



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

WEXNER MEDICAL CENTER

Diastolic Heart Failure and Cardiac Amyloidosis

-The Forgotten Piece of the Heart Failure Story

Ajay Vallakati, MBBS, MPH
November 14, 2019

Disclosures

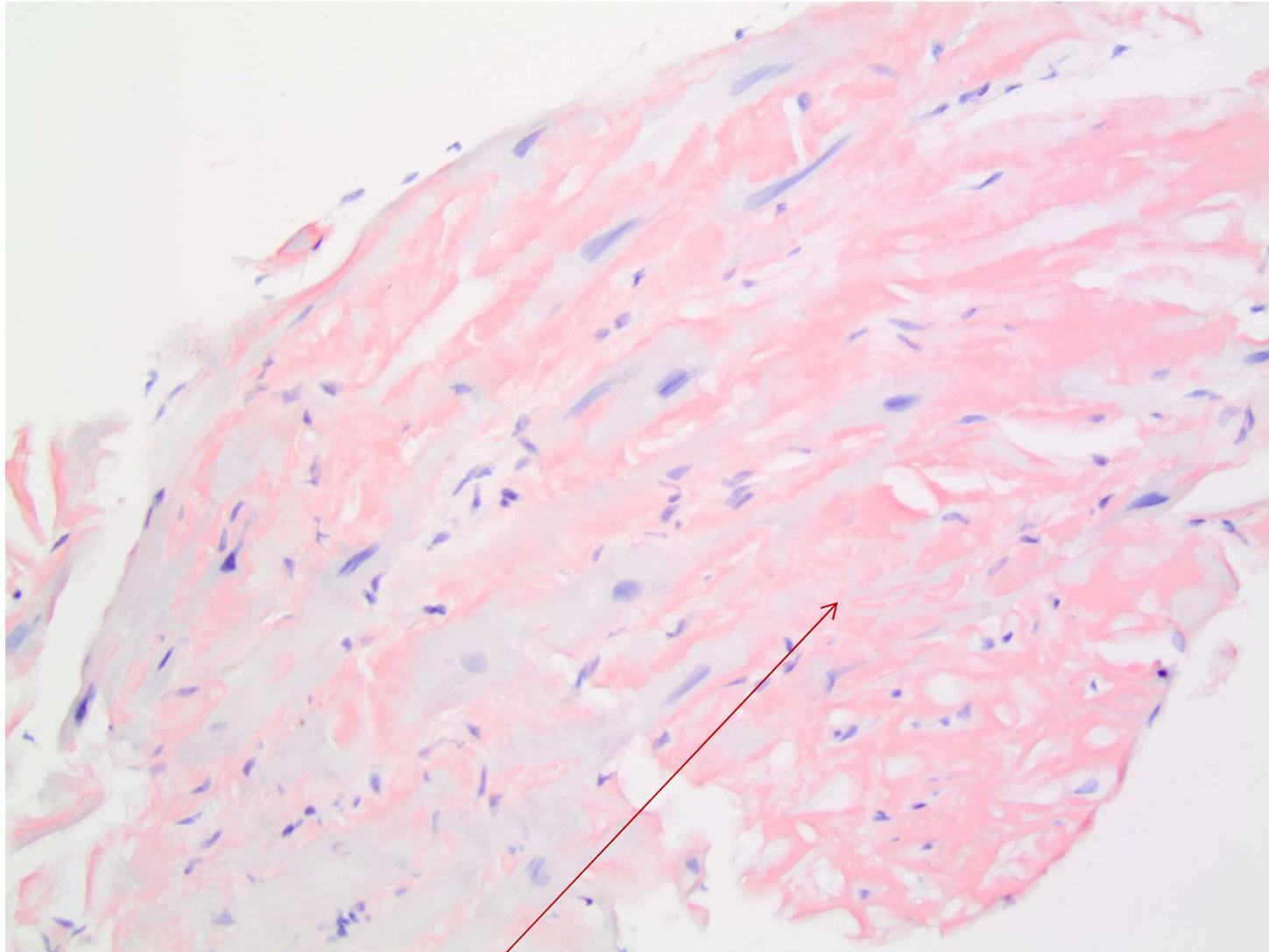
- Research funding
 - Ionis
 - Eidos

- I will discuss about novel and investigational treatments for transthyretin cardiac amyloidosis

Amyloidosis

- Group of protein-folding disorders in which ≥ 1 organ is infiltrated by proteinaceous deposits known as amyloid
- More than 30 different precursor proteins have the propensity to form amyloid fibrils.
- Common precursor proteins that deposit in the heart are
 - Immunoglobulin light chain proteins
 - Immunoglobulin heavy chain proteins
 - Transthyretin
 - Serum amyloid A
 - Apolipoprotein A I

Congo Red Stain

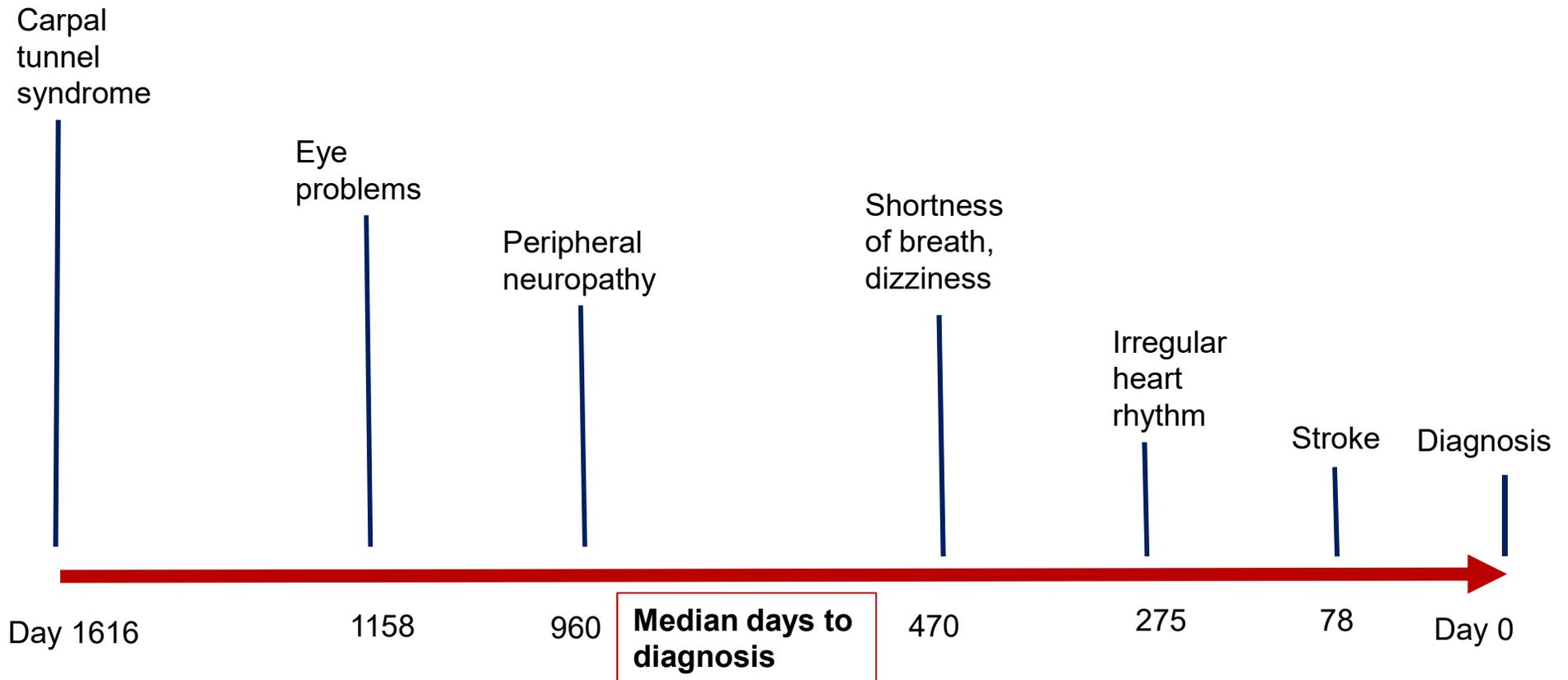


Amorphous, eosinophilic deposits are congophilic



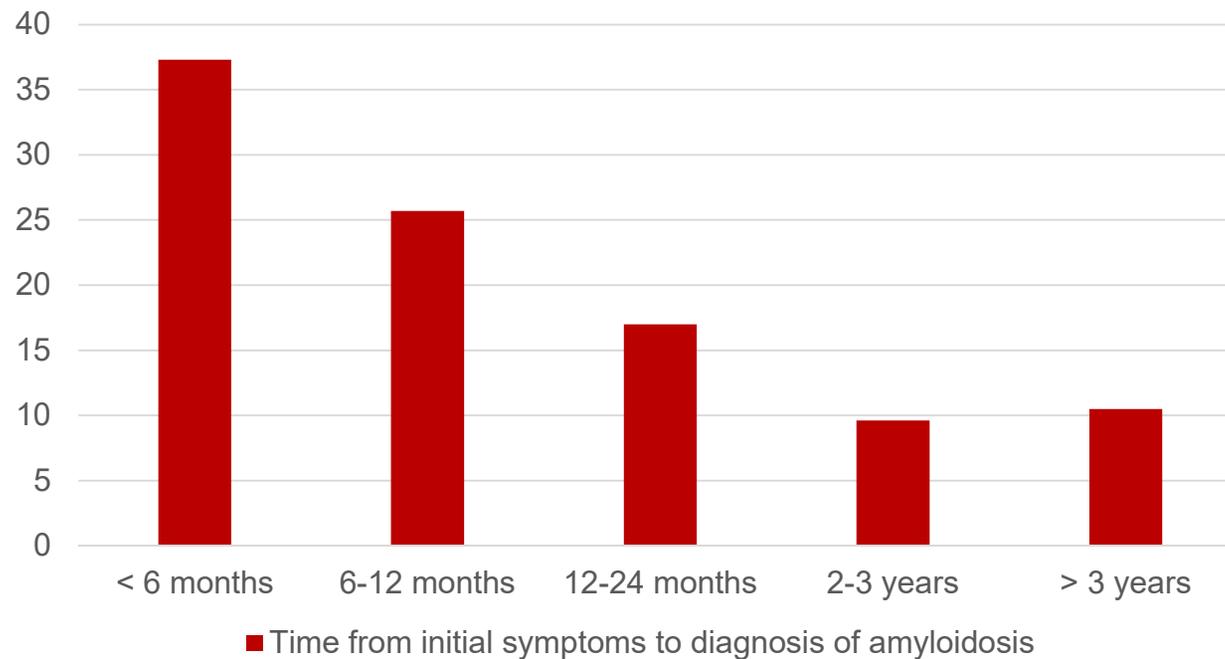
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Amyloidosis – Great pretender

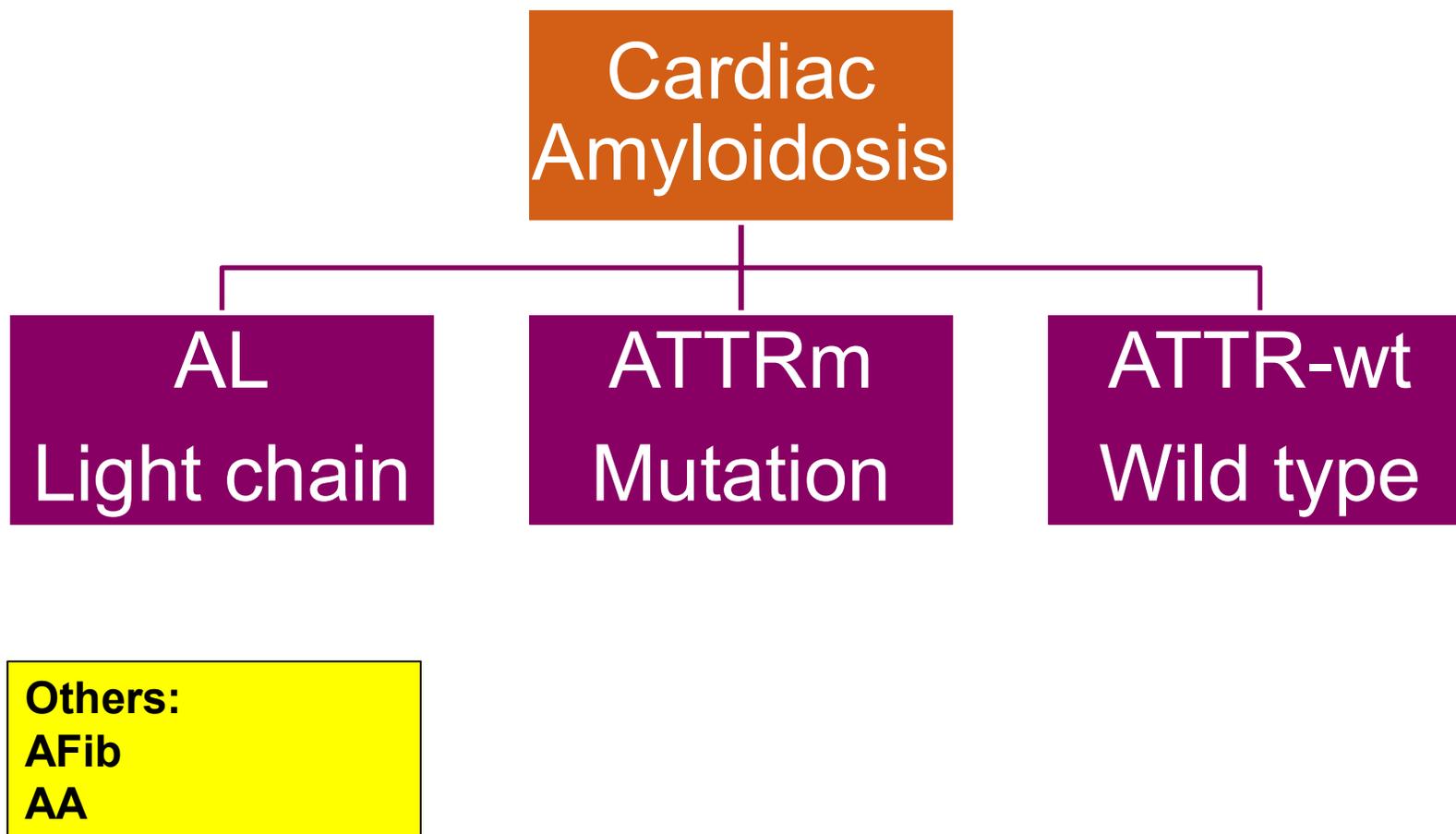


Amyloidosis – Delayed diagnosis

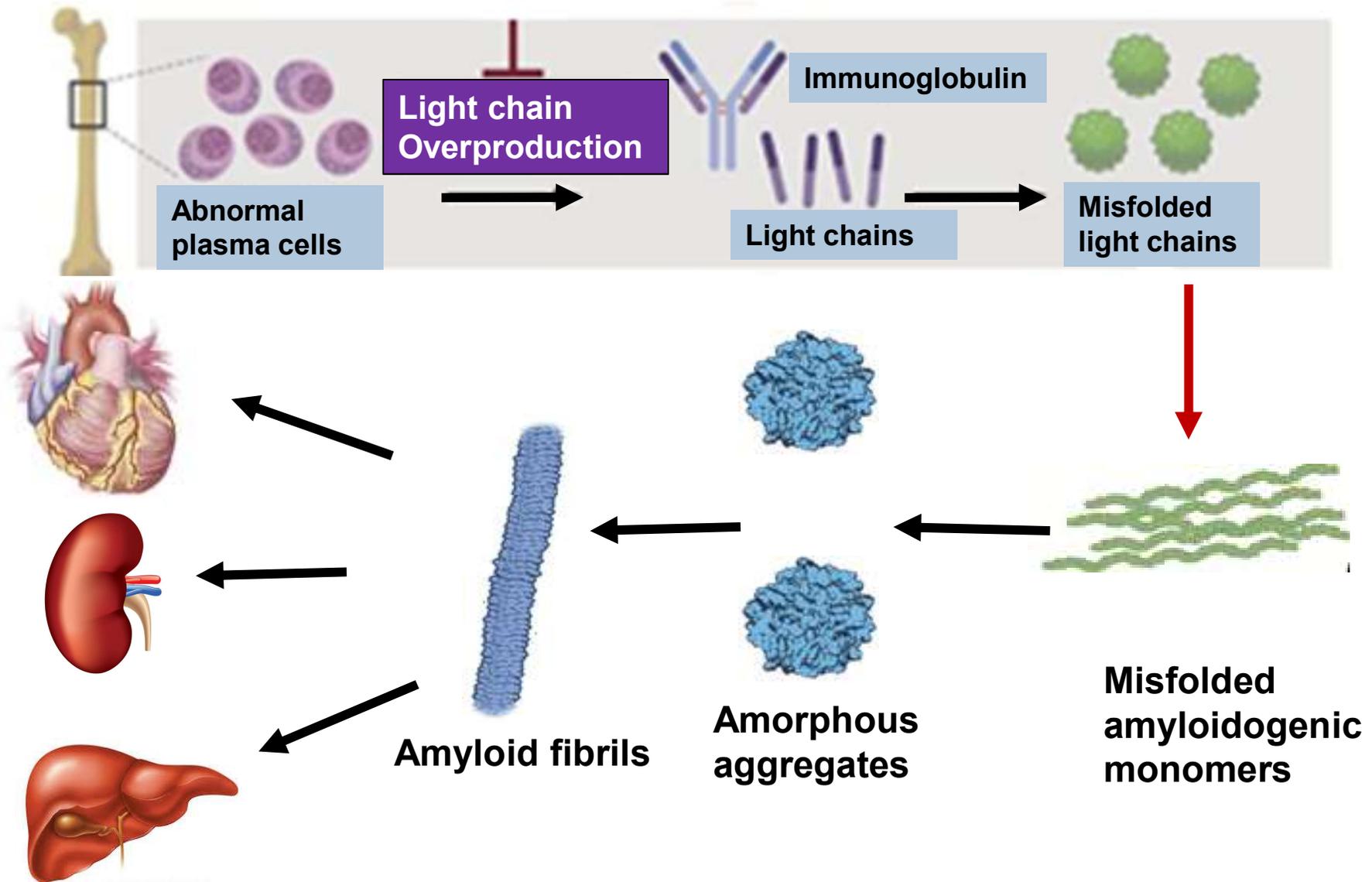
Time from initial symptoms to diagnosis of AL amyloidosis



