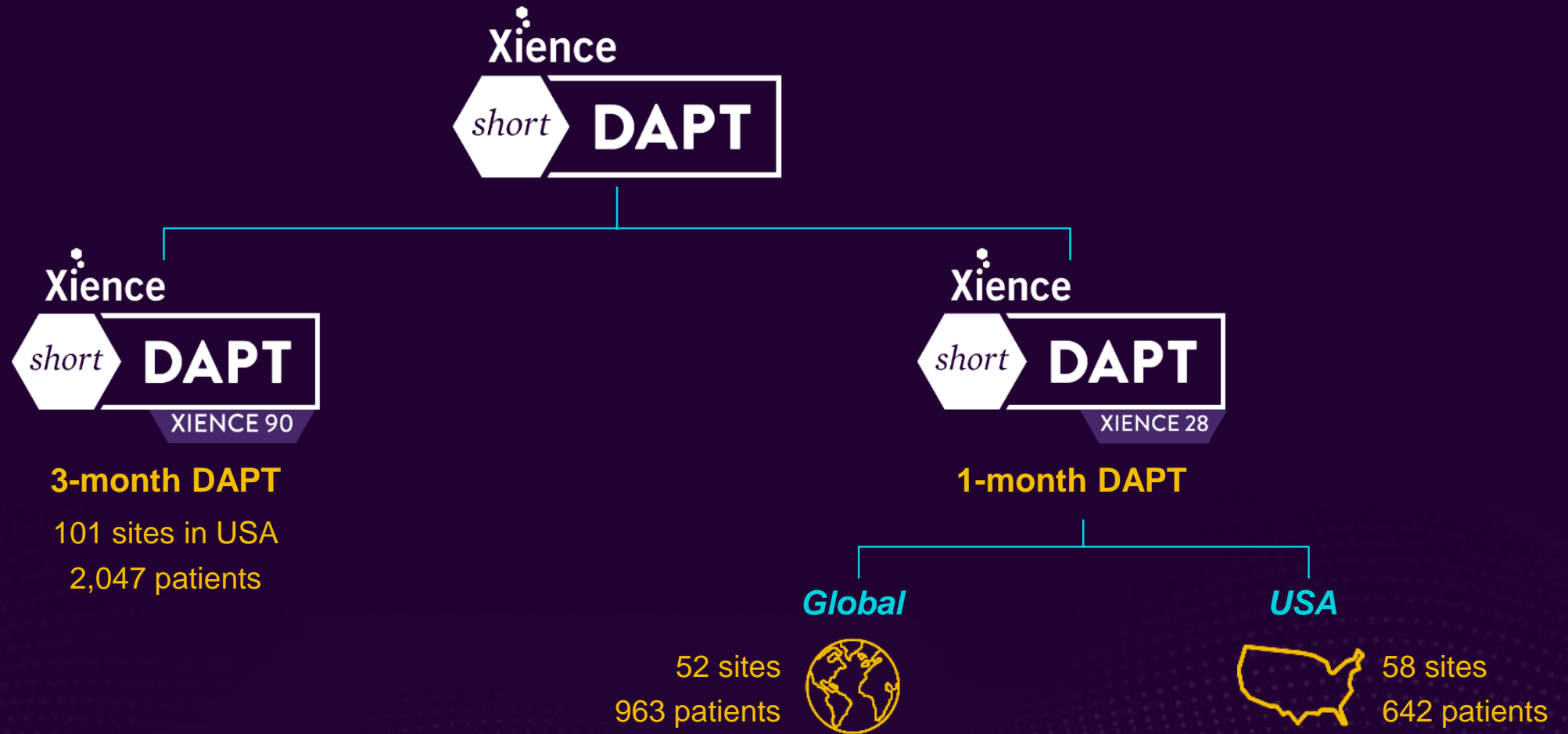


B Study stent-related ST between 3-15 months



BARC 2, 3 or 5 rates were 6.26% with 3 month DAPT and 4.17% with 12 month DAPT

XIENCE Short DAPT Program



TOTAL OF ~3,600 PATIENTS WITH 1-MONTH OR 3-MONTH DAPT

Trial Objectives



Among HBR patients who have undergone successful PCI with the XIENCE stent:

Primary Objective:

- To evaluate the safety (*all death or MI*) of a short DAPT regimen (1 or 3 months) versus DAPT for up to 12 months

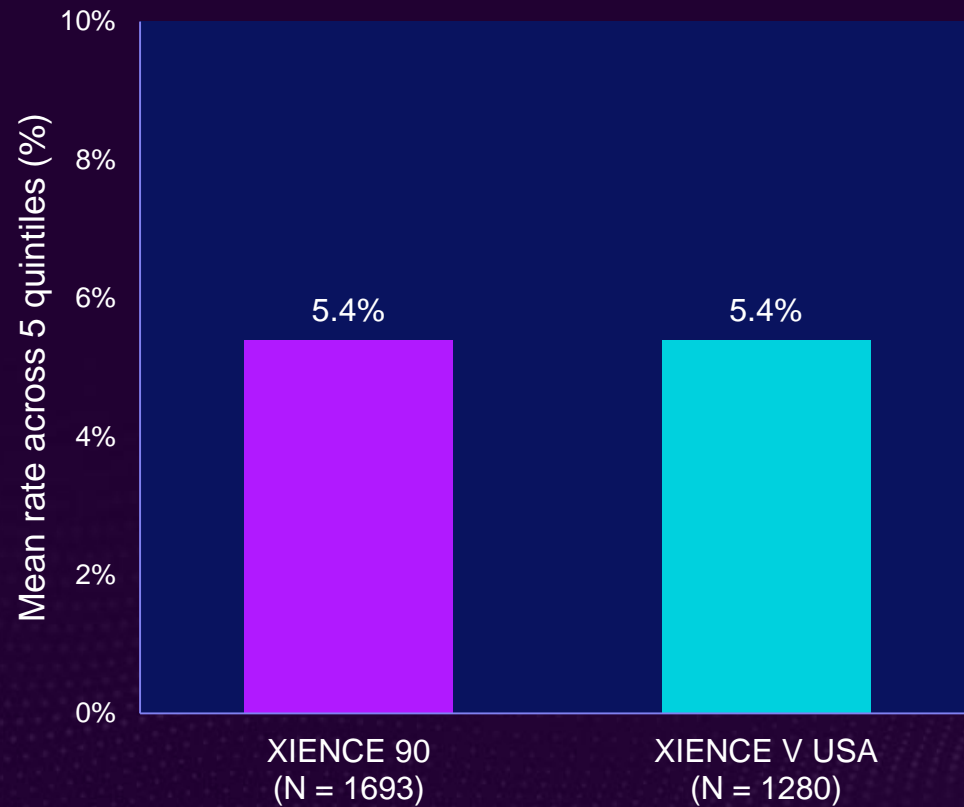
Secondary Objectives:

