

Cardiologia (e ricerca in cardiologia) trasversale

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IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino

Genova

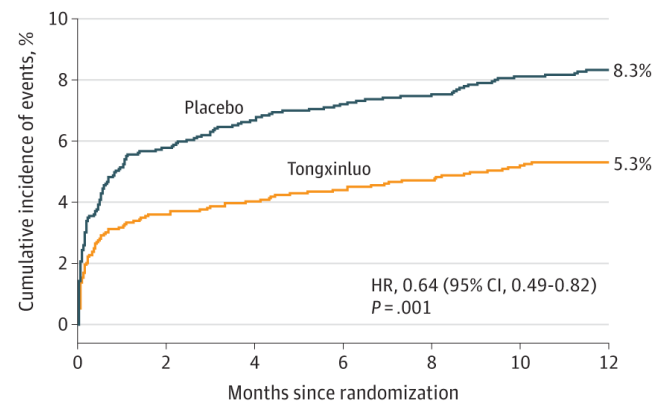


OSPEDALE POLICLINICO SAN MARTINO
Sistema Sanitario Regione Liguria

CTS-AMI

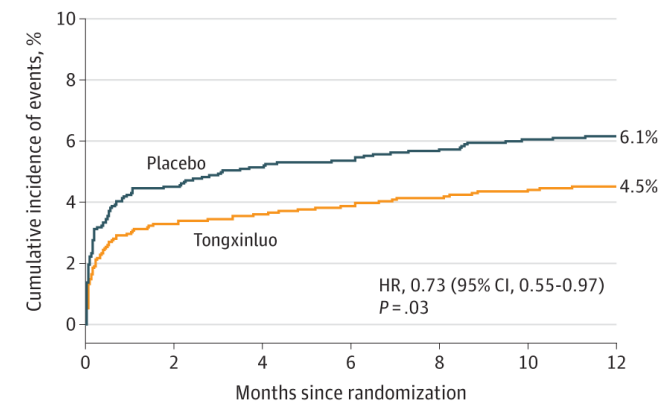
- 3797 patients with STEMI within 24 hours of symptom onset from 124 hospitals in China
- randomized 1:1 to Tongxinluo vs placebo orally for 12 months, in addition to STEMI guideline-directed treatments
- 3777 included in the primary analysis

A 1-Year MACCEs



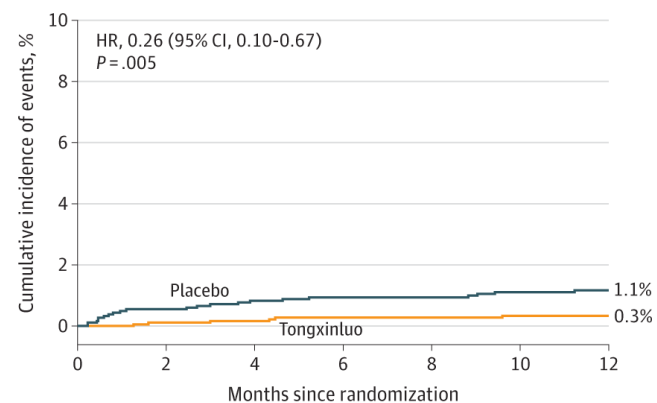
No. at risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Tongxinluo	1889	1815	1806	1799	1792	1779	1683
Placebo	1888	1777	1757	1746	1740	1725	1609

B 1-Year cardiac death



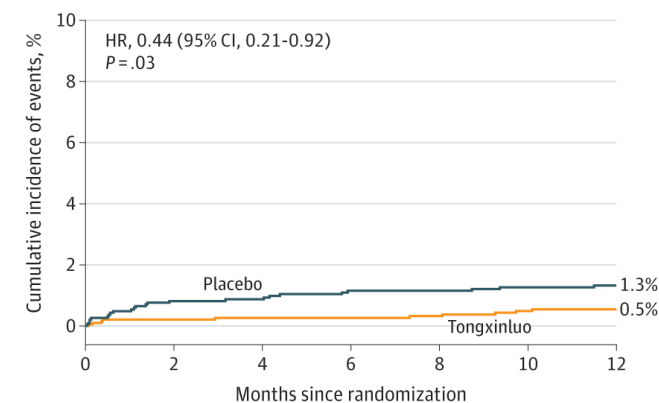
No. at risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Tongxinluo	1889	1819	1811	1806	1800	1790	1693
Placebo	1888	1798	1783	1777	1770	1760	1643

C 1-Year myocardial reinfarction



No. at risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Tongxinluo	1889	1820	1809	1805	1798	1785	1691
Placebo	1888	1789	1770	1765	1759	1744	1628

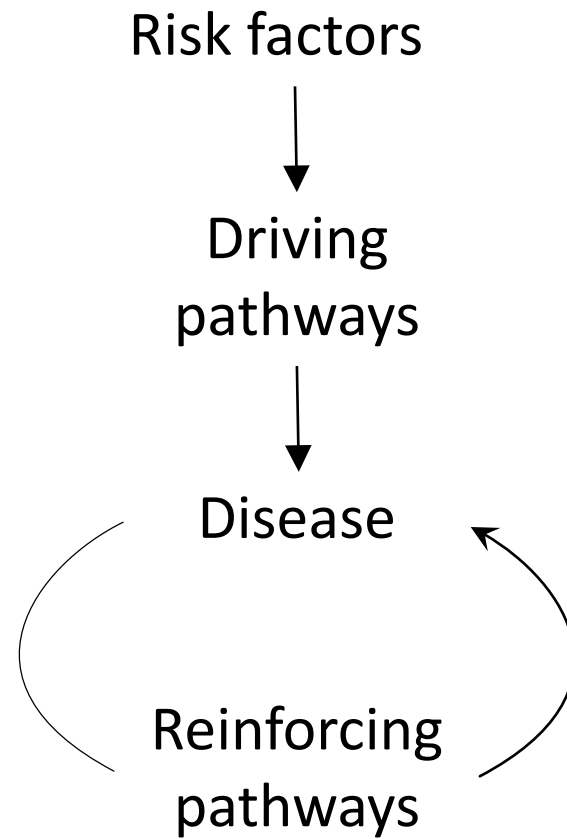
D 1-Year stroke

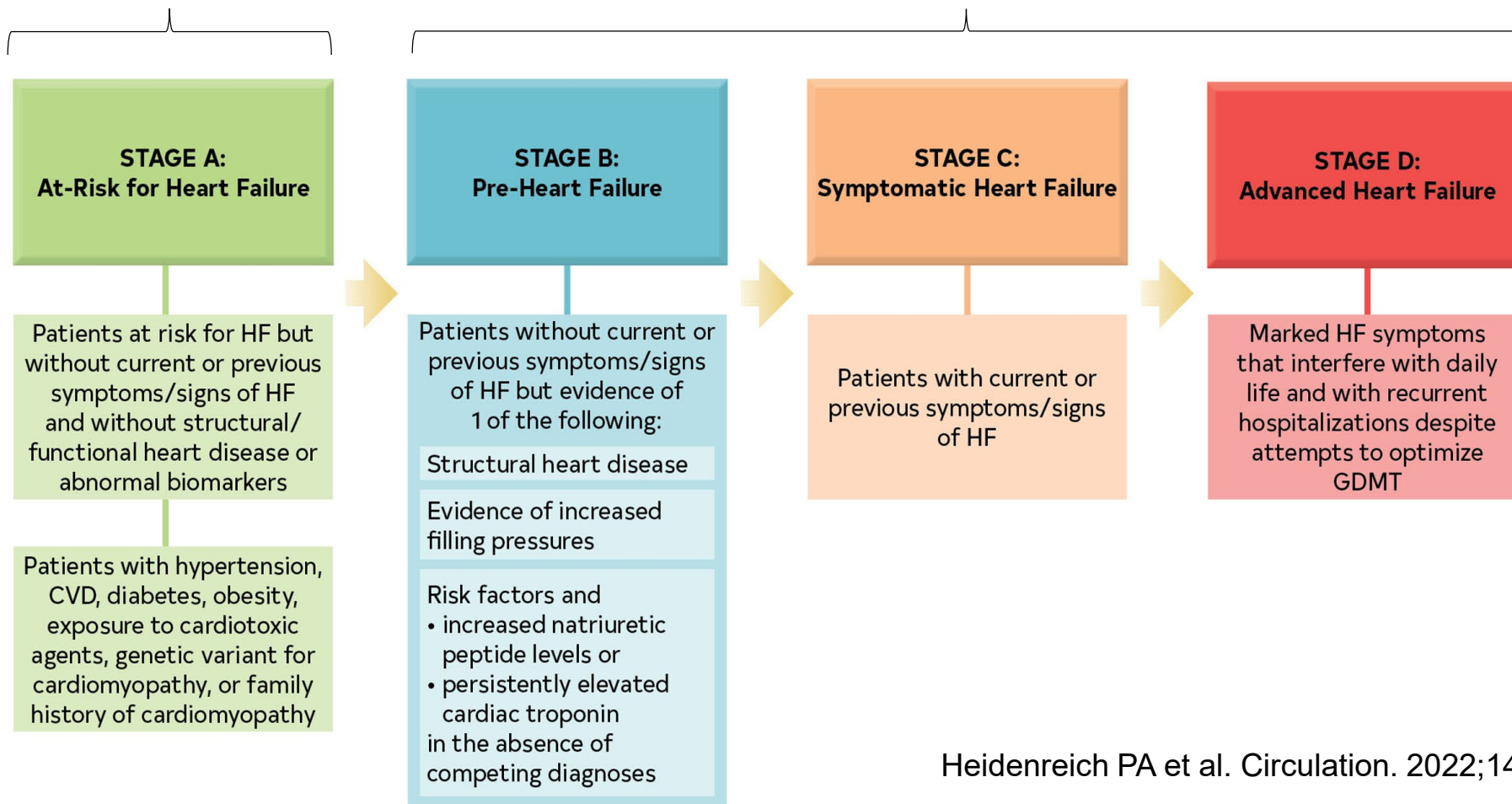
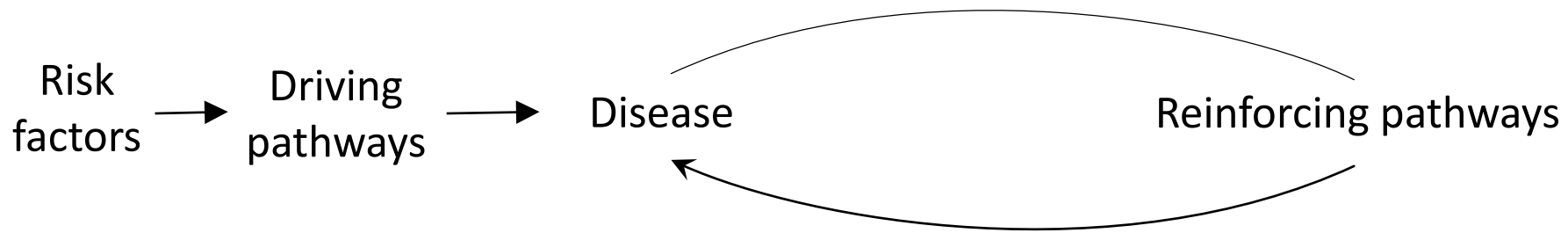


No. at risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Tongxinluo	1889	1820	1810	1808	1800	1786	1692
Placebo	1888	1787	1772	1765	1757	1743	1628

“The Tongxinluo capsule is a traditional Chinese medicine compound of multiple plant and insect products. Despite the clinical benefit demonstrated in this trial, the active ingredient(s) and the exact mechanism of action remain to be established.”

