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## Metabolism of ticagrelor in patients with acute coronary syndromes

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Ticagrelor is a state-of-the-art antiplatelet agent used for the treatment of patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS). Unlike remaining oral P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibitors ticagrelor does not require metabolic activation to exert its antiplatelet action. Still, ticagrelor is extensively metabolized by hepatic CYP3A enzymes, and AR-C124910XX is its only active metabolite. A post hoc analysis of patient-level (n = 117) pharmacokinetic data pooled from two prospective studies was performed to identify clinical characteristics affecting the degree of AR-C124910XX formation during the first six hours after 180 mg ticagrelor loading dose in the setting of ACS. Both linear and multiple regression analyses indicated that ACS patients presenting with ST-elevation myocardial infarction or suffering from diabetes mellitus are more likely to have decreased rate of ticagrelor metabolism during the acute phase of ACS. Administration of morphine during ACS was found to negatively influence transformation of ticagrelor into AR-C124910XX when assessed with linear regression analysis, but not with multiple regression analysis. On the other hand, smoking appears to increase the degree of ticagrelor transformation in ACS patients. Mechanisms underlying our findings and their clinical significance warrant further research.

Excessive platelet activation and aggregation play essential role in the pathophysiology of acute coronary syndromes (ACS), including acute myocardial infarction (AMI)<sup>1</sup>. Platelet inhibition with dual antiplatelet therapy, consisting of aspirin and one of P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibitors, is the mainstay of ACS treatment. Blockade of platelet P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptors is particularly important in ACS patients treated with percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI), as insufficient limitation of platelet activation increases the risk of thrombotic complications and death<sup>2</sup>.

Ticagrelor is a state-of-the-art antiplatelet agent used for the treatment of patients with ACS. According to both European and American guidelines, it is the first line of treatment in a wide spectrum of ACS patients, including patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and moderate-to-high-risk non-ST-elevation ACS (NSTEMI-ACS), regardless of initial treatment strategy and including those pretreated with clopidogrel<sup>3–6</sup>.

Ticagrelor is a potent, reversibly binding, noncompetitive, oral P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor antagonist<sup>7</sup>. It is characterized by linear pharmacokinetics, and unlike other available P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibitors administered orally, it does not necessitate metabolic activation to exert its antiplatelet action<sup>8</sup>. Still, ticagrelor is extensively metabolized by hepatic CYP3A enzymes. AR-C124910XX is the major of 10 identified ticagrelor metabolites and the only active one. Importantly, AR-C124910XX exerts at least as potent P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibition as the parent drug<sup>9</sup>.

In healthy volunteers and patients with stable coronary artery disease ticagrelor is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and transformed into AR-C124910XX, with time to maximal concentration (t<sub>max</sub>) 1.3–2 h and 1.5–3 h for the parent drug and its metabolite, respectively<sup>9–11</sup>. Numerous clinical factors have been shown not to influence bioavailability of ticagrelor or its antiplatelet effect in healthy volunteers<sup>12</sup>. However, in the setting of ACS where the expeditious onset of antiplatelet action is of vast importance, the intestinal uptake of ticagrelor may be significantly delayed, especially in patients administered with morphine and subjects suffering from STEMI, with ticagrelor t<sub>max</sub> delayed up to 4–5 h<sup>13–16</sup>. Subsequently, lagged absorption postpones formation of AR-C124910XX and the onset of platelet inhibition exerted by ticagrelor and its active metabolite<sup>17</sup>.

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	n = 117
Age in years	63.5 ± 9.9
Female	40 (34)
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	27.8 ± 4.4
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	30 (26)
Creatinine at admission in mg/dL	0.87 ± 0.19
GFR at admission in mL/minute	83.3 ± 16.0
STEMI	46 (39)
NSTE-ACS	71 (61)
NSTEMI	24 (21)
UA	47 (40)
Integral ticagrelor tablets	86 (74)
Morphine administration	33 (28)
History of CAD	35 (30)
Nonhemorrhagic stroke	9 (8)
LVEF at discharge <50%	59 (50)
Hypertension	75 (64)
Diabetes mellitus	25 (21)
Dyslipidemia	104 (89)
Current smoker	43 (37)

**Table 1.** Baseline characteristics of the study participants. Data are shown as mean ± standard deviation or number (%). BMI: body mass index, CAD: coronary artery disease, GFR: glomerular filtration rate, LVEF: left ventricle ejection fraction, NSTE-ACS: non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome, NSTEMI: non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction, UA: unstable angina.

