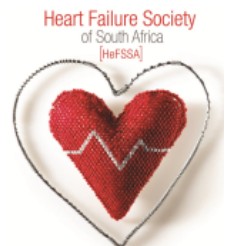


# HeFSSA Practitioners Program 2016

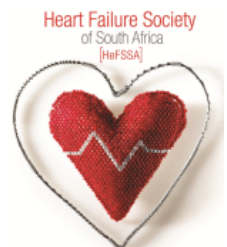
## “What is NEW in Heart Failure treatment?”

08:00	Registration
08:25	Welcome and Thank You to Sponsors
08:30	<b>The new kid on the block – “ ARNI”</b>
09:15	How do I effectively diurese my patient? Anything new?
10:00	Tea Break
10:30	Drugs, devices and procedures to offer the atrial fibrillation patient- new and exciting
11:15	The NEW ESC Heart Failure Guidelines from Europe
11:45	Questionnaire
12:00	Departure



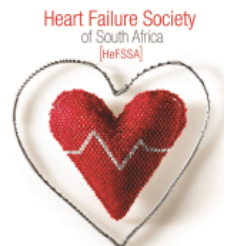
# CASE STUDY:

The new kid on the block – “ARNI”



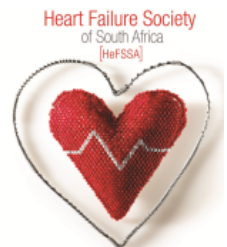
# Case - History

- 53 year old male
- Long history of hypertension
- Currently on thiazide diuretic – intermittent adherence
- 20 pack year history of smoking – stopped 3 months ago
- No allergies
- No family history of vascular disease
- History of alcohol abuse
- Now presents with dyspnoea – class III NYHA, orthopnoea and leg swelling of a few weeks duration



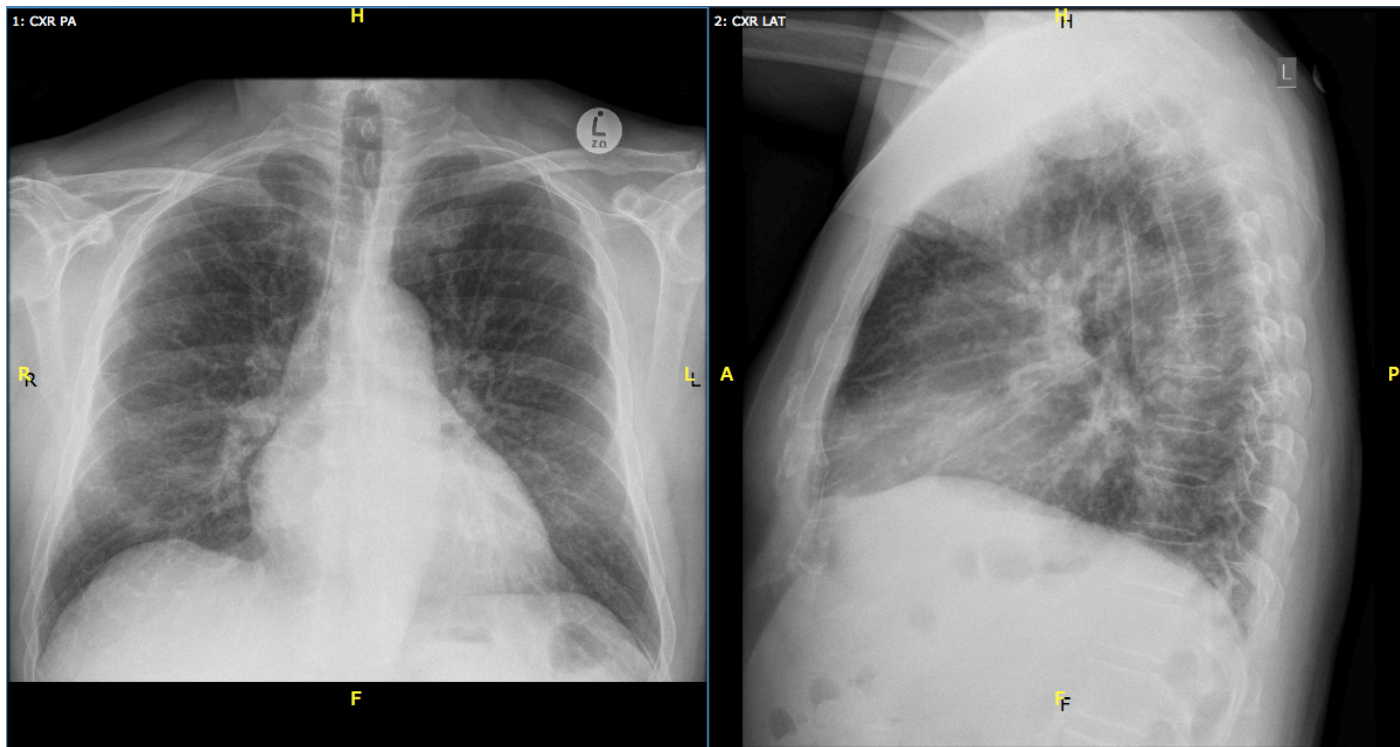
# Case - Clinical

- Obese – BMI 35
- BP 163/92 mmHg
- No pallor, both legs oedematous
- Pulses all palpable – low volume, irregular and rapid
- JVP – angle of jaw
- Apex beat displaced lateral to the mid clavicular line
- Pansystolic murmur of mitral regurgitation
- Bilateral lung crepitations