Nomenclature – precursor protein



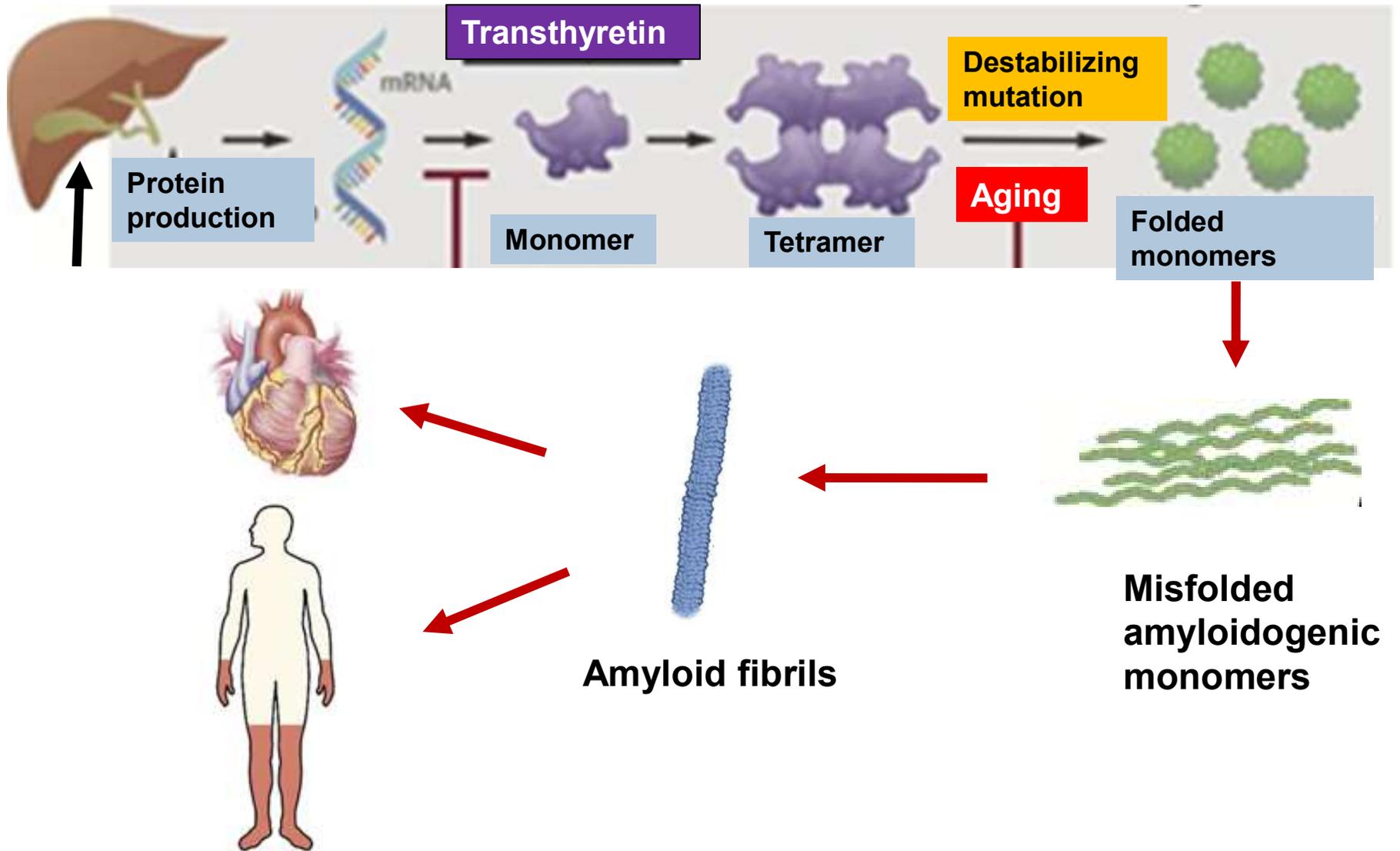
Protein Deposition in AL- Amyloidosis



AL Amyloidosis

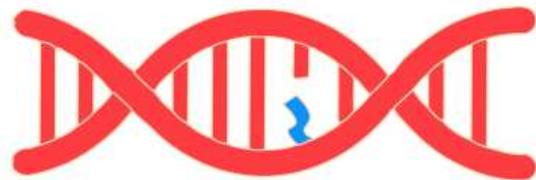
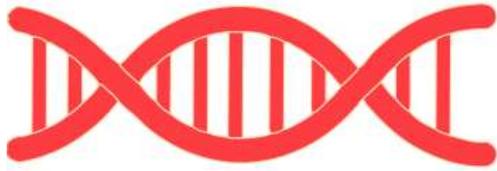


Protein Deposition in Transthyretin Amyloid



Transthyretin Mutation

Normal gene



Gene Mutation

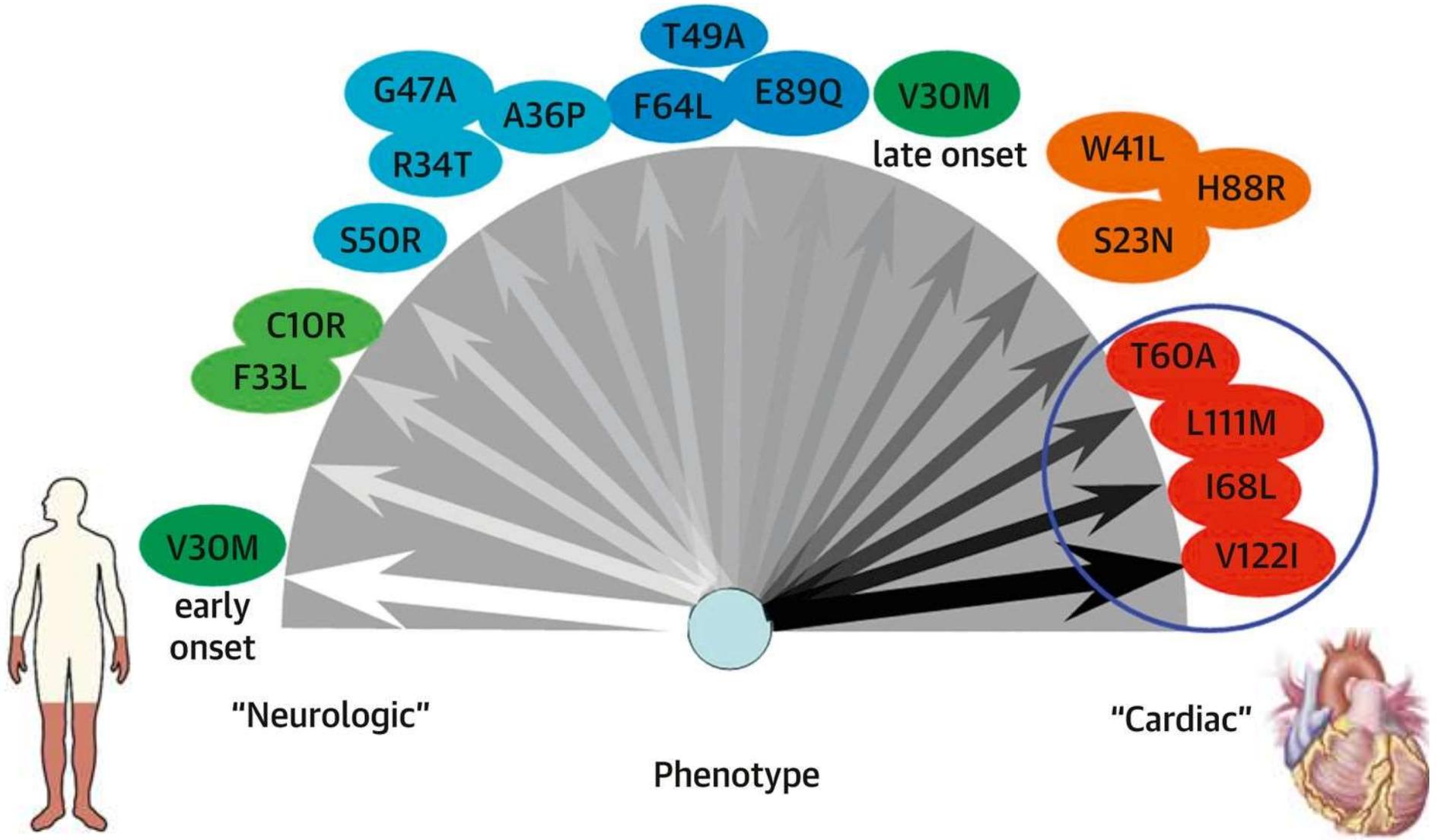
Protective Mutation

- T119M

Destabilizing Mutation

- V122I
- V30M
- T60A

Hereditary/mutant TTR Amyloidosis



Wild Type TTR Amyloidosis

Other names

- Senile cardiac amyloidosis
- Senile systemic amyloidosis
- Age-related cardiac amyloidosis

- Abbreviation: ATTR-wt

- Carpal tunnel syndrome
- Biceps tendon rupture (Pop-eye sign)
- Spinal stenosis

2 – 10 years
before
heart failure
symptoms



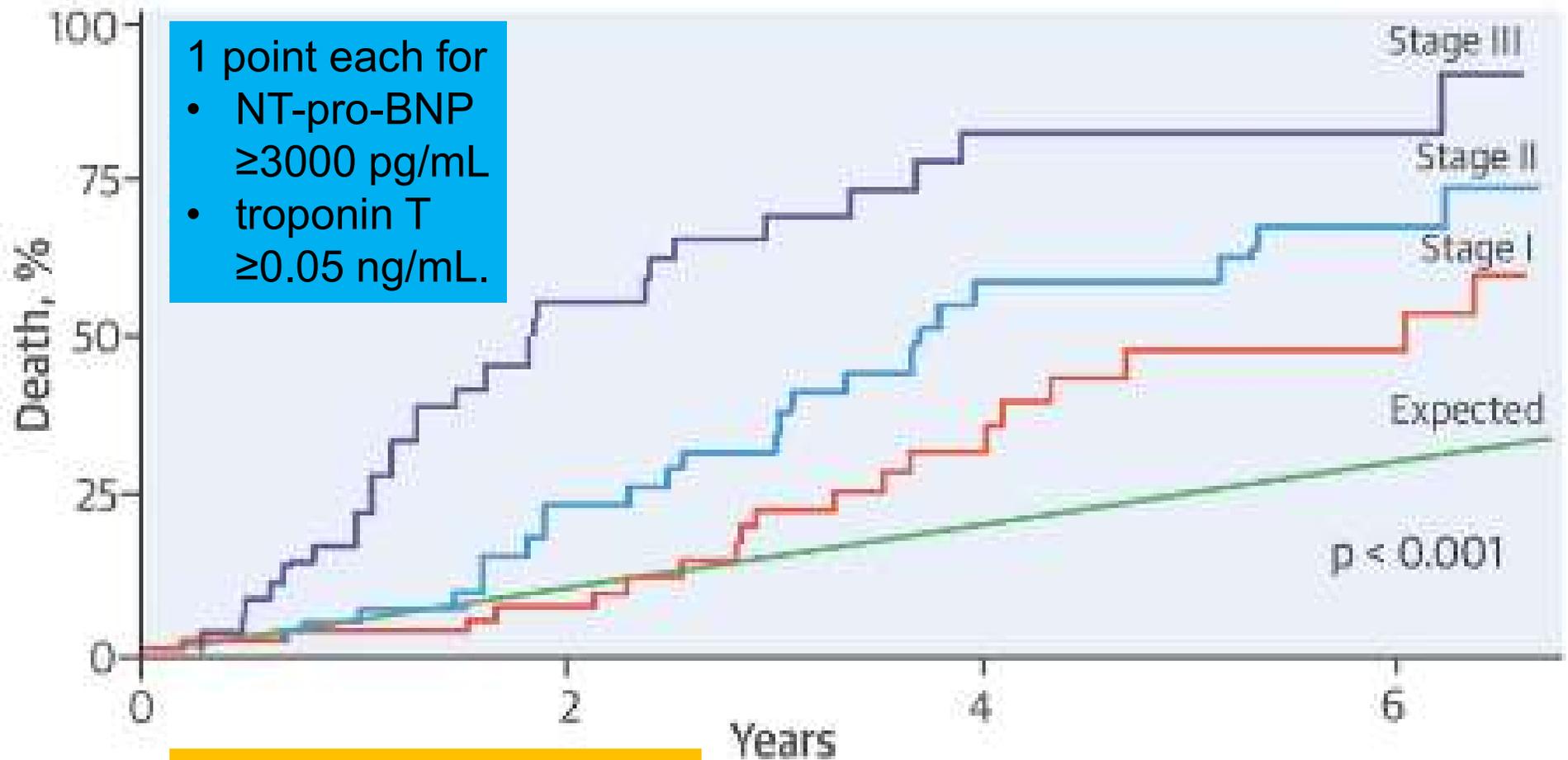
	Hereditary ATTRm	Wild-type ATTR-WT
Age of onset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable (depends on mutation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average 75 yrs.
Gender (M/F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50%/50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95%/5%
Affected organs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nerves • Heart • Eyes, GI tract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart
Median survival after diagnosis without treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~ 2.5 years (Val122Ile) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~ 3.5 years

Rudberg FL et al. *JACC* 2019; 73(22):2872-2891.

Cardiac Amyloidosis – Is it rare?

