

Heart Disease in Cancer Patients & Survivors

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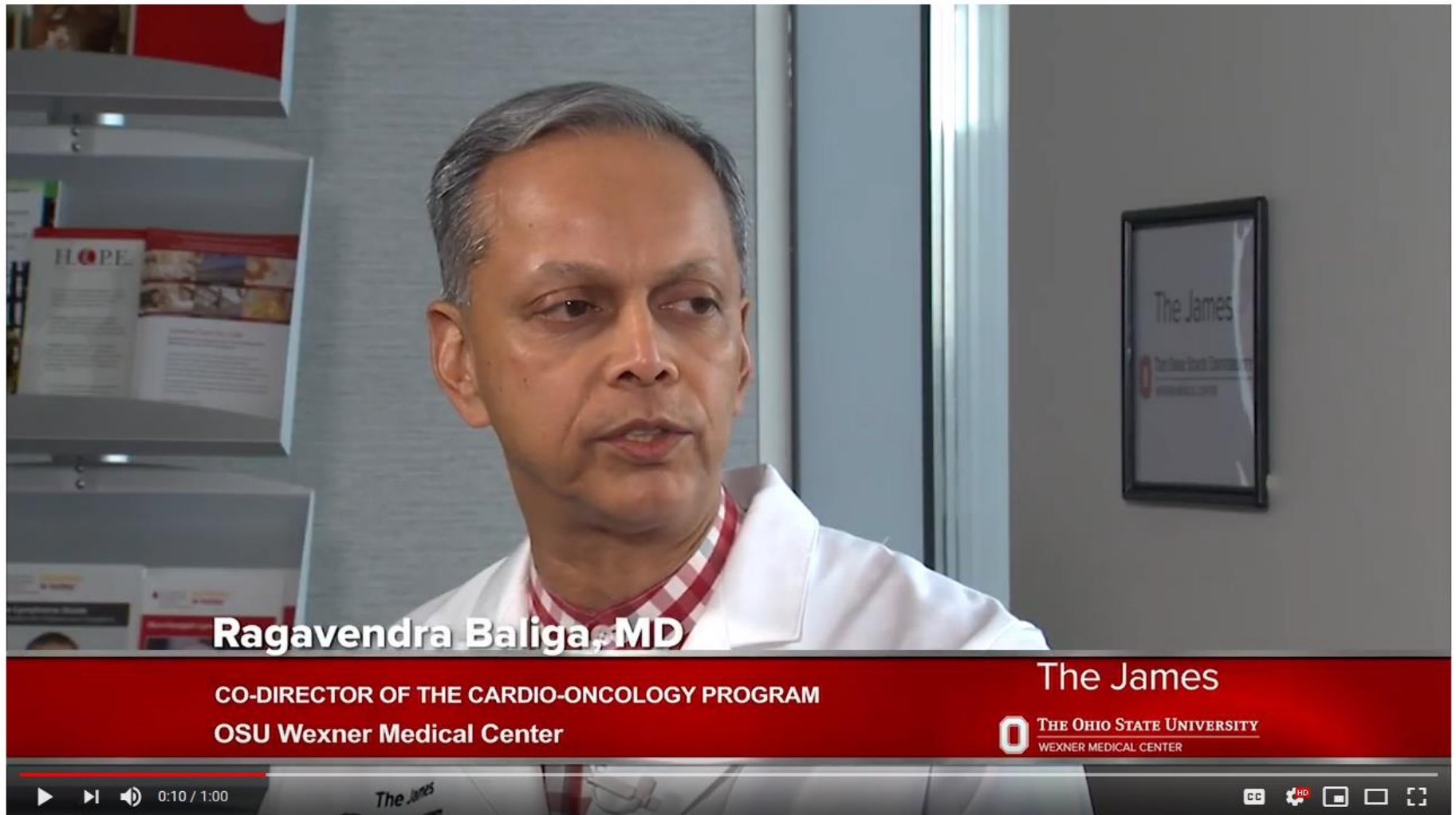
Editor-in-Chief, *Textbook of Cardiology*, McGraw Hill
Associate Editor, Education, American College of Cardiology.org

CME Editor, Journal of American College of Cardiology-flagship journal
CME Editor, Journal of American College of Cardiology-Imaging

Deputy Editor, Global Heart Journal 2008-2018

Editor-in Chief/Consulting Editor Heart Failure Clinics of North America 2007-2012





Ragavendra Baliga, MD

**CO-DIRECTOR OF THE CARDIO-ONCOLOGY PROGRAM
OSU Wexner Medical Center**

The James



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
WEXNER MEDICAL CENTER**

Cardio-Oncology Experts Providing Heart Help to Ohio State Cancer Patients

<https://youtu.be/xbD6fXN-KJ0>

Why discuss cardiac disease and cancer?

Cardiac Disease & Cancer by far the two most common disease conditions

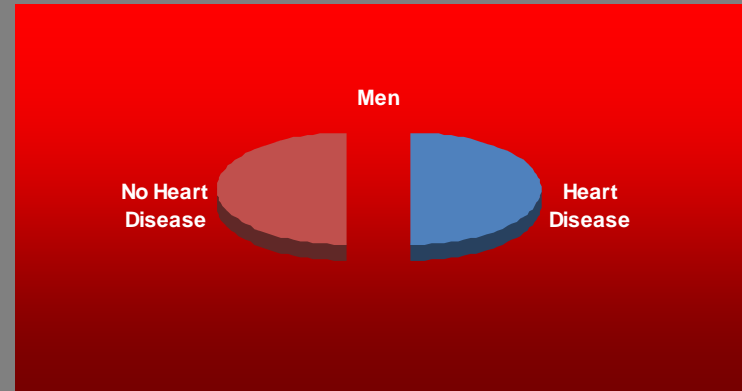
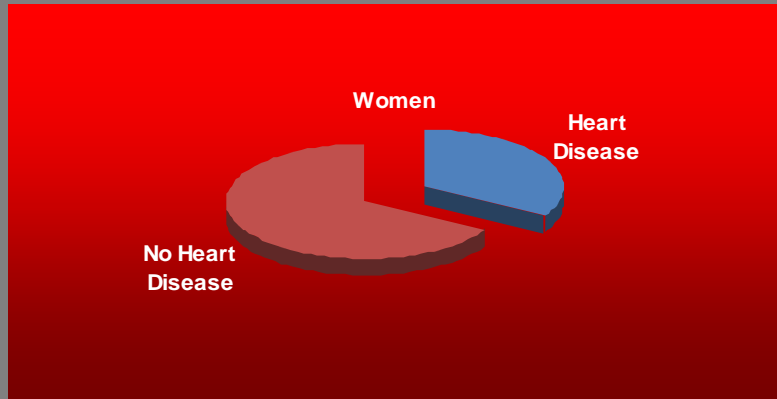
1. Cardiac disease may pre-exist cancer therapy or may be caused/exacerbated by it
2. Cancer therapy is more effective than ever before at treating cancer, but has a price..

Oncology Trials Stress *Symptomatic* Heart Failure

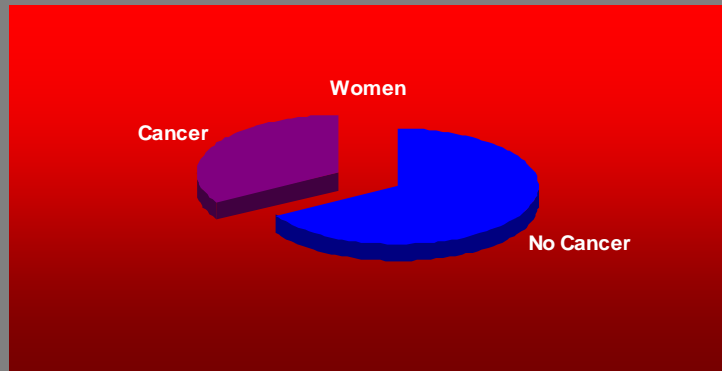
“Most oncology trials that look at cardiotoxicity place far more importance than most cardiologists and certainly most heart-failure specialists would on 'symptomatic heart failure' and pay very little attention to asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction,

American College of Cardiology (ACC) 2009
Scientific Sessions.

These are by far the two most common disease conditions in the developed world....



•Lifetime risk of developing coronary heart disease at age 40 years (U.S.)



•Lifetime risk of developing cancer (U.S.)

American Cancer Society. Cancer facts & figures 2007,
Lancet 1999;353:89-92.

