

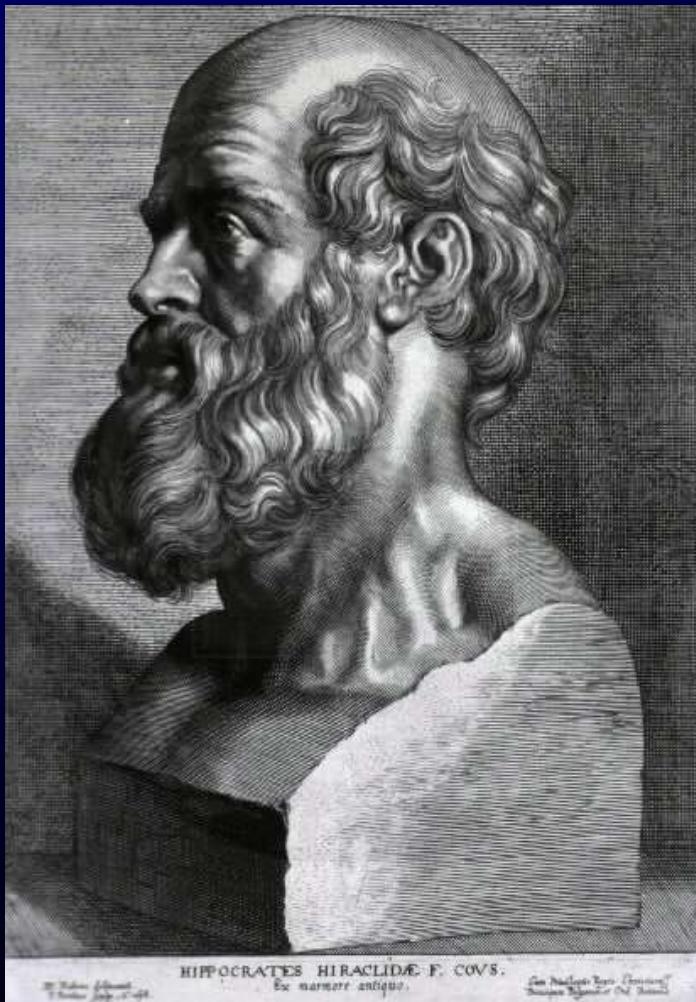


L'insuffisance cardiaque, fléau cardiovasculaire du XXI^{ème} siècle

Yves Juillièr. Cardiologie, ILCV, CHU Nancy-Brabois

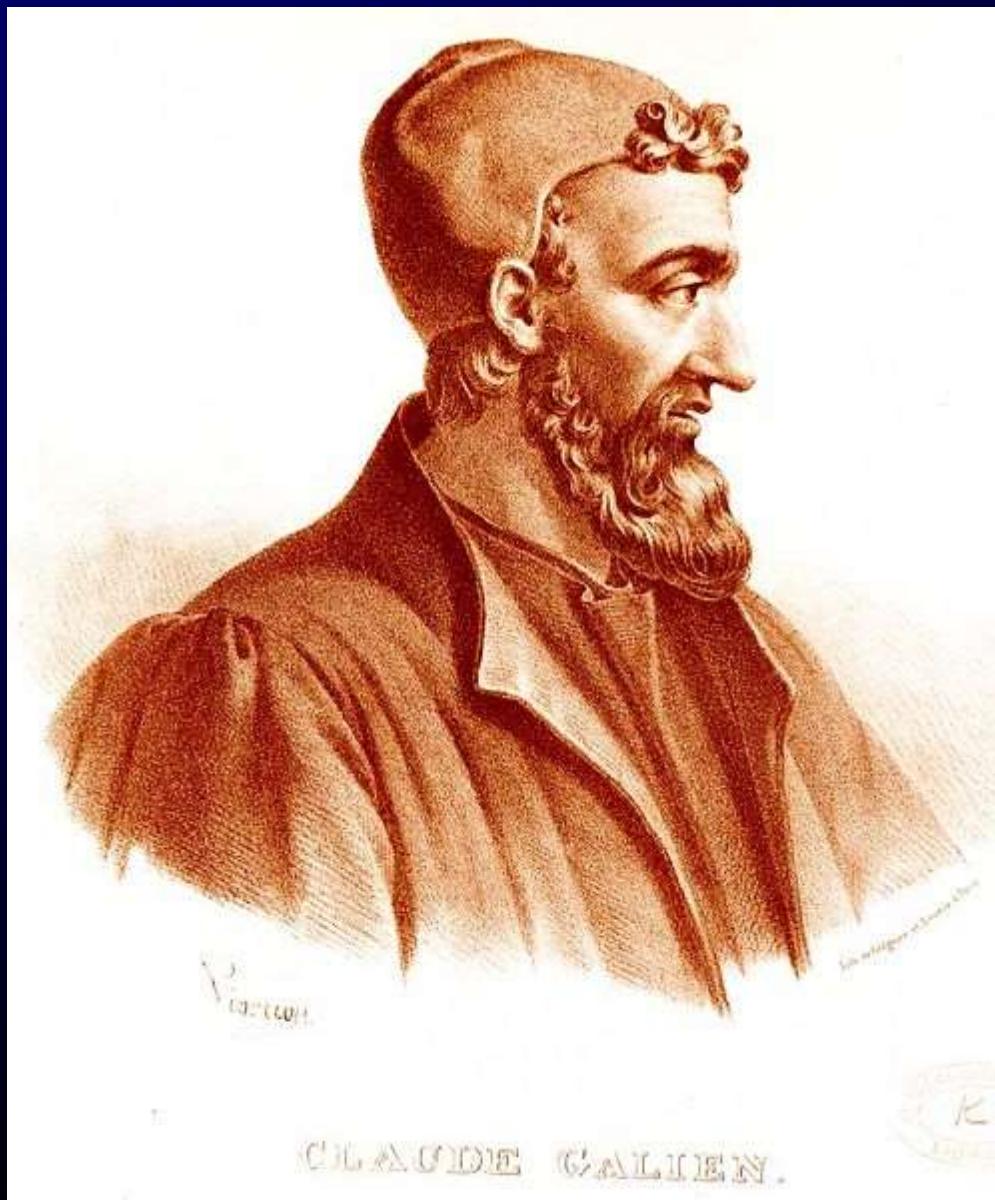
Hippocrate (460-370 av. JC)

Théorie des humeurs



- ✖ Maladie : déséquilibre interne de l'organisme entre 4 humeurs :
 - Sang, lymphe (ou phlegme), bile jaune, atrabile (ou bile noire)
 - Condition de la santé : juste tempérament
 - Maladie : 3 phases : dégénérescence des humeurs, coction (réaction par la fièvre), crise (évacuation de l'humeur en excès)
- ✖ Diététique : selon 4 éléments (Eau, Terre, Air, Feu) : 4 tempéraments selon la théorie des humeurs :
 - Phlegmatique, mélancolique, sanguin, colérique

Galien (129-201)

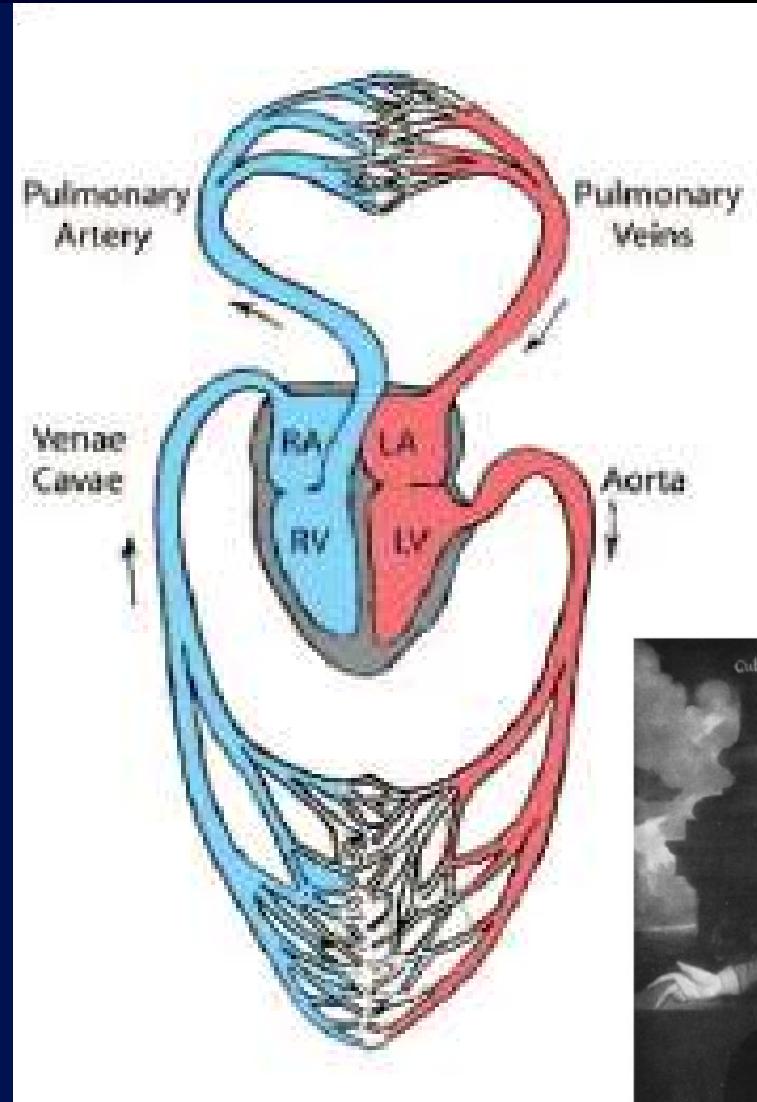
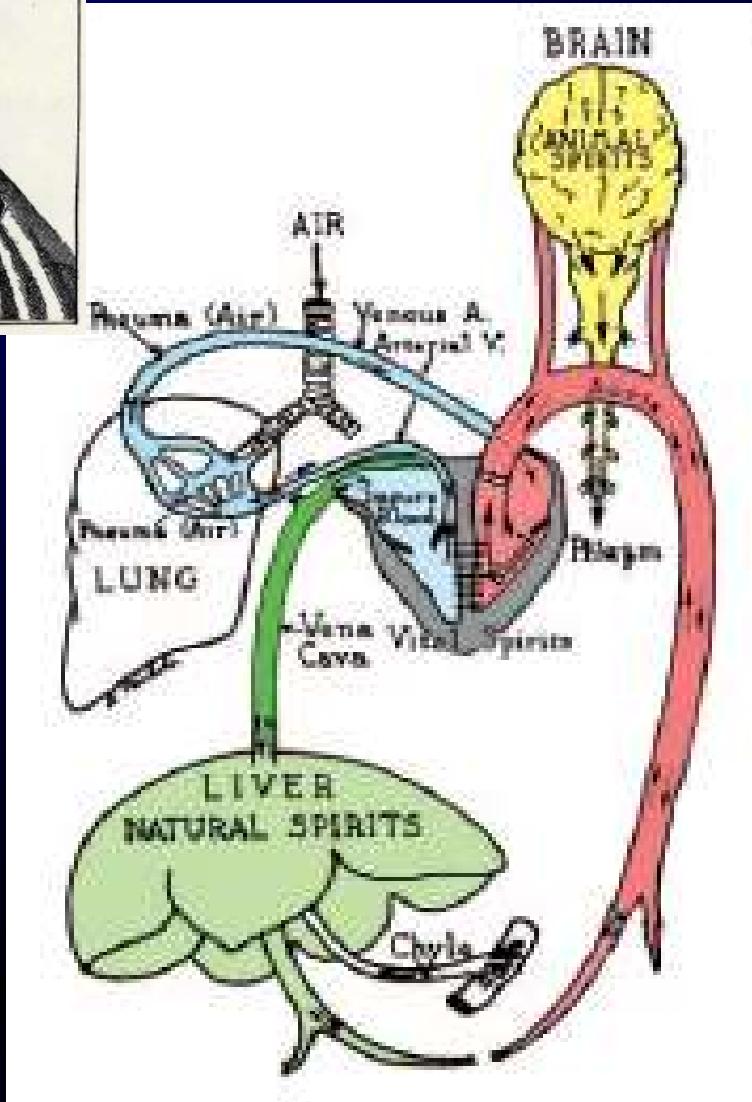


- ✖ Médecin grec
- ✖ Identifie le sang des veines et des artères
- ✖ Première description de la circulation sanguine
- ✖ Référence du cursus universitaire du médecin médiéval

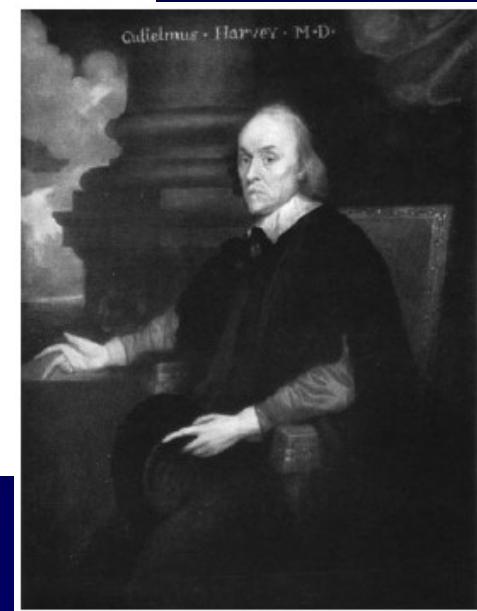
Evolution de l'approche de la circulation sanguine



Galien
(129-201)



William Harvey (1578-1657)



DEFINITIONS DE L'INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE

Physiopathologique

- ✖ Etat physiopathologique où :
 - le cœur, en raison d'une anomalie de la fonction cardiaque, ne peut assurer un débit cardiaque suffisant pour répondre aux besoins métaboliques des tissus