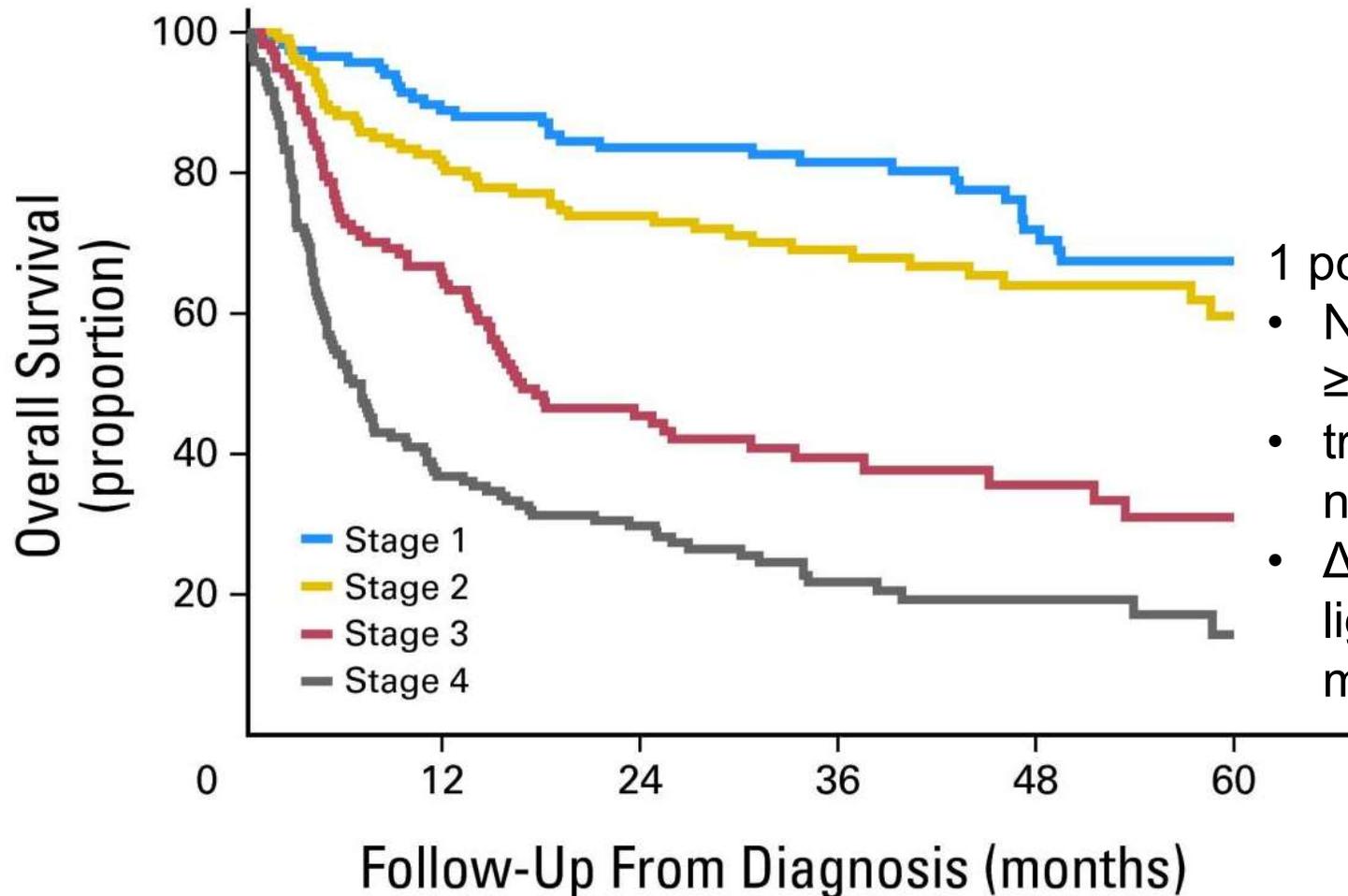
AL-Amyloid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 people per million• ~ 3000 cases per year• 40-50% cardiac involvement
Hereditary ATTRm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Val122Ile: 3.4% of African Americans• Thr60Ala : ~ 1% Northern Ireland• 25,000 – 120,000 patients in US
Wild type ATTR-wt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~ 25% of adults > 85 yrs• 13% heart failure patients > 60 yrs• ~ 1 million patients in US

Survival in TTR amyloidosis



Median survival
Stage 1 – 66 months
Stage 2 – 42 months
Stage 3 – 20 months

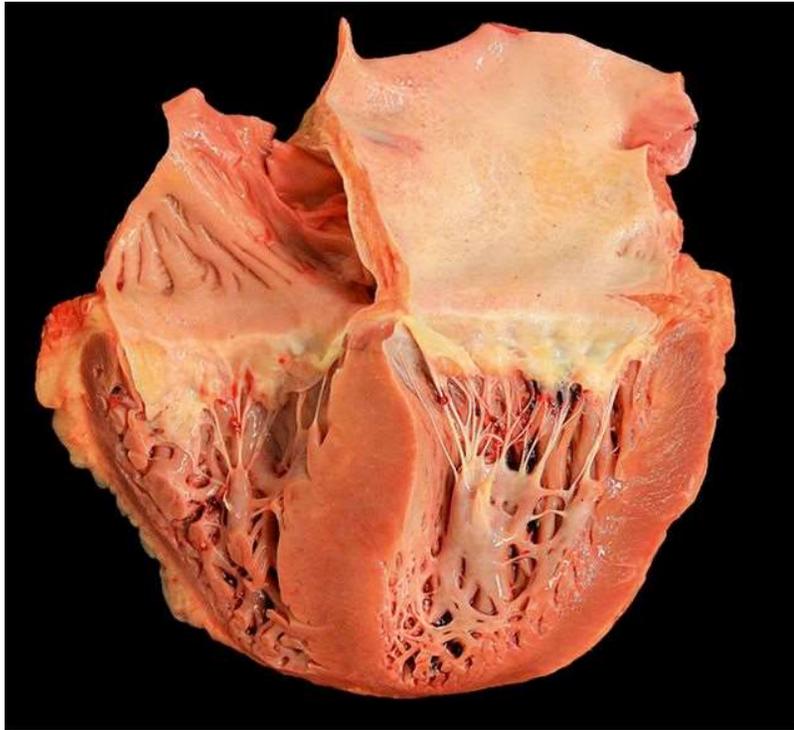
Survival in AL- amyloidosis



- 1 point each for
- NT-pro-BNP ≥ 1800 pg/mL
 - troponin T ≥ 0.025 ng/mL
 - Δ the κ and λ free light chains ≥ 18 mg/dL.

No. at risk 512 335 255 176 119 64

Cardiac Amyloidosis



Falk RH, et al. JACC 2016;68:1323-1341

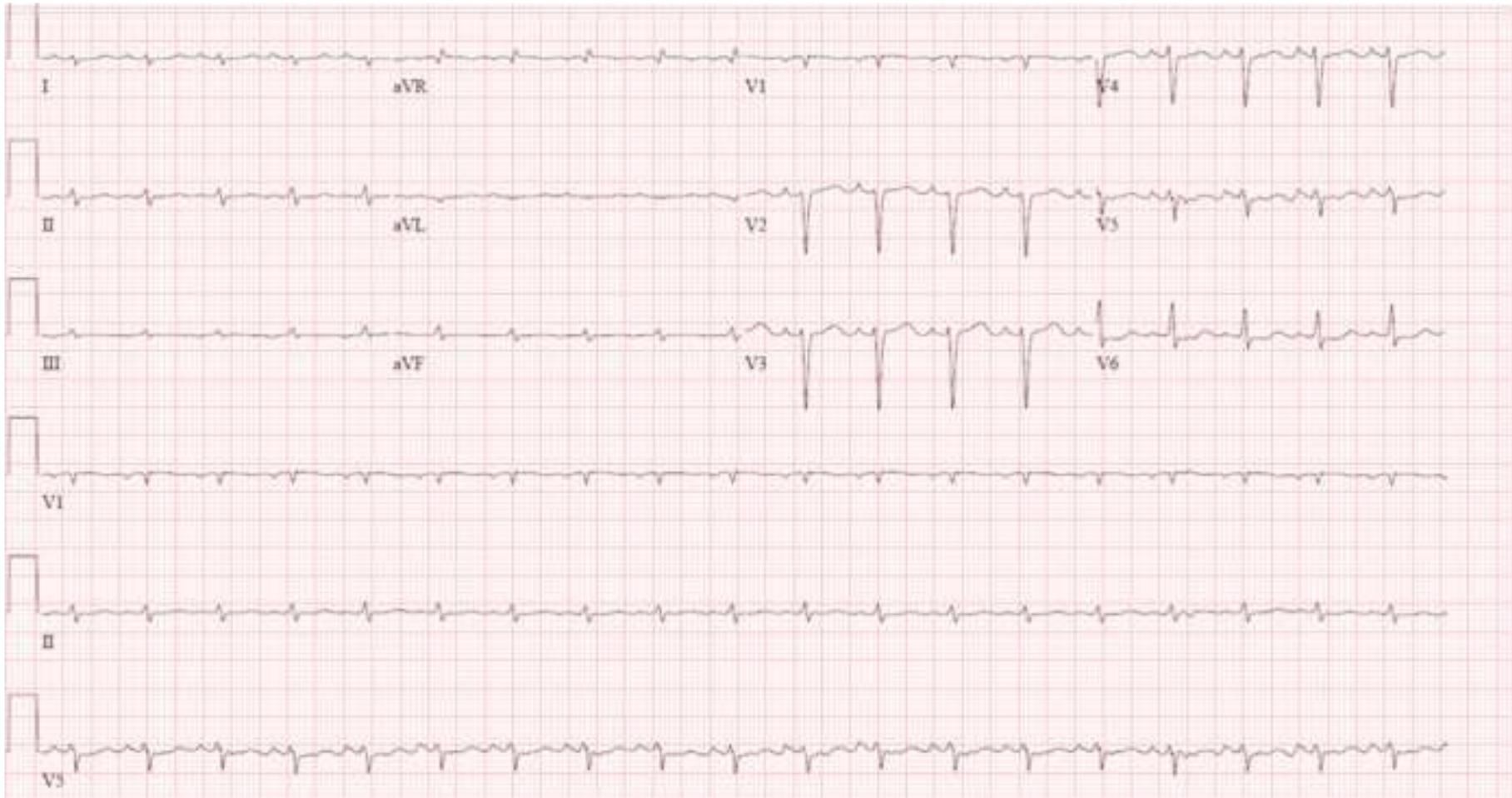
Clinical features

- Common symptoms
 - exercise intolerance
 - peripheral edema / leg swelling
 - Ascites / abdominal bloating
 - Chest pain / chest fullness
- Exertional syncope / passing out – due to low and fixed cardiac output
- Trouble sleeping
 - Orthopnea – sleeping with pillows
 - PND – waking up after 3-4 hours due to shortness of breath
- Dizziness / lightheadedness

When to suspect cardiac amyloidosis

- In any patient with heart failure, unexplained increased thickness of heart muscle and small chambers
- Abnormal ratio between heart thickness and ECG
- Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, lumbar spinal stenosis, or spontaneous biceps tendon rupture
- Diffuse late gadolinium enhancement on cardiac MRI
Apical sparing on echocardiogram
- Unexplained neuropathic pain, orthostatic hypotension, and a diagnosis of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy after 60 years
- Intolerance to routine heart failure medications

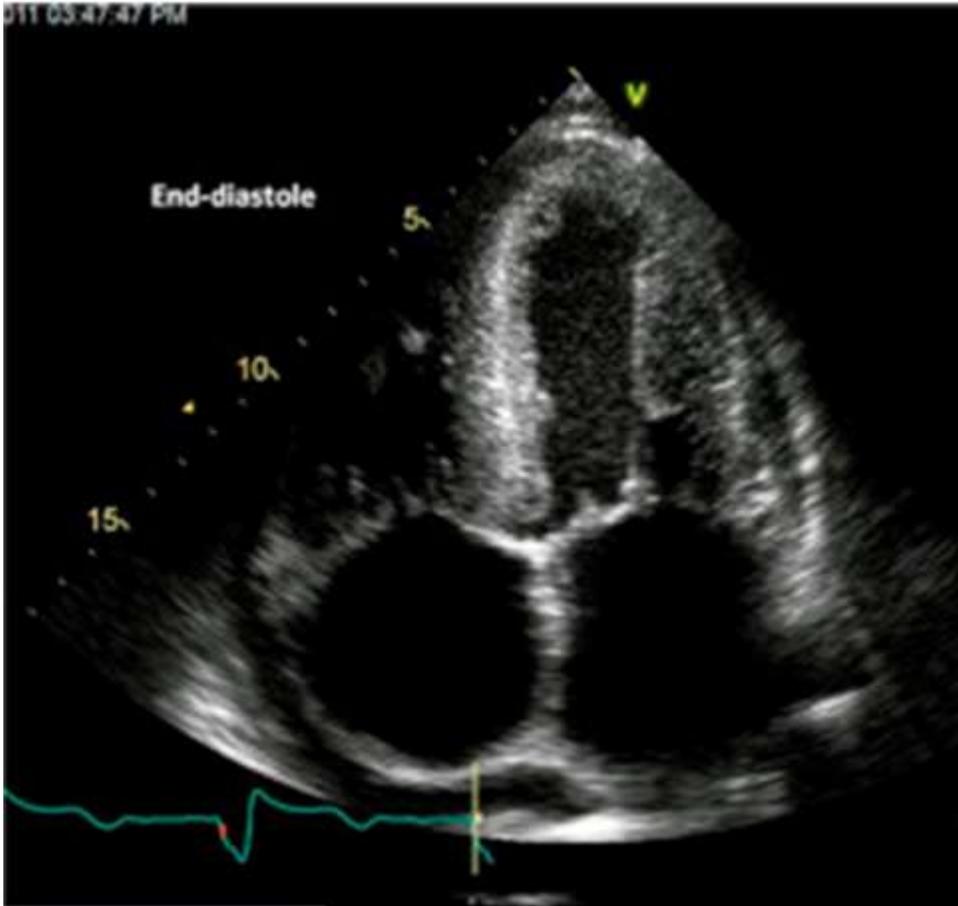
ECG – Cardiac Amyloidosis



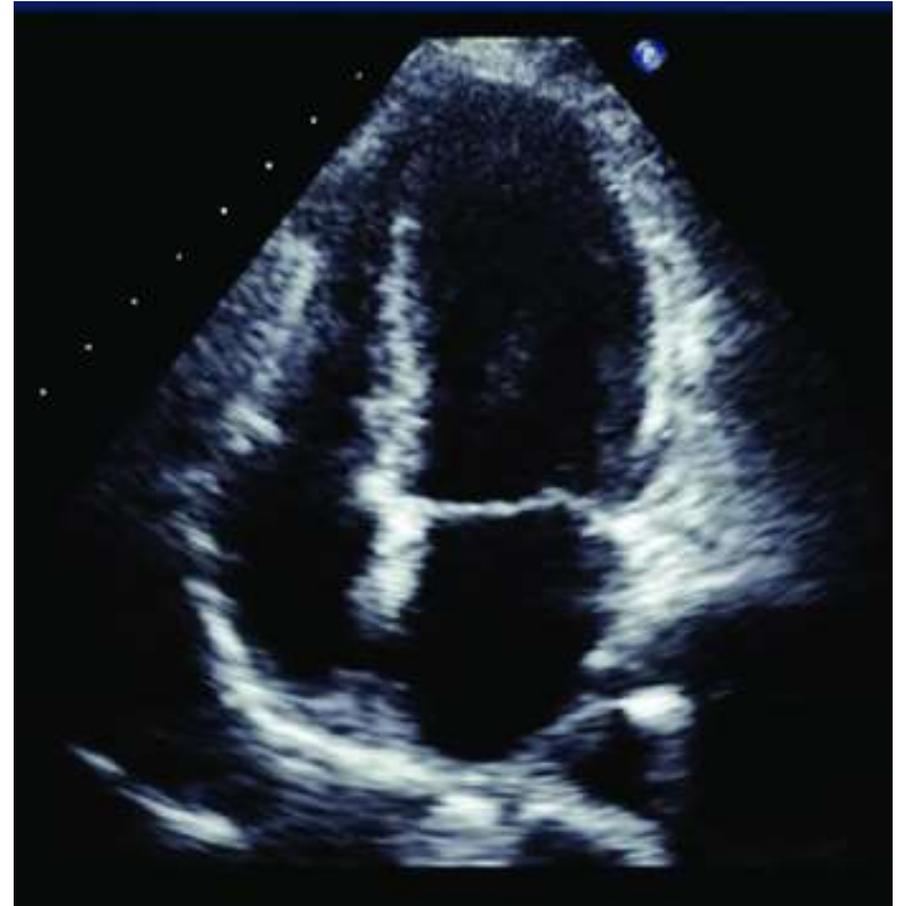
Cyrille NB et al. Am J Cardiol. 2014;114:1089–1093

Mussinelli R et al. Ann Noninvasive Electrocardiol. 2013;18:271–280

Echocardiogram



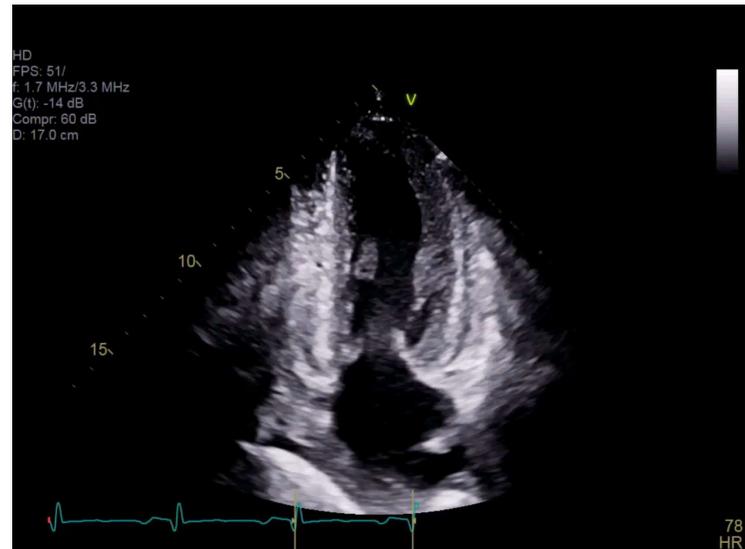
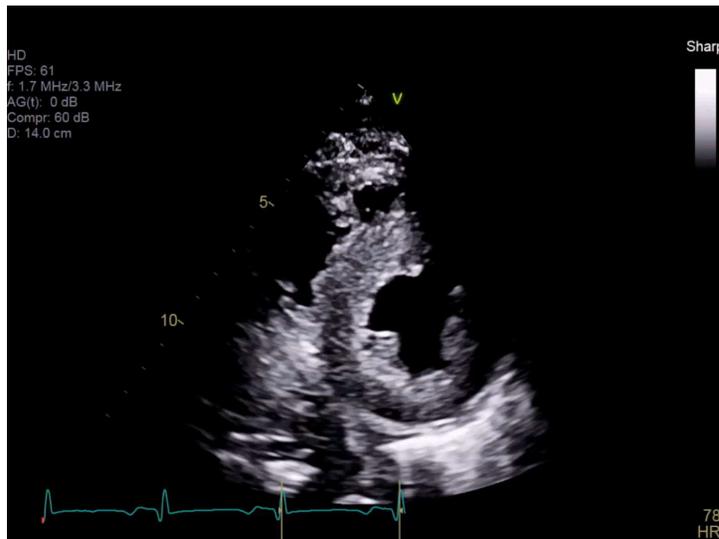
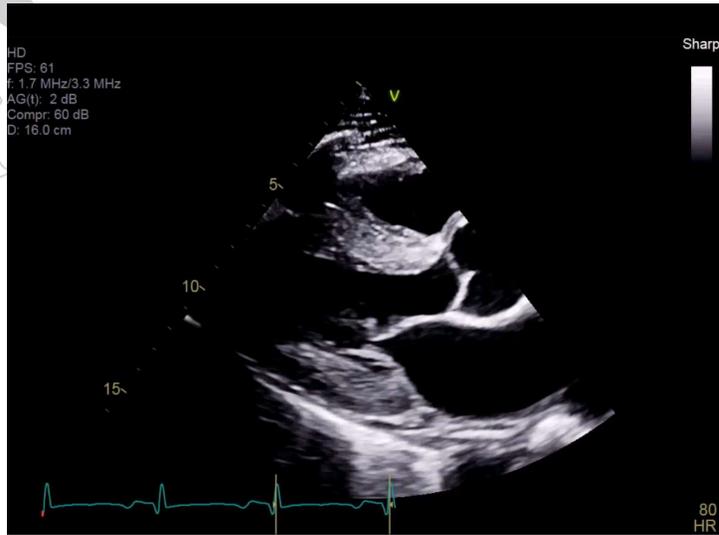
Amyloidosis



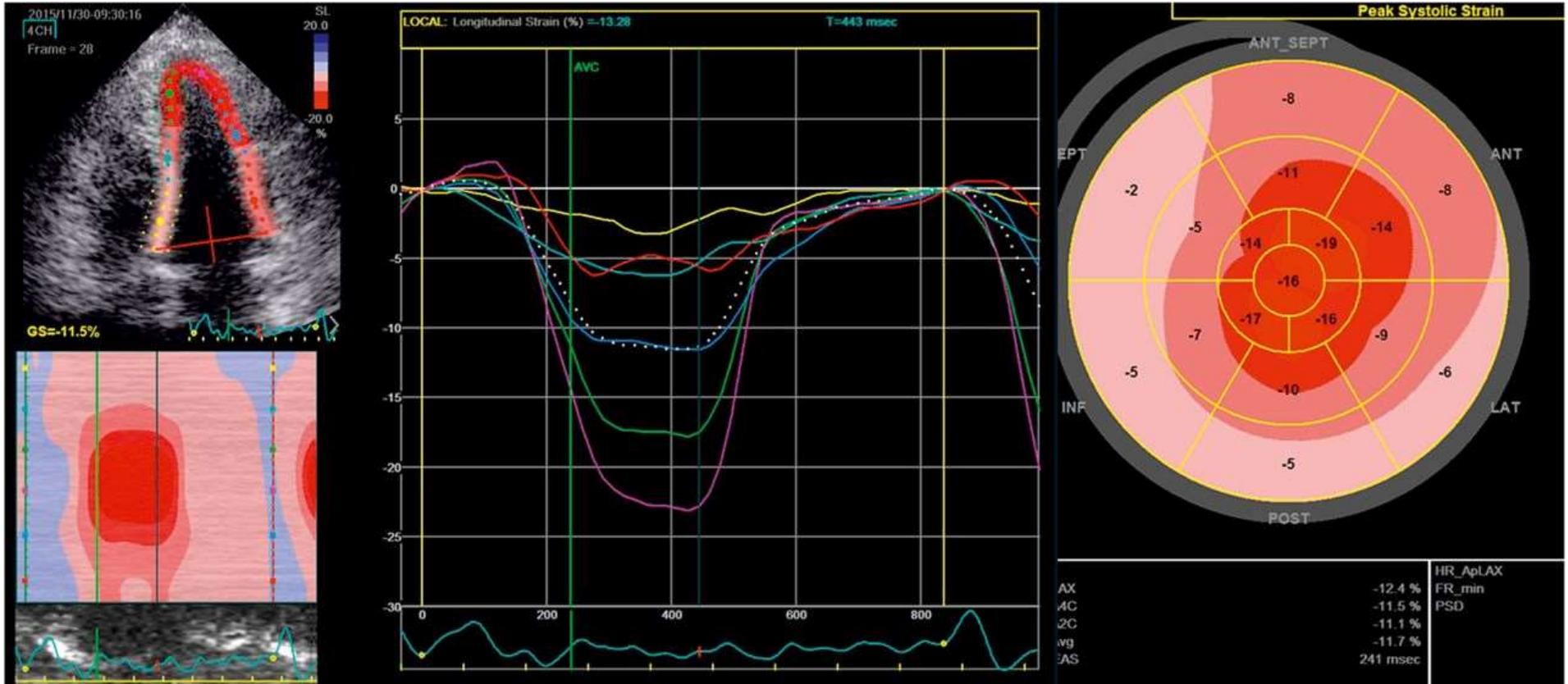
Normal

Falk, R.H. et al. JACC. 2016;68(12):1323-41

Echocardiogram

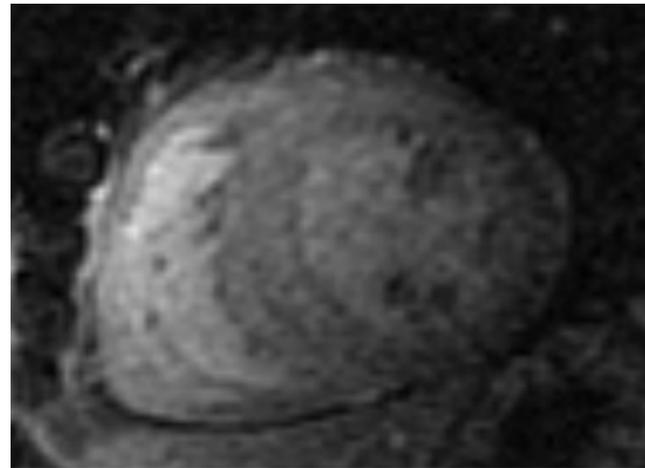
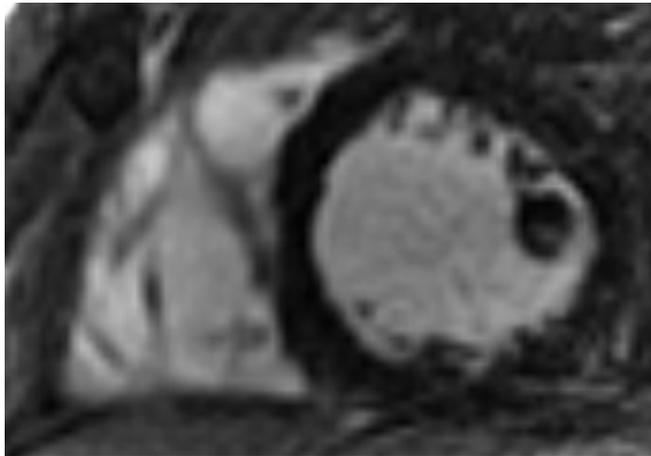
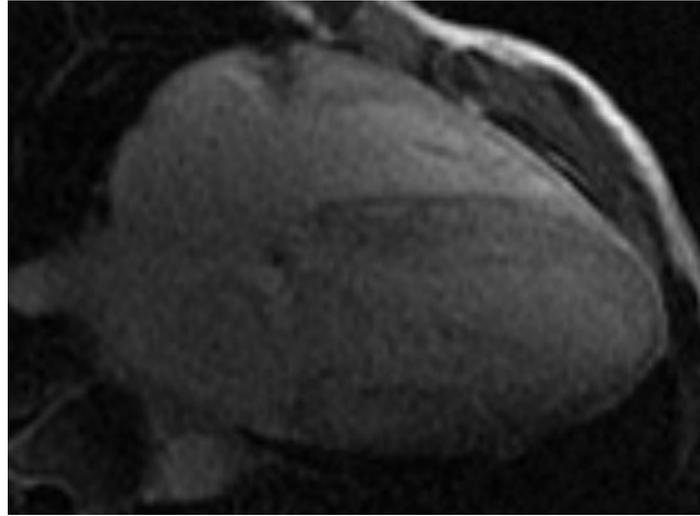
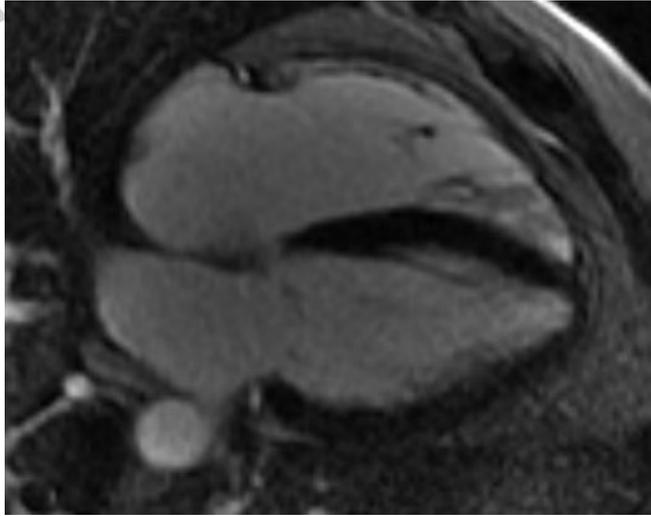


Preserved Apical Strain “Cherry on Top”



Falk, R.H. et al. JACC. 2016;68(12):1323-41

Cardiac MRI



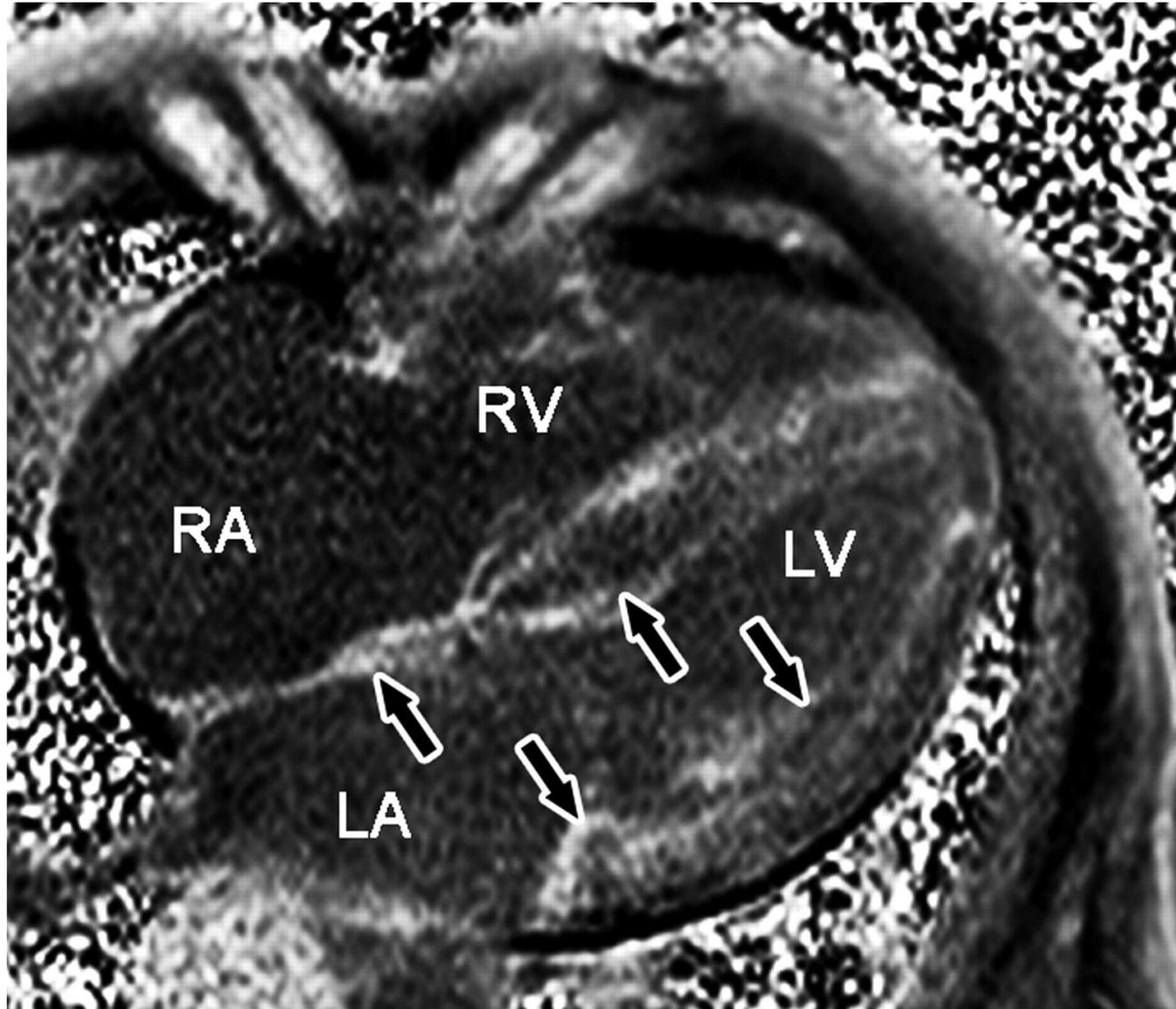
Normal

Amyloidosis

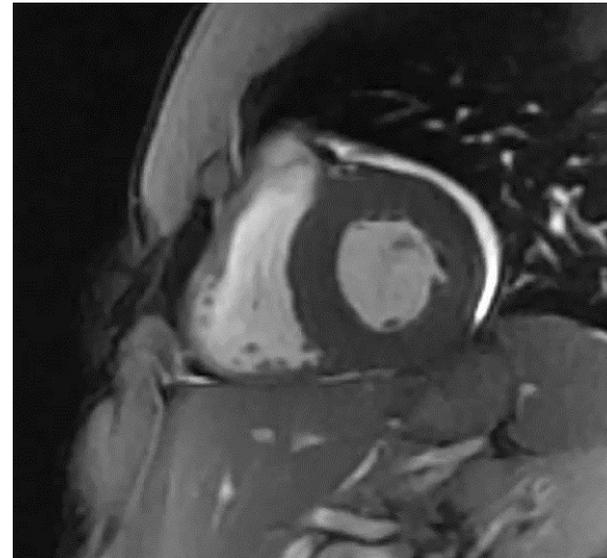
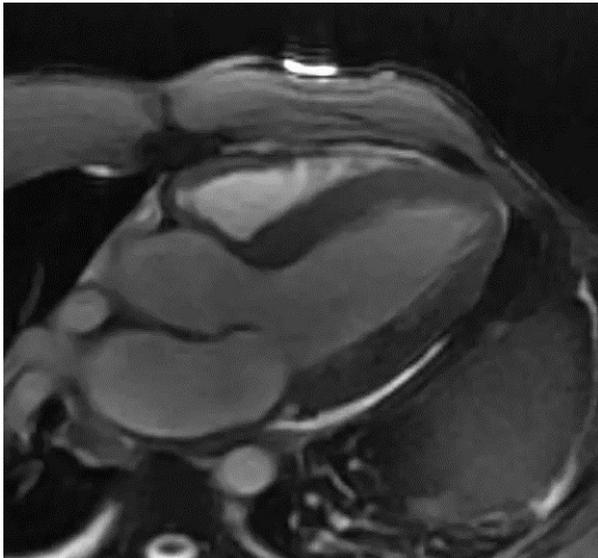
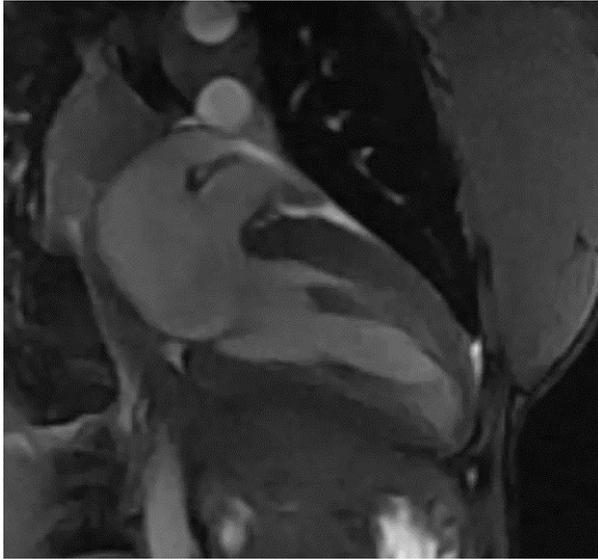


