

THE “DIABETIC PLATELET”: *Tackling the thrombotic burden in patients with DM and ACS*



ALPIC 2012. Metsovo, Ioannina-Greece. January 27th-29th, 2012.

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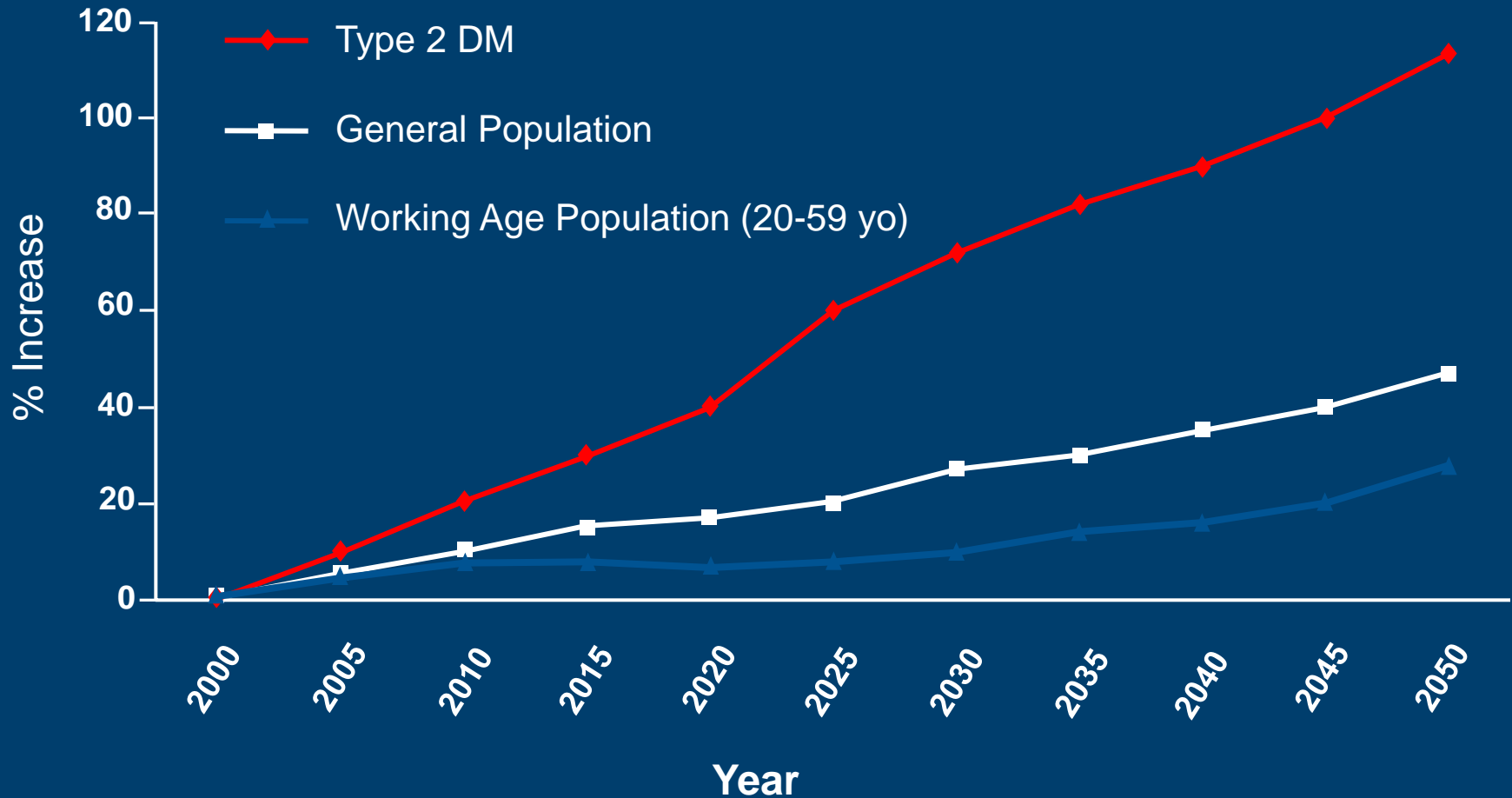
INDEX

- Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus and CV disease
- Platelet Abnormalities in DM
- Antiplatelet Therapies: Limitations
- Novel and Future Options
- Conclusions

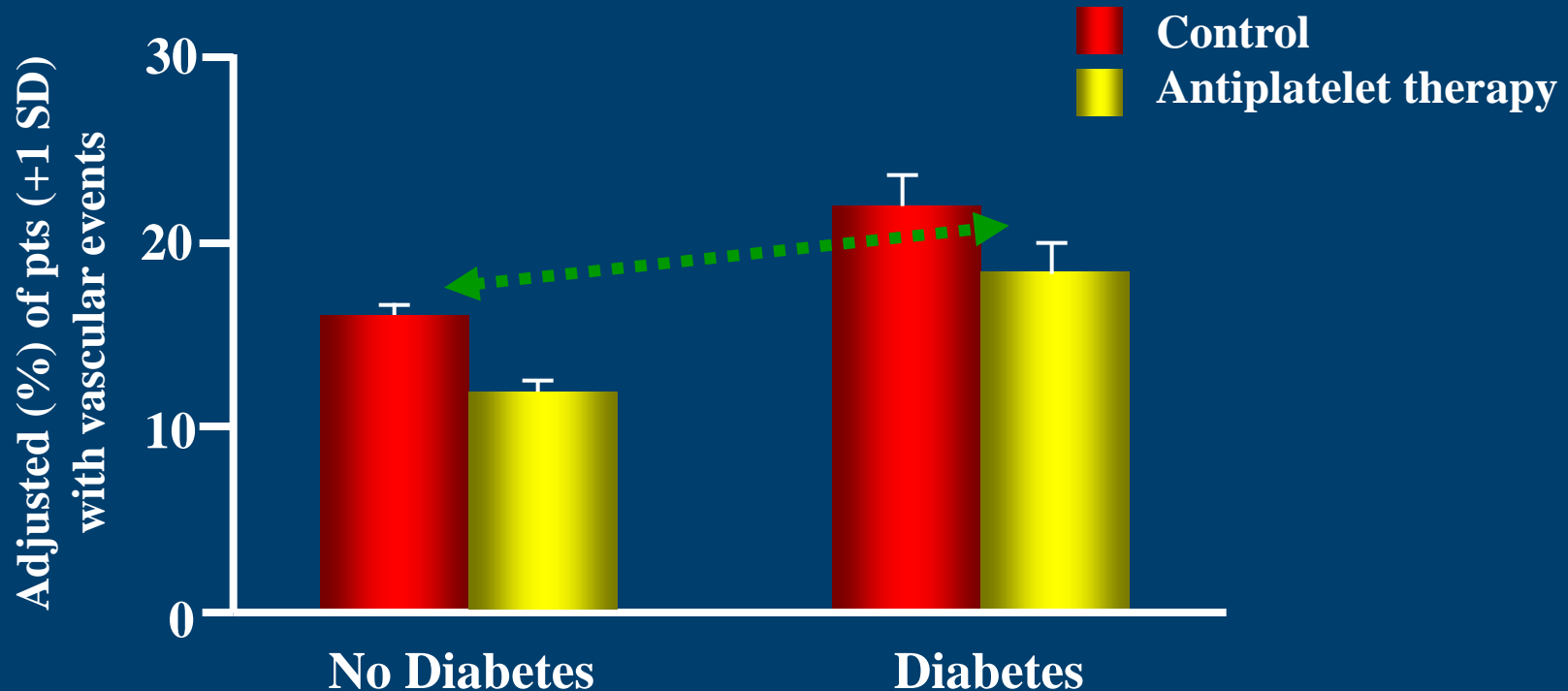
INTRODUCTION:

DM AND CV DISEASE

ESTIMATED GROWTH IN TYPE 2 DIABETES AND US POPULATION FROM 2000-2050



EFFECT OF ANTIPLATELET THERAPY IN REDUCING VASCULAR EVENTS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS



Benefit/1000 pts (SD):
2P:

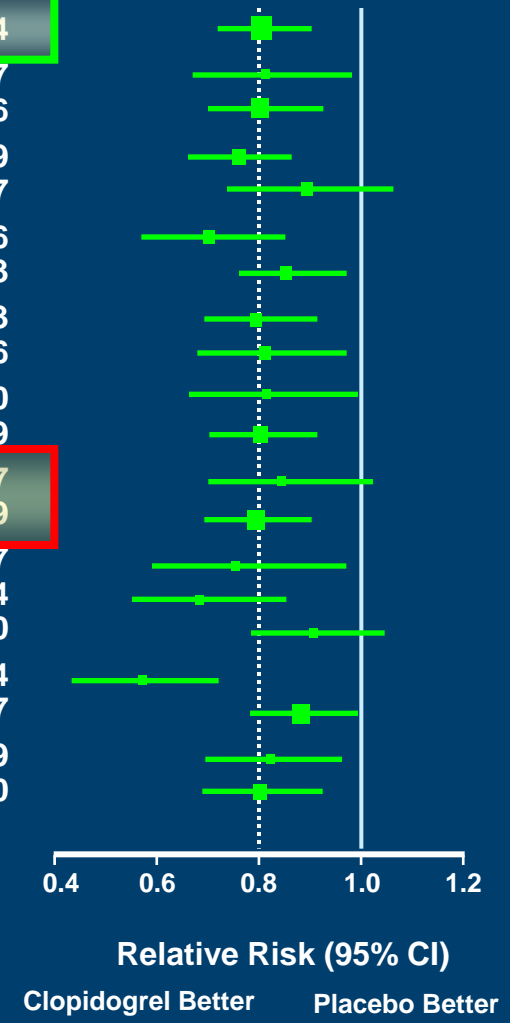
36 (3)
<0.00001

38 (12)
<0.002

CURE: OUTCOMES IN VARIOUS SUBGROUPS

Percentage of Patients with Event

Characteristic	No. of Patients	Clopidogrel + ASA	Placebo + ASA
Overall	12562	9.3	11.4
Associated MI	3283	11.3	13.7
No associated MI	9279	8.6	10.6
Male sex	7726	9.1	11.9
Female sex	4836	9.5	10.7
≤65 yr old	6354	5.4	7.6
> 65 yr old	6208	13.3	15.3
ST-segment deviation	6275	11.5	14.3
No ST-segment deviation	6287	7.0	8.6
Enzymes elevated at entry	3176	10.7	13.0
Enzymes not elevated at entry	9386	8.8	10.9
Diabetes	2840	14.2	16.7
No diabetes	9722	7.9	9.9
Low risk	4187	5.1	6.7
Intermediate risk	4185	6.5	9.4
High risk	4184	16.3	18.0
History of revascularization	2246	8.4	14.4
No history of revascularization	10316	9.5	10.7
Revascularization after randomization	4577	11.5	13.9
No revascularization after randomization	7985	8.1	10.0

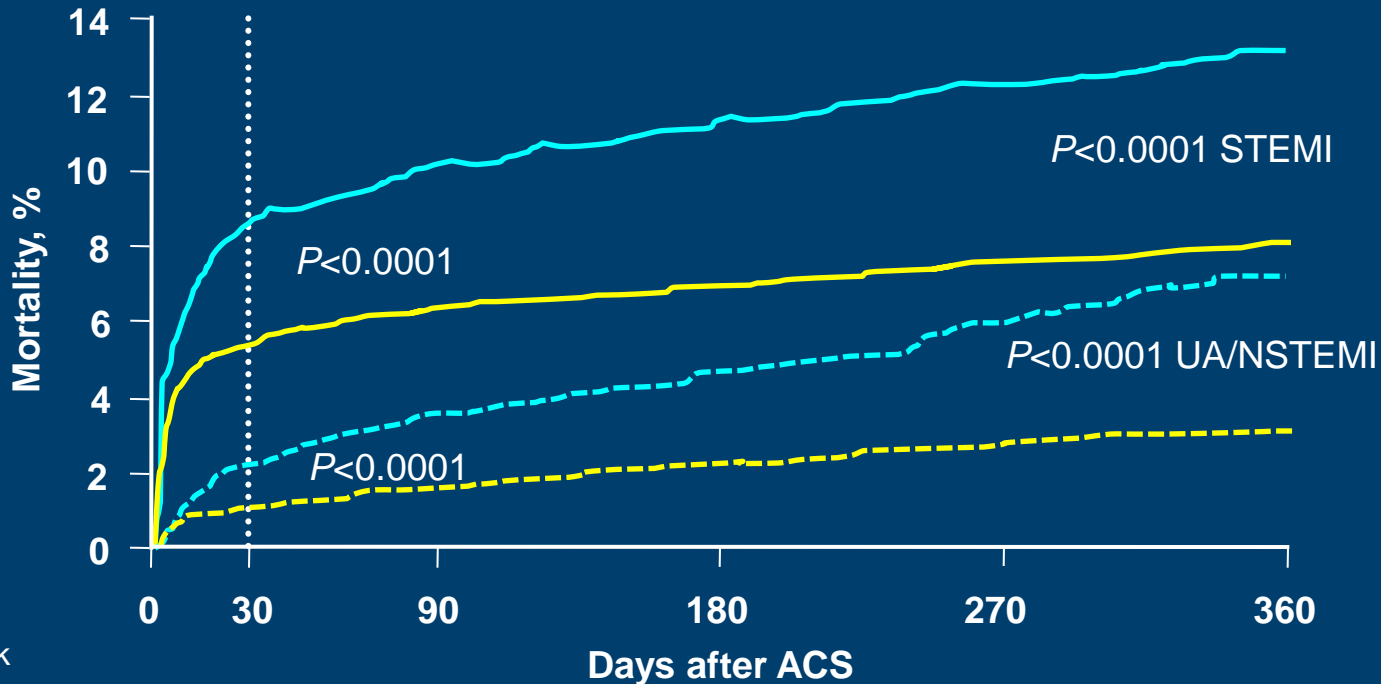


DM AND ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY THROUGH 1 YEAR AFTER ACS

Diabetes Subgroup Analysis
 11 TIMI Trials, >62,000 pts
 10,613 diabetics (17.1%)

STEMI
 — Diabetes
 — No Diabetes

UA/STEMI
 - - Diabetes
 - - No Diabetes



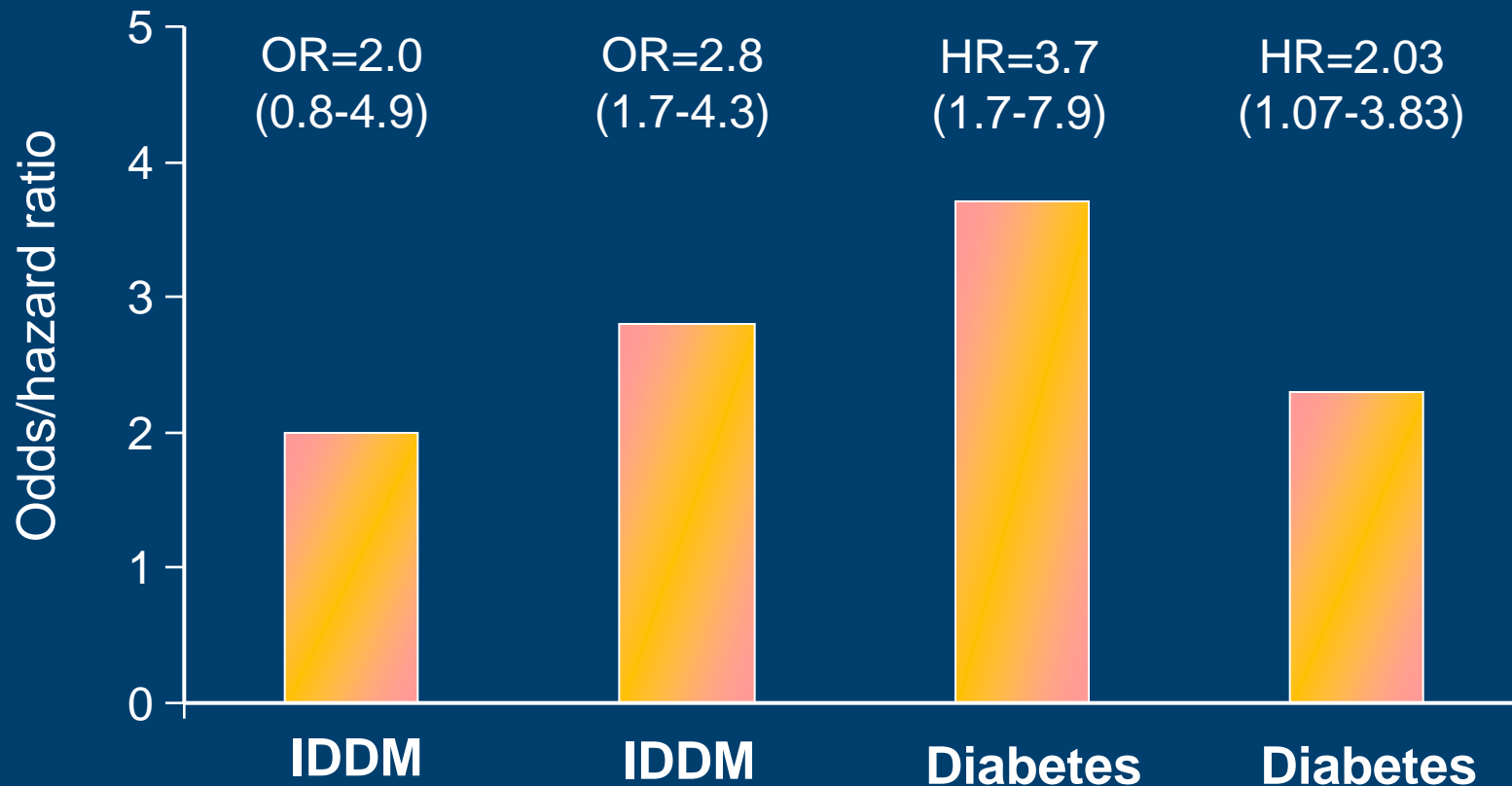
No. at Risk
 STEMI

Diabetes	7156	6508	2947	2653	2118	1610
No diabetes	39421	37136	16685	15274	12276	9351

