

# The Total Trial: A Randomized Trial Of Routine Aspiration Thrombectomy With Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) Versus PCI Alone In Patients With St-elevation Myocardial Infarction Undergoing Primary PCI

**Purpose:** To compare outcomes for ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) patients using either manual aspiration thrombectomy with PCI vs. only PCI.

**Trial Design:** International, controlled, randomized, parallel group trial. N= 10,732 . Comparison of manual aspiration thrombectomy with PCI vs. only PCI.

**Primary Endpoint:** composite of: cardiovascular (CV) death, recurrent myocardial infarction (MI), new or worse heart failure (HF), cardiogenic shock.

Trial Results	aspiration thrombectomy + PCI	PCI	P value
Primary endpoint	6.9%	7.0%	0.86
CV Death	3.1%	3.5%	0.34
Stroke in 30 days	0.7%	0.3%	0.02

**Conclusions:** Routine aspiration thrombectomy with PCI in STEMI patients did not reduce the risk for the primary endpoints. Stroke was increased during the first 30 days.