



STOPDAPT-2

(HOTLINES)

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XXVII. VÝROČNÍ SJEZD ČESKÉ KARDIOLOGICKÉ SPOLEČNOSTI
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DAPT PO PCI

Antiagregační léčba po implantaci stentu		
DAPT je indikována alespoň jeden měsíc po implantaci BMS.	I	A
DAPT je indikována šest měsíců po implantaci DES.	I	B
Kratší trvání DAPT (< šest měsíců) lze zvážit po implantaci DES u pacientů s vysokým rizikem krvácení.	IIb	A
Je doporučena celoživotní antiagregační léčba, obvykle ASA.	I	A
Je doporučeno pacienta podrobně poučit o nutnosti užívat antiagregační léčbu.	I	C
DAPT lze podávat déle než šest měsíců u nemocných s vysokým rizikem ischemie a nízkým rizikem krvácení.	IIb	C

**One-Month Dual Antiplatelet Therapy
Followed by Clopidogrel Monotherapy
versus
Standard 12-Month Dual Antiplatelet Therapy with Clopidogrel
After Drug-Eluting Stent Implantation:**



Hirotoishi Watanabe

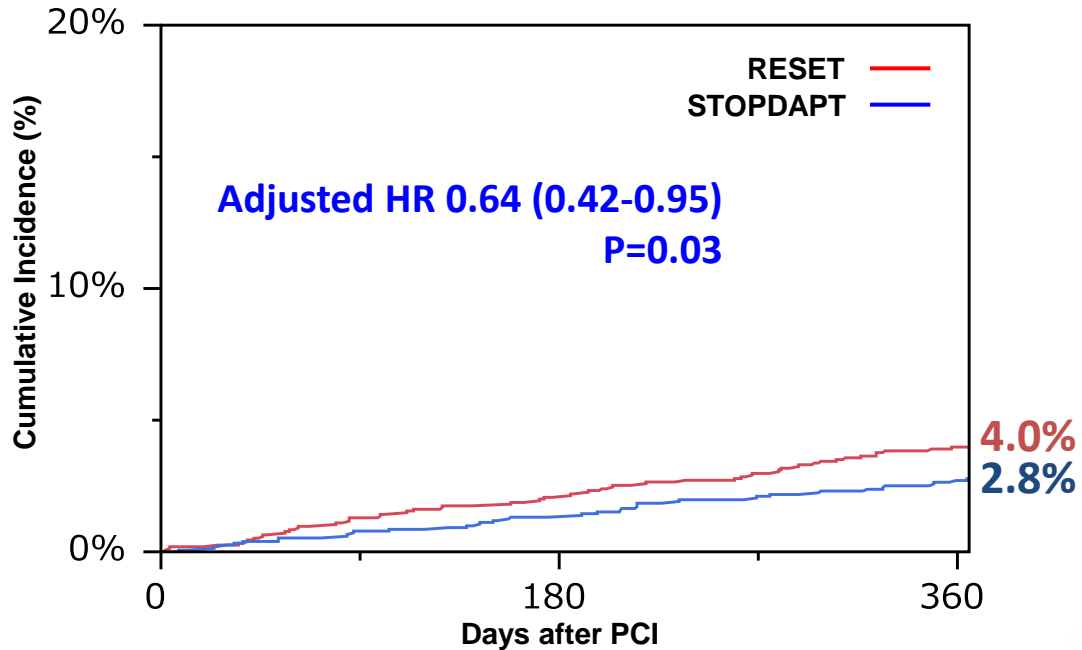
Takenori Domei, Takeshi Morimoto, Hiroki Shiomi, Masahiro Natsuaki, Toshiaki Toyota, Kensuke Takagi, Yoshiki Hata, Satoru Suwa, Mamoru Nanasato, Masanobu Ohya, Masahiro Yagi, Takafumi Yokomatsu, Mitsuru Abe, Kenji Ando, Kazushige Kadota, Ken Kozuma, Yoshihiro Morino, Yuji Ikari, Kengo Tanabe, Koichi Nakao, Kazuya Kawai, Yoshihisa Nakagawa, and Takeshi Kimura,
on behalf of STOPDAPT-2 investigators

