

Oltre gli antidiabetici: le terapia cardioprotettive nel diabetico con scompenso cardiaco



Diapositiva preparata da MICHELE SENNI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
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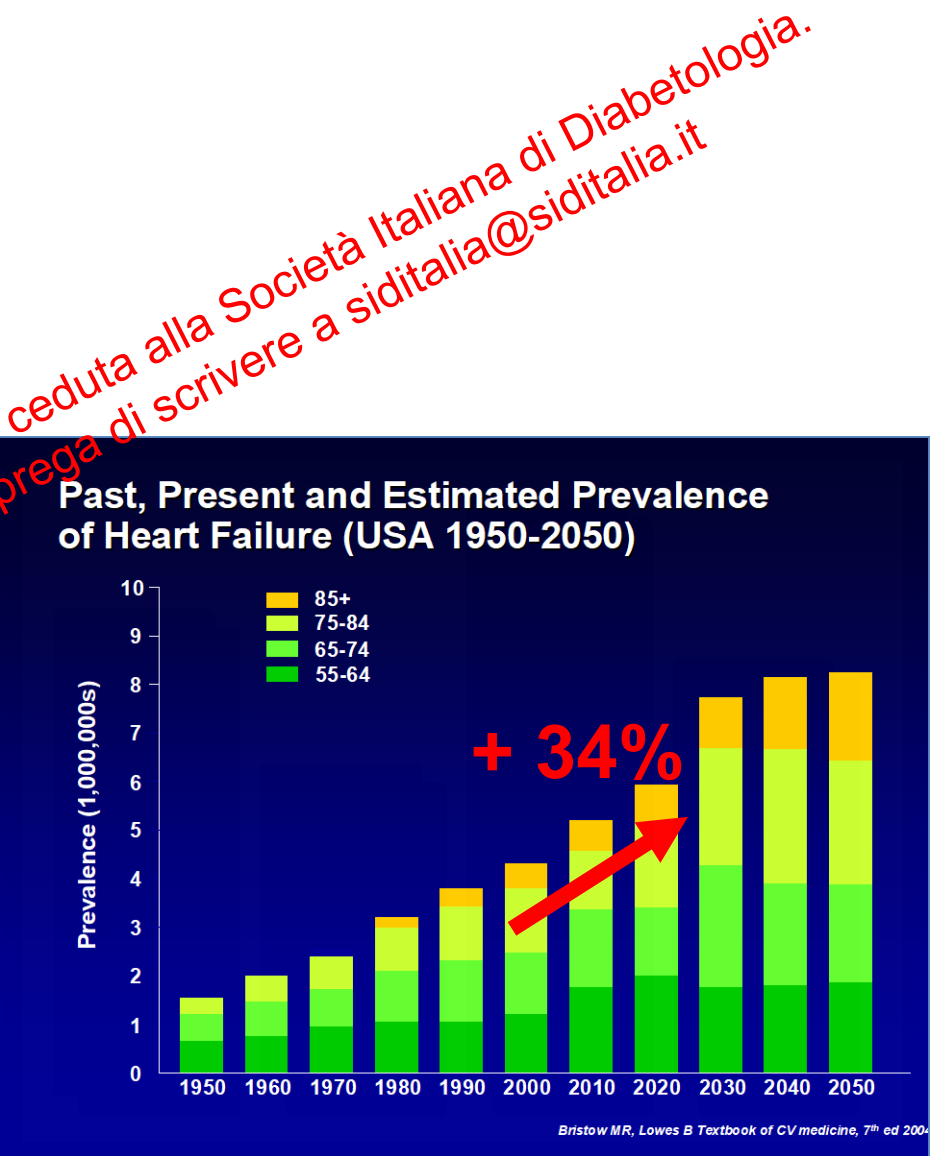
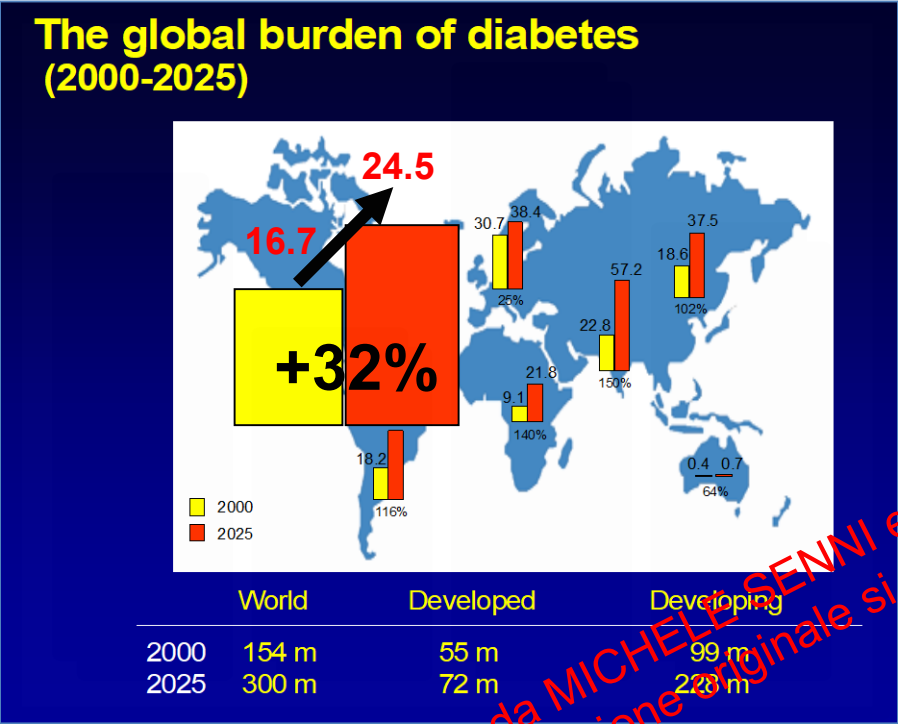


Azienda Ospedaliera
Papa Giovanni XXIII
Bergamo

Michele Senni

Direttore
UOC Cardiologia

Temporal trends in Prevalence of Diabetes and Heart Failure



The diabetes and heart failure intersection

Incidence and Prevalence of HF in diabetes

Incidence and Prevalence of diabetes in HF

Therapeutic implications

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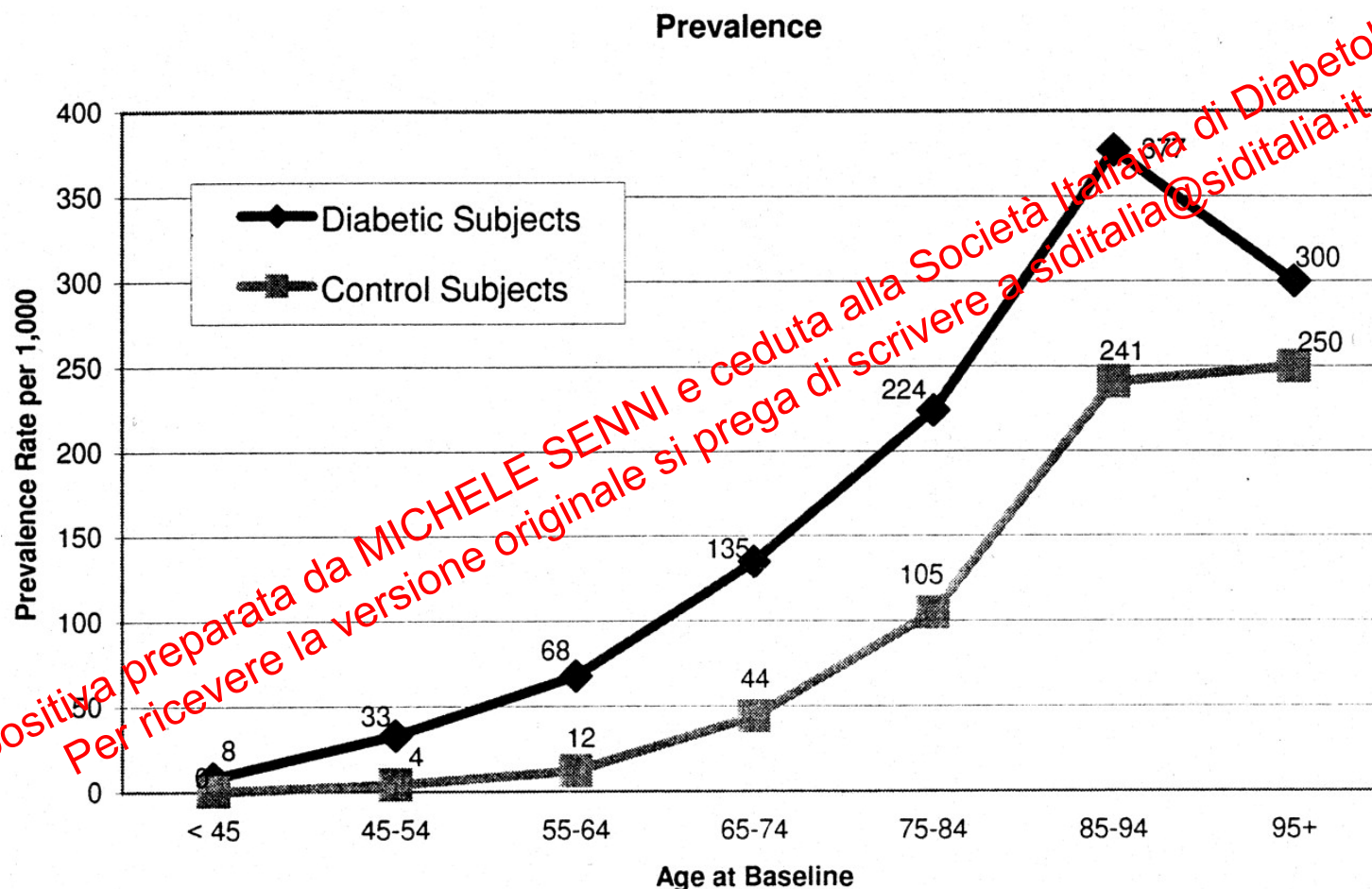
Incidence and Prevalence of diabetes in HF

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Prevalence of HF per 1,000 people.