Heart Disease and cancer are likely to overlap

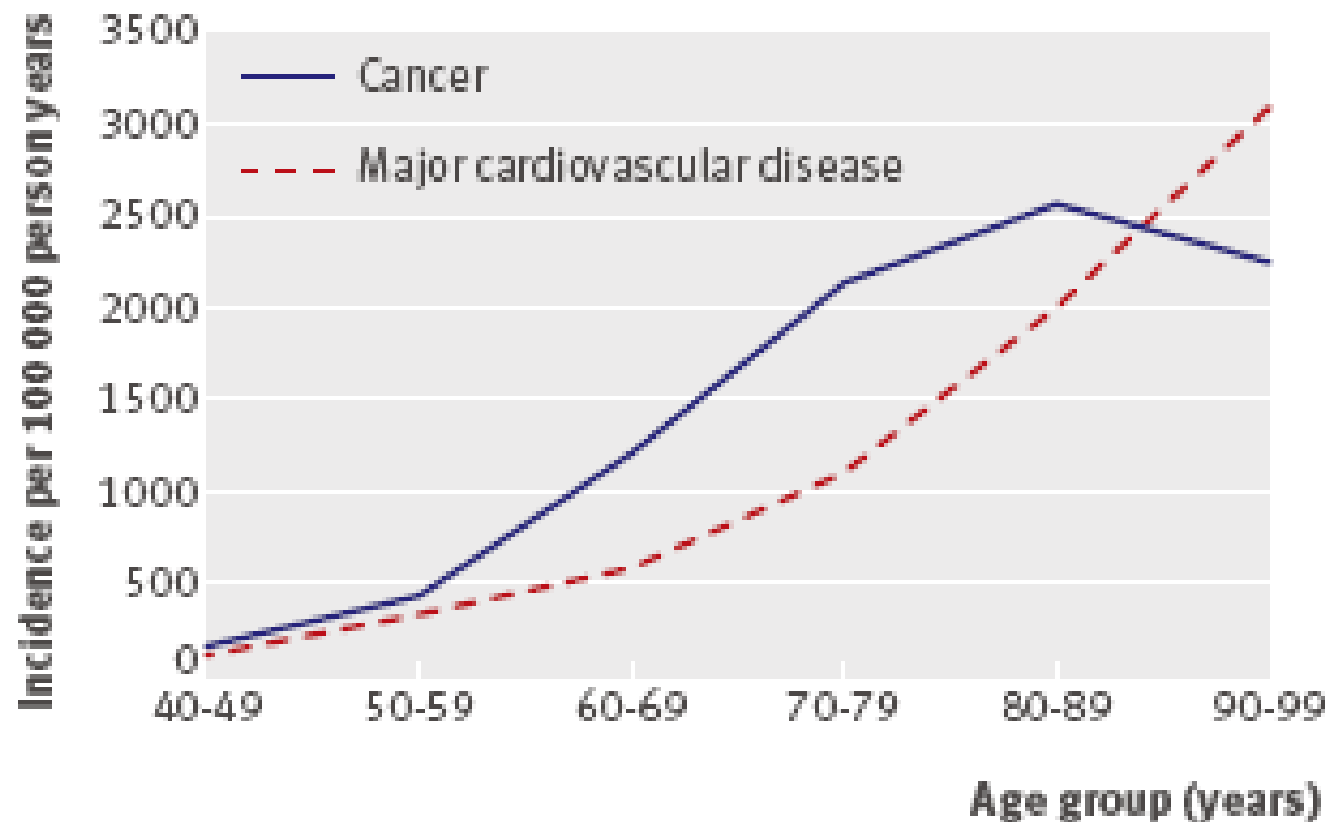
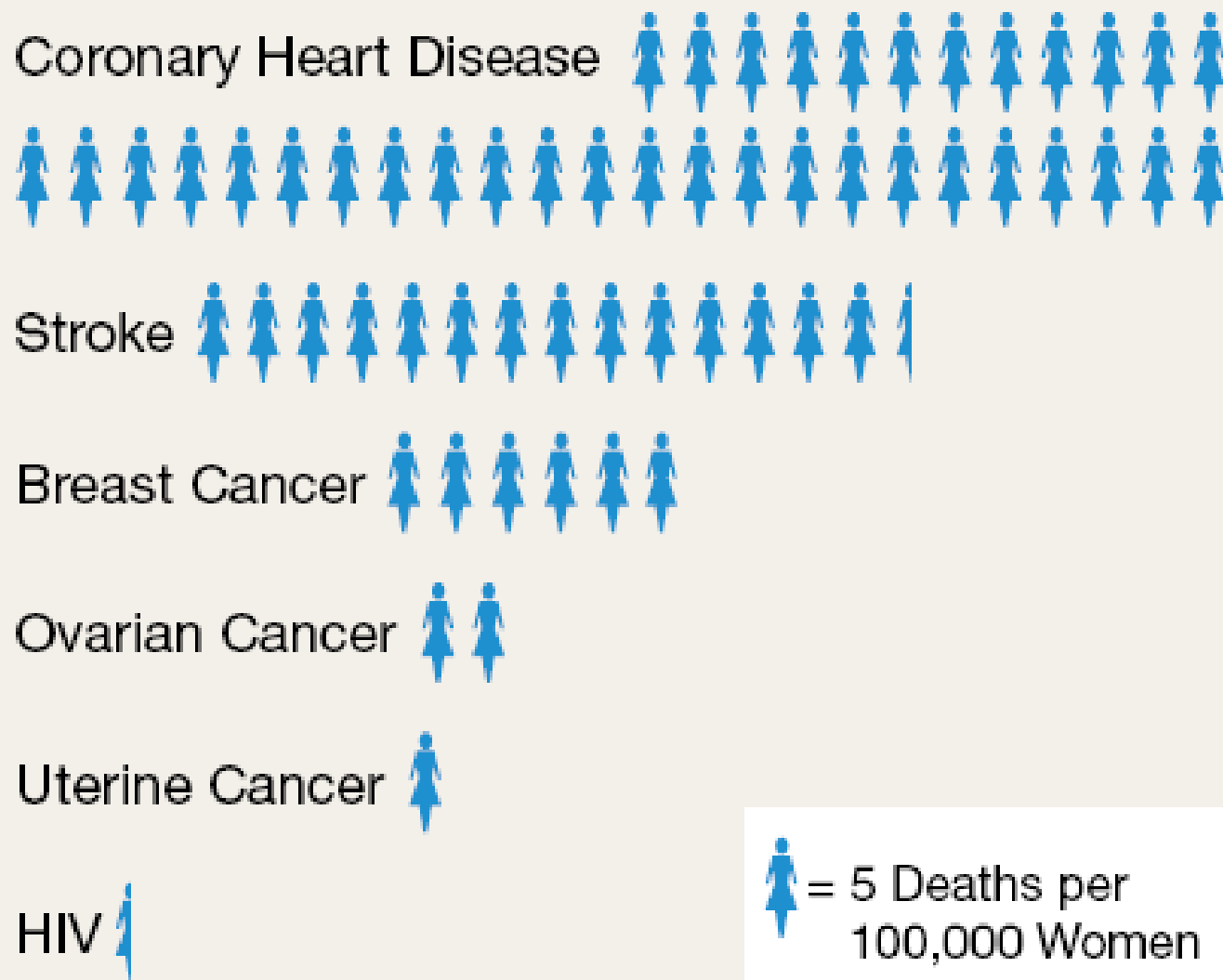


Fig 1 | Crude incidence of overall cancer and major cardiovascular disease by age

Disease-Specific Mortality in US Women, 2000



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

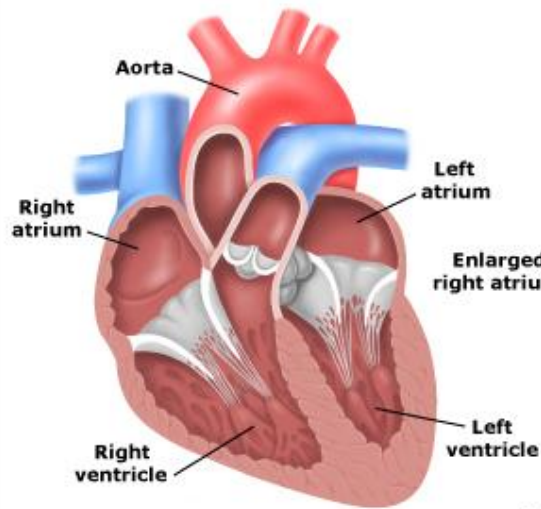
JAMA, December 25, 2002—Vol 288, No. 24

Specifically, cancer survivors living at least 5 years beyond diagnosis have a 1.3- to 3.6-fold increased risk of cardiovascular-specific mortality and a 1.7- to 18.5-fold increased incidence of CVD risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dyslipidemia compared with age-matched counterparts with no cancer history.^{5,6} The elevated risk of CVD in cancer survivors is likely the result of normal age-related pathologies coupled with the direct (eg, radiation, chemotherapy, targeted therapy) and indirect (eg, deconditioning, weight gain)⁷ effects of cancer therapy that extend across multiple systems (ie, whole-organism cardiovascular toxicity).⁸ CVD is likely to become even more pervasive in the oncology setting as a result of continued improvements in cancer-specific mortality in conjunction with the rapidly aging population.⁹

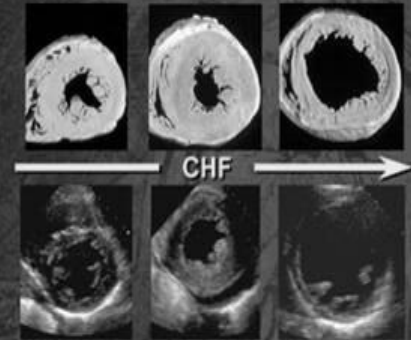
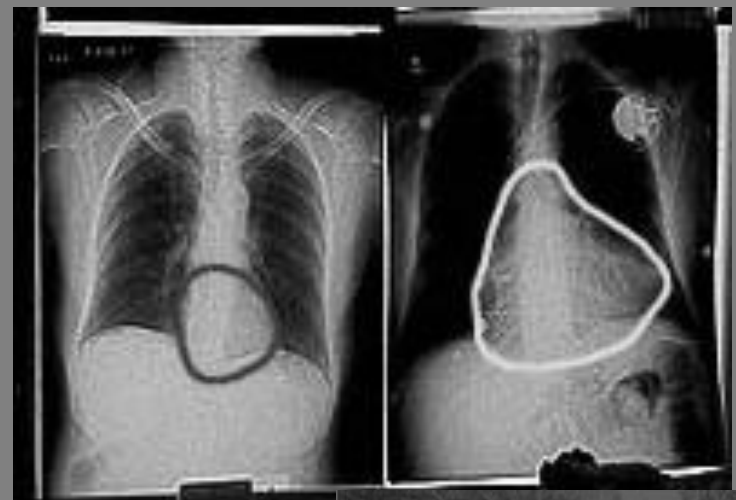
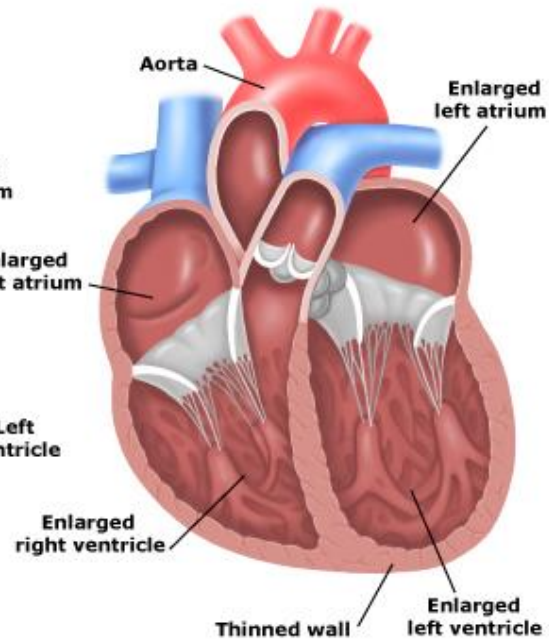
Circulation. 2019

