

# TiMing of Intervention in patients with Acute Coronary Syndromes

<b>Submission date</b> 27/11/2006	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 27/11/2006	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 10/04/2019	<b>Condition category</b> Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

**Plain English summary of protocol**  
Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr Shamir Mehta

**Contact details**  
Hamilton Health Sciences  
General Division  
237 Barton Street  
McMaster Clinic  
Room 508  
Hamilton, Ontario  
Canada  
L8L 2X2

**Type(s)**  
Public

**Contact name**  
Ms Brandi Meeks

**Contact details**  
Population Health Research Institute (PHRI)  
McMaster University/Hamilton Health Sciences  
237 Barton St E  
Hamilton

Canada  
ON L8L 2X2  
+1 (0)905 527 4322 ext. 44818  
brandi@cardio.on.ca

## **Additional identifiers**

**ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)**  
NCT00552513

**Protocol serial number**  
MCT-79654

## **Study information**

### **Scientific Title**

An International randomised trial of early versus delayed invasive strategies in patients with non-ST segment elevation acute coronary syndromes

### **Acronym**

TIMACS

### **Study objectives**

1. In patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS), a strategy of routine early coronary angiography (less than 24 hours after randomisation) and intervention is superior to a strategy of delayed coronary angiography (more than 36 hours after randomisation) and intervention in preventing major cardiovascular events
2. In patients with ACS, a delayed invasive strategy will result in lower rates of major bleeding versus a strategy of early angiography and revascularisation
3. A strategy of early coronary angiography and revascularisation will be more cost effective than a strategy of delayed coronary angiography and revascularisation

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

1. Research Ethics Board of the Hamilton Health Sciences/McMaster Health Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 26/05/2005
2. Comit  de  tica em Pesquisa, Santa Casa de Belo Horizonte, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 29/05/2006
3. Comit  d'Ethique M dicale, Centre Hospitalier Regional De Huy, De Huy, Belgium, 12/10/2005
4. Ethics Committee of the Middle Slovak Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Banska Bistrica, Slovakia, 26/10/2006
5. University Clinical Emergency Hospital Mures Clinic of Cardiology, Targu Mures, Romania, 01/11/2006

### **Study design**

Therapeutic management strategy and procedures intervention type randomised parallel two-armed multicentre multi-national trial with assessor blinding

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Study type(s)**

Treatment

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Acute coronary syndromes (unstable angina and non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction)

## **Interventions**

Early intervention:

Coronary angiography and intervention as soon as possible (within 24 hours of randomisation).

Delayed intervention:

Coronary angiography and intervention any time after 36 hours after randomisation.

## **Intervention Type**

Procedure/Surgery

## **Primary outcome(s)**

The first occurrence of the composite death/myocardial (re-)infarction/stroke up to day 180.

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. The composite of death, myocardial (re-)infarction, stroke, refractory ischaemia or repeat revascularisation at 180 days
2. The first occurrence of any component of the composite of death myocardial infarction and refractory ischaemia until day 14, 30, 90 and at six months (day 180)
3. Stroke at 30 days and 180 days
4. Need for mechanical or pharmacological coronary revascularisation (i.e., percutaneous coronary intervention [PCI], coronary artery bypass graft [CABG], thrombolysis) at days 30, 90 and 180 days

## **Completion date**

01/05/2008

# **Eligibility**

## **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients presenting or admitted to hospital with symptoms suspected to represent an acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina or MI without persistent ST elevation), i.e. clinical history consistent with new onset, or a worsening pattern, of characteristic ischaemic chest pain or ischaemic symptoms occurring at rest or with minimal activity (lasting longer than five minutes or requiring sublingual nitroglycerin for relief of the pain)
2. Able to randomise within 24 hours of the onset of the most recent episode of symptoms
3. At least two of the three following additional criteria:
  - 3.1. Age more than or equal to 60 years, either sex
  - 3.2. Troponin T or I or creatine kinase - myocardial bands (CK-MB) above the upper limit of normal for the local institution
  - 3.3. Electrocardiogram (ECG) changes compatible with ischaemia (i.e., ST depression at least 1

mm in two contiguous leads or T wave inversion more than 3 mm or any dynamic ST shift or transient ST elevation)

4. Written informed consent dated and signed

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Age less than 21 years
2. Not a suitable candidate for revascularisation
3. Co-morbid condition with life expectancy less than six months

**Date of first enrolment**

15/06/2005

**Date of final enrolment**

01/05/2008

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

Argentina

Belgium

Brazil

Bulgaria

Canada

Chile

China

Czech Republic

France

Germany

Greece

India

Poland

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia

Switzerland

United States of America

**Study participating centre**

**Hamilton Health Sciences**

Hamilton, Ontario

Canada

L8L 2X2

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

Population Health Research Institute (PHRI) (Canada)

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/03kwaeq96>

## **Funder(s)**

**Funder type**

Research organisation

**Funder Name**

Canadian Institutes of Health Research

**Alternative Name(s)**

Instituts de Recherche en Santé du Canada, Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), CIHR\_IRSC, Canadian Institutes of Health Research | Ottawa ON, CIHR - Welcome to the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, CIHR, IRSC

**Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

## Funding Body Subtype

National government

## Location

Canada

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

### IPD sharing plan summary

#### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	21/05/2009	10/04/2019	Yes	No
<a href="#">Basic results</a>				No	No
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes