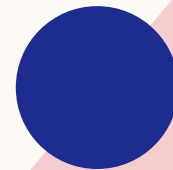


**SACUBİTRİL/VALSARTAN – SAĞ
ÜRƏK YETMƏZLİKLİ
XƏSTƏLƏRDƏ GÜVƏNİLİRLİYİ VƏ
TƏSİRİ**

MD, FESC, Oqtay Musayev
Mərkəzi Klinika

HƏR HANSI MARAĞIM YOXDUR!



ÜÇ-də neyrohumoral aktivasiya

ÜÇ SİMPTOMLARI VƏ PROQRESİYASI

Natriuretik peptid sistemi

NPRs
Natriuretic
peptide
receptors



NPs
Natriuretic peptides

Vasodilation

- ↓ Blood pressure
- ↓ Sympathetic tone
- ↑ Natriuresis/diuresis
- ↓ Vasopressin
- ↓ Aldosterone
- ↓ Fibrosis
- ↓ Hypertrophy

Sympathetic nervous system

Epinephrine
(adrenaline)
Norepinephrine
(noradrenaline)

→ $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2$
receptors

Vasoconstriction

- ↑ RAAS activity
- ↑ Vasopressin
- ↑ Heart rate
- ↑ Contractility

Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

Ang II → AT_1R

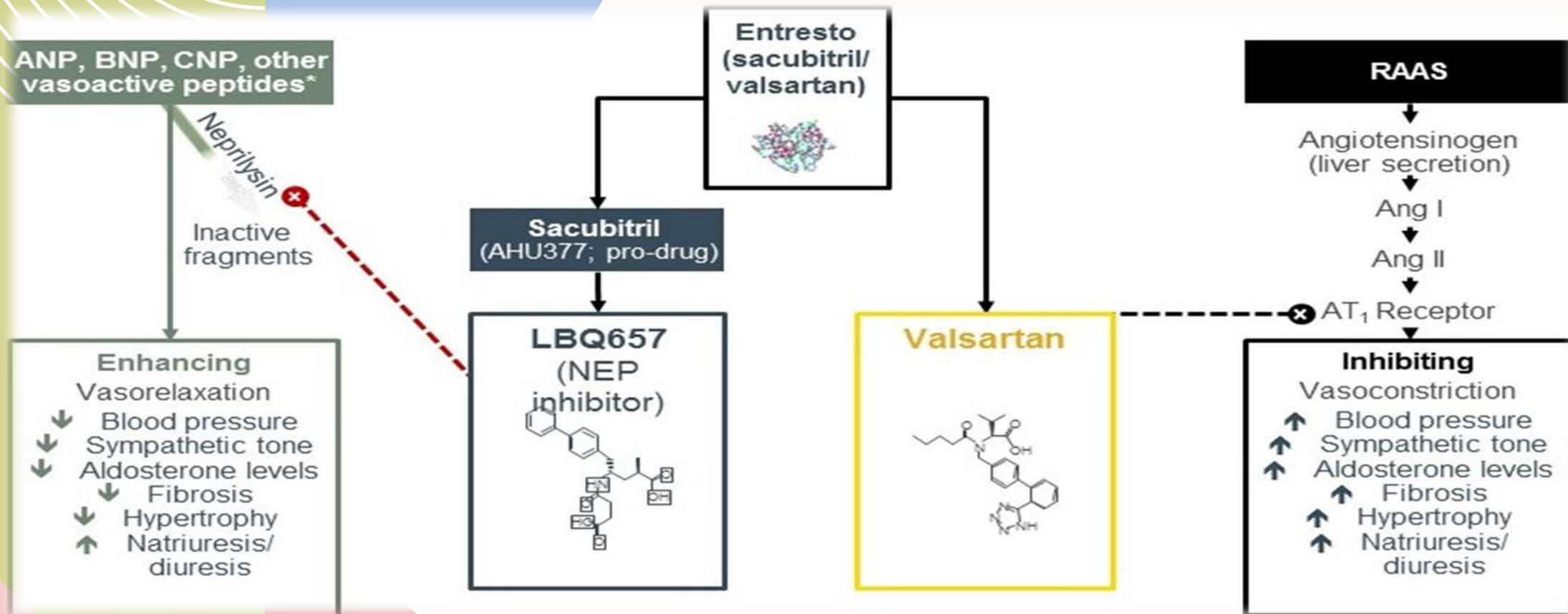
Vasoconstriction

- ↑ Blood pressure
- ↑ Sympathetic tone
- ↑ Aldosterone
- ↑ Hypertrophy
- ↑ Fibrosis

Ang=angiotensin; AT_1R =angiotensin II type 1 receptor; NPs=natriuretic peptides; NPRs=natriuretic peptide receptors; RAAS=renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system.