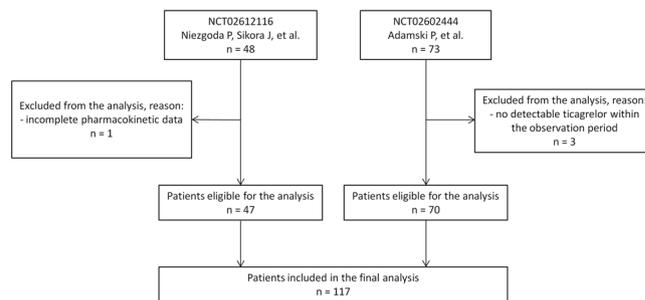
Two cytochrome P450 enzymes, CYP3A4 and CYP3A5, are responsible for the formation of AR-C124910XX<sup>18</sup>. Strong CYP3A inducers and inhibitors greatly affect pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor and its active metabolite, thus their co-administration with ticagrelor is contraindicated<sup>19,20</sup>. In healthy volunteers the bioavailability of AR-C124910XX ranges from 35% to 40% of ticagrelor plasma concentration, whereas in patients with AMI it may be as low as 21% during the initial hours of treatment<sup>8,9,21</sup>. Although ticagrelor may increase bioavailability of some statins, currently there are no data indicating that any of the medications routinely used for the treatment of ACS may affect metabolism of ticagrelor<sup>22</sup>. This also applies to morphine, the elementary analgesic used to relieve chest pain in patients with ACS<sup>21</sup>. Therefore, it remains obscure what causes this discrepancy in the bioavailability of AR-C124910XX between healthy subjects and patients with ACS.

In the current study we sought to identify demographic and clinical factors affecting metabolism of ticagrelor into its active metabolite during the first six hours after ticagrelor loading dose (LD) in patients with ACS.

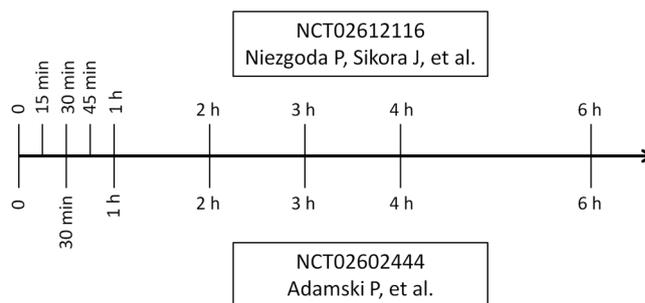
## Methods

**Study design.** A post hoc analysis of integrated patient-level data pooled from two prospective, phase IV, single center, investigator-initiated trials evaluating pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor in patients with ACS (NCT02612116 - randomized, open-label, active-controlled study, n = 48; NCT02602444 - observational study, n = 73) was performed to determine whether ticagrelor metabolism in patients with ACS is affected by any of the recorded clinical characteristics. Both trials were conducted in accordance with the principles contained in the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice guidelines. The studies were approved by The Ethics Committee of Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Poland (NCT02612116 - approval number KB 540/2015; NCT02602444 - approval number KB 617/2015). Written informed consent was obtained from each patient prior to any study specific procedures. Study protocols with full lists of inclusion and exclusion criteria, detailed description of methodology, and results of the two included trials were previously published in peer-reviewed journals<sup>14,23–25</sup>.

In line with the available literature<sup>8,9</sup>, the ratio of area under the plasma concentration-time curve for AR-C124910XX ( $AUC_M$ ) to AUC for ticagrelor ( $AUC_T$ ) was chosen as a marker of the degree of ticagrelor transformation into its active metabolite ( $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$ ). A linear regression analysis of 16 available clinical features was planned to pinpoint characteristics related to lower  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  during the first six hours after a standard 180 mg ticagrelor LD in ACS patients. The analyzed variables included: age, gender, body mass index (BMI), obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), creatinine plasma concentration at admission, glomerular filtration rate (GFR) at admission, type of ACS (STEMI vs. NSTE-ACS), type of administered ticagrelor tablets (integral vs. crushed), morphine co-administration, history of coronary artery disease, history of nonhemorrhagic stroke, left ventricle ejection fraction <50% at discharge, arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus (DM), dyslipidemia, and current smoking (Table 1). A subsequent multiple regression analysis was intended to verify which characteristics are connected with lower  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  during the initial period of ACS treatment with ticagrelor.



