

ADVANCES IN CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS

and

GREAT INNOVATIONS IN CARDIOLOGY

XXIX GIORNATE CARDIOLOGICHE TORINESI



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO



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OCTOBER
27-28,
2017

Centro Congressi
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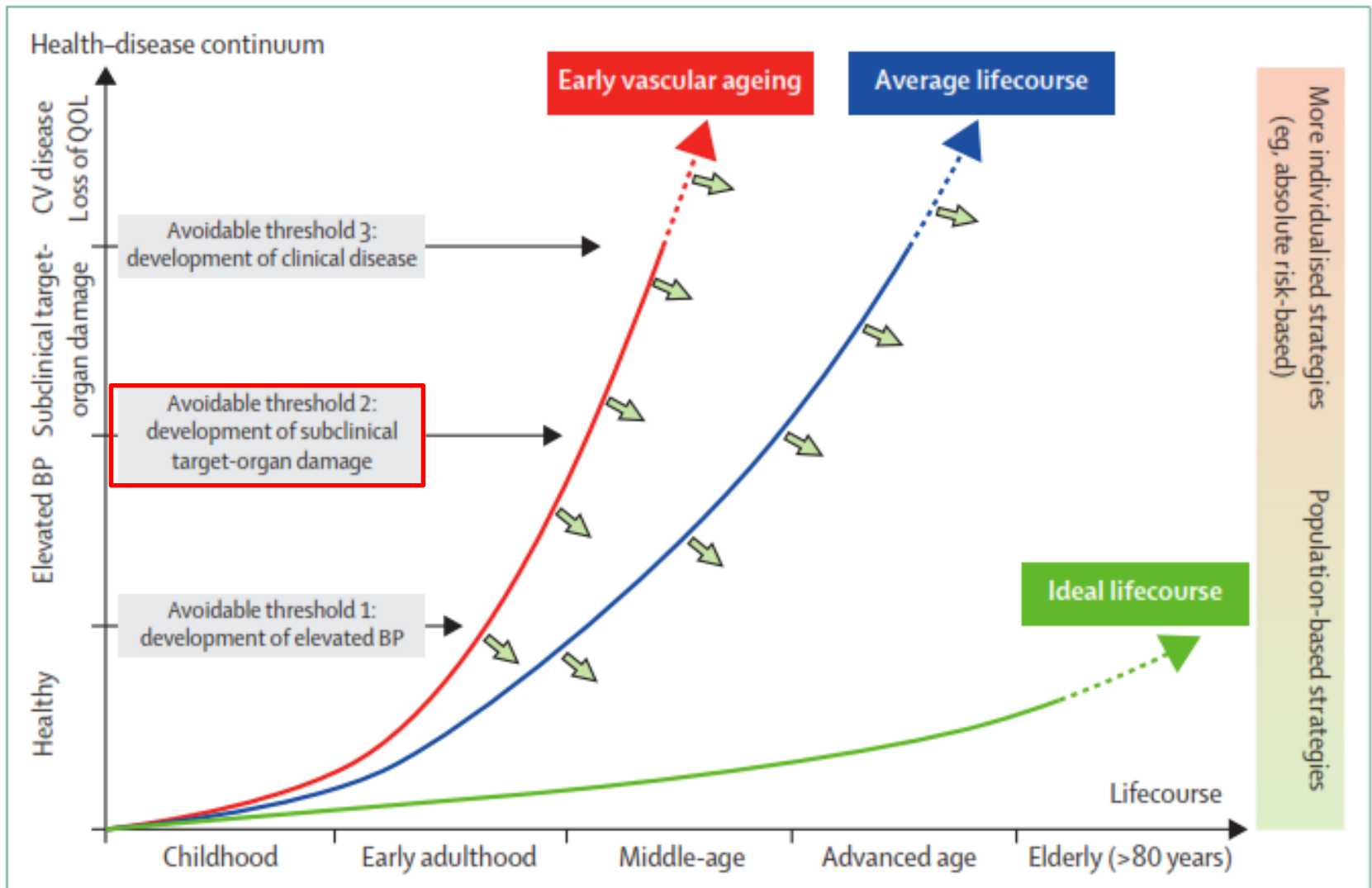
University of Turin
Department of Medical Sciences
AO Città' Salute e Scienza di Torino
Internal Medicine and Hypertension Division
Turin

**Hypertensive heart disease: overview,
aetiology and epidemiology**

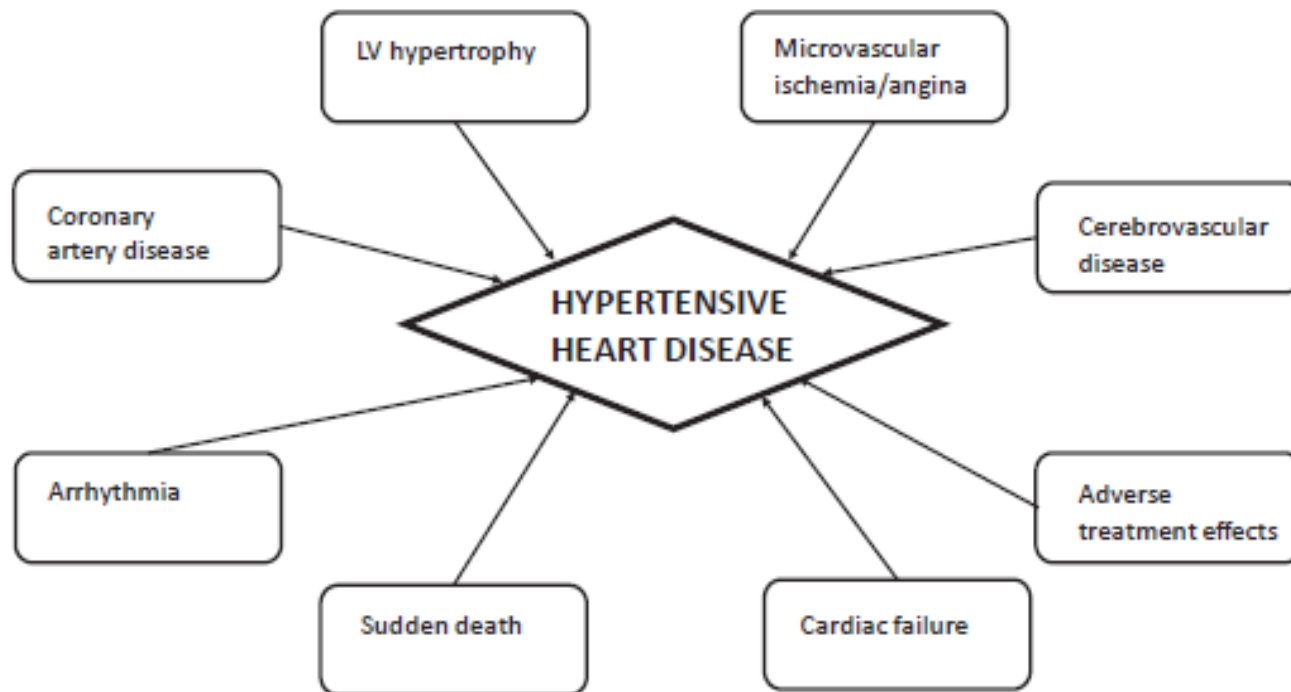
Franco Veglio

NO CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

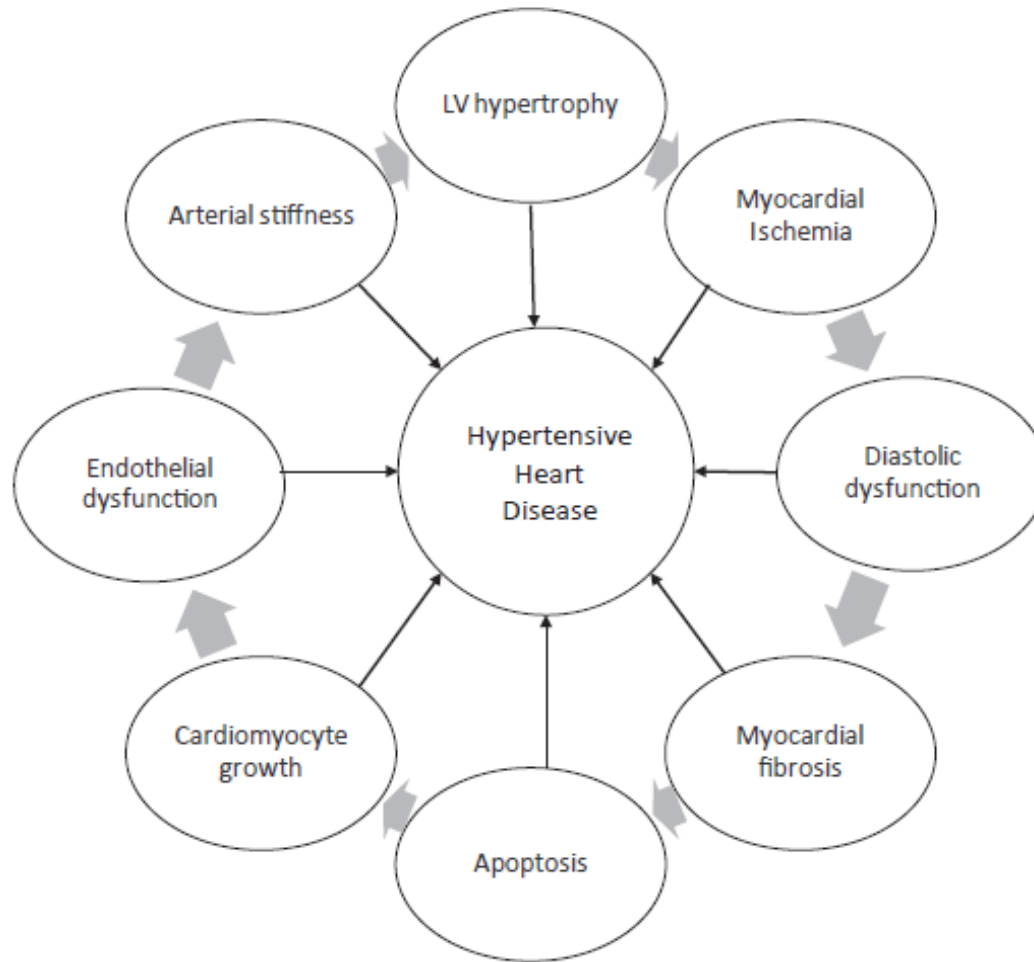
The lifecourse approach to management of elevated blood pressure



The spectrum of risk conferred by HHD on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality



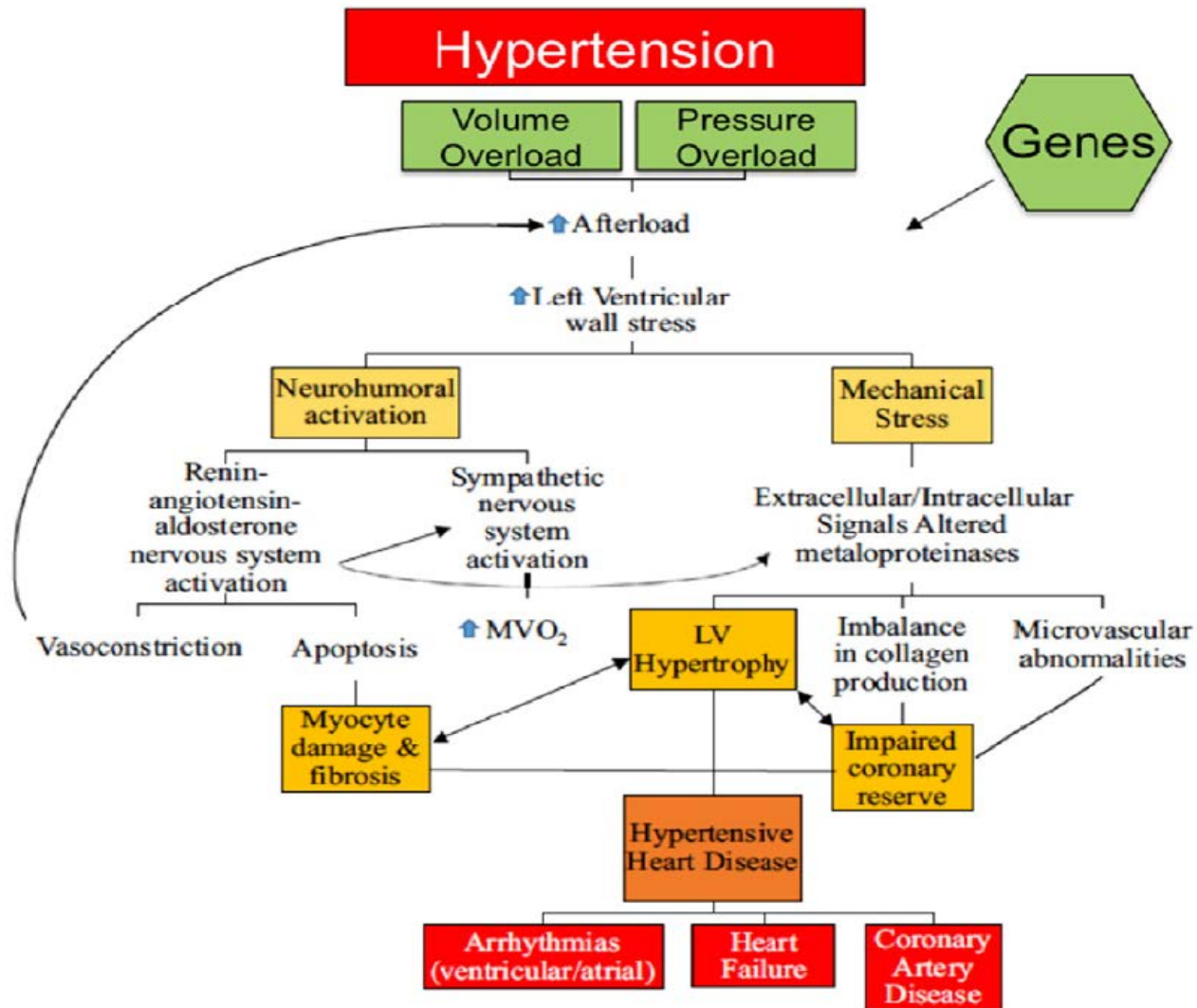
The maladaptive feedback of Hypertensive Heart Disease



Factors in hypertensive heart disease resulting in ischemia

- Ventricular fibrosis with associated extraventricular ischemia
- Coronary arteriolar constriction due to fibrosis.
- Endothelial dysfunction of coronary resistance vessels
- Reduced coronary luminal area in relation to increased LV mass
- Increased LV wall tension
- Altered subendocardial-subepicardial blood flow ratio
- Impairment of diastolic coronary artery blood flow
- Decreased subendocardial capillary density
- Inflammatory responses

Pathophysiological pathways of hypertensive heart disease



Changes of gene expression during cardiomyocyte hypertrophy

Genes whose expression is reactivated

β -Myosin heavy chain

Embryonic myosin light chain in ventricles

IVS3A form of calcium channel

$\alpha 3$ -Subunit of Na^+ , K^+ -ATPase

Switch from fatty acid oxidation to glycolysis genes

Lactate dehydrogenase M subunits

B subunit of creatine kinase

Ventricular expression of atrial natriuretic factor

Genes directing cardiomyocyte lengthening

Genes whose expression is blunted

Calcium ATPase of sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA2)