1. Levin E, *et al.* N Engl J Med. 1998;339:321–8.
2. Nathisuwan S, Talbert RL. Pharmacotherapy. 2002;22:27–42.
3. Kemp CD, Conte JV. Cardiovascular Pathology. 2012;365–71.
4. Schrier RW, Abraham WT. N Engl J Med. 2009;341:577–85.

Sacubitril/valsartan eyni anda həm neprilizini (sacubitril ilə), həm də AT₁ reseptorları blok edir (valsartan ilə)

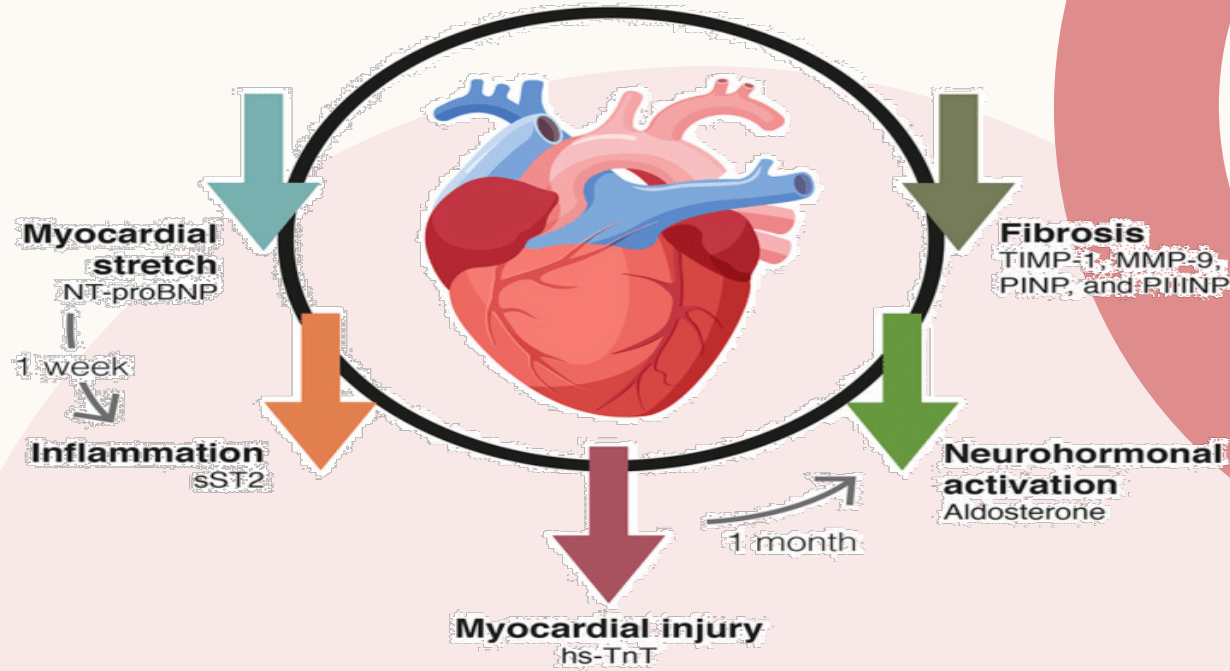


*Neprilysin substrates listed in order of relative affinity for NEP: ANP, CNP, Ang II, Ang I, adrenomedullin, substance P, bradykinin, endothelin-1, BNP.

Ang=angiotensin; ANP=atrial natriuretic peptide; AT₁=angiotensin II type 1; BNP=brain natriuretic peptide; CNP=C-type natriuretic peptide.

1. Levin E, *et al.* N Engl J Med 1998;339:321–8.
2. Nathisuwan and Talbert. Pharmacotherapy. 2002;22:27–42.
3. Schrier and Abraham. N Engl J Med. 1999;341:577–85.
4. Langenickel TH, Dole WP. Drug Discov Today: Ther Strateg. 2012;9:e131–9.
5. Feng *et al.* Tetrahedron Letters. 2012;53:275–6.

