

Platelet Function Testing: Which Test, and How to Apply?

- Current Limitations and Future Perspectives -

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Disclosures

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Otsuka

Accumetrics

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Haemonetics

Dong-A Pharmaceutical

Han-Mi Pharmaceutical

Honoraria/Consulting

Otsuka

Sanofi-Aventis

Daiichi Sankyo Inc

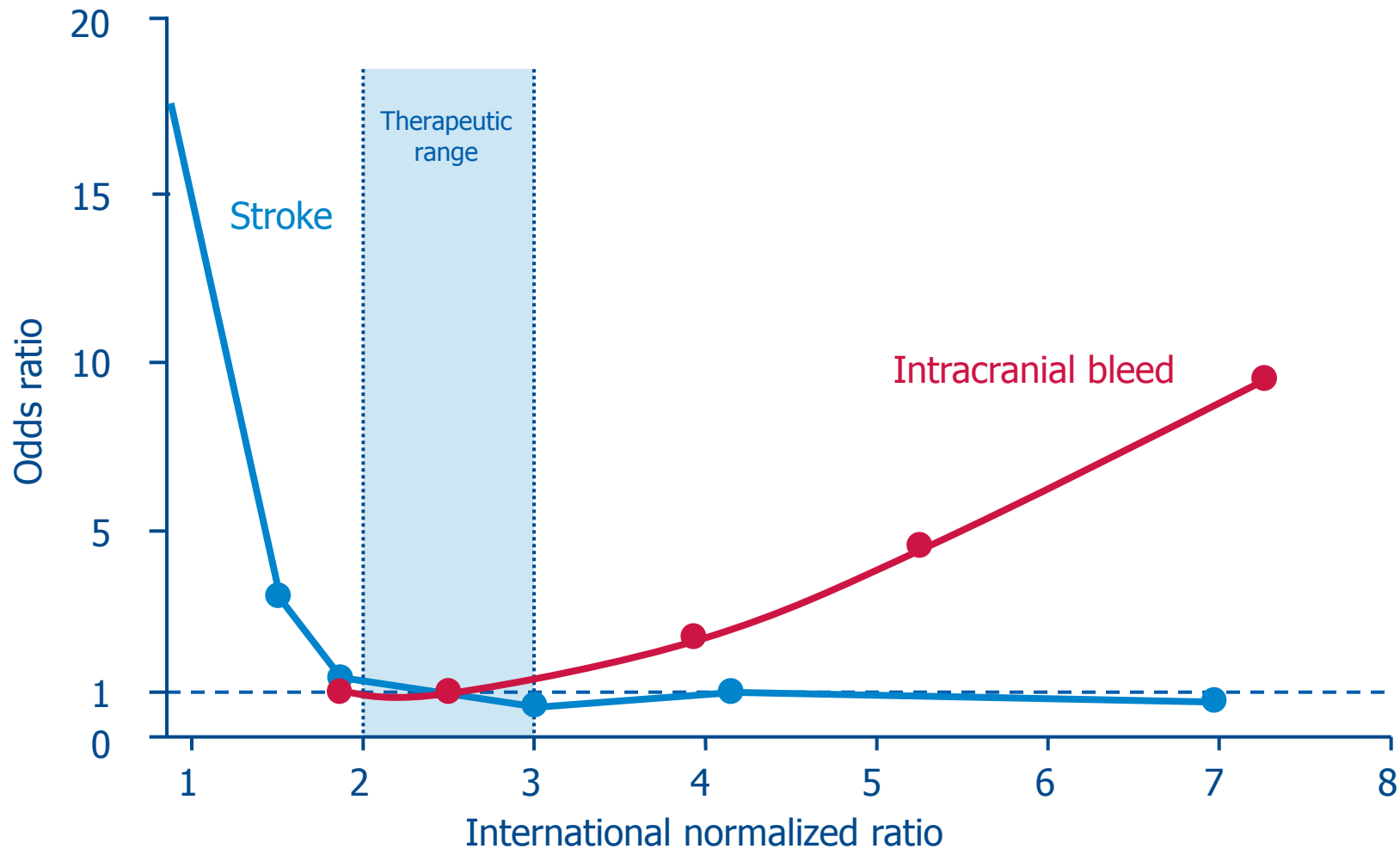
Astrazeneca

Nanosphere

Haemonetics

Han-Dok Pharmaceutical

“Warfarin” has a narrow therapeutic window



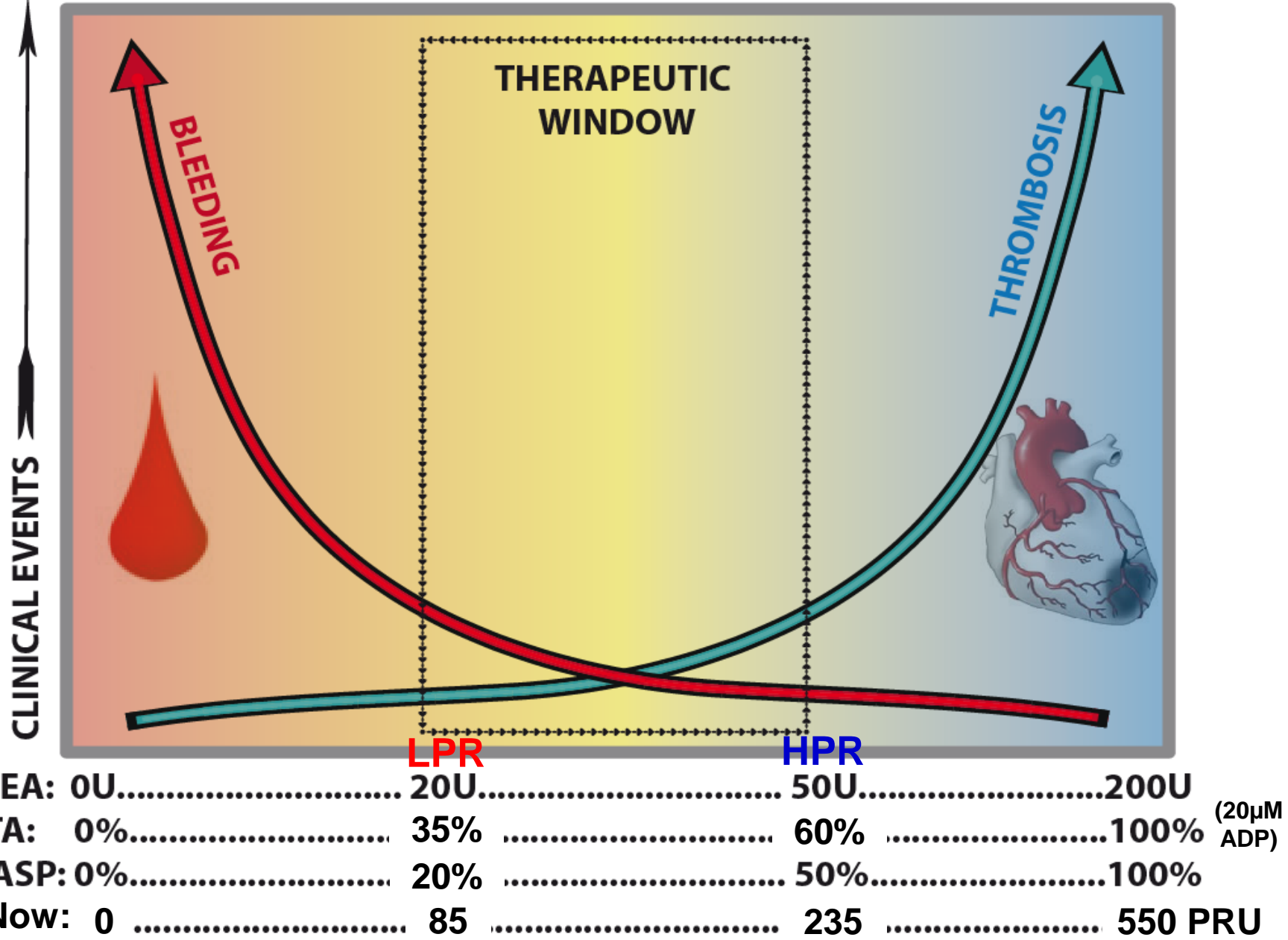
VKAs = vitamin K antagonists

ACCF/AHA/HRS focused update guidelines: Fuster V et al. *Circulation* 2011;123:e269-e367;

Wann LS et al. *Circulation* 2011;123:104–23 & *Circulation* 2011;123:1144–50

Therapeutic Window of P2Y₁₂ Inhibitor

Tantry US, Aradi D... Jeong YH, et al. Consensus for Therapeutic Window. JACC 2013:E-pub.

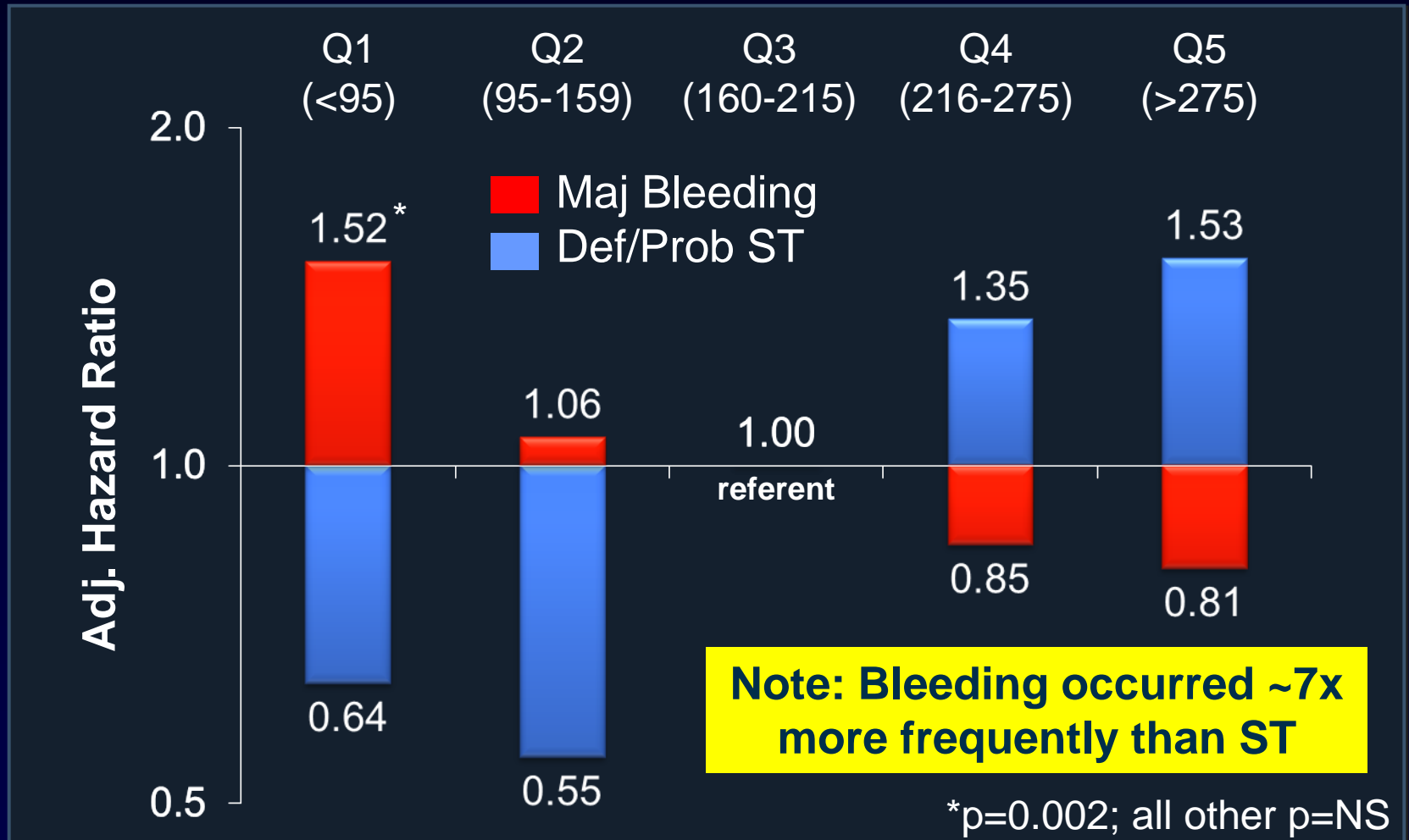


Relationship btw Platelet Function and Bleeding

Study	Patient number and P2Y ₁₂ inhibitor	Platelet function test	Bleeding Criteria	Outcome
Cuisset et al. ¹⁶⁾	NSTE-ACS (n=597), clopidogrel	LTA, VASP-P assay	Non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding	<40% aggregation associated with higher risk of 30-day bleeding
Sibbing et al. ¹⁷⁾	PCI (n=2533), clopidogrel	Multiplatelet analyzer	Procedure-related TIMI major bleeding	<19 U associated with 3.5x bleeding
Gurbel et al. ¹⁸⁾	PCI (n=225), clopidogrel	TEG platelet mapping assay		≤31 mm MAADP associated with post-PCI bleeding
Bonello et al. ¹⁹⁾	PCI-treated ACS (n=301), prasugrel	VASP-P Assay	Non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding	VASP-PRI ≤ 16% associated with major bleedings
Mokhtar et al. ²⁰⁾	PCI-treated ACS (n=346), clopidogrel	VASP-P Assay	Non-CABG-related TIMI major or minor bleeding	LPR independent predictor of bleedings
Patti et al. ²¹⁾	PCI (n=310), clopidogrel	VerifyNow P2Y ₁₂ assay	TIMI major bleeding	≤189 PRU associated with bleeding
Tsukahara et al. ²²⁾	PCI (n=184), clopidogrel	LTA	REPLACE 2 bleeding	First quartile ADP-induced aggregation associated with bleeding
Parodi et al. ²³⁾	PCI (n=298), prasugrel	LTA	Entry site bleeding	LPR associated with bleeding
ARCTIC ⁷⁾	PCI (n=2440), Clopidogrel or prasugrel	VerifyNow P2Y ₁₂ Assay	STEEPLE major bleeding	No association between bleeding and platelet reactivity
POPULAR ²⁴⁾	PCI (n=1,069), clopidogrel	LTA, VerifyNow P2Y ₁₂ assay, Plateletworks, IMPACT-R, PFA100, Innovance PFA	TIMI bleeding	No relation between bleeding and platelet reactivity measured by any assay
GRAVITAS ⁵⁾	DES implantation (n=2214), clopidogrel	VerifyNow P2Y ₁₂ assay	GUSTO bleeding	No association between bleeding and platelet reactivity

AUC: area under the curve, DES: drug-eluting stent, MA: maximum amplitude, LTA: light transmittance aggregometry, NSTE-ACS: non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome, PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention, ROC: receiver operating characteristic, TIMI: thrombolysis in myocardial infarction

ADAPT-DES Registry at 1 Year: MV Analysis of ST and Major Bleeding by PRU



ADAPT-DES Registry at 1 Year: MV Analysis of Mortality by PRU Quintiles

	Event	No event	Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	p value
Definite ST				
Number of events	53	8530		
Deaths	5 (9.6%)	156 (1.9%)	5.47 (2.25–13.31)	<0.0001
MI without ST				
Number of events	224	8359		
Deaths	21 (9.7%)	140 (1.7%)	5.78 (3.65–9.14)	<0.0001
Bleeding				
Number of events	531	8052		
Deaths	45 (8.6%)	116 (1.5%)	5.97 (4.23–8.42)	<0.0001



Thrombosis

Bleeding

“Navigation”
- PFT, Genotyping-

Platelet Function Testing:

Which Test?

Available methods for PFT

Laboratory-based methods
(Platelet-oriented method)



LTA

Methods allowing near-patient testing
(Whole blood test: promising in clinics)

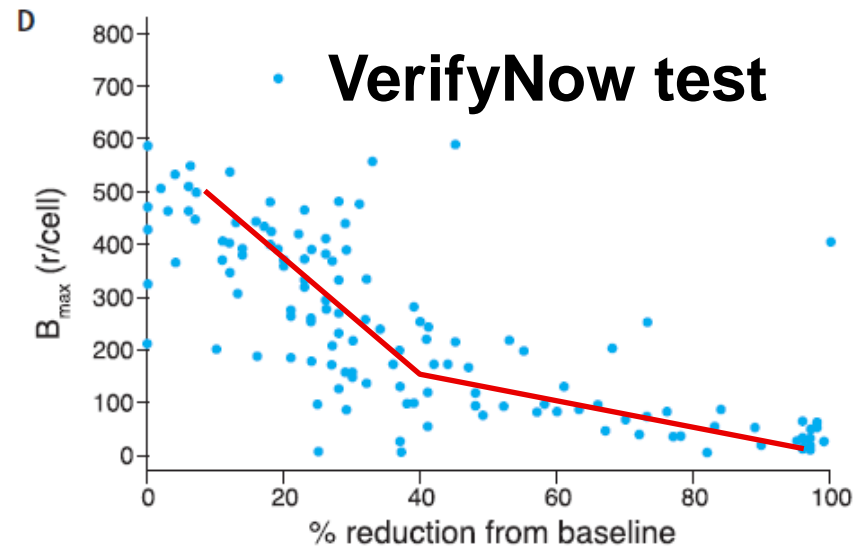
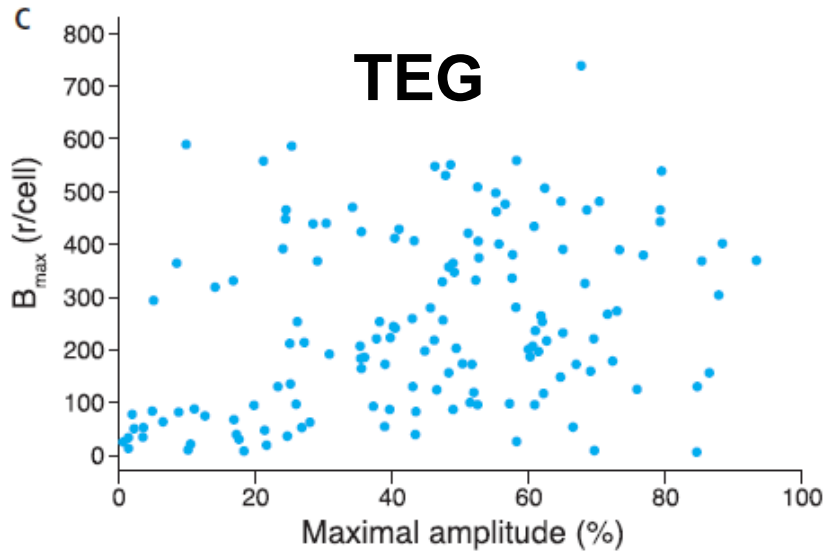
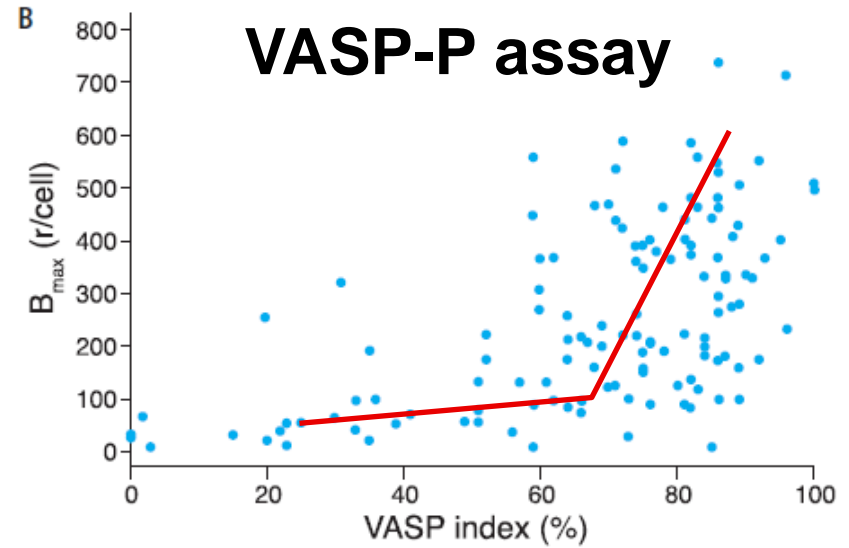
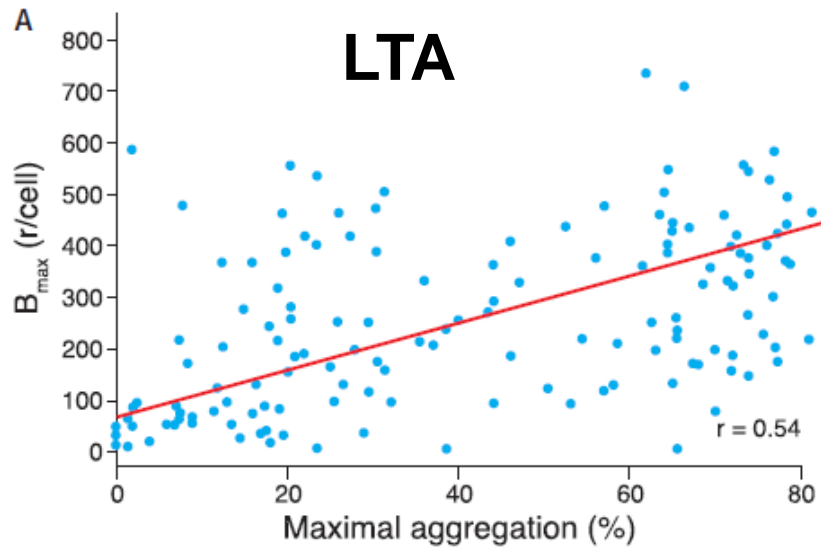


TEG

What is “ideal platelet function test”?

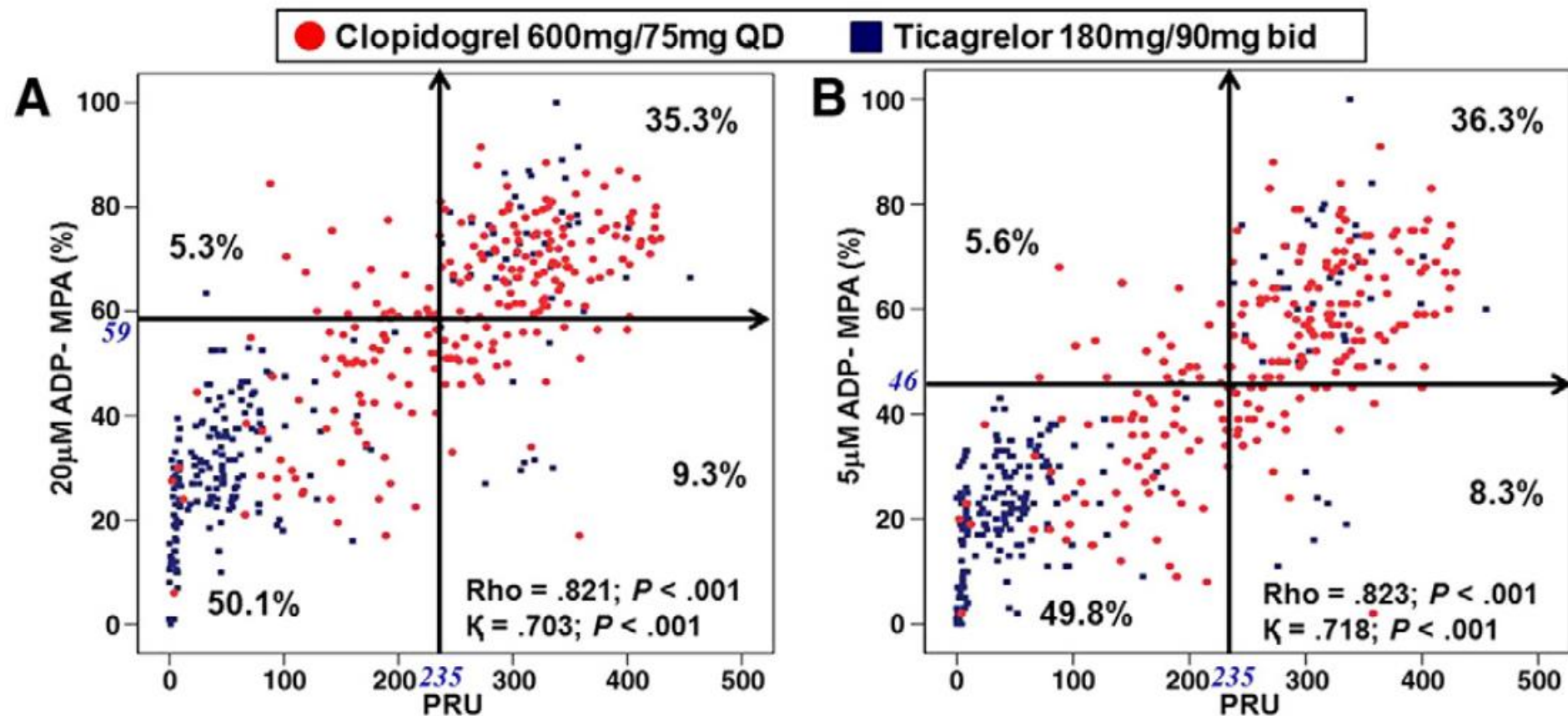
- **Biology:** platelet receptor occupancy
- **Laboratory:** validated and POC system
 - ? Whole blood vs. Platelet-oriented
- **Practice:** prediction for clinical events (ischemia and bleeding)

Relationship btw R Occupancy and *ex vivo* Tests



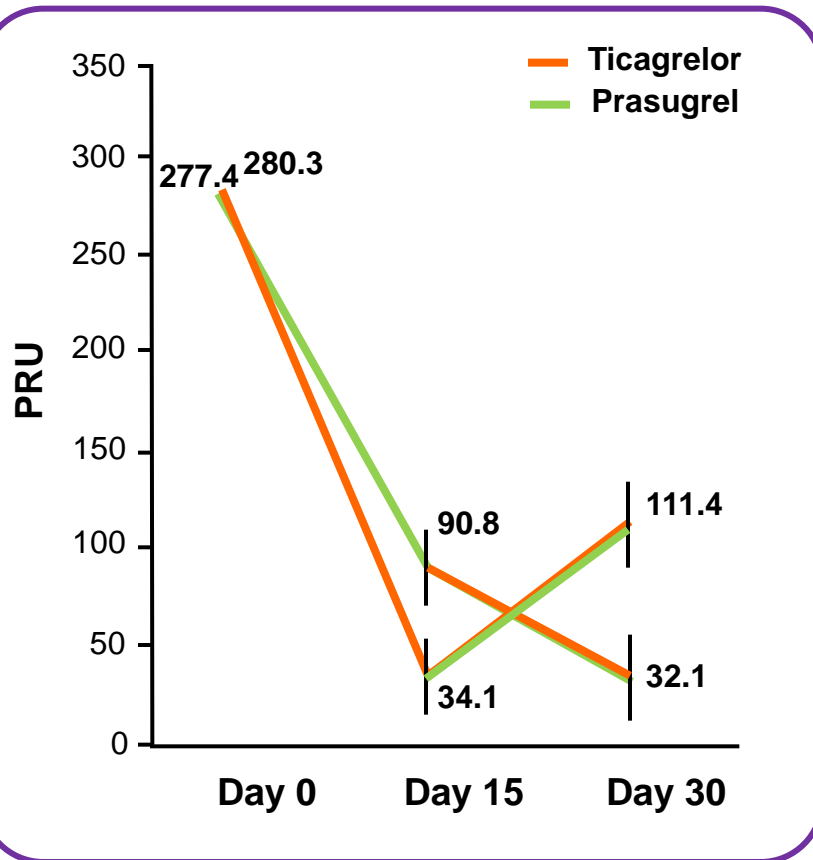
VerifyNow Test During Clopidogrel & Ticagrelor

ONSET/OFFSET and RESPOND Substudy (n = 760 pairs)

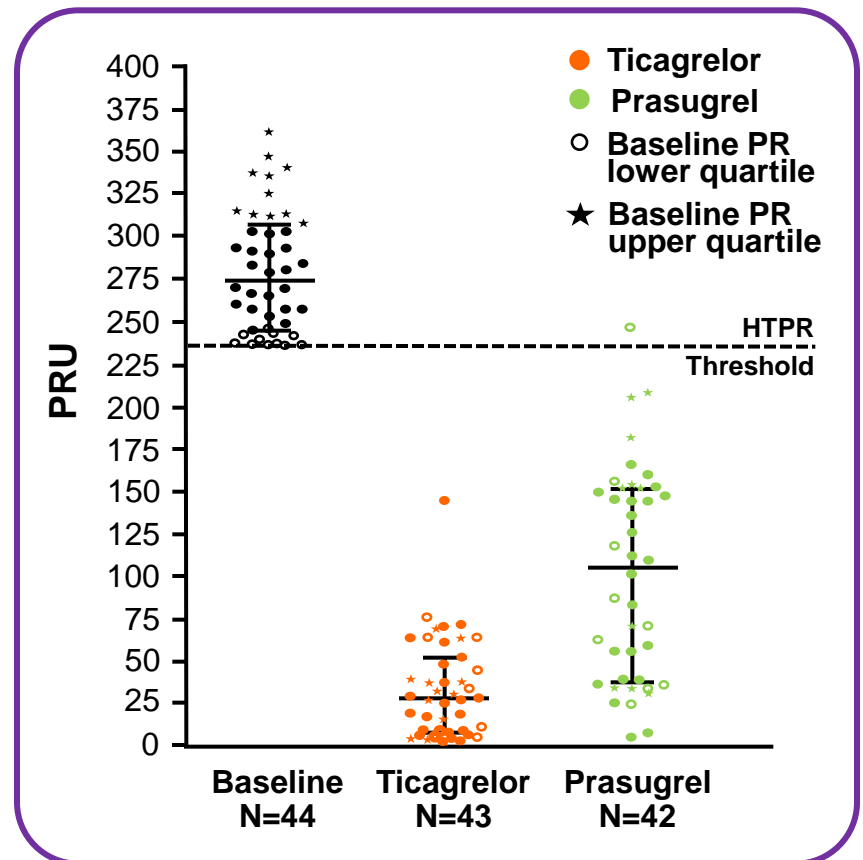


Ticagrelor vs. prasugrel produces a significantly higher platelet inhibition

Platelet Reactivity (in PRU) by Treatment sequence



Individual PR values according to treatment

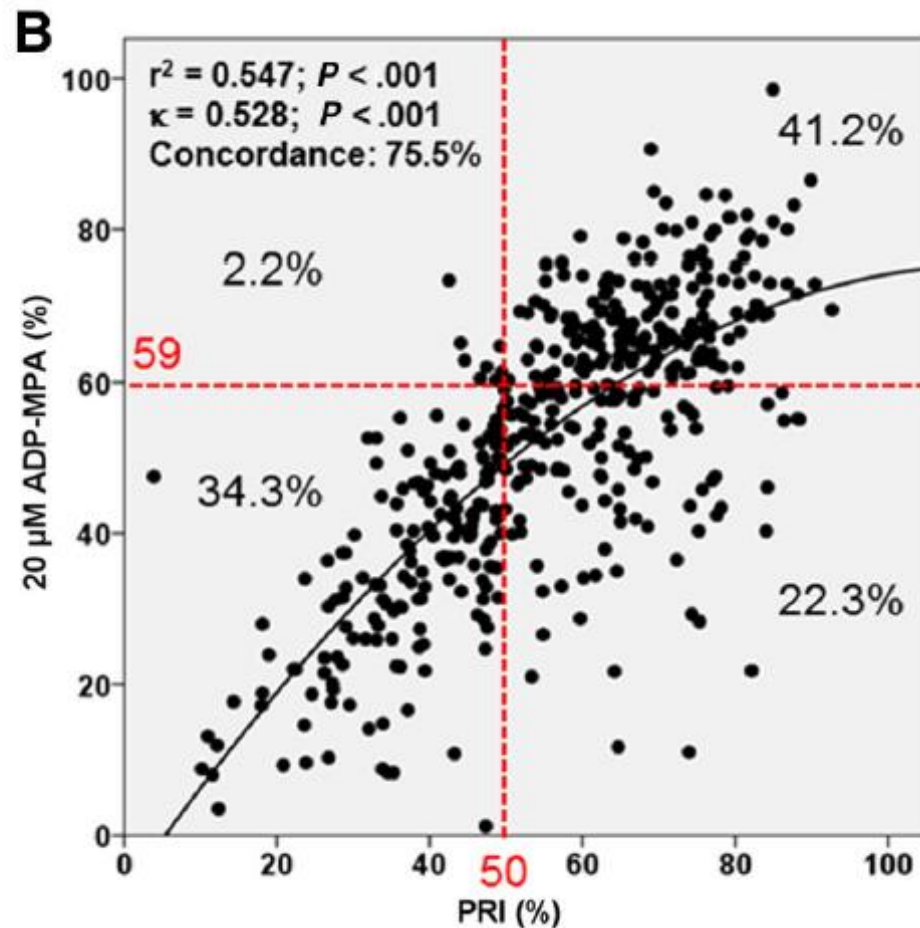
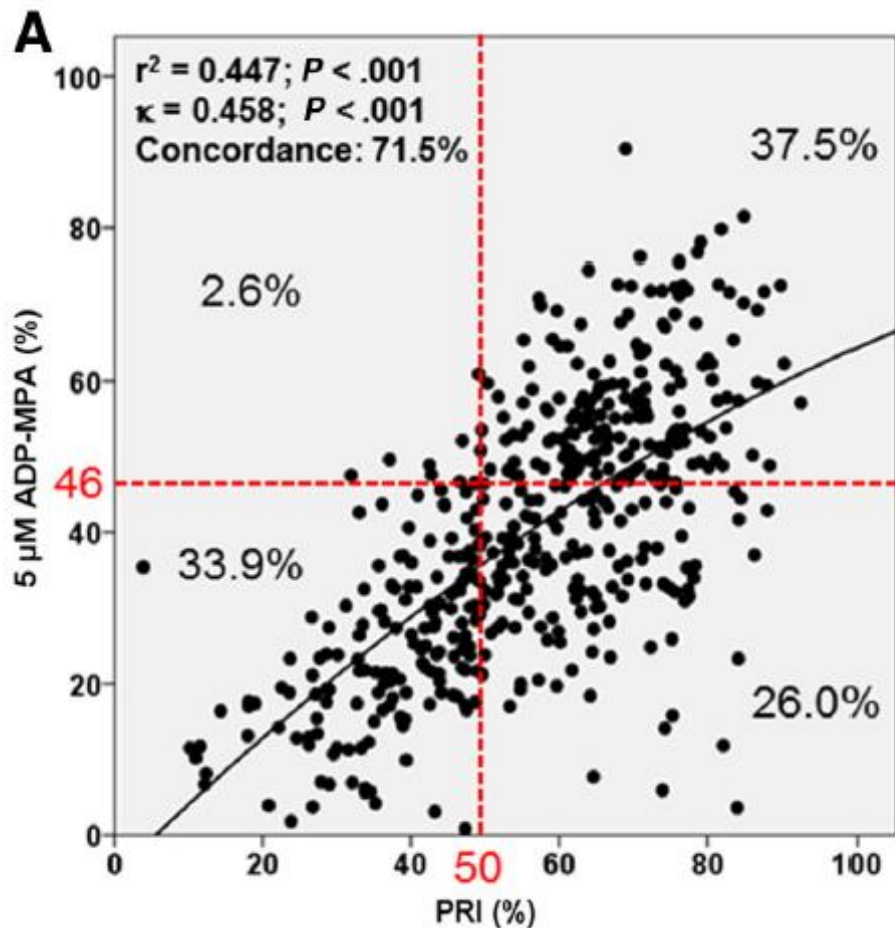


Platelet reactivity is significantly lower in patients receiving ticagrelor compared with prasugrel. Least squares estimates and 95% confidence intervals are presented.

PRU platelet reactivity unit(s).

VASP-P Assay During Dual Antiplatelet Therapy

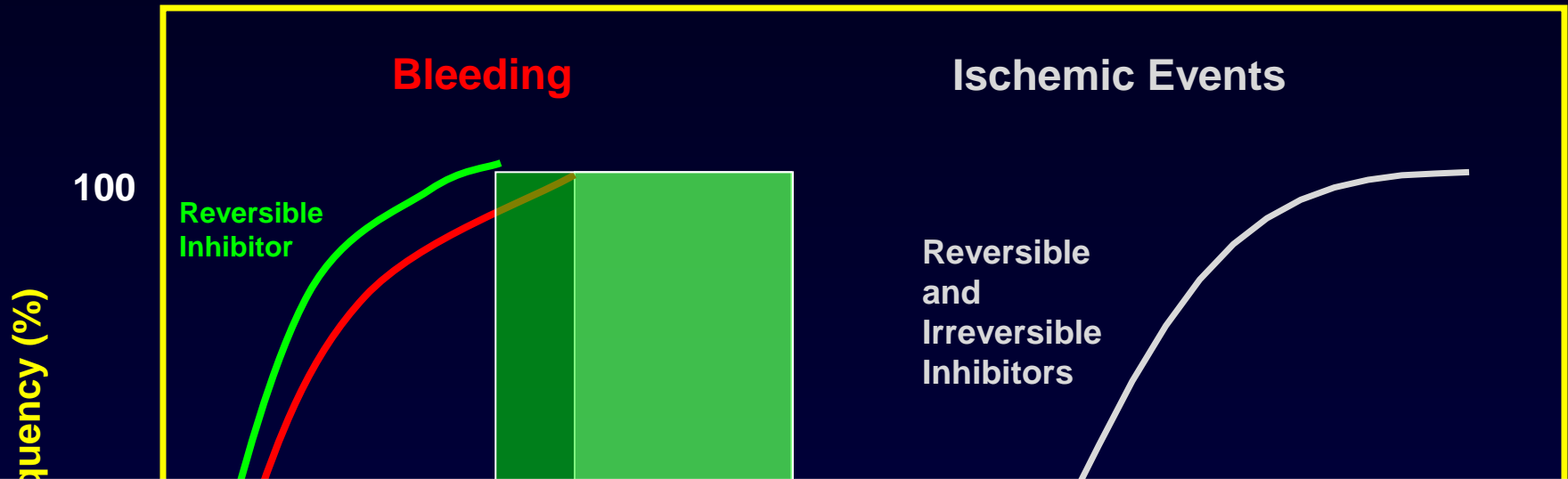
CAD Patients Treated with Elective PCI (n = 466)



Platelet Function Testing:

Reversible vs. Irreversible Inhibitor

Theoretical Construct for P2Y₁₂ Reactivity Therapeutic Window



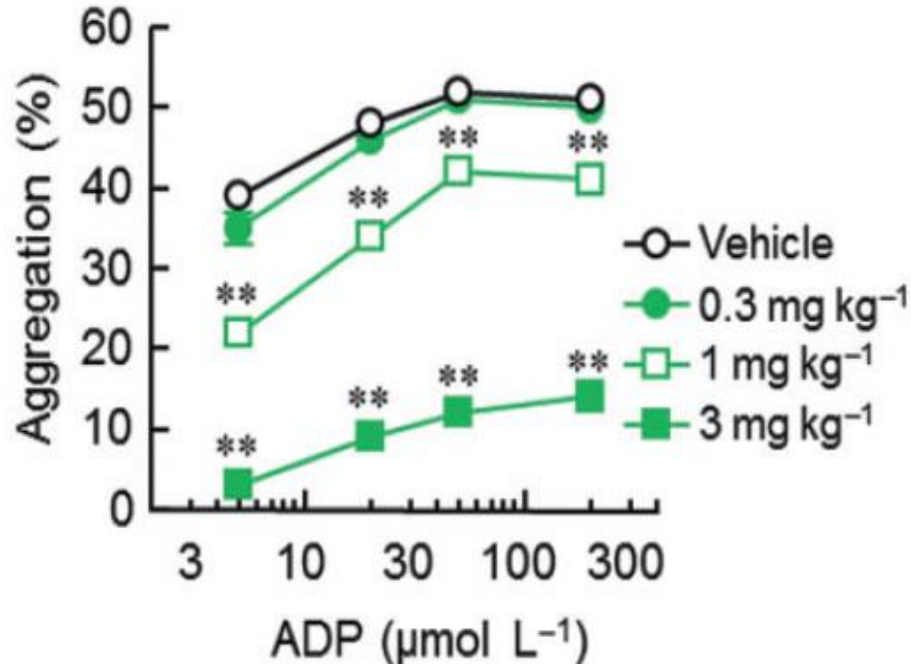
Do you believe that

*“Ticagrelor, more potent P2Y₁₂ inhibitor,
is safer than Prasugrel?”*

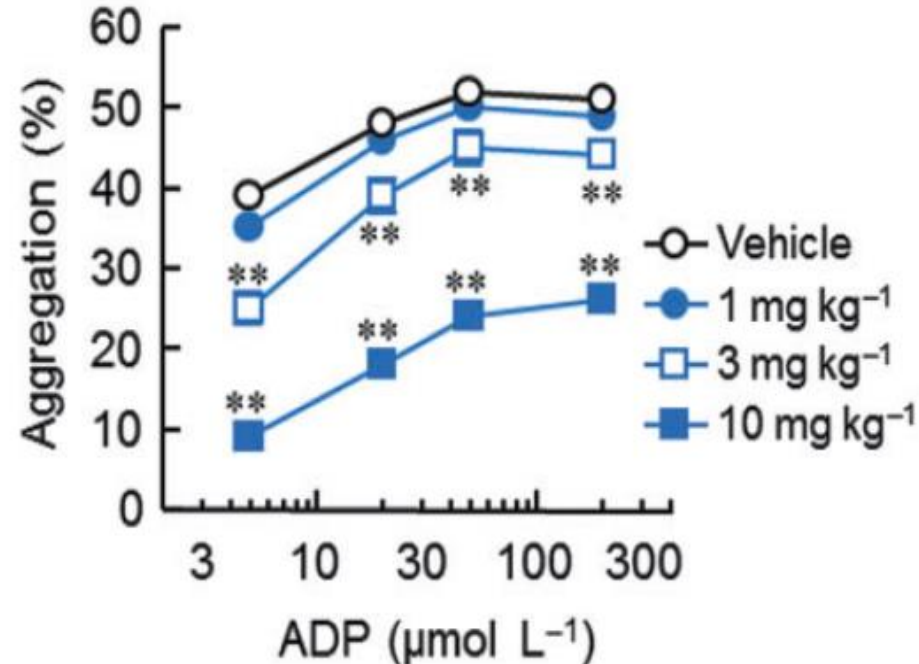
PK and PD of Prasugrel vs. Ticagrelor in Rats

Concentration-response curve for ADP-induced PA (4h after dosing)

A Prasugrel



B Ticagrelor

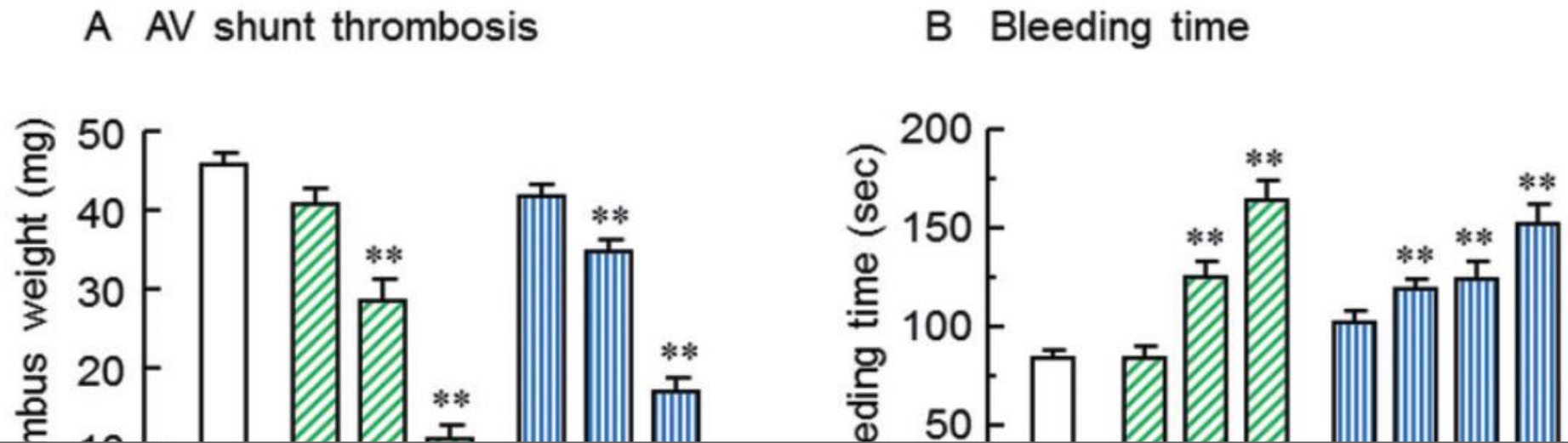


ED50 value (20 μM ADP): **Prasugrel, 1.9 mg/kg vs. Ticagrelor, 8.0 mg/kg**

PK and PD of Prasugrel vs. Ticagrelor in Rats

AV shunt thrombosis model (4h after dosing)

21-G needle into the tail (4h after dosing)



“Potency” Prasugrel vs. Ticagrelor = 4 : 1

Inhibition of Platelet Aggregation

= Inhibition of Thrombus Formation

= Prolongation of Bleeding Time

Clinical Outcome (PCI Cohort)

TRITON-PCI vs. PLATO-Invasive (PCI/CABG: 82.1%)

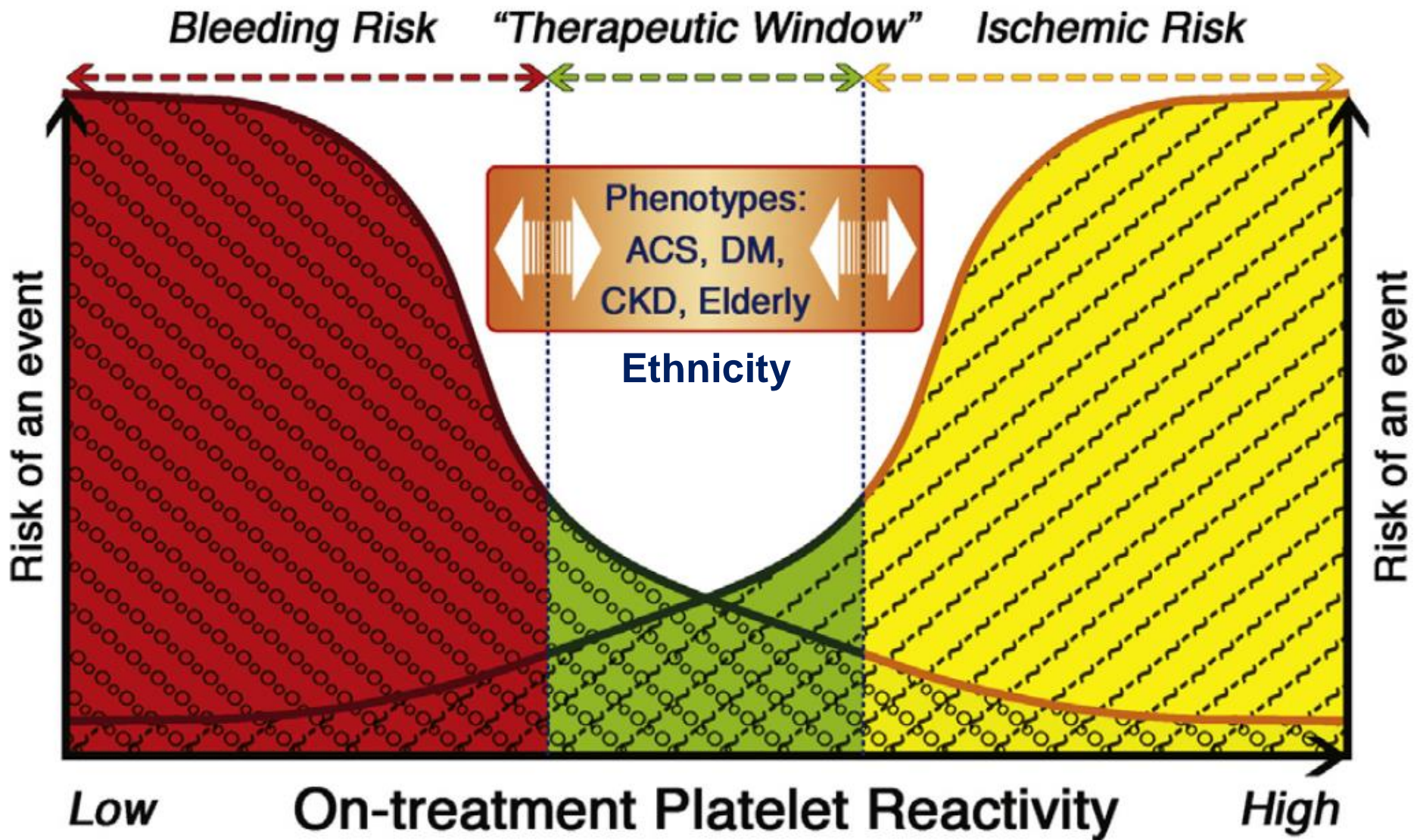
TRITON-PCI (14.5 mo F/U)	Prasugrel (n=6422)	Clopidogrel (n = 6422)	HR (95% CI)	P value
CV death/MI/Stroke	10%	12%	0.81 (0.72-0.90)	0.0001
CV death	2%	2%	0.84 (0.66-1.08)	0.17
Non-fatal MI	7%	10%	0.76 (0.67-0.86)	<0.0001
TIMI major bleed	2.4%	1.8%	1.27 (0.99-1.63)	0.06

PLATO-Invasive (9 mo F/U)	Ticagrelor (n=6732)	Clopidogrel (n = 6676)	HR (95% CI)	P value
CV death/MI/Stroke	9.0%	10.7%	0.84 (0.75-0.94)	0.0025
CV death	3.4%	4.3%	0.82 (0.68-0.98)	0.0250
Non-fatal MI	5.3%	6.6%	0.80 (0.69-0.92)	0.0023
TIMI major bleed				
Non-CABG	2.8%	2.2%	1.23 (0.98-1.55)	0.0814
CABG	5.3%	5.9%	0.90 (0.78-1.05)	0.1914

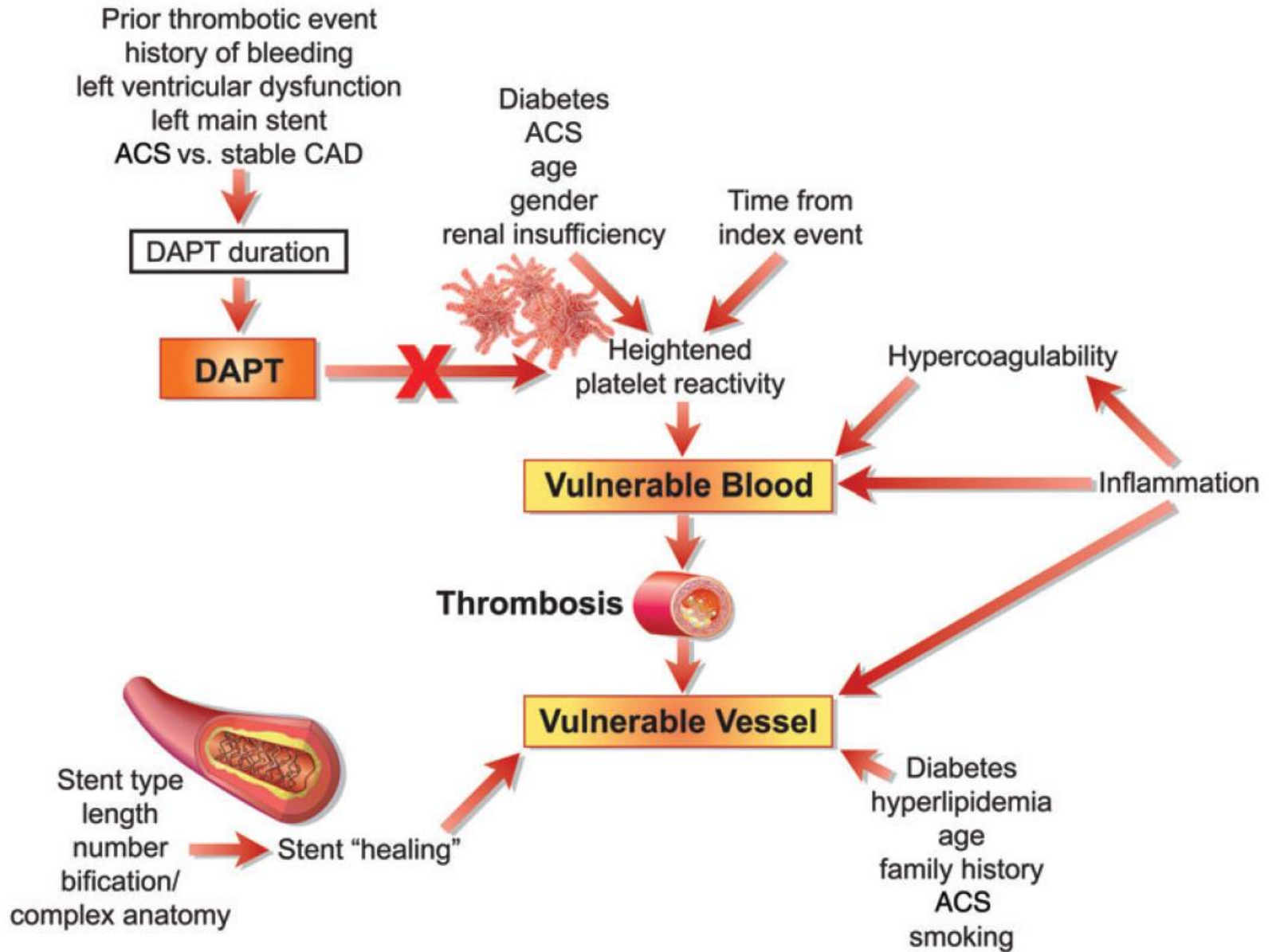
Platelet Function Testing:

How to Apply?

