

Effects of Ticagrelor Compared With Clopidogrel in Patients With Peripheral Artery Disease (EUCLID)



Purpose: To compare long-term ticagrelor to clopidogrel in the prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with PAD.

Trial Design: Randomized 13,885 patients (avg. age 66 years, 72% men) with stable, symptomatic PAD to ticagrelor 90 mg bid or clopidogrel 75 mg daily. The trial was double-blinded, event-driven; 28 countries; 821 sites. F/U median 30 months.

Primary Efficacy Endpoint: Composite: MI, Ischemic stroke, cardiovascular death

Primary Safety Endpoint: major bleeding

Trial Results	ticagrelor	clopidogrel
Primary Efficacy Endpoint, p=0.65	10.8%	10.6%
Acute limb ischemia	Both groups 1.7%, p=0.85	
Major Bleeding	Both groups 1.6%, p=0.49	

Conclusions: PAD patients did not gain more benefit from long-term ticagrelor compared to clopidogrel in preventing cardiovascular death, heart attack, or ischemic stroke. The primary endpoint was not met.

