

Suy tim và Rung nhĩ:

Tiến bộ trong chẩn đoán và điều trị



PGS. TS. Phạm Nguyễn Vinh

TT Tim mạch bệnh viện Tâm Anh TPHCM

Đại học Y khoa Phạm Ngọc Thạch

Khoa Y Đại học Tân Tạo

Viện Tim TP.HCM

Nguy cơ rung nhĩ/suy tim

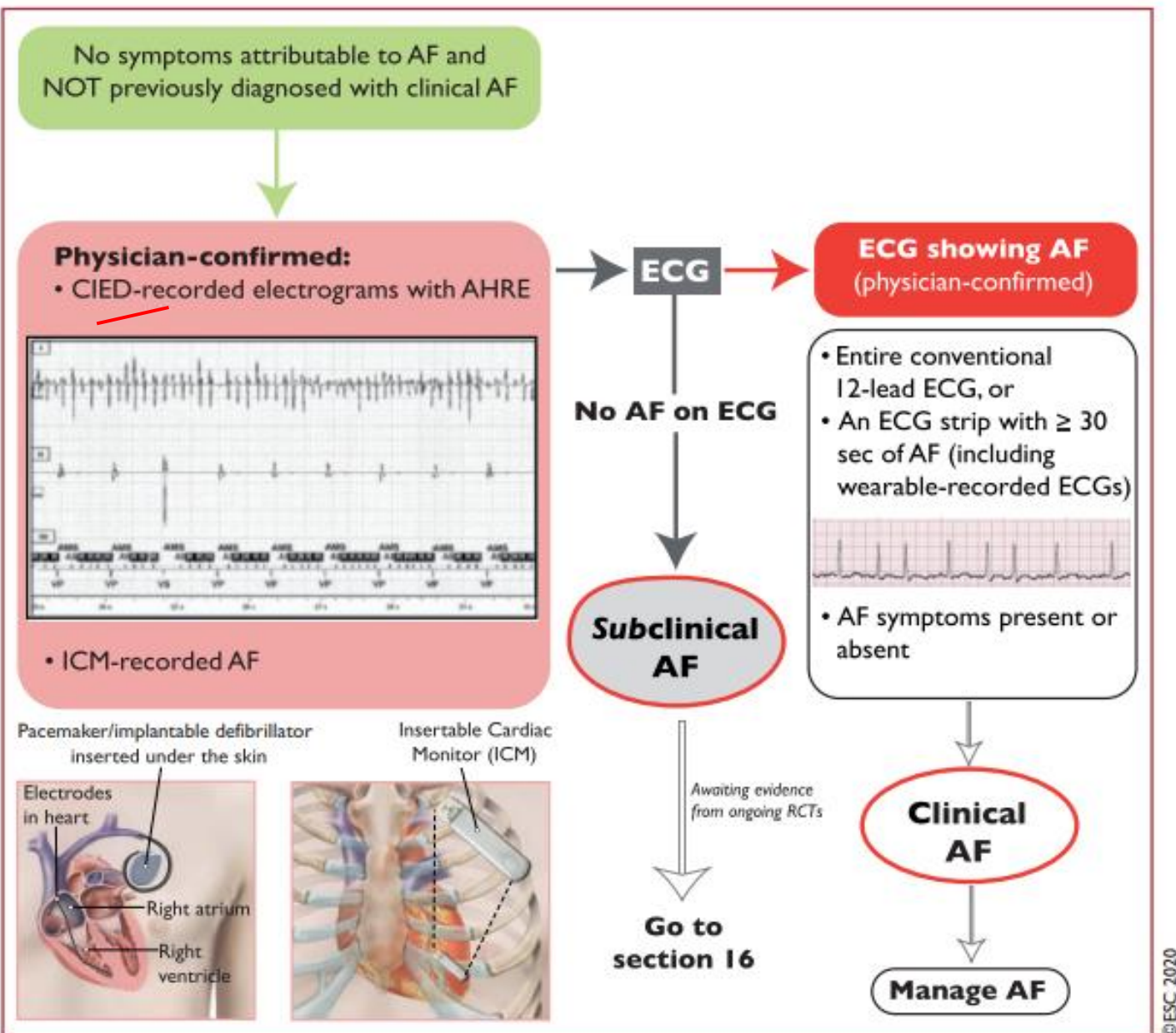
- Rung nhĩ: giảm 20% cung lượng tim
- Rung nhĩ tần số nhanh: tăng suy tim (Tachycardia induced cardiomyopathy)

Các vấn đề hiện nay của rung nhĩ và suy tim

- Suy tim là một đại dịch, do nhiều nguyên nhân
- Rung nhĩ là hội chứng đa cơ chế
- Điều trị suy tim tích cực giúp phòng ngừa xuất hiện rung nhĩ
- Phòng ngừa đột quỵ và suy tim trên bệnh nhân rung nhĩ: rất cần thiết

2020 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of Atrial Fibrillation

(ESC, EACTS, EHRA)



Chẩn đoán cơn nhịp nhĩ tần số cao (AHRE)/RN dưới lâm sàng (Diagnosis of AHRE/subclinical AF)

AHRE = atrial high rate episode;
CIED = cardiac implantable electronic device;
ICM = insertable cardiac monitor;
RCT = randomized clinical trial.

Xử trí cơn nhịp nhĩ tần số cao (AHRE)/ RN dưới lâm sàng (Management of patients with AHRE)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
<p>In patients with AHRE/subclinical AF detected by CIED or insertable cardiac monitor, it is recommended to conduct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete cardiovascular evaluation with ECG recording, clinical risk factors/comorbidity evaluation, and thrombo-embolic risk assessment using the CHA₂DS₂-VASc score.⁴⁶⁹ ● Continued patient follow-up and monitoring (preferably with the support of remote monitoring) to <u>detect progression to clinical AF</u>, monitor the AHRE/subclinical AF burden (especially transition to ≥ 24 h), and detect changes in underlying clinical conditions.⁴⁶⁹ 	I	B