β_1 -Adrenergic receptors

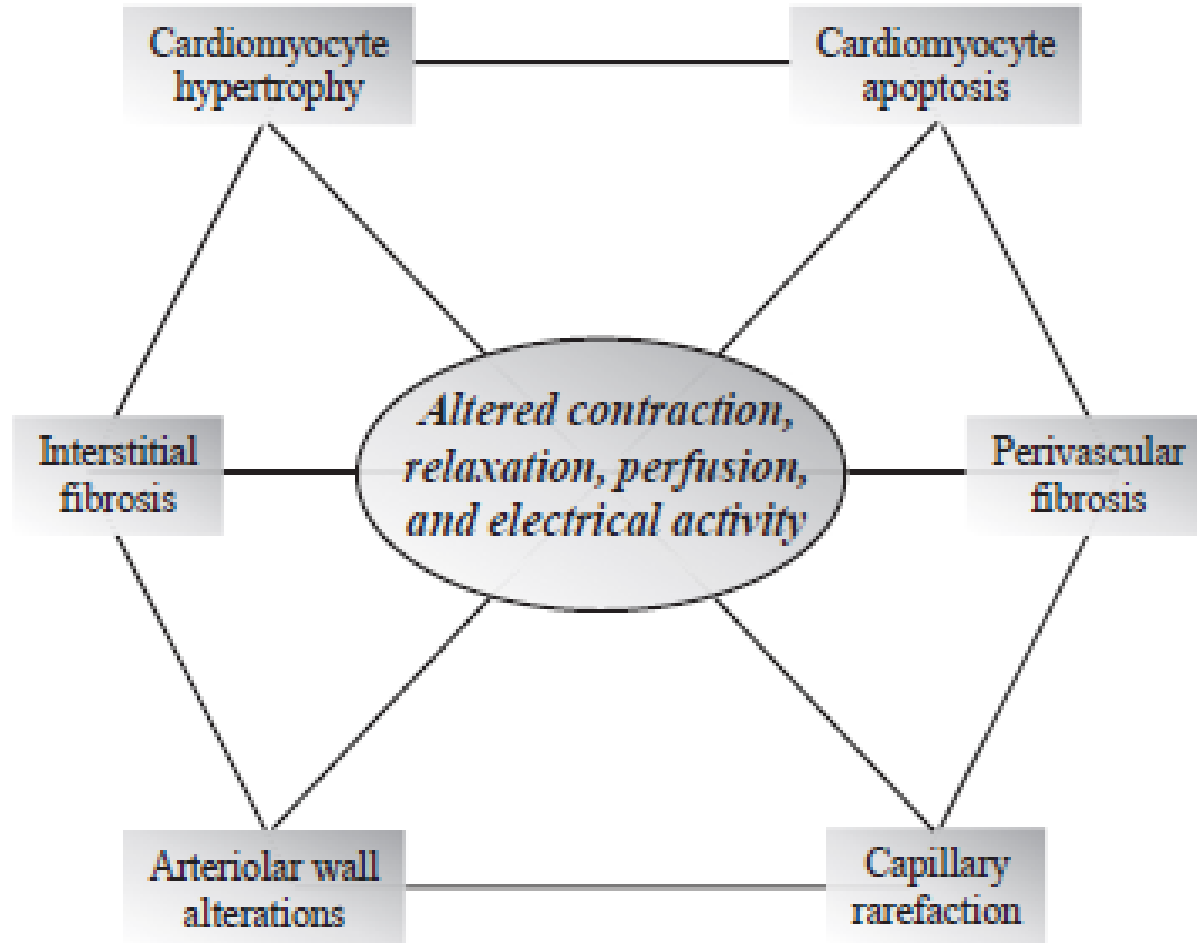
M_2 -Muscarinic receptors

Early transient K^+ current, I_{to}

Myoglobin

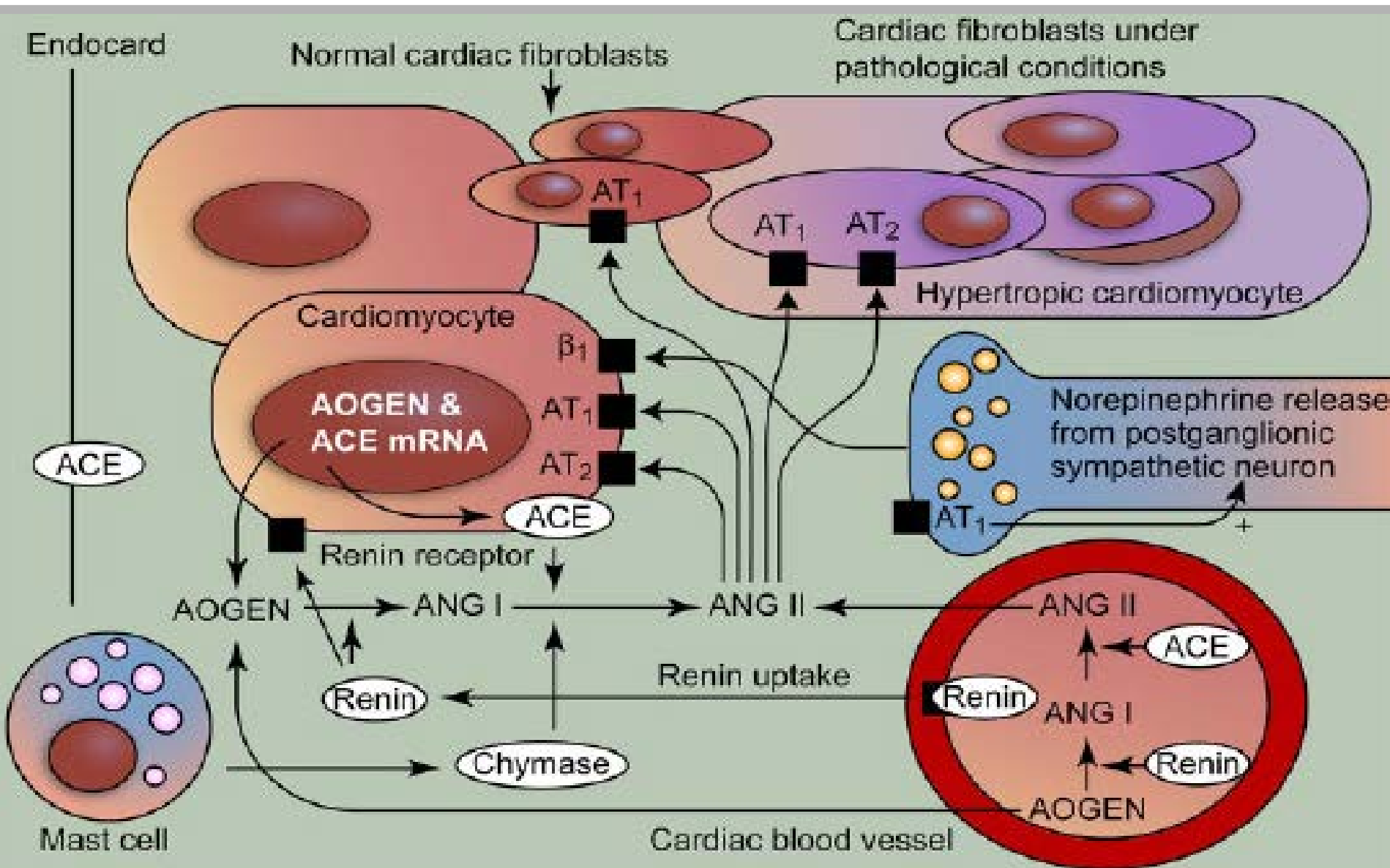
N2BA titin isoform

Mosaic of the histologic alterations in myocardium

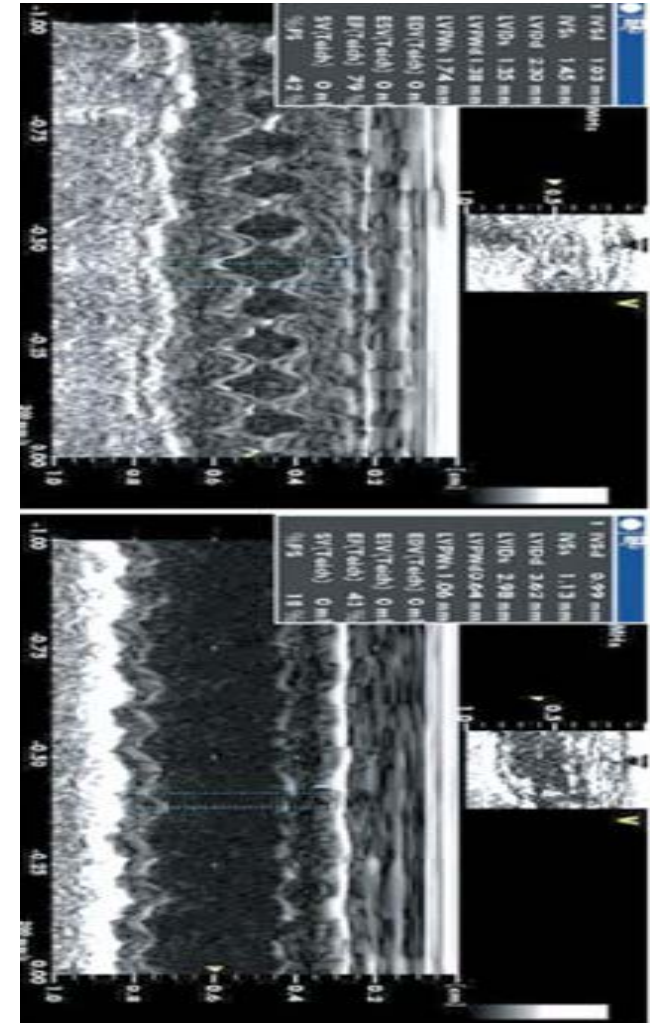
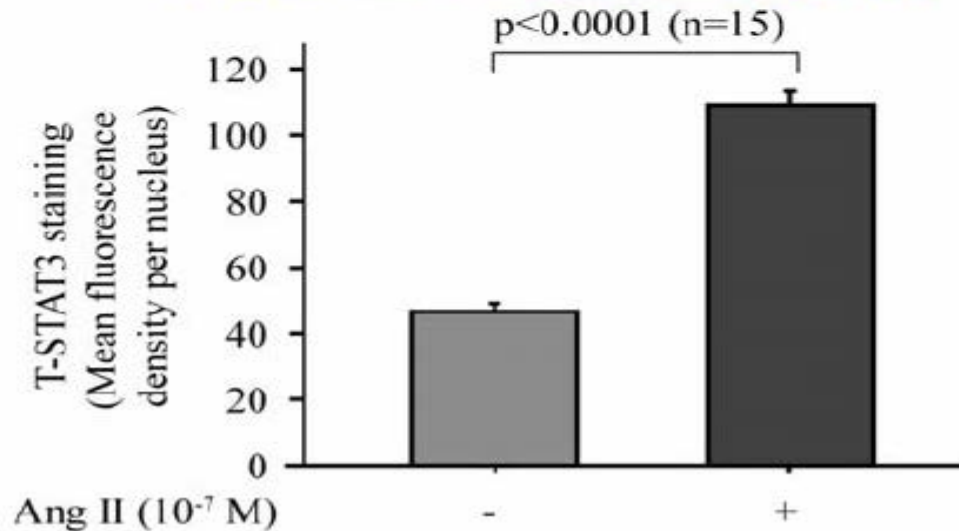
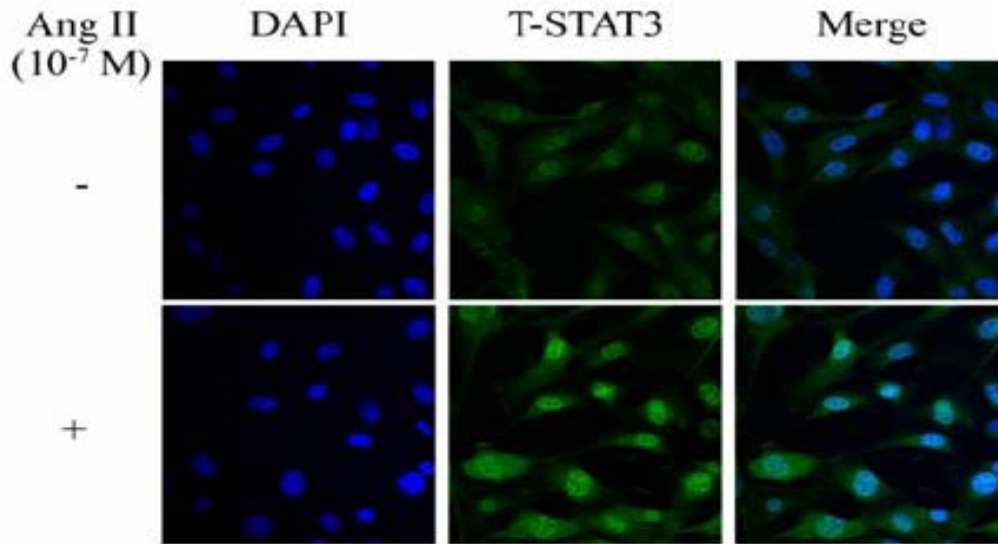


RAS & HEART

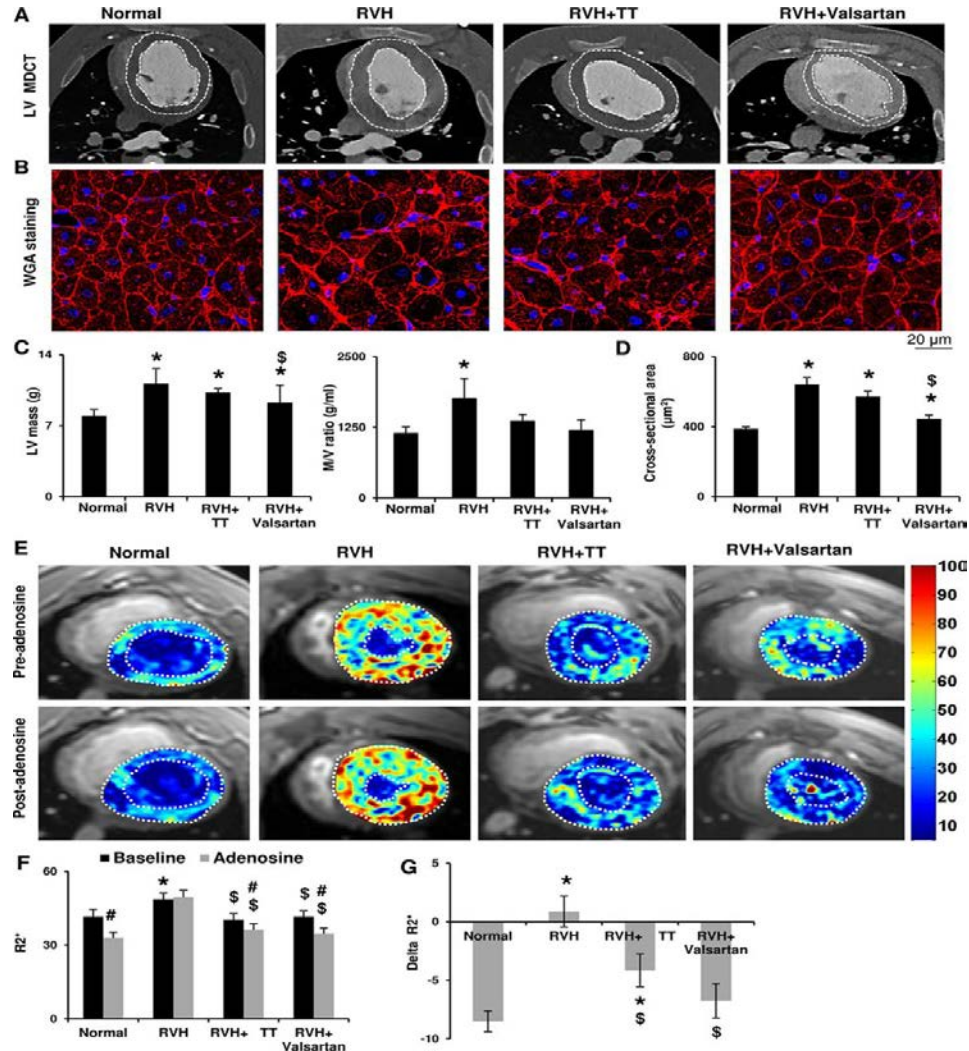
Paul, *Physiol Rev* 2006



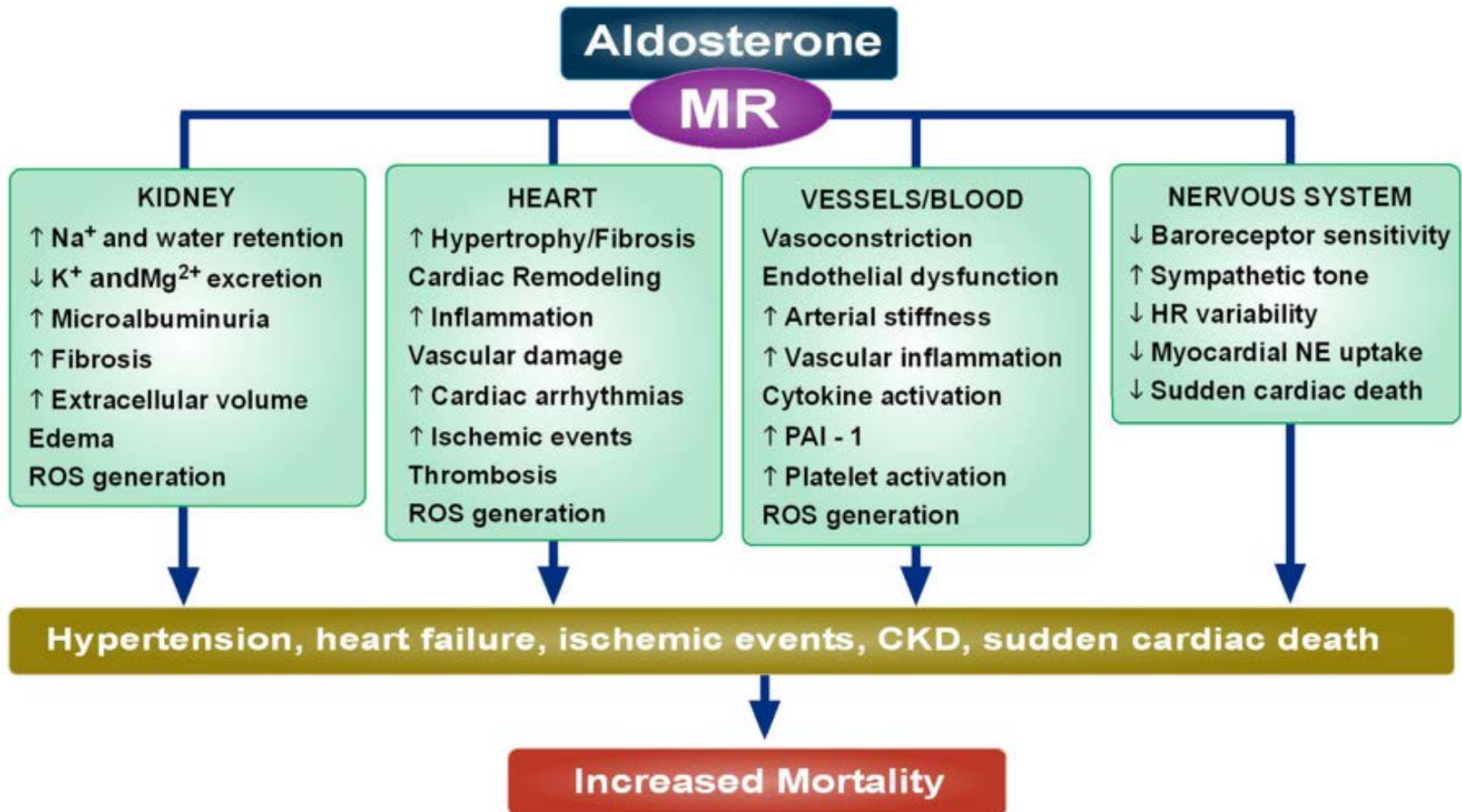
Role of nuclear unphosphorylated STAT3 in angiotensin II type 1 receptor-induced cardiac hypertrophy



