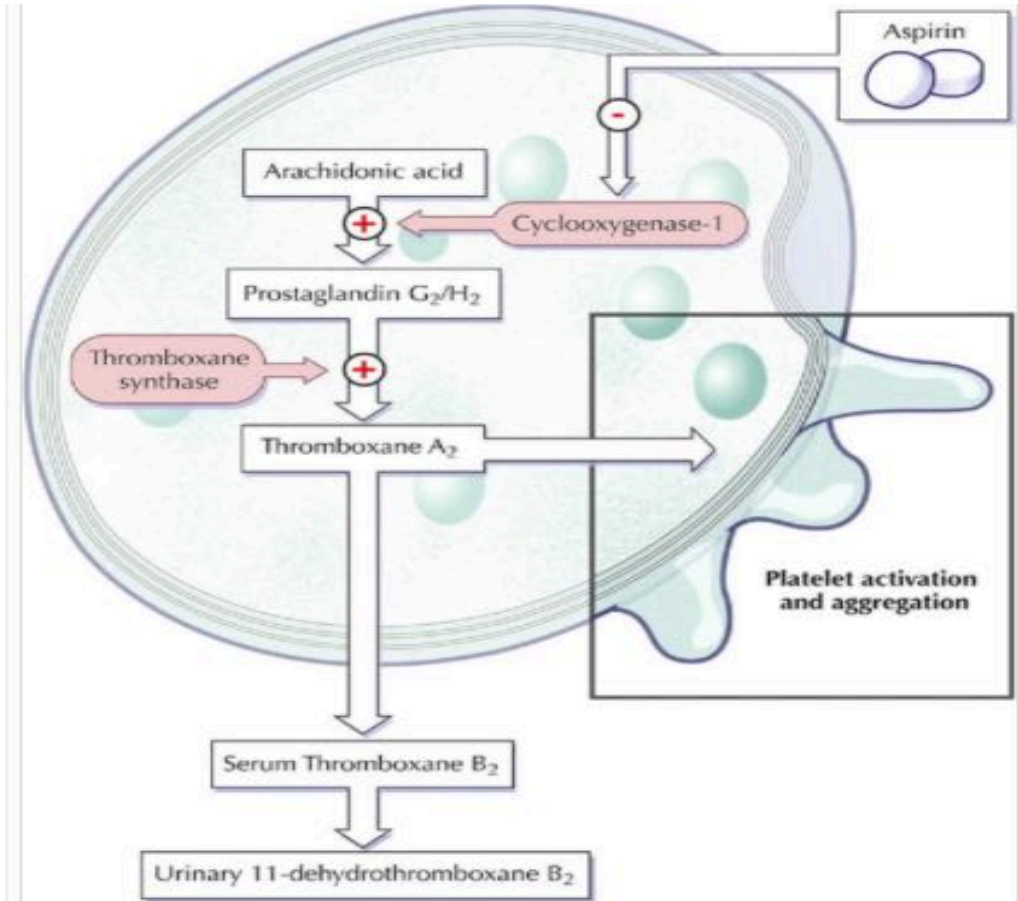


Prévention de la prééclampsie par Aspirine : 30 ans de controverses

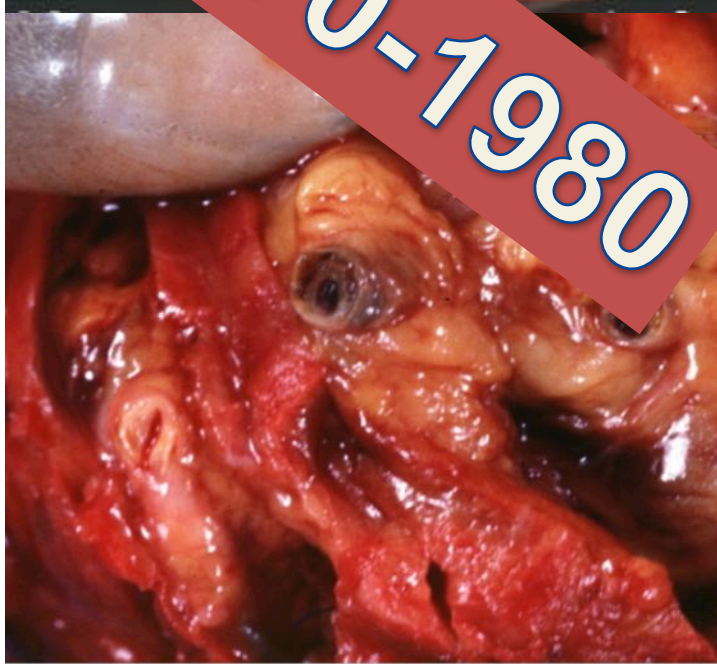
Dr Nadia Berkane
Service d'Obstétrique
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève, Suisse



