

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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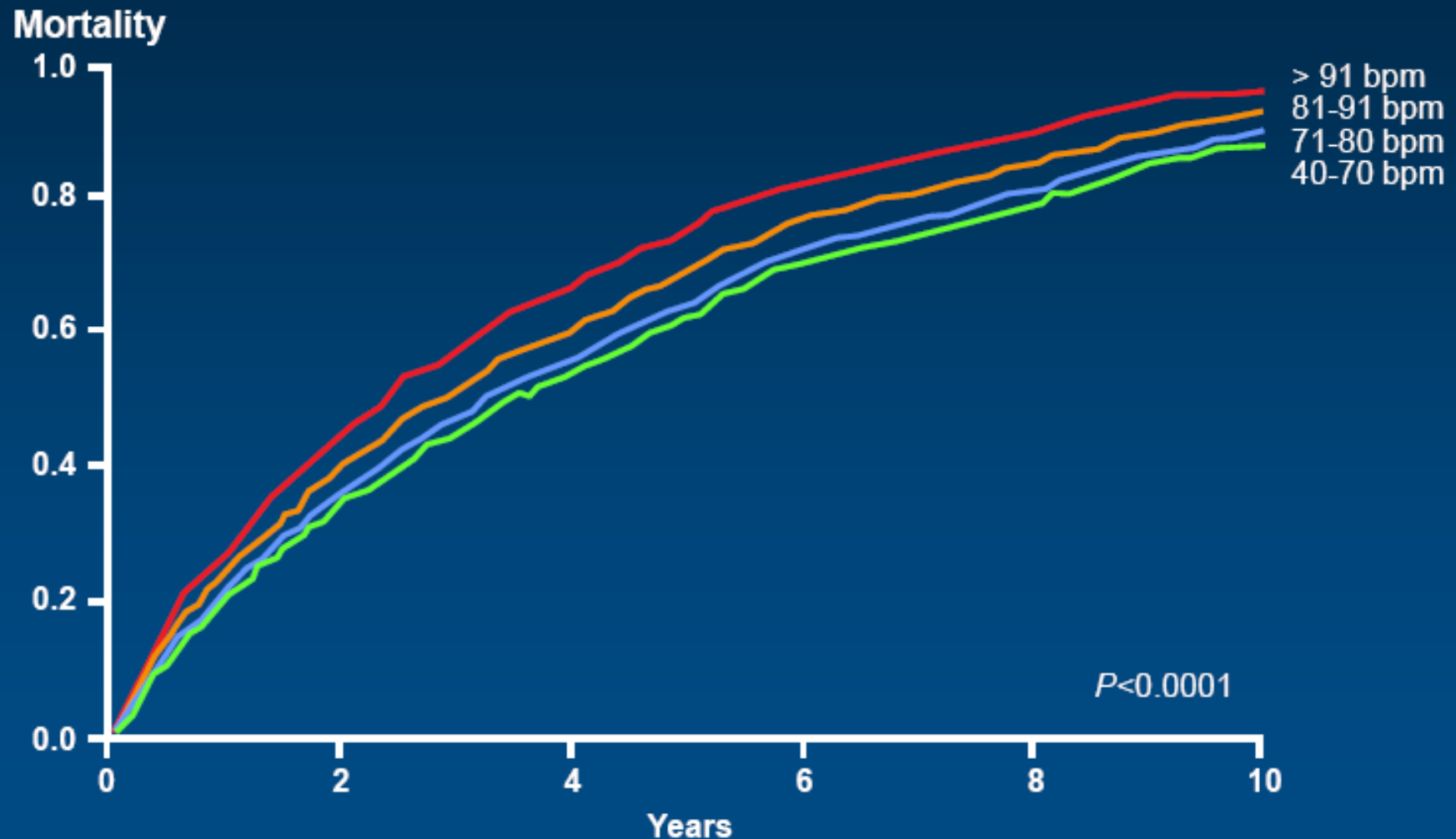


Systolic **H**ear failure treatment with
the **If** inhibitor ivabradine **T**rial

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

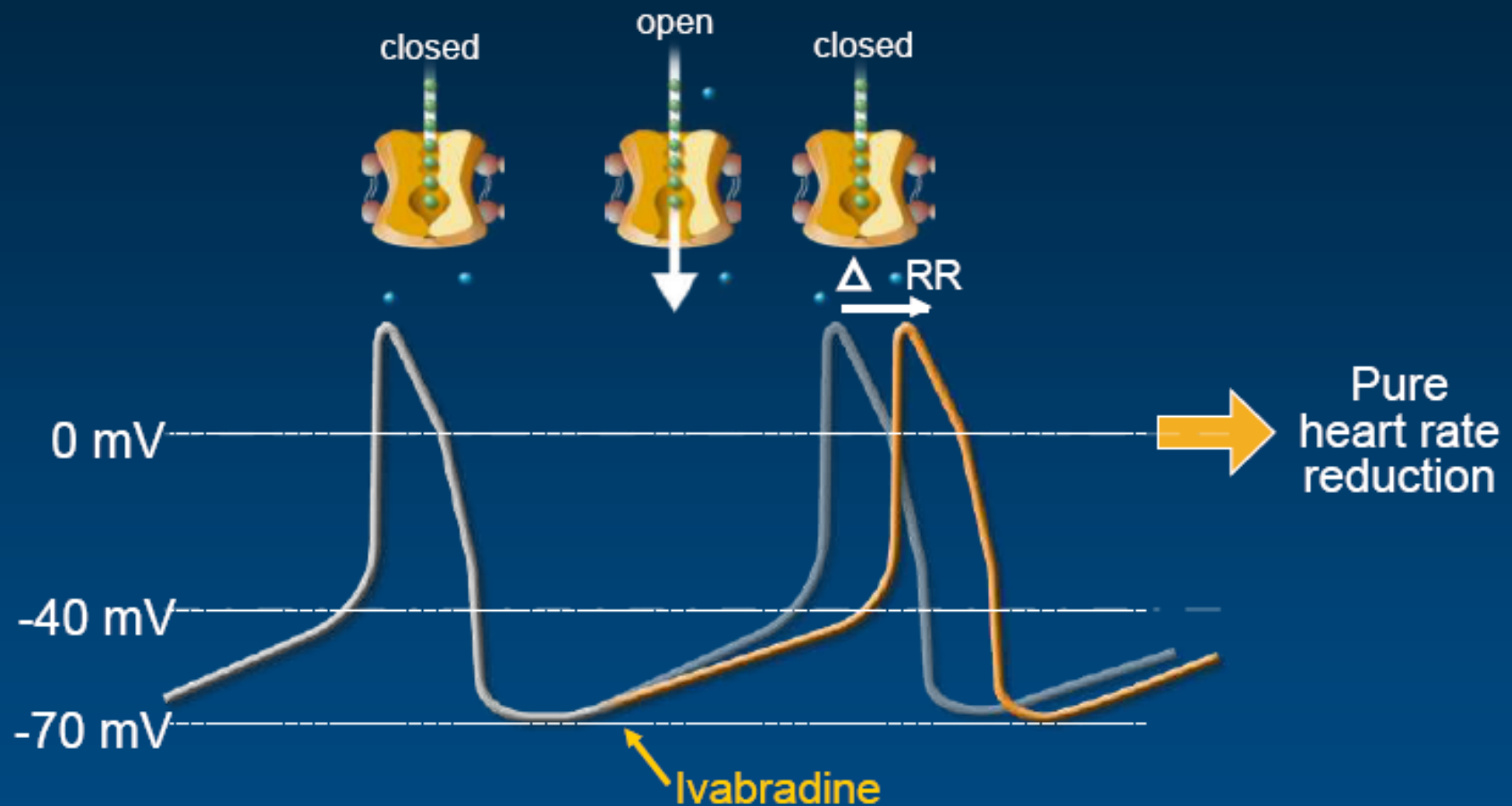
Bedeutung der Herzfrequenz bei Postinfarktpatienten mit reduzierter LV-Funktion

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



Multinational study

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

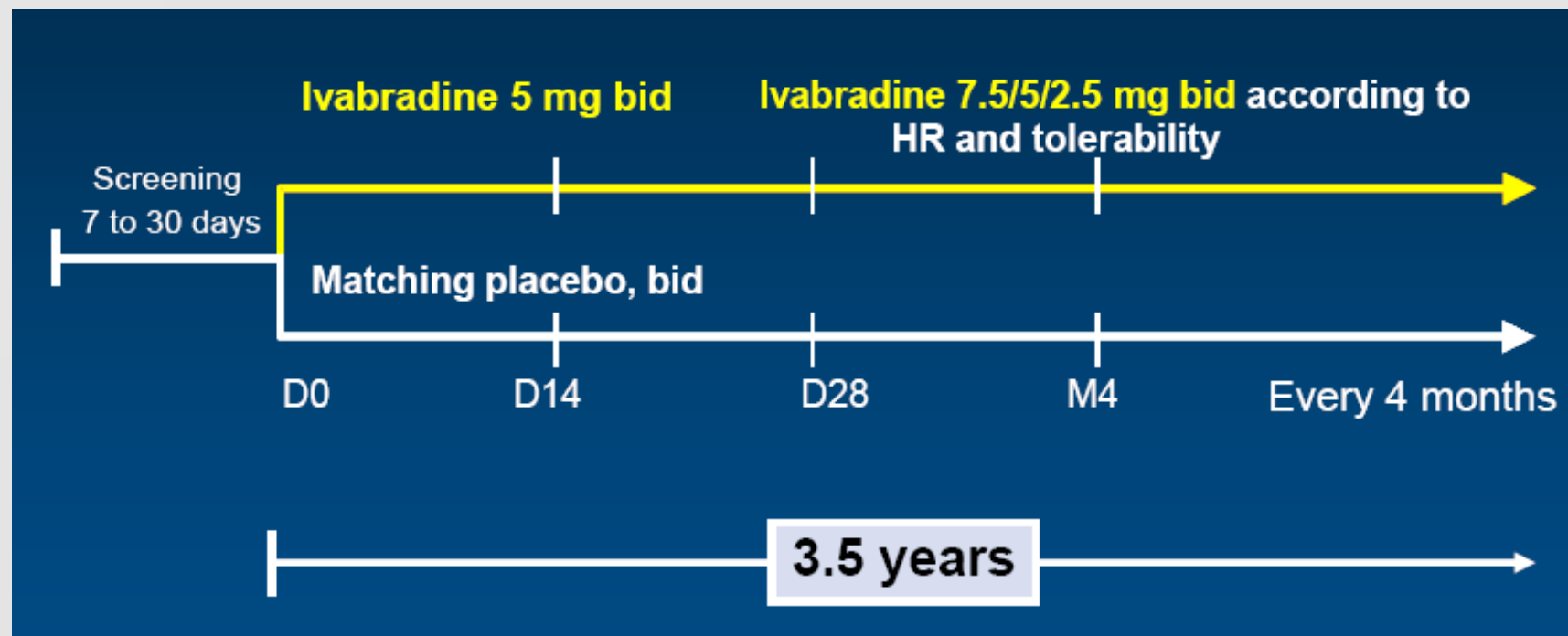
Australia

6505 patients, 37 countries, 677 centres

SHIFT: Einschlußkriterien + Design

■ Einschlußkriterien:

- Herzinsuff. NYHA II-IV (iCM + NICM)
- $EF \leq 35\%$
- SR mit $HF \geq 70/\text{min.}$ trotz optimaler Medikation
- Hospitalisierung wg. Herzinsuff. im letzten Jahr



