



Small-Molecule GP IIb/IIIa Inhibitor Price Comparison

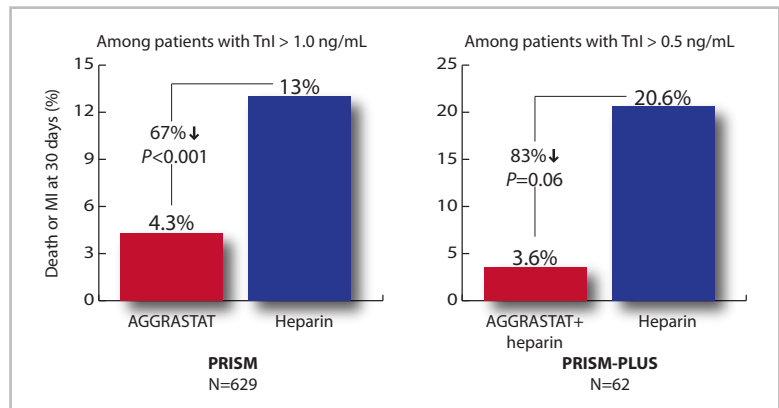
	Infusion Length	WAC* Price	IP-DSH Price
AGGRASTAT (tirofiban HCl)	18 hours	\$446	\$292
	24 hours	\$659	\$432
	48 hours	\$1,105	\$725
Integrilin (eptifibatid)	18 hours	\$975	N/A
	24 hours	\$1,268	N/A
	48 hours	\$2,149	N/A

Pricing based on 90 kg patient weight
 AGGRASTAT: 0.4 mcg/kg/min (30 minutes) + 0.1 mcg/kg/min
 Integrilin: 1 X 180 mcg/kg + 2.0 mcg/kg/min

*WAC: wholesale acquisition cost

AGGRASTAT and Integrilin (eptifibatid) have not been compared in head-to-head clinical trials and no comparisons of safety or efficacy may be made. Please see products' full Prescribing Information and approved indications.

Early use of AGGRASTAT reduces death and MI at 30 days among troponin positive patients^{2,3}



AGGRASTAT® (tirofiban HCl)

- AGGRASTAT is recommended by the 2007 ACC/AHA Guidelines¹ for NSTEMI* patients
- Early administration of AGGRASTAT significantly improves outcomes among patients with NSTEMI^{2,3}
- AGGRASTAT offers the lowest cost over alternative GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors
- AGGRASTAT is the only GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor to offer inpatient disproportionate share hospital (IP-DSH) pricing

**For more information, please contact Medicure:
 1-800-509-0544 and select option 6
aggrastat@medicure.com**

References: 1. Anderson RL, et al. *Circulation* 2007. 2. Heesch C, et al. *Lancet* 1999; 354: 1757-62. 3. Januzzi JL, et al. *J Thromb Thrombolysis* 2001; 11:211-215

AGGRASTAT®, in combination with heparin and aspirin, is indicated for the treatment of acute coronary syndrome, including patients who are to be managed medically and those undergoing percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or atherectomy. In this setting, AGGRASTAT® has been shown to decrease the rate of combined endpoint of death, new myocardial infarction (MI) or refractory ischemia/repeat cardiac procedure. AGGRASTAT has been studied in a setting that included aspirin and heparin.

Administration of AGGRASTAT® is associated with an increase in bleeding events classified as both major and minor bleeding events by criteria developed by the Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) study group. Most major bleeding associated with AGGRASTAT® occurs at the arterial access site for cardiac catheterization. Fatal bleeding events have been reported. Caution should be employed when AGGRASTAT® is used with other drugs that affect hemostasis.

For additional information about AGGRASTAT®, please refer to the full [Prescribing Information](#).

*NSTEMI: Non-ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction