



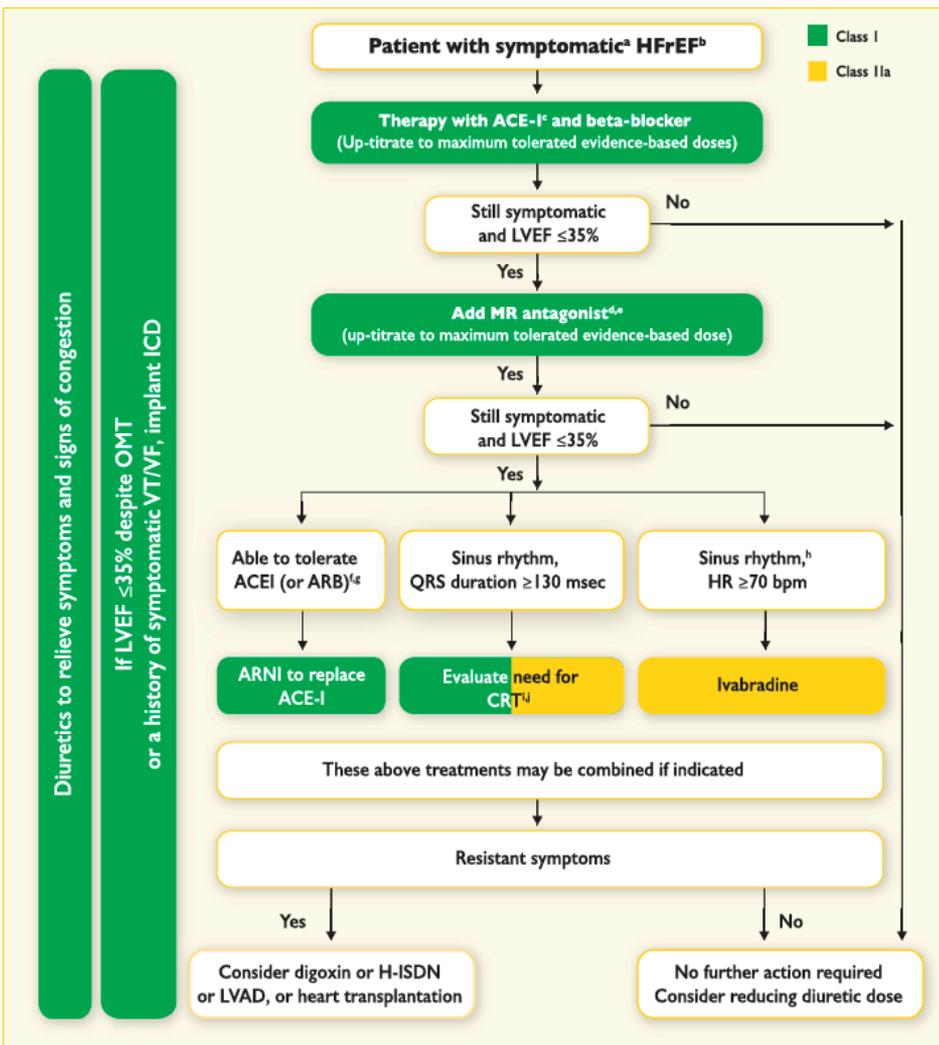
DE LA FRACTION D'ÉJECTION ALTÉRÉE À LA FRACTION D'ÉJECTION PRÉSERVÉE QUELLES NOUVEAUTÉS DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE L'INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE?



Olivier LAIREZ
Fédération des services de cardiologie
Hôpital Rangueil, Toulouse



INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE, OÙ EN SOMMES-NOUS?



Therapy with ACE-I^c and beta-blocker
(Up-titrate to maximum tolerated evidence-based doses)

Add MR antagonist^{d,e}
(up-titrate to maximum tolerated evidence-based dose)

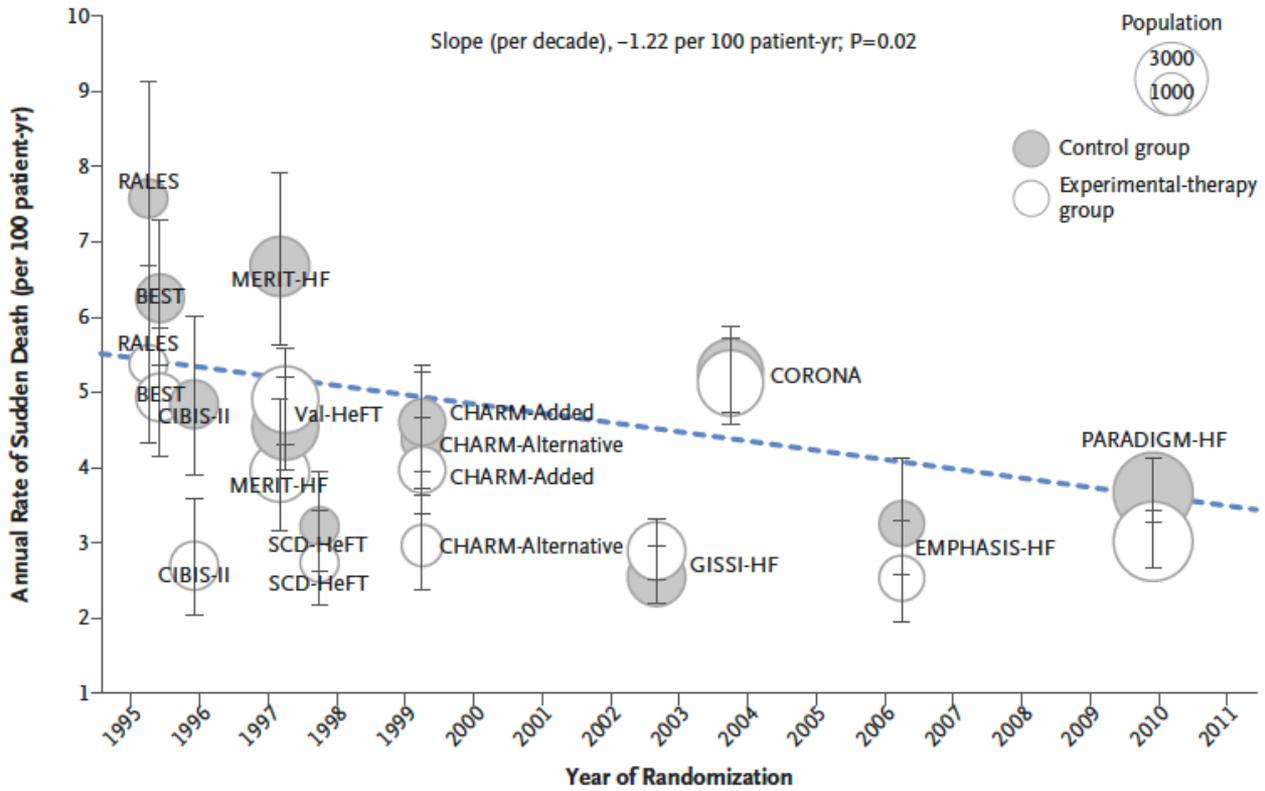
**ARNI to replace
ACE-I**

**Evaluate need for
CRT^{i,j}**

Ivabradine

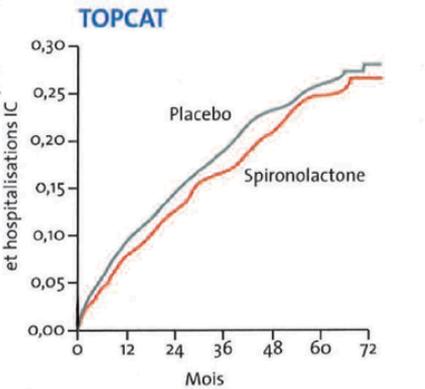
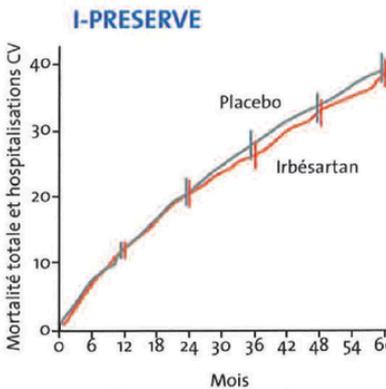
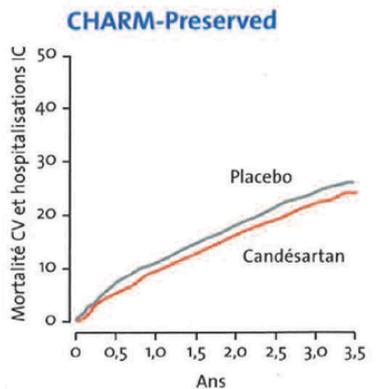
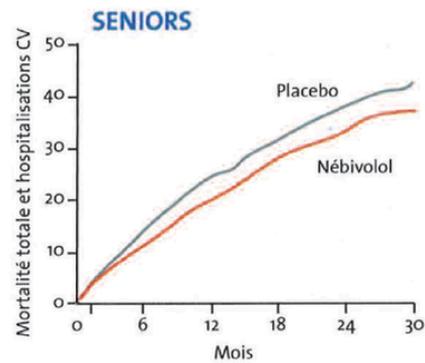
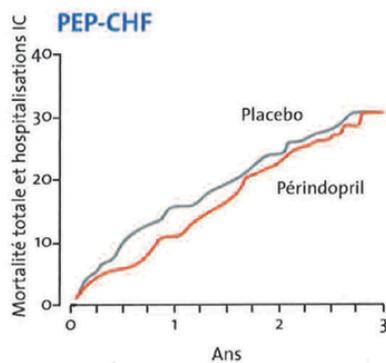
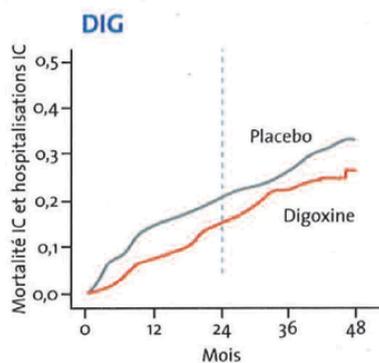


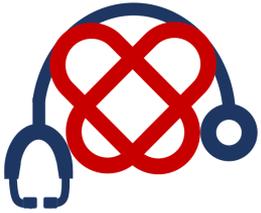
Declining Risk of Sudden Death in Heart Failure



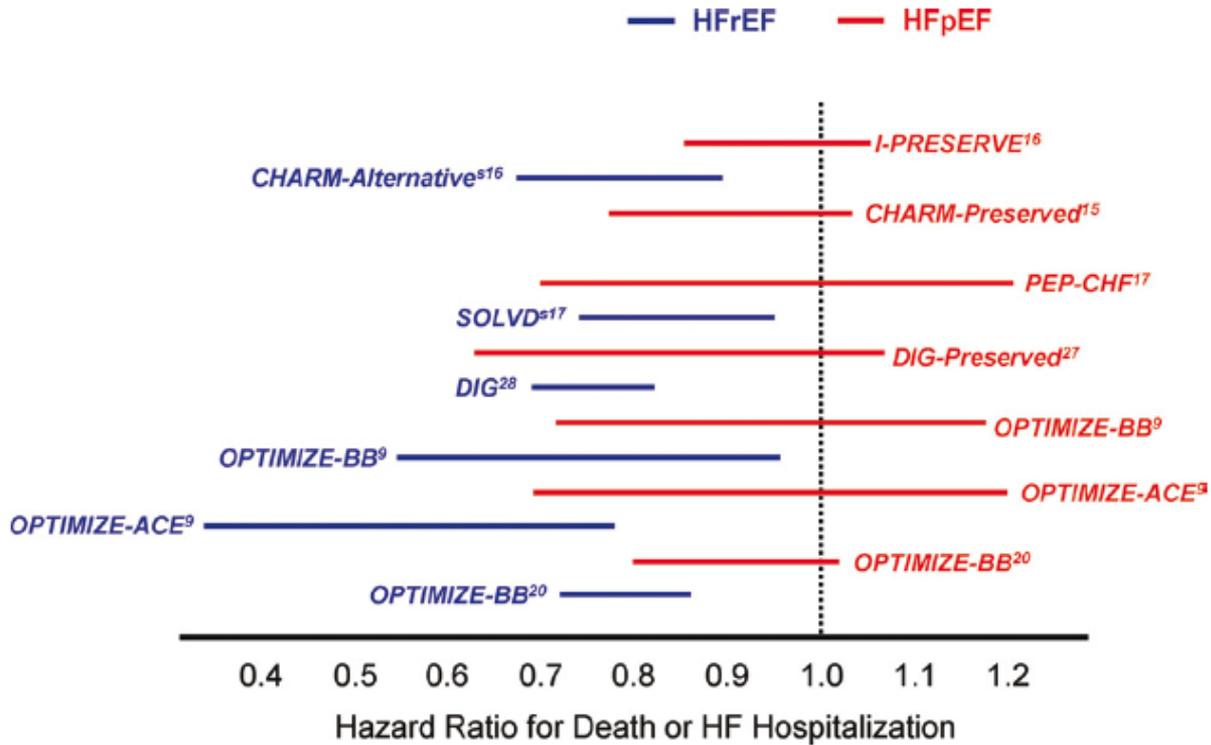


INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE À FRACTION D'ÉJECTION PRÉSERVÉE





INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE À FRACTION D'ÉJECTION PRÉSERVÉE





DAPA-HF

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JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

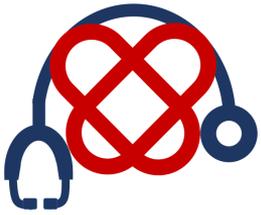
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

NOVEMBER 21, 2019

VOL. 381 NO. 21

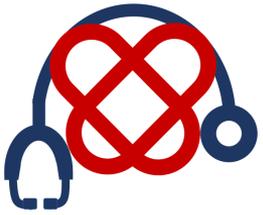
Dapagliflozin in Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction

Inhibition du co-transporteur sodium-glucose de type 2 (SGLT2) dans l'insuffisance cardiaque à fraction d'éjection altérée



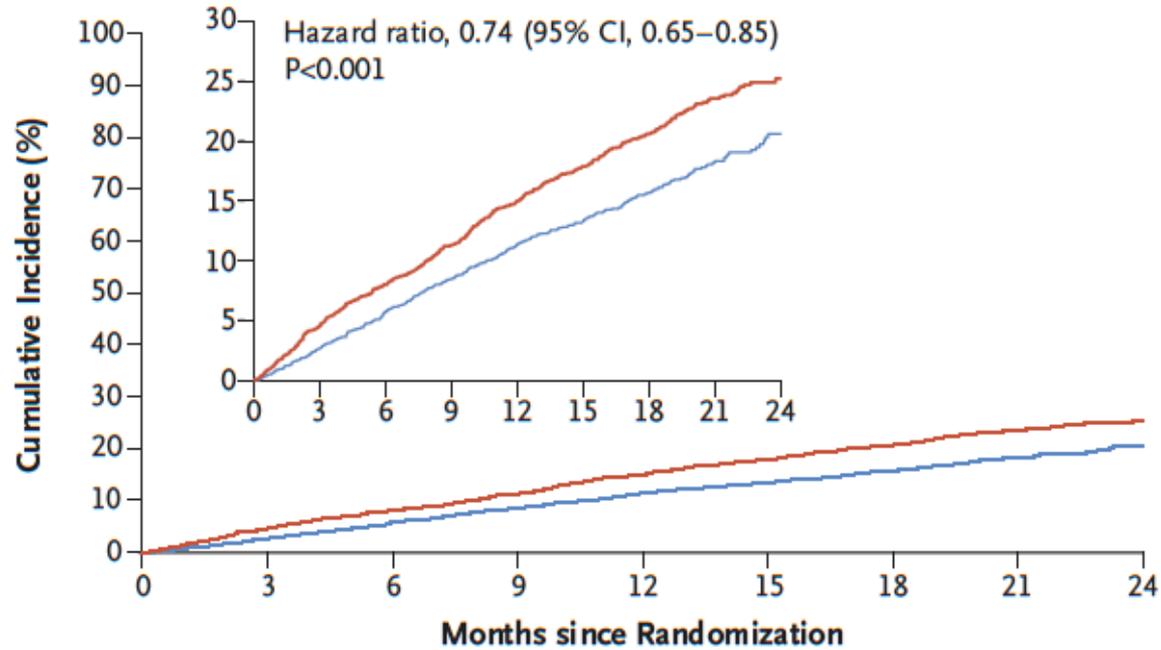
DAPA-HF

- 4744 patients randomisés en 2 bras : dapagliflozine à 10 mg une fois par jour ou placebo (en plus du traitement médical optimal de l'insuffisance cardiaque).
- Patients symptomatiques avec une FEVG $\leq 40\%$.
- Suivi médian de 18,2 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : hospitalisations pour insuffisance cardiaque et décès d'origine cardiovasculaire.



DAPA-HF

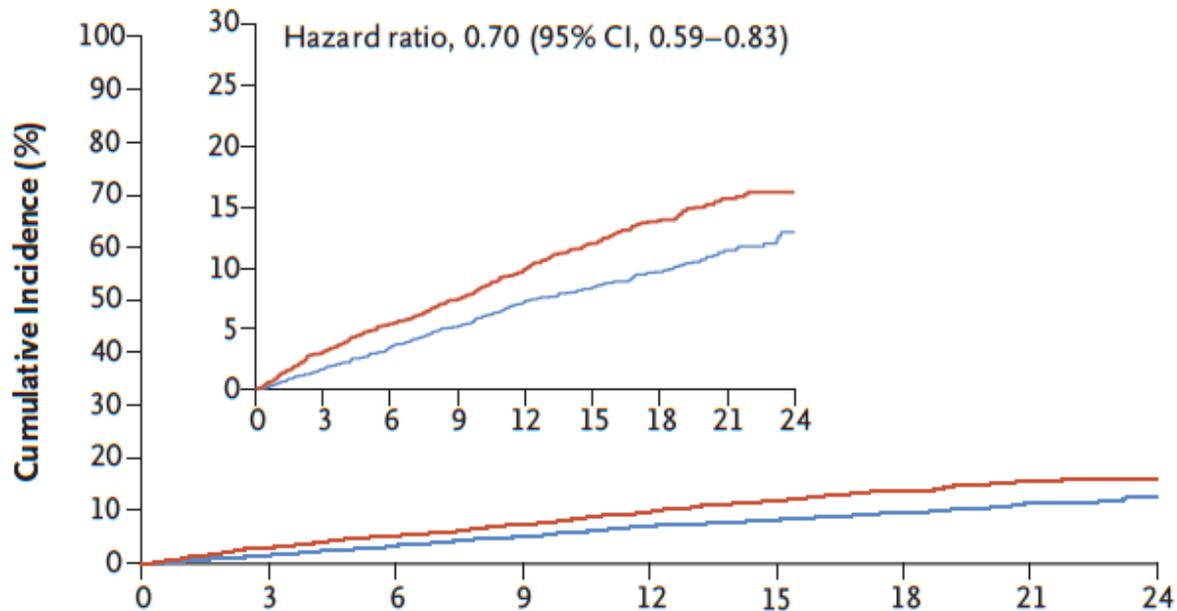
Primary Outcome





DAPA-HF

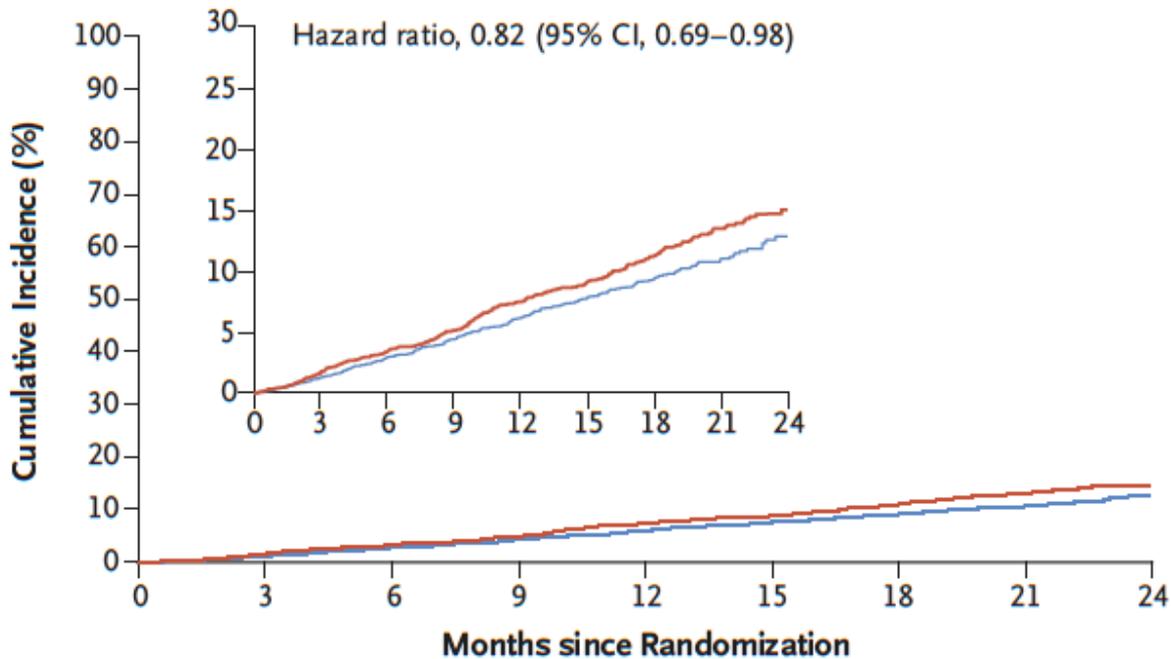
Hospitalization for Heart Failure

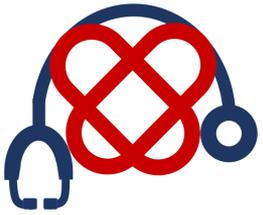




DAPA-HF

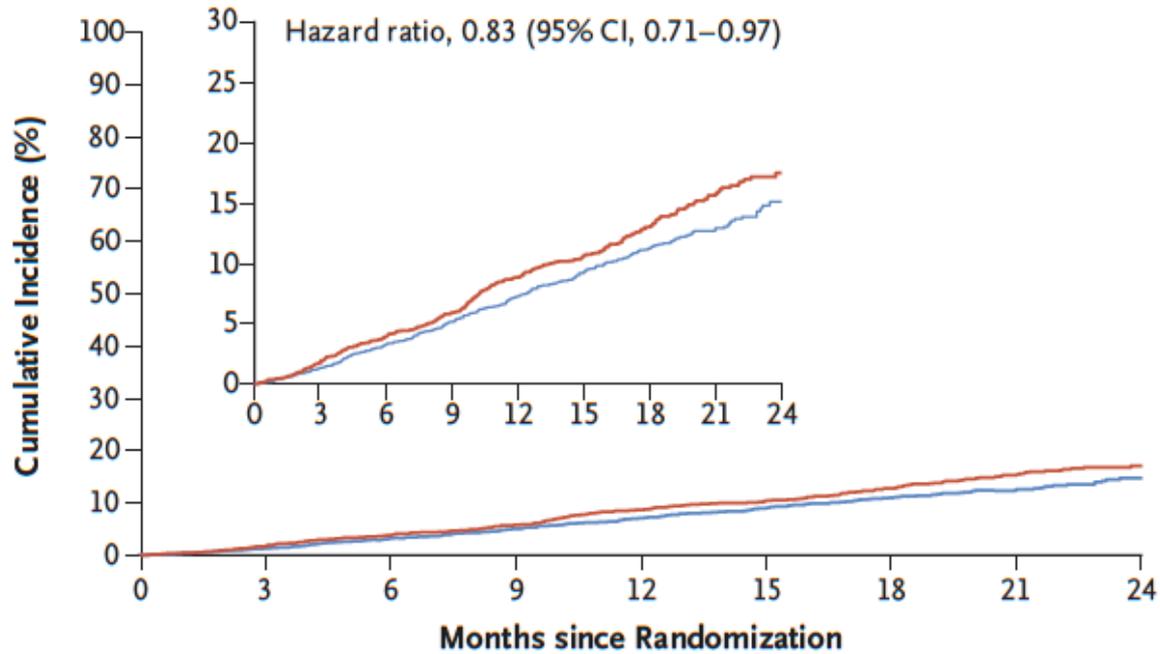
Death from Cardiovascular Causes

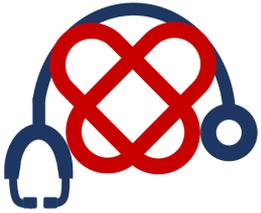




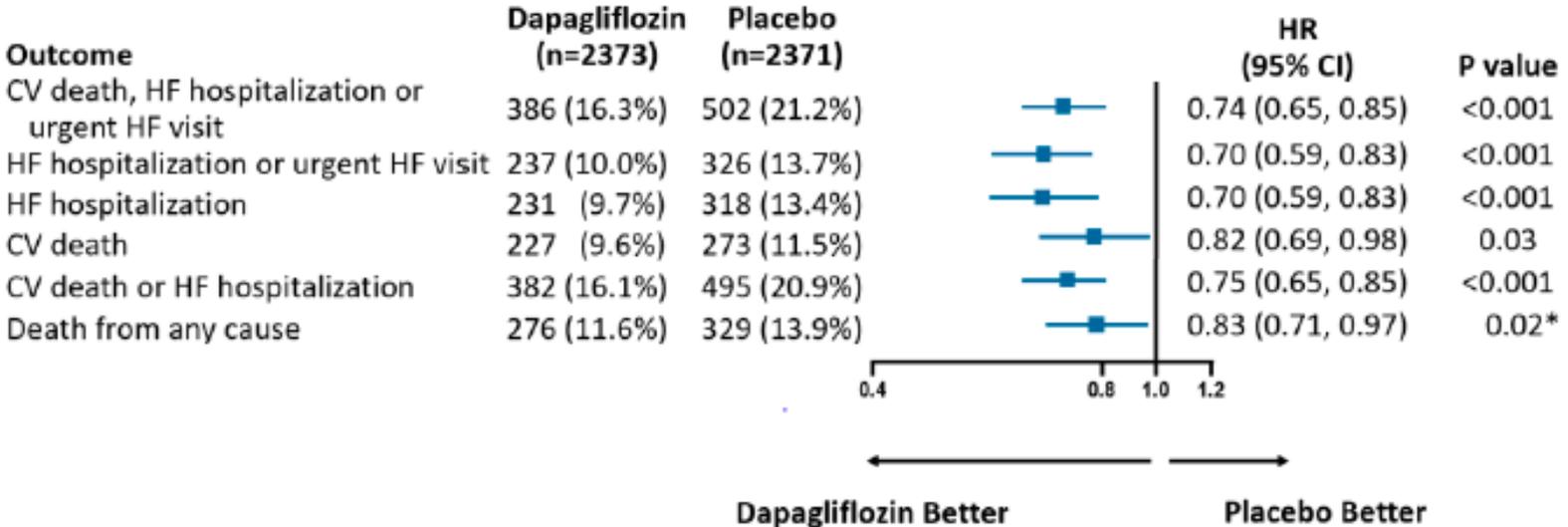
DAPA-HF

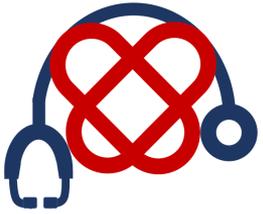
Death from Any Cause





DAPA-HF





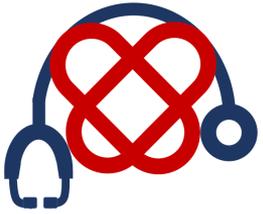
EMPEROR-REDUCED

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

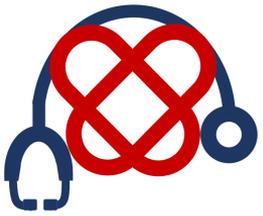
Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes with Empagliflozin in Heart Failure

Inhibition du co-transporteur sodium-glucose de type 2 (SGLT2) dans l'insuffisance cardiaque à fraction d'éjection altérée



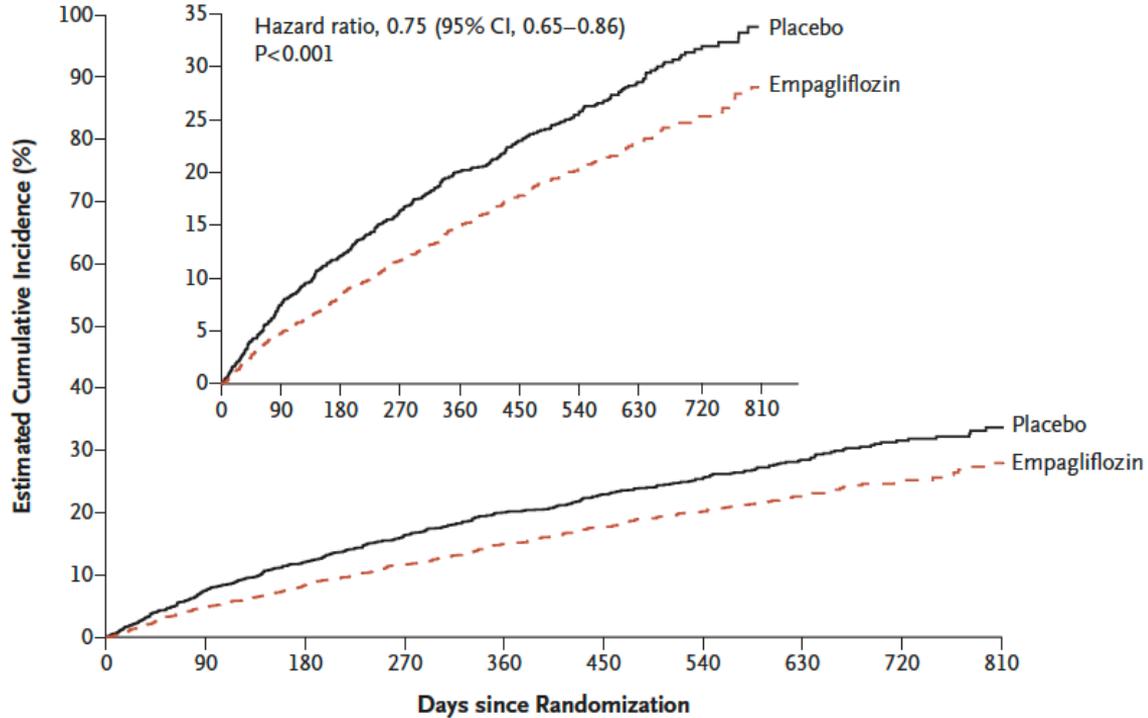
EMPEROR-REDUCED

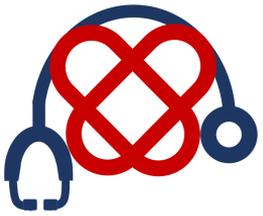
- 3730 patients randomisés entre 2 bras : empagliflozine à 10 mg une fois par jour ou placebo (en plus du traitement médical optimal de l'insuffisance cardiaque).
- Patients symptomatiques avec une FEVG \leq 40%.
- Suivi médian de 16 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : hospitalisations pour insuffisance cardiaque et décès d'origine cardiovasculaire.



EMPEROR-REDUCED

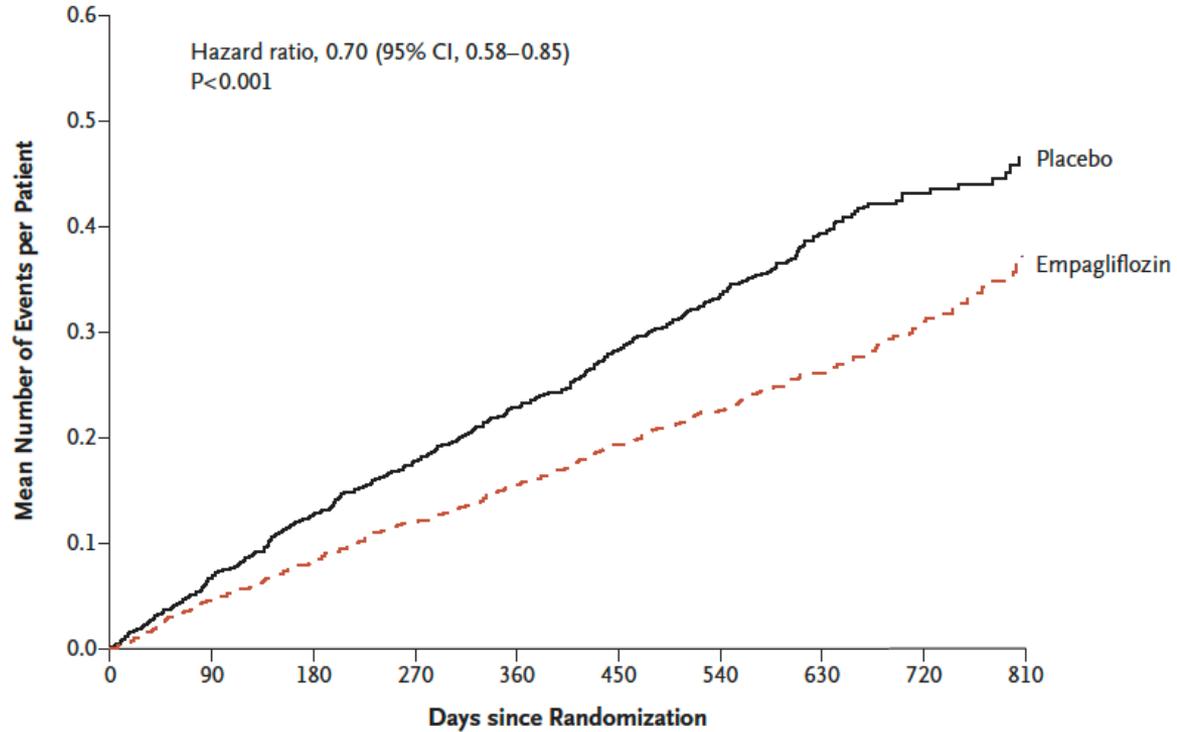
Primary Outcome

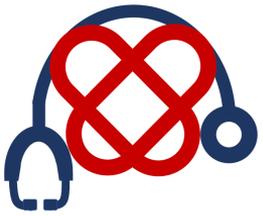




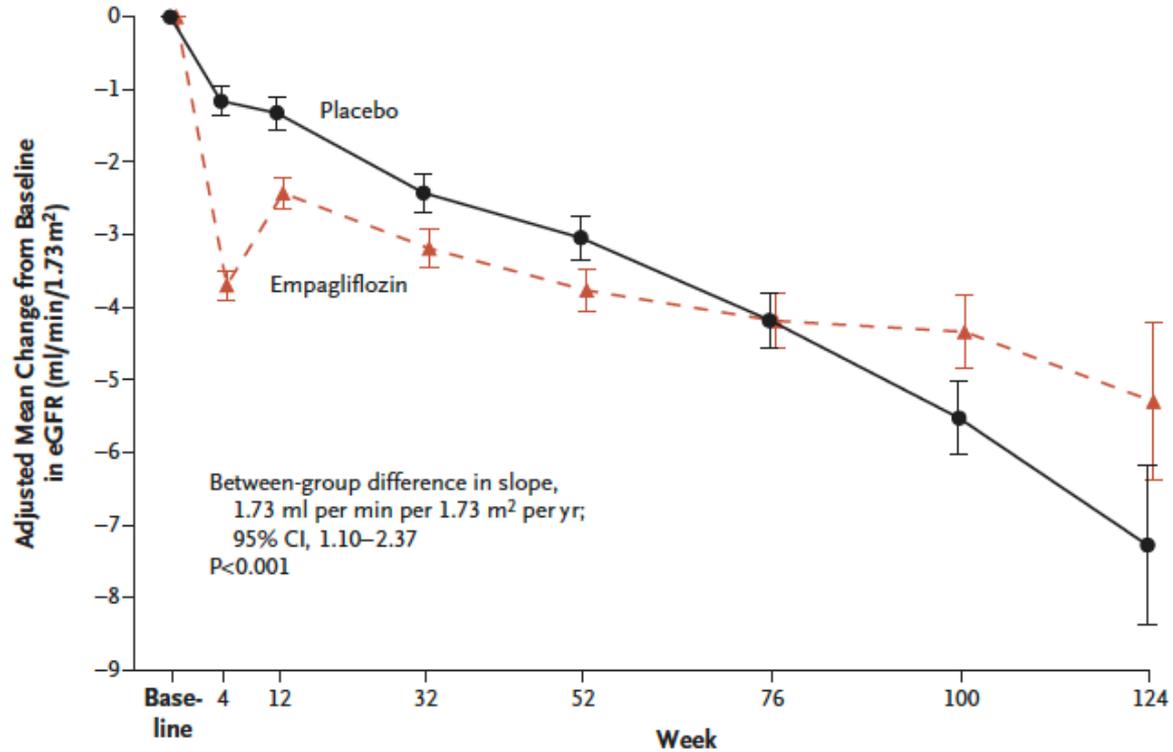
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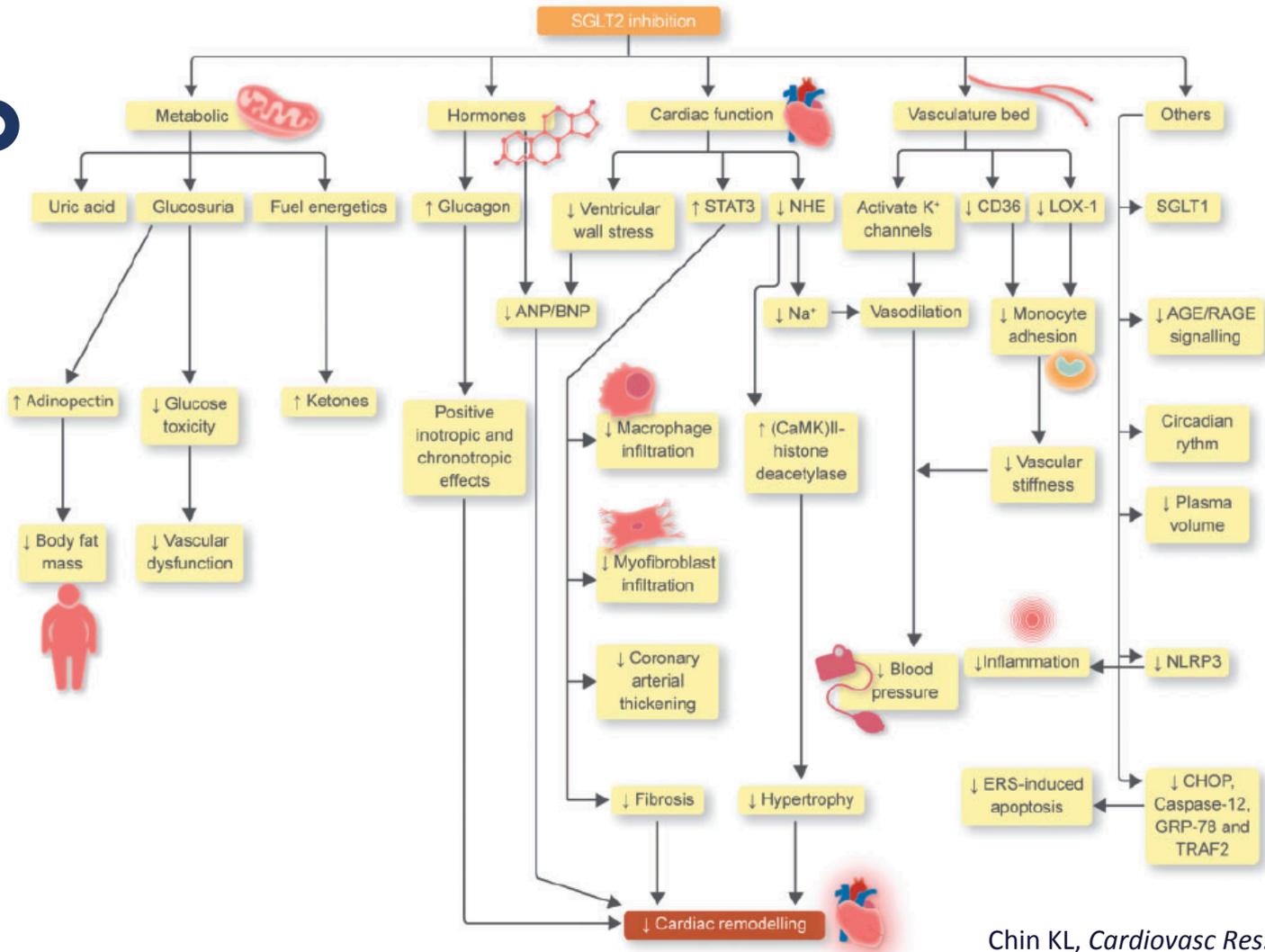
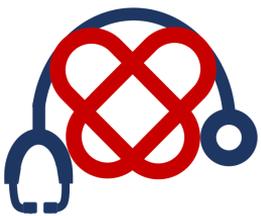
First and Recurrent Hospitalizations for Heart Failure

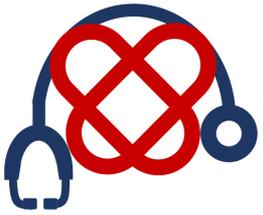




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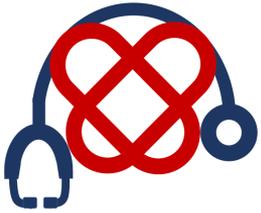
VICTORIA

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

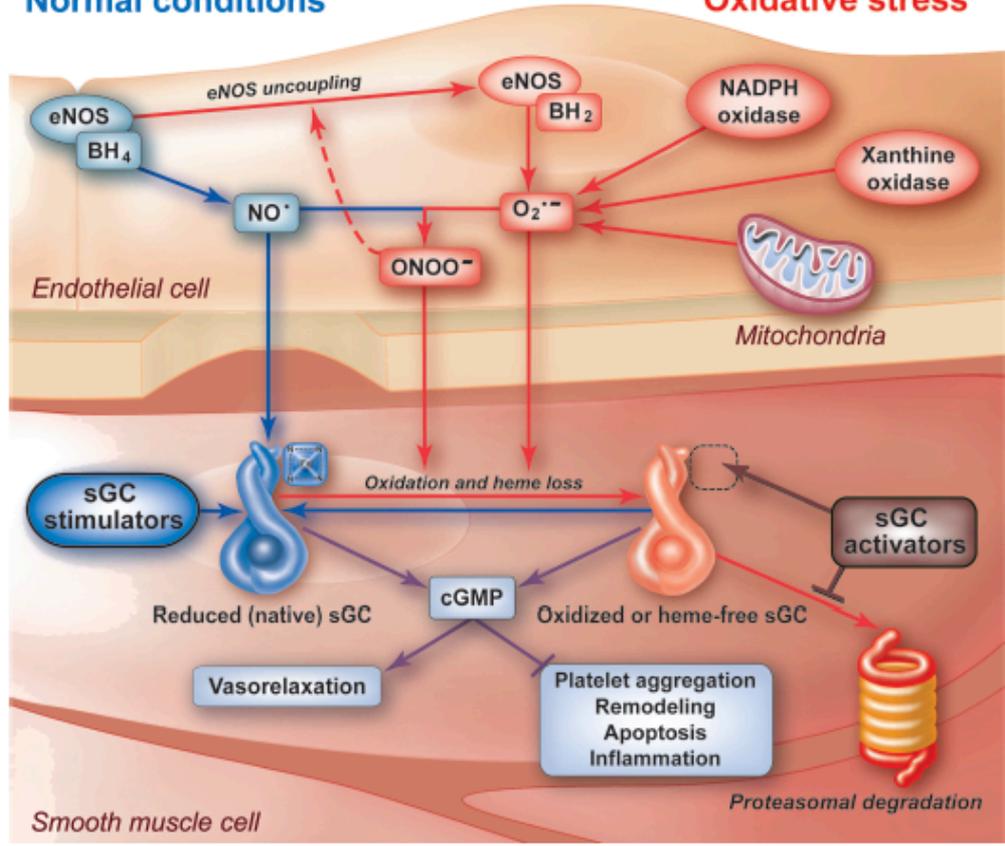
Vericiguat in Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction

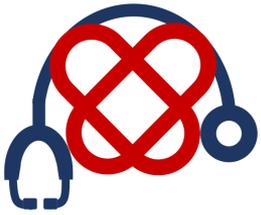
Stimulation de la guanylate cyclase soluble dans l'insuffisance cardiaque à fraction
d'éjection altérée



Normal conditions

Oxidative stress





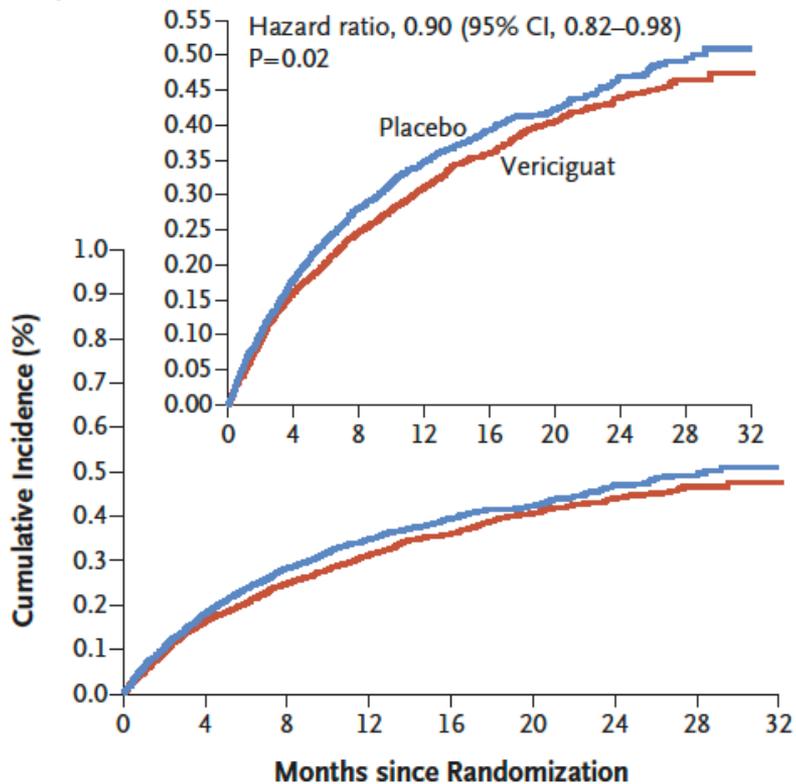
VICTORIA

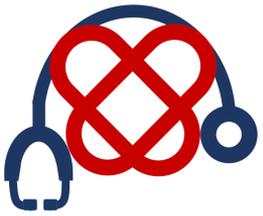
- 5050 patients randomisés entre 2 bras : vericiguat à 10 mg une fois par jour ou placebo (en plus du traitement médical optimal de l'insuffisance cardiaque).
- Patients symptomatiques avec une FEVG < 45%.
- Suivi médian de 10,8 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : hospitalisations pour insuffisance cardiaque et décès d'origine cardiovasculaire.



VICTORIA

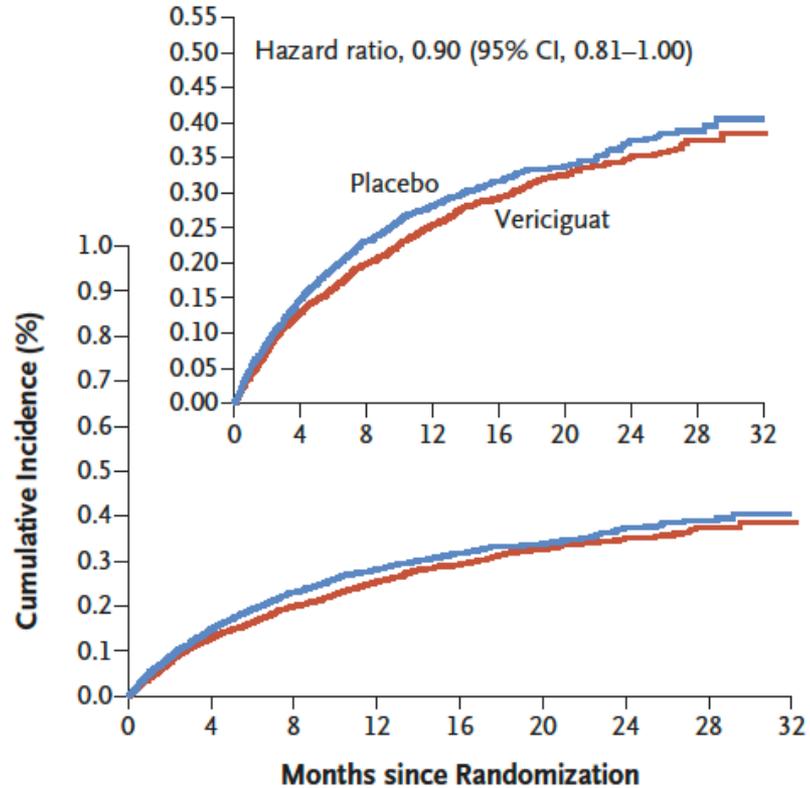
Primary Outcome

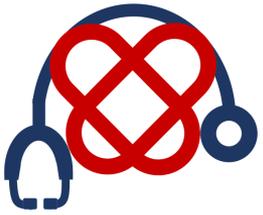




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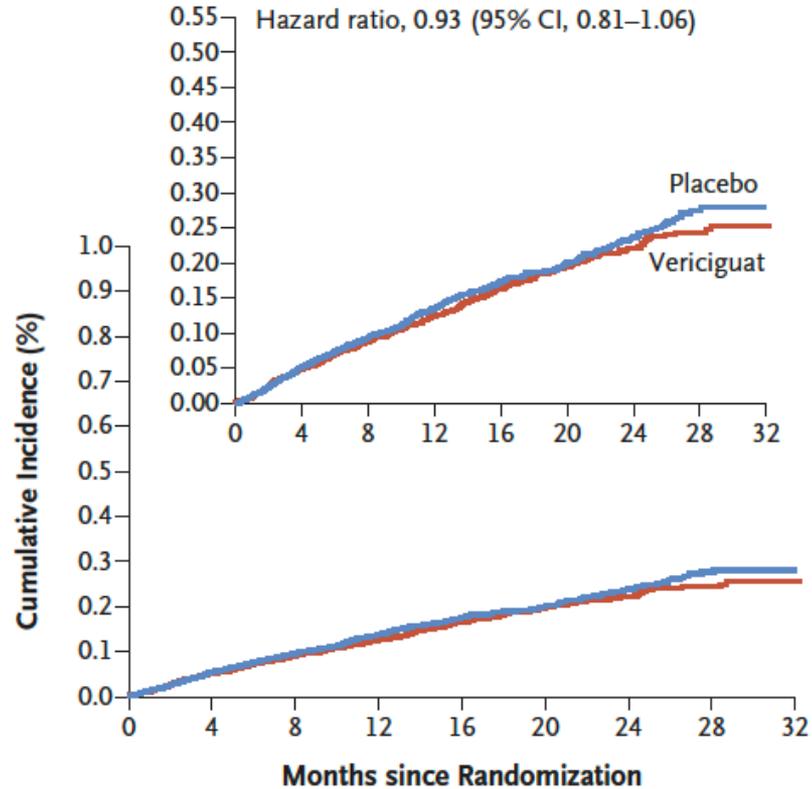
Hospitalization for Heart Failure





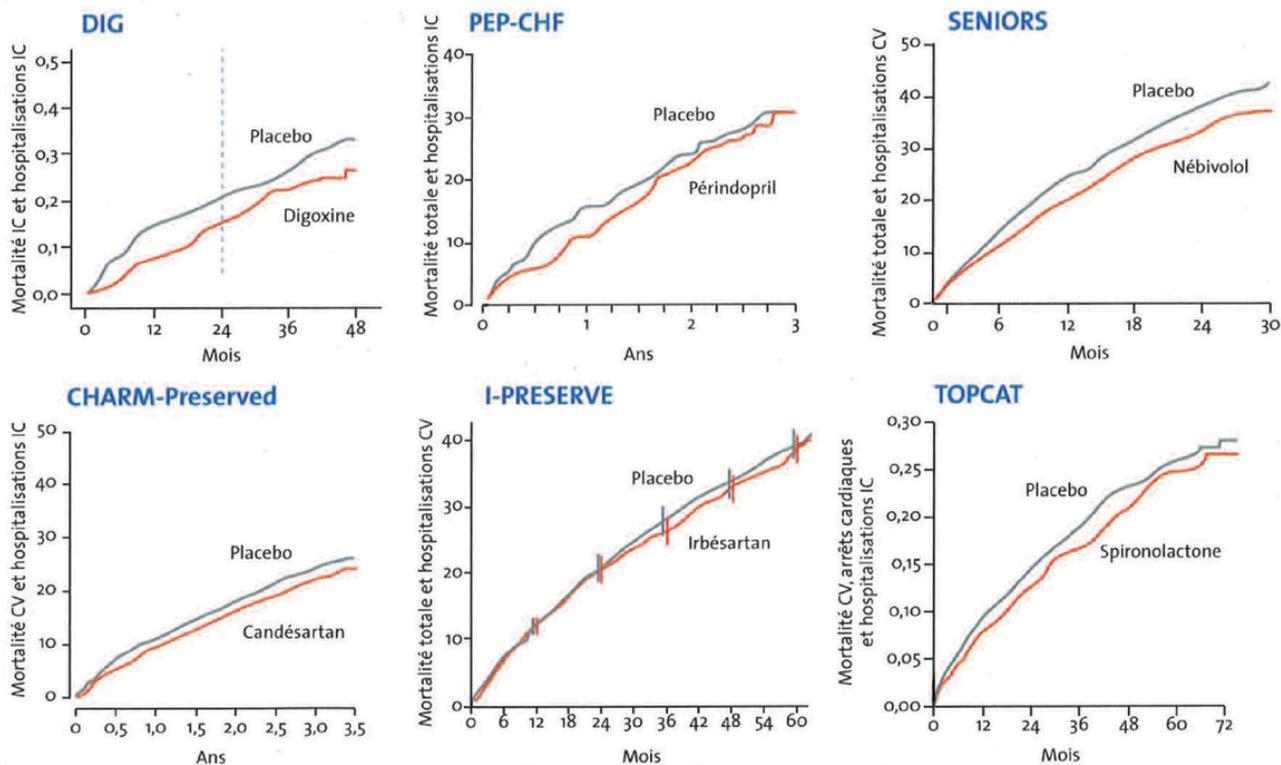
VICTORIA

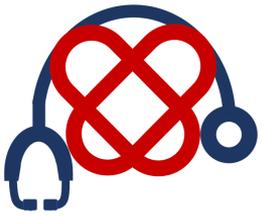
Death from Cardiovascular Causes



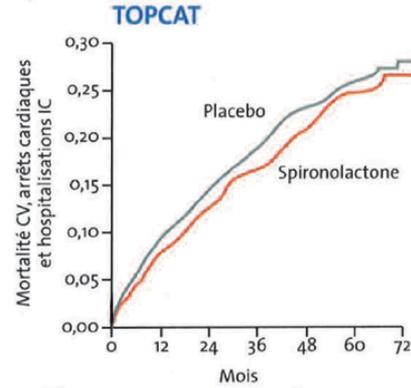
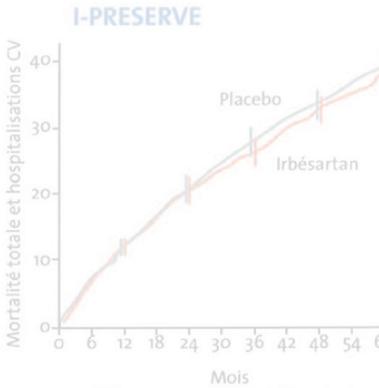
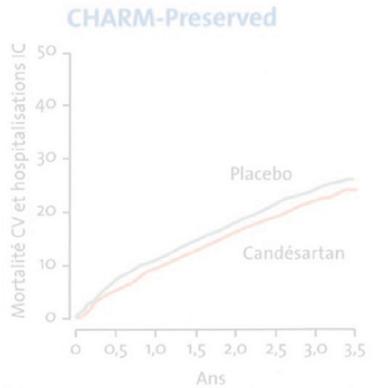
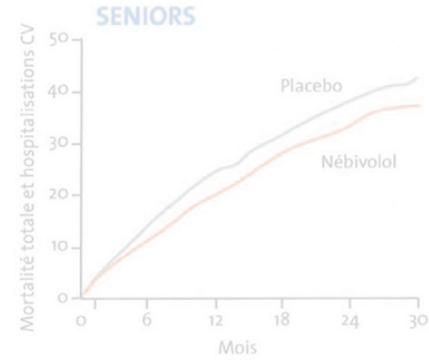
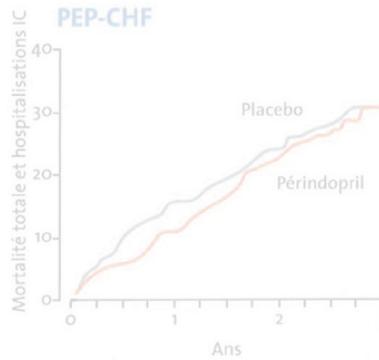
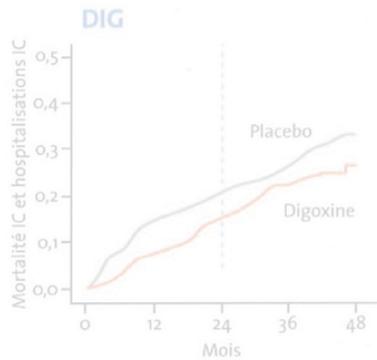


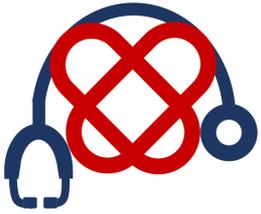
INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE À FRACTION D'ÉJECTION PRÉSERVÉE





INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE À FRACTION D'ÉJECTION PRÉSERVÉE





TOPCAT

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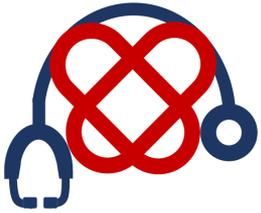
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APRIL 10, 2014