Cardiac MRI

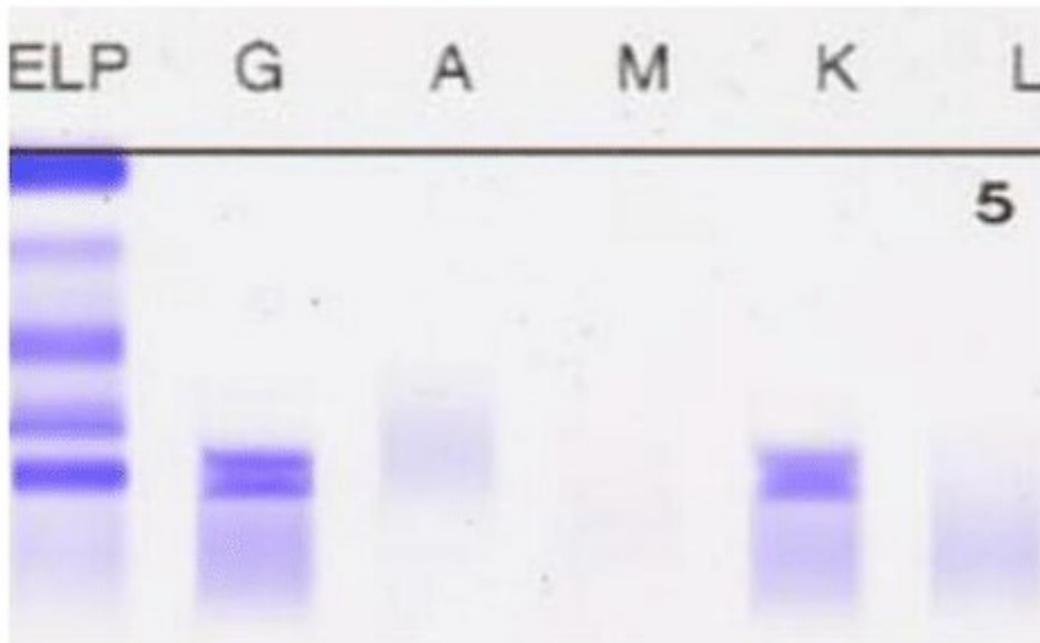
Diffuse Late Gadolinium Enhancement



Cardiac MRI

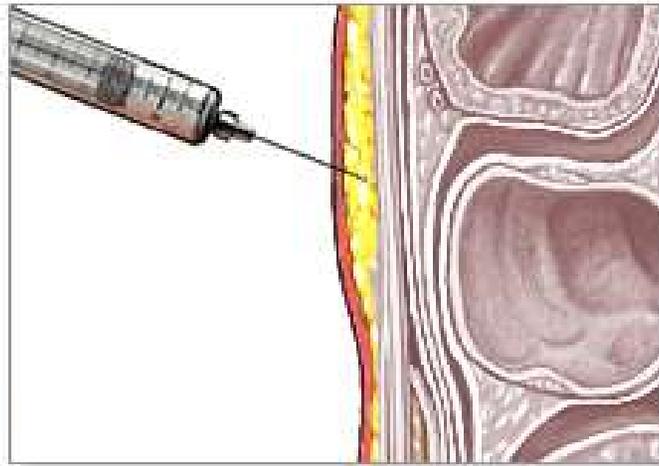
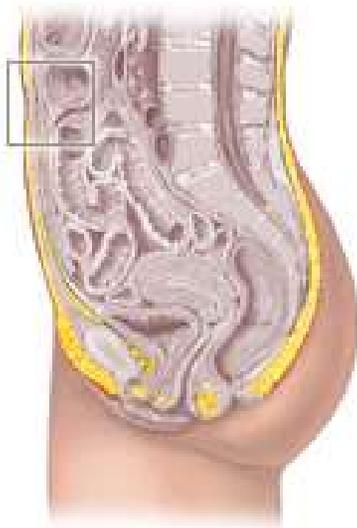


Immunofixation electrophoresis to assess for monoclonal protein



Protein	Results	Reference
Ig-G	19.8	7-16g/L
Ig-A	0.86	0.7-4.0g/L
Ig-M	0.18	0.5-2.2g/L
κ-light chain	5.91	1.7-3.7g/L
λ-light chain	1.15	0.9-2.1g/L

Fat pad biopsy for AL-amyloidosis

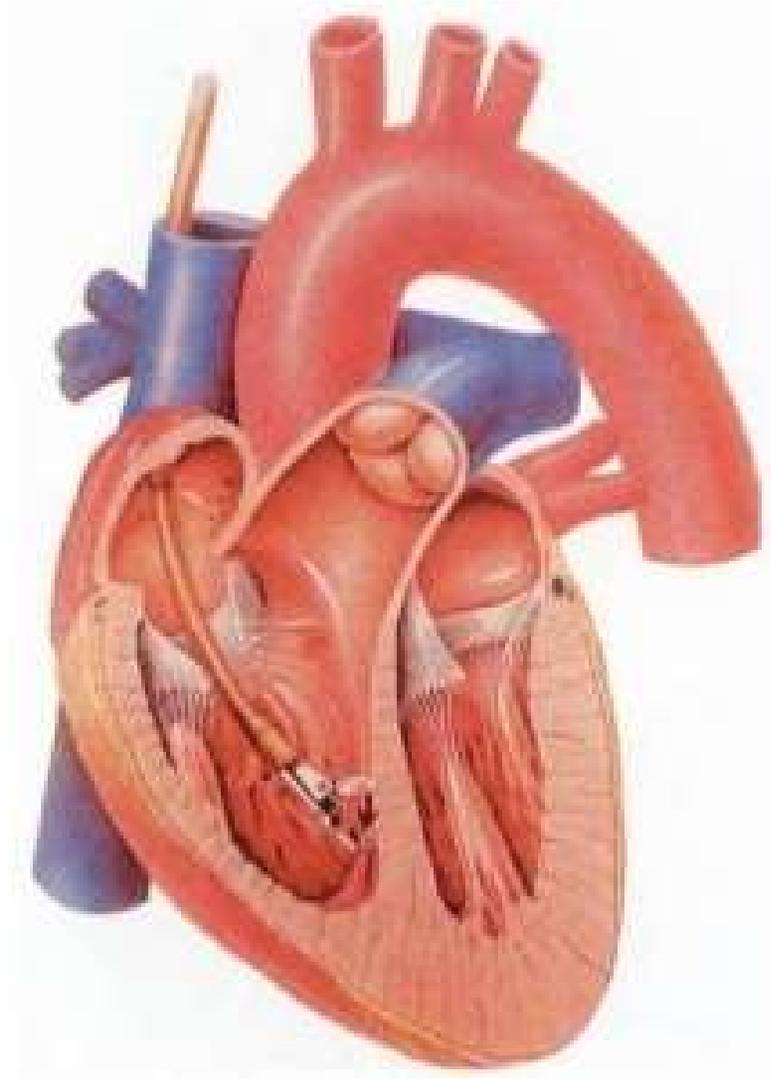


Small core of fat tissue is removed for biopsy

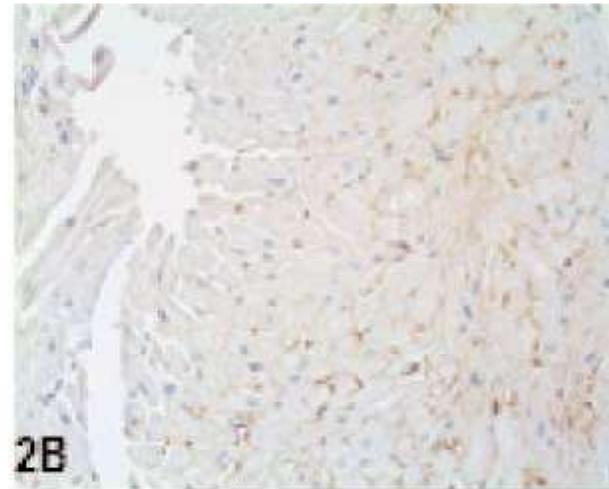
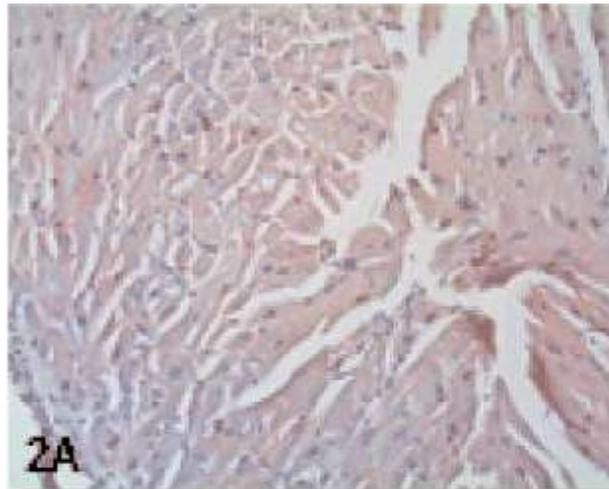
Positive in

- > 70% AL
- ~ 60% - ATTRm
- ~ 10% - ATTR-wt

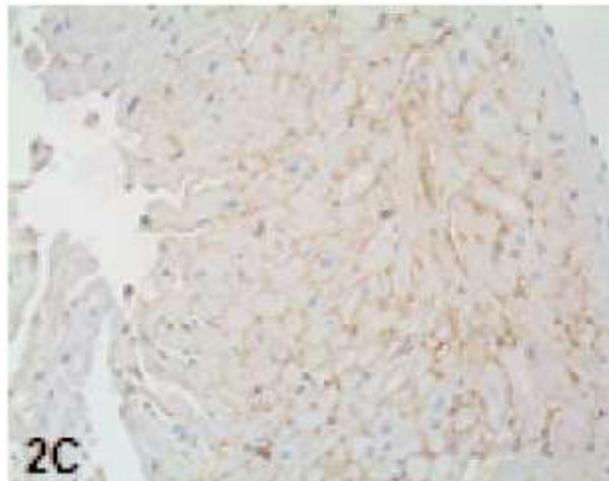
Endomyocardial biopsy



Immunohistochemistry / Mass spectrometry



Lambda

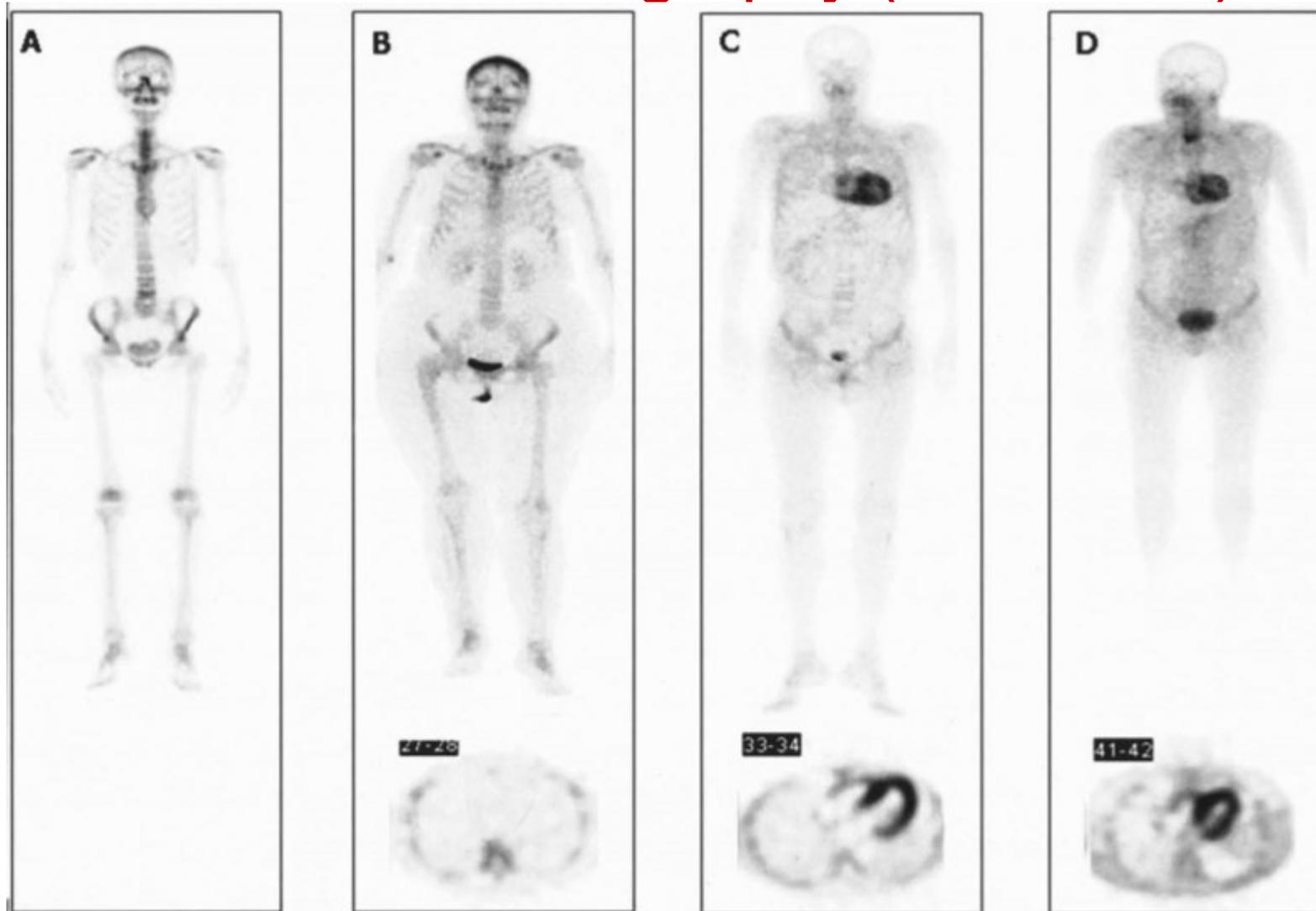


Kappa

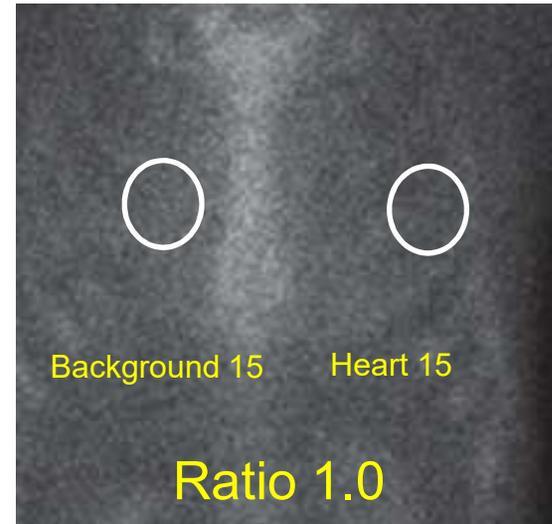
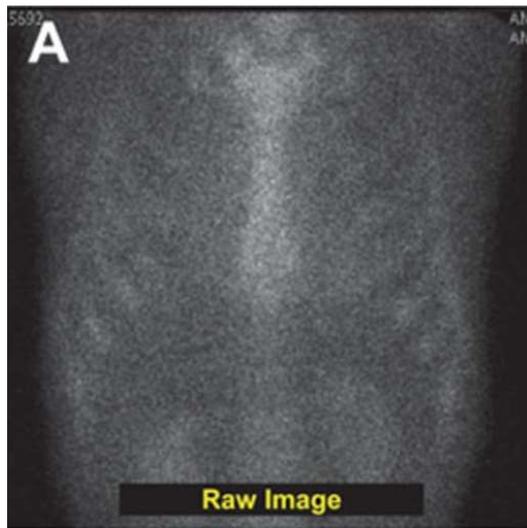
Transthyretin

Vrana JA et al. Blood. 2009;114:4957–4959.
Satoskar AA et al. Am J Surg Pathol 35:1685–1690.

