



Congresso
Novas Fronteiras em Cardiologia
8 a 10 fevereiro, 2013
Hotel Vila Galé Ericeira



H O S P I T A L D E
SANTAMARIA

TERAPÊUTICA DE RESSINCRONIZAÇÃO CARDÍACA: IMPACTO DA OPTIMIZAÇÃO GUIADA POR ECO

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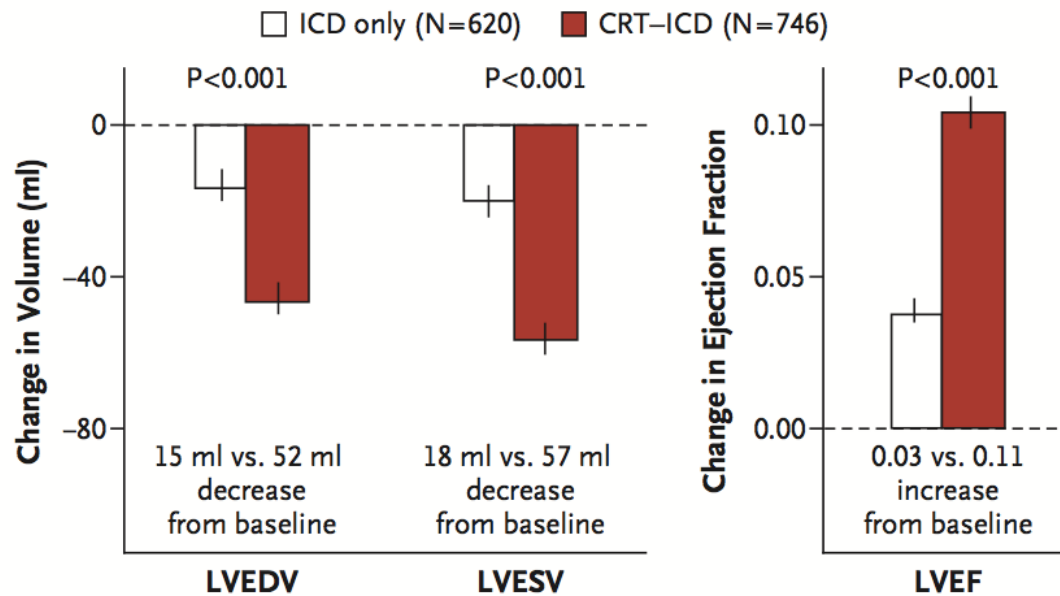
Congresso Novas Fronteiras em Cardiologia

Melhoria da Capacidade Funcional, Sintomatologia e Qualidade de Vida

TABLE 2. EFFECT OF CARDIAC RESYNCHRONIZATION ON EFFICACY END POINTS.

END POINT*	CONTROL GROUP	CARDIAC- RESYNCHRONIZATION GROUP	P VALUE
Change in the distance walked in six minutes — m			
Median	+10	+39	0.005
95 percent confidence interval	0 to +25	+26 to +54	
No. of patients	198	214	
Change in the Minnesota Living with Heart Failure score			
Median	−9	−18	0.001
95 percent confidence interval	−12 to −5	−22 to −12	
No. of patients	193	213	
Change in the New York Heart Association functional class — no. (%)			<0.001
Improved by two or more classes	12 (6)	34 (16)	
Improved by one class	62 (32)	109 (52)	
No change	115 (59)	64 (30)	
Worsened	7 (4)	4 (2)	
Change in peak oxygen consumption — ml/kg/min			
Median	+0.2	+1.1	0.009
95 percent confidence interval	−0.2 to +0.8	+0.6 to +1.7	
No. of patients	145	158	

Remodelagem Reversa

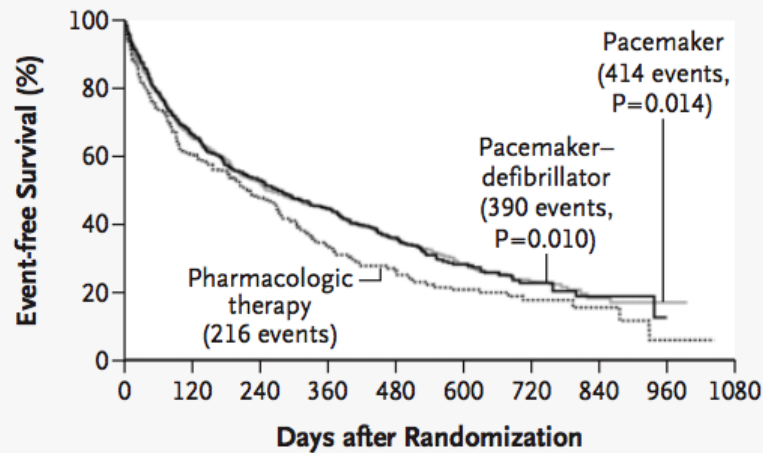


Moss AJ, et al. *NEJM* 2009

Insuficiência Cardíaca Classe III/IV

COMPANION

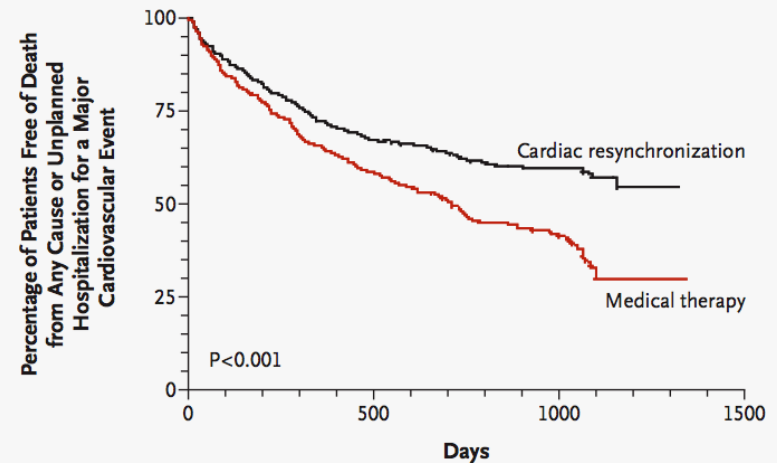
A Primary End Point



Bristow MR, et al. *NEJM* 2004

CARE-HF

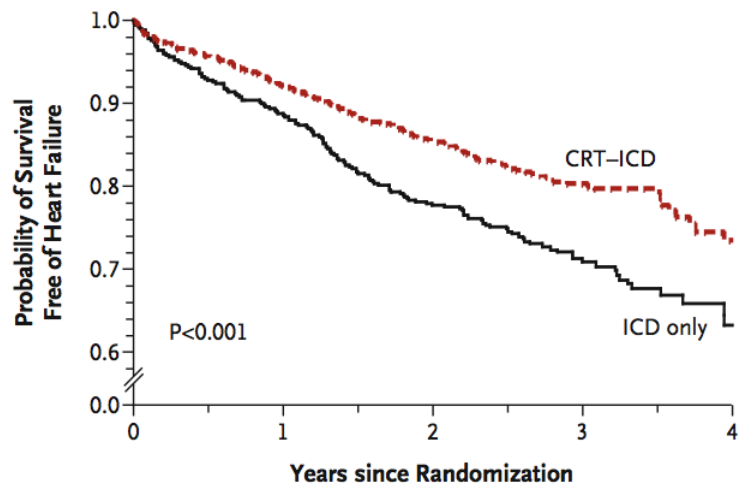
A



Cleland JG, et al. *NEJM* 2005

Insuficiência Cardíaca Classe II

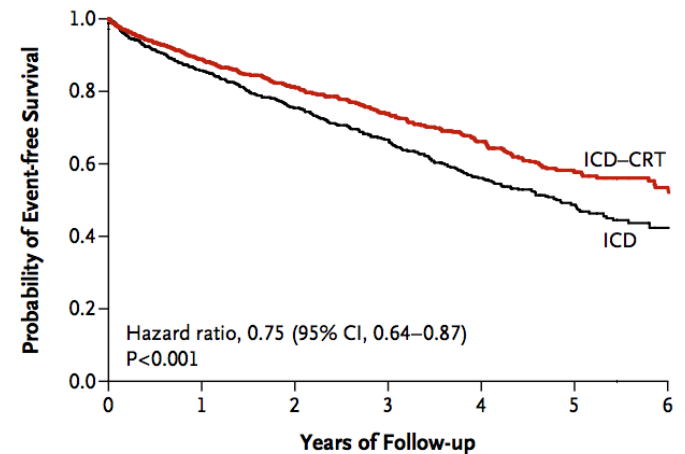
MADIT-CRT



Moss AJ, et al. *NEJM* 2009

RAFT

A Death or Hospitalization for Heart Failure



Tang AS, et al. *NEJM* 2010

ESC Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Heart Failure 2012

Classe III/IV

Recommendations for the use of CRT where the evidence is strong—patients in sinus rhythm with NYHA functional class III and ambulatory class IV heart failure and a persistently reduced ejection fraction, despite optimal pharmacological therapy

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
LBBB QRS morphology CRT-P/CRT-D is recommended in patients in sinus rhythm with a QRS duration of ≥ 120 ms, LBBB QRS morphology, and an EF $\leq 35\%$, who are expected to survive with good functional status for >1 year, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and the risk of premature death.	I	A	156, 157
Non-LBBB QRS morphology CRT-P/CRT-D should be considered in patients in sinus rhythm with a QRS duration of ≥ 150 ms, irrespective of QRS morphology, and an EF $\leq 35\%$, who are expected to survive with good functional status for >1 year, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and the risk of premature death.	IIa	A	156, 157

