

Koronare Herzkrankheit

Bielefeld, den 10. September 2008

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Koronare Herzkrankheit



Konservative Therapie

Hemmung der Thrombozytenaggregation mit Prasugrel/Clopidogrel (Triton Studie)

Interventionelle Therapie

DES aktueller Stand: Hauptstammstenose / 3 Gefäß KHK, PCI oder Bypass? (Syntax Studie)

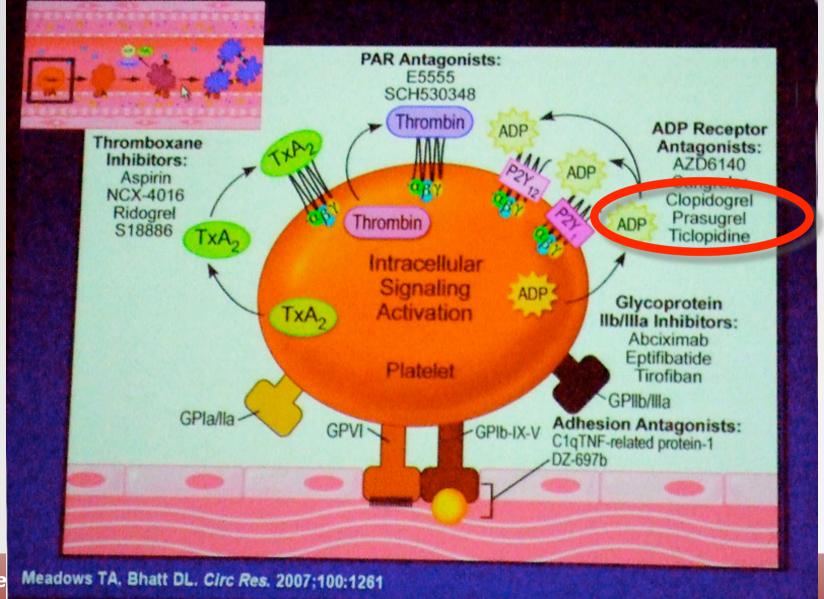
Arteriosklerose im Stent (pathol. Anatom. Aspekte)

Prävention

Epitheliale Progenitorzellen und Sport bei adipösen Kindern

Triton-TIMI 28 Studie

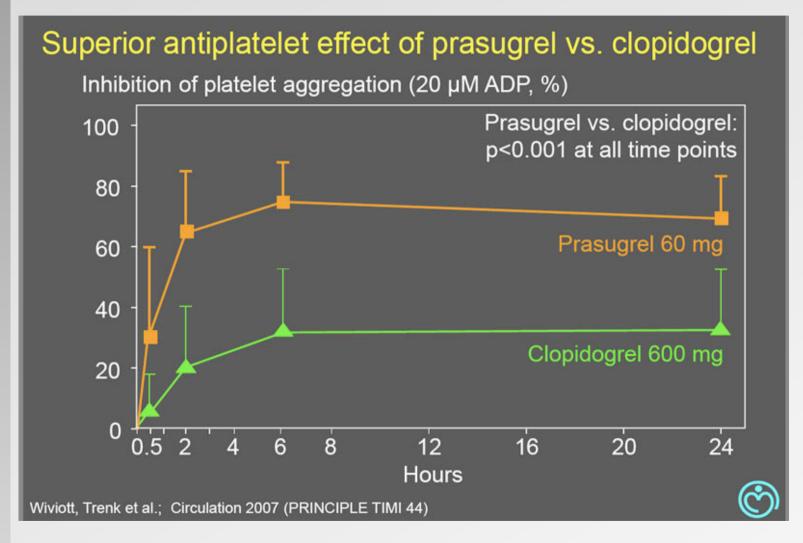




Klinikum Biele

TRITON-TIMI 38 trial STEMI



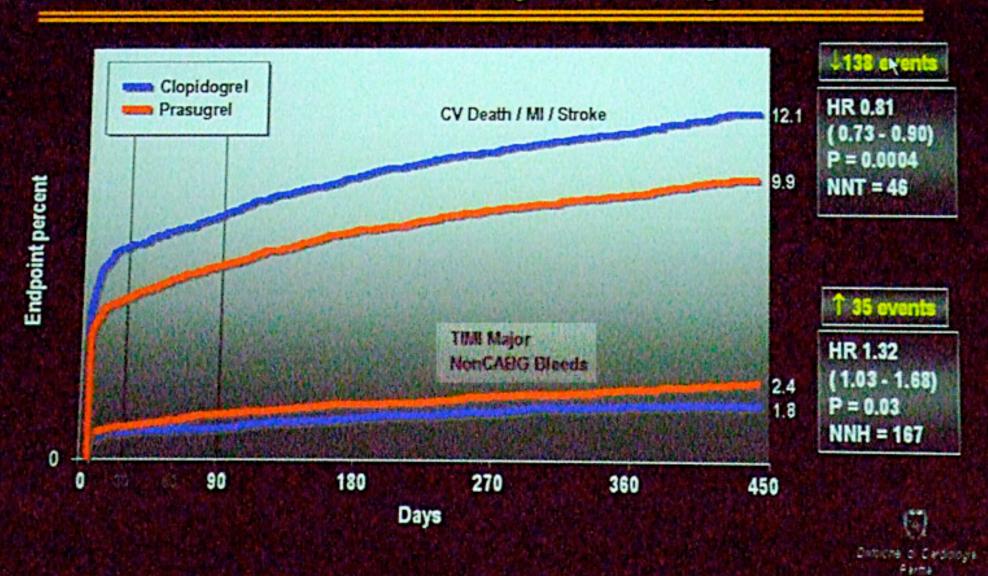


TRITON-TIMI 38 Studie ACS-Patienten



- ACS Patienten (STEMI N=3.534, NSTEMI N=10.074)
- Prasugrel (60mg Start- und 10mg Erhaltungsdosis)
- Clopidogrel (300mg Start- und 75mg Erhaltungsdosis)
- Ergebnis
- Reduzierung der ischämischen Ereignisse unter Prasugrel (signifikant)
- Erhöhtes Risiko von schwerwiegenden Blutungen (signifikant)

Triton TIMI 38 Balance of Efficacy and Safety



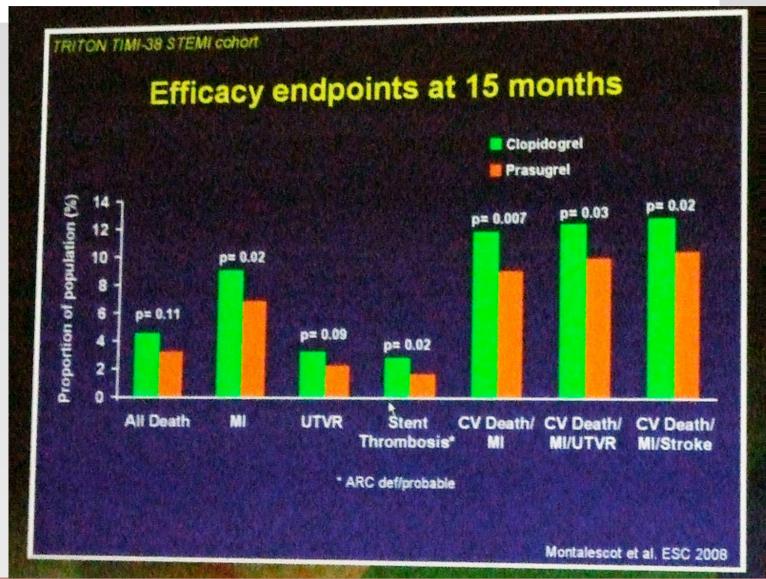
TRITON-TIMI 38 trial STEMI



Auswertung der Untergruppe der Patienten mit ST-Hebungsinfarkt (STEMI), die eine perkutane Koronarintervention (PCI) erhalten haben

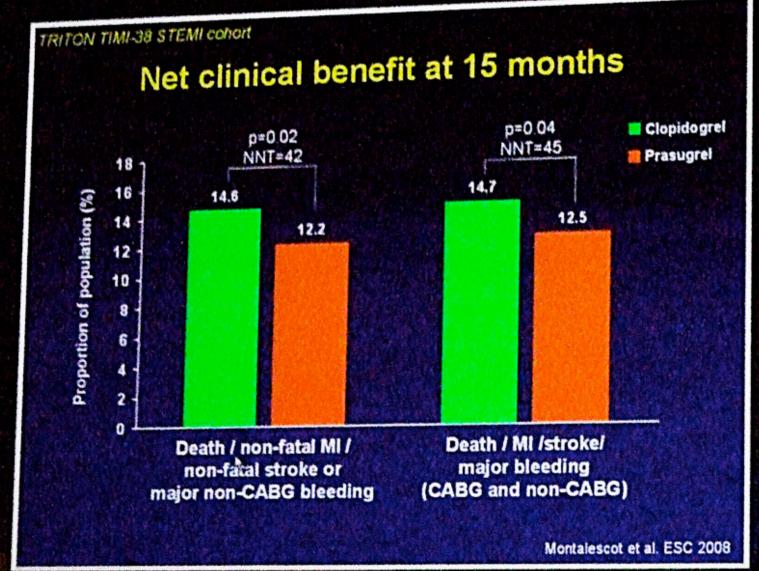
- 3.534 Patienten mit STEMI
- Primäre PCI < 12 Std. nach Symptombeginn (69%)
- Sekundäre PCI > 12 Std. < 14 Tage nach Symptombeginn (31%)
- Nachbeobachtung median 15 Monate
- Bare metal Stents (BMS) 59%,
 Drug eluting Stents (DES) 33%

TRITON-TIMI 38 Studie STEMI



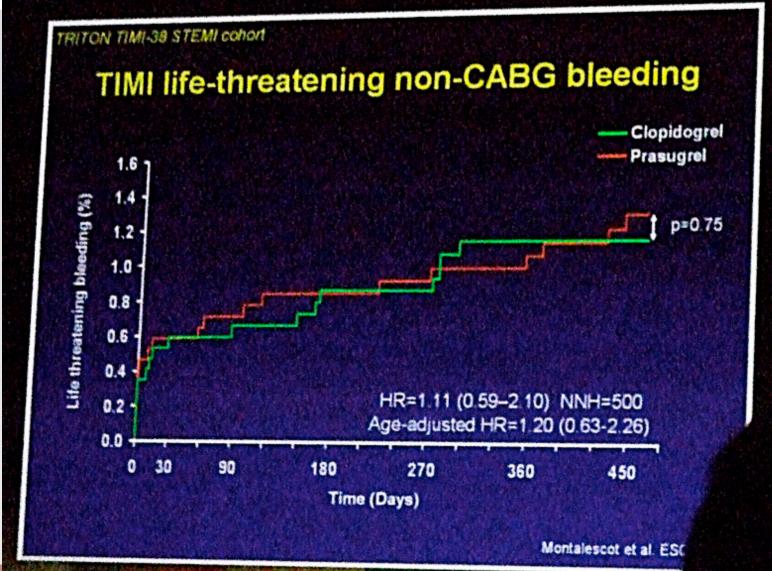
TRITON-TIMI 38 Studie STEMI





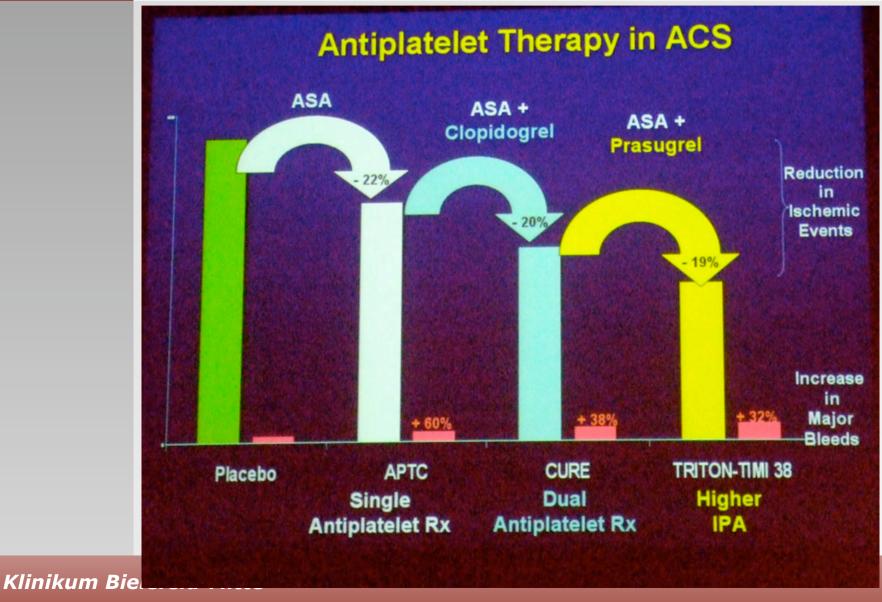
TRITON-TIMI 38 Studie STEMI





TRITON-TIMI 38 Studie STEMI



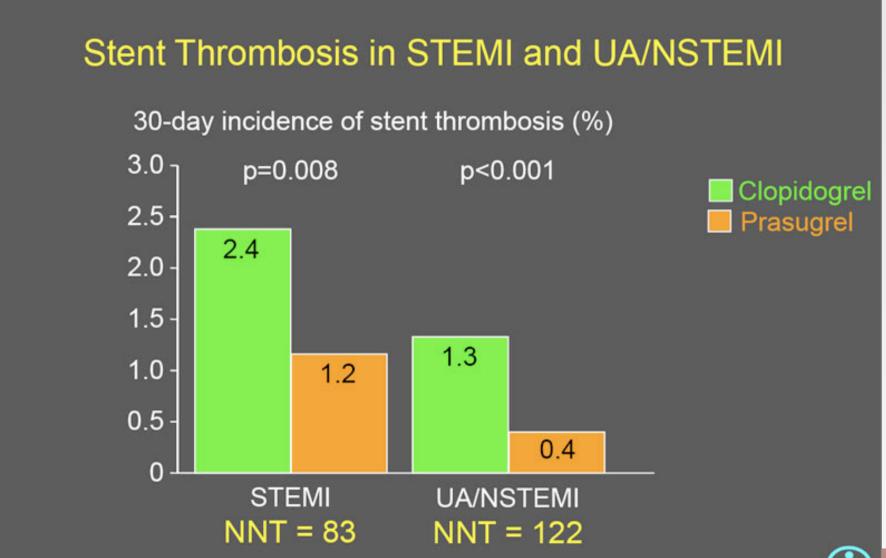


Conclusions In STEMI patients undergoing PCI

- Prasugrel was superior to standard dose clopidogrel to prevent ischaemic events
- Prasugrel did not have more bleeding events compared to those who were treated with clopidogrel, and this was equally true for:
 - Primary PCI
 - Secondary PCI
 - Major bleeding
 - Minor bleeding
- These data make prasugrel an especially attractive alternative to clopidogrel in PCI for STEMI

TRITON-TIMI 38 Studie Stent Thrombosen







Syntax Studie

Randomisierte Gruppe



syntax)

The Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery: The SYNTAX Study

Primary Endpoint Results at One Year in the Randomized Cohort

> Patrick W. Serruys MD PhD Friedrich W. Mohr MD PhD On behalf of the SYNTAX investigators