Sacubitril / Valsartan



SOL ÜRƏK ÇATIŞMAZLIĞI VƏ SACUBİTRİL/VALSARTAN

≈ 300,000

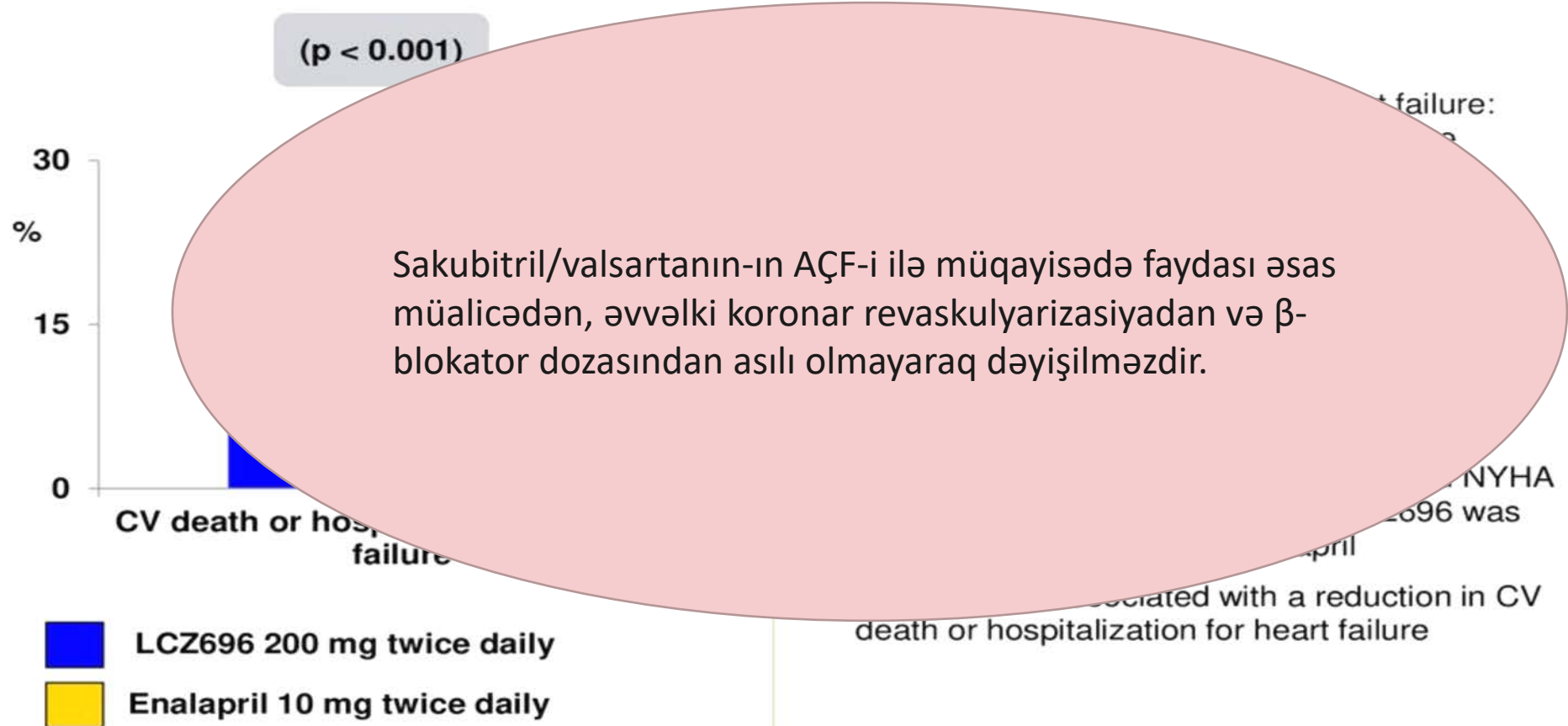
HEART FAILURE HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR PATIENTS WITH
HFpEF WITH LVEF BELOW NORMAL† IN THE US ANNUALLY^{4,5}

> 20%

OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WILL BE
READMITTED WITHIN A YEAR^{7,8}

