

# Clopidogrel: are pharmacogenetics and drug interactions clinically relevant?



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***Doctors give drugs of which they know little, into bodies, of which they know less, for diseases of which they know nothing at all***

**Voltaire**



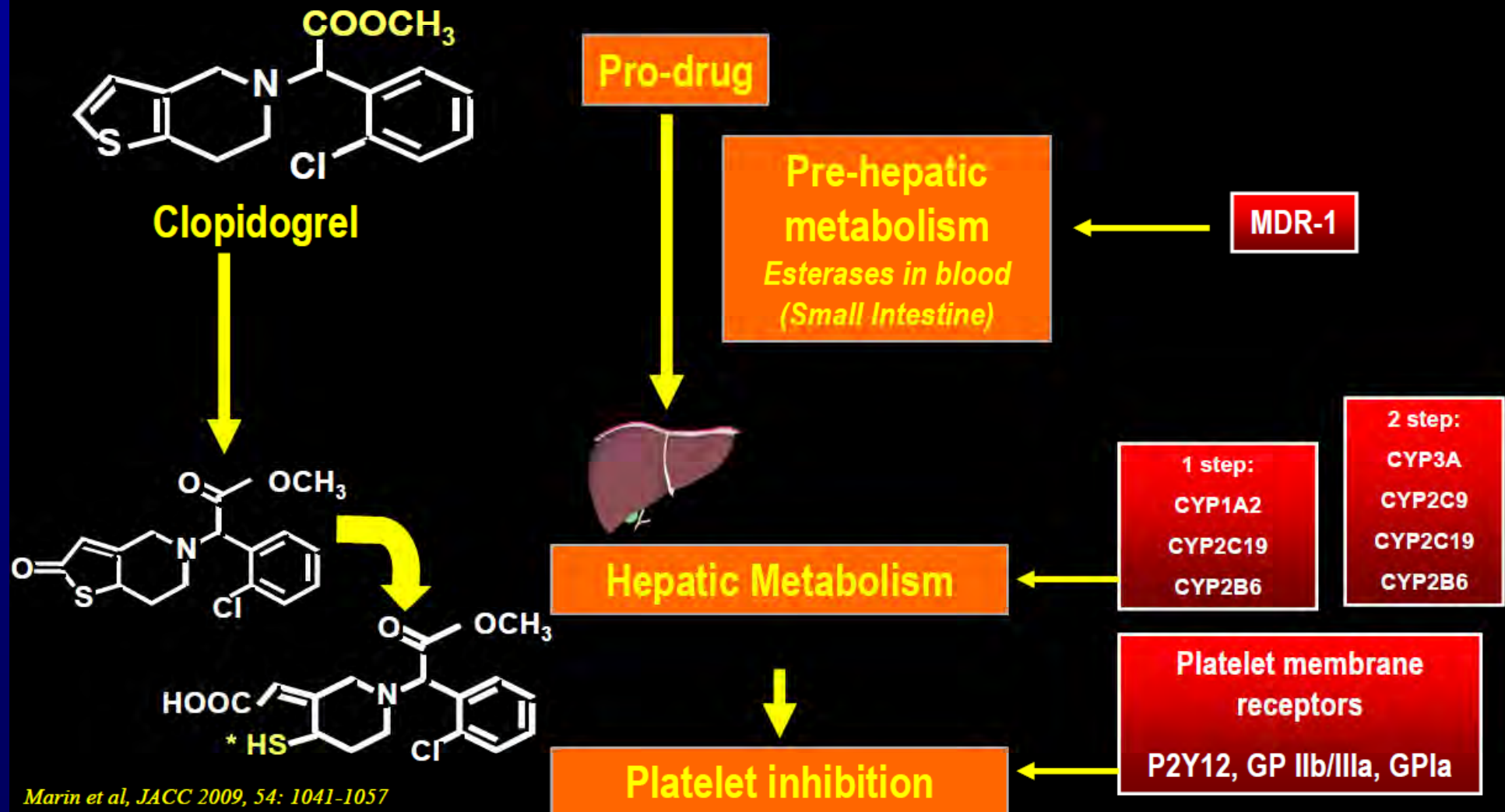
# Is clopidogrel pharmacogenetics clinically relevant?

*What is Known. What is uncertain. Why is it so confusing?*

- Clopidogrel response is variable and is a PK problem affected by genotype



# Genetic targets potentially modulating Clopidogrel induced antiplatelet effects



# Full Genotype of CYP2C19

CYP2C19 variant	Effect	Allelic frequency	Carrier frequency
<b>*2</b>	<b>Loss of function/co-dominant</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>*3</b>	<b>Loss of function</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>Very rare</b>
<b>*4</b>	<b>Loss of function/recessive</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>*5</b>	<b>Loss of function</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>Very rare</b>
<b>*6</b>	<b>Loss of function</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>Very rare</b>
<b>*17</b>	<b>Increased function</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>35%</b>

Frequency in European population, \*2 more prevalent in African and Asian populations



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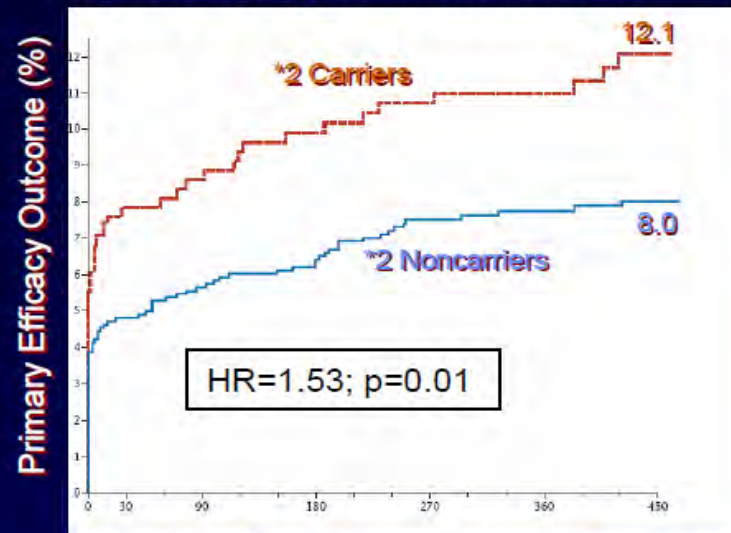
- Clopidogrel response is variable and is a PK problem affected by genotype
- Retrospective studies suggest that CYP2C19 \*2 carriers may have an adverse outcome





# Reduced Function CYP2C19 SNP is A Risk Factor for Post-PCI Ischemic Events in Patients Treated with Clopidogrel

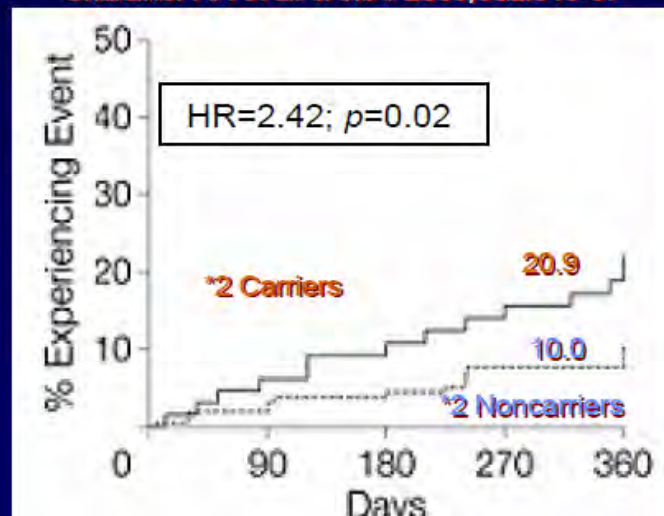
Mega J et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;360:354-62



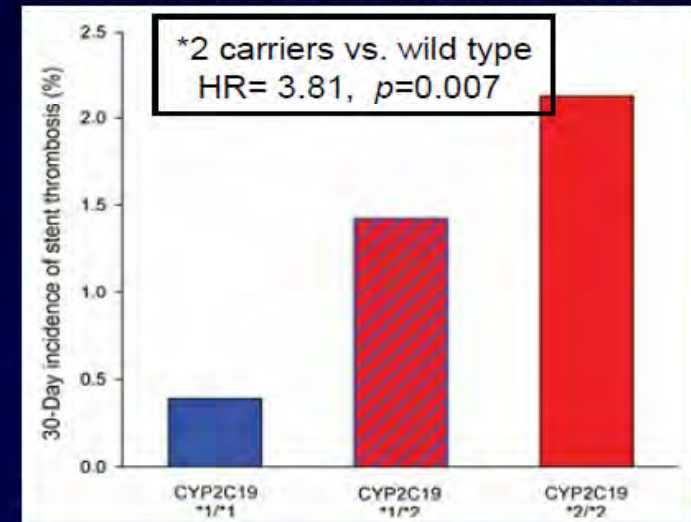
Days Since Randomization

PCI-Elective Stenting

Shuldiner AR et al. *JAMA.* 2009;302:849-57

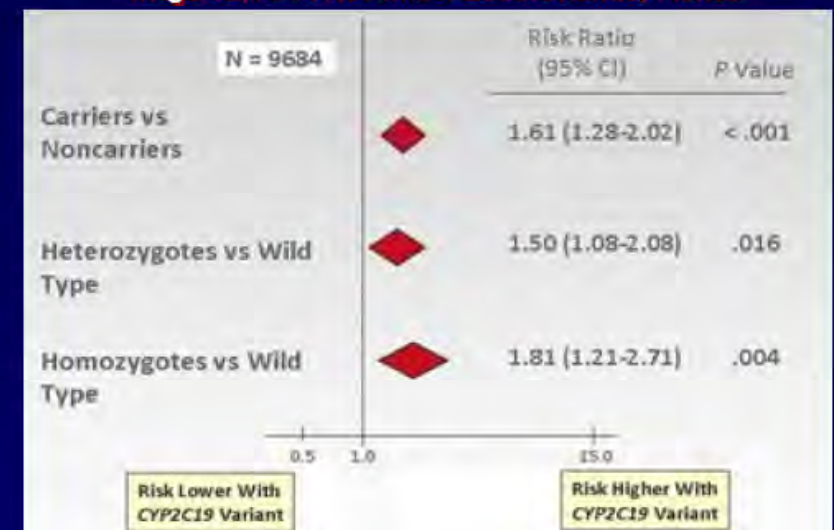


Sibbing D et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2009;30:916-22



Collaborative Metaanalysis:2C19 and MACE

Mega JL, AHA November 2009:Orlando, Florida



ISO 9001

# Pifalls of available evidence

- None of the studies were randomized, the possibility of bias and confounding variables cannot be excluded
- Clopidogrel nonresponders may have been preselected and overrepresented in some studies
- Observational analyses do not include untreated controls
- The data on positive and predictive risk in specific patient populations are incomplete





# Clopidogrel Poor Metabolizers

## *FDA Statement*

- FDA, March 2010 (clopidogrel boxed warning)

“Clopidogrel **may be** less effective in people who are unable to metabolize the drug because of low CYP2C19 activity”

“**Be aware** that tests are available to determine CYP2C19 genotype”

“**Consider** use of other antiplatelet meds or alternative dosing strategies for clopidogrel”

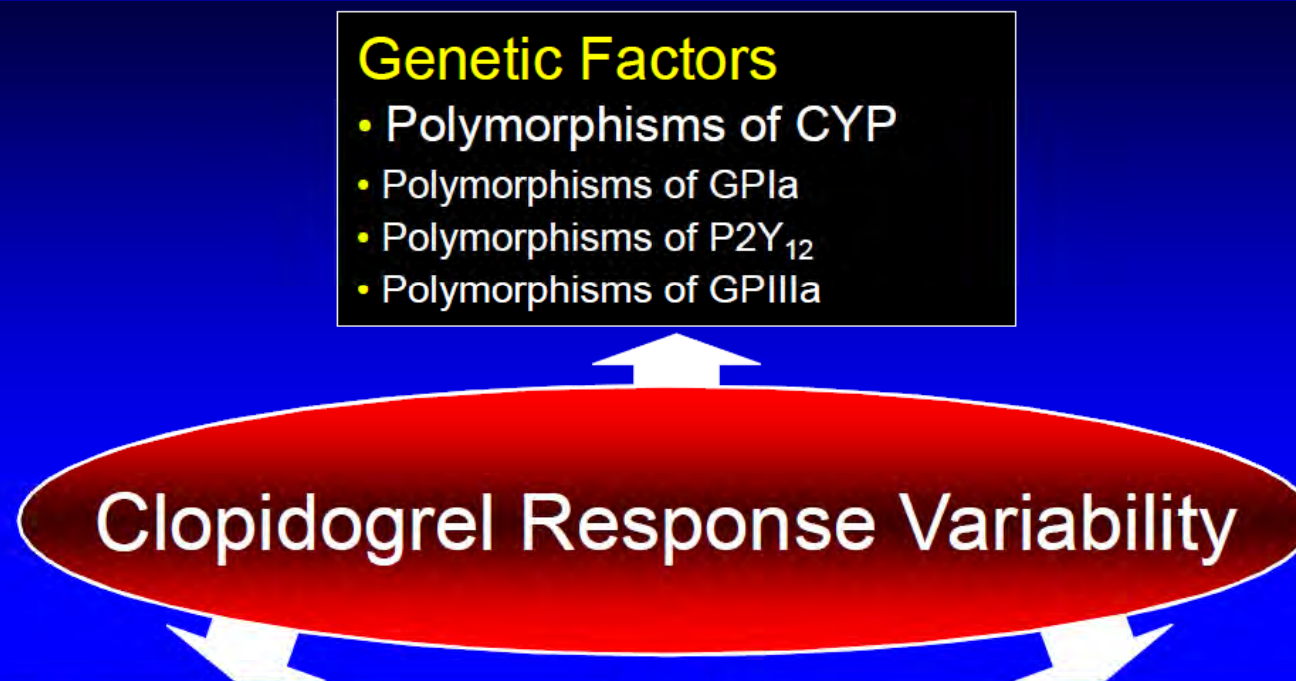


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- The variability in clopidogrel response is multifactorial





### Genetic Factors

- Polymorphisms of CYP
- Polymorphisms of GPIa
- Polymorphisms of P2Y<sub>12</sub>
- Polymorphisms of GPIIb

### Clinical Factors

- Failure to prescribe/poor compliance
- Under-dosing
- Poor absorption
- Drug-drug interactions involving CYP3A4
- Acute coronary syndrome/PCI
- Diabetes mellitus/insulin resistance
- Elevated body mass index

