

COMPARING FONDAPARINUX WITH ENOXAPARIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF NON-ST ELEVATION ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

Background

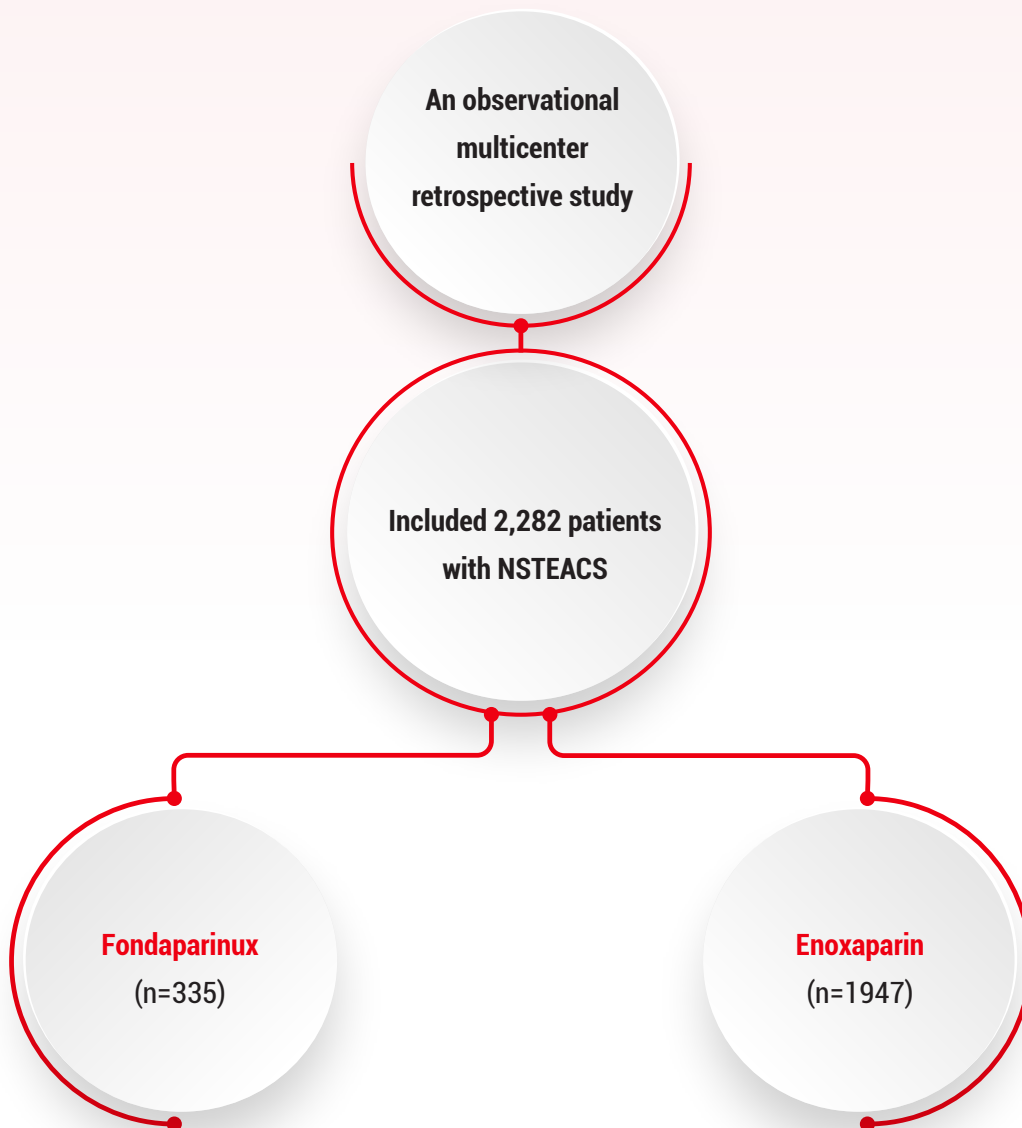
- ▶ The use of anticoagulant agents in Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) is important as they impact the reduction of events and mortality.
- ▶ Although, the choice for better anticoagulant therapy is still controversial in patients with ACS.
- ▶ In recent studies, fondaparinux is seen to be superior to enoxaparin in patients with Non-ST Elevation ACS (NSTEMI), particularly in terms of bleeding.

Objective

The goal of the study was to compare fondaparinux to enoxaparin in the in-hospital prognosis of Non-ST Elevation ACS.



Study details



Outcome measured

Primary outcome: In-hospital mortality.

Secondary outcome: Combined events (cardiogenic shock, myocardial infarction, death, ischemic stroke, and major bleeding).

