

# **Insuficiencia cardíaca Tratamiento**

## **Segunda parte**

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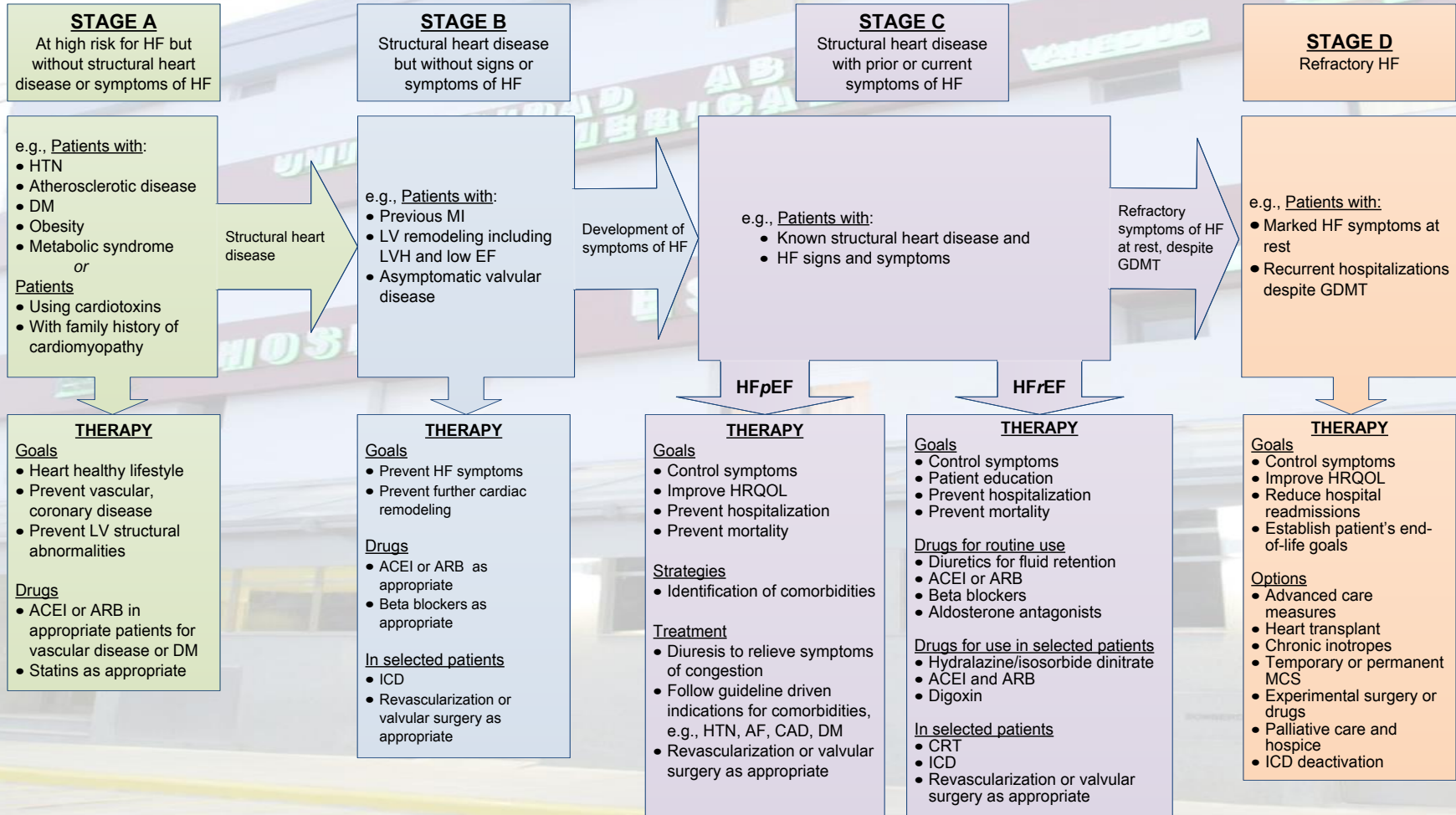
**DEPARTAMENTO DE CARDIOLOGIA  
CATEDRA DE FISIOLÓGÍA**

**Universidad Abierta Interamericana**

# Stages, Phenotypes and Treatment of HF

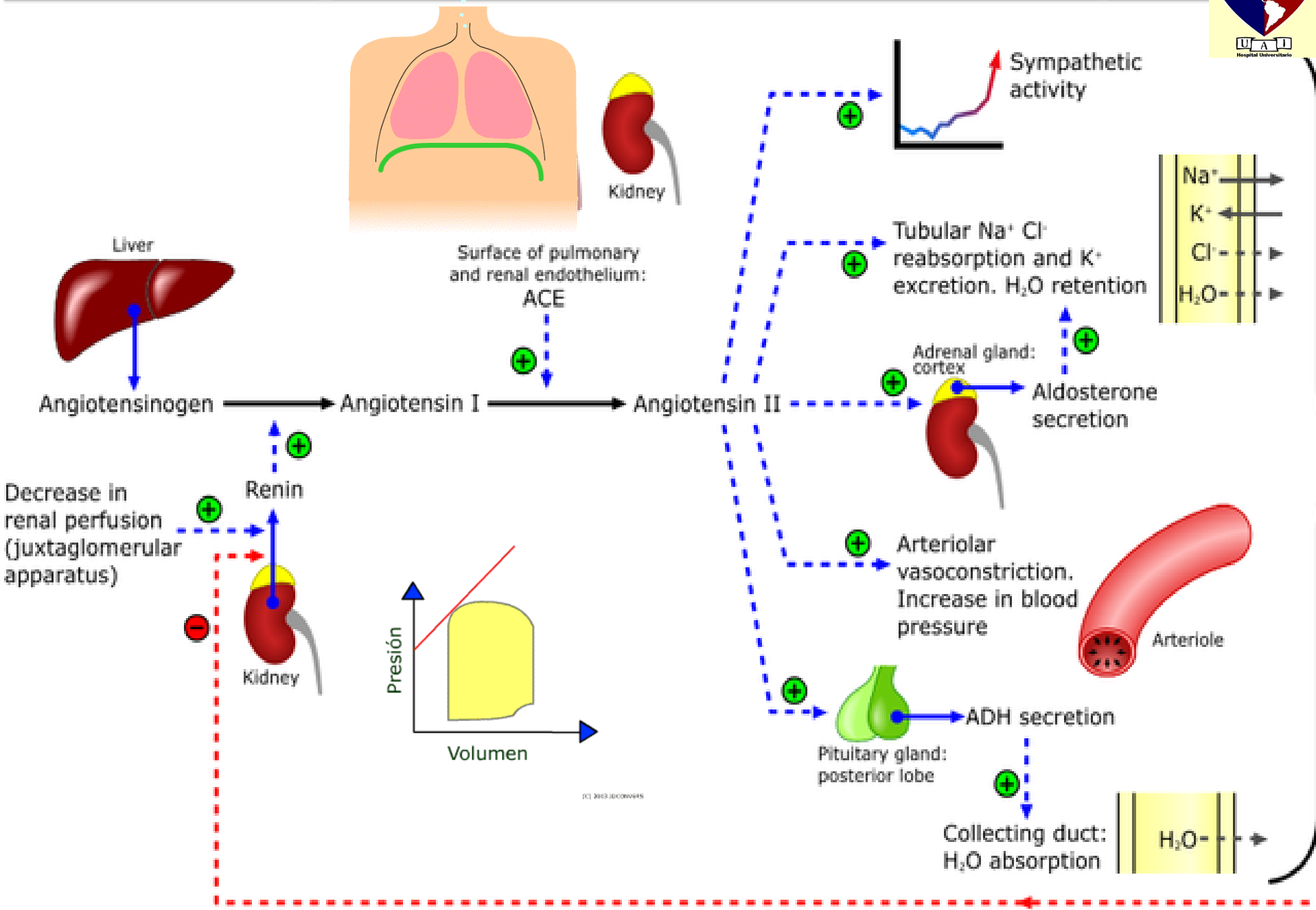
## At Risk for Heart Failure

## Heart Failure

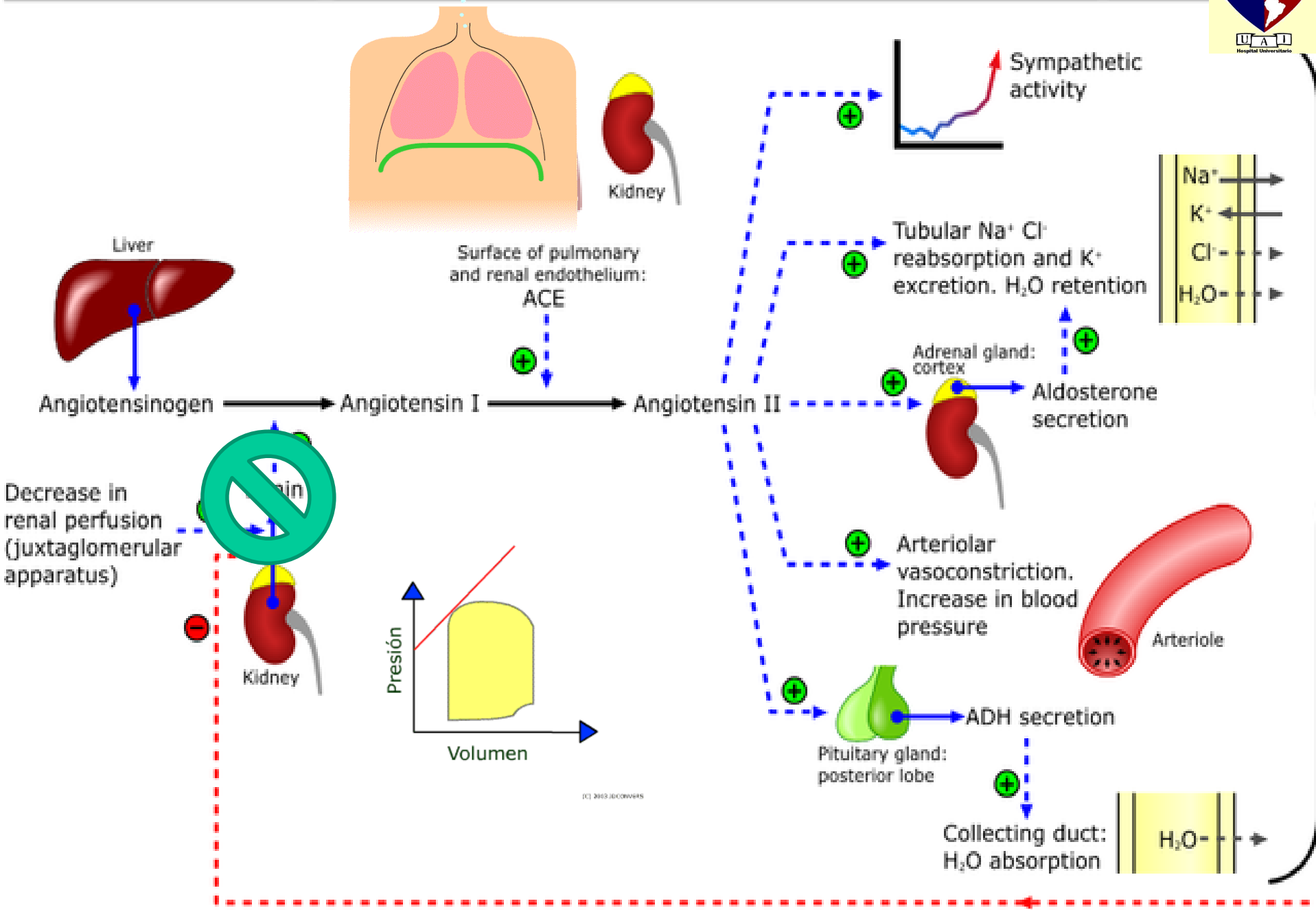


# Bloqueo de la Renina

# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



# Physiology of (pro)renin receptor and prorenin.

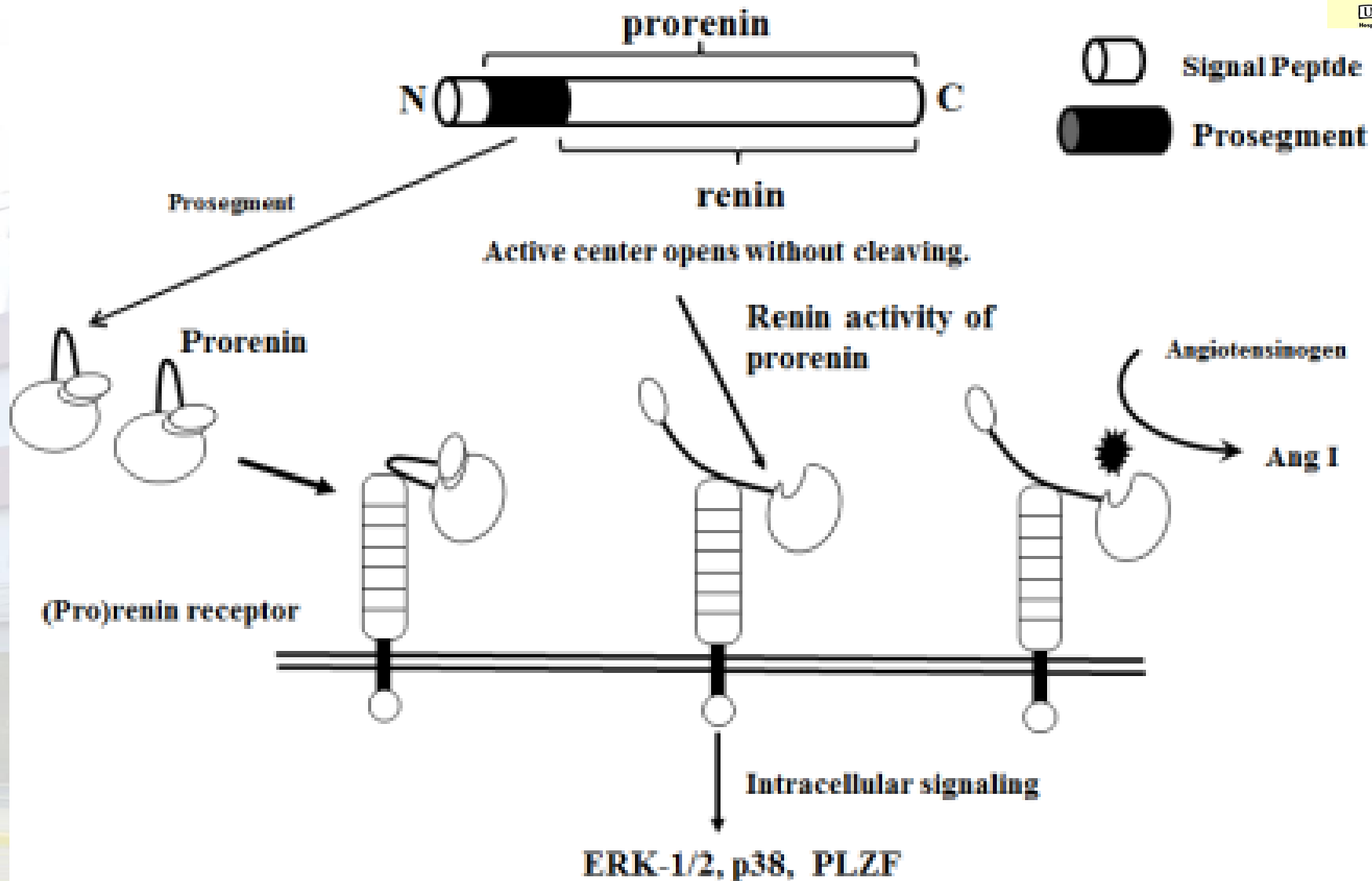


Figure 7

# Physiology of (pro)renin receptor and prorenin.

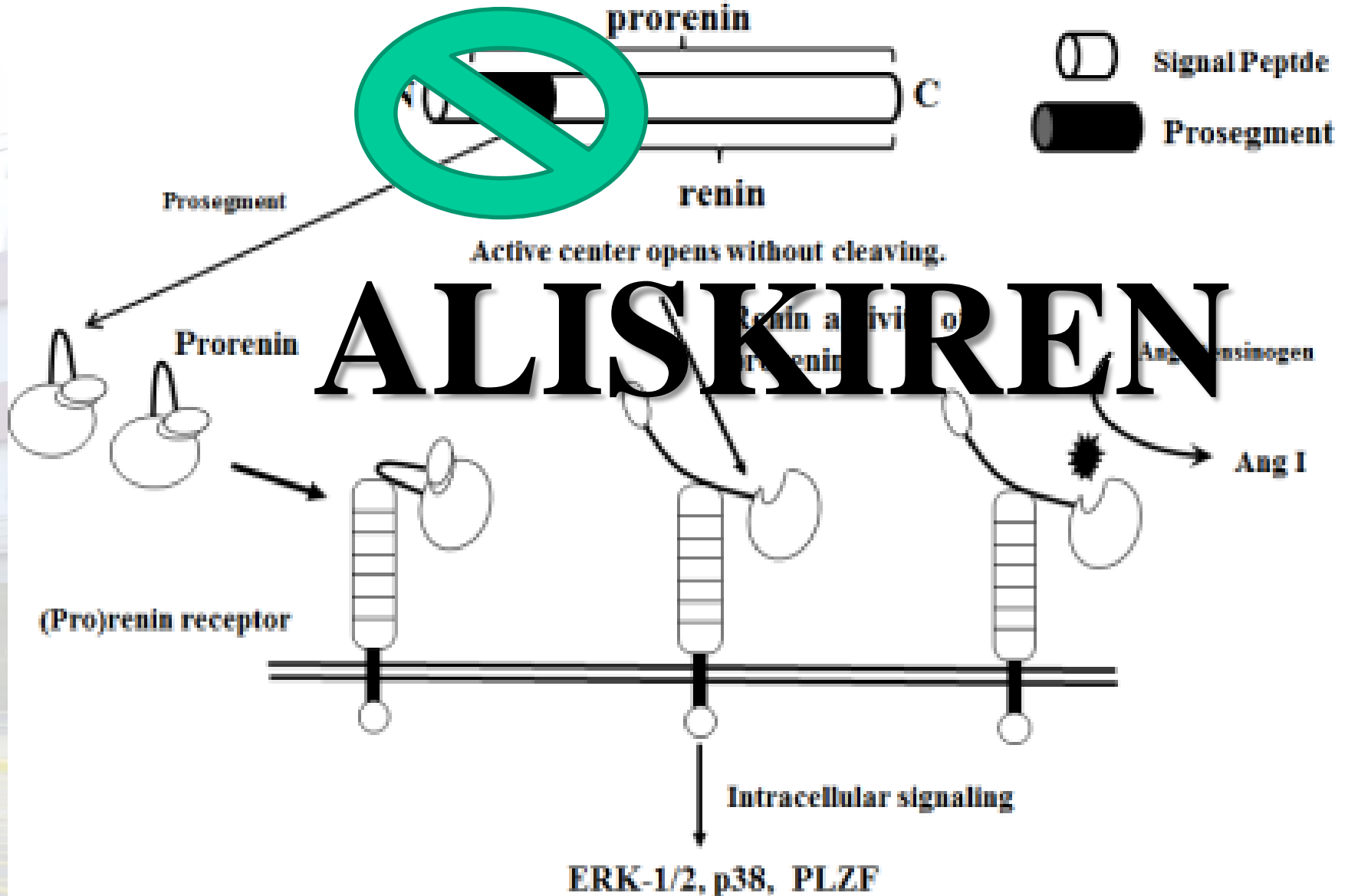


Figure 7

# Effect of Aliskiren in Patients with Heart Failure According to Background Dose of ACE Inhibitor: A Retrospective Analysis of the Aliskiren Observation of Heart Failure Treatment (ALOFT) Trial

Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy

August 2011, Volume 25, Issue 4, pp 315-321

Aliskiren causes **neurohumoral suppression in heart failure**, even in patients treated with  $\geq$ recommended-dose of ACE inhibitor



fotoadabera.com.br



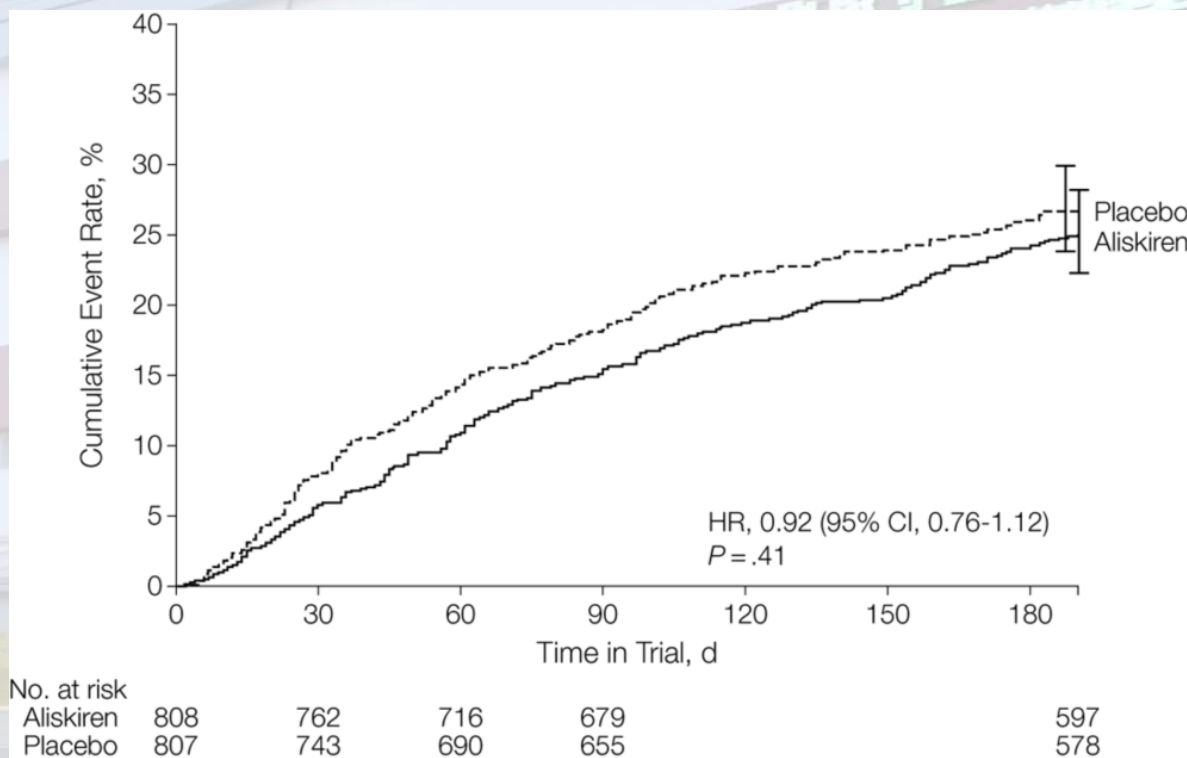
# Effect of Aliskiren on Postdischarge Mortality and Heart Failure Readmissions Among Patients Hospitalized for Heart Failure:

## **The ASTRONAUT Randomized Trial**

• ***JAMA. 2013;309(11):1125-1135***

From: **Effect of Aliskiren on Postdischarge Mortality and Heart Failure Readmissions Among Patients Hospitalized for Heart Failure: The ASTRONAUT Randomized Trial**

JAMA. 2013;309(11):1125-1135.



**Figure Legend:**

For the analysis of events **within 6 months**, a Cox-regression model was used. Error bars indicate 95% CIs for the Kaplan-Meier estimate at day 190.





Among patients hospitalized for HF with reduced LVEF, initiation of aliskiren in addition to standard therapy **did not reduce** CV death or HF rehospitalization at 6 months or 12 months after discharge.

# BLOQUEO DE LA ANGIOTENSINA II

# VASODILATADORES

## VENOSOS

Nitratos

Molsidomine

## MIXTOS

Antog calcio

$\alpha$  Bloquantes

ACEI

Angiotensina II inhibidores

act. Canales K

Nitroglicerina

Nitroprusiato

## ARTERIALES

Minoxidil

Hidralazina

Vasodilatación  
Venosa

Vasodilatación  
arterial

# VASODILATADORES

## VENOSOS

Nitratos  
Molsidomine

## MIXTOS

Antog calcio

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## ACEI

Angiotensina II inhibidores  
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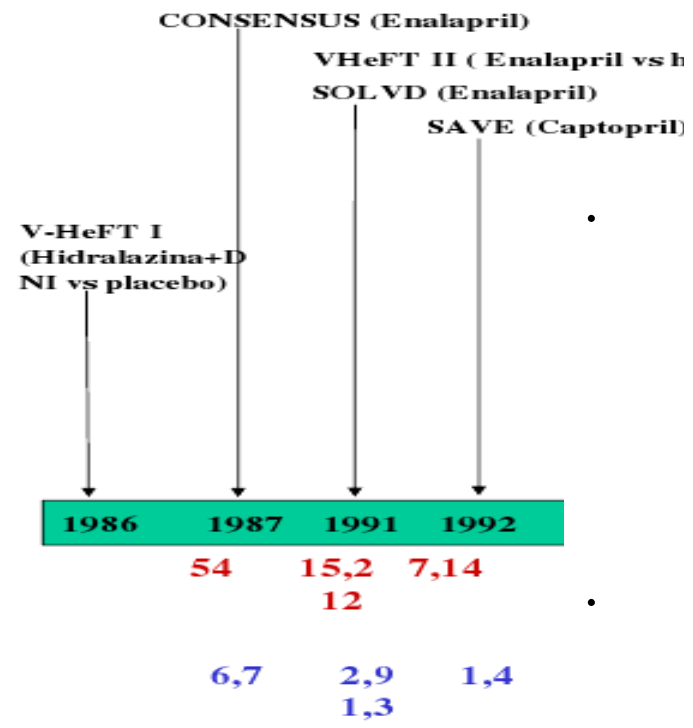
Vasodilatación  
arterial

## ARTERIALES

Minoxidil  
Hidralazina



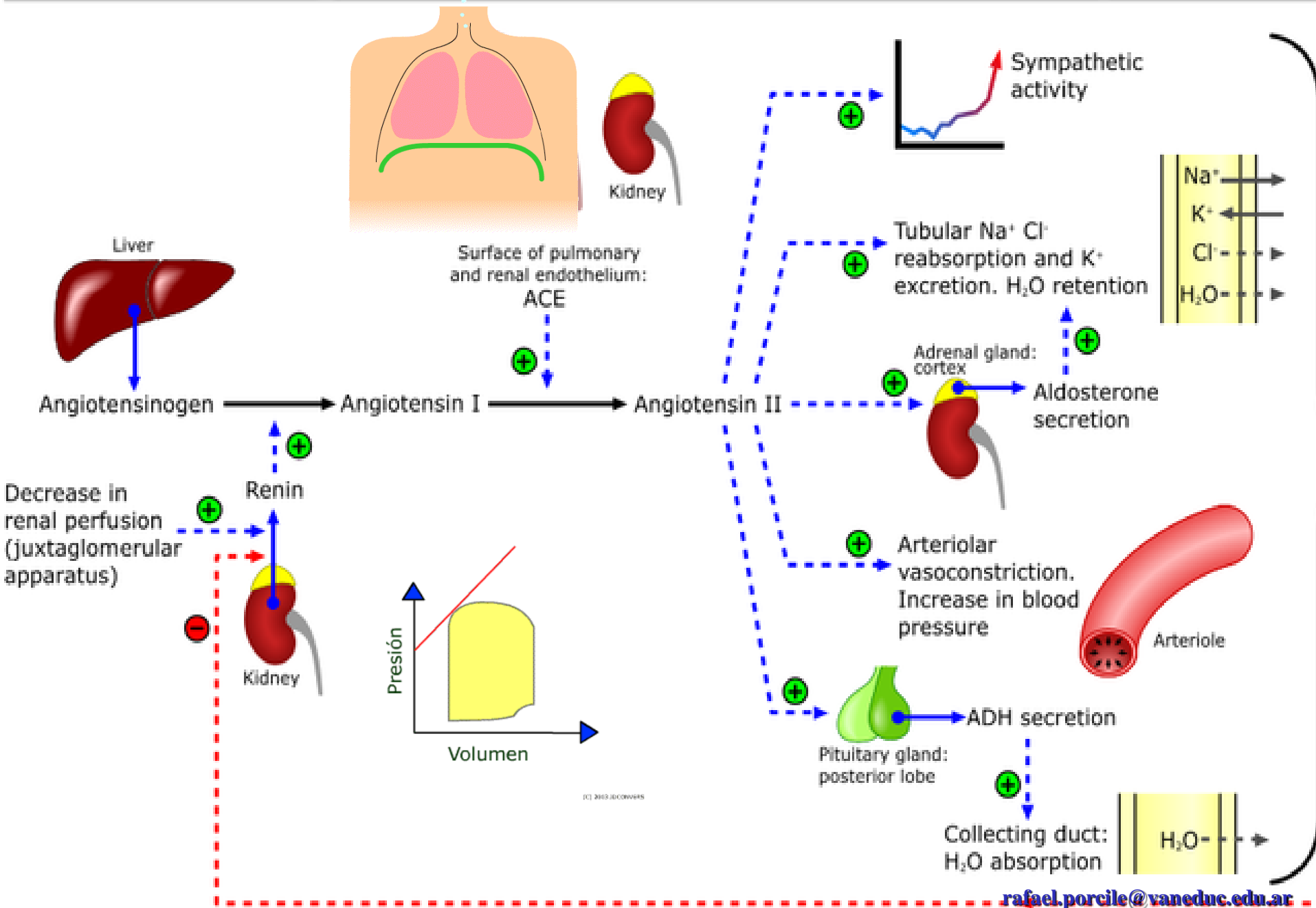
# Evolución de ensayos en insuficiencia cardíaca



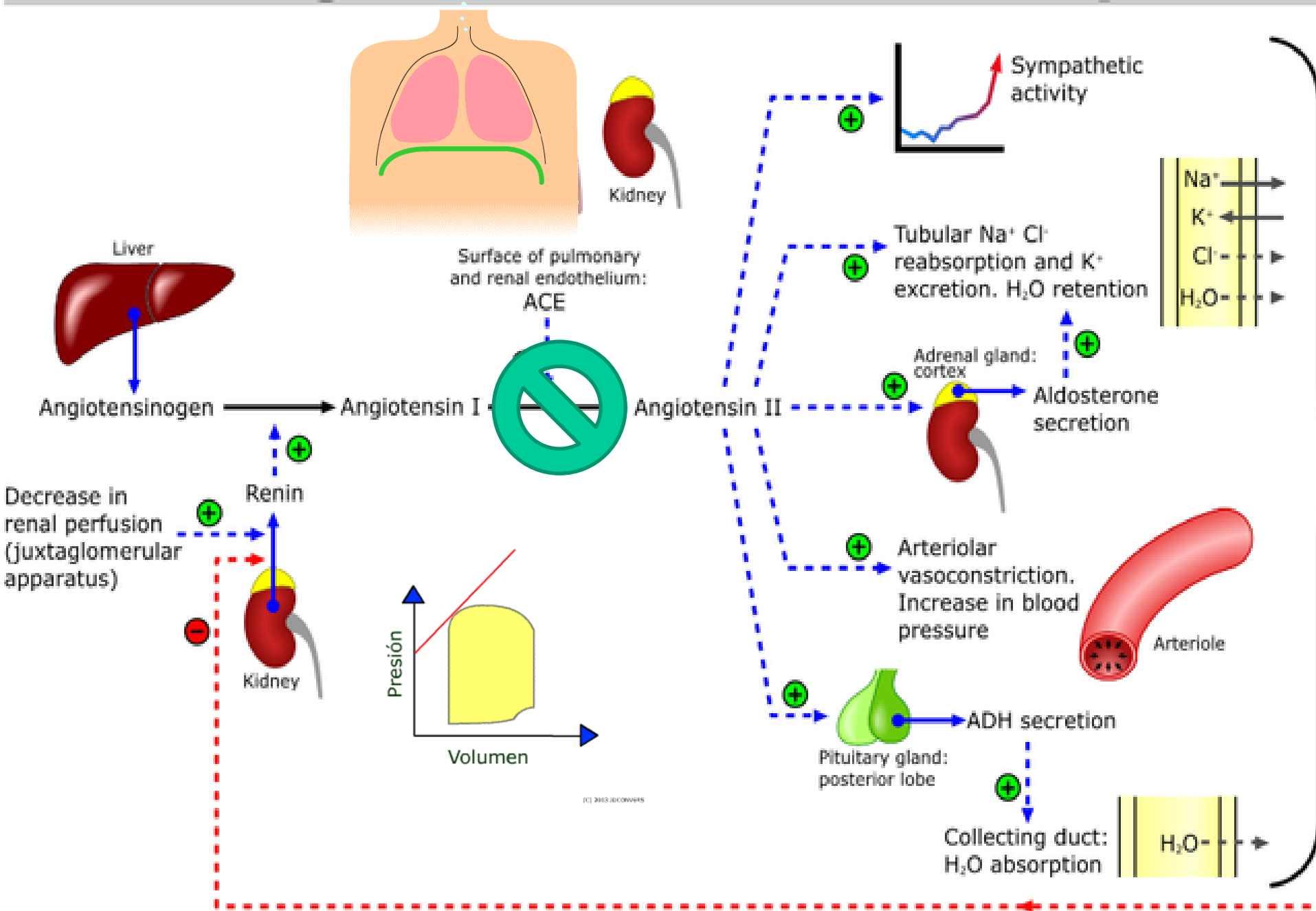
**Mortalidad/año en placebo**

**RAR**

# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



# Ventaja de los IECA

- **Inhíben la remodelación ventricular**
- **Modifican la evolución de la icc**
  - **↑ Sobrevida**
  - **↓ Hospitalización**
  - **Mejoran calidad de vida**
- **No producen activación neurohormonal  
refleja**
- **no presentan tolerancia**

# EFECTOS ADVERSOS

- 7% TOS MAS QUE PLACEBO
- 7% MAREOS
- 3% AUMENTO DE CREATININA
- 2% HIPERKALEMIA

# La sobreactivación del SRAA y del SNS es perjudicial en la ICFEr y constituye el objetivo en el tratamiento

## Sistema de péptidos natriuréticos<sup>1</sup>

RPN ← PN

### Vasodilación

- ↓ Presión arterial
- ↓ Tono simpático
- ↑ Natriuresis/diuresis
- ↓ Vasopresina
- ↓ Aldosterona
- ↓ Fibrosis
- ↓ Hipertrofia

## Sistema nervioso simpático

Epinefrina → Receptores  $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2$   
Norepinefrina

### Vasoconstricción

- Actividad del SRAA ↑
- Vasopresina ↑
- Frecuencia cardíaca ↑
- Contractilidad ↑

SÍNTOMAS Y  
PROGRESIÓN DE LA  
ICFEr

## Sistema renina-angiotensina-aldosterona

Ang II → AT<sub>1</sub>R

### Vasoconstricción

- Presión arterial ↑
- Tono simpático ↑
- Aldosterona ↑
- Hipertrofia ↑
- Fibrosis ↑

• La importancia vital del SRAA está avalada por los efectos beneficiosos de los IECA, BRA y ARM<sup>1</sup>

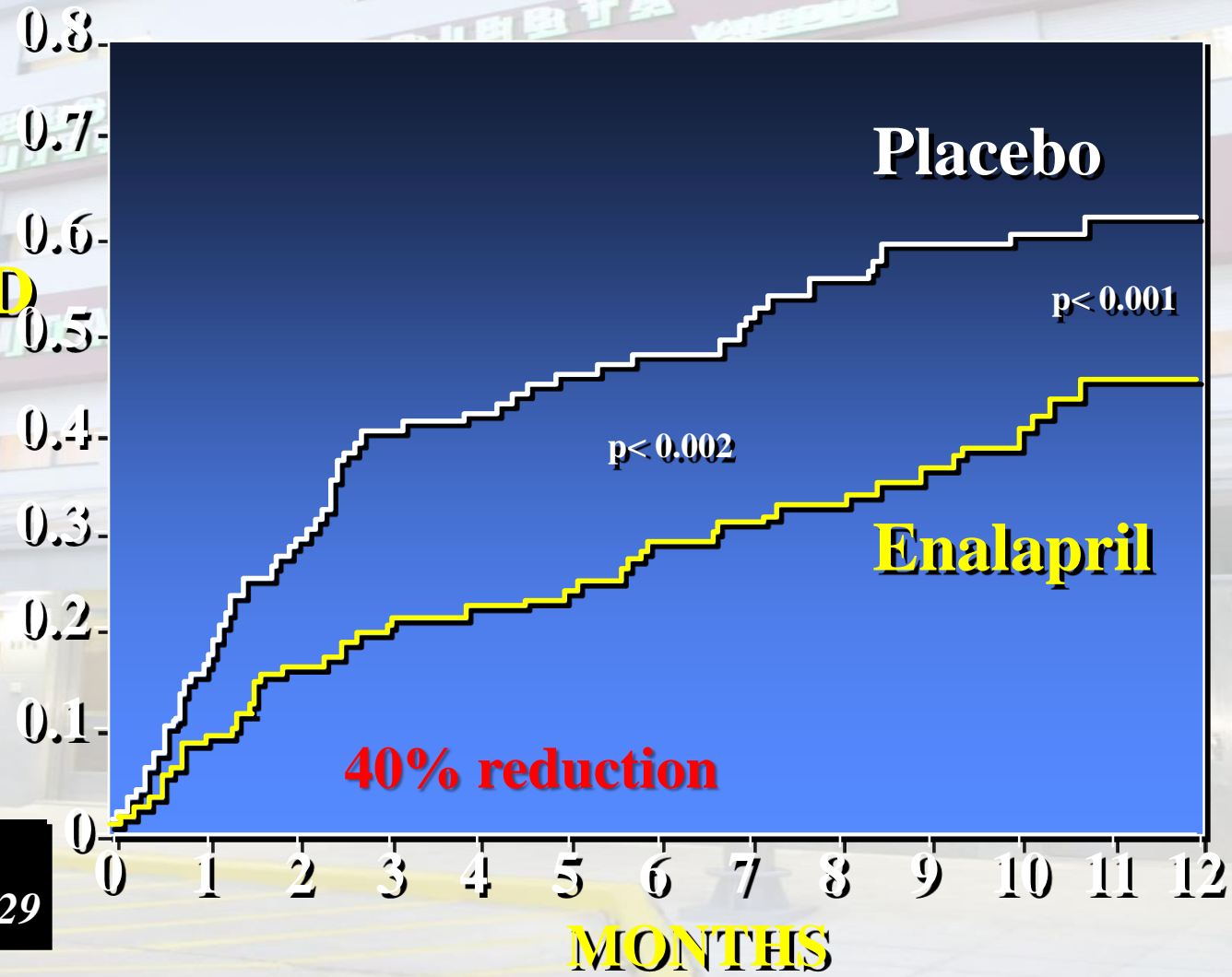
• Los beneficios de los  $\beta$ -bloqueantes indican que el SNS también juega un papel clave<sup>1</sup>

*IECA: inhibidor de la enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; Ang: angiotensina; BRA: bloqueante de los receptores de la angiotensina; AT<sub>1</sub>R: receptor tipo 1 de la angiotensina II; ARM: antagonista de los receptores de mineralocorticoides; PN: péptidos natriuréticos; RPN: receptores de péptidos natriuréticos; SRAA: sistema renina-angiotensina-aldosterona; SNS: sistema nervioso simpático*

*1. McMurray et al. Eur Heart J 2012;33:1787–847; Referencias de las figuras: Levin et al. N Engl J Med 1998;339:321–8; Nathisuwan & Talbert. Pharmacotherapy 2002;22:27–42; Kemp & Conte. Cardiovascular Pathology 2012;365–71; Schrier & Abraham. N Engl J Med 2009;341:577–85*

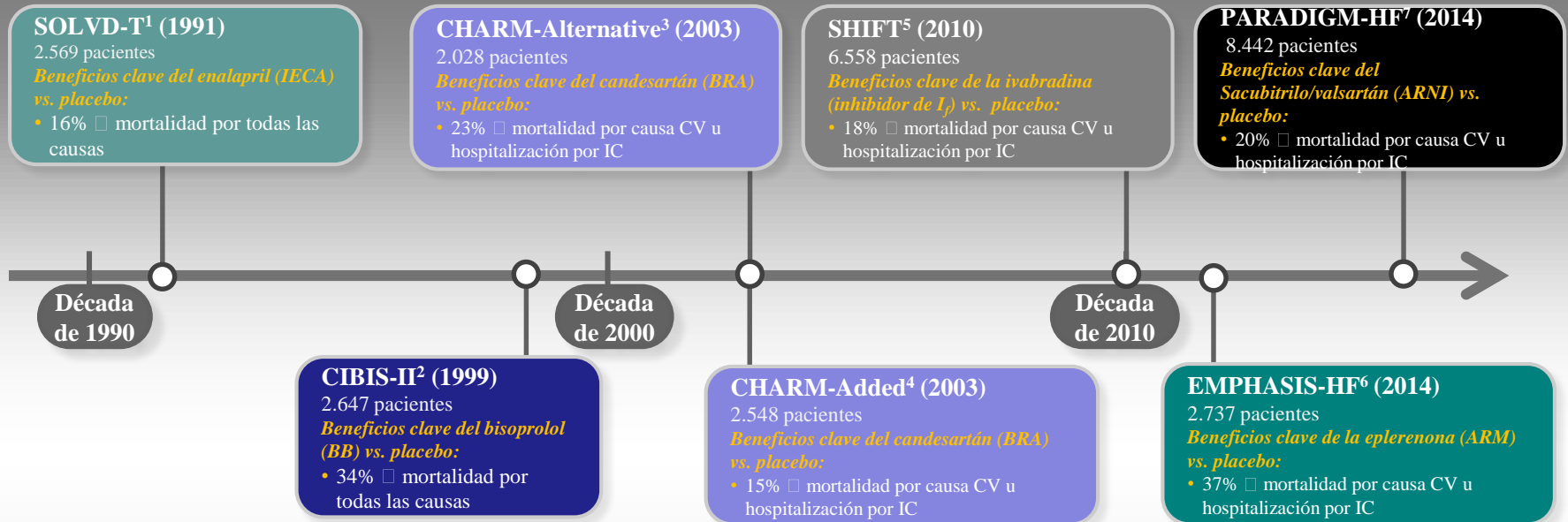
# SOBREVIDA IECA

PROBABILIDAD  
DE  
MUERTE



CONSENSUS  
N Engl J Med 1987;316:1429

# Ensayos de referencia en pacientes con ICFEr



Los porcentajes son reducciones del riesgo relativo vs. el comparador

IECA: inhibidor de la enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; BRA: bloqueante de los receptores de la angiotensina; ARNI: inhibidor de la neprilisina y de los receptores de la angiotensina; BB: betabloqueante; CV: cardiovascular; IC: insuficiencia cardíaca; ICFEr: insuficiencia cardíaca con fracción de eyección reducida; ARM: antagonista de los receptores de mineralocorticoides. Consulte las notas para conocer las definiciones de los nombres de los estudios

1. SOLVD Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1991;325:293–302; 2. CIBIS-II Investigators. *Lancet* 1999;353:9–13; 3. Granger et al. *Lancet* 2003;362:772–6; 4. McMurray et al. *Lancet* 2003;362:767–71; 5. Swedberg et al. *Lancet* 2010;376:875–85; 6. Zannad et al. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364:11–21; 7. McMurray et al. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:993–1004

- IECA
- β-bloqueantes
- BRA
- Ivabradina
- ARM
- Sacubitrilo/valsartán



## SOLVD-Treatment: el enalapril (IECA) redujo significativamente el riesgo de muerte en los pacientes con ICFer

SOLVD-Tratamiento	
<b>Intervención</b>	Enalapril 2,5–20 mg* QD vs placebo*
<b>Cantidad de pacientes</b>	2569
<b>Edad promedio (años)</b>	61
<b>Mujeres (%)</b>	19,7
<b>FEVI</b>	≤35% (NYHA I–IV)
<b>Resultado primario</b>	Mortalidad por todas las causas
<b>Seguimiento medio (meses)</b>	41,4



\* Agregado al tratamiento estándar para la IC.