UA/NSTEMI

Diabetes	3457	3313	2923	2339	1317	924
No diabetes	12002	11658	10505	8191	5141	4008

DM IN DES ERA: PREDICTOR OF STENT THROMBOSIS AT 1 YEAR



Kuchulakanti et al.
Circulation 2006

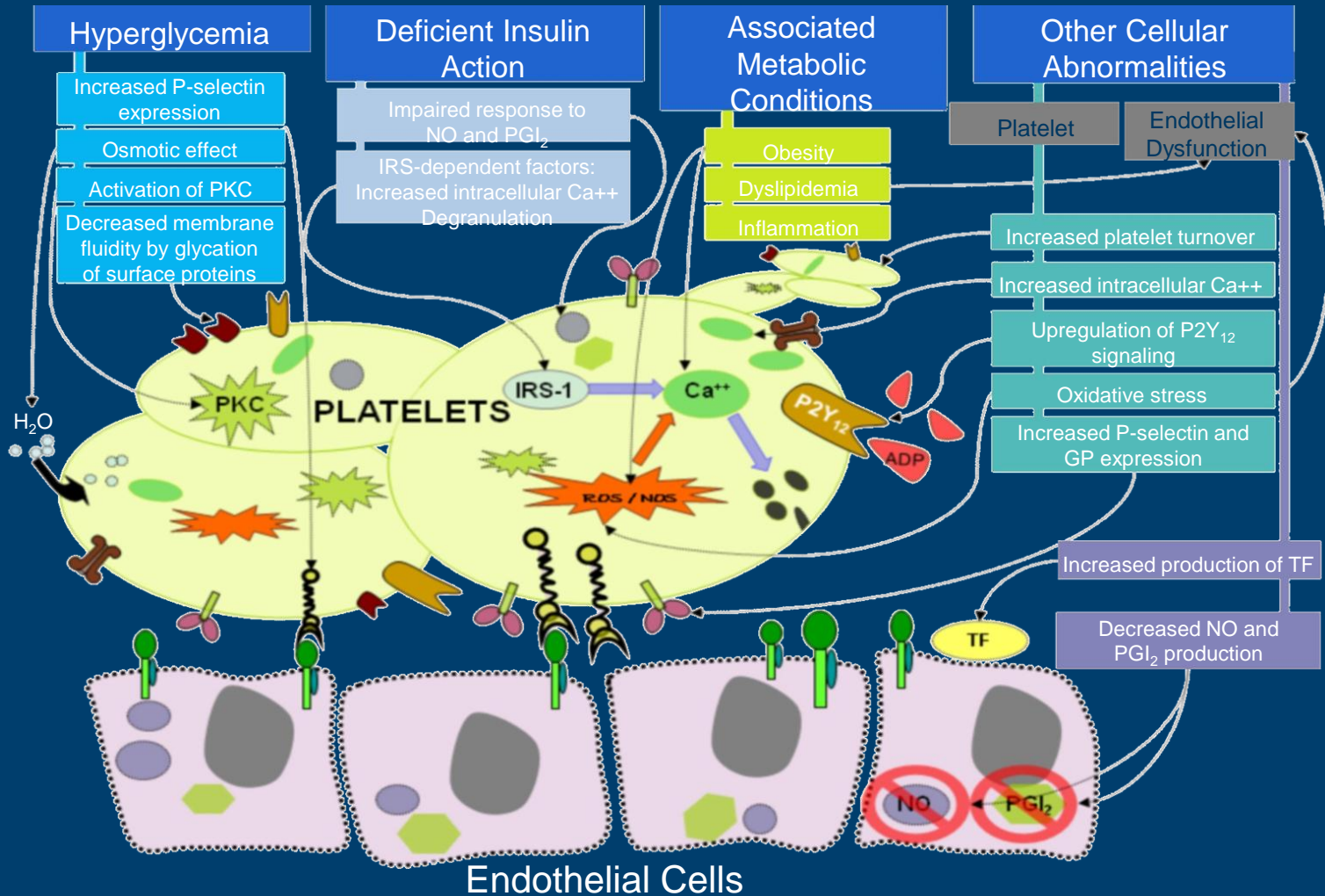
Urban et al.
Circulation 2006

Iakovou et al.
JAMA 2005

Daemen et al.
Lancet 2007

PLATELET ABNORMALITIES IN DIABETES MELLITUS

MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN PLATELET DYSFUNCTION IN DIABETES MELLITUS

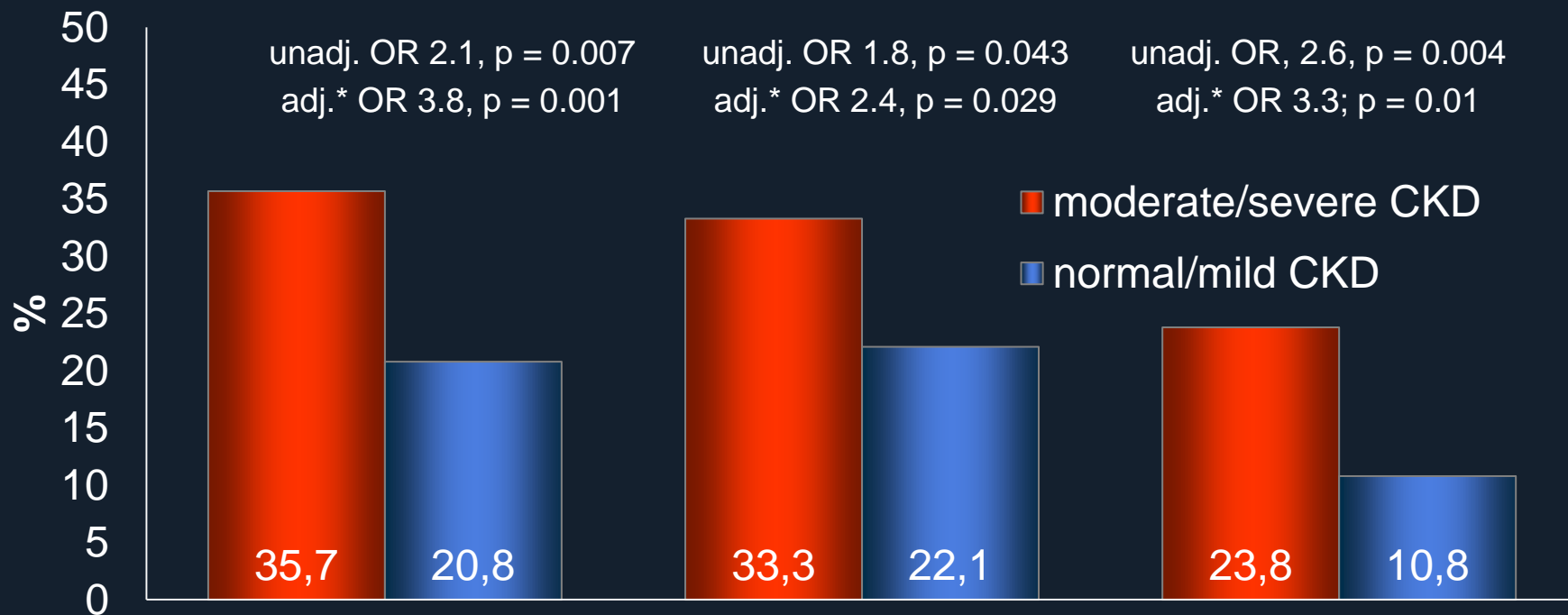


ACP=adenosine disphosphate; GP=glycoprotein; IRS-1=insulin receptor substrate-1; NO=nitric oxide; PGI₂=prostacyclin; PKC= protein kinase C; TF=tissue factor.

Diabetes and Coronary Artery Disease: Do all patients carry the same risk?



HPPR ACCORDING TO RENAL FUNCTION IN DM PATIENTS ON ASPIRIN + CLOPIDOGREL THERAPY



HPPR-ADP

HPPR-COLL

HPPR-ADP+COLL

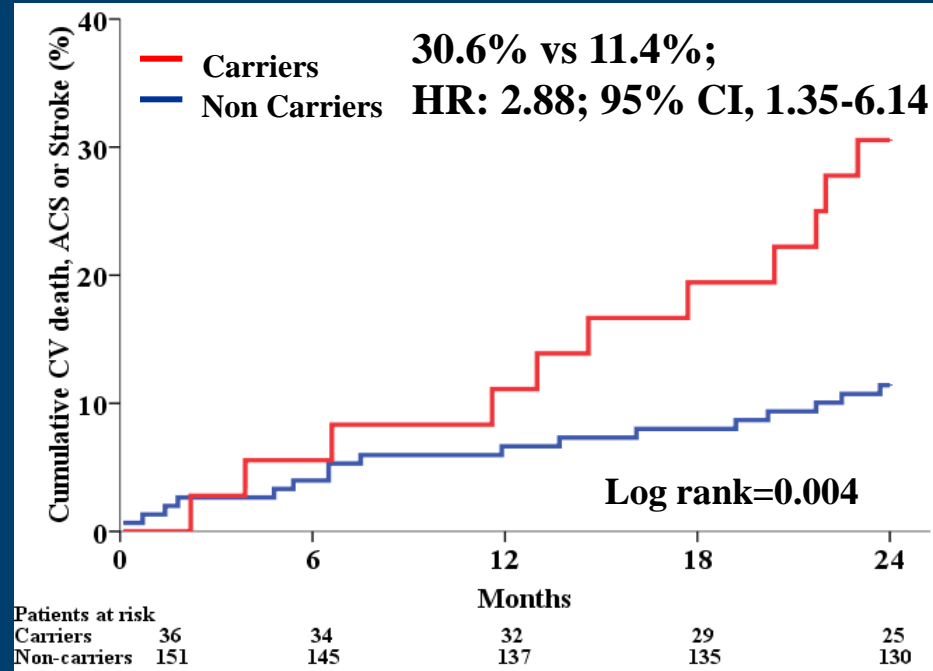
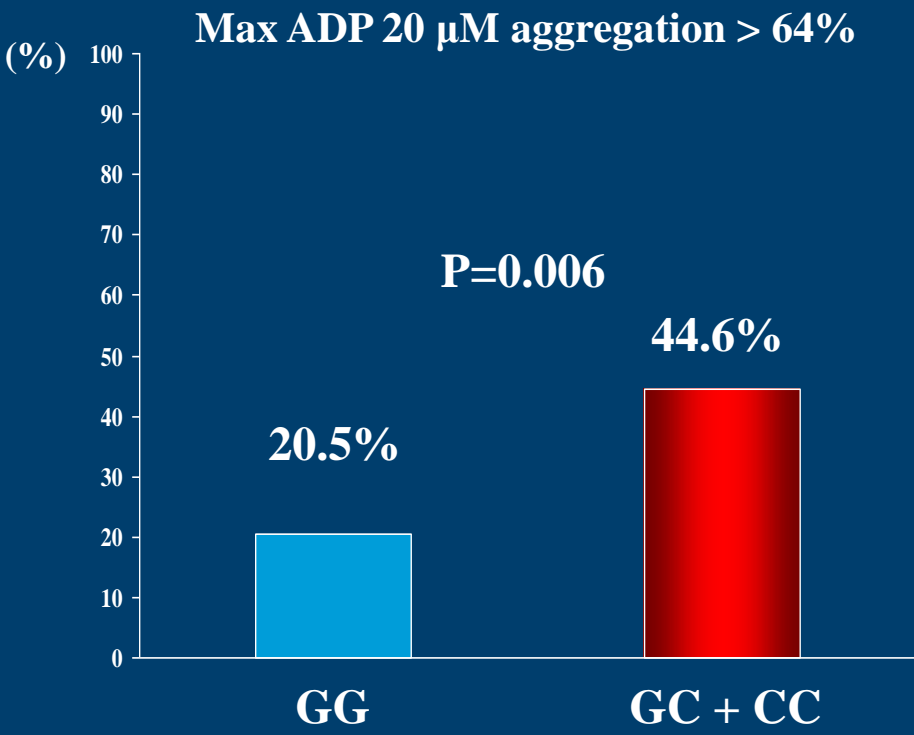
	Yes	No	p	Yes	No	p	Yes	No	p
Antifibrinogen	37±20	27±19	< 0.001	37±20	28±20	0.001	40±19	28±20	< 0.001
PAC-1	49±19	34±20	< 0.001	44±19	36±21	0.004	48±19	36±20	< 0.001
P-selectin	44±18	31±18	< 0.001	37±19	33±19	0.19	43±19	33±19	0.001

GENETIC DETERMINANTS OF HPR IN DM

Genetic profiling for the insulin receptor substrate (IRS-1)

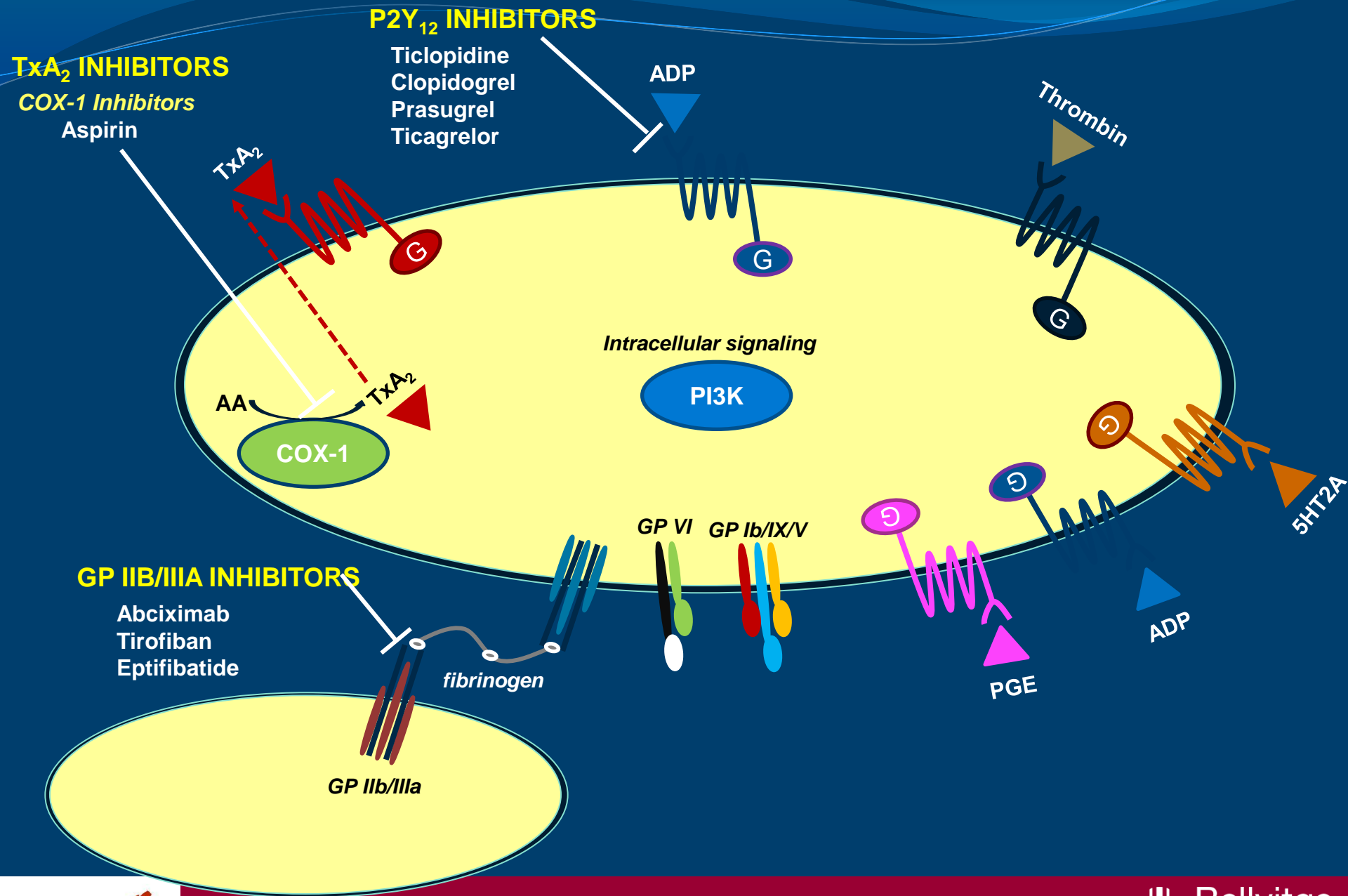
97% of genetic variance

rs1801278	rs11683087	rs1896832	rs956115	rs2251692	rs1801123	rs6725330
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ANTIPLATELET THERAPIES: LIMITATIONS