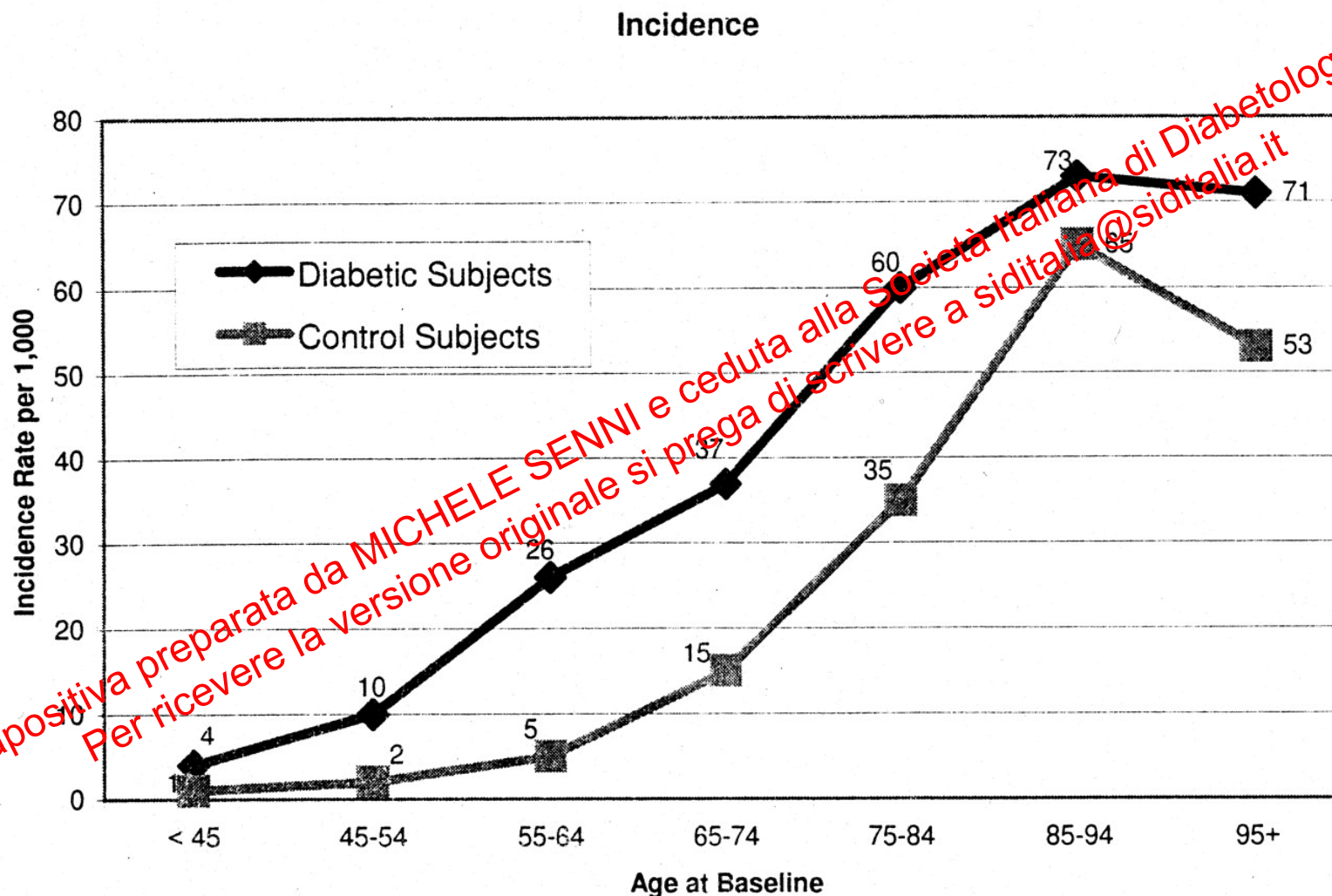
Prevalence of HF RCTs of 2 antidiabetic drugs

Trial	Prevalence of HF at baseline
Glucose-lowering trials	
UKPDS 33 ¹¹	NR (severe concurrent illness excluded)
ADVANCE ^{12,13}	NR
ACCORD ¹⁴	4.3%
VADT ¹⁵	NR
DPP4 inhibitor trials	
SAVOR-TIMI 53 ^{16,17}	13%
TECOS ¹⁸	18%
EXAMINE ¹⁹	28%
SGH2 inhibitor trials	
EMPA REG OUTCOME ²⁰	10%
CANVAS ²¹	14–15%
GLP-1 receptor agonist trials	
LEADER ²²	14%
ELIXA ²³	22%
EXSCEL ²⁴	16%

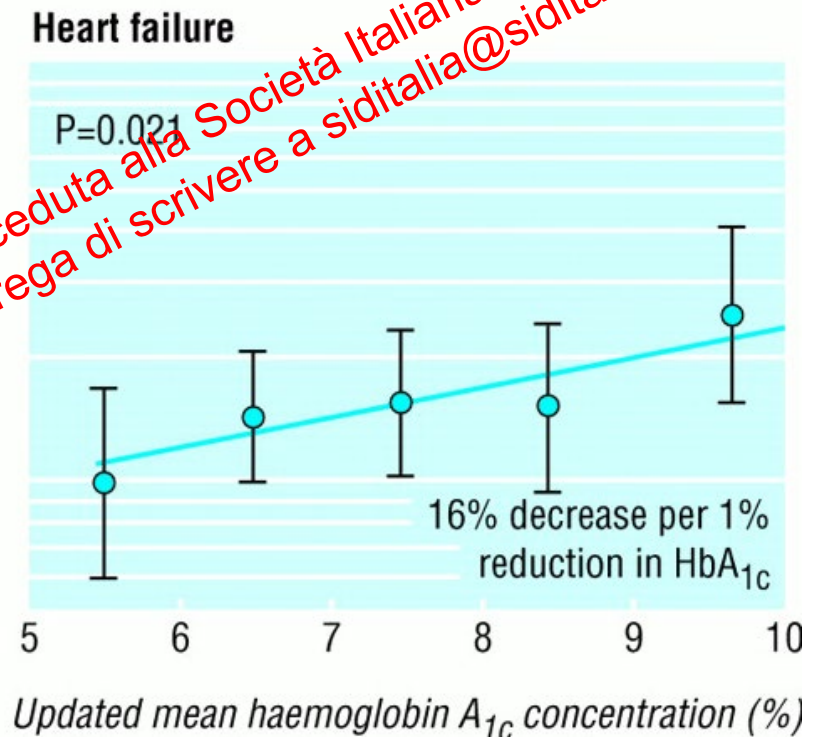
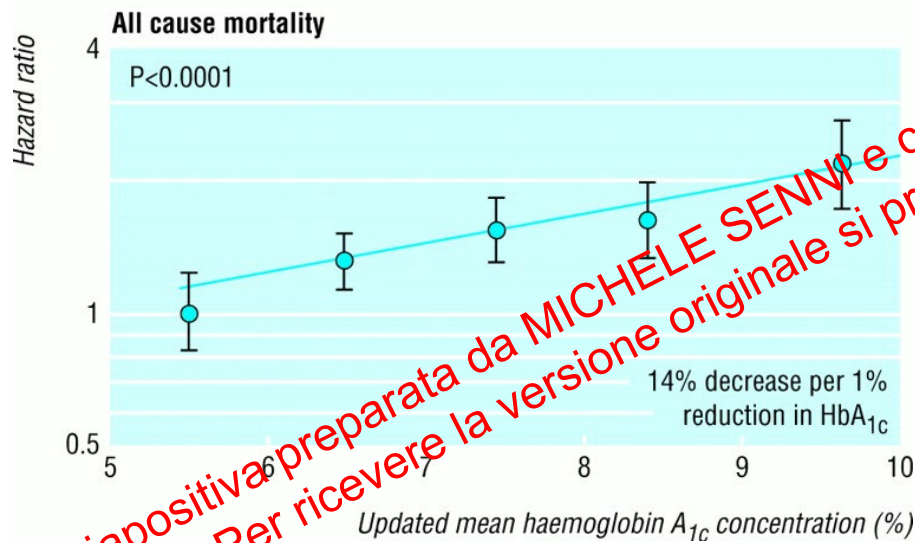


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Annual incidence rates of HF per 1,000 people.



Association between mean haemoglobin A1c concentration and all cause mortality and heart failure.



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Incidence and Prevalence of HF in diabetes

Incidence and Prevalence of diabetes in HF

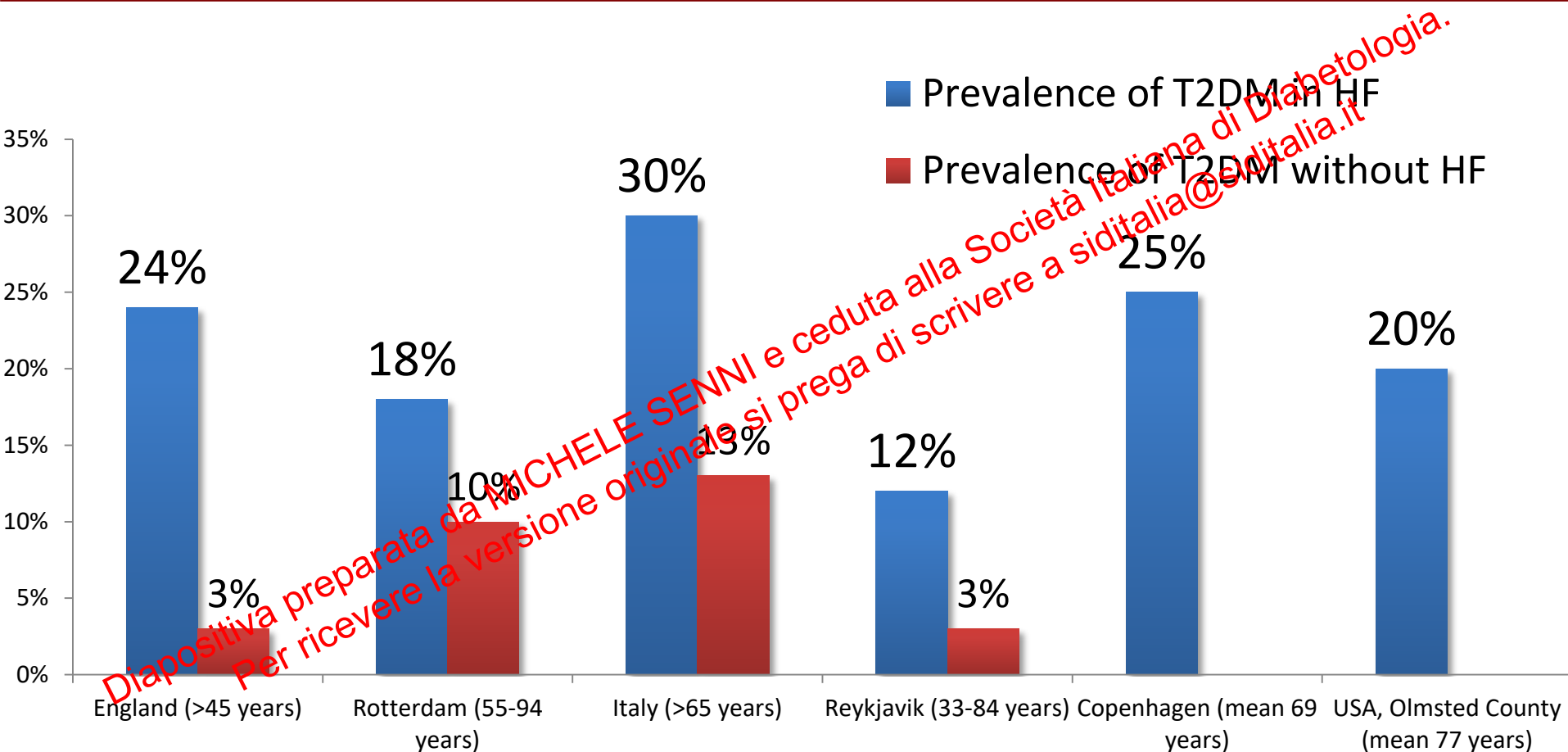
Therapeutic implications

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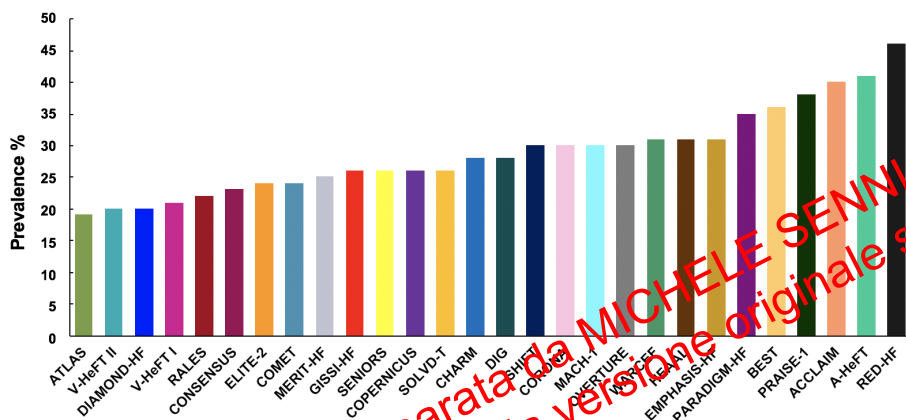
Higher prevalence of diabetes in heart failure

Population-based data

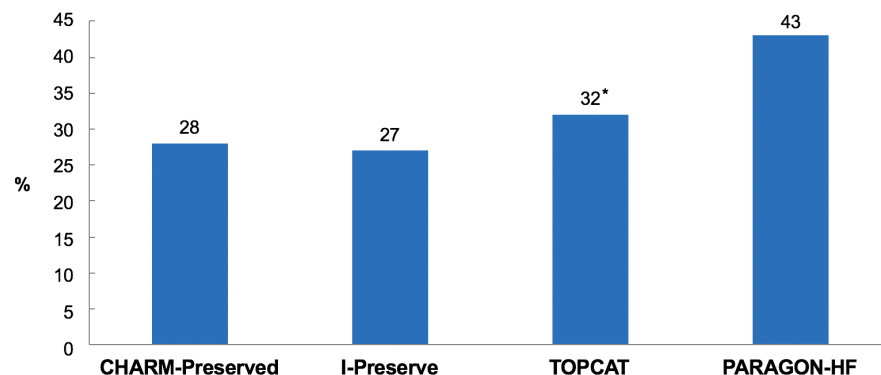


Prevalence of DM in RCTs of HF

HFrEF: Prevalence of diabetes



HFrEF: Prevalence of diabetes

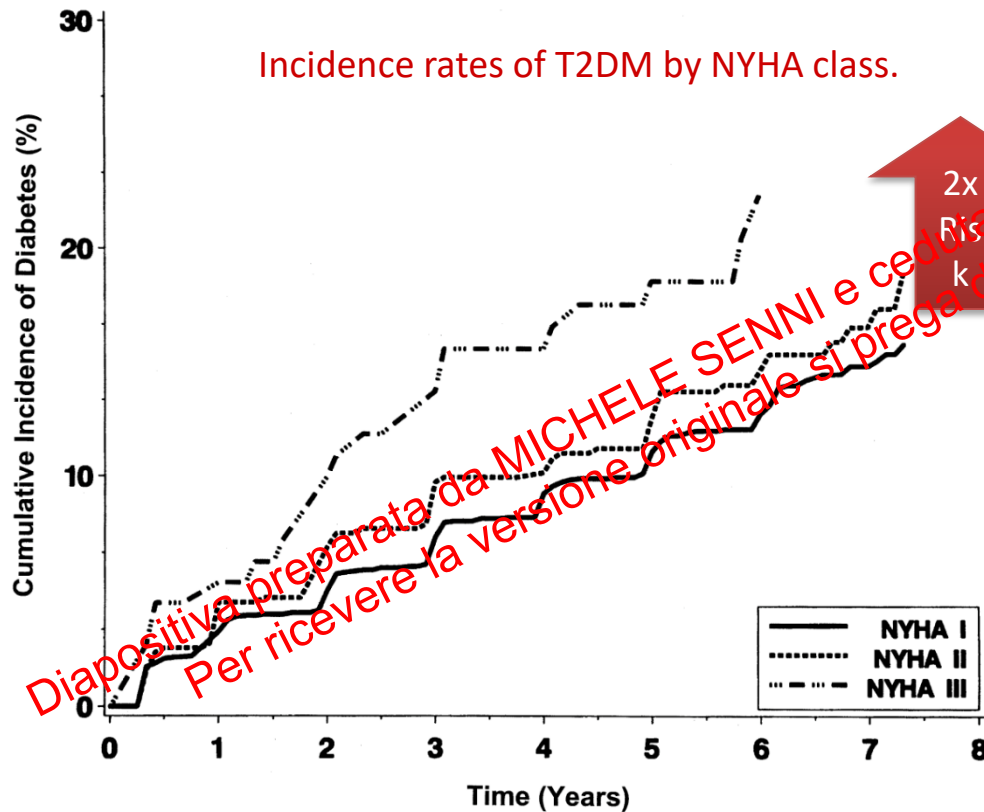


* TOPCAT – Americas 45%



More severe HF is associated with a higher incidence of T2DM

- Observational study, n= 2,6216 patients without T2DM at baseline, follow-up: 7.7 years -



Comparison of curves
(log-rank test):

- class III vs. class I ($P=0.02$);
- class II vs. class I ($P=0.26$).

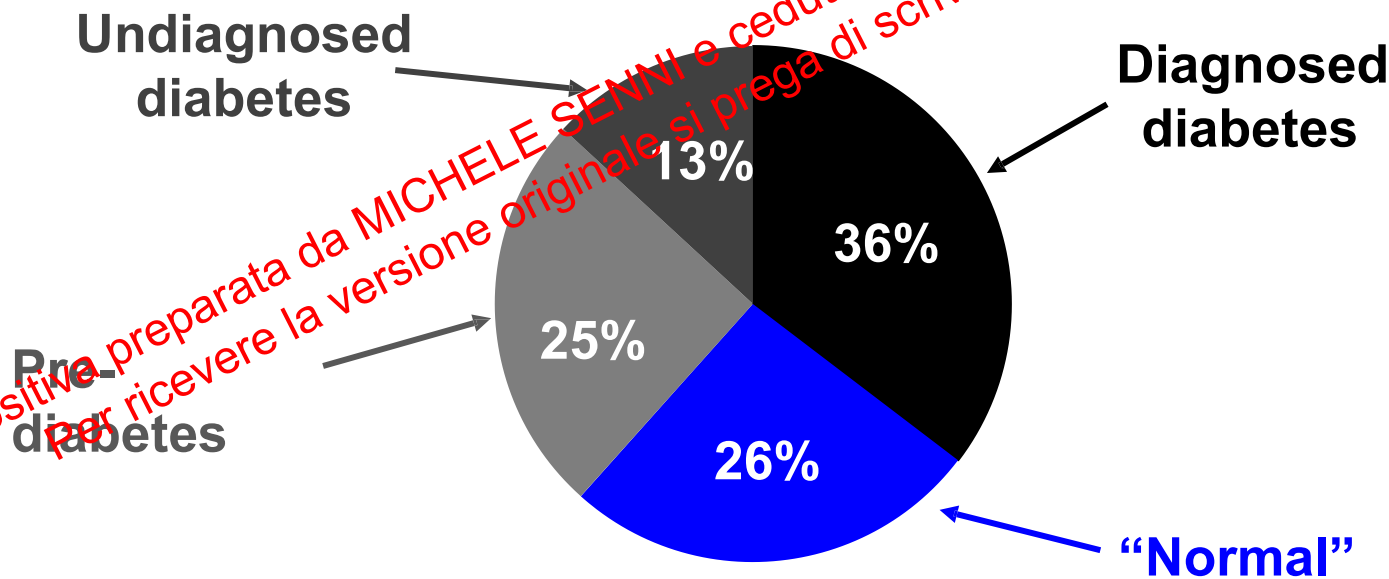
Comparison of HR for T2DM:

- class III vs. class I:
1.7 (95% CI 1.1 - 2.6).



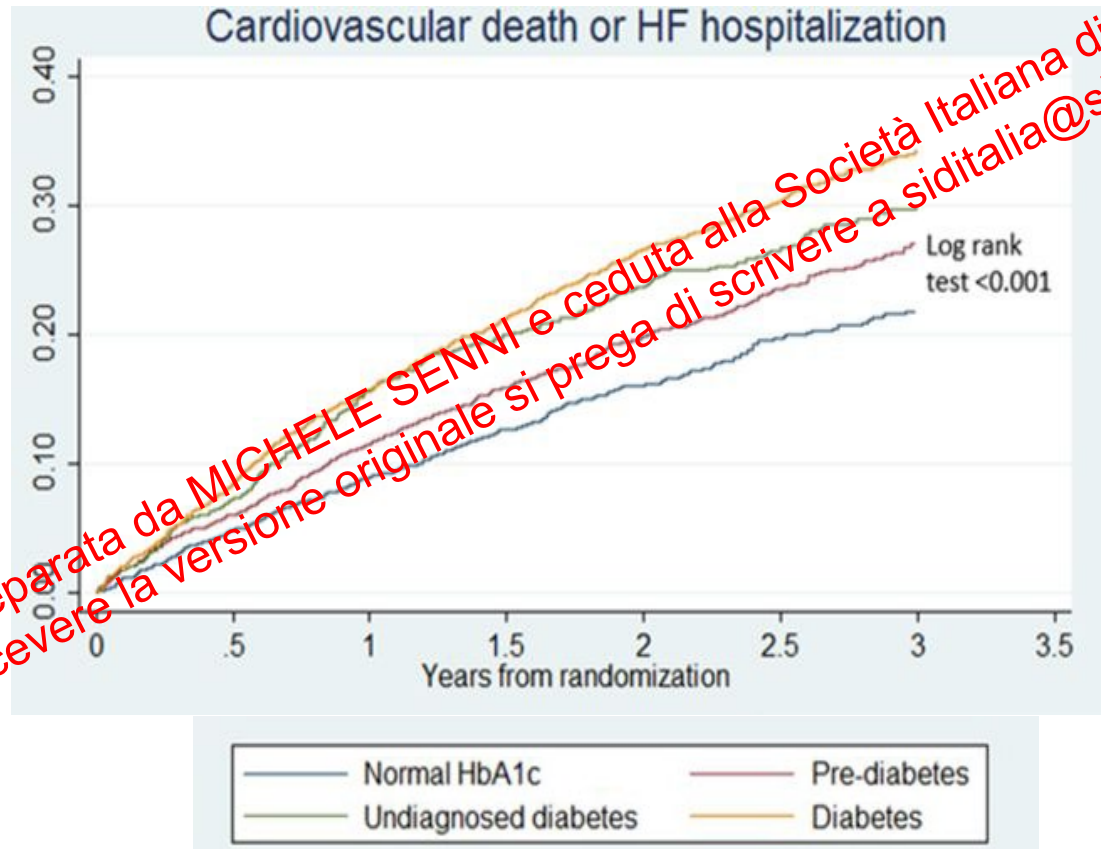
PARADIGM-HF: Dys-glycaemia in heart failure

8274 patients with HF-REF randomized in PARADIGM-HF. Diabetes = investigator reported diagnosis. Undiagnosed diabetes = no diagnosis of diabetes and HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$. Pre-diabetes = no diabetes and HbA1c 6.0- $<6.5\%$ (caveat: single HbA1c measurement)



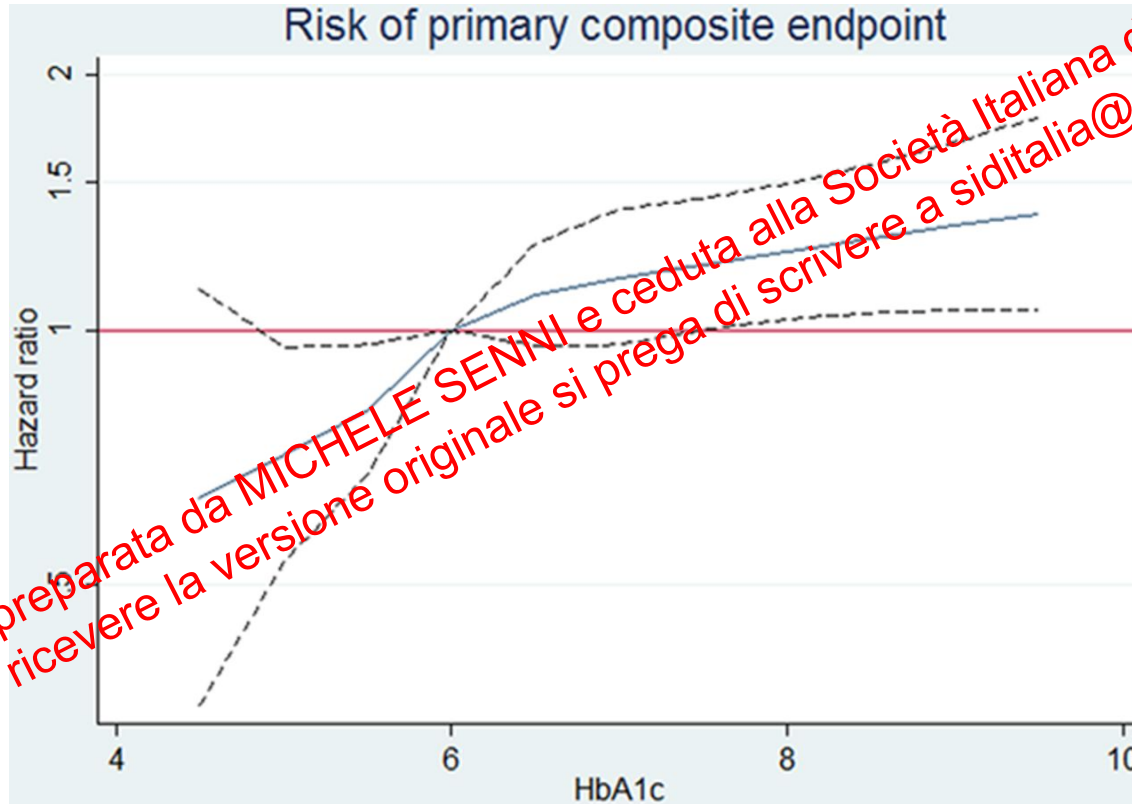
Risk Related to Pre-Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetes Mellitus in Heart Failure With Reduced Ejection Fraction