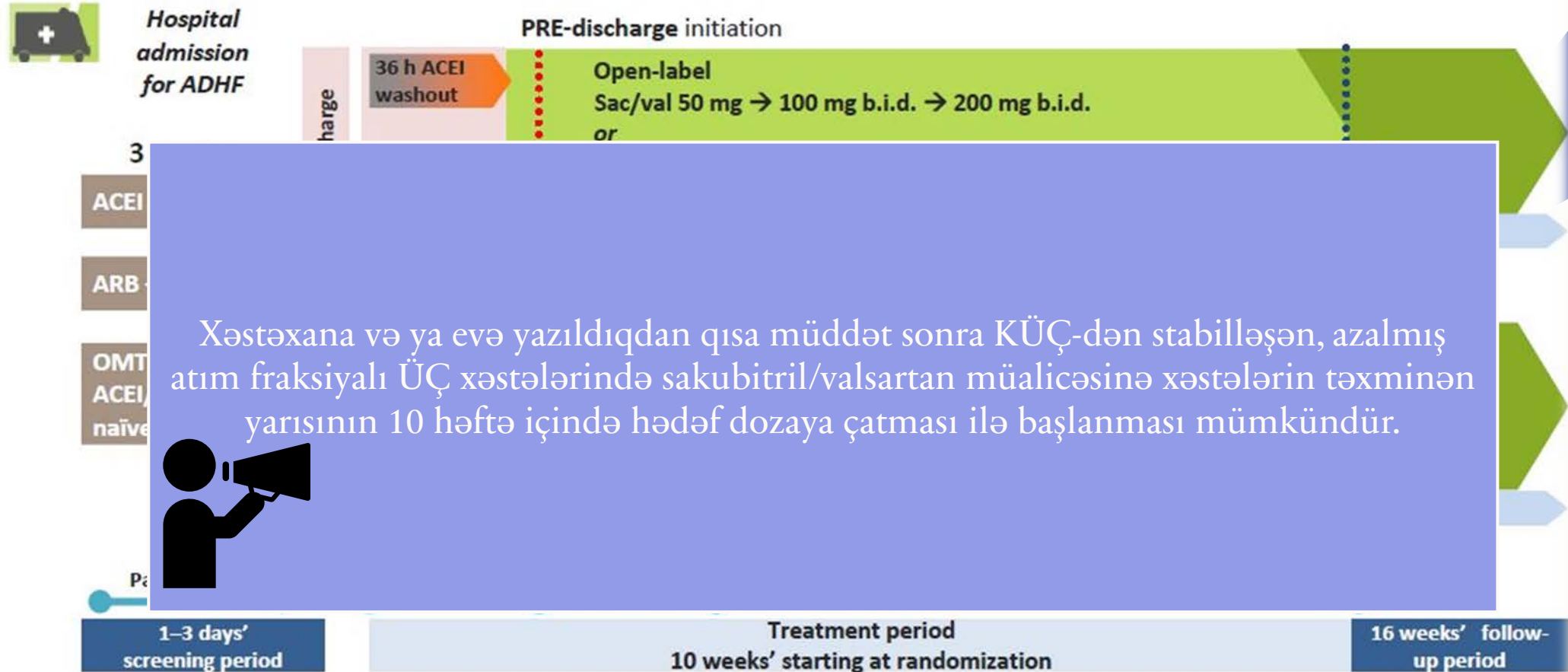
PARADIGM-HF

Trial design: Participants with NYHA class II-IV and LVEF $\leq 40\%$ were randomized to LCZ696 200 mg twice daily (n = 4,187) vs. enalapril 10 mg twice daily (n = 4,212).



TRANSITION study design

Down-titration or temporary discontinuation of sac/val is **allowed** in all groups at any time



ACEI, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ADHF, acute decompensated heart failure; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; b.i.d, twice daily; HF, heart failure; OMT, optimal medical treatment for HF; sac/val, sacubitril/valsartan

Pascual-Figal et al. ESC Heart Fail. 2018;5(2):327–36

PIONEER-HF

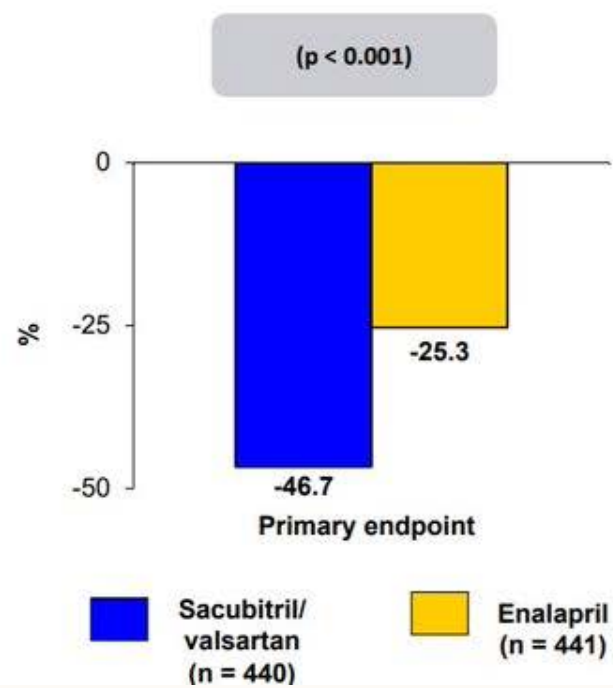
#AHA18



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8

Trial description: Patients hospitalized with acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF) were randomized in a 1:1 fashion to either sacubitril/valsartan or enalapril. Patients were followed for 8 weeks.



