

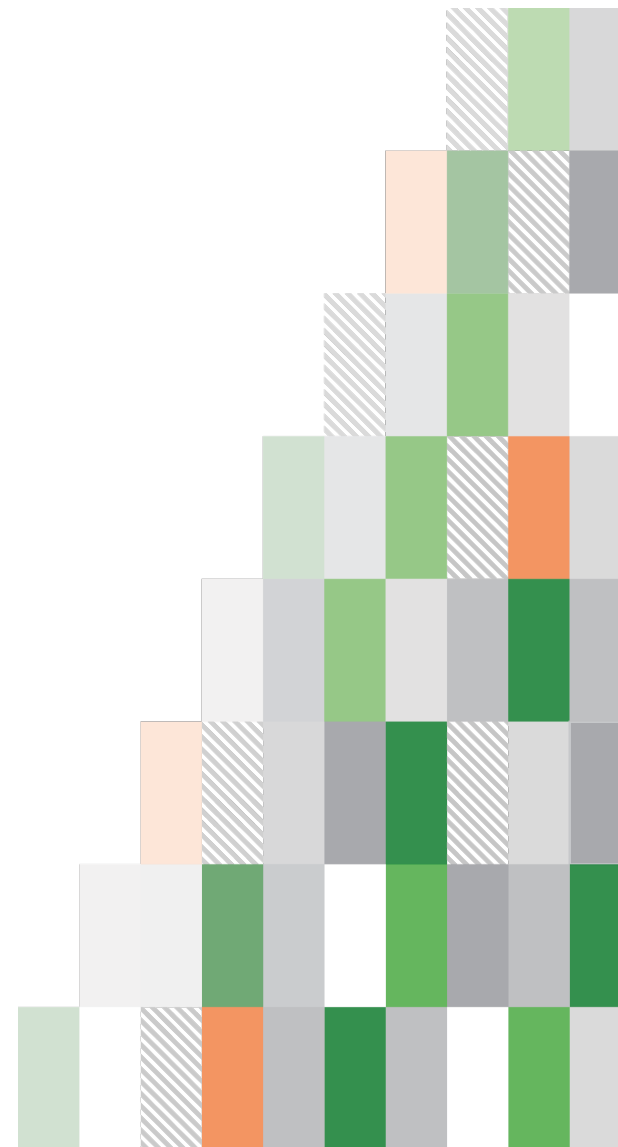


Medizinische Universität Graz

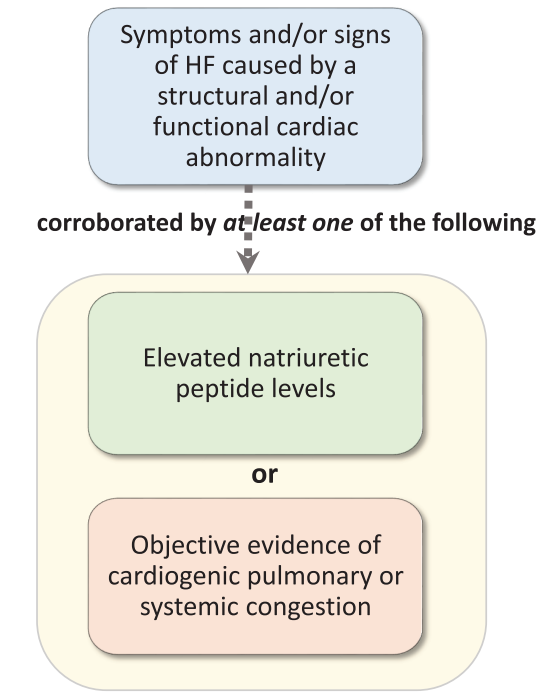
# TERMINALE HERZINSUFFIZIENZ - WANN GEHT'S ZU ENDE?

UP Dr. Friedrich Fruhwald

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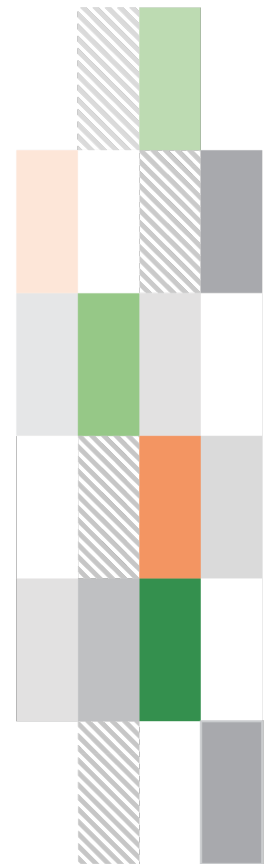
# Weltweite universelle Definition HI



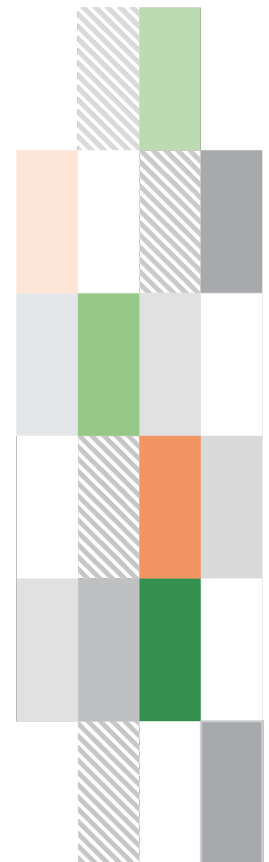
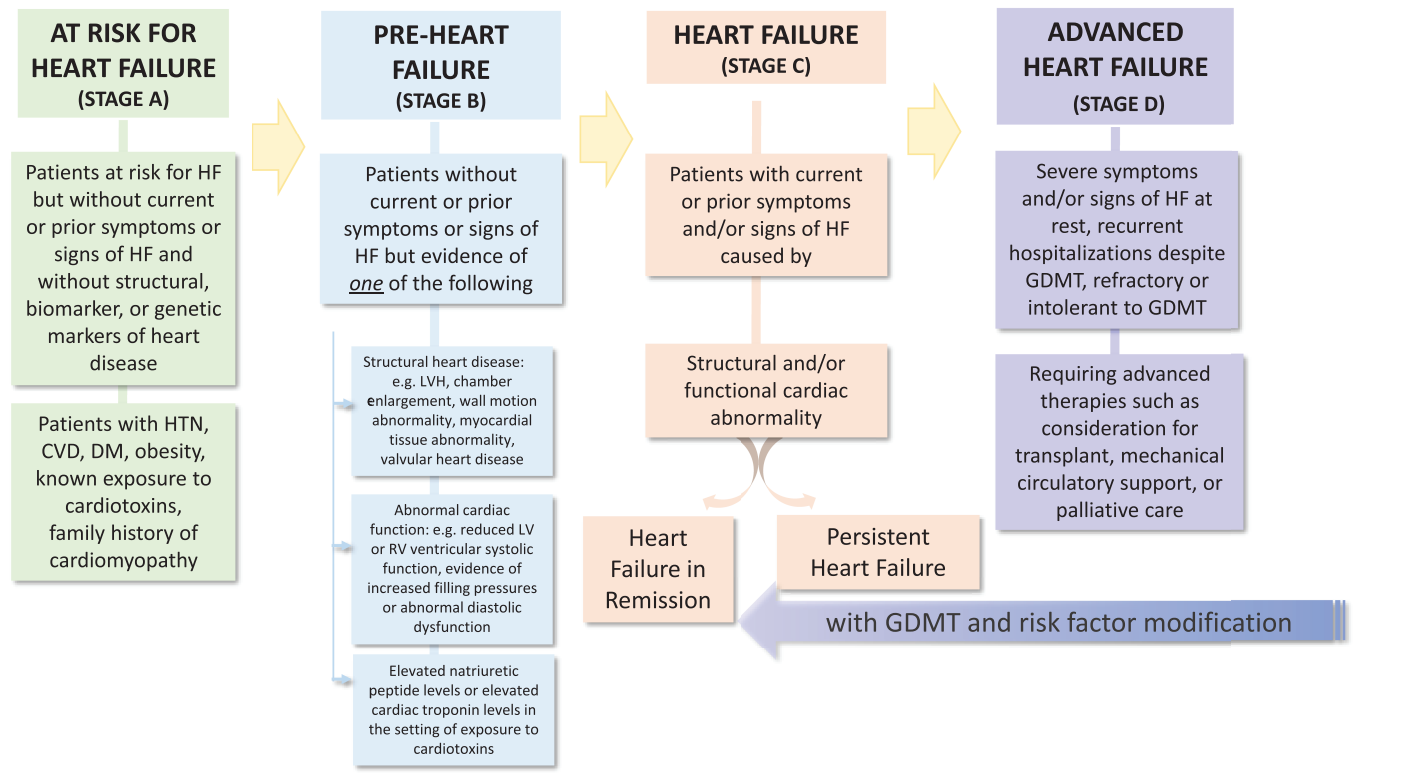
- HF with reduced EF (HFrEF):**
  - HF with LVEF ≤40%
- HF with mildly reduced EF (HFmrEF):**
  - HF with LVEF 41–49%
- HF with preserved EF (HFpEF):**
  - HF with LVEF ≥50%
- HF with improved EF (HFimpEF):**
  - HF with a baseline LVEF ≤40%, a ≥10 point increase from baseline LVEF, and a second measurement of LVEF >40%

