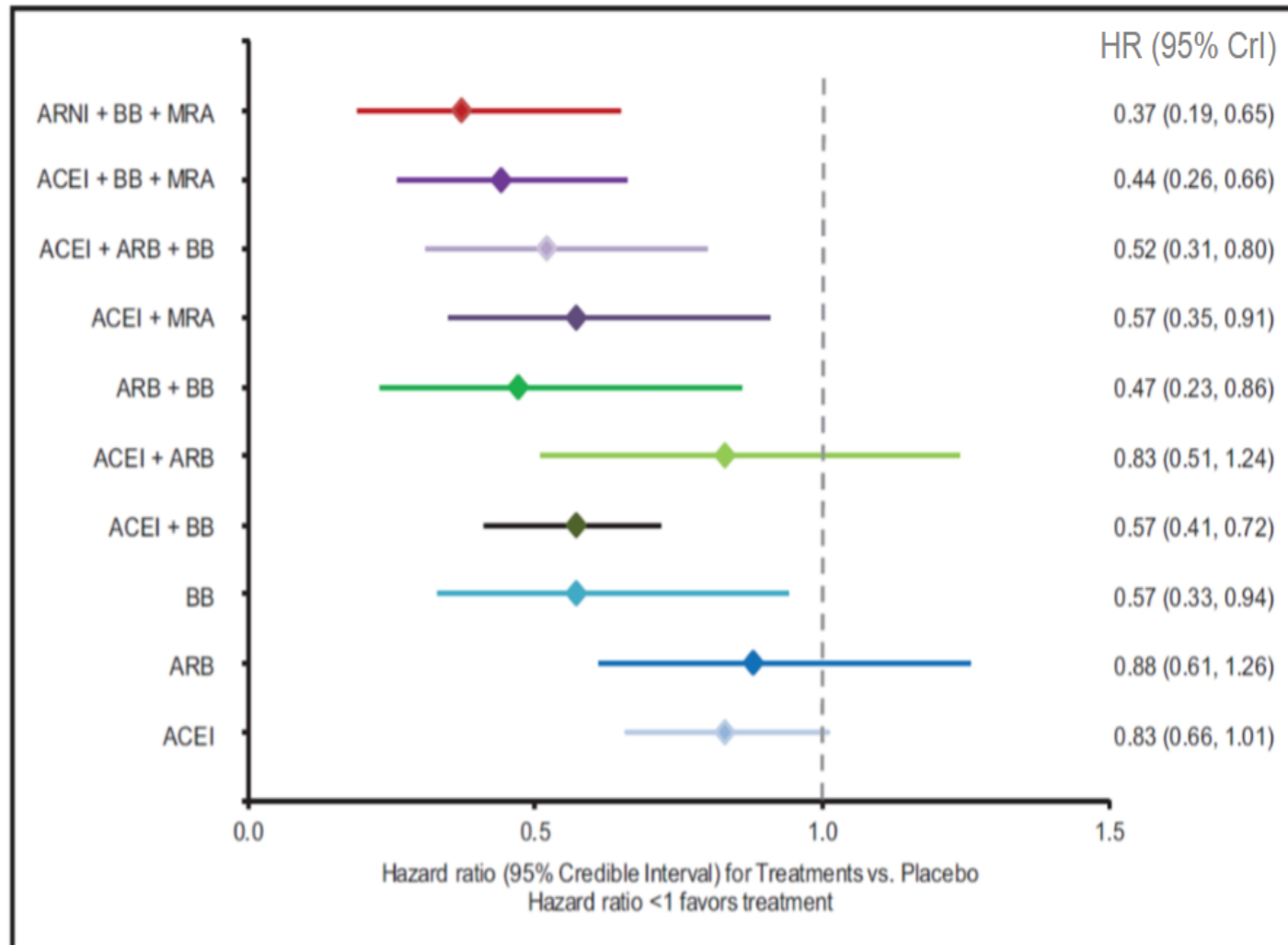


**Tối Ưu Hóa Điều Trị Thuốc Trong  
Suy Tim Mạn EF Giảm  
Đồng Thuận HFA-ESC 2019**

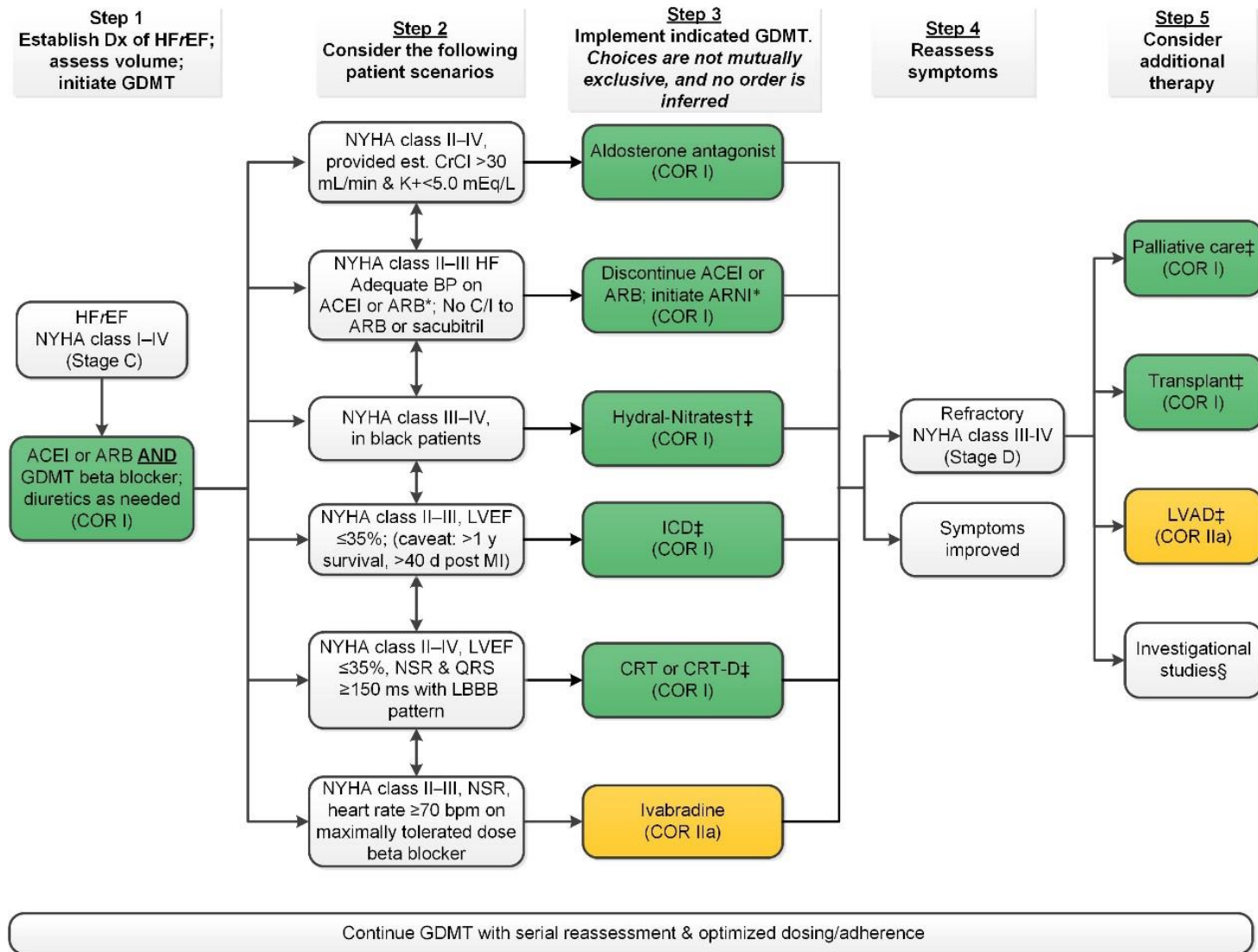
**Optimising Medications In EFrHF Therapies.  
An Expert Consensus of HFA-ESC 2019**

PGS TS BS TRẦN VĂN HUY FACC FESC  
Phó Chủ Tịch Phân Hội THA Việt Nam  
Chủ Tịch Hội Tim Mạch Khánh Hòa

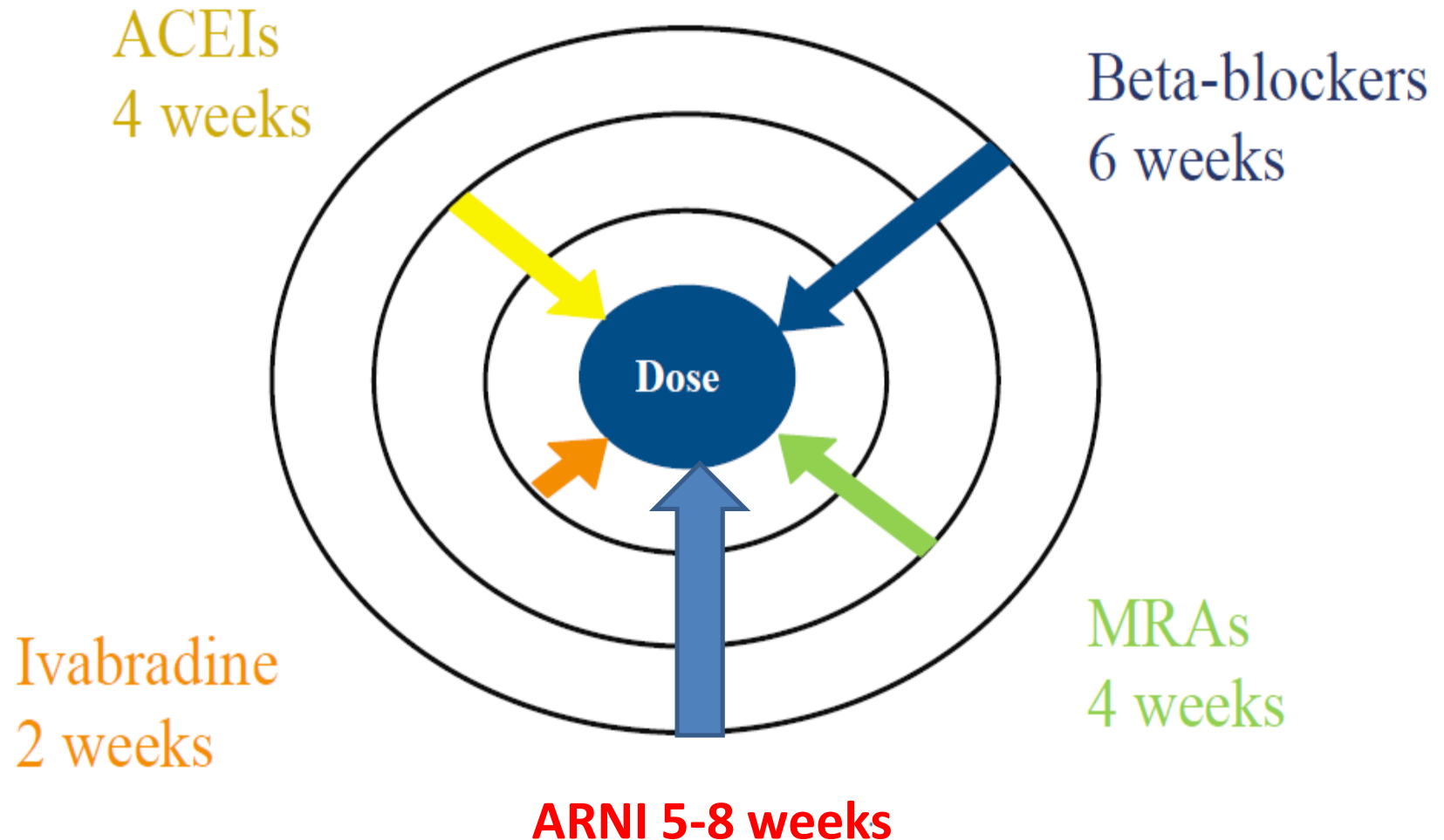
# A remarkable 30 years of progress in HFrEF: *Stepwise reduction in mortality*



# Treatment of HFrEF Stage C and D



# Uptitration target in stable HF patients



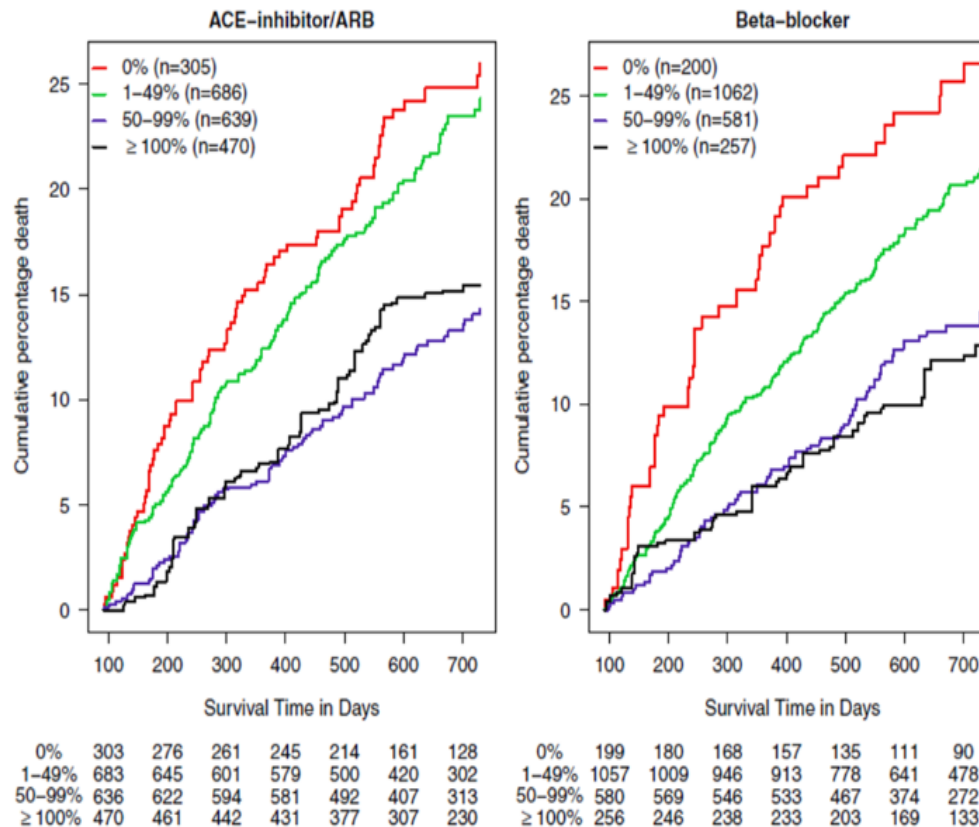
# ESC 2016 Guidelines for HF: Evidence-Based Disease Modifying Therapies With Recommended Doses

	Starting Dose (mg)	Target Dose (mg)		Starting Dose (mg)	Target Dose (mg)
ACE inhibitors			ARBs		
Captopril	6.25 tid	50 tid	Candesartan	4 to 8 od	32 od
Enalapril	2.5 bid	20 bid	Losartan	50 od	150 od
Beta-blockers			MRAs		
Bisoprolol	1.25 od	10 od	Eplerenone	25 od	50 od
Carvedilol	3.125 bid	25 bid	Spirolactone	25 od	50 od
<a href="#">See published guidelines for additional recommendations</a>			ARNI		
			Sacubitril/valsartan	49/51 bid	97/103 bid

# BIOSTAT-HF

**Sự tuân thủ chuẩn liều theo khuyến cáo là gắn liền với tiên lượng tốt hơn ở bệnh nhân HFrEF ngoại trú**

## Adjusted mortality rate



Một nghiên cứu tiến cứu  
2.516 bn HFrEF  
đánh giá  
chuẩn liều  
ACEs, BB ở 11  
QG Châu Âu



# Sự Khác Biệt Trong Các Bước Chuẩn Liều Thuốc Để Đạt Liều Tối Ưu

- MRA use may require only 2 steps<sup>[a,b]</sup>
- BB use may require multiple steps -- "usually start low and go slow"<sup>[a,b,c]</sup>
- ACE inhibitor and ARNI (sacubitril/valsartan) use -- can take 3 steps<sup>[a,b,d]</sup>



- a. Ponikowski P, et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2016;18:891-975.  
b. Ponikowski P, et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2016. Web Addenda.  
c. Atherton JJ, et al. *Card Fail Rev*. 2017;3:25-32.  
d. Entresto SmPC 2015.