- To determine the impact of short DAPT (1 or 3 months) versus DAPT for up to 12 months on clinically relevant bleeding (BARC 2-5)
- To evaluate stent thrombosis (*definite/probable*) against a performance goal*

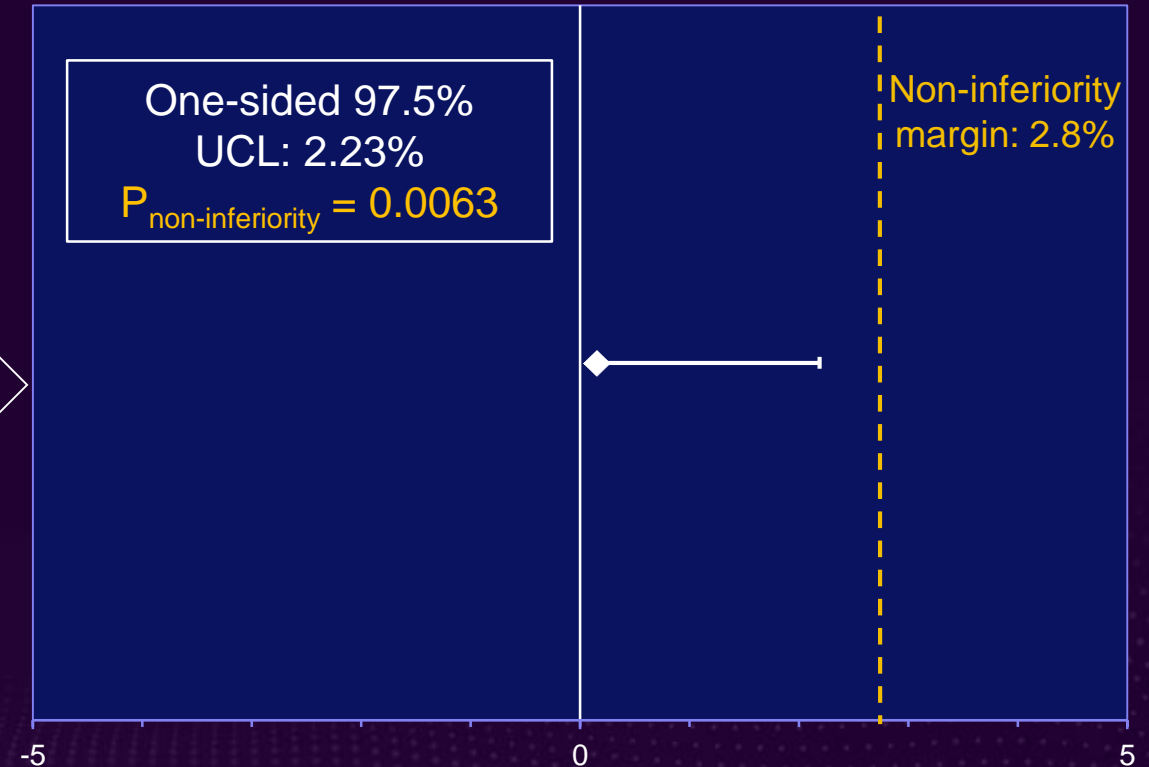
XIENCE 90: All Death or MI

Between 3 and 12 Months

PS Stratified Mean



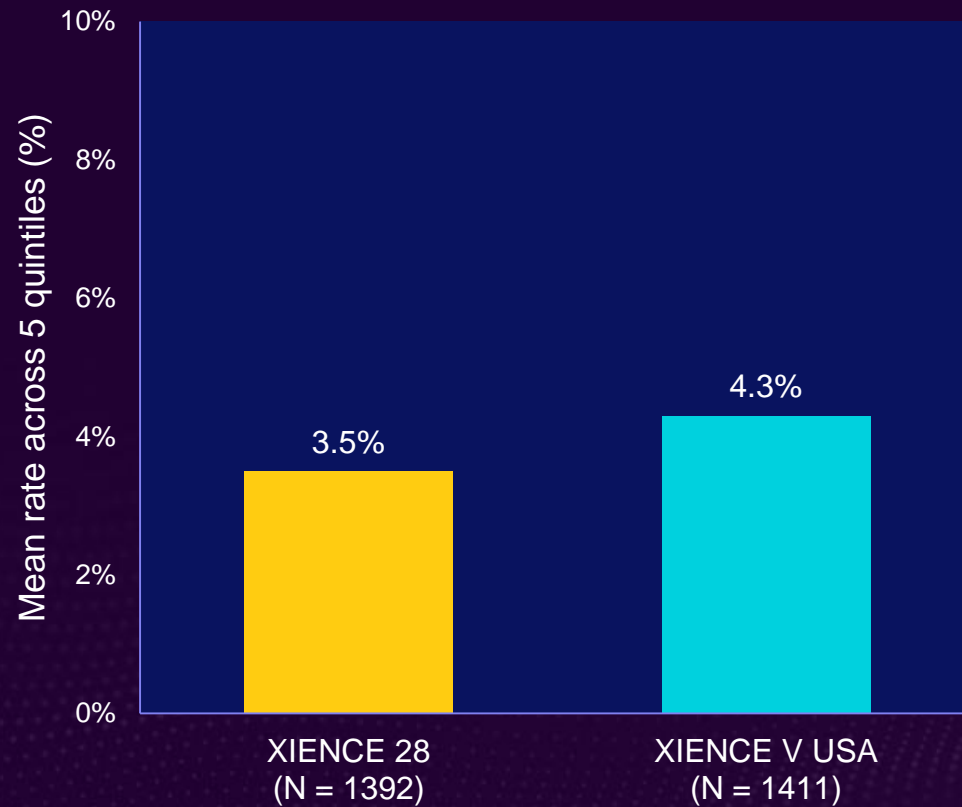
Non-inferiority Analysis



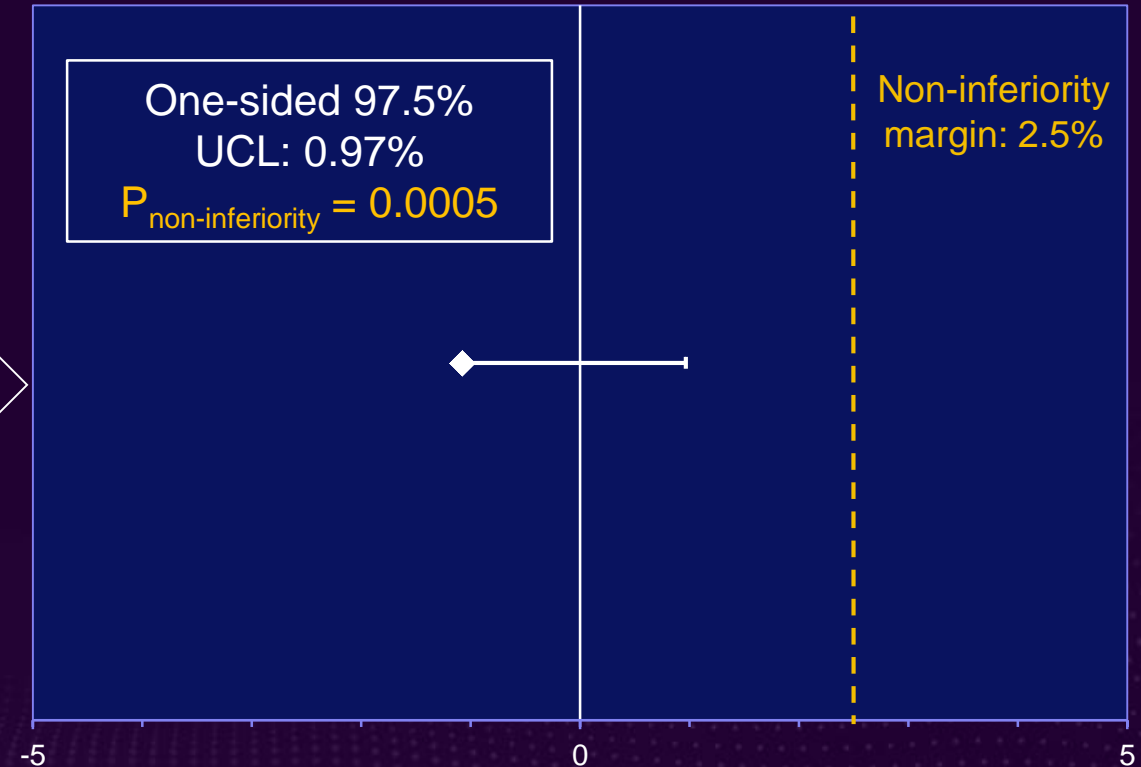
XIENCE 28: All Death or MI

Between 1 and 6 Months

PS Stratified Mean



Non-inferiority Analysis



MASTER DAPT Trial

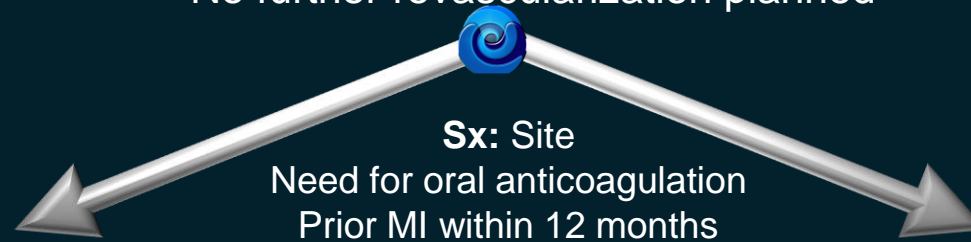


Screened Population: HBR pts, treated exclusively with Ultimaster stent, with no restriction based on clinical presentation or PCI complexity

Randomization and Regimens

30 (+14) Days after PCI

Free from cardiac and cerebral ischemic events and active bleeding
No further revascularization planned



Abbreviated DAPT

Immediate DAPT discontinuation

followed by SAPT for 11 months
or 5 months if OAC is indicated

Standard DAPT

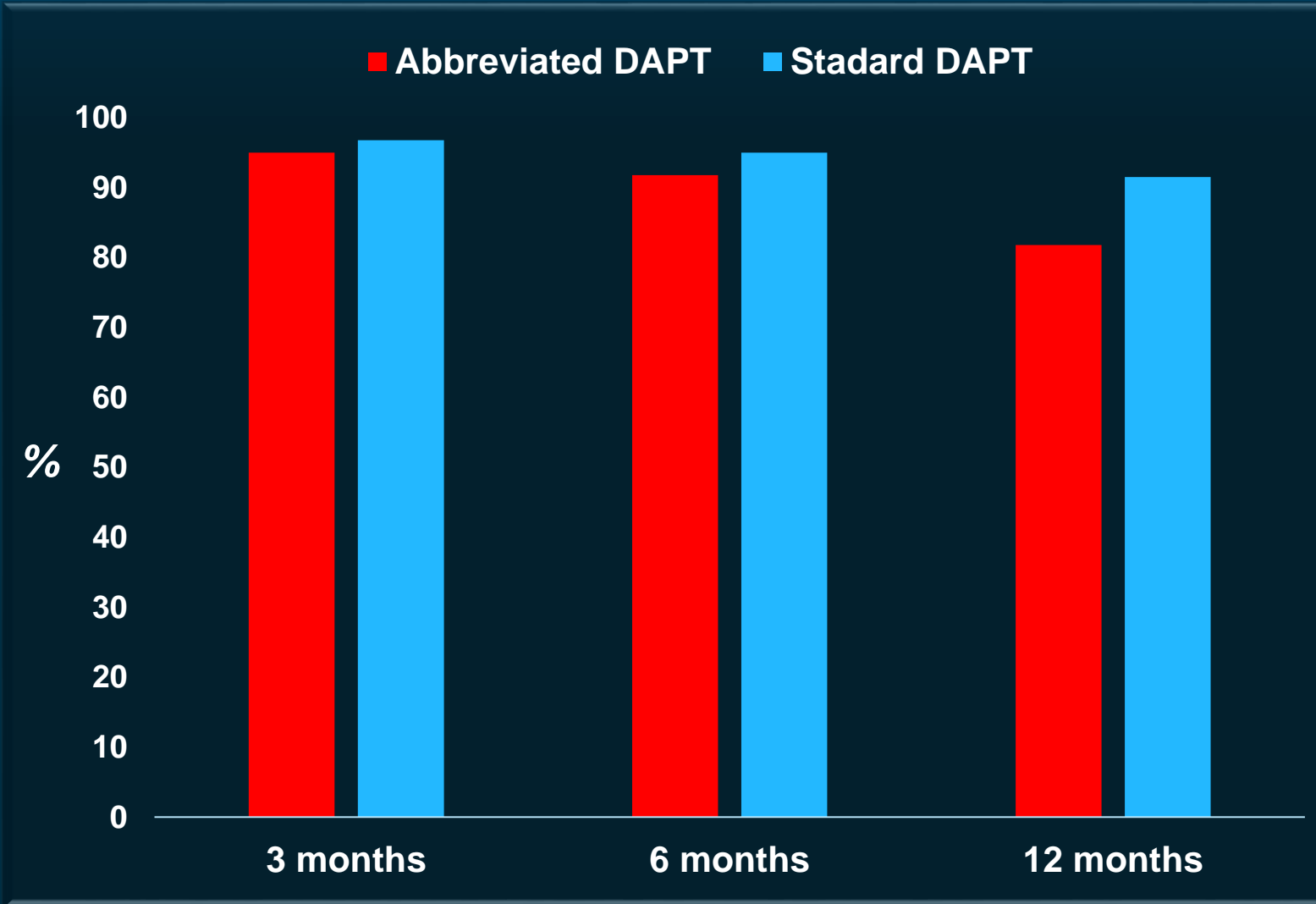
DAPT for ≥ 2 or 5 months in pts with or without OAC indication, respectively

followed by SAPT up to 11 months

NARC 0 Adherence Rates* and Regimens

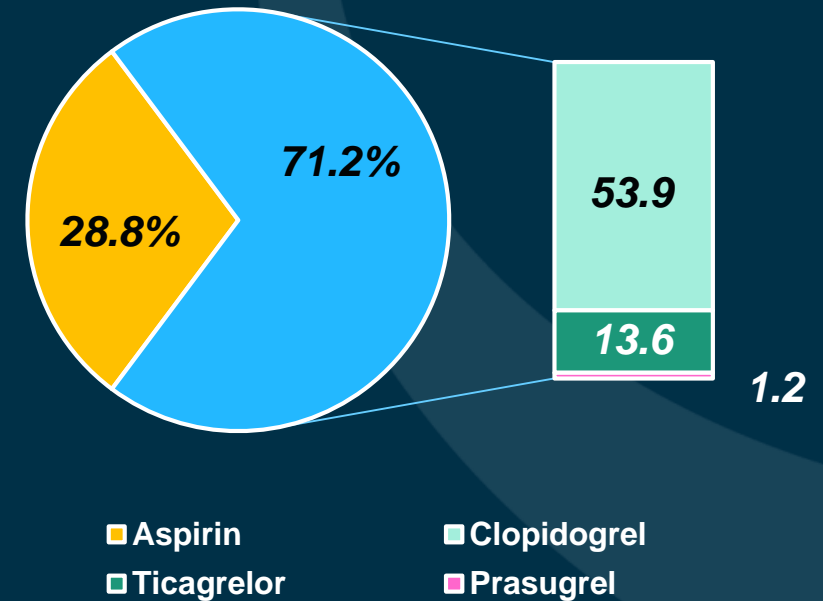


*: Perfect adherence rate, defined as 100% intake of protocol mandated regimen, counted on a daily basis



The median DAPT duration from the index coronary intervention was 34 days (IQR, 31-39) in the abbreviated- and 193 days (IQR, 102-366) in the standard-treatment groups.