	Ambulatory	Hospitalized/ decompensated
BNP, pg/ml	≥35	≥ 100
NT-proBNP, pg/ml	≥ 125	≥ 300

Bozkurt et al, Eur J Heart Fail 2021



# Weltweite universelle Definition HF



# HI - eine symptomatische KH

- ▶ Leitsymptom = Dyspnoe
  - ▶ NYHA-Klassifikation
    - ▶ NYHA I: keine Limitation
    - ▶ NYHA II: Limitation bei größeren Belastungen
    - ▶ NYHA III: Limitation bei geringen Belastungen
    - ▶ NYHA IV: Ruhedyspnoe



# Symptomatik der HI

- ▶ Dyspnoe
  - ▶ Leitsymptom (neben verminderter Leistungsfähigkeit)
- ▶ Orthopnoe
  - ▶ Dyspnoe in liegender Position
    - ▶ („mit wie vielen Pölstern schlafen sie?“)
- ▶ Paroxysmale nächtliche Dyspnoe
  - ▶ Erstickungsanfälle im Liegen
    - ▶ Warnsymptom für drohende Verschlechterung



# HI in Österreich - Daten der Statistik Austria

## ▶ Entlassungsdiagnosen

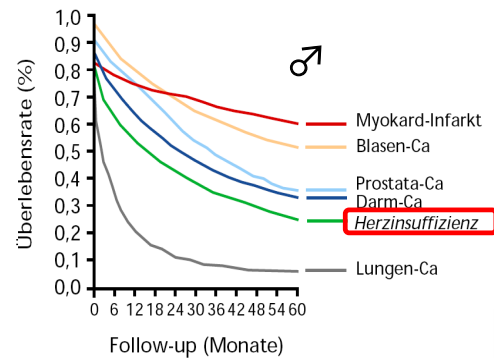
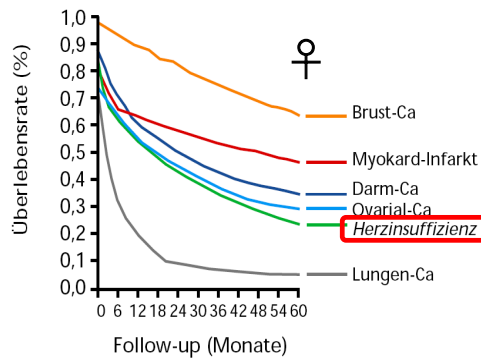
- ▶ Herzinsuffizienz: 21 644 Patienten
- ▶ Akuter Myokardinfarkt: 15 557 Patienten

## ▶ Davon verstorben

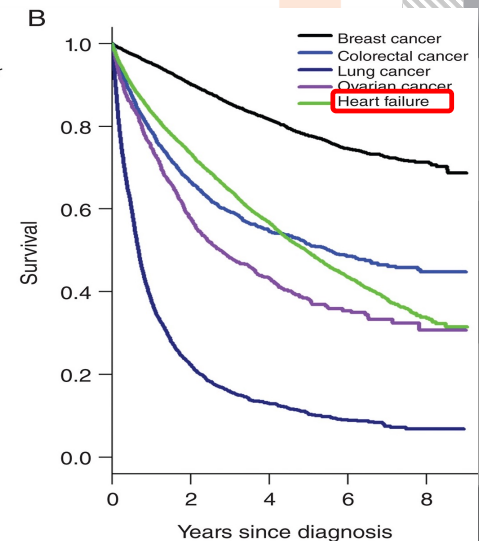
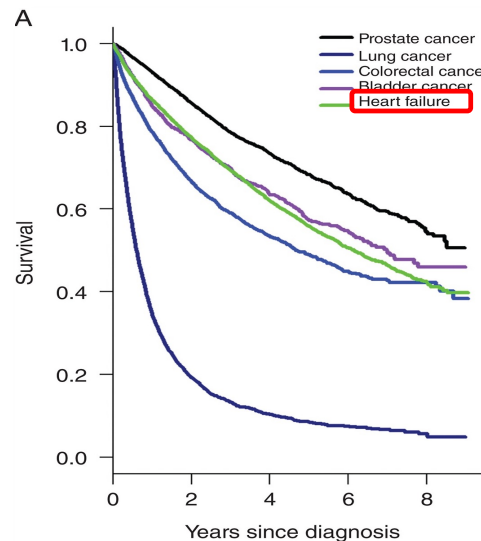
- ▶ Mit Herzinsuffizienz: 2022 (9,5%)
- ▶ Mit Myokardinfarkt: 868 (5,6%)