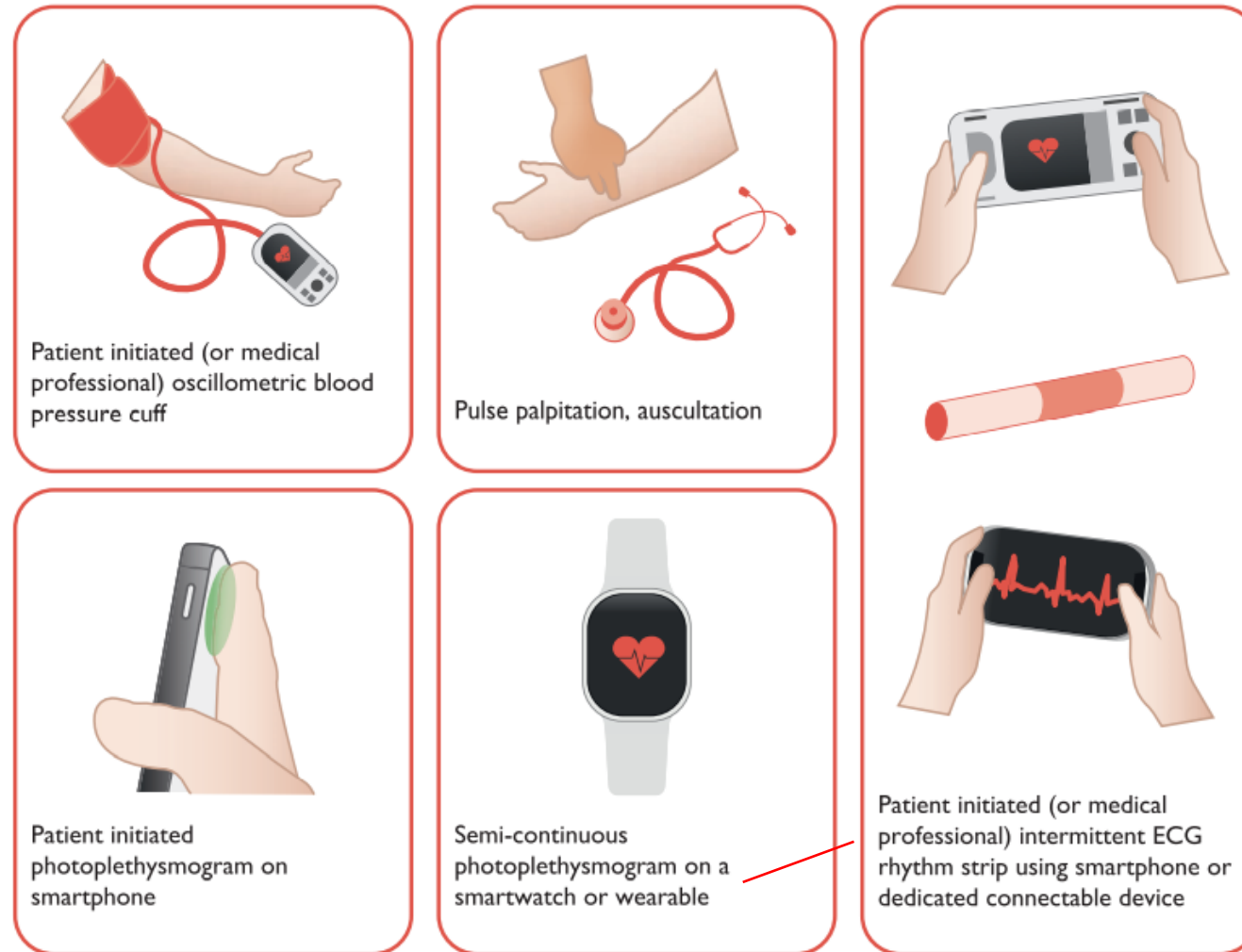
AF = atrial fibrillation; AHRE = atrial high-rate episode; CIED = cardiac implantable electronic device; ECG = electrocardiogram.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Các phương tiện giúp chẩn đoán rung nhĩ (1)

(Systems used for AF screening)

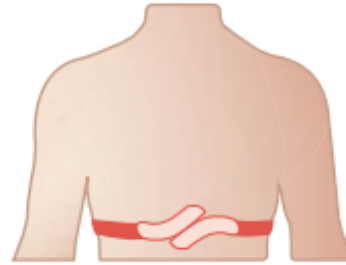


Các phương tiện giúp chẩn đoán rung nhĩ (2)

(Systems used for AF screening)



Intermittent smartwatch ECG initiated by semi-continuous photoplethysmogram with prompt notification of irregular rhythm or symptoms



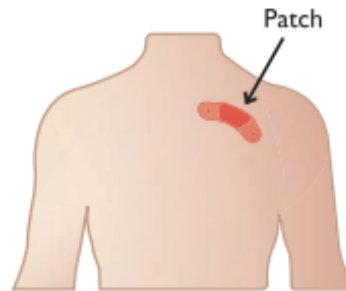
Wearable belts for continuous recordings



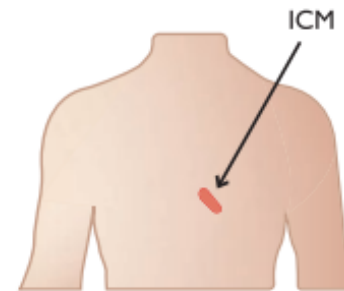
Stroke unit/in hospital telemetry monitoring



