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# Early Platelet Response to Thienopyridine Loading in ST-Elevation Acute Myocardial Infarction at the Time of Primary Angioplasty: Predictors and Effect on Myocardial Reperfusion

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#### Disclosures:

#### No disclosures



#### Background

Data regarding the immediate effect of thienopyridine pre-treatment in STEMI patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI) are scarce

#### **Aims**

- Evaluate the immediate anti-platelet effect of thienopyridine pre-treatment in STEMI patients undergoing PPCI, and its predictors
- Assess the impact of early thienopyridine anti-platelet effect (@ PPCI) on markers of reperfusion.

# Platelet Aggregation in Response to Thienopyridine in Patients Undergoing PPCI for STEMI

Patients STEMI undergoing PPCI, n=112

Clopidogrel loading (600 mg, n=54) or Prasugrel loading (60 mg, n=58) upon diagnosis @ ER

PPCI (before GPIIb/IIIa inh.)

Pre-discharge (≥72 h post loading) <u>Door to Balloon</u> Time :

48 ± 22 min





#### Methods (cont.)

ADP and AA induced platelet aggregation (PA) was studied by light transmitted aggregometry (LTA) in 3 time points:

- Presentation
- PPCI
- After 72 hours

**Early Platelet Response to Thienopyridine** was defined as ADP – induced PA < 70% @ PPCI





#### Methods (cont.)

Markers of reperfusion and myocardial damage were evaluated:

TIMI myocardial perfusion (TMPG)

ST segment resolution (STR)



#### Results

STEMI Patients Undergoing PPCI N=112

Early Responders

ADP-induced PA < 70% @ PPCI

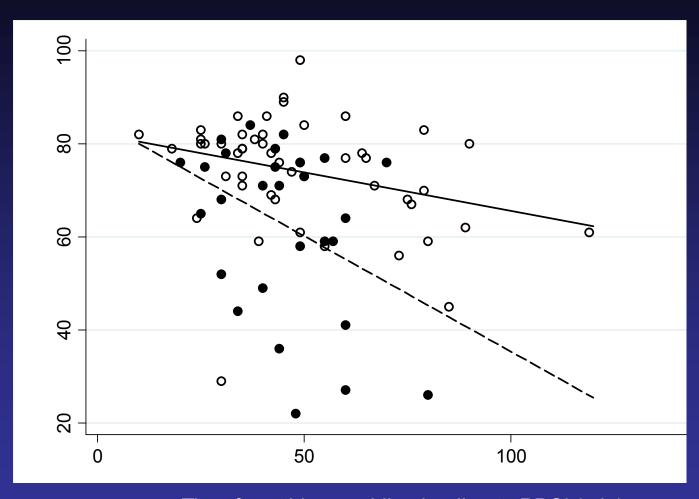
[n=46 (41%)]

Early Non-Responders

ADP-induced PA  $\geq 70\%$  @ PPCI

[n=66 (59%)]





Time from thienopyridine loading to PPCI (min)





#### Patient Characteristics

	Non-Responders (n=66)	Responders (n=46)	P-Value
Age (years ± SD)	62 ±10	57 ±13	0.04
Male (%)	89	80	0.19
Smoking (%)	39	48	0.38
Hypertension (%)	45	24	0.02
Hyperlipidemia (%)	50	39	0.26
Diabetes mellitus (%)	23	22	0.90
ВМІ	27 ± 4	27 ± 4	0.87
Prior ischemic heart disease (%)	15	17	0.75
Clopidogrel (%)	56	37	0.05
Time from symptom onset to admission (minutes $\pm$ SD)	212 ± 191	177 ± 122	0.3