# HI ist eine maligne Krankheit

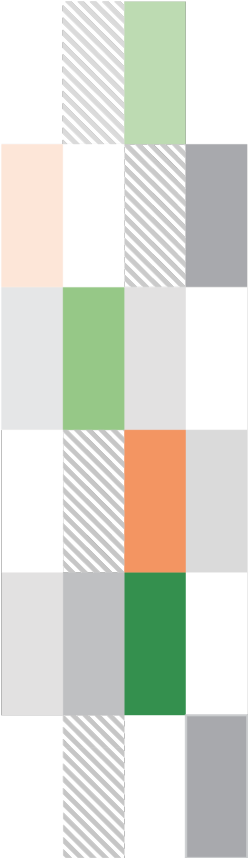


- ▶ Patienten mit ischämisch bedingter Herzinsuffizienz haben nach Dekompensation die schlechteste Prognose
  - ▶ 1-Jahresmortalität 35%
  - ▶ Hospitalisation wegen HI 2x/Jahr
  - ▶ Zeit im KH/Jahr 28 Tage
- ▶ Trotz Fortschritten in der Therapie ist die Prognose im Bereich häufiger Malignome geblieben



# Management of HFrEF

To reduce mortality - for all patients				
ACE-I/ARNI	BB	MRA	SGLT2i	
To reduce HF hospitalization/mortality - for selected patients				
Volume overload				
Diuretics				
SR with LBBB $\geq 150$ ms		SR with LBBB 130–149 ms or non LBBB $\geq 150$ ms		
CRT-P/D		CRT-P/D		
Ischaemic aetiology		Non-ischaemic aetiology		
ICD		ICD		
Atrial fibrillation	Atrial fibrillation		Coronary artery disease	Iron deficiency
Anticoagulation	Digoxin	PVI	CABG	Ferric carboxymaltose
Aortic stenosis	Mitral regurgitation	Heart rate SR > 70 bpm	Black Race	ACE-I/ARNI intolerance
SAVR/TAVI	TEE MV Repair	Ivabradine	Hydralazine/ISDN	ARB





# Therapie der HF

## Pharmacological treatments indicated in patients with (NYHA class II–IV) heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (LVEF ≤40%)

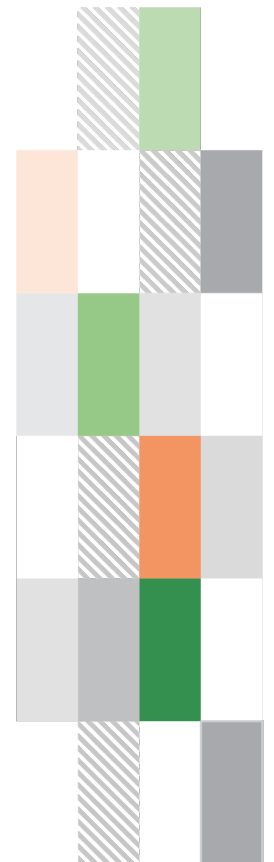
Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
An ACE-I is recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. <sup>110–113</sup>	I	A
A beta-blocker is recommended for patients with stable HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. <sup>114–120</sup>	I	A
An MRA is recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. <sup>121,122</sup>	I	A
Dapagliflozin or empagliflozin are recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. <sup>108,109</sup>	I	A
Sacubitril/valsartan is recommended as a replacement for an ACE-I in patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. <sup>105</sup>	I	B