**Figure 1.** Patient flow diagram.



**Figure 2.** Blood sampling schedules.

**Patient population.** The diagnosis of STEMI, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) or unstable angina (UA), and provision of informed consent for coronary angiography and PCI were required for the current analysis entry. The diagnosis of STEMI and NSTEMI was made according to the Third Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction<sup>26</sup>. UA was diagnosed according to the 2015 European Society of Cardiology guidelines for the management of NSTEMI-ACS<sup>4</sup>. To avoid any potential cofactors affecting hepatic metabolism of ticagrelor, patients on therapy with any strong CYP3A inhibitors or inducers were not included in either of the studies. All subjects were P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibitor-naïve at the time of enrolment for each study, and received 180 mg LD of ticagrelor as a part of dual antiplatelet therapy with aspirin. Overall 121 ACS patients were screened, and 117 were eventually included in the analysis (Fig. 1). Patients with no detectable ticagrelor in plasma within the observation period were not included in the analysis.

**Concomitant treatment.** During their participation in the trials, all patients were treated according to the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines<sup>4,27</sup>. Standard therapy included aspirin, beta-blockers, statins, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers, if not contraindicated. During the periprocedural period, all study participants received unfractionated heparin in body weight adjusted dose according to the ESC recommendations. To ensure that no potential drug-drug interactions affect the results of this analysis, each patient's individual data were screened to identify any treatment with medications known to interplay with metabolism of ticagrelor. However, after a careful inspection none of the patients from both trials was excluded from the analysis due to this reason.

**Pharmacokinetic evaluation.** Blood samples for the pharmacokinetic assessment were obtained at pre-specified time points before and after 180 mg ticagrelor LD, using an 18-gauge venous catheter inserted into a forearm vein (at baseline, 30 minutes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 hours after ticagrelor LD in both studies, and additionally at 15 and 45 minutes after ticagrelor LD in patients included in NCT02612116 study) (Fig. 2)<sup>23,24</sup>. The samples were collected into lithium-heparin vacuum test tubes and immediately after collection each sample was placed on dry ice and transferred to the central laboratory. Subsequently, within 20 min from collection, blood specimens were centrifuged at 1500 g for 12 min at 4 °C. Within 10 min postcentrifugation, obtained plasma samples were stored at temperature below -60 °C until analyzed. Ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX plasma concentrations were analyzed with liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry, using a validated method<sup>13,28</sup>. Lower limits of quantification were 4.69 ng/mL for both ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX.

**Statistical analysis.** Statistical calculations were performed using the Statistica 12.5 package (StatSoft, Tulsa, OK, USA). Pharmacokinetic calculations and plots were made using the Matlab R2014 software (Mathworks, Natick, MA, USA). Trapezoidal rule was applied to calculate AUC. Data for  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$ , age, BMI, creatinine plasma concentration and GFR were presented as means with standard deviations.  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  was evaluated for the period from 0 to 6 hours. Continuous variables were compared between both study arms with the Student's t-test and Mann-Whitney

	Regression coefficient	95% confidence interval	p value	R <sup>2</sup>
Age (per year)	0.02	−0.17; 0.21	0.84	0.02
Female	0.04	−1.97; 2.05	0.97	<0.001
BMI (per kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	−0.37	−0.81; 0.06	0.09	0.16
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	−1.33	−3.49; 0.83	0.22	0.01
Creatinine at admission (per mg/dL)	−3.83	−14.08; 6.42	0.46	0.07
GFR at admission (per mL/minute)	0.05	−0.07; 0.17	0.42	0.07
STEMI	−3.67	−5.51; −1.83	0.0001	0.12
Integral ticagrelor tablets (vs. crushed ticagrelor tablets)	−2.05	−4.19; 0.09	0.06	0.03
Morphine administration	−3.04	−5.04; −0.98	0.004	0.07
History of CAD	0.39	−1.70; 2.49	0.71	0.001
Nonhemorrhagic stroke	0.10	−3.50; 3.69	0.96	<0.001
LVEF at discharge < 50%	−1.22	−3.12; 0.68	0.21	0.01
Hypertension	0.55	−1.43; 2.54	0.58	<0.01
Diabetes mellitus	−2.32	−4.62; −0.03	0.048	0.03
Dyslipidemia	−0.17	−3.22; 2.88	0.91	<0.001
Current smoker	0.63	−1.36; 2.62	0.53	<0.01

