

BMJ Open Comparison of Ticagrelor Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics in STEMI and NSTEMI Patients (PINPOINT): protocol for a prospective, observational, single-centre study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The most common classification of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is based on electrocardiographic findings and distinguishes ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI). Both types of AMI differ concerning their epidemiology, clinical approach and early outcomes. Ticagrelor is a P2Y₁₂ receptor inhibitor, constituting the first-line treatment for STEMI and NSTEMI. According to available data, STEMI may be associated with lower plasma concentration of ticagrelor in the first hours of AMI, but currently there are no studies directly comparing ticagrelor pharmacokinetics or antiplatelet effect in patients with STEMI versus NSTEMI.

Methods and analysis: The PINPOINT study is a phase IV, single-centre, investigator-initiated, prospective, observational study designed to compare the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of ticagrelor in patients with STEMI and NSTEMI assigned to the invasive strategy of treatment. Based on an internal pilot study, the trial is expected to include at least 23 patients with each AMI type. All subjects will receive a 180 mg loading dose of ticagrelor. The primary end point of the study is the area under the plasma concentration-time curve ($AUC_{(0-6)}$) for ticagrelor during the first 6 hours after the loading dose. Secondary end points include various pharmacokinetic features of ticagrelor and its active metabolite (AR-C124910XX), and evaluation of platelet reactivity by the vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein assay and multiple electrode aggregometry. Blood samples for the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic assessment will be obtained at pretreatment, 30 min, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 hours post-ticagrelor loading dose.

Ethics and dissemination: The study received approval from the Local Ethics Committee (Komisja Bioetyczna Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu przy Collegium Medicum im. Ludwika Rydygiera w Bydgoszczy; approval reference number KB 617/2015).

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is the first study to provide prospective head-to-head comparison of ticagrelor pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in patients with STEMI versus NSTEMI assigned to the invasive strategy.
- Plasma concentrations of ticagrelor and its active metabolite will be assessed with liquid chromatography mass spectrometry coupled with tandem mass spectrometry.
- The antiplatelet effect of ticagrelor will be evaluated with two commonly recognised methods: the vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein assay and multiple electrode aggregometry.
- As this is a purely pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic study, it is likely that the anticipated trial population will not be sufficient to evaluate clinical end points or perform subgroup analyses.
- Patients receiving morphine are not excluded from the study, which may result in differences in the baseline characteristics between the examined groups, but this will enable us to obtain data in a real-world setting and will not create an artificially selected population.

The study results will be disseminated through conference presentations and peer-reviewed journals.

Trial registration number: NCT02602444; Pre-results.

INTRODUCTION Background

The routine classification of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) applied in everyday practice to facilitate the choice of treatment strategy is based on electrocardiographic

findings, and distinguishes ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI).¹

In STEMI, usually caused by acute total occlusion of a coronary artery, immediate primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is the mainstay of treatment.² In contrast to STEMI, the therapeutic strategy for NSTEMI and its timing depend on the risk stratification.³ Complementary to coronary revascularisation, dual antiplatelet therapy, consisting of aspirin on top of a P2Y₁₂ receptor inhibitor, remains the cornerstone of pharmacological treatment in both forms of AMI.^{4 5} Inadequate platelet inhibition during treatment with P2Y₁₂ receptor inhibitors, defined as high platelet reactivity (HPR), is an important risk factor for stent thrombosis and may be associated with increased mortality.^{6 7} Therefore, effective and rapid suppression of platelet activation is pivotal in patients with AMI treated with PCI.

Ticagrelor is a reversible, oral P2Y₁₂ receptor inhibitor, recommended as the first-line treatment for STEMI and NSTEMI.^{8 9} It is characterised by linear pharmacokinetics and does not require hepatic metabolism to exert its antiplatelet action. Nevertheless, it is extensively metabolised by hepatic CYP3A enzymes.¹⁰ AR-C124910XX is the major active metabolite of ticagrelor and it produces similar antiplatelet effect as the parent drug. After oral ingestion of ticagrelor, AR-C124910XX quickly appears in the circulation and reaches approximately one-third of ticagrelor plasma concentration.¹⁰ The remaining nine of identified ticagrelor metabolites appear to be clinically insignificant. Ticagrelor-induced and AR-C124910XX-induced platelet inhibition is proportional to their plasma concentrations.¹¹