Long-term Holter



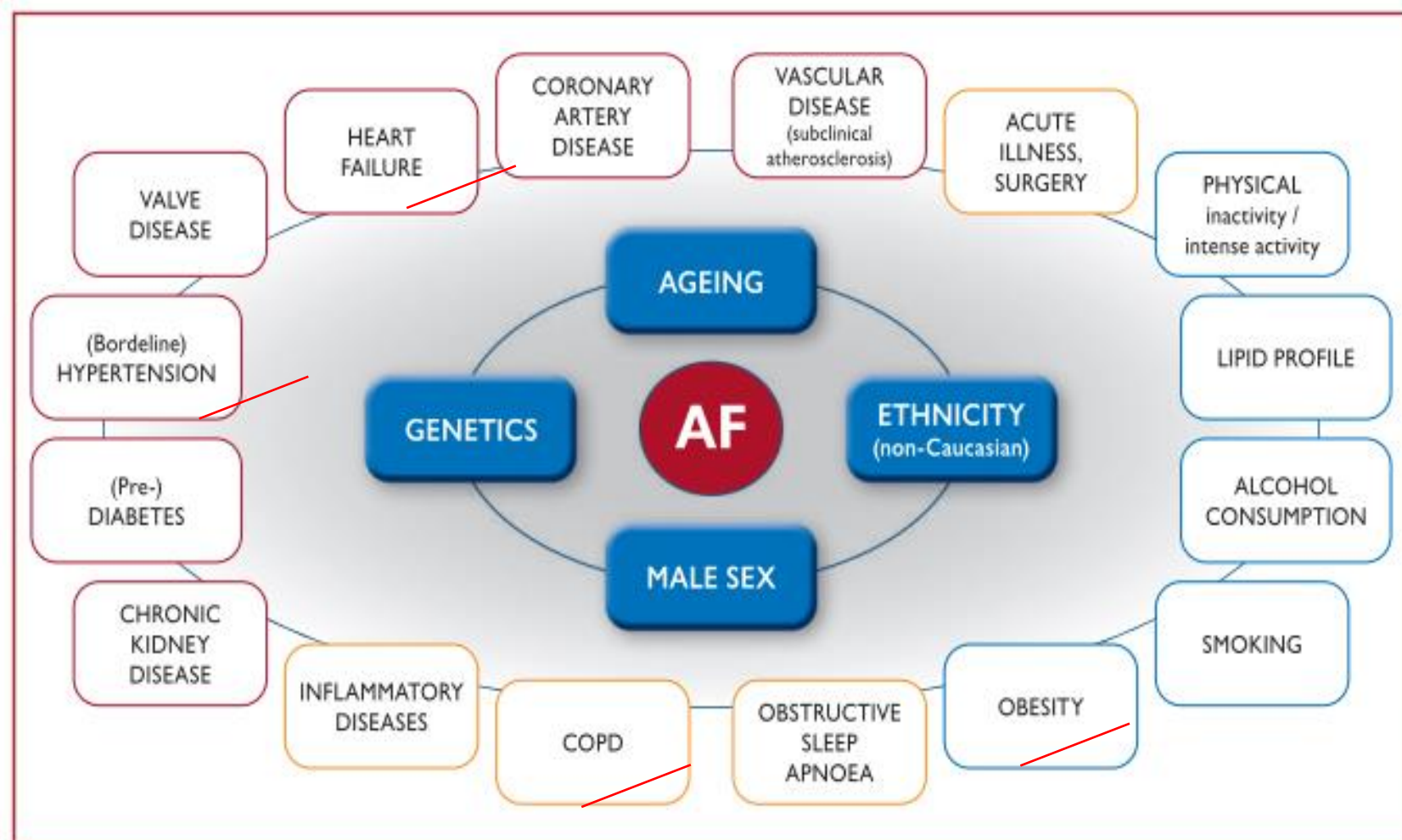
1-2 week continuous ECG patches



Implantable cardiac monitors

Các yếu tố nguy cơ của rung nhĩ

(Summary of risk factors for incident AF)



Phân loại rung nhĩ (1)

(Classification of AF)

AF pattern	Definition
First diagnosed	AF not diagnosed before, irrespective of its duration or the presence/severity of AF-related symptoms.
Paroxysmal	AF that terminates spontaneously or with intervention within 7 days of onset.
Persistent	AF that is continuously sustained beyond 7 days, including episodes terminated by cardioversion (drugs or electrical cardioversion) after ≥ 7 days
Long-standing persistent	Continuous AF of >12 months' duration when decided to adopt a rhythm control strategy.
Permanent	AF that is accepted by the patient and physician, and no further attempts to restore/maintain sinus rhythm will be undertaken. Permanent AF represents a therapeutic attitude of the patient and physician rather than an inherent pathophysiological attribute of AF, and the term should not be used in the context of a rhythm control strategy with antiarrhythmic drug therapy or AF ablation. Should a rhythm control strategy be adopted, the arrhythmia would be re-classified as 'long-standing persistent AF'.

Paroxysmal AF: Rung nhĩ cơn
 Persistent AF: Rung nhĩ kéo dài
 Long-standing AF: Rung nhĩ kéo dài lâu (> 12 tháng)
 Permanent AF: Rung nhĩ vĩnh viễn

Phân loại rung nhĩ (2)

(Classification of AF)

Terminology that should be abandoned

Lone AF	A historical descriptor. Increasing knowledge about the pathophysiology of AF shows that in <u>every patient a cause is present</u> . Hence, this term is potentially confusing and should be abandoned. ¹⁴⁷
Valvular/non-valvular AF	Differentiates patients with moderate/severe mitral stenosis and those with mechanical prosthetic heart valve(s) from other patients with AF, but may be confusing ¹⁴⁸ and should not be used.
Chronic AF	Has variable definitions and should not be used to describe populations of AF patients.

Xuất hiện rung nhĩ trên bệnh nhân suy tim mạn

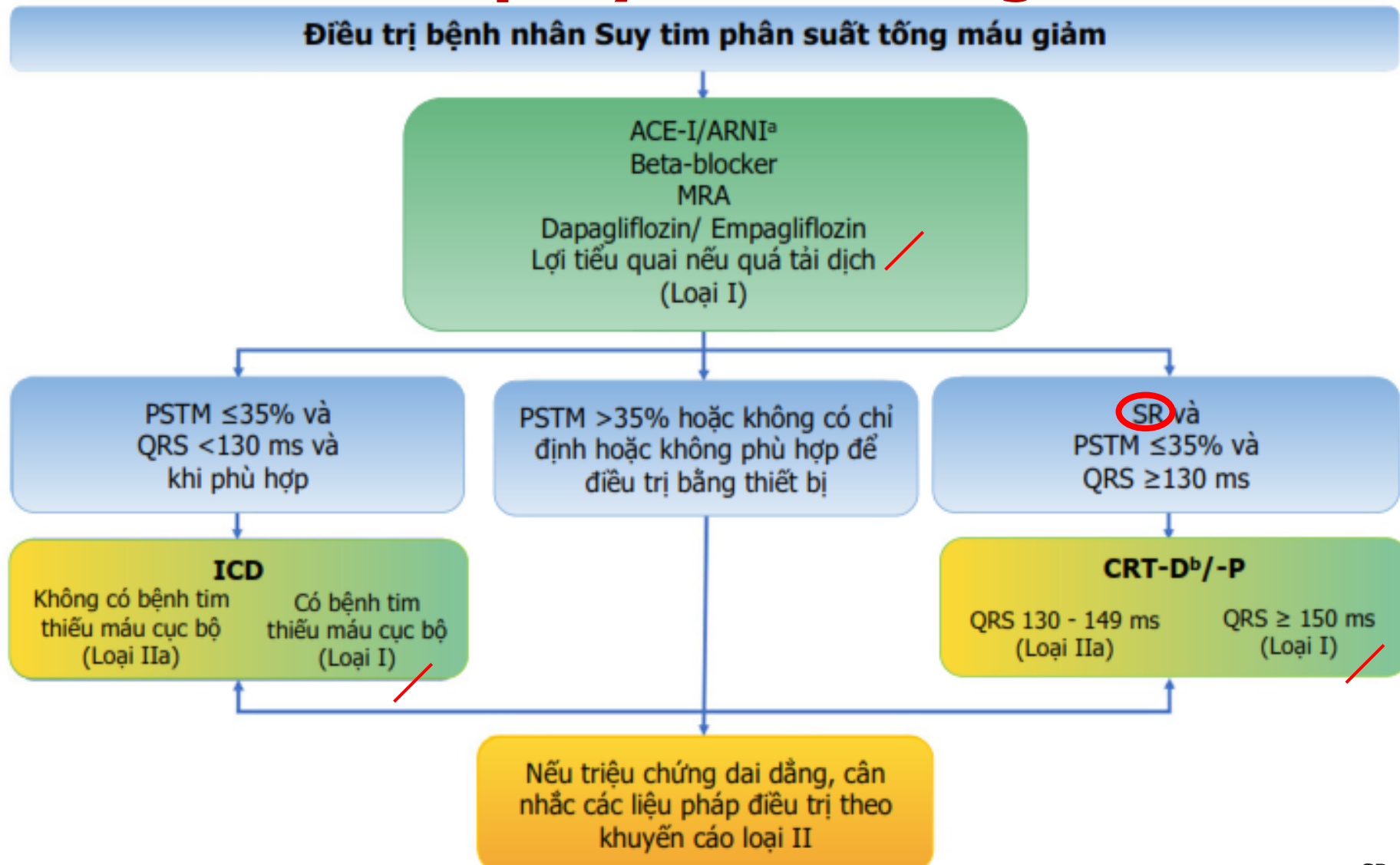
- Tăng triệu chứng cơ năng
- Giảm 20% cung lượng tim
- Dấu hiệu tiên lượng xấu
- Nguy cơ đột quỵ, TMCB hoặc biến chứng thuyên tắc khác

Điều trị suy tim tích cực giúp phòng ngừa rung nhĩ

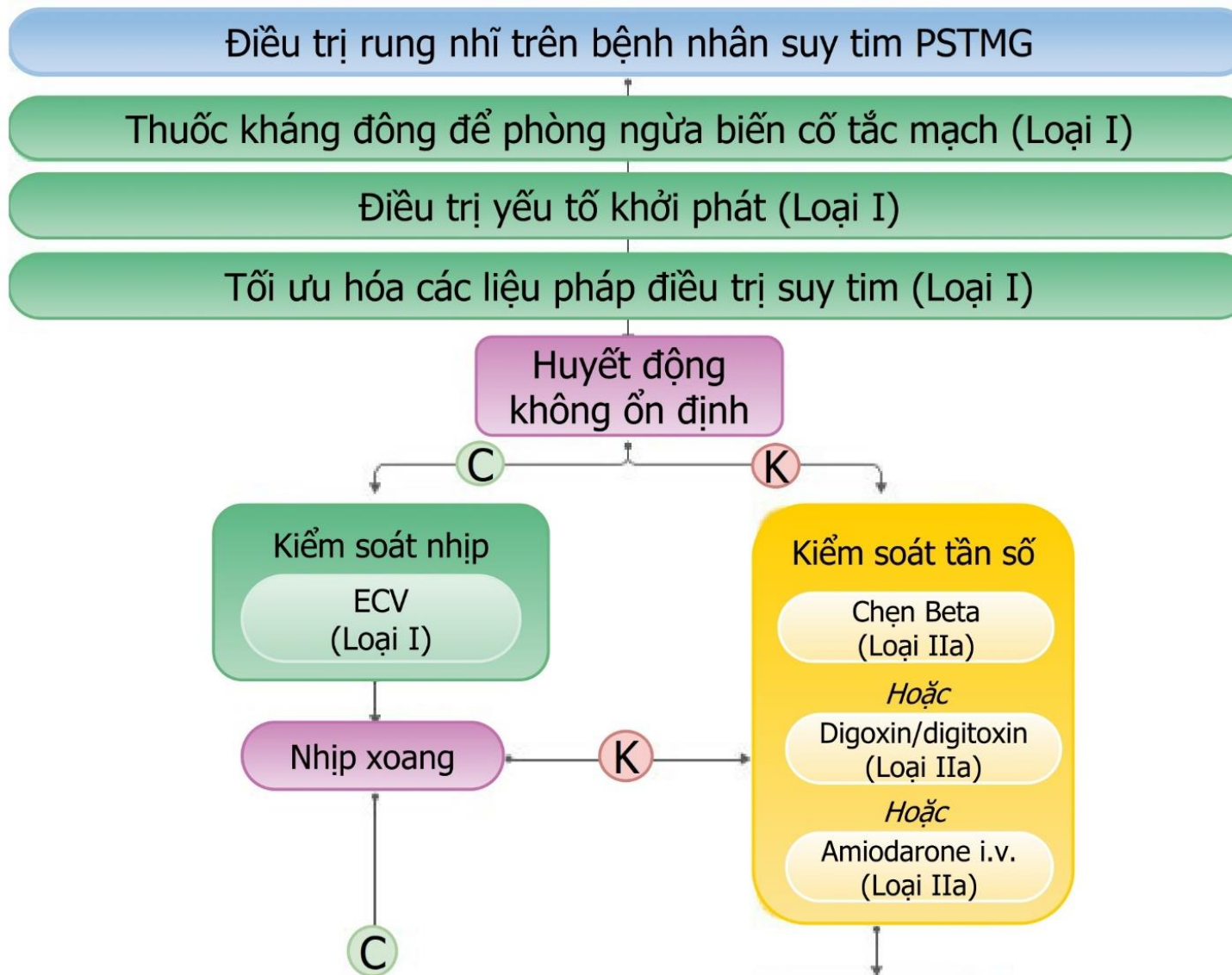
Định nghĩa suy tim

Loại suy tim		PSTM giảm	PSTM giảm nhẹ	PSTM bảo tồn
TIÊU CHUẨN	1	TCCN (\pm) thực thể	TCCN (\pm) thực thể	TCCN (\pm) thực thể
	2	PSTMTT $\leq 40\%$ /	PSTMTT 41 - 49%	PSTMTT $\geq 50\%$ /
	3	-	-	Chứng cứ khách quan bất thường cấu trúc và/hoặc chức năng tim, phù hợp với rối loạn tâm trương thất trái/tăng áp lực đổ đầy thất trái, bao gồm tăng peptide bài niệu
TCCN: triệu chứng cơ năng; PSTM: phân suất tống máu; PSTMTT: phân suất tống máu thất trái				