Primary composite endpoint

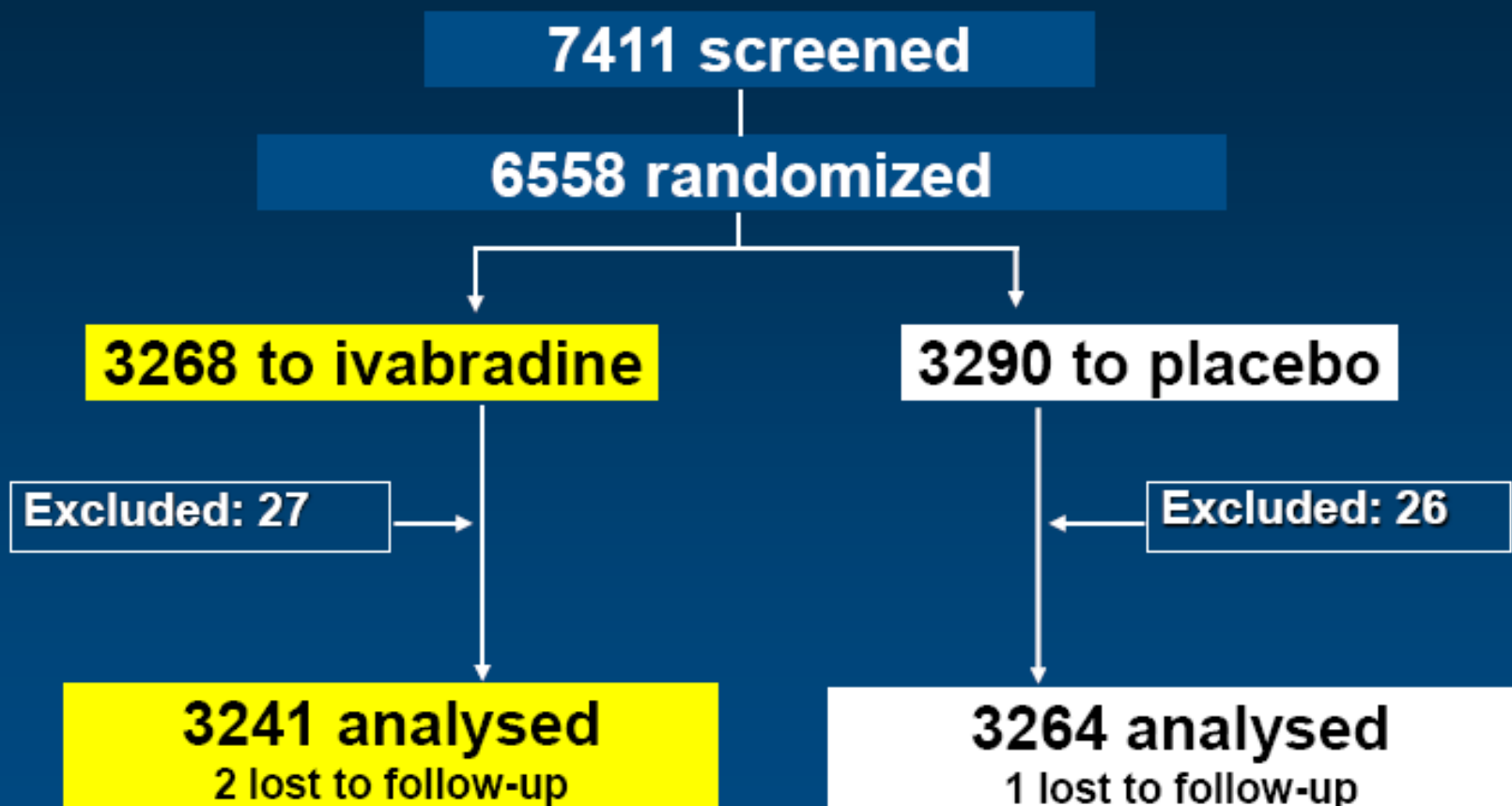
- Cardiovascular death
- Hospitalisation for worsening heart failure

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

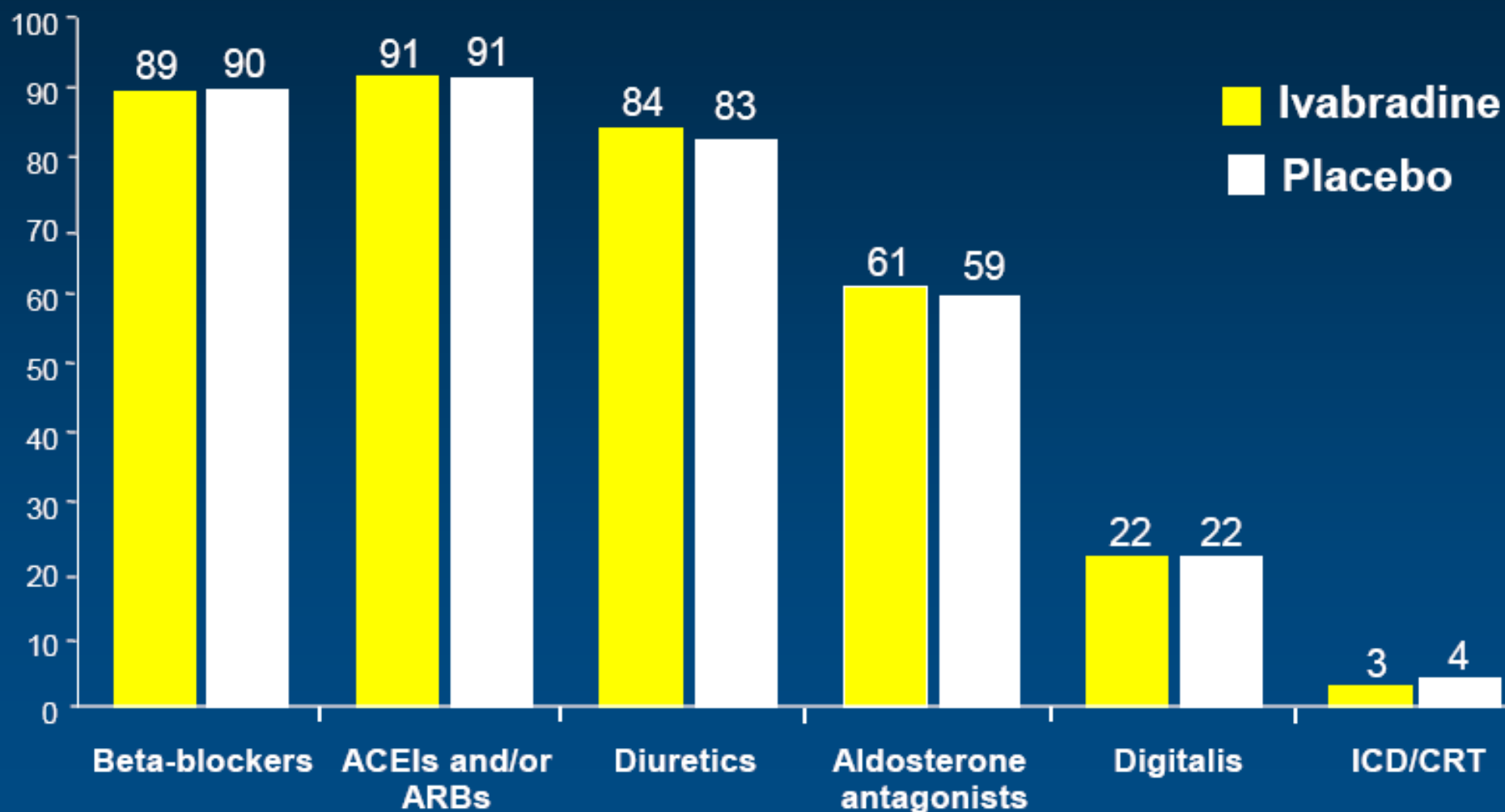


Median study duration: 22.9 months; maximum: 41.7 months



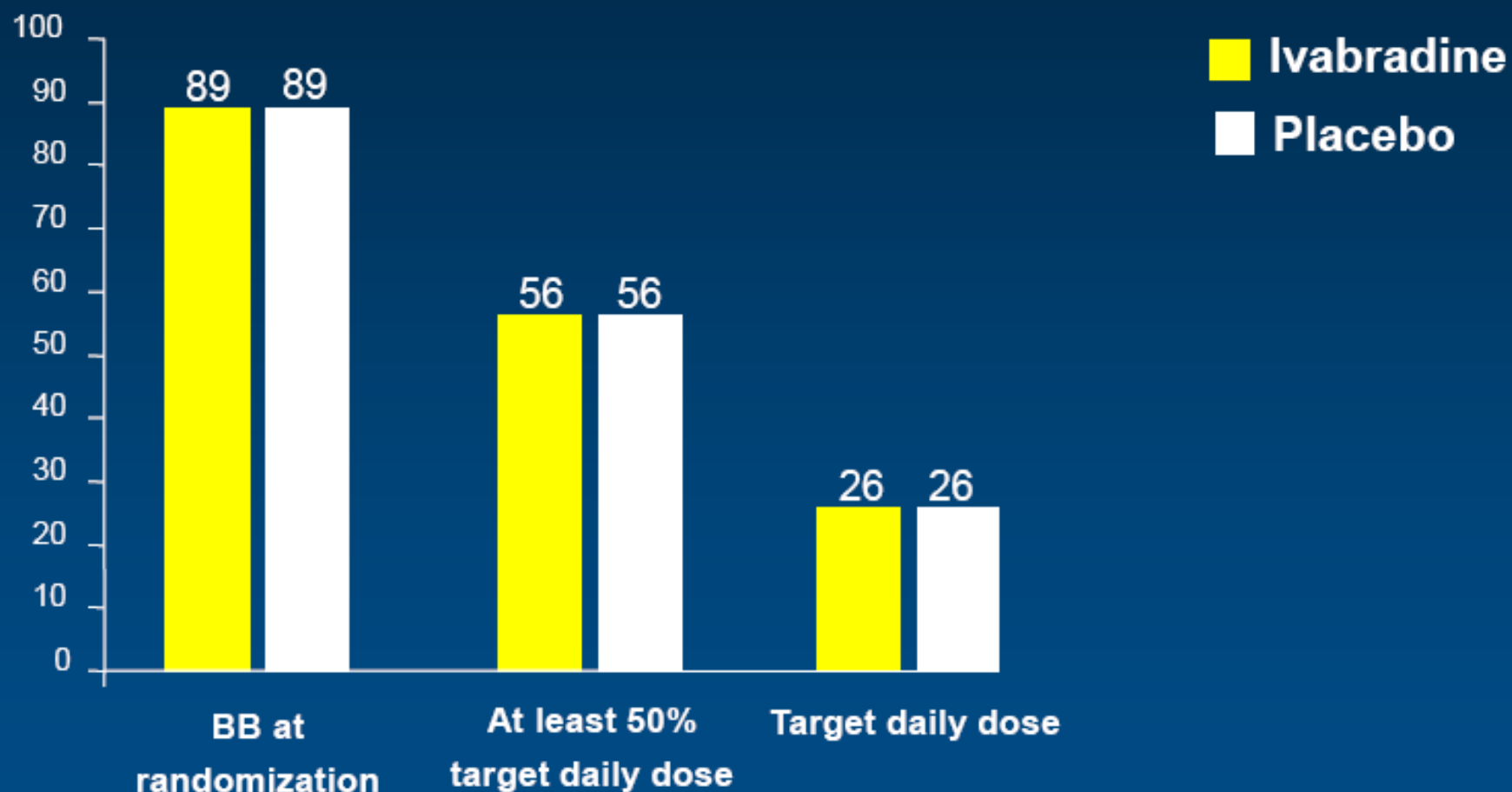
Chronic HF background treatment

Patients (%)



Background beta-blocker treatment

Patients (%)



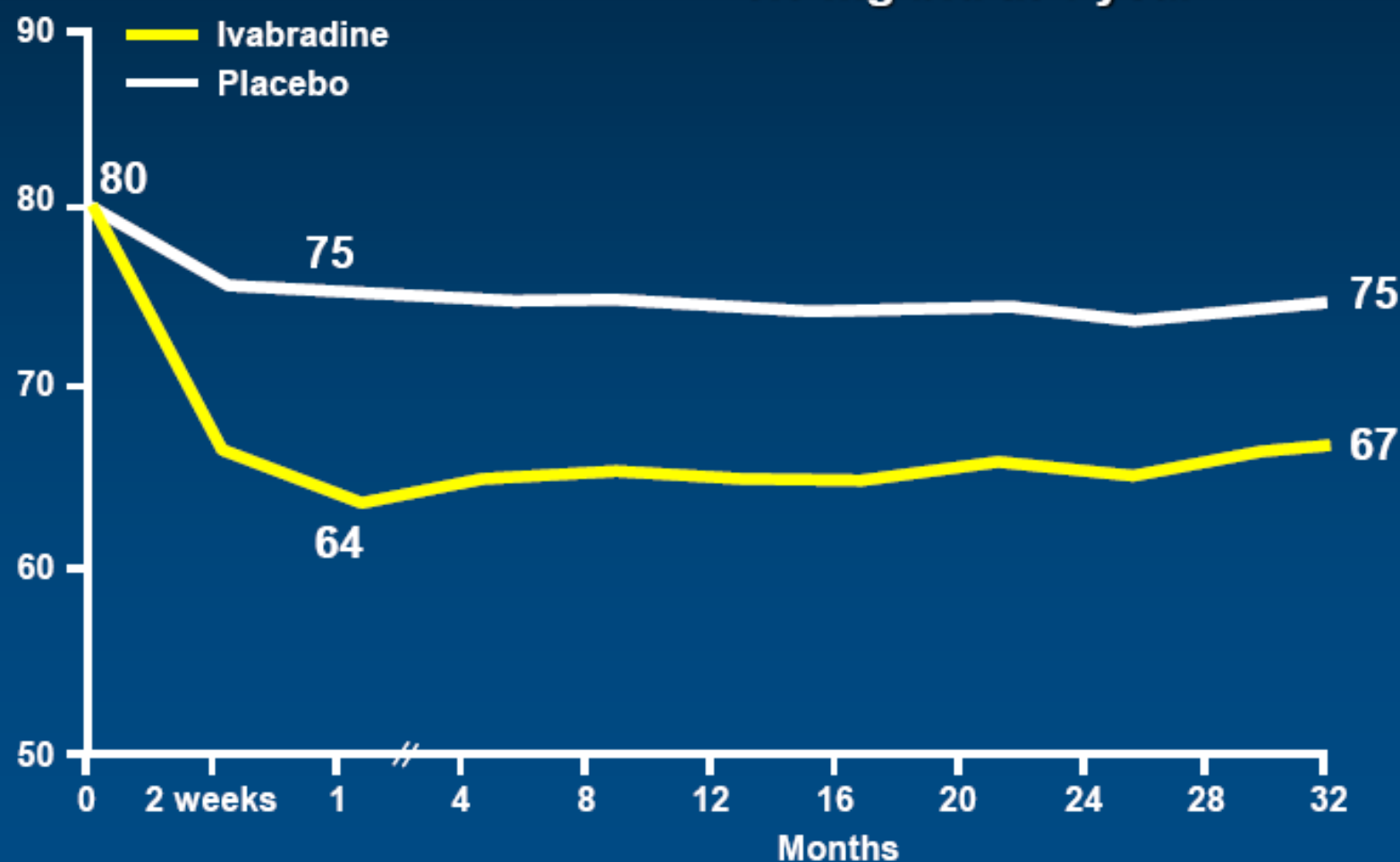


Mean heart rate reduction

Mean ivabradine dose: 6.4 mg bid at 1 month

6.5 mg bid at 1 year

Heart rate (bpm)





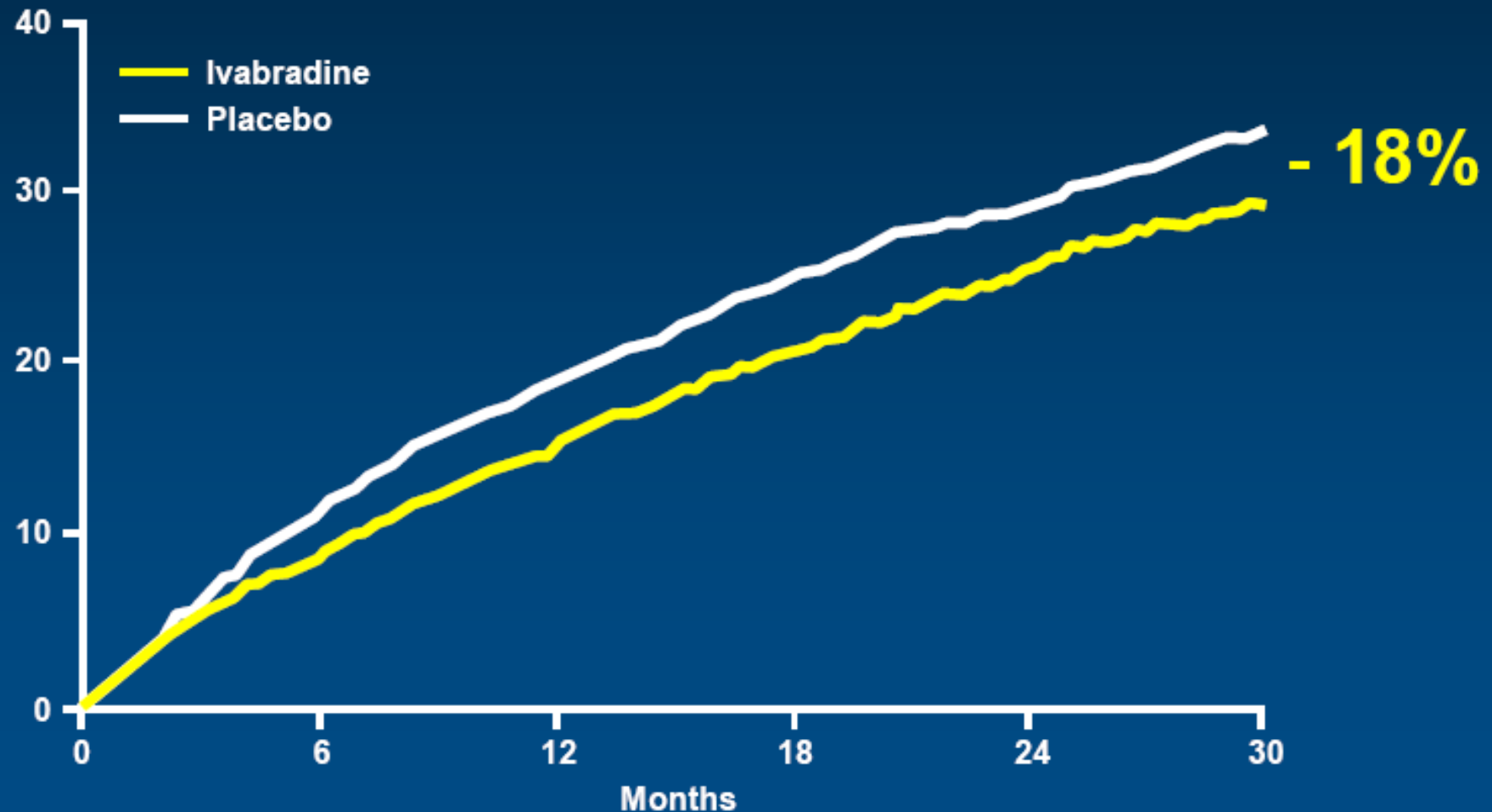
Primary composite endpoint

Ivabradine n=793 (14.5%PY)

Placebo n=937 (17.7%PY)

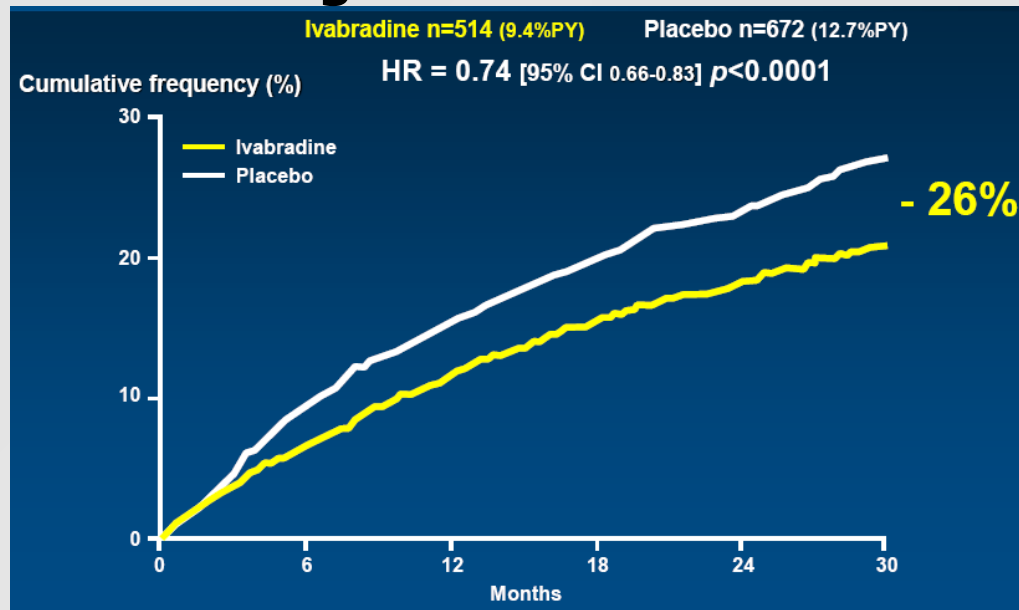
HR = 0.82 [95% CI 0.75-0.90] $p < 0.0001$

Cumulative frequency (%)

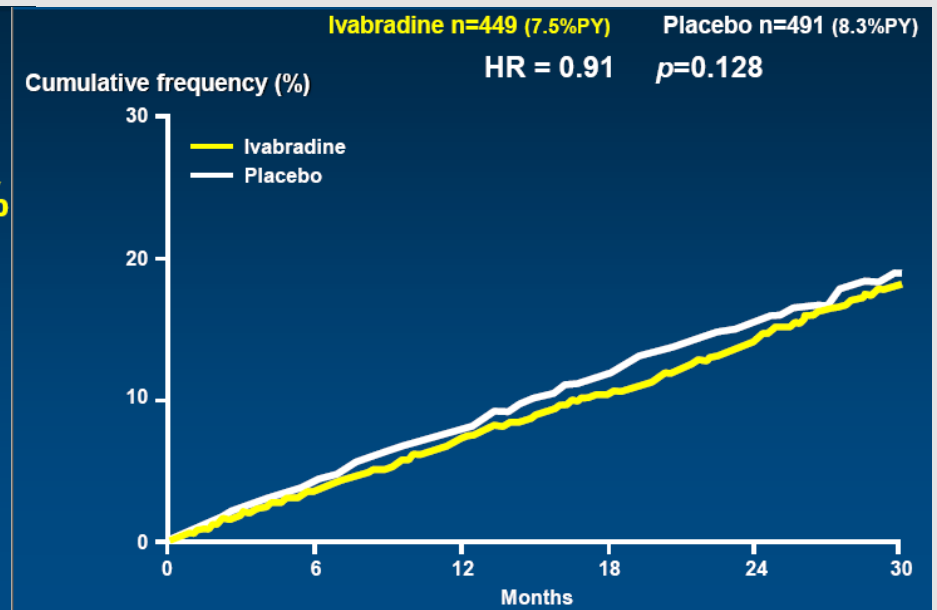


Sekundäre Endpunkte

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

Age

<65 years
≥65 years

Sex

Male
Female

Beta-blockers

No
Yes

Aetiology of heart failure

Non-ischaemic
Ischaemic

NYHA class

NYHA class II
NYHA class III or IV

Diabetes

No
Yes

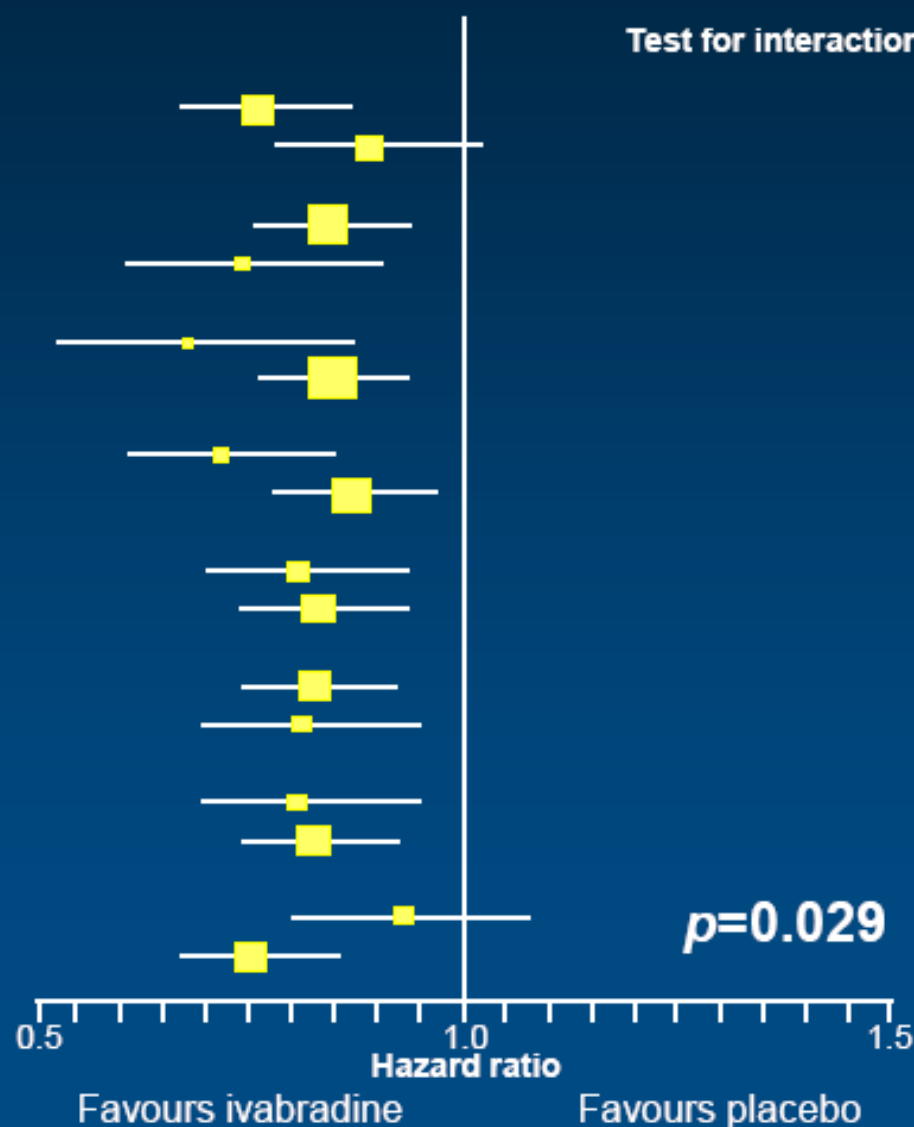
Hypertension

No
Yes

Baseline heart rate

<77 bpm
≥77 bpm

Test for interaction





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





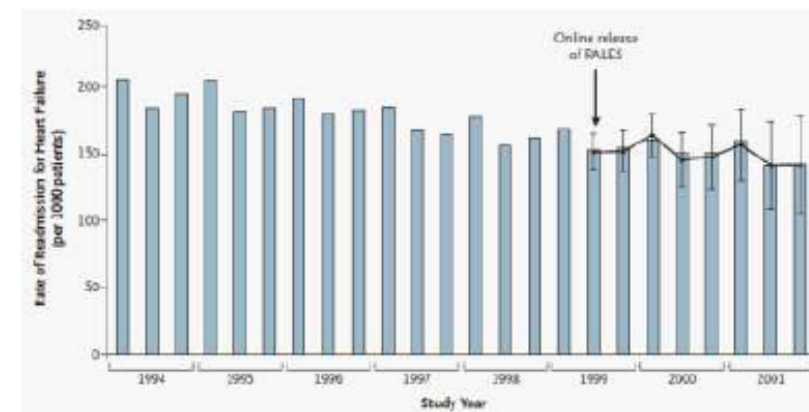
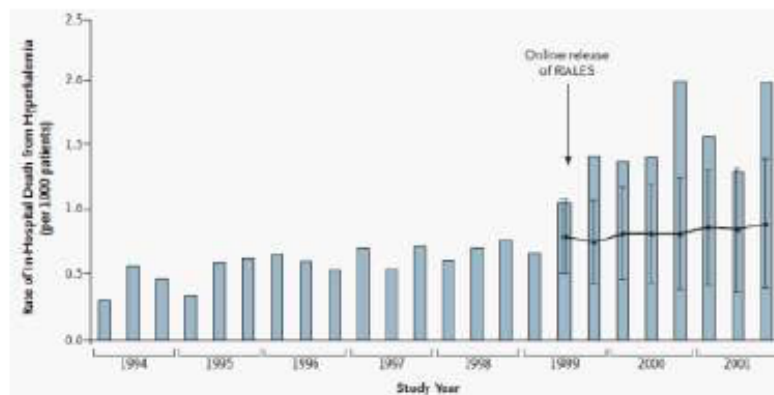
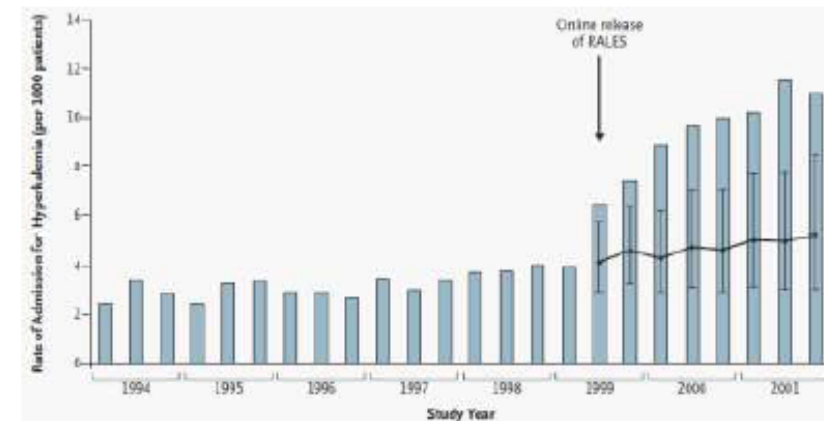
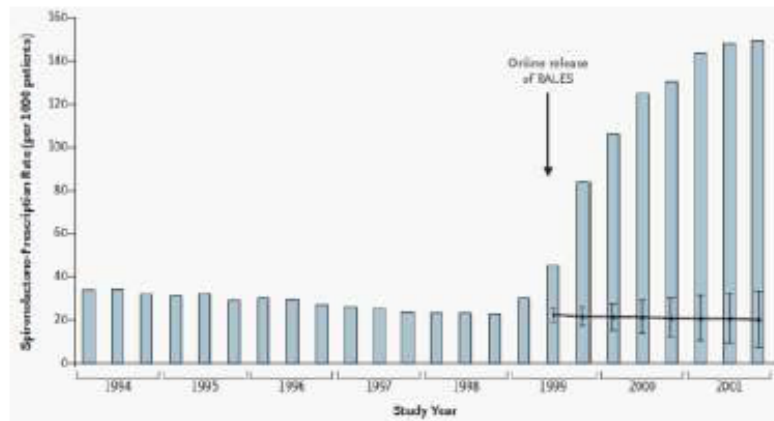
Incidence of selected adverse events (N = 6492)

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

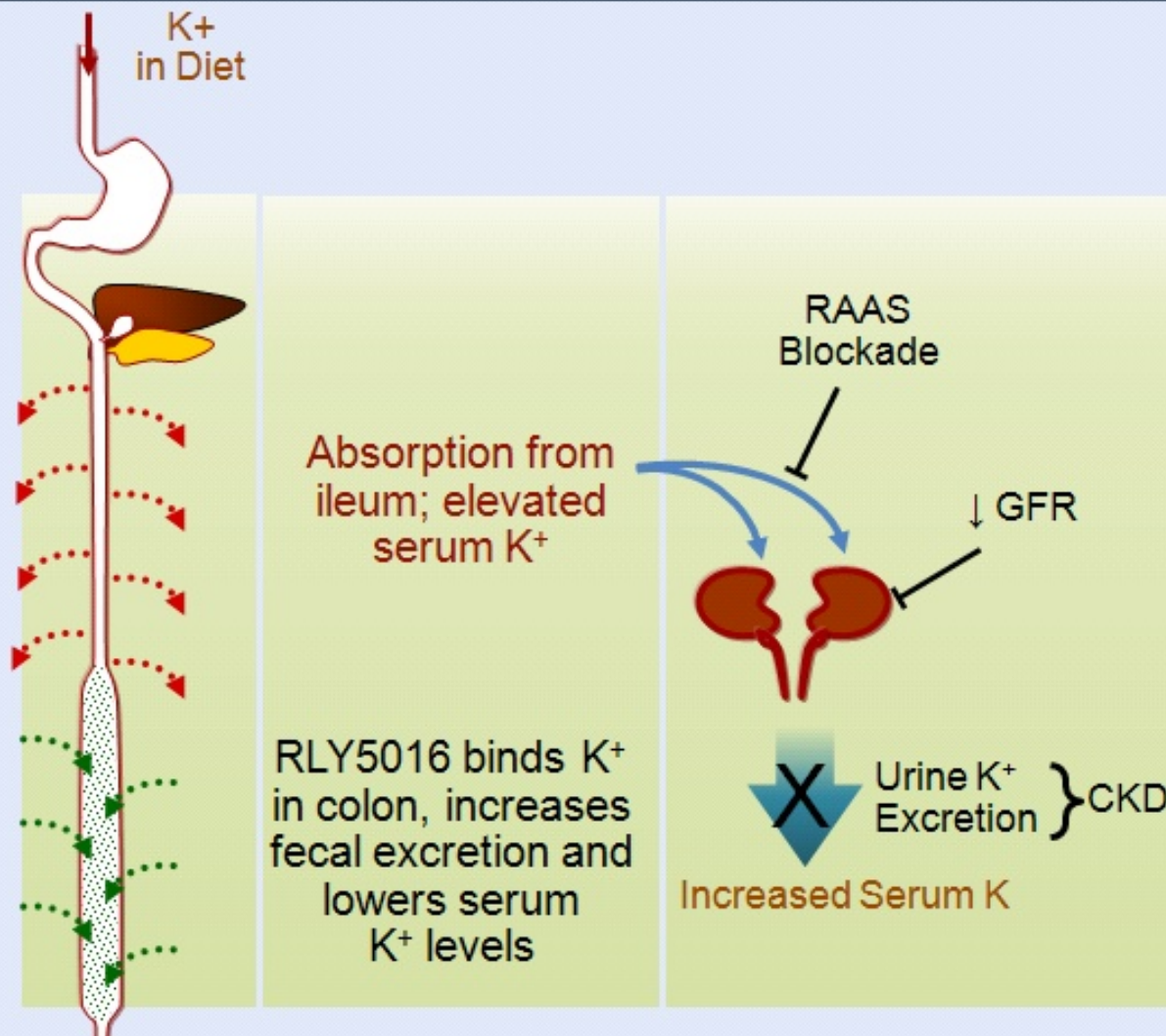
PEARL-HF-Studie

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

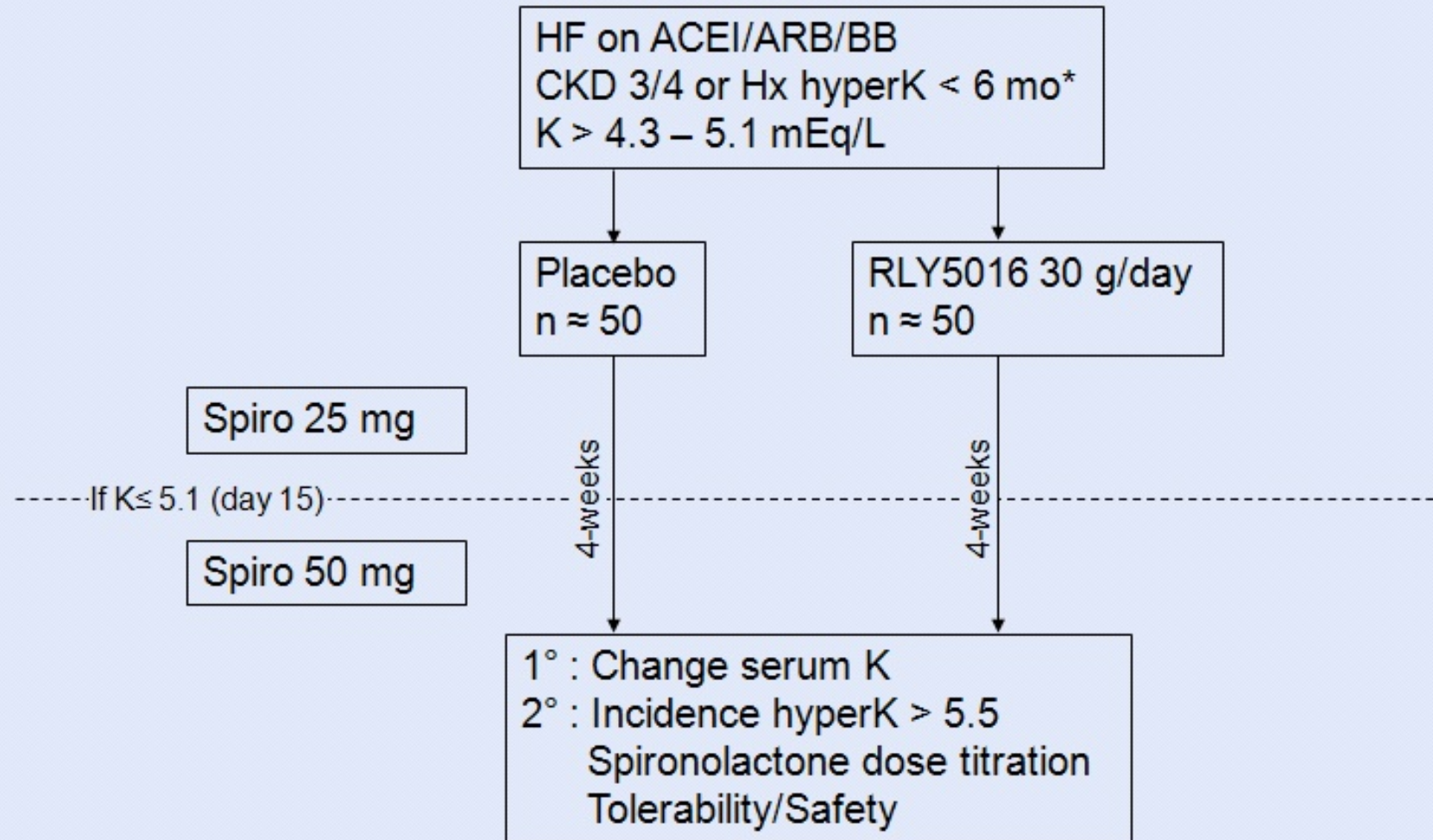
RLY5016 Mechanism of Action: Reduction of Serum Potassium in Hyperkalemia



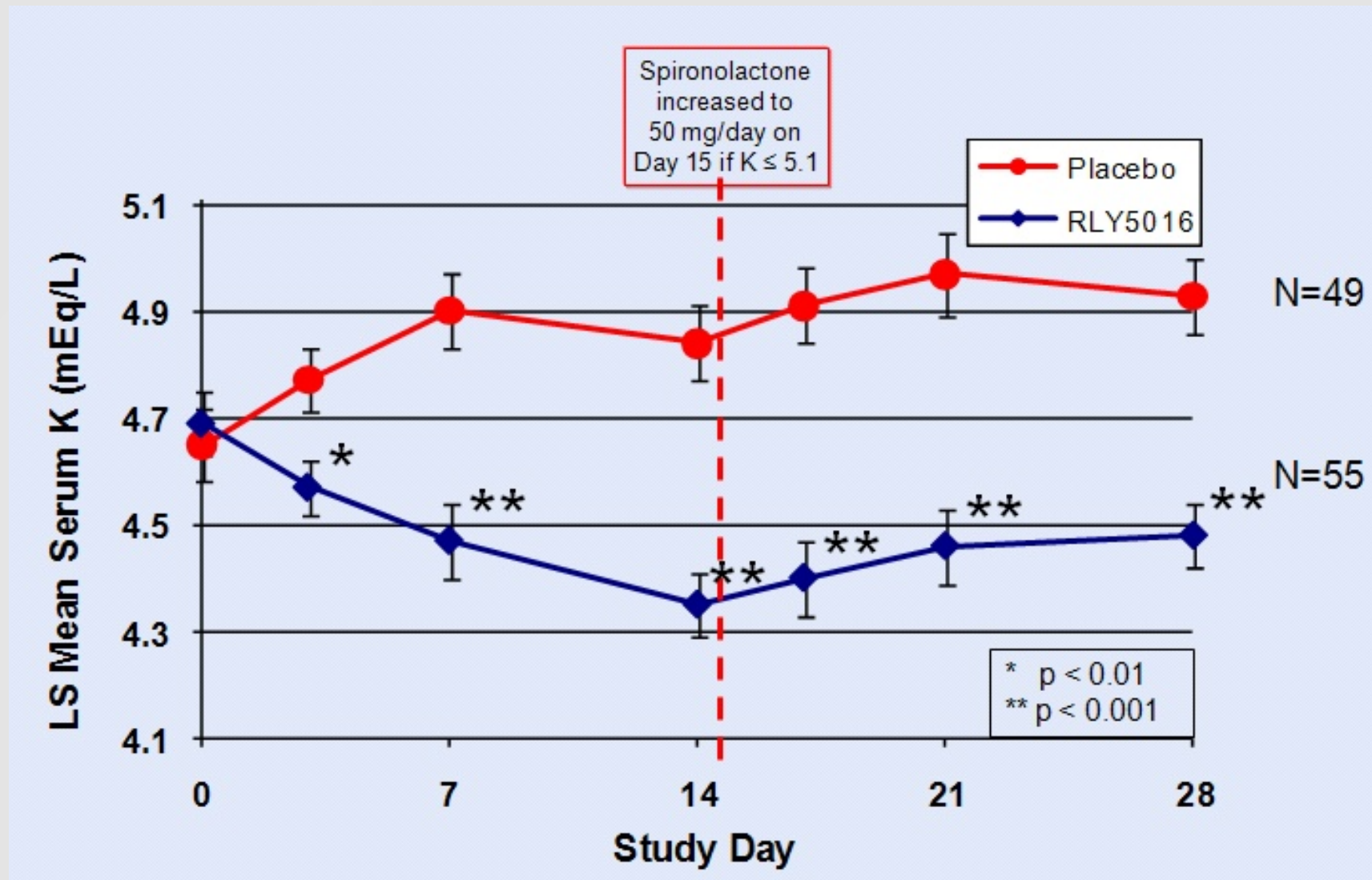
RLY5016

- 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

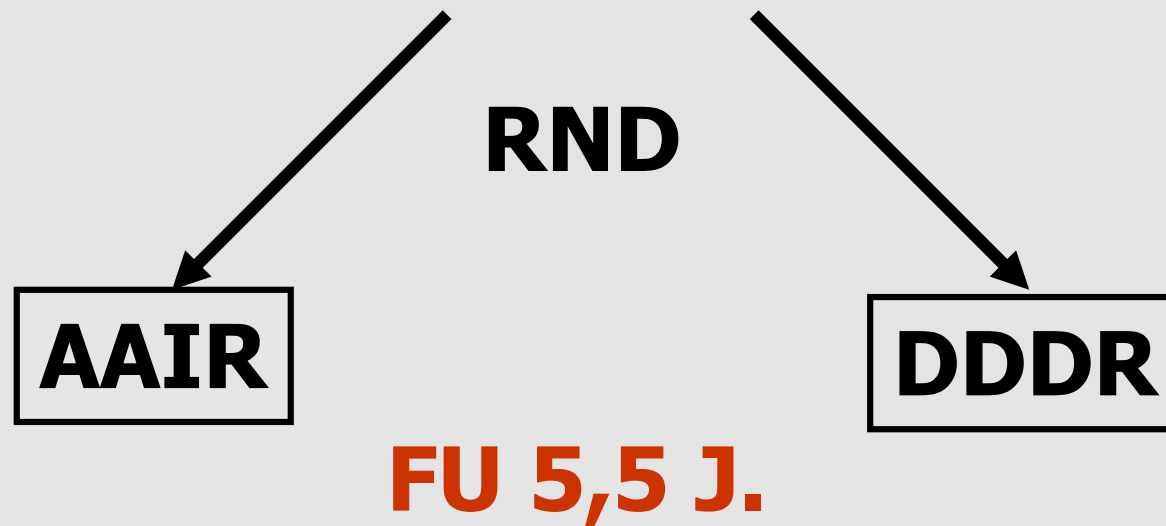
*Jens Cosedis Nielsen,
Aarhus University Hospital
on behalf of the DANPACE investigators*

- 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.

¹Andersen HR et al., Lancet 1997

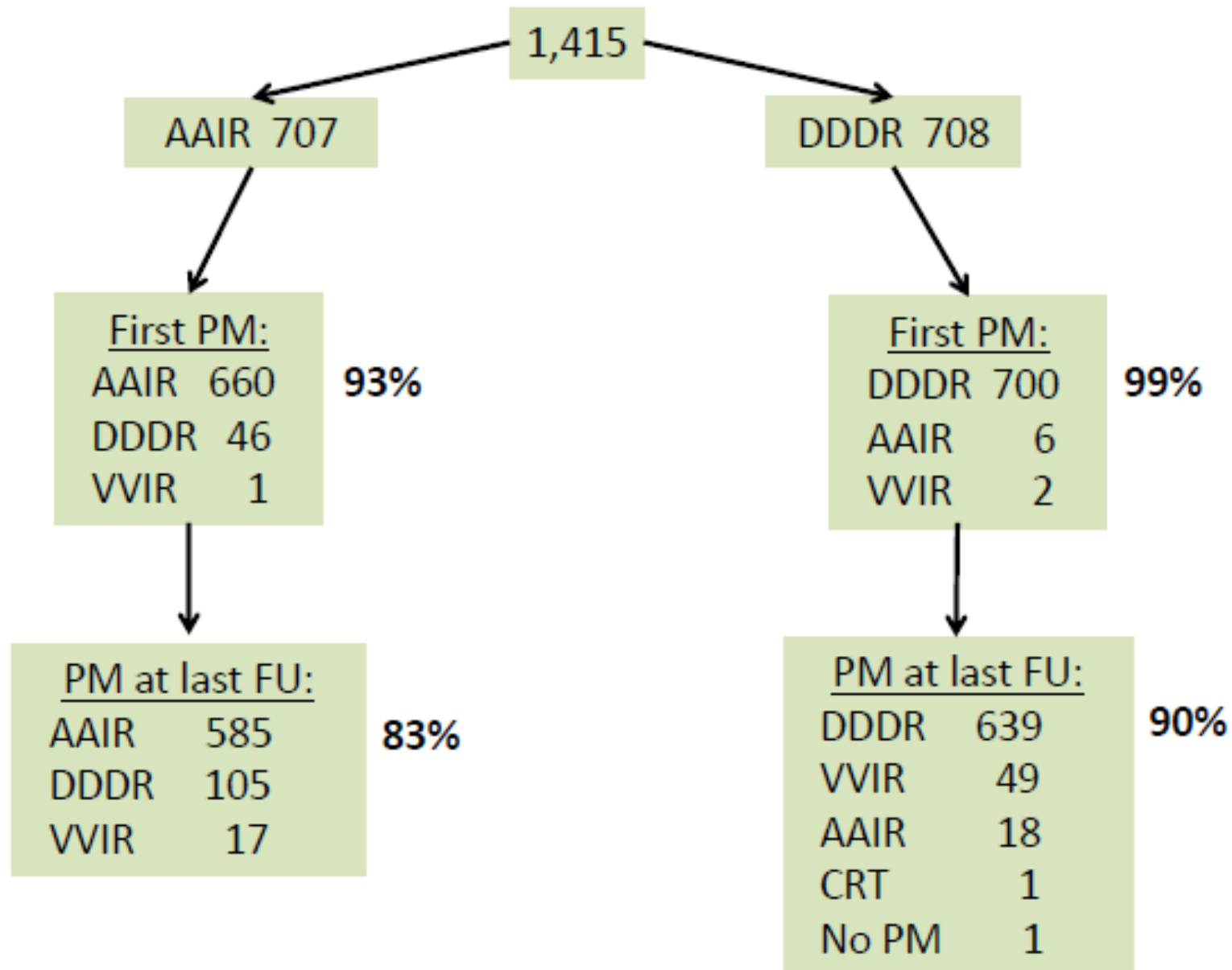
1900 Patienten mit SSS

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



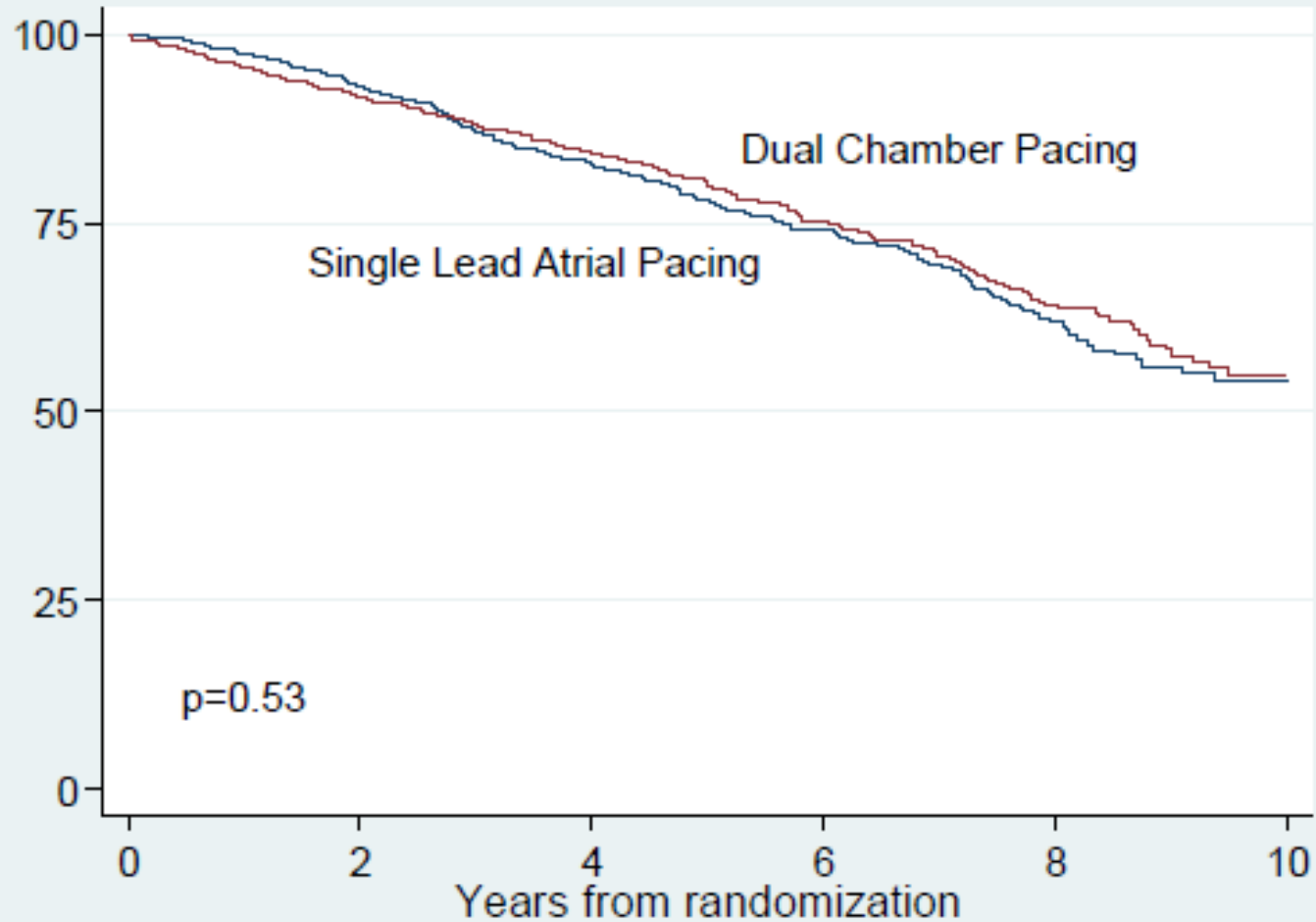
Endpunkte:	I° Mortalität
	II° PAF, CAF, Schlaganfall, Herzinsuff., Re-OP

Randomisation and pacing mode



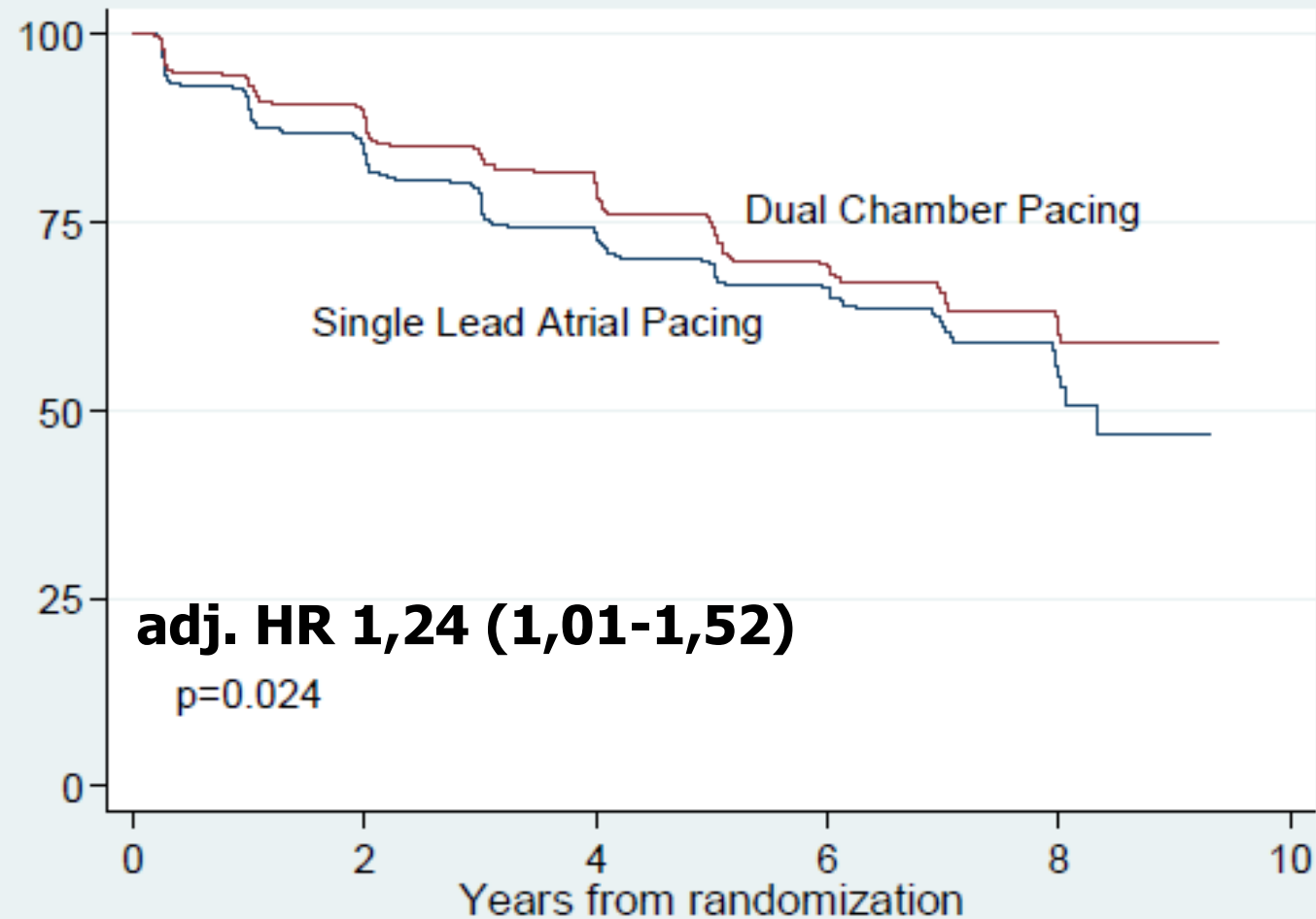
- **ähnliche Baseline-Charakteristika der Gruppen**
 - AAIR-Gruppe tendenziell älter (73,5 vs. 72,4 J., $p=0,054$)
 - mehr Diuretika in AAIR-Gruppe 43 vs. 37,2%, $p=0,03$
 - mehr Patienten in der DDD-Gruppe tatsächlich wie randomisiert behandelt (98,9 vs. 93,4%, $p<0,001$)
- **% atriales Pacing identisch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

Überlebensrate nach Stimulationsmodus



No. at Risk						
Single Lead	707	648	466	298	147	25
Dual Chamber	708	629	462	287	136	24

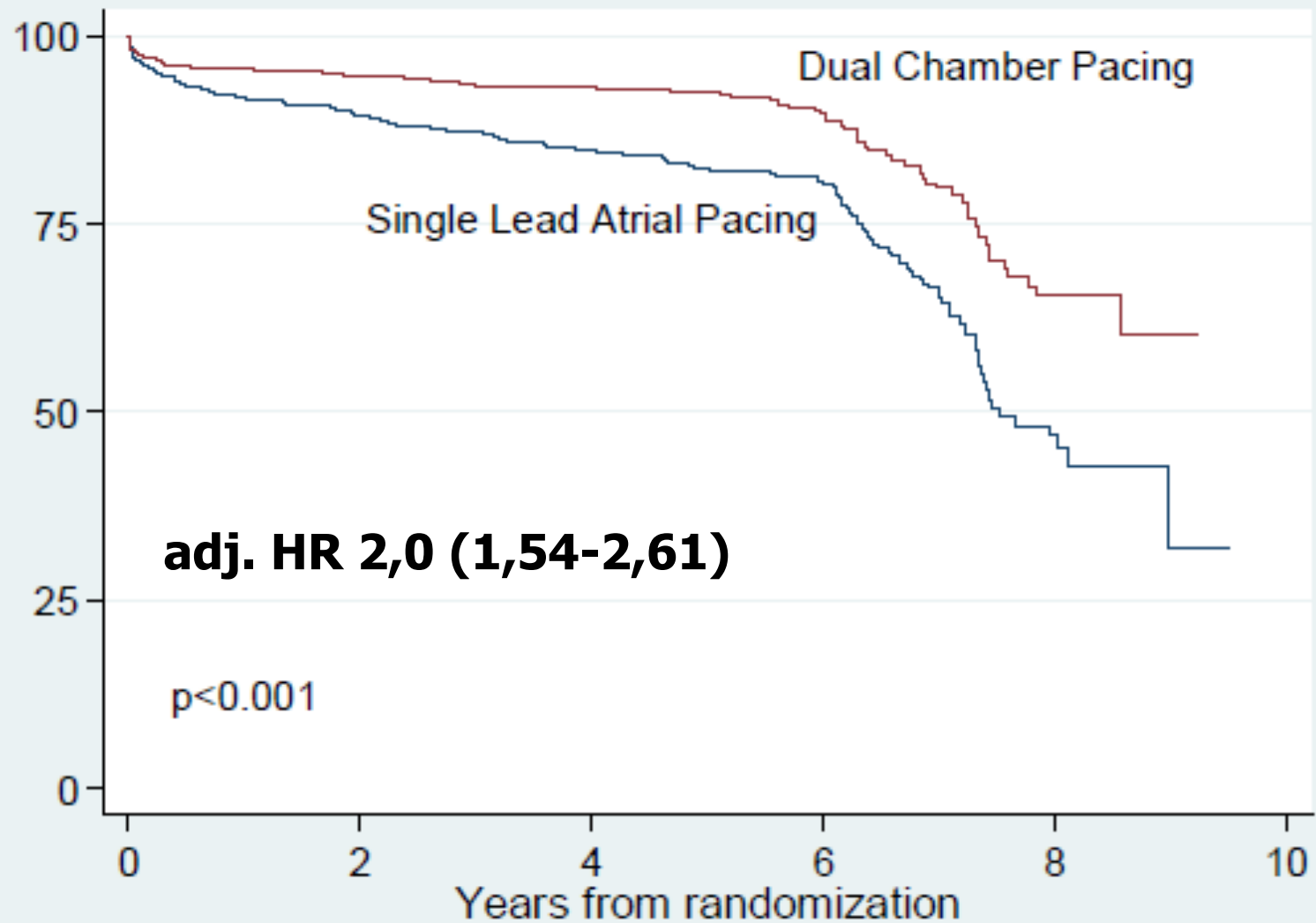
Inzidenz von VHF nach Stimulationsmodus



No. at Risk

Single Lead	707	498	301	157	47	0
Dual Chamber	708	504	330	158	52	0

Inzidenz von Re-OPs nach Stimulationsmodus



No. at Risk

Single Lead 707

527

340

196

33

0

Dual Chamber 708

534

377

198

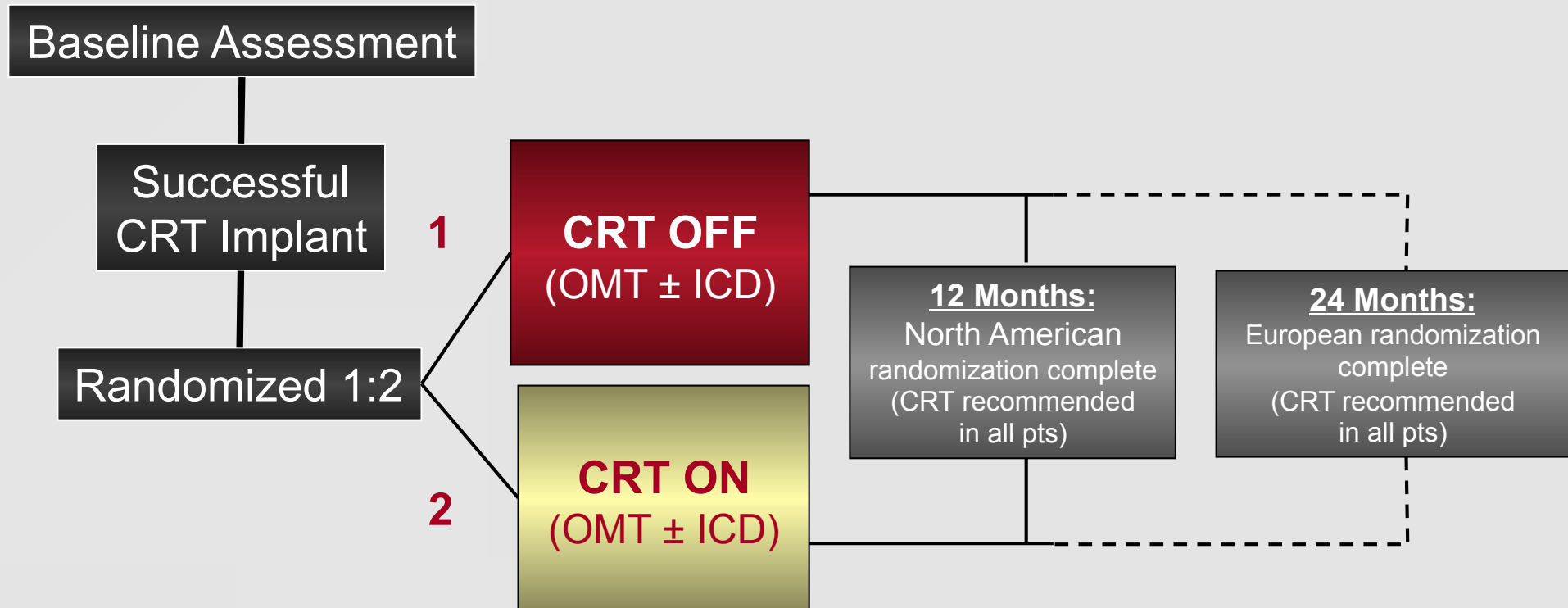
44

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)**

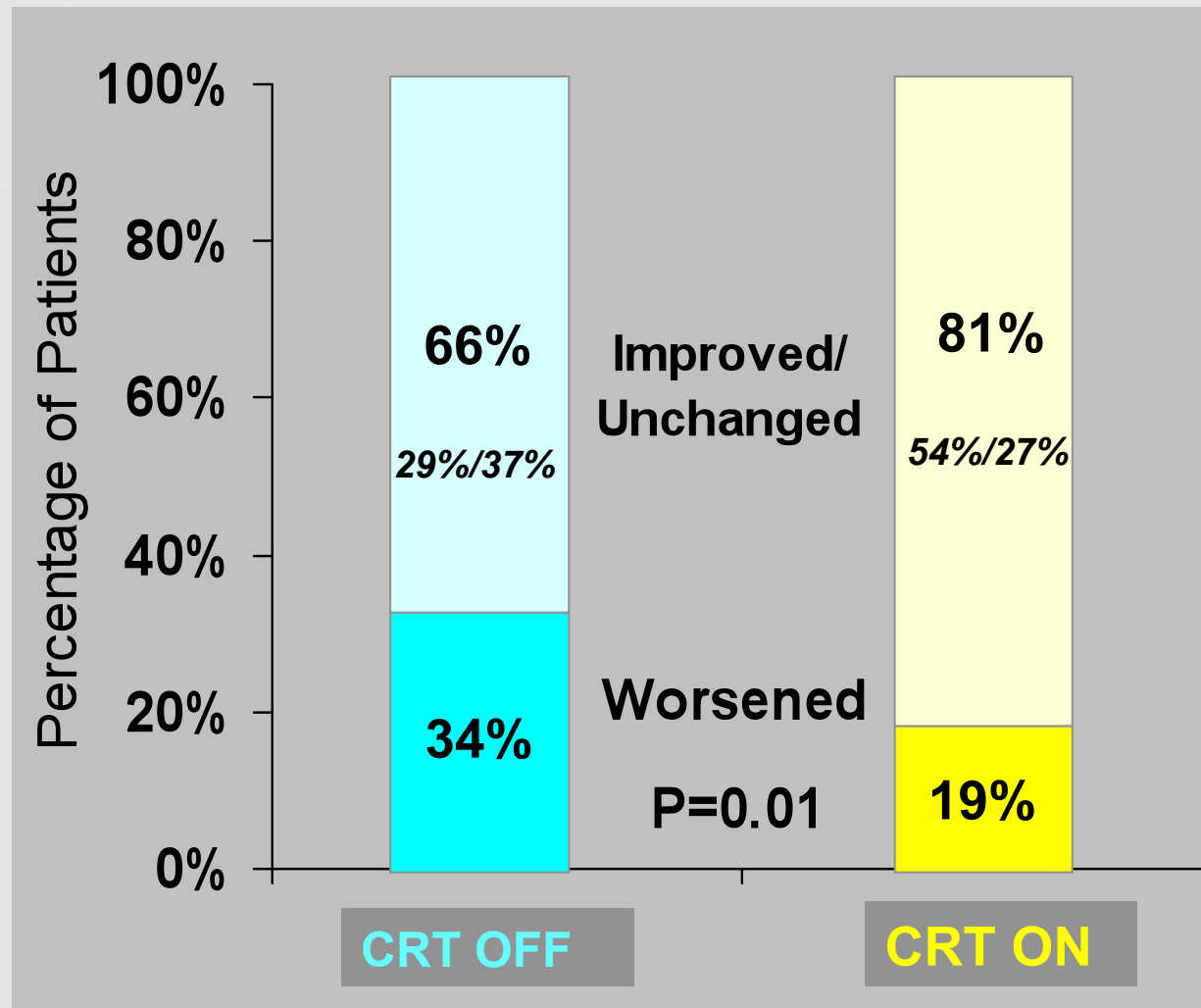
CRT bei milder Herzinsuffizienz: Die REVERSE - Studie

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



REVERSE: 2-Jahresergebnisse

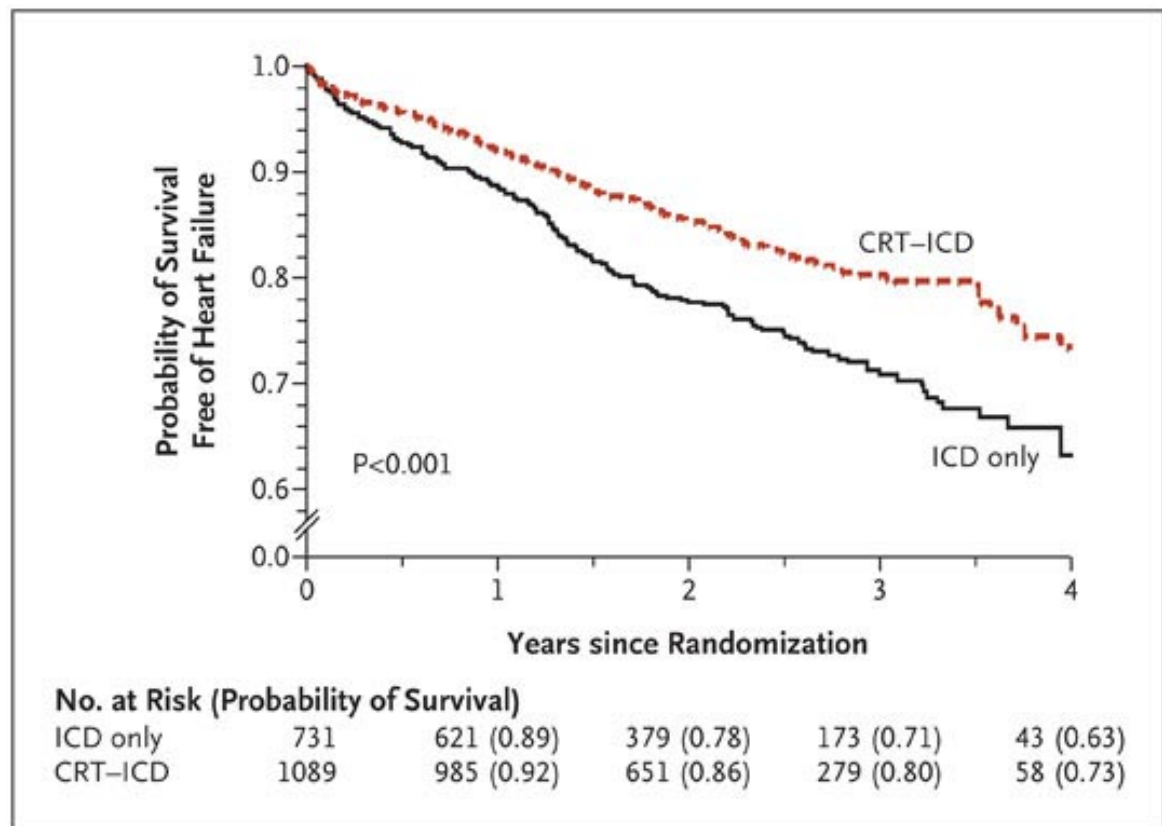
262 europäische Patienten



n=1820 Pat. mit

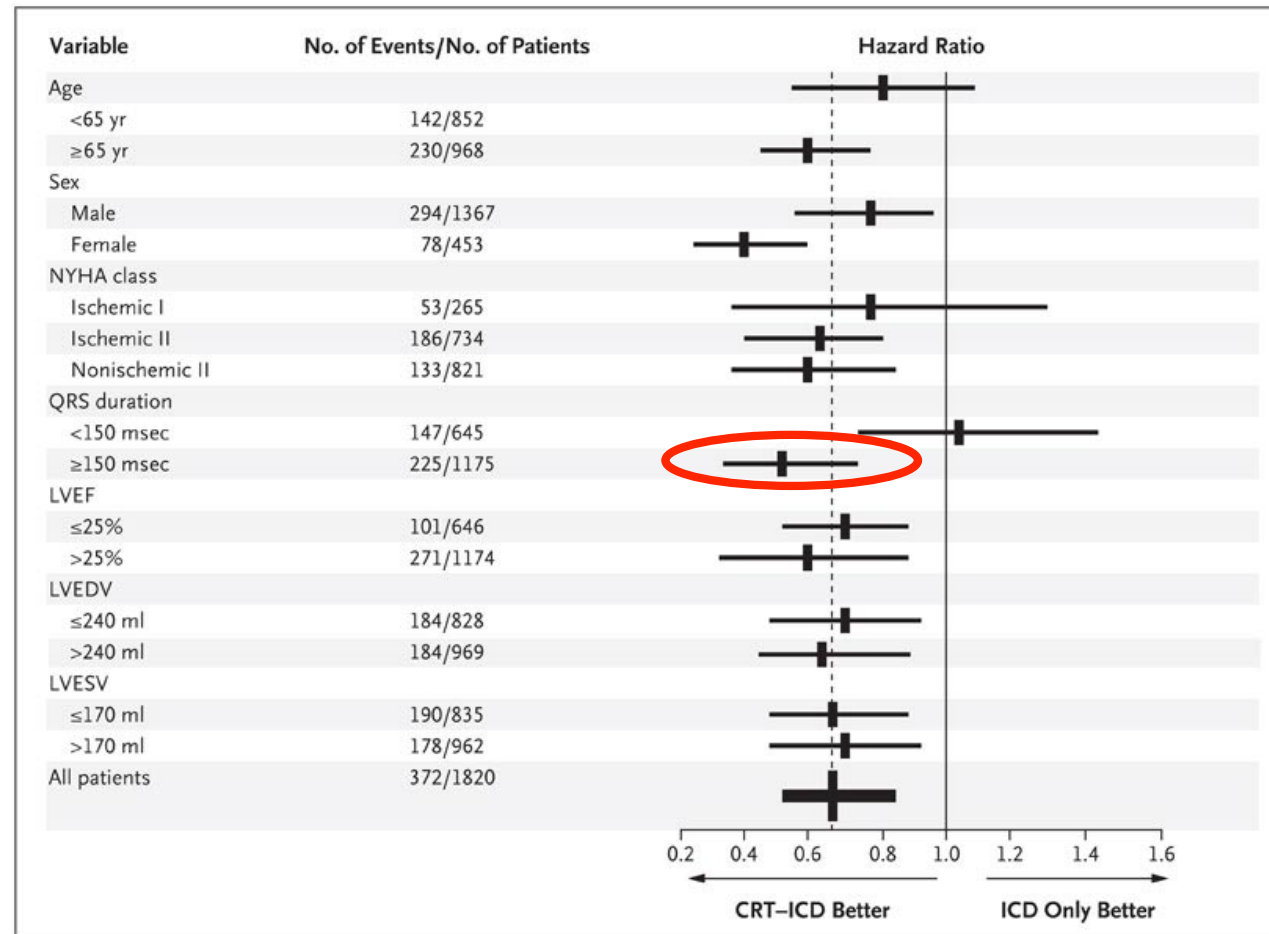
- ICM (NYHA I-II) oder NICM (NYHA II); $EF \leq 30\%$ und $QRS \geq 130$ ms; ICD-Indikation

