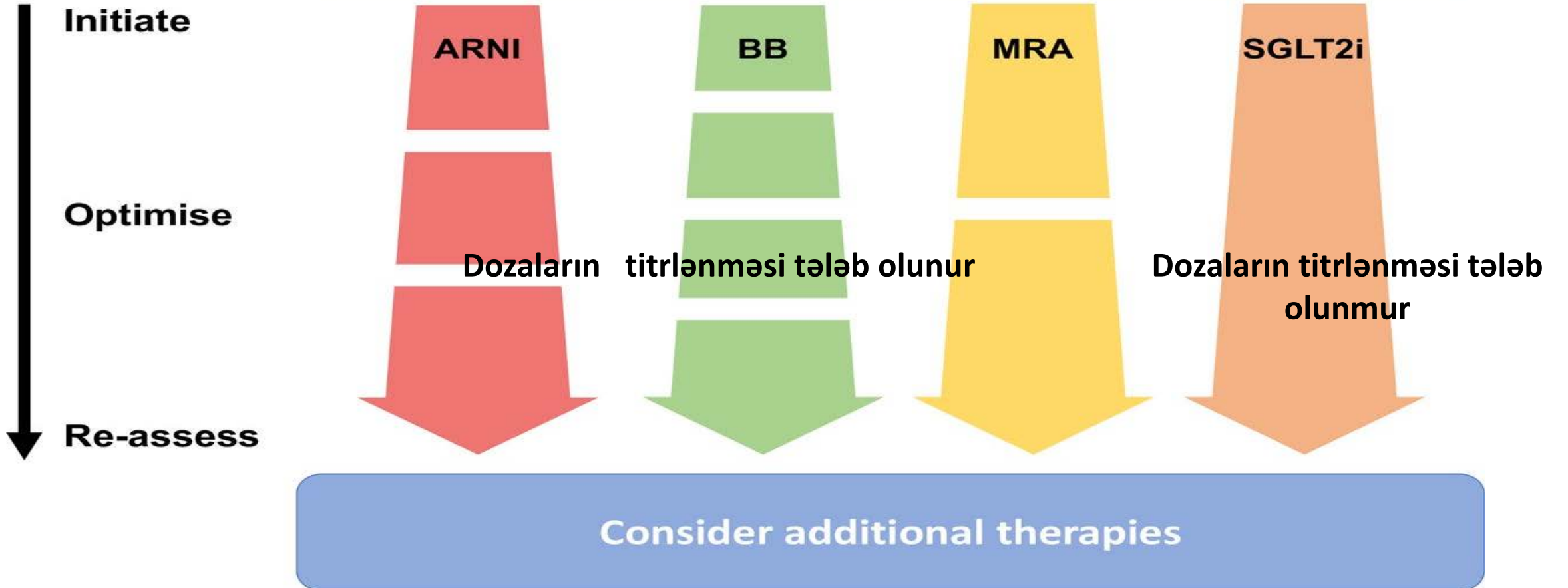


İNSİDENTAL AŞAĞI ATIM FRAKSİYALI XƏSTƏ GÖRDÜM – İLK ARNI YOXSAN SGLT2i?

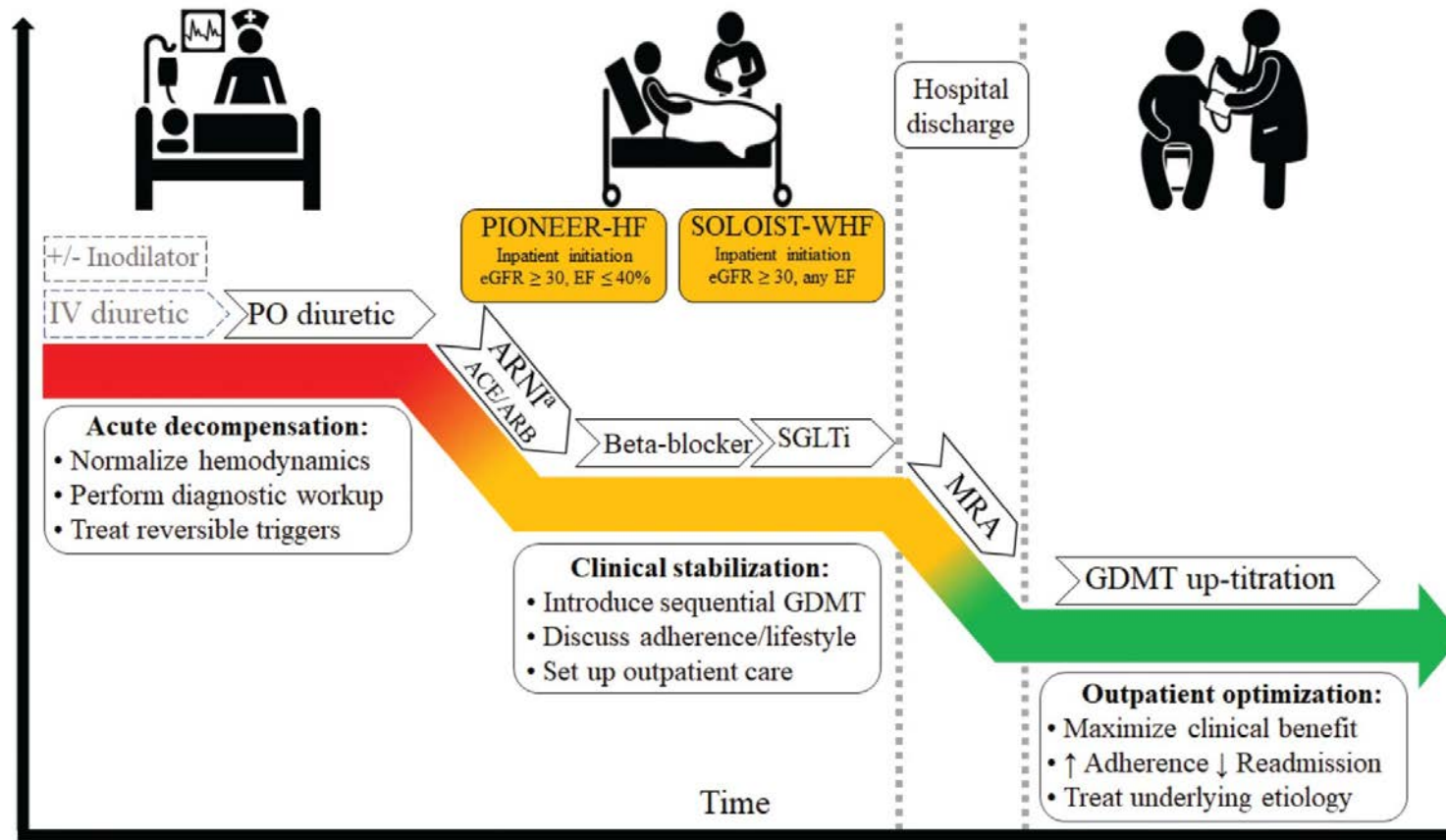
AZƏRBAYCAN KARDİOLOGİYA
CƏMIYYƏTİ
Ürək Çatışmazlığı – 2 Konqresi
9-11 iyun 2023-cü il

Aşağı AF-ı XÜÇ-nin müalicəsinin sütunları



Four pillars of heart failure: contemporary pharmacological therapy for heart failure with reduced ejection fraction // BMJ Journals <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/openhrt-2021-001585>