Điều trị suy tim PXTM giảm

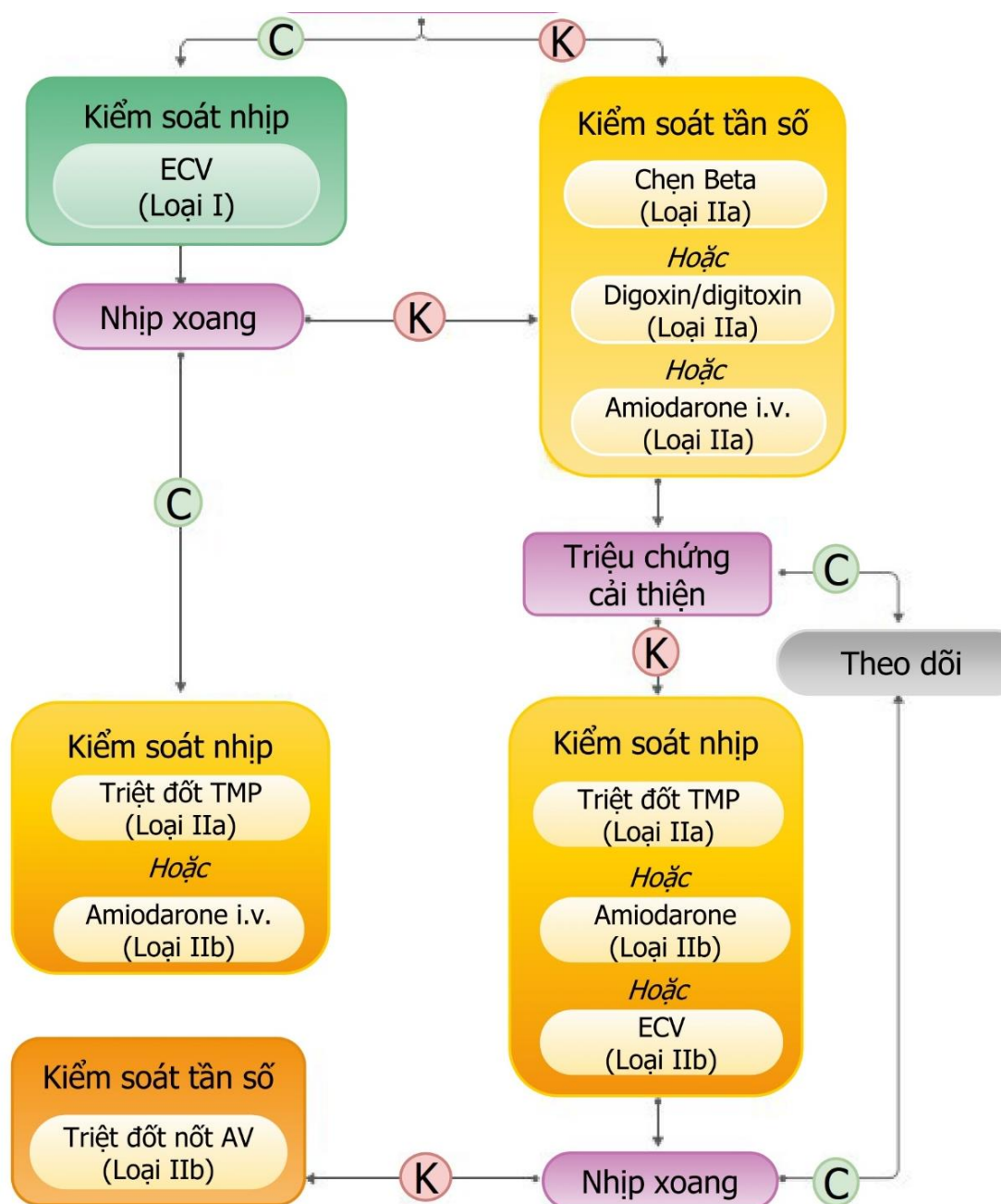


SR: sinus rhythm (Nhịp xoang)



Điều trị rung nhĩ trên bệnh nhân suy tim (1)

ECV: sốc điện chuyển nhịp



Điều trị rung nhĩ trên bệnh nhân suy tim (2)

Suy tim PXTM bảo tồn

(Heart Failure with preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF))

Điều trị suy tim PXTM bảo tồn

Khuyến cáo	Mức khuyến cáo	Mức chứng cứ
Ức chế thụ thể SGLT2 (empagliflozin) được khuyến cáo ở bệnh nhân STPSTM bảo tồn nhằm làm giảm nguy cơ nhập viện và tử vong tim mạch	I	B
Tâm soát, điều trị nguyên nhân và các bệnh đồng mắc tim mạch và không tim mạch được khuyến cáo ở bệnh nhân STPSTM bảo tồn	I	C
Lợi tiểu được khuyến dùng ở bệnh nhân STPSTM bảo tồn có triệu chứng sung huyết để làm giảm triệu chứng	I	C

Các nghiên cứu mới về suy tim PSTM bảo tồn

- EMPerOR-preserved (Empagliflozin)
- DELIVER (Dapagliflozin): waiting for the result 8/2022?

EMPEROR-Preserved

SC-CRP-08811

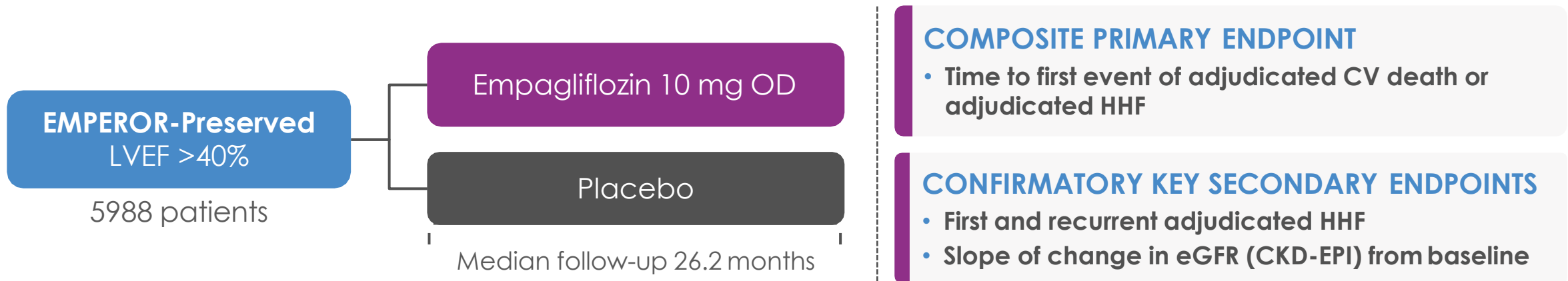


EMPEROR-Preserved study design

Phase III trial* in patients with HFpEF

Aim: To investigate the safety and efficacy of empagliflozin versus placebo in patients with HF with **preserved ejection fraction**

Population: T2D and non-T2D, aged ≥ 18 years, chronic HF (NYHA class II–IV)

