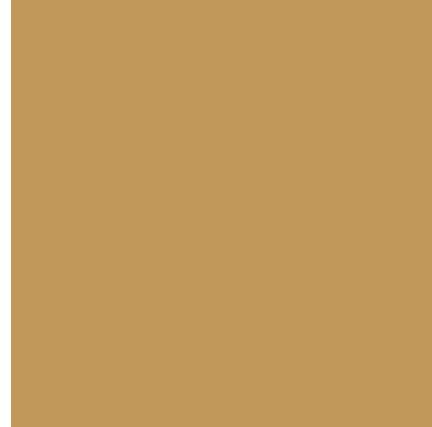




ADVANCES IN HEART FAILURE



In what sequence should we add SGLT-2i to neurohormonal modulation in HF?



Pedro Moraes Sarmento

Setembro 2020

LUZ SAÚDE



European Heart
doi:10.1093/euro



2016 ESC treatment

The Task Force
heart failure c

Developed with
Association (H

Association (H
Developed with

Diuretics to relieve symptoms and signs of congestion

If LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite OMT
or a history of symptomatic VT/VF, implant ICD

Patient with symptomatic^a HFrEF^b

Class I
Class IIa

Therapy with ACE-I^c and beta-blocker

(Up-titrate to maximum tolerated evidence-based doses)

Still symptomatic
and LVEF $\leq 35\%$

No

Add MR antagonist^d

(up-titrate to maximum tolerated evidence-based dose)

Yes

Still symptomatic
and LVEF $\leq 35\%$

No

Able to tolerate
ACEI (or ARB)^e

ARNI to replace
ACE-I

Sinus rhythm,
QRS duration ≥ 130 msec

Evaluate need for
CRT^{f,g}

Sinus rhythm,^h
HR ≥ 70 bpm

Ivabradine

These above treatments may be combined if indicated

Resistant symptoms

Yes

Consider digoxin or H-ISDN
or LVAD, or heart transplantation

No

No further action required
Consider reducing diuretic dose

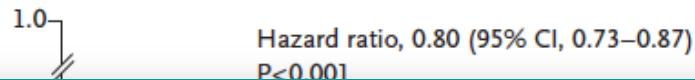
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

VOL. 371 NO. 11

A Primary End Point



C Hospitalization for Heart Failure



Characteristic

Treatments at randomization — no. (%)

Diuretic

3363 (80.3)

3375 (80.1)

Digitalis

1223 (29.2)

1316 (31.2)

Beta-blocker

3899 (93.1)

3912 (92.9)

Mineralocorticoid antagonist

2271 (54.2)

2400 (57.0)

Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator

623 (14.9)

620 (14.7)

Cardiac resynchronization therapy

292 (7.0)

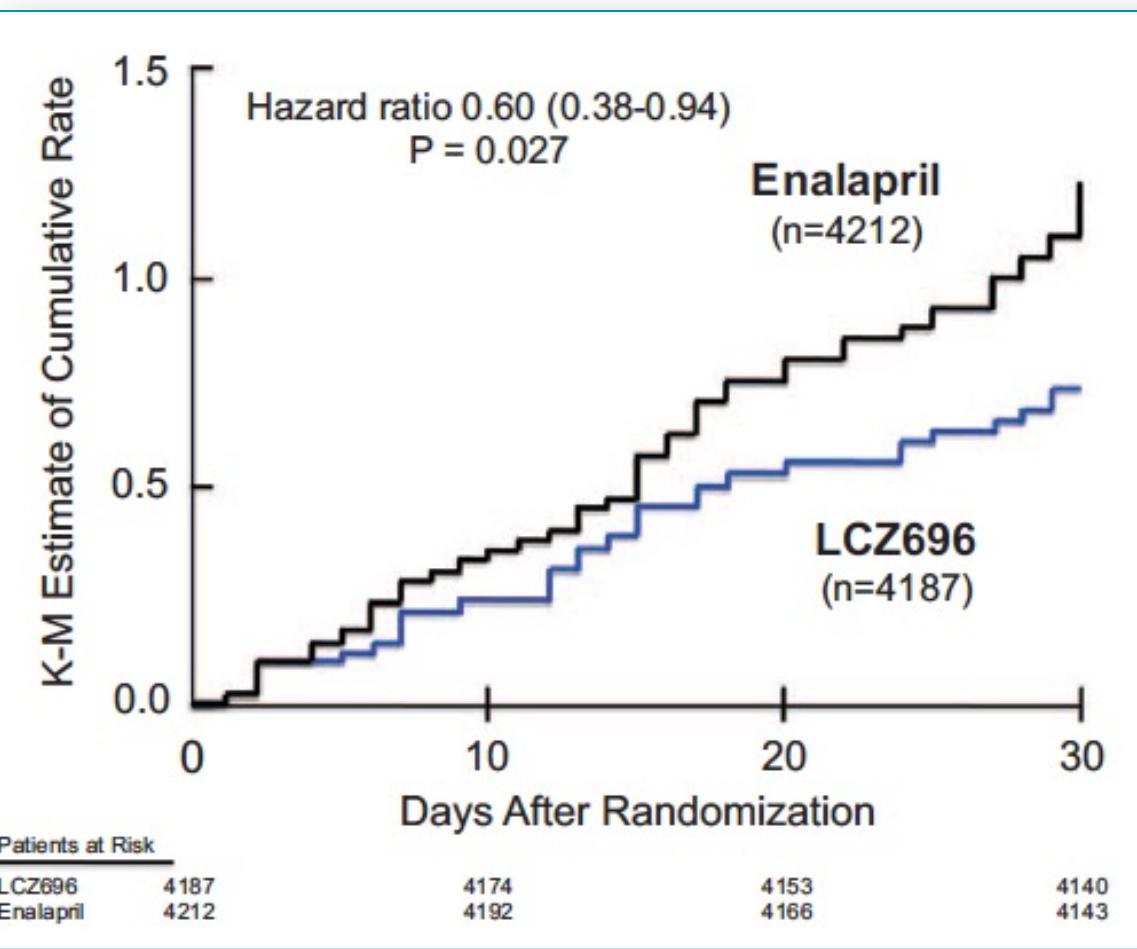
282 (6.7)

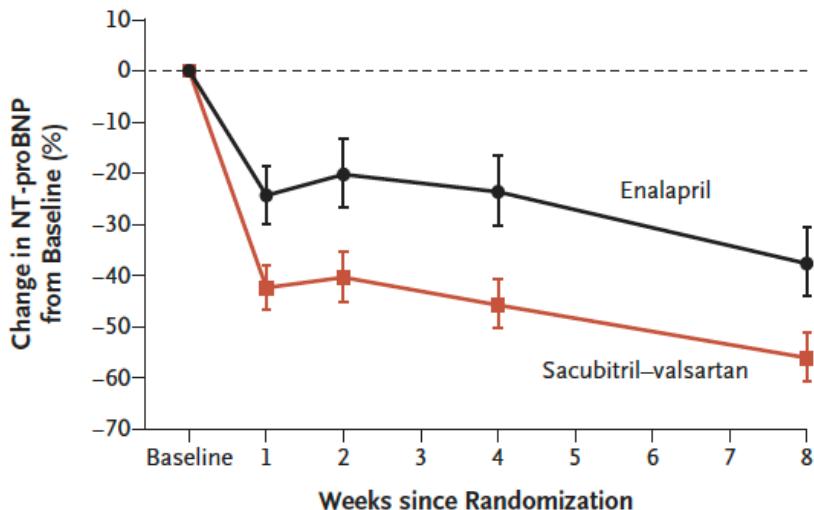
Enalapril 4212 3883 3579 2922 2123 1488 853 236

Enalapril 4212 3883 3579 2922 2123 1488 853 236

Angiotensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibition Compared With Enalapril on the Risk of Clinical Progression in Surviving Patients With Heart Failure

Milton Packer, I
Jianjian Gong, PhD; Ma
Victor C. Shi, MD; S
Karl Andersen, MD, PhD; J
Michael Böhm, MD; Ser
Carlos Calvo, MD;
Andrejs Erlgis, MD, Ph
Albert A. Hagège, MD, Ph
Kee-Sik Kim, MD, PhD; C
Bela Merkely, MD; Iván M
Keijo Peuhkurinen
Arvo Rosenthal, MD, PhD;
Iain B. Squire, MD; Randall
Dragos Vinereanu, MD, PhD





ARTICLE

Sacubitril–Valsartan (N = 440) **Enalapril (N = 441)**

	Sacubitril–Valsartan (N = 440)	Enalapril (N = 441)
Median age (range)	61 (51–71)	63 (54–72)
Male, no. (%)	113 (25.7)	133 (30.2)
White, no. (%)	158 (35.9)	158 (35.8)
Black, no. (%)	261 (59.3)	254 (57.6)

Exploratory clinical outcomes — no. (%)