- **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

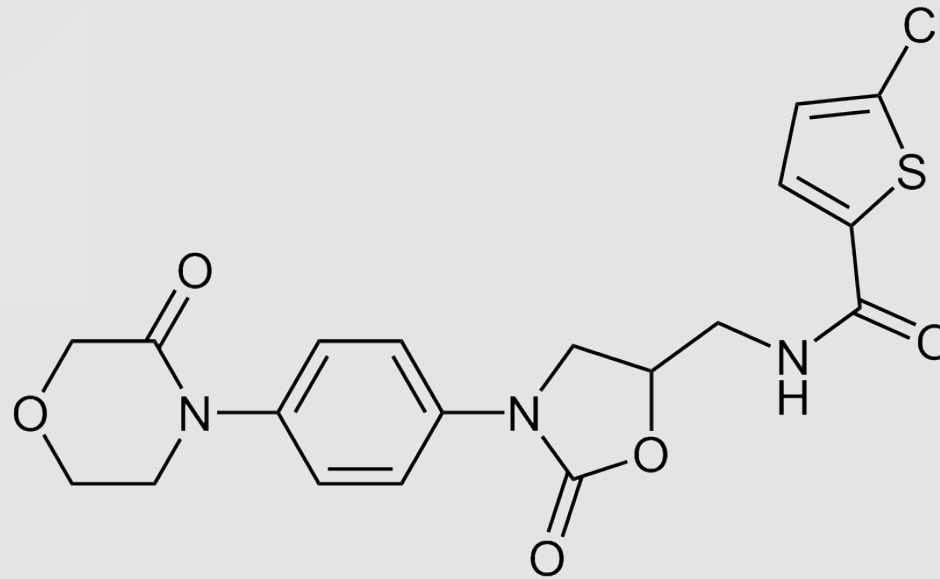
CRT-P, CRT-D recommendation	Patient population	Class of recommendation, level of evidence
Consider for morbidity reduction	Permanent atrial fibrillation, slow ventricular rate and $\geq 95\%$ pacing frequency, NYHA class 3-4, LVEF $\leq 35\%$, QRS ≥ 130 ms, optimal meds	IIa C
Recommended for morbidity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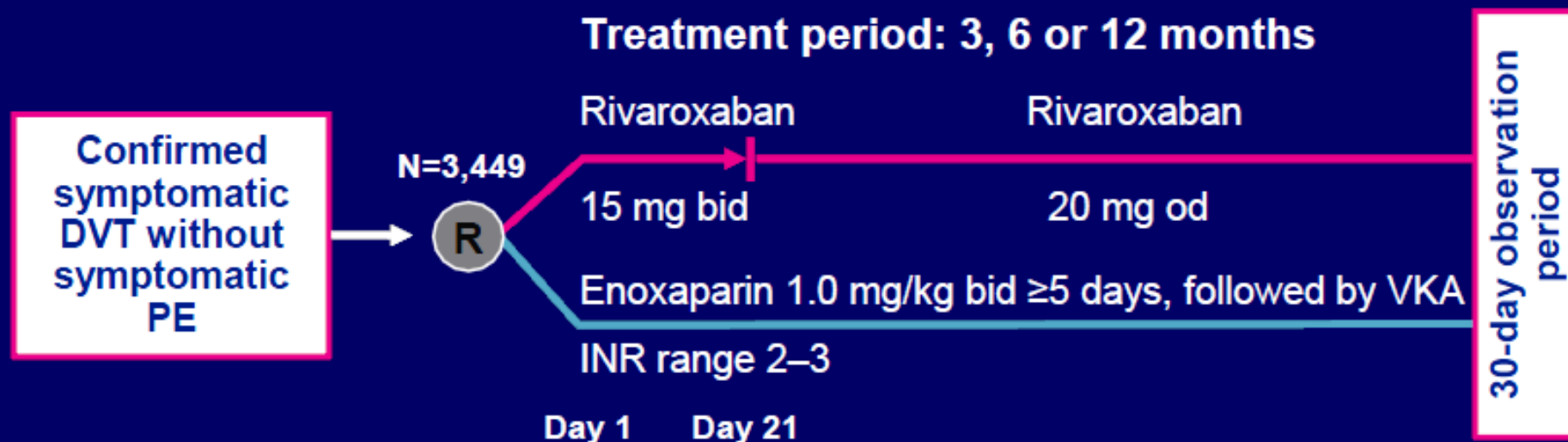


- **spezifischer, oraler Faktor Xa-Inhibitor**
- **hohe orale Bioverfügbarkeit**
- **HWZ 7-11 h**
- **Elimination 1/3 renal, 2/3 hepatobiliär**

EINSTEIN DVT: study design

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

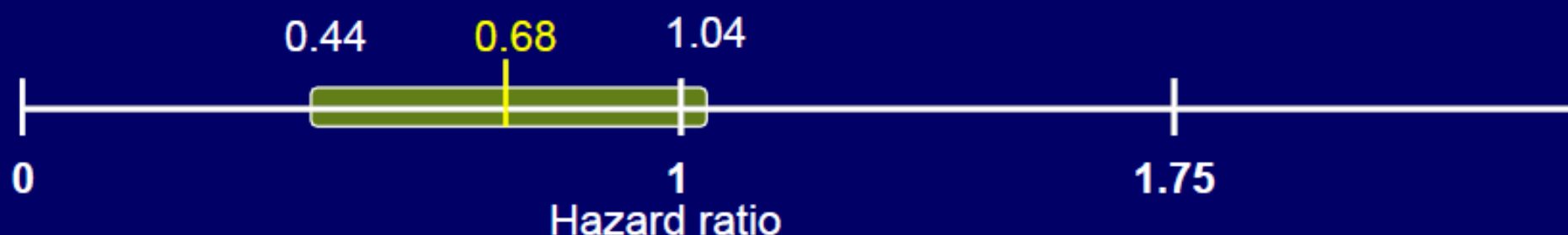
- ◆ 48 hours' treatment with heparins/fondaparinux permitted before study entry
- ◆ 88 primary efficacy outcomes needed; non-inferiority margin 1.75; 90% power



N = 3,449:	3429 safety population, 3096 per protocol population → 9.7% missing
Mean age:	56 yrs
Creatinin Clearance < 50/min:	7 %
Pretreatment LMWH/Fonda:	73 and 71 % (clinical convenience for outpatients = no pretreatment)
Statistics:	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

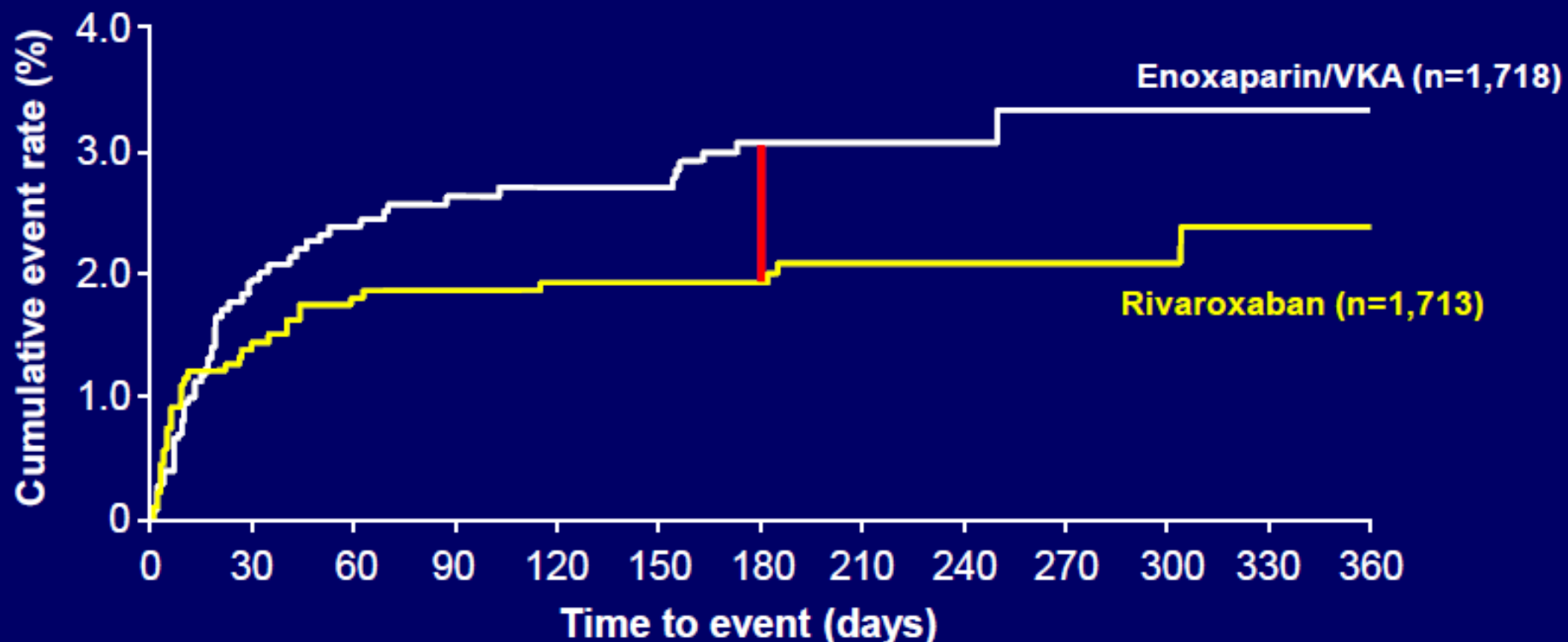
$p<0.0001$ for non-inferiority (one-sided)

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

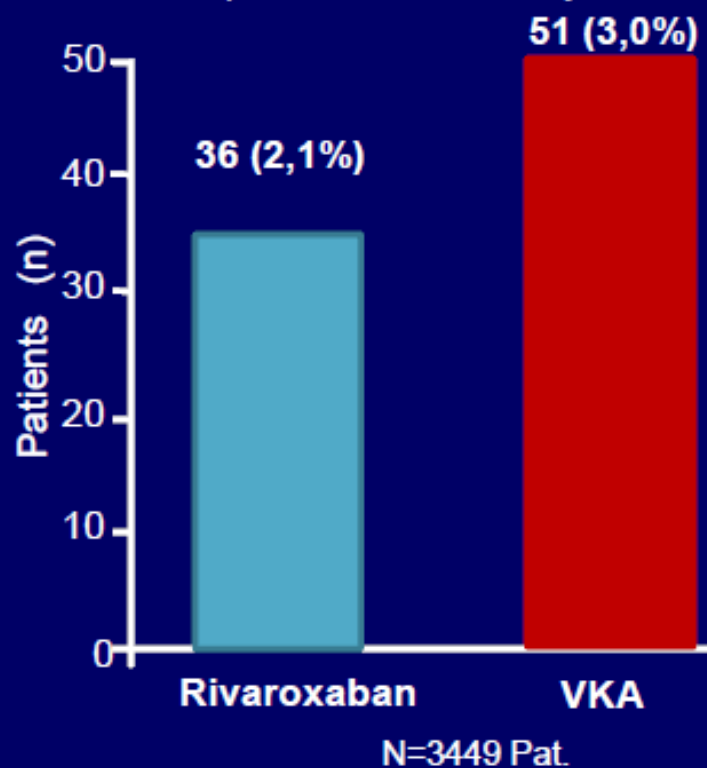
Rivaroxaban	1,731	1,668	1,648	1,621	1,424	1,412	1,220	400	369	363	345	309	266
Enox/VKA	1,718	1,616	1,581	1,553	1,368	1,358	1,186	380	362	337	325	297	264



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**

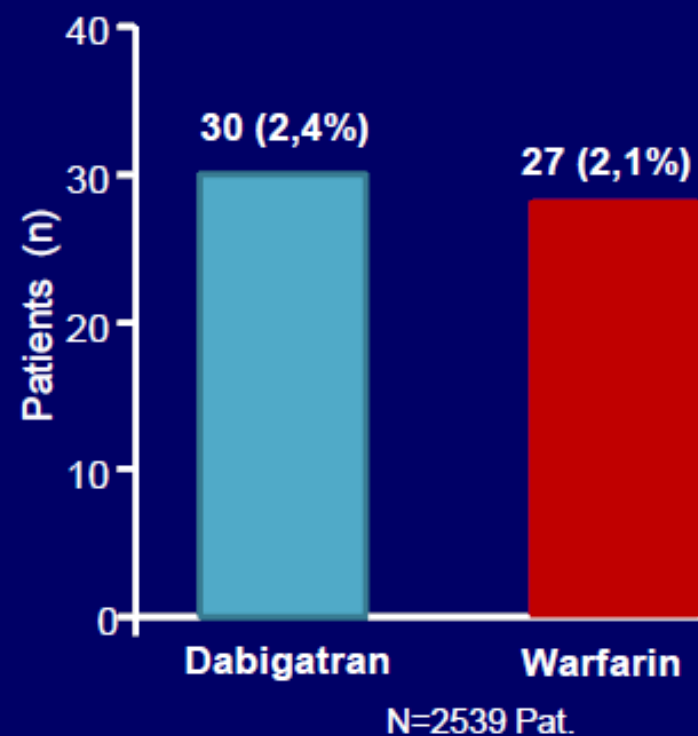
HR 0.68; 95% CI: 0.44 – 1.04
 $p < 0.0001$ for non-inferiority



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

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

HR 1.10; 95% CI: 0.65 – 1.84
 $p < 0.001$ for non-inferiority





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:

First major or CRNMB

139	138
8.1 %	8.1 %

HR 0.97; 95%CI 0.76-1.22; P=0.77

II° Safety EP:

Major bleeding

14	20
0.8 %	1.2 %

CRNMB

129	122
7.5 %	7.1 %

Dabigatran Warfarin

ISTH severe

20	24
----	----

HR 0.82; 95%CI 0.45-1.48; n.s.

All bleedings

205	277
-----	-----

HR 0.71; 95%CI 0.59-0.85; p<0.001

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?