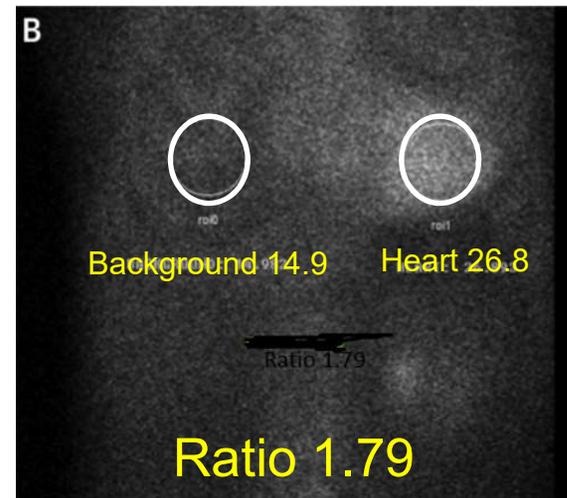
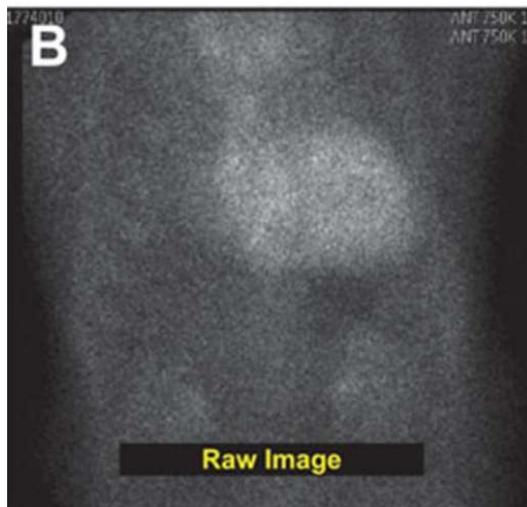
Diagnosis of TTR cardiac amyloidosis with bone scintigraphy (PYP scan)



Bone scintigraphy - PYP Scan

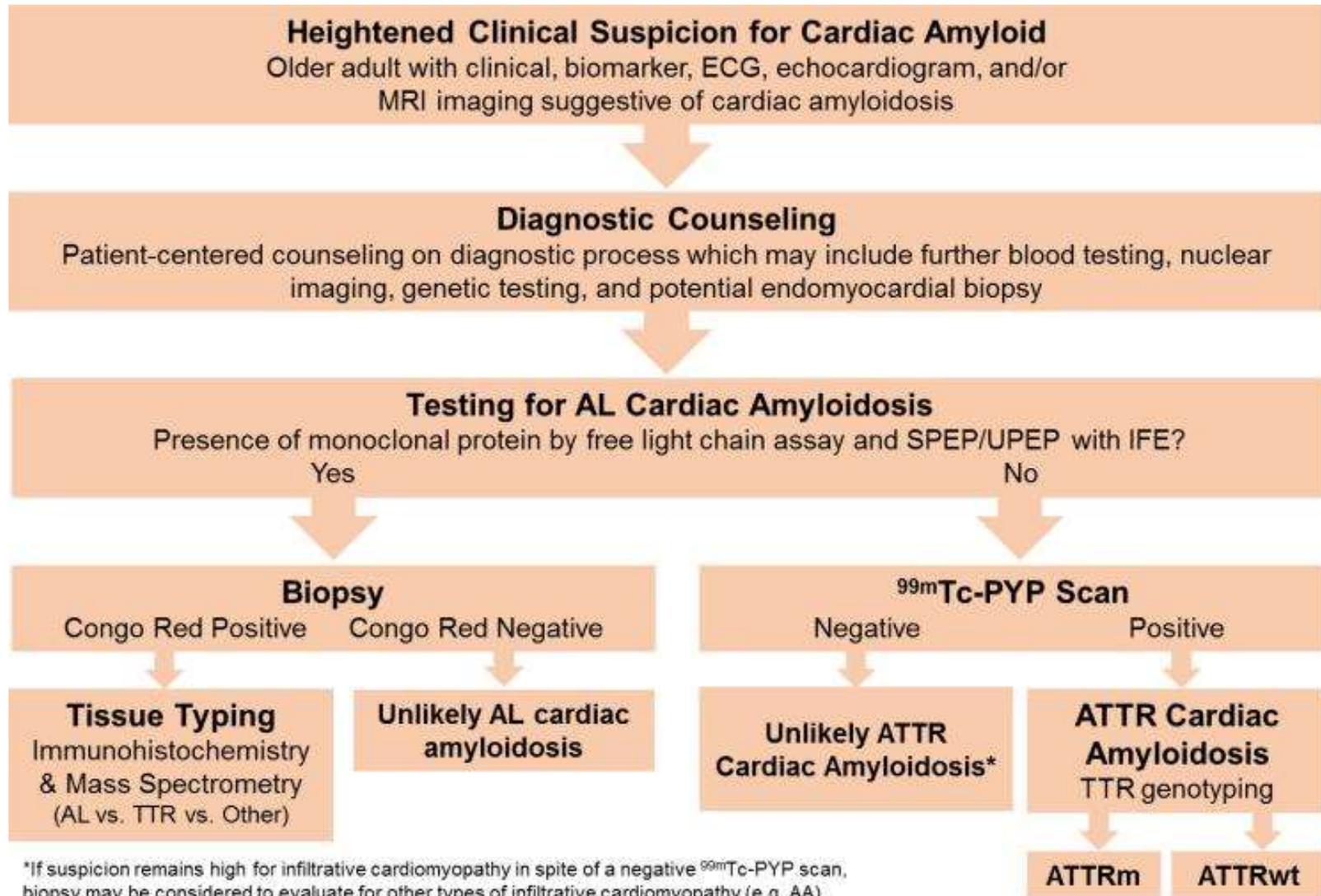


Negative uptake



Positive uptake

Algorithm – Cardiac Amyloidosis



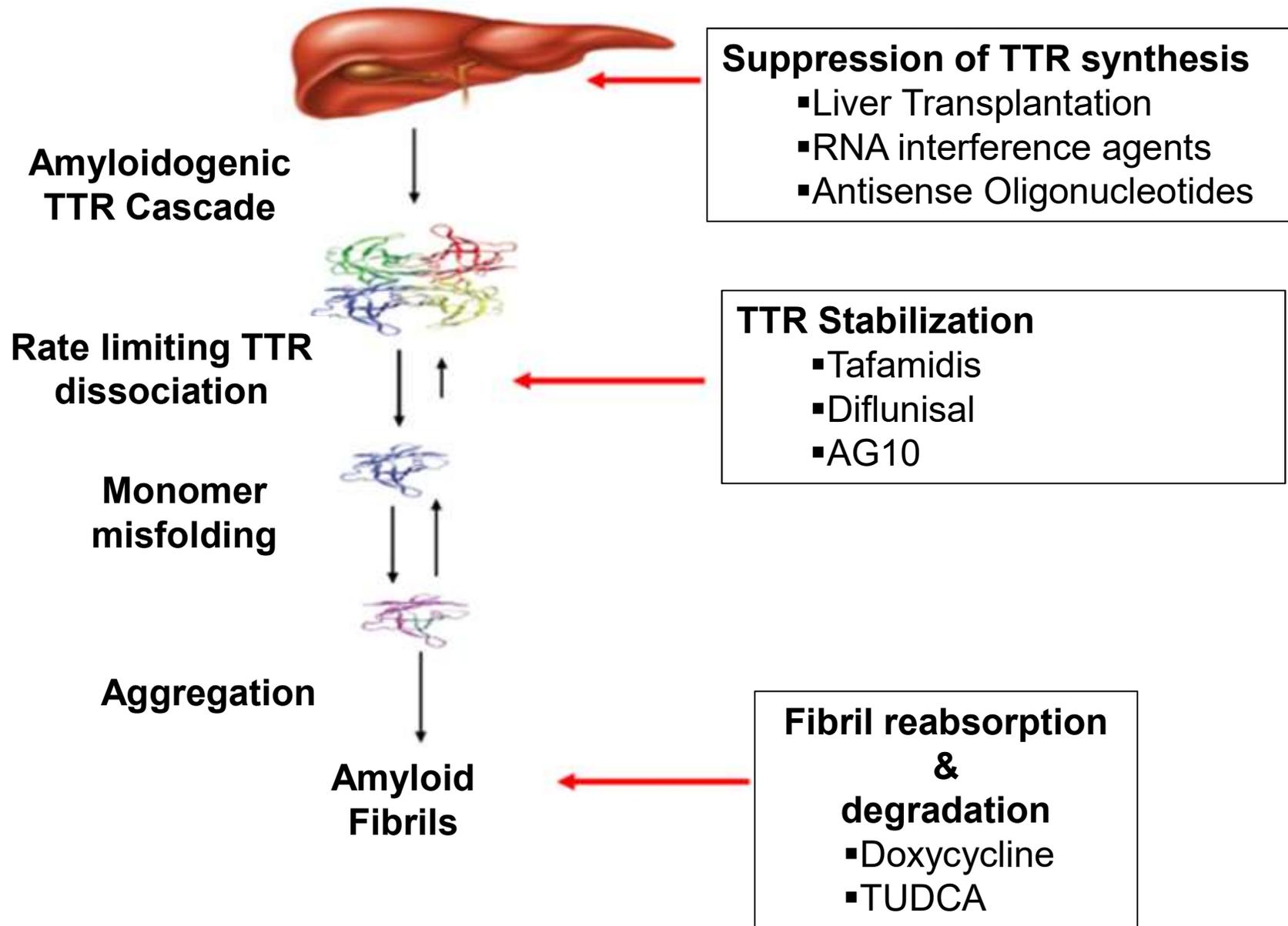
Treatment

- Diuretics + salt restriction – Mainstay of therapy.
 - Aldosterone antagonists & loop diuretics
- Calcium channel blockers & digoxin contraindicated
- ACEi/ARBs poorly tolerated
- Beta-blockers – often intolerant
- Hypotension – compression stockings & midodrine
- Pacemaker – (25% develop heart block)

Treatment for AL Cardiac Amyloidosis

- Stem cell transplant
- Cytotoxic chemotherapy
 - CyBorD
 - Oral Melphalan/Dexamethasone
 - Daratumumab
- Cytotoxic chemotherapy followed by stem cell transplant
- Stem cell transplant + heart transplant

Therapies for TTR Cardiac Amyloidosis



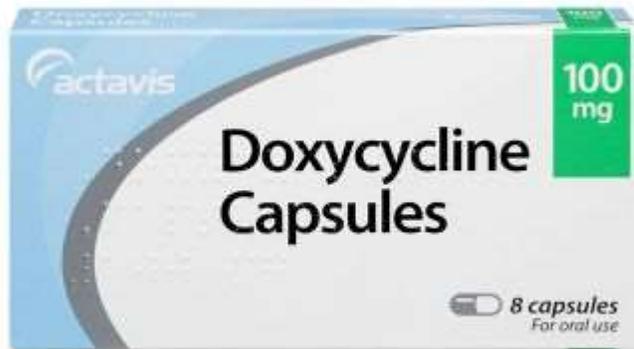
Therapies for TTR Cardiac Amyloidosis



Green tea

- No change in wall thickness
- Decrease in LV muscle mass

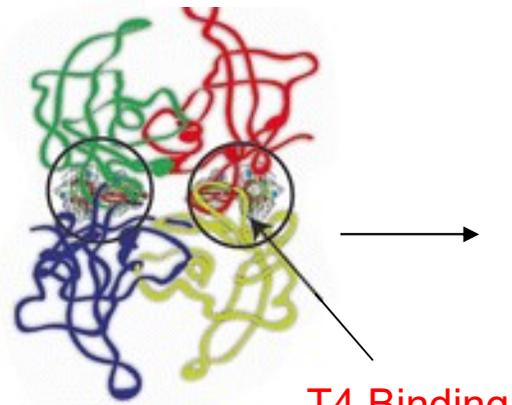
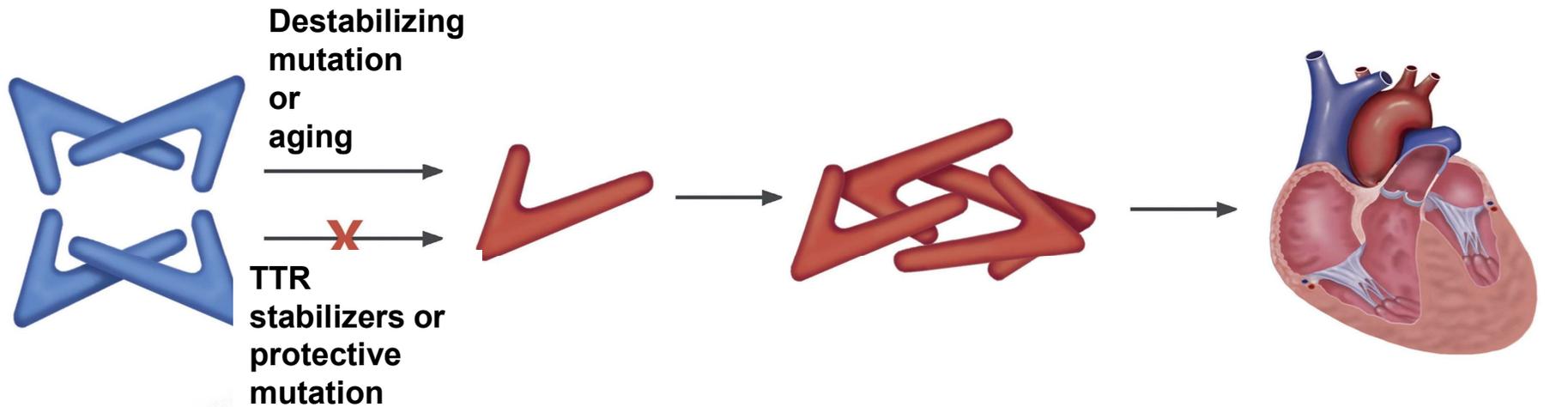
Therapies for TTR Cardiac Amyloidosis



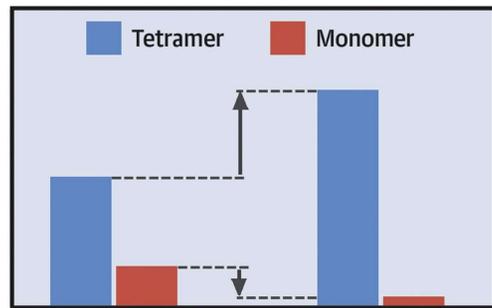
Doxycycline & TUDCA (bile salt)

- Enhances fibril degradation
- Stabilize heart disease
- Skin complications (60%), discontinuation (30%)

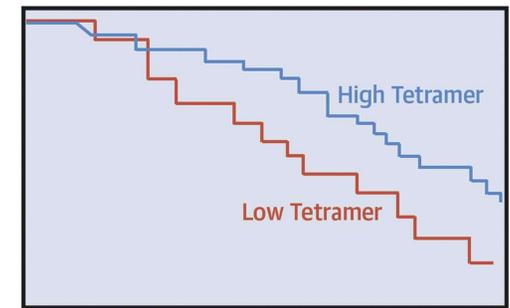
Transthyretin Stabilizers



Tafamidis
Diflunisal
AG 10



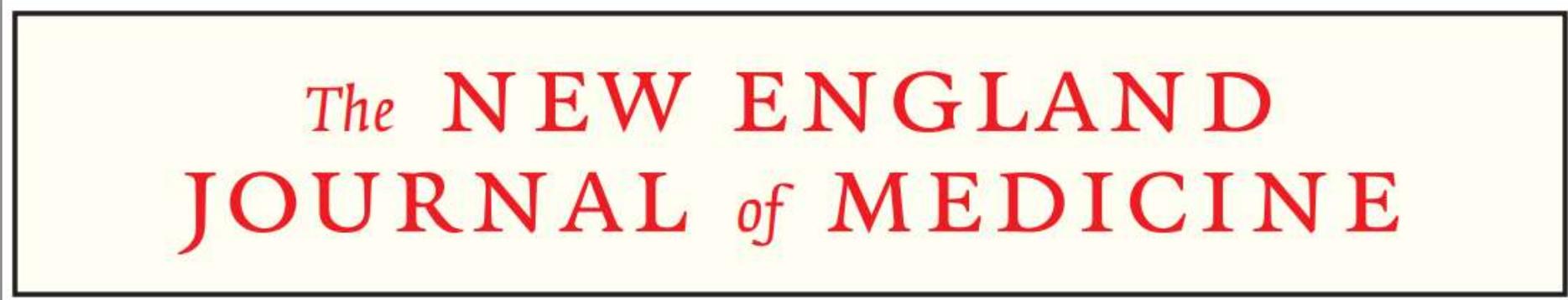
Decrease monomers
Increase tetramers



Prolong survival



TTR Stabilizer – Tafamidis (Vyndaqel)



