

Trials' Analysis Shows Efficacy of Proton-Pump Inhibitors

The study, published recently in the Lancet, explored the role of proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs), which are often prescribed in combination with thienopyridines. Conflicting data exist as to whether PPIs diminish the efficacy of clopidogrel. We assessed the association between PPI use, measures of platelet function, and clinical outcomes for patients treated with clopidogrel or prasugrel.

In the PRINCIPLE-TIMI 44 trial, the primary outcome was inhibition of platelet aggregation at 6 h assessed by light-transmission aggregometry. In the TRITON-TIMI 38 trial, the primary endpoint was the composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke. In both studies, PPI use was at physician's discretion. Researchers used a multivariable Cox model with propensity score to assess the association of PPI use with clinical outcomes.

In the PRINCIPLE-TIMI 44 trial, 201 patients undergoing elective percutaneous coronary intervention were randomly assigned to prasugrel (n=102) or high-dose clopidogrel (n=99). Mean inhibition of platelet aggregation was significantly lower for patients on a PPI than for those not on a PPI at 6 h after a 600 mg clopidogrel loading dose (23

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