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE ANTIPLATELET AGENTS



GP IIB/IIIA INHIBITORS

Abciximab
Tirofiban
Eptifibatide

GP IIb/IIIa

fibrinogen

GP VI GP Ib/IX/V

PGE

ADP

5HT_{2A}

Intracellular signaling

PI3K

COX-1

AA

TxA₂

P2Y₁₂ INHIBITORS

Ticlopidine
Clopidogrel
Prasugrel
Ticagrelor

ADP

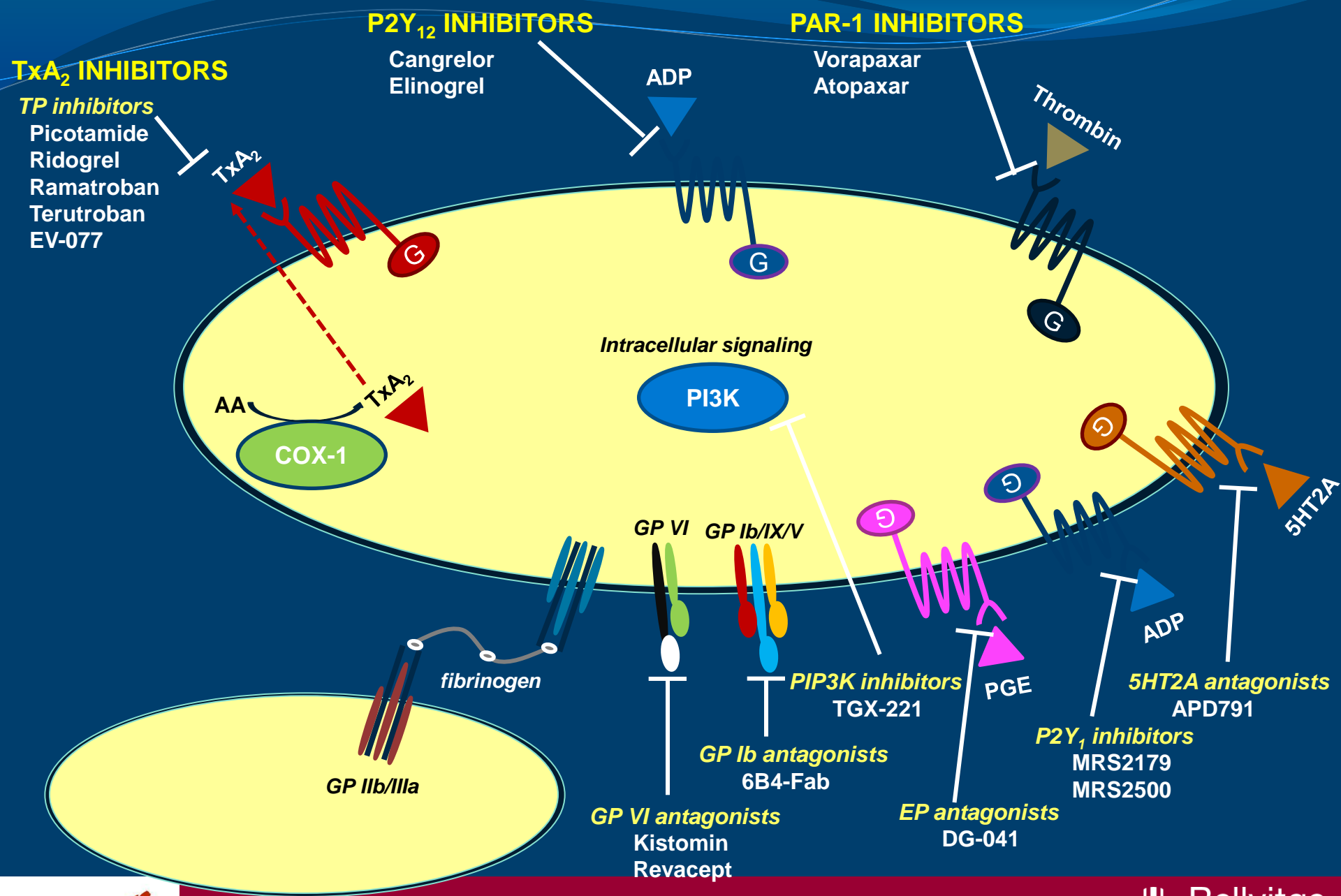
Thrombin

TxA₂ INHIBITORS

COX-1 Inhibitors

Aspirin

NOVEL AGENTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT



AVAILABLE ANTIPLATELET AGENTS

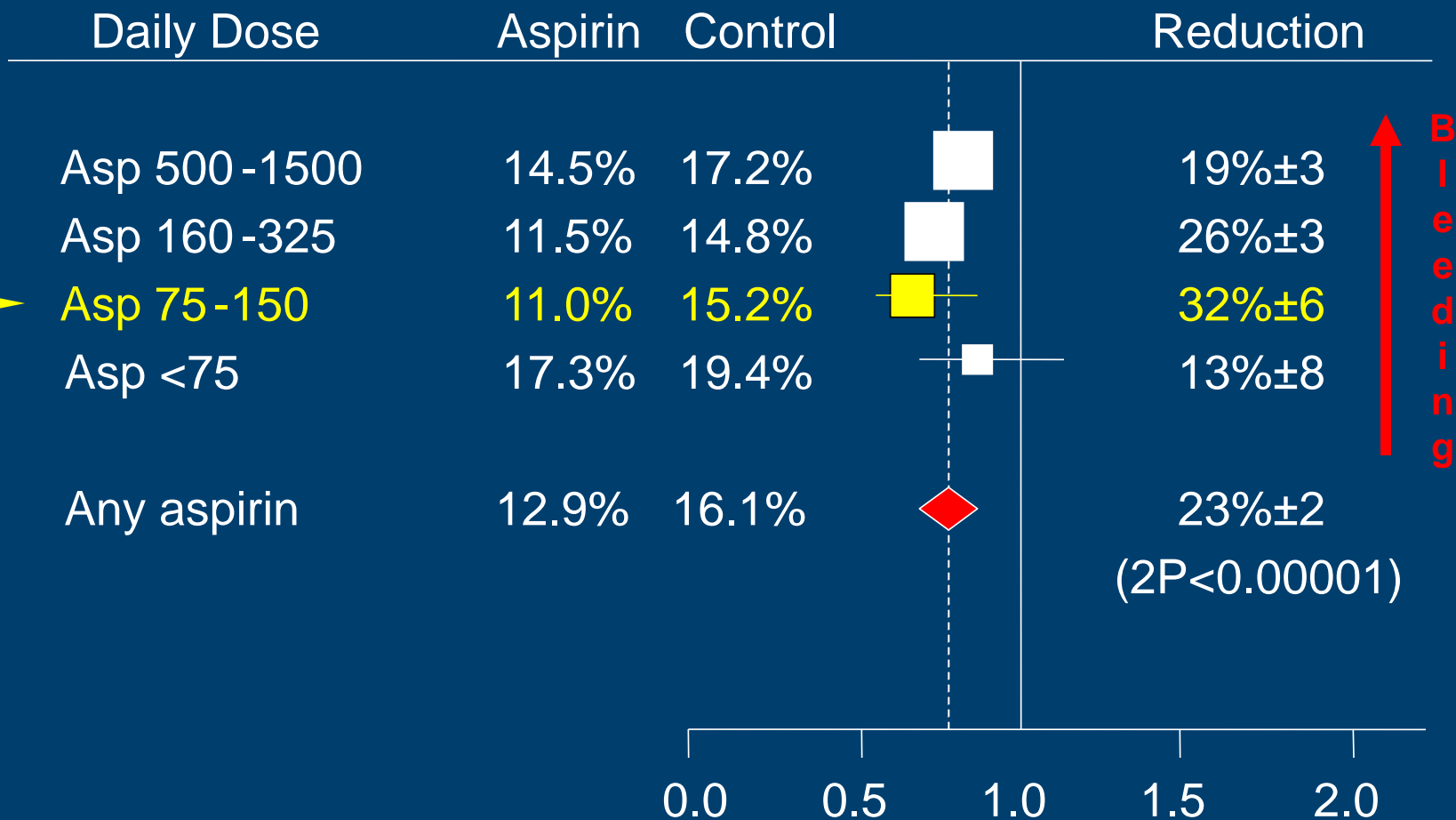
➤ Oral agents: Acute and Chronic treatment

- ❖ Aspirin
- ❖ P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors: Clopidogrel, Prasugrel, Ticagrelor

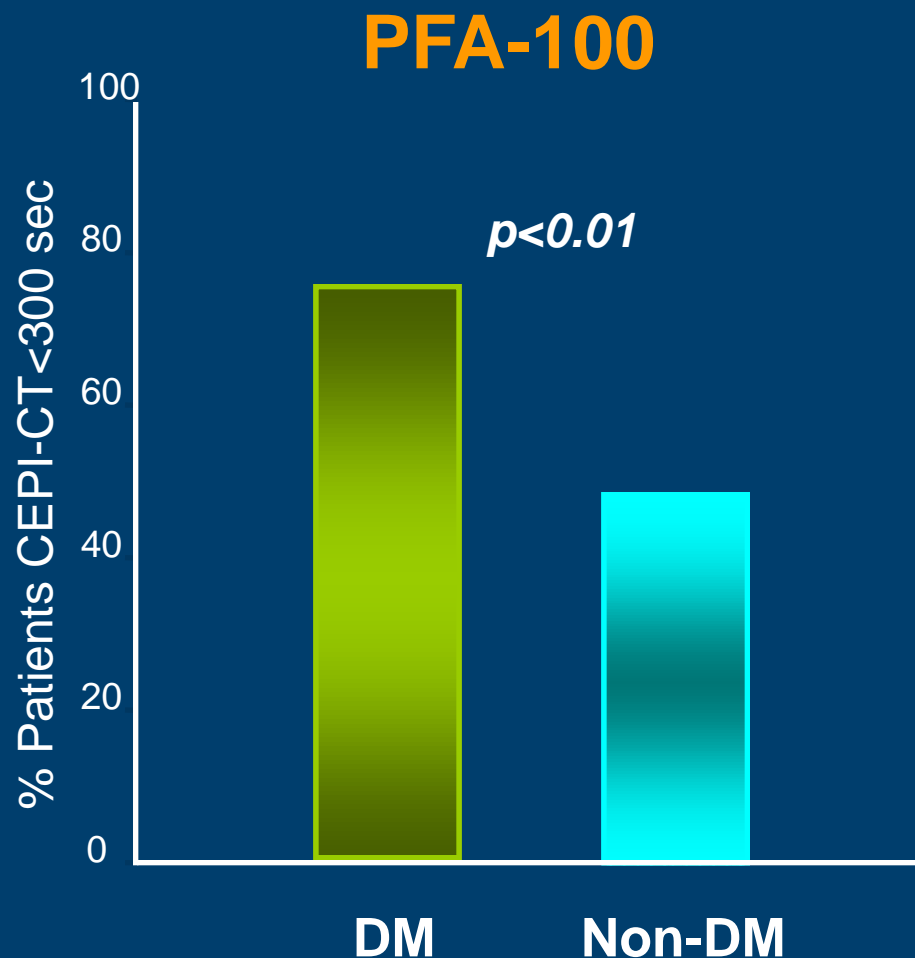
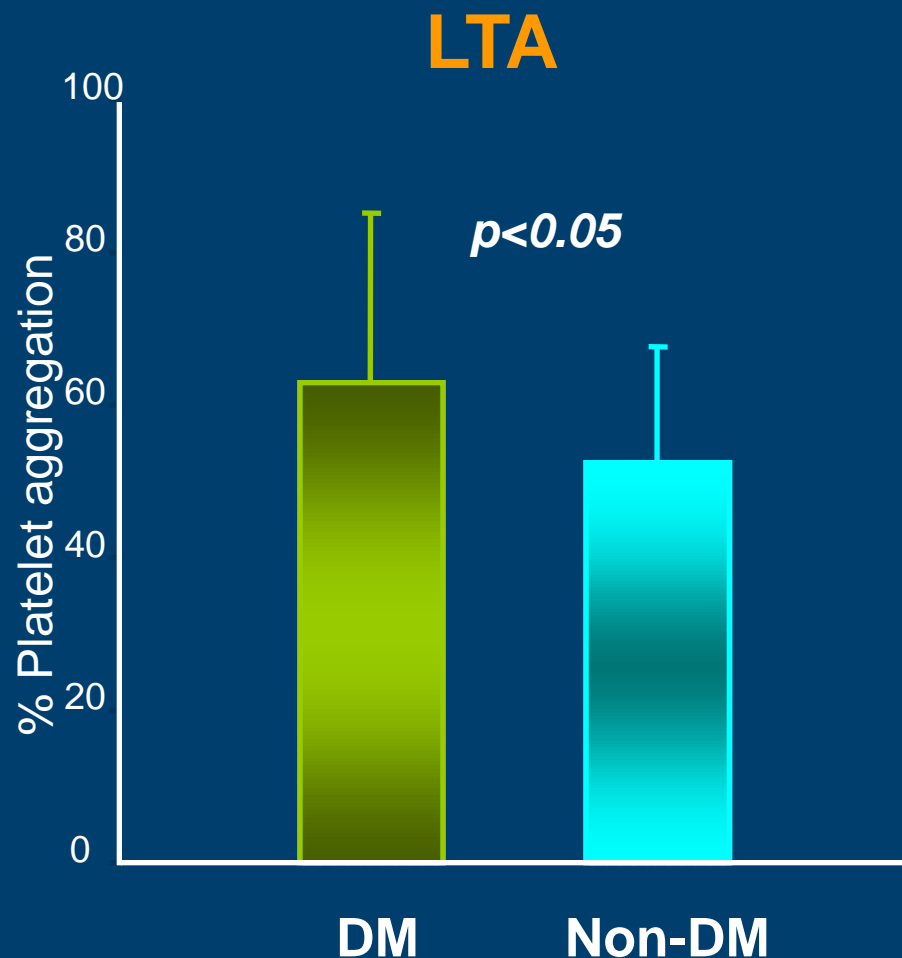
➤ Intravenous agents: Acute phase of treatment

- ❖ GP IIb/IIIa Inhibitors

DIFFERENT DOSES OF ASPIRIN VS CONTROL



ASPIRIN EFFICACY IN DM VS NON-DM PATIENTS



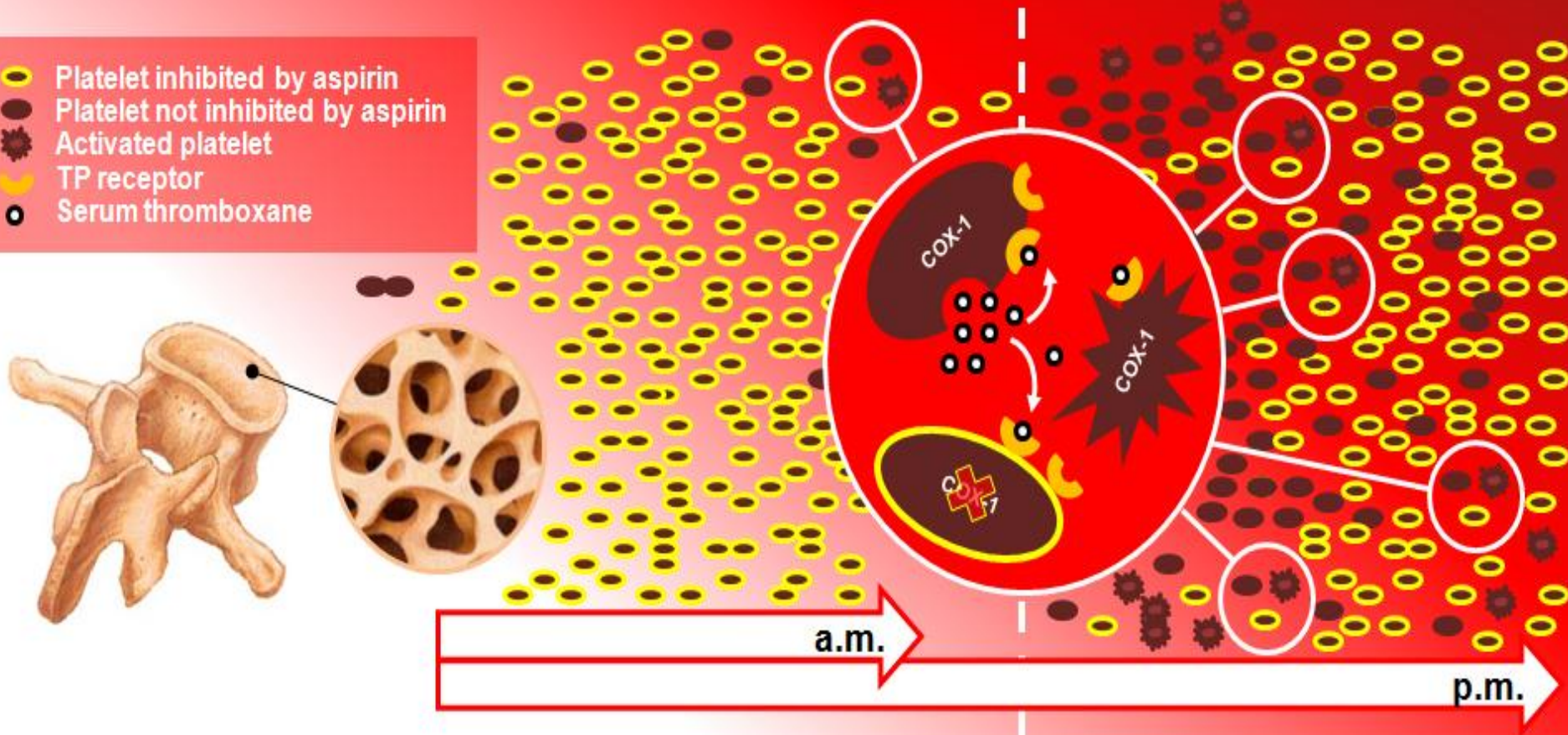
Angiolillo DJ et al. Diabetes. 2005; 54:2430-5

Angiolillo DJ et al. Am J Cardiol. 2006; 97:38-43

CIRCADIAN RELEASE OF PLATELETS INTO BLOODSTREAM FROM BONE MARROW

Impact of a single daily dose of aspirin on newly generated platelets in type 2 DM

- Platelet inhibited by aspirin
- Platelet not inhibited by aspirin
- Activated platelet
- TP receptor
- Serum thromboxane