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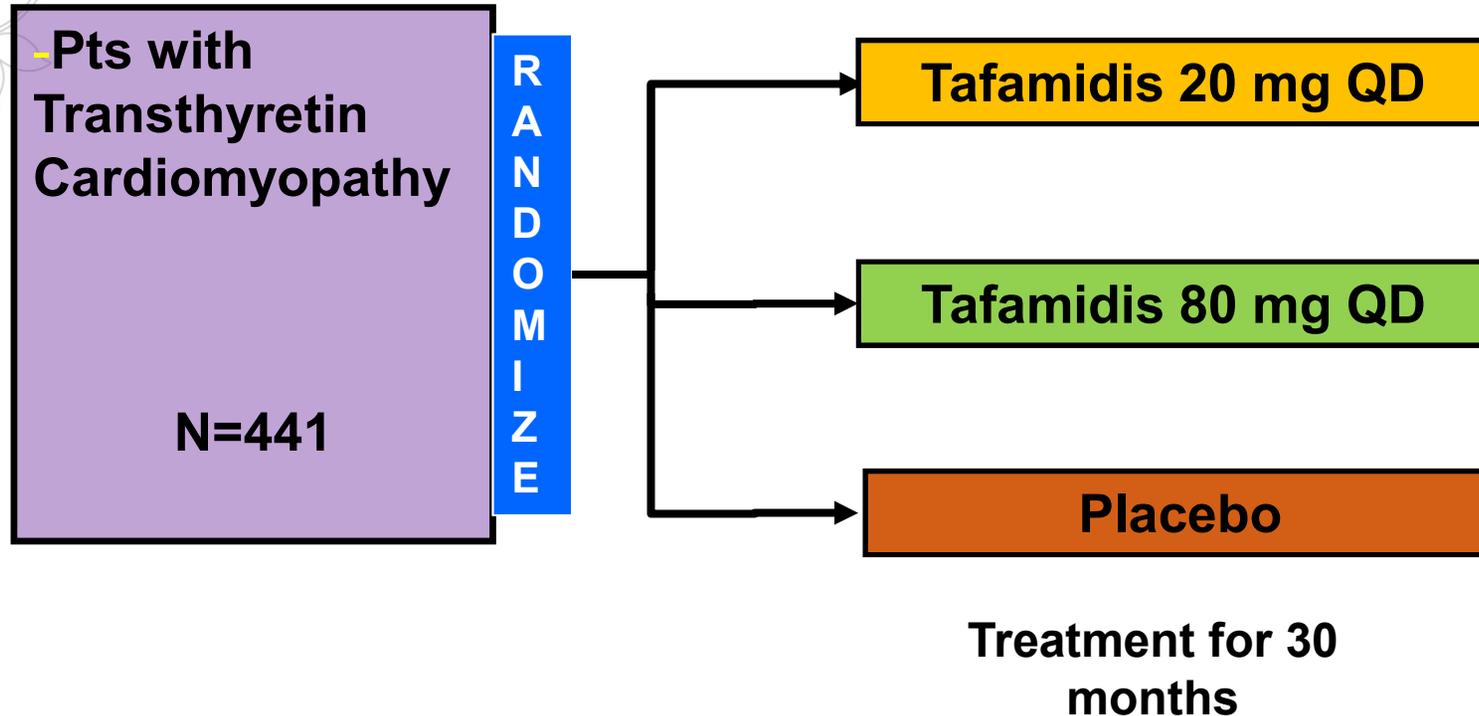
Tafamidis Treatment for Patients with Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy

Maurer MS et al. NEJM. 2018 Sep 13; 379(11):1007-16



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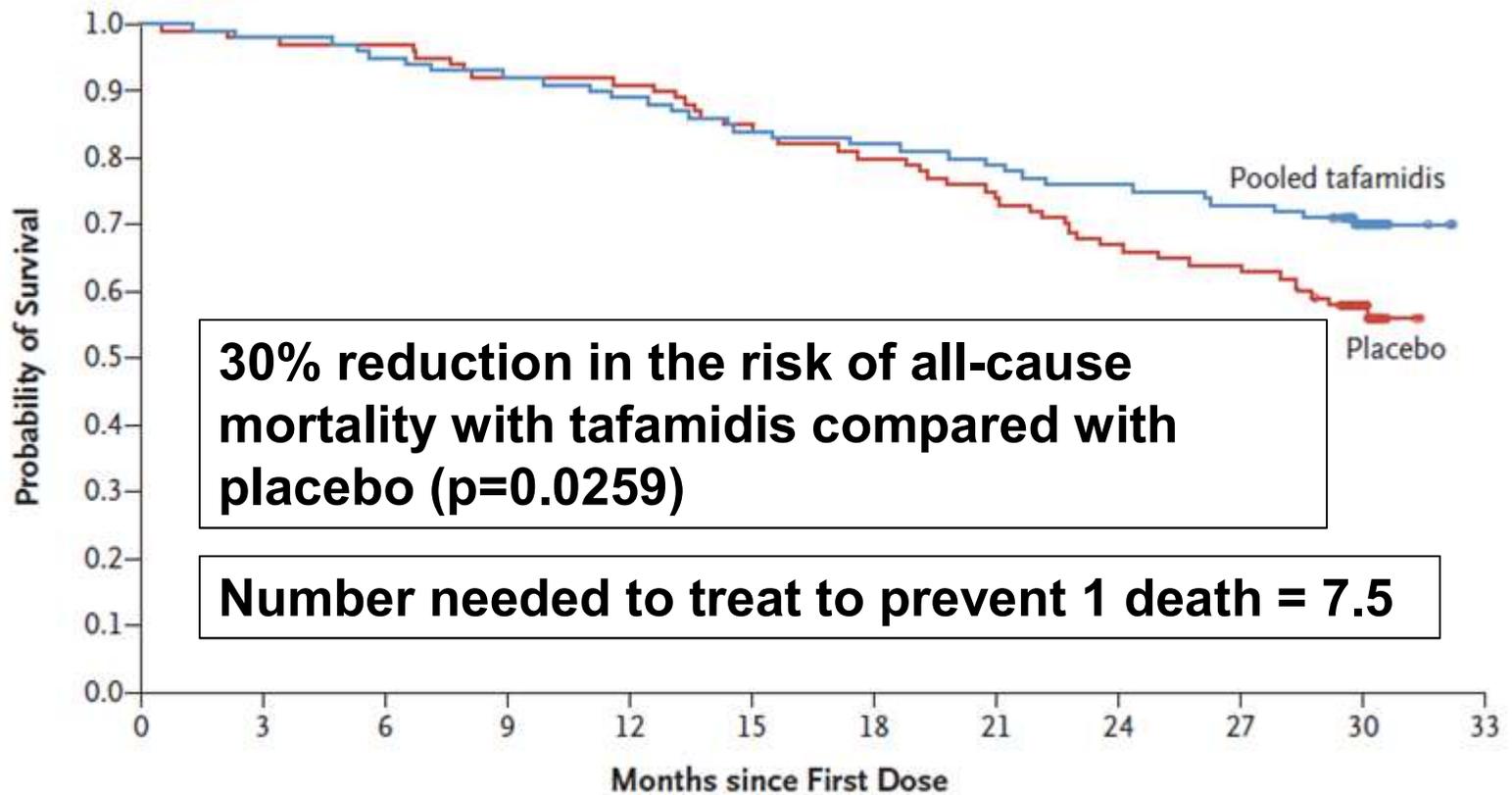
Tafamidis for Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy



Primary endpoints: All-cause mortality & frequency of CV-related hospitalizations

Tafamidis (Vyndaqel)

B Analysis of All-Cause Mortality



No. at Risk (cumulative no. of events)

Pooled tafamidis	264 (0)	259 (5)	252 (12)	244 (20)	235 (29)	222 (42)	216 (48)	209 (55)	200 (64)	193 (71)	99 (78)	0 (78)
Placebo	177 (0)	173 (4)	171 (6)	163 (14)	161 (16)	150 (27)	141 (36)	131 (46)	118 (59)	113 (64)	51 (75)	0 (76)

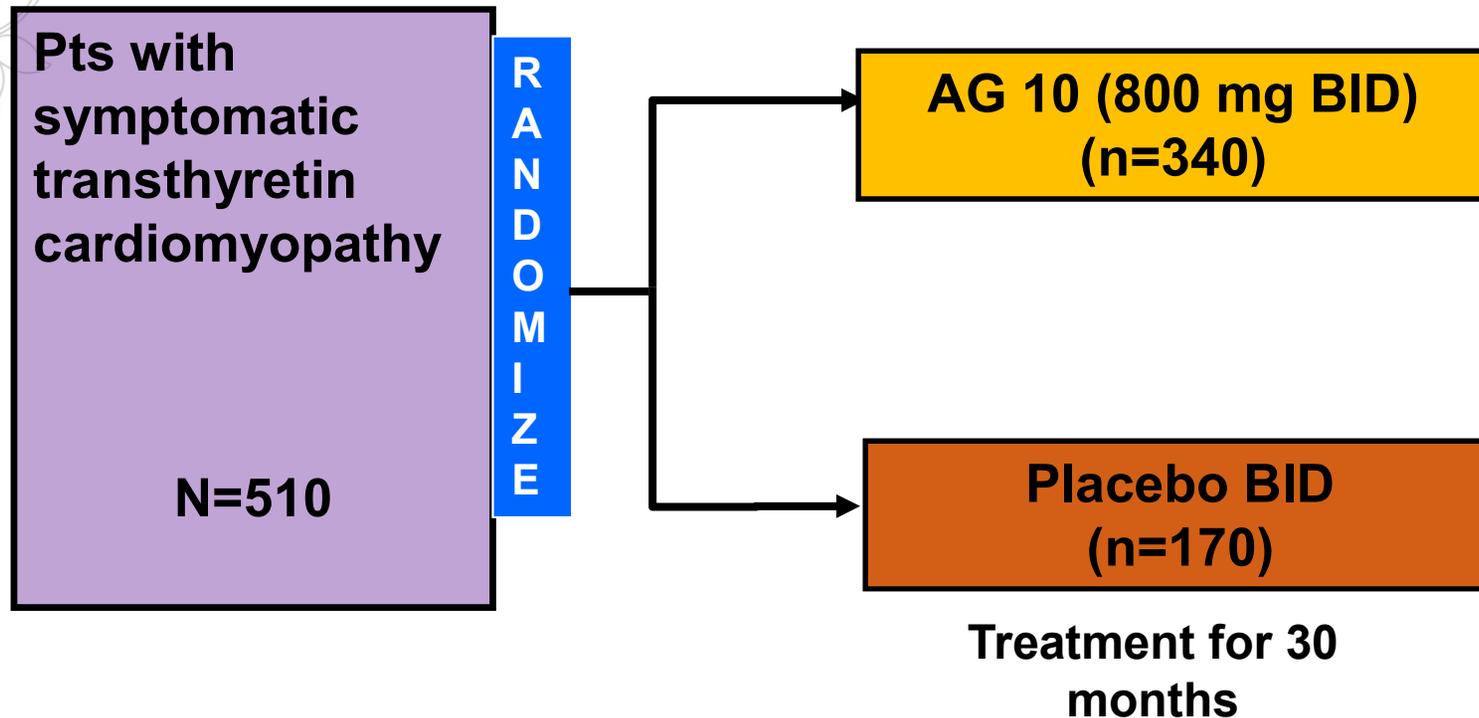
Maurer MS et al. NEJM. 2018 Sep 13; 379(11):1007-16

TTR Stabilizers



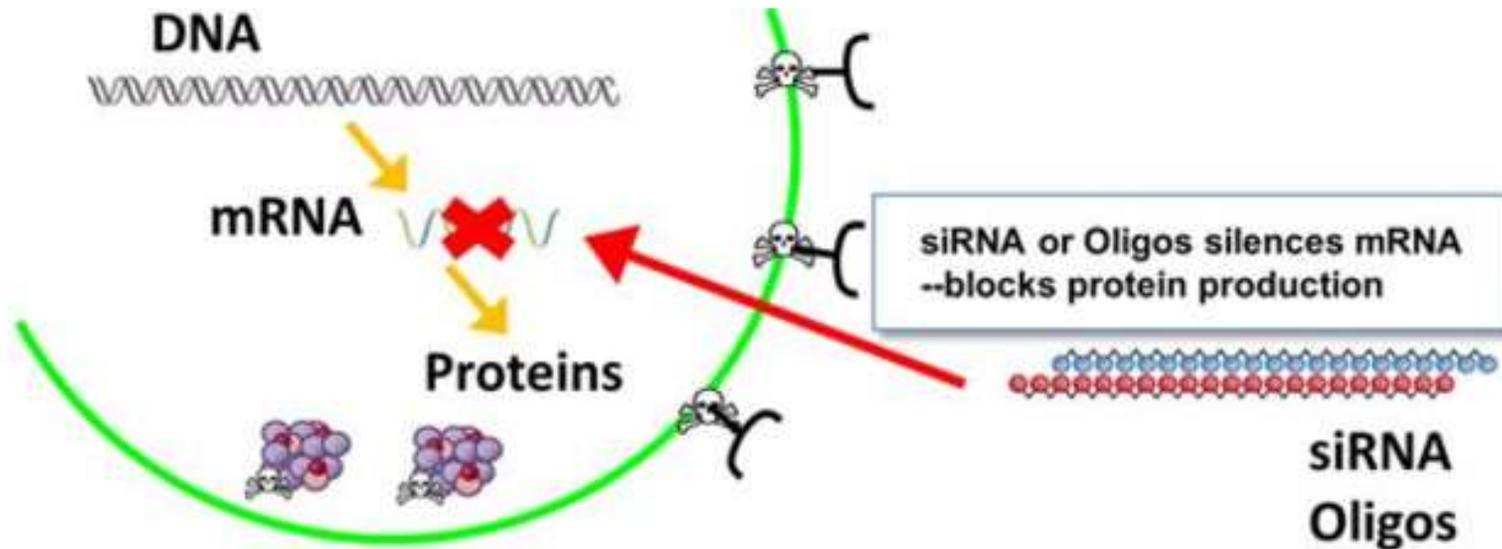
- Stabilized progression of neuropathy
- Patients with no bleeding issues, not retaining water and normal kidney function
- Not FDA-approved

Efficacy and Safety of AG10 in Subjects with Symptomatic Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy (ATTRIBUTE-CM Trial)



AG10 mimics the stabilizing effects of the super-stabilized TTR mutation T119M

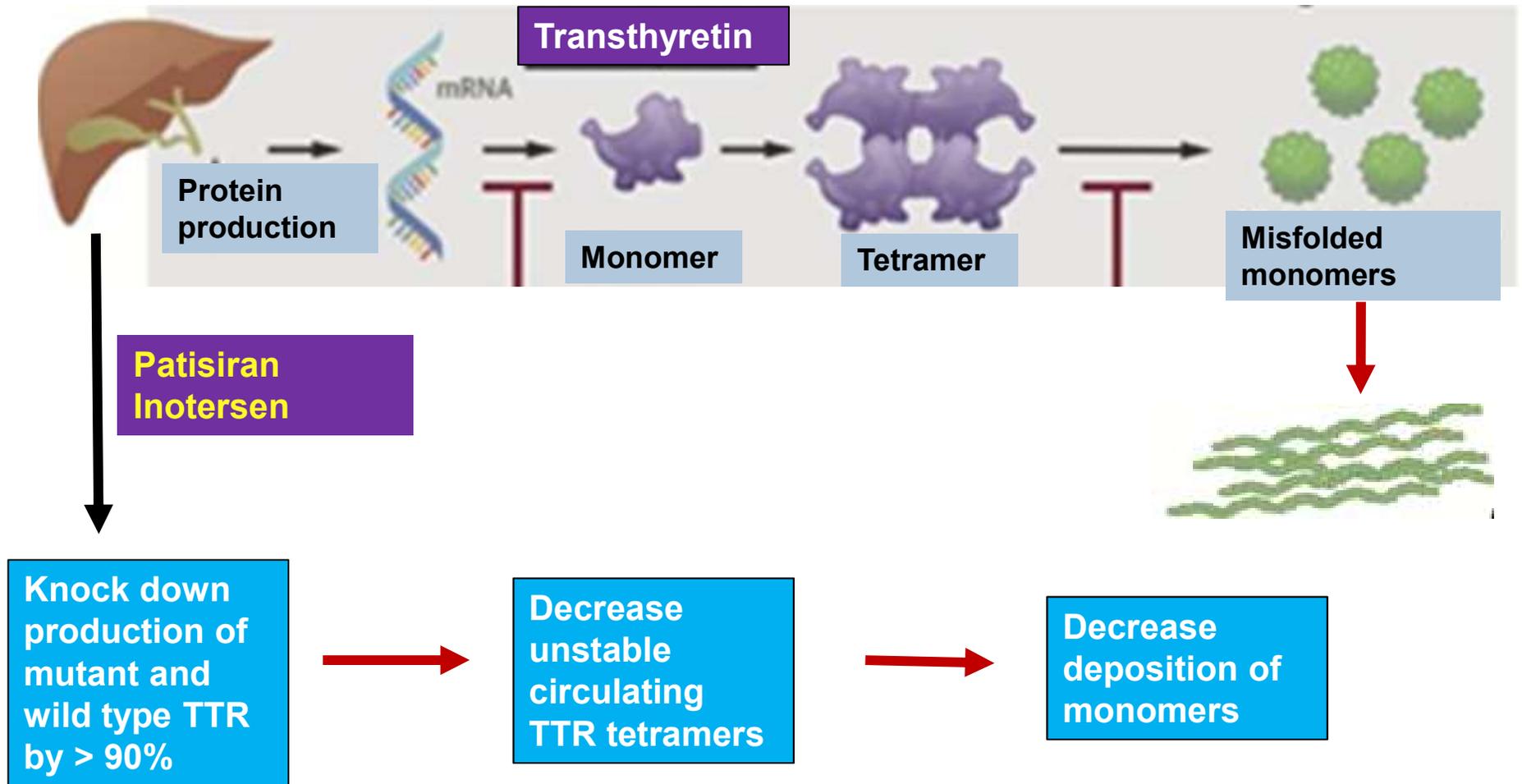
Suppression of TTR production



- **Patisiran – RNA interference (RNAi) agent**
- **Inotersen – Antisense Oligonucleotide (ASO)**