Type of SAPT in the abbreviated DAPT



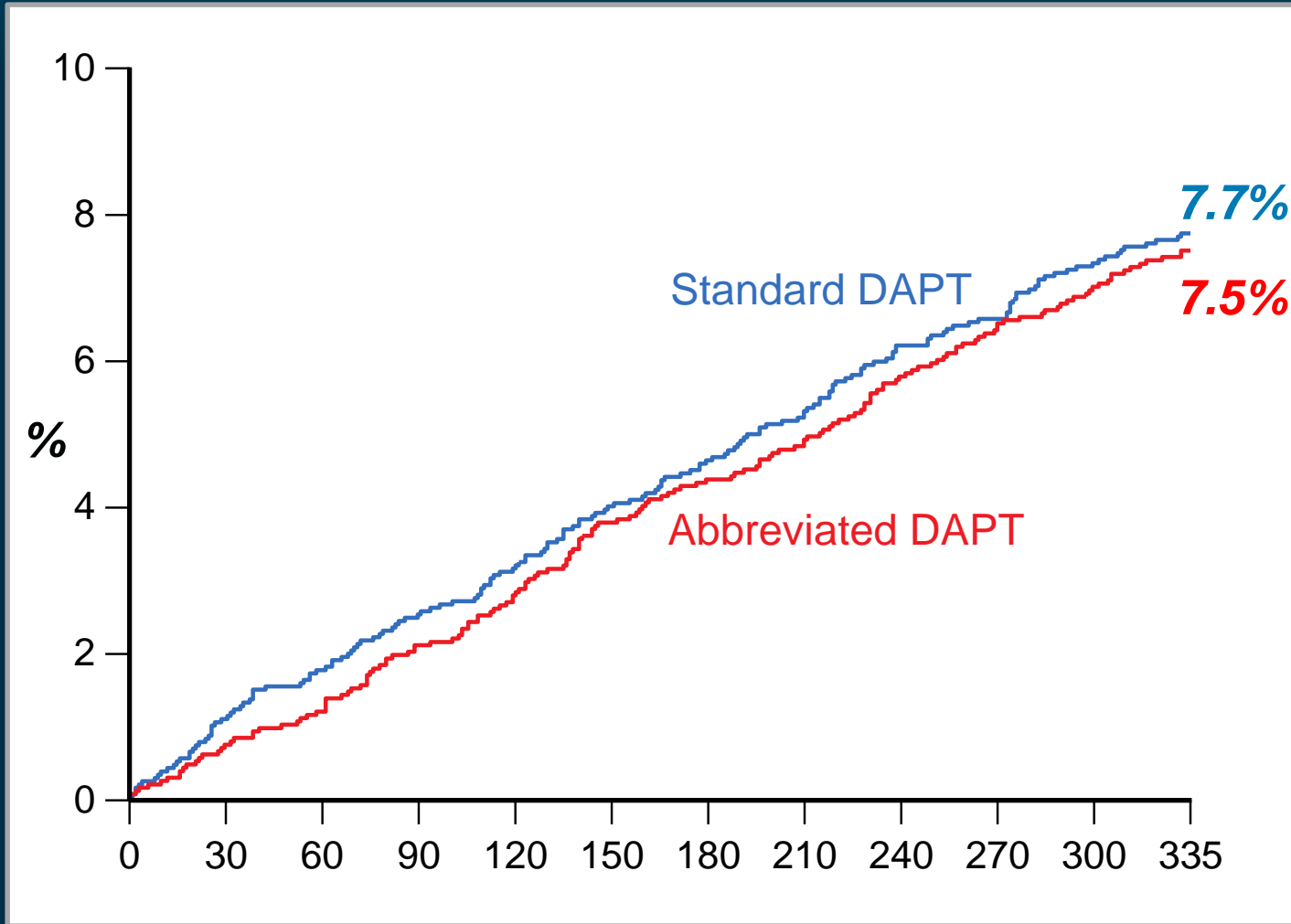
*:NARC definition and Framework, Eur Heart J. 2019 Jul 1; 40(25): 2070–2085.

Net adverse clinical events (NACE)



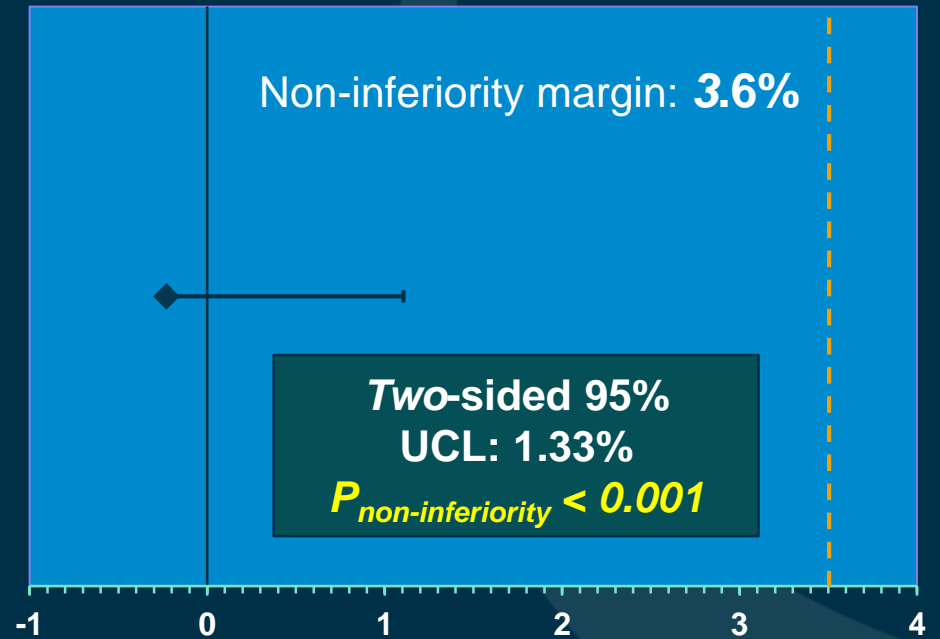
Per protocol population

N Engl J Med. 2021 Aug 28. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2108749