### Cellular Factors

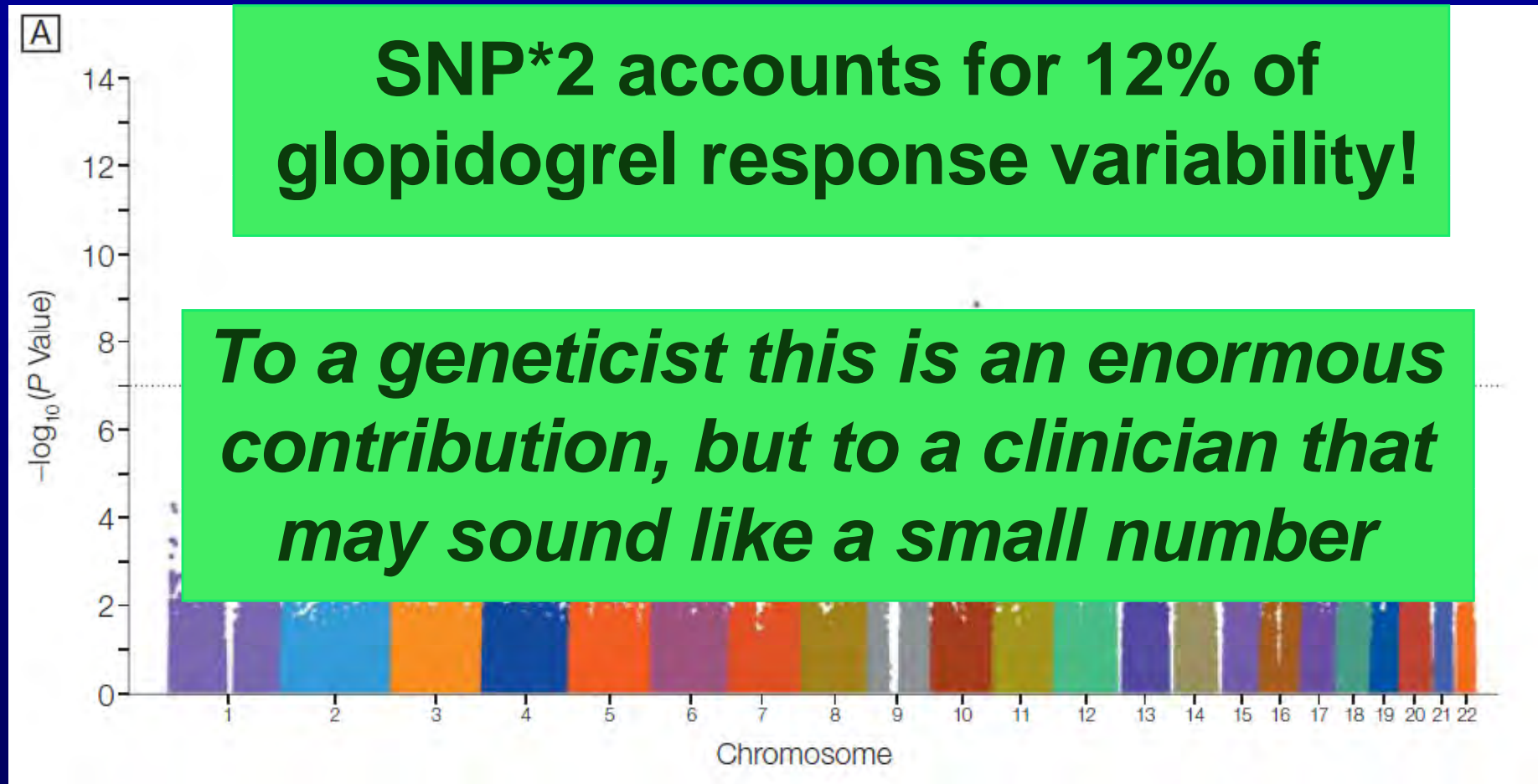
- Accelerated platelet turnover
- Reduced CYP3A metabolic activity
- Increased ADP exposure
- Up-regulation of the P2Y<sub>12</sub> pathway
- Up-regulation of the P2Y<sub>1</sub> pathway
- Up-regulation of P2Y-independent pathways (collagen, epinephrine, TXA<sub>2</sub>, thrombin)

*Angiolillo Dj et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2007; 49:1505*



# Genome-wide Association Study Demonstrated that CYP 2C19\*2 is the Sole SNP Associated with Clopidogrel Response Variability

## *How Much Does Carrier Status Matter?*





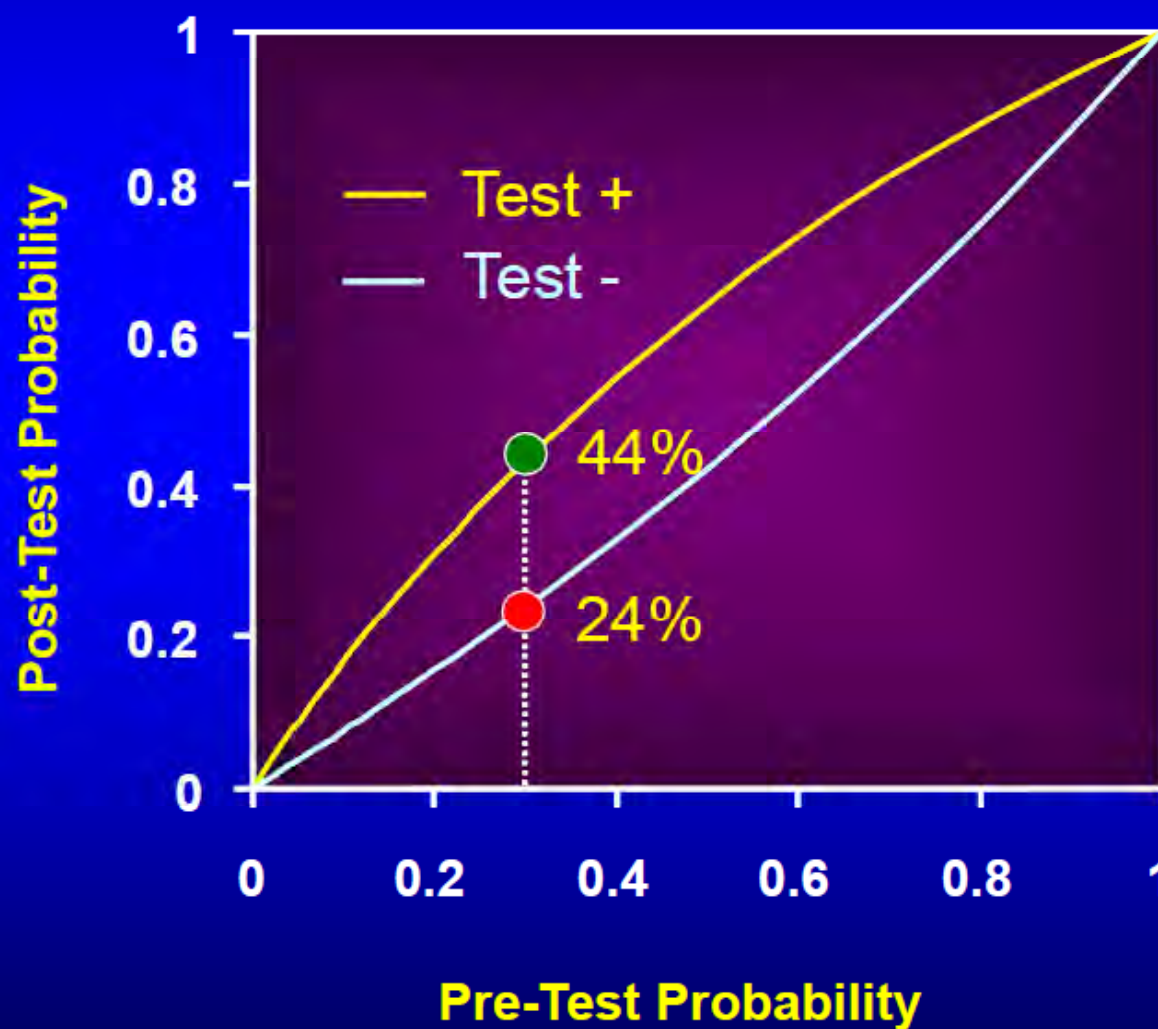
# How Much Does Carrier Status Matter?

	partial $\eta^2$	P	
<i>CYP2C19*2</i> polymorphism	0.052	<0.001	<p>11.5% of variability in RPA explained by the whole model (5.2% by <i>CYP2C19</i>)</p> <p>Sensitivity 45% Specificity 75%</p>
Age (per year)	0.010	0.006	
Arterial hypertension	0.001	0.386	
Diabetes mellitus	0.012	0.003	
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.010	0.008	
Platelets (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.010	0.006	
ACE inhibitors	0.001	0.403	
Nitrates	<0.001	0.890	
Verapamil/Diltiazem	0.010	0.006	
Previous balloon angioplasty	0.007	0.026	
Previous CABG	0.001	0.435	
Impaired LV function	<0.001	0.945	
CCS Angina class III or IV	0.004	0.081	



# EXCELSIOR: CYP2C19 and High Platelet Reactivity

## *How Good is the Test?*



$Sn=45\%$   
 $Sp=75\%$   
 $LR+ = 1.8$   
 $LR- = 0.7$   
 $AUC=0.65$

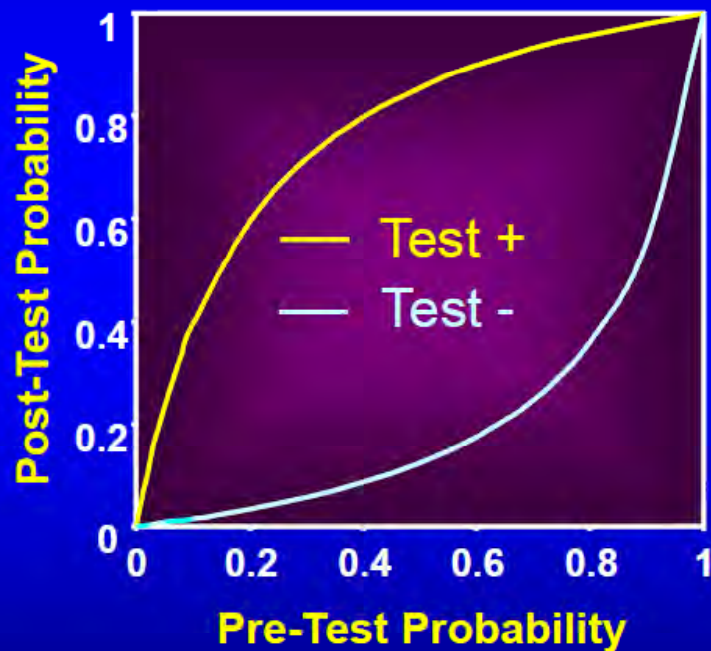




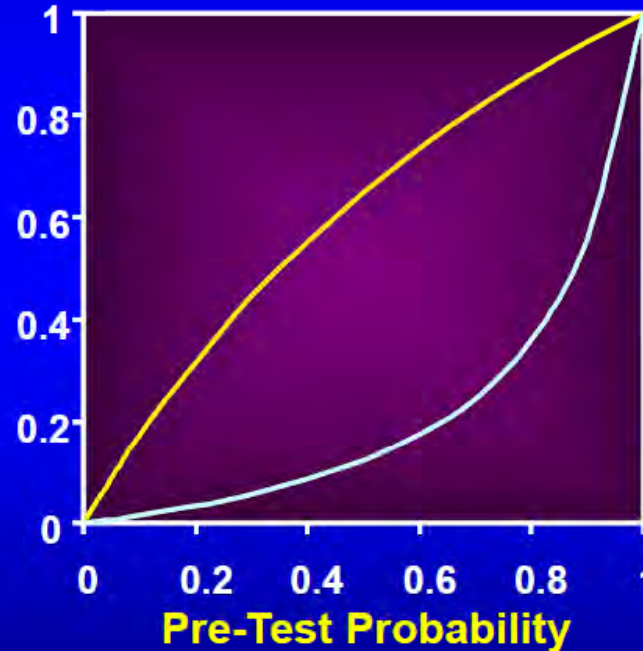
# Predictive Performance of Prognostic Tests

*Football, Banana, or a Carrot*

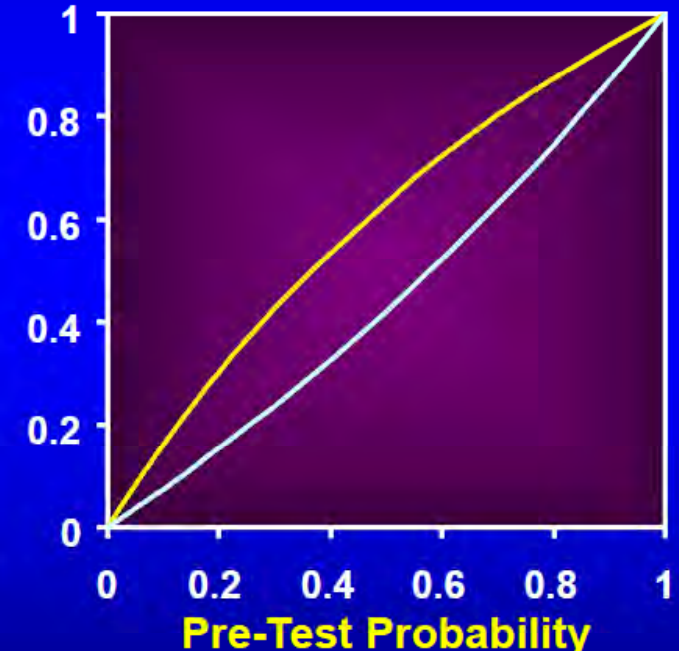
**Ultrasensitive Troponin**  
(Sn = 88%, Sp = 85%)



**VASP**  
(Sn = 93%, Sp = 50%)



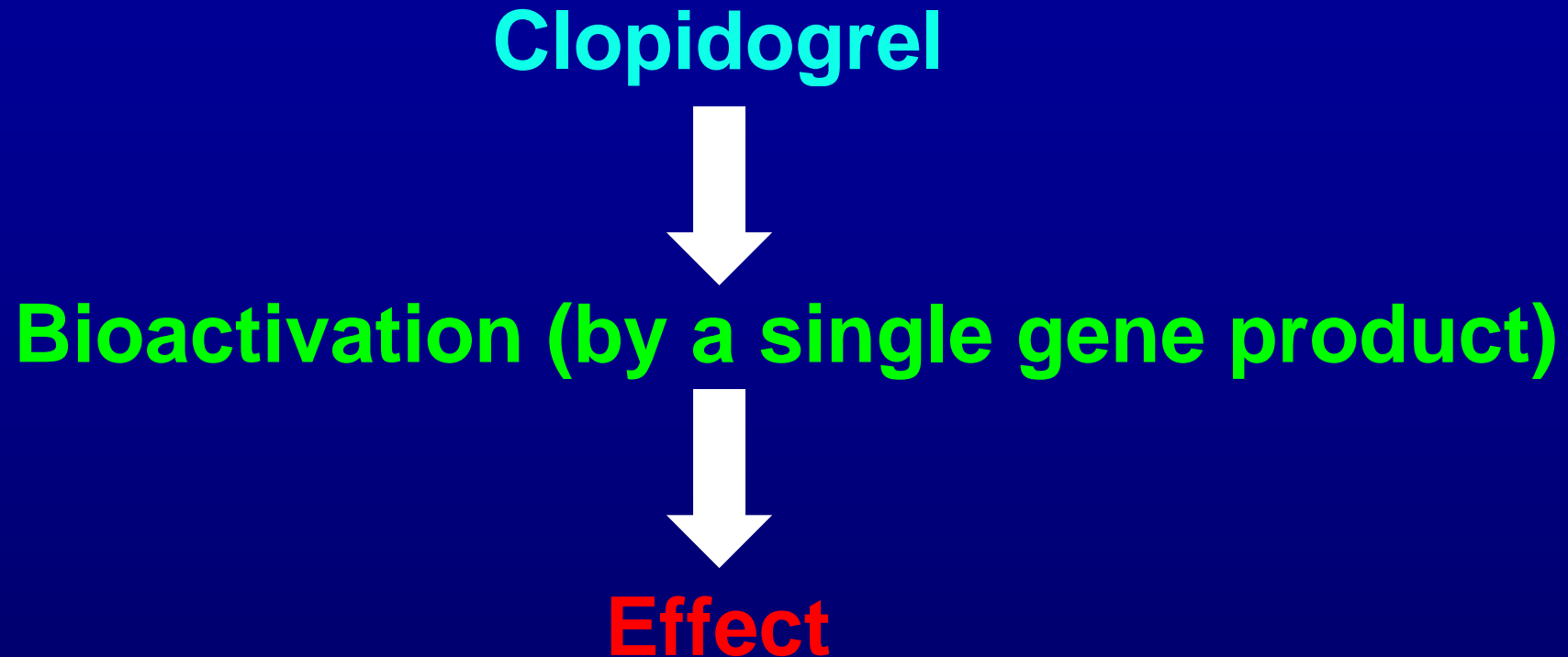
**CYP2C19**  
(Sn = 47%, Sp = 73%)



**Football >> banana > carrot**



# *Is clopidogrel response pathway so simple?*



*The reality is that biology is often much more complicated than a few arrows on a simple linear drug response pathway!*



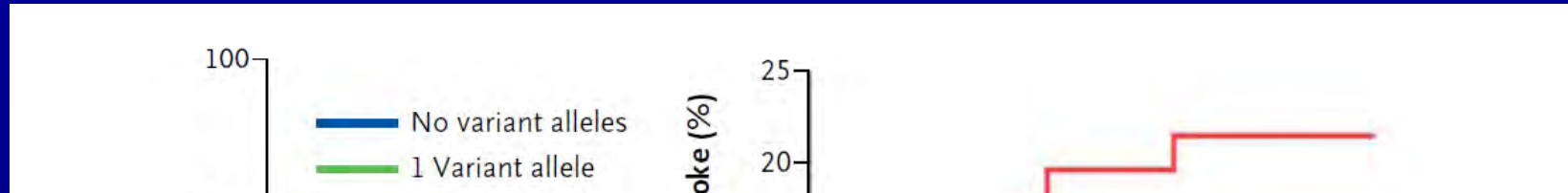
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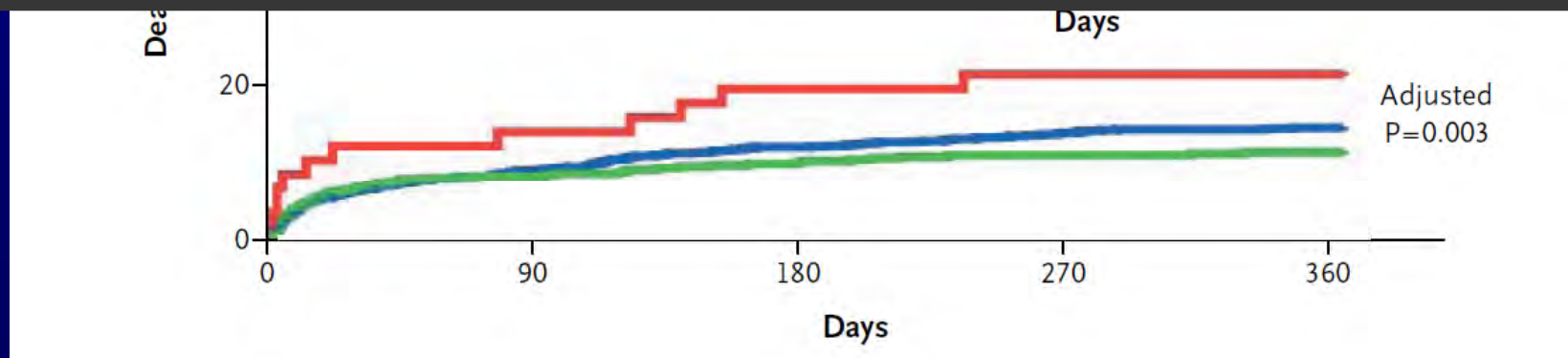
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- Retrospective studies suggest that CYP2C19 \*2 carriers may have an adverse outcome
- The variability in clopidogrel response is multifactorial
- **Homozygotes vs heterozygotes**



# Estimated Rates of Death, Nonfatal MI, or Stroke, According to Characteristics of Variant-Allele Polymorphisms: The FAST-MI Registry



The scope of the genetic problem is not isolated to patients with 2 deficient alleles (homozygotes). This has important implications because of the higher prevalence of heterozygotes in the population



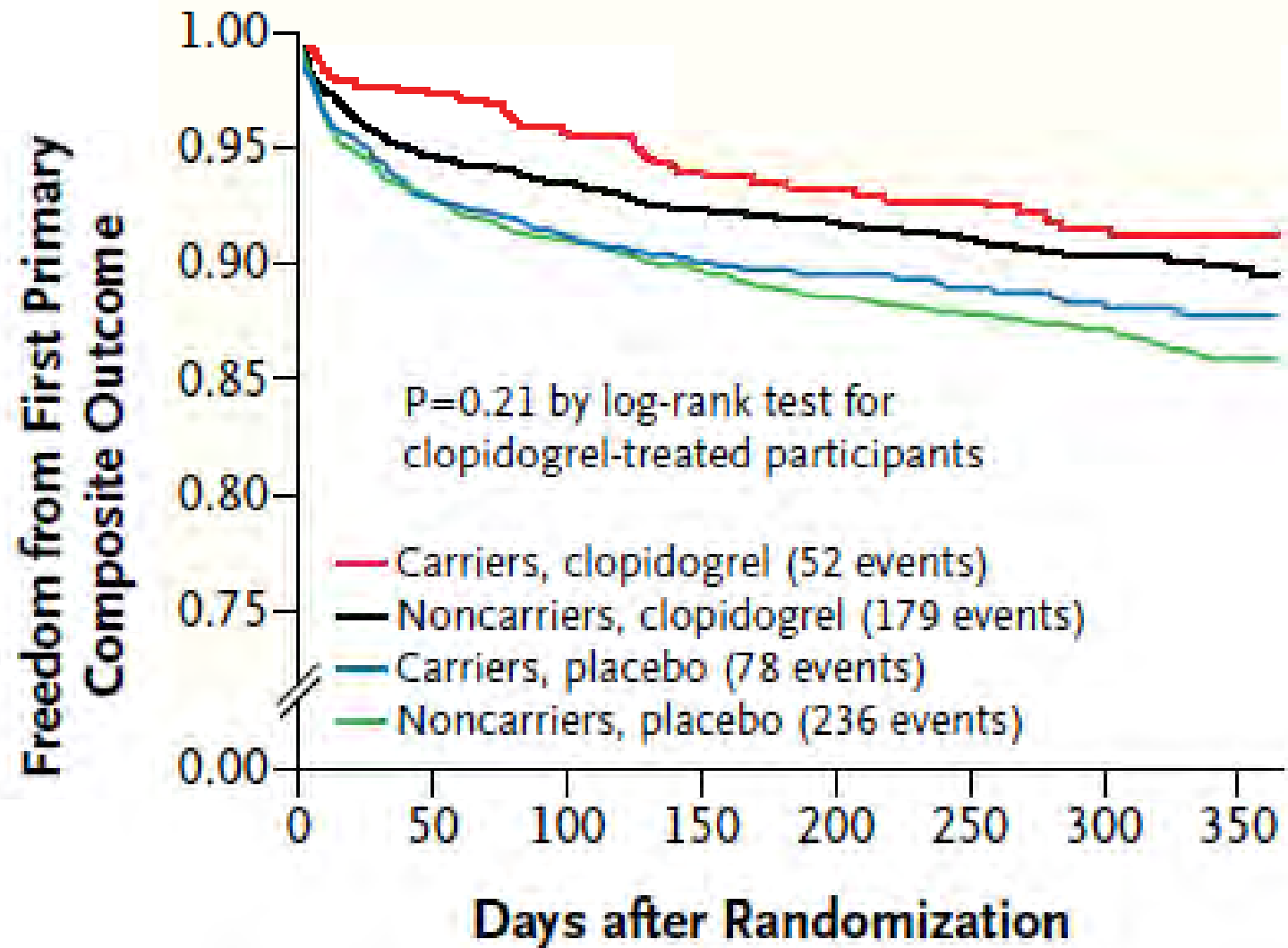
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- The variability in clopidogrel response is multifactorial
- Homozygotes vs heterozygotes
- **CYP2C19 LOF variants do not modify the efficacy and safety of clopidogrel in the chronic phase of treatment**

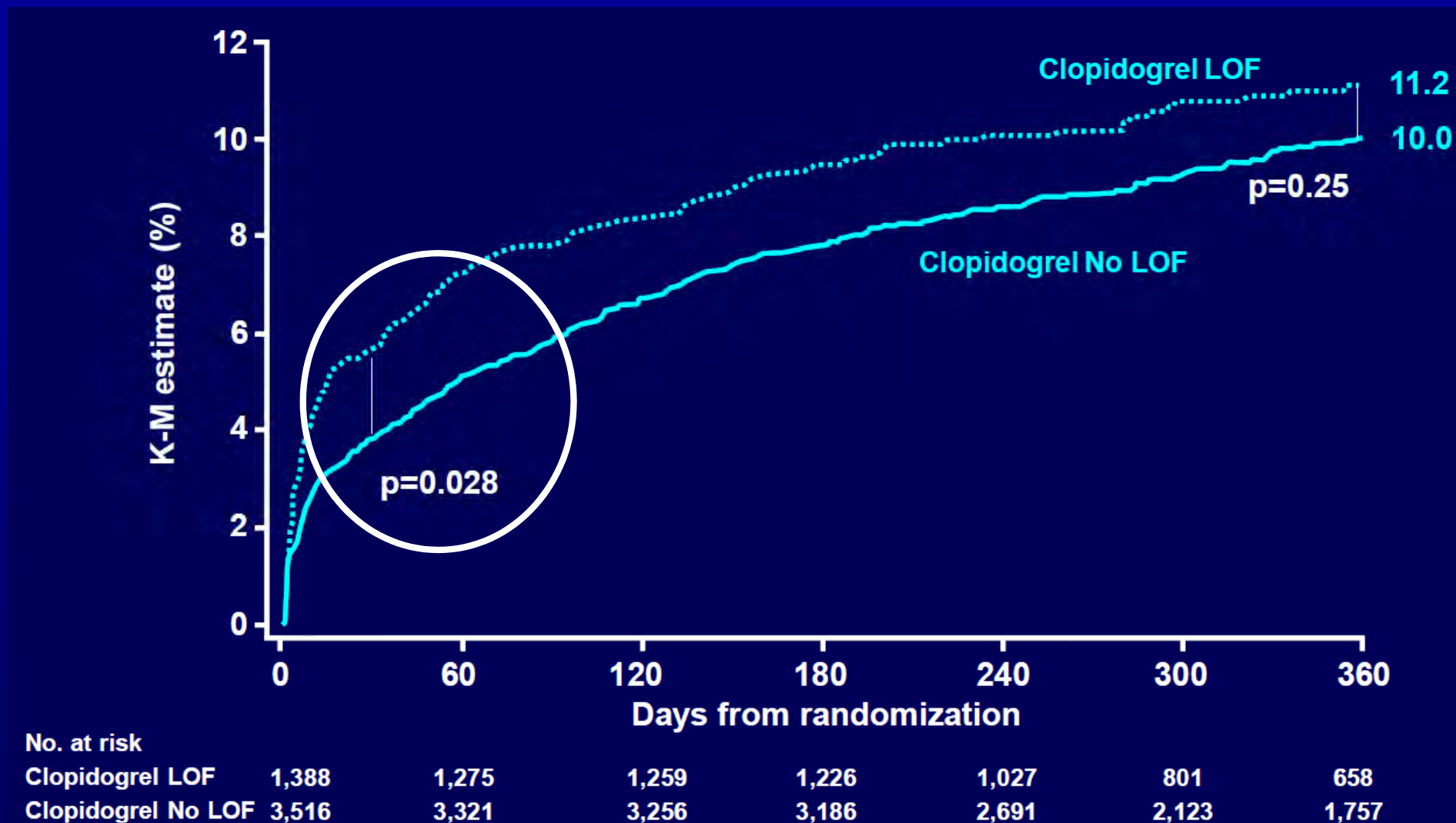


# First Primary Composite Outcome According to Loss-of-Function Allele Carrier Status in the CURE Trial





# Primary endpoint in the clopidogrel group in relation to any CYP2C19 LOF allele



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- The variability in clopidogrel response is multifactorial
- Homozygotes vs heterozygotes
- CYP2C19 LOF variants do not modify the efficacy and safety of clopidogrel in the chronic phase of treatment
- Ischemic events not predicted consistently, low PPV



# Predictive Performance of Platelet Genotyping

Effect	Sn	Sp	PPV	NPV	LR+	LR-	AUC
<b>CYP2C19 for MACE</b>							
<b>CURE</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.45</b>
<b>ACTIVE A</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.55</b>
<b>TRITON</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>PLATO</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.52</b>
<b>Hulot meta-analysis</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.54</b>



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- The variability in clopidogrel response is multifactorial
- Homozygotes vs heterozygotes
- CYP2C19 LOF variants do not modify the efficacy and safety of clopidogrel in the chronic phase of treatment
- Ischemic events not predicted consistently, low PPV
- No studies have been published to define a clinical strategy that would exploit this pharmacogenetic information to optimize outcomes with clopidogrel



# Strategies to Improve Clopidogrel Response

- Increase clopidogrel dose
- Change to ticlopidine
- Give CYP inducers (rifampin, St Johns Wort, etc.)
- Give Triple antiplatelet regimen (Cilostazol)
- Give tailored periprocedural GPI (HPR pre or post-procedure?)
- New pharmacologic agents (Prasugrel, Ticaglegor)



## CLINICAL ALERT

# ACCF/AHA Clopidogrel Clinical Alert: Approaches to the FDA “Boxed Warning”

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on  
Clinical Expert Consensus Documents and the American Heart Association

*Endorsed by the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons*

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\*American College of Cardiology Foundation Representative;

†American Heart Association Representative

***“The evidence base is insufficient to recommend either  
genetic testing or platelet function testing at the present time”***



**Holmes DR et al. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 2010;56;321-341**



**J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.  
2010;56;919-933**

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**JACC White Paper**

## Consensus and Future Directions on the Definition of High On-Treatment Platelet Reactivity to Adenosine Diphosphate

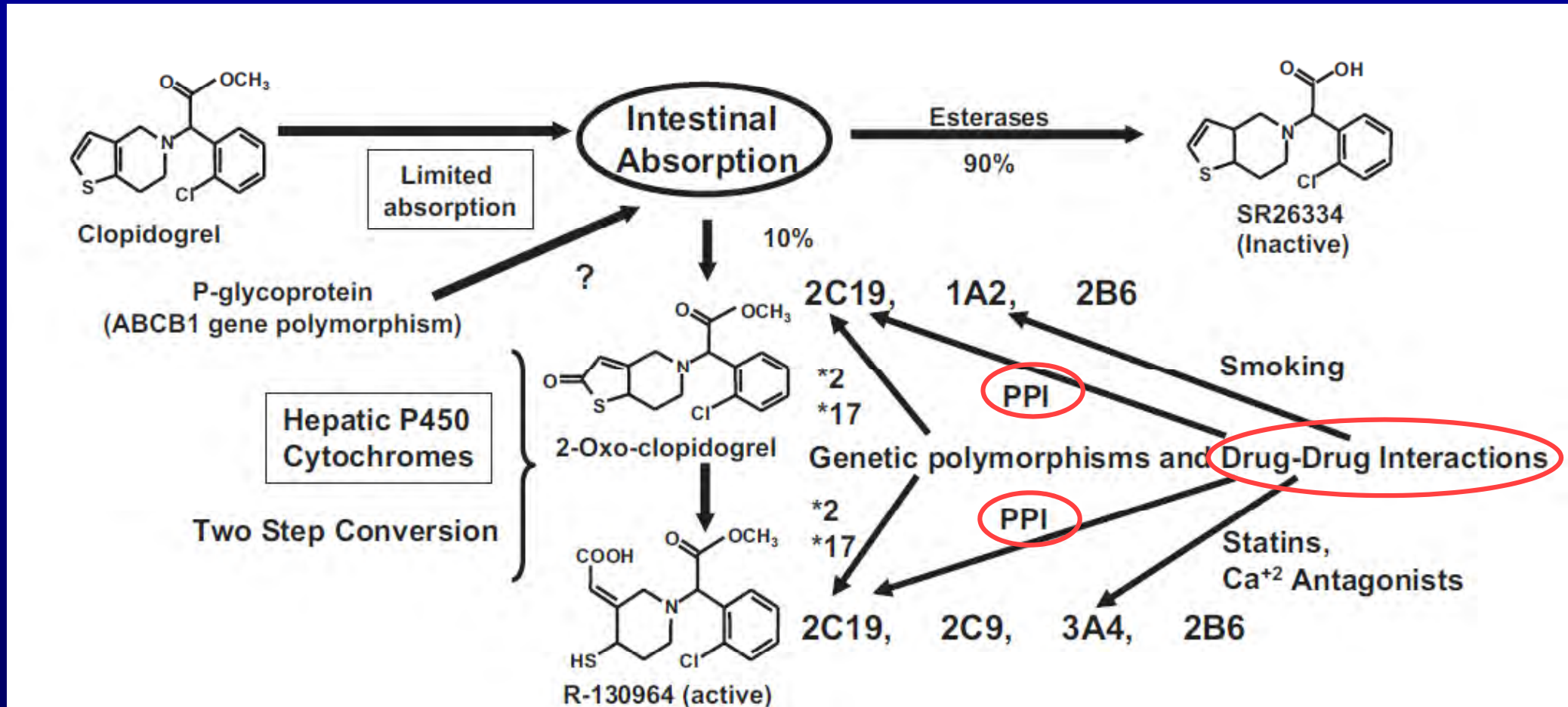
Laurent Bonello, MD,\* Udaya S. Tantry, PhD,§§ Rossella Marcucci, MD, PhD,||  
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Durham, North Carolina; Boston, Massachusetts; Memphis, Tennessee; Cincinnati, Ohio; La Jolla,  
California; and Washington, DC*