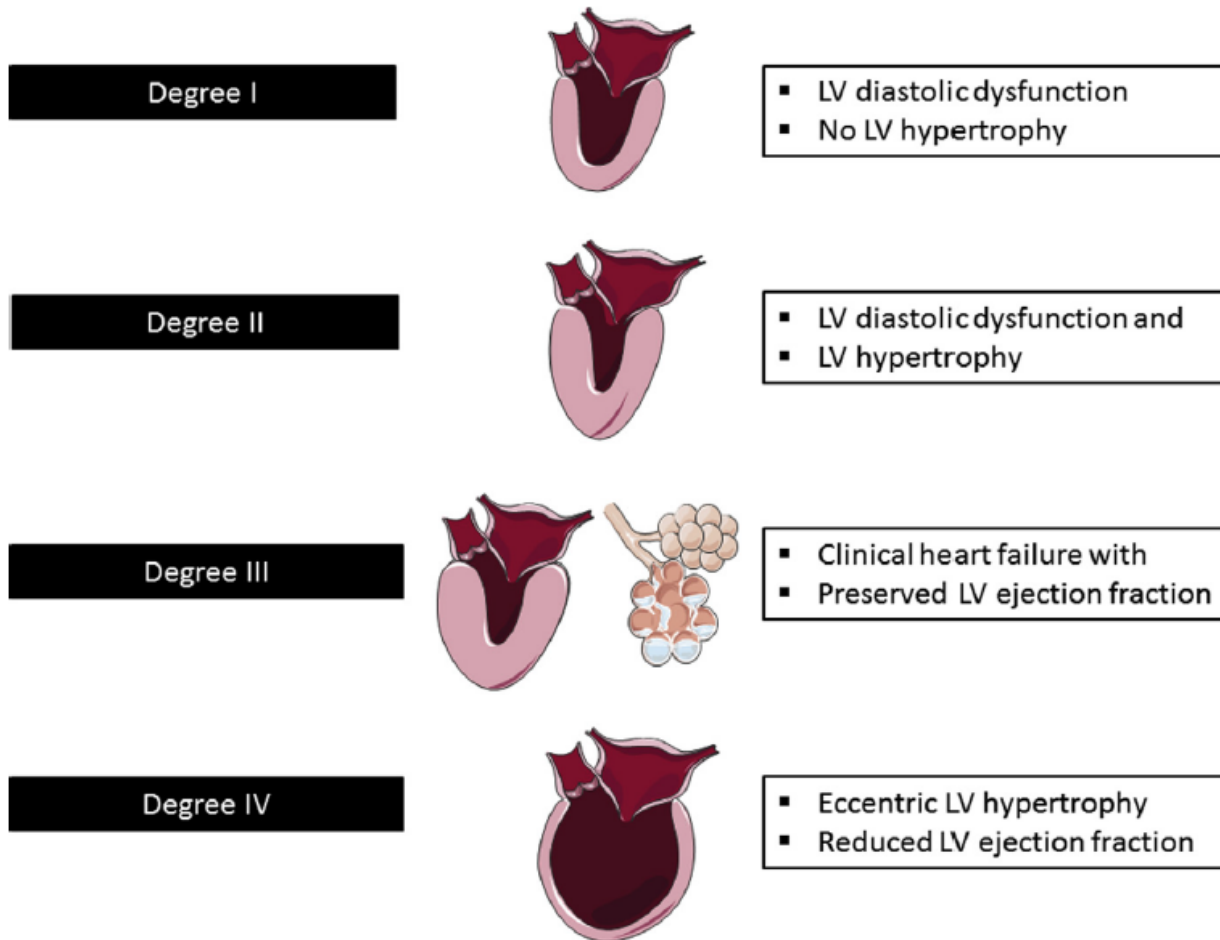
Left ventricular (LV) structure in normal, renovascular hypertension (RVH)



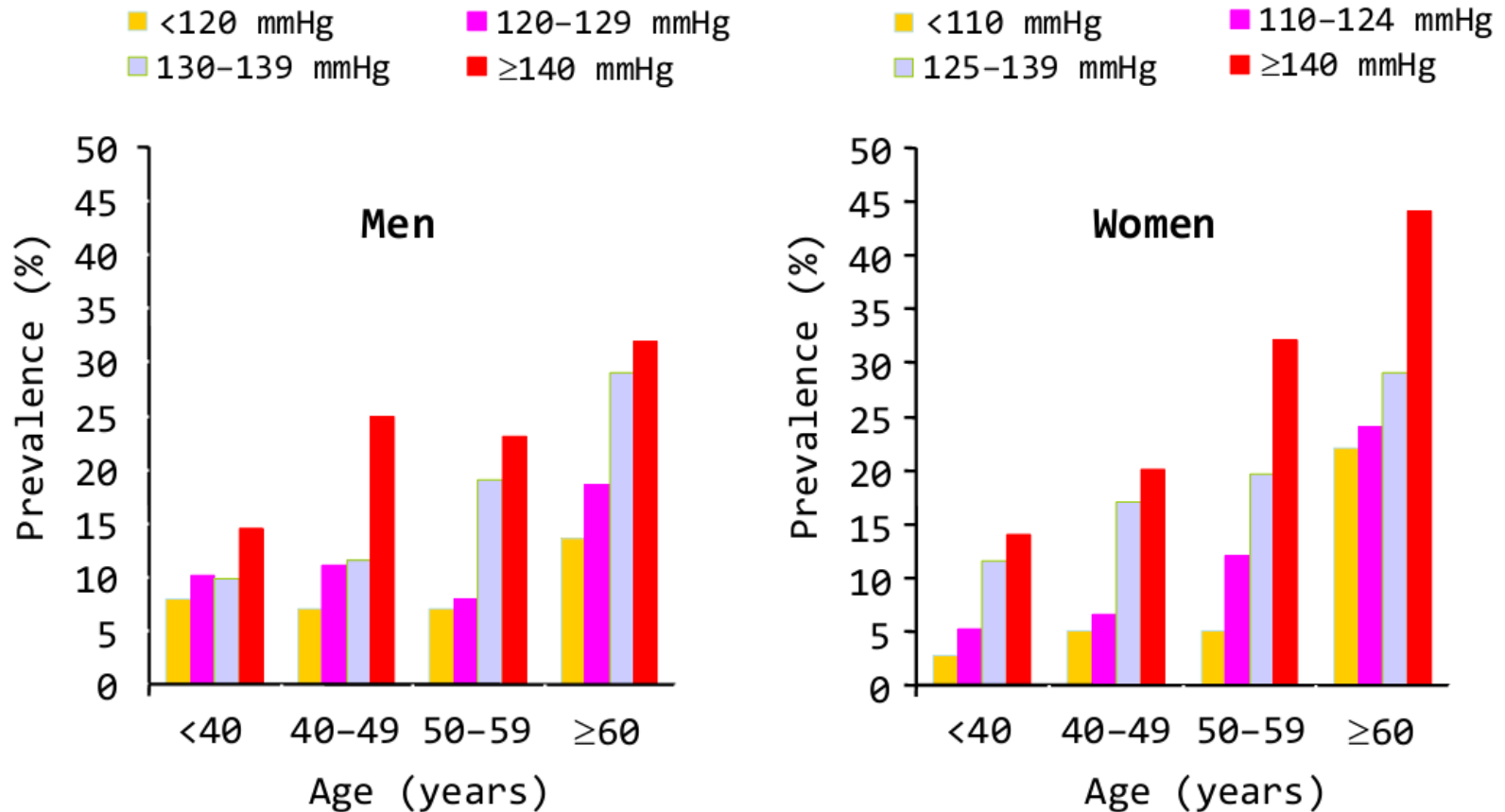
Aldosterone and Heart



Staging of Hypertensive Heart Disease



Hypertension is a major risk factor for LVH



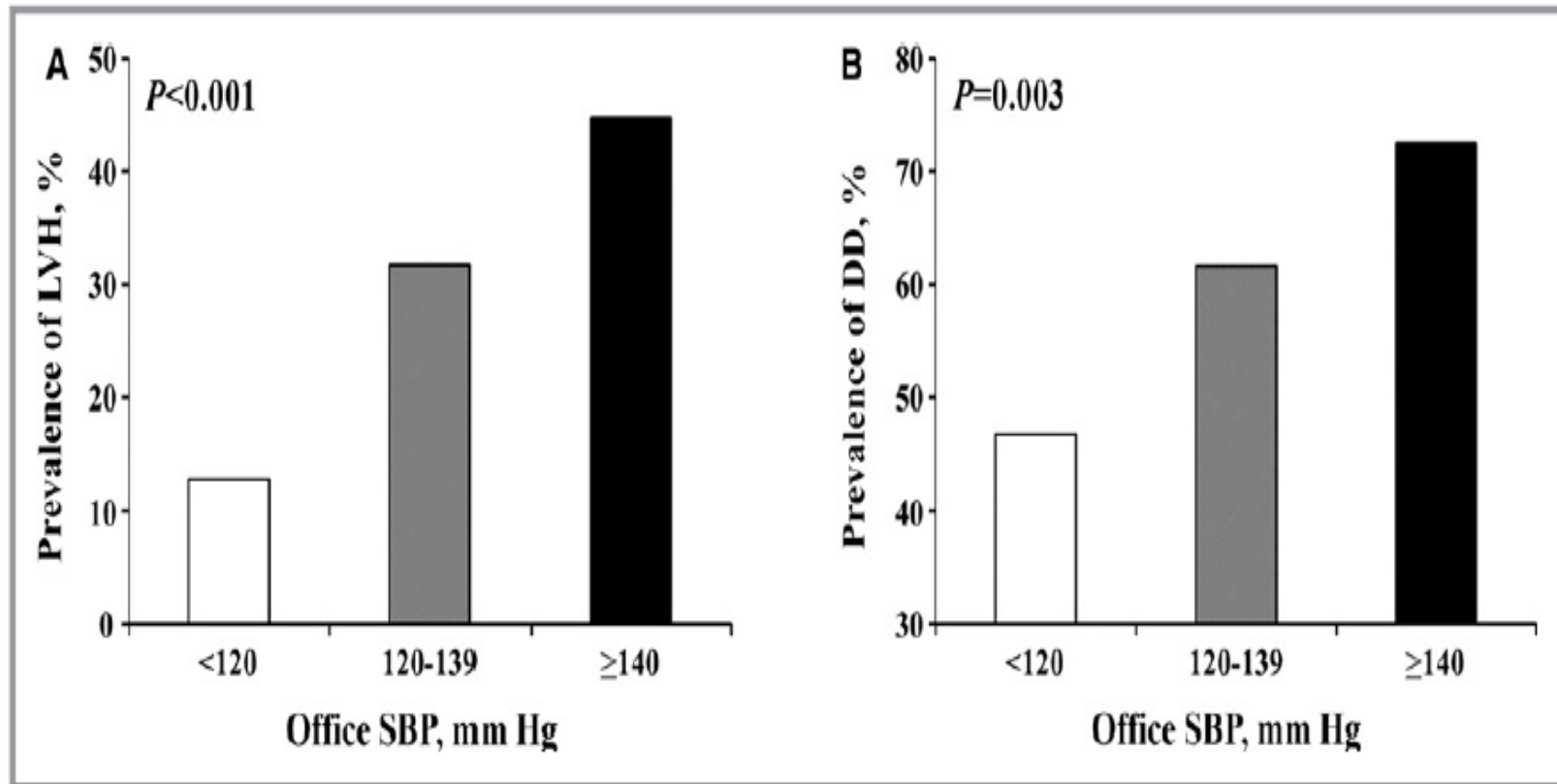
Prevalence of LVH

Author	ECG LVH criteria	ECHO LVH criteria	Prevalence of LVH (%)	
			ECG	ECHO
Verdecchia [13]	Wilson	LVMI >125 g/m ²	0.6	27.2
	LV strain	LVMI >51 gm ^{2.7}	3.0	49.9
	Romhilt-Estes		4.8	
	Gubner Ungerleider		7.1	
	Sokolow -Lyon		11.1	
	Cornell voltage		11.9	
	Perugia score		18.4	
Salles [17]	Sokolow -Lyon, or Cornell voltage	LVM >294 g (M); >198 g (F)	18.9	50.0
Verdecchia [18]	Perugia score	LVMI >49.2 gm ^{2.7} (M); >46.7 gm ^{2.7} (F)	17.1	47.8
Martinez [19]	Cornell voltage	LVMI >134 gm ² (M); >110 gm ² (F)	9.0	32.0
Schneider [21]	Cornell voltage	LVMI >134 gm ² (M); >110 gm ² (F)	5.0	37.0
	Cornell voltage-duration product		9.5	
Cuspidi [29]	Sokolow-Lyon	LVMI >125 gm ² (M); >110 gm ² (F)	10.4	36.5
Radulescu [32]	Sokolow-Lyon or Cornell voltage-duration product	LVMI >125 g/m ²	40.0	41.4
Salles [38]	Sokolow-Lyon	LVMI >125 gm ² (M)	20.5	75.7
	Cornell voltage	>110 gm ² i(F)	21.9	
	Cornell voltage-duration product		25.4	

F, females; LVH, left ventricular hypertrophy; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; M, males.

