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Ce que dit MASTER-DAPT

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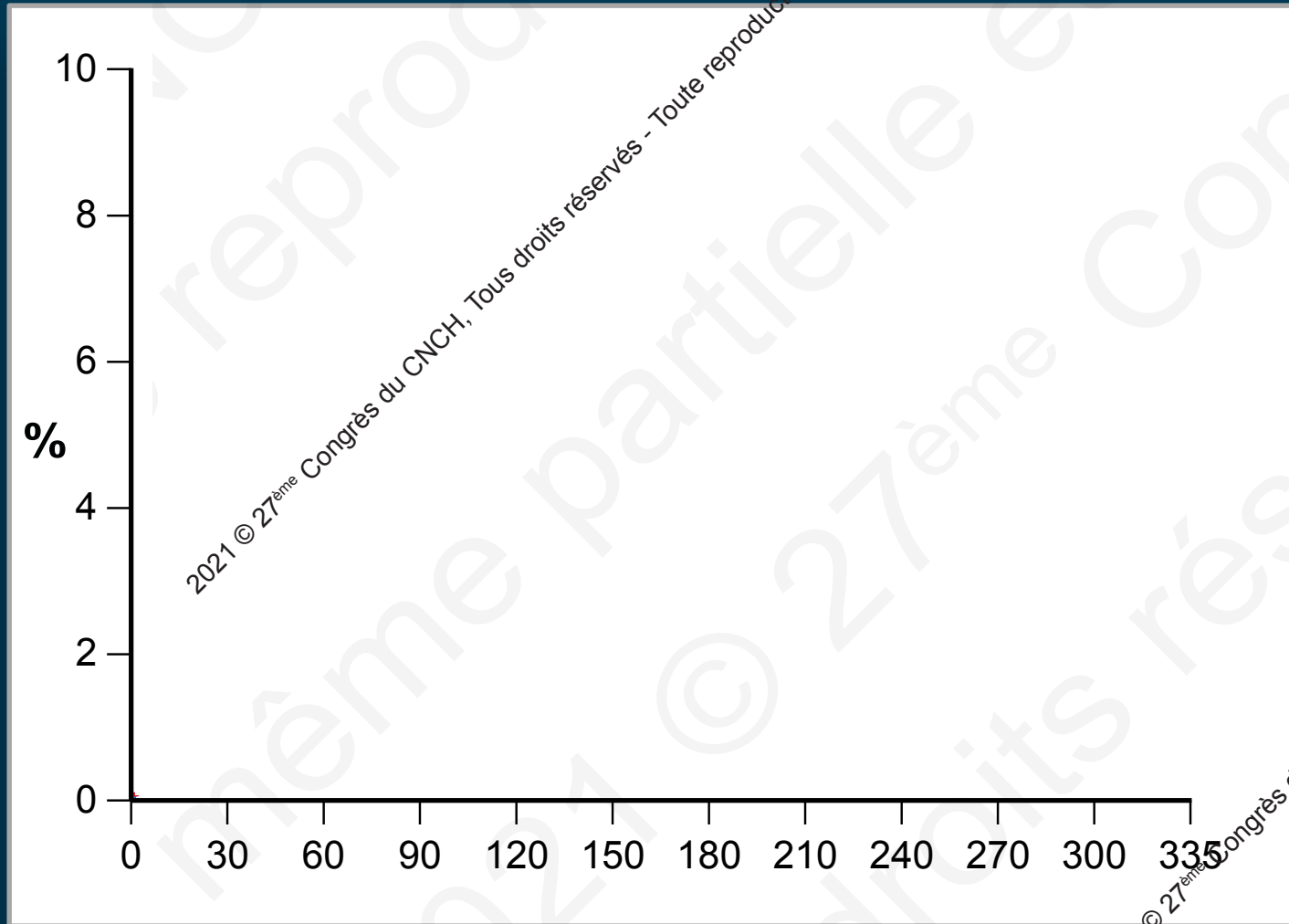
Sorbonne Université and Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France



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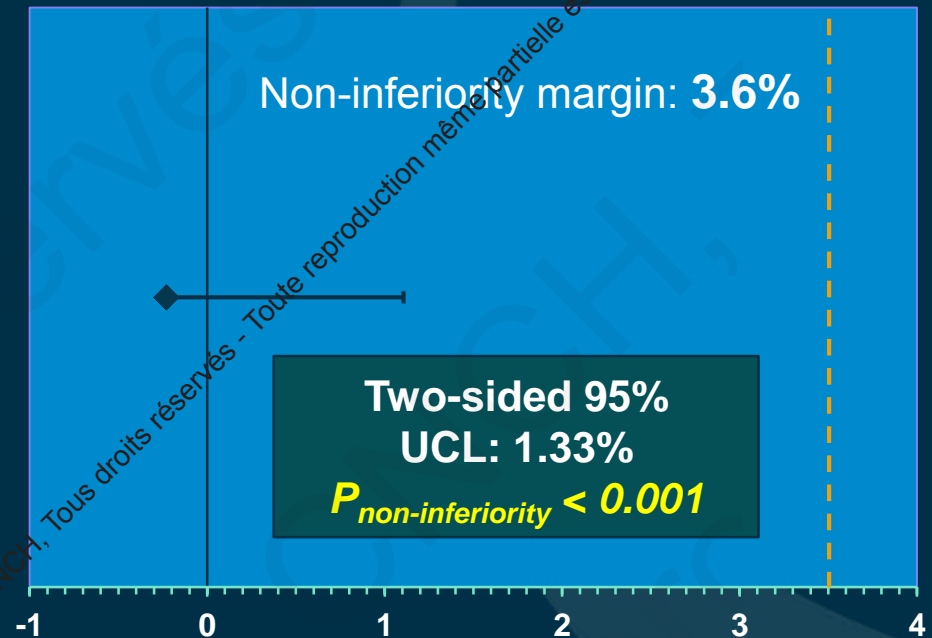
Net adverse clinical events (NACE)

Per protocol population



Non-inferiority Analysis

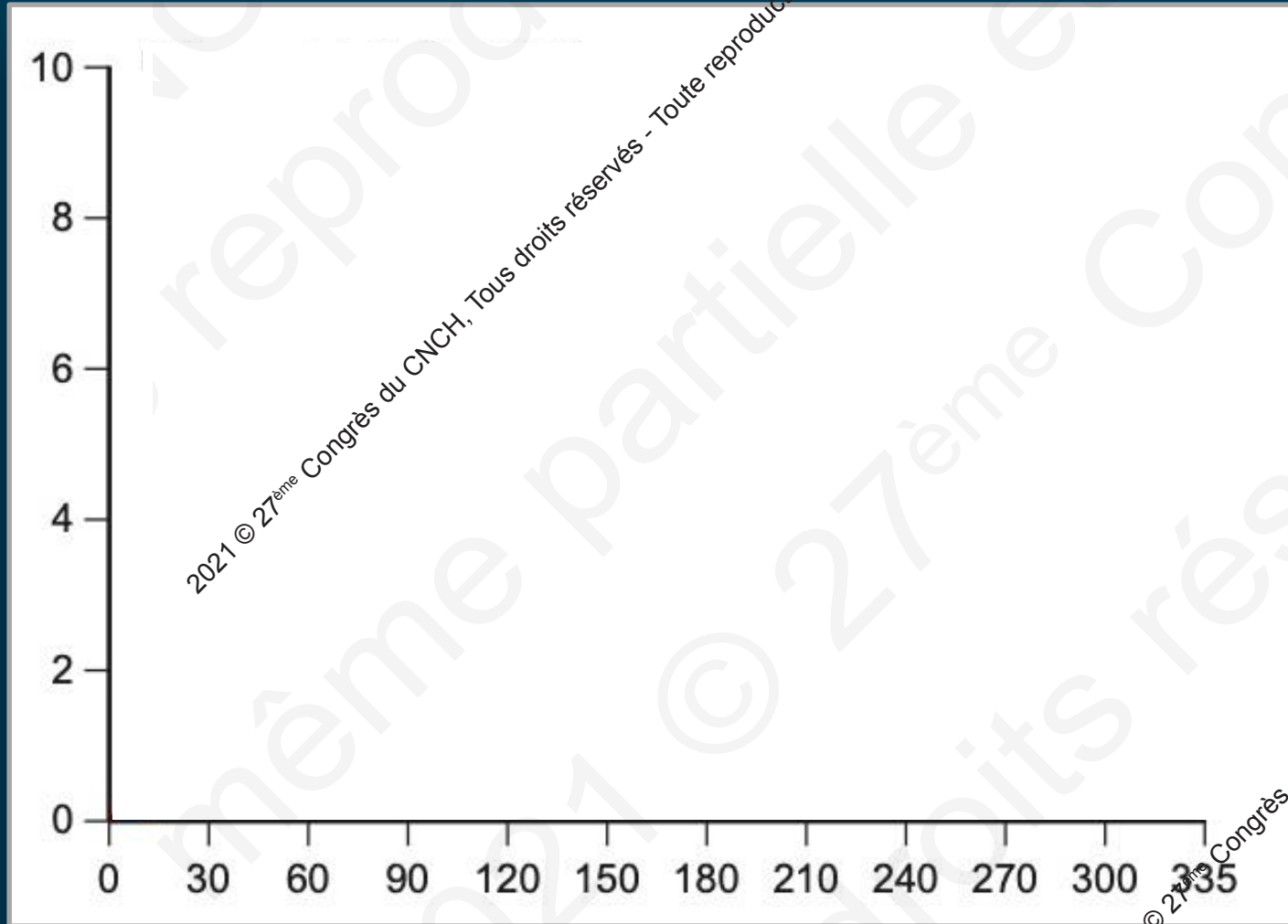
Difference in cumulative incidence, -0.23



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

Major adverse cardiac and cerebral events (MACCE)

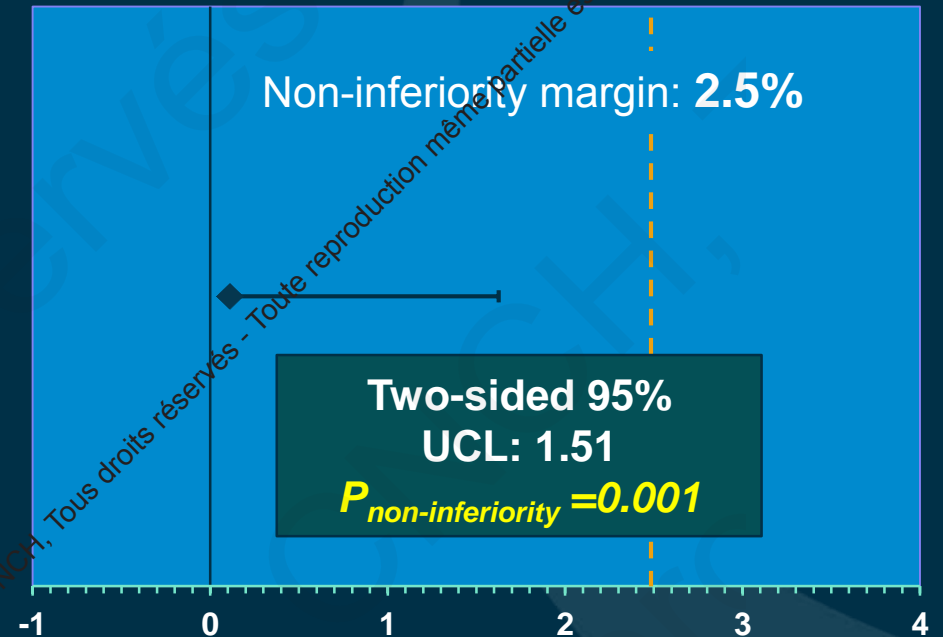
Per protocol population



MACCE: All-cause death, MI, stroke