	Starting dose	Target dose
<b>ACE-I</b>		
Captopril <sup>a</sup>	6.25 mg <i>t.i.d.</i>	50 mg <i>t.i.d.</i>
Enalapril	2.5 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	10–20 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>
Lisinopril <sup>b</sup>	2.5–5 mg <i>o.d.</i>	20–35 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Ramipril	2.5 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	5 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>
Trandolapril <sup>a</sup>	0.5 mg <i>o.d.</i>	4 mg <i>o.d.</i>
<b>ARNI</b>		
Sacubitril/valsartan	49/51 mg <i>b.i.d.</i> <sup>c</sup>	97/103 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>
<b>Beta-blockers</b>		
Bisoprolol	1.25 mg <i>o.d.</i>	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Carvedilol	3.125 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	25 mg <i>b.i.d.</i> <sup>e</sup>
Metoprolol succinate (CR/XL)	12.5–25 mg <i>o.d.</i>	200 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Nebivolol <sup>d</sup>	1.25 mg <i>o.d.</i>	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>
<b>MRA</b>		
Eplerenone	25 mg <i>o.d.</i>	50 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Spirolactone	25 mg <i>o.d.</i> <sup>f</sup>	50 mg <i>o.d.</i>
<b>SGLT2 inhibitor</b>		
Dapagliflozin	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Empagliflozin	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>
<b>Other agents</b>		
Candesartan	4 mg <i>o.d.</i>	32 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Losartan	50 mg <i>o.d.</i>	150 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Valsartan	40 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	160 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>
Ivabradine	5 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	7.5 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>
Vericiguat	2.5 mg <i>o.d.</i>	10 mg <i>o.d.</i>
Digoxin	62.5 µg <i>o.d.</i>	250 µg <i>o.d.</i>
Hydralazine/	37.5 mg <i>t.i.d.</i> /20 mg <i>t.i.d.</i>	75 mg <i>t.i.d.</i> /40 mg <i>t.i.d.</i>
Isosorbide dinitrate		



# No-go's in der HI-Therapie

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
Thiazolidinediones (glitazones) are not recommended in patients with HF, as they increase the risk of HF worsening and HF hospitalization.	III	A
NSAIDs or COX-2 inhibitors are not recommended in patients with HF, as they increase the risk of HF worsening and HF hospitalization.	III	B
Diltiazem or verapamil are not recommended in patients with HFrEF, as they increase the risk of HF worsening and HF hospitalization.	III	C
The addition of an ARB (or renin inhibitor) to the combination of an ACE-I and an MRA is not recommended in patients with HF, because of the increased risk of renal dysfunction and hyperkalaemia.	III	C