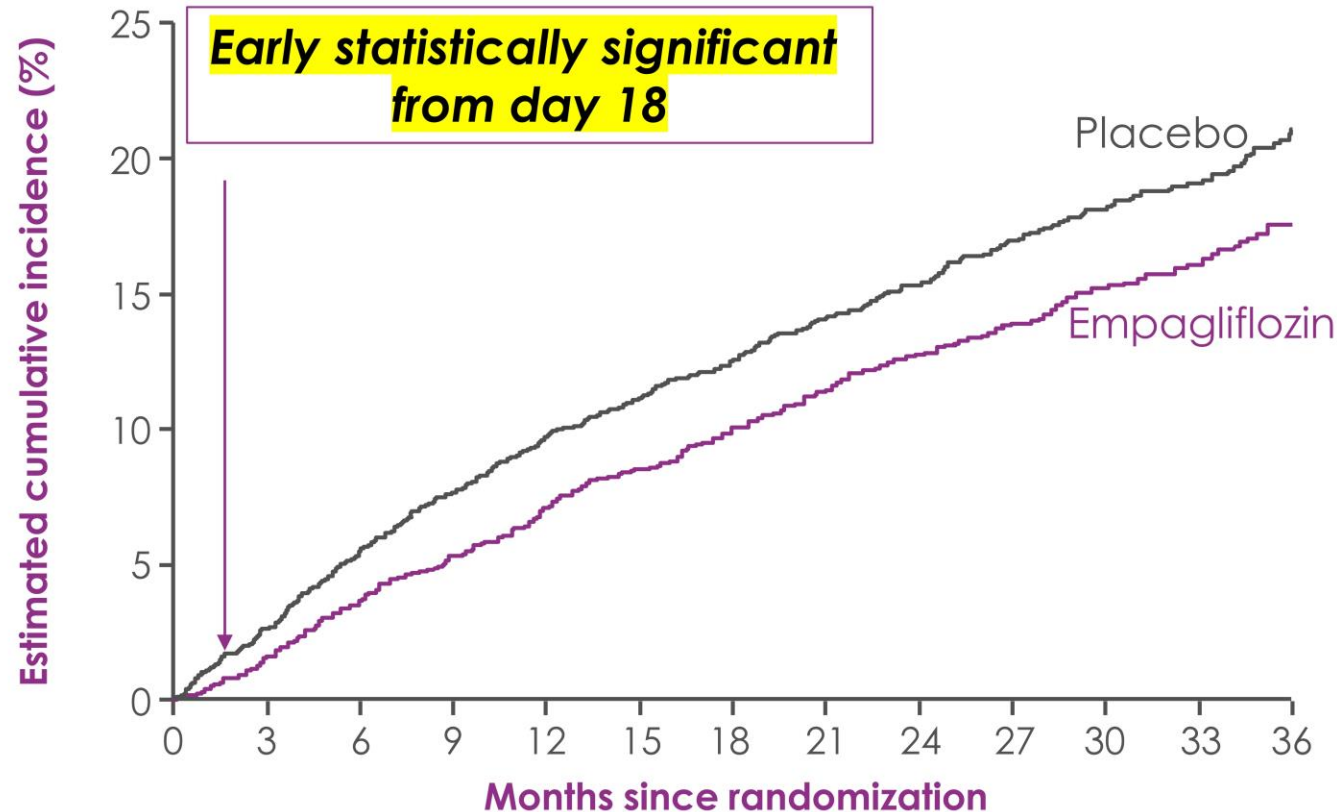


*Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.

CKD-EPI, Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; NYHA, New York Heart Association; OD, once daily.

Anker S et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2021;XX:XXX.

Empagliflozin demonstrated a clinically meaningful 21% RRR in the composite primary endpoint of CV death or HHF



RRR 21%

ARR 3.3%

NNT*=31

HR: 0.79
(95% CI: 0.69, 0.90)
 $p < 0.001$

Patients at risk

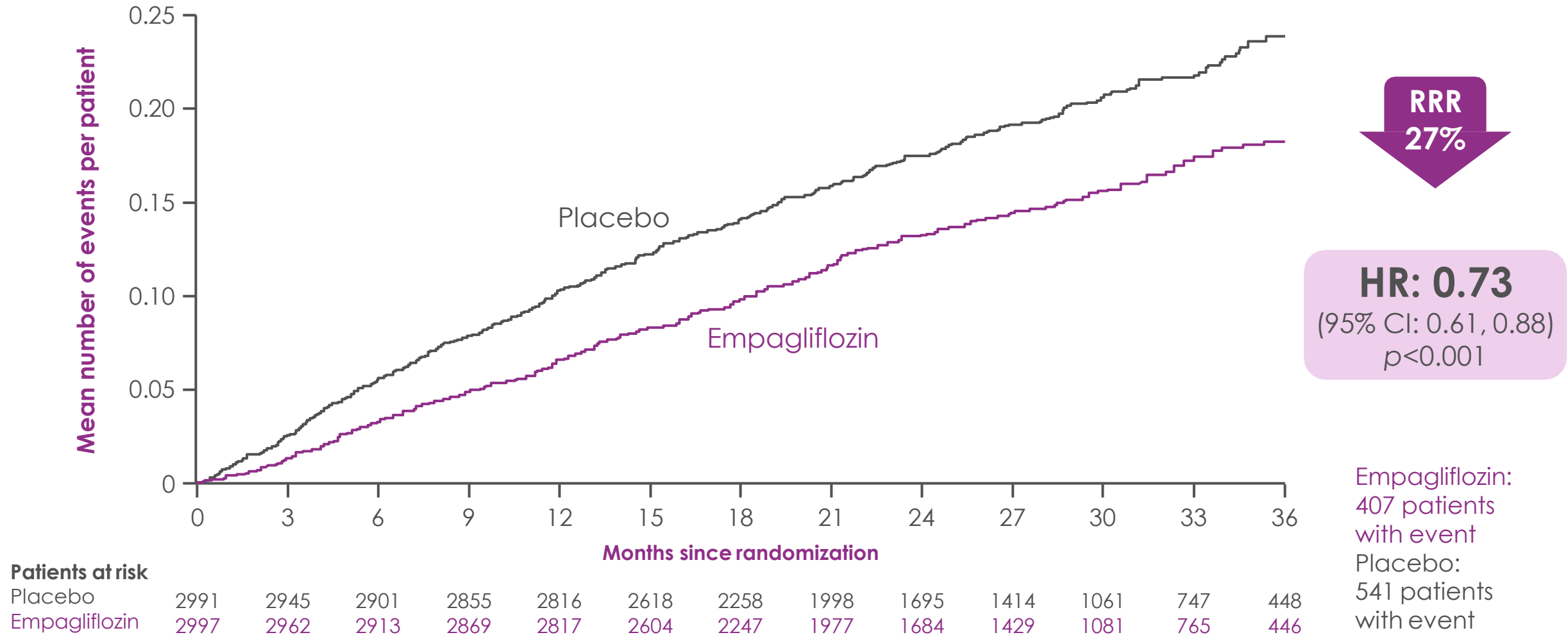
Placebo	2991	2888	2786	2706	2627	2424	2066	1821	1534	1278	961	681	400
Empagliflozin	2997	2928	2843	2780	2708	2491	2134	1858	1578	1332	1005	709	402

Empagliflozin:
415 (13.8%) patients with event
Rate: 6.9/100 patient-years

Placebo:
511 (17.1%) patients with event
Rate: 8.7/100 patient-years

*During a median trial period of 26 months. ARR, absolute risk reduction; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; NNT, number needed to treat; RRR, relative risk reduction.
Anker S et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2021;XX:XXX.