STOPDAPT

**Prospective multicenter open-label single arm trial
evaluating 3-month DAPT after CoCr-EES implantation**

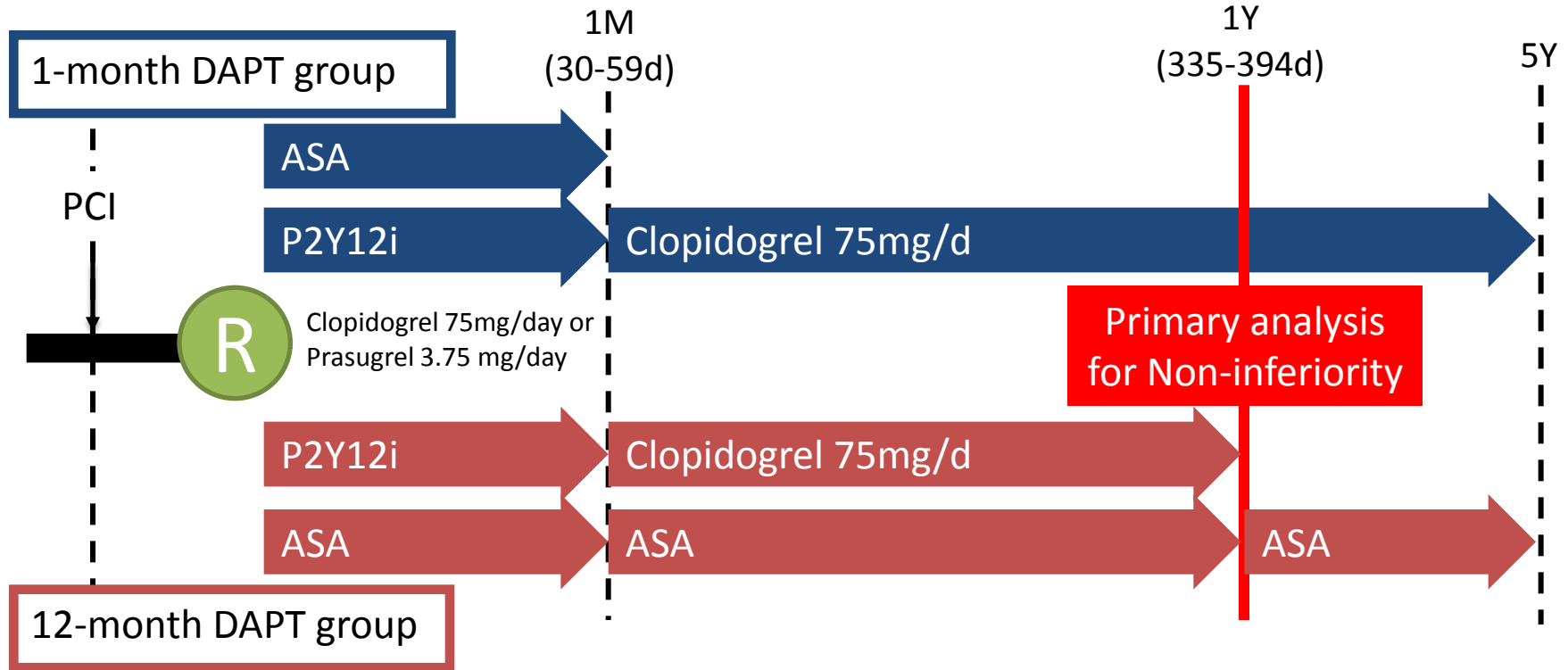
Primary Endpoint

Cardiovascular death, MI, Stroke, Definite ST, and Bleeding



STOPDAPT-2:

Prospective multicenter open-label randomized trial comparing 1-month versus 12-month DAPT after CoCr-EES implantation with limited exclusion criteria.