Yang Y et al. JAMA. 2023;330:1534-45





Heidenreich PA et al. Circulation. 2022;145:e895–e1032

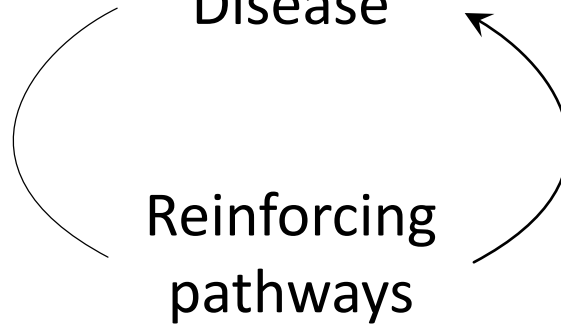
Genetic background
& risk factors



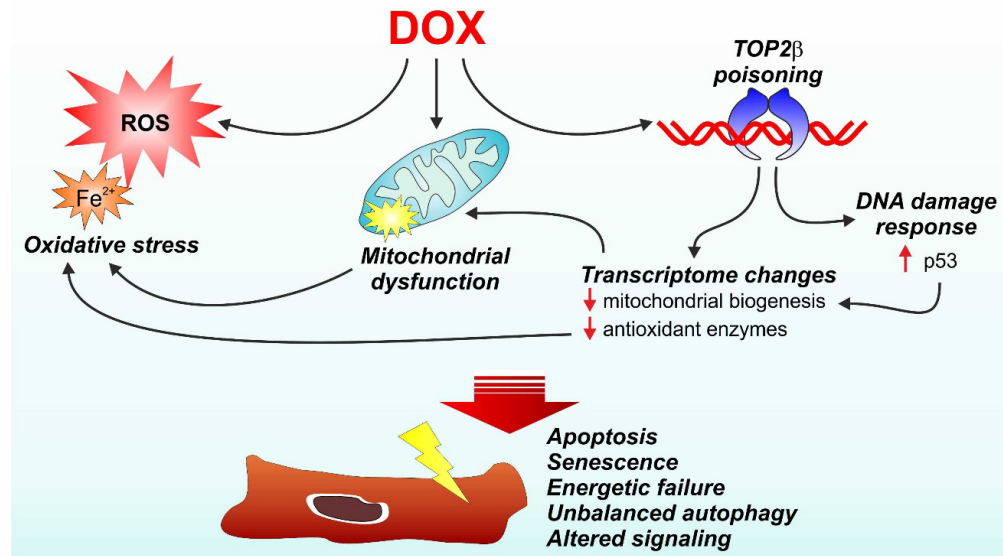
Driving
pathways



Disease



Reinforcing
pathways



Mercurio V, ..., Ameri P. J Card Fail. 2016;22:449-58

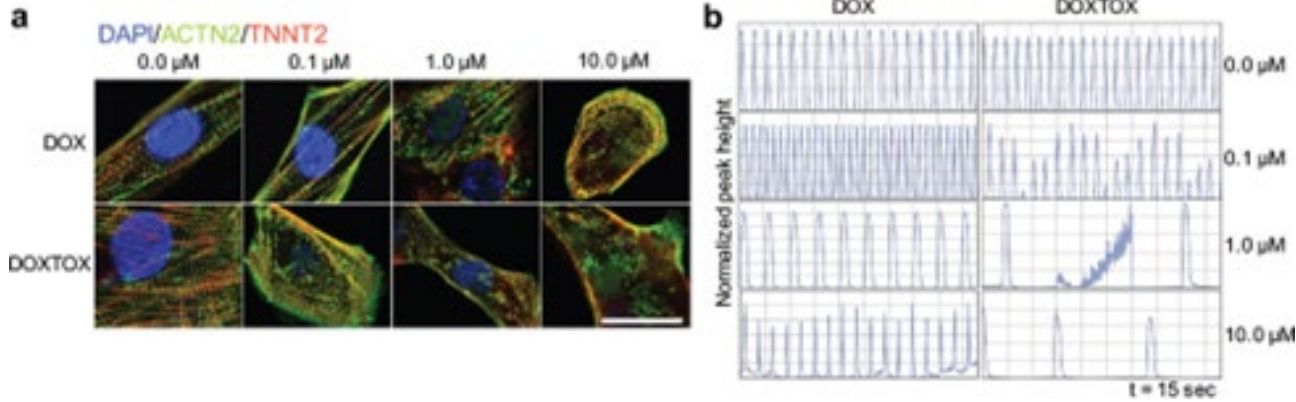
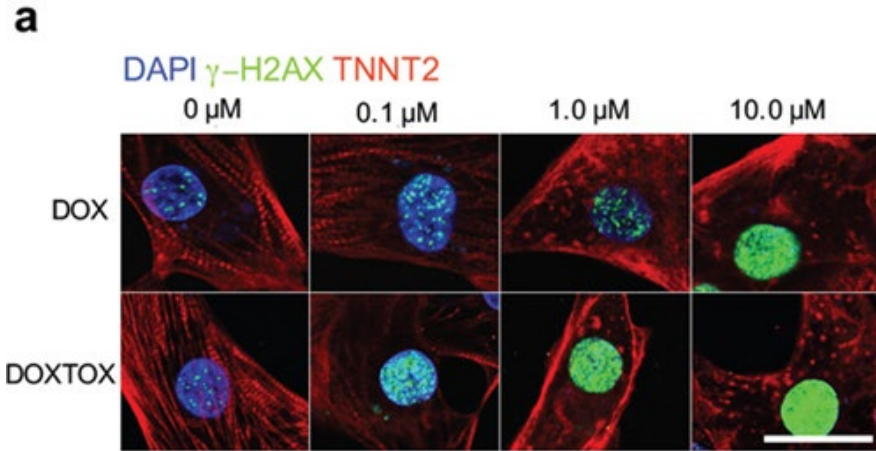
CCT study

277 women treated for breast cancer between 2010 and 2015

- 64%: doxorubicin-based chemotherapy
- 18%: trastuzumab-based chemotherapy
- 18%: doxorubicin + trastuzumab-based chemotherapy

- ✓ 42/229 (18%): ↓ LVEF ≥10% to <50%
- ✓ both during and after therapy
- ✓ median time to LVEF decline: 7 mo
- ✓ 20 (48%) w/ LVEF decline had symptoms
- ✓ 14 (33%) interrupted or discontinued cancer therapy

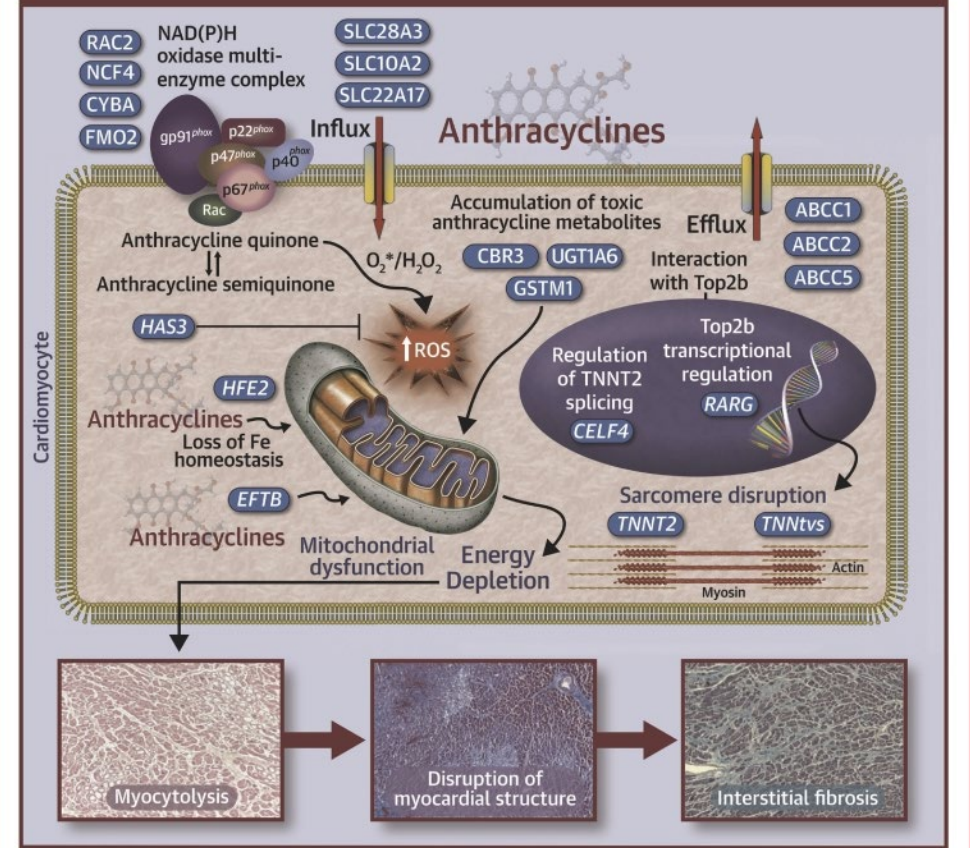
Narayan HK et al. Circulation. 2017;135:1397-412



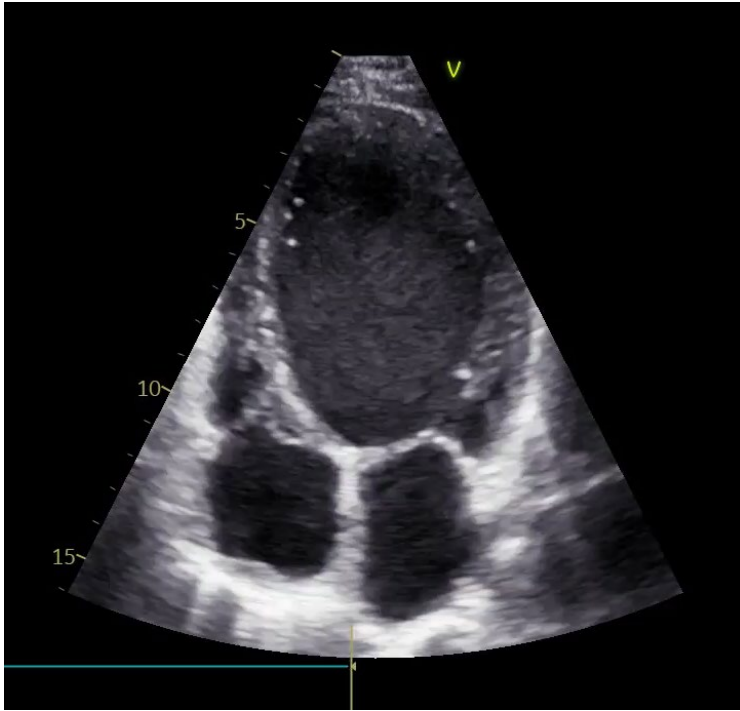
Burrige PW et al. Nat Med. 2016;22:547-56

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Proposed Pathogenesis of Anthracycline-Related Cardiomyopathy

Pathophysiologic Mechanisms of Anthracycline-Related Cardiomyopathy



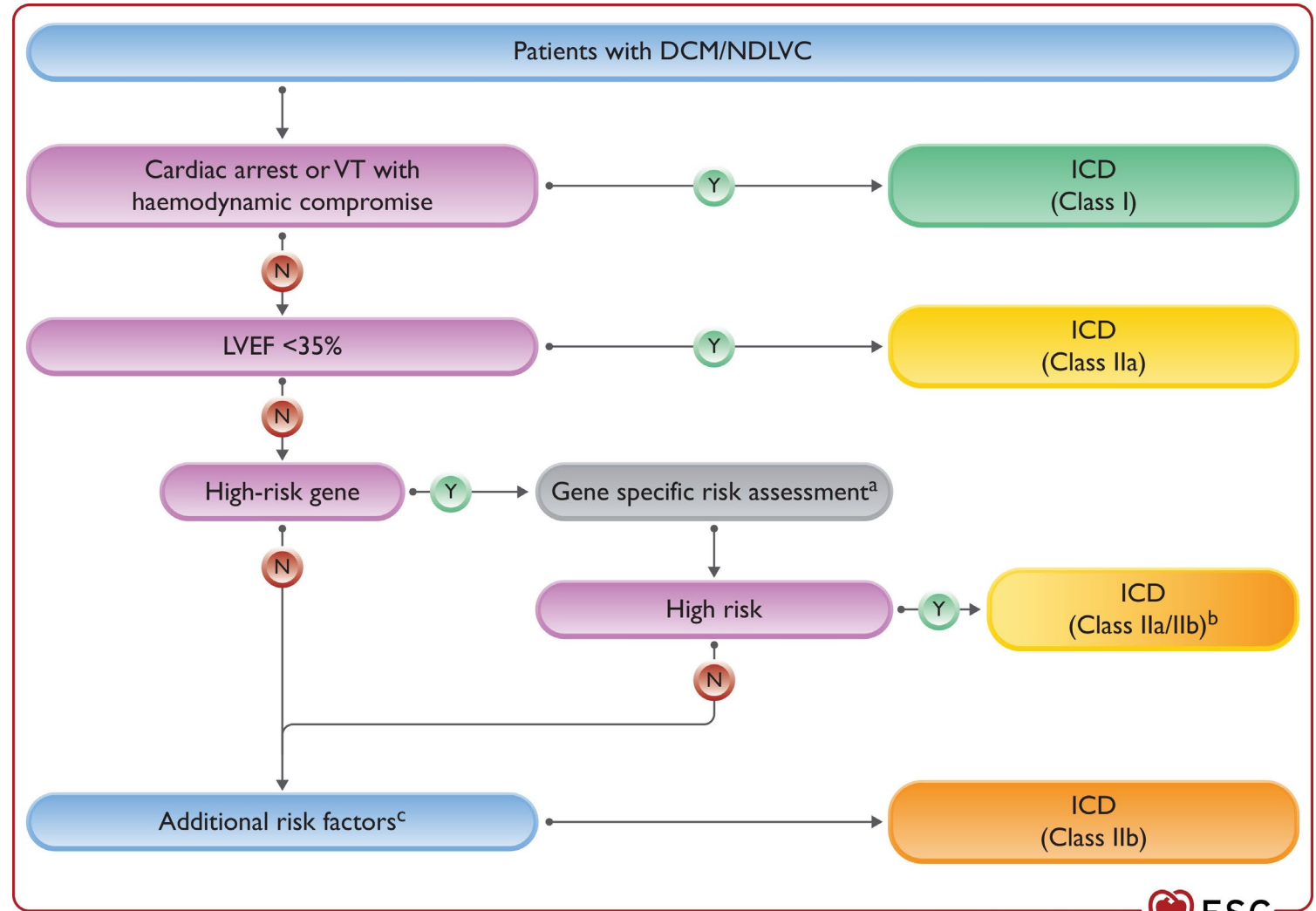
Bhatia, S. J Am Coll Cardiol CardioOnc. 2020;2(4):539-52.



Dilated cardiomyopathy

LV dilation (LVID >58/52 mm, LVEDVi ≥75/62 mL/m²) and systolic dysfunction (LVEF <50%) unexplained solely by abnormal loading conditions or CAD

Arbelo E et al. Eur Heart J. 2023;44:3503-3626



High-risk genes: *PLN, DSP, LMNA, FLNC, EMD, TMEM43, RBM20*

Risk factors: syncope, LGE on CMR, NVST, PVCs, male sex, specific gene variants

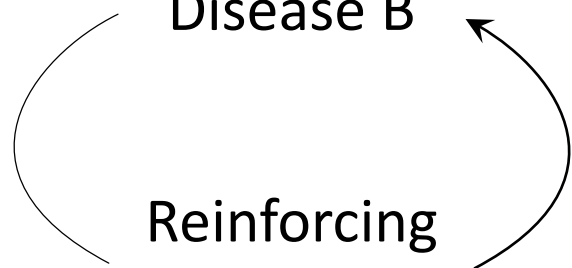
Genetic background
& risk factors



Driving
pathways



Disease B



Reinforcing
pathways

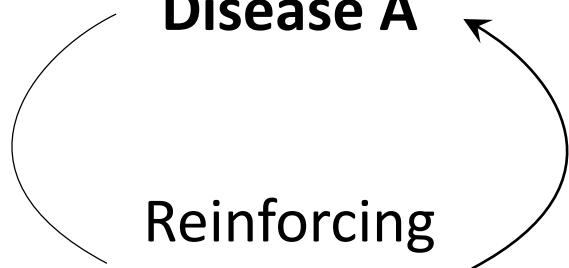
Genetic background
& risk factors



Driving
pathways



Disease A



Reinforcing
pathways

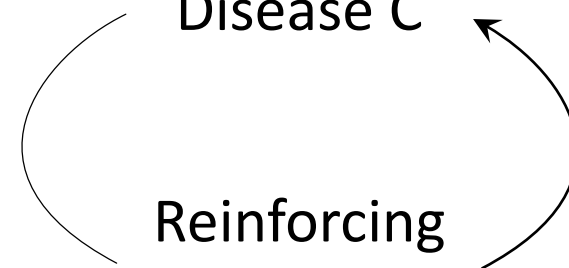
Genetic background
& risk factors



Driving
pathways

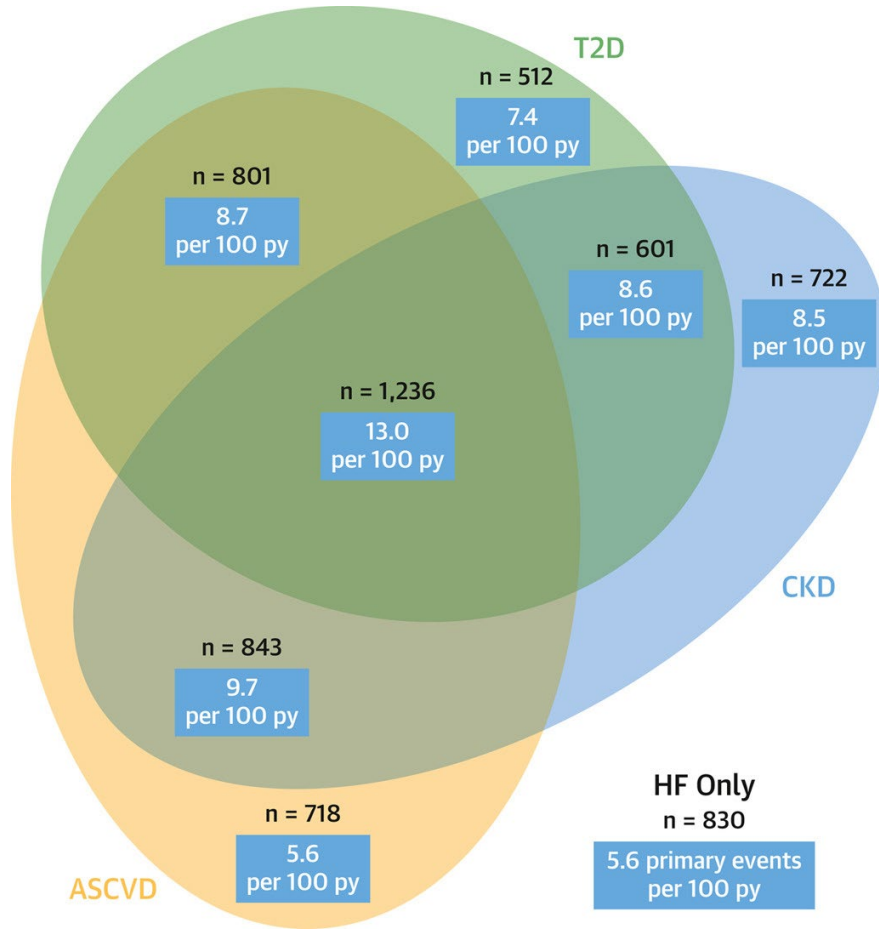


Disease C



Reinforcing
pathways

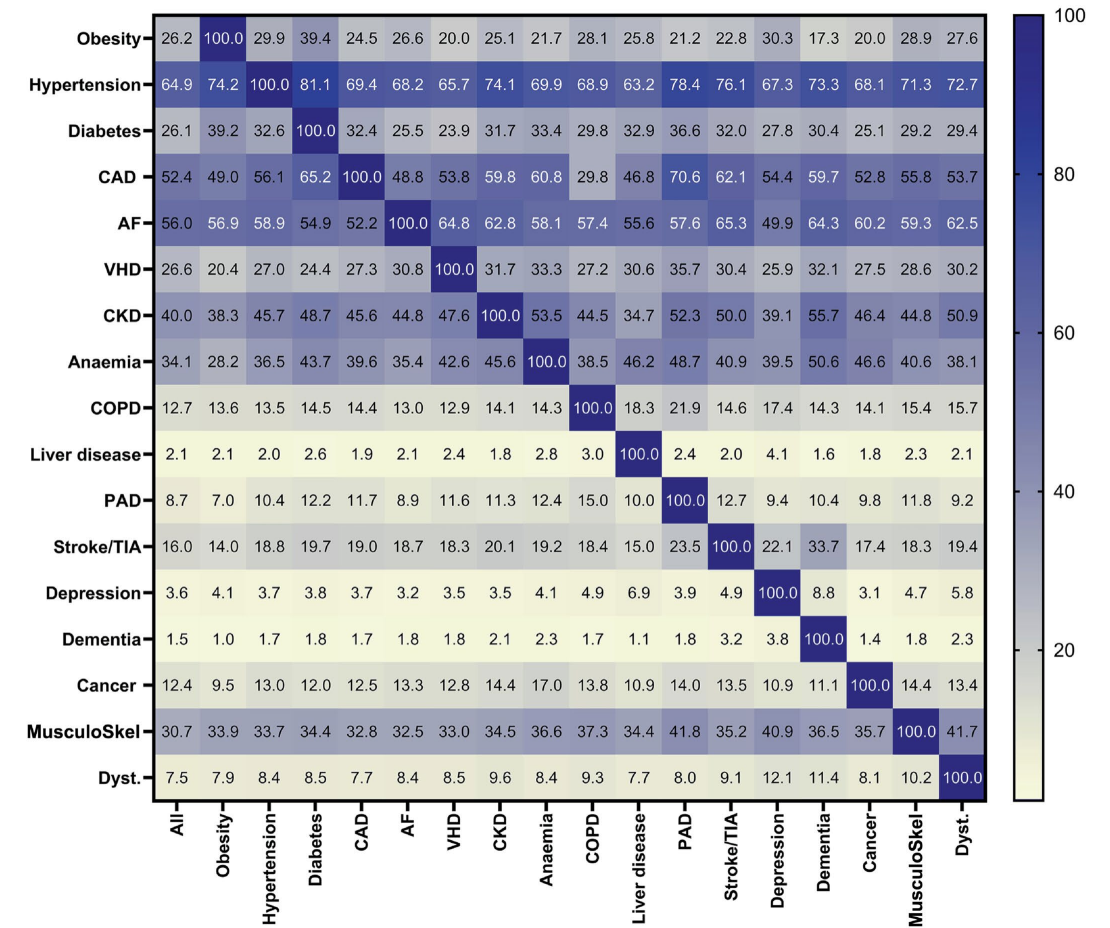
DELIVER



Ostrominski JW et al. JACC Heart Fail. 2023;11:1491-1503

Swedish Heart Failure Registry

○ 91,463 patients between 2000 and 2021

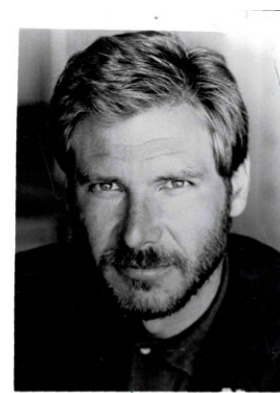


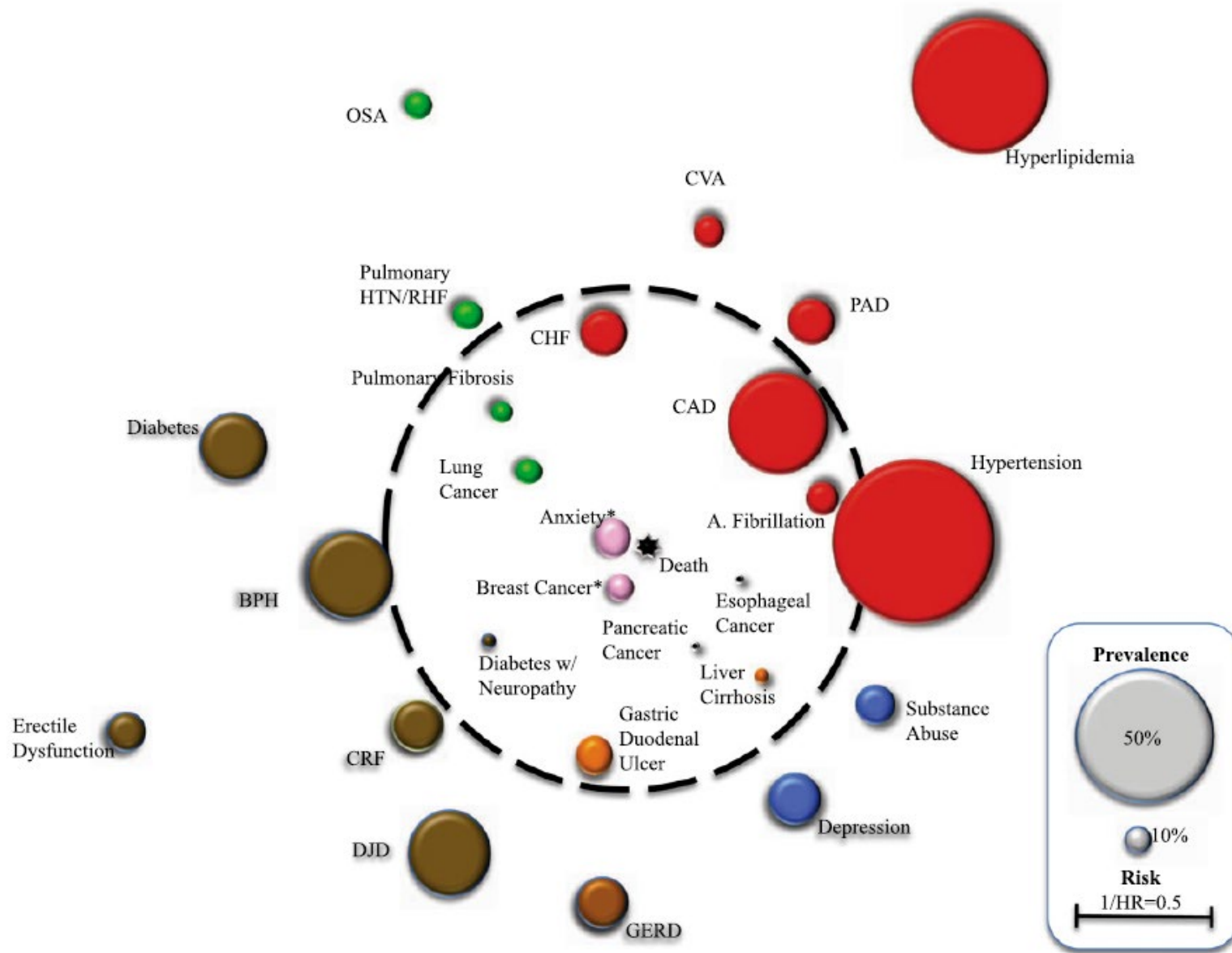
Tomasoni D et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2024;26:854-68

Age	<50 / 50-59 / 60-69 / 70-79 / ≥80 years
Myocardial infarction	No / yes
Chronic heart failure	No / yes
Peripheral vascular disease	No / yes
CVA or TIA	No / yes
Dementia	No / yes
COPD	No / yes
Connective tissue disease	No / yes
Diabetes mellitus	No or diet-controlled, uncomplicated, end-organ damage

Peptic ulcer disease	No / yes
Liver disease	No, mild, moderate to severe
Hemiplegia	No
Moderate to severe CKD	No / yes
Solid tumor	No / localized / metastatic
Leukemia	No / yes
Lymphoma	No / yes
AIDS	No / yes

Charlson ME et al. J Chronic Dis. 1987;40:373-83

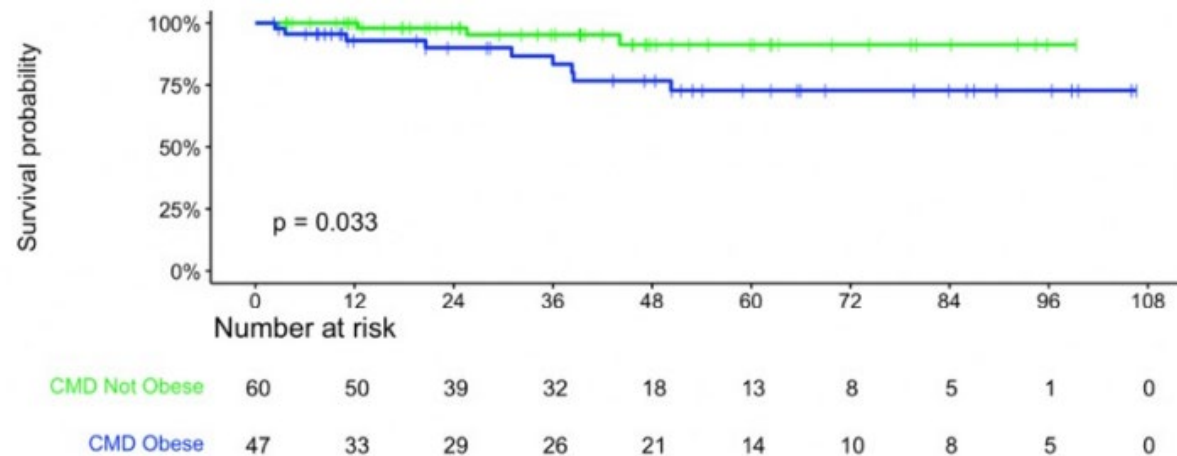
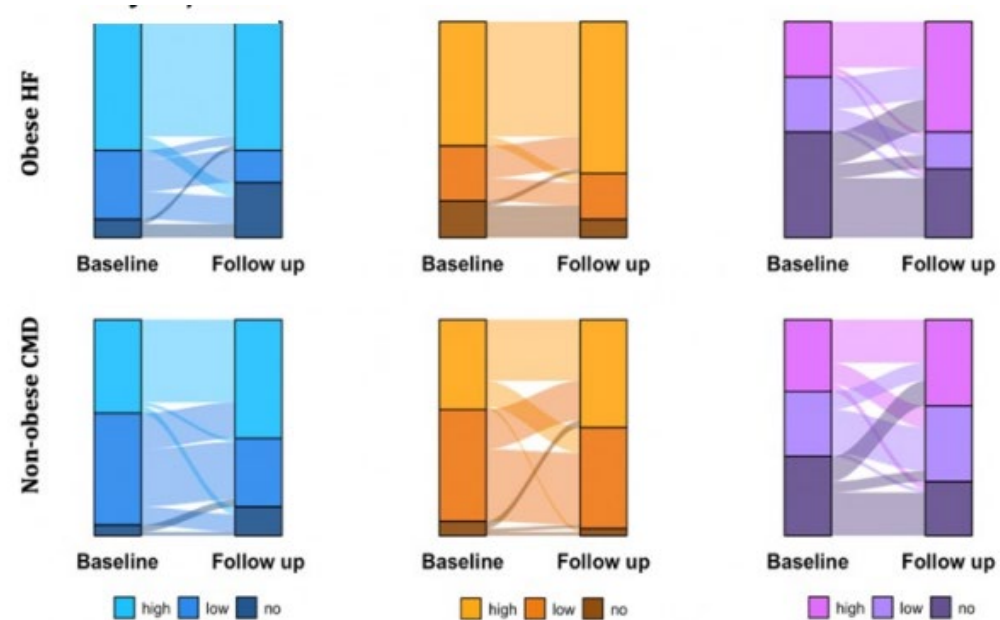




Divo M et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2012;186:155-61

Table. Patient characteristics at baseline.

	Overall N = 107	Non_Obese_CMD N = 60	Obese_CMD N = 47	P	
Male	81 (76%)	39 (65%)	42 (89%)	0.004	
Age, years	57 ± 10	55 ± 10	59 ± 10	0.03	
LVEF, %	34 ± 9	32 ± 9	36 ± 9	0.03	
BMI, kg/m2	29 ± 6	25 ± 3	34 ± 5	<0.001	
Hypertension	46 (43%)	16 (27%)	30 (64%)	<0.001	
eGFR, mL/min/1.73m2	80 ± 22	83 ± 24	76 ± 20	0.07	
Dislipidemia	32 (30%)	12 (21%)	20 (43%)	0.02	
Diabetes	16 (15%)	4 (6.7%)	12 (26%)	0.007	
Smoking	70 (65%)	36 (60%)	34 (72%)	0.2	
Alcohol abuse	23 (21%)	12 (20%)	11 (23%)	0.7	
COPD	14 (13%)	3 (5.0%)	11 (24%)	0.004	
History of AF	25 (23%)	10 (17%)	15 (32%)	0.07	
NYHA class				0.7	
	I-II	97 (91%)	55 (92%)	42 (89%)	
	III-IV	10 (9.3%)	5 (8.3%)	5 (11%)	
NT-proBNP, pg/mL	991 [520; 2387]	1577 [793; 2836]	634 [453; 2254]	0.16	
Systolic blood pressure	124 ± 17	121 ± 18	128 ± 14	0.02	
Heart rate	70 ± 15	68 ± 15	72 ± 14	0.10	
End-diastolic LV diameter	63 ± 7	63 ± 7	63 ± 7	0.9	
RV basal diameter	38 ± 7	37 ± 6	40 ± 8	0.1	
TAPSE	21 ± 4	20 ± 4	22 ± 4	0.2	