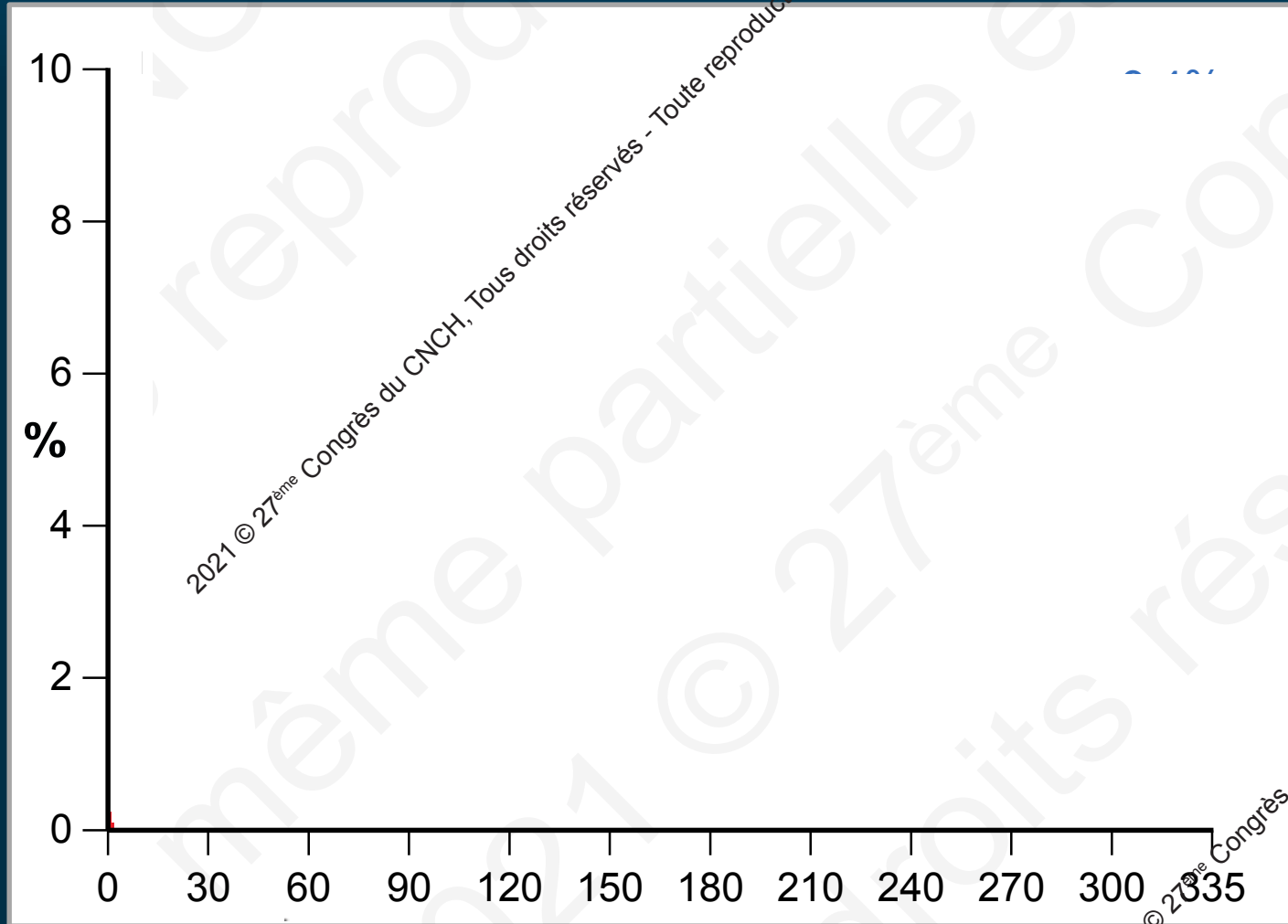
Non-inferiority Analysis

Difference in cumulative incidence, 0.11



Major or clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding

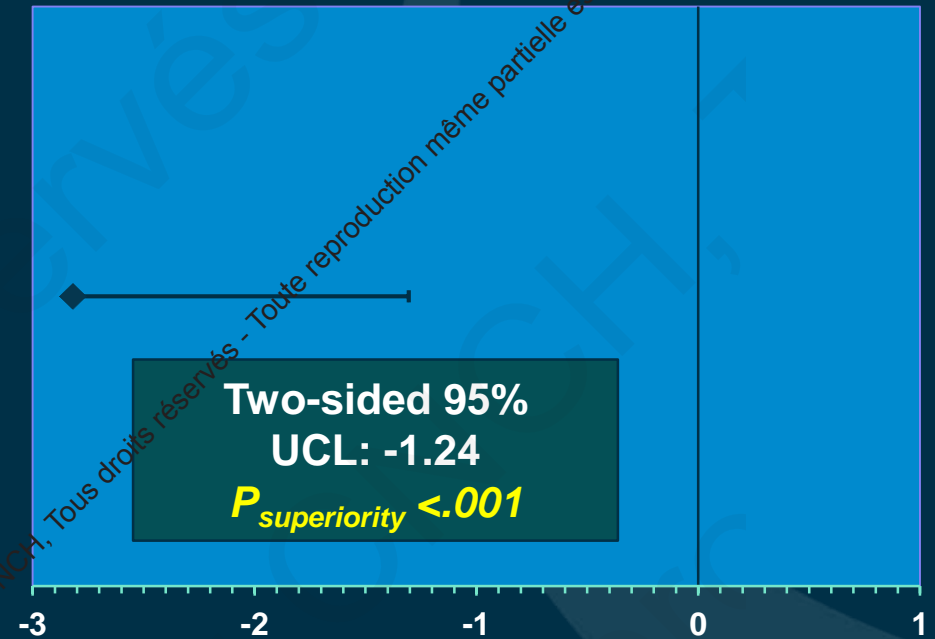
Intention to treat population



MCB: BARC 2, 3 or 5

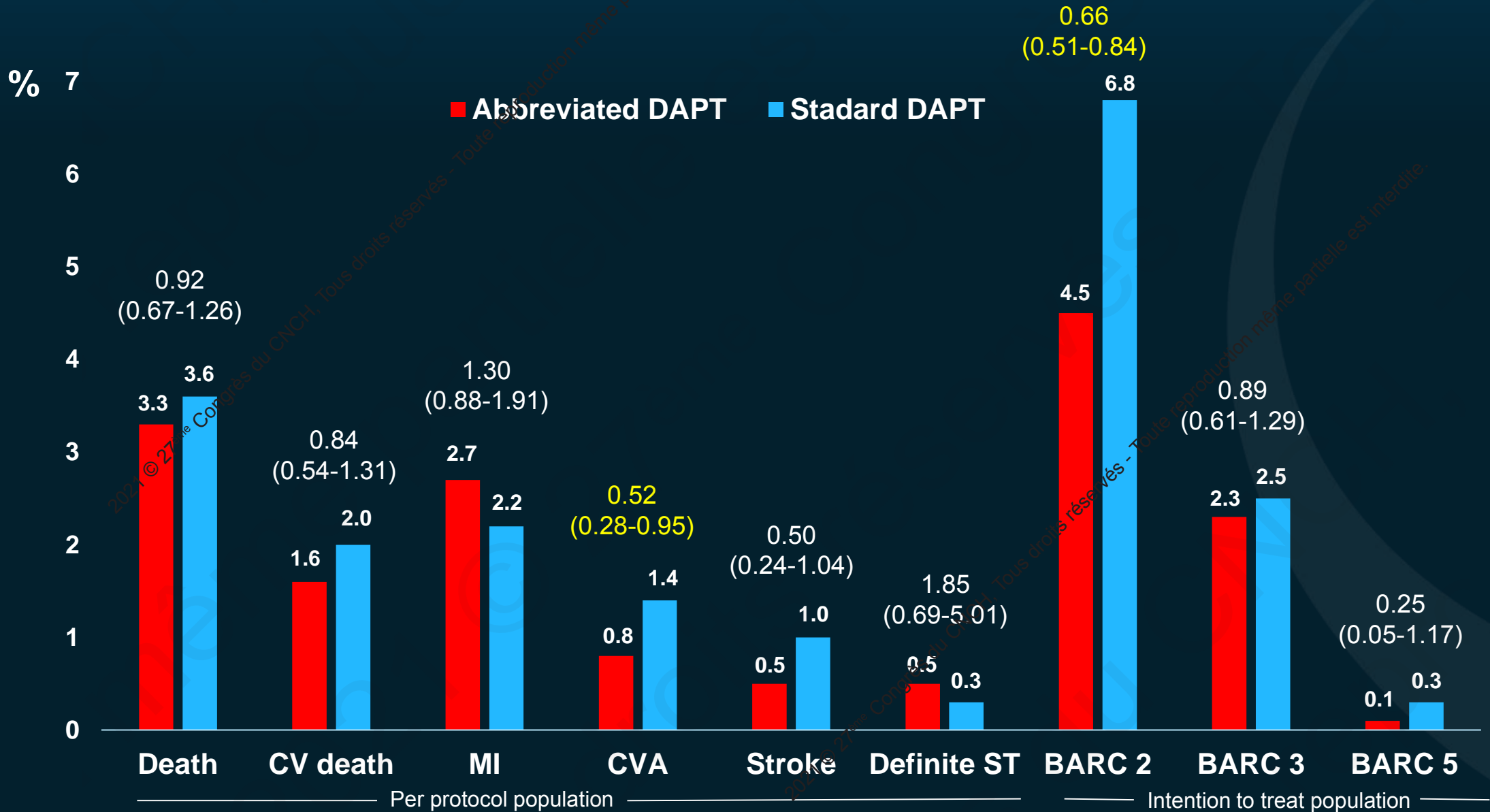
Superiority Analysis

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