Empagliflozin reduced first and recurrent HHF by 27% in a confirmatory secondary endpoint



Khuyến cáo phòng ngừa biến cố huyết khối thuyên tắc trên BN rung nhĩ

(Recommendations for the prevention of thrombo-embolic events in AF)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
For stroke prevention in AF patients who are eligible for OAC, <u>NOACs</u> are recommended in preference to VKAs (excluding patients with mechanical heart valves or moderate-to-severe mitral stenosis). ^{423,424}	I	A
For stroke risk assessment, a risk-factor-based approach is recommended, using the CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc clinical stroke risk score to initially identify patients at 'low stroke risk' (CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score = 0 in men, or 1 in women) who should not be offered antithrombotic therapy. ^{334,388}	I	A
OAC is recommended for stroke prevention in AF patients with CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score <u>≥2 in men or ≥3 in women</u> . ⁴¹²	I	A
OAC should be considered for stroke prevention in AF patients with a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score <u>of 1 in men or 2 in women</u> . Treatment should be individualized based on net clinical benefit and consideration of patient values and preferences. ^{338,378,380}	IIa	B
For <u>bleeding risk assessment</u> , a formal structured risk-score-based bleeding risk assessment is recommended to help identify non-modifiable and address modifiable bleeding risk factors in all AF patients, and to identify patients potentially at high risk of bleeding who should be scheduled for early and more frequent clinical review and follow-up. ^{388,395,404,406}	I	B

Các thuốc giúp kiểm soát tần số tim trên bệnh nhân rung nhĩ (1)

(Drugs for rate control in AF)

Intravenous administration		Usual oral maintenance dose	Contraindicated
Beta-blockers ^b			
Metoprolol tartrate	2.5 - 5 mg i.v. bolus; up to 4 doses	25 - 100 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	In case of asthma use beta-1-blockers Contraindicated in acute HF and history of severe bronchospasm
Metoprolol XL (succinate)	N/A	50 - 400 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Bisoprolol	N/A	1.25 - 20 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Atenolol ^c	N/A	25 - 100 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Esmolol	500 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min; followed by 50 - 300 µg/kg/min	N/A	
Landiolol	100 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min; followed by 10 - 40 µg/kg/min ⁵⁰⁵	N/A	
Nebivolol	N/A	2.5 - 10 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Carvedilol	N/A	3.125 - 50 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	
Non-dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonists			
Verapamil	2.5 - 10 mg i.v. bolus over 5 min	40 mg <i>b.i.d.</i> to 480 mg (extended release) <i>o.d.</i>	Contraindicated in HFrEF Adapt doses in hepatic and renal impairment
Diltiazem	0.25 mg/kg i.v. bolus over 5 min, then 5 - 15 mg/h	60 mg <i>t.i.d.</i> to 360 mg (extended release) <i>o.d.</i>	

Các thuốc giúp kiểm soát tần số tim trên bệnh nhân rung nhĩ (2)

(Drugs for rate control in AF)

	Intravenous administration	Usual oral maintenance dose	Contraindicated
Digitalis glycosides			
Digoxin	0.5 mg i.v. bolus (0.75 - 1.5 mg over 24 hours in divided doses)	0.0625 - 0.25 mg o.d.	High plasma levels associated with increased mortality Check renal function before starting and adapt dose in CKD patients
Digitoxin	0.4 - 0.6 mg	0.05 - 0.1 mg o.d.	High plasma levels associated with increased mortality
Other			
Amiodarone	300 mg i.v. diluted in 250 mL 5% dextrose over 30 - 60 min (preferably via central venous cannula), followed by 900 - 1200 mg i.v. over 24 hours diluted in 500 - 1000 mL via a central venous cannula	200 mg o.d. after loading 3 × 200 mg daily over 4 weeks, then 200 mg daily ^{536 d} (reduce other rate controlling drugs according to heart rate)	In case of thyroid disease, only if no other options

AF = atrial fibrillation; b.i.d. = *bis in die* (twice a day); CKD = chronic kidney disease; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = HF with reduced ejection fraction; i.v. = intravenous; min = minutes; N/A = not available or not widely available; o.d. = *omni die* (once daily); t.i.d. = *ter in die* (three times a day).

^aAll rate control drugs are contraindicated in Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, also i.v. amiodarone.

^bOther beta-blockers are available but not recommended as specific rate control therapy in AF and therefore not mentioned here (e.g. propranolol and labetalol).

^cNo data on atenolol; should not be used in HFrEF.

^dLoading regimen may vary; i.v. dosage should be considered when calculating total load.

Liều lượng thuốc kháng đông mới NOACs

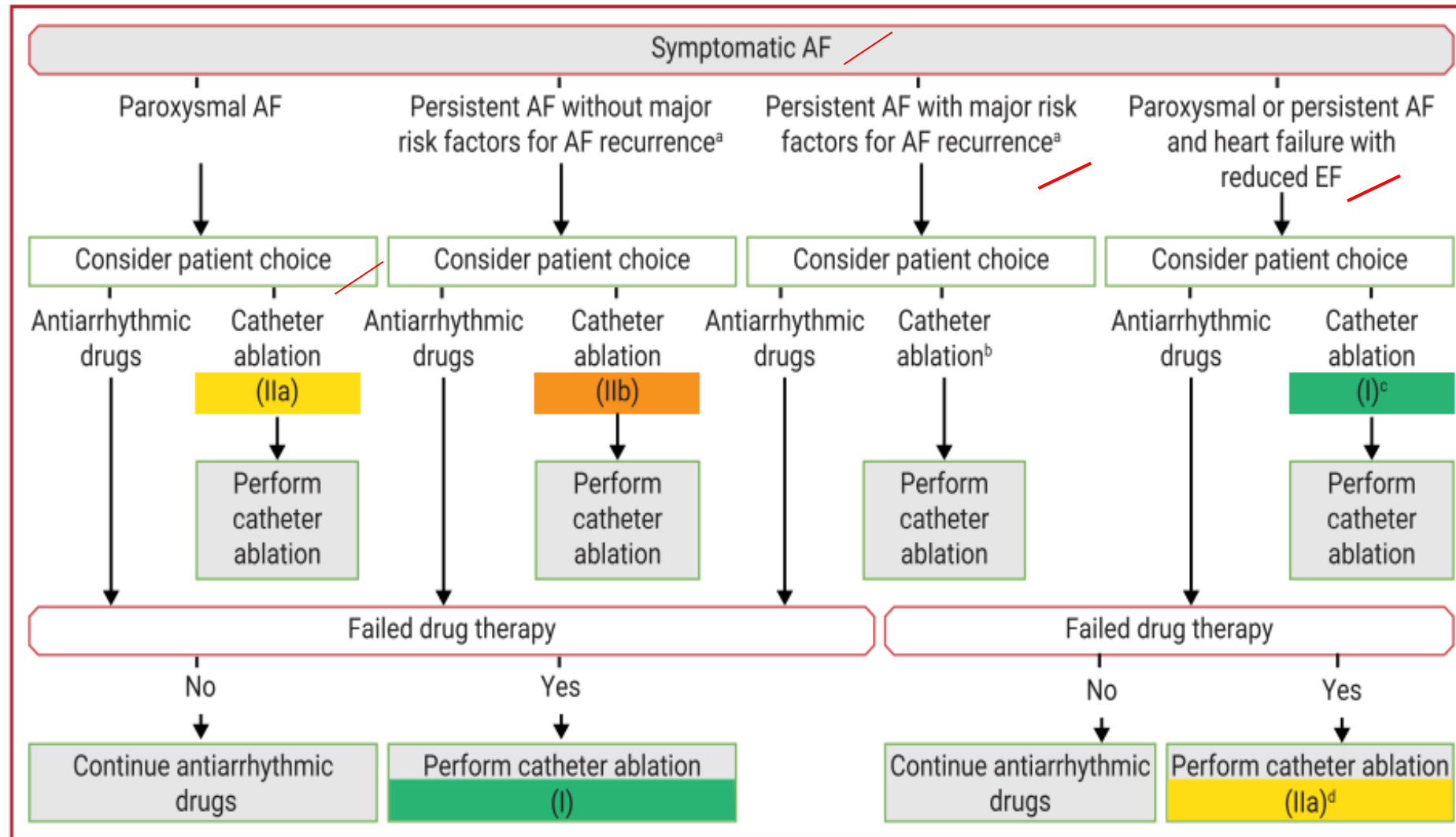
(Dose selection criteria for NOACs)

