



Neues vom ESC 2010

**Herzinsuffizienz,
CRT, ICD und Schrittmacher**

Herzinsuffizienz + „Devices“ Was gab's Neues?

- **Neue Medikamente zur Therapie der Herzinsuffizienz**
 - Ivabradin (SHIFT-Studie)
 - Beeinflussung der Hyperkaliämie (PEARL-HF-Studie)
- **Schrittmachertherapie**
 - DANPACE-Studie
 - neue CRT-Guidelines
- **Antithrombotische Therapie**
 - EINSTEIN-DVT-Studie

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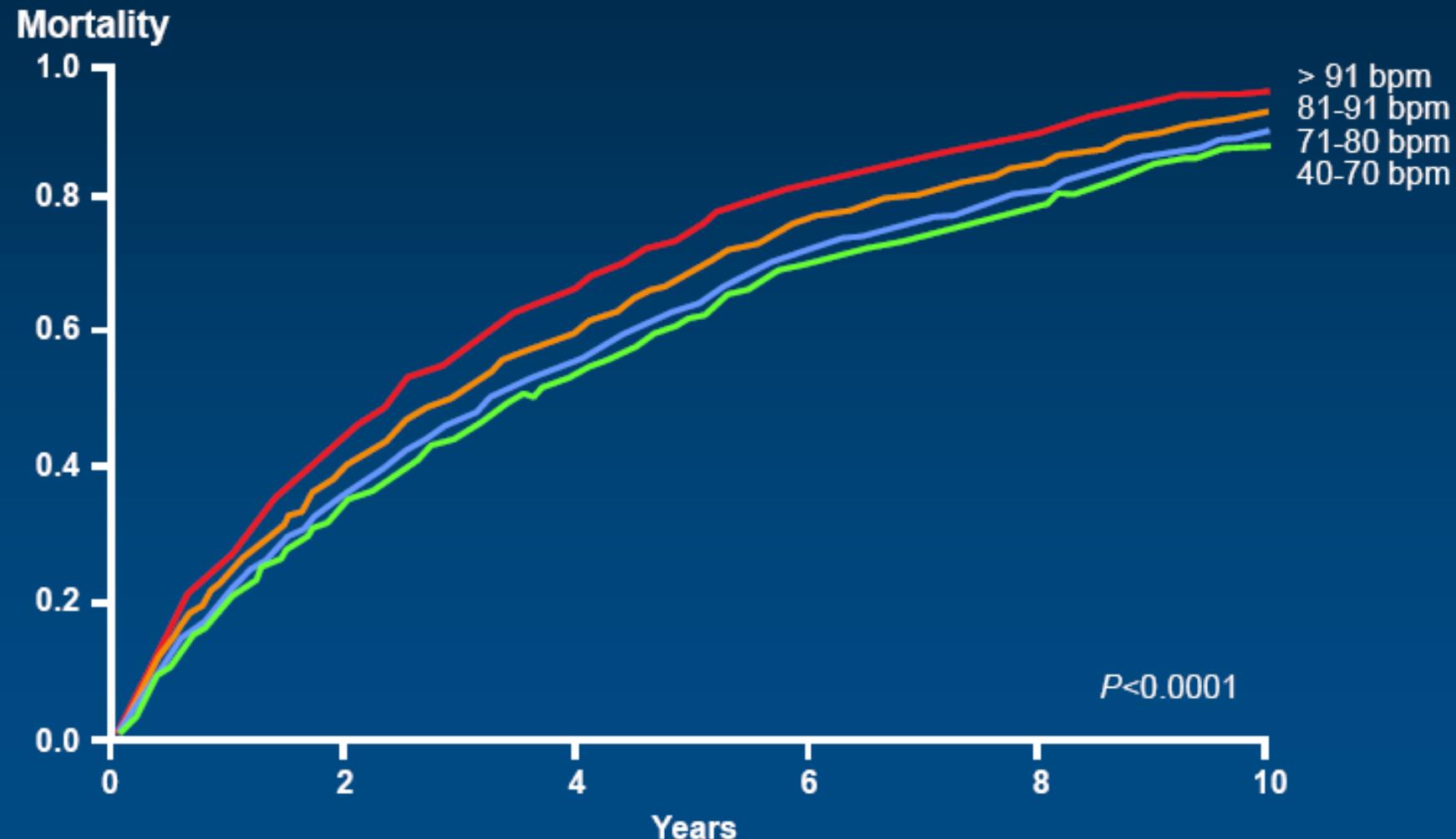


**Systolic Heart failure treatment with
the *If* inhibitor ivabradine Trial**

Michel Komajda and Karl Swedberg
on behalf of the **SHIFT** Investigators

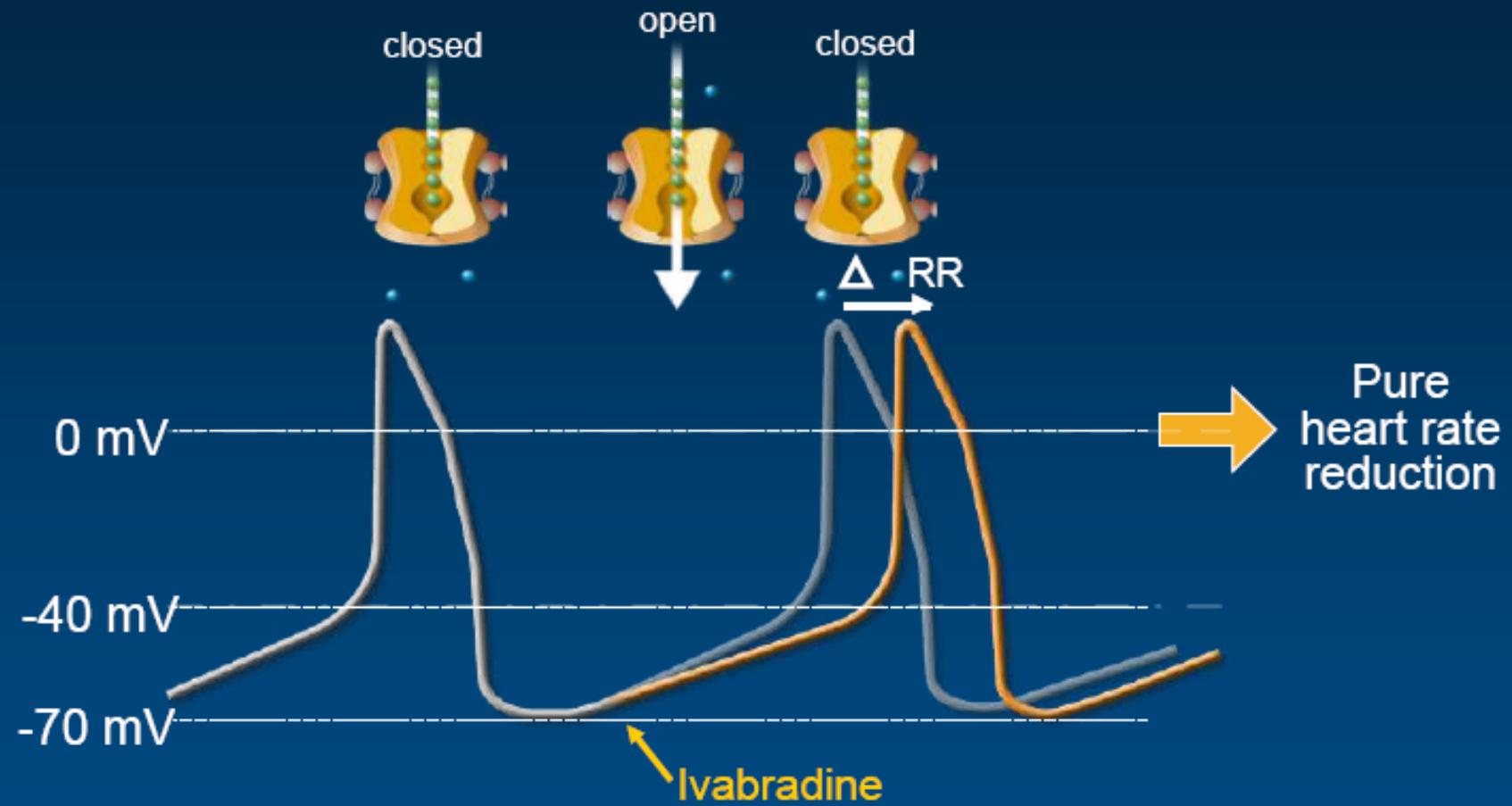
Bedeutung der Herzfrequenz bei Postinfarktpatienten mit reduzierter LV-Funktion

DIAMOND study; 1518 patients with HF post MI, 10 years follow up



Ivabradin

Wirkprinzip



I_f inhibition reduces the diastolic depolarization slope, thereby lowering heart rate

Europe

Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France

Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy
The Netherlands

Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
UK

Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Estonia
Hungary

Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Poland
Romania

Russia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Ukraine

North America
Canada

South America
Argentina
Brazil
Chili

Asia
China
Hong Kong
India
South Korea
Malaysia

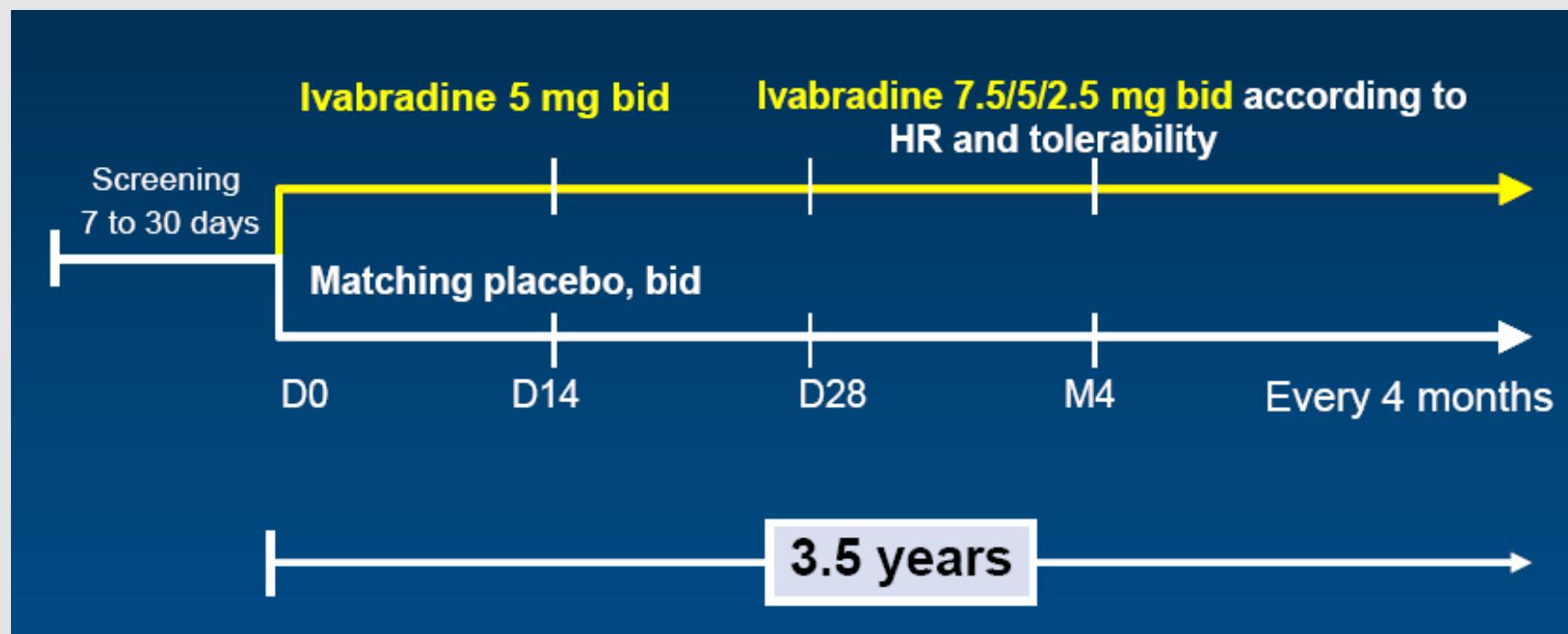
Australia

6505 patients, 37 countries, 677 centres

SHIFT: Einschlußkriterien + Design

■ Einschlußkriterien:

- Herzinsuff. NYHA II-IV (iCM + NICM)
- EF≤35%
- SR mit HF≥70/min. trotz optimaler Medikation
- Hospitalisierung wg. Herzinsuff. im letzten Jahr



