

Biological effects of ticagrelor over clopidogrel in patients with stable coronary artery disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Summary

Patients with SCAD and concomitant COPD are at high risk of cardiovascular adverse events, due to chronic inflammation, responsible of endothelial dysfunction, oxidative stress and heightened platelet reactivity (PR). The objective of this randomised clinical trial was to test if ticagrelor is superior to clopidogrel in improving endothelial function in patients with stable coronary artery disease (SCAD) and concomitant chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Forty-six patients with SCAD and COPD undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) were randomly assigned to receive clopidogrel (n=23) or ticagrelor (n=23) on top of standard therapy with aspirin. The following parameters were assessed at baseline and after 1 month: i) rate of apoptosis and ii) nitric oxide (NO) levels in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs), iii) levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in peripheral blood mononuclear cell, iv) 29 cytokines/chemokines, v) on-treatment PR. The primary endpoint of the study was the 1-month rate

of HUVECs apoptosis. The rate of apoptosis after 1 month was significantly lower in patients treated with ticagrelor ($7.4 \pm 1.3\%$ vs $9.3 \pm 1.5\%$, $p < 0.001$), satisfying the pre-specified primary endpoint. In the ticagrelor arm, levels of NO were higher (10.1 ± 2.2 AU vs 8.5 ± 2.6 AU, $p = 0.03$) while those of ROS (4 ± 1.8 AU vs 5.7 ± 2.8 AU, $p = 0.02$) and P2Y₁₂ reactivity units (52 ± 70 PRU vs 155 ± 62 PRU, $p < 0.001$) were lower. There were no differences in cytokines/chemokines levels and aspirin reactivity units between groups. In patients with SCAD and COPD undergoing PCI, ticagrelor, as compared to clopidogrel is superior in improving surrogate markers of endothelial function and on-treatment PR (ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT02519608).

Keywords

Ticagrelor, clopidogrel, endothelial function, stable coronary artery disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Introduction

Patients with stable coronary artery disease (SCAD) and concomitant chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) show a poor prognosis as compared to those without COPD (1–5). They have higher long-term rates of death, reinfarction and stroke (1–5). It has been suggested that the chronic inflammatory status related to COPD plays a key role, inducing a worsening in arterial stiffness, endothelial dysfunction, platelet reactivity (PR) and atheroma burden (2, 6).

Ticagrelor, a newer P2Y₁₂ inhibitor, exerts a more powerful platelet inhibition as compared to clopidogrel (7, 8). In addition, recent evidences suggested that ticagrelor may have additional P2Y₁₂-independent biological effects promoting endothelial function homeostasis (7–9). Whether this is present and confirmed also in patients with SCAD and COPD undergoing PCI is unknown.

Thus, the hypothesis of our study was to evaluate whether ticagrelor was superior to clopidogrel in preserving endothelial function and in reducing inflammation and on-treatment PR in this class of patients.

Material and methods

Study design

The comparison between ticagrelor and clopidogrel effect on endothelial, platelet and inflammation parameters in patients with stable coronary artery disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (NATHAN-NEVER) is an investigator-initiated, prospective, single-centre, randomised, open-label phase II trial involving consecutive SCAD patients with concomitant COPD referred to our Cardiovascular Centre between September 2015 and June 2016 (► Figure 1). The protocol has been approved by the corresponding Ethics Authority (Comitato Etico Unico della Provincia di Ferrara). All patients gave their written informed consent. The study is registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov with the identifier NCT02519608.

Study population

Inclusion criteria were: i) age >18 years; ii) ability to provide informed written consent; iii) SCAD diagnosis requiring coronary artery angiography (CAA) and PCI; iv) COPD diagnosis confirmed by spirometry (stable phase in the last 3 months). SCAD diagnosis and clinical indication to CAA was based according to current guidelines criteria (1). Briefly, we included patients with stable angina pectoris requiring CAA because symptoms were present despite optimal medical treatment or because of the presence of high risk of event after risk stratification (1). The diagnosis of COPD was based on spirometry data according to international guidelines and in particular by the presence of not fully reversible airflow limitation defined as a ratio between forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio <0.7 after the administration of a bronchodilator (3). An independent blinded reviewer (MC) analysed spirometry and documentation available to confirm COPD diagnosis and to adjudicate severity of airflow limitation based on post-bronchodilator FEV1 (from mild to very severe) (3). Main exclusion criteria were: i) prior administration of P2Y₁₂ inhibitor (clopidogrel, ticlopidine, prasugrel, ticagrelor) or of anticoagulant drugs (e.g. warfarin); ii) known intolerance to clopidogrel or ticagrelor; iii) prior intracranial haemorrhage; iv) cerebrovascular accident and/or active major bleeding and/or major surgery within the last 30 days and v) other known inflammatory chronic disorders. A fully detailed list of inclusion and exclusion criteria is reported in the Suppl. Material (available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Randomisation and interventions