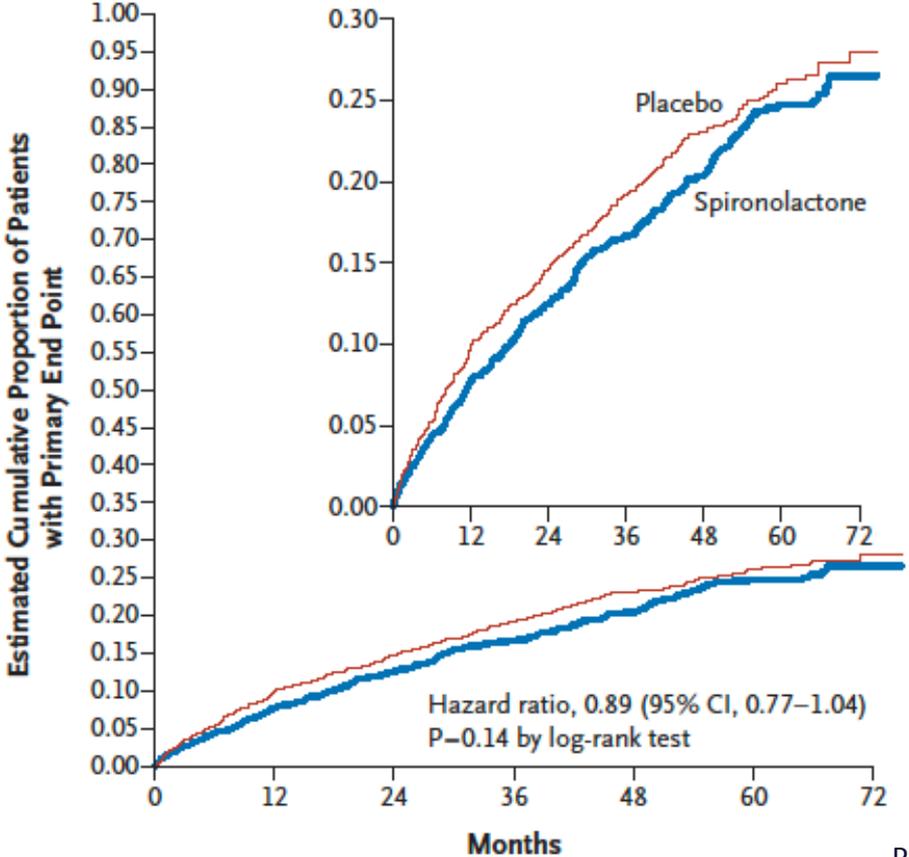
VOL. 370 NO. 15

Spirolactone for Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction

Inhibition des récepteurs aux minéralocorticoïdes dans l'insuffisance cardiaque à fraction d'éjection préservée

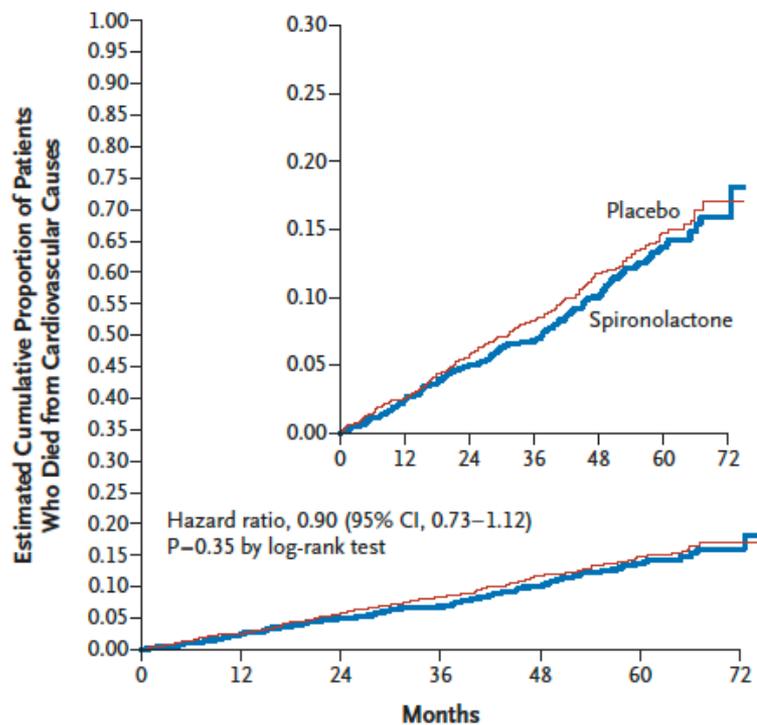
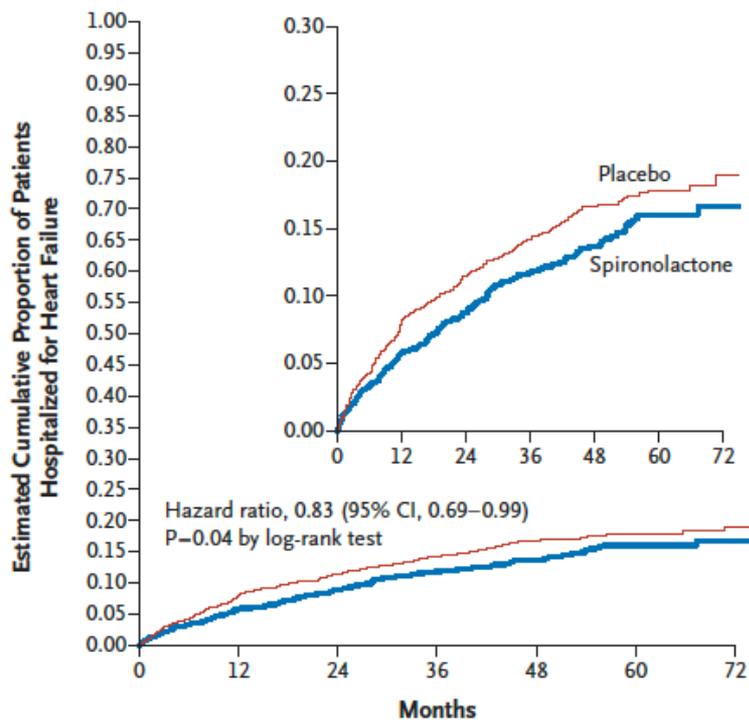


TOPCAT





TOPCAT





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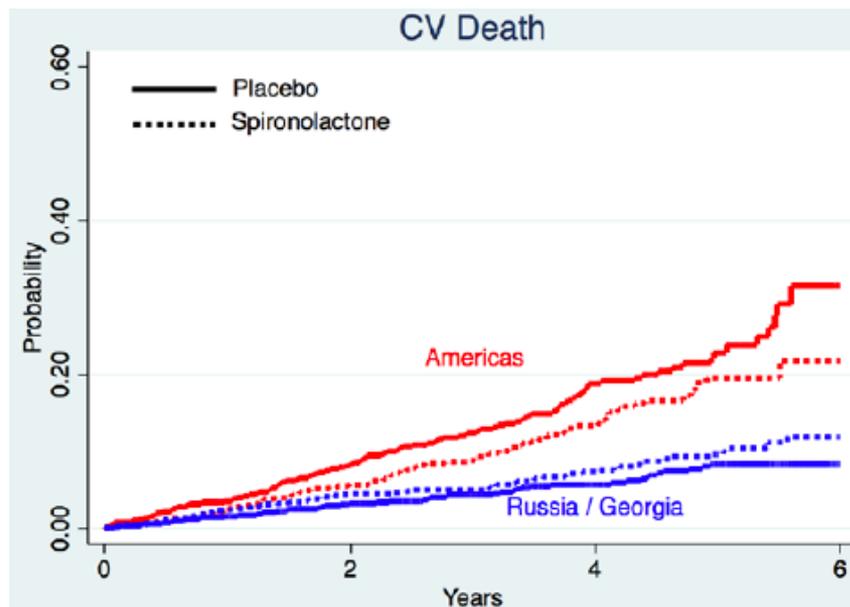
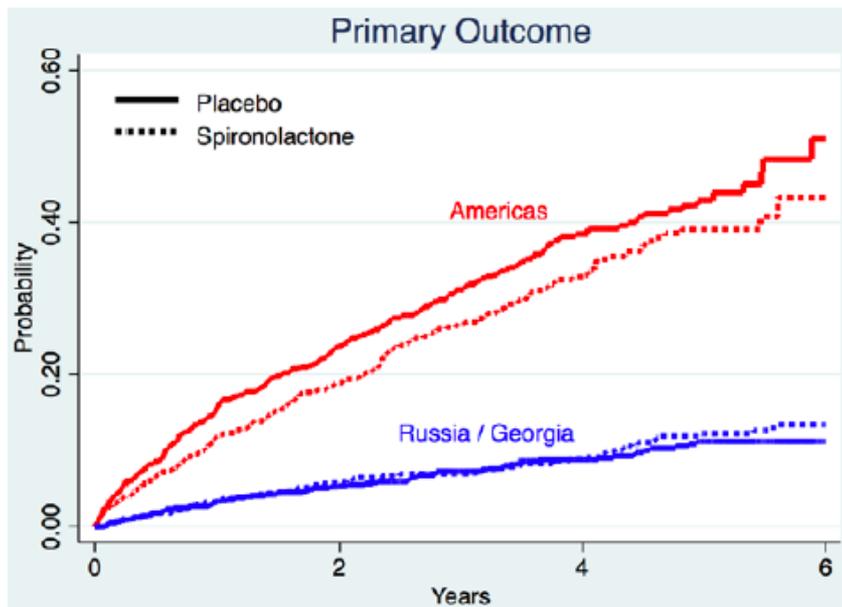
CORRESPONDENCE



**Spironolactone Metabolites in TOPCAT — New Insights
into Regional Variation**



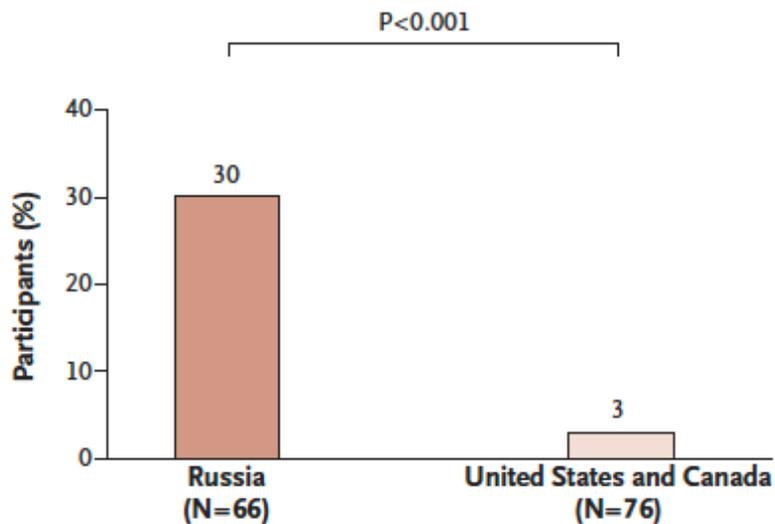
Regional Variation in Patients and Outcomes in the Treatment of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure With an Aldosterone Antagonist (TOPCAT) Trial



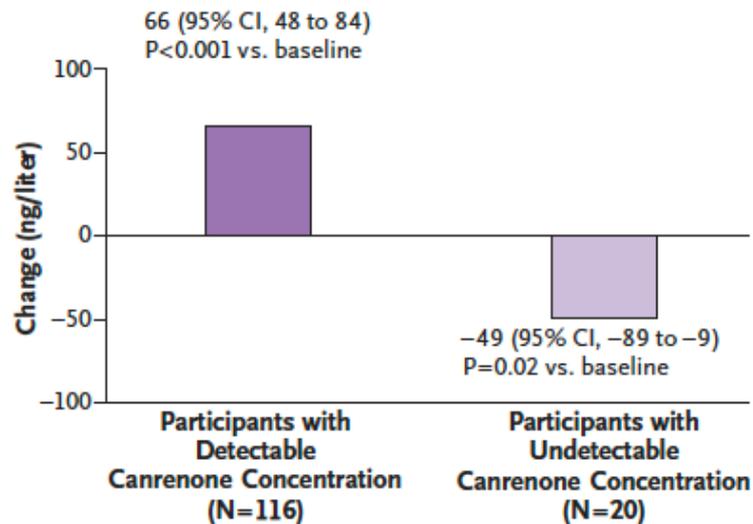


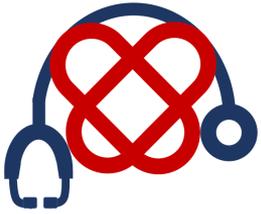
Spirolactone Metabolites in TOPCAT — New Insights into Regional Variation

Participants Who Reported Taking Spirolactone but Had No Detectable Canrenone Concentration



Mean Change in Aldosterone Level from Baseline to 12 mo





PARAGON-HF

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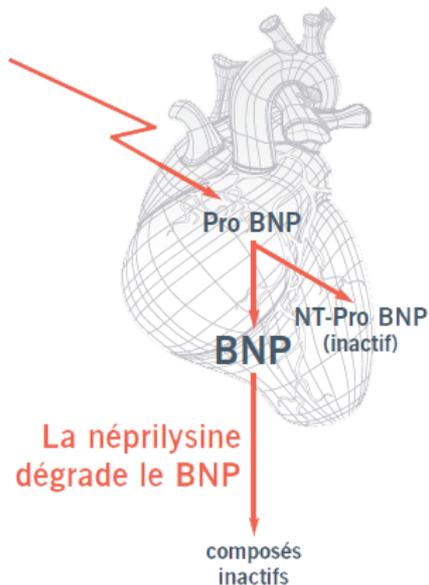
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

OCTOBER 24, 2019

VOL. 381 NO. 17

Angiotensin–Neprilysin Inhibition in Heart Failure
with Preserved Ejection Fraction

Inhibition de l'angiotensine et de la néprilysine dans l'insuffisance cardiaque à
fraction d'éjection préservée

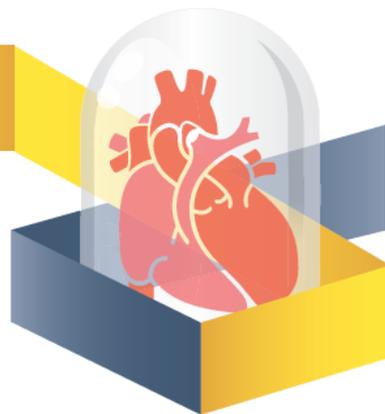


SACUBITRIL

AUGMENTE

les effets des peptides natriurétiques en bloquant leur dégradation par la néprilysine, qui peuvent résulter en différents effets physiologiques⁽¹⁾ :

- vasodilatation
- natriurèse et diurèse
- augmentation filtration glomérulaire et débit sanguin rénal
- inhibition de la libération de la rénine et de l'aldostérone
- diminution de l'activité sympathique
- effets anti-hypertrophique et anti-fibrotique



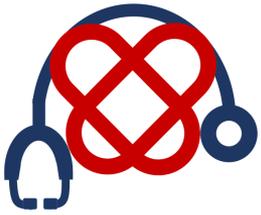
VALSARTAN

INHIBE

les effets du SRAA en bloquant les récepteurs AT1 de l'angiotensine II⁽¹⁾

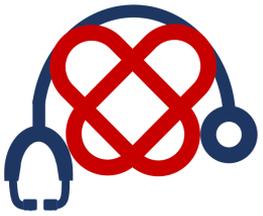
La néprilysine dégradant également l'angiotensine II, son inhibition peut avoir un effet vasoconstricteur⁽⁶⁾ : le valsartan permet d'inhiber les effets délétères de l'angiotensine II.⁽¹⁾

- vasoconstriction
- rétention hydrosodée
- activation de la croissance et de la prolifération des cellules entraînant un remodelage cardiovasculaire mal adapté
- libération d'aldostérone



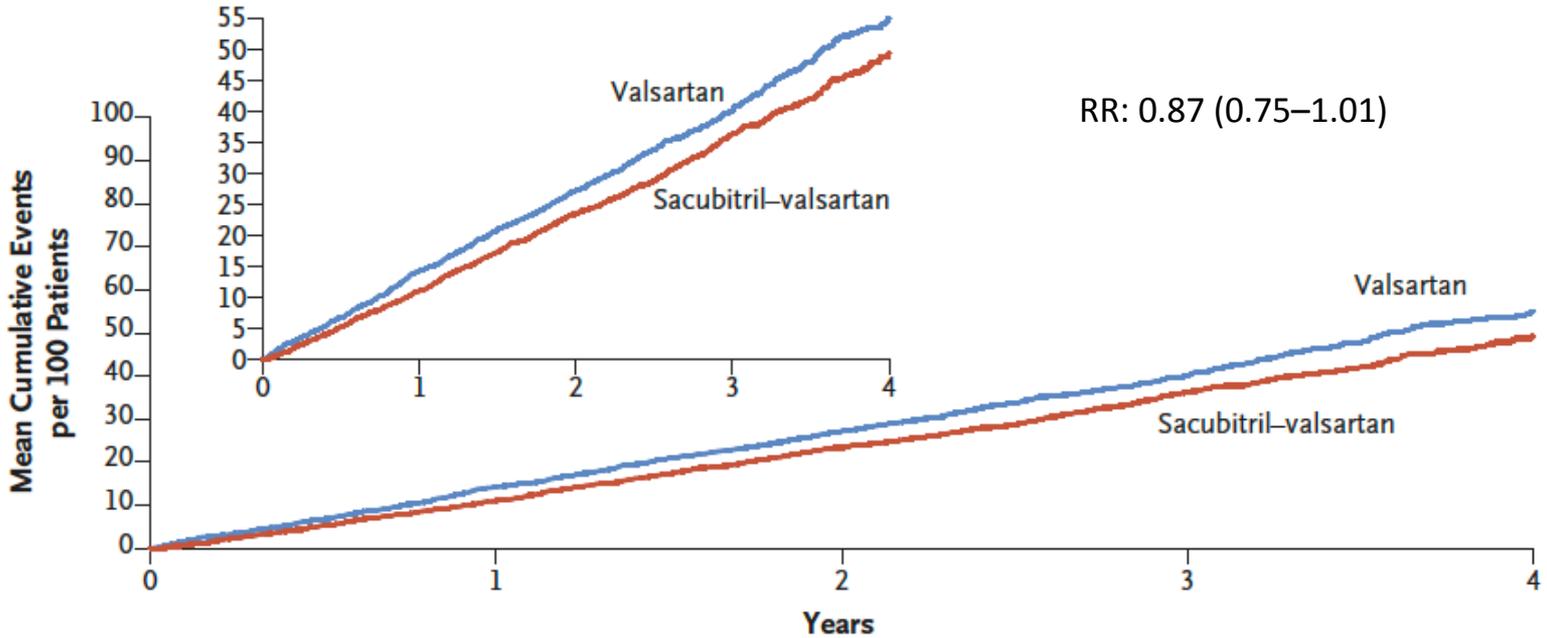
PARAGON-HF

- 4822 patients randomisés entre 2 bras : association sacubitril/valsartan 97/103 mg deux fois par jour ou valsartan seul 160 mg deux fois par jour
- Patients symptomatiques avec une FEVG ≥ 45 %, une augmentation des peptides natriurétiques et une cardiopathie structurelle.
- Suivi médian de 34 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : hospitalisations pour insuffisance cardiaque et décès d'origine cardiovasculaire.



