



2021 © 27<sup>ème</sup> Congrès du CNCH, Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.

## Ce que dit MASTER-DAPT

*Jean-Philippe Collet, MD, PhD*

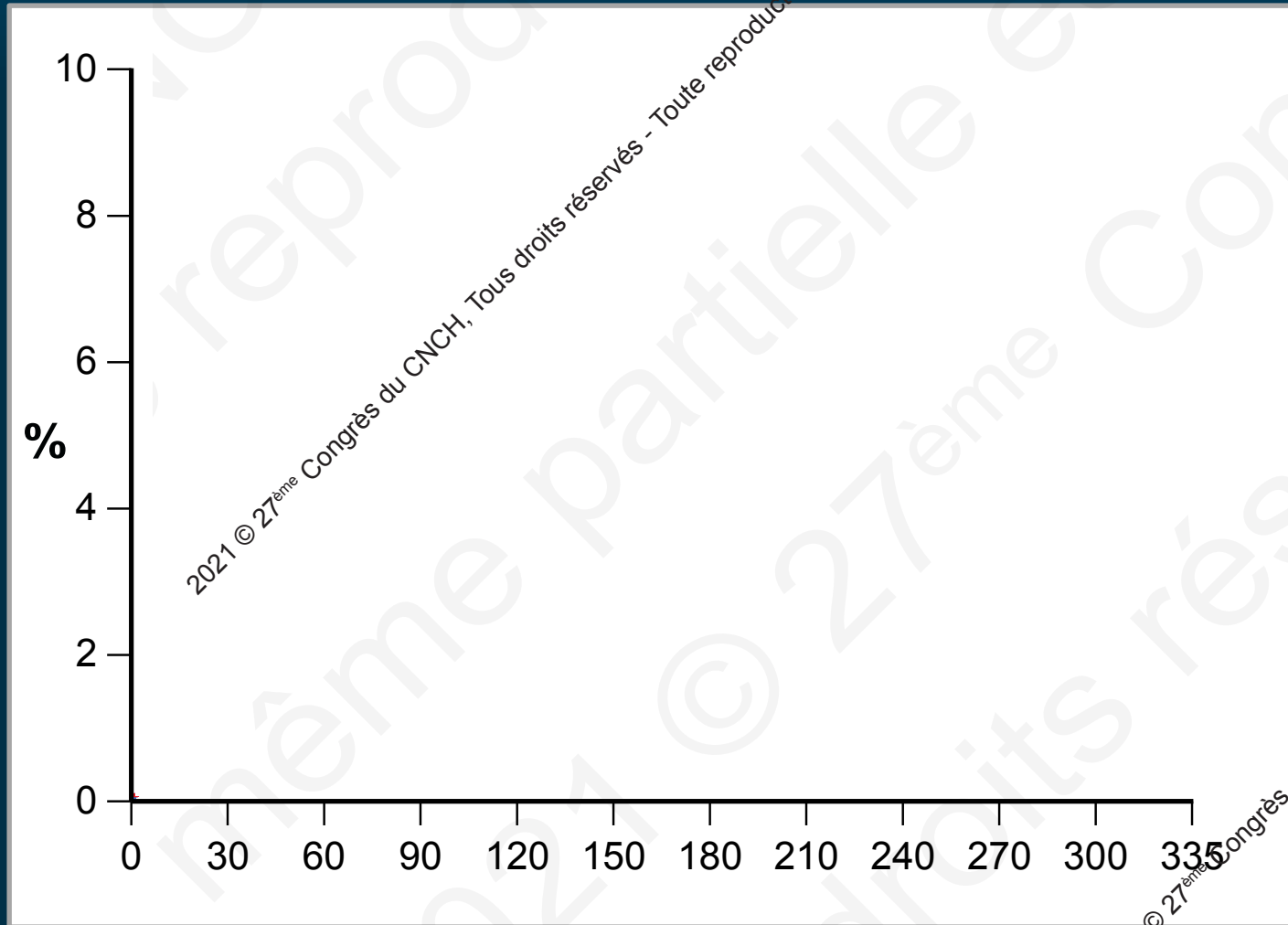
Sorbonne Université and Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France



2021 © 27<sup>ème</sup> Congrès du CNCH, Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.

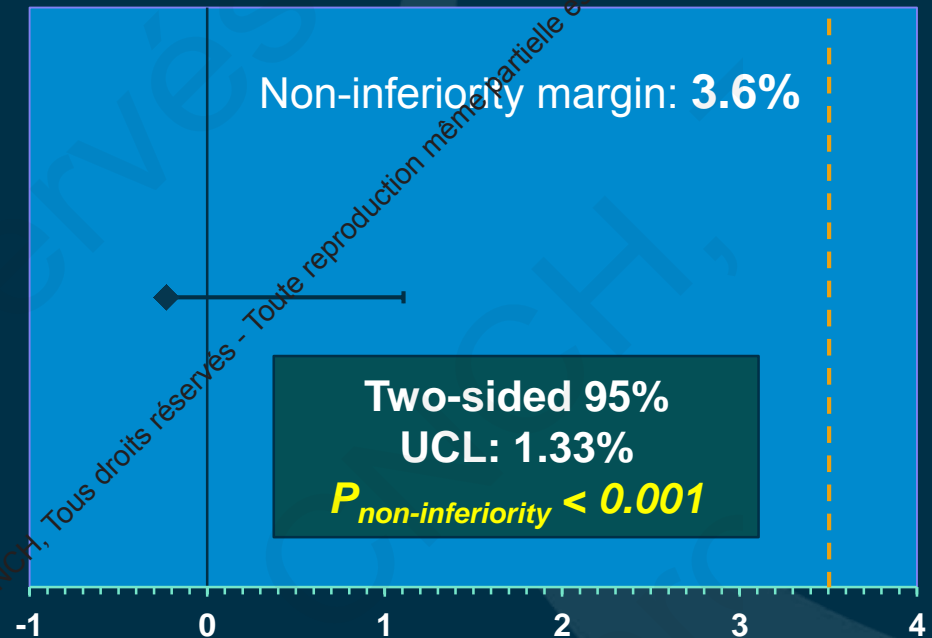
# Net adverse clinical events (NACE)

