

# TOP 10 DES ÉTUDES EN SCIENCES VASCULAIRES

VINCENT BERGERON MD FRCPC

C1666M5 - HÔPITAL PIERRE BOUCHER

CONFLITS D'INTÉRÊTS

AUCUN

## OBJECTIFS

- Citer les résultats d'études pertinentes en médecine vasculaire en 2022-2023
- Intégrer dans sa pratique de nouvelles approches thérapeutiques fondées sur des données récemment publiées
- Critiquer les études récentes en médecine vasculaire

# PLAN

- BASIL-2
- CLEAR Outcomes
- LODESTAR
- PREVENT CLOT
  - CASTING
- EVE
- ANNEXA-4
  - ANNEXA-I
- SELECT
  - OASIS-1
  - Orforglipron
  - Retratutide

# MALADIE ARTÉRIELLE PÉRIPHÉRIQUE

The background is a dark blue gradient with a field of small, light blue stars. On the right side, there are several technical diagrams. One is a large circular scale with numbers from 80 to 210 and a dashed line with an arrow. Another is a smaller circular diagram with concentric circles and arrows. There are also some partial circular diagrams on the left and top edges.

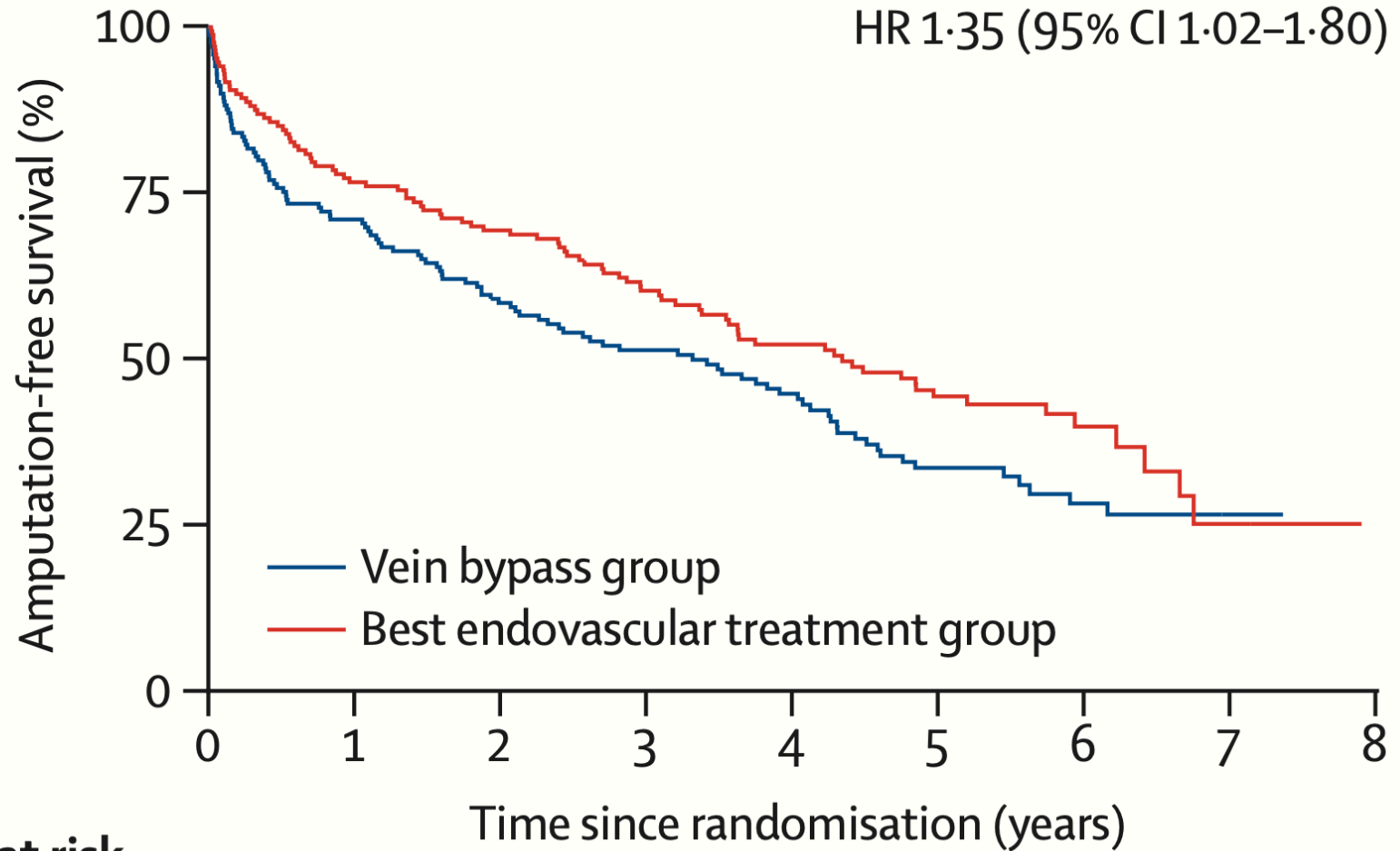
## BASIL-2

A vein bypass first versus a best endovascular treatment first revascularisation strategy for patients with chronic limb threatening ischaemia who required an infra-popliteal, with or without an additional more proximal infra-inguinal revascularisation procedure to restore limb perfusion (BASIL-2): an open-label, randomised, multicentre, phase 3 trial

May 27, 2023

- Étude ouverte à répartition aléatoire principalement au Royaume-Uni (Suède et Denmark) entre 2014 et 2020
- 345 patients avec ischémie critique menaçant le membre et nécessitant une revascularisation **infra-poplitée**:
  - Pontage veineux versus revascularisation endovasculaire.
- Suivis pour deux ans
- Critère d'évaluation primaire:
  - **Survie sans amputation** majeure (proximale à la cheville)

# BASIL-2: SURVIE SANS AMPUTATION



Number at risk		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vein bypass group	172	120	94	78	58	37	19	8	0	0
Best endovascular treatment group	173	127	112	91	67	47	19	5	0	0

# BASIL-2: CRITÈRES D'ÉVALUATION SECONDAIRES

	Pontage veineux	Traitement endovasculaire
Amputations majeures	20%	18%
Décès de toute cause	53%	45%
Nouvelle revascularisation	29%	32%
Réintervention	5%	19%
Chassé-croisé	27%	19%
Survie médiane	3,3 ans	4,4 ans



## BASIL-2: CONCLUSION

- Étude pragmatique avec critère d'évaluation solide
- Données fragiles
  - Cible de recrutement ET cible d'événements non atteintes
- Analyses complémentaires à voir (population, procédures, etc.)
- La **mortalité est très élevée** peu importe l'intervention

# LIPIDES

The background is a dark blue gradient with a field of small white dots. Several circular patterns are overlaid: a large circular scale on the right with numbers from 80 to 210, and several smaller circles with dashed lines and arrows, some indicating clockwise or counter-clockwise directions.

## Bempedoic Acid and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Statin-Intolerant Patients

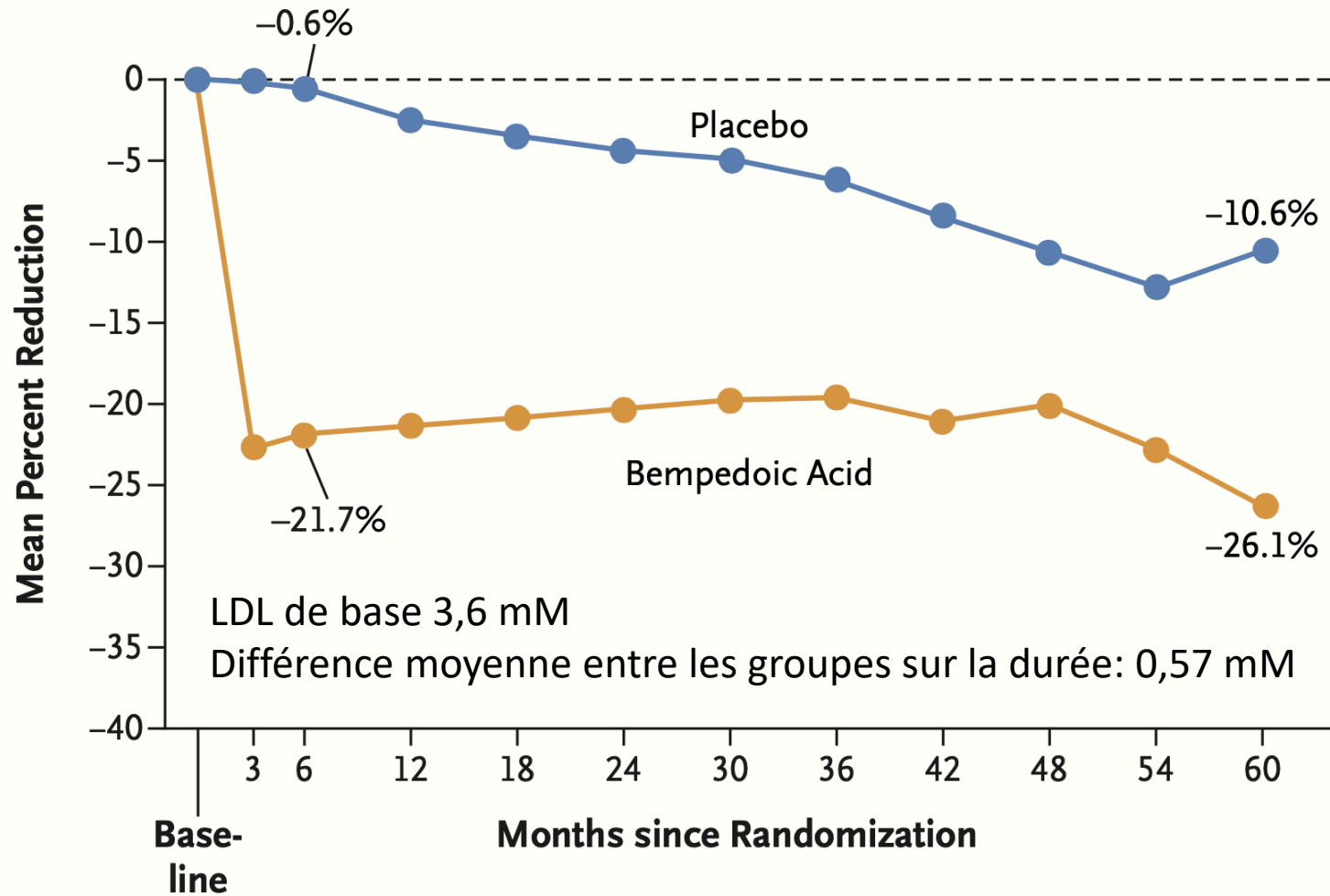
S.E. Nissen, A.M. Lincoff, D. Brennan, K.K. Ray, D. Mason, J.J.P. Kastelein, P.D. Thompson, P. Libby, L. Cho, J. Plutzky, H.E. Bays, P.M. Moriarty, V. Menon, D.E. Grobbee, M.J. Louie, C.-F. Chen, N. Li, L.A. Bloedon, P. Robinson, M. Horner, W.J. Sasiela, J. McCluskey, D. Davey, P. Fajardo-Campos, P. Petrovic, J. Fedacko, W. Zmuda, Y. Lukyanov, and S.J. Nicholls, for the CLEAR Outcomes Investigators\*

### CLEAR OUTCOMES

- Étude contrôlée avec dissimulation du groupe d'assignation
- 13970 patients intolérants aux statines recrutés entre 2016 et 2019.
  - Prévention primaire (30%) ou secondaire (70%)
  - LDL  $\geq$  2,6 mM
- Acide bempedoïque 180 mg die versus placebo
- Suivis durant 40 mois
- Critère d'évaluation principal:
  - Regroupement de 3-MACE + revascularisation coronarienne

# CLEAR: LDL

**A** LDL Cholesterol Level



# CLEAR: CRITÈRE PRINCIPAL

Baisse LDL: 0,57 mmol/L  
RRR: 13%

Outcome	Bempedoic Acid (N = 6992)	Placebo (N = 6978)	Difference (95% CI)*
<b>Primary efficacy end point</b>			
Four-component MACE — no. (%)‡	819 (11.7)	927 (13.3)	0.87 (0.79 to 0.96)
<b>Key secondary efficacy end points</b>			
Three-component MACE — no. (%)§	575 (8.2)	663 (9.5)	0.85 (0.76 to 0.96)
Fatal or nonfatal myocardial infarction — no. (%)	261 (3.7)	334 (4.8)	0.77 (0.66 to 0.91)
Coronary revascularization — no. (%)	435 (6.2)	529 (7.6)	0.81 (0.72 to 0.92)
Fatal or nonfatal stroke — no. (%)	135 (1.9)	158 (2.3)	0.85 (0.67 to 1.07)
Death from cardiovascular causes — no. (%)	269 (3.8)	257 (3.7)	1.04 (0.88 to 1.24)
Death from any cause — no. (%)	434 (6.2)	420 (6.0)	1.03 (0.90 to 1.18)

# CLEAR OUTCOMES: EFFETS SECONDAIRES

Hyperuricemia	763 (10.9)	393 (5.6)
Gout	215 (3.1)	143 (2.1)
Cholelithiasis	152 (2.2)	81 (1.2)
Laboratory results after 6 mo — mg/dl		
Change from baseline in uric acid level	0.76±1.2	-0.03±1.0
Change from baseline in creatinine level	0.05±0.2	0.01±0.2

## CLEAR OUTCOMES: CONCLUSION

- Réduction modeste du C-LDL
- Bénéfice cardiovasculaire similaire aux statines pour une réduction donnée du LDL
  - \* Sans impact sur la mortalité
- Profil d'effets secondaires différents: goutte, acide urique, élévation créatininémie, possible risque tendinopathie
- Les **statines** restent le **meilleur traitement** pour réduire les événements cardiovasculaires

# LODESTAR

## Treat-to-Target or High-Intensity Statin in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease A Randomized Clinical Trial

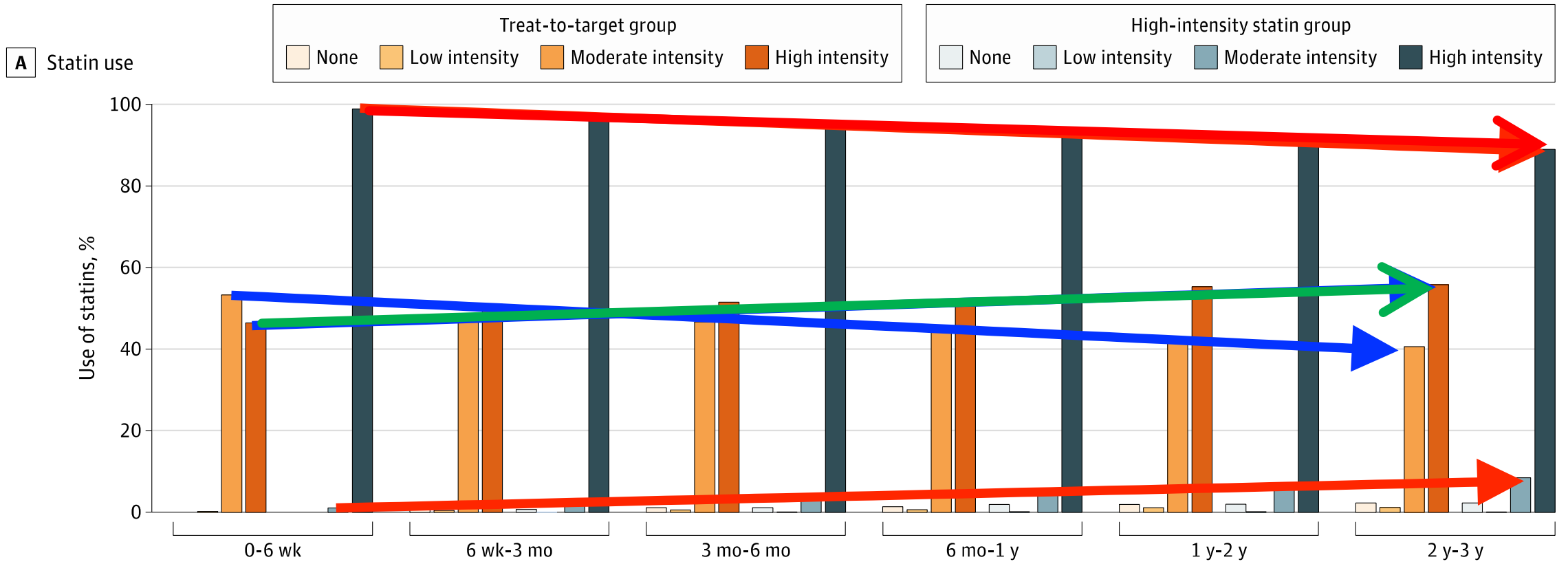
Sung-Jin Hong, MD; Yong-Joon Lee, MD; Seung-Jun Lee, MD; Bum-Kee Hong, MD; Woong Chol Kang, MD; Jong-Young Lee, MD; Jin-Bae Lee, MD; Tae-Hyun Yang, MD; Junghan Yoon, MD; Chul-Min Ahn, MD; Jung-Sun Kim, MD; Byeong-Keuk Kim, MD; Young-Guk Ko, MD; Donghoon Choi, MD; Yangsoo Jang, MD; Myeong-Ki Hong, MD; for the LODESTAR Investigators