Rationale

Impact of numerous clinical features on plasma concentration and pharmacodynamics of ticagrelor has been inspected. Genetic effects, gender, age, concomitant food intake or preloading with clopidogrel have at most minimal influence on the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor and no clinically significant differences in the degree of platelet inhibition have been reported regarding these factors.^{12–15} On the other hand, morphine administration has been shown to affect ticagrelor pharmacokinetic profile, as well as its antiplatelet effect, in healthy volunteers and in patients with AMI.^{16–18} The negative impact of morphine on the intestinal absorption has been proposed as an explanation for the observed interactions, while no evidence was found in support of the influence of morphine on conversion of ticagrelor into its active metabolite.^{18 19} Importantly, STEMI, as opposed to NSTEMI, has also been postulated to affect ticagrelor pharmacokinetics. Franchi *et al.*²⁰ reported that ticagrelor exposure is attenuated and delayed in patients with STEMI receiving morphine and opioid-naïve STEMI subjects. This may indicate that morphine is not exclusively responsible for the lower concentration of ticagrelor observed in patients with STEMI when

compared with healthy volunteers or patients with stable coronary artery disease.^{15 20 21} Moreover, subanalyses of two pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic trials suggest that STEMI in comparison with NSTEMI is independently associated with lower plasma concentration of ticagrelor.^{18 22}

Although mechanistic studies are lacking, diminished plasma concentration of ticagrelor after the loading dose (LD) observed in patients with STEMI is most likely related to impaired bioavailability of ticagrelor in this setting. Adrenergic activation, decreased cardiac output, haemodynamic instability and vasoconstriction of peripheral arteries, more frequently observed in patients with STEMI, lead to selective shunting of blood flow to maintain sufficient perfusion of vital organs.^{23 24} This chain of events eventually may cause intestinal hypoperfusion, which together with emesis could potentially explain the poorer absorption of oral agents, including ticagrelor, seen in patients with STEMI. The course of NSTEMI is usually less dramatic, but it remains unknown whether significant impairment of ticagrelor absorption occurs in these patients.

Even though ticagrelor shows potent and prompt platelet inhibition, it still fails to provide a desired antiplatelet effect during the first hours after the LD in all patients with STEMI. At 2 hours after ticagrelor LD up to 60% of patients with STEMI may still suffer from inadequate platelet inhibition.^{18 20 25} Data on the proportion of patients with NSTEMI loaded with ticagrelor who remain at risk of HPR during the peri-PCI period are sparse.

The Platelet Inhibition and Patient Outcomes (PLATO) study has shown a remarkable reduction in cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality among acute coronary syndrome patients treated with ticagrelor compared with those receiving clopidogrel. This superiority was demonstrated in most of the analysed subgroups, including patients with STEMI and NSTEMI.²⁶ Nevertheless, epidemiology, clinical approach and early outcomes differ between patients with these two types of AMI, while recommended dosing regimens of ticagrelor are identical in both clinical settings.^{2 3 27–30}

Currently, there are no data directly comparing ticagrelor pharmacokinetics in the mentioned types of AMI, while patients with STEMI may be at risk of having lower ticagrelor plasma concentration in the most crucial time during the early hours of AMI treatment.^{18 22} Similarly, potential differences in ticagrelor antiplatelet action between STEMI and NSTEMI have not been defined yet. Therefore, we decided to explore whether the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of ticagrelor differ between patients with STEMI and NSTEMI. The Comparison of Ticagrelor Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics in STEMI and NSTEMI Patients (PINPOINT) study is expected to provide a valuable insight into our knowledge regarding the modern treatment of patients with AMI.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study objectives

The PINPOINT study is designed to compare the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of ticagrelor and its active metabolite (AR-C124910XX) in patients with STEMI and NSTEMI assigned to the invasive treatment.

Study design

The PINPOINT study is a phase IV, single-centre, investigator-initiated, prospective, observational, pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic study. After admission to the study centre (Cardiology Clinic, Dr A. Jurasz University Hospital, Bydgoszcz, Poland) and confirmation of STEMI or NSTEMI diagnosis according to the Third Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction,¹ patients will be screened for eligibility for the study. Before any study-specific procedure, each patient will provide a written informed consent to participate in the trial. All included patients will immediately receive orally a 300 mg LD of plain aspirin in integral tablets and a 180 mg LD of ticagrelor in integral tablets with 250 mL of tap water. Subsequently, all patients will promptly undergo coronary angiography followed by PCI, if required. Blood samples for pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic assessment will be drawn at eight predefined time points according to the blood sampling schedule already used at our site in a previous study (pretreatment baseline, 30 min, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 hours post-ticagrelor LD—as shown in figure 1).³¹

All enrolled patients with finally unconfirmed initial diagnosis of AMI will be excluded from the primary analysis. Patients qualified for urgent coronary artery bypass surgery within the blood sampling period also will not be included in the analysis. All study participants not receiving PCI will be reported.