IECA: inhibidor de la enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; IC: insuficiencia cardíaca; FEVI: fracción de eyección ventricular izquierda; NYHA: New York Heart Association; QD: una vez al día; SOLVD: Estudios de disfunción ventricular (Studies of Left Ventricular Dysfunction)

SOLVD Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1991;325:293–302

# 2013 ACCF/AHA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure

Developed in Collaboration With the American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, Heart Rhythm Society, and International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation

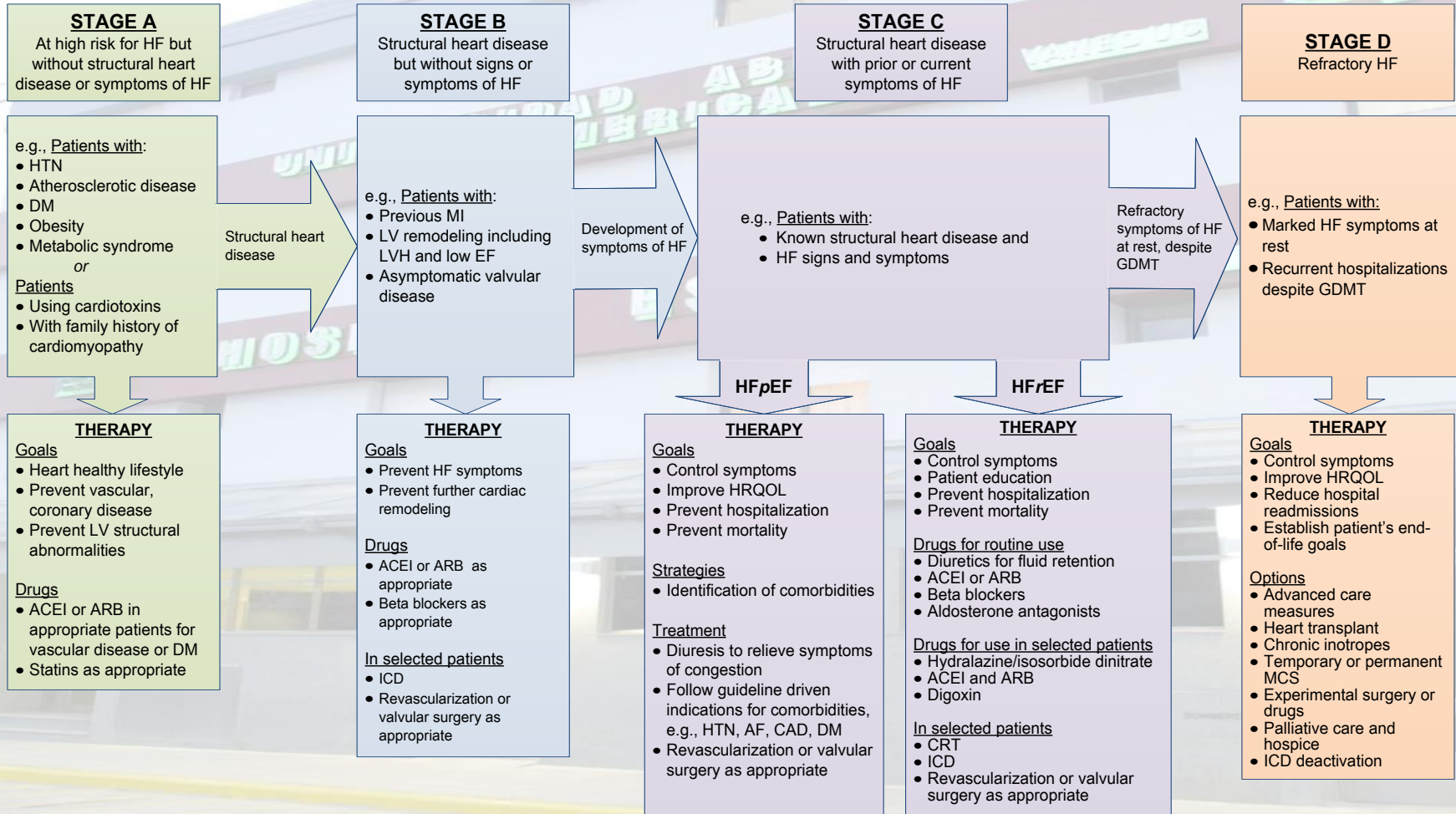
Endorsed by the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation

© American College of Cardiology Foundation and American Heart Association, Inc.

# Stages, Phenotypes and Treatment of HF

## At Risk for Heart Failure

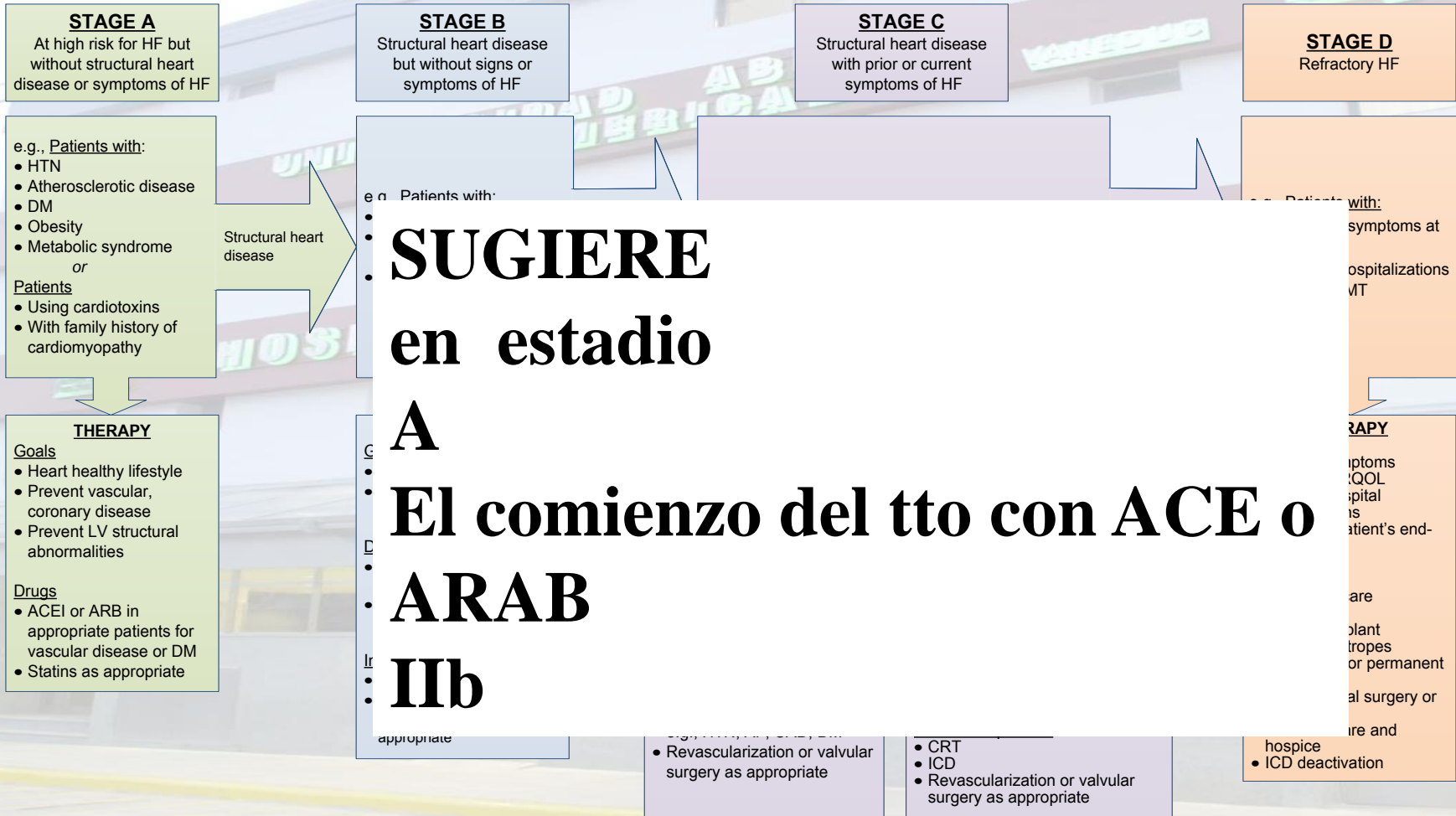
## Heart Failure



# Stages, Phenotypes and Treatment of HF

## At Risk for Heart Failure

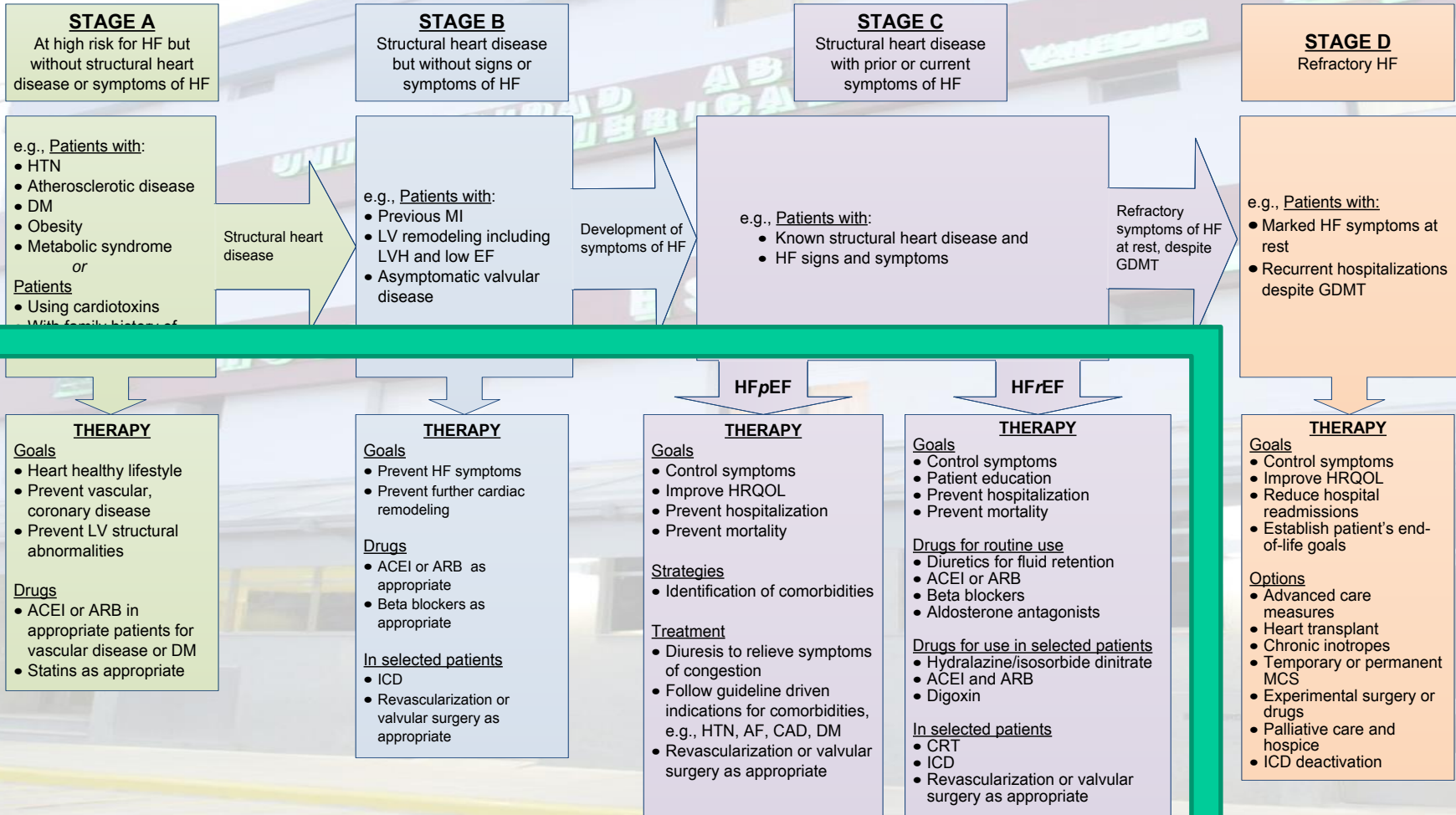
## Heart Failure



# Stages, Phenotypes and Treatment of HF

## At Risk for Heart Failure

## Heart Failure



# FRACASO DE LOS IECA



# Recommendations for Treatment of Stage B HF

Recommendations	COR	LOE
In patients with a history of MI and reduced EF, ACE inhibitors or ARBs should be used to prevent HF	I	A
In patients with MI and reduced EF, evidence-based beta blockers should be used to prevent HF	I	B
In patients with MI, statins should be used to prevent HF	I	A
Blood pressure should be controlled to prevent symptomatic HF	I	A
ACE inhibitors should be used in all patients with a reduced EF to prevent HF	I	A
Beta blockers should be used in all patients with a reduced EF to prevent HF	I	C
An ICD is reasonable in patients with asymptomatic ischemic cardiomyopathy who are at least 40 d post-MI, have an LVEF $\leq 30\%$ , and on GDMT	IIa	B
Nondihydropyridine calcium channel blockers may be harmful in patients with low LVEF	III: Harm	C

# **β BLOCKERS**

## **Mortality**

		<b>β BLOCKER</b>	
		<b>YES</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>ACEI</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>n=2231</b>			

**SAVE**

*Circulation 1995;92:3132*



# **β BLOCKERS**

## **Mortality**

		<b>β BLOCKER</b>	
		<b>YES</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>n=2231</b>			
<b>ACEI</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>

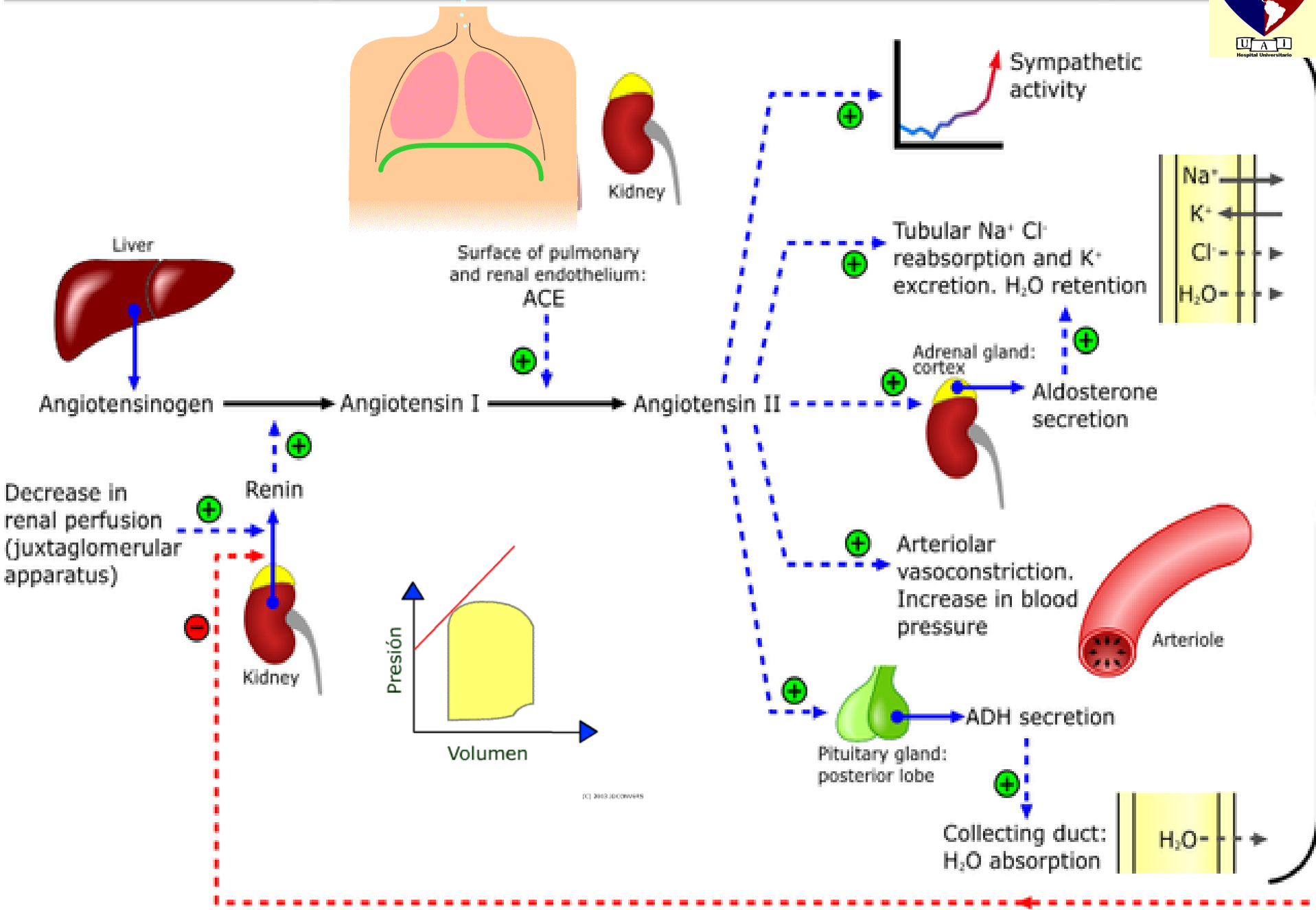
**SAVE**

*Circulation 1995;92:3132*

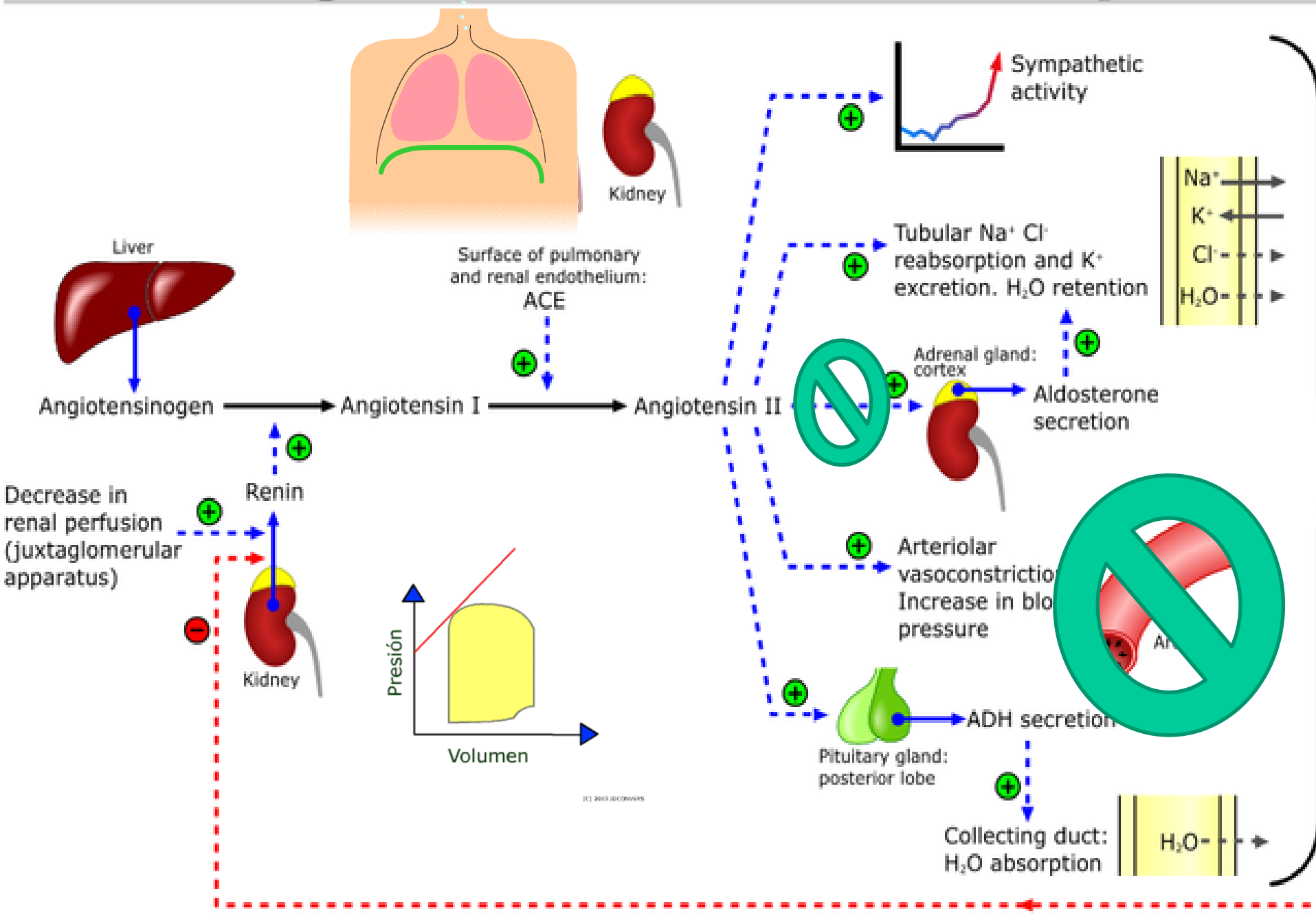
# BLOQUEANTES DE LOS RECEPTORES DE LA ANGIOTENSINA II



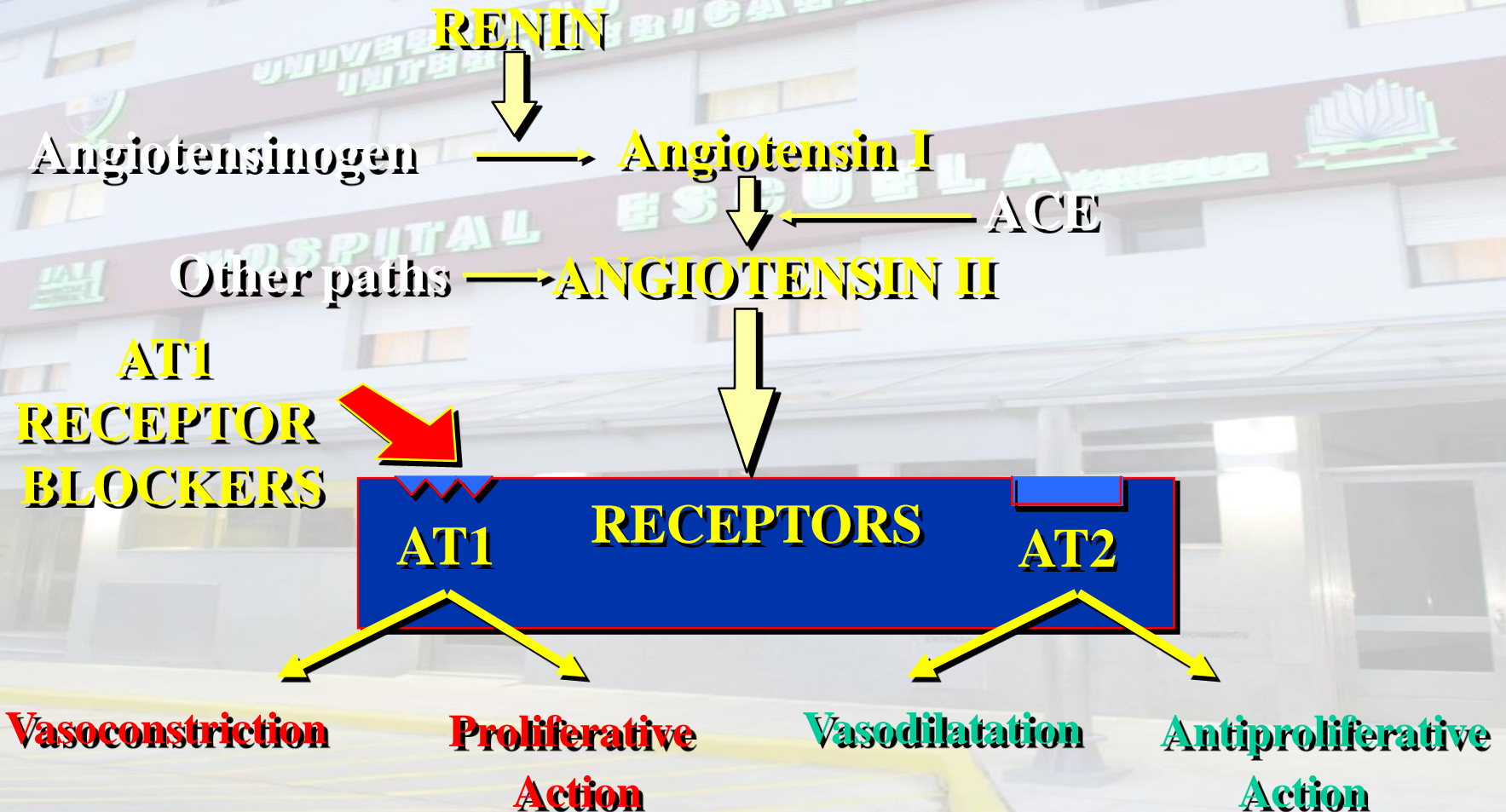
# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



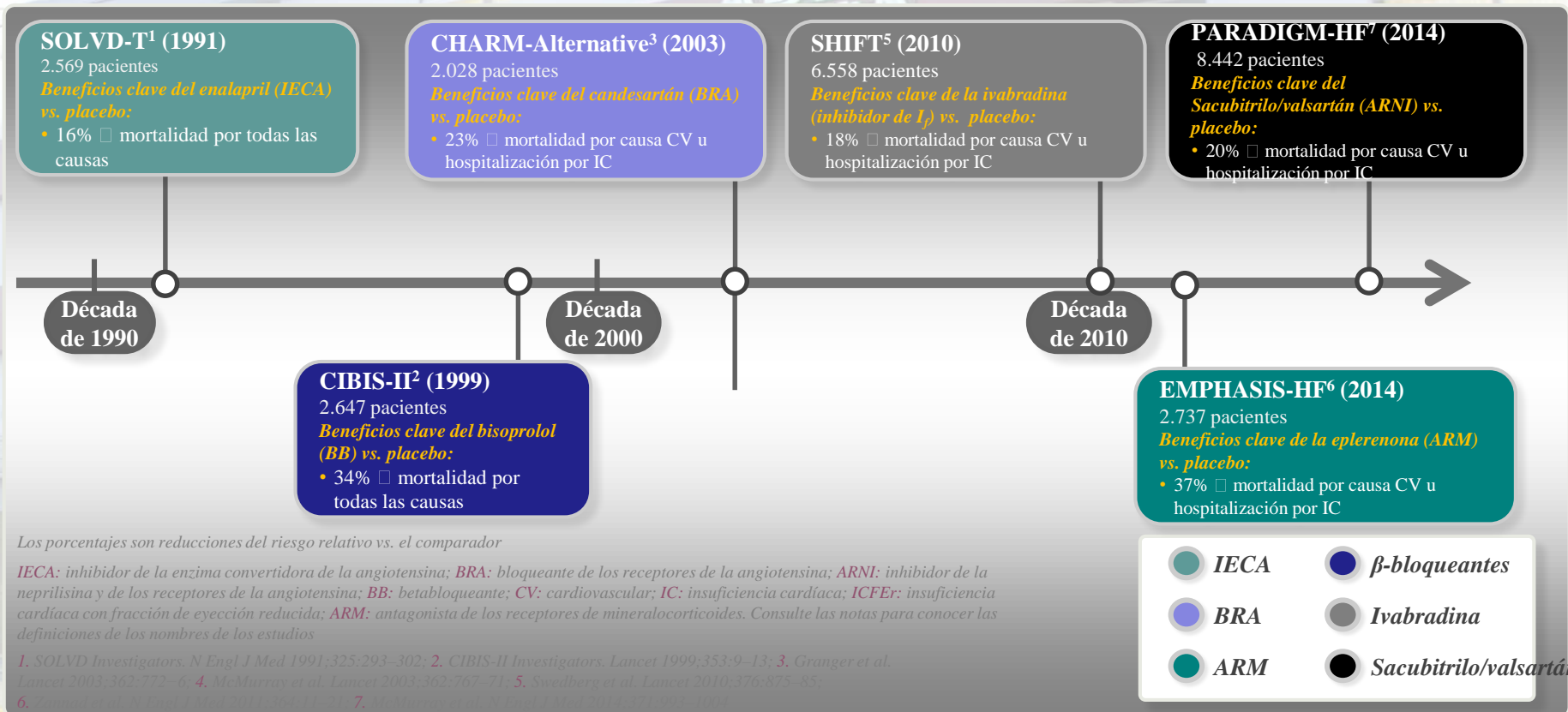
# ANGIOTENSIN II INHIBITORS MECHANISM OF ACTION



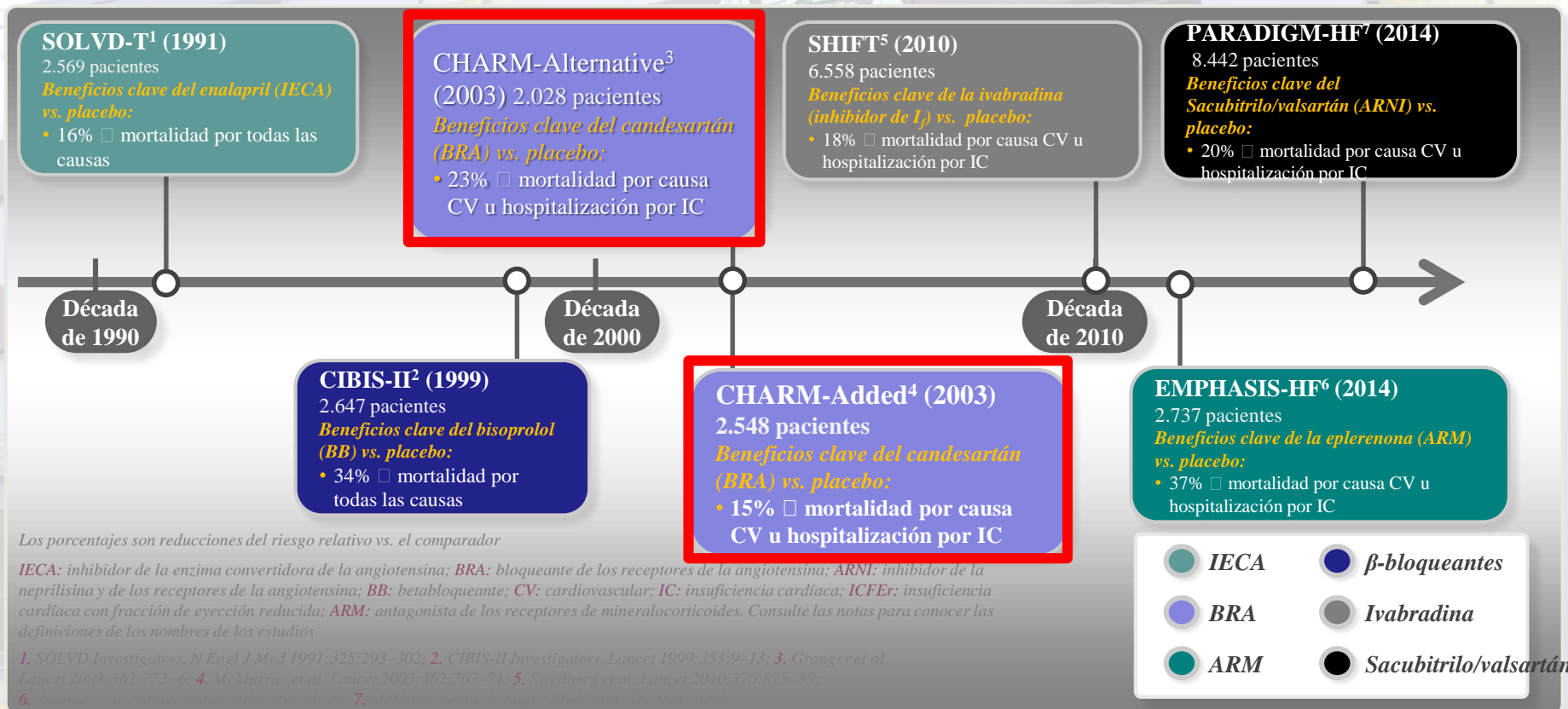
# Bloqueantes AT1 drogas

- **Losartan**
- **Valsartan**
- **Irbersartan**
- **Candersartan**

# HISTORICAMENTE NOS HEMOS DEDICADO A LIMITAR LOS MECANISMOS PREUDO COMPENSADORES



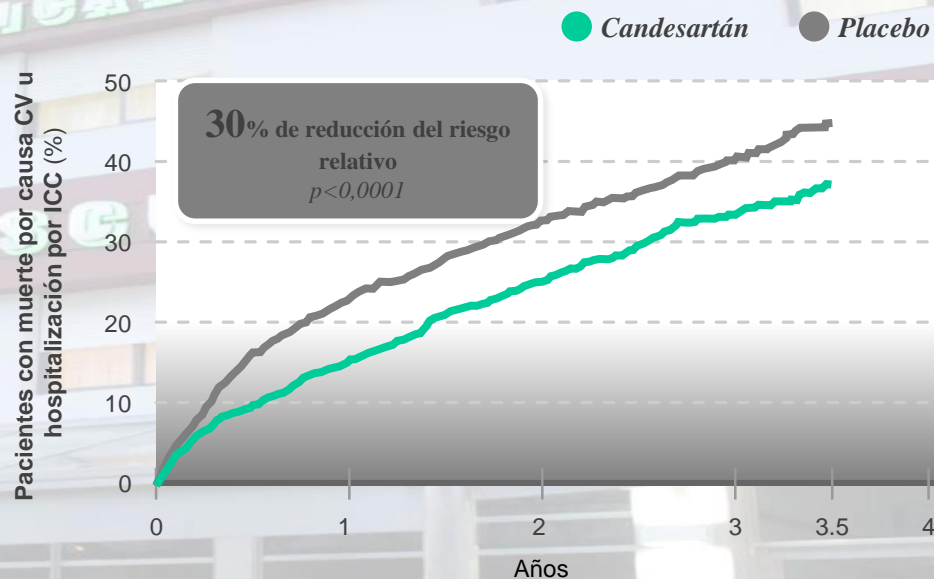
# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: Bloqueo de la Angiotensina II





## CHARM-Alternative: el candesartán (BRA) redujo significativamente la morbimortalidad por causa CV en pacientes con ICFEr

CHARM-Alternative	
<b>Intervención</b>	Candesartán 32 mg una vez al día vs. placebo
<b>Cantidad de pacientes</b>	2028
<b>Edad promedio (años)</b>	66,6
<b>Mujeres (%)</b>	31,9
<b>FEVI</b>	≤40% (NYHA II-IV)
<b>Resultado primario</b>	Combinación de muerte por causa CV u hospitalización por ICC
<b>Mediana de seguimiento (meses)</b>	33,7



*BRA*: bloqueante de los receptores de la angiotensina; *CHARM*: Candesartán en la insuficiencia cardíaca - Evaluación de la reducción de la morbimortalidad (Candesartan in Heart failure Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity); *ICC*: insuficiencia cardíaca crónica; *CV*: cardiovascular; *ICFEr*: insuficiencia cardíaca con fracción de eyección reducida; *FEVI*: fracción de eyección ventricular izquierda; *NYHA*: New York Heart Association; *QD*: una vez al día  
Granger et al. Lancet 2003;362:772-6

# CHARM

- 7601 p ICC II-IV
- CANDESARTAN- PLACEBO
- SEGUIMIENTO A 37 MESES
- **NO HAY REDUCCION SIGNIFICATIVA DE MORTALIDAD TOTAL RRR 11 %**
- TRES RAMAS
  - ADDED MAS IECA:
    - INT MAS MUERTE -15%
  - ALTERNATIVE INTOL IECA
    - RED MORT RRR 15%, REITERN 32 %
  - PRESERVED PLACEBO.

# EFECTOS ADVERSOS

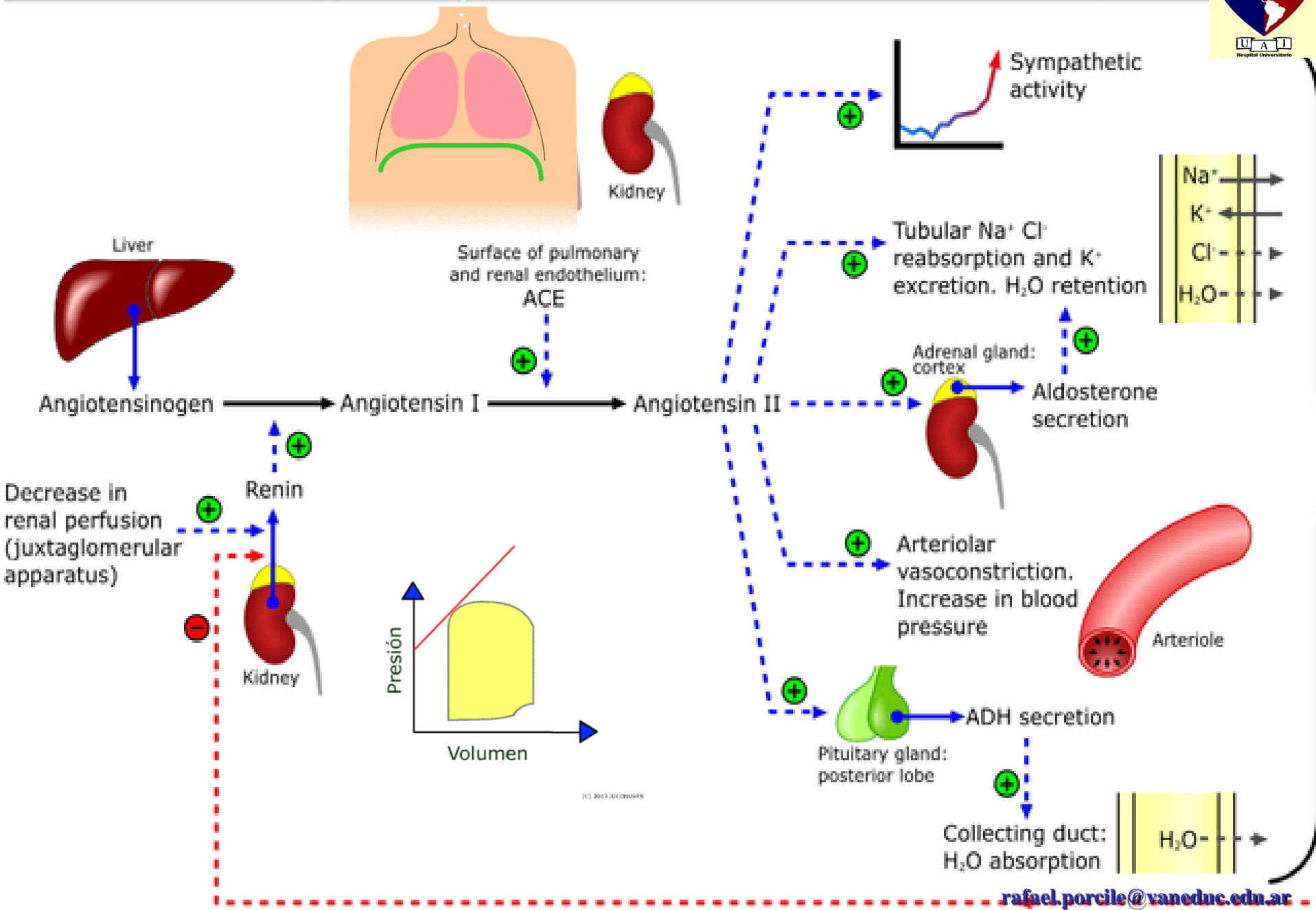
- NO DA MAS TOS QUE IECA
- 5% HIPOTENSIÓN ARTERIAL
- 6% DUPLICACION DE CREATININA
- 4% HIPERKALEMIA

# CONCEPTOS GENERALES

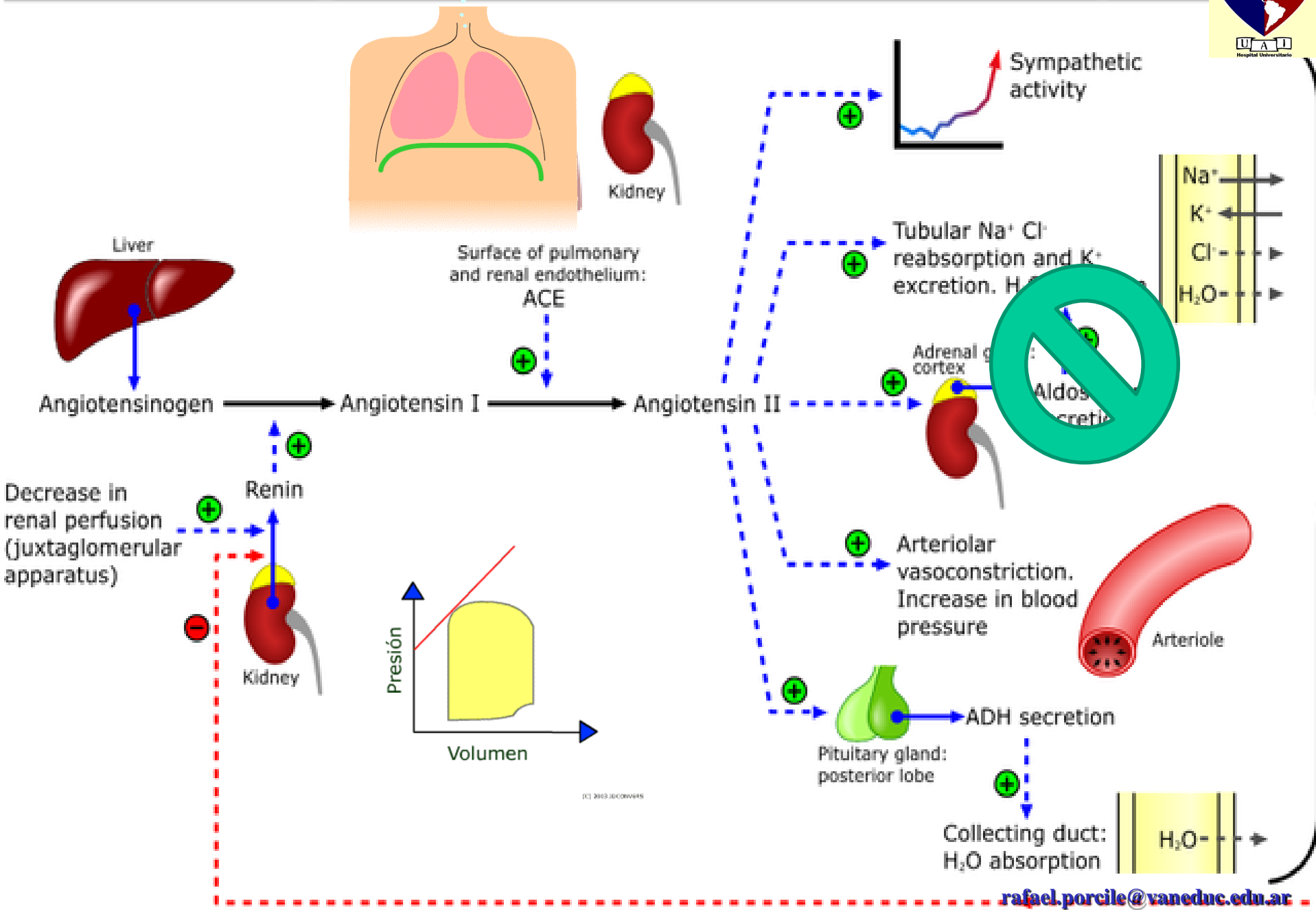
- NO MEJORAN , NI LLEGAN A IGUALAR LOS RESULTADOS DE LOS IECA
- RESERVADOS SOLO FRENTE A LA IMPOSIBILIDAD ABSOLUTA DE UTILIZAR IECA

# Bloqueantes de la aldosterona

# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



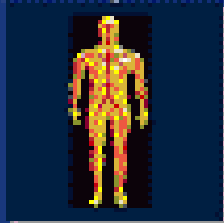
# Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system



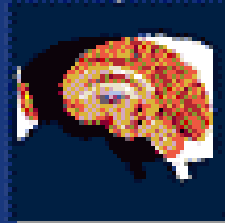
# Cardiovascular Effects of Aldosterone

Aldosterone + Na<sup>+</sup>

Oxidative Stress



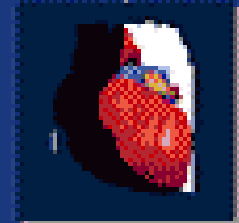
Blood vessels



Brain



Kidneys  
(and other epithelial tissues)



Heart

Endothelial dysfunction  
Vascular inflammation  
Vascular remodeling  
Perivascular fibrosis

Vascular damage  
Baroreceptor  
dysfunction

Vascular  
inflammation  
Renal fibrosis

Ventricular hypertrophy  
Myocardial fibrosis  
Ventricular remodeling  
Sympathomimetic  
activation

Hypertension  
Atherosclerosis  
Ischemia  
Infarction

Hypertension  
Stroke

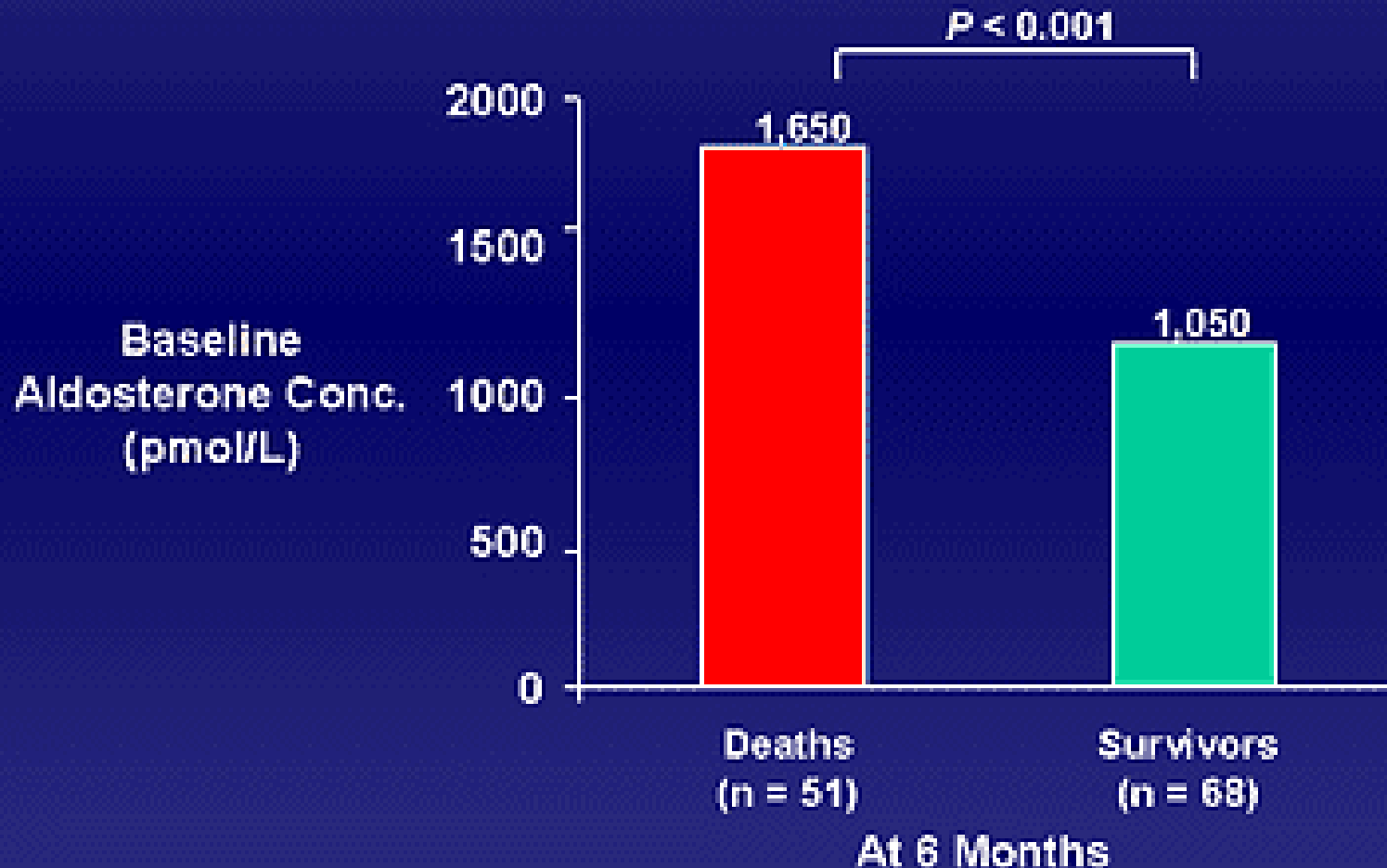
Hypertension  
Renal failure  
Heart failure

Heart failure  
Sudden death, MI

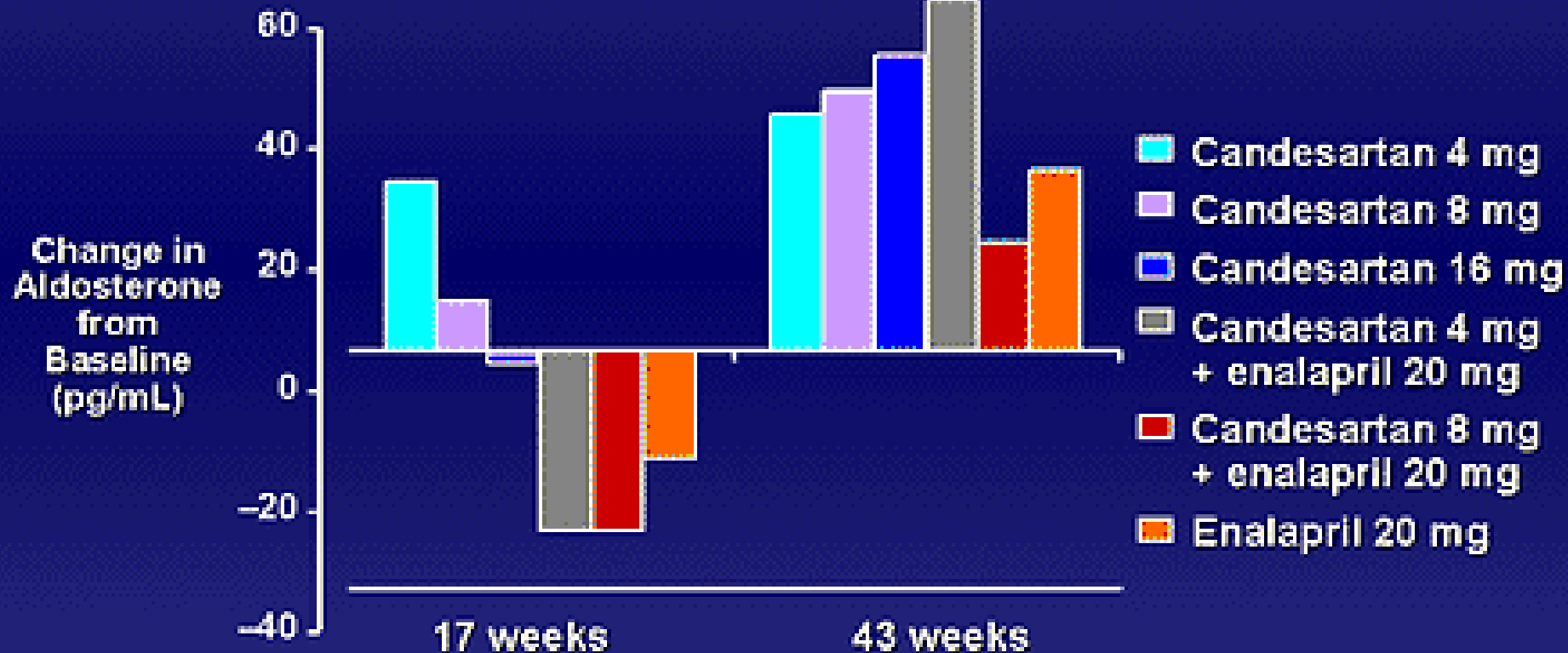


# Aldosterone Correlates with Increased Mortality in Heart Failure

## CONSENSUS Trial Results



# Aldosterone “Escape” Despite Angiotensin II Blockade



# RALES 11% REDUCCIÓN MORTALIDAD

RALES: Randomized Aldactone Evaluation Study  
- RESULTS continued -

## Adverse events

	Placebo n=841 No. (%)	Spirolactone n=822 No. (%)	P
Discontinuation because of adverse event	40 (5)	62 (8)	
Cardiovascular disorders	251 (30)	248 (30)	
Angina	83 (10)	103 (13)	
Heart failure	80 (10)	52 (6)	
Endocrine disorders*			
Gynecomastia in men	8 (1)	55 (9)	<0.001
Breast pain in men	1 (0.1)	10 (2)	0.006

\*614 men in placebo group; 603 in spironolactone group.



# EPHESUS: Design

AMI, LVEF  $\leq 40\%$ , Rales, Standard Therapy

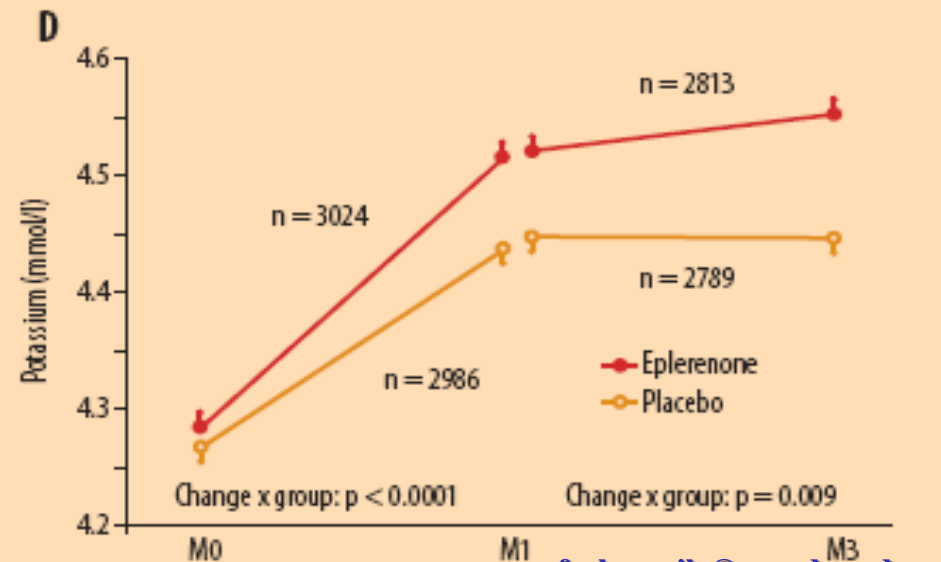
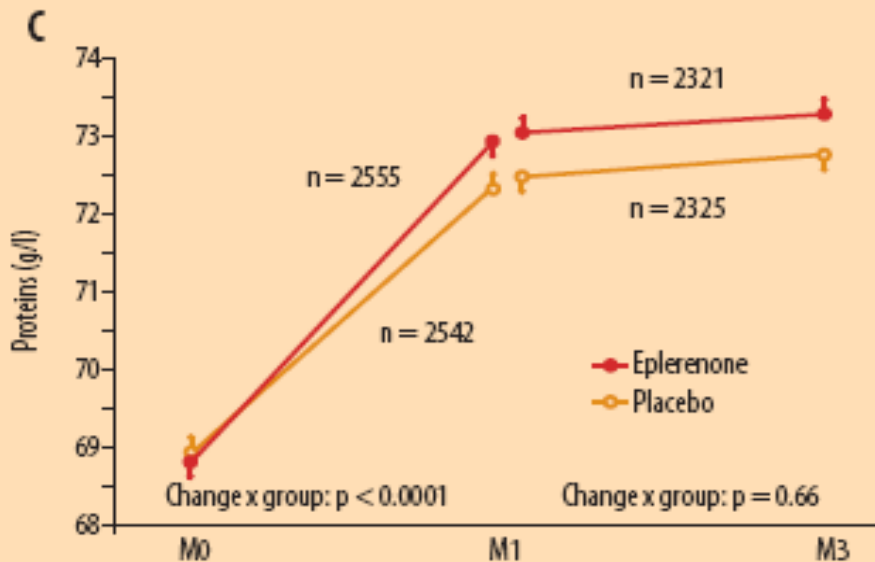
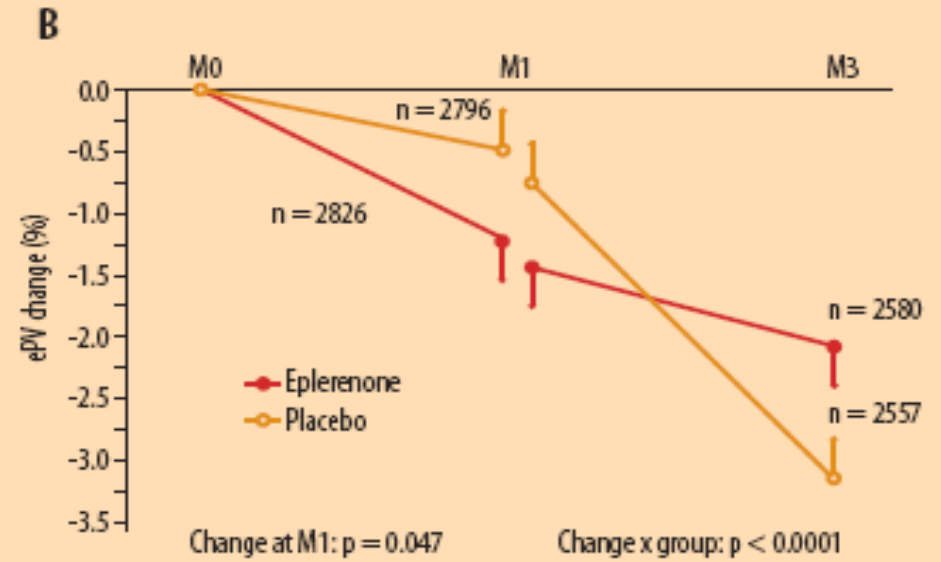
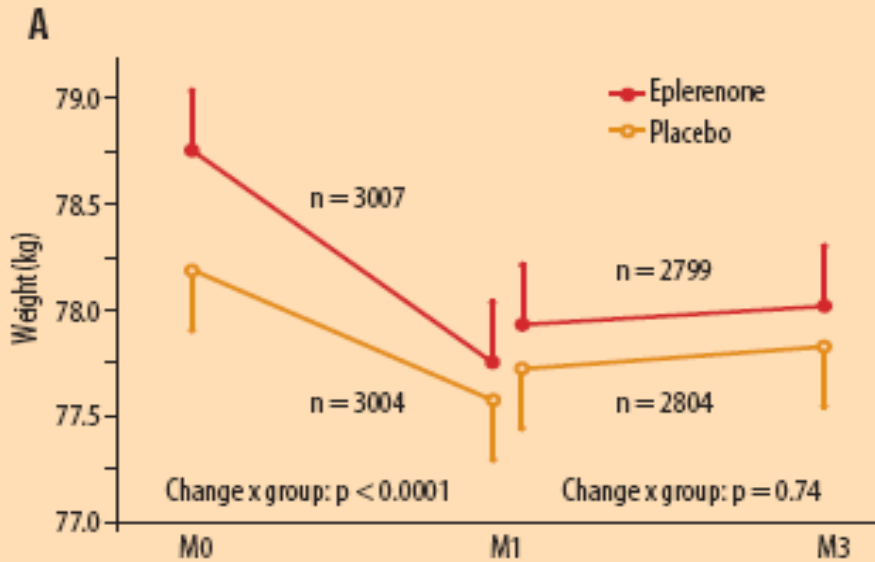
**Eplerenone**  
25–50 mg qd  
n = 3,100

Randomize 3–14 days  
post-AMI  
1,012 Deaths

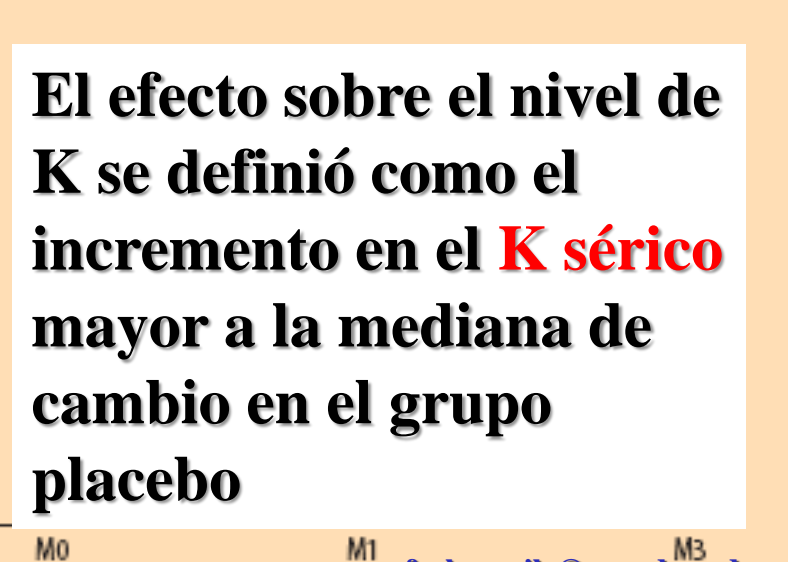
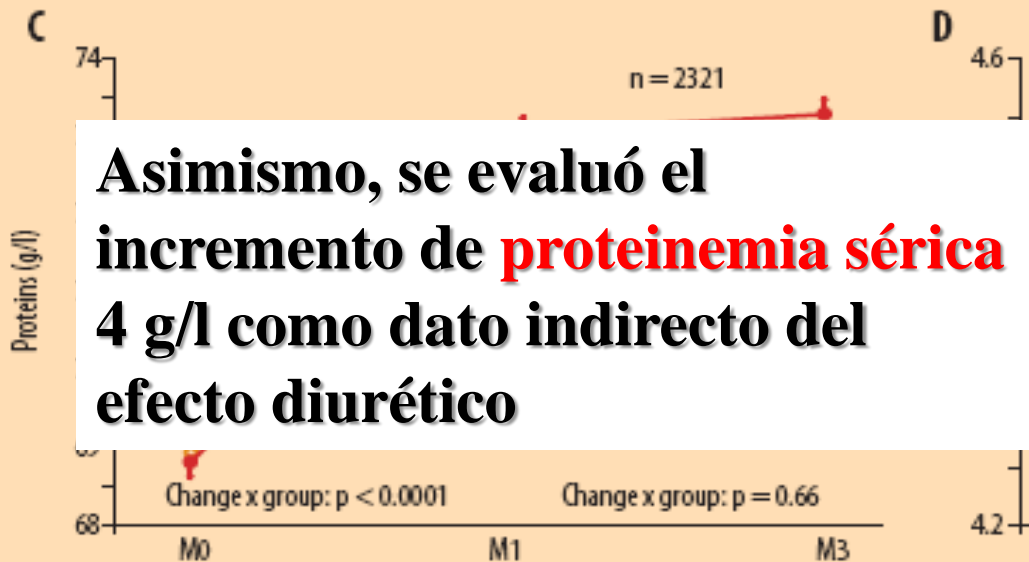
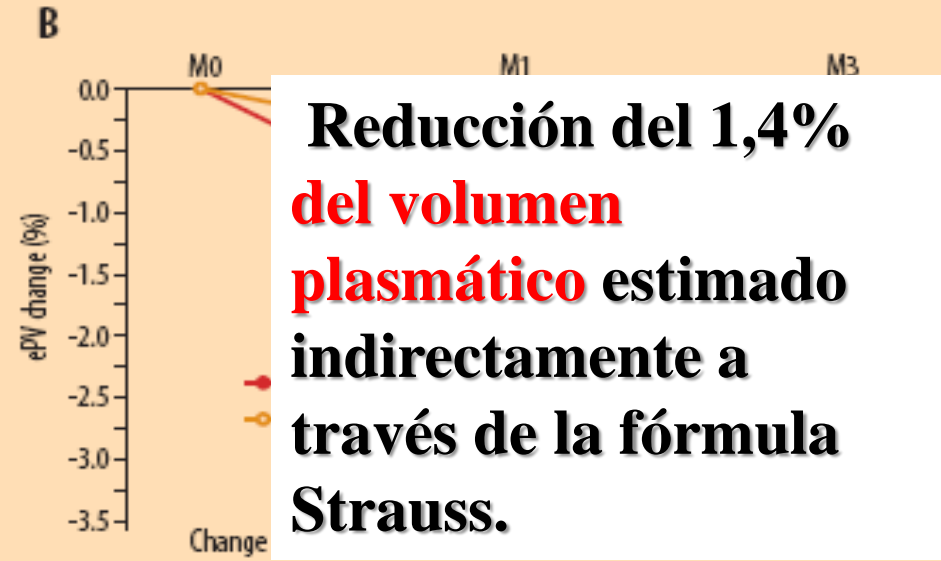
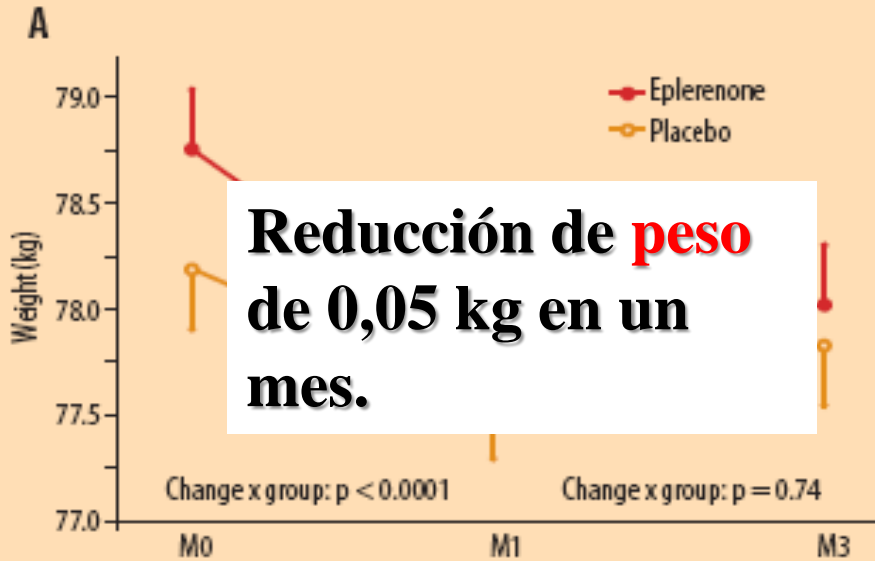
**Placebo**  
n = 3,100

- Primary End Points:**
- All-cause mortality
  - CV mortality + CV hospitalization
- Secondary End Points:**
- CV mortality
  - CV mortality + non-fatal AMI
  - All-cause mortality + all-cause hospitalizations
- Other End Points:**
- New onset of atrial fibrillation/flutter
  - NYHA functional class
  - QOL

# Eplerenona proporciona protección cardiovascular más allá de su efecto diurético y ahorrador de potasio



# Eplerenona proporciona protección cardiovascular más allá de su efecto diurético y ahorrador de potasio

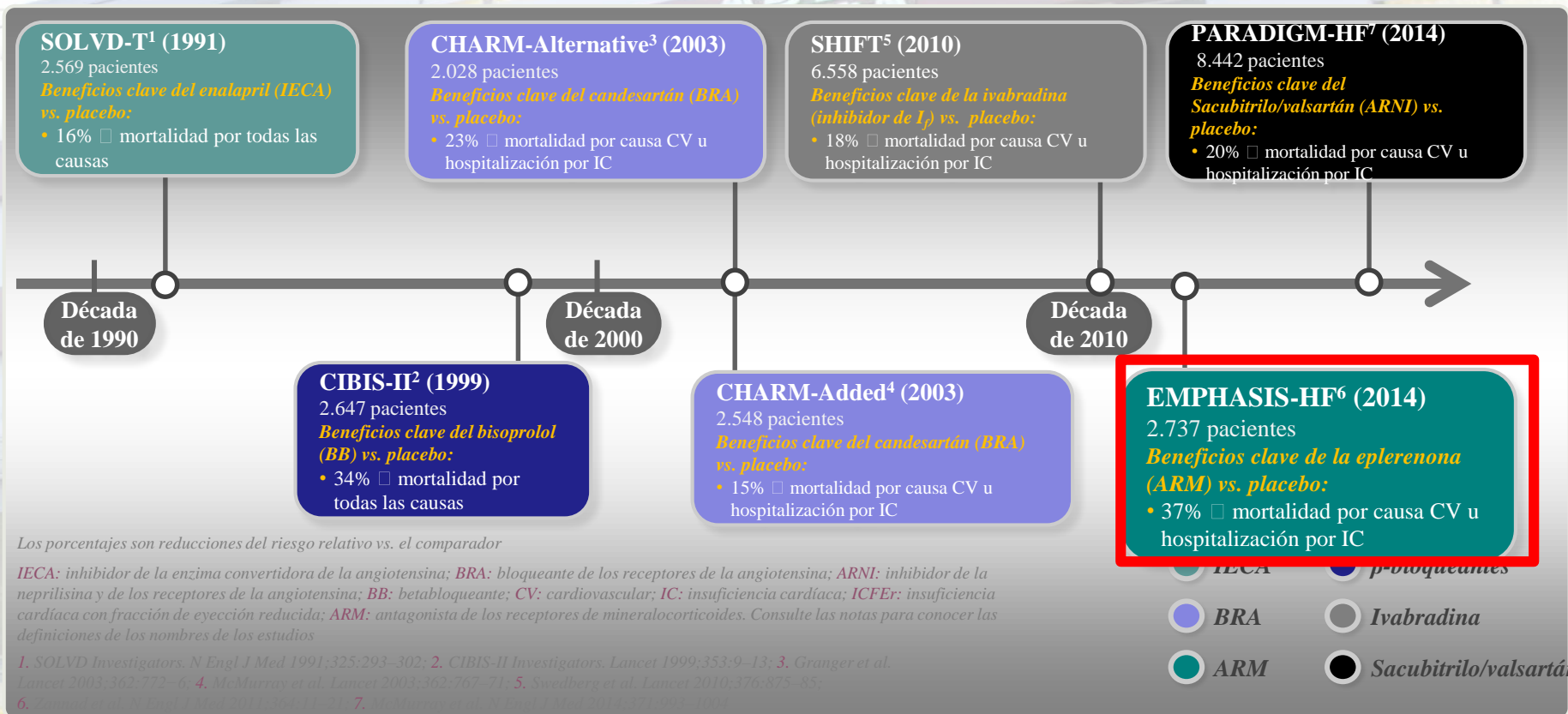


**La mortalidad global en el grupo asignado a eplerenona se redujo un 15% ( $p = 0,008$ )**



- **El tratamiento con eplerenona produjo una reducción del 15% en la necesidad de hospitalización por insuficiencia cardiaca (p = 0,03)**

# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: Bloqueo de la aldosterona



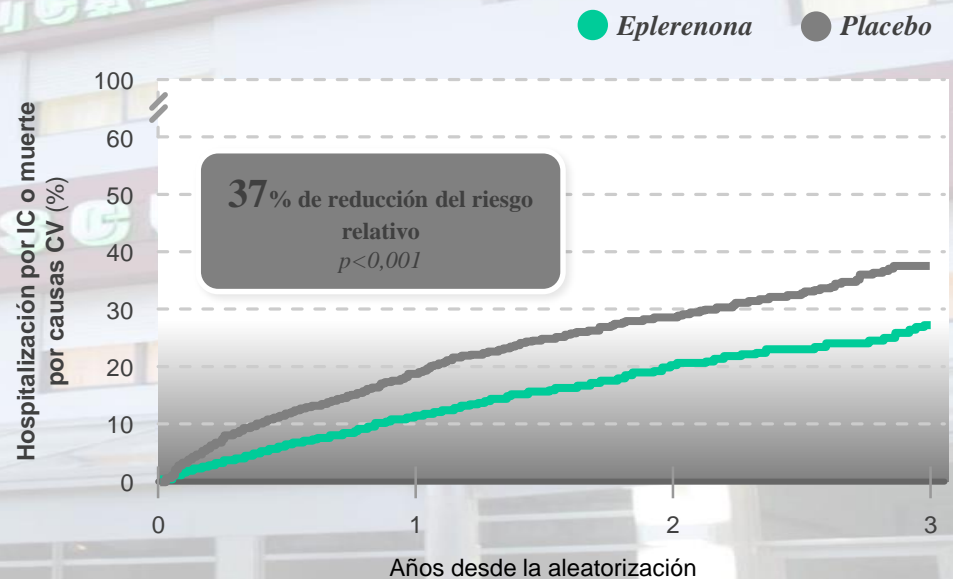
Los porcentajes son reducciones del riesgo relativo vs. el comparador

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1. SOLVD Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1991;325:293–302. 2. CIBIS-II Investigators. *Lancet* 1999;353:9–13. 3. Granger et al. *Lancet* 2003;362:772–6. 4. McMurray et al. *Lancet* 2003;362:767–71. 5. Swedberg et al. *Lancet* 2010;376:875–85. 6. Zannad et al. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364:11–21. 7. McMurray et al. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:993–1004.

## EMPHASIS-HF: la eplerenona (ARM) redujo significativamente el riesgo de muerte por causa CV y hospitalización en pacientes con ICFer

EMPHASIS-HF	
<b>Intervención</b>	Eplerenona 50 mg* QD vs. placebo*
<b>Cantidad de pacientes</b>	2737
<b>Edad promedio (años)</b>	68.7
<b>Mujeres (%)</b>	22,3
<b>FEVI</b>	≤35% (NYHA II)
<b>Resultado primario</b>	Combinación de muerte por causa CV u hospitalización por IC
<b>Mediana de seguimiento (meses)</b>	21



\* Agregado al tratamiento estándar para la IC

**EMPHASIS-HF:** Estudio sobre la eplerenona y la hospitalización y la sobrevida en pacientes con IC leve (Eplerenone in Mild Patients Hospitalization And Survival Study in Heart Failure); **CV:** cardiovascular; **IC:** insuficiencia cardíaca; **ICFer:** insuficiencia cardíaca con fracción de eyección reducida; **FEVI:** fracción de eyección ventricular izquierda; **ARM:** antagonista de los receptores de mineralocorticoides; **NYHA:** New York Heart Association; **QD:** una vez al día.

