# Article information:

Dual antithrombotic therapy with dabigatran in patients with atrial fibrillation after percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: a post hoc analysis of the randomised RE-DUAL PCI trial - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33164896/>

# Article summary:

1. The RE-DUAL PCI trial investigated the safety and efficacy of dabigatran dual therapy (110 or 150 mg twice daily, plus clopidogrel or ticagrelor) versus warfarin triple therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation and STEMI.

2. The results showed that dabigatran dual therapy reduced the risk of major/clinically relevant non-major bleeding events compared to warfarin triple therapy, with similar risks of thromboembolic events.

3. The findings suggest that dabigatran dual therapy is a safe and effective option for patients with atrial fibrillation and STEMI undergoing PCI.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it is based on a randomized controlled trial (RCT) which is considered to be the gold standard for assessing the efficacy of treatments. The study was conducted by an experienced team of researchers who have published numerous papers in this field, providing credibility to their findings. Furthermore, the study was adequately powered to detect differences between treatment groups, increasing its reliability.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. Firstly, the study was funded by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc., which may have influenced the results in favor of dabigatran dual therapy over warfarin triple therapy. Additionally, there were some differences between treatment groups at baseline which could have impacted the results; for example, patients in the dabigatran group had higher rates of hypertension than those in the warfarin group. Finally, although this post hoc analysis provides useful insights into the safety and efficacy of dabigatran dual therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation after percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-segment elevation MI (STEMI), further research is needed to confirm these findings before any definitive conclusions can be drawn.

# Topics for further research:

* Randomized Controlled Trial
* Atrial Fibrillation after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
* Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc.
* Baseline Differences between Treatment Groups
* Post Hoc Analysis
* Safety and Efficacy of Dabigatran Dual Therapy

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/e66ef4a7a38f2d92d01da4d109d3ff38>