



Reduction in Ischemic Events, Including Cardiovascular Mortality, with Icosapent Ethyl in Patients with Prior Myocardial Infarction: REDUCE-IT PRIOR MI

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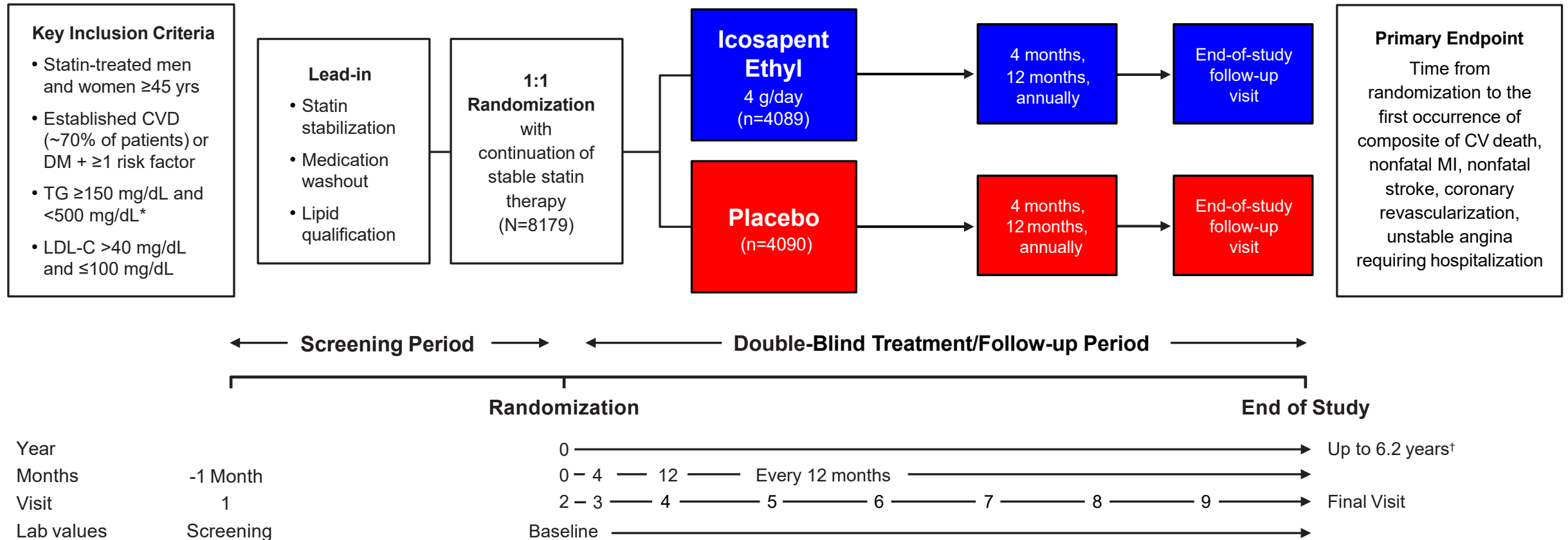


Disclosures

Dr. Deepak L. Bhatt discloses the following relationships - Advisory Board: Cardax, Cereno Scientific, Elsevier Practice Update Cardiology, LevelEx, Medscape Cardiology, PhaseBio, PLx Pharma, Regado Biosciences; Board of Directors: Boston VA Research Institute, Society of Cardiovascular Patient Care, TobeSoft; Chair: American Heart Association Quality Oversight Committee; Data Monitoring Committees: Baim Institute for Clinical Research (formerly Harvard Clinical Research Institute, for the PORTICO trial, funded by St. Jude Medical, now Abbott), Cleveland Clinic (including for the ExCEED trial, funded by Edwards), Duke Clinical Research Institute, Mayo Clinic, Mount Sinai School of Medicine (for the ENVISAGE trial, funded by Daiichi Sankyo), Population Health Research Institute; Honoraria: American College of Cardiology (Senior Associate Editor, Clinical Trials and News, ACC.org; Vice-Chair, ACC Accreditation Committee), Baim Institute for Clinical Research (formerly Harvard Clinical Research Institute; RE-DUAL PCI clinical trial steering committee funded by Boehringer Ingelheim; AEGIS-II executive committee funded by CSL Behring), Belvoir Publications (Editor in Chief, Harvard Heart Letter), Duke Clinical Research Institute (clinical trial steering committees, including for the PRONOUNCE trial, funded by Ferring Pharmaceuticals), HMP Global (Editor in Chief, Journal of Invasive Cardiology), Journal of the American College of Cardiology (Guest Editor; Associate Editor), Medtelligence/ReachMD (CME steering committees), MJH Life Sciences, Population Health Research Institute (for the COMPASS operations committee, publications committee, steering committee, and USA national co-leader, funded by Bayer), Slack Publications (Chief Medical Editor, Cardiology Today's Intervention), Society of Cardiovascular Patient Care (Secretary/Treasurer), WebMD (CME steering committees); Other: Clinical Cardiology (Deputy Editor), NCDR-ACTION Registry Steering Committee (Chair), VA CART Research and Publications Committee (Chair); **Research Funding:** Abbott, Afimmune, **Amarin**, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Cardax, Chiesi, CSL Behring, Eisai, Ethicon, Ferring Pharmaceuticals, Forest Laboratories, Fractyl, Idorsia, Ironwood, Ischemix, Lexicon, Lilly, Medtronic, Pfizer, PhaseBio, PLx Pharma, Regeneron, Roche, Sanofi Aventis, Synaptic, The Medicines Company; Royalties: Elsevier (Editor, Cardiovascular Intervention: A Companion to Braunwald's Heart Disease); Site Co-Investigator: Biotronik, Boston Scientific, CSI, St. Jude Medical (now Abbott), Svelte; Trustee: American College of Cardiology; Unfunded Research: FlowCo, Merck, Novo Nordisk, Takeda.