**Table 2.** The impact of clinical features on the rate of ticagrelor metabolism according to linear regression analyses for each variable. BMI: body mass index, CAD: coronary artery disease, GFR: glomerular filtration rate, LVEF: left ventricle ejection fraction, STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

	Regression coefficient	Standard error	95% confidence interval	p value	R <sup>2</sup> (overall significance)
Constant	25.0	1.3	22.5; 27.6	0.0001	0.18 (0.000045)
STEMI	−6.8	2.0	−10.9; −2.8	0.0009	
Morphine co-administration	−2.7	2.8	−7.0; 1.7	0.22	
Diabetes mellitus	−5.5	2.2	−9.8; −1.2	0.013	

**Table 3.** The impact of clinical features on the rate of ticagrelor metabolism according to the main multiple regression analysis. STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

U test, depending on the presence or absence of the normal distribution. To determine variables associated with changed  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  values, we performed a linear regression analysis for each feature listed in Table 1. A subsequent multiple regression analysis included characteristics that were found to significantly alter  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$ . Finally, a supplementary multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the impact on  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  exerted by clinical variables used for the main multiple regression analysis in addition with variables that were suggested by the literature to affect metabolism of ticagrelor. In all cases, two-sided p-values < 0.05 were considered significant.

**Data availability.** The dataset from NCT02602444 trial analyzed during the current study is available in the figshare.com repository (doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.5396989). The dataset from NCT02612116 trial analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

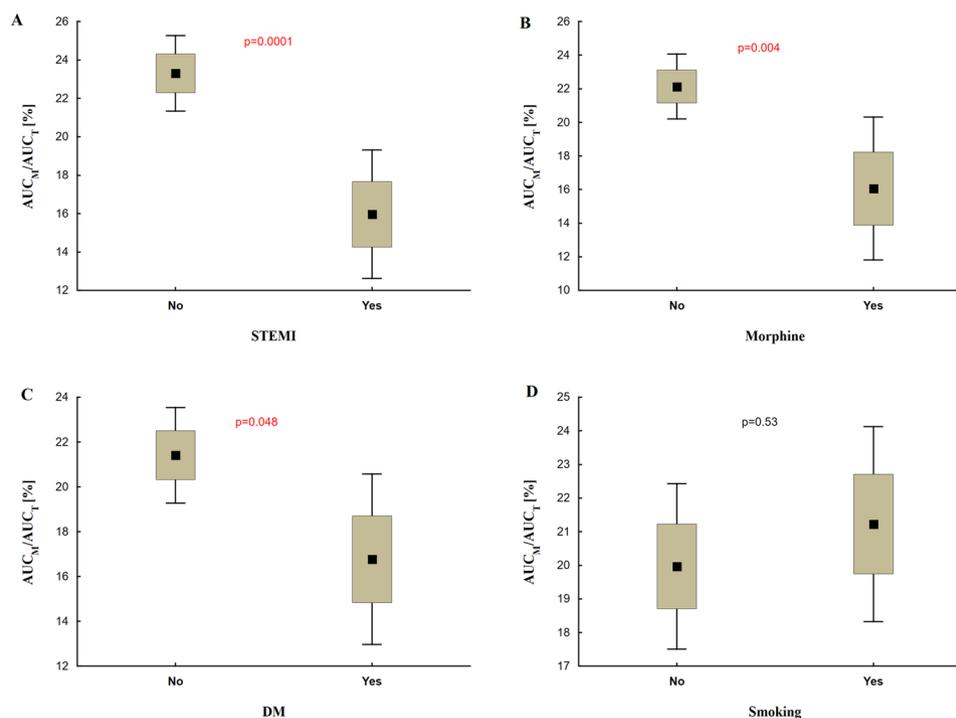
## Results

Mean  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  for the whole analyzed population was  $20.4 \pm 10.4\%$ . A linear regression analysis of clinical variables listed in Table 1 revealed that diagnosis of STEMI, presence of DM and co-administration of morphine are independent predictors of lower  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  during the first six hours after ticagrelor LD in ACS patients ( $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  in STEMI:  $-3.7\%$ , 95% confidence interval [CI]  $-5.5\%$  to  $-1.8\%$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ;  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  in DM:  $-2.3\%$ , 95% CI  $-4.6\%$  to  $-0.03\%$ ,  $p = 0.048$ ;  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  in patients co-administered with morphine:  $-3.0\%$ , 95% CI  $-5.0\%$  to  $-1.0\%$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ) (Table 2).