Hospitalizasiya olunmuş aşağı AF-lı XÜÇ xəstələrin müalicə strategiyası

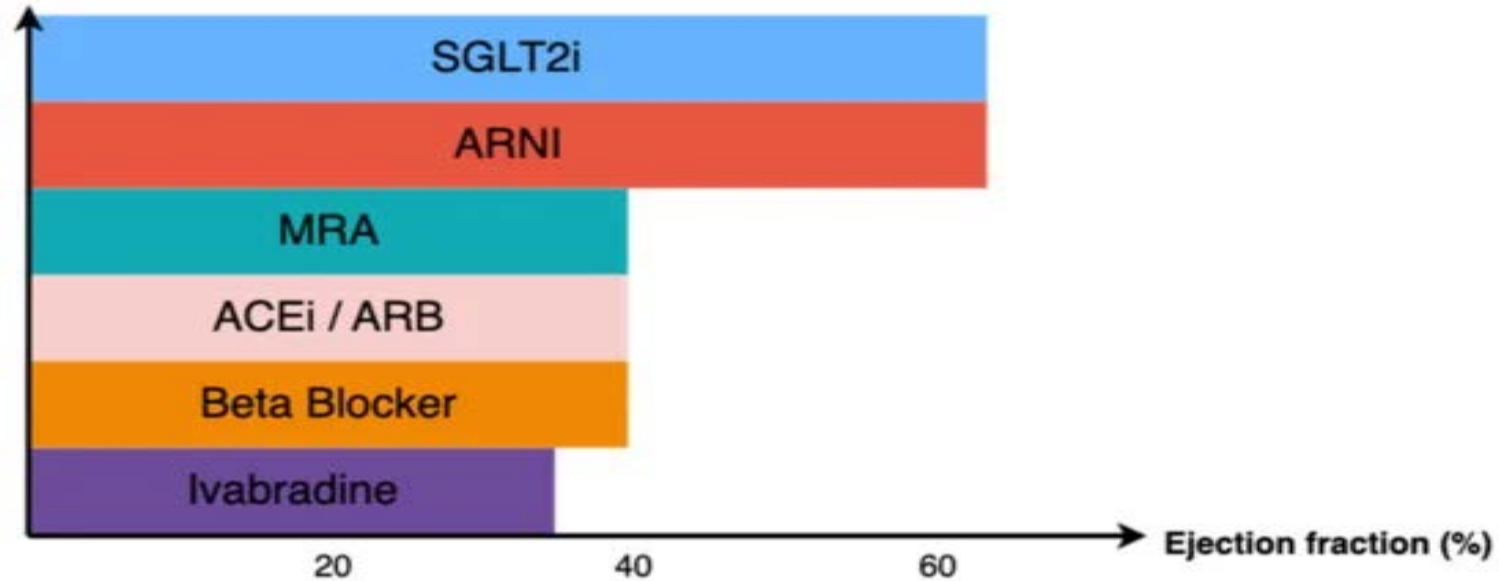


SGLT-2 inhibitors in heart failure: Time for broader eligibility and earlier initiation

Enrico G. Ferro, MD, Bertram Pitt, MD and Deepak L. Bhatt, MD, MPH

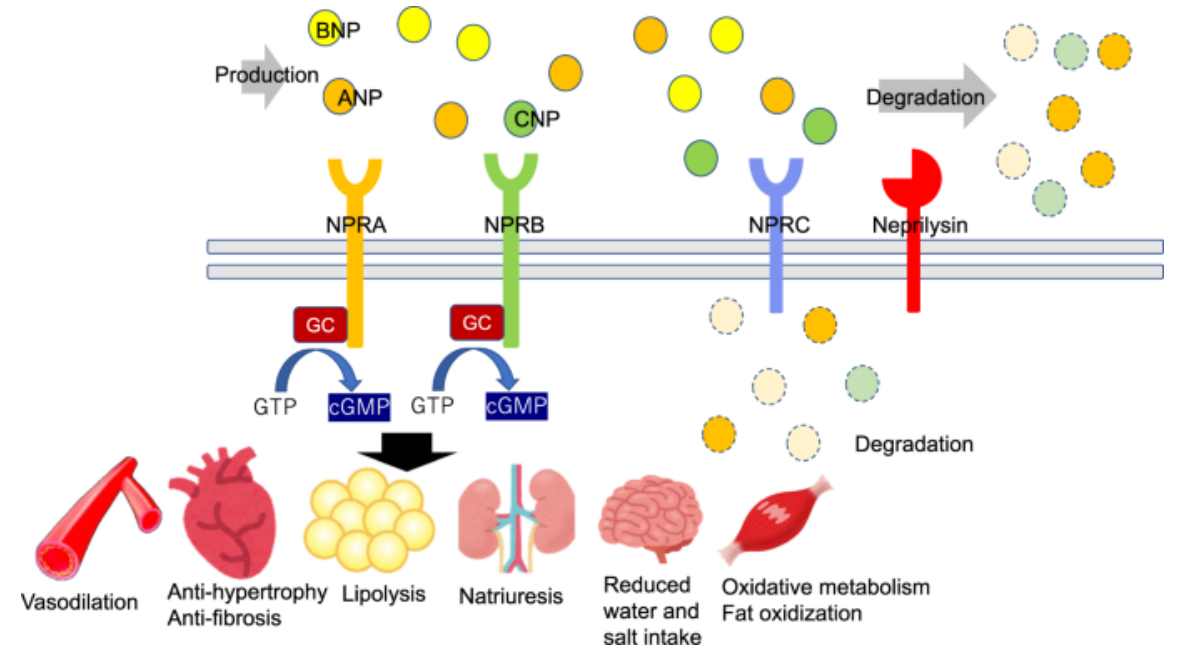
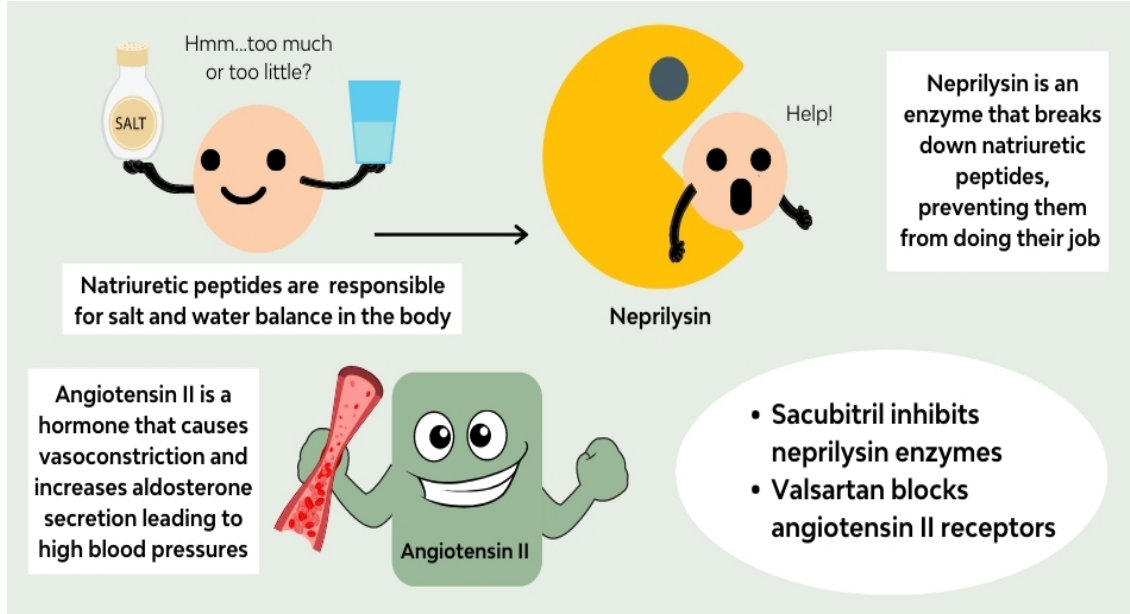
Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine November 2021, 88 (11) 601-606; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3949/ccjm.88a.21045>

Aşağı AF-lı XÜÇ xəstələrin müalicəsində istifadə olunan dərman preparatlarının atım fraksiya göstəricisinə təsiri



Practical Pharmacological Treatment of Heart Failure: Does Ejection Fraction Matter Anymore? J. Cardiovasc. Dev. Dis. 2023, 10(3), 114; <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcdd10030114>

Sakubitril-Valsartanın (ARNİ)  r k  atıřmazlıđı zamanı t sir mexanizmi



ARNİ

Valsartan (angiotenzin reseptorun blokatoru - RAAS aktivliyini azaldır)

Sakubitril (neprilizin inhibitoru -Na-uretik peptidl rin par alanmasının qarřısını alır)

Aşağı atım fraksiyalı xəstələrdə ARNi-nin effektivliyi

PARADIGM-HF tədqiqatı

Angiotensin–Neprilysin Inhibition versus Enalapril in Heart Failure

PARADIGM-HF Investigators and Committees* THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE VOL. 371 NO. 11 SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

Adults (n=8 399) with NYH II-IV with dysfunction (LVEF ≤35%)

- Minimal BNP ≥150 / NT-proBNP ≥600, or if hospitalized in last 12 mo BNP ≥100 / NT-proBNP ≥600
- At least 4 weeks stable on β-blocker + ACEI (enalapril 10 mg daily) or ARB

Exclusion:

- Symptomatic hypotension
- SBP <100 mmHg @ screening
- SBP <95 mmHg @ randomization
- eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m²
- ↓eGFR >35% from screening to randomization
- K >5.2 @ screening or >5.4 @ randomization
- h/o angioedema
- "Unacceptable side effects" with ACEI or ARBs

Intervention: ARNI (n = 4 187) 200 mg PO BID (ARB equivalent valsartan 160 mg)

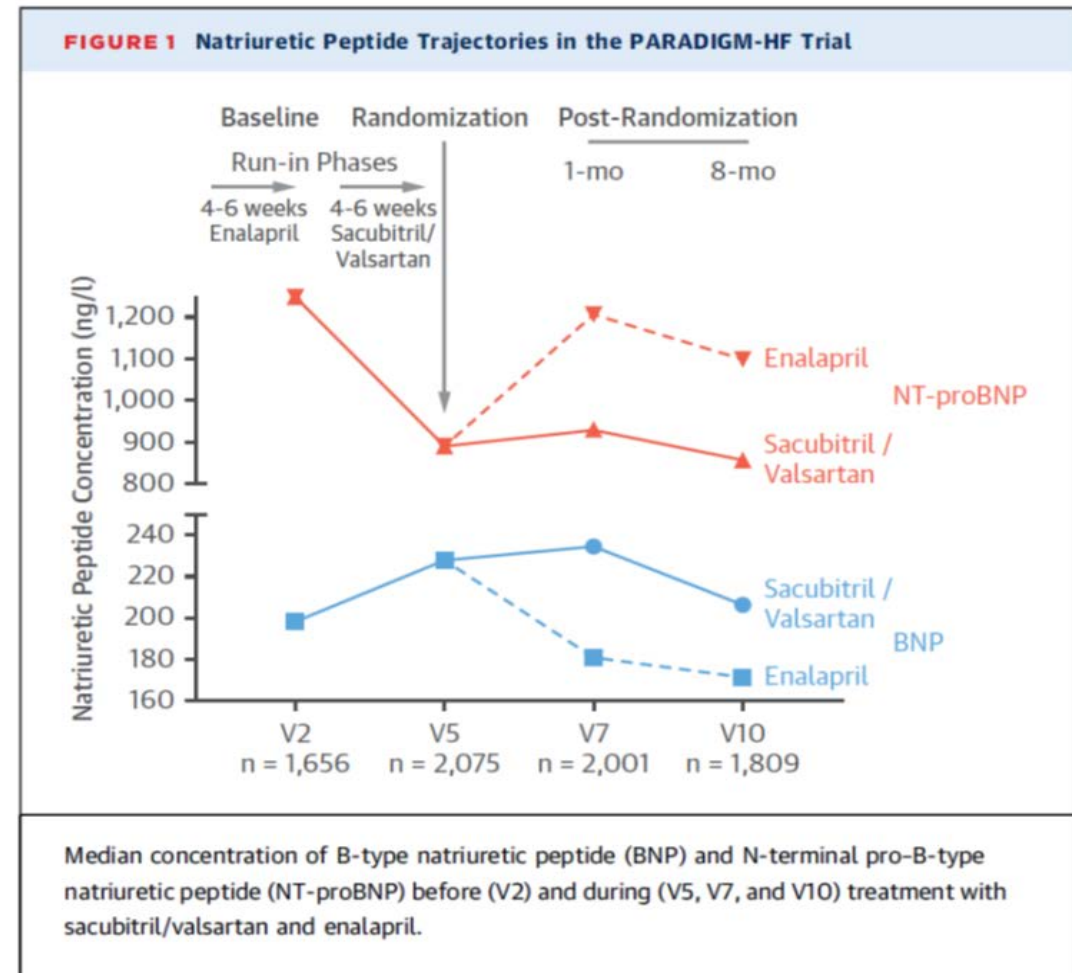
Control: Enalapril (n = 4 212) 10 mg BID

T: Type, of study - RCT, prospective, multi-center (1043) T: Type, of question - Therapy

CV Death or HF Hospitalization	21.8%	26.5%	P<0.001 NNT 21
ΔKCCQ @ 8 mo (symptom score)	↓2.99%	↓4.63%	P<0.001
Renal Failure	2.2%	2.6%	NS
Hypotension, symptomatic	14%	9.2%	p<0.001; NNH 26

Possibly more benefits in subgroups: • LVEF <35% • <75 yo • non-Diabetics • NYHA I-II

Author's Conclusions: [A Neprilysin inhibitor] was superior to enalapril in reducing the risks of death and of hospitalization for heart failure.

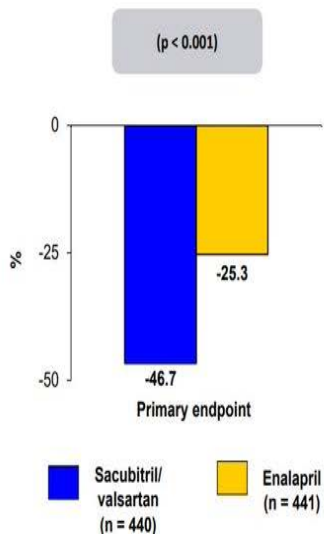


Aşağı atım fraksiyalı xəstələrdə ARNi-nin effektivliyi

PIONEER-HF #AHA18



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.



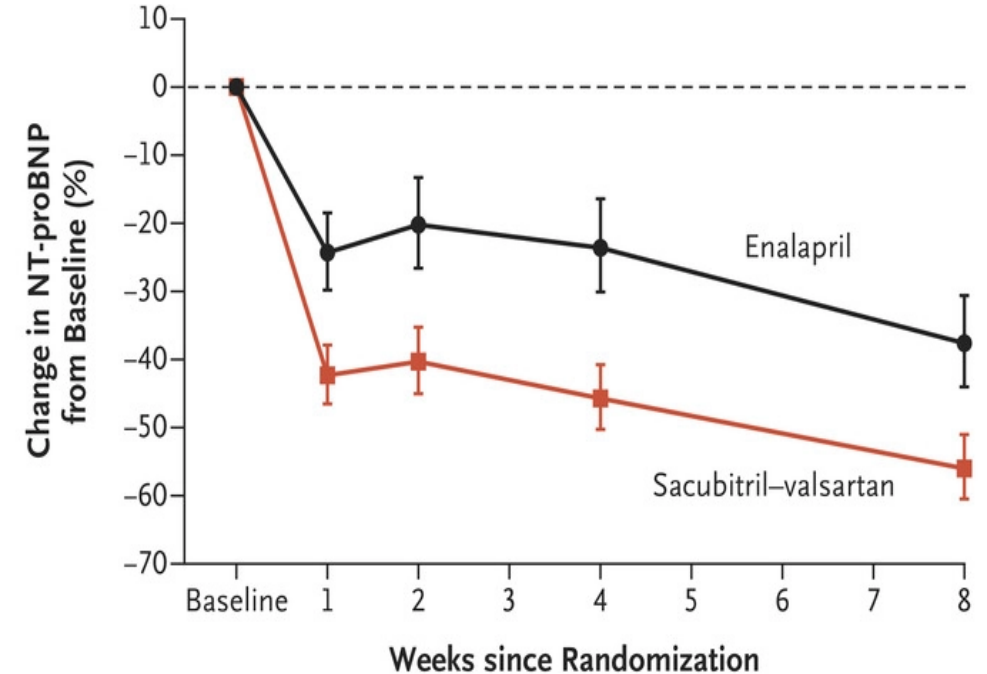
RESULTS

- 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

CONCLUSIONS

- Sacubitril/valsartan reduced NT-proBNP more than enalapril among patients with ADHF; noted as early as 1 week after drug initiation
- Although not powered for clinical endpoints, a reduction in rehospitalization for HF was noted