Impact of Platelet Reactivity on Balance Between Efficacy and Safety

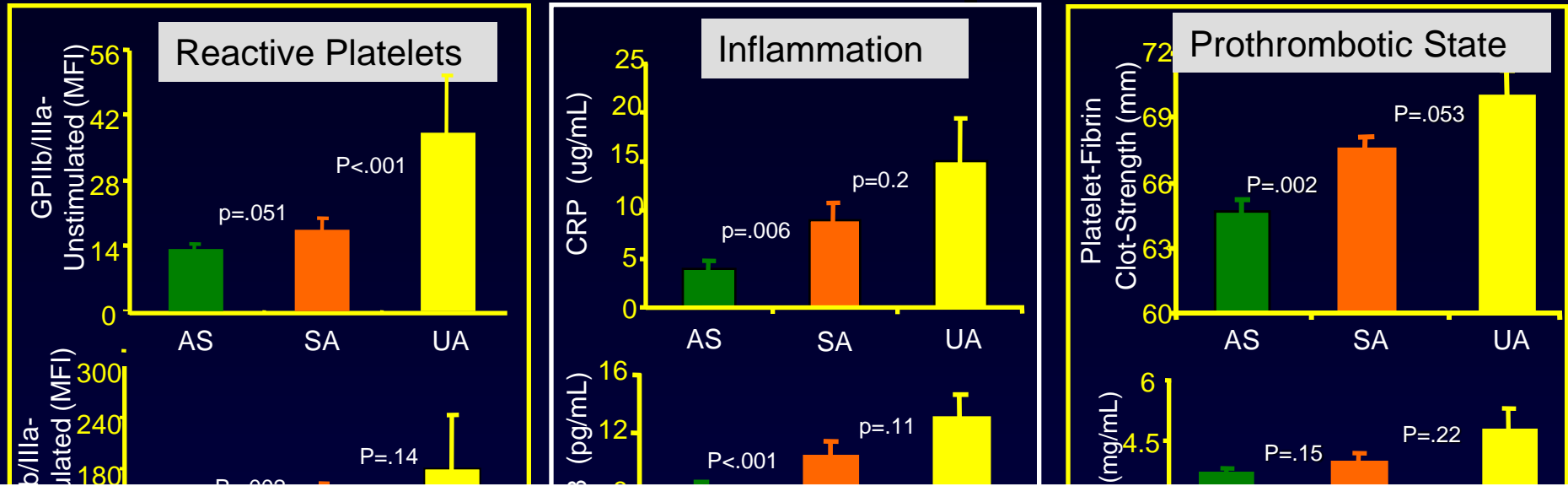


Factors Influencing Thrombotic Events



Relation: Platelet Physiology, Inflammation and Disease Activity

AS = Asymptomatic Patients, SA= Stable Angina, UA= Unstable Angina



“The level of thrombogenicity”

(vulnerable or sticky blood) and “vulnerable vessel”

can be different according to the disease activity.

Stable CAD < NSTEMI-ACS < STEMI

Level of IPA: Stable CAD < NSTEMI-ACS < STEMI

Efficacy and Safety of Prasugrel vs. Clopidogrel - CYP2C19 LOF Allele Carriage -

TRITON TIMI-38: NSTE-ACS cohort

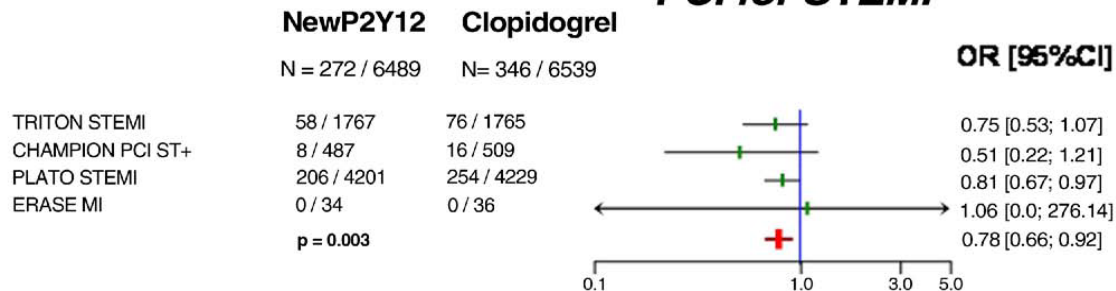
	LoF allele	Prasugrel	Clopidogrel	Relative risk (95% CI)
CV death, MI and Stroke	No	9.6%	9.8%	0.98 (0.80–1.20)
	Yes	8.5%	15.0%	0.57 (0.39–0.83)
TIMI major or minor bleeds	No	4.7%	3.4%	1.38 (1.00–1.93)
	Yes	5.5%	3.5%	1.60 (0.8–3.1)

New P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors vs. Clopidogrel in PCI

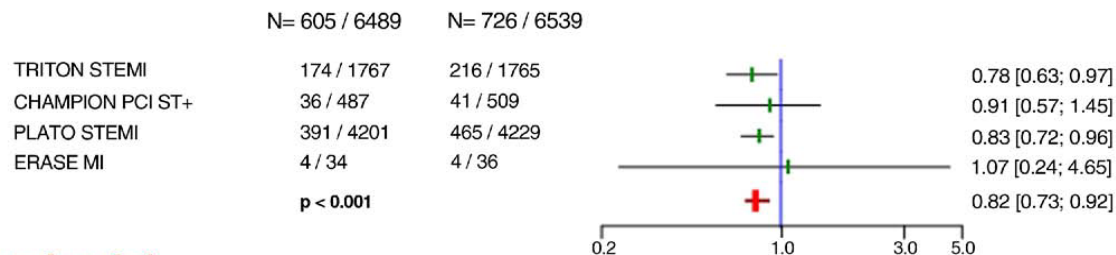
Odds ratio, random model DL (95%CI)