# ESC HF Long-Term Registry

## *Patients at Target Dose With Recommended Drug Therapies*

---

	At target, n (%)	Not at target, n (%)
ACE inhibitors (4710 patients)	1380 (29.3)	3330 (70.7)
ARBs (1500 patients)	362 (24.1)	1138 (75.9)
Beta-blockers (6468 patients)	1130 (17.5)	5338 (82.5)
MRAs (4226 patients)	1290 (30.5)	2936 (69.5)



**ARNI Khởi Trị Lúc Nào & Tăng Chuẩn  
Liều như thế nào cho tốt nhất và có  
chỉ định trong suy tim nội viện?**

# Recent Trials With Sacubitril/Valsartan

---

## Angiotensin-Neprilysin Inhibition in Acute Decompensated Heart Failure<sup>[a]</sup>

Eric J. Velazquez, MD, David A. Morrow, MD, MPH, Adam D. DeVore, MD, MHS, Carol I. Duffy D.O., Andrew P. Ambrosy, MD, Kevin McCague, M.A., Ricardo Rocha, MD, and Eugene Braunwald, MD, for the PIONEER-HF Investigators

## Sacubitril/Valsartan initiated in hospitalized patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction after hemodynamic stabilization. Primary results of the TRANSITION study<sup>[b]</sup>

Rolf Wachter, MD, Michele Senni, MD, Jan Belohlavek, MD, Dmytro Butylin, MD, Adele Noe, MD, Domingo Pascual-Figal, MD for the TRANSITION Study Investigators

a. Velazquez EJ, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;380:539-548.

b. Wachter R, et al. *J Cardiac Failure*. 2018;24:S15.

# Study Design



Hospitalized with ADHF (HFrEF)



*Stabilized*



sacubitril/valsartan

vs

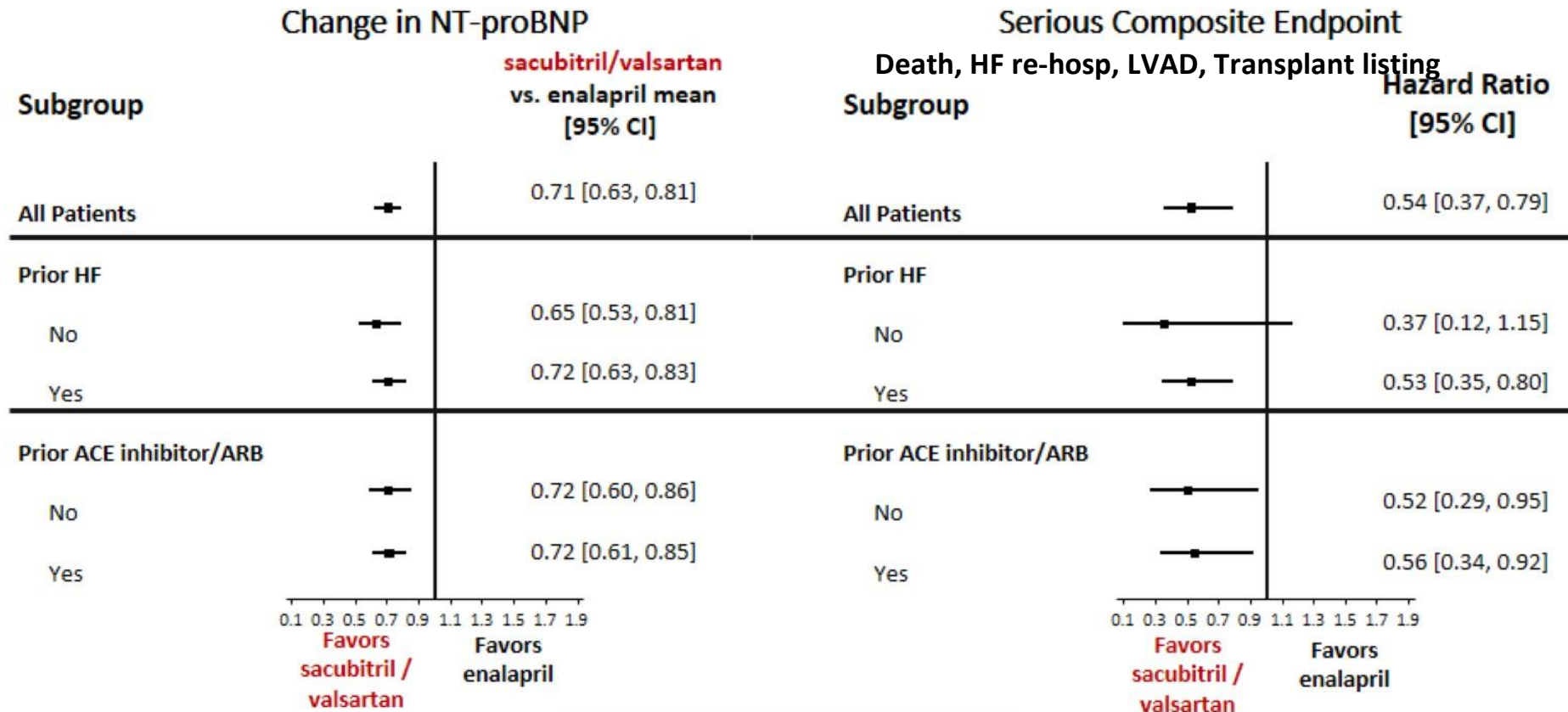
enalapril

In-hospital initiation

Titration algorithm over 8 weeks

- Evaluate biomarker surrogates of efficacy
- Evaluate safety and tolerability
- Explore clinical outcomes

# PIONEER HF: Key Subgroup Analyses



*P* value (interaction) = NS

# Safety



Safety Events (%)	sacubitril/ valsartan (n=440)	enalapril (n=441)	RR (95% CI)
Worsening renal function*	13.6	14.7	0.93 (0.67- 1.28)
Hyperkalemia <sup>†</sup>	11.6	9.3	1.25 (0.84- 1.84)
Symptomatic hypotension	15.0	12.7	1.18 (0.85- 1.64)
Angioedema event	1 (0.2%)	6 (1.4%)	0.17 (0.02- 1.38)

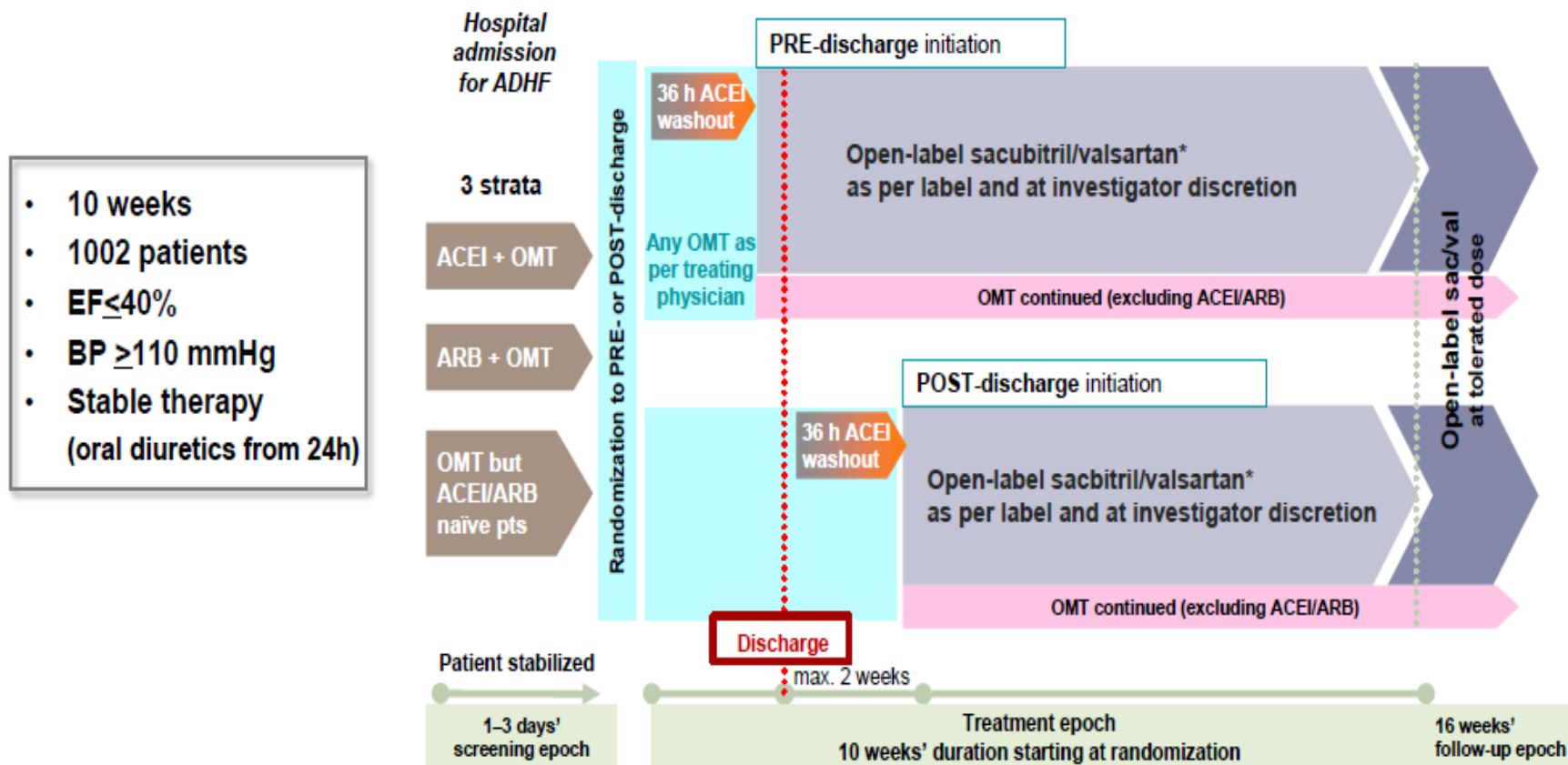
**P = NS for all safety events**

\*Cr  $\geq 0.5$  with simultaneous reduction in eGFR of  $\geq 25\%$

<sup>†</sup>K<sup>+</sup>  $> 5.5$  mg/dl

# TRANSITION study design

*Down-titration or temporary discontinuation of sac/val is **allowed** in all groups at any time*



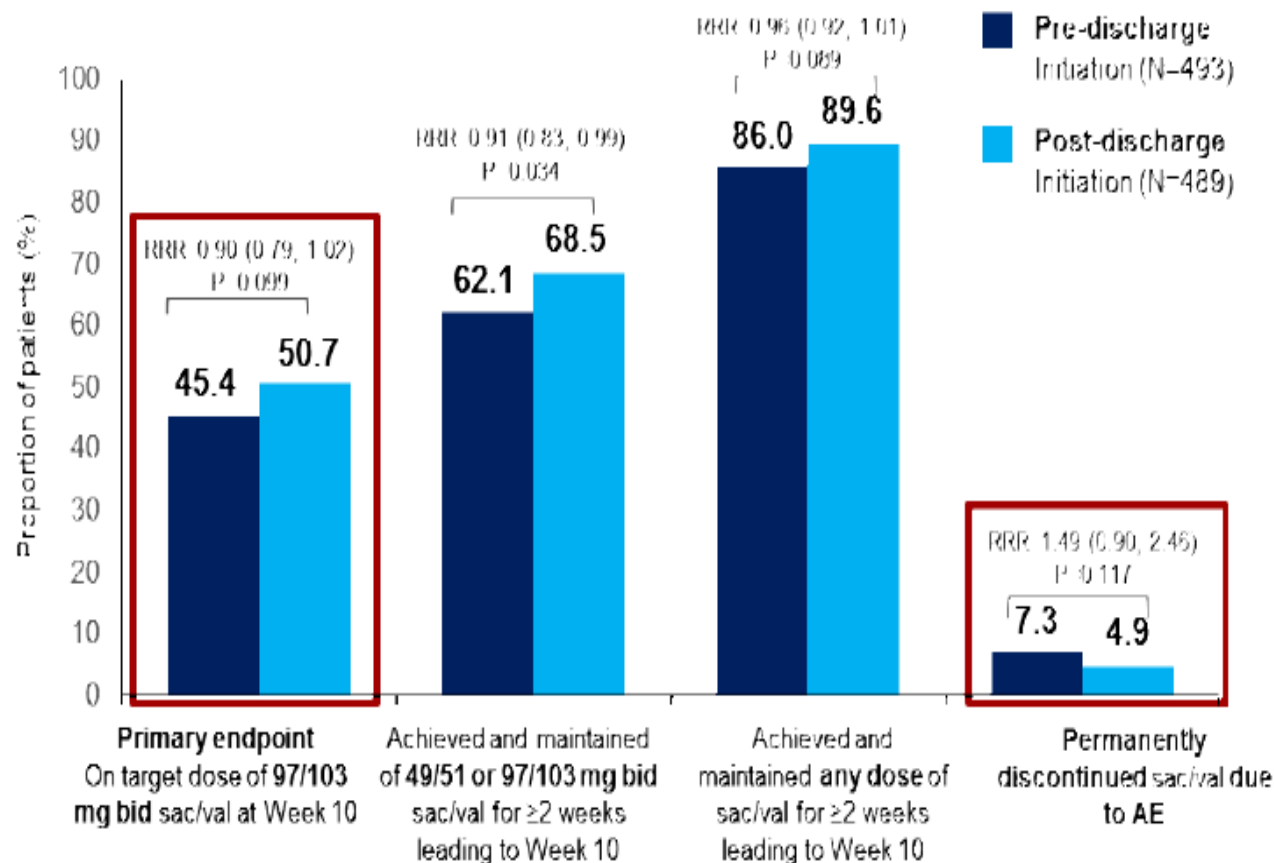
\*Sacubitril/valsartan starting dose (24/26 mg or 49/51 mg bid) was decided by the investigator and up-titration was based on label recommendations and on tolerability, allowing the dose to be doubled every 2–4 weeks at the treating physician's discretion up to the target dose of 97/103 mg bid

Pascual-Figal D, et al. ESC Heart Fail 2018;5(2):327–368



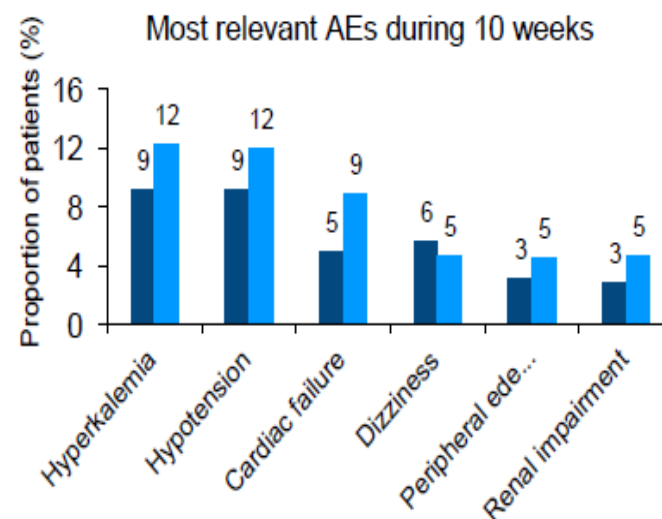
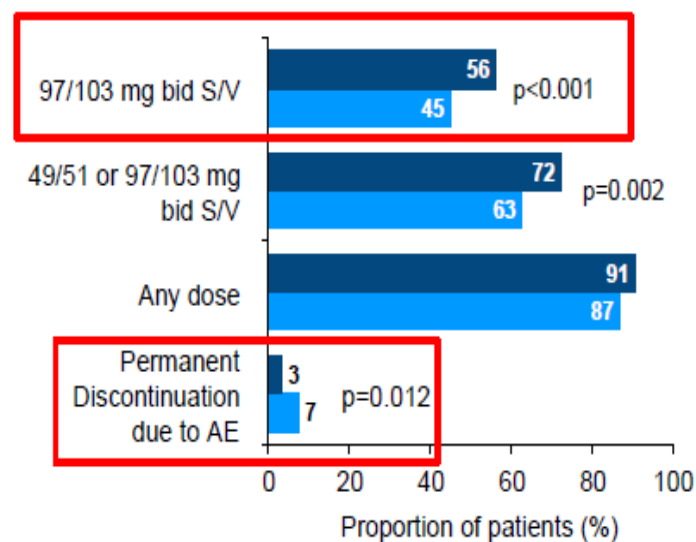
# TRANSITION:

## Primary and secondary endpoints



# TRANSITION: *De novo* patients

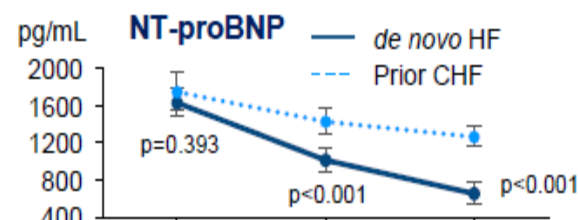
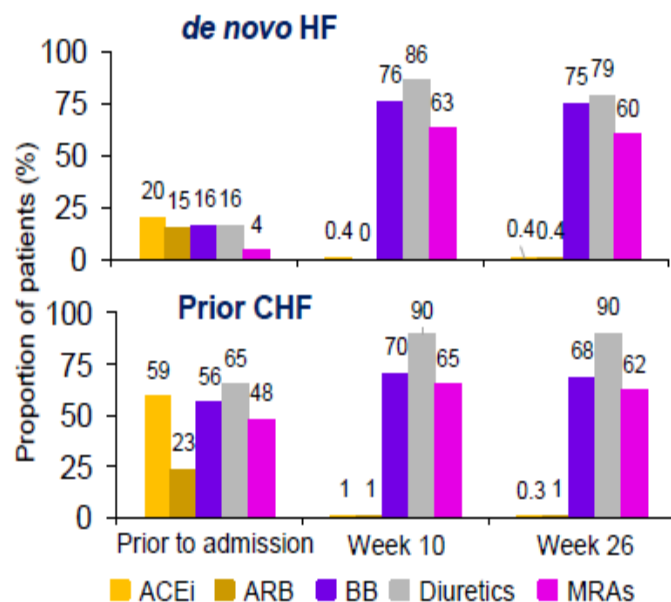
## Endpoints & safety



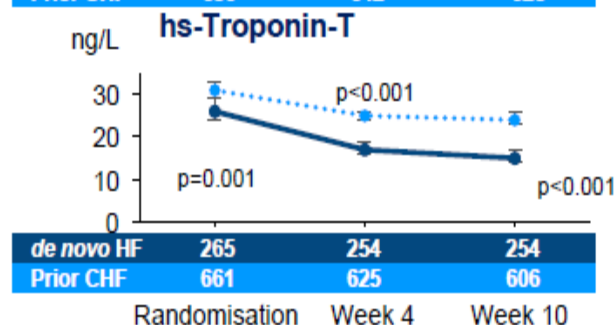
■ *de novo* HF (n=286) ■ Prior CHF (n=705)

# TRANSITION: De novo patients

## HF-meds optimization & biomarkers



de novo HF	271	250	250
Prior CHF	680	642	628



de novo HF	265	254	254
Prior CHF	661	625	606

# Use of Sacubitril/Valsartan: 2019 ESC Clinical Practice Update

---

2019 ESC Clinical Practice Update

```
graph TD; A[2019 ESC Clinical Practice Update] --> B[Sacubitril/valsartan is recommended as a replacement for an ACEI to further reduce the risk of HHF and death in ambulatory patients with HFrEF who remain symptomatic despite optimal treatment with an ACEI, BB, and MRA]; B --> C[Initiation of sacubitril/valsartan rather than an ACEI or an ARB may be considered for patients hospitalized with new-onset HF or decompensated HF to reduce the short-term risk of AEs and to simplify management];
```

Sacubitril/valsartan is recommended as a replacement for an ACEI to further reduce the risk of HHF and death in ambulatory patients with HFrEF who remain symptomatic despite optimal treatment with an ACEI, BB, and MRA

Initiation of sacubitril/valsartan rather than an ACEI or an ARB may be considered for patients hospitalized with new-onset HF or decompensated HF to reduce the short-term risk of AEs and to simplify management

# **2019 ACC Expert Consensus Decision Management, and Clinical Trajectory of Patients Hospitalized With Heart Failure**

- ỨCMC, CTTAI, ARNI xem xét sau khi tình trạng Suy Tim Cấp ổn định
- Có thể xem xét cho ARNI nội viện theo tình trạng HA, chức năng thận, điều kiện tuân thủ sau khi xuất viện của bệnh nhân..

# Liều ARNI khởi đầu cần phải giảm trong một số nhóm bệnh cảnh sau:

- ACEi/ARB naive or on low dose
- SBP 100-110 mm Hg
- eGFR 30-60 ml/min/m<sup>2</sup>
- Moderate hepatic impairment
- Elderly according to renal function

**Sacubitril/valsartan  
24 mg/26 mg twice  
daily should be  
considered**

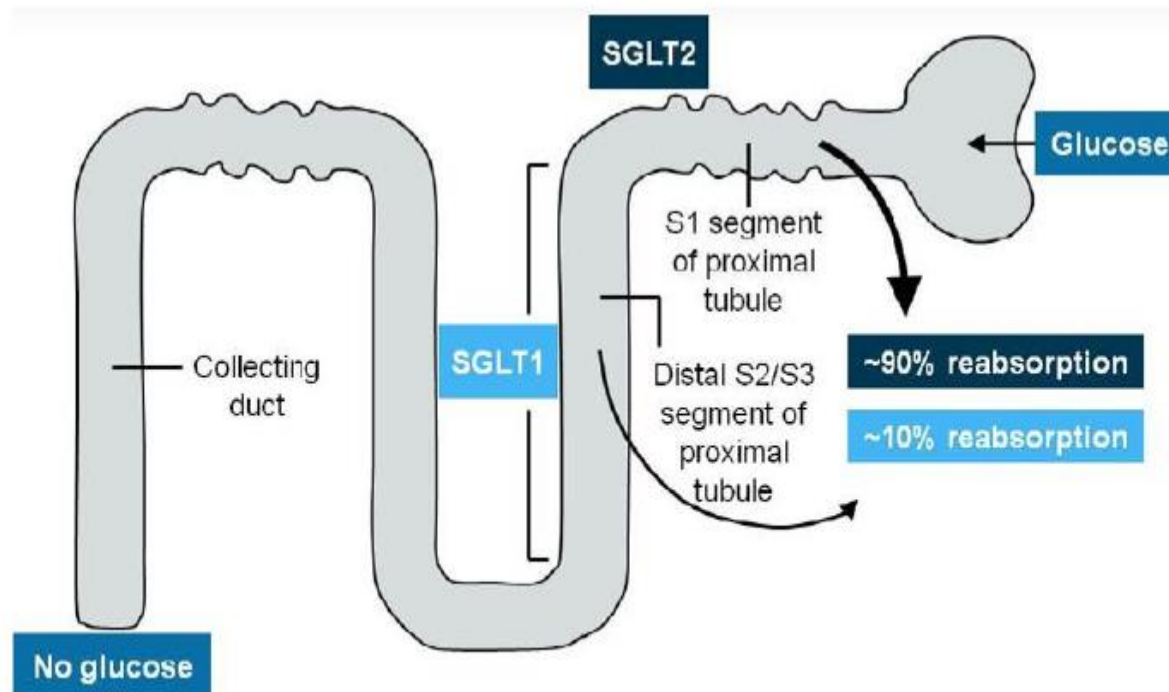
**Chuẩn liều tăng dần với từng bước đi chậm (start low & go low) để đến đích và duy trì đích  
sacubitril/valsartan 97/103mg 2 lần /ngày**



