

**24.25.26  
MAGGIO 2019**  
**SORRENTO**  
HILTON SORRENTO PALACE  
Via Sant'Antonio, 13

**DOAC 4.0:  
IL PAZIENTE  
AL CENTRO  
E NUOVI  
PARADIGMI**



**Post SCA: Percezione e realtà del rischio residuo**

**Marco Ferlini, MD,**

**FESC, FANMCO, FSICI-GISE**

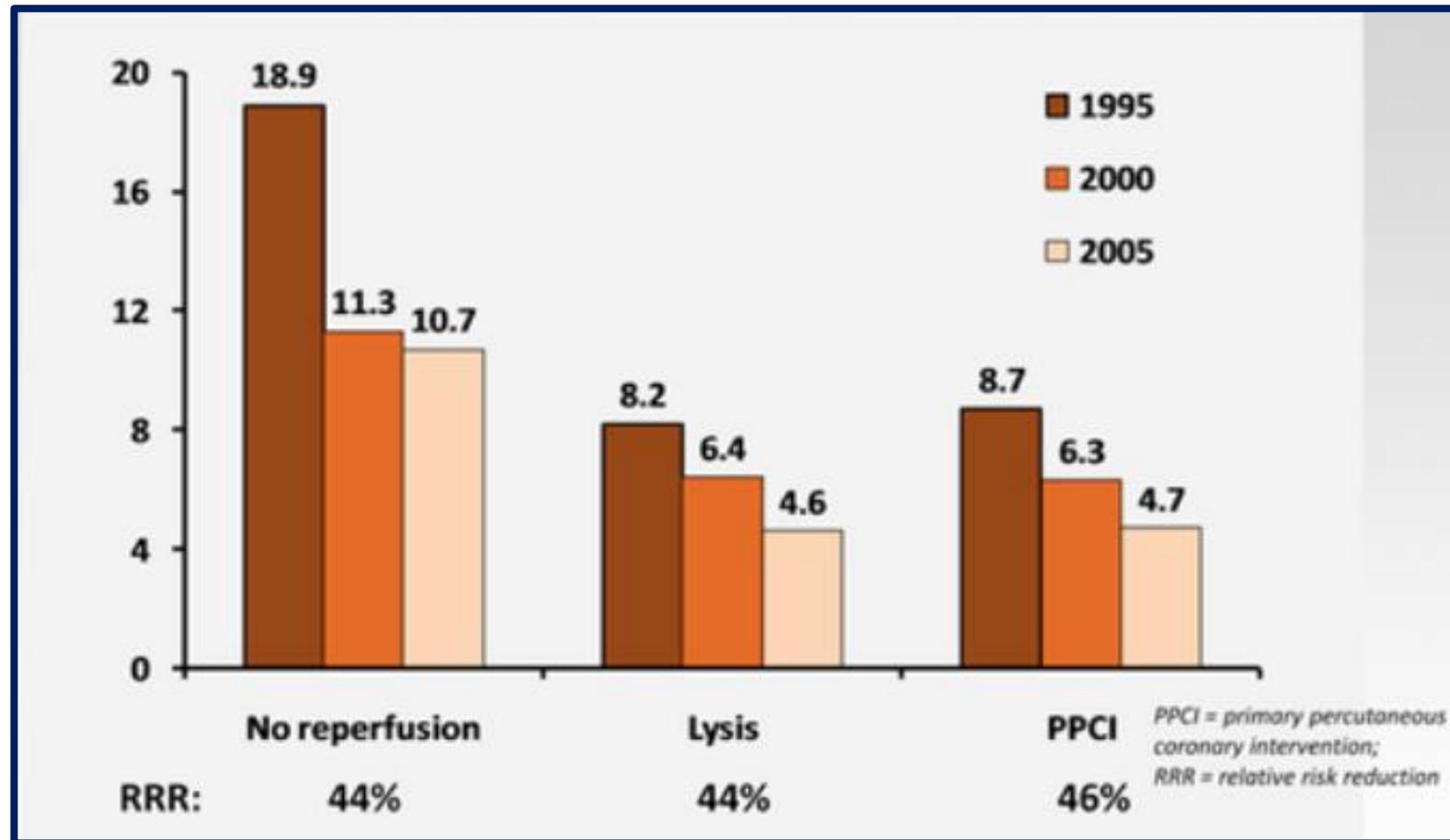
# Disclosures

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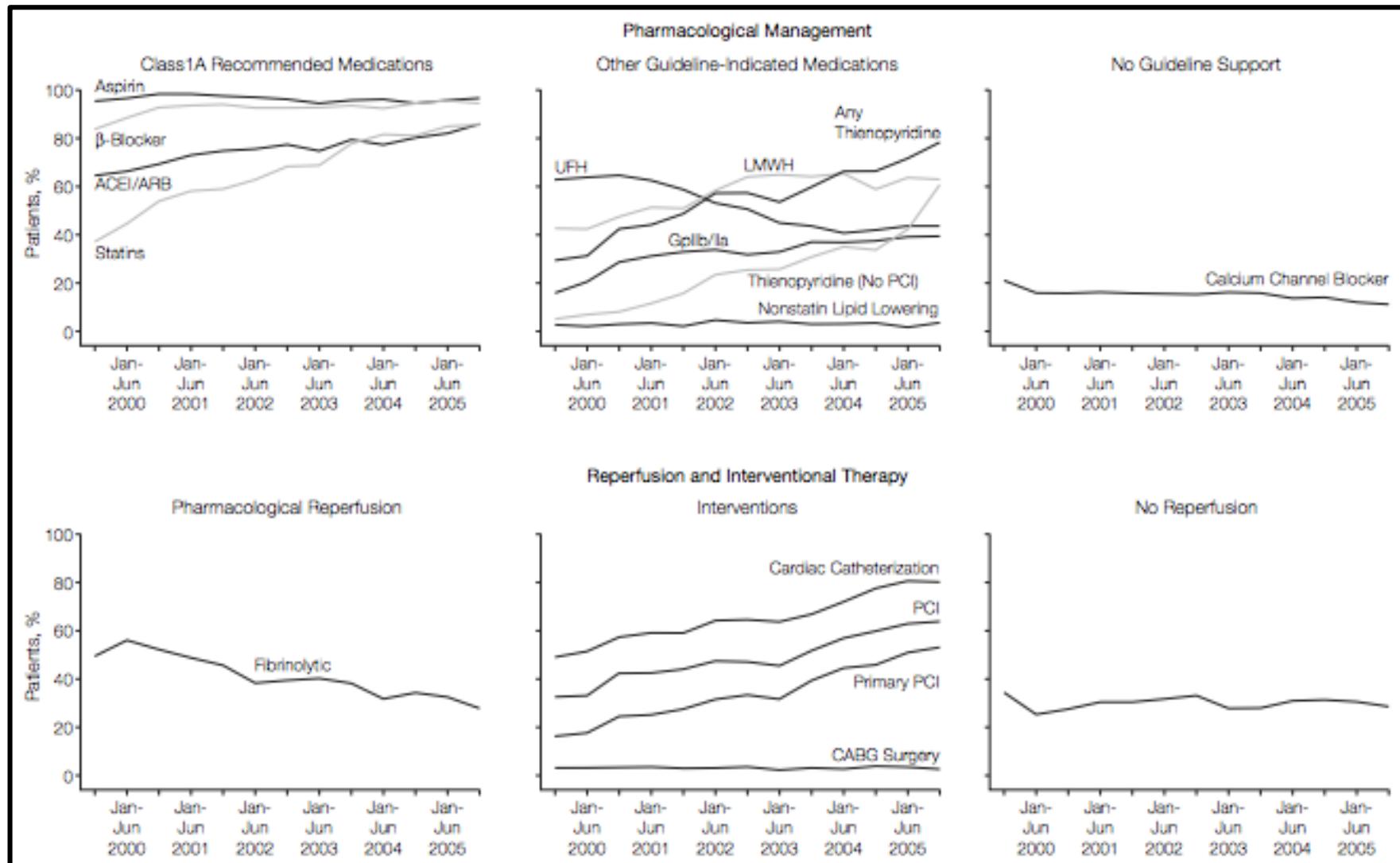
**Honoraria as consultant, advisory board or speaker from:**

- Astra Zeneca,
- Eli Lilly
- Chiesi
- Sanofi
- Bayer
- Boheringer

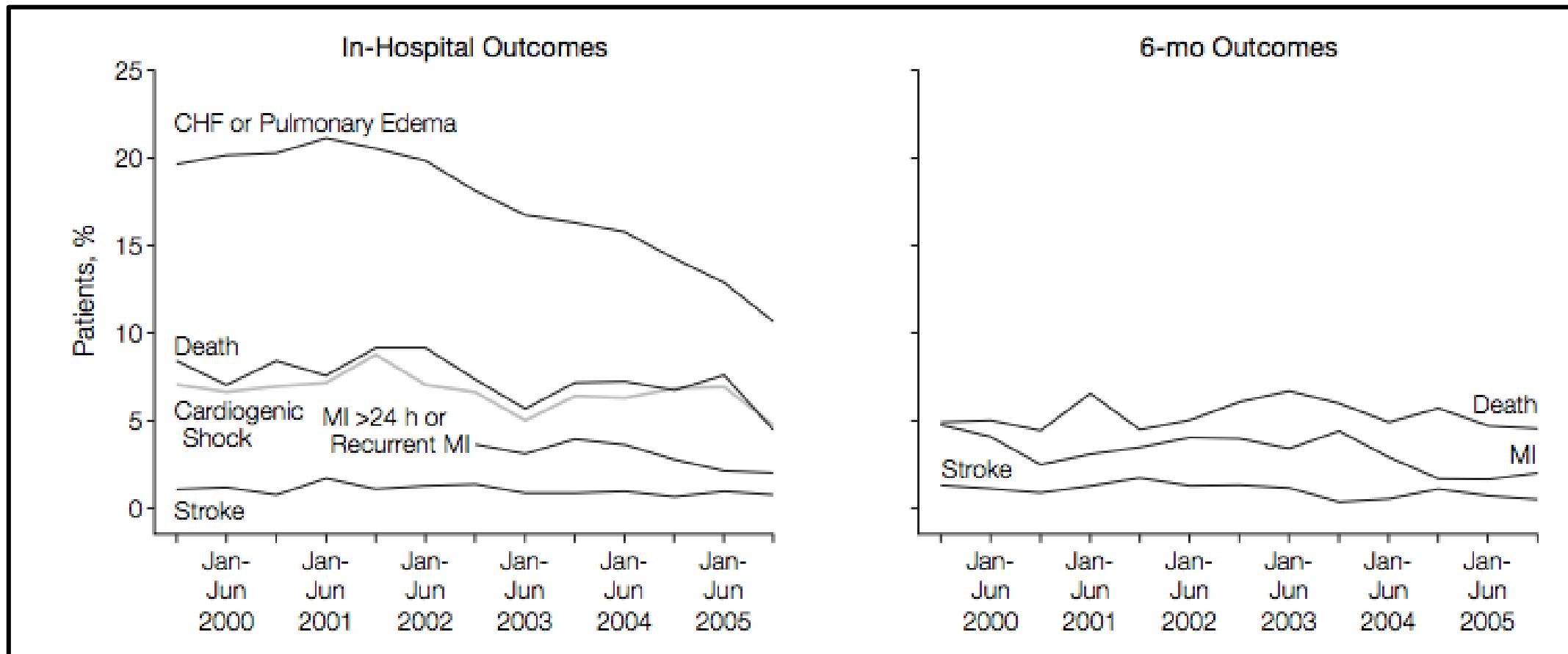
# 30 days mortality according to reperfusion therapy (STEMI)



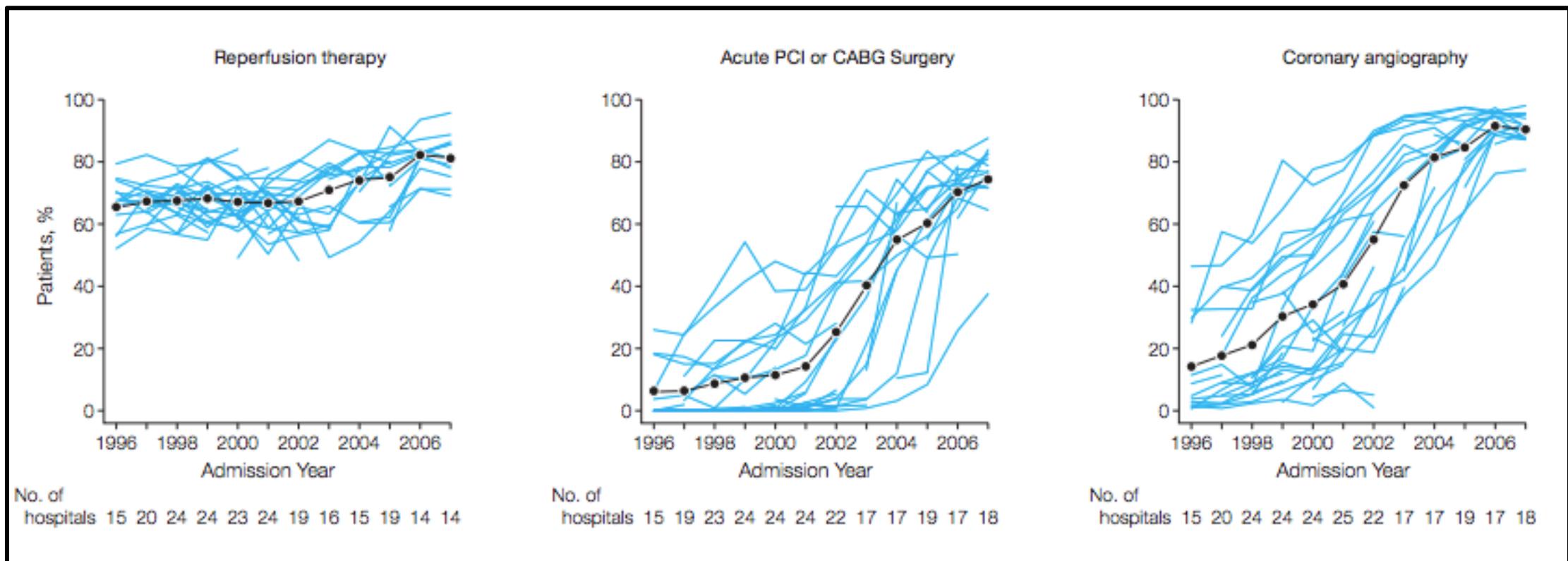
# Trends in Management of STEMI in GRACE Registry