Velazquez EJ, et al. N Engl J Med 2018;Nov 11:[Epub]

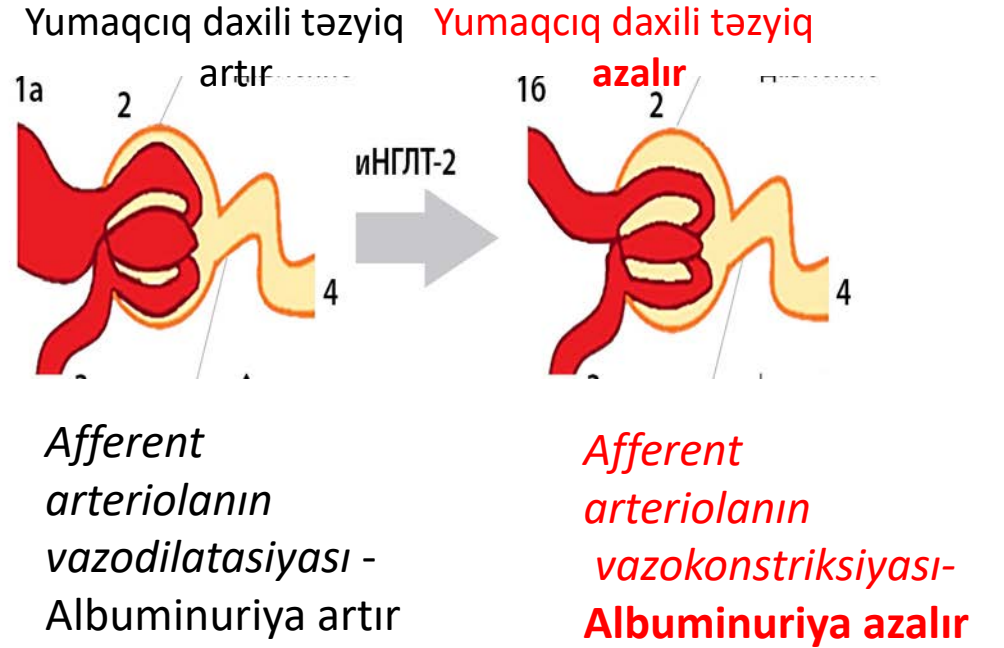
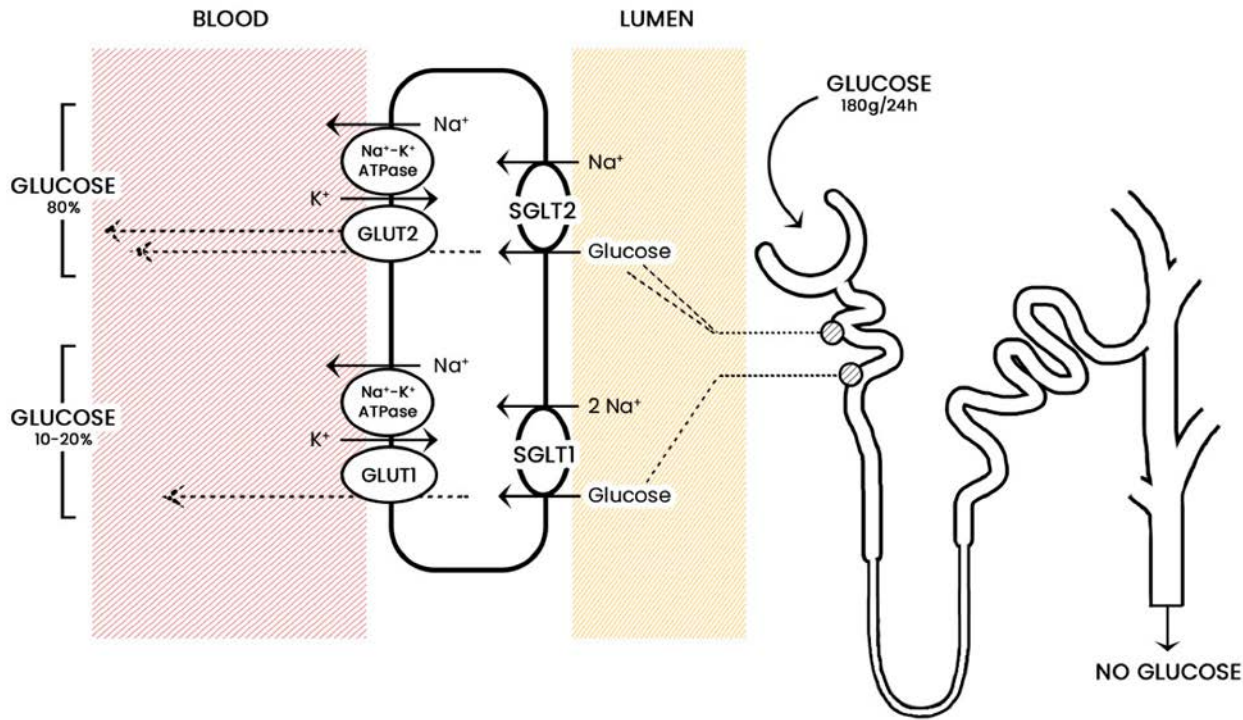


No. at Risk

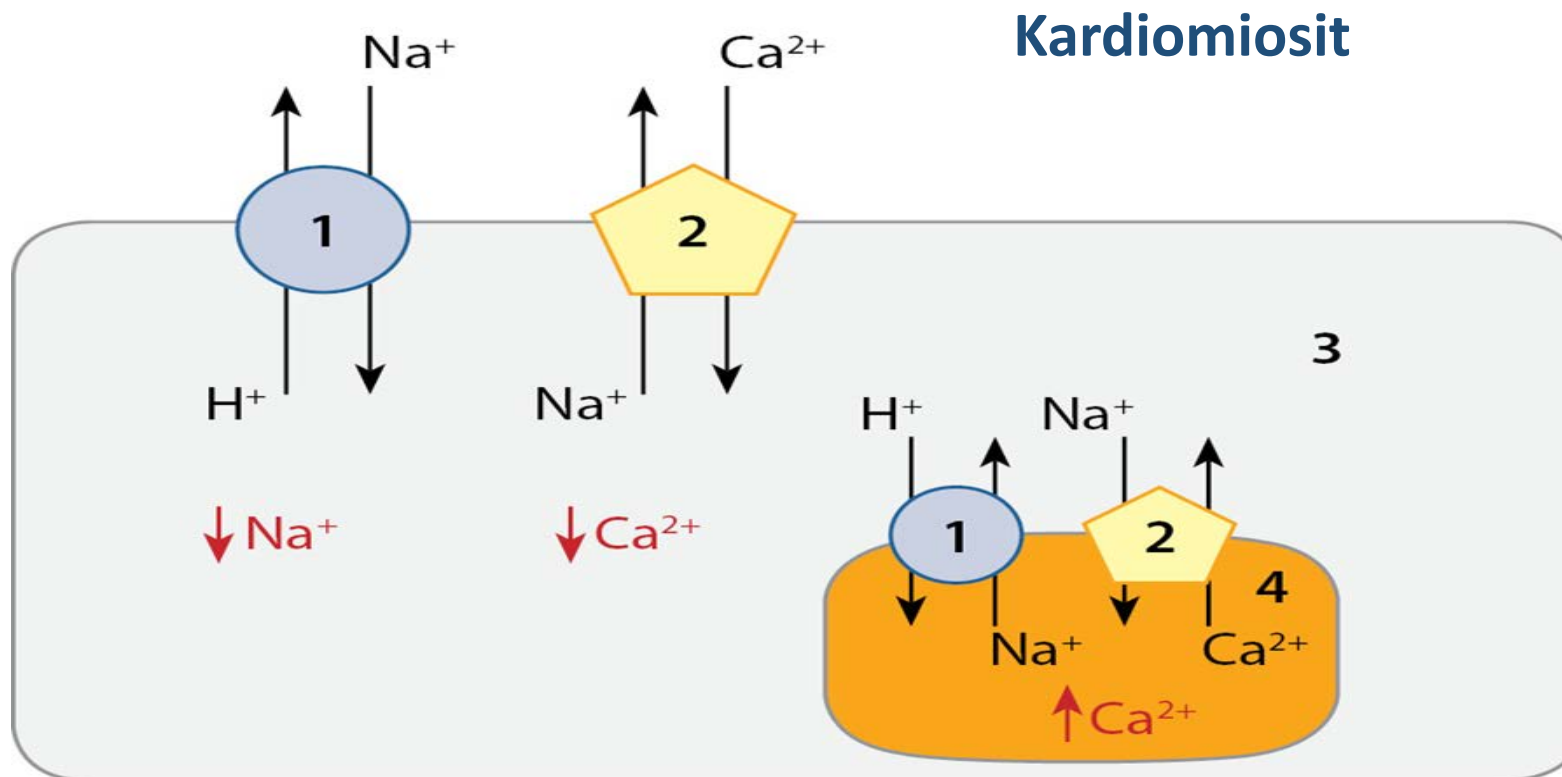
Enalapril	394	359	351	350	348
Sacubitril-valsartan	397	355	363	365	349