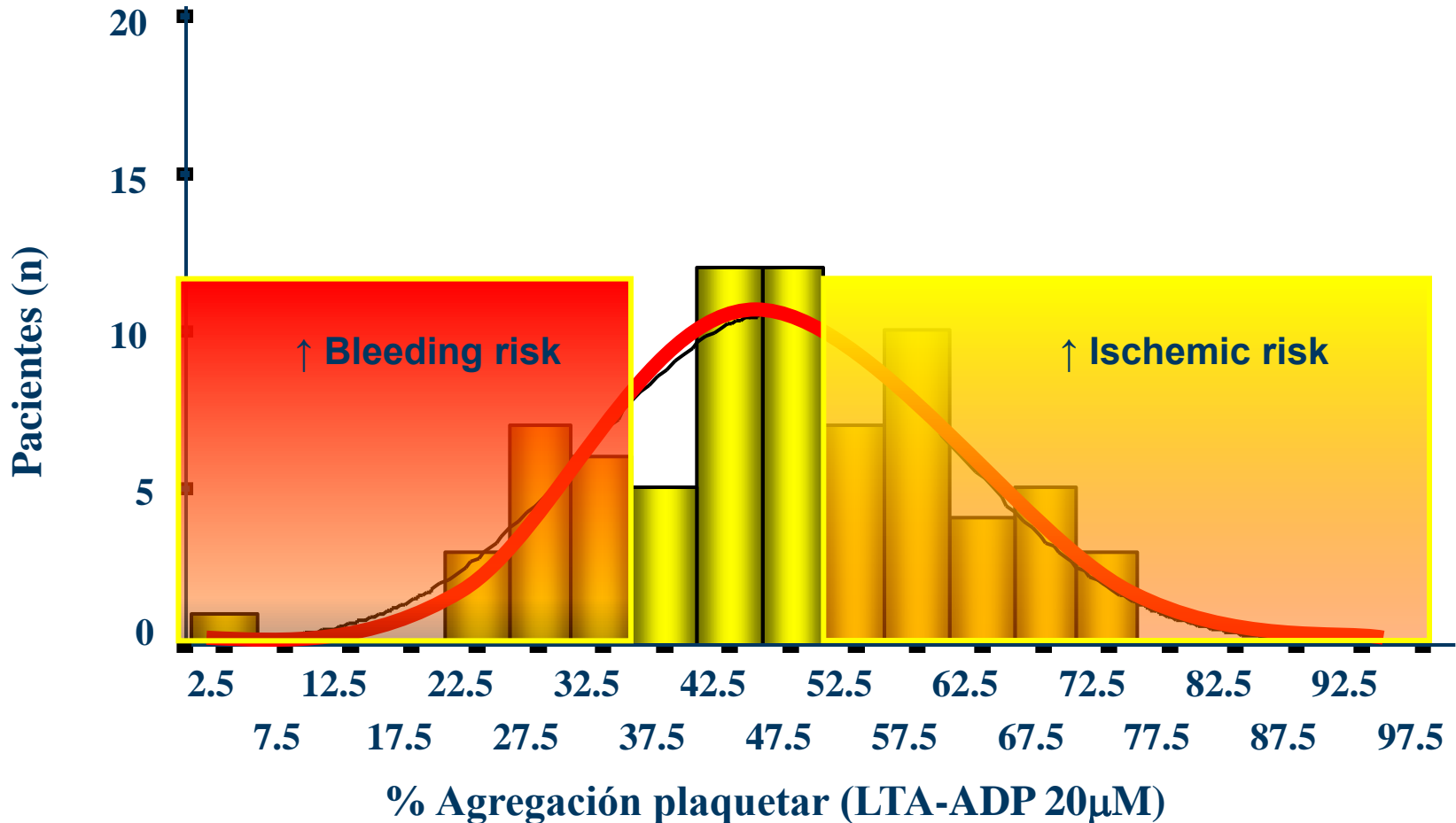


Increased platelet turnover in type 2 DM: Benefit of twice daily dosing?

ASPIRIN + CLOPIDOGREL IN DM PATIENTS

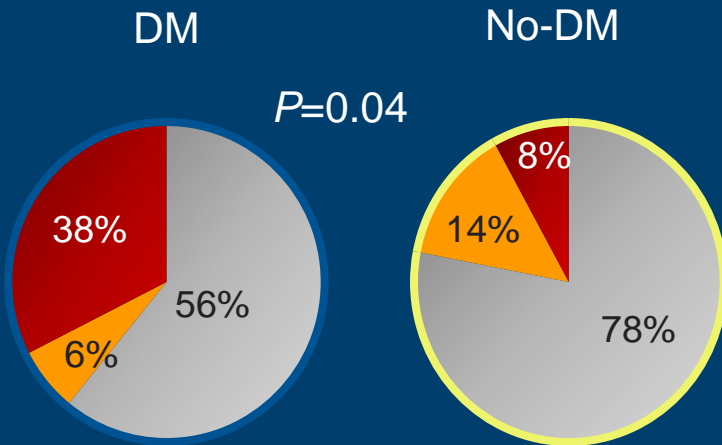
Study	N (Overall)	Scenario	Results in overall population	N (DM)	Results in DM
CURE	12,562	UA/NSTEMI	9.3% vs. 11.4% RR = 0.80 [0.72-0.90]	2,840	14.2% vs. 16.7% RR = 0.84 [0.70-1.02]
PCI-CURE	2,658	CURE patients undergoing PCI	4.5% vs. 6.4% RR = 0.70 [0.50-0.97]	504	12.9% vs. 16.5% RR = 0.77 [0.48-1.22]
CREDO	2,116	Elective PCI	8.5% vs. 11.5% RRR = 26.9% [3.9%-44.4%]	560	% NR RRR = 11.2 [(-46.8)-46.2]
COMMIT	45,852	Acute MI (93% STEMI)	9.2% vs. 10.1% OR = 0.91 [0.86-0.97]	NR	NR
CLARITY	3,491	STEMI with fibrinolysis	15.0% vs. 21.7% OR = 0.64 [0.53-0.76]	575	NR
PCI-CLARITY	1,863	CLARITY patients undergoing PCI	3.6% vs. 6.2% OR = 0.54 [0.35-0.85]	282	6.0% vs. 10.1% OR = 0.61 [0.24-1.53]

CLOPIDOGREL: VARIABILITY IN RESPONSE



INFLUENCE OF DM ON CLOPIDOGREL EFFECTS

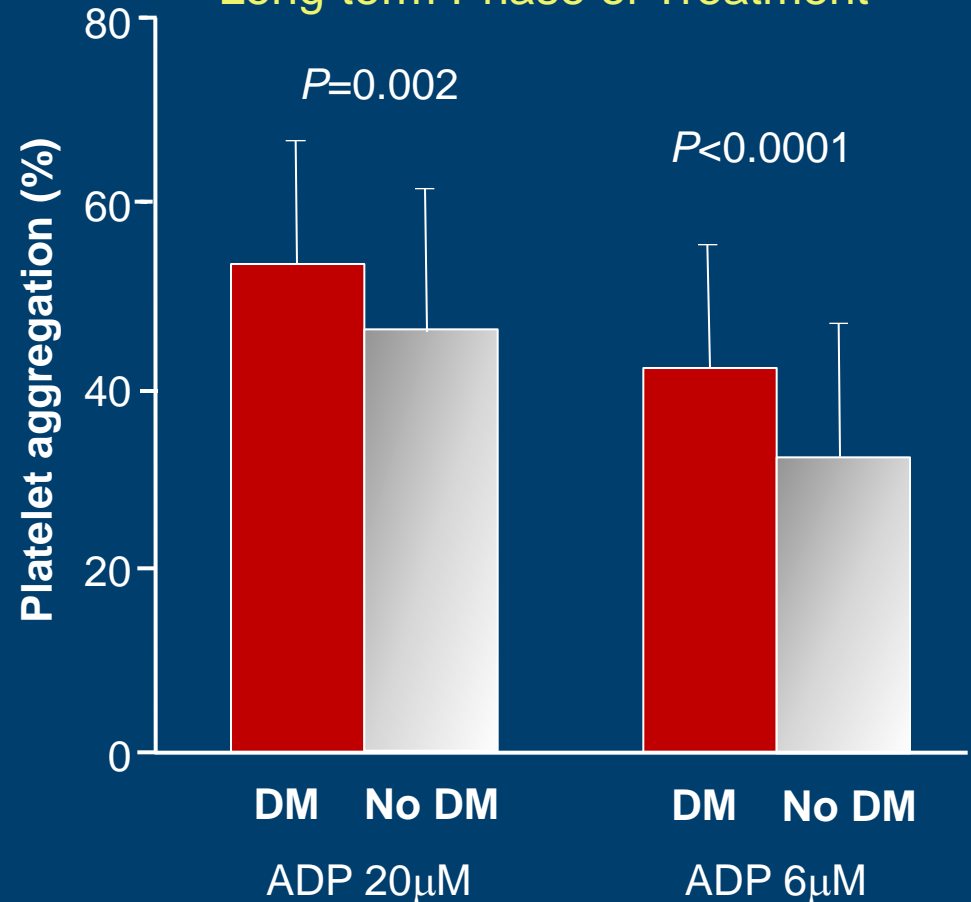
Acute Phase of Treatment



24 hrs post 300 mg LD

- Non-responders
(Platelet inhibition <10%)
- Low responders
(Platelet inhibition 10-29%)
- Responders
(Platelet inhibition >30%)

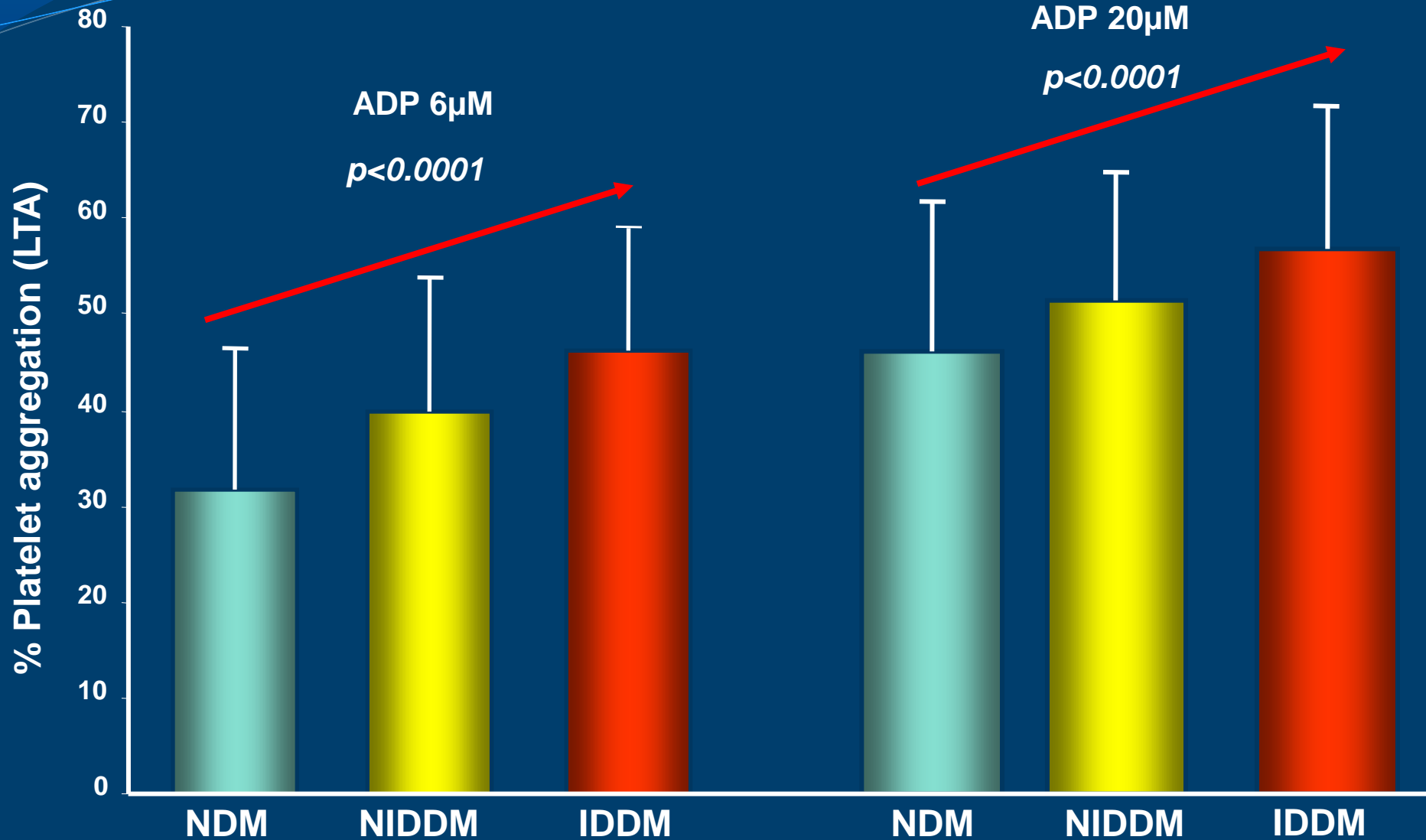
Long-term Phase of Treatment



Angiolillo DJ et al. Diabetes. 2005;54:2430-5.

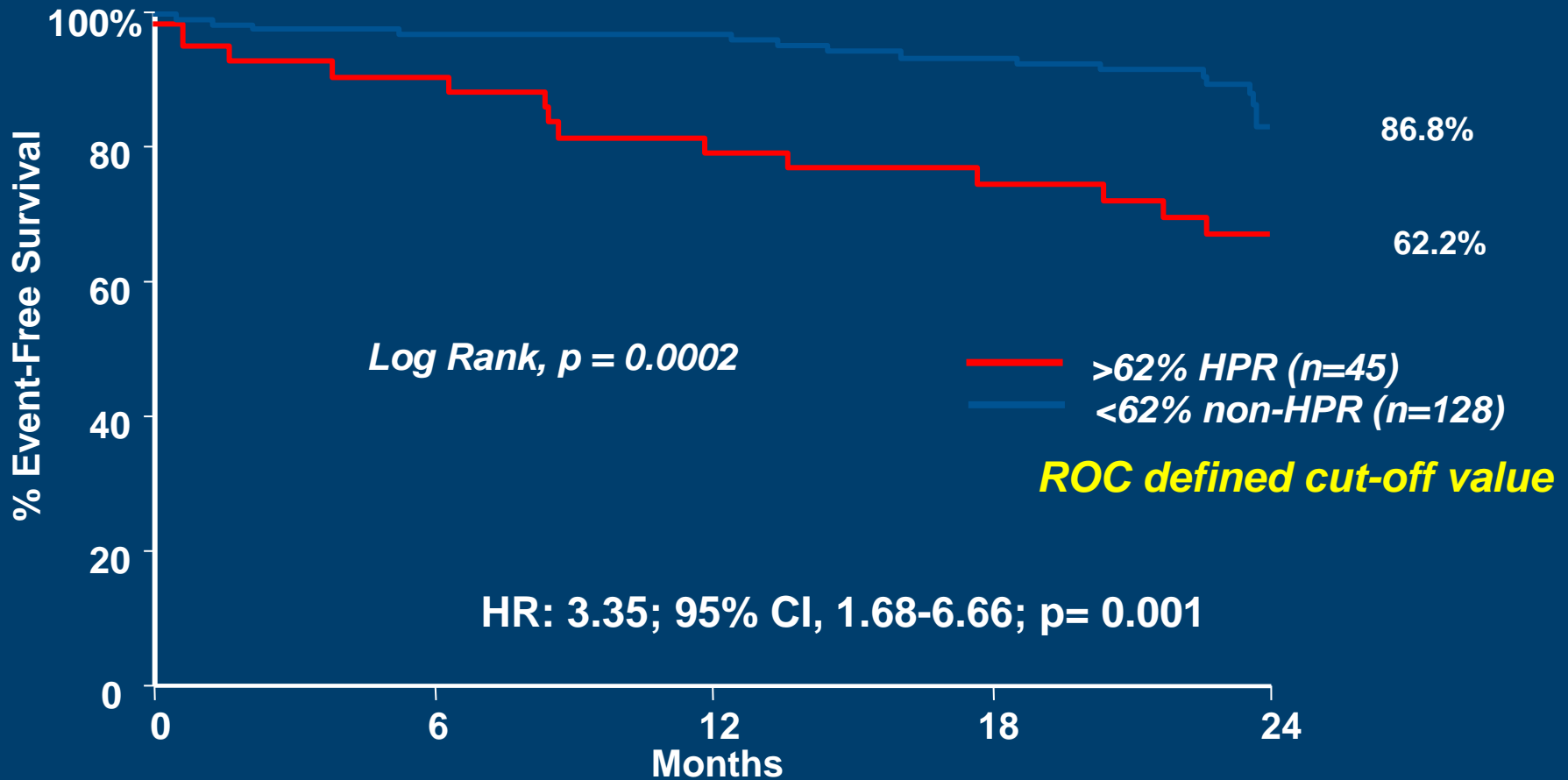
Angiolillo DJ et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2006;48:298-304.