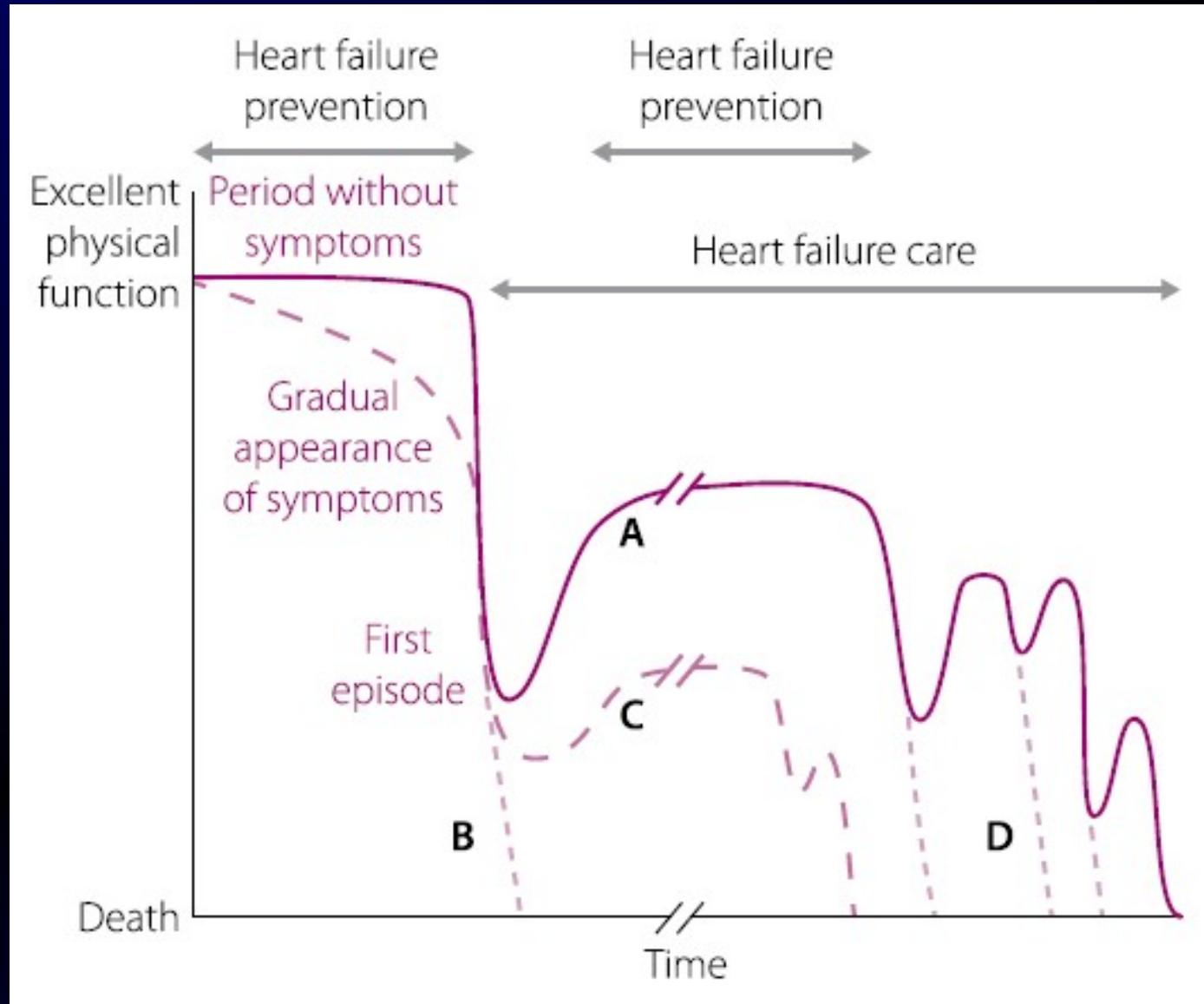
Clinique

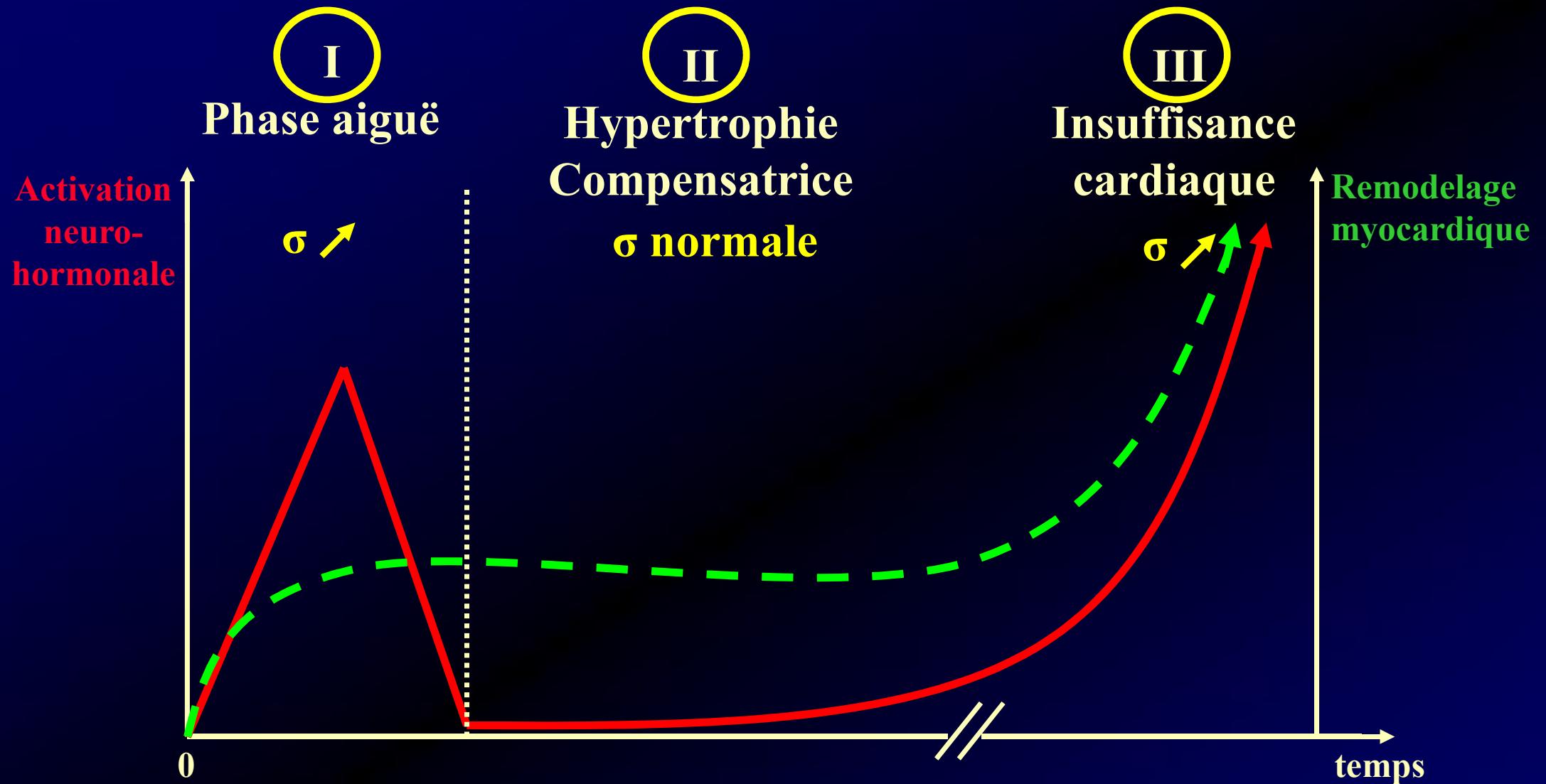
- ✖ Syndrome clinique avec :
 - symptômes typiques d'IC
 - signes typiques d'IC
 - preuve objective d'une anomalie structurale ou fonctionnelle du coeur au repos

La physiopathologie

Improving care for patients with acute heart failure: before, during and after hospitalization

COWIE MR et al. ESC HF 2014; 1: 110-145





$$\text{Loi de Laplace : } \sigma = k \frac{Pr}{e}$$

σ : contrainte sur les myocytes
 P : pression intra-VG
 r : rayon VG
 e : épaisseur du myocarde

Si $\sigma \nearrow$: IC
 ex: ballon

Système Sympathique

BETABLOQUANTS

A court terme:
βbloquants néfastes
Risque de décompensation cardiaque

A long terme (> 3 mois):
βbloquants bénéfiques

Baisse de la pression artérielle détectée par les barorécepteurs carotidiens (I cardiaque, diurétiques...)

ACTIVATION Σ

Augmentation des catécholamines   βbloquants

↗ Inotropisme

↗ FC

Vasoconstriction

A court terme:
Effet hémodynamique positif

↗ Dépenses énergétiques

↗ Ischémie

↗ Troubles du rythme

↗ Postcharge

Stimulation

Hypertrophie myocytaire

Cytotoxicité

A long terme:
Aggravation ICC Chronique



kininogènes

kallicréïne -----> *endopeptidase neutre*

bradykinine

accumulation de bradykinine

récepteurs BKII

NO, prostaglandines (endothélium) ou effet direct (rein)

Vasodilatation
Natriurèse
Diurèse

peptides inactifs

enzyme de conversion (kininase II)