Per protocol population



## Non-inferiority Analysis

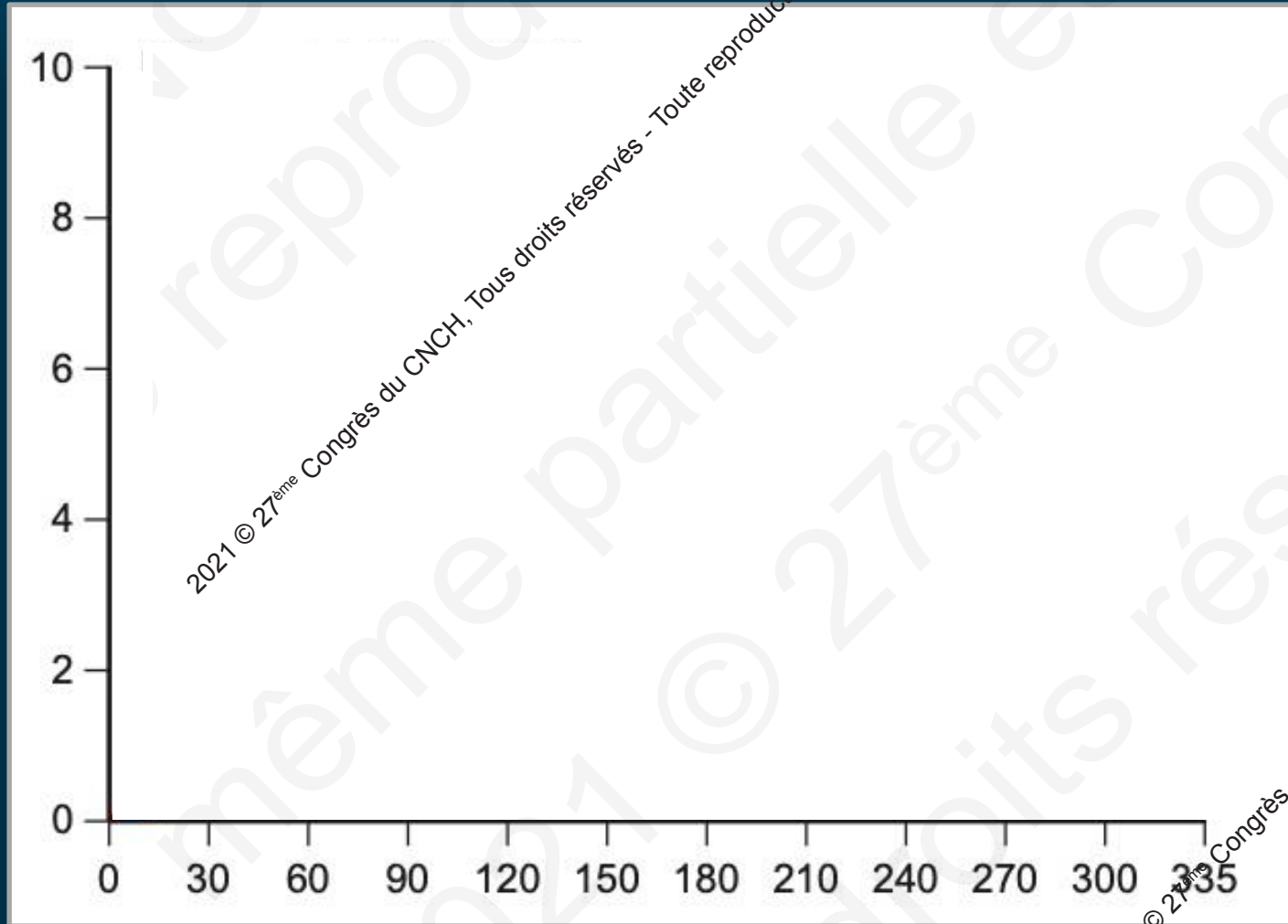
Difference in cumulative incidence, -0.23