RESULTS

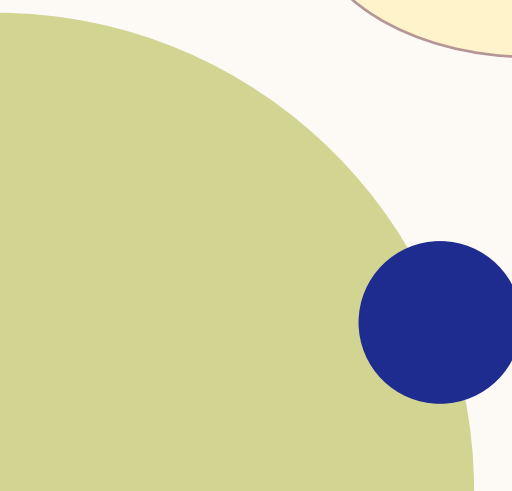
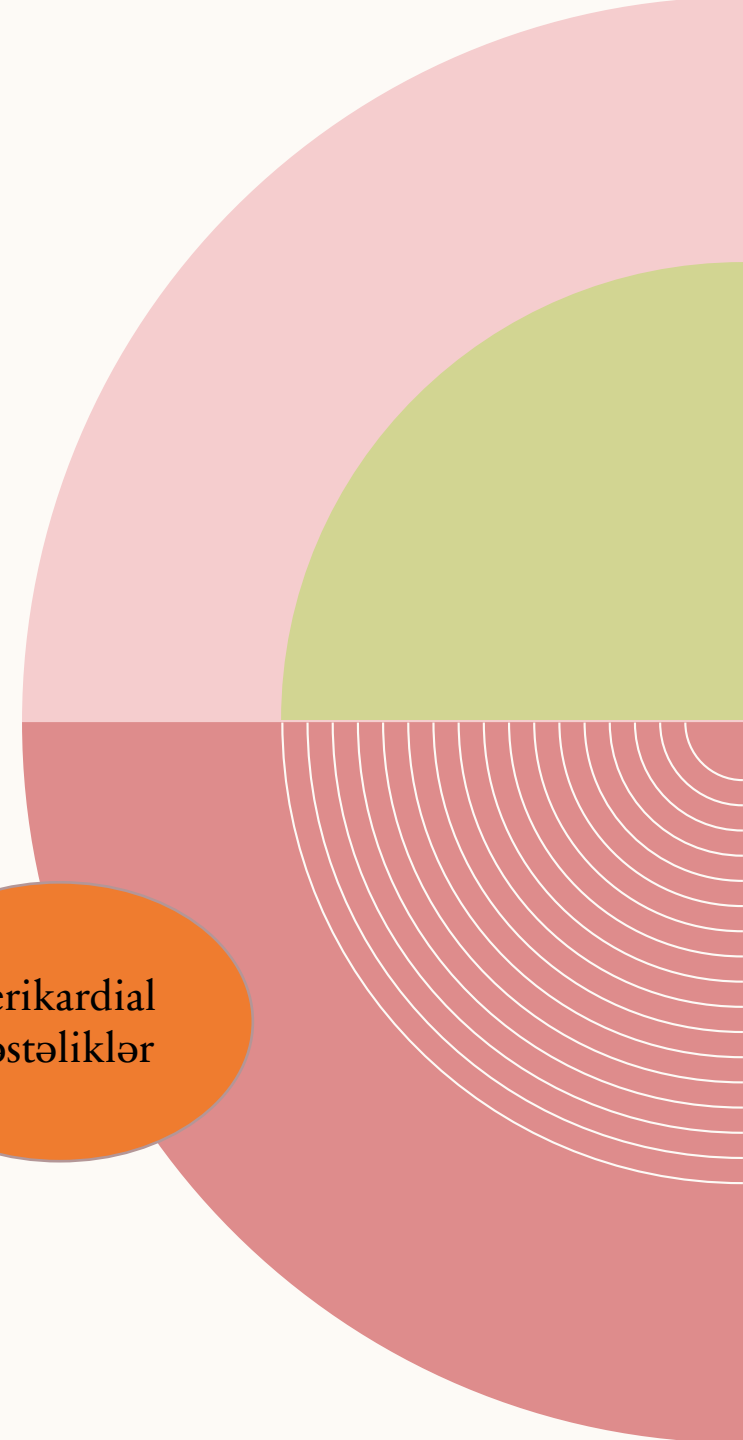
- Primary endpoint, time-averaged reduction in NT-proBNP: sacubitril/valsartan vs. enalapril: -46.7% vs. -25.3%, p < 0.001
- Worsening renal function: 13.6% vs. 14.7%, p > 0.05, symptomatic hypotension: 15.0% vs. 12.7%, p > 0.05
- Rehospitalization for HF: 8.0% vs. 13.8%, p < 0.05

KÜÇ xəstələrində Sacubitril/Valsartan NT-proBNP-ni enalaprillə müqayisədə daha tez, müalicəyə başlandığı ilk həftədən azaldır.