angiotensine I

rénine

chymase, trypsine peptidase

angiotensine II

récepteurs AT1

récepteurs AT2

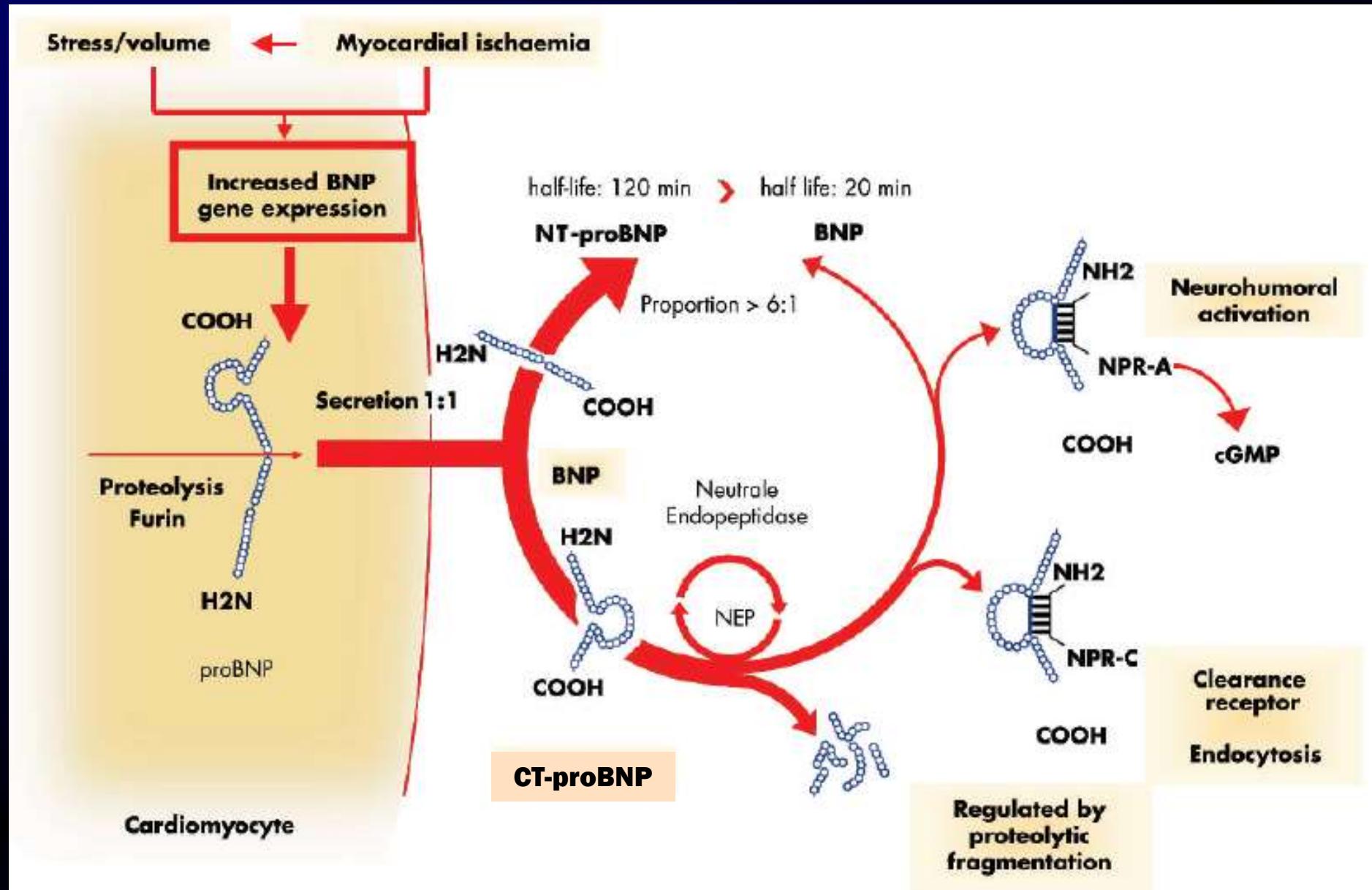
↑ sécrétion d'aldostérone
Rétention hydrosodée
Vasoconstriction

Vasoconstriction directe
Potentialisation de systèmes hormonaux
Hypertrophie cellulaire

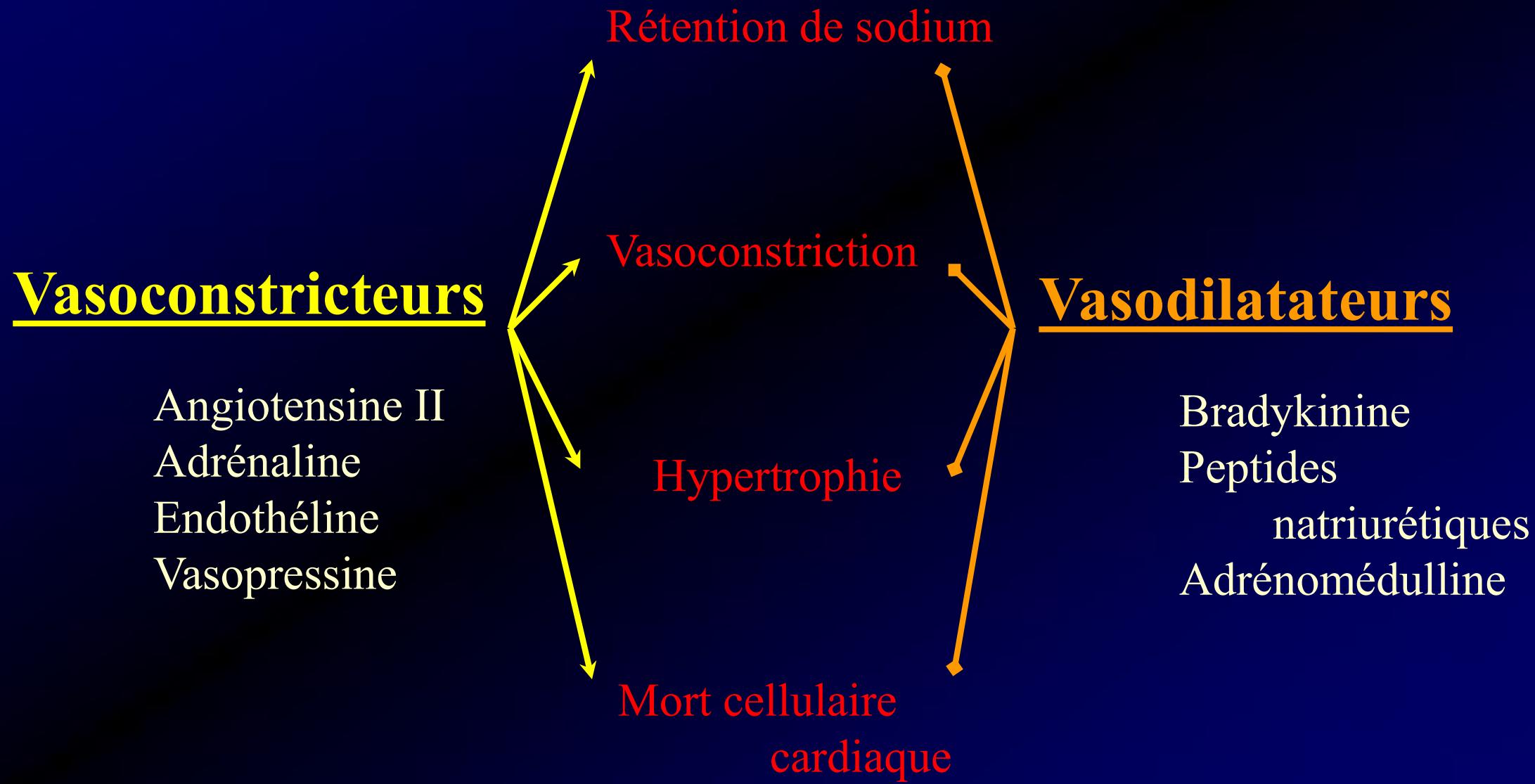
Action anti-proliférative
Production de NO
Action sur les récepteurs BK2