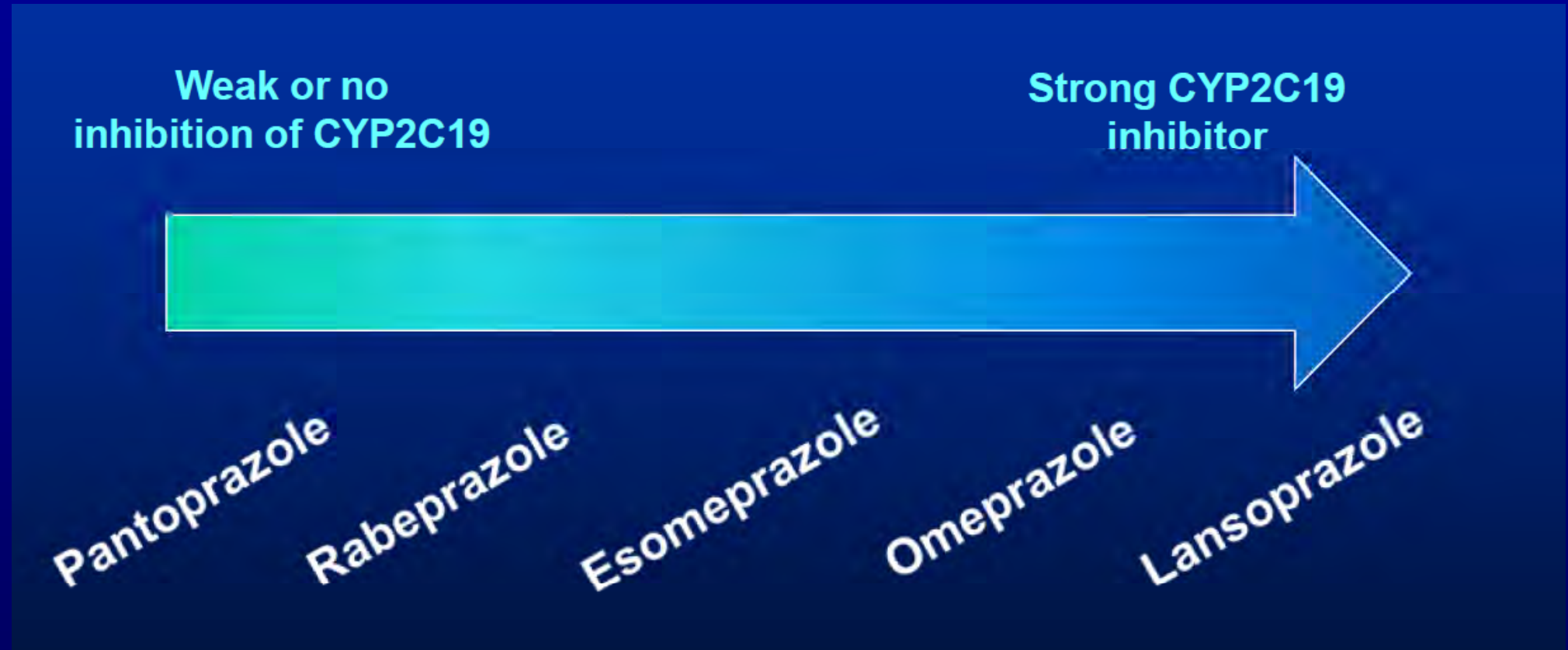
***Until the results of large-scale trials of personalized  
antiplatelet therapy are available, the routine use of  
platelet function measurements in the care of patients  
with cardiovascular disease cannot be recommended***



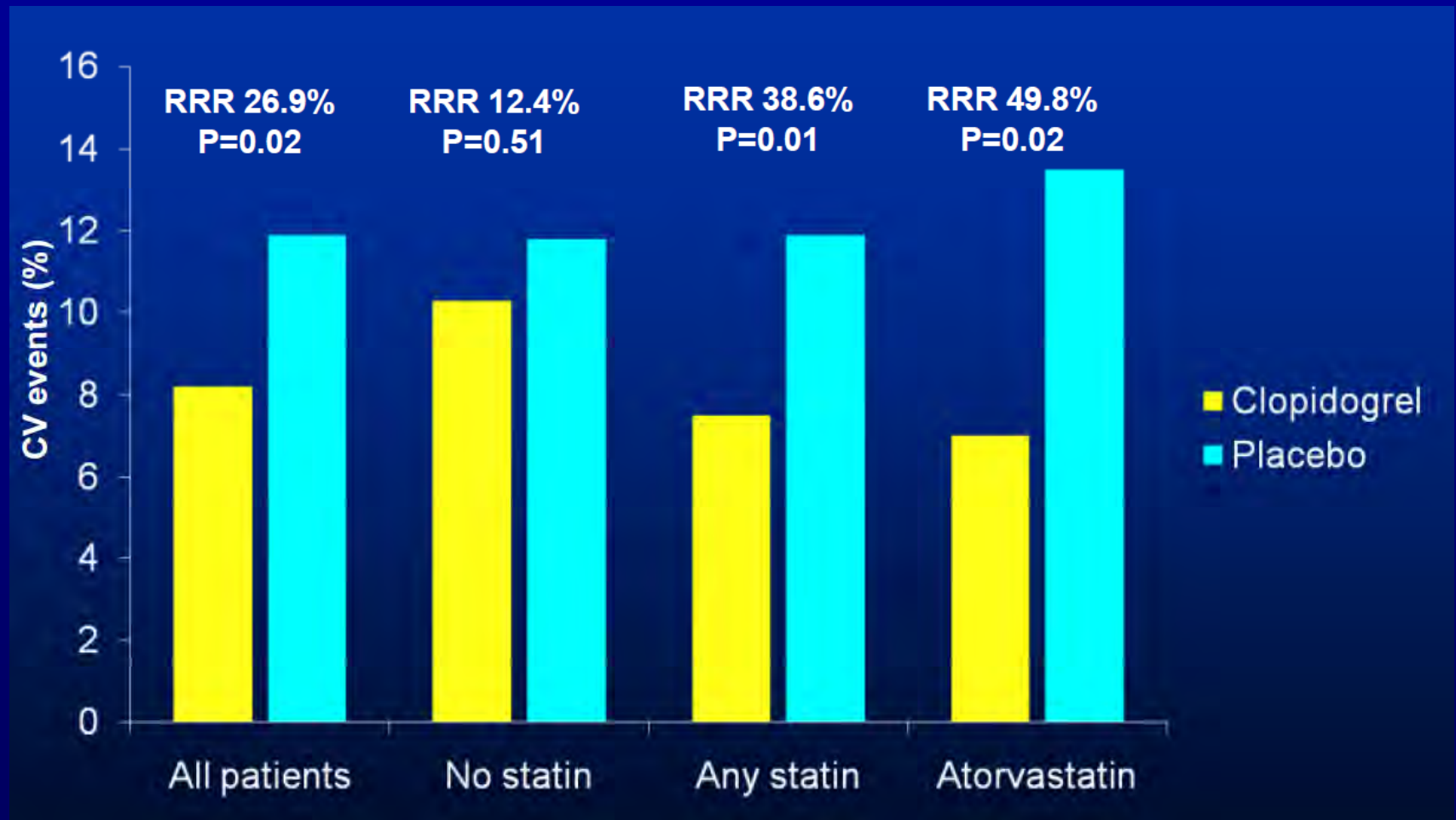
# Clopidogrel response variability; the role of drug-drug interactions



# Degree of CYP2C19 Inhibition



# *Déjà vu all over again?*



*Saw et al. Circulation 2003*



# ***Why a so much attention to the recently postulated drug interaction between PPIs and clopidogrel?***

- **The blockbuster status of the implicated drugs**
- **A theoretically at-risk population in the tens of millions**
- **Guidelines that recommend near-universal use of PPIs in patients taking clopidogrel, most of whom will also be taking aspirin**
- **Skepticism about the clinical importance of this drug interaction**





# Independent predictors of increased risk of GI bleeding in high risk survivors of MI: the VALIANT Trial

	Hazard ratio	95% Confidence interval	Z-score	P-value
Dual antiplatelet therapy	3.18	1.91–5.29	4.44	<0.001
Non-white race	3.26	1.89–5.61	4.26	<0.001
History of alcohol abuse	4.71	2.02–11.01	3.58	<0.001
Age (10 year increment)	1.51	1.21–1.90	3.57	<0.001
NYHA class 3 or 4	2.27	1.41–3.64	3.39	0.001
Anticoagulant therapy	2.13	1.28–3.52	2.93	0.003
Diabetes	1.76	1.13–2.74	2.48	0.013
eGFR (10 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> decrement)	1.18	1.03–1.34	2.44	0.015
Male sex	1.82	1.10–3.01	2.32	0.021

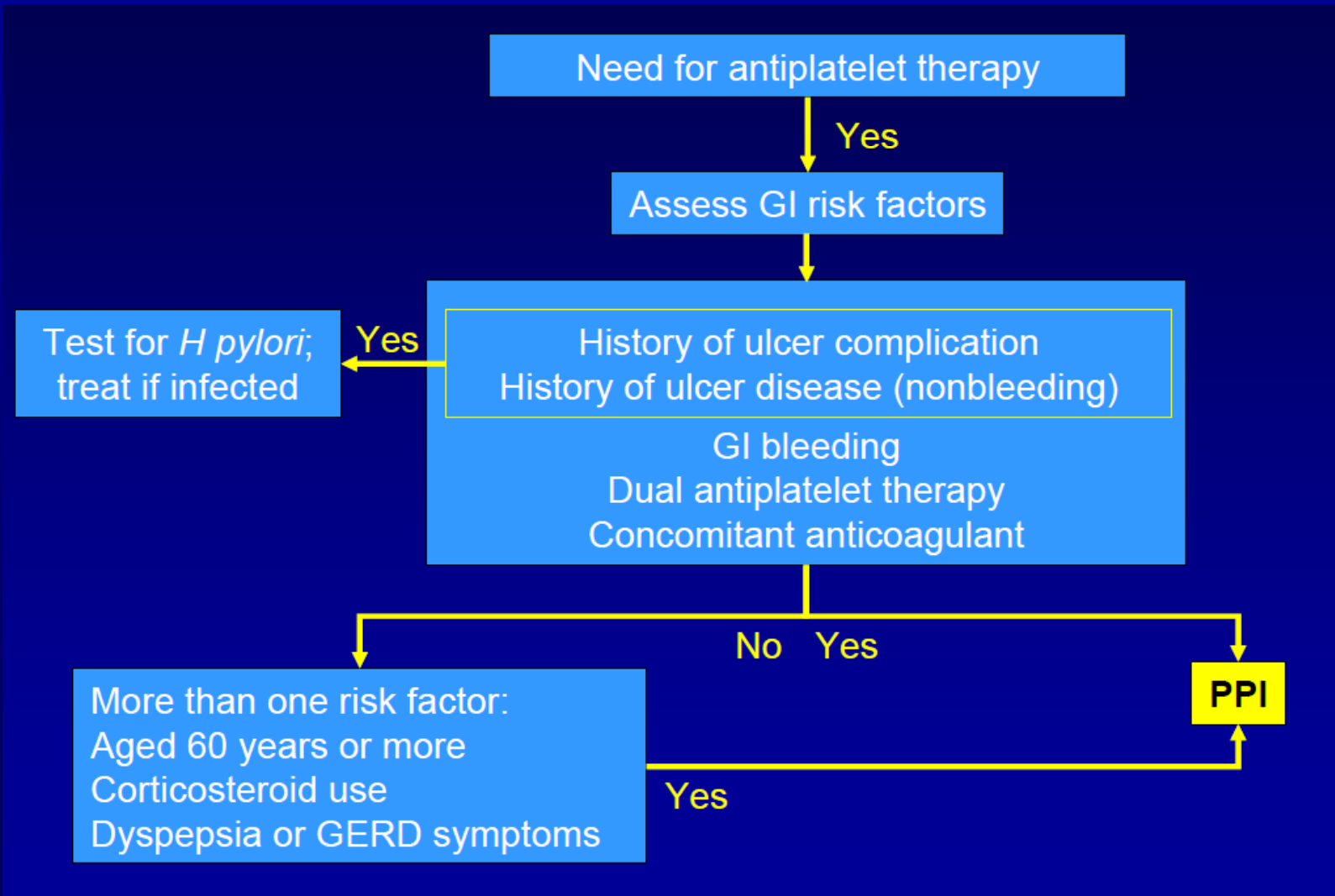




# ACCF/ACG/AHA 2008 Expert Consensus Document on Reducing the Gastrointestinal Risks of Antiplatelet Therapy and NSAID Use

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force  
on Clinical Expert Consensus Documents

*Bhatt DL et al. JACC 2008;52:1502*



# EMA and FDA statements May 2009

## EMA

**“The product information for all clopidogrel-containing medicines should be amended to discourage concomitant use of PPIs unless absolutely necessary”**

## FDA

**“Patients at risk for heart attacks or strokes who use clopidogrel to prevent blood clots will not get the full effect of this medicine if they are also taking omeprazole.”**

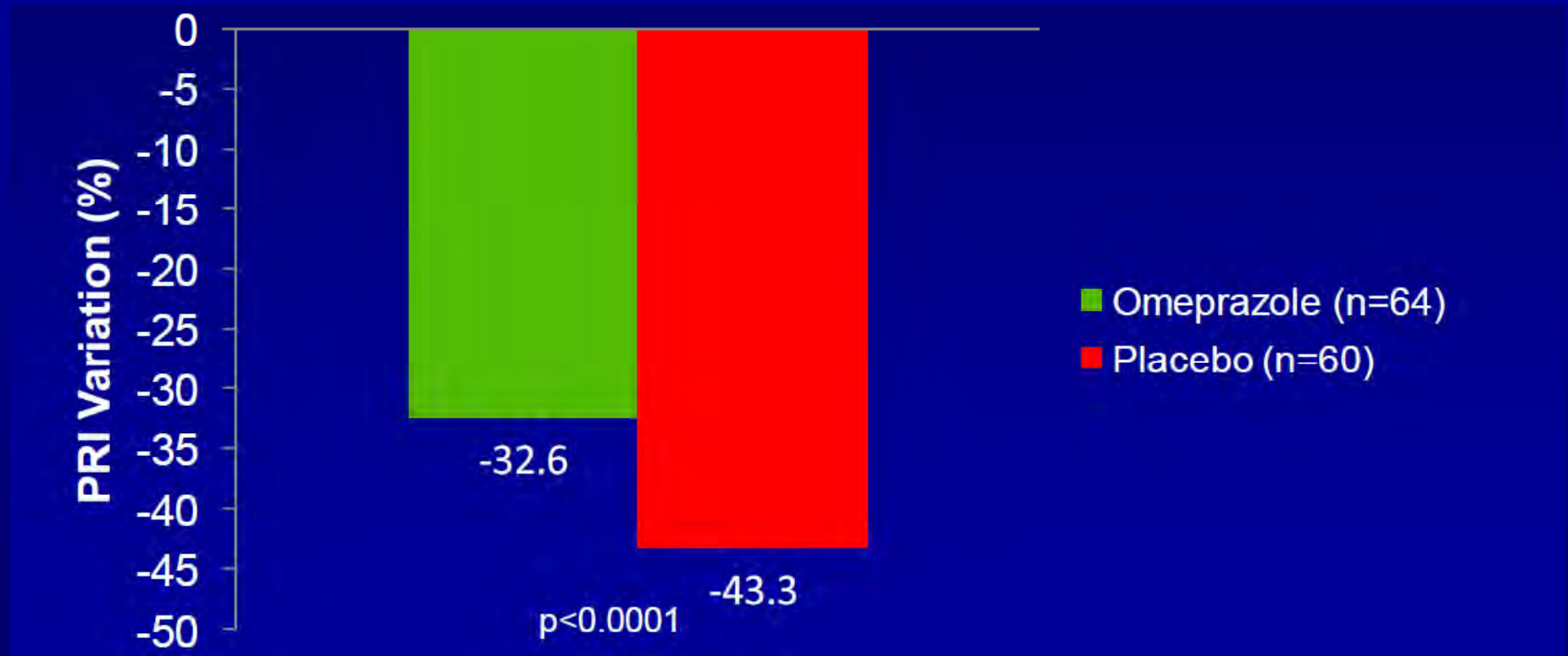


# Where is then evidence of clopidogrel/PPIs interaction?

- ✓ Ex-vivo studies
- ✓ Observational studies
- ✓ Metanalyses
- ✓ Randomized studies



