

Shunt interatrial dans le traitement de l'insuffisance cardiaque

Damien Logeart

GH Lariboisière Saint-Louis, APHP
Université Paris Diderot
Inserm U942



Hôpitaux Universitaires
SAINT-LOUIS
LARIBOISIÈRE
FERNAND WIDAL

ASSISTANCE
PUBLIQUE

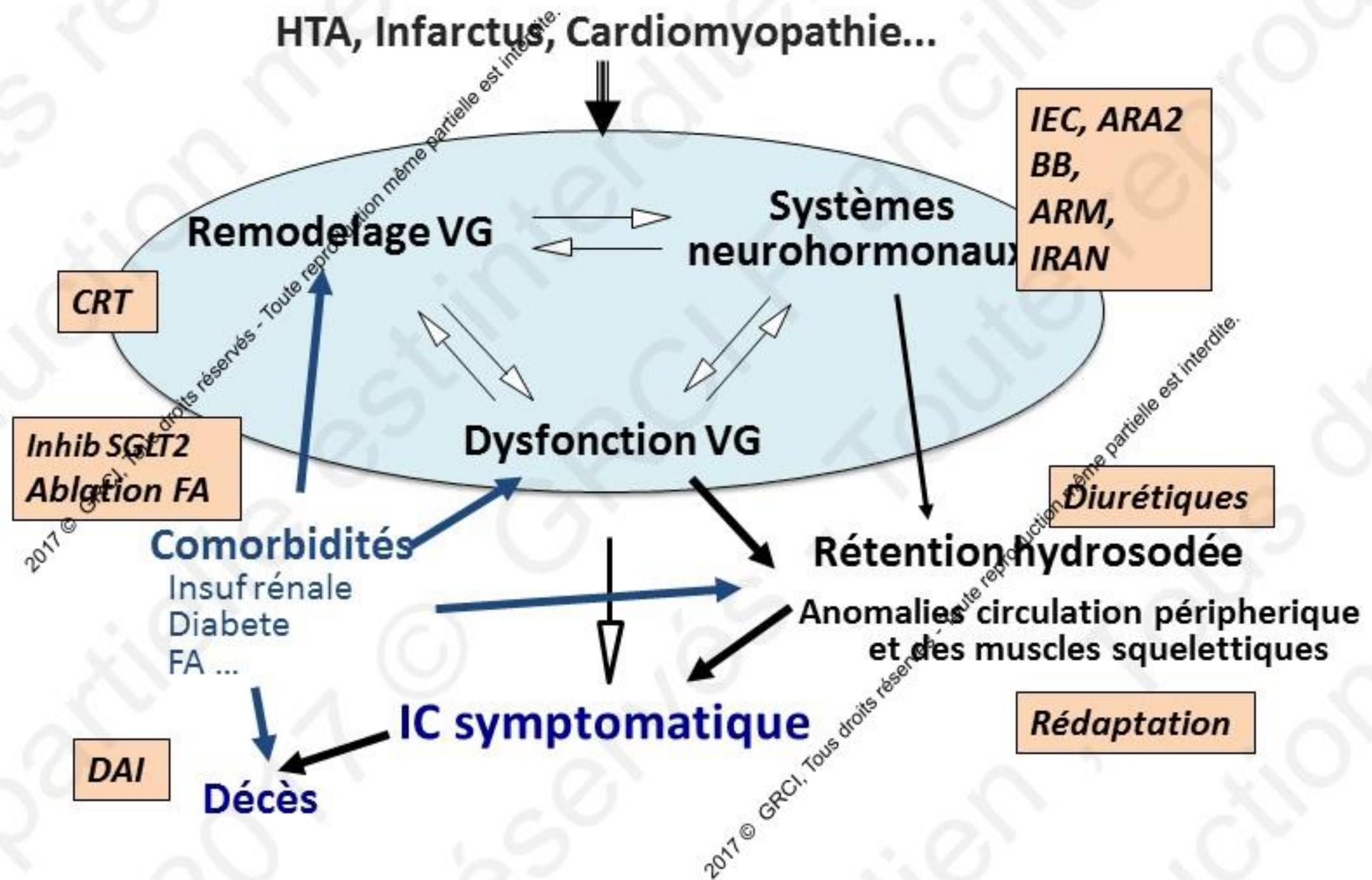
HÔPITAUX
DE PARIS

DÉCLARATION DE LIENS D'INTÉRÊT AVEC LA PRÉSENTATION

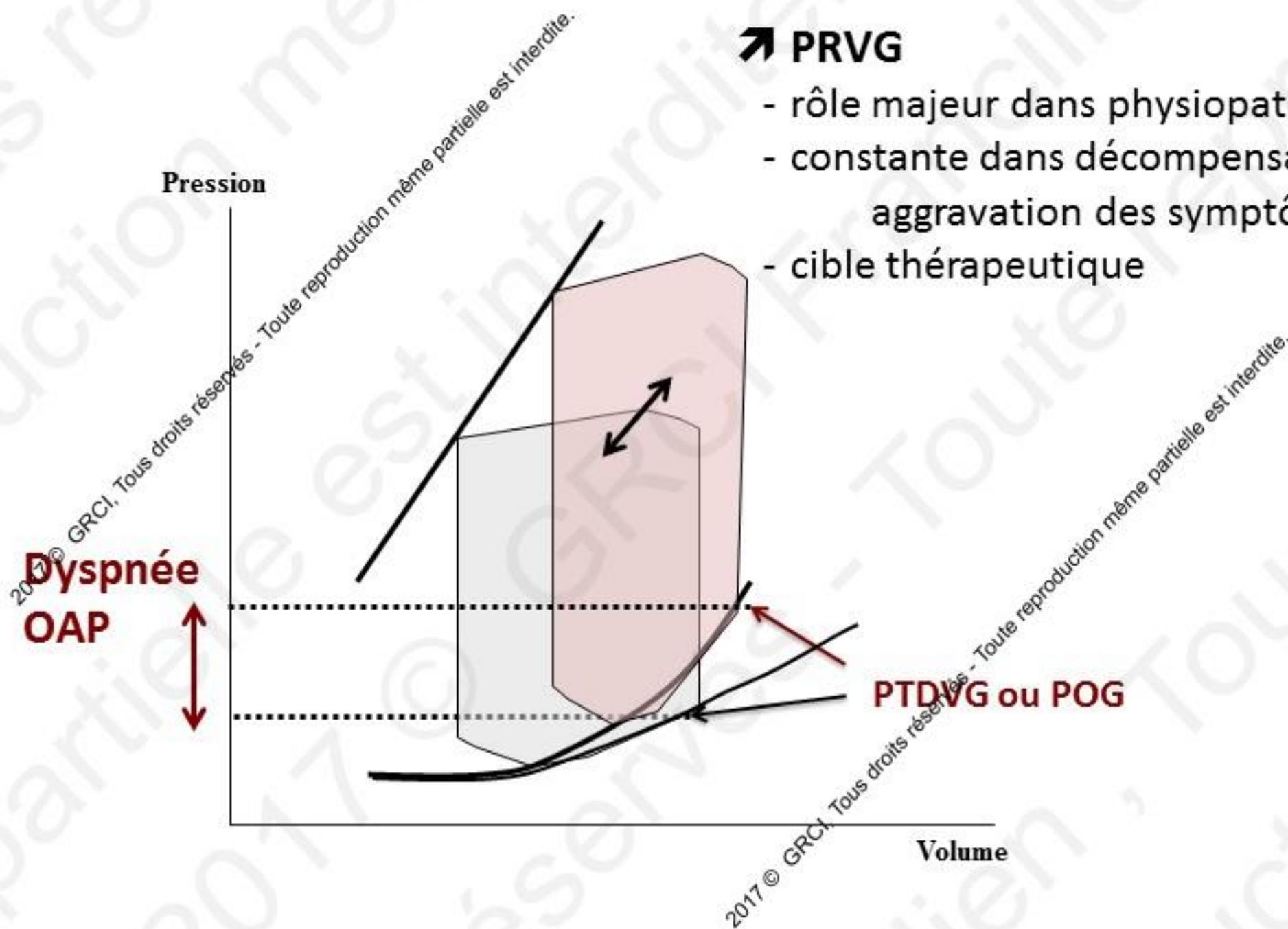
Intervenant : Prénom Nom, Ville

- Je n'ai pas de lien d'intérêt à déclarer

Ins. cardiaque : de la physiopathologie au traitement