# Case – CXR

1. Cardiomegaly
2. Increased interstitial markings
3. Upper lobe blood diversion



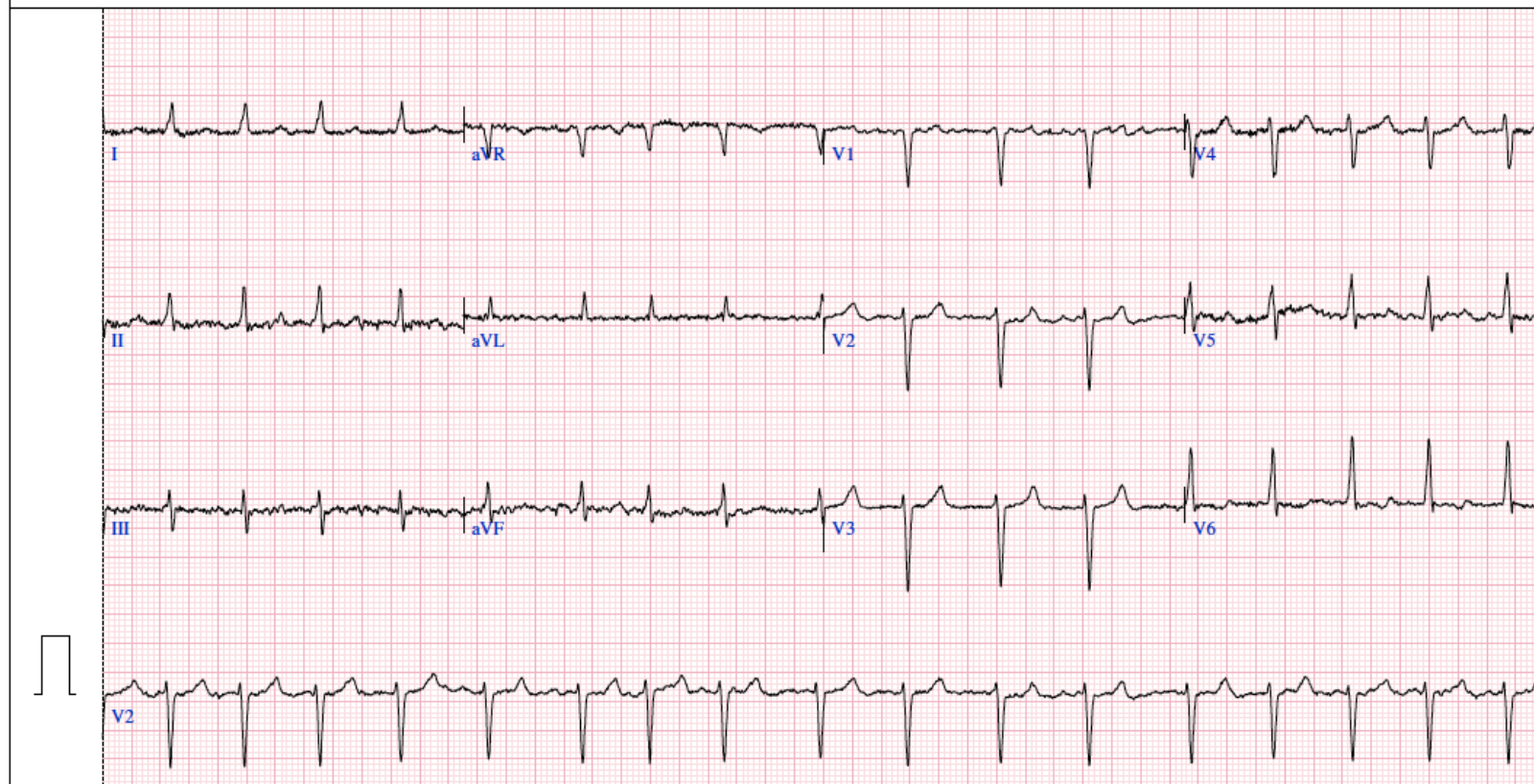
# Case - ECG

Vent. Rate 103bpm  
PR interval ms  
QRS duration 78ms  
QT/QTc 358/468ms  
P-R-T axes /23/29°  
P duration ms  
RR/PP interval 580/555ms

Technician: L Papenfus

**Interpretation:**

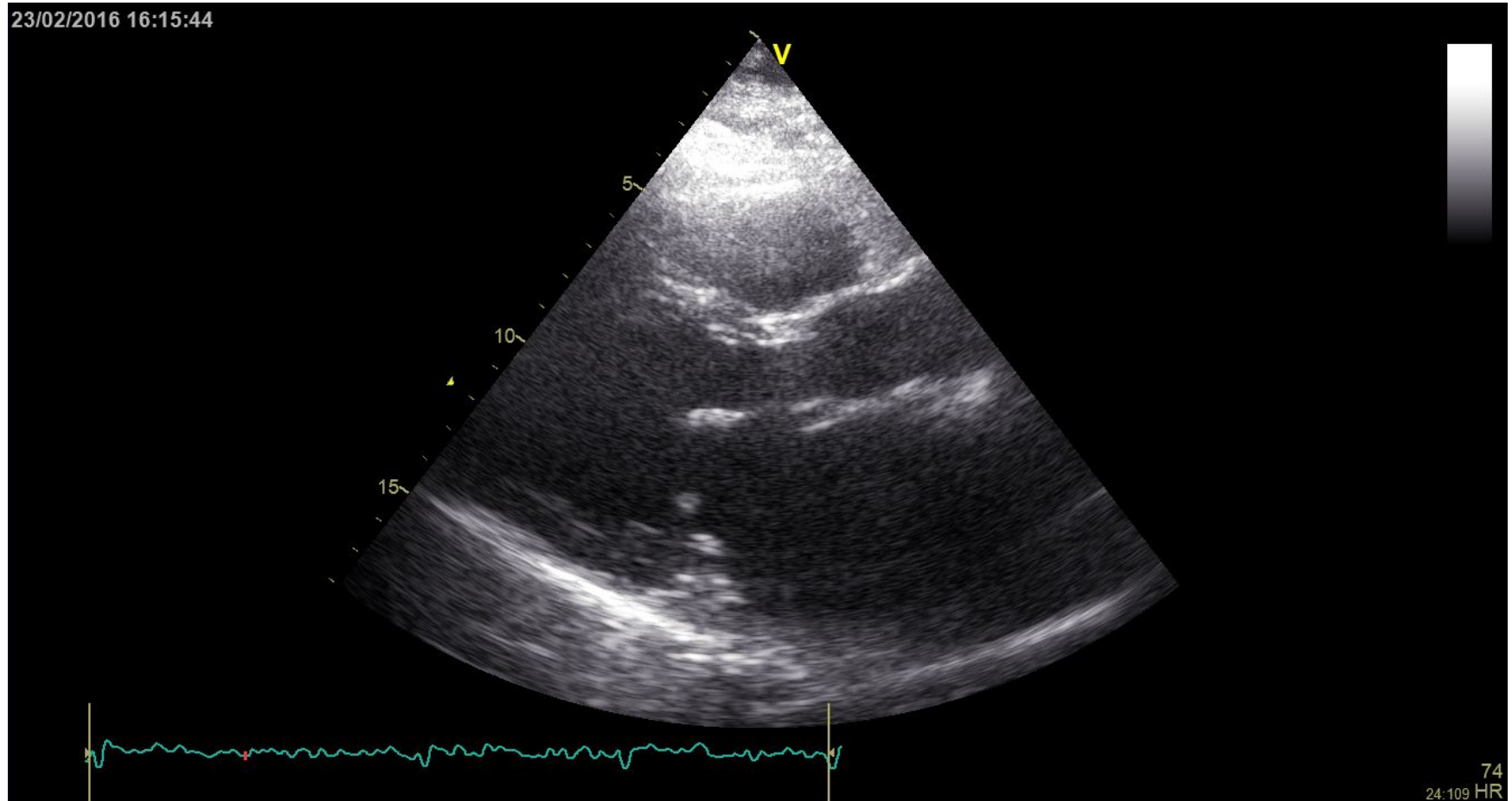
Atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response  
Abnormal ECG



Heart Failure Society  
of South Africa  
[HeFSSA]



# Case - Echocardiogram



# Case - Blood results

- U&E - normal
- TSH - normal
- FBC – Hb. 13.2 g/dL, normal WCC and platelets.
- proBNP – 990 pg/mL