Results

- ▶ Systemic arterial hypertension was the most prevalent risk factor in all cases (71%).
- ▶ The percutaneous coronary intervention was seen in -
 - **40.2% in the fondaparinux group**
 - **35.1% in the enoxaparin group**
- ▶ In terms of haemorrhagic complications, femoral artery pseudoaneurysm was the most common, followed by hemorrhagic stroke and high digestive bleeding associated with hemodynamic instability and/or a drop in haemoglobin <3.0 g/dL.
- ▶ The multivariate analysis comparing different in-hospital outcomes between the two groups is as seen in the table and figure.
- ▶ Significant differences were seen between the two groups in relation to combined events and bleeding. (Table)

Table: Multivariate analysis results comparing different in-hospital outcomes between the two groups

	Fondaparinux (%)	Enoxaparin (%)	Odds Ratio	p- value
Reinfarction	6.1	10.5	1.23	0.7
Cardiogenic shock	2.1	2.9	6.38	0.08
Bleeding	2.3	5.2	4.55	0.037
Stroke	1.1	0.6	2.49	0.376
Mortality	2.2	2.8	1.71	0.125
Combined events	13.8	22	2.93	0.007

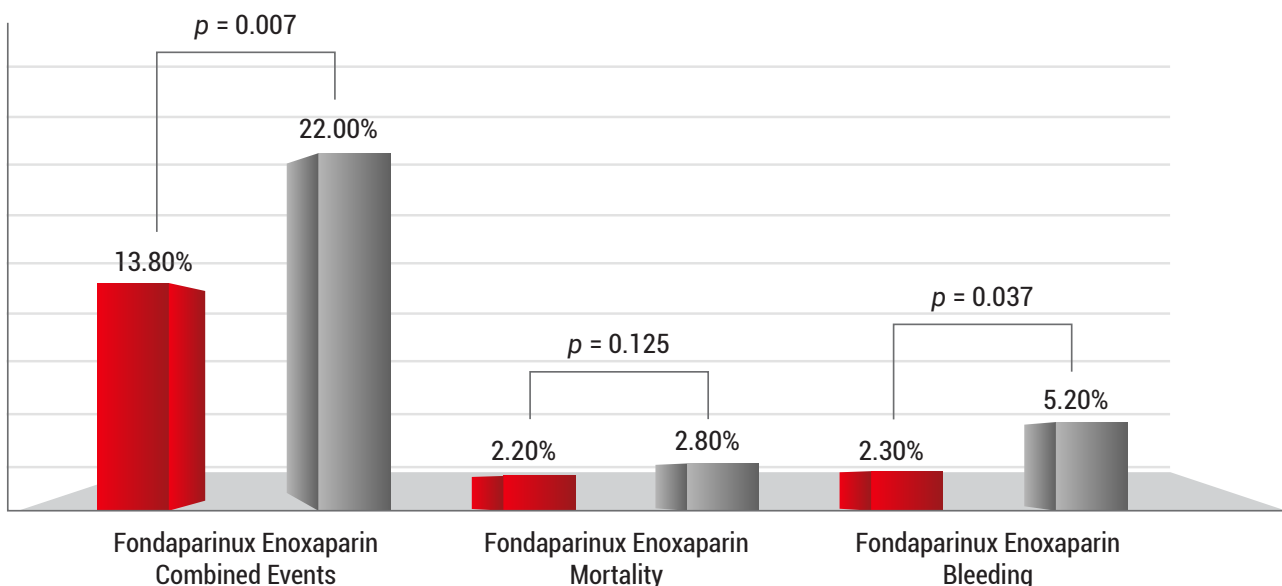


Figure: Comparative evaluation of mortality, combined events, and bleeding between the two groups

Conclusion

Fondaparinux was proved to be superior to enoxaparin with a significant reduction in combined events and bleeding.



Take home points

1

Similar results were observed in 2006 OASIS-5 study with respect to the primary outcome.

2

The main differentiator between fondaparinux and enoxaparin is the lower risk of bleeding associated with its use.

3

Smaller dose is amplified in terms of the anticoagulant effect because fondaparinux is a very specific and reversible factor Xa inhibitor.

4

Due to bleeding reduction and lesser rate of mortality from fondaparinux use, several studies have shown better cost-benefit.

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For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory.

Reference:

Soeiro AM, Silva PG, Roque EA, Bossa AS, César MC, Simões SA, et al. Fondaparinux versus Enoxaparin - Which is the Best Anticoagulant for Acute Coronary Syndrome? - Brazilian Registry Data. *Arq Bras Cardiol.* 2016 Sep;107(3):239-244.