Role of BNP and NTproBNP in clinical routine

WEBER M, HAMM C, Heart 2006; 92; 843-849

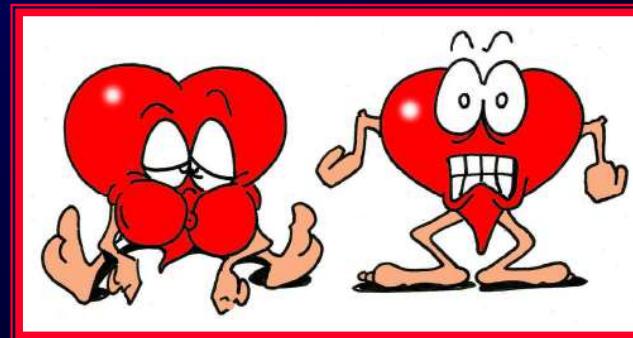


Interaction des systèmes neuro-hormonaux endogènes



COUPES ANATOMIQUES DU COEUR

IC
Systolique



IC à
FEVG Préservée



Dilatation des ventricules
Parois fines

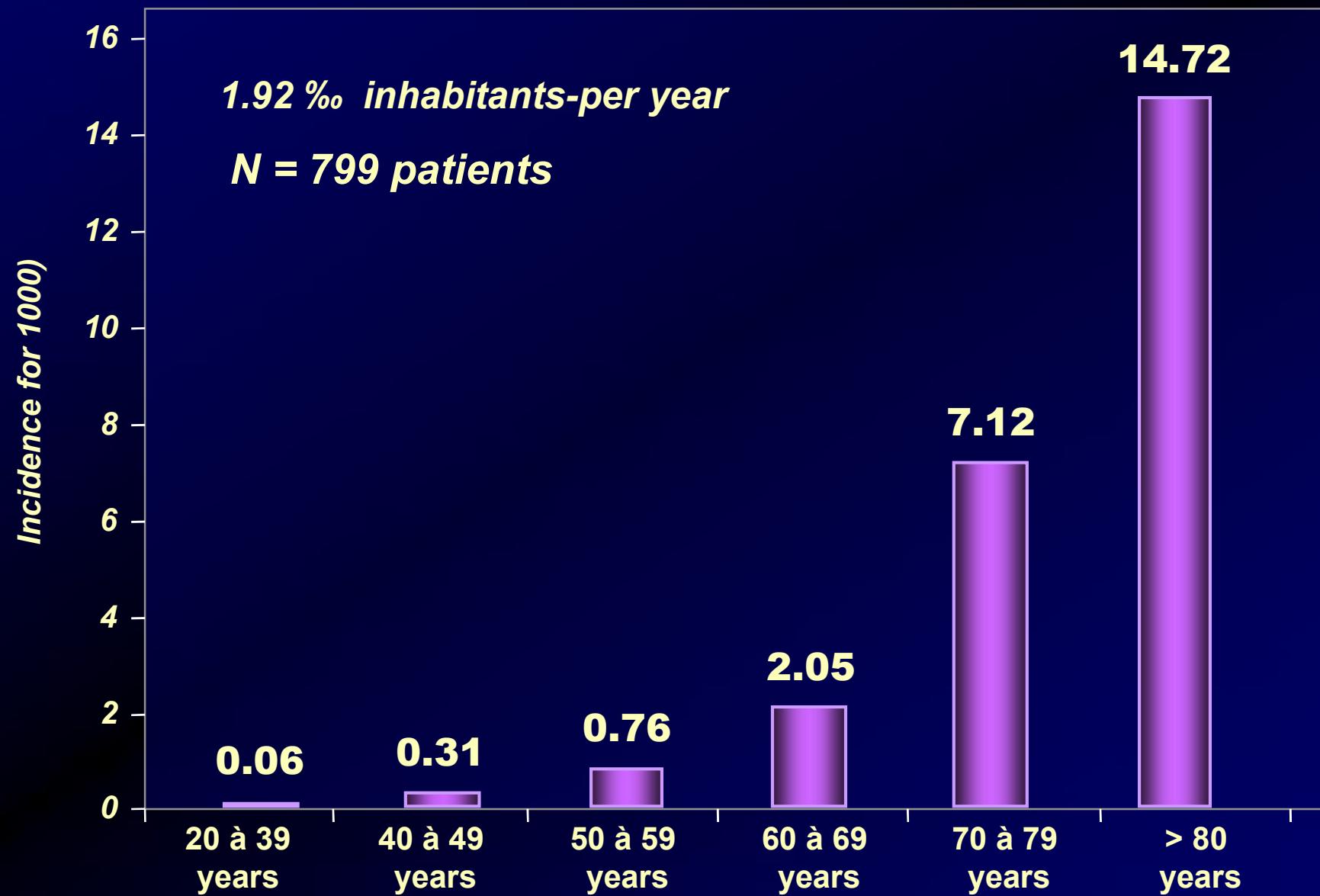


Petite cavité ventriculaire
Parois épaissies