Paradigme hémodynamique : toujours d'actualité



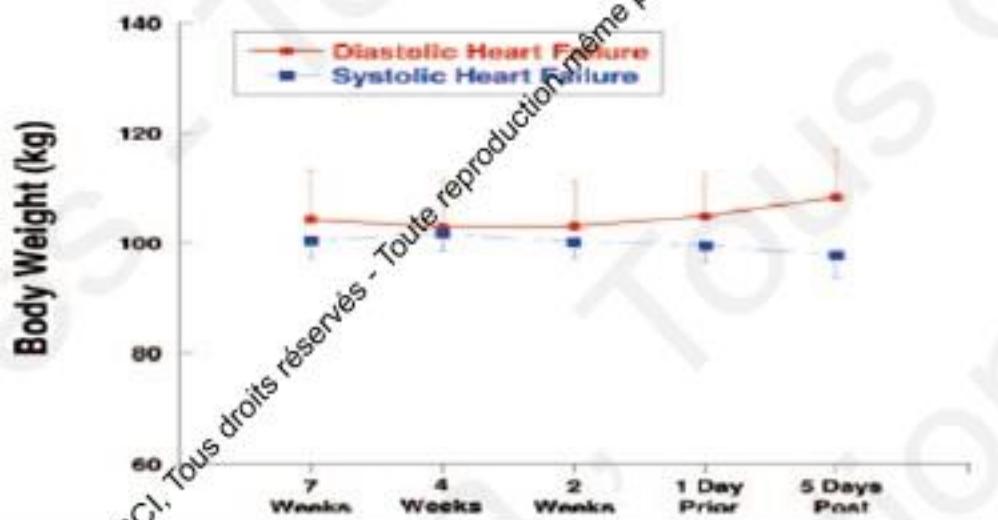
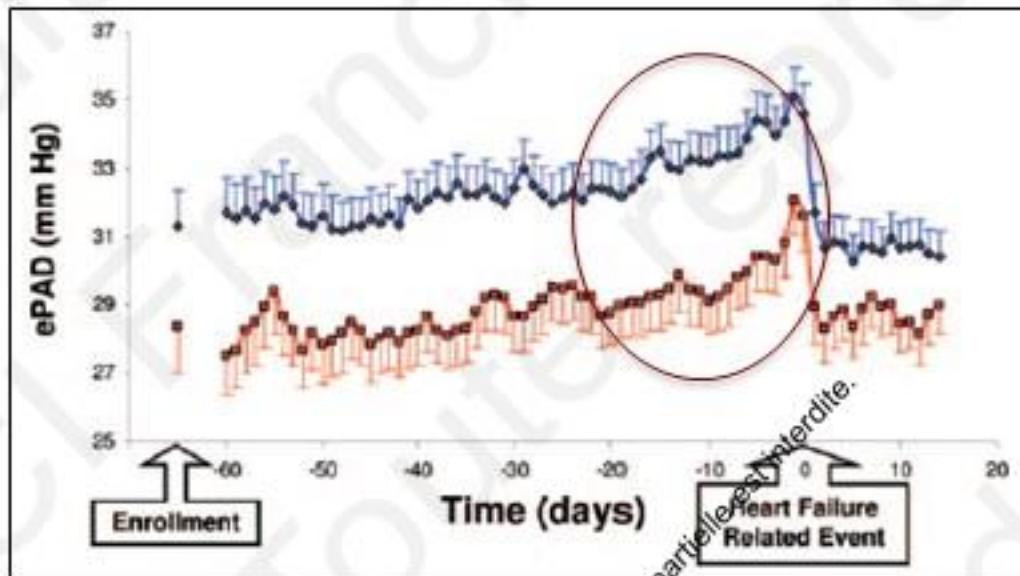
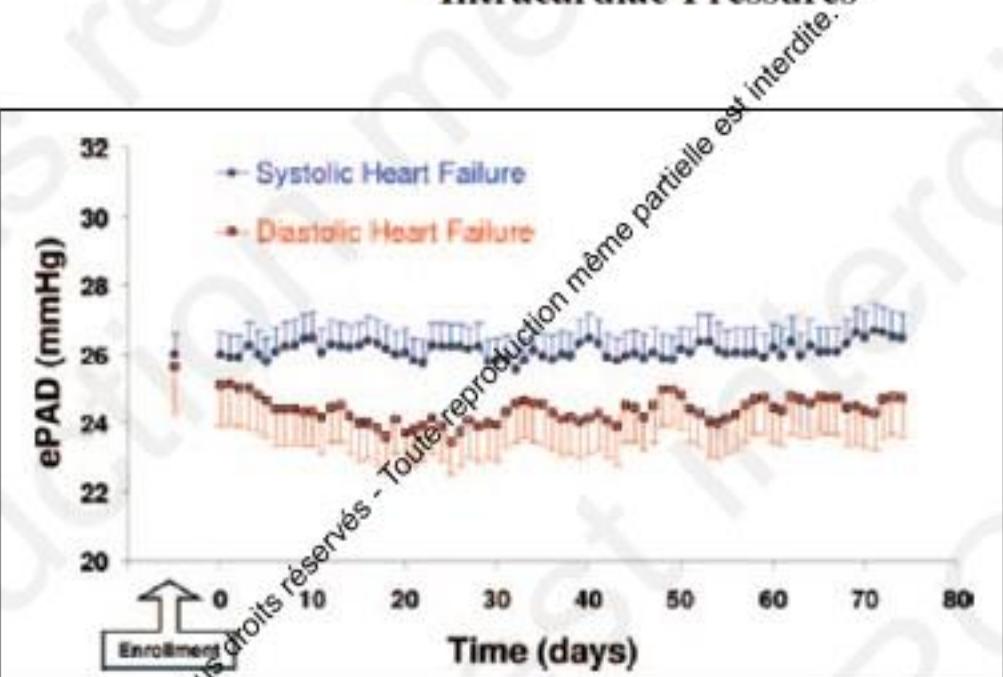
↗ PRVG

- rôle majeur dans physiopathologie
- constante dans décompensation/
aggravation des symptômes
- cible thérapeutique

Transition From Chronic Compensated to Acute Decompensated Heart Failure

COMPASS-HF

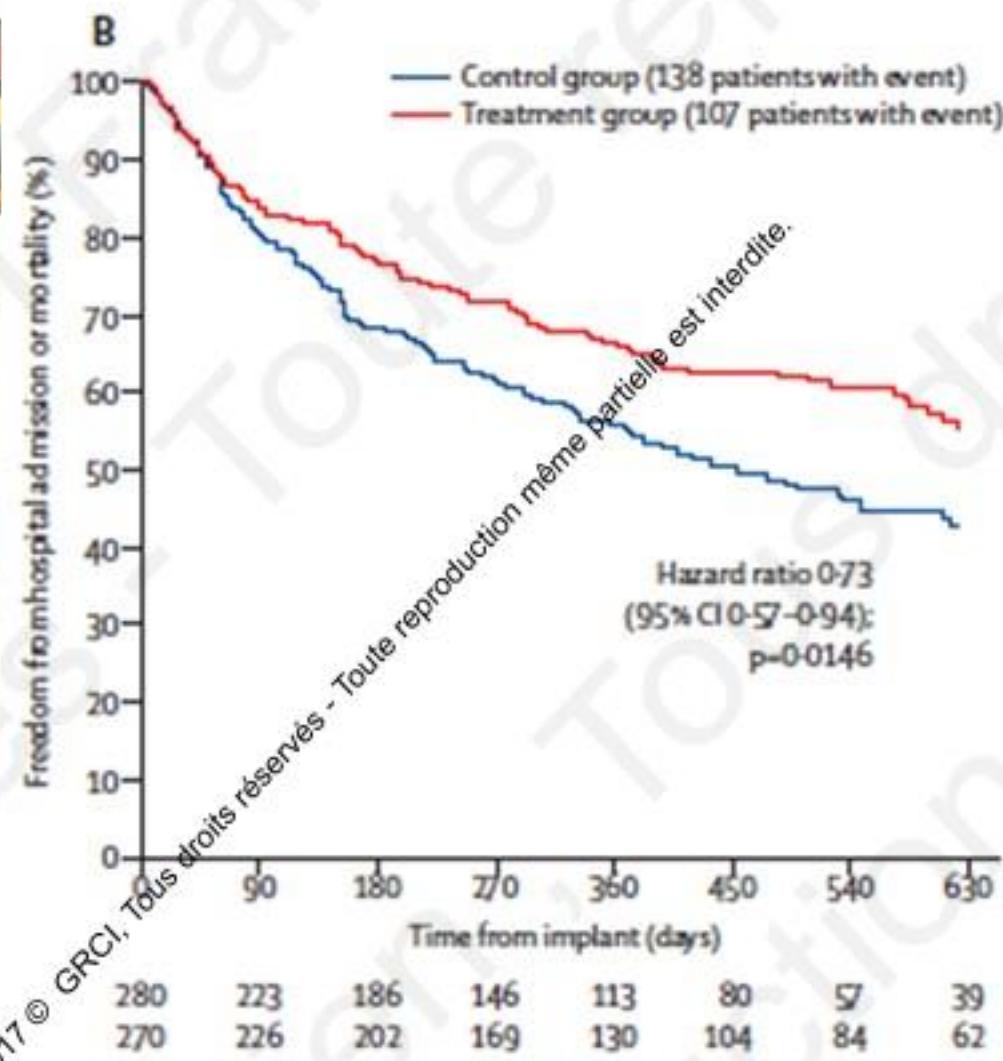
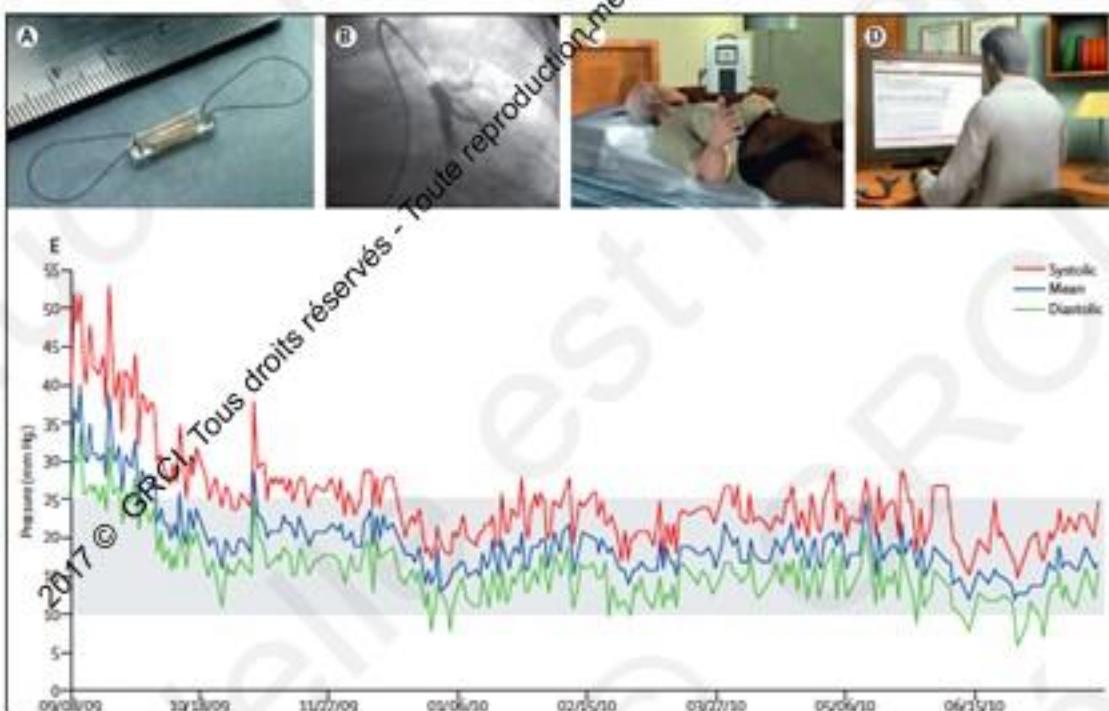
Pathophysiological Insights Obtained From Continuous Monitoring of Intracardiac Pressures



