# Danish registry of ACS DANAMI Studies

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HJERTEFORENINGEN 🦁

name needer Folkensamelikeit sekensikeitense

#### Bindet til HjerteStatistik 2010



### Death from IHD 2005-2008

- signifikant øget dødelighedsindeks
- > 5% øget dødelighedsindeks, ikke signifikant
- dødelighedsindeks mellem + og 5% af landsgennemsnittet
- > 5% mindsket dødelighedsindeks, ikke signifikant
- signifikant mindsket dødelighedsindeks

### **Danish registries**



MI and T	riple Therap	by Inclusion and er	ndpoints
	Admitted with find the second	Age ≥ 30 years one prescription within 90 days of aspirin clopidogrel amin K antagonists	inclusion
		N=40 812	
	Monotherapy Dual therapy	aspirin clopidogrel vitamin K antagonists aspirin+clopidogrel Vitamin K antagonists+ aspirin Vitamin K antagonists+	endpo
	clopidogrel Triple therapy	all three drugs	ints

Α

#### Non-fatal + fatal bleeding after 18

### Results

#### Non-fatal and fatal bleeding



#### **Bleeding**

- Increased age
- Male sex
- Malignant disease
- Previous bleeding

#### Treatment

- Cardiac heart failure
- Diabetes
- NSAIDs
- PPIs

#### Results

#### Figure 2A: Adjusted risk of non-fatal and fatal bleedings



### Results

• Numbers needed to harm

 If experiencing a bleeding: <u>Risk of re-MI and death x 3</u>

	NNH, adjusted
Monotherapy	
aspirin alone	Reference
clopidogrel alone	115.7
VKA alone	165.9
Dual therapy	
aspirin+clopidogrel	81.2
aspirin+VKA	45·4
VKA+clopidogrel	15.2
Triple therapy	
triple treatment	12·5

### Atrial Fibrillation Patients with MI or PCI n= 16.879



Lamberts M.....Gislason G et al. JACC 2013

### Initial antithrombotic treatment and crude rates of ischemic stroke and bleeding according to predicted risk



# Benefit and safety with triple therapy versus dual therapies



Lamberts M.....Gislason G et al. JACC 2013

# Cause of death according to antithrombotic treatment at time of death



Lamberts M......Gislason G et al. JACC 2013 Treatment at time of death

# **DANAMI Studies**

Copenhagen University Department of Cardiology Rigshospitalet Copenhagen







### DANAMI 3

### Rationale and setup



Thomas Engstrøm Copenhagen University Hospital Rigshospitalet Denmark



- Randomisering
- Postconditionering
- Deferred stenting
- PRIMULTI (Flerkarsyge)
- Flowchart



CDANAMI-3 - Case Report Form - 1	Windows Internet Explorer provided by RH	
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Case Report Form		👌 + 🗟 - 📑 👼 - Side - Sikkerhed - Funktioner - 🔞
		Deltageroversigt Inkluderede Screeningslog
Deltageroversigt Deltageroversigt Stamdata Case Report Forms	Der er ingen inkloterede patienter  Skriv patienten	Skjul afsluttede Vis alle Udskriv

Herefter



Bekræft med OK





Logout

#### **DANAMI-3**



## Cardioprotective strategies



### Angiographic picture – no flow



### **In-hospital mortality and TIMI flow**



### **Treatment of acute myocardial infarction**



## ischemic preconditioning



Murry et al, Circulation 1986;74:1124-1136

### Postconditioning – rabbit study



# Mechanical postconditioning



## Method – salvage index





Salvage index:

Area at risk – infarct

Area at risk

### **POSTCON –** Magnetic resonance scan (MRI)



### The thrombus revisited



### **Deferred stent strategi**



Acute

## **Deferred stenting**



Stent



#### DANAMI-3



# Endpoints

### Primary

Cardiac death, re-admission heart failure (postcon vs. control)

Cardiac death, re-infarction, re-admission heart failure (Defer vs. Control)

### Secondary

**MRI** measures

### **Deferred stenting in STEMI – a pilot**



### **Deferred stenting in STEMI – a pilot**

	N=32		
Final infarct size, g	11.2 (10.2)		
Area at risk, g	48.8 (22.2)		
LV mass, g	170.0 (40.8)		
LVEF baseline, %	54.2 (9.4)		
LVEF 3 months, %	64.9 (7.7)*		
Final infarct size / area at risk, %	20.9 (16.6)		
Final infarct size / IV mass, %	63(52)		
Myocardial salvage index	0.79 (0.17)		
Mean values (SD); LV: left ventricular; EF: ejection fraction; *p <0.05 compared with LVEF baseline			

### **Deferred stenting in STEMI – a pilot**

	n	Exenatide	n	Placebo	<b>P-value</b>
Overall study population					
Salvage index <sup>a</sup>	54	0.71 ± 0.13	51	0.62 ± 0.16	0.003
Infarct size (g)/area at risk (g)	54	0.30 ± 0.15	51	0.39 ± 0.15	0.003
Area at risk (g)	54	42 ± 21	51	39 <u>+</u> 14	0.43
Final infarct size (g)	60	13 ± 9	57	17 ± 14	0.11
Final infarct size (%LV)	60	11 ± 7	57	12 ± 6	0.33
LVEF 3 months (%)	60	55 ± 9	57	55 ± 11	0.82
Anterior infarct location <sup>b</sup>					
Salvage index <sup>a</sup>	20	0.74 ± 0.11	21	0.62 ± 0.18	0.023
Infarct size (g)/area at risk (g)	20	0.27 ± 0.12	21	0.39 ± 0.19	0.024
Area at risk (g)	20	53 ± 24	21	45 <u>+</u> 17	0.14
Final infarct size (g)	23	17 ± 11	25	21 ± 19	0.32
Final infarct size (%LV)	23	13 ± 9	25	14 ± 8	0.76
LVEF 3 months (%)	23	55 ± 11	25	51 <u>+</u> 14	0.27
Non-anterior infarct location <sup>b</sup>					
Salvage index <sup>a</sup>	34	0.69 ± 0.13	30	0.63 ± 0.13	0.05
Infarct size (g)/area at risk (g)	34	0.32 ± 0.14	30	0.39 ± 0.13	0.05
Area at risk (g)	34	34 ± 11	30	35 ± 11	0.99
Final infarct size (g)	37	11 ± 7	32	14 ± 6	0.18
Final infarct size (%LV)	37	10 ± 6	32	11 ± 5	0.19



#### **Included patients May 2013**

#### **Total 1715**





Remote conditioning"KONDI 2"

# CONCLUSIONS

- Recent studies from Danish registries confirm the risks associated with triple therapy in patients after MI as well as in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation who suffers MI or undergo PCI
- These results confirm the findings from the "small" randomised WOEST Trial

## CONCLUSIONS

- No re-flow is associated with a poor clinical outcome
- Mechanical conditioning and deferred stent strategy are promising concepts in reducing myocardial injury in acute infarction
- Clinical studies are needed to see whether surrogate markers can be translated into clinical endpoints

# Thank you for your attentic

### Benefit and safety with triple therapy versus dual therapies according to baseline antithrombotic treatment regimen

Triple therapy is used as reference (hazard ratio=1.00).



## **Rationale DANAMI-3**

1. Reach a clinical endpoint with respect to mechanical postconditioning

2. Test deferred stent strategi

3. Randomise MVD