

MASTER DAPT Trial

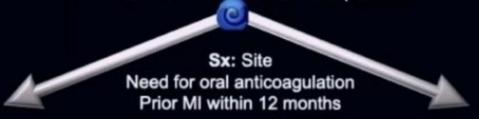


Screened Population: HBR pts, treated exclusively with Ultimaster stent, with no restriction based on clinical presentation or PCI complexity

Randomization and Regimens

30 (+14) Days after PCI

Free from cardiac and cerebral ischemic events and <u>active</u> bleeding
No further revascularization planned



Abbreviated DAPT

Immediate DAPT discontinuation

followed by SAPT for 11 months or 5 months if OAC is indicated

Standard DAPT

DAPT for ≥ 2 or 5 months in pts with or without OAC indication, respectively

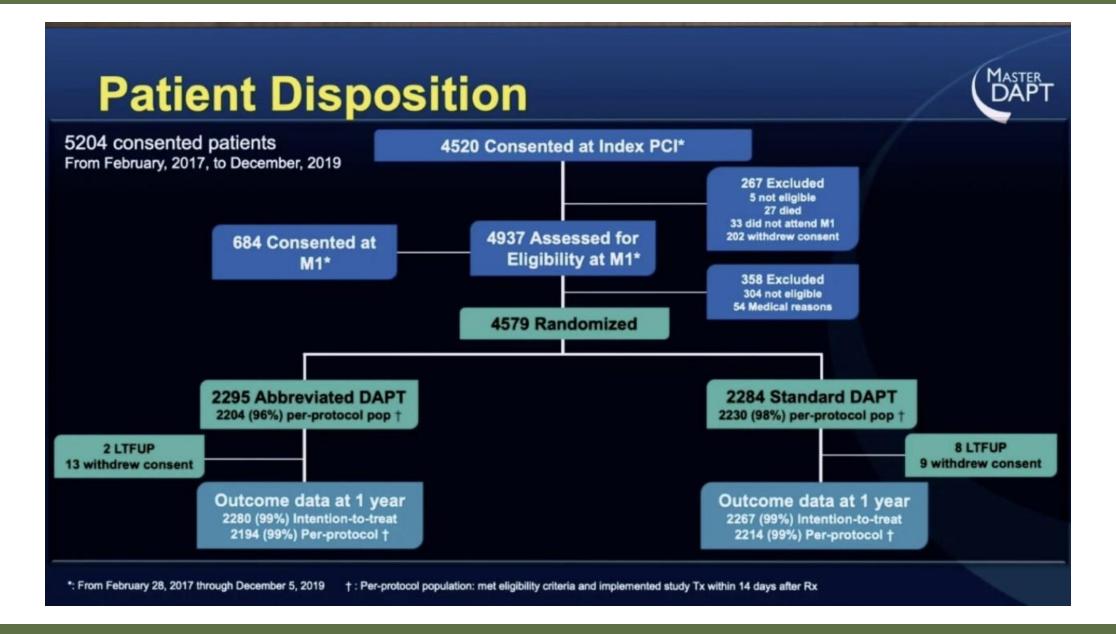
followed by SAPT up to 11 months

High Bleeding Risk Definition



Patients are at high bleeding risk if at least one of the following criteria applies:

- 1. Clinical indication to oral anticoagulants (OAC) for at least 12 months
- Recent (<12 months) non-access site bleeding episode(s), which required medical attention
- 3. Previous bleeding episode(s) which required hospitalization if the underlying cause has not been definitively treated (i.e. surgical removal of the bleeding source)
- 4. Age ≥75 years
- 5. Systemic conditions associated with an increased bleeding risk
- Documented anemia (Hb<11 g/dL) or transfusion within 4 weeks before randomization
- 7. Need for chronic treatment with steroids or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- 8. Diagnosed malignancy (other than skin) considered at high bleeding risk
- 9. Stroke at any time or transient ischemic attack (TIA) in the previous 6 months
- 10. PRECISE DAPT score ≥25



Study Endpoints



The study has 3 primary endpoints to be tested in an hierarchical order:

Net adverse clinical events (NACE): the composite of all-cause death, MI, stroke, and major bleeding defined as BARC type 3 or 5

Major adverse cardiac and cerebral events (MACCE): the composite of all-cause death, MI, and stroke

