

The Use of Cangrelor to Prevent Coronary Stent Thrombosis in the Setting of a Scheduled Caesarean Section

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Background

Cardiovascular disease is a leading contributory cause of maternal mortality in the United States (1,2)

Current guidelines recommend PCI followed by dual antiplatelet therapy for pregnant patients presenting with either STEMI or NSTEMI with high-risk features (2)

Cangrelor-reversible intravenous P2Y₁₂ inhibitor; studies have shown its utility in both cardiac and noncardiac surgeries (3)

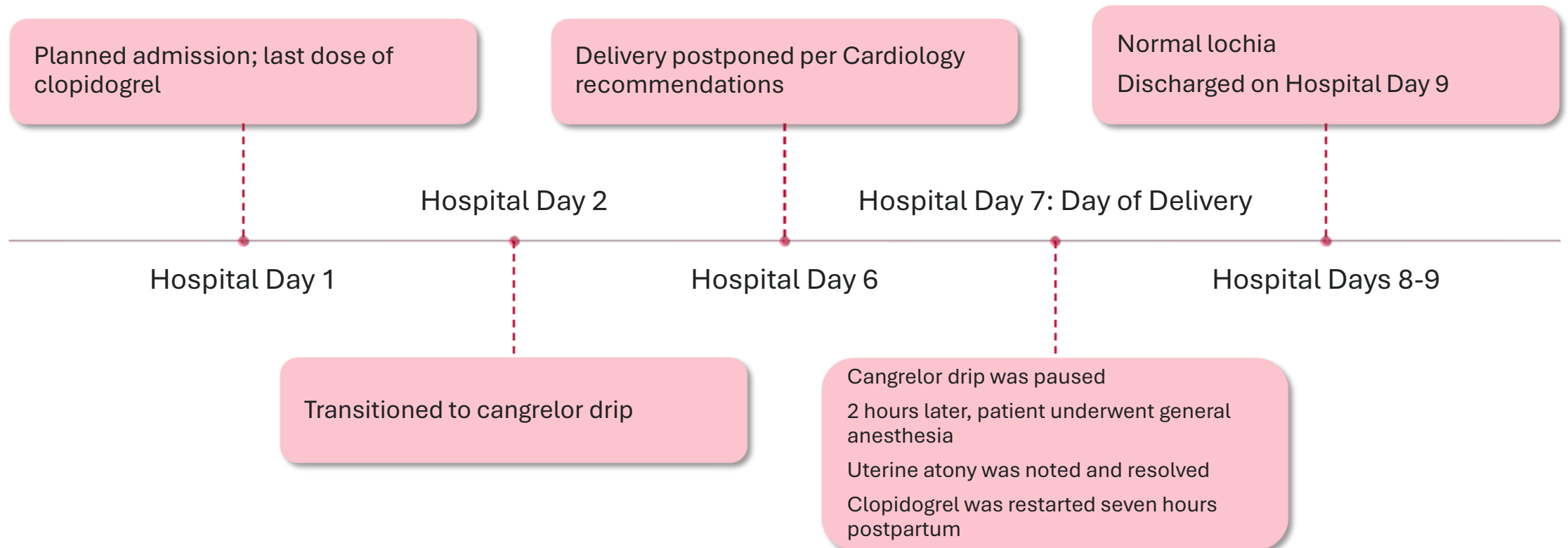
1.Halpern DG, et al. JACC. 2019.

2.Tweet MS, et al. Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions. 2020

3.Kopp SL, et al. Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. 2025.

Case

39Y G2P1 F with PMH of chronic hypertension, NSTEMI two months prior with PCI to the proximal LAD, ischemic cardiomyopathy, and previous classical cesarean delivery admitted for repeat caesarean section



Teaching Points

- Cangrelor is not currently FDA approved for use in pregnancy due to lack of safety data
- This case demonstrated cangrelor's use in the obstetric setting, balancing prevention of stent thrombosis while minimizing perioperative bleeding risks
- Ongoing clinical trials (MARS and MONET-BRIDGE) are currently assessing the use of cangrelor in non-pregnant patients undergoing both cardiac and noncardiac surgery with newly implanted stents
- Further research needs to assess the application of cangrelor in neuraxial anesthesia for pregnant patients