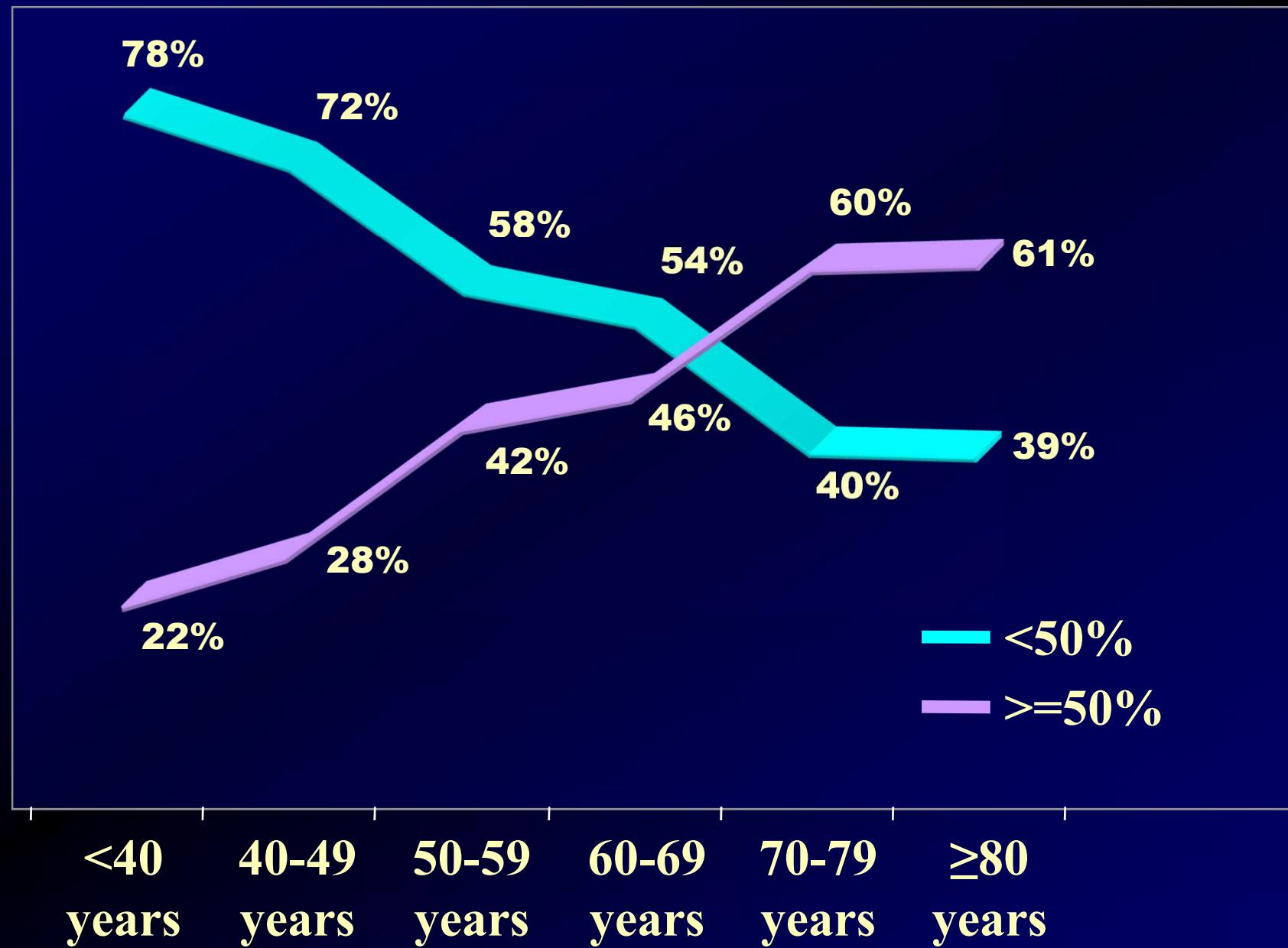
ETICS

Epidémiologie et Thérapeutique de l'Insuffisance Cardiaque dans la Somme

Incidence of HF



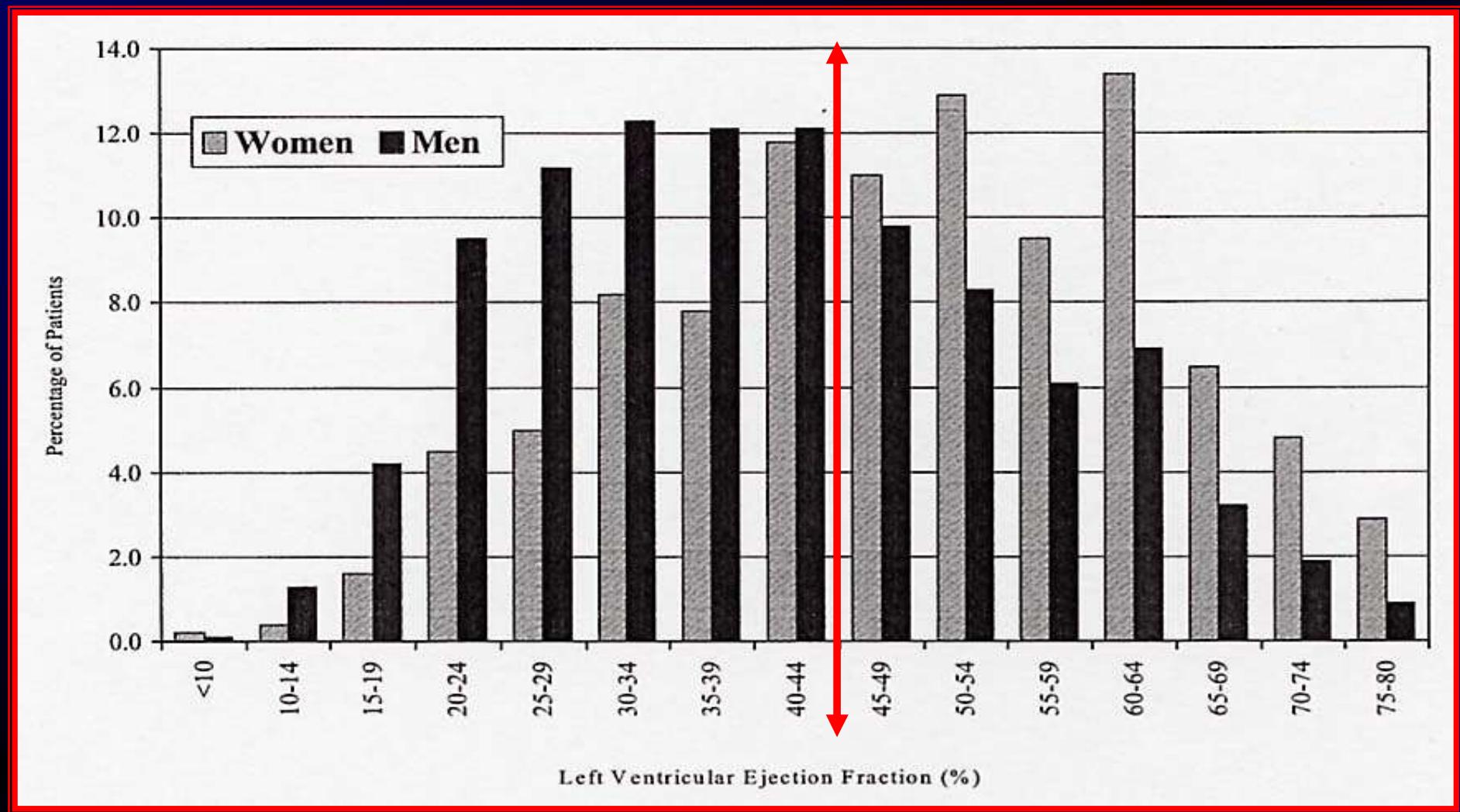
ETICS : LVEF according to age



THE EUROHEART FAILURE SURVEY PROGRAMME

Part 1: patient characteristics and diagnosis

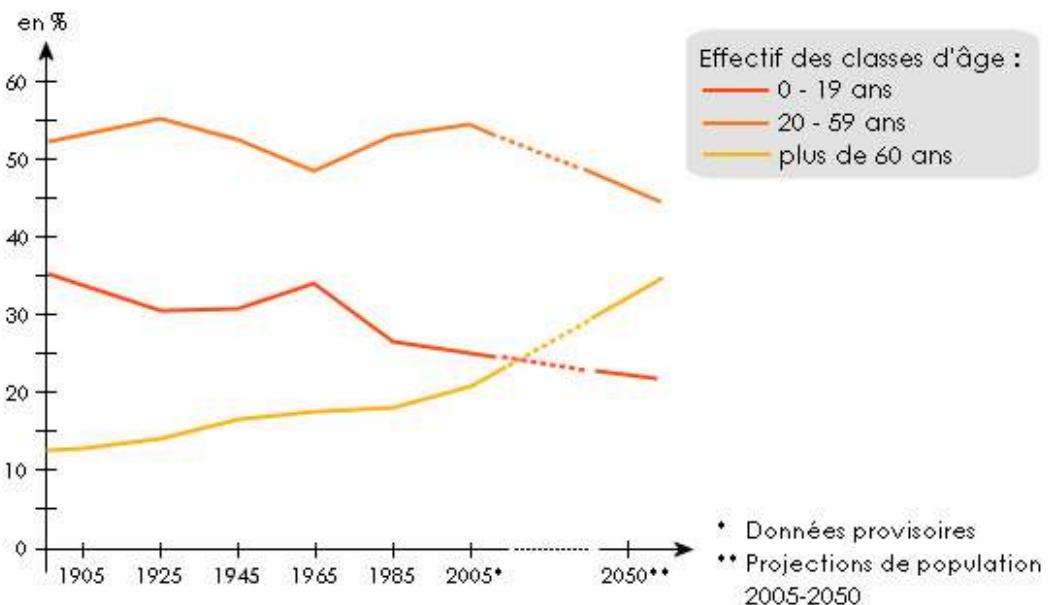
Cleland JGF et al, Eur Heart J 2003; 24: 442-463