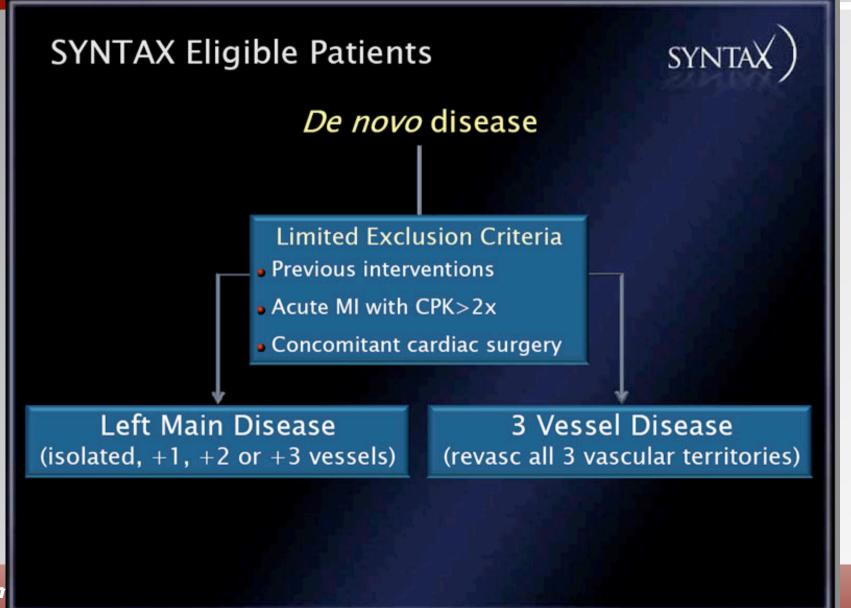
> > Conflicts of Interest: None



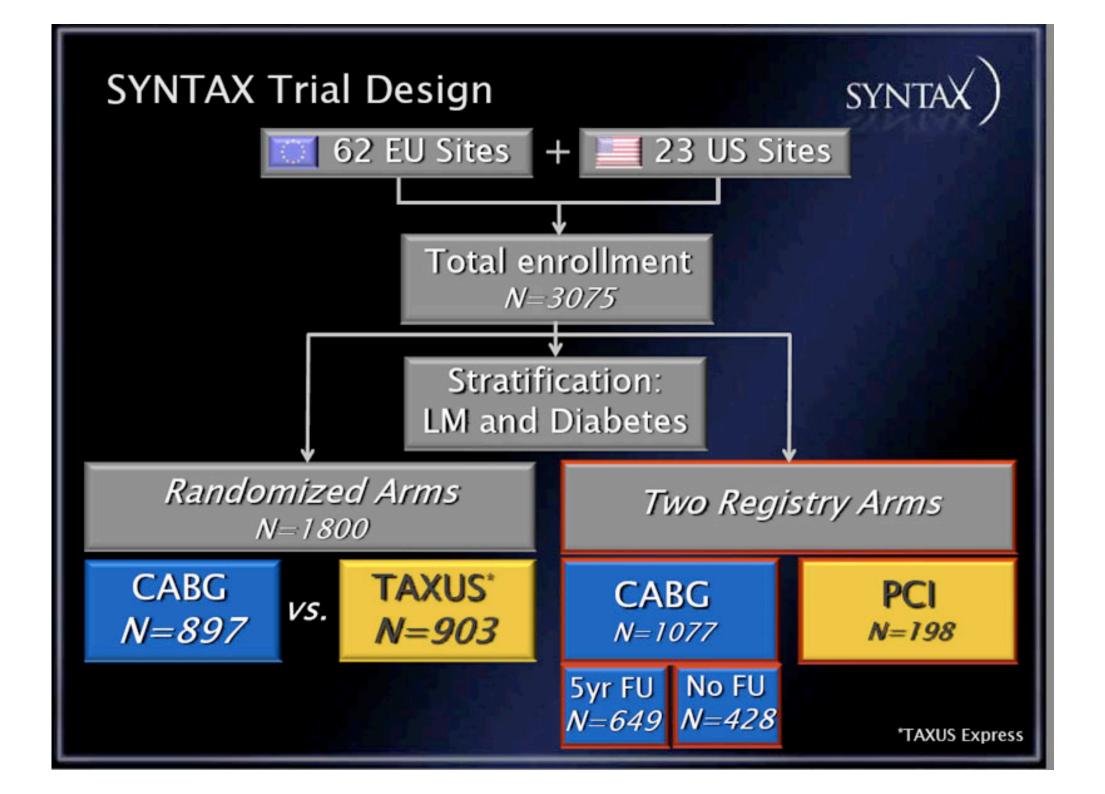
Syntax Studie PTCA mit Taxus DES gegen ACVB-OP



Randomisierte Gruppe



Klinikun



Patient Profiling



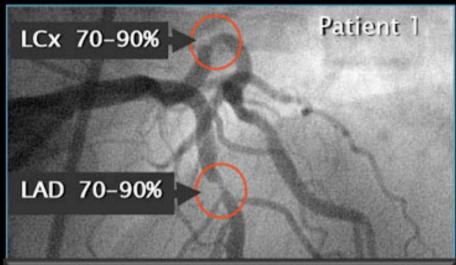
Local Heart team (surgeon & interventional cardiologist) assessed each patient in regards to :

- Patient's operative risk (EuroSCORE & Parsonnet score)
- Coronary lesion complexity (Newly developed SYNTAX score)
- Goal: SYNTAX score to provide guidance on optimal revascularization strategies for patients with high risk lesions

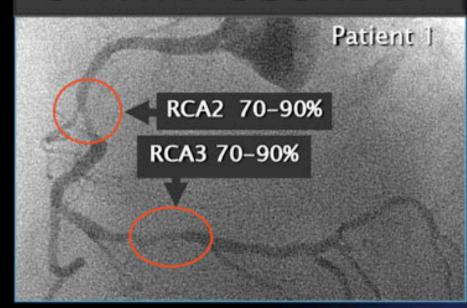


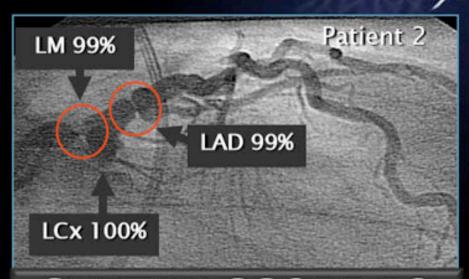
Sianos et al, EuroIntervention 2005;1:219-227 Valgimigli et al, Am J Cardiol 2007;99:1072-1081 Serruys et al, EuroIntervention 2007;3:450-459 BARI classification of coronary segments
Leaman score, Circ 1981;63:285-299
Lesions classification ACC/AHA, Circ 2001;103:3019-3041
Bifurcation classification, CCI 2000;49:274-283
CTO classification, J Am Coll Cardiol 1997;30:649-656

There is '3-vessel disease' and '3-vessel disease' SYNTAX

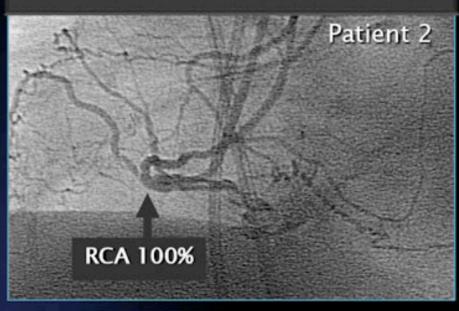


SYNTAX SCORE 21





SYNTAX SCORE 52



Syntax Studie

Randomisierte Gruppe



SYNTAX Primary Endpoint Randomized trial

SYNTAX)

The primary clinical endpoint is the 12 Month major Cardiovascular or Cerebrovascular event rate (MACCE *)

- MACCE is defined as:
 - All cause Death
 - Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA/Stroke)
 - Documented Myocardial Infarction (ARC definition)
 - Any Repeat Revascularization (PCI and/or CABG)
- All events CEC Adjudicated

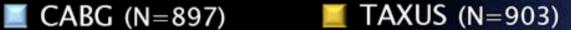
*ARC MACCE definition Circ 2007; 115:2344-2351