Velazquez EJ, et al. N Engl J Med 2016;NOV 11.[Epub]

**SAĞ ÜRƏK
ÇATIŞMAZLIĞIN DA
İSTİFADƏ EDƏ
BİLƏRİKMI?**





Case Reports

Impact of Sacubitril/Valsartan on Right Heart Failure

Teruhiko Imamura, Masakazu Hori, Hiroshi Ueno, Koichiro Kinugawa

[+](#) Author information

Keywords: [Neprilysin inhibitor](#), [Chronic heart failure](#), [ARNI](#)

JOURNAL

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2021 Volume 62 Issue 4 Pages 932-934

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.1536/ihj.21-111>



Sol  r k
 atıřmazlıęında
olduęu kimi, daha az
ir lil miř saę  r k
 atıřmazlıęı olan
x st l r
sakubitril/valsartan
m alicəsi  c n daha
uyęun namiz d ola
bil r.

Table 1

Population's characteristics.

	Mean ± SE	(%)
Age (years)	66 ± 9	
Male (%)		88%
Heart rate (b/min)		
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)		
Ischemic heart disease (%)		
Hypertension (%)		
COPD (%)		
Diabetes (%)		
ICD/CRT (%)		
LVEF (%)		
LVESV (mL)		
LVEDV (mL)		
E/E' ratio		
PAsP (mmHg)		
TAPSE (cm)		
Creatinine (mg/dL)		
ACE inhibitors (%)		
ARB (%)		32%
Furosemide (%)		85%
MRA (%)		57%
Betablocker (%)		96%
Ivabradine (%)		29%
Digoxin (%)		13%

Sacubitril/Valsartan sağ maddəcik funksiyalarını yaxşılaşdırır

Variables	Baseline values	Follow-up values	P-level
NYHA F. C.	2.3 ± 0.5	2.3 ± 0.5	n.s.
Tricuspid regurgitation	1.0 ± 0.55	1.0 ± 0.52	n.s.
sPAP	34.7 ± 12.5	31.0 ± 12.8	<0.05
TAPSE	16.5 ± 4.0	17.8 ± 3.9	<0.001
		± 23.8	<0.01
		± 9.7	<0.05
		± 9.8	<0.001
		± 70.1	n.s.
		± 55.2	<0.01
		± 6.2	n.s.
		± 6.3	<0.05
		2 ± 6768.4	n.s.

al Class; PAsP: Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure; HR: Heart Rate; LVEF: Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction; LVEDV: Left Ventricle End-Diastolic Volume; LVESV: Left Ventricular End-Systolic Volume; E/E' ratio: trans-mitral to mitral annular early diastolic velocity ratio; NT-pro-BNP: N-terminal fragment of pro-BNP; BNP: B-type natriuretic peptide.

Tricuspid regurgitation is expressed in a semi-quantitative scale from 0 to 3.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Sacubitril/Valsartan in the Treatment of Right Ventricular Dysfunction in Patients With Left Ventricular Failure With Reduced Ejection Fraction: A Global Study

Yang, Ying MD^{*}; Shen, Chao MD[†]; Lu, Jiangting MD^{*}; Fu, Guosheng MD^{*}; Xiong, ...

Author Information

Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology 79(2):p 177-182, February 2022. | DOI:

10.1097/FJC.0000000000001162

TABLE 1. - Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

Variable	N = 82
Age, yrs	59.4 ± 11.9
Male (%)	61 (74.3)
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg	114.7 ± 17.4
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg	70.1 ± 16.1
Heart rate, b·min ⁻¹	85.0 ± 21.5
BMI, kg/m ²	23.5 ± 3.6
NYHA class	
II	22 (26.8)
III	41 (51.3)
IV	19 (21.9)
Diseases history, n (%)	
Hypertension	21 (25.6)
Diabetes	14 (17.0)
Coronary artery disease	17 (20.7)
MI	8 (9.7)
Atrial fibrillation	29 (35.3)
Therapeutic measure, n (%)	
β-blocker	82 (100)
Diuretic	75 (91.4)
Antiplatelet therapy	17 (20.7)
Anticoagulants	26 (31.7)
CRTP/CRTD	24 (29.2)
Baseline laboratory results	
eGFR, mL·min ⁻¹ ·1.73 m ²	76.1 ± 23.5
NT-proBNP, pg/mL	4181.5 ± 3217.8

Outline

Images

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Methods:

A total of 93 patients with HFrEF with RV dysfunction who were hospitalized from January 2018 through June 2019 were included in this retrospective observational study. All patients received their first sacubitril/valsartan treatment as in patients during the study period. We excluded 11 patients who were lost to follow-up or had incomplete heart echocardiography data. After 6 months of follow-up, we re-evaluated New York Heart Association Functional Classification and performed echocardiography to identify changes in relevant variables after treatment.

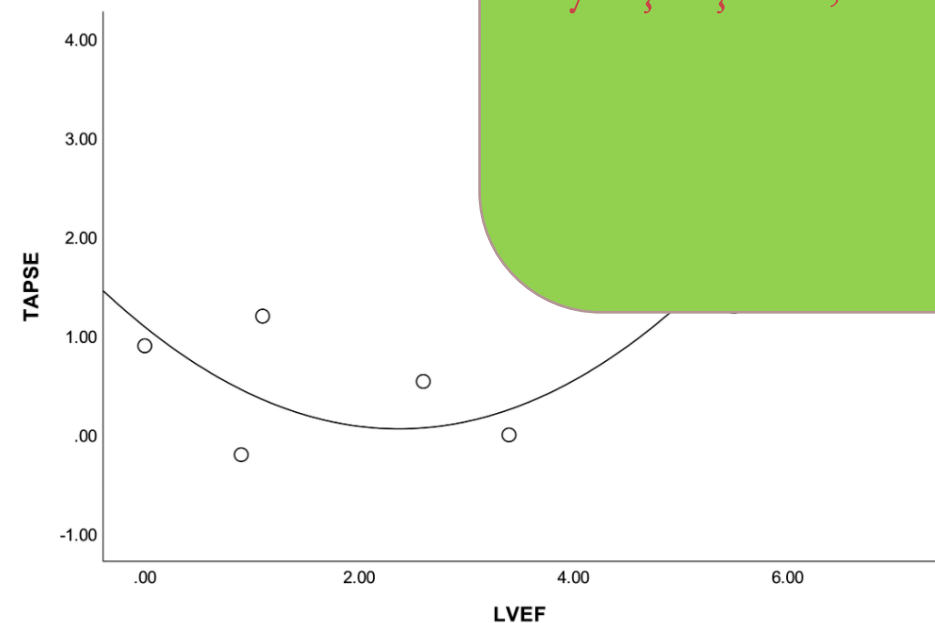
Nəticə: RV disfunksiyası və HFrEF-si olan xəstələrdə Sacubitril/Valsartan RV-nin remodellingini optimallaşdırır.

Study Selection

Inclusion criteria were as follows:

1. Adult patients (aged >18 years) with HFrEF.
2. Patients subjected to "S/V" treatment at the beginning of the trial.
3. Patients with baseline and follow-up data for at least 1 P...
4. Follow-up duration for at least 3 months.
5. Measurement methods were restricted to echoc...

Editorials, letters, comments, review articles, case reports, and case series were excluded. Studies in which patients had congenital heart disease were excluded. Disagreements were resolved by consultation with a third reviewer.



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Figure 4. Fitting curve using quadratic curve model to explore the relationship between tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) changes.

IA

Heart Association

NƏTİCƏ → Yeniliklər nədir?
Sol və sağ mədəcik funksiyasını əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə yaxşılaşdırır, mümkün olan ən qısa zamanda başlanması vacibdir

Background

Salsartan (S/V) demonstrated significant effects in improving left ventricular performance and remodeling in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. However, its effects on the right ventricle remain unclear. This review and meta-analysis aimed to assess the impact of S/V on right ventricular function and pulmonary hypertension.

Conclusion

This review and meta-analysis aimed to assess the impact of S/V on right ventricular function and pulmonary hypertension in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. However, its effects on the right ventricle remain unclear. This

Features Resources & Education

Pulmonary Function and Pulmonary Hypertension in...

Pulmonary Function and
Failure With Reduced
Analysis of

Heart Association. 2022;11:e024449

Circulation: Heart Failure

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Safety and Efficacy of Sacubitril/Valsartan in Patients With a Failing Systemic Right Ventricle: A Prospective Single-Center Study

Flavia Fusco, Giancarlo Scognamiglio, Assunta Merola, Angela Iannuzzi, Michela Palma, Nicola Grimaldi and Berardo Sarubbi

Originally published 2 Dec 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.122.009848> | Circulation: Heart Failure. 2023;16

Abstract

Background:

Sacubitril/valsartan was demonstrated to reduce hospitalization rate and mortality in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. Data on the effects of sacubitril/valsartan in patients with a systemic right ventricle are still lacking.

Methods:

Patients with transposition of the great arteries following Senning/Mustard procedure or congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries with impaired systemic right ventricle systolic function were prospectively included. Primary end points included sacubitril/valsartan safety and efficacy. Primary efficacy end points were NT-proBNP (N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide) and systolic function improvement. Secondary end points included New York Heart Association class, 6-minute walking distance, and quality of life change.