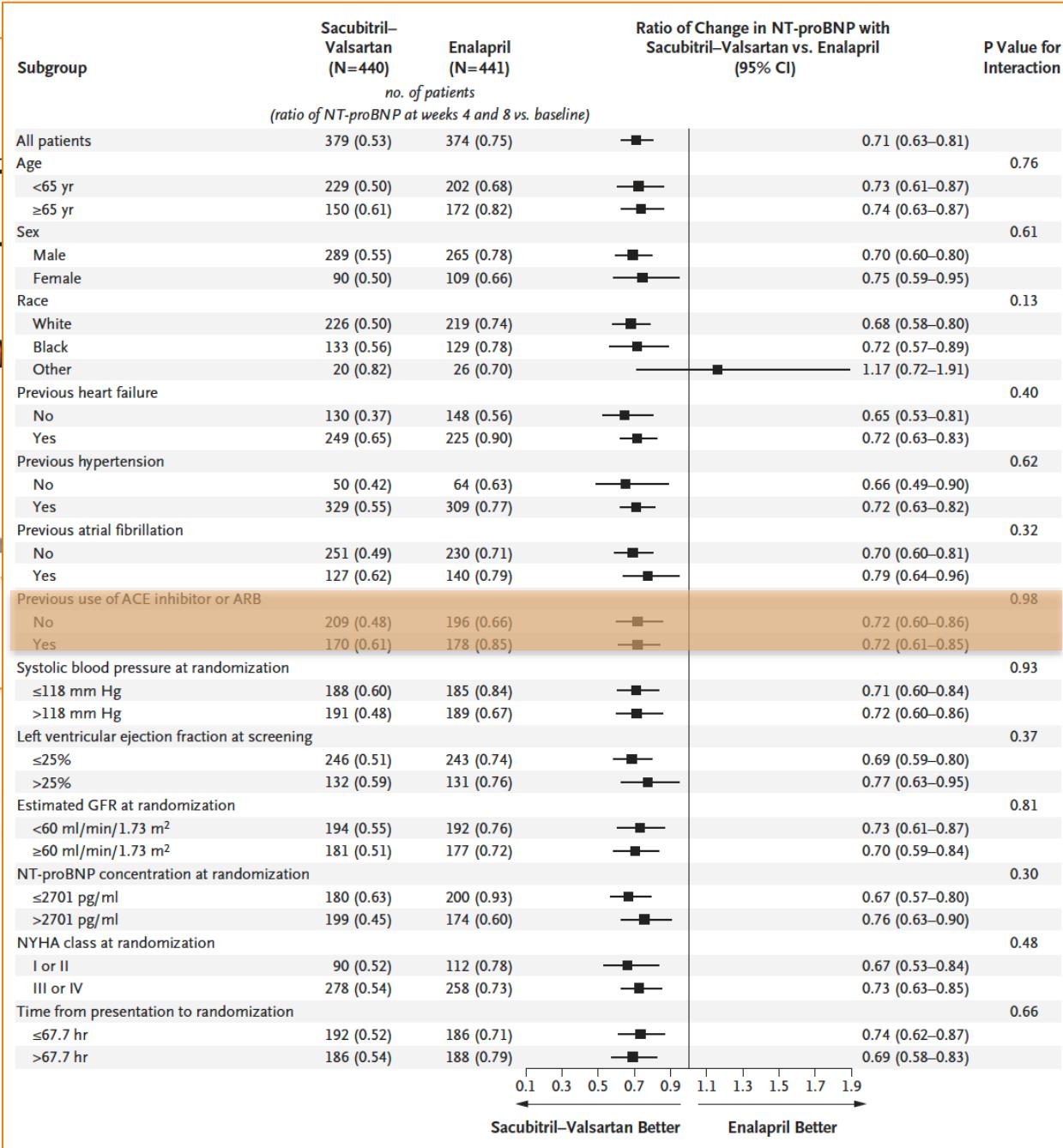
	Sacubitril–Valsartan (N = 440)	Enalapril (N = 441)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)§
Composite of clinical events	249 (56.6)	264 (59.9)	0.93 (0.78 to 1.10)
Death	10 (2.3)	15 (3.4)	0.66 (0.30 to 1.48)
Rehospitalization for heart failure	35 (8.0)	61 (13.8)	0.56 (0.37 to 0.84)
Implantation of left ventricular assist device	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	0.99 (0.06 to 15.97)
Inclusion on list for heart transplantation	0	0	NA
Unplanned outpatient visit leading to use of intravenous diuretics	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	1.00 (0.14 to 7.07)
Use of additional drug for heart failure	78 (17.7)	84 (19.0)	0.92 (0.67 to 1.25)
Increase in dose of diuretics of >50%	218 (49.5)	222 (50.3)	0.98 (0.81 to 1.18)

Hydralazine	30 (6.8)	33 (7.5)
Nitrate	43 (9.8)	40 (9.1)
Digoxin	41 (9.3)	35 (7.9)

An

Adal
Ke

Ke
BDA





2021 ESC treatment

The Task Force heart failure c

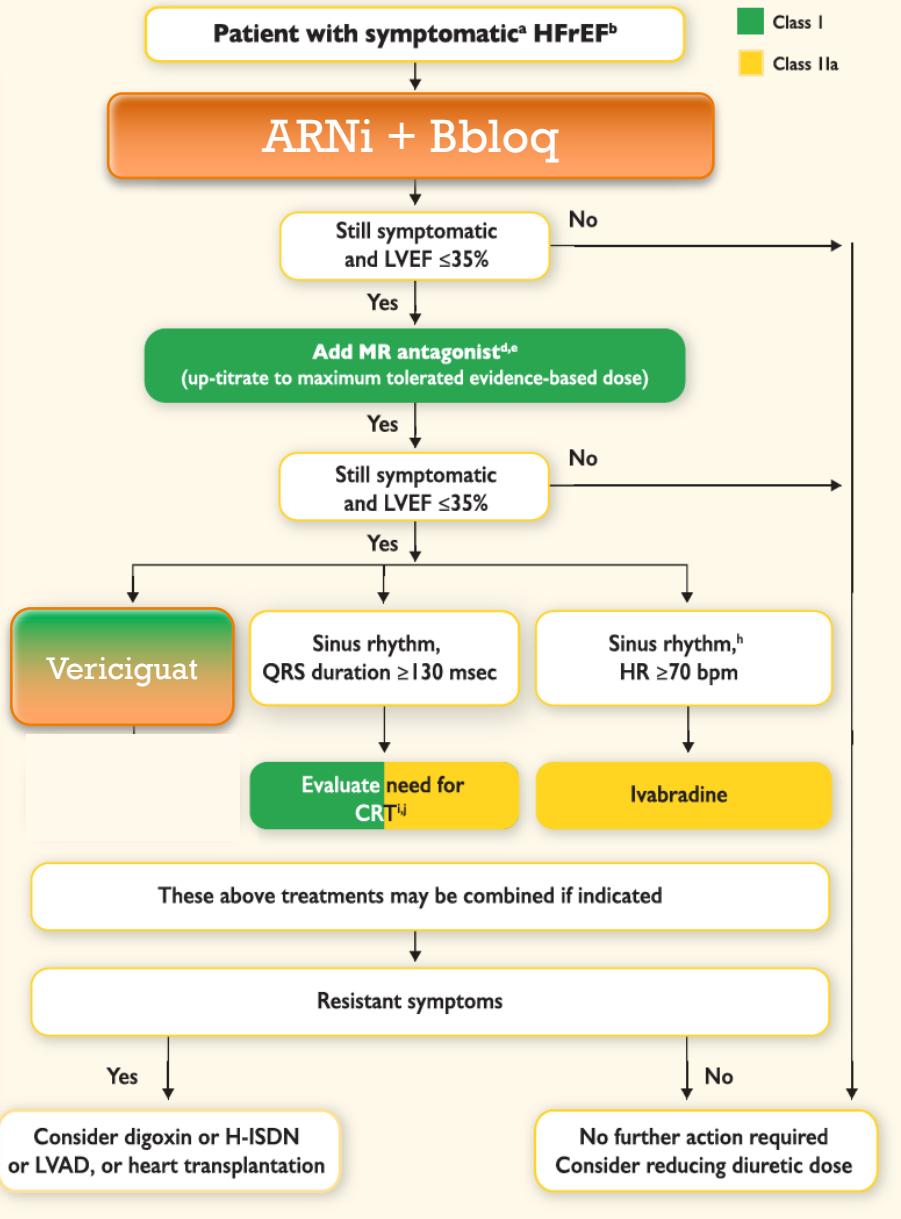
Developed with Association (H)

ASSOCIATION
Developed by

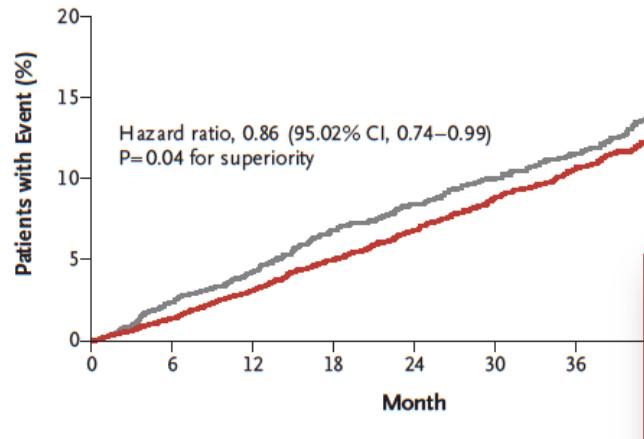
Optimize medical therapy for comorbidities (COPD, iron deficiency, Diabetes, HT, Thyroid disease...)