Forty-six patients were enrolled and randomly assigned to receive, on top of aspirin, clopidogrel or ticagrelor. The P2Y₁₂ inhibitors were administered at the doses currently approved for the daily clinical practice (clopidogrel: 600 mg loading dose + 75 mg daily; ticagrelor: 180 mg loading dose + 90 mg twice daily). The dual antiplatelet treatment was recommended for at least six months, preferably 12 months. Randomisation was performed by an inde-

pendent study coordinator via sealed envelopes. To minimise potential confounding effect, randomisation was stratified according to the presence of diabetes (yes vs no) and COPD severity (mild vs moderate vs severe vs very severe). Treatment adherence was assessed by the self-report of the number of missed doses of the study drug per week. PCI procedure and stent implantation (second generation drug-eluting stent) were performed according to standard techniques and institutional protocols (10–12). The remaining cardiovascular treatment was based according to current guidelines; drugs were titrated before PCI and any change between PCI and 1-month visit was strongly discouraged.

Blood samples

Venous blood samples were collected at baseline (before PCI and study drug administration) and at the 1-month visit from an antecubital vein using a 21-gauge needle. The first 2–4 ml of blood was discarded. All patients underwent blood sampling in the early morning (8.00 AM – 10.00 AM), after at least 30 minutes of rest and 2 hours (h) of fasting. Of note, the 1-month blood sample was collected 12 h after the last maintenance dose of ticagrelor and 24 h after the last dose of clopidogrel.

Endothelial function analysis

Endothelial function was evaluated with three different parameters. Firstly, we assessed the rate of apoptosis in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) after 48-hour incubation with 20% serum from patients (13, 14). The rate of apoptosis was determined by flow cytometry, defining the number of annexin V and propidium iodide positive cells (13, 14). Apoptosis rate was expressed as percentage (%) of positive cells as compared to the total number of cells (13, 14). Secondly, we evaluated nitric oxide (NO) levels in HUVECs treated with patient's serum (15). Finally, we determined the intracellular levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) isolated from patients (16). Both NO and ROS levels were expressed as arbitrary units (AU). ► Figure 2 shows a graphic representation of all the tests performed in two representative patients. The detailed description of the assays is available in the Suppl. Material (available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Inflammation parameters

Twenty-nine human cytokines/chemokines levels were determined in all patients with a bead-based multiplex immunoassay. A detailed description of the assays is reported in the Suppl. Material (available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Platelet function analysis

On-treatment PR was assessed by the VerifyNow™ system (Accumetrics, San Diego, CA, USA), using specific assays to test aspirin (VerifyNow Aspirin™) and P2Y₁₂ inhibitors (VerifyNow P2Y₁₂™) (17, 18). The results were expressed as aspirin reaction unit (ARU)

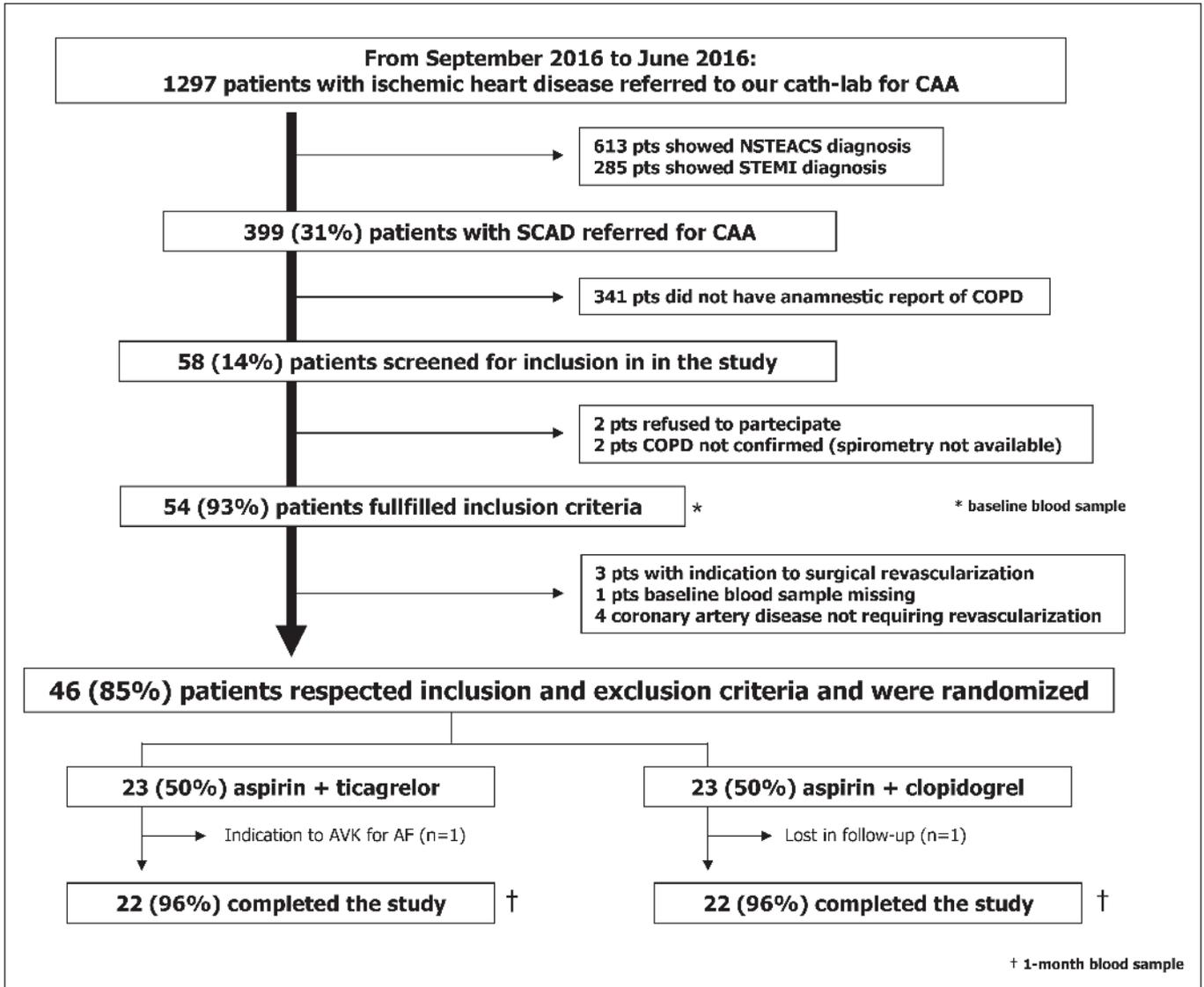


Figure 1: Study flow diagram. CAA: coronary artery angiography. NSTEMACS: not ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome. STEMI: ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. SCAD: stable coronary artery disease. COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. AVK: antagonist vitamin K. AF: atrial fibrillation.

and P2Y₁₂ reaction units (PRU), respectively (17, 18). As previously established (19), we defined high on-treatment PR in presence of 1-month PRU value >208.

Endpoints of the study

The primary endpoint of the study was 1-month rate of apoptosis in HUVECs. Secondary endpoints included 1-month levels of: i) NO in HUVECs; ii) intracellular ROS in PBMC; iii) cytokines/chemokines in serum; iv) PRU and ARU. Safety endpoints were the 1-month occurrence of ischaemic and bleeding adverse events (according to the Academic Research Consortium and Bleeding Academic Research Consortium classification) (20, 21).

Statistical analysis

According to previous studies (13, 14), we hypothesised a baseline rate of apoptosis in HUVECs of 10–11% with a standard deviation (SD) of 2.5%. We arbitrarily assume that ticagrelor would decrease the rate of apoptosis by 20% vs clopidogrel, therefore at least 20 patients per group were required for 80% power and a two-sided α -value of 0.05. Continuous variables with normal distribution were expressed as means \pm SD. Continuous variables with a non-normal distribution were expressed as median and interquartile range. Normal distribution of the variables was tested with the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. The variables normally distributed were compared by t-test and one-way ANOVA; otherwise the Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used. Categorical