Inclusion Criteria

- PCI with exclusive use of CoCr-EES (Xience™ series)
- No major complications during hospitalization for index PCI
- No plan for staged PCI
- Patients who could take DAPT with aspirin and P2Y₁₂ inhibitors

Key Exclusion Criteria

- Needs for oral anticoagulants
- History of intracranial hemorrhage

Endpoints

- **Primary endpoint:**

Net adverse cardiovascular events (NACE: Ischemia and Bleeding)

- A composite of cardiovascular death, MI, Definite ST, Stroke, or TIMI major/minor bleeding

- **Major secondary endpoints:**

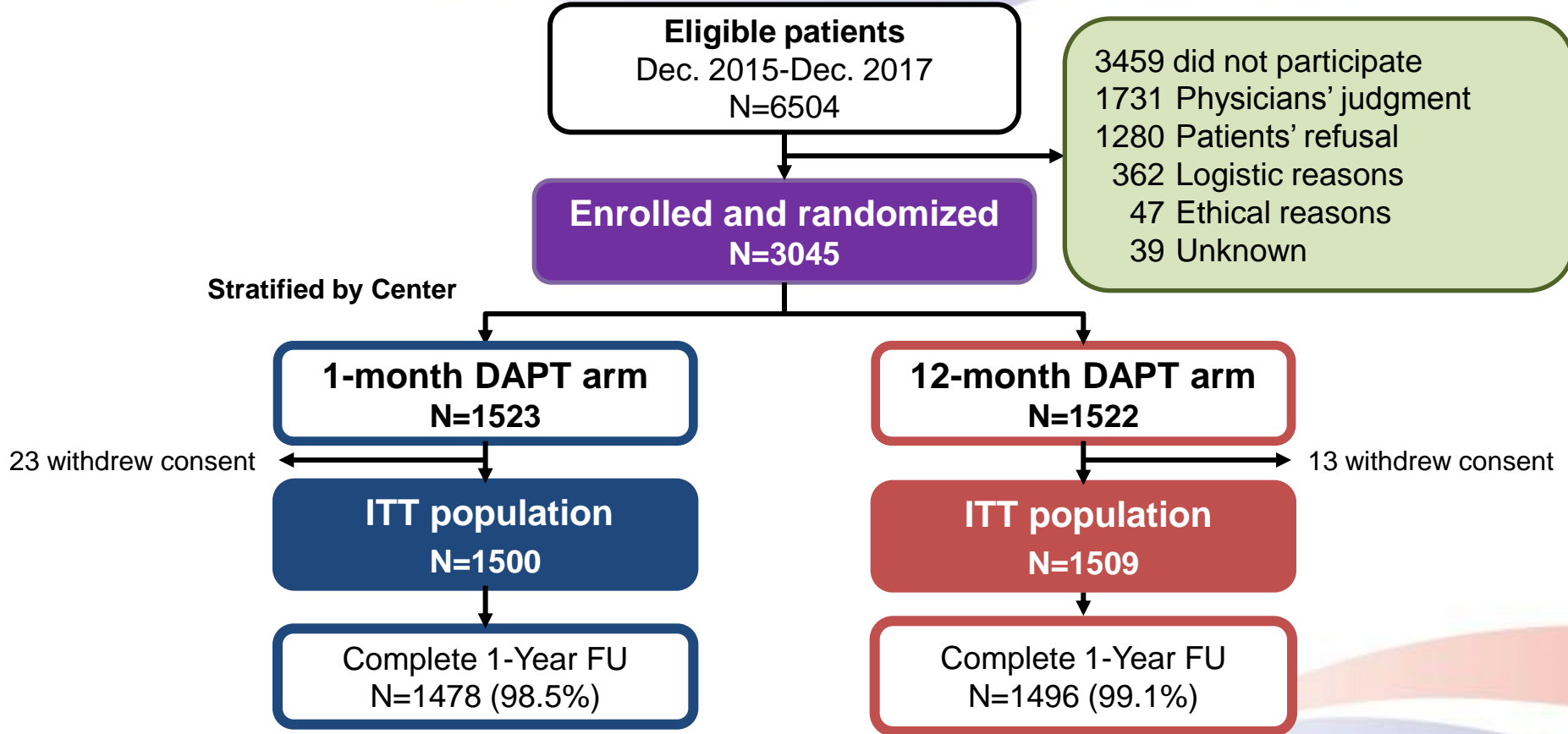
Ischemic composite endpoint