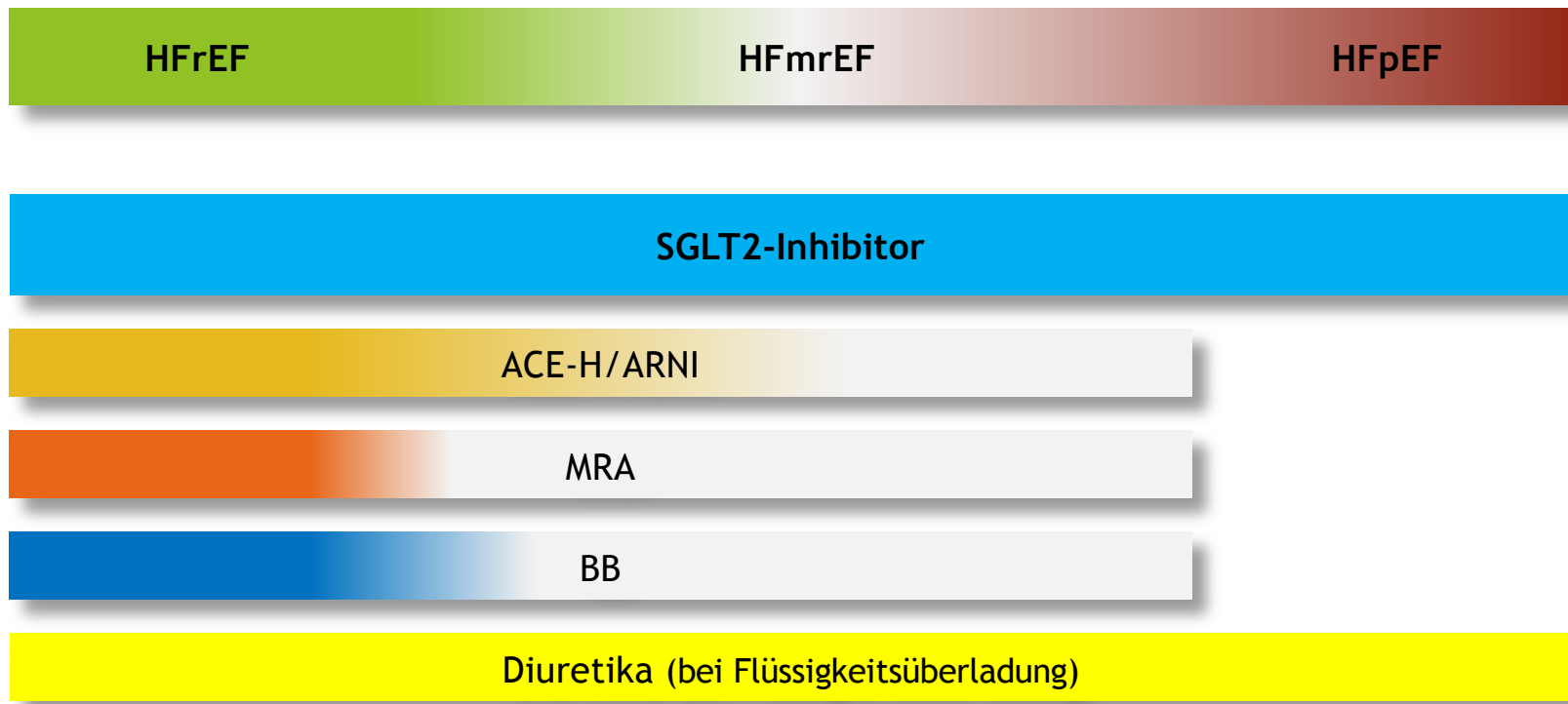
# Therapie der HFpEF

- ▶ Nichts von dem, was bei HFrEF hilft wirkt bei HFpEF einigermaßen überzeugend.
- ▶ Noch am besten wirken
  - ▶ MRA (Spironolacton)
  - ▶ ARNI

Aber beide können die Mortalität nicht positiv beeinflussen



# Eine Zeitenwende!

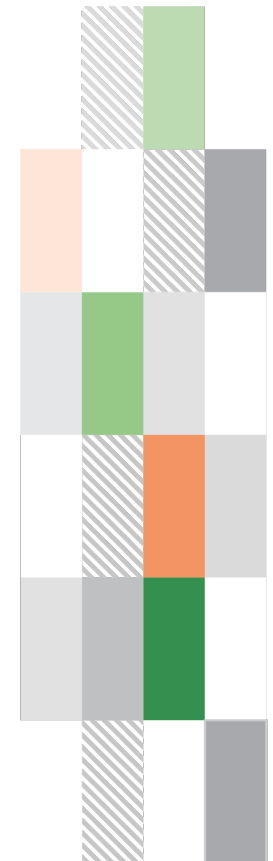
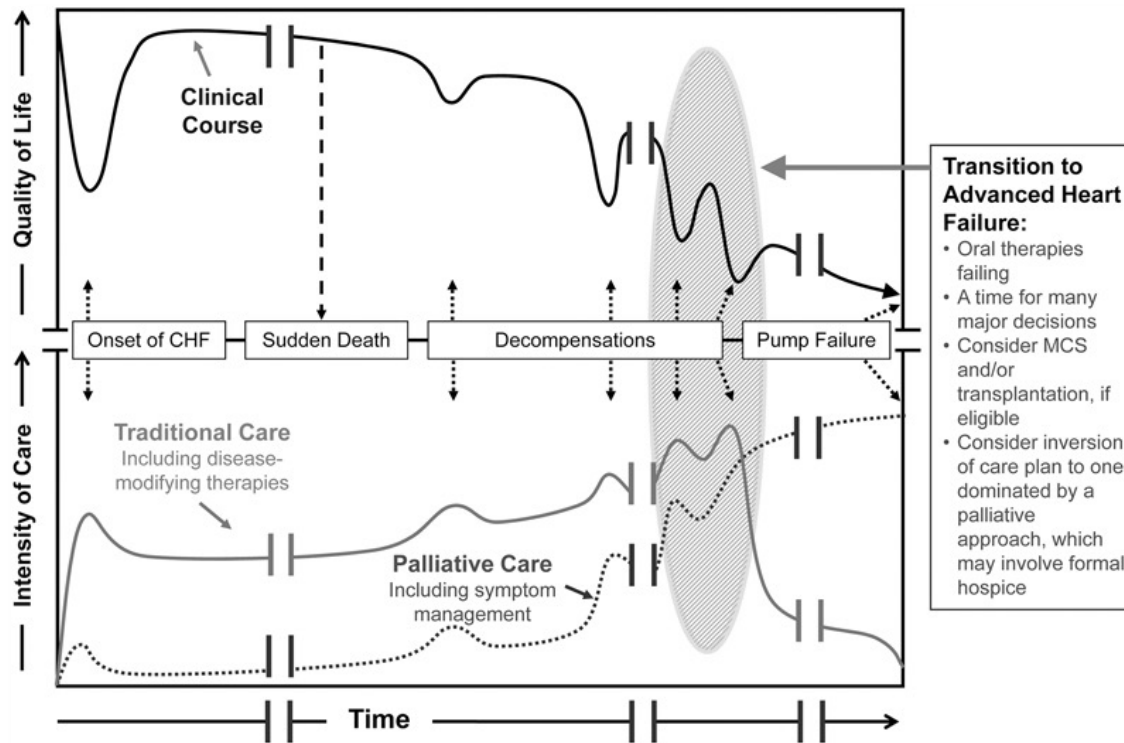