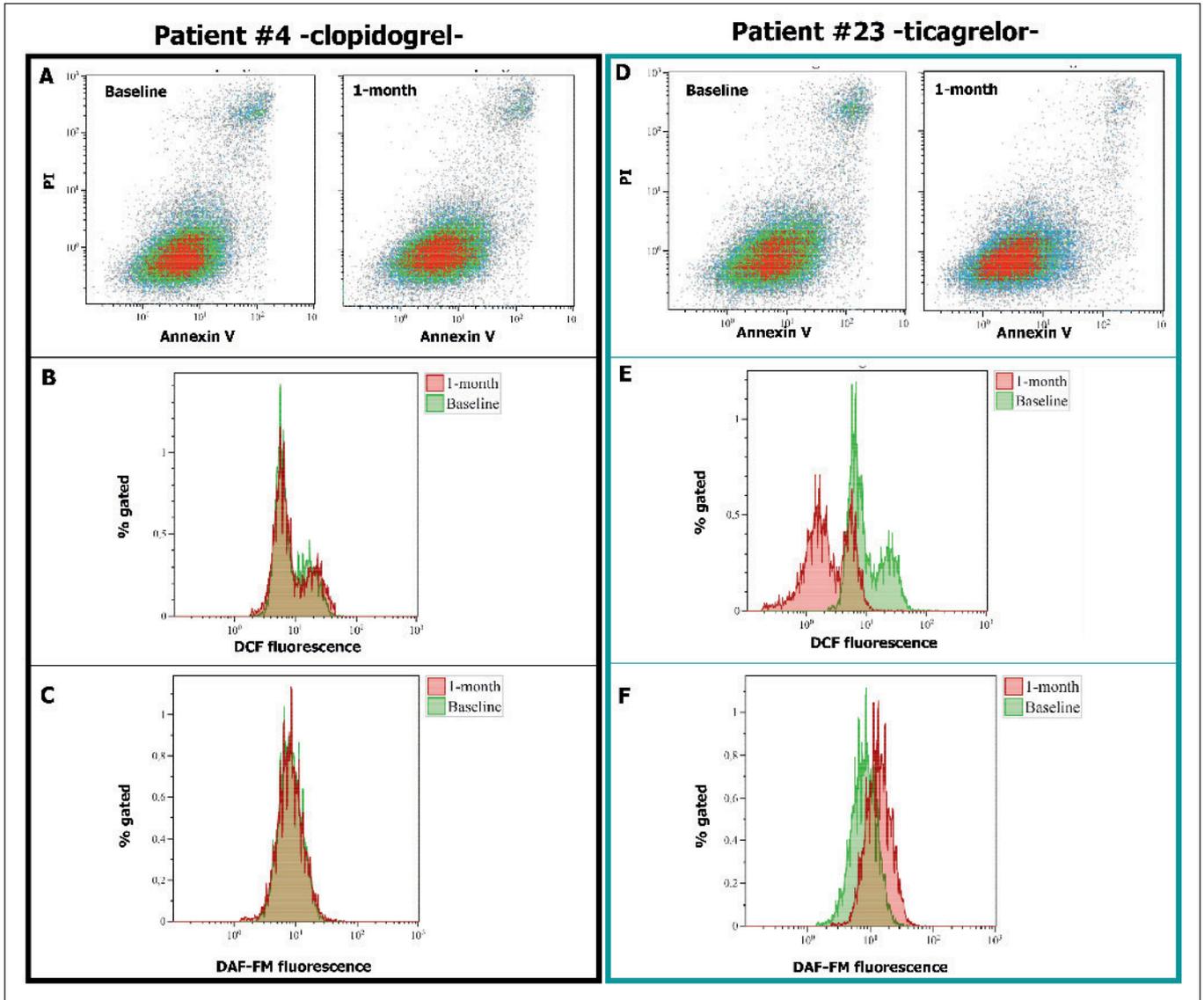


Figure 2: Schematic representation of endothelial function assays in two patients. We reported the endothelial function assays of patient #4 (randomised to clopidogrel) and of patient #23 (randomised to ticagrelor) both at baseline and after 1 month. A and D) Rate of apoptosis. B and E) ROS

generation. C and F) NO levels. Of note, in Figures B, C, E and F baseline sample is pink, 1-month sample is green and the overlap zone is brown. PI: propidium iodide. DCF: 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate. DAF-FM: 4-amino-5-methylamino-2',7'-difluorofluorescein diacetate.

variables were summarised in terms of numbers and percentages and were compared by using the two-sided Fisher's exact test. Correlation of continuous data was performed using Pearson or Spearman correlation, as appropriate. For all comparisons, a p-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. When appropriate, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. All analyses were performed with STATISTICA 8 (Statsoft Inc, Tulsa, OK, USA).

Results

► Table 1 shows baseline characteristics of the enrolled patients. They were all Caucasian with mean age of 68 ± 9 years. Fifteen

(32%) of the 46 patients were diabetic. Smoking history was present in all patients, 11 (24%) were current smokers. PCI procedure and stent implantation was successful in all patients. As showed in ► Figure 1, 23 (50%) patients were assigned to clopidogrel, whereas 23 (50%) to ticagrelor. Cardiovascular risk factors, severity of airways obstruction, cardiovascular and respiratory therapy did not significantly differ between groups.

Primary outcome

At baseline, rate of apoptosis was $10.2 \pm 2\%$ and it did not differ between clopidogrel vs ticagrelor group ($p=0.6$) (► Table 2). On the contrary, after 1 month of treatment the rate of apoptosis in the

Table 1: Characteristics of the study population.

	Clopidogrel (n=23)	Ticagrelor (n=23)	P-value
Age, (years)	67 ± 8	69 ± 9	0.4
Male sex, no. (%)	19 (83)	20 (87)	0.5
BMI, (Kg/m ²)	28 ± 5	28 ± 3	0.8
Diabetes, no. (%)	7 (30)	8 (35)	0.6
Hypertension, no. (%)	20 (87)	18 (78)	0.3
Hyperlipidaemia, no. (%)	17 (74)	15 (65)	0.4
Current smoker, no. (%)	6 (26)	5 (22)	0.4
from years	43 ± 10	42 ± 11	0.6
Previous smoker, no. (%)	17 (74)	18 (78)	0.4
stopped from years	10 ± 8	11 ± 9	0.7
smoked for years	31 ± 10	32 ± 13	0.8
pack/years	42 [26–50]	40 [20–58]	0.3
Prior MI, no. (%)	5 (22)	4 (17)	0.8
Prior PCI, no. (%)	6 (26)	6 (26)	0.9
Prior CABG, no. (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.9
Laboratory data at baseline			
White blood cells, (U/μl)	8 ± 1	8 ± 2	0.4
Haemoglobin, (g/dl)	13 ± 1	13 ± 1	0.6
Platelets (U/μl)	207 ± 64	204 ± 60	0.9
Creatinine clearance, (ml/min)	75 ± 8	70 ± 10	0.3
LVEF (%)	53 ± 8	54 ± 9	0.5
COPD			
Years from diagnosis, (years)	11 ± 5	11 ± 6	0.9
Mild AO no. (%)	10 (43)	11 (48)	0.9
Moderate AO no. (%)	12 (52)	11 (48)	0.9
Severe AO no. (%)	1 (4)	1 (4)	0.9
Very severe AO no. (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.9
Cardiovascular therapy, no. (%)			
Aspirin	23 (100)	23 (100)	0.9
Beta-blocker	17 (74)	17 (74)	0.9
ACE inhibitor/ARB	21 (91)	20 (87)	0.9
Statin	23 (100)	23 (100)	0.9
Calcium channel blockers	8 (35)	9 (39)	0.7
Nitrates	3 (13)	3 (13)	0.9
Proton pump inhibitor *	8 (35)	9 (39)	0.7
Respiratory therapy, no. (%)			
Inhaled corticosteroids	4 (17)	5 (22)	0.9
Short-acting beta2 agonist	8 (35)	7 (30)	0.9
Long-acting beta2 agonist	6 (26)	8 (35)	0.9
Long-acting muscarinic antagonist	9 (39)	8 (35)	0.9

BMI: body mass index. MI: myocardial infarction. PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention. CABG: coronary artery bypass graft. LVEF: left ventricle ejection fraction. COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. AO: airways obstruction. ACE: angiotensin converting enzyme. ARB: angiotensin II receptor blocker. *: pantoprazole was the only proton pump inhibitor administered.

Table 2: Principal endpoints of the study.

	Clopidogrel (n=23)	Ticagrelor (n=23)	p1	p2	p3
Primary endpoint					
Baseline apoptosis rate, (%)	10.3 ± 2	10.1 ± 2	0.6	0.09	0.0001
1-month apoptosis rate, (%)	9.3 ± 1.5	7.4 ± 1.3	<0.001		
Secondary endpoints					
Baseline NO, (AU)	8.5 ± 1.4	8.7 ± 1.8	0.7	0.8	0.03
1-month NO, (AU)	8.5 ± 2.6	10.1 ± 2.2	0.03		
Baseline ROS, (AU)	6.2 ± 3.4	6.1 ± 2.5	0.9	0.5	0.002
1-month ROS, (AU)	5.7 ± 2.8	4 ± 1.8	0.02		
Baseline aspirin reactivity units, (ARU)	447 ± 58	450 ± 52	0.8	0.3	0.01
1-month aspirin reactivity units, (ARU)	426 ± 69	402 ± 75	0.5		
Baseline P2Y12 reactivity units, (PRU)	235±38	240±45	0.6	<0.001	<0.001
1-month P2Y12 reactivity units, (PRU)	155±62	52±70	<0.001		

p1: for the comparison clopidogrel vs ticagrelor. p2: for the comparison clopidogrel baseline vs clopidogrel 1-month. p3: for the comparison ticagrelor baseline vs ticagrelor 1-month. NO: nitric oxide. ROS: reactive oxygen species. AU: arbitrary units.

ticagrelor group was significantly lower compared with the clopidogrel group ($7.4 \pm 1.3\%$ vs $9.3 \pm 1.5\%$, $p < 0.001$, respectively), satisfying our pre-specified primary endpoint (► Table 2, ► Figure 3).