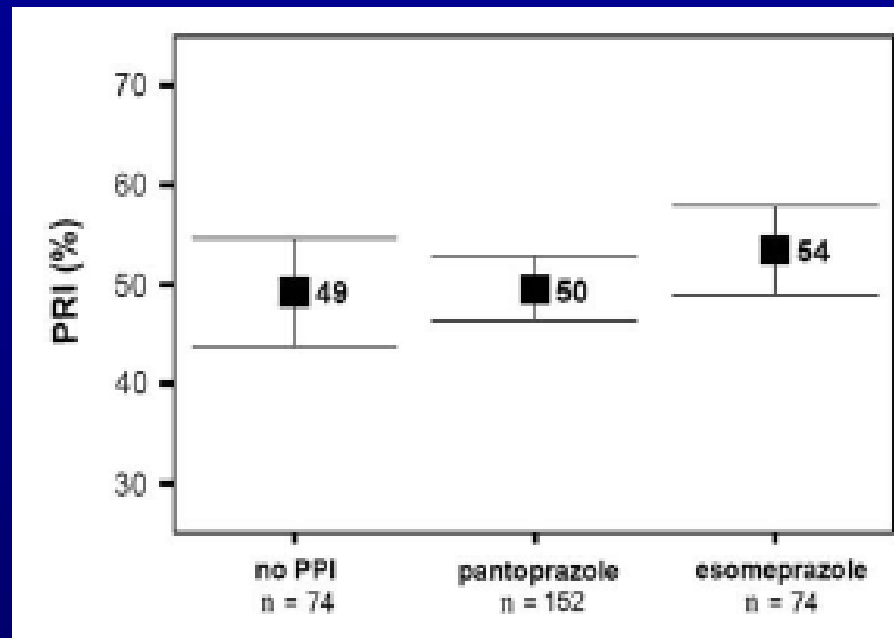
# Clopidogrel and PPIs – The OCLA study



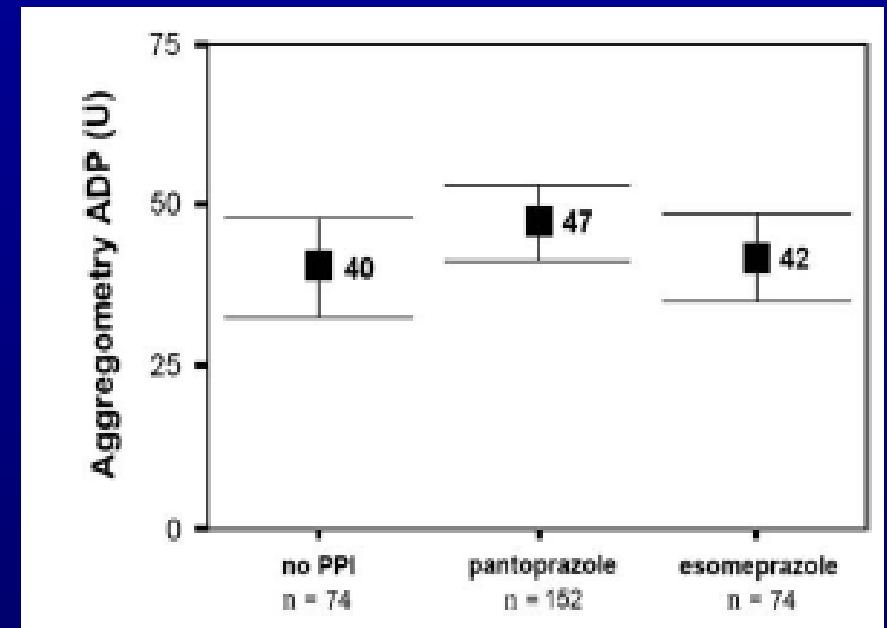
*Gillard et al. JACC 2008;51:256*



# Intake of PPIs Not Associated With Impaired Response to Clopidogrel



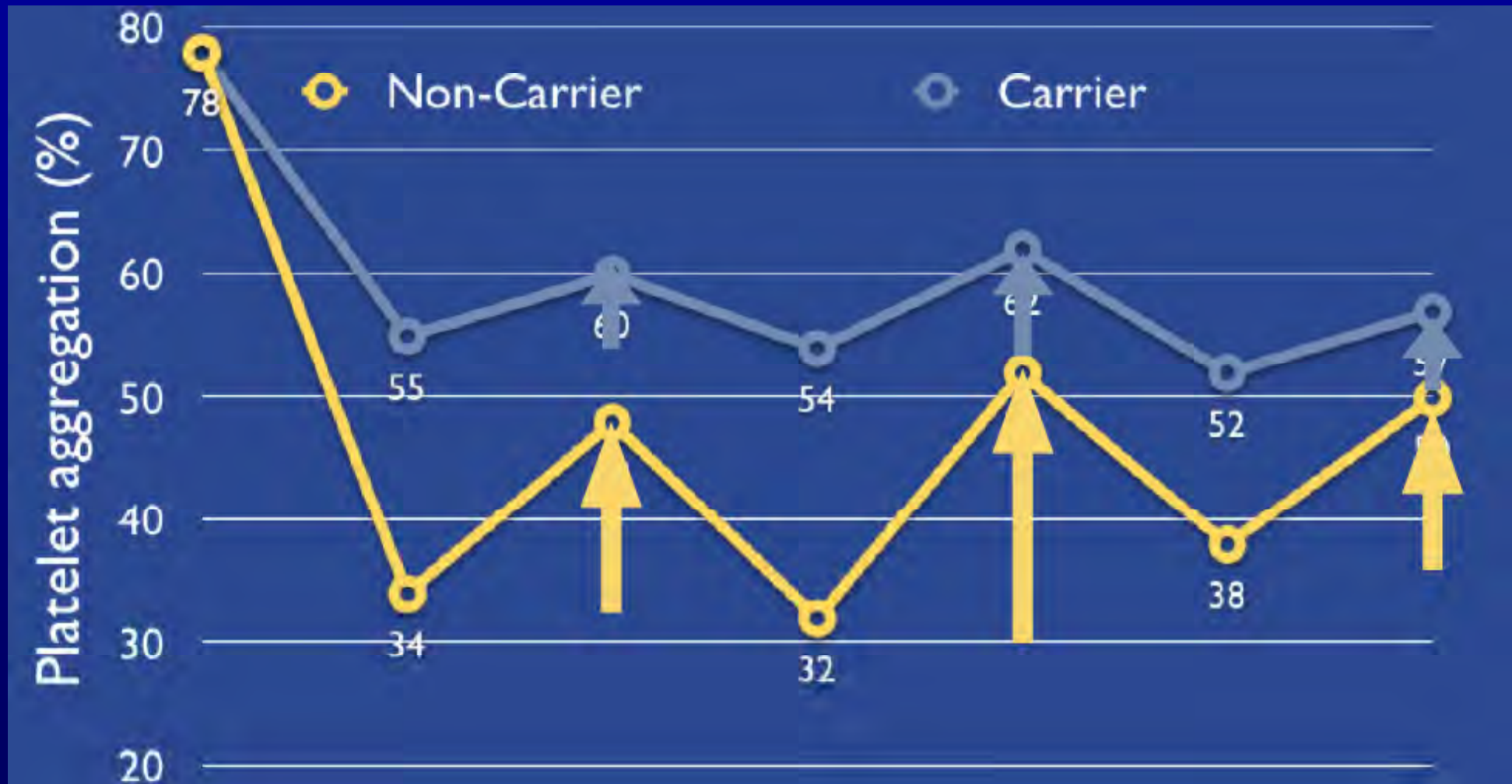
Platelet reactivity index in the VASP phosphorylation assay in patients on clopidogrel with or without PPI: pantoprazole or esomeprazole.



Adenosine diphosphate-induced platelet aggregation in patients on clopidogrel with or without PPI: pantoprazole or esomeprazole.



# Clopidogrel-PPI interaction more relevant in noncarriers of *CYP2C19* loss-of-function gene



Lee JK ESC 2010



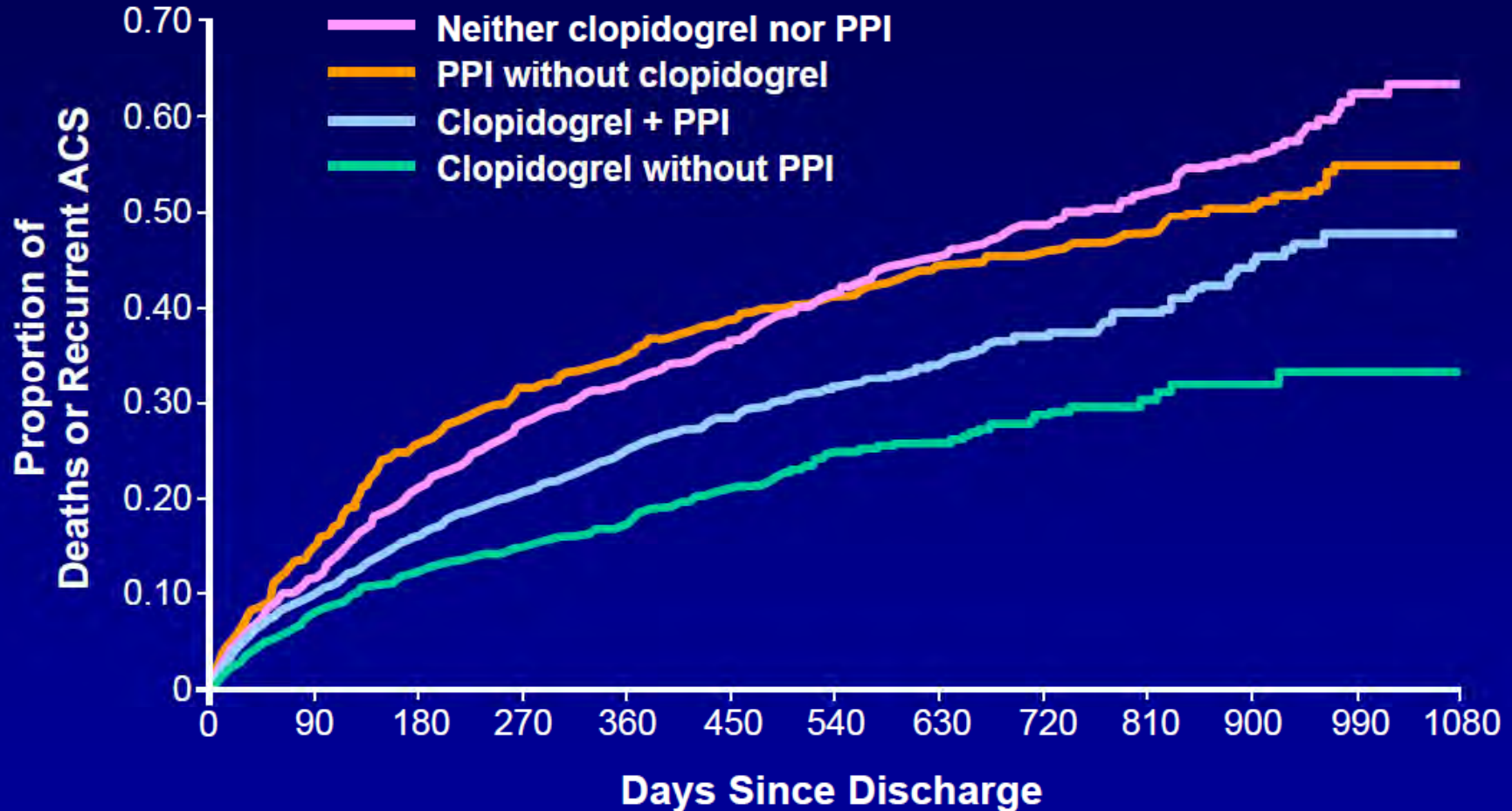


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# Risk of All-Cause Mortality and Recurrent ACS in Patients Taking Clopidogrel and PPI

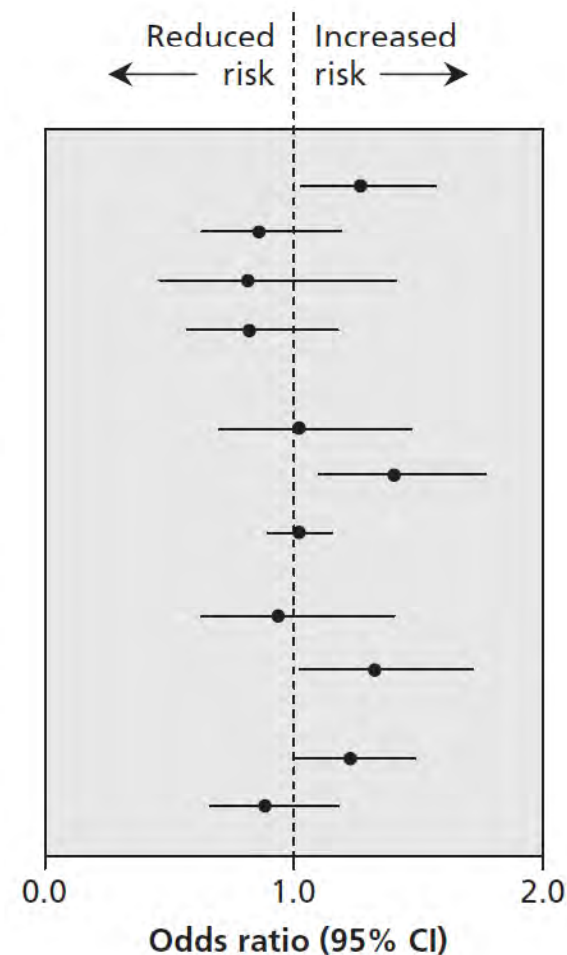


*Ho PM et al. JAMA 2009; 301:937*



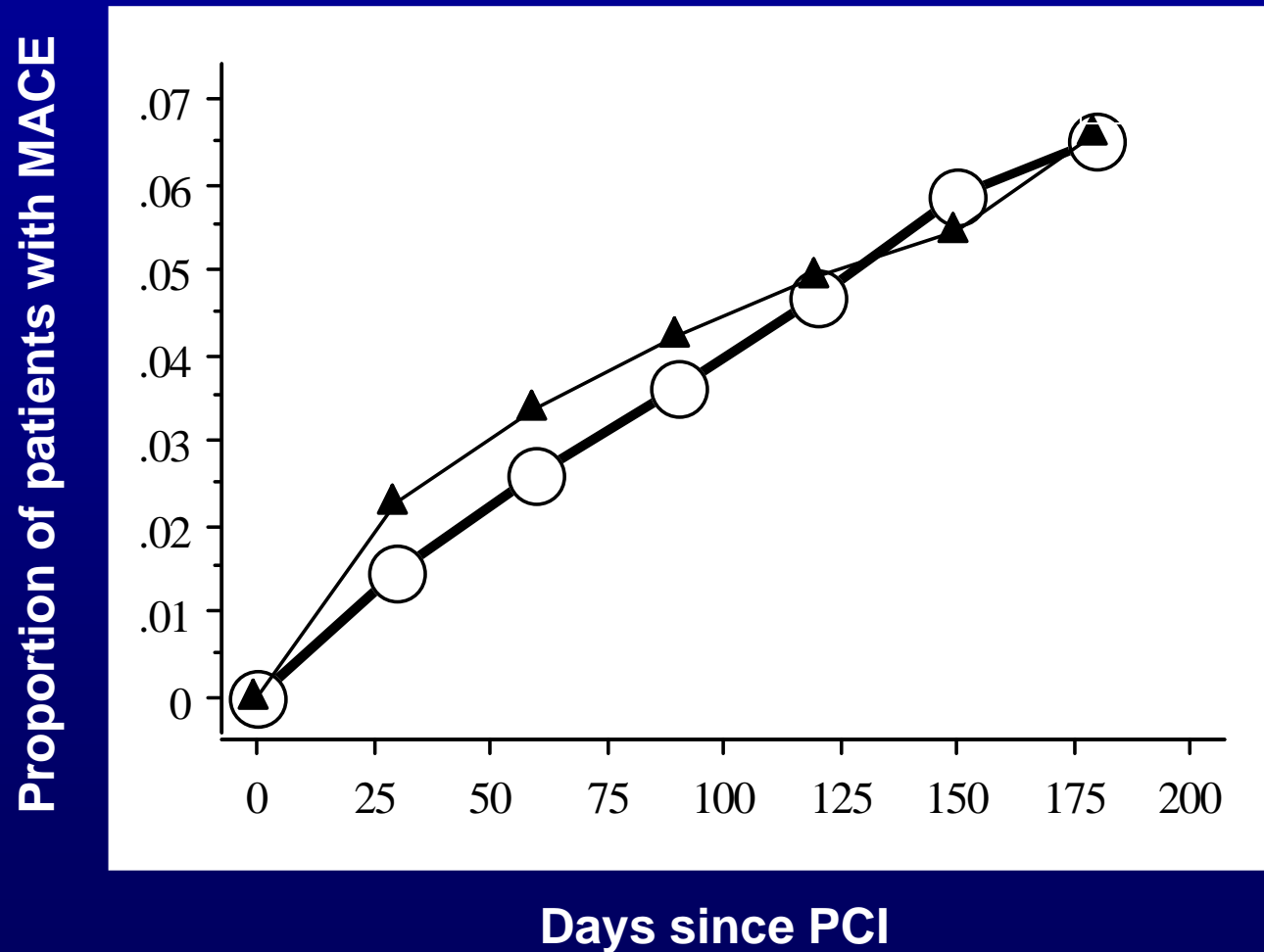
# A population-based study of the drug interaction between proton pump inhibitors and clopidogrel

