Bivalirudin Infusion vs. Unfractionated Heparin In Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes Undergoing Invasive Management: Results From The Minimizing Adverse Haemorrhagic Events By Transradial Access Site And Systemic Implementation Of Angiox (matrix) Anti-thrombin Program

Purpose: In patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS), to compare 30-day outcomes for bivalirudin (short- and long-term) to standard therapy (unfractionated heparin (UFH) + glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors).

Trial Design: Phase 3, interventional, randomized safety/efficacy study. 30 day f/u. To determine if bivalirudin vs. unfractionated heparin (UFH) with or without a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor (GPI) results in lower rates of the composite endpoints. N=7209.

Primary Endpoints: 1. composite: death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, stroke. 2. # 1 + major bleeding

Trial Results	bivalirudin	control
All-cause Death	1.7%	2.3%
Bleeding complications	1.4%	2.5%

Conclusions: Neither of the 2 primary endpoints were improved with the use of bivalirudin compared to standard therapy.

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