Primary composite endpoint

- Cardiovascular death
- Hospitalisation for worsening heart failure

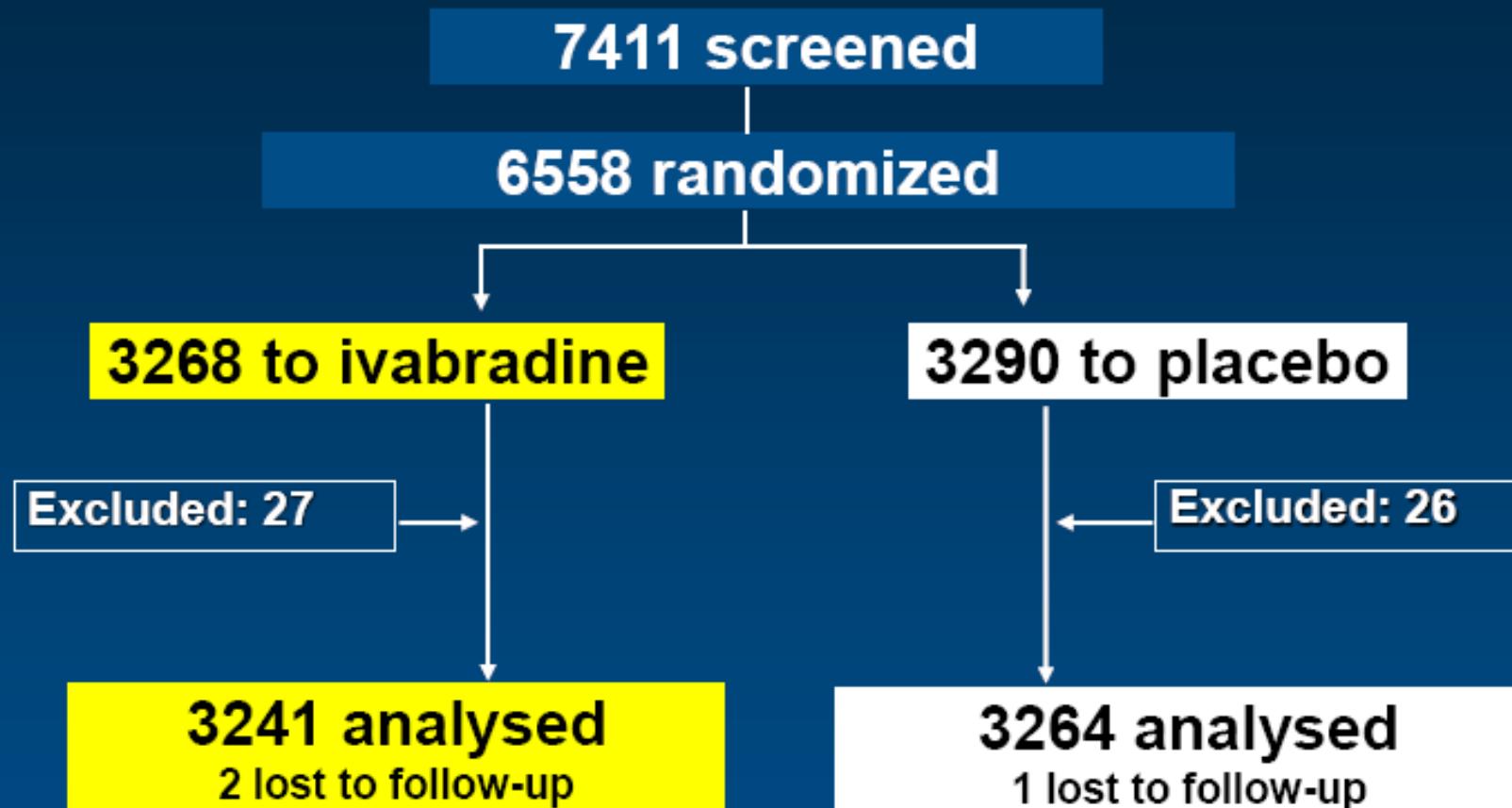
Other endpoints

- All-cause / CV / HF death
- All-cause / CV / HF hospitalisation
- Composite of CV death, hospitalisation for HF or non-fatal MI
- NYHA class / Patient & Physician Global Assessment

In total population and in patients with at least 50% target dose of beta-blockers



Patients and follow-up

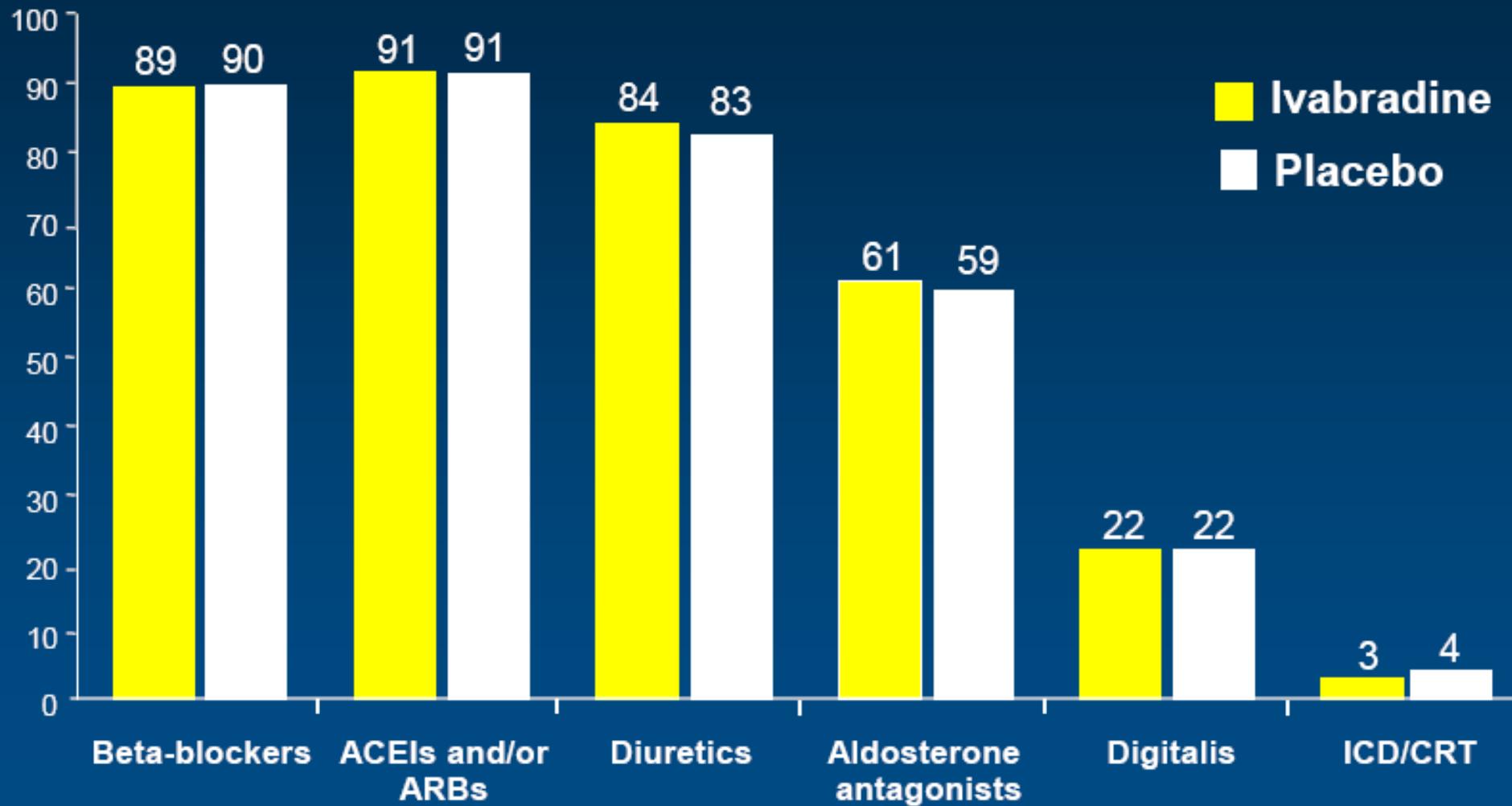


Median study duration: 22.9 months; maximum: 41.7 months

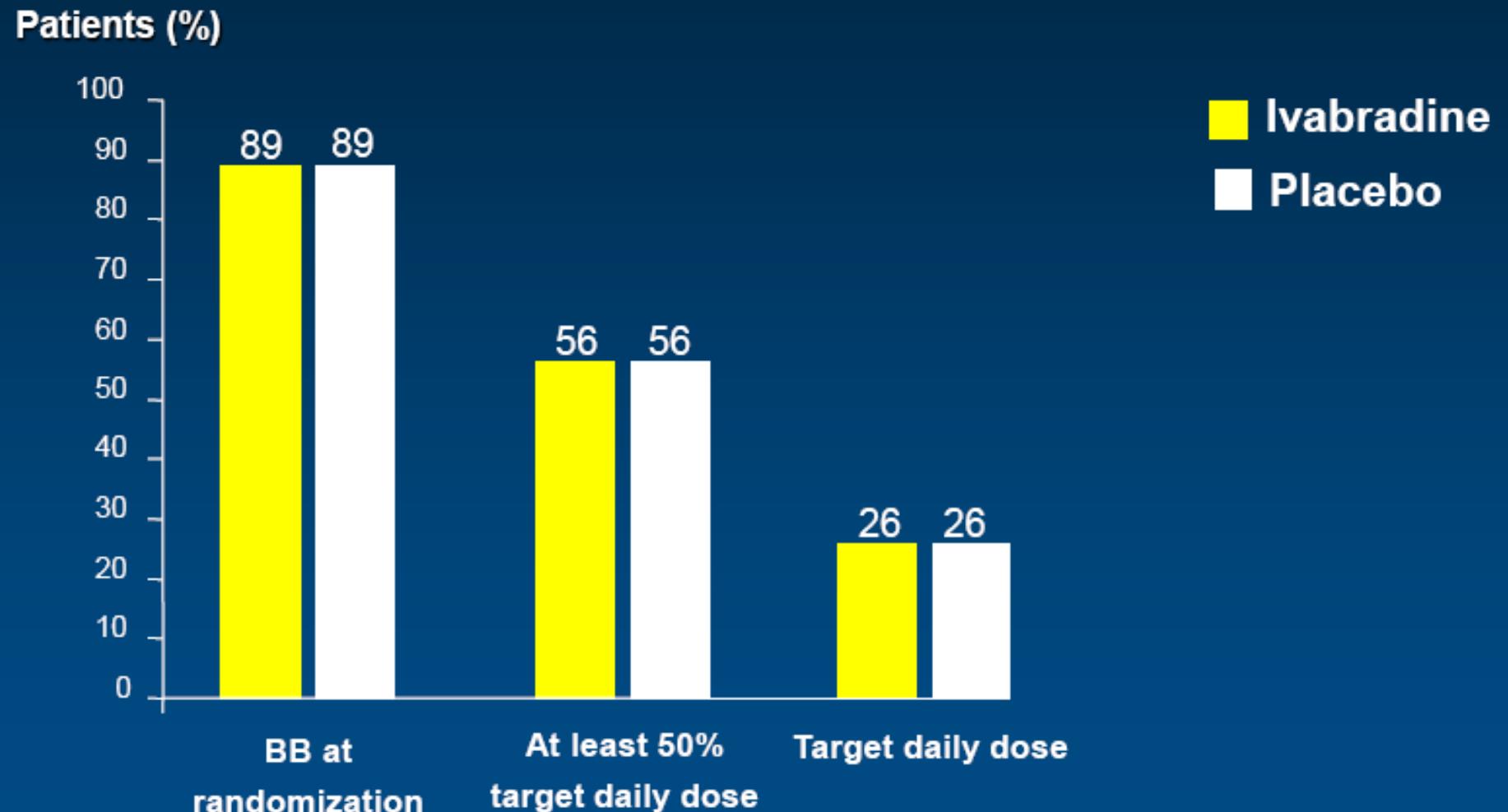


SHIFT Chronic HF background treatment

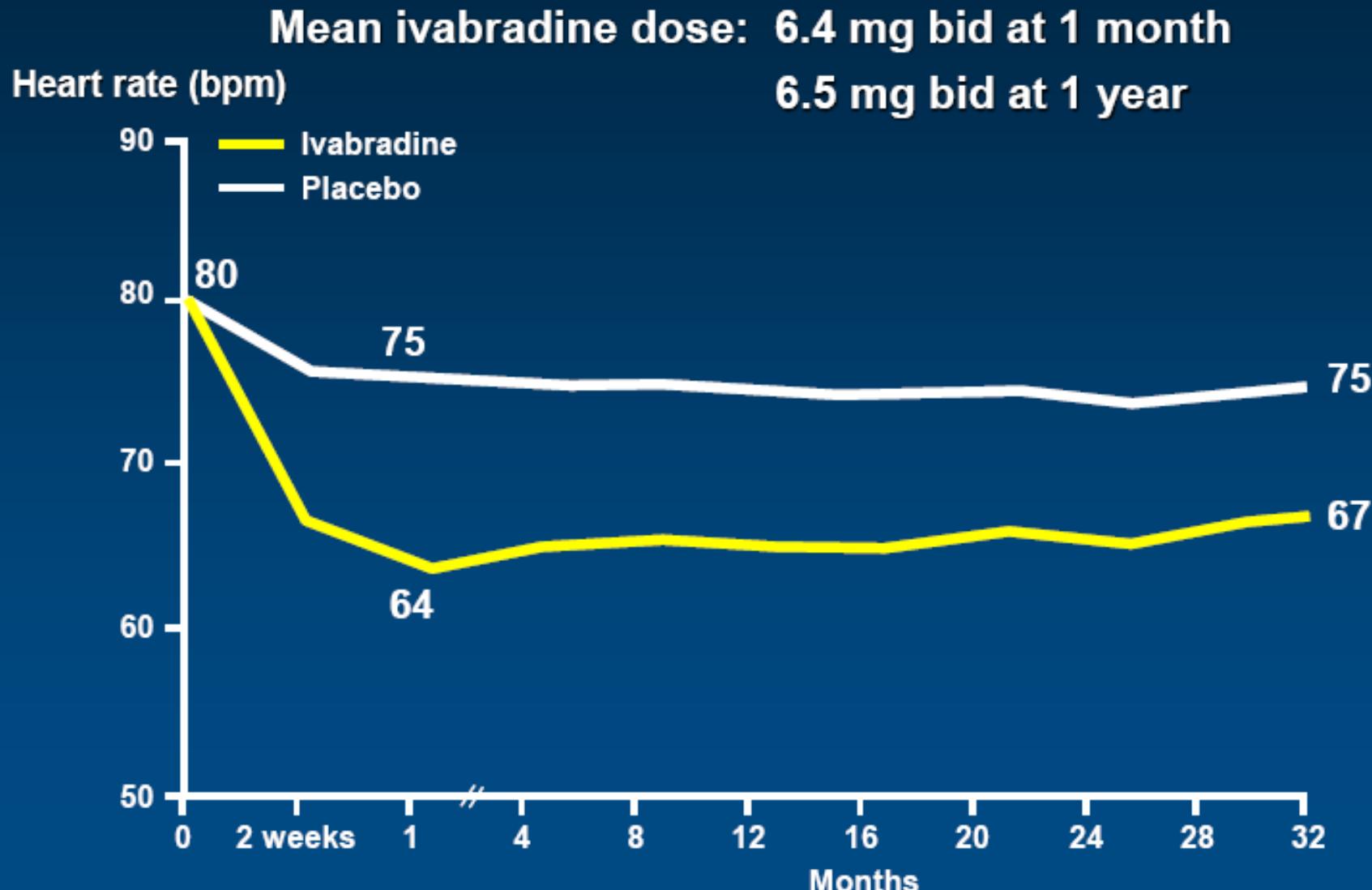
Patients (%)



Background beta-blocker treatment

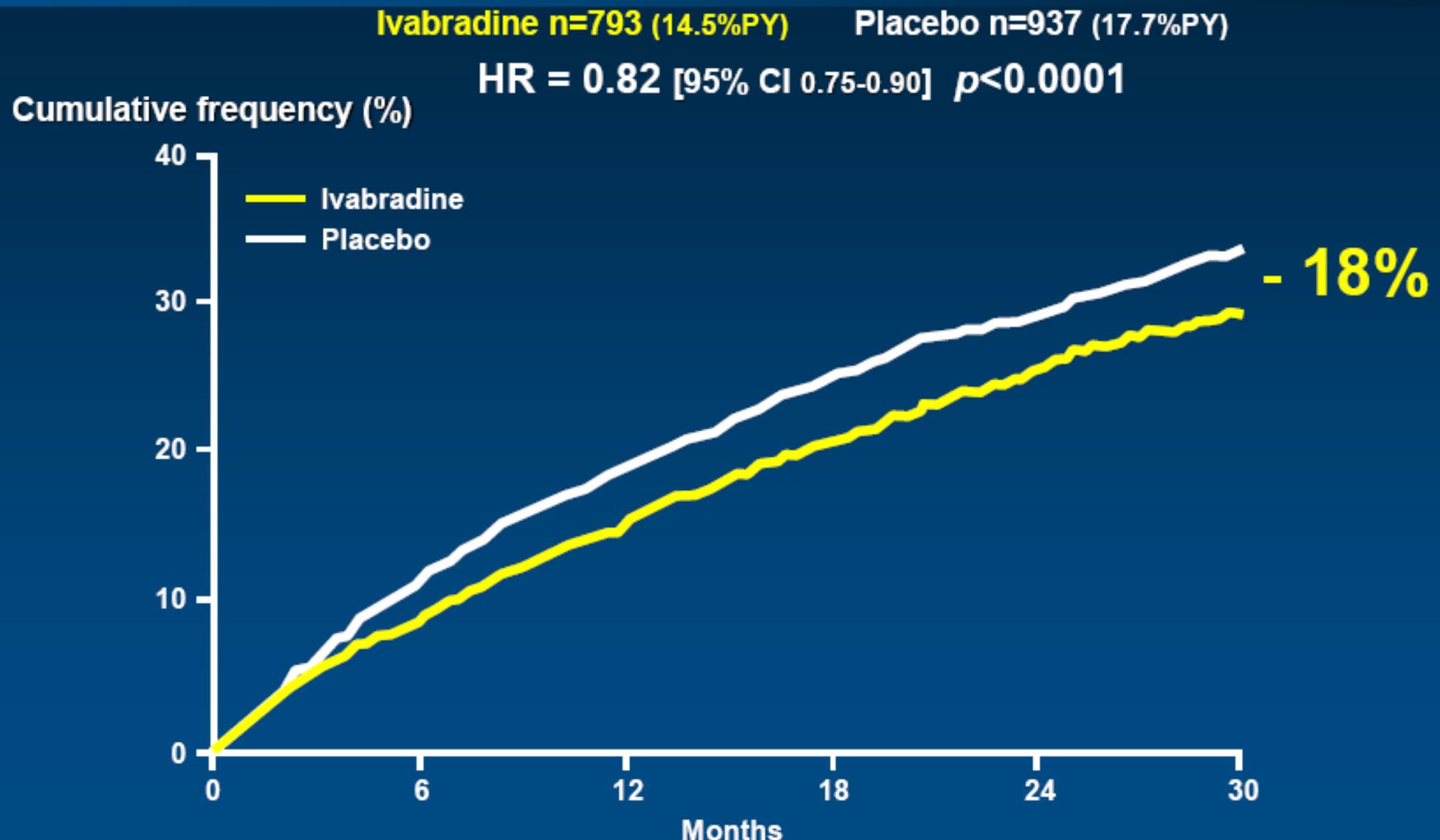


Mean heart rate reduction



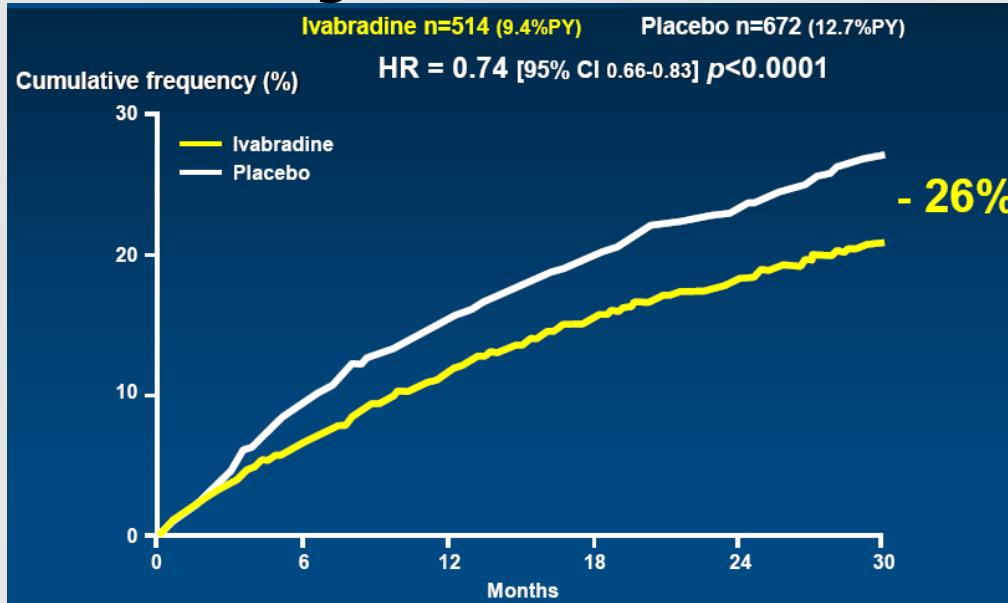


Primary composite endpoint

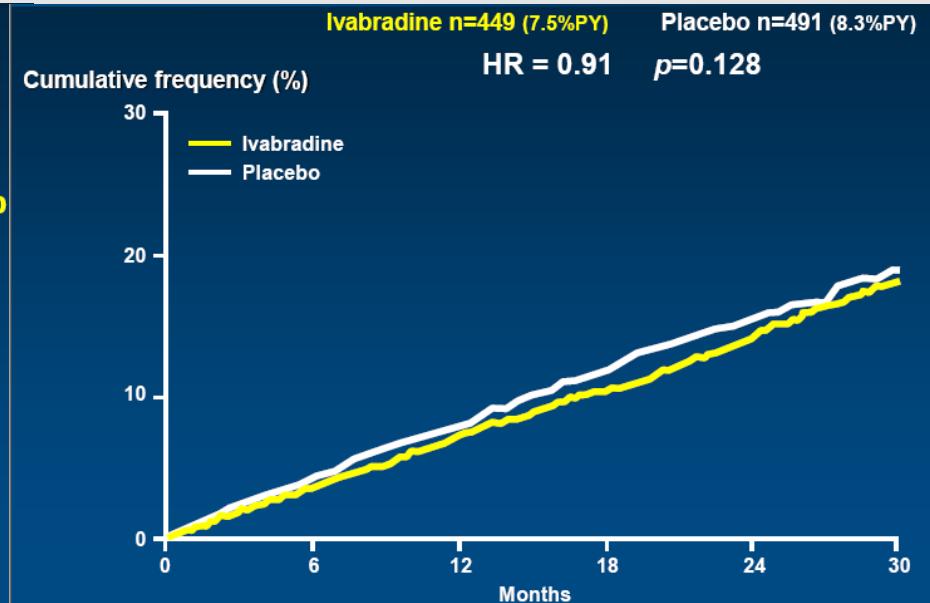


Sekundäre Endpunkte

Hospitalisierung wg. Herzinsuffizienz

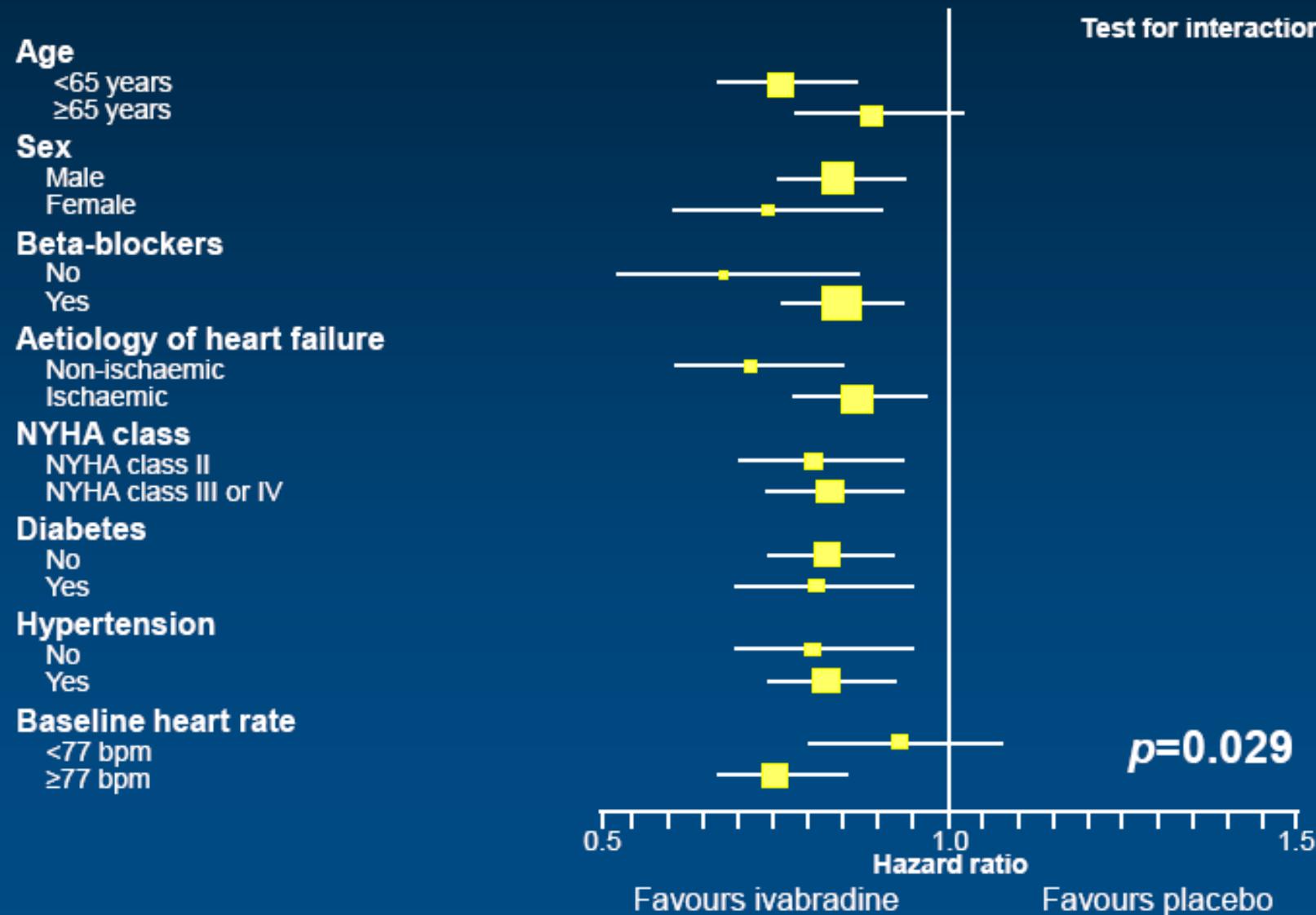


Kardiovaskulärer Tod

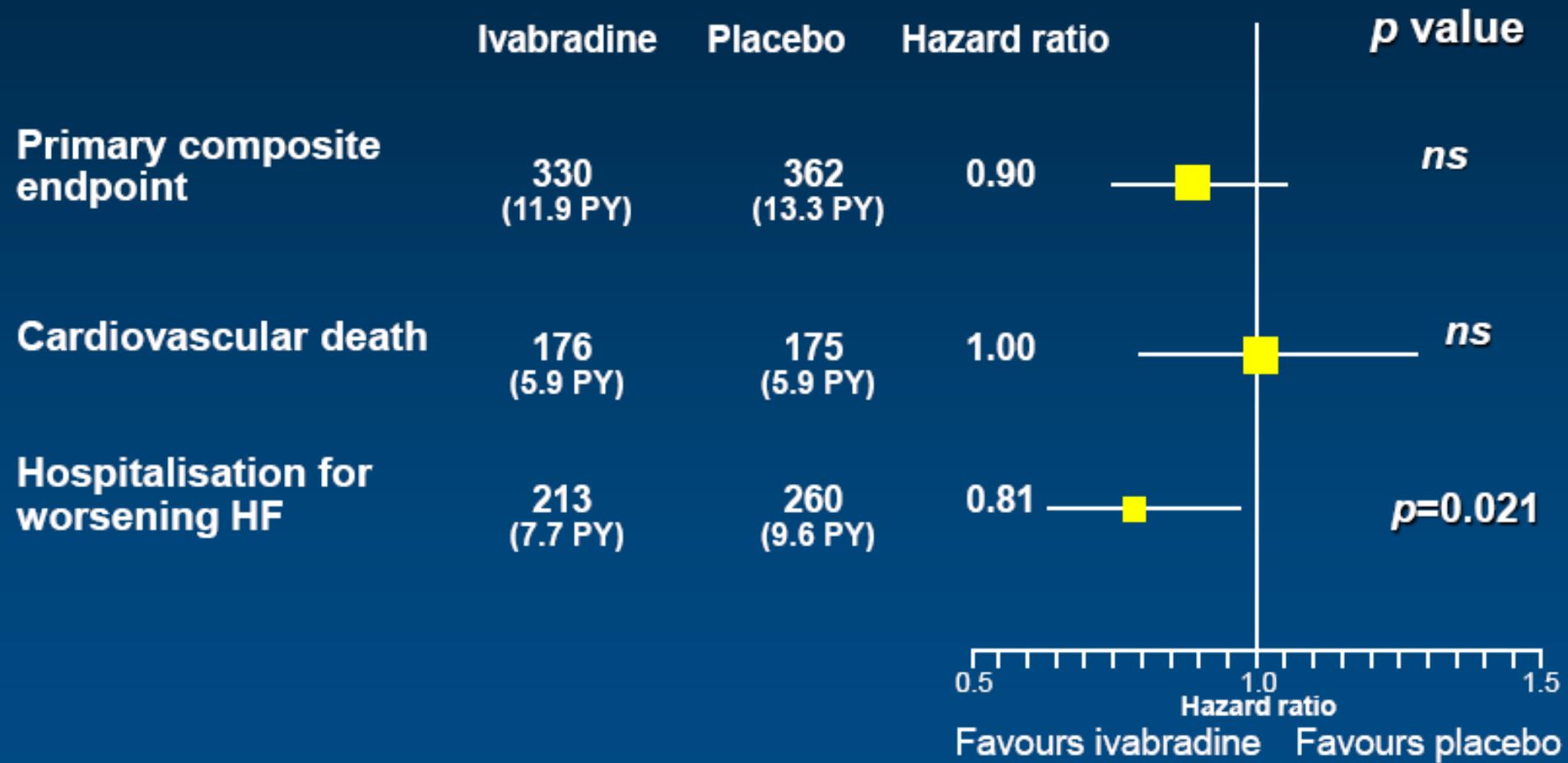


Endpoints	Hazard ratio	95% CI	p value
Primary composite endpoint	0.82	[0.75;0.90]	p<0.0001
All-cause death	0.90	[0.80;1.02]	p=0.092
Death from HF	0.74	[0.58;0.94]	p=0.014
Hospitalisation for any cause	0.89	[0.82;0.96]	p=0.003
Hospitalisation for CV reason	0.85	[0.78;0.92]	p=0.0002
CV death/hospitalisation for HF or non-fatal MI	0.82	[0.74;0.89]	p<0.0001

Effect of ivabradine in prespecified subgroups



Patients with at least 50% BB target dose (n=3181)





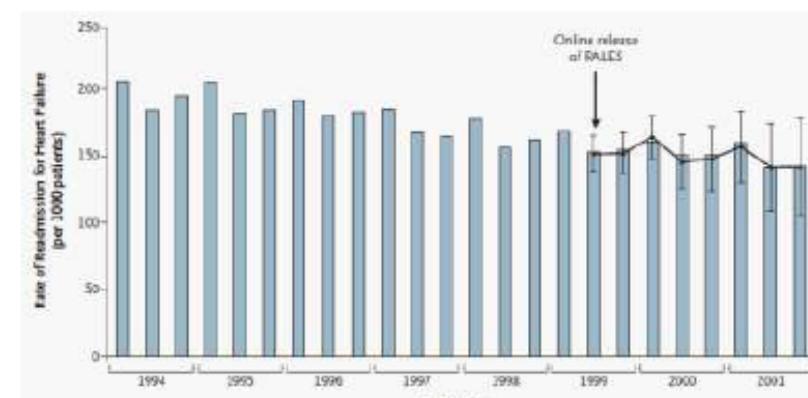
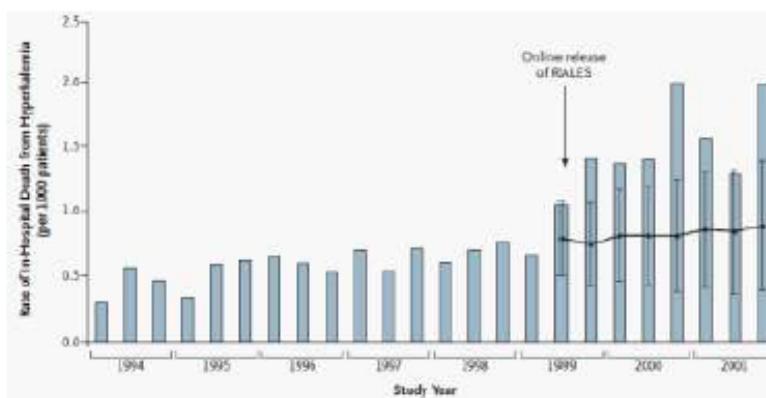
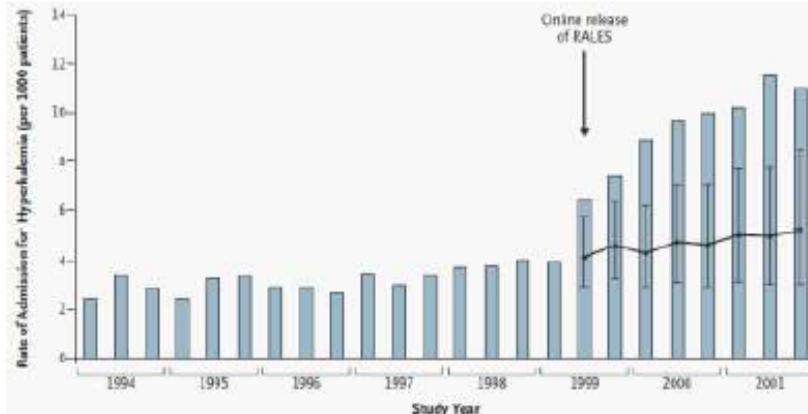
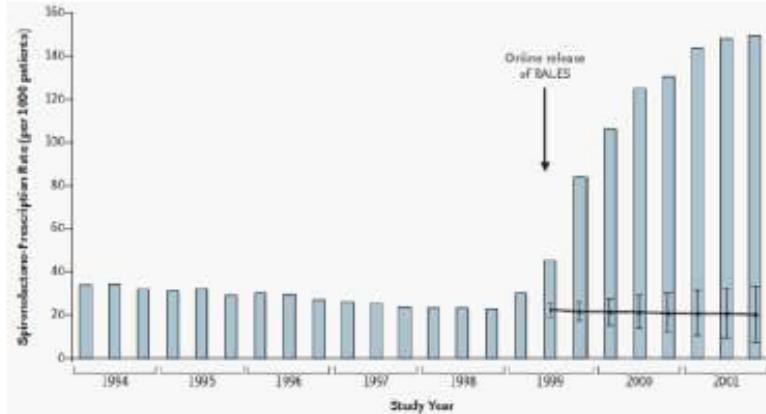
Incidence of selected adverse events (N = 6492)

Patients with an event

	Ivabradine N=3232, % (n)	Placebo N=3260, % (n)	p value
All serious adverse events	45% (1450)	48% (1553)	0.025
All adverse events	75% (2439)	74% (2423)	0.303
Heart failure	25% (804)	29% (937)	0.0005
Symptomatic bradycardia	5% (150)	1% (32)	<0.0001
Asymptomatic bradycardia	6% (184)	1% (48)	<0.0001
Atrial fibrillation	9% (306)	8% (251)	0.012
Phosphenes	3% (89)	1% (17)	<0.0001
Blurred vision	1% (17)	< 1% (7)	0.042

- **Herzfrequenzreduktion als therapeutisches Prinzip bei der Herzinsuffizienz bestätigt:**
 - rel. Risikoreduktion 18%, absolt 4,2%
(CV Tod + Hospitalisierung wg. Herzinsuff.)
- **Ivabradin kann allerdings nicht bei VHF eingesetzt werden (ca. 25% d. Pat.)**
- **Betablocker-Dosistitration schlechter als in anderen (Betablocker-)Studien, aber besser als im klinischen Alltag**
- **Wenig Einsatz von CRT/ICD (weltweite Studie!)**

Einfluß der RALES-Studie

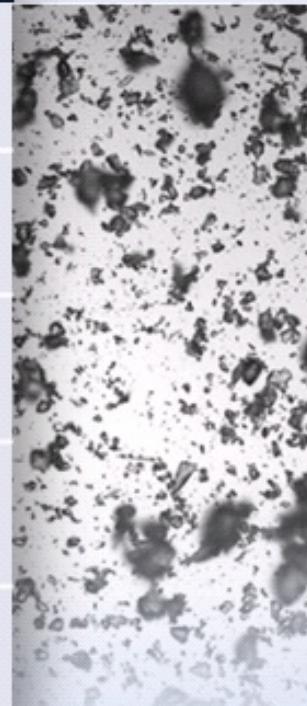
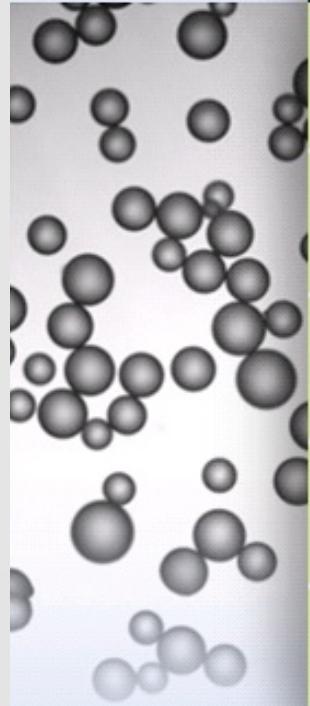


Juurlink DN et al NEJM 2004; 543-51

PEARL-HF-Studie

Hintergrund

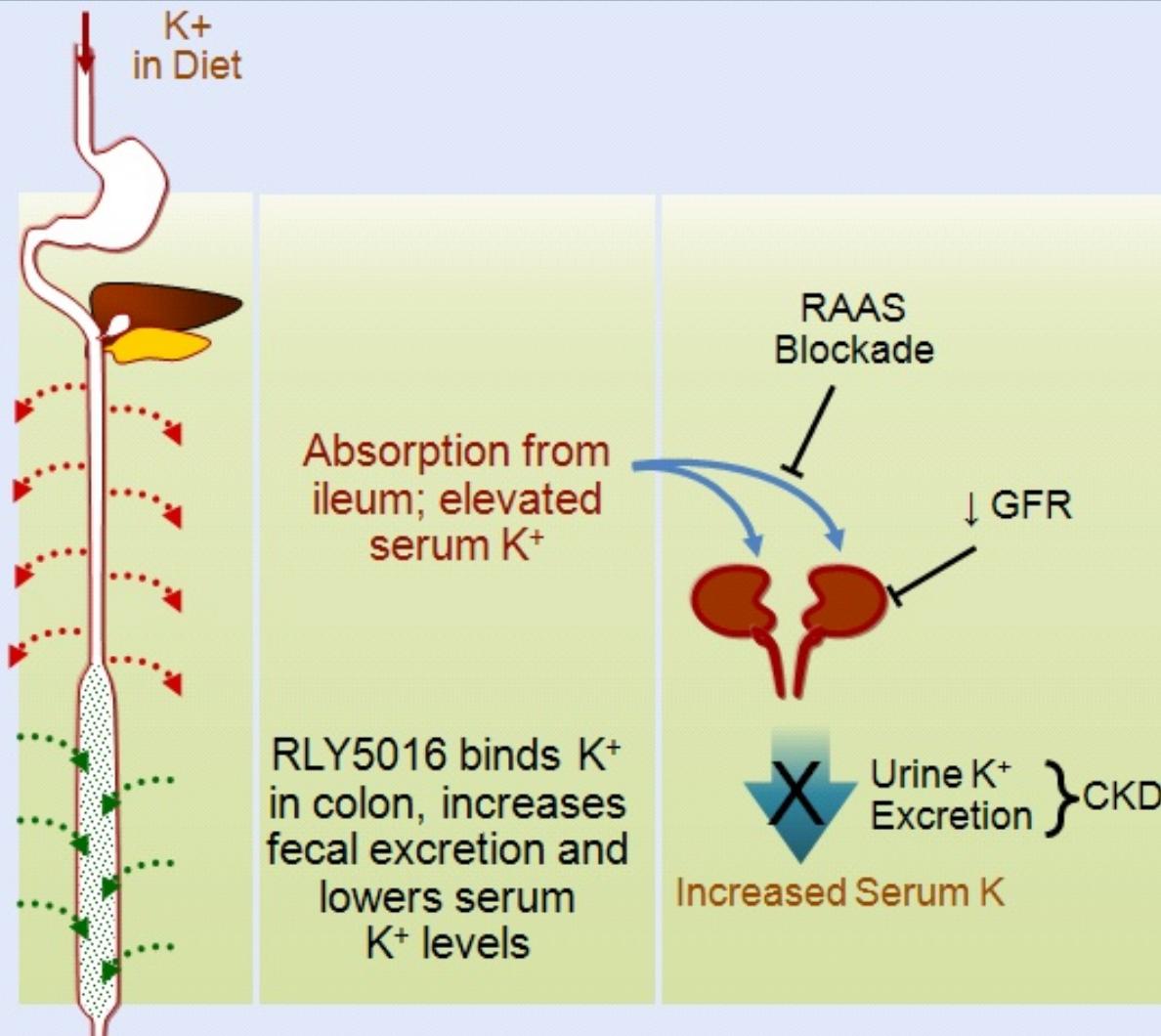
RLY5016: A Novel, Non-Absorbed, Polymeric Potassium Binder with Advanced Properties



RLY5016	Property	Kayexalate
Non absorbed, well tolerated	Safety	Colonic Necrosis (black box warning) GI side effects
Spheres of uniform size/free flowing beads	Design/API	Irregular, sharp edges and fines/clay-like
No Na ⁺	Counterion	Na ⁺ loaded
Twice Kayexalate	Binding <i>in vitro</i>	Low binding
4 clinical studies with proven K ⁺ binding	Data/Dev Path	Grandfathered-in
Lower dose, non-gritty/neutral taste sachet (QD possible)	Dosing/Compliance	Gritty, bad taste, up to 60 g TID

Wirkprinzip

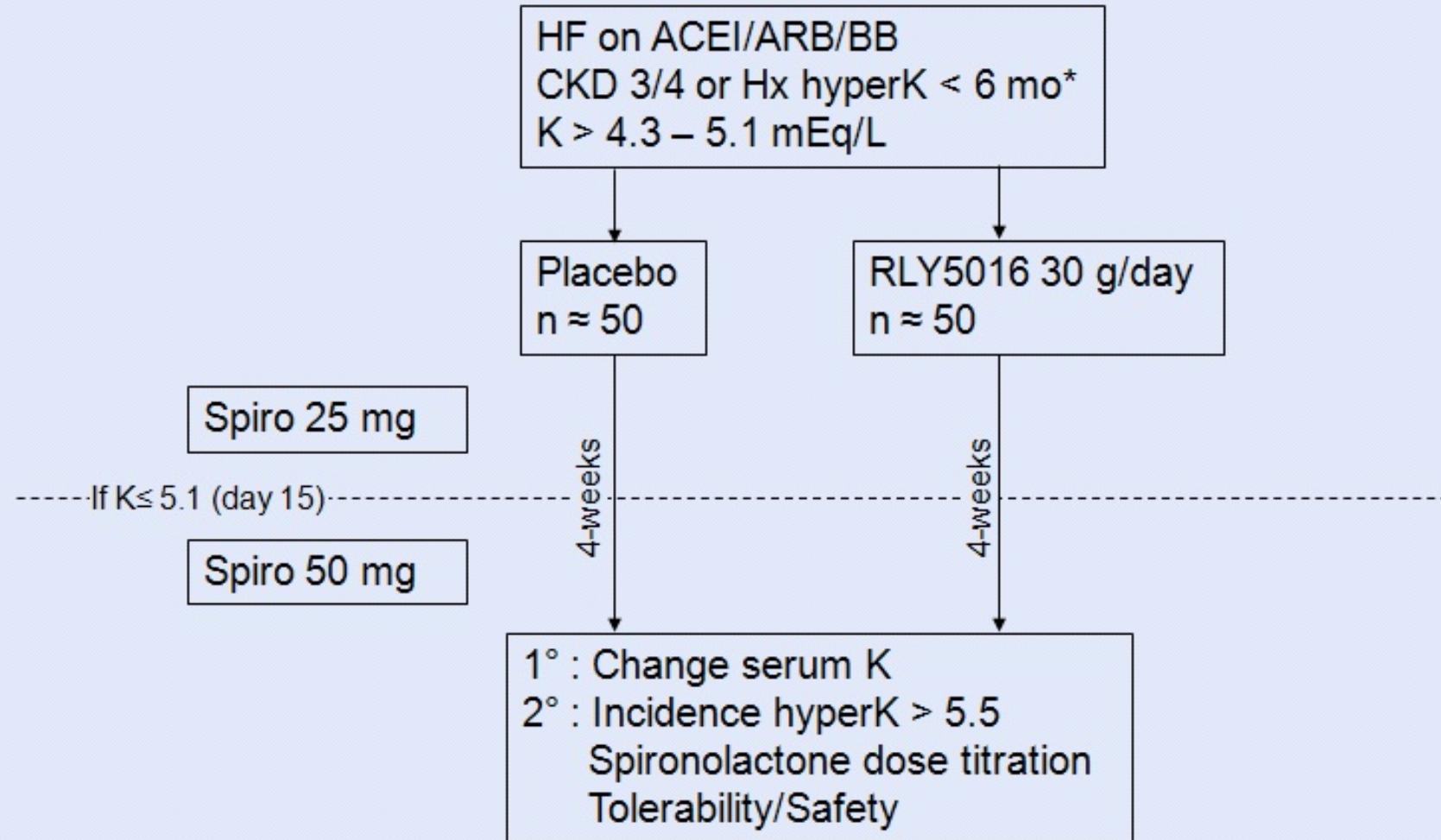
RLY5016 Mechanism of Action: Reduction of Serum Potassium in Hyperkalemia



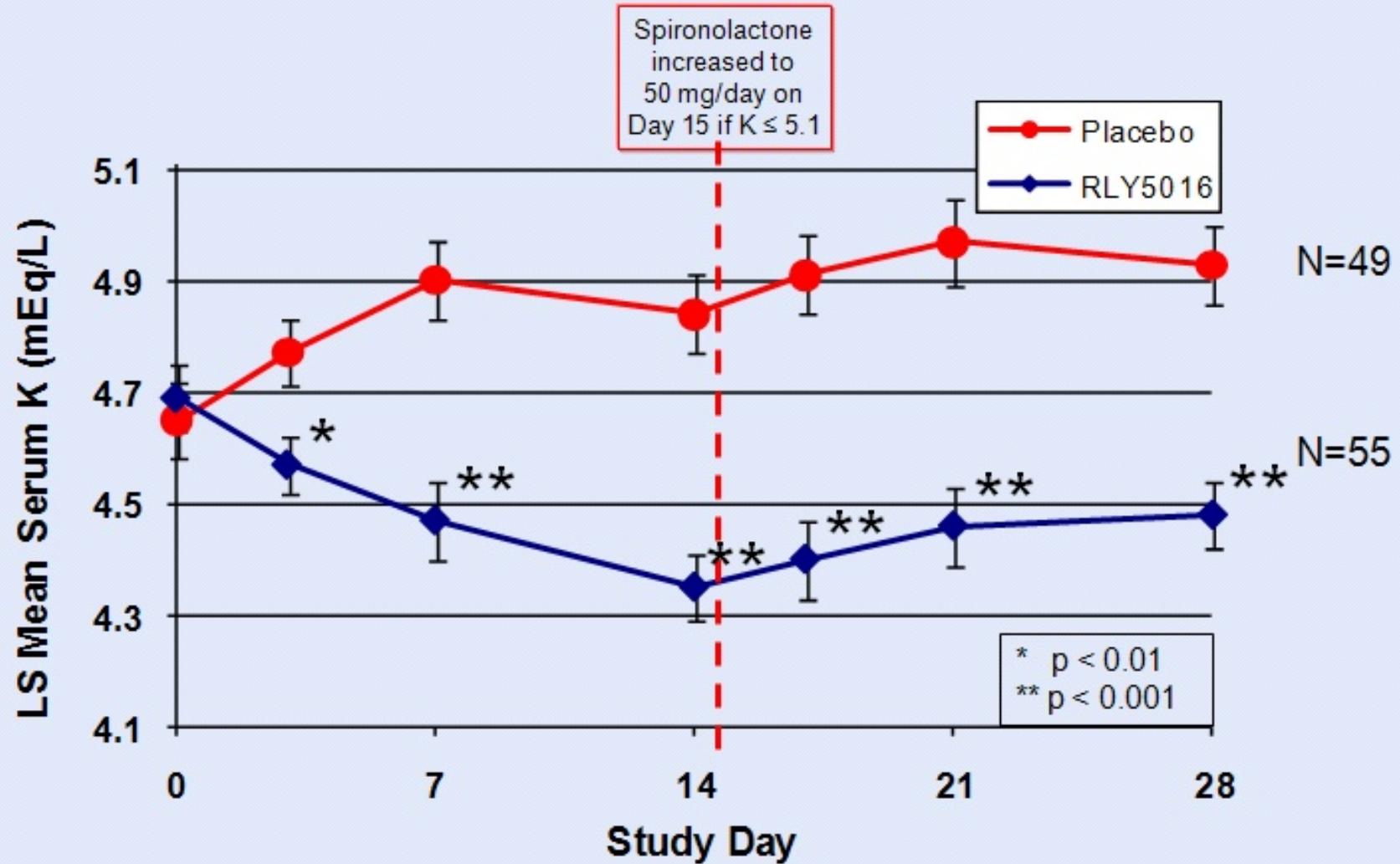
RLY5016

- RLY5016 does not bind dietary potassium
- RLY5016 acts as a “lumen sink”, pulling more potassium into the colon, thereby treating/preventing hyperkalemia

PEARL-HF: Studiendesign



I° Endpunkt: Veränderung des Kalium-Spiegels



- **Gastrointestinal**
 - Flatulenz, Diarrhoe, Obstipation, Erbrechen
- **Hypokaliämie**
- **aber: keine höhere Absetzrate als unter Placebo**

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DANPACE: The Danish multicenter randomised trial on AAIR versus DDDR pacing in sick sinus syndrome

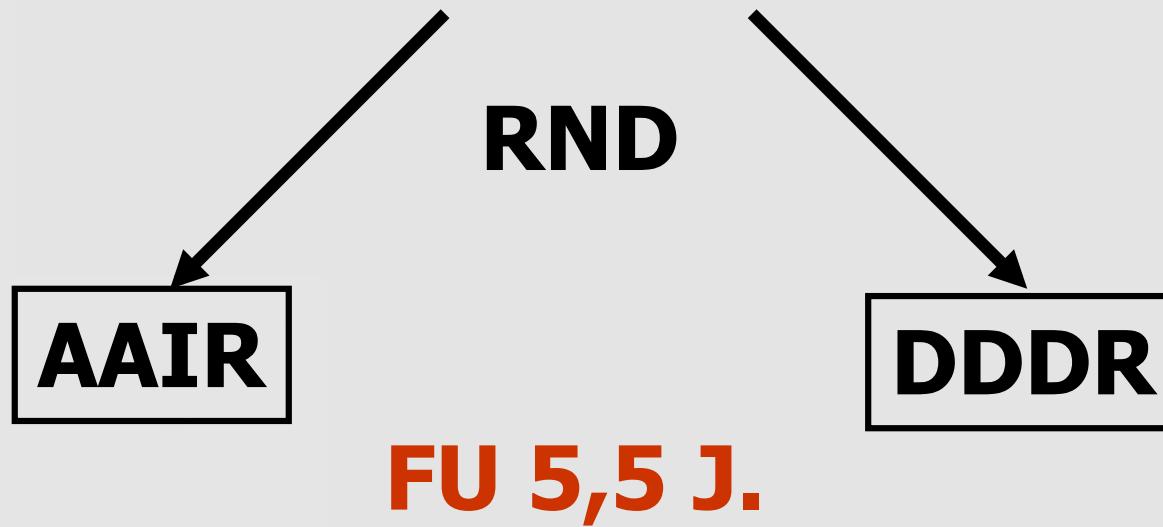
*Jens Cosedis Nielsen,
Aarhus University Hospital
on behalf of the DANPACE investigators*

- Bei Patienten mit SSS kann prinzipiell mit AAIR-, VVIR- und DDDR-SM behandelt werden.
- VVIR-Stimulation erhöht die Inzidenz von VHF gegenüber physiologischer Stimulation (DDDR, AAIR) und erhöhte in einer kleinen Studie die Mortalität¹.
- Eine ventrikuläre Stimulation kann zu LV-Desynchronisation, LA-Dilatation, erhöhter Inzidenz von VHF und Herzinsuffizienz führen.

Studiendesign

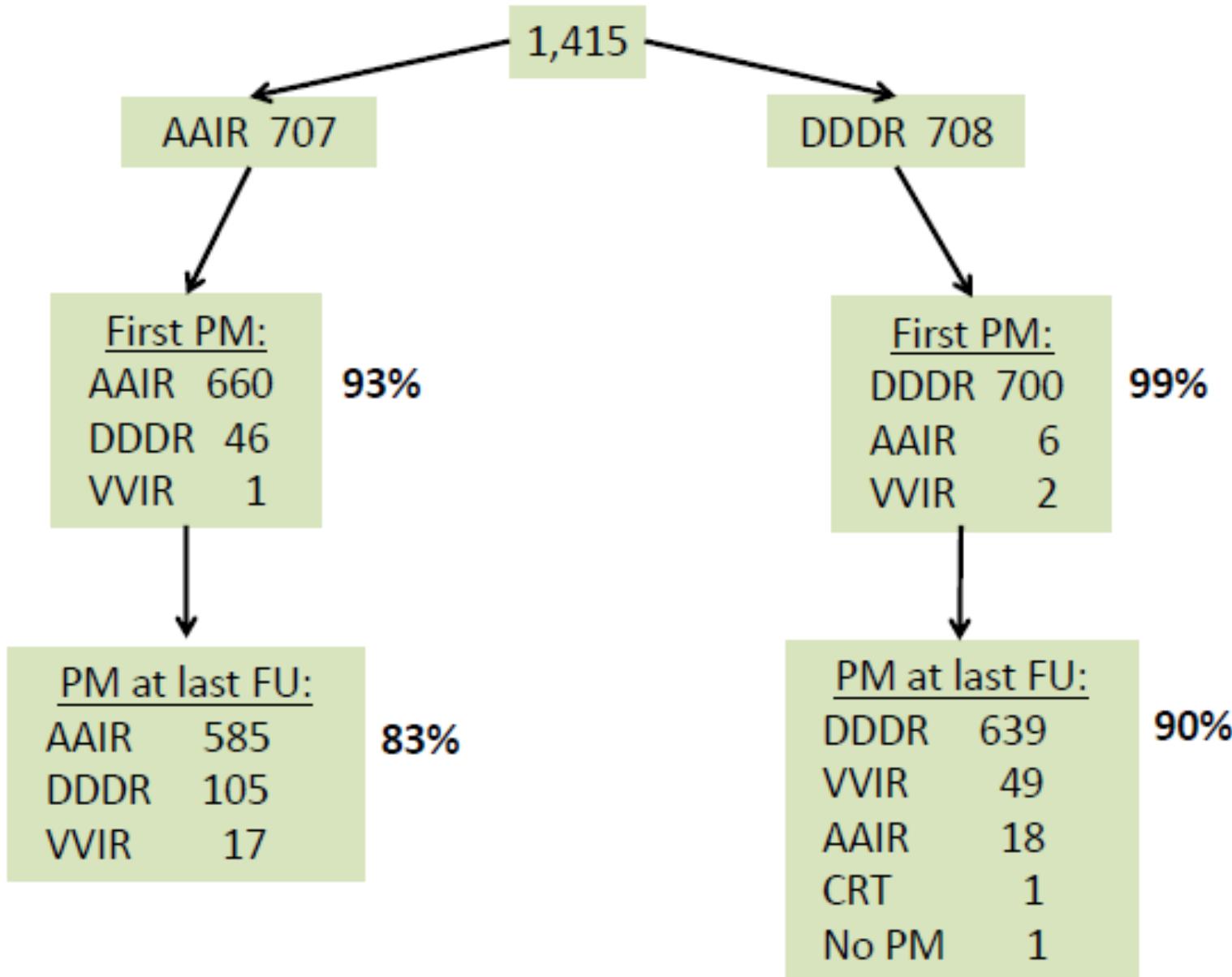
1900 Patienten mit SSS

kein AV-Block, kein QRS>120 ms, kein VHF



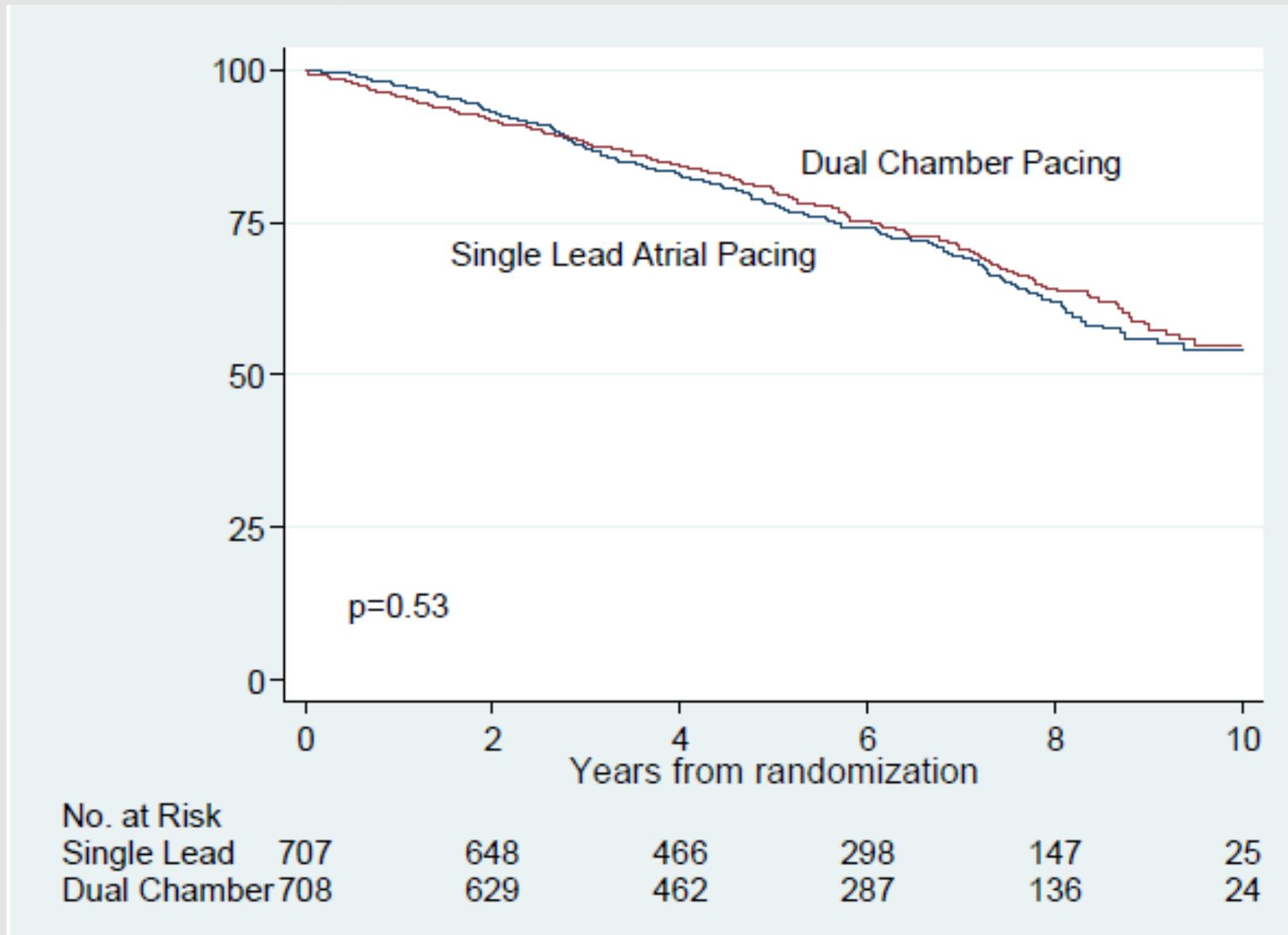
Endpunkte: I° **Mortalität**
II° **PAF, CAF, Schlaganfall,
Herzinsuff., Re-OP**

Randomisation and pacing mode

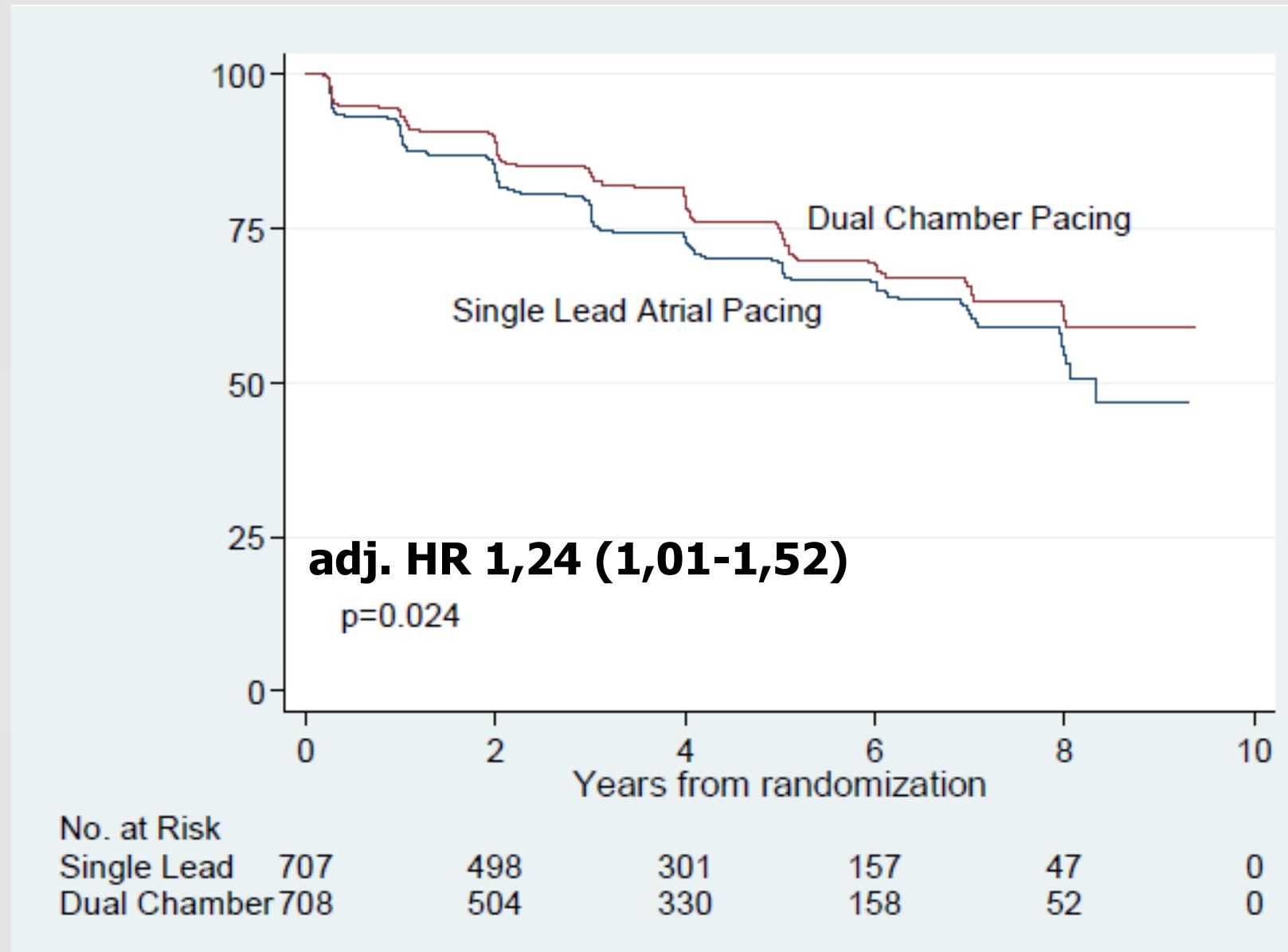


- **ähnliche Baseline-Charakteristika der Gruppen**
 - AAIR-Gruppe tendenziell älter (73,5 vs. 72,4 J., p=0,054)
 - mehr Diuretika in AAIR-Gruppe 43 vs. 37,2%, p=0,03
 - mehr Patienten in der DDD-Gruppe tatsächlich wie randomisiert behandelt (98,9 vs. 93,4%, p<0,001)
- **% atriales Pacing identisch (58 vs. 59%)**
- **65% ventrikuläres Pacing in der DDD-Gruppe**

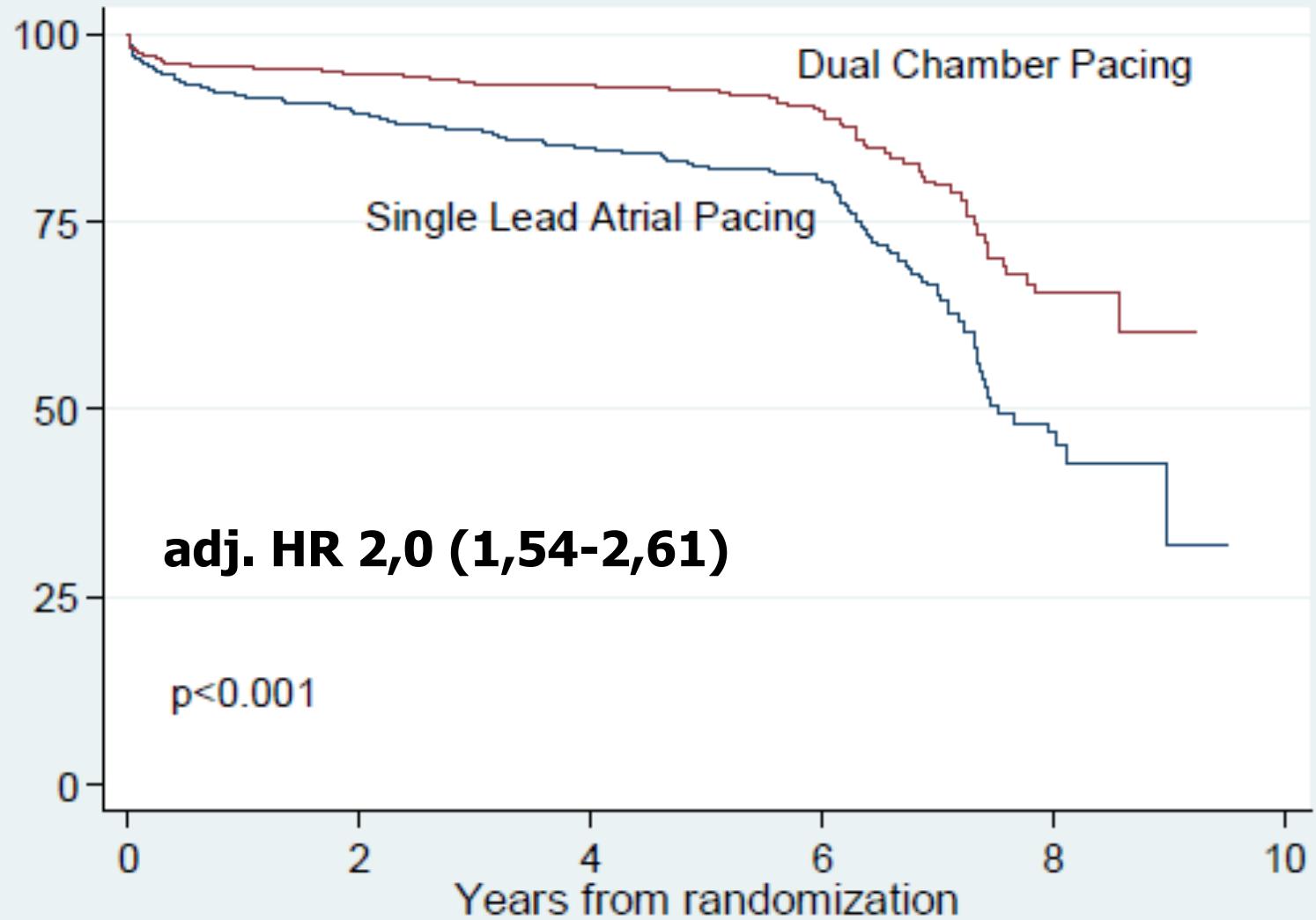
Überlebensrate nach Stimulationsmodus



Inzidenz von VHF nach Stimulationsmodus



Inzidenz von Re-OPs nach Stimulationsmodus



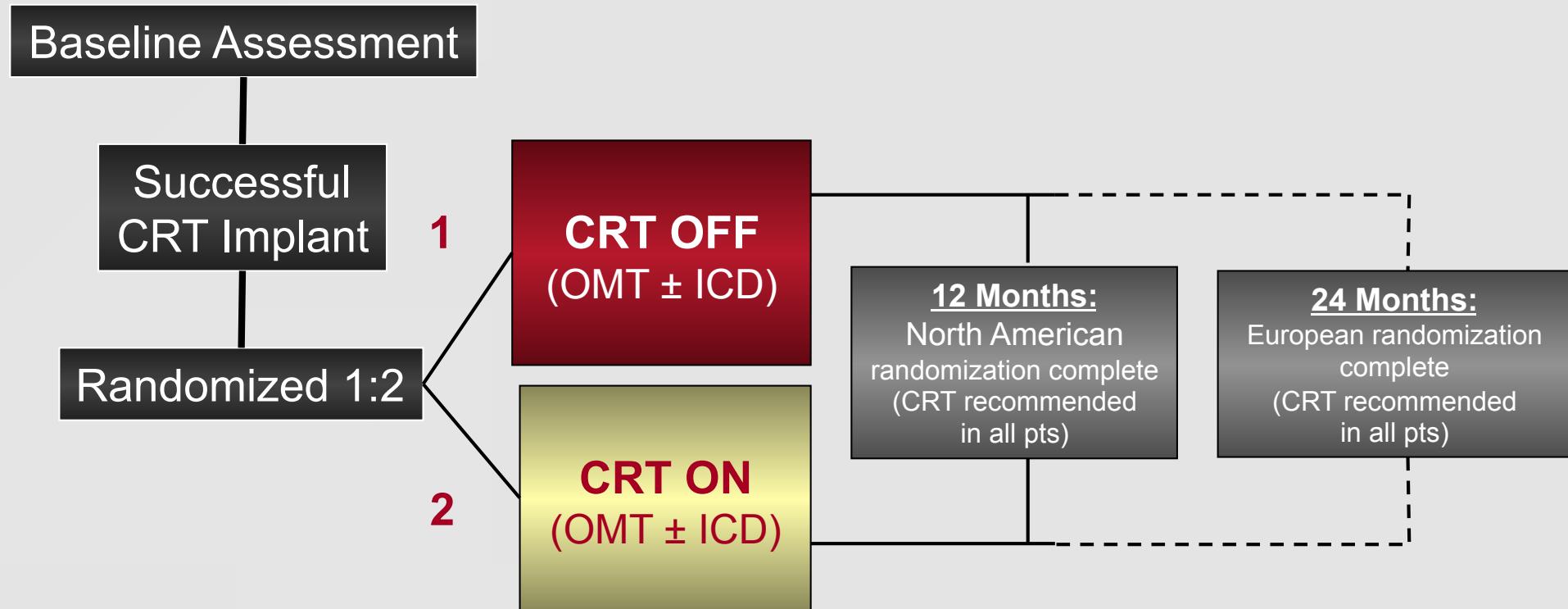
No. at Risk

Single Lead	707	527	340	196	33	0
Dual Chamber	708	534	377	198	44	0

- **keine rigorose Abklärung der AV-Leitung vor Randomisierung**
- **keine gute Erfassung von VHF-Episoden**
- **weniger ventrikuläre Stimulation als in früheren Studien, in denen die AAI-Stimulation überlegen war (z.B. SAVE-PACE)**

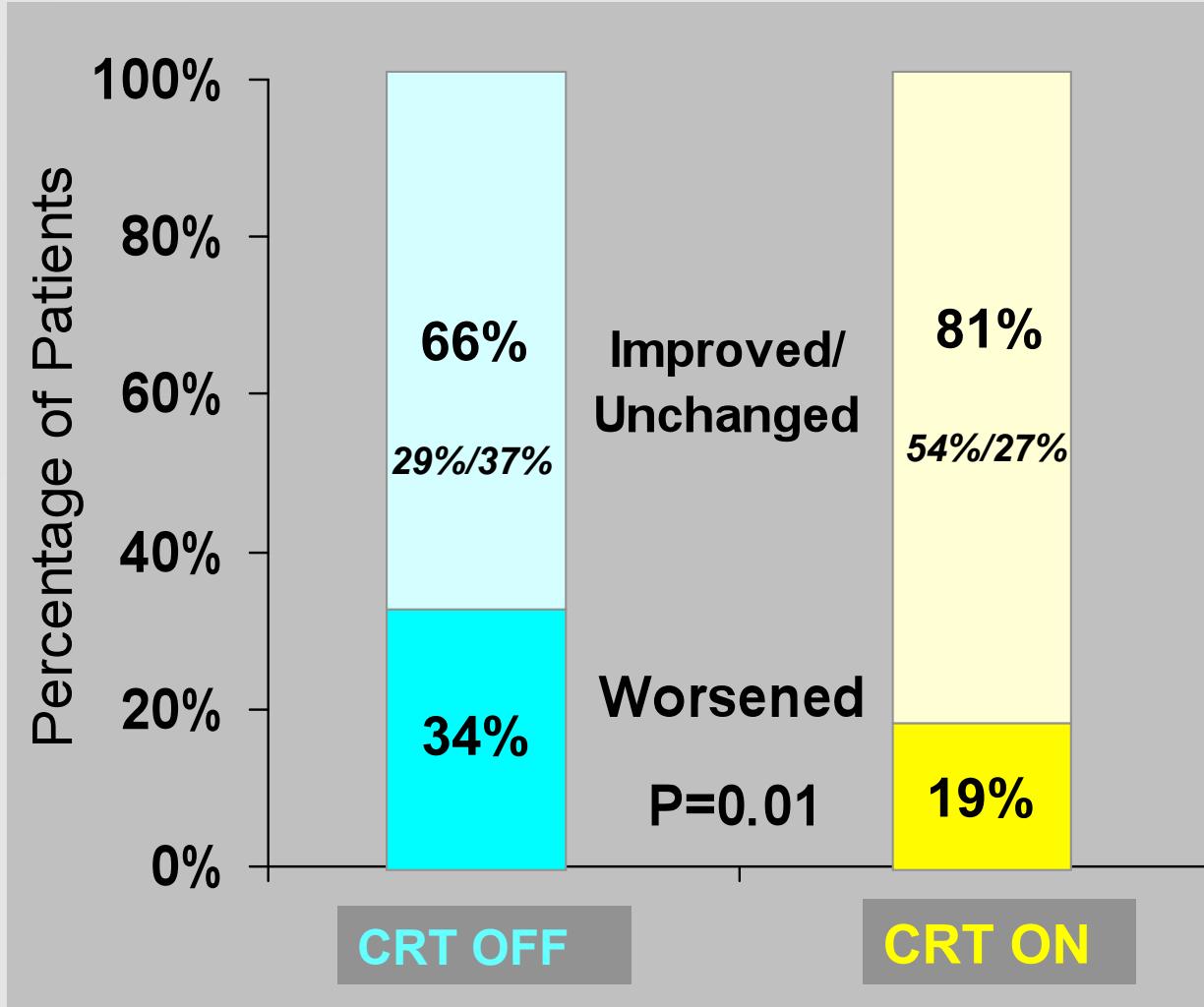
CRT bei milder Herzinsuffizienz: Die REVERSE - Studie

620 Pat. mit Herzinsuff. NYHA I-II, QRS>120 ms, EF<40%



REVERSE: 2-Jahresergebnisse

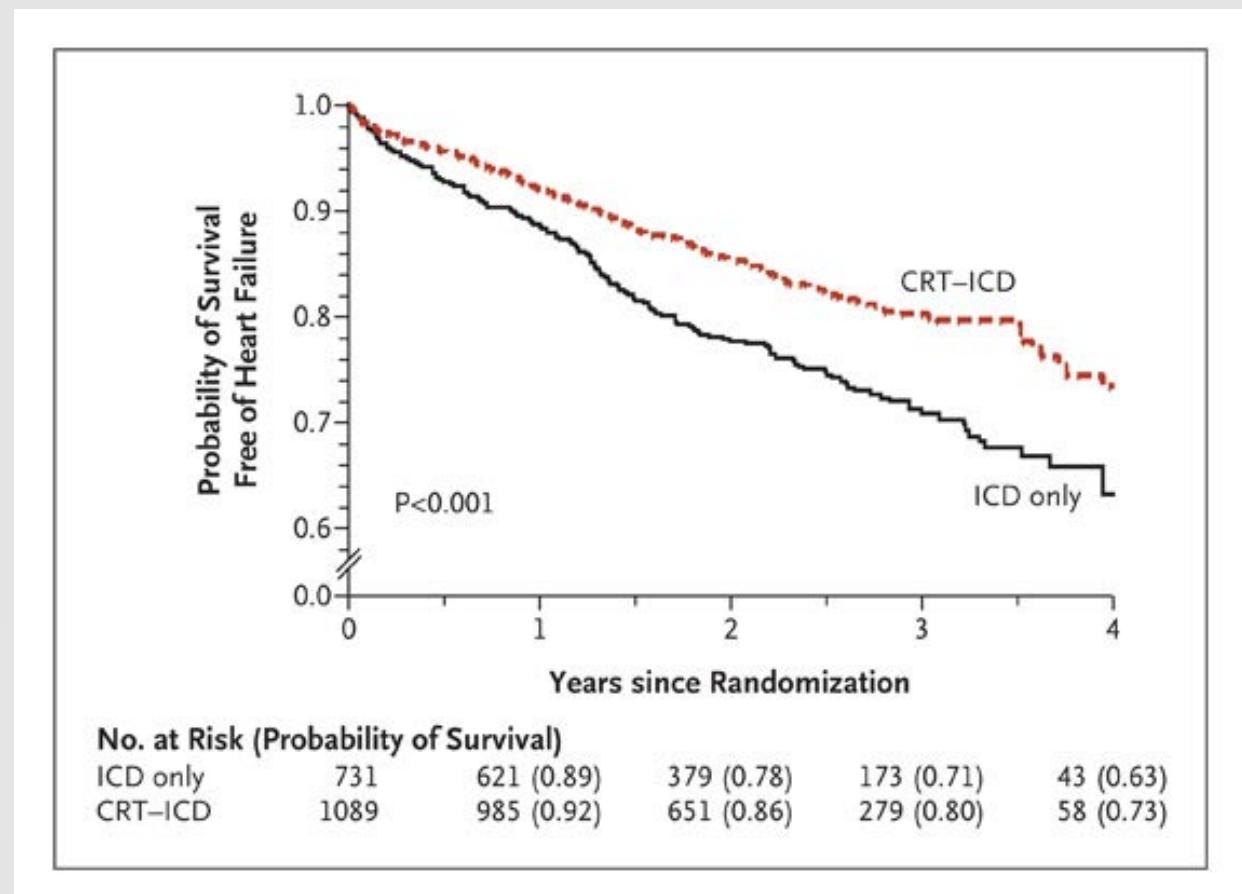
262 europäische Patienten



n=1820 Pat. mit

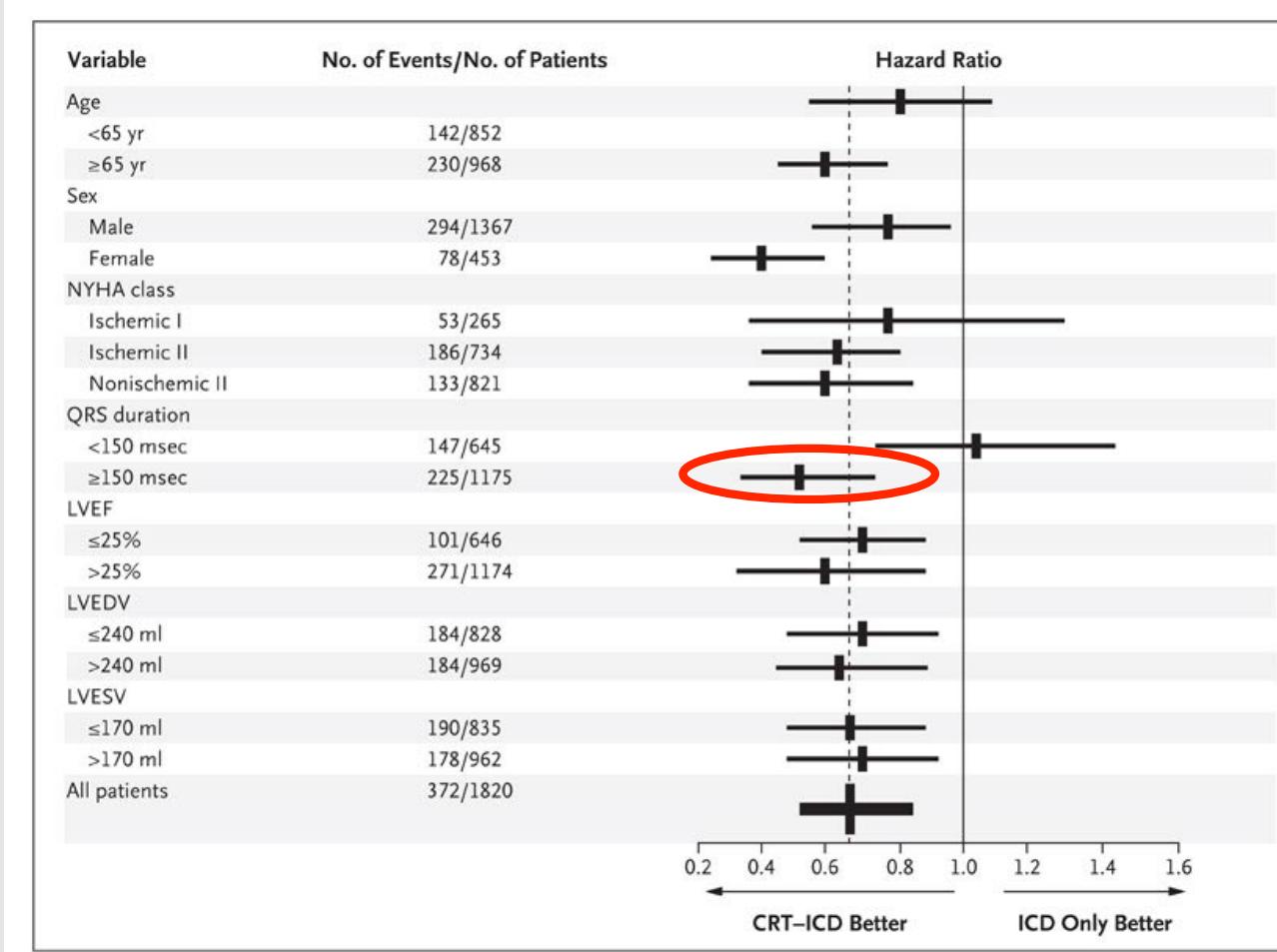
- ICM (NYHA I-II) oder NICM (NYHA II); EF \leq 30% und QRS \geq 130 ms; ICD-Indikation

- **randomisiert 3:2 auf**
 - CRT-D (n=1089) vs. ICD (n=731)
- **I° Endpunkt:**
Tod oder Herzinsuffizienz-Ereignisse
- **mittl. Follow-Up 2,4 Jahre**



MADIT-CRT

Post-hoc Subgruppenanalyse



Keine Senkung der Mortalität durch CRT! (II° Endpunkt)

Ergänzung der CRT-Indikationen bei Herzinsuffizienz

CRT-P, CRT-D recommendation	Patient population	Class of recommendation, level of evidence
Recommended for morbidity/mortality reduction	NYHA class 3 and ambulatory class 4, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS ≥ 120 ms, sinus rhythm, optimal meds	I A
Recommended for morbidity reduction, prevention of disease progression	NYHA class 2, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS ≥ 150 ms, sinus rhythm, optimal meds	I A
Consider for morbidity reduction	Permanent atrial fibrillation, AV-nodal ablation-induced pacemaker dependence, NYHA class 3-4, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS ≥ 130 ms, optimal meds	IIa B