# Definition advanced HF

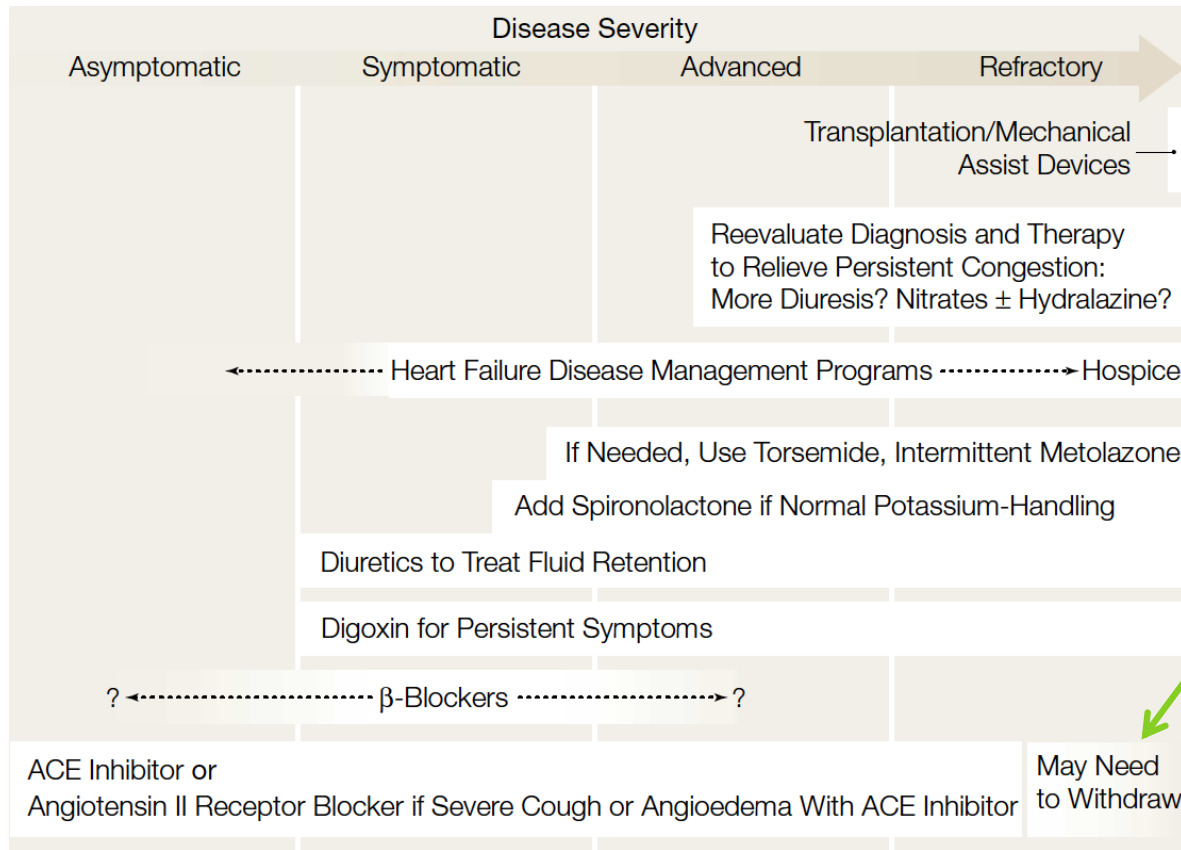
- ▶ Trotz optimaler Therapie findet sich folgendes:
  - ▶ NYHA IIIb oder NYHA IV
  - ▶ Schwere kardiale Dysfunktion
    - ▶ LV-EF  $\leq 30\%$  oder RV-Dysfunktion (ARVC) oder schwere Vitien oder angeborene Vitien
    - ▶ Permanent hohes oder steigendes (NT-pro)BNP
    - ▶ Nicht-operable Klappen- oder kongenitale Vitien
  - ▶ Episoden von **pulmonaler oder systemischer Stauung** mit
    - ▶ Hohen Dosen von iv-Diuretika oder Inotropika-Bedarf oder Vasopressoren-Bedarf
  - ▶ Schwere **Einschränkung der Leistungsfähigkeit**
    - ▶ 6MWT  $< 300\text{m}$  oder  $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}} < 12\text{-}14\text{ml/kg/min}$