PARAGON-HF

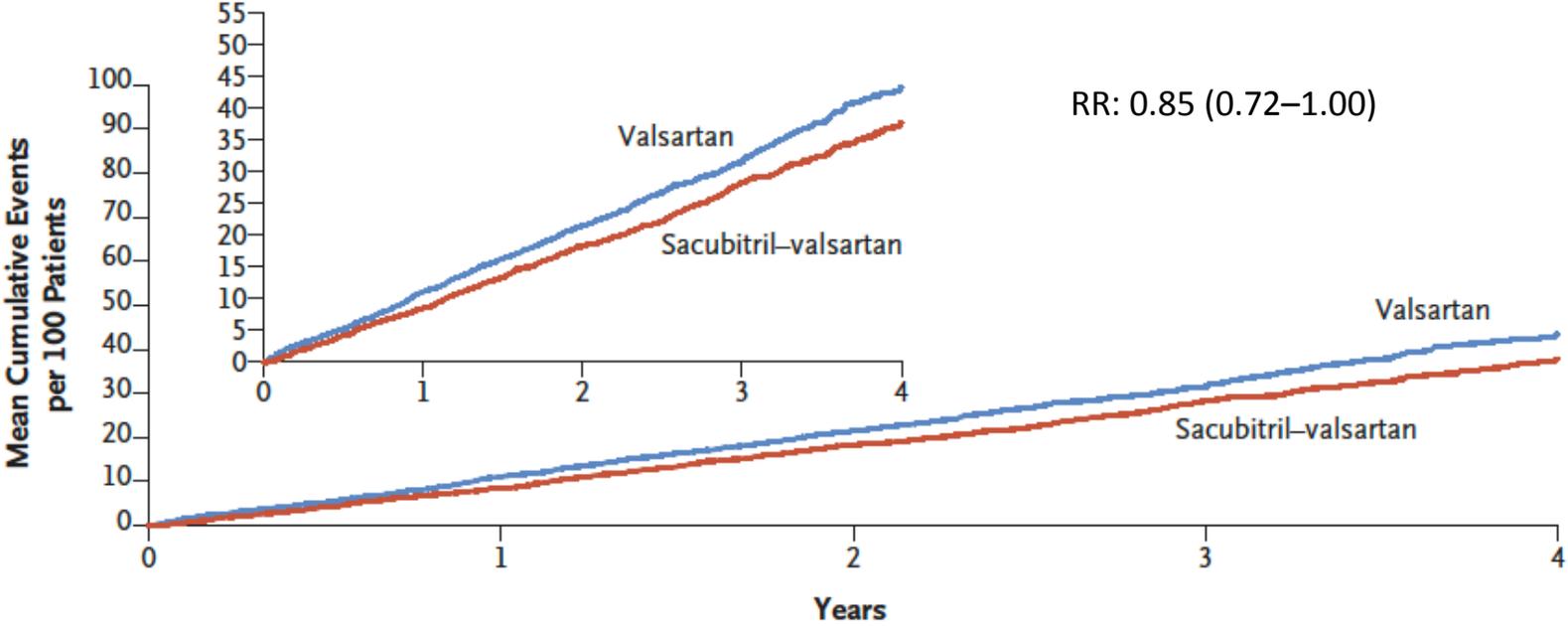
Total Hospitalizations for Heart Failure and Death from Cardiovascular Causes





PARAGON-HF

Total Hospitalizations for Heart Failure

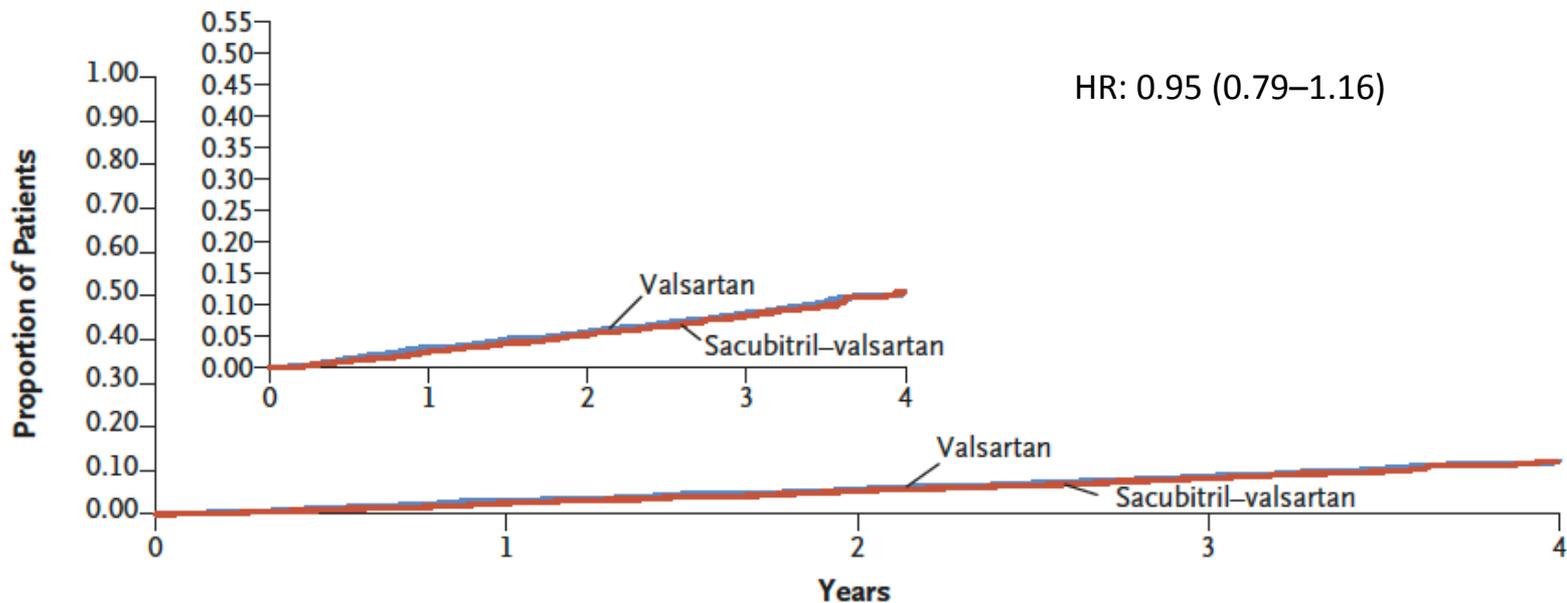


RR: 0.85 (0.72-1.00)

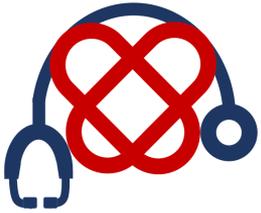


PARAGON-HF

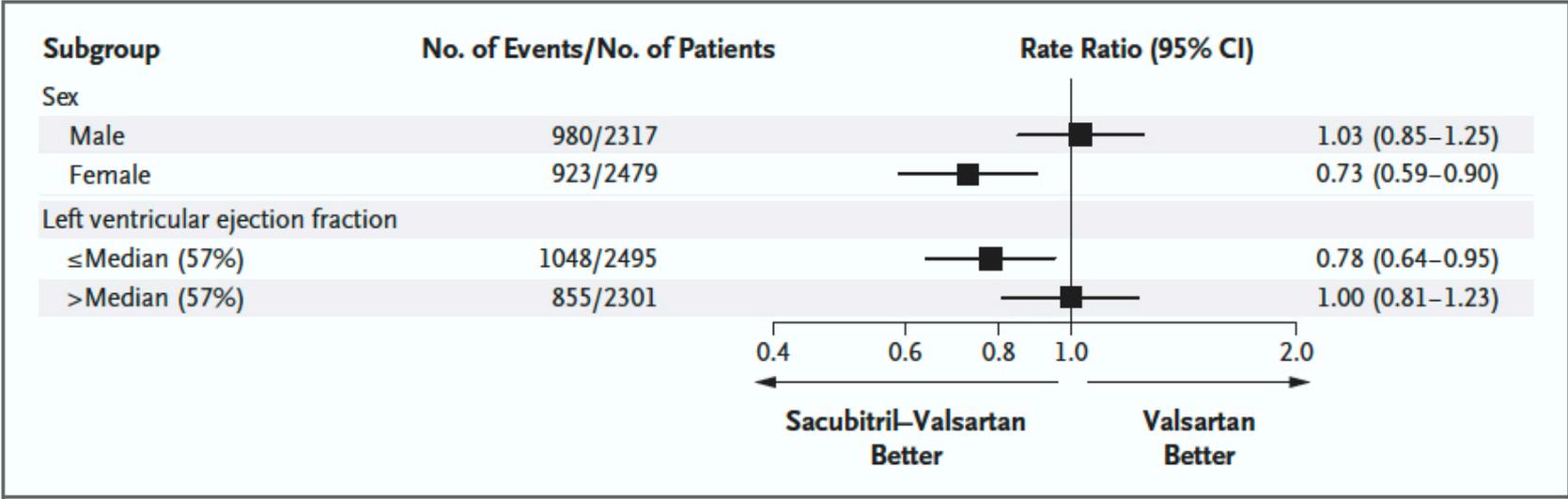
Death from Cardiovascular Causes



HR: 0.95 (0.79-1.16)



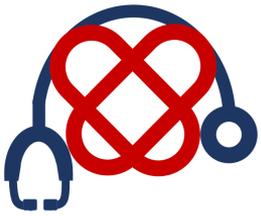
PARAGON-HF





2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure

Type of HF		HFrEF	HFmrEF	HFpEF
CRITERIA	1	Symptoms ± Signs ^a	Symptoms ± Signs ^a	Symptoms ± Signs ^a
	2	LVEF <40%	LVEF 40–49%	LVEF ≥50%
	3	–	1. Elevated levels of natriuretic peptides ^b ; 2. At least one additional criterion: a. relevant structural heart disease (LVH and/or LAE), b. diastolic dysfunction (for details see Section 4.3.2).	1. Elevated levels of natriuretic peptides ^b ; 2. At least one additional criterion: a. relevant structural heart disease (LVH and/or LAE), b. diastolic dysfunction (for details see Section 4.3.2).

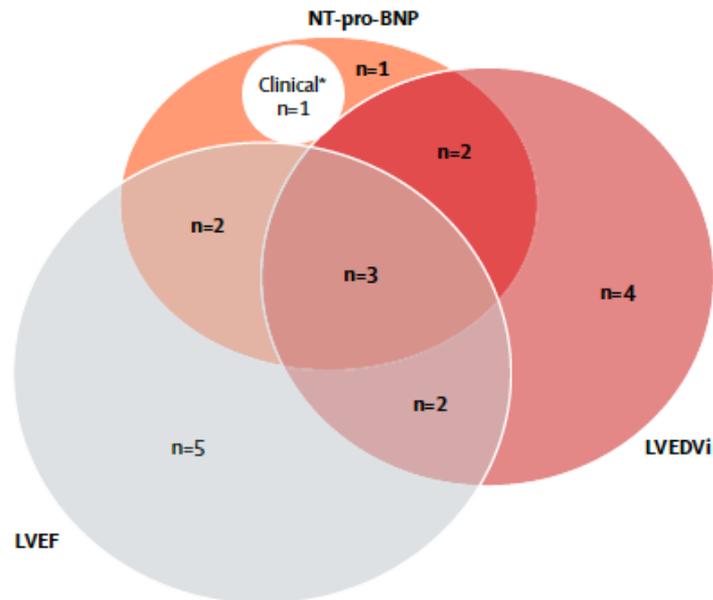
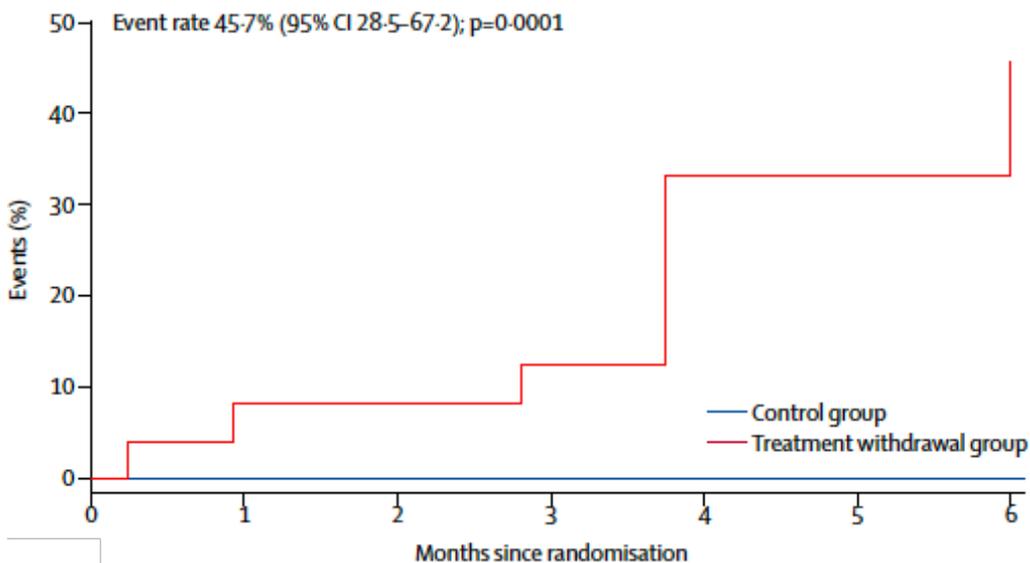


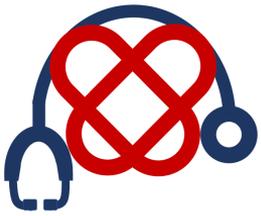
Withdrawal of pharmacological treatment for heart failure in patients with recovered dilated cardiomyopathy (TRED-HF): an open-label, pilot, randomised trial

- 51 patients ayant récupéré sous traitement médical optimal :
 - Normalisation de la FEVG (passant de <40 à $>50\%$),
 - Normalisation du volume télédiastolique du VG
 - Normalisation des peptides natriurétiques (NT-proBNP < 250 ng/ml)
- Randomisés en 2 bras : arrêt ou maintien du traitement médical optimal
- Suivi médian de 34 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : récurrence de cardiopathie dilatée dans les 6 mois ou signes d'insuffisance cardiaque

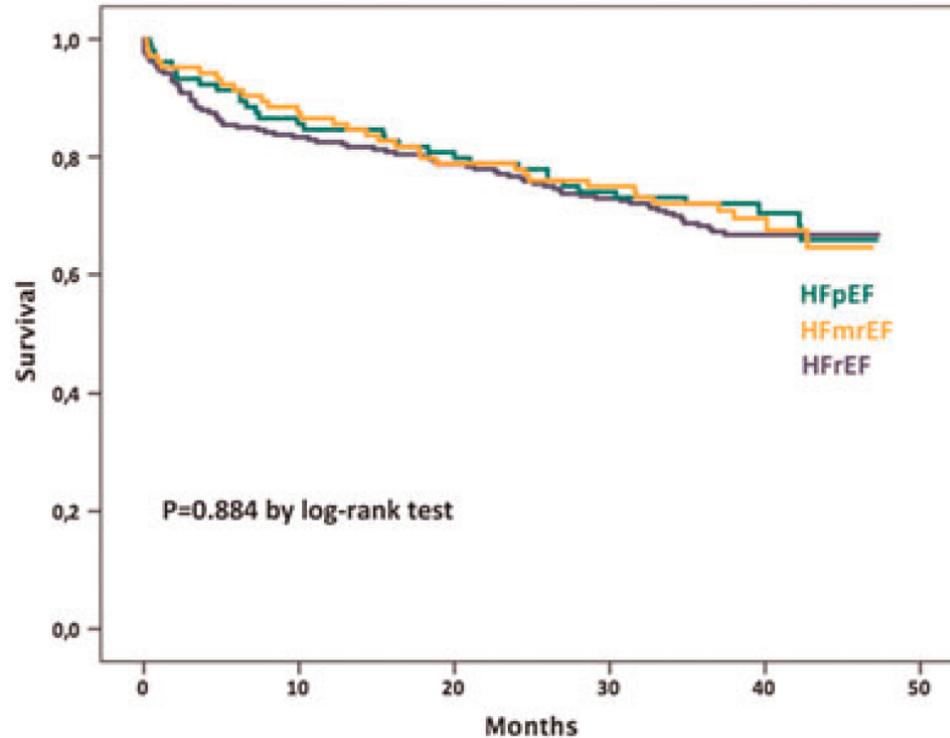


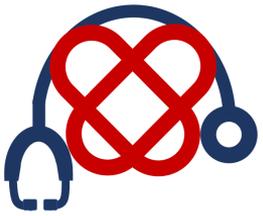
Withdrawal of pharmacological treatment for heart failure in patients with recovered dilated cardiomyopathy (TRED-HF): an open-label, pilot, randomised trial





FAUT-IL CLASSER L'INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE EN FONCTION DE LA FRACTION D'ÉJECTION?

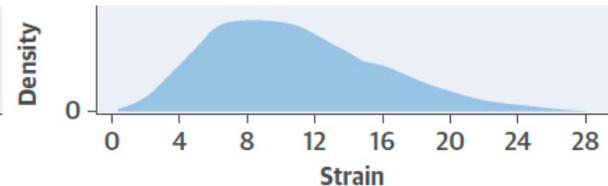
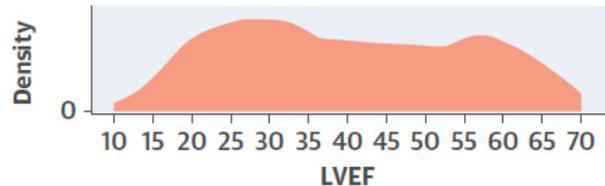
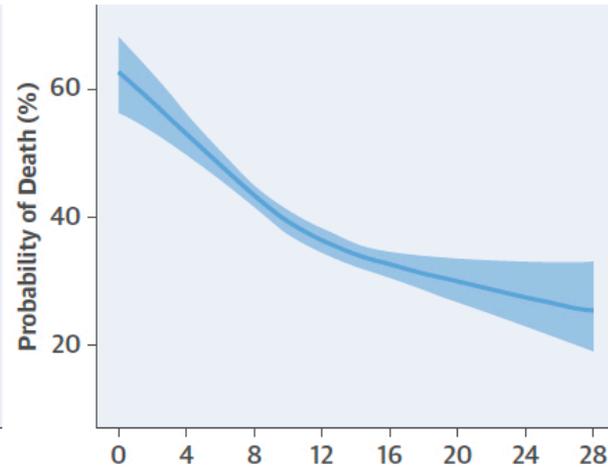
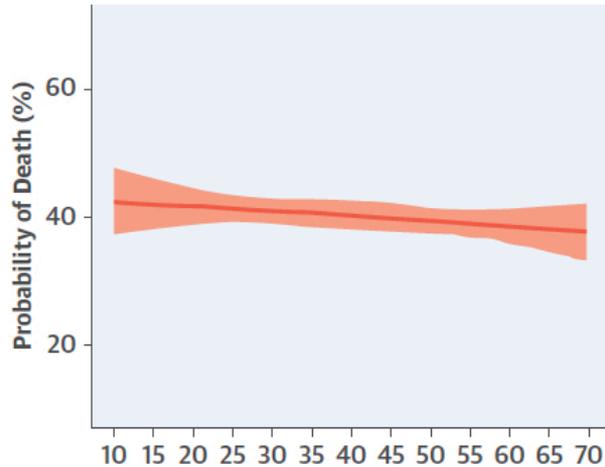




FAUT-IL CLASSER L'INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE EN FONCTION DE LA FRACTION D'ÉJECTION?