Système Chronicle
→ télésurveillance Pression VD

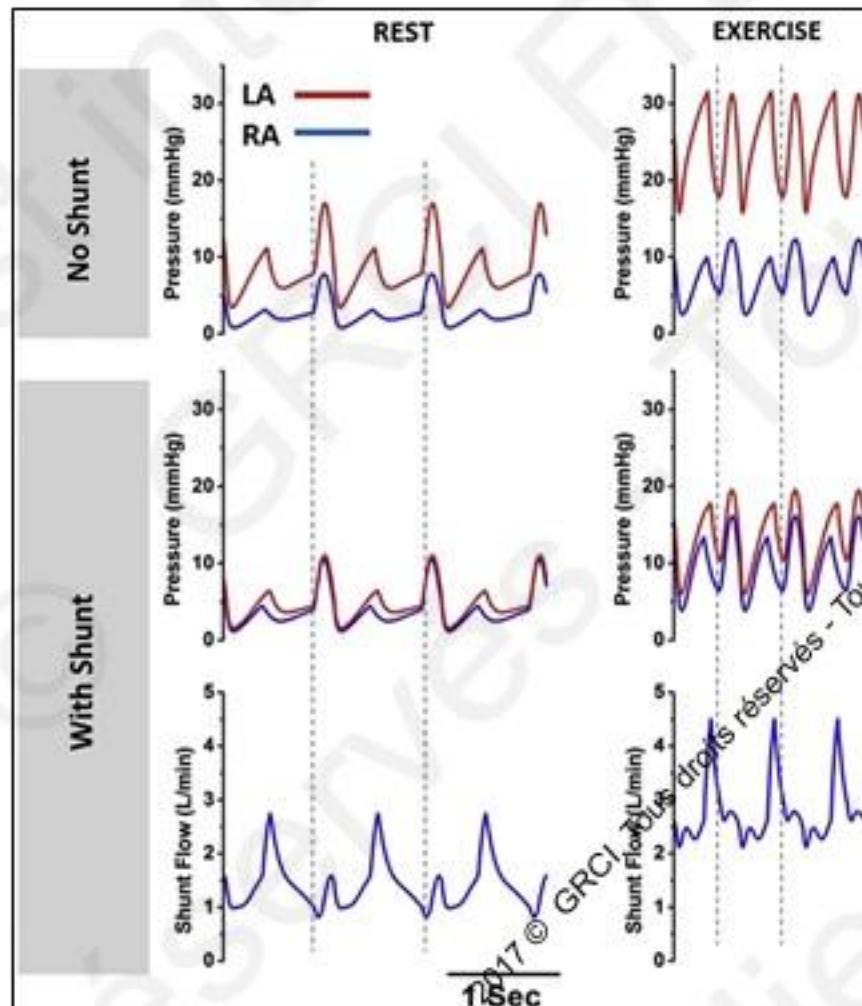
Wireless pulmonary artery haemodynamic monitoring in chronic heart failure: a randomised controlled trial

CHAMPION study CardioMEMS



Comment prévenir l'augmentation excessive des PRVG et de la POG ?

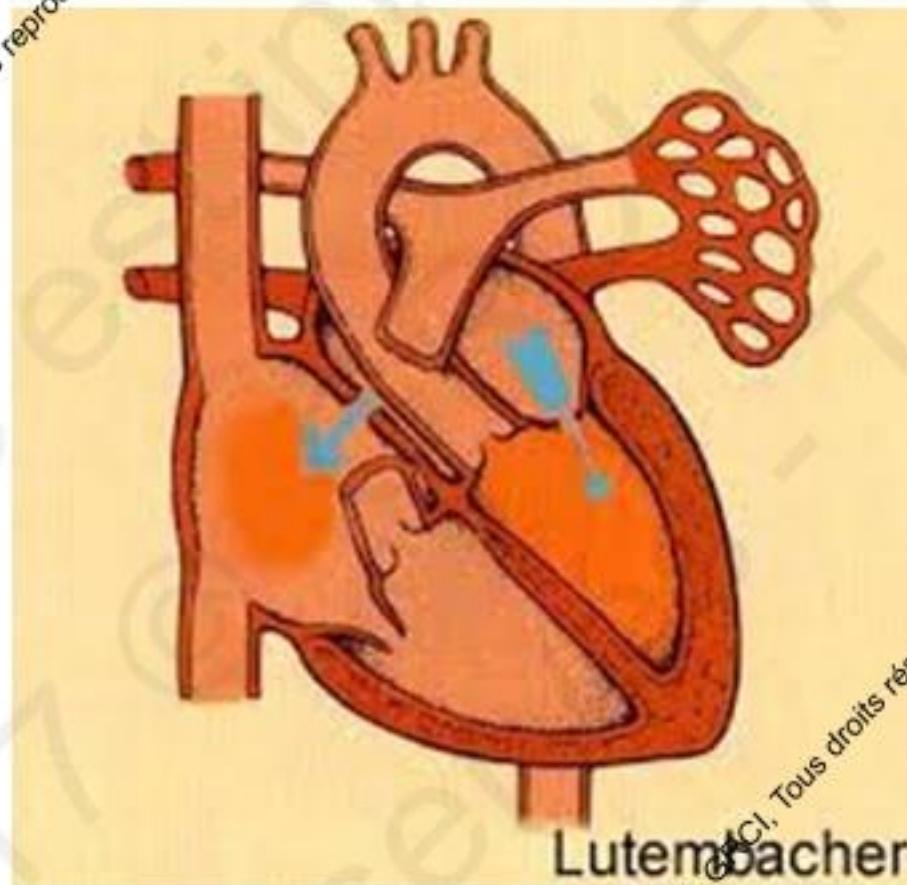
- Crédit à la rédaction : "Création d'un shunt interatrial ? ("valve de décompression atriale")"



Comment prévenir l'augmentation excessive des PRVG et de la POG ?

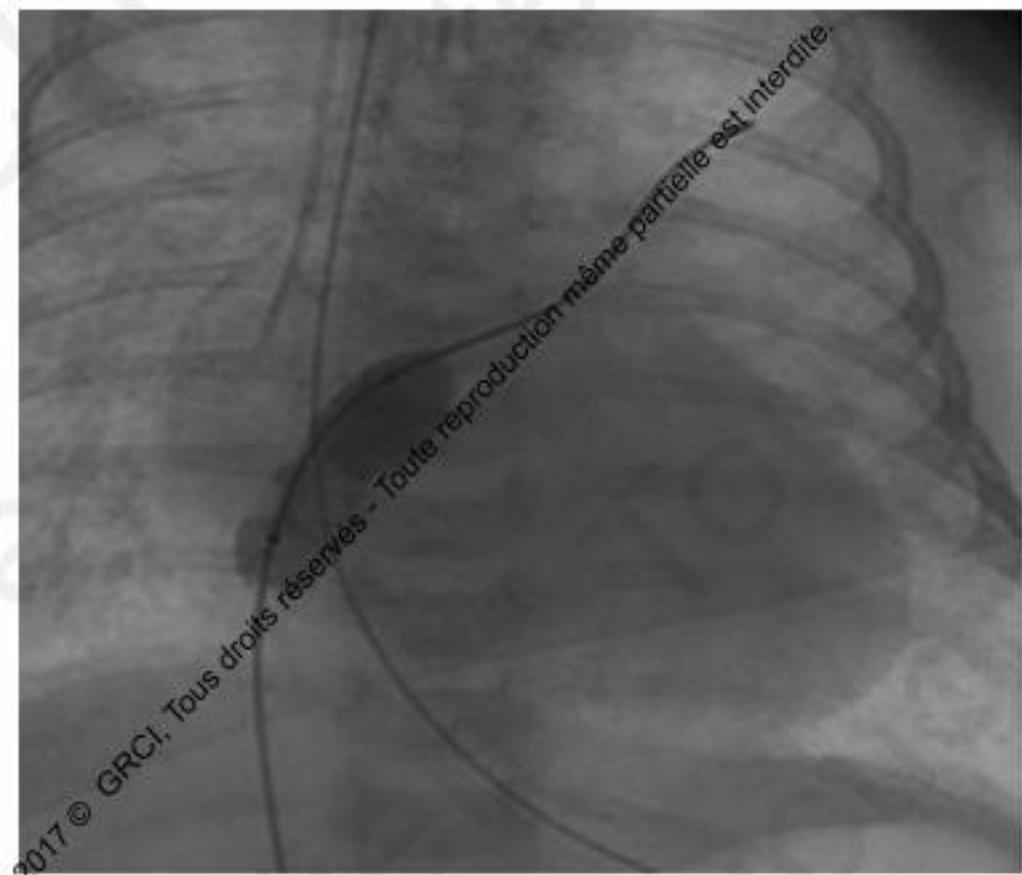
- Quid d'un shunt interatrial ?

Ex du Syndrome de Lutembacher (CIA OS + RM rhumatismal)

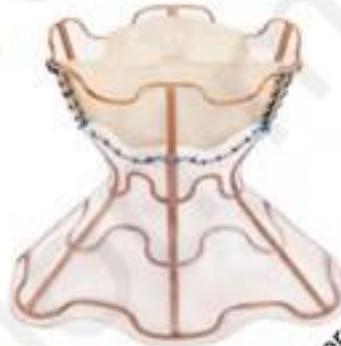


Atrioseptomie au ballon (Rashkind ...)

- Transposition des gros vaisseaux
- Atrésie tricuspide
- VG hypoplasique
- Circulation Fontan
- **Choc cardiogénique avec ECMO**
- Peu contrôlable ... dangereux
- Réocclusion spontanée
- Tentative d'amélioration avec stenting mais difficile...



Nouveaux systèmes de shunts interatrial



V-Wave device

structure en nitinol recouverte de ePTFE
avec 3 valves pour flux unidirectionnel
Ouverture 5mm