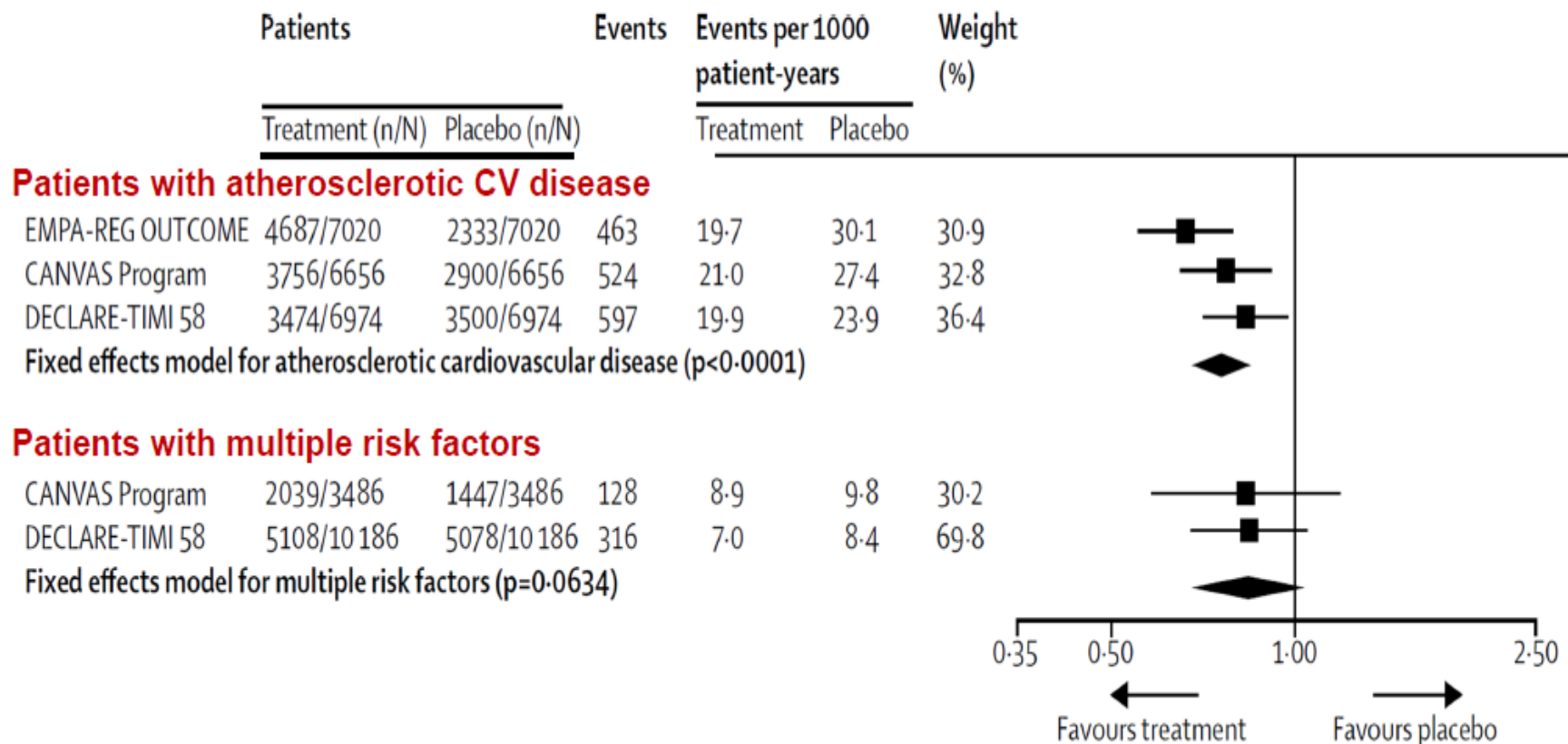
Thuốc ức chế SGLT2 có chỉ định  
trong điều trị suy tim không?

# SGLT-2 inhibitors

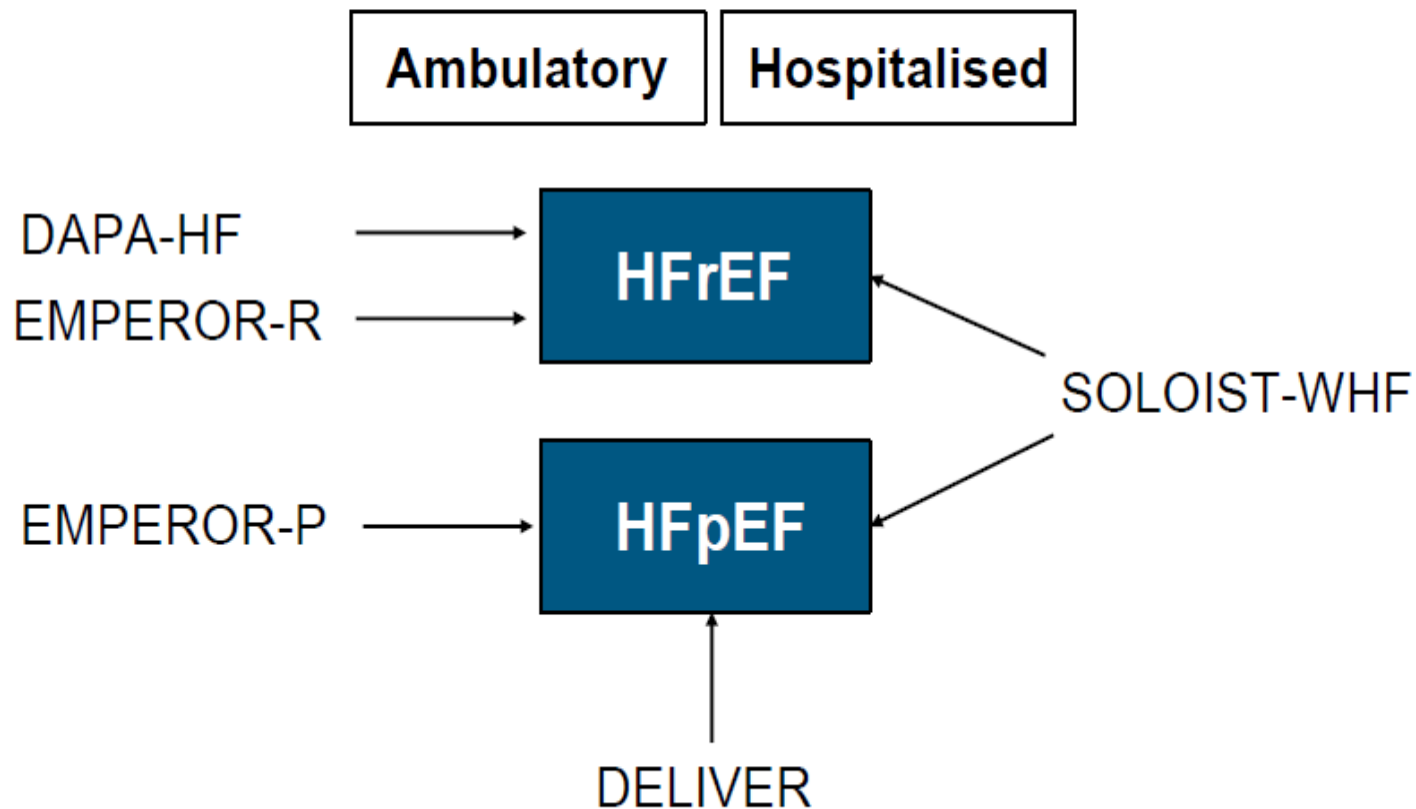
Inhibit proximal tubular glucose reabsorption, cause diuresis and natriuresis, lower BP and reduce weight.  
Also renoprotective (in diabetes)?