Study population

The study population will include consecutive men or non-pregnant women, P2Y12 receptor inhibitor-naïve patients with STEMI and NSTEMI, assigned to the invasive strategy. Full list of inclusion and exclusion criteria is presented in table 1.

Blood sample processing

Blood samples for the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic evaluation will be obtained using a venous catheter (18G) inserted into a forearm vein at eight prespecified time points (before ticagrelor LD, 30 min, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 hours post-ticagrelor LD—figure 1). Venous blood for the pharmacokinetic evaluation will be collected into lithium-heparin vacuum test tubes. Immediately after collection each sample will be placed on dry ice and transferred to the central laboratory. Subsequently, within 20 min from collection, blood specimens will be centrifuged at 1500 g for 12 min at 4°C. Within 10 min postcentrifugation, obtained plasma

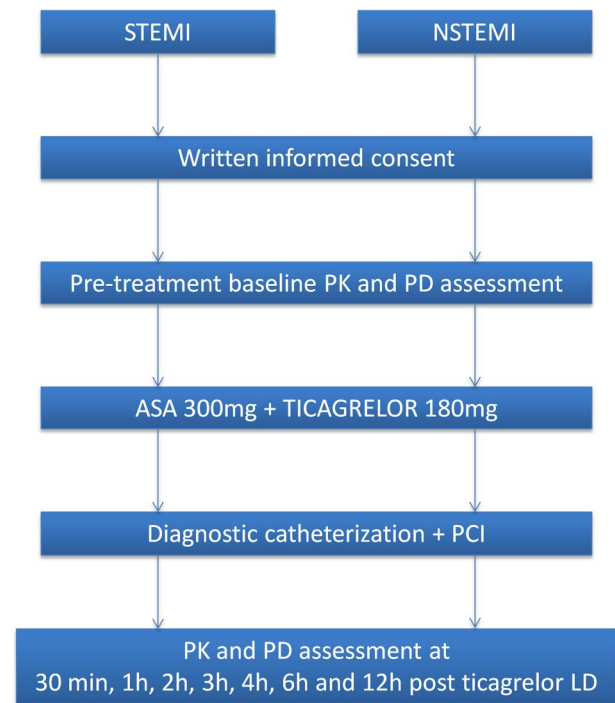


Figure 1 The PINPOINT study schema. ASA, aspirin; LD, loading dose; NSTEMI, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; PD, pharmacodynamics; PK, pharmacokinetics; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

samples will be stored at temperature below -60°C until analysed.

Venous blood for the assessment of pharmacodynamics with the vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) assay and multiple electrode aggregometry (MEA) will be collected into trisodium citrate and hirudin vacuum test tubes, respectively. The first 3–5 mL of blood will be discarded to avoid spontaneous platelet activation. The pharmacodynamic analysis will be performed for each sample within 24 hours and 60 min from blood collection for VASP and MEA, respectively.

Assessment of pharmacokinetics

Plasma concentration of ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX in samples obtained at all eight predefined time points (figure 1) will be evaluated using liquid chromatography mass spectrometry coupled with tandem mass spectrometry, as previously described.^{18 32}

Briefly, ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX will be extracted using 4°C methanol solution containing [2H7]ticagrelor internal standard (TM-ALS-13-226-P1, ALSACHIM, France), while calibration curves will be obtained using ticagrelor (SVI-ALS-13-146, ALSACHIM, France) and AR-C124910XX (TM-ALS-13-193-P1, ALSACHIM, France) standards. Analysis will be performed using the Shimadzu UPLC Nexera X2 system consisting of LC-30AD pumps, SIL-30AC Autosampler, CTO-20AC column oven, FCV-20-AH2 valve unit, and DGU-20A5R degasser coupled

Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria of the PINPOINT study

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provision of informed consent prior to any study-specific procedure ▶ Diagnosis of STEMI or NSTEMI ▶ Men or non-pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Treatment with ticlopidine, clopidogrel, prasugrel or ticagrelor within 14 days before the study enrolment ▶ Hypersensitivity to ticagrelor ▶ Current treatment with oral anticoagulant or chronic therapy with low-molecular-weight heparin ▶ Active bleeding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provision of informed consent for angiography and PCI 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ History of intracranial haemorrhage ▶ Fibrinolytic treatment during the index event ▶ Recent gastrointestinal bleeding (within 30 days) ▶ History of coagulation disorders ▶ History of moderate or severe hepatic impairment ▶ History of major surgery or severe trauma (within 3 months) ▶ Second or third degree atrioventricular block during screening for eligibility ▶ Patient requiring dialysis ▶ Manifest infection or inflammatory state ▶ Killip class III or IV during screening for eligibility ▶ Respiratory failure ▶ Current therapy with strong CYP3A inhibitors or strong CYP3A inducers

NSTEMI, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

with Shimadzu 8030 ESI-QqQ mass spectrometer. Lower limits of quantification are 4.69 ng/mL for ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX.

