

DAPT UPDATE TOOL 1: DURATION OF DAPT AFTER PCI OVERVIEW

Based on the 2016 ACC/AHA Guideline Focused Update on Duration of Dual Antiplatelet Therapy in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease

Use this tool to ensure appropriate duration of dual antiplatelet therapy after PCI for patients with SIHD and ACS.

DURATION OF DAPT AFTER PCI

SIHD PATIENTS

CLASS I: ALL SIHD PATIENTS TREATED WITH DAPT SHOULD RECEIVE 75-100 MG ASA DAILY

DES PLACEMENT

CLASS IIb:

Not at high bleeding risk* or bleeding complication*, DAPT >6 months may be reasonable

CLASS IIb:

High bleeding risk*, may D/C P2Y₁₂ inhibitor after 3 months

BMS PLACEMENT

CLASS II: CLASS IIb:

Not at high bleeding risk*,
DAPT with Clopidogrel
>1 month may be reasonable

*e.g. prior bleeding on DAPT, coagulopathy, oral anticoagulant use

CLASS I:

P2Y₁₂ inhibitor therapy

should be given for

at least 6 months

ACS PATIENTS

CLASS I:

ALL ACS PATIENTS TREATED WITH DAPT SHOULD RECEIVE 75-100 MG ASA DAILY

STENT PLACEMENT (BMS OR DES)

Class I:

P2Y₁₂ inhibitor therapy should be continued for at least 12 months

Class IIa:

Reasonable to use ticagrelor over clopidogrel for maintenance

Class IIa:

Without high risk for bleeding* and without hx of CVA/TIA, reasonable to use prasugrel over clopidogrel for maintenance

Class IIb:

Clopidogrel, minimum

1 month duration, no ideal

maximum duration

DES Only: With high risk for bleeding*, D/C P2Y₁₂ after 6 months may be reasonable

Class IIb:

Without high risk for bleeding*, DAPT >12 months may be reasonable

Class III (Harm): History of CVA or TIA, prasugrel should NOT be administered

*e.g. prior bleeding on DAPT, coagulopathy, oral anticoagulant use

Class I Recommendation
Class IIb Recommendation

Class IIa Recommendation

Class III Recommendation (No Benefit or HARM)



[†]e.g. major intracranial surgery

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TREATMENT ALGORITHM FOR DURATION OF P2Y $_{ m 12}$ INHIBITOR THERAPY IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH PCI