PLATELET FUNCTION ACCORDING TO TREATMENT



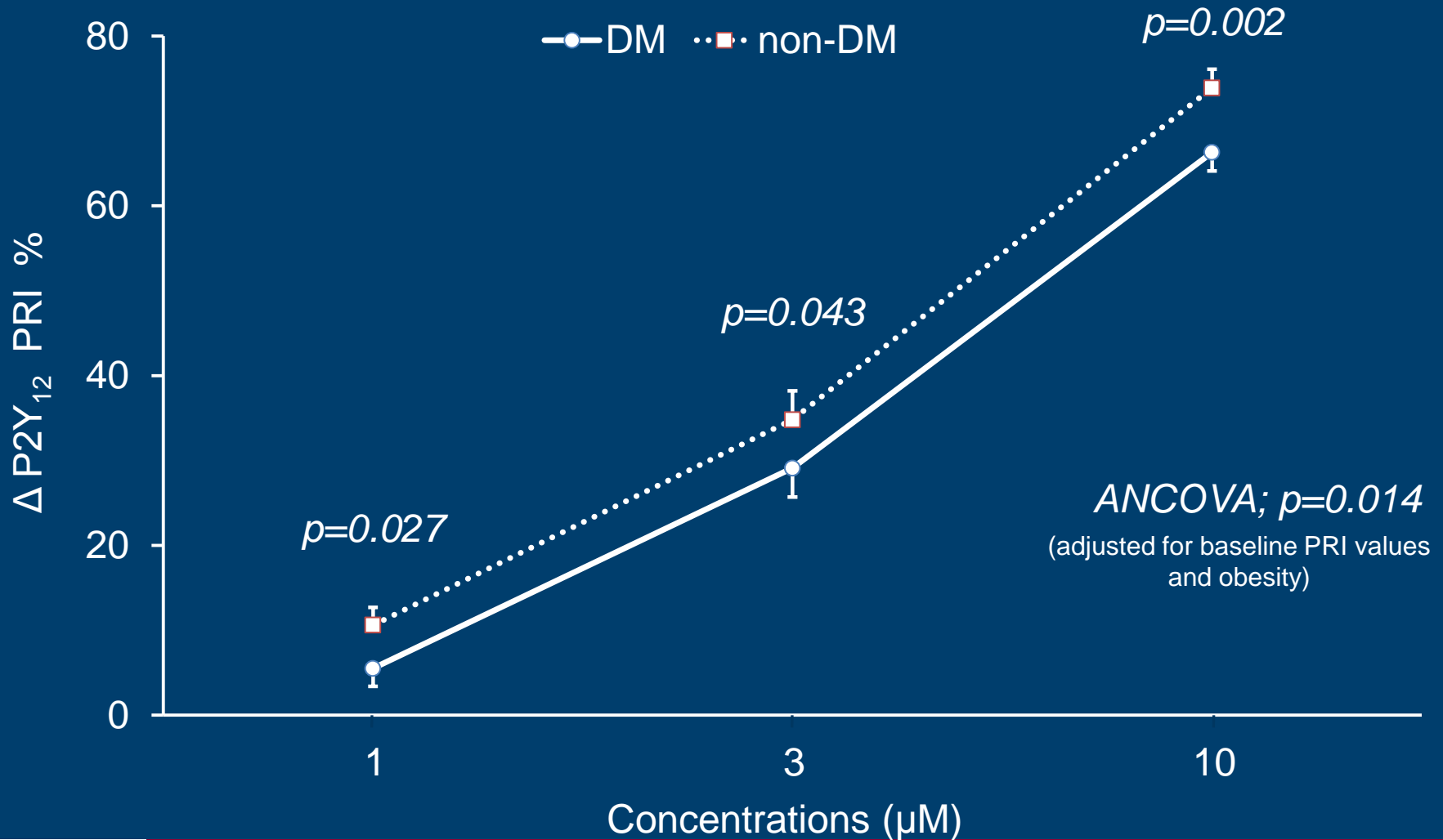
HIGH PLATELET REACTIVITY AND MACE IN DM

MACE (CV death, STEMI, UA/NSTEMI, stroke)



UPREGULATION OF P2Y₁₂ SIGNALING IN DM

Absolute differences in PRI before and after incubation of clopidogrel active metabolite



APPROVED ANTIPLATELET AGENTS

➤ Oral agents: Acute and Chronic treatment

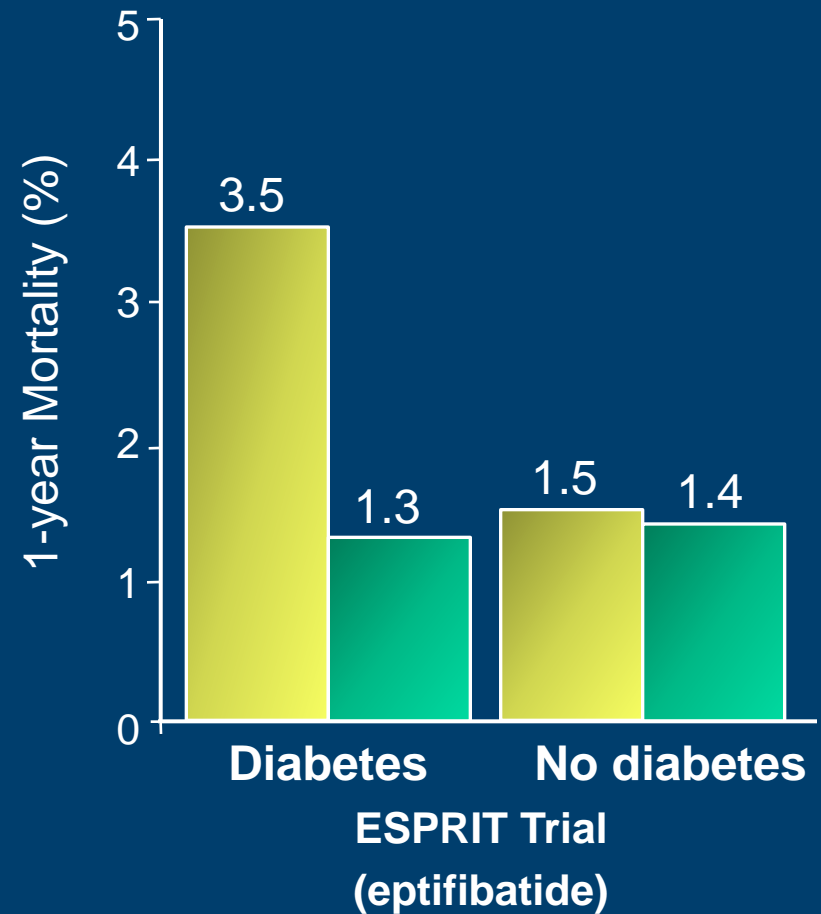
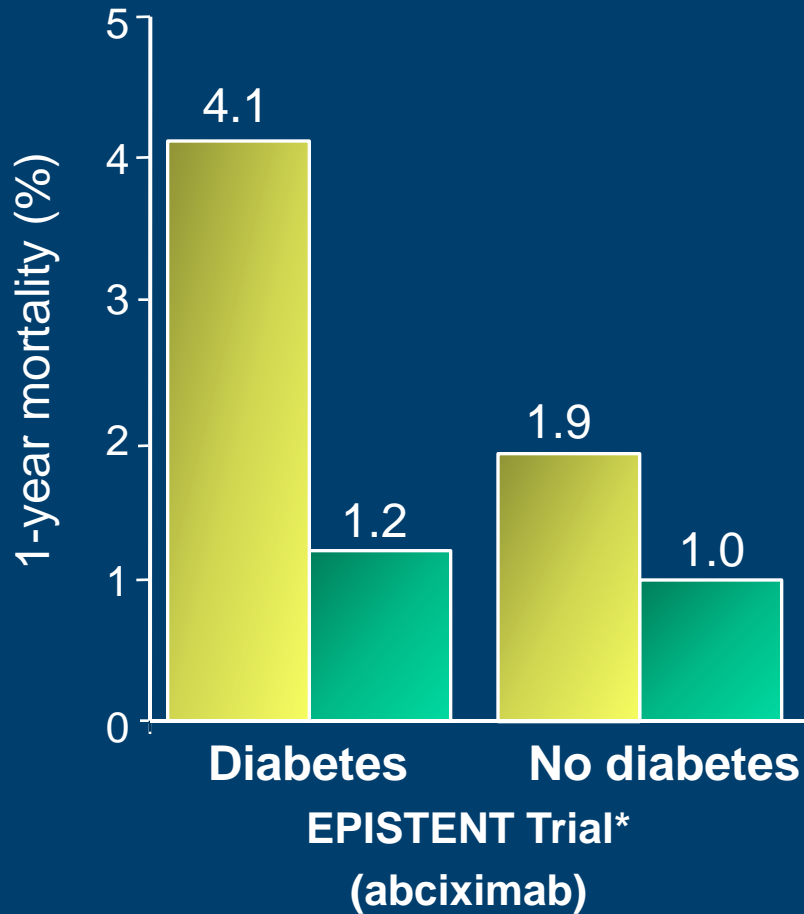
- ❖ Aspirin
- ❖ P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors: Clopidogrel, Prasugrel, Ticagrelor

➤ Intravenous agents: Acute phase of treatment

- ❖ GP IIb/IIIa Inhibitors

GP IIb/IIIa BLOCKADE AND DIABETES

■ Placebo ■ Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa



*Stent arms only

META-ANALYSIS GP IIB/IIIA INHIBITORS: DM PATIENTS WITH NSTEACS

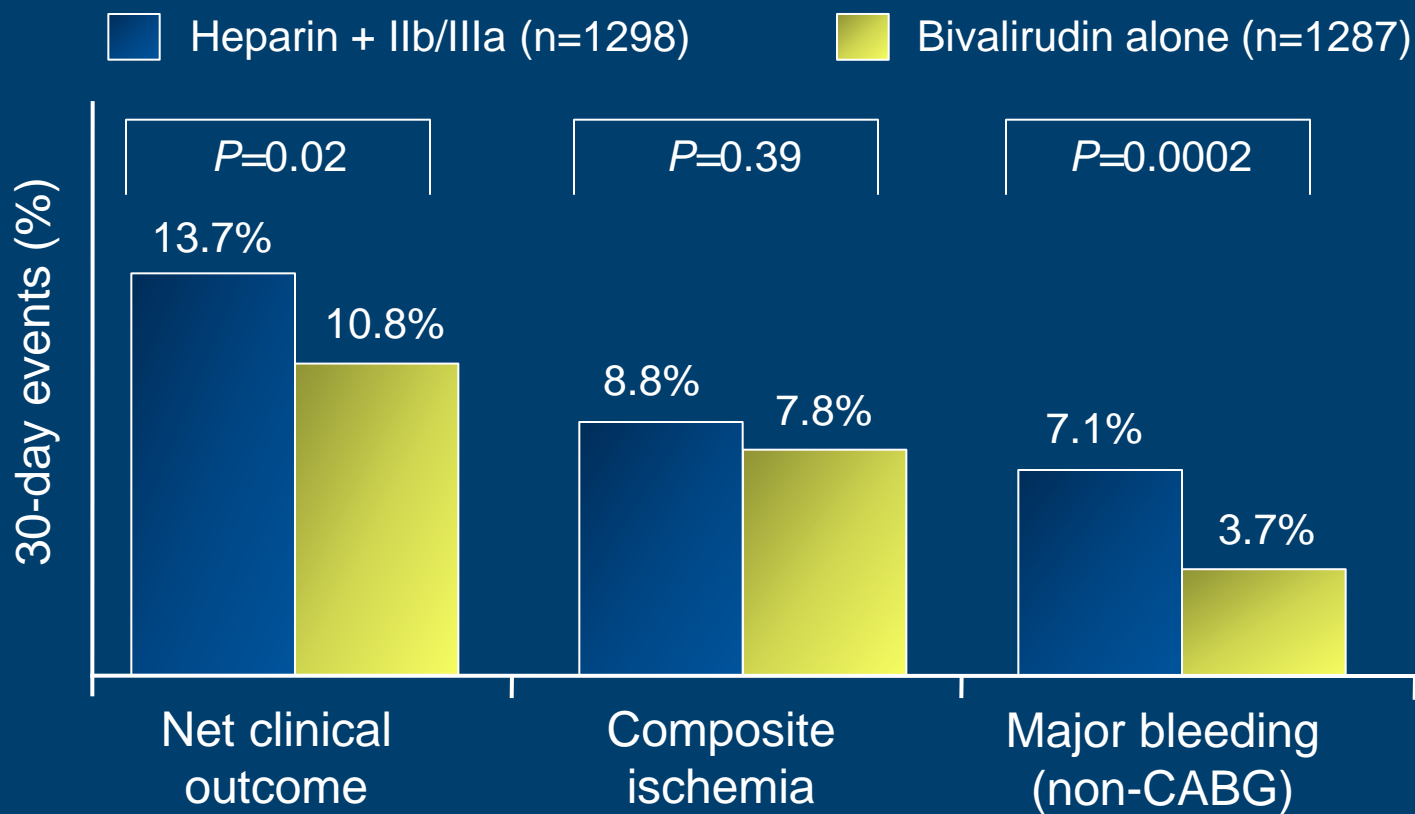
OR with 95% CIs and corresponding P values for treatment effect on 30-day mortality among diabetic patients with ACS (n=6548)

In diabetic patients (n=1279) undergoing PCI during index hospitalization, the GPI use was associated with a mortality reduction at 30 days from 4.0% to 1.2% (OR 0.30; 95% CI 0.14 to 0.69; $P=0.002$; NNT=36).



ACUITY DIABETIC SUBSTUDY

Heparin* + GP IIb/IIIa vs Bivalirudin alone



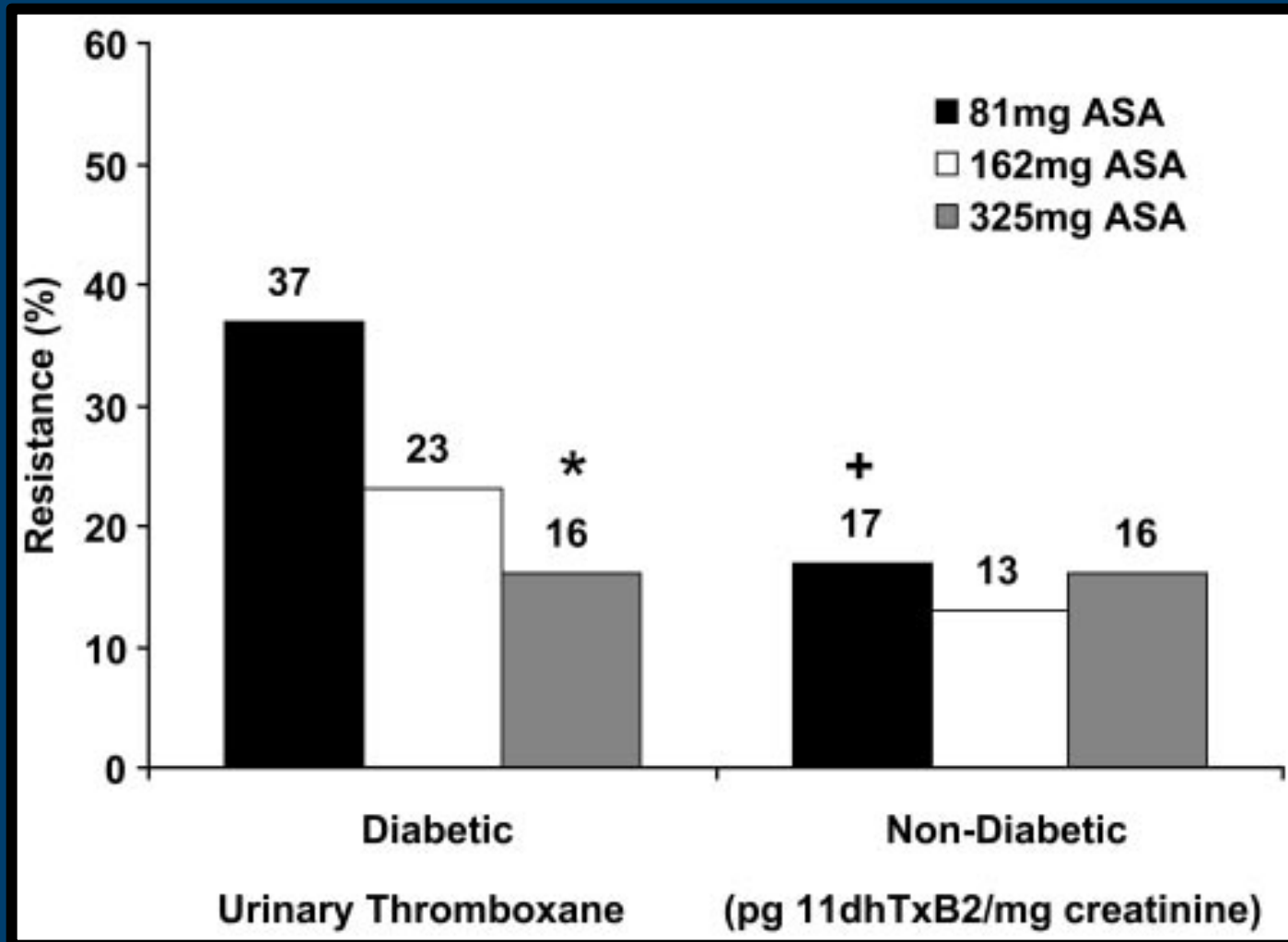
* Heparin = unfractionated or enoxaparin

NOVEL AND FUTURE OPTIONS

STRATEGIES TO OPTIMIZE ASPIRIN INHIBITION IN PATIENTS WITH DM

- Increase aspirin dosing
- Modifying dosing regimen
(e.g. twice daily dosing)
- Using new agents
(not yet available)