This presentation may include off-label and/or investigational uses of drugs. REDUCE-IT was sponsored by Amarin Pharma, Inc.

REDUCE-IT Design



*Due to the variability of triglycerides, a 10% allowance existed in the initial protocol, which permitted patients to be enrolled with qualifying triglycerides ≥ 135 mg/dL. Protocol amendment 1 (May 2013) changed the lower limit of acceptable triglycerides from 150 mg/dL to 200 mg/dL, with no variability allowance.

[†]Median trial follow-up duration was 4.9 years (minimum 0.0, maximum 6.2 years).

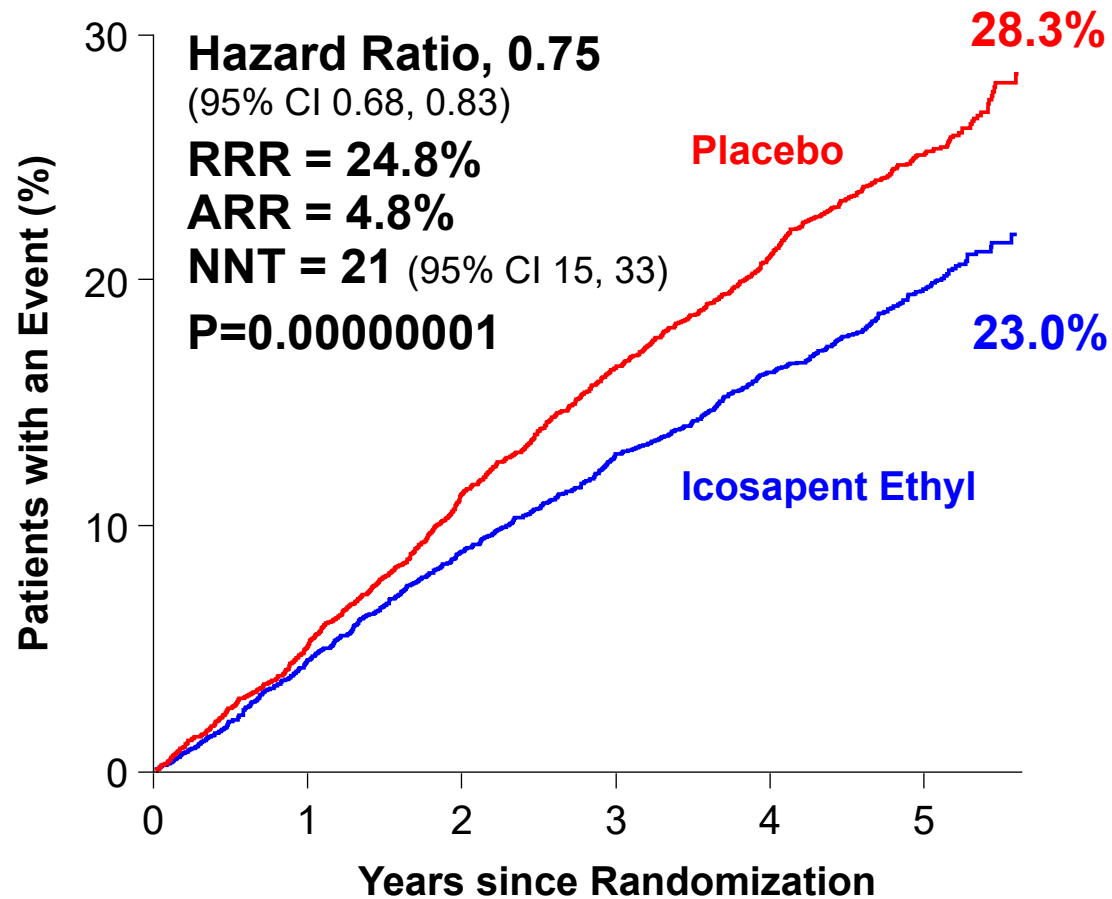
Bhatt DL, Steg PG, Brinton EA, et al; on behalf of the REDUCE-IT Investigators. Rationale and design of REDUCE-IT: Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with Icosapent Ethyl–Intervention Trial. *Clin Cardiol.* 2017;40:138-148. ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01492361.

Primary and Key Secondary Composite Endpoints



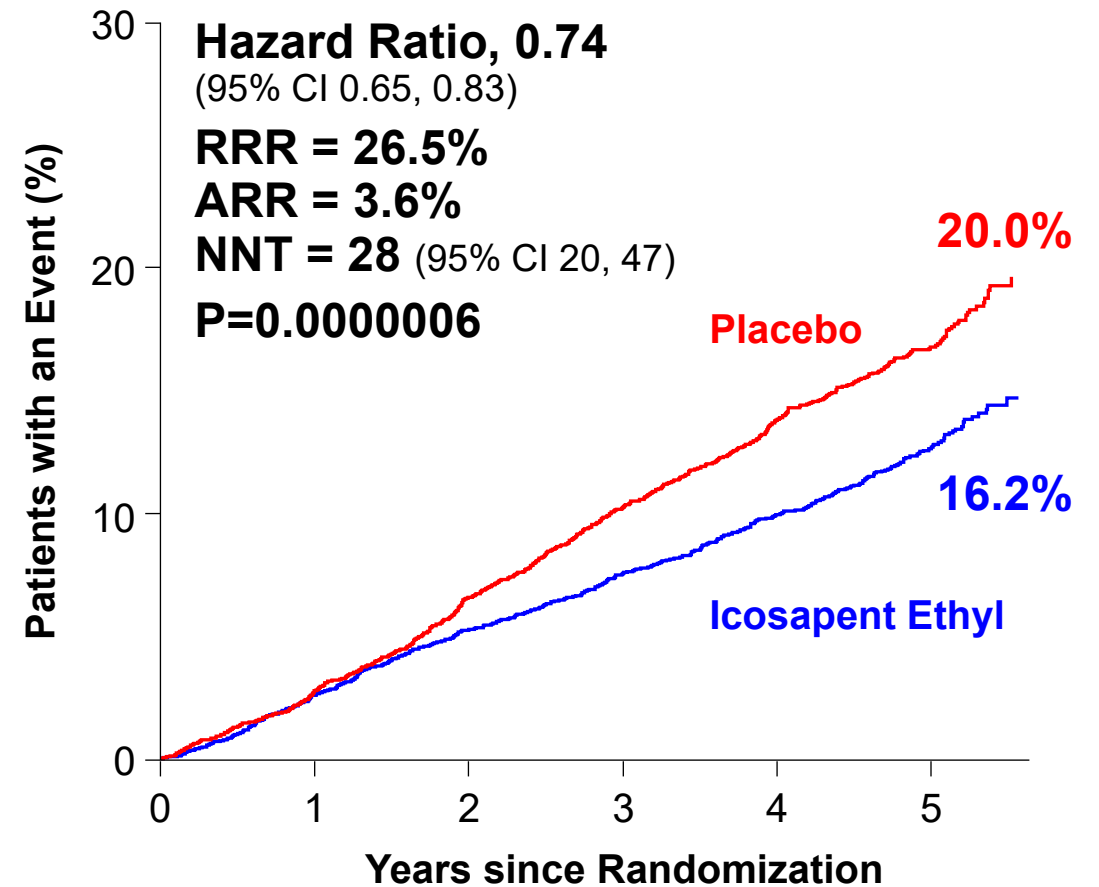
Primary Composite Endpoint:

CV Death, MI, Stroke, Coronary Revasc, Unstable Angina

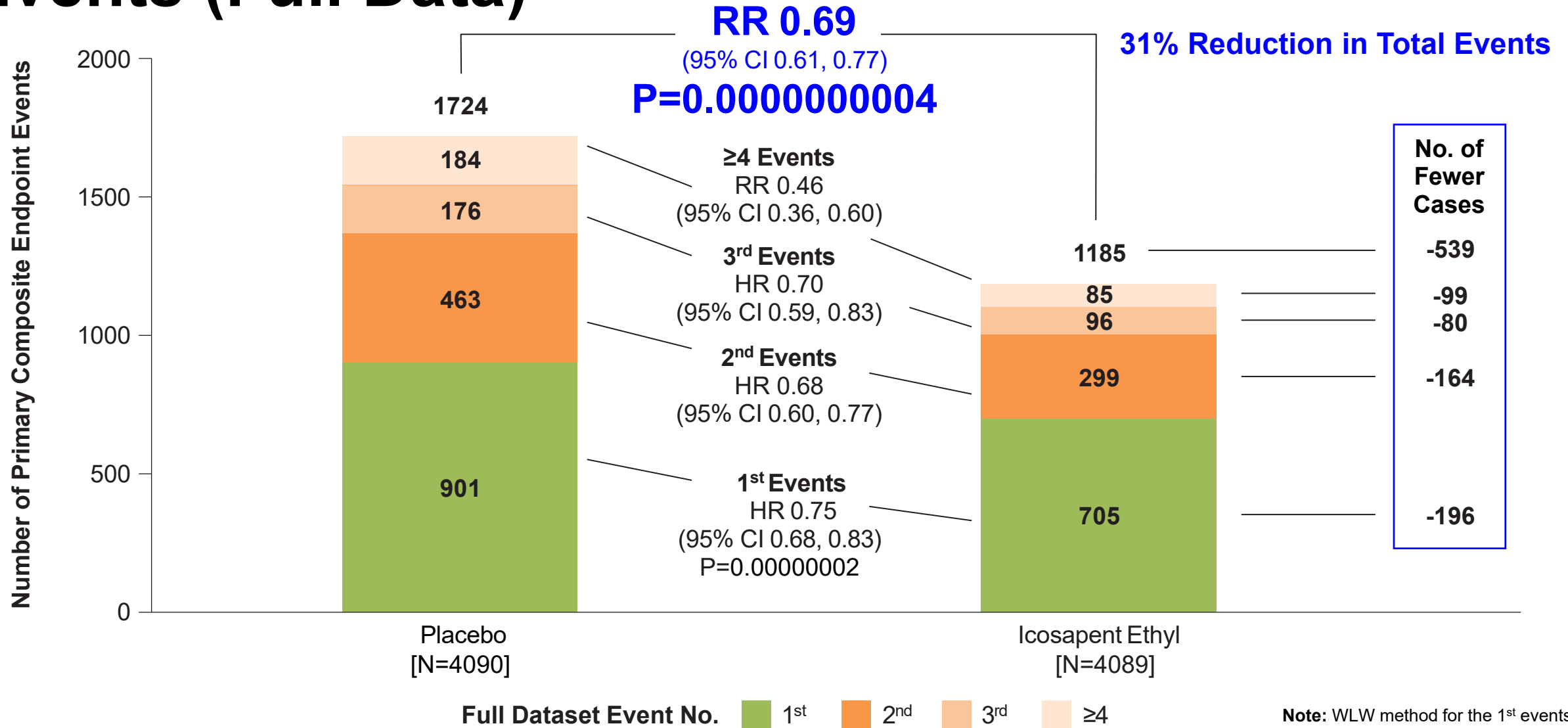


Key Secondary Composite Endpoint:

