

The background of the slide is a microscopic image of tissue stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). The image shows various cellular structures, including what appears to be a glandular or ductal structure on the right side, and a more cellular area on the left. There are numerous dark purple nuclei and some lighter pink cytoplasm and extracellular matrix. The overall appearance is that of a histological section, likely from a glandular organ, showing some degree of cellular disorganization and the presence of extracellular material, consistent with the topic of amyloidosis.

Amiloidoz

necə tanıyaq və kiminlə təqib edək?

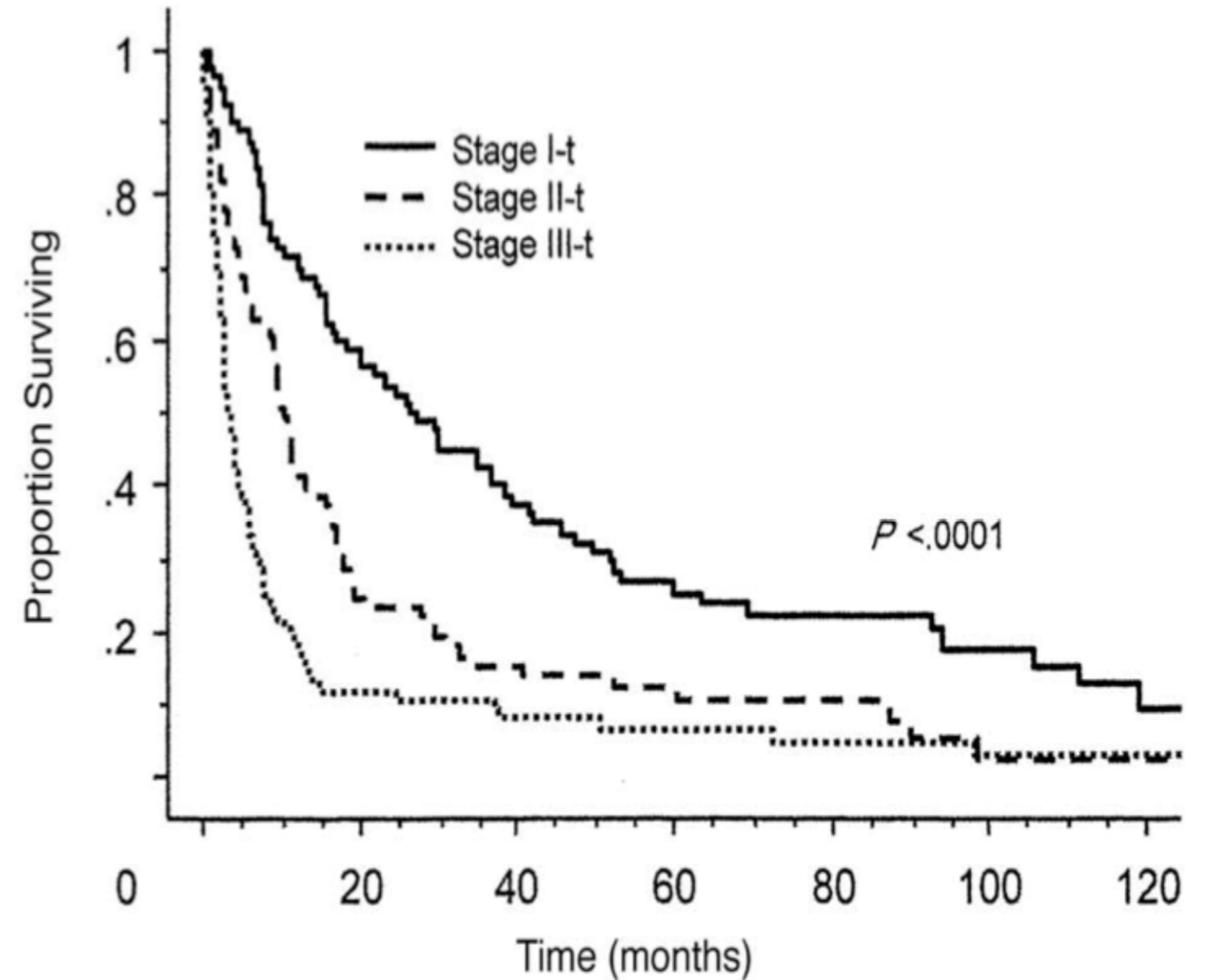
Fuad Səmədov



AMILLOIDOS

AL Amiloidoz prognozu – Mayo 2004 mərhələləndirmə

- Ürəyin vəziyyəti prognozu təyin edir.
- Mayo klinikası, 1979-2000-ci illər, 261 AL pasienti
- Faktorlar
 - cTnT<0.035ug/L
 - NT-pro-BNP<332ng/L



The **PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT**

on cardiac amyloidosis patients is **SIGNIFICANT**

76%

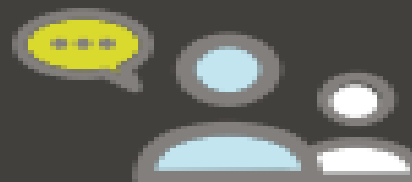
of patients agreed that due to their cardiac amyloidosis they often had to **PUT THEIR LIFE ON PAUSE** (eg, by avoiding things like):



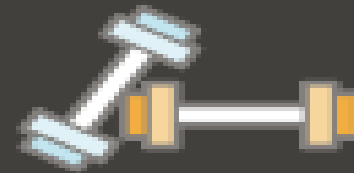
TRAVELING



SWITCHING JOBS



SOCIALIZING



PHYSICAL FITNESS

More than **70%**

of patients said cardiac amyloidosis negatively impacts their **ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS/INTIMACY** a lot or a great deal



Nearly **70%**



of patients living with cardiac amyloidosis said they generally **NEVER FEEL WELL**

The **EMOTIONAL TOLL**

of cardiac amyloidosis on patients

CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED

FRUSTRATED

STRESSED

OVERWHELMED

Common words patients used to **DESCRIBE THEIR FEELINGS** toward living with cardiac amyloidosis

81%

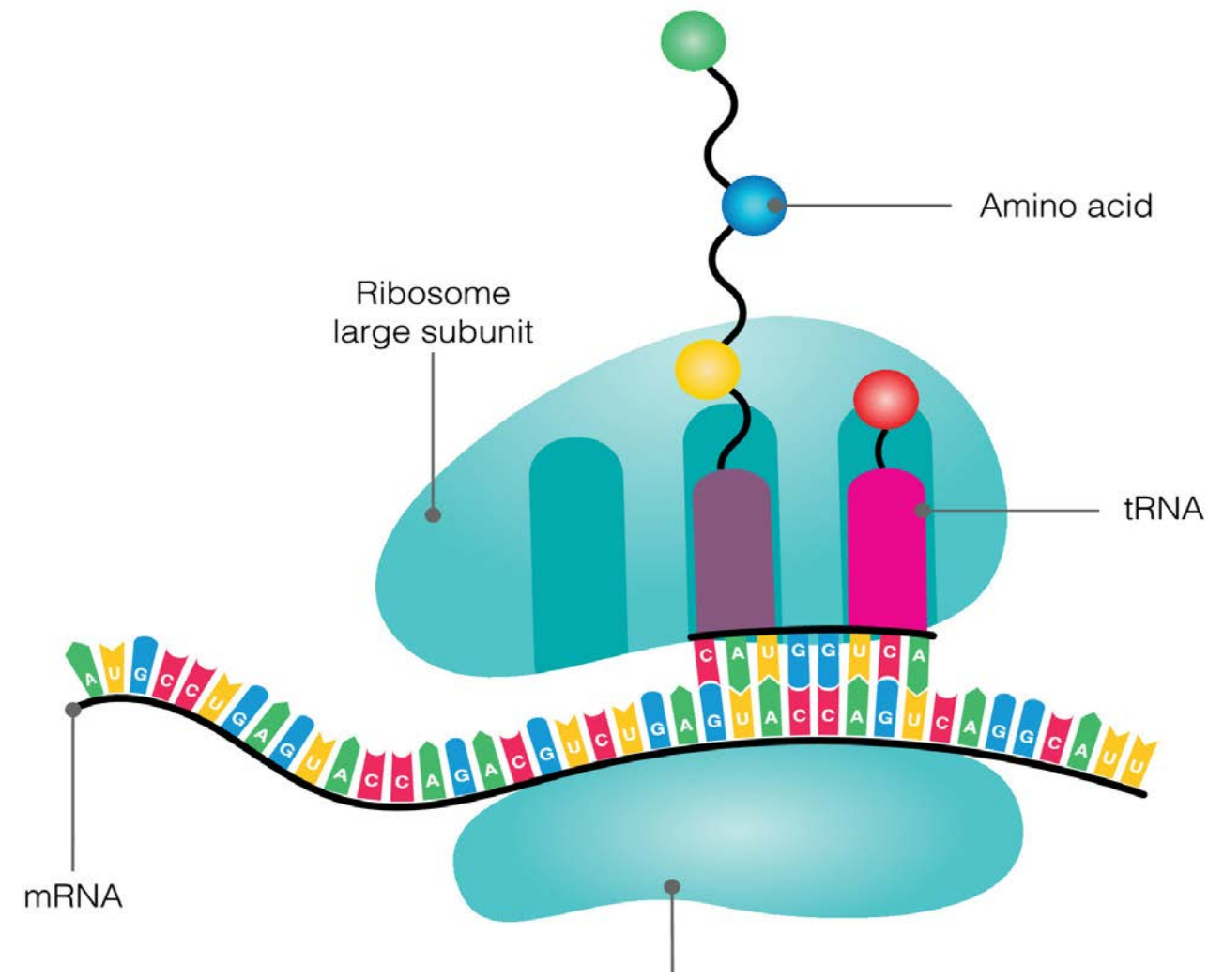


of patients reported that **NO ONE UNDERSTANDS** the **NEGATIVE IMPACT** cardiac amyloidosis has on their everyday life

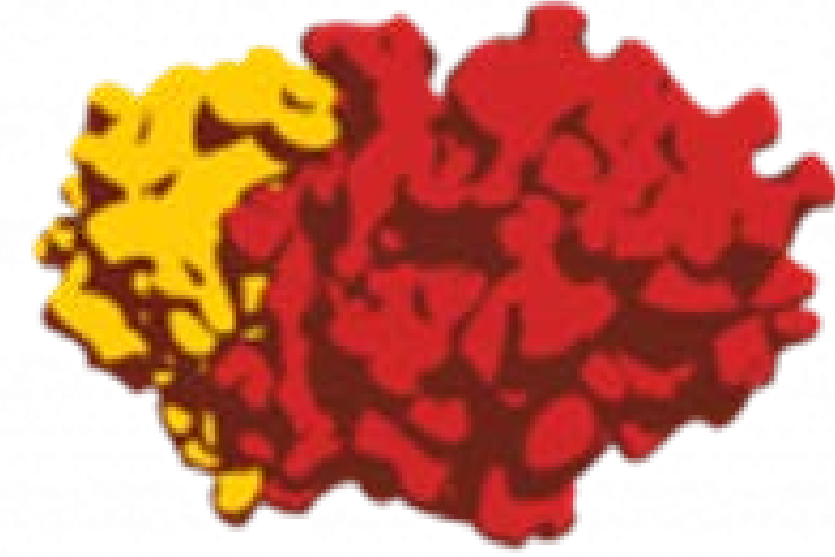
2/3



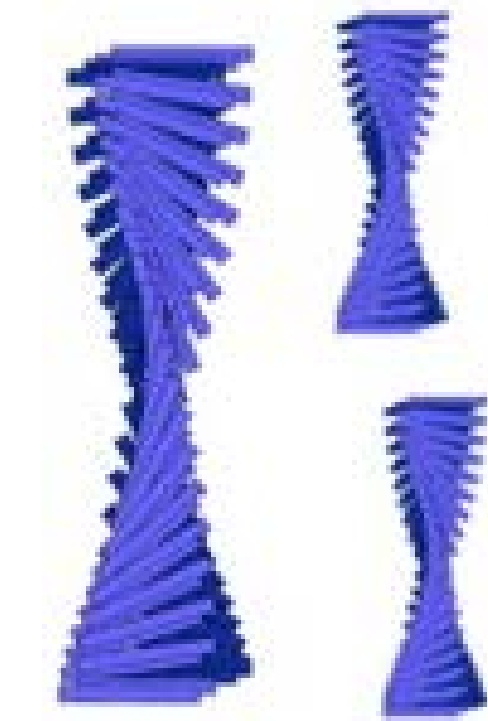
of patients were either **VERY** or **EXTREMELY CONCERNED** about their current health