# Large SGLT2 inhibitor RCTs: Effect on heart failure hospitalization



# Large Phase III mortality/morbidity outcome trials with SGLT2 (or SGLT1/2) inhibitors in heart failure



# **SGLT2 inhibitors Consensus Recommendation**

- Ngoài empagliflozin đã được khuyến cáo năm 2016 chỉ định phải được xem xét cho ở bệnh nhân ĐTĐ T 2 “để dự phòng hoặc làm chậm khởi phát suy tim và kéo dài tuổi thọ” .
- Đồng thuận 2019 canagliflozin và dapagliflozin cũng phải được xem xét ở bệnh nhân ĐTĐ T2 có bệnh TM hoặc nguy cơ cao để ngăn ngừa hoặc làm chậm khởi phát và nhập viện do suy tim .
- Đến lúc này, chưa có khuyến cáo dùng ức chế SGLT2 cho bệnh nhân suy tim

# Recommendations for SGLT-2 inhibitors in reducing heart failure risk

Recommendations	Class	Level
SGLT2 inhibitors (empagliflozin, canagliflozin, dapagliflozin) are associated with a lower risk of HF hospitalization in patients with DM, and are recommended if the eGFR is stable and $>30\text{mL/min/1.73m}^2$ .	I	A
Metformin should be considered for DM treatment in patients with HF, if the eGFR is stable and $>30\text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$ .	IIa	C
GLP1-RAs (lixisenatide, liraglutide, semaglutide, exenatide, dulaglutide) have a neutral effect on the risk of HF hospitalization, and may be considered for DM treatment in patients with HF.	IIb	A



# Dapagliflozin in Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction

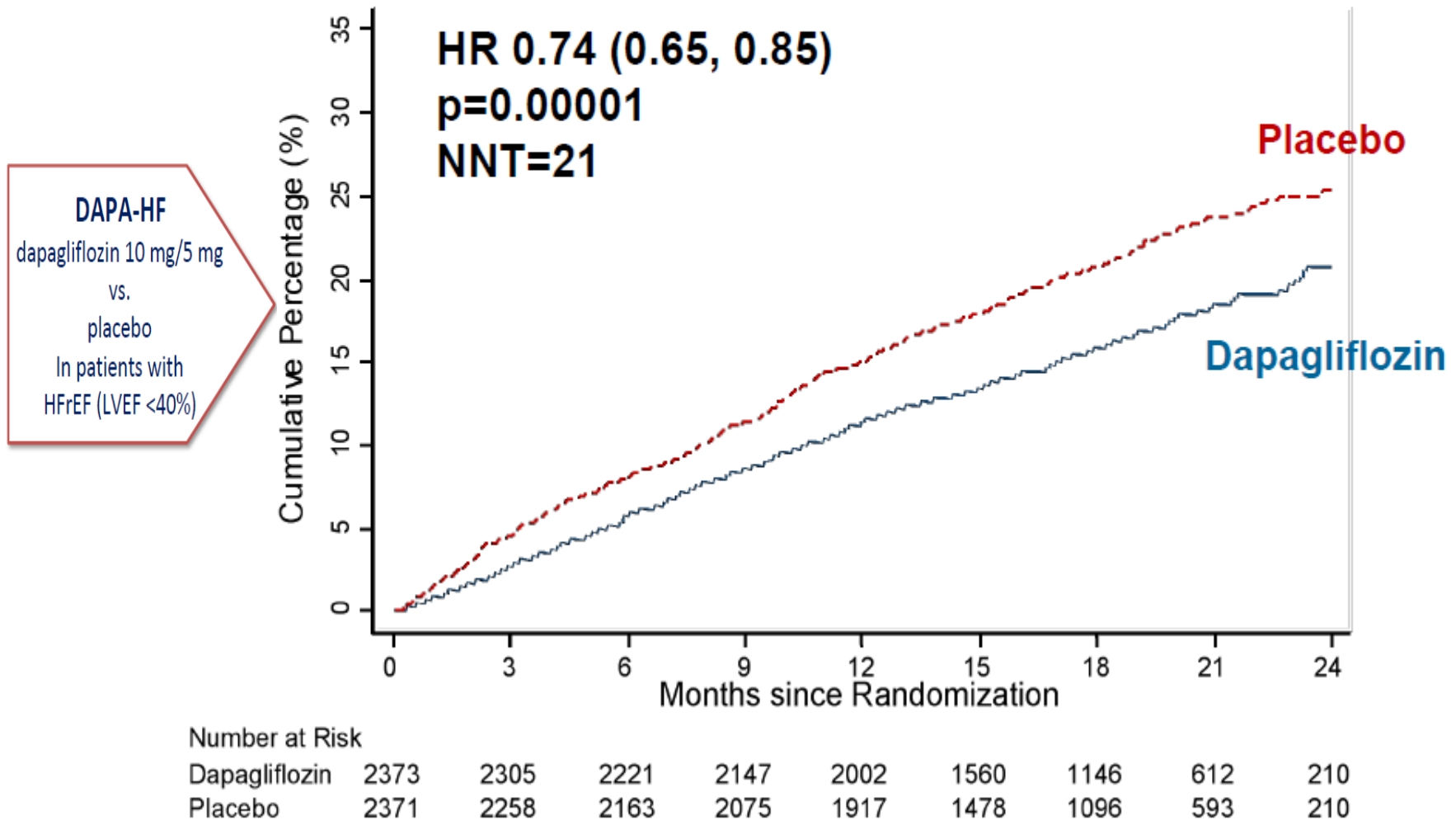
John McMurray

BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre,  
University of Glasgow & Queen Elizabeth  
University Hospital, Glasgow