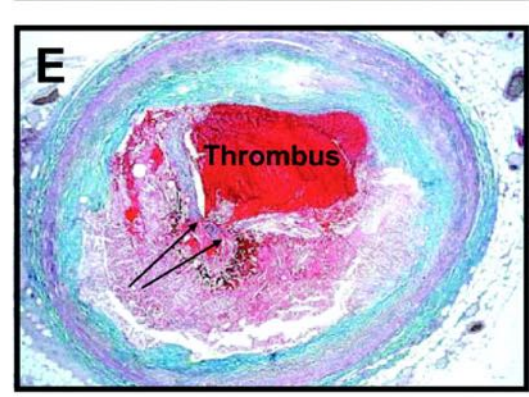
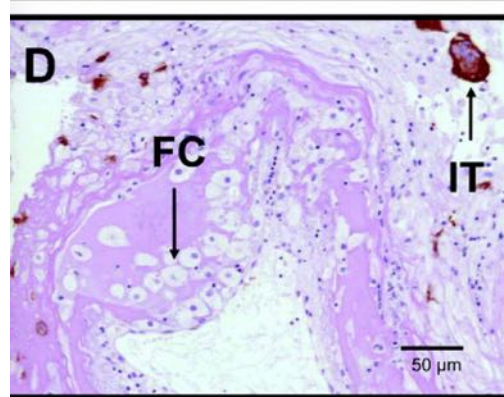
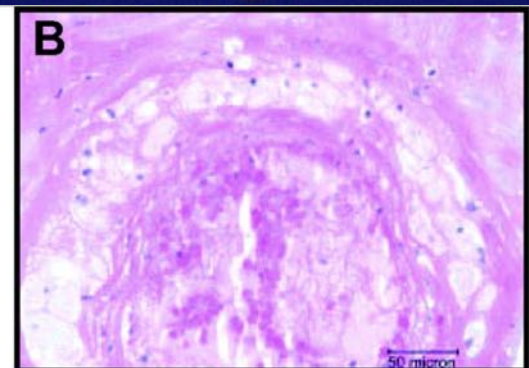
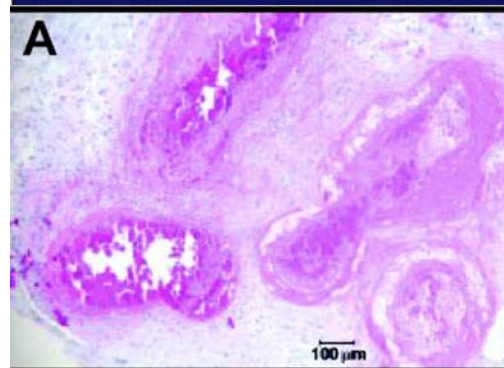
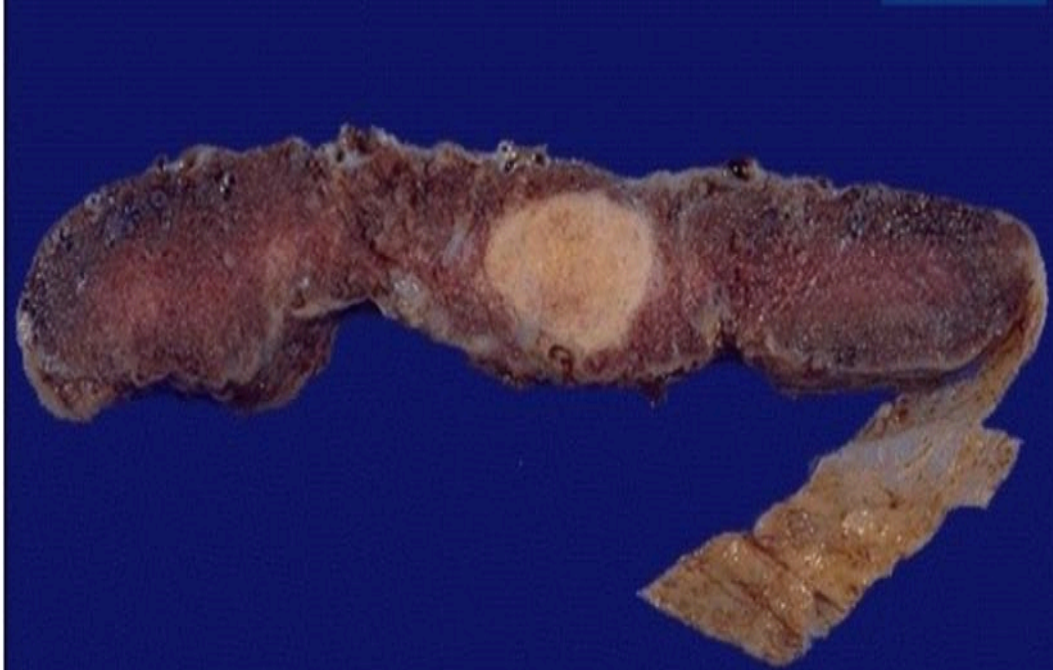
Mode d' action connu



*Aspirin inhibition of COX-1 decreases TXA₂ production.
Source: Gasparyan, A. Y. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol
2008;51:1829-1843*



1970-1980



Historique

| Année | Auteurs | Revue | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 1978 | Goodlin | Lancet | A propos d' un cas prévention de réurrence |
| 1979 | Crandon | Lancet | Les nullipares prenant régulièrement de l' aspirine ont moins de prééclampsie |



PREVENTION OF PRE-ECLAMPSIA BY EARLY ANTIPLATELET THERAPY

**M. BEAUFILS
- R. DONSIMONI**

**S. UZAN
J. C. COLAU**

*Service de Néphrologie, Service de Gynécologie-Obstétrique, and
Service central de Biochimie, Hôpital Tenon, Paris, France*

THE LANCET, APRIL 13, 1985

Matériels et Méthodes

- 102 femmes
- Essai monocentrique randomisé en double aveugle
- Grossesses à « **Haut Risque** »
- « **Haute dose** » d'Aspirine : 150mg (+ 300mg dipyridamole)
- **Tôt** dans la grossesse : avant 3 mois

Timing et Choix de la dose



- Fin du 1^{er} trimestre



PREVENTION de la prééclampsie par Aspirine : Population

| | Group A (n = 52) | Group B (n = 50) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Age (yr, mean \pm SD) | 28. 17 \pm 4. 8 | 27. 94 \pm 4. 7 |
| ATCD d'HTA | 15 | 19 |
| ATCD de complications * | | |
| MFIU | 42(32) | 31(27) |
| RCIU | 10(9) | 12(12) |
| Avortements spontanés | 20(13) | 27(21) |
| 1 complication | 29 | 27 |
| 2 complications | 5 | 8 |
| > = 3 | 4 | 0 |

* Données en nombre d'évènements (nombre de patients)

TABLE II—OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY

| | Group A (n = 48) | Group B (n = 45) | p |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Normal pregnancy | 29 | 12 | <0.005 |
| Hypertension (isolated) | 19 | 22 | NS |
| Pre-eclampsia | 0 | 6 | <0.01 |
| Fetal and neonatal loss | 0 | 5 | <0.02 |
| Severe IUGR (live births) | 0 | 4 | <0.05 |

TABLE IV—GESTATIONAL AGE AND FETAL AND PLACENTAL WEIGHTS

| | Group A (n = 48) | Group B (n = 45) | p |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| <i>Duration of pregnancy (weeks)</i> | 38.6 + 1.5 | 36.5 + 3.1 | <0.001 |
| <i>Fetal weight (g)</i> | 3172 + 492 | 2625 + 700 | <0.001 |
| <i>Placental weight (g)</i> | 599 + 133 | 509 + 128 | <0.01 |
| <i>Weight in relation to gestational age</i> | | | |
| No of babies <10th percentile | 4 | 13 | <0.005 |
| No of babies <3rd percentile | 0 | 7 | <0.005 |

*Caesarean section done at 32 weeks because of acute fetal distress. Baby died on day 8 in neonatal unit.

