

ACC.19<sup>®</sup>

68<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific Session & Expo

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MARCH 16 - 18  
2019



Duke Clinical Research Institute



Bristol-Myers Squibb



# Apixaban vs VKA and Aspirin vs Placebo in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation and ACS/PCI: Renato D'Appesa, MD PhD The AUGUSTUS on behalf of the AUGUSTUS Investigators



# Background

- The optimal antithrombotic regimen for patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) who have an acute coronary syndrome (ACS) or require percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is unclear
- Prior studies were designed to identify strategies to reduce the bleeding associated with triple antithrombotic therapy
  - WOEST (n=573): less bleeding AND fewer ischemic events without aspirin compared with vitamin K antagonist (VKA) + dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT)
  - PIONEER AF-PCI (n=2124): less bleeding with two reduced-dose rivaroxaban regimens compared with VKA + DAPT
  - RE-DUAL PCI (n=2725): less bleeding with two standard-dose dabigatran regimens, without aspirin, compared with VKA + DAPT
- There are limited data with apixaban in patients with AF requiring DAPT
- Data on the independent effects of aspirin in this population are needed

Dewilde WJ, et al. Lancet 2013;381:1107-15.  
Gibson CM, et al. N Engl J Med 2016;375:2423-34.  
Cannon CP, et al. N Engl J Med 2017;377:1513-24.



# Two Independent Hypotheses

In patients with AF and ACS or PCI on a P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor

1. Apixaban is non-inferior to VKA for International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH) major or clinically relevant non-major (CRNM) bleeding
2. Aspirin is inferior to placebo for ISTH major or CRNM bleeding in patients on oral anticoagulation (OAC)

**INCLUSION**

- Atrial fibrillation (prior, persistent, >6 hr)
  - Physician decision for OAC
- Acute coronary syndrome or PCI
  - Planned P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor for ≥6 months

**Randomize**  
n=4600  
patients

**EXCLUSION**

- Contraindication to DAPT
- Other reason for VKA (prosthetic valve, moderate / severe mitral stenosis)

**Apixaban 5 mg BID**

Apixaban 2.5 mg BID in selected patients

Open  
Label

**VKA**

(INR 2–3)

**Aspirin**

*Double  
Blind*

**Placebo**

*Aspirin for all on the day of ACS or PCI  
Aspirin versus placebo after randomization*

**Aspirin**

*Double  
Blind*

**Placebo**

**Primary outcome:** ISTH major / CRNM bleeding

**Secondary outcome(s):** death / hospitalization, death / ischemic events



# Trial Organization

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

John Alexander (Chair)

Renato Lopes (PI)

Roxana Mehran (USA)

Christopher Granger (USA)

Shaun Goodman (Canada)

Harald Darius (Germany)

Stephan Windecker  
(Switzerland)

Ronald Aronson (BMS)

## DATA SAFETY MONITORING BOARD

Lars Wallentin (Chair)