Weak Heart/HF

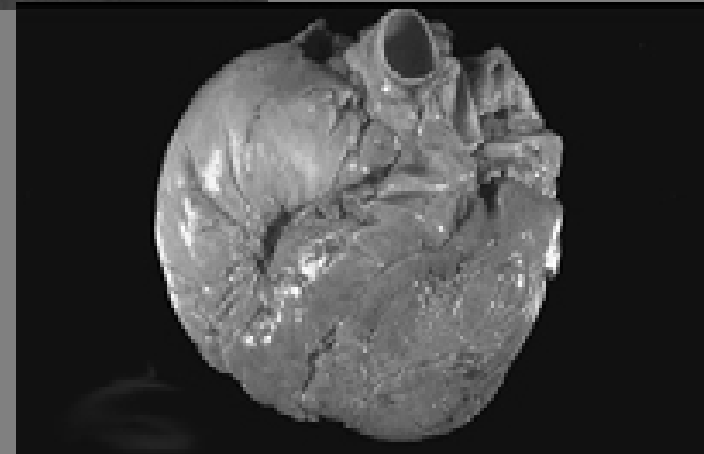
Normal



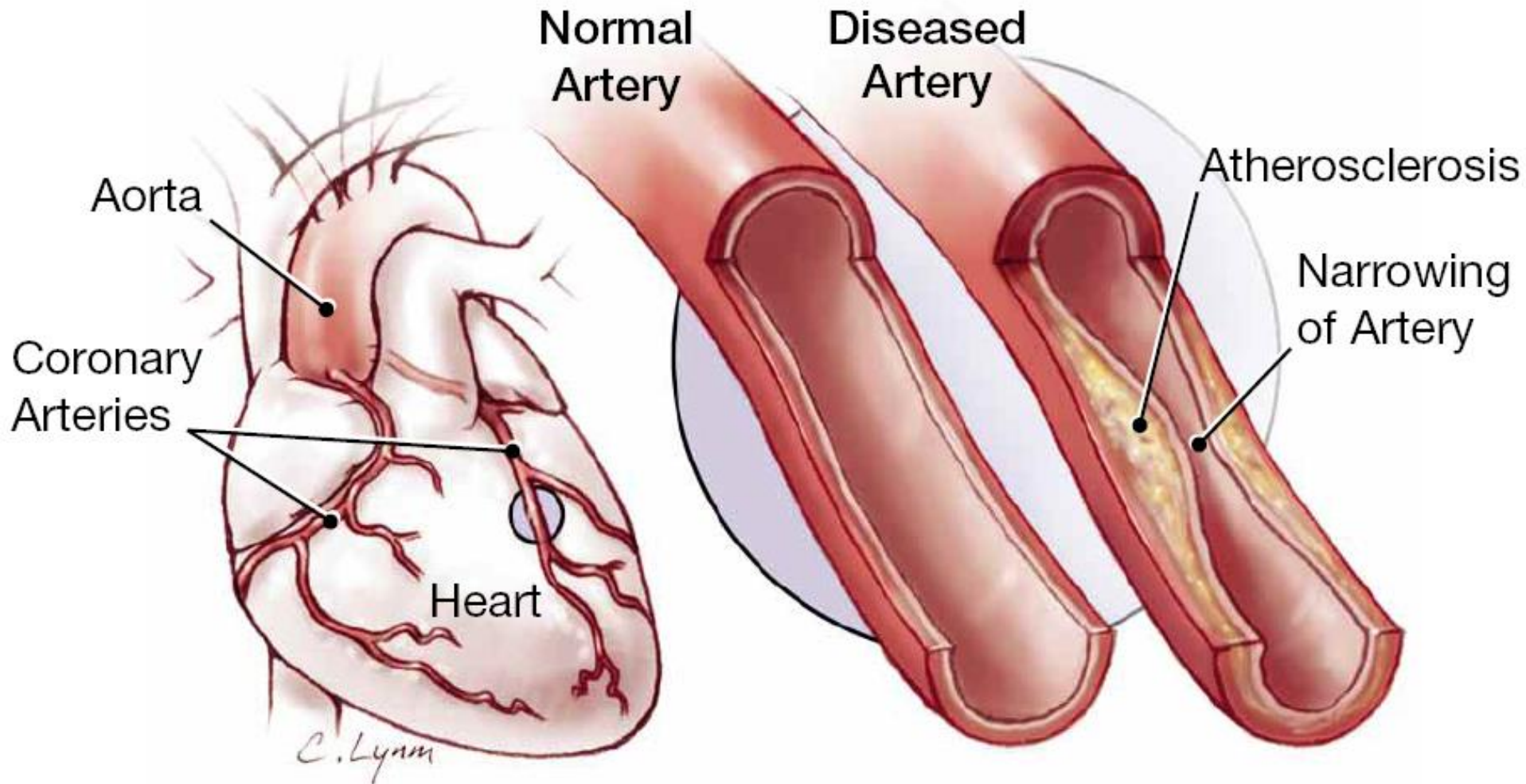
Dilated cardiomyopathy



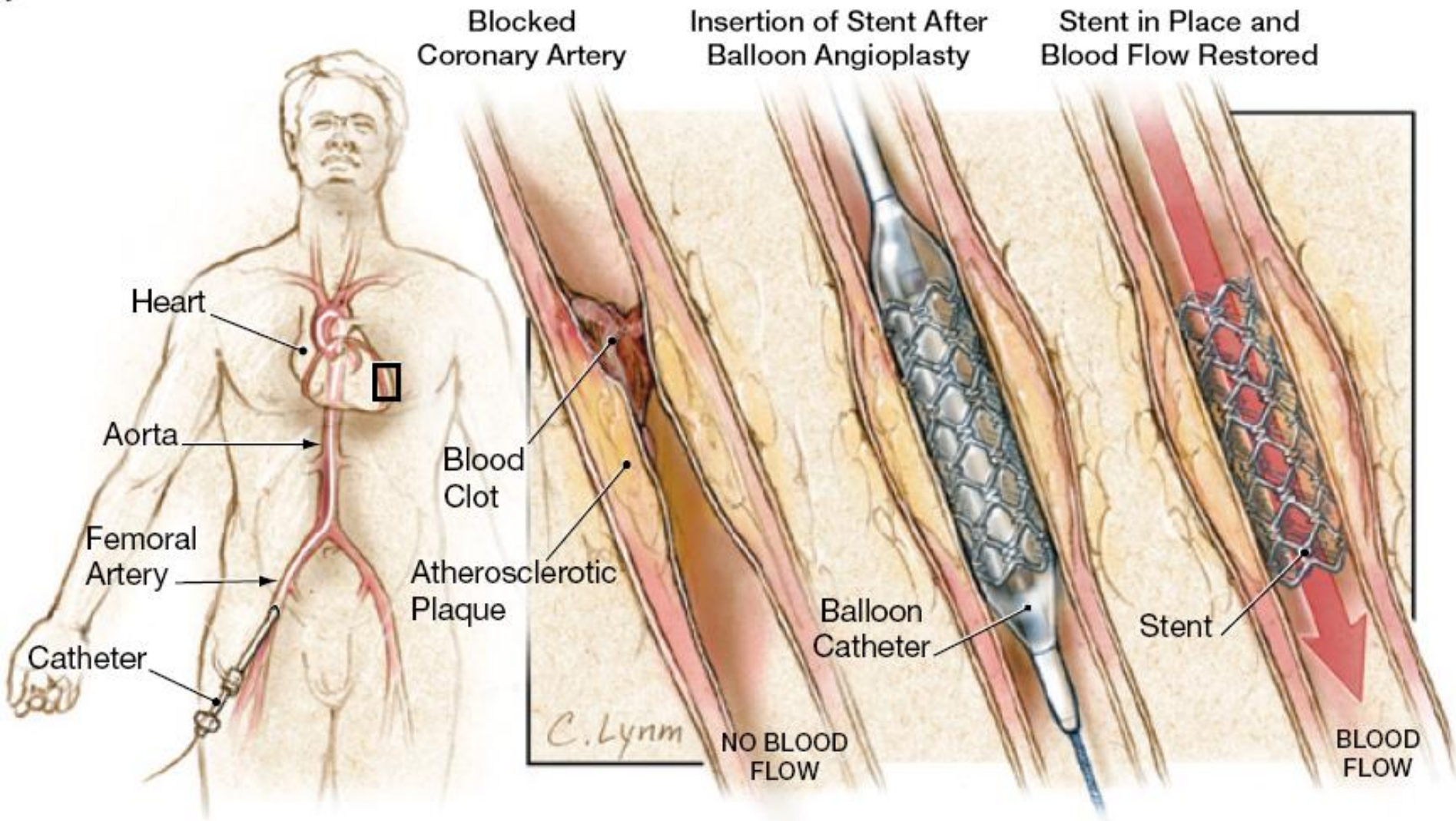
ECHOinContext



Heart Attack?

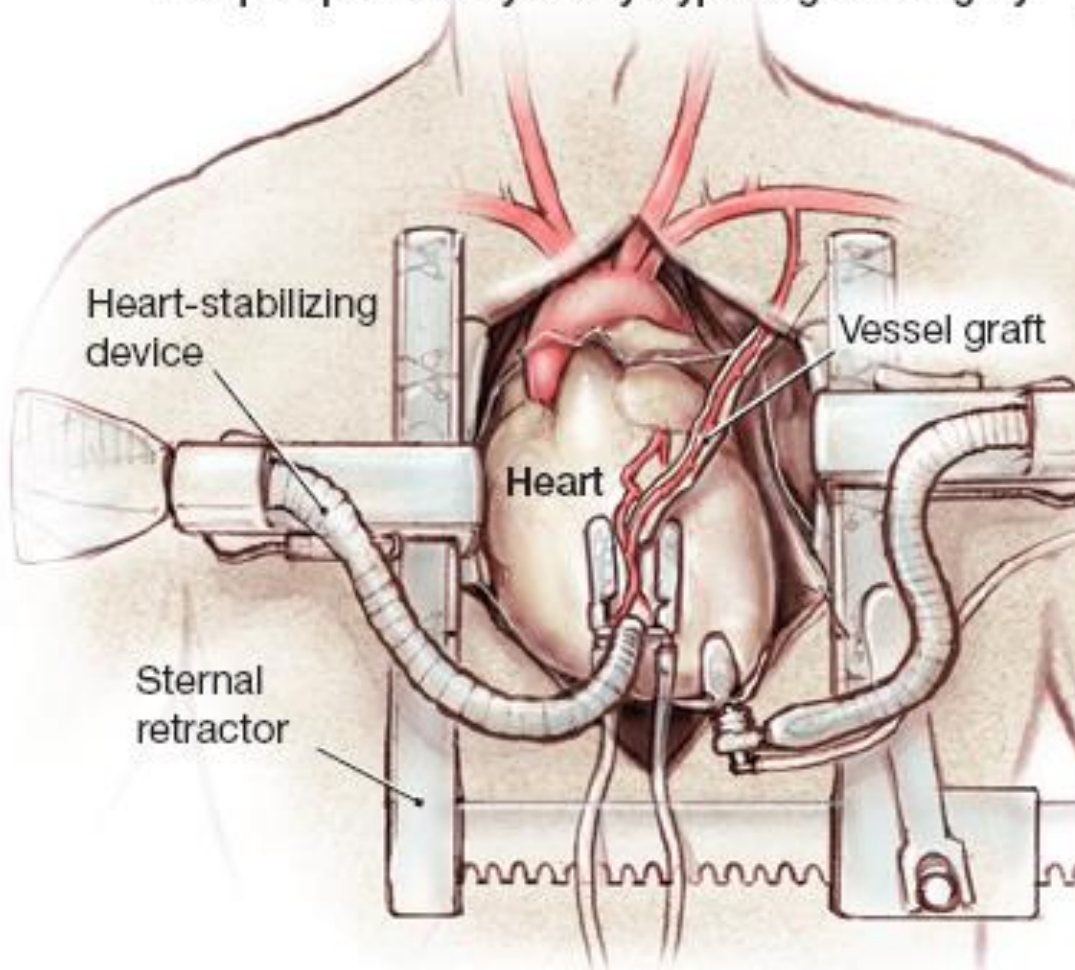


PCI

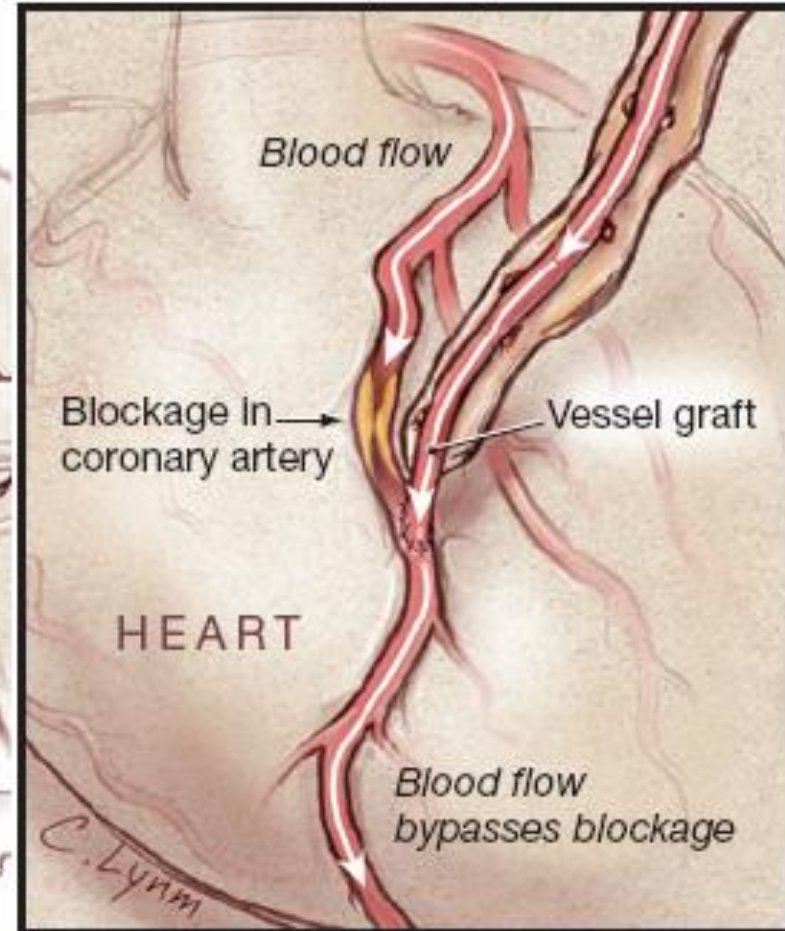


BYPASS/CABG

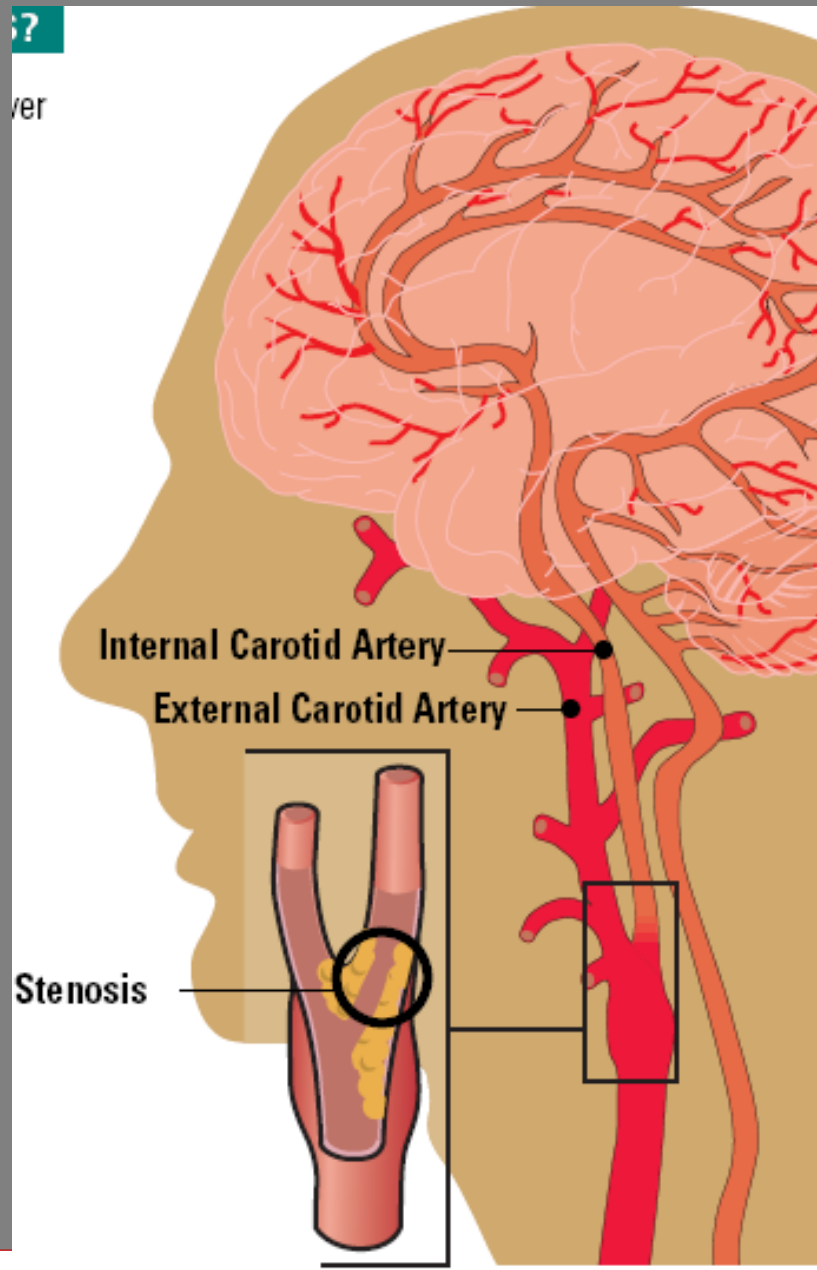
Off-pump coronary artery bypass graft surgery



Close-up of bypass



Stroke



SYMPTOMS OF STROKE OR TIA:

If you experience any of the following symptoms, call an emergency number (such as 911 in the United States and Canada) for ambulance transportation to a hospital emergency department or contact your doctor immediately.

- Sudden disturbances in sight, speech, and steadiness
- Sudden sleepiness or severe headache
- Sudden mental deterioration and memory loss
- Sudden temporary blindness in one eye or other visual defects
- Sudden numbness, weakness, or paralysis of an arm or leg or an entire side of the body
- Sudden difficulty with speech or the ability to swallow
- Coma or convulsions

Definitions of cardiotoxicity-related terms

Angina: acute pain in the chest

Arrhythmias: variation from the normal heart rhythm

Cardiogenic shock: acute peripheral circulatory failure secondary to primary cardiac problem

Cardiomyopathy: primary myocardial disease

Edema: accumulation of excess fluid

Effusion, pericardial: accumulation of fluid in the pericardium

Fibrosis: formation of fibrous tissue

Heart block: impairment of conduction in heart excitation

Hypertension: high blood pressure, typically > 140/80

Hypotension: low blood pressure, typically < 100 systolic

Infarction: interruption of blood supply causing necrosis

Ischemia: deficiency of blood supply to the heart

Infarction: interruption of blood supply causing necrosis

Myocarditis: inflammation of the muscular wall of the heart

Pericarditis: inflammation of the pericardium

Thromboembolism: obstruction of blood vessel with thrombic material

Vasospasm: spasm of blood vessel decreasing caliber

PARTIAL LIST OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

| Adverse Effect | Therapy |
|-----------------------|--|
| Heart failure | Anthracycline, mitomycin, cyclophosphamide, cisplatin, trastuzumab, alemtuzumab |
| Pericardial effusion | Cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, imatinib, busulfan, radiation therapy |
| Myocardial ischemia | Cisplatin, vinca alkaloids, capecitabine, IL-2, bevacizumab, 5-fluorouracil, radiation therapy |
| Arterial hypertension | Cisplatin, bevacizumab, interferon- α |
| Arterial hypotension | Etoposide, paclitaxel, alemtuzumab, cetuximab, rituximab, interleukin-2, interferon- α |
| Myocarditis | Busulfan, cyclophosphamide, radiation therapy |
| Bradycardia | Paclitaxel |
| Thromboembolus | Bevacizumab, paclitaxel |

Cardiotoxicity of chemotherapeutic agents used to treat breast cancer - synthesis of the literature ^{18,19,20,21}

| Generic Name | Brand Name | Cardiotoxicity |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Albumin-bound paclitaxel | Abraxane | None significant |
| Aromatase inhibitors | Arimidex, Aromasin, Faslodex, Femara | Angina, hypertension, infarction, thromboembolism |
| Bevacizumab | Avastin | Hypertension Ischemia Congestive heart failure |
| Capecitabine | Xeloda | Angina Congestive heart failure Ischemia |
| Carboplatin | Paraplatin | Ischemia |
| Cyclophosphamide | Cytosan | Cardiomyopathy Myocarditis |
| Docetaxel | Taxotere | Edema |
| Doxorubicin | Adriamycin | See text |
| Epirubicin | Ellence | Arrhythmias Cardiomyopathy Congestive heart failure Ischemia |
| Fluorouracil | 5-FU | Arrhythmias Congestive heart failure Ischemia |
| Gemcitabine | Gemzar | None significant |
| Lapatinib | Tykerb | Prolonged QT Decreased left ventricular ejection fraction |
| Methotrexate | Trexall | Arrhythmias Ischemia |
| Tamoxifen | Nolvadex | Thromboembolism |
| Trastuzumab | Herceptin | See text |
| Paclitaxel | Taxol | Arrhythmias Congestive heart failure Hypotension Ischemia |
| Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin | Doxil | CHF (must be included in measuring accumulated dose of anthracycline) |
| Vinorelbine | Navelbine | Ischemia |

Trends in Five-year Relative Cancer Survival Rates (%), 1975-2009

| Site | 1975-1977 | 1987-1989 | 2003-2009 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| All sites | 49 | 55 | 68 |
| Breast (female) | 75 | 84 | 90 |
| Colon | 51 | 60 | 65 |
| Leukemia | 34 | 43 | 59 |
| Lung & bronchus | 12 | 13 | 18 |
| Melanoma of the skin | 82 | 88 | 93 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | 47 | 51 | 71 |
| Ovary | 36 | 38 | 44 |
| Pancreas | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Prostate | | | 100* |
| Rectum | | | 68 |
| Urinary bladder | | | 80 |

The percentage of patients at diagnosis and the associated 5-year survival rates for the stages of breast cancer

| Stage | Diagnosis (%) | 5-year Survival (%) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 0 and 1 (localized) | 61 | 98 |
| 2 (local spread) | 31 (combined with stage 3) | 81-92 |
| 3 (locally advanced) | 31 | 54-67 |
| 4 (distant spread) | 6 | 20-26 |

5-year relative survival rates based on patients diagnosed through 2010.

*99.5%

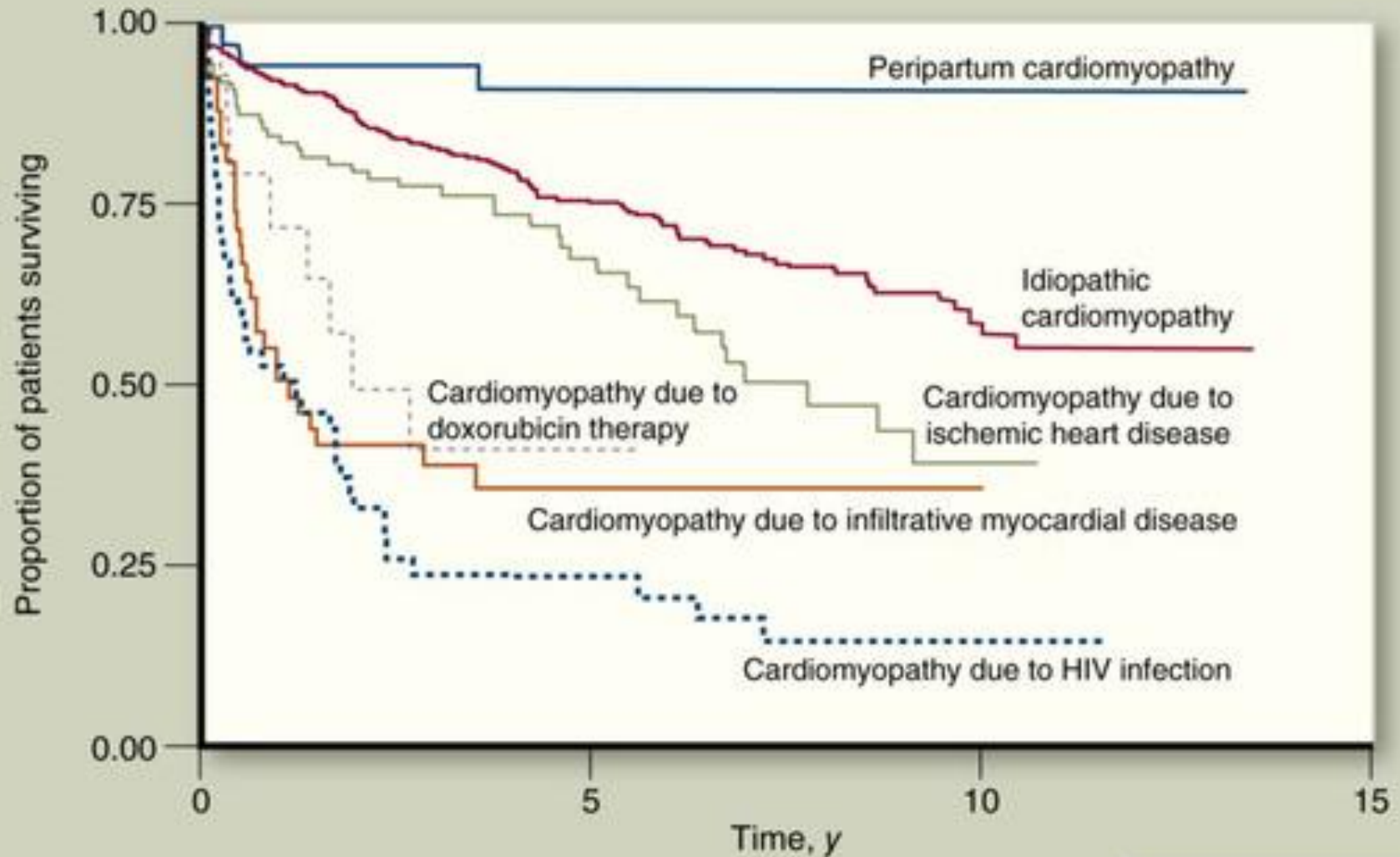
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER)

2003-2009, all followed

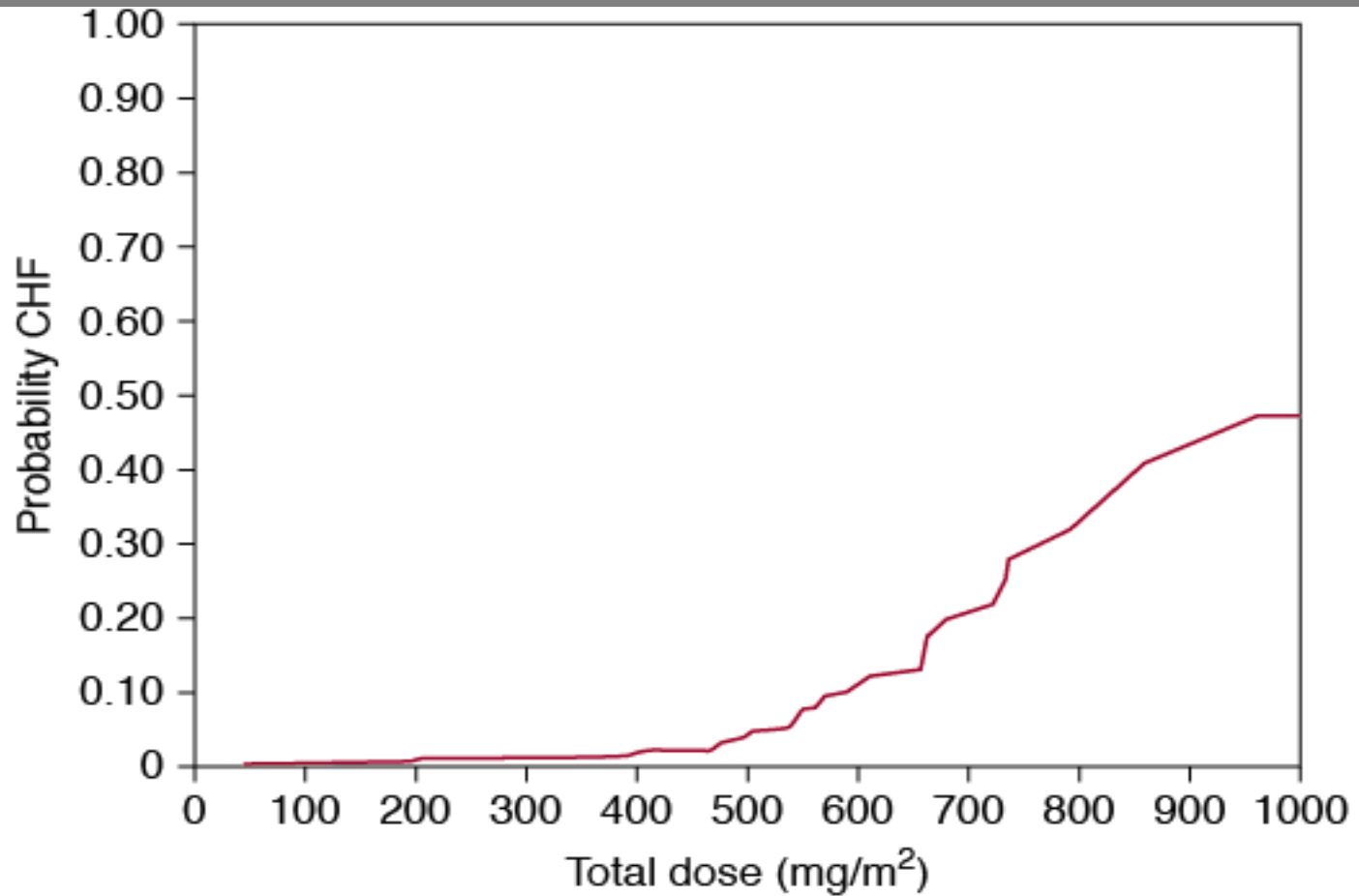
Classic Triad of Heart Failure

- Shortness of breath or Dyspnea
- Lower extremity edema
- Fatigue

Survival According to Cause



Doxorubicin induced HF & cumulative dose



Heart-Failure Treatment Inadequate

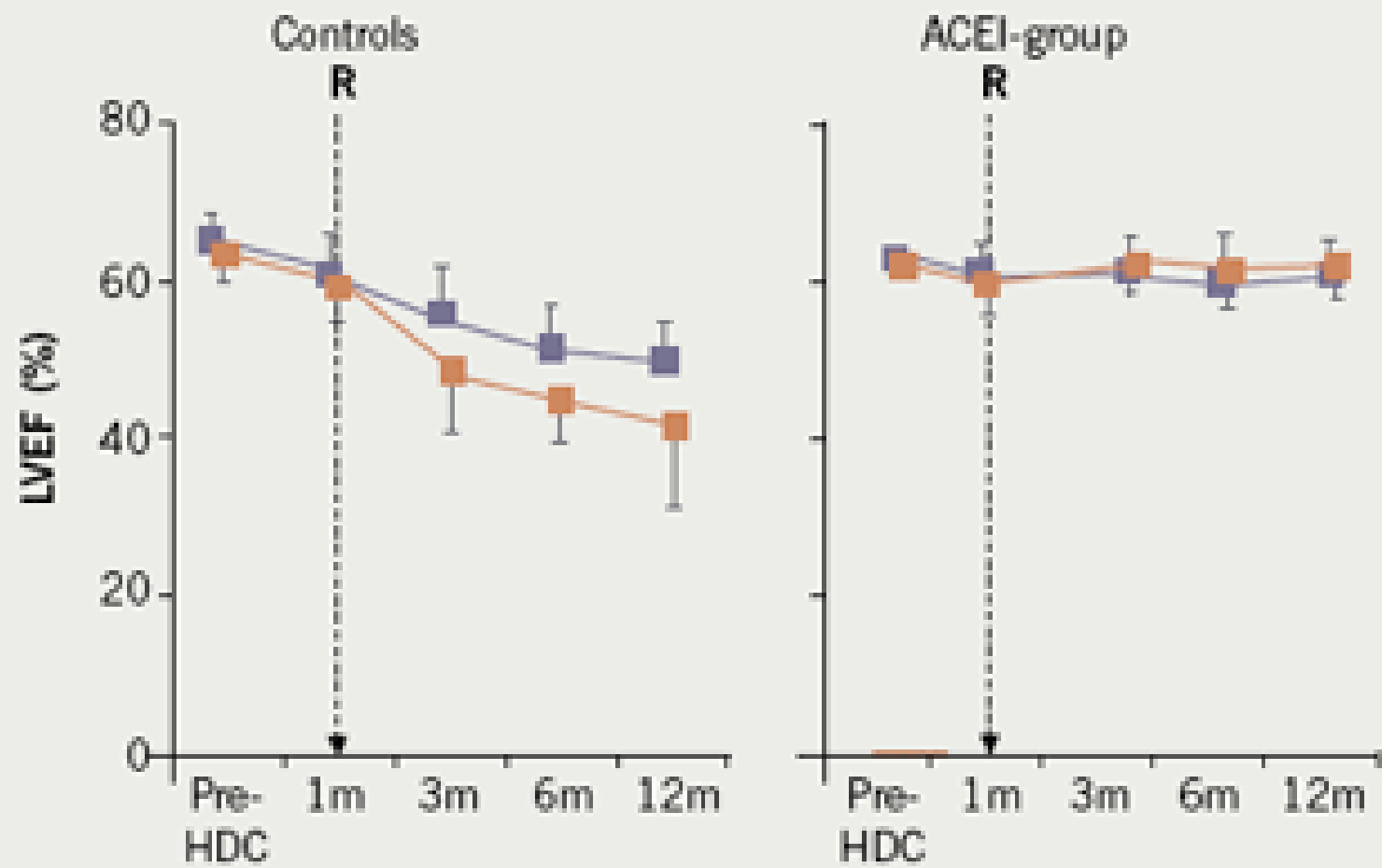
Many patients, whether symptomatic or not, did not get appropriate heart-failure therapy, nor were they referred to a cardiologist.

Percent of Patients Who Received Drug Therapy and Referral After Chemotherapy

| Patients | Received ACE-I/ARB | Received beta blocker | Referred to cardiologist |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Asymptomatic, % | 33 | 41 | 37 |
| Symptomatic, % | 47 | 56 | 50 |

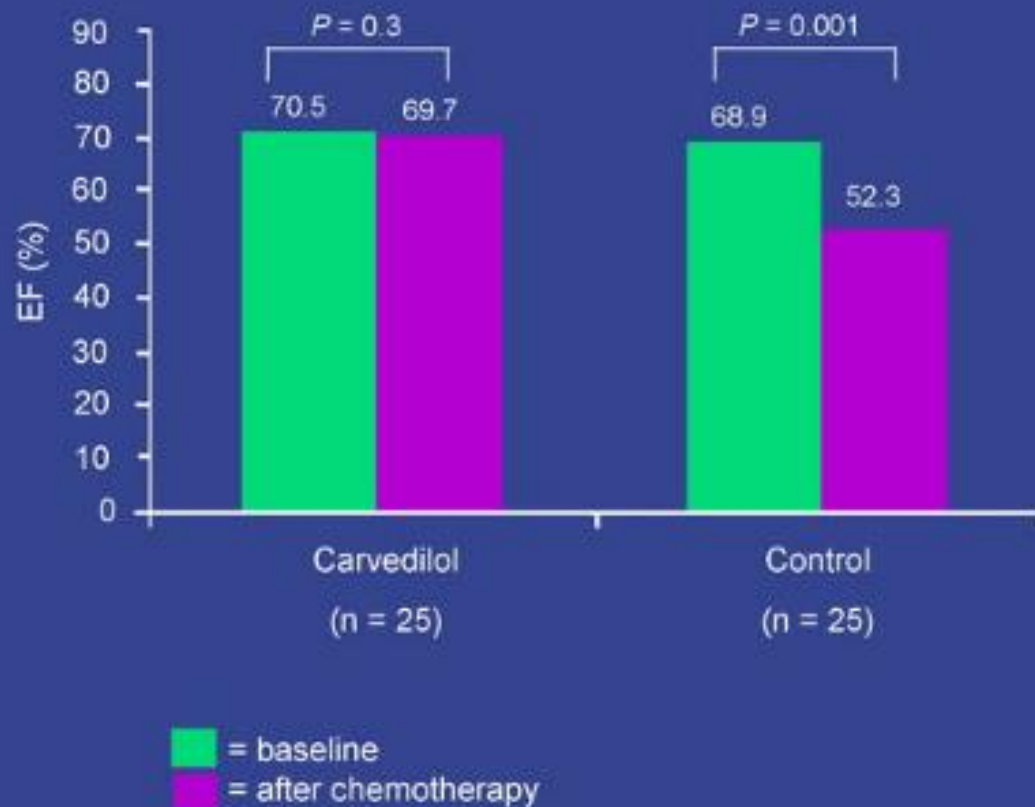
ACE-I, ACE inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin-receptor blocker

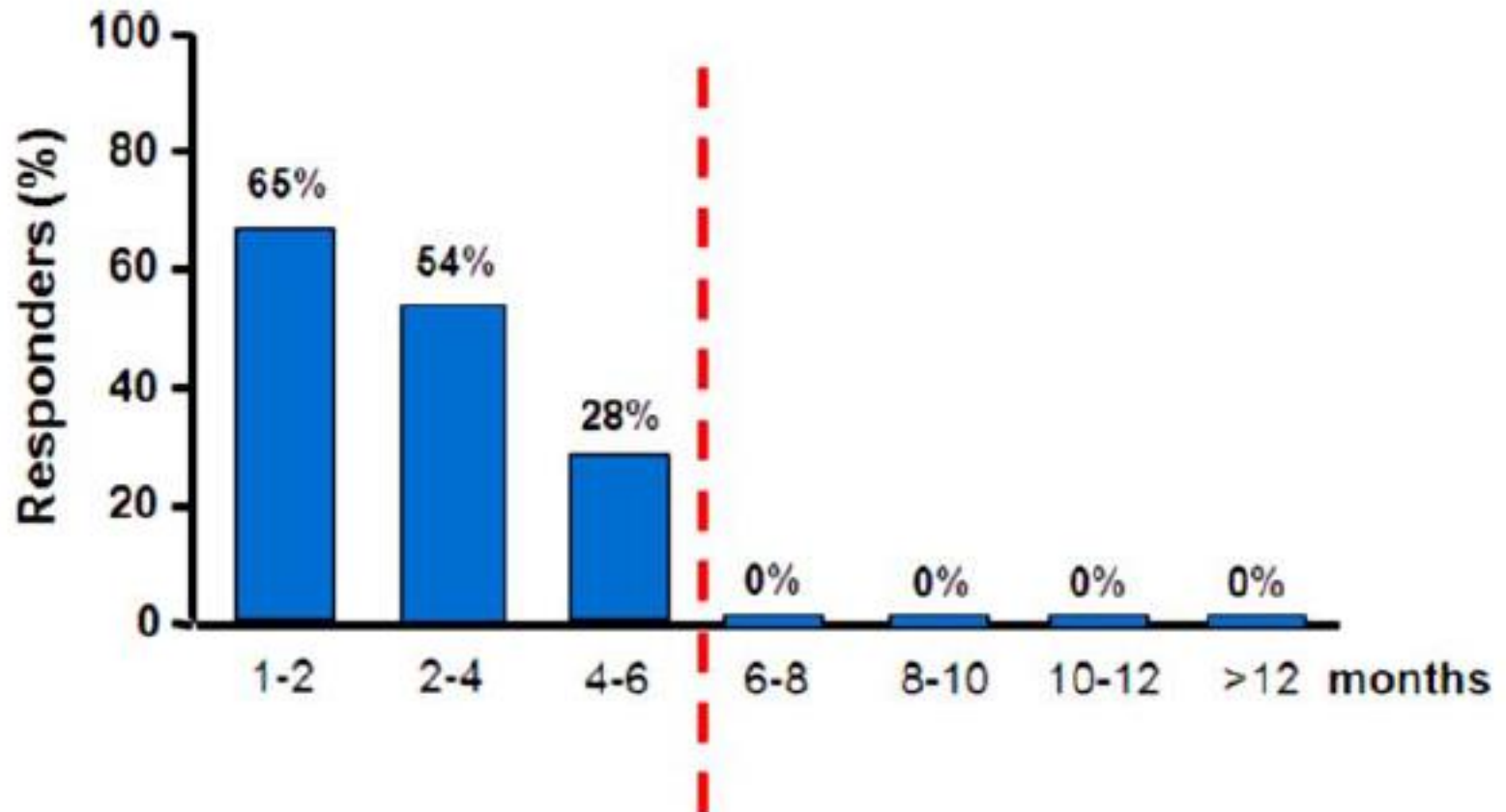
American College of Cardiology (ACC) 2009
Scientific Sessions.



Key: ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; HDC = high-dose chemotherapy

Carvedilol Against Anthracycline-Induced Cardiomyopathy





The reversibility of left ventricular dysfunction (both symptomatic and asymptomatic) in patients undergoing treatment with anthracyclines depends critically on the timing of the initiation of cardioprotection therapy with beta blockers and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. If initiation of therapy is delayed longer than 6 months since the time of anthracycline exposure, then the likelihood that patients will respond to therapy is greatly reduced J Am Coll Cardiol.

2010;55:213-220

Trastuzumab

1. Her2 (erB-2) is expressed in the heart, and imp for cardiomyocyte survival
2. Adaptation to stress can result in trastuzumab cardio toxicity
3. NRG-1-induced cardiomyocyte hypertrophy. Role of PI-3-kinase, p70(S6K), and MEK-MAPK-RSK. **Baliga RR**, Pimental DR, ZhaoYY, Simmons WW, Marchionni MA, Sawyer DB, Kelly RA. Am J Physiol. 1999 Nov;277(5 Pt 2):H2026-37.
4. Neuregulins promote survival and growth of cardiac myocytes. Persistence of ErbB2 and ErbB4 expression in neonatal and adult ventricular myocytes. ZhaoYY, Sawyer DR, **Baliga RR**, Opel DJ, Han X, Marchionni MA, Kelly RA. J Biol Chem. 1998 Apr 24;273(17):10261-9.

In the case of HER2+ breast cancer, treatment clearly benefitted the disease but came at a cost

Table 2. Therapeutic Index for Critical Clinical Events.*

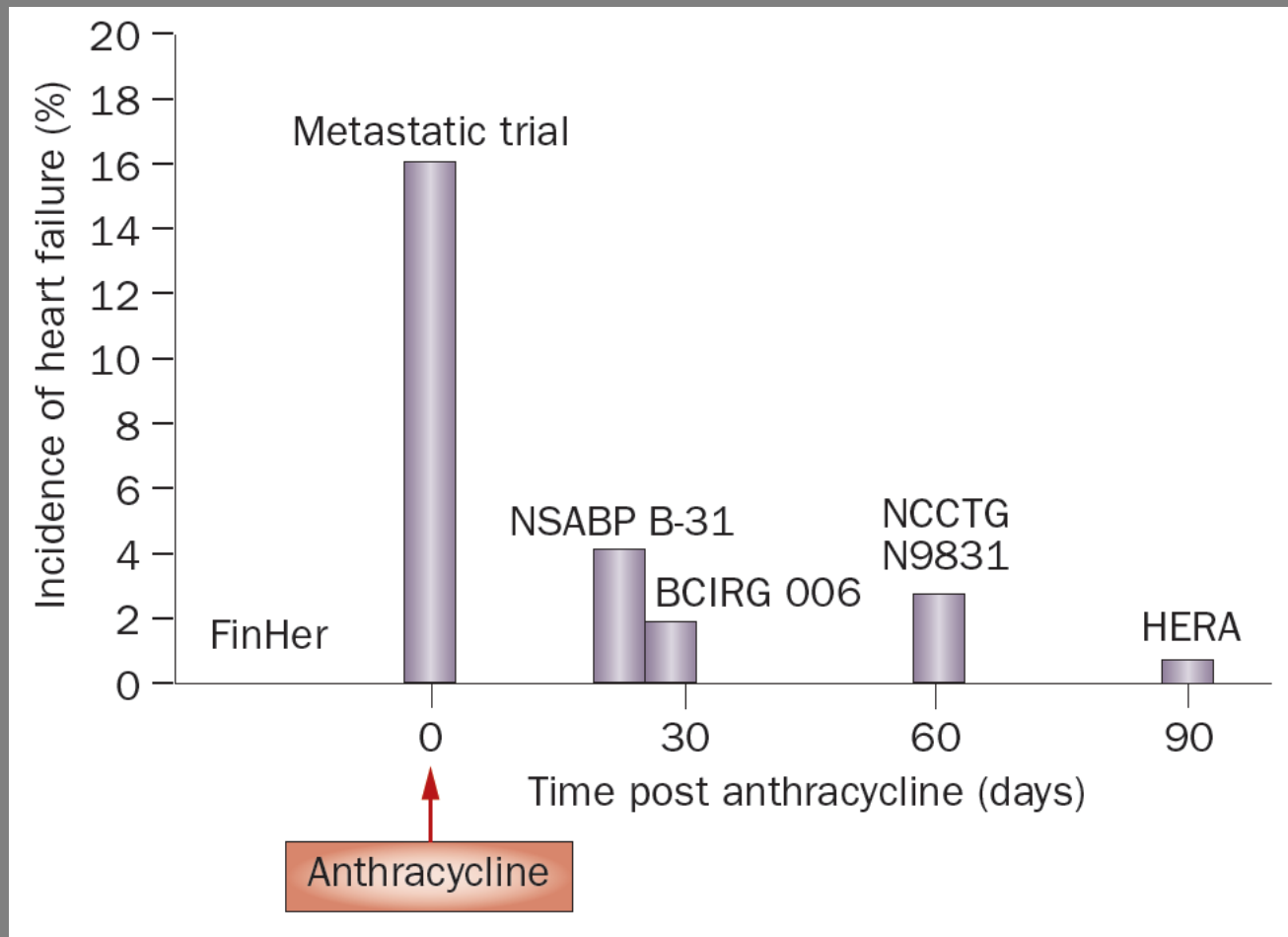
| Clinical Event | AC-T | AC-T plus Trastuzumab | TCH |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|
| | | <i>number of events</i> | |
| Total events | 201 | 146 | 149 |
| Distant breast-cancer recurrence | 188 | 124 | 144 |
| Grade 3 or 4 congestive heart failure | 7 | 21 | 4 |
| Acute leukemia | 6 | 1 | 1† |

Table 4. Cardiac Risk Factors and Events.*

| Variable | AC-T (N= 1073) | AC-T plus Trastuzumab (N= 1074) | TCH (N= 1075) |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | number of patients (percent) | | |
| Risk factors | | | |
| Diabetes | 38 (3.5) | 36 (3.4) | 28 (2.6) |
| Hypertension | 178 (16.6) | 178 (16.6) | 190 (17.7) |
| Obesity† | 214 (19.9) | 242 (22.5) | 234 (21.8) |
| Hypercholesterolemia | 54 (5.0) | 47 (4.4) | 43 (4.0) |
| Left-side radiotherapy | 378 (35.2) | 349 (32.5) | 364 (33.9) |
| Events | | | |
| Cardiac-related death | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Congestive heart failure‡ | 7 (0.7) | 21 (2.0) | 4 (0.4)§ |
| >10% relative reduction in left ventricular ejection fraction¶ | 114 (11.2) | 194 (18.6) | 97 (9.4)** |

Slamon D et al; NEJM 2011;365:1273-83

Incidence of Heart Failure Following Doxorubicin and Trastuzumab Therapy



Incidence of NYHA class III or class IV heart failure as a factor of the interval of time between the completion of doxorubicin and administration of trastuzumab, as reported in the major adjuvant trials. In a pivotal metastatic trial, the drugs were given concomitantly, and in the FinHer trial, trastuzumab administration preceded anthracycline. A higher incidence of heart failure was observed in the trials that administered trastuzumab with or shortly after anthracycline. Ewer, M. S. & Ewer, S. M. *Nat. Rev. Cardiol.* 7, 564–575 (2010)

RISK FACTORS

Anthracyclines

- Cumulative dose
- Combination chemotherapy
- Prior or concomitant mediastinal radiotherapy
- Age (pediatric and elderly)
- Previous cardiac disease (associated with increased LVEDP)
- Hypertension

Trastuzumab

- Prior or concomitant anthracyclines
- Time on anthracyclines > anti-HER2
- Concomitant paclitaxel?
- Age > 50 years
- Previous cardiac disease (associated with systolic dysfunction; LVEF < 55%)
- Hypertension (medication)
- Higher BMI

Prior Damage or Factors that Make it Susceptible to Damage

Table 2 | Risk factors for the development of anthracycline cardiomyopathy

| Risk factor | Hazard ratio | Reference |
|---|--------------|---|
| Prior anthracycline use (cumulative dose) | NA | Von Hoff <i>et al.</i> (1979) ²⁷ |
| Cardiac irradiation | NA | Steinherz <i>et al.</i> (1991) ¹¹² |
| Other heart disease | 1.53 | Hershman <i>et al.</i> (2008) ¹¹³ |
| Hypertension | 1.58 | Hershman <i>et al.</i> (2008) ¹¹³ |
| Coronary artery disease | 2.21 | Hershman <i>et al.</i> (2008) ¹¹³ |
| Age >65 years | 2.25 | Swain <i>et al.</i> (2003) ³³ |

Abbreviation: NA, not available.

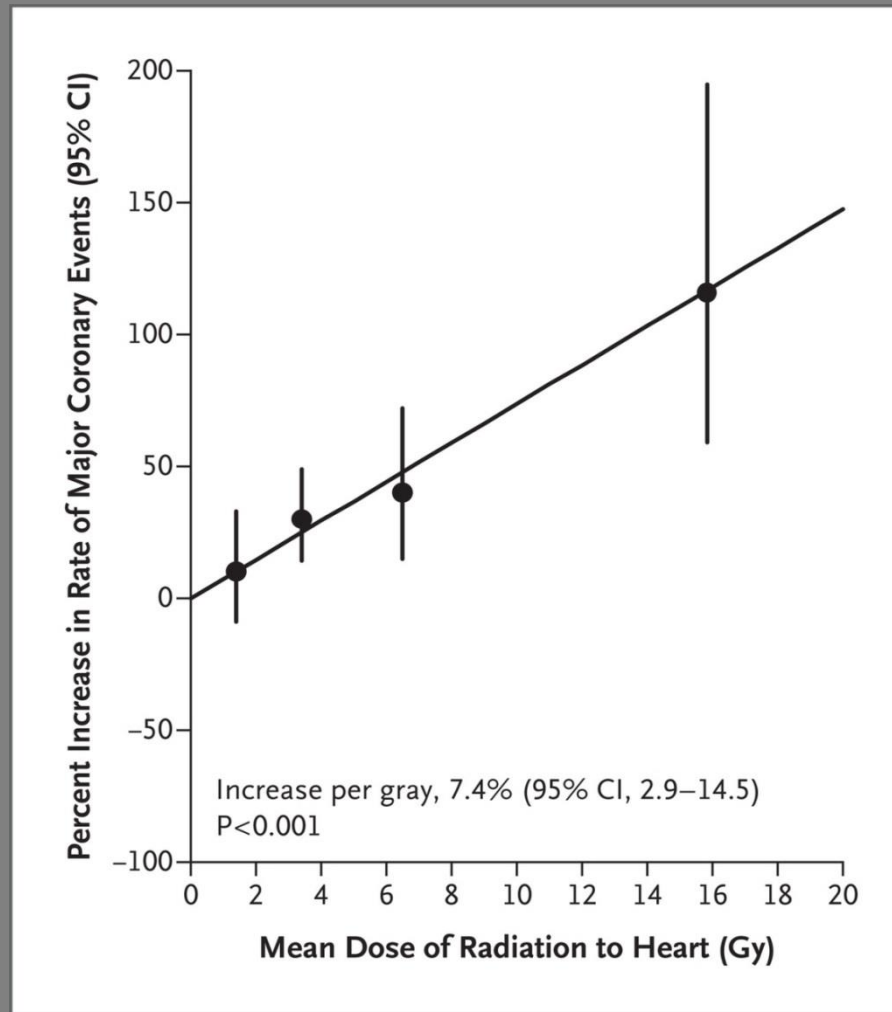
TABLE 2

Risk Factors for Trastuzumab Cardiotoxicity

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Documented ^a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment with trastuzumab plus chemotherapy (highest risk combination is trastuzumab plus concurrent anthracyclines) • Age > 60 yrs |
| Suspected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous cumulative anthracycline dose ≥ 400 mg/m² • Prior chest wall irradiation • Preexisting cardiac dysfunction |

^a Data adapted from Sparano JA. Cardiac toxicity of trastuzumab (Herceptin): implications for the design of adjuvant trials. *Semin Oncol.* 2001;28:20–27.

Rate of Major Coronary Events According to Mean Radiation Dose to the Heart, as Compared with the Estimated Rate with No Radiation Exposure to the Heart.

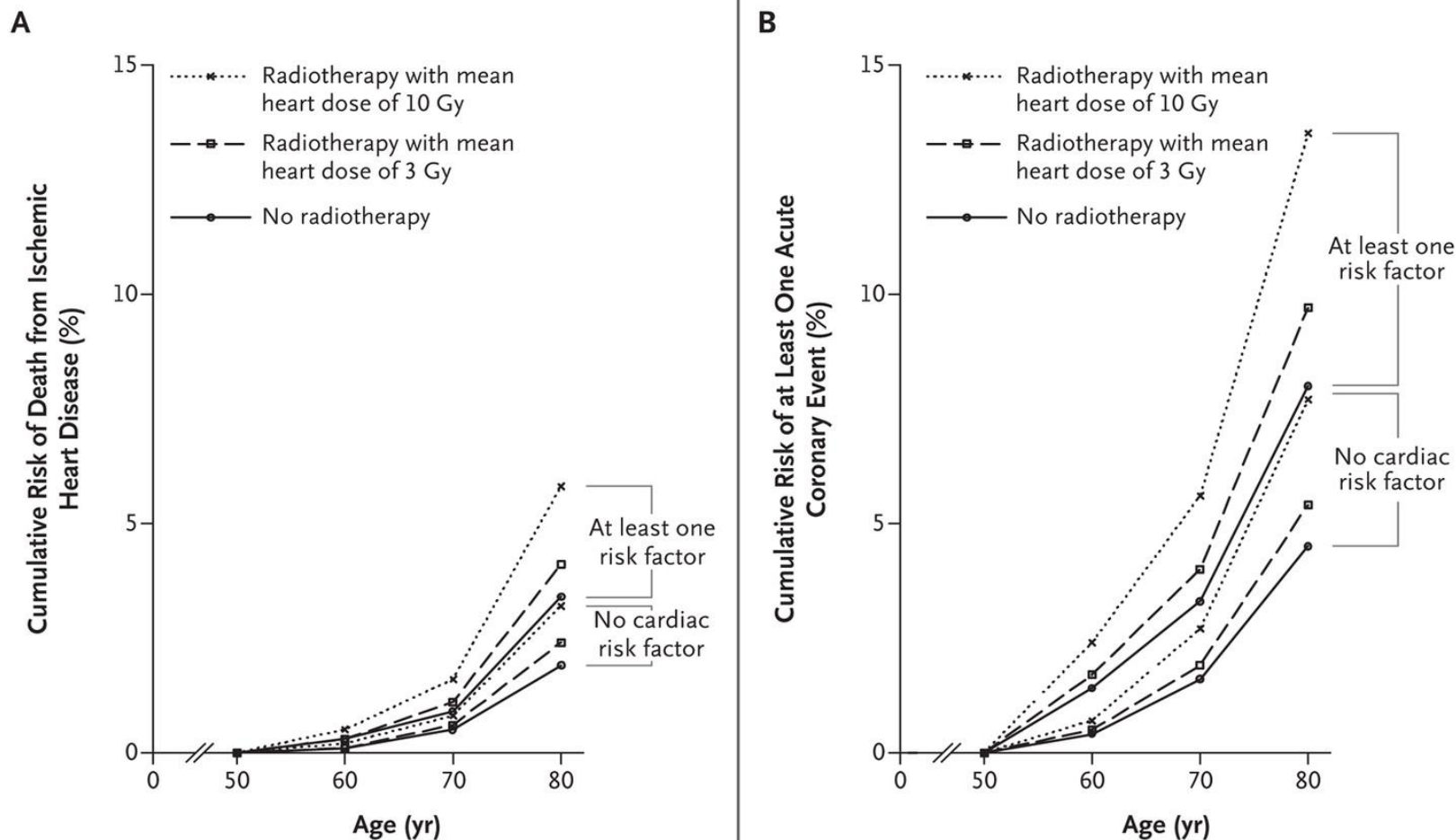


Darby SC et al. N Engl J Med 2013;368:987-998.



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Cumulative Risks of Death from Ischemic Heart Disease and of at Least One Acute Coronary Event.



Darby SC et al. N Engl J Med 2013;368:987-998.



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE



Prone position proves effective in breast cancer radiation therapy. (The Ohio State University)

Eat like a horse at breakfast, a puppy at lunch and a bird at dinner.



As a cardiologist, this is advice I've been telling my patients for years. You basically reverse the typical American way of eating and front load the day with the most calories. Eat hearty with breakfast foods that are high in protein, fiber and have some carbohydrates. A few suggestions include: veggie and egg muffin cups, yogurt with fresh fruit and granola, hard-boiled eggs with sugar-free trail mix, overnight oats, whole wheat bread with nut butter or a low-fat breakfast burrito.

I also tell my patients to avoid carbs after 5 p.m. because they're 'fuel food.' We sleep at night, so we don't need as many carbs. This is lifelong advice that is supported by a [recent study](#). I now follow it myself. Simply by eating a bigger breakfast and reducing carbs in the evening, I've lost 10 pounds in the last 18 months. I encourage

you to make the change, and see how it benefits you.

Dr. Baliga is a cardiologist and a professor of internal medicine at The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center.

New study: Eat breakfast every day

by Steffany Puckett | Wednesday, January 31st 2018

AA



(WSYX/WTTE)



Dr. Ragavendra Baliga talks about a **new study** that highlights the importance of eating a hearty breakfast daily.

<https://myfox28columbus.com/good-day-columbus/new-study-eat-breakfast-every-day?jwsourc=cl>

If You Not Sweating You Are Not Exercising

Exercise, exercise, exercise till you are sweating
Sweat means every cell in your body with oxygenated blood perfusing
Physical activity every day resulting in warm perspiring
Is energizing, exhilarating and uplifting

Remember if you are not sweating you are not adequately exerting
The aim is to get the blood flow rolling and flowing
The goal is for every pore perspiring
The sweat drenching skin is invigorating

Always do a warm up
Until you are mildly sweating do not do not give-up
Slow the pace and reduce intensity to cool down for wrap-up
Exercise every day to a sweat for your health to go up and up

Start every day with exercise and energy
Sweaty exertion improves your health, mood and memory
Exercising every morning until you are sweating and perspiring
Makes your day snappy, preppy energizing, exhilarating and uplifting

R.R. Baliga
April 6, 2019

The Columbus Dispatch

Take care of your heart, doctors warn, or it can turn on you

By JoAnne Viviano

The Columbus Dispatch

Posted Feb 5, 2017 at 12:34 PM

Updated Feb 5, 2017 at 12:34 PM

When Dr. Ragavendra Baliga tries to stress the importance of heart care to his patients, he often refers to their cars.