Assessment of pharmacodynamics

Platelet VASP assay (Biocytex, Marseille, France) will be applied to all study participants at all predefined time points. MEA (Roche Diagnostics International, Rotkreuz, Switzerland) will be used at all predefined time points (figure 1) for all study participants with the exception of those treated with glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GP IIb/IIIa) receptor inhibitors as this therapy may affect the results of platelet reactivity assessment performed with MEA (figure 2). Pharmacodynamic assessment with VASP and MEA will be performed according to the manufacturers' instructions, as previously described.^{33 34} HPR will be defined as platelet reactivity index (PRI) >50% and area under the aggregation curve >46 units, when evaluated with VASP and MEA, respectively.³⁵

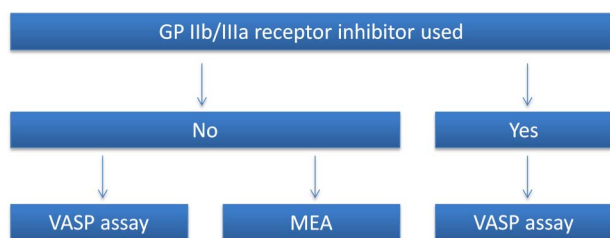


Figure 2 Platelet reactivity evaluation schedule for the PINPOINT study. GP IIb/IIIa, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa; MEA, multiple electrode aggregometry; VASP, vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein.

Treatment

All patients included in the trial will be treated according to the current European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines.^{2 3 36} Standard therapy will include aspirin, ticagrelor, β -blockers, statins and ACE inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers, if not contraindicated. Morphine will be used at the discretion of the ambulance staff and the attending physician. The type of implanted stent and choice of the access site for coronary invasive procedure (radial or femoral) will be at the discretion of the operator. During the periprocedural period, all study participants will receive unfractionated heparin in body weight adjusted dose according to the ESC recommendations.^{2 3 36} Administration of GP IIb/IIIa receptor inhibitors will be restricted only to bailout situations. Interventional cardiologists will be encouraged to use manual thrombectomy in case of visible thrombus.

Study end points

The primary end point of the study is area under the plasma concentration-time curve ($AUC_{(0-6)}$) for ticagrelor during the first 6 hours after the LD of ticagrelor. Secondary end points include $AUC_{(0-6)}$ for AR-C124910XX, area under the plasma concentration-time curve ($AUC_{(0-12)}$) for ticagrelor during the first 12 hours after the LD of ticagrelor, $AUC_{(0-12)}$ for AR-C124910XX, maximum concentration (C_{max}) of ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX, time to maximum concentration (t_{max}) for ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX, PRI assessed by the VASP assay, platelet reactivity assessed by MEA, percentage of patients with HPR after ticagrelor LD assessed with the VASP assay and MEA, time to reach

platelet reactivity below the cut-off value for HPR evaluated with the VASP assay and MEA.

Statistical analysis

The continuous variables in both study groups will be compared using the t-test for normally distributed values as assessed by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Otherwise, the Mann-Whitney U test will be used. Proportions will be compared using the χ^2 test when appropriate. A single linear regression analysis will be performed and will be followed by a multiple regression analysis if any variables are found to significantly affect the study primary end point. Pharmacokinetic calculations and plots will be made using dedicated software.

Determination of sample size

Since there is no reference study comparing the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor in patients with STEMI and NSTEMI, we decided to perform an internal pilot study of at least 15 patients with each type of AMI for estimating the final sample size. Eventually, the pilot study population comprised of 45 patients (15 with NSTEMI and 30 with STEMI). It included all participants consecutively entering the trial until the number of patients in the smaller group (NSTEMI) reached the prespecified minimal threshold.

