

## Valor dels ARM

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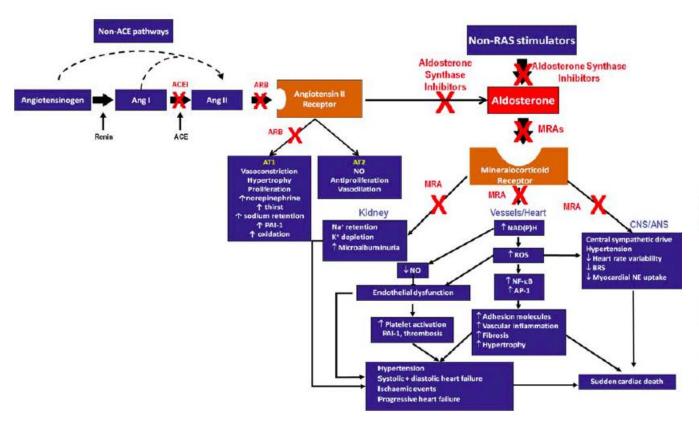




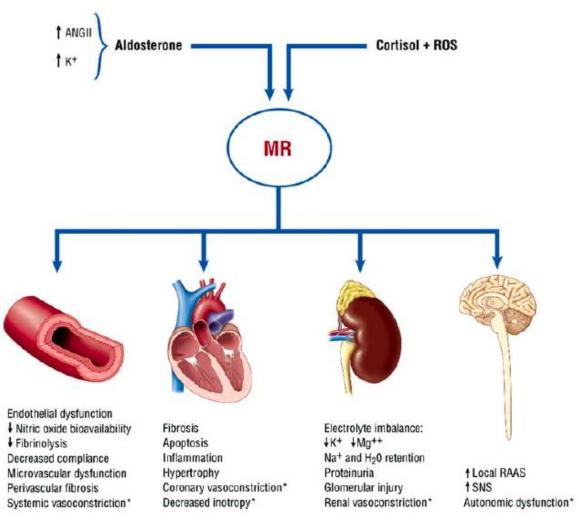


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## Bloqueo SRAA en IC



F. Zannad et al. MRAs for HF-REF. EHJ 2012



Albaghdadi et al. Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonism. EHJ 2011





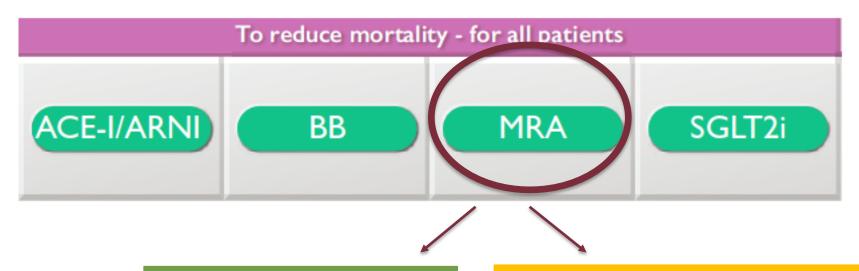








### Management of HFrEF





IRC K+ >5 mmol/L IC FE reducida (FEVI <40%): IA

IC FE ligeramente reducida (FEVI 40-49%): IIb C







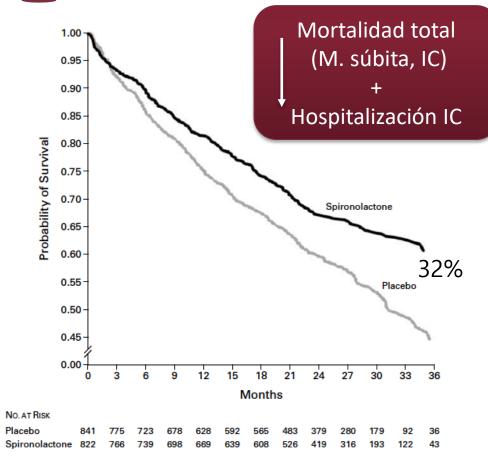








# **Evidencia**



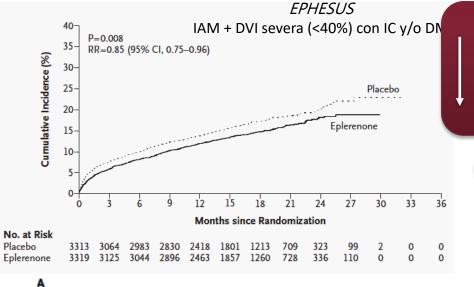
RALES trial. NEJM 1999

n= 1.663, FEVI ≤ 35% con IC severa, espironolactona vs. placebo



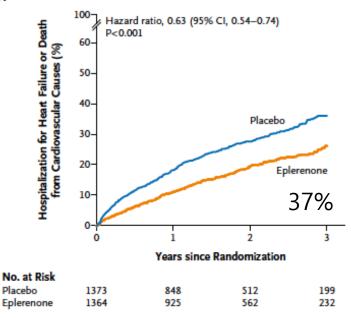
Salut/





Mortalidad total Mort CV+ Hosp CV

+efectiva



EMPHASIS trial. NEJM 2011 n= 2.737, FEVI ≤ 35%, NYHA II, eplerenona vs. placebo

Mortalidad CV ↓ Hospitalización IC

FA de novo









#### Table I RALES vs. EPHESUS

	RALES	EPHESUS
Patients	NYHA Class III-IV Chronic HF (class IV w/in 6 months) Mean EF 25.6%	3–14 days post-AMI with HF/REF and/or DM Mean EF 33%
Intervention	Spironolactone Mean dose 26 mg/day	Eplerenone Mean dose 43.5 mg/ day Revascularization
Follow-up	24 months	16 months
Stunning/viability	?	+++
All-cause mortality	-30%	-15%
Progressive HF	-36%	NS
SCD	-29%	-21%
Re-hospitalization	-35%	-23%
Creatinine	NS	+0.06 mg/dL
Hyperkalaemia	+2%ª	+1.6%ª
ACE-I/ARBs	95%	86%
Beta-blockers	11%	75%
Diuretics	100%	60%

F. Zannad et al. MRAs for HF-REF. EHJ 2012



Trial	Major exclusion	s		Monitoring schedule	Dose adjustment	
	Renal Potassium exclusions		Other relevant exclusions			
RALES <sup>2</sup>	SCr > 2.5 mg/dL (221 μmol/L)	>5 mmol/L	Potassium-sparing diuretics Oral potassium supplements (unless hypokalaemia, K < 3.5 mmol/L)	At weeks 1 and 5, and every 4 weeks for first 12 weeks, then every 3 months for 1 year, then every 6 months thereafter	Decrease dose to 25 mg every other day for hyperkalaemia, but dose adjustment of other medications encouraged first	
EPHESUS <sup>3</sup>	SCr > 2.5 mg/dL (221 μmol/L)	>5 mmol/L	Potassium-sparing diuretics	At 48 h after initiation; at 1, 4, and 5 weeks; then every 3 months thereafter; and within 1 week after any dose change	Dose reduced or temporarily discontinued for serum potassium > 5.5 mmol/L, until it fell below this value	
EMPHASIS-HF <sup>1</sup>	eGFR < 30 mL/ min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	>5 mmol/L	Potassium-sparing diuretics	At 4 weeks, then every 4 months thereafter Within 72 h of a dose adjustment due to hyperkalaemia	Decrease dose for potassium 5.5–5.9 mmol/L Withhold drug for serum potassium >6 mmol/L, and restart when potassium < 5 mmol/L	

#### Table 2 Comparison of study populations

Trial/drug	N	NYHA class	Mean LVEF	Ischaemic Aetiology (%)	•	nd therapy (%) Beta-blocker	CRT	ICD	Placebo Mortality (1-year) (%)	NNT (to save 1 li in 1 year
RALES <sup>2</sup> and spironolactone	1663	0.5/72/27	25.6 ± 6.7	55	95	11	n/a	n/a	27.3	9
EPHESUS <sup>3</sup> and eplerenone	6642	90% with HF symptoms	33 ± 6	100	86	75	n/a	n/a	13.6	50
EMPHASIS-HF <sup>1</sup> and eplerenone	2737	100/0/0	26.2 ± 4.6	69.7	94	86.6	2.8	13	7.1	51







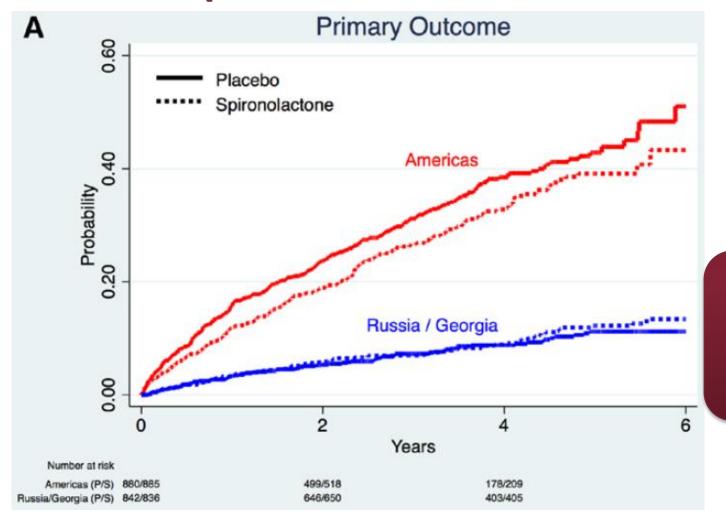








# Evidencia en IC FE preservada



Criterio: hospitalización Más jóvenes Menos comorbilidades

Pfeffer MA et al. Regional variation in patients and outcomes in the Treatment of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure With an Aldosterone Antagonist (TOPCAT) trial. Circulation. 2015







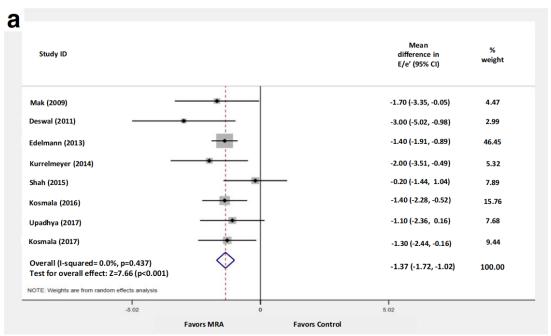


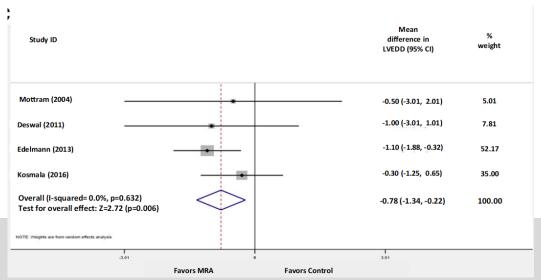


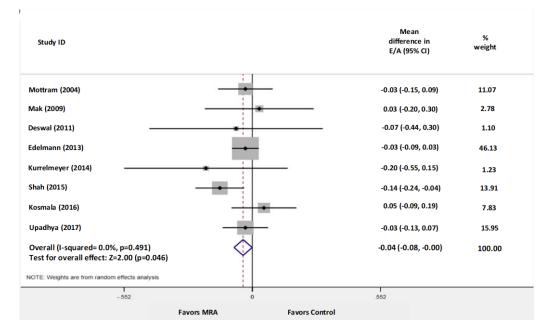


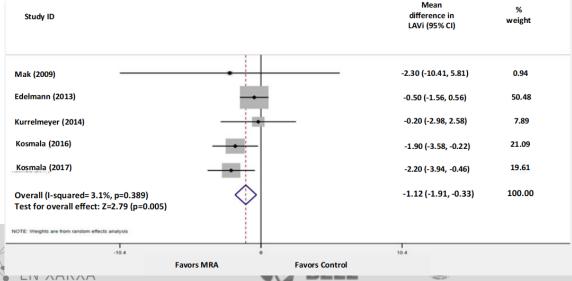


## Evidencia en IC FE preservada











### ✓ Reducción muerte súbita

	MRA	١.	Place	bo		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.1.1 Eplerenone							
Swedberg 2012	25	911	40	883	16.1%	0.61 [0.37, 0.99]	
Tsutsui 2018	4	111	2	110	2.3%	1.98 [0.37, 10.60]	<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		1022		993	18.5%	0.83 [0.30, 2.30]	
Total events	29		42				
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.31; Ch	$i^2 = 1.73$	7, df = 1 (	P = 0.1	8); $I^2 = 43$	%	
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.37	(P = 0.7)	1)				
1.1.2 Finerenone							
Filippatos 2021	82	2593	117	2620	26.0%	0.71 [0.54, 0.93]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		2593		2620	26.0%	0.71 [0.54, 0.93]	•
Total events	82		117				
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						
Test for overall effect:	Z= 2.44	(P = 0.0)	11)				
1.1.3 Spironolactone							
Gao 2007	13	58	24	58	13.6%	0.54 [0.31, 0.96]	
Neefs 2020	58	1111	49	1117	21.2%	1.19 [0.82, 1.72]	
Pretorius 2012	38	147	40	147	20.7%	0.95 [0.65, 1.39]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		1316		1322	55.5%	0.89 [0.60, 1.33]	-
Total events	109		113				
Heterogeneity: Tau* =	0.08; Ch	i* = 5.21	0, df = 2 (	P = 0.0	$7); I^2 = 62$	%	
Test for overall effect:	Z= 0.56	(P = 0.5)	i8)				
Total (95% CI)		4931		4935	100.0%	0.81 [0.62, 1.05]	•
Total events	220		272				
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.05; Ch	$i^2 = 10.0$	07, df = 5	(P = 0.	$07); I^2 = 5$	0%	0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10
Test for overall effect:	Z=1.57	(P = 0.1)	2)				Favours MRA Favours placebo
Test for subaroup diffe	erences:	Chi <sup>2</sup> =1	0.89. df=	2 (P=	0.64). I <sup>2</sup> =	0%	. arous miss i arous piaceso

Figure 1. Effect of mineralcorticoid receptor agonists compared with placebo on the risk for new-onset atrial fibrillation.

Bapoje SR, et al. Circ Heart Fail. 2013 Mar;6(2):166-73.

### ¿? Remodelado cardíaco inverso

Table 2
Myocardial scintigraphy and echocardiography findings at baseline and after 6 months

Parameter		Placebo		Spironolactone			p Value ANOVA*
		(n = 79)		(n = 79)			
	Baseline End of Study p Value Baseline End o	End of Study	p Value				
Gated single photon emission computed tomography Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	35.4 ± 10	34.6 ± 10	0.5	35.2 ± 0.7	39.1 ± 3.5	0.01	<0.001

n=168, FEVI ≤ 40%, NYHA I-II, espironolactona vs. placebo

Vizzardi E, et al. Am J Cardiol. 2010

Table 2. Baseline and Changes Over 36 Weeks in LV Volumes and Function (Table view)

	Baseline (M	ean±SE)	Δ Week 36 (Mean±SE)		
	Eplerenone (n=117)	Placebo (n=109)	Eplerenone (n=104)	Placebo (n=89)	P*
LVEDVI, mL/m <sup>2</sup>	167.0 (4.41)	161.7 (4.49)	-3.7 (1.76)	-1.8 (2.39)	0.48
LVESVI, mL/m <sup>2</sup>	124.3 (3.94)	119.9 (3.97)	-5.1 (1.47)	-3.0 (1.87)	0.35
LVEF, %	26.2 (0.64)	27.0 (0.56)	1.8 (0.37)	1.4 (0.41)	0.47

n=226, FEVI ≤ 35%, NYHA II-III, eplerenona vs. placebo Udelson JE et al. Circ Heart Fail. 2010















Diabetes mellitus 2

- Reducción significativa del riesgo de muerte CV u hospitalización por IC.
- Espironolactona puede aumentar hbA1c, pero no se encontró esta asociación con eplerenona.



IRC

Beneficio en reducción mortalidad CV y hospitalización por IC en pacientes con eGFR
 >30

• Riesgo de hiperK+ aumentado a menor eGFR



FA

• Reducción significativa del riesgo de muerte CV u hospitalización por IC.

• Posible reducción de FA de novo con eplerenona



Obesidad

• Reducción significativa del riesgo de muerte CV u hospitalización por IC, con posible aumento de la eficacia en pacientes con aumento de la circunferencia cintura.

Chow et al. Curr Heart Fail Rep. 2021





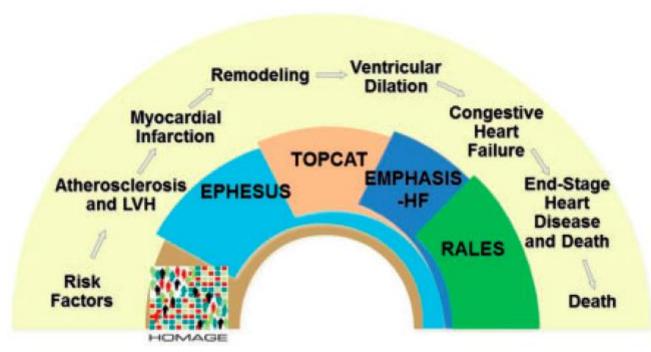












Pitt et al. MRAs in patients with HF. EHF 2017













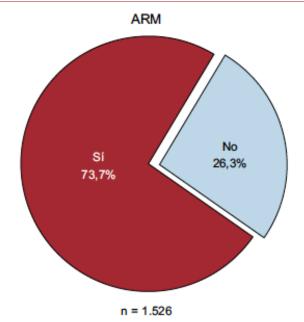




# Adecuación a las recomendaciones guías

Logro de la dosis objetivo en los tratamientos farmacológicos recomendados en pacientes ambulatorios con fracción de eyección reducida

	Alcanzan dosis objetivo	No alcanzan dosis objetivo	Razón para no alcanzar dosis o	bjetivo
ARM (905 pacientes)	213 (23,5)	692 (76,5)	Todavía en fase de titulación	185 (26,7)
			Hiperpotasemia	72 (10,4)
			Empeoramiento disfunción sexual	84 (12,1)
			Ginecomastia	4 (0,6)
			Otros/desconocido	347 (50,1)



FEVI < 40%

Contraindicado	(n = 72; 4,7%)
Hiperpotasemia	(n = 21; 29,2%)
Disfunción renal	(n = 49; 68, 1%)
• Otro	(n = 2; 2,8%)
No tolerado	(n = 39; 2,6%)
Hiperpotasemia	(n = 13; 33,3%)
<ul> <li>Empeoramiento disfunción renal</li> </ul>	(n = 13; 33,3%)
Ginecomastia	(n = 0; 0,0%)
• Otro	(n = 13; 33,3%)
Infratratamiento real	(n = 290; 19,0%)

N=2800 27 hospitales España

M.G. Crespo-Leiro et al. / Rev Esp Cardiol. 2015

Generalitat de Catalunya

Salut/



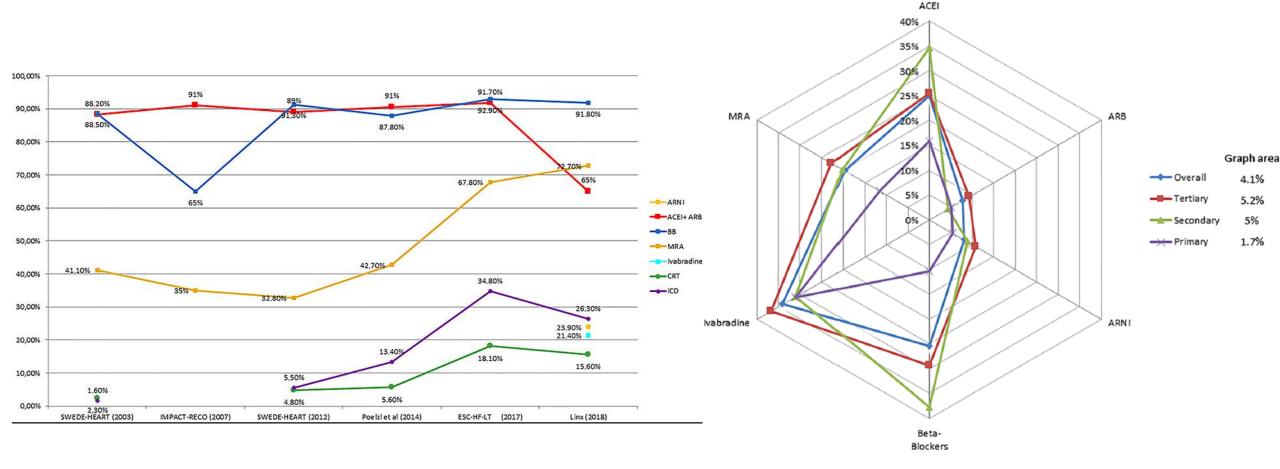








#### **Target dose**



F. De Frutos et al. ESC Heart Failure 2020 N= 1056 IC FE r 14 hospitales Cataluña



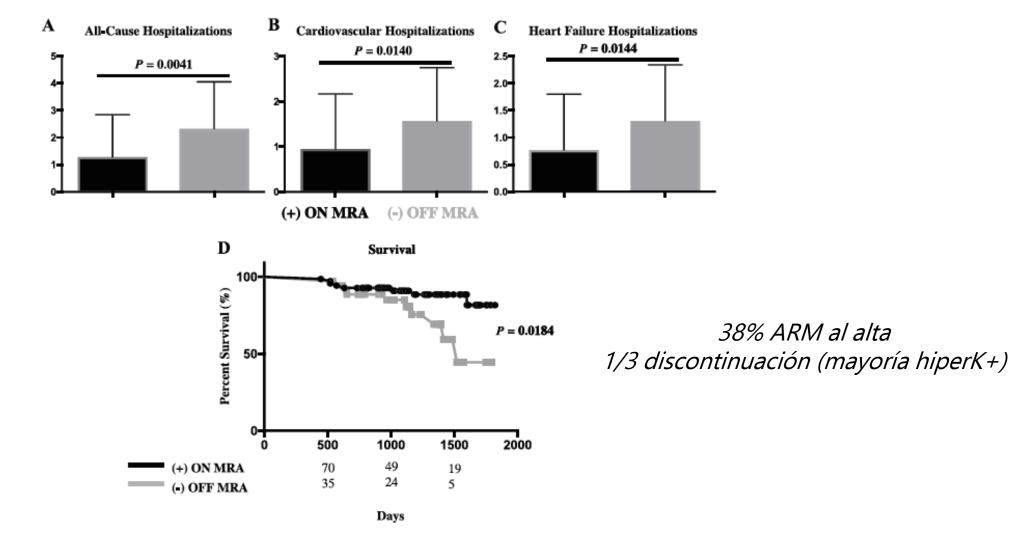












J.M. Duran et al. ESC Heart Failure 2020







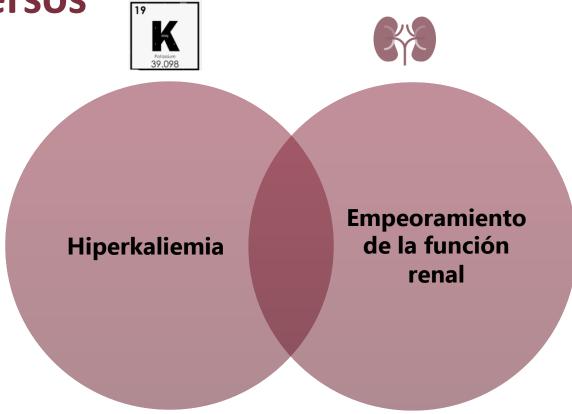




38% ARM al alta



### **Efectos adversos**



Baja incidencia pivotal trials (>5.5) Sobretodo FG <60 ml/min Beneficio CV mantenido Reducen efecto activación RM a nivel renal Aumento diuresis (resistencia diuréticos) Atenúan desarrollo nefropatía vasomotora







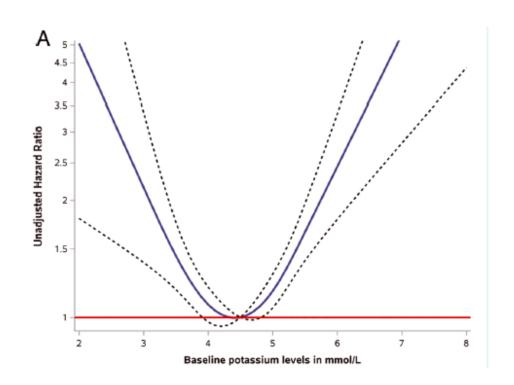


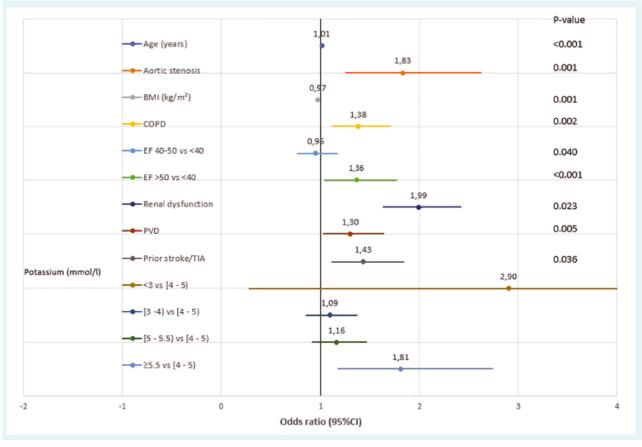






# HiperK+





P. Rossignol et al., Interplay between hyperkalaemia, RAASi use and clinical outcomes, EJHF 2020







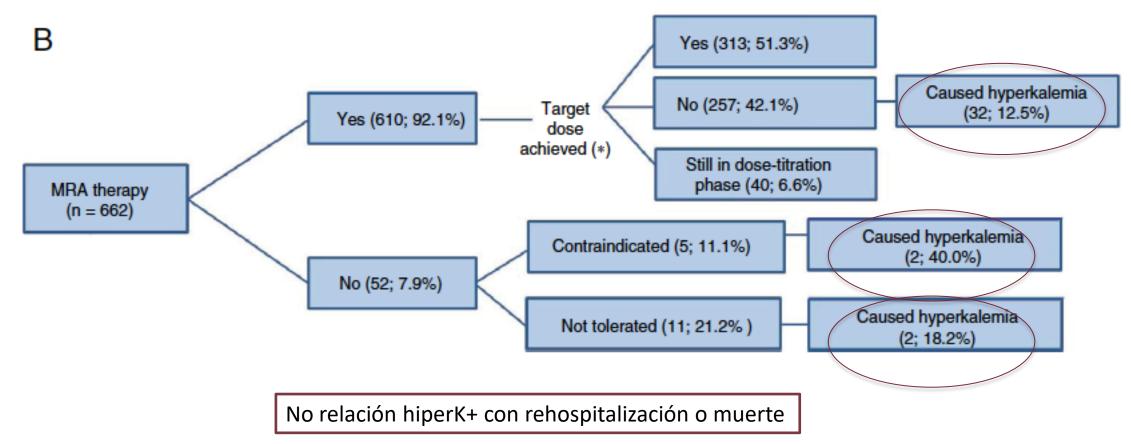








# HiperK+



Crespo-Leiro et al. Rev Esp Cardiol. 2019

N=5242 España















### **Efectos adversos**





Selección cuidadosa del paciente Monitorización seriada K+ y función renal

iSGLT2

Patiromer y ZS9

Finerenona

#### **Recomendaciones ESC guidelines:**

1 y 4 semanas tras inicio o modificación dosis Repetir a las 8 y 12 semanas Controles cada 4 meses

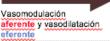
#### Precaución si:

K + > 5 mmol/LCreatinina > 221 mmol/L o FG < 30 ml/min Interacciones medicamentosas "Sustitutos sal"

**STOP:** K+>6 /creat >310 /FG <20



Inhibición de SGLT2 y bloqueo de SRAA





- Potencial para la normalización de la presión intraglomerular
- Reducción aditiva de la presión intraglomerular (?)
- · Potencial para nefroprotección a largo plazo (?)







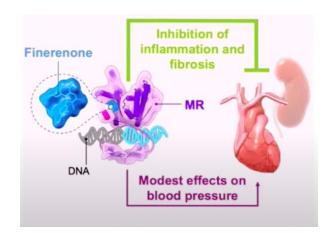




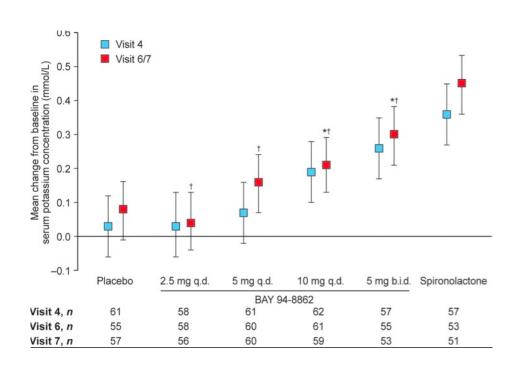




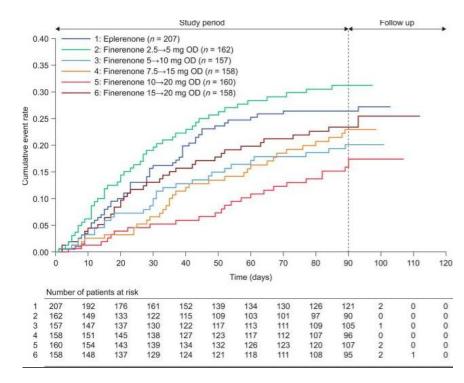
### **Finerenona**



#### ARTS trial



#### ARTS-HF trial













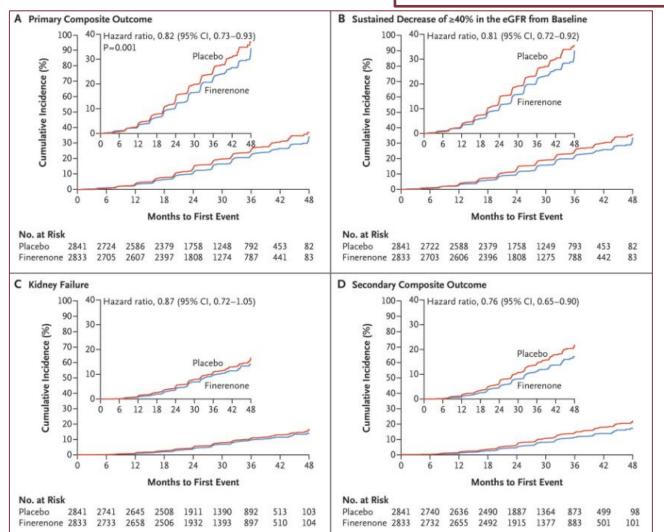




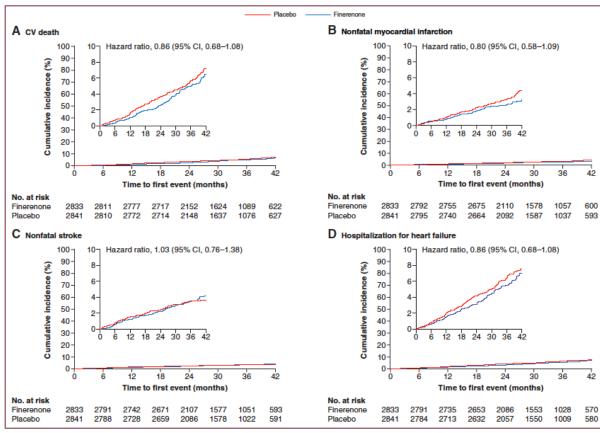
#### FIDELIO-DKD trial

### finerenona lower risks of CKD progression and CV r events

# **Finerenona**



### **Eventos CV**



Filippatos et al, CV Events With Finerenone in the FIDELIO-DKD Trial, 2021



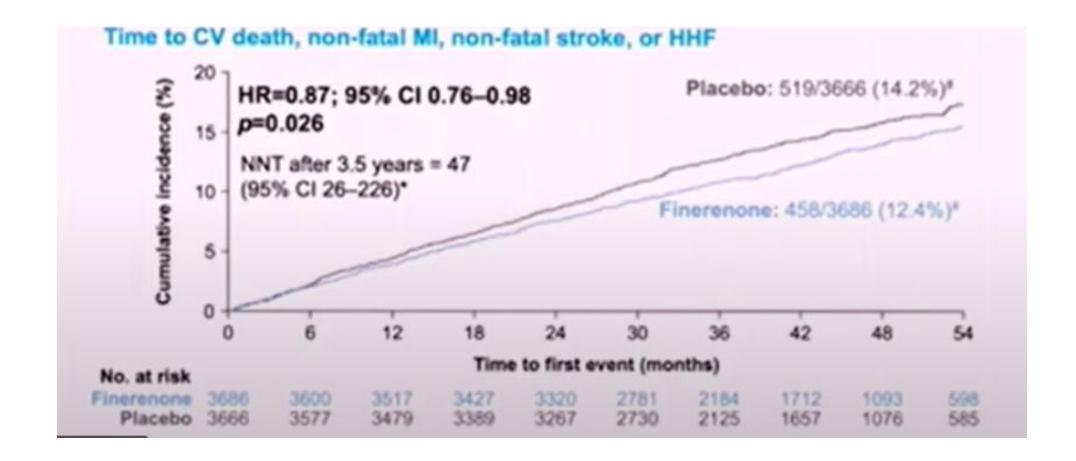












#### **FIGARO**





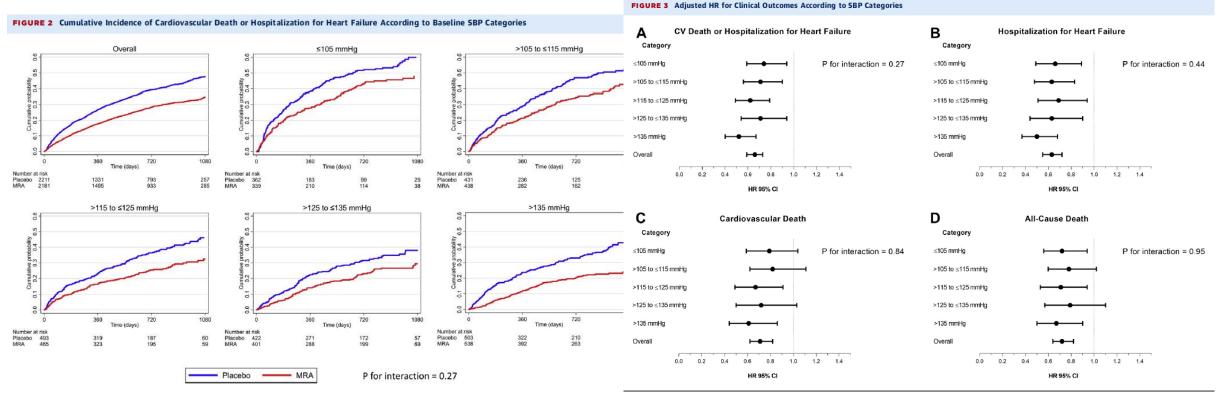












Serenelli et al. JACC 2020













### **Conclusiones:**

- ✓ Evidencia clara en IC FE reducida e IC post IAM
  - ✓ Reducción mortalidad y hospitalización por IC
  - ✓ Mejoría sintomática
- ✓ Evidencia en pacientes seleccionados con IC FE preservada
  - ✓ Reducción mortalidad CV, muerte súbita y hospitalización por IC
- ✓ Efectivos en pacientes con comorbilidades
- ✓ Margen para mejorar: uso subóptimo
- ✓ Efectos adversos:
  - ✓ Aunque no se asocian a peor pronóstico, mayor riesgo de discontinuación
  - ✓ **Nuevos fármacos** reducen riesgo: iSGLT2, finerenona, patiromer, ZS9.

