Angiotensin–Neprilysin Inhibition in Acute Decompensated Heart Failure // PIONEER-HF Investigators // N Engl J Med 2019; 380:539-548 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1812851

SGTL2i yumaqciq daxili təzyiqə təsiri

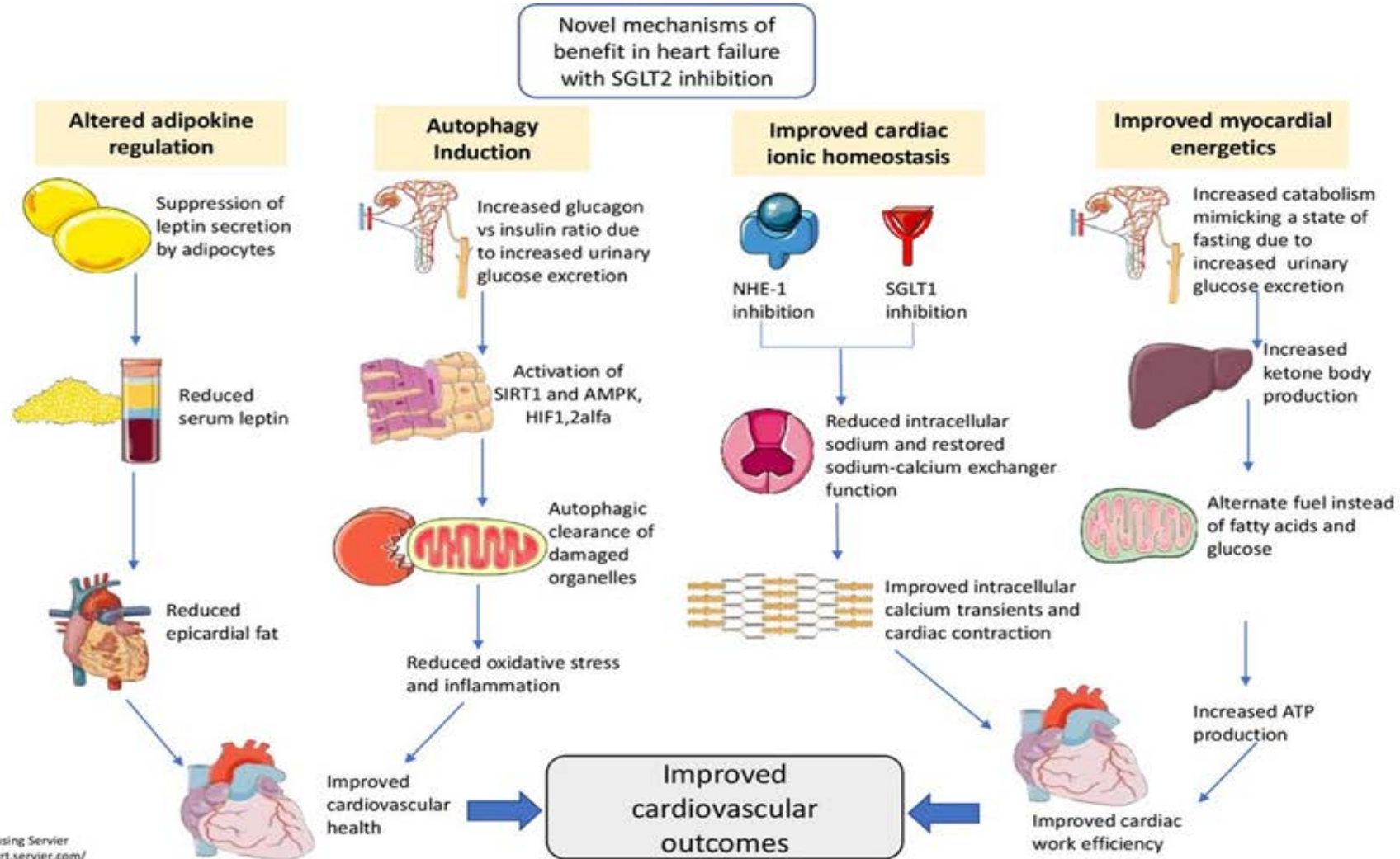


Kardiomyositlərin ion daşıyıcılarının iş sxemi

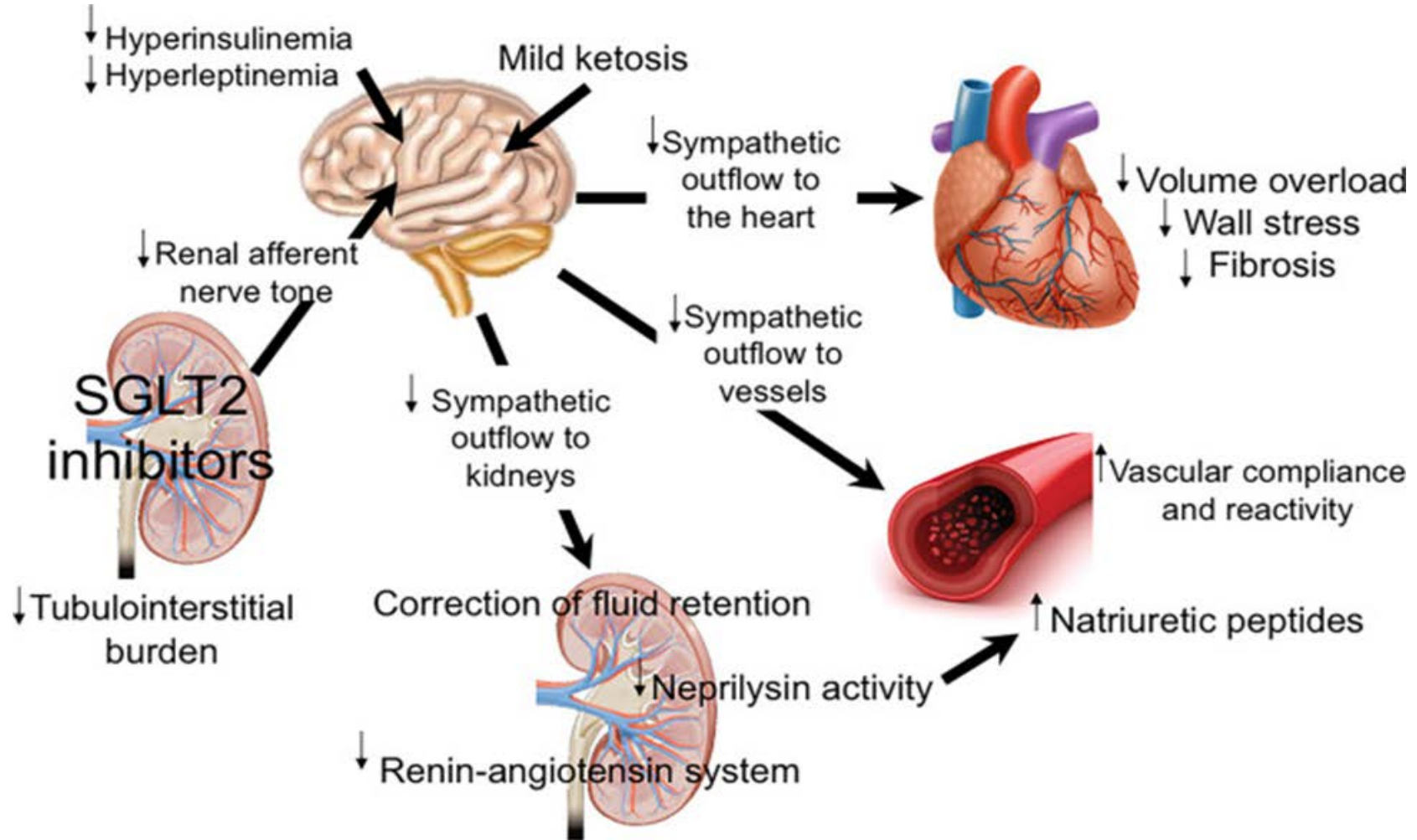


- 1 – Natrium-hidrogen dəyişdiricisi (NHE1)
- 2 – Natrium-kalsium dəyişdiricisi
- 3 - Hüceyrədaxili boşluq
- 4 - Mitoxondri

SGLT2i -nin ürek çatışmazlığı zamanı təsir mexanizmi

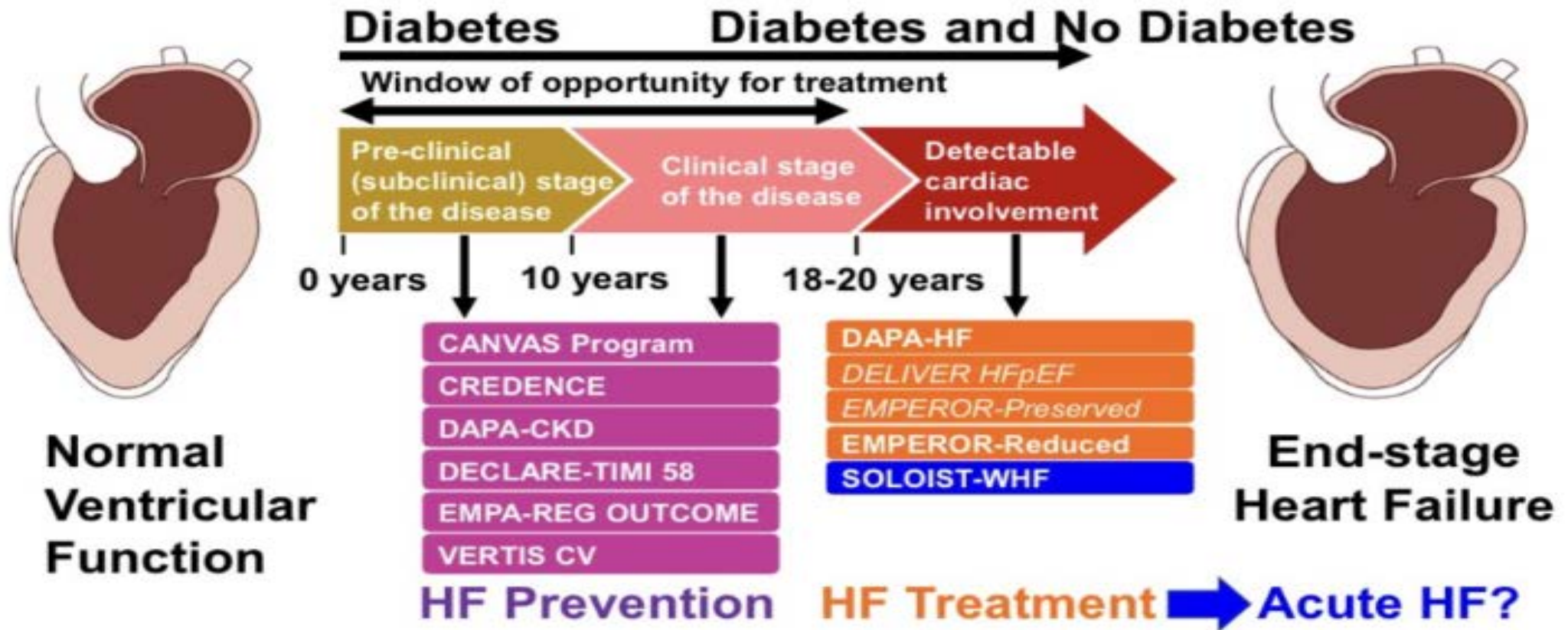


SGLT2 inhibitorlarının ürək çatışmazlığı zamanı təsir mexanizmi



SGLT2i-nin XÜÇ-nin müalicəsində təkamülü

The Evolution of SGLT2i in HF Management



Aşağı atım fraksiyalı XÜÇ –lı xəstələrdə SGLT2i-nin effektivliyi

2020

EMPEROR-REDUCED

Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes with Empagliflozin in Heart Failure



Double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled trial



Objective: To evaluate the use of empagliflozin in patients with chronic heart failure and a reduced ejection fraction with or without diabetes.

3730 patients

Inclusion criteria: Adults (≥ 18 years of age) with or without diabetes who had chronic heart failure (functional class II, III, or IV) with a left ventricular ejection fraction of 40% or less on excellent baseline GDMT.



empagliflozin (N=1863)

VS



placebo (N=1867)

PRIMARY OUTCOME

19.4

Cardiovascular death or hospitalization for heart failure %
HR 0.75; 95% CI, 0.65 to 0.86; P<0.001

24.7

SECONDARY OUTCOME

388

Total no. of hospitalizations for heart failure (N)
HR 0.70; 95% CI, 0.58 to 0.85; P<0.001

553

-0.55

Mean change in eGFR per year
HR 1.73; 95% CI, 1.10 to 2.37; P<0.001

-2.28

Conclusion: Among patients receiving recommended therapy for heart failure, those in the empagliflozin group had a lower risk of cardiovascular death or hospitalization for heart failure than those in the placebo group, regardless of the presence or absence of diabetes.

Packer M, Anker SD, Butler J, et al., for the EMPEROR-Reduced Trial Investigators. Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes with Empagliflozin in Heart Failure. *N Engl J Med* 2020;Aug 29:[Epub ahead of print].

2019

DAPA-HF TRIAL

Dapagliflozin in Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction



Randomized, parallel group, placebo-controlled trial



Objective: To evaluate dapagliflozin (a sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 [SGLT2] inhibitor) compared with placebo among patients with heart failure and a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF).

4,744 patients

Inclusion criteria: patients with symptomatic HF; LVEF $\leq 40\%$ NT-proBNP ≥ 600 pg/ml (if hospitalized for HF within last 12 months ≥ 400 pg/ml; if atrial fibrillation/flutter ≥ 900 pg/ml)



Dapagliflozin 10 mg daily (n = 2,373)

VS

Placebo (n = 2,371)



PRIMARY OUTCOME

16.3

Cardiovascular death, hospitalization for HF, or urgent HF visit%
HR 0.74; 95% CI 0.65-0.85, P<0.001

21.2

SECONDARY OUTCOME

9.6

Cardiovascular death %
HR 0.82; 95% CI 0.69 to 0.98

11.5

1.2

Worsening of renal function %
HR 0.71; 95% CI 0.44 to 1.16

1.6

Conclusion: Dapagliflozin vs. placebo was associated with a reduction in cardiovascular deaths and HF events

McMurray JJV, Solomon SD, Inzucchi SE, et al., for the DAPA-HF Trial Committees and Investigators. Dapagliflozin in Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction. *N Engl J Med*, 2019; [Epub Ahead of Print].

SOTAGLIFLOZIN

inhibits

SGLT-2

SGLT-1

increases urinary glucose excretion

delays intestinal glucose absorption



QUESTION

In patients with diabetes and recently worsening HF, does SOTAGLIFLOZIN:

- ↓ CV mortality?
- ↓ HF urgent visits?
- ↓ HF hospitalizations?