CV Death, MI, Stroke



Primary Endpoint First and Recurrent Events (Full Data)



Note: WLW method for the 1st events, 2nd events, and 3rd events categories; Negative binomial model for ≥4th events and overall treatment comparison.



Baseline Medications in Patients with Prior MI

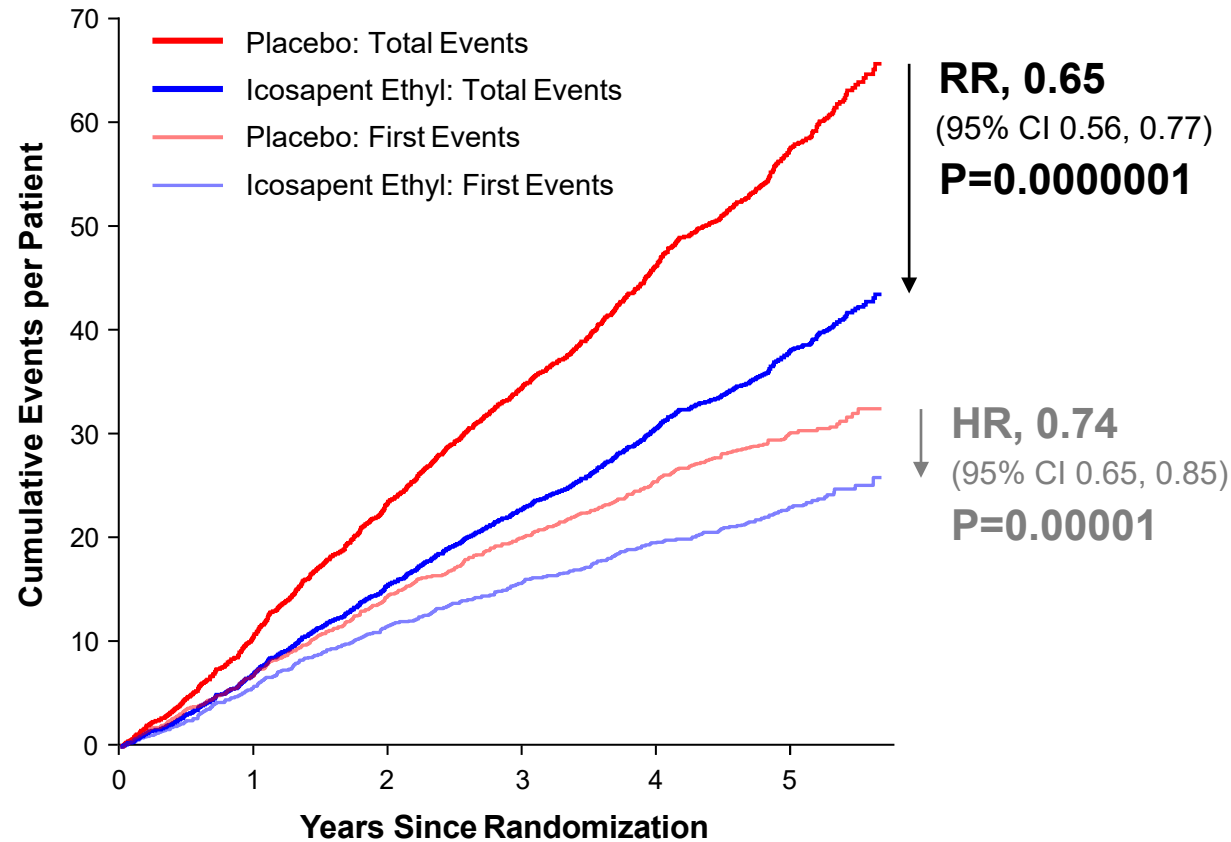


Medication Taken at Baseline, n (%)	Icosapent Ethyl (N=1870)	Placebo (N=1823)	P-value
Antidiabetes	638 (34.1)	628 (34.4)	0.83
Antihypertensive	1813 (97.0)	1771 (97.1)	0.73
Antiplatelet	1690 (90.4)	1645 (90.2)	0.89
One Antiplatelet	1143 (61.1)	1092 (59.9)	0.45
Two or More Antiplatelets	547 (29.3)	553 (30.3)	0.47
Anticoagulant	197 (10.5)	178 (9.8)	0.44
Anticoagulant + Antiplatelet	79 (4.2)	71 (3.9)	0.61
ACEi or ARB	1449 (77.5)	1448 (79.4)	0.15
ACEi	1041 (55.7)	1039 (57.0)	0.42
ARB	425 (22.7)	427 (23.4)	0.62
Beta Blocker	1580 (84.5)	1517 (83.2)	0.29

