



TURIN, 20<sup>TH</sup>—21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER 2008

# GREAT INNOVATIONS IN CARDIOLOGY

4<sup>TH</sup> JOINT MEETING WITH MAYO CLINIC

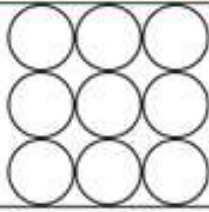
4<sup>TH</sup> TURIN CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING CONVENTION



**SESSION III: HOT SESSION**  
**NEW THERAPIES AND NEW TREATMENTS**

**A. Lind (Essen—Germany)**

**Part II** New Treatment Option for Endstage CAD Patients by  
Extracorporeal Shockwave Myocardial Revascularization  
Therapy (ESMR)

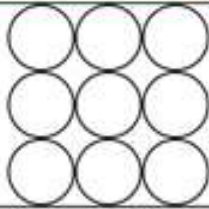


# **New Treatment Option for Endstage CAD Patients by Extracorporeal Shockwave Myocardial Revascularization Therapy (ESMR)**

A. Lind, C. Naber, T. Lind, R. Erbel

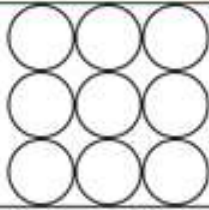
Duisburg / Essen University  
Department of Cardiology  
West-German Heart Center  
Essen, Germany

# Mechanism of the Cardiac Shock Wave Therapy



- **Vasodilation** - Shockwaves acutely reduces arterial perfusion pressure on artificially perfused rabbit kidneys with immediate increase in blood flow around the treated area
- **Shear stress** - Shockwave exert a "cavitation effect" (inside and outside of cells) inducing localized stress on cell membranes that resembles shear stress.
- **NO synthesis** - Shockwave cause nonenzymatic nitric oxide synthesis from L -arginine and hydrogen peroxide
- **VEGF and flt-1 upregulation** - SW upregulates VEGF and its receptor, Flt-1, in endothelial cells in vitro and VEGF in the ischemic myocardium in vivo.
- **Neovascularization** - SW therapy induces neovascularization at tendon via upregulation of endothelial nitric oxide synthesis, VEGF, and proliferating cell antigen.
- **Local perfusion** - Myocardial perfusion in the ischemic myocardium was improved only where the SW's were applied.

# Preclinical Studies



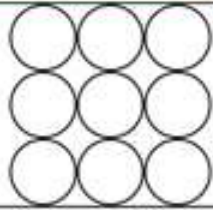
Extracorporeal Cardiac Shock Wave Therapy Markedly Ameliorates Ischemia-Induced Myocardial Dysfunction in Pigs in Vivo

Nishida T, Shimokawa H et al.

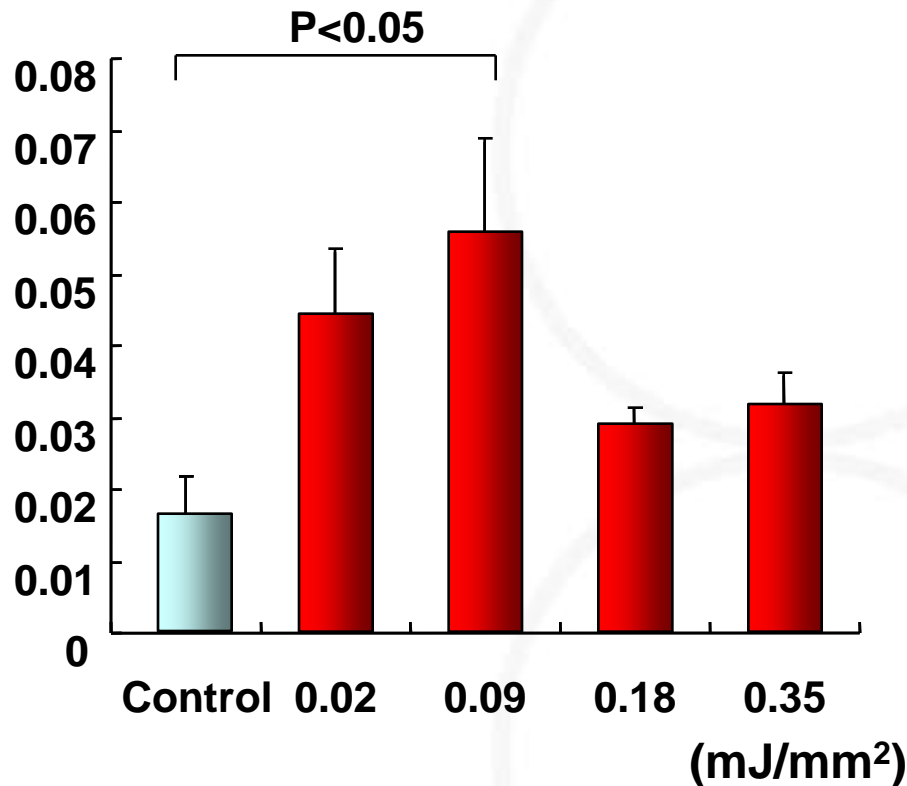
Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Cardiovascular Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

*Circulation. 2004;110:3055-3061*

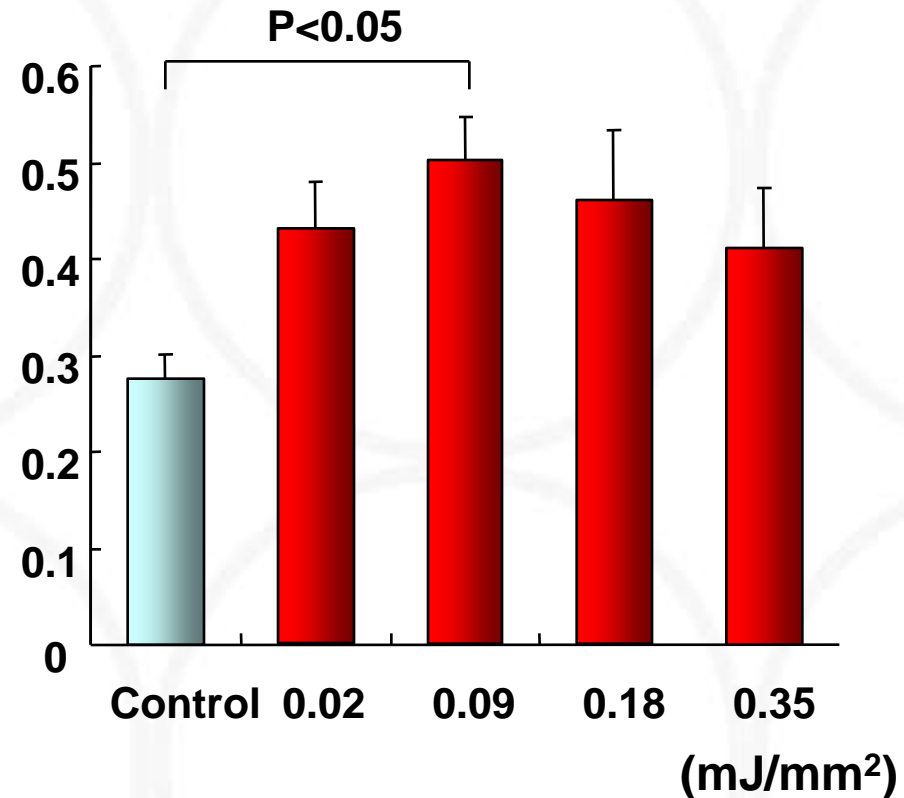
SW Therapy Up-regulates mRNA Expression of VEGF and Flt-1 in HUVEC in Vitro (/GAPDH)



