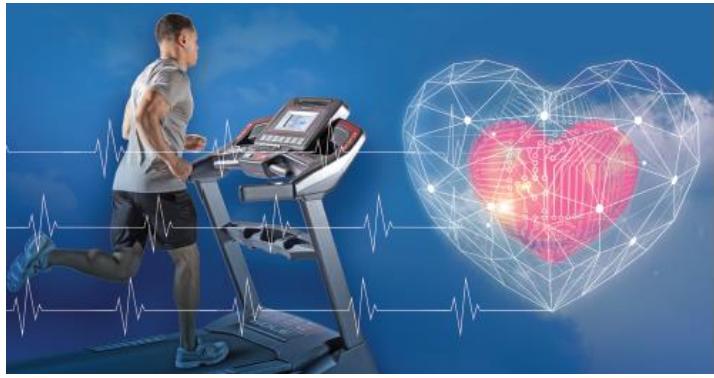


# **טיפול האופטימליiae לאי ספיקת לב: שיפור איכות החיים כמדד פרוגנוטי**

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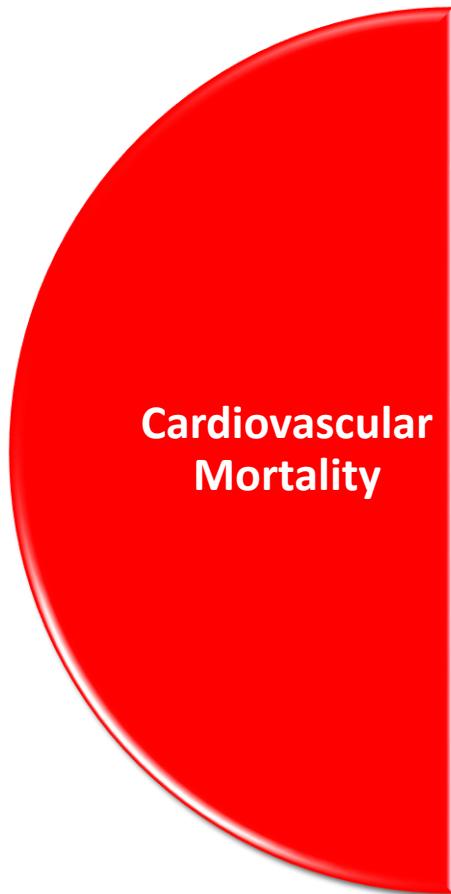
**ד"ר אבישי גרופר  
אחראי תחום אי ספיקת לב מתקדמת  
המכון לאי ספיקת לב  
מרכז הלב ע"ש לביב, שיבא, תל השומר**

## הרצאה ביחסות

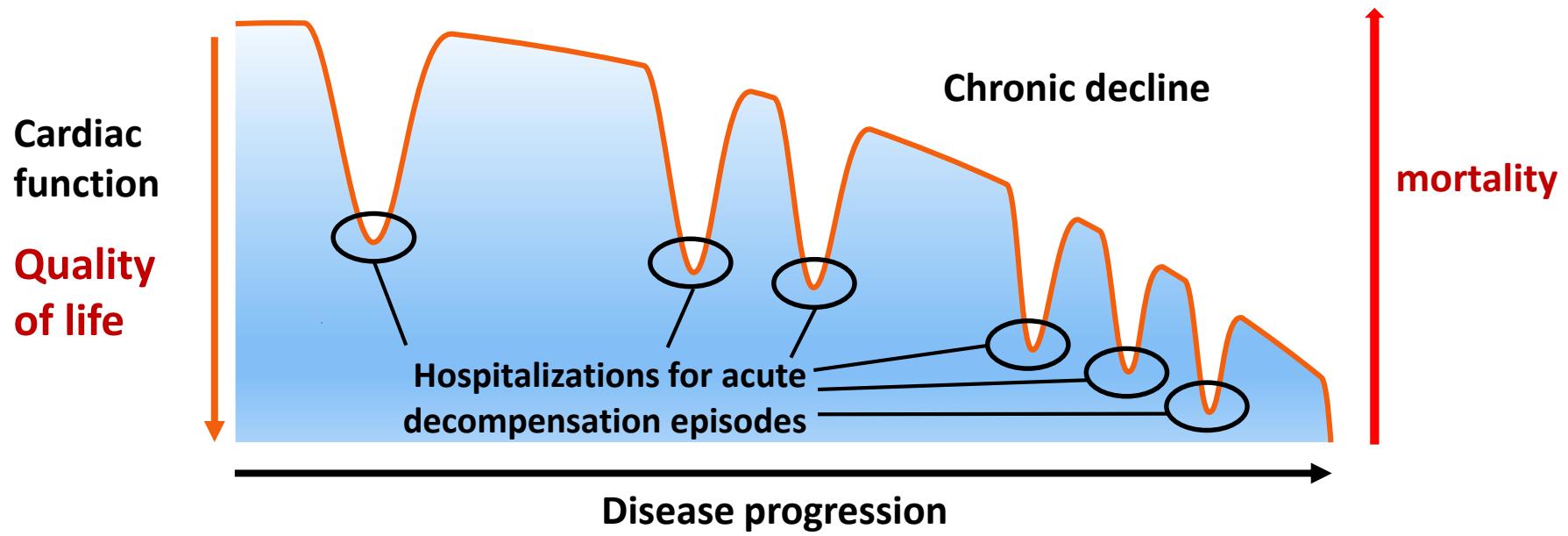


הכנס השנתי של  
החוג לשיקום חולץ הלב  
**2019**

# Heart Failure Treatment Goals



# HF is a chronic condition interspersed with acute episodes



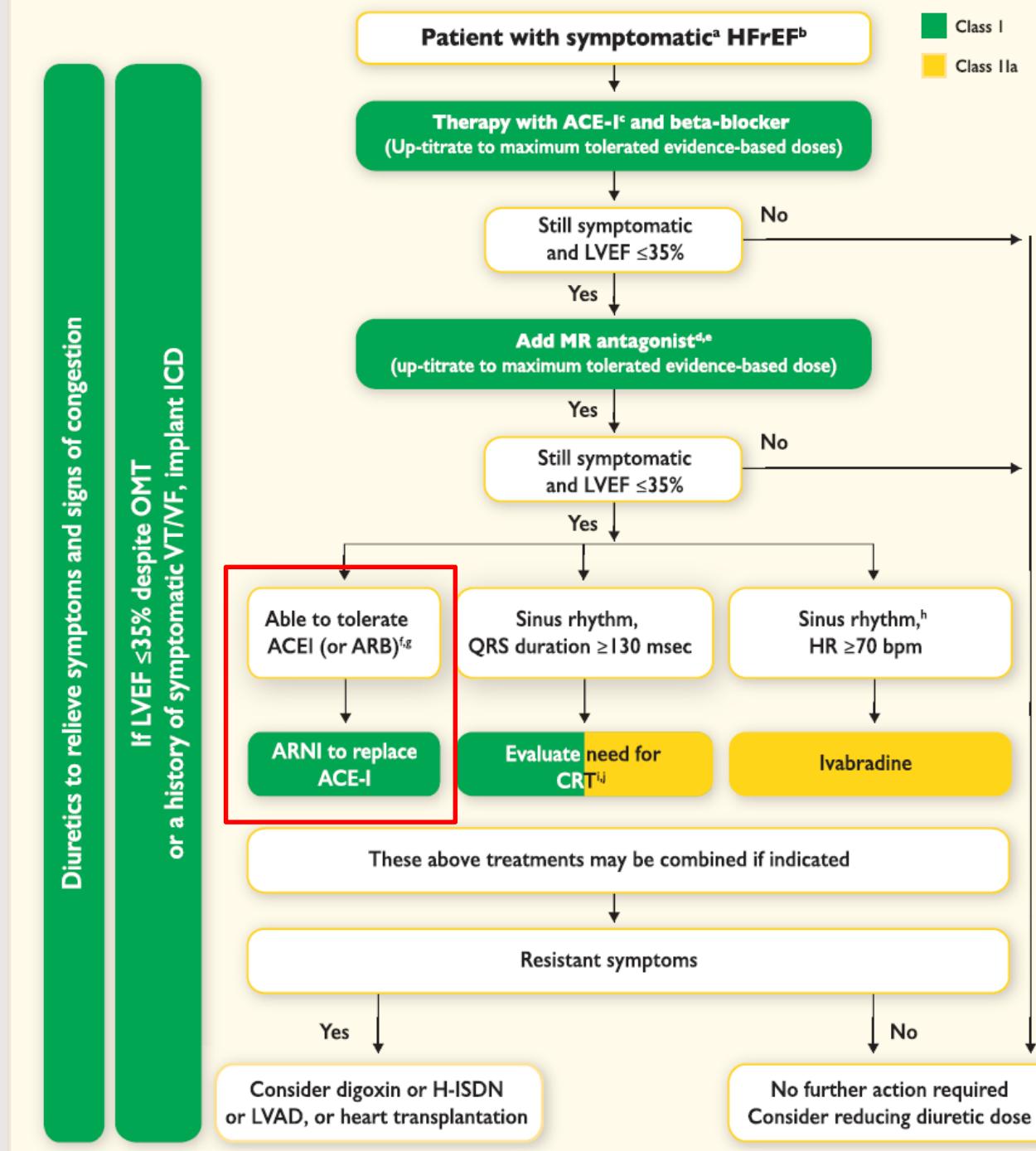
# Therapeutic algorithm for a patient with symptomatic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction



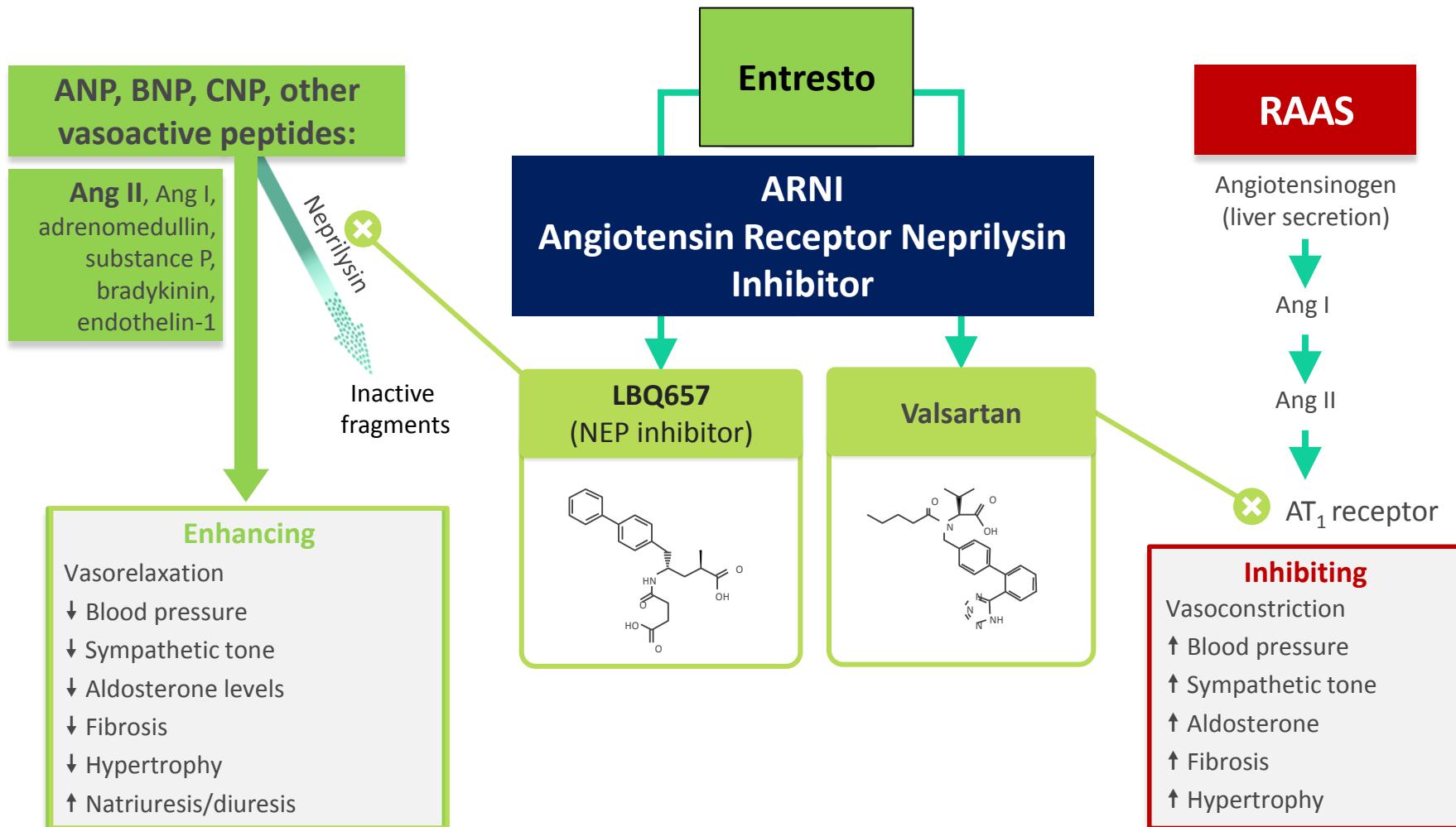
**Class I**



**Class IIa**

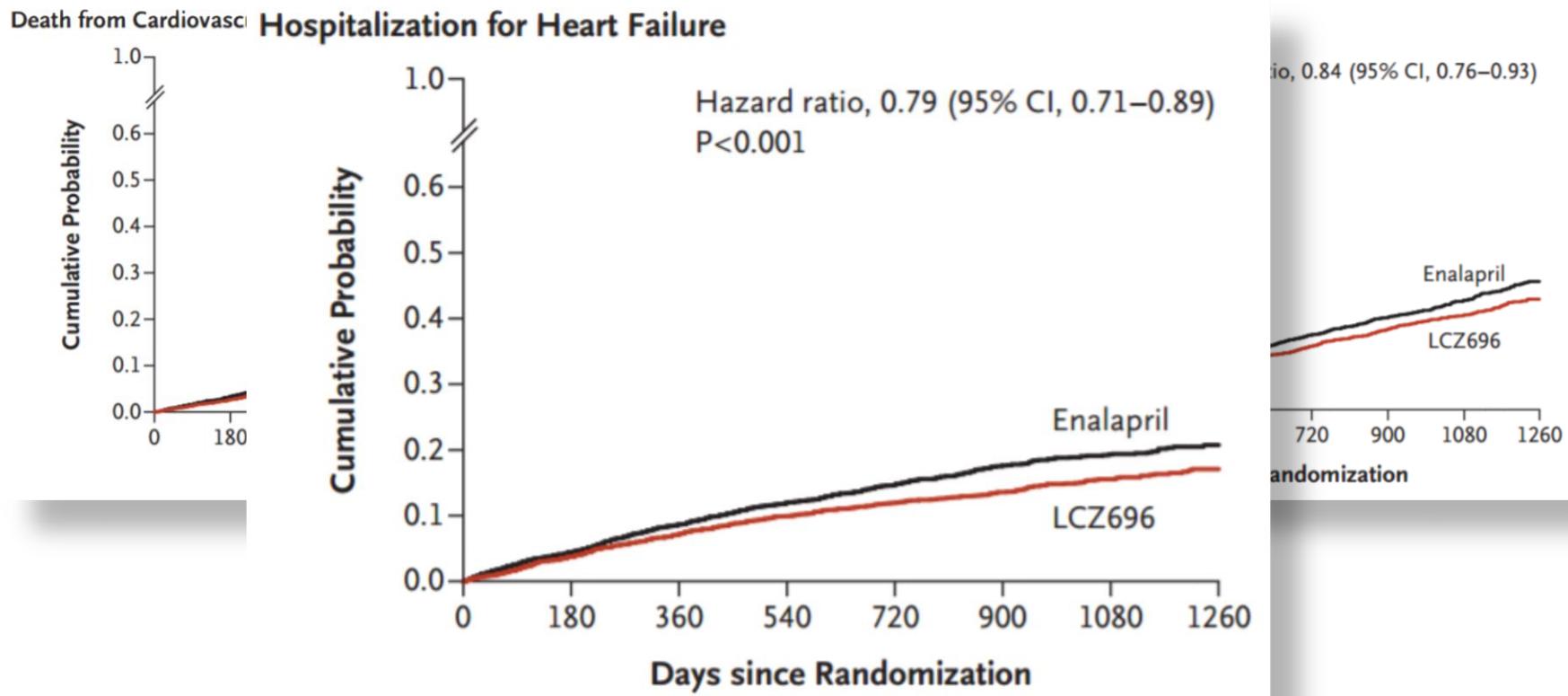


# Entresto simultaneously inhibits neprilysin (via sacubitril) and blocks AT<sub>1</sub> receptors (via valsartan)

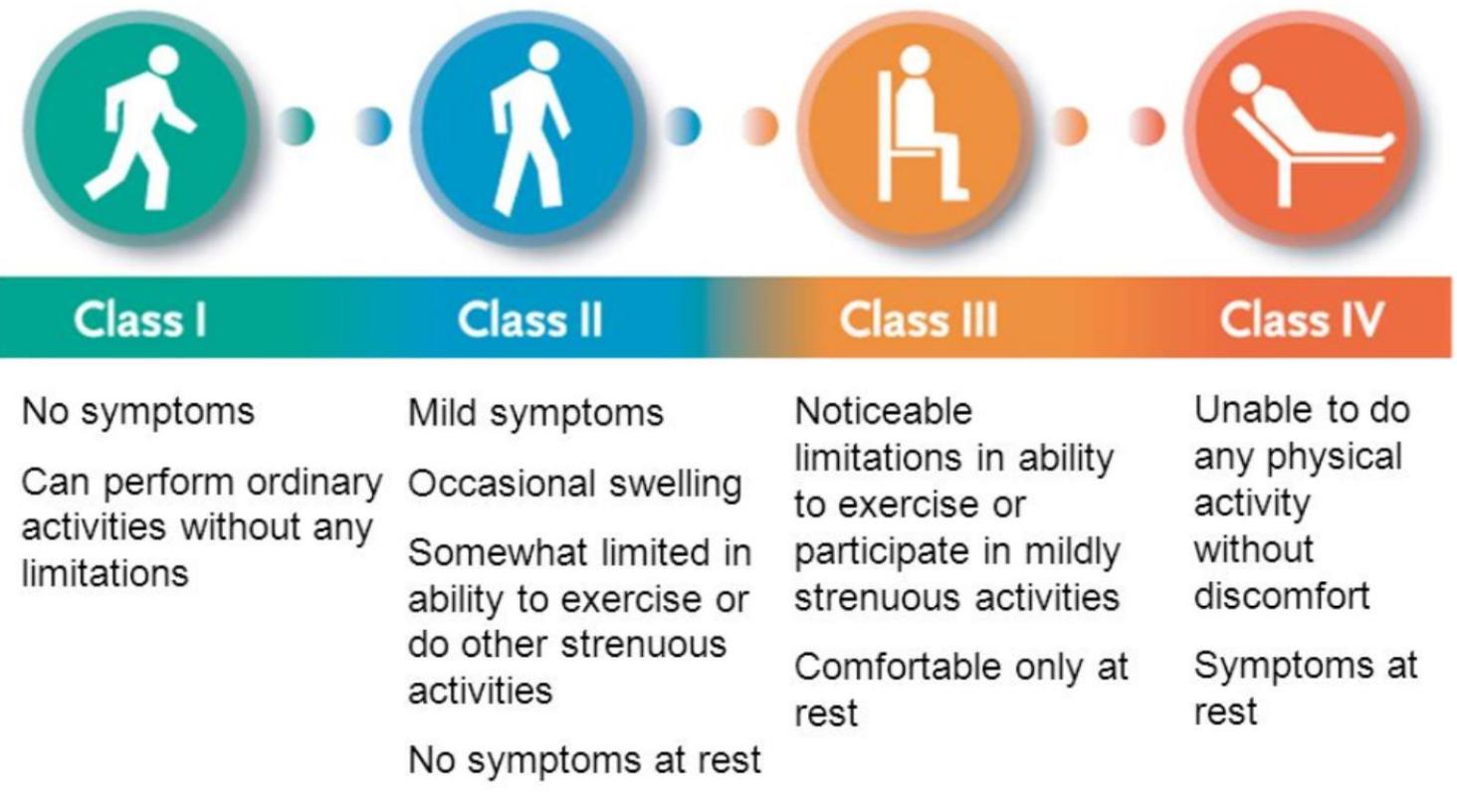


## PARADIGM-HF

### PARADIGM-HF: study outcomes



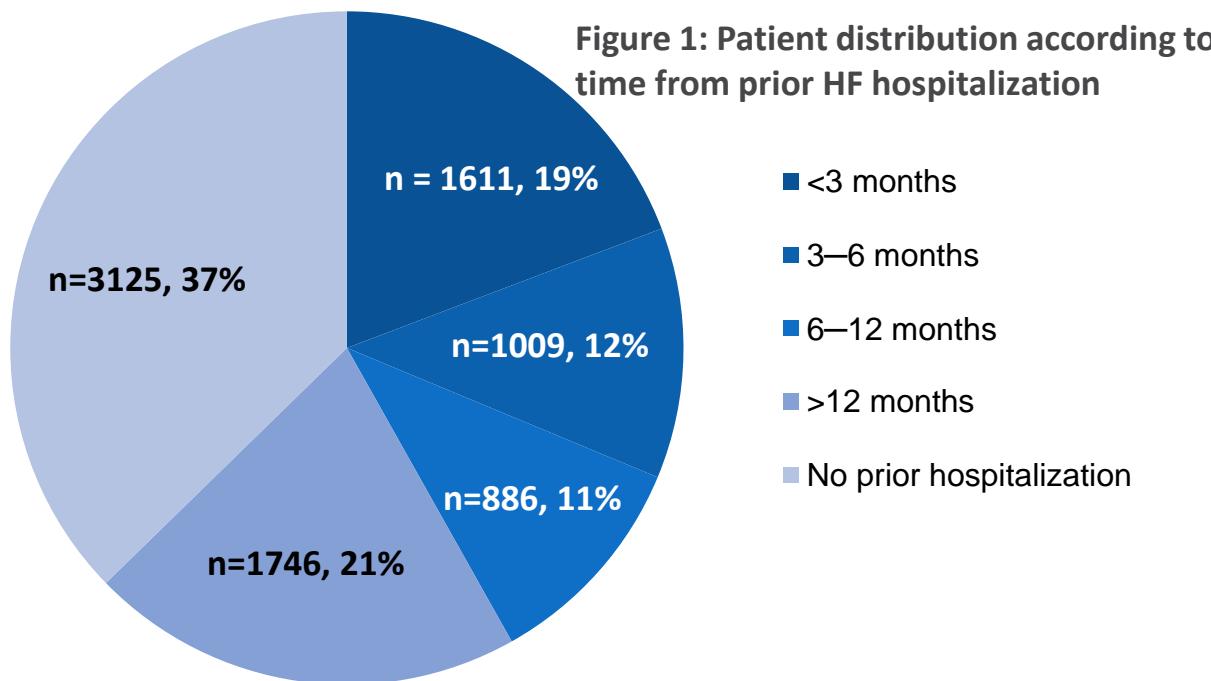
# New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class



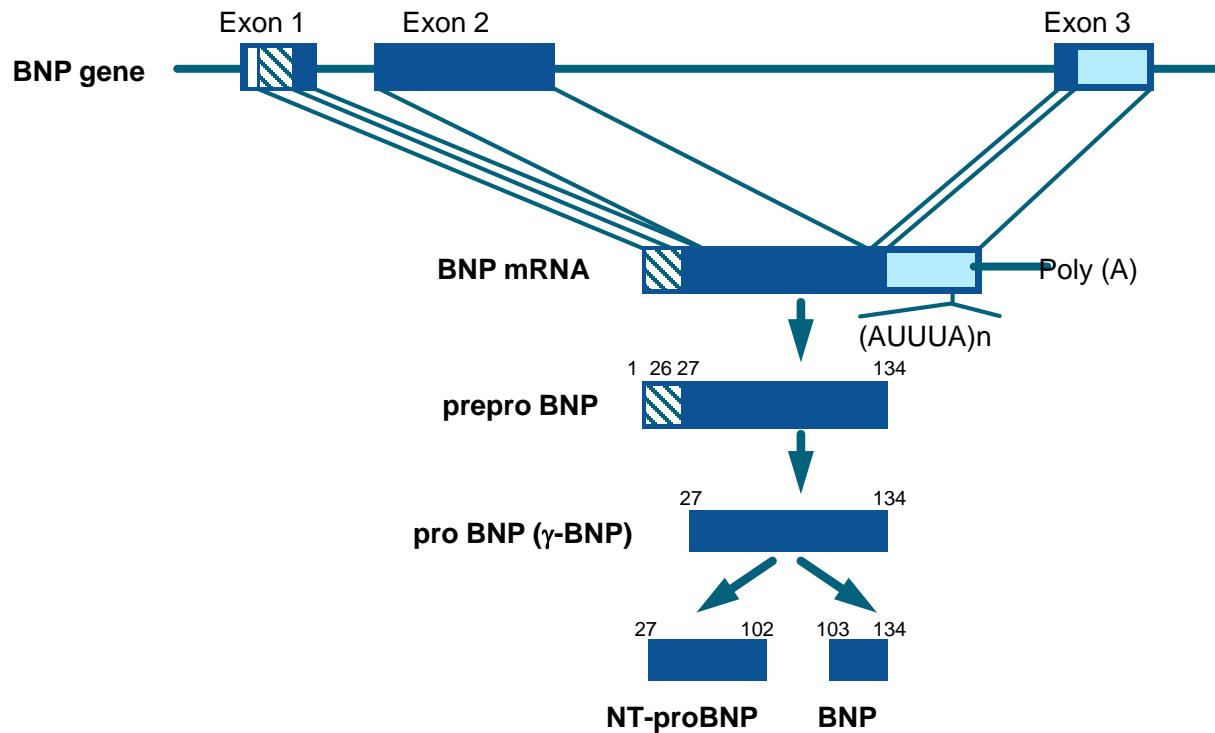


## PARADIGM-HF

Of the 8399 patients randomized in the PARADIGM-HF study, 3125 (37%) had no prior HF hospitalization.

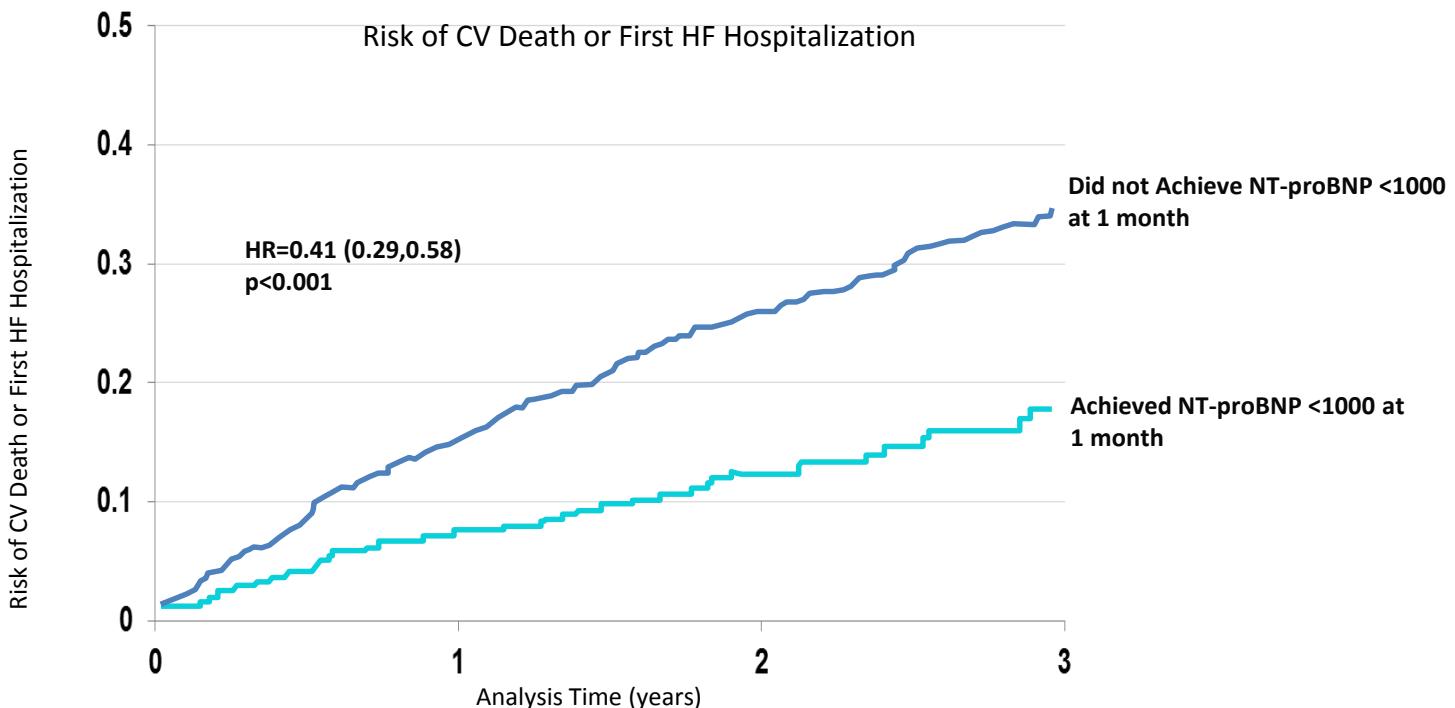


# BNP and NT-proBNP are formed by cleavage of precursor molecules



# Relationship of NT-proBNP and Cardiovascular Events

**Reduction in NT-proBNP Following HF Treatment is Associated with Reduction in CV Death and HF Hospitalization**



Achieving levels of NT-proBNP <1000 as early as 1 month after randomization to HF therapy was associated with a significant reduction in risk of CV death or first HF hospitalization