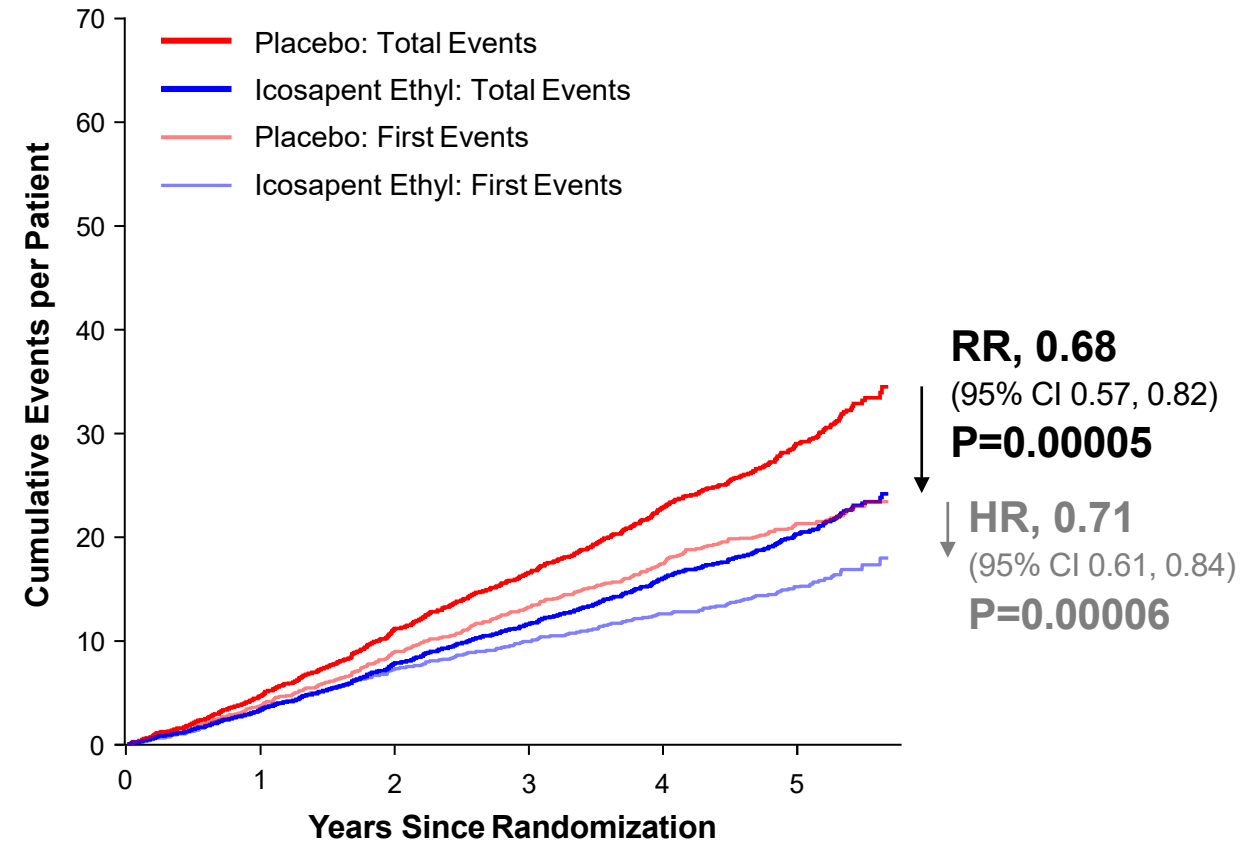
First and Total Primary and Key Secondary Endpoints in Patients with Prior MI



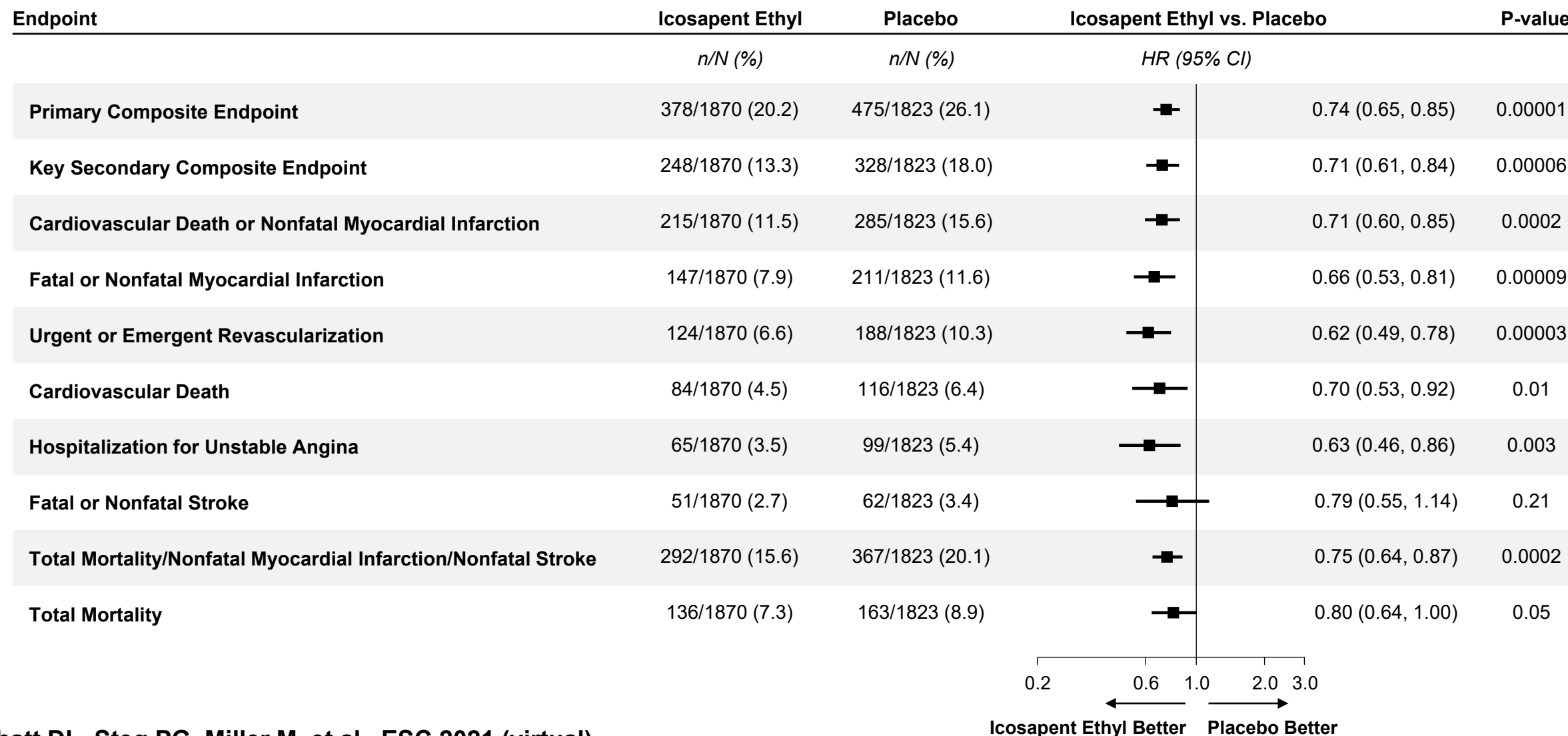
Primary Composite Endpoint



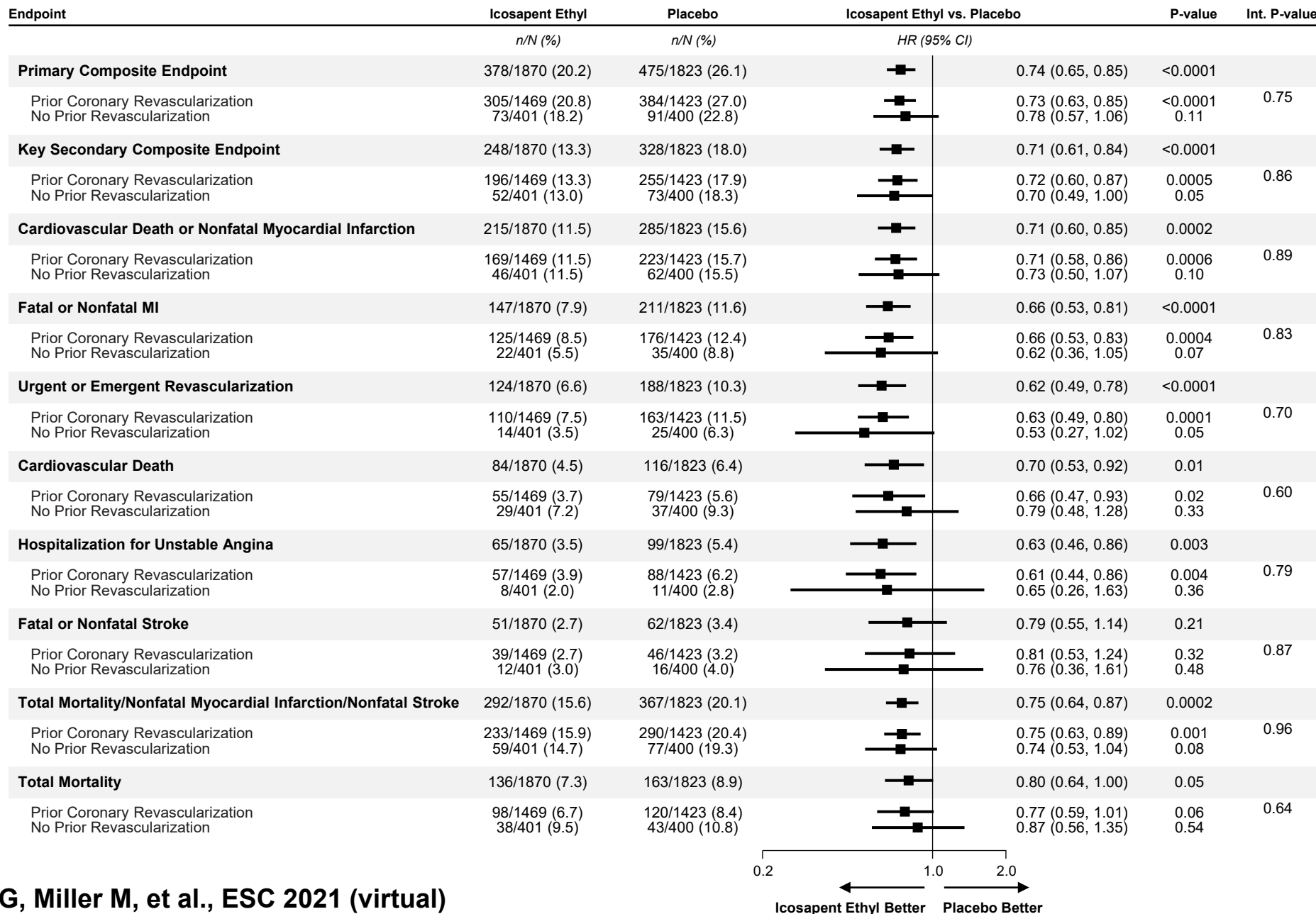
Key Secondary Composite Endpoint



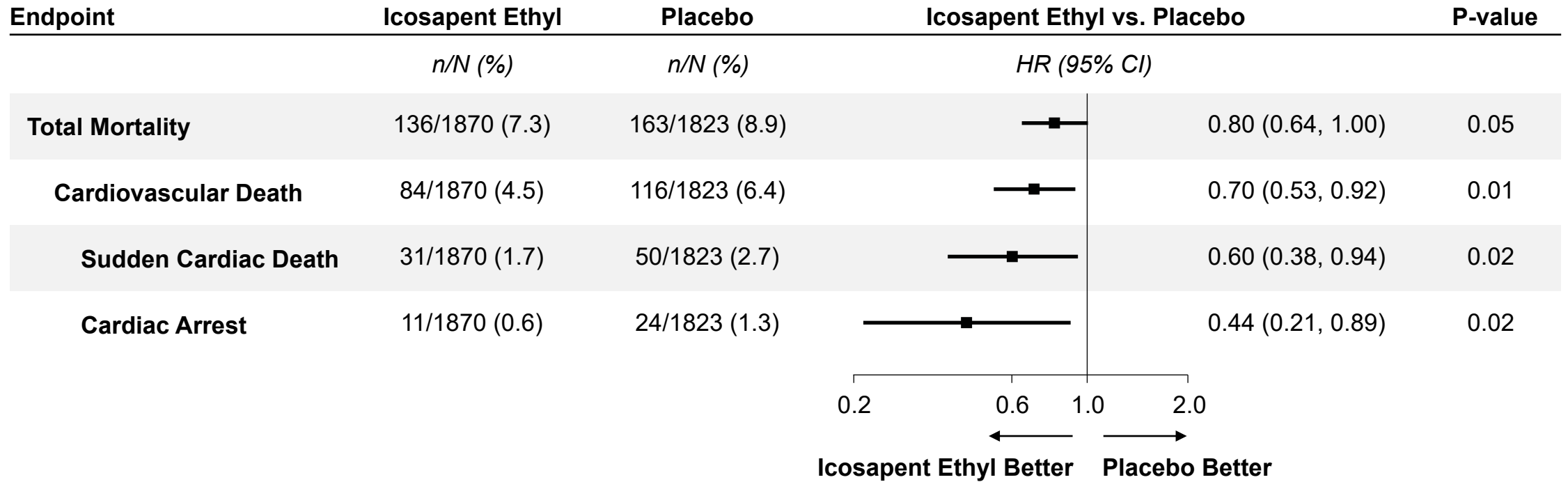