The means and SDs of $AUC_{(0-6)}$ for ticagrelor in the first 30 patients with STEMI and 15 patients with NSTEMI were 2382 ± 2282 and 6406 ± 4082 ng*h/mL, respectively. Based on these results and assuming a two-sided α value of 0.05, we calculated, using the t-test for independent variables, that enrolment of at least 23 patients in each study arm would provide a 95% power to demonstrate a significant difference in $AUC_{(0-6)}$ for

ticagrelor between patients with different types of myocardial infarction.

Study limitations

Several limitations of our study have to be acknowledged. First, it is likely that the anticipated trial population will not be sufficient to evaluate clinical end points or perform subgroup analyses. Second, patients receiving morphine are not excluded from the study, which may result in differences in the baseline characteristics between the examined groups. Third, morphine is used at the discretion of the paramedics or the attending physicians, although we encourage the medical staff to administer a standardised dose of 5 mg intravenously, if required in any potential or actual study participant. On the other hand, even though it may be perceived as a limitation, this will enable us to obtain data in a real-world setting and will not create an artificially selected population.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethics

The study will be conducted in accordance with the principles contained in the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice guidelines. Each patient will provide a written informed consent for participation in the study.

Safety

The following safety end points will be recorded during the blood sampling period: all-cause death, recurrent myocardial infarction according to the Third Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction, stroke, and transient

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of patients included in the internal pilot study

	STEMI (n=30)	NSTEMI (n=15)	p Value
Age (years)	62.3±8.8	63.9±9.7	0.51
Age ≥70 years	6 (20.0%)	4 (26.7%)	0.89
Female	6 (20.0%)	5 (33.3%)	0.53
BMI (kg/m ²)	28.6±4.1	27.8±4.2	0.76
Hypertension	10 (33.3%)	10 (66.7%)	0.036
Diabetes mellitus	6 (20.0%)	2 (13.3%)	0.89
Dyslipidaemia	27 (90.0%)	14 (93.3%)	0.85
Current smoker	13 (43.3%)	5 (33.3%)	0.52
Prior MI	0	2 (13.3%)	n/a
Prior PCI	2 (6.7%)	3 (20.0%)	0.4
Prior CABG	0	0	n/a
Congestive heart failure	0	0	n/a
Non-haemorrhagic stroke	0	0	n/a
Peripheral arterial disease	1 (3.3%)	2 (13.3%)	0.21
Chronic renal disease	0	0	n/a
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	0	0	n/a
Gout	1 (3.3%)	1 (6.7%)	n/a
Morphine use during current MI	17 (56.7%)	6 (40.0%)	0.29

Data are presented as mean±SD or number (%).

BMI, body mass index; CABG, coronary artery bypass surgery; MI, myocardial infarction; n/a, not available; NSTEMI, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

ischaemic attack according to definitions used in the PLATO trial, definite or probable stent thrombosis according to the Academic Research Consortium criteria, minor and major bleedings according to the Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) criteria, dyspnoea adverse events according to criteria used in the PLATO trial, bradyarrhythmic events according to criteria used in the PLATO trial.

Present status

The approval of the Local Ethics Committee was obtained on 29 September 2015. On 9 November 2015 the PINPOINT study was registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT02602444). The first patient was enrolled in November 2015. The baseline characteristics of patients included in the pilot study are presented in [table 2](#).

Dissemination of results

Results of the PINPOINT study will be disseminated through conference presentations and peer-reviewed journals. The results will also be available through the study record website at ClinicalTrials.gov.

SUMMARY

It is unknown whether ticagrelor pharmacokinetic profile and its antiplatelet effect are uniform in patients with STEMI and NSTEMI, who are regarded in number of aspects as two distinct populations. The PINPOINT trial is expected to be the first study to elucidate whether STEMI is associated with poorer absorption and subsequently weaker antiplatelet action of ticagrelor in comparison with NSTEMI.

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Contributors JK and PA conceived the study. JK and PA wrote the study protocol with consultation from MO, JS, KO, KB, MKr, GS, MM and MKo. Subsequently JK, PA, MO, JS, KO, KB, MKr, GS, MM and MKo revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests JK received a consulting fee from AstraZeneca. MK received honoraria for lectures from AstraZeneca. All other authors have reported no relationships relevant to the contents of this paper.

Ethics approval The study received ethics approval by the Local Ethics Committee: Komisja Bioetyczna Uniwersytetu Mikotaja Kopernika w Toruniu

przy Collegium Medicum im. Ludwika Rydygiera w Bydgoszczy (study approval reference number: KB 617/2015).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement As the PINPOINT study is still ongoing and data are still being collected, currently no additional data are available besides given in the submitted study protocol.

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