Analysis*	Cases n/N	Controls n/N	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Recurrent MI < 90 days			
Current	194/734	424/2 057	1.27 (1.03–1.57)
Previous	63/734	195/2 057	0.86 (0.63–1.19)
Remote	17/734	68/2 057	0.81 (0.46–1.41)
Death < 90 days	71/323	188/916	0.82 (0.57–1.18)
Proton pump inhibitor			
Pantoprazole	46/734	125/2 057	1.02 (0.70–1.47)
Other	148/734	299/2 057	1.40 (1.10–1.77)
Patients not receiving clopidogrel	438/6 277	1 300/17 291	1.02 (0.90–1.15)
Histamine-H <sub>2</sub> antagonists	37/734	106/2 057	0.94 (0.63–1.40)
Patients with no history of heart failure	134/525	319/1 638	1.33 (1.02–1.72)
Recurrent MI < 1 year	240/982	497/2 626	1.23 (1.01–1.49)
Death < 1 year	116/531	269/1 407	0.89 (0.67–1.18)



# The Influence of PPIs on Clinical Outcomes After Successful PCI insights from the Guthrie PCI Registry

## MACE: Cumulative Hazard Curves

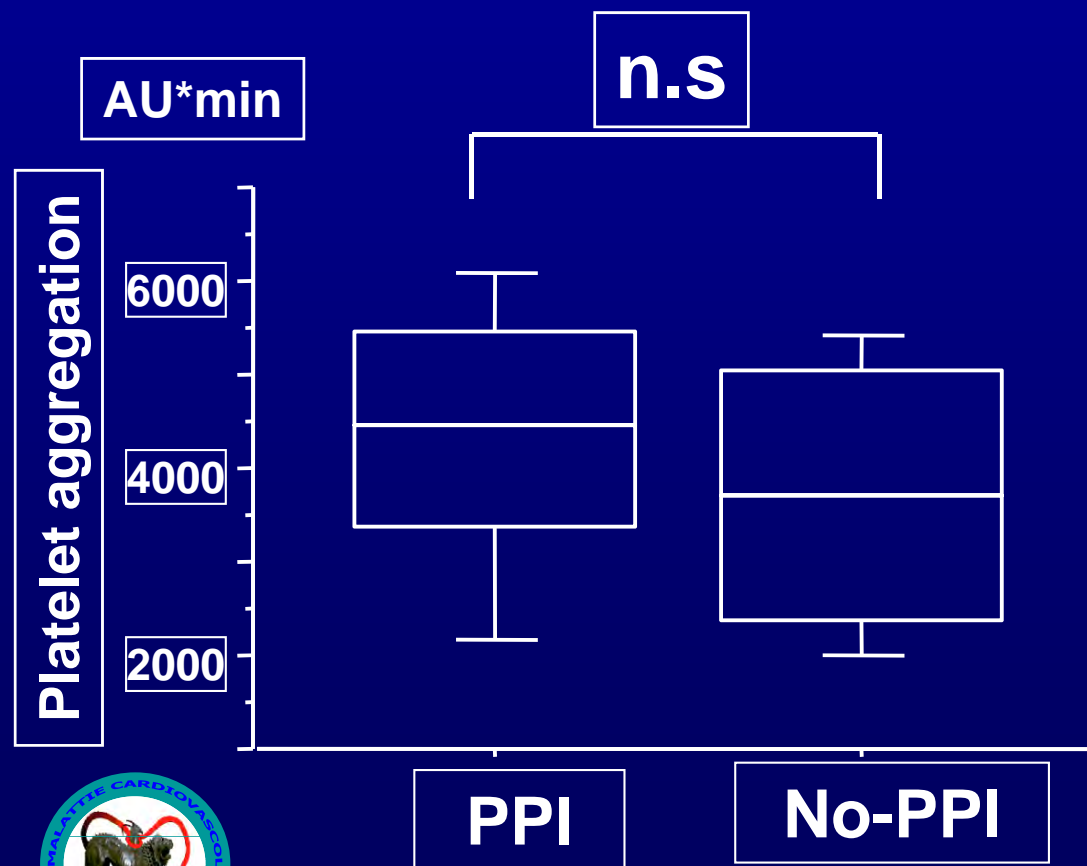


*Harjai KJ et al. ACC 2010*

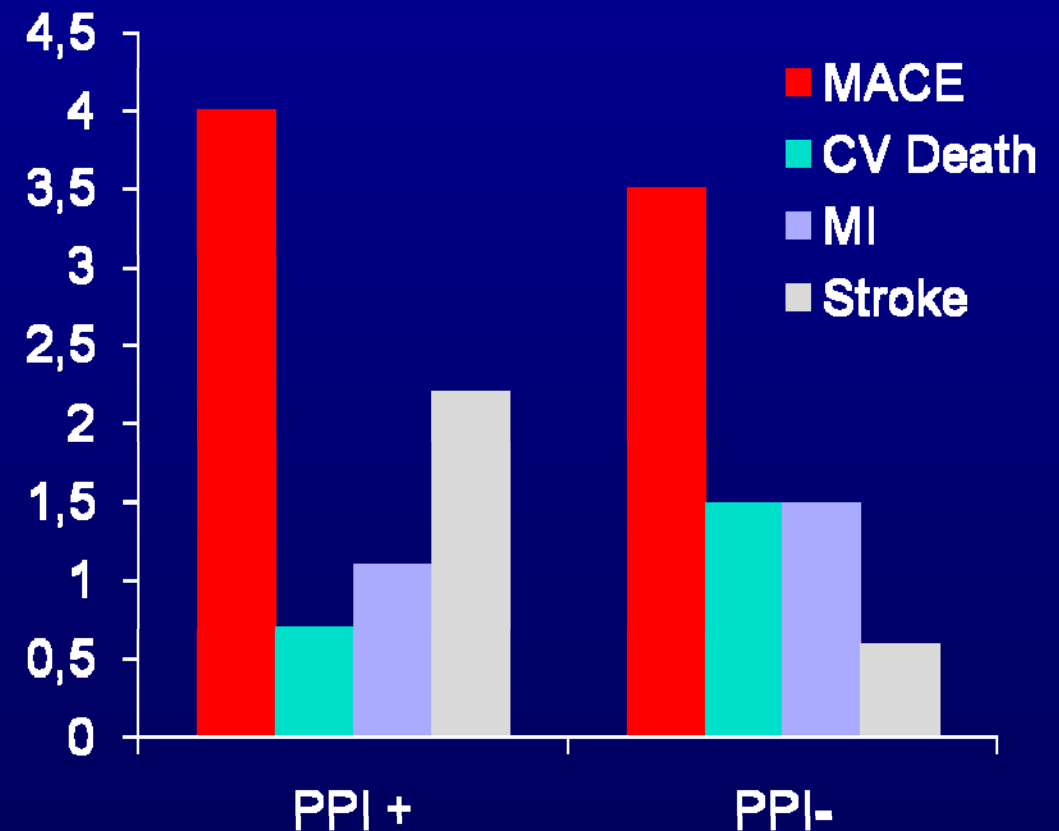


# Clinical Outcomes Following Coronary Stenting in Japanese Patients with and without PPI: the KICS Trial

*Comparison of platelet aggregation between patients with or without PPI*



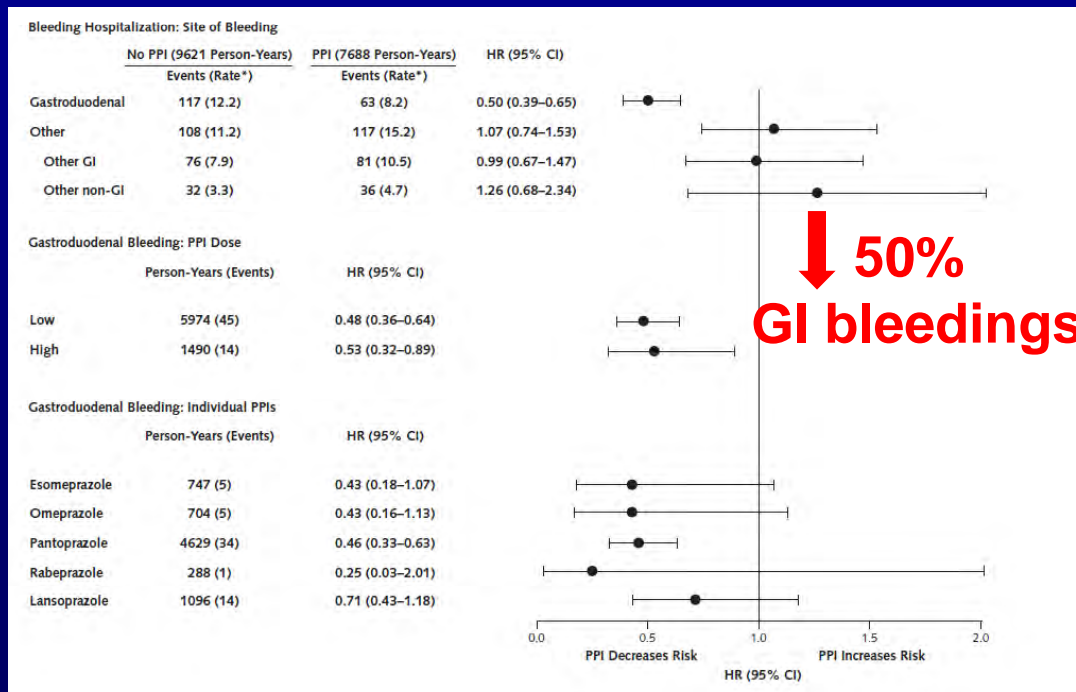
*Clinical Outcomes*



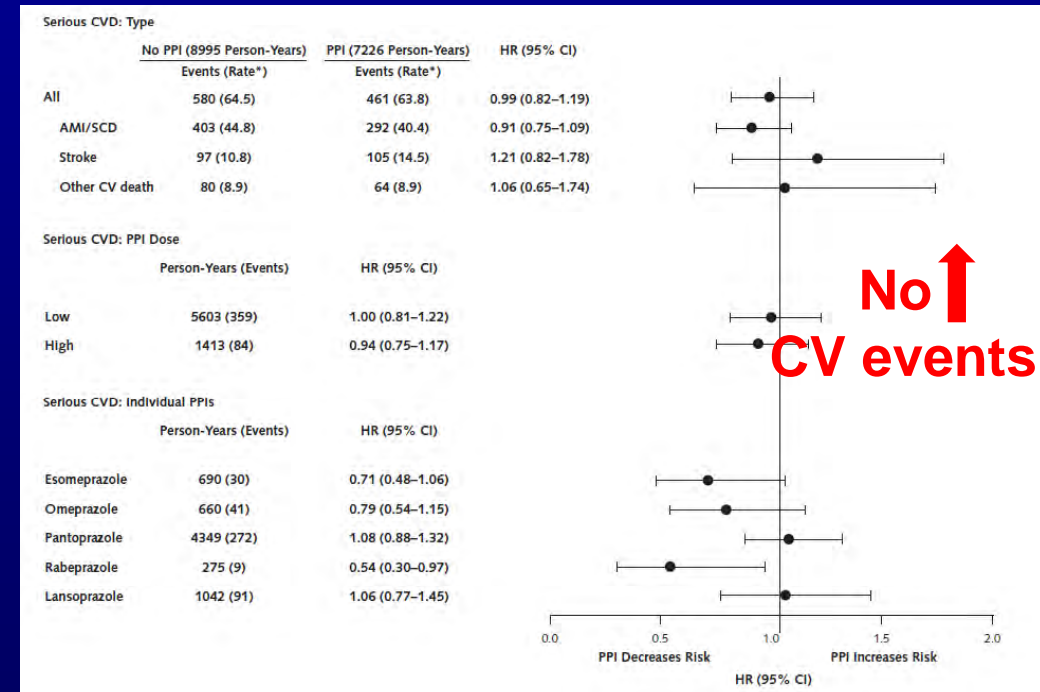
# Outcomes With Concurrent Use of Clopidogrel and PPI

*A cohort study of 20,596 pts*

HRs for gastroduodenal and other bleeding, according to PPI use.



HRs for serious CVD, according to PPI use.



*Ray WA et al. Ann Intern Med. 2010;152:337-345.*



# Pitfalls of Observational Studies

- Results are not in the same direction
- The harmful effect of a PPI appear to be more than the beneficial effect of clopidogrel
- Patients initially prescribed clopidogrel may no longer be exposed, yet events would still be attributed to the clopidogrel-PPI group. An analysis based on person-time would have avoided these potential biases.
- Substantial differences in baseline characteristics
- The presence of significant heterogeneity indicates that the evidence is at best, inconsistent, and at worst, potentially biased or confounded



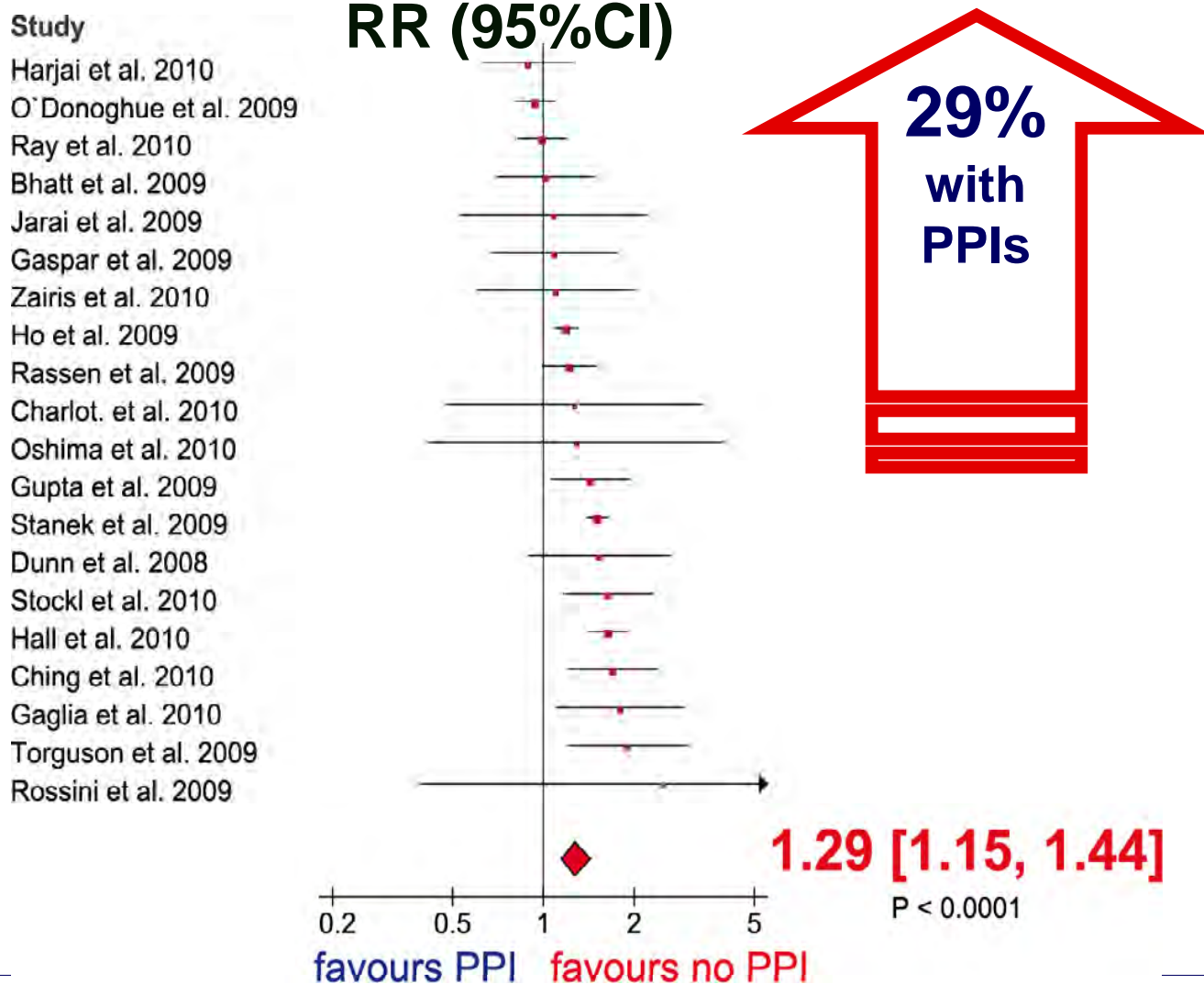
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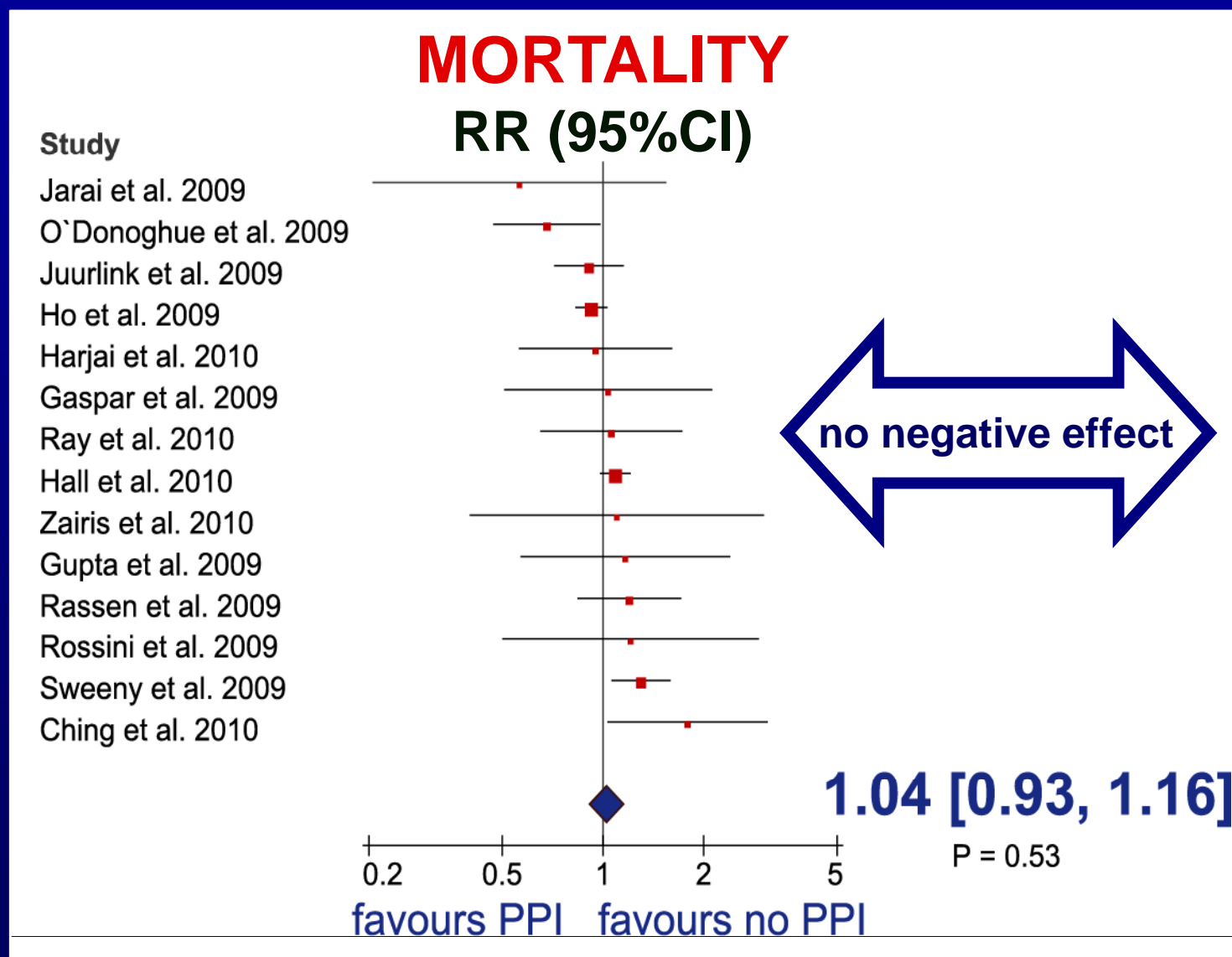


# Clopidogrel/PPIs Interaction: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

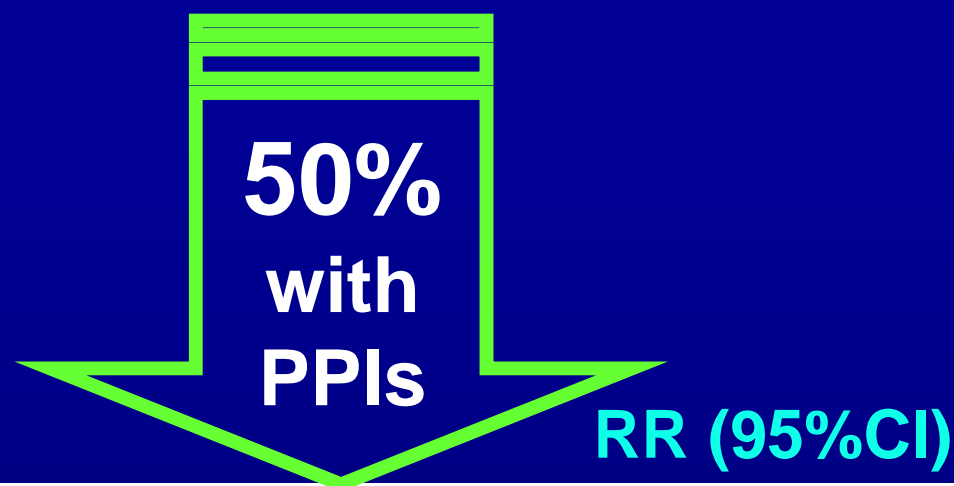
## MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS



# Clopidogrel/PPIs Interaction: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



# GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING



## Study

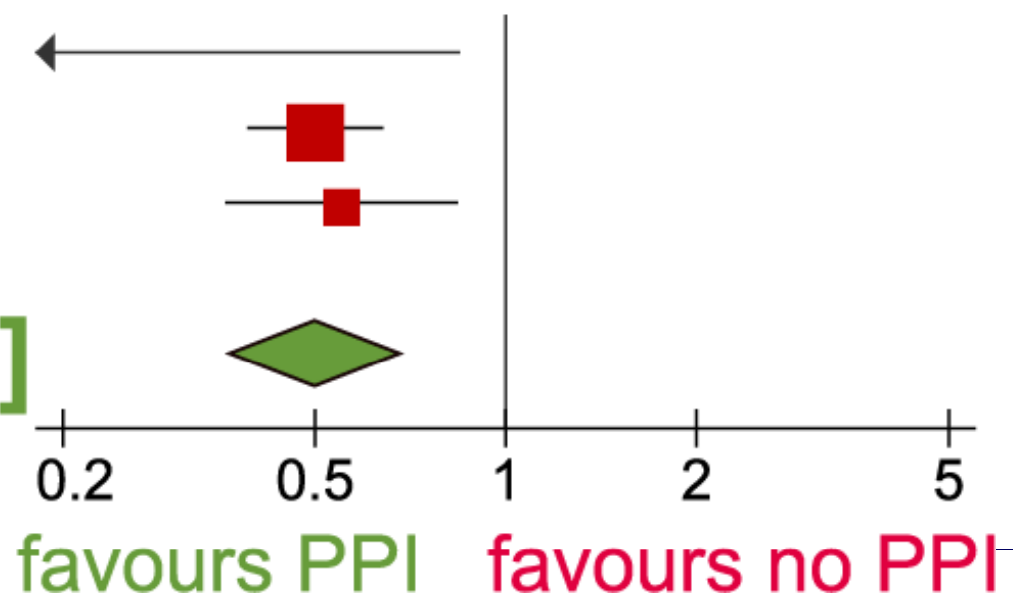
Ng et al. 2008

Ray et al. 2010

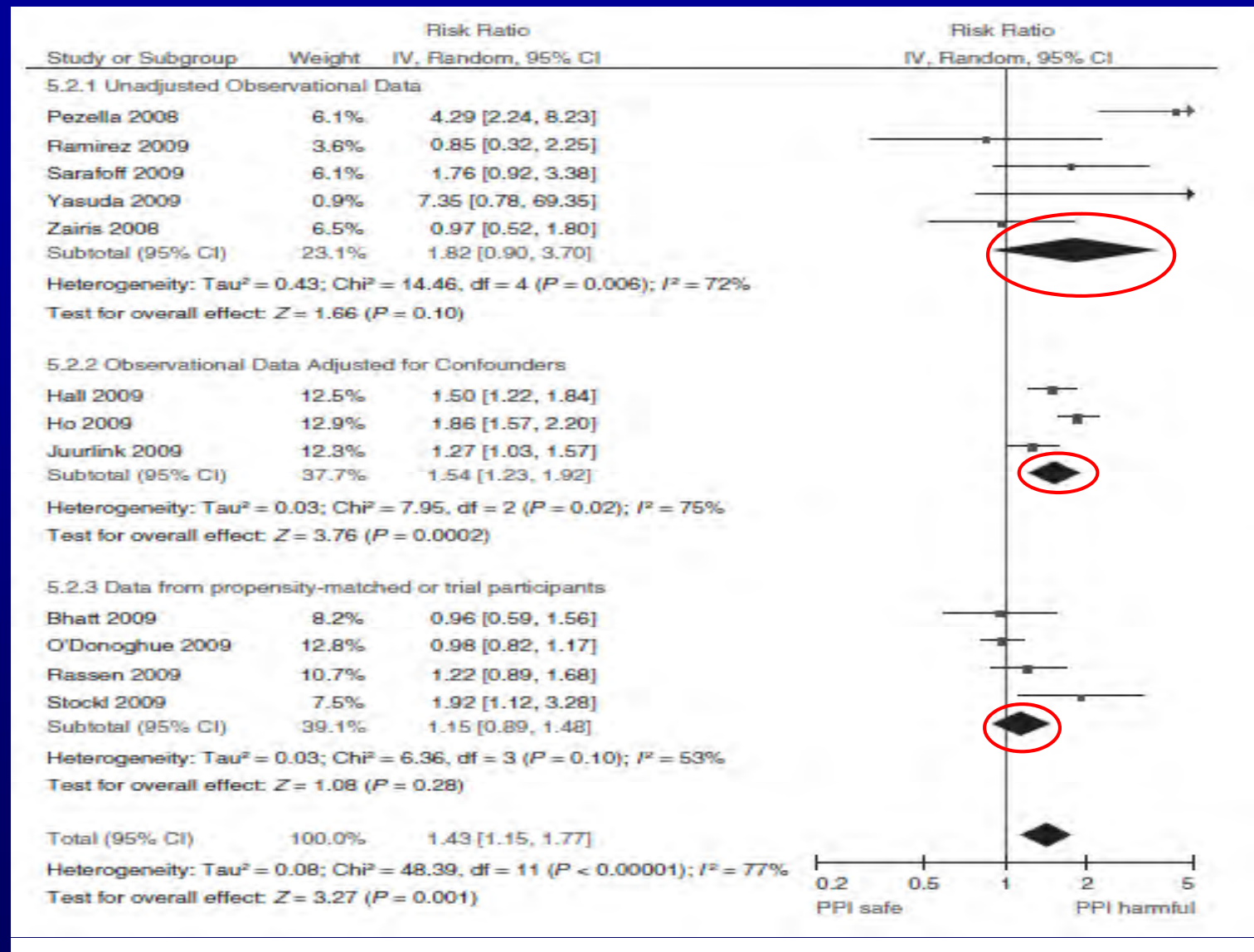
Bhatt et al. 2009

**0.50 [0.37, 0.69]**

P < 0.0001



# Meta-analysis of MI/ACS with clopidogrel and PPIs use

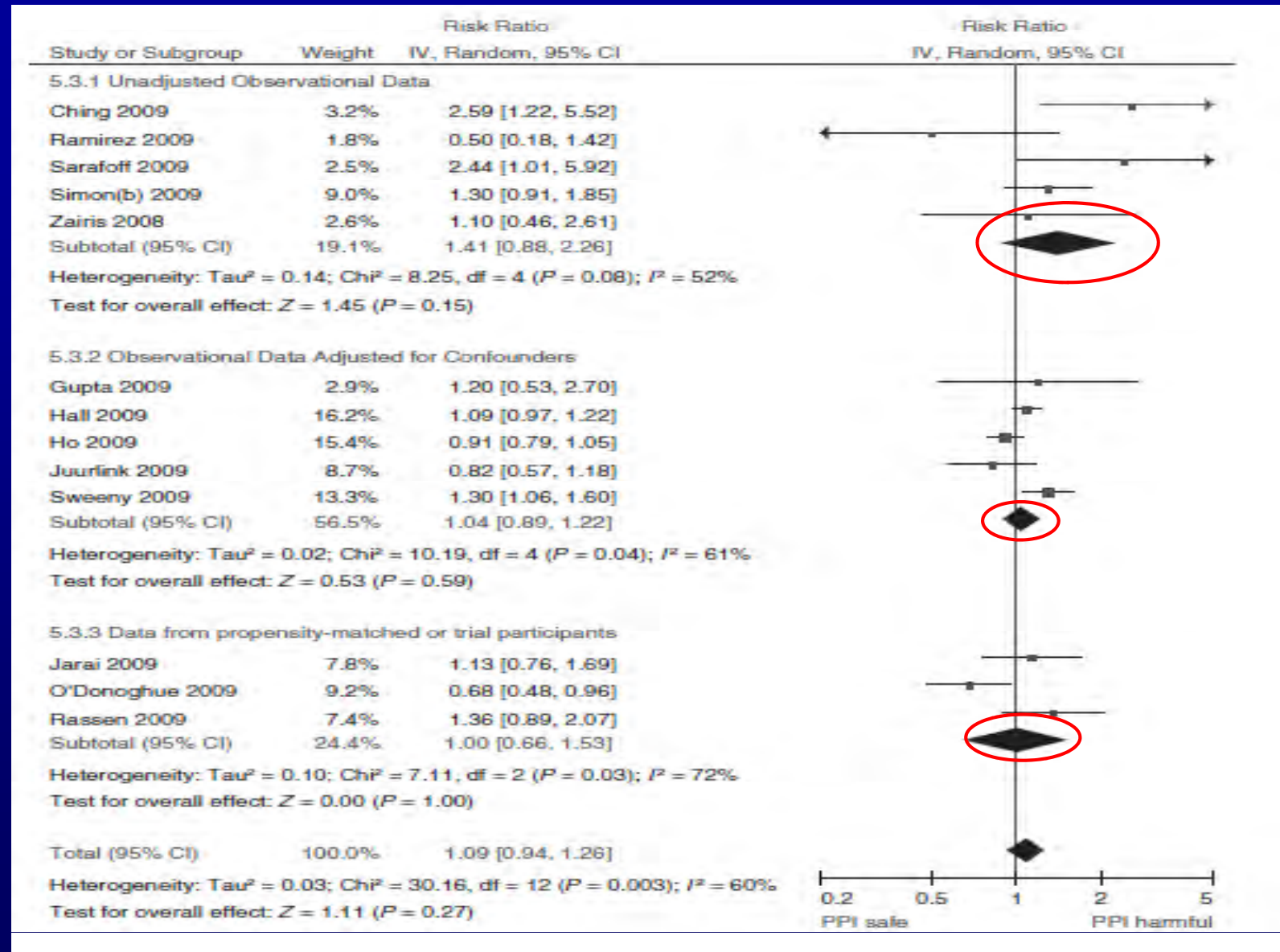


Kwok CS, Loke YK Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2010, 31: 810–823