Exercising the heart for 30 to 40 minutes a day, he said, is like regularly taking a car out of the garage for a spin.

Anything less than that is like letting that car idle in the garage. Overdoing it, he said, is akin to drag racing.

"They need to take better care of their bodies than they take care of their cars," said Baliga, associate director of cardiovascular medicine at Ohio State University's Wexner Medical Center. "When it comes to servicing their cars, they go by the book."

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, heart disease is the No. 1 killer in America, claiming about 610,000 men and women each year.

Association Between Push-up Exercise Capacity and Future Cardiovascular Events Among Active Adult Men

Justin Yang, MD, MPH^{1,2}; Costas A. Christophi, PhD^{1,3}; Andrea Farioli, MD, PhD⁴; [et al](#)

» [Author Affiliations](#) | [Article Information](#)

JAMA Netw Open. 2019;2(2):e188341. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.8341

Key Points | [Español](#) | [中文 \(Chinese\)](#)

Question Is there an office-based objective measurement that clinicians can use to assess the association between fitness and cardiovascular disease risk?

Findings This longitudinal cohort study of 1104 occupationally active adult men found a significant negative association between baseline push-up capacity and incident cardiovascular disease risk across 10 years of follow-up. Participants able to complete more than 40 push-ups were associated with a significant reduction in incident cardiovascular disease event risk compared with those completing fewer than 10 push-ups.

Meaning Push-up capacity is a no-cost, fast, and simple measure that may be a useful and objective clinical assessment tool for evaluating functional capacity and cardiovascular disease risk.

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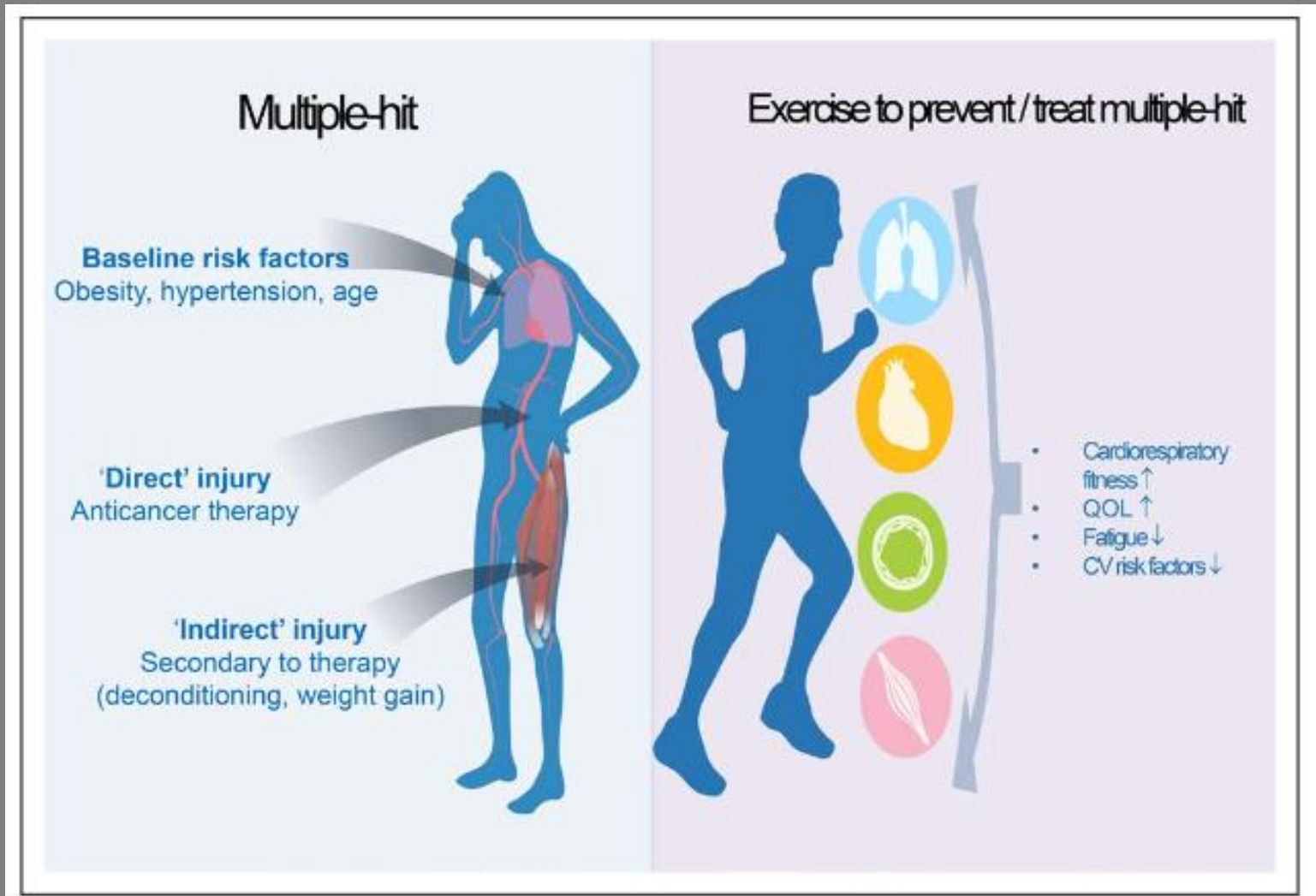
606 views

0:12 / 0:41



<https://twitter.com/DrQuinnCapers4/status/1095889956244017153>

Potential benefits that exercise training may confer to patients with cancer at heightened risk for cardiovascular (CV) disease



American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) criteria for those considered at increased CVD risk and to be considered for CR include: (1) Therapy with high-dose anthracycline (e.g., doxorubicin ≥ 250 mg/m², epirubicin ≥ 600 mg/m²) or high-dose radiotherapy ≥ 30 Gy when the heart is in the treatment field or lower-dose anthracycline in combination with lower dose radiotherapy; and (2) Therapy with lower-dose anthracycline or trastuzumab alone plus the presence of ≥ 2 risk factors (smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, dyslipidemia), older age (≥ 60 years) at cancer treatment, or compromised cardiac function (history of myocardial infarction, borderline or low left ventricular ejection fraction, moderate valvular disease); or therapy with lower-dose anthracycline followed by trastuzumab.

Patient assessment

Nutrition counseling

Weight management

BP management

Lipid/lipoprotein
management

Diabetes mellitus
management

Tobacco cessation

Psychosocial
management

PA counseling

Exercise training



TAKE ACTION WITH LIFE'S SIMPLE

7



1. MANAGE BLOOD PRESSURE

High Blood Pressure is a major risk factor for Heart Disease and Stroke. When your Blood Pressure stays within healthy ranges, you reduce the strain on your heart, arteries, and kidneys, which keeps you healthier longer.



2. CONTROL CHOLESTEROL

High Cholesterol contributes to plaque, which can clog Arteries and lead to Heart Disease and Stroke. When you control your Cholesterol, you are giving your arteries their best chance to remain clear of blockages.



3. REDUCE BLOOD SUGAR

Most of the food we eat is turned into glucose (or blood sugar) that our bodies use for energy. Over time, high levels of Blood Sugar can damage your heart, kidneys, eyes, and nerves.



4. GET ACTIVE

Living an active life is one of the most rewarding gifts you can give yourself and those you love. Simply put, daily physical activity increases your length and quality of life.



5. EAT BETTER

A healthy diet is one of your best weapons for fighting Cardiovascular Disease. When you eat a heart-healthy diet, you improve your chances for feeling good and staying healthy - for life!



6. LOSE WEIGHT

When you shed extra fat and unnecessary pounds, you reduce the burden on your heart, lungs, blood vessels and skeleton. You give yourself the gift of active living, you lower your Blood Pressure and you help yourself feel better, too.



7. STOP SMOKING

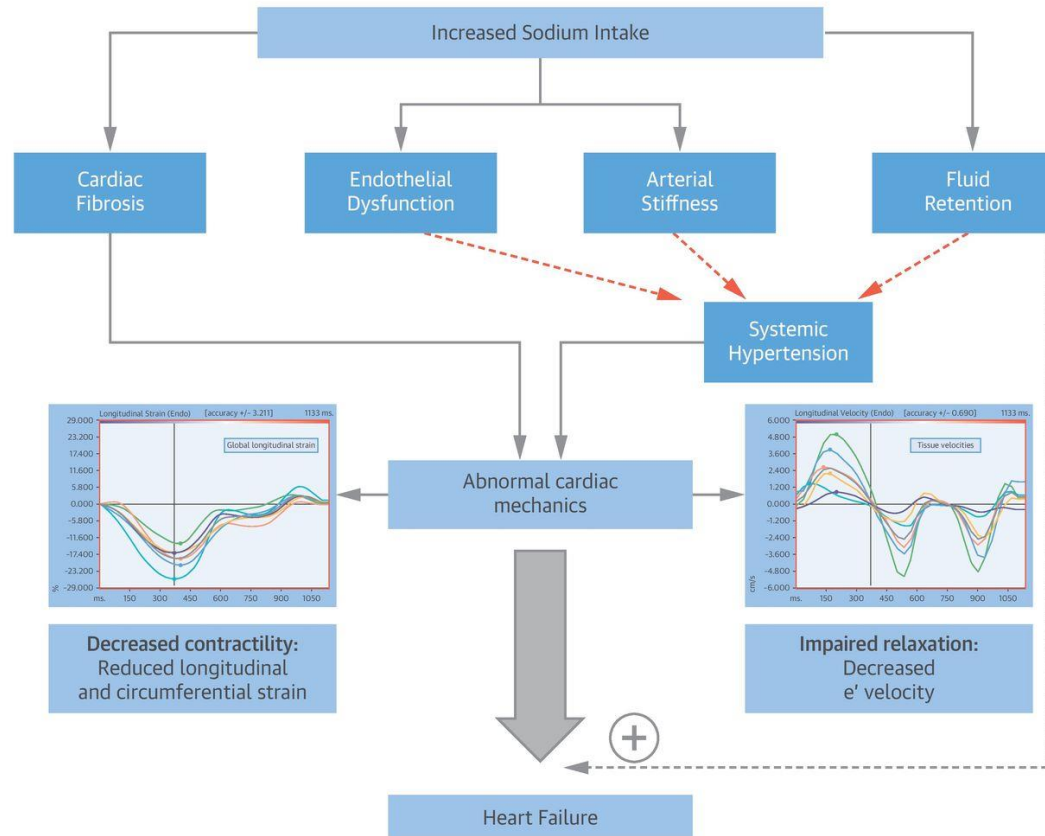
Cigarette smokers have a higher risk of developing Cardiovascular Disease. If you smoke, quitting is the best thing you can do for your health.



<https://youtu.be/-1UW8NvCw7I>

Salt >3.7 g/day Had Adverse Effects on Heart Structure and Function

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Urinary Sodium and Cardiac Mechanics: ESI and Adverse Cardiac Structure and Function as Well as Heart Failure



Selvaraj, S. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017;70(6):715-24.

Conclusions ESI >3.7 g/day is associated with adverse cardiac remodeling and worse systolic strain and diastolic e' velocity

THE MAKING *of* HERCEPTIN,
a REVOLUTIONARY TREATMENT
for BREAST CANCER

Her 2

ROBERT BAZELL