# Case - Diagnosis

- Congestive cardiac failure
- LV systolic dysfunction – “HFrEF”
- Cause:
  - Hypertension
  - Toxic – ethanol
  - ?genetic component
  - ?ischaemic

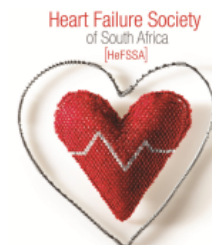
# CT coronary angiogram

- Calcium score – low
- No evidence of significant coronary stenosis

# Case - Management

- Carvedilol 25 mg BD
- Ramipril 5 mg BD
- Spironolactone 25 mg OD
- Furosemide 40 mg BD
- Amlodipine 5 mg OD
- Warfarin 5 mg OD

	Starting dose (mg)	Target dose (mg)
<b>ACE-I</b>		
<i>Enalapril</i>	2.5 BD	20 BD
<i>Lisinopril</i>	2.5 OD	20 OD
<i>Ramipril</i>	2.5 OD	10 OD
<b>Beta-blockers</b>		
<i>Bisoprolol</i>	1.25 OD	10 OD
<i>Carvedilol</i>	3.125 BD	25 BD
<b>ARBs</b>		
<i>Candesartan</i>	4 OD	32 OD
<i>Valsartan</i>	40 BD	160 BD
<i>Losartan</i>	50 OD	150 OD
<b>MRAs</b>		
<i>Eplerenone</i>	25 OD	50 OD
<i>Spironolactone</i>	25 OD	50 OD
<b>ARNI</b>		
<i>Sacubitril/valsartan</i>	49/51 BD	97/103 BD
<b>If-channel blocker</b>		
<i>Ivabradine</i>	5 BD	7.5 BD



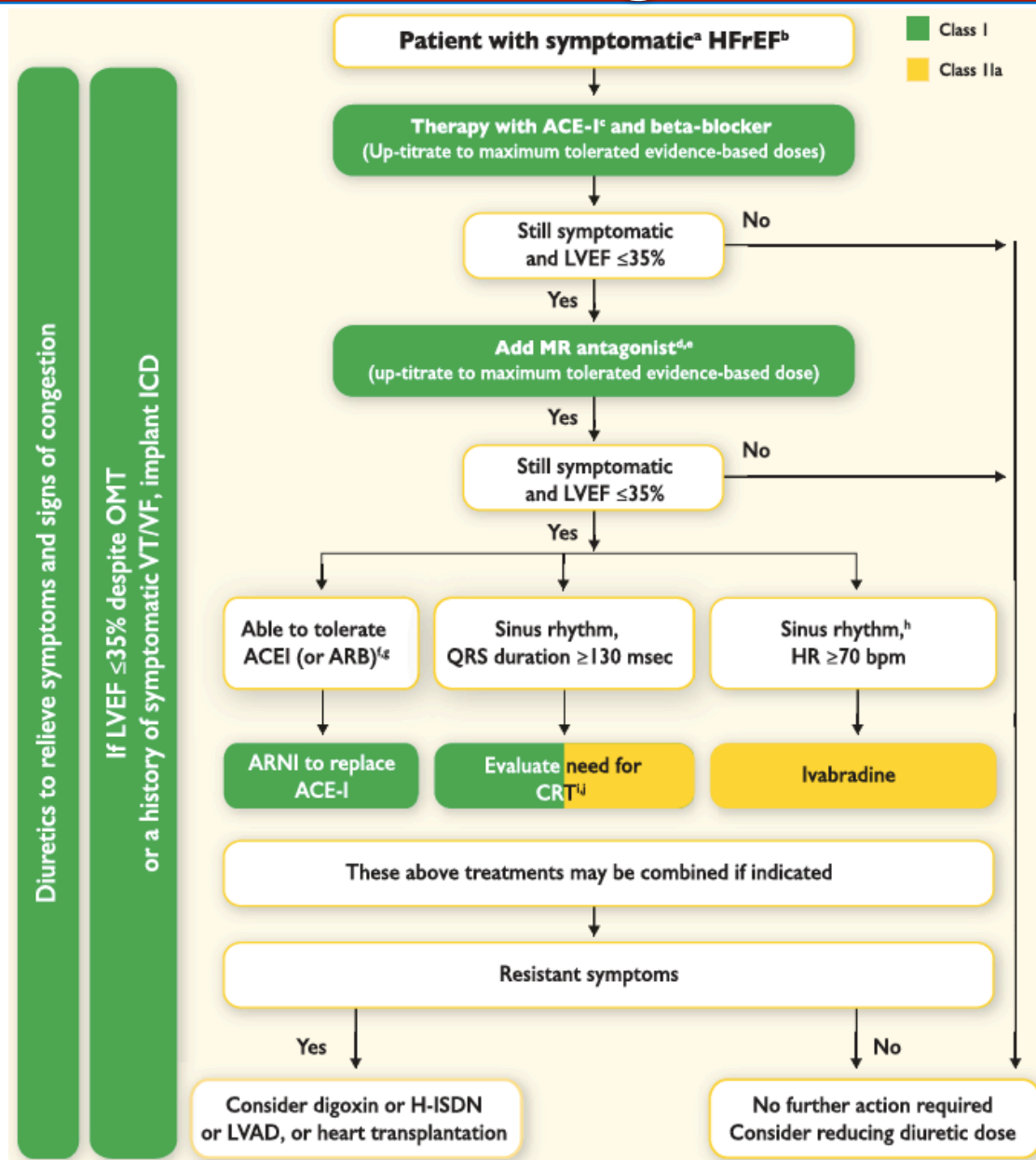
# General Measures

- \* COUNSELLING
  - SYMPTOMS
  - PROGNOSIS
  - DRUGS
- \* REST / EXERCISE
- \* DIET
- \* ALCOHOL
- \* PREGNANCY
- \* DAILY WEIGHT RECORD

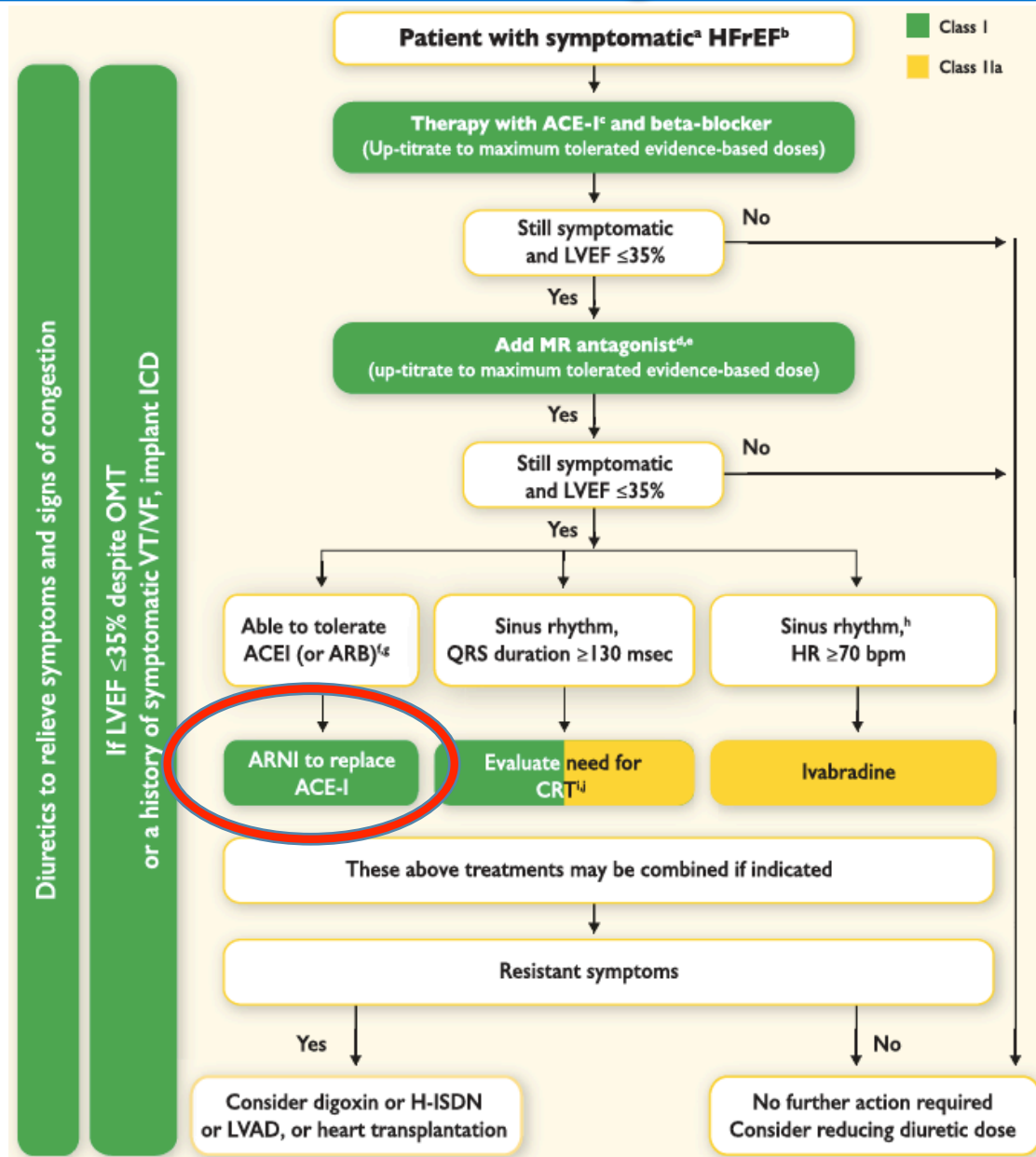
# 6 month follow-up

- Patient improved
- Coping with medication
- Still complaining of shortness of breath on moderate exertion
- Next step?

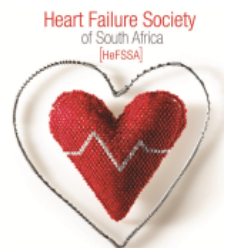
# Case - Diagnosis



# Case - Diagnosis

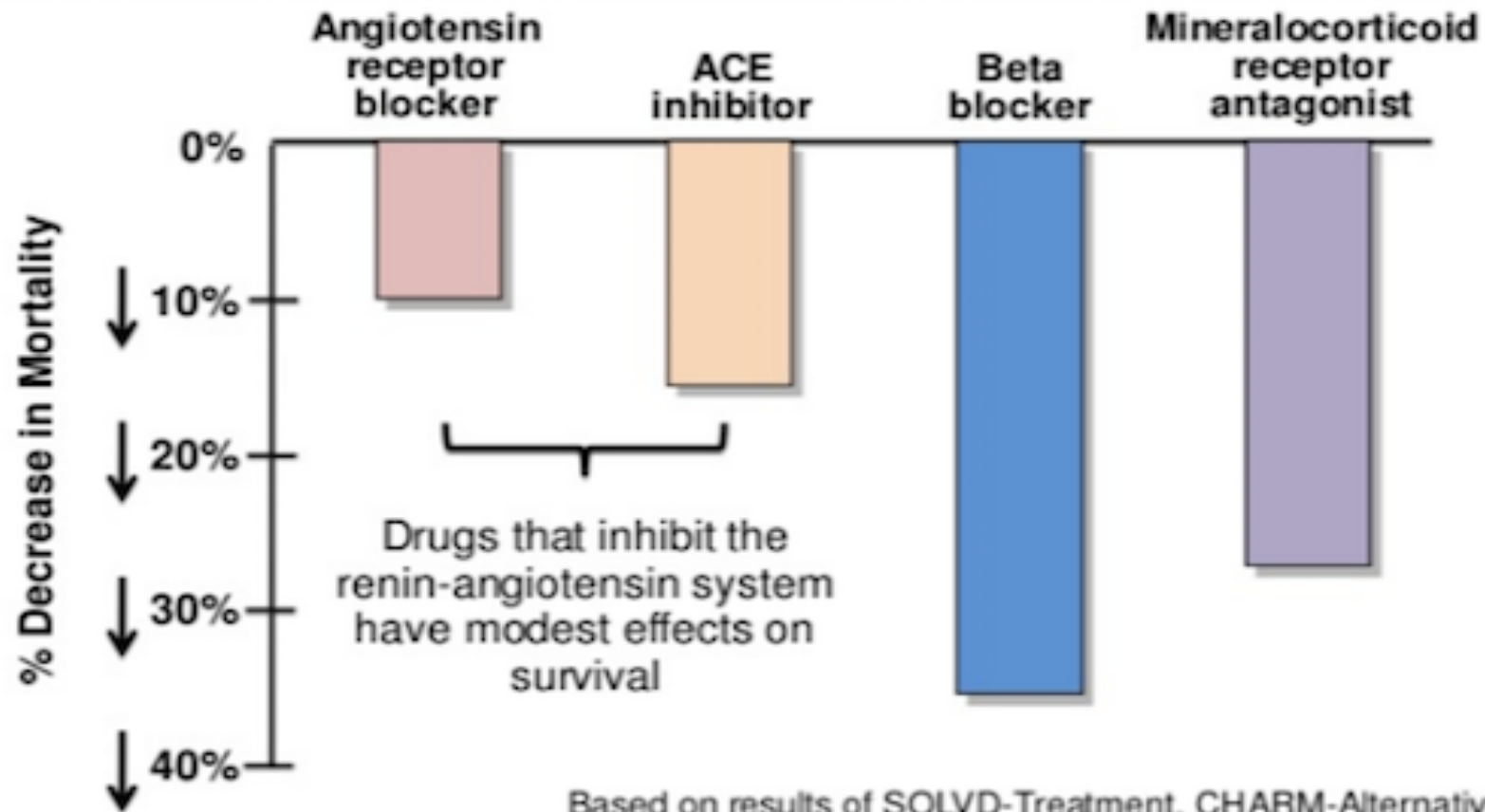


# What is new in Heart Failure?





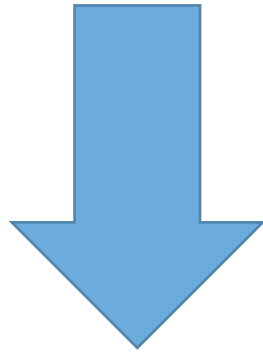
# Drugs that reduce mortality in HFrEF



Based on results of SOLVD-Treatment, CHARM-Alternative, COPERNICUS, MERIT-HF, CIBIS II, RALES and EMPHASIS-HF

# Case - Diagnosis

ARNI



- Angiotensin Receptor
- – Neprilysin Inhibitor



# Neprilysin Inhibition potentiates Actions of Vasoactive Peptides beneficial in Heart Failure

Endogenous vasoactive peptides

(natriuretic peptides, adrenomedullin, bradykinin, substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide)



- ↓ Neurohormonal activation
- ↓ Vascular tone
- ↓ Cardiac fibrosis, hypertrophy
- ↓ Sodium retention



Neprilysin



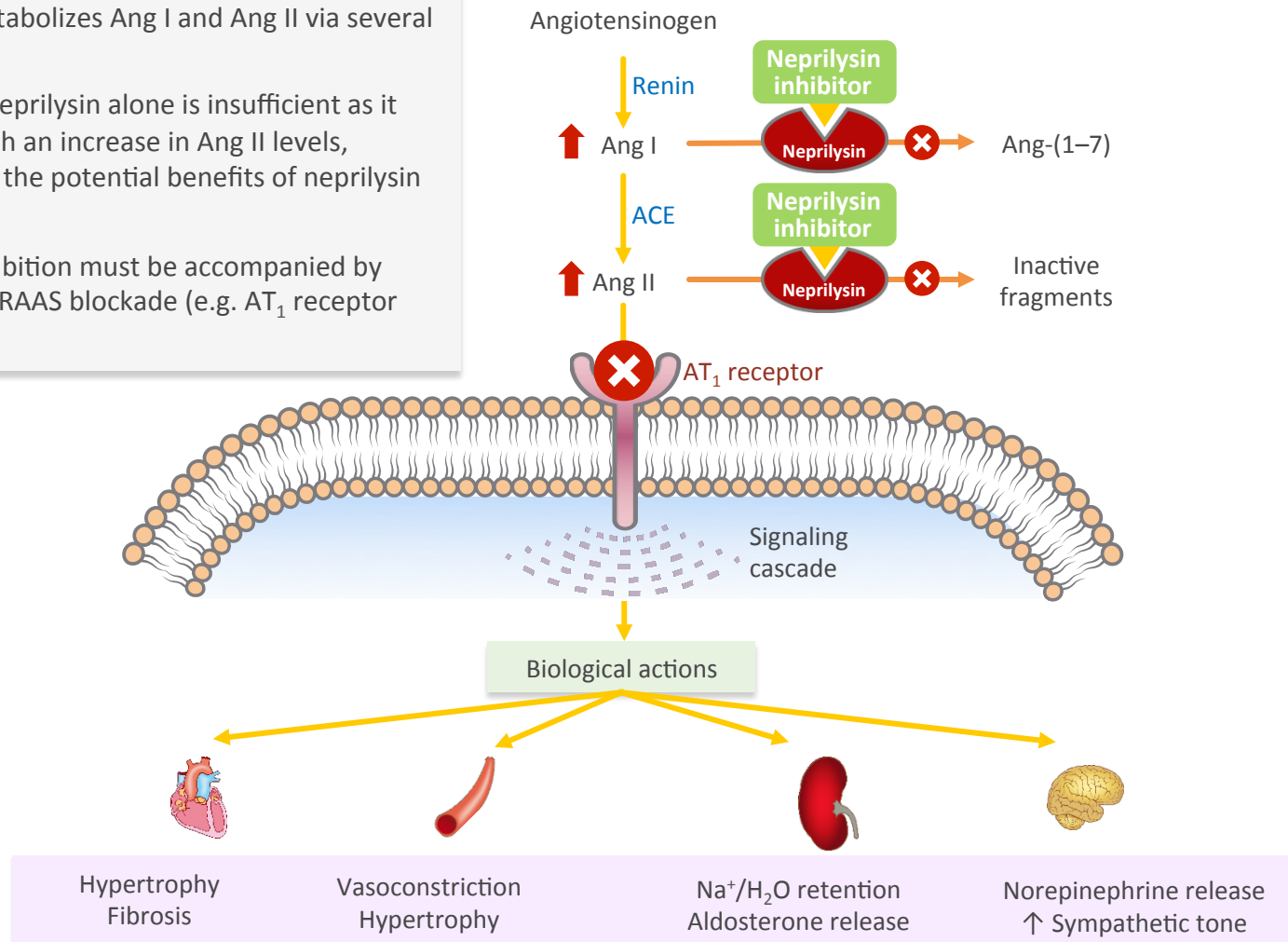
Neprilysin inhibition

Inactive metabolites



# Neprilysin inhibition must be accompanied by simultaneous RAAS blockade

- Neprilysin metabolizes Ang I and Ang II via several pathways<sup>1,2</sup>
- Inhibition of neprilysin alone is insufficient as it is associated with an increase in Ang II levels, counteracting the potential benefits of neprilysin inhibition<sup>2</sup>
- Neprilysin inhibition must be accompanied by simultaneous RAAS blockade (e.g. AT<sub>1</sub> receptor blockade)<sup>2</sup>

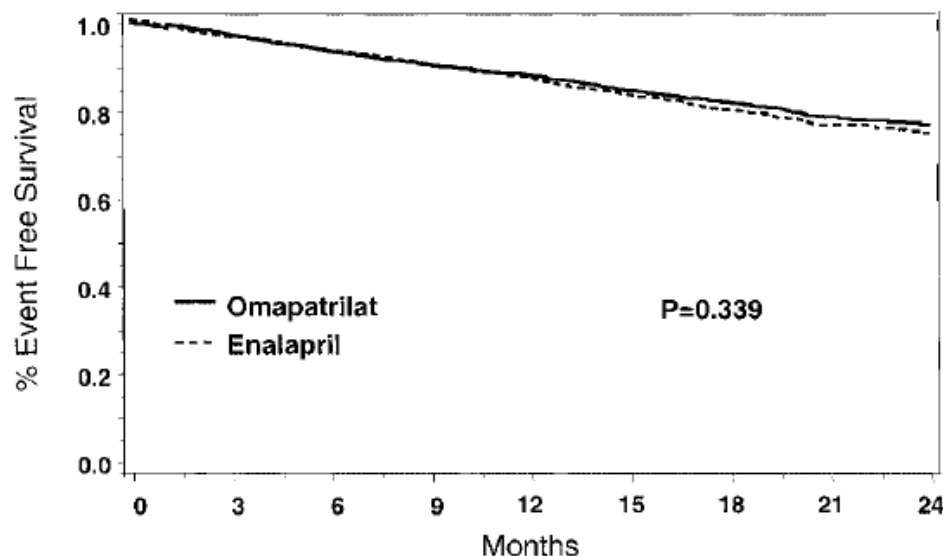


# Comparison of Omapatrilat and Enalapril in Patients With Chronic Heart Failure

## The Omapatrilat Versus Enalapril Randomized Trial of Utility in Reducing Events (OVERTURE)



Milton Packer, MD; Robert M. Califf, MD; Marvin A. Konstam, MD; Henry Krum, MBBS, PhD; John J. McMurray, MD; Jean-Lucien Rouleau, MD; Karl Swedberg, MD; for the OVERTURE Study Group\*



Ultimately not approved due to increased risk of angioedema and no significant clinical benefit.

**Figure 2.** Kaplan-Meier analysis of time to death in the omapatrilat or enalapril groups.

*Circulation.* 2002;106:920-926.



# *The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

VOL. 371 NO. 11

## 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., and Michael R. Zile, M.D.,  
for the PARADIGM-HF Investigators and Committees\*



# How was the trial done?

- 8442 patients
- Class II - IV heart failure
- EF <40%
- LCZ696 vs enalapril 10 mg bd
- Median follow-up 27 months – trial stopped early
- Run in period: all patients stopped the ACE-I or ARB they were on and were then given enalapril for 2 weeks – if they tolerated this they were then given LCZ696 for 4 weeks and if they tolerated this they were then entered into the trial and randomised to either LCZ696 or enalapril



Single-blind run-in period

Enalapril  
10 mg bid†

LCZ696  
100 mg bid

LCZ696  
200 mg bid

LCZ696 200 mg bid

Enalapril 10 mg bid

Testing tolerability  
to target doses of  
enalapril and LCZ696

On top of standard heart failure therapy  
(excluding ACEIs and ARBs)

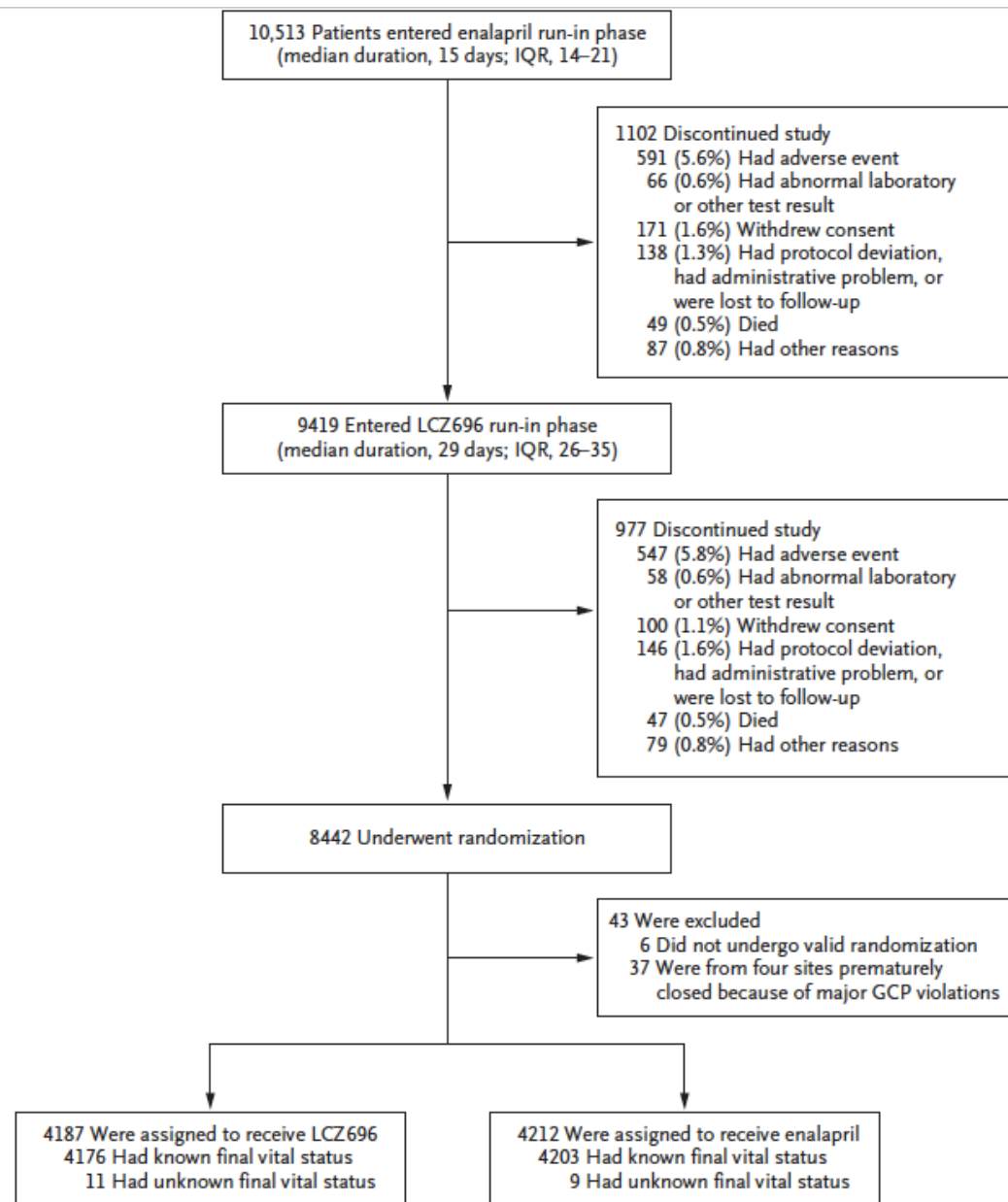
2 weeks 1-2 weeks 2-4 weeks

~ 21 to 43 months (event-driven)

Heart Failure Society  
of South Africa  
[HeFSSA]