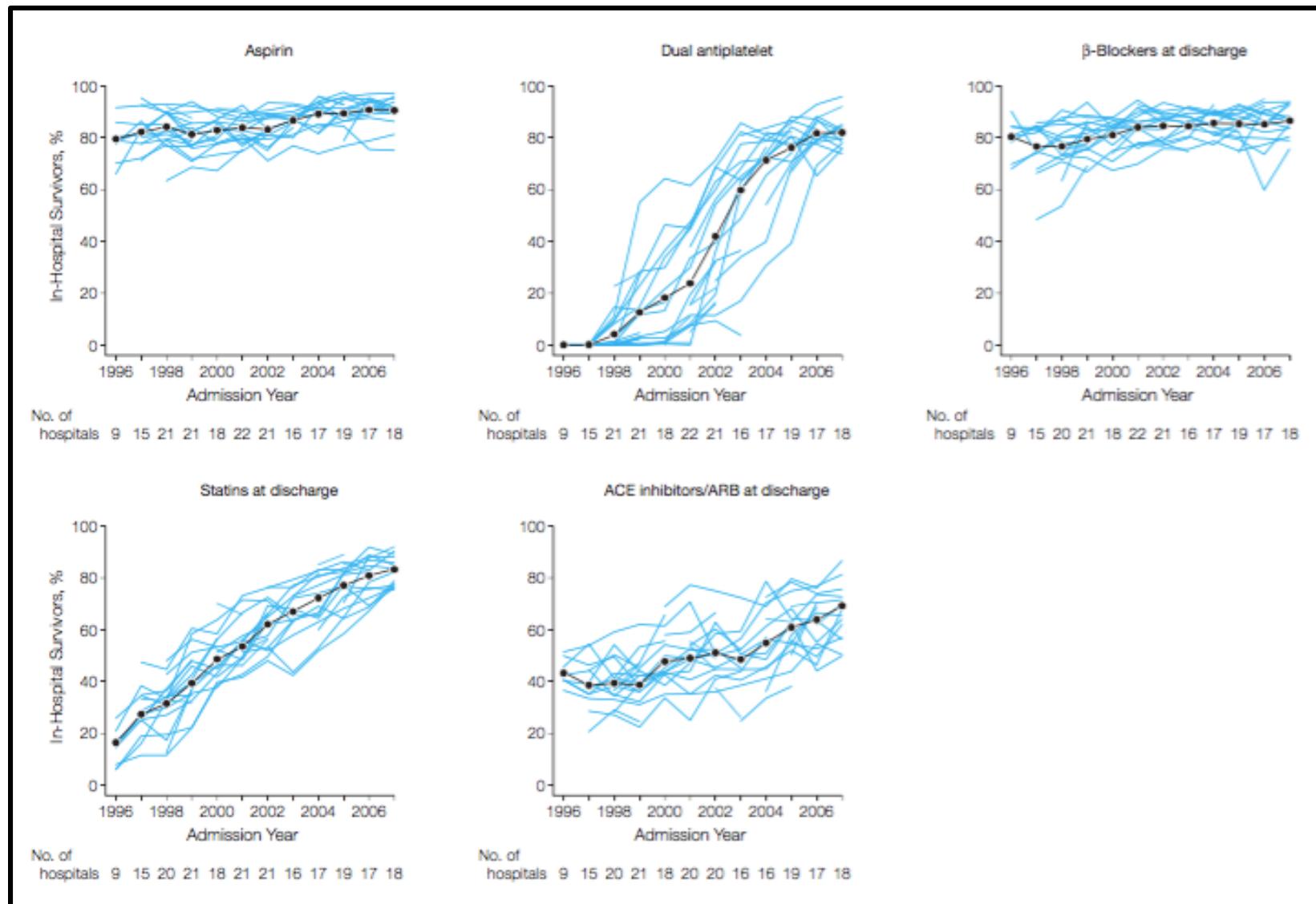
# In-Hospital and 6-month outcomes in Patients with STEMI or LBBB



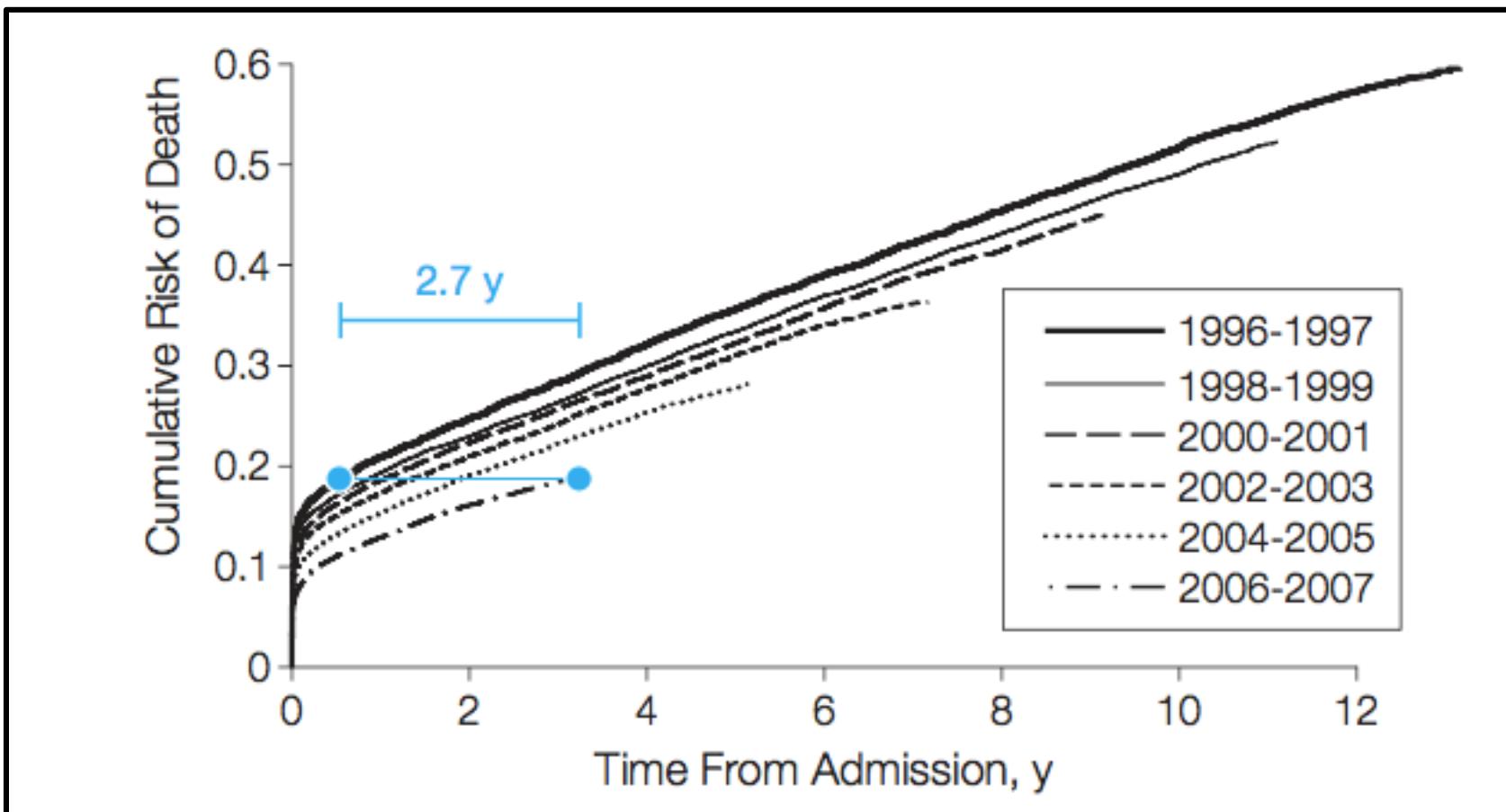
# The SwedesHeart/Risk-HIA Data



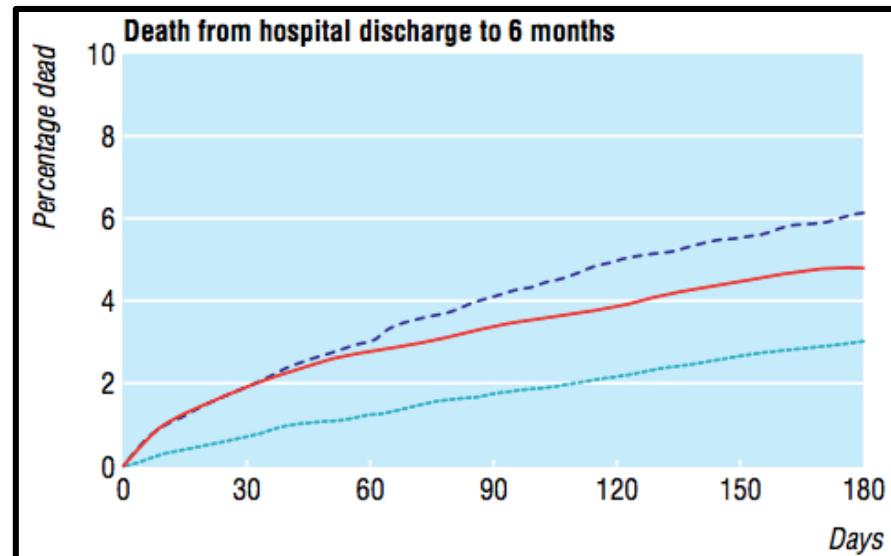
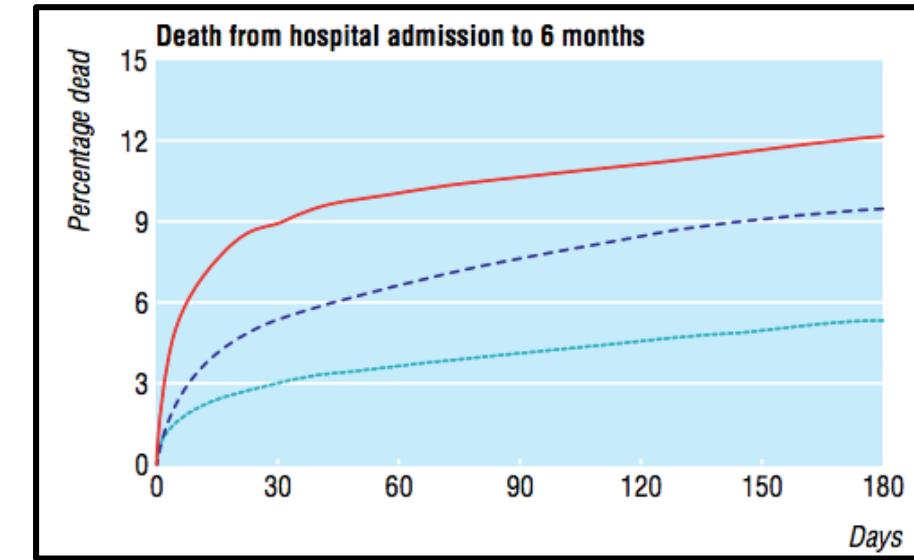
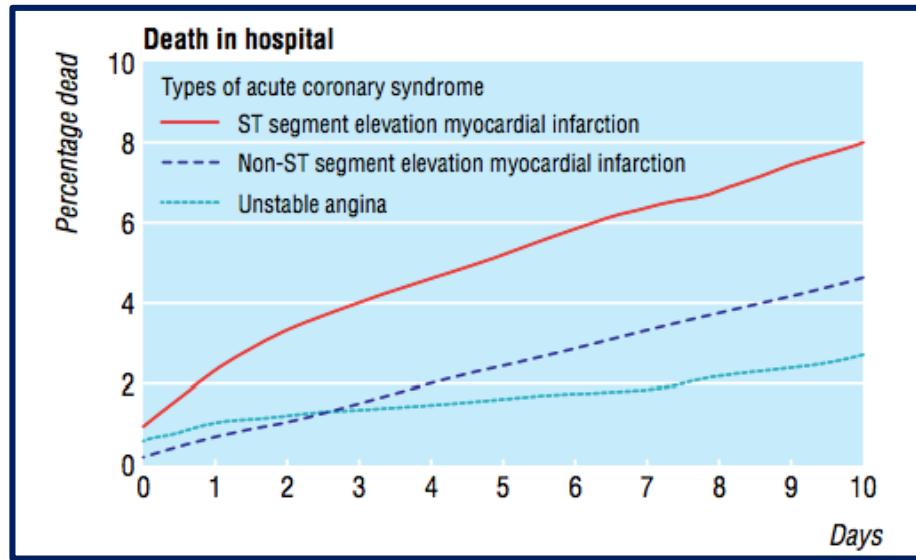
# The SwedesHeart/Risk-HIA Data



# The SwedesHeart/Risk-HIA Data



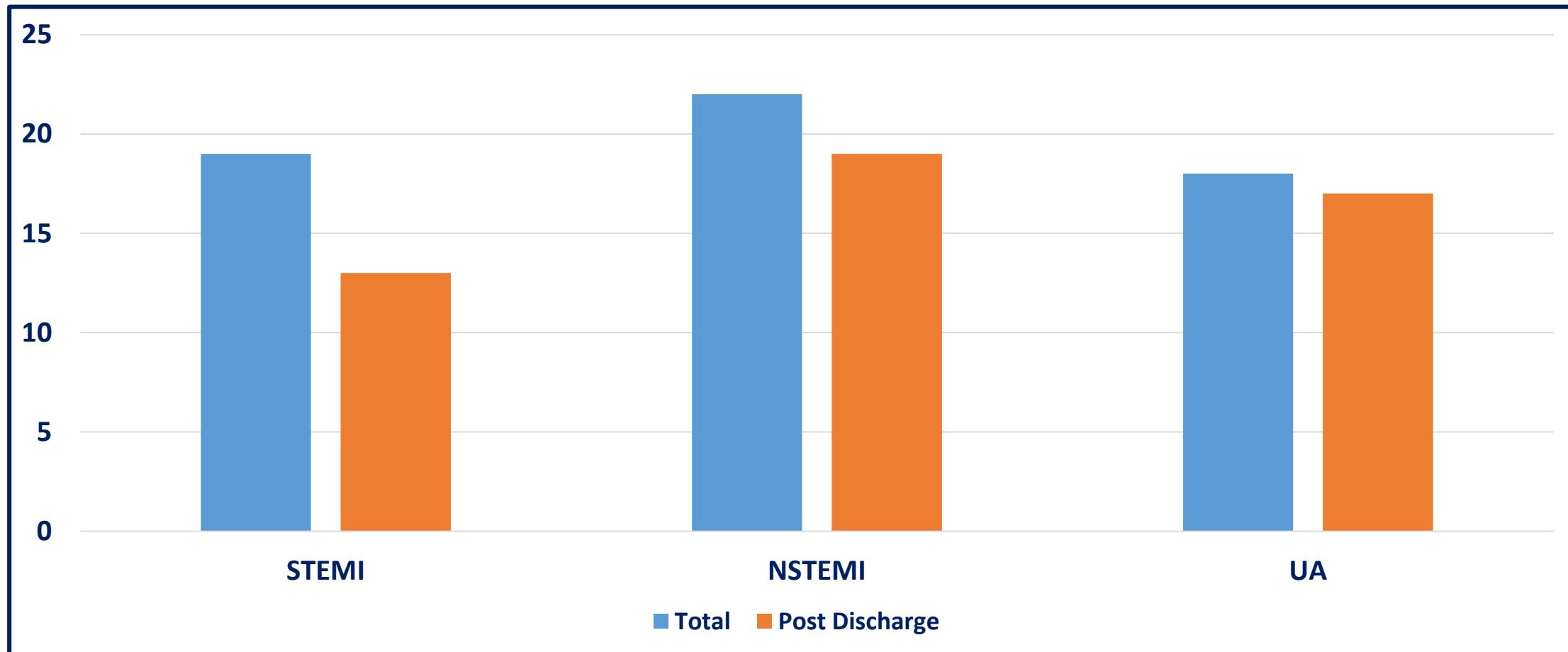
# Overall Risk of Death in H, from H-admission to 6 months and from H-discharge to 6 months after ACS



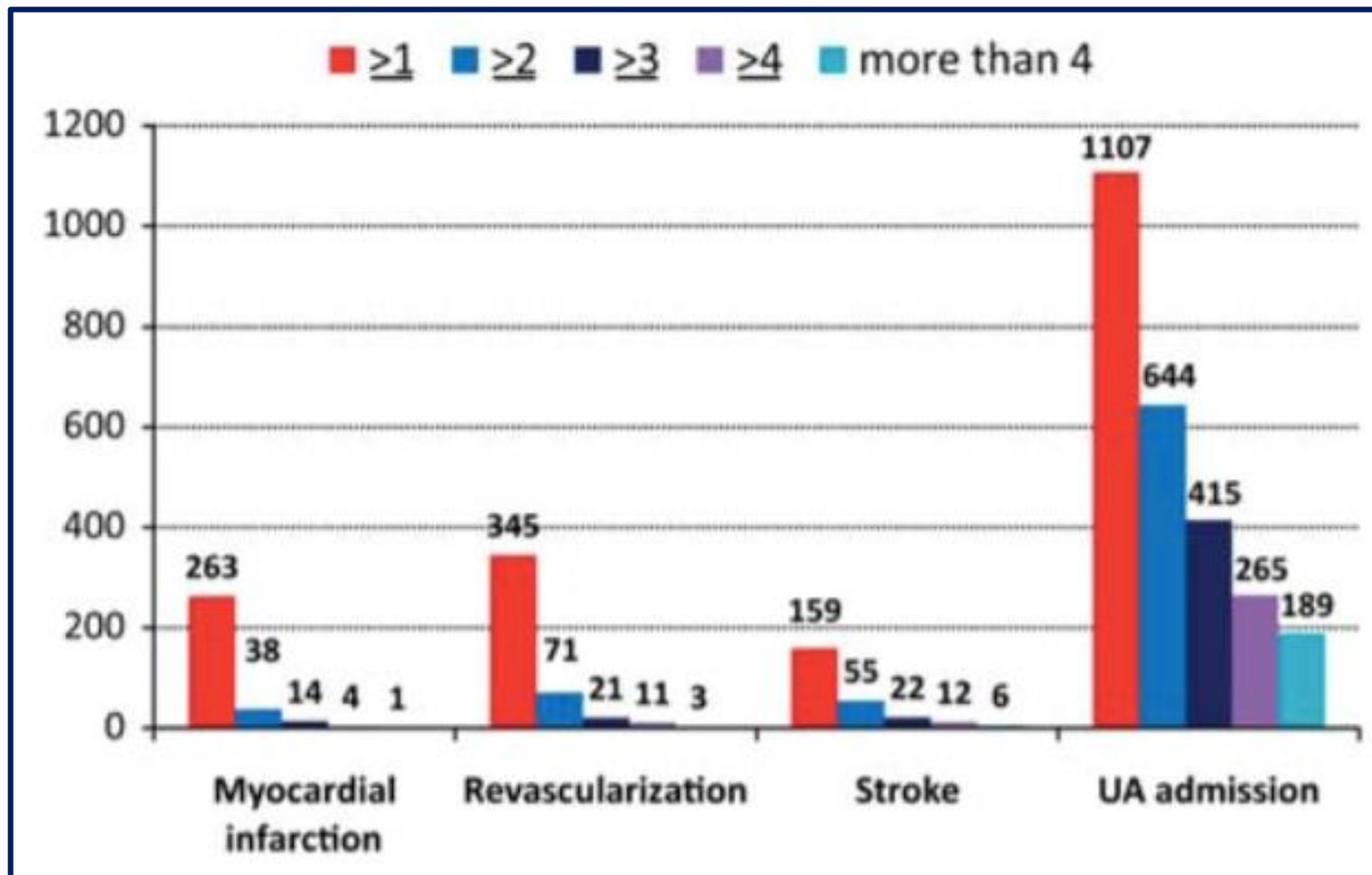
Fox KAA et al BMJ 2006

*Post ACS events are often fatal!*

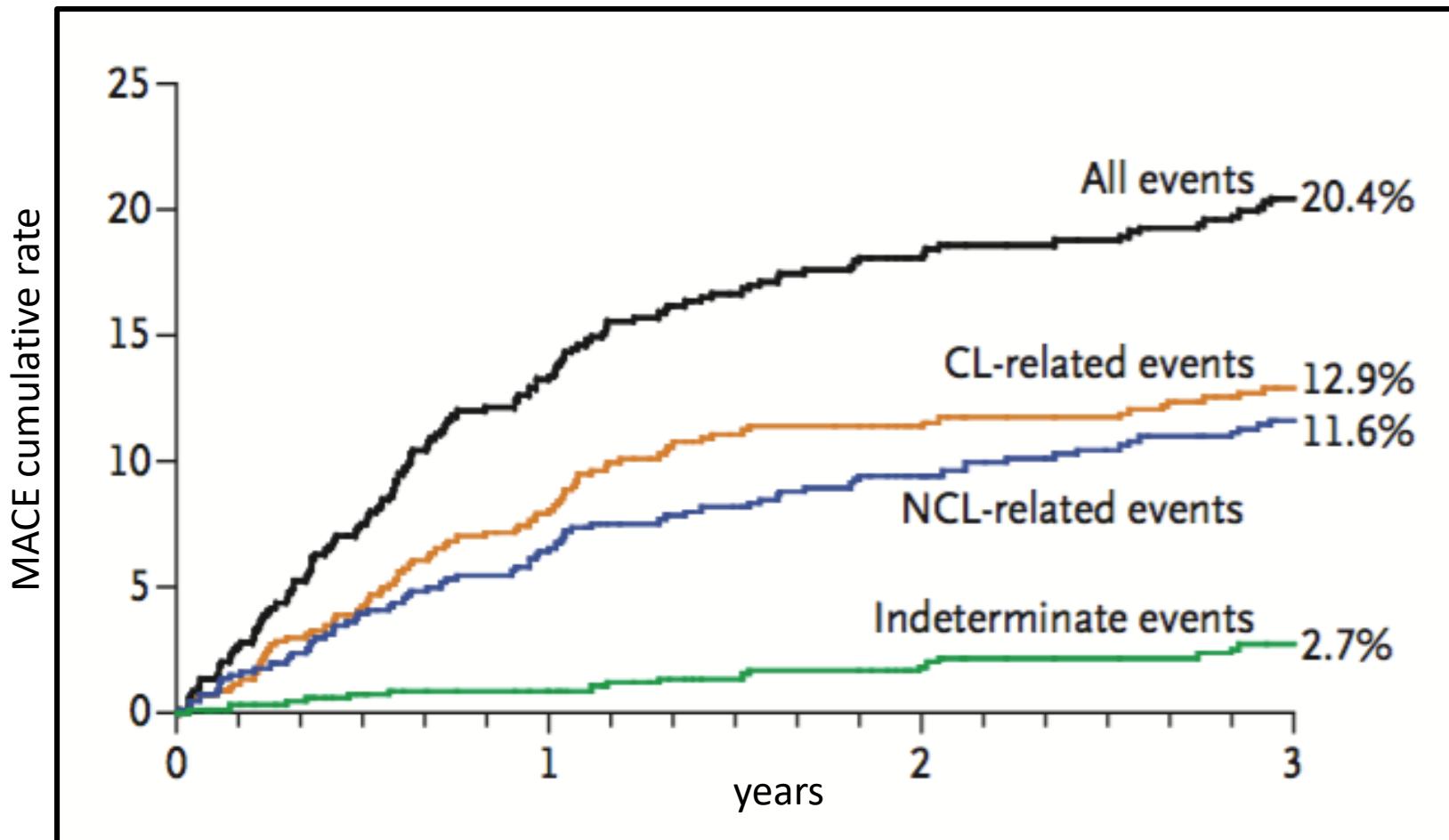
# 5-years death rates post ACS



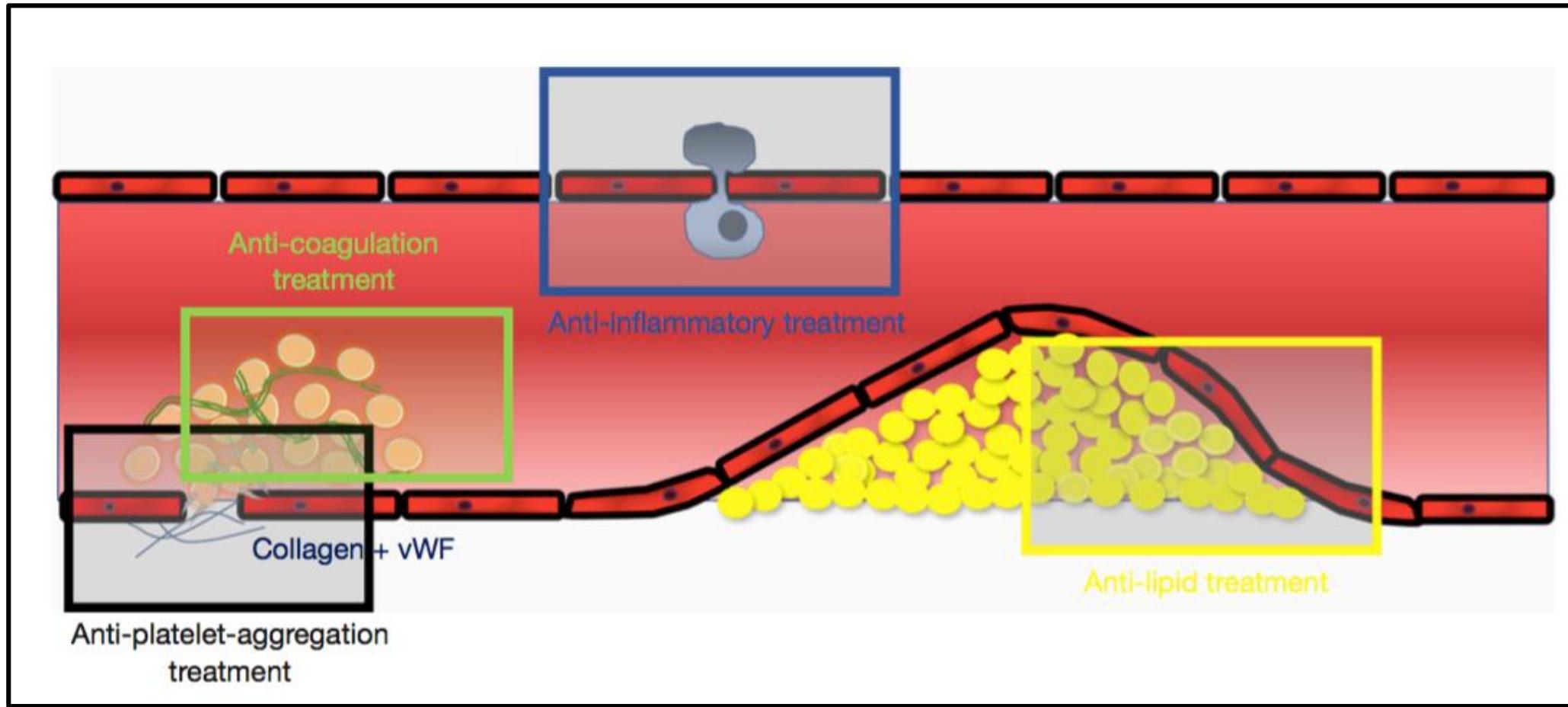
# Recurrent Cardiovascular Events following ACS



# A Prospective Natural-History Study of Coronary Atherosclerosis



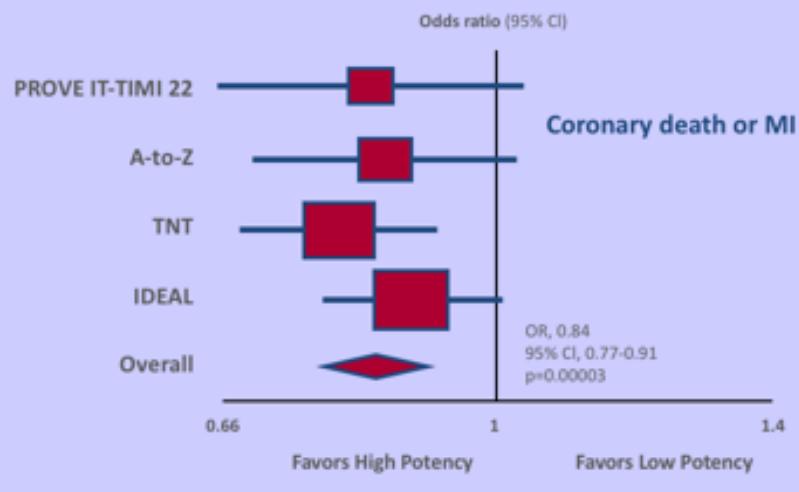
# Residual Risk in established cardiovascular disease