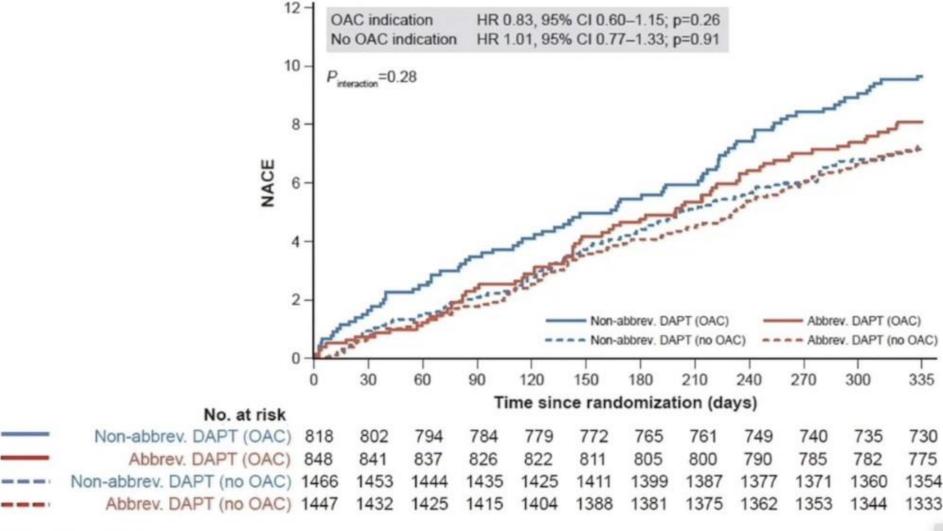
Major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding (MCB): the composite of BARC type 2, 3 and 5 bleeding

The first two primary endpoints were to be tested on a non-inferiority basis in the per protocol population. If non-inferiority was met for both, the third primary endpoint was to be tested on superiority basis in the Intention to treat population. The main analyses evaluate the occurrence of the primary endpoints between randomization and 335 after index PCI

NACE

All cause death, MI, Stroke and BARC 3 or 5 Bleeding

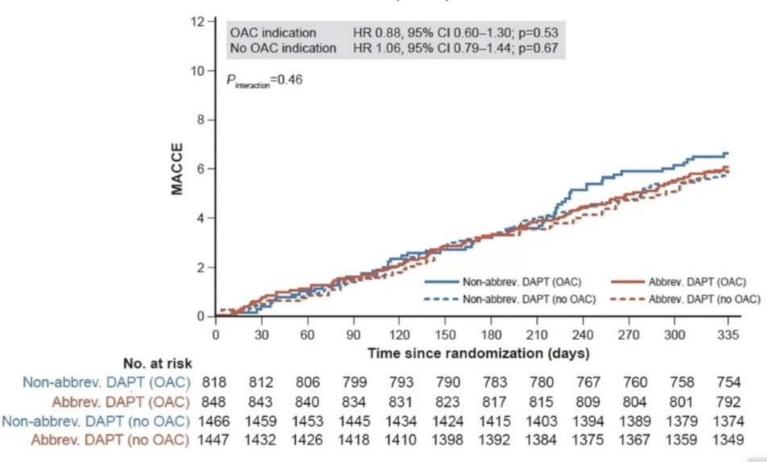




MACCE

All cause death, MI, Stroke





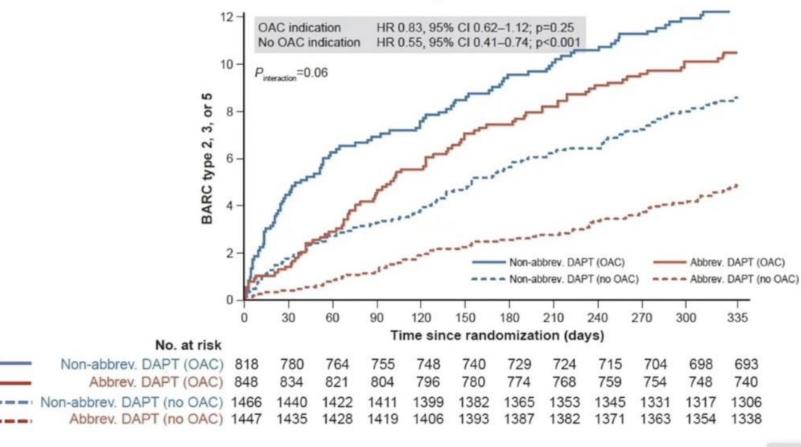
ESC CONGRESS 2021
THE DIGITAL EXPERIENCE

Fullscreen

Clinically relevant nonMajor or Major Bleeding |

BARC 2, 3 or 5





ESC CONGRESS 2021
THE DIGITAL EXPERIENCE

Fullscreen