

New Analysis of Data Presented at AHA Regarding Effect of Effient[®],[®] (Prasugrel) on Cardiovascular Events in STEMI Patients According to Timing of PCI

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ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 16, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- An analysis of the TRITON-TIMI 38 trial presented today in an oral session at the American Heart Association (AHA) Scientific Sessions meeting examined the effect of Effient[®] (prasugrel) on cardiovascular (CV) events (CV death, myocardial infarction [MI] and stroke) compared to clopidogrel relative to the timing of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).(1)

At 15 months, primary PCI patients with STEMI had an 11 percent relative risk reduction in CV events, and secondary PCI patients had a 35 percent relative risk reduction with Effient compared to clopidogrel (HR 0.89, 95% CI 0.69-1.13; and HR 0.65, 95% CI 0.46-0.93, respectively). Absolute risk reduction for Effient compared to clopidogrel was 1.3 percent for the primary PCI group and 4.6 percent for the secondary PCI group.(1)

"Not all ST-elevation MI patients are treated with primary PCI; therefore, understanding the effects of more potent inhibition of platelets in ACS patients who are treated with primary PCI or those treated with delayed PCI is important for choosing antiplatelet therapies," said lead author Jacob A. Udell, MD, MPH, Clinical Fellow, Cardiovascular Medicine, Brigham & Women's Hospital. "These data demonstrate that efficacy and bleeding rates for Effient are consistent with the overall TRITON-TIMI 38 trial results irrespective of when STEMI patients undergo intended PCI."

In the study, primary PCI was defined as PCI within 12 hours from onset of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) symptoms and secondary PCI was defined as PCI more than 12 hours after initial onset or initial medical therapy. Of the 3,534 STEMI patients from the TRITON-TIMI 38 trial who were included in this analysis, 2,340 (68 percent) underwent primary PCI and 1,085 underwent secondary PCI.

Randomization to Effient or clopidogrel occurred at presentati

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[1] <http://www.bio-medicine.org/medicine-technology-1/New-Analysis-of-Data-Presented-at-AHA-Regarding-Effect-of-Effient-AE--28Prasugrel-29-on-Cardiovascular-Events-in-STEMI-Patients-According-to-Timing-of-22239-1/>