Furthermore, a multiple regression analysis confirmed that both diagnosis of STEMI ( $-6.8\%$ , 95% CI  $-10.9\%$  to  $-2.8\%$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and DM ( $-5.5\%$ , 95% CI  $-9.8\%$  to  $-1.2\%$ ,  $p = 0.013$ ), but not use of morphine ( $p = 0.22$ ), are connected with lower  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  (Table 3). An additional, exploratory multiple regression analysis of variables included in the main multiple regression analysis together with age, gender, GFR and smoking status has been performed due to available data from another studies suggesting that these characteristics may also affect the degree of ticagrelor metabolism into AR-C124910XX<sup>29–31</sup>. This supplementary analysis again showed that presence of STEMI ( $-8.2\%$ , 95% CI  $-12.4\%$  to  $-4.0\%$ ,  $p = 0.0002$ ) and DM ( $-5.9\%$ , 95% CI  $-10.3\%$  to  $-1.6\%$ ,  $p = 0.008$ ) were related to lower  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$ . Moreover, it also revealed that smoking patients had greater degree of

Parameter	Regression coefficient	Standard error	95% confidence interval	p value	R <sup>2</sup> (overall significance)
Constant	17.1	7.2	2.8; 31.4	0.02	0.21 (0.00014)
Age	0.1	0.1	-0.1; 0.3	0.36	
Gender	1.6	2.0	-2.3; 5.4	0.43	
STEMI	-8.2	2.1	-12.4; -4.0	0.0002	
Morphine co-administration	-2.2	2.2	-6.6; 2.1	0.31	
Current smoker	4.2	2.0	0.2; 8.3	0.04	
Diabetes mellitus	-5.9	2.2	-10.3; -1.6	0.008	

**Table 4.** The impact of clinical features on the rate of ticagrelor metabolism according to the additional multiple regression analysis. STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction.



**Figure 3.** AR-C124910XX to ticagrelor plasma concentration ratios. Comparison of metabolite to parent drug concentration ratios based on the presence of STEMI (vs. NSTEMI-ACS) (A), morphine administration (B), DM (C) or smoking status (D).  $AUC_M/AUC_T$ : the ratio of area under the plasma concentration-time curve for AR-C124910XX to area under the plasma concentration-time curve for ticagrelor; DM: diabetes mellitus; NSTEMI-ACS: non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome; STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

transformation of ticagrelor into its active metabolite (4.2%, 95% CI 0.2% to 8.3%,  $p = 0.04$ ), while lack of relationship was found for age, gender, morphine administration and GFR (Table 4). The  $R^2$  value of 0.18 for the primary and of 0.22 for supplementary multiple regression analysis indicated that 18% and 22% of the variability in  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  can be explained by each model, respectively.

In a direct comparison we found that patients with STEMI, DM or those treated with morphine had significantly lower  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  compared with patients with NSTEMI-ACS, non-diabetic or morphine-naïve patients, respectively (STEMI vs. NSTEMI-ACS:  $16.0\% \pm 11.6\%$  vs.  $23.3\% \pm 8.5\%$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ; morphine vs. morphine-naïve:  $16.1\% \pm 12.5\%$  vs.  $22.1\% \pm 9.0\%$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ; DM vs. non-DM:  $16.8\% \pm 9.7\%$  vs.  $21.4\% \pm 10.4\%$ ,  $p = 0.048$ ). When we compared  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  for smokers and non-smokers the difference between the groups was not significant ( $21.2\% \pm 9.6\%$  vs.  $20.0\% \pm 10.9\%$ ;  $p = 0.53$ ) (Fig. 3).

## Discussion

Our analysis of patient-level pharmacokinetic data from two prospective trials revealed that ACS patients presenting with STEMI or suffering from DM are more likely to have decreased ticagrelor metabolism rate during the acute phase of ACS. Analgesic treatment with morphine in this setting was found to negatively influence transformation of ticagrelor into AR-C124910XX when assessed with linear regression analysis, but this effect was not significant anymore when evaluated with multiple regression analyses. On the other hand, smoking

appears to increase the degree of ticagrelor transformation expressed as  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  in ACS patients. Our study shows that increased bioavailability of crushed ticagrelor tablets does not influence the rate of AR-C124910XX formation following ticagrelor LD in ACS patients<sup>25,32,33</sup>. Admittedly, all STEMI patients included in our study received integral ticagrelor tablets, therefore results of our linear regression analysis in regard to ticagrelor pill formulation may not be applicable to this ACS subtype and require further investigation.

