

Clinical and Translational Research in HFpEF

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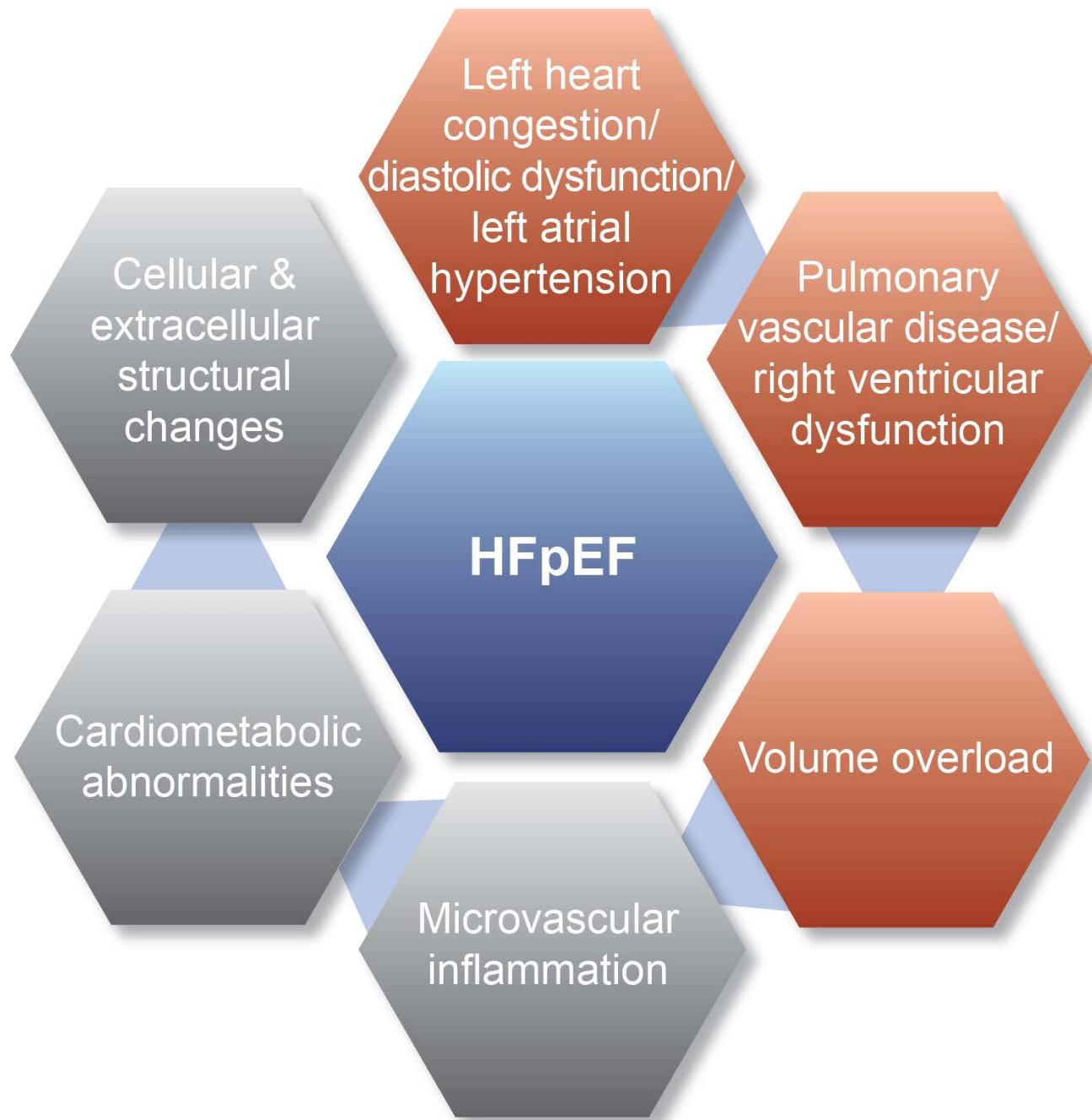
Professor, Duke-National University of Singapore

Rosalind Franklin Fellow, University Medical Centre Groningen

Director, Clinical & Translational Research Office at NHCS

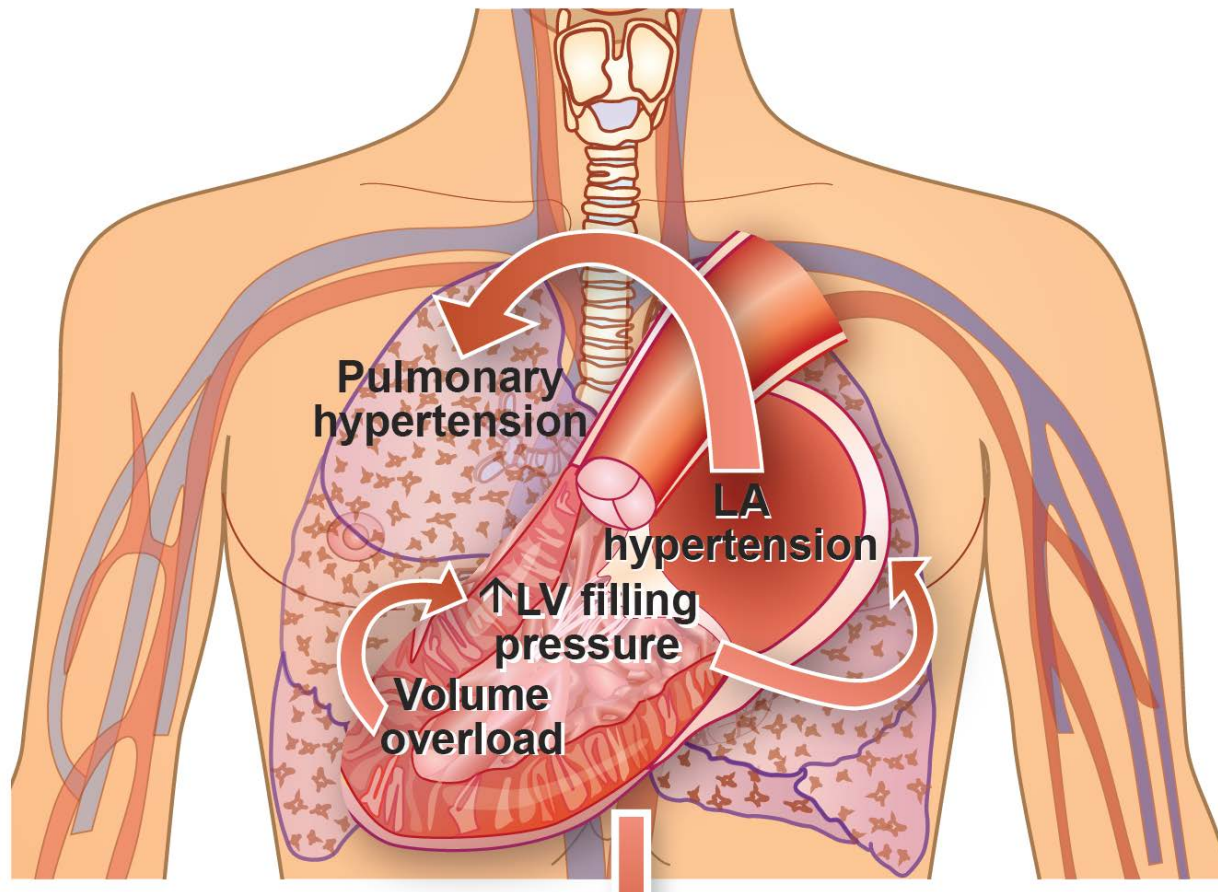
Affiliate Member, SingHealth Duke-NUS Institute of Precision Medicine (PRISM)

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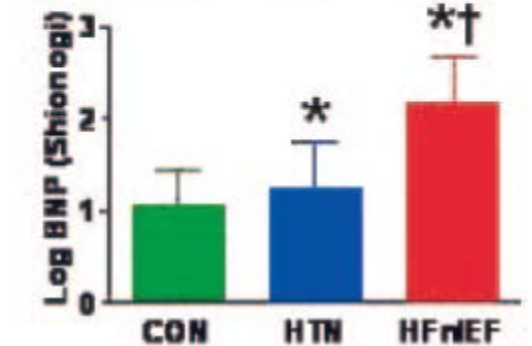
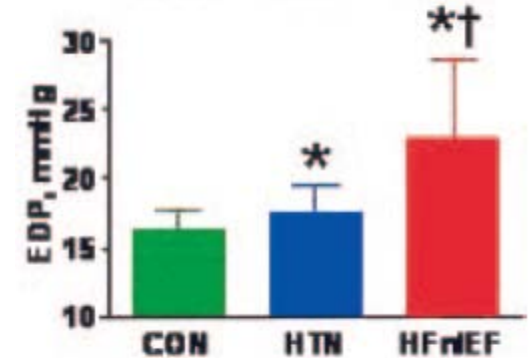
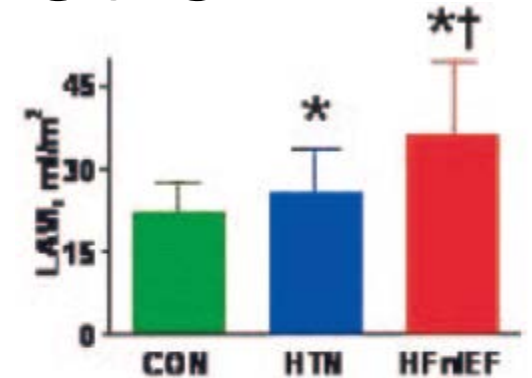
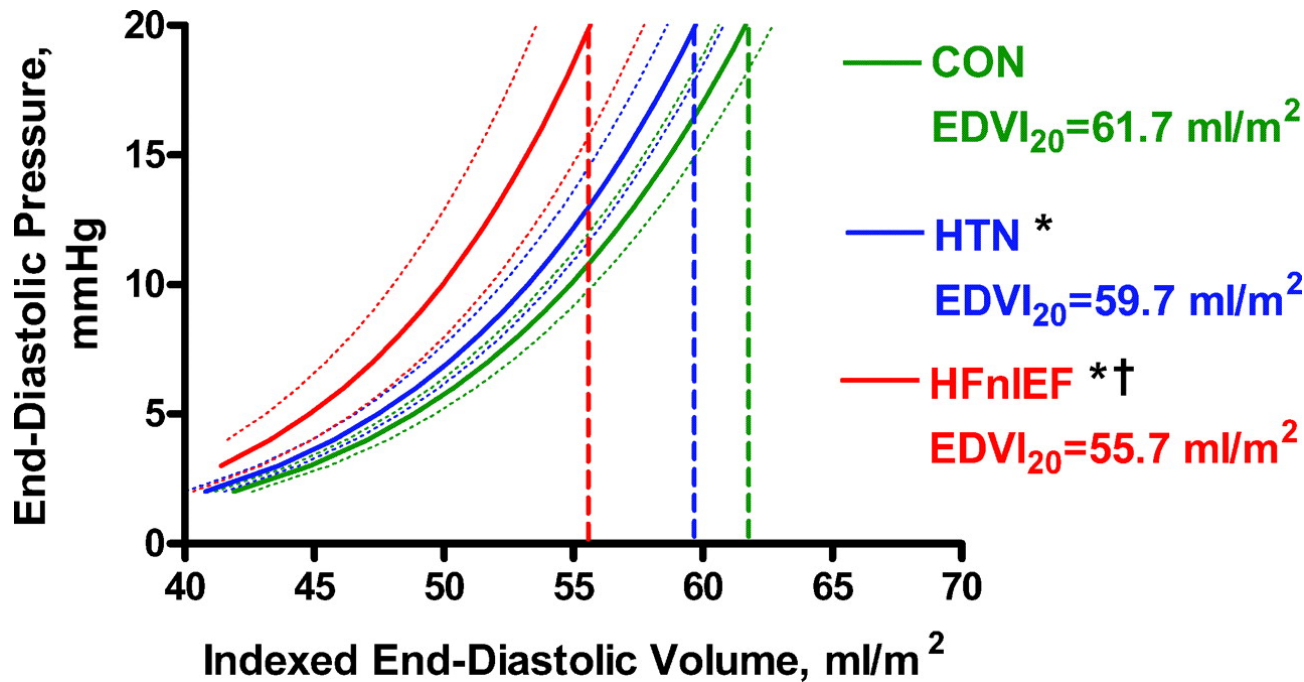
Potential targets in HFpEF

1. Hemodynamic targets

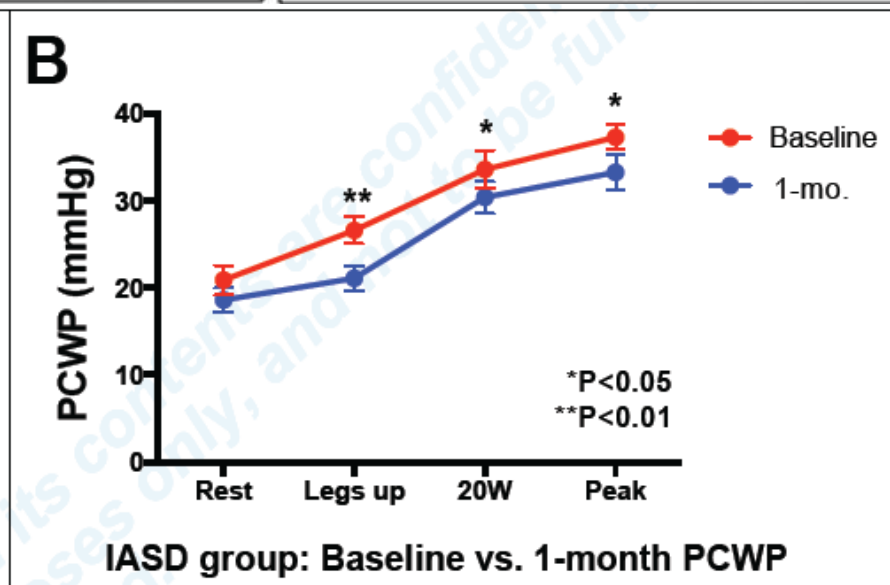
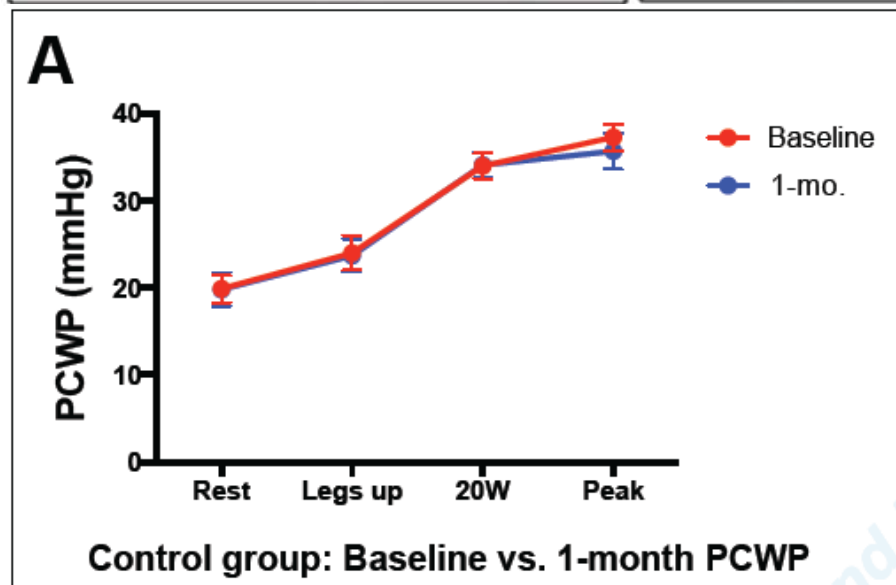
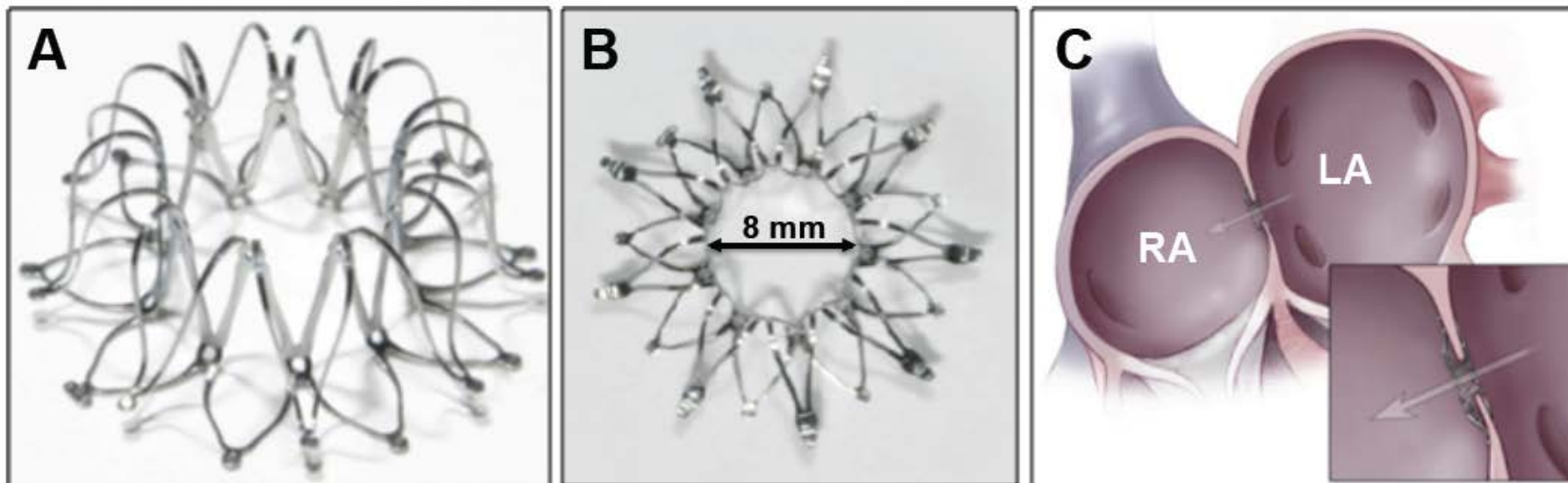