- A composite of cardiovascular death, MI, Definite ST, or Stroke

Bleeding endpoint

- TIMI major/minor bleeding

Study Flow



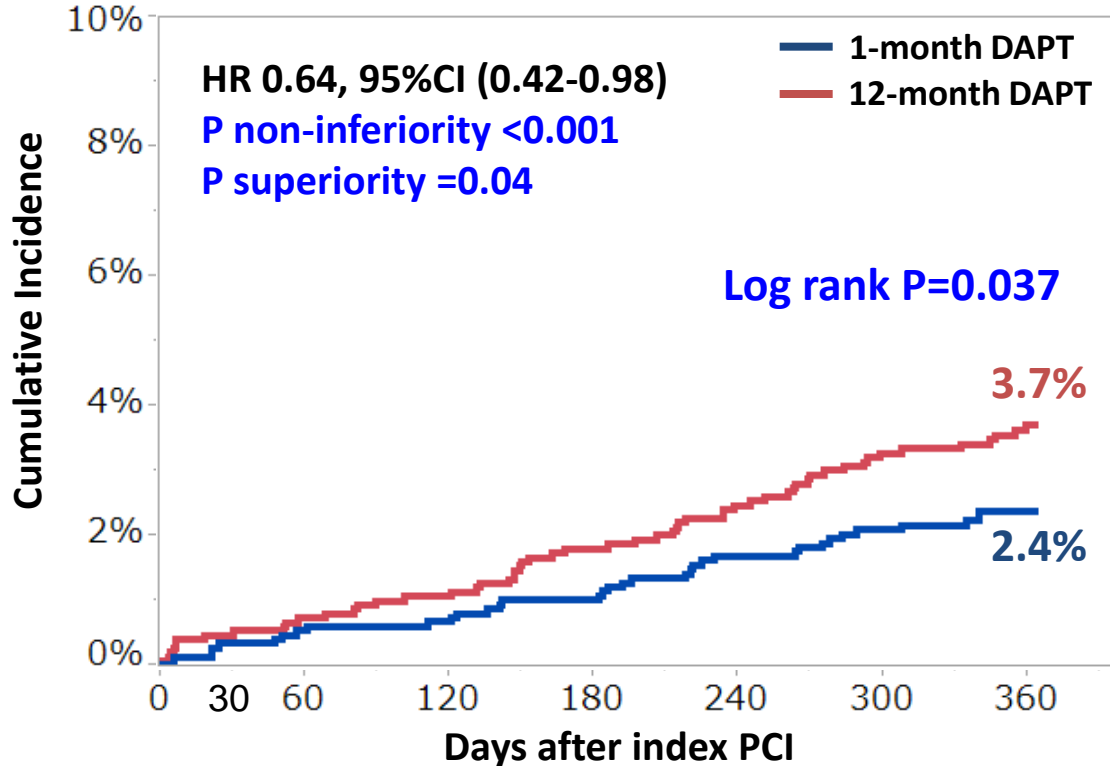
Baseline Clinical Characteristics

	1-month DAPT N=1500	12-month DAPT N=1509
Age, years	68.1 ± 10.9	69.1 ± 10.4
Men	79%	77%
ACS	38%	39%
STEMI	19%	18%
Stable CAD	62%	61%
Diabetes	39%	38%
Severe CKD (eGFR < 30 ml/min/m ²)	6%	6%
Prior MI	14%	13%
Prior PCI	34%	35%
CREDO-Kyoto thrombotic risk score		
High; Intermediate; Low	8%; 21%; 71%	8%; 24%; 68%
CREDO-Kyoto bleeding risk score		
High; Intermediate; Low	7%; 27%; 66%	7%; 27%; 66%

