

WCC 2010 Symposium Invitation

BEIJING | CHINA

New developments in antiplatelet therapy for acute coronary syndrome management: Where do we stand today?

CHAIRPERSONS

LARS WALLENTIN | MD PhD
Chief of Research
Uppsala Clinical Research Center
University Hospital
Uppsala, Sweden

JEAN-PIERRE BASSAND | MD
Professor of Cardiology
University of Franche-Comté
Besancon, France

FACULTY

STEEN HUSTED | MD
Chief
Department of Medicine and Cardiology
Århus University Hospital
Århus, Denmark

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THURSDAY | 17 JUNE 2010

PROGRAMME

Current and emerging antiplatelet therapies for the ACS patient: focus on mechanistic differences

Steen Husted

Efficacy and safety of emerging oral antiplatelet agents: implications on the standard of care

Lars Wallentin

Oral antiplatelet therapy and risk of bleeding in the management of ACS: review of recent clinical trial data

Jean-Pierre Bassand

Coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death worldwide, and acute coronary syndromes (ACS), its final clinical presentation, are currently treated with the oral thienopyridine clopidogrel plus aspirin. Clopidogrel and other thienopyridines, such as prasugrel, irreversibly bind to the P2Y₁₂ receptor inhibiting platelet aggregation. However, these agents may be associated with specific clinical limitations, indicating that the development of other therapies may be needed to further improve patient outcomes.

Ticagrelor is the first, direct acting, oral P2Y₁₂ receptor antagonist, with different mechanistic characteristics compared with previous agents. Ticagrelor has emerged as a promising potential therapeutic option in the treatment of ACS based on

an extensive clinical trial programme, culminating in the recently published, multinational, phase III PLATO study¹. In PLATO, patients receiving ticagrelor experienced a significant reduction in cardiovascular events (primary endpoint: death from vascular causes, myocardial infarction and stroke) without an increase in the rate of overall major bleeding compared with clopidogrel.

In this educational session, your esteemed faculty will describe the mechanistic differences between novel and established treatments of ACS, and provide detail and context around the clinical evidence for emerging oral antiplatelet therapy.

1. Wallentin L et al. N Engl J Med 2009;361:1045–57.

We hope you are able to join us for this stimulating and educational programme.

LARS WALLENTIN JEAN-PIERRE BASSAND

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this programme, participants should be able to:

- understand mechanistic differences between irreversible and reversibly binding P2Y₁₂ inhibitors and their role in ACS
- describe recent clinical trial data pertaining to the efficacy and safety of emerging reversibly binding P2Y₁₂ inhibitors in patients with ACS
- understand the clinical implications of recently completed trials of emerging oral antiplatelet agents and how they may contribute to the treatment of patients with ACS