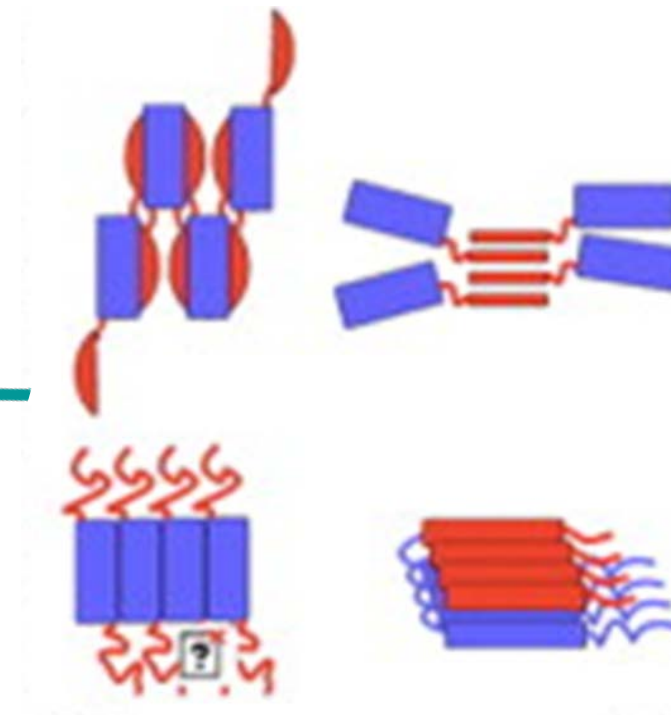
**Düzgün qatlanmış,
funktional zülal**



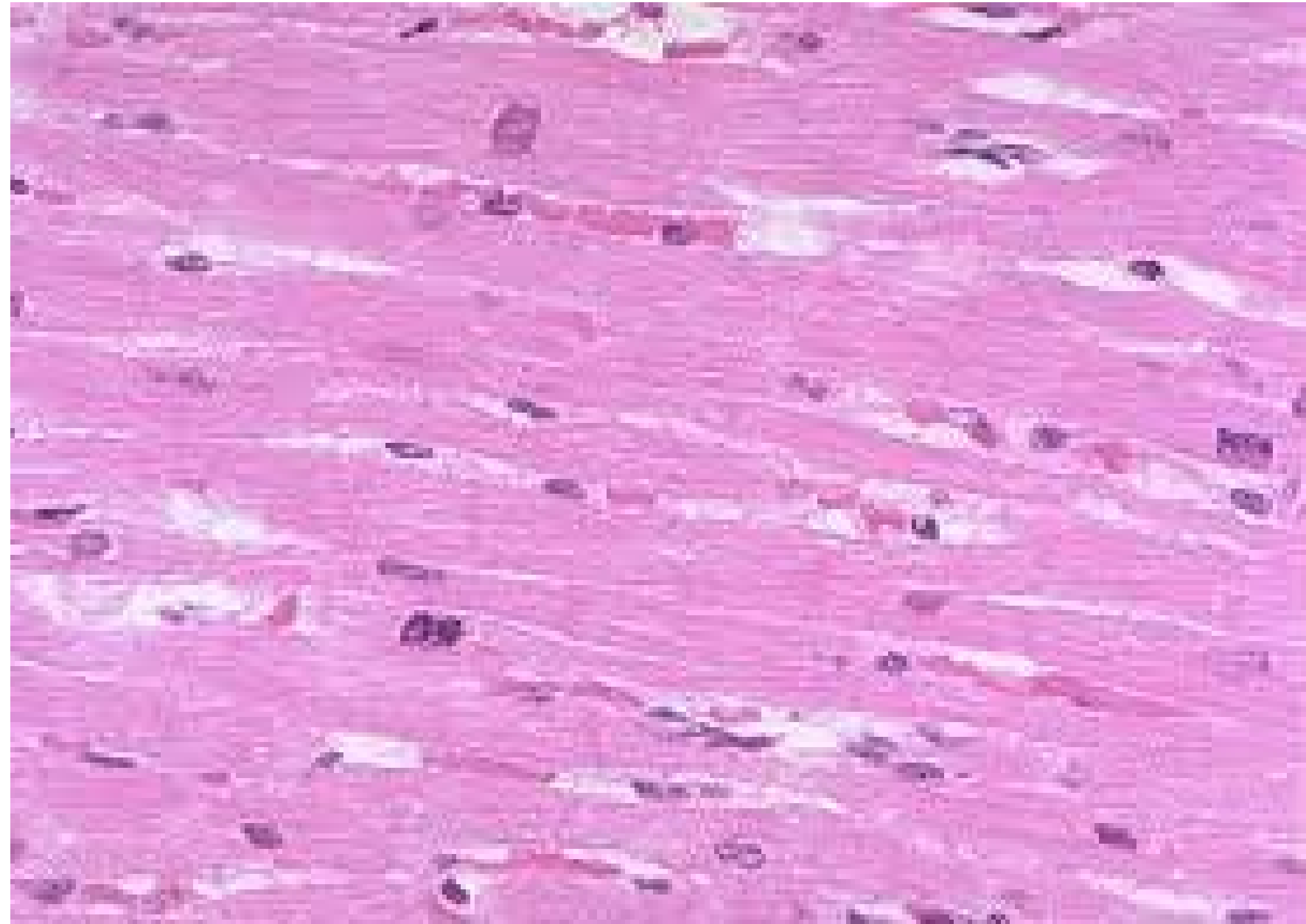
**Düzgün qatlanmamış,
toksik zülal**



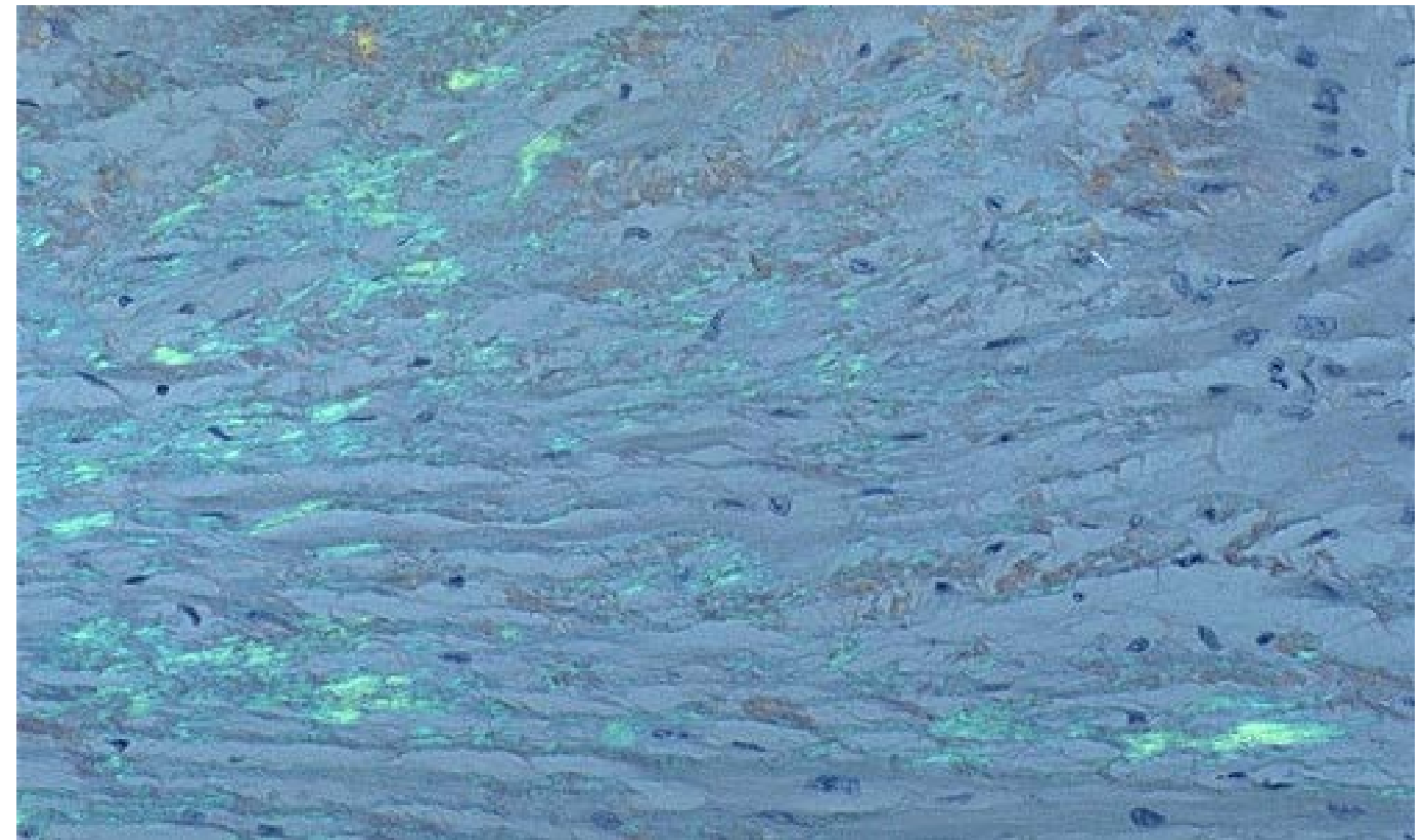
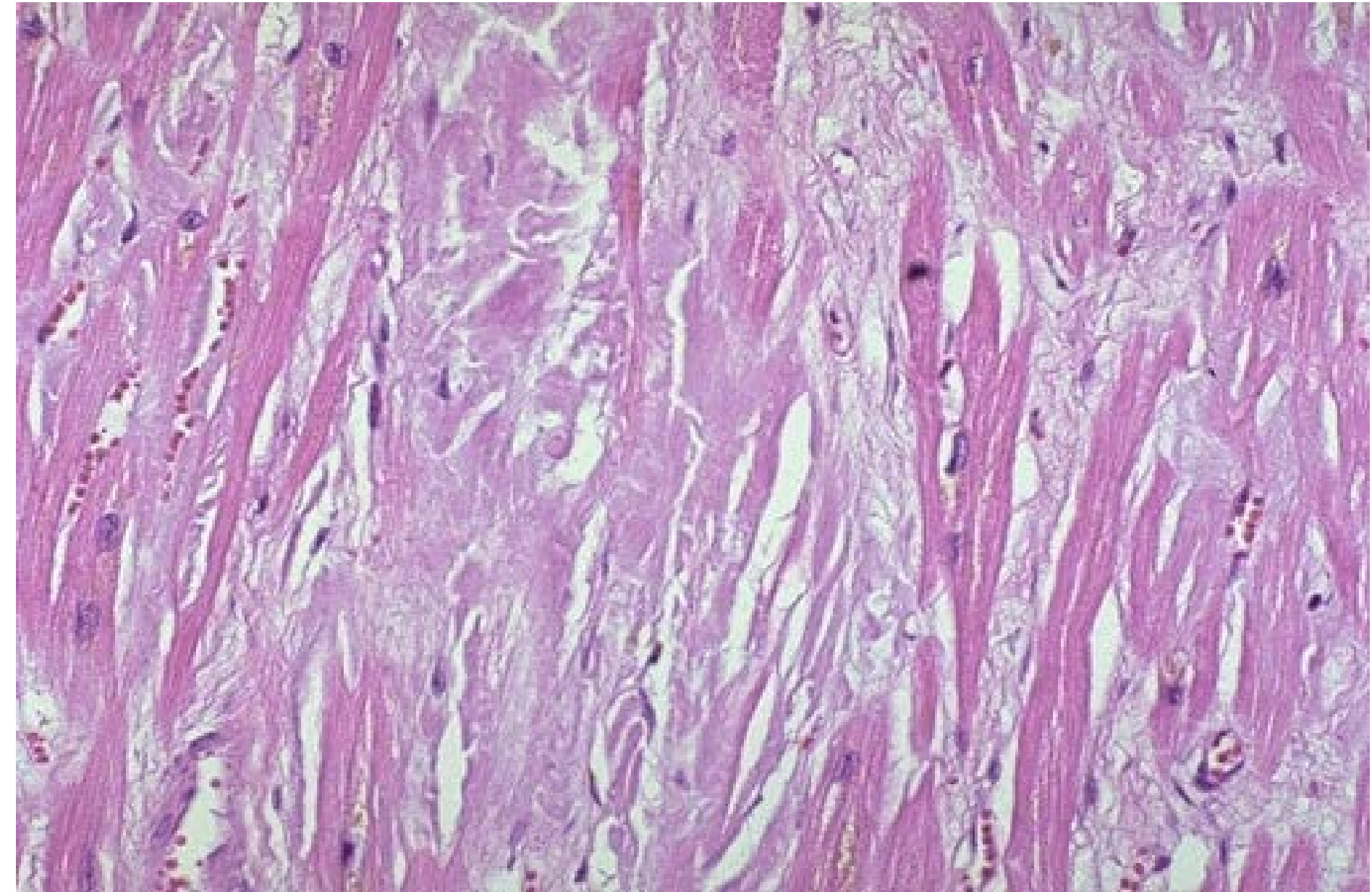
Amiloid fibril

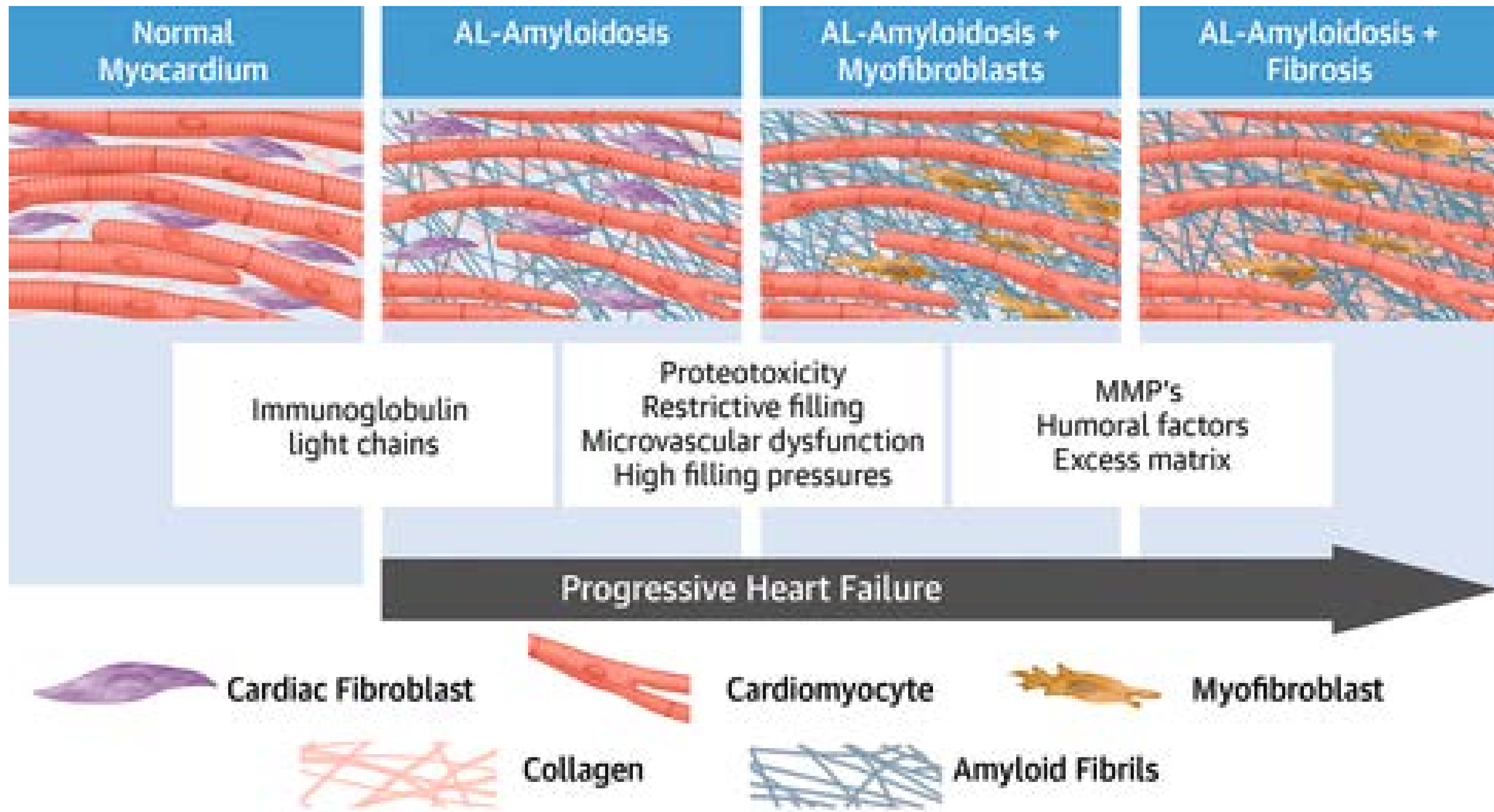


Agregat düzümü β -struktur



VS



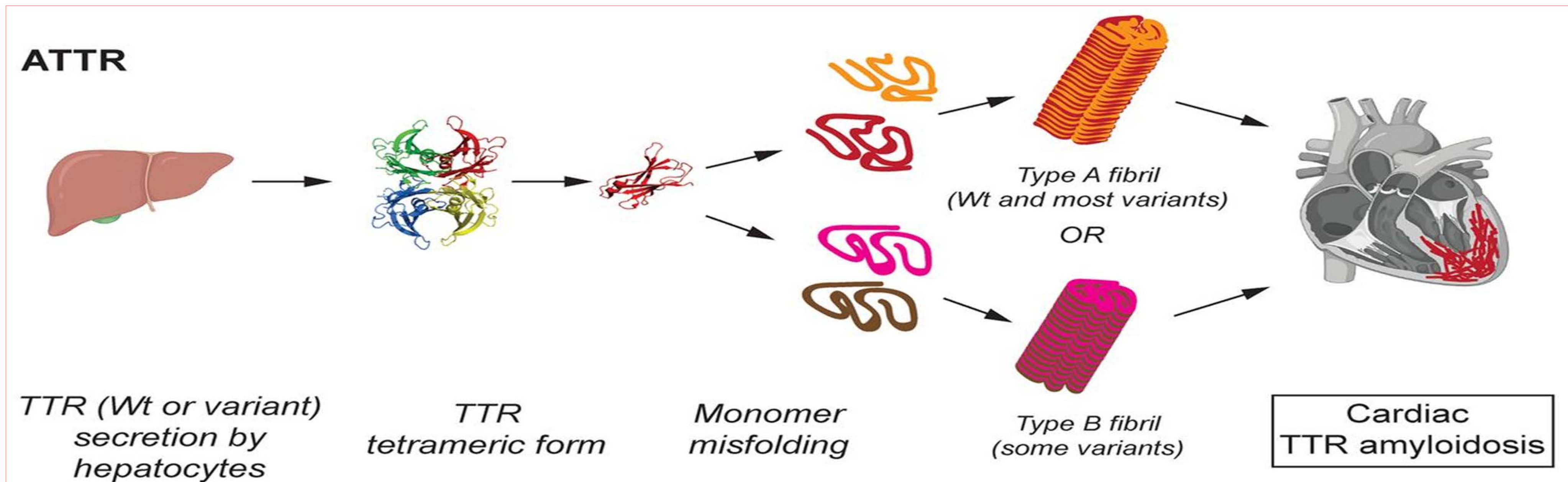
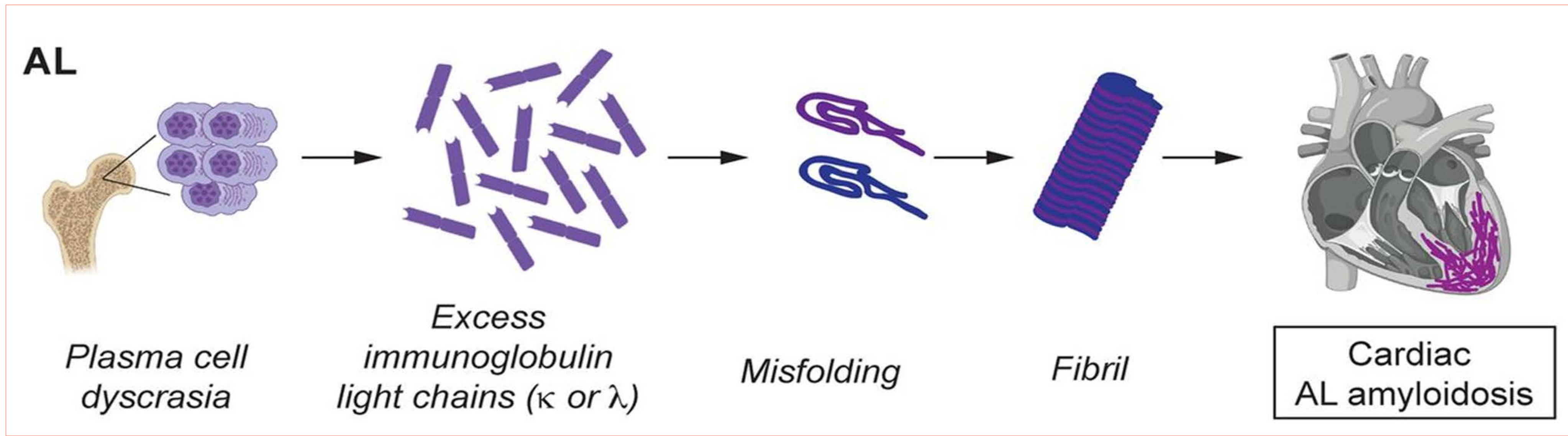


Amyloid protein	Precursor	Systemic (S) or localized, organ restricted (L)	Syndrome or involved tissues
AL	Immunoglobulin light chain	S, L	Primary Myeloma-associated
AH	Immunoglobulin heavy chain	S, L	Primary Myeloma-associated
A β_2 M	β_2 -microglobulin	S L [?]	Hemodialysis-associated Joints
ATTR	Transthyretin	S L [?]	Familial Senile systemic Tenosynovium
AA	(Apo)serum AA	S	Secondary, reactive
AApoAI	Apolipoprotein AI	S L	Familial Aorta, meniscus
AApoAII	Apolipoprotein AII	S	Familial
AApoAIV	Apolipoprotein AIV	S	Sporadic, associated with aging
AGel	Gelsolin	S	Familial (Finnish)
ALys	Lysozyme	S	Familial
AFib	Fibrinogen α -chain	S	Familial
ACys	Cystatin C	S	Familial
ABri	ABriPP	S	Familial dementia, British
ALect2	Leukocyte chemotactic factor 2	S	Mainly kidney
ADan [*]	ADanPP	L	Familial dementia, Danish
A β	A β protein precursor (A β PP)	L	Alzheimer's disease, aging
APrP	Prion protein	L	Spongiform encephalopathies
ACal	(Pro)calcitonin	L	C-cell thyroid tumors
AIAPP	Islet amyloid polypeptide ^{**}	L	Islets of Langerhans Insulinomas
AANF	Atrial natriuretic factor	L	Cardiac atria
APro	Prolactin	L	Aging pituitary Prolactinomas
AIns	Insulin	L	Iatrogenic
AMed	Lactadherin	L	Senile aortic, media
AKer	Kerato-epithelin	L	Cornea, familial
ALac	Lactoferrin	L	Cornea
AOaap	Odontogenic ameloblast-associated protein	L	Odontogenic tumors
ASemI	Semenogelin I	L	Vesicula seminalis

*Proteins are listed, when possible, according to relationship. Thus, apolipoproteins are grouped together, as are polypeptide hormones.

[†]ADan comes from the same gene as ABri.

[‡]Also called 'amylin'.



Diaqnoza qədər keçən yol

Time from initial symptoms to diagnosis of amyloidosis, *n* (%), *n* = 459

<6 months	171 (37.3)
6–12 months	118 (25.7)
12–18 months	44 (9.6)
18–24 months	34 (7.4)
2–3 years	44 (9.6)
>3 years	48 (10.5)

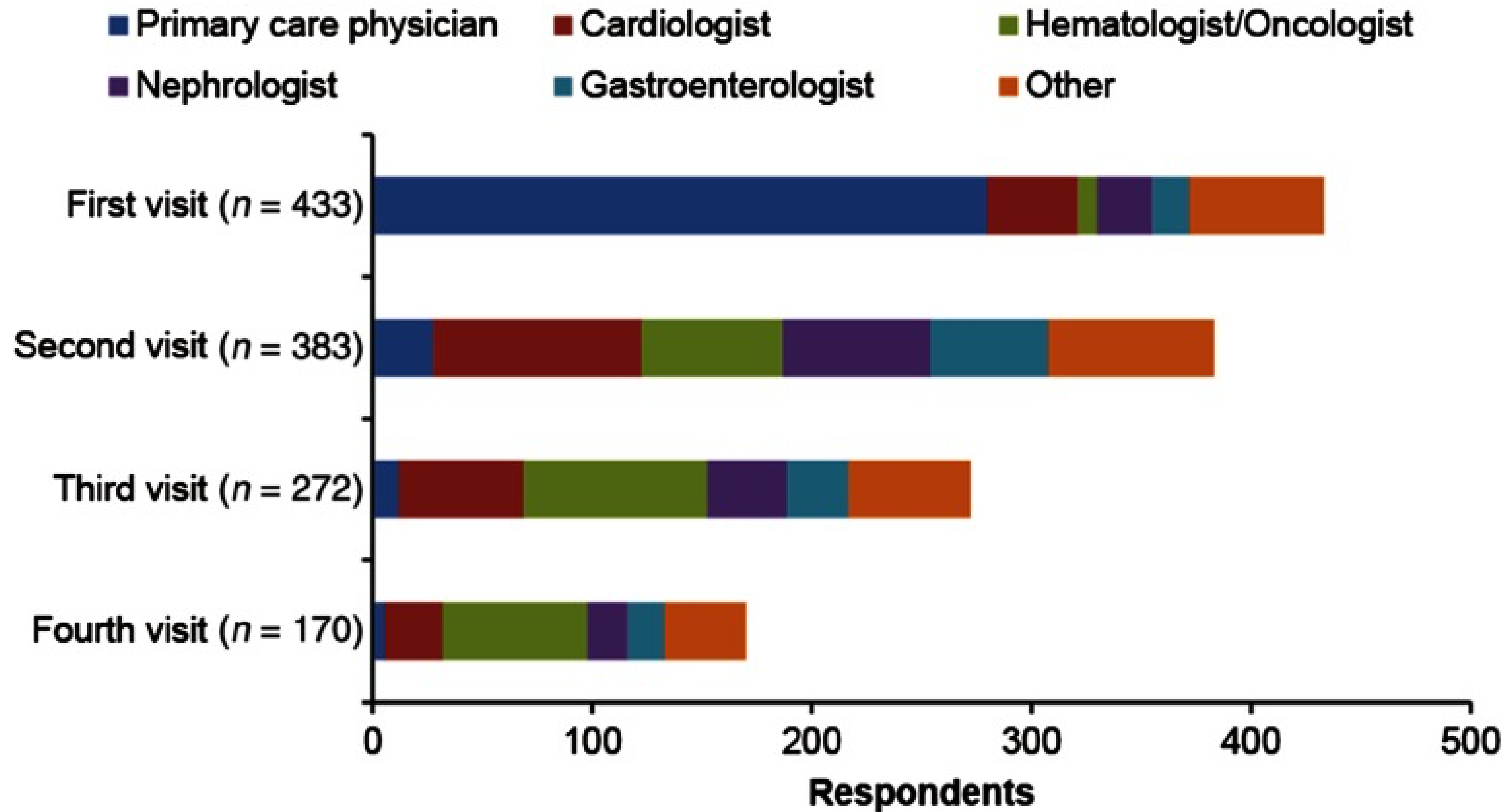
Different physicians visited before establishment of a diagnosis, *n* (%), *n* = 459

1	35 (7.6)
2	108 (23.5)
3	93 (20.3)
4	77 (16.8)
≥5	146 (31.8)

Specialty of diagnosing physician, *n* (%), *n* = 402

Hematologist/oncologist	137 (34.1)
Nephrologist	91 (22.6)
Cardiologist	75 (18.7)
Gastroenterologist	32 (8.0)
Neurologist	19 (4.7)
Primary care physician	16 (4.0)
Other ^a	32 (8.0)

Diaqnoza qədər keçən yol



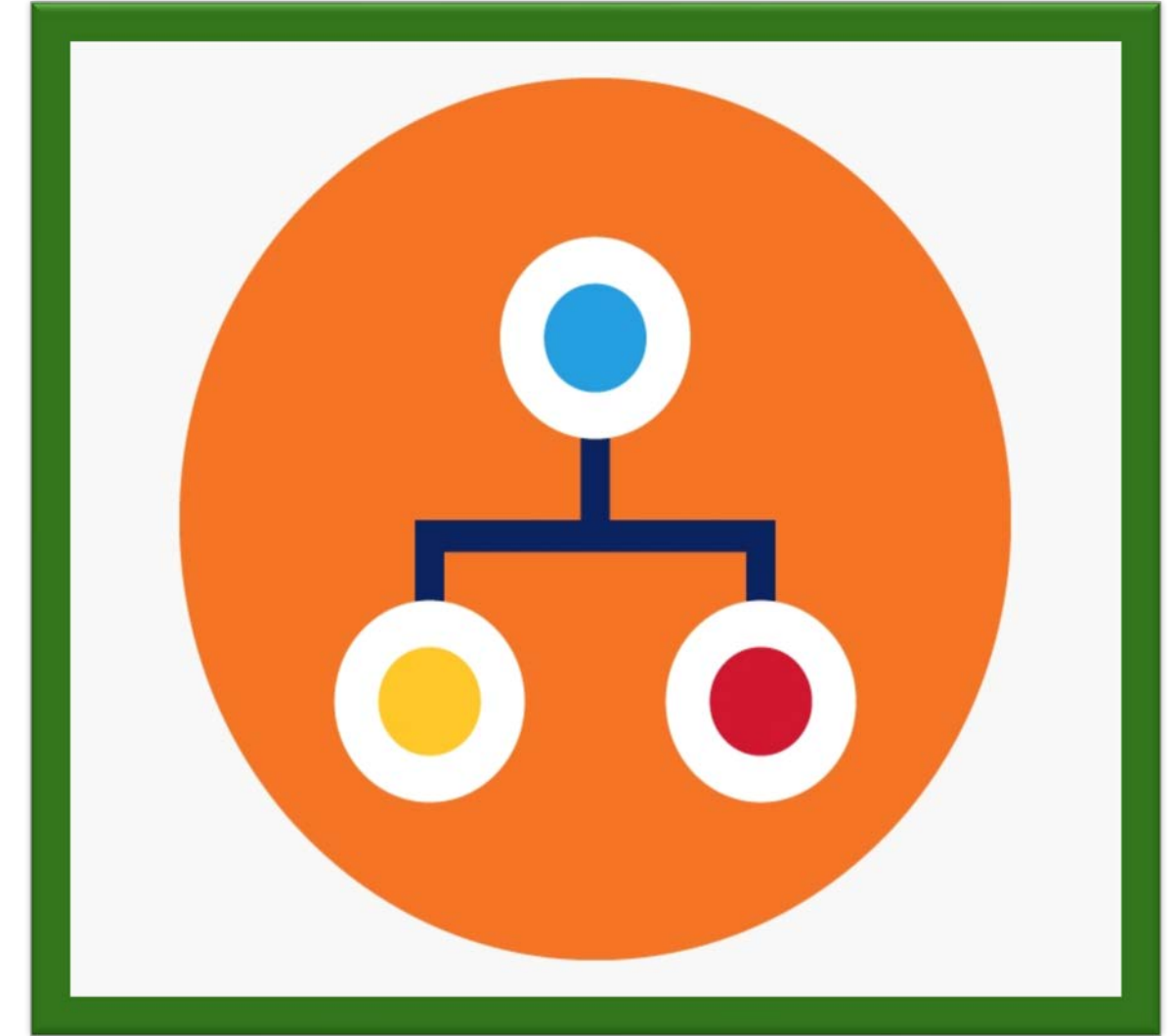
Diagnoz üçün 3 əsas mərhələ



**Amiloidozu ağla gətir!
Şübhələn!**



**Vaxt itirmədən
təsdiq/inkar et!**



**Tipi müəyyənləşdir və
müalicəyə başla!**



Kardiak amiloidoz şübhəsi oyadan əlamətlər (RED FLAGS)

Sol mədəcik divar qalınlığı $>12\text{mm}$ + EKQ-də aşağı voltajlı QRS kompleksləri

ExoKQ – sağ mədəcik sərbəst divarının, qapaqların qalınlaşması

KAQ - adekvat izahı olmadan troponinin davamlı yüksək olması və ya troponin yüksəkliyi ilə təkrari müraciət

İzah oluna bilməyən AV blokada, AF

B-blokator və ya AÇF inhibitorlarına dözümsüzlük

HT anamnezi olan pasientdə AT dəyərinin aşağı/normal olması

İkitərəfli karpal tunnel sindromu, adətən əməliyyat tələb edən

AL amiloidoz

HFpEF + nefrotik sindrom

Makroglossiya +/- periorbital purpura

Ortostatik hipotenziya

Periferik neyropatiya

MGUS

ATTR amiloidoz

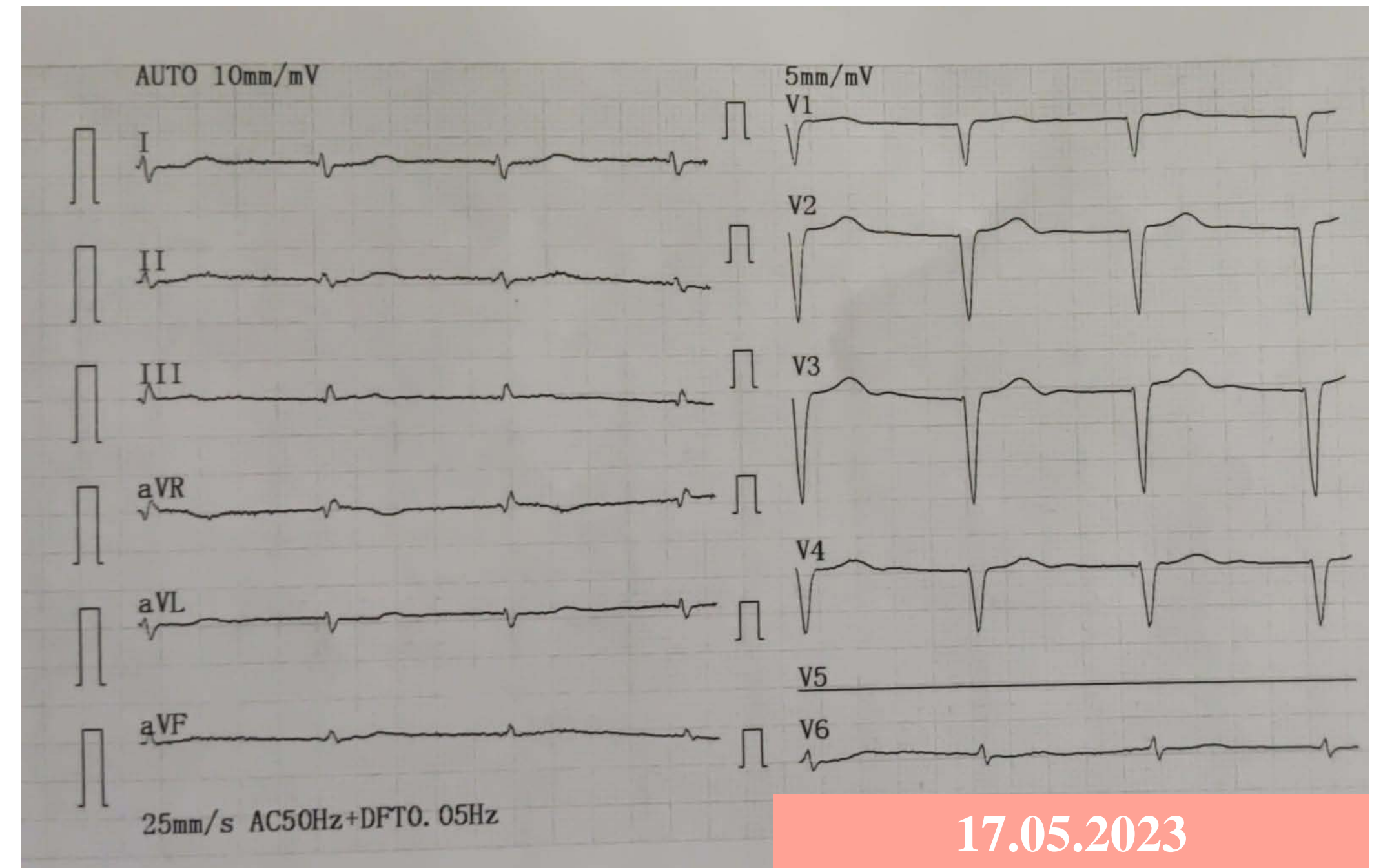
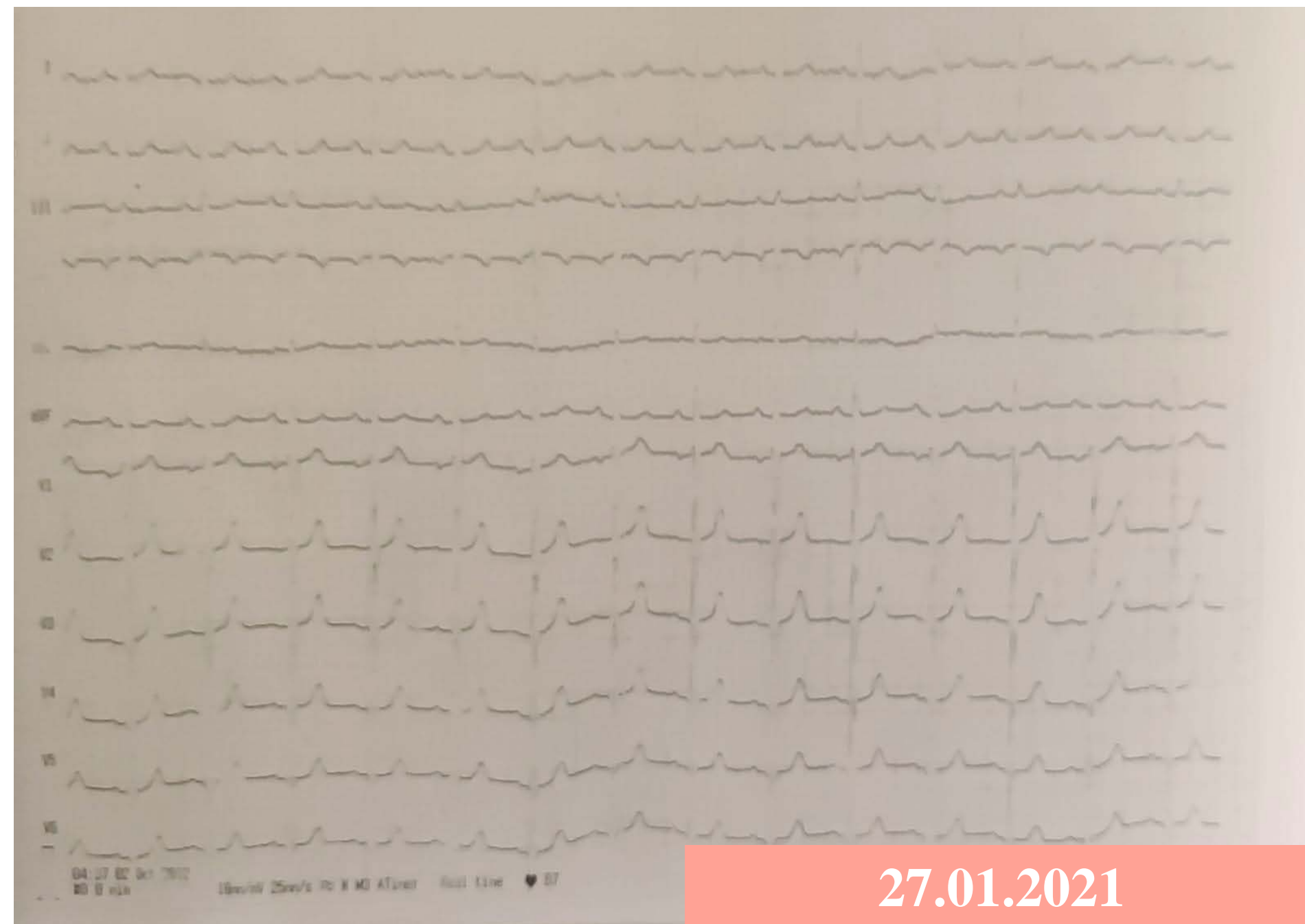
>60 yaş kişidə HFpEF + karpal tunnel sind/spinal stenoz anamnezi

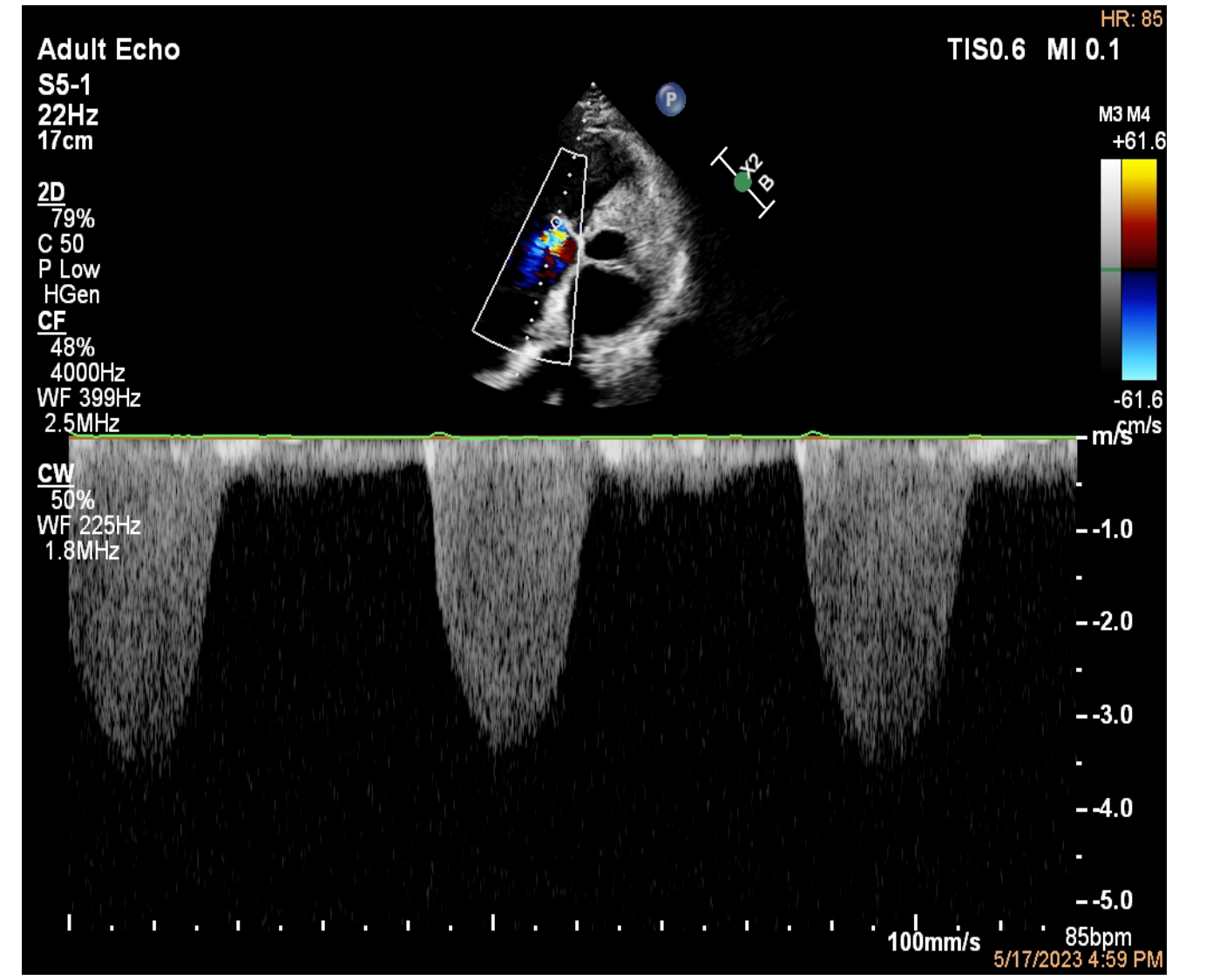
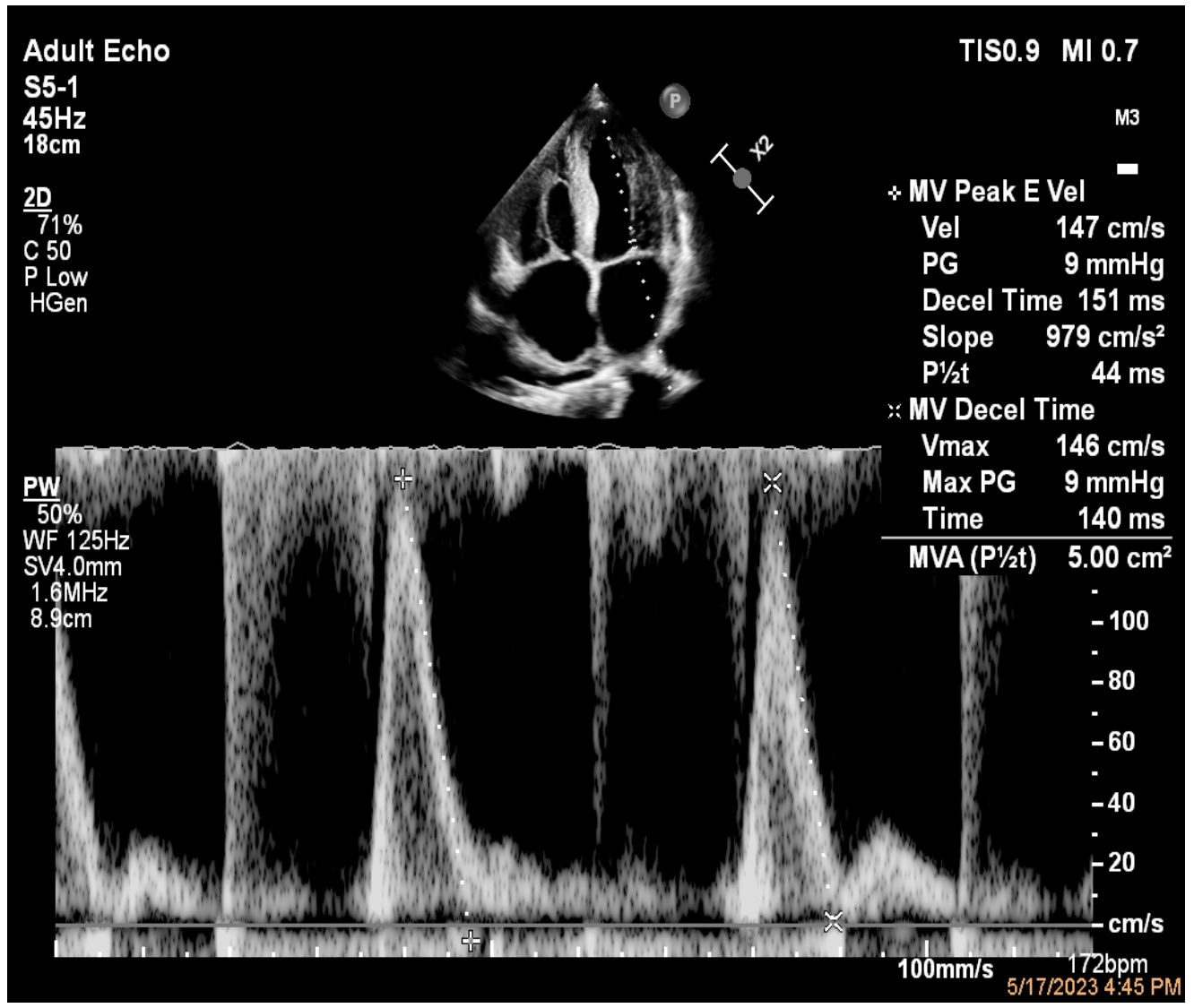
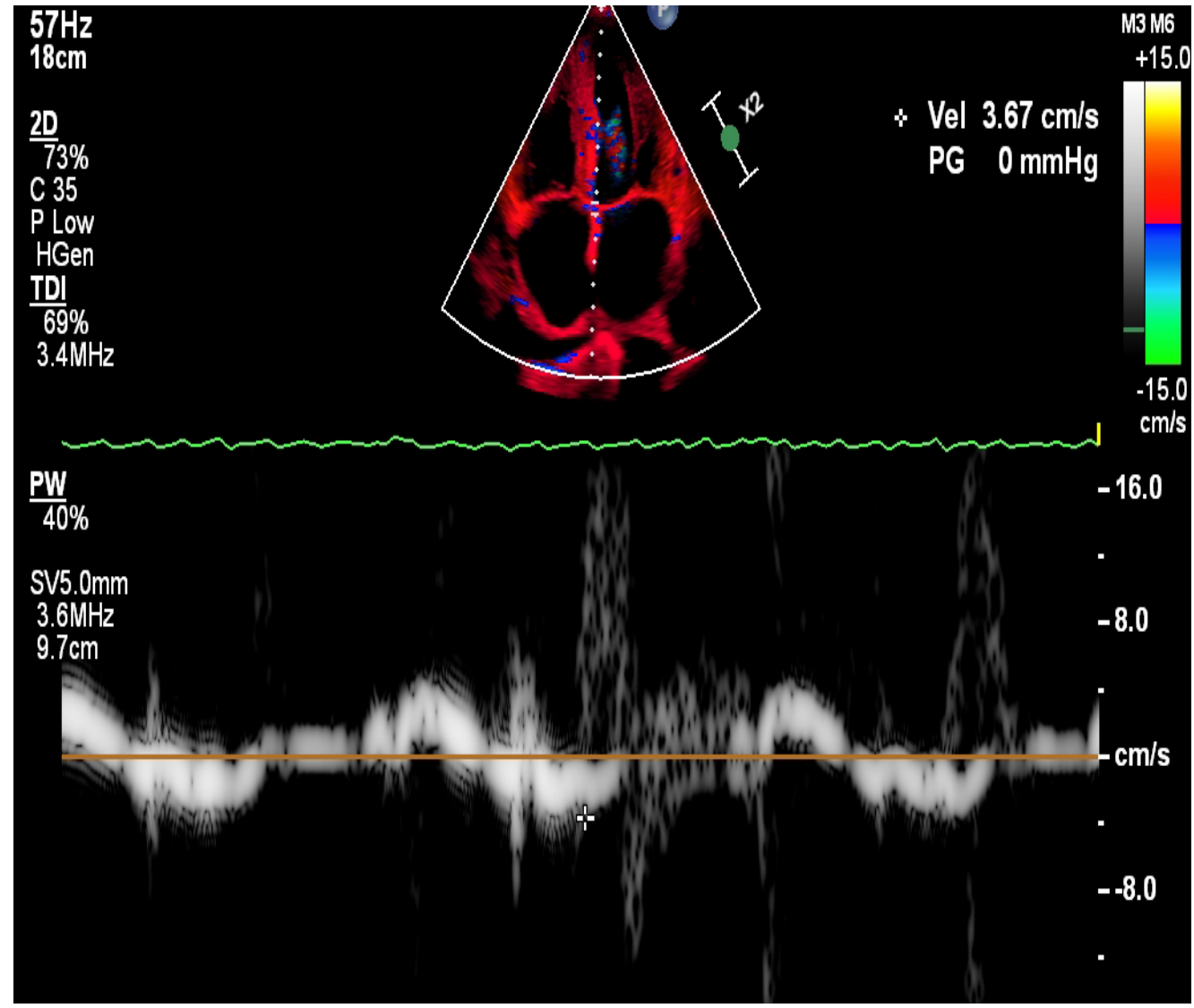
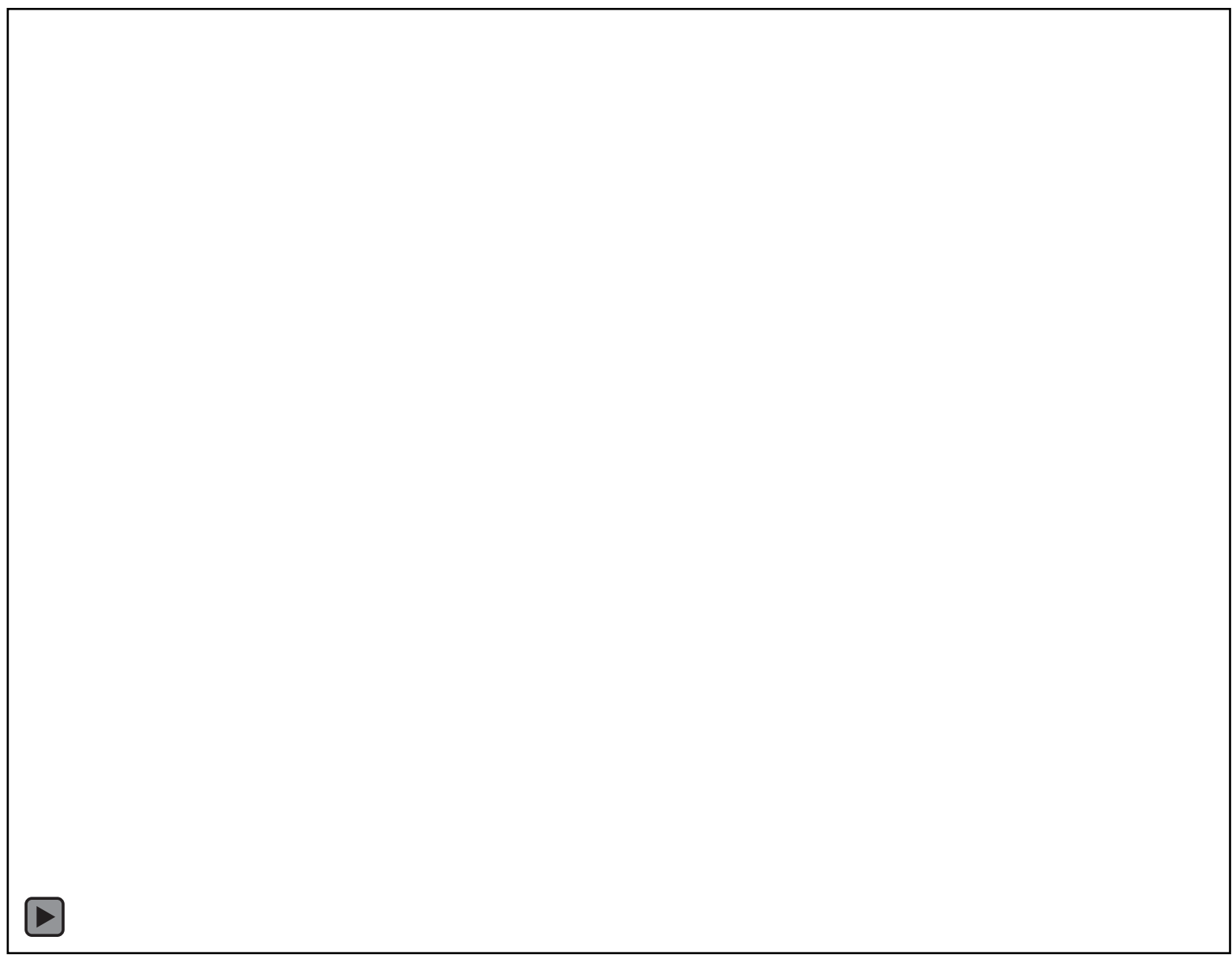
Yaşlı insanlarda yeni diaqnoz qoyulmuş HKMP

Yaşlı insanlarda yeni diaqnoz qoyulmuş LFLG AS

Ailədə ATTRm anamnezi

- 1963 təvəllüdlü kişi xəstə
- 2019 fevral – MI – LAD müdaxilə
- Sentyabr 2022 – boğulma, tənqəfəslik, ayaqlarda şişkinlik
- ARNI qəbul etdiyi halda son aylarda dayandırmağa məcbur olub.

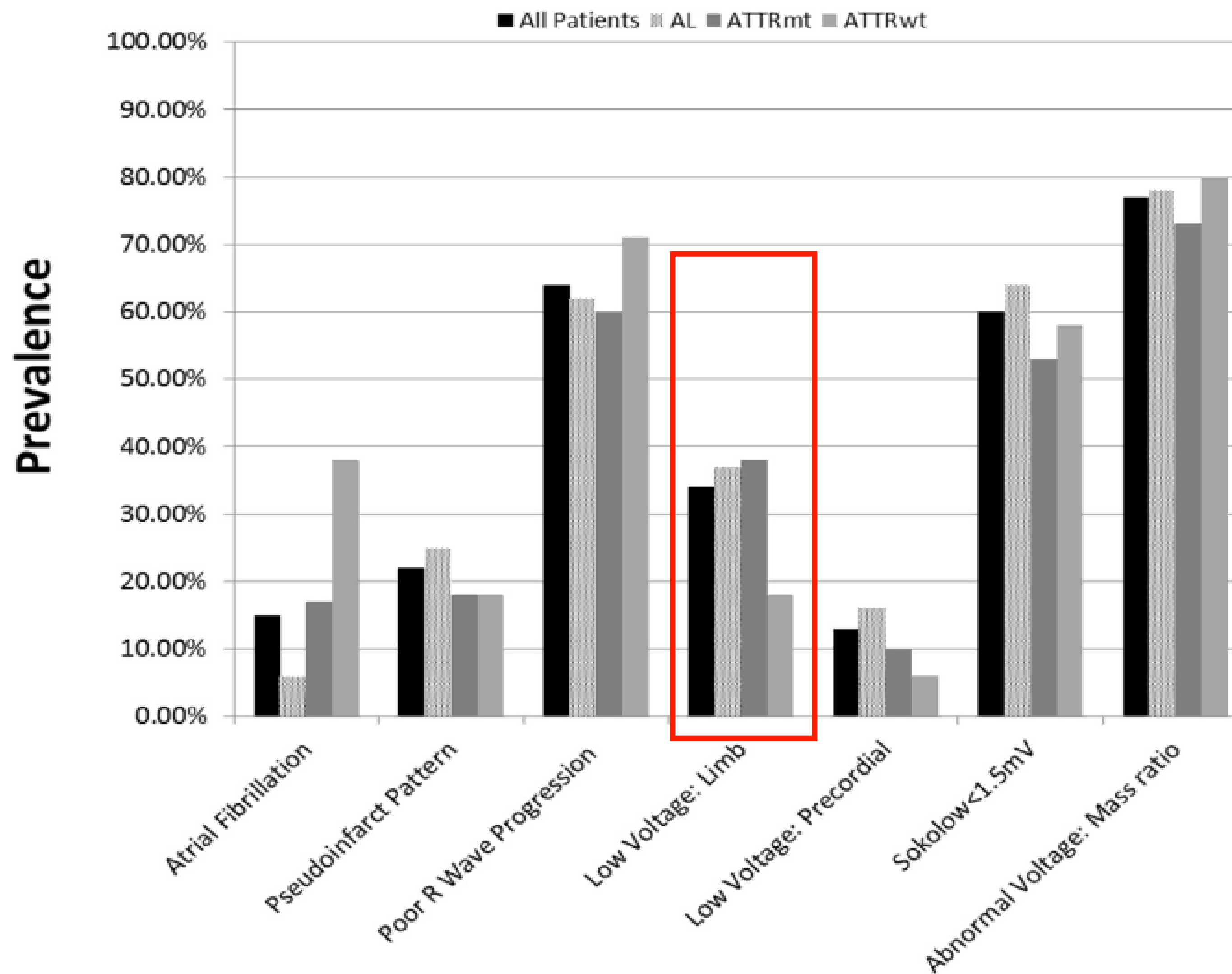


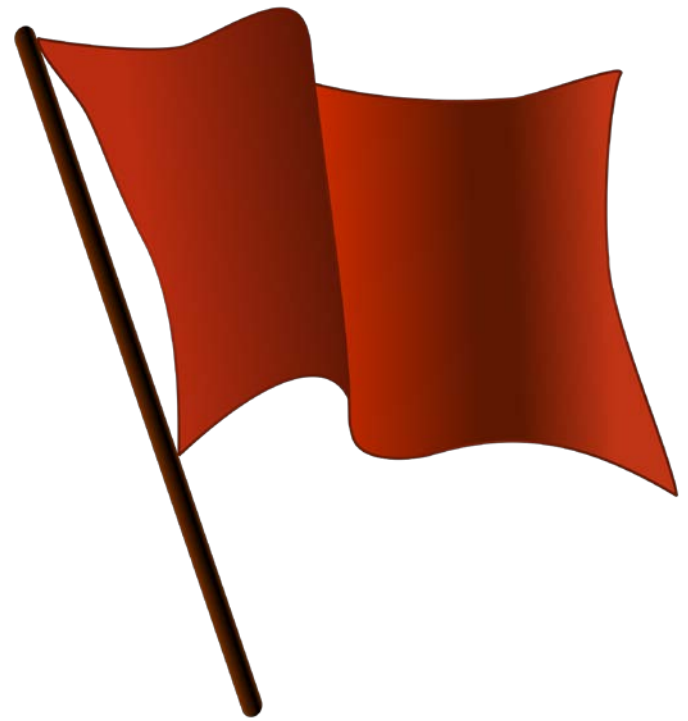
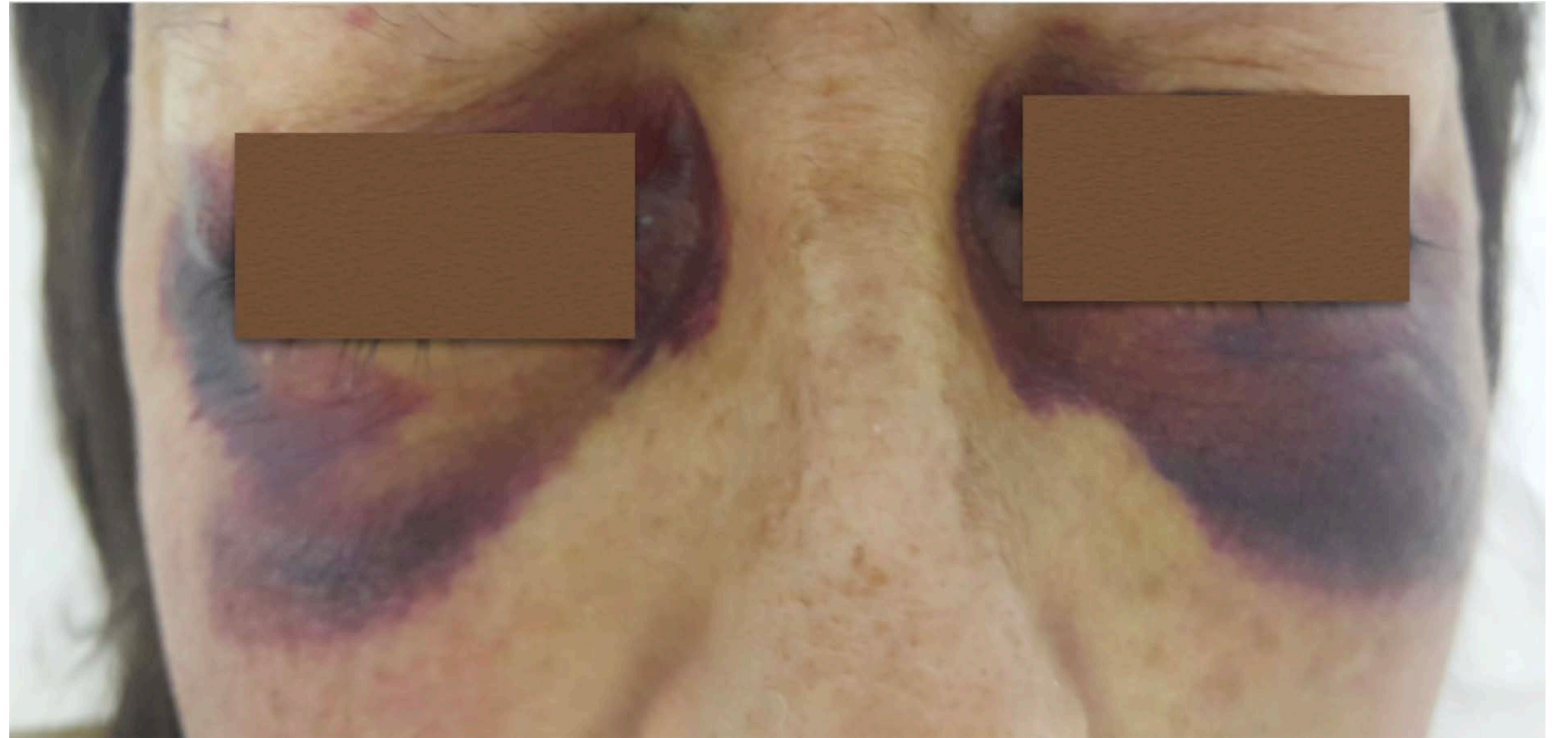


Prevalence and Prognostic Significance of Low QRS Voltage Among the Three Main Types of Cardiac Amyloidosis

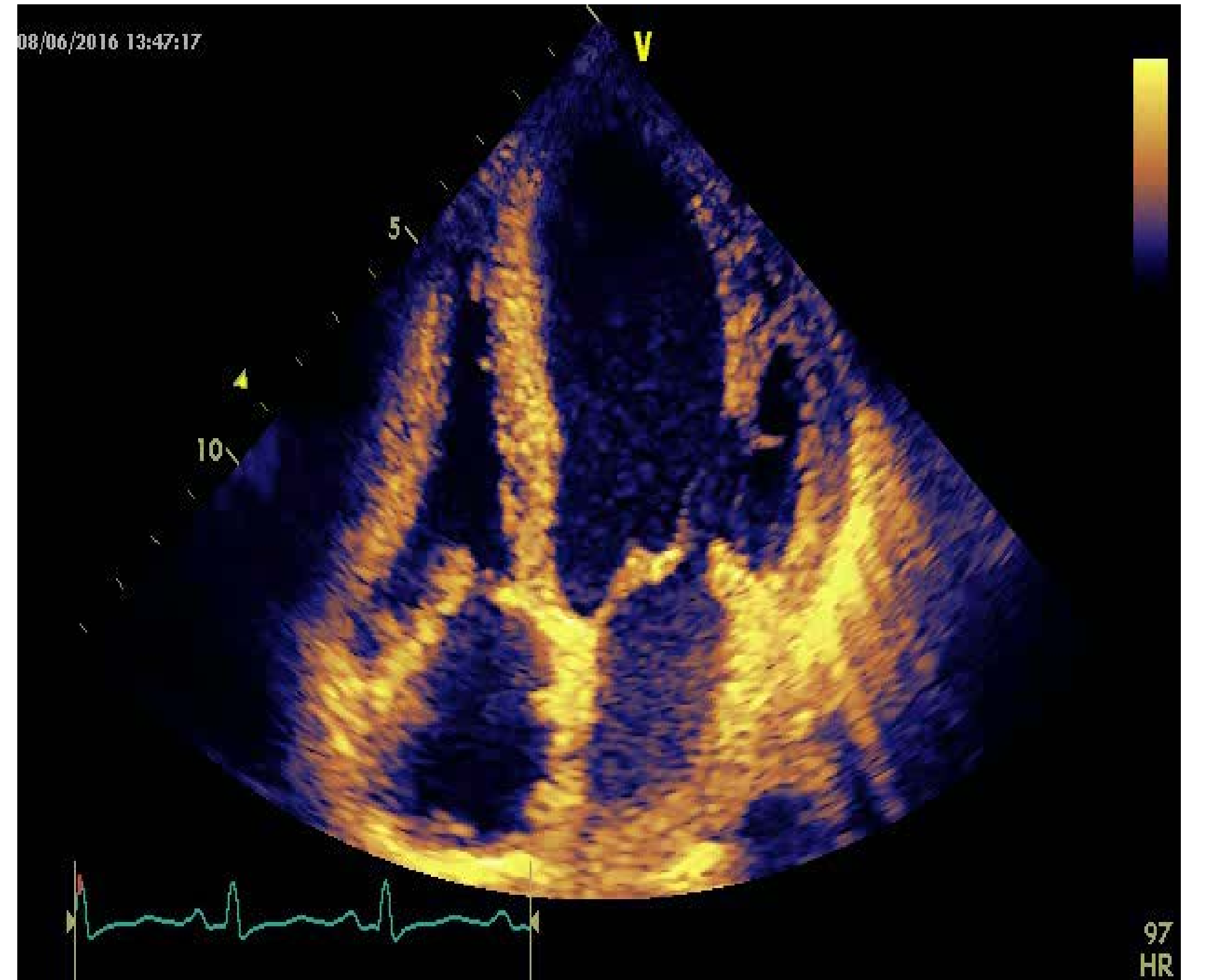
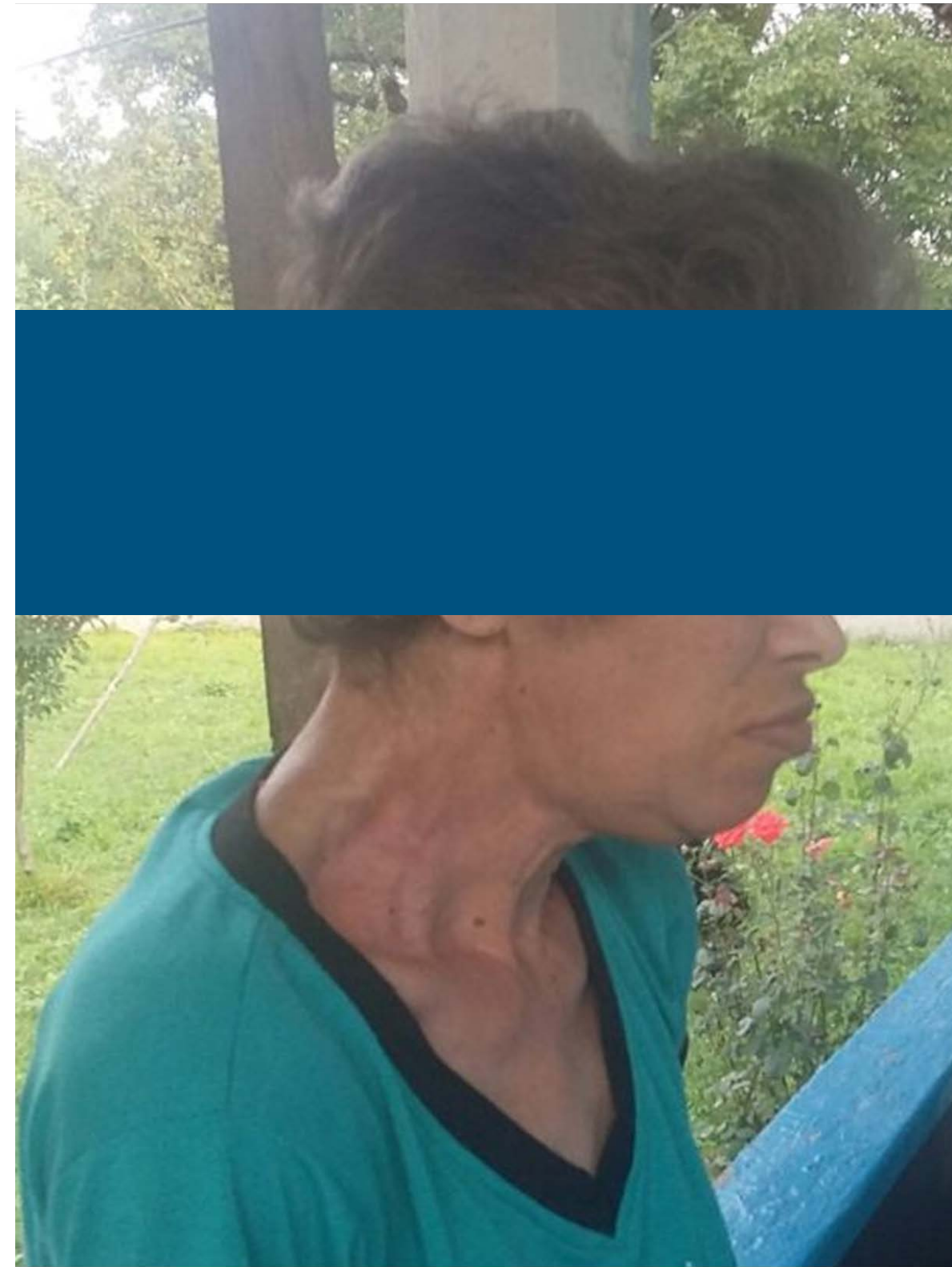


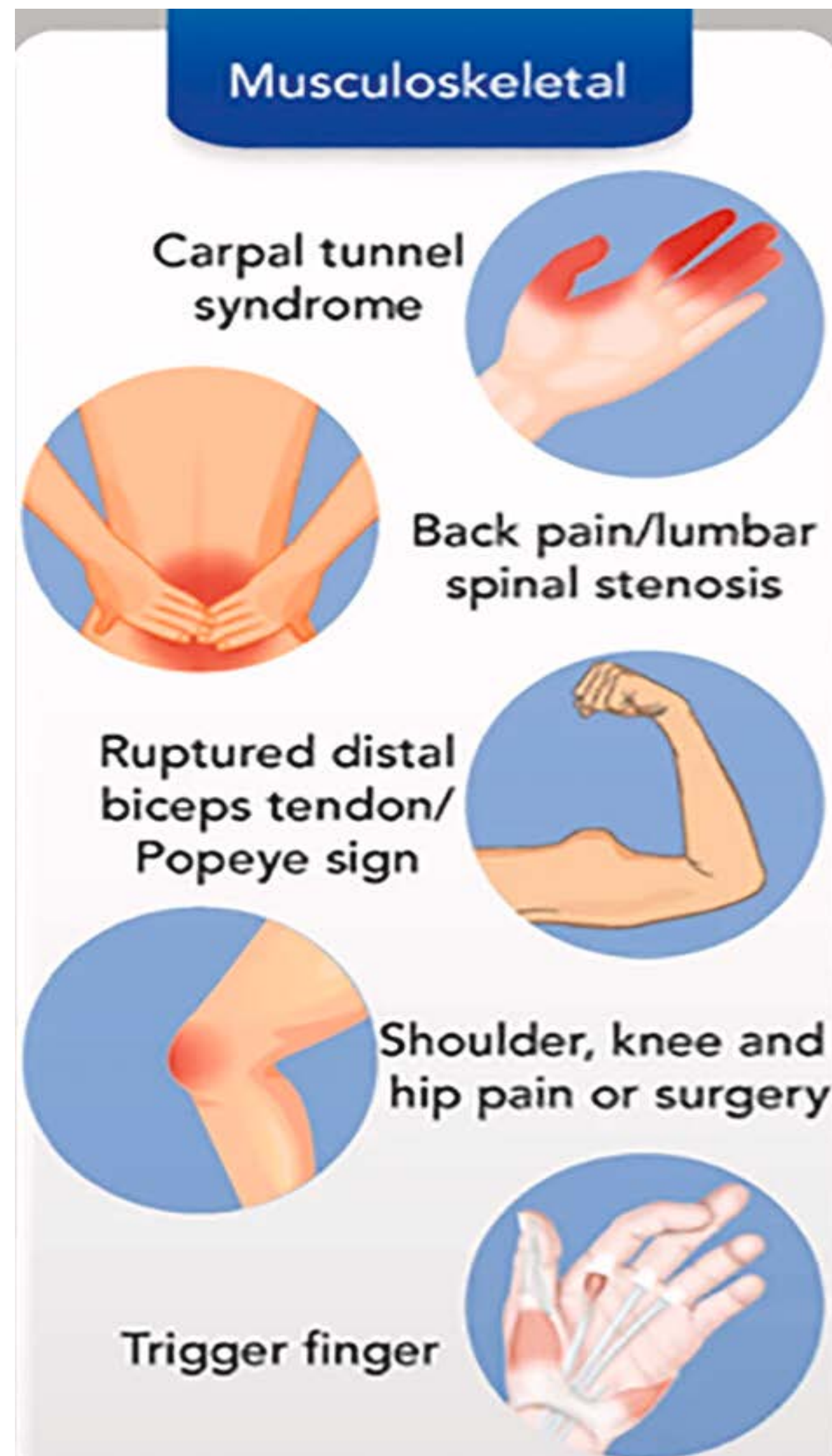
Nicole B. Cyrille, MD^a, Jeff Goldsmith, PhD^b, Julissa Alvarez, MD^c, and Mathew S. Maurer, MD^{c,*}





- **AL amiloidoz – damar divarında AL depo, FX kazanılmış defisiti**
- Kəllə əsası sınıqları
- Neyroblastoma





> J Am Coll Cardiol. 2022 Sep 6;80(10):967-977. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2022.06.026.

Screening for Cardiac Amyloidosis 5 to 15 Years After Surgery for Bilateral Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Oscar Westin ¹, Emil L Fosbøl ², Mathew S Maurer ³, Birgitte P Leicht ⁴, Philip Hasbak ⁵, Anne Kærsgaard Mylin ⁶, Sara Rørvig ⁷, Thomas Hartvig Lindkær ⁷, Helle Hjorth Johannesen ⁵, Finn Gustafsson ²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 36049804 DOI: [10.1016/j.jacc.2022.06.026](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2022.06.026)

Abstract

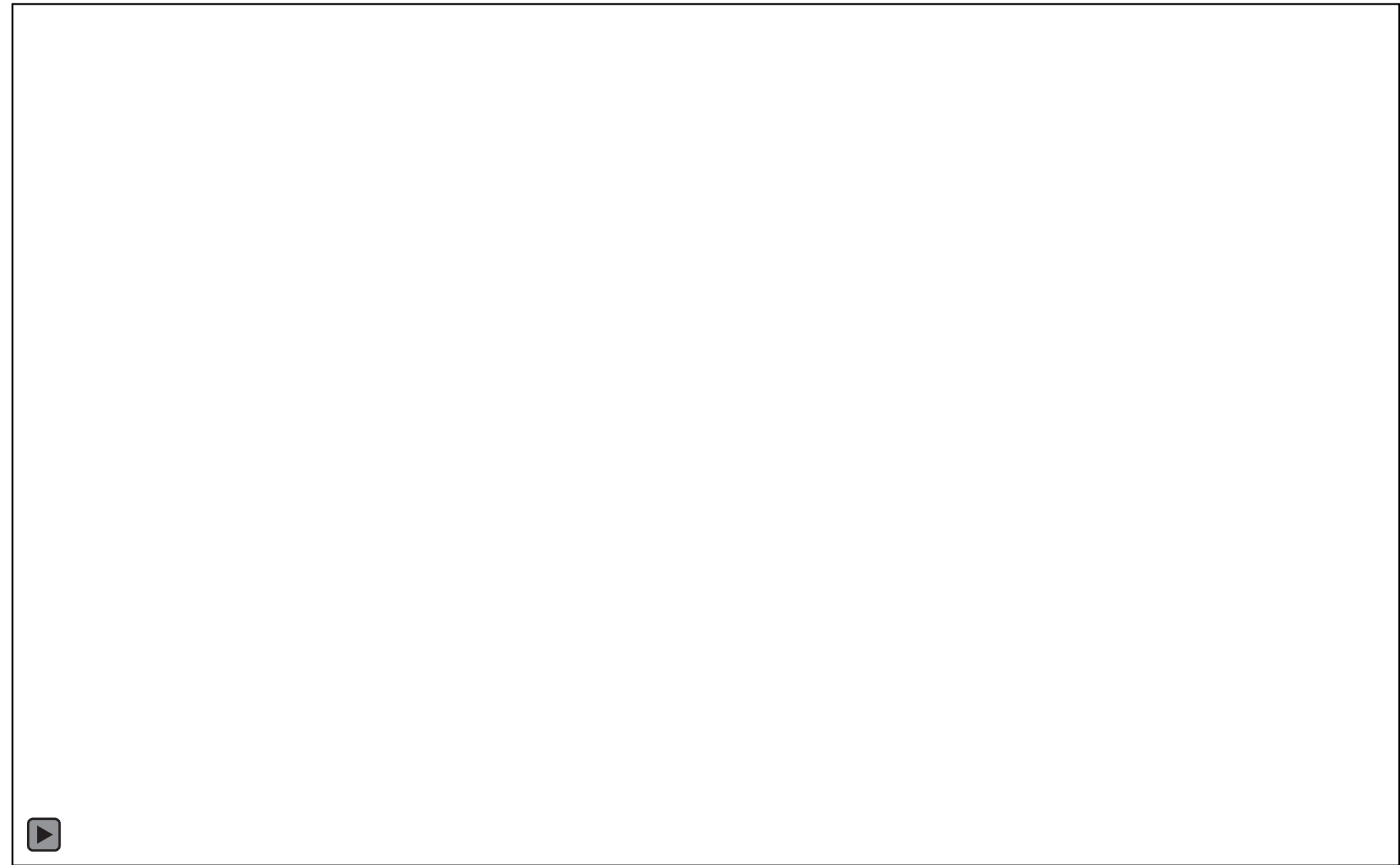
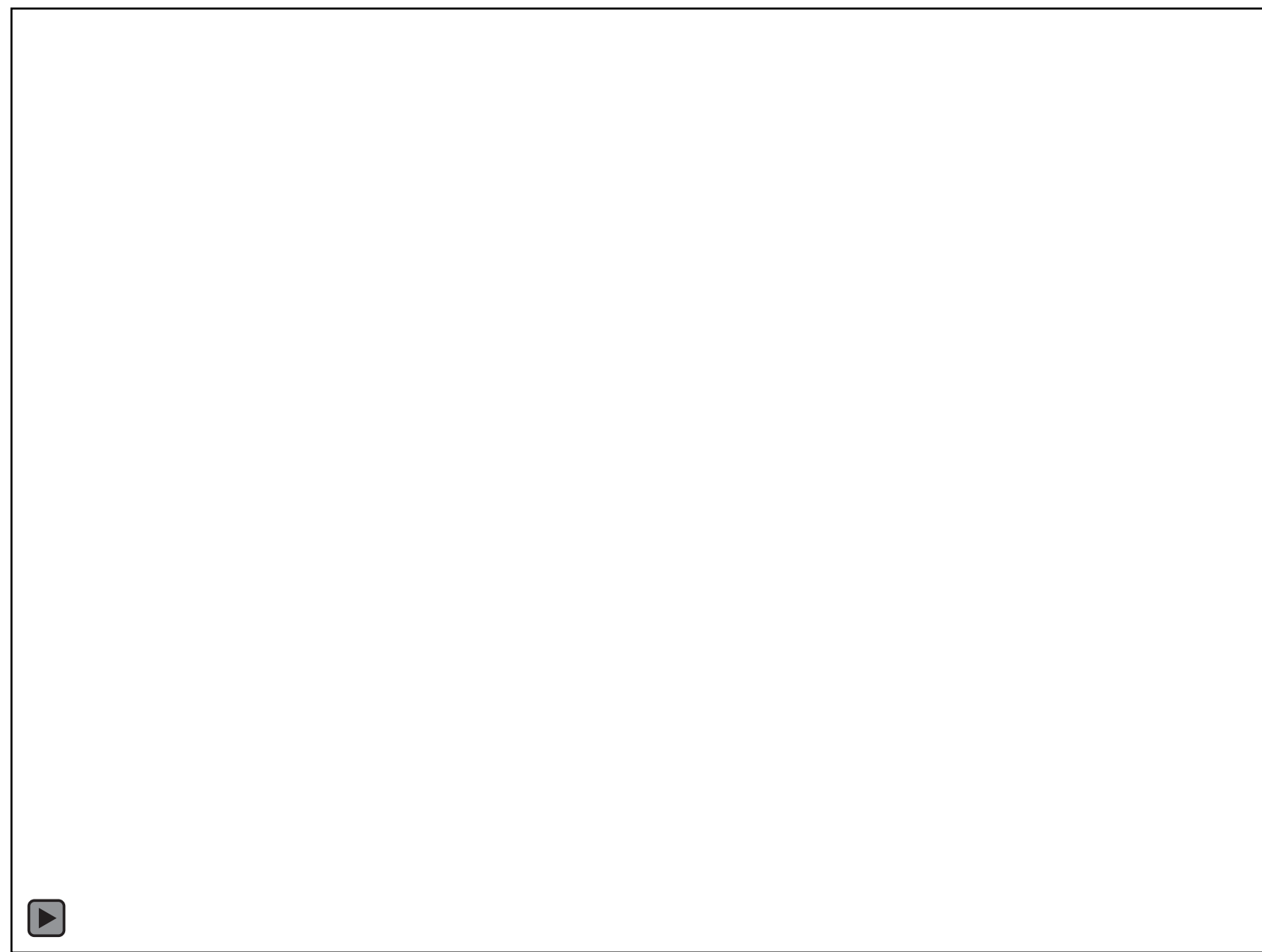
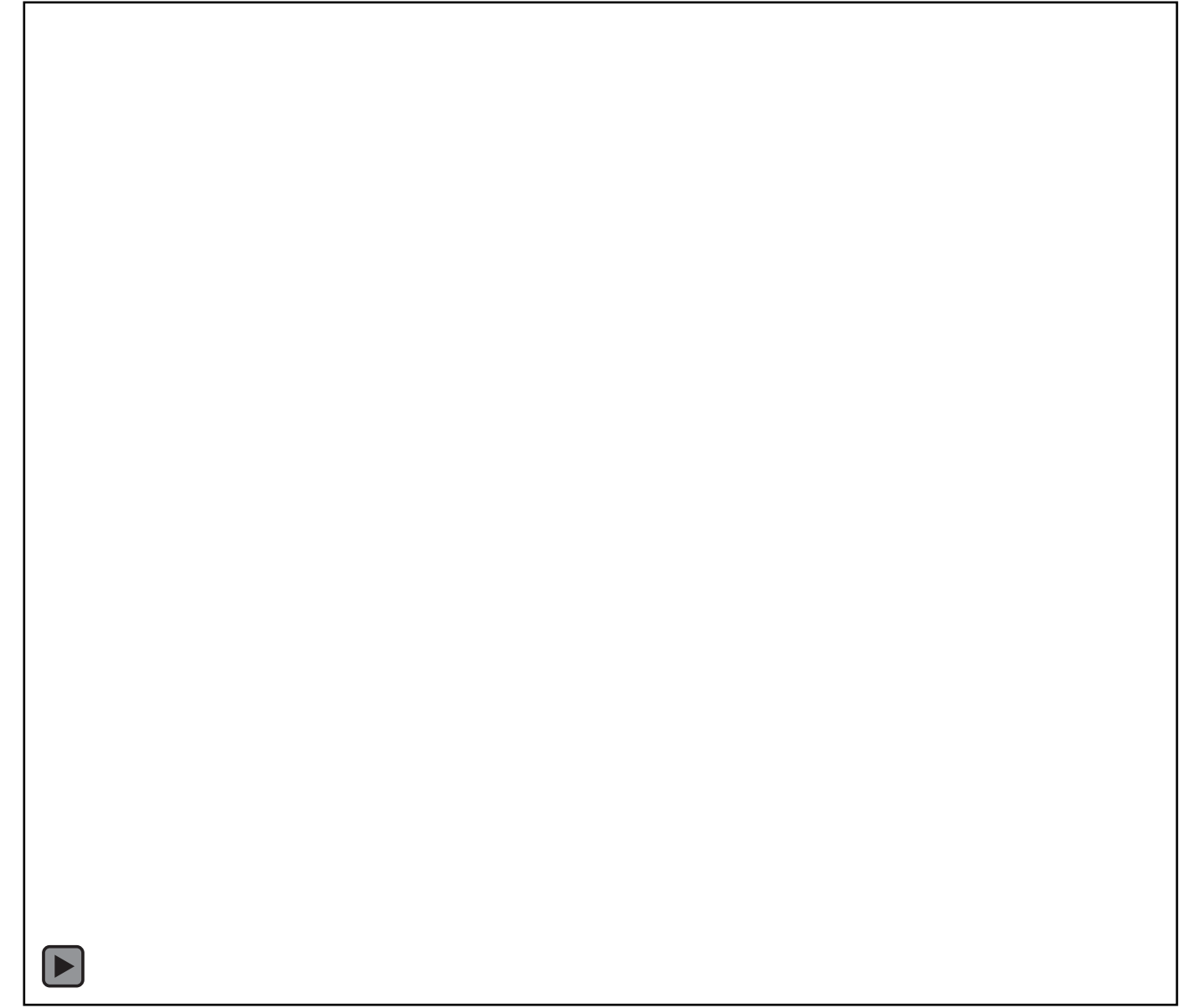
Background: Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is a common extracardiac manifestation of amyloidosis and usually predates overt cardiac amyloidosis (CA) by several years. Screening studies on patients undergoing CTS surgery have shown a low yield of CA (2.0%), but high prevalence of amyloid in the carpal ligament. The proportion of patients with amyloid in the carpal ligament who later develop CA is unknown.

Objectives: The authors sought to investigate the prevalence of undiagnosed CA 5 to 15 years after surgery for bilateral CTS.

Methods: Using national registries, the authors identified subjects aged 60 to 85 years with prior CTS surgery, where the first procedure on the second wrist was performed 5 to 15 years earlier. Invitations to participate in the study were sent by mail. Per international recommendations, the initial cardiac evaluation included echocardiography, ^{99m}technetium-pyrophosphate scintigraphy, and assessment of monoclonal proteins in serum and urine.

Results: A total of 250 subjects (35.7% of those invited) participated in the study. The median age was 70.4 years, and 50% were female. CA was diagnosed in 12 patients (4.8%; 95% CI: 2.5%-8.2%), and all cases were wild-type transthyretin amyloidosis (ATTRwt). The prevalence of ATTRwt in men was 8.8% (95% CI: 4.5%-15.2%; n = 11), and 21.2% (95% CI: 11.1%-34.7%) in male subjects ≥ 70 years with a BMI < 30 kg/m². All but 2 patients diagnosed with ATTRwt were in the lowest disease severity score (Mayo score).

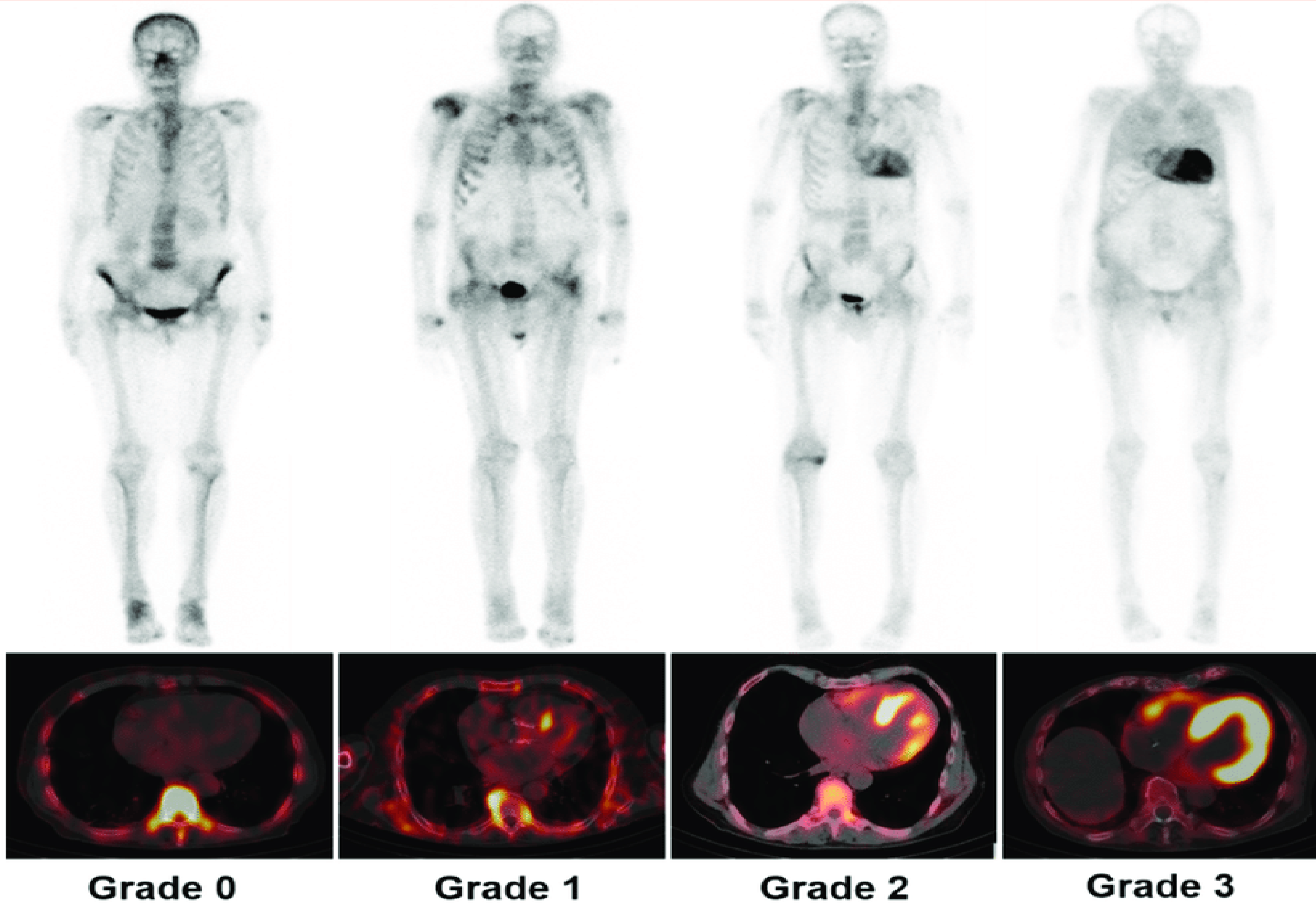
Conclusions: Screening for CA in patients with prior surgery for bilateral CTS finds approximately 5% with early-stage transthyretin CA. The clinical yield was higher (> 1 in 5) when focusing on nonobese men ≥ 70 years, showing potential for systematic screening.



ATTR amiloidoz

- ATTRwt - yaşlı kişilərdə - gec başlayan hipertrofik restriktiv Kmp,
 - ATTRwt - KMP-dən 5-15 il əvvəl başlayan bilateral KTS və spinal steno (50%)
 - ATTRm - TTR genində nöqtə mutasiyalar - polineyropatiya, kardiomiopatiya
 - ATTRwt - median sağqalma 4 il. ATTRm - mutasiyadan asılıdır.
 - > 85 yaş autopsiya olunmuş şəxslərin 25%-də ATTRwt
 - >60 yaş + HFPF diaqnozu ilə hospitalize xəstələrin 13%-də ATTRwt ($^{99m}\text{TcPYP}$)
-

Sümük ssintiqrafiyası (Perugini)



Grade 0

Grade 1

Grade 2

Grade 3

Amiloidoz şübhəsi

Klinik əlamətlər
EKQ
Exokardioqrafiya



EUROPEAN
SOCIETY OF
CARDIOLOGY



Japanese
Circulation
Society



DGK.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie
– Herz- und Kreislaufforschung e.V.

Monoklonal protein + Ssintiqrifiya yolu

**MP (-)
Perugini 0**



Amiloidoz
düşünülmür

**MP (-)
Perugini 2-3**



ATTR-CA



Genetik test



ATTRwt-CA

ATTRv-CA

**MP (-)
Perugini 1**



Toxuma
biopsiyası



Amiloidoz
düşünülmür

ATTR-CA

**MP (+)
Perugini 0**



Ürək MRT



(-)



Amiloidoz
düşünülmür

(+)/?



Toxuma biopsiyası
(adətən EMB)



ATTR-CA
+MGUS

ATTR-CA
+AL-CA

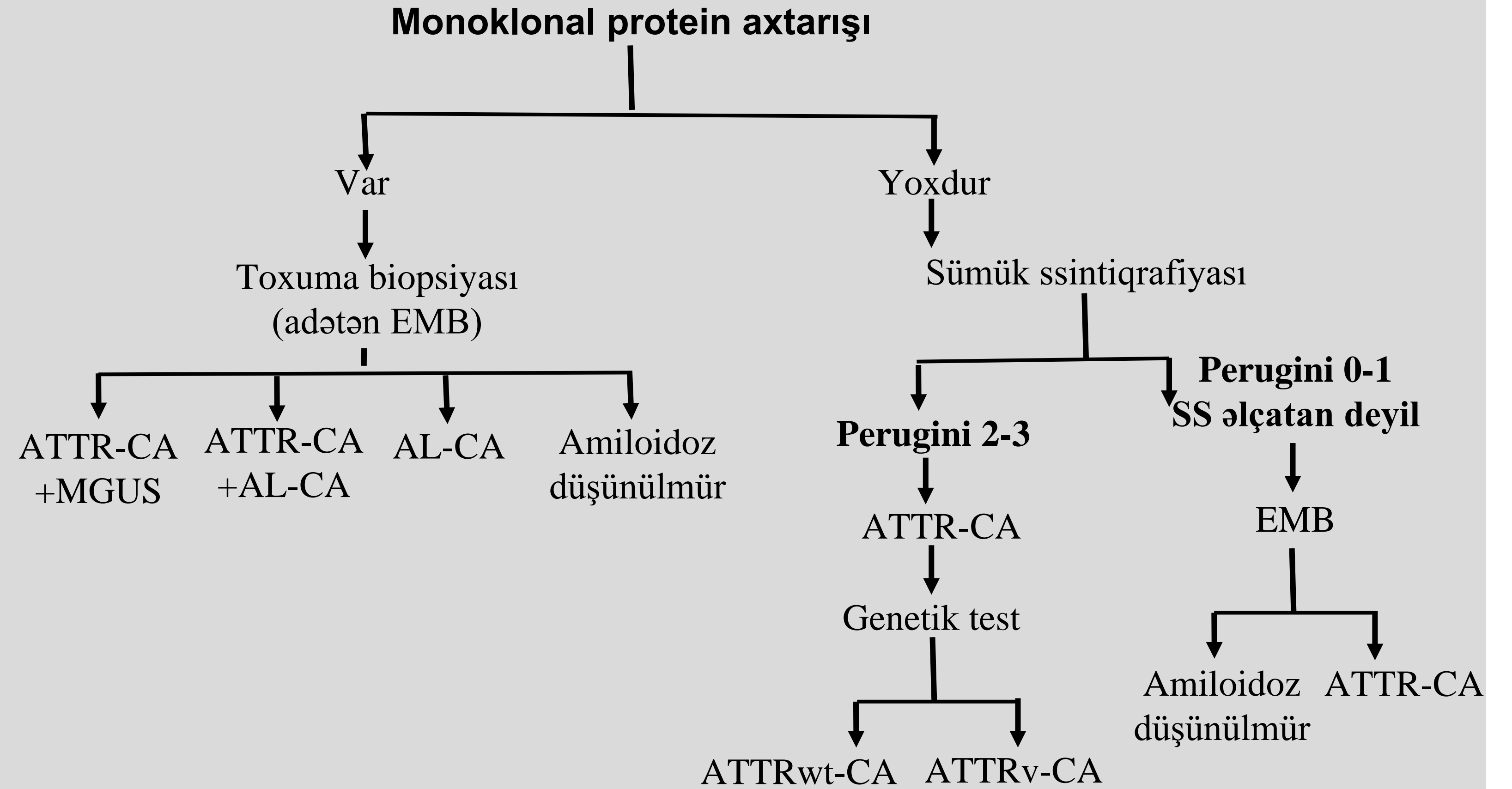
AL-CA

Amiloidoz şübhəsi

Klinik əlamətlər
EKQ
Exokardioqrafiya



Monoklonal protein yolu

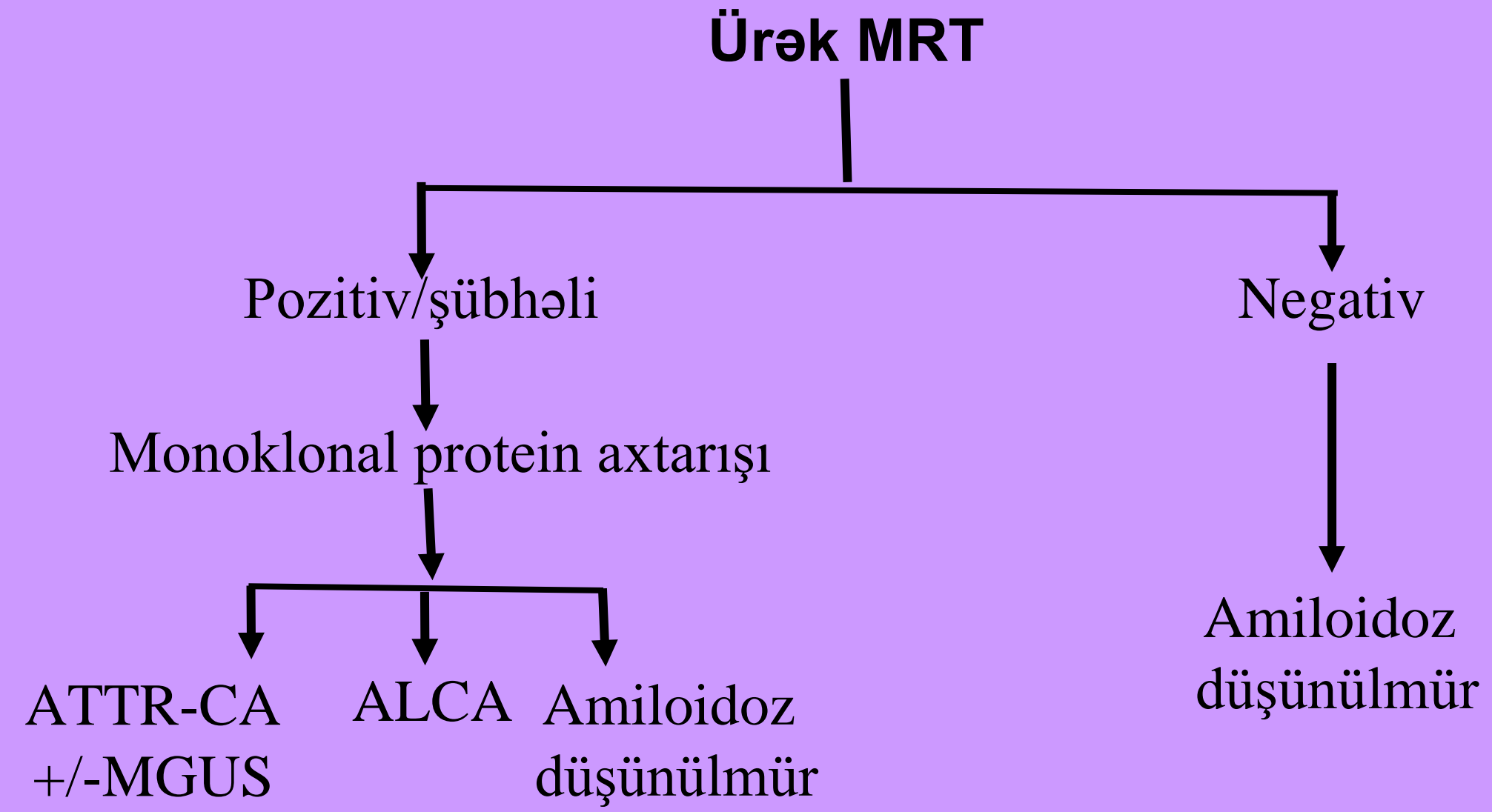


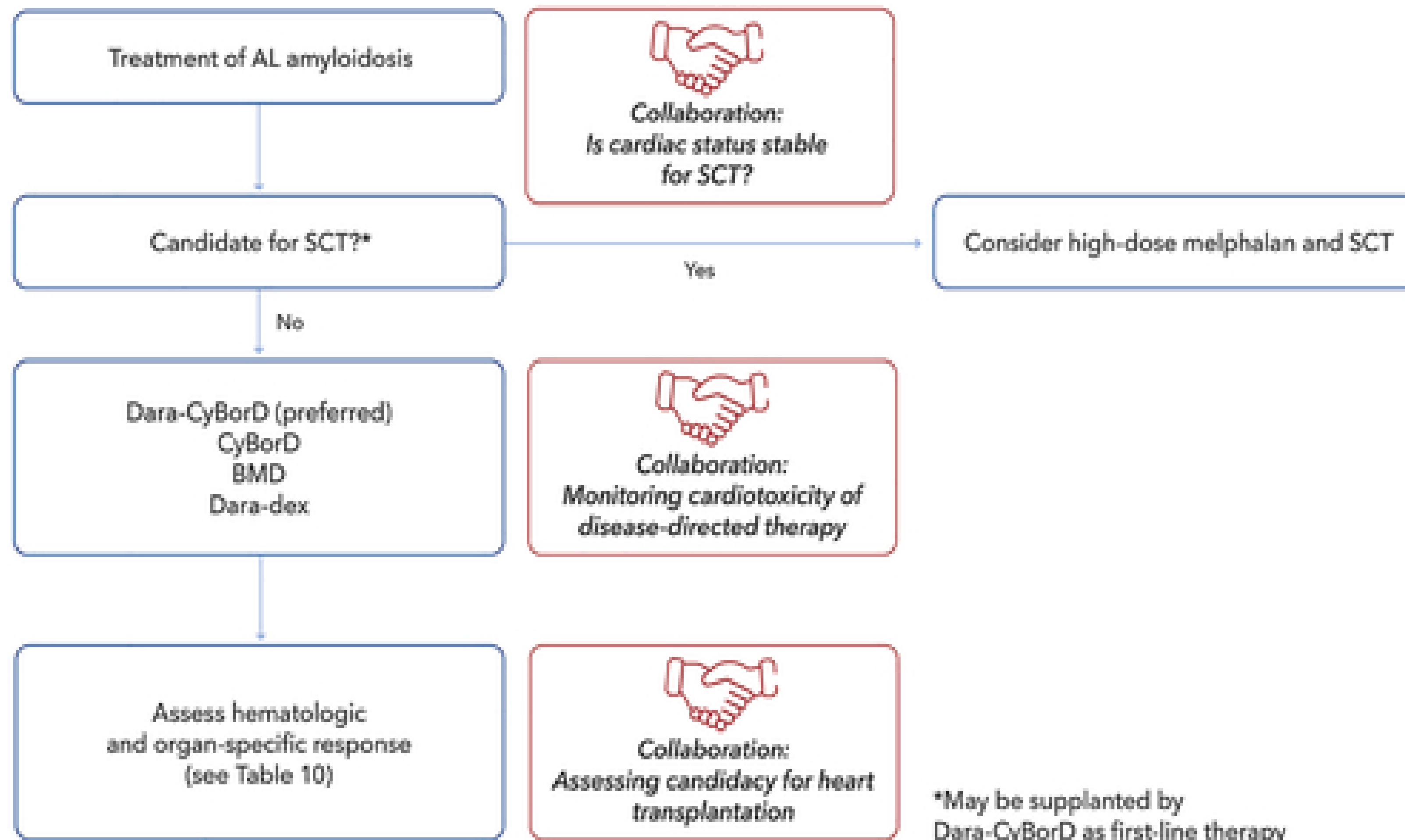
Amiloidoz şübhəsi

Klinik əlamətlər
EKQ
Exokardioqrafiya



Ürək MRT yolu

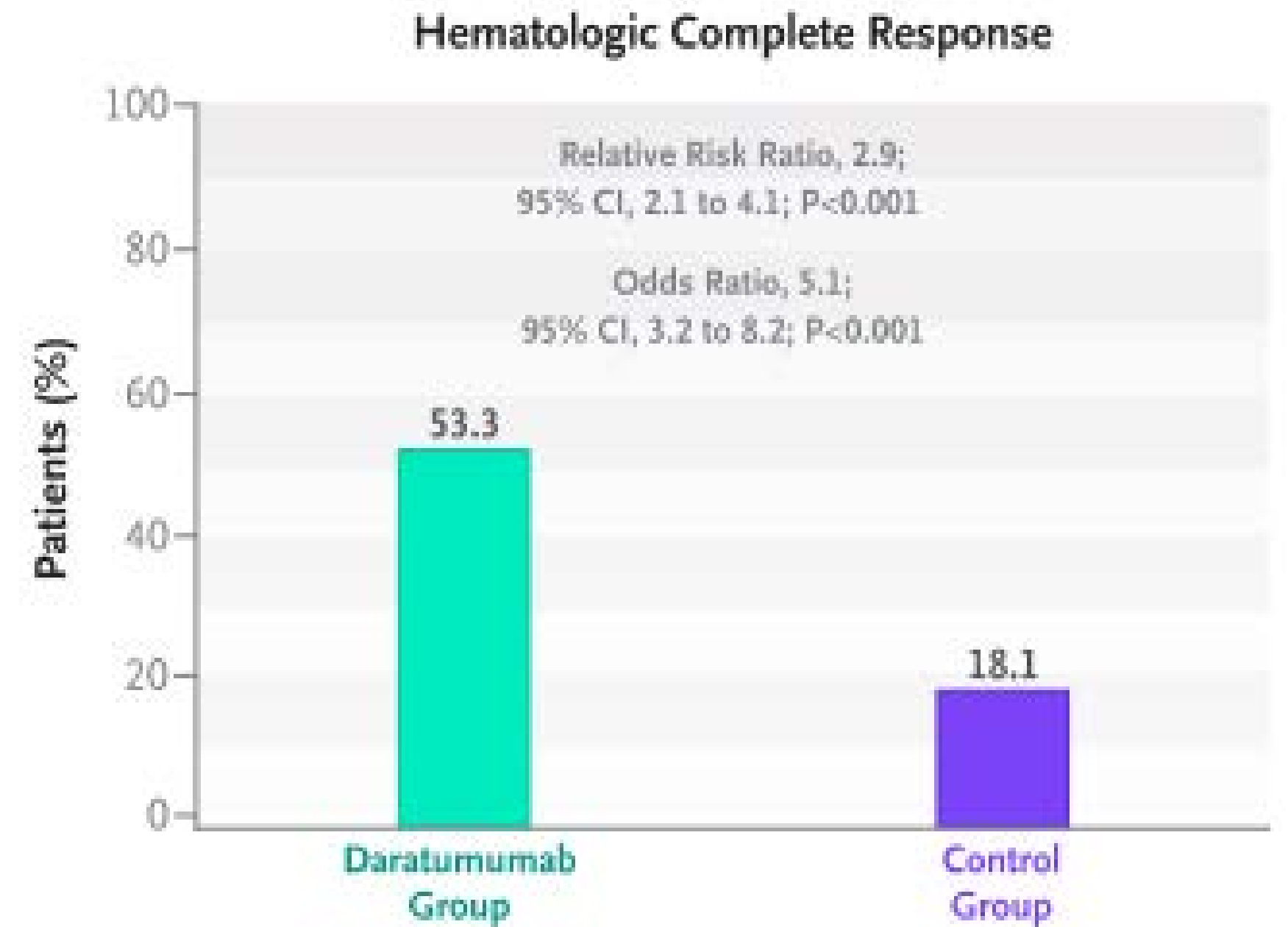




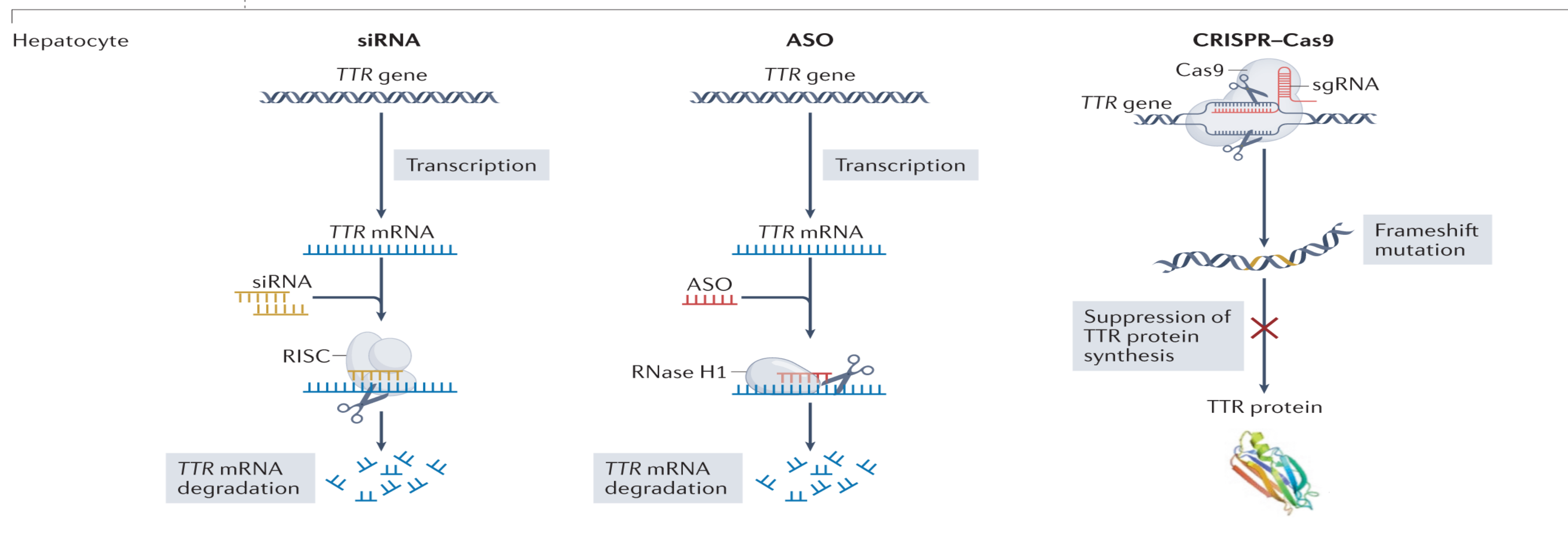
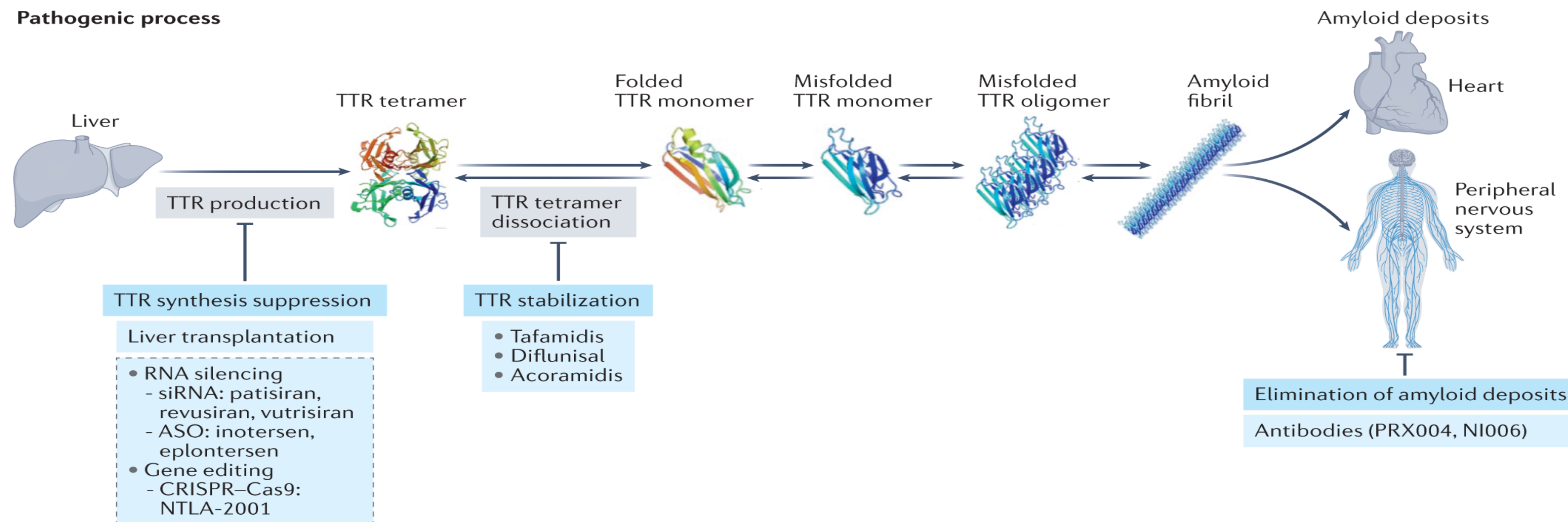
*May be supplanted by Dara-CyBorD as first-line therapy

Daratumumab-Based Treatment for Immunoglobulin Light-Chain Amyloidosis

Kastritis E et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2028631



Pathogenic process



Drug	ESC ¹	DGK ²	CCS/CHFS ³	AHA ⁵	JCS ⁶
HF setting					
Loop or thiazide diuretics	Recommended ^a	Recommended ^a	Recommended ^a	Recommended, but avoid underfilling and worsening renal function from restrictive physiology ^a	Recommended ^a
Nitrates or carperitide (AHF)	No recommendation	No recommendation	No recommendation	No recommendation	Might be considered ^a
Catecholamines, PDE inhibitor (AHF)	No recommendation	No recommendation	No recommendation	No recommendation	Might be considered ^a
Beta-blockers	Not recommended, deprescribe (should be avoided) ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	No data for benefit; may not be tolerated given fixed stroke volume (should be avoided) ^a	Tolerated dosing might be considered ^a
ACE inhibitor/ARB	Not recommended (should be avoided) ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	No data for benefit; may exacerbate amyloid-related hypotension from autonomic dysfunction (should be avoided) ^a	Tolerated dosing might be considered ^a
Sacubitril/valsartan	No recommendation	No recommendation	No recommendation	No data for benefit; may exacerbate amyloid-related hypotension from autonomic dysfunction (should be avoided) ^a	No recommendation
MRA	No recommendation	No recommendation	Recommended ^a	Might be considered in conjunction with loop diuretics if adequate blood pressure and renal function ^a	Tolerated dosing might be considered ^a

Drug	ESC ¹	DGK ²	CCS/CHFS ³	AHA ⁵	JCS ⁶
AF/flutter/tachycardia setting					
Digoxin	Might be considered ^b	Avoid or very cautious use ^b	Avoid or very cautious use ^b	Might be considered; use cautiously ^b	Not recommended (should be avoided) ^a
Amiodarone	Might be considered (first choice) ^a	No recommendation	Might be considered (first choice) ^a	Might be considered (first choice) ^a	No recommendation
Beta-blockers	Not recommended (should be avoided) ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	Might be considered ^a	Case-by-case decision (may be considered) ^a
Non-DHP CCB: ATTR-CA, preserved LV function	No recommendation	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	Avoid or very cautious use ^a	Avoid whenever possible ^a	Case-by-case decision (may be considered) ^a
Non-DHP CCB: ATTR-CA, reduced LV function					Not recommended (should be avoided) ^a
Non-DHP CCB: AL-CA				Not recommended (should be avoided) ^a	Not recommended (should be avoided) ^a
Anticoagulation regardless of CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score?	Yes (recommended) ^a	No recommendation	Yes (recommended) ^a	Yes (recommended) ^a	No recommendation
Anticoagulation in SR?	Might be considered ^a	No recommendation	No recommendation	Might be considered ^a	No recommendation



AL Amyloidosis

Measure Troponin I (Tnl)
AND
Brain Natriuretic Peptide (BNP)

BU
Staging
System

STAGE I

Tnl <0.1 ng/mL
AND
BNP <81 pg/mL

STAGE II

Tnl >0.1 ng/mL
OR
BNP >81 pg/mL

STAGE III

Tnl >0.1 ng/mL
AND
BNP >81 pg/mL

STAGE IIIb

Tnl >0.1 ng/mL
AND
BNP >700 pg/mL