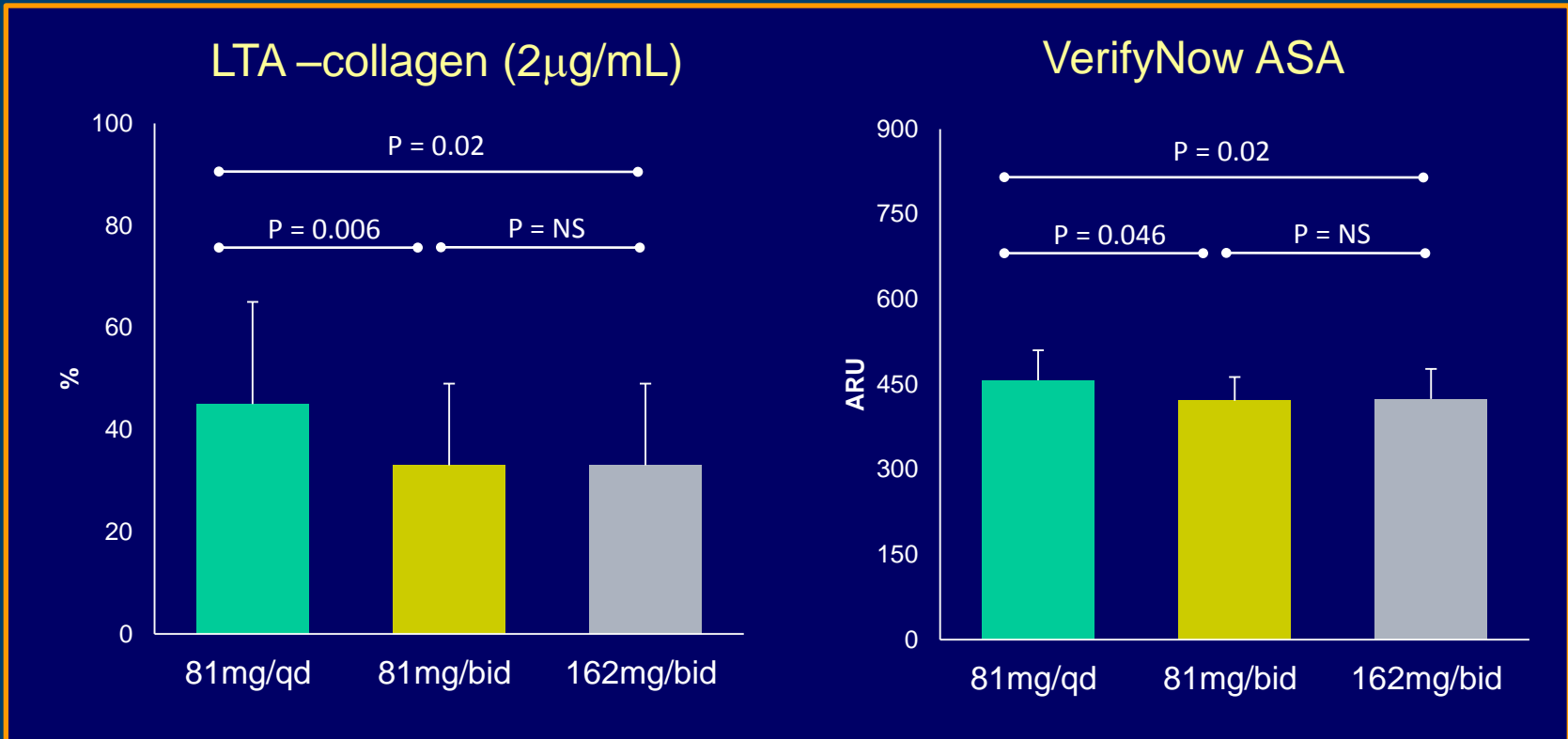
INCREASING ASPIRIN DOSAGE IN DM



STRATEGIES TO OPTIMIZE ASPIRIN INHIBITION IN PATIENTS WITH DM

- Increase aspirin dosing
- **Modifying dosing regimen**
(e.g. twice daily dosing)
- Using new agents
(not yet available)

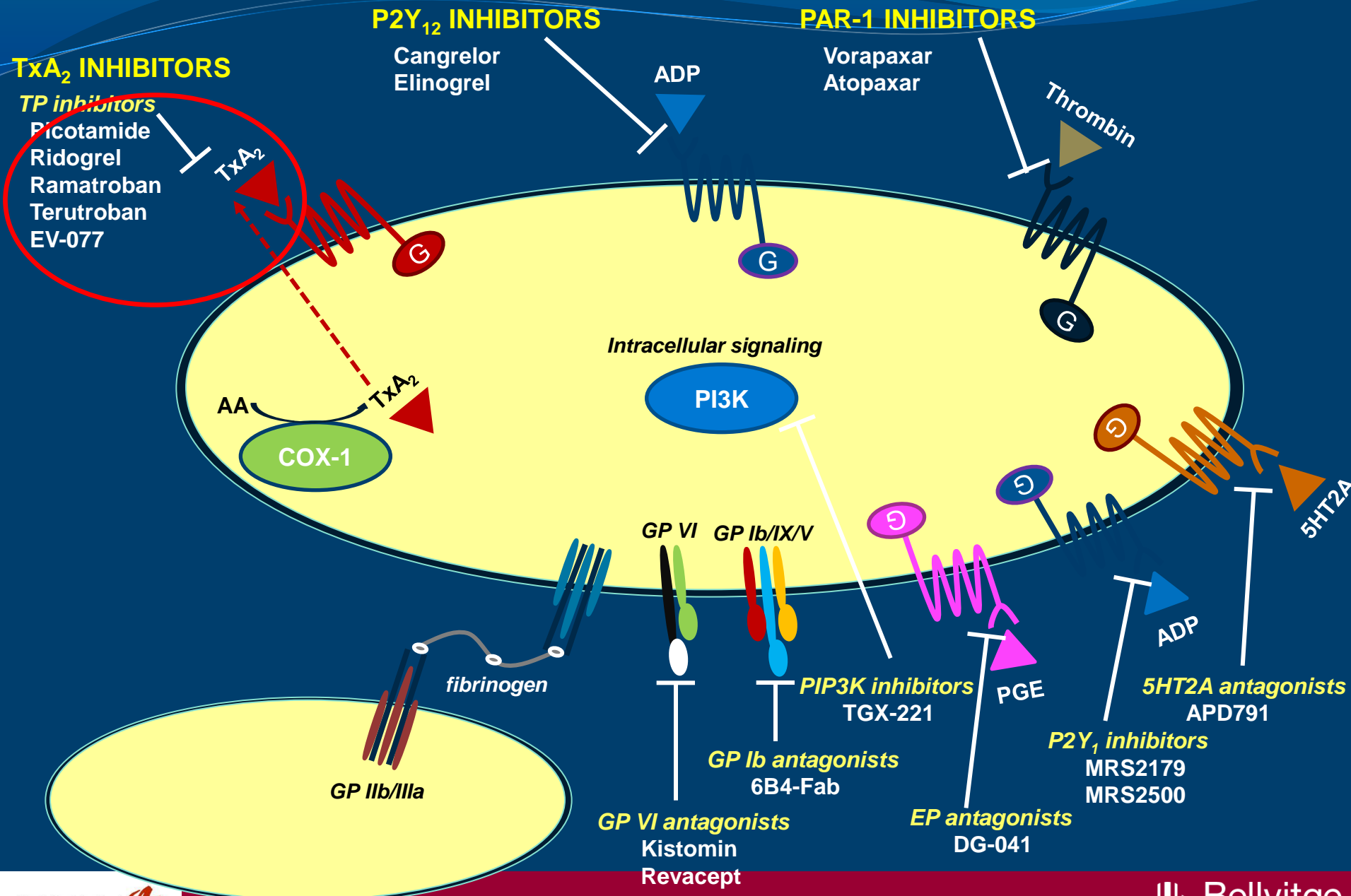
IMPACT OF ONCE VS. TWICE DAILY ASPIRIN DOSING ON PLATELET REACTIVITY



STRATEGIES TO OPTIMIZE ASPIRIN INHIBITION IN PATIENTS WITH DM

- Increase aspirin dosing
- Modifying dosing regimen
(e.g. twice daily dosing)
- Using new agents
(not yet available)

NOVEL AGENTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT



STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE P2Y₁₂ INHIBITION IN PATIENTS WITH DM

- Increase clopidogrel dosing
(e.g. 150 mg maintenance dosing)
- Adding agents that modulate intraplatelet cAMP
(e.g. triple therapy: ASA + clopidogrel + cilostazol)
- Using more potent P2Y₁₂ inhibitors
(e.g. prasugrel, ticagrelor, cangrelor, elinogrel)

HIGH CLOPIDOGREL MAINTENANCE DOSING IN POOR-RESPONDERS DM

PATIENTS WITH SUBOPTIMAL CLOPIDOGREL RESPONSE

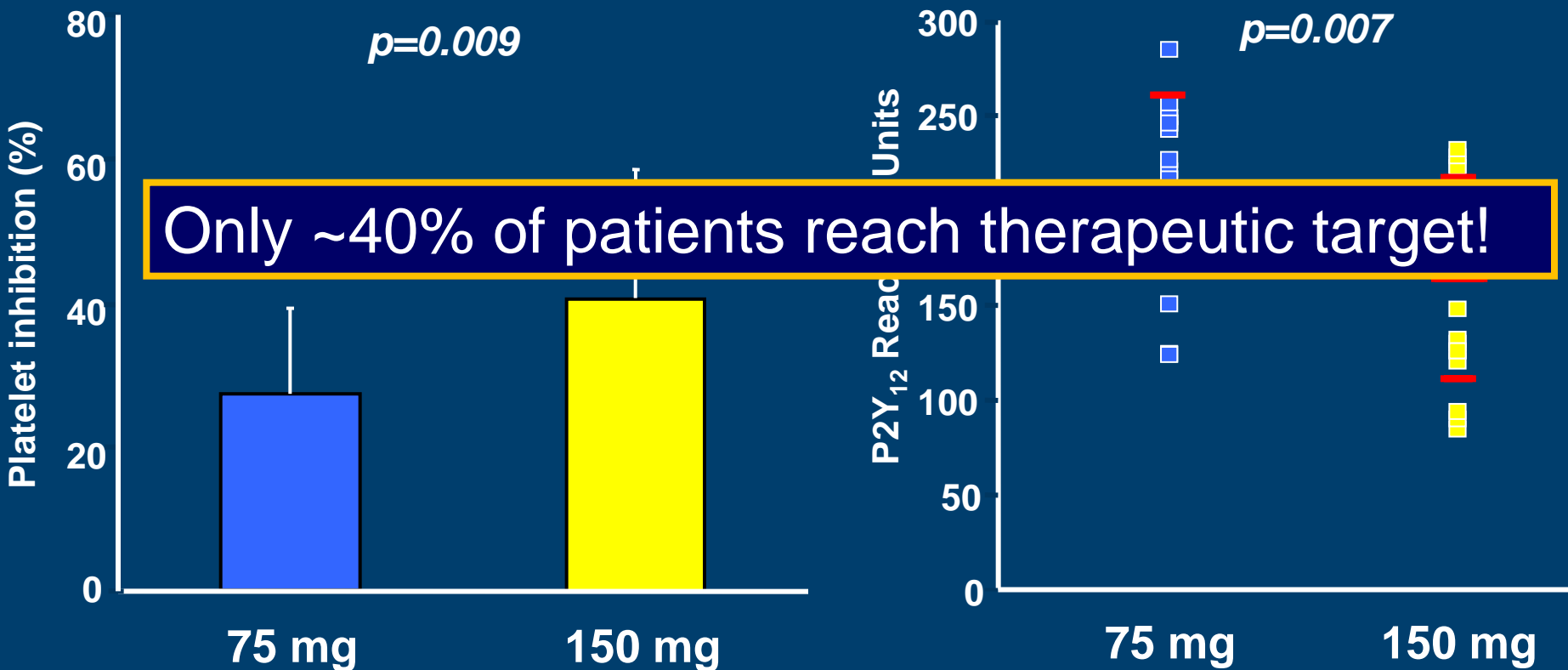
VerifyNow P2Y₁₂ substudy

%IPA

$p=0.009$

PRU

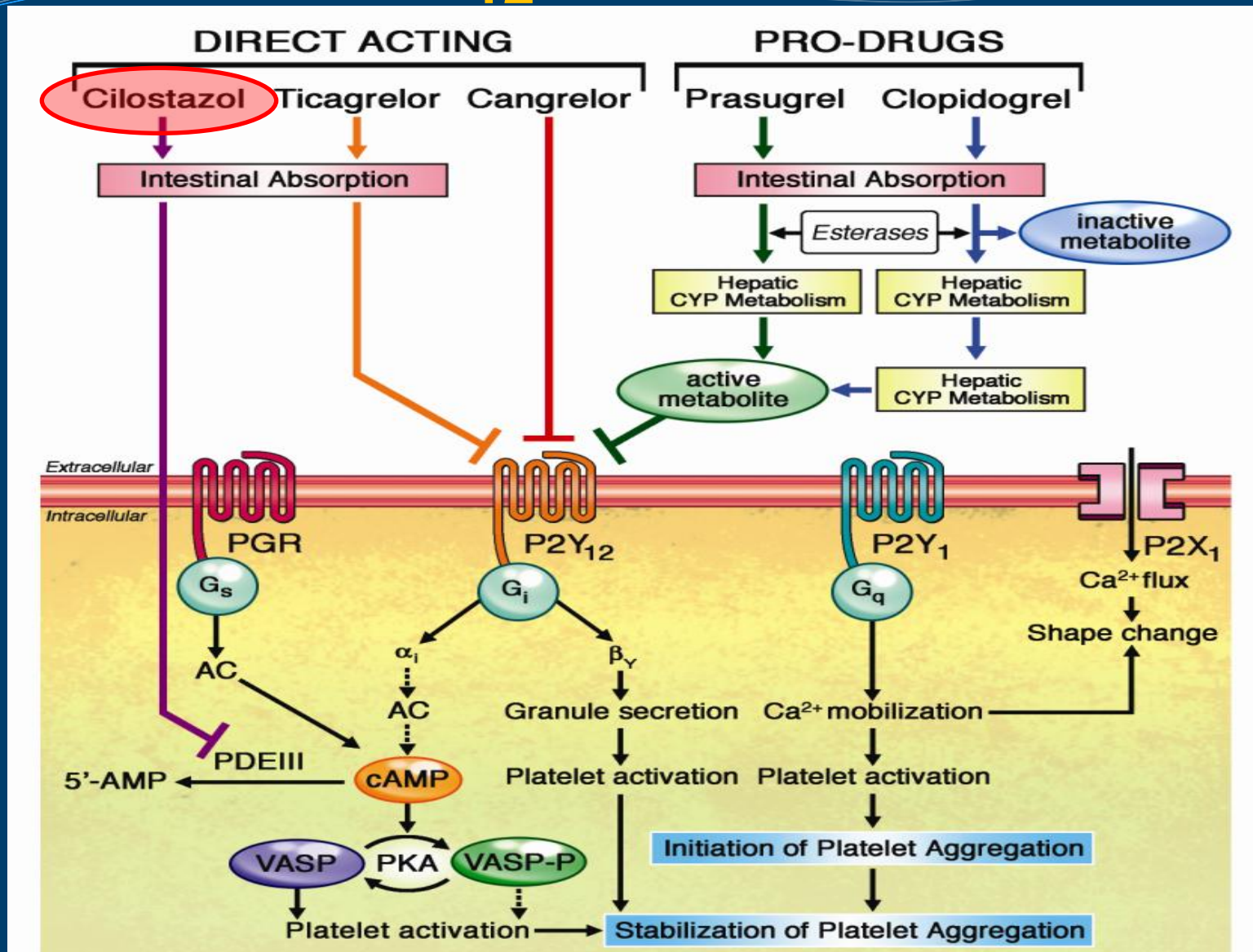
$p=0.007$



STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE P2Y₁₂ INHIBITION IN PATIENTS WITH DM

- Increase clopidogrel dosing
(e.g. 150 mg maintenance dosing)
- **Adding agents that modulate intraplatelet cAMP**
(e.g. triple therapy: ASA + clopidogrel + cilostazol)
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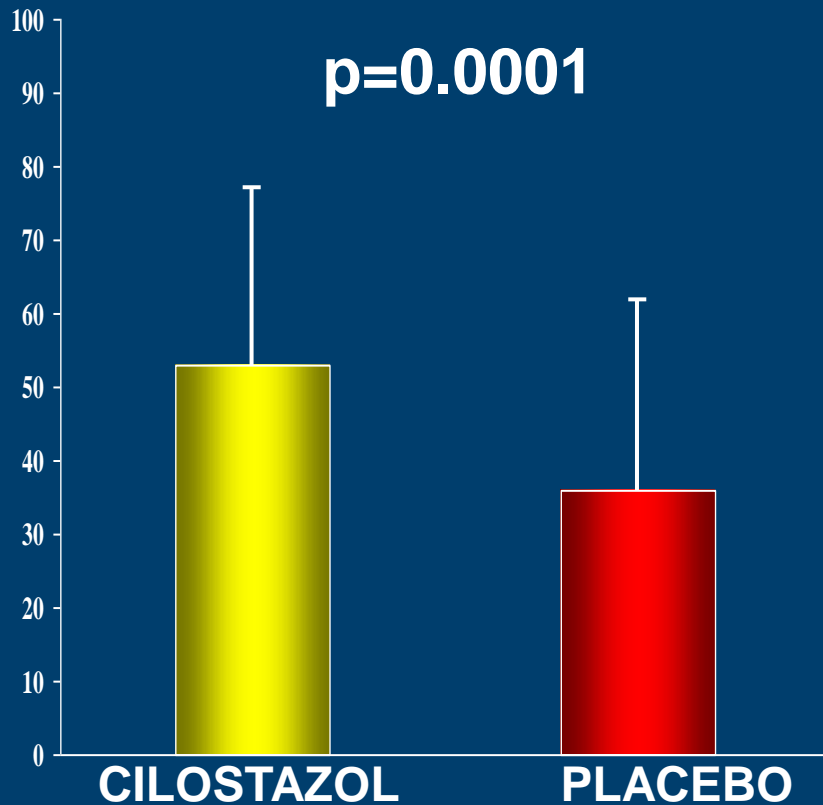
P2Y₁₂ INHIBITORS



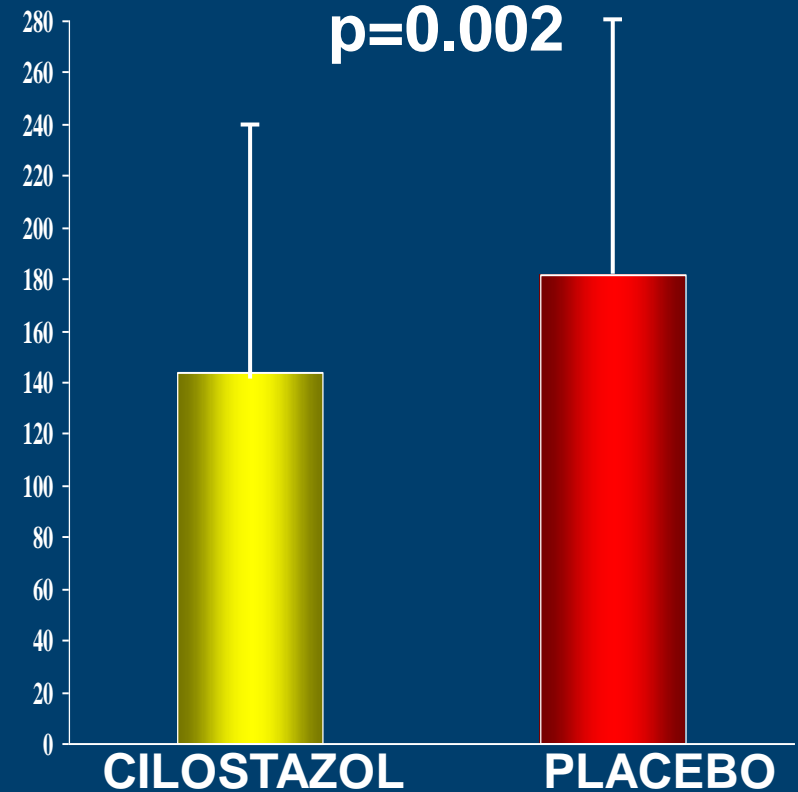
ADJUNCTIVE CILOSTAZOL THERAPY IN DM PATIENTS ON DAPT

VerifyNow P2Y₁₂ assay

P2Y₁₂ inhibition

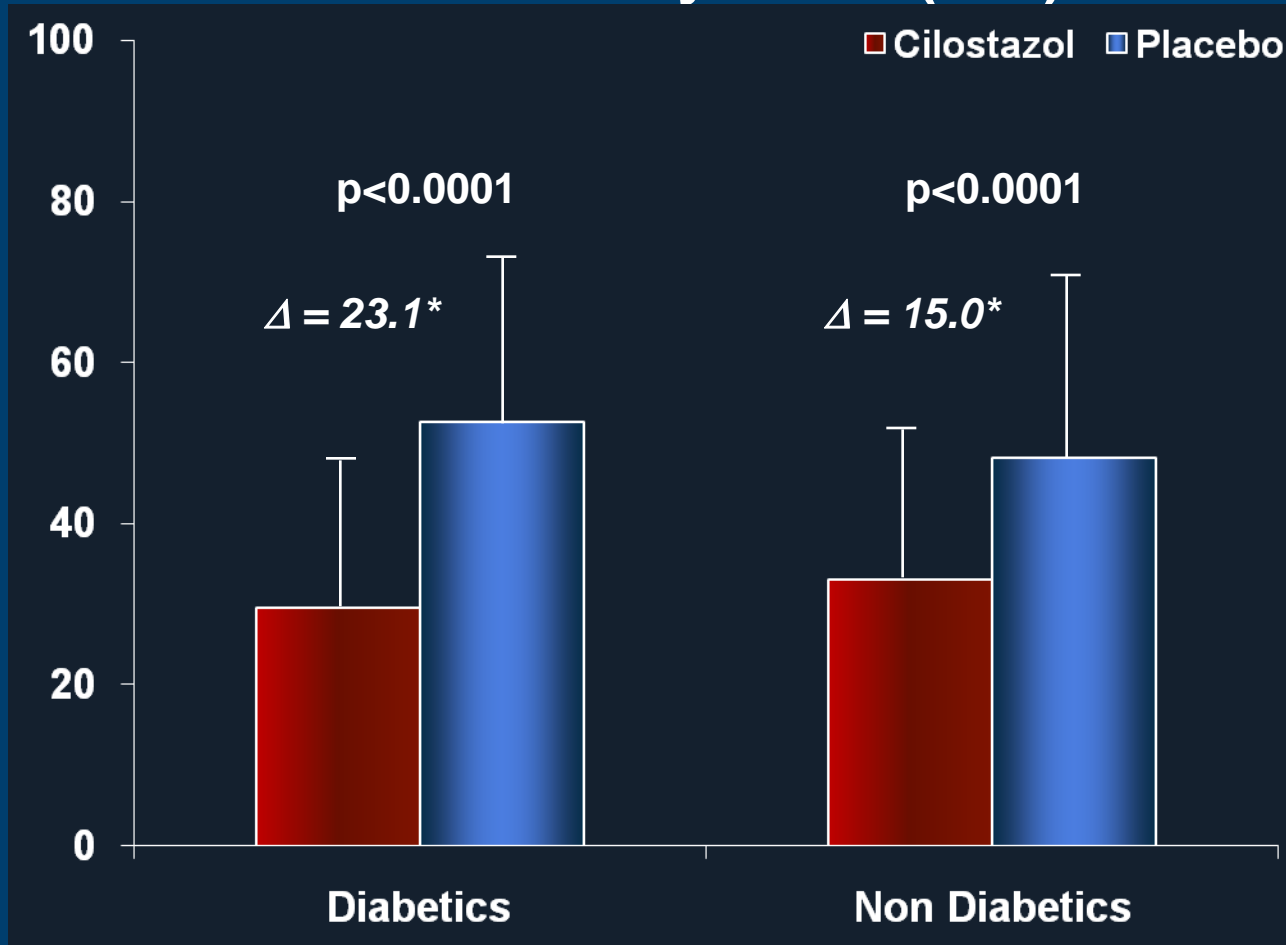


PRU



ADJUNCTIVE CILOSTAZOL IN PATIENTS ON DAPT

P2Y12 Reactivity Index (PRI)

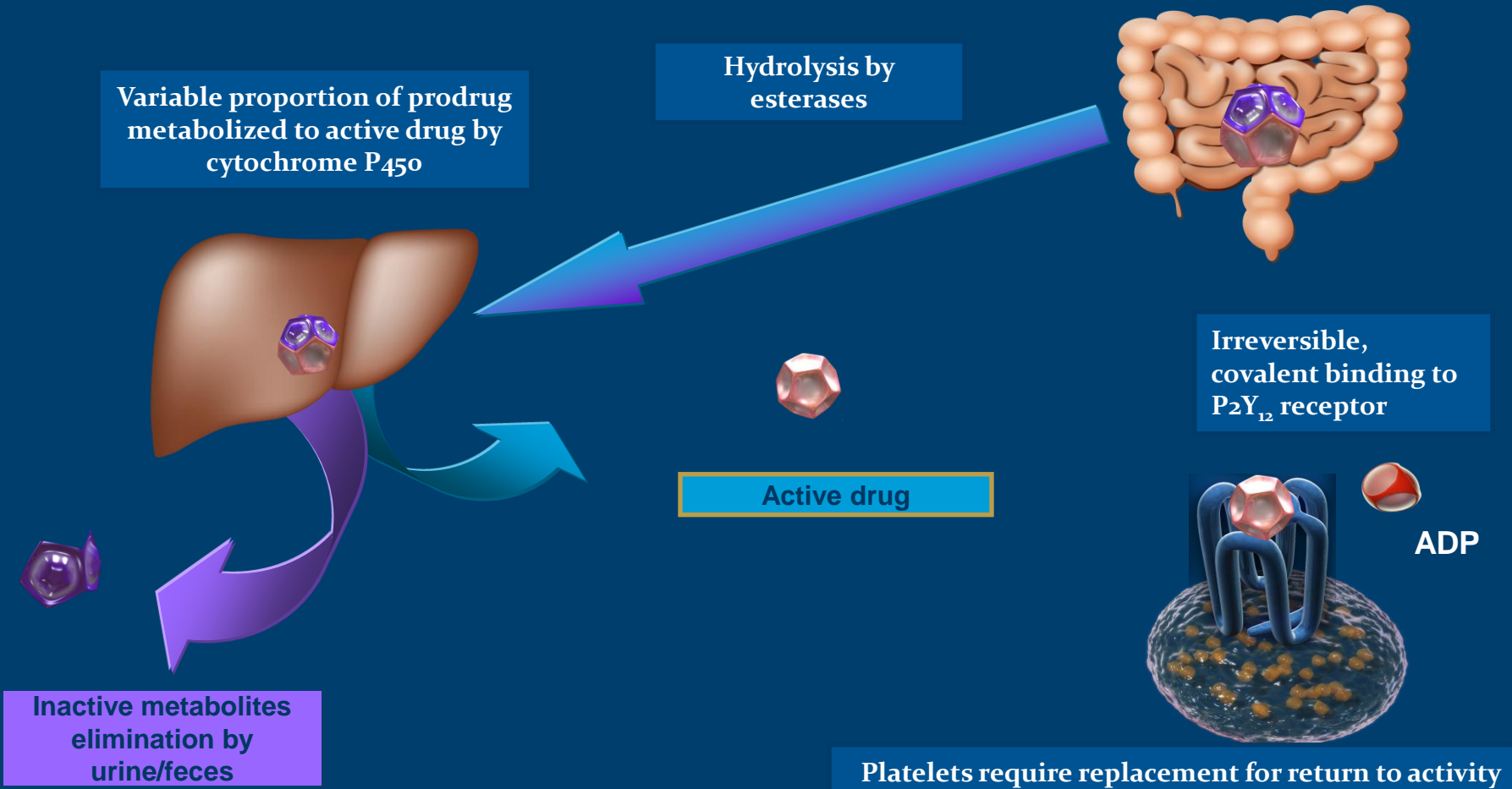


* p between $\Delta = 0.039$

STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE P2Y₁₂ INHIBITION IN PATIENTS WITH DM

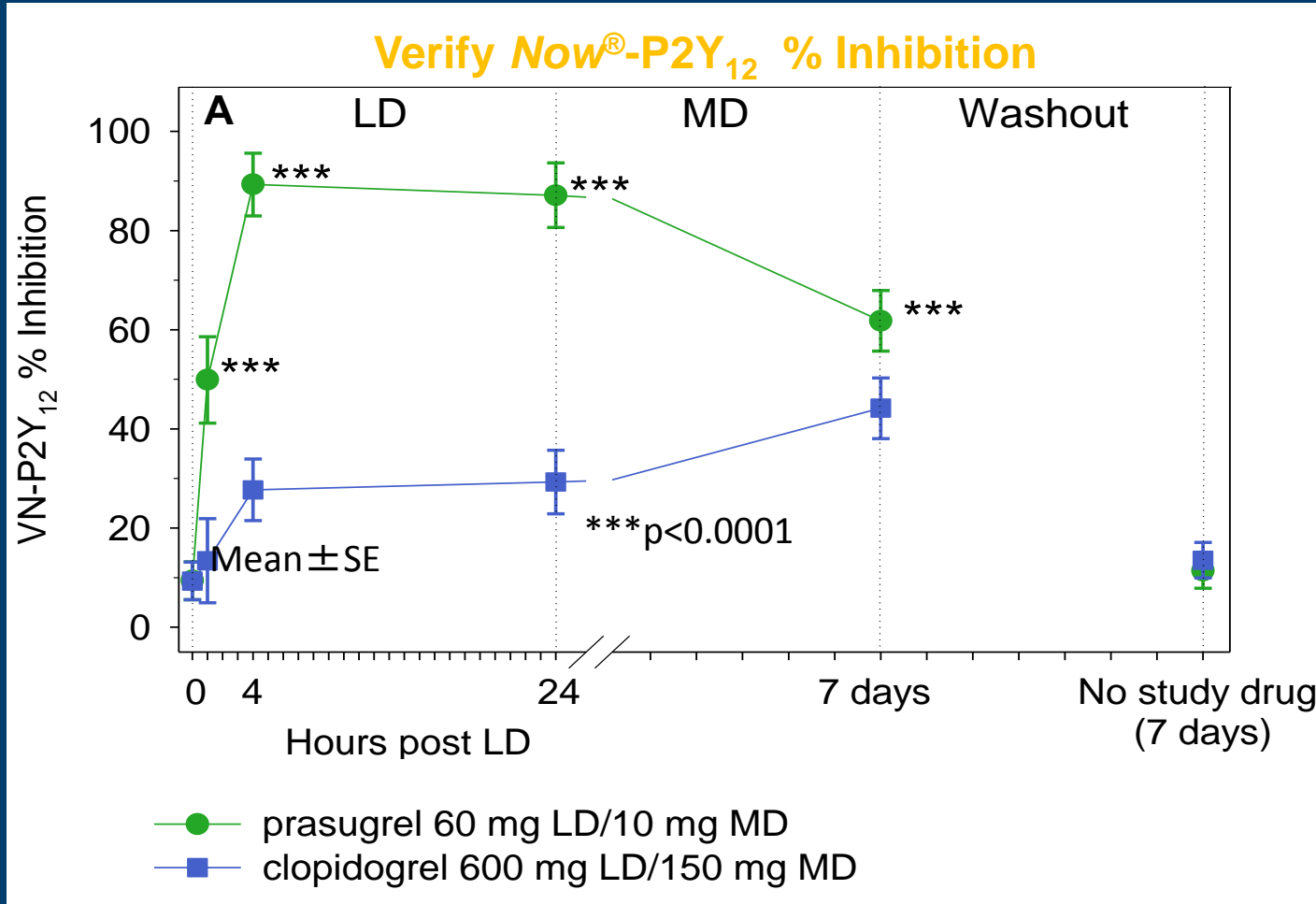
- Increase clopidogrel dosing
(e.g. 150 mg maintenance dosing)
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(e.g. triple therapy: ASA + clopidogrel + cilostazol)
- Using more potent P2Y₁₂ inhibitors
(e.g. prasugrel, ticagrelor, cangrelor, elinogrel)

MECHANISM OF ACTION OF THIENOPYRIDINES



IMPACT OF PRASUGREL IN PLATELET FUNCTION IN DM PATIENTS

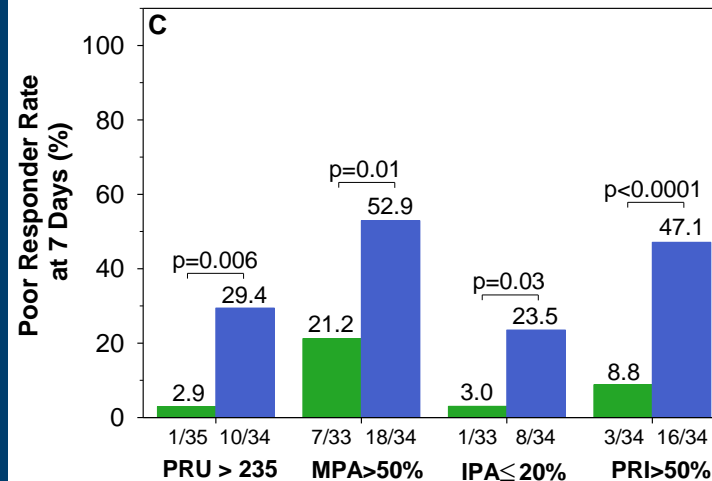
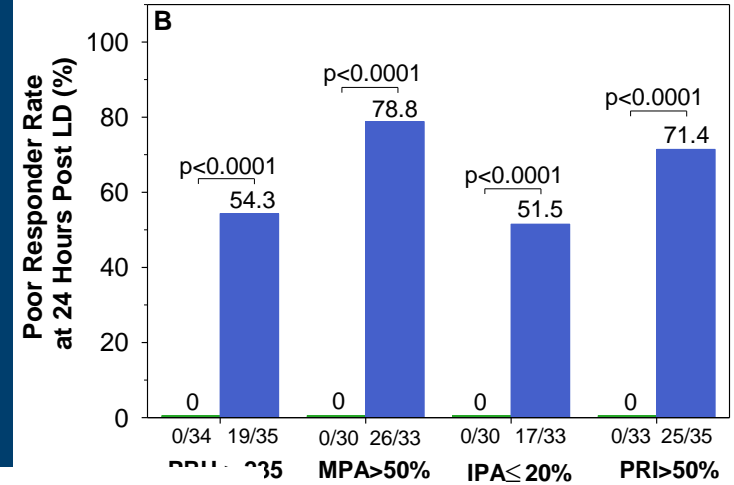
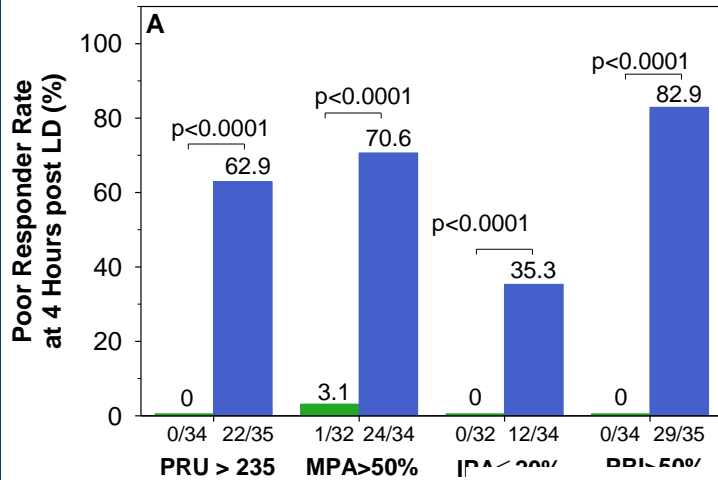
Prasugrel (standard dose) vs Clopidogrel (high dose) in DM patients



Similar findings obtained with MPA to 5 and 20 μ M ADP, VASP PRI, and Verify Now[®] PRU