Non-inferiority Analysis

Difference in cumulative incidence, -0.23

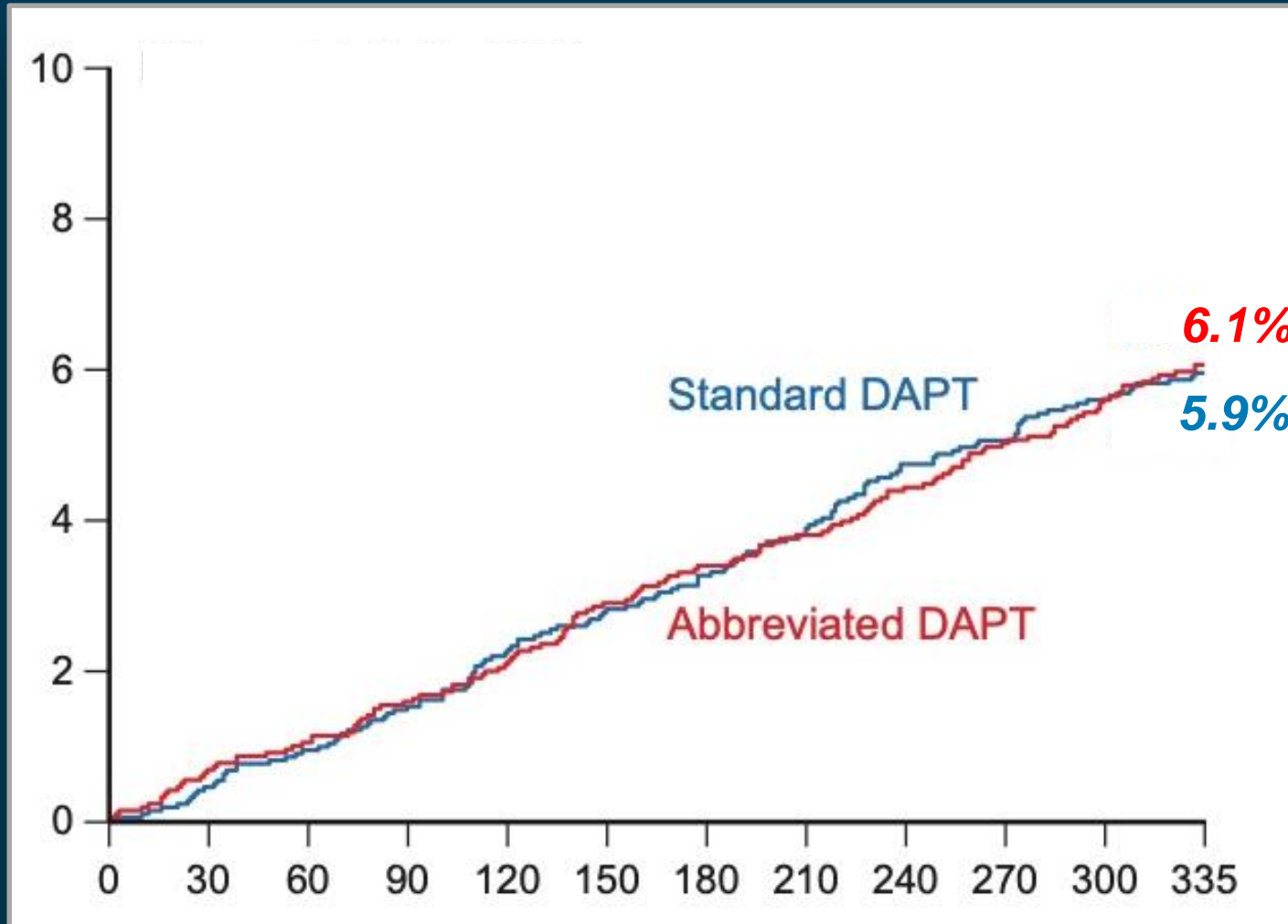


NACE: All-cause death, MI, stroke, and major bleeding events defined as BARC 3 or 5

Major adverse cardiac and cerebral events (MACCE)

Per protocol population

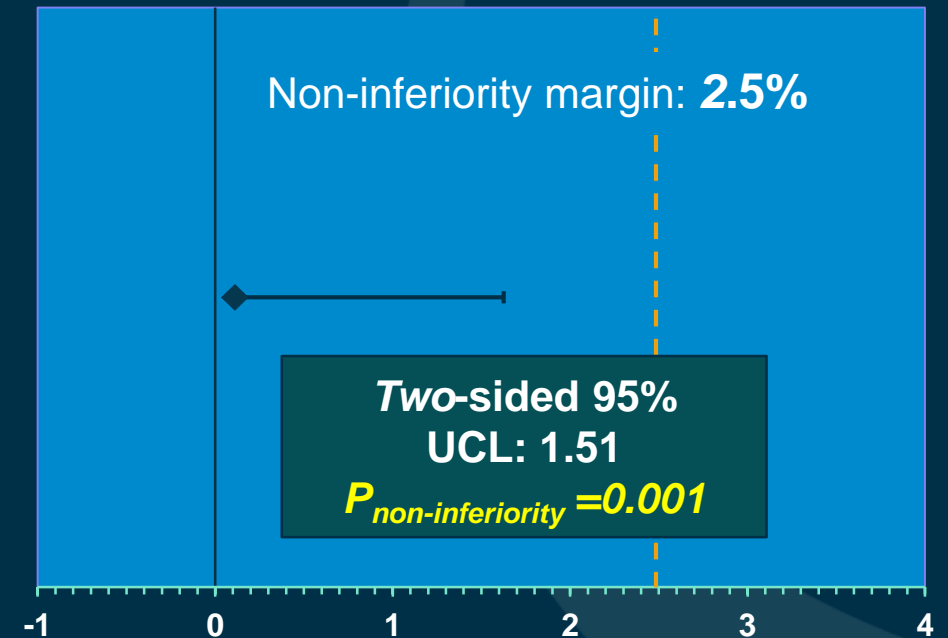
N Engl J Med. 2021 Aug 28. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2108749