Le contexte sociétal

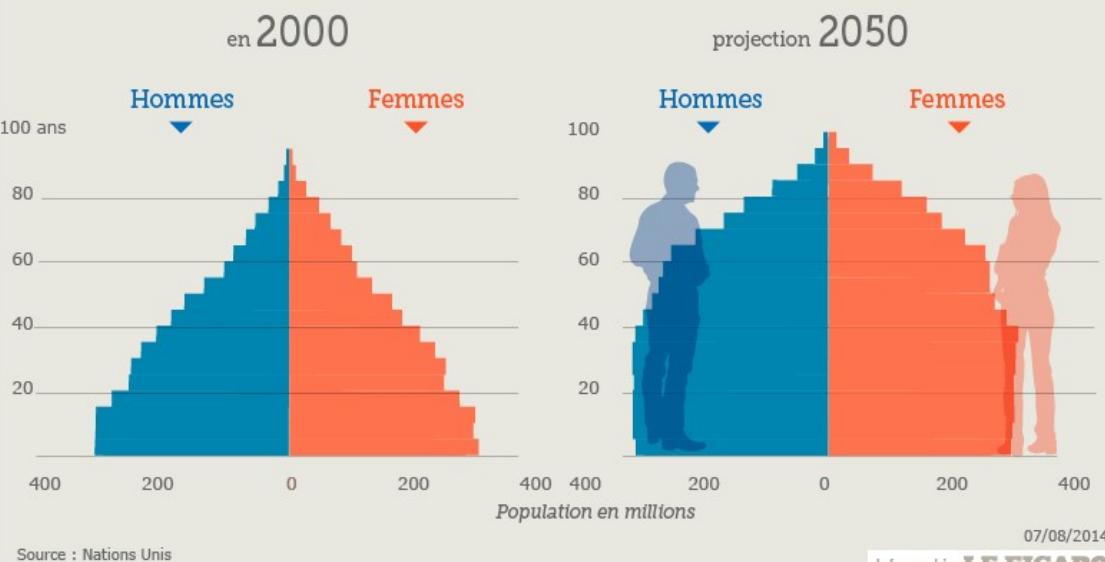
Age de la population

Evolution de la population par groupe d'âge et projections pour 2050

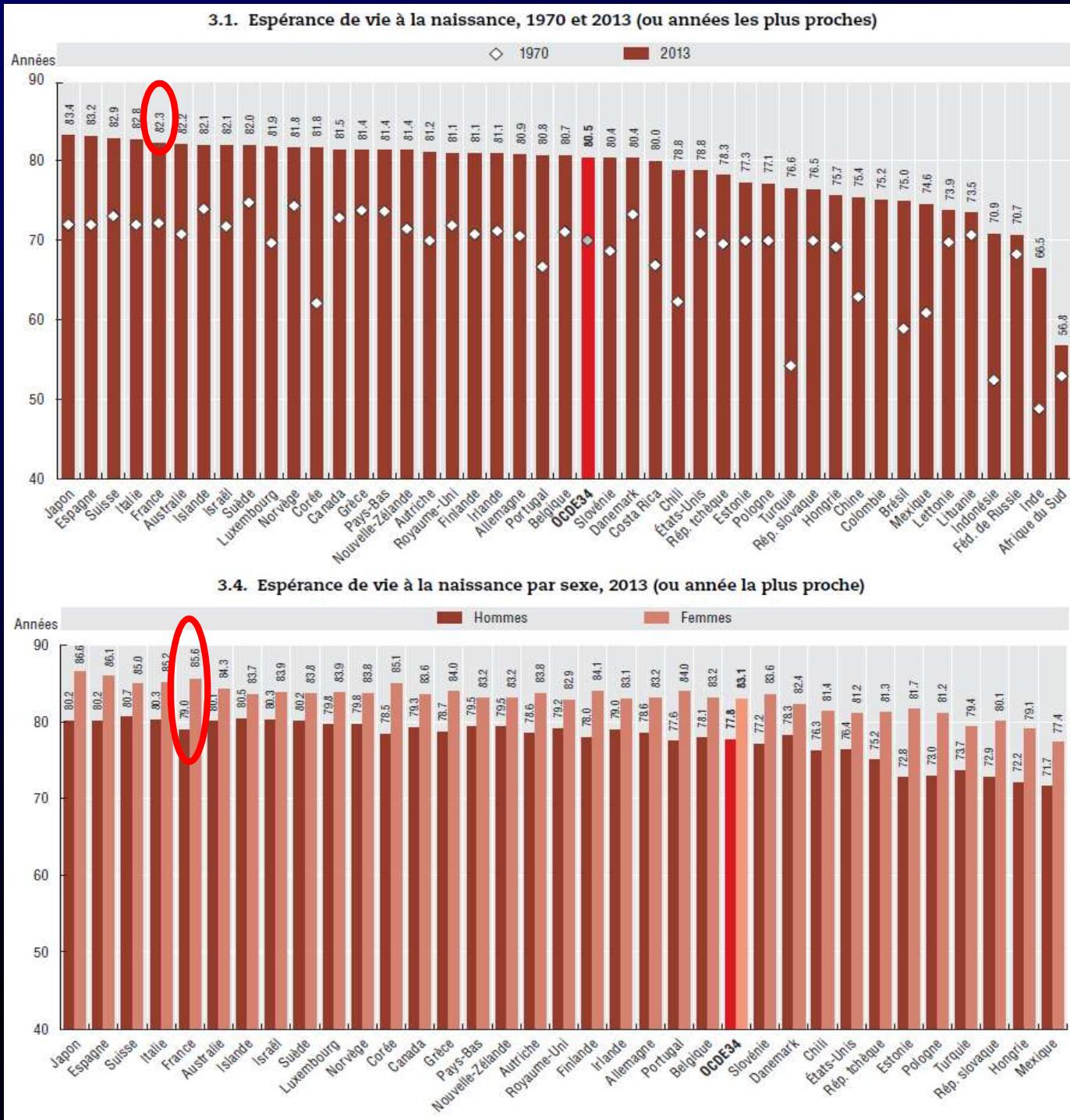


Vieillissement de la population à l'horizon 2050

PYRAMIDE MONDIALE DES ÂGES

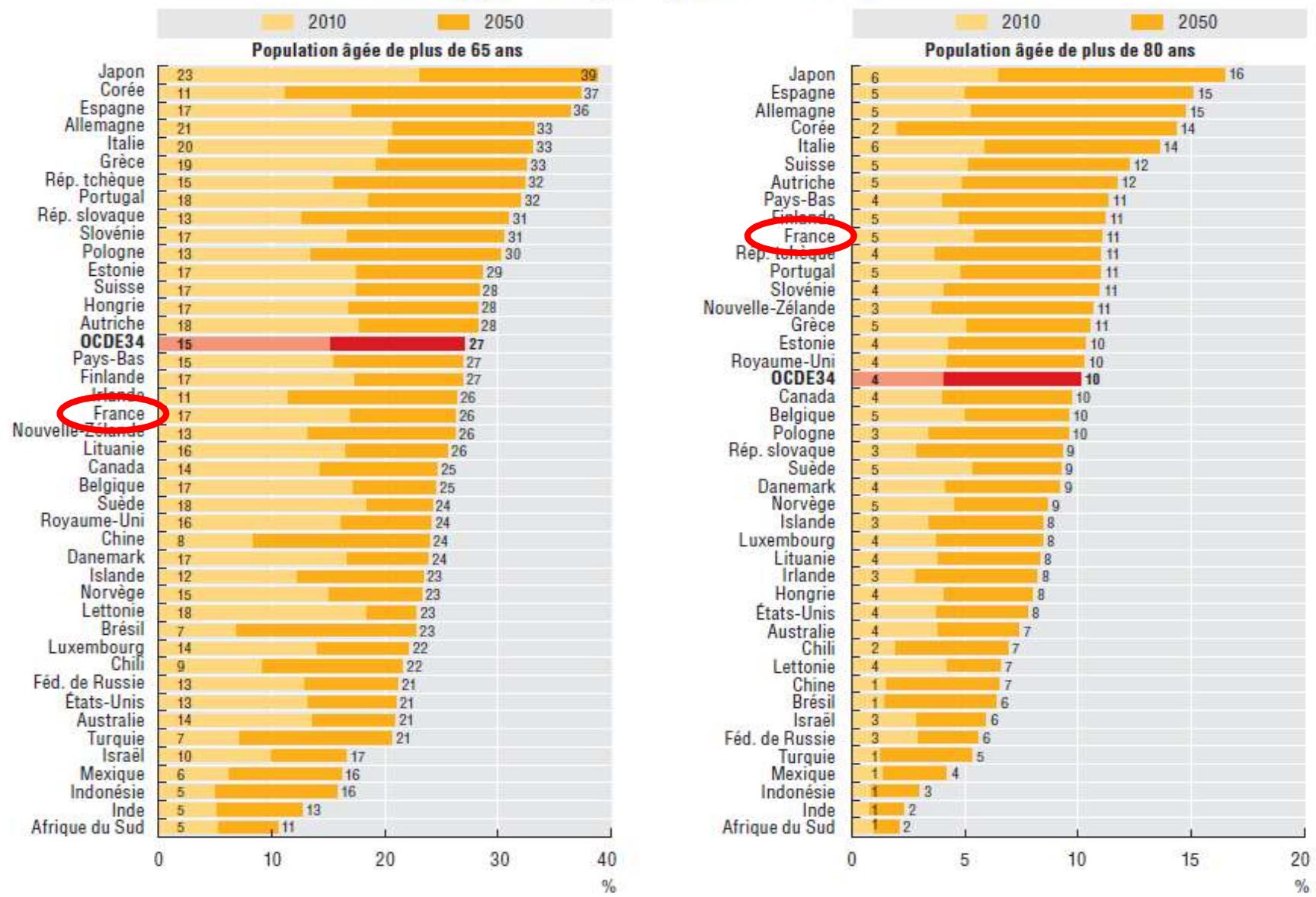


Espérance de vie OCDE 2015



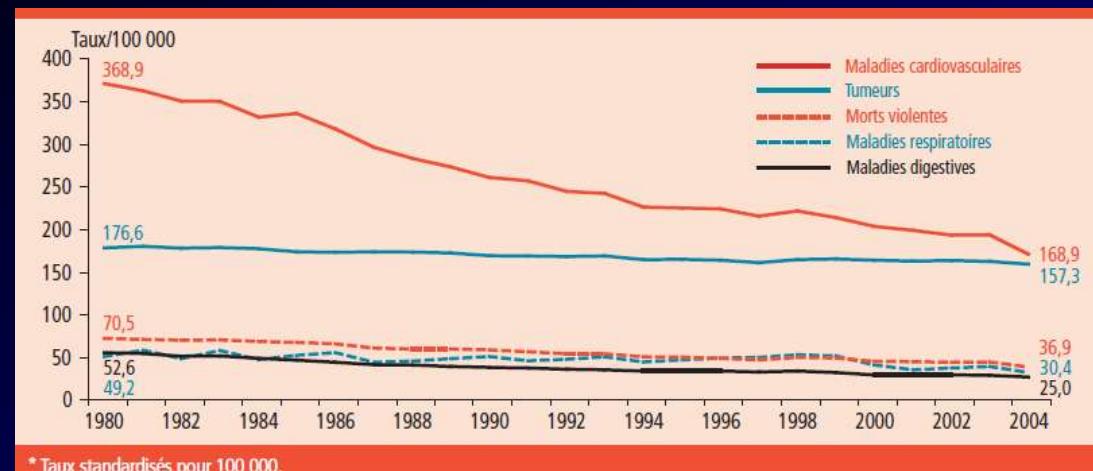