	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Edoxaban
Standard dose	150 mg b.i.d.	20 mg o.d. /	5 mg b.i.d. /	60 mg o.d.
Lower dose	110 mg b.i.d. /			30 mg o.d.
Reduced dose		15 mg o.d.	2.5 mg b.i.d.	30 mg o.d./15 mg o.d.
Dose-reduction criteria	Dabigatran 110 mg b.i.d. in patients with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age ≥ 80 years ● Concomitant use of verapamil, or ● Increased bleeding risk 	CrCl 15 - 49 mL/min	At least 2 of 3 criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age ≥ 80 years, ● Body weight ≤ 60 kg, or ● Serum creatinine ≥ 1.5 mg/dL (133 μmol/L) 	If any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CrCl 30 - 50 mL/min, ● Body weight ≤ 60 kg, ● Concomitant use of verapamil, quinidine, or dronedarone

**Triệt phá rung nhĩ bằng sóng tần số radio (RF)
giúp giảm triệu chứng cơ năng, tăng cung lượng tim
và cải thiện tiên lượng**

Chỉ định triệt phá rung nhĩ có triệu chứng cơ năng

(Indications for catheter ablation of symptomatic AF)



KHUYẾN CÁO ESC: về vai trò của liệu pháp cắt đốt trên bệnh nhân rung nhĩ kèm suy tim

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Long-term OAC therapy is recommended in patients after AF surgery and appendage closure, based on the patient's thrombo-embolic risk assessed with the CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score.	I	C

Recommendations for stroke risk management peri-catheter ablation

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
In AF patients with stroke risk factors not taking OAC before ablation, it is recommended that pre-procedural management of stroke risk includes initiation of anticoagulation and:	I	C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferably, therapeutic OAC for at least 3 weeks before ablation, or • Alternatively, the use of TOE to exclude LA thrombus before ablation. 	IIa	C
For patients undergoing AF catheter ablation who have been therapeutically anticoagulated with warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, or edoxaban, performance of the ablation procedure without OAC interruption is recommended. ^{878,879,881}	I	A
After AF catheter ablation, it is recommended that:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemic anticoagulation with warfarin or a NOAC is continued for at least 2 months post ablation, and • Long-term continuation of systemic anticoagulation beyond 2 months post ablation is based on the patient's stroke risk profile and not on the apparent success or failure of the ablation procedure. 	I	C

Dabigatran trên bệnh nhân cần cắt đốt rung nhĩ

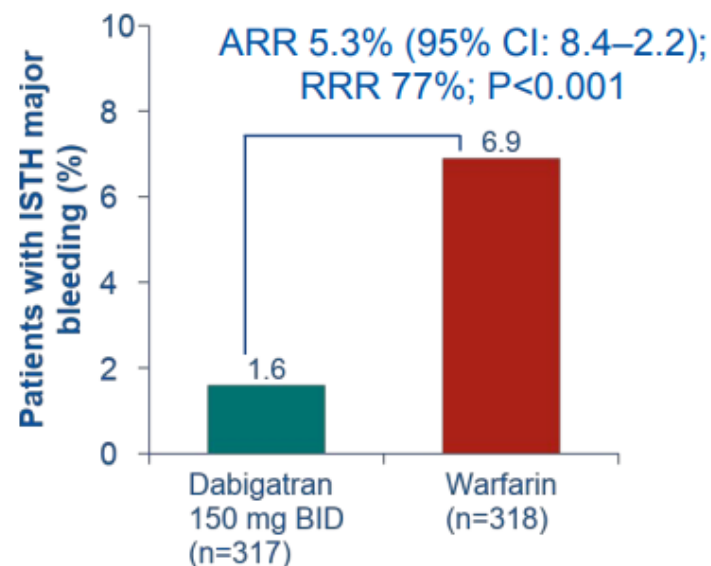
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Mục tiêu

Nghiên cứu tính an toàn và hiệu quả của dabigatran 150 mg BID nhằm thay thế cho warfarin (INR 2.0–3.0) ở bệnh nhân cần cắt đốt rung nhĩ (N=678)

Kết quả

Trong suốt quá trình trong và sau can thiệp cắt đốt, **nguy cơ chảy máu nặng thấp hơn ở nhóm dabigatran** so với warfarin



Đồng thuận từ các chuyên gia đã khuyến cáo với mức khuyến cáo cao nhất (1A) thủ thuật cắt đốt có thể tiến hành mà không cần gián đoạn dabigatran

Kết luận

- Tiến bộ trong chẩn đoán rung nhĩ:
 - ❖ ECG, Holter ECG, loop recorder
 - ❖ Huyết áp kế điện tử, smartphone, smartwatch, ECG patches
- Tiến bộ trong điều trị suy tim
 - ❖ HFrEF: tứ trụ giúp tăng sống còn A, B, MRA, SGLT2-I
 - ❖ HFpEF: thuốc đầu tiên giúp kéo dài đời sống Empagliflozin, Dapagliflozin (Class I B hoặc A)
- Tiến bộ trong điều trị rung nhĩ
 - ❖ Triệt phá rung nhĩ ngày càng quan trọng
 - ❖ Điều trị theo sinh lý bệnh

TRÂN TRỌNG CẢM ƠN.



Pham
Nguyen
Vinh