Diuretics to relieve symptoms and signs of congestion

If LVEF ≤35% despite OMT
or a history of symptomatic VT/VF, implant ICD



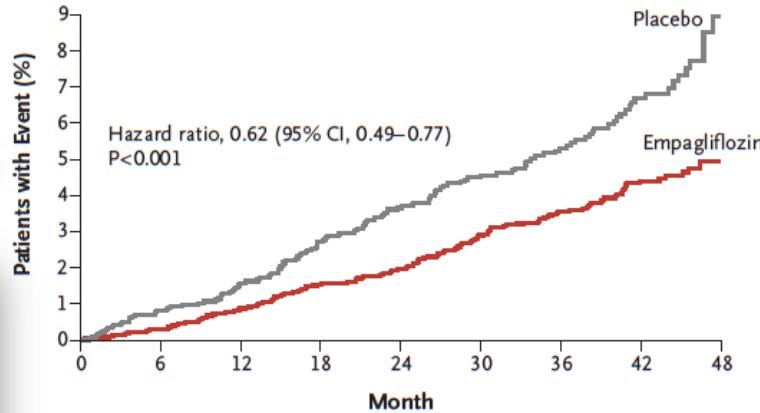
A Primary Outcome



No. at Risk

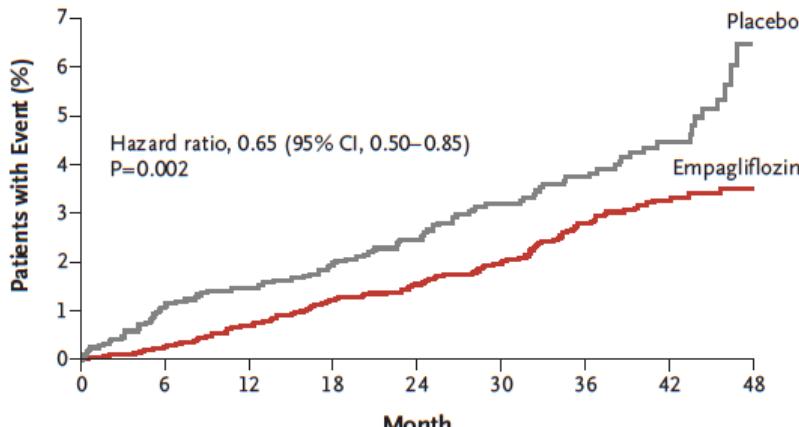
Empagliflozin	4687	4580	4455	4328	3851	2821	2359	1161
Placebo	2333	2256	2194	2112	1875	1380	1161	

B Death from Cardiovascular Causes



Hazard ratio, 0.62 (95% CI, 0.49–0.77)
P<0.001

D Hospitalization for Heart Failure



No. at Risk	Empagliflozin	4687	4614	4523	4427	3988	2950	2487	1634	395
Placebo	2333	2271	2226	2173	1932	1424	1202	775	168	

at least 12 weeks before

mean: 3.1 years



Heart failure outcomes with empagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes at high

Loop diuretics were introduced in a significantly lower proportion of patients in the empagliflozin group than the placebo group [HR: 0.62 (95%CI: 0.53–0.73); P < 0.001]

	n	Rate/1000 patient-years
Heart failure hospitalization or cardiovascular death	198 (8.5)	30.1
Hospitalization for or death from heart failure	104 (4.5)	15.8
Hospitalization for heart failure	95 (4.1)	14.5

of the EMPA-REG

Empagliflozin (N = 4687)	HR (95% CI)	P-value
n (%)	Rate/1000 patient-years	
265 (5.7)	19.7	0.66 (0.55–0.79)
129 (2.8)	9.6	0.61 (0.47–0.79)
126 (2.7)	9.4	0.65 (0.50–0.85)
204 (4.4)	15.3	0.70 (0.56–0.87)
192 (4.1)	14.4	0.69 (0.55–0.86)
1725 (36.8)	161.9	0.89 (0.82–0.96)

line.

risk of the composite outcomes of hospitalization for heart failure or introduction of loop diuretics [HR: 0.63 (95% CI: 0.54–0.73); P < 0.001]



Data

S.D. W.
T.A.
J.P.H.

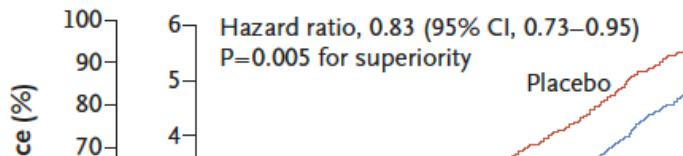
- 17,160
- median
- ≥ 40
- type 2
- eGFR $>$
- Glycated hemoglobin — %
- multiple risk factors for or established
- ACVD

Characteristic	Dapagliflozin (N=8582)	Placebo (N=8578)
Age — yr	63.9±6.8	64.0±6.8
Female sex — no. (%)	3171 (36.9)	3251 (37.9)
Estimated glomerular filtration rate — ml/min/1.73 m ²	85.4±15.8	85.1±16.0
Established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease — no. (%)	3474 (40.5)	3500 (40.8)
History of coronary artery disease — no. (%)	2824 (32.9)	2834 (33.0)
History of peripheral artery disease — no. (%)	522 (6.1)	503 (5.9)
History of cerebrovascular disease — no. (%)	653 (7.6)	648 (7.6)
History of heart failure — no. (%)	852 (9.9)	872 (10.2)
North America	2737 (31.9)	2731 (31.8)
Europe	3806 (44.3)	3823 (44.6)
Latin America	946 (11.0)	931 (10.9)
Asia-Pacific	1093 (12.7)	1093 (12.7)
Body-mass index‡	32.1±6.0	32.0±6.1
Median duration of type 2 diabetes (IQR) — yr	11.0 (6.0–16.0)	10.0 (6.0–16.0)
Glycated hemoglobin — %	8.3±1.2	8.3±1.2

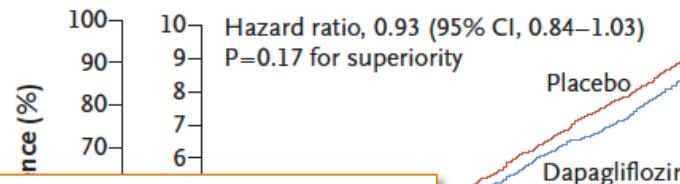


ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Cardiovascular Death or Hospitalization for Heart Failure



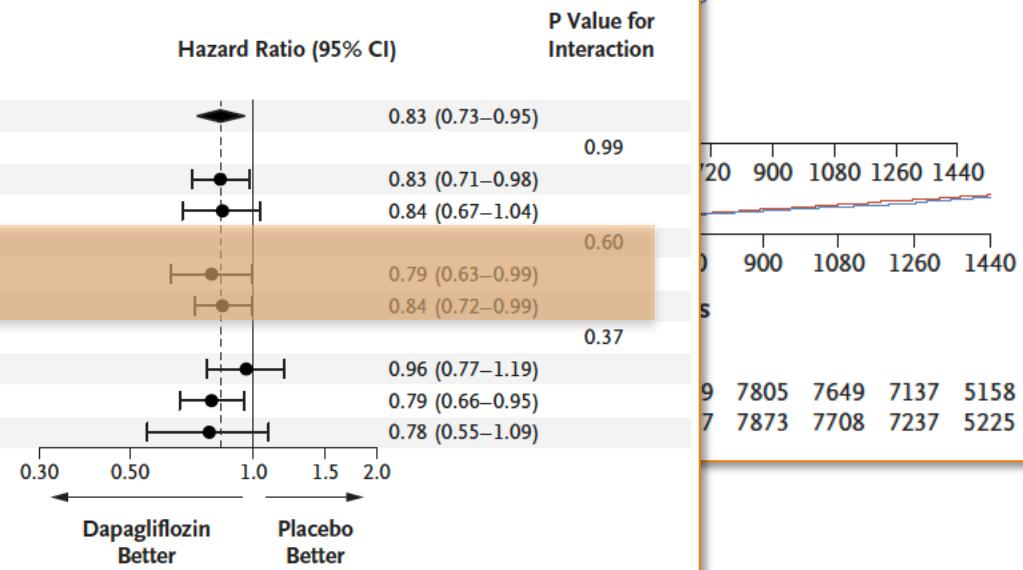
B MACE

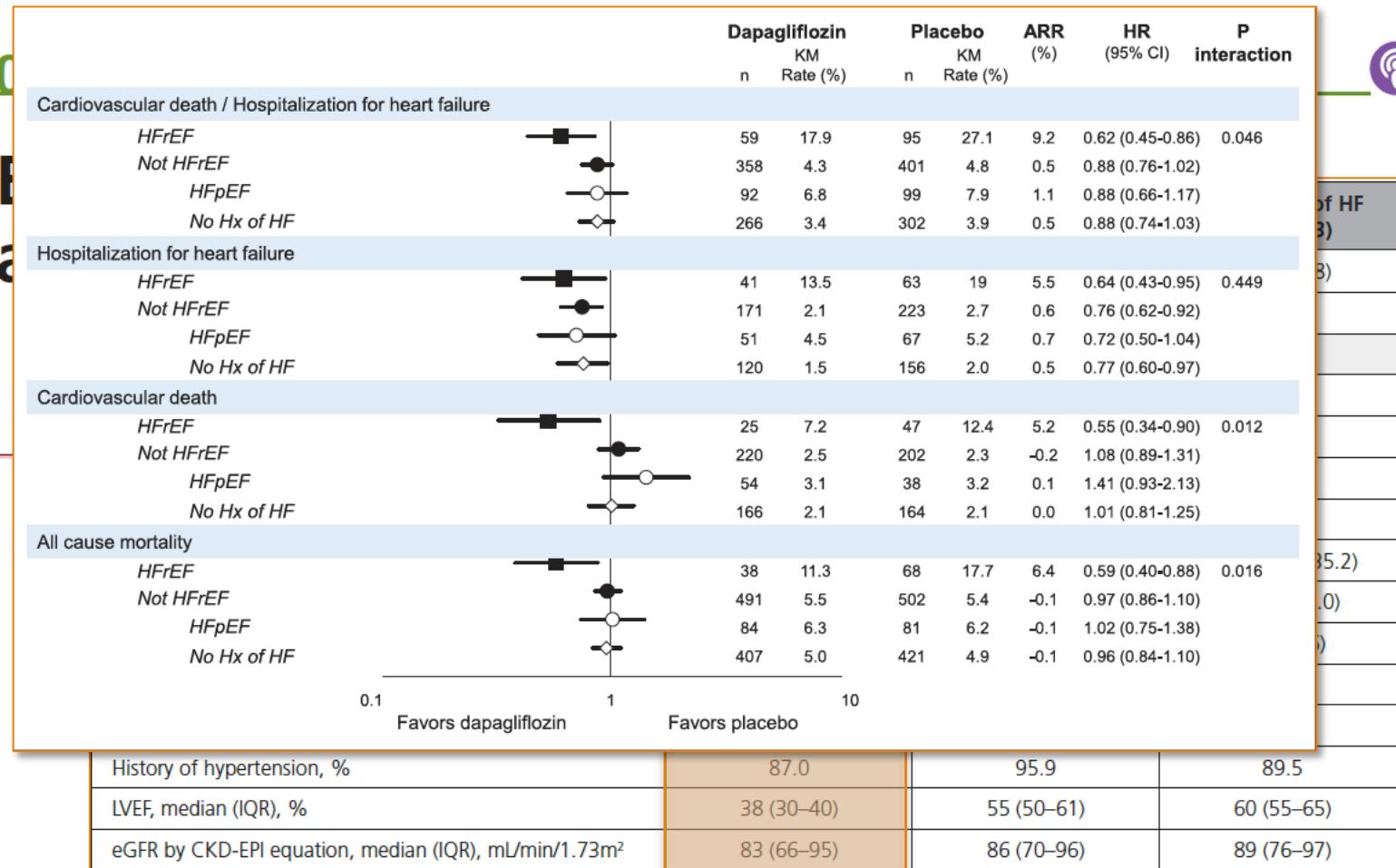


A Cardiovascular Death or Hospitalization for Heart Failure

Subgroup	Dapagliflozin no. of events/no. of patients	Placebo no. of events/no. of patients
Total cohort	417/8582	496/8578
Risk group		
ASCVD	272/3474	325/3500
MRF	145/5108	171/5078
History of heart failure		
Yes	142/852	172/872
No	275/7730	324/7706
eGFR		
≥90 ml/min/1.73 m ²	163/4137	163/4025
60 to <90 ml/min/1.73 m ²	199/3838	252/3894
<60 ml/min/1.73 m ²	55/606	81/659

No. at Risk
Placebo
Dapagliflozin







Dapagliflozin and

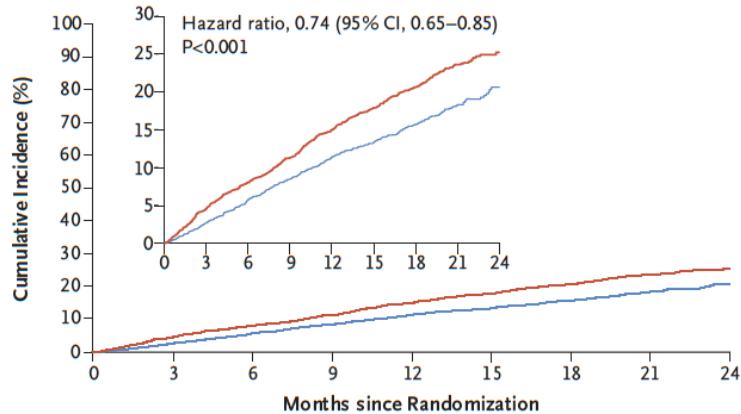
J.J.V. McMurray,
F.A. Martinez, P. P. de Leon,
C.-E. Chiang, V.K. Gami,
J. Ge, J.G. Howlett,
E. O'Meara, M.

- phase 3, placebo-controlled trial
- 4744 patients ; NYHA class III-IV
- ejection fraction <= 40%
- dapagliflozin 10 mg once daily vs placebo, in addition to recommended therapy
- 18.2 months median FU

Characteristic	Dapagliflozin (N=2373)	Placebo (N=2371)
Heart failure medication — no. (%)		
Diuretic	2216 (93.4)	2217 (93.5)
ACE inhibitor	1332 (56.1)	1329 (56.1)
ARB	675 (28.4)	632 (26.7)
Sacubitril–valsartan	250 (10.5)	258 (10.9)
Beta-blocker	2278 (96.0)	2280 (96.2)
Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist	1696 (71.5)	1674 (70.6)
Digitalis	445 (18.8)	442 (18.6)
Glucose-lowering medication — no./total no. (%)**		
Biguanide	504/993 (50.8)	512/990 (51.7)
Sulfonylurea	228/993 (23.0)	210/990 (21.2)
DPP-4 inhibitor	161/993 (16.2)	149/990 (15.1)
GLP-1 receptor agonist	11/993 (1.1)	10/990 (1.0)
Insulin	274/993 (27.6)	266/990 (26.9)
Implantable cardioverter defibrillator	322 (26.2)	320 (26.1)
Cardiac resynchronization therapy	190 (8.0)	164 (6.9)



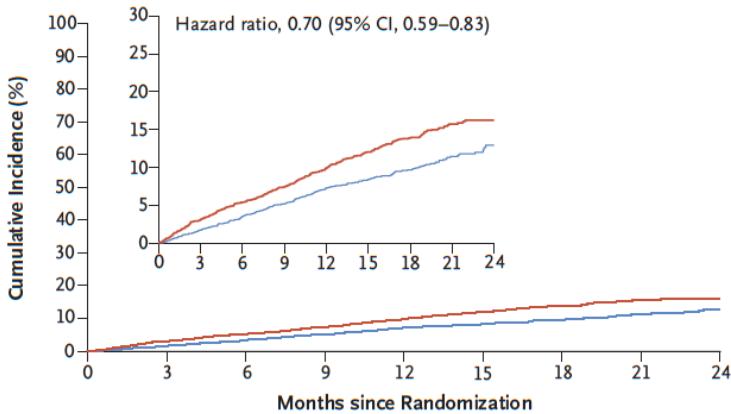
A Primary Outcome



No. at Risk

Placebo 2371 2258 2163 2075 1917 1478 1096 593 210

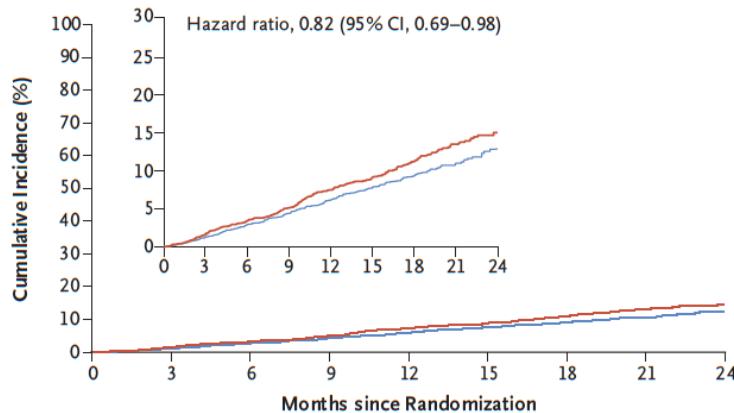
B Hospitalization for Heart Failure



No. at Risk

Placebo 2371 2264 2168 2082 1924 1483 1101 596 212

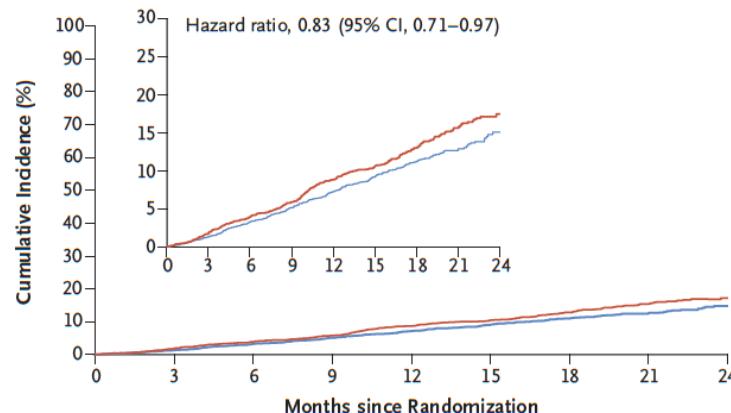
C Death from Cardiovascular Causes



No. at Risk

Placebo 2371 2330 2279 2230 2091 1636 1219 664 234
Dapagliflozin 2373 2339 2293 2248 2127 1664 1242 671 232

D Death from Any Cause



No. at Risk

Placebo 2371 2330 2279 2231 2092 1638 1221 665 235
Dapagliflozin 2373 2342 2296 2251 2130 1666 1243 672 233

Primary Endpoint: Prespecified subgroups



ARNI/no ARNI post hoc subgroup: Primary endpoint

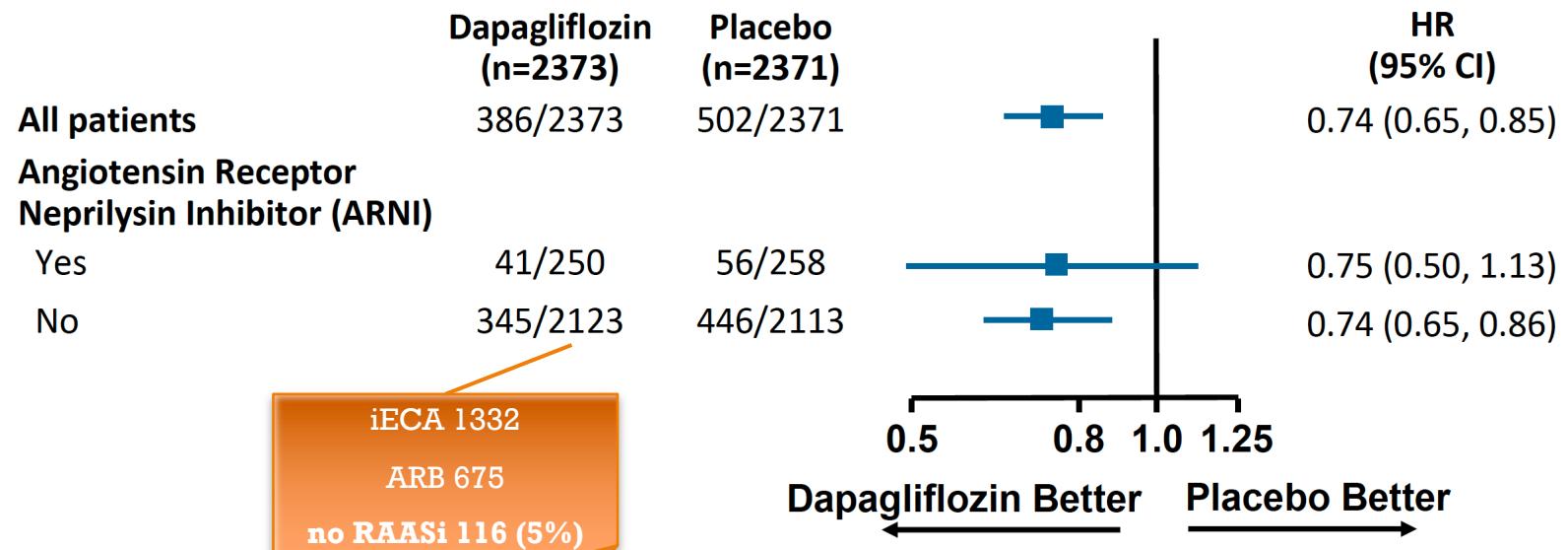


Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.*

Characteristic	Empagliflozin (N=1863)	Placebo (N=1867)
Heart rate — beats/min	71.0±11.7	71.5±11.8
Systolic blood pressure — mm Hg	122.6±15.9	121.4±15.4
Left ventricular ejection fraction		
Mean value	27.7±6.0	27.2±6.1
Value of ≤30% — no. (%)	1337 (71.8)	1392 (74.6)
Characteristic	Empagliflozin (N=1863)	Placebo (N=1867)
Heart failure medication — no. (%)		
Renin–angiotensin inhibitor§	88,8%	
Without neprilysin inhibitor		1314 (70.5)
With neprilysin inhibitor		340 (18.3)
Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist	1306 (70.1)	1355 (72.6)
Beta-blocker	1765 (94.7)	1768 (94.7)
Device therapy — no. (%)		
Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator¶	578 (31.0)	593 (31.8)
Cardiac resynchronization therapy	220 (11.8)	222 (11.9)
Estimated glomerular filtration rate		
Mean value — ml/min/1.73 m ²	61.8±21.7	62.2±21.5
Value of <60 ml/min/1.73 m ² — no./total no. (%)	893/1862 (48.0)	906/1866 (48.6)

- 3730 HF patients
- EF <=40%; NIDM
- eGFR EPI > 20 ml/min/1.73 m²
- Empagliflozin 10 mg/day or placebo + metformin therapy
- Median FU: 16 months

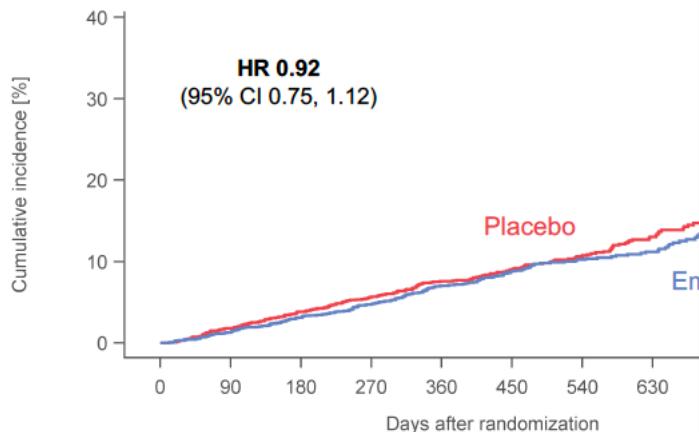


The NEW ENGINE

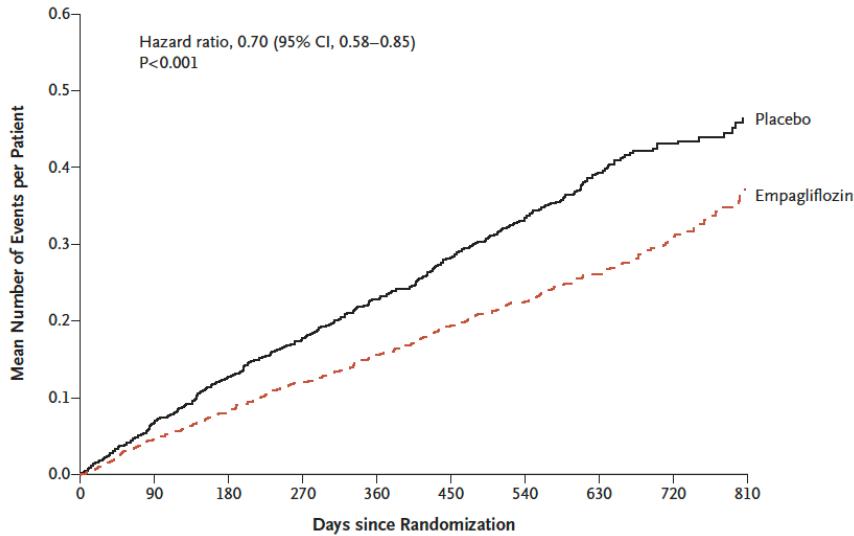
OR

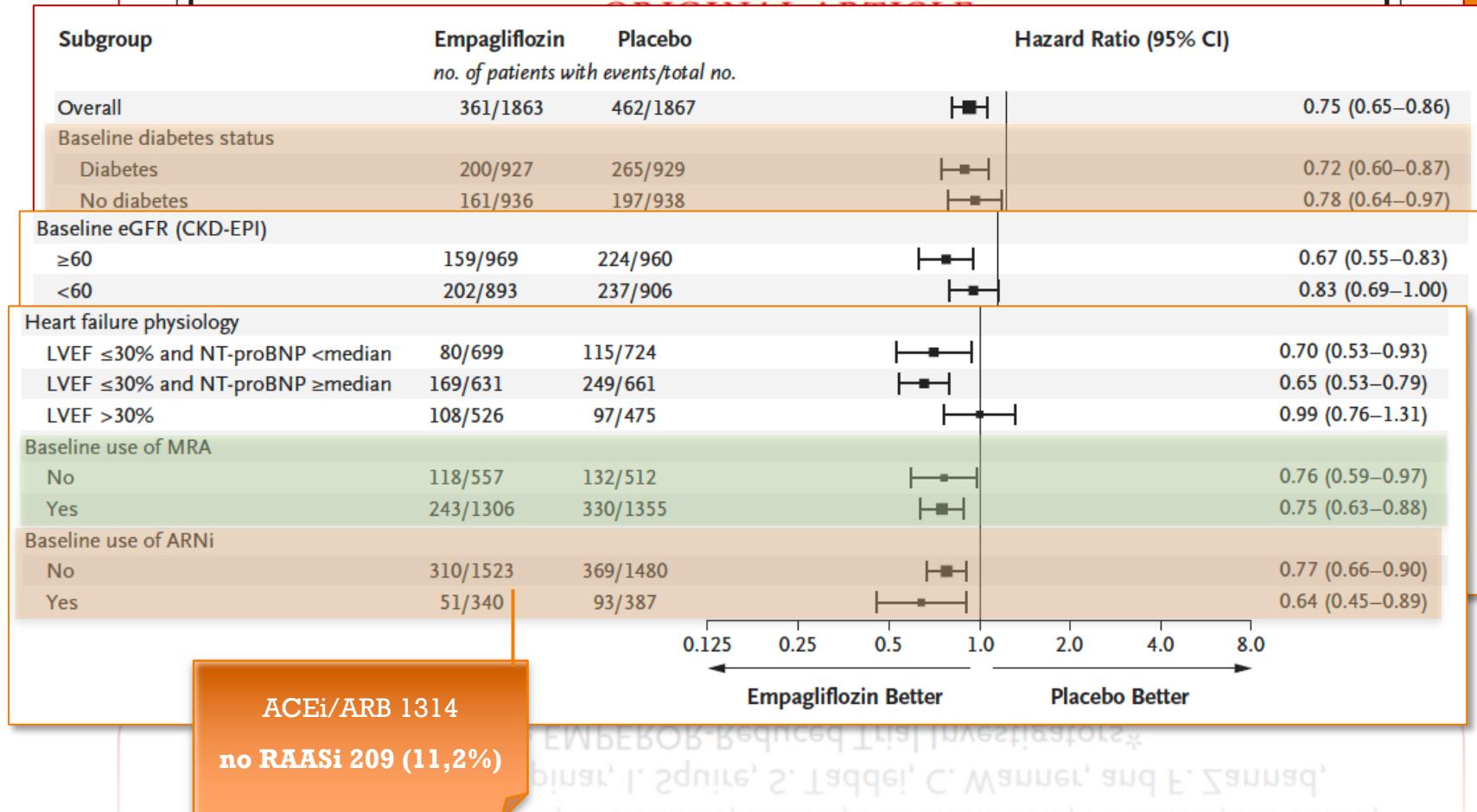
Cardiovascular

Cumulative Incidence for Time to Cardiovascular Death



3 First and Recurrent Hospitalizations for Heart Failure

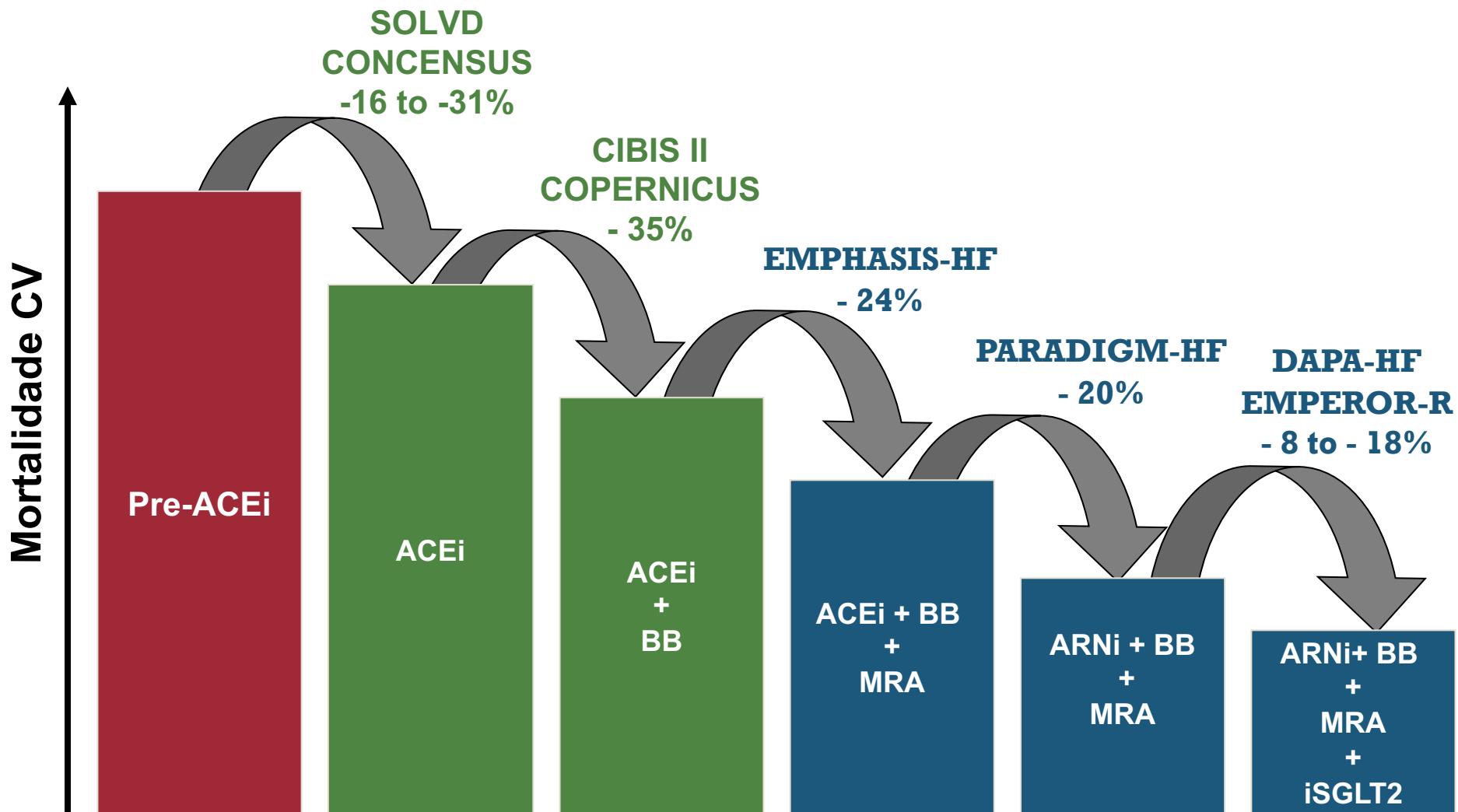




ACEi/ARB 1314

no RAASi 209 (11,2%)

Evolução do tratamento farmacológico da IC com FE reduzida

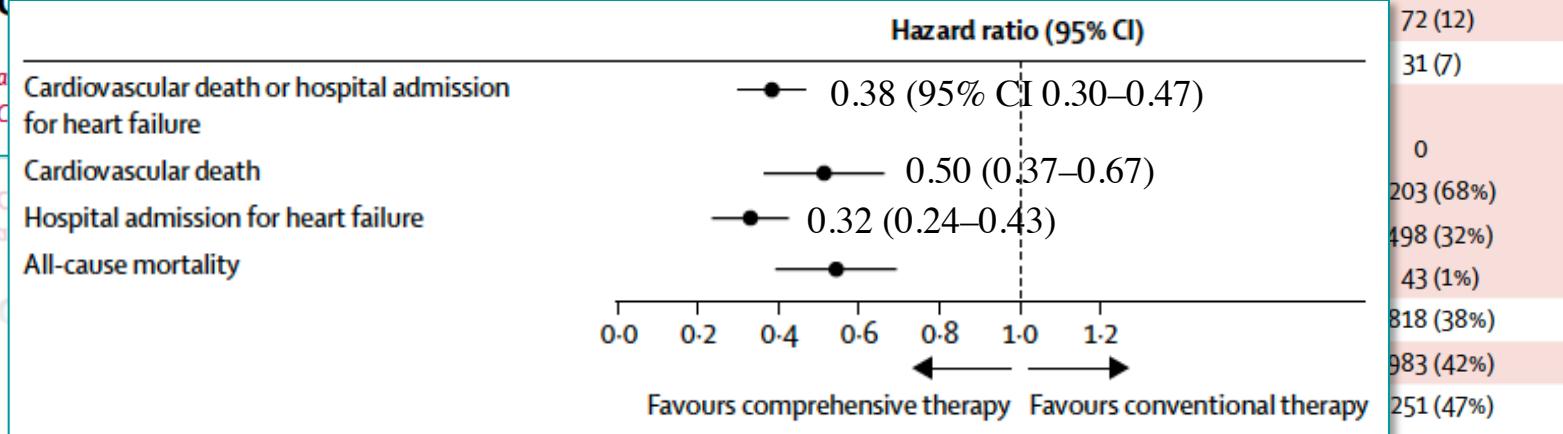


Estimating lifetime benefit of disease-modifying pharmacotherapy with heart failure with a comparative analysis

Muthia
Gregg C

Gopal
Wangpijao

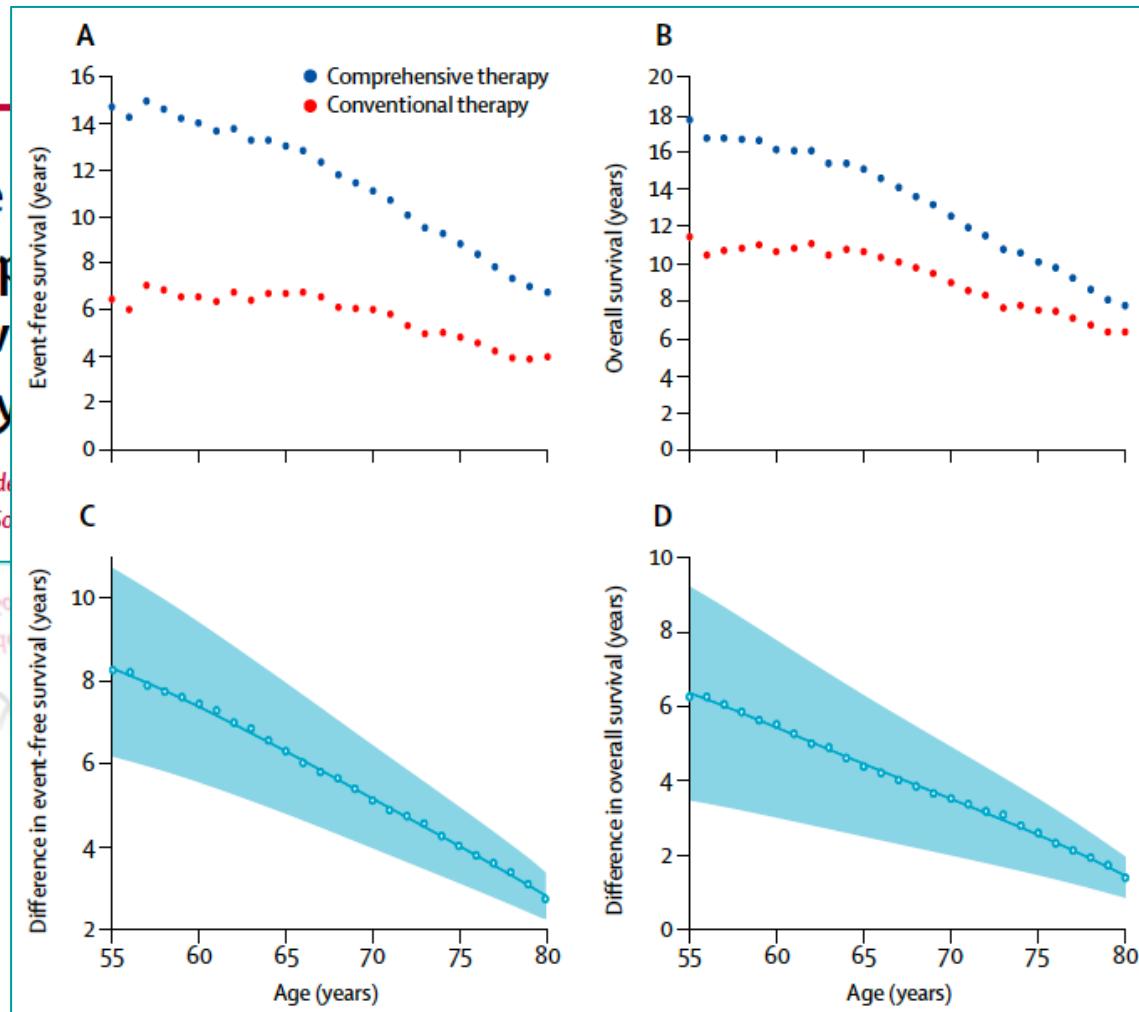
S. Co



	EMPHASIS-HF ⁶ (n=2737)	PARADIGM-HF ⁹ (n=8399)	DAPA-HF ⁸ (n=4744)
Comparison	Eplerenone vs placebo	Sacubitin-valsartan vs enalapril	Dapagliflozin vs placebo
Enrolment period	2006–10	2009–12	2017–18
Median follow-up, months	21 (10–33)	27 (19–36)	18 (13–21)
Age, years	69 (8)	64 (11)	66 (11)
Sex			
Men	2127 (78%)	6567 (78%)	3635 (77%)
Women	610 (22%)	1832 (22%)	1109 (23%)
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg	124 (17)	121 (15)	122 (16)
Cardiovascular death or hospital admission for heart failure	0.38 (95% CI 0.30–0.47)	72 (12)	
Cardiovascular death	0.50 (0.37–0.67)	31 (7)	
Hospital admission for heart failure	0.32 (0.24–0.43)	0	
All-cause mortality	0.50 (0.37–0.67)	203 (68%)	
		498 (32%)	
		43 (1%)	
		818 (38%)	
		983 (42%)	
		251 (47%)	
Therapy			
Diuretics	2326 (85%)	6738 (80%)	4008 (84%)
ACE inhibitor, ARB, or ARNI*	2557 (93%)	8379 (100%)	4442 (94%)
β blocker	2374 (87%)	7811 (93%)	4558 (96%)
Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist	..	4671 (56%)	3370 (71%)

Estimating lifetime disease-modifying potential with heart failure with a comparative analysis

Muthiah Vaduganathan, Brian L Claggett, Pardi J Mehta, Gregg C Fonarow, John J V McMurray, Scott D Sabatine, and David M Fuster



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

VOL. 371 NO. 11

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibition in Heart Failure

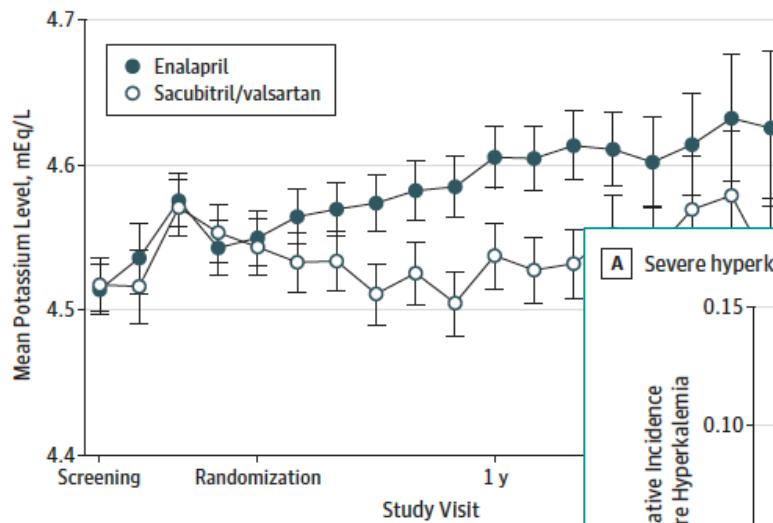
John J.V. McMurray
Martin P. Lefkowicz
Scott D. Johnson

Table 3. Adverse Events during Randomized Treatment.*

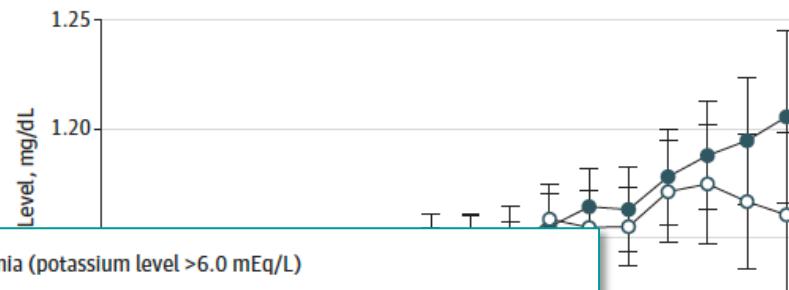
Event	LCZ696 (N=4187)	Enalapril (N=4212)	P Value
	no. (%)		
Hypotension			
Symptomatic	588 (14.0)	388 (9.2)	<0.001
Symptomatic with systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg	112 (2.7)	59 (1.4)	<0.001
Elevated serum creatinine			
≥2.5 mg/dl	139 (3.3)	188 (4.5)	0.007
≥3.0 mg/dl	63 (1.5)	83 (2.0)	0.10
Elevated serum potassium			
>5.5 mmol/liter	674 (16.1)	727 (17.3)	0.15
>6.0 mmol/liter	181 (4.3)	236 (5.6)	0.007
Cough	474 (11.3)	601 (14.3)	<0.001
Angioedema†			
No treatment or use of antihistamines only	10 (0.2)	5 (0.1)	0.19
Use of catecholamines or glucocorticoids without hospitalization	6 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	0.52
Hospitalization without airway compromise	3 (0.1)	1 (<0.1)	0.31
Airway compromise	0	0	—

Reduced Risk of Hyperkalemia During Treatment of Heart Failure With Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists

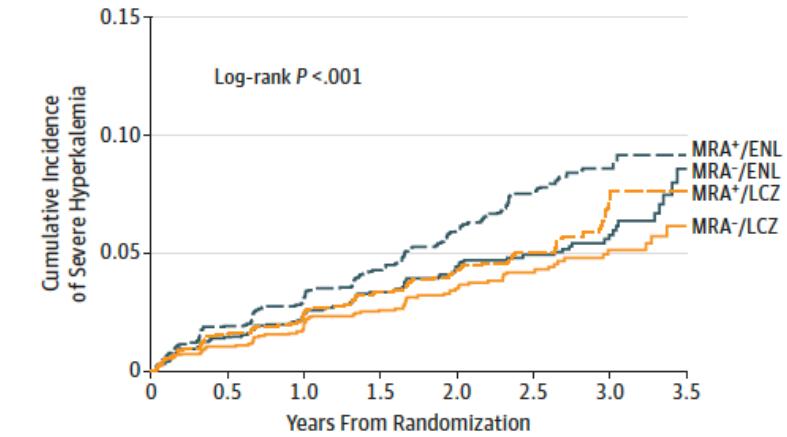
A Serum potassium level



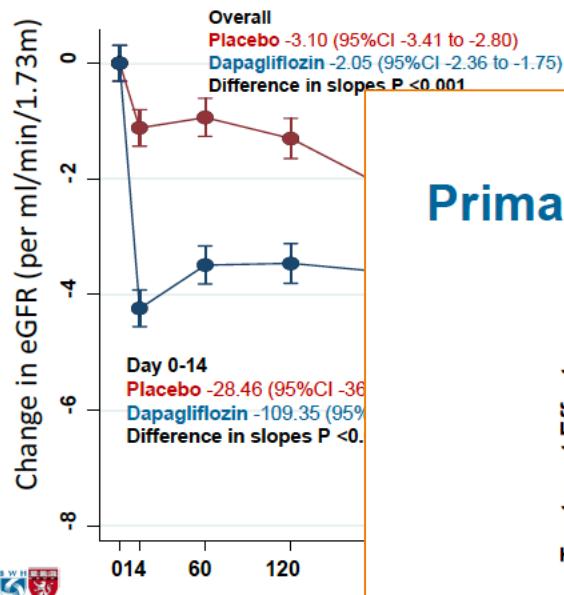
B Serum creatinine level



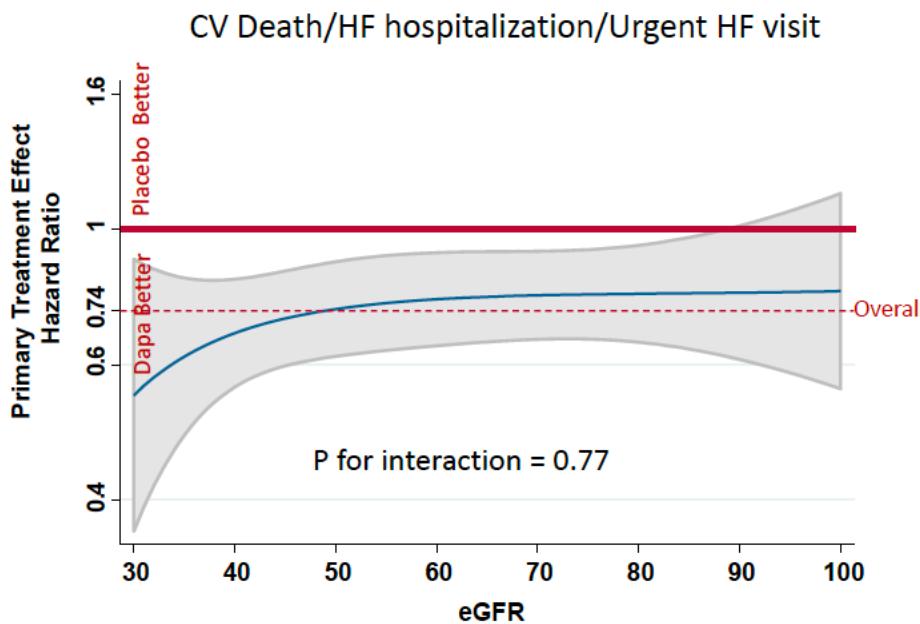
A Severe hyperkalemia (potassium level >6.0 mEq/L)



