

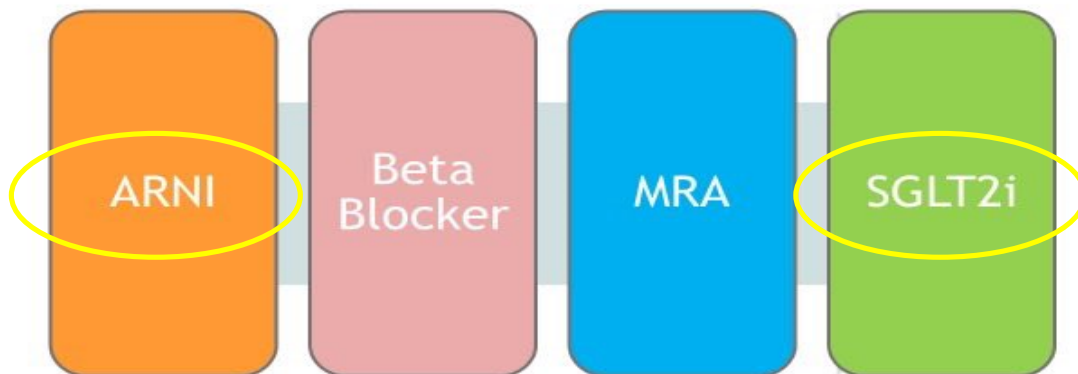
HFrEF in 2020: Optimal Therapies and Beyond

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#QuadrupleTherapy

The Four Pillars of Survival Enhancing Medical Therapy for HFrEF



Cumulative risk reduction in all-cause mortality if all four evidence-based medical therapies are used:
Relative risk reduction 72.9%, Absolute risk reduction: 25.5%, NNT = 3.9, over 24 months

Updated from Fonarow GC, et al. Am Heart J 2011;161:1024-1030 and Lancet 2008;372:1195-1196; Bassi NS et al JAMA Cardiol 2020, May 6, e200898

Courtesy of Gregg Fonarow MD

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PARADIGM-HF

- ~8400 patients
 - EF ≤ 35%
 - One HF hosp or ↑ BNP
- Sacubitril/valsartan vs enalapril
- Outcomes
 - CV deaths: 17% → 13%
 - HF hosp: 16% → 13%

Hazard ratio, 0.80 (95% CI, 0.71-0.89)
P < 0.001

McMurray J et al. NEJM 2014; 371: 993-1004.

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ARNI and QOL (it's not just about survival)

	Sacubitril/Valsartan		Enalapril		Difference	P Value
	N	LSM Estimates (SE)	n	LSM Estimates (SE)		
Overall summary score						
Visit						
Month 4	3583	1.10 (0.2)	3572	0.44 (0.2)	0.66 (0.31)	0.03
Month 8	3460	1.13 (0.25)	3421	-0.14 (0.25)	1.27 (0.35)	<0.001
Month 12	3325	1.17 (0.26)	3267	0.08 (0.27)	1.09 (0.37)	0.004
Month 24	2363	0.69 (0.33)	2279	-0.64 (0.34)	1.33 (0.47)	0.005
Month 36	1087	0.36 (0.51)	1091	-1.92 (0.51)	2.28 (0.73)	0.002
Overall		0.80 (0.20)		-0.39 (-0.20)	1.19 (0.28)	<0.001
Clinical summary score						
Visit						
Month 4	3583	0.69 (0.22)	3572	0.21 (0.22)	0.48 (0.31)	0.12
Month 8	3460	0.64 (0.25)	3421	-0.29 (0.25)	0.92 (0.35)	0.008
Month 12	3325	0.60 (0.26)	3267	-0.39 (0.26)	0.99 (0.37)	0.008
Month 24	2363	-0.05 (0.33)	2279	-1.40 (0.33)	1.30 (0.47)	0.005
Month 36	1087	-0.89 (0.52)	1091	-2.50 (0.51)	1.60 (0.73)	0.03
Overall		0.23 (0.20)		-0.76 (0.20)	0.99 (0.28)	<0.001

ARNI → sustained improvement in overall QOL

ARNI → improvement in physical/social QOL

Lewis E et al. Circulation HF. 2017. Chandra A et al. JAMA Cardiol. 2018.

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2016/2017 Heart Failure Focused Update: ARNI

➤ Class I

- ACEI OR ARBs OR ARNI in conjunction with evidence-based BB and aldo antag recommended for pts w/HFrEF to reduce morbidity and mortality
- In patients with chronic HFrEF NYHA Class II or III who tolerate ACEI or ARB, replacement by an ARNI is recommended to further reduce morbidity and mortality.

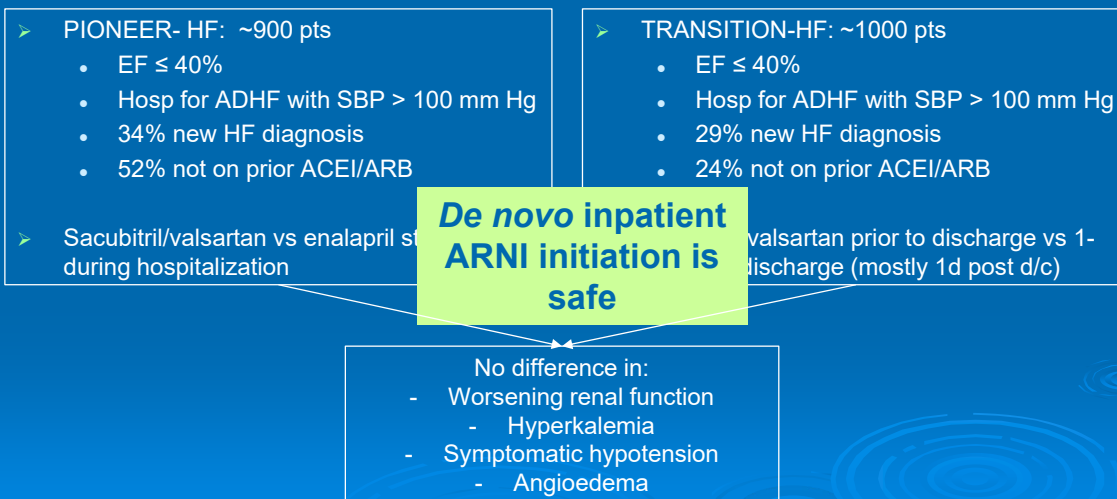
What about NYHA Class I?

What about *de novo* ARNI?

Yancy CW et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2016.

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De novo ARNI in HFrEF



Velazquez EJ et al. NEJM. 2019.

Wachter R et al. Eur Heart J. 2019.

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The Important SGLT2i CV Trials (Thank you, Rosiglitazone)

Trial	Entry criteria	Number pts/ duration/ drug	Outcomes
EMPA-REG <i>NEJM 2015</i>	DM2 + ASCVD risk eGFR > 30	7020 pts/ 3.1y Empagliflozin	↓ 38% CV death ↓ 35% HF hosp
CANVAS <i>NEJM 2017</i>	DM2 + ASCVD risk eGFR > 30	2569 pts/ 3.6y Canagliflozin	↓ 14% CV death/MI/stroke ↓ 33% HF hosp
DECLARE-TIMI 58 <i>NEJM 2019</i>	DM2 + ASCVD risk eGFR > 60	17160 pts/ 4.2y Dapagliflozin	↓ 27% HF hosp
VERTIS-CV <i>ADA meeting June 2020</i>	DM2 + ASCVD eGFR > 30	8246 pts/ Ertugliflozin	↓ 14% CV death/MI/stroke ↓ 30% HF hosp

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The SGLT2i in HF

- DAPA- HF: ~4700 pts
 - EF ≤ 40%
 - NYHA II-IV
 - NT-proBNP > 600
 - **DM2 not required**
- Dapagliflozin vs placebo

9/1/19: DAPA-HF presented at ESC

5/6/20: Dapa approved by FDA for HF rEF without DM

- Outcomes
 - ↓ CV death: 9.6% vs 11.5%
 - ↓ HF hosp: 10.0% vs 13.7%

- EMPEROR-Reduced: ~3700 patients
 - EF ≤ 30%
 - EF 31-40% if HF hosp/↑BNP
 - NYHA II-IV
 - **DM2 not required**
- Empagliflozin vs placebo

Is it a class effect?

- Outcomes
 - NS CV death: 10.0% vs 10.8%
 - ↓ HF hosp: 13.2% vs 18.3%

McMurray J et al. NEJM 2019.

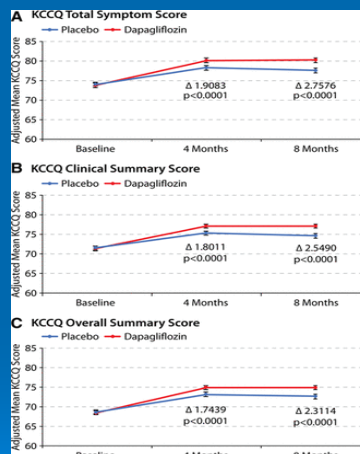
Packer M et al. NEJM 2020.

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SGLT2i and QOL

Outcome	Dapagliflozin	Placebo	HR (95% CI)	p-value
Cardiovascular Death, Hospitalization for Heart Failure or Urgent Heart Failure Visit				0.52
≤65.6 (n=1487)	162/768	209/719	0.70 (0.57, 0.86)	
65.7-87.5 (n=1564)	119/773	152/791	0.77 (0.61, 0.98)	
>87.5 (n=1392)	73/693	116/699	0.62 (0.46, 0.83)	
Cardiovascular Death or Hospitalization for Heart Failure				0.53
≤65.6 (n=1487)	160/768	205/719	0.71 (0.57, 0.87)	
65.7-87.5 (n=1564)	118/773	150/791	0.77 (0.61, 0.99)	
>87.5 (n=1392)	73/693	115/699	0.62 (0.46, 0.83)	
Hospitalization for Heart Failure or Urgent Heart Failure Visit				0.38
≤65.6 (n=1487)	99/768	134/719	0.67 (0.51, 0.86)	
65.7-87.5 (n=1564)	78/773	101/791	0.76 (0.56, 1.02)	
>87.5 (n=1392)	43/693	78/699	0.54 (0.37, 0.78)	
Hospitalization for Heart Failure				0.40
≤65.6 (n=1487)	96/768	130/719	0.67 (0.51, 0.87)	
65.7-87.5 (n=1564)	76/773	98/791	0.76 (0.56, 1.03)	
>87.5 (n=1392)	43/693	77/699	0.55 (0.38, 0.79)	
Cardiovascular Death				0.82
≤65.6 (n=1487)	107/768	121/719	0.84 (0.64, 1.09)	
65.7-87.5 (n=1564)	63/773	81/791	0.78 (0.56, 1.09)	
>87.5 (n=1392)	39/693	54/699	0.72 (0.48, 1.09)	
Death from Any Cause				0.45
≤65.6 (n=1487)	134/768	142/719	0.89 (0.70, 1.13)	
65.7-87.5 (n=1564)	76/773	99/791	0.77 (0.57, 1.04)	
>87.5 (n=1392)	46/693	67/699	0.68 (0.47, 0.99)	

Benefit of dapa is independent of baseline KCCQ

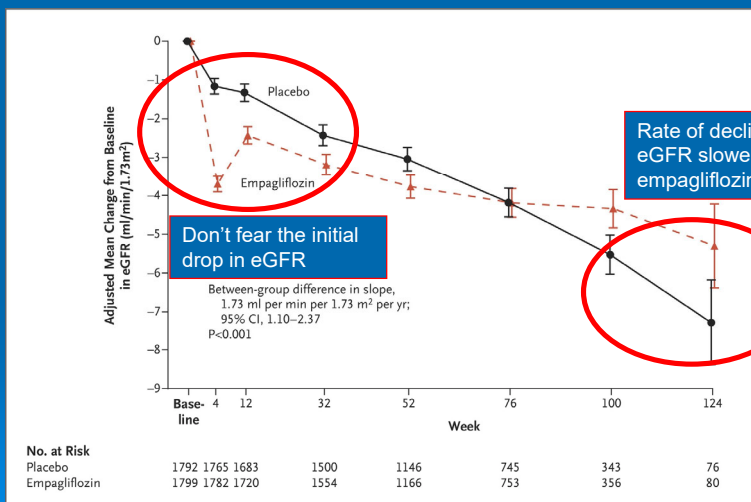


Greater KCCQ improvement with dapa

Kosiborod M et al. Circulation 2020.

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The SGLT2i and the Kidney in HF



Packer M et al. NEJM 2020.

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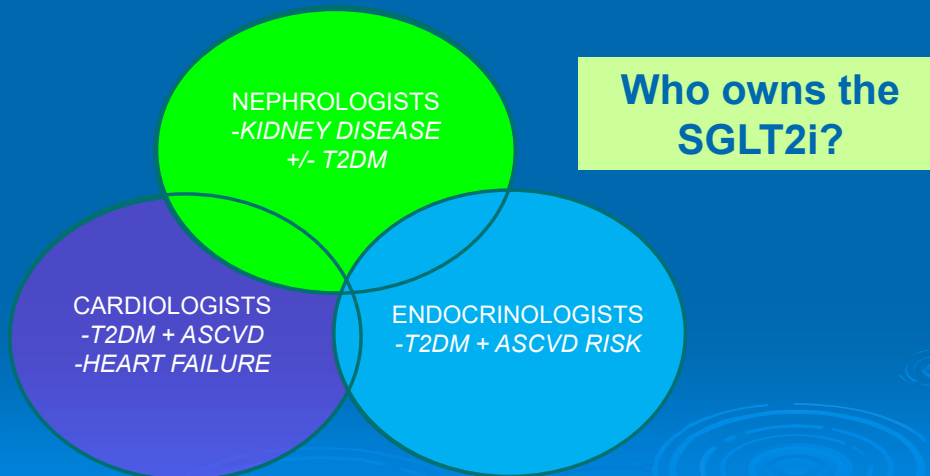
SGLT2i: A class effect?

	EMPEROR-Reduced		DAPA-HF
	Empagliflozin (n=1863)	Placebo (n=1867)	Dapagliflozin (n=2373)
Age (yr)	67.2 ± 10.8	66.5 ± 11.2	66.2 ± 11.0
Women (%)	437 (23.5)	456 (24.4)	564 (23.8)
Diabetes mellitus (%)	927 (49.8)	929 (49.8)	993 (41.8)
Ischemic cardiomyopathy (%)	983 (52.8)	946 (50.7)	1316 (55.5%)
NYHA functional class II (%)	1399 (75.1)	1401 (75.0)	1606 (67.7%)
LV ejection fraction (%)	27.7 ± 6.0 (72% ≤30%)	27.2 ± 6.1 (75% ≤30%)	31.2±6.7
NT-proBNP (median, IQR), pg/mL	1887 (1077, 3429) (79% ≥1000)	1926 (1153, 3525) (80% ≥1000)	1428 (857-2655)
Hospitalization for heart failure within 12 months	577 (31.0)	574 (30.7)	1124 (47.4)
Atrial fibrillation	664 (35.6)	705 (37.8)	916 (38.6)
Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min/1.73 m ²)	61.8 ± 21.7	62.2 ± 21.5	66.0 ± 19.6
Treatment for heart failure			
RAS inhibitor without neprilysin inhibitor	1314 (70.5)	1286 (68.9)	2007 (84.6)
RAS inhibitor with neprilysin inhibitor	340 (18.3)	387 (20.7)	250 (10.5)
Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist	1306 (70.1)	1355 (72.6)	1696 (71.5)
Beta blocker	1765 (94.7)	1768 (94.7)	2278 (96.0)
Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator	578 (31.0)	593 (31.8)	622 (26.2%)
Cardiac resynchronization therapy	220 (11.8)	222 (11.9)	190 (8.0%)

Packer M et al. NEJM 2020.

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SGLT2is = Team Sport



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Quadruple therapy saves lives!

- Cross-trial analysis
 - EMPHASIS-HF
 - PARADIGM-HF
 - DAPA-HF
- ARNI/BB/MRA/SGLT2i vs ACEI/BB

Treatment	Projected mean overall survival
Comprehensive therapy	17.7 years (14.9-20.5)
Conventional therapy	11.4 years (9.2-13.5)
Difference (95% CI)	6.3 years (3.4-9.1)

“A new therapeutic standard”

Vaduganathan et al. Lancet May 21, 2020 online.

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VICTORIA Trial: Vericiguat in HFrEF

- 5050 pts
 - NYHA II-IV
 - EF < 45%
 - Elevated BNP
 - Recent hospitalization or IV diuretic therapy
- Vericiguat vs placebo
- Primary composite outcome met (death from CV cause + HF hosp)
 - driven by HF hosp
 - HF hosp 27.5% vs 29.5%

BASELINE MEDICAL THERAPY

- 60% on ACEI/ARB/ARNI + BB + MRA
- 15% on ARNI
- 32% on ICD, CRT, or both

C Hospitalization for Heart Failure

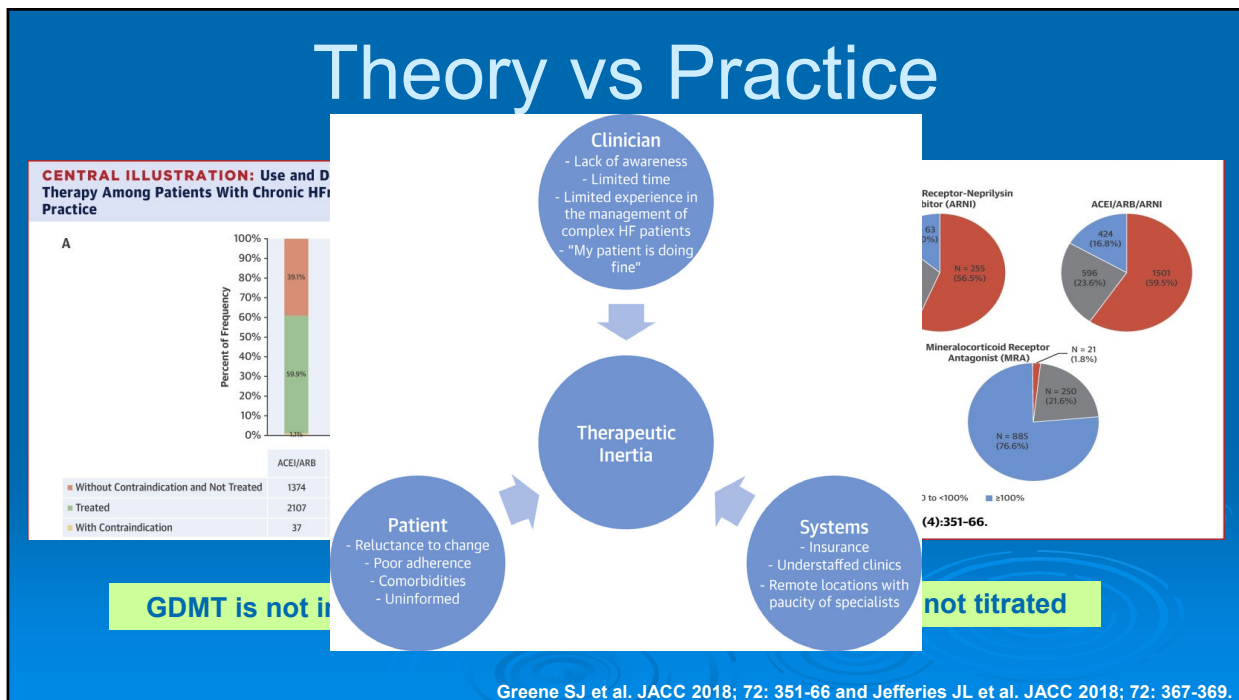
Hazard ratio, 0.90 (95% CI, 0.81-1.00)

Are we impressed?

- No diff in CV deaths
- Smaller absolute reduction in HF hosp than ARNI, SGLT2i

Armstrong P et al. NEJM 2020.

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The Finer Points

Quadruple therapy: Is NYHA Class I/II distinction important?

Is there an SGLT2i class effect?

Where will vericiguat fit in?

Great science + Implementation = Lives Saved

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