Corvia IASD system

Structure métal nu
Diam interne : 8mm
Diam externe : 19mm
Introducteur : 12F

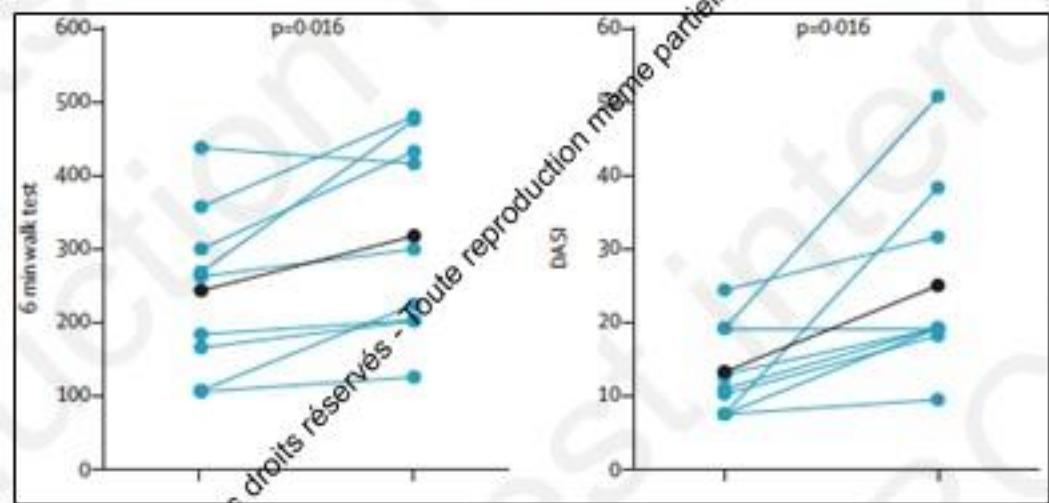


Occlutech AFR

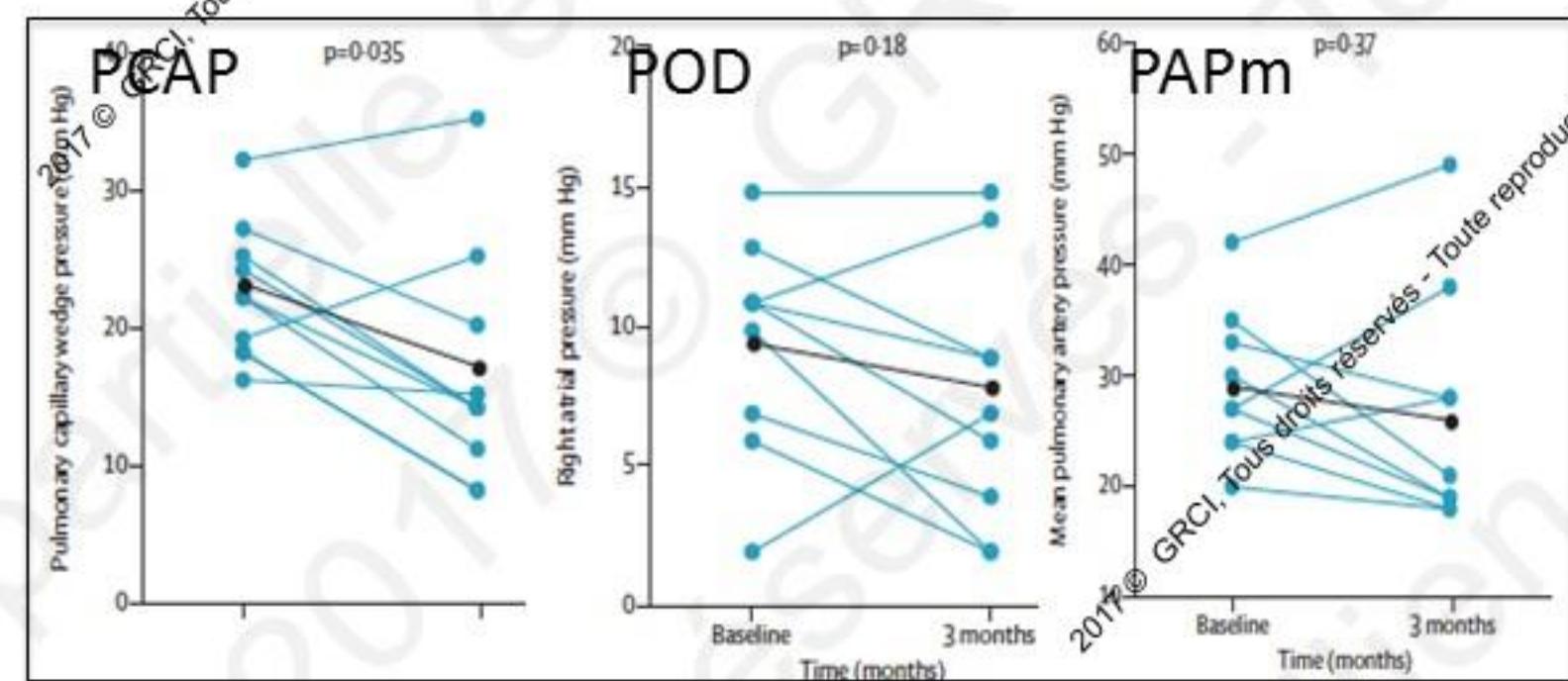
Diam interne : 8 et 10mm
Diam externe : 21 et 23mm
Introducteur : 12 et 14F

Unidirectional left-to-right interatrial shunting for treatment of patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: a safety and proof-of-principle cohort study

Maria Del Trigo, Sébastien Bergeron, Mathieu Bernier, Ignacio J Amat-Santos, Rishi Puri, Francisco Campelo-Parada, Omar Abdul-Jawad Altisent, Ander Regueiro, Neal Eigler, Erez Rozenfeld, Philippe Pibarot, William Abraham, Josep Rodés-Cabau



V-Wave device: structure en nitinol
recouverte de ePTFE
avec 3 valves pour flux unidirectionnel

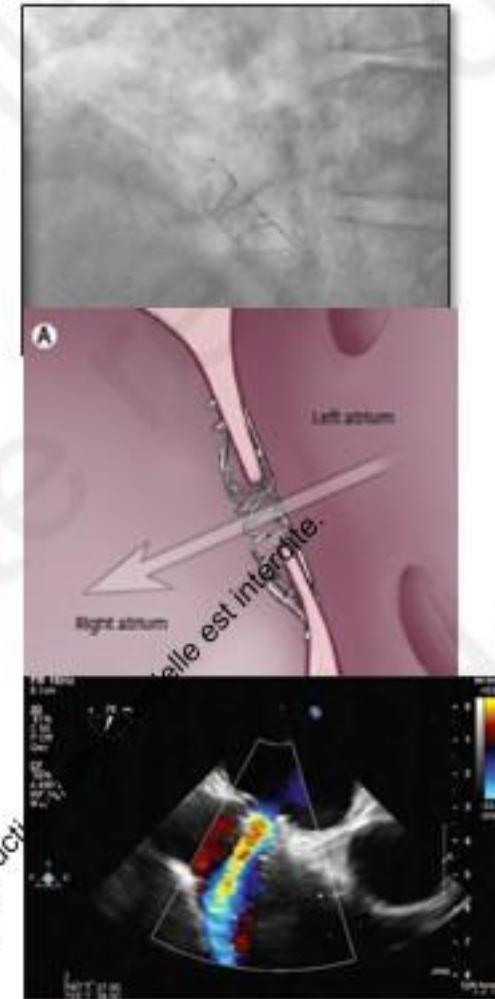


10 patients
FEVG 25%
NYHA3

Lancet 2016

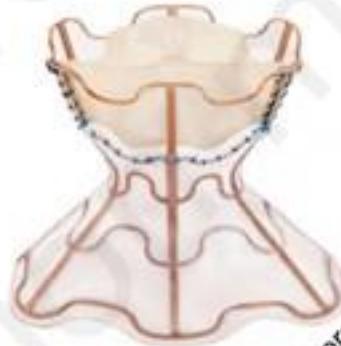
Corvia Medical IASD® System

- Première série (POC)
11 patients
Søndergaard et al, Eur J Heart Fail 2014
Malek F et al, Int J Cardiol 2015
- Phase 1, non randomisée
68 patients
Lancet 2016
- Phase 2, randomisée avec bras Sham
44 patients
Circulation 2017



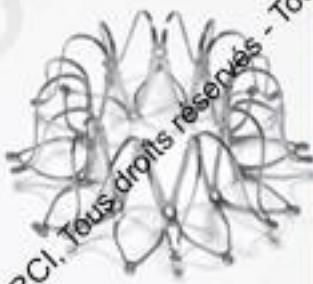
2017 © GRCI Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.

Nouveaux systèmes de shunts interatrial



V-Wave device

structure en nitinol recouverte de ePTFE
avec 3 valves pour flux unidirectionnel
Ouverture 5mm



Corvia IASD system

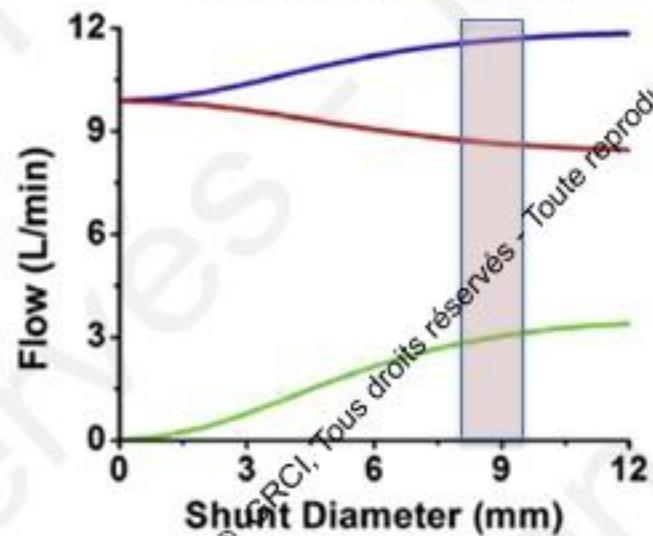
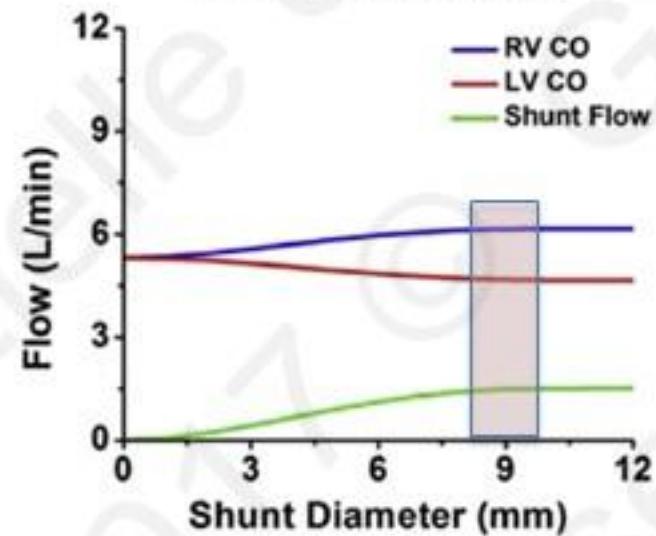
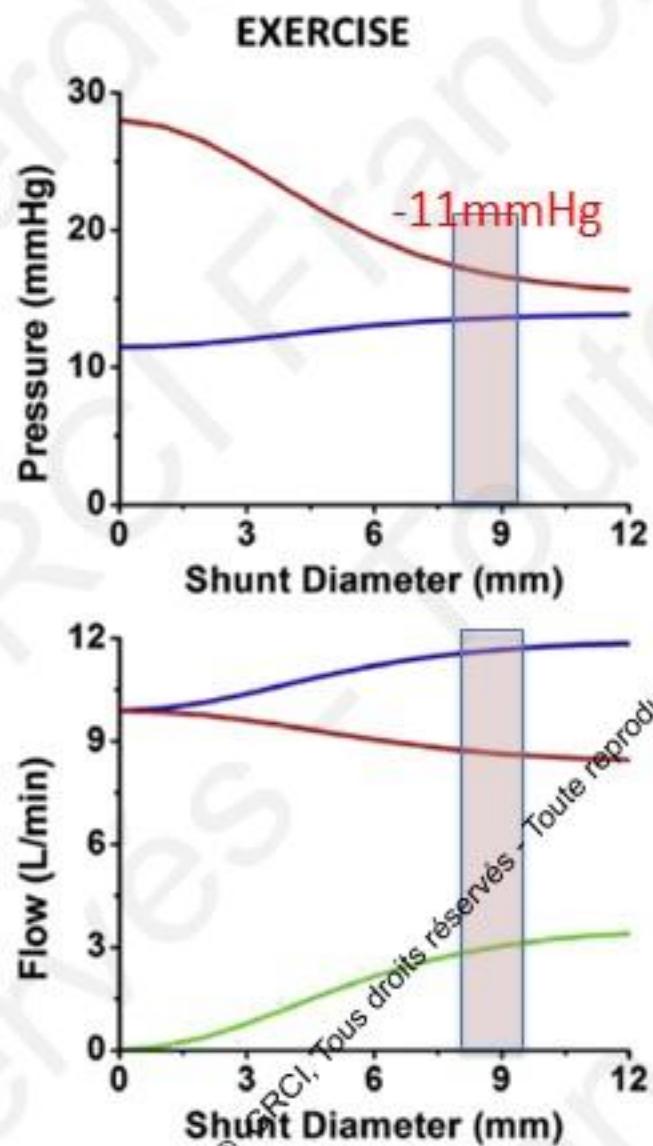
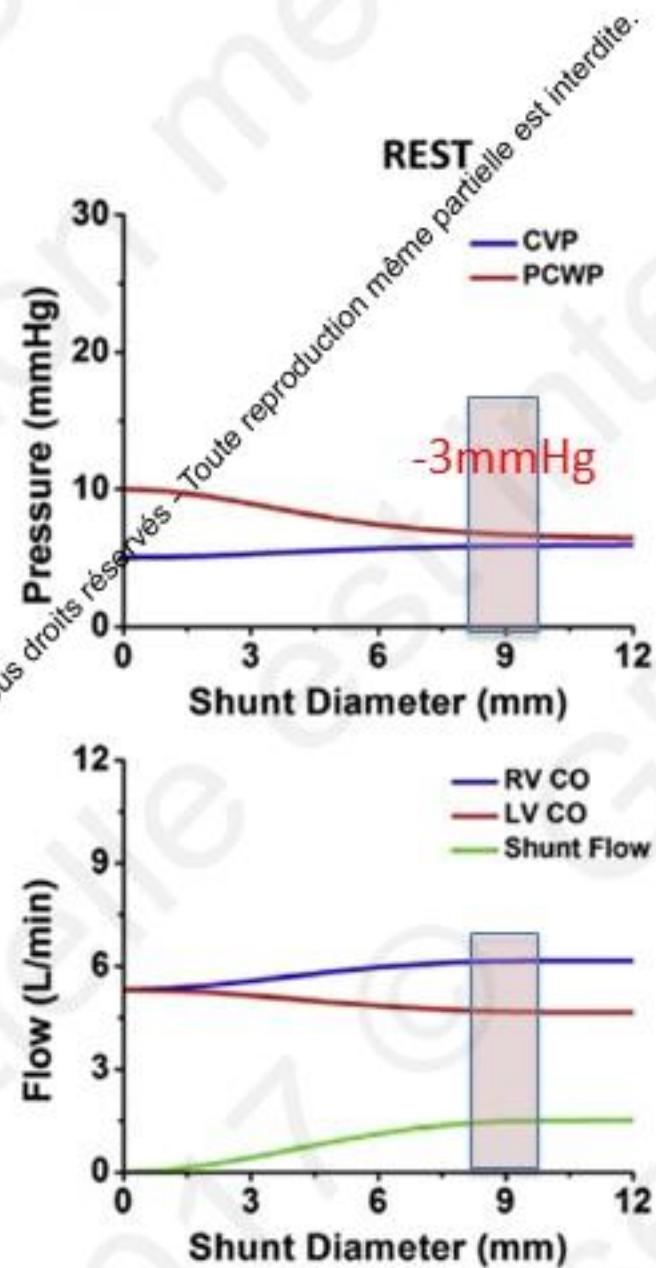
Structure métal nu
Diam interne : 8mm
Diam externe : 19mm
Introducteur : 12F



Occlutech AFR

Diam interne : 8 et 10mm
Diam externe : 21 et 23mm
Introducteur : 12 et 14F

Effects of an Interatrial Shunt on Rest and Exercise Hemodynamics: Results of a Computer Simulation in Heart Failure



A transcatheter intracardiac shunt device for heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (REDUCE LAP-HF): a multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 1 trial

Gerd Hasenfuss, Chris Hayward, Dan Burkhoff, Frank E Silvestry, Scott McKenna, Finn Gustafsson, Filip Malek, Jan Van der Heyden, Irene Lang, Mark C Petrie, John G F Cleland, Martin Leon, David M Kaye, on behalf of the REDUCE LAP-HF study investigators*

68 patients

FEVG > 40% ($47 \pm 7\%$)

NYHA2-3 (NTproBNP 377 pg/mL)

1/3 de FA

PCAP ≥ 15 mmHg repos et $>$ POD

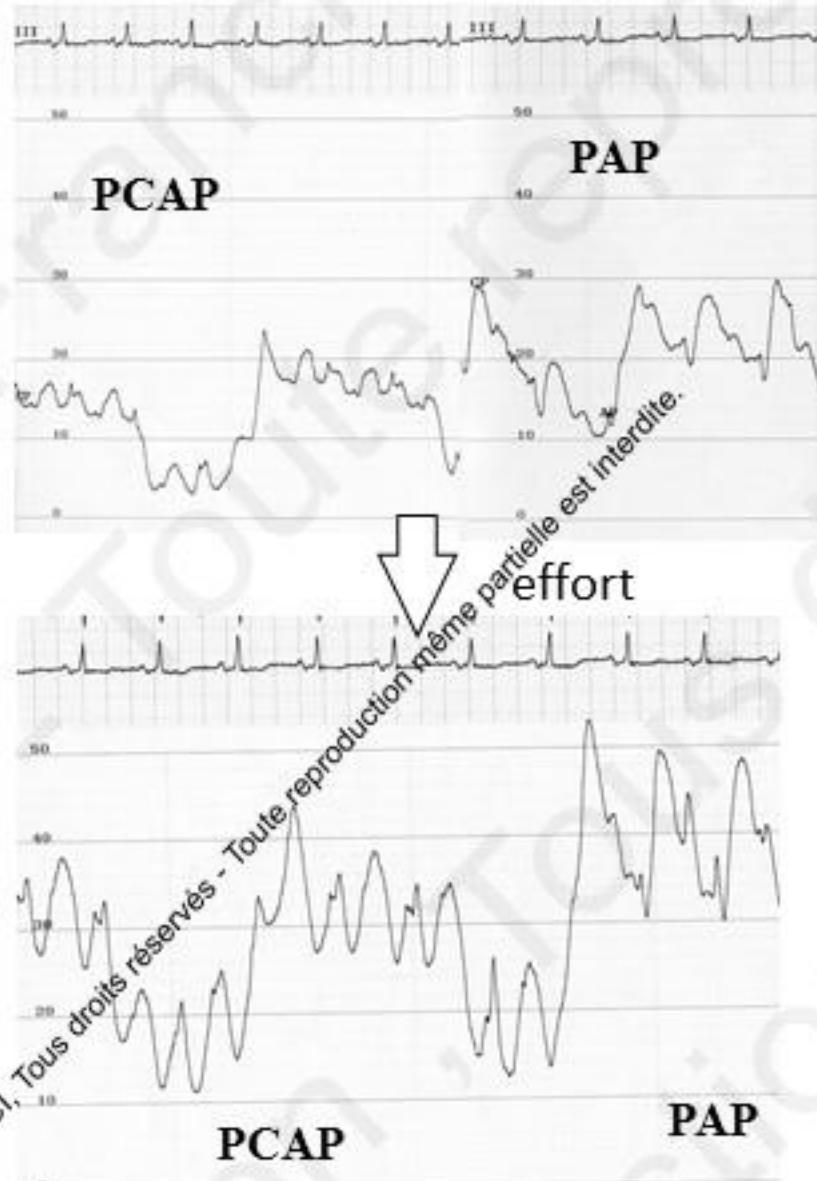
(17 ± 5 mmHg)

ou ≥ 25 mmHg effort (et POD < 20)

(35 ± 8 mmHg)

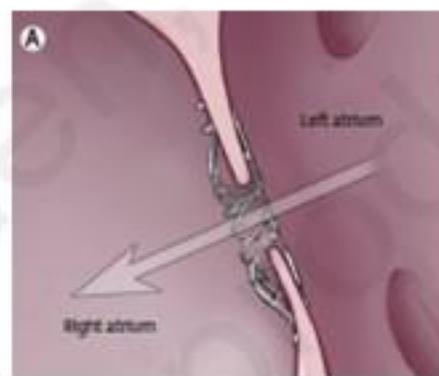
Exclusion si POD > 14 ou TAPSE < 14
ou HTAP sévère avec RAP > 4 UW

Critère 1aire à 6 mois :
baisse de PCAP repos ou effort



A transcatheter intracardiac shunt device for heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (REDUCE LAP-HF): a multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 1 trial

Gerd Hasenfuss, Chris Hayward, Dan Burkhoff, Frank E Silvestry, Scott McKenna, Finn Gustafsson, Filip Malek, Jan Van der Heyden, Irene Lang, Mark C Petrie, John G F Cleland, Martin Leon, David M Kaye, on behalf of the REDUCE LAP-HF study investigators*



68 patients

FEVG > 40% ($47 \pm 7\%$)

NYHA2-3 (NTproBNP 377pg/mL)

1/3 de FA

PCAP $\geq 15\text{mmHg}$ repos et > POD

($17 \pm 5\text{mmHg}$)