# Der natürliche Verlauf der HI

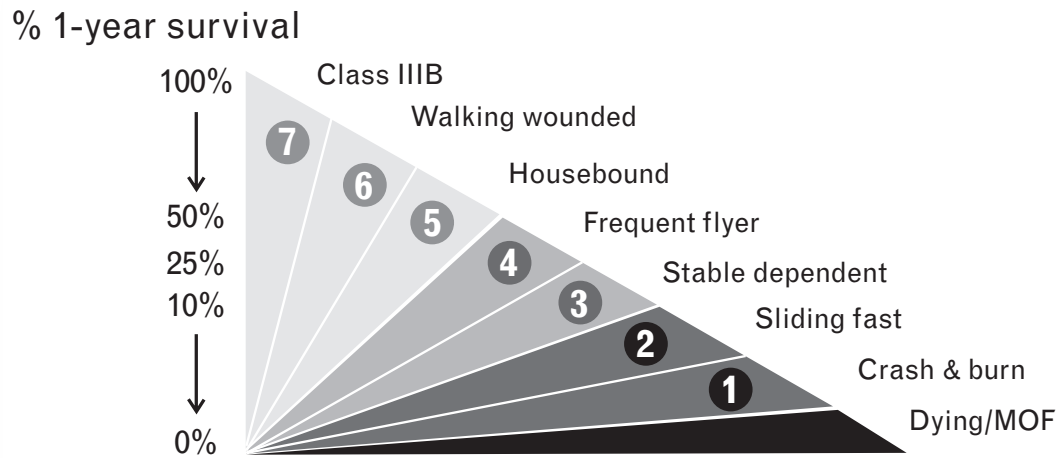


# Behandlung von end-stage HI



Nohria A, JAMA 2002

# INTERMACS



Intermacs level	Survival	VAD benefit
5-7	Months to years	Not established
3-4	Weeks to months	Yes
1-2	Hours to weeks	Yes
MOF	Hours to days	Bridge to decision in selected cases



**INTERMACS:**  
Interagency  
Registry for  
Mechanical  
Assisted  
Circulatory  
Support





# Herzinsuffizienz - HTX/VAD

- ▶ Therapie der fortgeschrittenen/end-stage HI
  - ▶ Mit LVAD und HTX stehen 2 Therapieansätze zur Verfügung, die sich massiv positiv auf die Lebensqualität auswirken
    - ▶ Einsatz als bridge-to-transplant, bridge-to-decision, bridge-to-candidacy oder als destination therapy möglich
  - ▶ Voraussetzung für LVAD: weitgehend normale Funktion des rechten Ventrikels



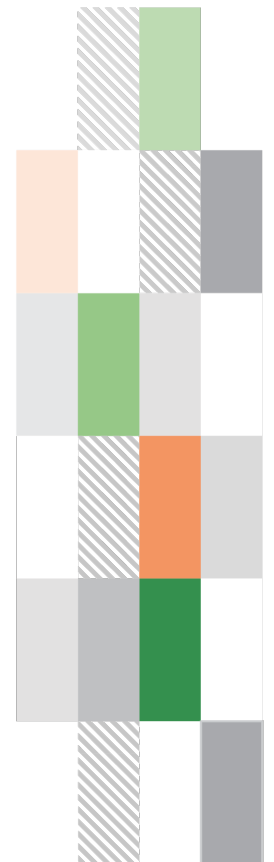
# HTX: Indikation und KI

## ▶ Sie ist indiziert bei

- ▶ LV-Auswurfleistung  $<25\%$  +
- ▶ NYHA IIIb-IV +
- ▶  $VO_{2max} <(10-12)ml/kg/min$  trotz maximal möglicher HI-Therapie

## ▶ Eine HTX ist kontraindiziert bei

- ▶ Fixierter pulmonaler Hypertonie
- ▶ Begleiterkrankungen mit Endorganschäden wie schwere Nephropathie, schwerer PAVK u/o ZAVK
- ▶ aktiven Infektionen
- ▶ Karzinomen
- ▶ BMI  $>35kg/m^2$
- ▶ Floridem Alkohol-/Drogenabusus



# HTX-Statistik der ISHLT

(Transplants: January 1982 - June 2016)