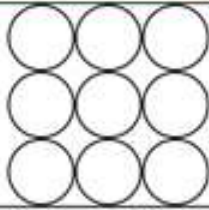
**VEGF (n=10)**



**Flt-1 (n=10)**



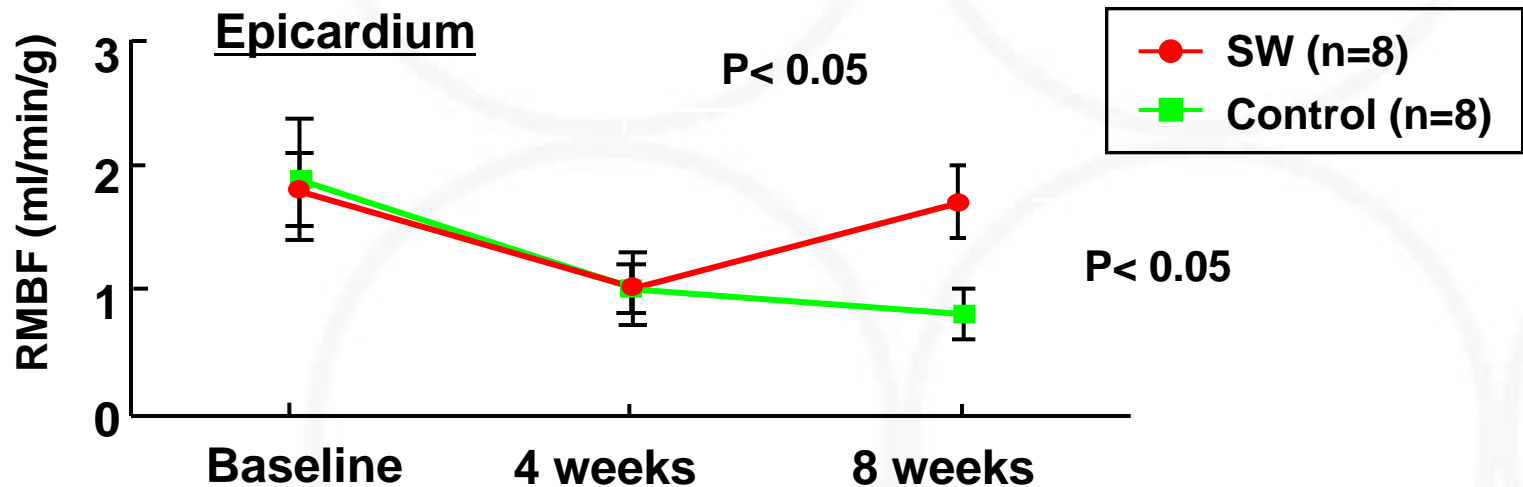
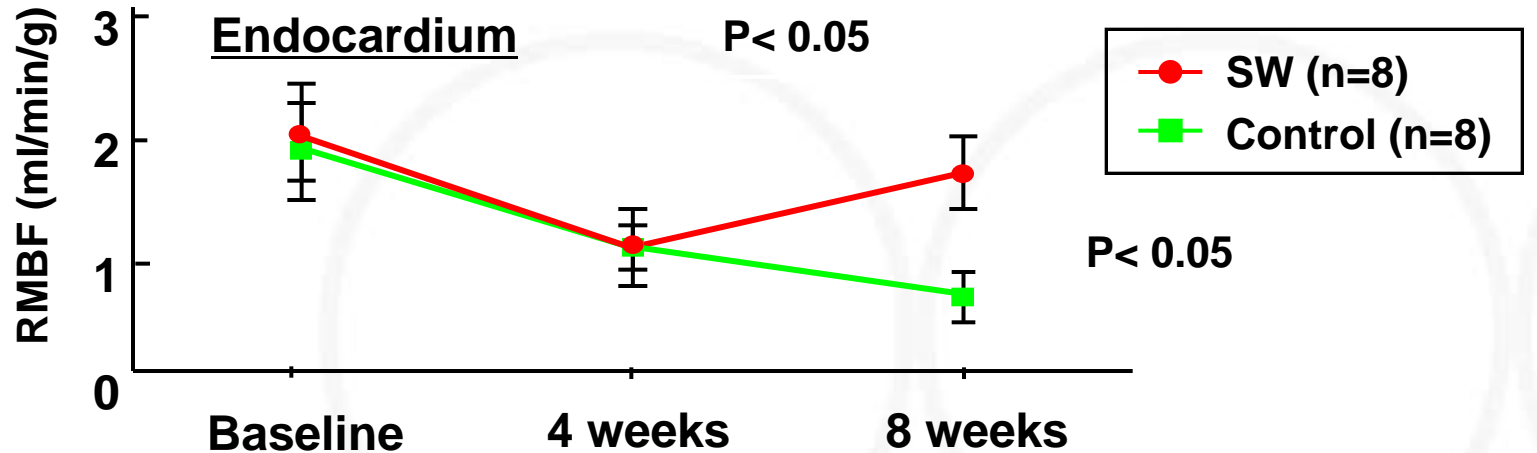
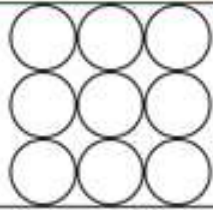
# Study Design



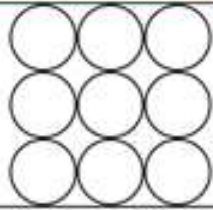
- Animal:
  - Male pigs (n=16, 30-35 kg)
- Study Groups:
  - Group SW (n=8); SW treatment
  - Group Control (n=8); No treatment
- Chronic myocardial ischemia model:
  - Ameroid constrictor placed around the LCx