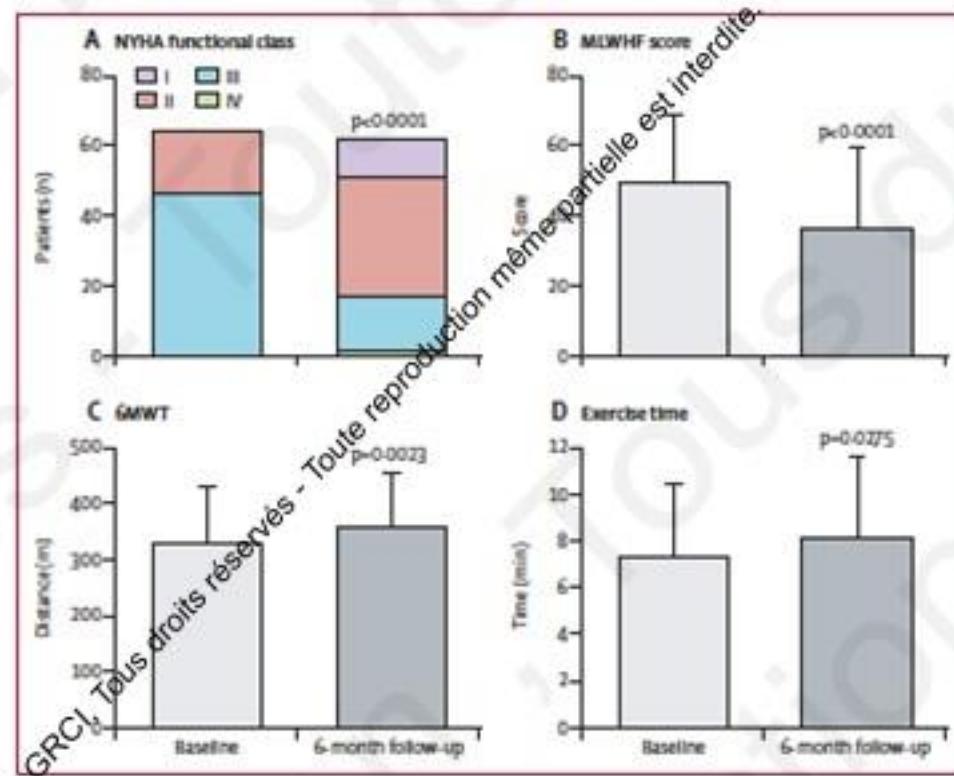
ou $\geq 25\text{mmHg}$ effort (et POD < 20)

($35 \pm 8\text{mmHg}$)

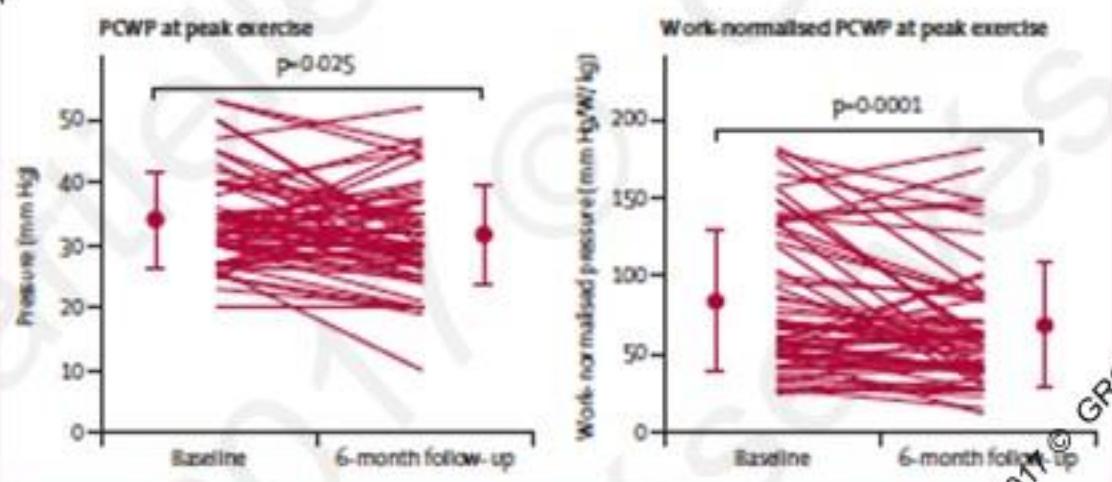
Exclusion si POD > 14 ou TAPSE < 14
ou HTAP sévère avec RAP > 4UW

Critère 1aire à 6 mois :
baisse de PCAP repos ou effort

Taux de succès implantation : 94%



	Baseline	6-month follow-up	p value
Pulmonary vascular resistance, Wood units	1.3 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)	0.36
Right atrial pressure, mm Hg	9 (4)	11 (5)	0.0270
Gradient between PCWP and right atrial pressure at rest, mm Hg	8 (4)	6 (4)	<0.0001
Gradient between PCWP and right atrial pressure at peak exercise, mm Hg	17 (8)	12 (6)	0.0002
Oxygen saturation, %	69 (6)	75 (5)	<0.0001
Pulmonary:systemic flow ratio	1.06 (0.32)	1.27 (0.20)	0.0004
Left ventricular diastolic volume index, mL/m ²	68 (13)	62 (17)	0.0004
Right ventricular diastolic volume index, mL/m ²	22 (9)	27 (11)	<0.0001
Right atrial volume index, mL/m ²	35 (17)	40 (22)	0.0138
Left atrial volume index, mL/m ²	34 (17)	35 (22)	0.82
Tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion, mm	20 (4)	20 (4)	0.97

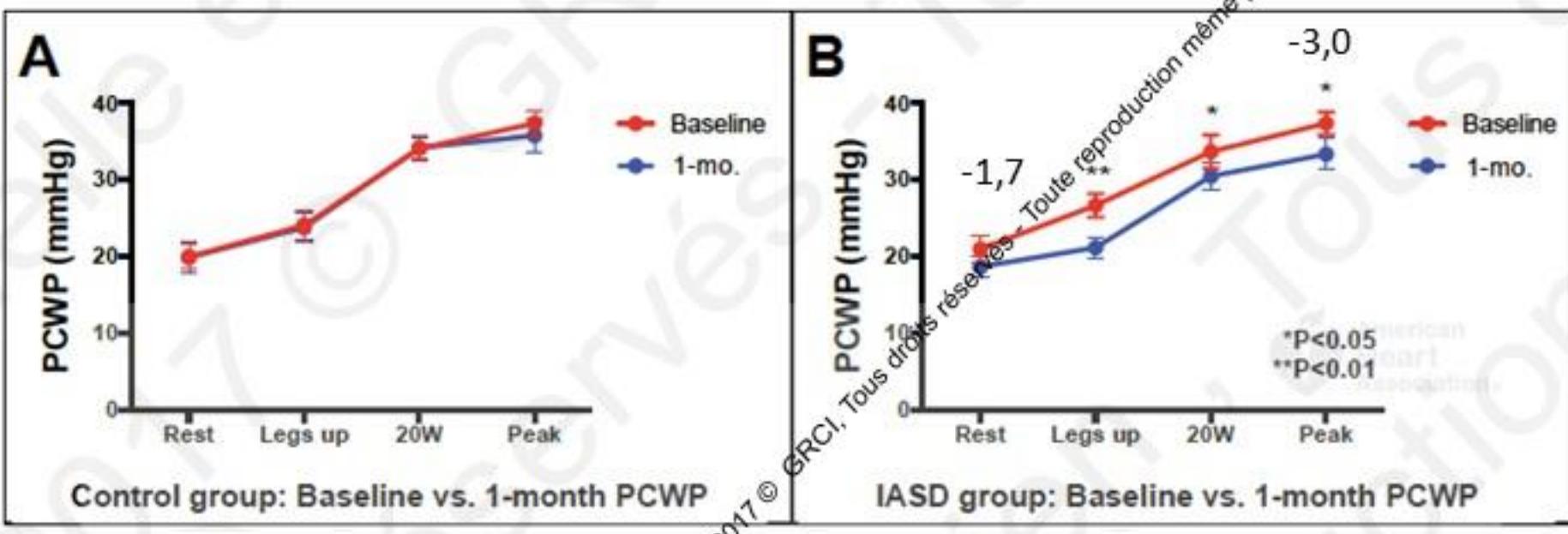


A Transcatheter InterAtrial Shunt Device for the Treatment of Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (REDUCE LAP-HF I): A Phase 2, Randomized, Sham-Controlled Trial

Circulation 2017

44 patients
FEVG 53%
NYHA 3

Patient Characteristics	LASD (N=22 Patients)	Control (N=22 Patients)	P-value
RA pressure (mmHg)	10.1±2.3 (22)	9.1±3.7 (22)	0.27
Mean PA pressure (mmHg)	30.2±9.5 (22)	28.4±8.6 (22)	0.52
Cardiac output (L/min/m)	5.4±1.6 (22)	5.7±2.7 (22)	0.66
Pulmonary vascular resistance (WU)	2.19±1.52 (22)	1.74±1.45 (21)	0.32
PCWP, legs down (mmHg)	20.9±7.9 (21)	19.9±7.5 (22)	0.67
PCWP, legs up (mmHg)	26.6±7.1 (21)	24.0±9.3 (22)	0.32
PCWP, peak exercise (mmHg)	37.3±6.5 (19)	37.3±6.7 (19)	1.00
PCWP-RAP gradient at rest (mmHg)	10.8±5.6 (21)	10.9±7.3 (22)	0.95



Outcome at 1 month	IASD (N=22 Patients)	Control (N=22 Patients)	P-value
Primary effectiveness outcome (change from baseline to 1 month)			0.028*
PCWP at a workload of 20W (mmHg)**	-3.2±5.2 (n=14)	0.9±5.1 (n=18)	
PCWP at a workload of 40W (mmHg)**	-1.0±4.5 (n=10)	-1.9±4.3 (n=10)	
PCWP at a workload of 60W (mmHg)**	-2.3±4.9 (n=6)	-1.3±4.9 (n=6)	
Primary safety outcome (MACCRE)			1.000
Frequency (n, %)	0/22 (0%)	1/22 (4.5%)	
95% confidence interval	[0.0%, 16.1%]	[0.1%, 22.8%]	
Secondary outcomes (change from baseline to 1 month)***			
<i>Hemodynamic measures</i>			
PCWP, legs down at rest (mmHg)	-2.2±6.6 (n=18)	-0.5±5.0 (n=21)	0.441
PCWP, legs up at rest (mmHg)	-5.0±5.7 (n=19)	0.0±6.4 (n=21)	0.024
PCWP, peak (mmHg)	-3.5±6.4 (n=17)	-0.5±5.0 (n=17)	0.144
PCWP, workload-corrected (mmHg/W/kg)	-5.7±27.3 (n=16)	10.3±45.9 (n=17)	0.231
Right atrial pressure at rest (mmHg)	0.5±4.0 (n=20)	0.5±3.3 (n=20)	0.673
Mean PA pressure at rest (mmHg)	-2.7±5.4 (n=20)	-0.7±4.6 (n=21)	0.111
Cardiac output at rest (L/min)****	1.6±1.3 (n=20)	-0.5±1.4 (n=22)	<0.001
PVR at rest (Wood units)	-0.76±1.59 (n=20)	0.17±1.57 (n=21)	0.102
PVR during exercise (Wood units)	-0.29±1.22 (n=19)	0.31±1.64 (n=21)	0.051
Systolic BP at rest (mmHg)	3.8±22.2 (n=20)	6.2±31.6 (n=22)	0.901
Diastolic BP at rest (mmHg)	1.2±11.4 (n=20)	1.6±21.7 (n=22)	0.592
Mean arterial pressure at rest (mmHg)	2.0±14.0 (n=20)	3.2±23.5 (n=22)	0.725
Heart rate at rest (bpm)	3.2±10.1 (n=19)	0.6±12.3 (n=22)	0.972
Heart rate at peak exercise (bpm)	-2.1±17.6 (n=19)	-3.5±24.0 (n=21)	0.956
Heart rate increase with exercise (bpm)	-5.3±19.4 (n=19)	-3.3±24.0 (n=21)	0.880