Bianchi L et al. HFA congress 2024

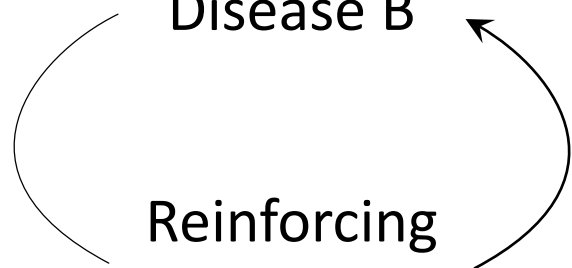
Genetic background
& risk factors



Driving
pathways



Disease B

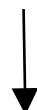


Reinforcing
pathways

Genetic background
& risk factors



Driving
pathways

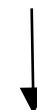


Disease A



Reinforcing
pathways

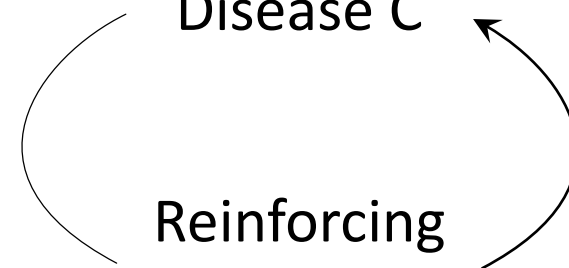
Genetic background
& risk factors



Driving
pathways



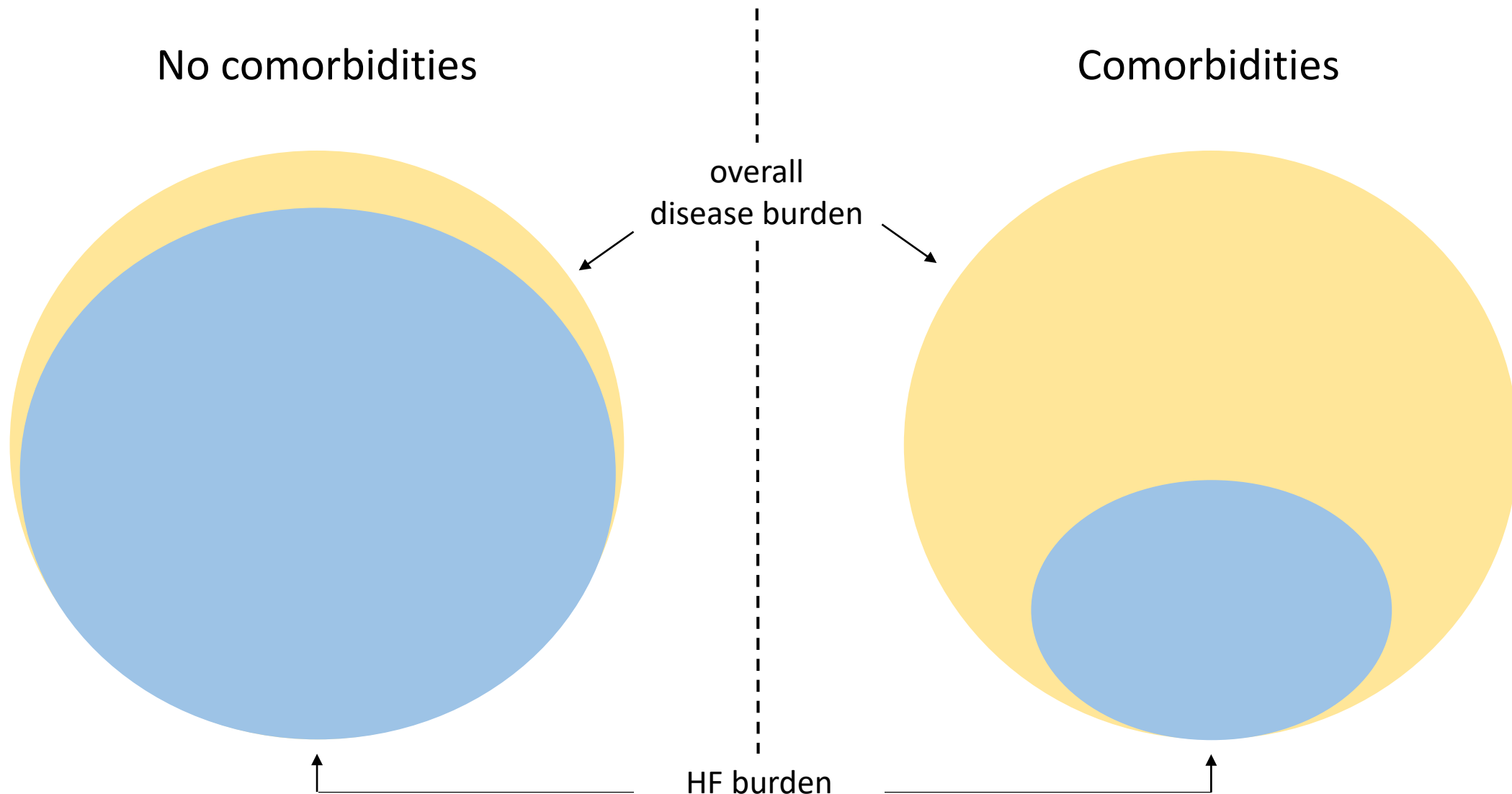
Disease C

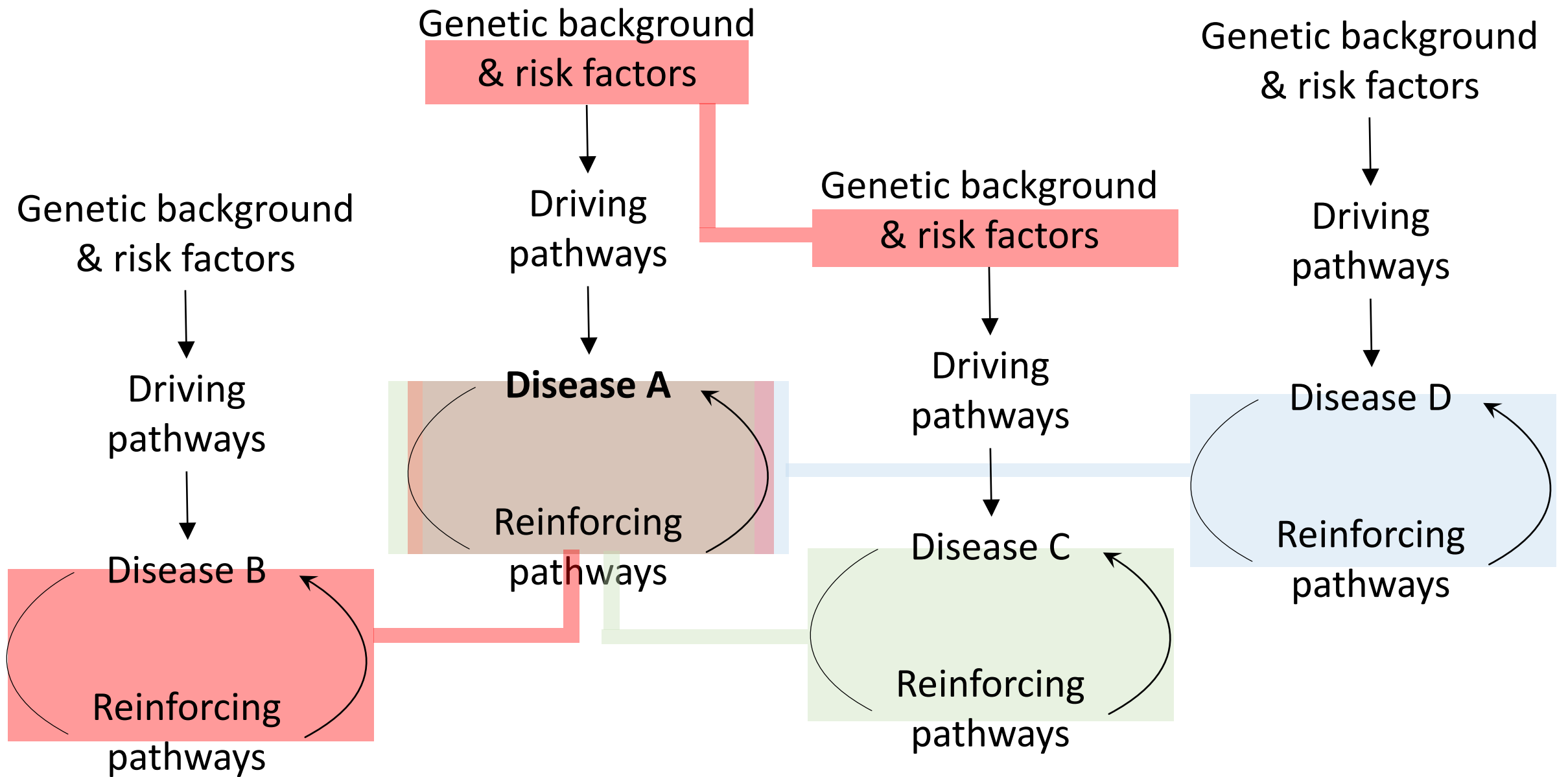


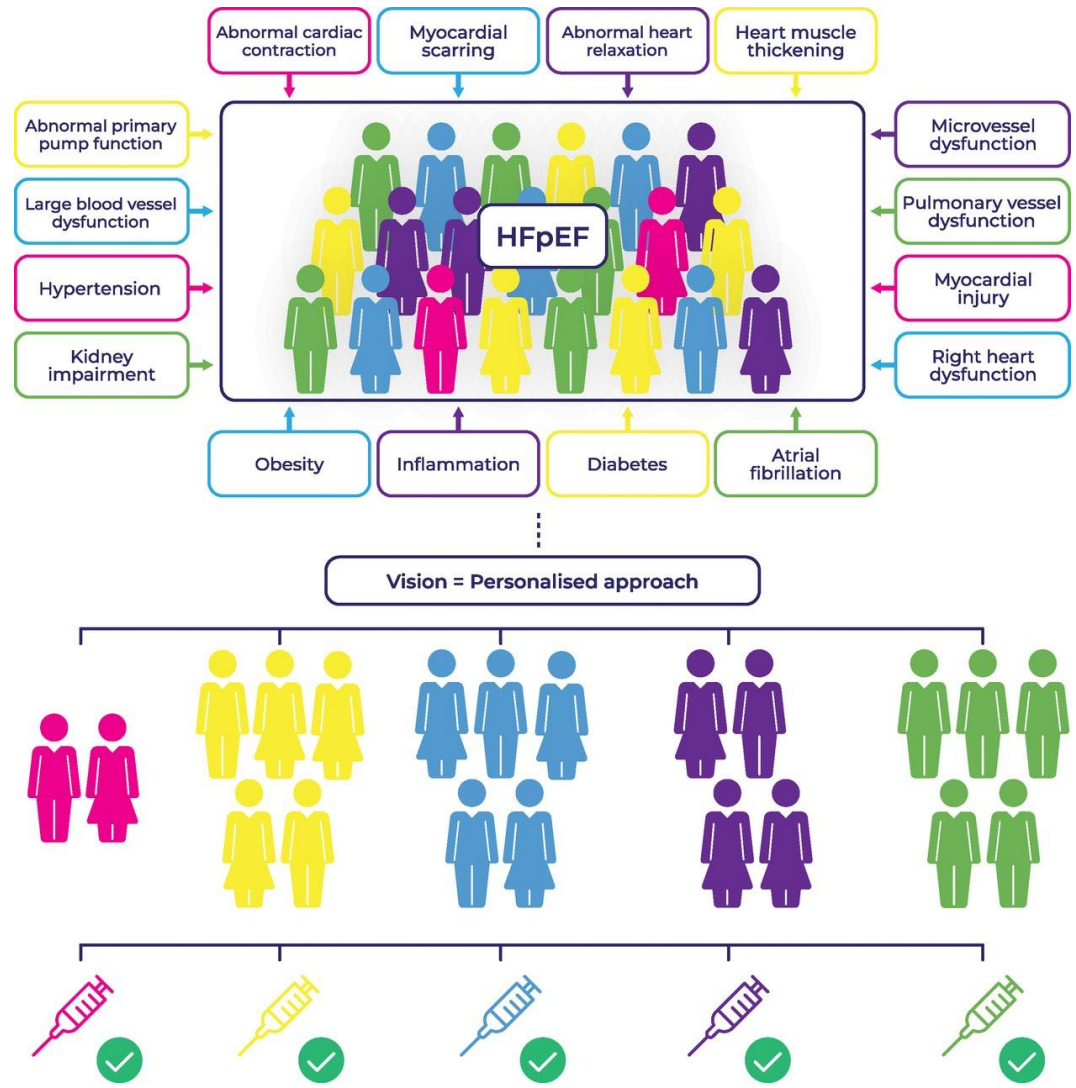
Reinforcing
pathways

No comorbidities

Comorbidities

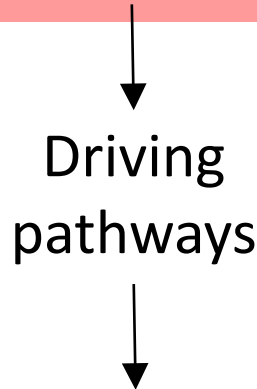






Jasinska-Piadlo A, Campbell P. Heart. 2023;109:874-83

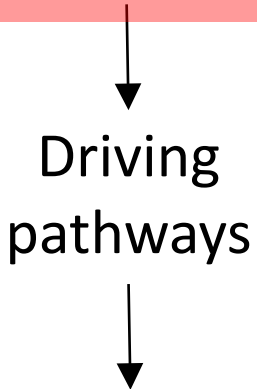
Genetic background
& risk factors



Disease B



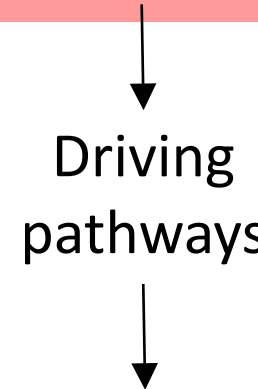
Genetic background
& risk factors



Disease A



Genetic background
& risk factors

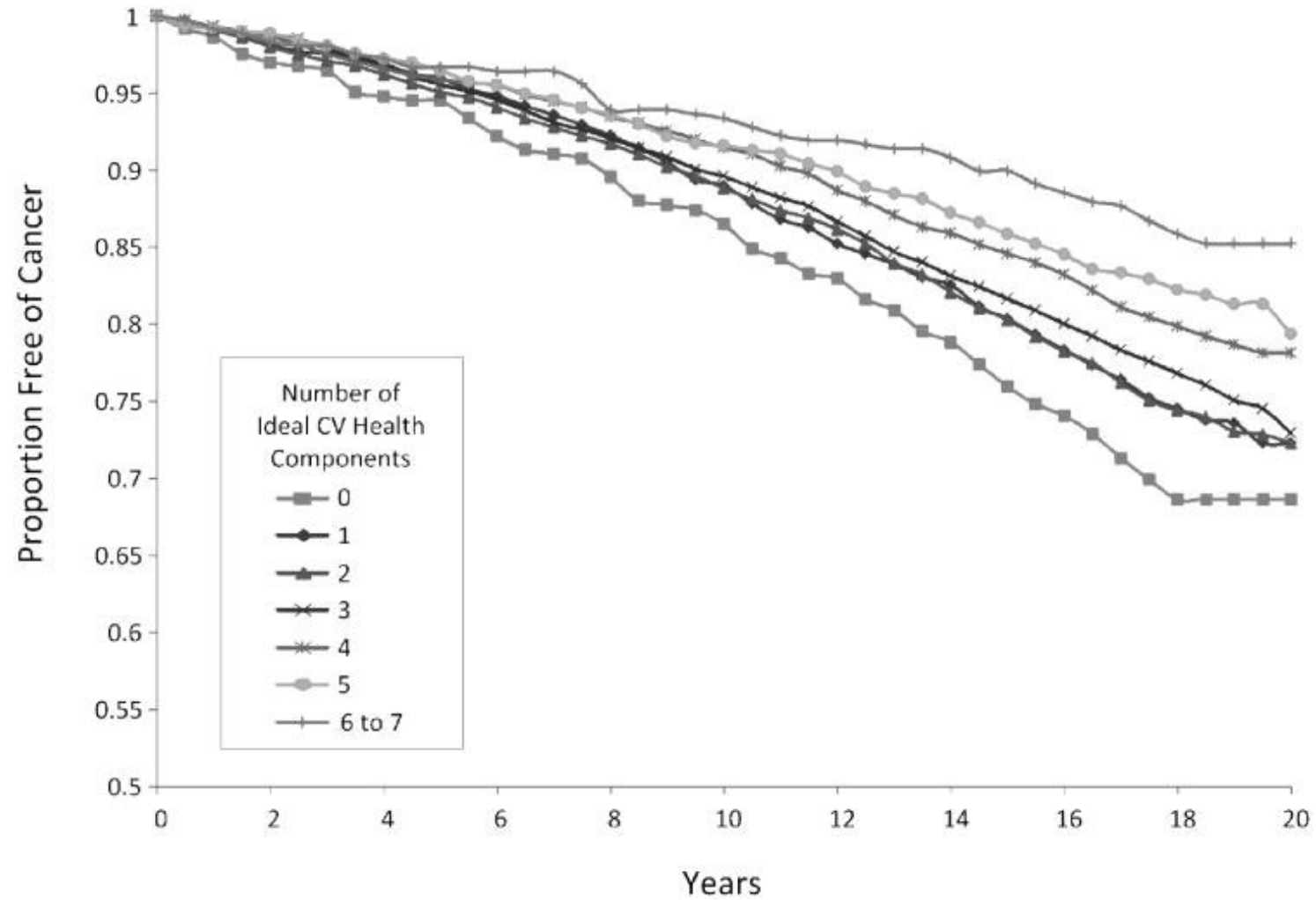


Disease C



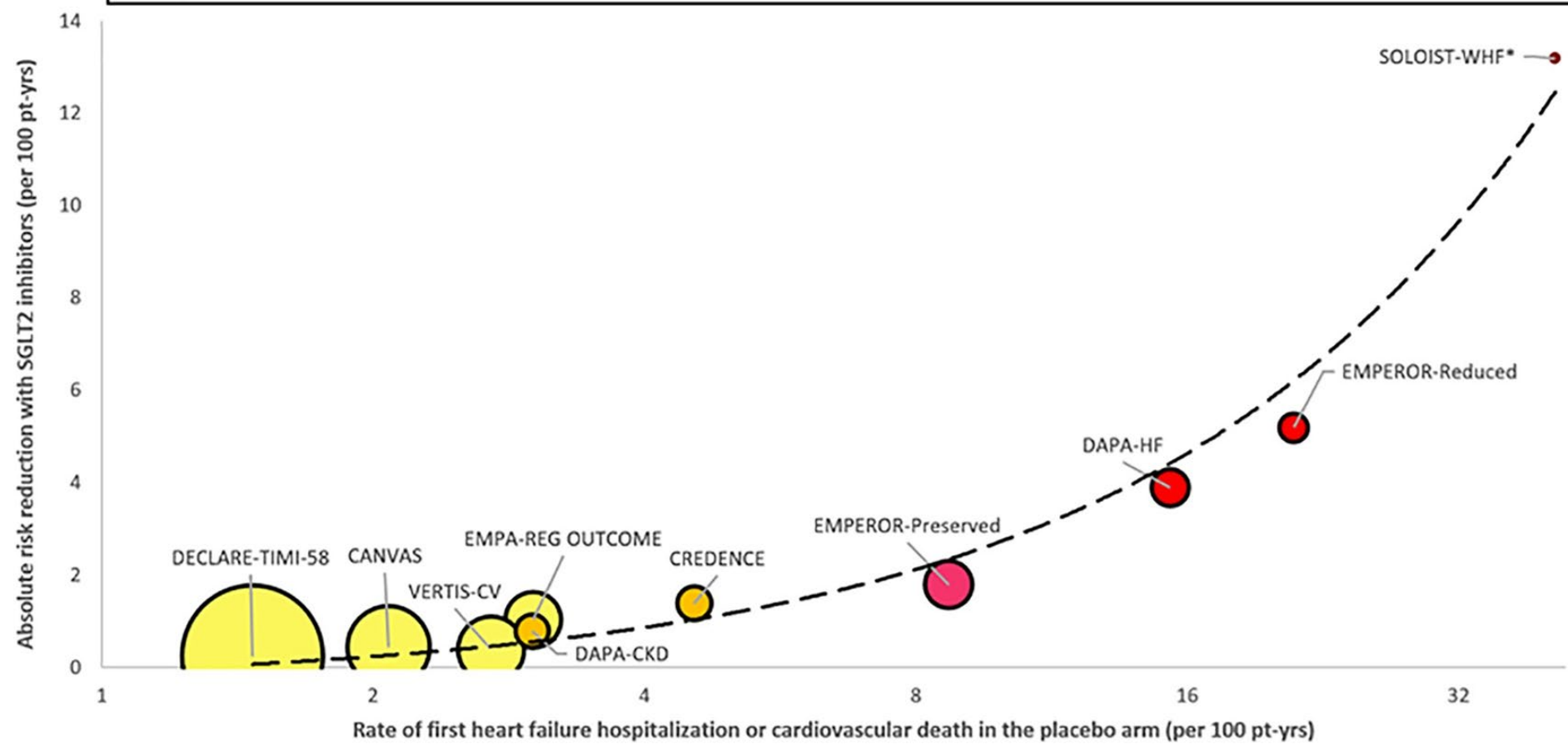
Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities (ARIC) study

- 13,253 subjects



Rasmussen-Torvik LJ et al. Circulation. 2013;127:1270-5

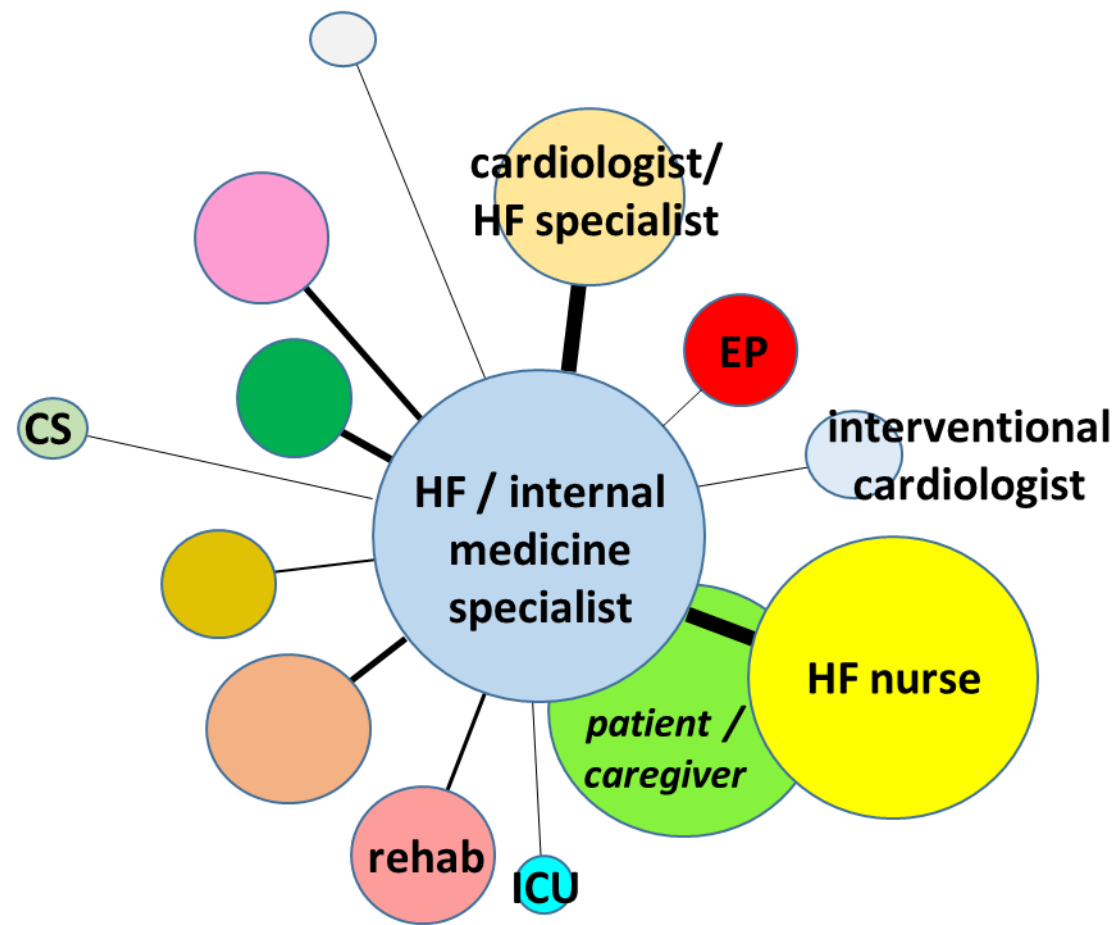
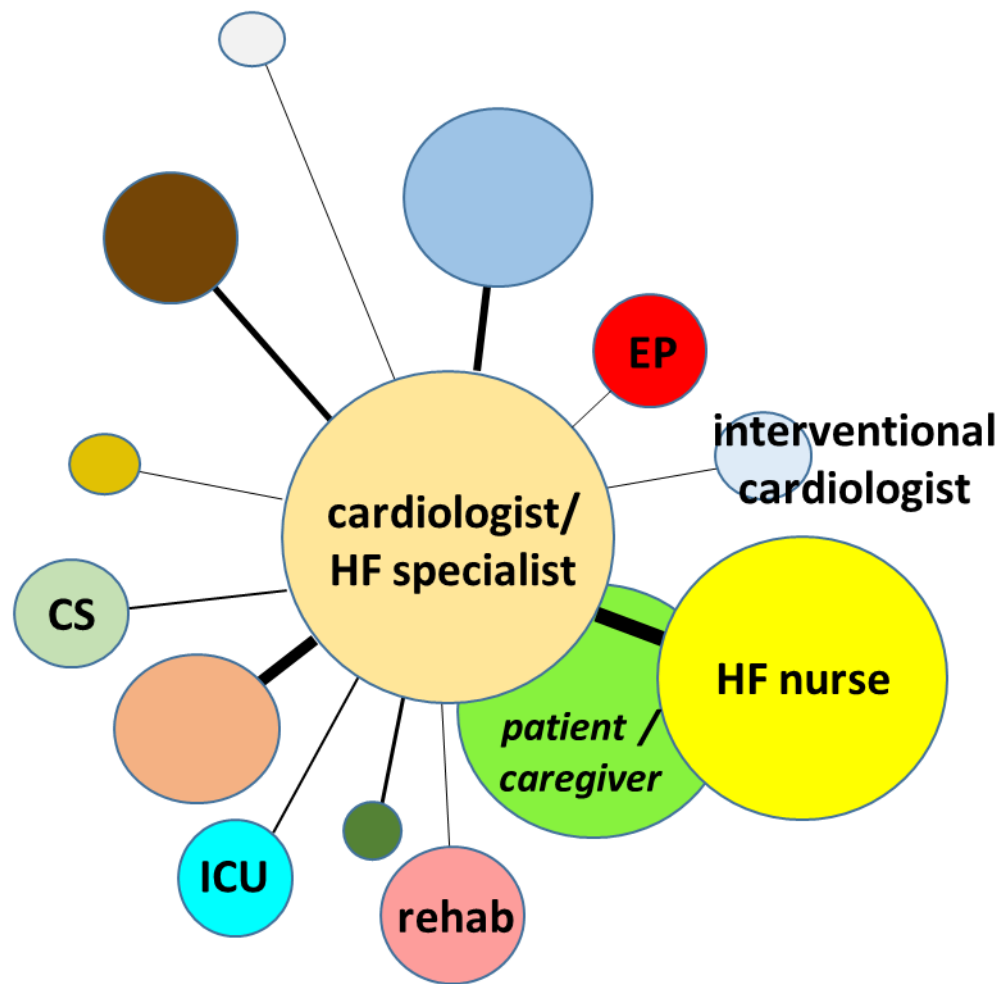
High Risk T2DM	CKD	Chronic HFpEF	Chronic HFrEF	Worsening HF
ARR: 0.25 - 1.04 per 100 pt-yrs	ARR: 0.80 - 1.39 per 100 pt-yrs	ARR: 1.8 per 100 pt-yrs	ARR: 3.9 - 5.2 per 100 pt-yrs	ARR: 10.4 per 100 pt-yrs
NNT: 96-400 RRR: 12% - 34%	NNT: 72-125 RRR: 29% - 31%	NNT: 59 RRR: 21%	NNT: 21-36 RRR: 25%	NNT: 10 RRR: 29%

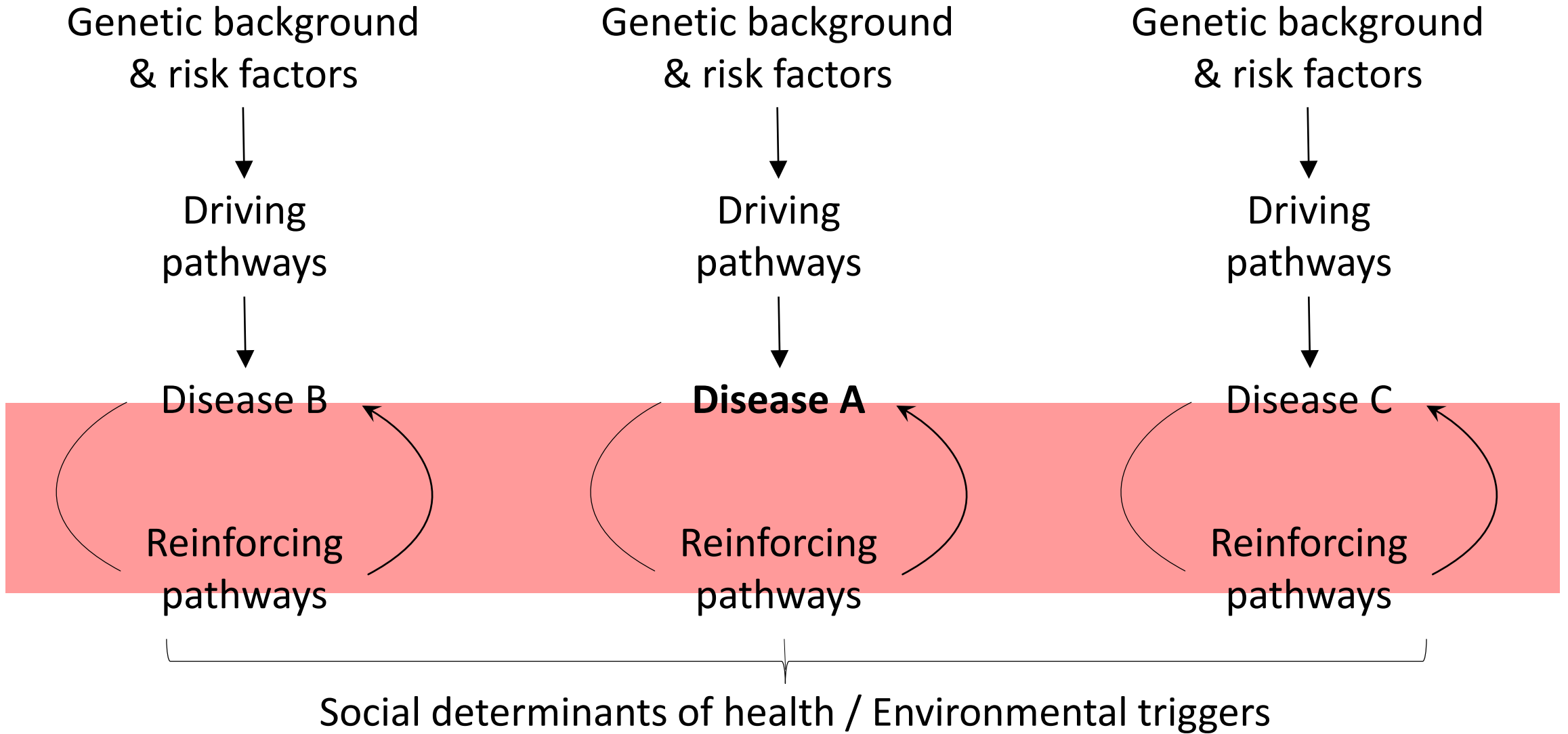


Butler J et al. Eur Heart J. 2021;42:4887-90

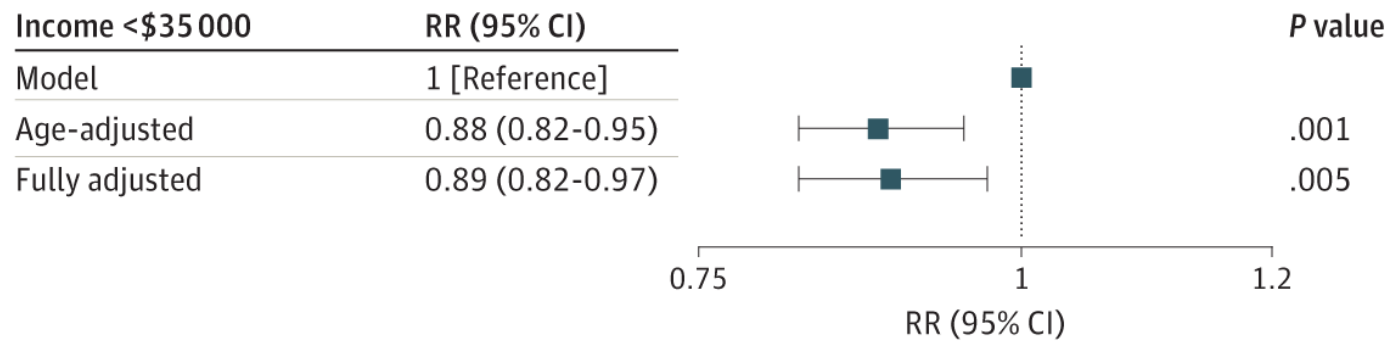
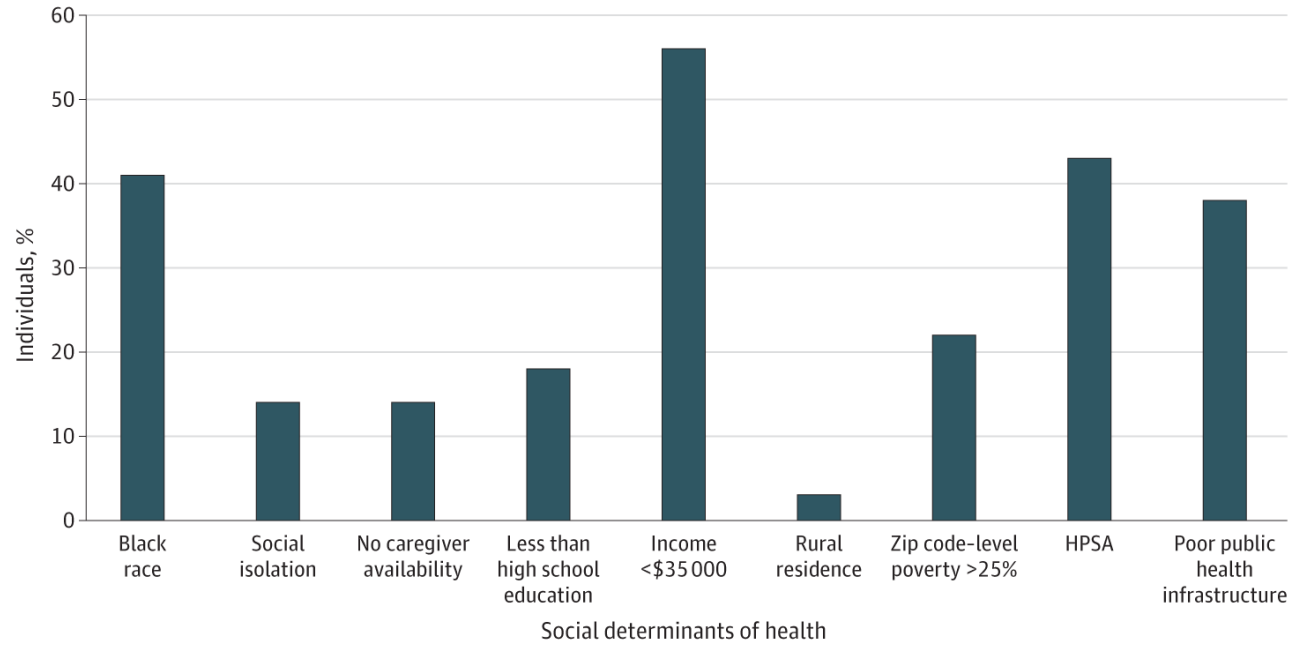
How do SGLT2i work in patients with heart failure?

- mild caloric depletion:
 - reduced body weight
 - induction of nutrient deprivation signaling
- renal effects:
 - (increased diuresis)
 - improved intrarenal hemodynamics
 - early proximal tubule reconfiguration → reduced glucotoxicity and oxidative stress, favorable modulation of apical transporters
 - increased erythropoietin
- reduced microbiome formation of uremic toxins
- glucometabolic/hormonal balance
- direct cardiac effects?

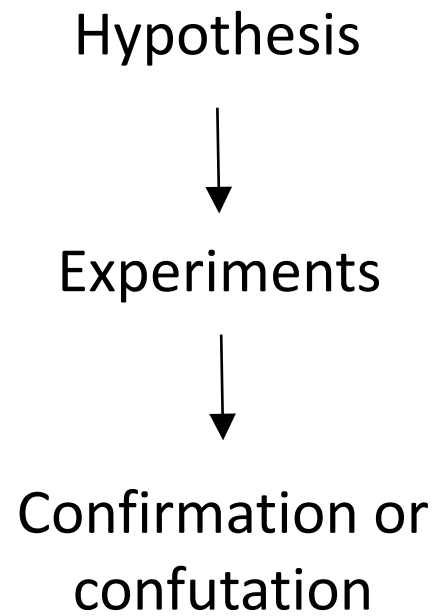




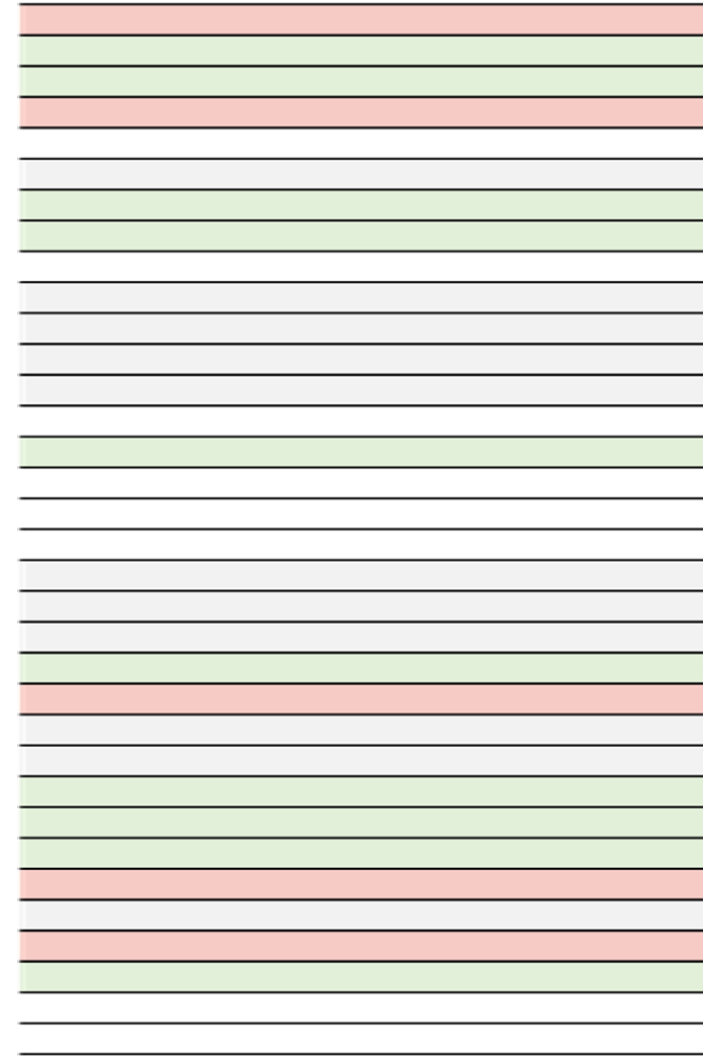
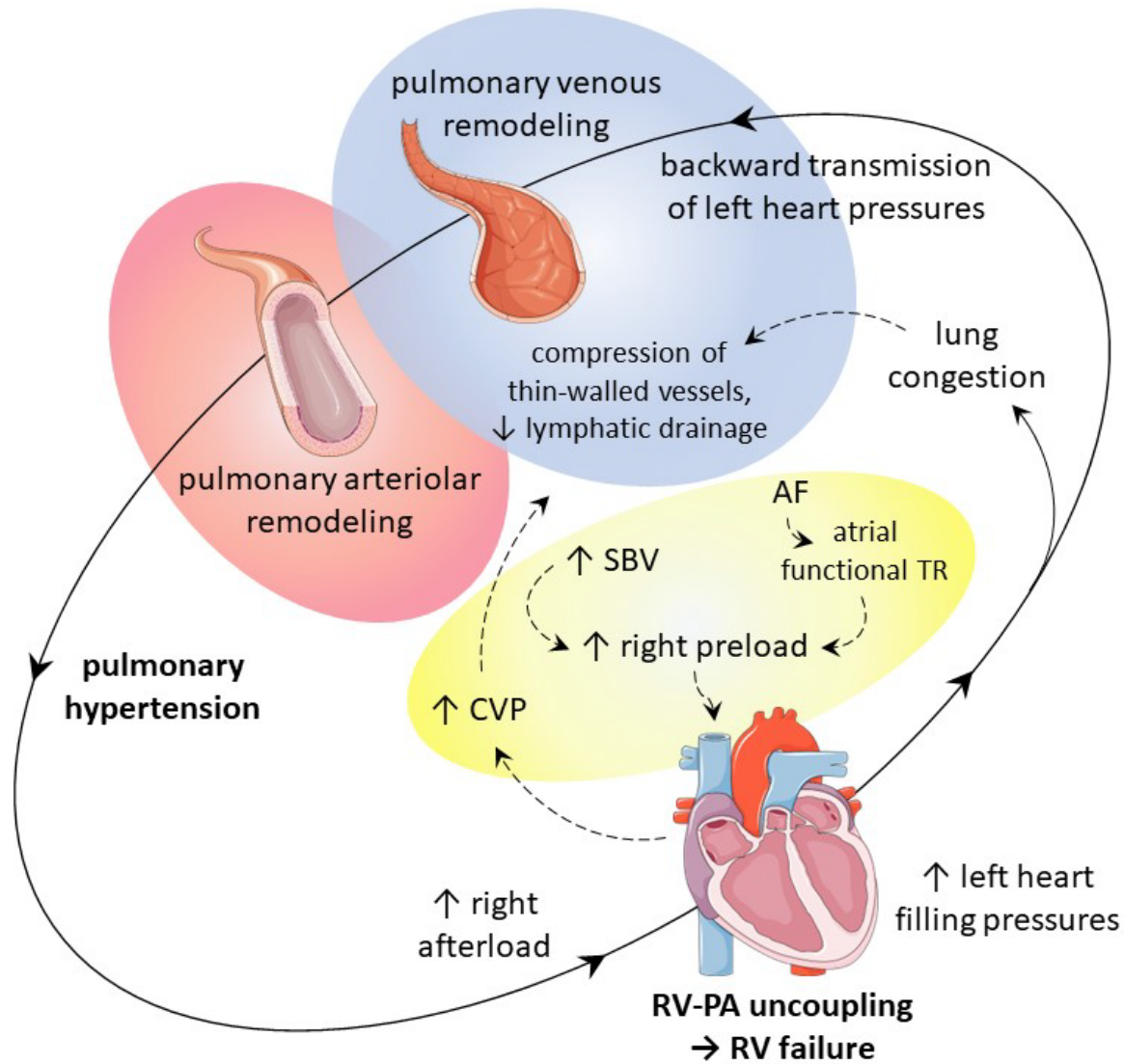
- 1,000 patients admitted for HF between 2009 and 2017 at 549 US hospitals
- median age 77.8 [71.5-84.0] years, 479 (47.9%) women, 414 (41.4%) Black, and 492 of 876 (56.2%) with low income hospitalized



Zhang DT et al. JAMA Netw Open. 2023;6:e2344070

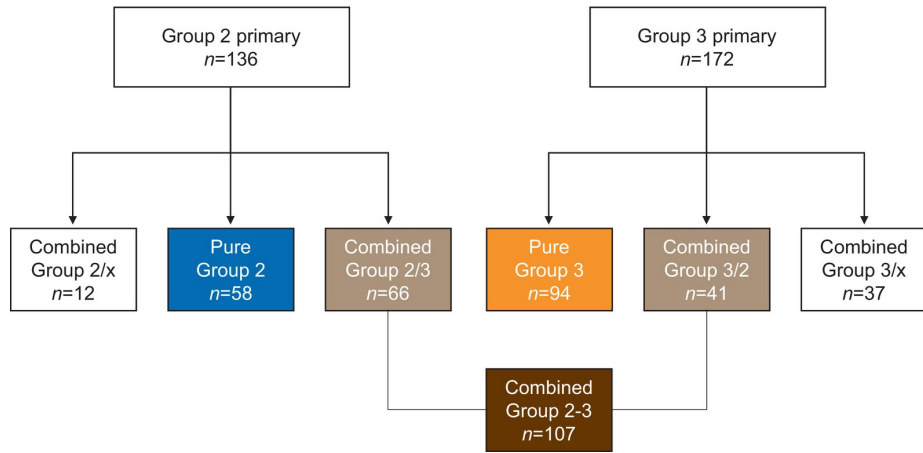


- ❖ *feasible*
- ❖ *verifiable*
- ❖ *fundamental principle of EBM*

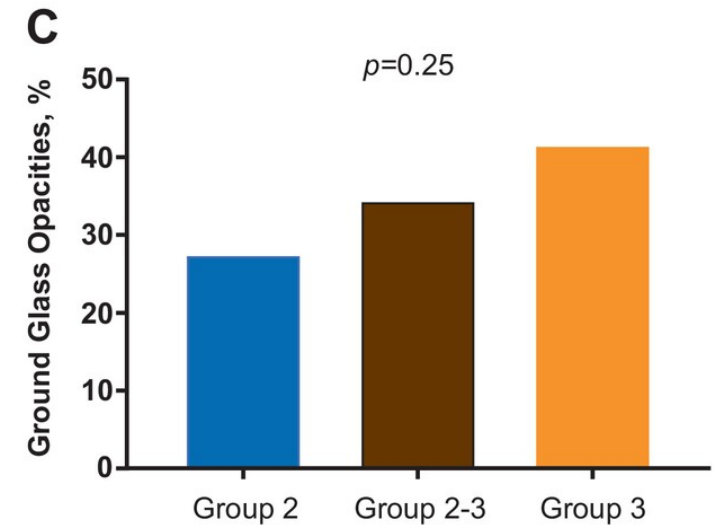
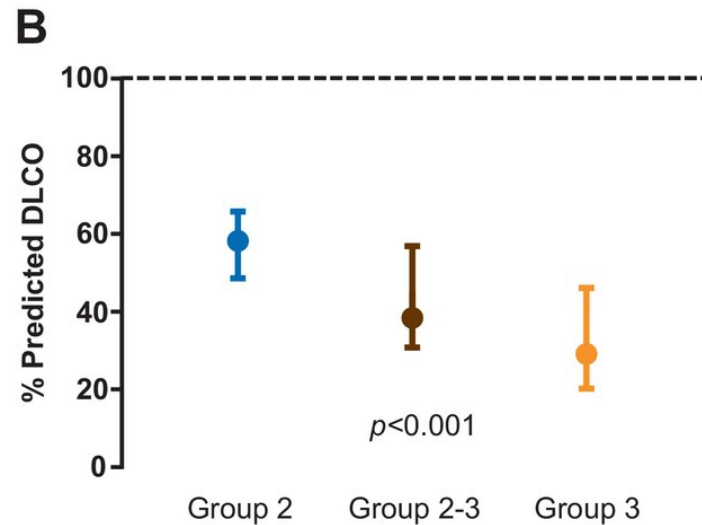
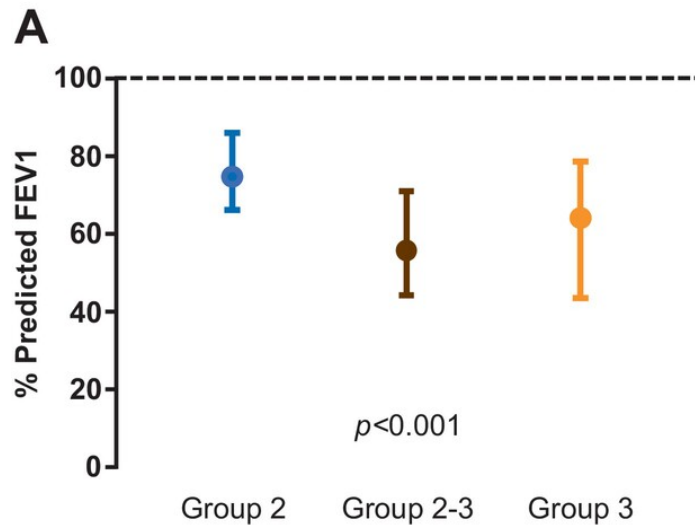