PCI for STEMI

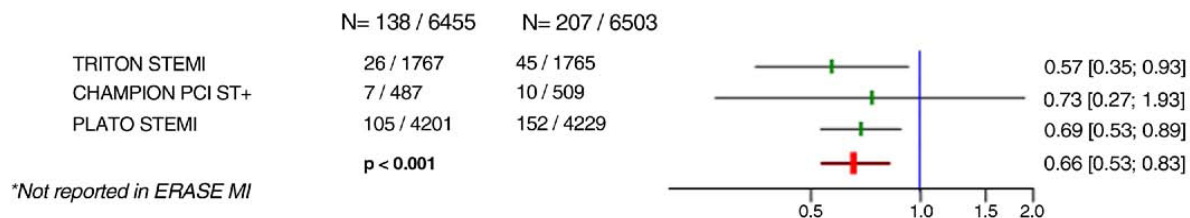
Death



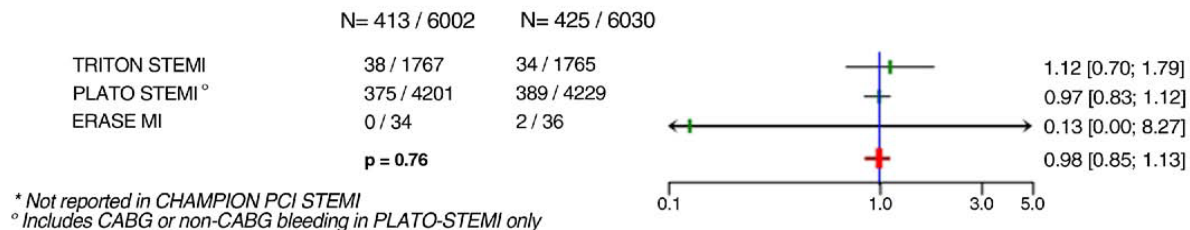
MACE



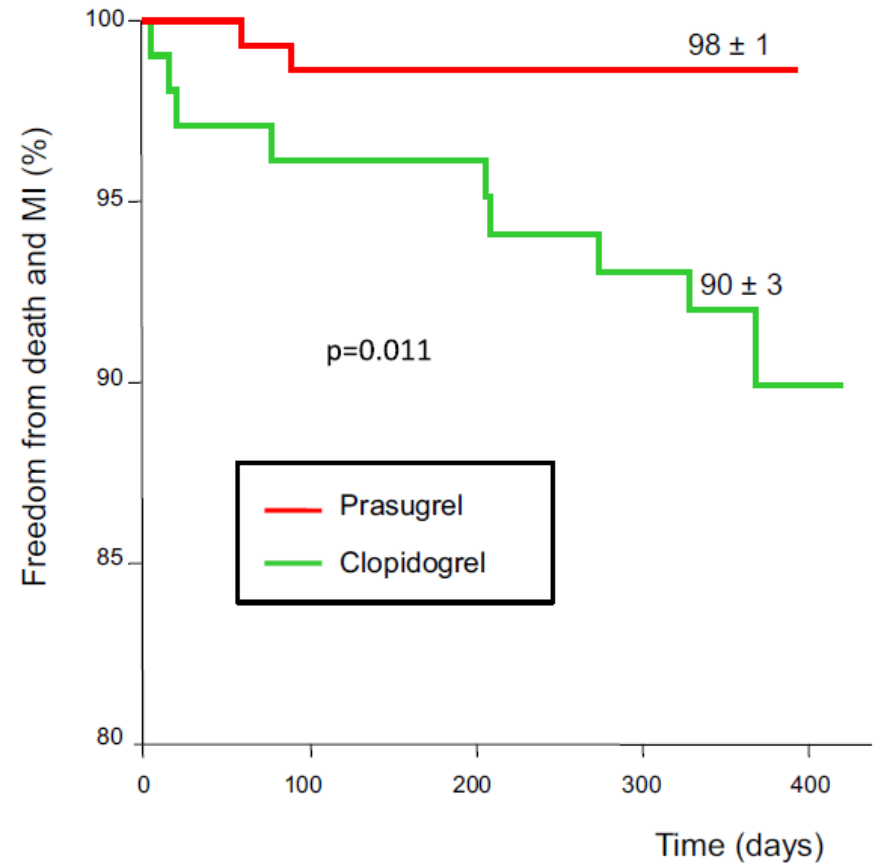
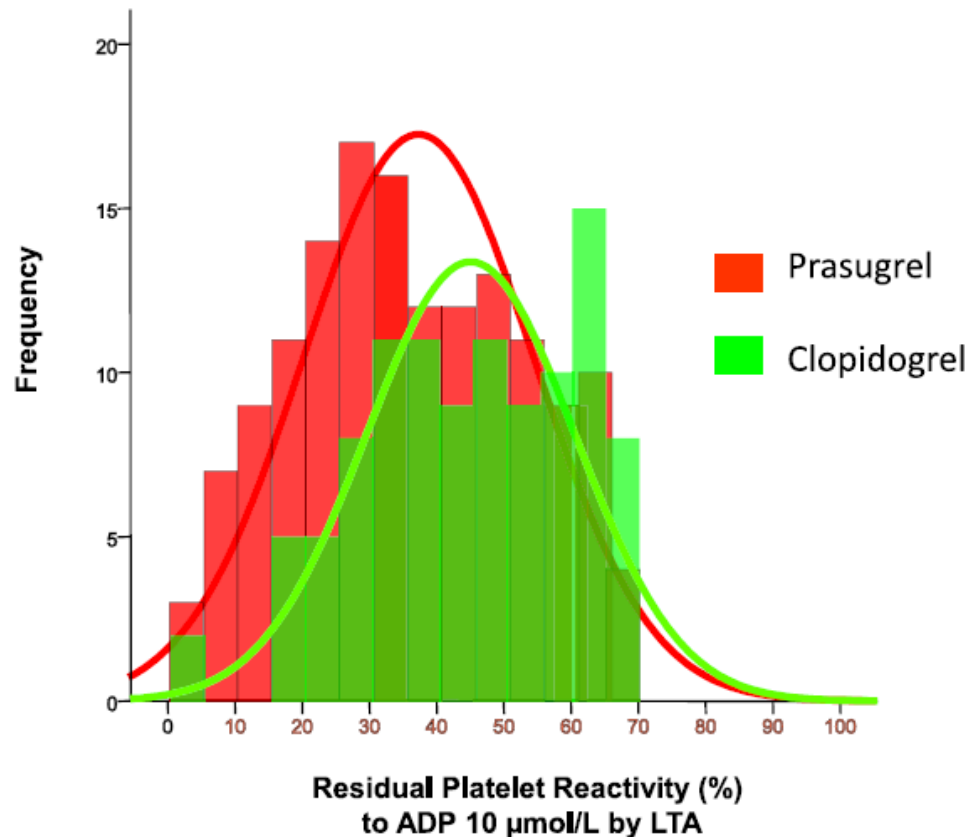
Stent Thrombosis*



Major Bleeding*

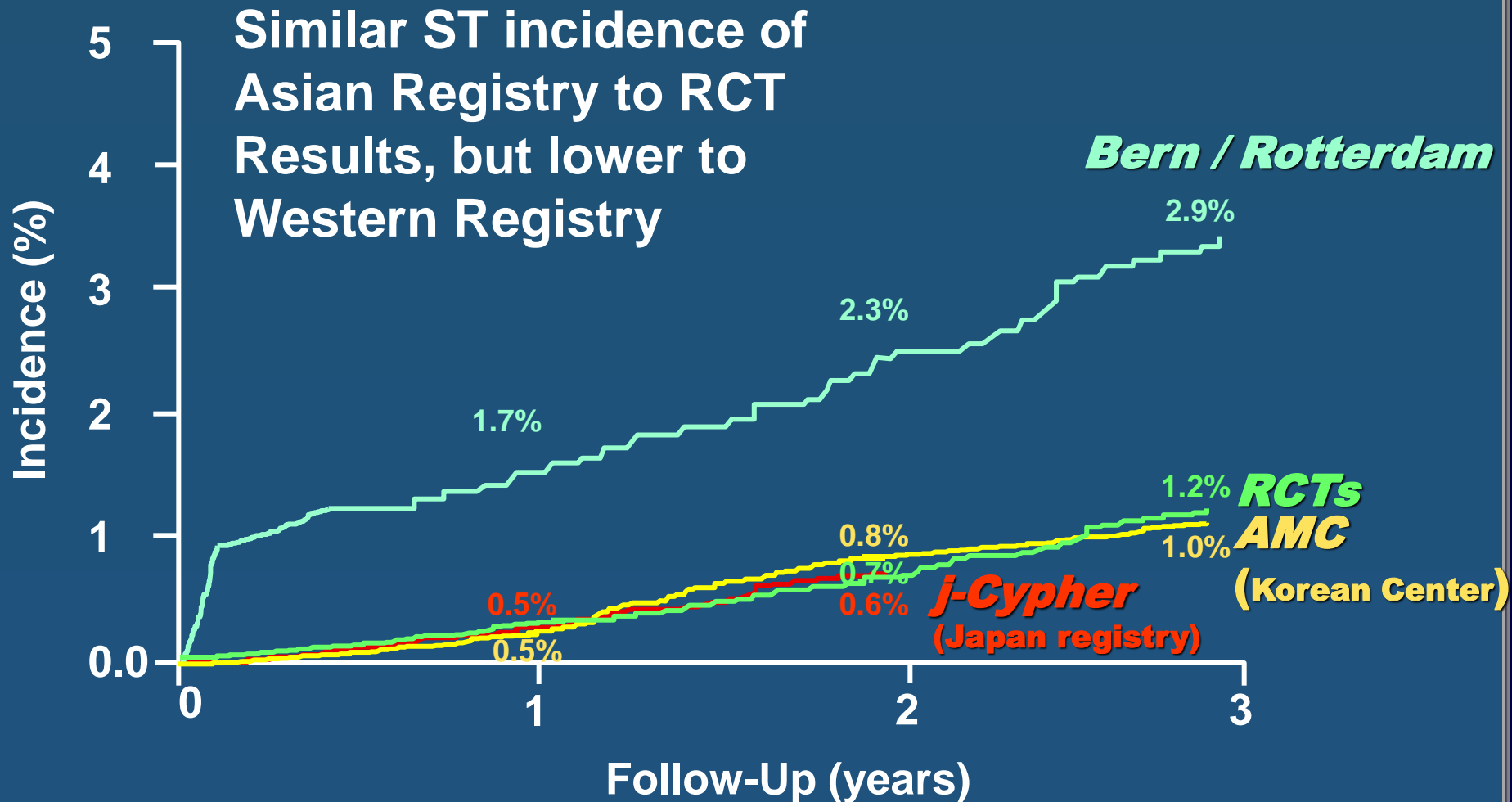


Prasugrel vs. Clopidogrel Therapy after EES Stenting in Unprotected LMCAD



**Lesion or PCI complexity (“vulnerable vessel”) in stable CAD:
“Different level of platelet inhibition”**

Racial Difference of Stent Thrombosis Risk East Asians vs. Westerners after 1st DES



Relationship between VerifyNow and Post-PCI Outcome

Korea: ROC curve analysis for HPR (total n = 3,844)

Study	Cohort	EP	Cutoff
ACCEL-LOADING-ACS (Randomized) ¹	NSTE-ACS (n=218); emergent PCI	1-mo MACE	PRU ≥ 289 % inhibition ≤ 12%
Zhang et al. (Registry) ²	NSTE-ACS (n=228); emergent PCI	1-mo MACE	PRU > 272
Ko et al. (Registry) ³	All comer (n=222); PCI	1-mo MACE	PRU ≥ 275
CILON-T (Randomized) ⁴	All comer (n=960); DES implantation	6-mo MACE	PRU ≥ 252.5
Ahn et al.	All comer (n=1226);	12-mo	Non-AMI: no cutoff

Different cutoff of HPR between races

PRU: Western (208~235) vs. Korean (253~289)

“Influence of different thrombogenicity”

ACCEL-BLEED trial

Design

- **NAME:** the ACCEL-BLEED (A Correlation between on-Clopidogrel platelet reactivity and BLEEDing events in PCI-treated patients) study
- **DESIGN:** Prospective, non-randomized, single-center clinical observation (Gyeongsang National University Hospital)
- **OBJECTIVE:** To examine the relationship between the platelet reactivity and bleeding episodes

305 PCI-treated stable patients
(Oct 2009-Jul 2011)

- No in-hospital adverse clinical events
- Agreed to study protocol
- In-hospital platelet function test
- Genotyping if agreed

Post-discharge medication

4 patients:
2 death, 1 ST, 1 TVR

Clinical follow-up at 30±5 days (n = 301)