Insights From Prospective Comparison of ARNI With ACEI to Determine Impact on Global Mortality and Morbidity in Heart Failure Trial



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Comorbidity Burden & Prognosis (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02946476)

Impact of Comorbidities in HFpEF and HFrEF:

Interaction analysis and Population Attributable Fraction

- ❖ 2,442 HF patients,
- ❖ mean age 77±10,
- ❖ 65% male
- ❖ HFrEF 42%; HFpEF 58%

Similar prevalence
non-cardiac comorbidities

Variable	HFrEF	HFpEF	P
Diabetes mellitus	1.8§ (1.3-3.3)	1.4§ (1.1-2.4)	0.1
Hypertension	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	0.9
Peripheral vascular disease	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	0.9
Cerebrovascular disease	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	0.9
Chronic Renal Failure	2.3§ (1.1-3.2)	1.6 § (1.3-2.1)	0.0
Anemia	1.9 (1.2-3.0)	1.9 § (1.4-2.6)	0.9
Chronic Pulmonary Disease	1.3§ (1.2-1.8)	1.4 § (1.1-1.8)	0.6
Obesity	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.8
Dementia	2.8* (1.2-6.9)	0.6 (0.9-4.8)	0.1
Liver Disease	1.3 (0.7-2.6)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)	0.3
Cancer	1.3 (0.9-3.7)	1.2 * (0.7-2.1)	0.8
Rheumatologic Disorders	1.1 (0.8-2.9)	1.3 (0.7-2.3)	0.8
Peptic Ulcer	1.9 (0.7-5.0)	1.3 (0.6-2.8)	0.4
	1.3 (0.6-2.6)	0.6 (0.2-1.5)	0.1

Noncardiac comorbidities		Crude HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	PAF exp, % (95% CI)	PAF pop, % (95% CI)
All-cause mortality					
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Overall	1.7 (1.3-2.1)	1.4 (1.2-1.9)	39 (18-60)	12 (6-17)
	HFpEF	1.7 (1.3-2.1)	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	40 (16-64)	13 (4-21)
	HFrEF	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	1.3 (1.2-1.8)	45 (34-86)	12 (3-21)
Anemia	Overall	2 (1.6-2.5)	1.9 (1.5-2.4)	59 (33-85)	18 (13-22)
	HFpEF	1.6 (1.2-2.1)	1.9 (1.4-2.6)	42 (11-72)	16 (2-24)
	HFrEF	2.7 (2-3.8)	1.9 (1.2-2.5)	80 (41-98)	23 (14-30)
Diabetes mellitus	Overall	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	39 (18-60)	18 (12-23)
	HFpEF	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	1.6 (1.4-2.4)	32 (7-57)	15 (5-25)
	HFrEF	1.7 (1.3-2.3)	1.8 (1.3-2.2)	40 (14-86)	22 (11-33)
Peripheral vascular disease	Overall	1.3 (1.1-1.7)	1.1 (0.9-1.5)	-	-
	HFpEF	1.1 (0.9-1.5)	1.2 (1.1-1.9)	-	-
	HFrEF	1.7 (1.3-2.5)	1.3 (1.1-1.8)	-	-

DM is one of the most disabling comorbidities complicating HF



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RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIALS in HEART FAILURE (1986-2018)

HF (including diabetes)

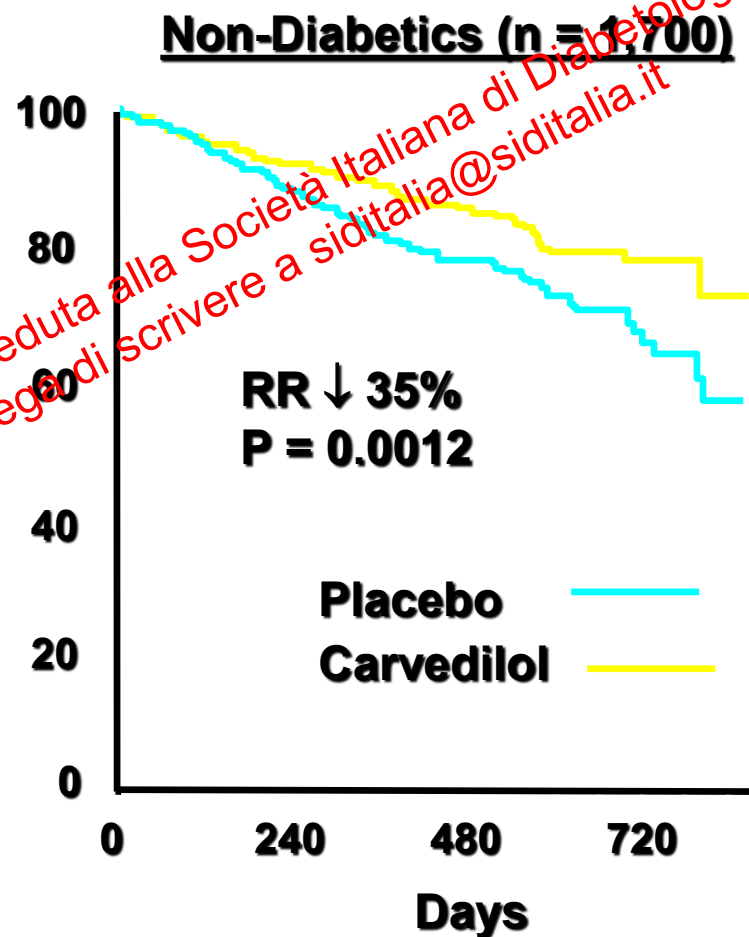
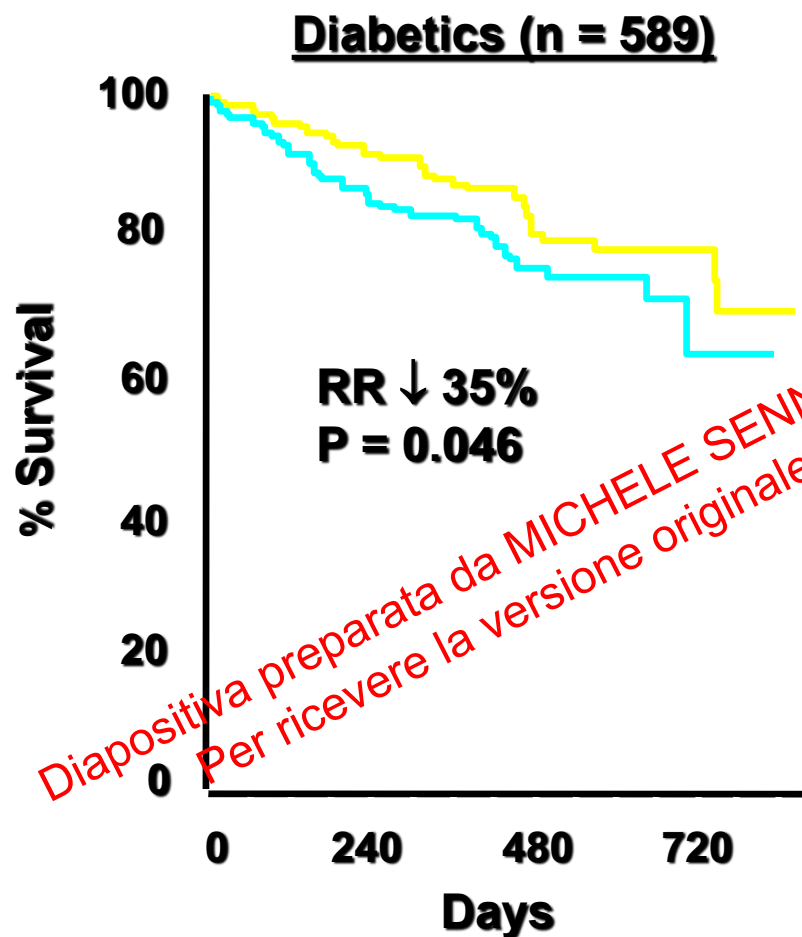
HF and diabetes

• <u>VASODILATORS</u> :	V-HeFT I, PROFILE, FIRST	--
• <u>ACE INHIBITORS</u> :	V-HeFT II, CONSENSUS, SAVE, SOLVD TREAT/PREV, NETWORK, ATLAS	--
• <u>ALL R ANTAGONISTS</u> :	ELITE, RESOLVD, ELITE II, VAL-HeFT	--
• <u>Ca ANTAGONISTS</u> :	PRAISE, V-HeFT III, MACH-1	--
• <u>DIGITALIS</u> :	CAPTROPIL-DIGOXIN MRG, CADS, RADIANCE, DIG	--
• <u>INOTROPES</u> :	PROMISE, VEST, PRIME II	--
• <u>AMIODARONE</u> :	GESICA, CHF-STAT	--
• <u>BETA-BLOCKERS</u> :	XAMOTEROL, MDC, CIBIS I, CIBIS II, ANZ, US CARVEDILOL, MERIT, BEST COPERNICUS, CAPRICORN	--
• <u>ARNI</u> :	PARADIGM	--