Prespecified Hierarchical Testing in Patients with Prior MI



Hierarchical Testing in Patients with Prior MI by Prior Coronary Revasc



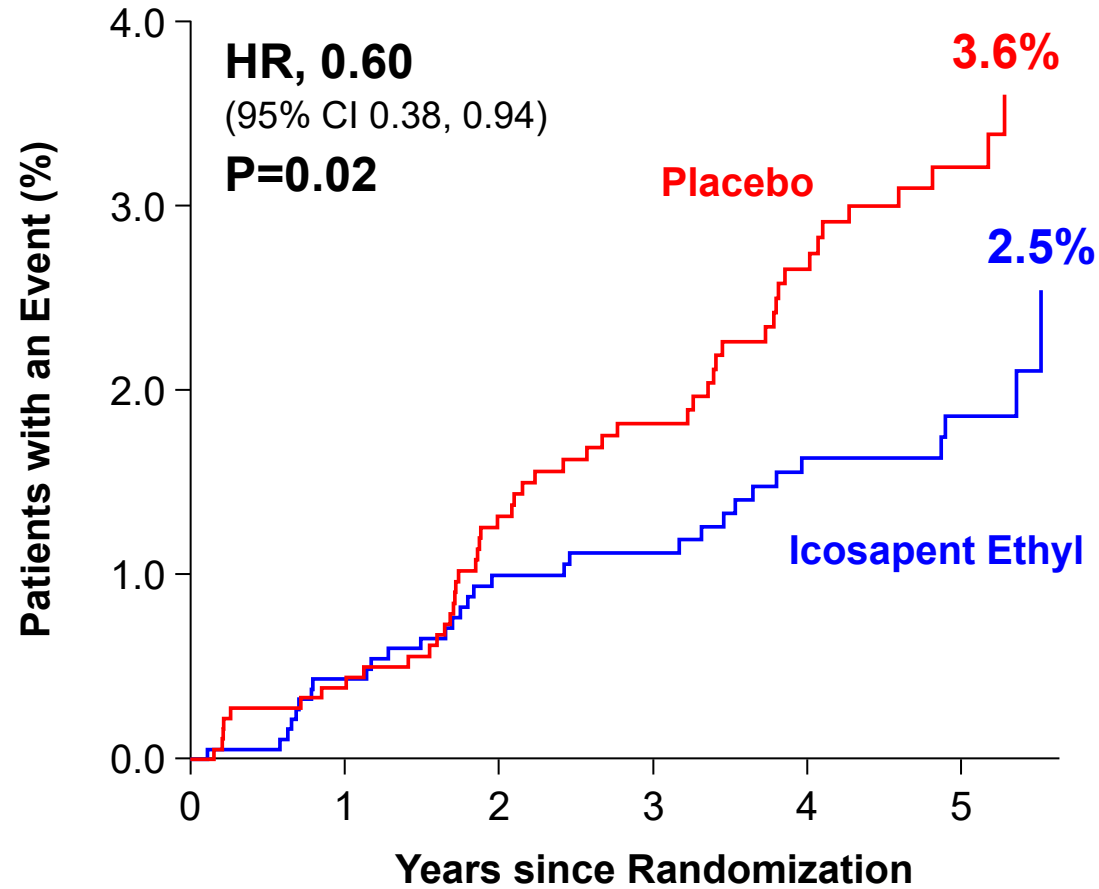
Cardiac Arrest and Sudden Cardiac Death in Patients with Prior MI