LV diastolic dysfunction

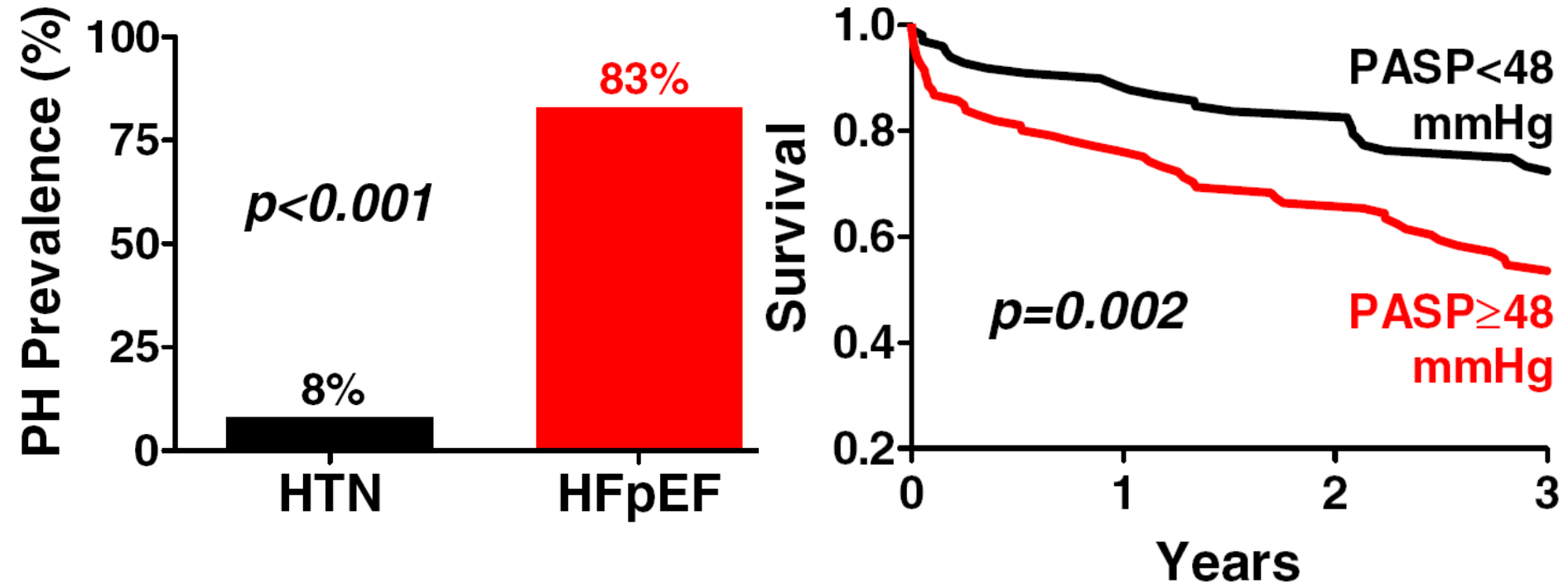
Population-based age-, sex-, body size- adjusted



Left atrial hypertension: REDUCE-LAP HF I (Phase 2)

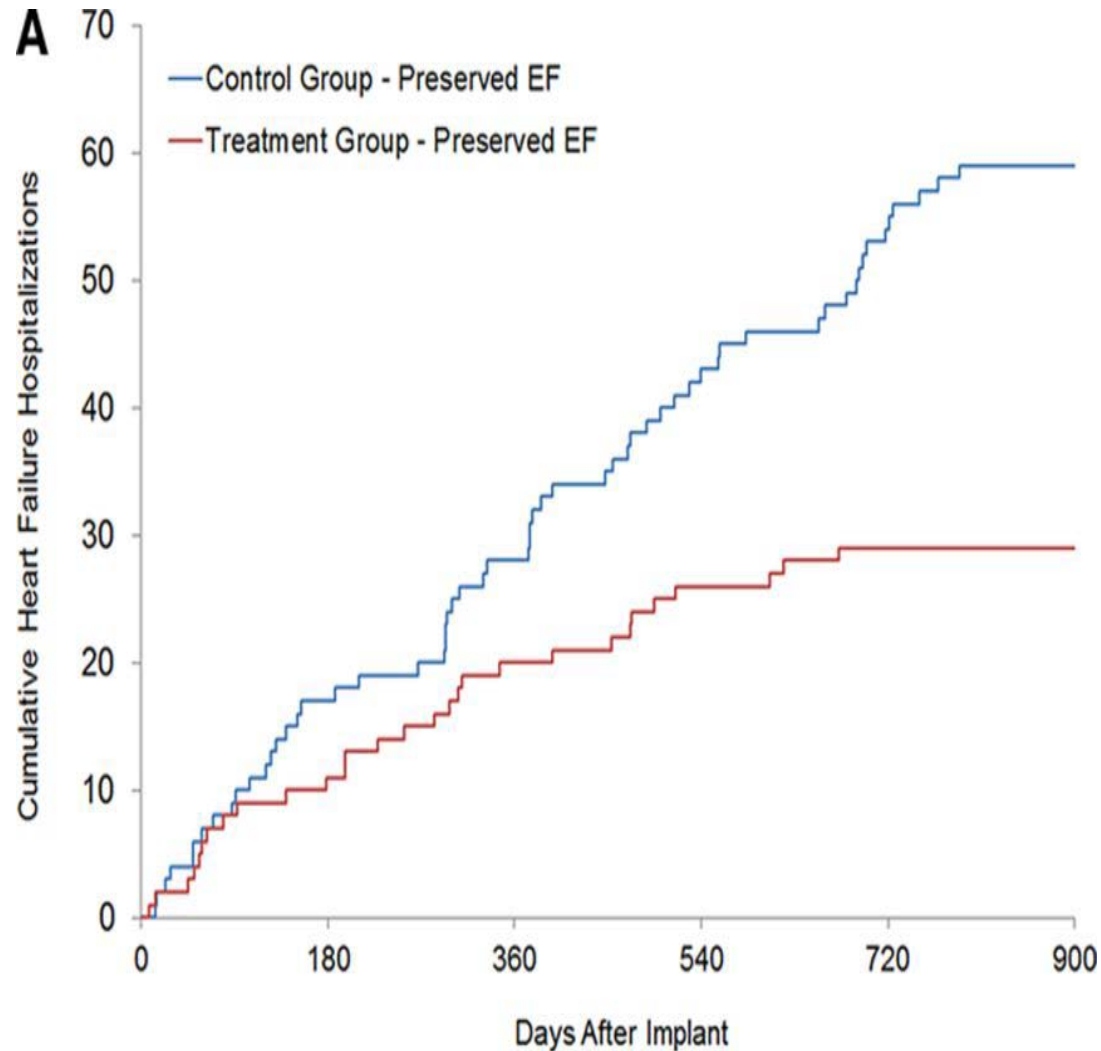


Pulmonary Hypertension

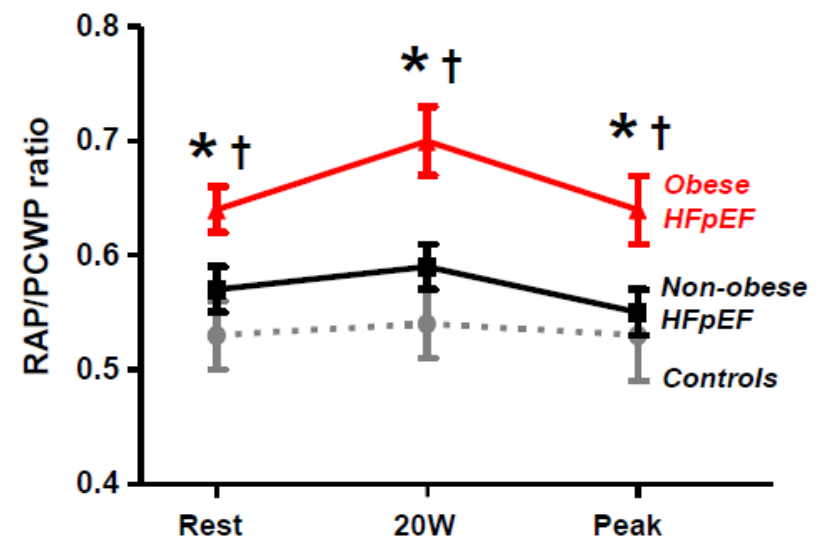
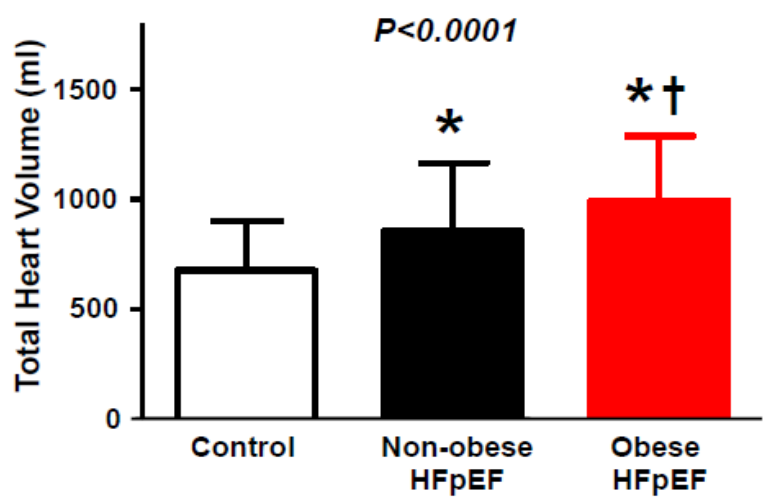
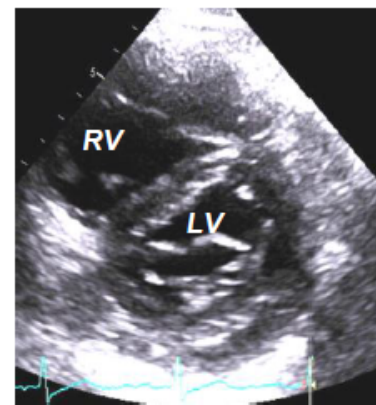
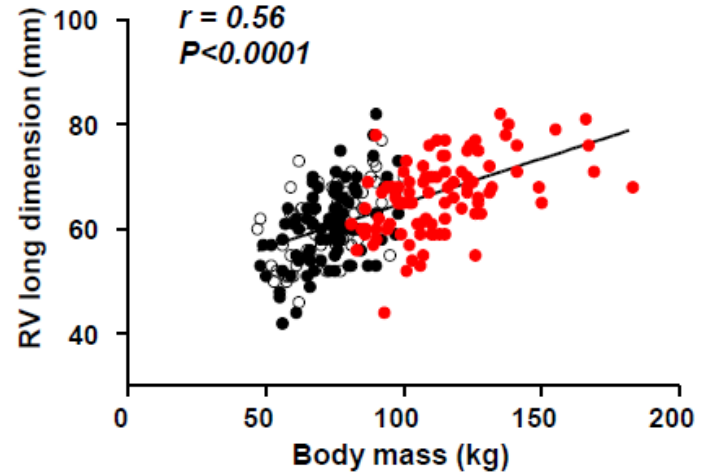
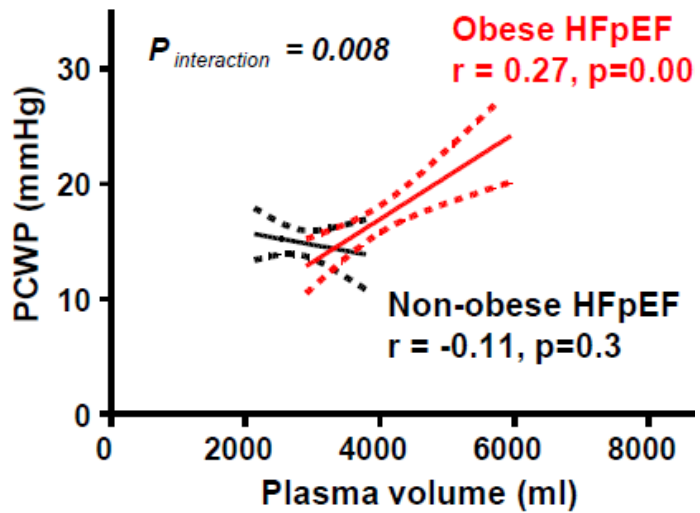


High prevalence & prognostic impact of PH in HFpEF suggest an important pathophysiologic role

Pulmonary hypertension: CHAMPION



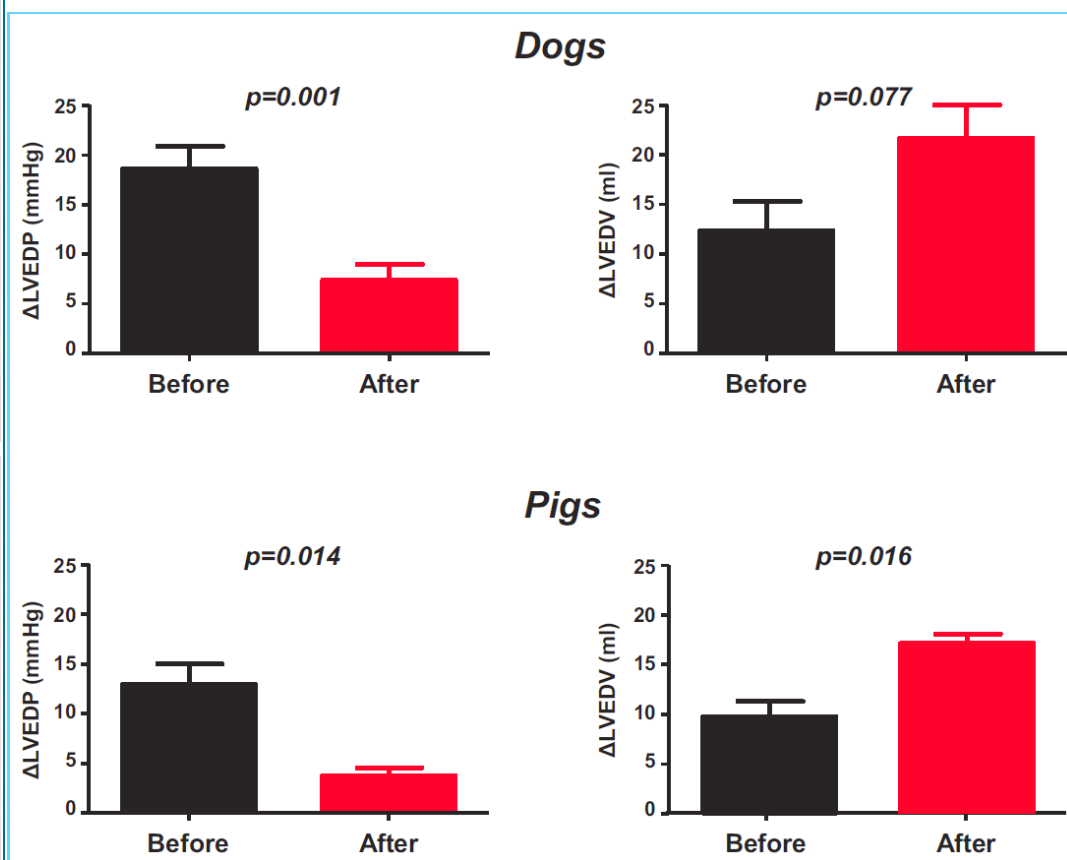
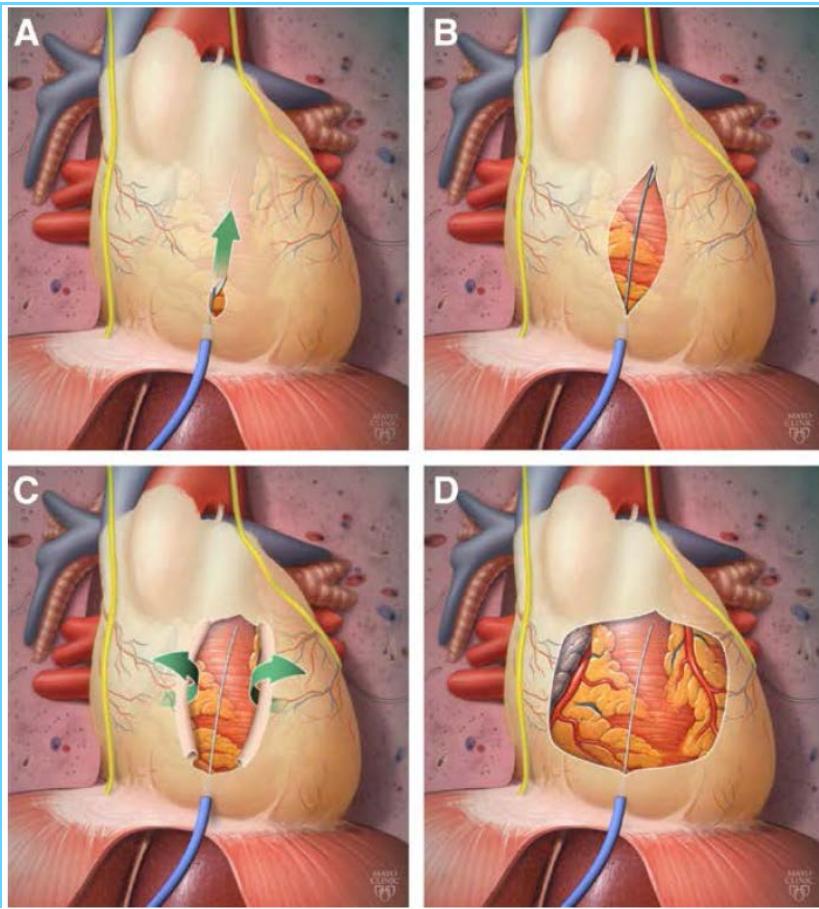
Volume overload: Obese HFpEF



Percutaneous Pericardial Resection

A Novel Potential Treatment for Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction

Barry A. Borlaug, MD; Rickey E. Carter, PhD; Vojtech Melenovsky, MD, PhD; Christopher V. DeSimone, MD, PhD; Prakriti Gaba, BS; Ammar Killu, MBBS; Niyada Naksuk, MD; Lilach Lerman, MD, PhD; Samuel J. Asirvatham, MD

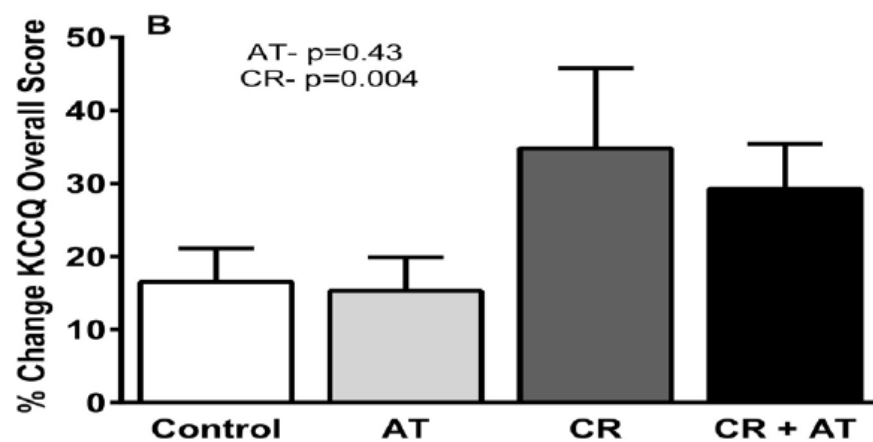
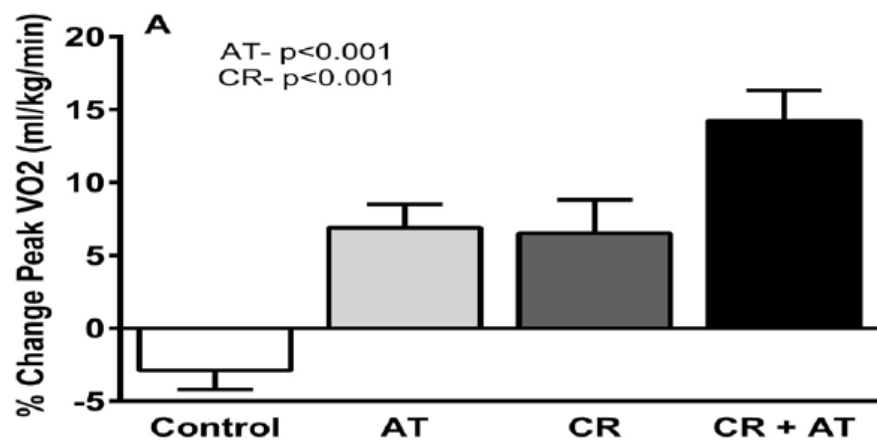


Original Investigation

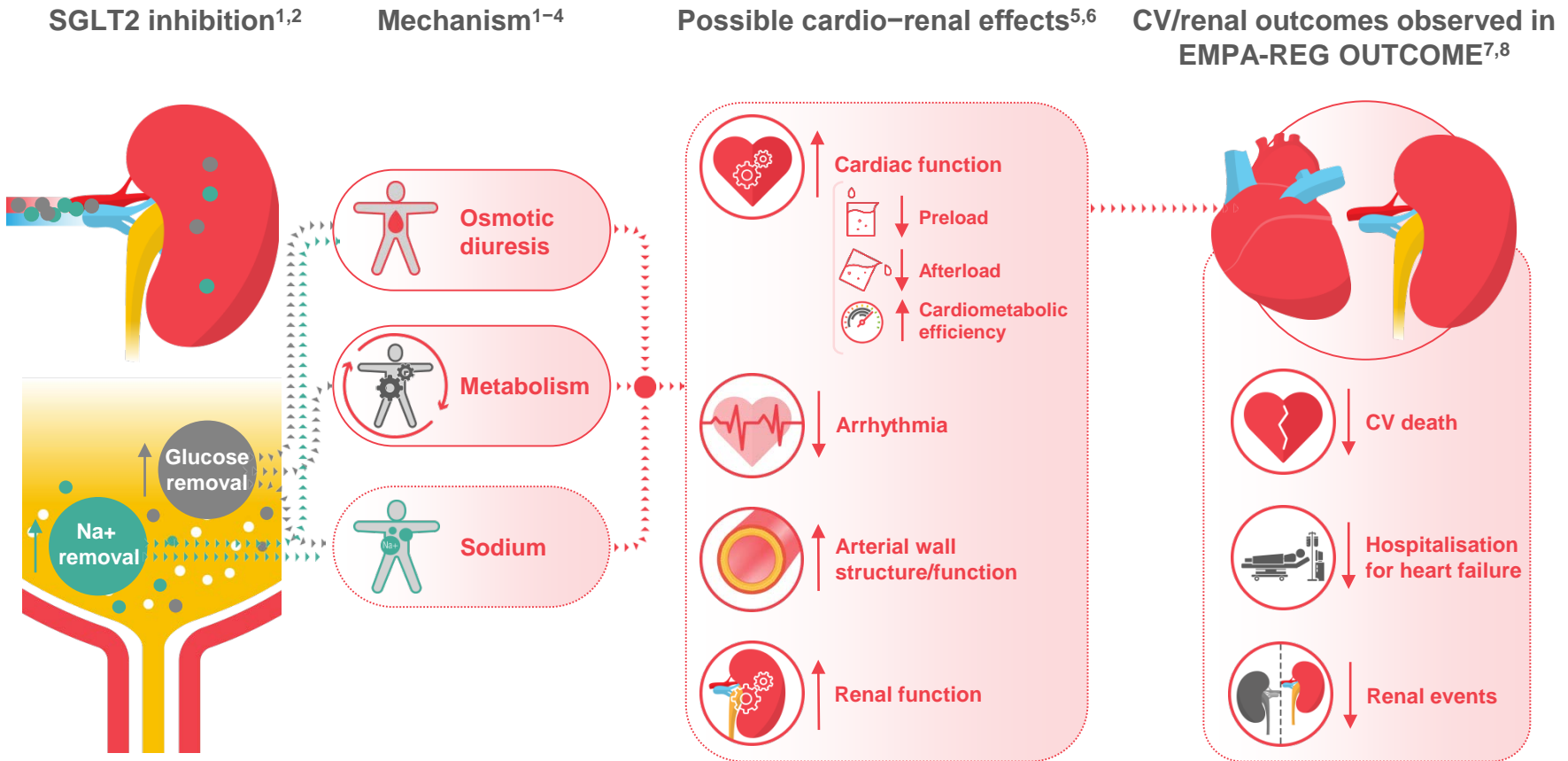
Effect of Caloric Restriction or Aerobic Exercise Training on Peak Oxygen Consumption and Quality of Life in Obese Older Patients With Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction

A Randomized Clinical Trial

Dalane W. Kitzman, MD; Peter Brubaker, PhD; Timothy Morgan, PhD; Mark Haykowsky, PhD; Gregory Hundley, MD; William E. Kraus, MD; Joel Eggebeen, MS; Barbara J. Nicklas, PhD



Role for SGLT2i: EMPEROR-Preserved



SGLT2, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2

1. Heise T *et al. Diabetes Obes Metab* 2013;15:613; 2. Heise T *et al. Clin Ther* 2016;38:2265; 3. Ferrannini G *et al. Diabetes Care* 2015;38:1730; 4. Briand F *et al. Diabetes* 2016;65:2032; 5. Heerspink HJ *et al. Circulation* 2016;134:752; 6. Inzucchi S *et al. Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2015;12:90; 7. Zinman B *et al. N Engl J Med* 2015;373:2117; 8. Wanner C *et al. N Engl J Med* 2016;375:323

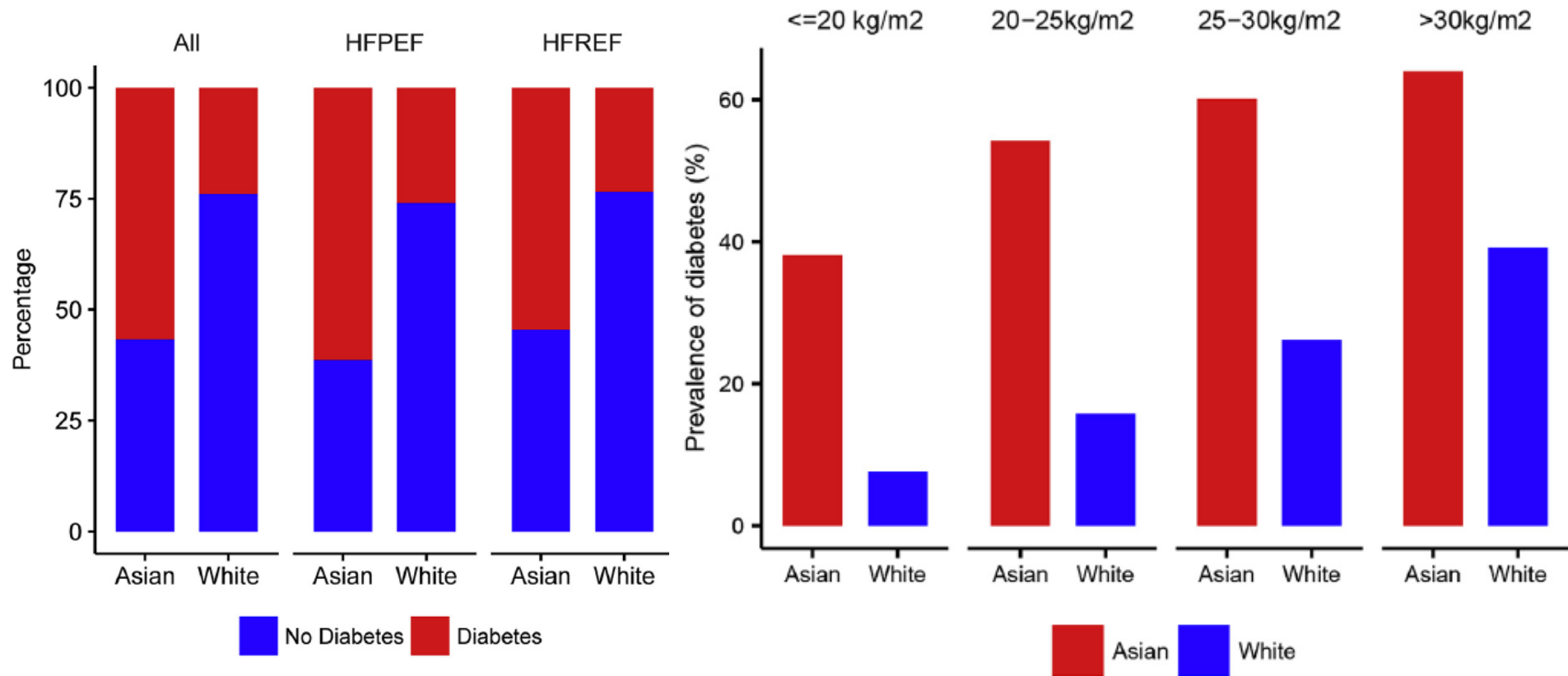
Empagliflozin is not indicated for the treatment of heart failure or renal disease; empagliflozin is not indicated in all countries for CV risk reduction.

The pathways shown represent not yet proven hypotheses and may not apply to individual patients

The effects shown for renal function is based on the long-term results of empagliflozin versus placebo in EMPA-REG OUTCOME⁸

Asian vs White HF

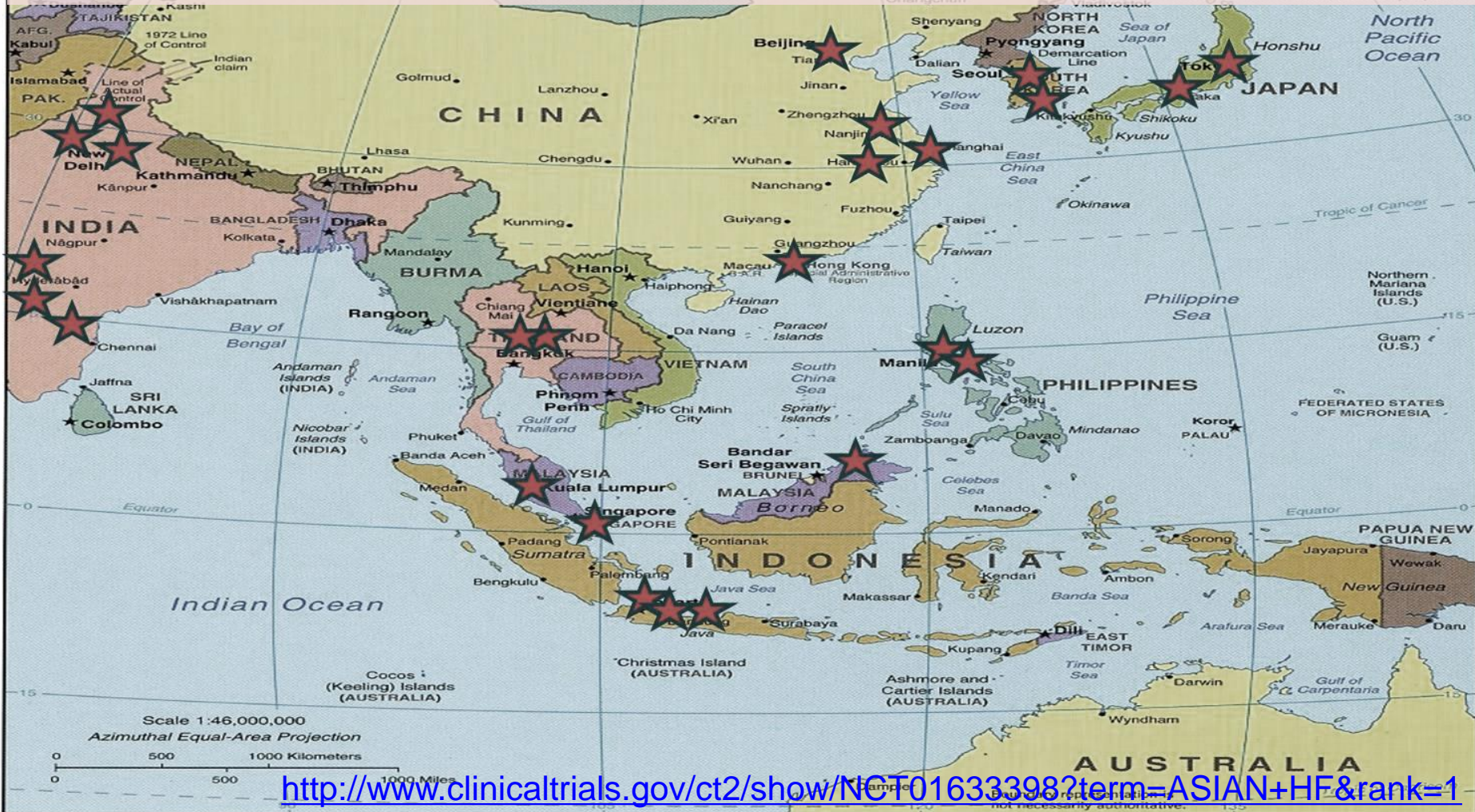
Singapore Asians vs Swedish whites





ASIAN-HF Registry

Prospective multinational (11 regions), multicenter (46 sites), observational study of Asian patients with Stage C HF; all with detailed characterization (echo, ECG) and adjudicated outcomes





Comorbidity clusters in ASIAN-HF

Elderly/AF



Characteristics

- Eldest with AF and high rates of previous stroke
- More often HFpEF
- Concentric remodeling

Metabolic



Characteristics

- High prevalence of obesity, hypertension and diabetes
- More often HFpEF
- Concentric remodeling

Young



Characteristics

- Few comorbidities.
- More often HFREF
- Eccentric hypertrophy
- Best outcomes
- Best effect of medication

Ischemic



Characteristics

- Male patients with CAD and ischemic aetiology of HF
- More often HFREF
- Eccentric hypertrophy
- 2nd worst outcomes

Lean Diabetic

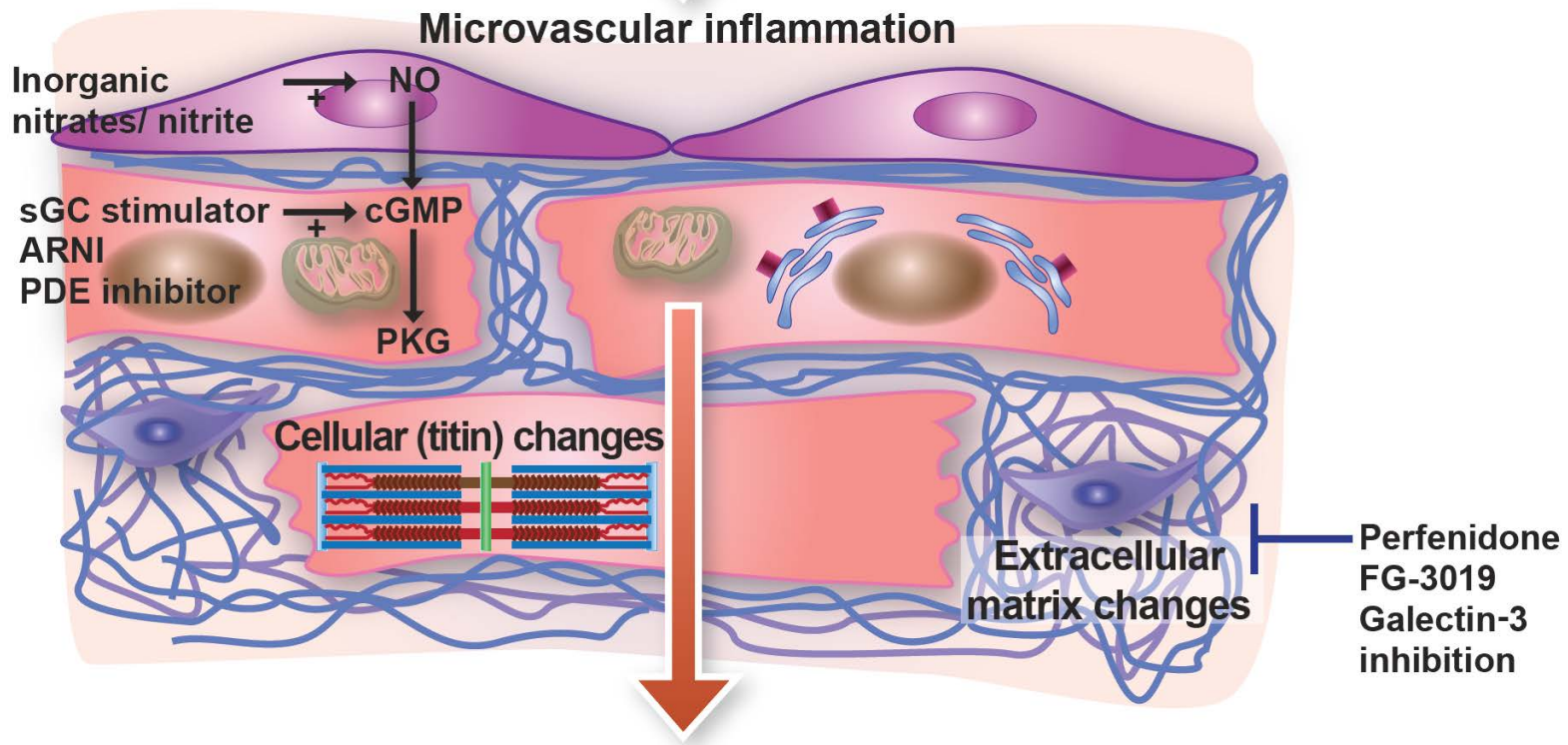


Characteristics

- Most often diabetic with low BMI.
- More often HFpEF
- Concentric hypertrophy
- Worst outcomes and quality of life

Potential targets in HFpEF

1. Hemodynamic targets
2. Molecular targets



Microvascular dysfunction in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF): Evidence from PROMIS-HFpEF

Carolyn S. P. Lam, Sanjiv J. Shah, Sara Svedlund, Antti Saraste, Camilla Hage, Ru San Tan, Maria Lagerström Fermer, Malin A. Broberg, Li-Ming Gan, Lars H. Lund

National Heart Centre Singapore & Duke-National University of Singapore (CSPL, RST); University Medical Centre Groningen, the Netherlands (CSPL); Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA (SJS and LBN); Department of Clinical Physiology, Institute of Medicine, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden (SS); Heart Center, Turku University Hospital and University of Turku, Turku, Finland (AS); Cardiology Unit and Heart and Vascular Theme, Karolinska Institutet, Department of Medicine, Stockholm, Sweden (CH and LL); Cardiovascular, Renal and Metabolism Translational Medicines Unit, Early Clinical Development, IMED Biotech Unit, AstraZeneca, Gothenburg, Sweden (MLF, MAB, and LMG); Department of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, Institute of Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy at the University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden and Department of Cardiology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden (LMG)

Aims

Prospective multicenter PRevalence Of Microvascular dySfunction in HFpEF (PROMIS-HFpEF) study

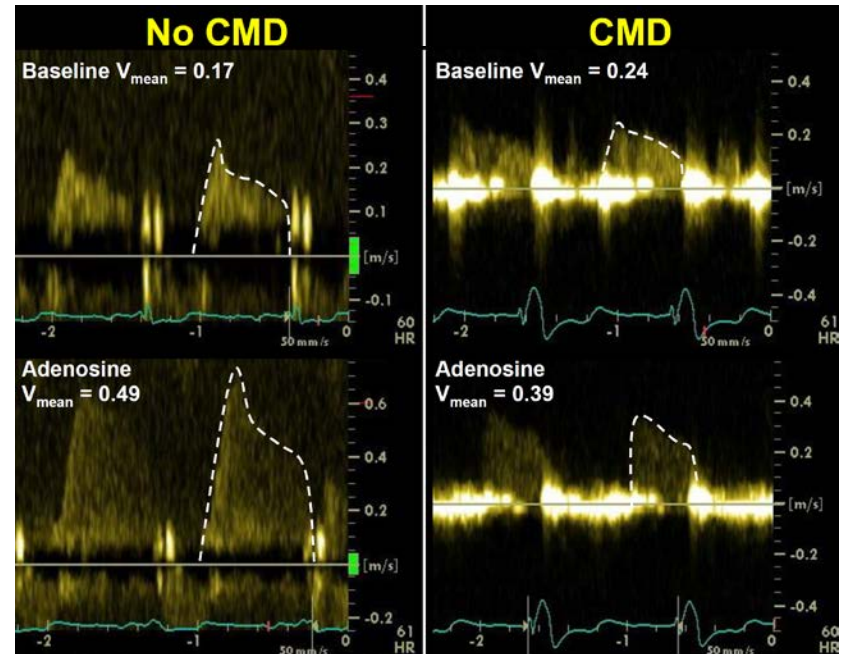
- To investigate the prevalence of CMD and its association with systemic endothelial dysfunction, HF severity, and myocardial dysfunction in a well-defined, prospective HFpEF population using a comprehensive functional imaging approach

Methods

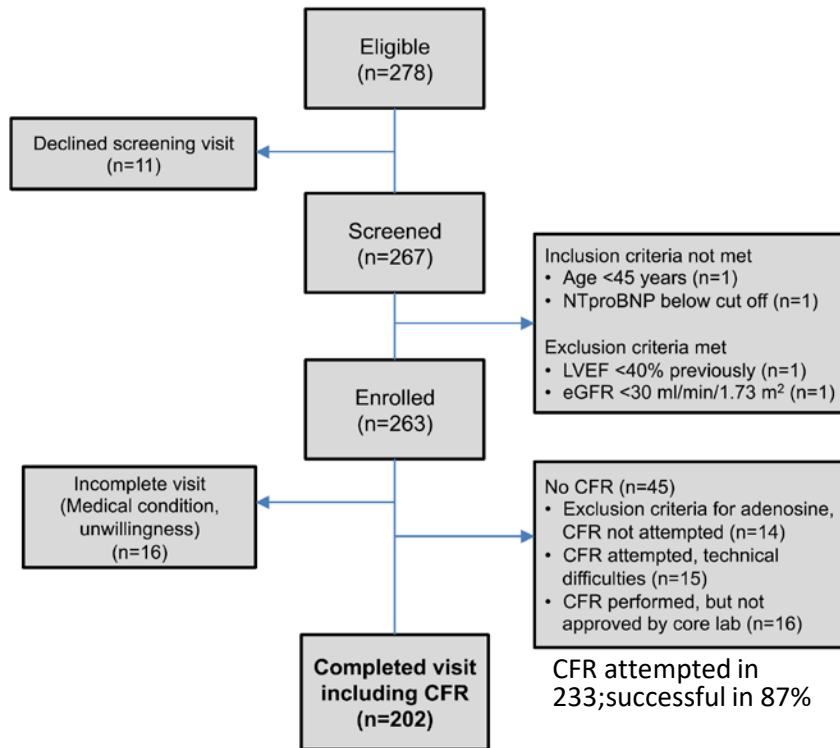
- Prospective patients with confirmed chronic HFpEF from Sweden, US, Finland and Singapore
- Major inclusion criteria:
 - Signs & symptoms of HF; stable NYHA II-IV
 - EF \geq 40%
 - At least one of (1) \uparrow natriuretic peptides;¹ (2) HF hospitalization in last 12 months with LVH/LAE; (3) PCWP $>$ 15 mmHg (rest) or $>$ 25 mmHg (exercise); or (4) E/e' $>$ 15
- Major exclusion criteria:
 - Significant unrevascularized epicardial CAD
 - Primary cardiomyopathy
 - Hemodynamically significant valve disease
 - Any history of EF $<$ 40%

Methods

- Coronary flow reserve (CFR) by transthoracic Doppler echo coronary flow velocity at rest and with adenosine
 - Read by core lab
 - CMD defined as $CFR < 2.5$
- Systemic microvascular function by peripheral arterial tonometry (EndoPAT) reactive hyperemia index (RHI)
- Myocardial function by echo tissue Doppler and speckle-tracking



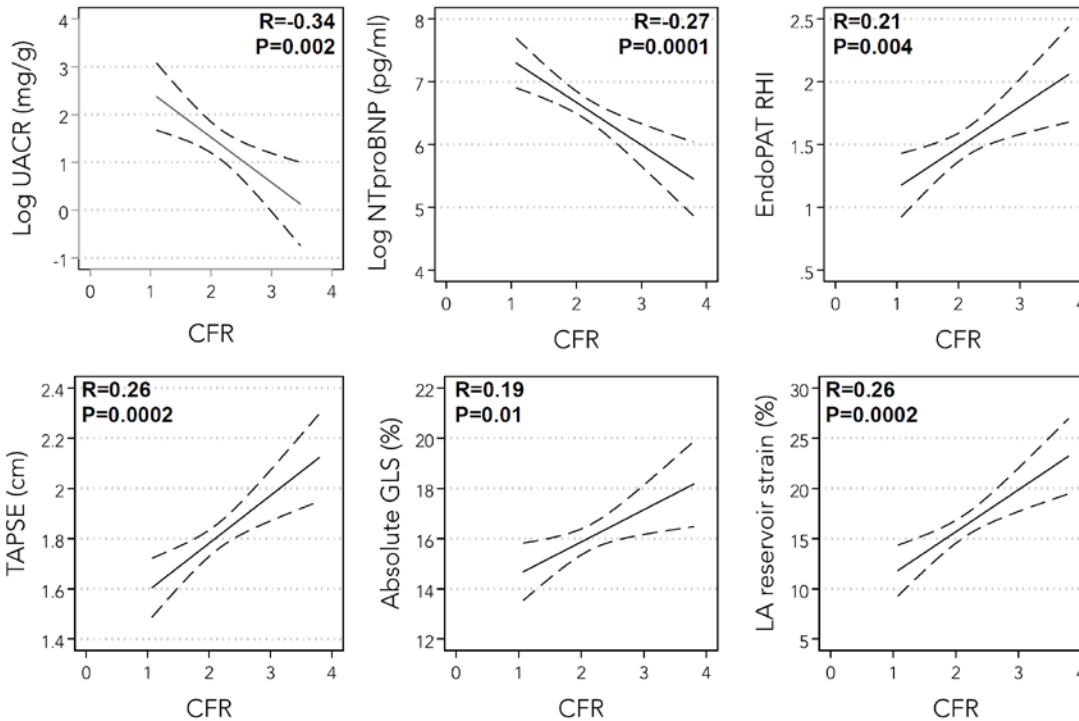
Results



Prevalence of CMD among 202 HFpEF with CFR = 75% (95% CI 69-81%)

- Mean (SD) CFR = 2.13 (0.51)
- Median (IQR) CFR = 2.08 (1.78-2.50)

Results



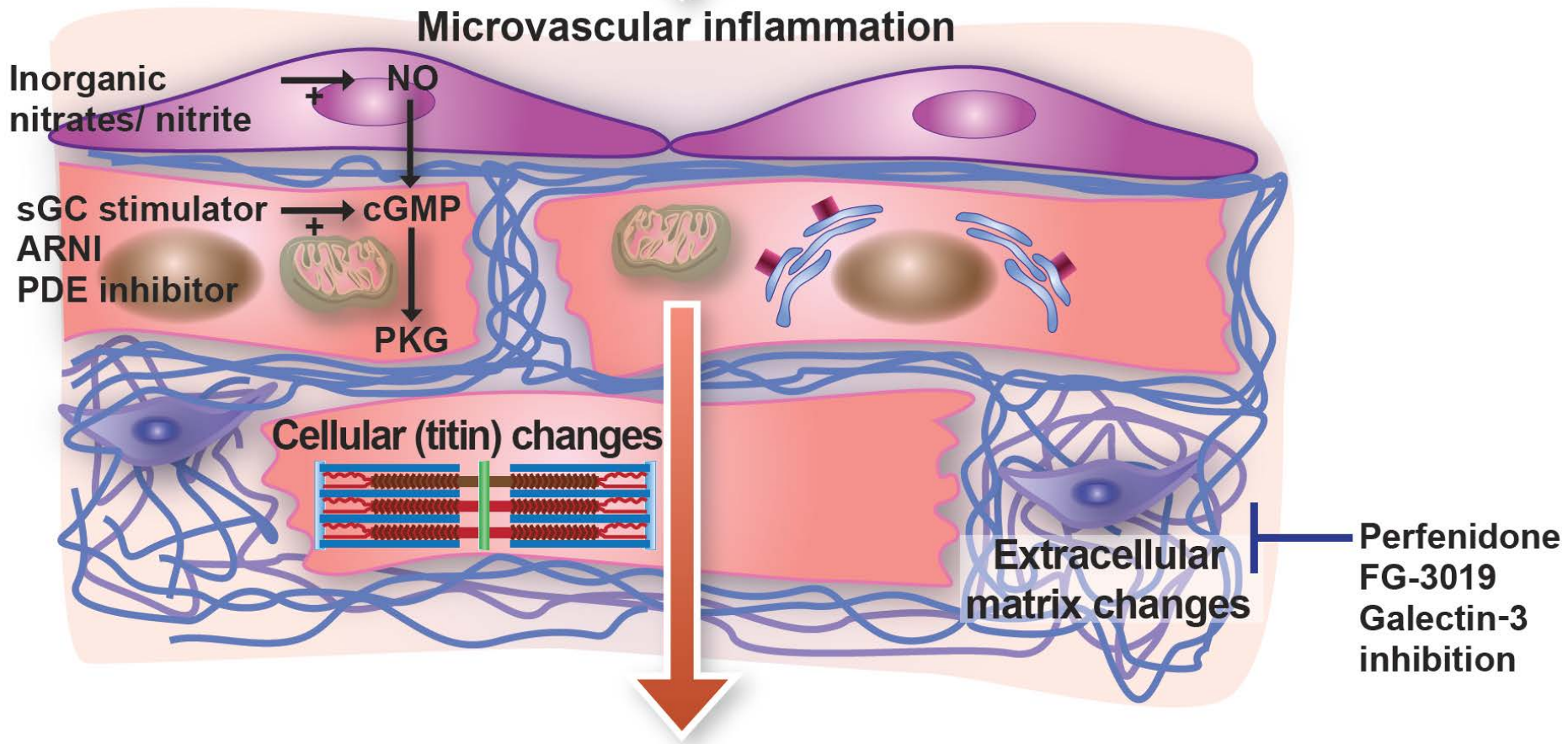
After multivariable adjustment¹ worse CFR was related to:

- higher UACR & NT-proBNP
- lower RHI, TAPSE, RV strain

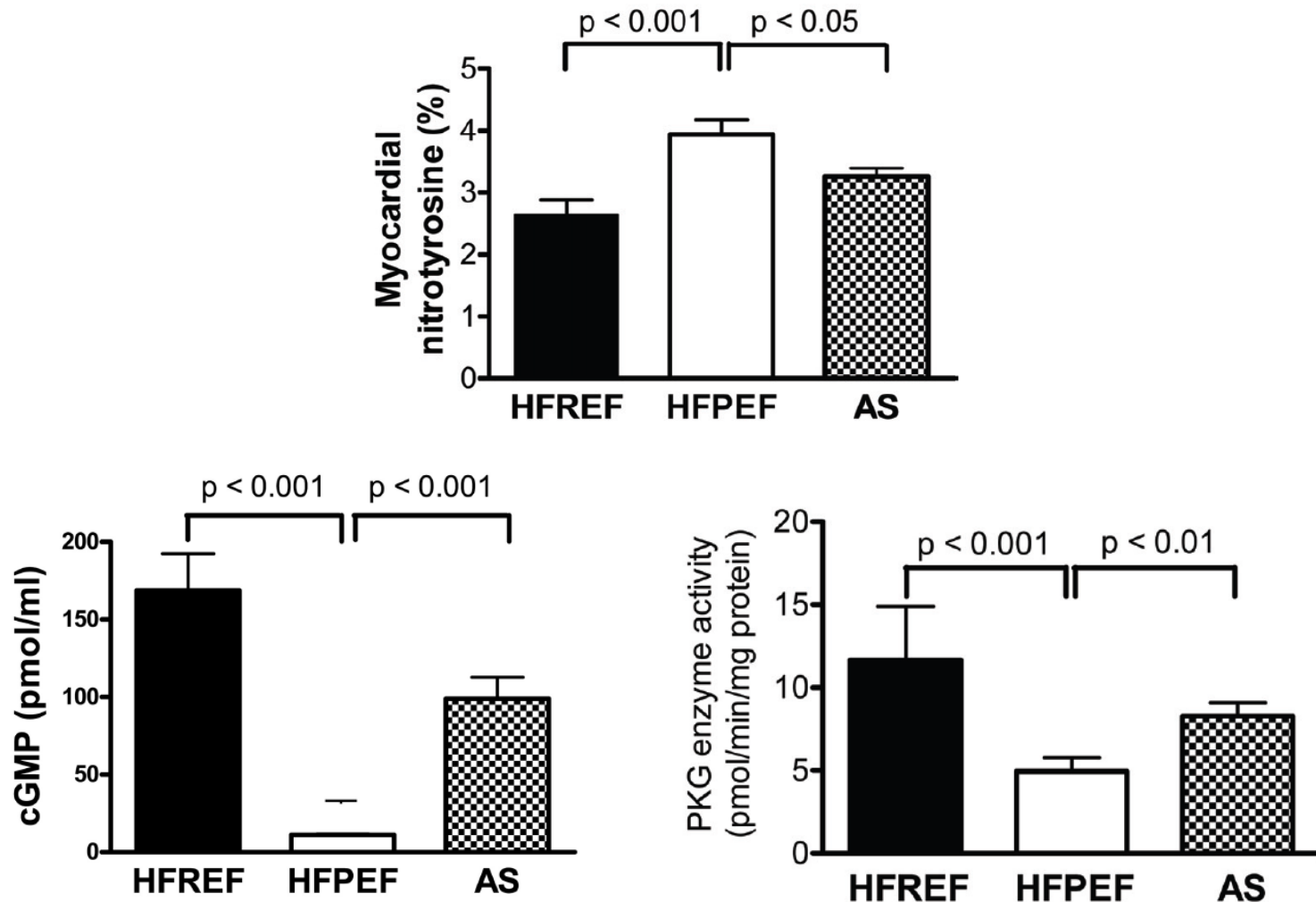
PROMIS-HFpEF: Conclusions

- Largest prospective multicenter study of CMD in HFpEF
- High (75%) prevalence of CMD in HFpEF in the absence of unrevascularized macrovascular CAD
- CMD is associated with HF severity (\uparrow NT-proBNP), systemic endothelial dysfunction (\downarrow EndoPAT RHI, \uparrow UACR), and cardiac dysfunction (\downarrow LV, LA, RV strain)
- Microvascular dysfunction may be a promising composite risk marker and therapeutic target in HFpEF

Molecular targets

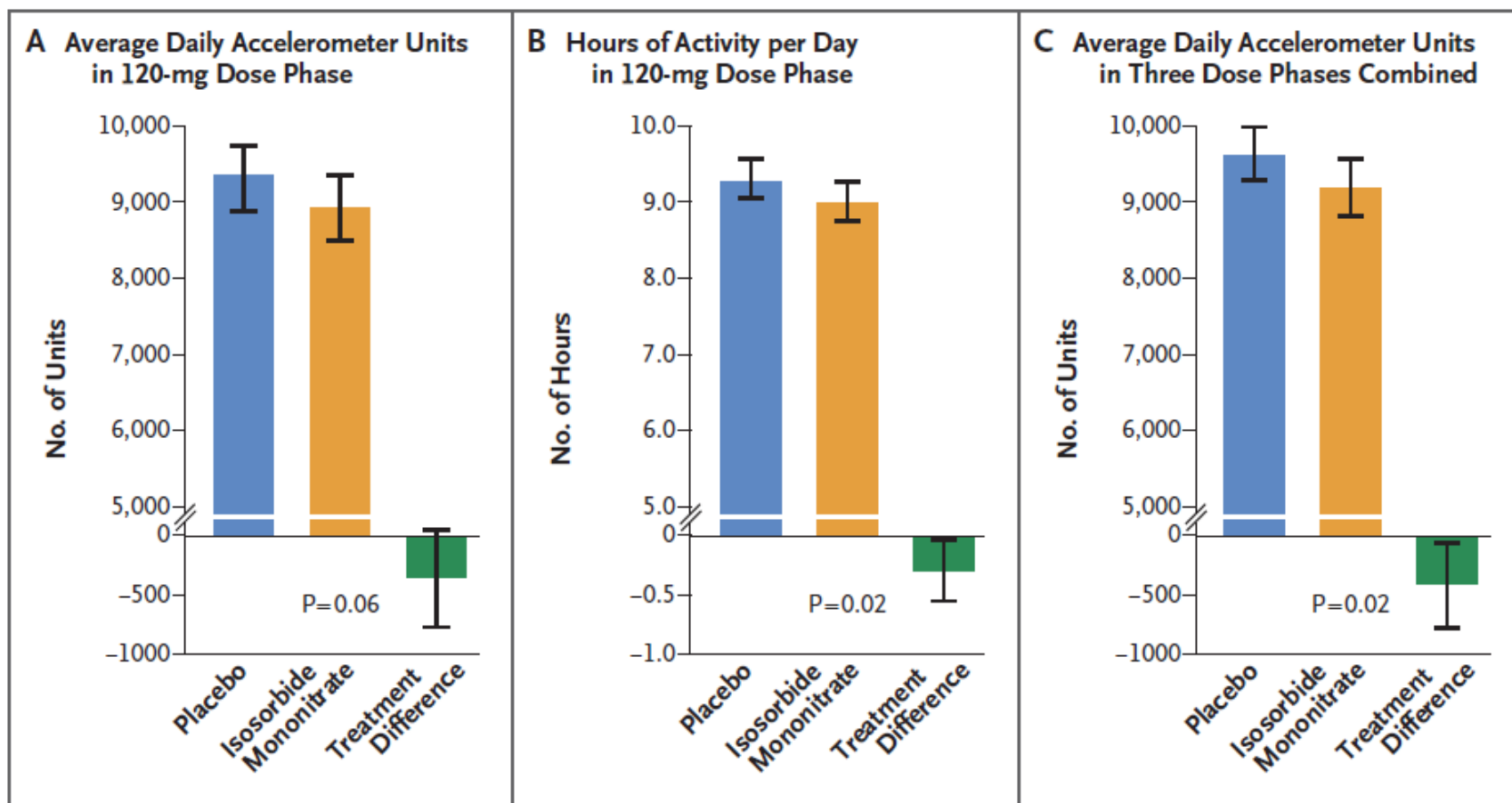


Cardiomyocyte stiffness & low myocardial cGMP-PKG activity



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

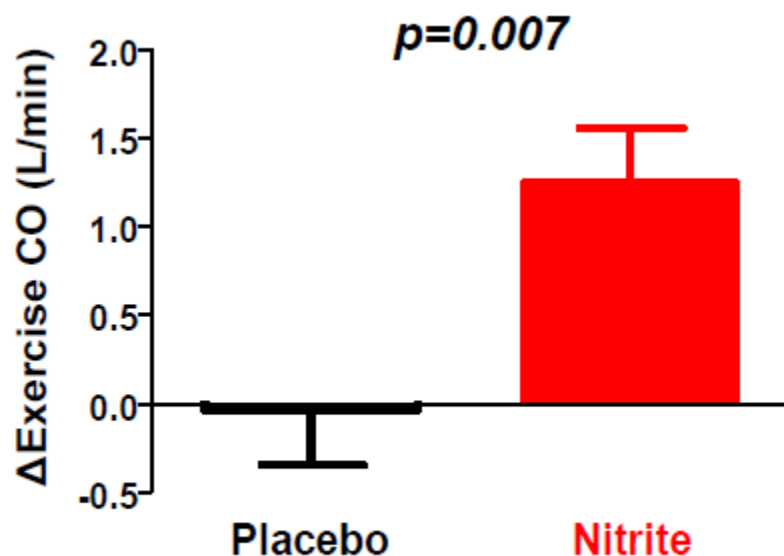
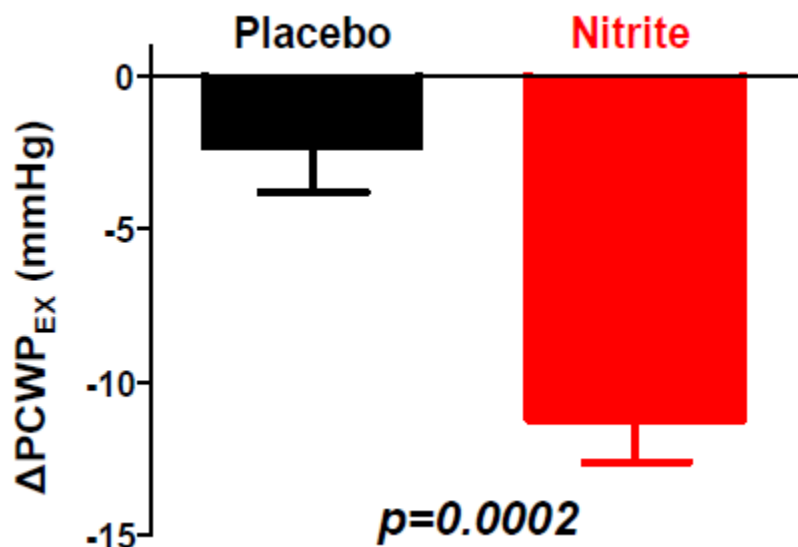
Isosorbide Mononitrate in Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction





Sodium Nitrite Improves Exercise Hemodynamics and Ventricular Performance in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction

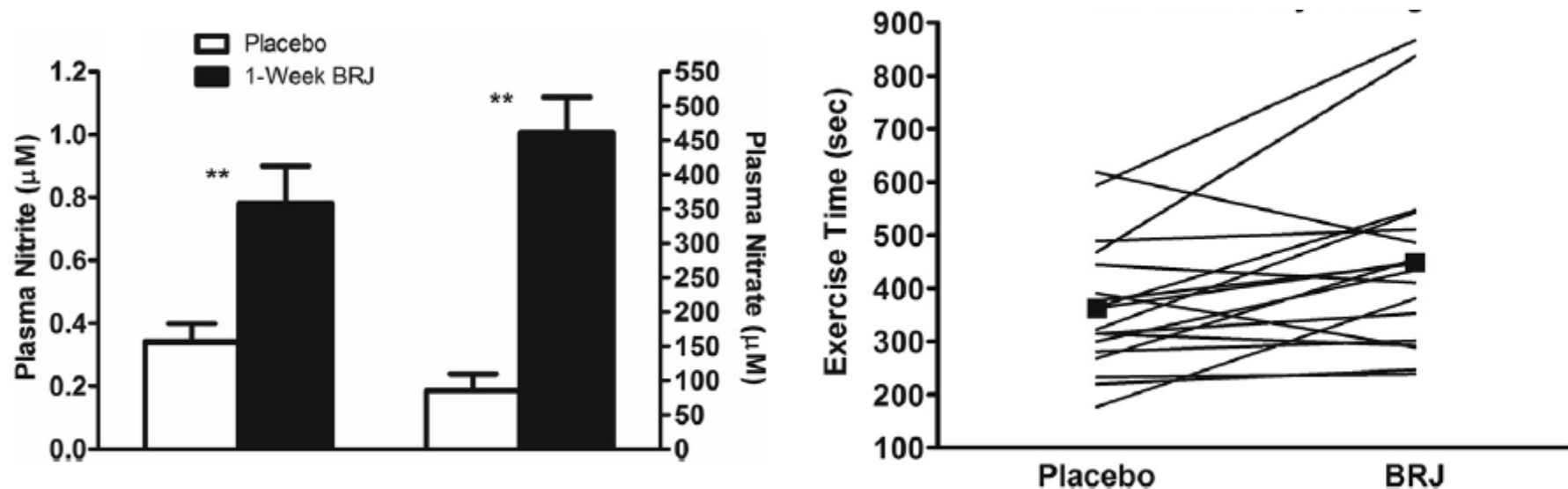
Barry A. Borlaug, MD, Katlyn E. Koepf, BS, Vojtech Melenovsky, MD, PhD



One Week of Daily Dosing With Beetroot Juice Improves Submaximal Endurance and Blood Pressure in Older Patients With Heart Failure and Preserved Ejection Fraction

Joel Eggebeen, MS,^a Daniel B. Kim-Shapiro, PhD,^{b,c} Mark Haykowsky, PhD,^d Timothy M. Morgan, PhD,^e Swati Basu, PhD,^{b,c} Peter Brubaker, PhD,^{c,f} Jack Rejeski, PhD,^{c,f} Dalane W. Kitzman, MD^{a,c}

JACC: HEART FAILURE CME



HF AND TRANSPLANTATION

INDIE-HFpEF

Inorganic Nitrite Delivery to Improve Exercise Capacity in HFpEF

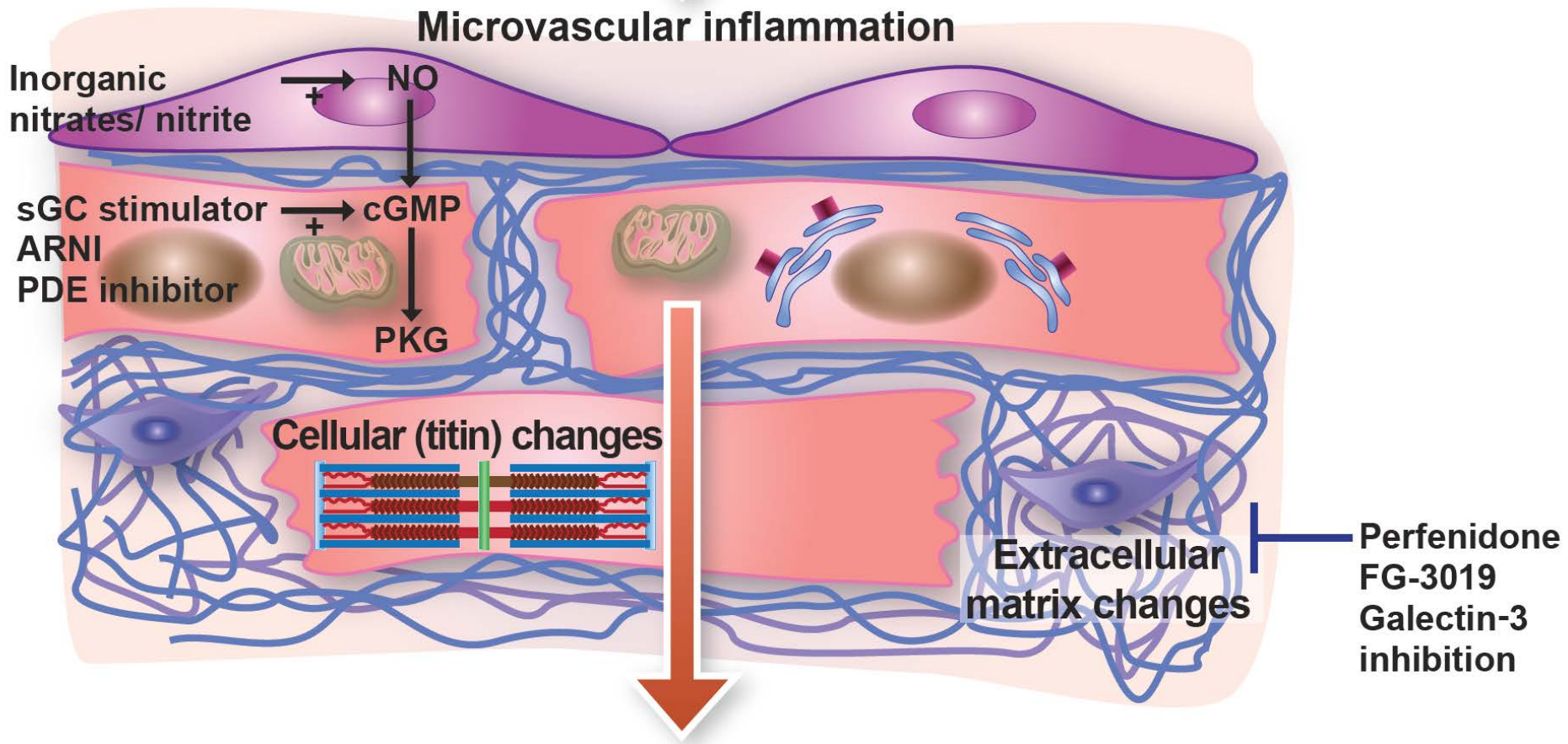
Assessment of aerobic capacity in patients with HF with preserved ejection fraction treated with inorganic nitrite.

Design:	randomized, crossover-assignment, placebo-controlled
Patients:	105
Centers:	20
Country:	United States

RESULTS: Compared with placebo, nitrite did not affect maximum exercise ($P = .27$) nor improve daily activity levels either by arbitrary units (5,503 vs. 5,497, respectively; $P = .91$) or relative to the baseline phase (97% vs. 100%, respectively; $P = .6$). Nitrite did not improve quality of life ($P = .32$), natriuretic peptide levels ($P = .74$) or NYHA functional class ($P = .43$). There was a trend toward a nonsignificant reduction in systolic BP with nitrite vs. placebo (121 mm Hg vs. 124 mm Hg; $P = .1$). There was no reduction in estimated filling pressures.

Borlaug BA, et al. Late-Breaking Clinical Trials III. Presented at: American College of Cardiology Scientific Session; March 10-12, 2018; Orlando, Fla.

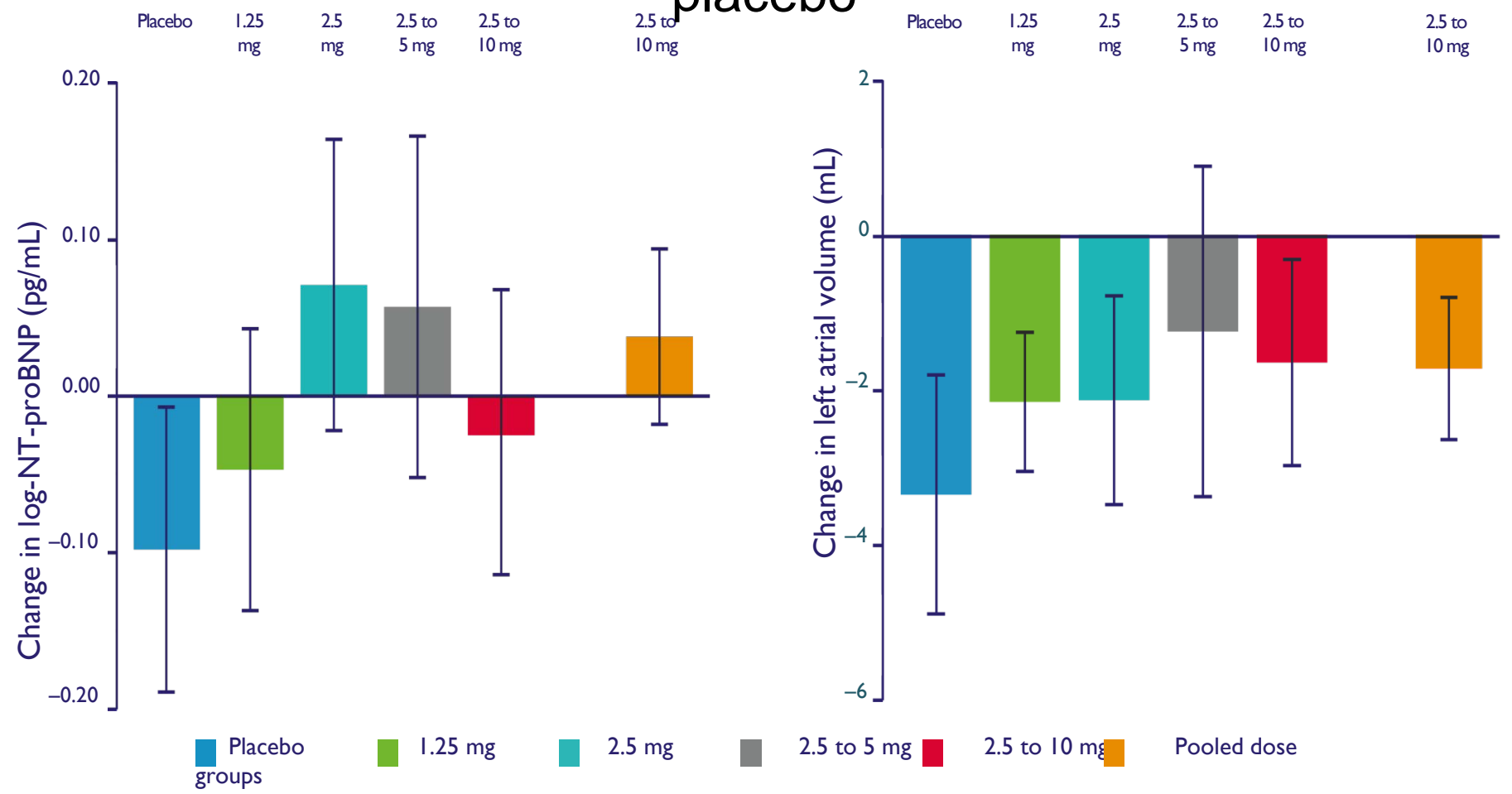
Molecular targets



SOCRATES-Preserved

Primary endpoints

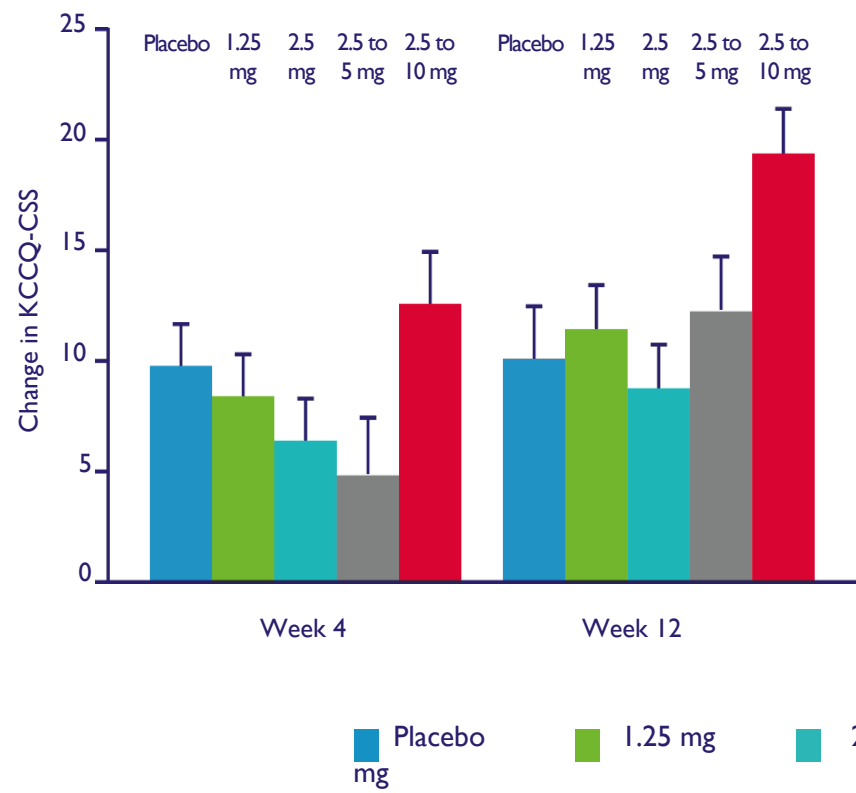
No effect on log NT-proBNP or LAV at 12 weeks vs placebo



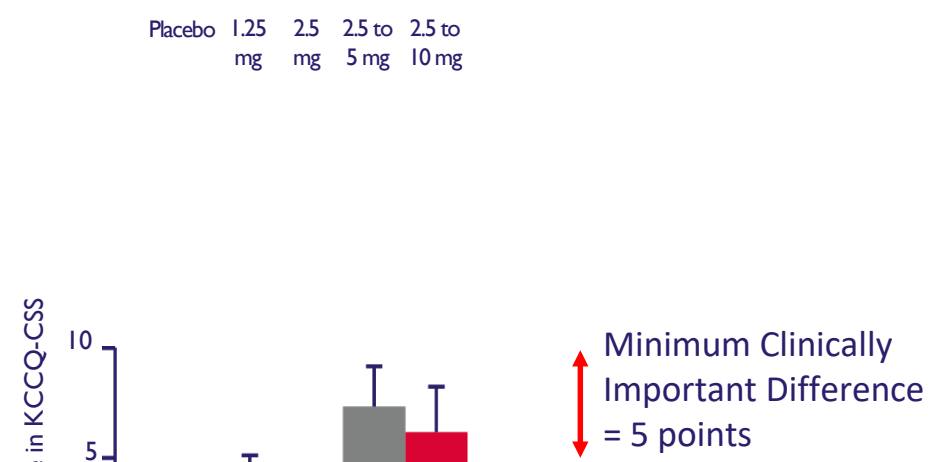
SOCRATES-Preserved

Pre-specified exploratory endpoint: Patient-reported health status

Change from baseline in KCCQ clinical summary score



Change from week 4 in KCCQ clinical summary score at week 12



Data are mean ± standard error for the full analysis set excluding those subjects with incorrectly assigned doses



