

## Periprocedural Management of Antithrombotic Therapy – Adult - Inpatient/Ambulatory Consensus Care Guideline

**Appendix B. Considerations for Antiplatelet Bridging With Cangrelor**

National Guidelines <sup>4</sup>	
<b>CHEST Guidelines 2022: Perioperative Management of Antithrombotic Therapy</b>	<p>Guidance Statement 39:  <i>"In patients with coronary stents who require interruption of antiplatelet drugs for an elective surgery/procedure, <b>we suggest against routine bridging therapy</b> with a glycoprotein IIb-IIIa inhibitor, cangrelor, or LMWH over routine use of bridging therapy (Conditional recommendation, low certainty of evidence)</i></p> <p><u>Guideline implementation considerations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A bridging approach may be considered in selected high-risk patients, for example in those with a recent (within 3 months) coronary stent in a critical location."</i></li> </ul>
Cangrelor Drug Information	
<b>Mechanism of Action</b>	Cangrelor is a reversible ultra-short-acting direct P2Y <sub>12</sub> inhibitor
<b>Time to Peak</b>	Within 2 minutes
<b>Half-Life of Elimination</b>	~ 3 to 6 minutes
Bridging Therapy Dose (Off-Label Use) <sup>4,8,9</sup>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine use not suggested</li> <li>• Consult UW Health Interventional Cardiology prior to initiating cangrelor as bridging therapy</li> <li>• UW Health restricts cangrelor use to high-risk patients with cardiac stents placed in the previous 6 to 12 months who require surgical intervention with interruption in thienopyridine therapy</li> <li>• Continue low dose ASA throughout</li> <li>• <b>Prior to the procedure:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Start cangrelor 48 to 72 hours after oral P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor discontinuation<sup>‡</sup></li> <li>○ Dose = 0.75 mg/kg/minute IV continuous infusion</li> <li>○ STOP cangrelor 1 to 3 hours prior to the procedure<sup>‡</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>1 to 6 hours after the procedure, when adequate hemostasis is achieved:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Can the patient take oral medications?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>If Yes</b> → restart oral P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor including an oral loading dose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clopidogrel preferred over prasugrel or ticagrelor due to lower bleeding risk</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>If No</b> → restart cangrelor infusion and continue for a minimum of 48 hours and maximum of 7 days total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When able to tolerate oral medications, STOP cangrelor <u>immediately prior</u> to restarting oral P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor including an oral loading dose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Clopidogrel preferred over prasugrel or ticagrelor due to lower bleeding risk</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li></ul>	

<sup>‡</sup> UW Health-specific recommendation, based on institutional standards and/or expert opinion of guideline workgroup members

**References:**

4. Douketis JD, Spyropoulos AC, Murad MH, et al. Perioperative Management of Antithrombotic Therapy: An American College of Chest Physicians Clinical Practice Guideline. *Chest*. 2022;doi:10.1016/j.chest.2022.07.025
8. Rossini R, Masiero G, Fruttero C, et al. Antiplatelet Therapy with Cangrelor in Patients Undergoing Surgery after Coronary Stent Implantation: A Real-World Bridging Protocol Experience. *TH Open*. 2020;04(04):e437-e445. doi:10.1055/s-0040-1721504
9. Angiolillo DJ, Rollini F, Storey RF, et al. International Expert Consensus on Switching Platelet P2Y<sub>12</sub> Receptor–Inhibiting Therapies. *Circulation*. 2017;136(20):1955-1975. doi:10.1161/circulationaha.117.031164