*(Nishida, Shimokawa et al. Circulation. 2004.)*

# Improvement of Regional Myocardial Blood Flow (microspheres)



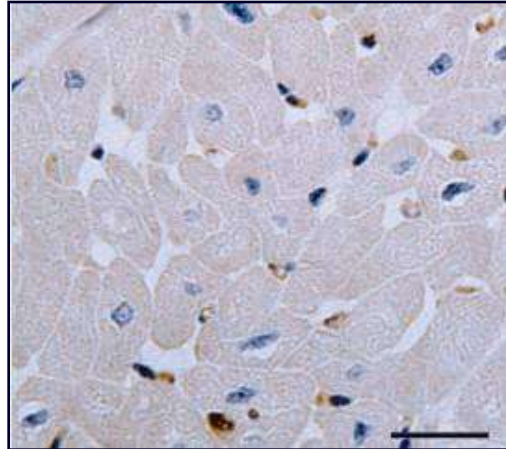
# Increase in the Number of Capillaries



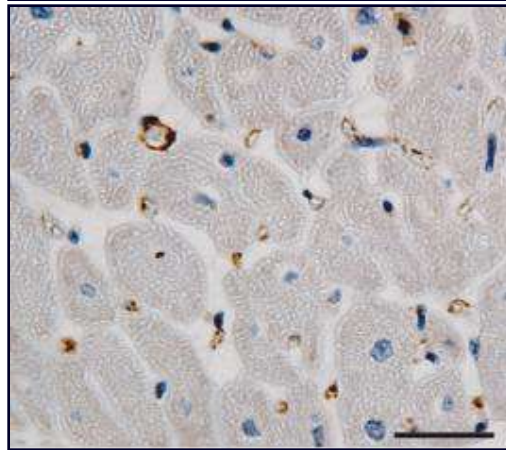
## Factor VIII staining

## Number of capillaries (/mm<sup>2</sup>)

Control



SW



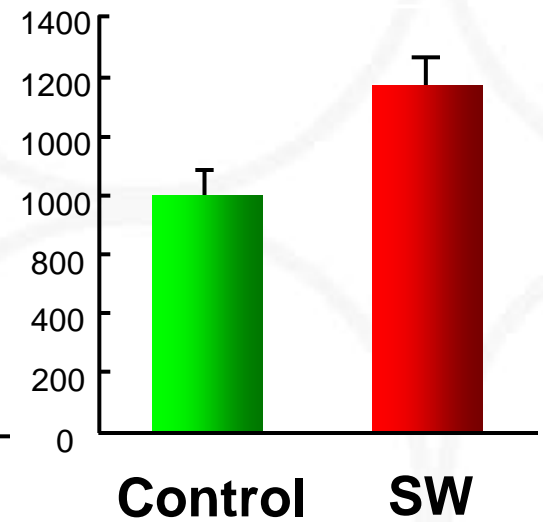
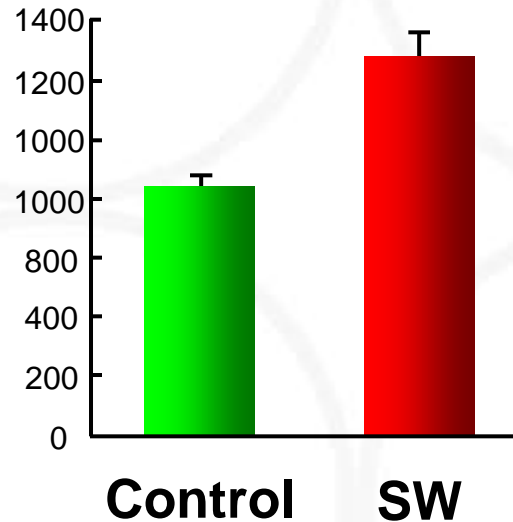
20  $\mu$ m

Endocardium  
(n=6)

Epicardium  
(n=6)

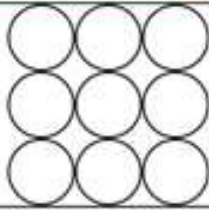
P < 0.05

P < 0.05





# ESMR Study

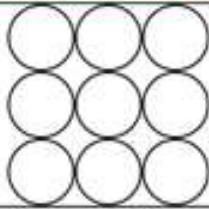


NI-CATh – Non-Invasive Cardiac Angiogenesis Therapy for myocardial ischemia in patients with refractory angina pectoris

CK Naber, A Lind, T Ebralidze, A Guttersohn, R Erbel

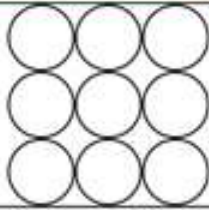
Essen University Hospital, Department of Cardiology

# Inclusion Criteria



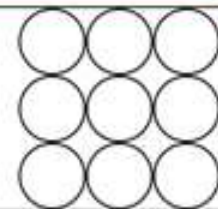
- Patient has documented myocardial segments with reversible ischemia or hibernation.
- Patient is classified as AP CCS of III or IV.
- Patients where angioplasty and bypass are not indicated because of anatomical or procedural reasons or frequent reocclusion / restenosis following traditional revascularization.
- Patient's condition should be stable and should have a life expectancy of >12 months.

# Exclusion Criteria



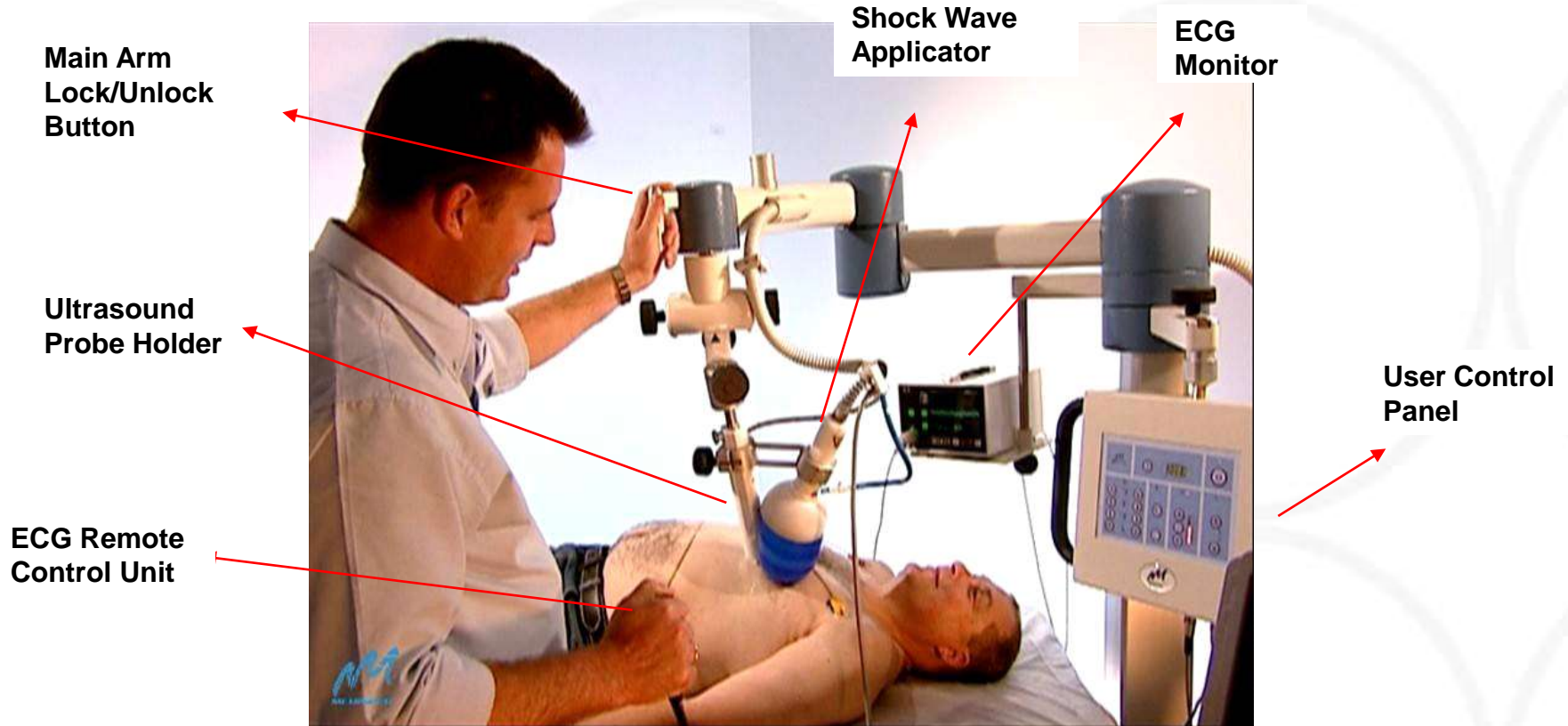
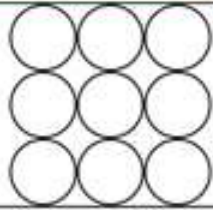
- Severe COPD
- MI less than 3 months prior to treatment
- Severe Valvular disease
- Intraventricular thrombus
- Pregnancy
- Patient with a malignancy

# Patients' Demographics



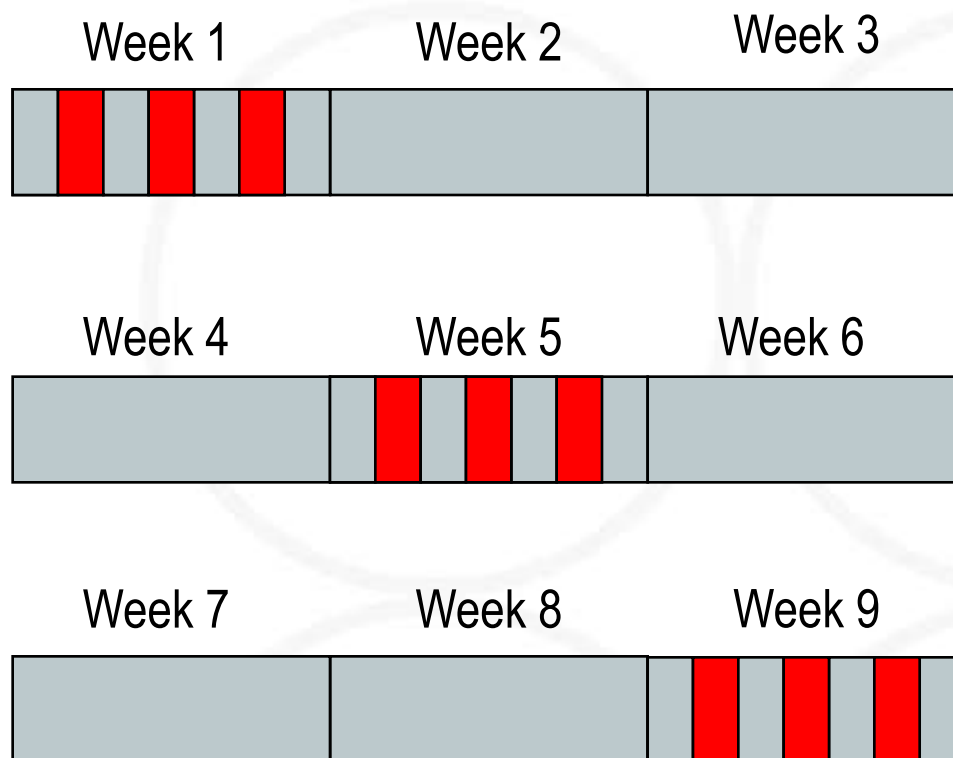
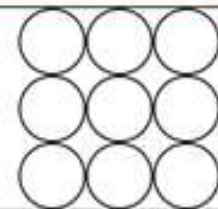
|                      |           |               |           |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Male/Female          | 19/6      | Beta Blocker  | 25 (100%) |
| Age                  | 63.8±8    | Statin        | 25 (100%) |
| BMI                  | 29.9±4    | ACE Inhibitor | 19 (76%)  |
| 3 vessel disease     | 22 (88%)  | Clopidorel    | 7 (28%)   |
| CABG                 | 19 (76%)  | Aspirin       | 25 (100%) |
| Previous MI          | 5 (20%)   | Nitrates      | 8 (32%)   |
| Diabetes             | 6 (24%)   |               |           |
| Previous Smoking     | 8 (32%)   |               |           |
| Hyperlipoproteinemia | 25 (100%) |               |           |
| Hypertension         | 25 (100%) |               |           |

# Methods: Shock Wave Application



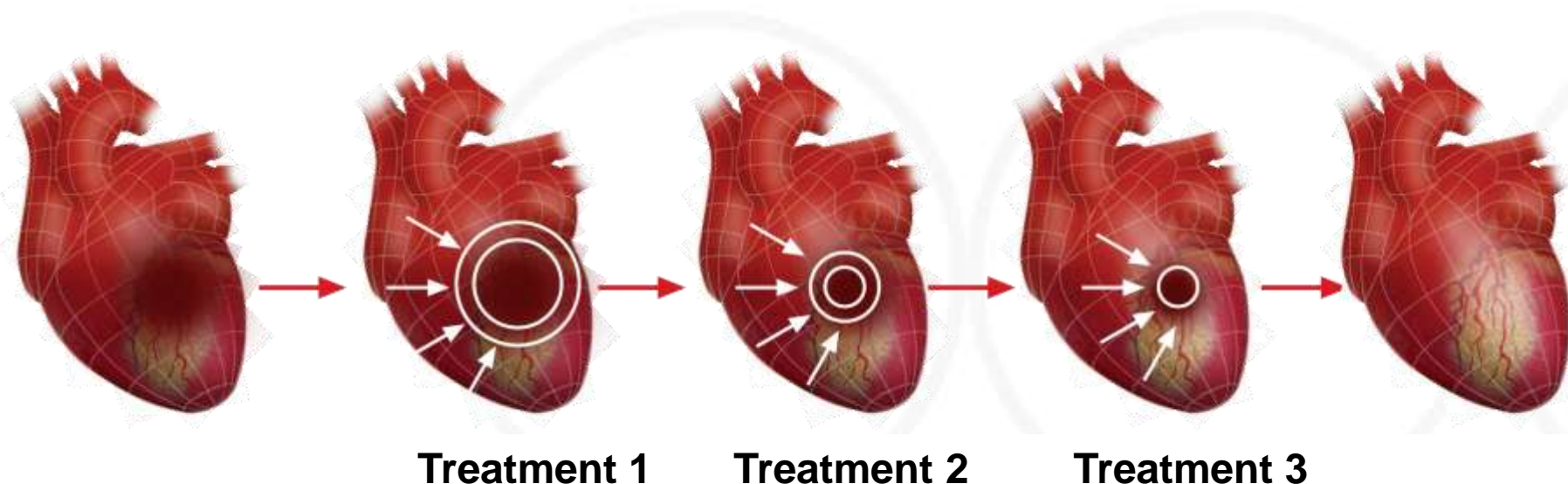
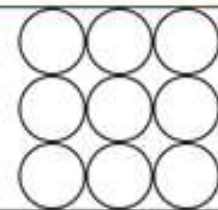
Energy Level:  $0.09 \text{ mJ/mm}^2$ ; 500 shocks per treatment