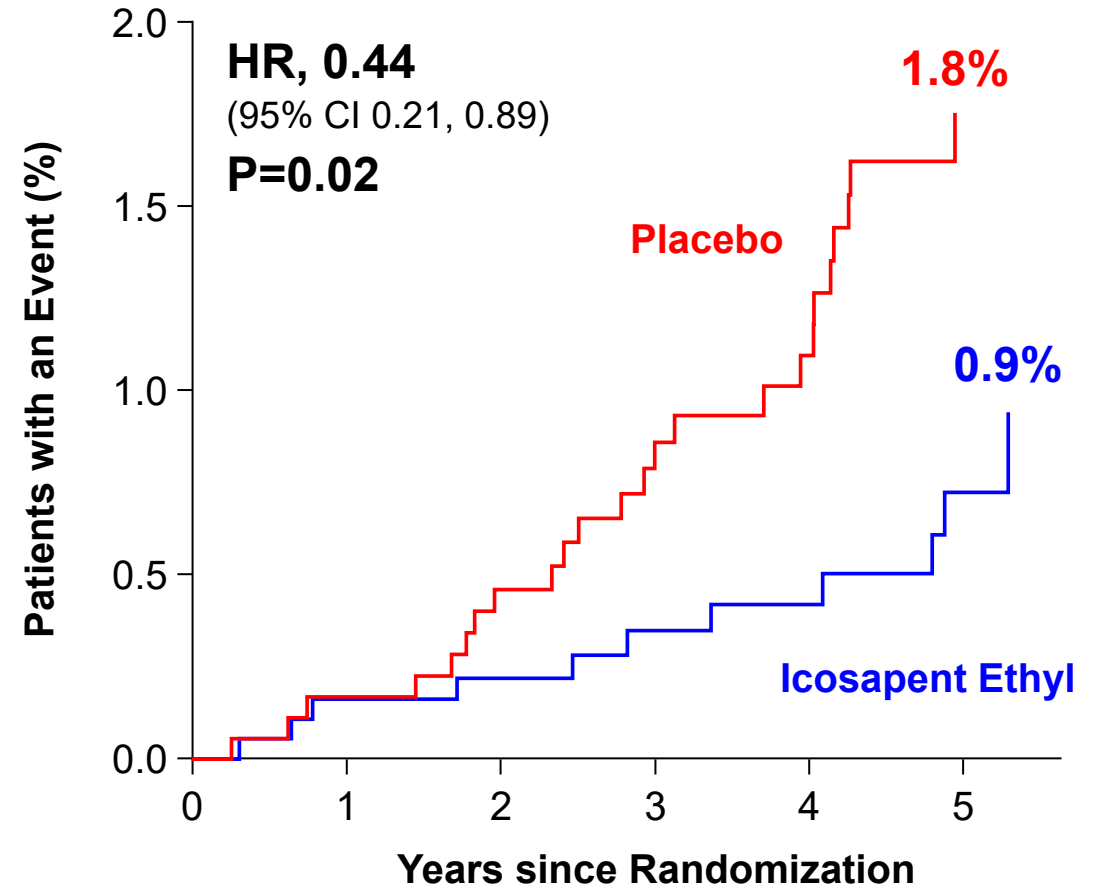
Cardiac Arrest and Sudden Cardiac Death in Patients with Prior MI



Sudden Cardiac Death



Cardiac Arrest



Results consistently statistically significant by ~ 4 years

Safety

Safety was generally consistent with the full study.

No differences were observed between icosapent ethyl and placebo in overall tolerability or adverse events in patients with prior MI.

More bleeding occurred with icosapent ethyl vs. placebo in patients with prior MI.

More atrial fibrillation/flutter occurred with icosapent ethyl vs. placebo.

Limitations

These data include both prespecified and *post hoc* analyses.

REDUCE-IT was designed and powered for the primary composite endpoint; it was not powered for subgroup analyses.

Enrollment was not stratified by prior MI.

Conclusions

Icosapent ethyl 4 g/day significantly reduced first and total primary endpoints by **26%** and **35%**, respectively, in patients with prior MI.

Icosapent ethyl led to robust reductions across the prespecified hierarchy of endpoints, including reductions in the key secondary endpoint, MI, CV death, sudden cardiac death, and cardiac arrest.

The benefits of icosapent ethyl in patients with prior MI were consistent in those with or without a history of prior revascularization.

Icosapent ethyl provides substantial cardiovascular risk reduction in the high-risk **REDUCE-IT** population, with consistent and significant benefits in patients who have experienced a prior MI.