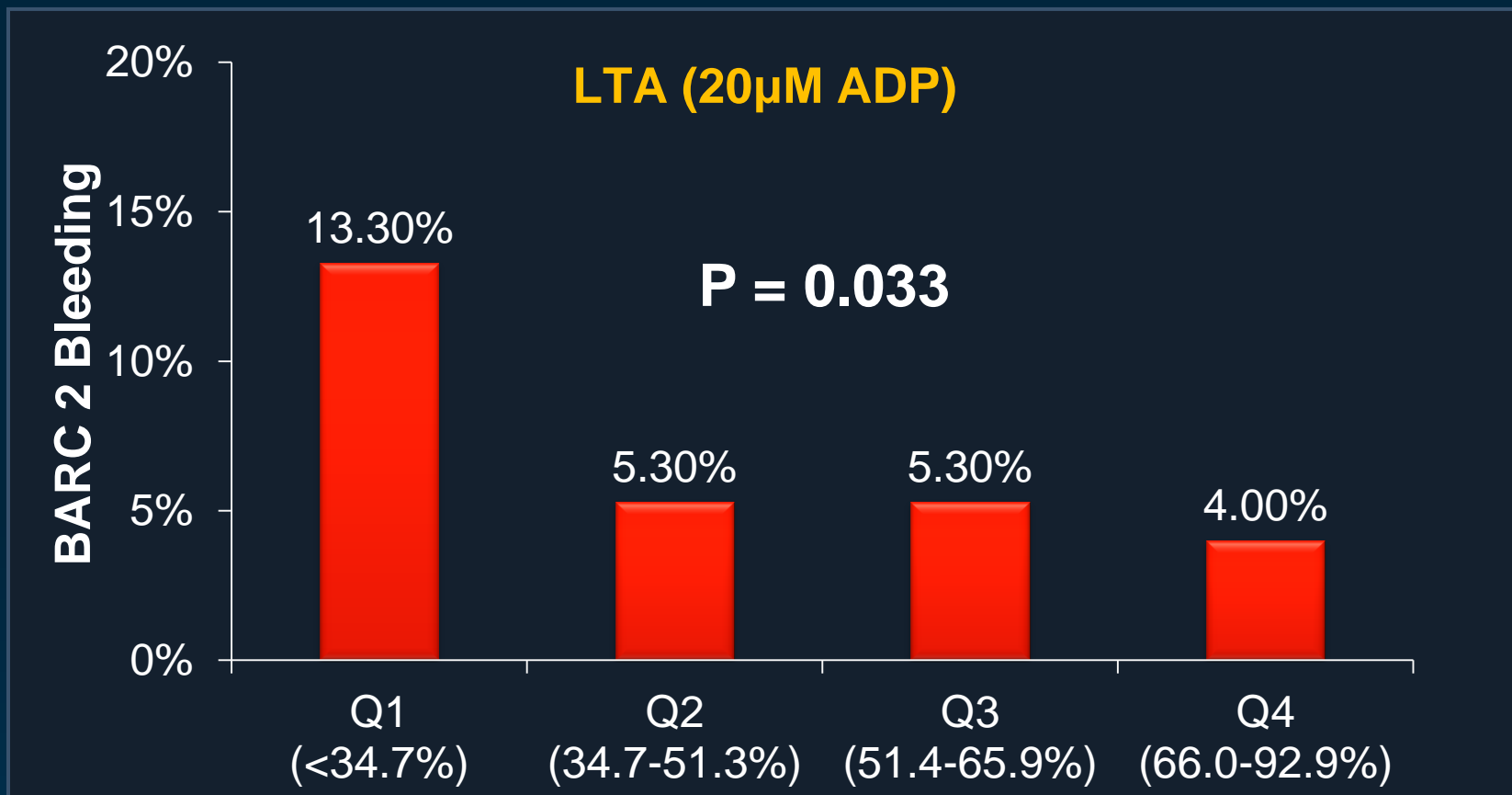
- Dedicated questionnaire: compliance, bleeding classification
- Pill counting
- Interview with attending doctor
- Follow-up platelet function test

Incidence of Bleeding Events

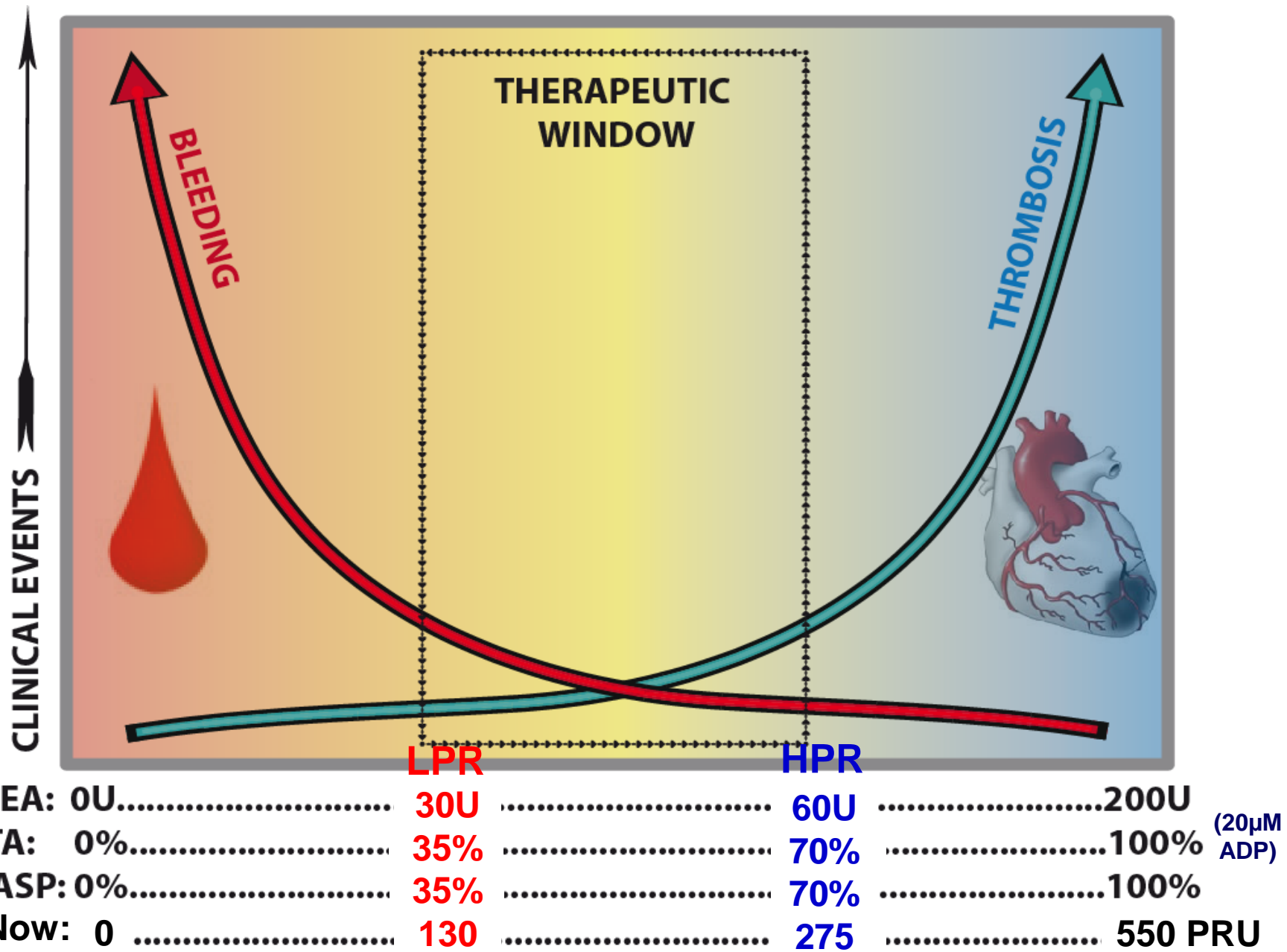
**Post-discharge
1-month F/U
(n = 301)**

BleedScore™

Superficial (BARC 1)	67 (22.3%)
Internal (BARC 2)	21 (7.0%)
Alarming	0 (0%)

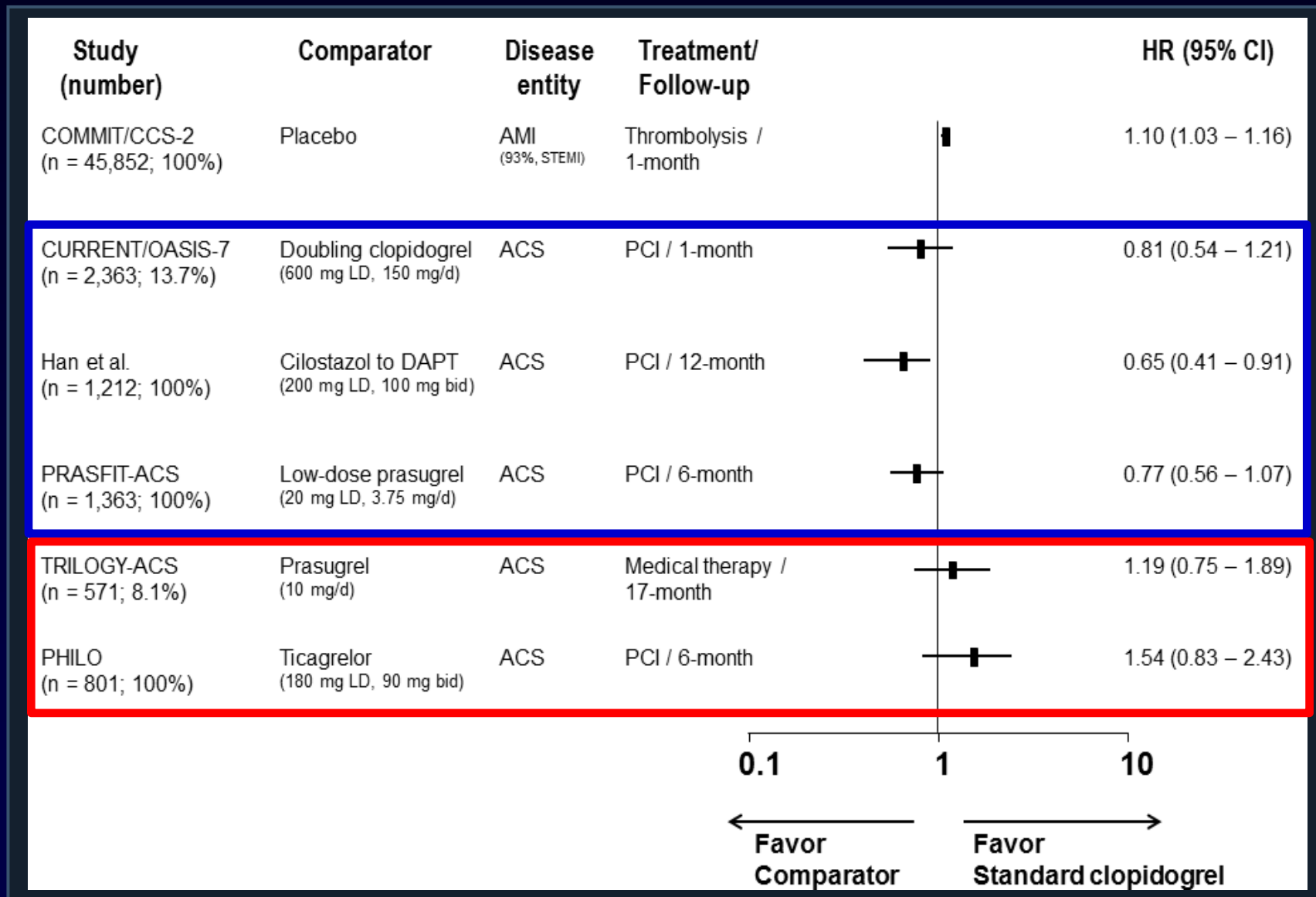


“East Asian Paradox”; Different Therapeutic Zone



RCTs: Comparator vs. Standard-dose Clopidogrel

East Asian ACS Patients



PD Date on Prasugrel (5 vs. 10 mg/d) vs. Clopidogrel (75 mg/d) in Korean Patients