# Methods: Treatment Protocol



3 treatments / week at 5 zones, 100 shocks / zone

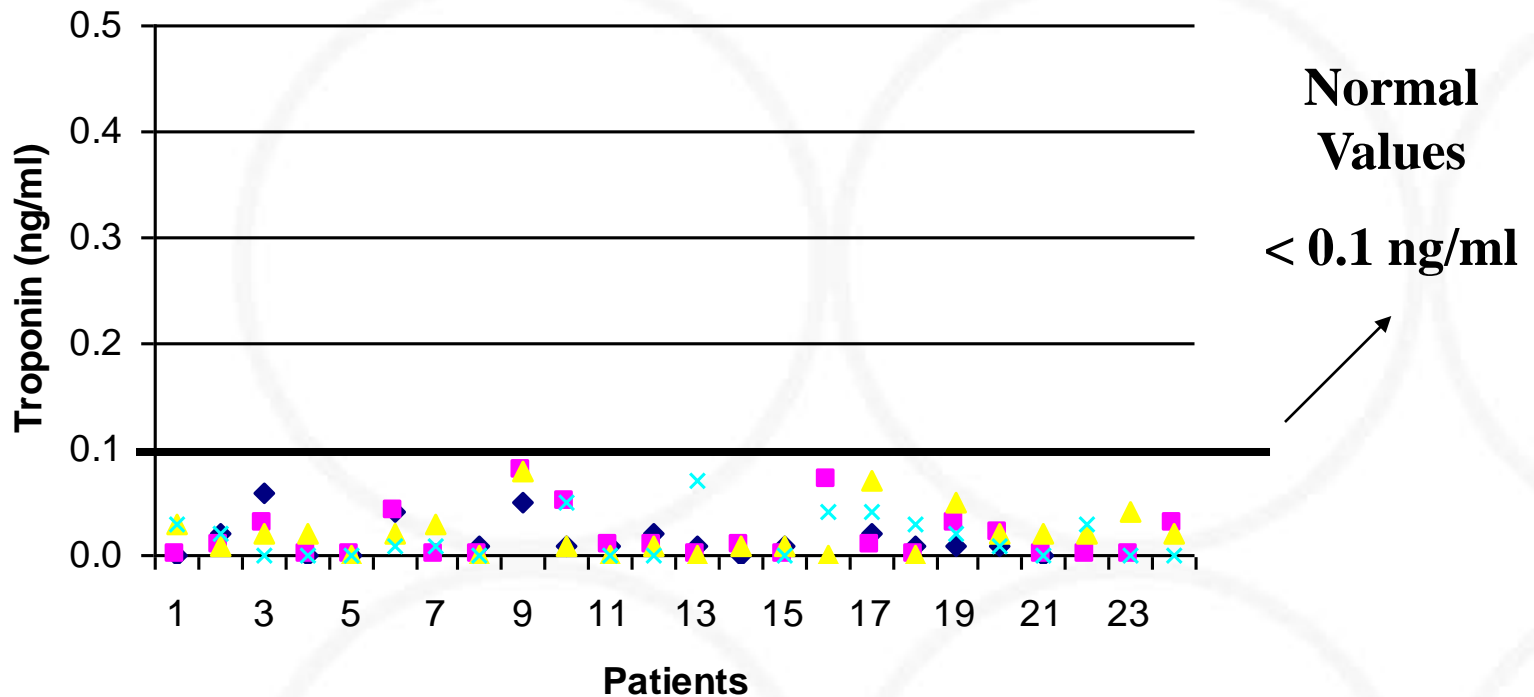
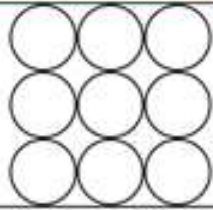
# Methods: Treatment Strategy



3 treatments / week at 5 ischemic zones, 100 shocks / zone

Energy Level: 0.09 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>; 500 shocks per treatment

# Safety – Troponin I levels

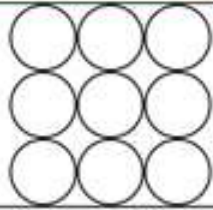


|            | Baseline | t1    | t2    | t3    |
|------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Troponin I | 0.015    | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.016 |
| SD         | 0.017    | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.020 |

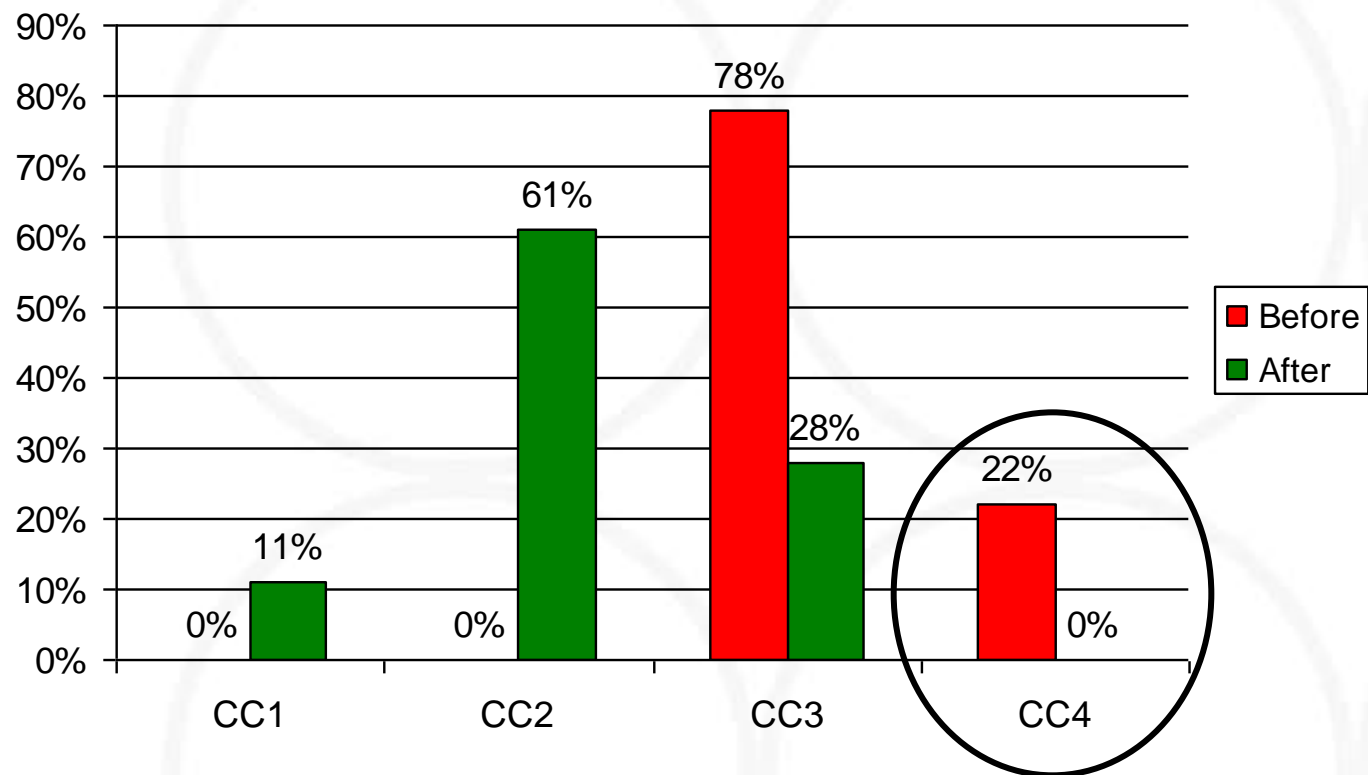
**N = 25**



# Results (3 months FU): CCS Class

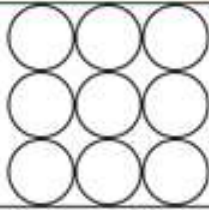


## No patient remained at CCS class IV

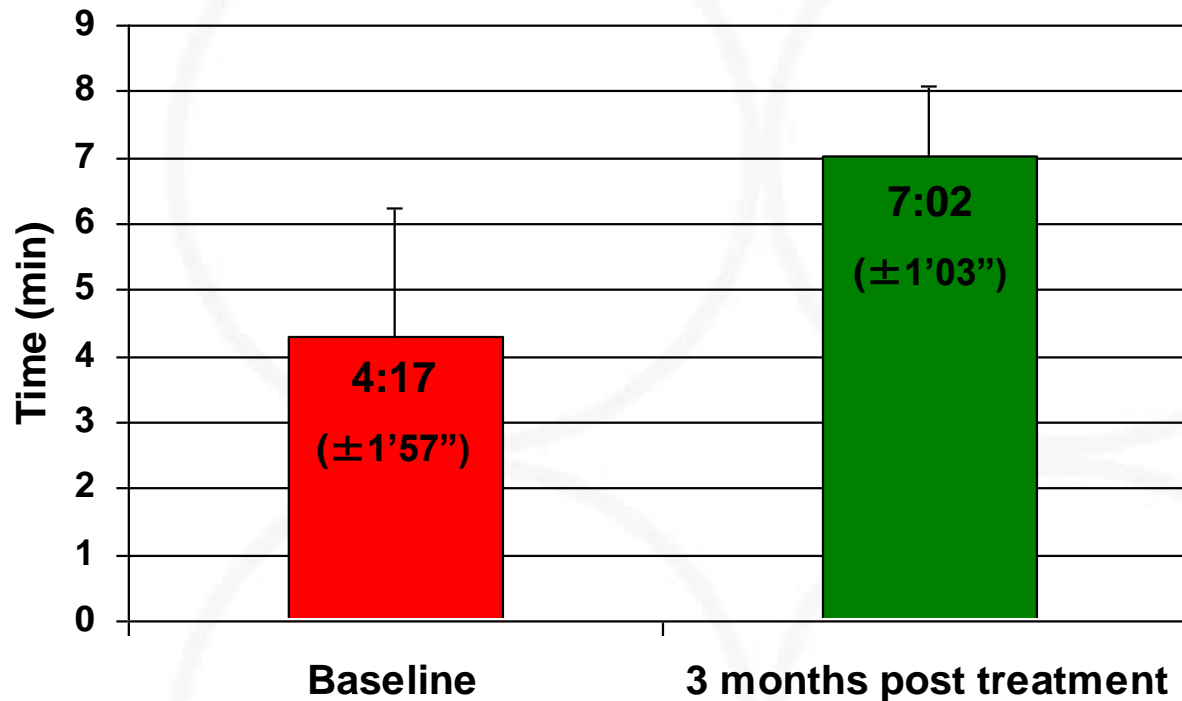


**$P < 0.05$ ; n=25**

# Results (3 months FU): Exercise Time

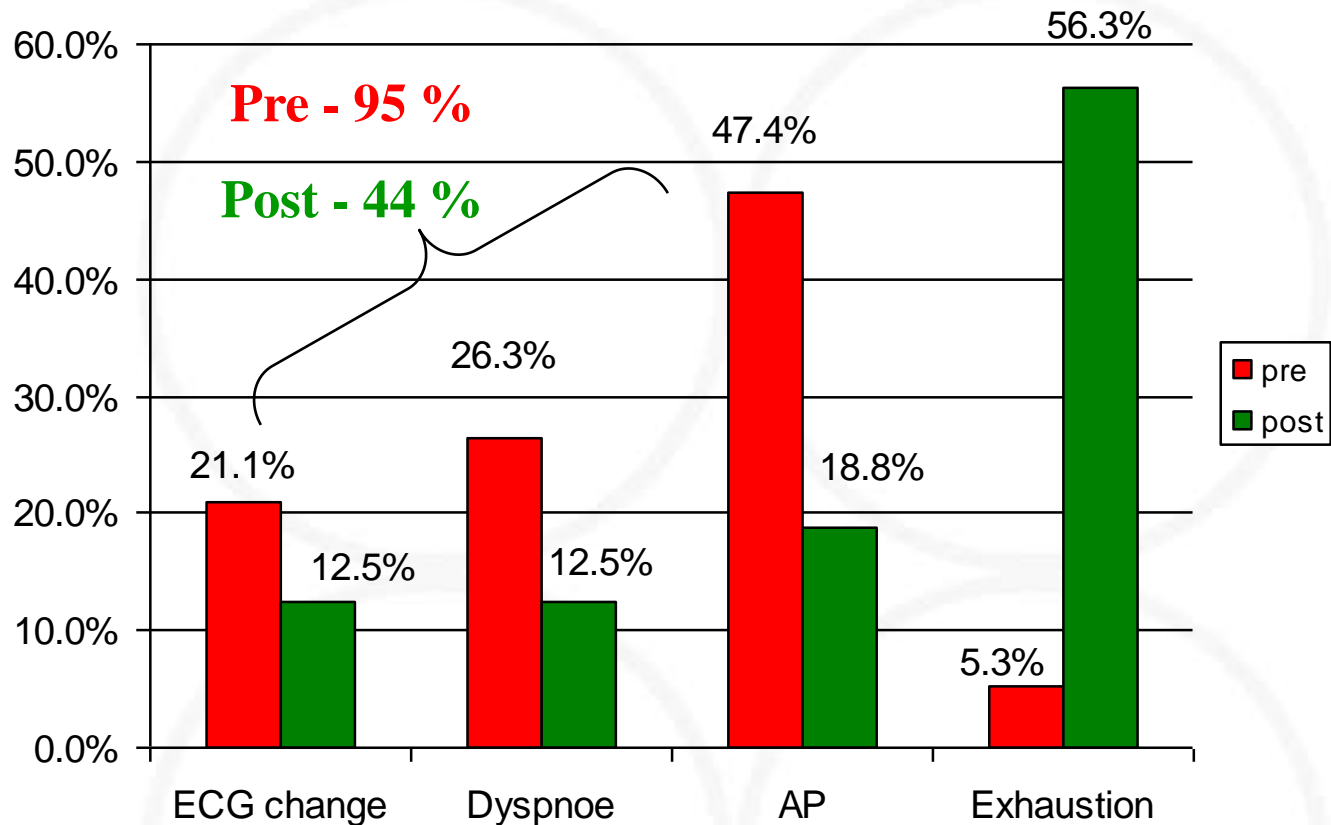
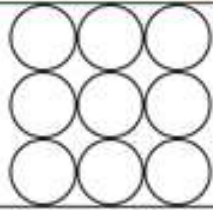


