

# THEMIS – Ticagrelor Added to Aspirin in Patients with Stable Coronary Disease and Diabetes

**Purpose:** To evaluate the effect of ticagrelor twice daily on the incidence of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction or stroke in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

**Trial Design:** Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of ticagrelor vs- placebo, on top of low-dose aspirin (75mg-150mg).

**Primary Endpoints:** Time to first occurrence of any event from the composite of CV death, MI or stroke. (reported here) **Safety:** TIMI major bleeding

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\*KM: Kaplan Meir

	Ticagrelor (n=9619)	Placebo (n=9601)	Hazard Ratio	P-value
Composite endpoint of CV death, MI or stroke	6.9% KM* at 36 mos. 736 patients with events or 7.7%	7.6% KM* at 36 mos. 8.8 patient events or 8.5%	0.90 (95% CI 0.81-0.99)	P=0.038
	Ticagrelor (n=9562)	Placebo (n=9531)	Hazard Ratio	p=-value
TIMI major bleeding	N=206 (2.2%)	N=100 (1.0%)	2.32 (95% CI 1.82-2.94)	<0.001

**Results:** Ticagrelor plus aspirin reduced the primary endpoint of CV death, MI or stroke. More bleeding occurred in the ticagrelor group and placebo. This DAPT strategy might be beneficial in selected patients with a high risk of ischemic events but at low risk of bleeding.