Niemietz C et al. *Molecules*. 2015;**20**:17944–17975.
Coelho T et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;**369**:819–829.
Ackermann EJ et al. *Amyloid*. 2012;**19**(suppl 1):43–44

Suppression of TTR production



Patisiran - Onpattro

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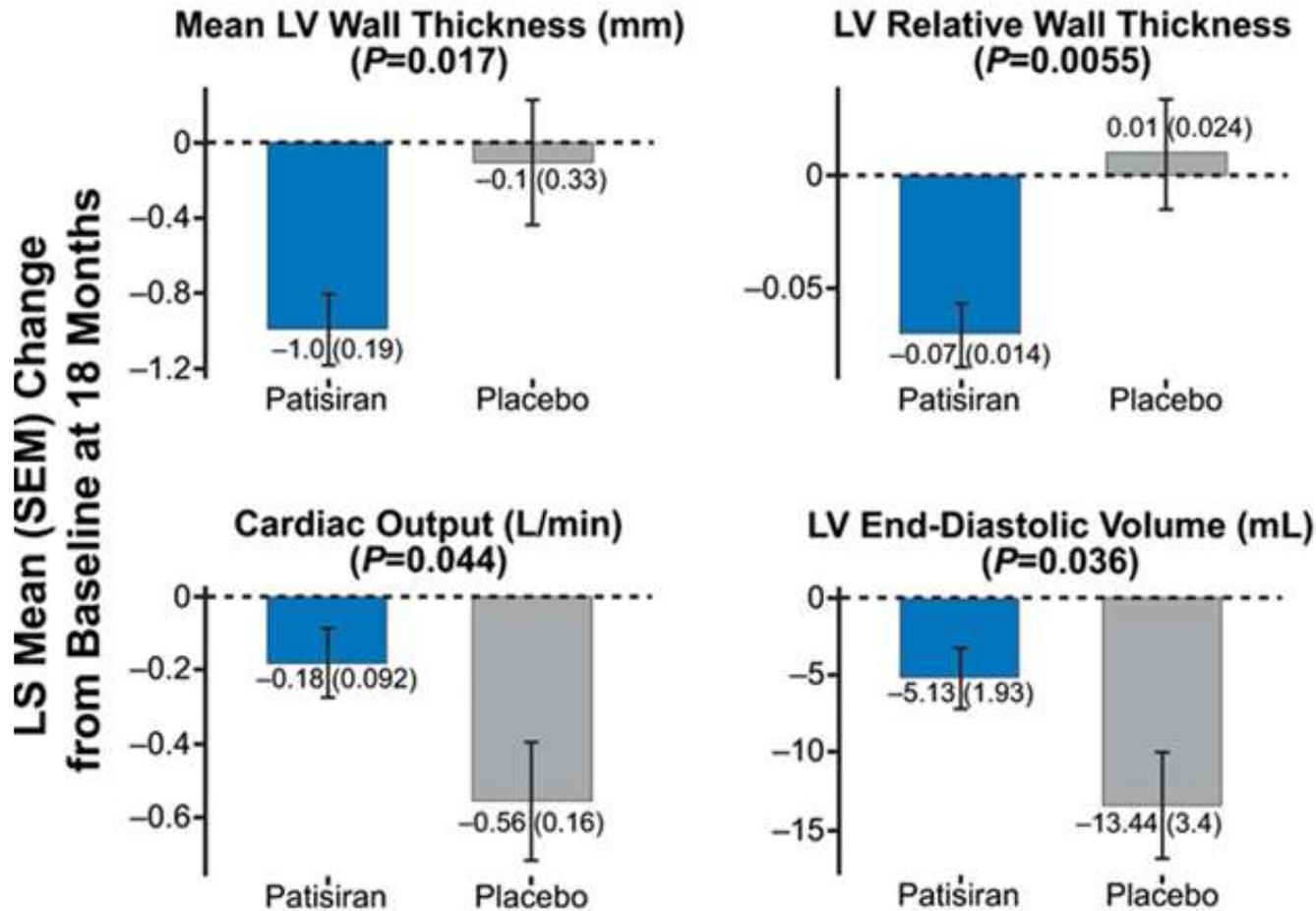
Patisiran, an RNAi Therapeutic, for Hereditary Transthyretin Amyloidosis

D. Adams, A. Gonzalez-Duarte, W.D. O’Riordan, C.-C. Yang, M. Ueda, A.V. Kristen, I. Tournev, H.H. Schmidt, T. Coelho, J.L. Berk, K.-P. Lin, G. Vita, S. Attarian, V. Planté-Bordeneuve, M.M. Mezei, J.M. Campistol, J. Buades, T.H. Brannagan III, B.J. Kim, J. Oh, Y. Parman, Y. Sekijima, P.N. Hawkins, S.D. Solomon, M. Polydefkis, P.J. Dyck, P.J. Gandhi, S. Goyal, J. Chen, A.L. Strahs, S.V. Nochur, M.T. Sweetser, P.P. Garg, A.K. Vaishnav, J.A. Gollob, and O.B. Suhr

Patisiran – Onpattro

Approved indication	Neuropathy
Administration	IV, every 3 weeks
Common side effects	Infusion related reactions Vitamin A deficiency
Concomitant Therapy	IV corticosteroid, Acetaminophen, IV H1 blocker, IV H2 blocker Daily Vitamin A supplements
Monitoring	None

Patisiran - Onpattro



- Echocardiogram changes at 18 months
- ↓ NT- pro BNP by 9 months

Inotersen – Tegsedi

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

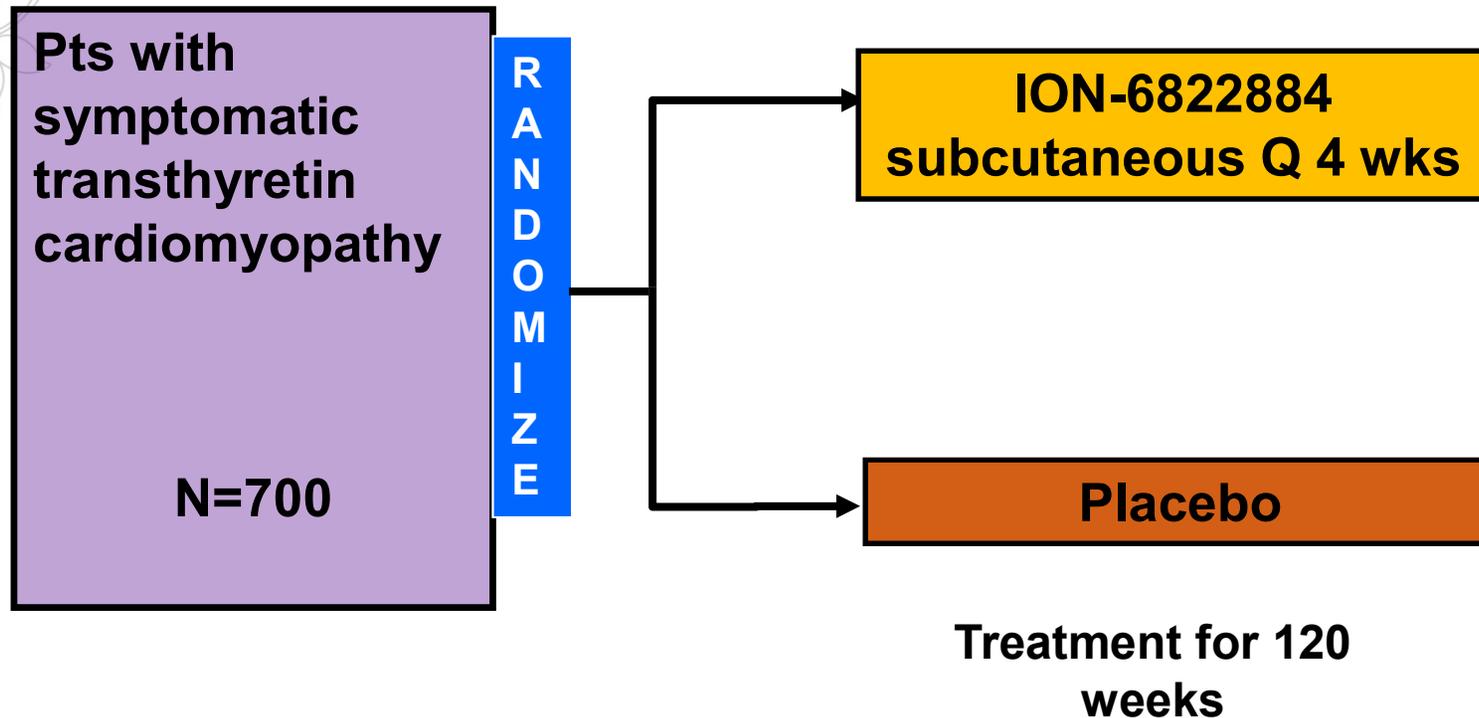
Inotersen Treatment for Patients with Hereditary Transthyretin Amyloidosis

M.D. Benson, M. Waddington-Cruz, J.L. Berk, M. Polydefkis, P.J. Dyck, A.K. Wang, V. Planté-Bordeneuve, F.A. Barroso, G. Merlini, L. Obici, M. Scheinberg, T.H. Brannagan III, W.J. Litchy, C. Whelan, B.M. Drachman, D. Adams, S.B. Heitner, I. Conceição, H.H. Schmidt, G. Vita, J.M. Campistol, J. Gamez, P.D. Gorevic, E. Gane, A.M. Shah, S.D. Solomon, B.P. Monia, S.G. Hughes, T.J. Kwoh, B.W. McEvoy, S.W. Jung, B.F. Baker, E.J. Ackermann, M.A. Gertz, and T. Coelho

Inotersen – Tegsedi

Approved indication	Neuropathy
Administration	Subcutaneous, every week
Common side effects	Thrombocytopenia Glomerulonephritis Vitamin A deficiency
Concomitant Therapy	Daily Vitamin A supplements
Monitoring	Platelet function, weekly Renal function, every 2 weeks

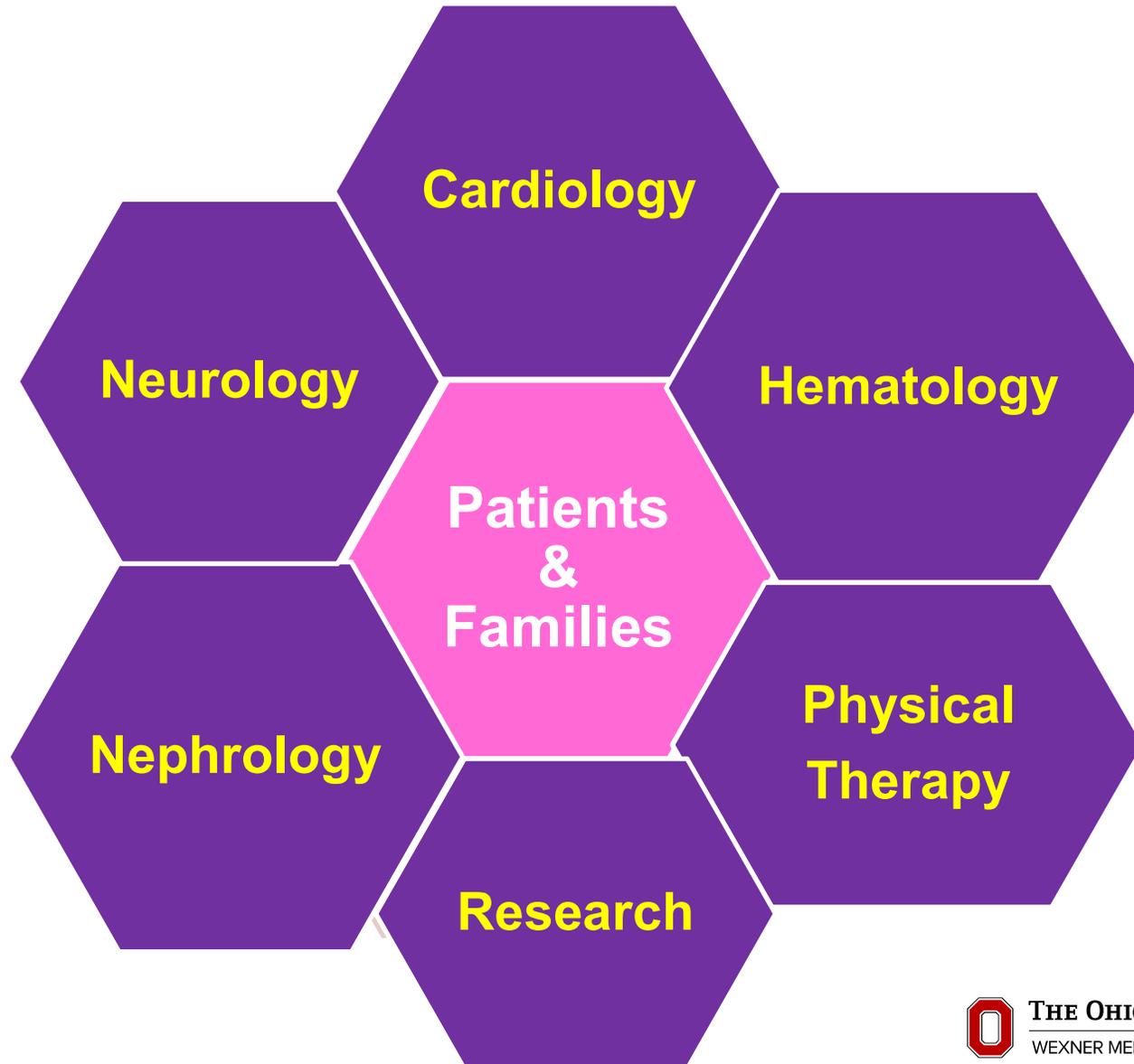
Efficacy and Safety of ION-682884 in Patients with Transthyretin-Mediated Amyloid Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM)



Primary endpoints:

1. Change in 6 min walk distance (60 weeks)
2. All-cause mortality & frequency of CV-related hospitalizations

Comprehensive Amyloidosis Clinic



Comprehensive Amyloidosis Clinic

Hematology



Yvonne Efebera



Naresh Bumma

Physical Therapy



Elyse Redder

Cardiology



Rami Kahwash



Ajay Vallakati

Neurology



Samantha LoRusso



Miriam Freimer

Nephrology



Samir Parikh



Jason Prosek



Salem Almaani





Thank you

Therapies for TTR Amyloidosis

Drug	Patient Population	Design	Efficacy	Safety
Green tea (Epigallocatechin-3-gallate)	TTR wTTR	2 Phase II trials	No echo Δ in LV wall thickness \downarrow LV mass by Cardiac MRI	No subjects discontinued green tea
Doxycycline +TUDCA	TTRm, wTTr, CA- AL	3 Phase II trials	Stable cardiac disease Controls \downarrow in strain	60 % skin complications 30% stopped taking
Diflunisal (250 mg BID)	TTRm All TTR	Phase III Phase II	No change in LVEF, LV mass or strain	No significant \uparrow GI bleed or volume overload

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