## Improvement in Exercise Tolerance Time

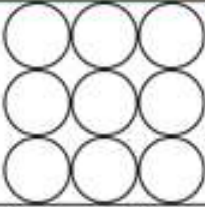


**P<0.05; n=25**

# Results (3 months FU): Termination of Exercise Test



**P<0.05; n=25**

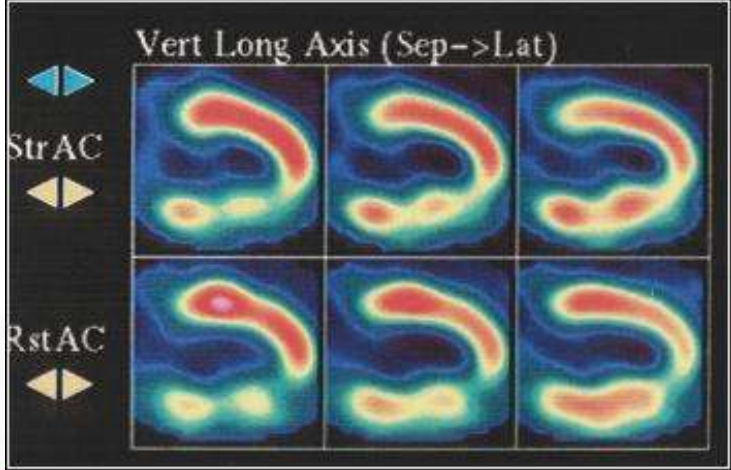
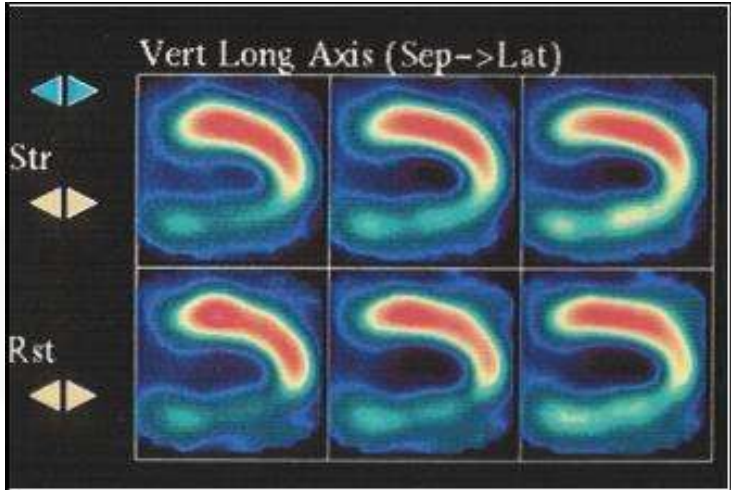


# Results (3 months FU): SPECT Results

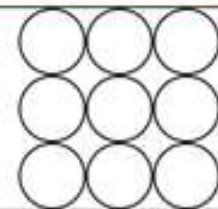
- GHJ, 50, male
- 3 vessels Disease
- Hypertension
- CABG
- PTCA

**Pre**  
**CCS class III**  
**100 w**

**Post**  
**CCS class III**  
**125 w**

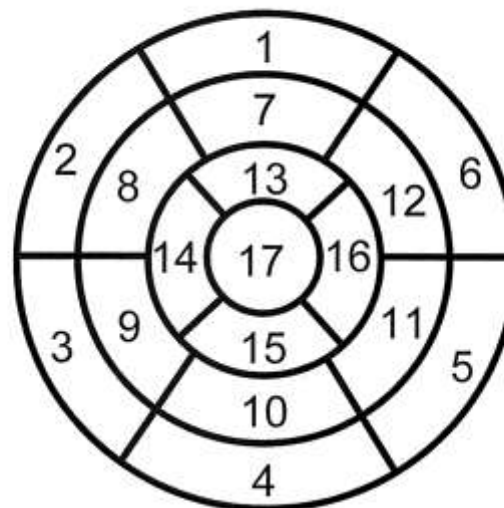


# Blinded SPECT analysis



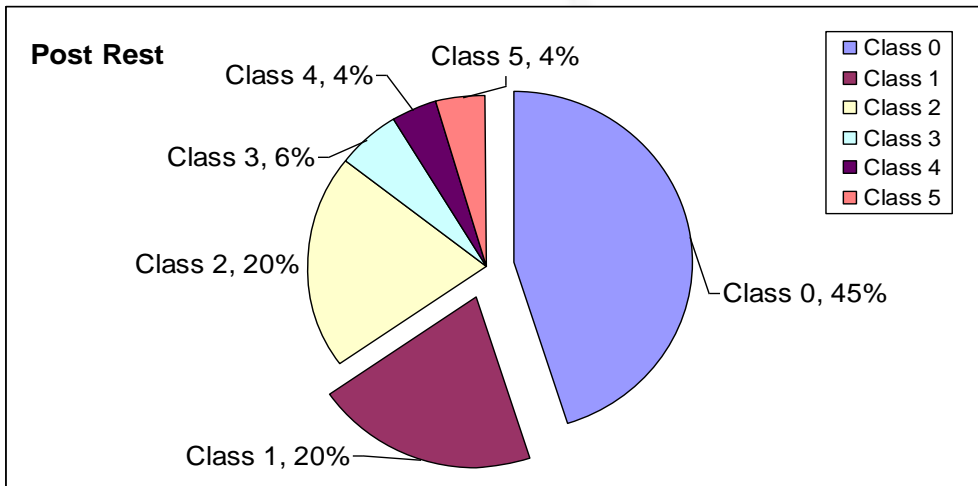
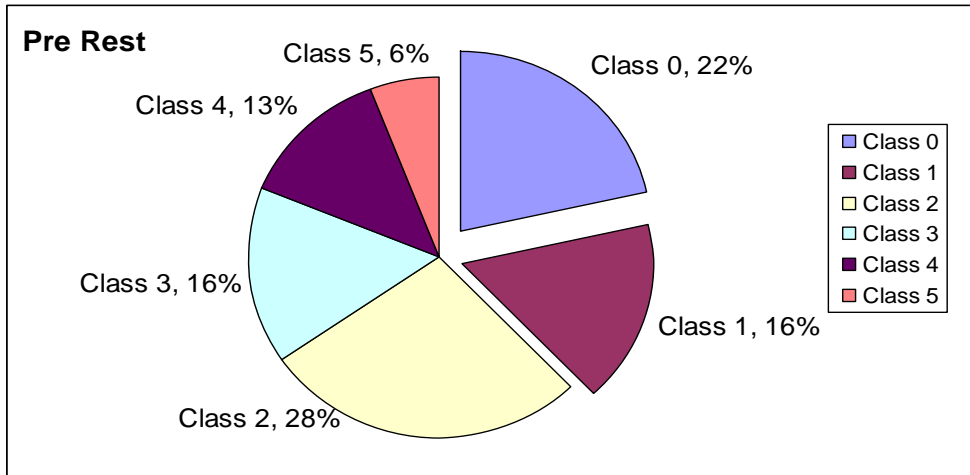
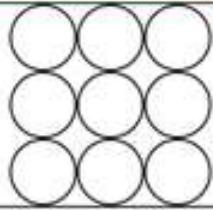
- SPECT study performed during Rest and Stress pre and post treatment (4 studies per patient)
- 17 segments model
- 0-5 grading for perfusion for each segment at Rest and at Stress
  - Class 0 : normal perfusion
  - Class 5 : no perfusion
- Blinded analysis. Observer was not aware of study date