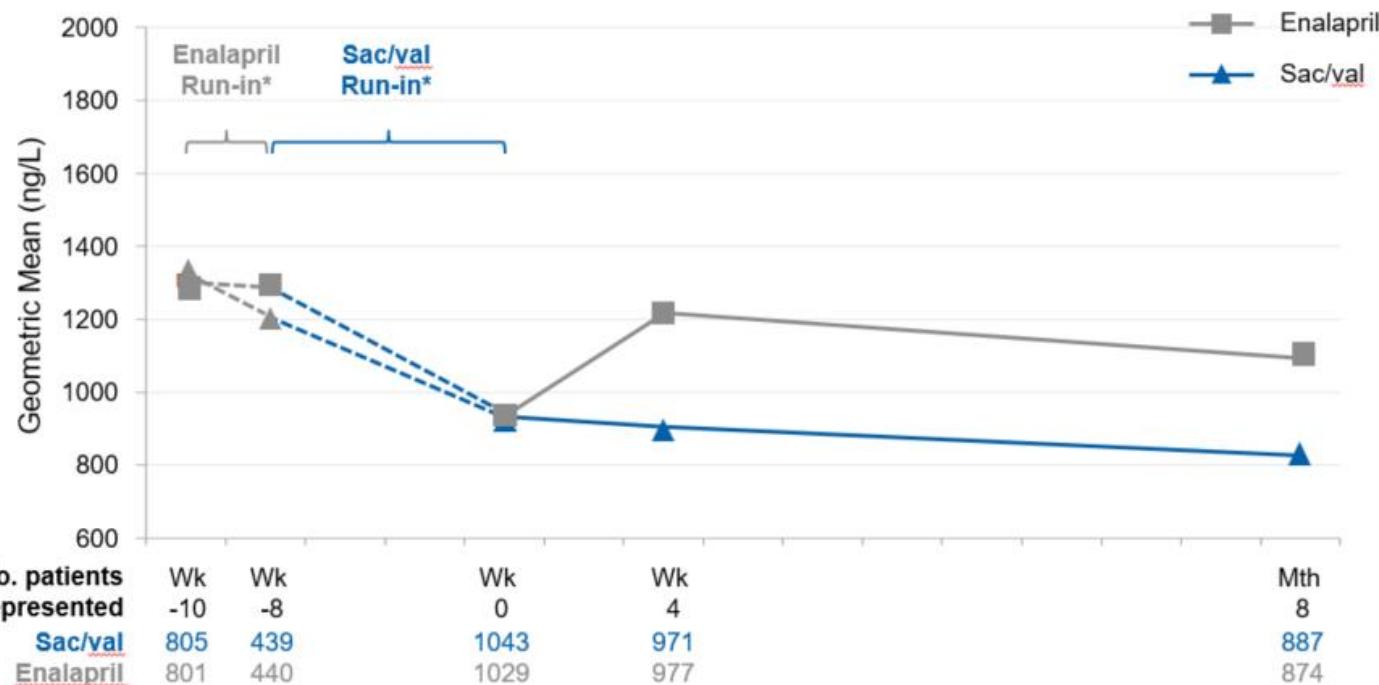
This was a post hoc analysis of PARADIGM-HF Study. Analytic variability (imprecision of the test) and biological variability (expected variability within the subject over time) may influence the accuracy of a predictive value of a change in biomarkers. The change from baseline data should therefore be interpreted in light of the influence of the biological variability known to be present in HFrEF patients.

NT-proBNP N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide. HF, Heart Failure. CV, Cardiovascular

Zile MR, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2016;68(22):2425–2436.

# PARADIGM-HF

## *Effects of Sacubitril/Valsartan or Enalapril on NT-proBNP in Patients with HFrEF*

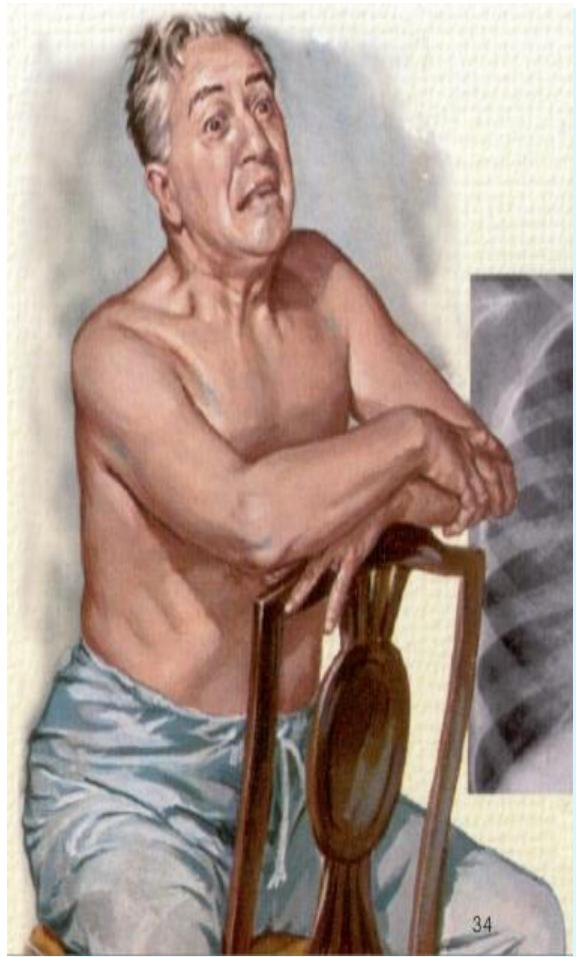


This was an exploratory endpoint of the PARADIGM-HF trial, measured in a subset of the overall trial population  
 NT-proBNP N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide

Patients in both groups received the same single-blind treatment

Packer M, et al. *Circulation*. 2015;131:54–61

Data on File, PARADIGM-HF Clinical Study Report, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp; October 2014



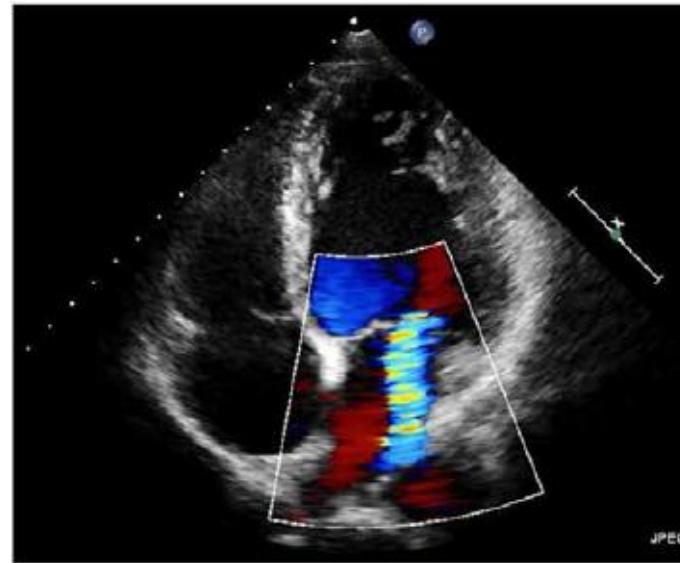


# **סימנים להחמרה באירוע ספיקת לב**

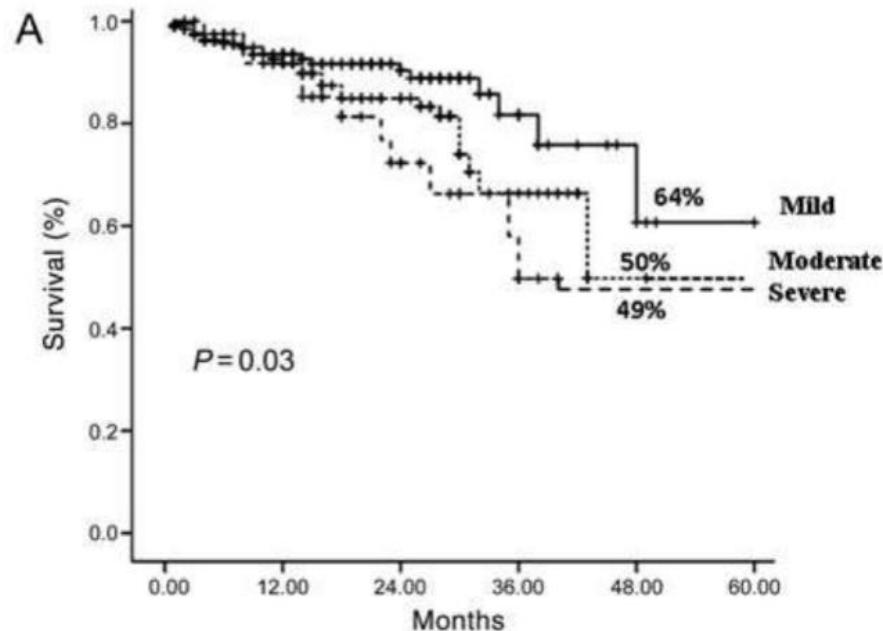
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# Mitral regurgitation

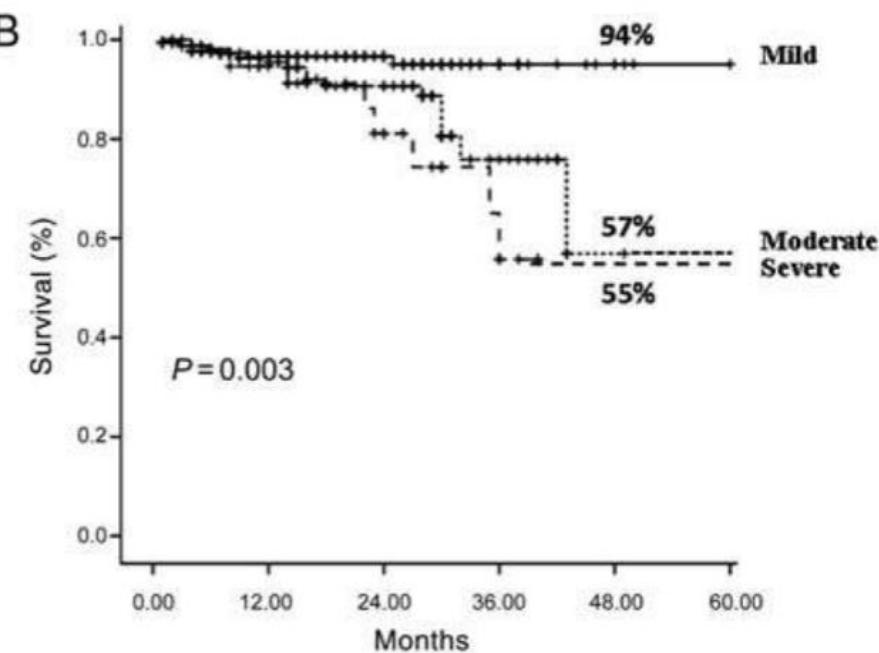
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## Survival free of all-cause mortality according to functional MR



## Survival free of cardiac death according to functional MR



Agricola E, Ielasi A, Oppizzi M, Faggiano P, Ferri L, Calabrese A, Vizzardi E, Alfieri O, Margonato A. Long-term prognosis of medically treated patients with functional mitral regurgitation and left ventricular dysfunction. Eur J Heart Fail. 2009;11:581-587.



# Angiotensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibitor for Functional Mitral Regurgitation

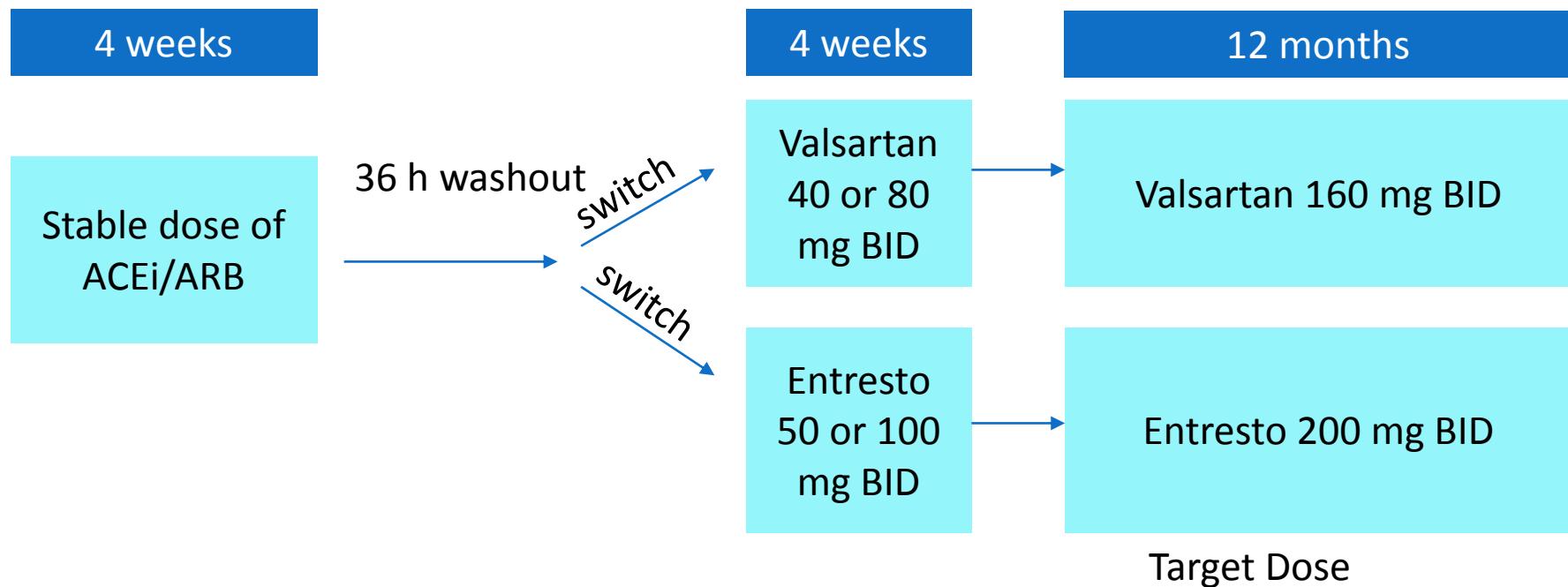
PRIME Study

Kang DH et al. *Circulation*. 2019;139:1354–1365.

## Inclusion criteria:

- Age  $\geq 20$
- **Stable HF, NYHA II-III**
- **LVEF 25-50%**
- Significant functional MR  $\geq 6$  month:
  - Normal mitral valve leaflets and chords
  - Regional/global wall motion abnormalities if LV+ tethering of leaflet.
  - $EROA > 0.1 \text{ cm}^2 > 6 \text{ month}$ , despite medical treatment with beta blockers + ACEi/ARB.
- On stable optimal dose of beta blockers and ACEi/ARB at least 4 weeks.

# Study design



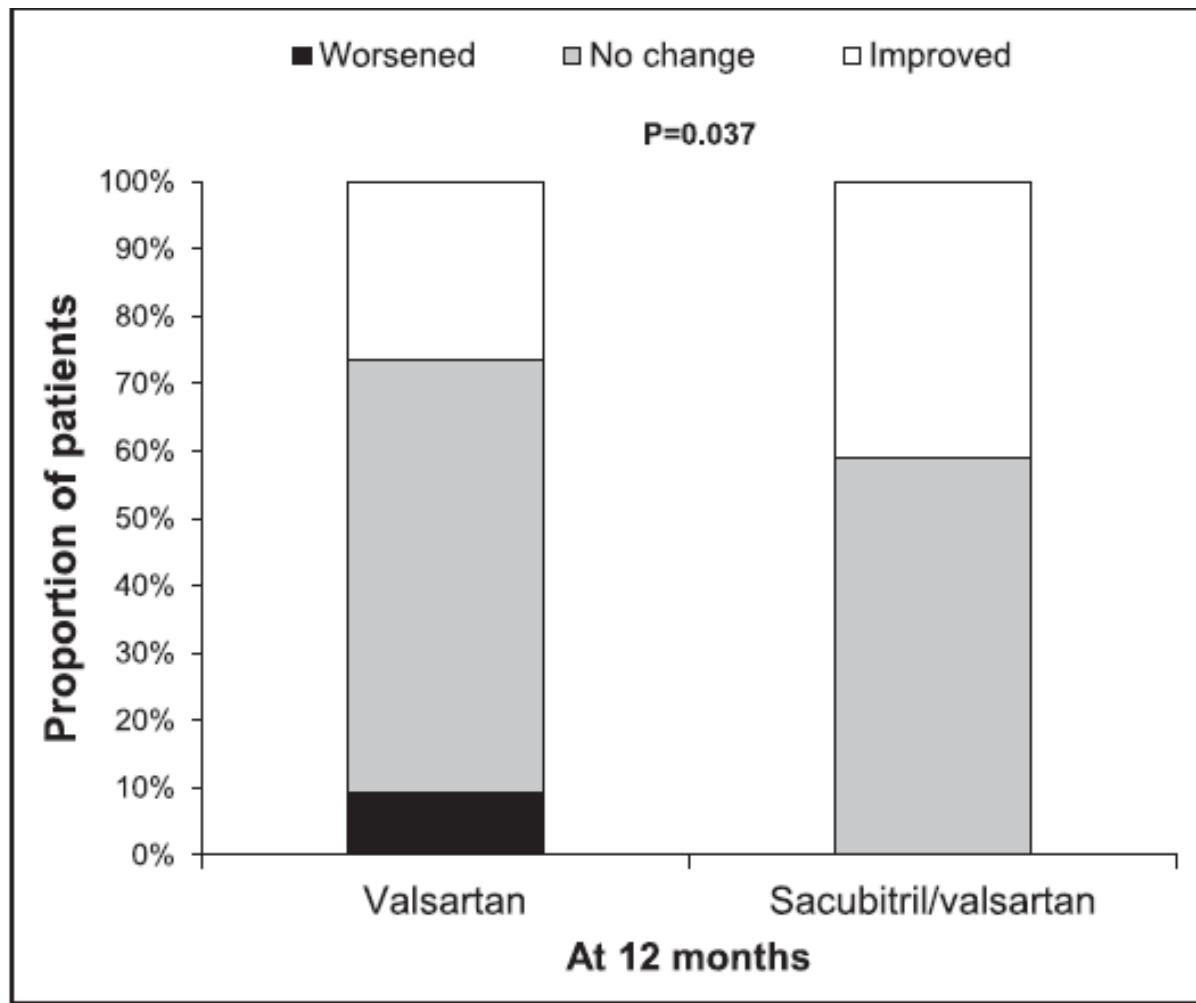
❑ **Primary end point:**

Change in EROA of functional MR from baseline to 12 months follow-up.