Ameri P et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2024;26:707-29

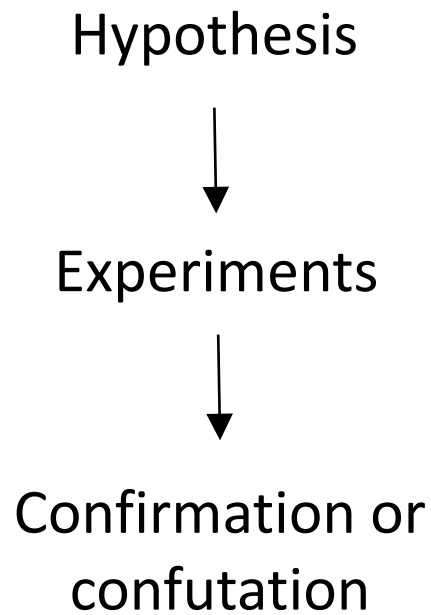
PVDOMICS



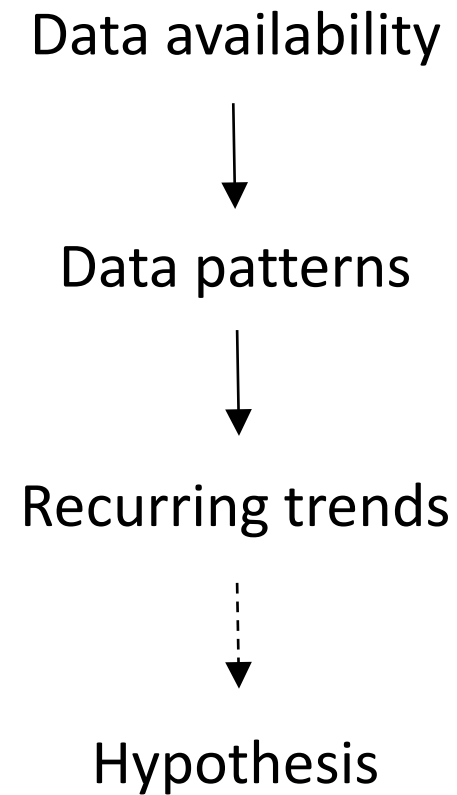
- G2, PH associated with LHD:
mPAP ≥ 25 mmHg, mean PAWP > 15 mmHg, and: PVR > 3.0 WU if CO > 4 L/min; or DPG > 7 mmHg if CO ≤ 4 L/min; or TPG > 12 mmHg
- G3, PH associated with lung disease/hypoxaemia:
mPAP ≥ 25 mmHg, PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg



Borlaug BA et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2024; doi:10.1002/ejhf.3302



- ❖ *feasible*
- ❖ *verifiable*
- ❖ *fundamental principle of EBM*

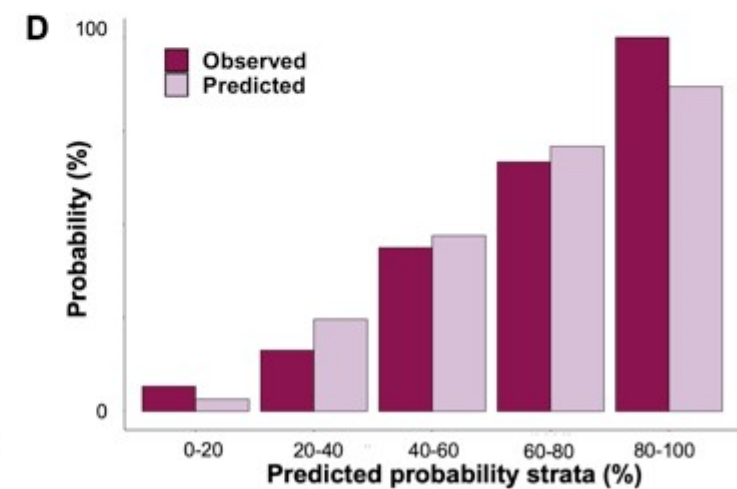
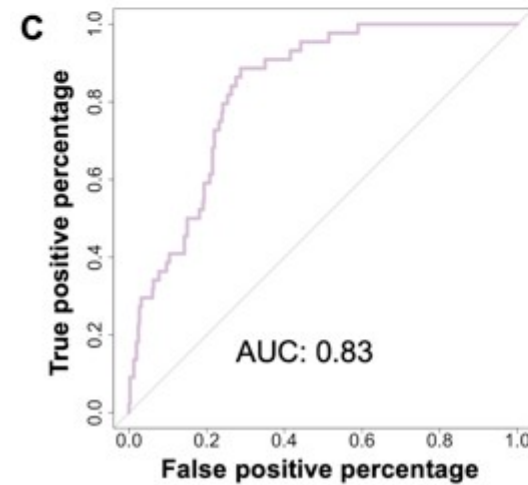
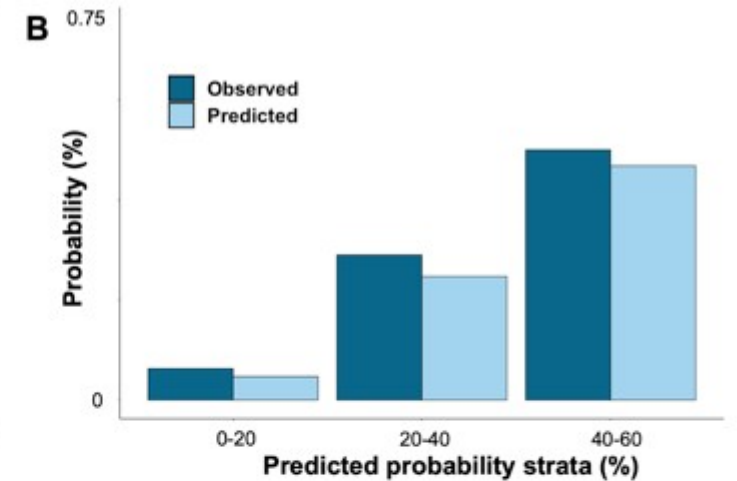
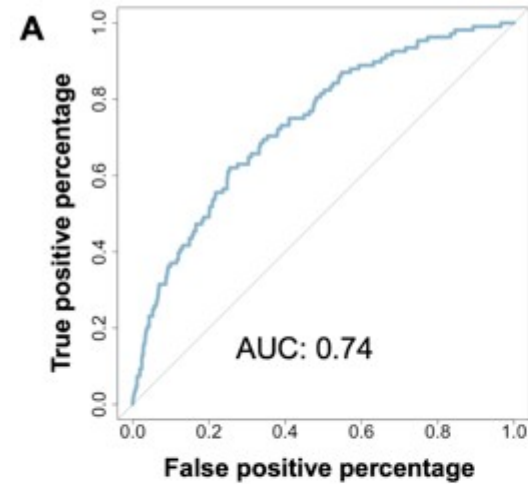


- ❖ *expensive*
- ❖ *more difficult to control*
- ❖ *science is disconnected from EBM*

IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino

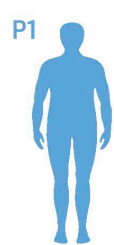
- 1,920 patients who underwent non-contrast abdominal CT upon admission to the ED between Jan. 2019 and Jan. 2020
- mean age 65 ± 19 years, 46% women
- all-cause death by 30 days from admission in 7.9%

- ✓ age
- ✓ sex
- ✓ history of cancer
- ✓ dilated infrarenal aorta: no / yes
- ✓ bone density at the first lumbar vertebra
- ✓ cross-sectional area (mm²) and density (HU) of the psoas muscle at the third lumbar vertebra



Tagliafico A, Benenati S, ..., Ameri P. Submitted

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Clinical Phenogroups in HFpEF



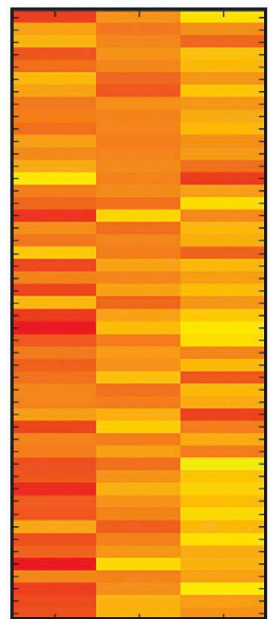
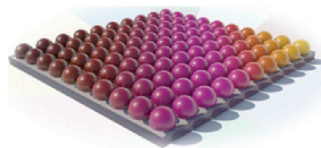
- Normal LV geometry
- Low arterial stiffness
- Low natriuretic peptides
- Markers of COPD (not genuine HFpEF?)
- Low event rate
- Preferentially enrolled in Russia/Georgia



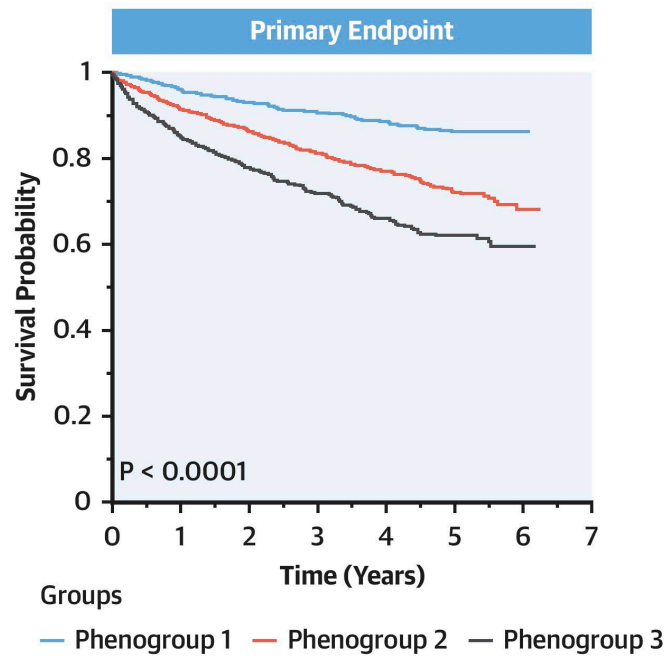
- Concentric remodeling
- Very stiff arteries
- LA enlargement and AF
- High natriuretic peptides
- Innate immunity activation
- High risk of primary endpoint



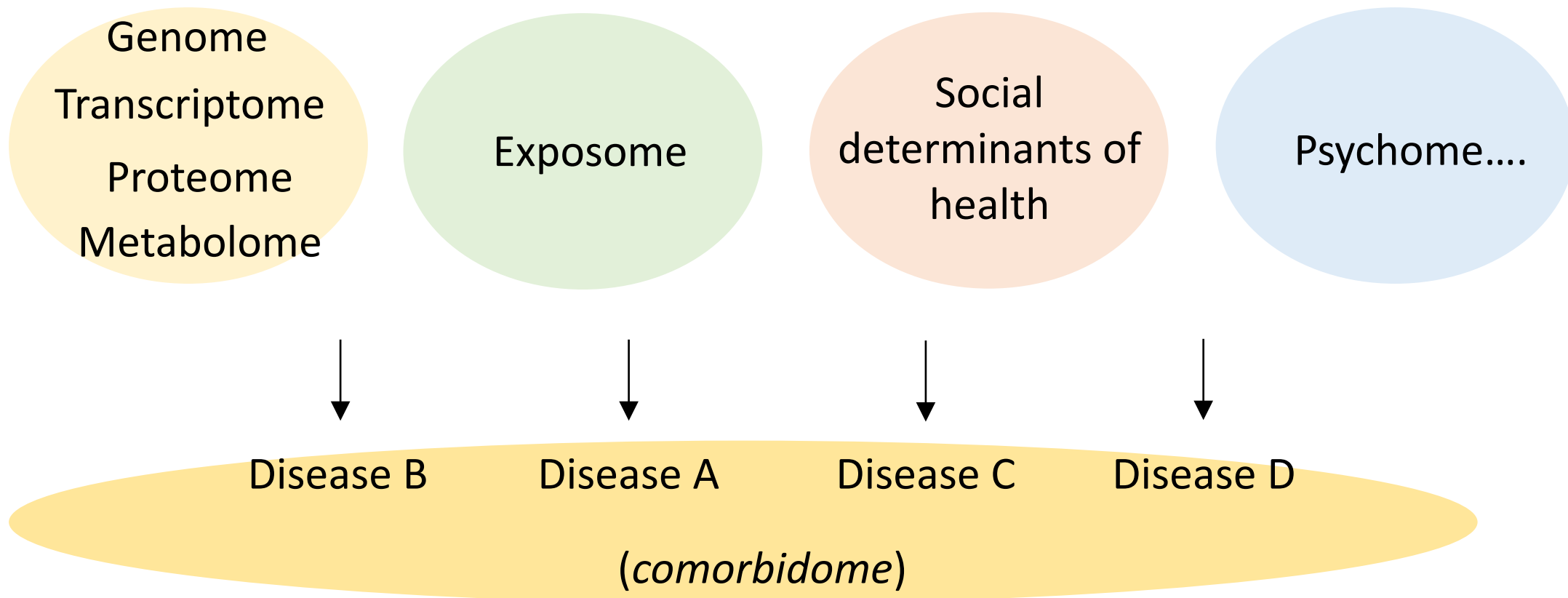
- Obesity/Diabetes
- Inflammation (TNF- α)
- Abnormal metabolism, liver and renal injury/dysfunction
- High renin
- Highest risk of primary endpoint
- Preferential response to spironolactone



P1 P2 P3



Cohen, J.B. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol HF. 2020;8(3):172-84.



“All our knowledge brings us nearer to our ignorance”

T.S. Eliot, The Rock