A Transcatheter InterAtrial Shunt Device for the Treatment of Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (REDUCE LAP-HF I): A Phase 2, Randomized, Sham-Controlled Trial

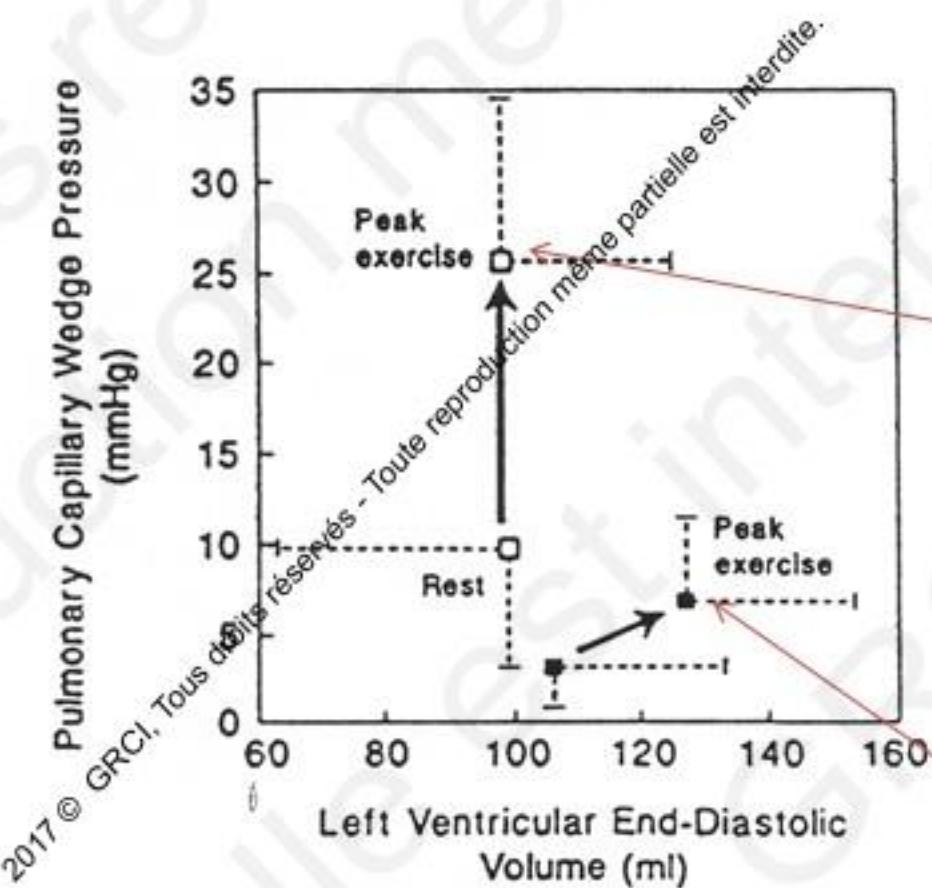
Circulation 2017

Adverse event	LASD (N=22 Patients)	Control (N=22 Patients)	P-Value
MACCRE	0.00% (0/21)	4.55% (1/22)	1.000
Cardiovascular Death	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Embolic Stroke	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Device/Procedure Related MACE*	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
New Onset or Worsening Renal Dysfunction	0.00% (0/21)	4.55% (1/22)	1.000
MACE	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Cardiac Death	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Myocardial Infarction	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Emergency Cardiac Surgery	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Cardiac Tamponade	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-
Death	0.00% (0/21)	0.00% (0/22)	-

Shunt interatrial : quels insuffisants cardiaques traiter?

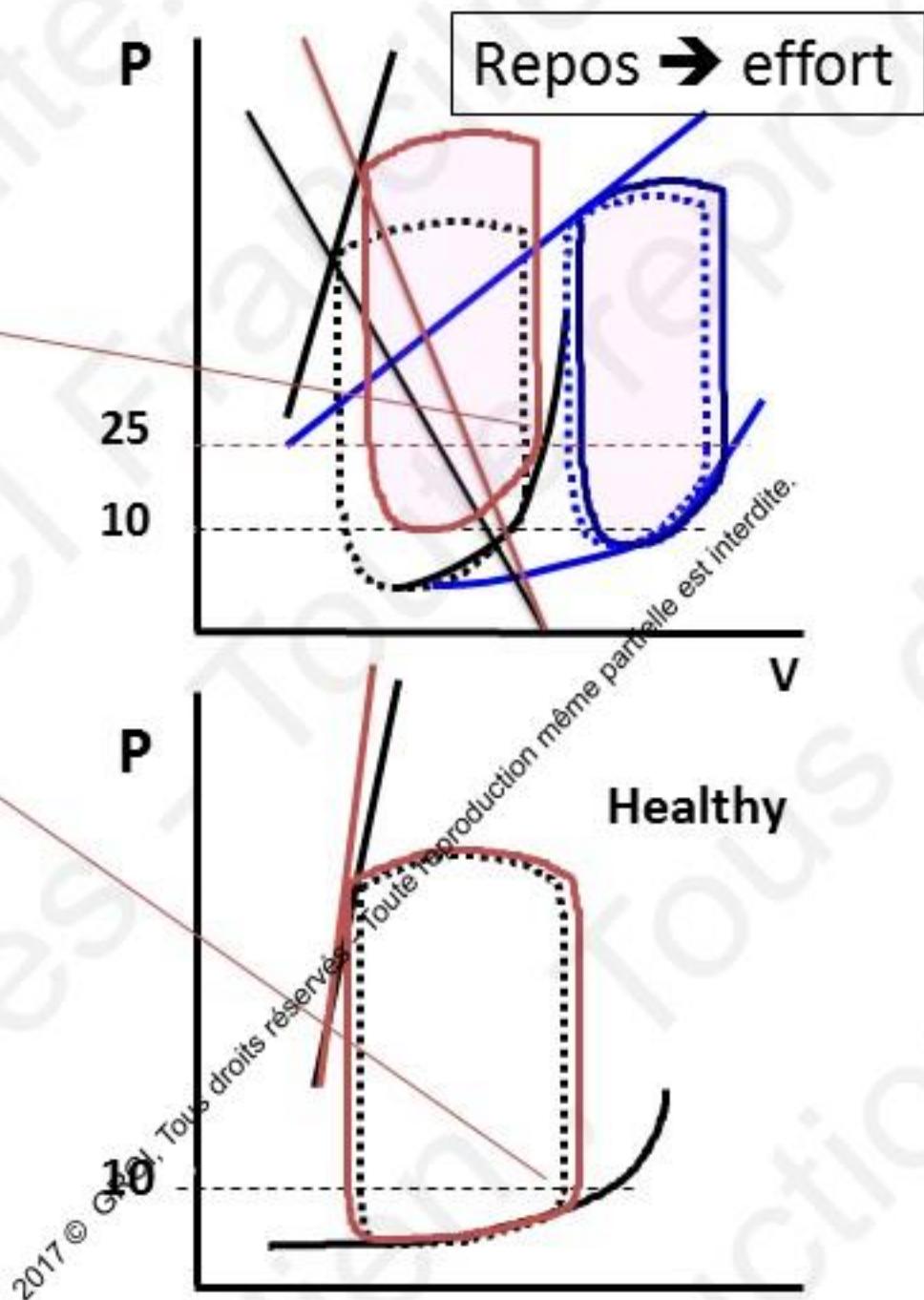
- IC symptomatique sous traitement optimal
- Pas de dysfonction VD et/ou HTAP et/ou IT importante (ni FA rapide?)
- IC-FE préservée ou IC-FE réduite ou les deux
 - IC-FEP : pas de traitement efficace à ce jour
 - IC-FEP : rôle prépondérant de la dysfonction diastolique et donc de la PTDVG ou POG, notamment lors stress (rôle plus prééminent dans ICFEP que JCFER?)