Secondary outcomes

Nitric oxide

Baseline NO levels did not differ between ticagrelor and clopidogrel group (► Table 2). In the ticagrelor arm, but not in the clopi-

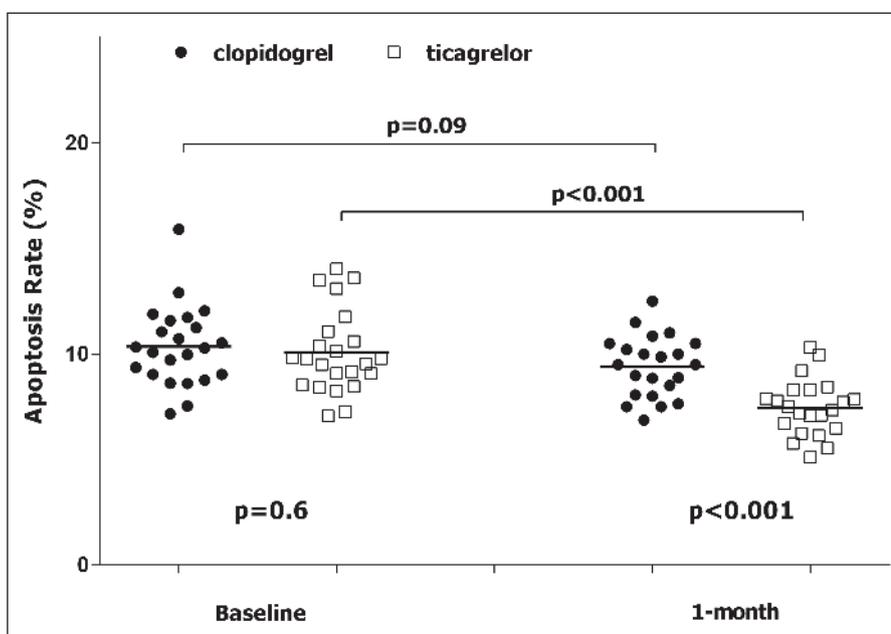


Figure 3: Apoptosis rate. Apoptosis is expressed as percentage of Annexin V positive cells on the total number of cells. Black circle: patient randomised to clopidogrel. White square: patient randomised to ticagrelor.

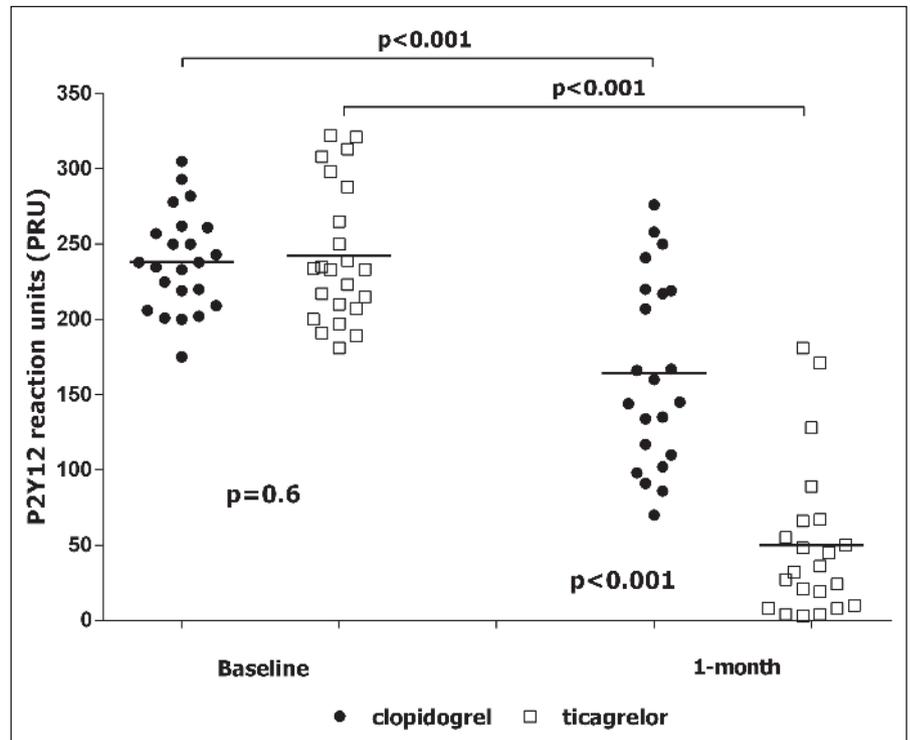


Figure 4: P2Y₁₂ reaction units. Black circle: patient randomised to clopidogrel. White square: patient randomised to ticagrelor.

dogrel arm, NO levels significantly increased from baseline to 1 month ($p=0.03$) (► Table 2). Consecutively, 1-month NO levels in the ticagrelor arm were significantly higher as compared to those of the clopidogrel arm (10.1 ± 2.2 AU vs 8.5 ± 2.6 AU, $p=0.03$) (► Table 2). At 1 month, the rate of apoptosis and NO levels were inversely related ($r=-0.52$, $r^2=0.27$, $p=0.0003$). Similar findings were observed considering the change from baseline to 1 month of the rate of apoptosis and of NO levels ($r=-0.53$, $r^2=0.29$, $p=0.0002$). After stratification in tertiles of 1-month rate of apoptosis, we observed a significant decrease in NO values from the lowest to the highest tertiles (p for trend 0.004, Suppl. Figure 1, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Radical oxygen species