INCLUSION

18 - 85 yo patients with diabetes hospitalized for signs or symptoms of HF and treatment with IV diuretics

1222 patients

Sotagliflozin
n=608

Placebo
n=614

PRIMARY OUTCOME

TOTAL NO. OF EVENTS (RATE PER 100 PATIENT YEARS)

HF urgent visits	245 (51)
HF hospitalizations	245 (51)
CV Death	245 (51)
HR 0.67 95% CI 0.52-0.85 p<0.001	
355 (76)	

SECONDARY OUTCOMES

HF urgent visits	194 (40)	CV Death	51 (11)
HF hospitalizations	194 (40)		
HR 0.64 95% CI 0.49-0.83 p<0.001		HR 0.84 95% CI 0.58-1.22 p=0.36	
297 (64)		58 (13)	

CONCLUSION

In patients with diabetes with worsening HF, sotagliflozin significantly decreased CV deaths, HF urgent visits, and HF hospitalizations

Aşağı AF-ı XÜÇ olan xəstələrdə SGLT2i və ARNİ ilə müalicənin ümumi ürək-damar ölümü (ÜDÖ), ürək çatışmazlığı səbəbi ilə hospitalizasiya (ÜÇH) və bütün hadisələrdən ölüm (BHÖ) sayına görə müqayisəli təsiri (6 tədqiqatın nəticələri)

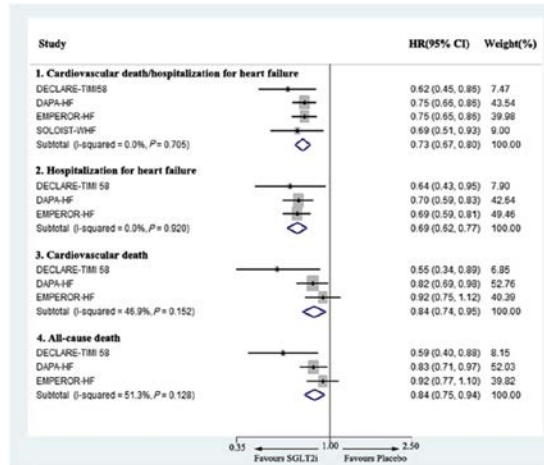
SGLT2i

versus

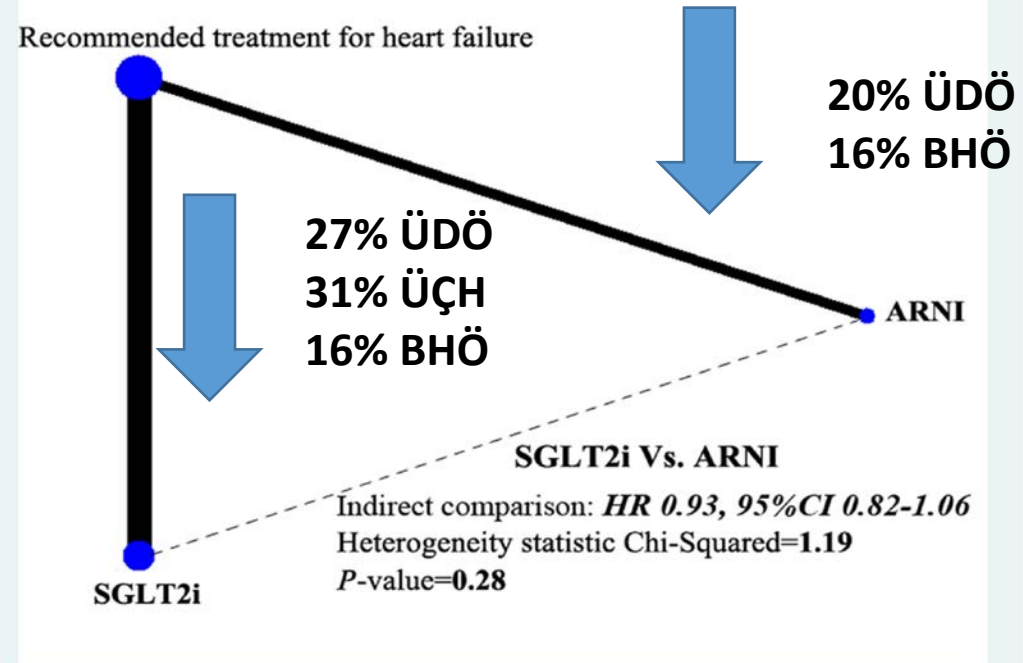
ARNİ

DECLARE – TIMI
DAPA – HF
EMPEROR
SOLOIST - WHF

PARADIGM – HF
PIONEER – HF

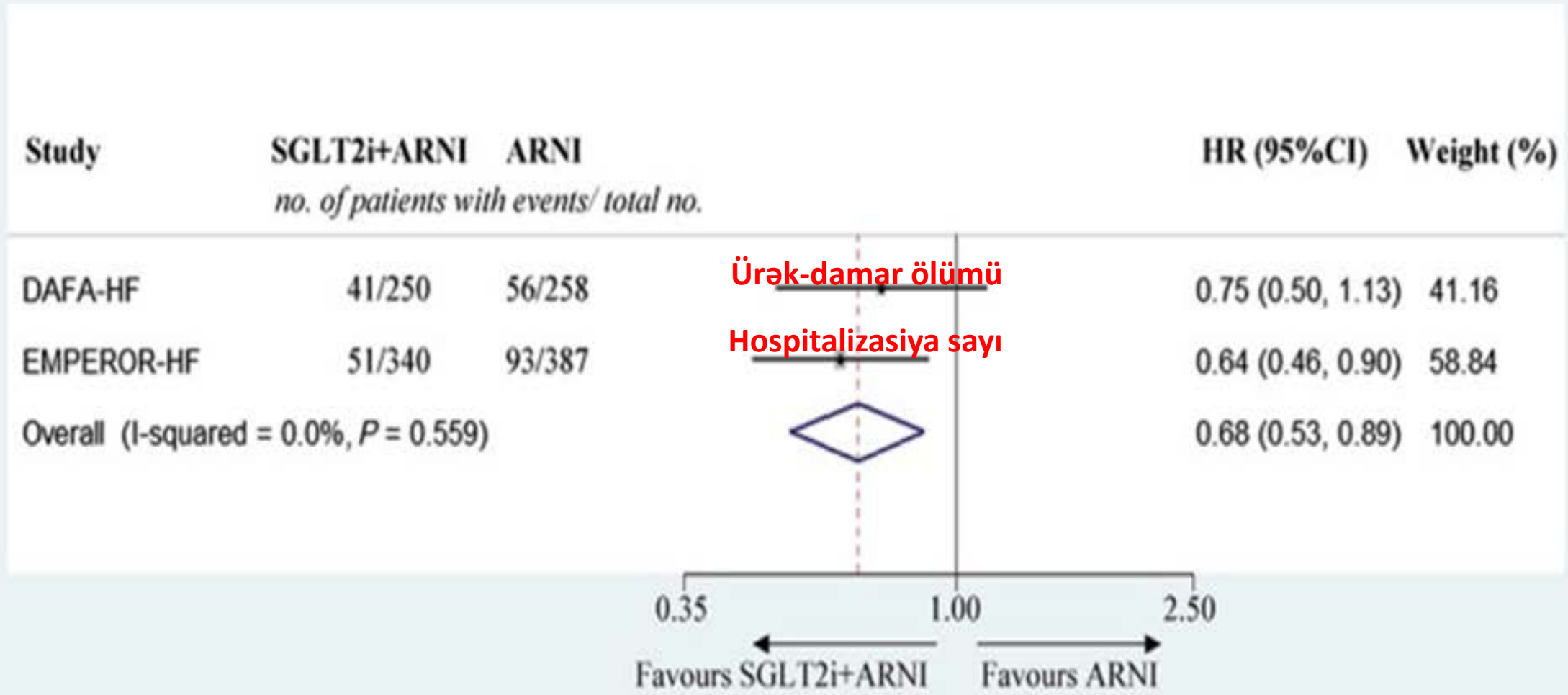


Recommended treatment for heart failure



SGLT2i versus ARNI in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: a systematic review and meta-analysis// ESC Heart Fail. 2021 Jun; 8(3): 2210–2219.

Aşağı AF-lı XÜÇ olan xəstələrdə **SGLT2i + ARNi** ilə kombinə olunmuş müalicənin **ARNi** monoterapiyası ilə müqayisəsi



SGLT2i versus ARNi in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: a systematic review and meta-analysis // ESC Heart Fail. 2021 Jun; 8(3): 2210–2219.

