

DAPT-SHOCK-AMI trial Cangrelor in Cardiogenic Shock

PURPOSE: To investigate the efficacy and safety of intravenous (IV) cangrelor compared to oral ticagrelor antiplatelet therapy in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) complicated by cardiogenic shock

STUDY DESIGN: Randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, N=605

KEY TAKEAWAYS: Cangrelor therapy was associated with a lower risk of cardiovascular mortality at 30 days and one year, along with a reduced 12-month all-cause mortality rate.

	IV Cangrelor	Crushed Ticagrelor	Difference (95% CI)	P value non inferiority
Primary clinical outcome				
All-cause death, MI, ischemic stroke at 30 days	37.6%	41.0%	-3.5 (-11.2 to -4.3)	0.13
RESULTS: Compared with crushed ticagrelor, IV cangrelor achieved immediate and effective platelet inhibition and was associated with improvements in several secondary and exploratory clinical outcomes.				