Zannad et al. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364:11-21

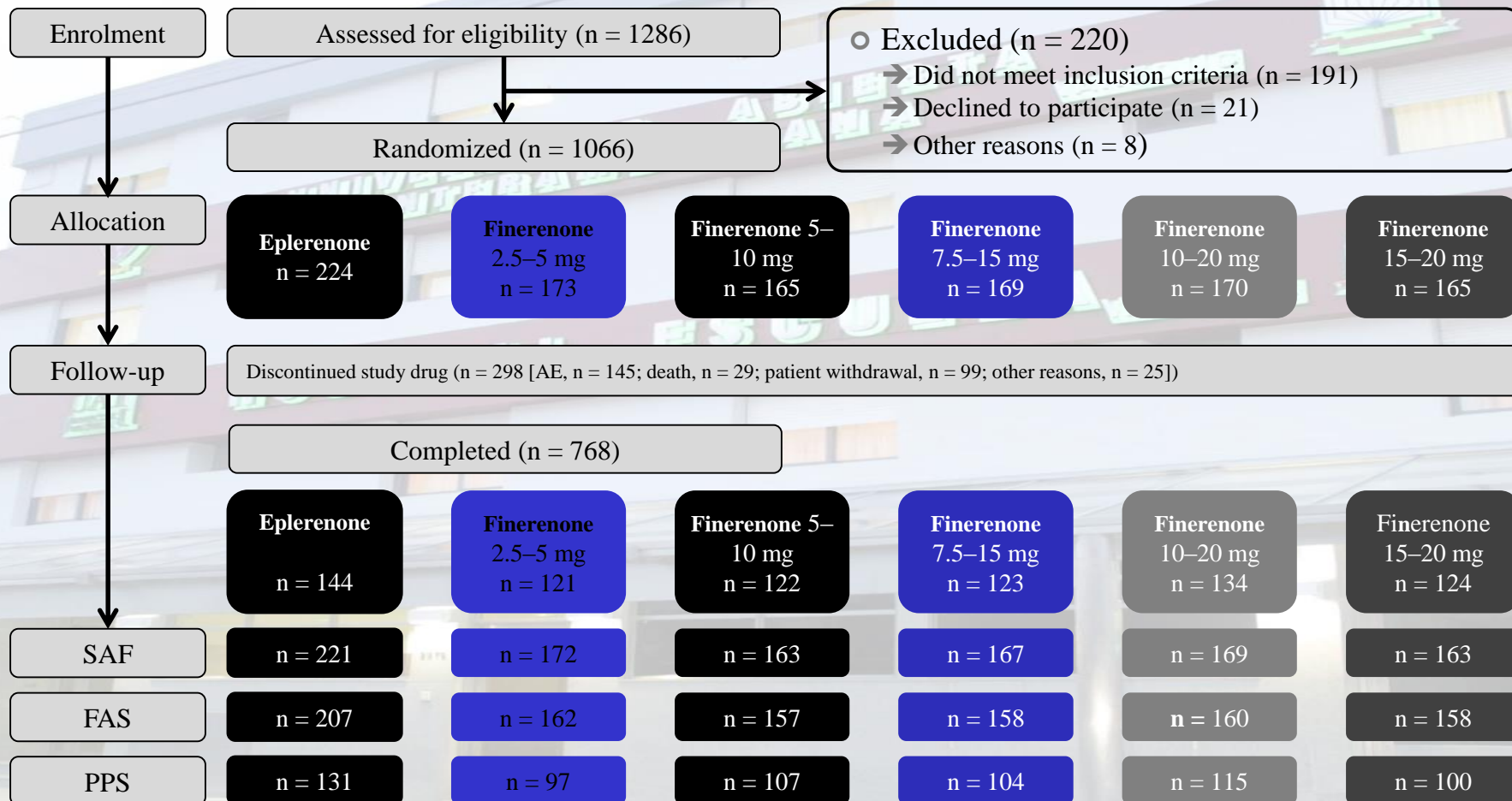
# RESULTS OF ARTS-HF: FINERENONE VERSUS EPLERENONE IN PATIENTS WITH WORSENING CHRONIC HEART FAILURE AND DIABETES AND/OR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE



- **Finerenone (BAY 94-8862) is a novel non-steroidal MRA that has greater receptor selectivity than spironolactone and better receptor affinity than eplerenone *in vitro*<sup>1</sup>**

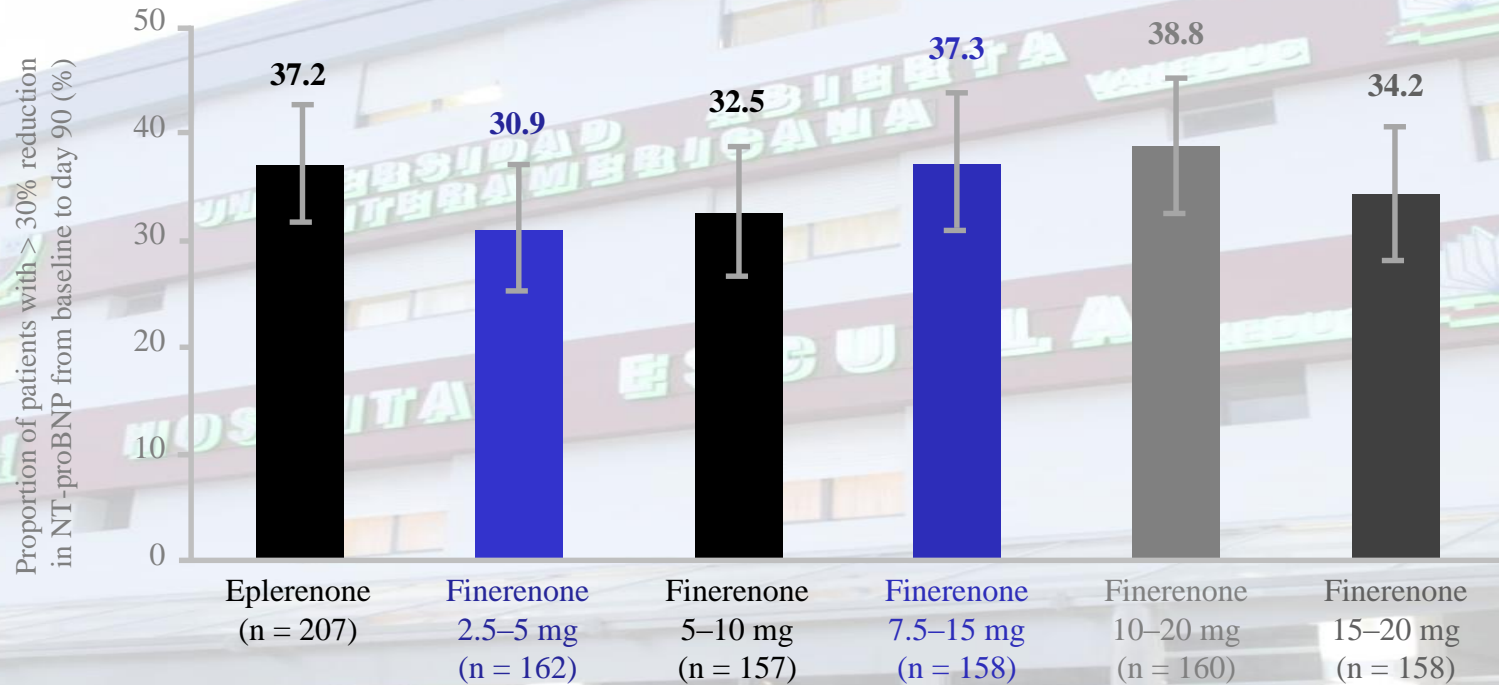
**Study objective:** to compare the safety and efficacy of different once-daily oral doses of finerenone with eplerenone in patients who presented in emergency departments with worsening chronic HFrEF with type 2 diabetes mellitus and/or chronic kidney disease (CKD)

# ARTS-HF: STUDY FLOW



AE, adverse event; FAS, full analysis set; PPS, per protocol analysis set; SAF, safety analysis set

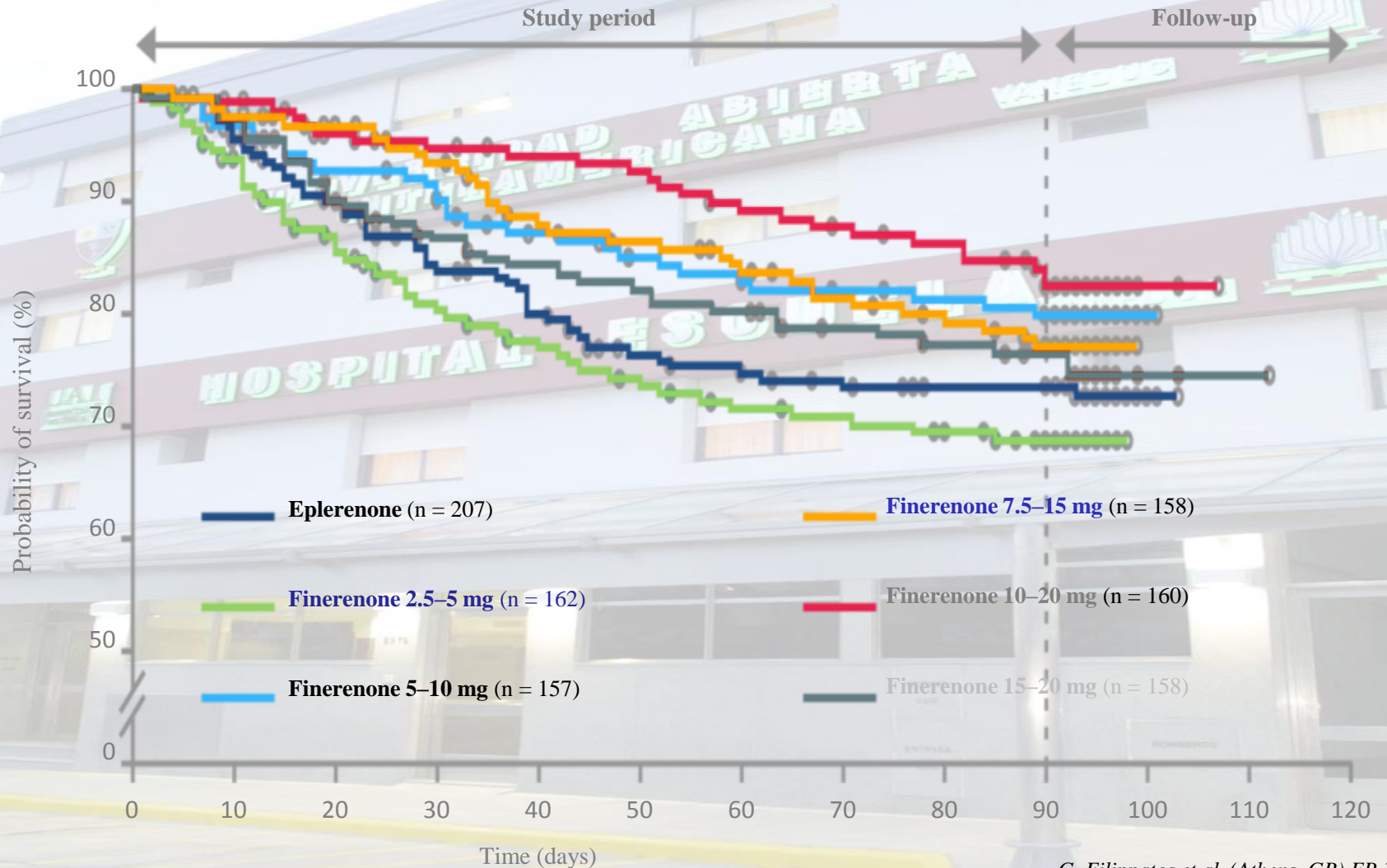
# ARTS-HF: PRIMARY ENDPOINT RESULTS



- **The proportion of patients who had an NT-proBNP decrease of more than 30% at day 90 compared with baseline was similar in the finerenone groups and the eplerenone group in the full analysis set**

*Error bars show 90% confidence intervals NT-proBNP, N-terminal of prohormone B-type natriuretic peptide  
G. Filippatos et al. (Athens, GR) FP 3150*

# ARTS-HF: DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE, CV HOSPITALIZATION, OR WORSENING CHF



G. Filippatos et al. (Athens, GR) FP 3150

# 2013 ACCF/AHA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure

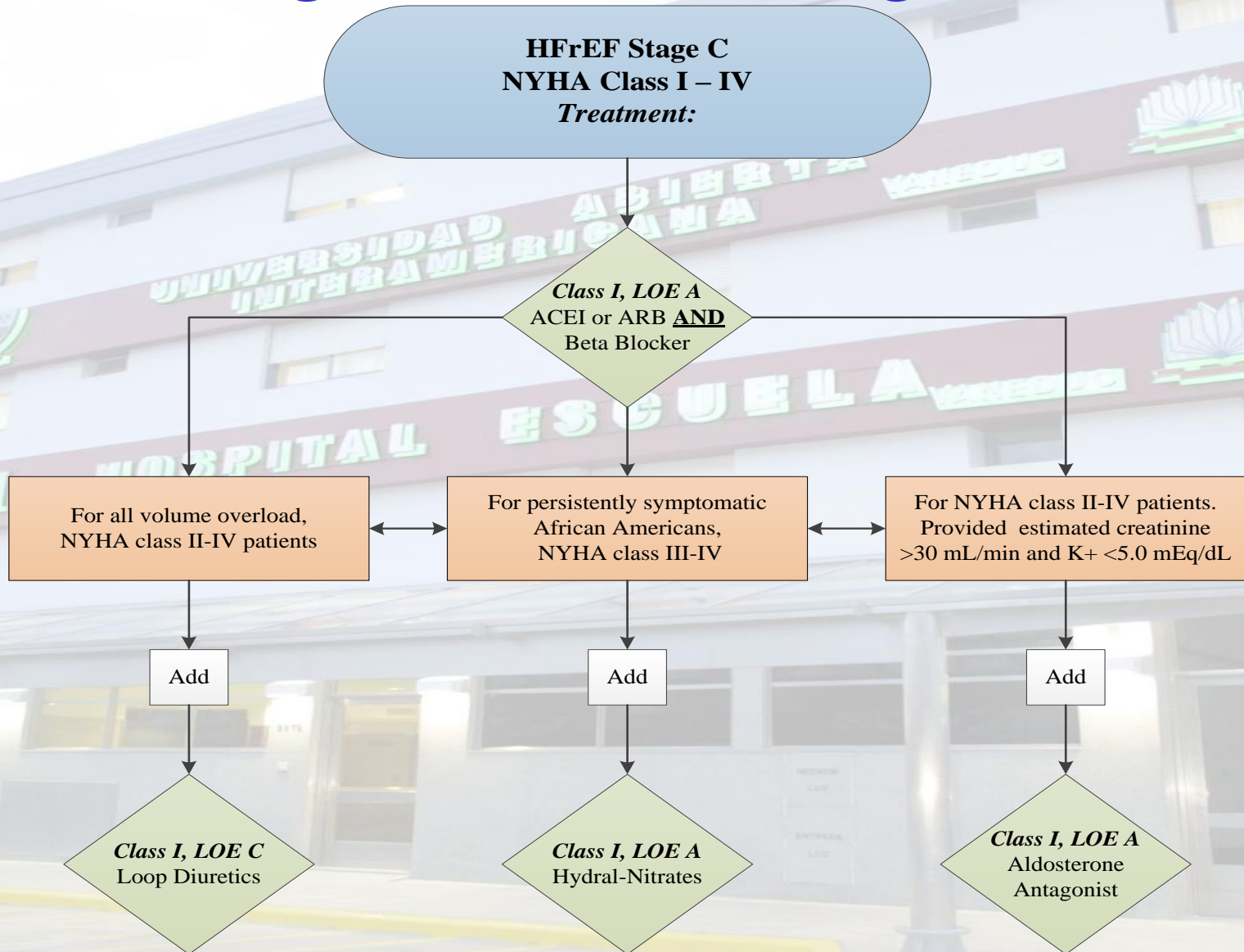
Developed in Collaboration With the American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, Heart Rhythm Society, and International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation

Endorsed by the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation

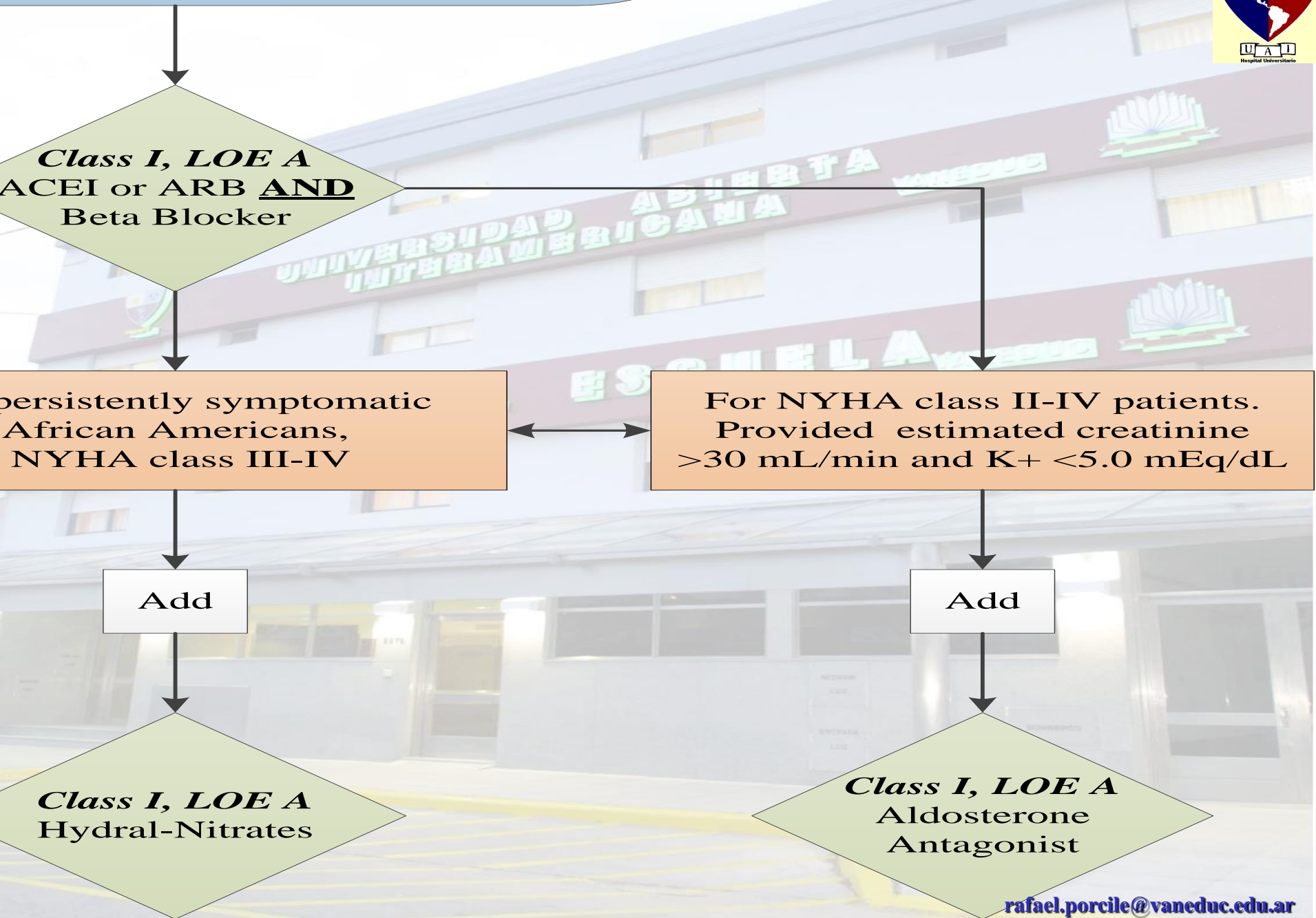
© American College of Cardiology Foundation and American Heart Association, Inc.



# Pharmacologic Treatment for Stage C HFrEF



# Treatment:



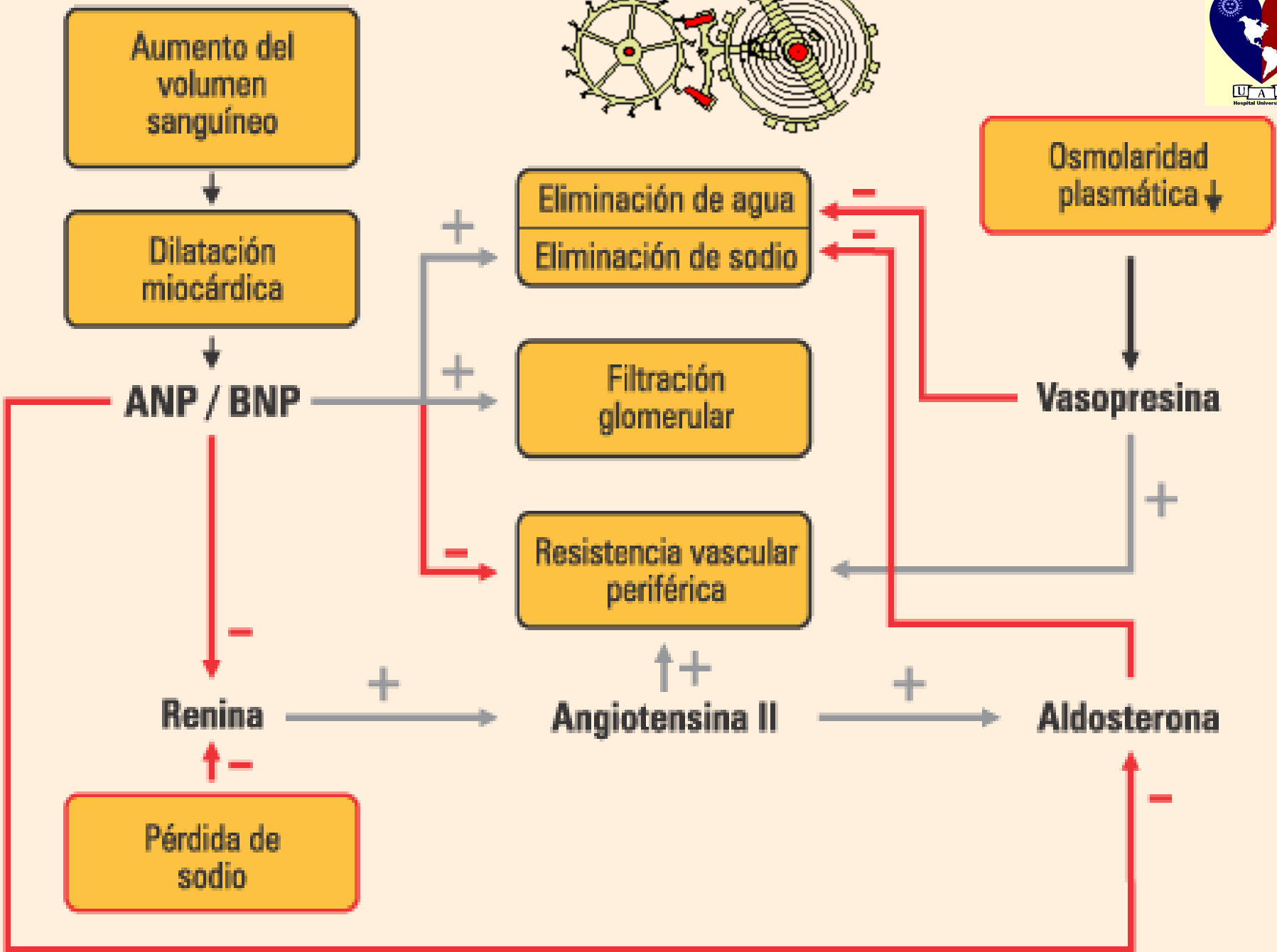
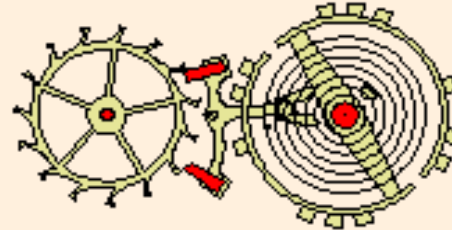
# Pharmacological Treatment for Stage C HF<sub>r</sub>EF (cont.)



Aldosterone receptor antagonists [or mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRA)] are recommended in patients with **NYHA class II-IV and who have LVEF of 35% or less, unless contraindicated, to reduce morbidity and mortality.** Patients with NYHA class II should have a history of prior cardiovascular hospitalization or elevated plasma natriuretic peptide levels to be considered for aldosterone receptor antagonists. **Creatinine should be 2.5 mg/dL or less in men or 2.0 mg/dL or less in women (or estimated glomerular filtration rate >30 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) and potassium should be less than 5.0 mEq/L.** Careful monitoring of potassium, renal function, and diuretic dosing should be performed at initiation and closely followed thereafter to minimize risk of hyperkalemia and renal insufficiency.

# PEPTIDOS NATRIURETICOS ATRIALES

**MECANISMOS  
EUCOMPENSADORES DE LA  
INSUFICIENCIA CARDÍACA**



- Reducen la Reninemia
- Reducen la aldosteronemia
- Reducen la angiotensinemia II

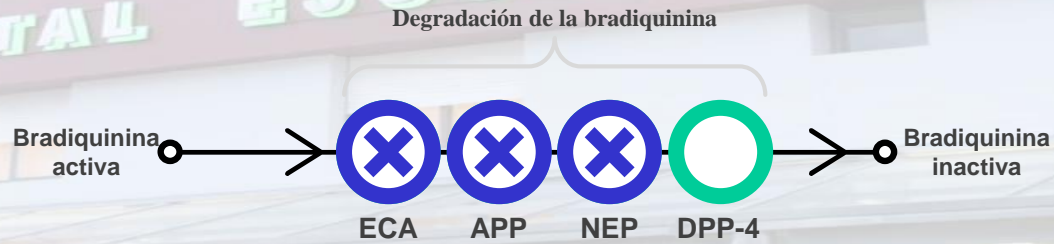


**¿Cómo SE  
INACTIVAN LOS  
PEPTIDOS  
NATRIURETICOS ?**

# OMOPATRILATO

- La bradiquinina es un sustrato de la neprilisina y de otras vasopeptidasas (ECA, APP, DPP-4), su elevación se ha asociado con tos y angioedema<sup>2,3</sup>
- El omapatrilato inhibe tres enzimas (ECA, APP, NEP) que participan en la degradación de la bradiquinina, la que probablemente sea responsable del desarrollo de angioedema<sup>2</sup>

**El omapatrilato inhibe la ECA, la APP y la NEP<sup>2</sup>**



*ECA: enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; APP: aminopeptidasa P; AT<sub>1</sub>: angiotensina II tipo 1; DPP-4: dipeptidil peptidasa-4; NEP: neprilisina*

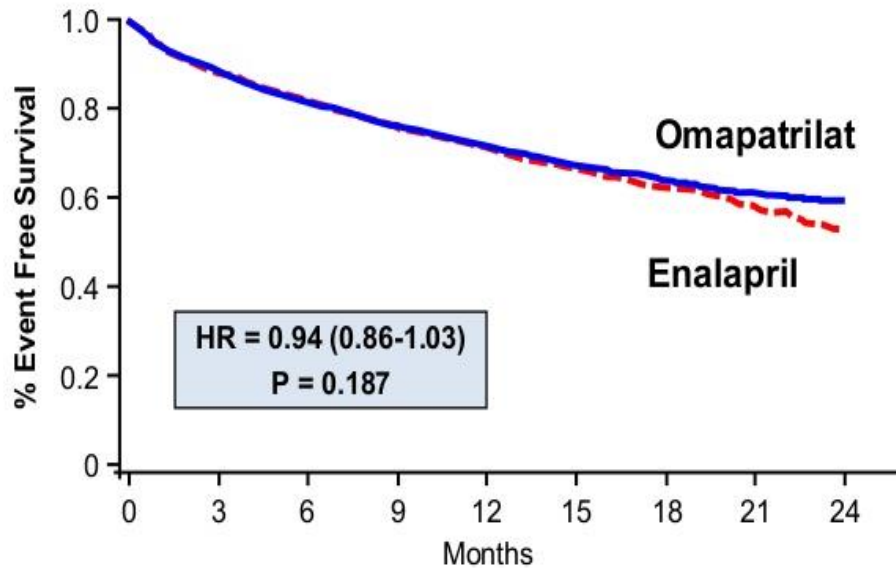
*La información presentada en esta diapositiva proviene de datos disponibles públicamente y no de ensayos clínicos de comparación directa*

*1. McMurray et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2014;16:817–25; 2. Fryer et al. Br J Pharmacol 2008;153:947–55; 3. Semple. J Hypertens Suppl 1995;13:S17–21; 4. Gu et al. J Clin Pharmacol 2010;50:401–14; 5. McMurray et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2013;15:1062–73; 6. McMurray, et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:993–1004*



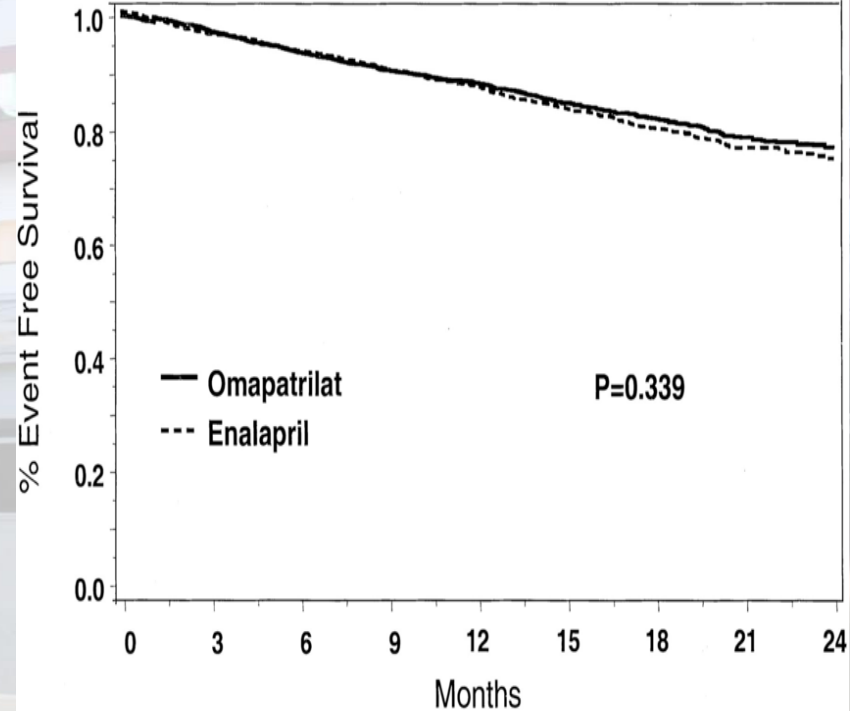
# OMAPATRILATO VS ENALAPRIL

OVERTURE: Death or Hospitalizations For Heart Failure (Primary Endpoint)

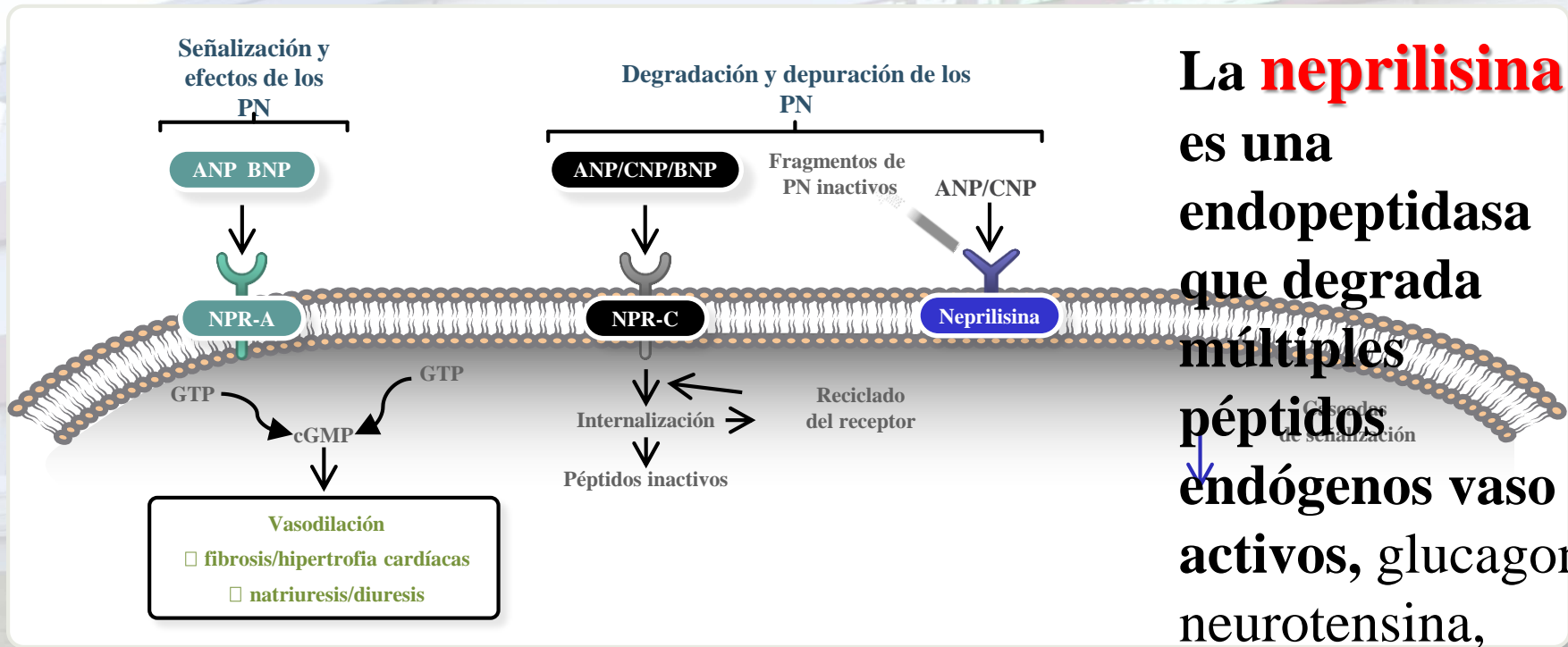


Omapatrilat given once daily, but dual effects did not persist for 24 hours

OCTAVE



# Los péptidos natriuréticos son eliminados por el NPR-C y la neprilisina

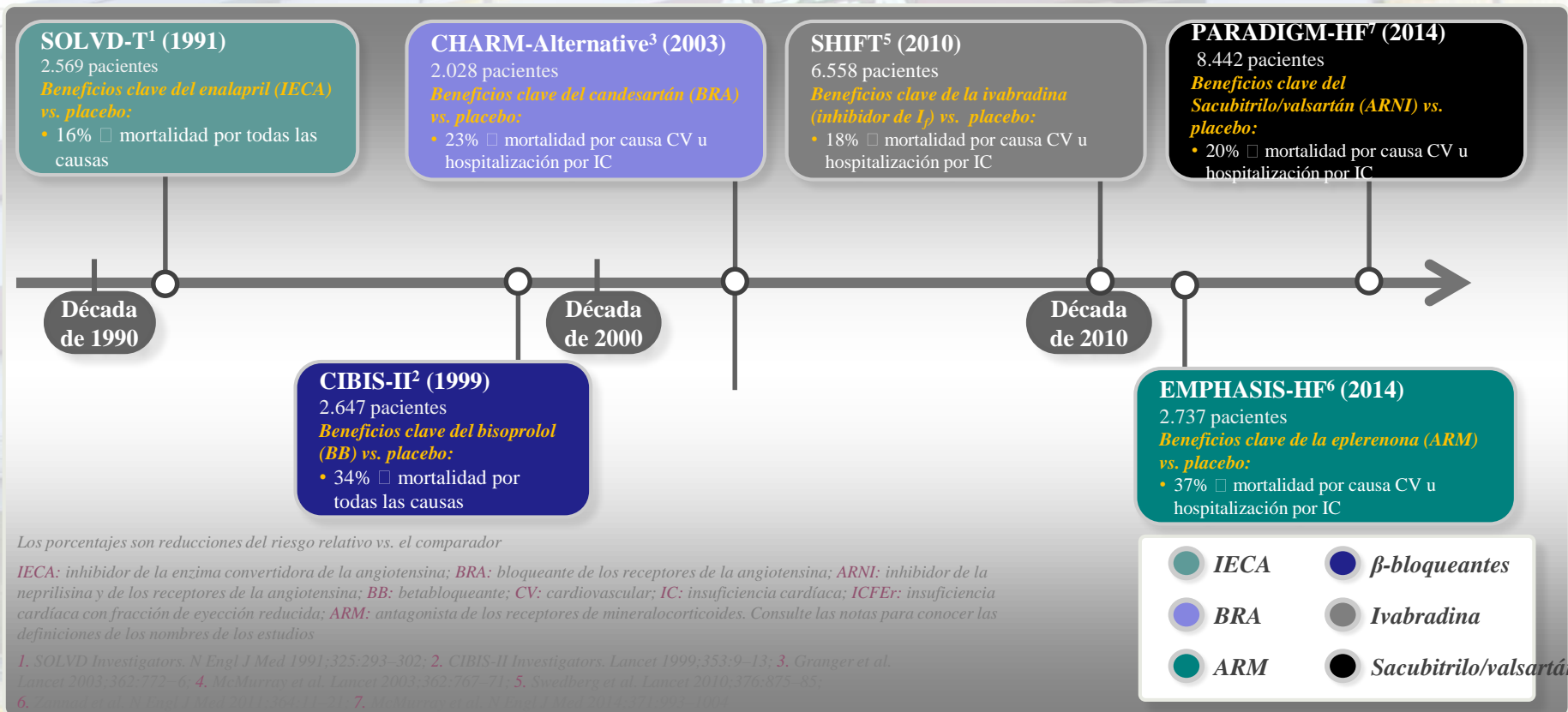


La **neprilisina** es una endopeptidasa que degrada múltiples péptidos endógenos vaso activos, glucagon, neurotensina, oxitocina, y bradikinina

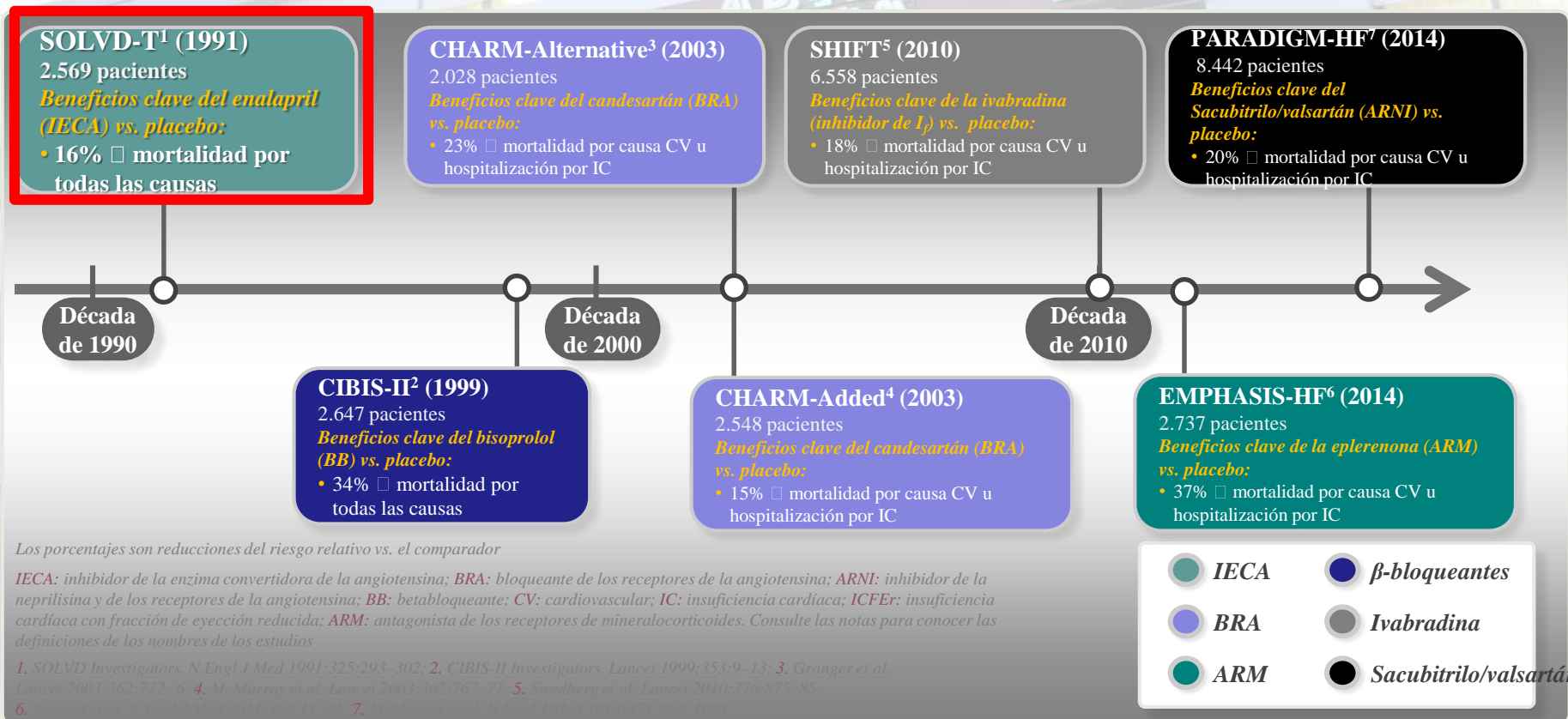
ANP: péptido natriurético auricular; Ang: angiotensina; AT<sub>1</sub>: angiotensina II tipo 1; BNP: péptido natriurético tipo B; cGMP: monofosfato de guanosina cíclico; CNP: péptido natriurético tipo C; GTP: trifosfato de guanosina; IC: insuficiencia cardíaca; PN: péptido natriurético; RPN: receptor del péptido natriurético; SRAA: sistema renina-angiotensina-aldosterona

Levin et al. N Engl J Med 1998;339:321-8; Gardner et al. Hypertension 2007;49:419-26; Molkentin. J Clin Invest 2003;111:1275-77; Nishikimi et al. Cardiovasc Res 2006;69:23-33; Guo et al. Cell Res 2001;11:165-80; Von Lueder et al. Circ Heart Fail 2013;6:594-605; Yin et al. Int J Biochem Cell 2003;35:780-3; Mehta & Griendling. Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 2001;281:C1111-1117

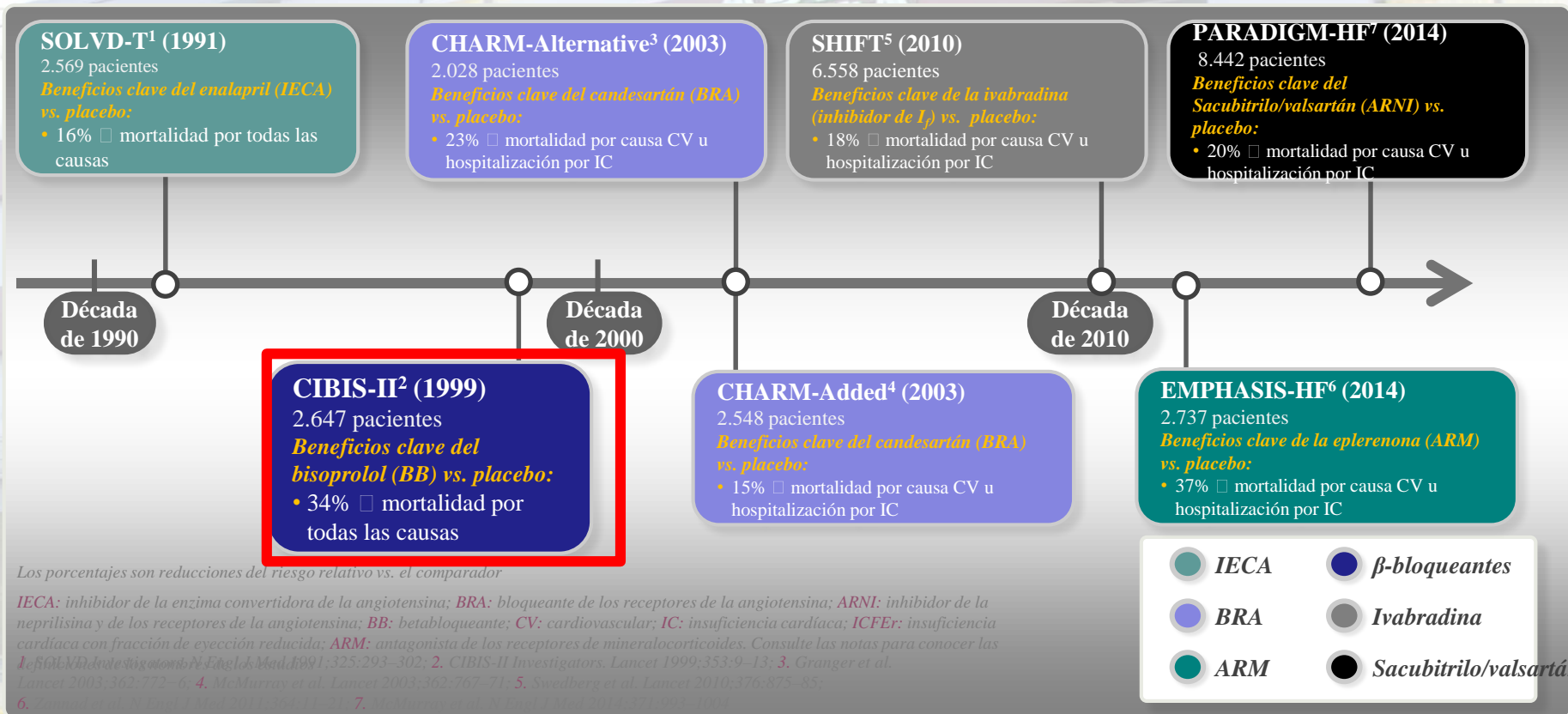
# HISTORICAMENTE NOS HEMOS DEDICADO A LIMITAR LOS MECANISMOS PREUDO COMPENSADORES



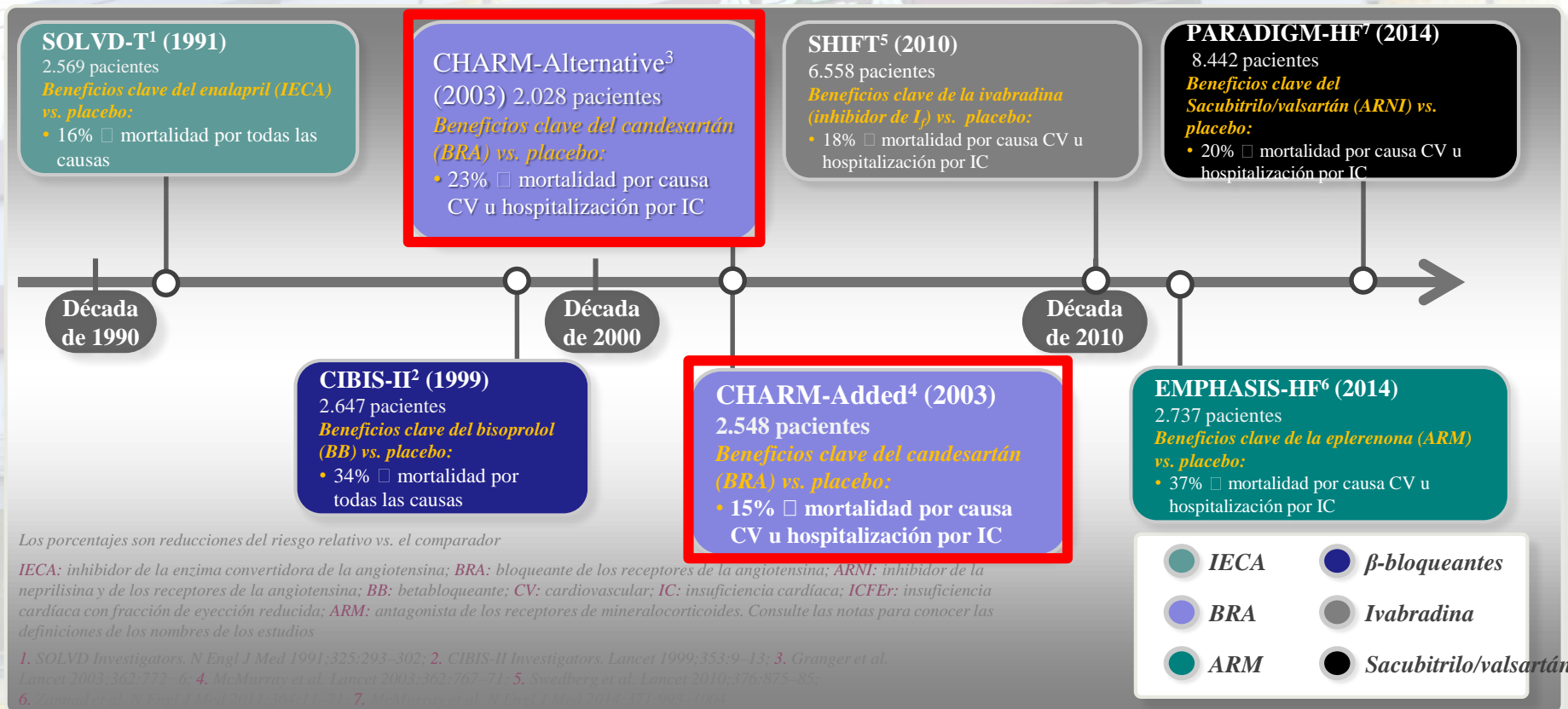
# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: activación SRAA



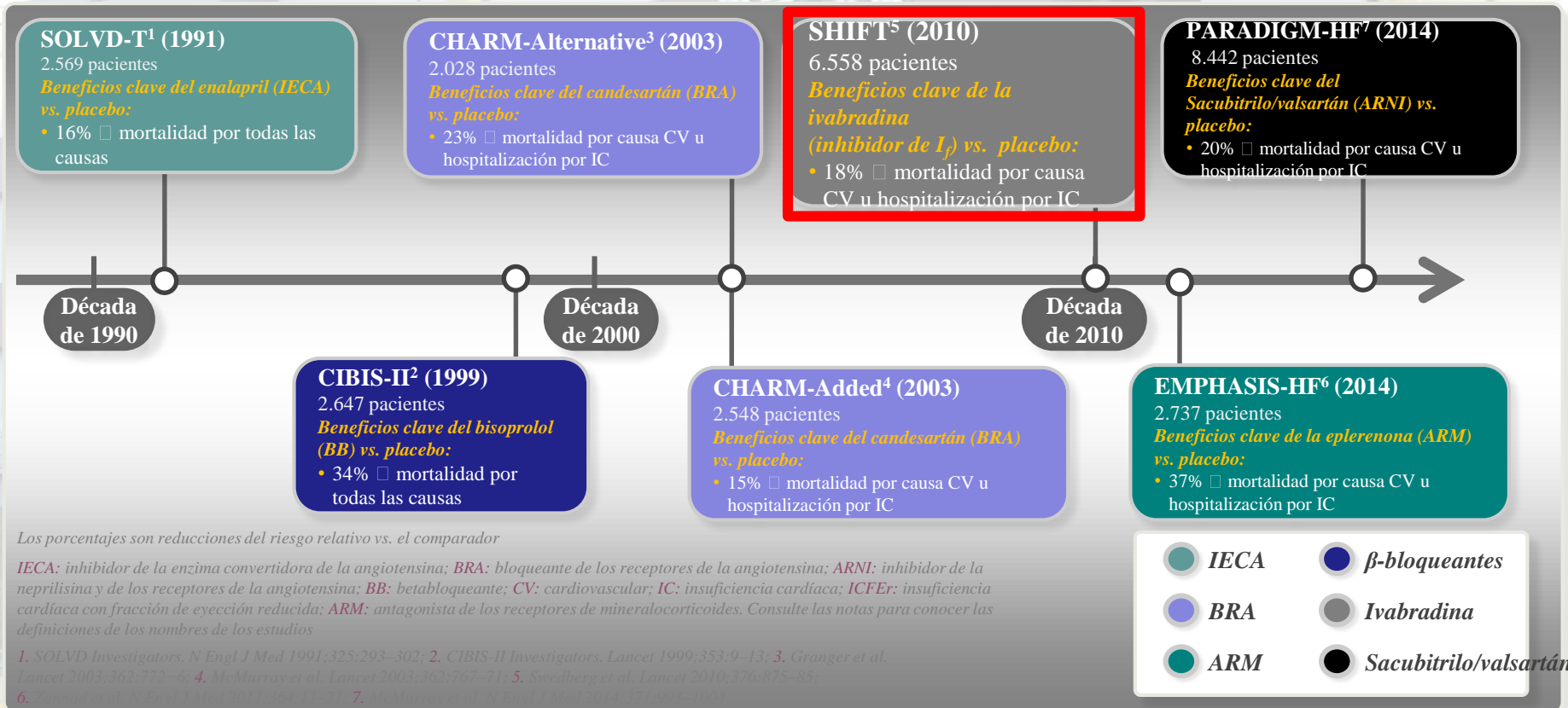
# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: Activación adrenérgica



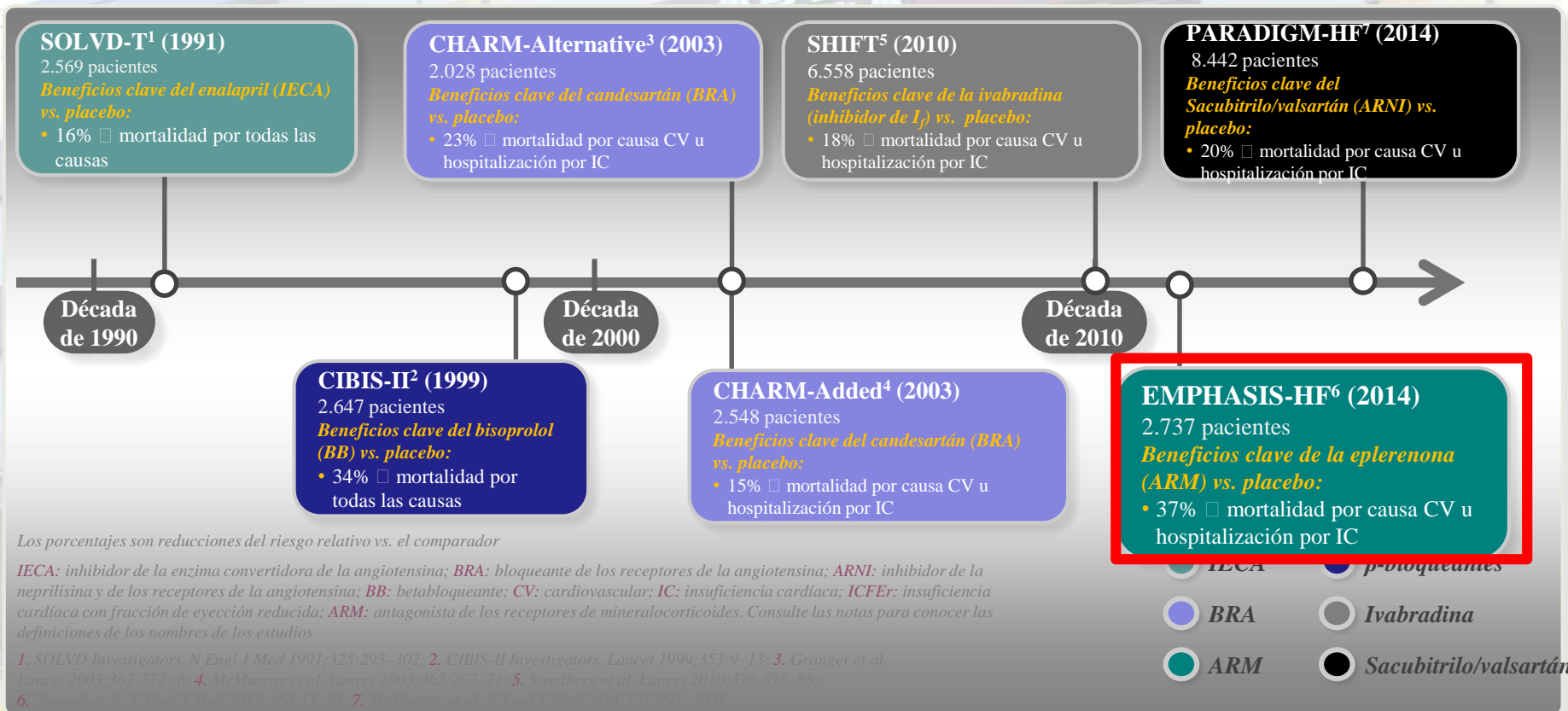
# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: Bloqueo de la Angiotensina II



# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: Frecuencia cardiaca



# Limitación de un mecanismo pseudocompensador: Bloqueo de la aldosterona



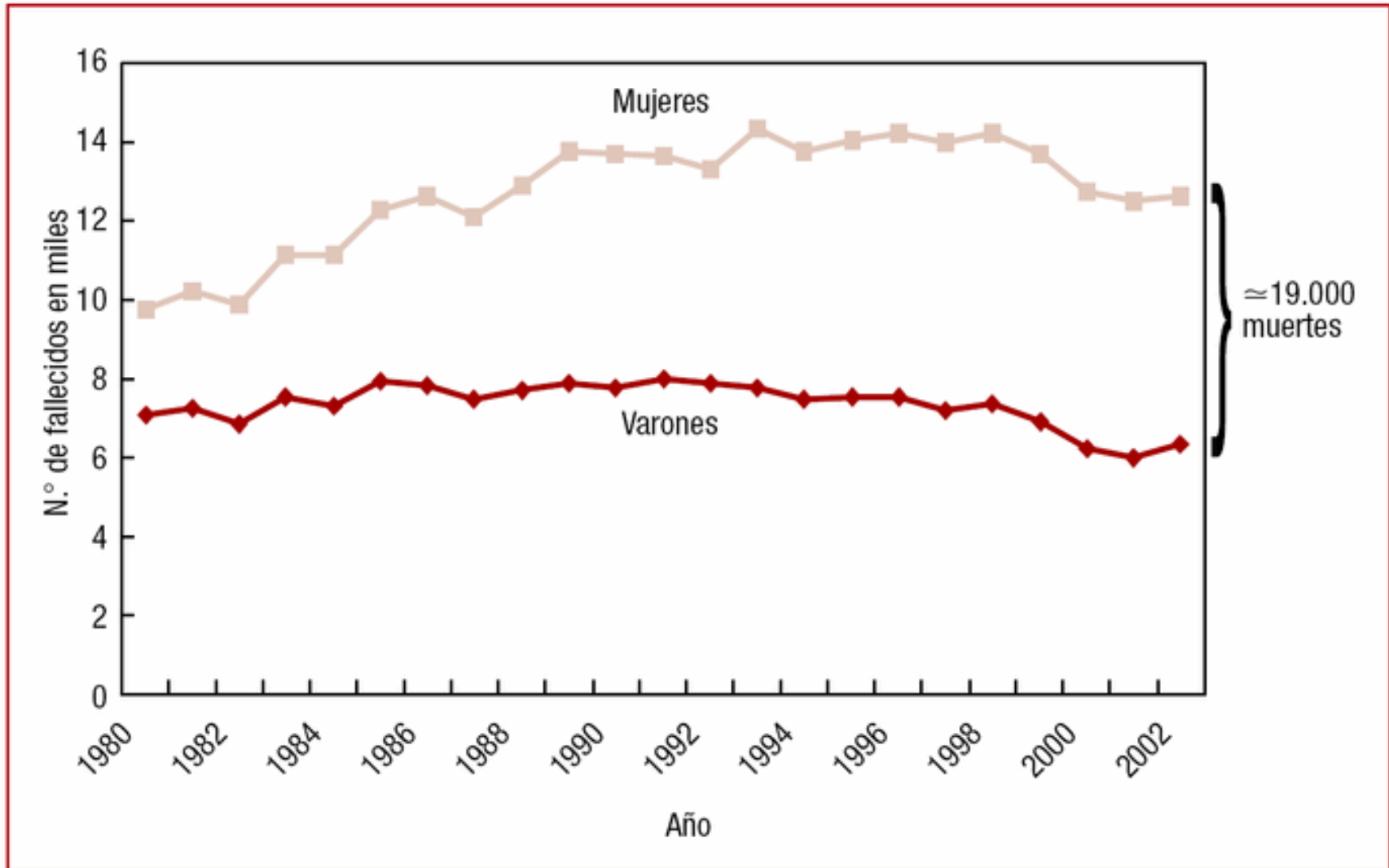
Los porcentajes son reducciones del riesgo relativo vs. el comparador

IECA: inhibidor de la enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; BRA: bloqueante de los receptores de la angiotensina; ARNI: inhibidor de la neprilisina y de los receptores de la angiotensina; BB: betabloqueante; CV: cardiovascular; IC: insuficiencia cardíaca; ICFer: insuficiencia cardíaca con fracción de eyección reducida; ARM: antagonista de los receptores de mineralocorticoides. Consulte las notas para conocer las definiciones de los nombres de los estudios

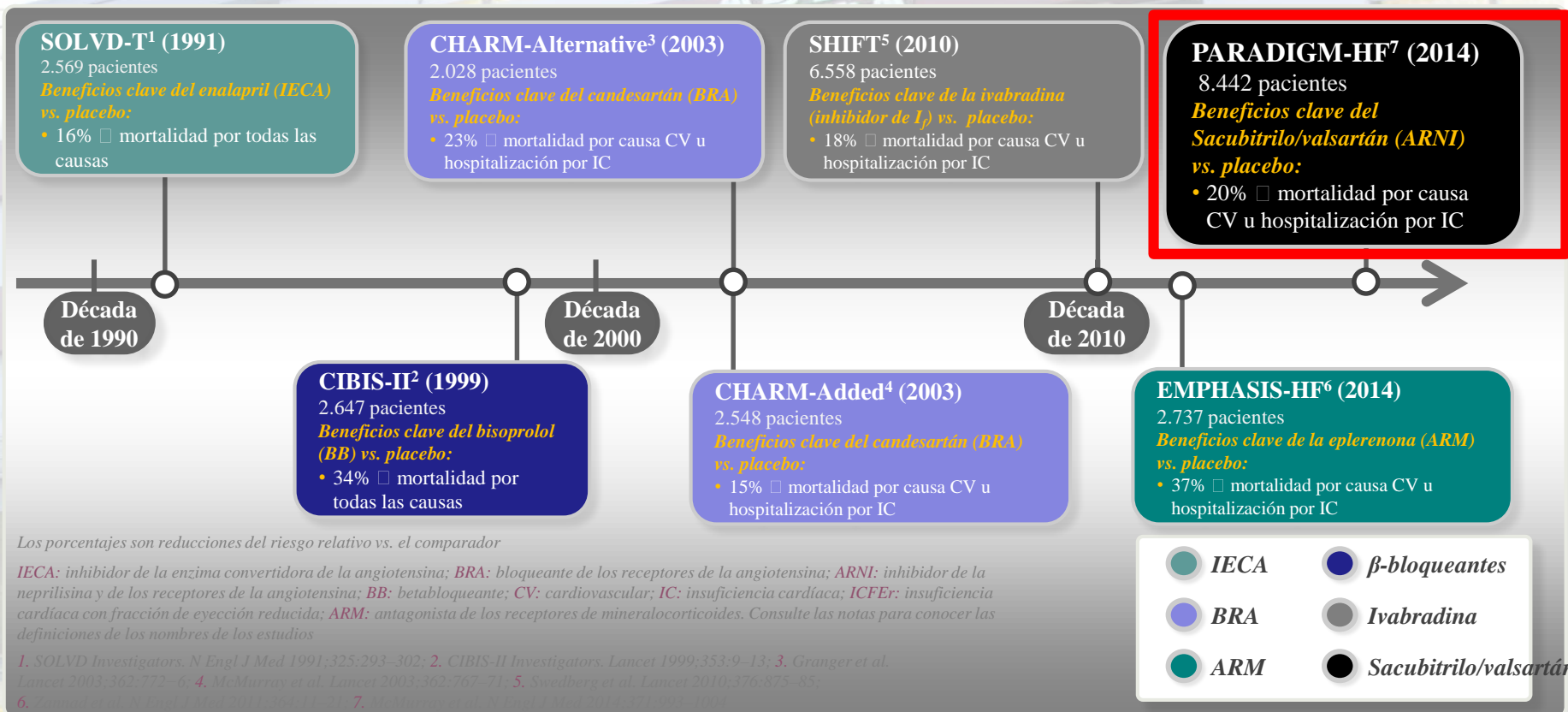
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# Mortalidad por control de los mecanismos pseudocompensadores



# Potenciación de un mecanismo compensador: Péptidos natriureticos





¿Qué dice el  
PARADIGM?

# Original Article

# Angiotensin–Neprilysin Inhibition versus Enalapril in Heart Failure

John J.V. McMurray, M.D., Milton Packer, M.D., Akshay S. Desai, M.D., M.P.H.,  
Jianjian Gong, Ph.D., Martin P. Lefkowitz, M.D., Adel R. Rizkala, Pharm.D., Jean L.  
Rouleau, M.D., Victor C. Shi, M.D., Scott D. Solomon, M.D., Karl Swedberg, M.D.,  
Ph.D., Michael R. Zile, M.D., for the PARADIGM-HF Investigators and Committees

**N Engl J Med**  
**Volume 371(11):993-1004**  
**September 11, 2014**



# El Sacubitrilo

- La bradiquinina es un sustrato de la neprilisina y de otras vasopeptidasas (ECA, APP, DPP-4), su elevación se ha asociado con tos y angioedema<sup>2,3</sup>
- El omapatrilato inhibe tres enzimas (ECA, APP, NEP) que participan en la degradación de la bradiquinina, la que probablemente sea responsable del desarrollo de angioedema<sup>2</sup>

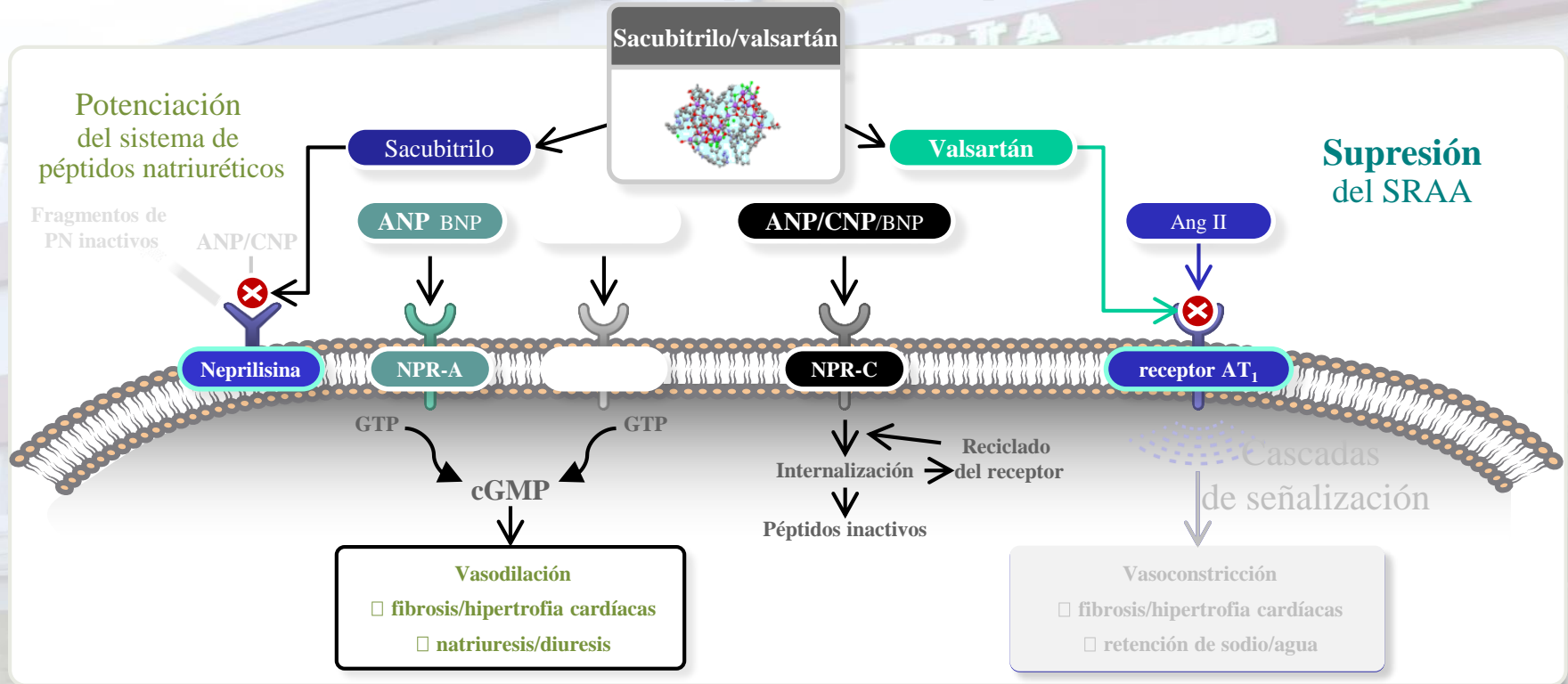


ECA: enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; APP: aminopeptidasa P; AT<sub>1</sub>: angiotensina II tipo 1; DPP-4: dipeptidil peptidasa-4; NEP: neprilisina

La información presentada en esta diapositiva proviene de datos disponibles públicamente y no de ensayos clínicos de comparación directa

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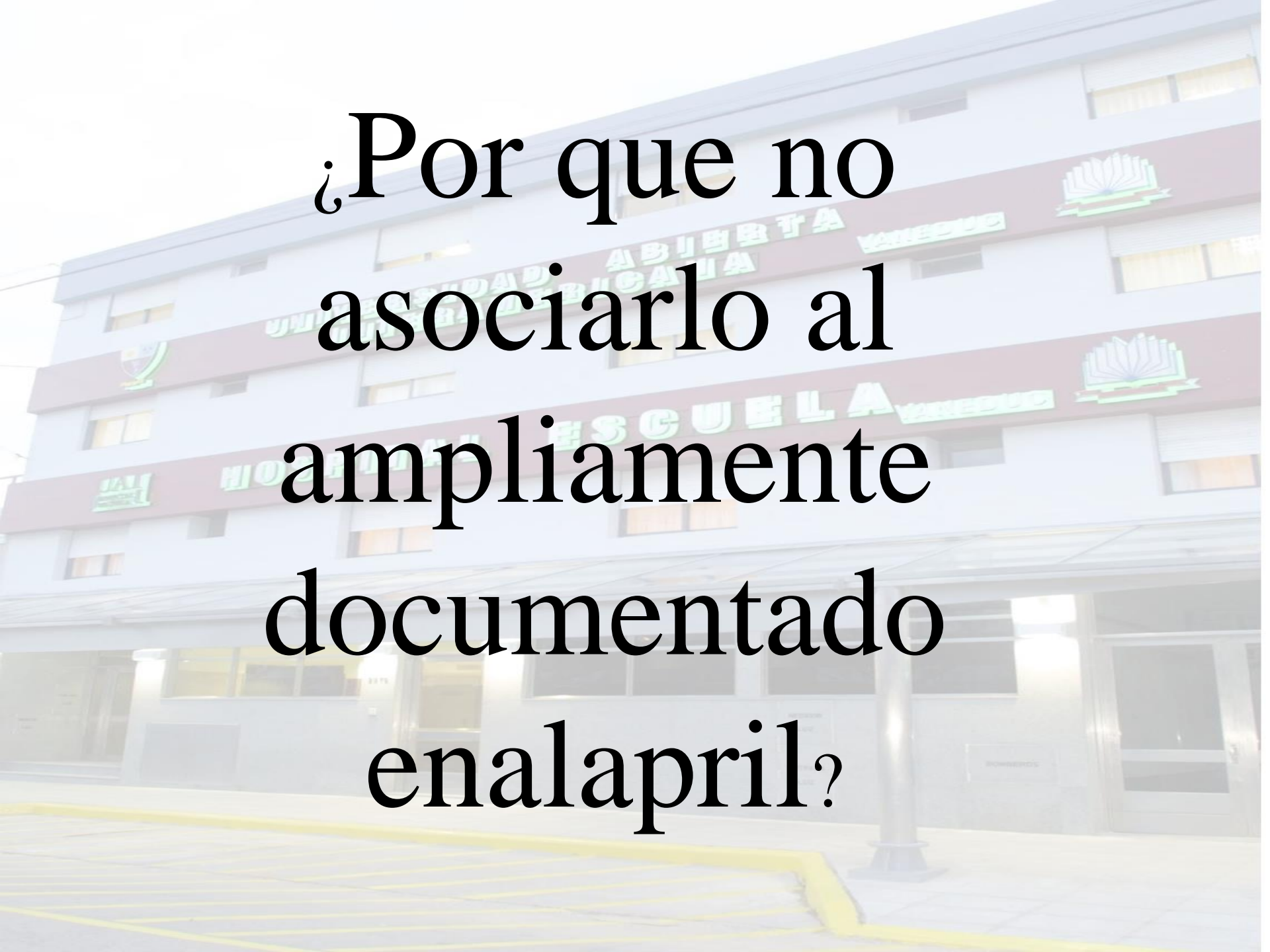
## El Sacubitrilo/valsartán potencia simultáneamente los efectos beneficiosos del sistema de PN al tiempo que bloquea los efectos perjudiciales del SRAA



ANP: péptido natriurético auricular; Ang: angiotensina; AT<sub>1</sub>: angiotensina II tipo 1; BNP: péptido natriurético tipo B; cGMP: monofosfato de guanosina cíclico; CNP: péptido natriurético tipo C; GTP: trifosfato de guanosina; PN: péptido natriurético; RPN: receptor del péptido natriurético; SRAA: sistema renina-angiotensina-aldosterona

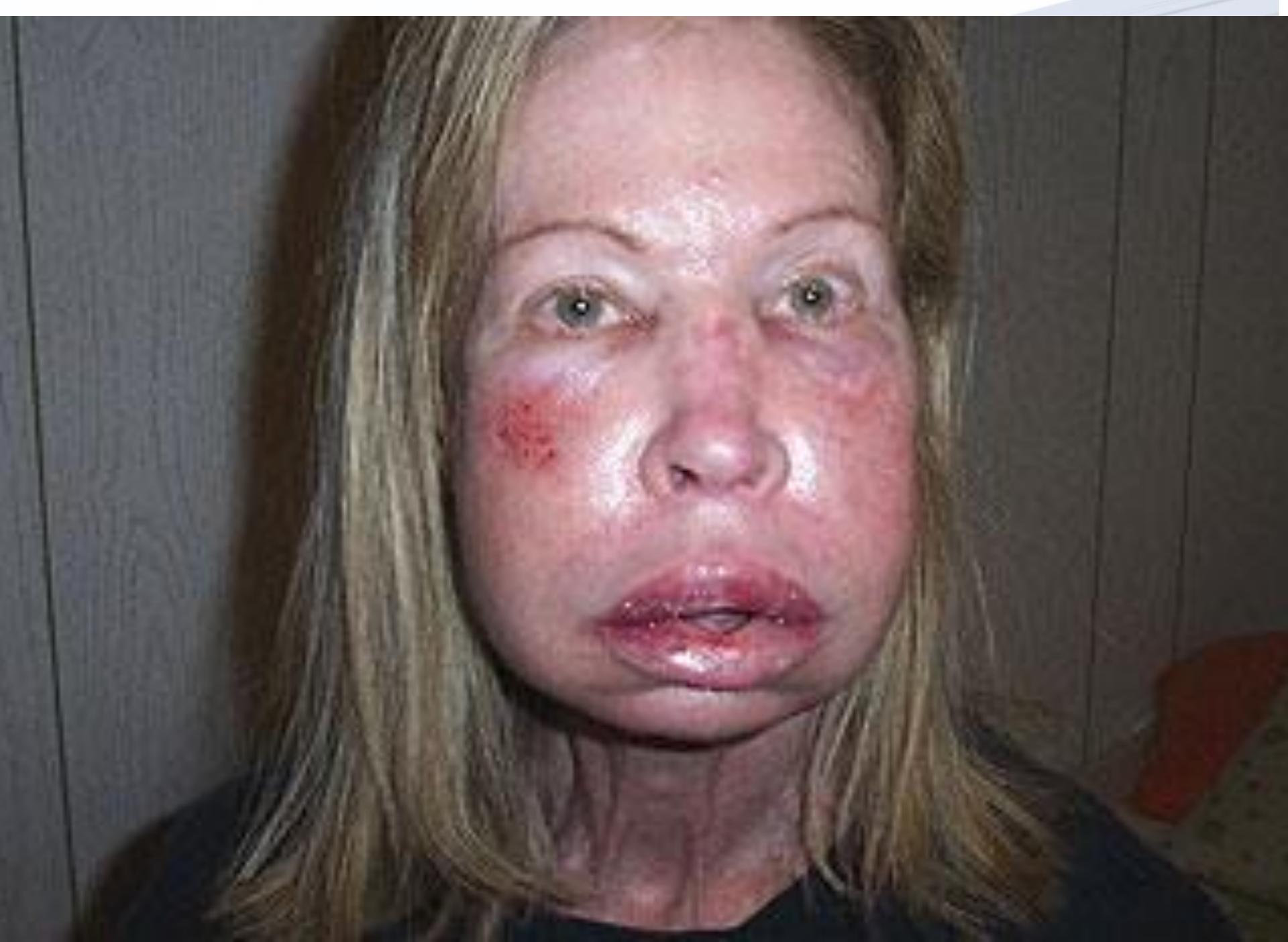
Levin et al. *N Engl J Med* 1998;339:321–8; Gardner et al. *Hypertension* 2007;49:419–26; Molkenin. *J Clin Invest* 2003;111:1275–77; Nishikimi et al. *Cardiovasc Res* 2006;69:318–28; Guo et al. *Cell Res* 2001;11:165–80; Von Lueder et al. *Circ Heart Fail* 2013;6:594–605; Yin et al. *Int J Biochem Cell* 2003;35:780–3; Mehta & Griendling. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol* 2007;292:C82–97; Langenickel & Dole. *Drug Discovery Today: Ther Strateg* 2012;9:e131–9

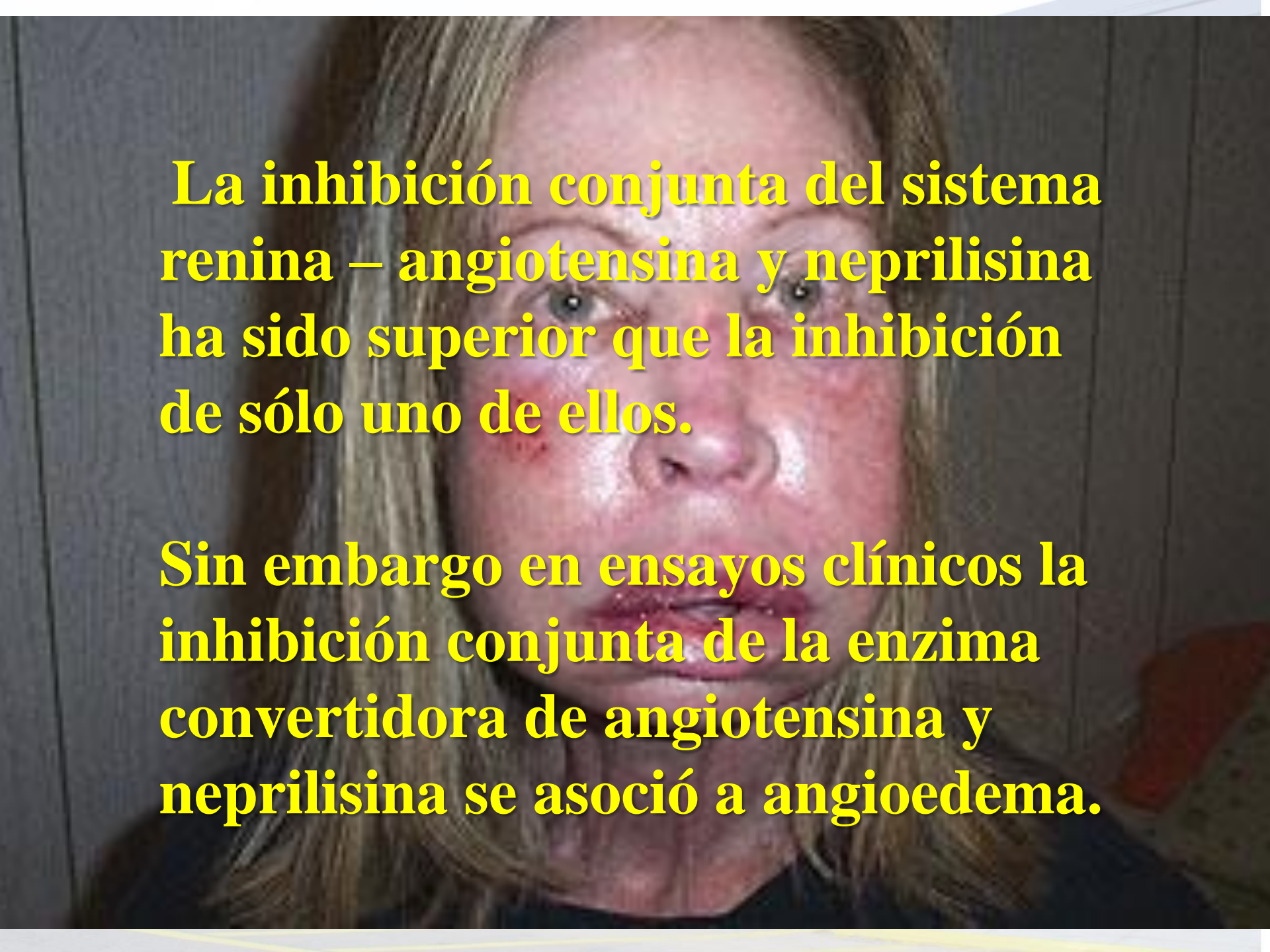
**El objetivo combinado primario fue muerte de causa cardiovascular, u hospitalización por insuficiencia cardíaca, aunque el estudio fue diseñado para detectar diferencia en las tasas de mortalidad cardiovascular.**



¿Por que no  
asociarlo al  
ampliamente  
documentado  
en la april?







**La inhibición conjunta del sistema renina – angiotensina y neprilisina ha sido superior que la inhibición de sólo uno de ellos.**

**Sin embargo en ensayos clínicos la inhibición conjunta de la enzima convertidora de angiotensina y neprilisina se asoció a angioedema.**

10,513 Patients entered enalapril run-in phase  
 (median duration, 15 days; IQR, 14–21)

1102 Discontinued study  
 591 (5.6%) Had adverse event  
 66 (0.6%) Had abnormal laboratory or other test result  
 171 (1.6%) Withdrew consent  
 138 (1.3%) Had protocol deviation, had administrative problem, or were lost to follow-up  
 49 (0.5%) Died  
 87 (0.8%) Had other reasons

9419 Entered LCZ696 run-in phase  
 (median duration, 29 days; IQR, 26–35)

977 Discontinued study  
 547 (5.8%) Had adverse event  
 58 (0.6%) Had abnormal laboratory or other test result  
 100 (1.1%) Withdrew consent  
 146 (1.6%) Had protocol deviation, had administrative problem, or were lost to follow-up  
 47 (0.5%) Died  
 79 (0.8%) Had other reasons

8442 Underwent randomization

43 Were excluded  
 6 Did not undergo valid randomization  
 37 Were from four sites prematurely closed because of major GCP violations

4187 Were assigned to receive LCZ696  
 4176 Had known final vital status  
 11 Had unknown final vital status

4212 Were assigned to receive enalapril  
 4203 Had known final vital status  
 9 Had unknown final vital status

**Se incluyeron 8442 pacientes en clase funcional II, III o IV, con fracción de eyección igual o menor al 40%.**

**Se randomizaron a dos ramas:**  
 \*Enalapril (10 mg cada 12 horas)  
 \*LCZ696 (200 mg c/12 hs).

**ADD ON**  
 antagonistas de aldosterona (54%), beta bloqueantes (93%), y digitales (29%).

McMurray JJ et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:993-1004.

# Stages, Phenotypes and Treatment of HF

## At Risk for Heart Failure

**STAGE A**  
At high risk for HF but without structural heart disease or symptoms of HF

e.g., Patients with:

- HTN
- Atherosclerotic disease
- DM
- Obesity
- Metabolic syndrome

or

Patients

- Using cardiotoxins
- With family history of cardiomyopathy

Structural heart disease

**STAGE B**  
Structural heart disease but without signs or symptoms of HF

e.g., Patients with:

- Previous MI
- LV remodeling including LVH and low EF
- Asymptomatic valvular disease

Development of symptoms of HF

**STAGE C**  
Structural heart disease with prior or current symptoms of HF

e.g., Patients with:

- Known structural heart disease and
- HF signs and symptoms

Refractory symptoms of HF at rest, despite GDMT

**STAGE D**  
Refractory HF

e.g., Patients with:

- Marked HF symptoms at rest
- Recurrent hospitalizations despite GDMT

**THERAPY**

Goals

- Heart healthy lifestyle
- Prevent vascular, coronary disease
- Prevent LV structural abnormalities

Drugs

- ACEI or ARB in appropriate patients for vascular disease or DM
- Statins as appropriate

**THERAPY**

Goals

- Prevent HF symptoms
- Prevent further cardiac remodeling

Drugs

- ACEI or ARB as appropriate
- Beta blockers as appropriate

In selected patients

- ICD
- Revascularization or valvular surgery as appropriate

**HFpEF**

**THERAPY**

Goals

- Control symptoms
- Improve HRQOL
- Prevent hospitalization
- Prevent mortality

Strategies

- Identification of comorbidities

Treatment

- Diuresis to relieve symptoms of congestion
- Follow guideline driven indications for comorbidities, e.g., HTN, AF, CAD, DM
- Revascularization or valvular surgery as appropriate

**HFrEF**

**THERAPY**

Goals

- Control symptoms
- Patient education
- Prevent hospitalization
- Prevent mortality

Drugs for routine use

- Diuretics for fluid retention
- ACEI or ARB
- Beta blockers
- Aldosterone antagonists

Drugs for use in selected patients

- Hydralazine/isosorbide dinitrate
- ACEI and ARB
- Digoxin

In selected patients

- CRT
- ICD
- Revascularization or valvular surgery as appropriate

**THERAPY**

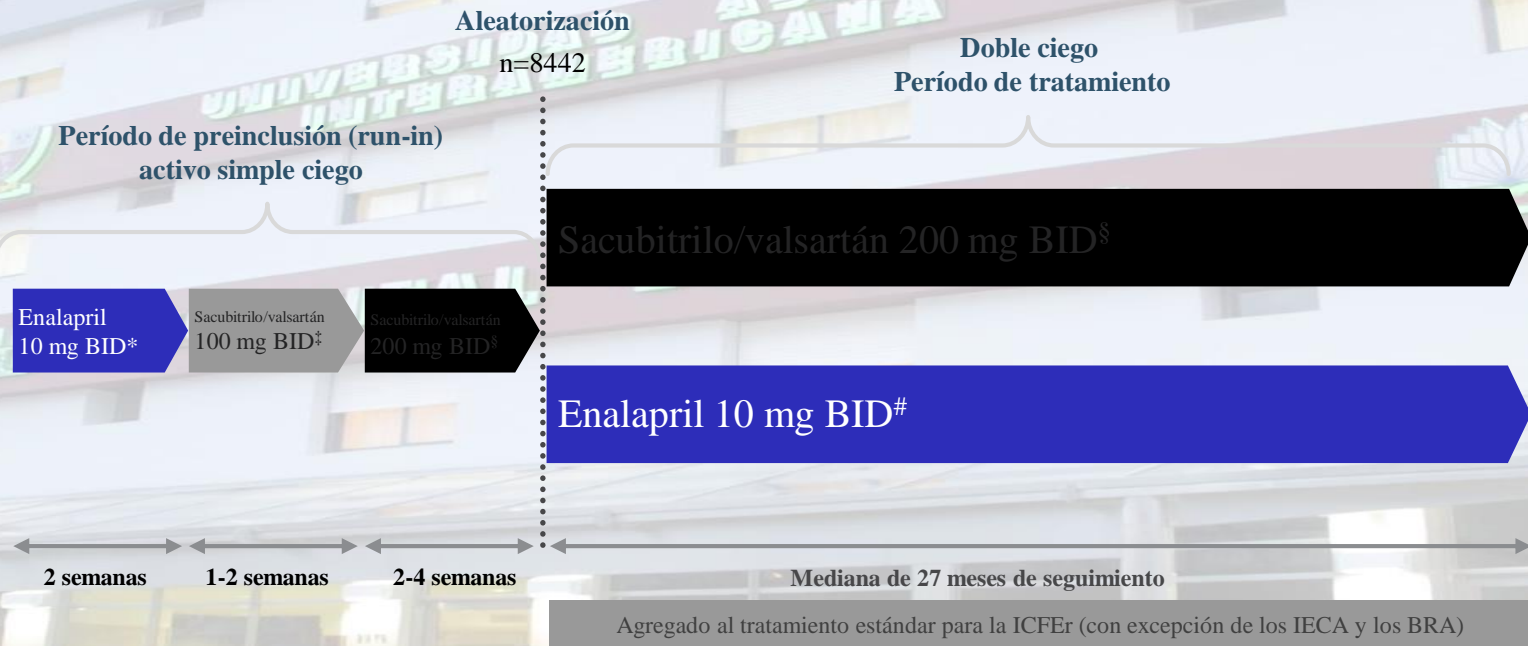
Goals

- Control symptoms
- Improve HRQOL
- Reduce hospital readmissions
- Establish patient's end-of-life goals

Options

- Advanced care measures
- Heart transplant
- Chronic inotropes
- Temporary or permanent MCS
- Experimental surgery or drugs
- Palliative care and hospice
- ICD deactivation

# PARADIGM-HF: diseño del estudio



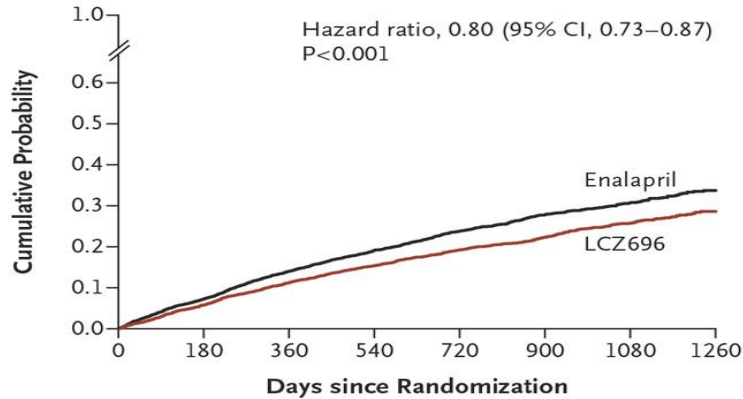
\*Enalapril 5 mg BID (10 mg TDD) durante 1–2 semanas seguido de enalapril 10 mg BID (20 mg TDD) como dosis de preinclusión (run-in) de inicio opcional para los pacientes tratados con BRA o con una dosis baja de IECA; ‡200 mg TDD; §400 mg TDD; #20 mg TDD

IECA: inhibidor de la enzima convertidora de la angiotensina; BRA: bloqueante de los receptores de la angiotensina; ARNI: inhibidor de la neprilisina y de los receptores de la angiotensina; BID: dos veces al día; ICFer: insuficiencia cardíaca con fracción de eyección reducida; PARADIGM-HF Comparación prospectiva de ARNI con IECA para determinar el impacto en la morbilidad y mortalidad global de la insuficiencia cardíaca (Prospective comparison of ARNI with ACEI to Determine Impact on Global Mortality and morbidity in Heart Failure)TDD: dosis diaria total

McMurray et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2013;15:1062–73; McMurray et al. Eur J Heart Fail 2014;16:817–25; McMurray et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:993–1004

# Kaplan–Meier Curves for Key Study Outcomes, According to Study Group.

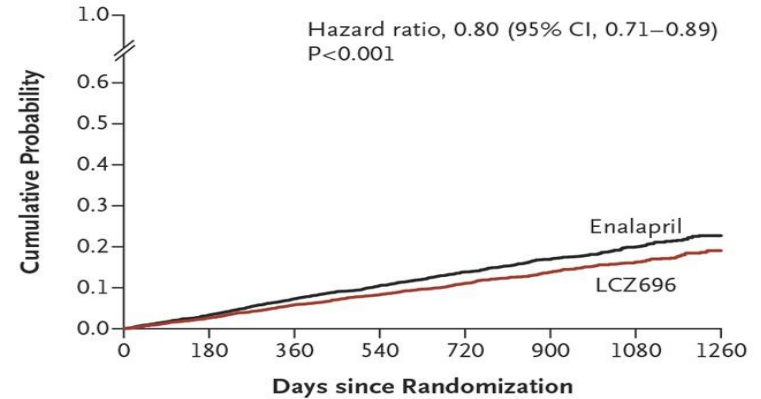
**A Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

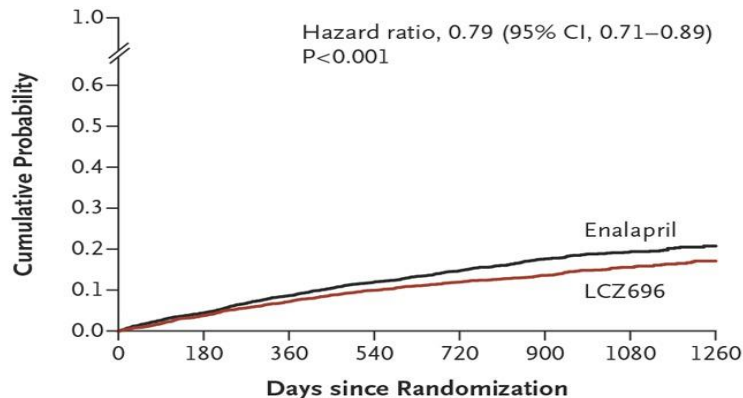
**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

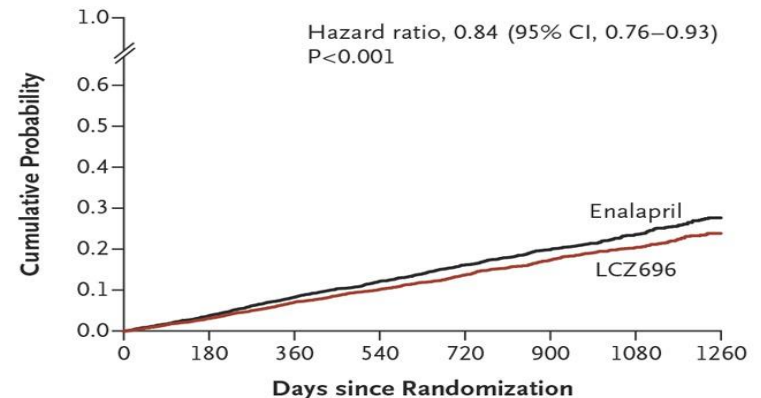
**C Hospitalization for Heart Failure**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

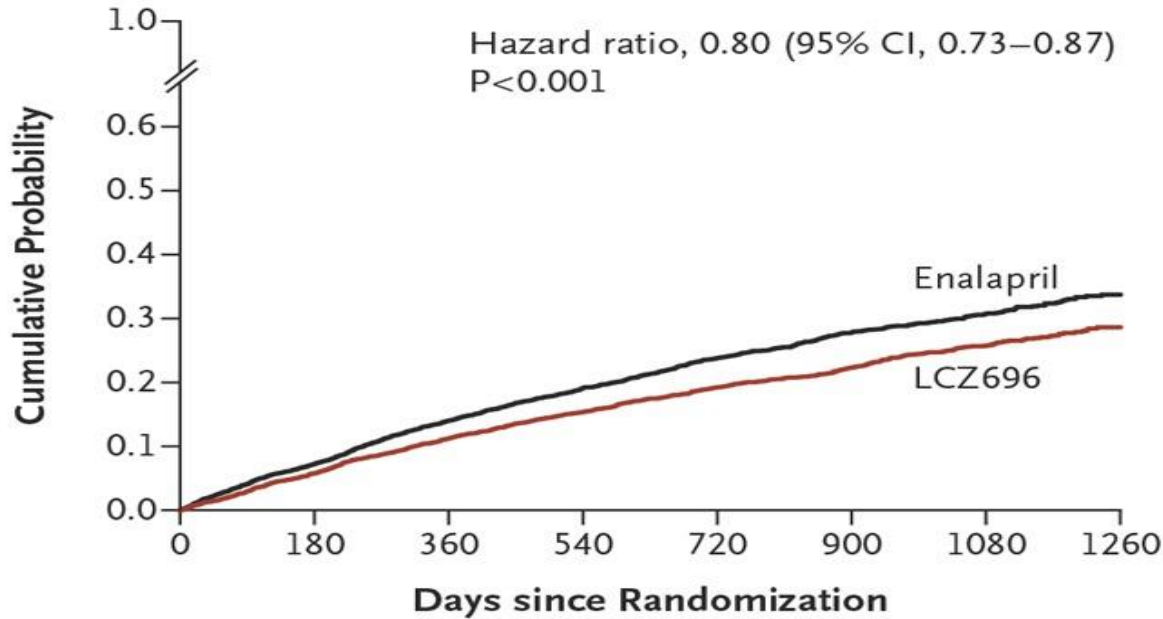
**D Death from Any Cause**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

**A Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

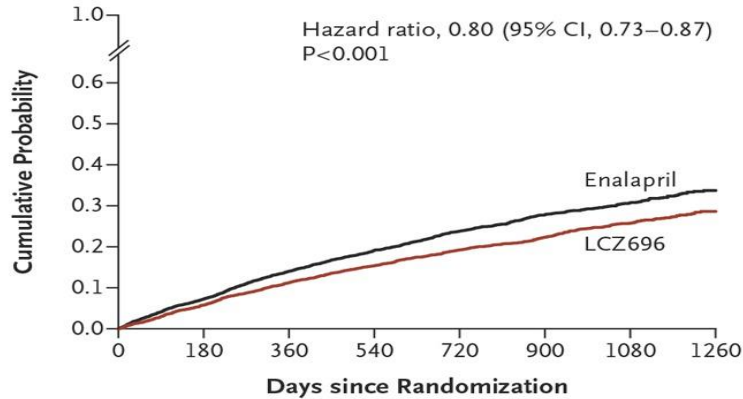
**El estudio fue detenido de manera precoz, luego seguimiento de 27 meses, debido a los beneficios netos del LCZ696.**

**El objetivo primario el  
21.8% en el grupo LCZ696  
26.5% en el grupo enalapril**

**(HR: 0.80; IC 95%: 0.73- 0.87; p<0.001).**

# Kaplan–Meier Curves for Key Study Outcomes, According to Study Group.

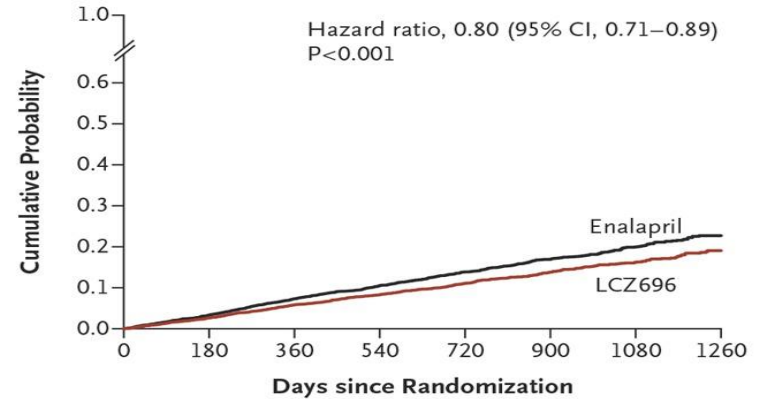
**A Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

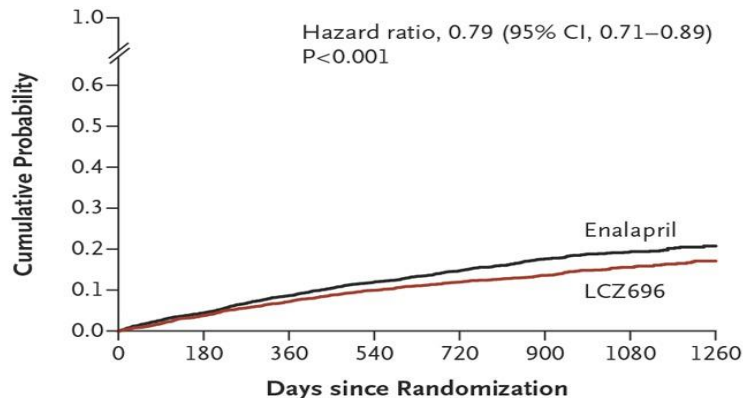
**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

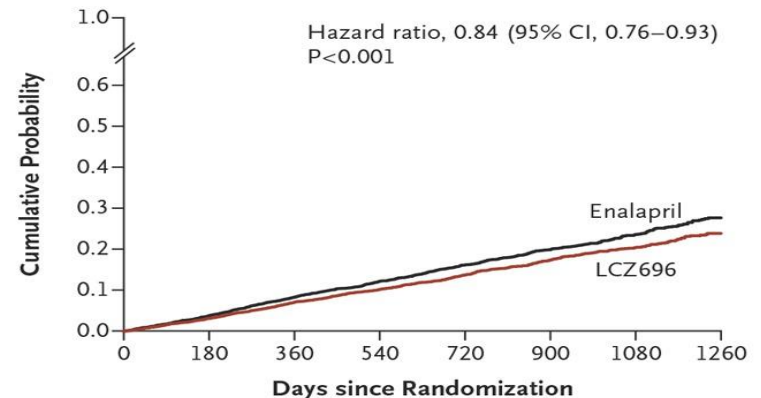
**C Hospitalization for Heart Failure**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

**D Death from Any Cause**



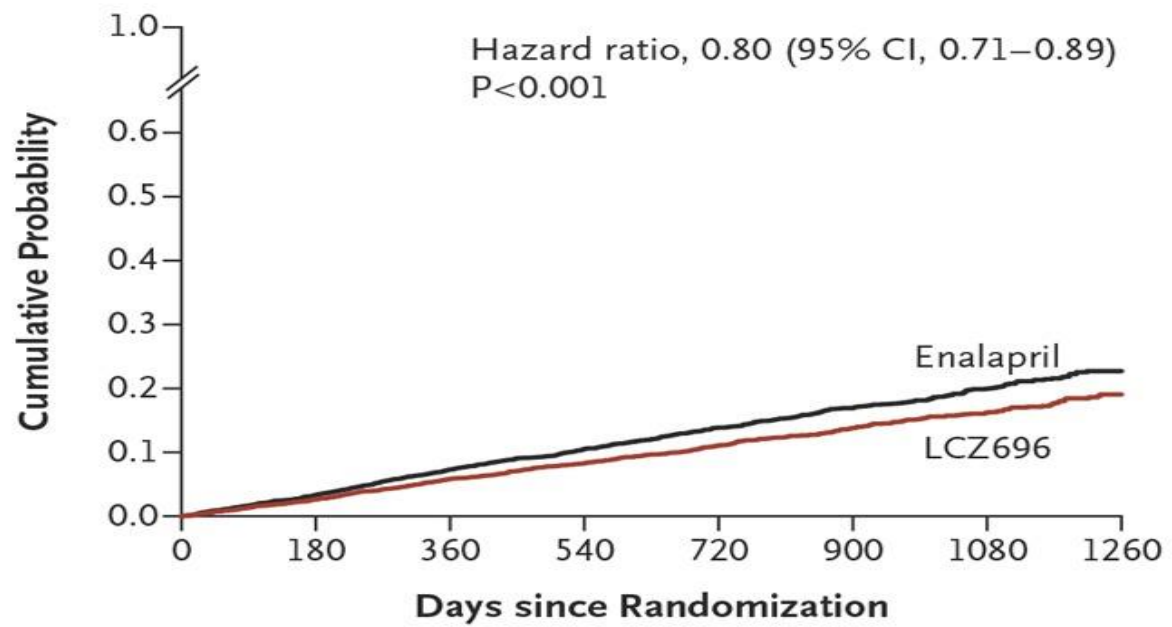
**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279



**Kaplan–Meier Curves for Key Study Outcomes, According to Study Group.**

**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**

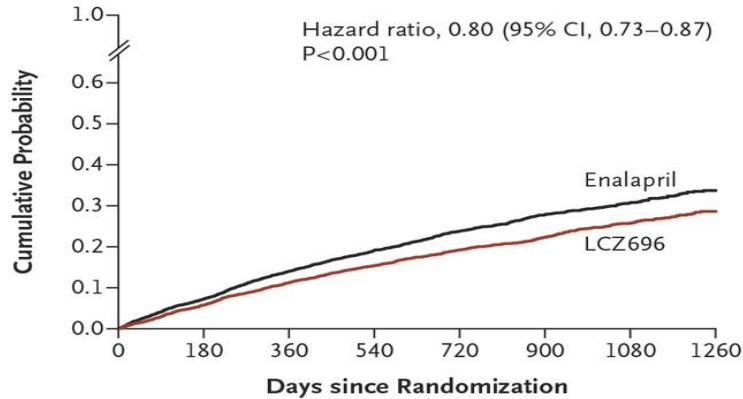


No. at Risk	0	180	360	540	720	900	1080	1260
LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

**La mortalidad cardiovascular también fue significativamente menor en el grupo LCZ696, en relación al de enalapril (13.3% vs 16.5%, HR 0.80; IC 95%: 0.71 – 0.89; p < 0.001).**

# Kaplan–Meier Curves for Key Study Outcomes, According to Study Group.

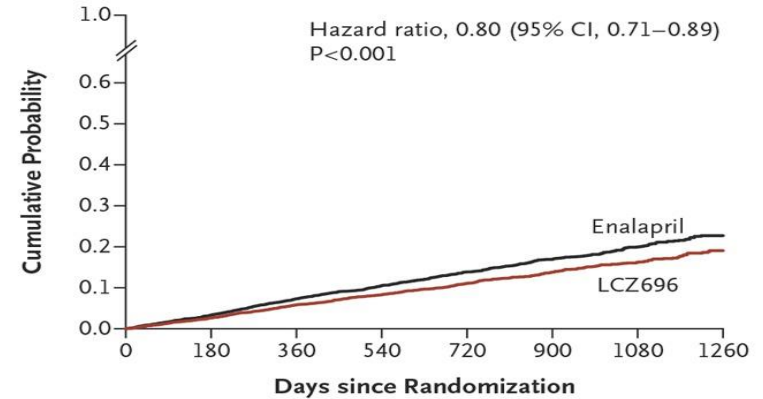
**A Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

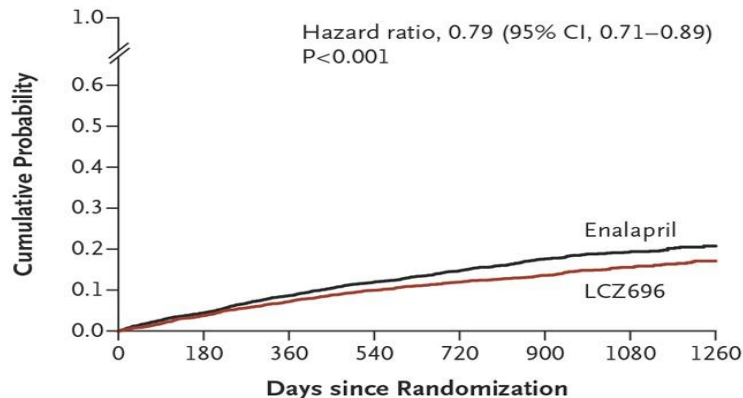
**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
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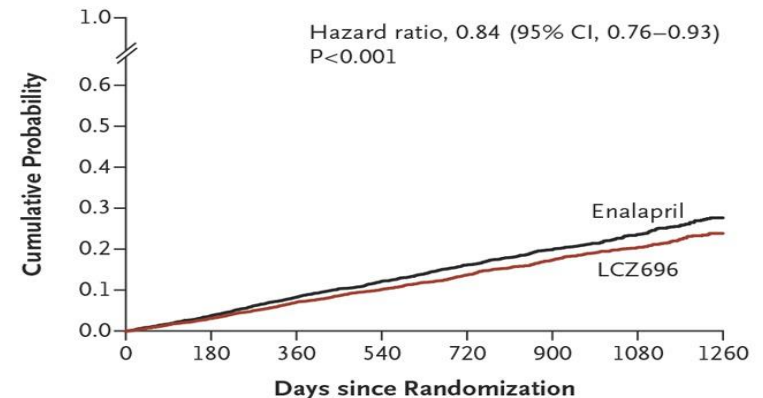
**C Hospitalization for Heart Failure**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
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**D Death from Any Cause**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

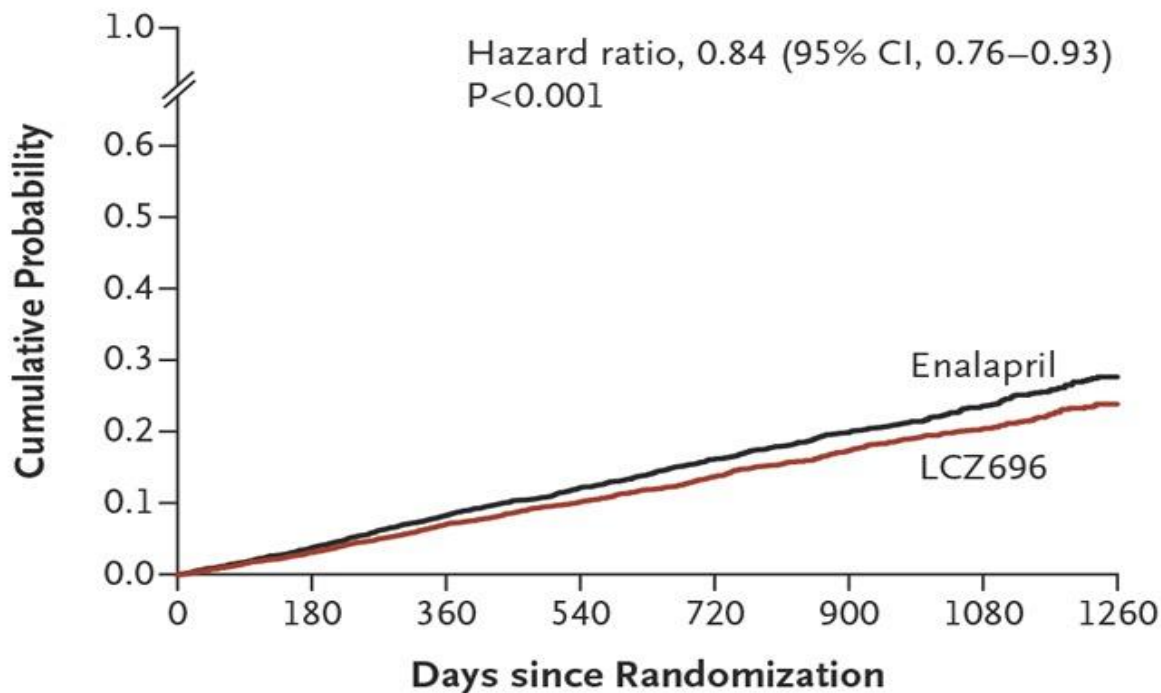
LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279



## Kaplan–Meier Curves for Key Study Outcomes, According to Study Group.

McMurray JJV et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:993-1004

### D Death from Any Cause



#### No. at Risk

LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

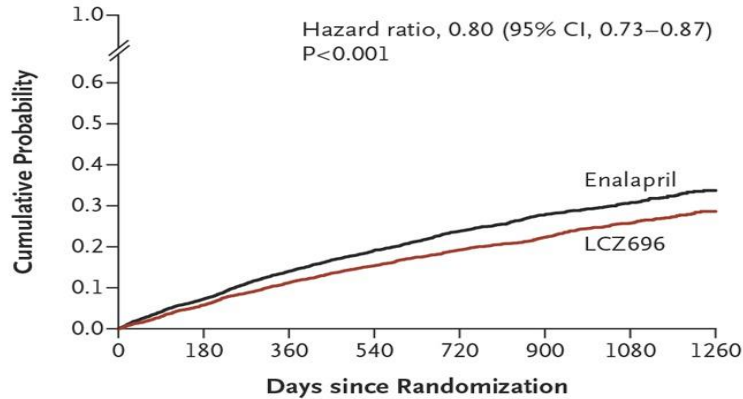
**La mortalidad global fue del 17% en el grupo LCZ696, y del 19.8% en los que recibieron enalapril (HR 0.84; IC 95% 0.76-0.93; p<0.001).**



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# Kaplan–Meier Curves for Key Study Outcomes, According to Study Group.

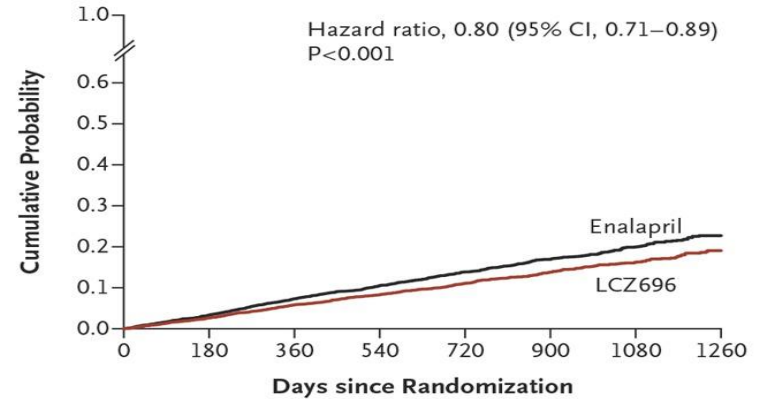
**A Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

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Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

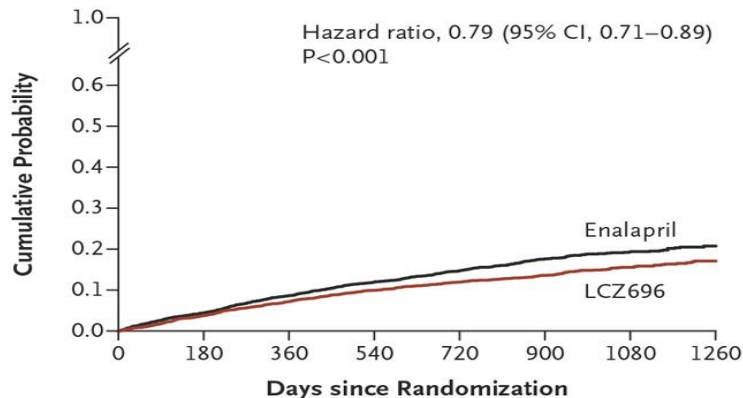
**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



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LCZ696	4187	4056	3891	3282	2478	1716	1005	280
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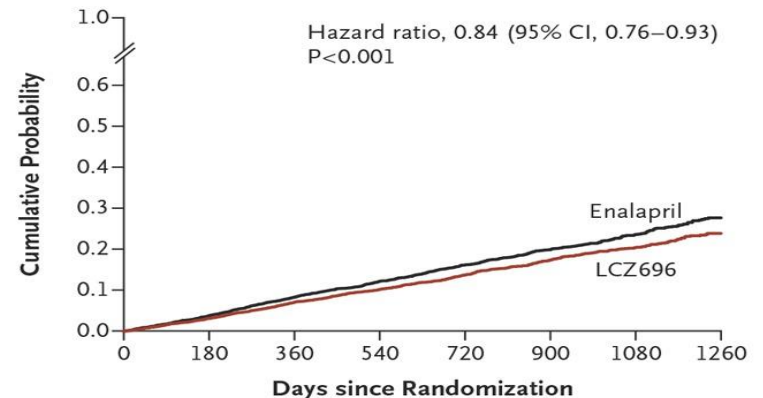
**C Hospitalization for Heart Failure**



**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

**D Death from Any Cause**

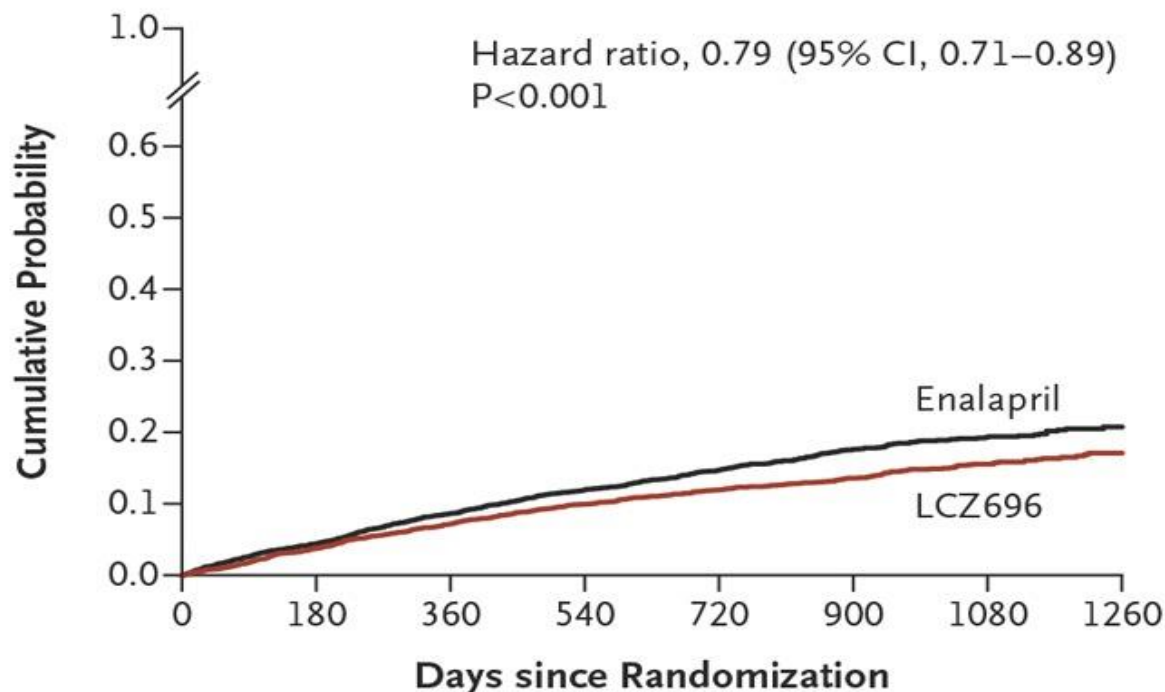


**No. at Risk**

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Enalapril	4212	4051	3860	3231	2410	1726	994	279

**No. at Risk**

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

**C Hospitalization for Heart Failure**

**Comparado al enalapril el LCZ696 también redujo un 21% el riesgo de hospitalización por insuficiencia cardíaca ( $p<0.001$ ), y redujo los síntomas y limitaciones físicas por ICC ( $p: 0.001$ )**



## LCZ696 Compared to Standard Treatment

**17%**

REDUCED RISK OF  
ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY

**Bloomberg**

**20%**

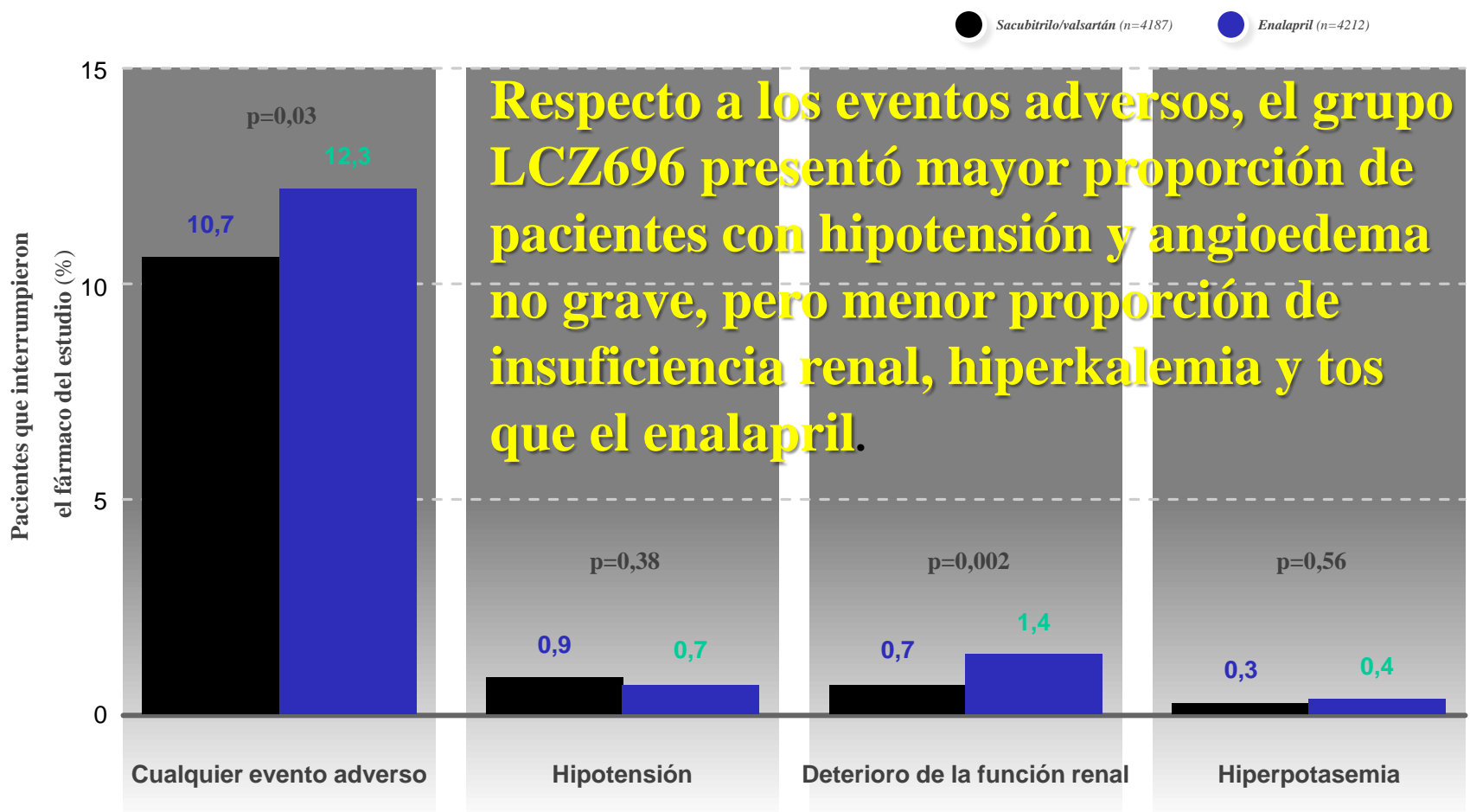
REDUCED RISK OF  
CARDIOVASCULAR  
MORTALITY

**21%**

LOWER RISK OF  
HOSPITALIZATION

# Eventos adversos que condujeron a la interrupción permanente del fármaco del estudio

- Hubo menos pacientes en el grupo de Sacubitrilo/valsartán que en el grupo de enalapril que interrumpieron el fármaco del estudio debido a un evento adverso (10,7 vs. 12,3%;  $p=0,03$ )



## Conclusions

- **En pacientes con insuficiencia cardíaca crónica y disfunción ventricular, la inhibición conjunta de los receptores de angiotensina II y la neprilisina con el LCZ696 fue más efectiva que la inhibición exclusiva de la enzima convertidora de angiotensina con enalapril, en reducir muerte cardiovascular u hospitalizaciones por insuficiencia cardíaca.**










# CUESTIONES PENDIENTE LUEGO DEL ESTUDIO

- Pacientes con tratamiento sub óptico
- ¿Los resultados son extrapolables a pacientes con icc estadio A y B o C en clase funcional I?
- ¿Como afecta la droga el uso del pro bnp como medio diagnostico y de monitoreo?
- Aumenta el riesgo de alzheimer?