İnsidental aşağı EF-li xəstə gördüm – ilk ARNi yoxsa SGLT2i?

Nə üçün ARNi:

- HFrEF–nin müalicəsində effektivdir (PARADİGM-HF, PİONEER-HF);
- 7 ildən yuxarı istifadə təcrübəsi;
- HFrEF müalicəsində ilk düşündüyümüz vasitə;
- HFrEF müalicəsində AÇFi/ARB dozalarını titrləyə biliriksə, ARNi-nin dozasını da titrləyə bilərik

Əlavə təsirləri:

- Hipotenziya – 17,6%
- hiperkaliyemiya – 11,6%
- böyrək çatışmazlığı – 10,1%
- öskürək – 8,8%

(N Engl J Med 2014 371: 993-1004)

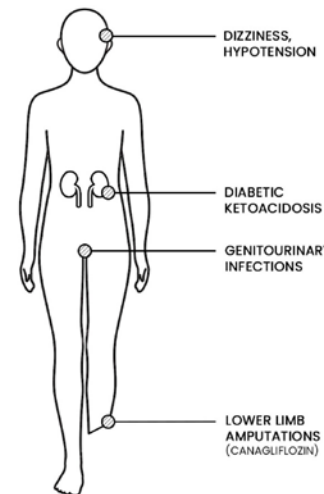
Nə üçün SGLT2i:

- HFrEF–nin müalicəsində effektivdir (DAPA-HF, EMPEROR-Reduced, SOLOİST WHF);
- HFrEF müalicəsində effektinin erkən başlanması (AÇFi/ARB –dan «yuyulma» zamanı tələb olunmur);
- Dozanın titrlənməsinə ehtiyac yoxdur;
- Hemodinamika göstəricilərinə minimal təsir;
- Əlverişli qiymət
- Təhlükəsizlik:

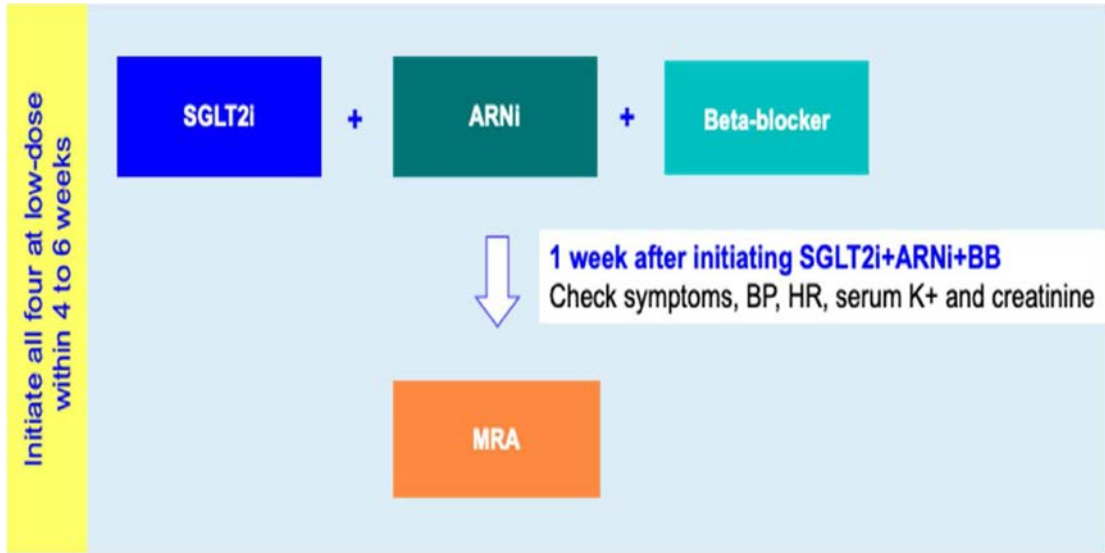
Əlavə təsirləri:

- Kəskin hipoqlikemiya – 0,3%
- ketoasidoz – 0,3%
- hipotenziya – 10,6%
- genital infeksiya – 0,8%
- sidik yolları infeksiyası – 8,6%
- diareya – 6,9%
- maliq nizasiya – 0,7%

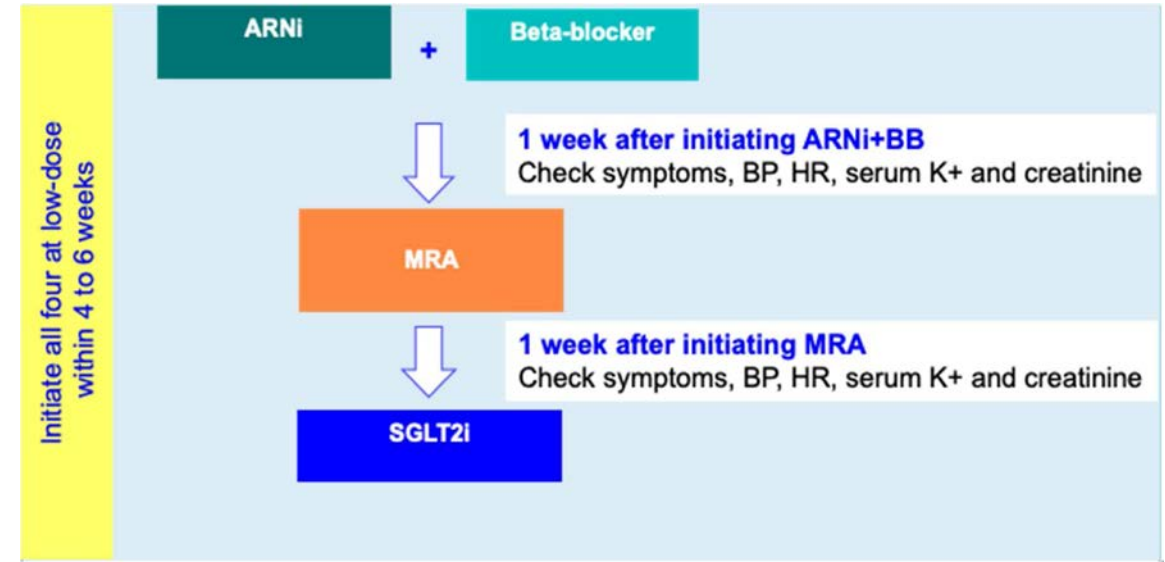
(DAPA-HF, EMPEROR-Reduced, SOLOİST WHF 2021)



Aşağı AF-lı XÜÇ və ŞD olan xəstələrin müalicə alqoritmi: əsas 4 dərmanın 2-etaplı qəbulu

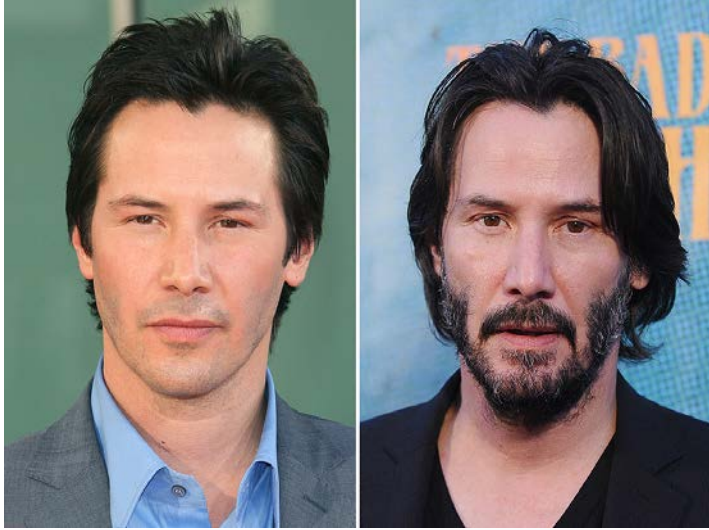


Aşağı AF-lı XÜÇ və ŞD olmayan xəstələrin müalicə alqoritmi: əsas 4 dərmanın 3-etaplı qəbulu



Optimization of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction prognosis-modifying drugs: A 2021 heart failure expert consensus paper // Revista Portuguesa de Cardiologia // Vol. 40. Issue 12. pages 975-983 (December 2021)

İlk ARNi yoxsa SGLT2i?





TƏŞƏKKÜRLƏR