THE LANCET

Vol 337

Saturday 15 June 1991

No 8755

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

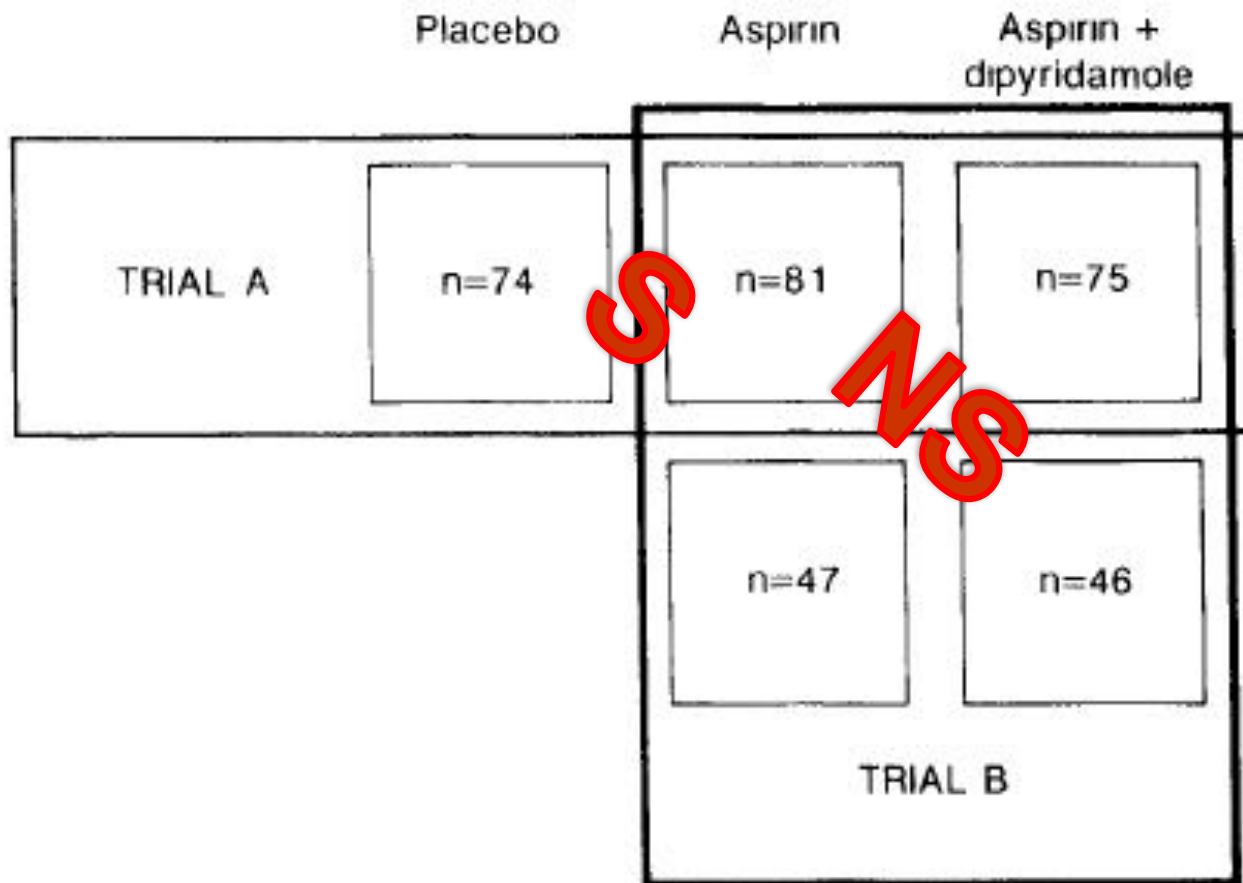
Prevention of fetal growth retardation with low-dose aspirin: findings of the EPREDA trial

S. UZAN M. BEAUFILS G. BREART B. BAZIN
C. CAPITANT J. PARIS



Prévention du RCIU par aspirine: l'essai EPREDA

S. Uzan, M. Beaufils, G. Breart, B. Bazin, C. Capitant, J. Paris
 The Lancet Vol 3337:June 15, 1991



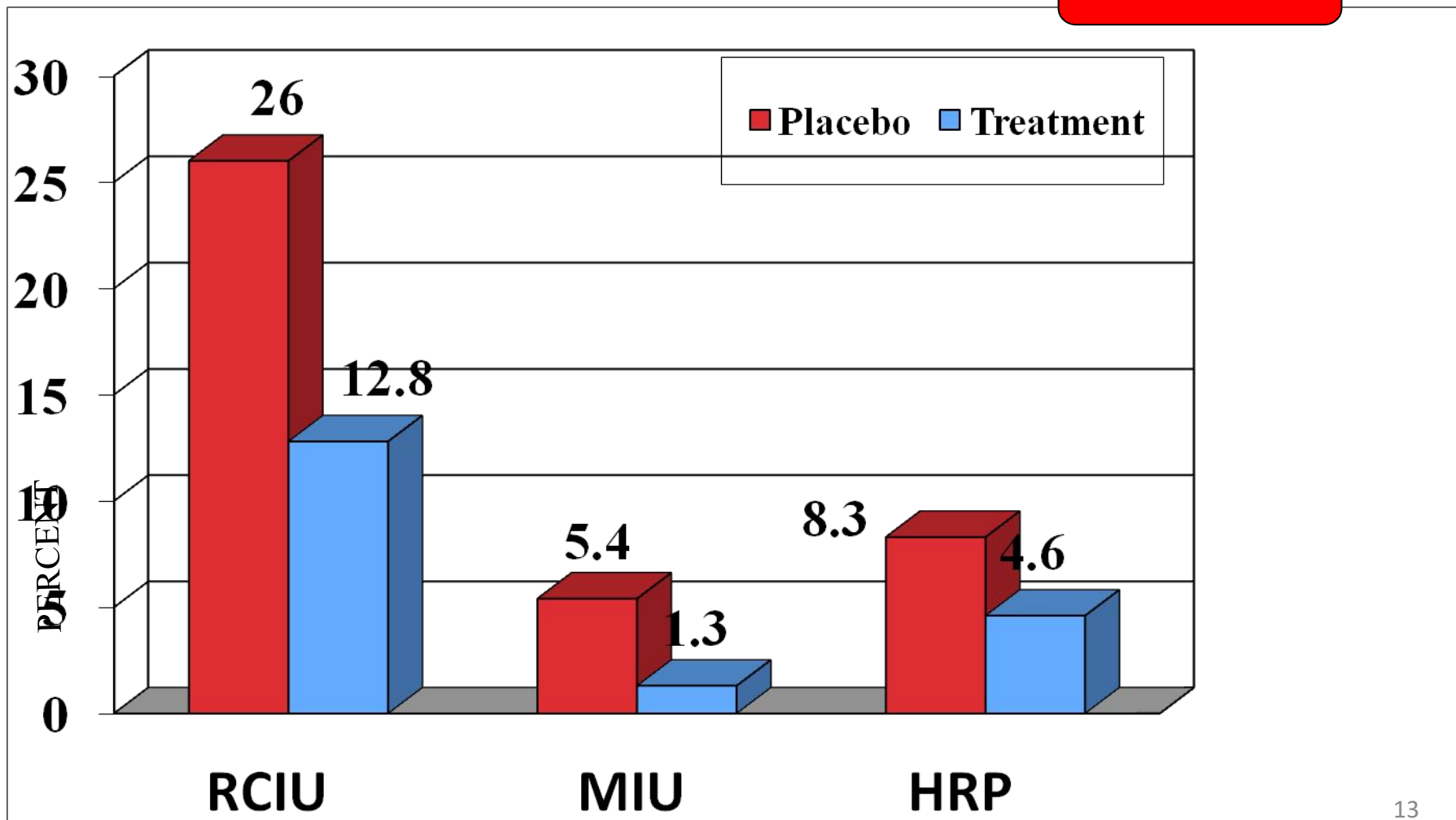
Design of patient inclusions and analysis for trials A and B.

Matériels et Méthodes

- 323 femmes Essai **multicentrique (25)** randomisé en double aveugle
- Grossesses à **Haut risque** : au moins un RCIU ou MIU ou HRP lors d'une précédente grossesse
- **Haute dose** d'Aspirine vs placebo :
 - 150mg seul,
 - ou + 225mg dipyridamole
- **Tôt** : < 15 – 18 SA >
- **Objectif primaire**: RCIU, MIU, HRP

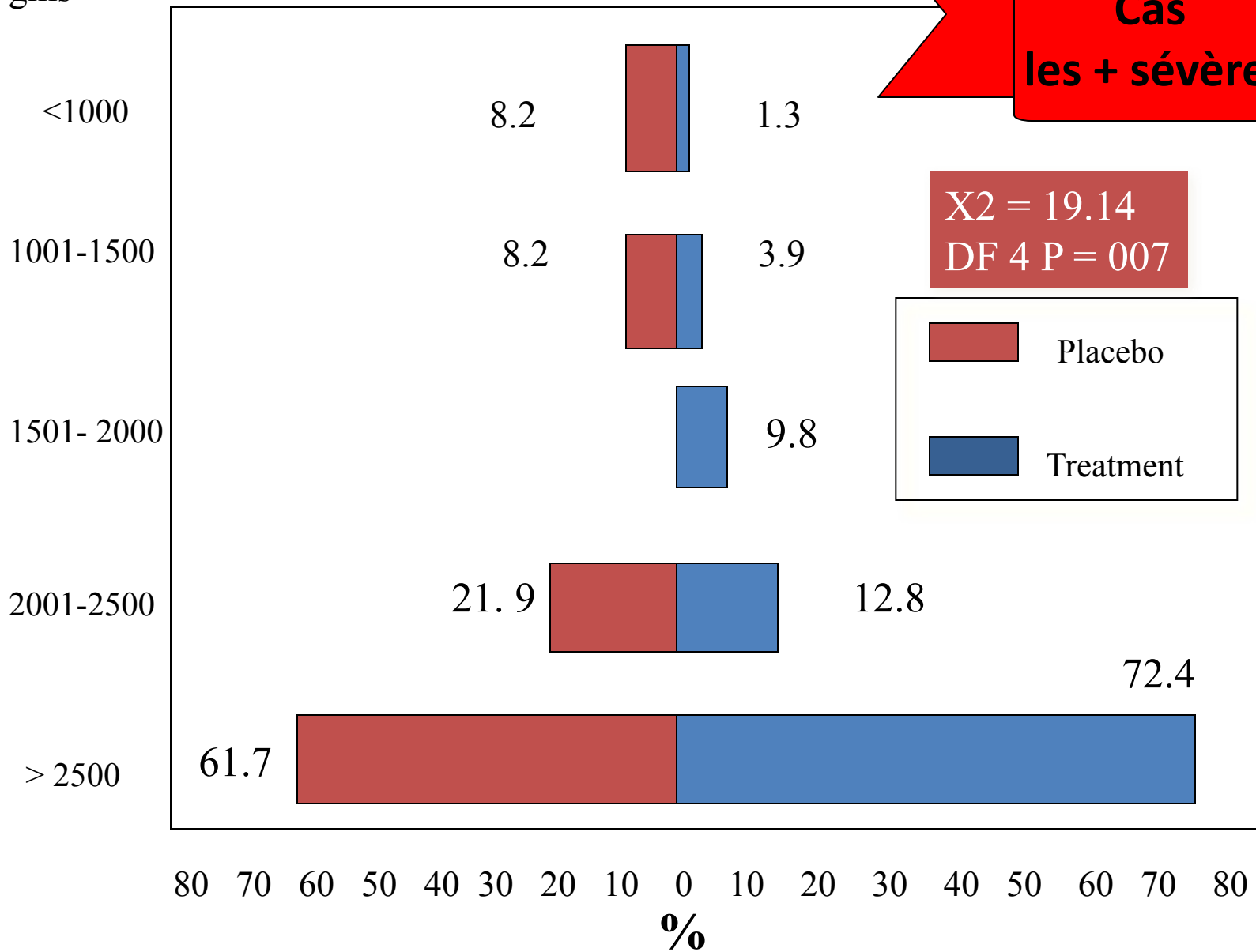
ACCIDENTS

Réduction



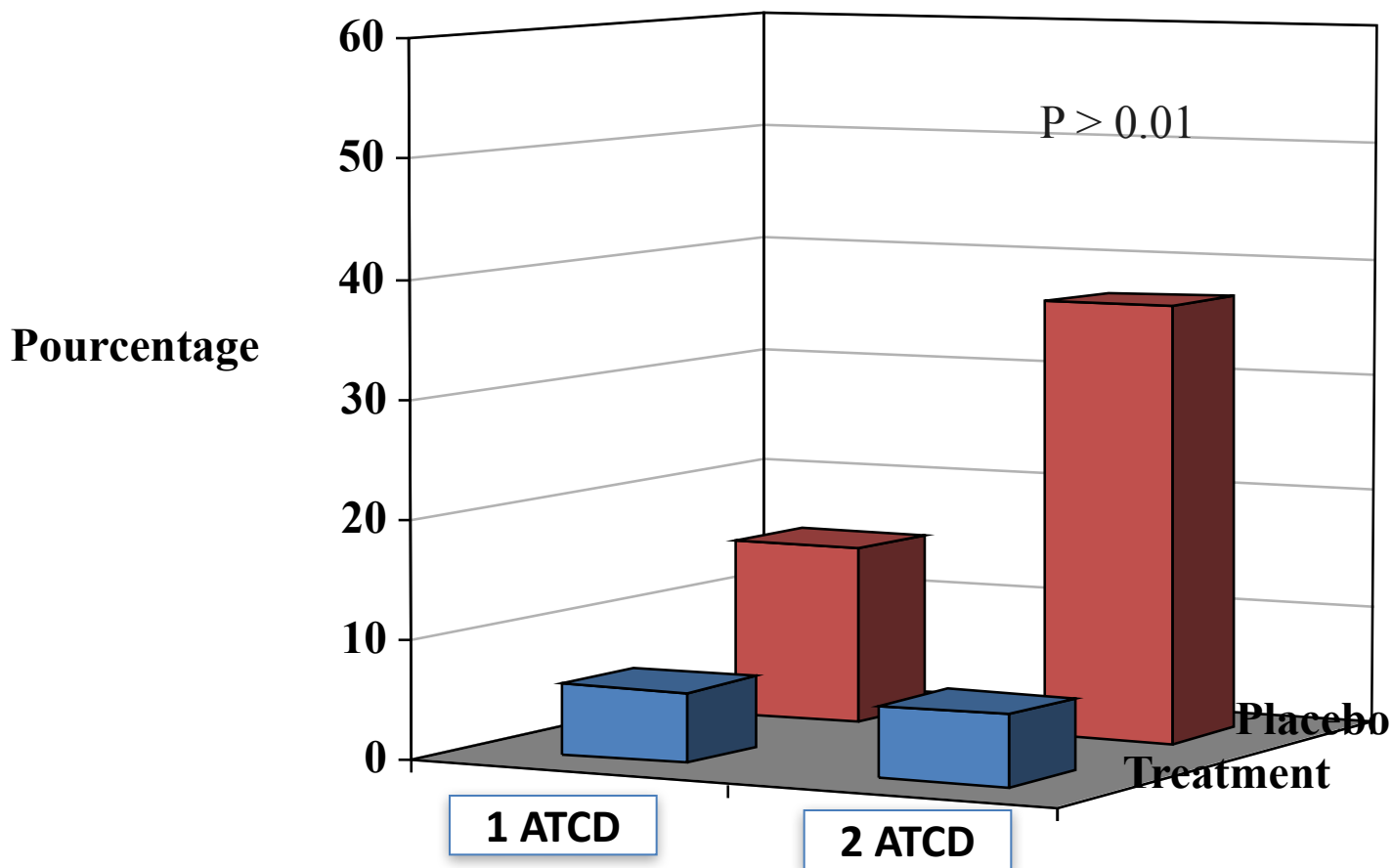
Poids Foetaux

gms



RCIU

Grossesses à HAUT risque:



The Lancet Vol 3337:June 15, 1991

1. Aspirine prise **TÔT efficace** pour prévenir le RCIU.
2. Diminution du risque de DC foetal et d'HRP **non prouvés**
3. Pas d'effets indésirables évidents,

MAIS il faut de plus grandes études

→ proposer l'Aspirine aux femmes à HAUT RISQUE

même si 1ère grossesse

→ prescription de masse : Non recommandée

→ Des marqueurs précoces restent à trouver **Urgemment**

Evolution en 4 phases

| Phase | Emotion | Effets | Indications |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| « 1 » | Questions | Faire plus d'essais | « haut »risque ,autres? |
| « 2 » | Enthousiasme | THE solution | Aspirine pour tous |
| « 3 » | Dépression | ça ne marche pas | Aspirine pour personne |
| « 4 » | Raison | Analyse | Choix des indications |

Etudes : Aspirine efficace

| | n | Inclus. | Exclus. | Spec. | Age gest Prise | Dose mg | | |
|--------|-----|-------------------|---------|-------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Schiff | 65 | Roll over test | | | 28-29 | 100 | NEJM 1989 | PE 2.9 vs 22.6 |
| Hauth | 604 | P1 < 22 SA | YES | | 24 | 60 | AJOG 1993 | |

« 2 »

Enthusiasm

We got THE solution

Give to everybody

« One baby aspirin per day
takes eclampsia away »

B. Sibai

Vlth ISSHP meeting, Montreal 1988

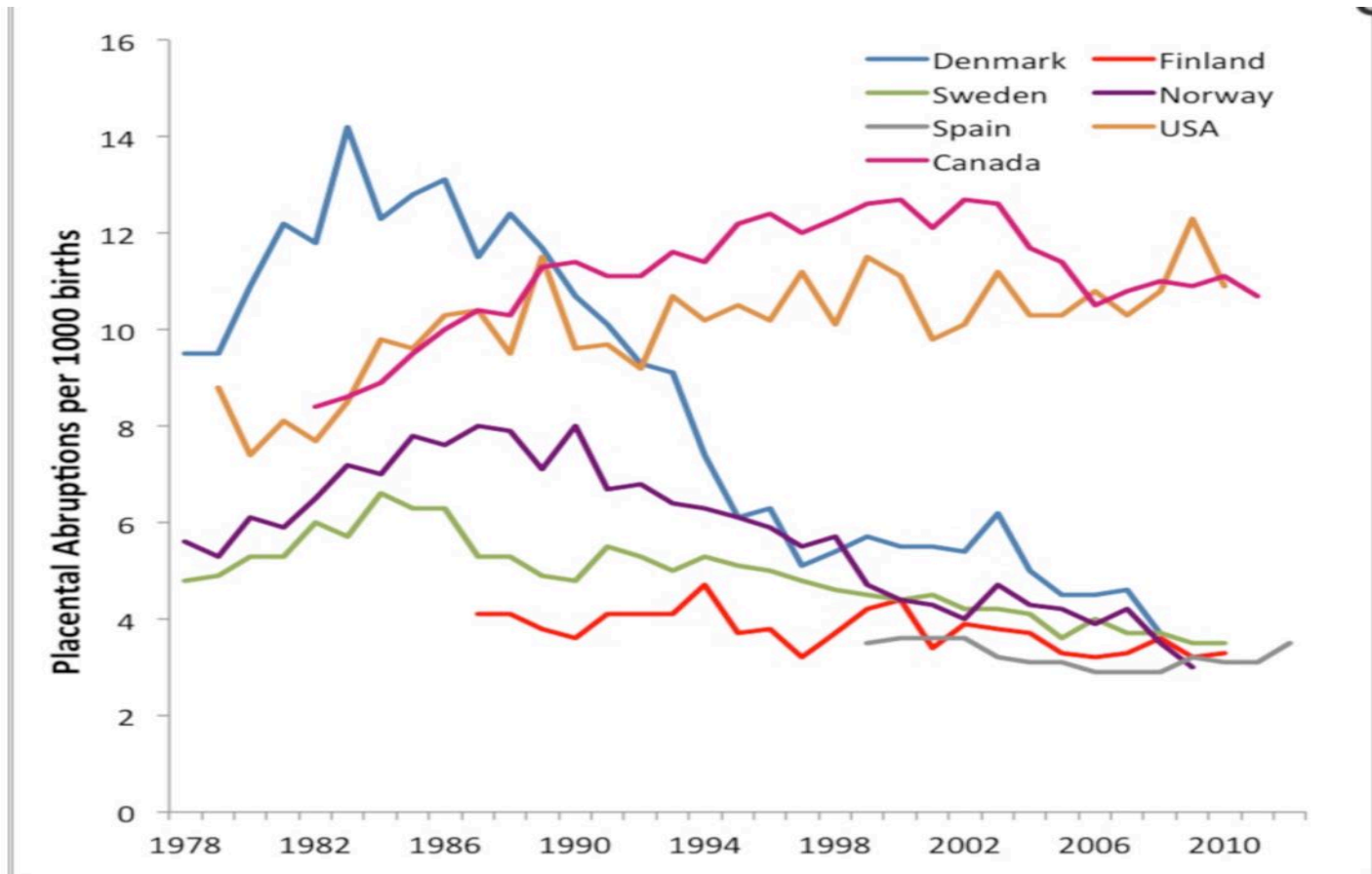
Le début de la suspicion

| | n | Inclus. | Exclus | Spec. | Age gest Prise | Dose mg | |
|--------|------|--------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Sibai* | 3135 | P1 si TA 135/85 | OUI | Tabac 11% | 13-25 | 60 | •0.7 vs 0.1 • HRP |

NEJM 1993

Prévalence de l'HRP dans différents pays sur 30 ans

Ananth et al, PlosOne, 2015.



Etudes Négatives

| | n | Inclus. | Exclus | Spec | Age gest Prise | Dose mg | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------------|
| CLASP | 9364 | opinion | OUI | PE 12%! RCIU 3% | 12-32 | 60 | Lancet 1994 | |
| ECPPA | 109 | opinion | OUI | PE FGR | 12-32 | 60 | BJOG 1996 | PE control (6%) |
| Caritis/ Sibai* | 2985 | A risque | | | 13-26 | 60 | NEJM 1998 | |
| Golding* BLASP | 6275 | P1 | | | 12-32 | | BJOG 1998 | * Saigt Mère et foetus |
| Rotchell | 3647 | Toutes | | | 12-32 | 75 | BJOG 1998 | |
| Goffinet | 3317 | Doppler Utérins | | | 20-24 | 100 | BJOG 2001 | |
| Subtil | 3294 | P1 | OUI | | 14-20 | 100 | BJOG 2001 | PE controle (1.6%) |

Caritis et al. 1998, NEJM

TABLE 2. EFFECT OF ASPIRIN ON THE INCIDENCE OF PREECLAMPSIA IN HIGH-RISK WOMEN ACCORDING TO RISK GROUP AND ENTRY STATUS.

| VARIABLE | INCIDENCE OF PREECLAMPSIA | | RELATIVE RISK (95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS) |
|---|---------------------------|---------|--|
| | ASPIRIN | PLACEBO | |
| | percent | | |
| Risk group | | | |
| Pregestational diabetes mellitus (n = 462) | 18 | 22 | 0.9 (0.6, 1.2) |
| Hypertension (n = 763) | 26 | 25 | 1.1 (0.8, 1.4) |
| Multifetal gestation (n = 678) | 12 | 16 | 0.7 (0.5, 1.1) |
| Previous preeclampsia (n = 600) | 17 | 19 | 0.9 (0.6, 1.2) |
| All groups (n = 2503) | 18 | 20 | 0.9 (0.8, 1.1) |
| Entry status | | | |
| No proteinuria, no hypertension (n = 1613) | 15 | 18 | 0.8 (0.7, 1.0) |
| Proteinuria, hypertension (n = 119) | 32 | 22 | 1.4 (0.8, 2.6) |
| Proteinuria, no hypertension (n = 48) | 25 | 33 | 0.8 (0.3, 1.8) |
| No proteinuria, hypertension (n = 723) | 25 | 25 | 1.0 (0.8, 1.3) |

Essai CLASP?

- **Population hétérogène**
- **Exclusion des patientes à risque**
- **Traitement tardif (48% > 20 SA)**
- **Définition de la prééclampsie particulière**
- **Etude ancillaire: l'aspirine prévient les PE sévères (Bower et al BJOG. 1996;103:625)**

CLASP. Lancet 1994;343:619-629

« 3 »

Depression

Everything was wrong

Give to nobody

CLINICAL OPINION

Prevention of preeclampsia: A big disappointment

Baha M. Sibai, MD

Memphis, Tennessee

AJOG. 1998,179;1275-8

ACOG, 2002

Can preeclampsia and eclampsia be prevented? Antioxidant therapy (vitamin C, 1,000 mg per day; vitamin E, 400 mg per day) has shown promise, but large, randomized trials are needed. Although controversy exists, calcium supplementation has shown no benefit in large trials, and most evidence suggests little or no benefit for low-dose aspirin as prevention in women in the low-risk category

« 4 »

Reason

Analysis

Select your indications

- ◆ **Type of population**
- ◆ **Dosage**
- ◆ **Age gestationnel de début de traitement**

Antiplatelet agents for prevention of pre-eclampsia: a meta-analysis of individual patient data



*Lisa M Askie, Lelia Duley, David J Henderson-Smart, Lesley A Stewart, on behalf of the PARIS Collaborative Group**

115 essais: 50 non valables, refus de participer, données perdues, ...

31 essais, 32217 femmes et 32819 n-nés

98% des cas aspirine seule et dose <50 et 150 mg>

54% 1ère grossesse,

70% grossesse unique

59% Aspirine < 20 SA

PARIS TRIAL

| | | | |
|--|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| Pre-eclampsia | 18% | 0.90 (0.84-0.97) | 56 (35-185) |
| | 6% | | 167 (104-556) |
| | 2% | | 500 (313-1667) |
| Preterm <34 weeks | 20% | 0.90 (0.83-0.98) | 50 (29-250) |
| | 10% | | 100 (59-500) |
| | 2% | | 500 (294-2500) |
| Perinatal death | 7% | 0.91 (0.81-1.03) | 159 (75-476) |
| | 4% | | 278 (132-833) |
| | 1% | | 1111 (526-3333) |
| Small for gestational age baby | 15% | 0.90 (0.81-1.01) | 67 (35-667) |
| | 10% | | 100 (53-1000) |
| | 1% | | 1000 (526-10 000) |
| Pregnancy with serious adverse outcome | 25% | 0.90 (0.85-0.96) | 40 (27-100) |
| | 15% | | 67 (44-167) |

Low-dose aspirin for prevention of adverse outcomes related to abnormal placentation

Emmanuel Bujold, Stéphanie Roberge and Kypros H. Nicolaides
Prenatal Diagnosis 2014, 34, 642–648

Meta-analysis of randomized studies on the use of low-dose aspirin in women at high risk of preeclampsia (PE) has demonstrated

▲ that if treatment is **initiated at ≤ 16 weeks'** gestation, there is significant reduction in the risk of

PE RR 0.47, 95% (CI) 0.36–0.62,

FGR RR 0.46, 95% (CI) 0.33–0.64,

Preterm birth RR 0.35, 95% (CI) 0.22–0.57

Perinatal death RR 0.41, 95% (CI) 0.19–0.92,

▲ whereas the effect of treatment after 16 weeks is substantially less (RR 0.78, 95% CI 0.61–0.99; RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.88–1.08; RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.83–0.97; and RR 0.93, 95% CI 0.73–1.19, respectively).