Excessive activation of thrombocytes is one of the main underlying pathomechanisms of ACS. High platelet reactivity (HPR) is a risk factor for adverse thrombotic events in ACS patients, including stent thrombosis, a potentially fatal complication of PCI<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, HPR can also be associated with increased mortality in ACS patients<sup>34</sup>. Thus, obtaining a quick and powerful platelet blockade is necessary from the very early stage of ACS treatment, even in conservatively managed patients. Ticagrelor, the first line P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibitor in ACS, thanks to its favorable pharmacokinetics provides a strong antiplatelet action swiftly after oral ingestion. It has to be noted though, that ticagrelor absorption and onset of action are delayed in patients with ACS compared with healthy volunteers or patients with stable coronary artery disease.

Although ticagrelor is responsible for the majority of the observed antiplatelet effect, its active metabolite is equipotent in P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor inhibition and also plays an important role in limiting excessive platelet activation<sup>9</sup>. Ticagrelor is metabolized and transformed into AR-C124910XX predominantly by CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 enzymes<sup>18</sup>. Therefore, metabolism of ticagrelor is affected by concomitant administration of strong CYP3A inducers or inhibitors. CYP3A inducers may essentially decrease total exposure to ticagrelor and its active metabolite even by 86% and 46%, respectively, as seen in subjects receiving rifampicin<sup>19</sup>. On the other hand, strong CYP3A4 inhibitors, for example ketoconazole, may increase ticagrelor exposure by 632%, simultaneously decreasing bioavailability of AR-C124910XX by 56%<sup>20</sup>. Due to the described drug-drug interactions, use of ticagrelor together with powerful CYP3A4 inducers and inhibitors is contraindicated. On the other hand, although certain genetic variants have been shown to modestly affect ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX pharmacokinetics in the setting of ACS, they were not associated with any detectable effect on efficacy or safety during ticagrelor treatment<sup>35</sup>.

The impact of different clinical characteristics on ticagrelor pharmacokinetics has been evaluated in several previous trials. A study by Teng *et al.* showed that in healthy volunteers the overall exposure to AR-C124910XX after a single 200 mg loading dose of ticagrelor was 37% higher in women than in men, and 48% higher in elderly than in young individuals, however these differences were proportional to ticagrelor bioavailability between the groups<sup>29</sup>. In a different trial, patients with severe renal impairment (GFR < 30 mL/min) compared with volunteers with normal renal function (GFR > 80 mL/min) had 20% lower ticagrelor and 17% higher AR-C124910XX bioavailability following a single 180 mg LD of ticagrelor. Subsequently, patients with impaired renal function had 48% higher metabolite to parent ratio for AUC<sup>30</sup>. Butler and Teng also demonstrated that patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class A) had 23% and 66% higher total bioavailability of ticagrelor and its metabolite, respectively, than volunteers with normal liver function after single 90 mg ticagrelor dose<sup>36</sup>. Moreover, population pharmacokinetic model developed for ticagrelor indicated that smoking decreases apparent ticagrelor clearance, simultaneously increasing apparent clearance of AR-C124910XX<sup>31</sup>. Despite the pharmacokinetic differences observed in the aforementioned studies a substantial platelet inhibition was obtained regardless of gender, age, presence of severe renal or mild hepatic impairment, or smoking status, and no adjustment in ticagrelor dose was considered necessary in the described populations<sup>11,29,30,36</sup>. Nevertheless, it has to be underlined that these observations were made based on the results obtained from individuals without ACS. Recent pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies clearly show that presence of ACS, and especially STEMI, delays and decreases bioavailability, onset of action and antiplatelet effect of ticagrelor<sup>13–16,37</sup>. It is established that presence of HPR, which may be caused by impaired ticagrelor pharmacokinetics, is related to adverse thrombotic events in patients with ACS<sup>2,34</sup>.