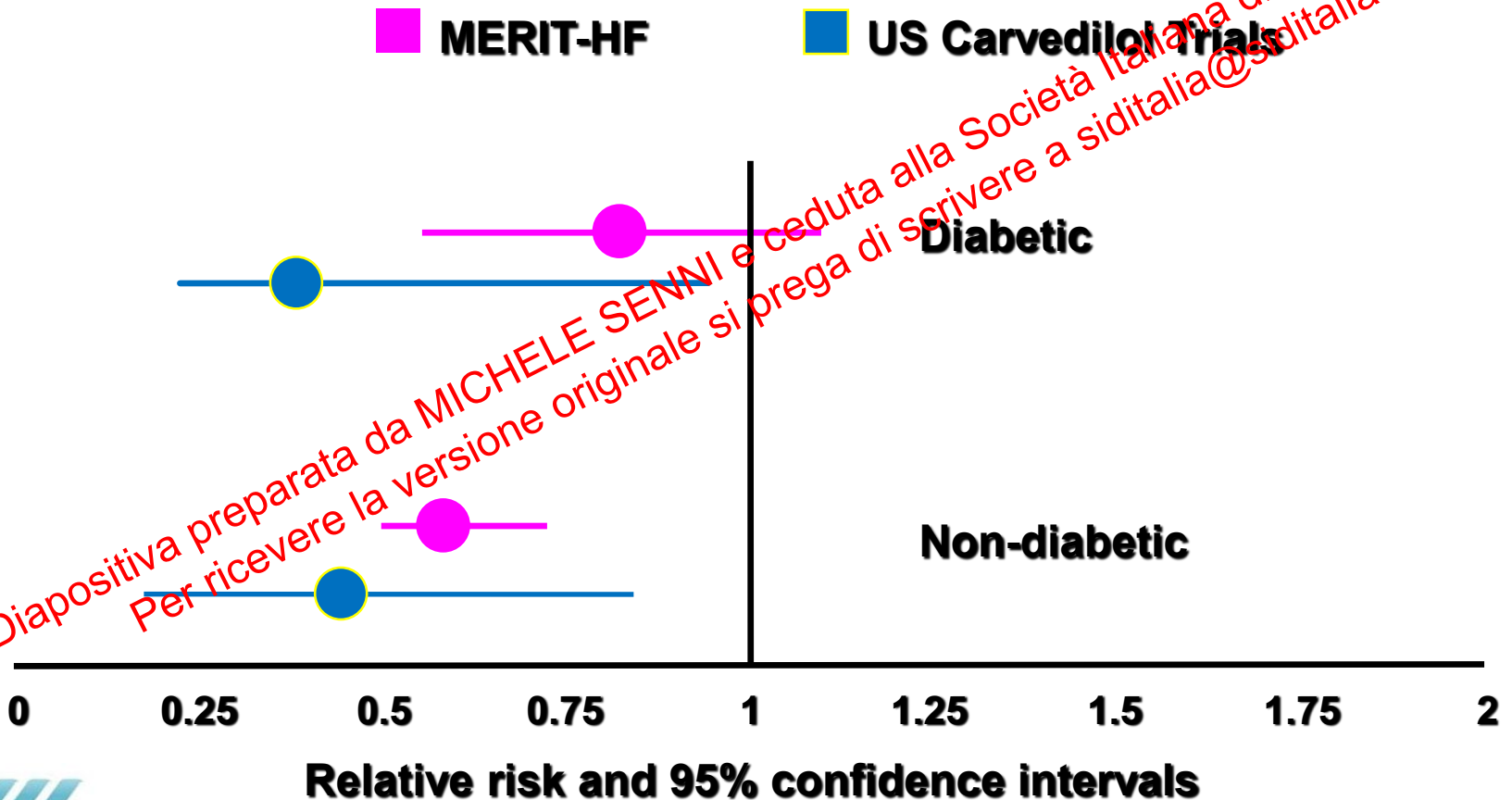
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COPERNICUS

Effect of Carvedilol on All-Cause Mortality

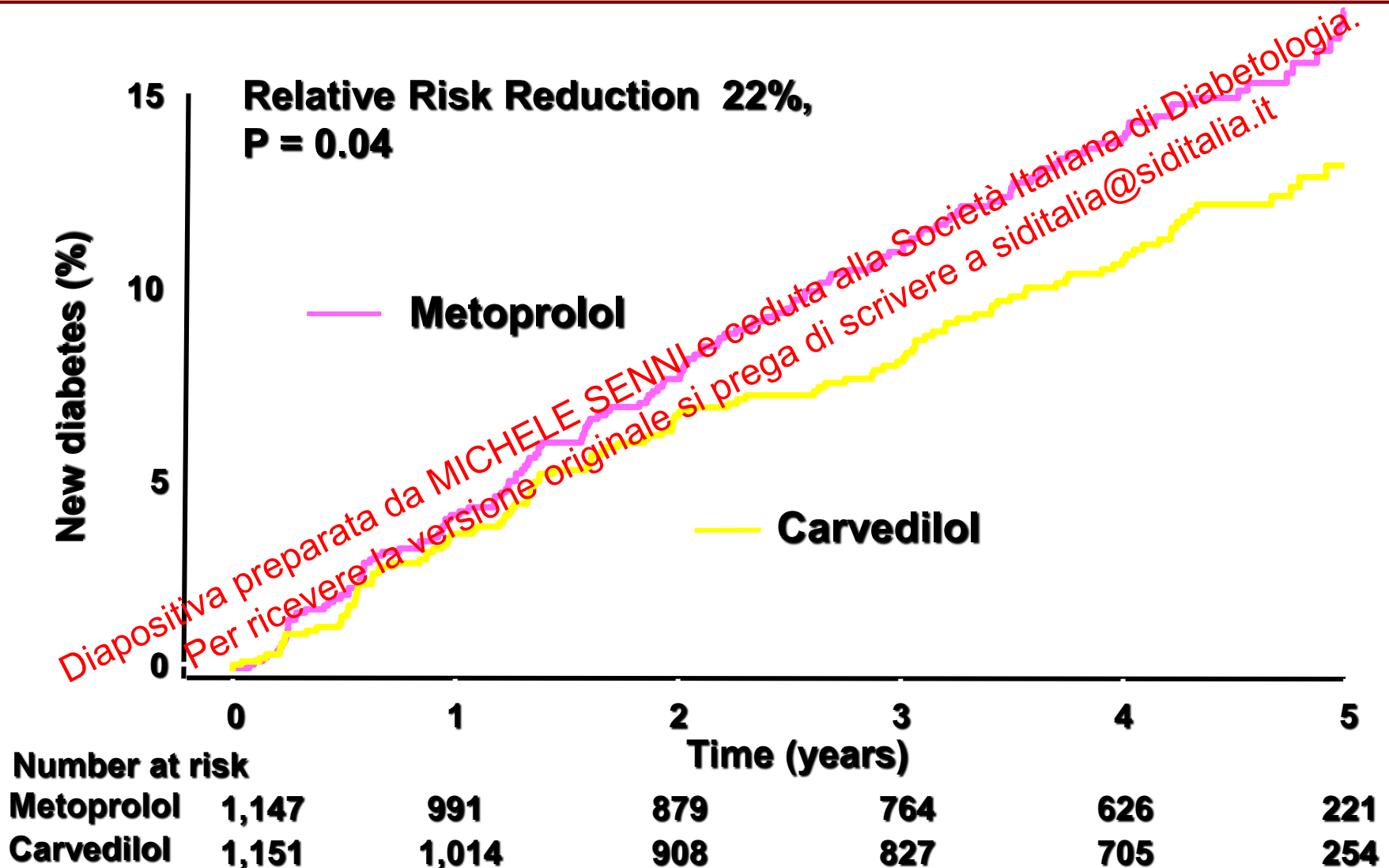


Effect of β -blockade on All-cause Mortality by Diabetic status



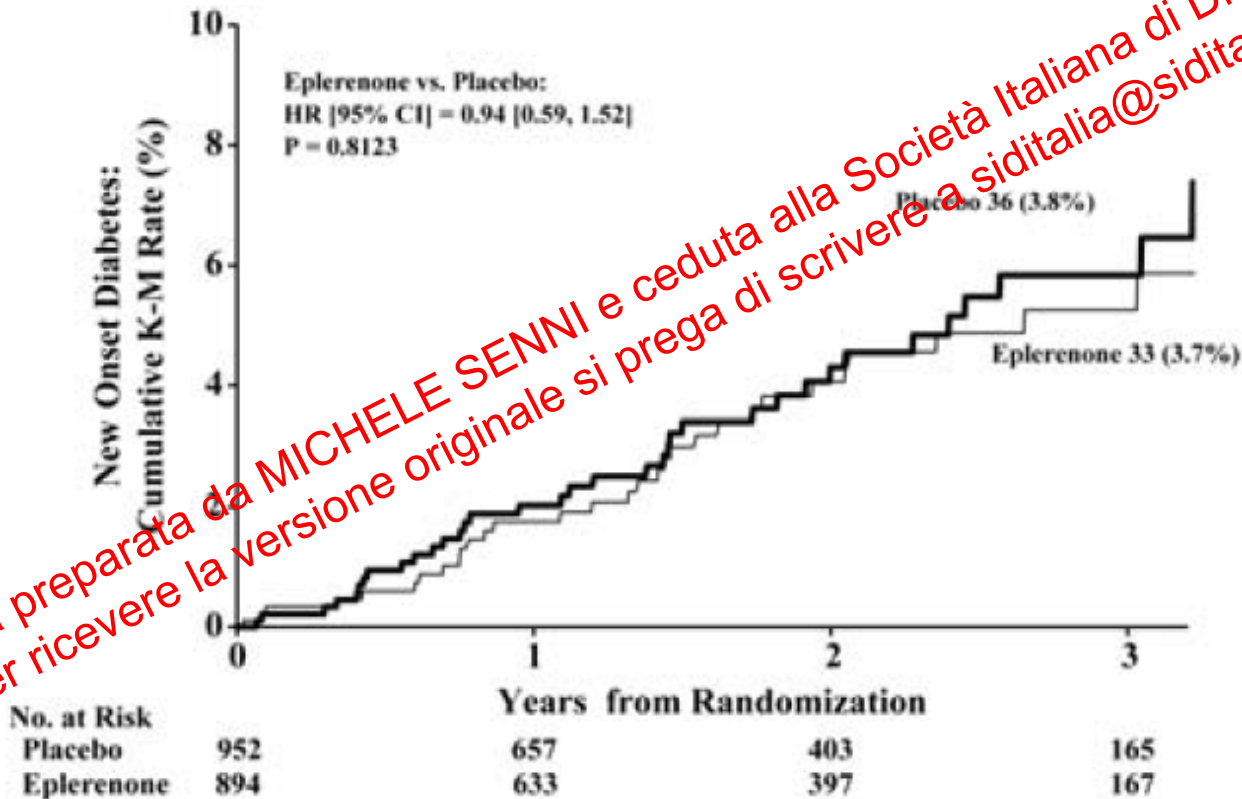
COMET

New onset of diabetes

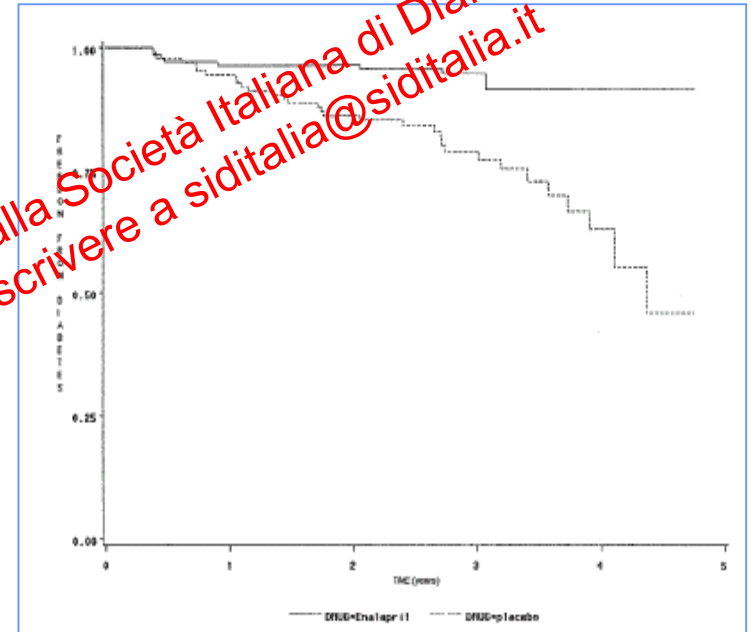
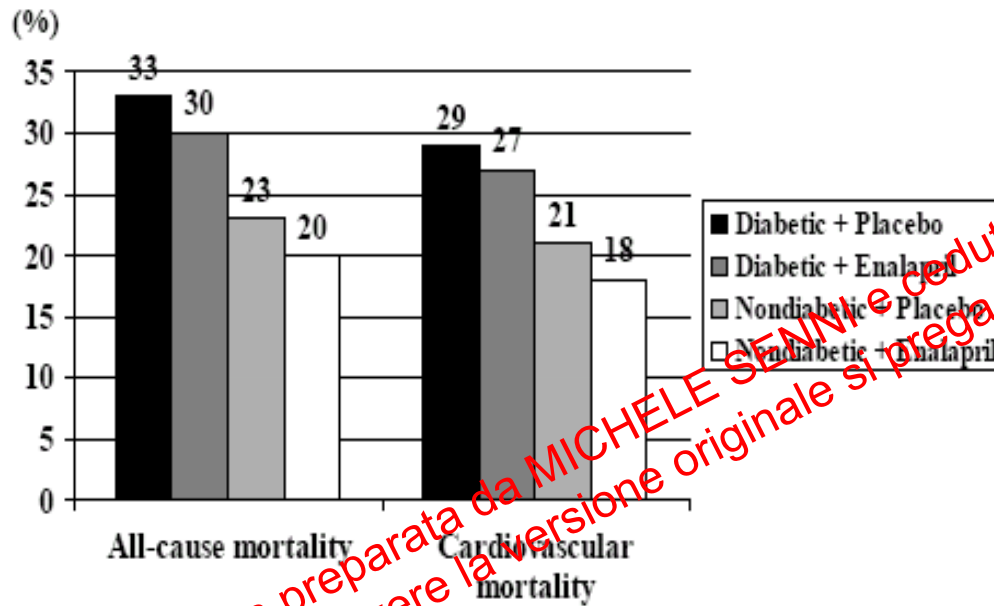