Robert Harrington

Stuart Pocock

Statistical Support—  
Uppsala Clinical Research

## CLINICAL EVENTS CLASSIFICATION (CEC) COMMITTEE

Duke Clinical Research  
Institute

## ACADEMIC COORDINATING CENTER

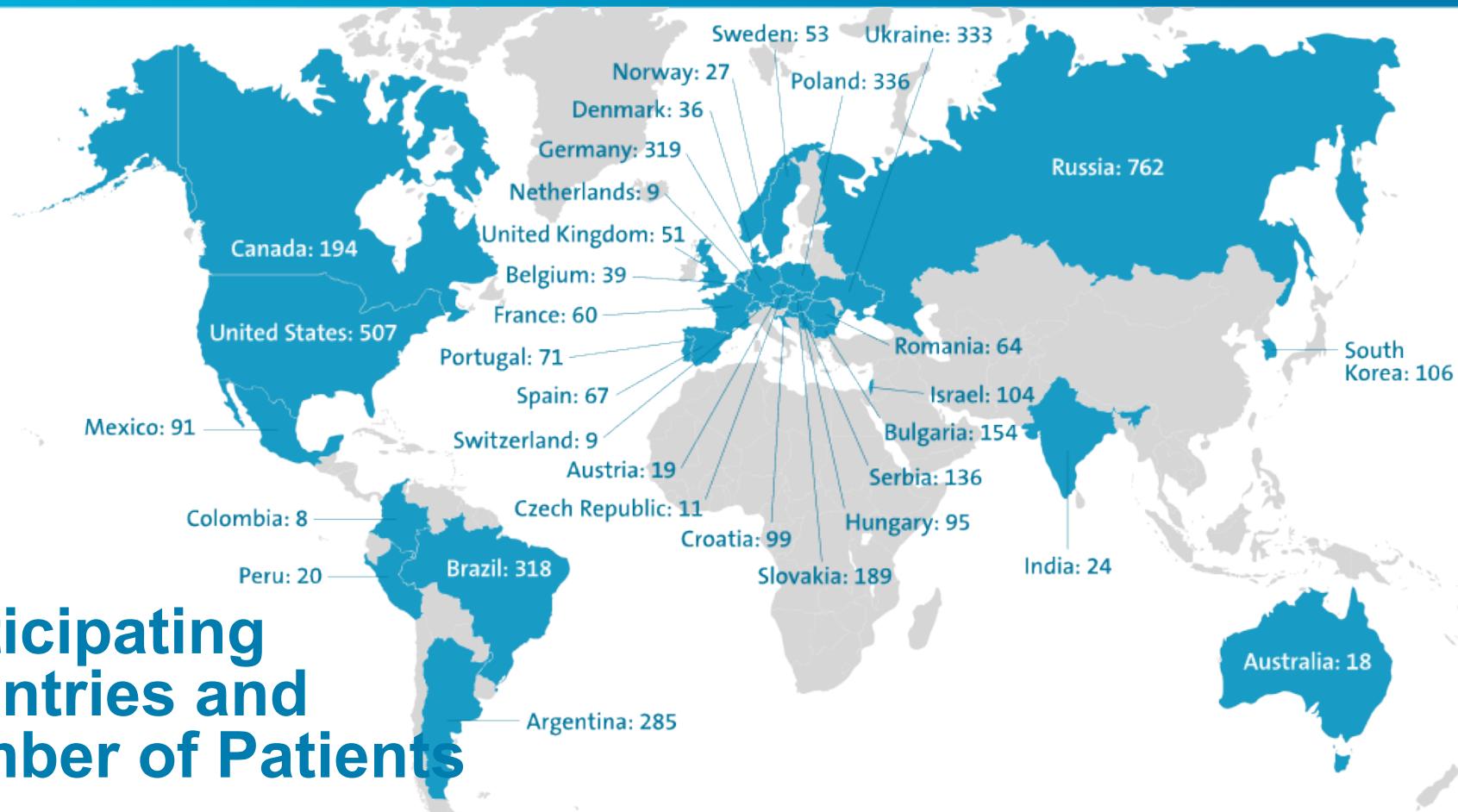
Duke Clinical Research  
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## CONTRACT RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

Pharmaceutical  
Product Development  
(PPD)

## SPONSORS

Bristol-Myers Squibb/



# Participating Countries and Number of Patients



# Primary Outcome

- **ISTH major bleeding**
  - Results in death
  - Occurs in critical area or organ
  - Results in hemoglobin drop  $\geq 2$  g/dL
  - Requires transfusion of  $\geq 2$  units of whole blood or packed red blood cells
- **Clinically relevant non-major bleeding**
  - Results in hospitalization
  - Requires medical / surgical evaluation or intervention
  - Requires physician-directed change in antithrombotic regimen



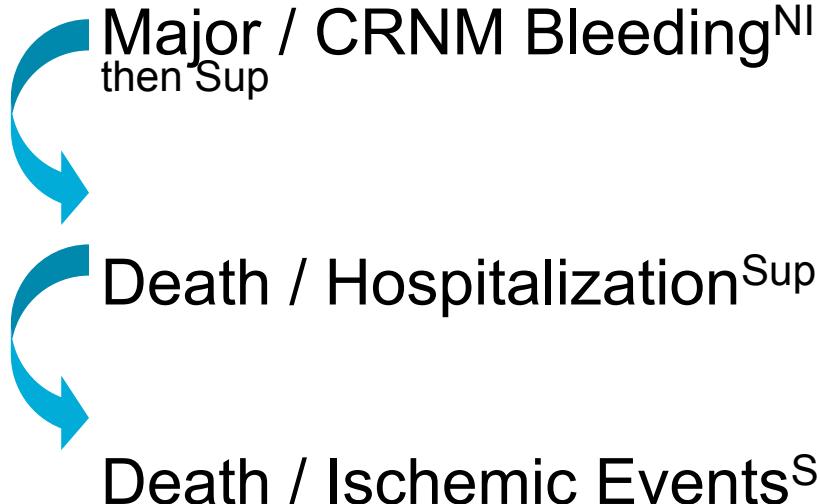
# Secondary Outcomes

- Death or Hospitalization
- Death or Ischemic Events
  - Stroke, myocardial infarction, stent thrombosis (definite or probable), urgent revascularization