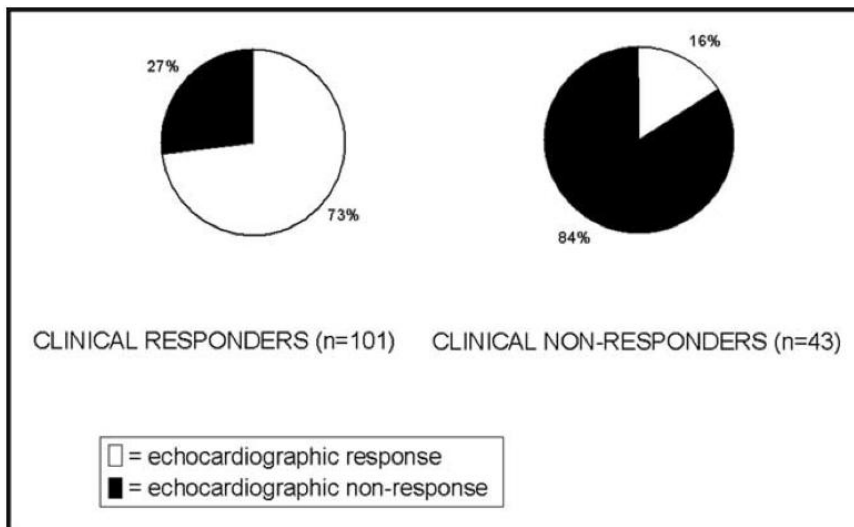
Classe II

Recommendations for the use of CRT where the evidence is strong—patients in sinus rhythm with NYHA functional class II heart failure and a persistently reduced ejection fraction, despite optimal pharmacological therapy

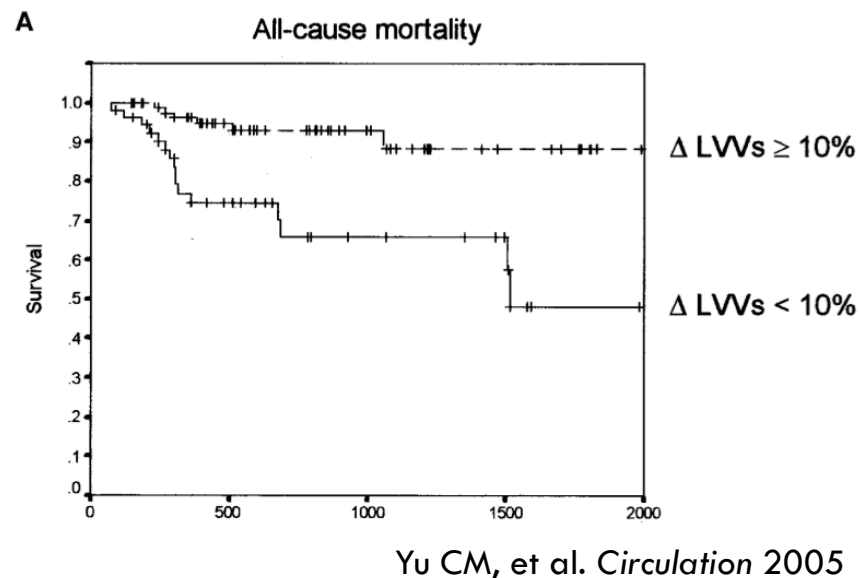
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
LBBB QRS morphology CRT, preferably CRT-D is recommended in patients in sinus rhythm with a QRS duration of ≥ 130 ms, LBBB QRS morphology, and an EF $\leq 30\%$, who are expected to survive for >1 year with good functional status, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and the risk of premature death.	I	A	154, 155
Non-LBBB QRS morphology CRT, preferably CRT-D should be considered in patients in sinus rhythm with a QRS duration of ≥ 150 ms, irrespective of QRS morphology, and an EF $\leq 30\%$, who are expected to survive for >1 year with good functional status, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and the risk of premature death.	IIa	A	154, 155

Risposta à CRT

	Clinical response	Clinical non-response
LVEF increase >5%	71 (49%)	6 (4%)
LVEF increase ≤5%	30 (21%)	37 (26%)



Bleeker GB, et al. *Am J Cardiol* 2006



Resposta à CRT

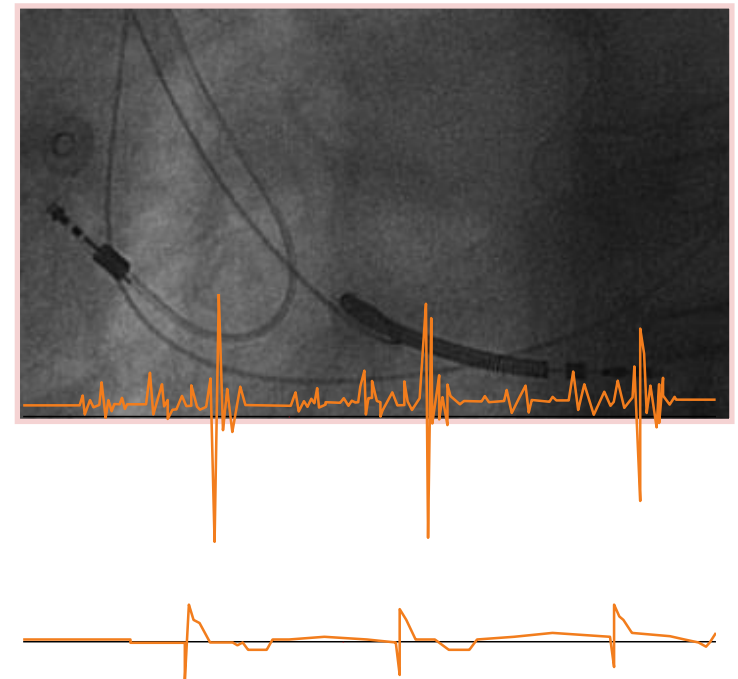
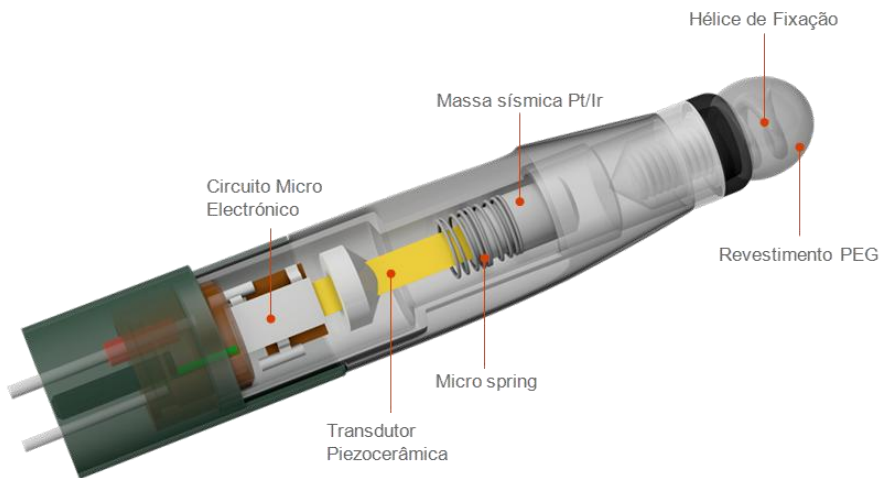
- Estratégias para reduzir taxa de doentes “não-respondedores”:
 - ▣ Selecção dos doentes com base na presença de critérios de dessincronia mecânica
 - ▣ Selecção do local de implantação no seio coronário evitando zonas de cicatriz identificadas por RMC
 - ▣ Programação do pacemaker biventricular com optimização dos intervalos AV e VV

Métodos de Optimizaçãõ

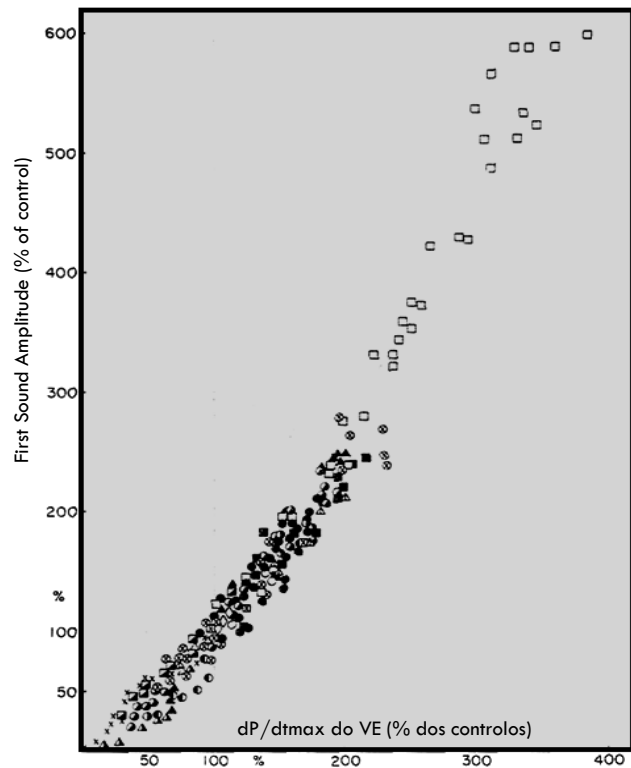
- Invasivos ($dP/dt_{\max}$ VE)
- Ecocardiográficos
- Algoritmos baseados no dispositivo:
 - IEGM
 - Sensor hemodinâmico
- Cardiografia acústica
- Pletismografia foto-eléctrica
- Cardiografia de impedância
- ...

SonR

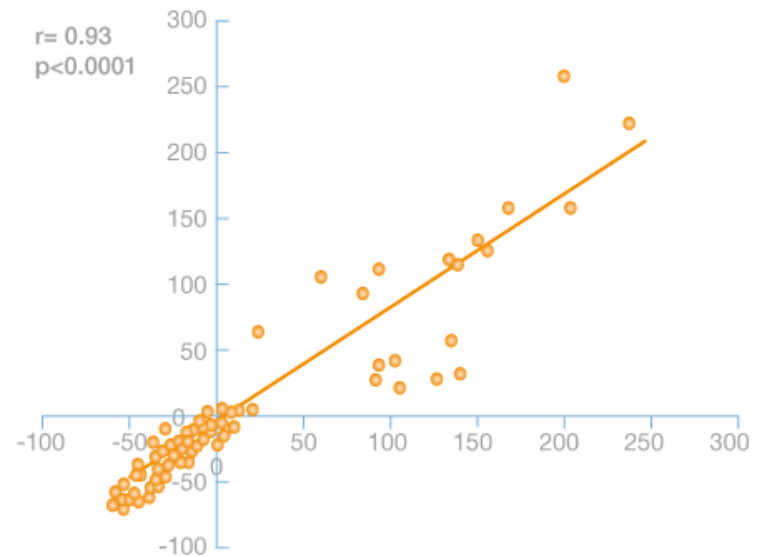
- Sensor hemodinâmico incorporado no electrocateter
- Detecta vibrações cardíacas que se correlacionam com a amplitude do primeiro som cardíaco
- Optimização dos intervalos AV e VV



SonR



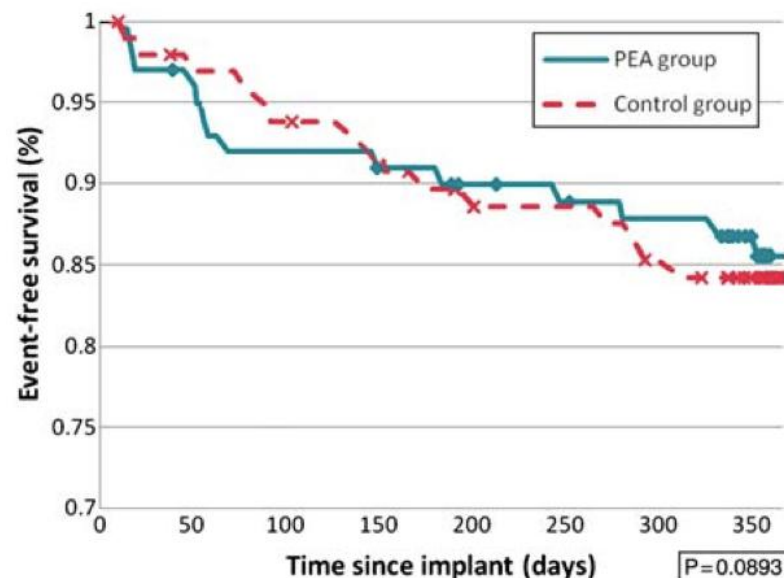
Amplitude S1 correlaciona-se com
 dP/dt max VE



Amplitude SonR correlaciona-se
com dP/dt max VE

SonR

- Estudo CLEAR
- 123 otimizaçãoporSonR (AV semanal; VV pós-implantação, aos 3 e 6 meses)
- 115 otimização de acordo com prática do centro



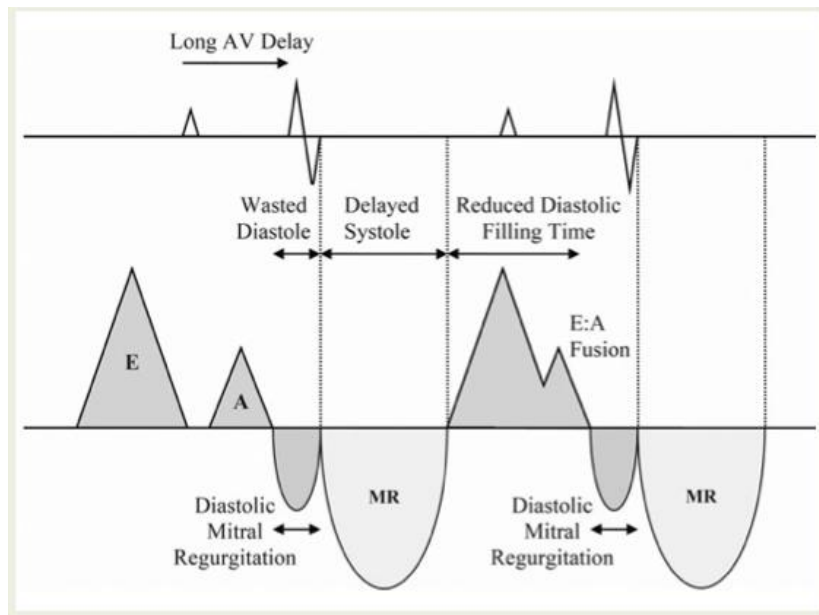
Study groups			
	PEA n = 100	Control n = 99	P
Composite criterion, ^a improved, n (%)	76 (76%)	61 (62%)	0.0285
Free from deaths from any cause and hospitalizations for heart failure, n (%)	78 (78%)	74 (75%)	0.5891
Free from deaths from any cause, n (%)	91 (91%)	87 (88%)	0.4737
Free from hospitalizations for heart failure, n (%)	82 (82%)	81 (82%)	0.9734
Improved New York Heart Association functional class, n (%)	83 (83%)	63 (64%)	0.0020

Estudo RESPOND-CRT

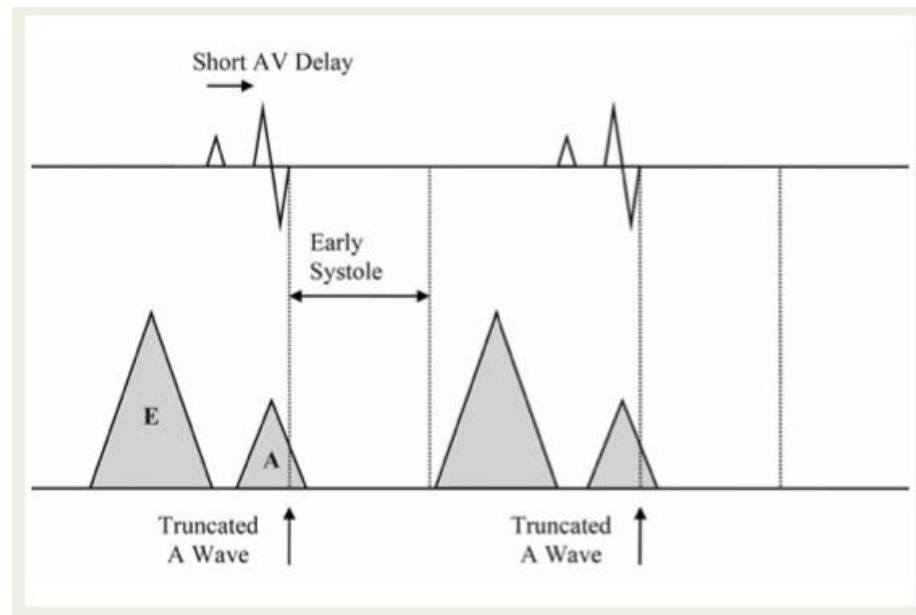
- Estudo prospectivo, multicêntrico, aleatorizado, duplamente cego
- Avaliar segurança e eficácia do algoritmo de otimização automática baseada no sensor hemodinâmico SonR versus otimização convencional
- *Endpoint* primário a proporção de doentes que responde à CRT aos 12 meses

Optimização do Intervalo AV

Intervalo AV curto



Intervalo AV longo



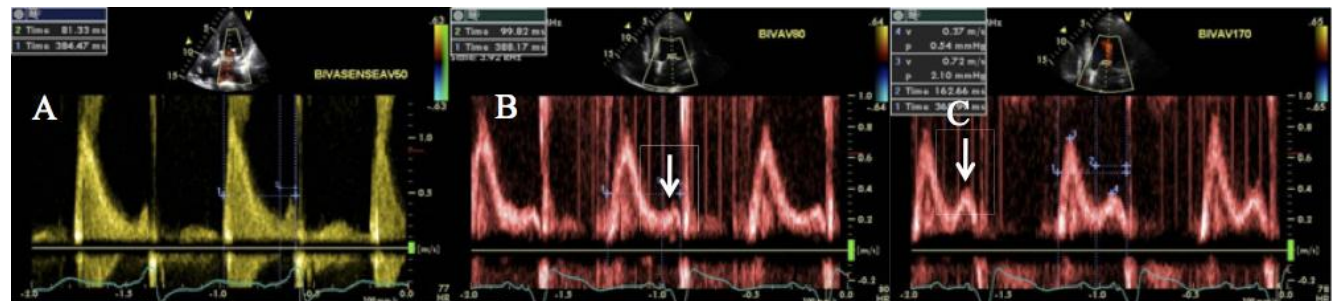
Stanton T, et al. *Eur Heart J* 2008

- **Objetivos:**
 - Maximizar o tempo de enchimento diastólico
 - Permitir o enchimento diastólico completo

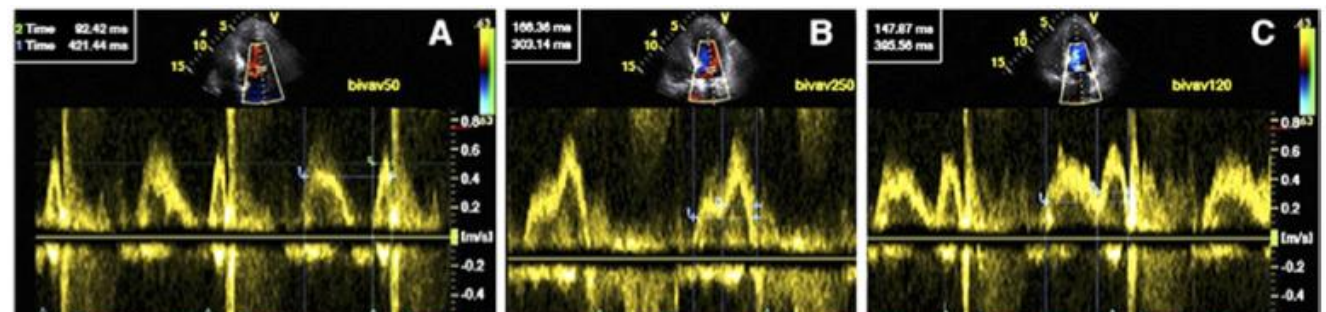
Optimização do Intervalo AV

□ Métodos ecocardiográficos:

▣ Método iterativo



▣ Método de Ritter



QA short + AVD short

A

QA long + AVD long

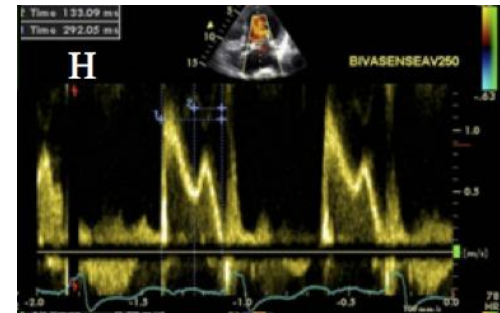
B

(B-A) + AVD short

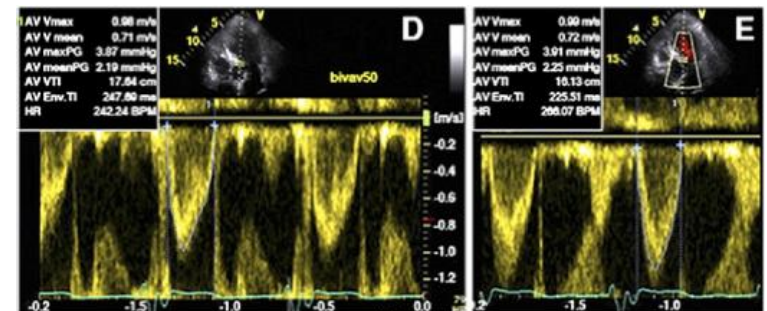
Optimização do Intervalo AV

□ Métodos ecocardiográficos:

▣ VTI do fluxo anterógrado mitral



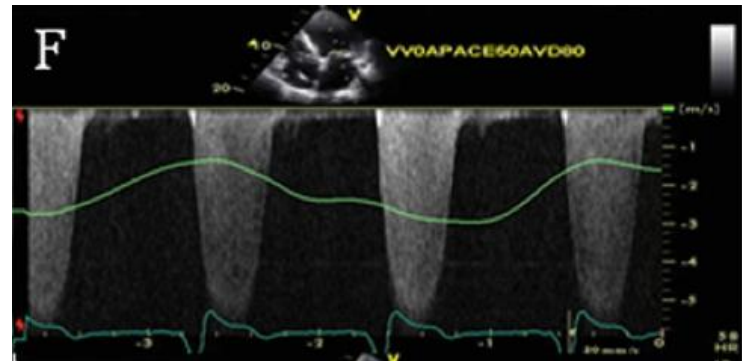
▣ VTI da câmara de saída do VE



Optimização do Intervalo AV

□ Métodos ecocardiográficos:

- ▣ $dP/dt_{\max}$



- ▣ VTI do fluxo aórtico
- ▣ Índice de performance miocárdica (MPI)
- ▣ Método de Ishikawa (IM diastólica)
- ▣ Tempo de enchimento diastólico (duração EA)
- ▣ Deslocamento dos segmentos basais VE (TDI)

Optimização do Intervalo AV

□ Ensaios clínicos:

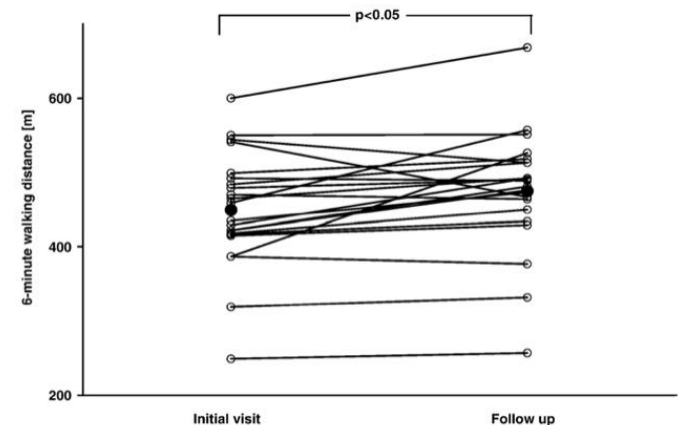
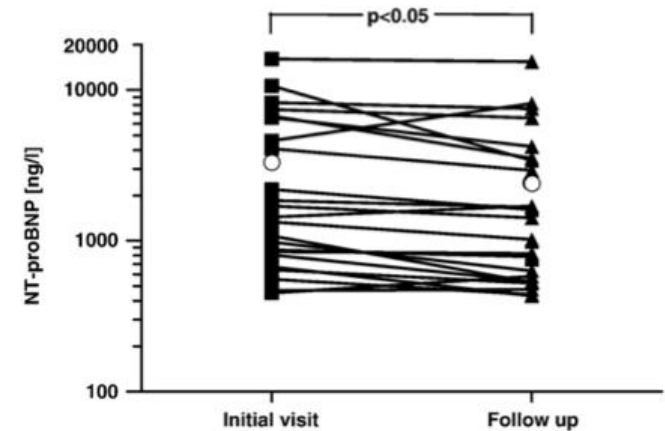
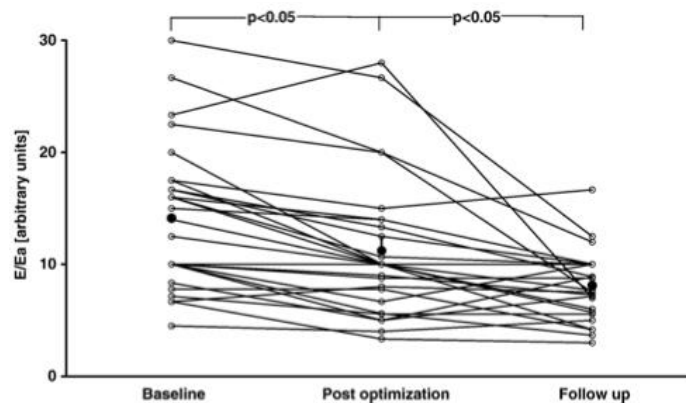
Study acronym	n	Echocardiographic optimization method	Alternative optimization method	Follow-up (months)	Timing of optimization after implant
MUSTIC-SR ⁴	48	Ritter's method	None	3	Time of implant
MUSTIC-AF ¹⁷	37	None	None	3	None
MIRACLE ³	453	Ritter's method	None	6	Pre-discharge, 3 and 6 months
MIRACLE -ICD ⁵	369	Ritter's method	None	6	Pre-discharge, 3 and 6 months
MIRACLE -ICD II ⁶	186	Ritter's method	None	6	Pre-discharge, 6 months
CONTAK-CD ¹¹⁸	490	None	None	6	None
COMPANION ²	1520	None	Device-based algorithm	16.2 (Median)	Time of implant
CARE-HF ¹	813	Iterative method	None	29.4 (Mean)	Pre-discharge 3, 9 and 18 months

Stanton T, et al. *Eur Heart J* 2008

Optimização do Intervalo AV

□ LVOT-VTI

	Baseline	Post-optimization	Follow up
Heart rate [/min]	72±1	72±1	72±2
LVEDD [mm]	74±2		75±2
LVESD [mm]	61±2		64±2
Systolic PA-pressure [mm Hg]	36±2	38±3	38±3
EF [%]	25±2	28±1*	27±2
LVOT-VTI [mm]	194±7	214±9*	188±12
Systolic TDI _{max} lateral [cm/s]	12±2	11±1	11±1
Systolic TDI _{max} septal [cm/s]	10±2	10±2	10±1
Myocardial performance index	0.8±0.03	0.7±0.03*	0.7±0.03*
E-wave [cm/s]	66±5	62±5	63±4
A-wave [cm/s]	50±5	52±5	51±5
E/A	1.8±0.2	1.6±0.2	1.7±0.2
DT-E [ms]	166±11	160±8	160±8
IVRT [ms]	104±6	108±6	112±6
Ea _{max} lateral [cm/s]	6±1	7±1*	8±1*
Ea _{max} septal [cm/s]	5±1	6±1*	8±1*



- 33 doentes
- Semgrupocontrolo
- FU: 43±5 dias

Hardt SE, et al. *Int J Cardiol* 2007

Optimização do Intervalo AV

□ VTI aórtico

□ Pós-implantação:

- Aumento do VTI aórtico 4.0 ± 1.7 cm vs 1.8 ± 3.6 cm ($p < 0.02$)
- Aumentada FE $7.8 \pm 6.2\%$ vs $3.4 \pm 4.4\%$ ($p < 0.02$)

□ 3 meses:

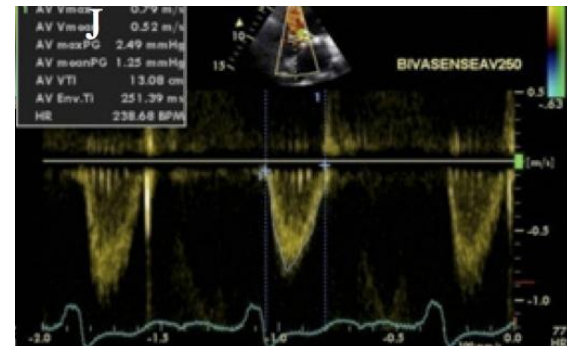
- Melhorada NYHA 1.0 ± 0.5 vs 0.4 ± 0.6 ($p < 0.01$)
- Melhoria Score QOL 23 ± 13 vs 13 ± 11 ($p < 0.03$)

- 40 doentes
- Aleatorizado
- FU: 3 meses

Optimização do Intervalo VV

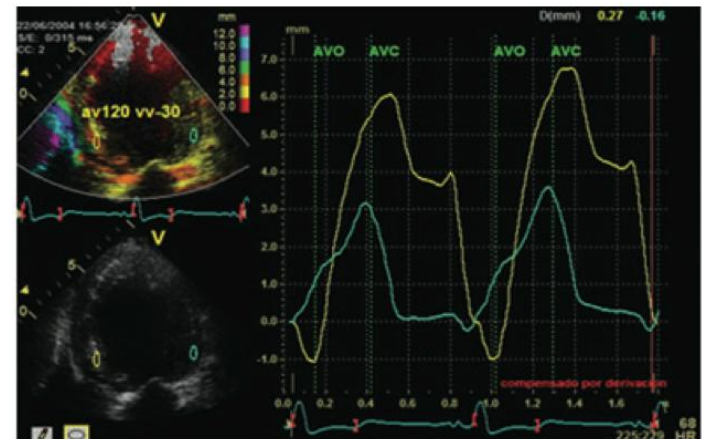
□ Métodos ecocardiográficos:

- VTI da câmara de saída do VE (PW)
- Volume sistólico
- Débito cardíaco



- VTI do fluxo aórtico (CW)

- Avaliação da dessincronia VE (TDI / speckle-tracking)



Optimização do Intervalo VV

□ Débitocardiáco

Table 2. Echocardiographic Data on Baseline, Simultaneous, and Optimized Sequential BVP

	Before Implantation	Simultaneous BVP	Optimized Sequential BVP
Cardiac output (l/min)	2.2 ± 0.6	3.0 ± 0.6*	3.8 ± 0.6‡
LV filling time (ms)	291 ± 72	378 ± 53†	408 ± 59§
EROA (mm ²)	28 ± 13	20 ± 8†	12 ± 6§
Interventricular dyssynchrony (ms)	58.1 ± 28	30.9 ± 18*	30.1 ± 16
SPWM delay (ms)	63.4 ± 38	31.5 ± 21*	19.2 ± 21§
Intra-LV delay _{peak} (ms)	76.4 ± 31	46.2 ± 21*	30.2 ± 17‡
Intra-LV delay _{onset} (ms)	67.8 ± 25	46.3 ± 18*	31.4 ± 19‡
Index of LV dyssynchrony (ms)	44 ± 19	35 ± 13†	26 ± 14§
DLC (%)	48.6 ± 18	30.6 ± 09†	20.4 ± 09§

□ Classe NYHA: 1.7 ± 0.6 vs 3.2 ± 0.5 (p < 0.01)

□ Score QOL: 24 ± 14 vs 45 ± 17 (p < 0.01)

□ 6MWT: 389 ± 64 vs 264 ± 73 metros (p < 0.05)

□ LVEF: 34 ± 6 vs 28 ± 6% (p = 0.035)

□ VTDVE: 148 ± 49 vs 193 ± 73 cm³ (p < 0.01)

□ 41 doentes

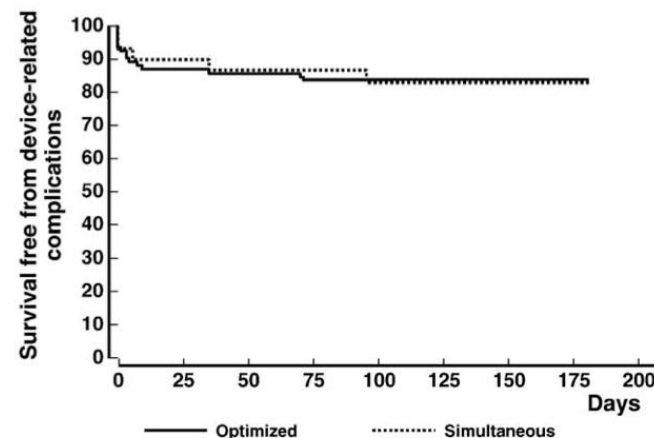
□ Sem grupo controlo

□ FU: 3 meses

Optimização do Intervalo VV

□ VTI LVOT / Volume sistólico

	All patients	Simultaneous	Optimized
NYHA functional class (% of patients)			
Baseline			
I	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
II	1 (0.8)	1 (3.3)	0 (0.0)
III	112 (92.6)	26 (86.7)	86 (94.5)
IV	8 (6.6)	3 (10.0)	5 (5.5)
6 m			
I	10 (9.3)	4 (13.8)	6 (7.6)
II	64 (59.3)	17 (58.6)	47 (59.5)
III	32 (29.6)	8 (26.7)	24 (30.4)
IV	2 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
6-MHW			
Baseline	298 ± 113 (n = 118)	257 ± 123 (n = 30)	313 ± 107* (n = 88)
6 m	413 ± 114 (n = 97)	429 ± 152 (n = 27)	407 ± 142 (n = 70)
QOL			
Baseline	45 ± 20 (n = 121)	49 ± 21 (n = 30)	44 ± 19* (n = 91)
6 m	26 ± 21 (n = 105)	23 ± 21 (n = 27)	28 ± 20 (n = 78)



- 121 doentes
- Aleatorizado
- FU: 6 meses



**PROTOCOLO DE OPTIMIZAÇÃO DA
PROGRAMAÇÃO
DE PACEMAKER BIVENTRICULAR POR
ECOCARDIOGRAMA E
ELECTROCARDIOGRAMA
ENSAIO CLÍNICO CONTROLADO E ALEATORIZADO**

**Serviço de Cardiologia I | Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte-HSM
Clínica Universitária de Cardiologia (CCUL/FM/UL)**

Ensaio Clínico POBREE

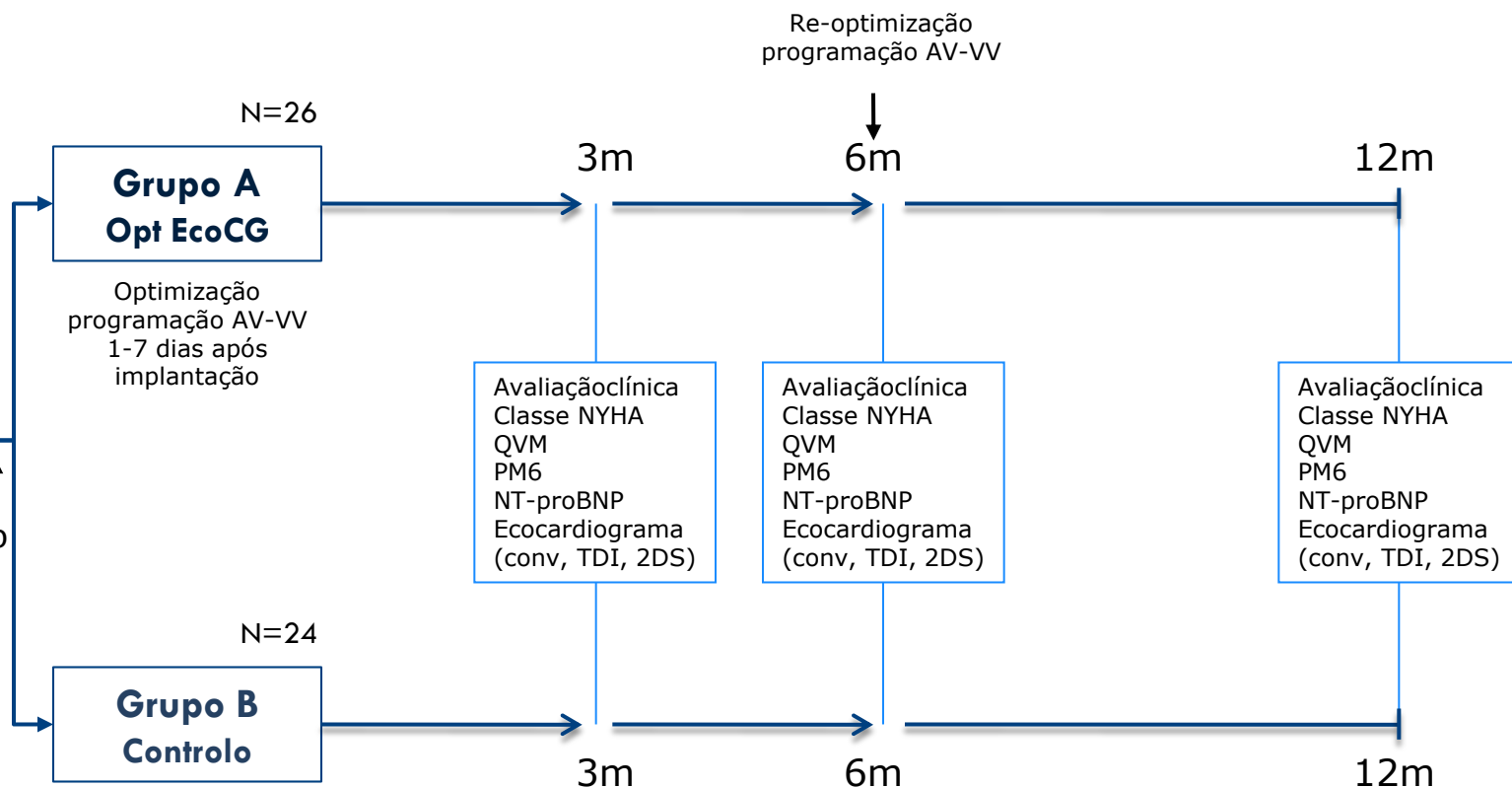
- Ensaio clínico controlado e aleatorizado, dupla ocultação
- Doentes propostos para implantação de CRT
- Seguimento 12 meses

Avaliação Inicial

Avaliação clínica
Classe NYHA
QVM, PM6
NT-proBNP
Ecocardiograma
(conv, TDI, 2DS)

Implantação CRT

Aleatorização



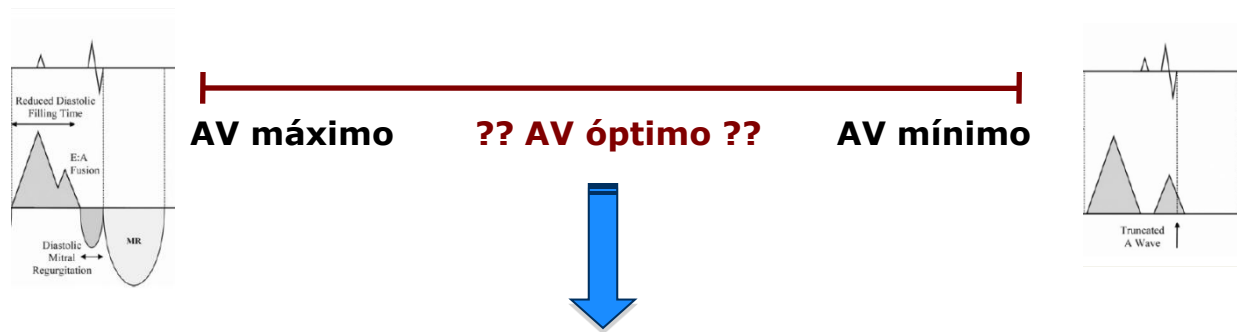
Iniciar a avaliação em **AsBIVp** com intervalo **VVO** ms. Registrar a **frequência cardíaca**

Optimização do Intervalo AV

Medir o intervalo **AV intrínseco**

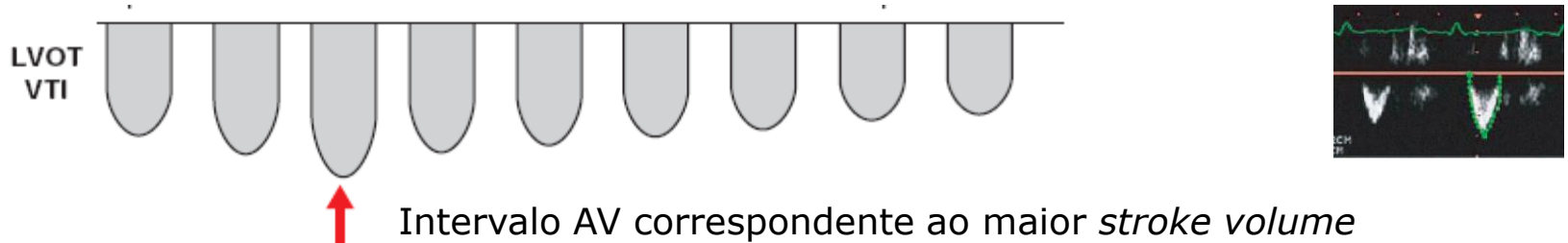
Determinar o intervalo **AV máximo a testar** (intervalo AV para o qual exista fusão das ondas E e A)

Determinar o intervalo **AV mínimo a testar** (a partir de AV intrínseco – 10ms, aquele com truncamento da onda A)



Testar os intervalos AV entre o AV mínimo e o AV máximo a testar, de 10 em 10ms, medindo o VTI-CSVE*:

AV (ms)	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
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* Média do VTI-CSVE de 3-5 ciclos cardíacos consecutivos

Optimização do Intervalo VV

Pacing só no ventrículo direito.

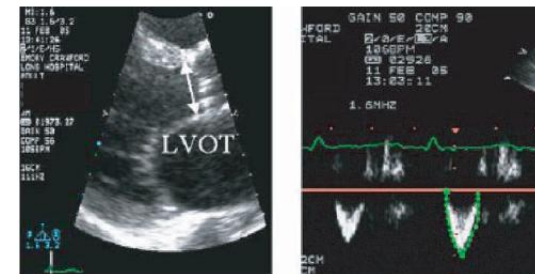
Pacing só no ventrículo esquerdo.

Pacing biventricular. Testar intervalos VV entre -60ms e +60ms.

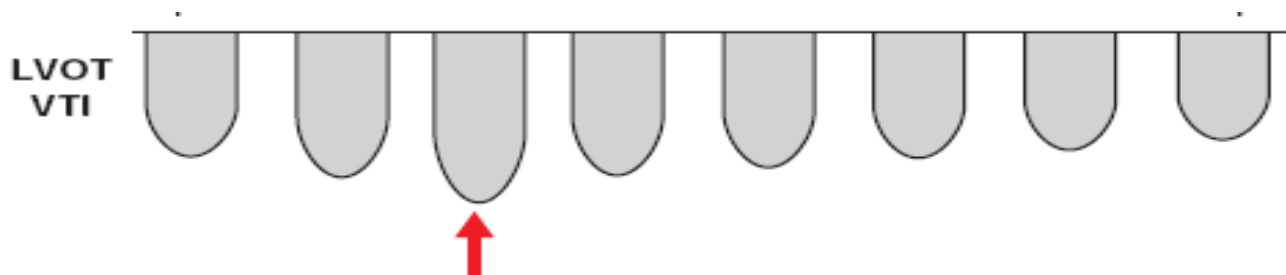
Reprogramar intervalo AV de acordo com a marca do gerador, de forma a que o intervalo de tempo entre o estímulo auricular e o estímulo do seio coronário permaneça o AV escolhido

Medir VTI-CSVE

Medir VTI-CSVE



	VE first			Simult.	VD first		
VV (ms)	-60	-40	-20	0	+20	+40	+60
AV a programar	AVopt	AVopt	AVopt	AVopt	AVopt-20	AVopt-40	AVopt-60
VTI-CSVE							



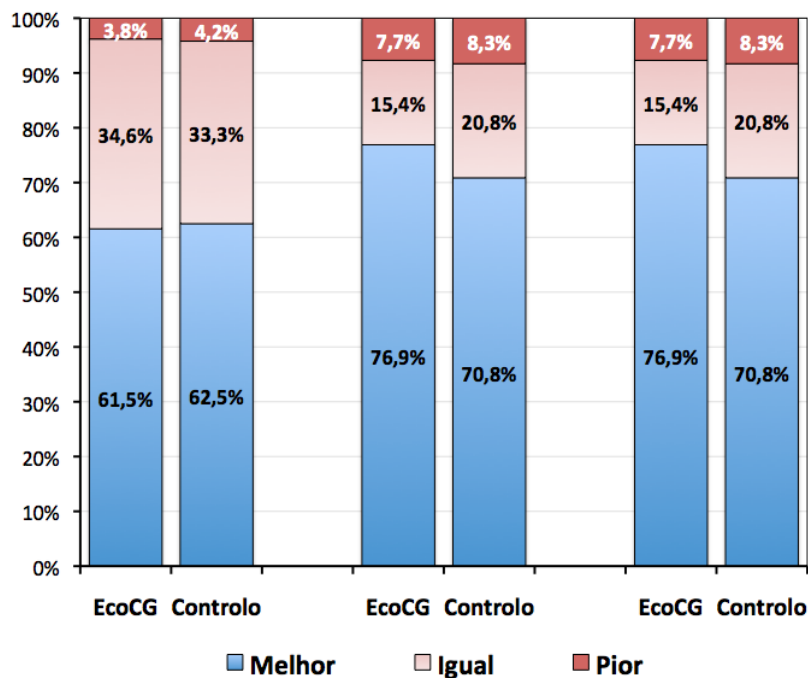
Intervalo VV correspondente ao maior *stroke volume*

Ensaio Clínico POBREE

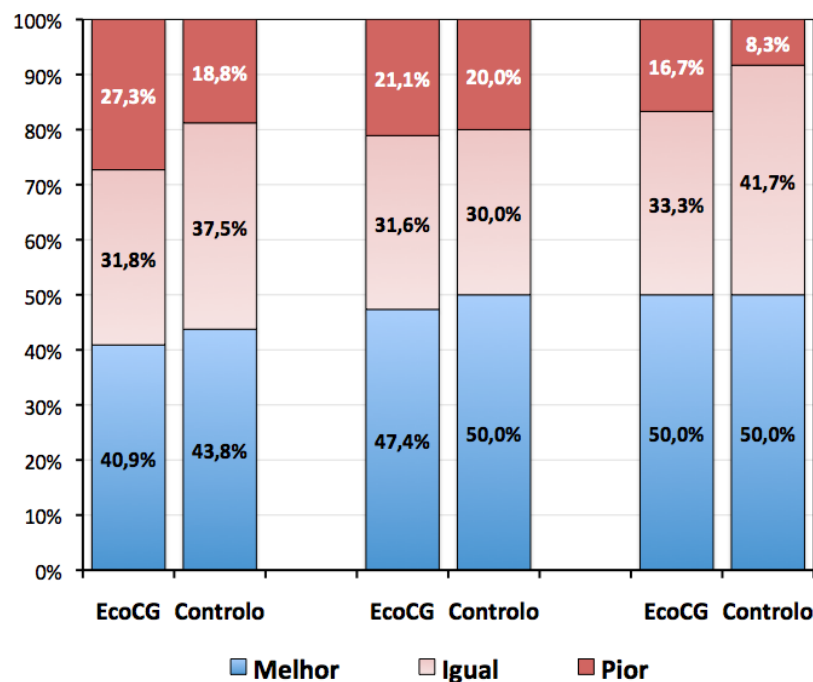
- **Taxas de resposta clínica e ecocardiográfica** semelhantes nos dois grupos

- **12 meses:** Resposta clínica EcoCG: **76,9%** vs. Controlo: **70,8%** P=NS
Resposta ecocard EcoCG: **50%** vs. Controlo: **50%** P=NS

Estado vital, internamentos por IC e classe funcional NYHA

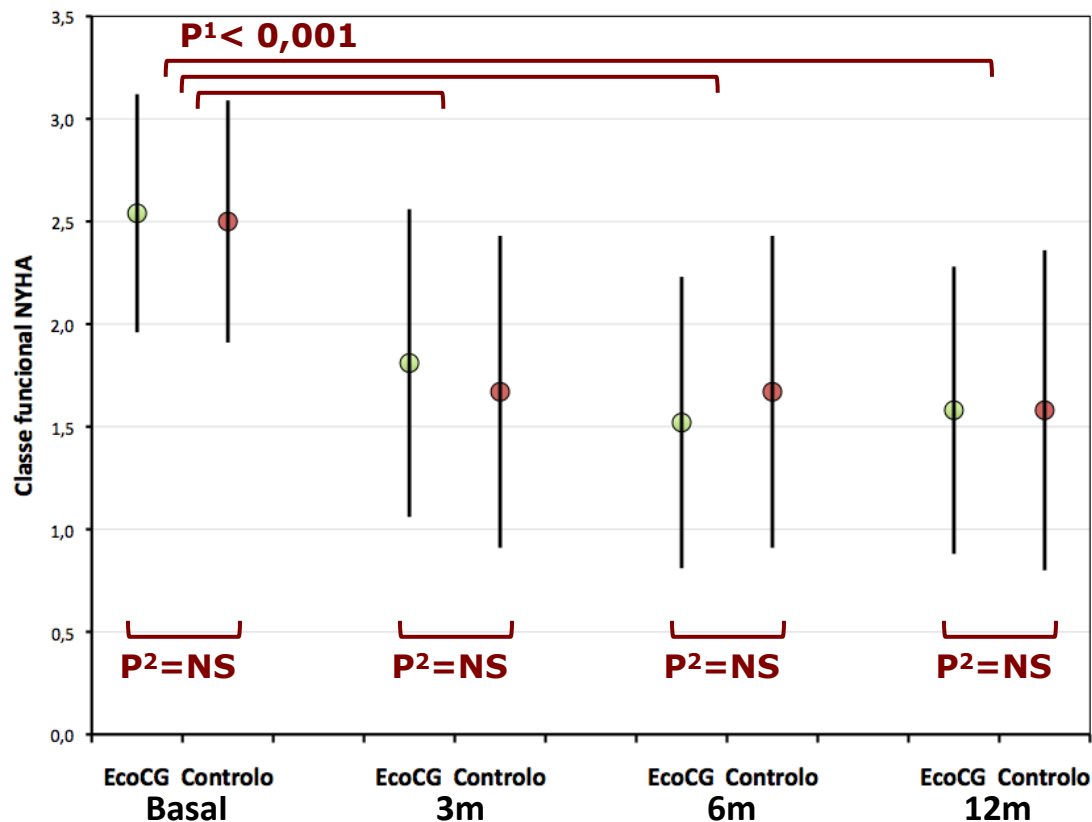
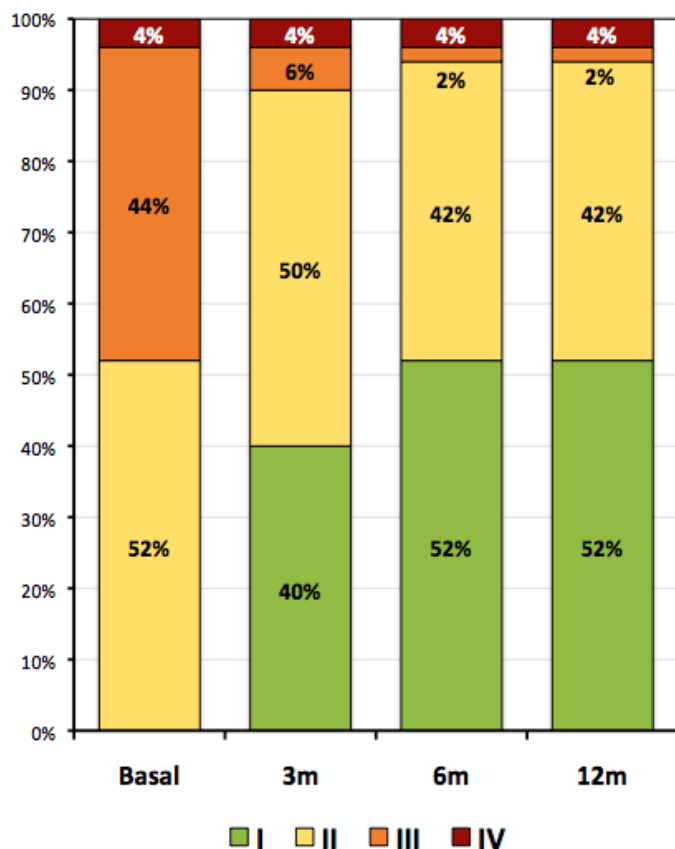


Estado vital e remodelagem ventricular



Ensaio Clínico POBREE

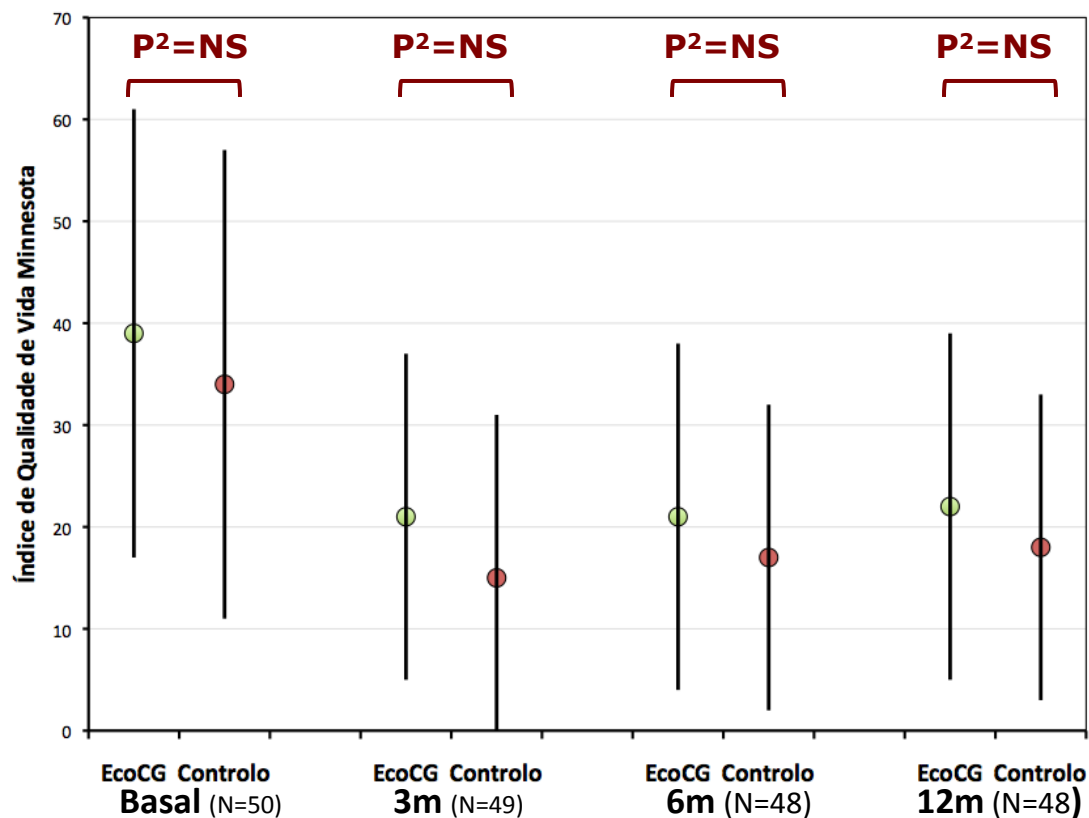
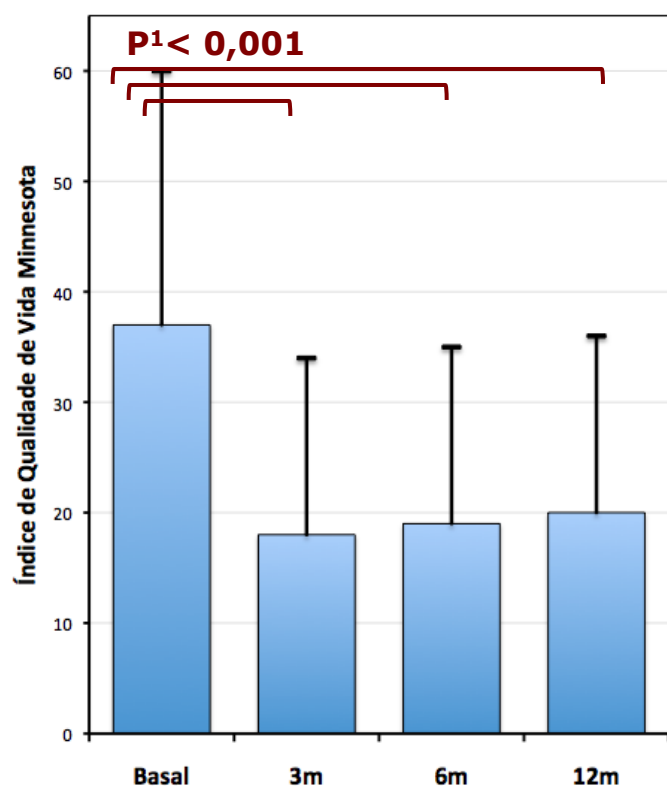
Classe funcional NYHA



Redução da classe NYHA ≥ 1 aos 12m em **78%** dos dts (EcoCG **81%** vs. Ctr **75%**; P=NS)

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Índice de Qualidade de Vida Minnesota

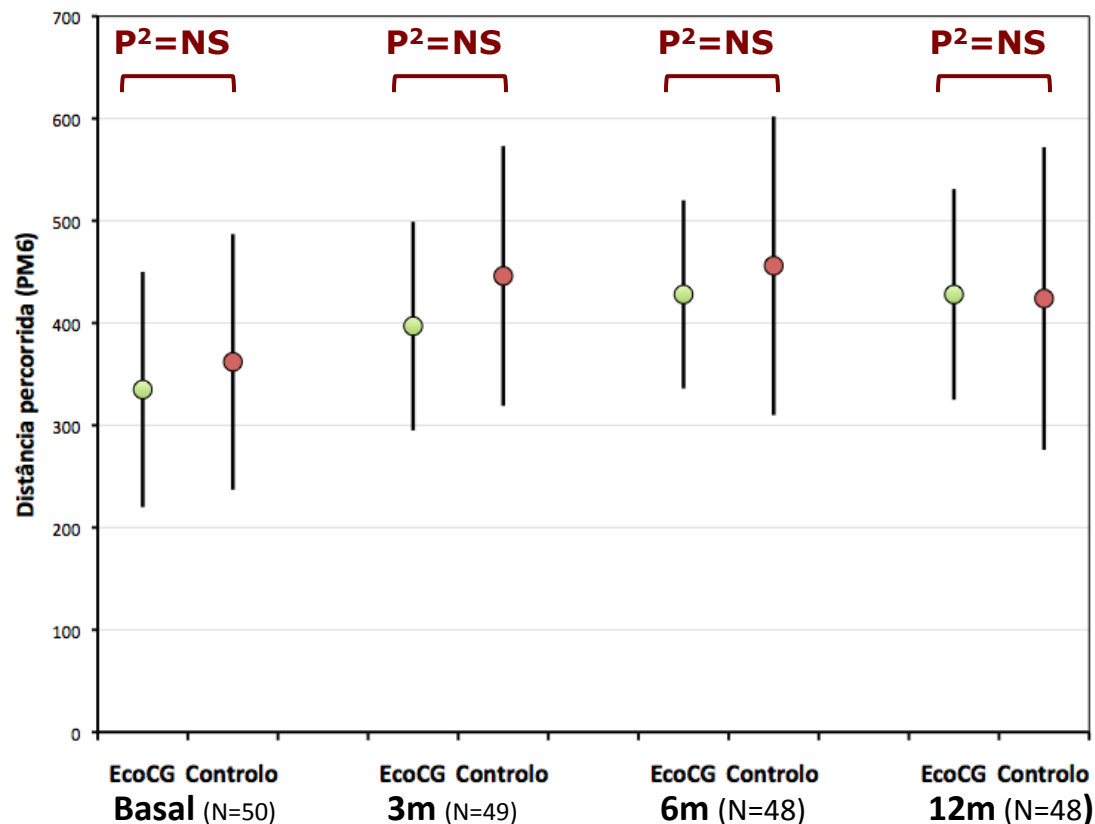
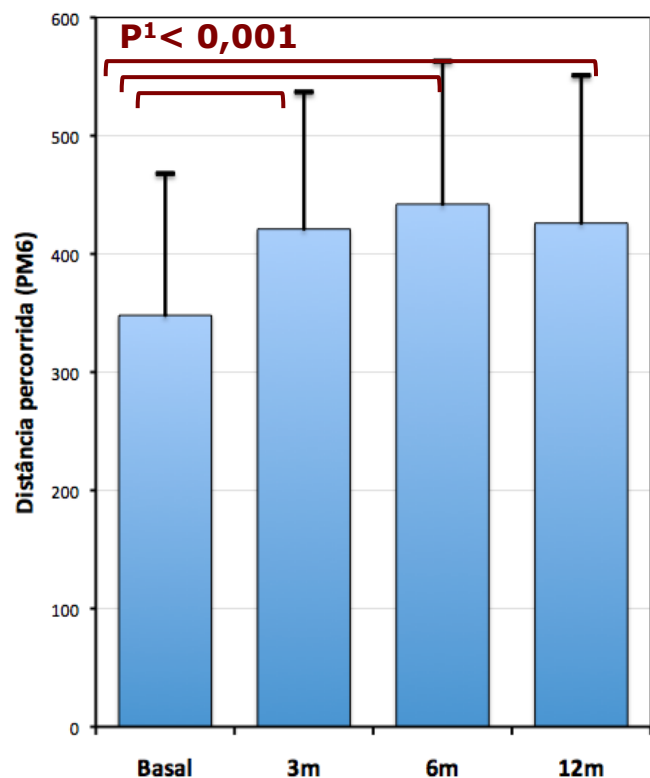


Redução do iQVMa aos 12m em **32±60%**

(EcoCG **29±55%** vs. Ctr **35±67%**; $P=NS$)

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■ Distância percorrida na prova de marcha (6 minutos)

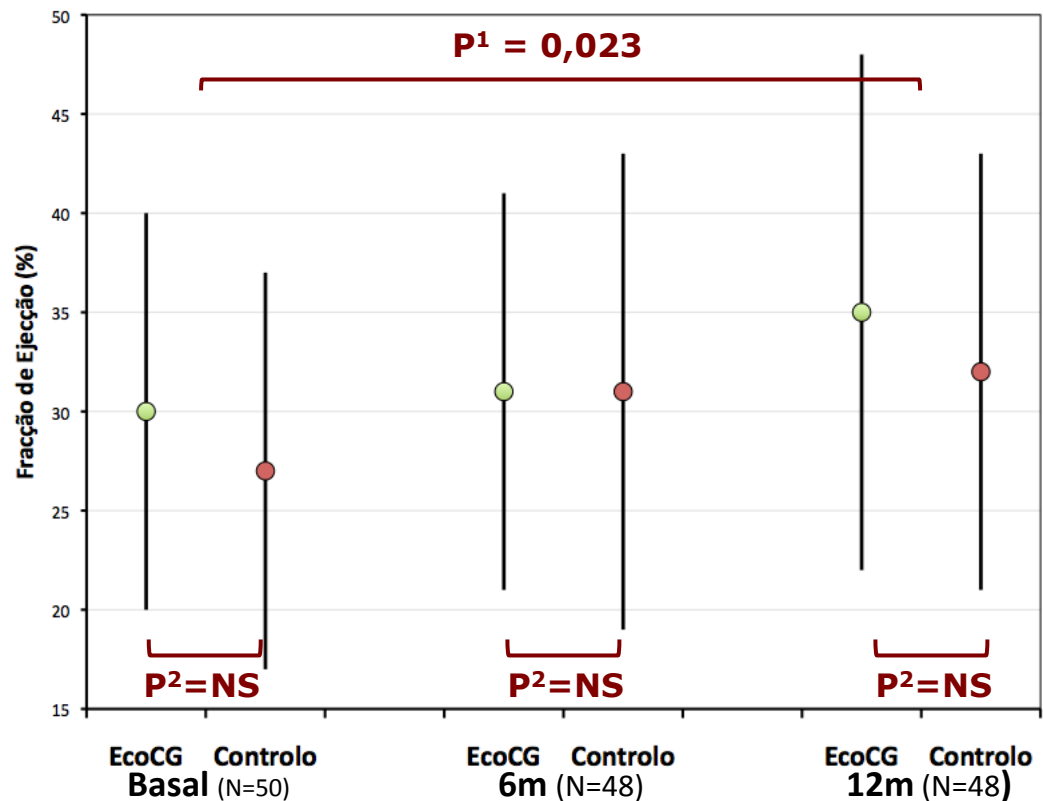
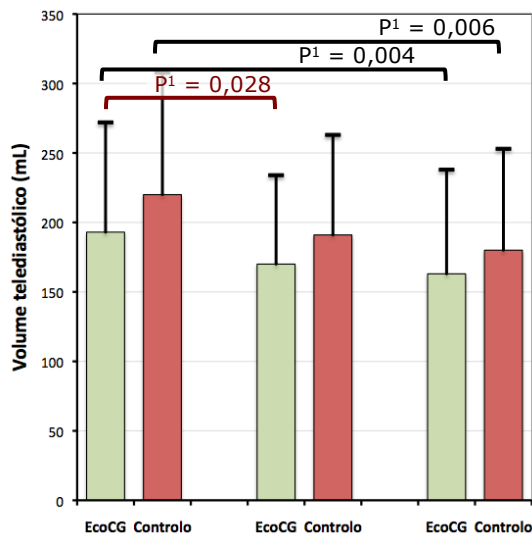


Aumentoda distânciapercorrida em **31±56%**

EcoCG **46±67%** vs. **14±32%**; $P=0,052$
97±104 vs. 54±99 m

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Resposta ecocardiográfica – Remodelagem reversa



Aumentada FE VE $\geq 5\%$ em **45,8%** dos dtsEcoCG **50%** vs. Controlo **41,7%** ($P=NS$)

Recomendações

Echocardiography for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: Recommendations for Performance and Reporting—A Report from the American Society of Echocardiography Dyssynchrony Writing Group
Endorsed by the Heart Rhythm Society

- **Otimização intervalo AV:**
 - Importância da sincronia AV é inegável
 - Necessidade de otimização por eco em todos os doentes é controversa
 - Avaliar fluxo mitral – otimização não é necessária se:
 - E e A são claramente identificadas e separadas
 - A termina ≥ 40 msec antes do início do QRS ou click de abertura mitral
 - Disfunção diastólica tipo I

Recomendações

Echocardiography for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: Recommendations for Performance and Reporting—A Report from the American Society of Echocardiography Dyssynchrony Writing Group
Endorsed by the Heart Rhythm Society

- Otimização intervalo VV:
 - Existe benefício na fase aguda
 - Benefício a longo prazo ainda não foi determinado

Recomendações



European Heart Journal (2010) **31**, 2677–2687
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq337

ESC GUIDELINES

2010 Focused Update of ESC Guidelines on device therapy in heart failure

An update of the 2008 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure and the 2007 ESC guidelines for cardiac and r



European Heart Journal (2012) **33**, 1787–1847
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs104

ESC GUIDELINES

ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2012

The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Heart Failure 2012 of the European Society of Cardiology. Developed in collaboration with the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC

Conclusões

- Otimização por rotina do intervalo VV não é recomendada
- Benefícios da otimização do intervalo AV são inquestionáveis e não necessariamente aleatorizados com *endpoints* clínicos
- Principais ensaios clínicos sobre CRT utilizaram otimização AV
- Intervalos ótimos variam com exercício e ao longo do tempo
- Papel da otimização nos “não-respondedores” permanece aberto



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