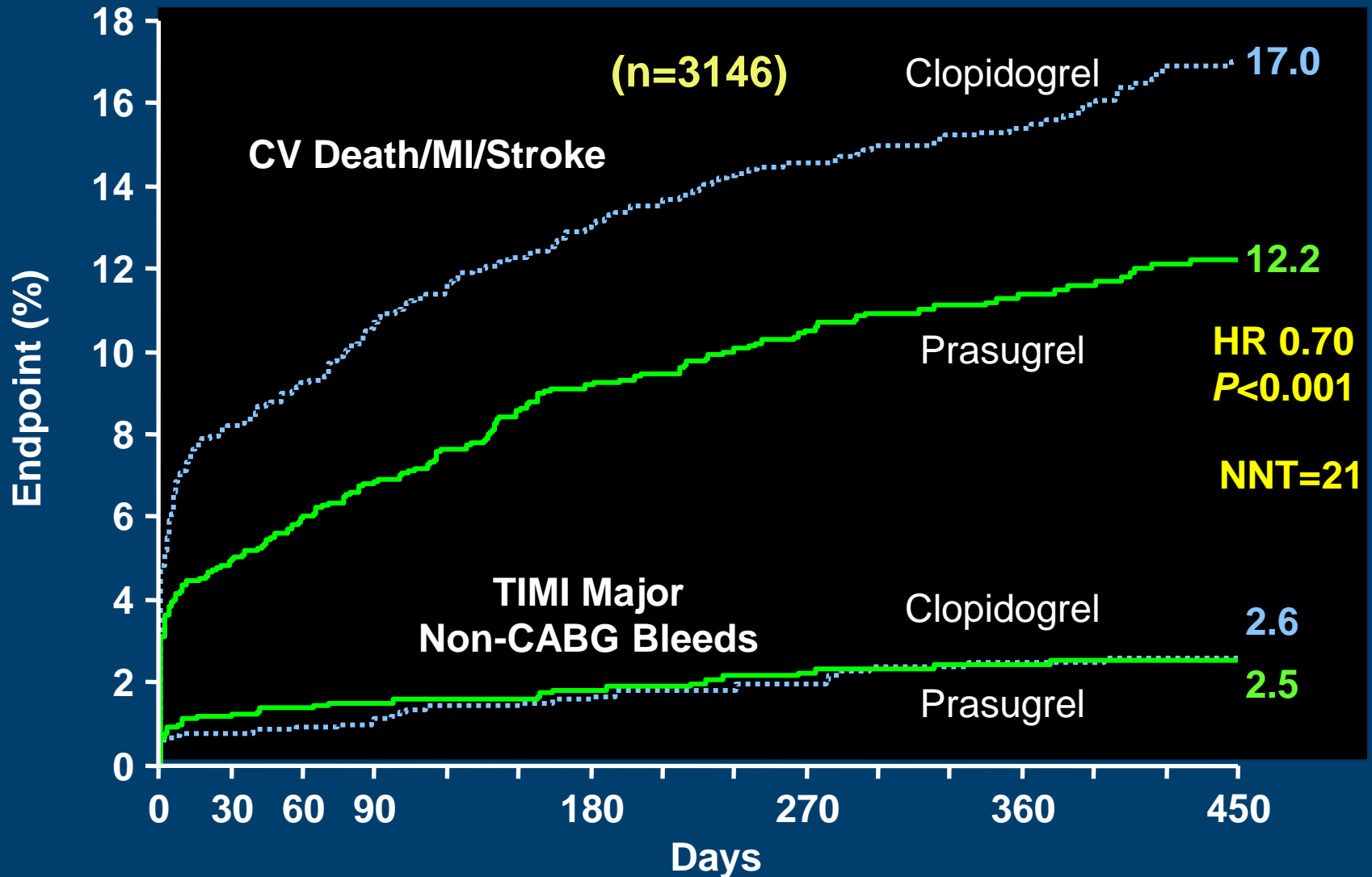
PRASUGREL AND POOR RESPONSIVENESS

Poor responder analyses at: A) 4 h post LD ; B) 24 h post LD; and C) 7 days post MD

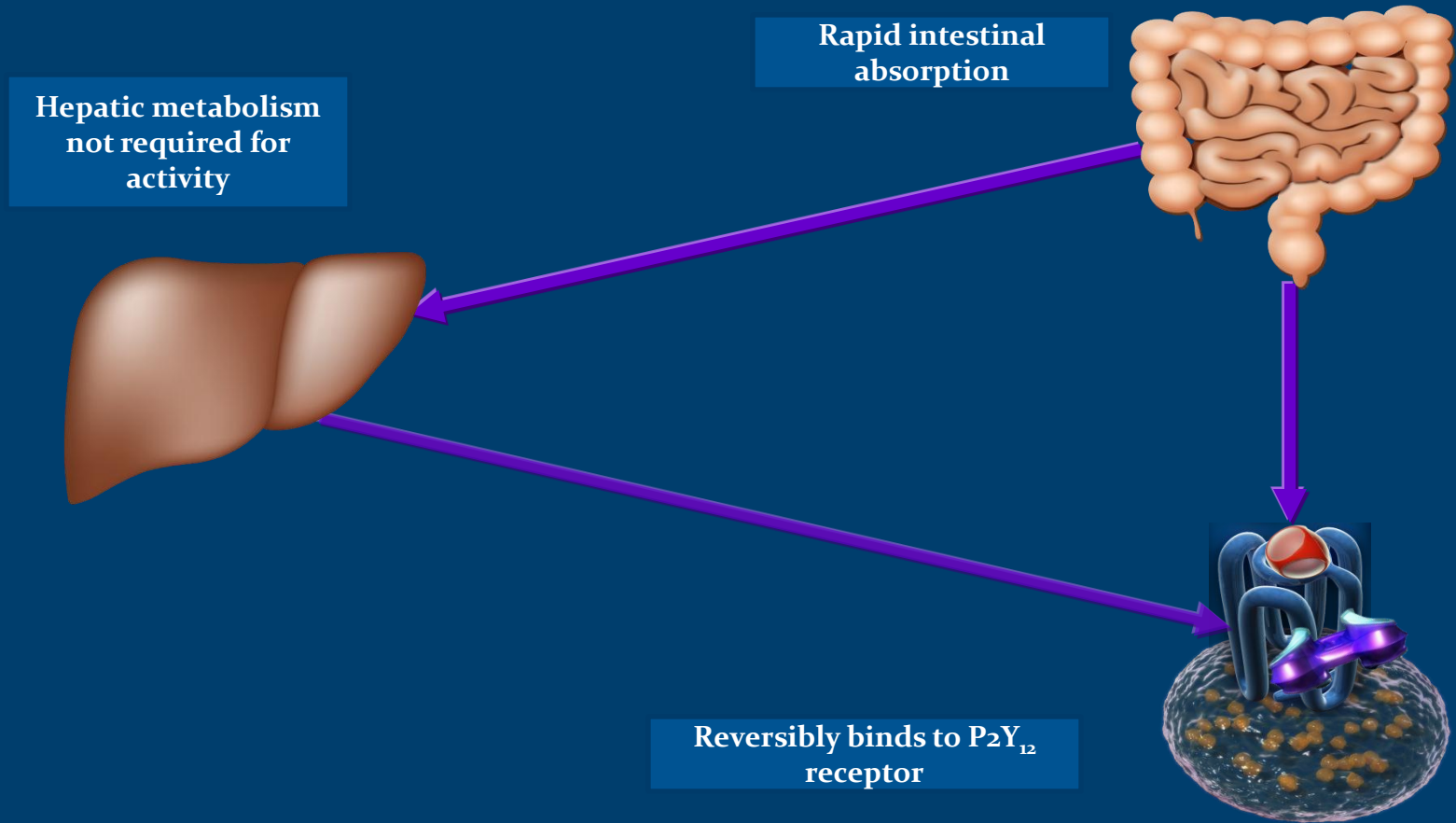


■ prasugrel 60 mg LD/10 mg MD
■ clopidogrel 600 mg LD/150 mg MD

DM AND PRASUGREL



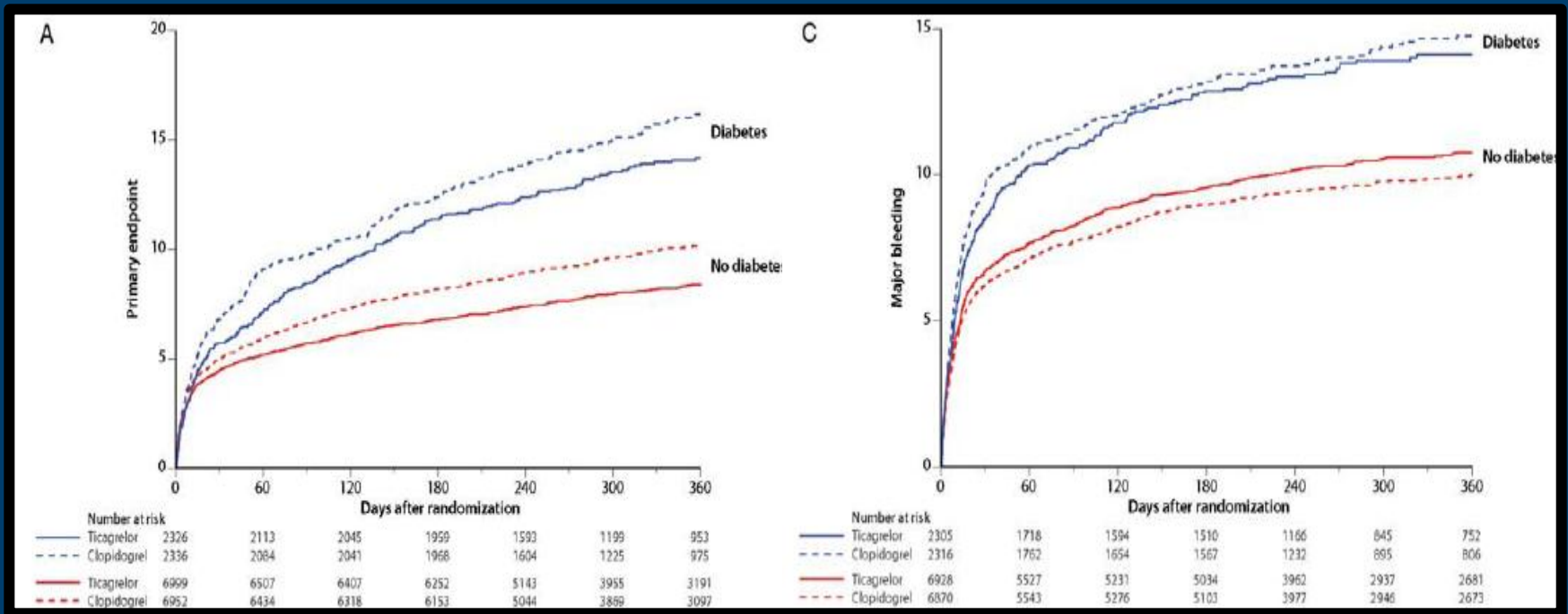
TICAGRELOR METABOLISM



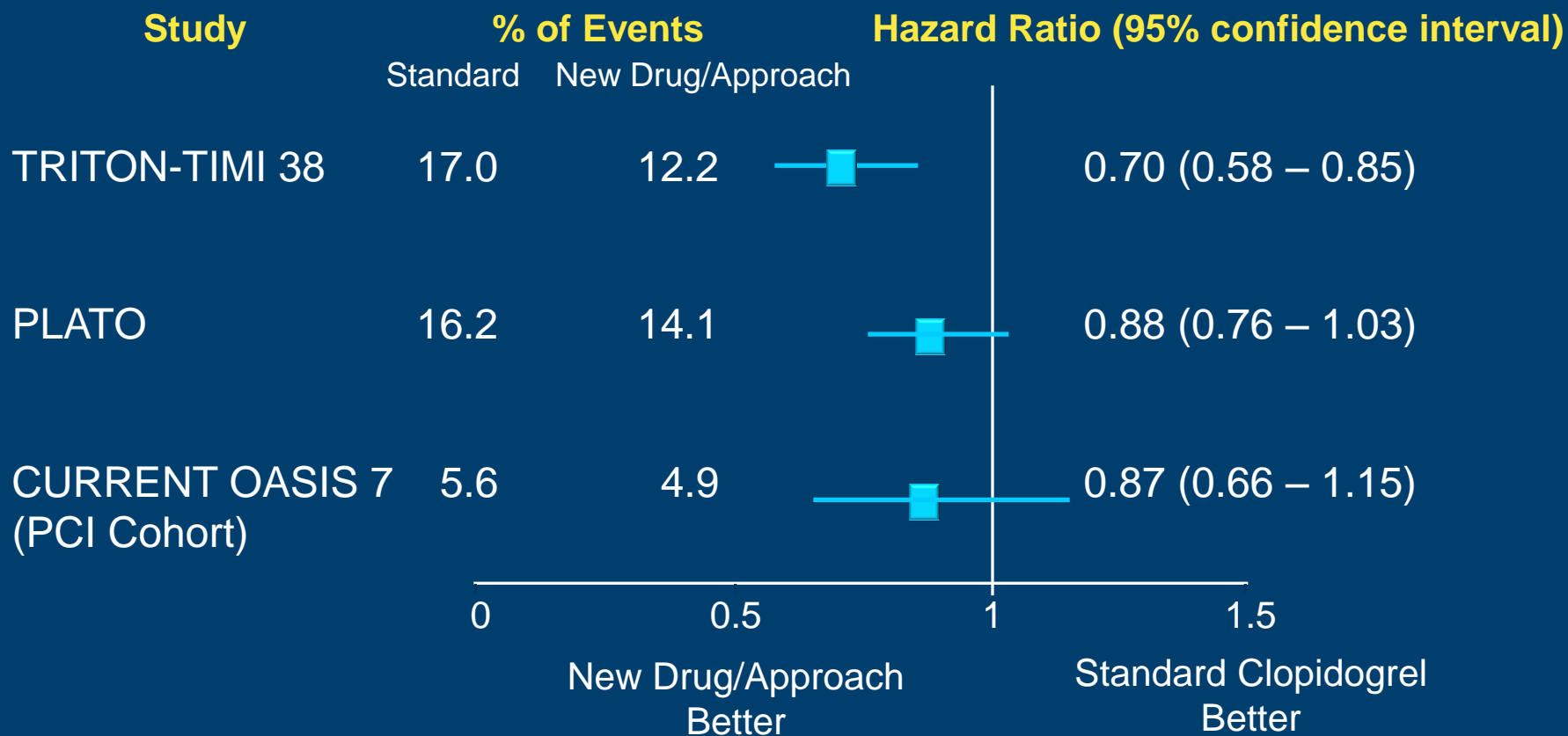
DM AND TICAGRELOR

CV death, MI, stroke

Major Bleeding



NEW DRUGS/APPROACHES IN DM



CONCLUSIONS

Does one size fit all??

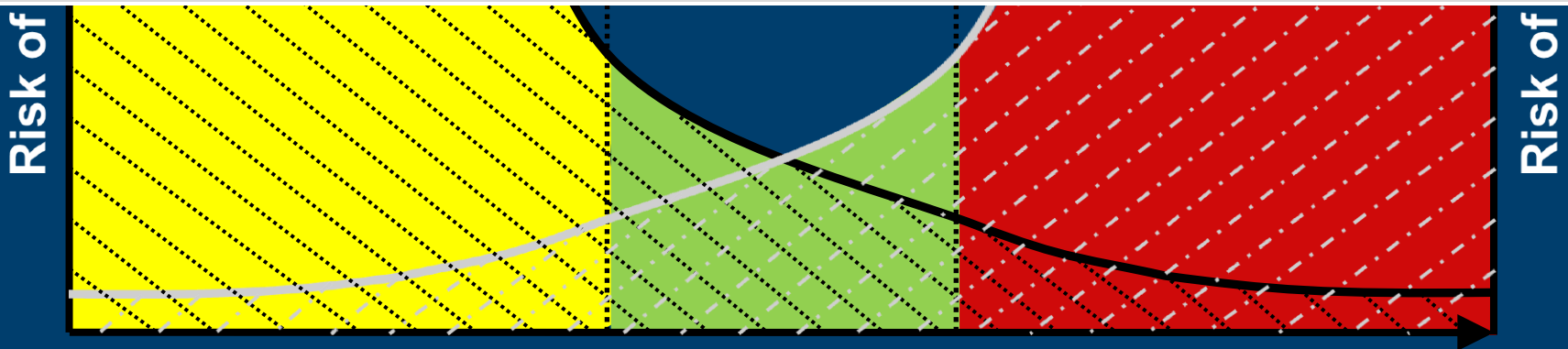
Individualized
therapy



BALANCING ISCHEMIA / BLEEDING



Need for tailored antithrombotic drug regimens in diabetics!!



Inhibition of platelet aggregation



Ischemic risk



Bleeding risk

ABCs OF TREATMENT OF DIABETIC PATIENTS AND IMPACT ON THROMBOSIS

A A1C (blood glucose): <7%

B Blood pressure: <130/80 mm Hg

C Cholesterol-LDL: <70 mg/dl



Platelet Reactivity

CONCLUSIONS

- DM is a predictor of worse outcomes in ACS
- Abnormalities in DM platelets (dysfunctional):
 - ❖ increased platelet reactivity
 - ❖ reduced responsiveness to antiplatelet agents
- Increased platelet reactivity and reduced responsiveness to standard DAPT (aspirin plus clopidogrel) are associated with atherothrombotic risk
- Control of “ABC” improves platelet function profiles
- Specific (“*tailored*”) drug regimens in DM patients are warranted
- Novel and more potent antiplatelet agents may improve blockade of the diabetic platelet

Interventional Cardiology Unit

- Dr. Joan Antoni Gómez-Hospital
- Dr. Gerard Roura
- Dr. Francesc Jara
- Dr. Luis Teruel
- Dr. Josep Gómez-Lara
- Dra. Silvia Homs
- Dr. Guillermo Sánchez-Elvira
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- Sra. Paula Campreciós
- Sra. Laia Rosenfeld
- Sra. Olga Cañavate
- Sra. Sonia García
- Dr. Francisco Fernández
- Dr. Kristian Rivera

Heart Diseases Institute. Director: Dr. Ángel Cequier

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