Change in eGFR per ml/min/1.73m² per year



Primary composite outcome by continuous eGFR



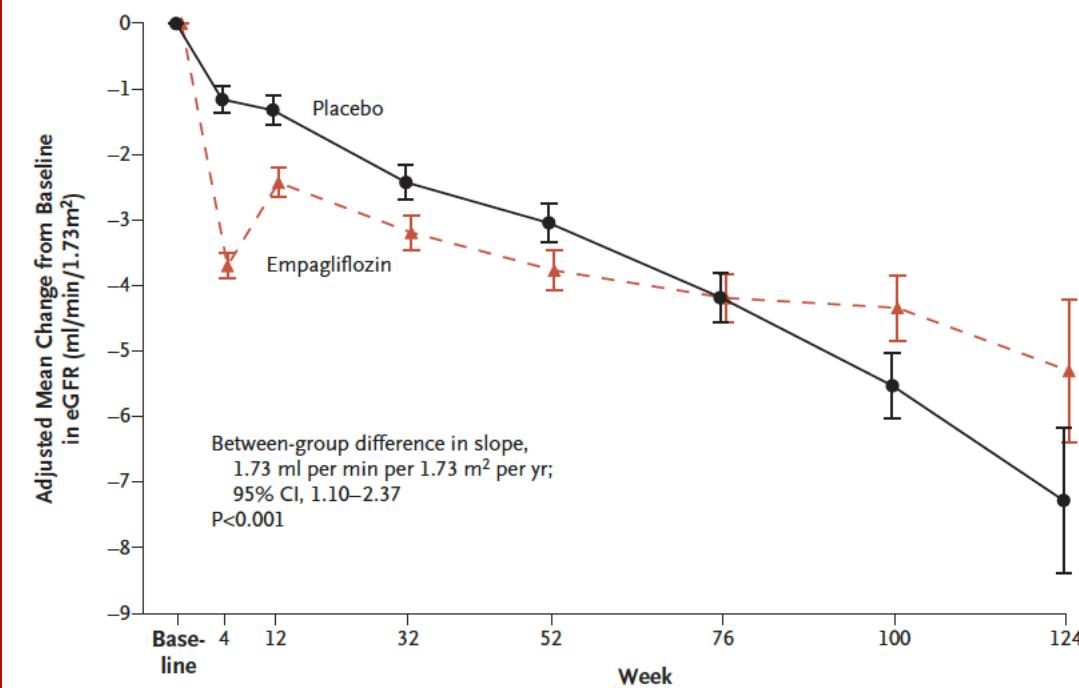


The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes with

M. Packer, S.D.
S. Verma, H. Ts
D. Cotton, E. Bo
S. Janssens, J. Z
B. Merkely, S.J.
M.-F. Seron





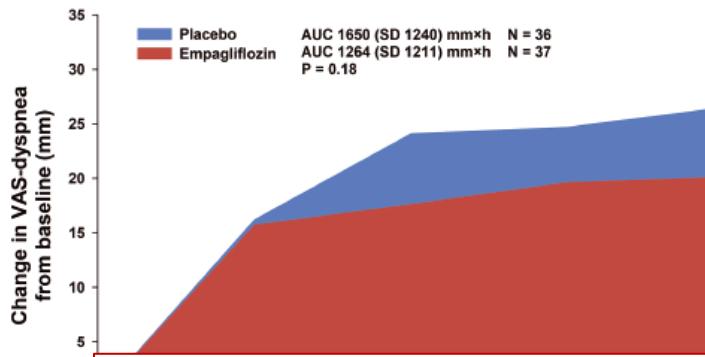
European Society
of Cardiology

European Journal of Heart Failure (2020) 22, 713–722
doi:10.1002/ejhf.1713

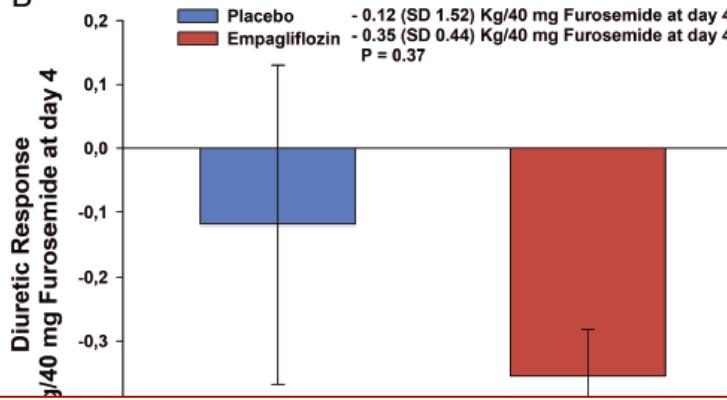
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Check
update

A



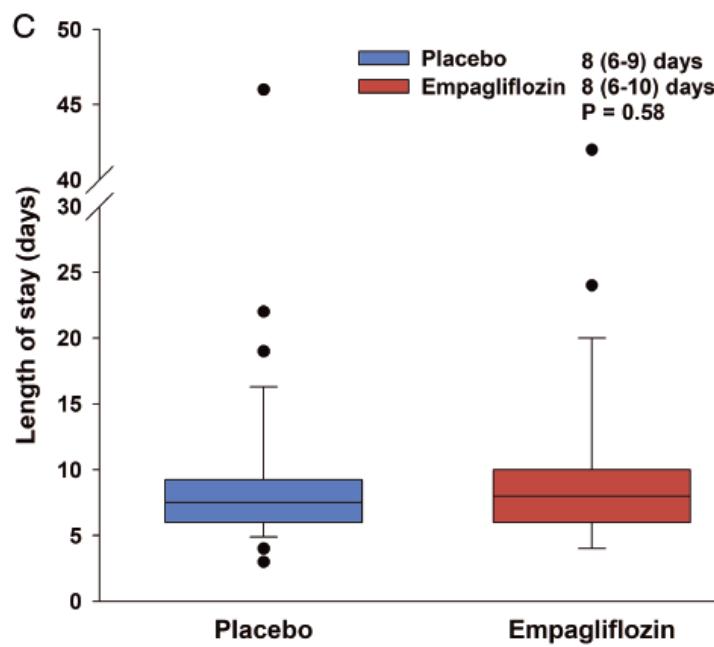
B



ed,

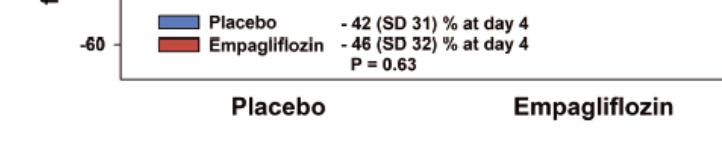
P-value

0.51
0.45
0.52
0.69
0.81
NA
0.36
0.054
0.78
0.14
0.72
0.97
0.99

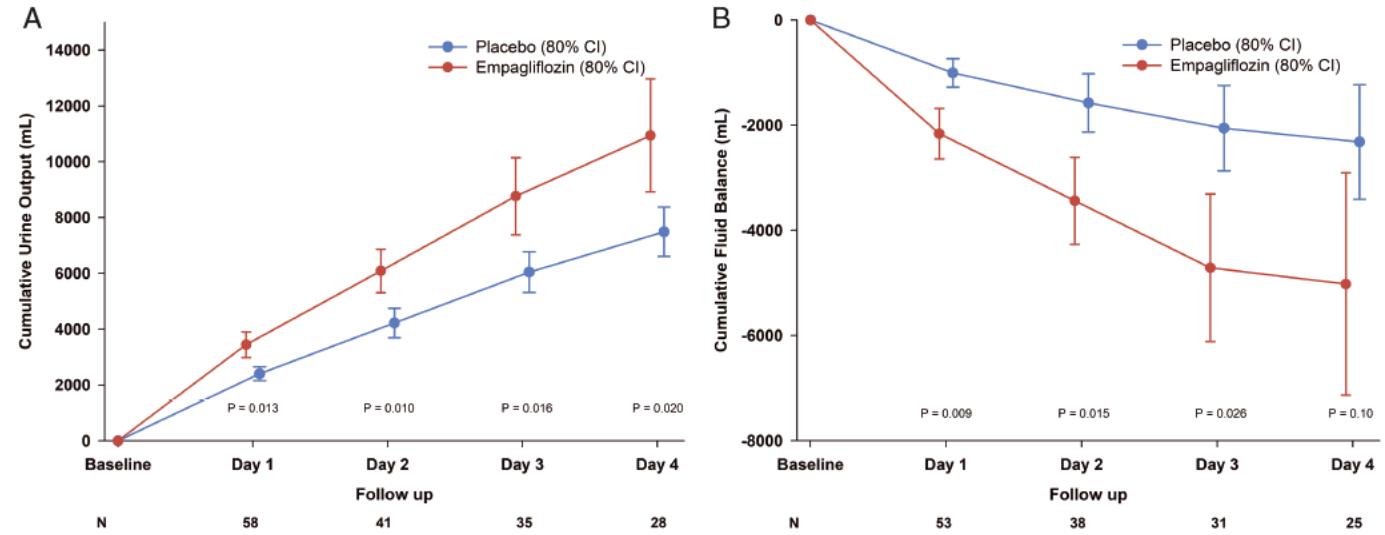


N 37 36

Change in NTproBNP from Baseline to day 4 (%)

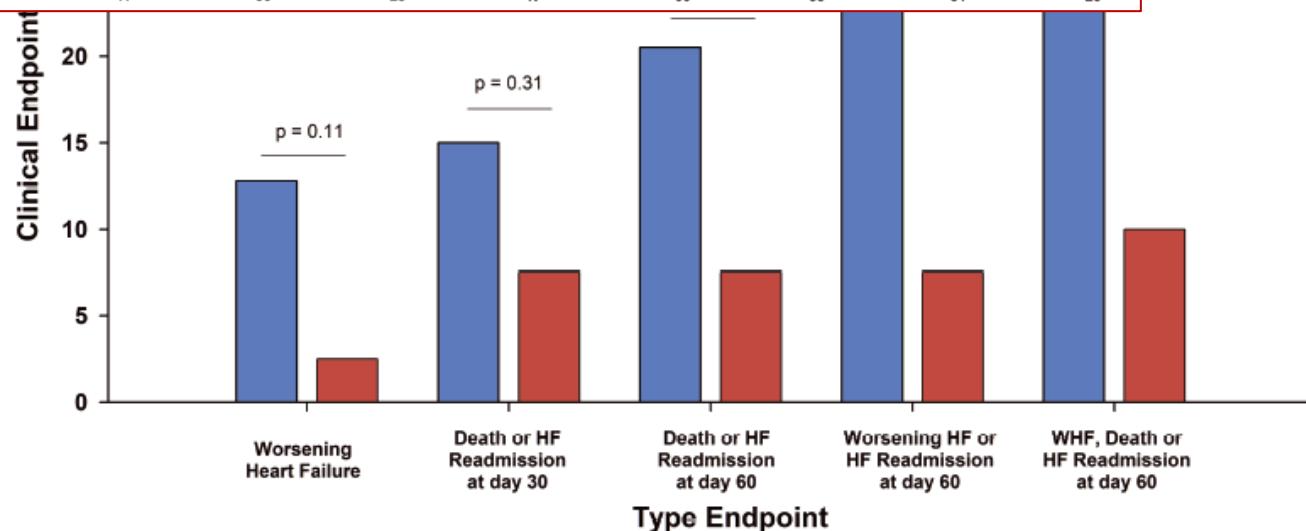


N 34 37



(EMF)

Kevin Da
Tom D.J.
and Adri





European Heart
doi:10.1093/eur



2021 ESC treatment

The Task Force heart failure c

Developed with Association (H

Association
Developed by

Optimize medical therapy for comorbidities (COPD, iron deficiency, Diabetes, HT, Thyroid disease...)

Diuretics to relieve symptoms and signs of congestion

If LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite OMT
or a history of symptomatic VT/VF, implant ICD