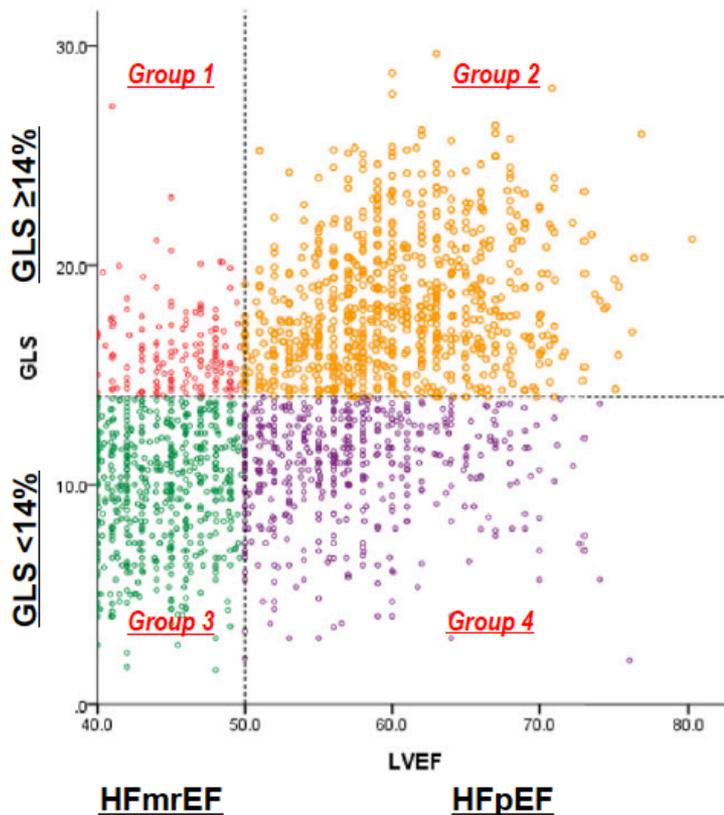
Mortality Based on Ejection Fraction

Mortality Based on Global Longitudinal Strain





Myocardial Strain for Identification of β -Blocker Responders in Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction

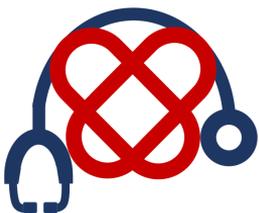


Registre d'insuffisance cardiaque

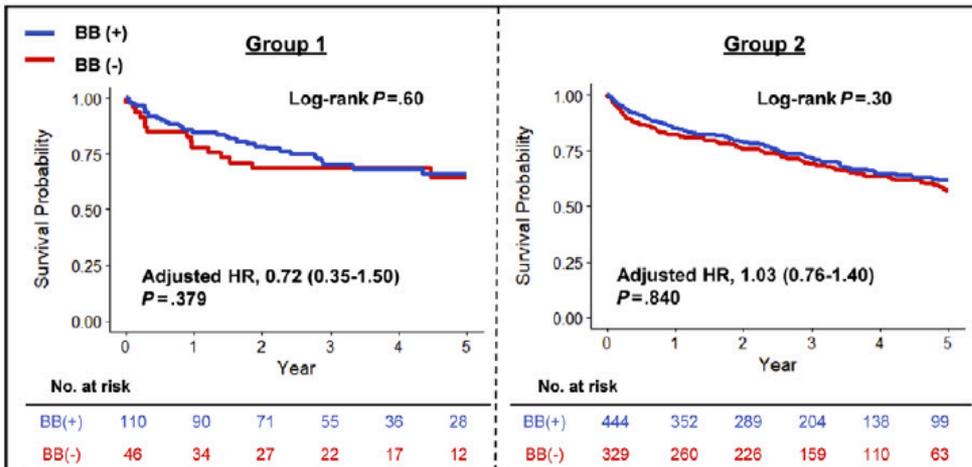
1969 patients

FEVG \geq 40%

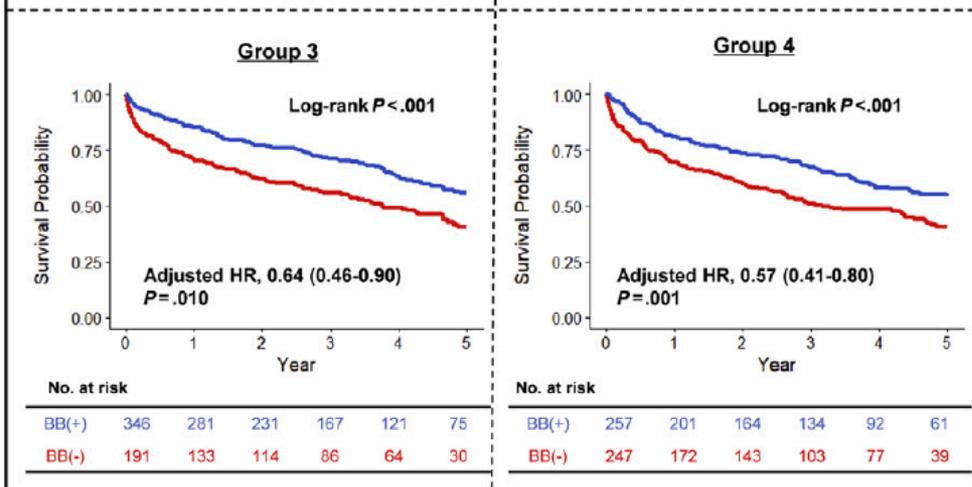
Critère primaire : mortalité toutes causes à 5 ans



GLS $\geq 14\%$

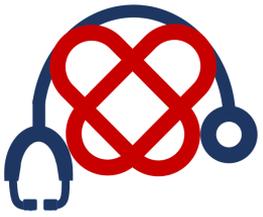


GLS $< 14\%$



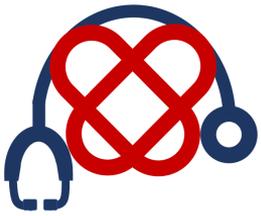
$40\% \leq \text{LVEF} < 50\%$

$\text{LVEF} \geq 50\%$

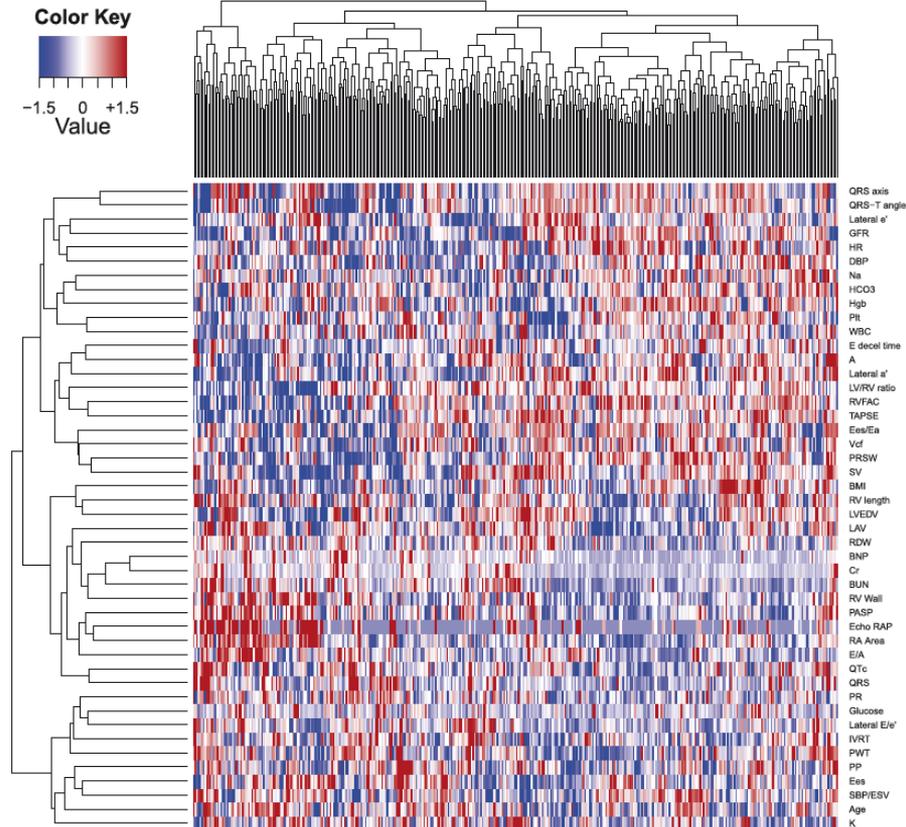


QU'Y A-T-IL DERRIÈRE L'INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE À FRACTION D'ÉJECTION PRÉSERVÉE?



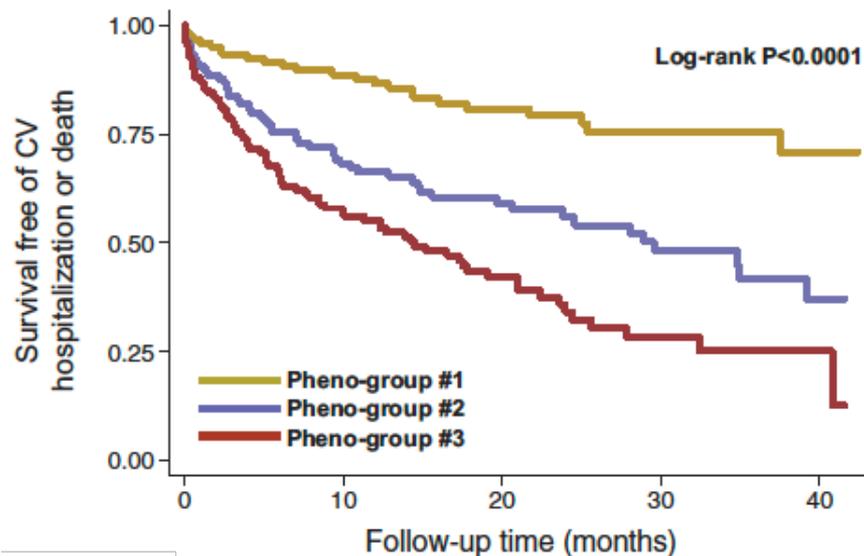
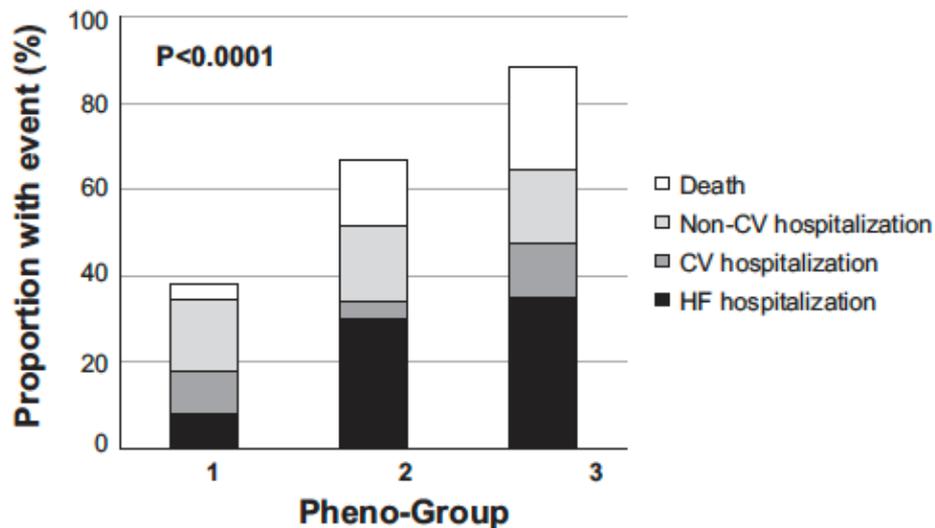


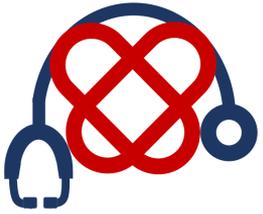
Phenomapping for Novel Classification of Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction





Phenomapping for Novel Classification of Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction





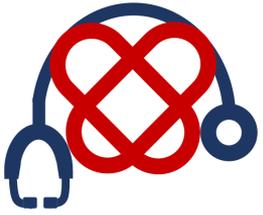
ATTRACT

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

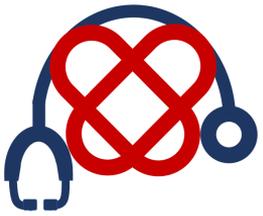
Tafamidis Treatment for Patients with Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy

Stabilisation de la transthyrétine dans l'amylose cardiaque à transthyrétine



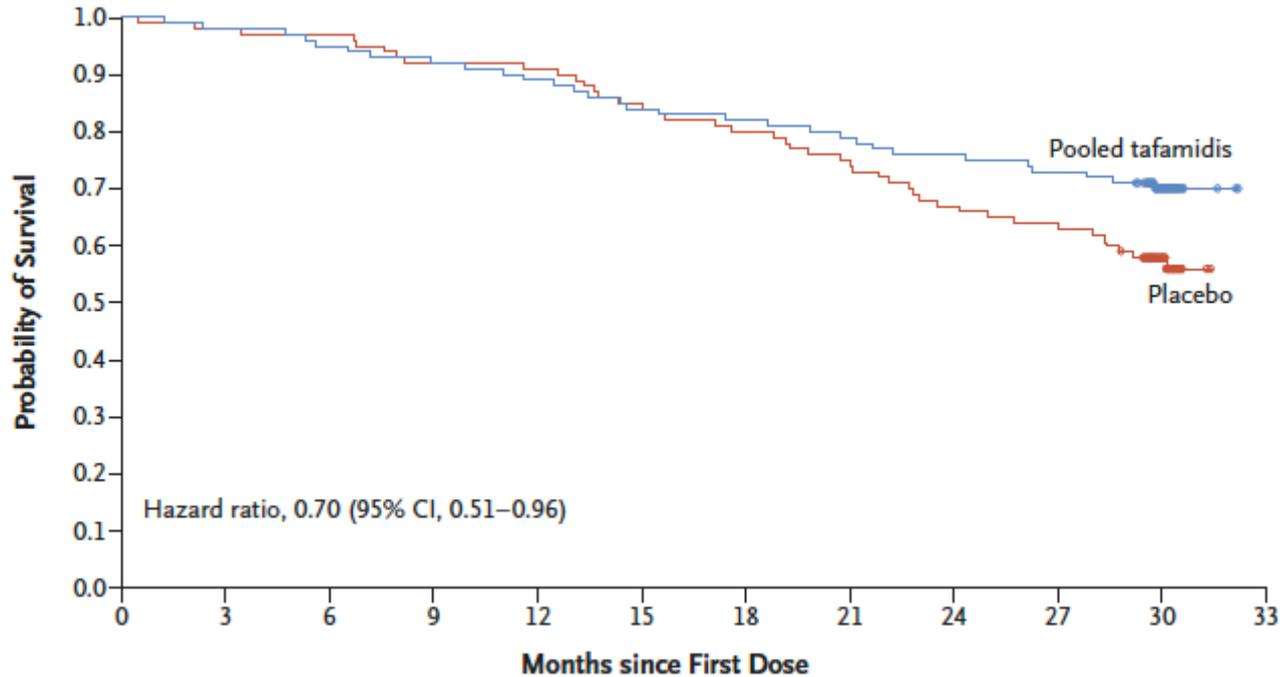
ATTRACT

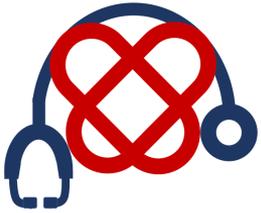
- 441 patients randomisés entre 3 bras : tafamidis 80 mg par jour, tafamidis 20 mg par jour ou placebo
- Patients atteints d'amylose cardiaque à transthyrétine.
- Suivi médian de 30 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : hospitalisations et décès d'origine cardiovasculaire.



ATTRACT

Analysis of All-Cause Mortality

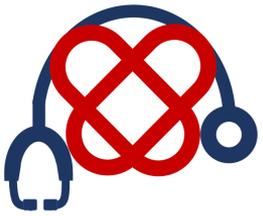




ATTRACT

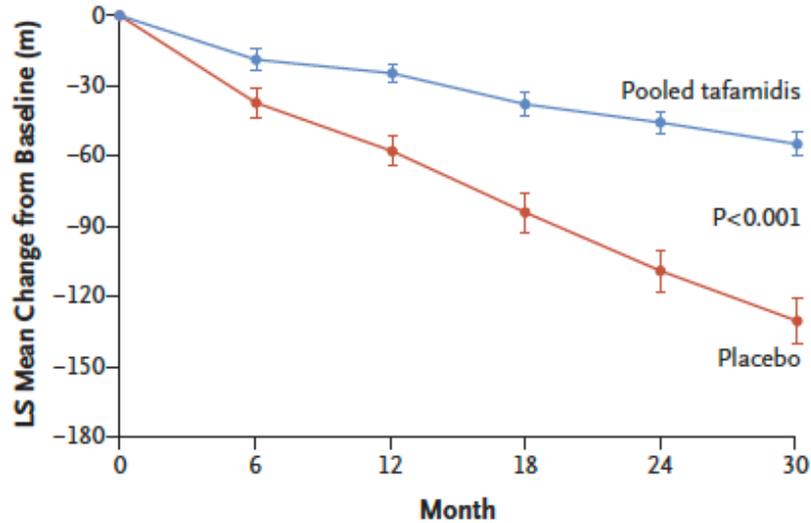
Frequency of Cardiovascular-Related Hospitalizations

	No. of Patients	No. of Patients with Cardiovascular- Related Hospitalizations <i>total no. (%)</i>	Cardiovascular- Related Hospitalizations <i>no. per yr</i>	Pooled Tafamidis vs. Placebo Treatment Difference <i>relative risk ratio (95% CI)</i>
Pooled Tafamidis	264	138 (52.3)	0.48	
Placebo	177	107 (60.5)	0.70	0.68 (0.56–0.81)

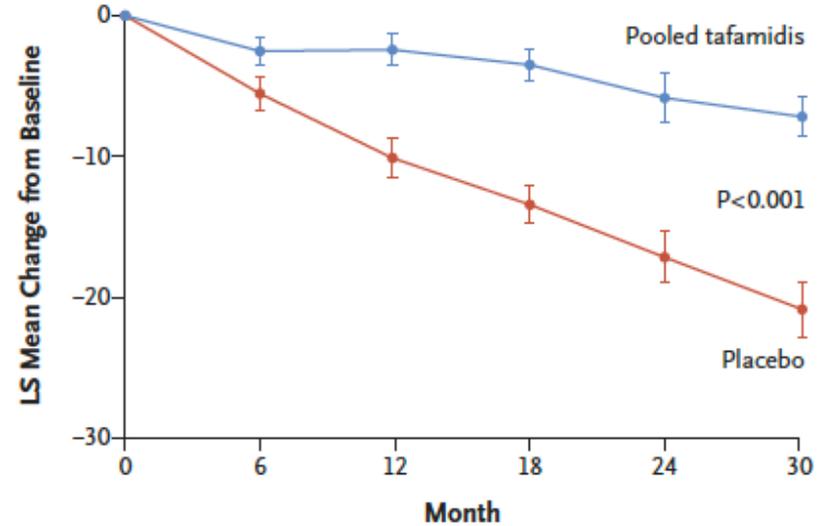


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Change from Baseline in 6-Minute Walk Test



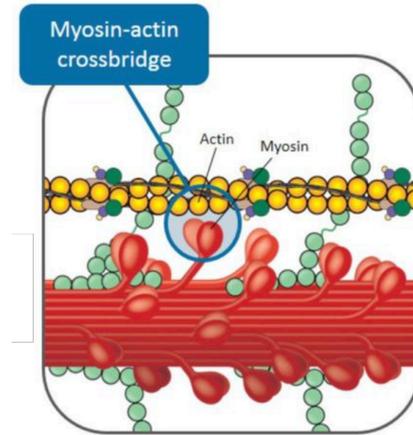
Change from Baseline in KCCQ-OS



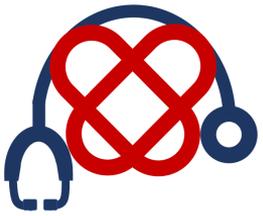


EXPLORER-HCM

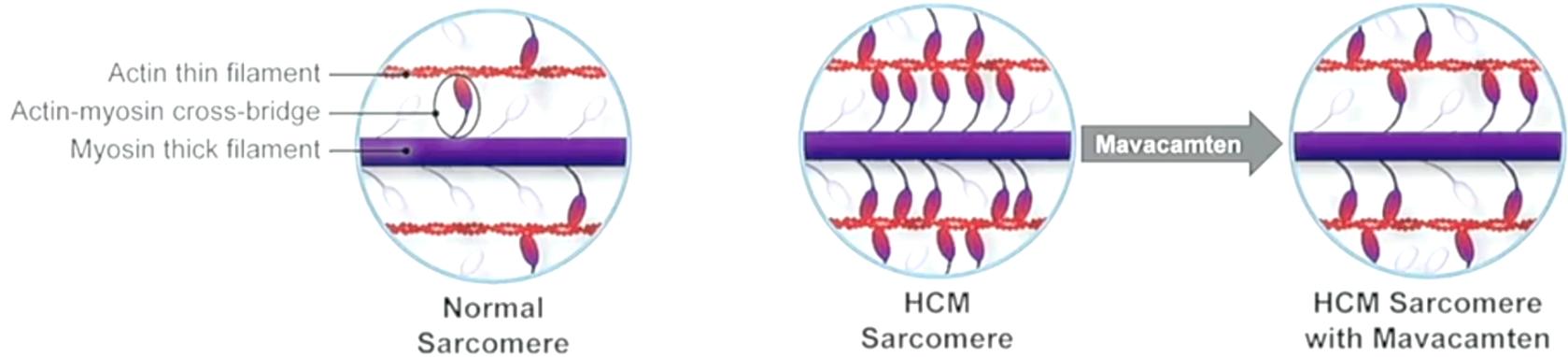
Mavacamten for treatment of symptomatic obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (EXPLORER-HCM):
a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial

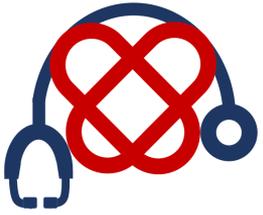


Inhibition des ponts actine-myosine dans la cardiomyopathie hypertrophique obstructive



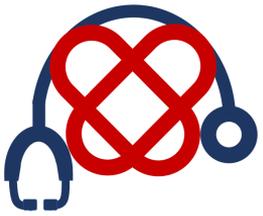
MAVACAMTEN



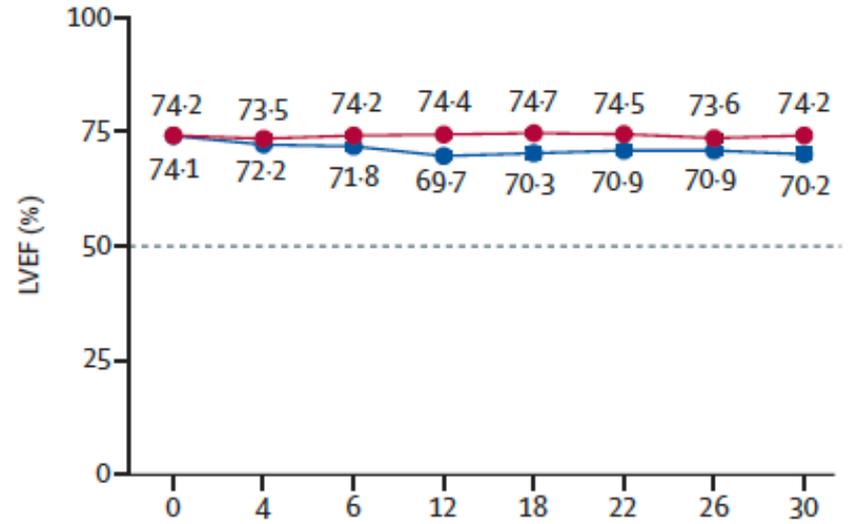
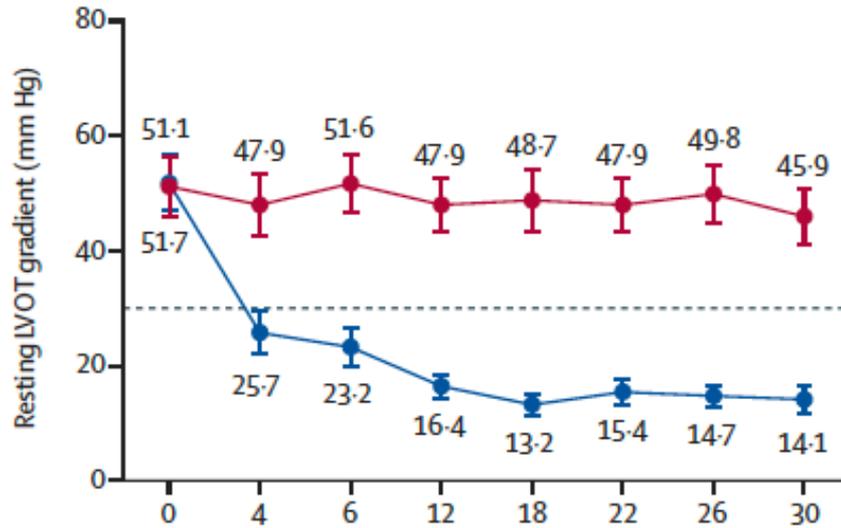


EXPLORER-HCM

- 251 patients randomisés entre 2 bras : mavacamten à 5 puis 10 puis 15 mg une fois par jour ou placebo pendant 30 semaines
- Patients symptomatiques avec une cardiomyopathie hypertrophique obstructive (≥ 50 mmHg)
- Critère primaire d'évaluation :
 - Amélioration du pic de consommation d'O₂ de 1,5 ml/kg/min et diminution du stade NYHA ≥ 1 , ou
 - Amélioration du pic de consommation d'O₂ de 3 ml/kg/min et pas de dégradation du stade NYHA

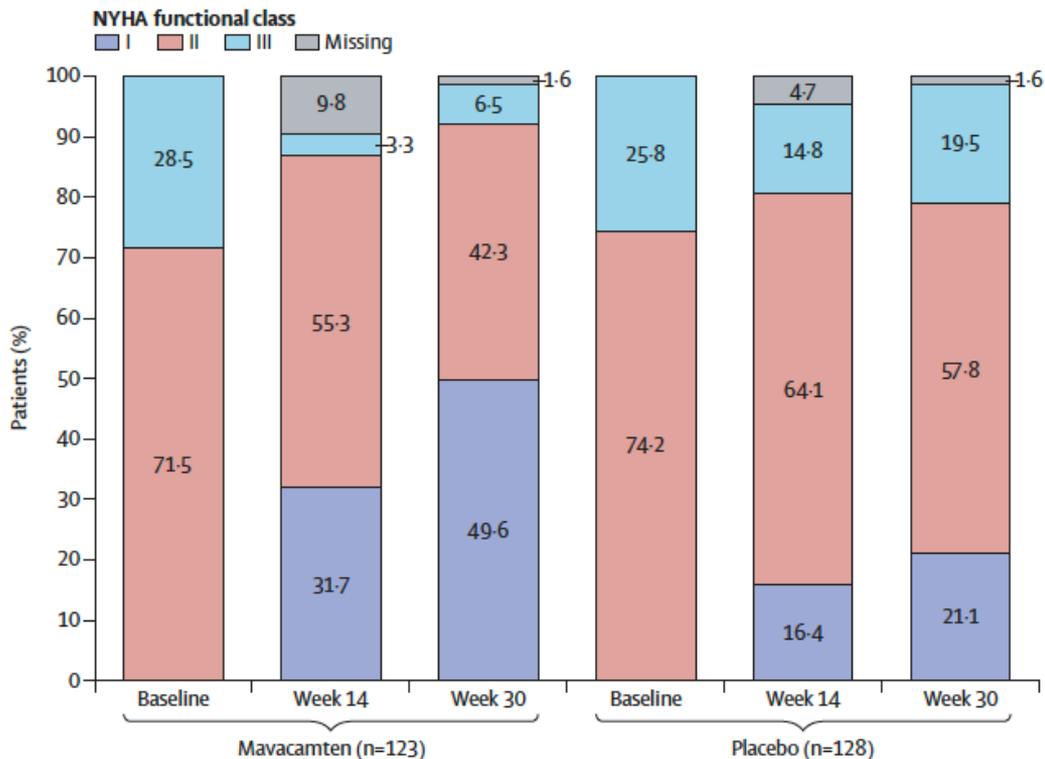
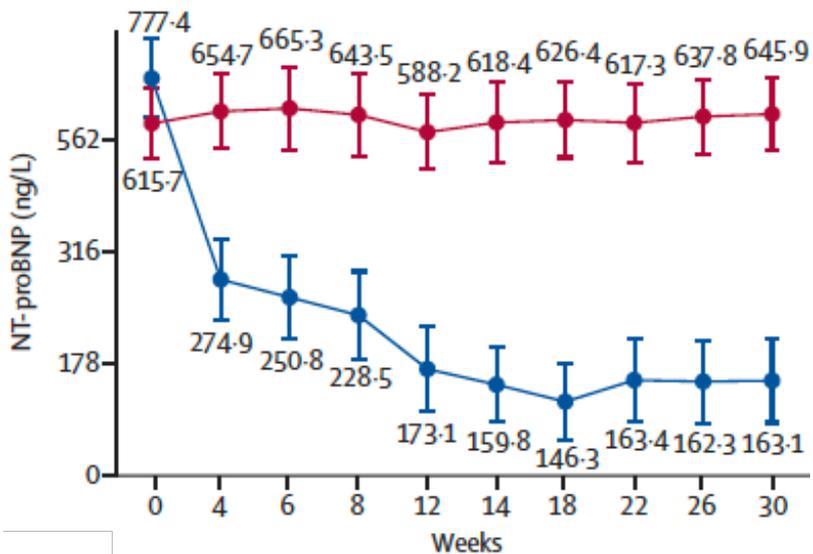


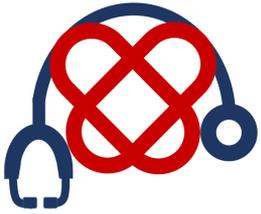
EXPLORER-HCM





EXPLORER-HCM





GALACTIC

JAMA | **Original Investigation**

Effect of a Strategy of Comprehensive Vasodilation vs Usual Care on Mortality and Heart Failure Rehospitalization Among Patients With Acute Heart Failure The GALACTIC Randomized Clinical Trial

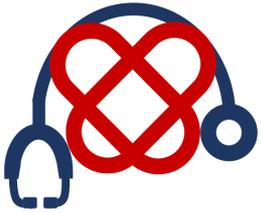
Vasodilatation précoce et intensive dans l'insuffisance cardiaque aiguë



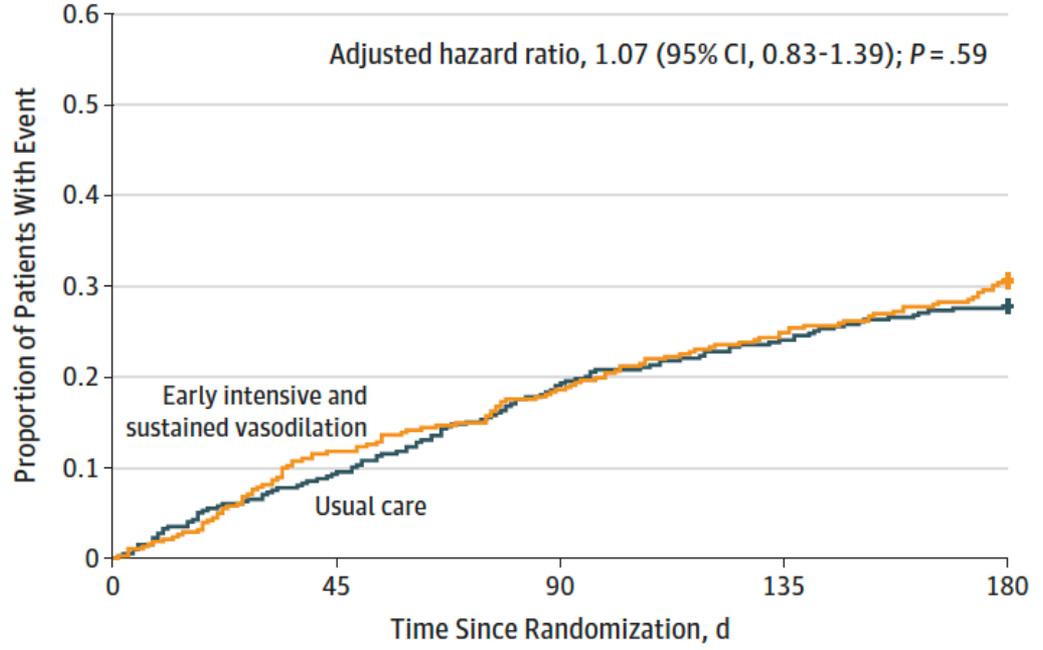
GALACTIC

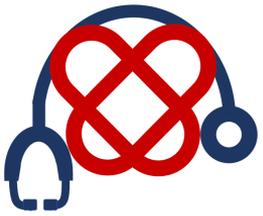
- 781 patients NYHA 3 ou 4 et pression artérielle ≥ 100 mmHg randomisés entre traitement vasodilatateur précoce par dérivés nitrés (sublinguaux, transdermiques ou oraux) puis relais à 48h par IEC/ARA2 titrés sur la pression artérielle ou soins courants (recommandations ESC).
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : mortalité toutes causes et réhospitalisation pour insuffisance cardiaque aiguë à 180 jours.

Characteristics	Intervention (n = 382)	Usual Care (n = 399)
Age, median (IQR), y	78.0 (70.0-85.0)	77.0 (69.0-84.0)
LVEF, median (IQR), % ^b	36 (26-50) [n = 334]	37 (26-51) [n = 352]
<40	175 (52)	191 (54)
40-49	63 (19)	59 (17)
≥ 50	96 (29)	102 (29)
Structural heart disease		
Chronic heart failure	231 (60)	229 (57)
Coronary artery disease	220 (58)	233 (58)
Hypertensive heart disease	177 (46)	174 (44)
Percutaneous coronary intervention	105 (27)	107 (27)
Coronary bypass	78 (20)	89 (22)
Myocardial infarction	127 (33)	141 (35)
Valvular replacement	33 (9)	31 (8)
History of atrial fibrillation	192 (50)	200 (50)
Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator	50 (13)	39 (10)
Cardiac resynchronization therapy	27 (7)	22 (6)

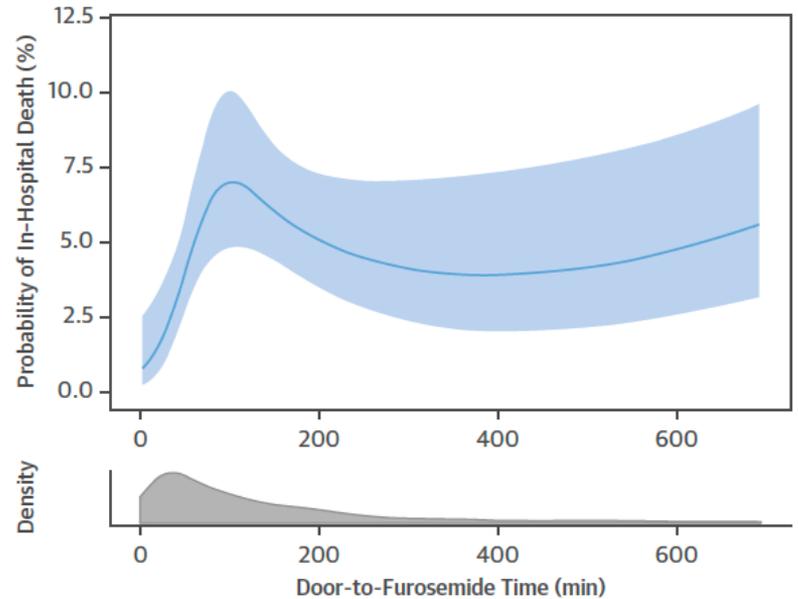
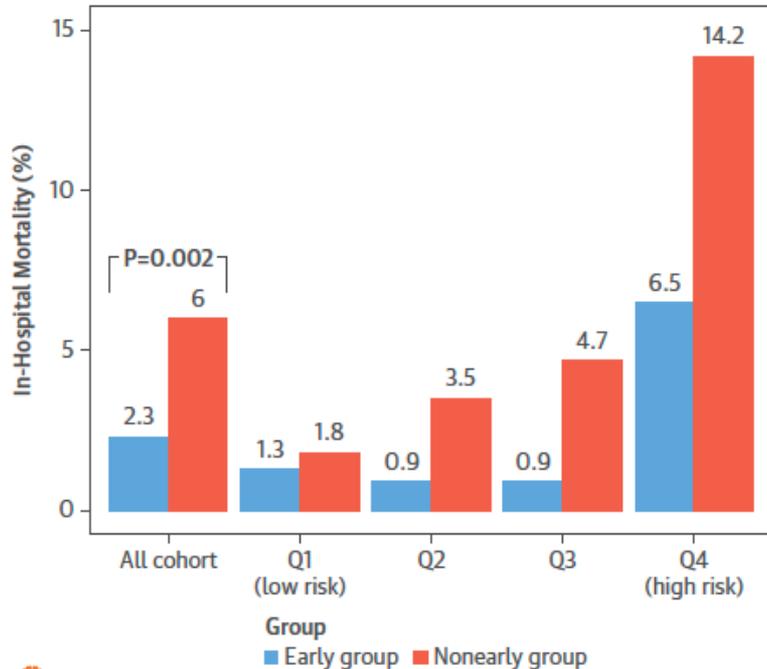


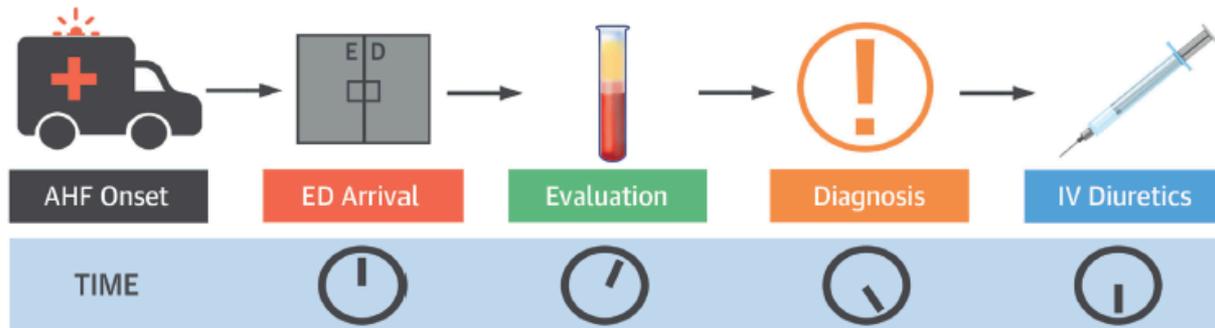
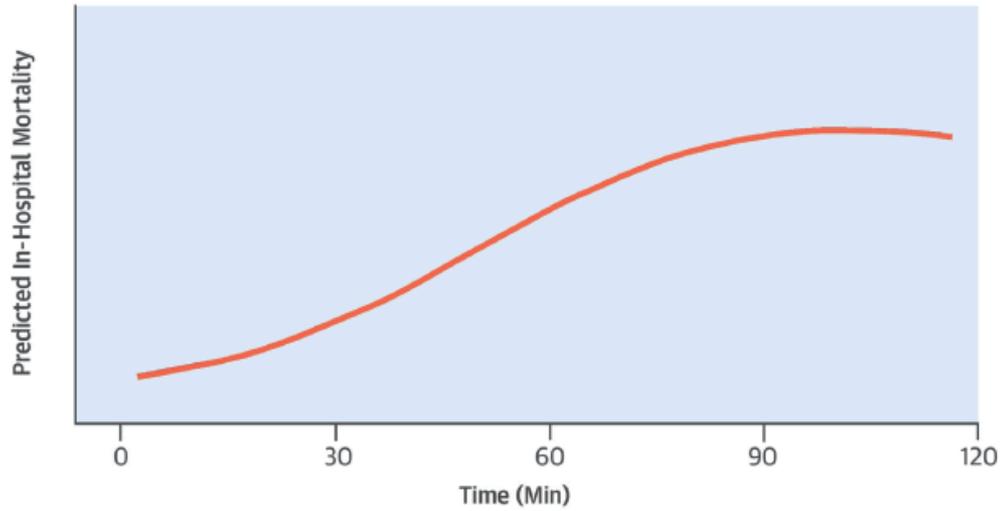
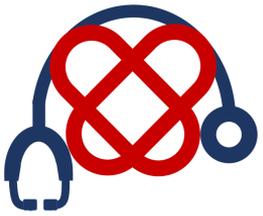
GALACTIC





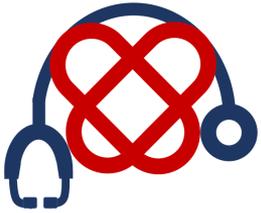
Time-to-Furosemide Treatment and Mortality in Patients Hospitalized With Acute Heart Failure