▲ Moreover, the decrease in the risk of PE from early onset treatment seems to be related to the dose of aspirin, and a **dose of <80 -150 mg>** daily should be considered for optimal benefits. © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

TROP Peu, TROP Tard

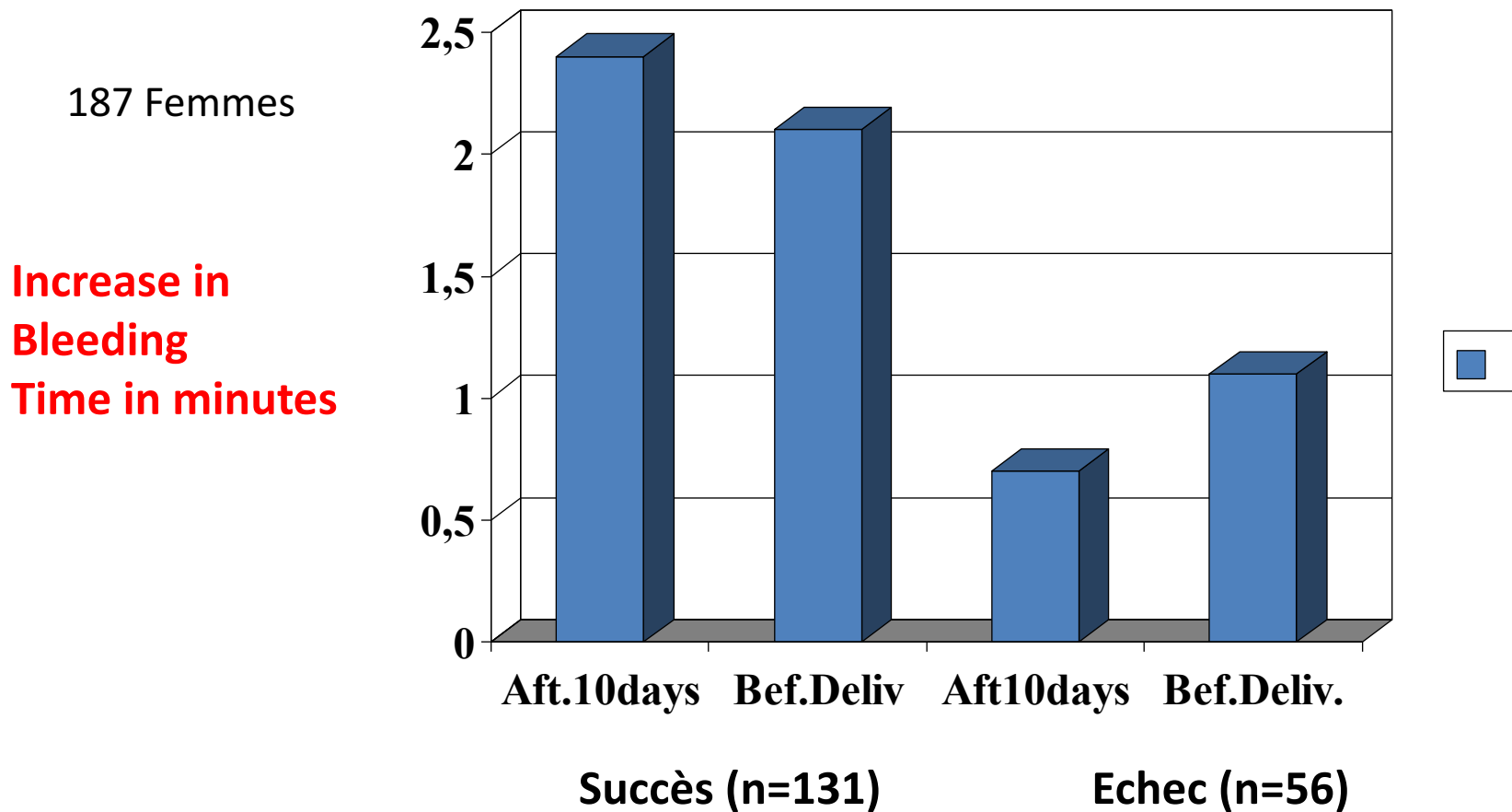
M.H. Sullivan et al

Am. J. 1999,181;2:508 -509

**Les femmes avec trait débuté ≤ 13 SA ont une
meilleure issue
que celles avec trait débuté au 2ème trim.**

Effect of aspirin in pregnant women is dependent on increase in bleeding time

Alexandre Dumont, Antoine Flahault, Michel Beaufils, Elisabeth Verdy, and Serge Uzan *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1999;180(1 Pt 1):135–40.



The role of aspirin dose on the prevention of preeclampsia and fetal growth restriction: systematic review and meta-analysis



Stéphanie Roberge, PhD; Kypros Nicolaides, MD; Suzanne Demers, MD, MSc; Jon Hyett, MD; Nils Chaillet, PhD; Emmanuel Bujold, MD, MSc

- **Objectif**

Evaluer l'effet dose-réponse de l'aspirine pour la prévention de la PE, PE sévère et du RCIU

- **Matériel et méthode**

Revue de la littérature et méta-analyse

Janvier 1985 – décembre 2015

45 RCT

- Groupe <16SA: 5130 patientes, AAS 50-150mg/j
- Groupe >16SA: 15'779 patientes, AAS 50-150mg/j

Résultats - timing

< 16 SA > 16 SA

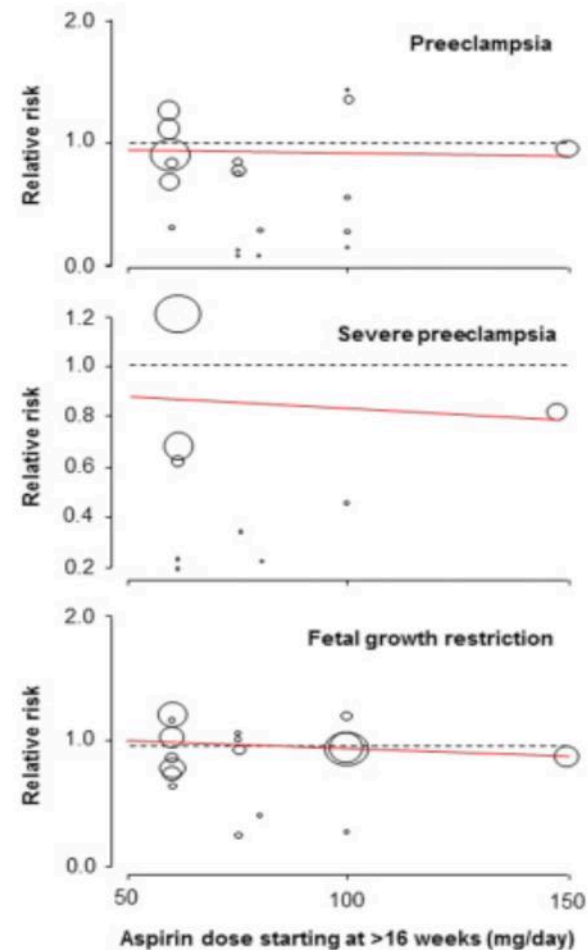
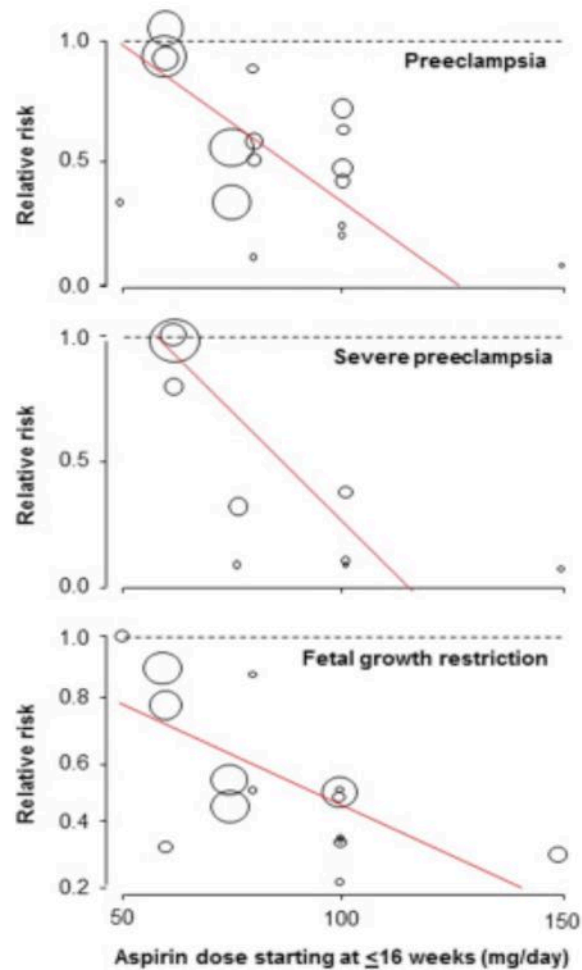