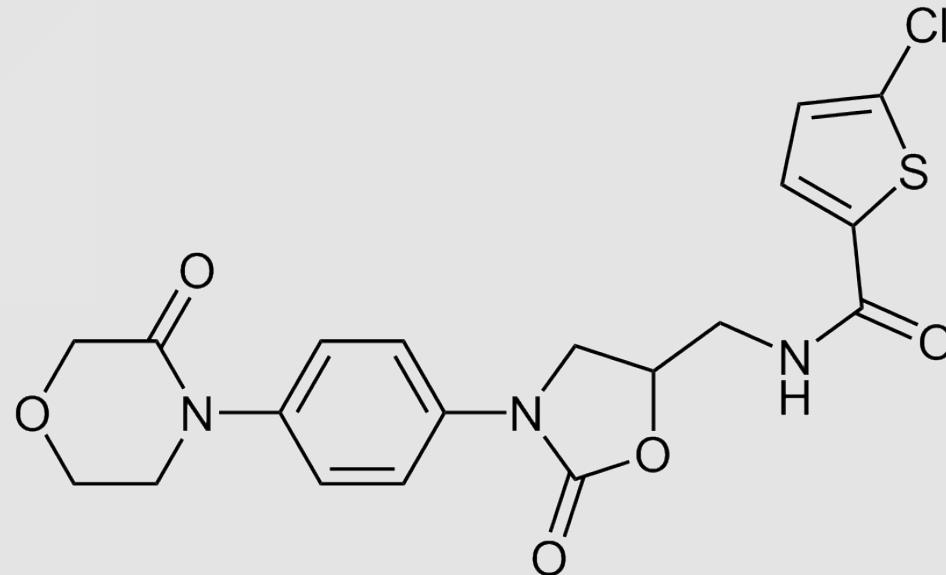
Ergänzung der CRT-Indikationen bei Herzinsuffizienz

CRT-P, CRT-D recommendation	Patient population	Class of recommendation, level of evidence
Consider for morbidity reduction	Permanent atrial fibrillation, slow ventricular rate and $\geq 95\%$ pacing frequency, NYHA class 3-4, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS ≥ 130 ms, optimal meds	IIa C
Recommended for morbidity reduction	Class I pacemaker indication, NYHA class 3-4, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS ≥ 120 ms	I B
Consider for morbidity reduction	Class I pacemaker indication, NYHA class 3-4, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS < 120 ms	IIa C
Consider for morbidity reduction	Class I pacemaker indication, NYHA class 2, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS < 120 ms	IIb C

- **LV-Dilatation nicht mehr gefordert**
- **Lebenserwartung > 1 J. für CRT-D**
- **Betonung der Evidenz v.a. bei LSB**

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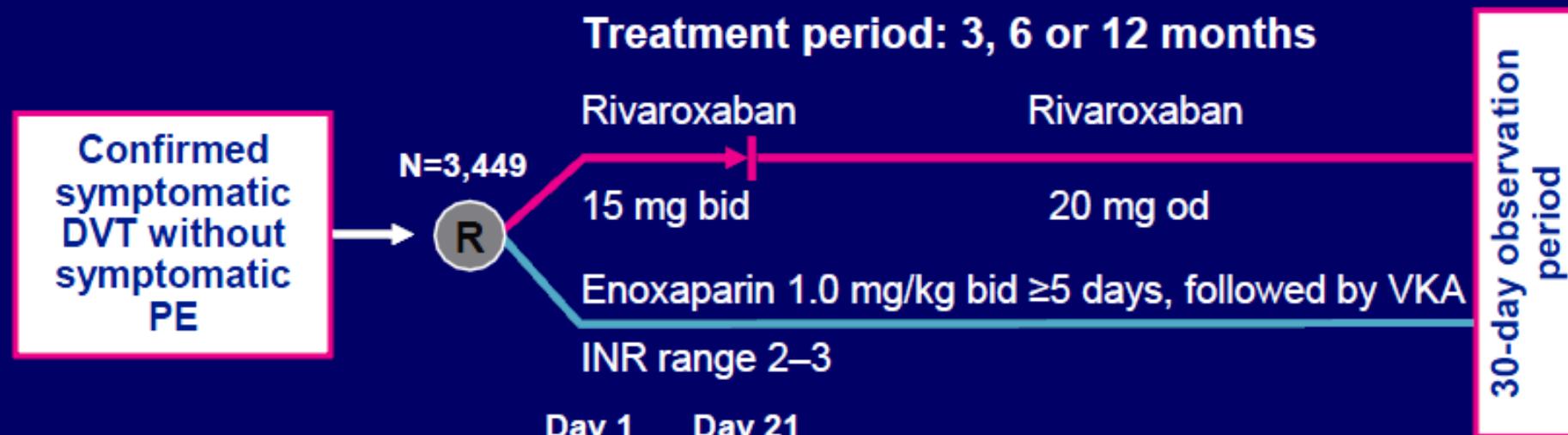


- **spezifischer, oraler Faktor Xa-Inhibitor**
- **hohe orale Bioverfügbarkeit**
- **HWZ 7-11 h**
- **Elimination 1/3 renal, 2/3 hepatobiliär**

EINSTEIN DVT: study design

Randomized, open-label, event-driven, non-inferiority study

- ◆ 48 hours' treatment with heparins/fondaparinux permitted before study entry
- ◆ 88 primary efficacy outcomes needed; non-inferiority margin 1.75; 90% power



N = 3,449:

Mean age:

Creatinin Clearance < 50/min:

Pretreatment LMWH/Fonda:

Statistics:

3429 safety population, 3096 per protocol population \longrightarrow 9.7% missing

56 yrs

7 %

73 and 71 % (clinical convenience for outpatients = no pretreatment)

very wide confidence margin for non-inferiority 1.75

Treatment regimen:

3 wks 15 mg bid continued 20 mg od: Really necessary?

Primary efficacy outcome analysis

	Rivaroxaban (n=1,731)	Enoxaparin/VKA (n=1,718)
	n (%)	n (%)
First symptomatic recurrent VTE	36 (2.1)	51 (3.0)
Recurrent DVT	14 (0.8)	28 (1.6)
Recurrent DVT + PE	1 (<0.1)	0 (0)
Non-fatal PE	20 (1.2)	18 (1.0)
Fatal PE/unexplained death where PE cannot be ruled out	4 (0.2)	6 (0.3)



Rivaroxaban superior

$p=0.076$ for superiority (two-sided)

Rivaroxaban non-inferior

$p<0.0001$ for non-inferiority (one-sided)

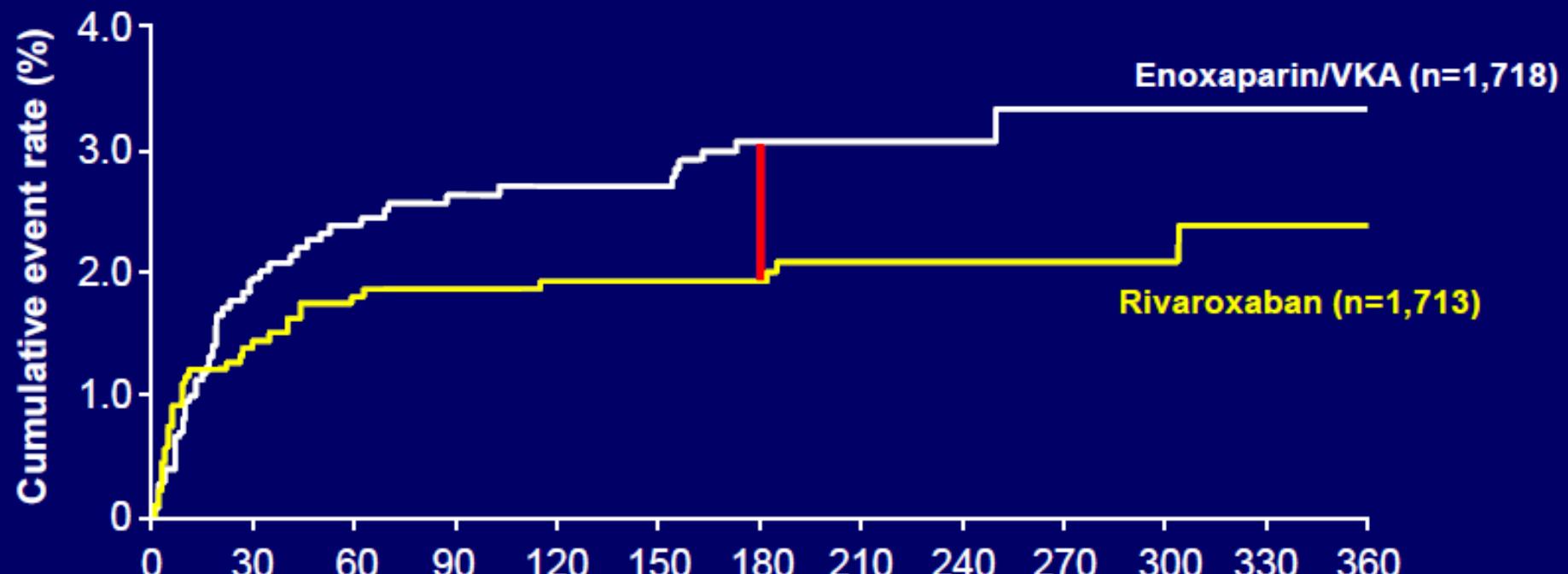
Rivaroxaban inferior

ITT population Results of the per protocol cohort ?

Primary efficacy outcome: time to first event

Quality of OAC: INR 57.7% in target range !

Were I°EP events associated with poor INR control ?



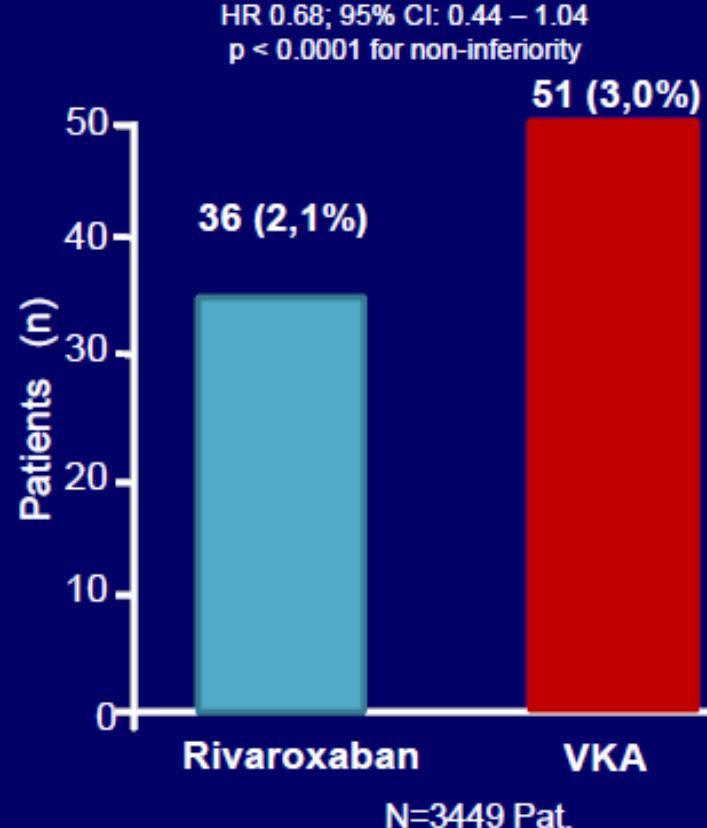
Number of subjects at risk

Rivaroxaban	1,731	1,668	1,648	1,621	1,424	1,412	1,220	400	369	363	345	309	266
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Enox/VKA	1,718	1,616	1,581	1,553	1,368	1,358	1,186	380	362	337	325	297	264
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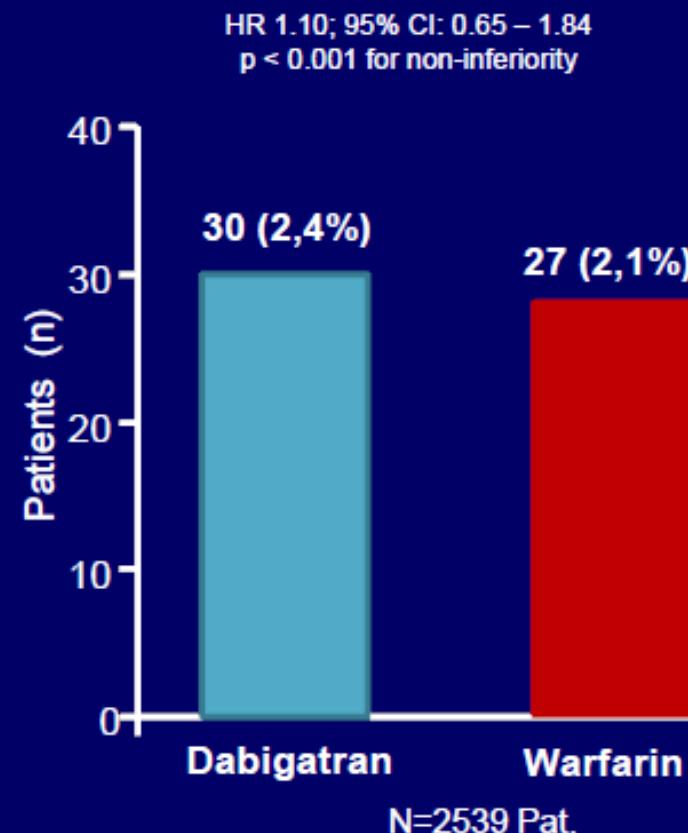
Rivaroxaban 15 mg bid / 3wks
20 mg od for 3, 6, 12 mo
Max. 2 days pretreatment LMWH/Fonda

I°EP: Sympt. rec. VTE =
rec. DVT + non-fatal PE + fatal PE



Dabigatran 150 mg bid / 6mo
5-10 days pretreatment LMWH/Fonda

I°EP: Rec. sympt. VTE + VTE assoc. death





Rivaroxaban 15 mg bid / 3wks
20 mg od for 3, 6, 12 mo
Max. 2 days pretreatment LMWH/Fonda

Dabigatran 150 mg bid / 6mo
5-10 days pretreatment LMWH/Fonda

Rivaroxaban VKA

I° Safety EP:	<u>First major or CRNMB</u>	
	139	138
	8.1 %	8.1 %
HR 0.97; 95%CI 0.76-1.22; P=0.77		

Dabigatran Warfarin

	<u>ISTH severe</u>	
	20	24
HR 0.82; 95%CI 0.45-1.48; n.s.		

II° Safety EP: Major bleeding

	<u>All bleedings</u>	
	205	277
HR 0.71; 95%CI 0.59-0.85; p<0.001		

CRNMB

	129	122
	7.5 %	7.1 %

CRNMB: clinically relevant non-major bleeding

Data from Schulman (2009) N Engl J Med 361: 2342-2352

- **eine neue Ära der antithrombotischen Therapie**
- **keine Überprüfung der Therapie-Effektivität mehr möglich**
 - Problem der Compliance
- **Frage der Therapie-Initiierung**
 - Beginn mit sc NMH?