EMPHASIS-HF

Eplerenone and new-onset diabetes



SOLVD study : pazienti diabetici



Vermes et al. Circulation 2003; 107: 1291-1296

Efficacy of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors and Beta-Blockers in the Management of Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction According to Race, Gender, and Diabetic Status

A Meta-Analysis of Major Clinical Trials

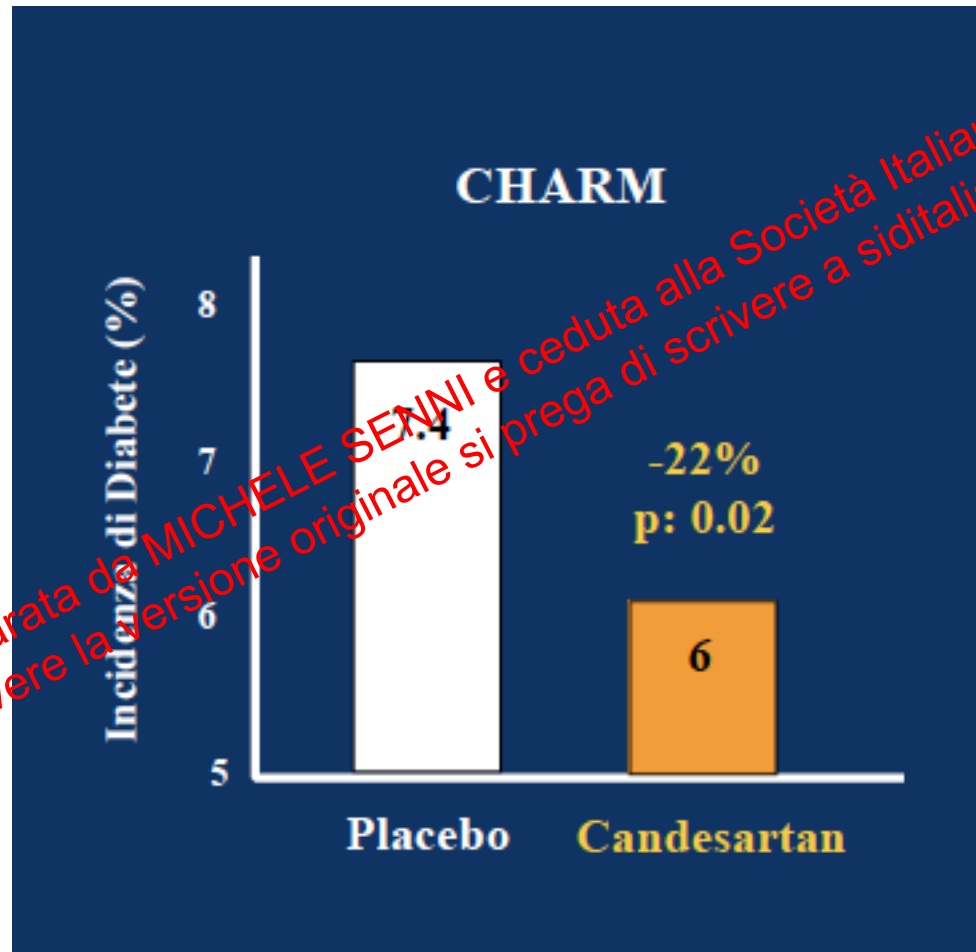
Table 4. Effect of ACE Inhibitors on Mortality From Heart Failure in Diabetic and Nondiabetic Patients

Study Name	Total N	Nondiabetic N	Diabetic N	RR Analysis		
				RR, Nondiabetic (95% CI)	RR, Diabetic (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
CONSENSUS	253	197	66	0.64 (0.46–0.88)	1.06 (0.65–1.74)	1.67 (0.93–3.01)
SAVE	2,231	1,239	492	0.82 (0.68–0.99)	0.89 (0.68–1.16)	1.09 (0.79–1.50)
SMILE	1,556	1,253	303	0.79 (0.54–1.15)	0.44 (0.22–0.87)	0.56 (0.25–1.22)
SOLVD-Prevention	4,228	2,081	647	0.97 (0.83–1.15)	0.75 (0.55–1.02)	0.77 (0.54–1.09)
SOLVD-Treatment	2,569	1,906	663	0.84 (0.74–0.95)	1.01 (0.85–1.21)	1.21 (0.97–1.50)
TRACE	1,740	1,512	237	0.85 (0.74–0.97)	0.73 (0.57–0.94)	0.87 (0.65–1.15)
Random effects pooled estimate		10,188	2,398	0.85 (0.78–0.92)	0.84 (0.70–1.00)	1.00 (0.80–1.25)

Abbreviations as in Table 2. RR, relative risk; RRR, relative risk reduction.

CHARM

Candesartan and new onset of diabetes

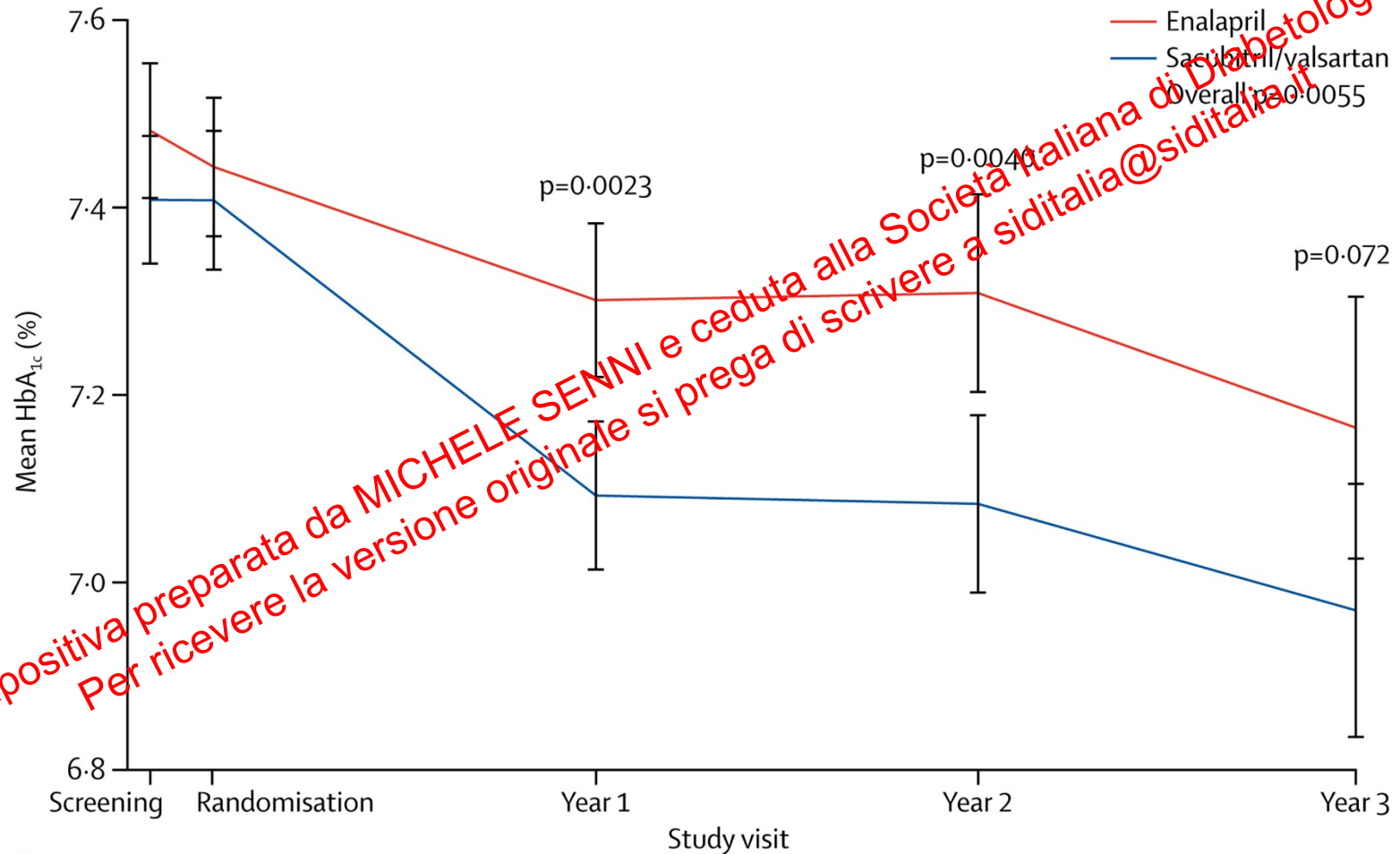


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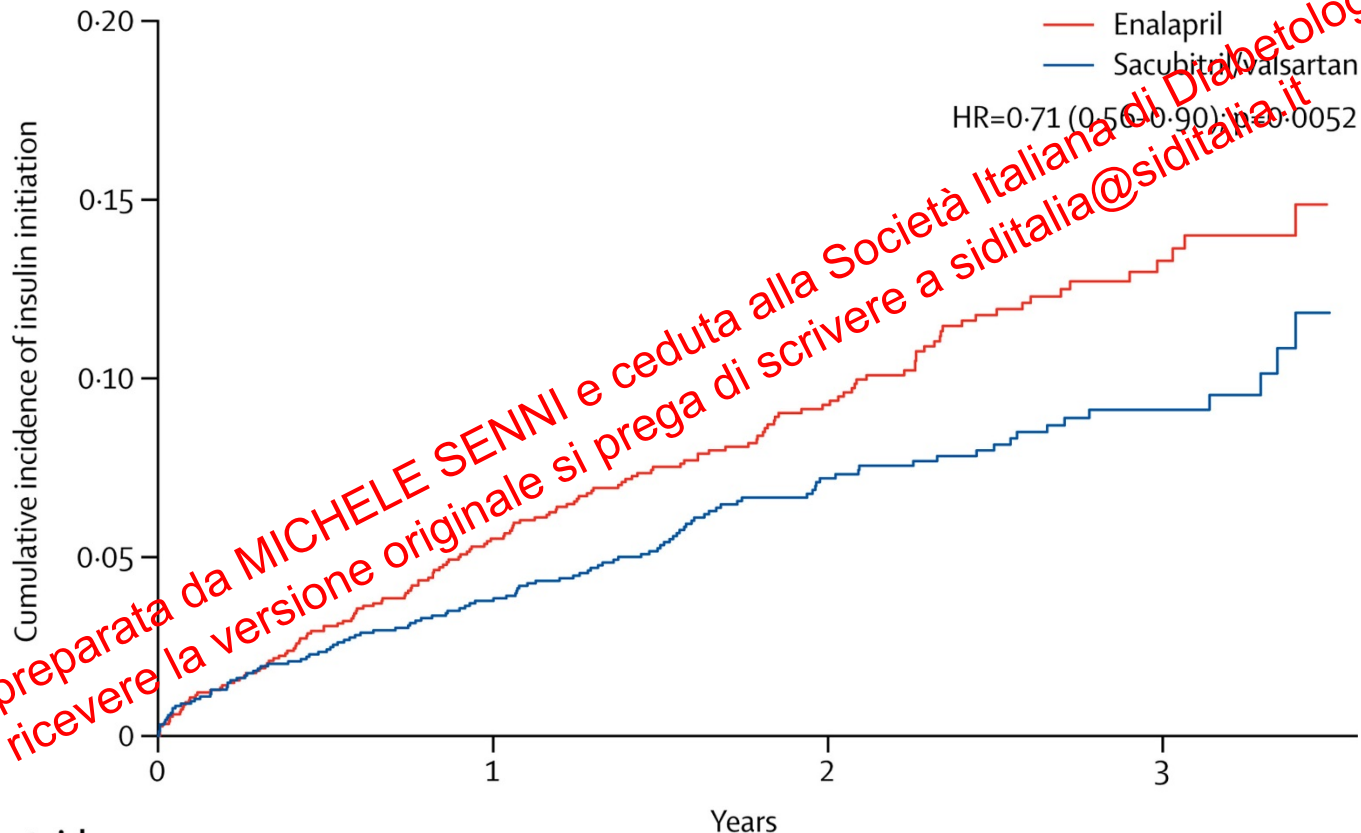