IC-FEP : dysfonction diastolique VG au premier plan

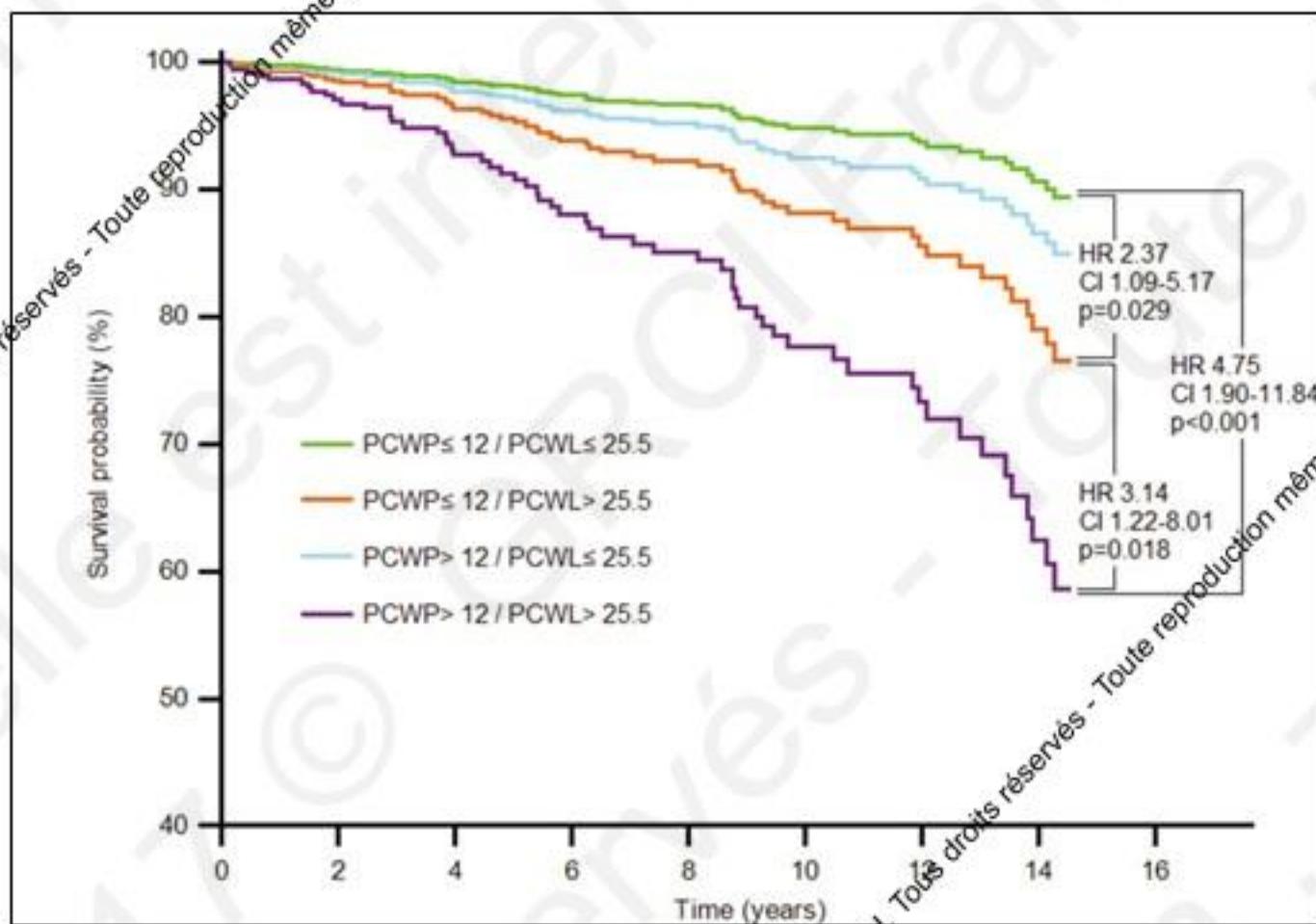


Kitzman DW et al., JACC 1991;17:1065

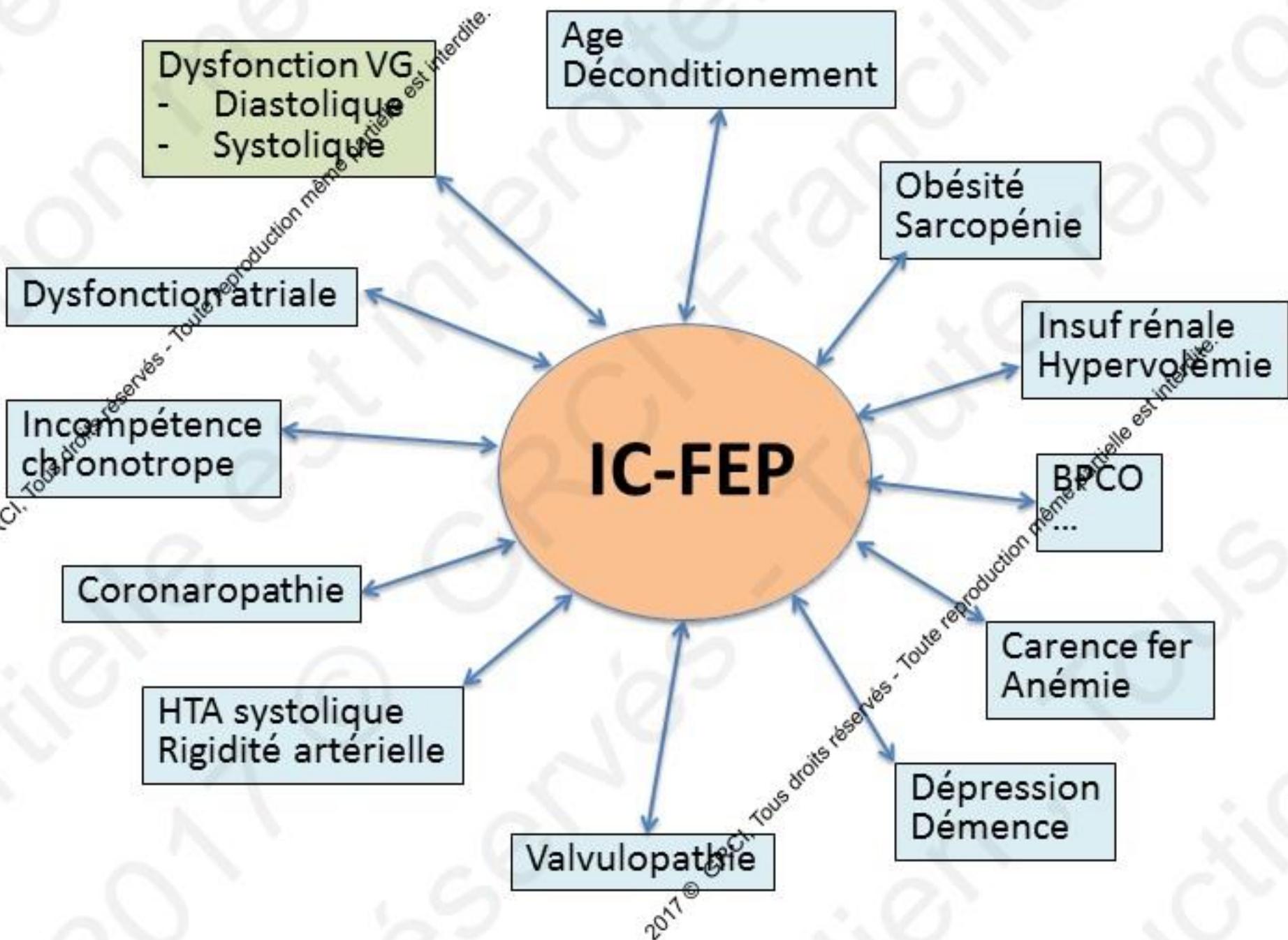
HVG, fibrose VG, rigidité artérielle
→ Relaxation diminuée/ralentie
+ rigidité VG diastolique
→ perte de réserve (précharge)



Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure during exercise and long-term mortality in patients with suspected heart failure with preserved ejection fraction



IC-FEP : syndrome hétérogène

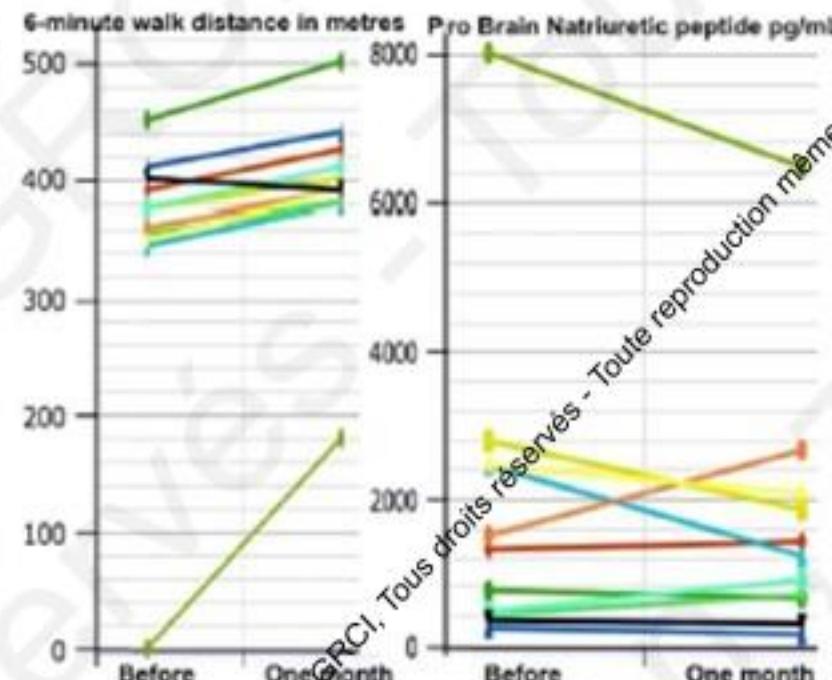
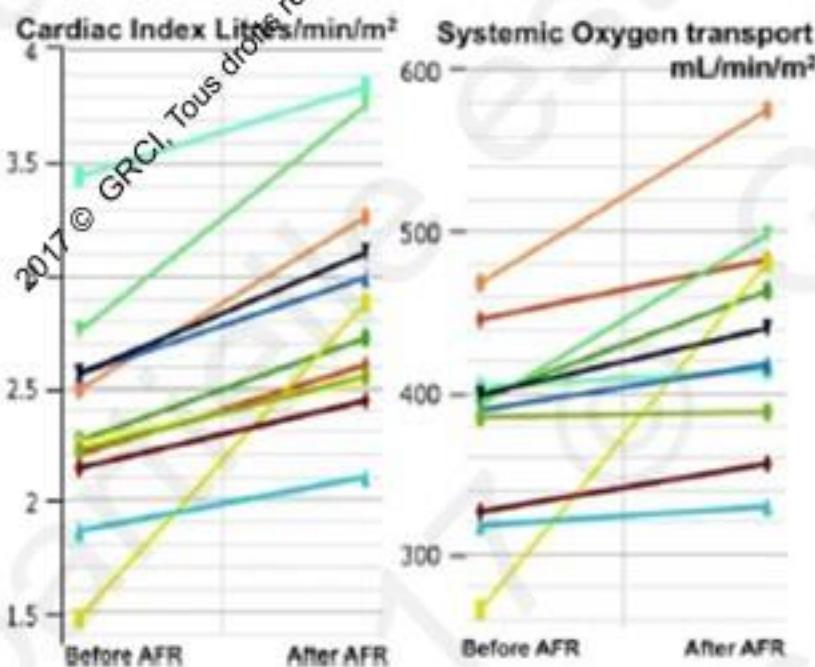


Shunt interatrial : intérêt aussi dans l'HTAP 1^{tive} sévère

Atrial septostomy with a predefined diameter using a novel occlutech atrial flow regulator improves symptoms and cardiac index in patients with severe pulmonary arterial hypertension

Ramasamy Rajeshkumar, MD FNB¹ | Sreeja Pavithran, MD, FNB¹ |
Kothandam Sivakumar, MD DM¹ | Joseph J. Vettukattil, MD DNB MRCPCH²

12 patients avec HTAP précapillaire
syncopale
sous antiET1 et IPDE



Conclusions

- Shunt IA et IC : données préliminaires encourageantes
- Population(s) cible(s) à bien définir +++
- Effets à long terme inconnus
 - Effets hémodynamiques et cliniques...
 - HTAP, dysfonction VD?, Syndrome cardiorénal?
 - Risque FA, risque TE?
- Etudes randomisées avec procédures sham nécessaires



Insuffisance cardiaque : nouvelle terre promise de la cardiologie interventionnelle ?



2017 © GRCI. Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.

2017 © GRCI. Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.