# Statistical Analysis—Hierarchical Testing

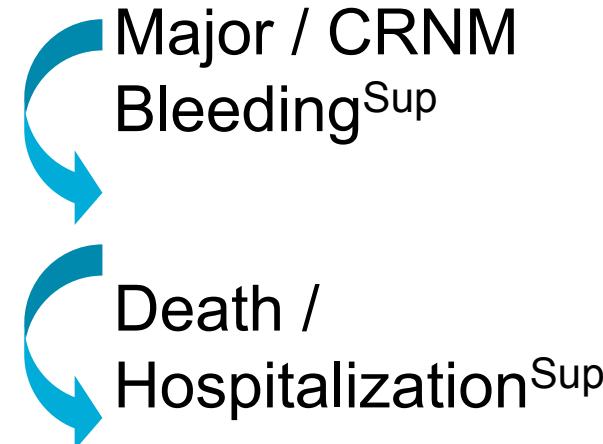
## Apixaban vs. VKA:



Lopes RD, et al. Am Heart J. 2018;200:17-23.

NI = non-inferiority; Sup = superiority

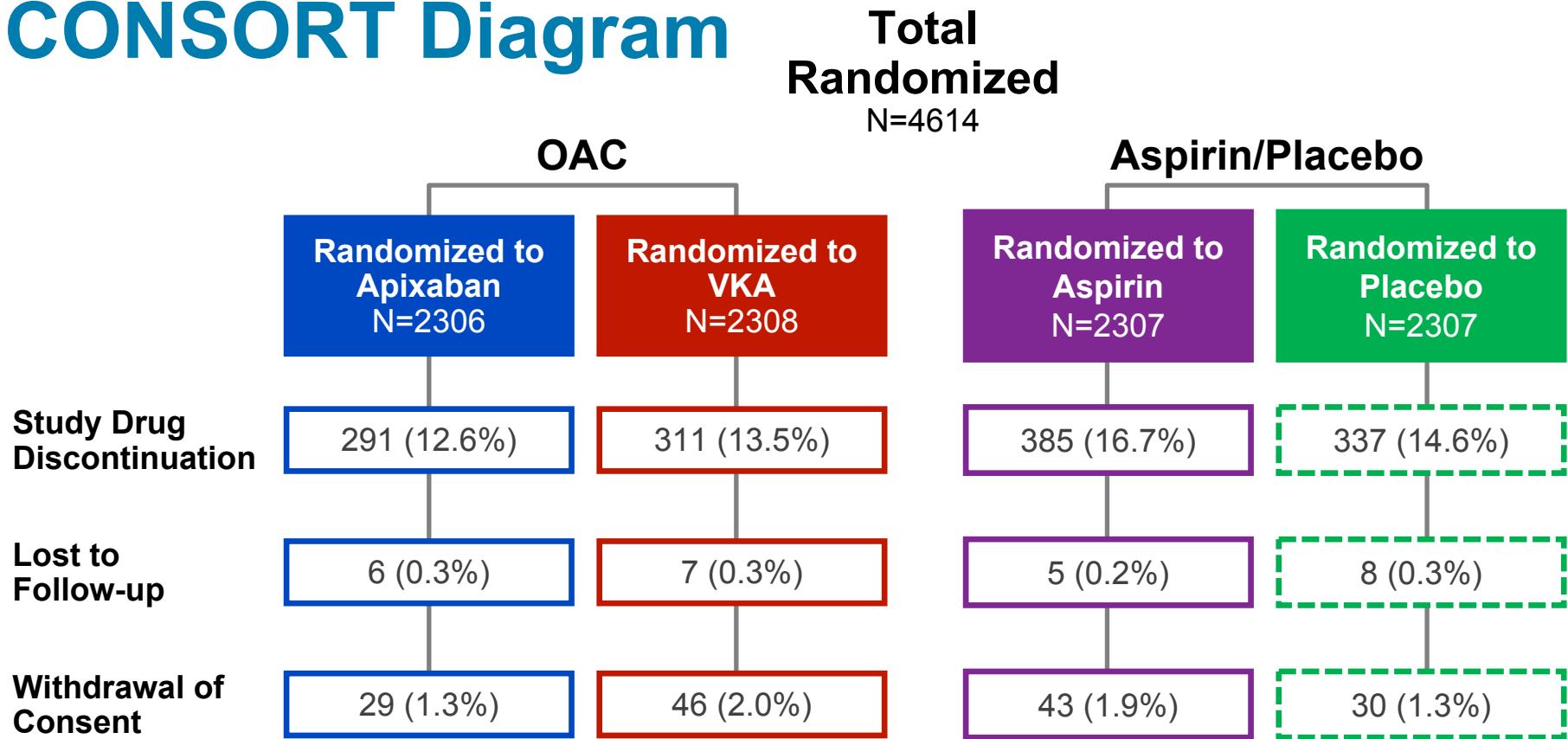
## Placebo vs. Aspirin:



Death / Ischemic Events<sup>Sup</sup>



# CONSORT Diagram





# Baseline Characteristics

	Total (N=4614)
Age, median (25 <sup>th</sup> , 75 <sup>th</sup> ), years	70.7 (64.2, 77.2)
Female, %	29.0
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASc score, mean (SD)	3.9 (1.6)
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASc score, mean (SD)	3.9 (1.6)
HAS-BLED score, mean (SD)	2.9 (0.9)
Prior OAC, %	49.0
P2Y <sub>12</sub> inhibitor, %	
Clopidogrel	92.6
Qualifying index event, %	
ACS and PCI	37.3
ACS and no PCI	23.9
Elective PCI	38.8



# No Significant Interactions Between Randomization Factors

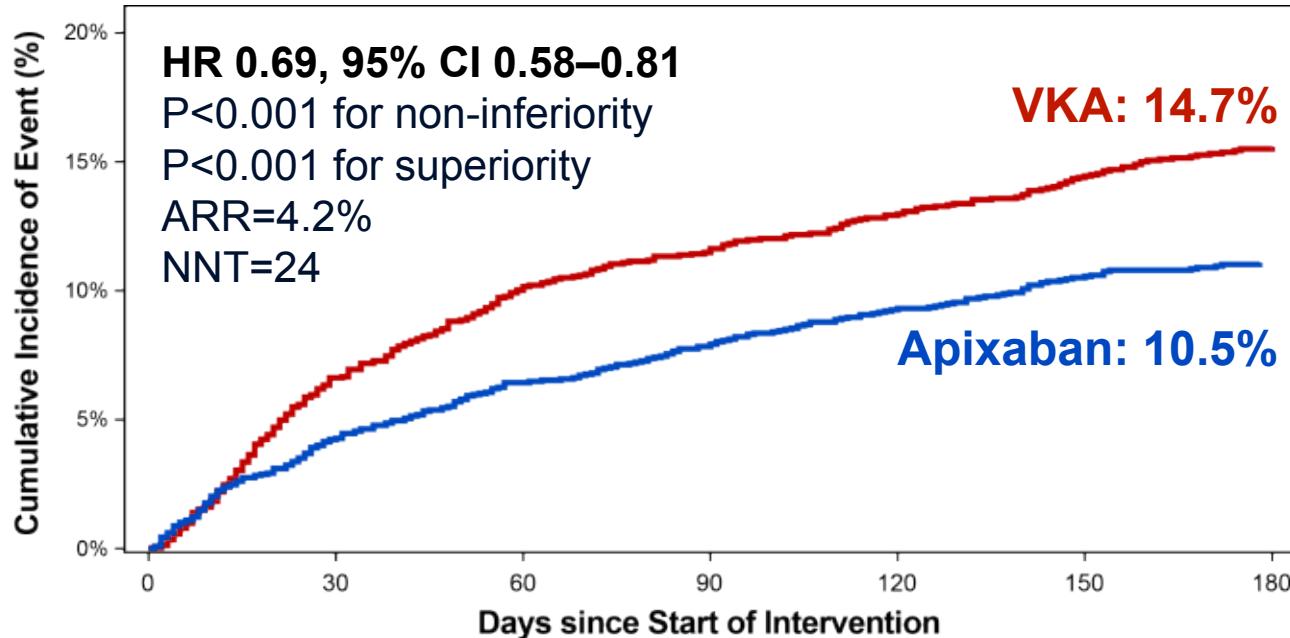
## Apixaban / VKA vs. Aspirin / Placebo

- Major / CRNM Bleeding:  $P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.64$
- Death / Hospitalization:  $P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.21$
- Death / Ischemic Events:  $P_{\text{interaction}} = 0.28$