PARADIGM-HF

Changes in mean HbA1c in



Kaplan-Meier curves of time to insulin initiation

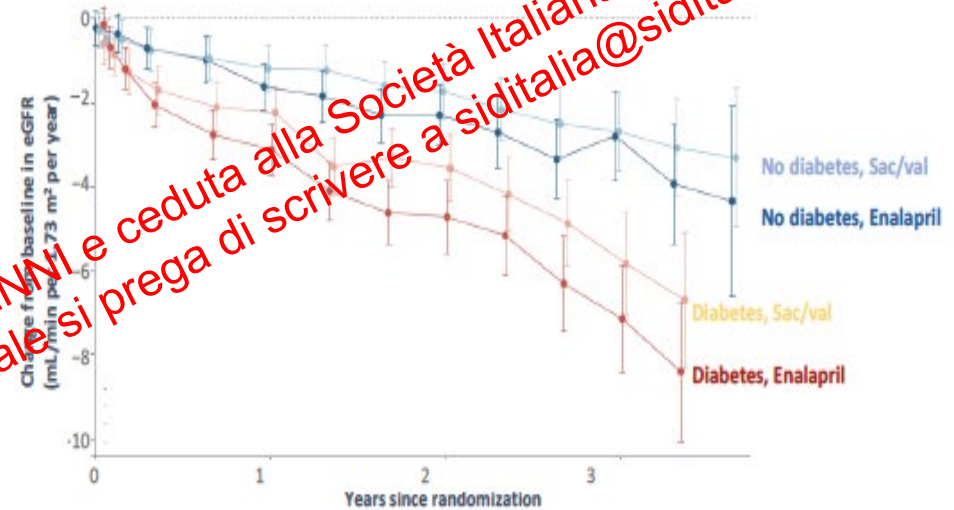
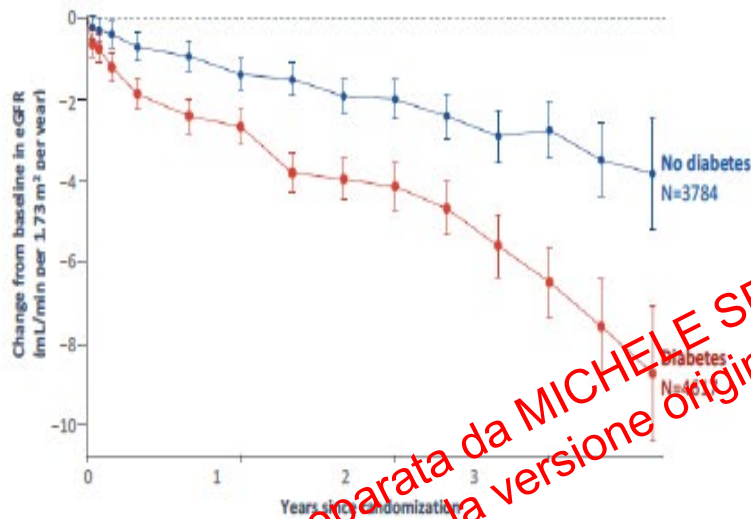


Number at risk					
	Enalapril	1490	1286	786	269
	Sacubitril/valsartan	1550	1377	837	284



PARADIGM-HF

HFrEF, Diabetes and worsening renal function

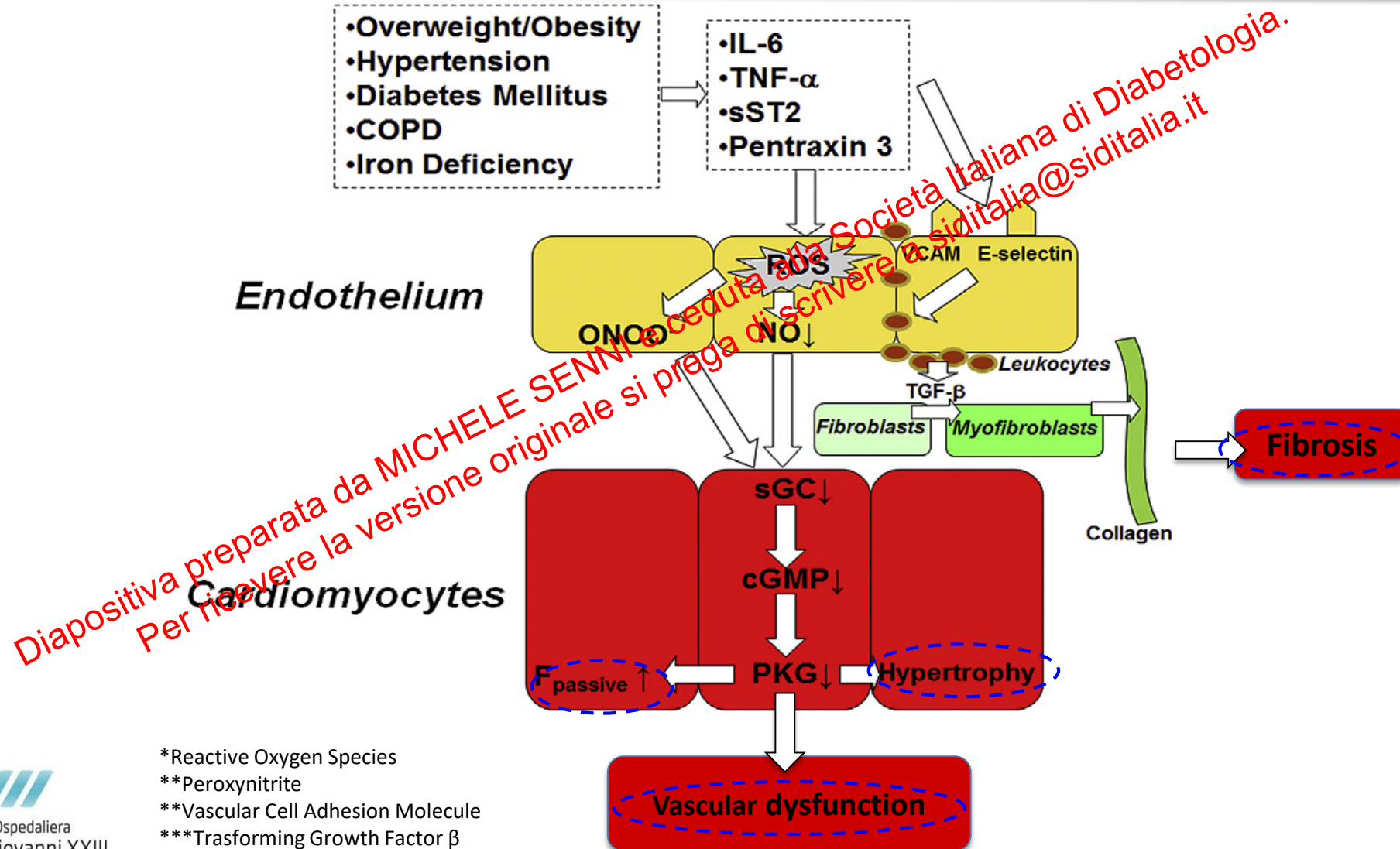


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Packer M et al. The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology 2018



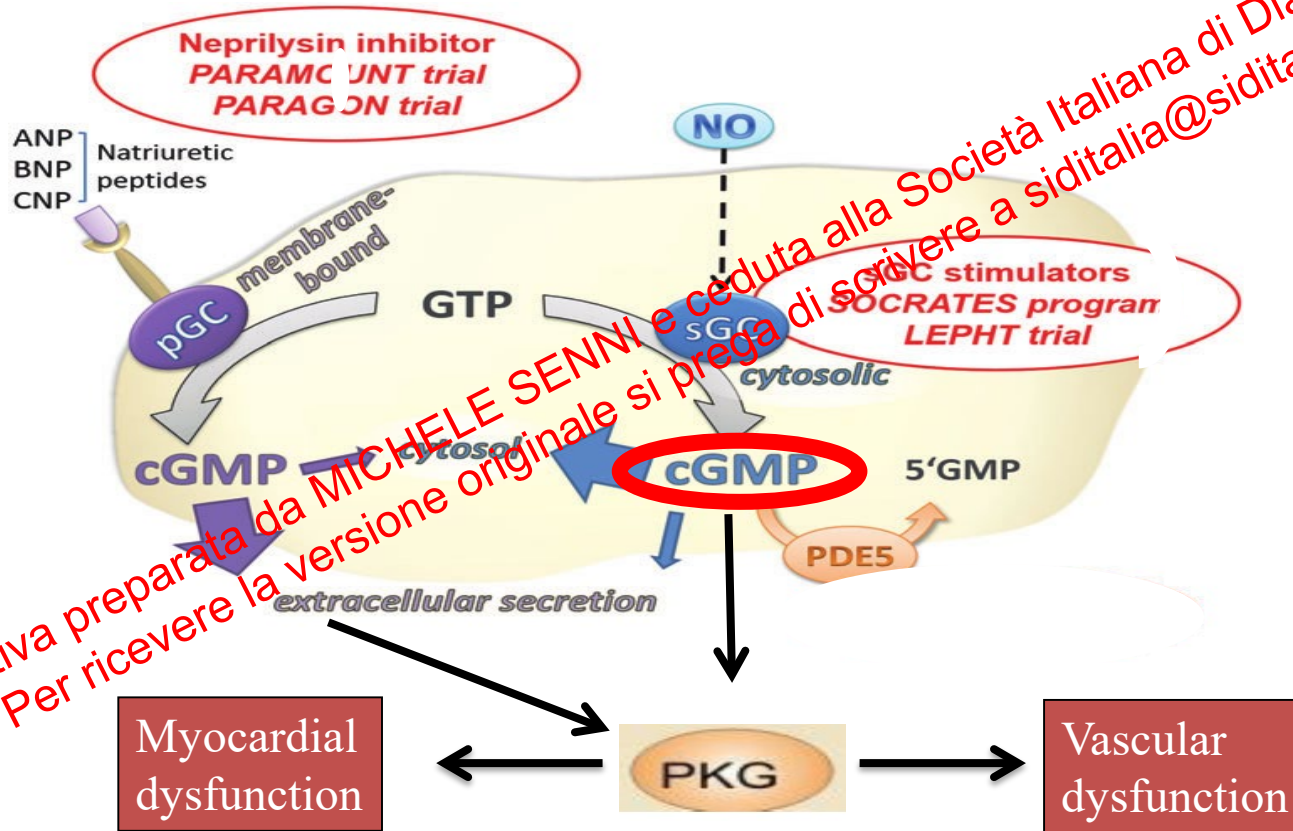
Myocardial-Vascular Dysfunction and Remodeling