In subanalysis of the IMPRESSION study we have reported that although morphine administration did not affect  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  in patients with AMI, the observed  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  values were lower than these reported for healthy volunteers (21–25% vs. 35–40%)<sup>8,9,21</sup>. Similarly, in the current analysis the mean  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  was approximately 20% for the whole study population. It could be speculated that it is due to delayed absorption of ticagrelor in ACS combined with relatively short window of observation (the first six hours after ticagrelor LD) compared with trials in healthy volunteers.

In line with previous studies, the results of the current analysis show that presence of STEMI essentially disturbs pharmacokinetic profile of ticagrelor<sup>13,14,16</sup>. From all examined clinical features STEMI had the greatest negative impact on  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  (beta-coefficient for supplementary multiple regression analysis = −0.38). Our results show that the mechanism of impaired ticagrelor pharmacokinetics seen in patients with STEMI during the initial hours after the LD may be multifactorial and related not only to slower intestinal absorption, but also to diminished hepatic metabolism. Interestingly, presence of DM was also found to have significant negative influence on  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  in all performed analyses (beta-coefficient for supplementary multiple regression analysis = −0.24). DM is one of the most important and most common risk factors for ACS. It has to be considered that the effect of DM on  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  can further aggravate the effect of STEMI, and that the co-existence of these two conditions is not rare. Admittedly, the mechanisms behind the effect of STEMI or DM on  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  remain unknown.

The impact of the remaining evaluated features on ticagrelor hepatic transformation during the first six hours after ticagrelor LD is ambiguous. Morphine, which delays and attenuates bioavailability of ticagrelor in patients with AMI<sup>13</sup>, in our analysis significantly decreased  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  only when assessed with linear regression analysis. Morphine follows metabolic pathway which does not include CYP3A enzymes, thus clinically relevant interaction with ticagrelor metabolism is rather unlikely<sup>38</sup>. Our supplementary multiple regression analysis model included

smoking as a potential factor influencing ticagrelor metabolism, based on a pharmacokinetic model for ticagrelor and its metabolite suggesting that smoking alters apparent clearance of ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX<sup>31</sup>. In our analysis habitual smoking was the only clinical characteristic that positively affects  $\frac{AUC_M}{AUC_T}$  (beta-coefficient for supplementary multiple regression analysis = 0.20). The mechanism behind this finding also remains undetermined as smoking does not affect CYP3A-mediated metabolism<sup>31</sup>.

In subgroup analyses of the PLATO study the cardiovascular benefit was consistent in patients treated with ticagrelor compared with those treated with clopidogrel irrespective of type of treatment for STEMI or NSTEMI-ACS, diabetic status and glycemic control, or smoking status<sup>39–42</sup>. Thus, the clinical significance of our findings is obscure, uncertain and warrants further research.

**Study limitations.** One could perceive lack of pharmacodynamic data as a limitation of this analysis, however it was the authors' intention to focus on ticagrelor metabolism only. It also has to be noted that the ethnicity of the examined group was homogenous (100% Caucasian), which closely reflects the ethnical structure seen in Poland, where both analyzed studies were conducted. Additionally, smoking status was collected only based on information obtained from each patient, and was not validated objectively.

Moreover, several limitations resulted from the design of the included trials. Neither of two studies evaluated clinical endpoints, thus these data were not available. The information on the time span between the onset of chest pain and ticagrelor loading dose was incomplete, and therefore was not included in the analysis. The liver function was not evaluated at the time of enrolment for the analyzed studies, and the exclusion due to liver function impairment was made based on medical history of severe hepatic disease only.

## Conclusions

The degree of ticagrelor hepatic transformation into its active metabolite following a standard 180 mg LD in the setting of ACS is decreased in patients with STEMI and DM. Morphine may be related to smaller, and smoking with greater rate of ticagrelor metabolism in patients with ACS, but these data are not completely conclusive.

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## Author Contributions

P.A., K.B. and J.K. conceived the study. P.A., J.S., P.N., M.B. and M.O. performed the analyzed studies, collected data and managed the databases. P.A., K.B. and J.K. analyzed the data. P.A. and K.B. prepared the figures. P.A. drafted the manuscript. K.B., J.S., P.N., M.B., M.O., P.P., E.P.N., D.A.G. and J.K. revised the manuscript critically and contributed to the text. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

## Additional Information

**Competing Interests:** P.A. received honorarium for a lecture from AstraZeneca and J.K. received a consulting fee from AstraZeneca. All other authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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