## Left Ventricular Segmentation



- |                        |                       |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. basal anterior      | 7. mid anterior       | 13. apical anterior |
| 2. basal anteroseptal  | 8. mid anteroseptal   | 14. apical septal   |
| 3. basal inferoseptal  | 9. mid inferoseptal   | 15. apical inferior |
| 4. basal inferior      | 10. mid inferior      | 16. apical lateral  |
| 5. basal inferolateral | 11. mid inferolateral | 17. apex            |
| 6. basal anterolateral | 12. mid anterolateral |                     |

# Results (3 months FU): SPECT at Rest



| Class   | Pre Rest | Post Rest | Change |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Class 0 | 22%      | 45%       | 107%   |
| Class 1 | 16%      | 20%       | 27%    |
| Class 2 | 28%      | 20%       | -26%   |
| Class 3 | 16%      | 6%        | -64%   |
| Class 4 | 13%      | 4%        | -67%   |
| Class 5 | 6%       | 4%        | -25%   |

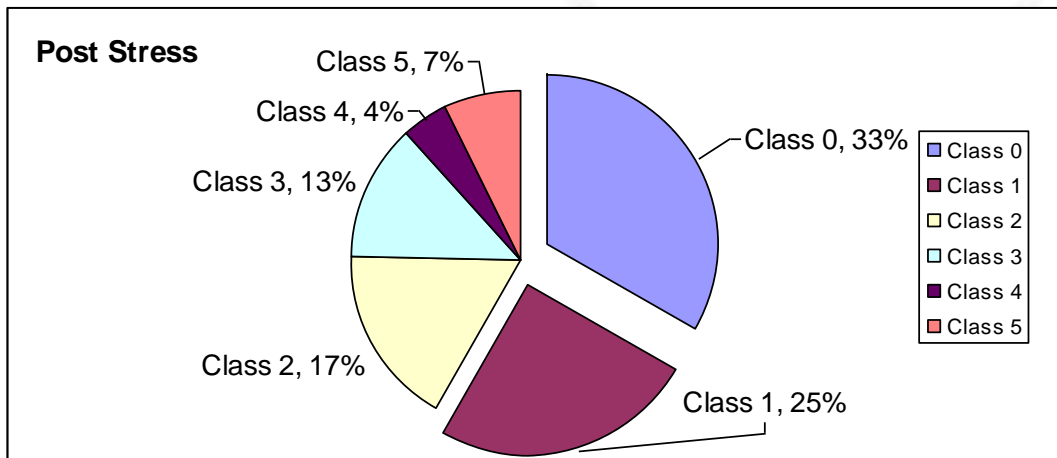
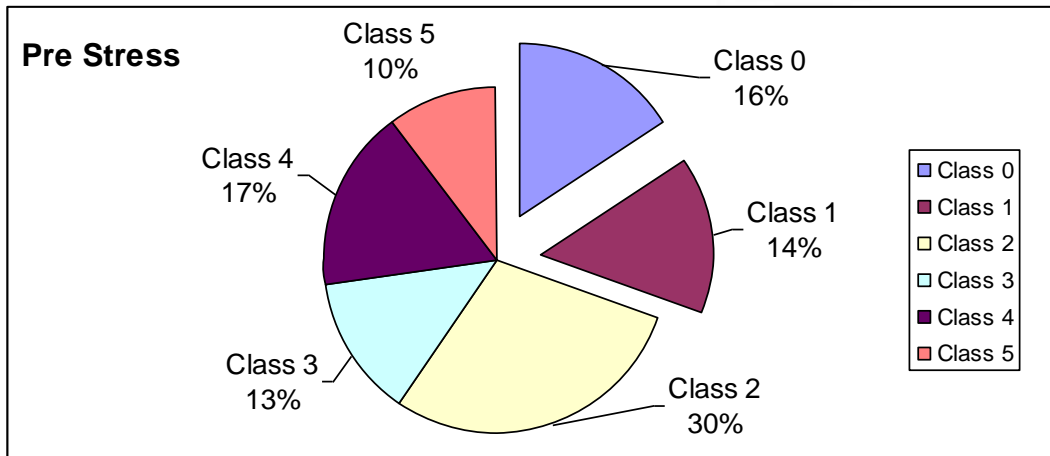
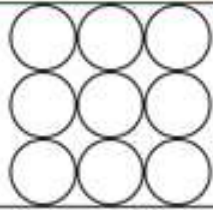
**38%    65%**

**19%    8%**

**Pre** **Post**

P<0.05

# Results (3 months FU): SPECT – Stress



**30% 58%**

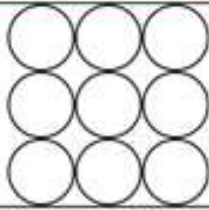
| Class   | Pre Stress | Post Stress | Change |
|---------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Class 0 | 16%        | 33%         | 109%   |
| Class 1 | 14%        | 25%         | 70%    |
| Class 2 | 29%        | 17%         | -40%   |
| Class 3 | 13%        | 13%         | 0%     |
| Class 4 | 17%        | 4%          | -75%   |
| Class 5 | 10%        | 7%          | -29%   |

**27% 11%**

**Pre** **Post**

P<0.05

# ESMR – Conclusions



Myocardial low-energy shockwave therapy is feasible and safe

In patients with severe coronary artery disease, refractory angia pectoris, and documented myocardial segments with reversible ischemia it can improve:

- Symptoms at rest and during exercise
- Myocardial perfusion shown by SPECT
- Quality of life shown by SAQ





WESTDEUTSCHES HERZZENTRUM ESSEN  
KLINIK FÜR KARDIOLOGIE