As for NO, ROS levels did not differ between groups at baseline, but after 1 month ROS levels significantly decreased only in the ticagrelor group ($p=0.02$) (► Table 2). 1-month ROS levels were lower in the ticagrelor arm as compared to clopidogrel one (4 ± 1.8 AU vs 5.7 ± 2.8 AU, $p=0.02$) (► Table 2). At 1 month, the rate of apoptosis and ROS levels were directly related ($r=0.34$, $r^2=0.12$, $p=0.02$). The change from baseline to 1 month of rate of apoptosis and ROS levels confirmed the relationship ($r=0.51$, $r^2=0.26$, $p=0.0004$). ROS levels increased significantly across tertiles of 1-month rate of apoptosis (p for trend 0.009, Suppl. Figure 2, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Cytokines/chemokines

Serum levels of cytokines/chemokines did not differ between groups at baseline and after 1 month. The 1-month treatment with ticagrelor or clopidogrel did not influence their values. The details of the 29 cytokines/chemokines measured are reported in Suppl. Table 1 (available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Aspirin and P2Y₁₂ reactivity unit

As expected, baseline values of ARU and PRU did not differ between groups (► Table 2). Randomisation to clopidogrel or ticagrelor did not influence 1-month ARU values (447 ± 58 ARU vs 450 ± 52 ARU, $p=0.5$, respectively). On the contrary, after 1 month, values of PRU were significantly lower in the ticagrelor group as compared to the clopidogrel arm (57 ± 70 PRU vs 148 ± 62 PRU, $p<0.001$, respectively) (► Table 2, ► Figure 4). Overall, we identified eight (17%) patients with high on-treatment PR. They were all in the arm randomised to clopidogrel (35% vs 0%, $p=0.01$). Suppl. Table 2 (available online at www.thrombosis-online.com) reported the correlation between PRU, rate of apoptosis, NO and ROS values. We did not find any significant correlation neither at baseline nor at 1 month (see Suppl. Table 2, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com).

Safety and tolerability

No serious adverse events were reported. One patient of the clopidogrel arm refused to repeat the blood sample at the 1-month visit.

Due to the occurrence of atrial fibrillation and to the need of anti-coagulant therapy, one patient of the ticagrelor arm discontinued the study treatment (► Figure 1). Finally, shortness of breath was reported in two (8%) out of 23 patients treated with ticagrelor, without the need to drug discontinuation.

Discussion

The main finding of our study is that 1-month treatment with ticagrelor, compared with clopidogrel, significantly improves endothelial function and on-treatment PR of patients with SCAD and COPD undergoing successful PCI and stent implantation.

The strengths and novelties of this report are the translational approach of the hypothesis and the particular features of the study population.

Indeed, COPD is a high-risk comorbidity for patients with SCAD. From a clinical point of view, COPD is associated with a higher risk of recurrent ischaemic events and of all-cause mortality, independently from clinical presentation, interventional treatment, cardiovascular pharmacotherapy, COPD diagnosis (clinical vs spirometry) and respiratory treatment (2, 5, 22–24). From a pathophysiological point of view, COPD is associated with a chronic inflammation, endothelial dysfunction and persistently higher oxidative stress and platelet reactivity (2, 6). Thus, we may speculate that patients with concomitant SCAD and COPD have both a “clinical” and “biological” profile that may benefit from ticagrelor administration.

What is known about this topic?

- Patients with stable coronary artery disease (SCAD) and concomitant chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are at higher adverse cardiovascular events as compared to those without COPD.
- The negative prognostic effect is due to chronic inflammation status associated with COPD, responsible of endothelial dysfunction, oxidative stress and heightened platelet reactivity.
- Preliminary evidences suggested that ticagrelor may have additional P2Y₁₂-independent biological effects promoting endothelial function homeostasis

What does this paper add?

- This is the first study assessing the potential ticagrelor benefit in patients at higher risk not for the cardiac condition (SCAD vs acute coronary syndrome), but for the comorbidity (COPD).
- This is the first randomised clinical trial showing that ticagrelor exerts a higher improvement of the endothelial function as well as of the on-treatment platelet reactivity as compared to clopidogrel.
- Future studies will test if the observed biological benefit could be translated in an advantage for the reduction of the risk of clinical events in patients with SCAD and concomitant COPD undergoing PCI.

Ticagrelor, when compared to clopidogrel, significantly reduced the primary efficacy endpoint of death from vascular causes, myocardial infarction and stroke in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) (25). Surprisingly, ticagrelor also reduced cardiovascular mortality, an effect never seen with the other P2Y₁₂ inhibitors, suggesting an additional benefit independently by P2Y₁₂ inhibition (9, 26). Ticagrelor inhibits adenosine cell uptake (Suppl. Figure 3, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com) (7, 9, 26) and it induces adenosine triphosphate (ATP) release from human red blood cells (Suppl. Figure 3, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com) (7). The result is circulating plasma levels of adenosine high enough to exert several biological effects including vasodilation by nitric oxide -dependent and -independent pathways and inhibition of neutrophil trafficking, granule release, production of ROS and inflammatory mediators (Suppl. Figure 3, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com) (7). Furthermore, ticagrelor inhibits the adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-induced vasoconstriction mediated by P2Y₁₂ receptors in vascular smooth muscle cells (Suppl. Figure 3, available online at www.thrombosis-online.com) (7).