# Baseline characteristics

- 118 patients: 60 sacubitril/valsartan, 58 valsartan.
- Mean age  $62.6 \pm 11.2$ , 61% men
- 36%- ischemic cause of MR
- Mean LVEF  $34 \pm 7\%$
- Mean ERO  $0.20 \pm 0.10 \text{ cm}^2$
- Mean RV  $35 \pm 16 \text{ ml}$

# Significant change in MR at 12-month



# Ventricular arrhythmia

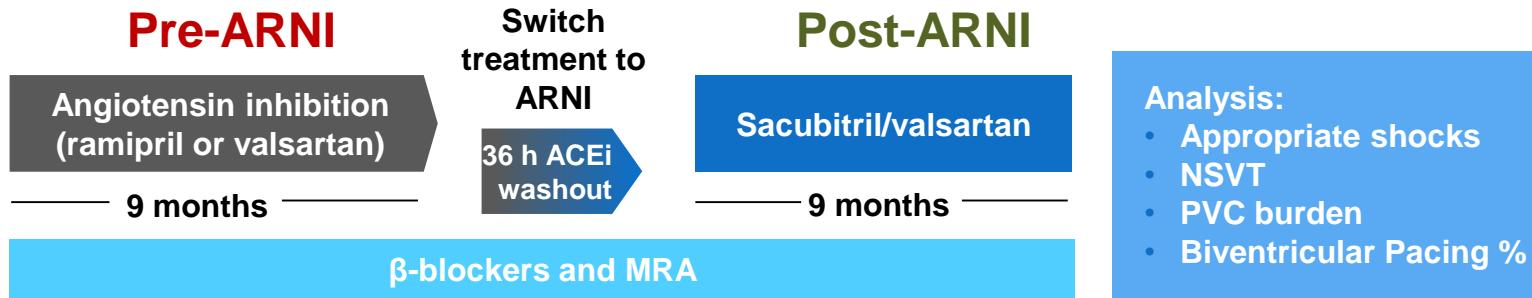
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# **Effects of angiotensin-neprilysin inhibition compared to angiotensin inhibition on ventricular arrhythmias in reduced ejection fraction patients under continuous remote monitoring of implantable defibrillator devices**

Carlos de Diego, MD, PhD, \*† Luis González-Torres, MD, \*† José María Núñez, MD, †  
Raúl Centurión Inda, MD, \* David A. Martin-Langerwerf, MD, † Antonio D. Sangio, MD, †  
Piotr Chochowski, MD, \* Pilar Casasnovas, MD, \* Julio C. Blazquéz, MD, \*  
Jesús Almendral, MD, PhD †

*From the \*Hospital Universitario de Torrevieja, Alicante, Spain, †Hospital Universitario de Elche Vinalopó, Universidad Católica de Murcia, Alicante, Spain, and ‡Grupo HM Hospitales, Universidad CEU San Pablo, Madrid, Spain.*

# Effects of angiotensin-neprilysin inhibition as compared to angiotensin inhibition on ventricular arrhythmias



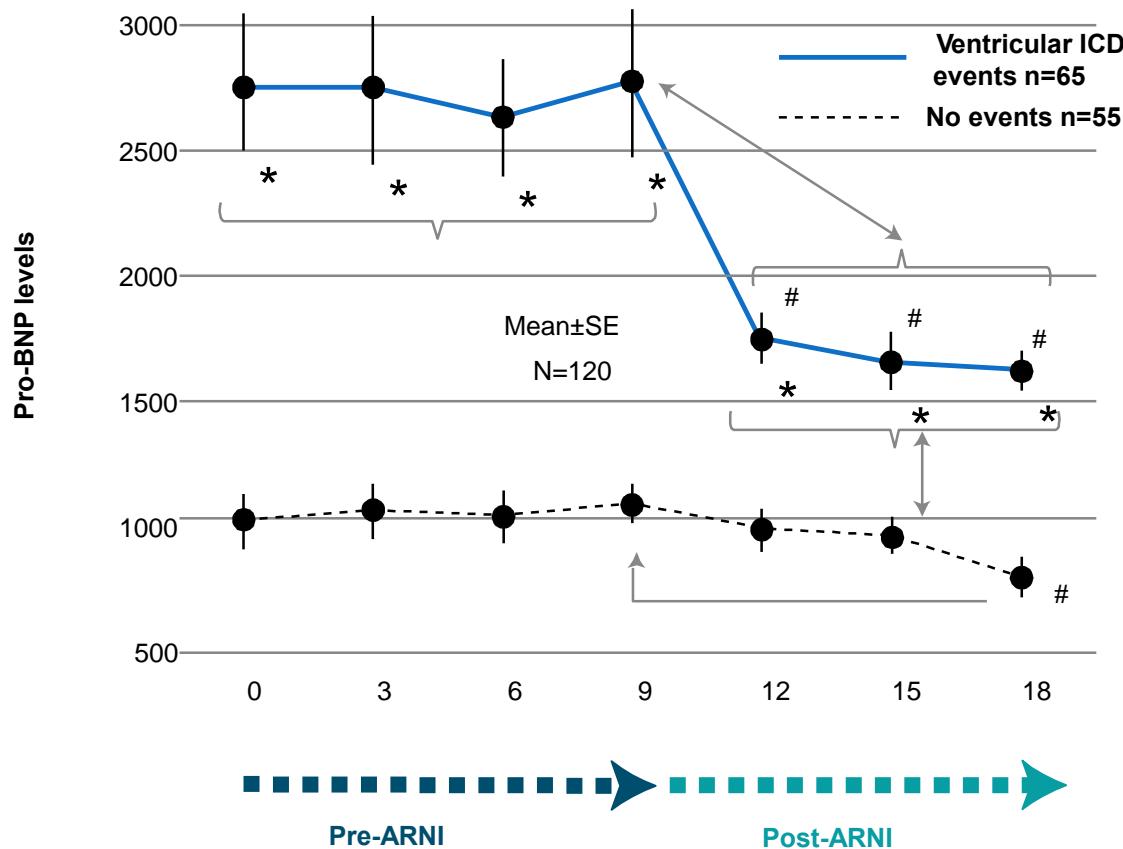
## Patient population:

120 HFrEF patients with ICD or ICD-CRT referred to cardiology HF/arrhythmia outpatient clinic:

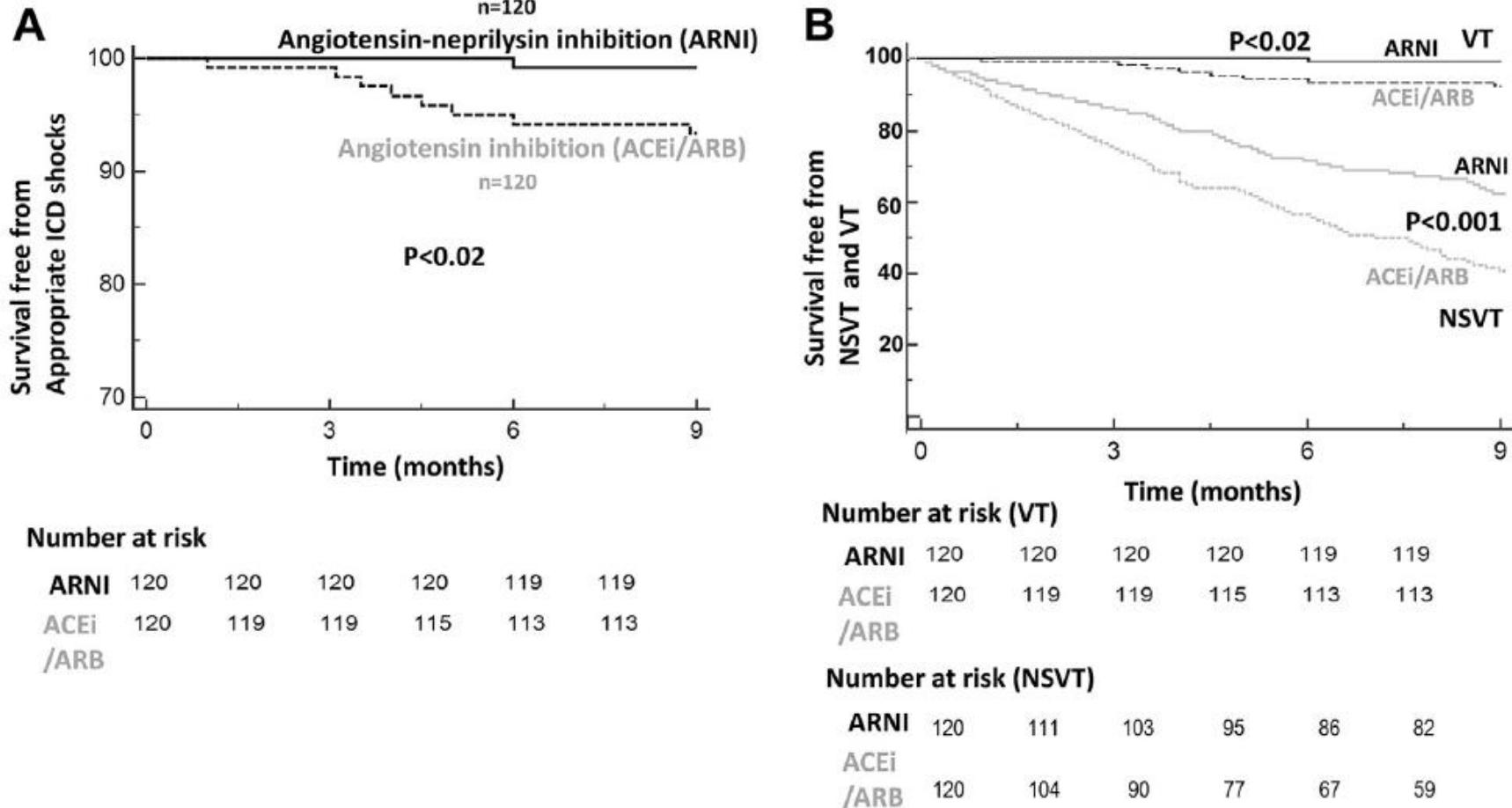
- HF symptoms with NYHA class  $\geq$ II despite optimal medical therapy, including initiation and titration of ACEi (ramipril) or ARB (valsartan),  $\beta$ -blockers, and MRA if tolerated
- LVEF  $\leq$ 40%
- Under home monitoring of an ICD
- Patients serve as their own control by design

# Entresto decreases pro-BNP in patients with VA ICD events

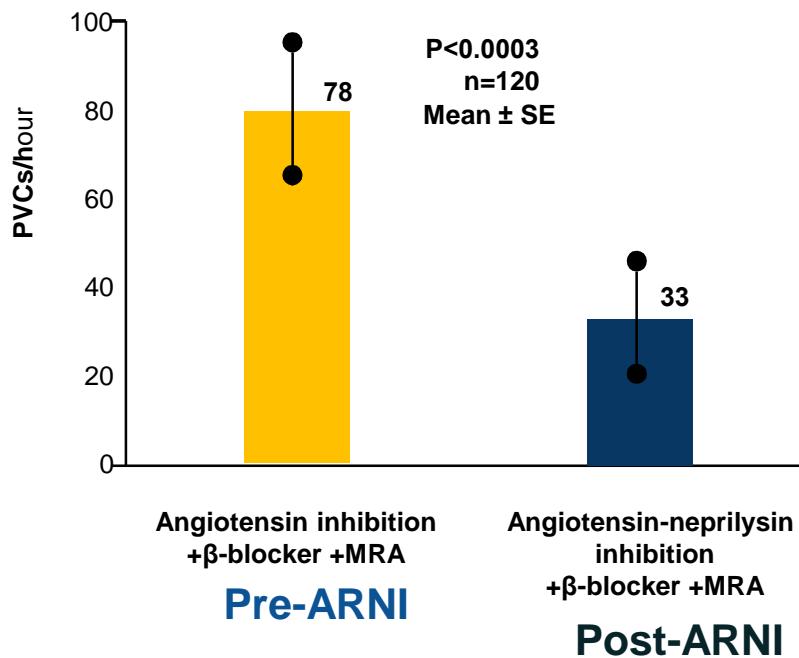
- Prior to switching to sacubitril/valsartan (pre-ARNI), pro-BNP levels were significantly elevated in patients with VA ICD events compared with patients without VA
- Following the switch to sacubitril/valsartan (post-ARNI), both groups experienced a decrease in pro-BNP levels, though this effect was more pronounced in the VA ICD group



# Ventricular arrhythmias and appropriate ICD shocks

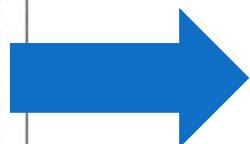
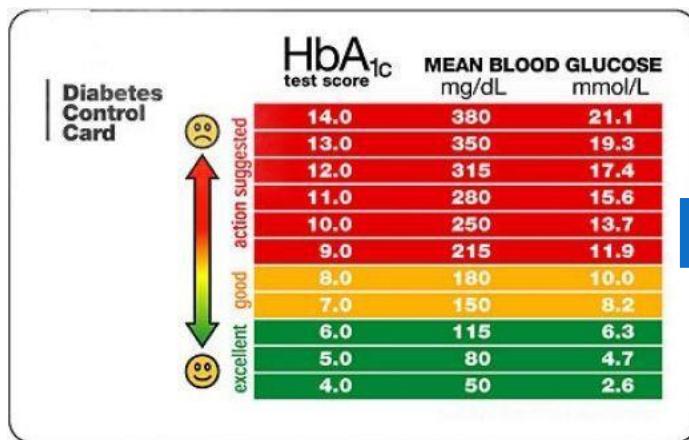


## A decrease in PVC burden after Entresto was associated with an increase in biventricular pacing %, compared with ACEi/ARB



# The change in the paradigm of antidiabetic treatment goals

SGLT2 inhibitors:  
from glucocentricity to reduction of CV risk and mortality



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Empagliflozin, Cardiovascular Outcomes, and Mortality in Type 2 Diabetes

Bernard Zinman, M.D., Christoph Wanner, M.D., John M. Lachin, Sc.D., David Fitchett, M.D., Erich Bluhmki, Ph.D., Stefan Hantel, Ph.D., Odd and others

### Primary endpoint:

#### MACE:

- Cardiovascular death
- Non-fatal MI
- Non-fatal stroke

## RESULTS

A total

primary outcome occurred in 490 of 4687 patients (10.5%) in the pooled empagliflozin group and in 282 of 2333 patients (12.1%) in the placebo group (hazard ratio in the empagliflozin group, 0.86; 95% confidence interval, 0.74 to 0.99;  $P=0.04$  for superiority). There were no significant between-group differences in

### Co-primary endpoints:

- Composite of death or Heart Failure Hospitalization

Composite cardiovascular outcome and of death from any cause when the study drug was added to standard care. (Funded by Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly; EMPA-REG OUTCOME ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01131676.)

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Dapagliflozin and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes

S.D. Wiviott, I. Raz, M.P. Bonaca, O. Mosenzon, E.T. Kato, A. Cahn, M.G. Silverman, T.A. Zelniker, J.F. Kuder, S.A. Murphy, D.L. Bhatt, L.A. Leiter, D.K. McGuire, J.P.H. Wilding, C.T. Ruff, I.A.M. Gause-Nilsson, M. Fredriksson, P.A. Johansson, A.-M. Langkilde, and M.S. Sabatine, for the DECLARE-TIMI 58 Investigators\*

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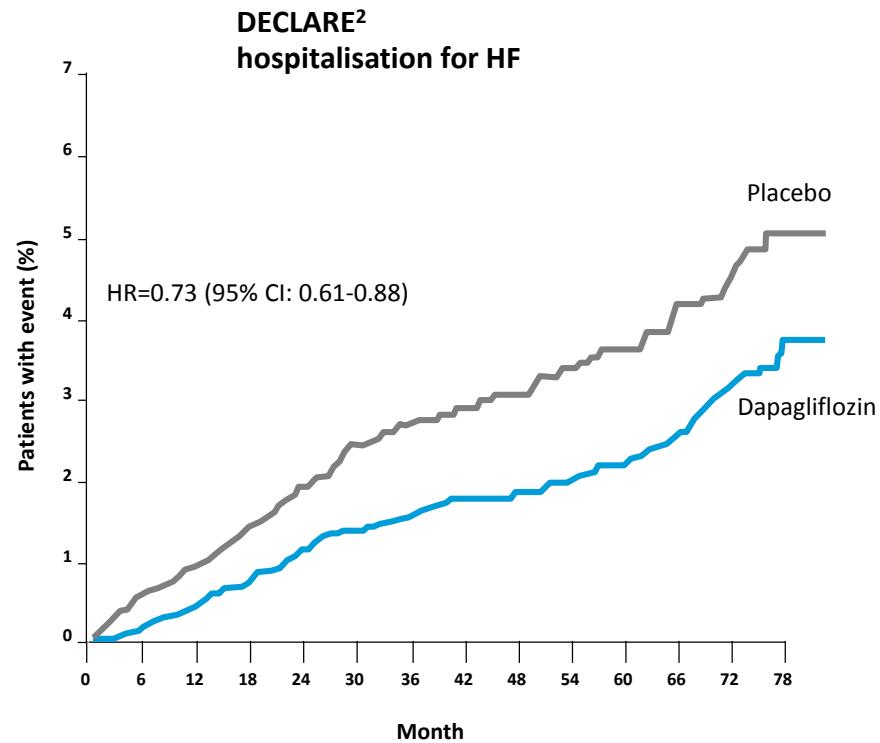
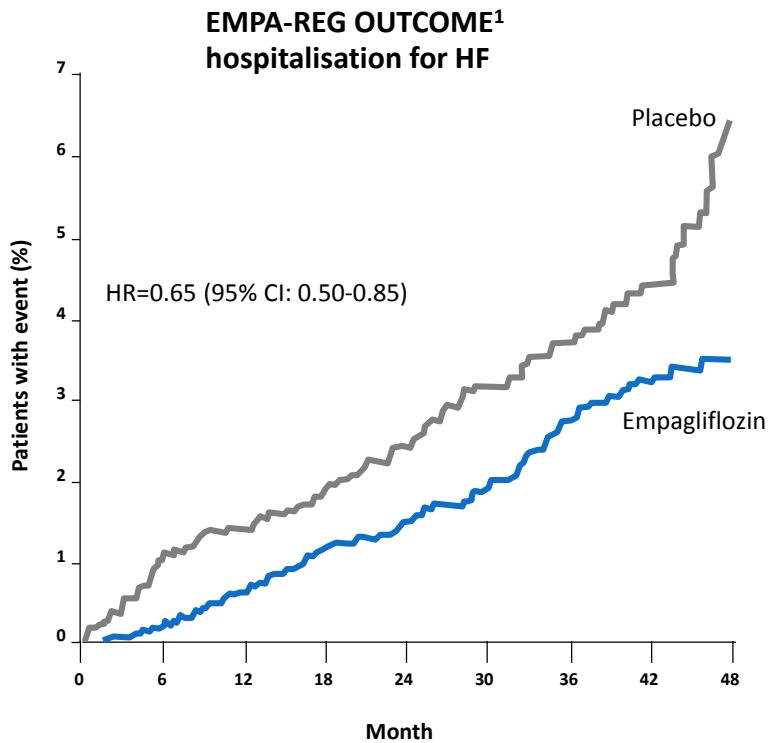
for noninferiority). In the two primary efficacy analyses, dapagliflozin did not result in a lower rate of MACE (8.8% in the dapagliflozin group and 9.4% in the placebo group; hazard ratio, 0.93; 95% CI, 0.84 to 1.03;  $P=0.17$ ) but did result in a lower rate of cardiovascular death or hospitalization for heart failure (4.9% vs. 5.8%; hazard

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of MACE than placebo but did result in a lower rate of cardiovascular death or hospitalization for heart failure, a finding that reflects a lower rate of hospitalization for heart failure. (Funded by AstraZeneca; DECLARE-TIMI 58 ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01730534.)

# New insights into HF prevention have emerged from trials examining SGLT2 inhibitor use in T2D



CI, confidence interval; CV, cardiovascular; HF, heart failure; hHF, hospitalisation for heart failure; HR, hazard ratio; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events; SGLT2, sodium-glucose cotransporter-2; T2D, type 2 diabetes.

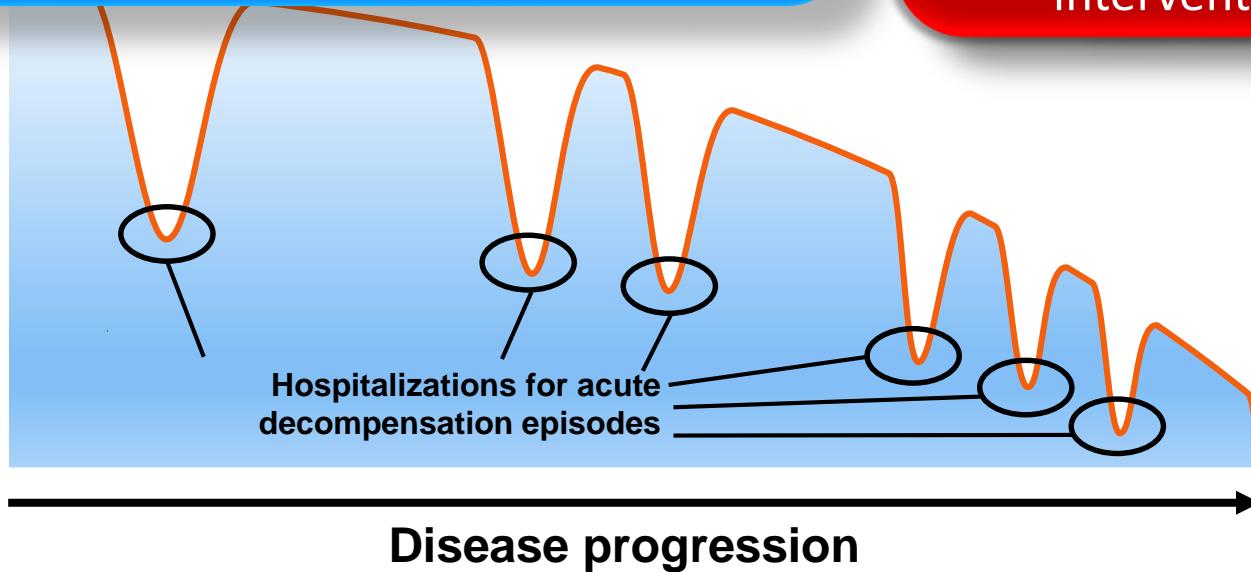
1. Zinman B, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373:2117–2128. 2. Wiviott S, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380:347-357.

## Therapeutic Options:

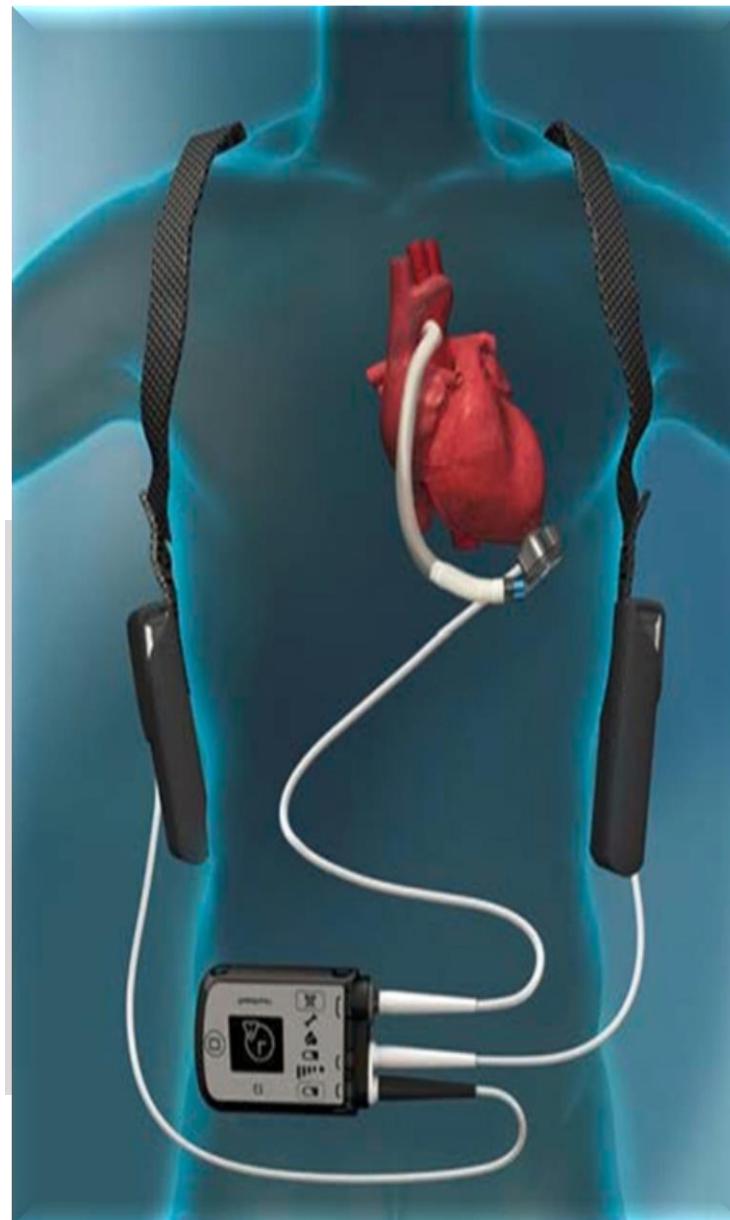
- Heart transplantation
- Chronic inotropes
- Long-term mechanical support

## Advanced Heart Failure

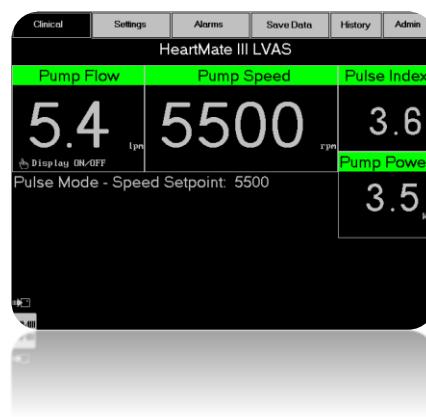
Refractory HF requiring specialized interventions



# Heart Mate 3



# מעקב וביתור במתופל עם מכשיר LVAD

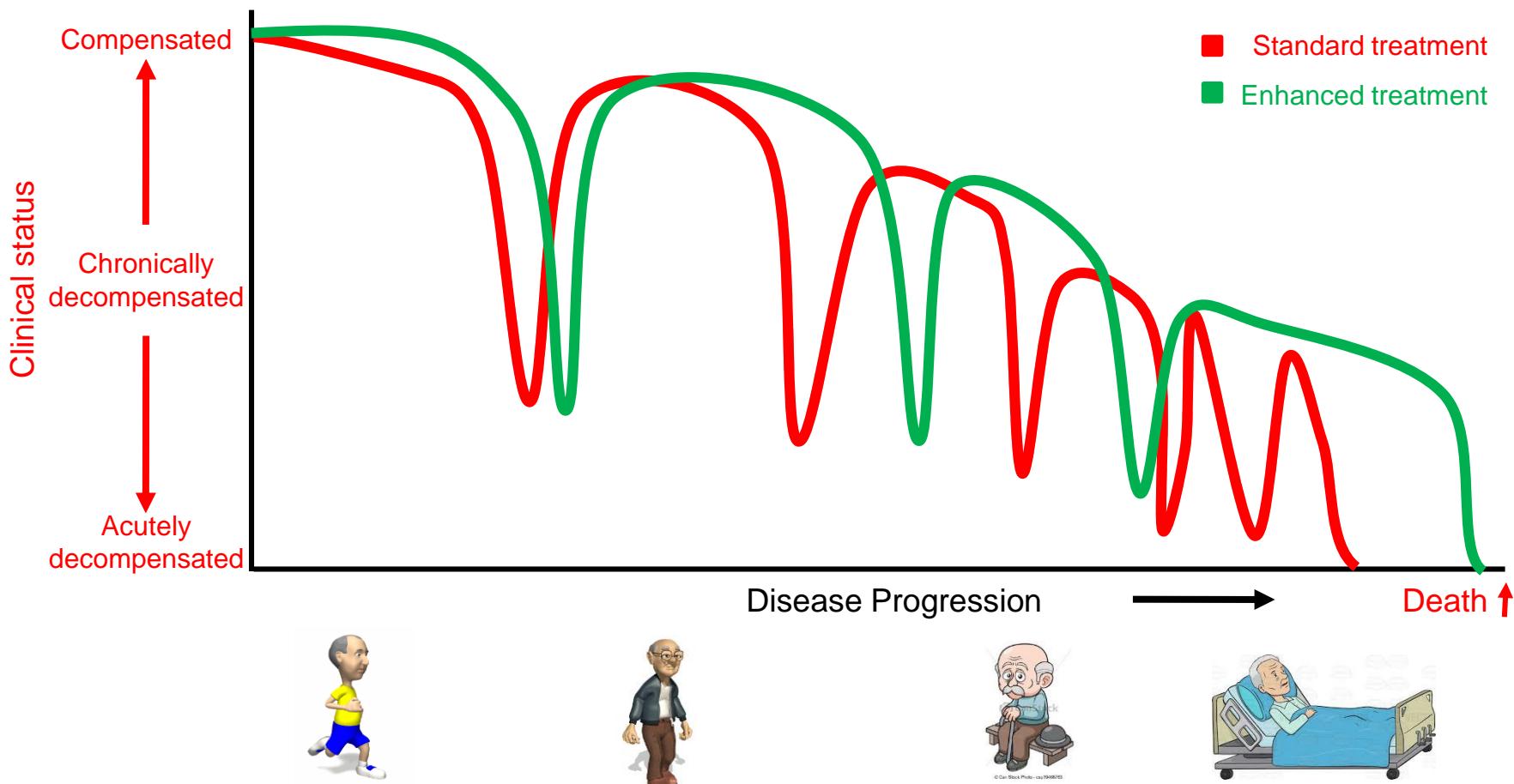


- מדדי המכשיר:

Speed •  
Flow •  
Power •  
Pulsatility Index •

- ניטור קצב לב כרגייל (מוניטור, אק"ג)
- מדידת לחץ דם: (MAP) Mean Arterial Pressure
  - טווח מטרה 65-80 ממ"כ

# HF is a progressive disease whereby cardiac structure and function continue to deteriorate



Adapted from Gheorghiade et al. 2005<sup>2</sup>

1. Ahmed et al. Am Heart J 2006;151:444–50;
2. Gheorghiade et al. Am J Cardiol 2005;96:11G–17G;
3. Gheorghiade, Pang. J Am Coll Cardiol 2009;53:557–73;
4. Holland et al. J Card Fail 2010;16:150–6;
5. Muntwyler et al. Eur Heart J 2002;23:1861–6;
6. McCullough et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002;39:60–9;
7. McMurray JJ. et al. Eur Heart J. 2012;33(14):1787–1847

# תודה על ההק莎ה



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