- *Reactive Oxygen Species
- **Peroxynitrite
- **Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule
- ***Transforming Growth Factor β

Modified from: Paulus and Tschoepe, JACC 2013

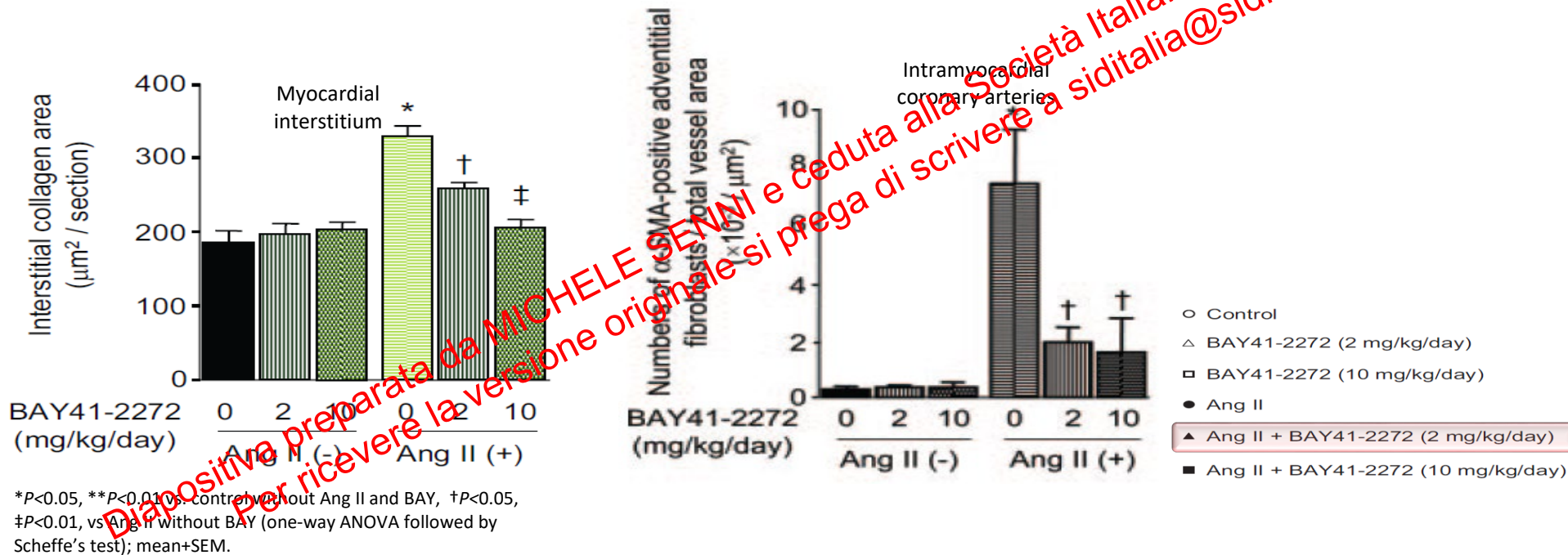
NO/cGMP pathway



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sGCs Produce Pressure-independent Reduction of Left Ventricular & Vascular Fibrosis

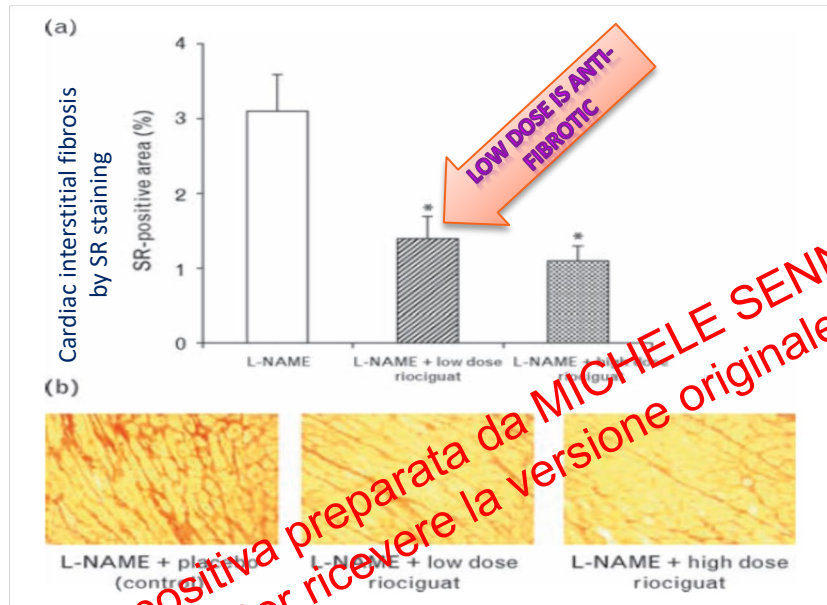
Rat model of hypertension induced by infusion of Ang II



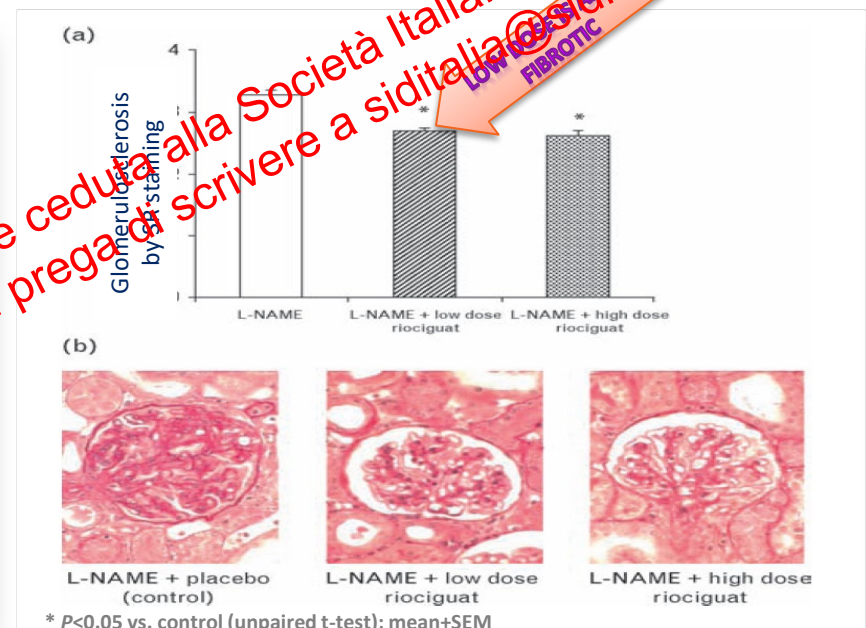
Masuyama et al., Hypertension. 2006 Nov;48(5):972-8

Reduction of cardiac & renal fibrosis – important co-morbidity in heart failure

sGC stimulator riociguat

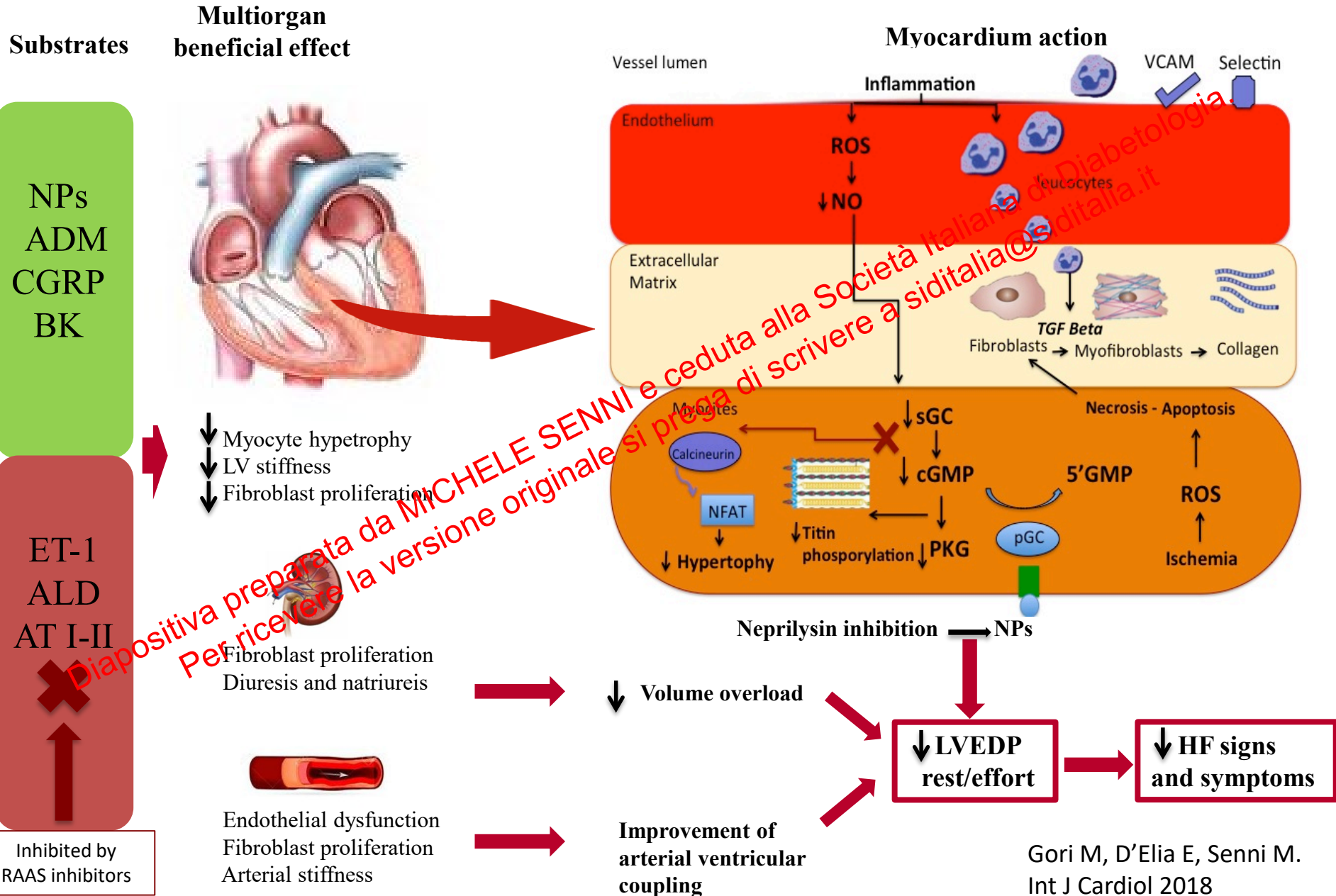


Riociguat was administered per os by gavage once daily (3 and 10 mg/kg per day)



Sharkovska et al. J Hypertens. 2010 Aug;28(8):1666-75

Sac/vals mechanisms of action in HFpEF



Conclusions

Heart failure: Why does diabetes matter?

In both HFrEF and HFpEF

- **Higher mortality rate**
- **Higher hospitalization rate**
- **Worse renal function**
- **More left ventricular “diastolic dysfunction”**
- **Abnormal myocardial metabolism**



Conclusions

Treatment of HF in diabetes: Key points

- **Response to most evidence-based treatments similar in those with and without diabetes**
 - **ACE inhibitors/ARBs, beta-blockers, ivabradine, MRAs.**
- **In patients with diabetes in PARADIGM-HF, sacubitril/valsartan:**
 - **lowered HbA1c**
 - **delayed the time of insulin initiation**
 - **reduced the worsening renal function**

