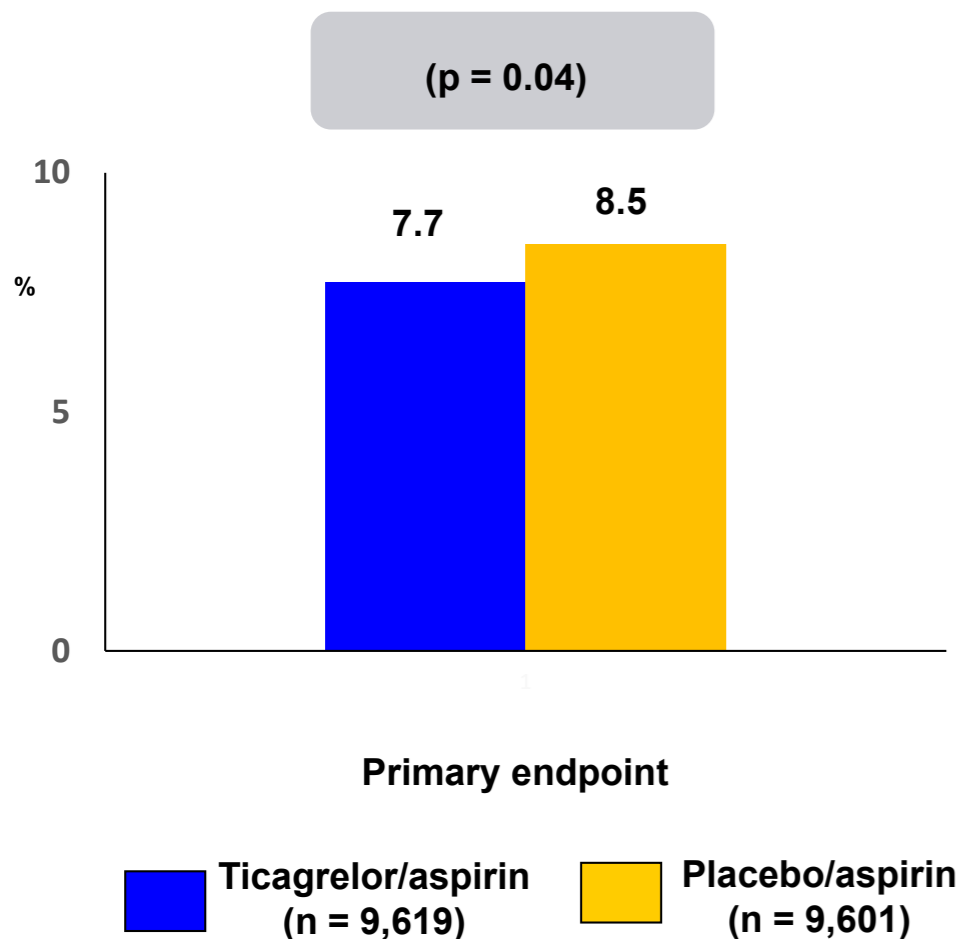


Trial Description: Patients with stable ischemic heart disease and type 2 diabetes were randomized to ticagrelor/aspirin vs. placebo/aspirin.



RESULTS

- Primary efficacy endpoint: cardiovascular death, MI, or stroke occurred in 7.7% with ticagrelor compared with 8.5% with placebo ($p = 0.04$)
- Primary safety endpoint: TIMI major bleeding occurred in 2.2% with ticagrelor compared with 1.0% with placebo group ($p < 0.001$)
- Exploratory composite endpoint: irreversible harm, all-cause death, MI, stroke, fatal bleeding, or intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 10.1% with ticagrelor compared with 10.8% of placebo group ($p = \text{NS}$)

CONCLUSIONS

- Among patients with stable ischemic heart disease and type 2 diabetes, ticagrelor/aspirin was associated with a reduction in major adverse ischemic events and an increase in major bleeding events compared with placebo/aspirin

Steg PG, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2019;Sep 1:[Epub]