

# TWILIGHT TRIAL



AMERICAN  
COLLEGE of  
CARDIOLOGY

Ticagrelor with or without Aspirin  
in High-Risk Patients after PCI

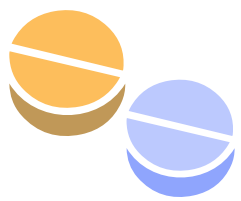
Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial



**Objective:** To assess the efficacy of ticagrelor monotherapy in patients undergoing PCI who are at high risk for ischemic or hemorrhagic complications maintained on dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) for 3 months.

**7,119**  
patients

**Inclusion criteria:** High ischemia- or bleeding-risk patients who underwent successful PCI with at least one locally approved DES and had successfully tolerated DAPT for 3 months post-PCI without an ischemic or bleeding event



**Ticagrelor +  
Placebo**  
(n=3,555)

**VS**

**Ticagrelor +  
Aspirin**  
(n=3,564)



## PRIMARY OUTCOME

**4.0**

**BARC type 2, 3, or 5 bleeding %**  
HR 0.56; 95% CI, 0.45 to 0.68; P<0.001

**7.1**

## SECONDARY OUTCOME

**3.9**

**Death from any cause,  
nonfatal MI, or nonfatal stroke %**  
HR 0.99; 95% CI, 0.78 to 1.25; P<0.001 for NI

**3.9**

**0.4**

**Stent thrombosis,  
definite or probable %**  
HR 0.74; 95% CI, 0.37 to 1.47; P=NS

**0.6**

**Conclusion:** Among high-risk patients who underwent PCI and completed 3 months of DAPT, ticagrelor monotherapy was associated with a lower incidence of clinically relevant bleeding than ticagrelor plus aspirin.