	1-month DAPT N=1500	12-month DAPT N=1509
Transradial approach	82%	84%
N of target lesions	1.12±0.35	1.14±0.39
Minimal stent diameter, mm	2.98±0.49	2.96±0.48
Total stent length, mm	30.3±16.7	30.5±16.8
SYNTAX Score	8 (5-14)	9 (6-15)
Target of LMCA	3%	3%
CTO	4%	4%
IVUS or OCT	97%	98%
ASA	99.8%	100%
Clopidogrel	60%	63%
Prasugrel (3.75mg/day)	40%	37%
Statin	88%	87%
PPI	79%	79%

Primary Endpoint: Net clinical benefit

CV death/MI/ST/Stroke/TIMI major/minor bleeding



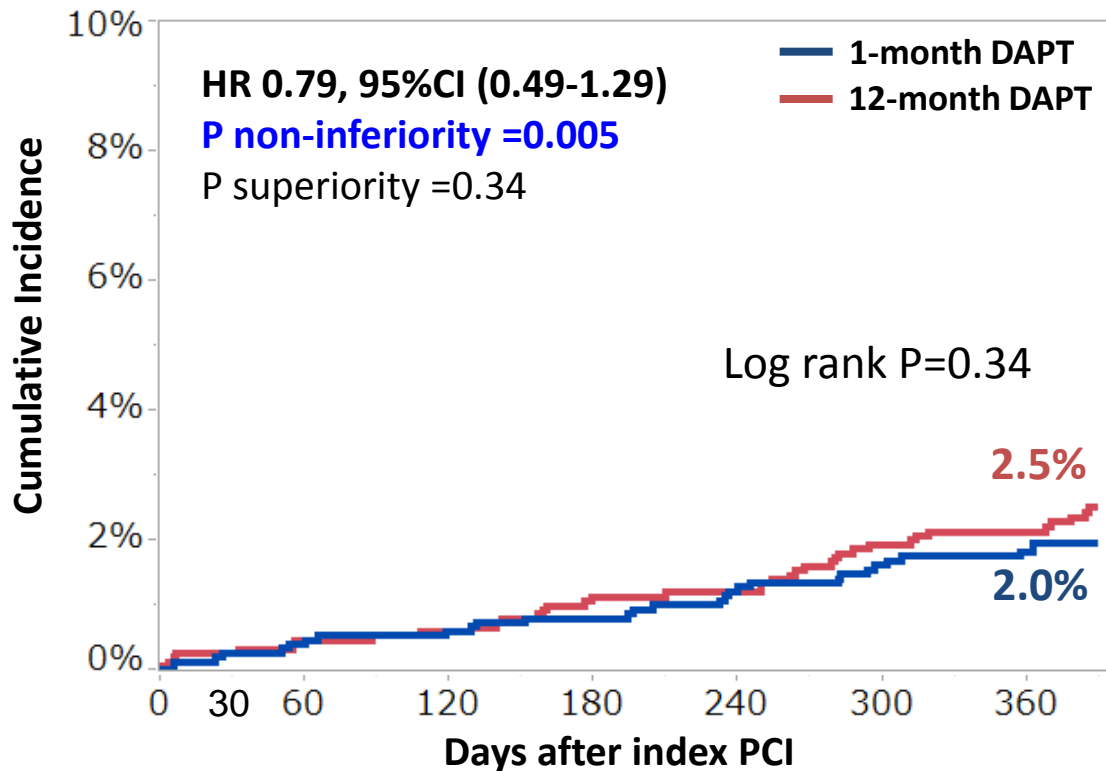