# Major / CRNM Bleeding

## Apixaban vs. VKA



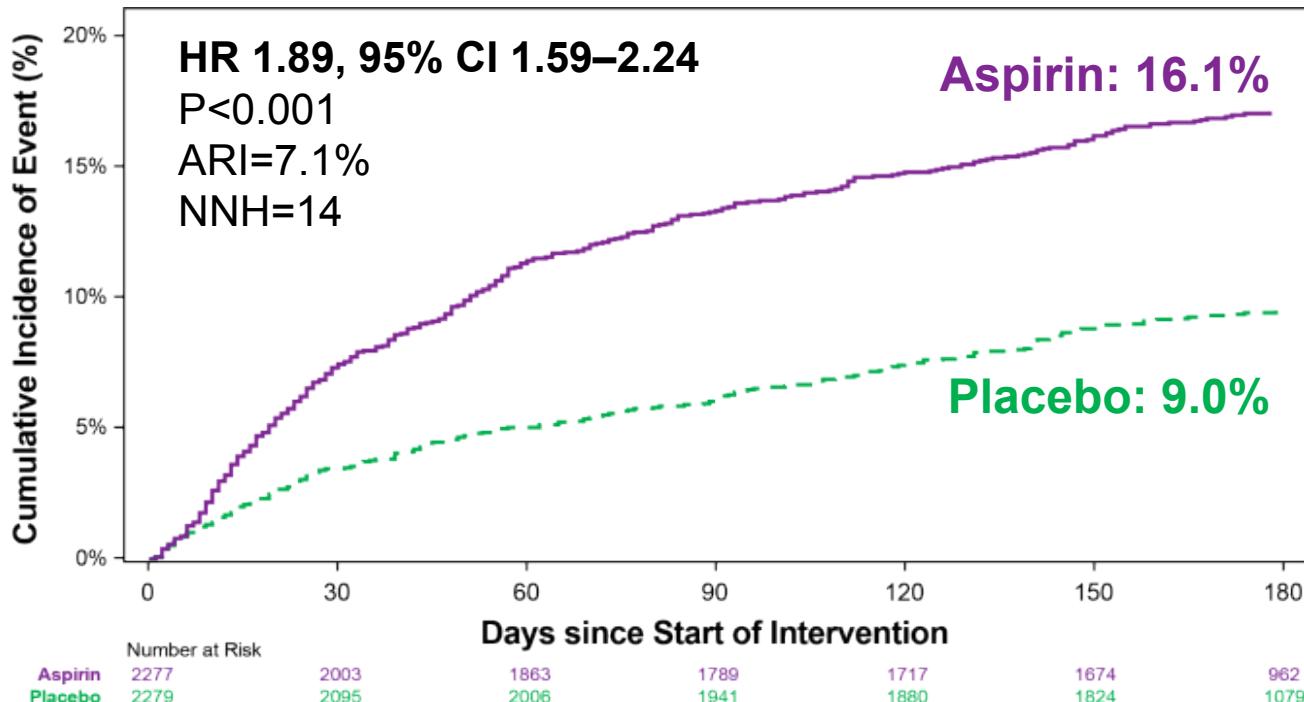
Apixaban  
VKA

ARR: absolute risk reduction  
NNT: number needed to treat



# Major / CRNM Bleeding

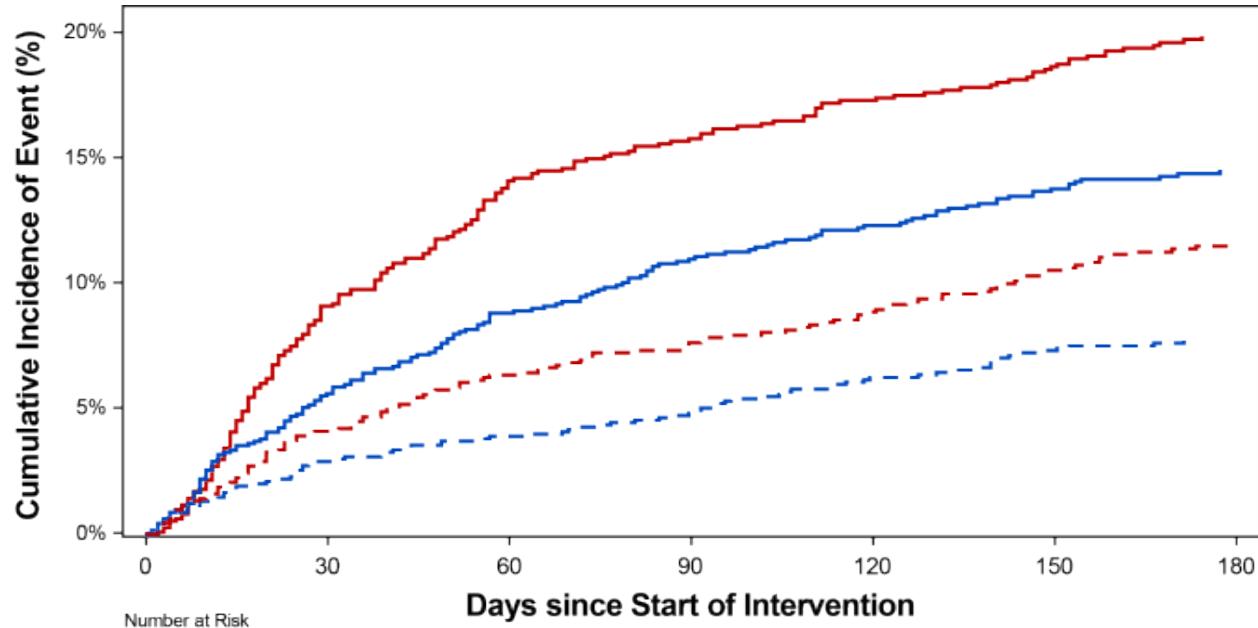
## Aspirin vs. Placebo



ARI: absolute risk increase  
NNH: number needed to harm



# Major / CRNM Bleeding



Number at Risk	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