These clinical and biological findings were the background for the NATHAN NEVER study.

We focus our attention on a peculiar study population, where ticagrelor P2Y₁₂-independent effects may be amplified and widely beneficial. The ability by antiplatelet agents to improve endothelial function is known (9, 27). Recently, Mangiacapra et al. showed that both ticagrelor and clopidogrel (150 mg maintenance dose) were able to modulate endothelial function in patients with SCAD and type 2 diabetes mellitus (28). Diabetic patients were selected because they are a well established subgroup of patients with heightened platelet reactivity and endothelial dysfunction, independently by cardiologic clinical presentation (28). In this setting, they found that ticagrelor is able to provide, besides a more profound platelet inhibition, a significant improvement in endothelial function and endothelium-independent brachial artery reactivity (28). Our study confirms and expands these findings. We showed that ticagrelor reduces endothelial apoptosis in patients with concomitant COPD and SCAD. The improvement in endothelial dysfunction was higher with ticagrelor as compared to clopidogrel and not strictly related to the extent of platelet inhibition. It is important to note that it was associated with concomitant improvement of NO generation and attenuation of ROS production, suggesting a preservation of endothelial function. These findings are important, because the reduction of the rate of endothelial apoptosis with either angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor or statin has been linked to a slowdown in the progression of atherosclerosis and, eventually, of cardiovascular events (29, 30).

Our protocol does not allow having information on the intimate mechanism of ticagrelor antiapoptotic effect. This effect could be related to adenosine, but we may not exclude the presence of other mechanisms not already identified. Of note, this seems to be mediated through mechanisms beyond the platelet inhibition (1-month PRU values did not correlate with the rate of apoptosis, NO and ROS generation) and other than inhibition of inflammation. We measured 29 different cytokines and chemo-

kines and after 1 month of treatment their values were unmodified. A previous study in ACS patients who received 4 weeks of treatment with aspirin plus either ticagrelor (90 mg twice daily or 180 mg twice daily) or clopidogrel (75 mg once daily) also failed to show an effect on inflammation (31). We are well aware that our study population is small and that the short-term treatment period may have been insufficient for optimal assessment of differences in inflammatory biomarkers. Nevertheless, it is similarly plausible that the difference in efficacy between ticagrelor and clopidogrel may be minimal or absent and that ticagrelor P2Y₁₂-independent effects may be mediated through mechanisms other than inhibition of inflammation.

As expected, ticagrelor induced a stronger inhibition of PR than clopidogrel. This effect is also relevant, being those with COPD a subgroup of patients with heightened PR (32). In our study population, all patients showing sub-optimal platelet inhibition were randomised to clopidogrel, whereas in the ticagrelor arm all patients showed an optimal platelet inhibition. This finding deserves special attention because high on-treatment PR remains an independent predictor of ischaemic adverse events, including cardiac death and myocardial infarction (33).

Study limitations

A major limitation of this study is the lack of adenosine determination in patient's serum. For this reason, we are not able to directly associate our findings to the ticagrelor-induced increase in adenosine levels. Secondly, we are well aware that endothelial function could be assessed with different techniques (e.g. flow-mediated dilation). We decided to use the rate of apoptosis in HU-VECs because this methodology has been validated in previous studies with reliable results and it is related to clinical outcome (13, 14). Thirdly, we decided to design a trial including only COPD patients with a randomisation 1: 1. Of note, a cross-over design or the enrolment of SCAD patients without COPD would be interesting to corroborate our findings. Nevertheless, this is only a small "proof-of-concept" hypothesis-generating study. We demonstrated a "biological" benefit from ticagrelor administration in patients with concomitant SCAD and COPD. If this "biological" effect will be translated in a "clinical" benefit is unknown and proper clinical trials in this population are needed. Similarly, we included SCAD patients and our findings could not be transferred to ACS patients with concomitant COPD.

Conclusions

Our study showed that, in patients with concomitant SCAD and COPD undergoing PCI, 1-month treatment with ticagrelor, as compared to clopidogrel, is associated with an improvement in the values of surrogate markers of endothelial function, besides a higher platelet inhibition.

Conflicts of interest

Gianluca Campo has received honoraria for lectures from AstraZeneca, Menarini, Abbott Vascular, Boston Scientific. Roberto Fer-

rari has received honoraria for lectures from Servier. The other Authors did not report disclosures.

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