



DOMENICA 10 OTTOBRE

L'attivatore della miosina: un altro passo in avanti nella terapia dello scompenso?

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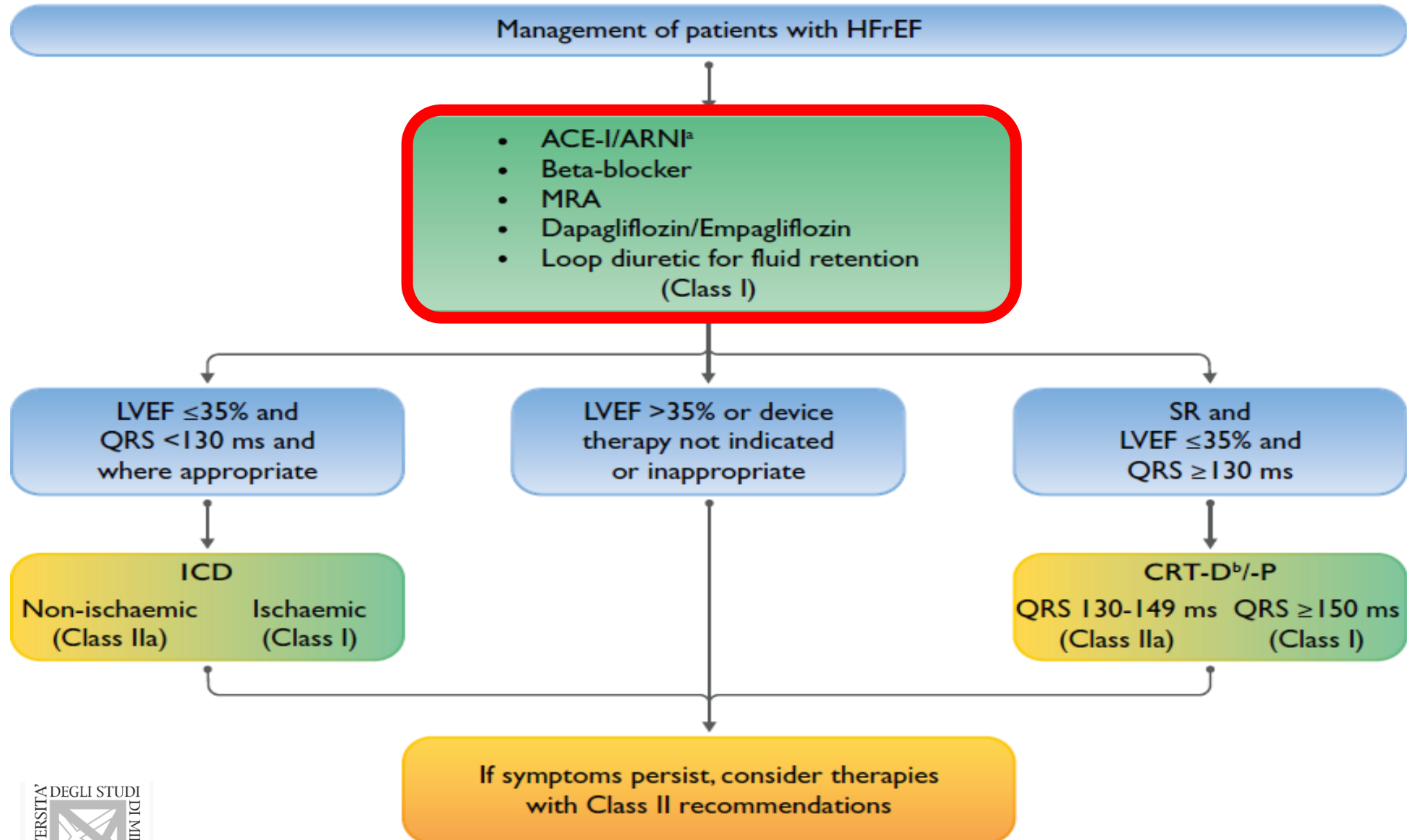
Attivatori della miosina

Un altro passo avanti nella terapia dello scompenso?



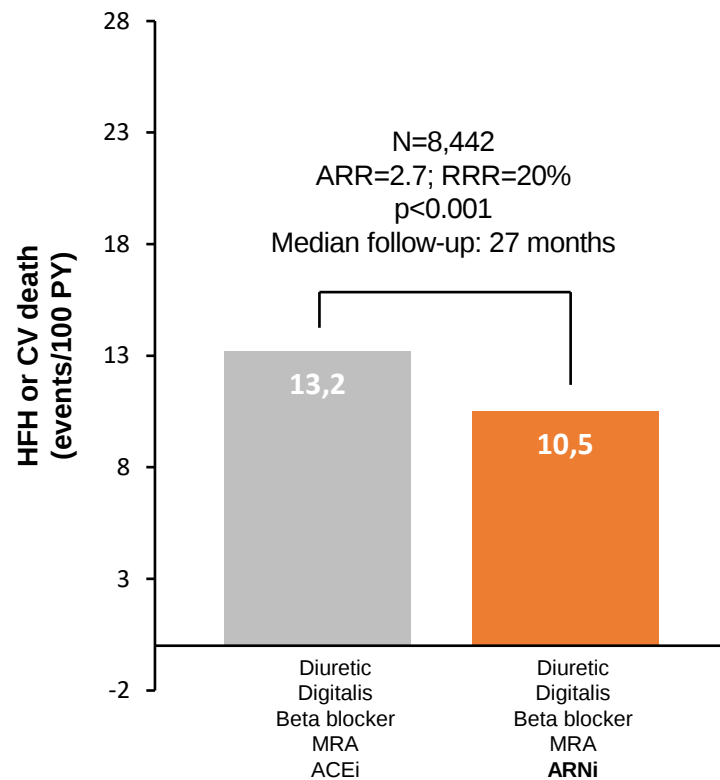
ESC HF Guidelines 2021:

Therapeutic algorithm of Therapy Indications for a patient with HFrEF

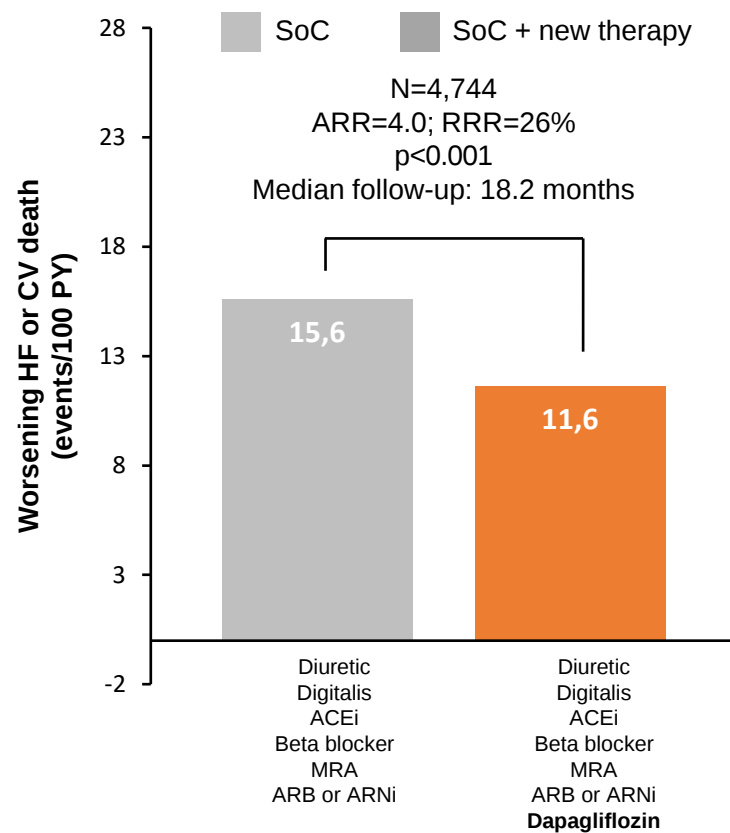


Rischio Residuo in pazienti con HFrEF

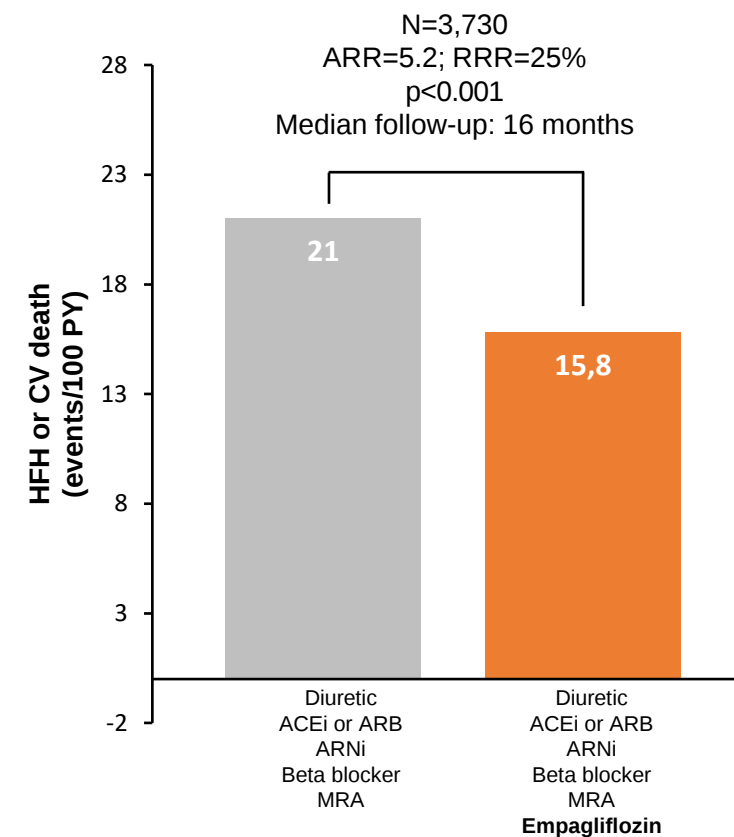
PARADIGM-HF (2014)^{1,2}



DAPA-HF (2019)^{2,3}



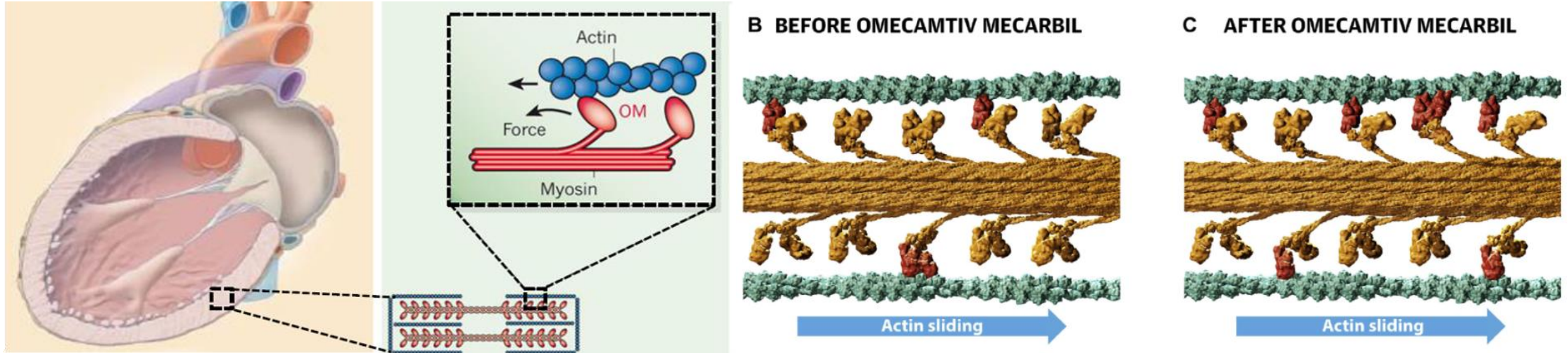
EMPEROR-Reduced (2020)^{2,4}



Attivatori della miosina - Insights

- **Nessuna terapia (inotropi)** per HFrEF che agisce direttamente sulla disfunzione sistolica ha migliorato l'outcome dei pazienti (aritmie, progressione disfunzione VSX)
- Gli **attivatori della miosina** costituiscono una nuova classe di inotropi che stimolano in maniera diretta la contrazione dei sarcomeri
- **Omecamtiv Mercabil (OM)** è il first-in-class di questa categoria di principi attivi.

Attivatore della miosina (miotropo)



- OM è un **attivatore selettivo** della miosina cardiaca
- Interagisce con un sito allosterico della miosina, accelerando il rilascio del fosfato e quindi il **passaggio da legame debole a forte**.
- Il numero di teste impegnate nel *powerstroke* aumenta

OM stabilizza
il braccio della
leva

Aumenta il numero di
teste di miosina
fortemente legate

Actomiosina più
fortemente legata =
contrazione più forte

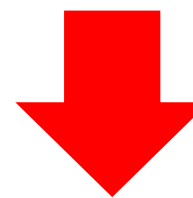
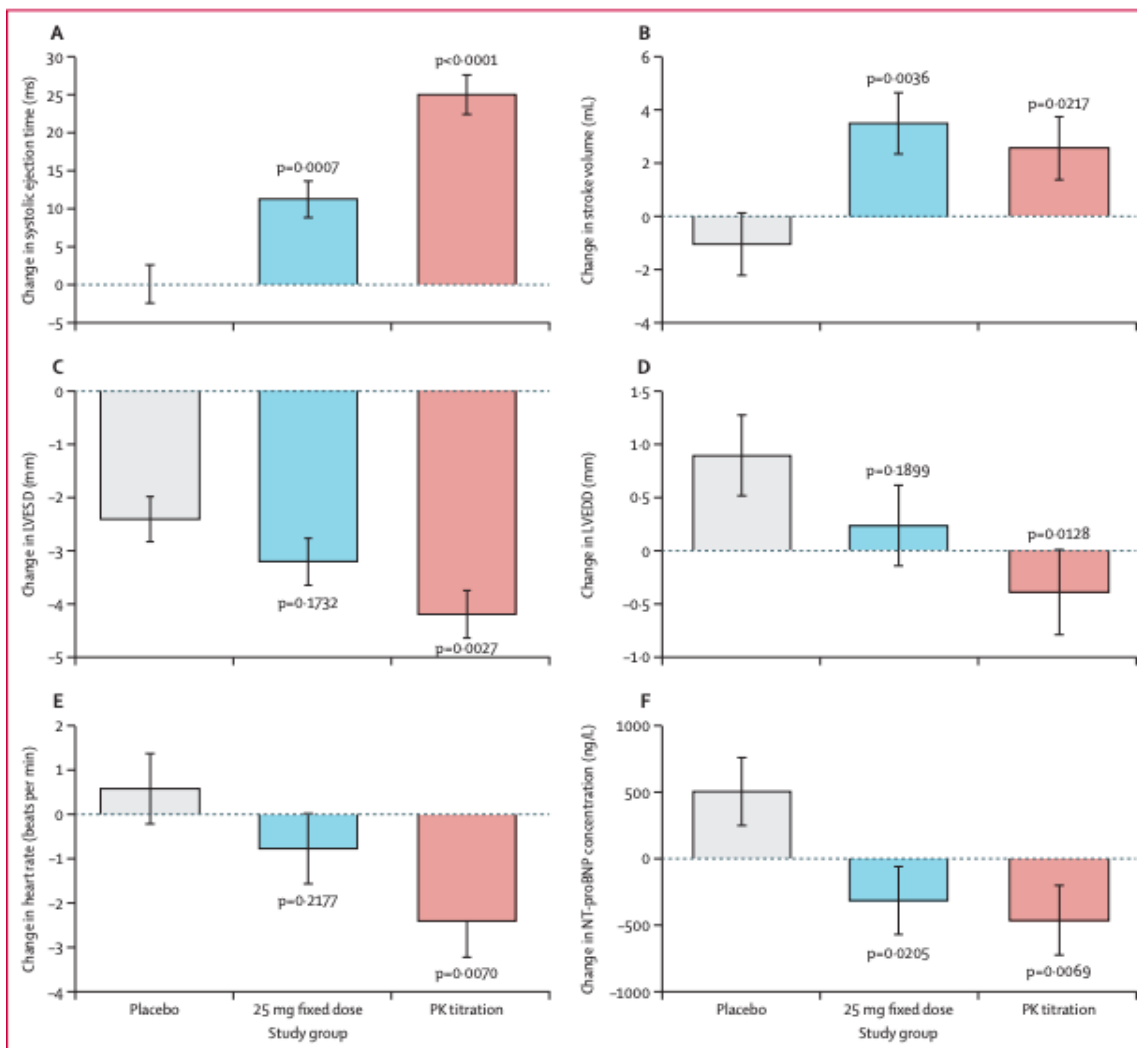
" Più mani che tirano la corda "

↑ Produzione di forza

Prolungamento della sistole (↑ SET)

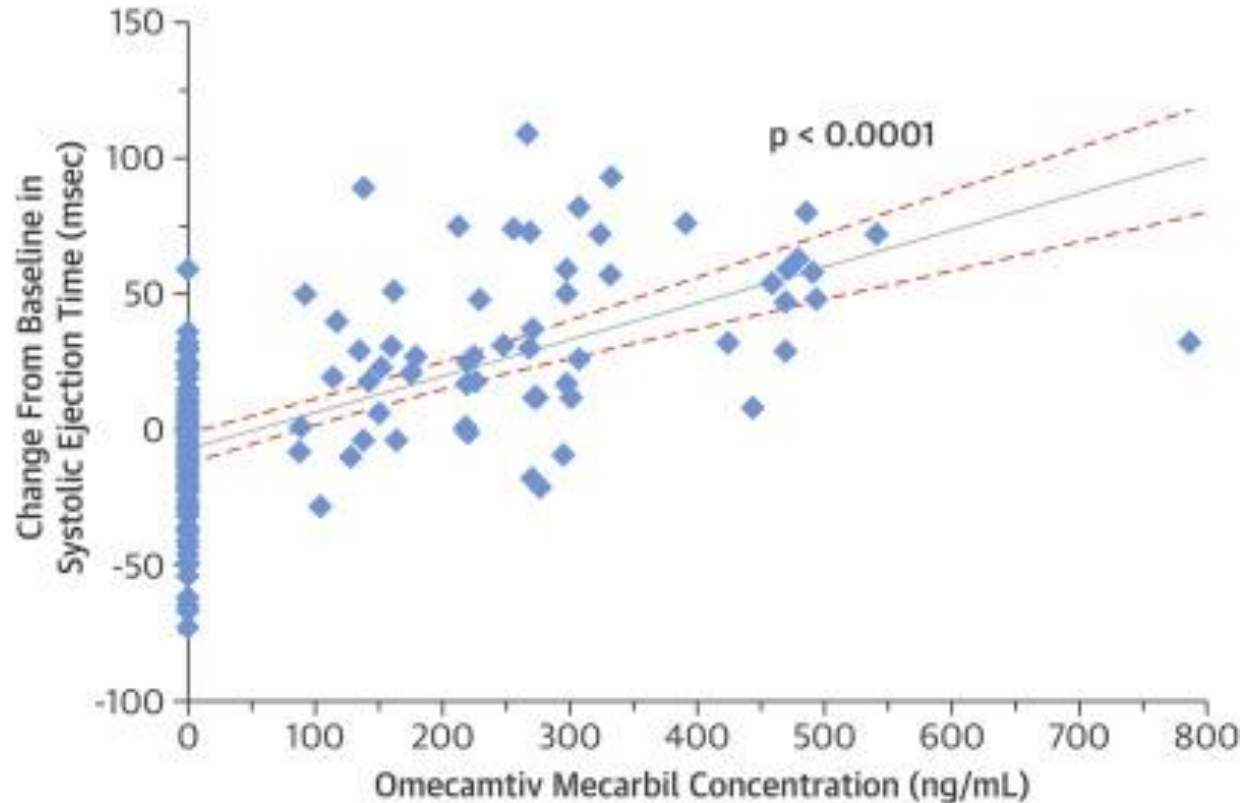
COSMIC-HF trial

- 298 randomizzati a 25 mg bid poi titolati a 50 mg bid sulla base dei dosaggi ematici di principio attivo circolante o a placebo;
Follow-up: 20 settimane; endpoint strumentali.

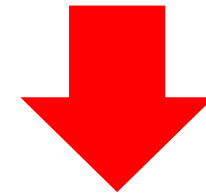


↑ Gittata sistolica
↑ Miglioramento del myocardial strain
↓ Riduzione LVEDV e LVESV
↓ Peptidi natriuretici e FC media
= Eventi avversi tra i gruppi (Aritmie, eventi ischemici)

ATOMIC-AHF



- 606 pz ricoverati per AHF;
- $FE \leq 40\%$, dispnea, elevati valori di NP;
- Randomizzati a OM ev vs placebo;
- Endpoint: effetto su dispnea e tempo di eiezione LV a 48 h



= No effetti significativi sulla dispnea
↑ tempo di eiezione sistolica LV
↓ riduzione diametro telesistolico
= incidenza di eventi avversi (aritmie sopra- e ventricolari)

GALACTIC-HF Study Design

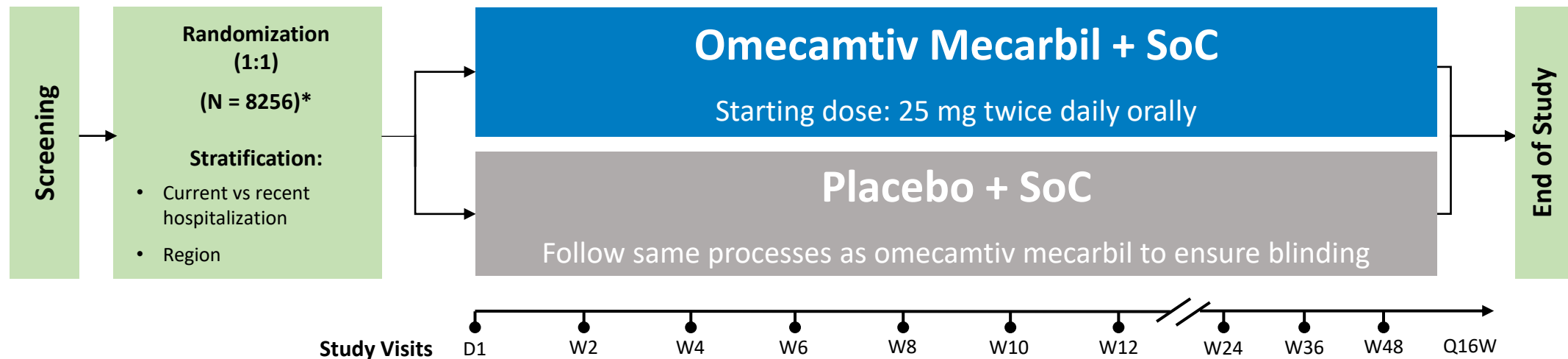
Population

Patients with HFrEF (LVEF $\leq 35\%$), NYHA Class II–IV

- Current hospitalization for HF
- Or outpatients with hospitalization or ER/ED visit for HF within 1 y

Primary End Point

Cardiovascular death or first heart failure hospitalization



PK assessment for dose adjustment

PK assessment

Adjust dose assessing the drug plasma concentration levels as measured by an immunoassay

Caratteristiche basali

Characteristic	OM (N=4120)	Placebo (N=4112)
<i>Demographics</i>		
Age (years), median (Q1, Q3)	66 (58, 73)	66 (58, 73)
Sex, female, %	21	21
White/Asian/Black/other, %	78/9/7/7	78/9/7/7
<i>Heart Failure History and Medical Conditions</i>		
HF Event prior to randomization (outpts), median (months)	3.2	3.1
LVEF (%), mean (SD)	27 (6)	27 (6)
NYHA class, II/III/IV, %	53/44/3	53/44/3
Ischemic etiology, %	53	54
Atrial fib/flutter at screening, %	28	27
Type 2 diabetes, %	40	40

Characteristic	OM (N=4120)	Placebo (N=4112)
<i>Vital signs and Laboratory Parameters</i>		
SBP (mmHg), mean (SD)	116 (15)	117 (15)
Heart rate, mean (SD)	72 (12)	72 (12)
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²), median (Q1, Q3)	59 (44, 74)	59 (44, 74)
NT-proBNP (pg/mL), median (Q1, Q3)	1977 (980, 4061)	2025 (1000, 4105)
Cardiac TnI (ng/mL), median (Q3)	0.027 (0.052)	0.027 (0.052)
<i>Medications and Cardiac Devices</i>		
ACEI/ARB/ARNi, %	87	87
ARNi, %	20	19
BB, %	94	94
MRA, %	78	78
SGLT2i, %	2.5	2.8
CRT, %	14	14
ICD, %	32	31

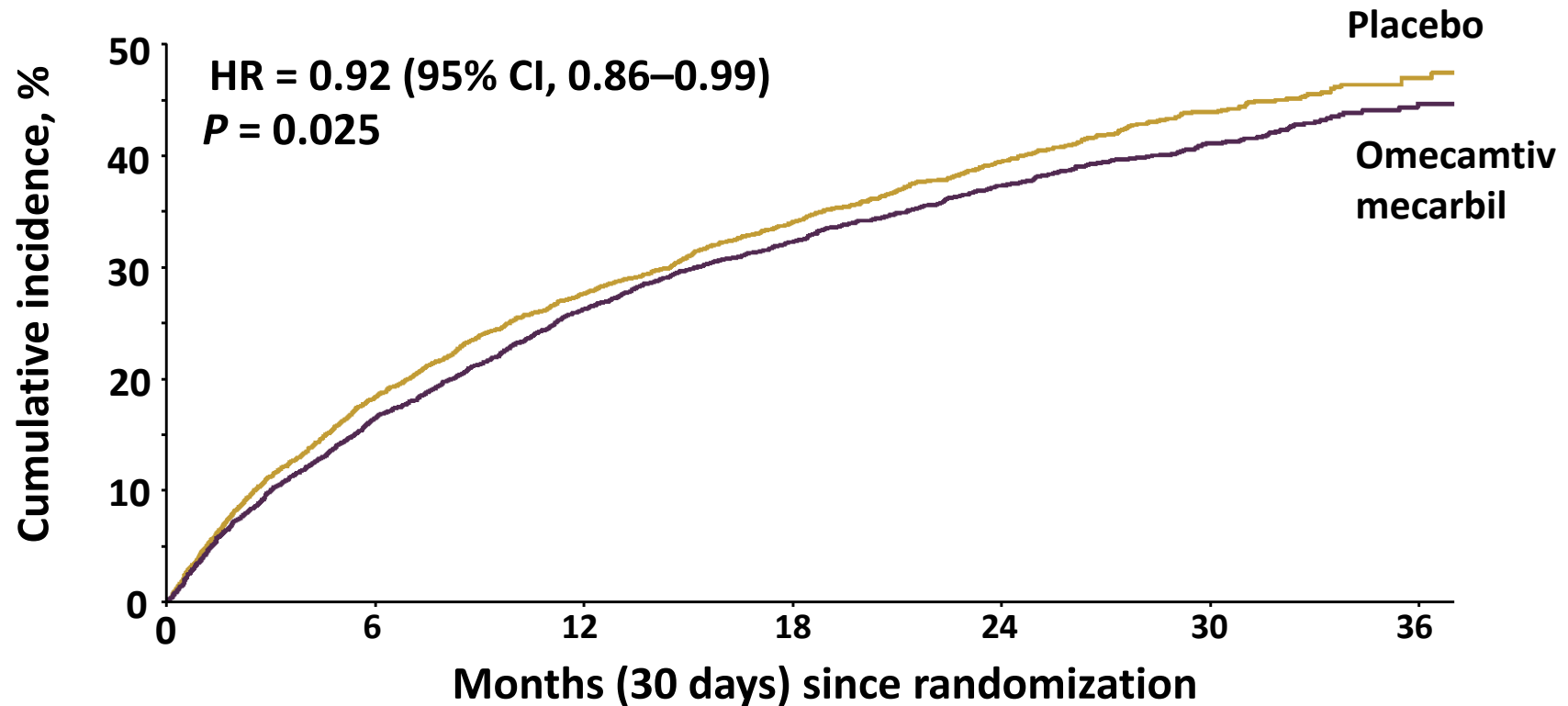
Differenze tra PARADIGM-HF, DAPA-HF, EMPEROR-Reduced, GALACTIC-HF and VICTORIA

Baseline characteristics

	PARADIGM HF (N=8399) ¹ sacubitril/valsartan	DAPA-HF (N=4744) ² dapagliflozin	EMPEROR-Reduced (N=3730) ³ empagliflozin	GALACTIC-HF (N=8256) ⁴ omecamtiv mecarbil
Median NT-proBNP, pg/ml	1608 ⁶	1437 ²	1906.5 ³	2001
NYHA class III or IV	25% ¹	32% ²	25% ³	47% ⁴
HFH <6 months ago	31% ⁷	16% ⁸	NA ^{#3}	NR ⁴
In-patients	-	-	-	25%
eGFR, ml/min/1.73 m ²	68 ⁸ (mean)	66 ² (mean)	62 ³ (mean)	59 ⁴ (median [†])
eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m ²	37% ⁸	41% ²	48% ³	52% ⁴
Median follow up (months)	27 ¹	18.2 ²	16 ³	21.8 ⁴
Primary endpoint event rate (control arm)	13.2 events/ 100 PY ⁹	15.6 events/ 100 PY ^{2,9}	21.0 events/ 100 PY ³	26.3 events/ 100 PY ⁴

GALACTIC HF – Endpoint primario

Time to first Heart Failure event or Cardiovascular death

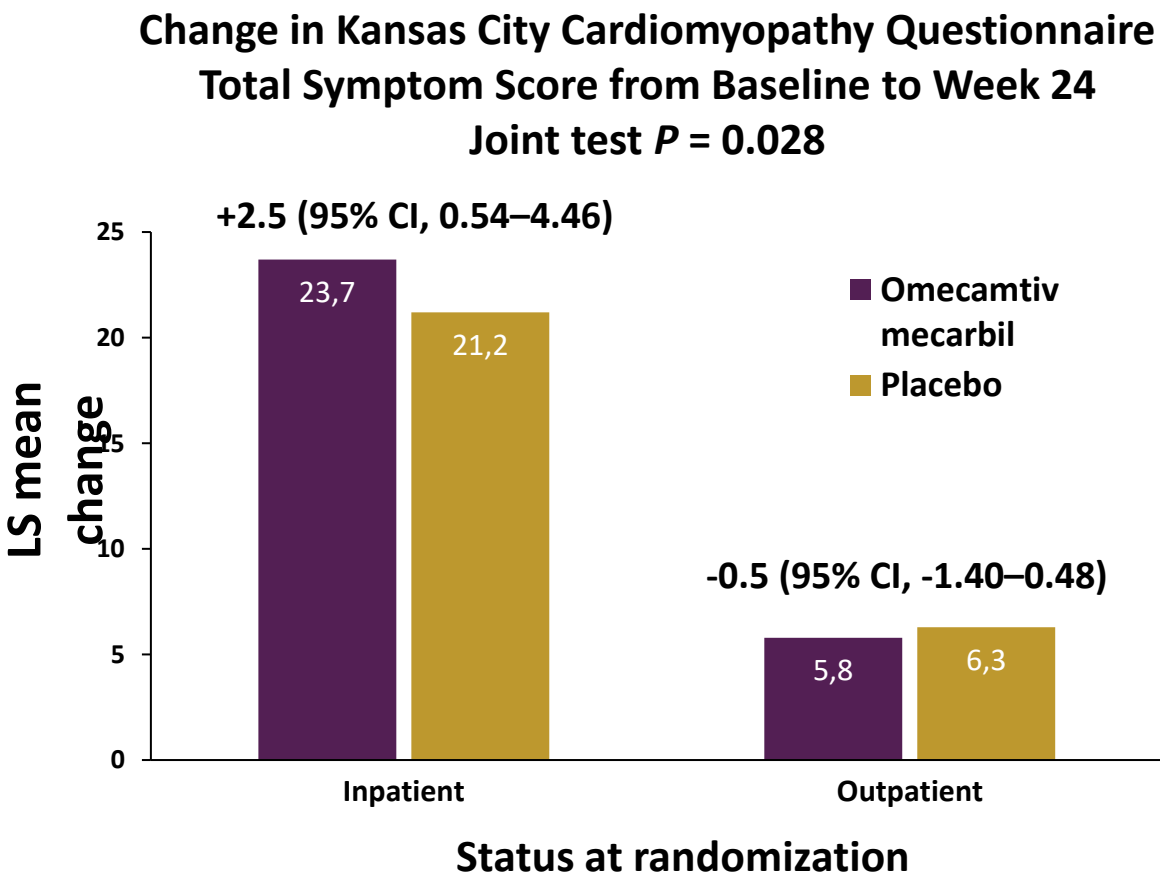
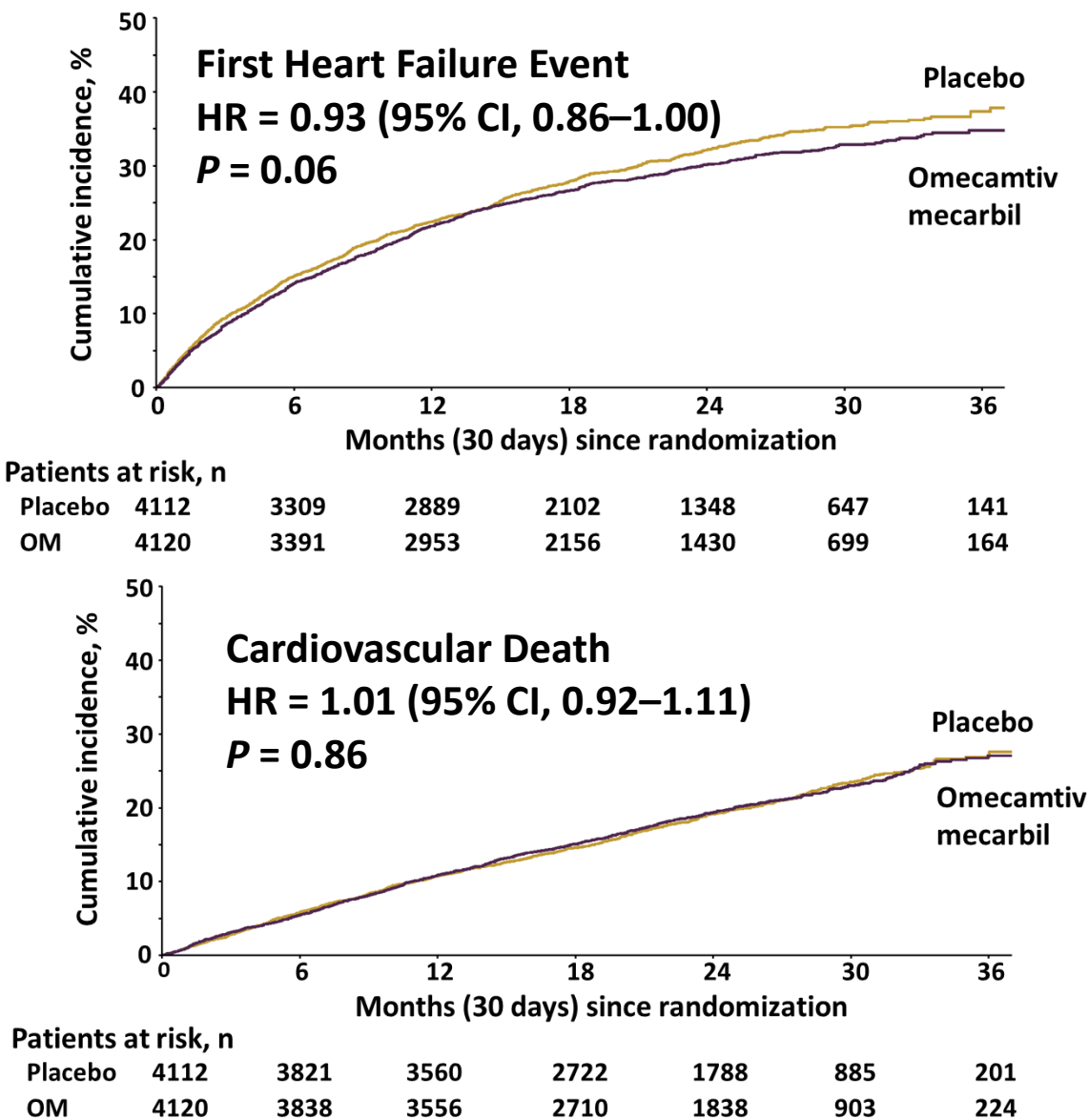


Patients at risk, n

Placebo	4112	3310	2889	2102	1349	647	141
Omecamtiv mecarbil	4120	3391	2953	2158	1430	700	164



Componenti dell'Endpoint primario e KCCQ TSS



Segni vitali e risultati di laboratorio

Variable	Omecamtiv Mecarbil (N=4110)	Placebo (N=4101)	Relative Risk or Difference (95% CI)
Vital signs, laboratory values: change from baseline to Week 24			
Systolic BP, mmHg, mean (SD)	1.4 (15.3)	1.5 (15.6)	-0.1 (-0.9, 0.6)
Heart rate, bpm, mean (SD)	-2.1 (12.6)	-0.5 (12.8)	-1.6 (-2.2, -1.0)
Potassium, mmol/L, mean (SD)	-0.01 ± 0.57	-0.01 ± 0.57	0.00 (-0.03, 0.03)
Creatinine, mg/dL, mean (SD)	0.03 ± 0.33	0.02 ± 0.32	0.01 (-0.01, 0.02)
NT-proBNP, pg/mL, median (Q1, Q3)	-251 (-1180, 295)	-180 (-915, 441)	0.90 (0.86, 0.94)
Cardiac troponin I, ng/mL, median (Q1, Q3)	0.004 (-0.002, 0.021)	0.000 (-0.009, 0.008)	0.004 (0.003, 0.005)

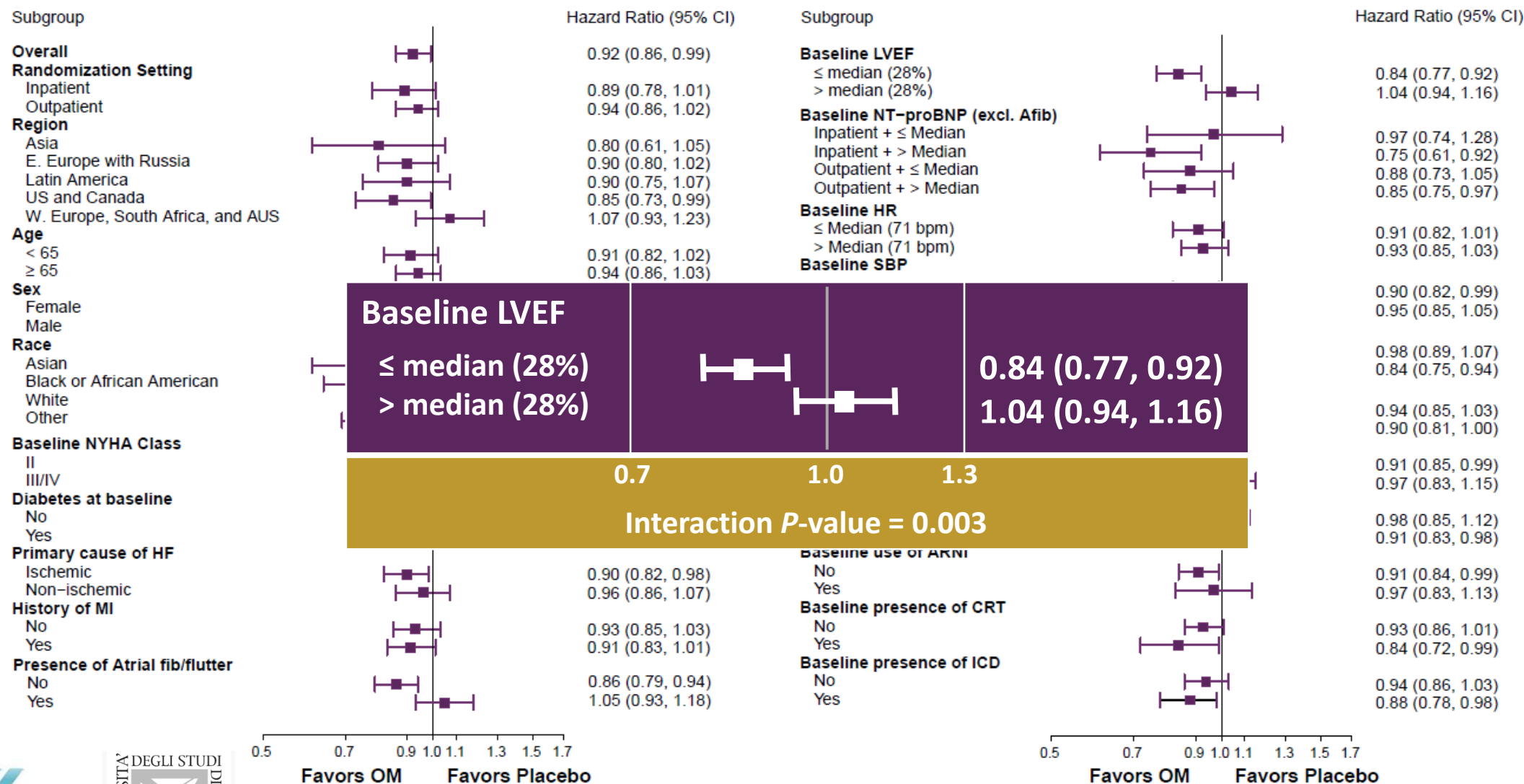


Eventi avversi

Adverse event	Omecamtiv Mecarbil (N=4110)	Placebo (N=4101)	Relative Risk (95% CI)
Any serious AE, n (%)	2373 (57.7)	2435 (59.4)	0.97 (0.94, 1.01)
Drug discontinuation due to AE, n (%)	371 (9.0)	382 (9.3)	0.97 (0.85, 1.11)
Adverse events of interest			
Ventricular tachyarrhythmias	290 (7.1)	304 (7.4)	0.95 (0.82, 1.11)
Torsade de pointes/QT prolongation	176 (4.3)	195 (4.8)	0.90 (0.74, 1.10)
SAE of ventricular arrhythmia requiring treatment	119 (2.9)	127 (3.1)	0.93 (0.73, 1.20)
Adjudicated major cardiac ischemic events, n (%)	200 (4.9)	188 (4.6)	1.06 (0.87, 1.29)
Myocardial infarction	122 (3.0)	118 (2.9)	--
Hospitalized for unstable angina	25 (0.6)	12 (0.3)	--
Coronary revascularization	115 (2.8)	117 (2.9)	--
Adjudicated Strokes	76 (1.8)	112 (2.7)	0.68 (0.51, 0.91)



Endpoint primario : risultati sottogruppi prespecificati



Effetti della FE in pazienti trattati con Omecamtiv Mecarbil in GALACTIC-HF

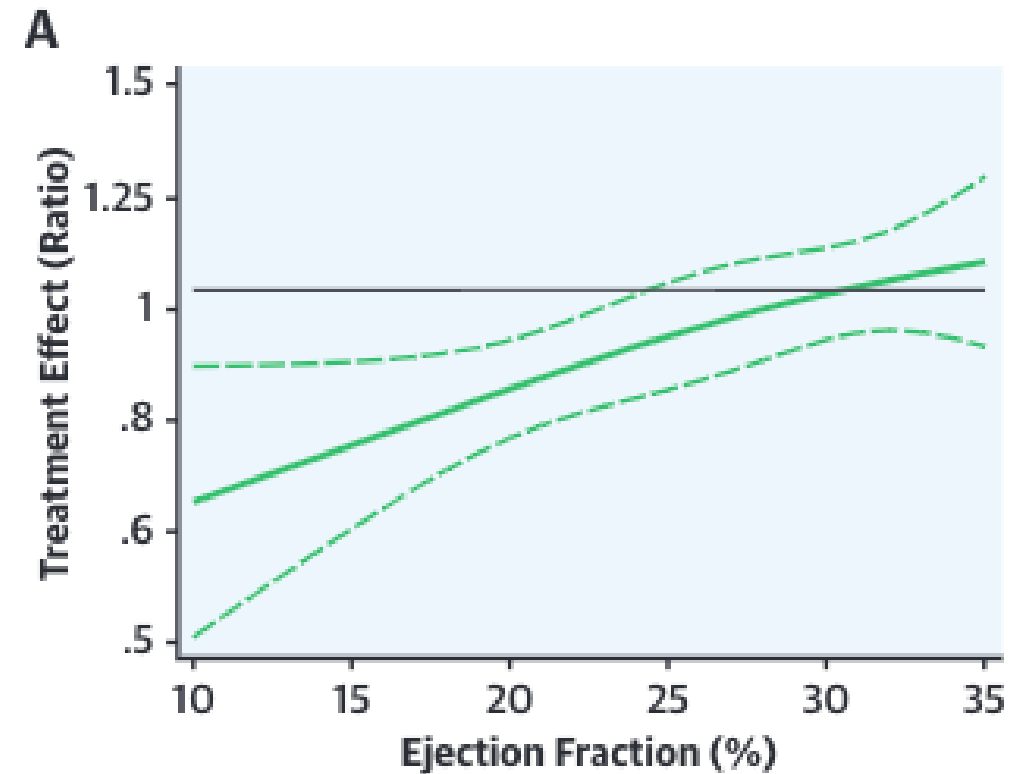
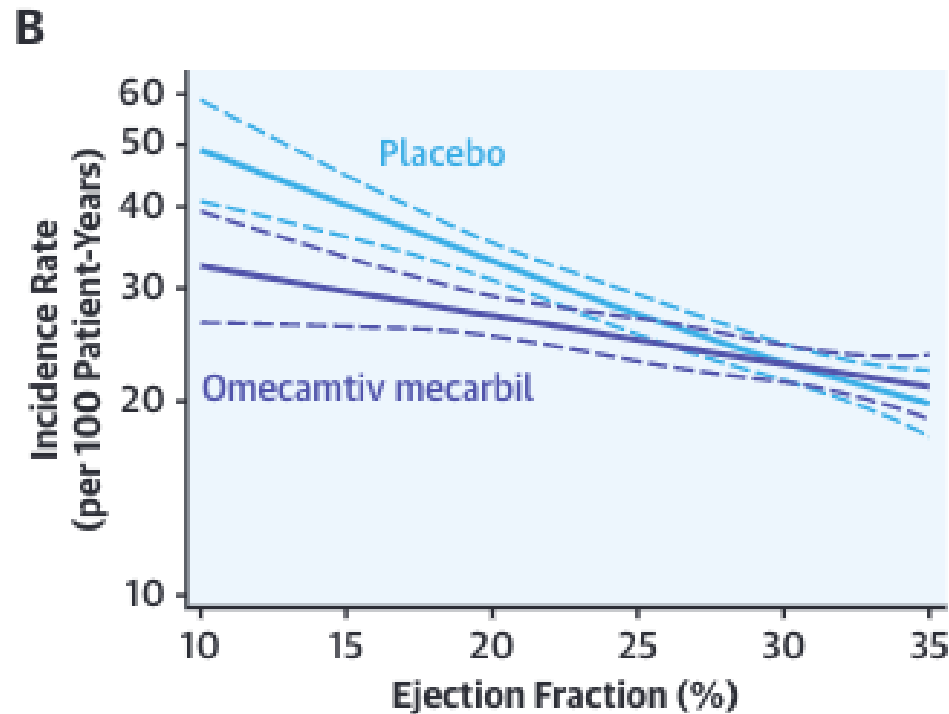
	EF ≤22% (n = 2,246)	EF 23%-28% (n = 2,210)	EF 29%-32% (n = 2,026)	EF ≥33% (n = 1,750)	p Value
Demographics					
Age, yrs	62.5 ± 11.8	64.1 ± 11.6	65.7 ± 10.9	66.4 ± 10.5	<0.001
Female	422 (18.8)	451 (20.4)	455 (22.5)	421 (24.1)	<0.001
Clinical characteristics					
Medical conditions					
Coronary artery disease	1,267 (56)	1,320 (60)	1,323 (65)	1,218 (70)	<0.001
Stroke	214 (10)	194 (9)	250 (12)	161 (9)	0.80
Atrial fibrillation or flutter history	912 (41)	884 (40)	889 (44)	790 (45)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation or flutter at screening	547 (24.4)	561 (25.4)	609 (30.1)	528 (30.2)	<0.001
Hypertension	1,431 (64)	1,483 (67)	1,503 (74)	1,367 (78)	<0.001
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	869 (39)	880 (40)	817 (40)	743 (43)	<0.001
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	352 (16)	360 (16)	332 (16)	301 (17)	0.21
Heart failure history					
LVEF, %	20 (15, 20)	25 (25, 27)	30 (30, 31)	34 (33, 35)	N/A
Time from last HF event, months (outpatients only)	2.9 (1.6, 5.8)	3.1 (1.6, 6.1)	3.3 (1.6, 6.5)	3.4 (1.5, 6.8)	0.039
Time from last HF hospitalization, months (outpatients only)	3.0 (1.6, 5.9)	3.2 (1.6, 6.2)	3.4 (1.7, 6.6)	3.6 (1.6, 6.9)	0.043
MAGGIC score	25 (21, 30)	24 (20, 28)	22 (17, 26)	21 (17, 25)	<0.001
NYHA functional classification					0.016
II	1,160 (52)	1,164 (53)	1,085 (54)	959 (55)	
III	1,007 (45)	968 (44)	889 (44)	752 (43)	
IV	79 (4)	78 (4)	52 (3)	39 (2)	
Ischemic heart failure etiology	1,033 (46)	1,153 (52)	1,141 (56)	1,088 (62)	<0.001
KCCQ total symptom score	69 (48, 88)	70 (49, 88)	71 (50, 88)	69 (49, 85)	0.77
Outpatient	75 (56, 92)	75 (54, 92)	75 (56, 92)	73 (54, 90)	0.05
Inpatient	51 (29, 69)	53 (33, 73)	55 (35, 72)	54 (31, 74)	0.022
Vitals and laboratory parameters					
Body mass index, kg/m ²	27.9 ± 6.3	28.2 ± 6.2	28.9 ± 6.0	29.1 ± 6.1	<0.001
SBP, mm Hg	112 ± 15	115 ± 15	119 ± 15	121 ± 14	<0.001
Heart rate, beats/min	74 ± 12	72 ± 12	72 ± 12	72 ± 12	<0.001
NT-proBNP, pg/ml	2,524 (1,250, 5,296)	2,035 (1,057, 4,157)	1,866 (924, 3,655)	1,615 (755, 3,245)	<0.001
hsTnI (ng/L), median (Q3)	31 (58)	29 (55)	26 (48)	23 (43)	<0.001
eGFR, ml/min/1.73 m ²	59 (44, 74)	59 (44, 75)	59 (43, 74)	58 (45, 74)	0.72

Effect of Ejection Fraction on Clinical Outcomes in Patients Treated With Omecamtiv Mecarbil in GALACTIC-HF

	EF ≤22% (n = 2,246)	EF 23%-28% (n = 2,210)	EF 29%-32% (n = 2,026)	EF ≥33% (n = 1,750)	p Value
Medications and cardiac devices					
ACEi, ARB, or ARNi	1,900 (85)	1,933 (88)	1,787 (88)	1,539 (88)	<0.001
ARNi	534 (24)	468 (21)	351 (17)	248 (14)	<0.001
BB	2,086 (93)	2,101 (95)	1,922 (95)	1,655 (95)	0.022
MRA	1,715 (76)	1,792 (81)	1,585 (78)	1,305 (75)	0.10
(ACEi, ARB, or ARNi) + MRA + BB	1,413 (63)	1,511 (68)	1,387 (68)	1,114 (64)	0.37
Digitalis glycosides	450 (20)	380 (17)	304 (15)	251 (14)	<0.001
SGLT2 inhibitors	64 (3)	67 (3)	44 (2)	43 (3)	0.19
Ivabradine	172 (8)	165 (8)	106 (5)	90 (5)	<0.001
Cardiac resynchronization therapy	454 (20)	321 (15)	231 (11)	152 (9)	<0.001
Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator	972 (43)	745 (34)	534 (26)	363 (21)	<0.001

GALACTIC HF

«The lower the EF, the better...»



NYHA III-IV in RCTs in HFrEF

PARADIGM-HF

NYHA class					
I or II	3178	3130			0.03
III or IV	1002	1076			

DAPA-HF

II	190/1606	281/1577		0.63 (0.52–0.75)
III or IV	196/1767	213/1667		0.90 (0.74–1.09)

EMERALD

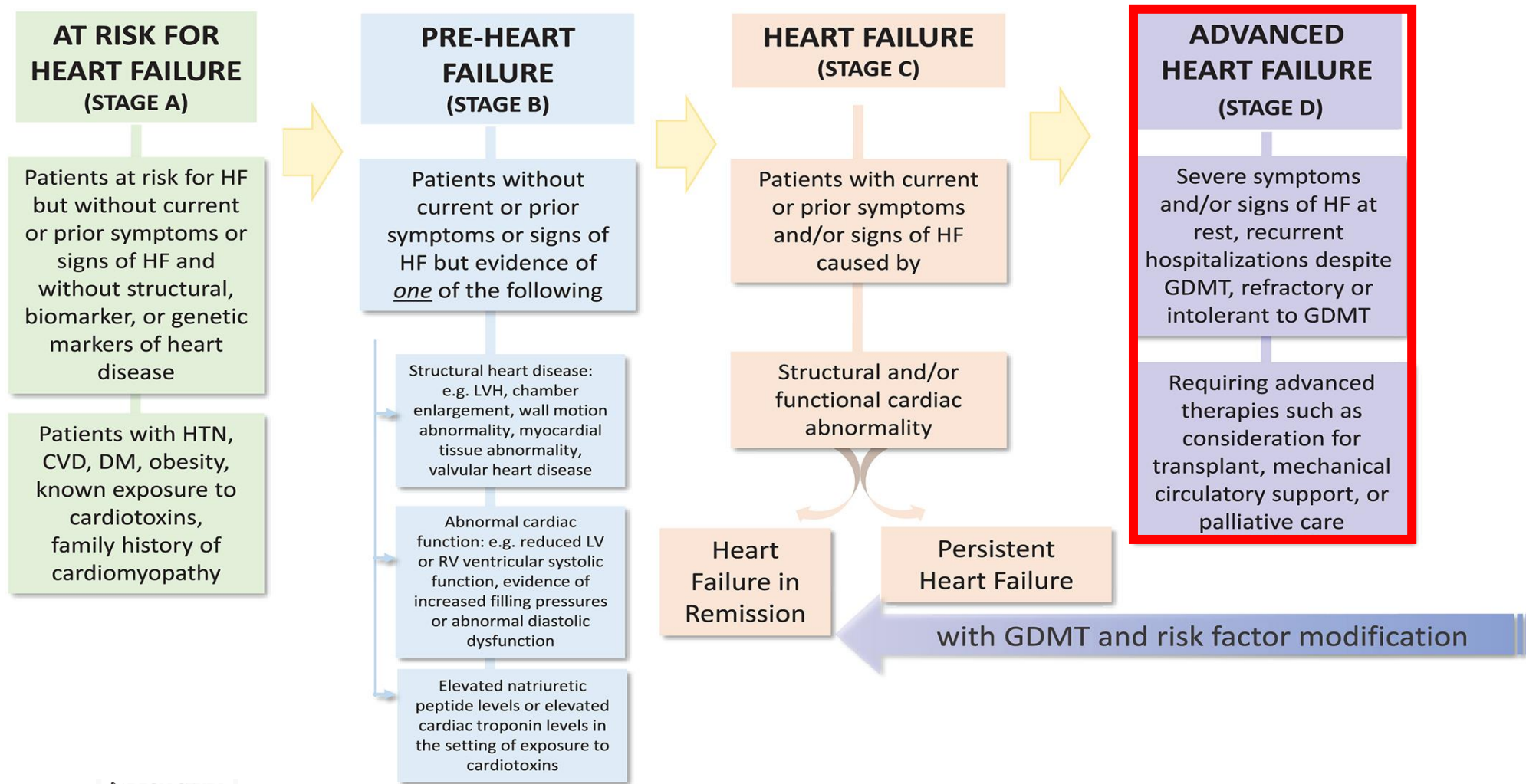
Baseline NYHA Class					
II				0.97 (0.87, 1.08)	
III/IV				0.88 (0.80, 0.97)	
II	141/464	163/466		0.83 (0.66–1.04)	
III or IV					

VICTORIA

NYHA class					
I or II	445	484		0.91 (0.80–1.04)	
III or IV	451	487		0.87 (0.77–0.99)	



Universal classification of Heart Failure



CONCLUSIONI

- Omecamtiv mecarbil è il **primo della classe** dei **MIOTROPI**, che ha la caratteristica di agire direttamente sul meccanismo contrattile del cuore senza aumentare il consumo di ossigeno.
- OM ha determinato una **limitata** minore incidenza di eventi per scompenso cardiaco e morte CV, **essenzialmente** legata alle ospedalizzazioni per scompenso.
- La terapia con OM è risultata in una maggiore riduzione degli eventi in pazienti con **più bassa FEVS** al baseline.
- OM **non effetti** su pressione arteriosa, funzione renale e potassio.
- **Possibili limitazioni** nell'uso: titolazione complicata (concentrazione plasmatica), FA (variabilità battito-battito, elevate FC).
- Necessità di **più dati (nello SC avanzato ?)** e forse di studi su **altri miotropi**