VITALITY-HFpEF

Study Overview and Background

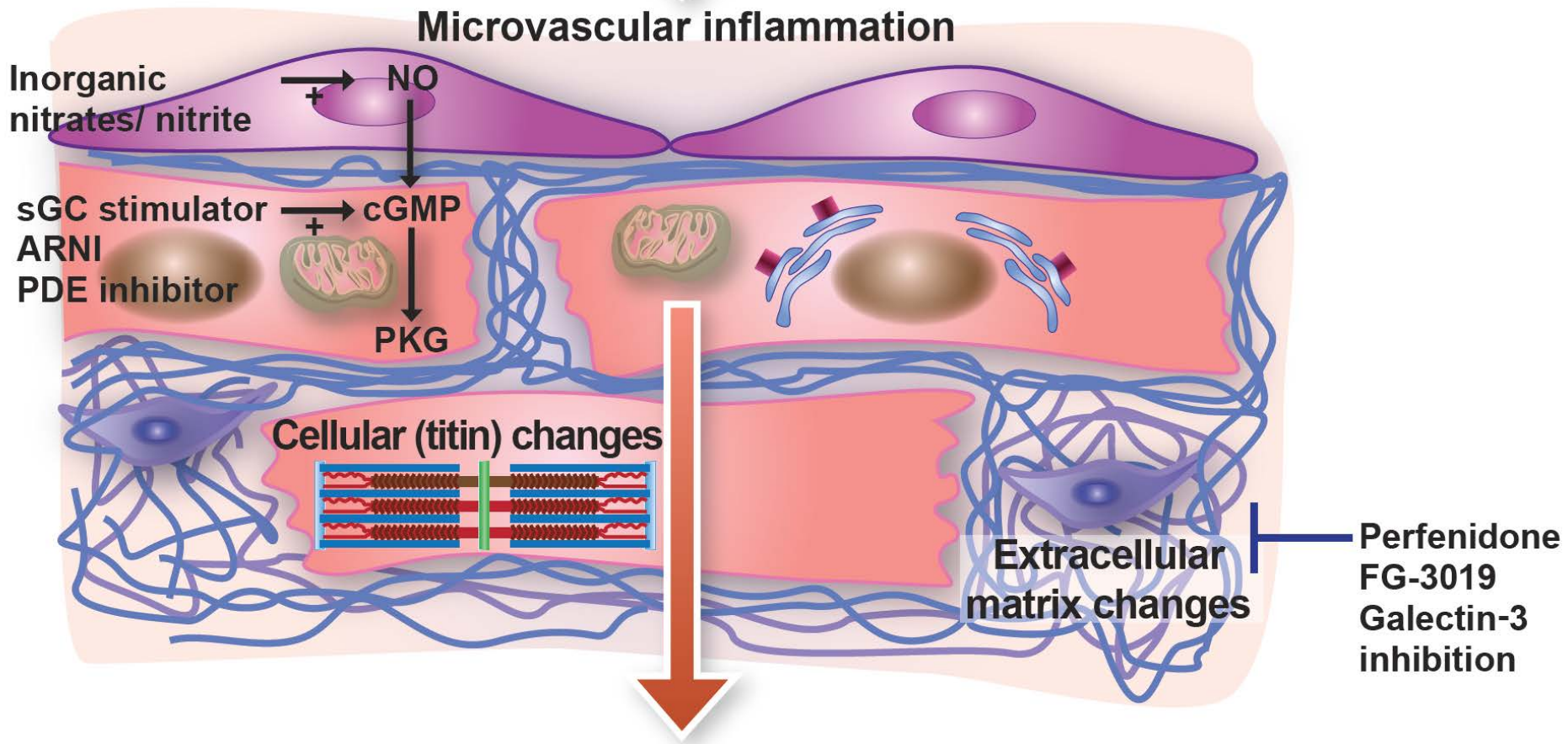
A randomized parallel-group, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multi-center trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of the oral sGC stimulator vericiguat to improve physical functioning in activities of daily living in patients with HFpEF (**VITALITY-HFpEF**)

NCT03547583

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03547583>



Molecular targets



PARAMOUNT:

LCZ696 vs valsartan in chronic HFpEF

- Reduction in NT-proBNP from baseline to Week 12 was significantly greater with LCZ696 (200 mg BID) compared with valsartan (160 mg BID) ($p=0.005$)

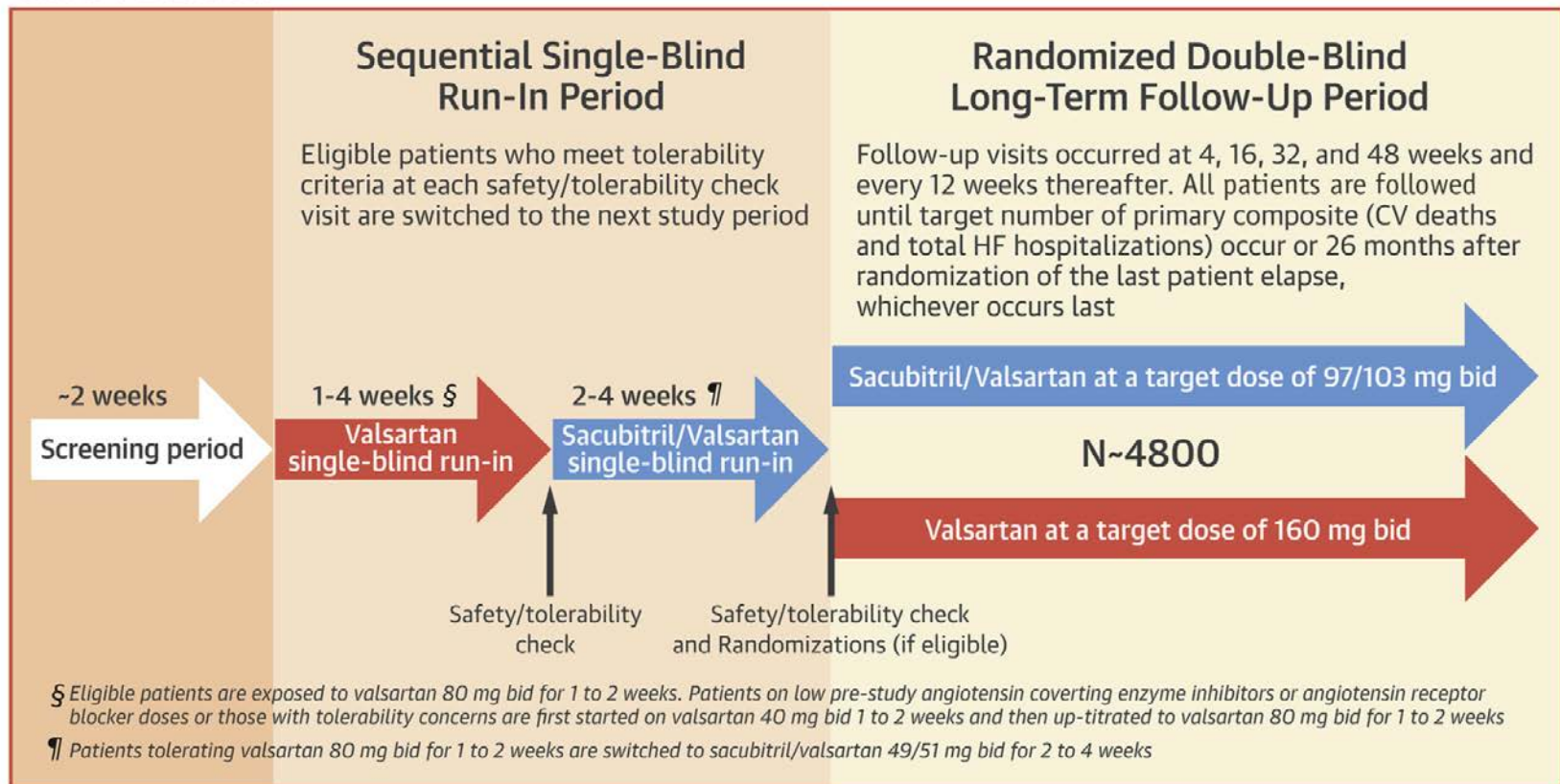
NT-proBNP (geometric mean)	LCZ696 (n=134)	Valsartan (n=132)	LCZ696 vs valsartan
Baseline, pg/mL (95% CI)	783 (670, 914)	862 (733, 1,012)	0.77* (0.64, 0.92) $p=0.005$
Week 12, pg/mL (95% CI)	605 (512, 714)	835 (710, 981)	

*0.77=ratio of the change from baseline treatment effect between LCZ696 and valsartan. LCZ696 reduced NT-proBNP 23% more than valsartan with a p value of 0.005.

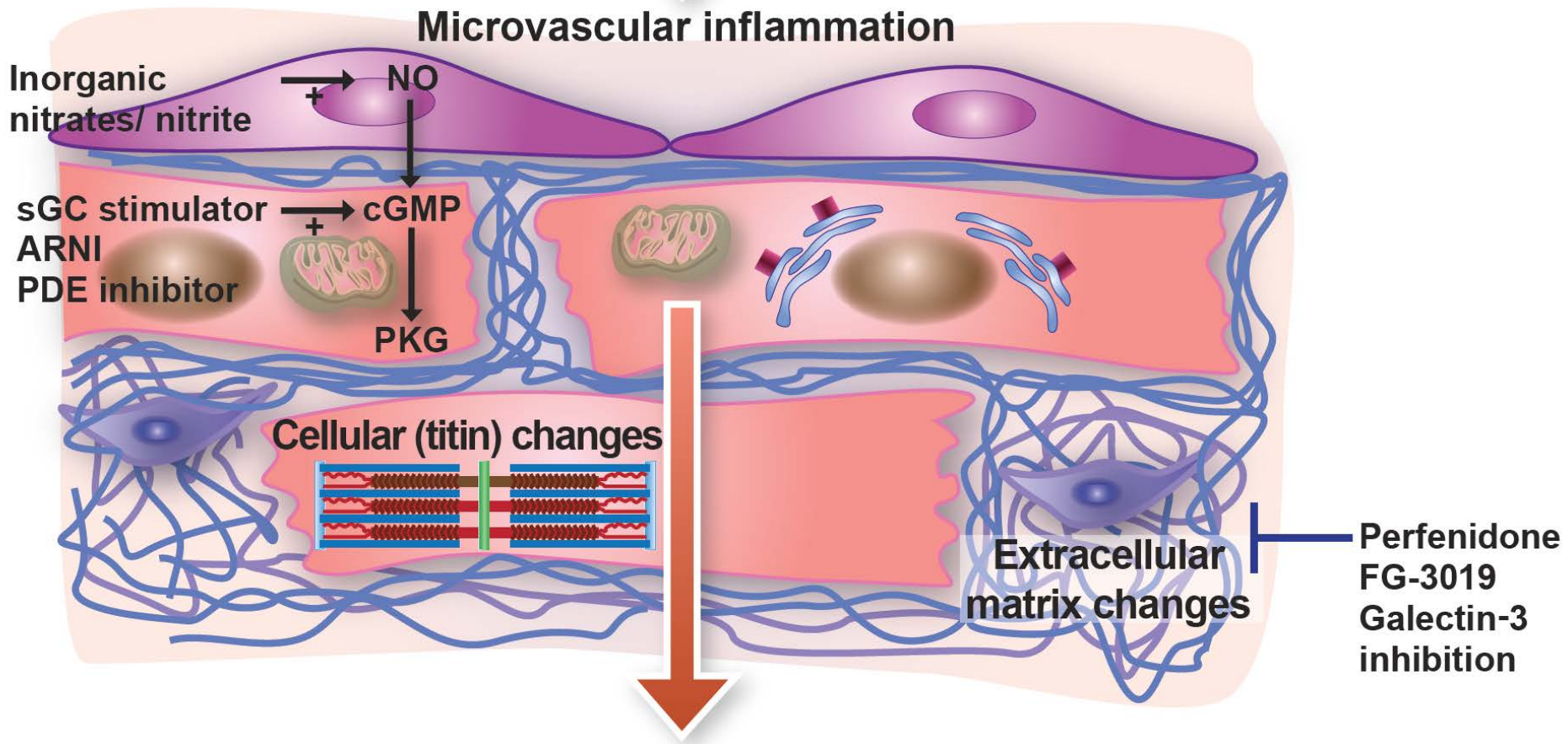
Angiotensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibition in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction

Rationale and Design of the PARAGON-HF Trial

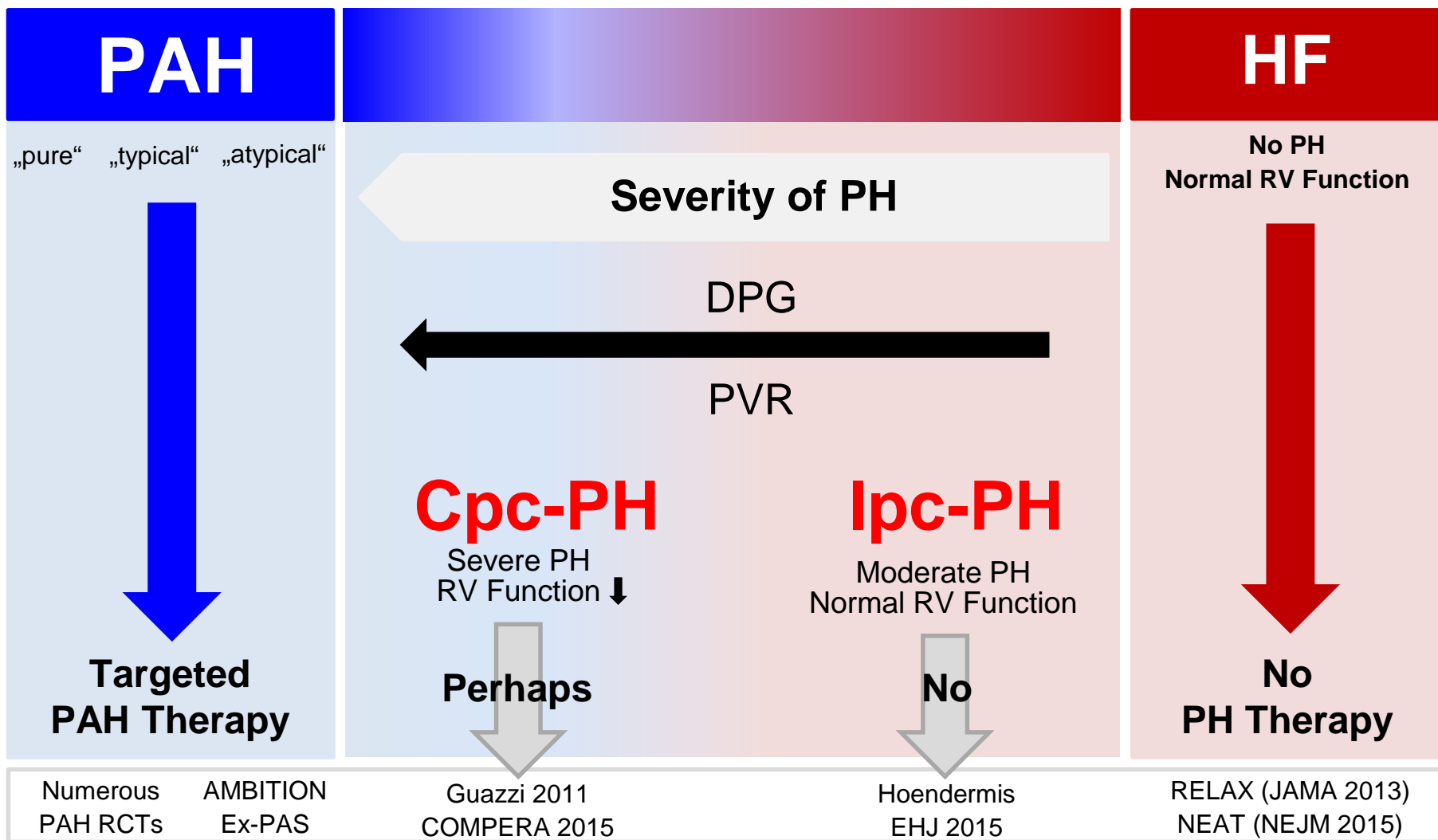
STUDY DESIGN



Molecular targets

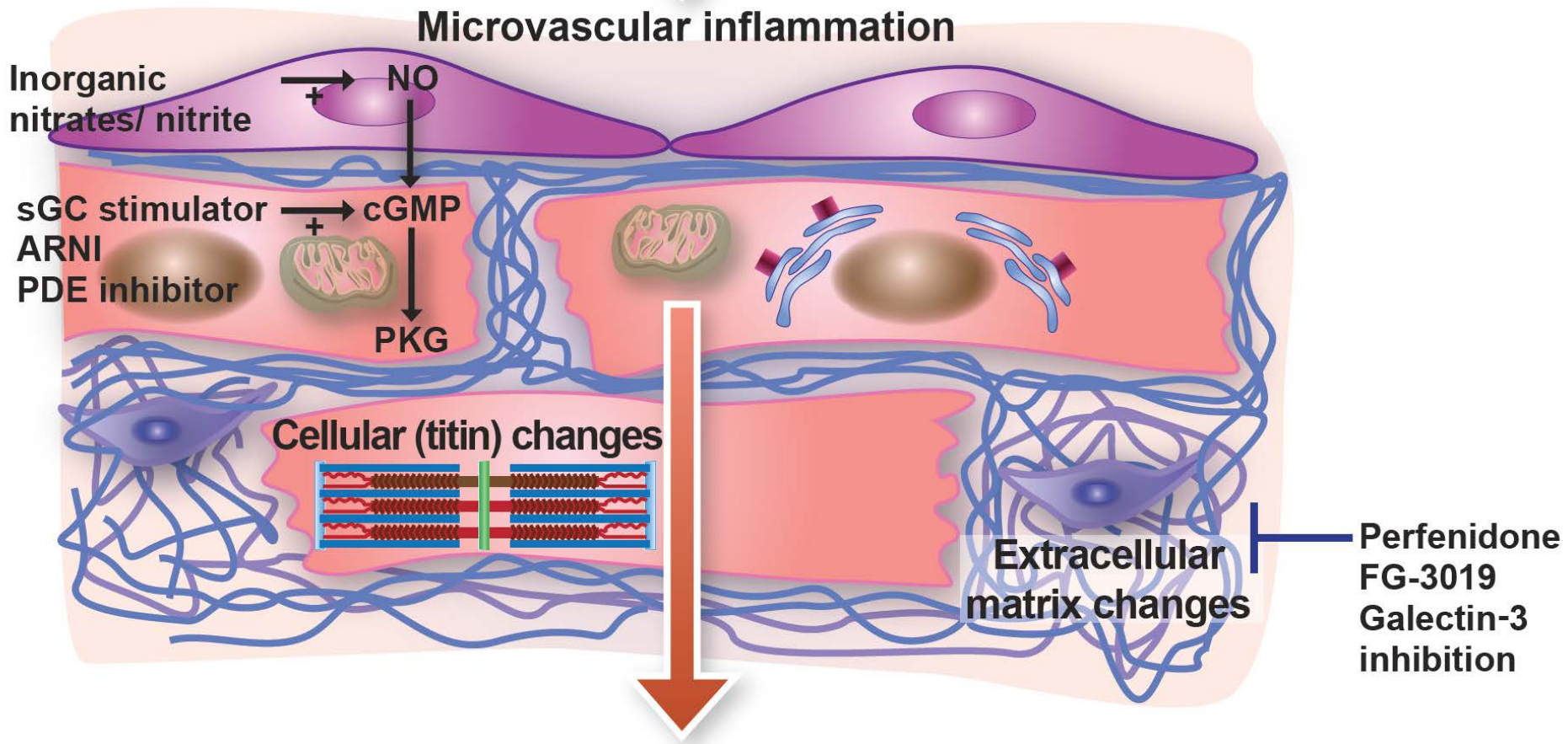


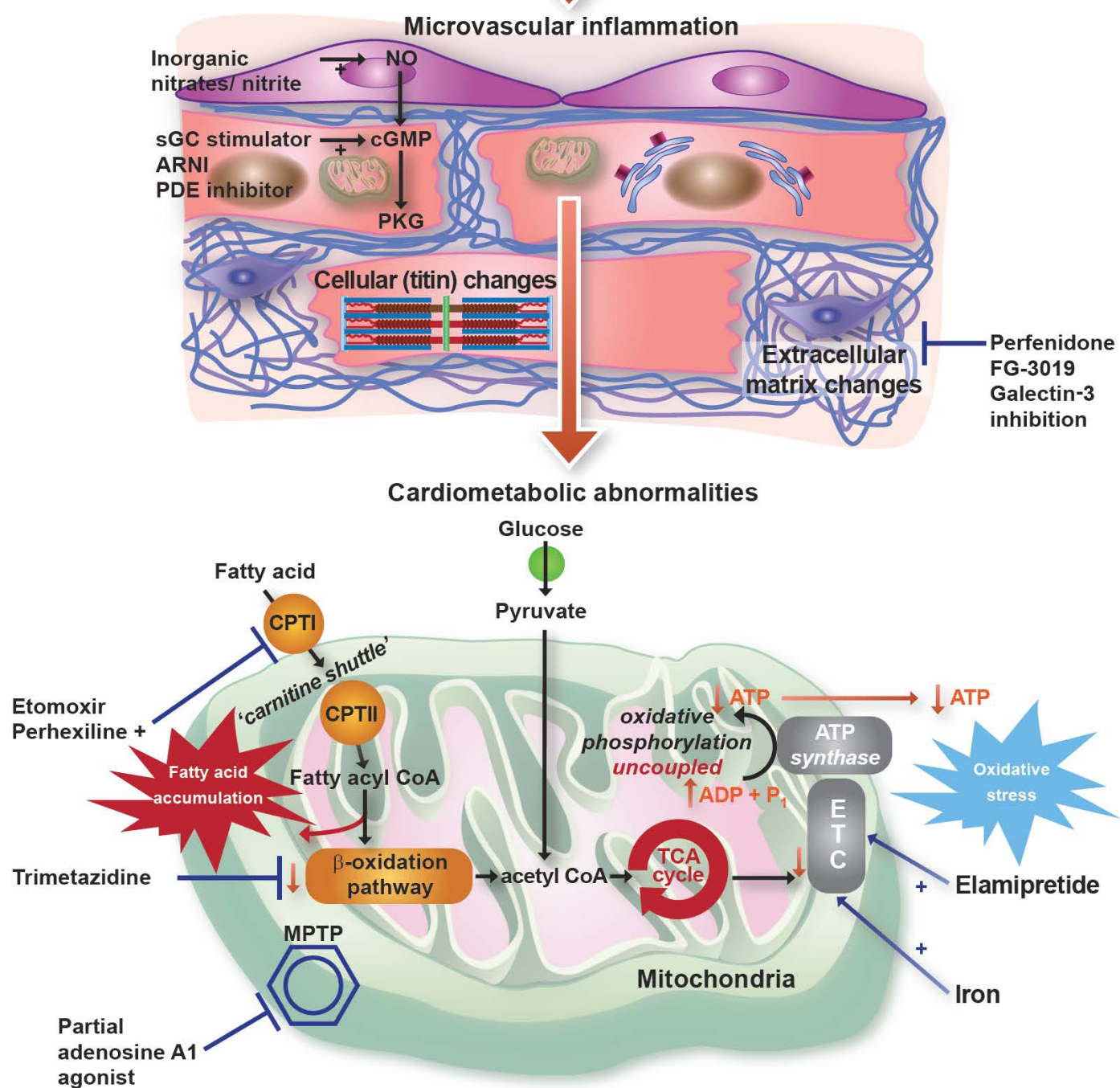
PAH vs. PH in Heart Failure: Spectrum of Phenotypes and Therapeutic Consequences

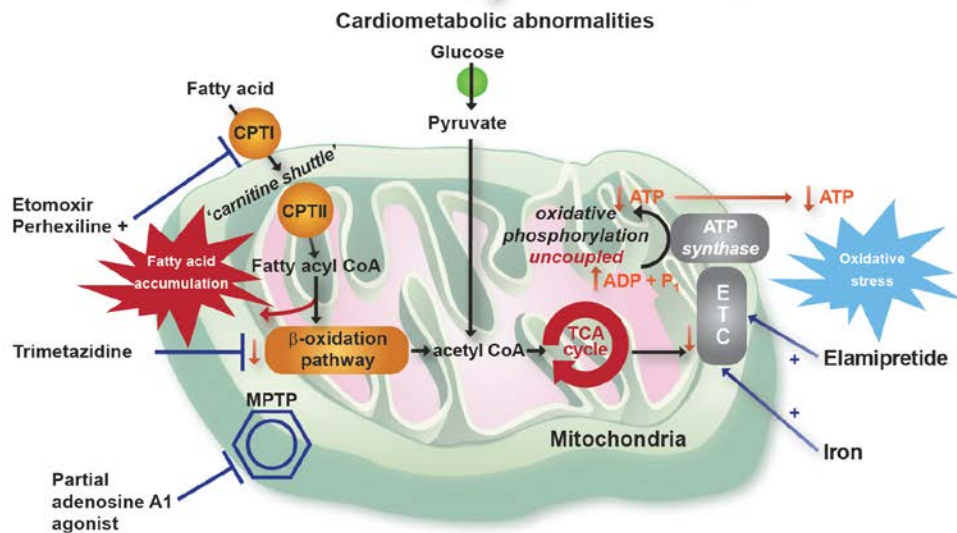
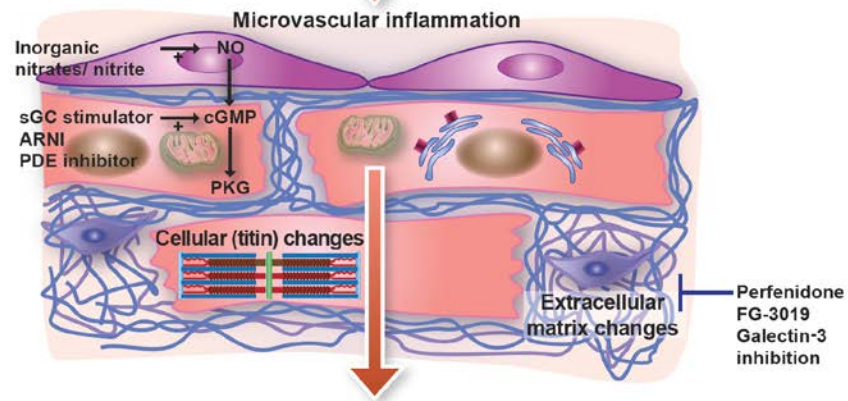
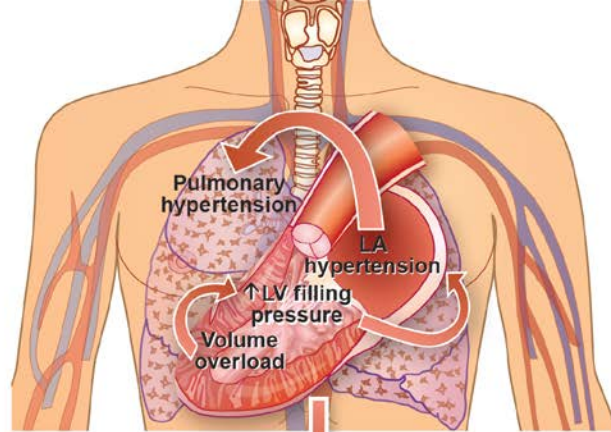


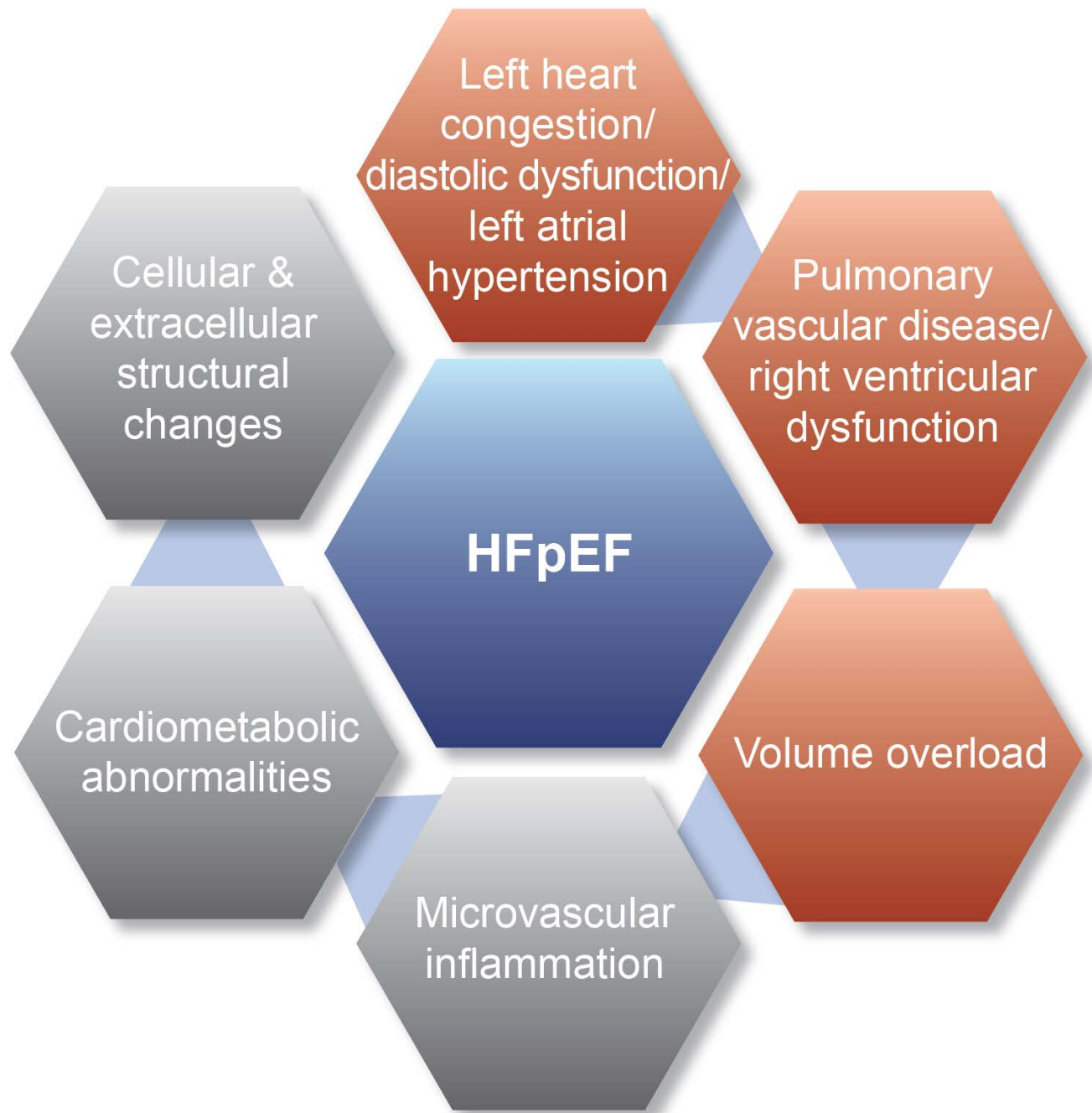
Cpc-PH: Combined post- and pre-capillary PH
Ipc-PH: Isolated post-capillary PH

Molecular targets









Thank you

Circulation
on the Run

PODCAST SERIES