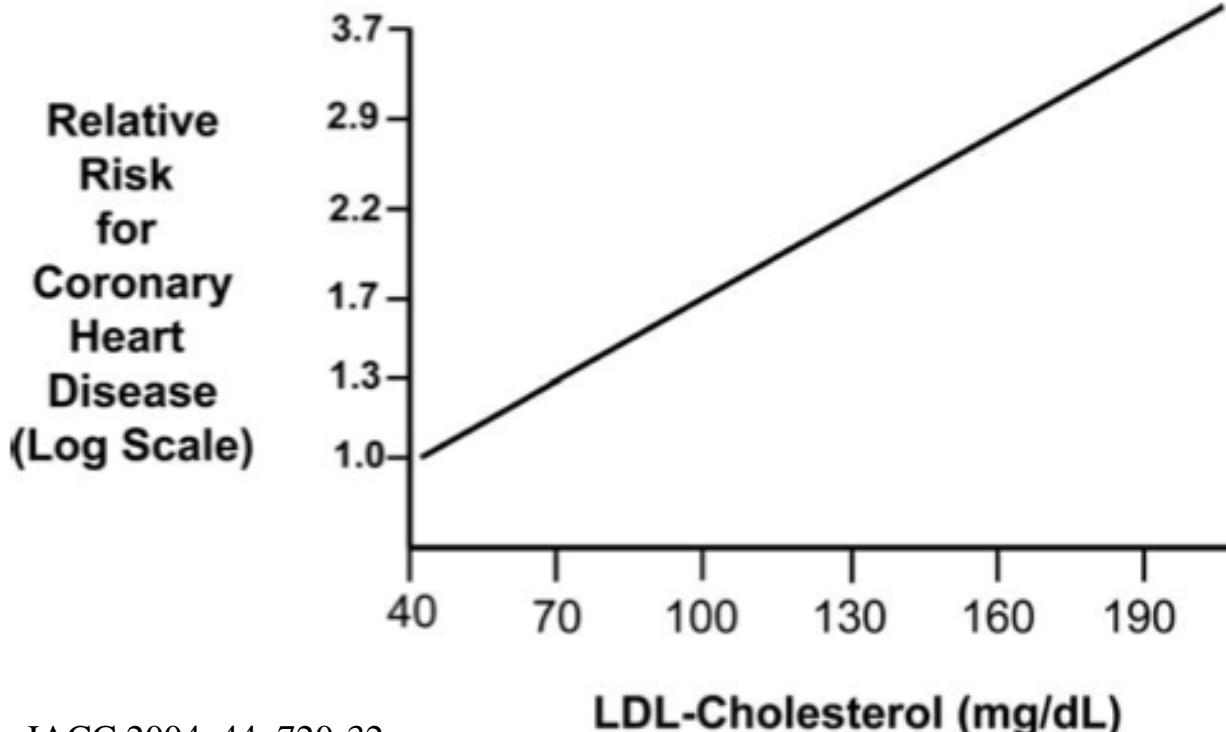
# Residual cholesterol risk

## Intensive vs Moderate Statin Therapy

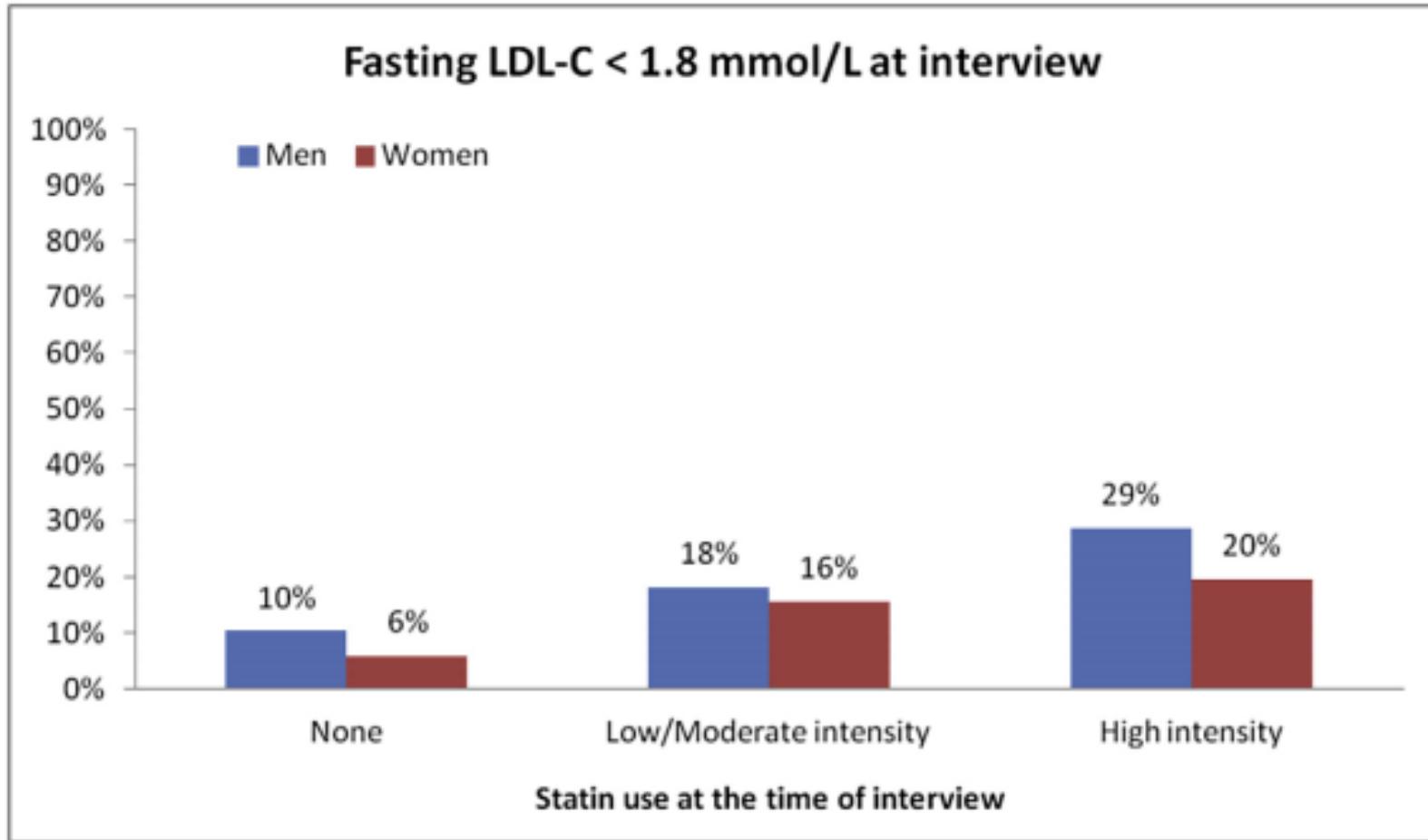
	PROVE IT-TIMI 22	A-to-Z	TNT	IDEAL	Pooled*
Baseline	108	113	152	122	130
Standard	97	101	101	104	101
Intensive	65	69	77	81	75



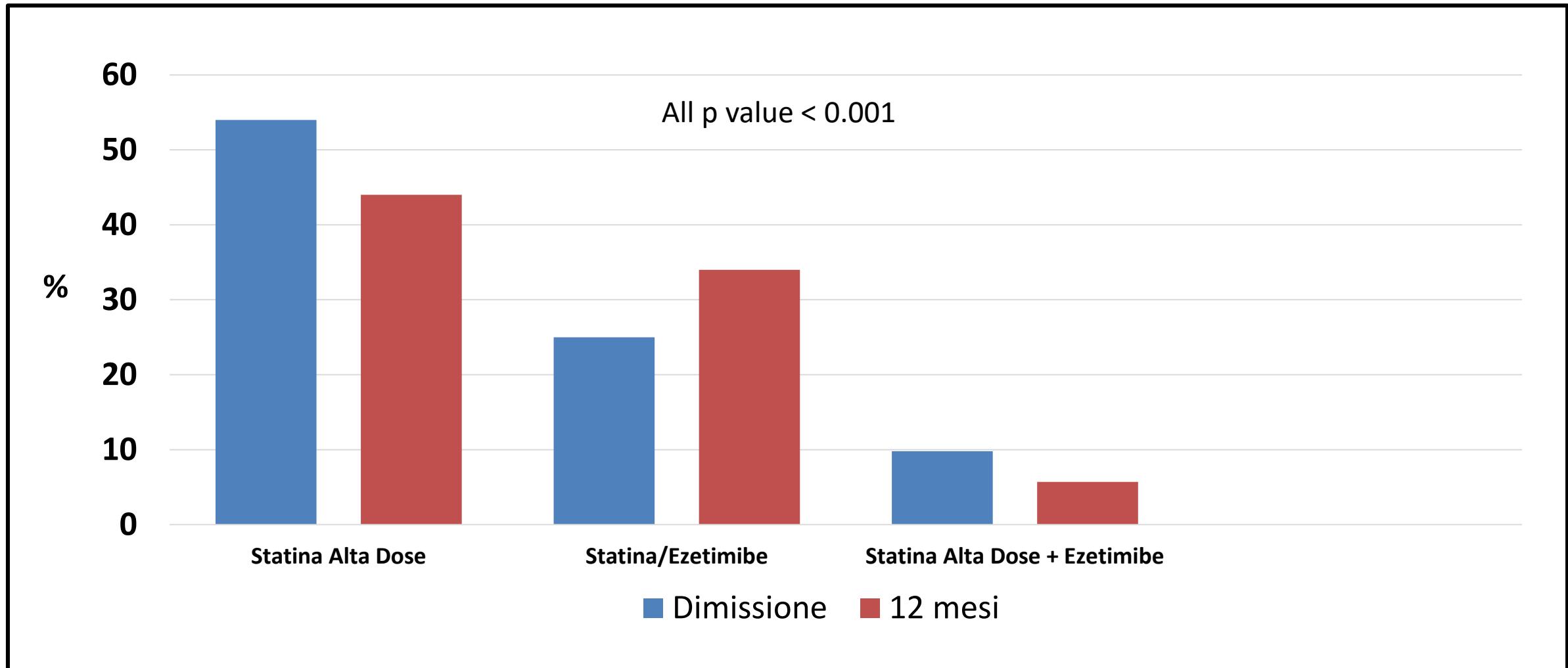
**Relative Risk for Coronary Heart Disease (Log Scale)**



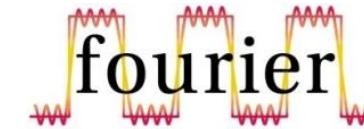
# Proportions of patients achieving cLDL target by statin class



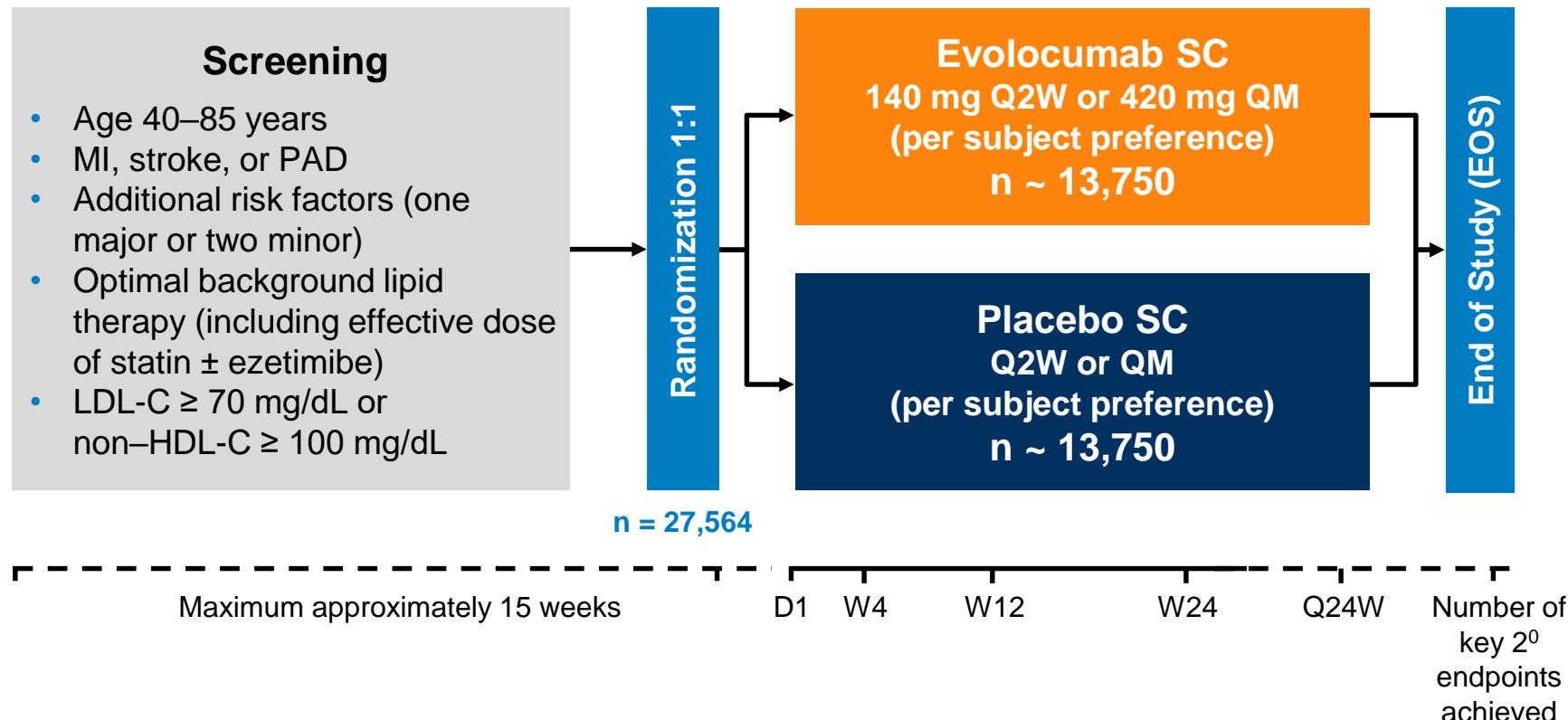
# Terapia Ipolimemizzante Registro Post-PCI: Dimissione vs 12 mesi



# Evolocumab Outcomes Trial: Study Design Overview



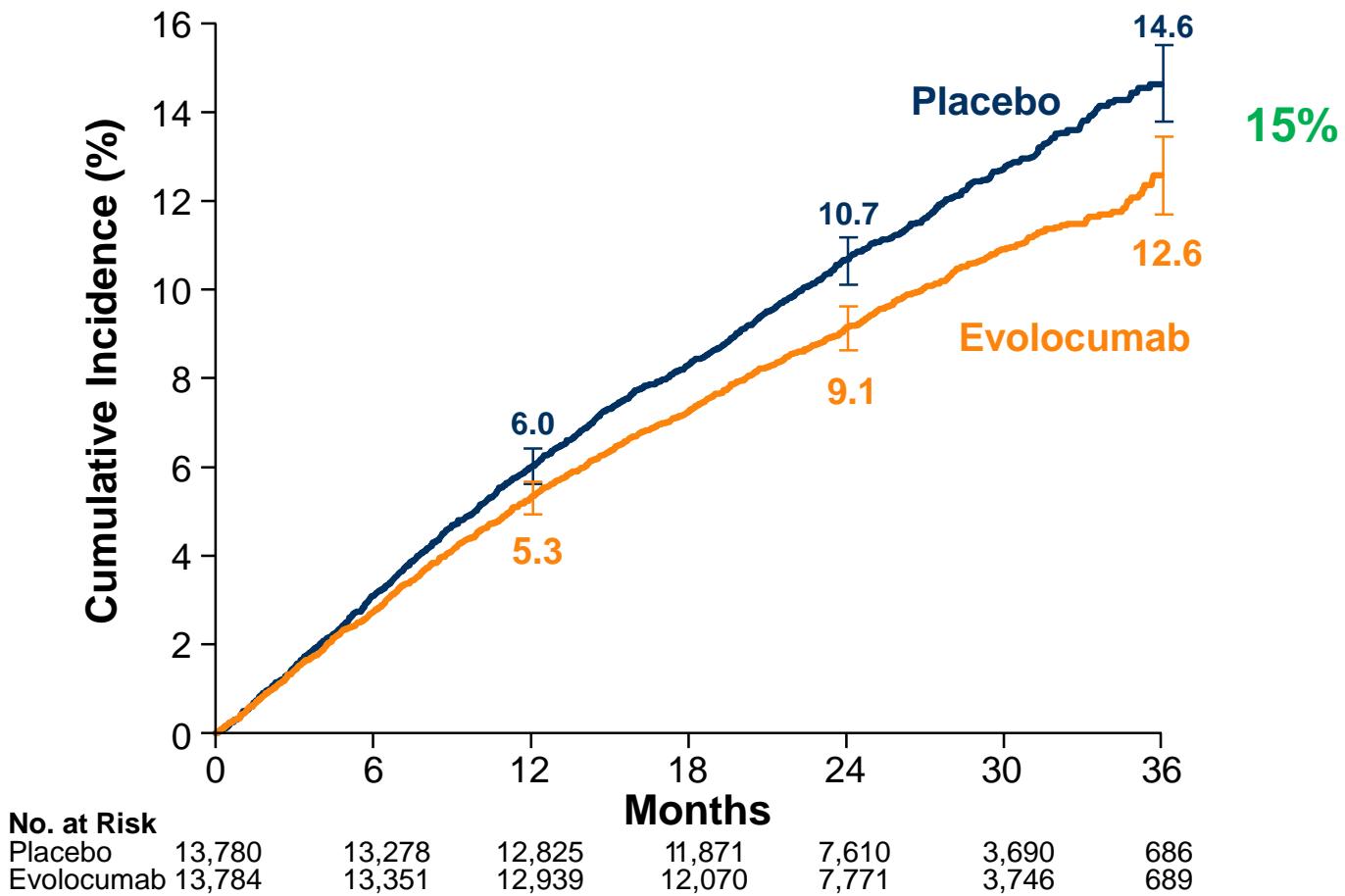
FOURIER: Further cardiovascular OUtcomes Research with PCSK9 Inhibition  
in subjects with Elevated Risk



D = day; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol;  
MI = myocardial infarction; PAD = peripheral artery disease; Q2W = every 2 weeks; Q24W = every 24 weeks; QM = every month; SC = subcutaneous;  
W = week.