No. at risk

12-month DAPT

1-month DAPT

1509	1501	1486	1481	1469	1458	1442	1159
1500	1494	1479	1475	1468	1453	1441	1151

Major secondary ischemic endpoint CV death/MI/ST/Stroke



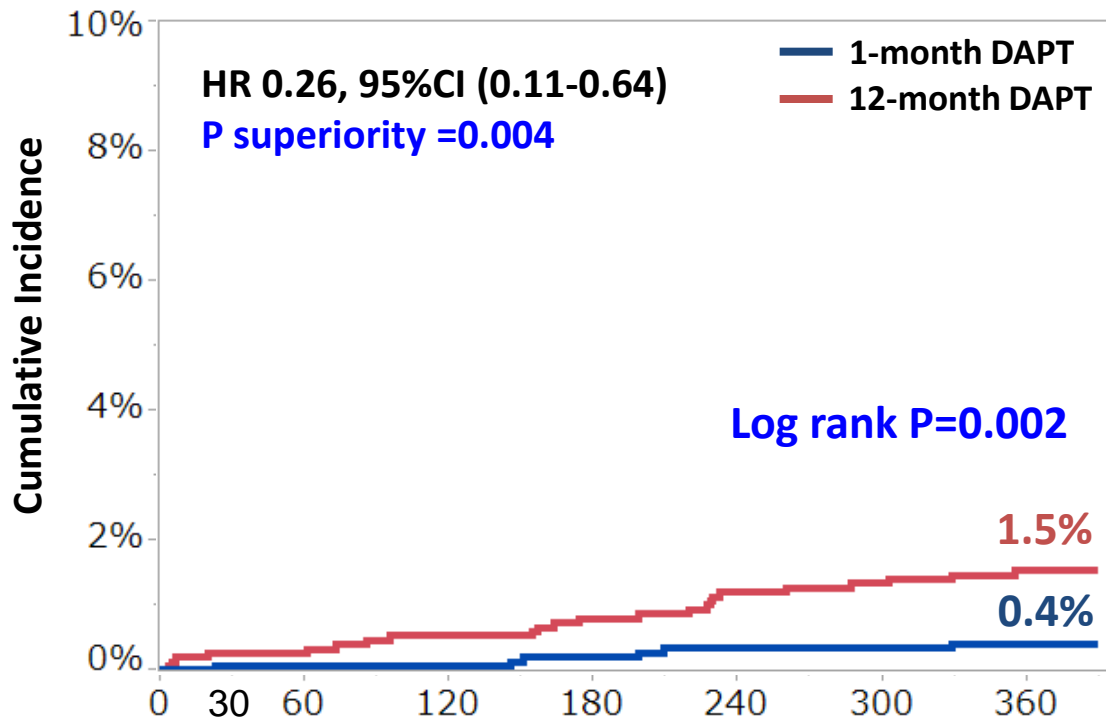
No. at risk

12-month DAPT

1-month DAPT

1509	1504	1490	1488	1479	1473	1458	1172
1500	1495	1480	1476	1471	1458	1446	1157

Major secondary bleeding endpoint TIMI major/minor bleeding



No. at risk

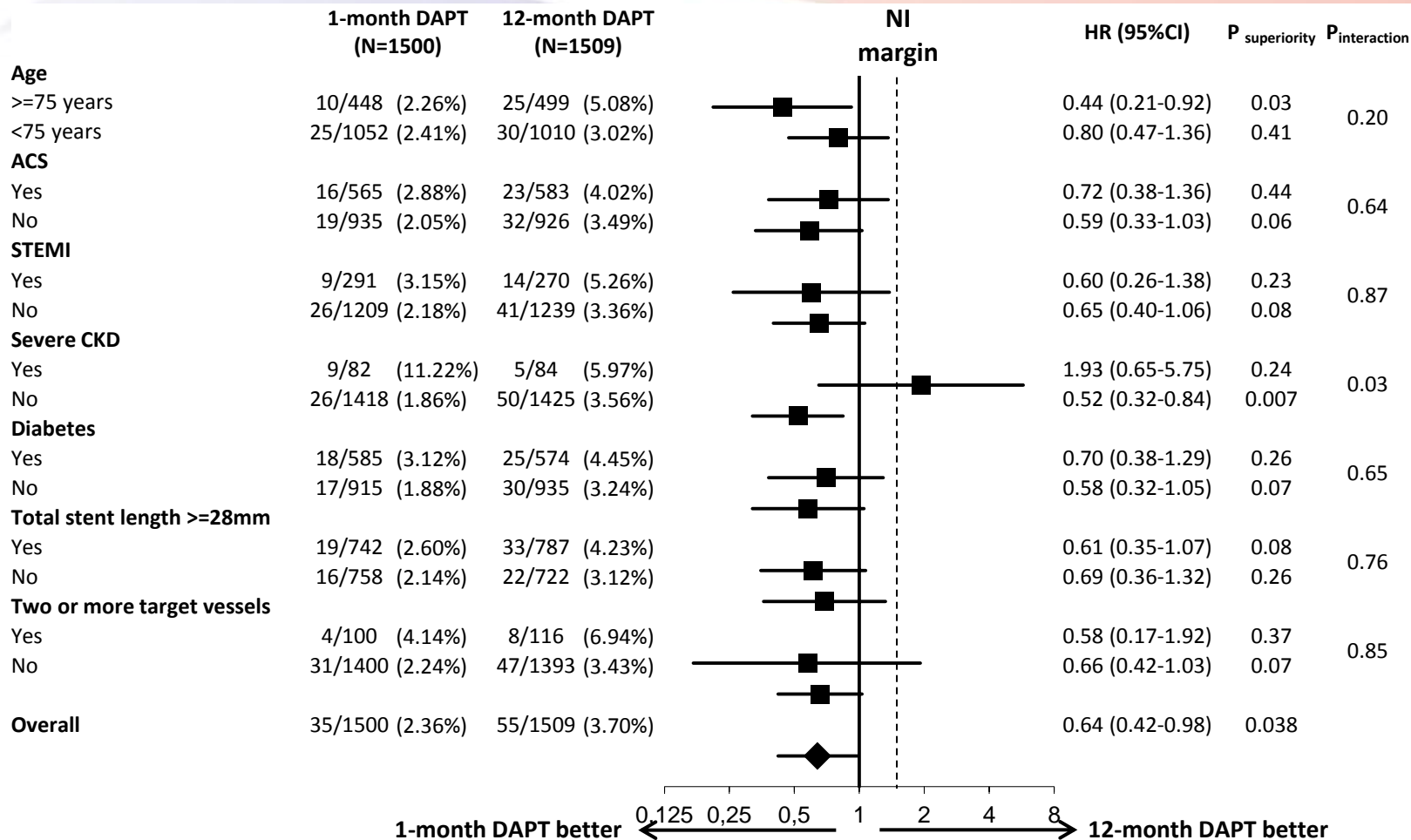
12-month DAPT

1509 1504 1491 1487 1480 1471 1462 1180

1-month DAPT

1500 1495 1483 1481 1477 1467 1457 1166

Subgroup analysis for the primary endpoint (1)



Conclusions

One-month DAPT followed by clopidogrel monotherapy provided a net clinical benefit for ischemic and bleeding events over 12-month DAPT with aspirin and clopidogrel after CoCr-EES implantation.

The benefit was driven by significant reduction in bleeding events without increase in ischemic events.



DĚKUJI ZA POZORNOST!