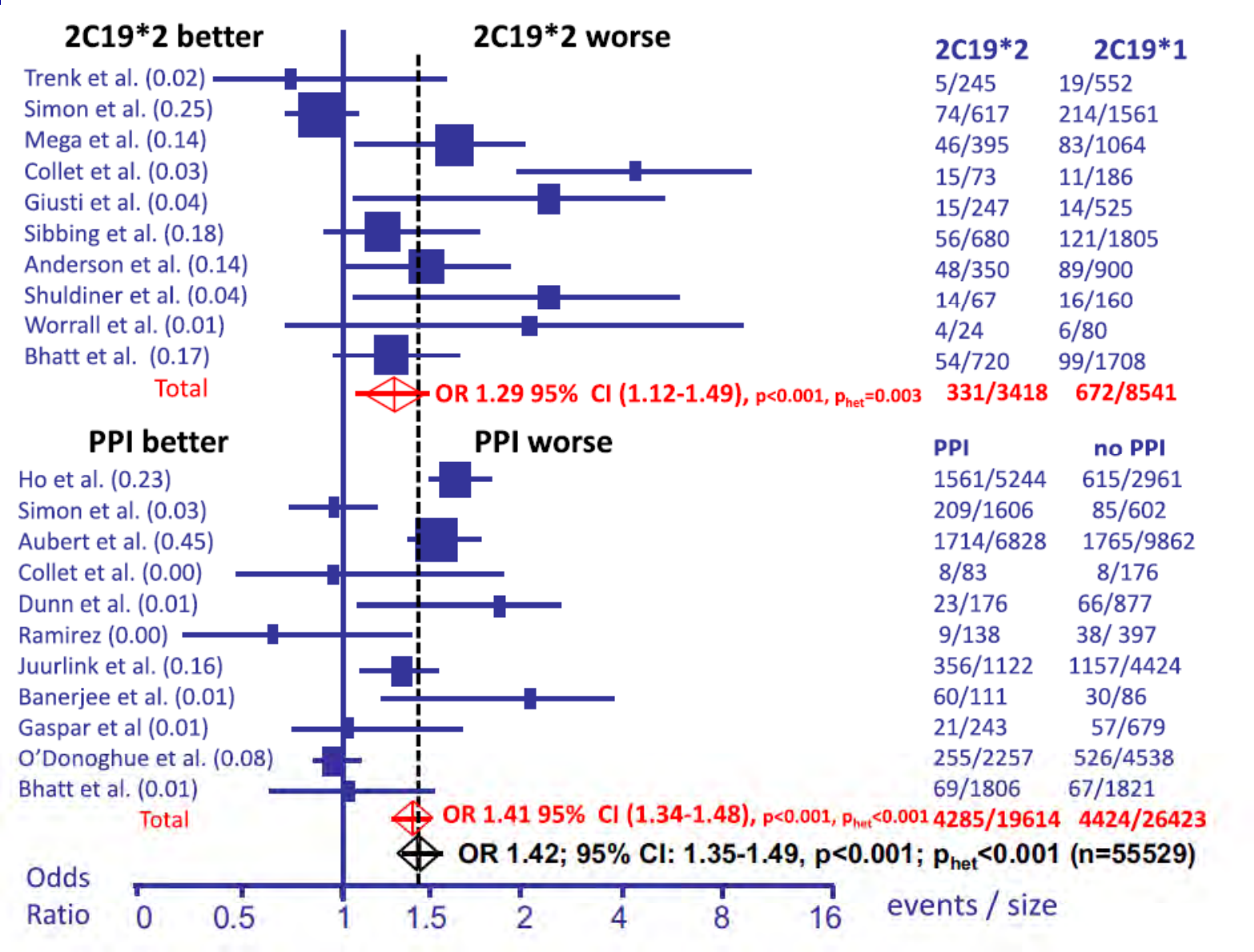
# Meta-analysis of Death with clopidogrel and PPIs use



Kwok CS, Loke YK Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2010, 31: 810–823

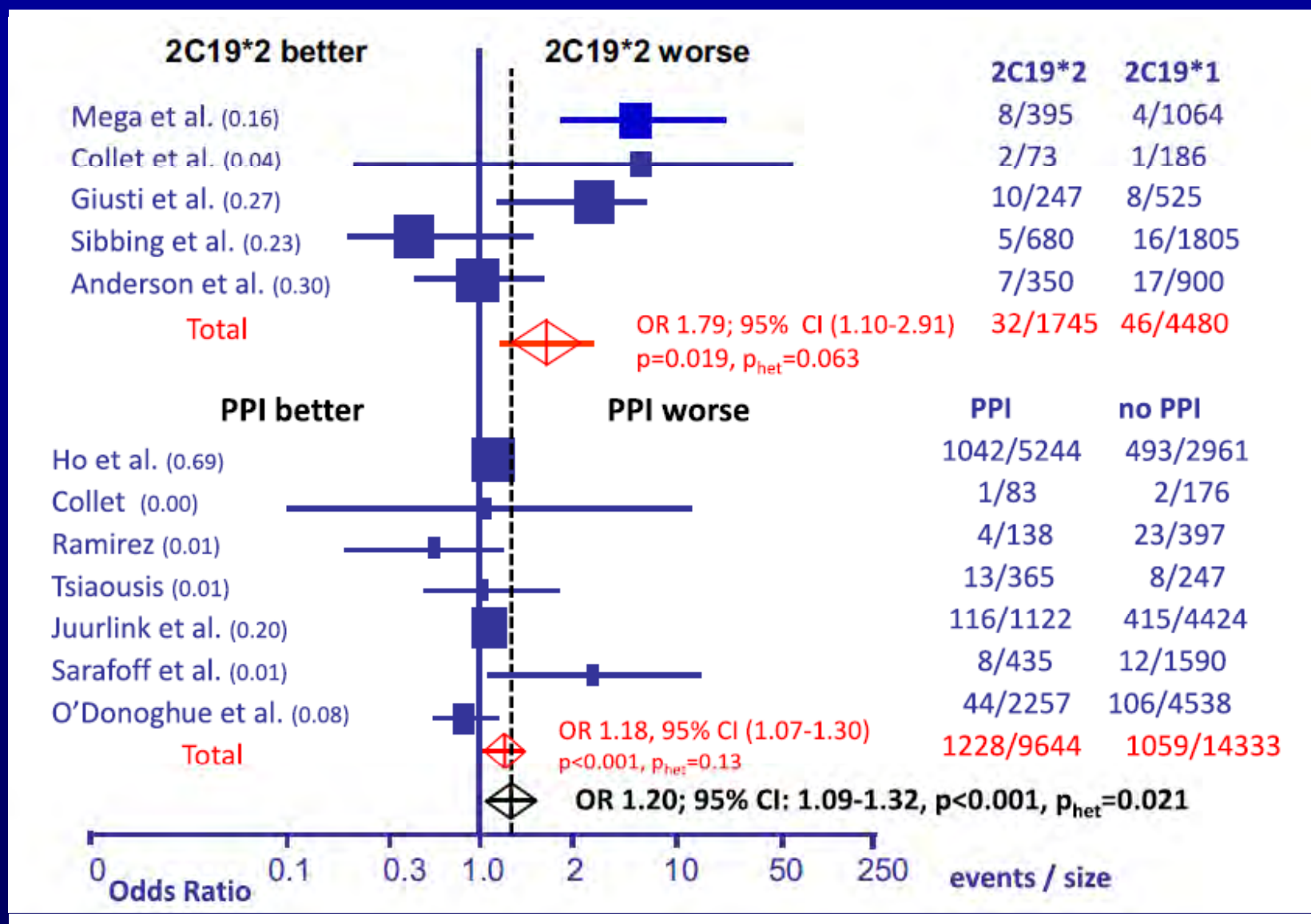


# CV Risk According to CP450 2C19\*2 Loss-of-Function Allele or PPI+ A Systematic Meta-Analysis



Hulot JS et al. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 2010;56:134

# ORs for Death According to CYP2C19\*2 Allele and PPI Use



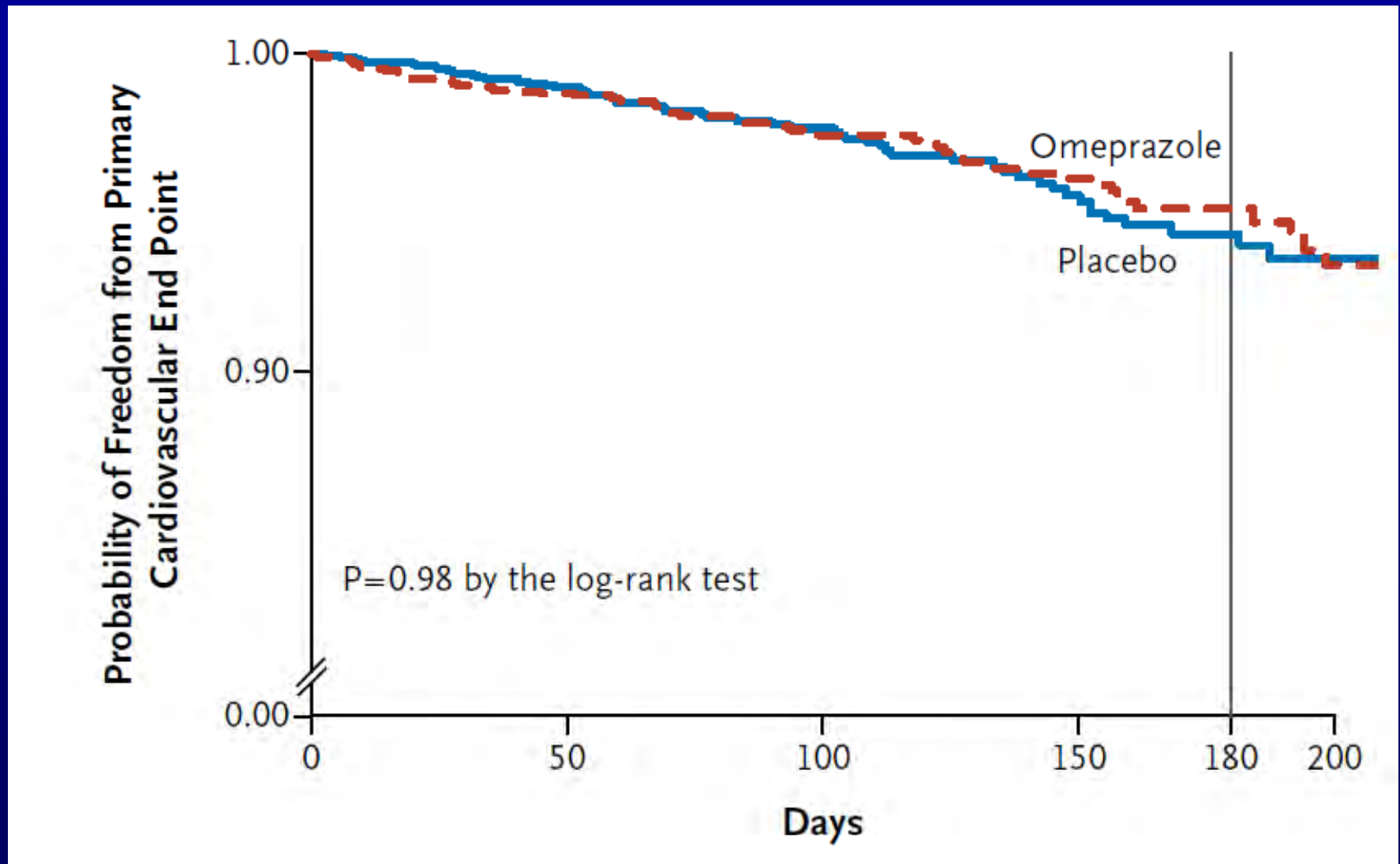
# Where is then evidence of clopidogrel/PPIs interaction?

- ✓ Ex-vivo studies
- ✓ Observational studies
- ✓ Metanalyses
- ✓ Randomized studies



# The COGENT Trail: Survival Curves for PPI Treated vs Placebo

## Primary Cardiovascular Events



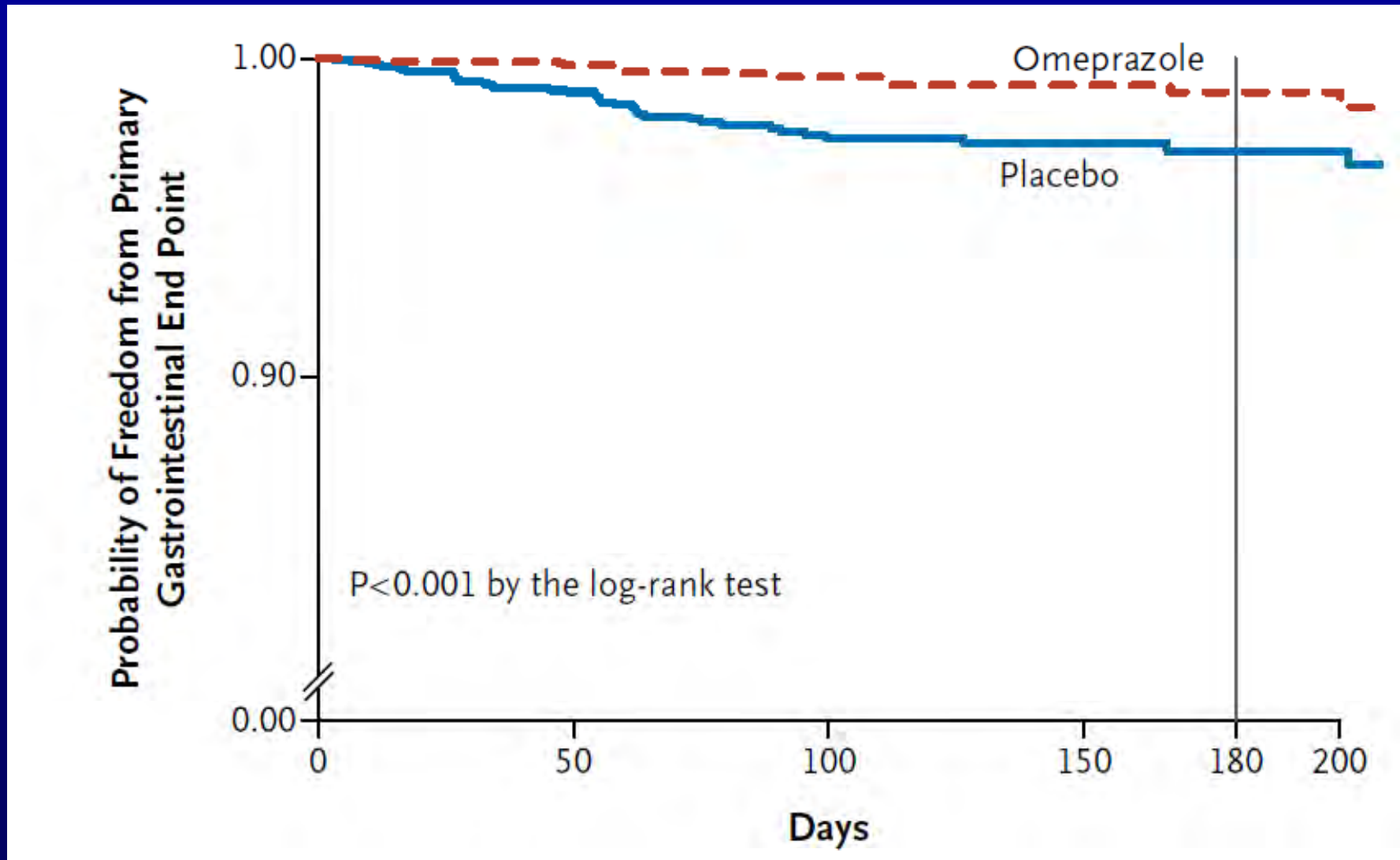
*Bhatt DL et al. New Engl J Med Online October 6 2010*





# The COGENT Trial: Survival Curves for PPI Treated vs Placebo

## Primary Gastrointestinal Events



*Bhatt DL et al. New Engl J Med Online October 6 2010*





# Variability in Clopidogrel Response

## What Response Might a Clinician Adopt?

- Adherence to existing evidence-based guidelines
- Careful clinical judgement, including weighing the risks and benefits
- Reasonable to modify clopidogrel dose or use alternative therapies in high-risk pts (high-risk PCIs or adverse events on clopidogrel)
- PPI-clopidogrel interaction: mostly a PK/PD issue with less certainty around clinical outcomes. For the majority of pts, the interaction likely poses no serious threat