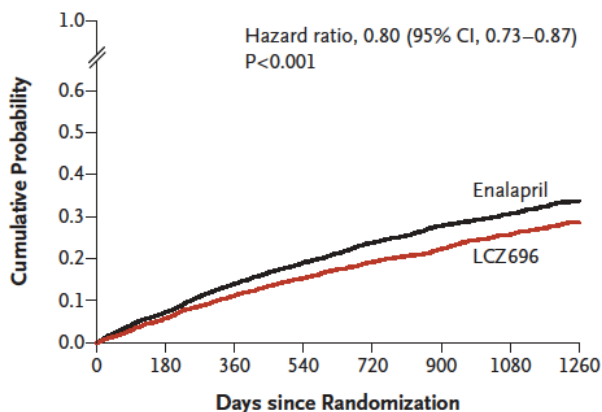






# Case - Diagnosis

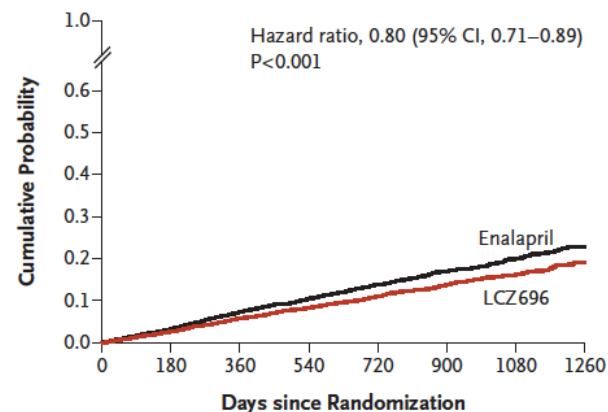
**A Primary End Point**



**No. at Risk**

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

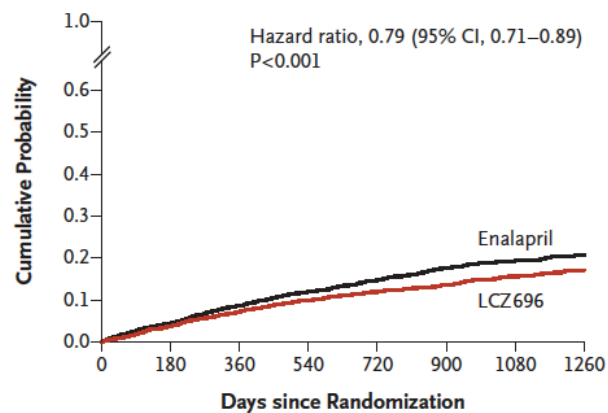
**B Death from Cardiovascular Causes**



**No. at Risk**

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

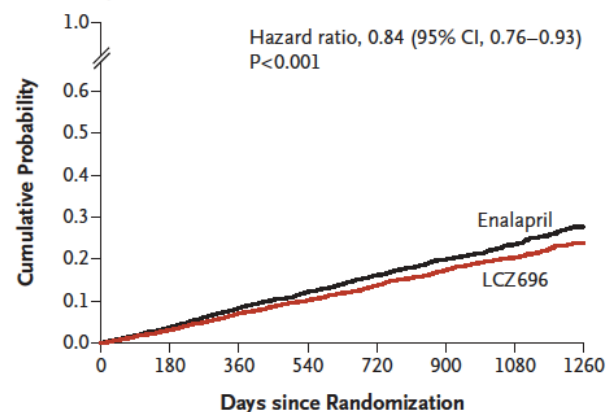
**C Hospitalization for Heart Failure**



**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

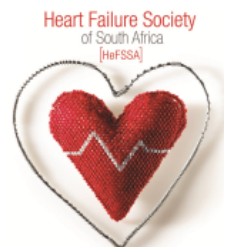
Heart Failure Society  
of South Africa  
[HeFSSA]



## **Switching 1000 patients from an ACE inhibitor/ARB to LCZ696 avoided:**

- 47 primary endpoints
- 31 cardiovascular deaths
- 28 patients hospitalized for HF
- 37 patients hospitalized for any reason
- 111 admissions for any reason

**over a median treatment period of 27 months**



# PARADIGM-HF: Adverse Events

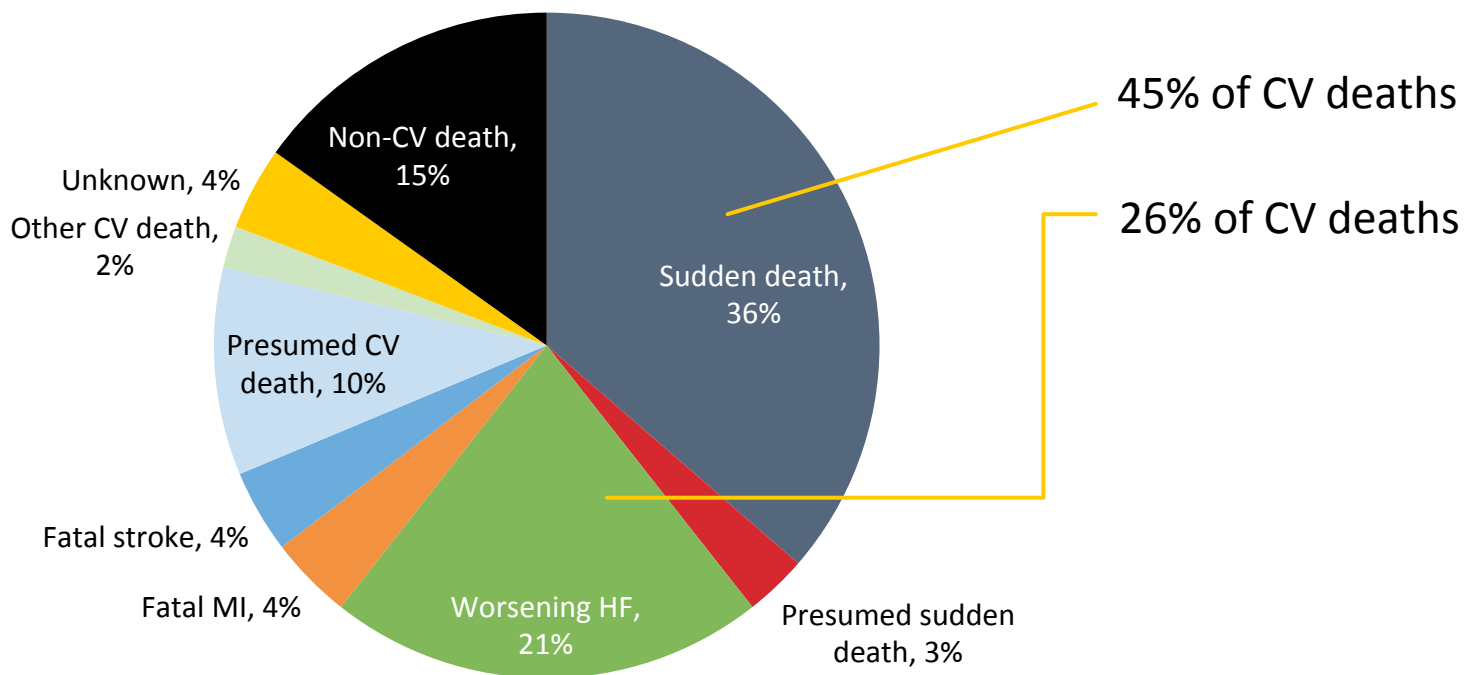
	LCZ696 (n=4187)	Enalapril (n=4212)	P-value
<b>Prospectively identified adverse events</b>			
Symptomatic hypotension	588	388	<0.001
Serum potassium >6 mmol/L	181	236	0.007
Serum creatinine >220 mmol/L	139	188	0.007
Cough	474	601	<0.001
<b>Discontinuation for adverse event</b>	449	516	0.02
Discontinuation for hypotension	36	29	NS
Discontinuation for hyperkalaemia	11	15	NS
Discontinuation for renal impairment	29	59	0.001
<b>Angioedema</b>			
Medications, no hospitalisation	16	9	NS
Hospitalised, no airway compromise	3	1	NS
Airway compromise	0	0	N/A



# Should stable patients be switched?



# In the PARADIGM-HF trial, CV causes accounted for 81% of all deaths

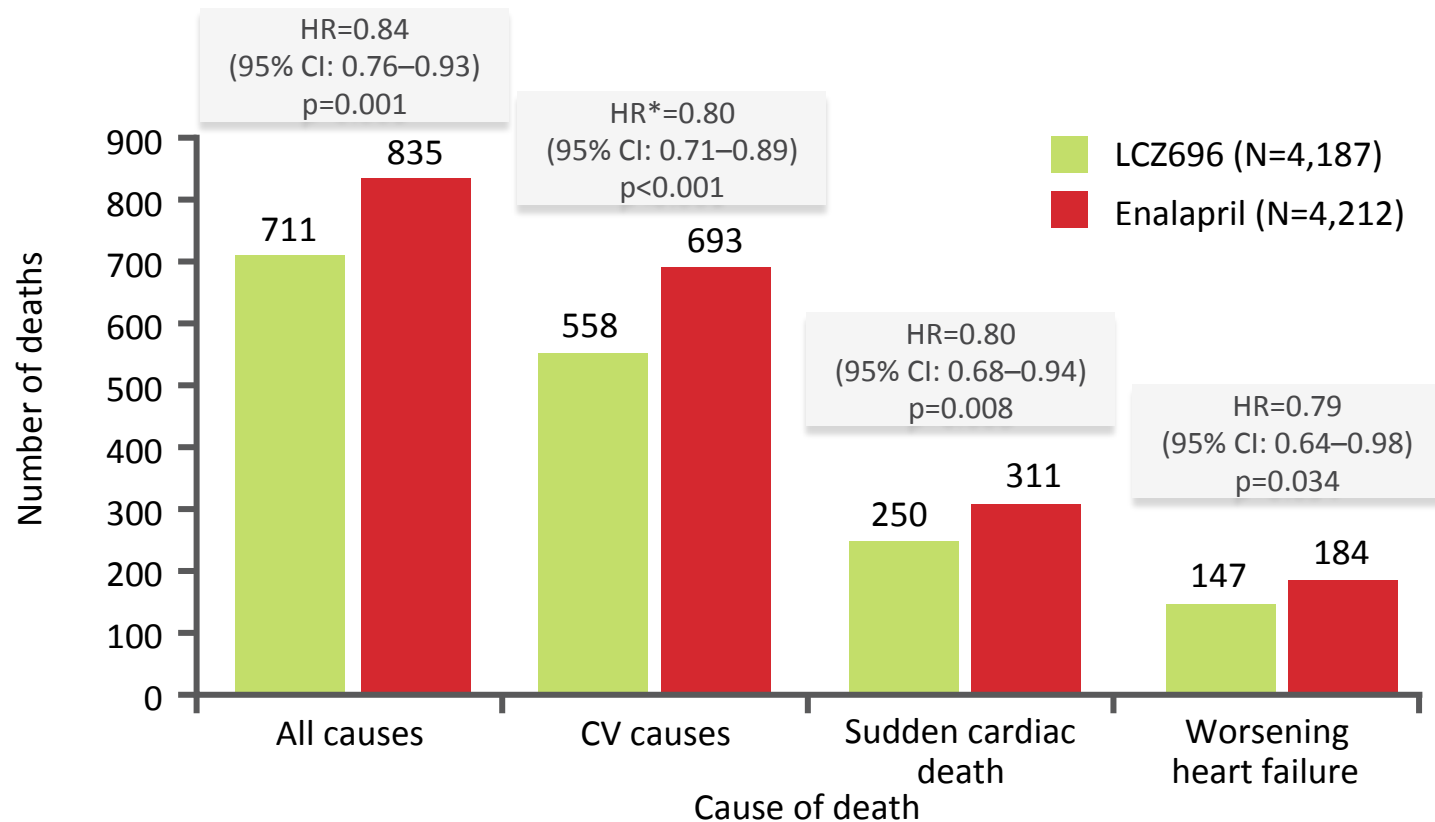


ACEI=angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor;  
ARNI=angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor;  
CV=cardiovascular; HF=heart failure;  
MI=myocardial infarction; PARADIGM-  
HF=Prospective comparison of ARNI with ACEI to  
Determine Impact on Global Mortality and  
morbidity in Heart Failure

Desai et al. Eur Heart J 2015; DOI:  
10.1093/eurheartj/ehv186

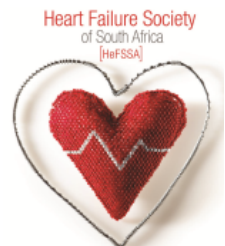


# Summary



- The majority (>80%) of deaths in PARADIGM-HF had a CV cause<sup>1</sup>
- The mortality benefit of LCZ696 is related to the observed reduction in sudden cardiac death and death due to worsening heart failure<sup>1</sup>
- This distribution of cause of death in PARADIGM-HF is comparable to recent HFrEF trials<sup>2</sup>

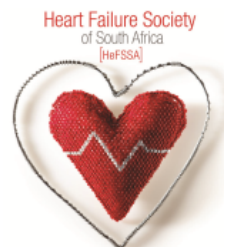
1.Desai et al. Eur Heart J 2015;  
DOI:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv186;  
2.O'Connor et al. Am J Cardiol  
1998;82:881–7



\*Results from death from CV causes as per those reported by McMurray et al. Note that the hazard ratio reported by Desai et al. was HR=0.80 (95%CI: 0.72–0.89); p<0.001

# Some practical issues....

- The drug should be titrated upwards carefully as performed in the trial
- The drug was only evaluated in patients who had stable CCF (chronic)
- The drug was only evaluated in patients who did tolerate enalapril 10 mg 2x/day (in the run-in period) – Is it safe in other scenarios?
- ARNI - depending on lab assay may possibly result in elevated BNP measurements at follow-up due as they prevent the breakdown of BNP
- Watch out for hypotension
- Due to the risk of angioedema with neprilysin inhibition allow for a 3 day period between stopping patients ACE-I and starting ARNI





## Specific HF patient subgroups representing a “challenge” for the implementation of LCZ696 in clinical practice

- Low blood pressure
- Hospitalized for AHF
- NYHA IV class / Advanced heart failure
- ACEi-naïve patients
- Intolerance to ACEi or ARB
- Low ACEi dose
- High ACEi dose
- Tolerant to low dose of ARNI
- Renal function worsening on ARNI

Modified from Filippatos G, et al. BMC Medicine 2015





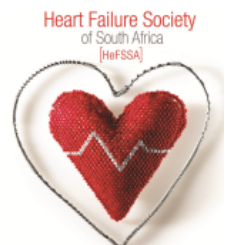
# Entresto™ (sacubitril/valsartan) tablets

24/26mg • 49/51mg • 97/103mg

1) Currently available in  
Europe and North America

Available in SA under Section 21

Approval of MCC hopefully  
2017



Thank you!