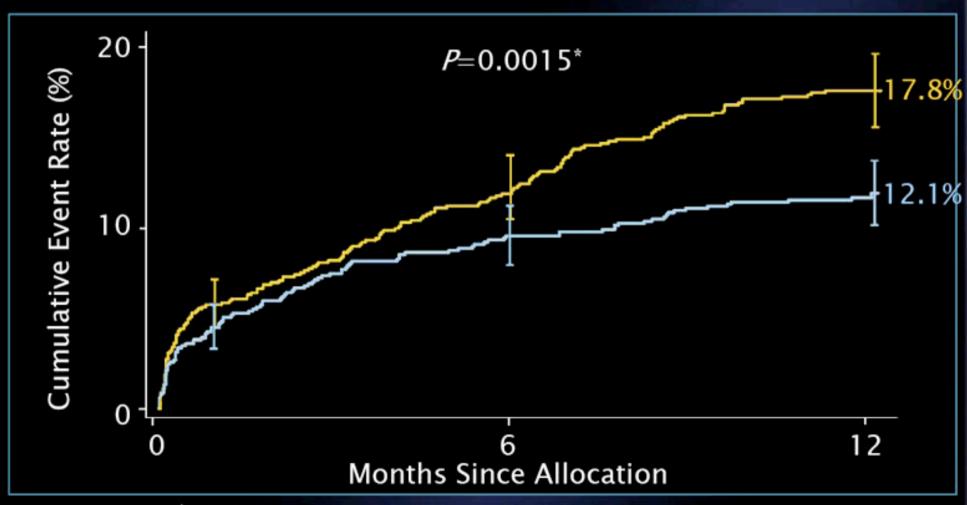


MACCE to 12 Months





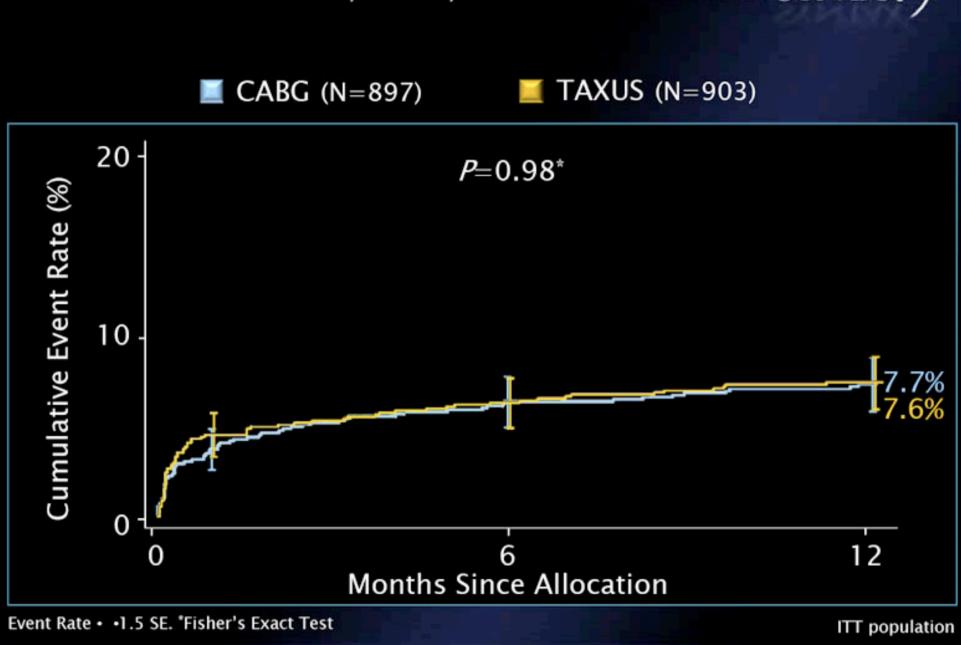




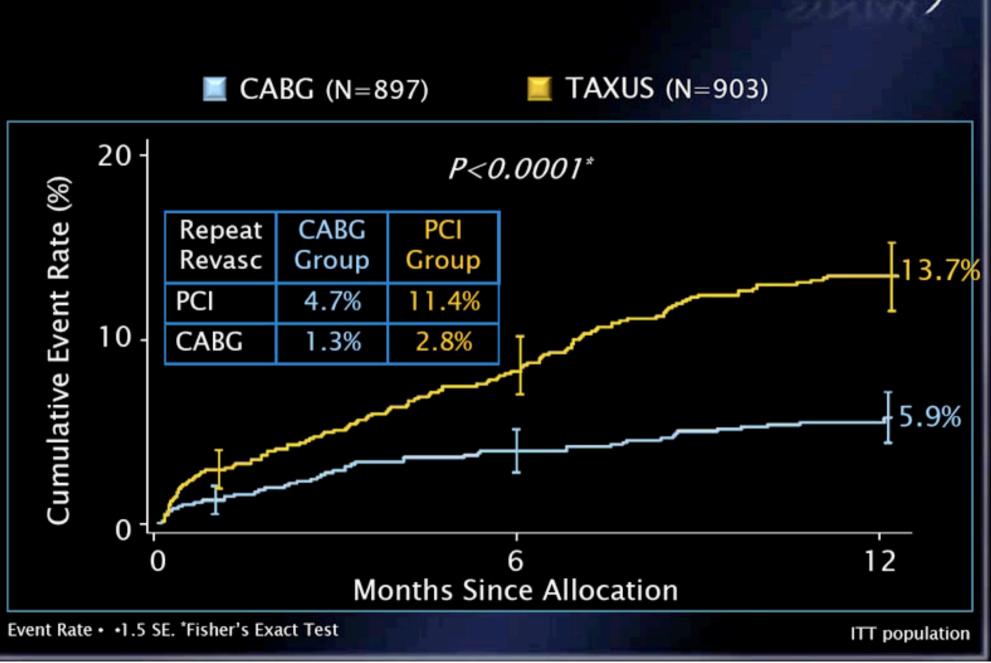
Event Rate . . 1.5 SE. *Fisher's Exact Test

ITT population





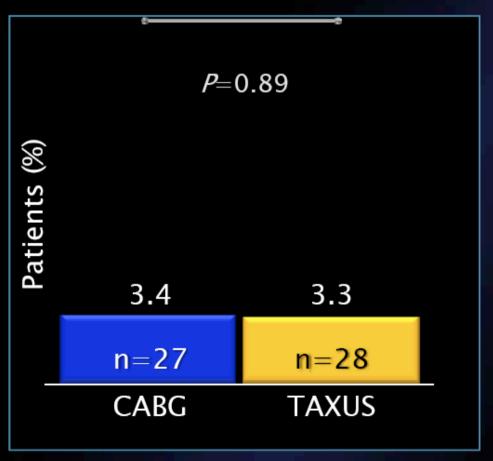
Repeat Revascularization to 12 Months SYNTAX



Symptomatic Graft Occlusion & Stent Thrombosis to 12 Months

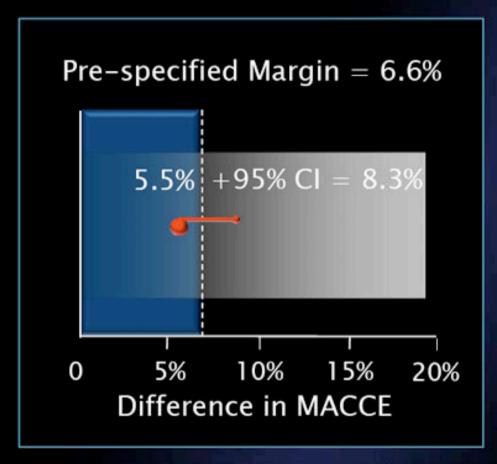


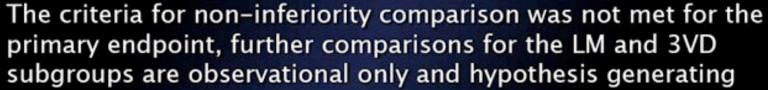


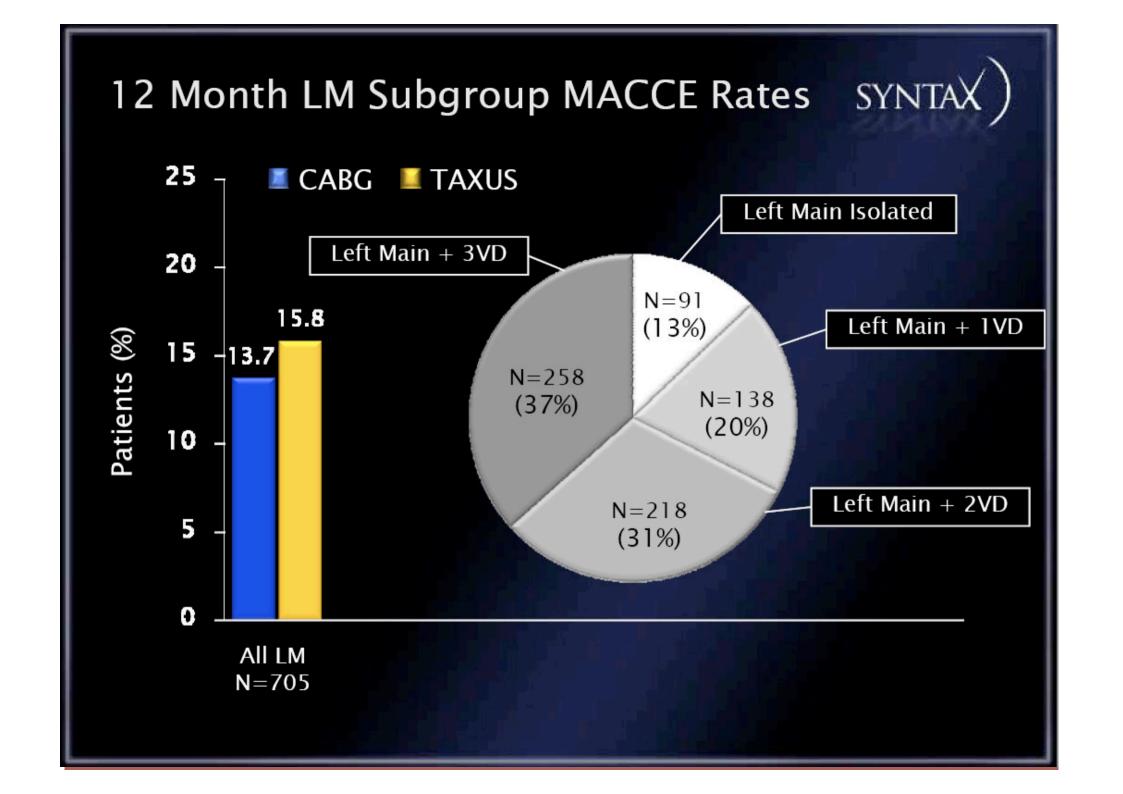


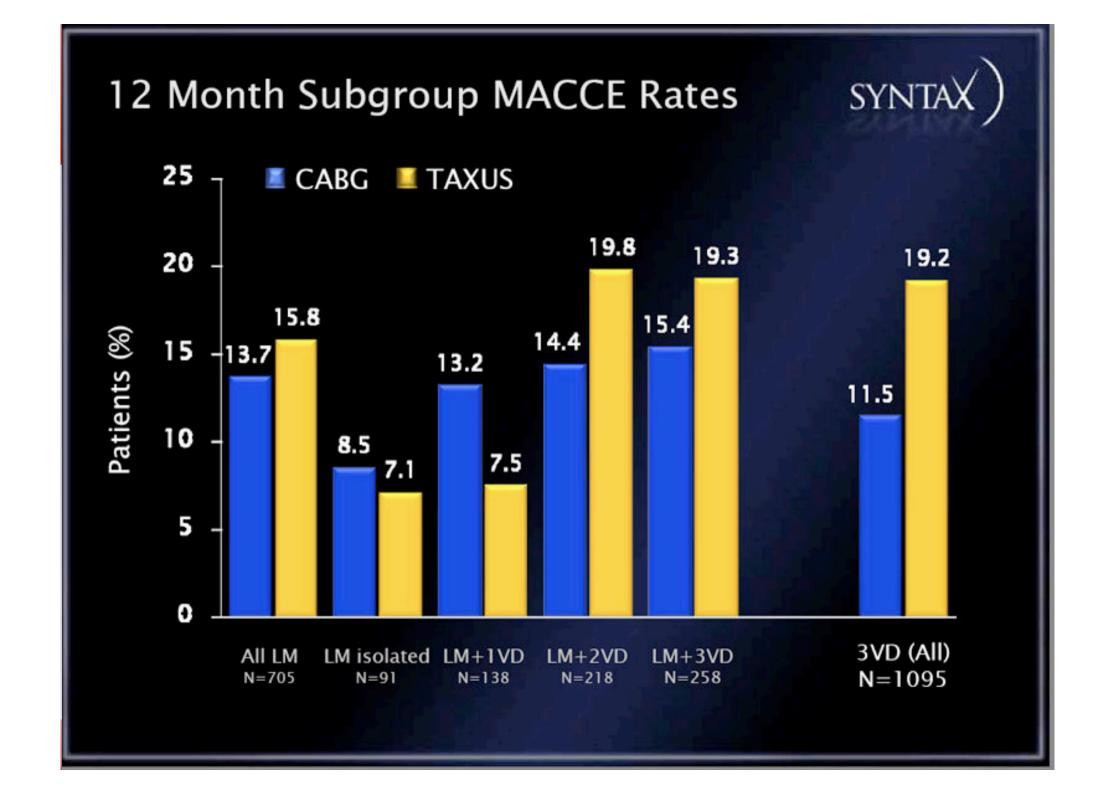
Primary Endpoint: 12 Month MACCE Non-inferiority analysis







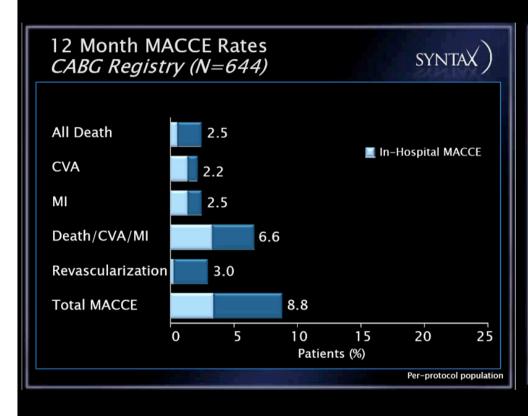


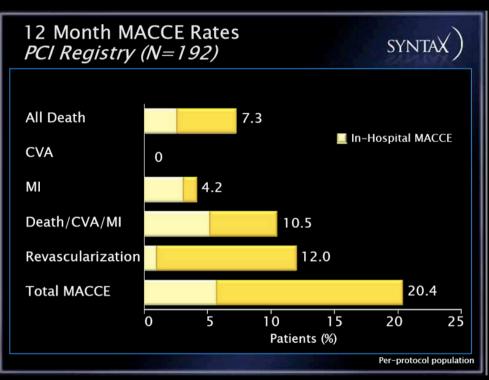


Syntax Studie

Register Gruppe







Syntax Studie Register



Zusammenfassung Daten

- von 3075 Pat. Konnten 1275
 Pat. nicht randomisiert werden
- 198 Pat. Inoperabel für ACB => PCI
- 1077 nicht PCI geeignet => ACB

Syntax Studie Register



PCI Ergebnisse

- PCI Patienten haben die höchste Co-Morbidität
- In dieser inoperablen PCI Gruppe innerhalb von 12 Monaten
 - Verstorbene 7,3%
 - Cerebrovask. Ereignisse (CVA) 0,0%
 - Myokardinfarkt 4,2%
 - Erneute Revaskularisation 12%
 - MACCE 20,4%

Syntax Studie Register



ACB-Ergebnisse

- ACB Patienten, die einer PCI nicht zugänglich sind, haben besonders komplexe Stenosen
- In dieser ACB Gruppe innerhalb von 12 Monaten
 - Verstorben 2,5 %
 - Cerebrovask. Ereignisse 2,2%
 - Myokardinfarkt 2,5%
 - Erneute Revaskularisation 3%
 - MACCE 8,8%

Syntax Studie Register Zusammenfassung



- Die Syntax Studie hat eine große Zahl von konsekutiven Patienten mit 3- Gefäßerkrankung und oder mit Hauptstammstenose mit und ohne 1- oder Mehrgefäßerkrankung aufgenommen
- Der primäre Endpunkt (12 Monats MACCE) für nicht Unterlegenheit der PCI wurde nicht erreicht
- Für 1/3 der für die Studie vorgesehenen Patienten bleibt die ACB Operation die einzige Behandlungsoption
- Bei Patienten, die nicht mit einer PCI behandelt werden können, sind die OP Ereignisse exzellent
- Für Patienten, die nicht einer ACB Operation unterzogen werden können, ist die PCI eine funktionsfähige Option

Syntax Studie

Randomisierte Gruppe



SYNTAX Lessons



Pro Stent

Less stroke

(0.6% vs. 2.2%)

- Shorter hospitalisation (7 vs. 14 days)
- Isolated LM (+ 1VD)

Pro CABG

Less reintervention

(5.9 vs. 13.7%)

Complete Revasc.

(63% vs 57%)

• LM + 2/3-vessel

Symptomatic Graft Occlusion & Stent Thrombosis identical!

Hamm, Bad Nauheim ESC 2008

Arteriosklerose im Stent?



Frage:

Wie stellen Sie sich die Zukunft der Neo-Intima im Stent vor?

- Eine "stumme Narbe"?
- Ein "vitales Endothel" mit der Fähigkeit zur Arteriosklerose?

Wednesday, 3 September 2008 - 08:30-12:30 Ankara - Zone B3

STATE OF THE ART - NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE SAFETY OF DRUG ELUTING

Featured Research

Chairperson(s): P.W. Serruys (Rotterdam, NL); J. Marco (Monaco, MC) State of the Art and Featured Research Session

08:30 The risk of late stent malapposition is higher after drug-eluting stent compared to The risk of late stent malapposition is associated with late stent thrombosis: meta-analysis and systematic review

Hassan, S.C. Bergheanu, T. Stijnen, B.L. Van D. J.W. Jukema (Leiden, NL)

- Drug-eluting stents accelerate atherosclerosis at the sites of stented coronary arteries.
 - G. Nakazawa, E. Ladich, A.V. Finn, E.K. Mont, A.P. Burke, F.D. Kolodgie, R. Virmani (Gaithersburg, Atlanta and Miami, US)
- 09:00 A comparation analysis of major clinical outcomes using day ruting stents vs. bare metal stents in a large single contact chinical setting. - R. Kornowski, T. Ben Tal, H. Vaknin Assa, E. Lev, D. Brosh, I. Ben Dor, I. Teplitsky.

E. Rechavia, S. Fuchs, A. Assali (Petach Tikva, IL)

09:15 Safety and efficacy of DES vs. BMS in patients with diabetes mellitus, a four year 4558 follow up study from the SCAAR registry.

- U. Stenestrand, S. James, J. Lindback, J. Carlsson, F. Schersten, T. Nilsson, L. Wallentin, B. Lagerqvist (Linkoping, Uppsala, Kalmar, Helsingborg and Karlstad, SE)

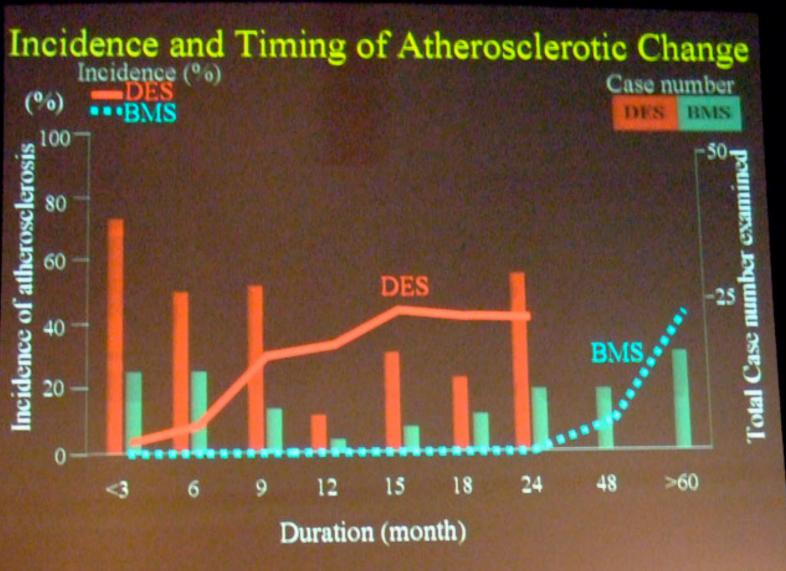
09:30 State of the Art - New insights into the safety of drug eluting stents.

- P.W. Serruys (Rotterdam, NL)

10:00 Coffee Break (Moderated Posters)

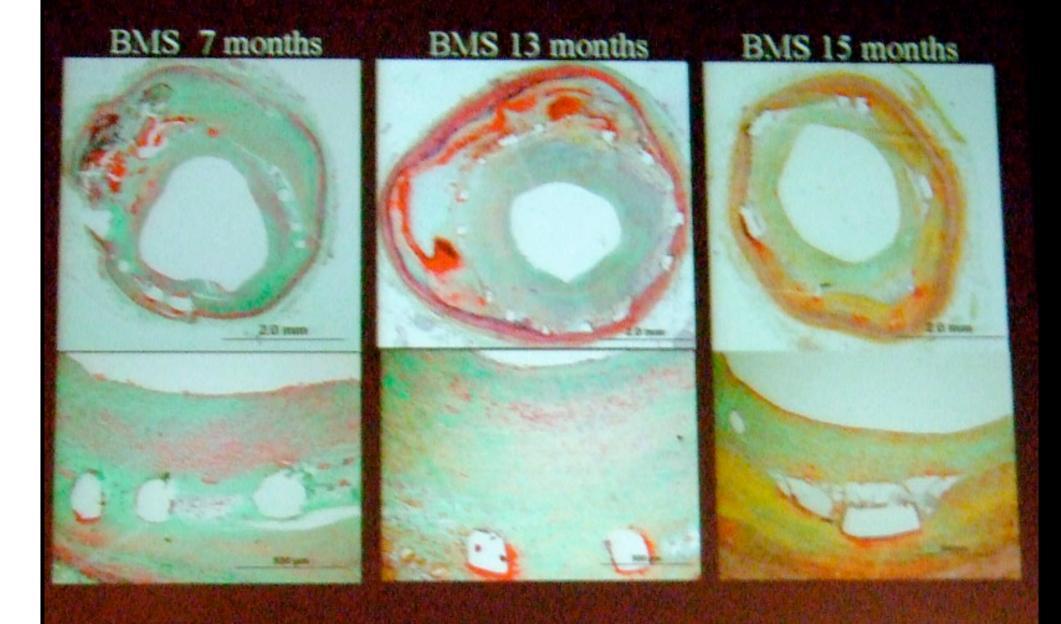
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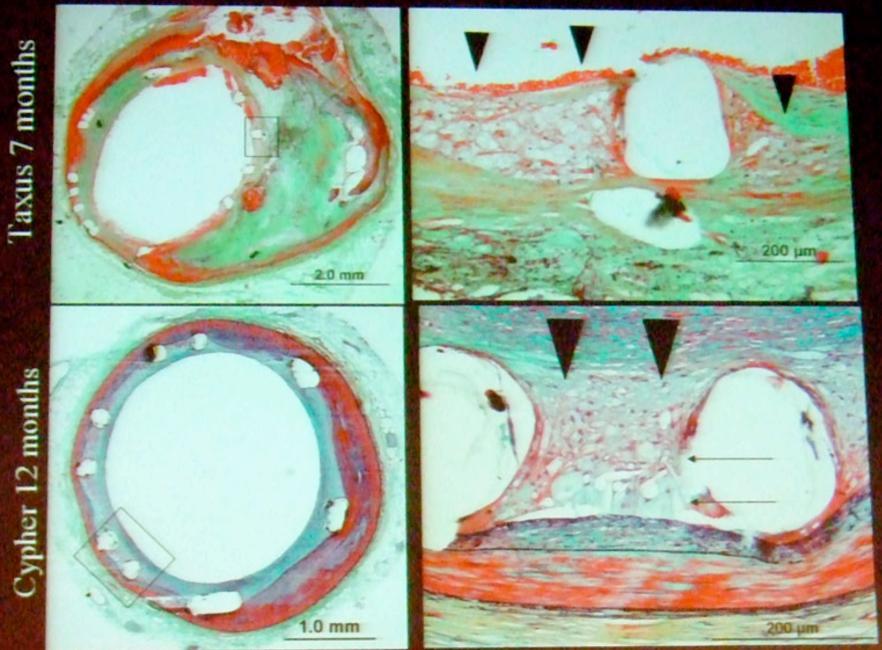




Typical Neointimal Formation in BMS (~2years)

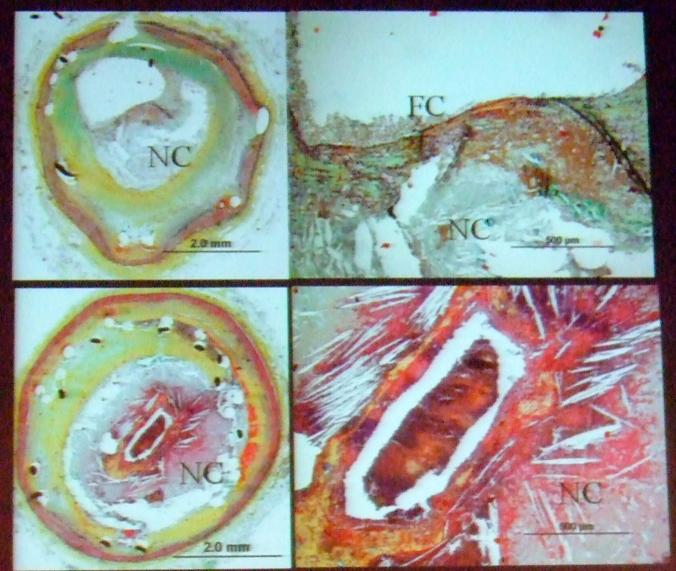


Early Atherosclerotic Change in DES



Late Atherosclerotic Change in DES 1.0 mm 2.0 mm

Plaque Rupture secondary to newly formed atherosclerosis within the stent



BMS implantation >5 years antemortem. Died suddenly

Conclusion

- The incidence Atherosclerotic change is a frequent finding in DES and occurs significantly earlier as compared to BMS
- Acute thrombus secondary to plaque rupture within neointima was observed in very late BMS (>5 yrs), suggesting that some late events following stent implantation are related to 'accelerated atherosclerosis
- Other important factors that are associated with atherosclerotic change are younger age, stent duration, underlying unstable lesion, and shorter stent length

Vascular dysfunction in obese children

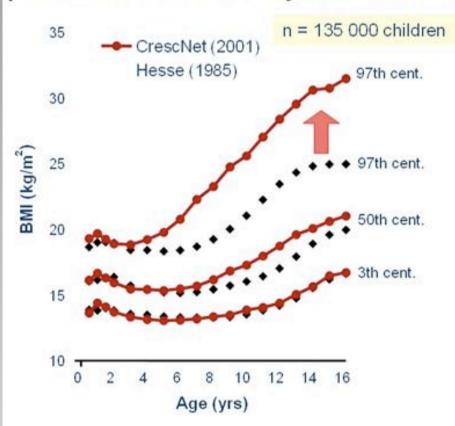
Sandra Erbs

University of Leipzig, Heart Center, Germany

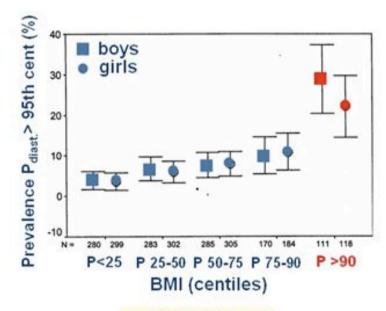
UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG HERZZENTRUM

Background

Off the growth curve: increasing prevalence of obesity in childhood



Increased prevalence of hypertension with increasing degree of obesity



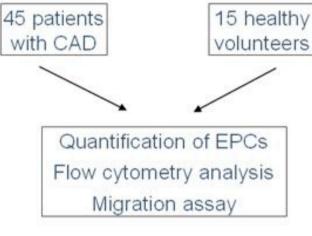
n=2365 children age: 5 – 17.5 y

Kiess W, Horm Res 2001 Keller E, J Pediatr Endocrinol Metab 2002

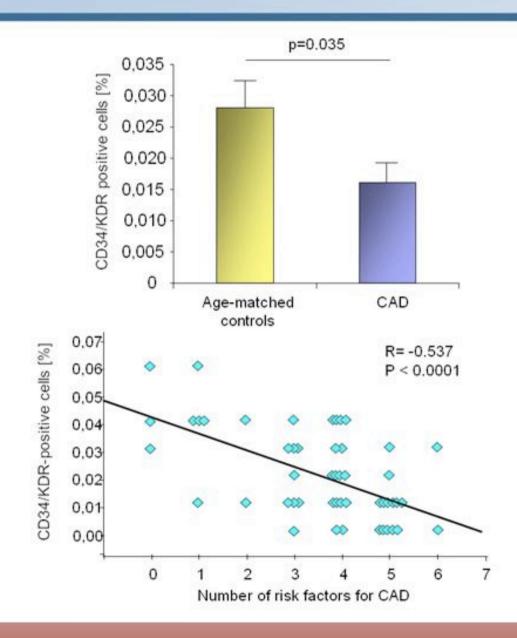
Reich A, Int J Obes 2003

Circulating progenitor cells and cardiovascular risk profile

Study design



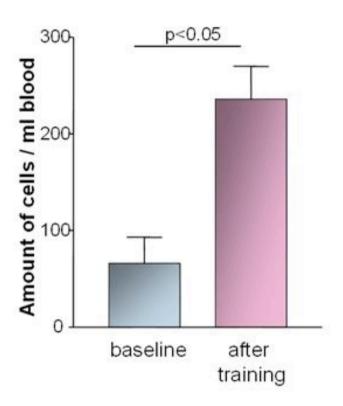
Assessment of risk factor score



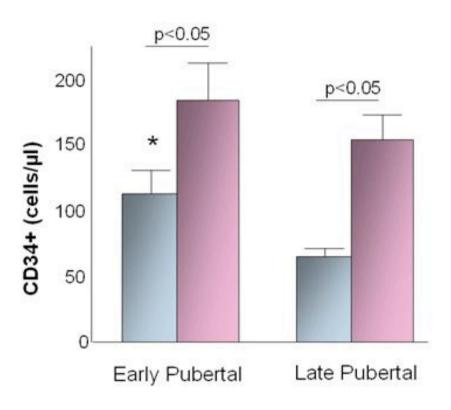
Vasa M et al.: Circ Res. 2001; 89:e1-e7.

Acute Exercise and Endothelial Progenitor Cells

Healthy Volunteers



Boys



Rehman et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004

Zaldivar et al. Pediatric Res 2007

Study Protocol "Obese Children Study"

Cross sectional study with 90 obese vs. 60 lean children



Anthropometry

Obesity Physical activity Nutrition

Hypertension

24h -RR Fundoscopy Albuminuria

Metabolism

Adipocytokins Glucose tolerance Inflammation Lipid status

Cellular markers

Adhesion mol. Oxidative stress **CPCs** number function



Impact on vascular function:

- → peripheral endothelial function
- → carotid artery intima-media-thickness



Baseline Characteristics

planned:

recruited and analysed:

age [years] gender f / m height [cm] weight [kg] BMI 90 obese children

35

11±3 17 / 18 156±4 71±5

28.1±1.3

60 lean children

38

12±3

24 / 14

157±3

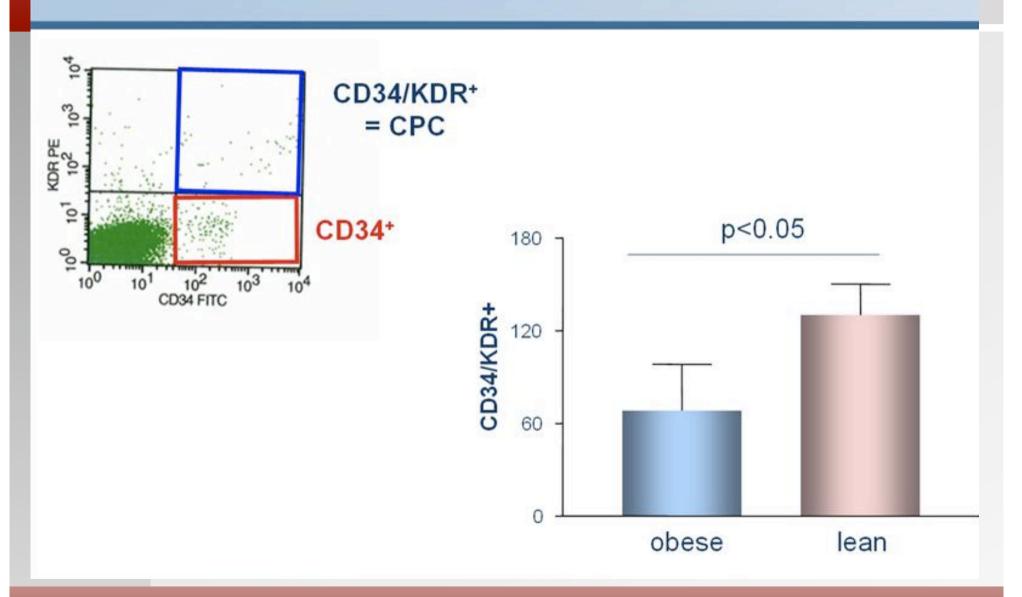
44±2

17.5±0.4

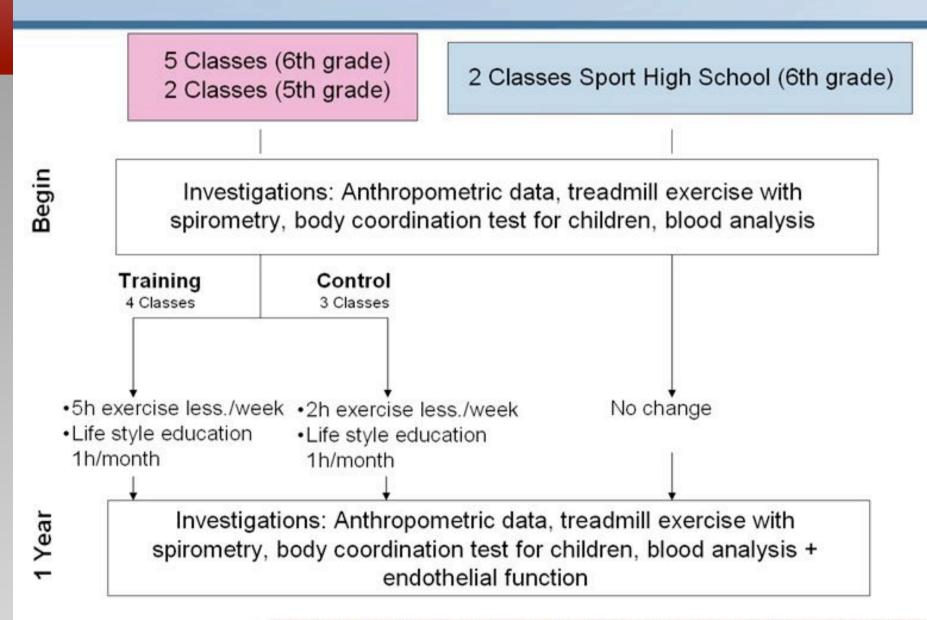
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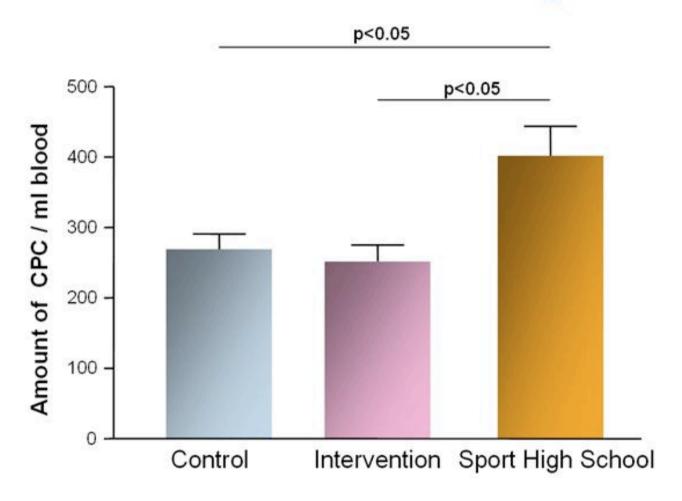
Study Protocol "School Children Study"



Conducted and realized by Dr. Claudia Walther, Univ. of Leipzig, Heart Center

Circulation endothelial progenitor cells

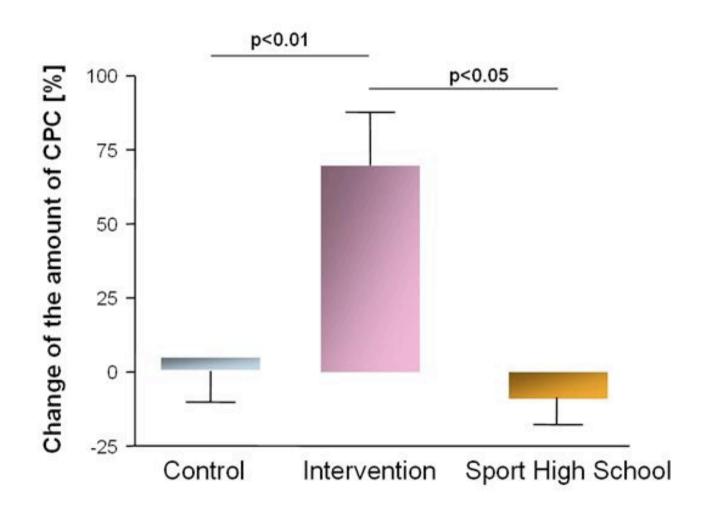
CD34pos./ KDRpos. cells at begin



Conducted and realized by Dr. Claudia Walther, Univ. of Leipzig, Heart Center

Circulation endothelial progenitor cells

Percentage change after one year



Conducted and realized by Dr. Claudia Walther, Univ. of Leipzig, Heart Center





Informationen zum Thema Herzkrankheiten für Patienten und Ärzte

Home

Themen:

Koronare Herzkrankhelt (Übersicht)

Herzmuskelerkrankungen (Übersicht)

Herznotfall!!!

Vorträge

Suchen in theHeart.de

Tipps für Ärzte

Autor

Kontakt

Impressum

Download-Zentr

Neu

Mit der Herzkrankheit Leben "Sexualität bei Herzkrankheit" Auch als .pdf zum herunterladen

Aktuell! Vorträge vom 25. Bielefelder Seminar über aktuelle Fragen in der Kardiologie

Kardiale Bildgebung, was ist praxisrelevant 2008?



Koronare Herzkrankheit (KHK) aktualisiert

Vorwort KHK

Was ist eine KHK?

Herzinfarkt

Risikofaktoren und Vorbeugung

Sitemap

Warnhinweis bitte lesen

Hier können Sie das Buch über die KHK Titel: Wie ist denn das mit den Herzkranzefäßen?

Herzmuskelerkrankungen (Kardiomyopathien)

Vorwort Kardiomyopathien

Alles über die HOCM (Hypertrophisch Obstruktive Kardiomyopathie)

TASH

Behandlung der HOCM

Alle Vorträge werden unter http://www.theheart.de nachzulesen sein

Vorbeugung

Herznotfall was tun?! Sofort 112 anrunfen!

Bücher und weitere Hinweise Internet zur Koronaren Herzkrankheit

KHK Links

Wir befolgen die HONcode Prinzipien.

verify here.

Günstigste Darstellung mit MS I-Explorer ab 4.0 auch Morzilla oder Safari möglich Alles über die ARVCM (Arrhythmogene rechtsventrikuläre Kardiomyopathie)

Kardiomyopathie Links

Vorträge

Merkblätter-Tipps

Hocm - TASH -Literatur/Links

Erste Hilfe beim Herznotfall (für Patienten und Angehörige)

Röntgen-Kontrastmittel-Nephropathie-Prophylave Top Ten TASH Literatur / Literature

Klinikum Bielefeld-Mitte

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



