

COMPASS DIABETES



Role of Combination Antiplatelet and Anticoagulation Therapy in Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease

AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY

A prespecified analysis of the COMPASS trial

Objective: To compare the effects of rivaroxaban (2.5 mg twice daily) plus aspirin (100 mg daily) versus placebo plus aspirin in patients with diabetes versus without diabetes in preventing major vascular events.


18,278 Patients from COMPASS trial with stable coronary artery disease and peripheral arterial disease with or without diabetes were included in the analysis.



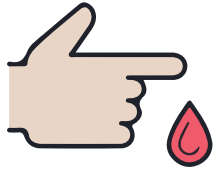
Rivaroxaban plus aspirin (N=9,152)

VS

Placebo plus aspirin (N=9,126)

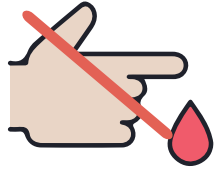


PRIMARY OUTCOME



Diabetes (N=6,922)

Composite of CV death, MI, or stroke in patients %



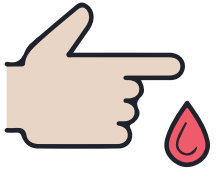
No Diabetes (N=11,356)

HR 0.74, p=0.002

p_{interaction} = 0.77

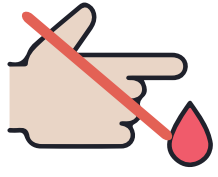
HR 0.77, p=0.005

SECONDARY OUTCOME



Diabetes (N=6,922)

All-cause mortality %



No Diabetes (N=11,356)

HR 0.81, p=0.05

p_{interaction} = 0.82

HR 0.84, p=0.09

In stable atherosclerosis, the combination of aspirin plus rivaroxaban provided a similar relative degree of benefit on coronary, cerebrovascular, and peripheral endpoints in patients with and without diabetes. Given their higher baseline risk, the absolute benefits appeared larger in those with diabetes, including a three-fold greater reduction in all-cause mortality.