MACCE: All-cause death, MI, stroke

Non-inferiority Analysis

Difference in cumulative incidence, 0.11

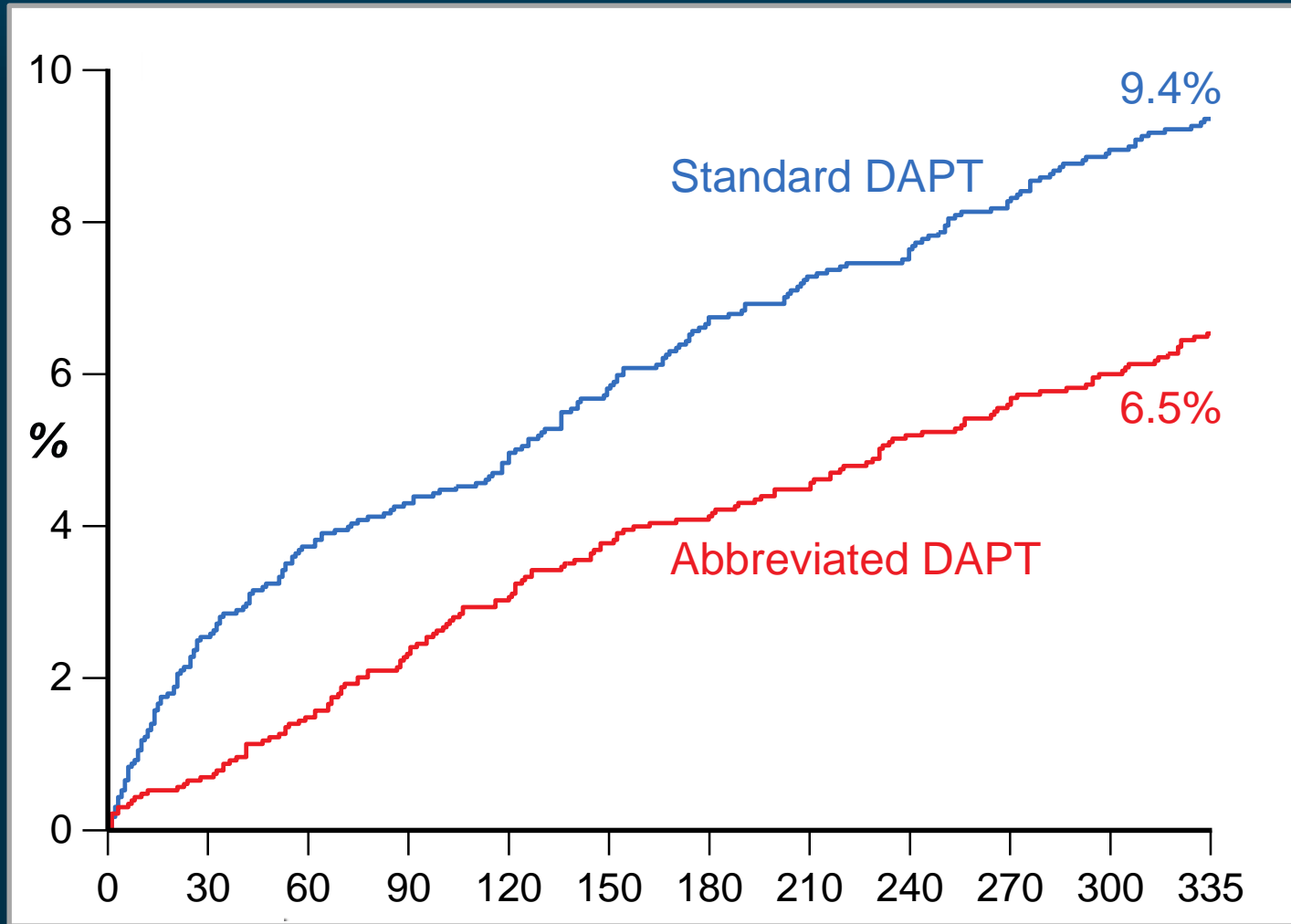


Major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding



Intention to treat population

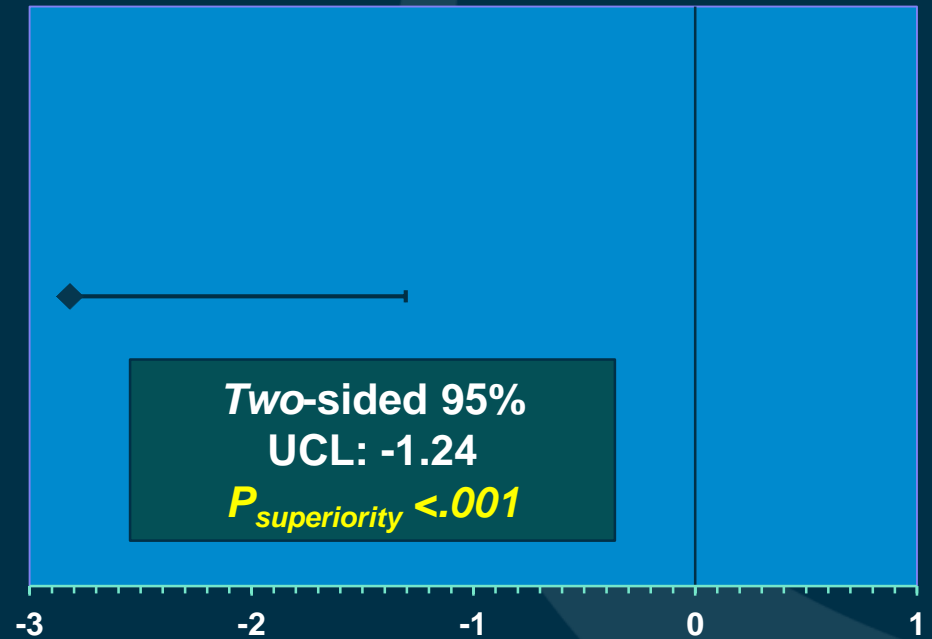
N Engl J Med. 2021 Aug 28. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2108749



MCB: BARC 2, 3 or 5

Superiority Analysis

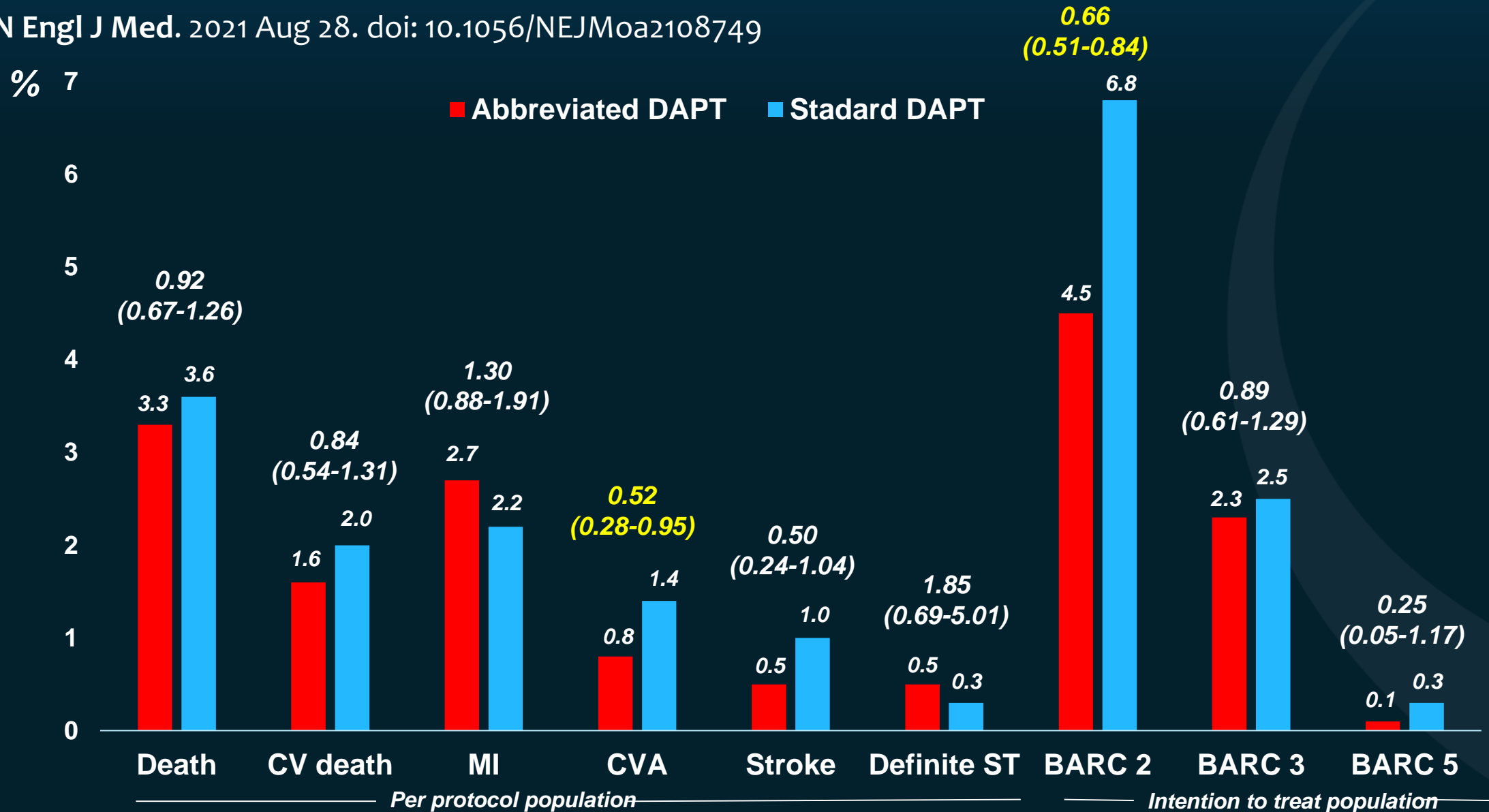
Difference in cumulative incidence, -2.82



NNTB: 35

Secondary Endpoints

N Engl J Med. 2021 Aug 28. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2108749



Conclusions:

BMS have no place in HBR patients as they are not safer even after 1 month DAPT and are associated to greater TVR and MI than DES

In selected HBR patients, single arm studies showed that shortening DAPT to 3 (SYNERGY and XIENCE) or 1 month(s) (XIENCE) is not associated to great Ischemic risk with potential for lower bleeding complications

The MASTER DAPT is the only all comer HBR trial showing that, after Ultimaster stent, 1 month DAPT followed by SAPT is associated with non-inferior NACE and MACE and lower bleeding events than a more prolonged, still relatively short, DAPT regimen.

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