April 4, 2023

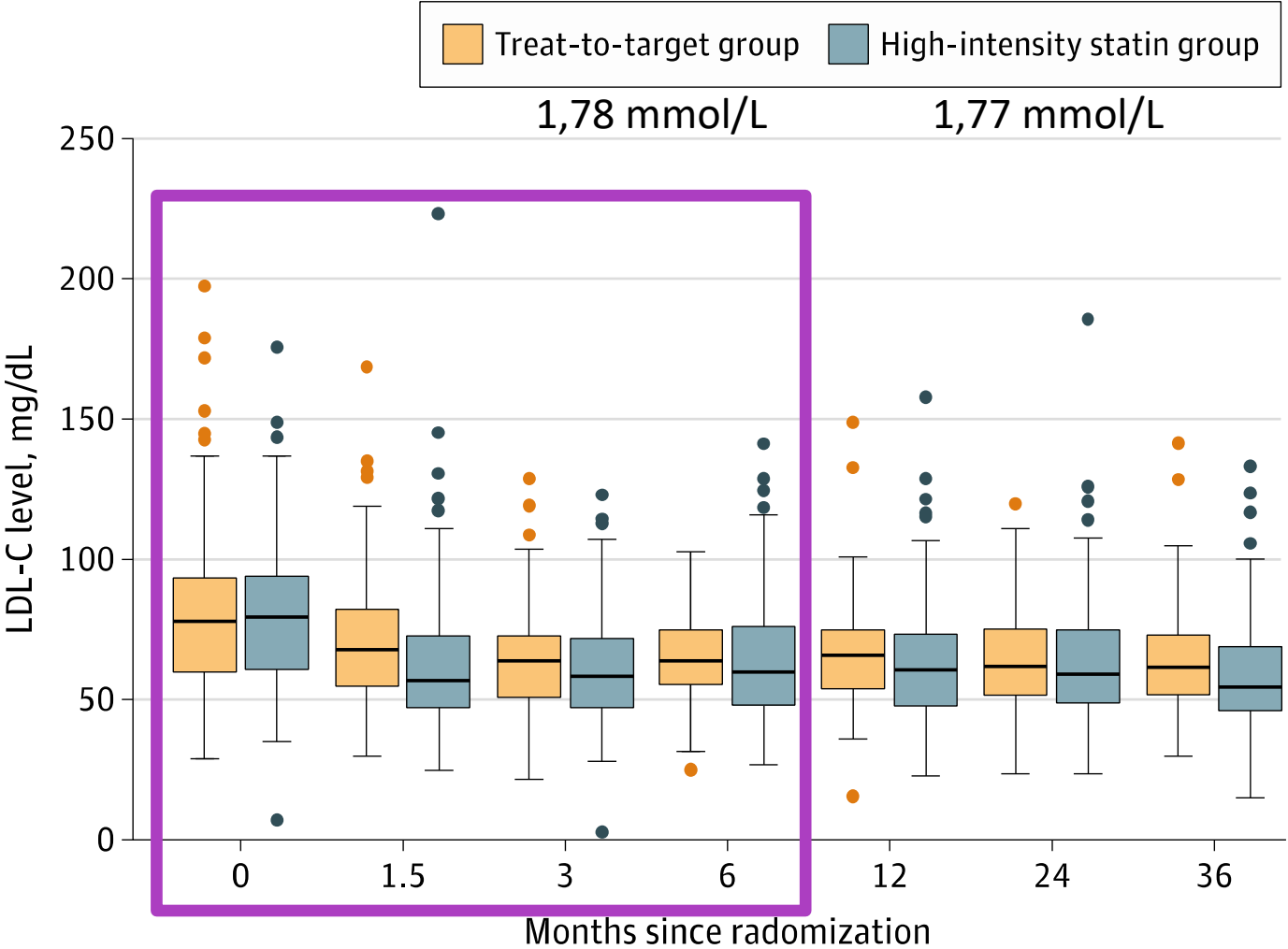
- Étude coréenne multicentrique ouverte de non-infériorité conduite entre 2016 et 2019 chez 4400 patients
- Répartition aléatoire entre une stratégie de **statine à haute dose** ou une stratégie de **cible de cholestérol-LDL**
  - Rosuvastatin 20 mg ou Atorvastatin 40 mg
  - Cible 1,3 à 1,8 mmol/L
- Suivi de 3 ans
- Critère d'évaluation principal: 3-MACE + revascularisation coronarienne



# LODESTAR: STATINES



# LODESTAR: C-LDL



# LODESTAR: RÉSULTATS

Outcome	Patients, No. (%)		Absolute difference, % (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>	P value
	Treat-to-target group (n = 2200)	High-intensity statin group (n = 2200)		
<b>Primary end point</b>				
Death, myocardial infarction, stroke, or coronary revascularization	177 (8.1)	190 (8.7)	-0.6 (-∞ to 1.1) <sup>c</sup>	<.001 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Components of primary end point</b>				
Death	54 (2.5)	54 (2.5)	<0.1 (-0.9 to 0.9)	.99
Cardiac death	16	13		
Myocardial infarction	34 (1.6)	26 (1.2)	0.4 (-0.3 to 1.1)	.23
Stroke	17 (0.8)	27 (1.3)	-0.5 (-1.1 to 0.1)	.13
Ischemic	12	20		
Hemorrhagic	5	7		
Coronary revascularization <sup>e</sup>	112 (5.2)	114 (5.3)	-0.1 (-1.4 to 1.2)	.89
Composite of new-onset diabetes, aminotransferase or creatine kinase elevation, or end-stage kidney disease (post hoc)	132 (6.1)	177 (8.2)	-2.1 (-3.6 to -0.5)	.009

## LODESTAR: CONCLUSION

- Une stratégie de traitement aux cibles est non inférieure à une stratégie de statine haute intensité avec 40% moins d'utilisation de statine à dose élevée
- Limitations
  - Population coronarienne à risque plutôt faible
  - Maladie cardiovasculaire *non aiguë*

# THROMBOPROPHYLAXIE

The background is a dark blue gradient with a field of small, light blue stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams. In the top right, there is a large circular gauge with a scale from 80 to 210 and a white arrow pointing to approximately 190. Below it is a smaller circular diagram with a dashed outer ring and a solid inner ring, with a white arrow pointing clockwise. In the bottom left, there is another circular diagram with a dashed outer ring and a solid inner ring, with a white arrow pointing counter-clockwise. A faint, larger circular diagram is also visible in the top left corner.

## PREVENT CLOT

### Aspirin or Low-Molecular-Weight Heparin for Thromboprophylaxis after a Fracture

Major Extremity Trauma Research Consortium (METRC)\*

- Étude ouverte de non infériorité multicentrique conduite entre 2017 et 2021 chez 12,211 patients avec une fracture d'une extrémité opérée ou une fracture du bassin ou de l'acétabulum.
- Enoxaparine 30 mg BID versus AAS 81 mg BID pour la durée de l'hospitalisation
  - Consigne de prescrire le même agent au départ de l'hôpital si le traitement était poursuivi
- Critère d'évaluation principal:
  - Mortalité totale à 90 jours

# PREVENT CLOT: POPULATION

Characteristic	Aspirin (N=6101)	Low-Molecular- Weight Heparin (N=6110)	Total (N=12,211)
Age — yr†	44.5±18.0	44.7±17.6	44.6±17.8
Male sex — no. (%)†	3832 (62.8)	3769 (61.7)	7601 (62.2)
Race or ethnic group — no. (%)‡			
Non-Hispanic White	3821 (62.6)	3897 (63.8)	7718 (63.2)
Non-Hispanic Black	1236 (20.3)	1216 (19.9)	2452 (20.1)
Hispanic	774 (12.7)	736 (12.0)	1510 (12.4)
Other	212 (3.5)	200 (3.3)	412 (3.4)
Median body-mass index (IQR)§	27.1 (23.6–31.8)	27.5 (23.8–32.8)	27.4 (23.7–32.3)
Risk factor — no. (%)			
Previous VTE	43 (0.7)	46 (0.8)	89 (0.7)
Cancer	140 (2.3)	166 (2.7)	306 (2.5)
Fracture — no. (%)			
Lower extremity only	4093 (67.1)	4046 (66.2)	8139 (66.7)
Upper extremity only	724 (11.9)	741 (12.1)	1465 (12.0)
Lower and upper extremities	1253 (20.5)	1290 (21.1)	2543 (20.8)

# PREVENT CLOT: MORTALITÉ

	Aspirin (N=6101)	Low-Molecular- Weight Heparin (N=6110)	Difference (CI) <sup>†</sup>
	<i>no. (% 90-day probability)</i>		<i>percentage points</i>
<b>Primary outcome: death from any cause</b>	47 (0.78)	45 (0.73)	0.05 (−0.27 to 0.38) <sup>‡</sup>
<b>Secondary efficacy outcome§</b>			
Cause-specific death			
Death related to PE	4 (0.07)	5 (0.08)	−0.02 (−0.12 to 0.08)
Death possibly related to PE	18 (0.30)	14 (0.22)	0.08 (−0.10 to 0.27)
Death unlikely to be related to PE	29 (0.49)	31 (0.52)	−0.03 (−0.28 to 0.22)



# PREVENT CLOT: ÉVÉNEMENTS TEV ET SÉCURITÉ

PE type	AAS	HBPM	
Any	90 (1.49)	90 (1.49)	0 (-0.43 to 0.43)
Massive	1 (0.02)	3 (0.05)	-0.03 (-0.10 to 0.03)
Submassive	22 (0.36)	15 (0.25)	0.12 (-0.08 to 0.31)
Clinically significant	61 (1.01)	64 (1.06)	-0.05 (-0.41 to 0.31)
Asymptomatic	3 (0.05)	5 (0.08)	-0.03 (-0.12 to 0.06)
Segmental	61 (1.01)	59 (0.98)	0.03 (-0.32 to 0.39)
Subsegmental	38 (0.63)	40 (0.66)	-0.03 (-0.32 to 0.25)
<b>DVT type</b>			
Any	151 (2.51)	103 (1.71)	0.80 (0.28 to 1.31)
Proximal	74 (1.23)	59 (0.98)	0.25 (-0.12 to 0.62)
Distal	87 (1.45)	52 (0.86)	0.58 (0.20 to 0.96)
<b>Secondary safety outcome</b>			
Bleeding complication	834 (13.72)	869 (14.27)	-0.54 (-1.78 to 0.69)
Wound complication	8 (0.13)	14 (0.23)	-0.10 (-0.25 to 0.05)
Infection	103 (1.73)	93 (1.55)	0.18 (-0.28 to 0.64)

## PREVENT CLOT: CONCLUSIONS

- **Non-infériorité AAS** démontrée dans la population étudiée
- Principal avantage de l'AAS: préférence du patient, les coûts, l'observance, etc.
  - L'AAS ne réduit pas le risque hémorragique par rapport à la HBPM
- Population **jeune** avec **peu de facteurs de risque** de TEV
- Réduction des **TVP distales** avec HBPM



**ISTH 2023**  
JUNE 24-28 CONGRESS  
#ISTH2023 ISTH2023.ORG  
 **montréal**



# Targeted thromboprophylaxis in patients with lower limb trauma requiring immobilization

## The CASTING randomized trial

Delphine DOUILLET, MD, PhD

Associate Professor, Emergency Department, DMU Angers, France

Delphine Douillet, Andrea Penaloza, Damien Viglino, Jean-Jacques Banihachemi, Anmar Abboodi, Mathilde Hederlé, Emmanuel Montassier, Frédéric Balen, Christian Brice, Saïd Laribi, Thibault Duchenois, Philippe Vives, Louis Soulat, Nicolas Marjanovic, Dominique Savary, Thomas Moumneh, Jérémie Riou, Pierre-Marie Roy.



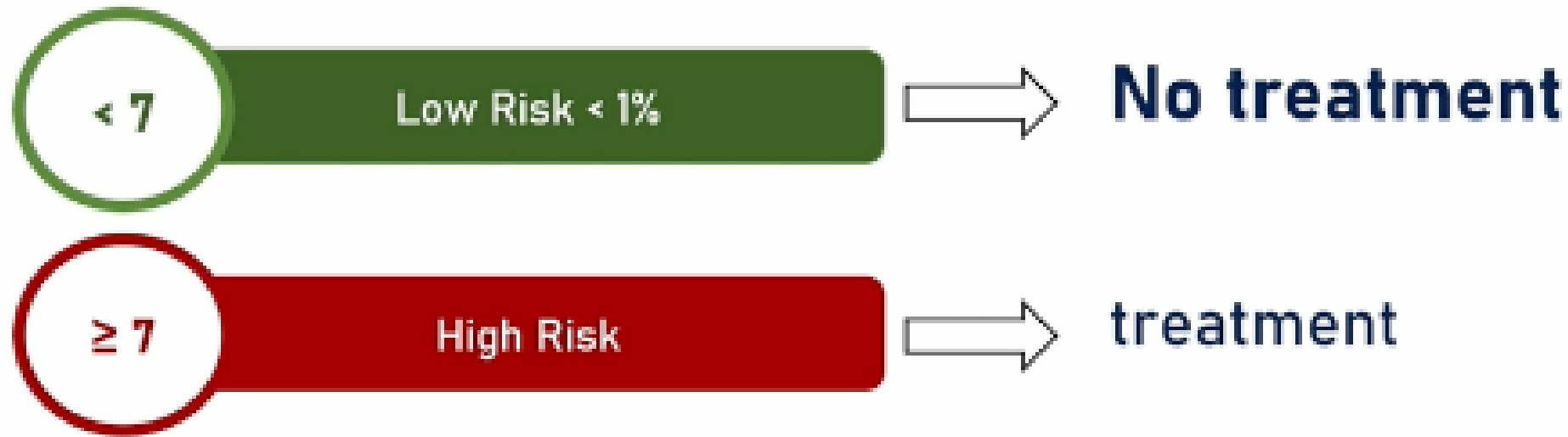
**ISTH**  
**2023**  
CONGRESS

	Points
<b>Trauma<sup>b</sup></b>	
<b>High-risk trauma</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Fibula and/or tibia shaft fracture</i>	
<i>Tibial plateau fracture</i>	
<i>Achilles tendon rupture</i>	
<b>Intermediate-risk trauma</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Bi or tri-malleolar ankle fracture</i>	
<i>Patellar fracture</i>	
<i>Ankle dislocation, Lisfranc injury</i>	
<i>Severe knee sprain (with edema/haemarthrosis)</i>	
<i>Severe ankle sprain (grade 3)</i>	
<b>Low-risk trauma</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Single malleolar ankle fracture</i>	
<i>Patellar dislocation</i>	
<i>(Meta)Tarsal bone(s) or forefoot fracture</i>	
<i>Non-severe knee sprain or ankle sprain (grade 1 or 2)</i>	
<i>Significant muscle injury</i>	

	Points
<b>Immobilization<sup>c</sup></b>	
Upper-leg cast	<b>3</b>
Lower-leg cast	<b>2</b>
Foot cast (ankle free) or any semi-rigid without plantar support	<b>1</b>
Other cast or bracing with plantar support	<b>0</b>

	Points
<b>Patient characteristics<sup>d</sup></b>	
Age <35 years	<b>0</b>
Age ≥35 and <55 years	<b>1</b>
Age ≥55 and <75 years	<b>2</b>
Age ≥75 years	<b>3</b>
Male sex	<b>1</b>
Body Mass Index BMI ≥25 and <35 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	<b>1</b>
Body Mass Index BMI ≥35 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	<b>2</b>
Family history of VTE (first-degree relative)	<b>2</b>
Personal history of VTE or known major thrombophilia	<b>4</b>
Current use of oral contraceptives or Estrogenic hormone therapy	<b>4</b>
Cancer diagnosis within the past 5 years	<b>3</b>
Pregnancy or puerperium	<b>3</b>
Immobilization (other) within the past 3 months <sup>e</sup>	<b>2</b>
<i>Hospital admission, bedridden or flight &gt; 6 h, Lower limb paralysis</i>	
Surgery within the past 3 months	<b>2</b>
Comorbidity	<b>1</b>
<i>Heart failure, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney disease, COPD, IBD</i>	
Chronic venous insufficiency ( <i>varicose veins</i> )	<b>1</b>

# Hypothesis

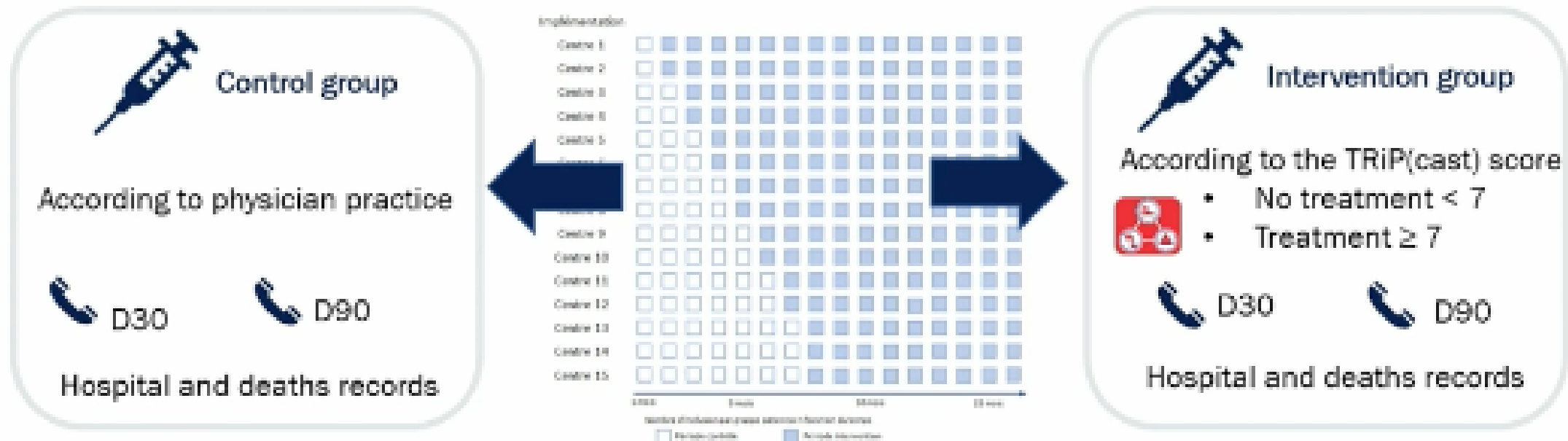


# CASTING

- Avoid daily injections
- risk of bleeding

# Methods

Stepped wedge randomized trial  
15 centers in France and Belgium



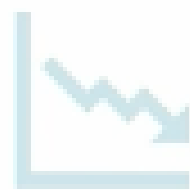
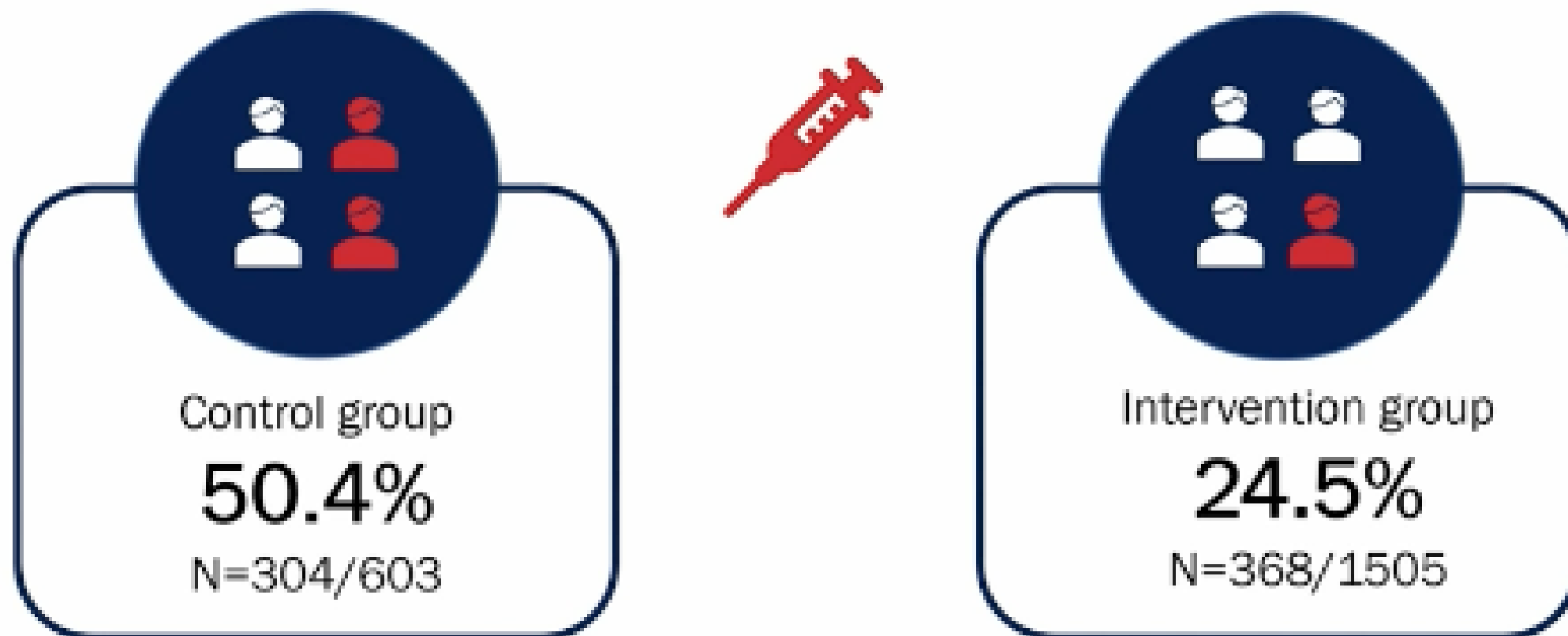
Adjudication committee

# Results

## Patient Characteristics

	Intervention phase (all-randomized patients) (n=1505)	Control phase (all- randomized patients) (n=603)
Age – years	35 (25-52)	35 (24-49)
Sex – no. (%)		
Women	716 (47.6)	289 (47.9)
Men	789 (52.4)	314 (52.1)
Body mass index <sup>b</sup>	24.3 (21.9-27.4)	24.7 (22.1-28.5)
Obesity – no. (%)	196 (13.0)	106 (17.6)
Comorbidities – no. (%)		
Personal history of venous thromboembolism	35 (2.3)	14 (2.3)
History of first-degree venous thromboembolism	115 (7.6)	39 (6.5)
Oral contraceptive use or estrogenic hormone therapy	146 (9.7)	68 (11.3)
Active cancer within the past 5 years	15 (1.0)	6 (1.0)

## Rate of prophylactic anticoagulation

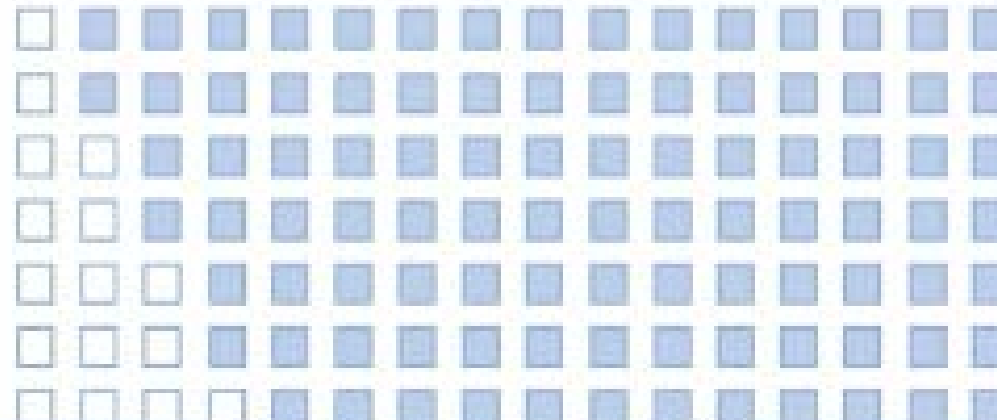


Absolute difference  
- 26% (95%CI -30.2 to -21.7)  
( $p < 0.001$ )



# 3-month symptomatic VTE rate

Control



Intervention

**1.0% (95%CI 0.2 to 1.8)**  
**n=6/603**

**1.1% (95%CI 0.6 to 1.7)**  
**n=17/1505**

## CASTING: CONCLUSION

- Une stratégie de prescription en fonction du score TRiP(cast) est non inférieure à la *pratique habituelle* malgré l'utilisation de thromboprophylaxie chez **deux fois moins** de patients jeunes à faible risque de TEV.



# Thrombosis Risk Prediction 17+

TRiP

everywhereIM BV

Designed for iPad

Free

[View in Mac App Store ↗](#)

# EVE Trial

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- Investigator initiated, multicenter,\* randomized, double-blind, trial comparing **apixaban 2.5 mg** to **5 mg twice daily** in patients with cancer associated VTE who have completed 6 – 12 months of anticoagulation.
- **Hypothesis:** Apixaban 2.5 mg twice daily is associated with a **lower combined rate of major bleed plus clinically relevant non-major bleed** compared to apixaban 5 mg twice daily for the secondary prevention of VTE in cancer patients.



## EVE: Primary Endpoint – Combined Bleeding



	Apixaban 2.5 mg (n=179)	Apixaban 5 mg (n=181)	P Value
Major plus CRNM Bleeding	16 (8.9%)	22 (12.2%)	0.39
Major Bleeding	5 (2.8%)	4 (2.2%)	0.73
Clinical Relevant Non Major Bleeding	12 (6.7%)	18 (9.9%)	0.26

## Secondary Endpoint – Thrombosis Outcomes



	Apixaban 2.5 mg (n=179)	Apixaban 5 mg (n=181)	P Value
VTE Recurrence	9 (5%)	8 (4%)	1.0
PE	4	5	
Leg DVT	3	4	
Arm DVT	0	0	
Splanchnic	2	1	
Cerebral	0	0	

## EVE: CONCLUSION

- Pas de différence significative de saignement
- Risque de récurrence TEV similaire entre les deux groupes.
- Petite étude fragile. Petit nombre d'événements hémorragiques et thrombotiques.

**ANTIDOTE**





# Final Study Report of Andexanet Alfa for Major Bleeding With Factor Xa Inhibitors

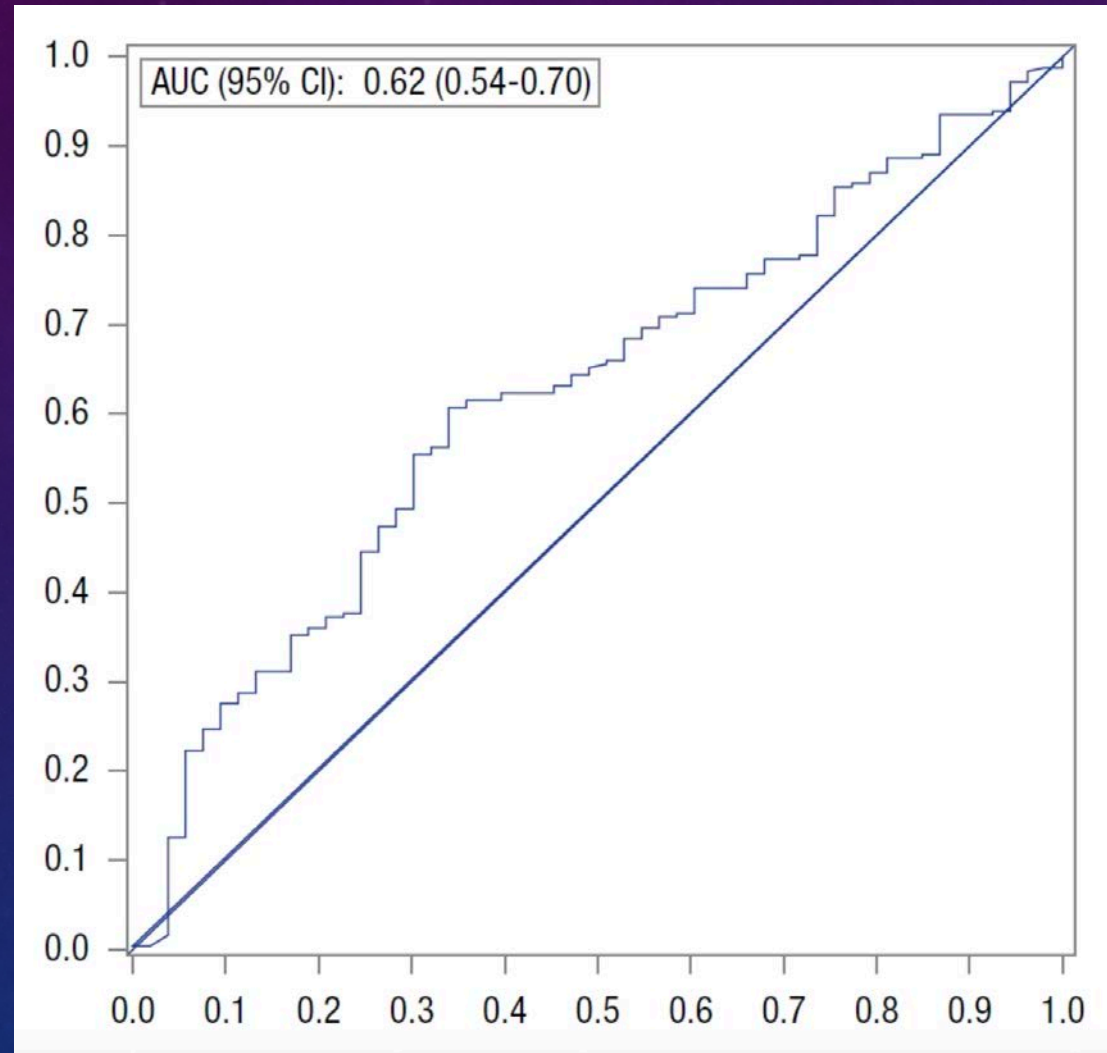
Truman J. Milling Jr<sup>1</sup>, MD\*; Saskia Middeldorp<sup>2</sup>, MD\*; Lizhen Xu, PhD; Bruce Koch, PharmD; Andrew Demchuk<sup>3</sup>, MD; John W. Eikelboom<sup>4</sup>, MD; Peter Verhamme<sup>5</sup>, MD; Alexander T. Cohen<sup>6</sup>, MD; Jan Beyer-Westendorf, MD; C. Michael Gibson, MD; Jose Lopez-Sendon<sup>7</sup>, MD; Mark Crowther, MD; Ashkan Shoamanesh<sup>8</sup>, MD; Michiel Coppens, MD; Jeannot Schmidt, MD; Pierre Albaladejo, MD; Stuart J. Connolly<sup>9</sup>, MD; on behalf of the ANNEXA-4 Investigators†

March 28, 2023

## ANNEXA-4

- Étude observationnelle multicentrique sans comparateur chez 479 patients avec hémorragie majeure et utilisation d'un anticoagulant dans les 18 heures précédentes
- Critères d'évaluation principaux:
  - Diminution de l'activité anti-Xa ET
  - *Efficacité hémostatique*
    - Augmentation de l'hématome de moins de 35% à 12 heures (ICH)
    - chute de l'hémoglobine de moins de 20% à 12 heures (GI)

# ANNEXA-4: CORRÉLATION ENTRE ANTI-XA ET *EFFICACITÉ HÉMOSTATIQUE* \*POUR HIC



## ANNEXA-4: MORTALITÉ

Sous-groupes	Mortalité
Globale	15,7%
≥ 75 ans	19,6%
≤ 75 ans	6,8%
Hémostase	
Bonne	14,1%
Mauvaise ou aucune	30,3%

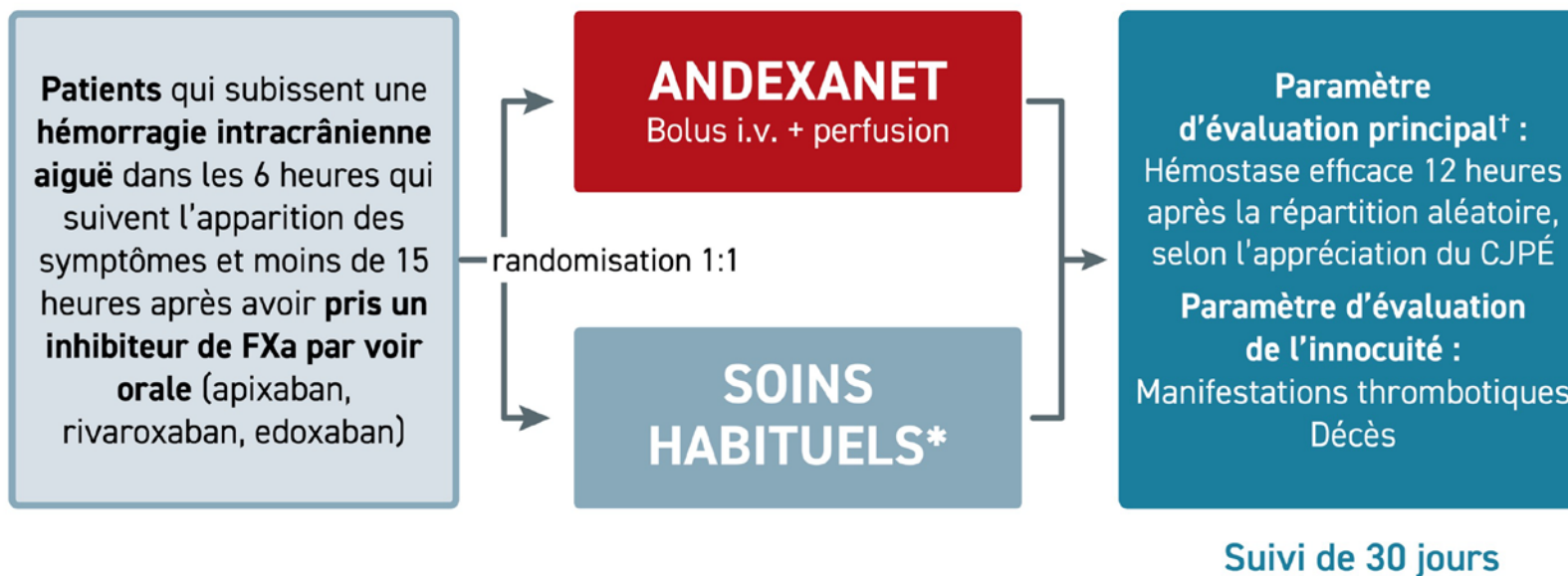
## ANNEXA-4: ÉVÉNEMENTS THROMBOTIQUES

Sous-groupes	Événements thrombotiques
Total	10,4%
Sans anticoagulation	7,1%
Avec anticoagulation	3,3%
Avec anticoagulant oral	zéro

## ANNEXA-4: CONCLUSION

- Andexanet alfa abaisse efficacement l'activité **anti-Xa**
- **Corrélation faible** entre la baisse d'activité anti-Xa et **l'efficacité hémostatique**
  - Une faible progression précoce de l'hématome est associé à un meilleur pronostic
- Taux élevé d'événements **thrombotiques** prévisible chez une population à risque élevé

# Plan de l'étude ANNEXA-I



\* Soins habituels : tout traitement (y compris l'abstention thérapeutique) autre que l'andexanet administré dans les 3 heures suivant la répartition aléatoire que le chercheur ou un autre médecin juge approprié.