Apixaban and Aspirin	1145	1036	975	937	903	880	485
Apixaban and Placebo	1143	1075	1044	1007	975	947	536
VKA and Aspirin	1123	962	881	838	800	776	467
VKA and Placebo	1126	1007	947	917	883	851	528

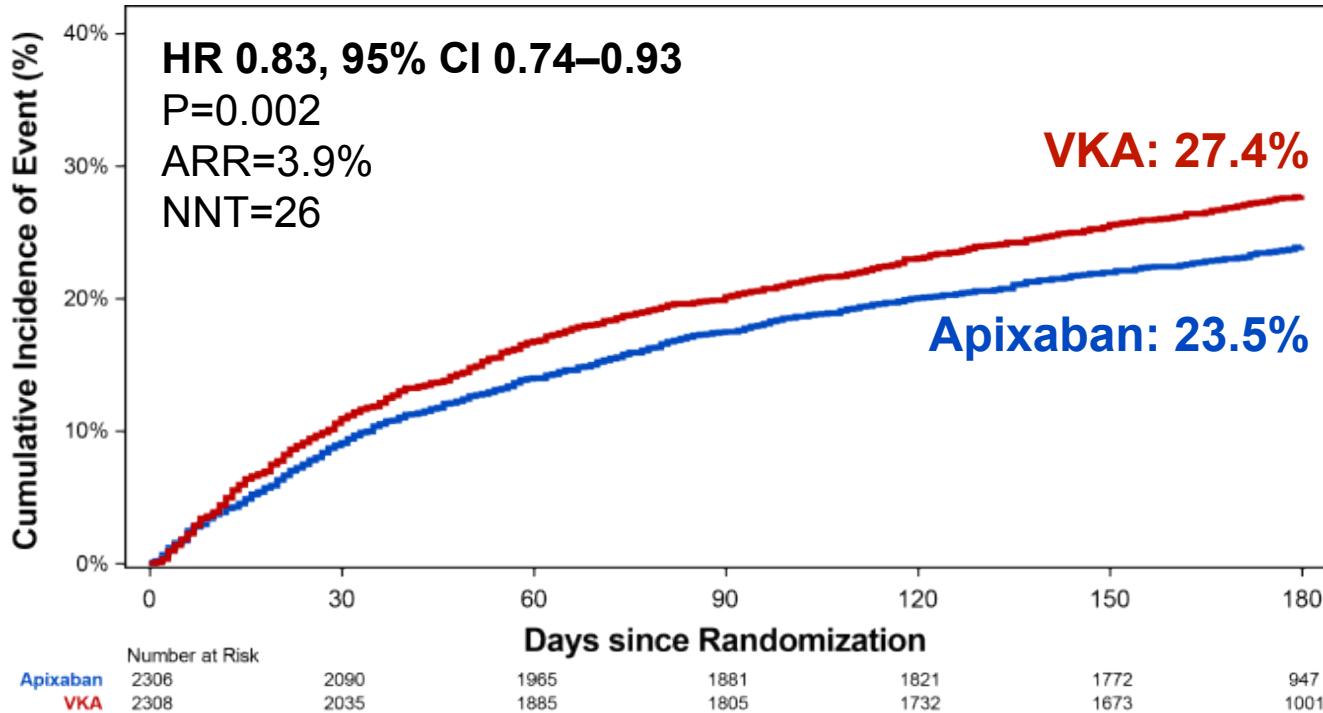
VKA + Aspirin (18.7%)  
Apixaban + Aspirin (13.8%)  
VKA + Placebo (10.9%)  
Apixaban + Placebo (7.3%)