La **neprilisina** es una endopeptidasa que degrada múltiples péptidos endógenos vasoactivos, incluyendo al BNP y la bradiquinina. La inhibición de la misma, aumenta el nivel plasmático de dichas sustancias, dando como cascada final una disminución de la activación neurohormonal, del tono vascular, menor fibrosis e hipertrofia cardíaca, y menor retención de sodio.

# Inicio de Uso: Titulación

TERAPIA ACTUAL DE LA IC	NUEVA TERAPIA PARA IC		
	Paso 1	Paso 2	Paso 3
Inhibidor de la enzima convertidora de angiotensina (iECA)	<p>Suspender iECA por un período de lavado de 36 horas</p>  <p>1.5 días</p>	<p>De una dosis alta de iECA (por ej. &gt;10mg/día en caso de enalapril): Considérese la dosis inicial de ENTRESTO de 100 mg dos veces al día</p>  <p>De una dosis baja de iECA (por ej. ≤ 10mg/día en caso de enalapril): Considérese la dosis inicial de ENTRESTO de 50 mg dos veces al día</p> 	<p>La dosis de ENTRESTO debe duplicarse cada 2 a 4 semanas hasta la dosis objetivo de <b>200 mg</b> dos veces al día, según sea tolerado por el paciente</p> 
Antagonista de los receptores de angiotensina (ARA II)	<p>De una dosis alta de ARA II: Considérese la dosis inicial de ENTRESTO de 100 mg dos veces al día</p>  <p>De una dosis baja de ARA II: Considérese la dosis inicial de ENTRESTO de 50 mg dos veces al día</p> 		
No en iECA ni en ARA (que no estaban tratados en el presente con un iECA ni ARA)	<p>Considérese la dosis inicial de ENTRESTO de 50 mg dos veces al día</p> 		

# Posología y Modo de Administración

## **Pacientes con Insuficiencia Renal:**

- IR leve o moderada NO requiere ajuste de dosis
- IR severa ( $\text{GFR} < 30 \text{ mL/min}$ ): iniciar con 50 mg dos veces por día y duplicar cada 2-4 semanas hasta 200 mg dos veces por día según tolerabilidad

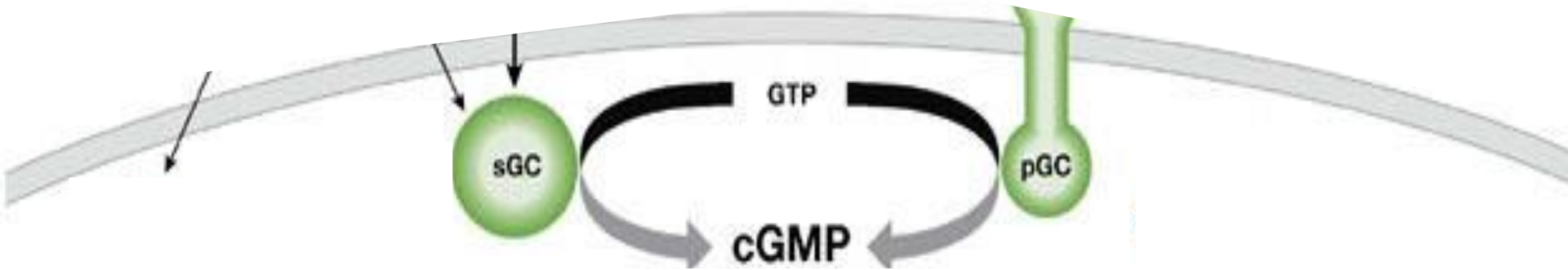
## **Pacientes con Insuficiencia Hepática:**

- Insuficiencia Hepática Leve: NO requiere ajuste de dosis
- Insuficiencia Hepática moderada: Iniciar con 50 mg dos veces por día y duplicar cada 2-4 semanas hasta 200 mg dos veces por día según tolerabilidad
- Insuficiencia Hepática severa: No se recomienda su uso

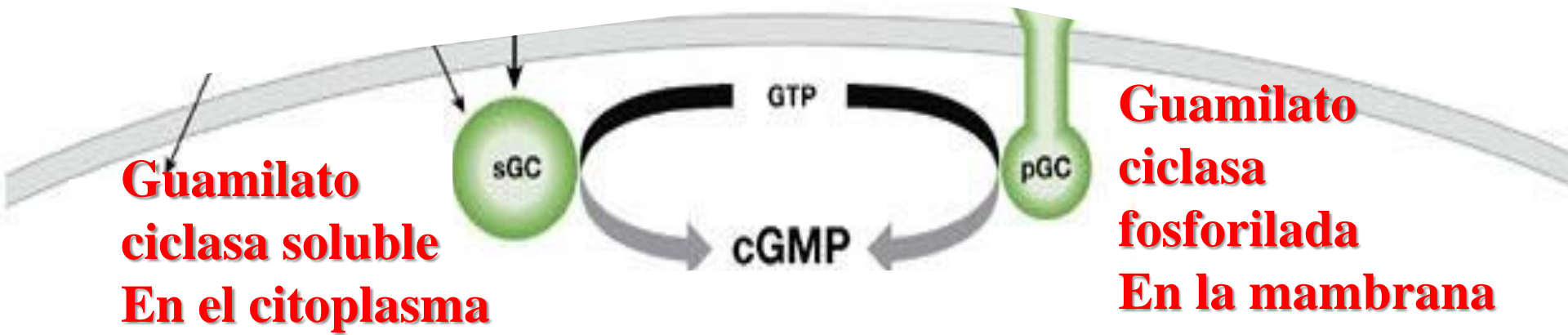
# Contraindicaciones

- Hipersensibilidad a cualquiera de los componentes
- Antecedentes de Angioedema
- Uso concomitante con IECAS. Suspender 36 hs antes de iniciar Sacubitrilo/valsartán.
- Uso concomitante con aliskiren en pacientes con diabetes.

**cGMP**

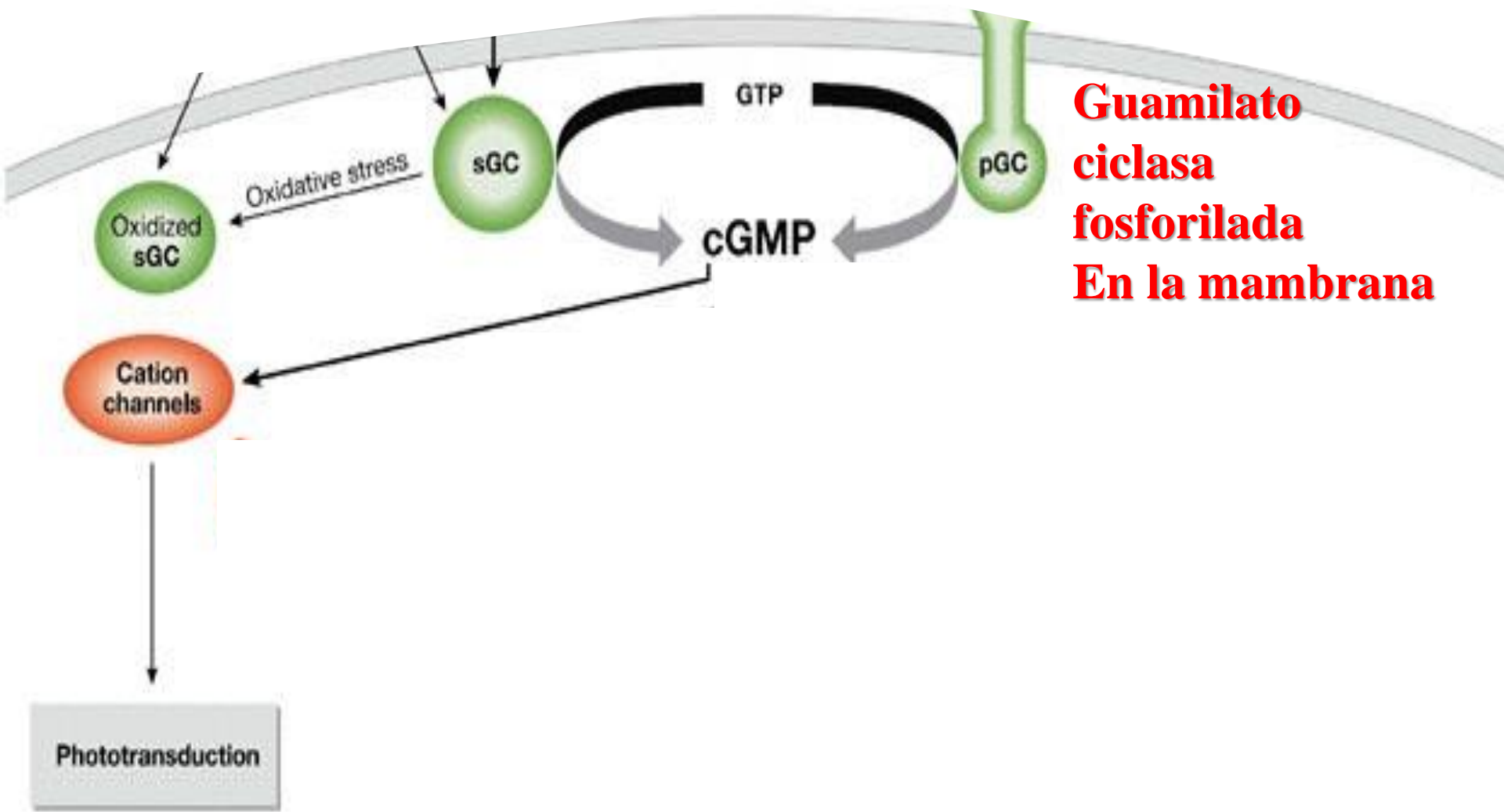


**cGMP**

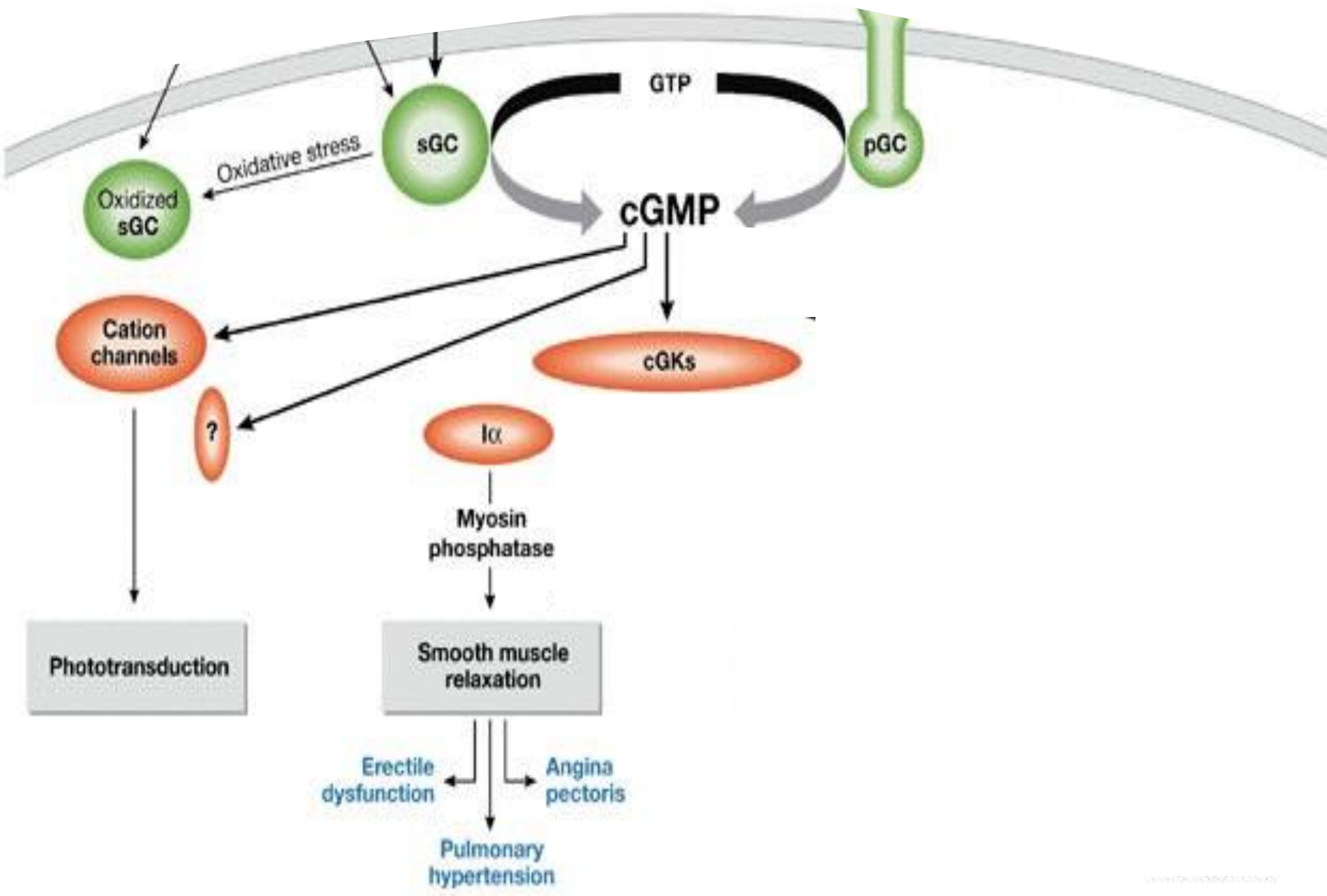


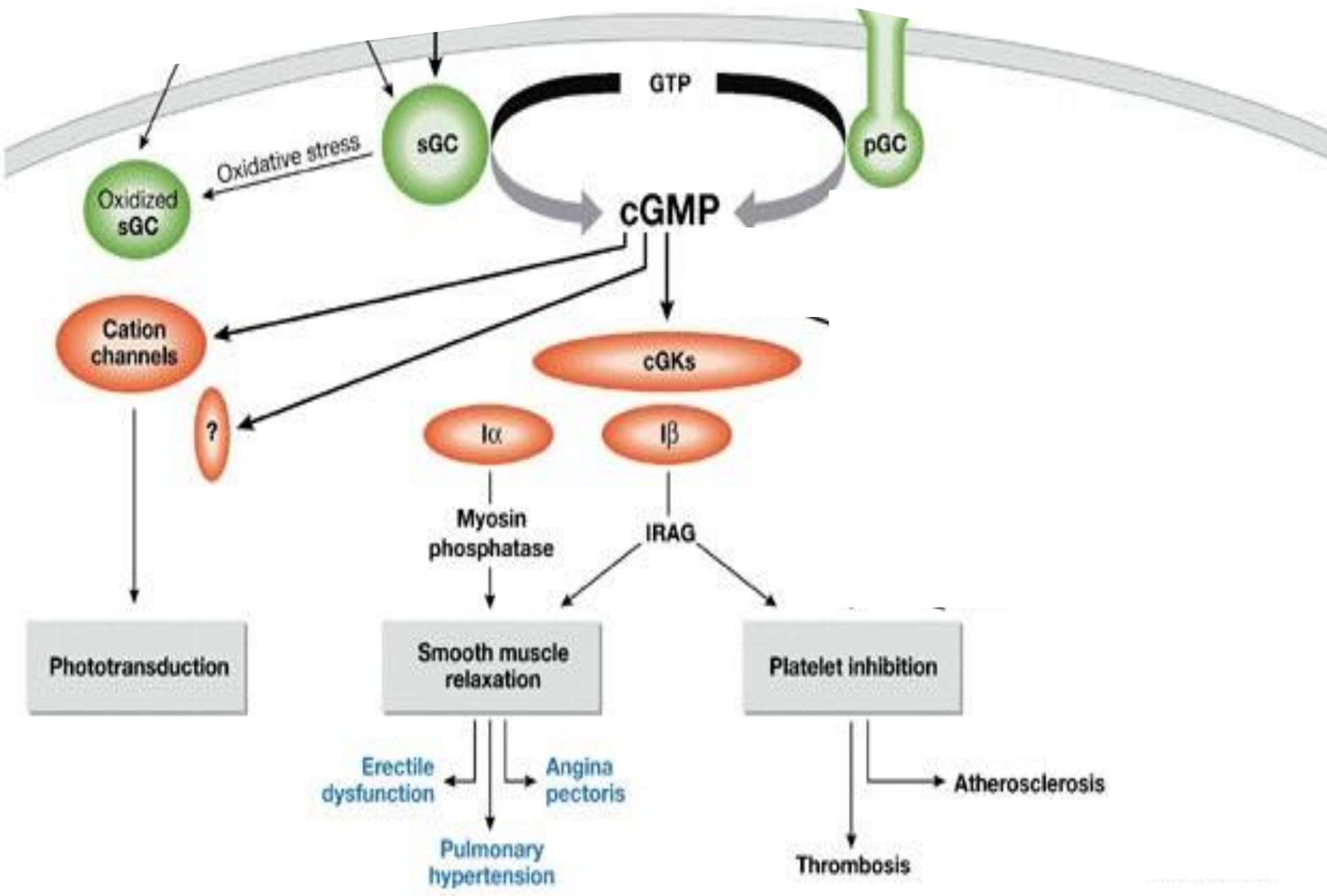
**cGMP**

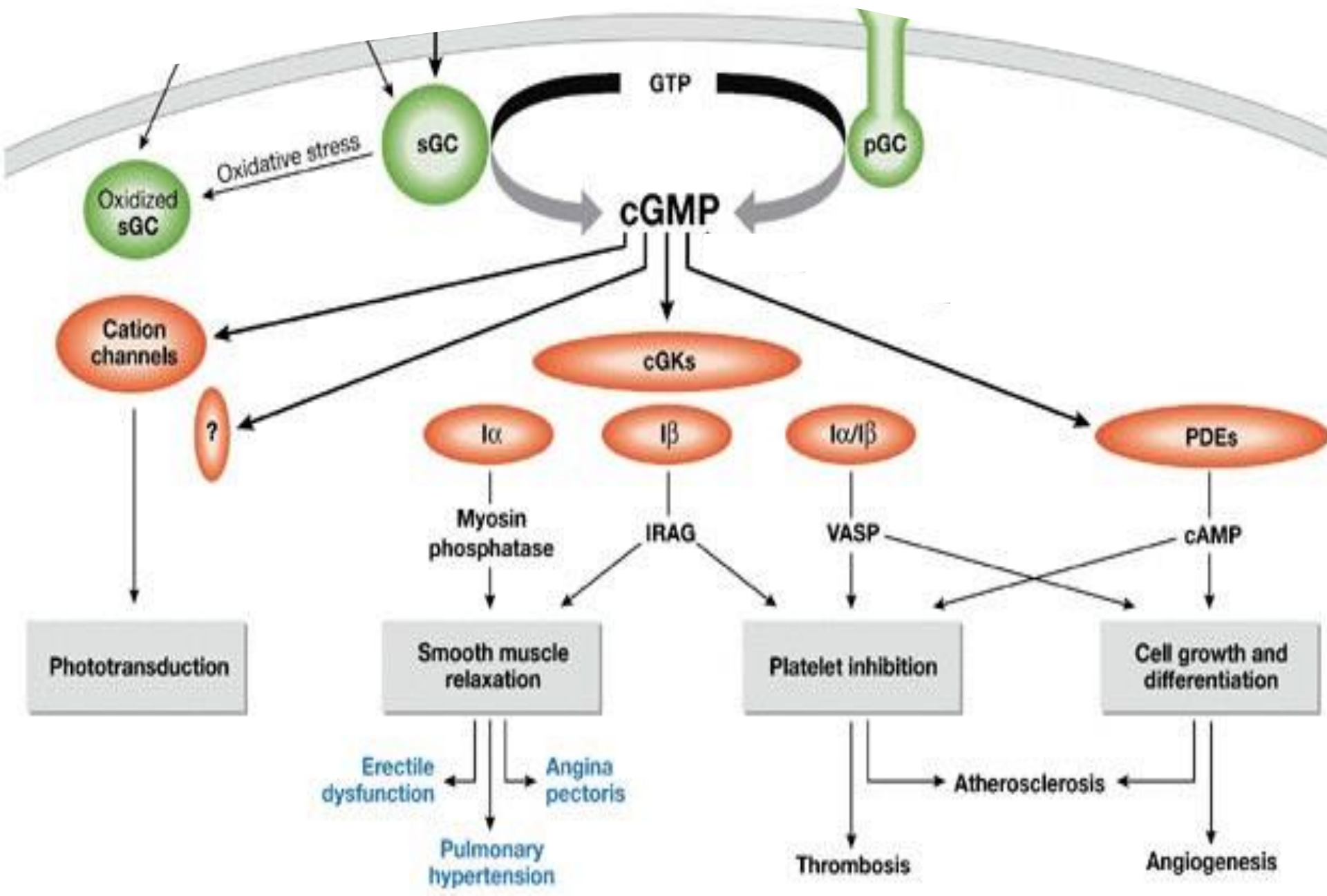


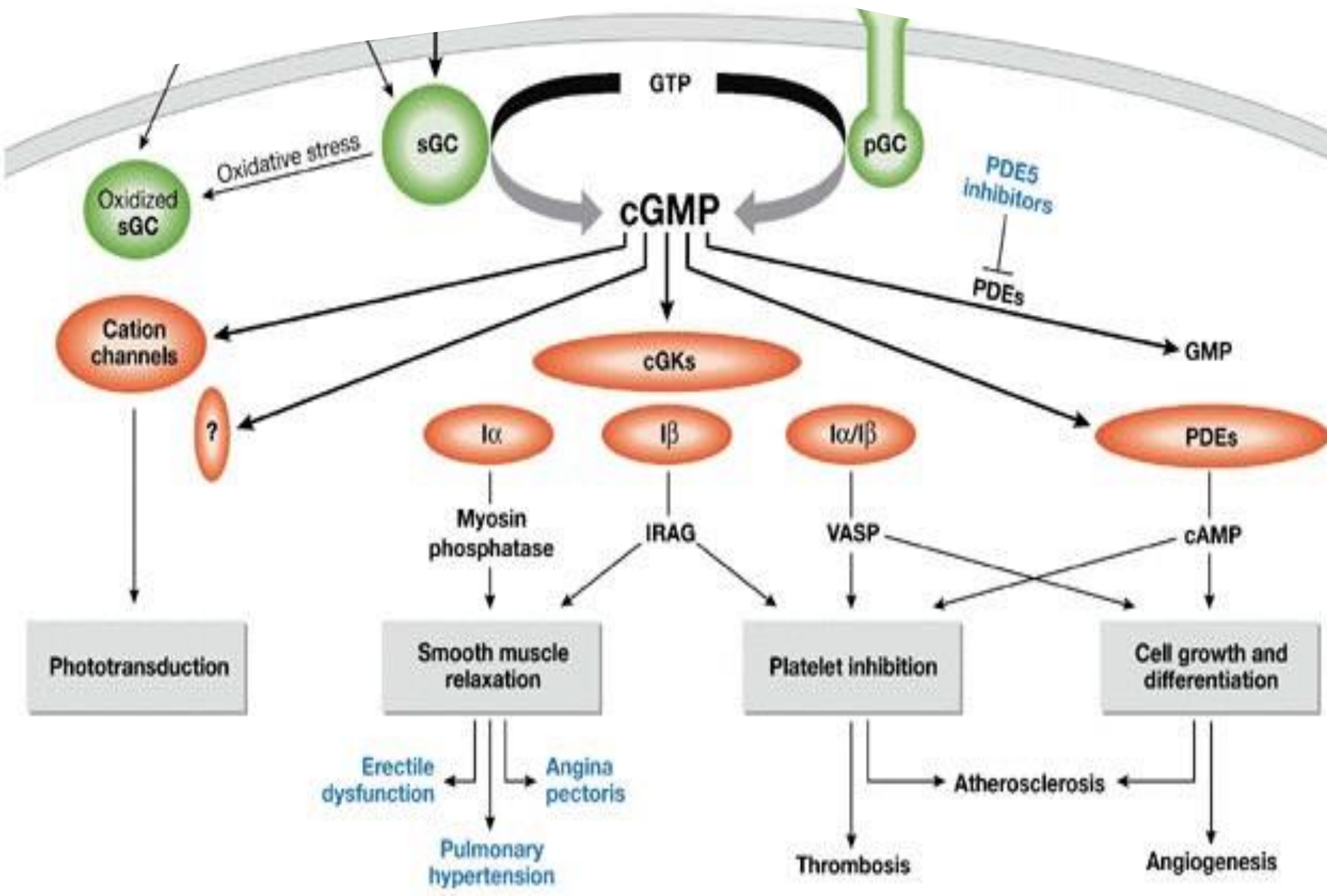


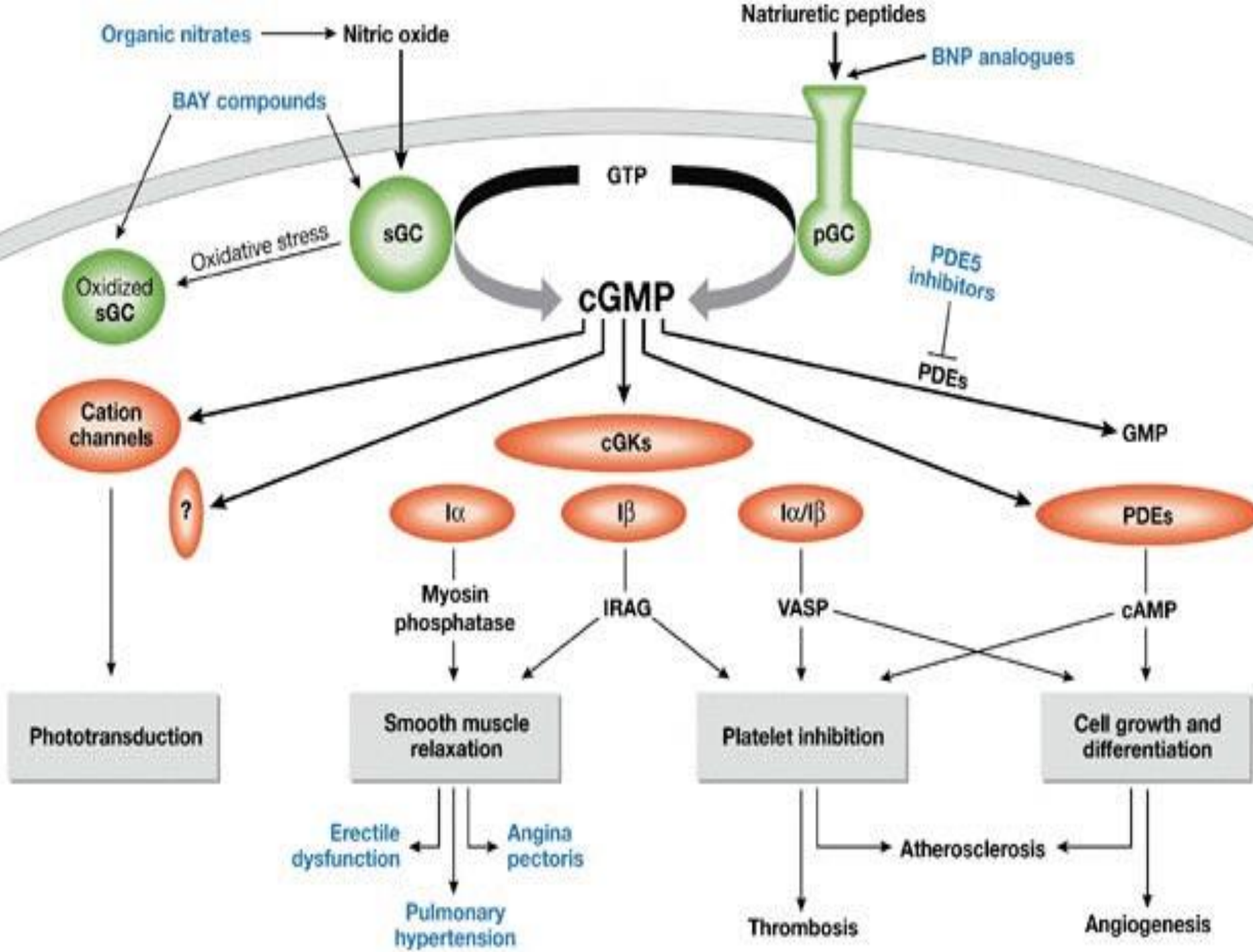
**Guamilato  
ciclaza  
fosforilada  
En la mambrana**

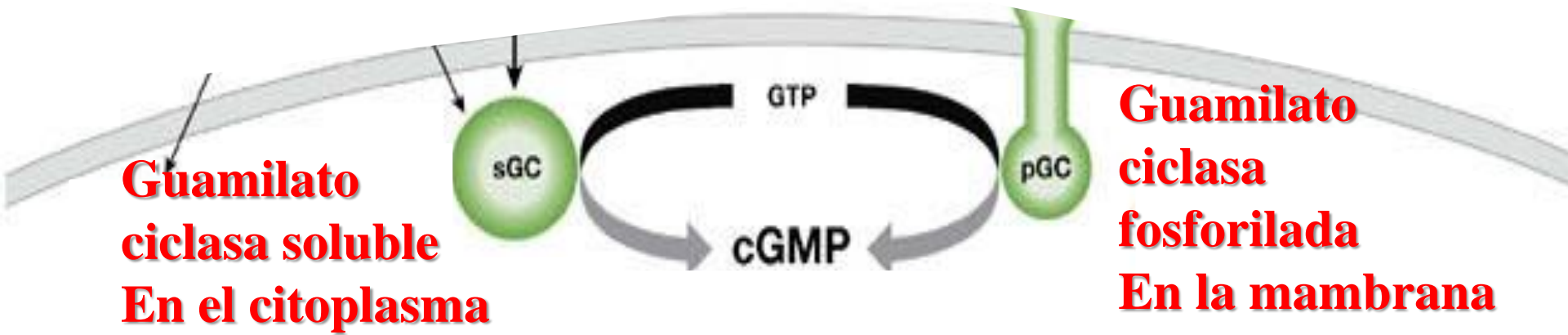












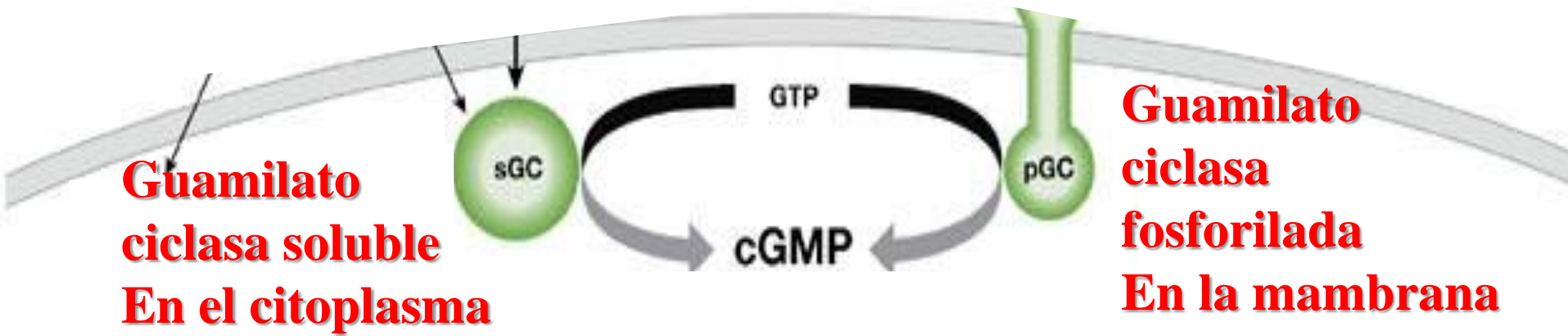
## TRES TIPOS DE INTERVENCIÓN TERAPEUTICA

ESTIMULAR LA GUANILATO CICLASA SOLUBLE

ESTIMULAR LA GUANILATO CICLASA FOSFORILADA

INHIBIR A LA FOSFODIESTERASA

# cGMP



**ESTIMULAR LA GUANILATO  
CICLASA  
SOLUBLE**

**CGMP**

**DONANTES DE OXIDO NITRICO**

**VERICIGUAT**



**NO donors**

**sGC stimulators  
sGC activators**

Natriuretic peptides → Breakdown products

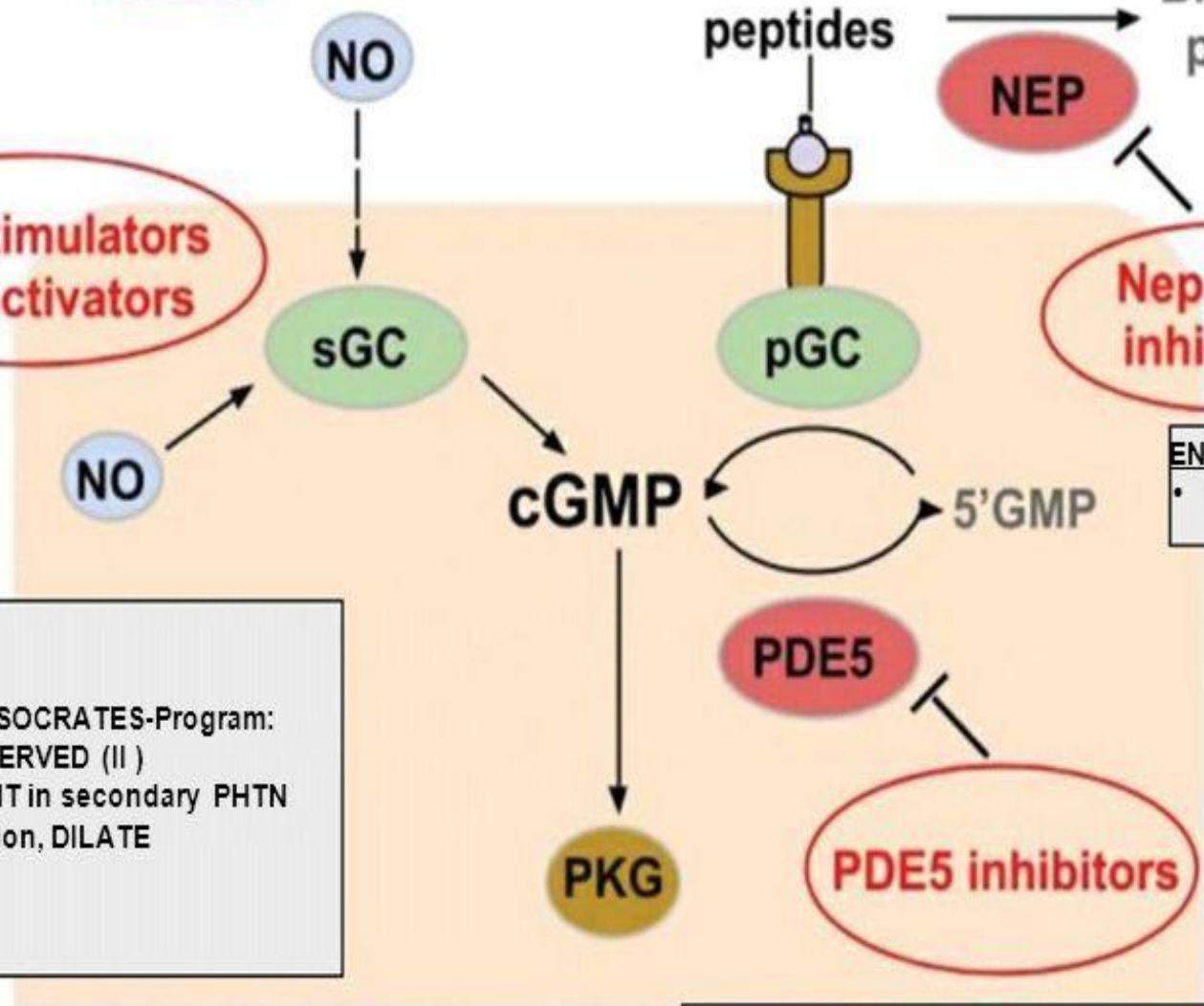
**NEP**

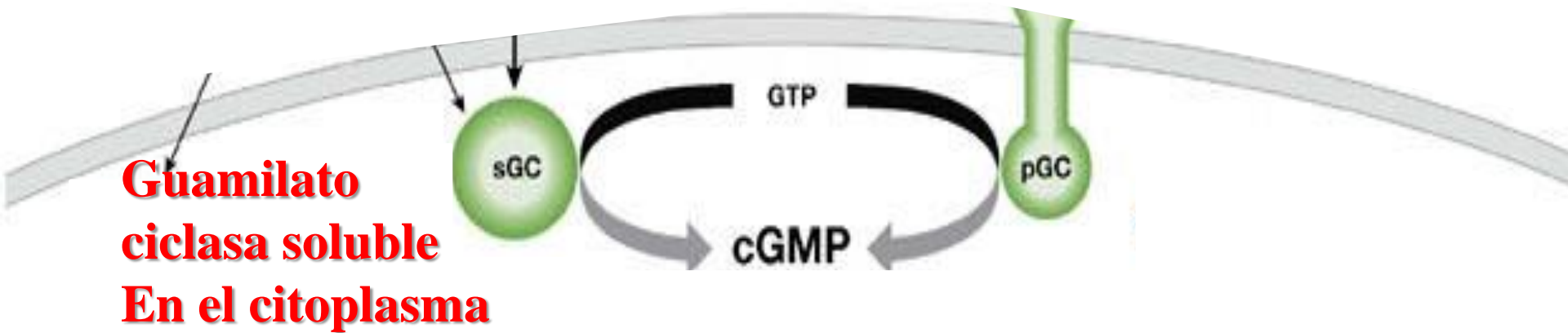
**Neprilysin inhibitors**

**ENTRESTO:**  
• Multiple trials

• Vericiguat - SOCRATES-Program: **REDUCED**, PRESERVED (II)  
• Riociguat - LEPHT in secondary PHTN and RV dysfunction, **DILATE**

• Sildenafil - SiHF, Sildenafil-HF, SIDAMI  
• Tadalafil - PITCH-HF  
• Udenafil - ULTIMATE Program





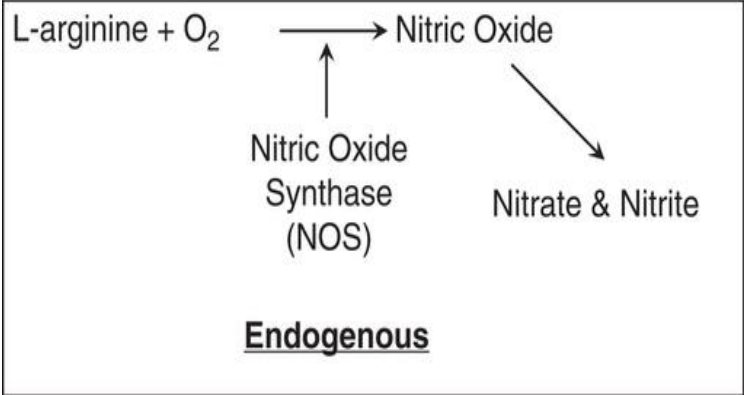
**ESTIMULAR LA GUANILATO  
CICLASA  
SOLUBLE**

**CGMP**

**DONANTES DE OXIDO NITRICO**

Exogenous

- Isosorbide Mononitrate
- Isosorbide Dinitrate
- Nitroglycerin



Organic nitrates → Nitric oxide

BAY compounds



GTP

cGMP

**Guamilato  
ciclase soluble  
En el citoplasma**

- Estímulos
- Acetil colina
  - ADP
  - Bradicinina
  - Estrés de Cizallamiento
  - Glutamato

Calmodulina



Ca

L Arginina



L-Citrulina

NOs

NO

guanilato ciclase

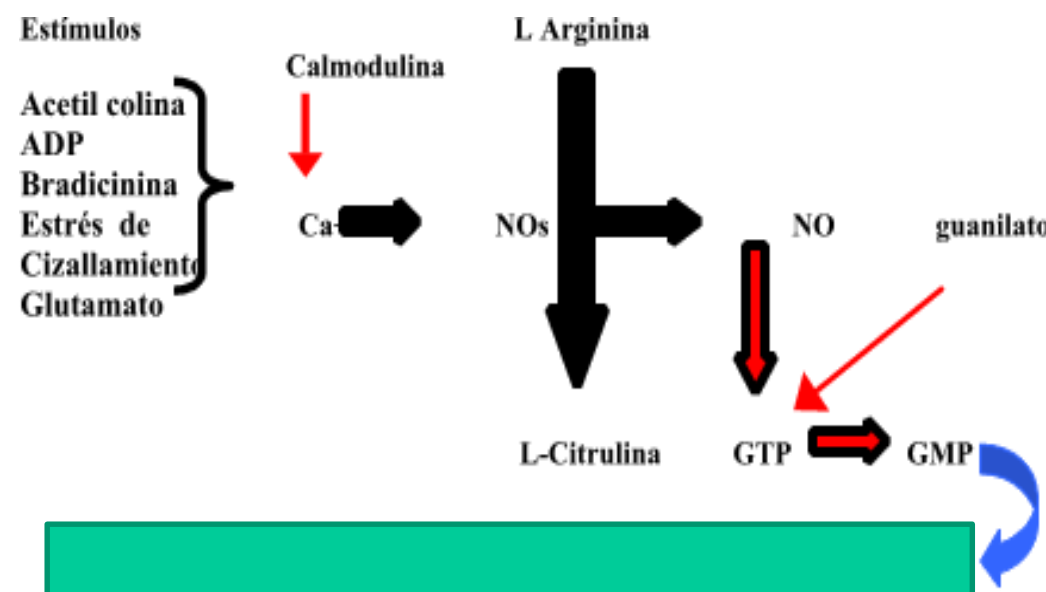
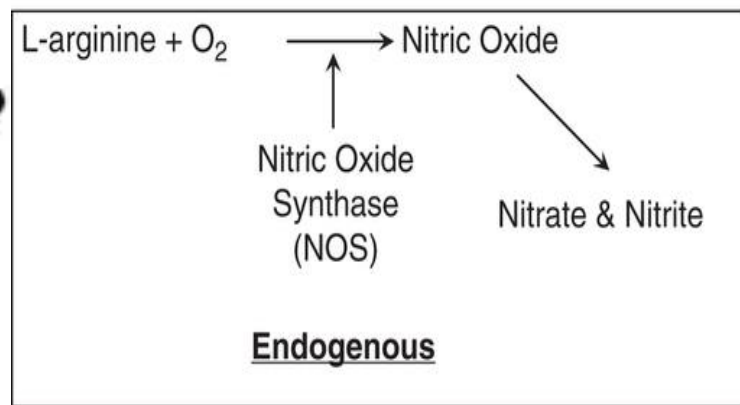
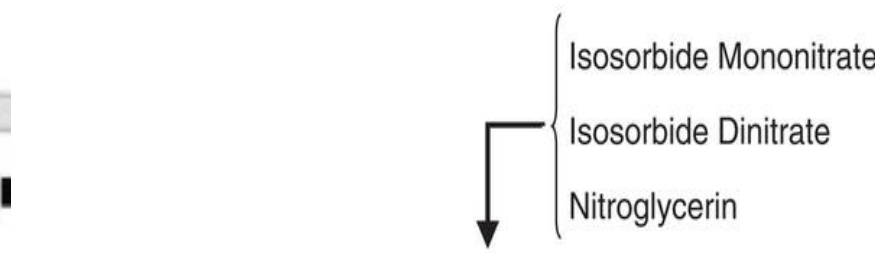
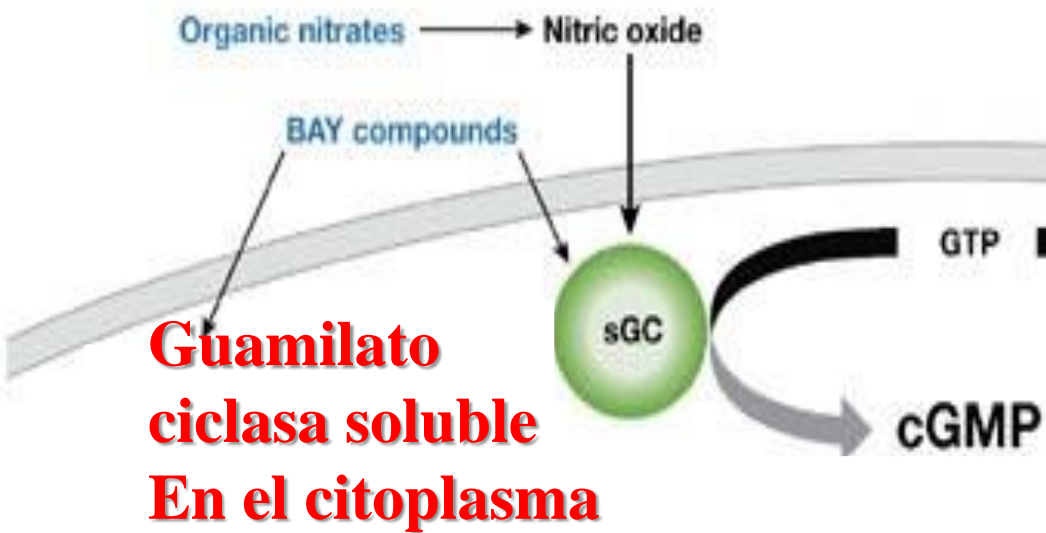


GTP

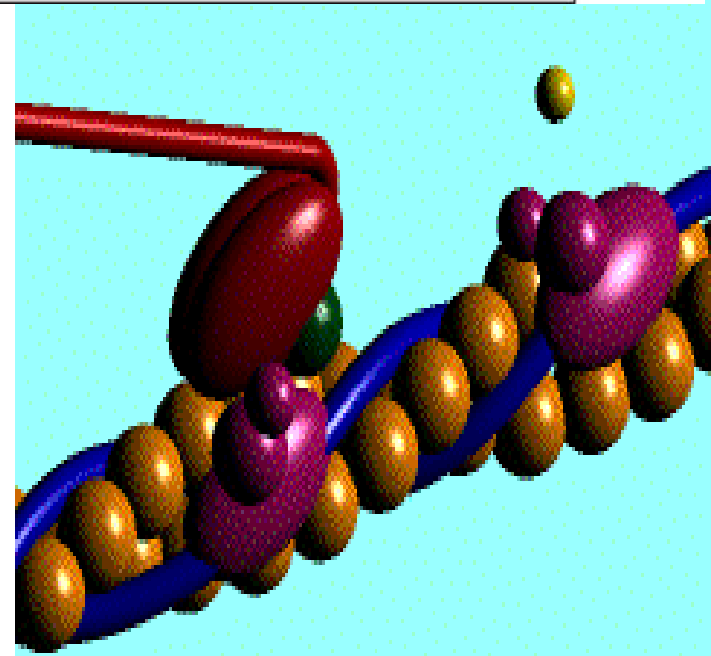
GMP



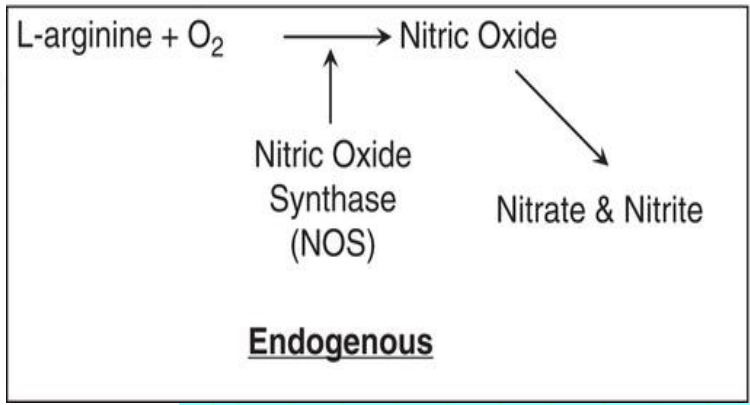
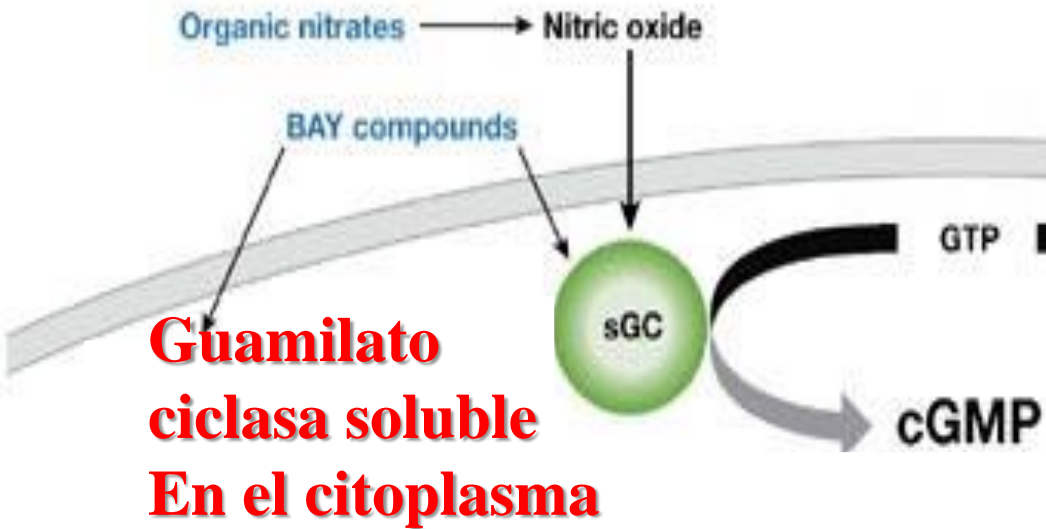
Reduce la concentración de Calcio citoplasmática



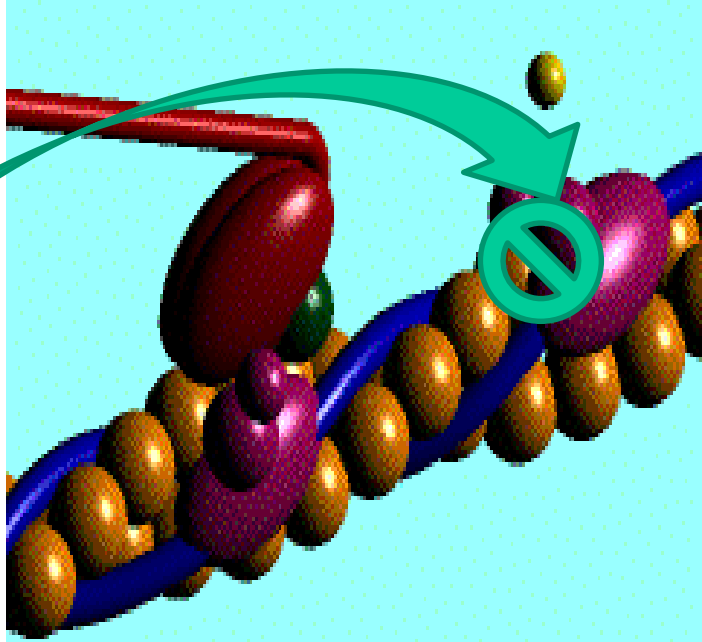
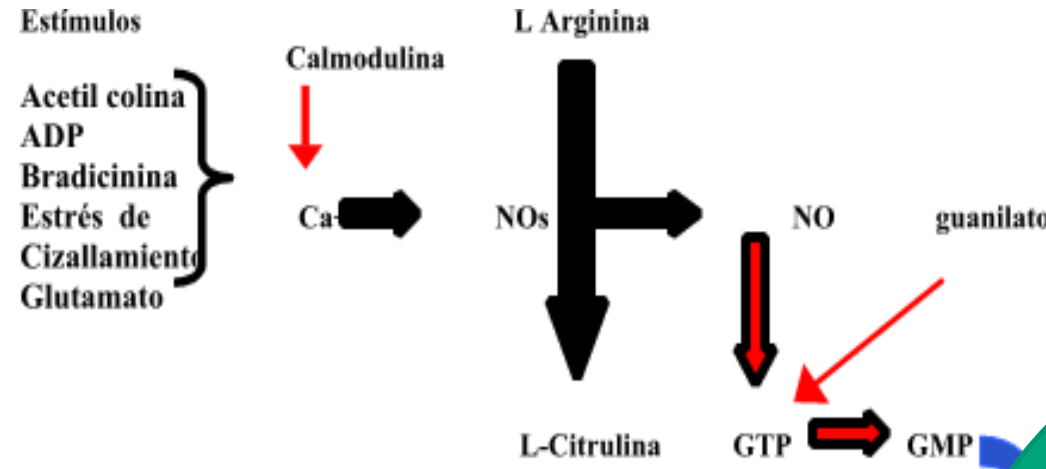
Reduce la concentración de Calcio citoplasmática



Exogenous



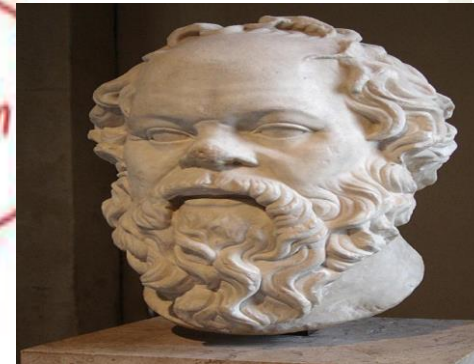
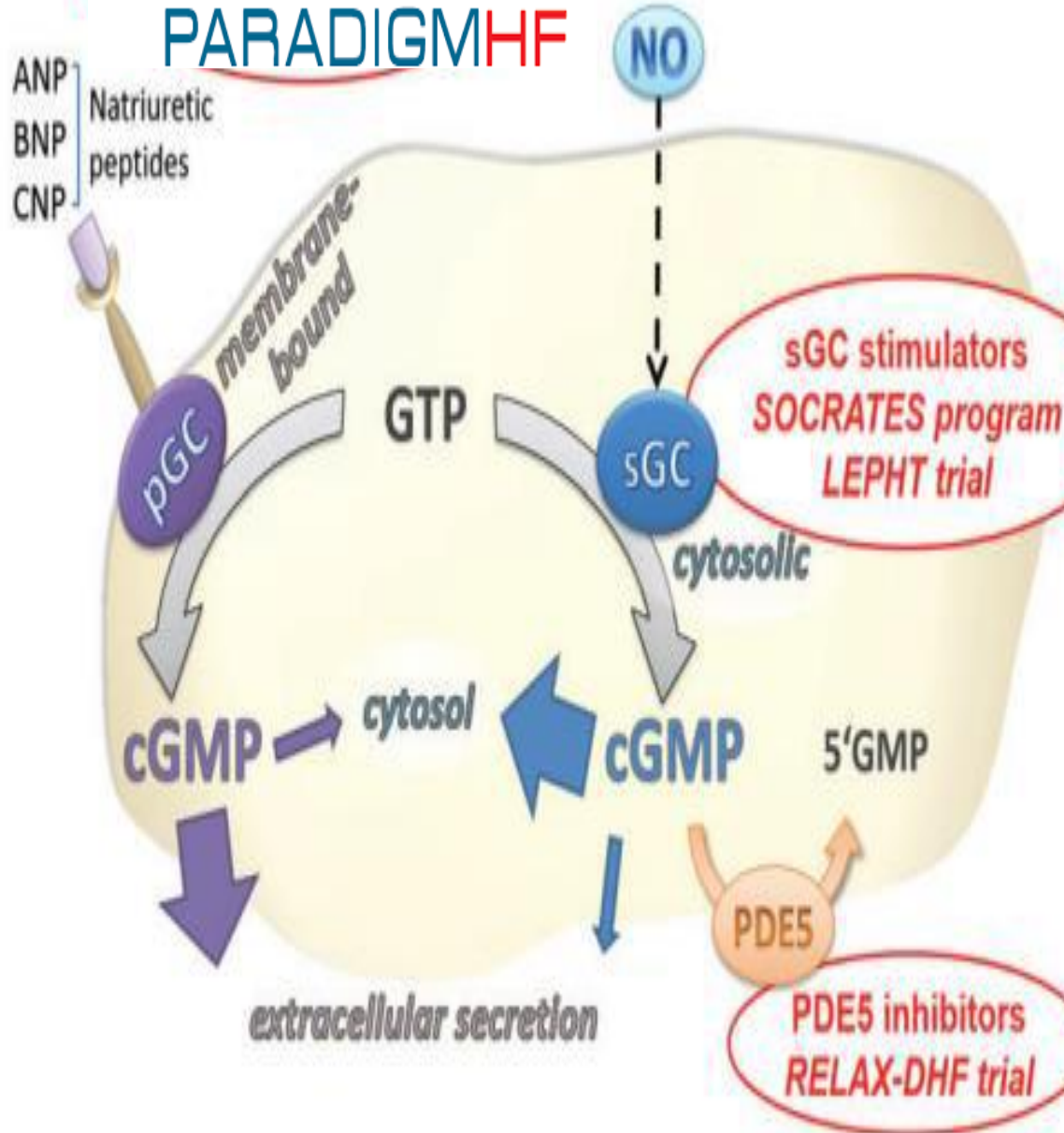
- Isosorbide Mononitrate
- Isosorbide Dinitrate
- Nitroglycerin

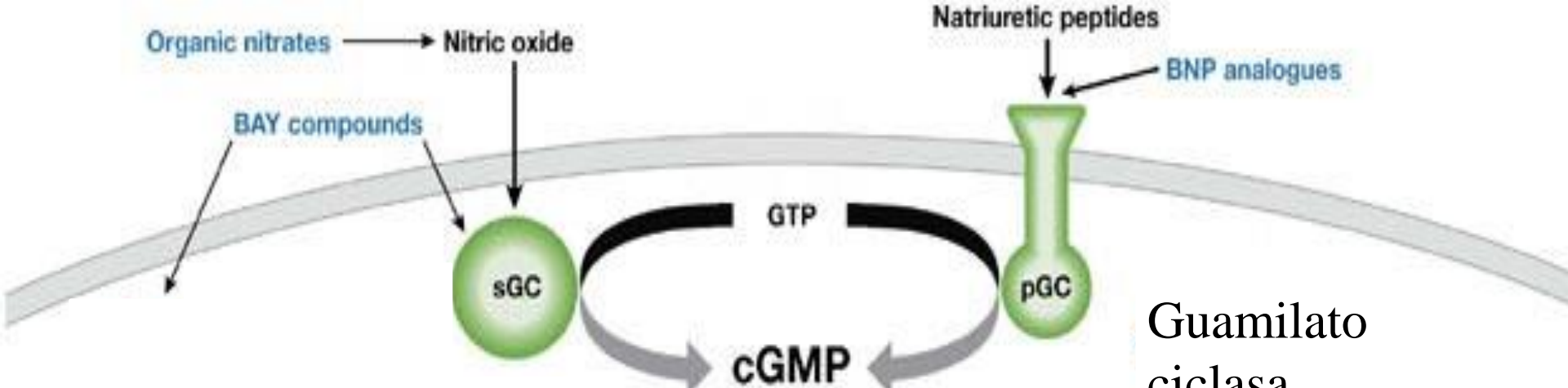


Reduce la concentración de Calcio citoplasmática

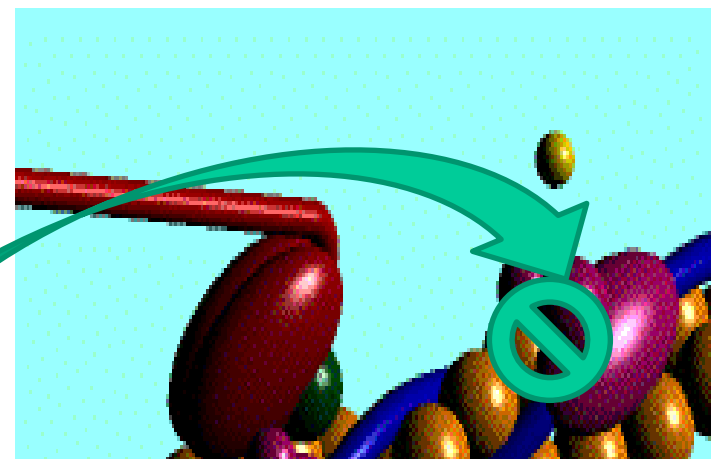
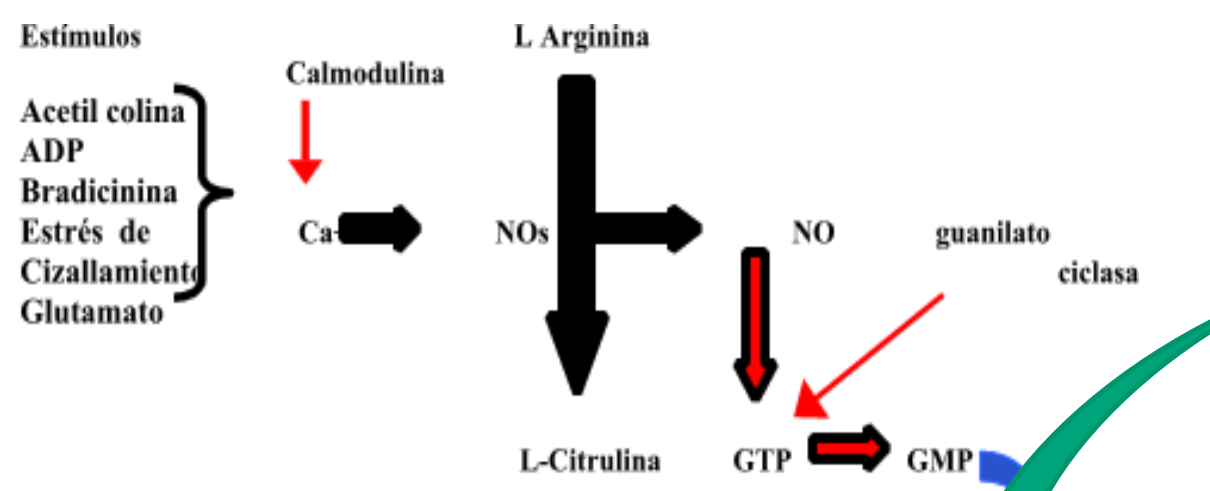


# PARADIGM<sup>HF</sup>





Guamilato  
ciclasa  
Posforilada



VASODILATACIÓN

Reduce la concentración de Calcio citoplasmática

- Vericiguat is a novel sGC stimulator targeting to stimulate cGMP generation which is hampered in both forms of HF, HFrEF and HFpEF
- SOCRATES phase IIb program covers two parallel trials in CHF patients with reduced or preserved ejection fraction

**1. HFrEF: SOCRATES-REDUCED** phase IIb program:

- First data planned to be presented at AHA, November, 2015

**2. HFpEF: SOCRATES-PRESERVED** phase IIb program:

- First data planned to be presented at a scientific congress 1H 2016



# Vericiguat

Original Investigation

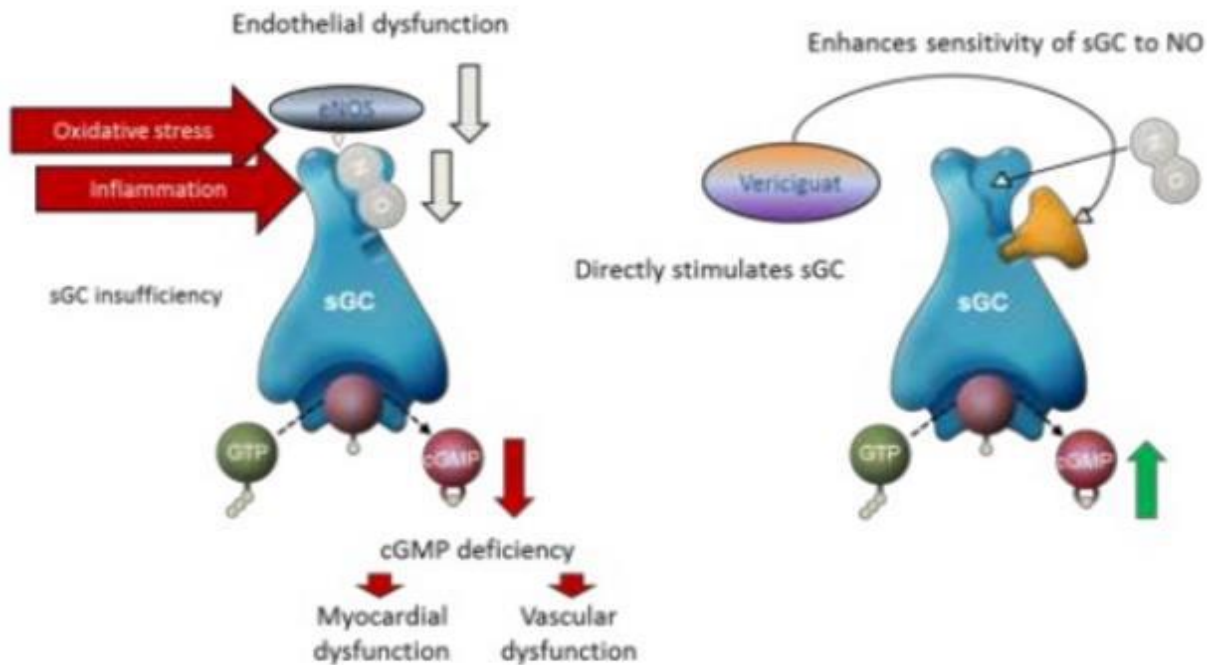
## Effect of Vericiguat, a Soluble Guanylate Cyclase Stimulator, on Natriuretic Peptide Levels in Patients With Worsening Chronic Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction The SOCRATES-REDUCED Randomized Trial

Mihai Gheorghiu, MD; Stephen J. Greene, MD; Javed Butler, MD, MPH, MBA; Gerasimos Filippatos, MD; Carolyn S. P. Lam, MBBS; Aldo P. Maggioni, MD; Piotr Ponikowski, MD; Sanjiv J. Shah, MD; Scott D. Solomon, MD; Elisabeth Kralgher-Kralner, MD; Ellana T. Samano, MD; Katharina Müller, DiplStat; Lothar Roessig, MD; Burkert Pieske, MD; for the SOCRATES-REDUCED Investigators and Coordinators

# Sensibilizador del oxido nitrico

sGC role in heart failure

Vericiguat - mode of action



cGMP, cyclic guanosine monophosphate; eNOS, endothelial nitric oxide synthase; GTP, guanosine triphosphate; NO, nitric oxide; sGC, soluble guanylate cyclase

# Patient Disposition



632 Patients Screened

## 176 Patients Excluded

- 137 did not meet eligibility criteria
- 33 withdrawal by patient
- 1 AE
- 1 Death
- 1 Lost to F/U
- 1 PI decision
- 2 protocol violations

456 Randomized

PBO  
n=91

1.25 mg  
n=91

2.5 mg  
n=91

2.5 to 5 mg  
n=91

2.5 to 10 mg  
n=91

362 Completed Treatment

PBO  
n=73

1.25 mg  
n=70

2.5 mg  
n=76

2.5 to 5 mg  
n=69

2.5 to 10 mg  
n=74

351 Per-Protocol Set

PBO  
n=69

1.25 mg  
n=69

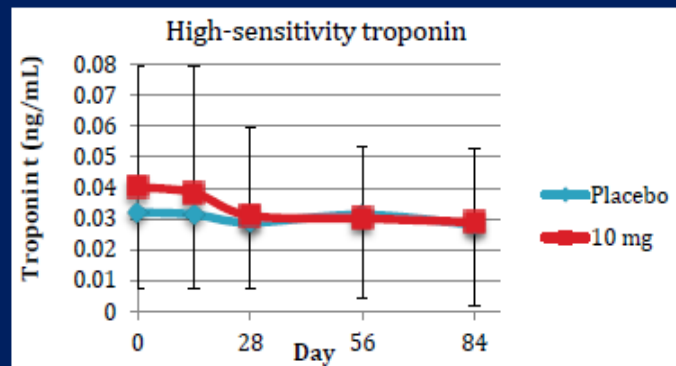
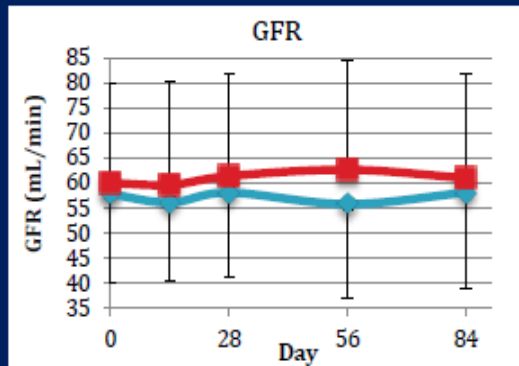
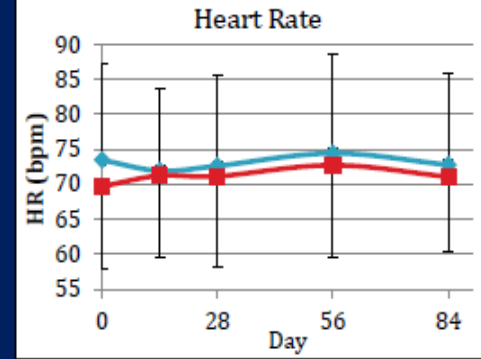
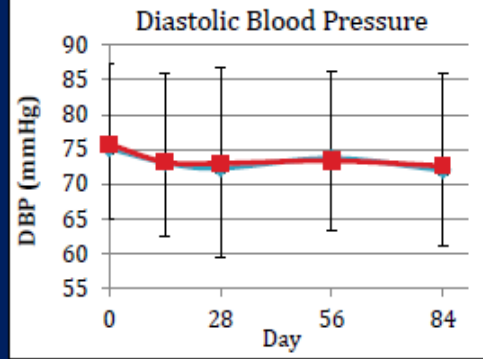
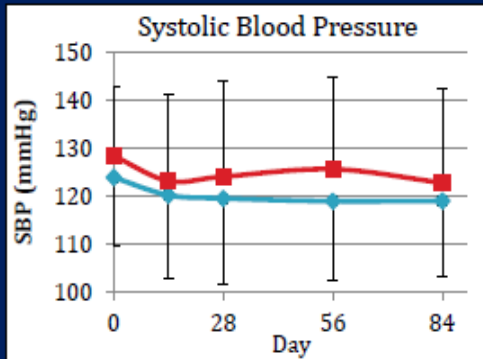
2.5 mg  
n=73

2.5 to 5 mg  
n=67

2.5 to 10 mg  
n=73

	Placebo N=92	1.25 mg N=91	2.5 mg N=91	2.5 to 5 mg N=91	2.5 to 10 mg N=91
Age (years, mean)	67	68	67	67	69
NT-proBNP (pg/mL, mean/median)	5692/ 4043	7096/ 3670	5243/ 2721	3404/ 2644	5869/ 2805
Hospitalization/IV diuretic for HF (%)	77/23	79/21	84/17	75/25	75/25
NYHA III,IV (%)	41	52	48	52	44
LVEF (% , mean)	28.6	29.5	29.2	31.5	29.3
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg,)	124	126	125	125	128
Atrial fibrillation (%)	33	35	33	33	35
CAD etiology (%)	55	51	63	46	51
Diabetes mellitus (%)	45	40	59	43	54
Chronic kidney disease (%)	41	39	45	41	39
Hypertension (%)	76	78	77	75	86

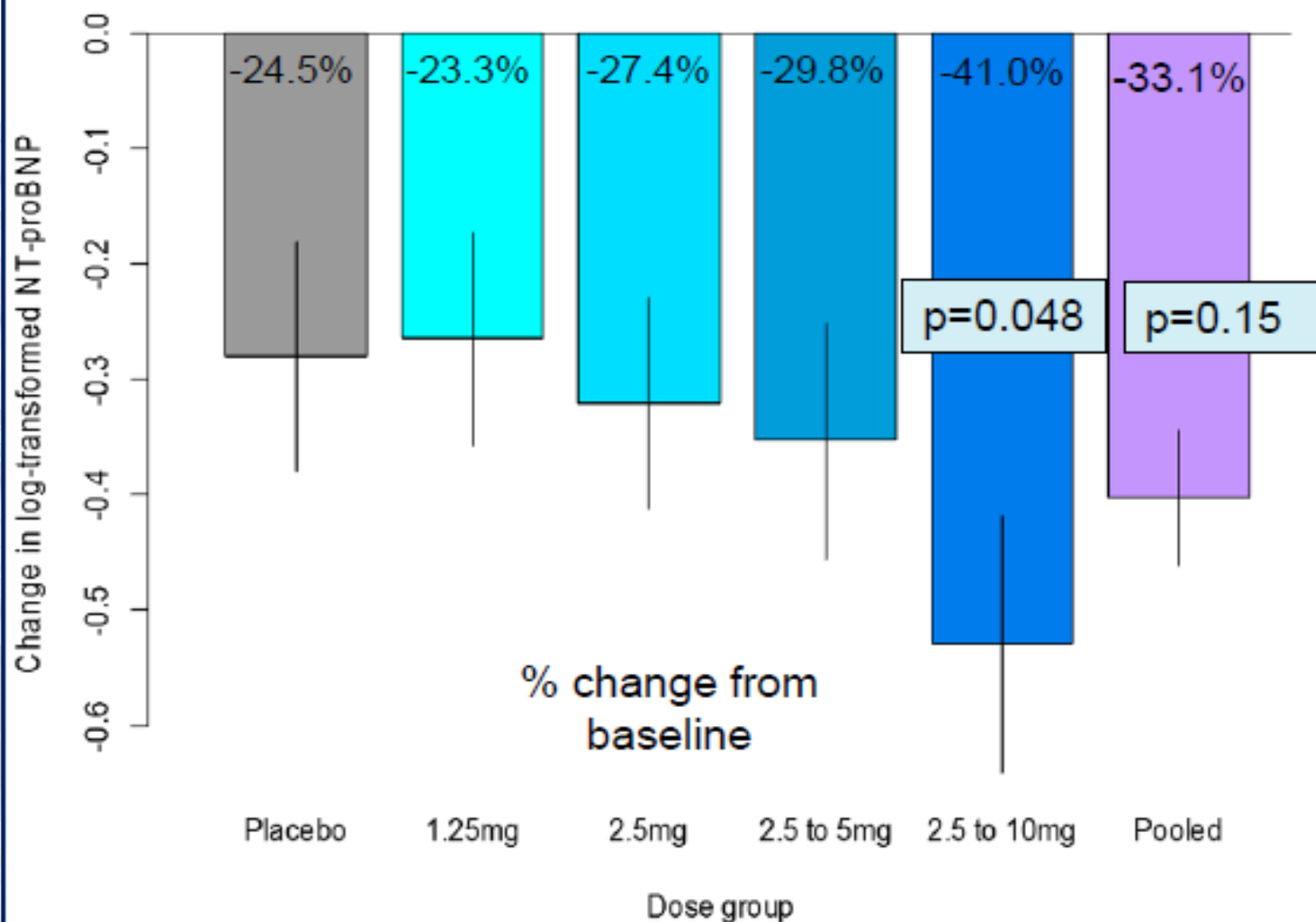
# Sin otros cambios hemodinámicos significativos



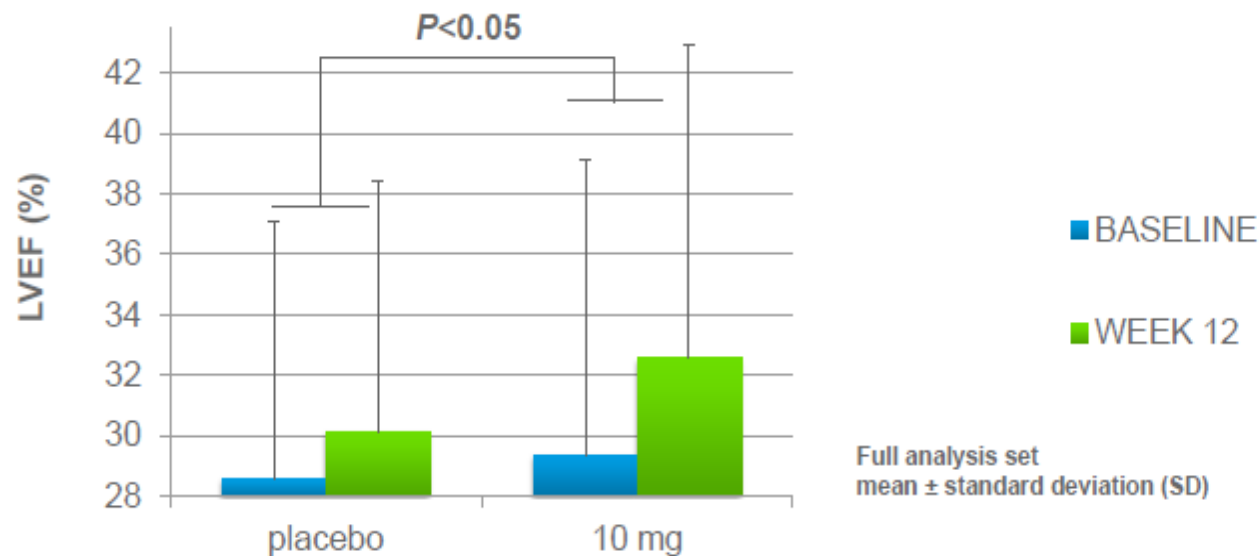
GFR, glomerular filtration rate

10 mg: 2.5 to 10 mg arm  
mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD)

## Change in NT-proBNP at 12 weeks (per protocol analysis)



# Echocardiography: LVEF

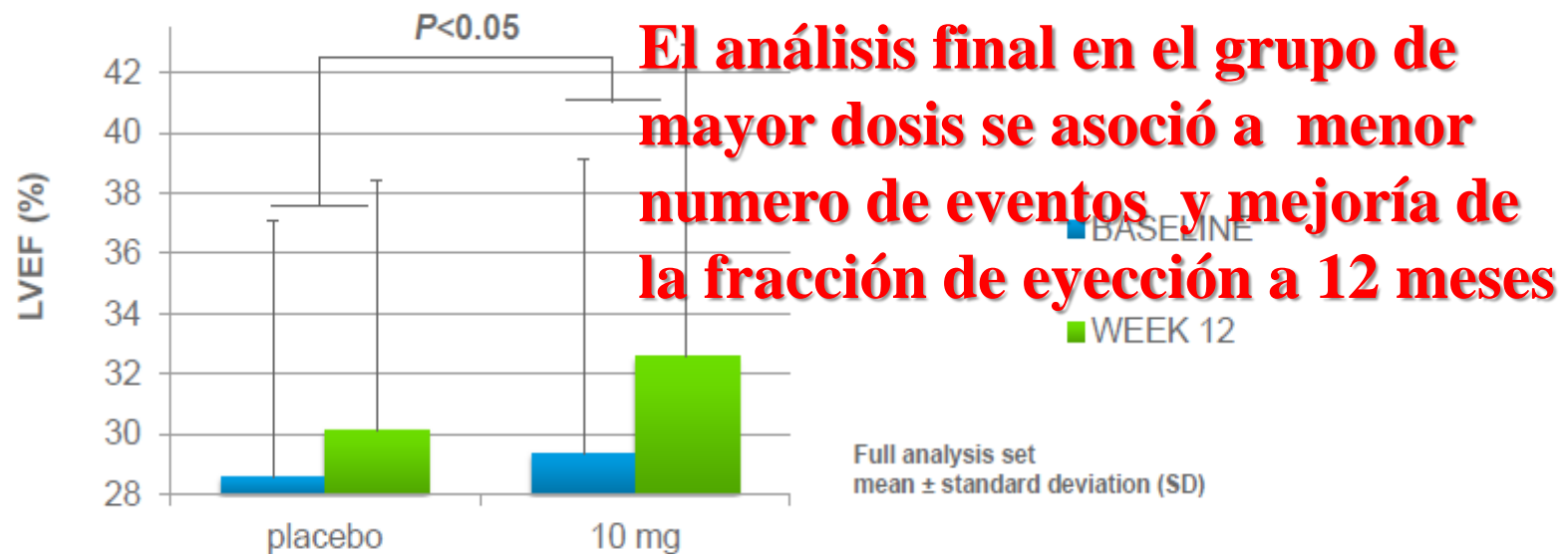


Parameter	Placebo		1.25 mg		2.5 mg		2.5 to 5 mg		2.5 to 10 mg	
	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12
LVEF (%)	28.6	+ 1.5	29.5	+ 2.8	29.2	+ 2.7	31.5	+ 2.1	29.3	+ 3.7
LVEDV (mL)	174	- 7	173	-6	174	-10	177	-17	161	-7
LVESV(mL)	127	- 7	125	-9	126	-11	125	-15	120	-11

LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDV: left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: left ventricular end-systolic volume

mean values

# Echocardiography: LVEF



Parameter	Placebo		1.25 mg		2.5 mg		2.5 to 5 mg		2.5 to 10 mg	
	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12	Baseline	Change at wk 12
LVEF (%)	28.6	+ 1.5	29.5	+ 2.8	29.2	+ 2.7	31.5	+ 2.1	29.3	+ 3.7
LVEDV (mL)	174	- 7	173	-6	174	-10	177	-17	161	-7
LVESV,(mL)	127	- 7	125	-9	126	-11	125	-15	120	-11



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