†Le paramètre d'évaluation principal regroupe les éléments suivants : résultats des examens par imagerie, détérioration neurologique précoce et besoin d'un traitement de rattrapage.

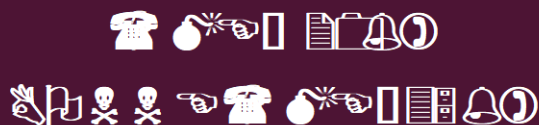
CJPÉ : comité de jugement des paramètres d'évaluation; i.v. : intraveineux.

D'après Connolly, S.J. Présentation donnée au Congrès mondial de l'AVC de 2023, no 0650.

# ANNEXA-I

- Issue Primaire: Hémostase (excellente ou bonne) @12 heures

Hémostase EXCELLENTE



+

$\Delta$  NIHSS <7  
points

+

Absence de tx  
adjuvant 3-12 h  
post  
randomisation

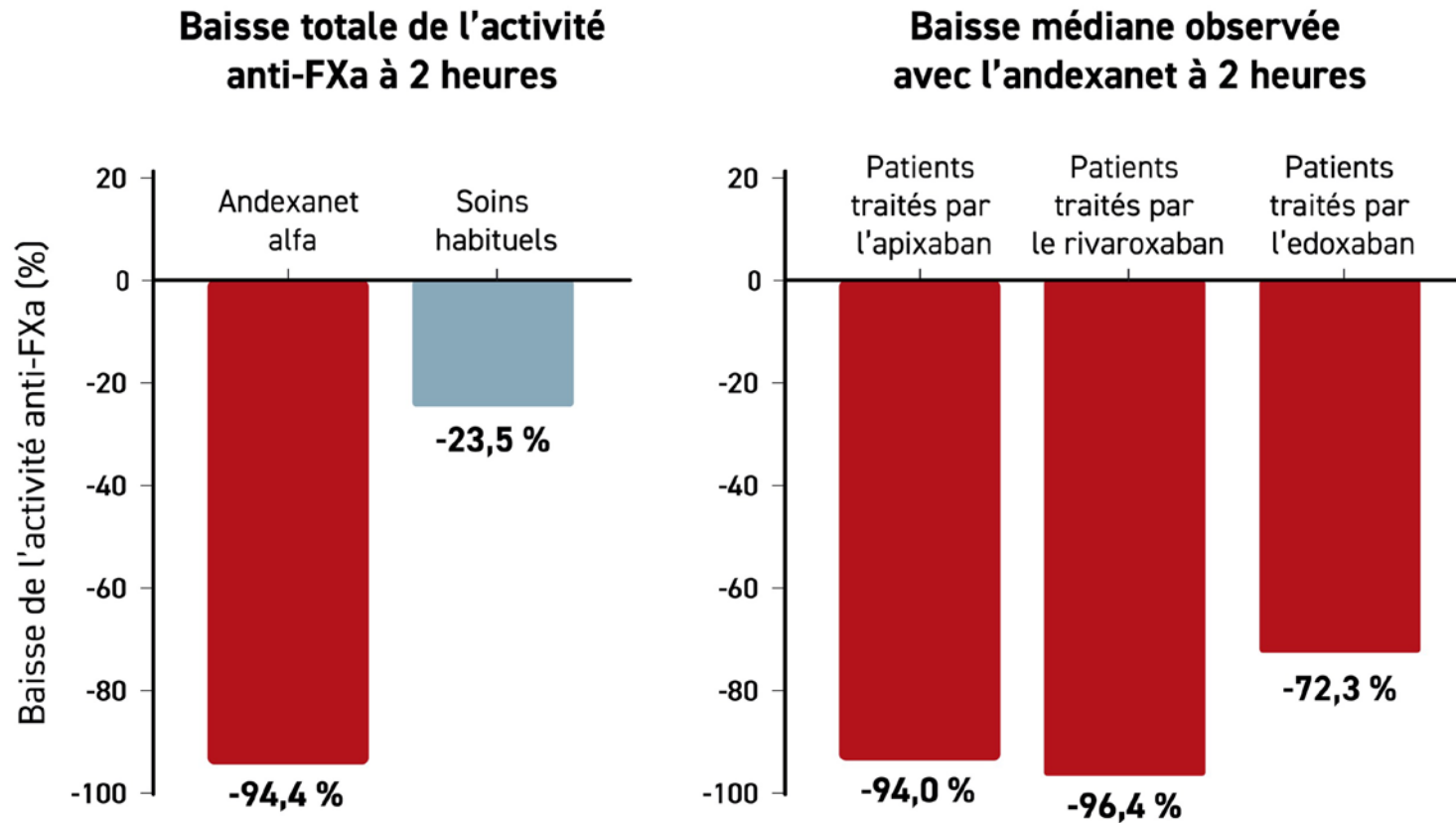
- N=900 patients planifiés, avec analyse intérimaire @ 450 patients
- *TERMINATION PRÉCOCE* de l'Étude : critère d'efficacité (juin 2023)
- Résultats finaux présentés le 10 octobre 2023

# ANNEXA-I: POPULATION

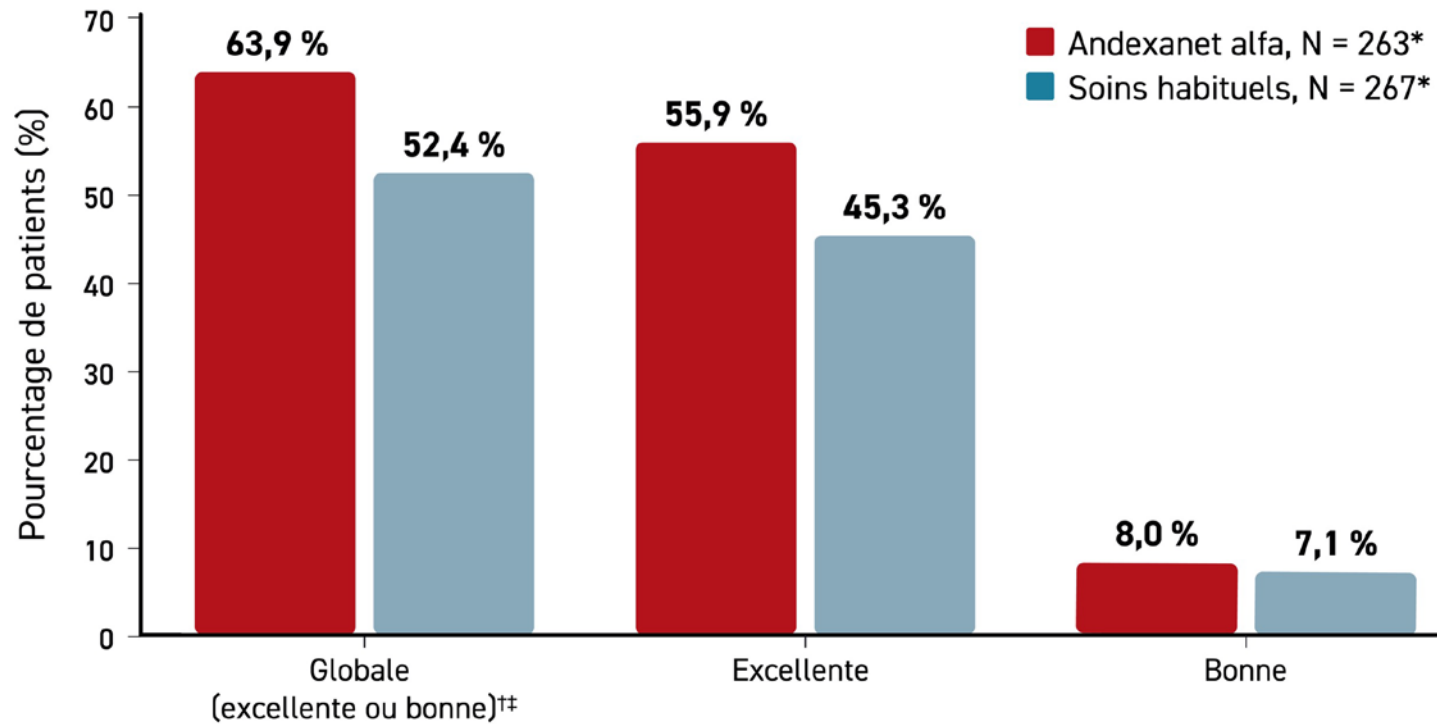
paramètre	Fréquence
femmes	45%
âge moyen	79 ans
FA	80-90%
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASc médian	4
ATCD	
AVC	20%
Infarctus myocardique	10%
Volume médian hématome	10mL
NIHSS	9



# Baisse abrupte de l'activité anti-FXa observée avec un agent désactivateur



## Paramètres d'efficacité hémostatique : réponse globale, excellente et bonne



\* Population en intention de traiter. † L'augmentation relative des cas d'efficacité hémostatique jugée excellente ou bonne s'est chiffrée à 21 % avec l'andexanet. ‡ L'objectif principal de l'étude était atteint au moment de l'analyse intermédiaire. Efficacité hémostatique jugée bonne ou efficace à 12 heures : andexanet, 67,0 % (150/224) vs soins habituels, 53,1 % (121/228). La différence de proportion entre les patients ayant obtenu une bonne ou une excellente efficacité hémostatique s'élevait à 13,4 % ( $p = 0,003$ ). Population en intention de traiter, population évaluée en regard du paramètre d'évaluation principal de l'efficacité, N = 452.

D'après Connolly, S.J. Présentation donnée au Congrès mondial de l'AVC de 2023, no 0650.

# ANNEXA-I: RÉSULTATS

	Andexanet alfa	Groupe contrôle
mortalité	27,8%	25,5%
Événements thrombotiques	10,3%	5,6%
AVC ischémique	6,5%	1,5%
TEV	0,8%	1,0%

NNT = 10

NNH = 20

## ANNEXA-I: CONCLUSIONS

- Augmentation absolue 10% de *bonne hémostasie*
- Pas d'effet sur la mortalité
  - Données sur le pronostic fonctionnel???
- Augmentation absolue 5% du risque thrombotique

Pour chaque **DEUX** progressions d'hématome prévenues, il y aura **UN** AVC ischémique supplémentaire

# OBÉSITÉ

The background features a blue gradient with white particles. On the right side, there are technical diagrams including a circular scale with numbers from 80 to 210, a circular arrow, and a dashed circular arrow.

## SELECT

# Semaglutide and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Obesity without Diabetes

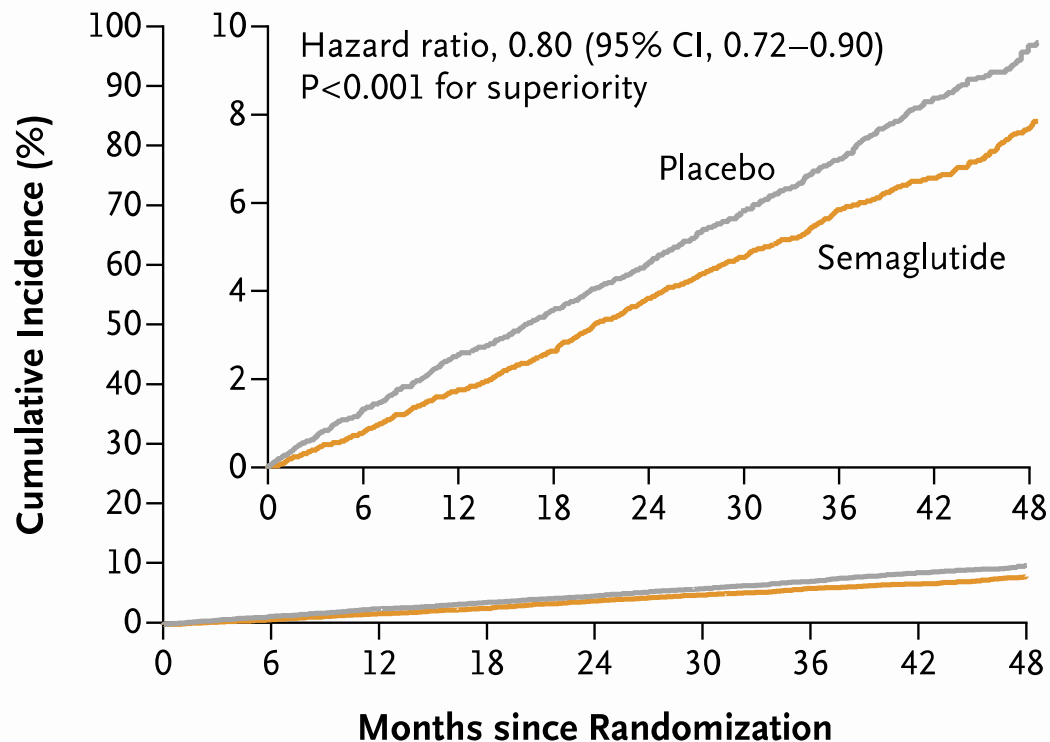
A. Michael Lincoff, M.D., Kirstine Brown-Frandsen, M.D., Helen M. Colhoun, M.D.,  
John Deanfield, M.D., Scott S. Emerson, M.D., Ph.D., Sille Esbjerg, M.Sc.,  
Søren Hardt-Lindberg, M.D., Ph.D., G. Kees Hovingh, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Steven E. Kahn, M.B., Ch.B., Robert F. Kushner, M.D., Ildiko Lingvay, M.D., M.P.H.,  
Tugce K. Oral, M.D., Marie M. Michelsen, M.D., Ph.D., Jorge Plutzky, M.D.,  
Christoffer W. Tornøe, Ph.D., and Donna H. Ryan, M.D.,  
for the SELECT Trial Investigators\*

This article was published on November  
11, 2023, at NEJM.org.

- Étude multicentrique internationale à répartition aléatoire dissimulée chez 17,604 patients avec ATCD de maladie cardiovasculaire et IMC  $\geq 27$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> **SANS diabète**.
- Menée entre 2018 et 2021 avec suivi de 39 mois.
- Est-ce que **Semaglutide 2,4 mg** par semaine réduit la survenue des événements cardiovasculaires (3-MACE) contre placebo?

# SELECT: RÉSULTATS

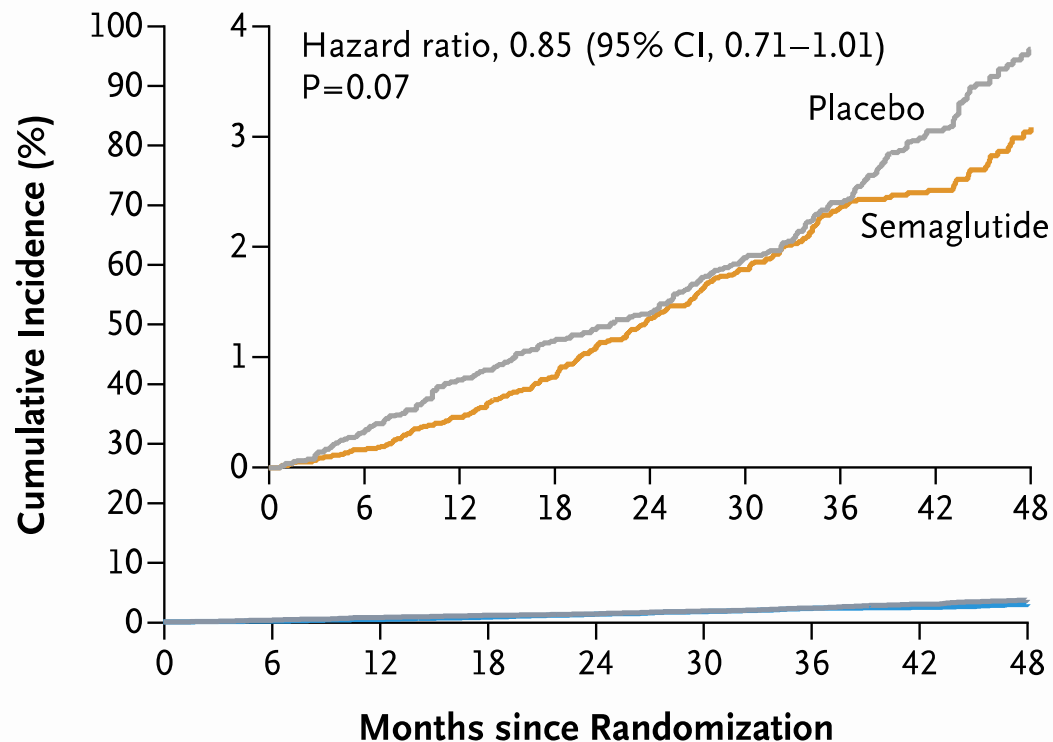
**A Primary Cardiovascular Composite End Point**



**No. at Risk**

Placebo	8801	8652	8487	8326	8164	7101	5660	4015	1672
Semaglutide	8803	8695	8561	8427	8254	7229	5777	4126	1734

**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



**No. at Risk**

Placebo	8801	8733	8634	8528	8430	7395	5938	4250	1793
Semaglutide	8803	8748	8673	8584	8465	7452	5988	4315	1832

## SELECT: CONCLUSIONS

- Bénéfices de Semaglutide 2,4 mg en **prévention secondaire** de maladie cardiovasculaire chez patients **non diabétiques**.
- Confirme les résultats de SUSTAIN-6 chez des patients **diabétiques** (Semaglutide 1 mg)
  - ET de PIONEER-6 (avec Semaglutide par voie orale)
- NNT = 66



# Oral semaglutide 50 mg taken once per day in adults with overweight or obesity (OASIS 1): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial

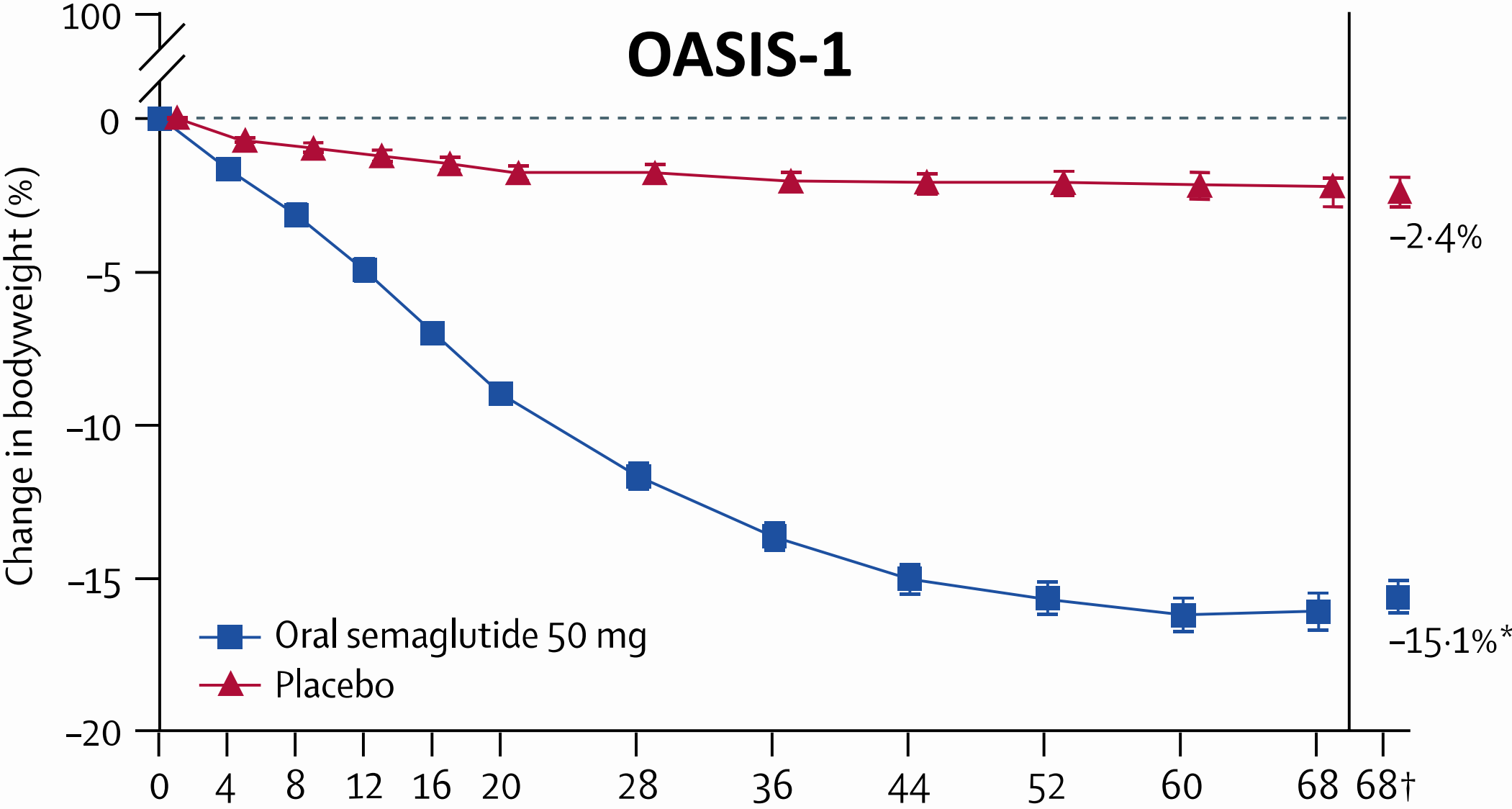
*Filip K Knop, Vanita R Aroda, Ruben D do Vale, Thomas Holst-Hansen, Peter N Laursen, Julio Rosenstock, Domenica M Rubino, W Timothy Garvey, for the OASIS 1 Investigators\**

- 667 patients recrutés entre septembre et novembre 2021
- Étude conçue, financée et dirigée par l'industrie
- Semaglutide 50 mg versus placebo
- Suivi de 68 semaines
- Critères d'évaluation primaire:
  - pourcentage du poids corporel perdu
  - Perte de poids de 5%

August 26, 2023

Lancet 2023;402:705-19

# OASIS-1



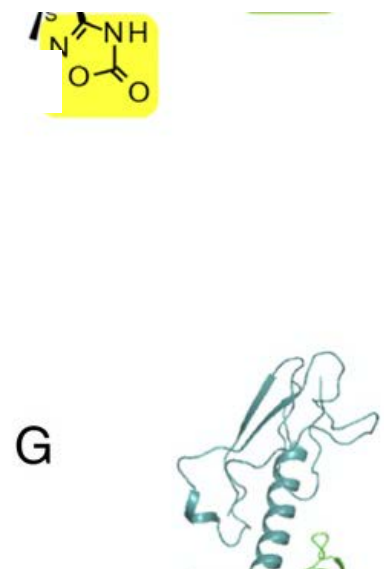
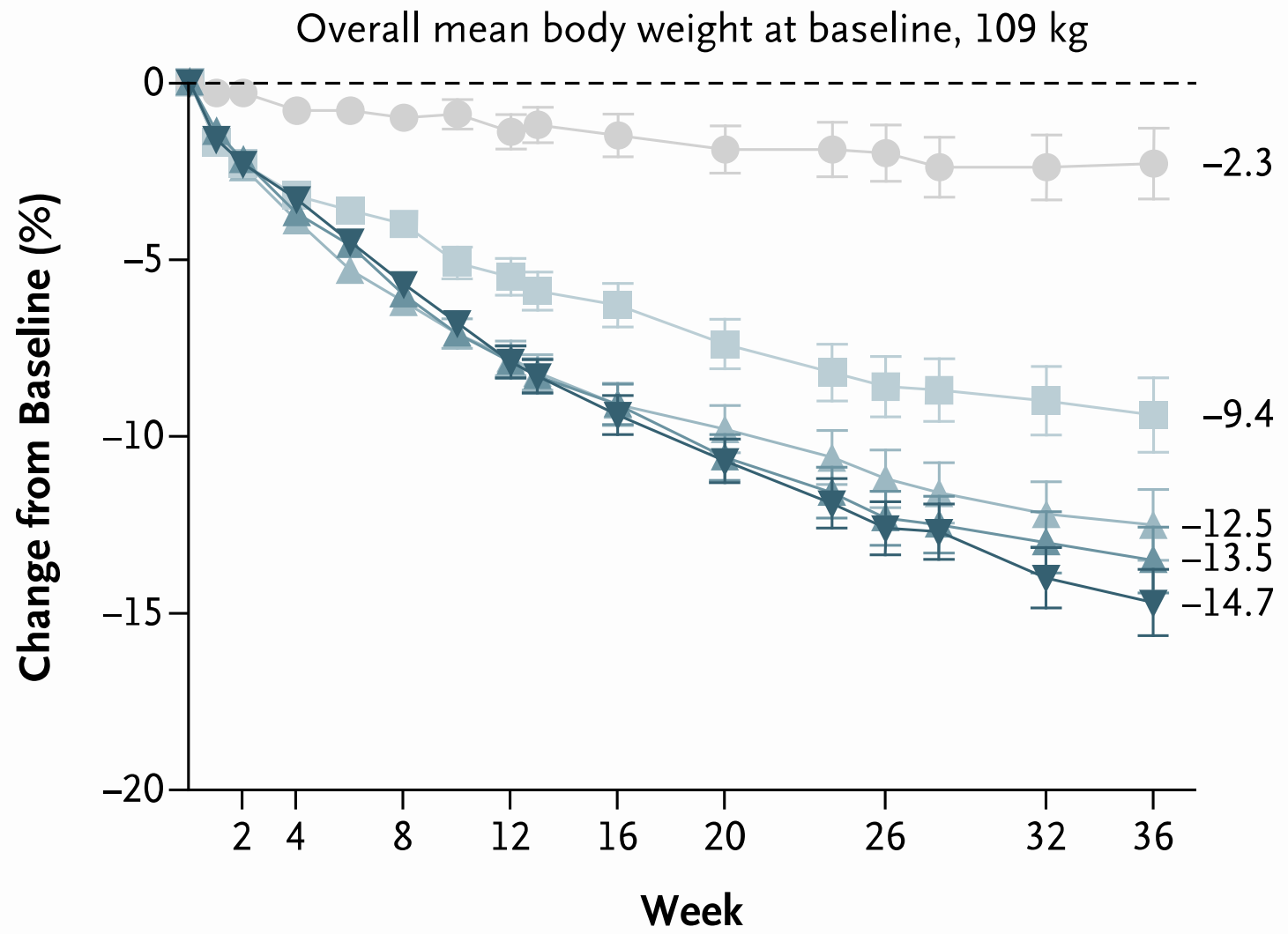
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 7, 2023

VOL. 389 NO. 10

# Daily Oral GLP-1 Receptor Agonist Orforglipron for Adults with Obesity

Sean Wharton, M.D., Thomas Blevins, M.D., Lisa Connery, M.D., Julio Rosenstock, M.D., Sohini Raha, Ph.D., Rong Liu, Ph.D., Xiaosu Ma, Ph.D., Kieren J. Mather, M.D., Axel Haupt, M.D., Deborah Robins, M.S., Edward Pratt, M.D., Christof Kazda, M.D., and Manige Konig, M.D., Ph.D., for the GZGI Investigators\*



# Tirzepatide Once Weekly for the Treatment of Obesity

A.

B.

Ania M. Jastreboff, M.D., Ph.D., Louis J. Aronne, M.D., Nadia N. Ahmad, M.D., M.P.H., Sean Wharton, M.D., Pharm.D., Lisa Connery, M.D., Breno Alves, M.D., Arihiro Kiyosue, M.D., Ph.D., Shuyi Chen, M.D., Ph.D., Thijs C. Bunck, M.D., Ph.D., and Adam Stefanski, M.D., Ph.D., for the SURMOUNT-1 Investigators\*

**SURMOUNT-1**

## ABSTRACT

• 2539 adultes avec IMC > 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> ou IMC > 27 kg/m<sup>2</sup> avec complication de l'obésité

### BACKGROUND

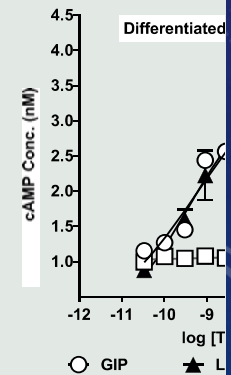
Obesity is a chronic disease that results in substantial global morbidity and mortality. The efficacy and safety of tirzepatide, a novel glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide and glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, in people with obesity are not known.

### METHODS

In this phase 3 double-blind, randomized, controlled trial, we assigned 2539 adults with a body-mass index (BMI; the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters) of 30 or more, or 27 or more and at least one weight-related complication, excluding diabetes, in a 1:1:1:1 ratio to receive once-weekly, subcutaneous tirzepatide (5 mg, 10 mg, or 15 mg) or placebo for 72 weeks, including a 20-week run-in period. The primary end points were the percentage change in weight from baseline and a weight reduction of 5% or more. The treatment-regimen estimand assessed effects regardless of treatment discontinuation in the intention-to-treat population.

From the Section of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Medicine, and the Section of Pediatric Endocrinology, Department of Pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT (A.M.J.); the Simon Steves Weill Weight Control Center, Division of Endocrinology, Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York (L.J.A.); Eli Lilly, Indianapolis (N.A.); S.L., M.C.B., A.S.); McMaster University, Hamilton, and York University and Wharton Weight Management Clinic, Toronto — all in Ontario, Canada (S.W.); Intend Research, Norman, OK (L.C.); Centro Paulista De Investigação Clínica (Cepic), Sao Paulo (B.A.); and Tokyo Eli Center Building, Japan (A.K.).

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2206038

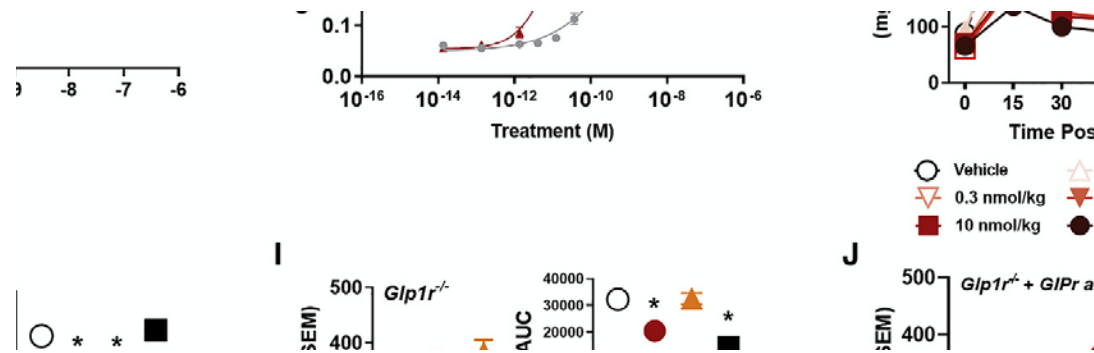


N Engl J Med 2022;387:205-16

3-2. Preclinical characterization of LY3298176 (B.A.) and Tokyo Eli Center Building, Japan (A.K.). LY3298176 was designed to be potent at both the GIP and GLP-1 receptors (GPR K<sub>i</sub> = 0.135, S<sub>0.5</sub> = 0.23 nM); the allow significant target engagement of both receptors as the receptor and approximately 5-fold binding studies, LY3298176 binds either receptor with high affinity. Supplement 2, Table 1.

# Triple-Hormone-Receptor Agonist Retatrutide for Obesity — A Phase 2 Trial

Ania M. Jastreboff, M.D., Ph.D., Lee M. Kaplan, M.D., Ph.D., Juan P. Frías, M.D., Qiwei Wu, Ph.D., Yu Du, Ph.D., Sirel Gurbuz, M.D., Tamer Coskun, M.D., Ph.D., Axel Haupt, M.D., Ph.D., Zvonko Milicevic, M.D., and Mark L. Hartman, M.D.,  
for the Retatrutide Phase 2 Obesity Trial Investigators\*

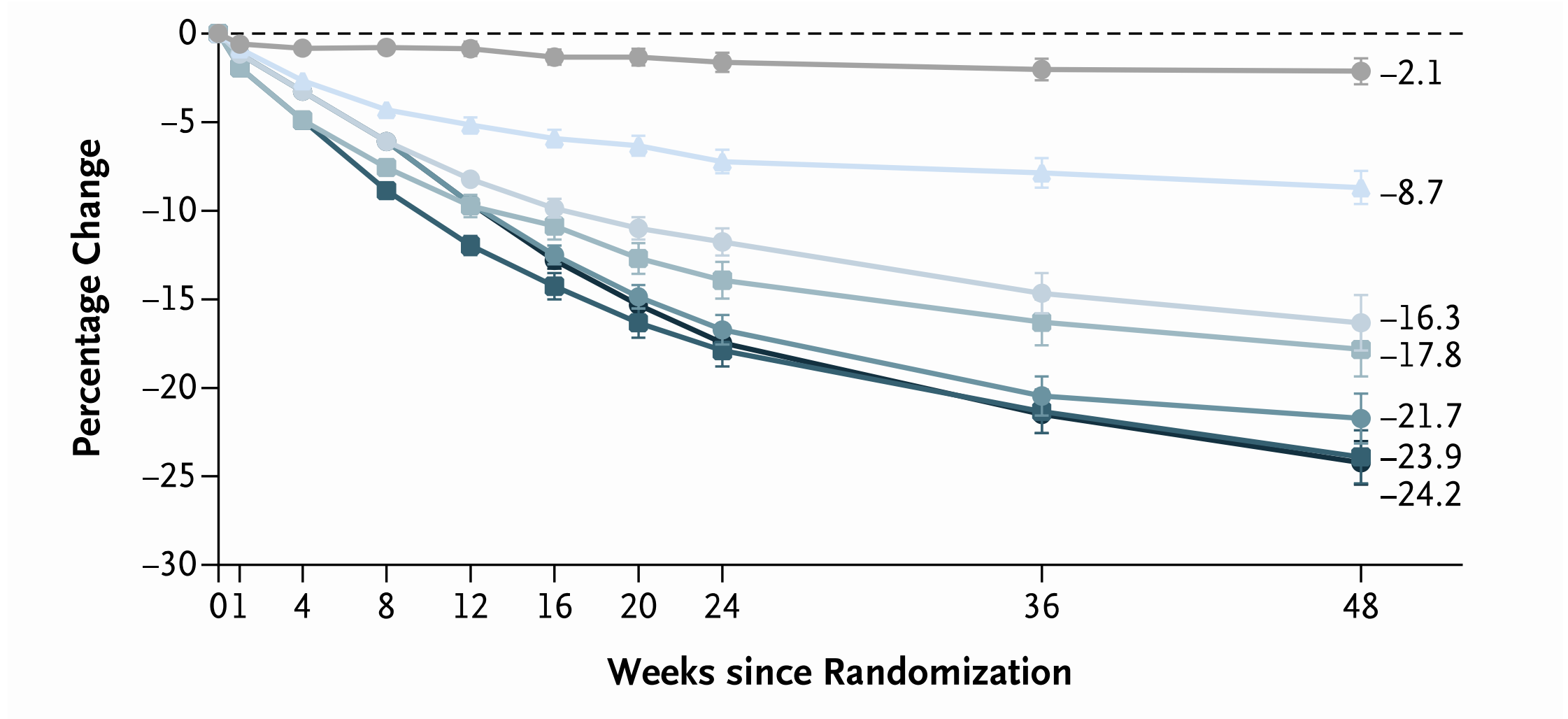


AUGUST 10, 2023

NEJM 2023;389:514-26

# RETATRUTIDE TRIPLE AGONISTE GLP-1,GIP ET GLUCAGON

# RETATRUTIDE: PERTE PONDÉRALE





# PERTE PONDÉRALE CHEZ PATIENTS SANS DIABÈTE

agents	administration	Perte pondérale	Placebo
Liraglutide 3 mg	SC quotidienne	8%	2,6%
Semaglutide 2,4 mg	SC hebdomadaire	14,85%	2,41%
Tirzepatide	SC hebdomadaire	15 à 20,9%	3,1%
Semaglutide 50 mg po	Orale quotidienne à jeun	15,1%	2,4%
Orforglipron	Orale quotidienne	9,4 à 14,7%	2,3%
Retatrutide	SC hebdomadaire	8,7 à 24,2%	2,1%



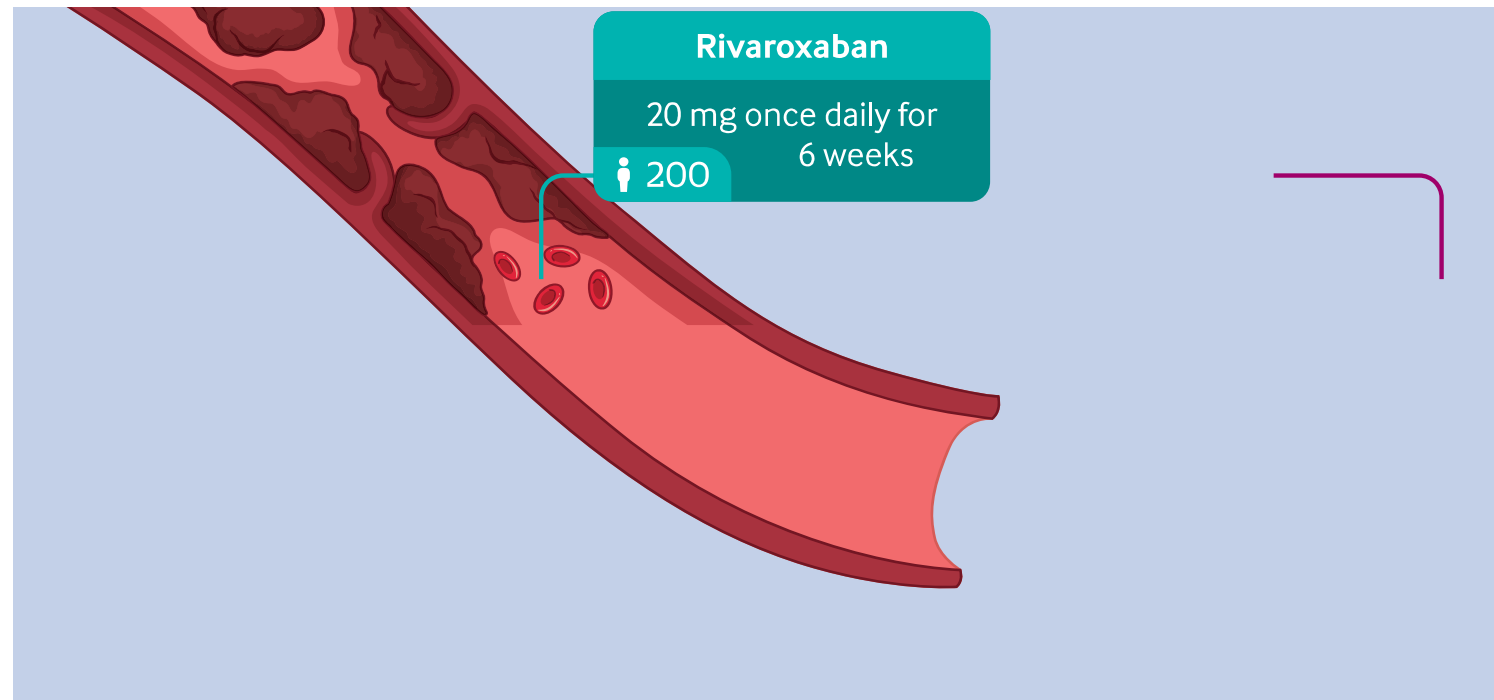
MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION!

# AUTRES ÉTUDES D'INTÉRÊTS

The background is a dark blue gradient with a field of small white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams. In the top right, there is a large circular gauge with a scale from 80 to 210 and a needle pointing to approximately 190. Below it is a smaller circular diagram with concentric circles and arrows. In the bottom left, there is another circular diagram with concentric circles and arrows. The overall aesthetic is scientific and technical.

# Rivaroxaban treatment for six weeks versus three months in patients with symptomatic isolated distal deep vein thrombosis: randomised controlled trial

Walter Ageno,<sup>1</sup> Lorenza Bertù,<sup>1</sup> Eugenio Bucherini,<sup>2</sup> Giuseppe Camporese,<sup>3</sup> Francesco Dentali,<sup>1</sup> Matteo Iotti,<sup>4</sup> Gianfranco Lessiani,<sup>5</sup> Roberto Parisi,<sup>6</sup> Paolo Prandoni,<sup>7</sup> Michelangelo Sartori,<sup>8</sup> Adriana Visonà,<sup>9</sup> Elisabetta Bigagli,<sup>10</sup> Gualtiero Palareti,<sup>7</sup> on behalf of the RIDTS study group



# Heparin for women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia (ALIFE2): an international open-label, randomised controlled trial

*Siobhan Quenby, Katie Booth, Louise Hiller, Arri Coomarasamy, Paulien G de Jong, Eva N Hamulyák, Luuk J Scheres, Thijs F van Haaps, Lauren Ewington, Shreeya Tewary, Mariëtte Goddijn\*, Saskia Middeldorp\*, for the ALIFE2 Block Writing Committee† and ALIFE2 Investigators*

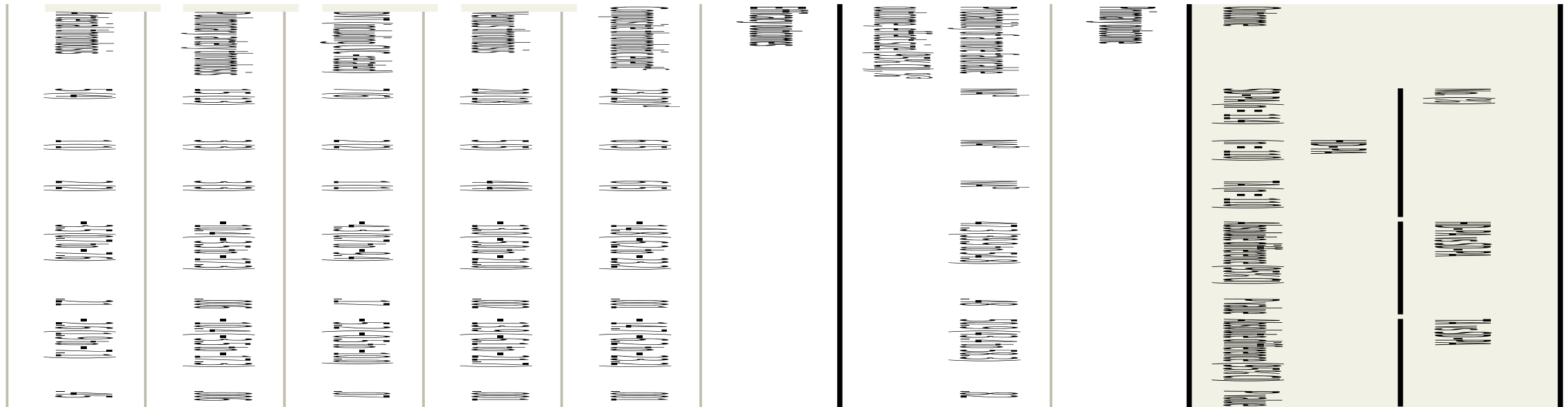
	LMWH (n=162)	Standard care (n=158)	Unadjusted analysis*	Adjusted analysis†	Absolute risk difference
Livebirth	116 (72%)	112 (71%)	1.04 (0.64 to 1.68); p=0.99	1.08 (0.65 to 1.78); p=0.77	0.7% (95% CI -9.2% to 10.6%)
Pregnancy loss	46 (28%)	46‡ (29%)	..	..	..

July 1, 2023

Lancet 2023;402:54-61

# Effects of Standard-Dose Prophylactic, High-Dose Prophylactic, and Therapeutic Anticoagulation in Patients With Hypoxemic COVID-19 Pneumonia

## The ANTICOVID Randomized Clinical Trial



# Relationship of Daily Step Counts to All-Cause Mortality and Cardiovascular Events

**This systemic review and meta-analysis of 12 cohorts including from the general population identified minimal and optimum for reducing adverse health outcomes.**

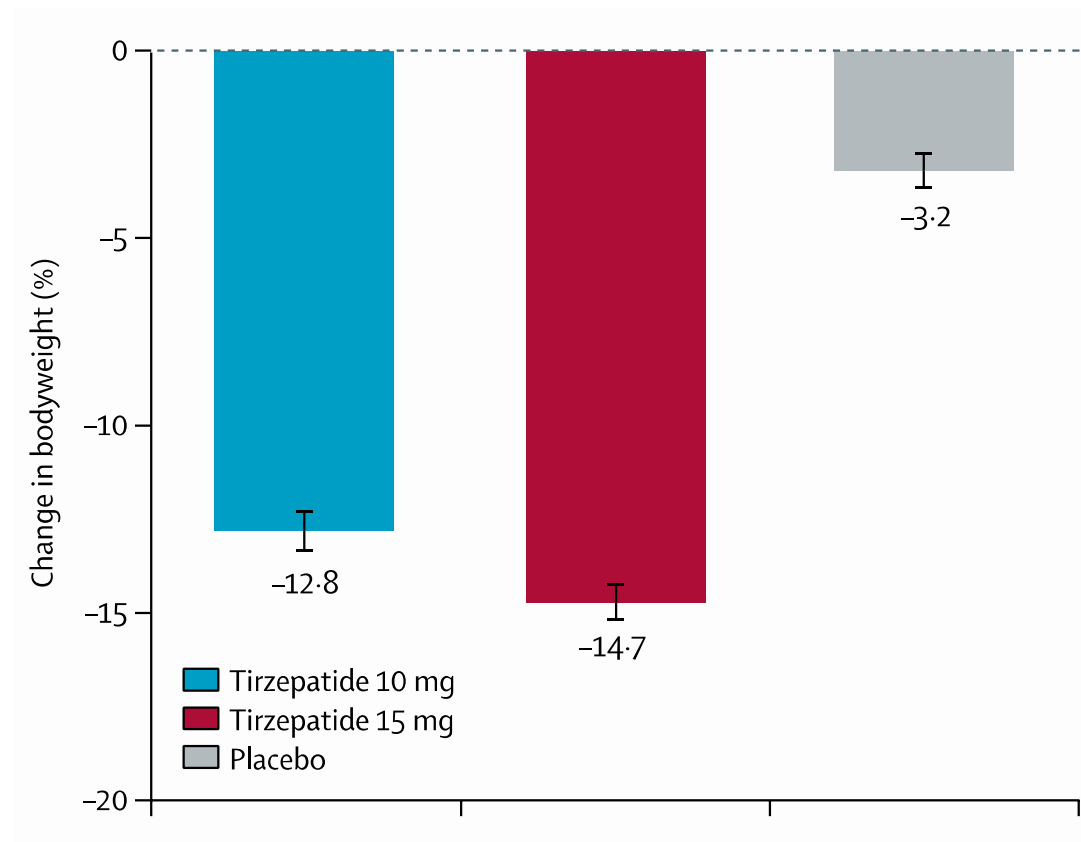
**All-Cause Mortality**

**Incident CVD  
(Fatal and Nonfatal)**

**Stens NA, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2023;82(15):1483-1494.**

June 2023

# Tirzepatide once weekly for the treatment of obesity in people with type 2 diabetes (SURMOUNT-2): a double-blind, randomised, multicentre, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial

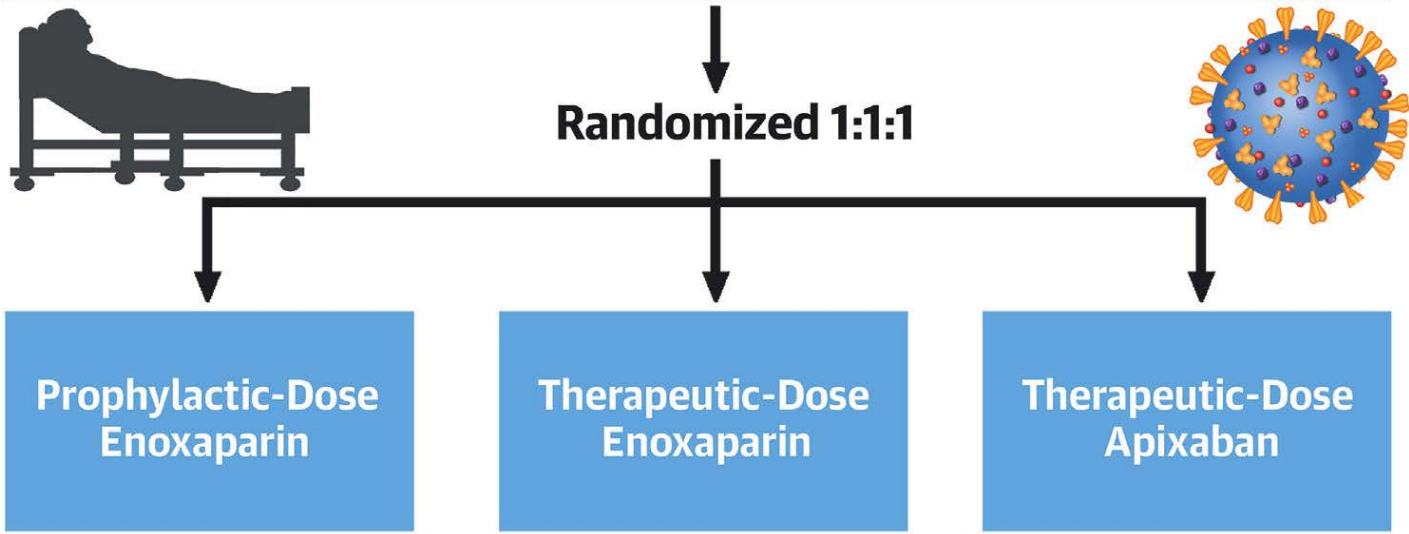


August 19, 2023



# Randomized Trial of Anticoagulation Strategies for Noncritically Ill Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19

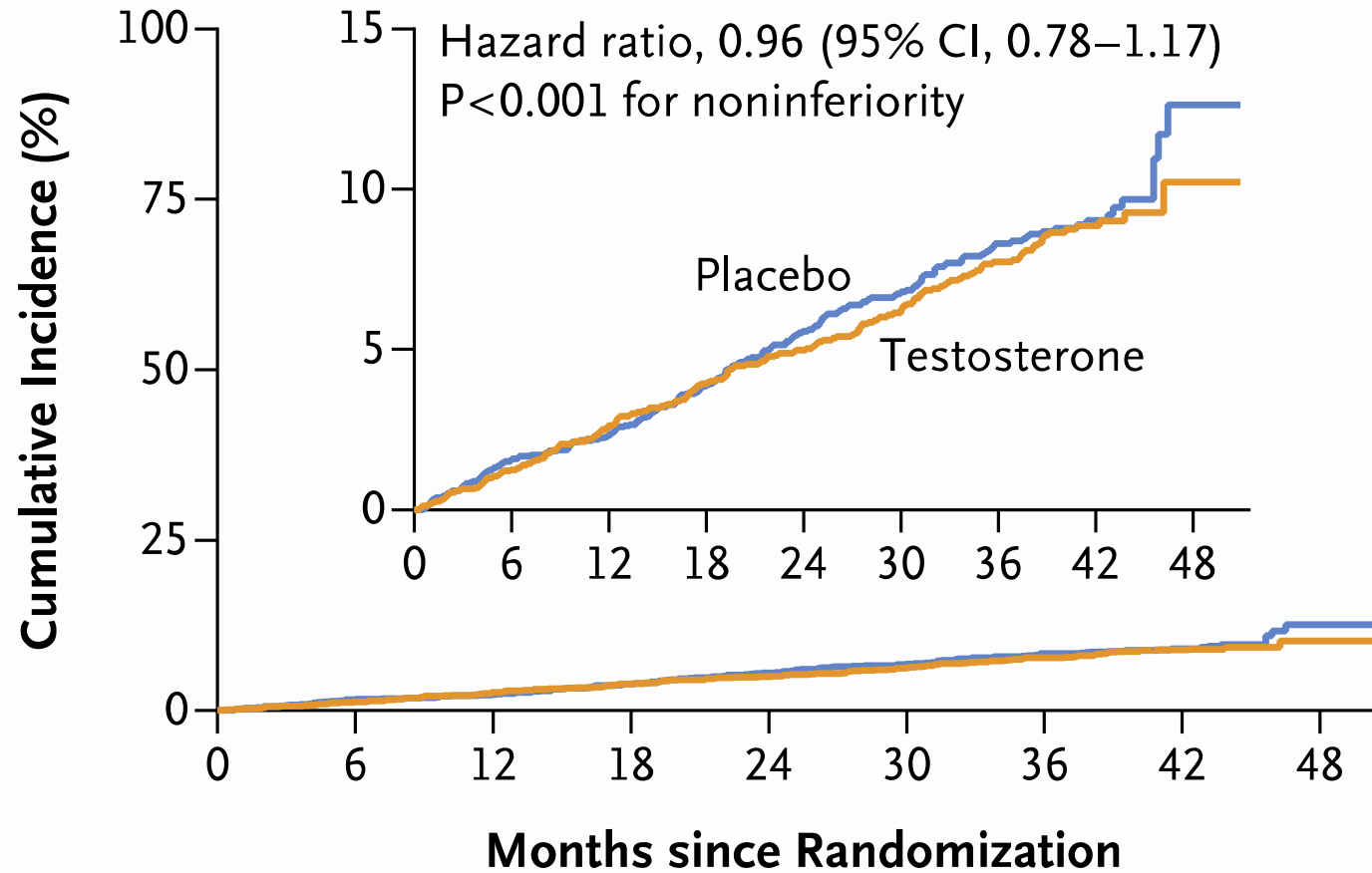
3,398 noncritically ill patients hospitalized with COVID-19 at 76 centers in 10 countries



**Primary Effectiveness Endpoint:** 30-day composite rate of all-cause mortality, requirement for ICU level-of-care, systemic arterial or venous thromboembolism

MAY 9, 2023

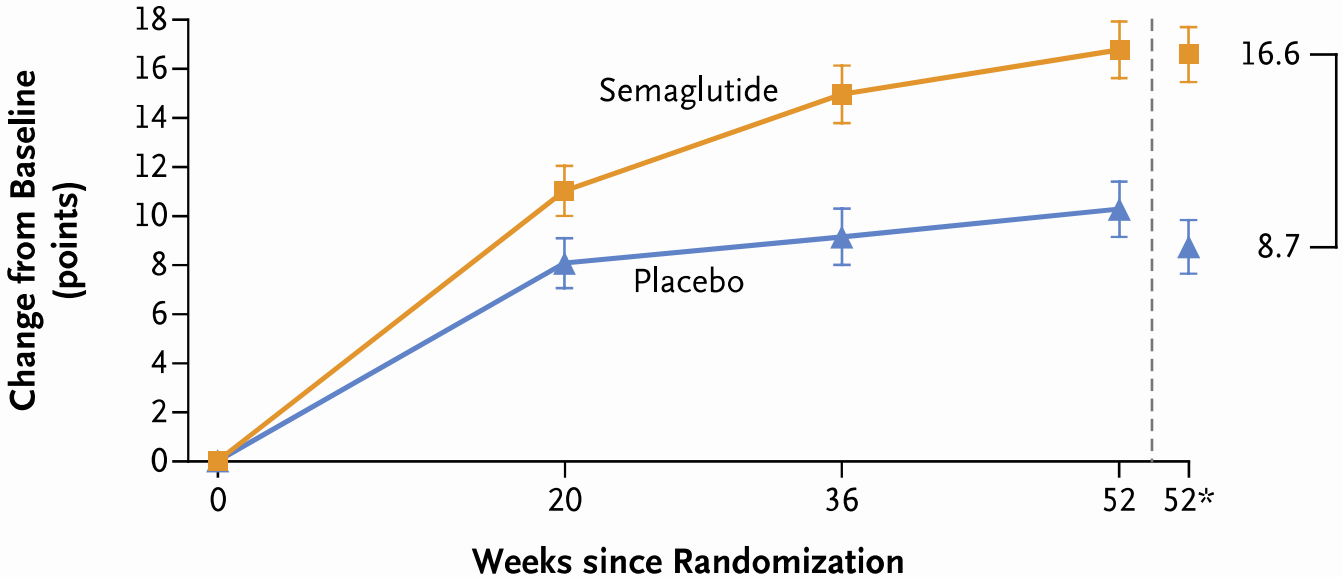
# Cardiovascular Safety of Testosterone-Replacement Therapy



JULY 13, 2023

# Semaglutide in Patients with Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction and Obesity

Change in KCCQ-CSS

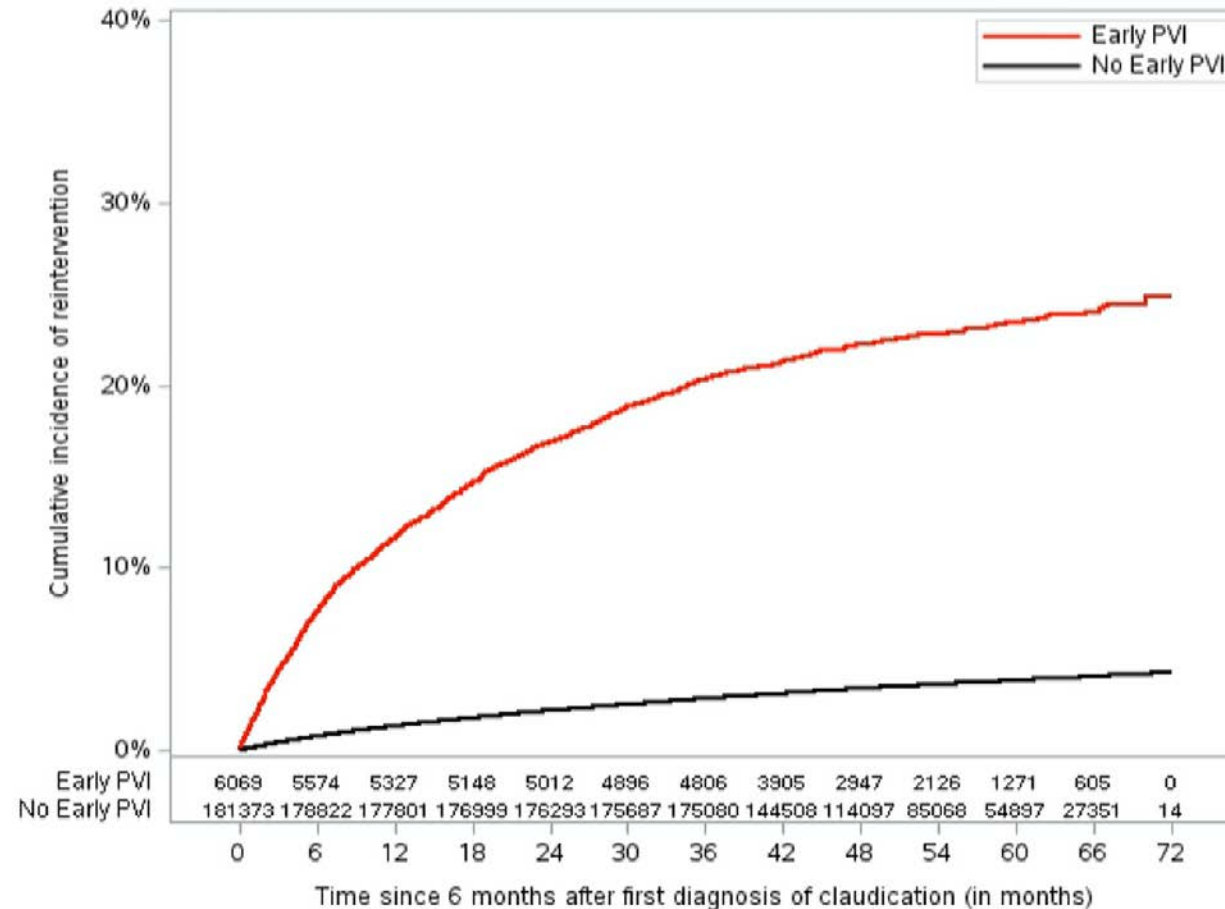


**No. of Participants**

Semaglutide	263	249	225	243	263
Placebo	266	242	217	237	266

SEPTEMBER 21, 2023

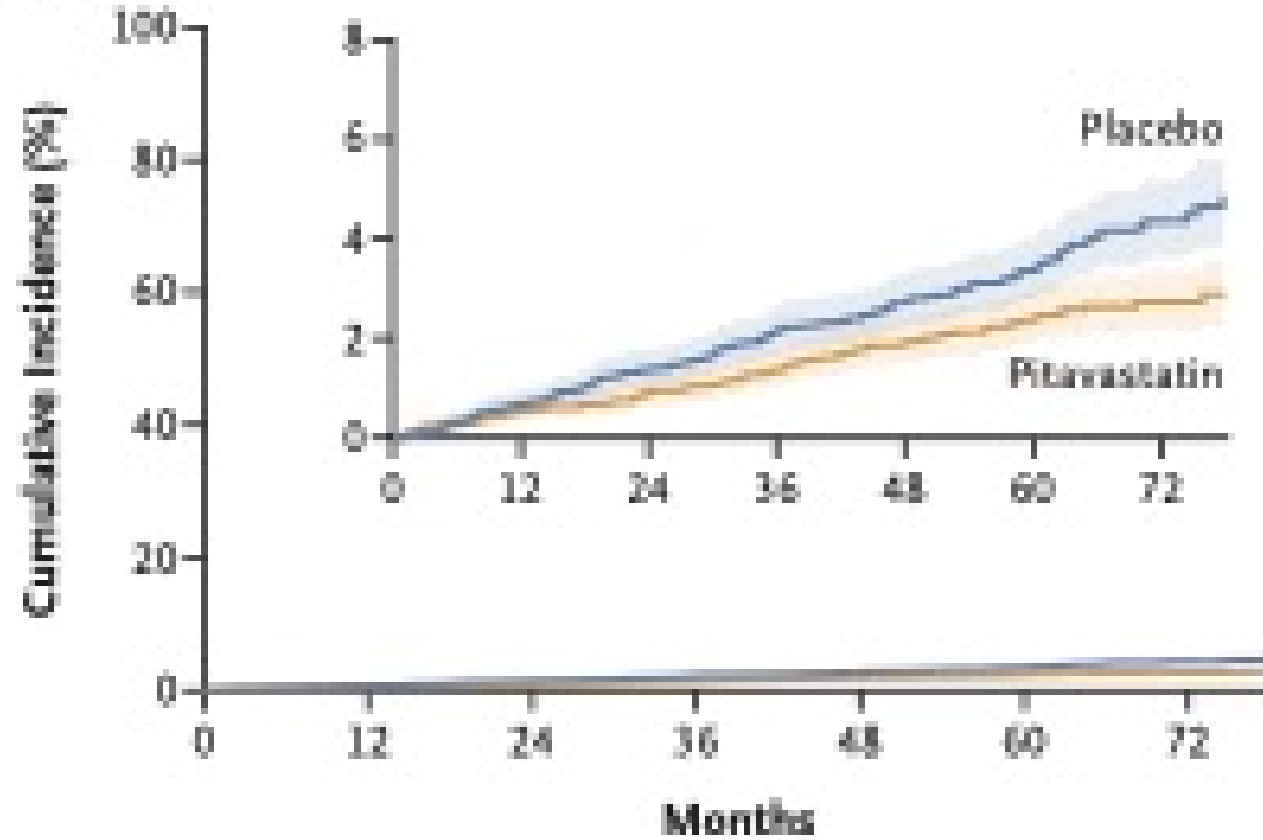
# Early peripheral vascular interventions for claudication are associated with higher rates of late interventions and progression to chronic limb threatening ischemia



March 2023

# Pitavastatin to Prevent Cardiovascular Disease in HIV Infection

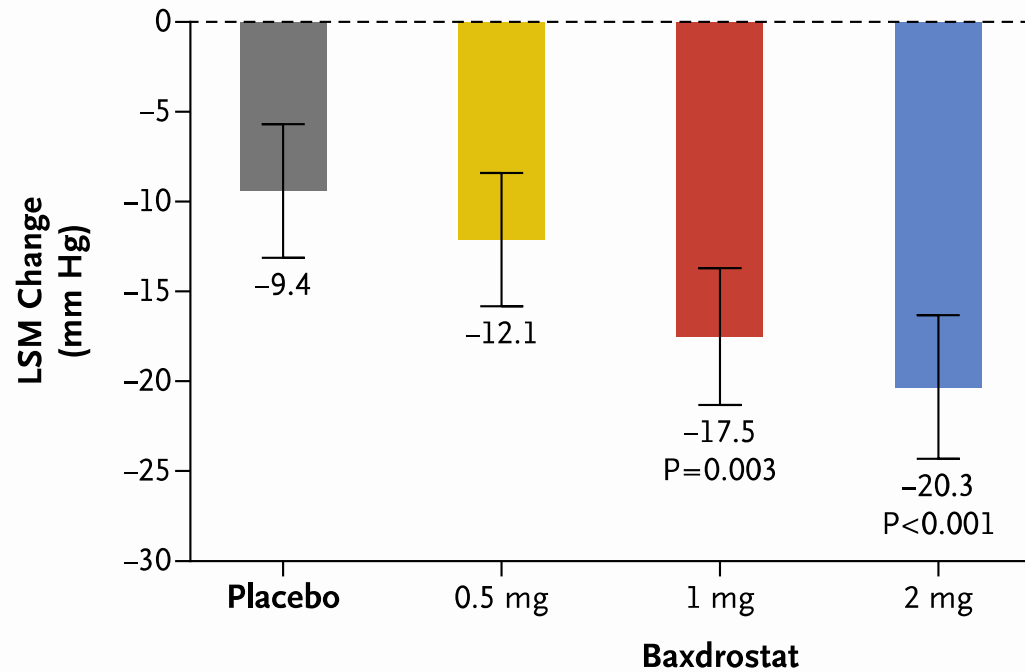
First MACE



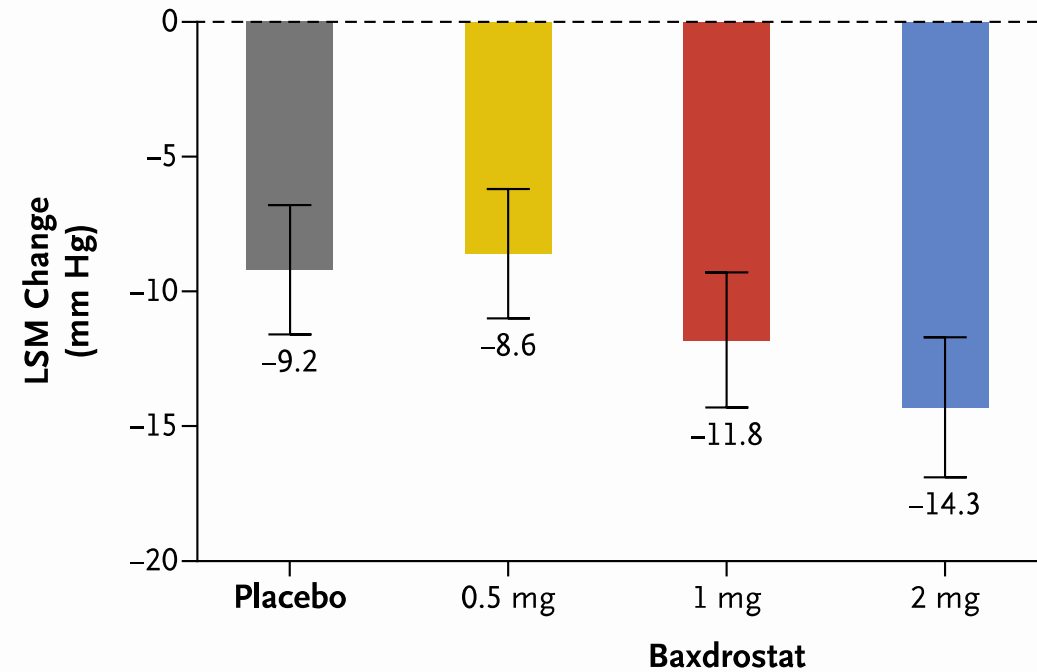
AUGUST 24, 2023

# Phase 2 Trial of Baxdrostat for Treatment-Resistant Hypertension

**A** Change from Baseline in Systolic Blood Pressure



**B** Change from Baseline in Diastolic Blood Pressure



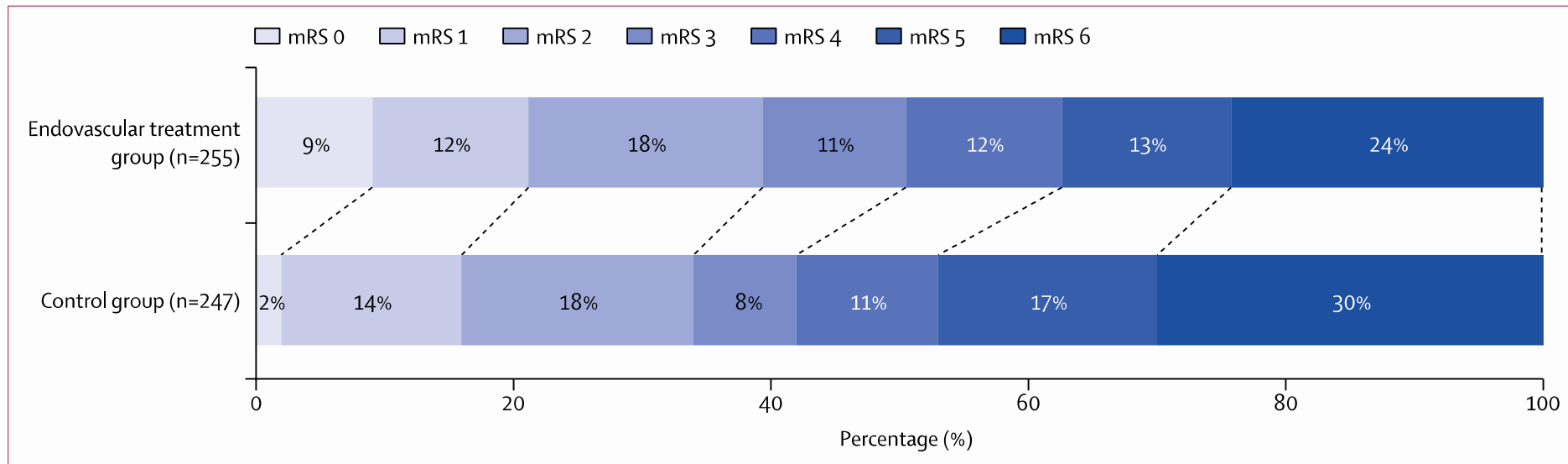
FEBRUARY 2, 2023

# Impressive Bleeding Profile With Factor XI Inhibitor in AF

xFurther details from the phase 2b AZALEA trial with the factor XI inhibitor abelacimab (Anthos) show significant reductions in major and clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding compared with [rivaroxaban](#) for patients with AF; the risk of [stroke](#) was moderate to high.

American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2023, Late-Breaking Science Abstract in LBS.05

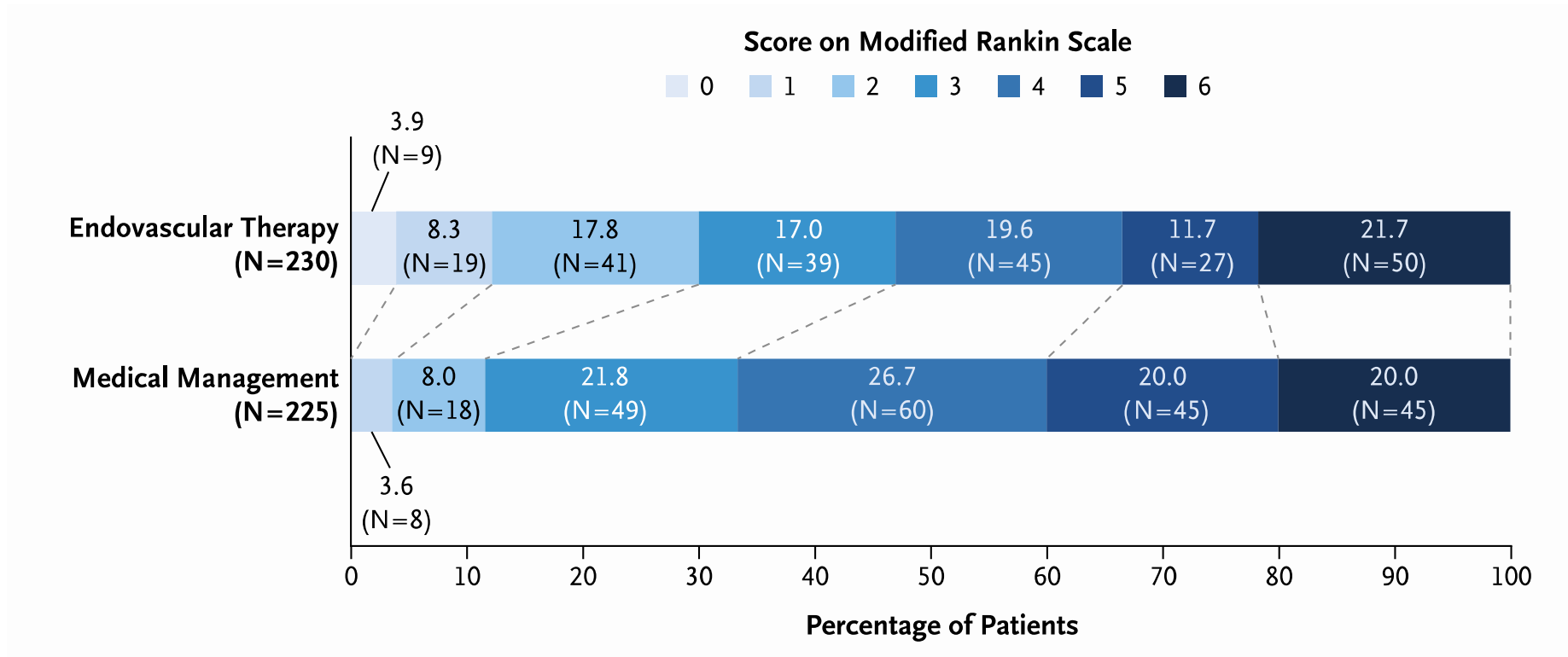
# Endovascular treatment versus no endovascular treatment after 6–24 h in patients with ischaemic stroke and collateral flow on CT angiography (MR CLEAN-LATE) in the Netherlands: a multicentre, open-label, blinded-endpoint, randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial



April 22, 2023

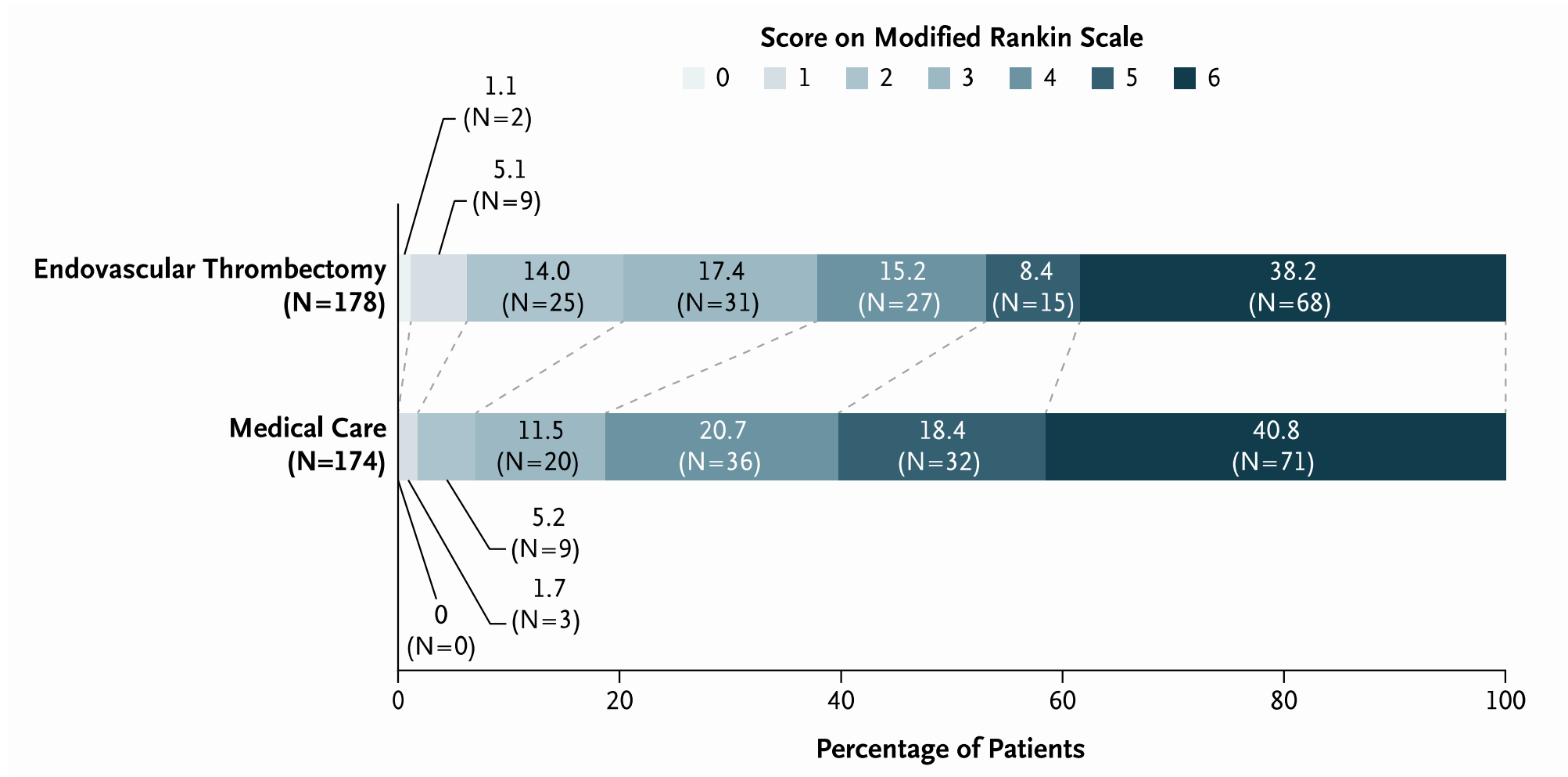


# Trial of Endovascular Therapy for Acute Ischemic Stroke with Large Infarct



APRIL 6, 2023

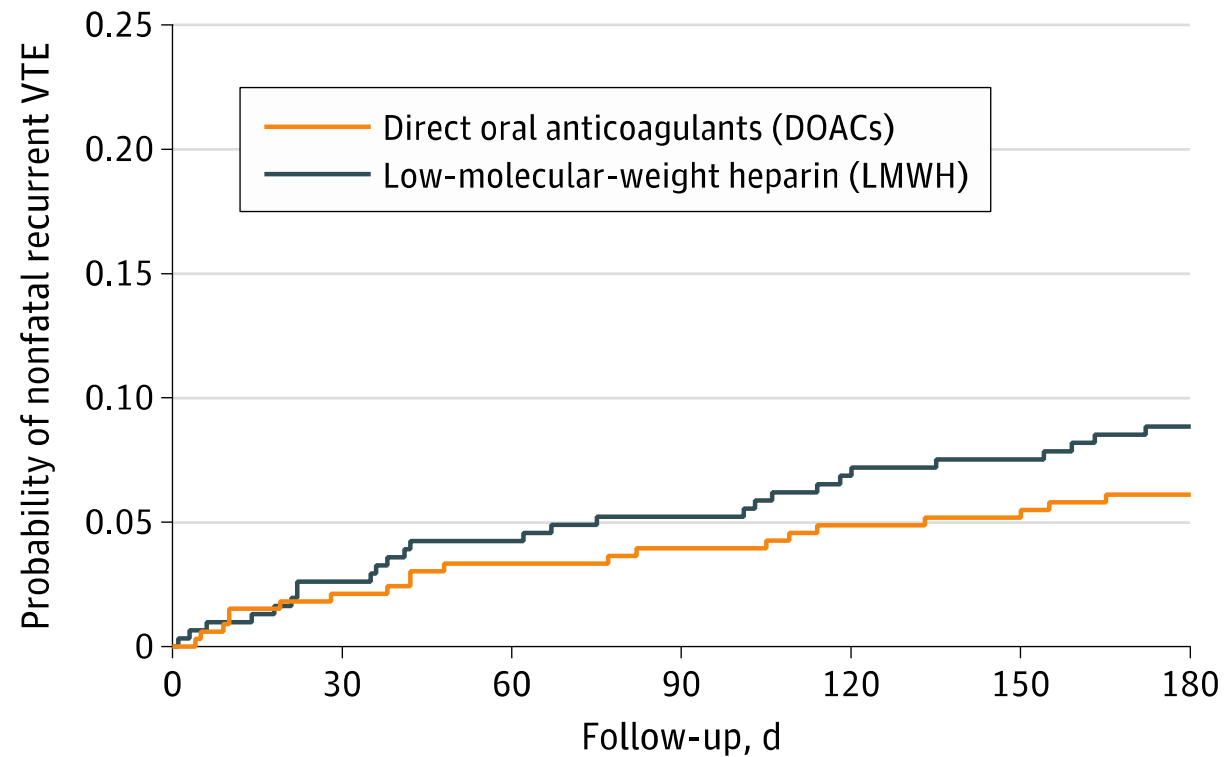
# Trial of Endovascular Thrombectomy for Large Ischemic Strokes



APRIL 6, 2023

# Direct Oral Anticoagulants vs Low-Molecular-Weight Heparin and Recurrent VTE in Patients With Cancer

**A** Recurrent VTE



June 13, 2023