TABLE 2

Perinatal outcomes ≤ 16 weeks according to dose of aspirin at initiation of intervention

| Outcome ≤ 16 wk | No. of trials | No. of participants | Relative risk (95% confidence interval) random effect | P value | I ² | Dose-response correlation | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|---------|----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Adjusted R ² | P value |
| Preeclampsia | | | | | | | |
| 50 mg | 1 | 66 | 0.33 (0.04–3.04) | .33 | n/a | 44% | .036 |
| 60 mg | 4 | 3326 | 0.93 (0.75–1.15) | .49 | 0% | | |
| 75 mg | 2 | 373 | 0.42 (0.25–0.70) | .001 | 72% | | |
| 80 mg | 4 | 270 | 0.52 (0.26–1.01) | .06 | 1% | | |
| 100 mg | 7 | 985 | 0.48 (0.31–0.74) | .0009 | 0% | | |
| 150 mg | 1 | 93 | 0.07 (0.00–1.25) | .07 | n/a | | |
| Total | 19 | 5113 | 0.57 (0.43–0.75) | <.001 | 52% | | |
| Severe preeclampsia | | | | | | | |
| 60 mg | 3 | 3279 | 0.96 (0.71–1.28) | .77 | 0% | 100% | .008 |
| 75 mg | 2 | 373 | 0.24 (0.09–0.65) | .005 | 9% | | |
| 100 mg | 3 | 334 | 0.23 (0.08–0.64) | .005 | 0% | | |
| 150 mg | 1 | 93 | 0.07 (0.00–1.25) | .07 | n/a | | |
| Total | 9 | 4079 | 0.47 (0.26–0.83) | .009 | 60% | | |
| Fetal growth restriction | | | | | | | |
| 50 mg | 1 | 46 | 1.00 (0.22–4.45) | 1.00 | n/a | 100% | .044 |
| 60 mg | 3 | 1378 | 0.78 (0.53–1.16) | .22 | 0% | | |
| 75 mg | 2 | 373 | 0.48 (0.32–0.72) | .0004 | 0% | | |
| 80 mg | 3 | 180 | 0.64 (0.11–3.74) | .62 | 0% | | |
| 100 mg | 7 | 869 | 0.45 (0.28–0.71) | .0007 | 0% | | |
| 150 mg | 1 | 93 | 0.29 (0.10–0.82) | .02 | n/a | | |
| Total | 17 | 2939 | 0.56 (0.44–0.70) | <.001 | 0% | | |

n/a, not applicable.

Roberge. Aspirin's dose for prevention of preeclampsia. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2017.

- **1er Trimestre**

Pas plus de malfo cœur ou FCS

- **Après**

*Fermeture prématurée du canal artériel et CPK
hémorragique*

- <60-150 mg> Pas plus 160 mg???

- <325–650mg> la semaine qui précède l'accouchement
peut induire des troubles de la coagulation chez le n-né

Eviter l'aspirine le dernier mois de grossesse ??

Aspirine: Sécurité Maternelle

- 186 425 individus traités par aspirine et 186 425 contrôles appariés sans aspirine
- Aspirine significativement associée avec :
une augmentation du risque de saignement gastrointestinal majeur ou cérébral
5.58 vs 3.60 per 1000 person-years.

DE BERARDIS ET AL. JAMA. 2012;307:2286-94.

Chronothérapie

Soir >> **Matin**

Time-dependent effects of lowdose aspirin administration on blood pressure in pregnant women.

Hermida RC, Ayala DE, Iglesias M, et al.
Hypertension 1997;30(3 Pt 2):589–95.

Chronotherapy with low-dose aspirin for prevention of complications in pregnancy.

Ayala DE, Ucieda R, Hermida RC.
Chronobiol Int 2013;30 (1–2):260–79.

Administration timedependent effects of aspirin in women at differing risk for preeclampsia.

Hermida RC, Ayala DE, Fernandez JR, et al.
Hypertension 1999;34(4 Pt 2):1016–23.

Evolution en 4 phases

| Phase | Emotion | Effets | Indications |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| « 1 » | Questions | Faire plus d'essais | « haut »risque ,autres? |
| « 2 » | Enthousiasme | THE solution | Aspirine pour tous |
| « 3 » | Dépression | ça ne marche pas | Aspirine pour personne |
| « 4 » | Raison | Analyse | Choix des indications |

Le Challenge : Déterminer qui est à haut risque?

LA méthode principale : ATCD de PE; pathologie médicale

**Mais la sensibilité insuffisante : 40%
avec 10% de faux positifs.**

L'éternel recommencement ??

1.1.2 Antiplatelet agents

1.1.2.1 Advis

until t

- hy
- ch
- au

- ty
- ch

1.1.2.2 Advis

aspiri

- fir
- ag

- pregnancy interval of more than 10 years
- body mass index (BMI) of 35 kg/m² or more at first visit
- family history of pre-eclampsia
- multiple pregnancy.

Risk Level | Risk Factors



| | Recommendation |
|---|---|
| <p>anied by</p> <p>us,</p> | <p>Recommend low-dose aspirin if the patient has ≥1 of these high-risk factors</p> |
| <p>can race,</p> <p>small for come,</p> | <p>Consider low-dose aspirin if the patient has several of these moderate-risk factors§</p> |
| | <p>Do not recommend low-dose aspirin</p> |

81 mg/j A débuter > 12 SA avant 28 SA>



Take Home Messages

1. Les études négatives ne résistent pas :
 2. effet préventif : **REDUCTION**
PE, du risque, acct avant 34 SA, RCIU, complications sévères
- **Qu'est ce qui est important:**
 - **TÔT** > 8 -13 SA <
 - **SUFFISAMMENT** : >75 ... au mieux 100 à 150 mg/j
 - **le soir**
 - **Seulement chez les populations à haut risque** (lesquelles?)
 - **Des essais juste terminés en cours et à venir**