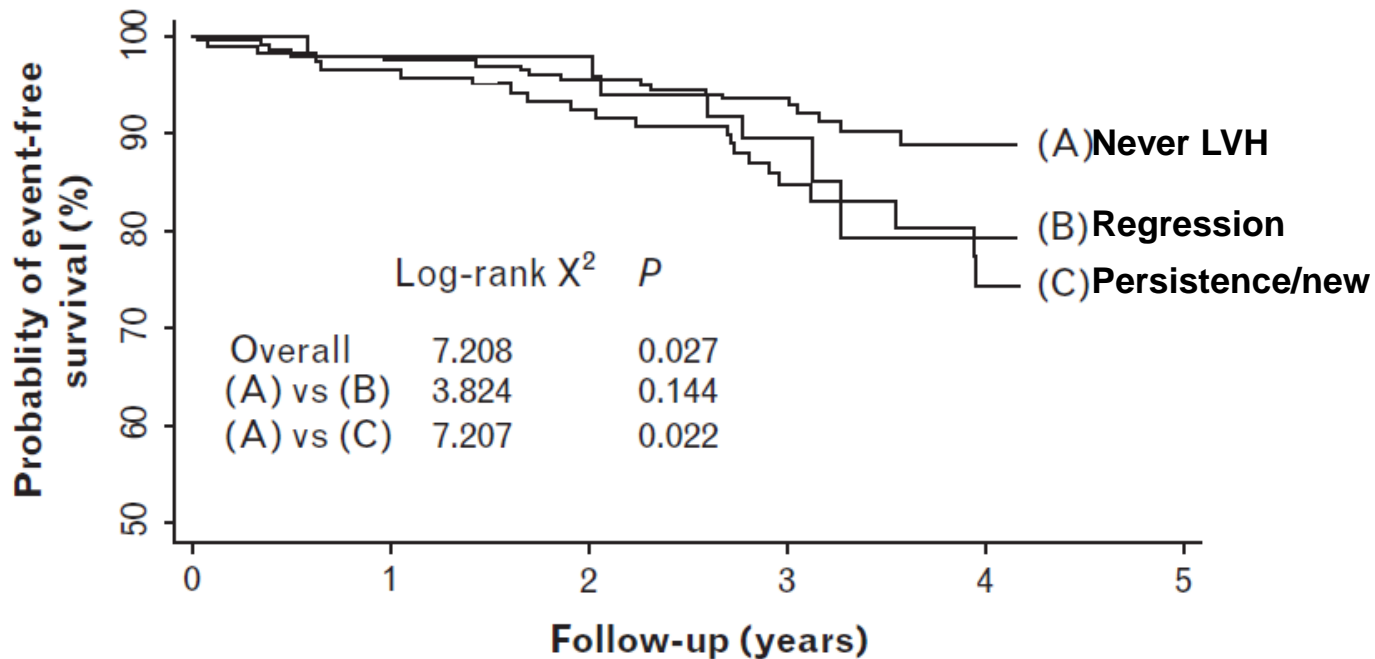
EKG: 18 % ECHO 32%

Prevalence of left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH)

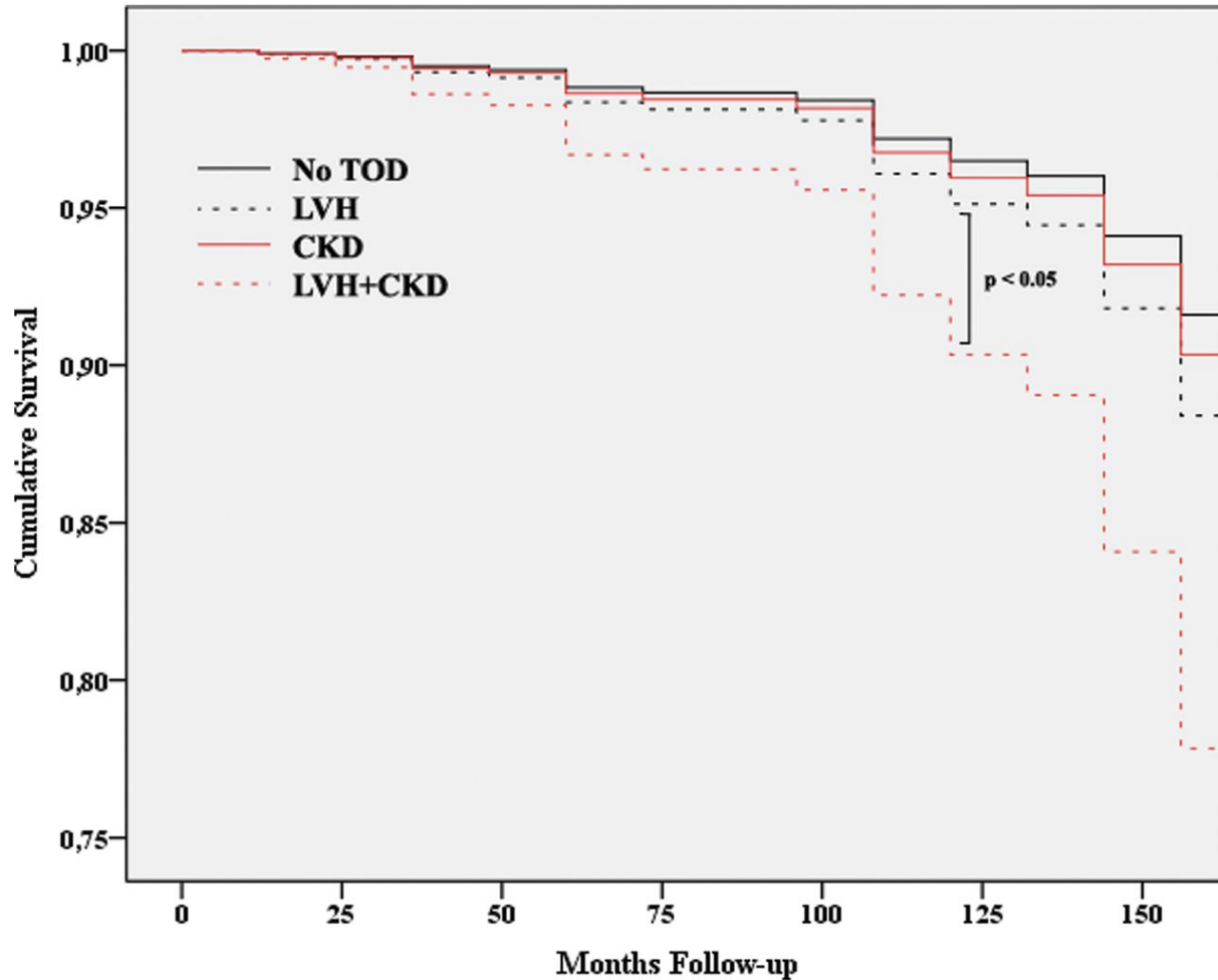


The prognostic legacy of left ventricular hypertrophy: cumulative evidence after the MAVI study

LVM measured at baseline and 2 years after the initial assessment in 374 patients. FU after 2nd vis 3.2 yrs.



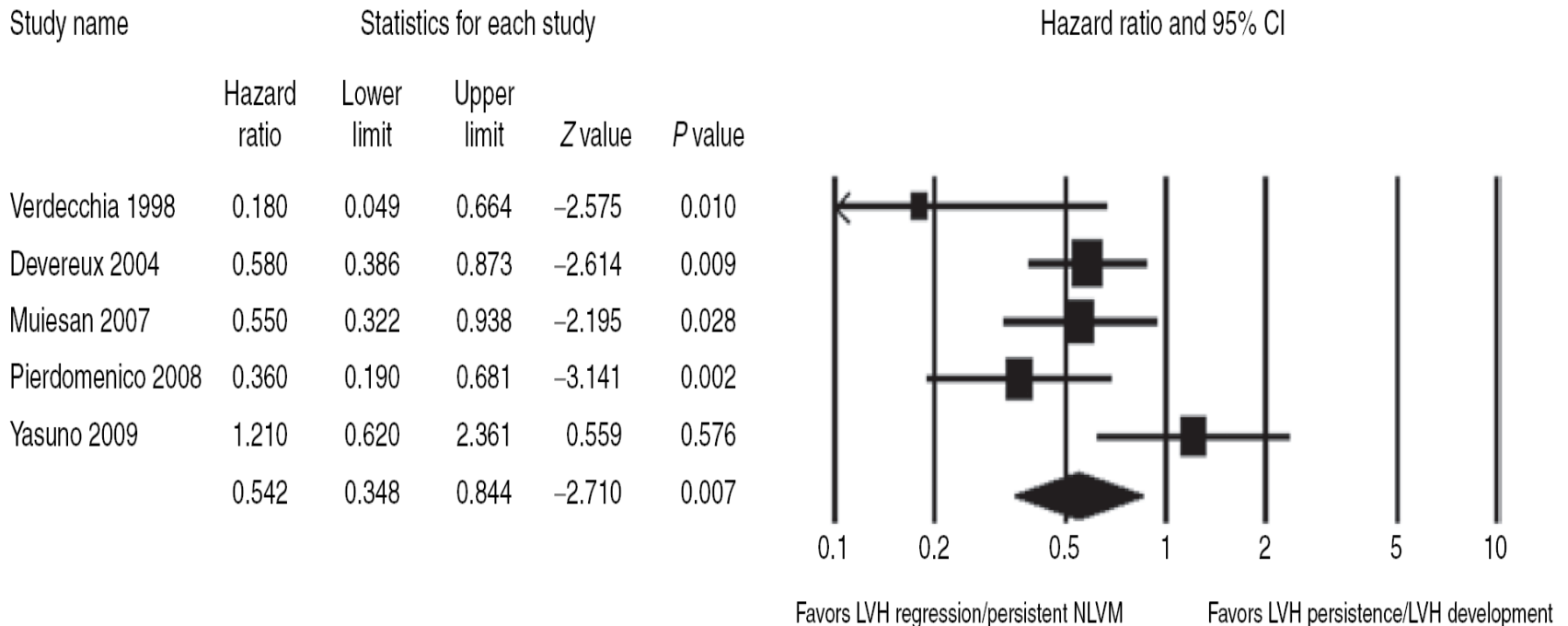
Cox multivariable free-time events curves in relation to target-organ damage (TOD) groups.



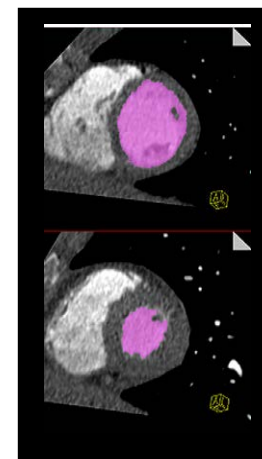
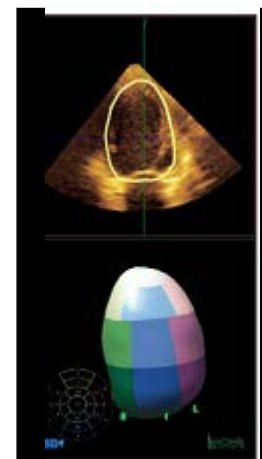
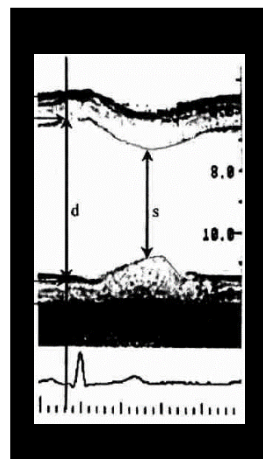
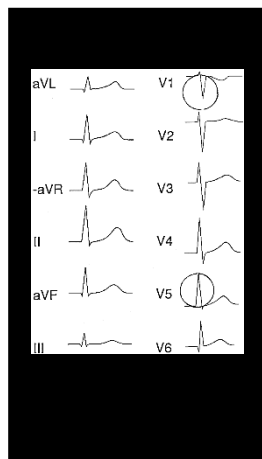
Risk Reduction After Regression of Echocardiographic Left Ventricular Hypertrophy

(3,149 patients)

Total cardiovascular events



Methods of assessing hypertensive cardiomyopathy

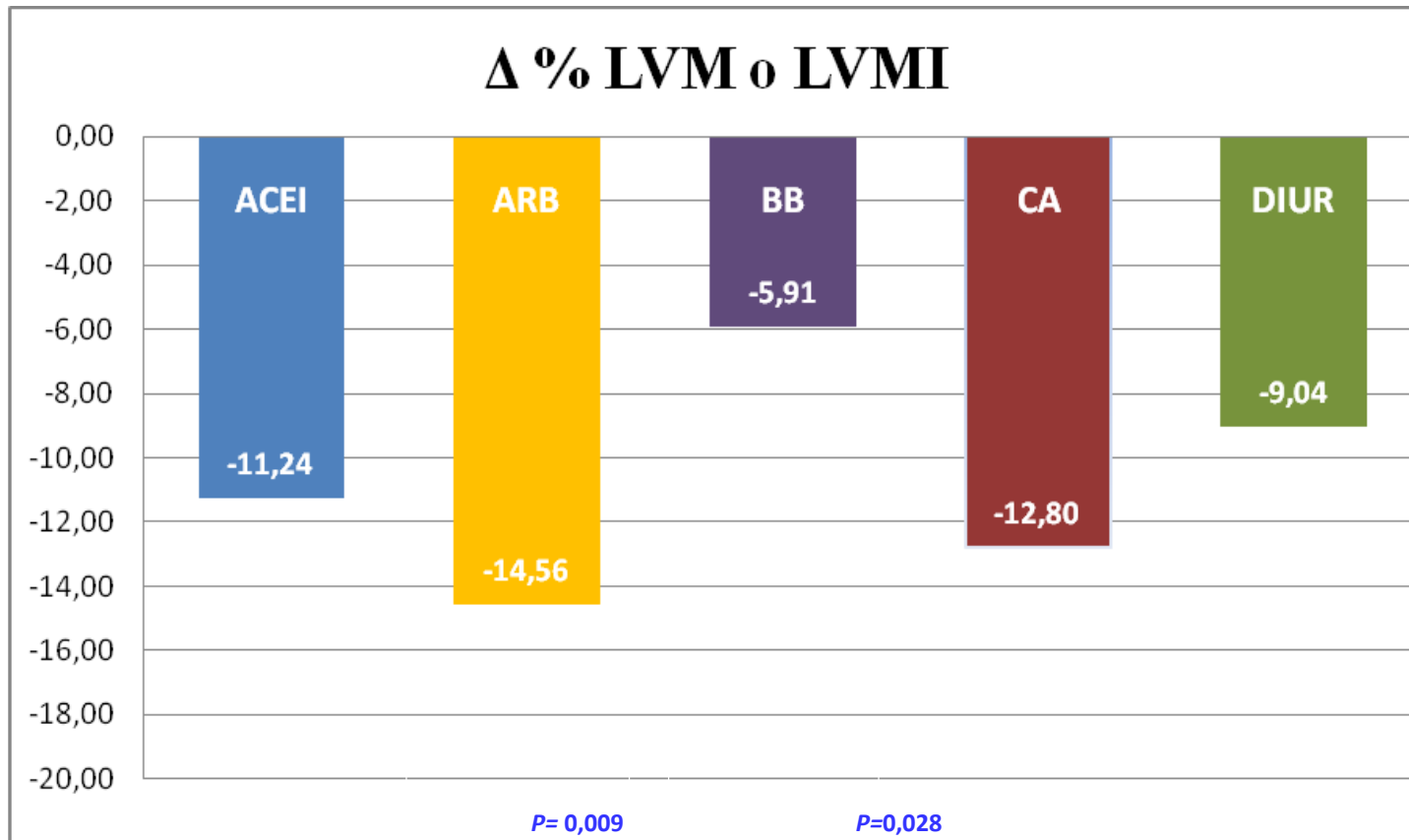


	ECG	M-mode echocardiography	2D echocardiography	3D echocardiography	Cardiac MRI
Sensitivity	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Specificity	High	High	High	High	High
Cost	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
Availability	High	High	High	Low	Low
Complexity	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate
Interpatient reproducibility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High

Markers of LVM regression

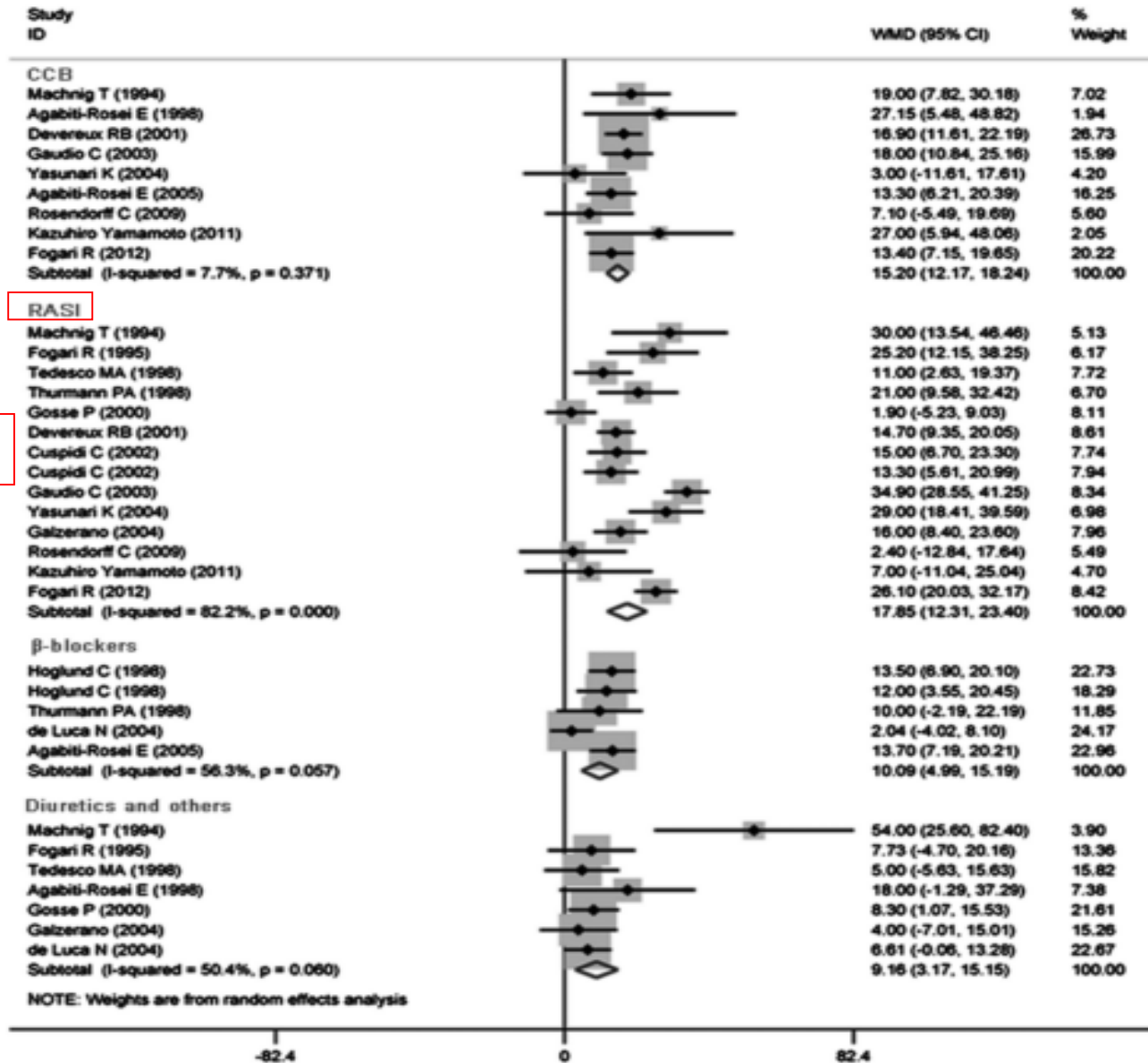
Marker of organ damage	Sensitivity for changes	Time to change	Prognostic value of changes
LVH/ECG	Low	Moderate (>6 months)	Yes
LVH/echo	Moderate	Moderate (>6 months)	Yes
LVH/cardiac magnetic resonance	High	Moderate (>6 months)	No data

Metanalysis of echocardiographic studies on LVH regression



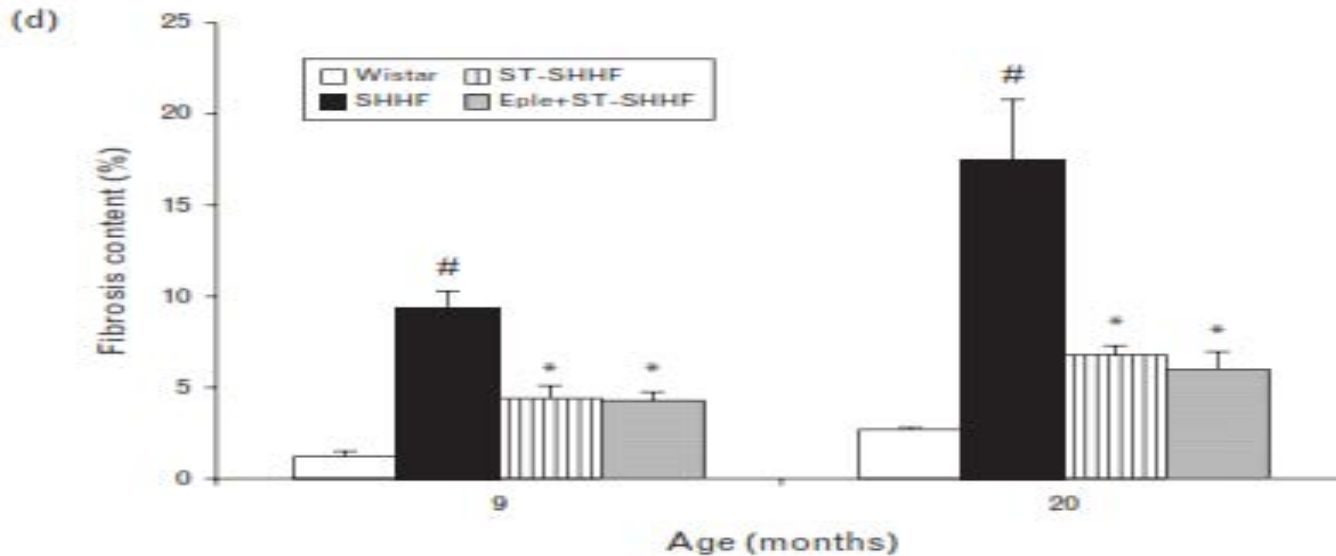
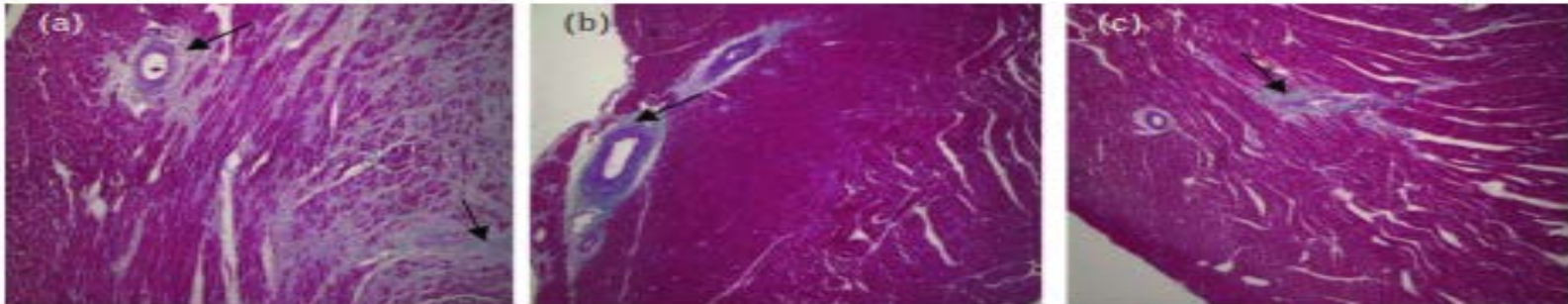
38 studies, 4227 patients

LVH and RAS inhibitors

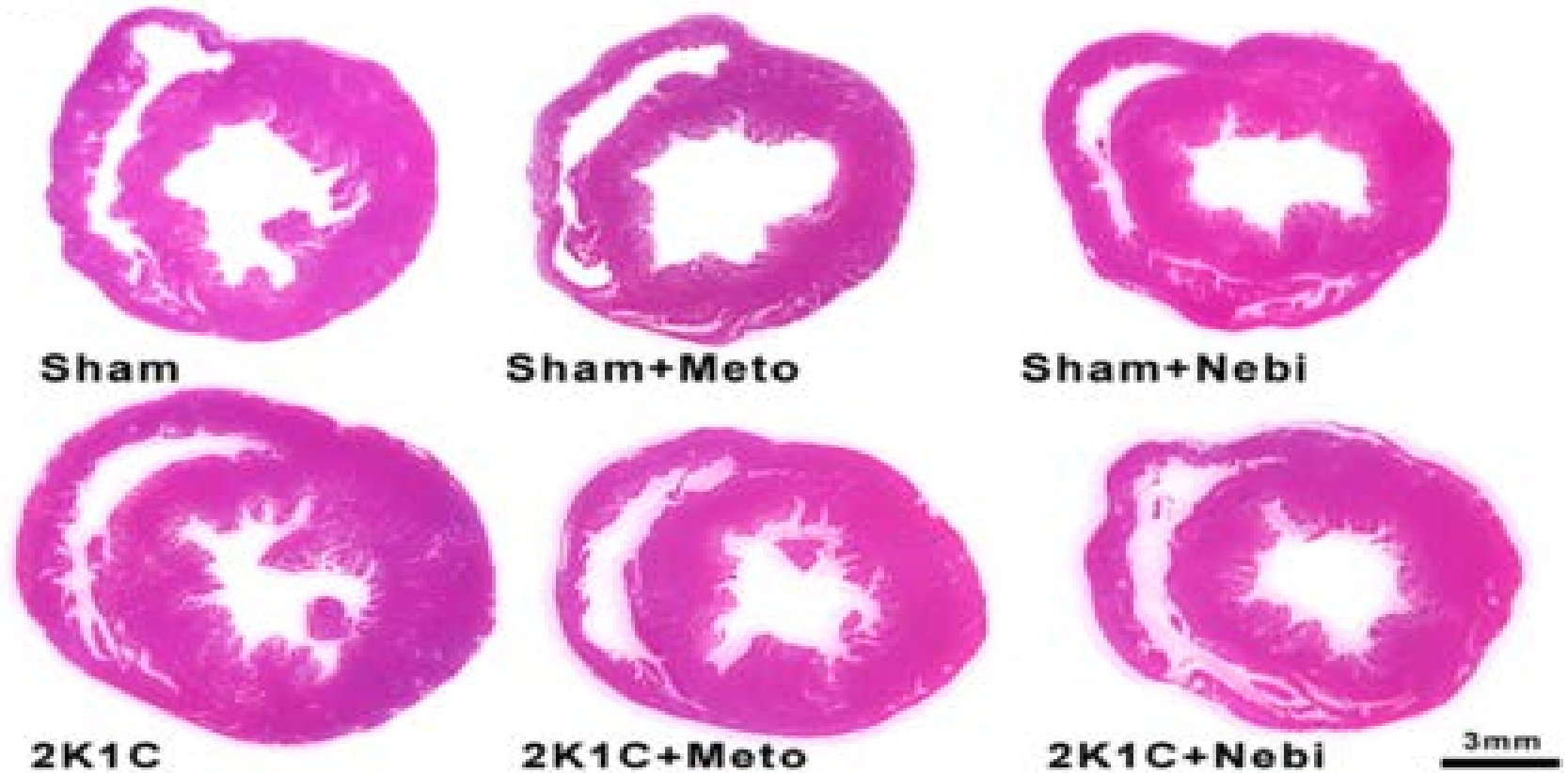


-17.85 g m⁻²

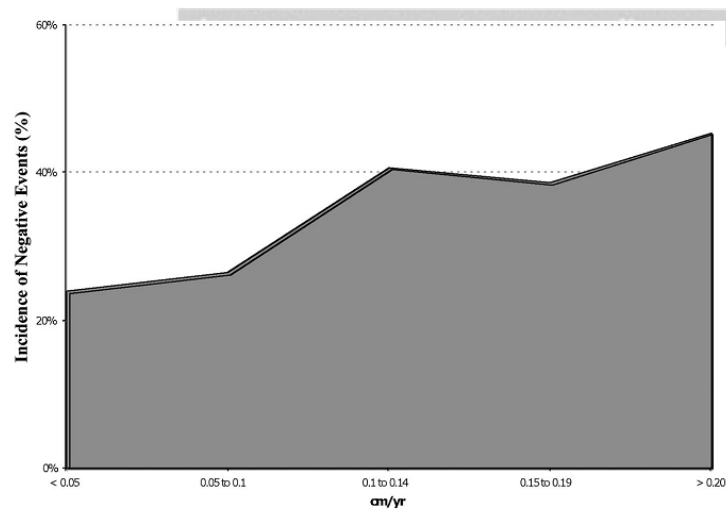
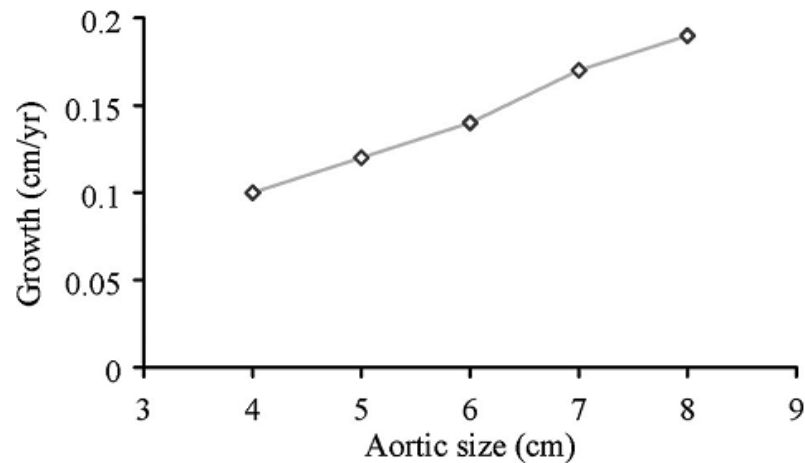
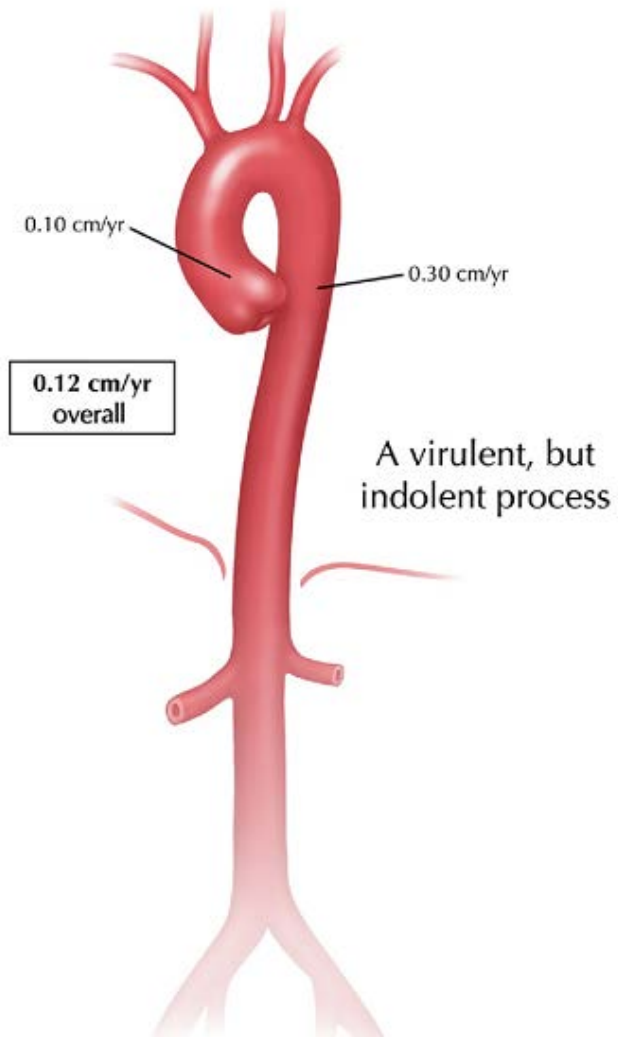
Eplerenone enhances cardioprotective effects of standard heart failure therapy through matricellular proteins in hypertensive heart failure



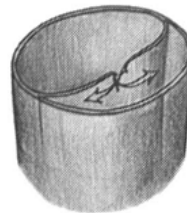
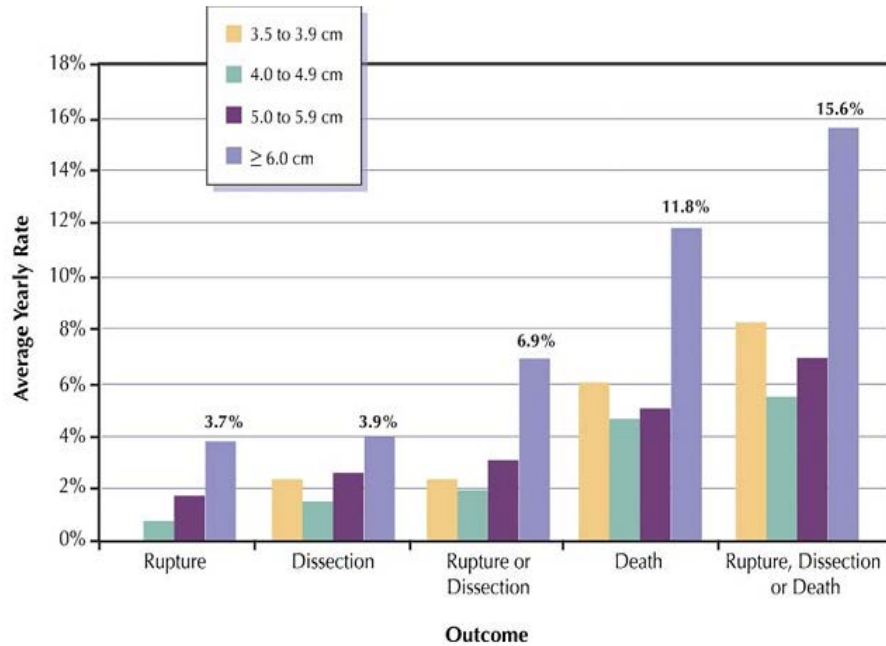
β 1-Adrenergic blockers exert antioxidant effects, reduce matrix metalloproteinase activity, and LVH