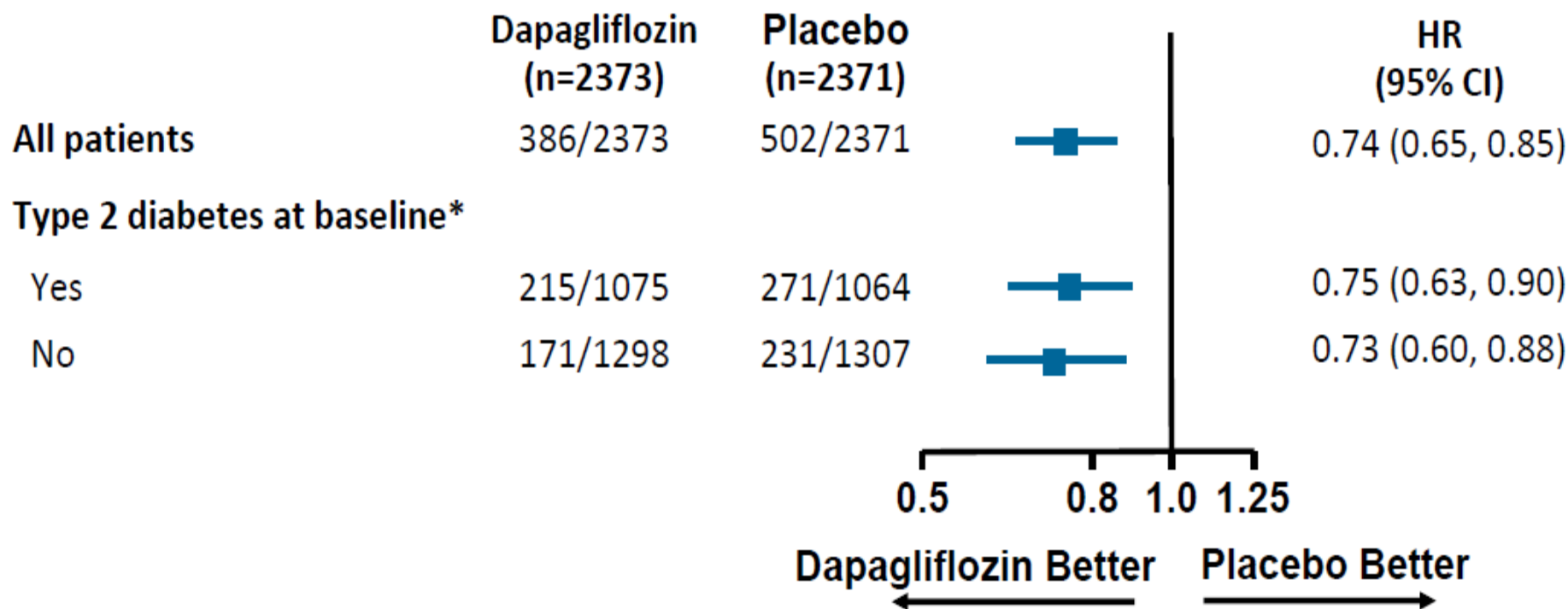


# Primary composite outcome

CV Death/HF hospitalization/Urgent HF visit

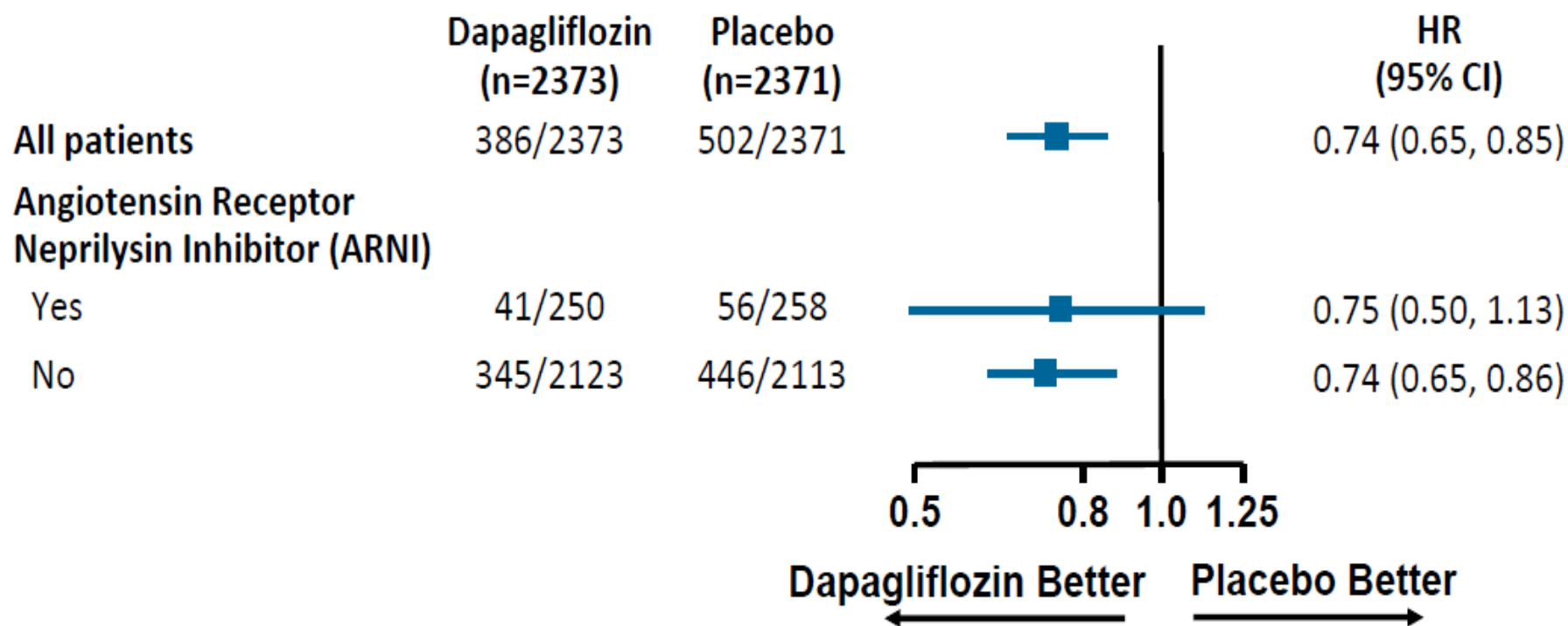


# No diabetes/diabetes subgroup: Primary endpoint



\*Defined as history of type 2 diabetes or HbA1c  $\geq 6.5\%$  at both enrollment and randomization visits.

# ARNI/no ARNI *post hoc* subgroup: Primary endpoint



# Summary and conclusions

- Dapagliflozin reduced the risk of worsening heart failure events and cardiovascular death, and improved symptoms, in patients with HFrEF, when added to standard therapy
- The relative and absolute risk reductions in death and hospitalization were substantial, clinically important, and consistent across important subgroups, including patients ***without*** T2D
- Dapagliflozin was well tolerated and the rate of treatment discontinuation was low
- Dapagliflozin offers a new approach to the treatment of HFrEF

# Heart-Failure Therapy — New Drugs but Old Habits?

- Will clinicians incorporate this new class of heart failure medications into their daily practice?
- That remains to be seen, since there are barriers to the use of additional drugs in patients with heart failure, despite the evidence of benefit



# Phòng Chống Suy Thận Và Tăng Kali Máu Khi Tăng Chuẩn Liệu Hệ RAS Trong Điều Trị Suy Tim

- read (and implement) heart failure guidelines web adenda
- laboratory and clinical follow-up essential
  - RAASi initiated/titrated: check K/creatinine at W1
  - ACEi/ARB acceptable changes
    - K 5.5 mmol/L
    - Creatinine 50% increase/266  $\mu$ mol/L
  - Halve dose: K >5.5 mmol/L / Creatinine >221  $\mu$ mol/L
  - STOP: K >6.0 mmol/L / Creatinine >310  $\mu$ mol/L
- new agents available for potassium binding: efficacy and safety tested

# Patiromer:

## OPAL

GFR 15-59; K 5.1-6.4; RAASi; 42-49% HF

4w; 74% normoK

8w randomized withdrawal → 15% vs 60% recurrence

## PEARL-HF

HF + ([K requiring d/c RAASi] or [eGFR<60]) +

K 4.3-5.1 → init. Patiromer + Spiro

4w → hyperK in 7% vs 24%;

91% vs 74% on Spiro 50 mg/d

## ZS-9:

HARMONIZE - HF sub-group

K<sub>≥</sub>5.1

48h → 93% normoK

28d → 83-92% vs. 40% maintained normoK

## The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JANUARY 15, 2015

VOL. 372 NO. 3

### Patiromer in Patients with Kidney Disease and Hyperkalemia Receiving RAAS Inhibitors

Matthew R. Weir, M.D., George L. Bakris, M.D., David A. Bushinsky, M.D., Martha R. Mayo, Pharm.D.,  
Dahlia Garza, M.D., Yuri Stasiv, Ph.D., Janet Wittes, Ph.D., Heidi Christ-Schmidt, M.S.E., Lance Berman, M.D.,  
and Bertram Pitt, M.D., for the OPAL-HK Investigators<sup>1</sup>



European Heart Journal (2011) 32, 820–828  
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq502

**FASTTRACK CLINICAL**

### Evaluation of the efficacy and safety of RLY5016, a polymeric potassium binder, in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study in patients with chronic heart failure (the PEARL-HF) trial

Bertram Pitt<sup>1\*</sup>, Stefan D. Anker<sup>2,3</sup>, David A. Bushinsky<sup>4</sup>, Dalane W. Kitzman<sup>5</sup>,  
Faiez Zannad<sup>4</sup>, and I-Zu Huang<sup>7</sup>, on behalf of the PEARL-HF Investigators



European Journal of Heart Failure (2015) 17, 1050–1056  
doi:10.1002/ehf.300

### Maintenance of serum potassium with sodium zirconium cyclosilicate (ZS-9) in heart failure patients: results from a phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Stefan D. Anker<sup>1\*</sup>, Mikhail Kosiborod<sup>2</sup>, Faiez Zannad<sup>3</sup>, Ileana L. Piña<sup>4</sup>,

## **Clinical practice update on heart failure 2019. An expert consensus meeting report of HFA of the ESCc**

- **Patiromer và ZS-9 có thể được xem xét ở bệnh nhân suy tim với hay không có Bệnh Thận Mạn để phòng chống tăng kali máu.**  
Trong những bệnh nhân chọn lọc, liệu pháp này có thể dùng để chuẩn liều MRA và ức chế RAS cao hơn.

# Kết Luận

- Qua 30 năm tiến bộ điều trị suy tim EF giảm các thuốc đã chứng minh (UCM/CTTAII, ARNI, BB, MRA) có hiệu quả cần bắt đầu và chuẩn liều đạt đến đích và duy trì liều đích sau khi tình trạng suy tim cấp ổn định và theo dõi sát các tác dụng phụ.
- Đồng thuận điều trị suy tim 2019 của ESC 2019
  - ARNI có thể nên dùng ngay từ nội viện khi tình trạng suy tim cấp ổn định
  - Có thể xem xét thuốc hạ kali khi chuẩn liều hệ RASi, MRA
  - Ước chế SGLT2 cần cho BN ĐTD có BTM hoặc nguy cơ cao chứ chưa có chỉ định chung cho BN suy tim. Tuy nhiên DAPA-HF đang mở ra nhiều hứa hẹn cho bệnh nhân suy tim