Əməliyyat olunmuş 50 TGA xəstəsi 1 il ərzində izlənmişdir Birincili sonlanma: NT-proBNP və sistolik funksiya yaxşılaşması
İkincili sonlanma: NYHA, 6 dəqiqəlik yerimə testi və həyat keyfiyyətinin yaxşılaşması



NƏTİCƏ: Nəticələr göstərdi ki, sakubitril/valsartan sistemik sağ mədəciyin remodellingi və sistolik funksiyanın yaxşılaşdırılması, eləcə də klinik vəziyyətin yaxşılaşdırılması ilə əlaqələndirilir ki, bu da onun bu xəstə populyasiyasında istifadəsini dəstəkləyir.

Journal of the American College of Cardiology

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ADULTS WITH

Nəticə: 16 xəstə (%45,7) sakubitril/valsartan müalicəsinə başladıqdan sonra NYHA funksional sinfində və peak VO₂-də yaxşılaşma göstərdi, sistemik LV və sistemik RV-si olan xəstələrdə mədəcik funksiyasında düzəlməyə meyllilik var idi. Sadəcə 4 xəstə dərmanı kəsdi: 3-u hipotenziya və 1-i ürək transplantasiyası səbəbilə

akubitril/valsartan qəbul
pektiv tədqiqat aparıldı.

Systemic Left Ventricle

Congenital Lesion	N	Age (yrs)	Sex (M:F)	SVEF (%)	pVO ₂ (ml/kg/min)
Atrioventricular septal defect	2	48.5	1:1	22.5	20
Bicuspid aortic valve	2	31	1:1	33.5	NA
DILV with Fontan	1	34	0:1	37	NA
DORV with Rastelli	1	35	1:0	17.5	16.5
DTGA with arterial switch	5	26.6	4:1	31.5	20.6
Pulmonic stenosis	1	44	1:0	45	NA
Tetralogy of Fallot	5	21	3:2	40.5	12.4
Tetralogy of Fallot with atrioventricular septal defect	1	50.7	1:0	35	NA
Ventricular septal defect	1	32	1:0	37.5	17.5
Ventricular septal defect with pulmonic stenosis	3	48.5	3:0	31	26.9

Systemic Right Ventricle

Congenital Lesion	N	Age (yrs)	Sex (M:F)	Pre-Sacubitril/Valsartan											
				Mild - moderately depressed function N (%)	Severely depressed function N (%)	pVO ₂ (ml/kg/min)	(mg/dL)	FC ≤ II N (%)	moderately depressed function N (%)	depressed function N (%)	(ml/kg/min)	(mg/dL)	A FC ≤ II N (%)	up (month hs)	
CCTGA	4	43.5	2:2	2 (50)	2 (50%)	18.8	0.96	3 (75)	3 (75)	1 (25)	13.7	0.88	4(100)	27	
DORV with PA band	1	33	0:1	1 (100)	0(0)	NA	0.7	1 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	12.6	0.50	1 (100)	25	
DTGA with atrial switch	8	42.3	7:1	5 (50)	3 (37.5)	21.3	1.1	6(75)	6 (75)	2 (25)	19.1	1.05	6(75)	20	

Abbreviations: CCTGA, congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries; Cr, creatinine; DILV, double inlet left ventricle; DORV, double outlet right ventricle; DTGA, dextro-transposition of the great arteries; mo, months; NA; not available; NYHA, New York heart association PA, pulmonary artery; pVO₂, peak exercise oxygen uptake; SVEF, systemic ventricle ejection fraction; yrs, years

NƏTİCƏ: Sakubitril/valsartan, HFpEF-PH xəstələrində loop diuretik istifadəsindən asılı olmayaraq mPAP'ı, ağciyərlərin yüklənməsini əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə azaldır. Sakubitril/valsartan, HFpEF-PH'də bir alternativ ola bilər.

Between ARNI ON vs. ARNI OFF, mPAP significantly increased by +2.04 mmHg [95% CI +2.26 to +3.42]. Between pre-ARNI vs. ARNI ON, we found an improvement in 6 min walking distance, B-lines, and QoL. Mean loop diuretic management did not differ between periods.

BRIEF RESEARCH REPORT article

Front. Cardiovasc. Med., 07 October 2021

Sec. Cardiovascular Therapeutics

Volume 8 - 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcvm.2021.734697>

Reduction of Pulmonary Hypertension After Transition to Sacubitril/Valsartan in Patients With Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction



Christof Burgdorf*



Janine Brockmüller,



Henrieke Strampe,



Monika Januszewski and



Bjoern Andrew Remppis

Department of Cardiology, Heart and Vascular Center Bad Bevensen, Bad Bevensen, Germany



YEKUN

- Atım fraksiyası azalmış və qorunmuş ÜÇ xəstələrində S/V sağ mədəcik disfunksiya göstəricilərini yaxşılaşdırır.
- Konjenital və struktural sağ mədəcik disfunksiyasına da müsbət təsir edir.
- Geniş randomizə çalışmalara ehtiyac var.



Diqqətiniz üçün təşəkkürlər