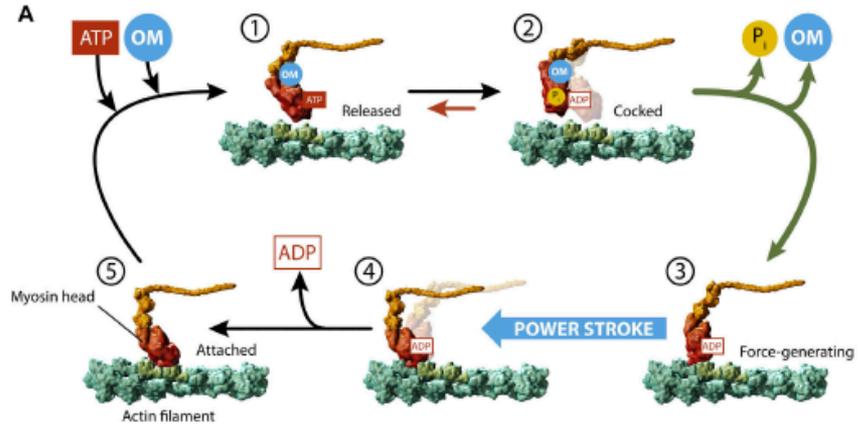




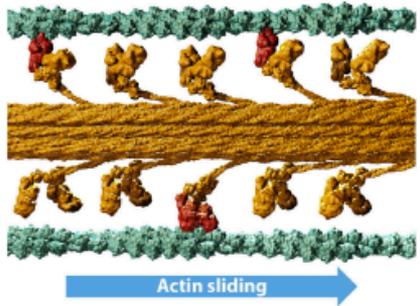
PERSPECTIVES



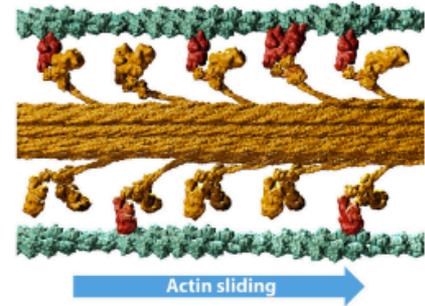
GALACTIC



B BEFORE OMECAMTIV MECARBIL

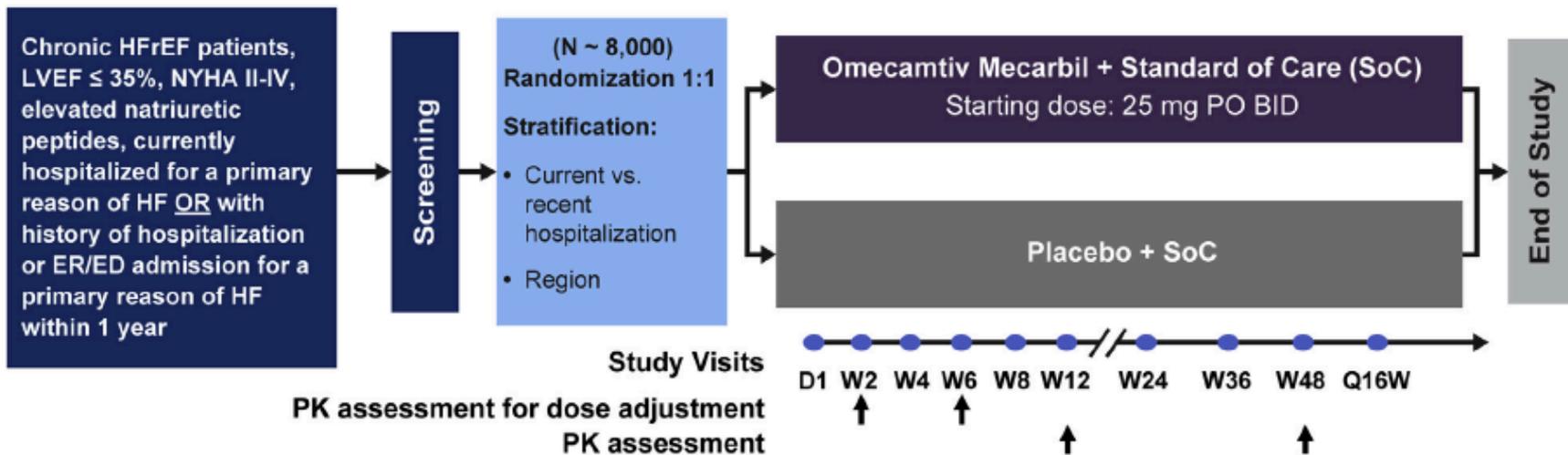


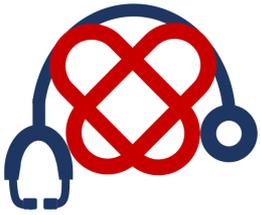
C AFTER OMECAMTIV MECARBIL





GALACTIC





OSICAT

Telemonitoring versus standard care in heart failure: a randomised multicentre trial

- 9337 patients randomisés entre 2 bras : télémonitoring quotidien ou soins standards
- Suivi à 18 mois.
- Critère primaire d'évaluation : hospitalisations pour insuffisance cardiaque et mortalité toutes causes.

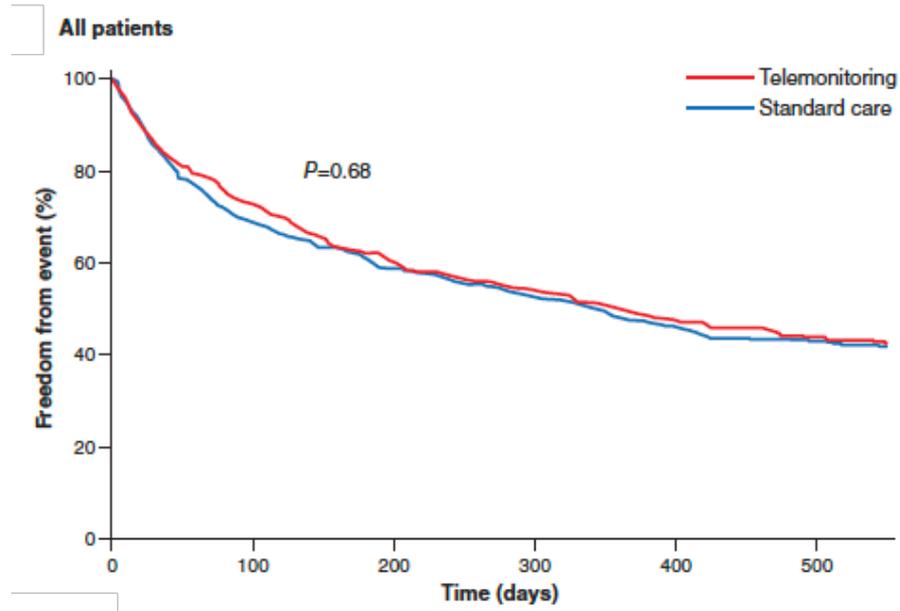


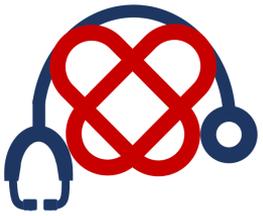
OSICAT

	Telemonitoring (n = 482)	SC (n = 455)
Men	354 (73.4%)	323 (71.0%)
Age, years, mean \pm SD	70.0 \pm 12.4	69.7 \pm 12.5
<60 years	93 (19.3%)	105 (23.1%)
60 to <80 years	268 (55.6%)	237 (52.1%)
\geq 80 years	121 (25.1%)	113 (24.8%)
LVEF, %, mean \pm SD (n = 934)	39.3 \pm 14.5	38.1 \pm 15.2
\leq 40%	280 (58.5%)	280 (61.5%)
>40% to \leq 50%	95 (19.8%)	89 (19.6%)
>50%	104 (21.7%)	86 (18.9%)



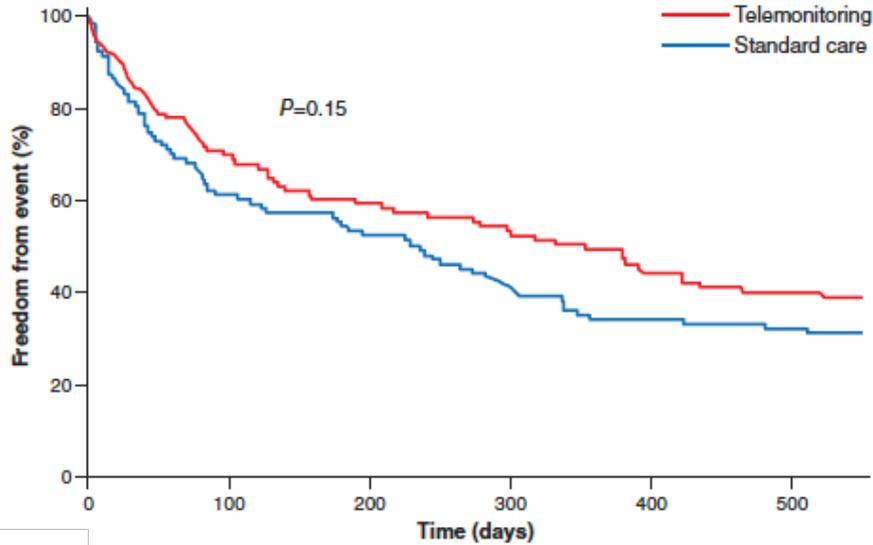
OSICAT



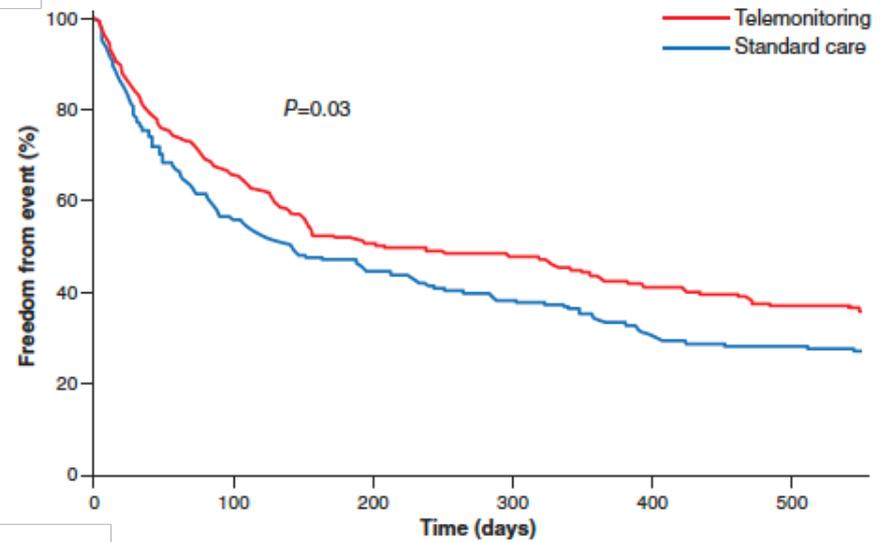


OSICAT

Socially isolated patients

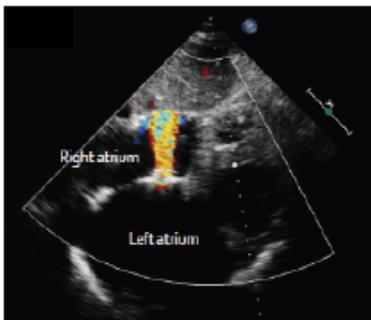
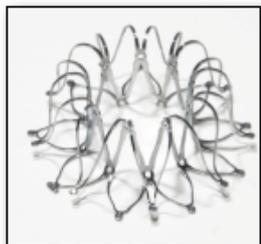
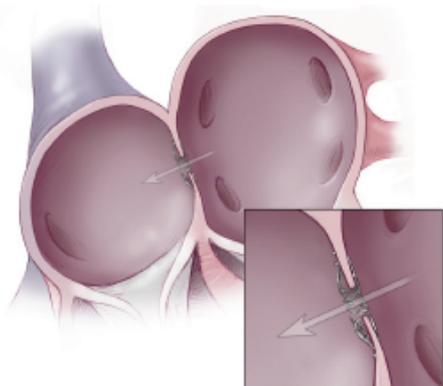


NYHA class III or IV

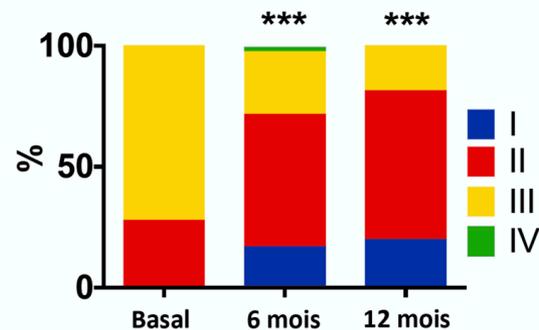




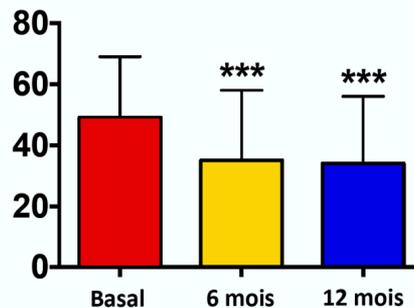
REDUCE LAP-HF



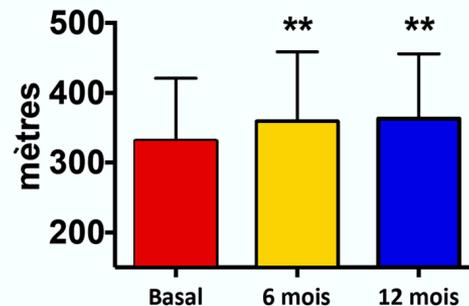
Stade NYHA

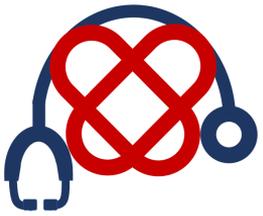


Qualité de vie (Minnesota)



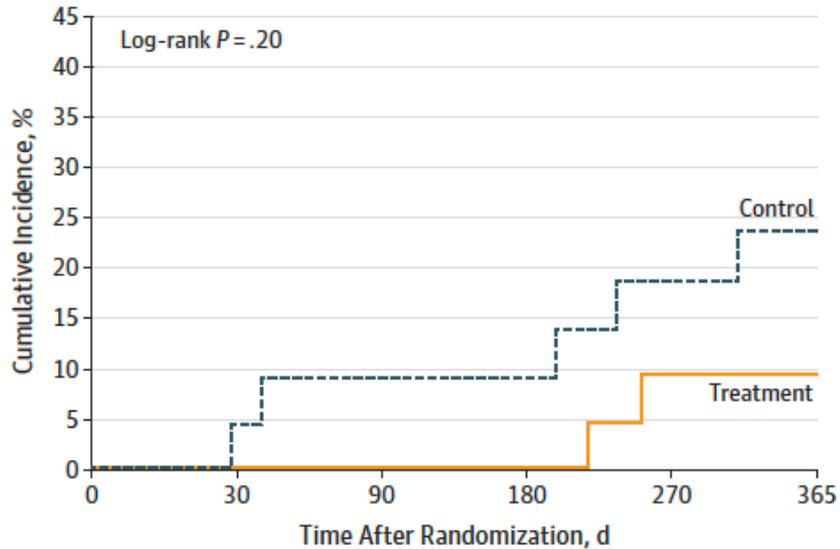
Test de marche des 6 minutes



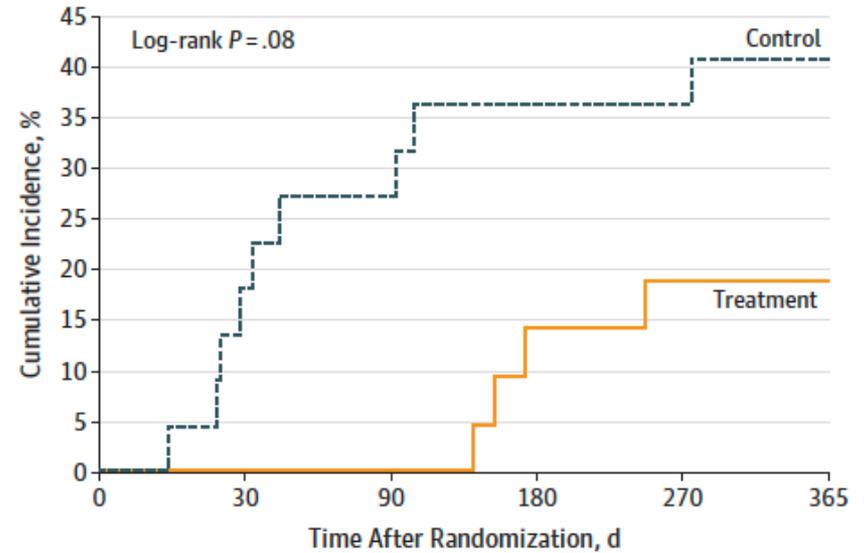


REDUCE LAP-HF

MACCRE

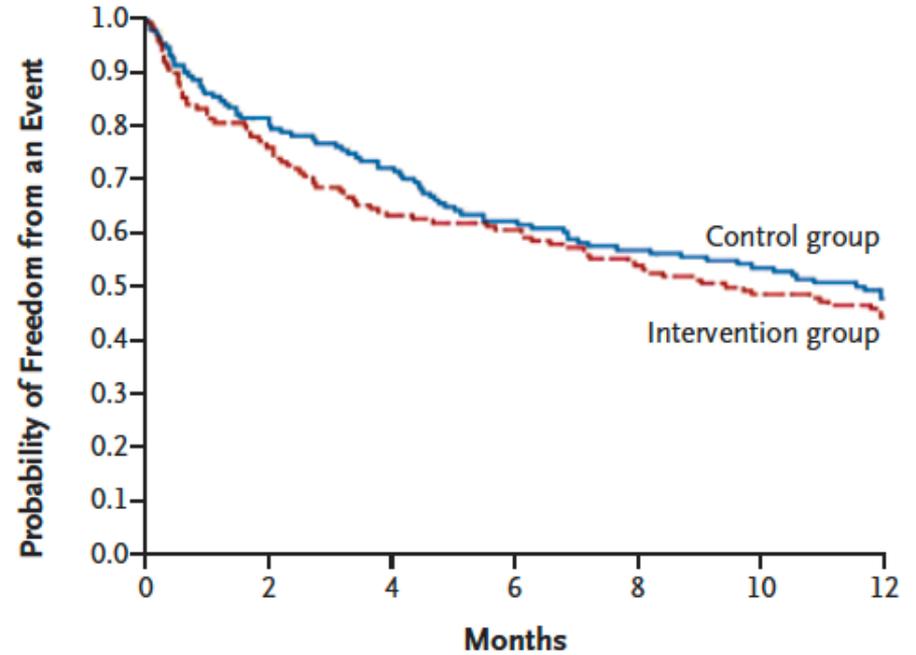
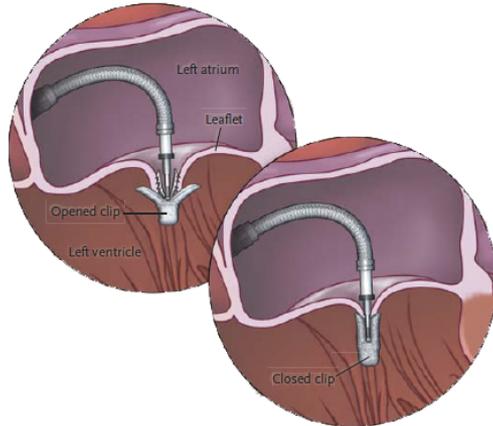
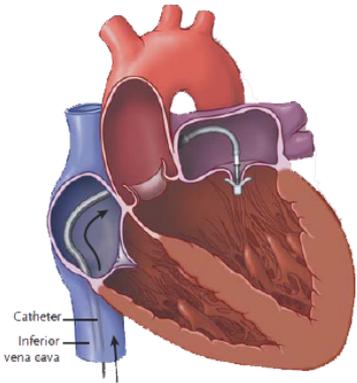


Heart failure events requiring intravenous treatment



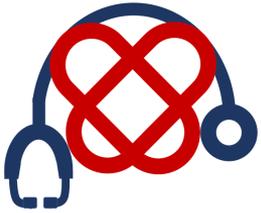


MITRA-FR





CONCLUSION



Optimal targeted approach

Cancer

- Tissue biopsy
- Imaging
- Phenotypic analysis
 - Tumor size, extent
 - Histologic analysis
- Gene expression

Targeted therapy

Sub-optimal one-size-fits-all approach

HF

- Imaging, ECG, PEX
- Phenotypic analysis
 - Quantify LVEF
 - Functional class
 - Fluid status
 - QRS duration

Non-targeted therapy