

PHASE III

COMPASS Will Provide Significant Insights into How Best to Protect Patients with Coronary or Peripheral Artery Disease from Long-term Clot Formation

Largest Phase III Rivaroxaban Study

Around 20,000 Patients

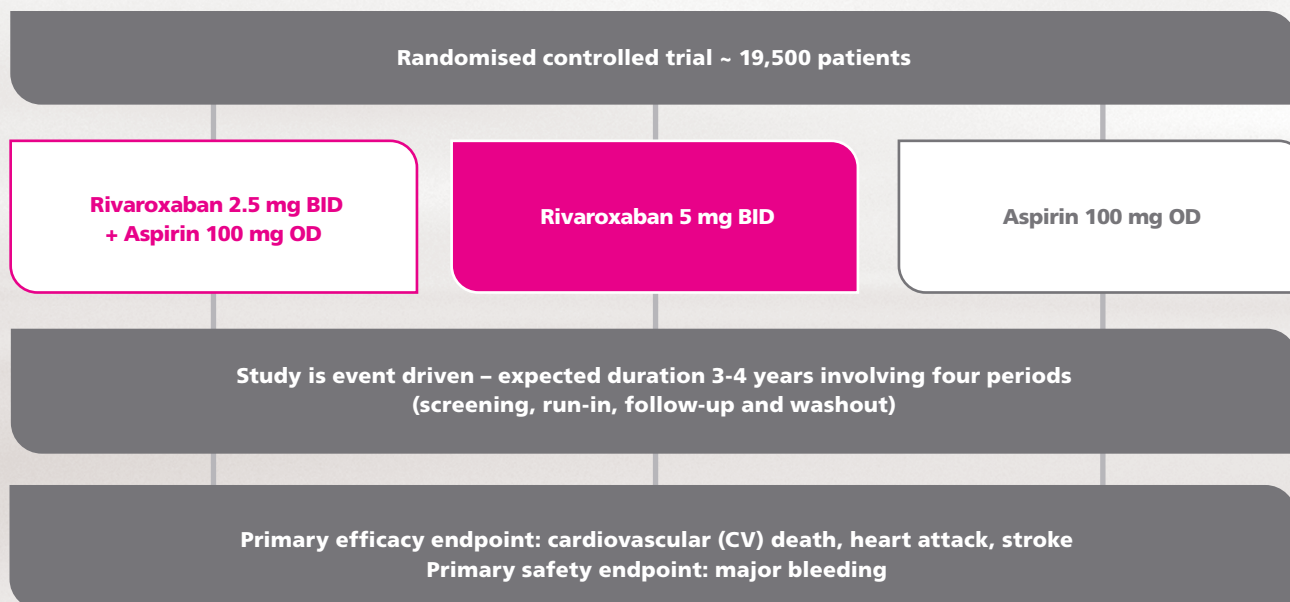
>450 Sites in >25 Countries

Collaboration between PHRI* and Bayer

For patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease (CAD or PAD), the current standard of care – antiplatelet agent aspirin – provides significant protection^{1,2}. However, residual risk of cardiac events such as heart attack, stroke or even death still remains in these high-risk patients.

Antiplatelet therapies and rivaroxaban have complementary mechanisms of action and when combined have been shown to improve outcomes in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). In the same way, the study will evaluate whether the combination has the potential for more complete protection against long-term clot formation for patients with CAD or PAD in comparison to each of the therapies alone³.

COMPASS Study Design⁴



The extensive evaluation of rivaroxaban to protect different patient populations at risk of venous and arterial thromboembolism (VAT), makes it the most studied novel OAC in the world. Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) is already approved for five indications in seven areas of use and its investigation - both completed and ongoing - will include more than 275,000 patients in clinical trials and real world settings.

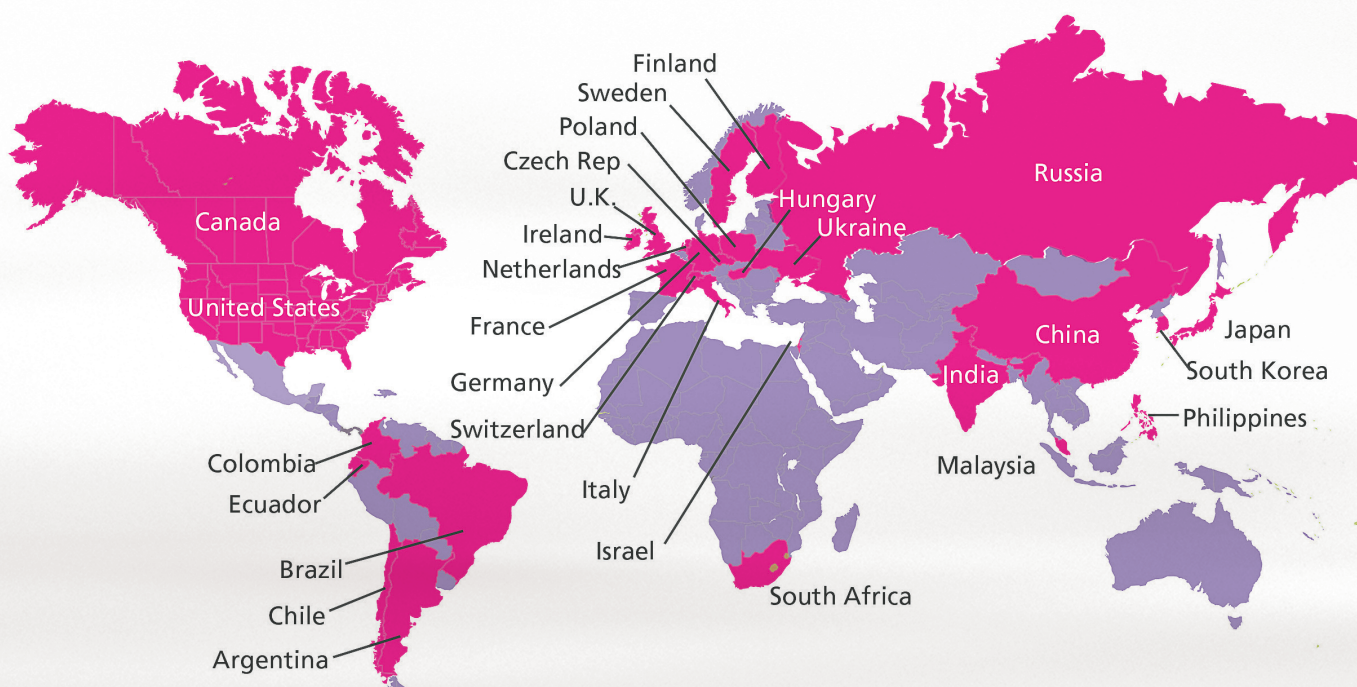
*Population Health Research Institute

PHASE III

COMPASS Study Enrolling Patients with Coronary or Peripheral Artery Disease from Around the World

CAD is the most common cause of heart disease, leading to 7.4 million deaths worldwide in 2012⁵

PAD, which is a powerful risk marker of heart disease, affects approximately 202 million people worldwide⁶



About Coronary or Peripheral Artery Disease

Patients with CAD or PAD have a build-up of arterial plaque, narrowing the arteries and decreasing blood flow to the heart muscle or the legs^{1,7}. The plaque can rupture, creating a blood clot that may lead to serious cardiovascular events including heart attack, stroke or even death^{8,9}.

References

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