Apixaban + Placebo  
vs. VKA + Aspirin:  
11.4% absolute risk reduction (NNT=9)



# Death / Hospitalization

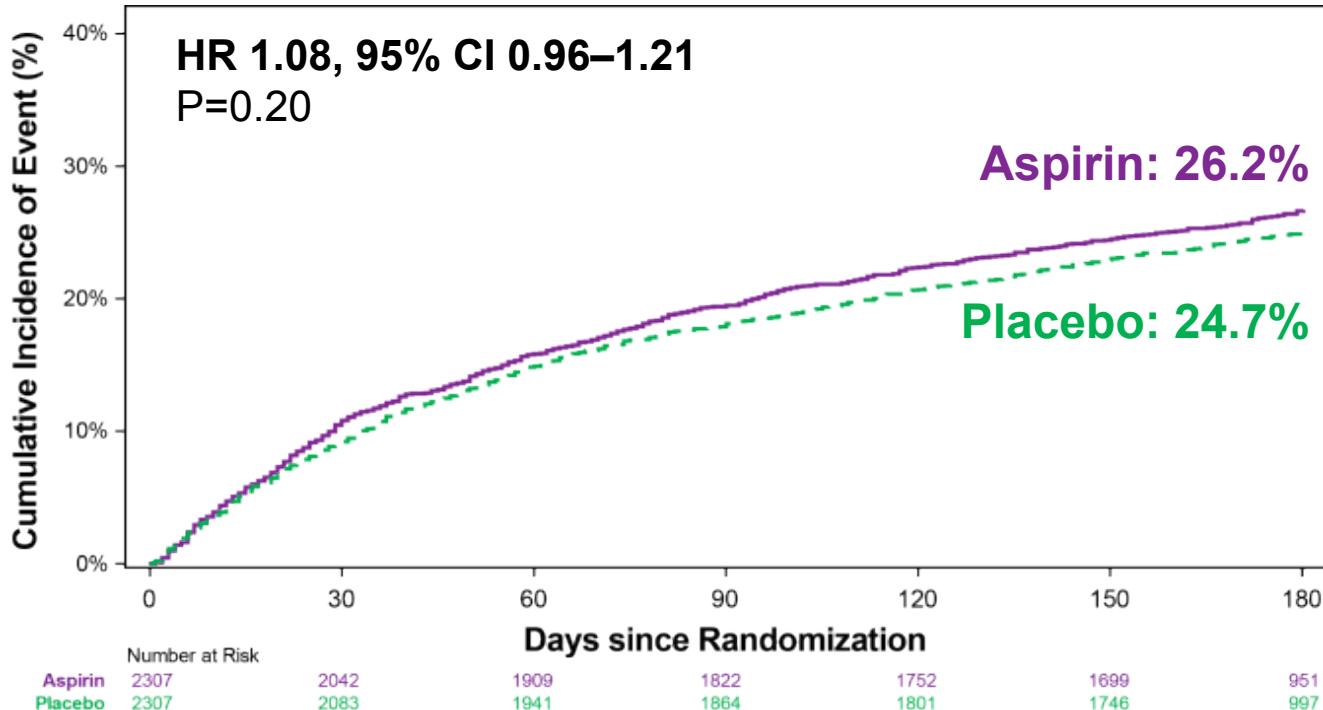
## Apixaban vs. VKA





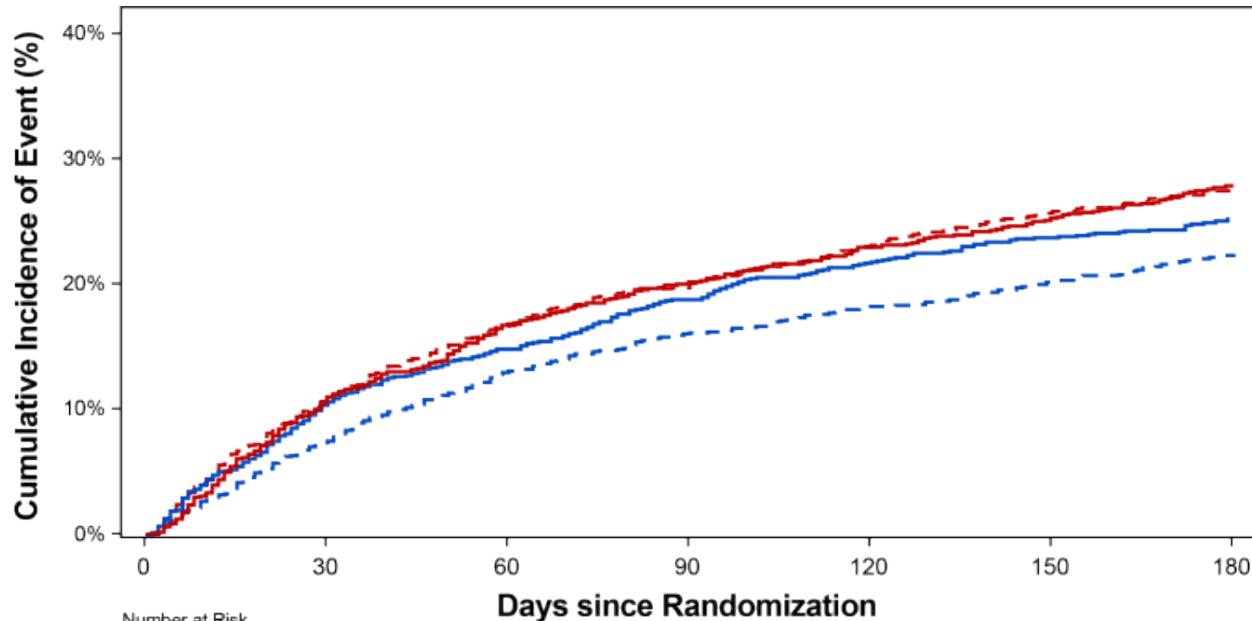
# Death / Hospitalization

## Aspirin vs. Placebo





# Death / Hospitalization



VKA + Aspirin (27.5%)  
VKA + Placebo (27.3%)  
Apixaban + Aspirin (24.9%)  
Apixaban + Placebo (22.0%)

Apixaban +  
Placebo  
vs. VKA + Aspirin:  
5.5% absolute risk  
reduction (NNT=18)



# Ischemic Outcomes

## Apixaban vs. VKA

Endpoint	Apixaban (N=2306)	VKA (N=2308)	HR (95% CI)
Death / Ischemic Events (%)	6.7	7.1	0.93 (0.75–1.16)
Death (%)	3.3	3.2	1.03 (0.75–1.42)
CV Death (%)	2.5	2.3	1.05 (0.72–1.52)
<b>Stroke (%)</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.50 (0.26–0.97)</b>
Myocardial Infarction (%)	3.1	3.5	0.89 (0.65–1.23)
Definite or Probable Stent Thrombosis (%)	0.6	0.8	0.77 (0.38–1.56)
Urgent Revascularization (%)	1.7	1.9	0.90 (0.59–1.38)
<b>Hospitalization (%)</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>0.83 (0.74–0.93)</b>



# Ischemic Outcomes

## Aspirin vs. Placebo

Endpoint	Aspirin (N=2307)	Placebo (N=2307)	HR (95% CI)
Death / Ischemic Events (%)	6.5	7.3	0.89 (0.71–1.11)
Death (%)	3.1	3.4	0.91 (0.66–1.26)
CV Death (%)	2.3	2.5	0.92 (0.63–1.33)
Stroke (%)	0.9	0.8	1.06 (0.56–1.98)
Myocardial Infarction (%)	2.9	3.6	0.81 (0.59–1.12)
Definite or Probable Stent Thrombosis (%)	0.5	0.9	0.52 (0.25–1.08)
Urgent Revascularization (%)	1.6	2.0	0.79 (0.51–1.21)
Hospitalization (%)	25.4	23.4	1.10 (0.98–1.24)



# Conclusion

In patients with atrial fibrillation and a recent acute coronary syndrome or PCI treated with a P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor, an antithrombotic regimen that included apixaban, without aspirin, resulted in less bleeding and fewer hospitalizations without significant differences in ischemic events than regimens



# Acknowledgement

Thank you to the national leaders, investigators, study coordinators, and study participants who made AUGUSTUS possible



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Antithrombotic Therapy after Acute Coronary Syndrome or PCI in Atrial Fibrillation

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