#### Characteristics of Clopidogrel Patients

	Non-Responders (n=37)	Responders (n=17)	P-Value
Age (years $\pm$ SD)	63 ±11	57 ±16	0.14
Male (%)	86	76	0.37
Smoking (%)	30	47	0.22
Hypertension (%)	46	29	0.26
Hyperlipidemia (%)	46	35	0.47
Diabetes mellitus (%)	22	12	0.40
ВМІ	26 ± 4	26 ± 4	0.89
Prior ischemic heart disease (%)	14	18	0.70
Time from symptom onset to admission (minutes $\pm$ SD)	236 ± 206	158 ± 99	0.17





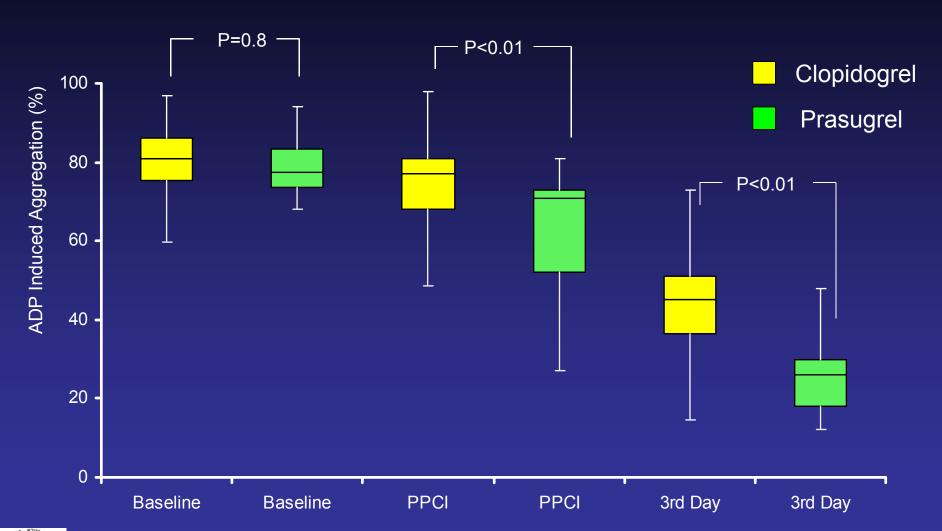
#### Characteristics of Prasugrel Patients

	Non-Responders (n=29)	Responders (n=29)	P-Value
Age (years $\pm$ SD)	60 ± 8	57 ± 11	0.29
Male (%)	93	83	0.23
Smoking (%)	52	48	0.80
Hypertension (%)	45	21	0.05
Hyperlipidemia (%)	55	41	0.30
Diabetes mellitus (%)	24	28	0.28
вмі	28 ± 4	28 ± 5	0.60
Prior ischemic heart disease (%)	17	17	1.00
Time from symptom onset to admission (minutes $\pm$ SD)	183 ± 170	189 ± 136	0.90





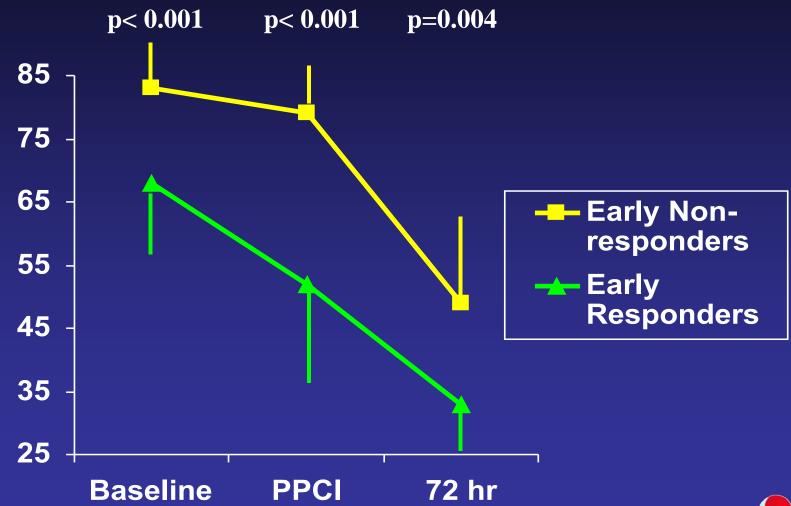
#### Platelet Aggregation: Clopidogrel vs. Prasugrel







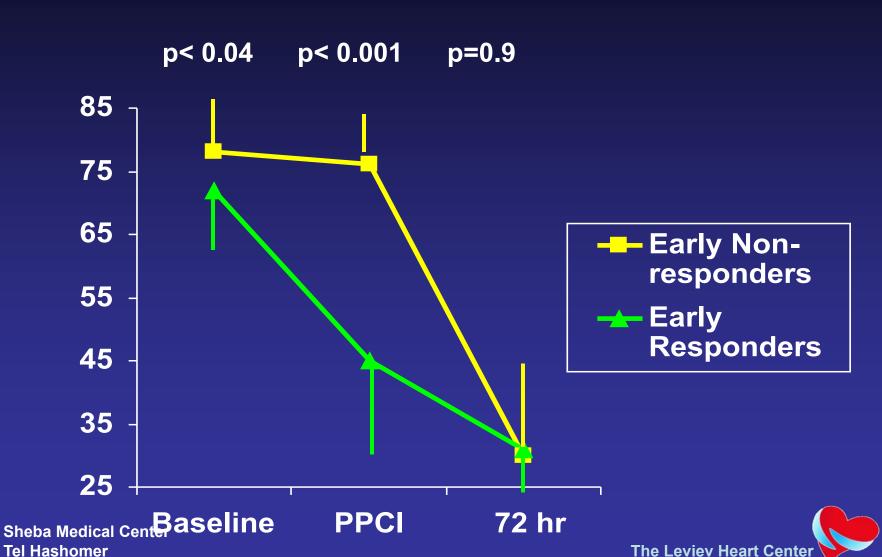
## Clopidogrel Group Platelet Aggregation : Early Responders vs. Non-Responders





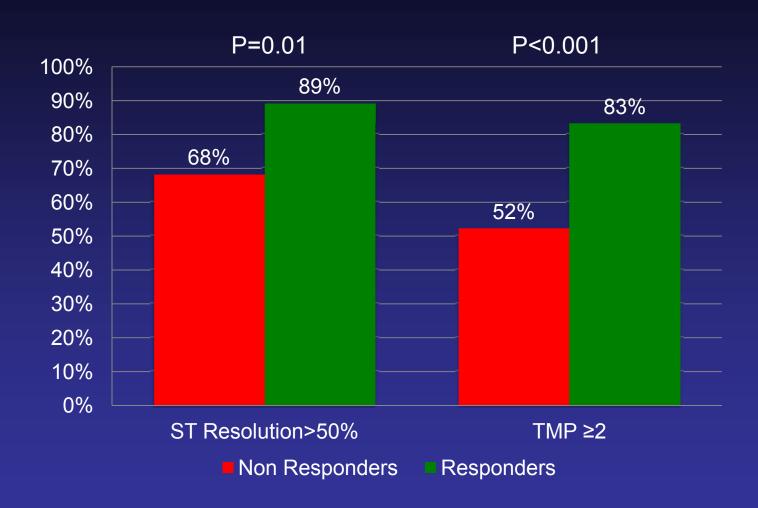


### Prasugrel Group Platelet Aggregation: Early Responders vs. Non-Responders





#### Markers of Myocardial Reperfusion







#### Limitations

Single center, non randomized study

 Small group of patients to discuss clinical outcomes – hypothesis generating study

#### Conclusions

- Thienopyridine pre-treatment in STEMI patients is associated with a significant reduction in platelet aggregation at the time of PPCI
- Early response to thienopyridine is associated with improved tissue perfusion and ST resolution
- Predictors of early response to thienopyridine include lower age and low baseline platelet reactivity
- Longer loading to balloon time is associated with lower platelet reactivity
- Further research needed to establish thienopyridine pre-treatment clinical impact on STEMI patients





# Thank You