**NACE:** All-cause death, MI, stroke, and major bleeding events defined as BARC 3 or 5

# Major adverse cardiac and cerebral events (MACCE)

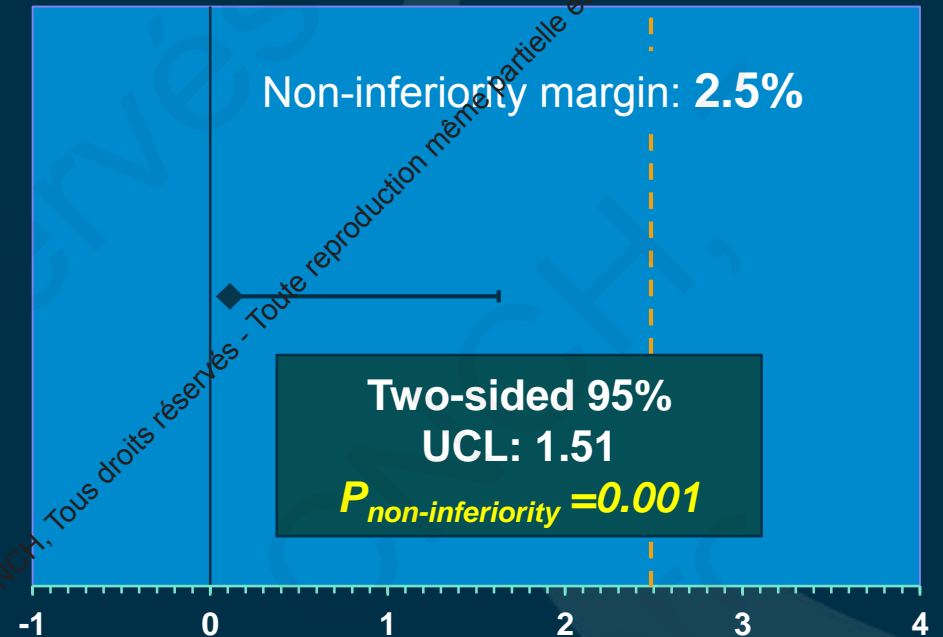
Per protocol population



MACCE: All-cause death, MI, stroke

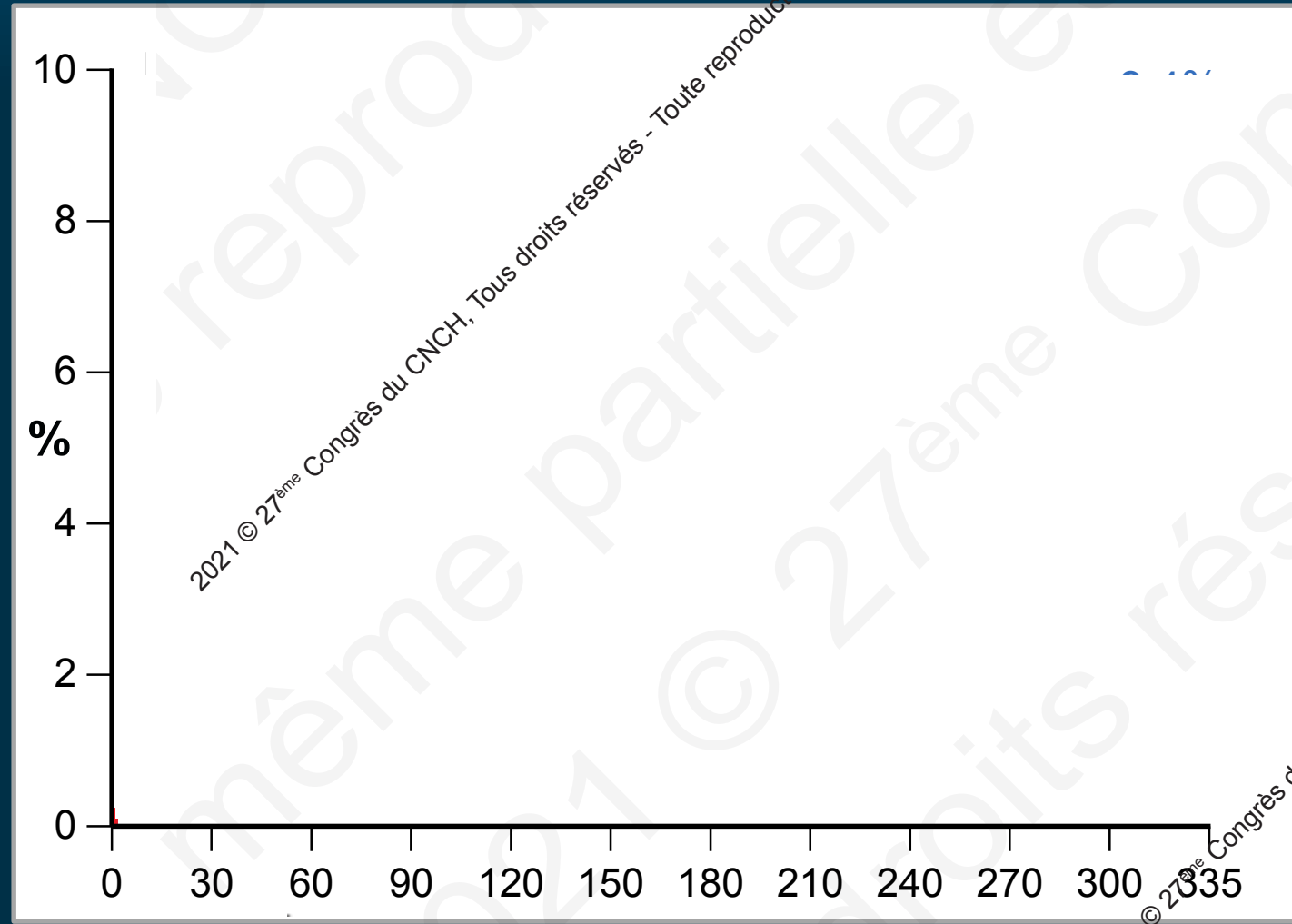
## Non-inferiority Analysis

Difference in cumulative incidence, 0.11



# Major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding

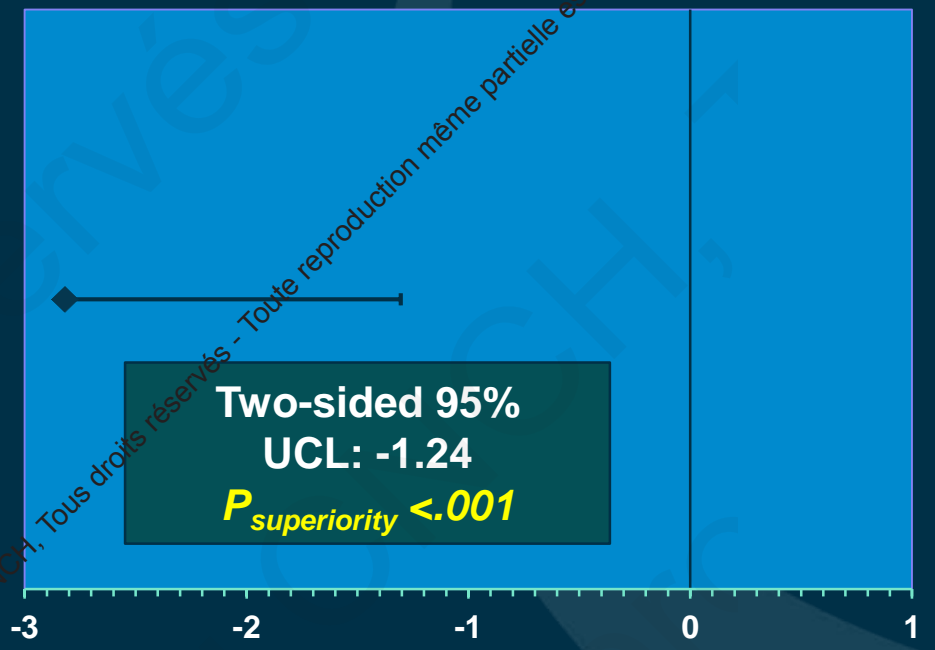
Intention to treat population



MCB: BARC 2, 3 or 5

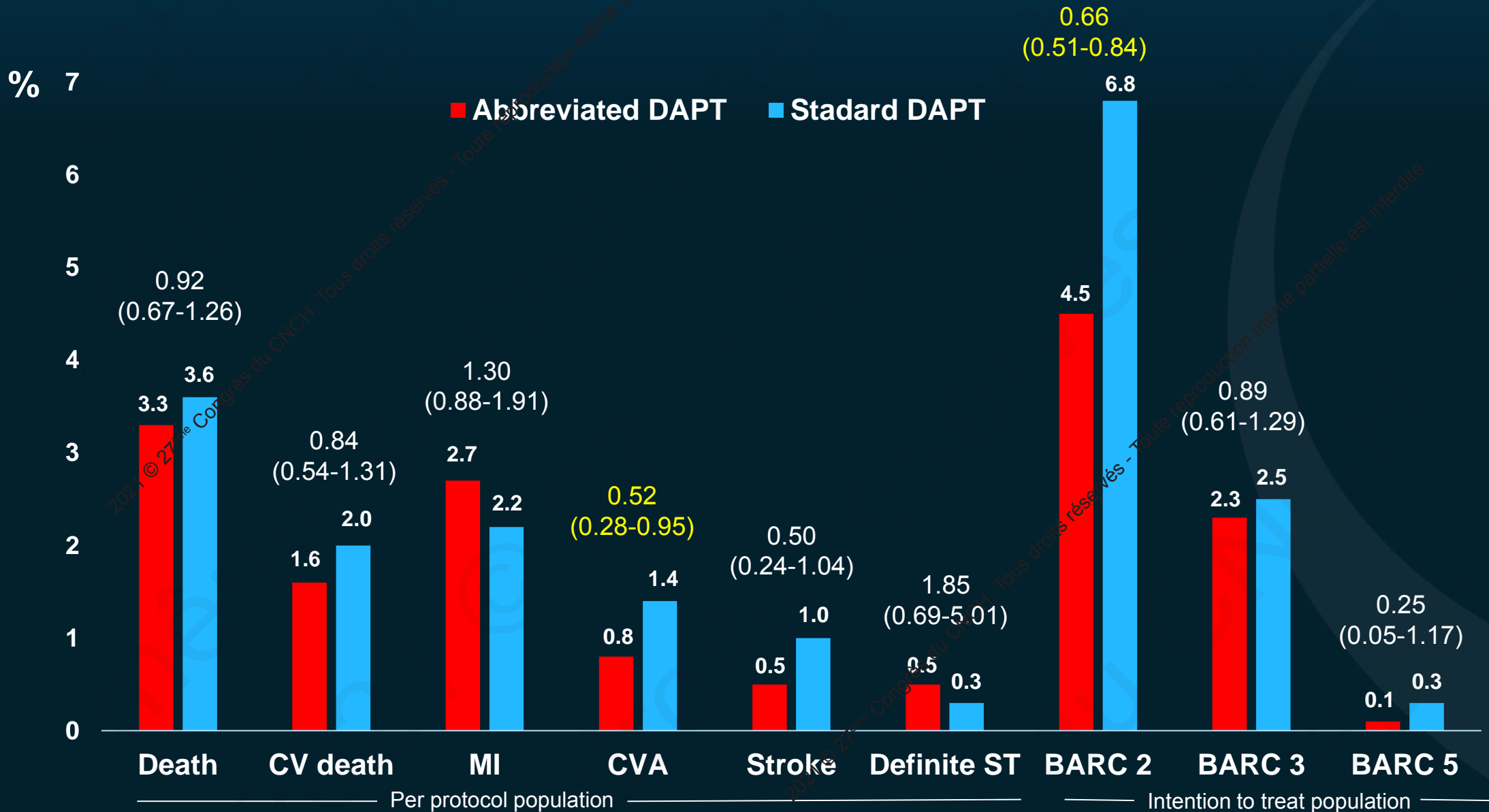
## Superiority Analysis

Difference in cumulative incidence, -2.82



**NNTB: 35**

# Secondary Endpoints



# Study Limitations

- Open label study
- DAPT duration was heterogenous in the standard DAPT group, which reflects current clinical practice
- DAPT duration in both arms was longer than what is currently recommended for OAC patients
- This study was not designed to assess the role of type of SAPT after DAPT discontinuation
- Non-inferiority margins were relatively wide and the observed event rates were lower than expected for NACE and MACE
- Our results may not apply to patients not treated with biodegradable-polymer sirolimus eluting stents

# Conclusions

In patients at HBR who had undergone implantation of a biodegradable-polymer ULTIMASTER sirolimus-eluting stent, the discontinuation of DAPT at a median of 34 days compared with continuation of treatment for a median of 193 days after PCI was:

- noninferior for the incidence of net adverse clinical events
- noninferior for the incidence of major adverse cardiac or cerebral events
- associated with a lower incidence of major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding