

# **CULPRIT-SHOCK: A Randomized Trial of Multivessel PCI in Cardiogenic Shock**

**Holger Thiele, MD**

**on behalf of the CULPRIT-SHOCK Investigators**

# Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Within the past 12 months, I have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.

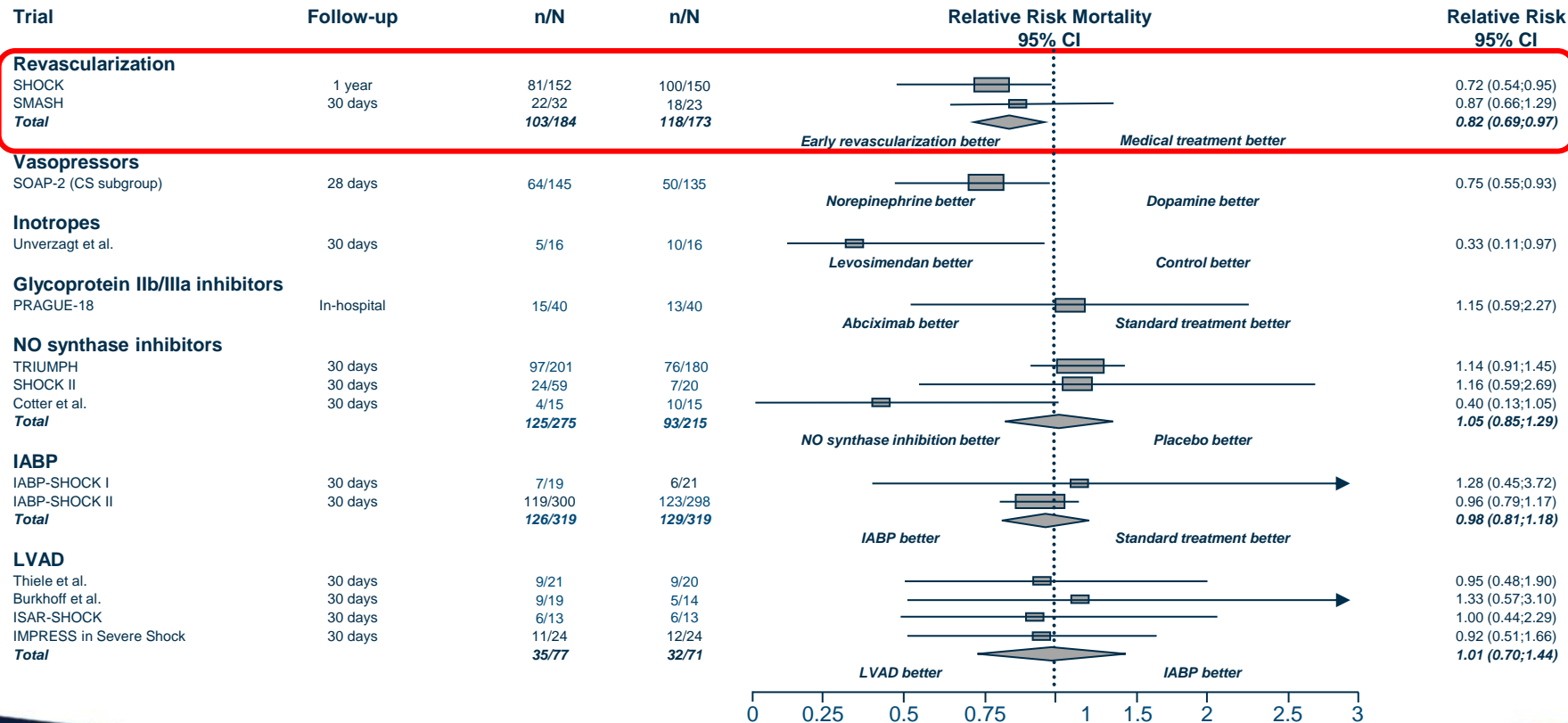
## Affiliation/Financial Relationship

- Grant/Research Support
- Consulting Fees/Honoraria
- Major Stock Shareholder/Equity
- Royalty Income
- Ownership/Founder
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Other Financial Benefit

## Company

- European Union, German Cardiac Society  
German Heart Research Foundation
- None
- None
- None
- None
- None
- None

# Randomized Trials Cardiogenic Shock




# Multivessel PCI in Cardiogenic Shock

## European and American Recommendations 2017


*Multivessel coronary artery disease present in up to 80% → higher mortality*

### Guidelines



**ESC**



I    IIa    IIb    III





**ACC/AHA/SCAI**

**No recommendation**

### Appropriate Use Criteria

**ACC/AATS/AHA/ASE/ASNC/SCAI/SCCT/STS**

**A (9)**

Ibanez et al. ESC STEMI Guidelines 2017. Eur Heart J 2017; epub

Levine et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2016;67:1235-1250

Patel et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2016; in press

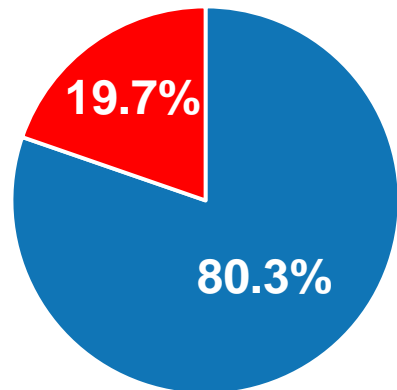
## Metaanalysis Mortality – Registry-Data:

➔ 10 observational studies published between 2003 and 2016



**6,051 patients:**

IABP-SHOCK II, ALKK, KAMIR, Yang et al., Cavender et al.;  
Mylotte et al., van der Schaaf et al., EHS-PCI, NCDR, SHOCK



- Culprit only-PCI (n=4,857)
- Multivessel-PCI (n=1,194)

# Multivessel PCI in Cardiogenic Shock?

## Metaanalysis Mortality – Registry-Data

	MV-PCI		C-PCI	
	Events	Total	Events	Total
IABP-SHOCK II	75	167	119	284
ALKK	81	173	201	562
KAMIR	13	124	56	386
Yang et al.	19	60	68	278
Cavender et al.	20	43	42	156
EHS-PCI	40	82	95	254
NCDR	158	433	737	2654
<b>Overall</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>4574</b>

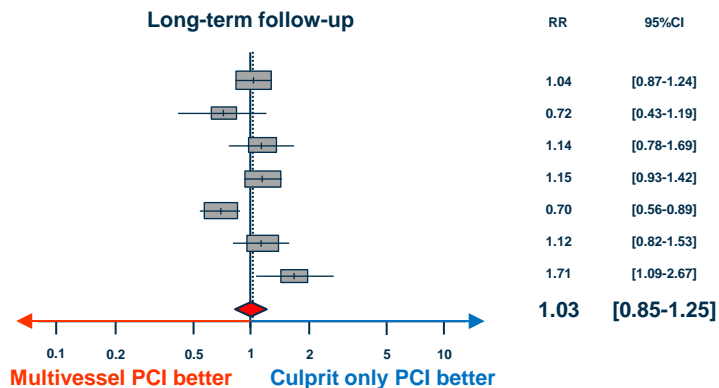
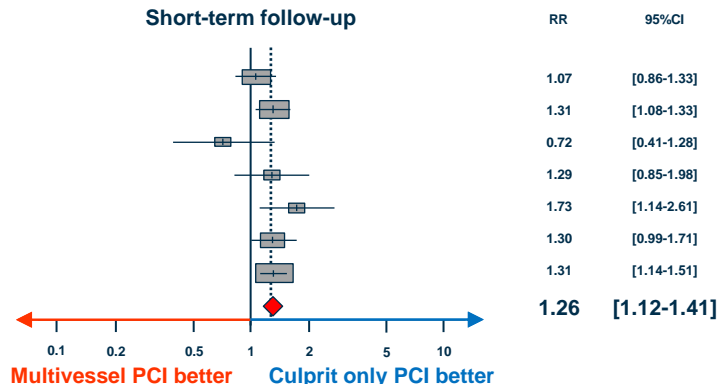
Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2=0.007$ ,  $I^2=31.0\%$ ,  $p=0.19$

Test for overall effect:  $p=0.001$

	MV-PCI		C-PCI	
	Events	Total	Events	Total
IABP-SHOCK II	91	167	149	284
KAMIR	16	124	69	386
Yang et al.	21	60	85	278
Cavender et al.	32	43	101	156
Mylotte et al.	37	66	82	103
van der Schaaf et al.	22	37	66	124
SHOCK	7	9	26	57
<b>Overall</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1387</b>

Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2=0.043$ ,  $I^2=67.8\%$ ,  $p=0.005$

Test for overall effect:  $p=0.77$



# Hypothesis

**Culprit lesion only PCI (with possible staged revascularization)**  
**is superior to**  
**immediate multivessel PCI**  
**in multivessel coronary artery disease** ( $\geq 2$  mm in diameter,  $>70\%$  stenosis incl. CTO) **patients with cardiogenic shock complicating acute myocardial infarction.**

## Primary Study Endpoint:

- 30-day all-cause mortality or renal replacement therapy

## Secondary Study Endpoints:

- 30-day all-cause mortality
- Renal failure with requirement of renal replacement therapy
- Time to hemodynamic stabilization
- Duration of catecholamine therapy
- Serial creatinine-clearance
- Length of ICU-stay
- SAPS-II score
- Requirement and length of mechanical ventilation
- All-cause death within 6 and 12 months follow-up
- Recurrent infarction within 30-days, 6 and 12 months follow-up
- Death or recurrent infarction at 6 and 12 months follow-up
- Rehospitalization for congestive heart failure within 30 days, 6-, and 12-months follow-up
- Death/recurrent infarction/rehospitalization for congestive heart failure within 30 days, 6-, and 12-months follow-up
- Need for repeat revascularization (PCI and/or CABG) within 30 days, 6-, and 12-months follow-up
- Peak creatine kinase, creatine kinase-MB and troponin level during hospital stay

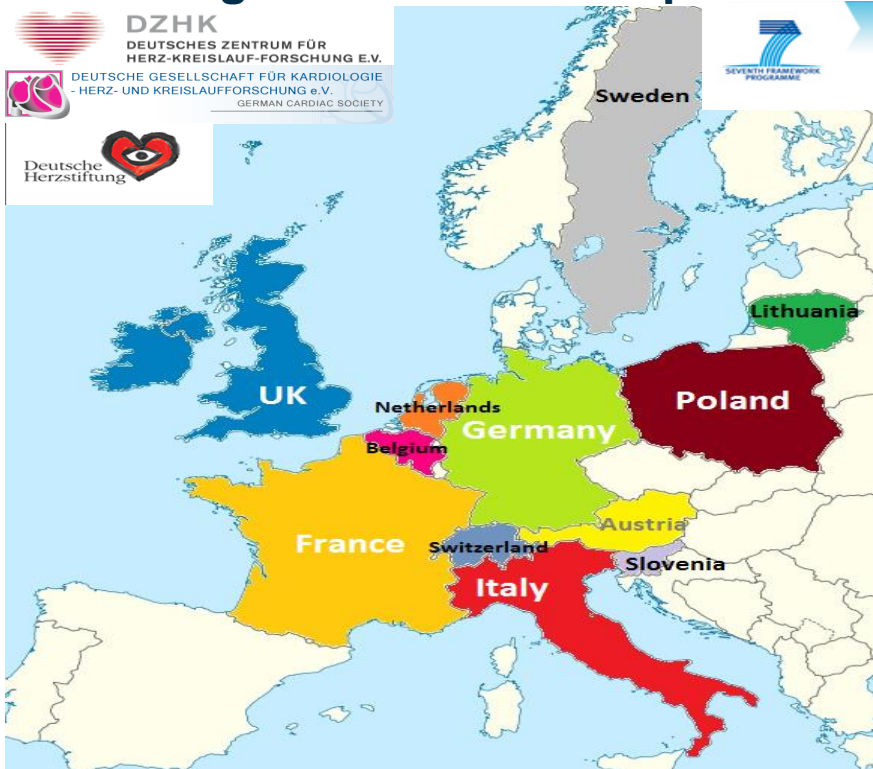
## Sample Size:

- Estimated 50% event rate in multivessel PCI versus 38% in culprit lesion only group for primary endpoint
- 1 interim analysis (50% of patients)
- 2-sided test Chi<sup>2</sup>-test; power: 80%, alpha=0.048 for final analysis → 684 patients
- To compensate losses in follow-up → 706 patients



# CULPRIT-SHOCK Trial

Investigator-initiated European multicenter trial; 1:1 randomization



## PI + Coordination:

Holger Thiele

## Co-PI:

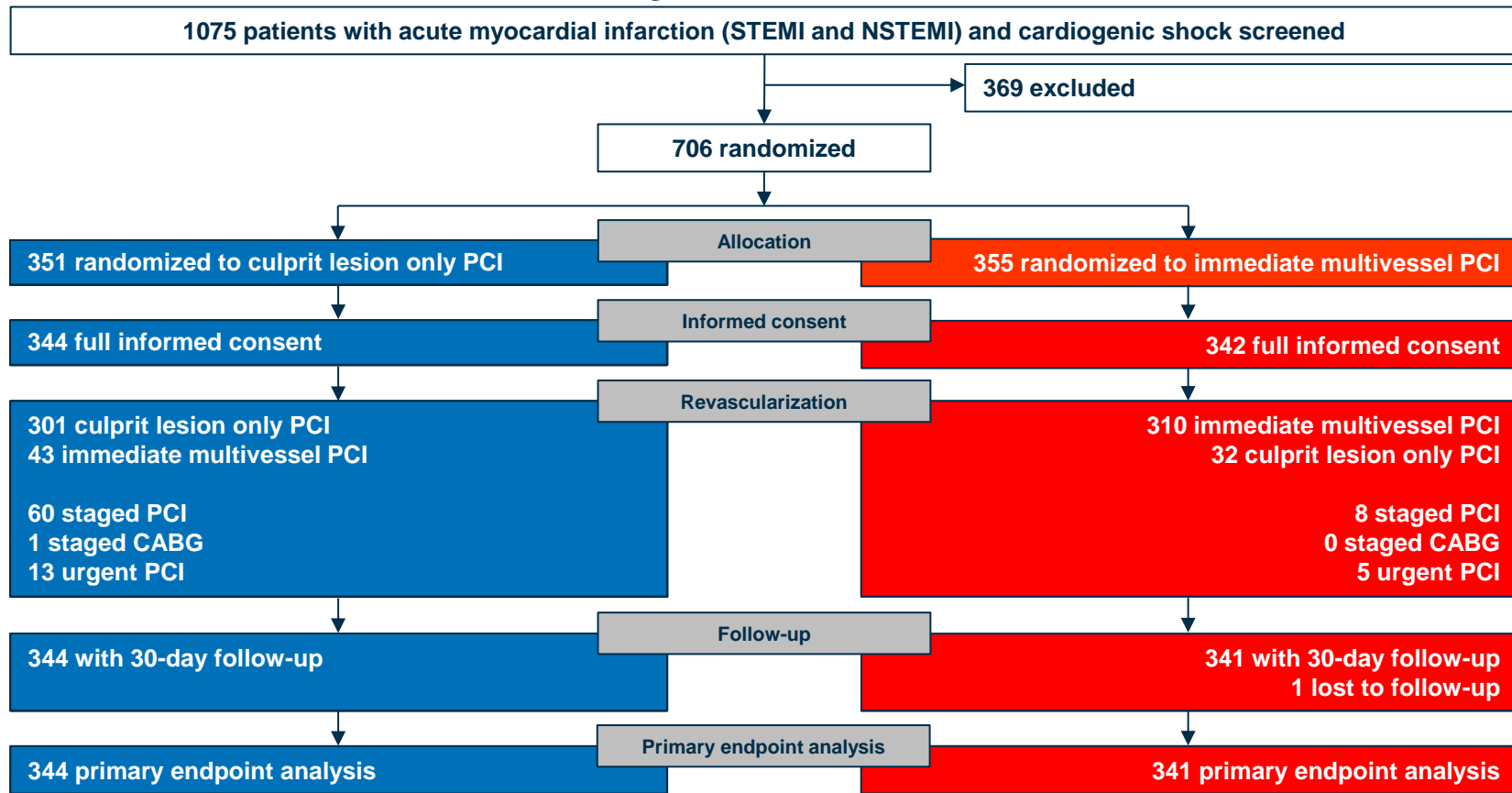
Uwe Zeymer

Steffen Desch

## National Coordinators (83 centers):

- Kurt Huber
- Gilles Montalescot
- Jan Piek
- Holger Thiele
- Pranas Serpytis
- Janina Stepinska
- Christiaan Vrints
- Marko Noc
- Keith Oldroyd
- Stefan Windecker
- Stefano Savonitto

# Study Flow Chart



# Baseline Characteristics

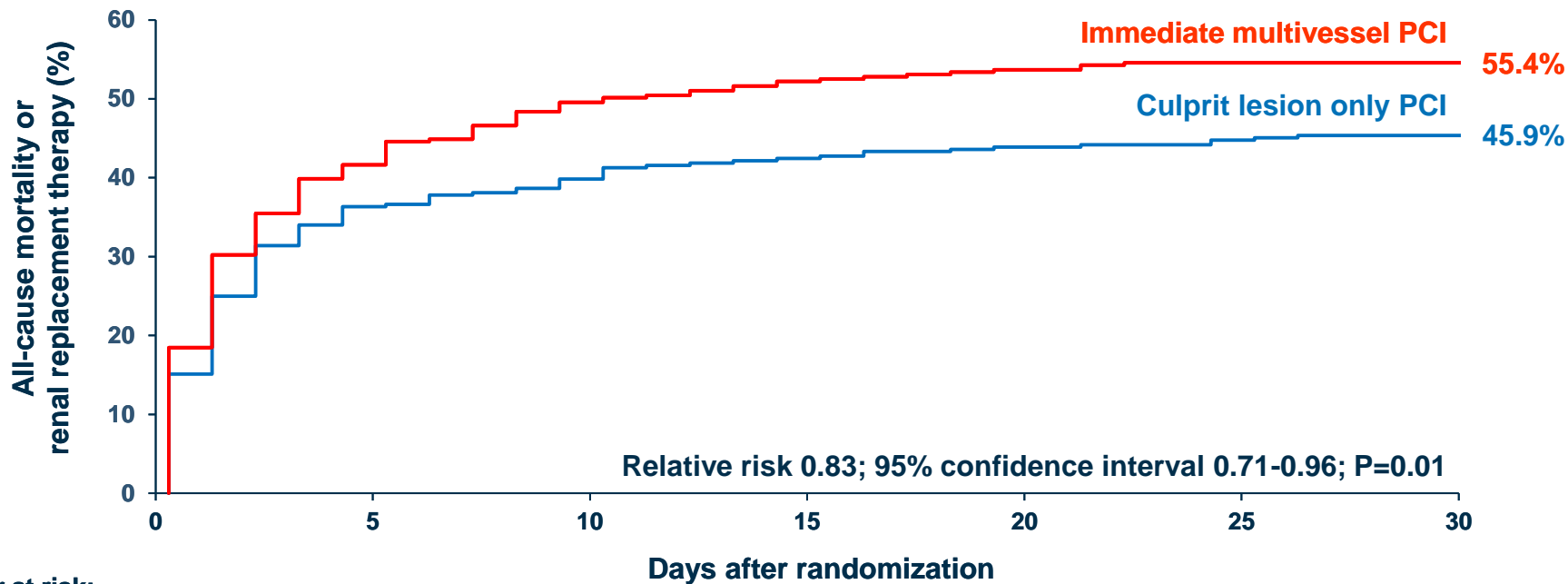
Characteristic	Culprit only PCI (n=344)	Multivessel PCI (n=342)
Age (years); median (IQR)	70 (60-78)	70 (60-77)
Male sex; n/total (%)	257/343 (74.9)	267/342 (78.1)
Prior myocardial infarction; n/total (%)	60/339 (17.7)	53/335 (15.8)
Prior PCI; n/total (%)	64/339 (18.9)	63/335 (18.8)
Prior coronary arterial bypass surgery; n/total (%)	20/341 (5.9)	13/337 (3.9)
Signs of impaired organ perfusion; n/total (%)		
Altered mental status	237/341 (69.5)	224/341 (65.7)
Cold, clammy skin and extremities	233/338 (68.9)	236/335 (70.4)
Oliguria	80/334 (24.0)	93/326 (28.5)
Arterial lactate >2.0 mmol/l	216/334 (64.7)	224/330 (67.9)
Fibrinolysis <24 h before randomization; n/total (%)	19/341 (5.6)	15/341 (4.4)
Resuscitation before randomization; n/total (%)	177/341 (51.9)	189/342 (55.3)
ST-elevation myocardial infarction; n/total (%)	206/335 (61.5)	209/330 (63.3)
No. of diseased vessels; n/total (%)		
1	3/343 (0.9)	2/342 (0.6)
2	122/343 (35.6)	124/342 (36.3)
3	218/343 (63.6)	216/342 (63.2)
Patients with at least one CTO; n/total (%)	77/344 (22.4)	82/342 (24.0)
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%); median (IQR)	33 (25-40)	30 (21-40)

# Treatment

Characteristic	Culprit only PCI (n=344)	Multivessel PCI (n=342)	
Femoral access; n/total (%)	287/343 (83.7)	277/342 (81.0)	0.36
Radial access; n/total (%)	61/343 (17.8)	66/342 (19.3)	0.61
Stent implanted in culprit lesion; n/total (%)	326/343 (95.0)	324/342 (94.7)	0.86
Drug-eluting stent in culprit lesion; n/total (%)	305/326 (93.6)	308/324 (95.1)	0.41
TIMI-flow III post PCI of culprit lesion; n/total (%)	289/342 (84.5)	293/338 (86.7)	0.46
Immediate PCI of non-culprit lesions; n/total (%)	43/344 (12.5)	310/342 (90.6)	<0.001
Immediate complete revascularization; n/total (%)	26/344 (7.6)	277/342 (81.2)	<0.001
Total amount of contrast agent (ml); median (IQR)	190 (140-250)	250 (200-350)	<0.001
Staged PCI of non-culprit lesions; n/total (%)	60/344 (17.4)	8/341 (2.3)	<0.001
Staged coronary artery bypass surgery; n/total (%)	1/344 (0.3)	0/341	>0.99
Mechanical circulatory support; n/total (%)	99/344 (28.8)	95/342 (27.8)	0.77
Intraaortic balloon pump; n/total (%)	25/99 (25.3)	26/95 (27.4)	0.74
Impella 2.5; n/total (%)	16/99 (16.2)	18/95 (18.9)	0.61
Impella CP; n/total (%)	30/99 (30.3)	18/95 (18.9)	0.07
TandemHeart; n/total (%)	2/99 (2.0)	0/95	0.50
ECMO; n/total (%)	18/99 (18.2)	27/95 (28.4)	0.09
Mild hypothermia; n/total (%)	111/344 (32.3)	118/340 (34.7)	0.50
Mechanical ventilation; n/total (%)	273/344 (79.4)	282/339 (83.2)	0.20
Duration of mechanical ventilation (days); median (IQR)	3 (1-7)	3 (1-7)	0.97
Duration of intensive care treatment (days); median (IQR)	5 (2-12)	5 (2-11)	0.61

# Primary Study Endpoint

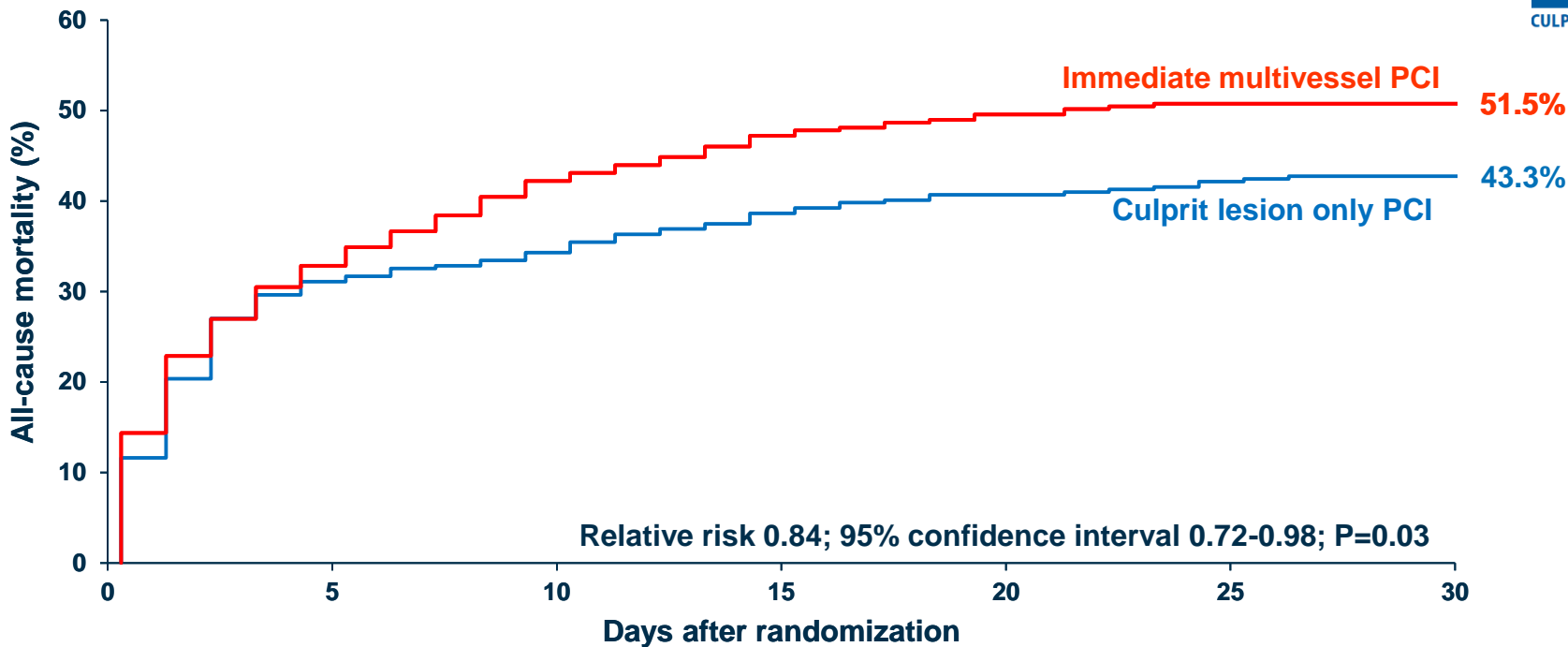
## All-Cause Mortality or Renal Replacement Therapy



**Number at risk:**

	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
Culprit lesion only PCI	344	219	207	198	192	189	184
Immediate multivessel PCI	341	199	172	162	156	153	152

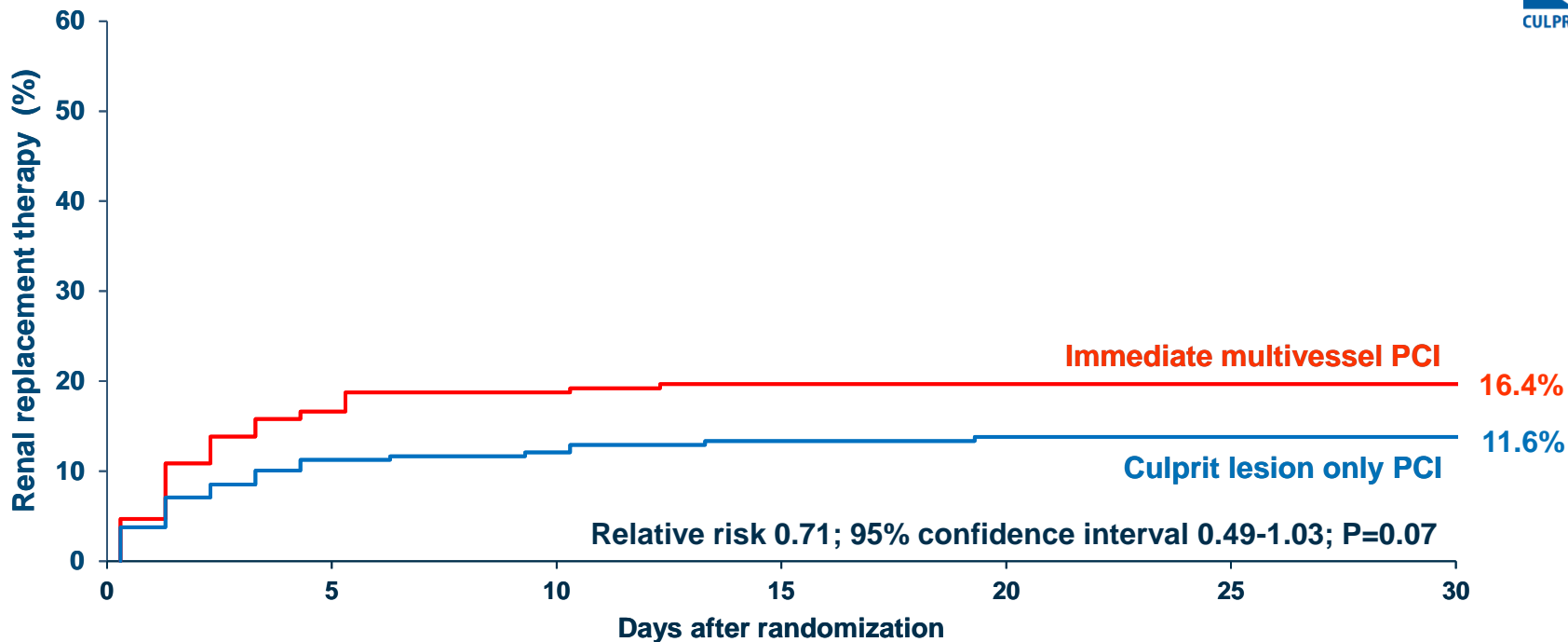
# All-Cause Mortality



**Number at risk:**

Culprit lesion only PCI	344	237	226	211	203	198	193
Immediate multivessel PCI	341	229	197	179	170	166	165

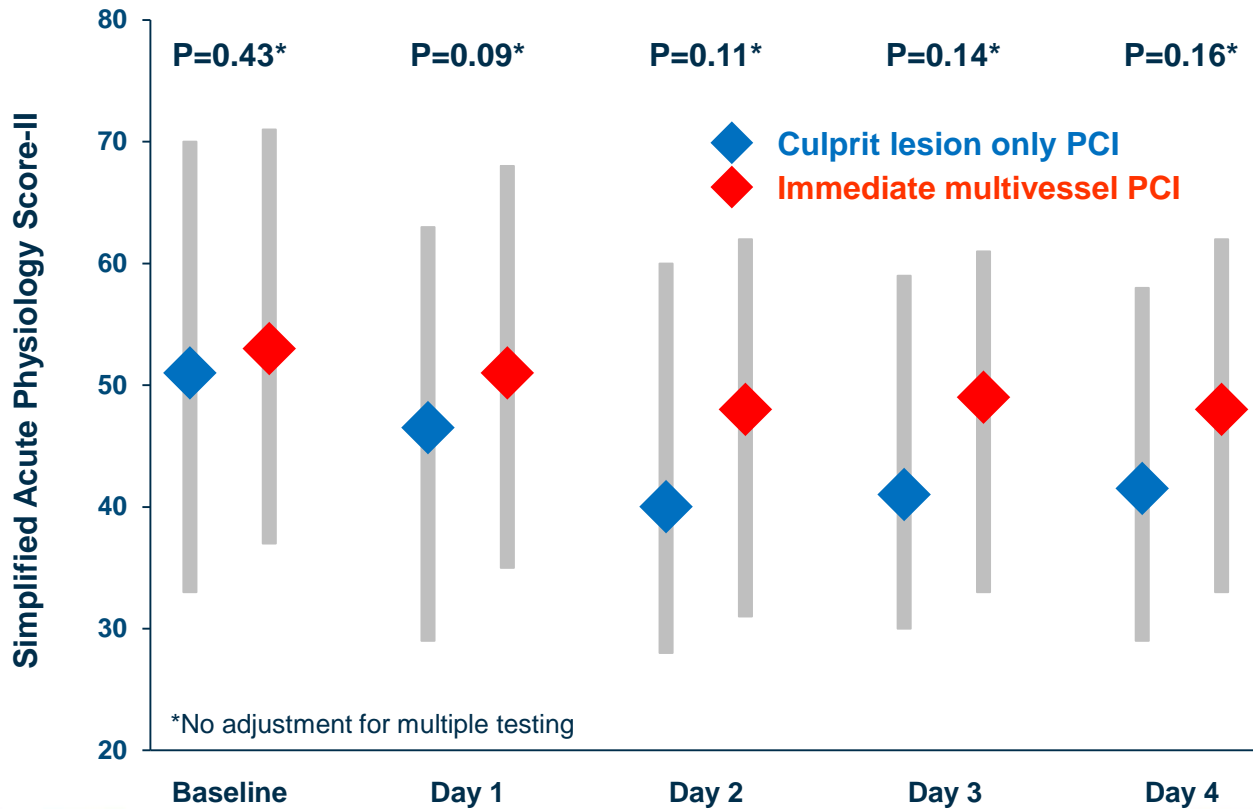
# Renal Replacement Therapy



**Number at risk:**

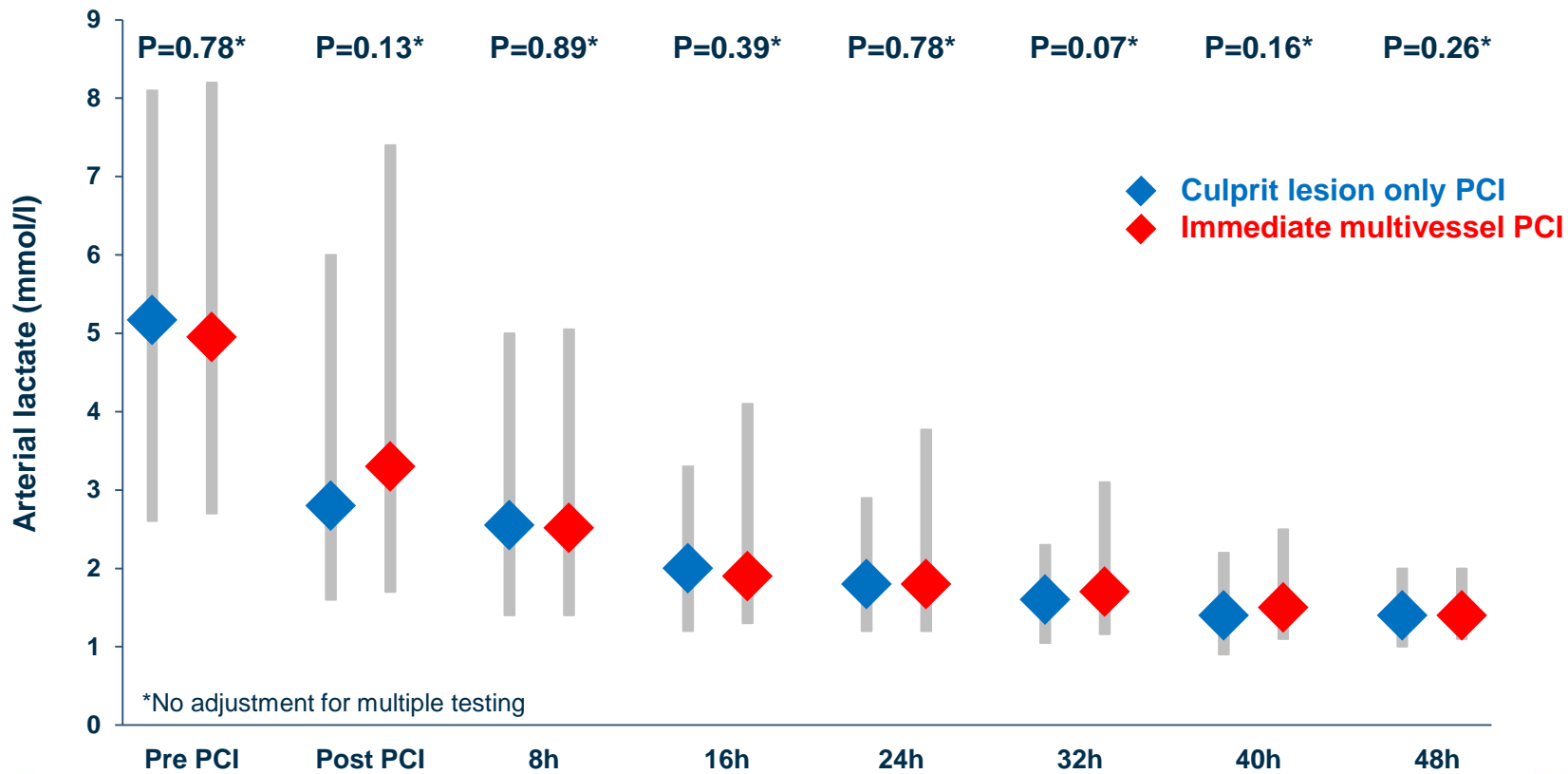
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
Culprit lesion only PCI	344	219	207	198	192	189	184
Immediate multivessel PCI	341	199	172	162	156	153	152

# SAPS II-Score

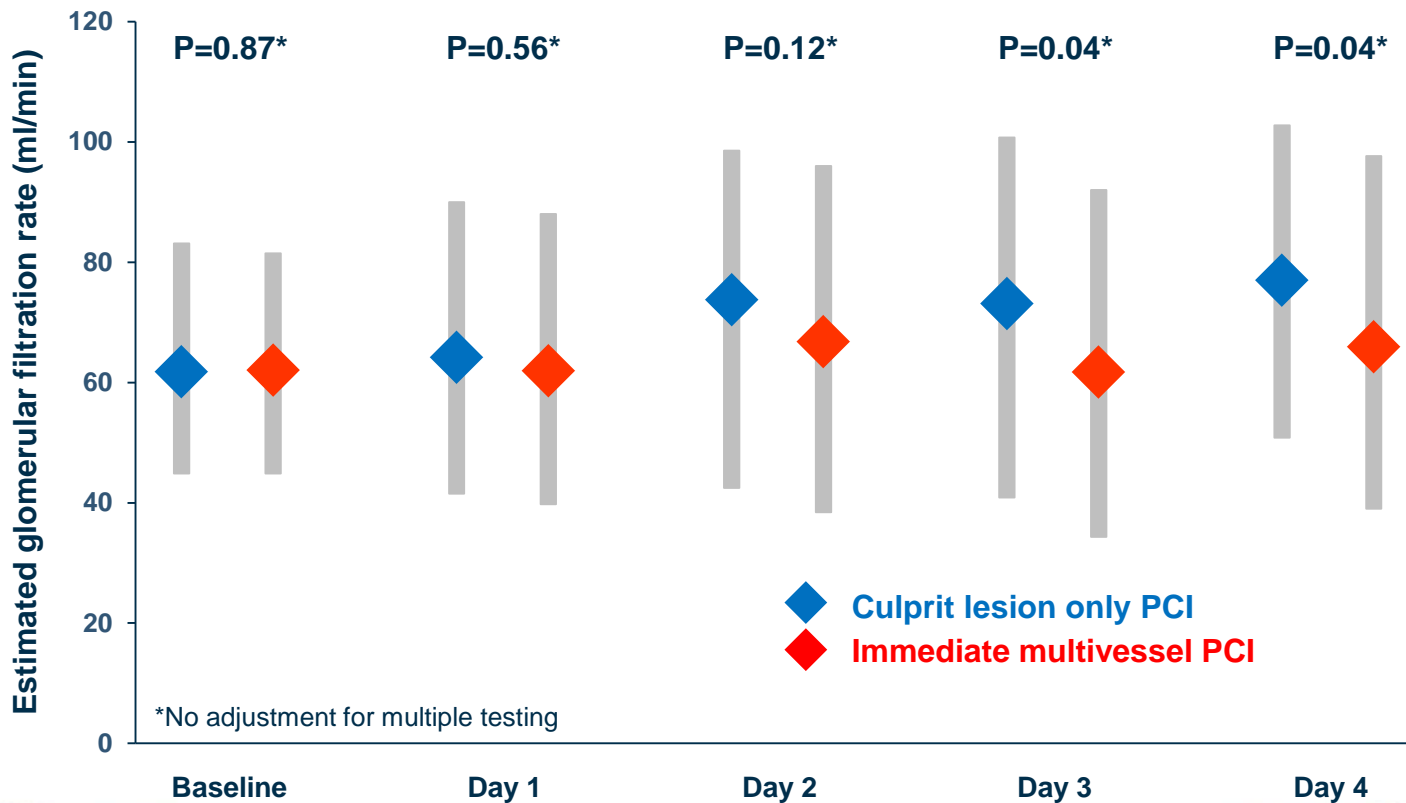




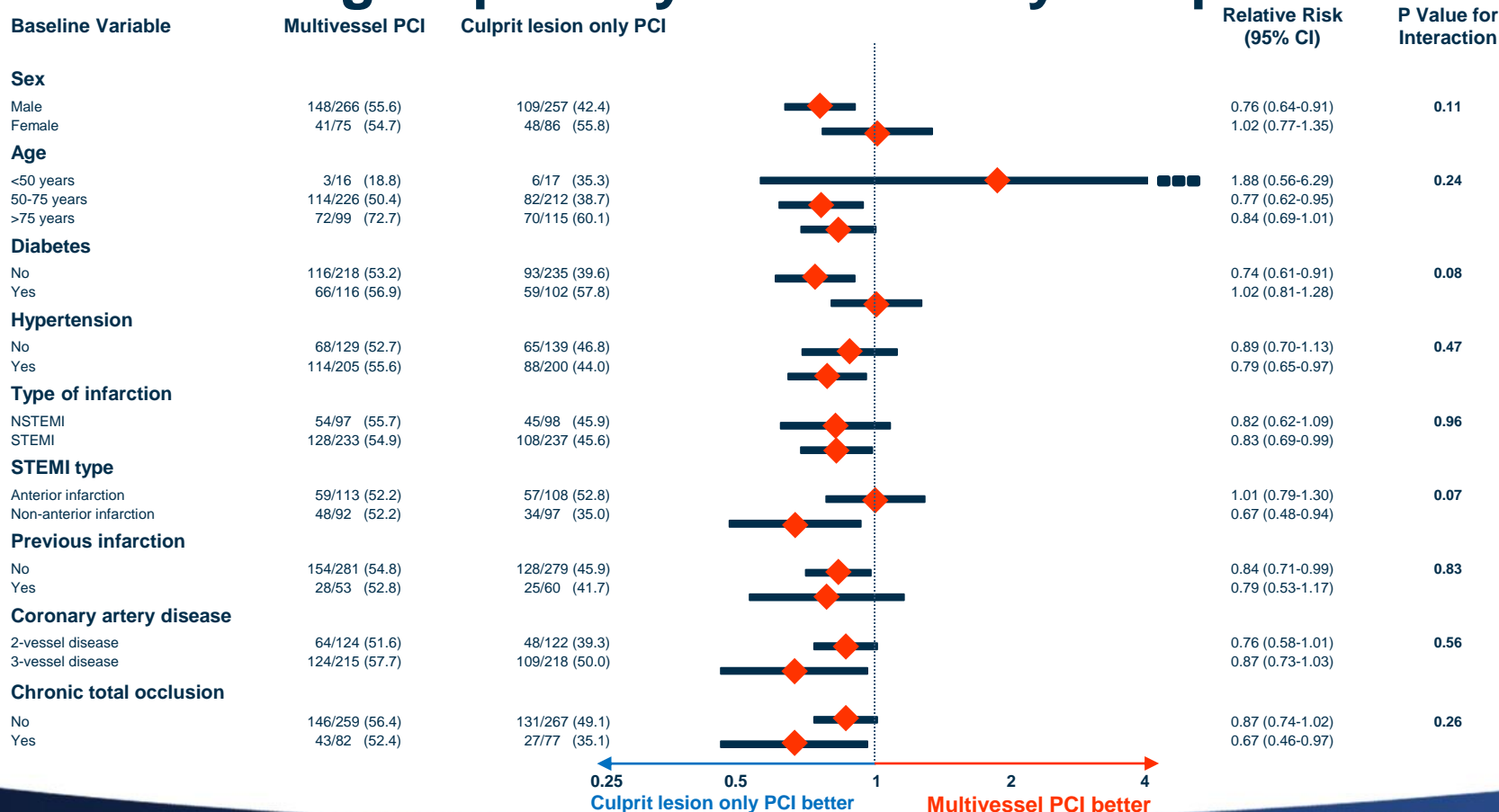
# Arterial Lactate



# Glomerular Filtration Rate



# Subgroup Analysis – Primary Endpoint



# Conclusions

- In patients with multivessel coronary artery disease and cardiogenic shock complicating acute myocardial infarction culprit lesion only PCI with possible staged revascularization reduced the composite of mortality or requirement for renal replacement therapy at 30 days.
- This effect in the primary outcome was mainly driven by a 30-day mortality reduction.
- This largest randomized European multicenter trial in cardiogenic shock complicating myocardial infarction challenges current guideline recommendations.

# Acknowledgement and Thank You

## CULPRIT-SHOCK Patients and Investigators



### Steering Committee

Holger Thiele, MD (Chair)  
Steffen Desch, MD  
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Gilles Montalescot, MD  
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German Heart Research Foundation  
German Cardiac Society  
European Union

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### Association

German Cardiac Research Center (DZHK)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# PCI Strategies in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction and Cardiogenic Shock

H. Thiele, I. Akin, M. Sandri, G. Fuernau, S. de Waha, R. Meyer-Saraei, P. Nordbeck, T. Geisler, U. Landmesser, C. Skurk, A. Fach, H. Lapp, J.J. Piek, M. Noc, T. Goslar, S.B. Felix, L.S. Maier, J. Stepinska, K. Oldroyd, P. Serpytis, G. Montalescot, O. Barthelemy, K. Huber, S. Windecker, S. Savonitto, P. Torremante, C. Vrints, S. Schneider, S. Desch, and U. Zeymer, for the CULPRIT-SHOCK Investigators\*