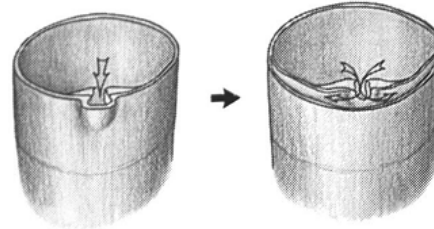
Increasing by age



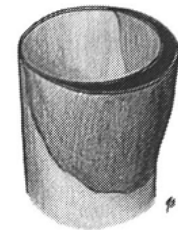
Prognosis



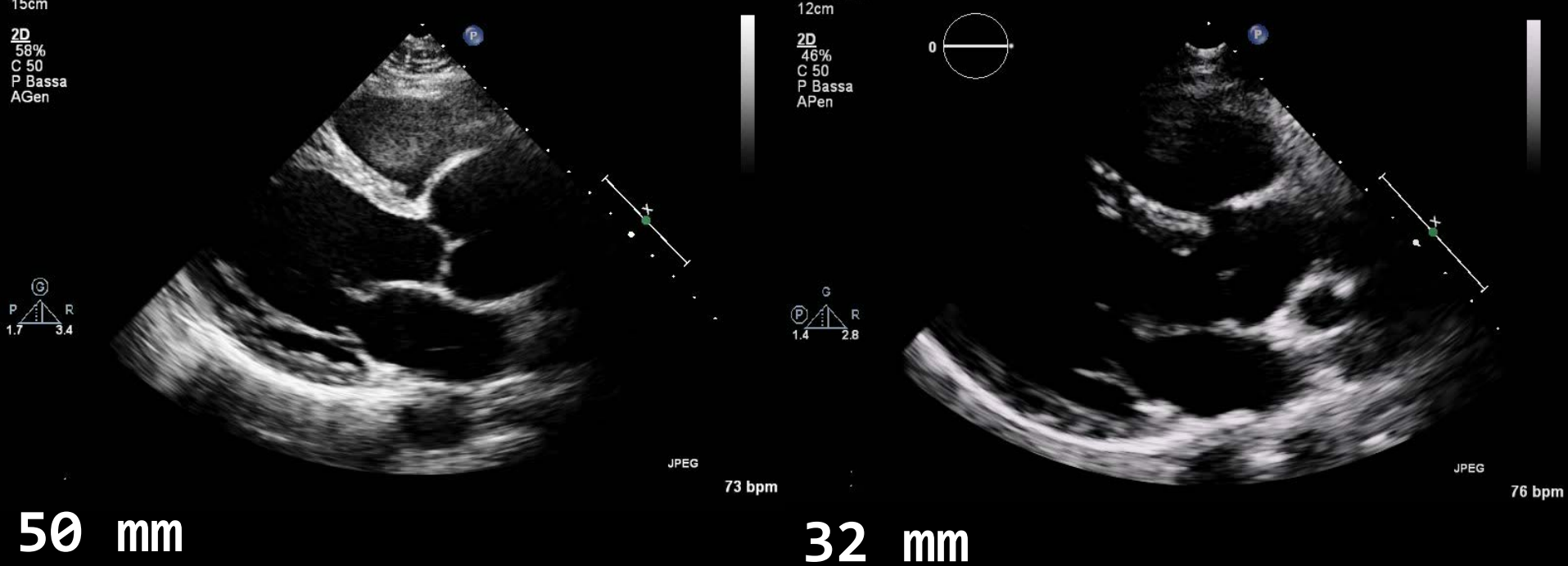
Aortic Dissection



Penetrating Ulcer



Intramural Hematoma



Prevalence

9.1 %

**12%
males**

**4%
females**

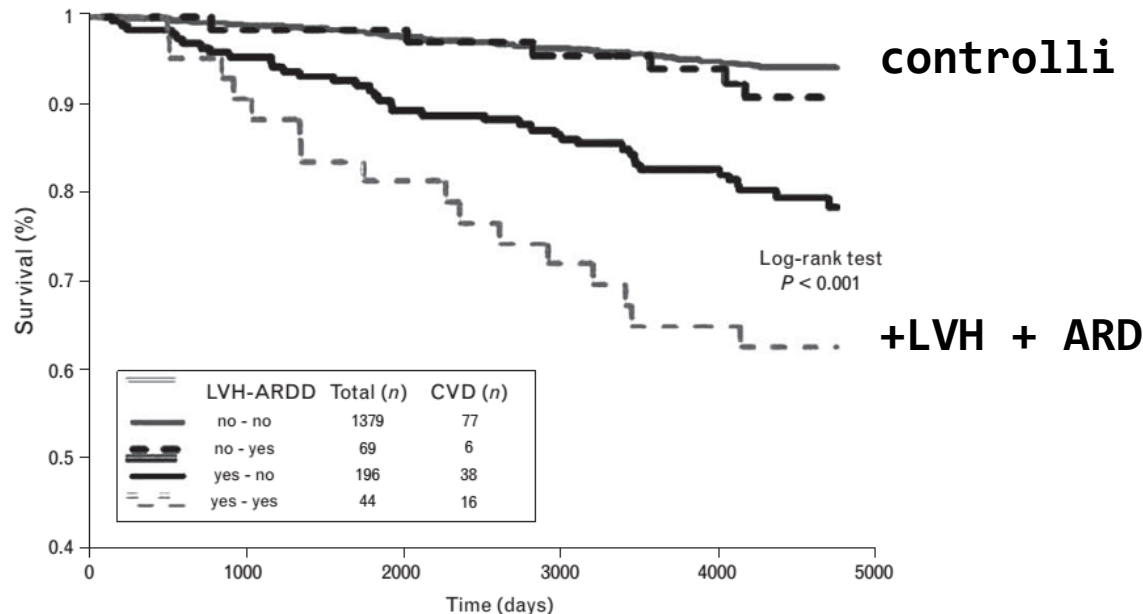
Valsalva sinuses

Echocardiographic aortic root dilatation in hypertensive patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Michele Covella^{a,*}, Alberto Milan^{a,*}, Silvia Totaro^a, Cesare Cuspidi^b, Annalisa Re^b, Franco Rabbia^a, and Franco Veglio^a

Prognosis of LVH and ARD

Aortic root diameter and risk of cardiovascular events in a general population: data from the PAMELA study



Drugs to be preferred in specific conditions

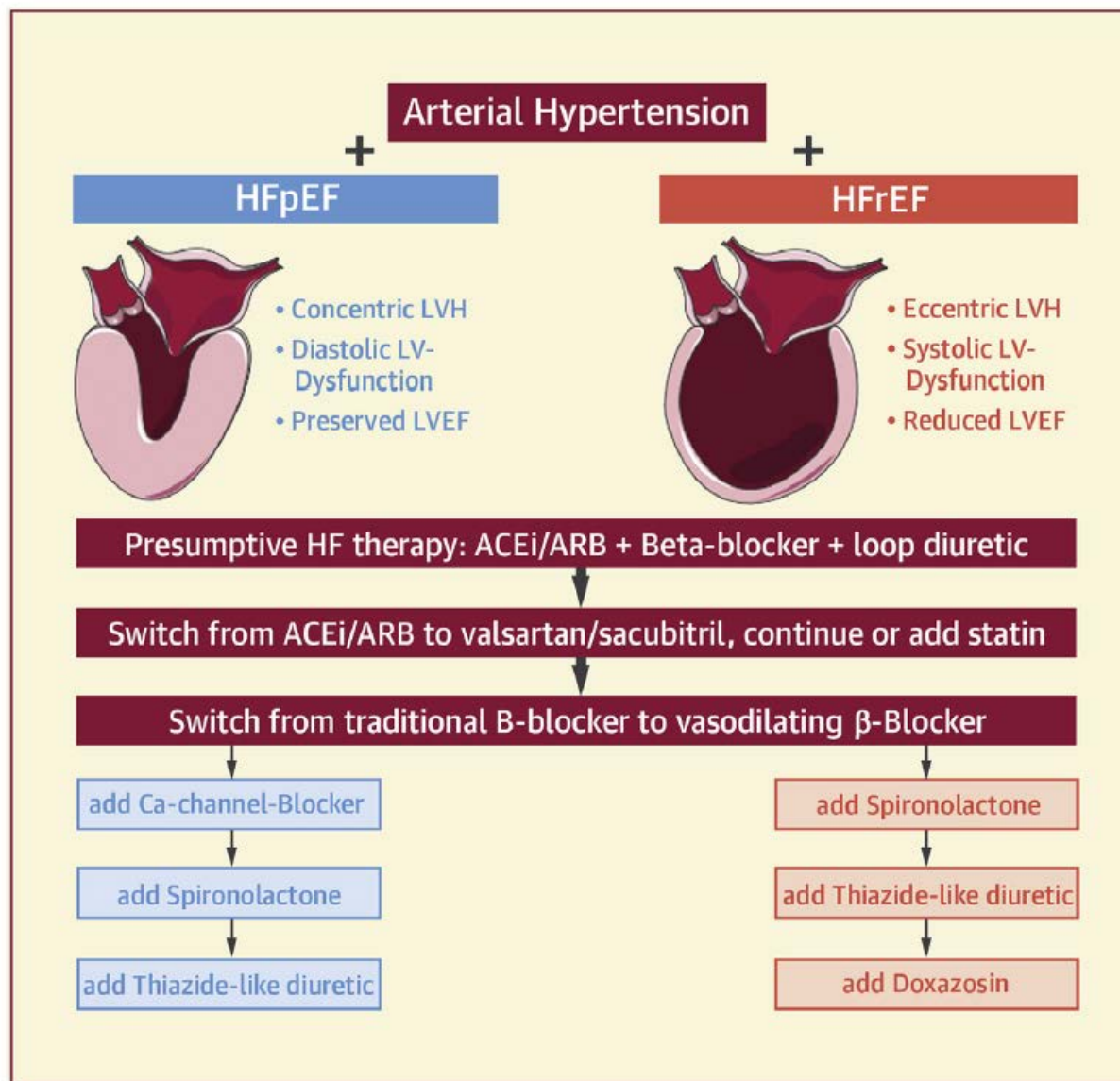
Condition	Drug
Asymptomatic organ damage	
LVH	ACE inhibitor, calcium antagonist, ARB
Asymptomatic atherosclerosis	Calcium antagonist, ACE inhibitor
Microalbuminuria	ACE inhibitor, ARB
Renal dysfunction	ACE inhibitor, ARB
Clinical CV event	
Previous stroke	Any agent effectively lowering BP
Previous myocardial infarction	BB, ACE inhibitor, ARB
Angina pectoris	BB, calcium antagonist
Heart failure	Diuretic, BB, ACE inhibitor, ARB, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists
Aortic aneurysm	BB
Atrial fibrillation, prevention	Consider ARB, ACE inhibitor, BB or mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist
Atrial fibrillation, ventricular rate control	BB, non-dihydropyridine calcium antagonist
ESRD/proteinuria	ACE inhibitor, ARB
Peripheral artery disease	ACE inhibitor, calcium antagonist

Effects of Antihypertensive Agents in Hypertensive Heart Disease

Pharmacologic Class	Decrease of Blood Pressure	Reduction of LV Mass	Repair of Remodeling Lesions ^a
Diuretics	Yes	Mild	Proven for torasemide ⁴⁴
β -Blockers	Yes	Mild to moderate	Apparently not
α -Blockers	Yes	Mild	Unknown
Calcium antagonists	Yes	Moderate	Apparently not
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors	Yes	Marked	Proven for lisinopril ⁴⁶
Angiotensin receptor blockers	Yes	Marked	Proven for losartan ⁴⁷
Aldosterone antagonists	Yes	Mild-moderate	Proven for spironolactone ⁴⁸
Direct renin inhibitors	Yes	Marked	Unknown
Angiotensin receptor blocker and neprylisin inhibitor	Yes	Unknown	Unknown

Moreno, Med Clin N Am , 2017

Antihypertensive Strategy in Heart Failure Patients With Hypertension





Grazie