Sabatine MS, et al. Am Heart J. 2016;173:94-101. Sabatine MS, et al . NEJM. [published online ahead of print March 17, 2017]. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1615664

# Primary Endpoint: Composite of CV Death, MI, Stroke, Hospitalization for UA, or Coronary Revascularization

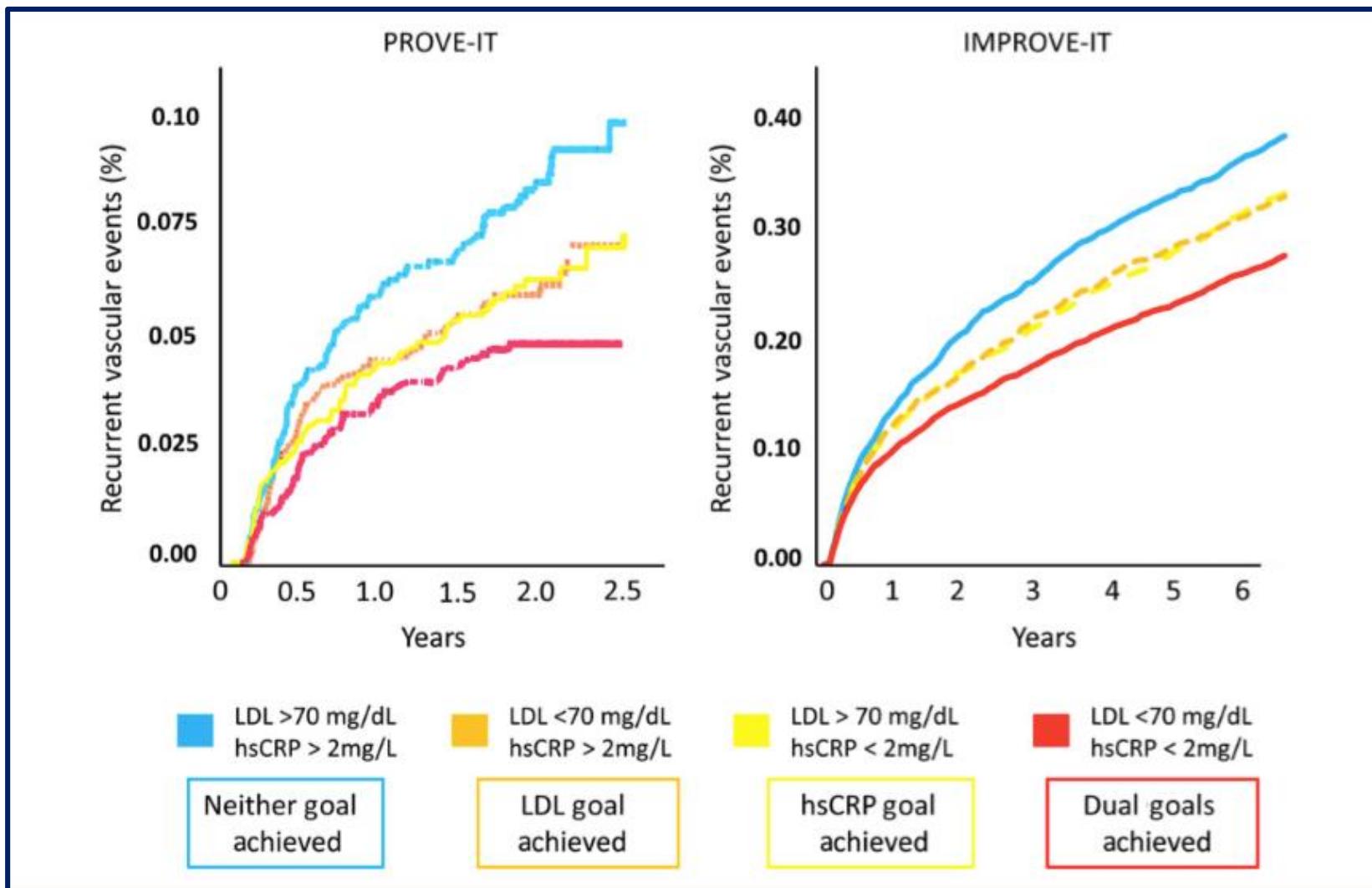


HR 0.85 (95% CI 0.79 to 0.92);  $P < 0.001$

CV = Cardiovascular; MI = Myocardial infarction; UA = Unstable angina; HR = Hazard ratio

Sabatine MS, et al . NEJM. [published online ahead of print March 17, 2017]. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1615664

# Residual Risk: the inflammatory pathway



Variable	CANTOS
n	10061
Population	h/o MI, hs-CRP>2 mg/l
FU-time	3.7 years (median)
Concept	Anti-inflammatory
Substance/dosage	Canakinumab 50, 150, 300 mg vs placebo
Adverse Effect	Neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, infection
RRR (mortality)	ns
NNT (mortality)	ns
RRR (PEP: MACCE)	12.4%
NNT (PEP)	50
Treatment cost per year	54160 eur
Treatment cost per avoidance of PEP	2,708,005 eur

- Dose dependent reduction in hsCRP levels
- Best outcome for 150 mg: HR 0.85, 95% CI 0.74-0.98, p=0.021)
- Greater risk reduction for hsCRP > 2 median
- Significant increase of fatal infections
- Cancer significantly reduced

# Perceived risk for cLDL or hsCRP

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*It's easy....just look at the value*

# The risk for antithrombotic therapy

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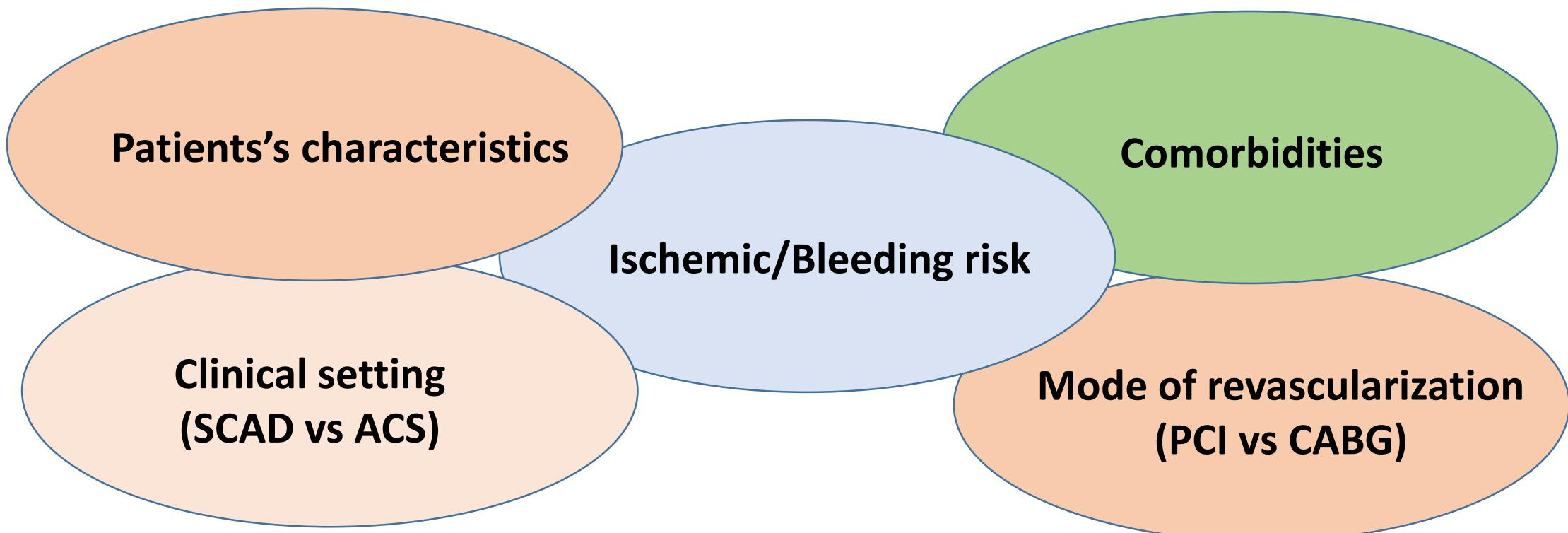
thrombotic risk

haemorrhagic risk

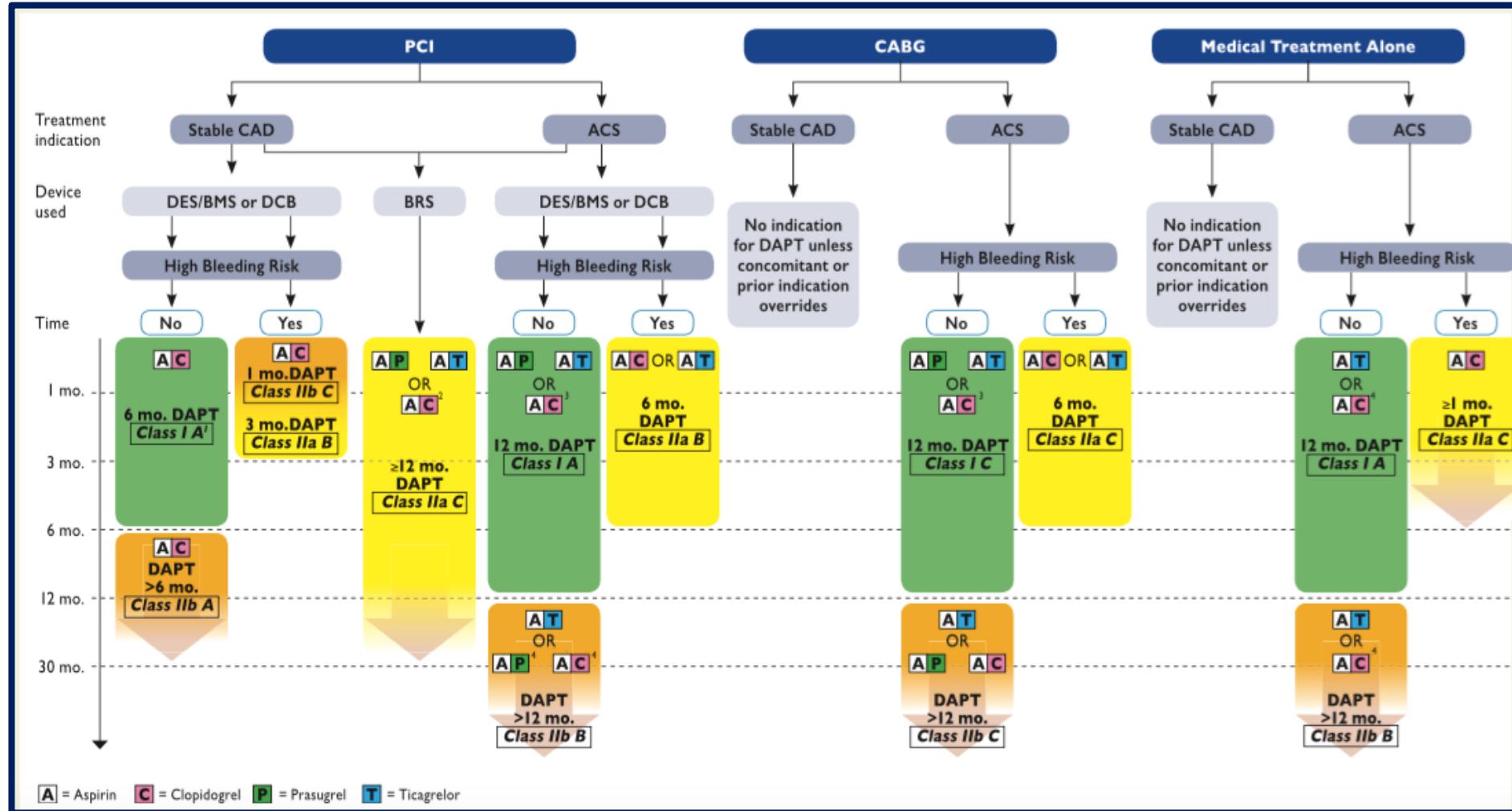
# Antithrombotic therapy in CAD

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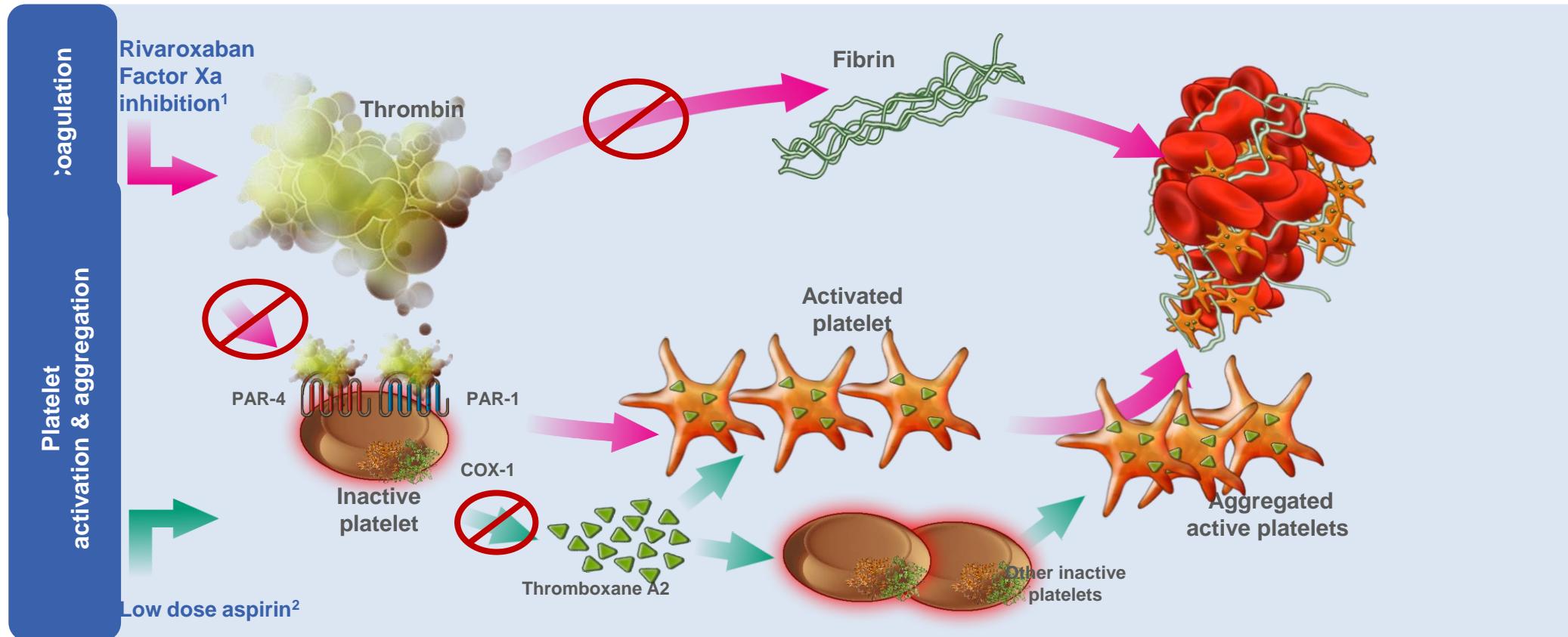
choice, combination, time point of initiation and duration depends on:



# ESC Guidelines



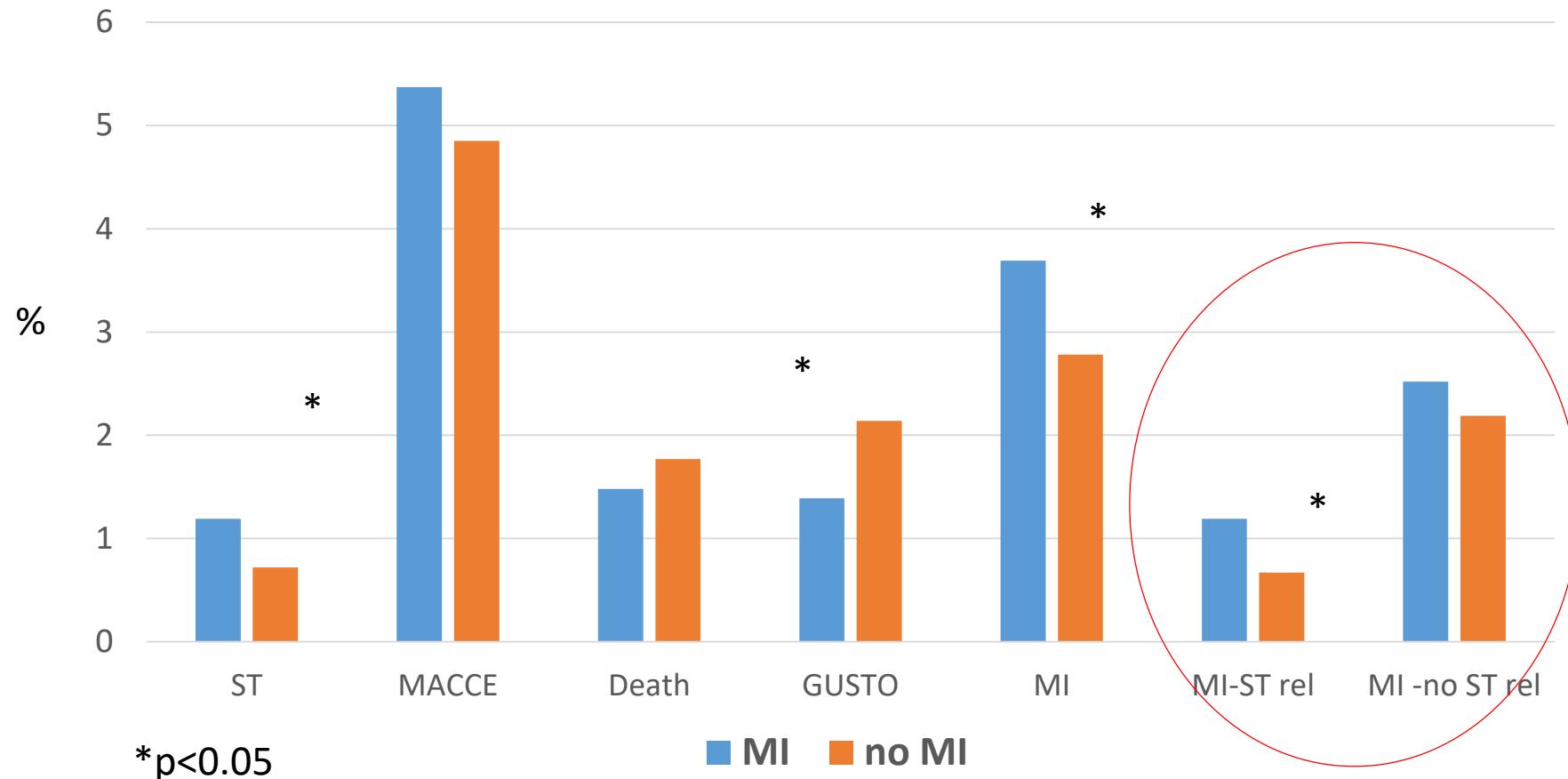
# Antithrombotic therapy: a synergistic approach



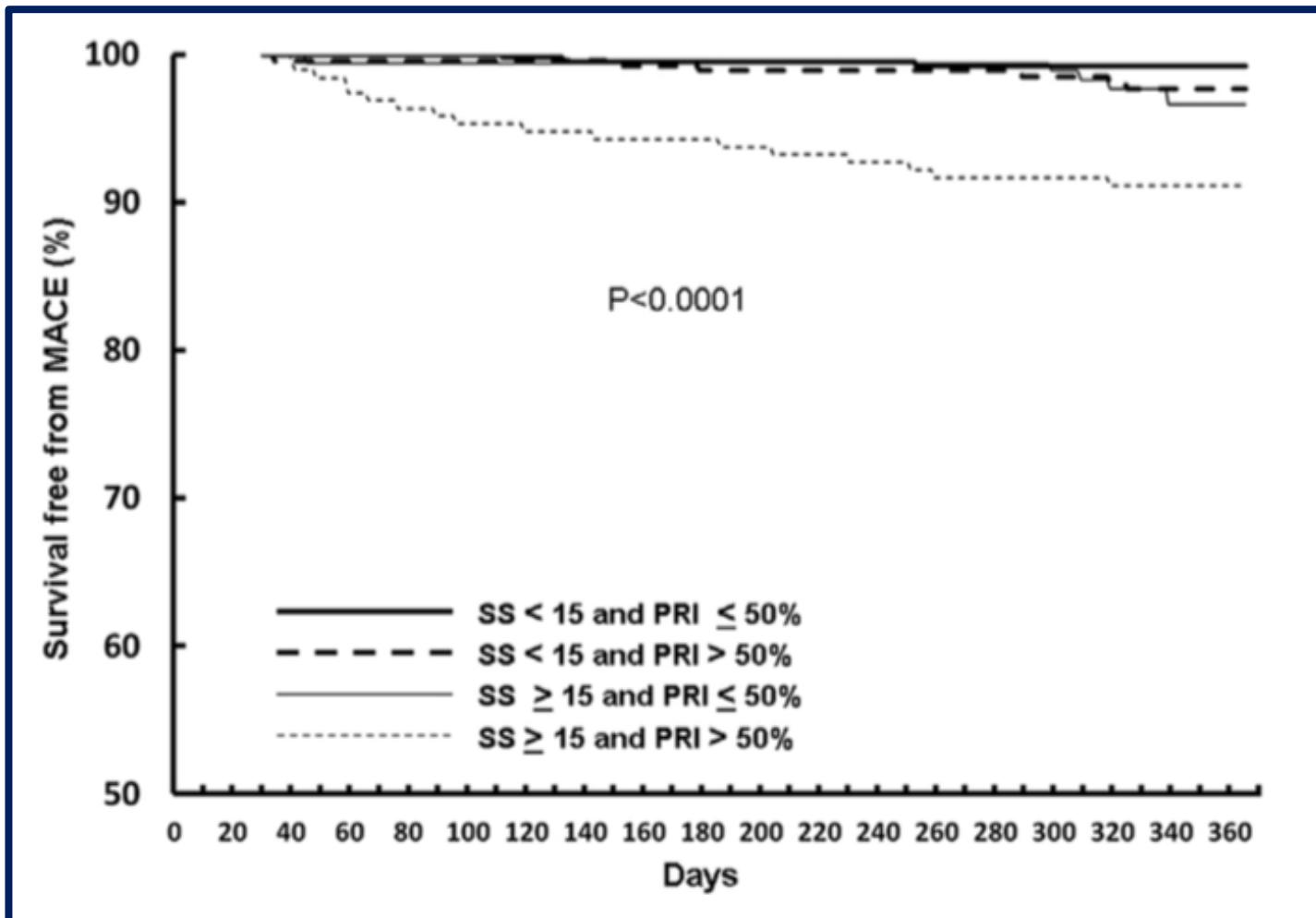
1. Adapted from Angiolillo DJ et al. *Eur Heart J* 2010;31:17–28;

2. Adapted from Mitchell JRA. *BMJ* 1981;282:590–594

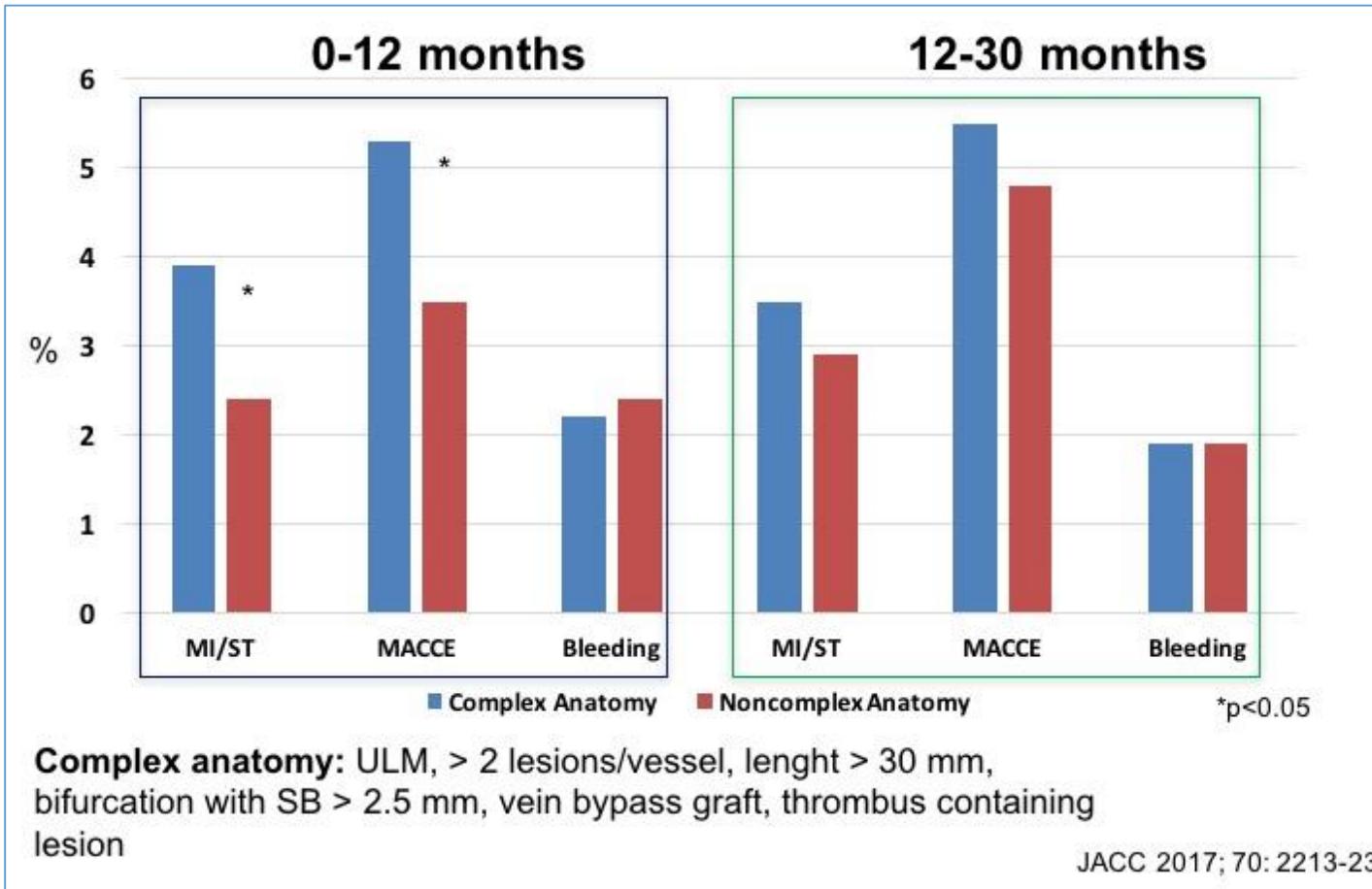
# Long-term Ischaemic al bleeding risk according to MI status



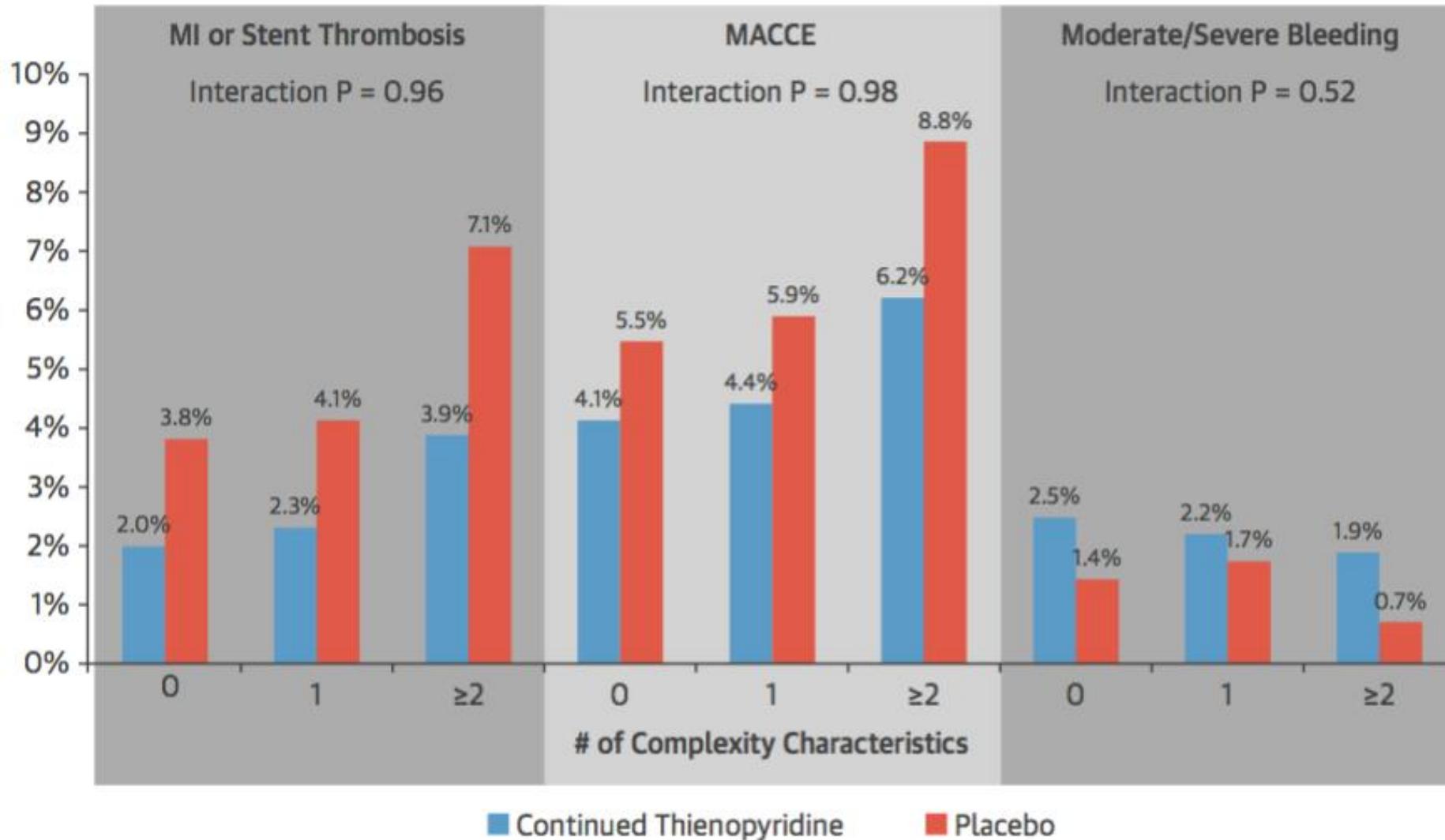
# Does coronary anatomy matter?



# Does coronary anatomy matter?

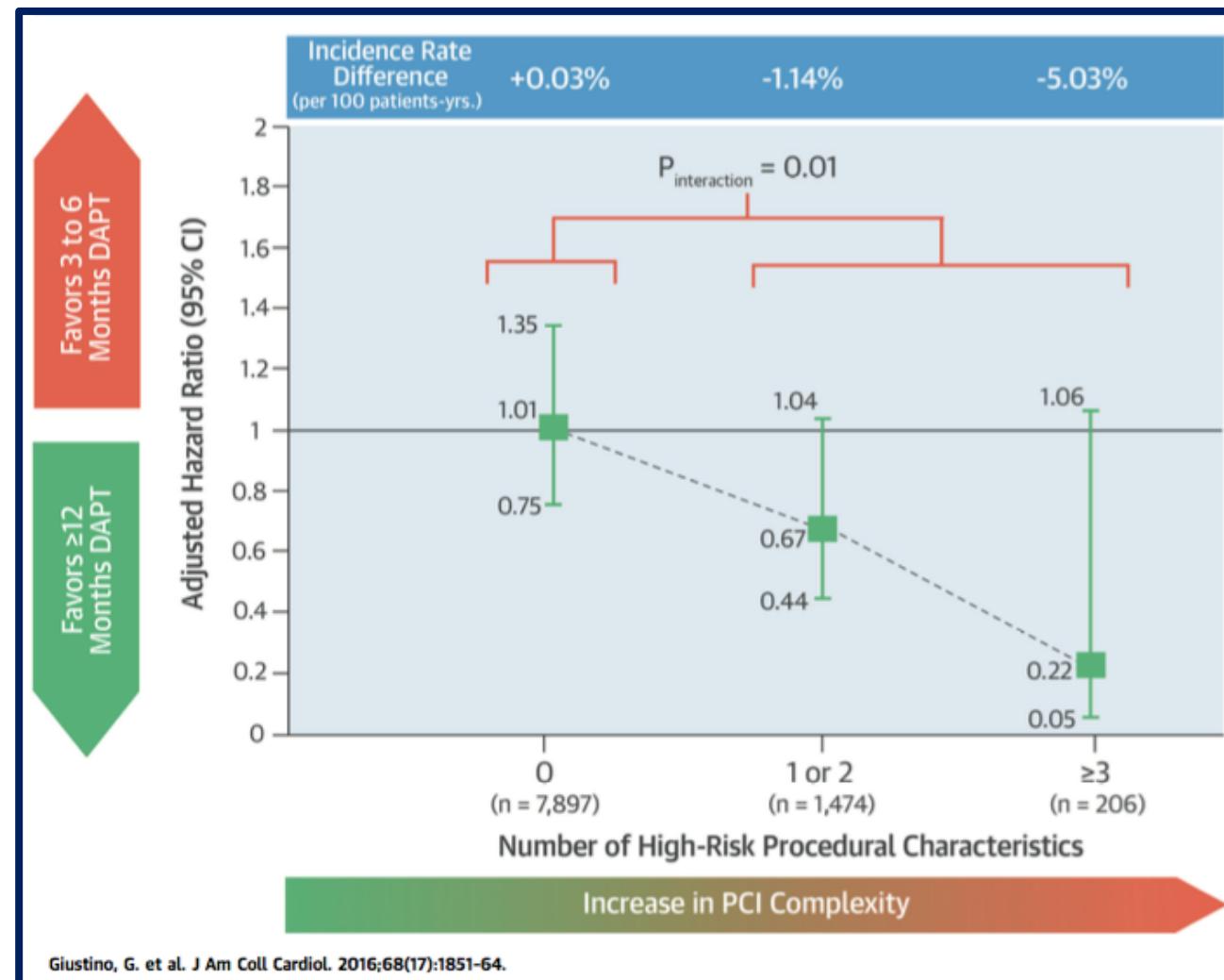


# Does coronary anatomy matter?



# Does PCI matter?

- 3 vessels treated
- $\geq 3$  stent implanted
- $\geq 3$  lesions treated
- Bifurcation with 2 stent implanted
- Total stent length  $> 60$  mm
- CTO

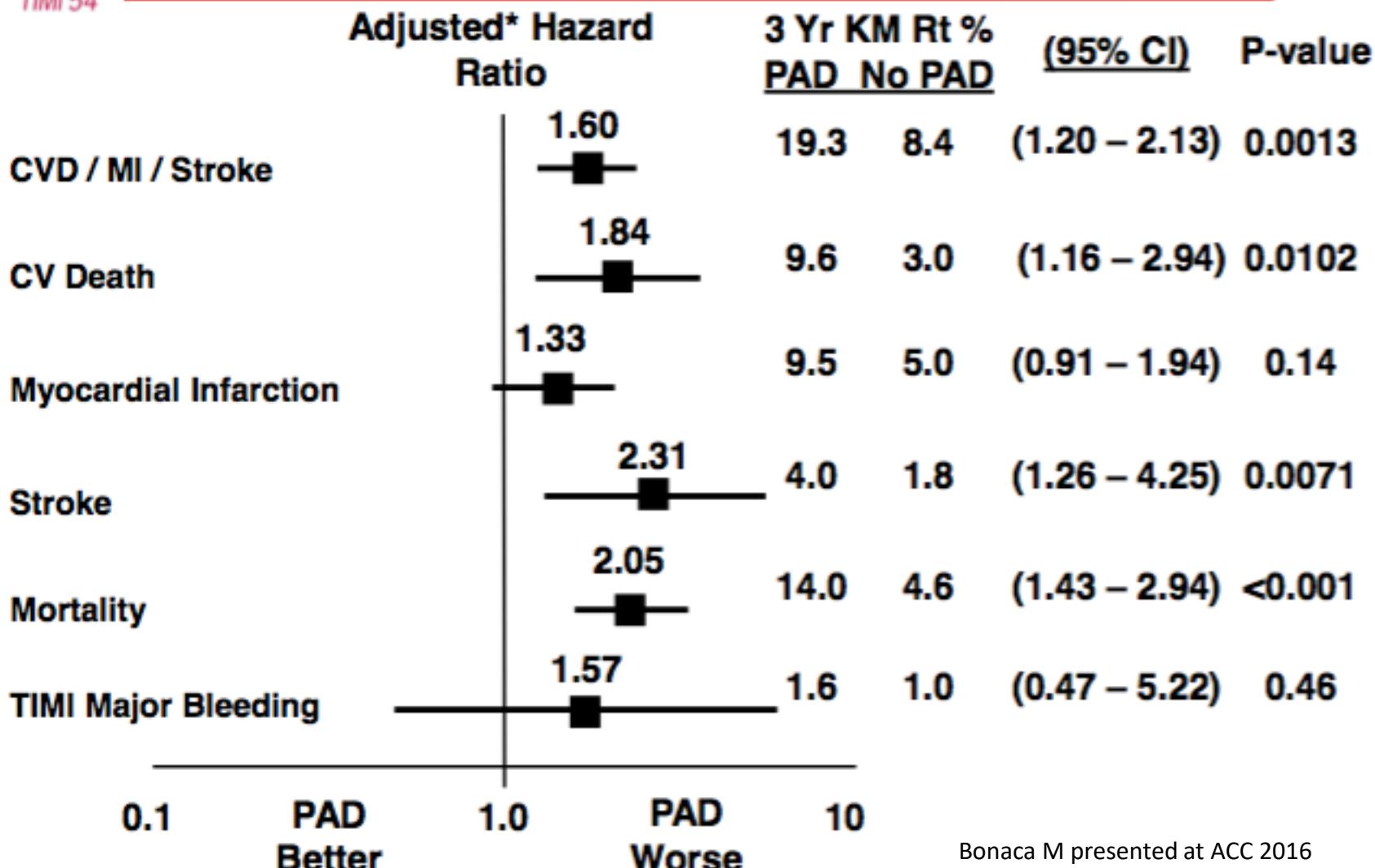


Cardiac death, MI, ST

**Complex coronary anatomy and complex PCI help us in detection  
of ischemic risk but NOT of bleeding risk!**



## Adjusted Risk for Events in Placebo Patients by PAD



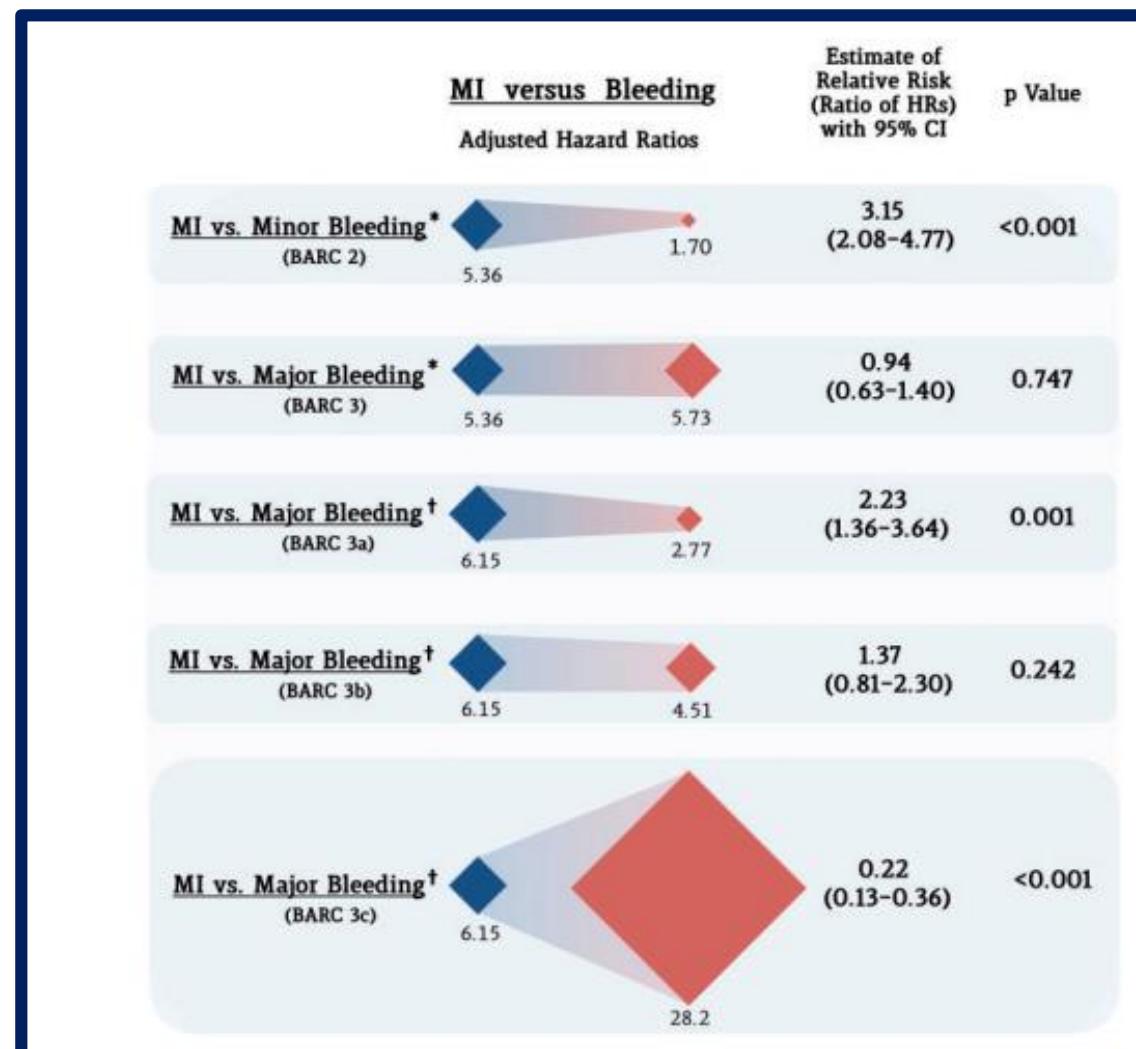
Bonaca M presented at ACC 2016



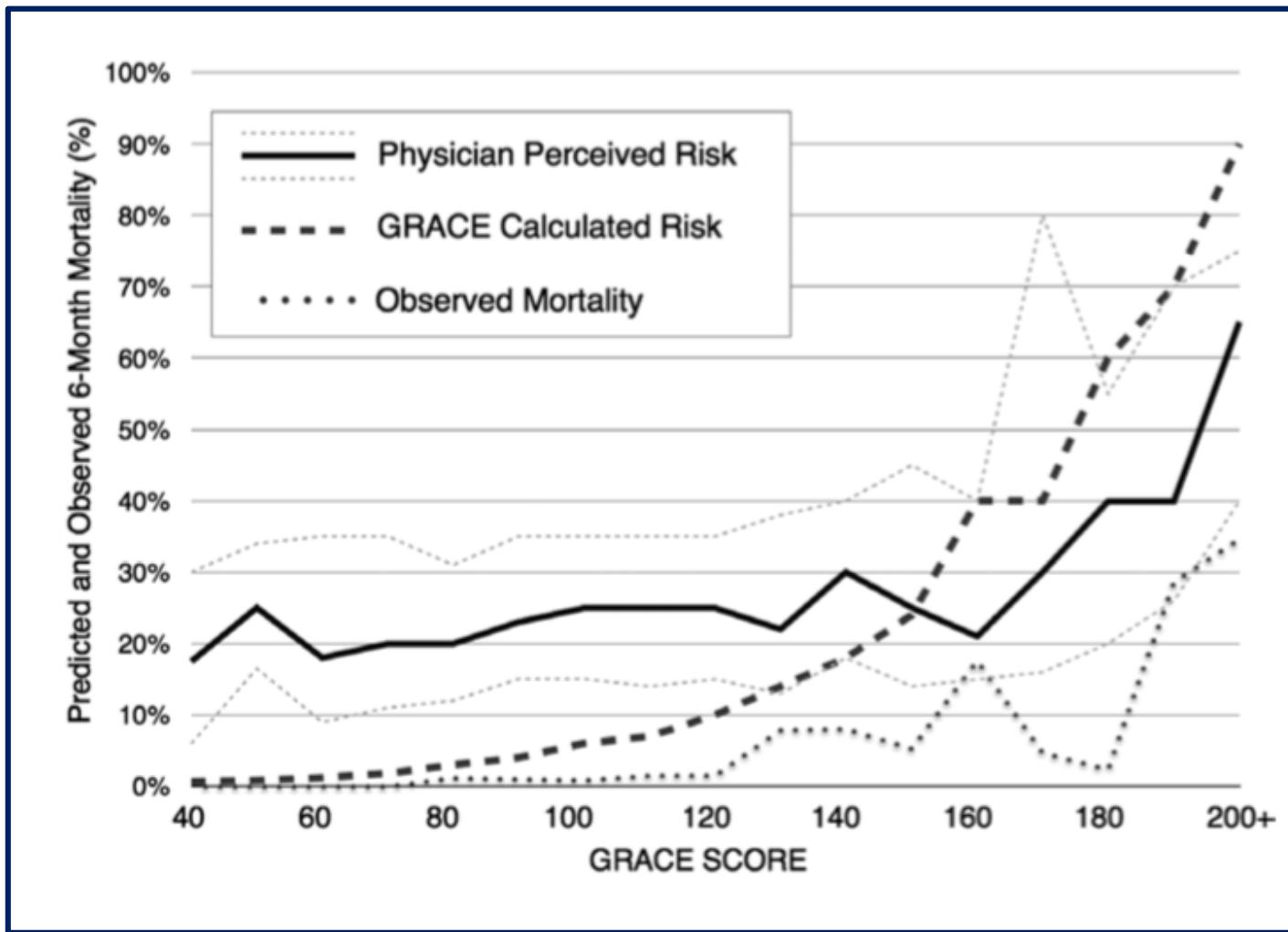
An Academic Research Organization of  
Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School

\*Adjusted for age, race, MI type, second prior MI, diabetes, multivessel disease, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking, CHF, COPD, prior stroke/TIA, angina, CABG, PCI with stenting, time from P2Y<sub>12</sub> withdrawal, eGFR, region

# Bleeding-MI-Mortality



# Perceived or calculated risk?



# Ischemic/Bleeding risk score

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
The use of risk scores designed to evaluate the benefits and risks of different DAPT durations <sup>c</sup> may be considered. <sup>15,18</sup>	IIb	A

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2016.02.064>

## Coronary Thrombosis and Major Bleeding After PCI With Drug-Eluting Stents

### Risk Scores From PARIS

Usman Baber, MD, MS,<sup>a</sup> Roxana Mehran, MD,<sup>a</sup> Gennaro Giustino, MD,<sup>a</sup> David J. Cohen, MD, MSc,<sup>b</sup> Timothy D. Henry, MD,<sup>c</sup> Samantha Sartori, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Cono Ariti, MSc,<sup>d</sup> Claire Litherland, MS,<sup>c</sup> George Dangas, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> C. Michael Gibson, MD,<sup>f</sup> Mitchell W. Krucoff, MD,<sup>g</sup> David J. Moliterno, MD,<sup>b</sup> Ajay J. Kirtane, MD, SM,<sup>e,j</sup> Gregg W. Stone, MD,<sup>e,j</sup> Antonio Colombo, MD,<sup>j</sup> Alain Chieffo, MD,<sup>j</sup> Annapoorna S. Kini, MD,<sup>k</sup> Bernhard Witzenbichler, MD,<sup>j</sup> Giora Weisz, MD,<sup>j</sup> Philippe Gabriel Steg, MD,<sup>m</sup> Stuart Pocock, PhD<sup>i</sup>

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Vol. 55, No. 23, 2010  
ISSN 0735-1097/\$36.00  
doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2009.09.076

## Acute Coronary Syndromes

### A Risk Score to Predict Bleeding in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes

Roxana Mehran, MD,\* Stuart J. Pocock, PhD,† Eugenia Nikolsky, MD, PhD,\* Tim Clayton, MSc,† George D. Dangas, MD,\* Ajay J. Kirtane, MD,\* Helen Parise, ScD,\* Martin Fahy, MSc,\* Steven V. Manoukian, MD,‡ Frederick Feit, MD,§ Magnus E. Ohman, MD,|| Bernard Witzenbichler, MD,¶ Giulio Guagliumi, MD,# Alexandra J. Lansky, MD,\* Gregg W. Stone, MD\*

New York, New York; London, United Kingdom; Nashville, Tennessee; Durham, North Carolina; Berlin, Germany; and Bergamo, Italy

Research

Original Investigation

## Development and Validation of a Prediction Rule for Benefit and Harm of Dual Antiplatelet Therapy Beyond 1 Year After Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Robert W. Yeh, MD, MSc; Eric A. Secemsky, MD, MSc; Dean J. Kerejakes, MD; Sharon-Lise T. Normand, PhD; Anthony H. Gershlick, MBBS; David J. Cohen, MD, MSc; John A. Spertus, MD, MPH; Philippe Gabriel Steg, MD; Donald E. Cutlip, MD; Michael J. Rinaldi, MD; Edoardo Camenzind, MD; William Wijns, MD, PhD; Patricia K. Apruzzese, MA; Yang Song, MS; Joseph M. Massaro, PhD; Laura Mauri, MD, MSc; for the DAPT Study Investigators

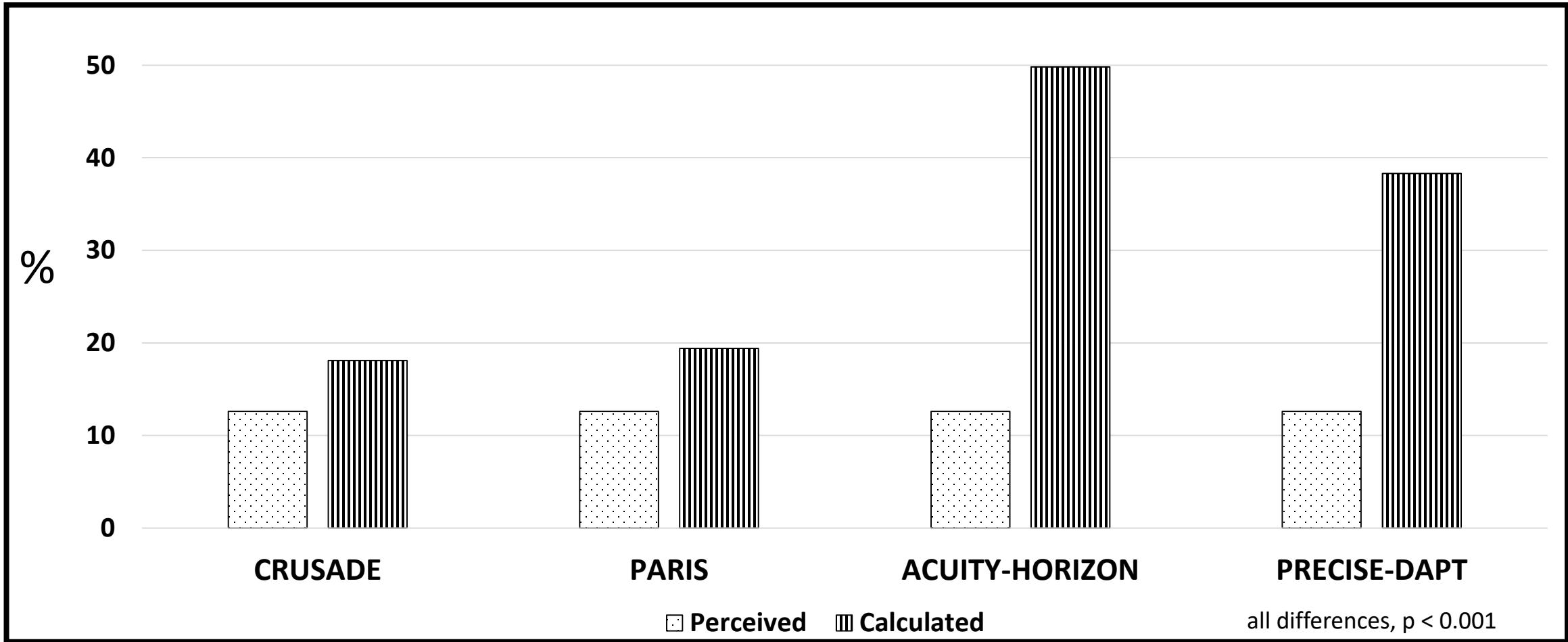
Derivation and validation of the predicting bleeding complications in patients undergoing stent implantation and subsequent dual antiplatelet therapy (PRECISE-DAPT) score: a pooled analysis of individual-patient datasets from clinical trials

Francesco Costa\*, David van Klaveren\*, Stefan James, Dik Heg, Lorenz Räber, Fausto Feres, Thomas Pilgrim, Myeong-Ki Hong, Hyo-Soo Kim, Antonio Colombo, Philippe Gabriel Steg, Thomas Zanchin, Tullio Palmerini, Lars Wallentin, Deepak L. Bhatt, Gregg W Stone, Stephan Windecker, Ewout W Steyerberg, Marco Valgimigli, for the PRECISE-DAPT Study Investigators

	<b>Popolazione derivazione</b>	<b>P2Y12</b>	<b>Popolazione validazione</b>	<b>Timing evento emorragico</b>	<b>C-statistic</b>
<b>CRUSADE</b>	NSTEMI	NA	SCA-NSTEMI	intraospedaliero	0.70
<b>PARIS</b>	Stable/ACS	clopidogrel (94%)	Stable/ACS	24 mesi	0.64
<b>Mehran</b>	ACS	NA	NA	30 giorni	NA
<b>PRECISE-DAPT</b>	Stable/ACS	clopidogrel (88%)	ACS	12 mesi	0.70/0.66
<b>DAPT</b>	Stable/ACS	clopidogrel (65%)	Stable/ACS	dal 12 mese	0.64
<b>Bleemacs</b>	ACS	NA	ACS	12 mesi	0.65

Ferlini M et al GIC 2018

# Comparison between rate of patients at high bleeding risk perceived vs calculated

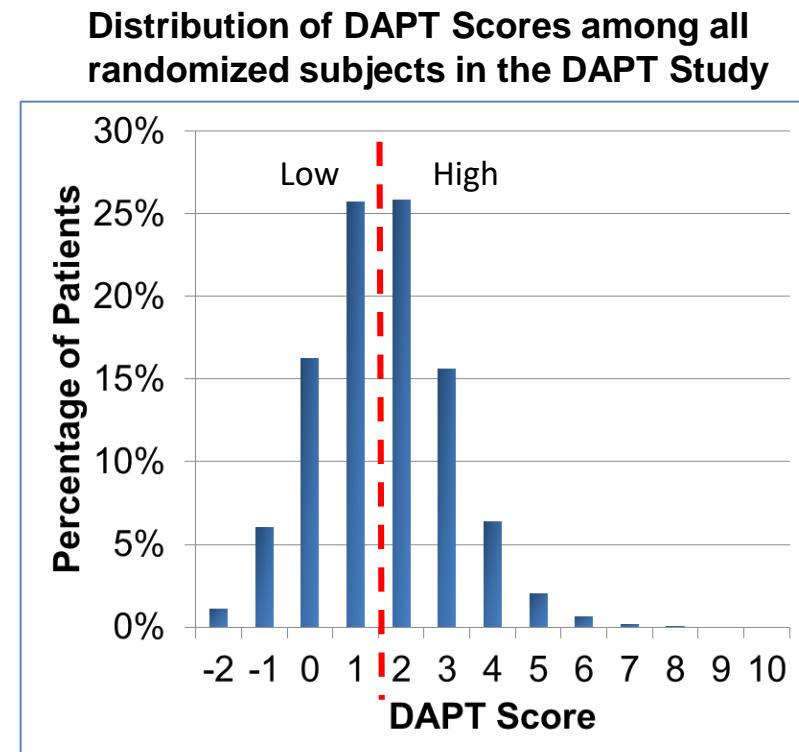


Data from Post PCI registry Supported by SICI-GISE with unrestricted grant of Astra Zeneca

Ferlini M et al. Circulation CV Int in press

# The DAPT Score

Variable <b>Patient Characteristic</b>	Point s
Age	
$\geq 75$	-2
65 - <75	-1
< 65	0
Diabetes Mellitus	1
Current Cigarette Smoker	1
Prior PCI or Prior MI	1
CHF or LVEF < 30%	2
Index Procedure Characteristic	
MI at Presentation	1
Vein Graft PCI	2
Stent Diameter < 3mm	1



**TABLE 3** Discrimination of the DAPT Score for Ischemic and Bleeding Outcomes

	All	New-Generation DES	MI at Index PCI	No MI at Index PCI
MI or stent thrombosis	0.58 (0.56-0.60)	0.57 (0.54-0.59)	0.58 (0.56-0.60)	0.58 (0.55-0.61)
MACCE	0.54 (0.53-0.55)	0.54 (0.52-0.56)	0.54 (0.52-0.55)	0.54 (0.52-0.56)
Fatal or major bleeding*	0.49 (0.45-0.53)	0.51 (0.46-0.57)	0.48 (0.43-0.52)	0.49 (0.42-0.56)
Fatal or major bleeding or bleeding requiring hospitalization*	0.48 (0.46-0.51)	0.48 (0.45-0.51)	0.48 (0.46-0.51)	0.48 (0.45-0.52)

Values are Harrell's C (95% confidence interval). \*Discrimination of the DAPT score in analyses where a lower score indicates higher bleeding risk.

MI = myocardial infarction; MACCE = major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular event(s); other abbreviations as in Table 1.

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VOL. 72, NO. 10, 2018

**EDITORIAL COMMENT**

## A Swing and a Miss for the DAPT Score\*



John A. Bittl, MD

Variable	COMPASS	PEGASUS
n	27395	21162
Population	Stable CAD	Prior MI 1-3 year + additional risk
Median time from MI	*79% $\geq$ 2 yrs	1.7 yrs
FU-time	23 months	33 months
Concept	Anti-thrombotic	Anti-platelet
Substance/dosage	Riv 5 mg bid mono vs Riv 2.5 mg bid + ASA vs ASA mono	Tic 60 or 90 mb bid vs placebo
Adverse Effect	ISTH bleed (HR 1.7; 95% CI 1.4-2.05, p<0.001)	TIMI maj (HR 2.32, 95% CI 1.68-3.21, p<0.001)
NNH	83	80
RRR (mortality)	17.4%	ns
NNT (mortality)	139	212
RRR (PEP)	23.8%	15.5%
NNT (PEP)	77	78
Treatment cost per year	1298 eur	943 eur
Treatment cost per avoidance of PEP	99,87 eur	74.48 eur

**GRACIAS** **THANK**  
**ARIGATO**  
**SHUKURIA**  
**JUSPAXAR**  
DANKSCHEEN  
TASHAKKUR ATU  
YAQHANYELAY  
SUKSAMA EKHMET  
MEHRBANI PALDIES  
GRAZIE MEHRBANI PALDIES  
BOLZİN MERCI