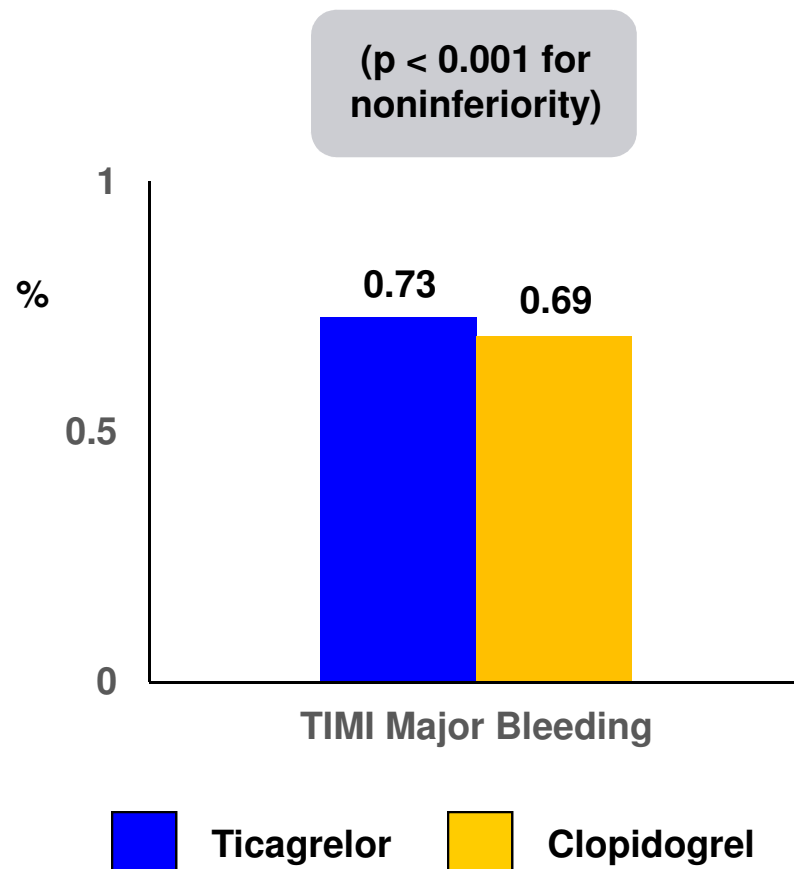


TREAT

Trial design: Patients who received fibrinolytic therapy for STEMI were randomized to delayed ticagrelor (n = 1,913) versus clopidogrel (n = 1,886). Patients were randomized a median of 11 hours after fibrinolysis and 90% had been pretreated with clopidogrel.



Results

- TIMI major bleeding: 0.73% of the ticagrelor group vs. 0.69% of the clopidogrel group (p < 0.001 for noninferiority)
- Fatal bleeding: 0.16% with ticagrelor vs. 0.11% with clopidogrel (p = 0.67)
- Intracranial bleeding: 0.42% with ticagrelor vs. 0.37% with clopidogrel (p = 0.82)
- Major adverse cardiovascular events: 4.0% with ticagrelor vs. 4.3% with clopidogrel (p = 0.57)

Conclusions

- Among patients <75 years of age who were treated with fibrinolysis for STEMI, delayed administration of ticagrelor was noninferior to clopidogrel
- There was no excess of major bleeding, fatal bleeding, or intracranial bleeding with ticagrelor vs. clopidogrel