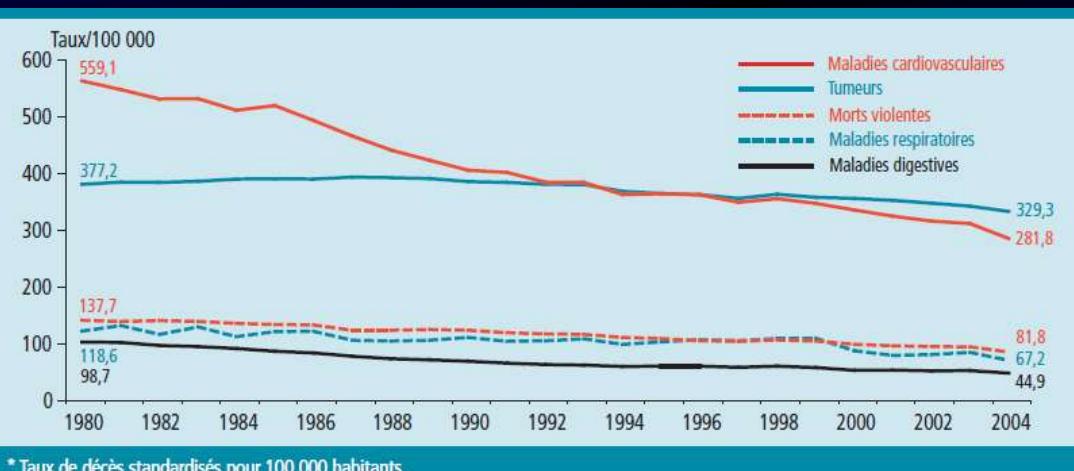
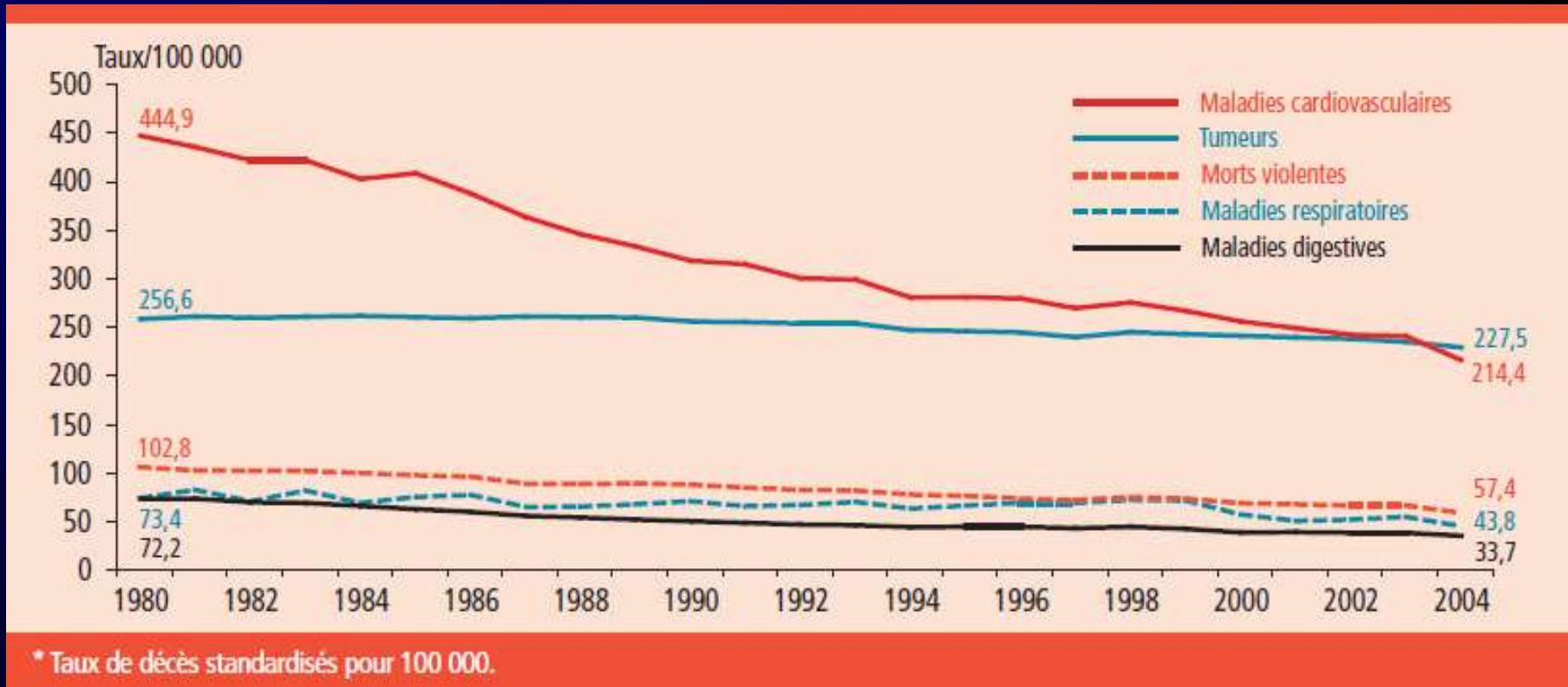
Espérance de vie OCDE 2015

11.1. Part de la population âgée de plus de 65 et 80 ans, 2010 et 2050



Les causes médicales de décès en France en 2004 et leur évolution 1980-2004

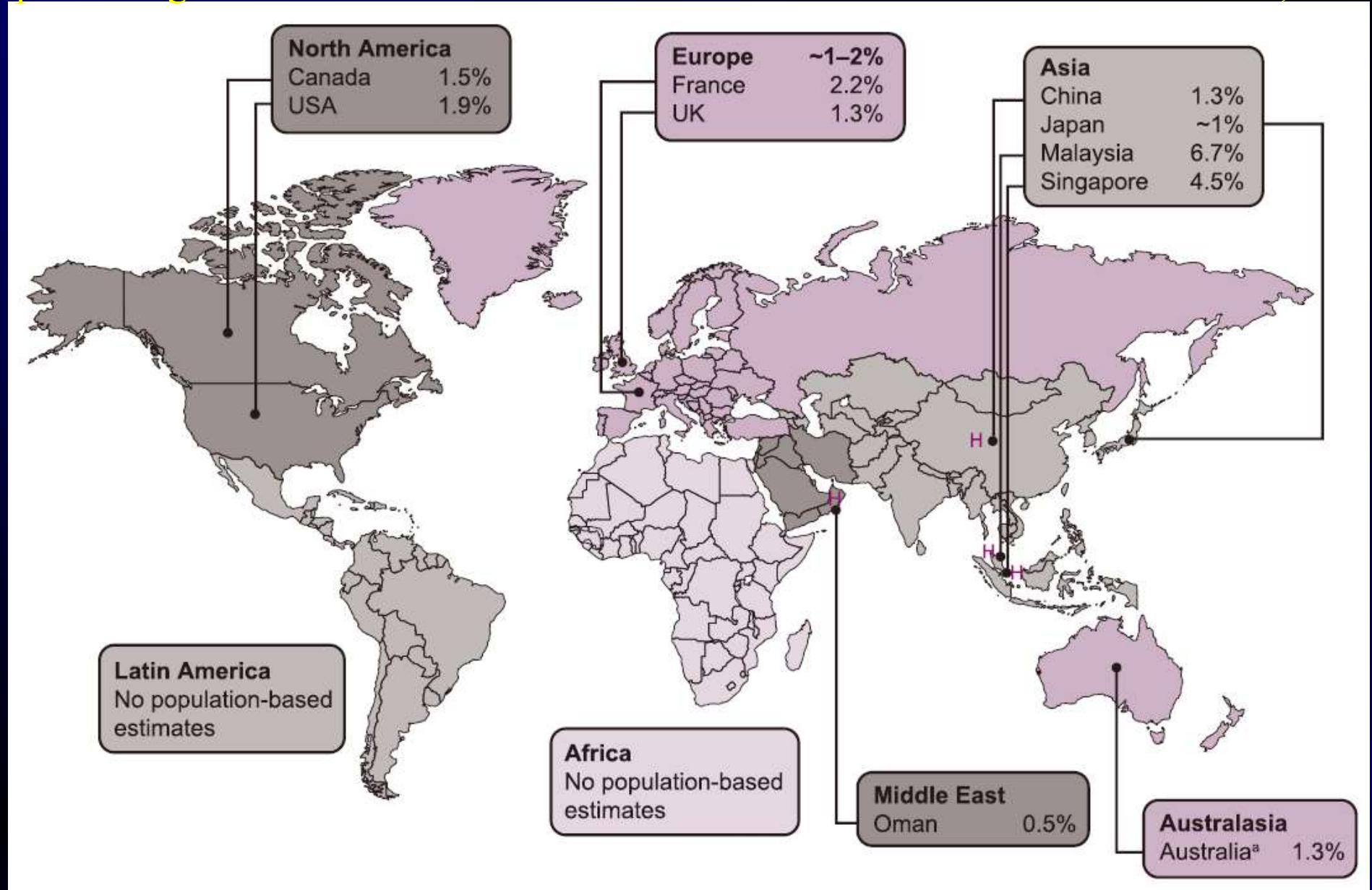
AOUBA A et al. BEH thématique 35-36, 18 septembre 2007 (InVS)



Le contexte épidémiologique

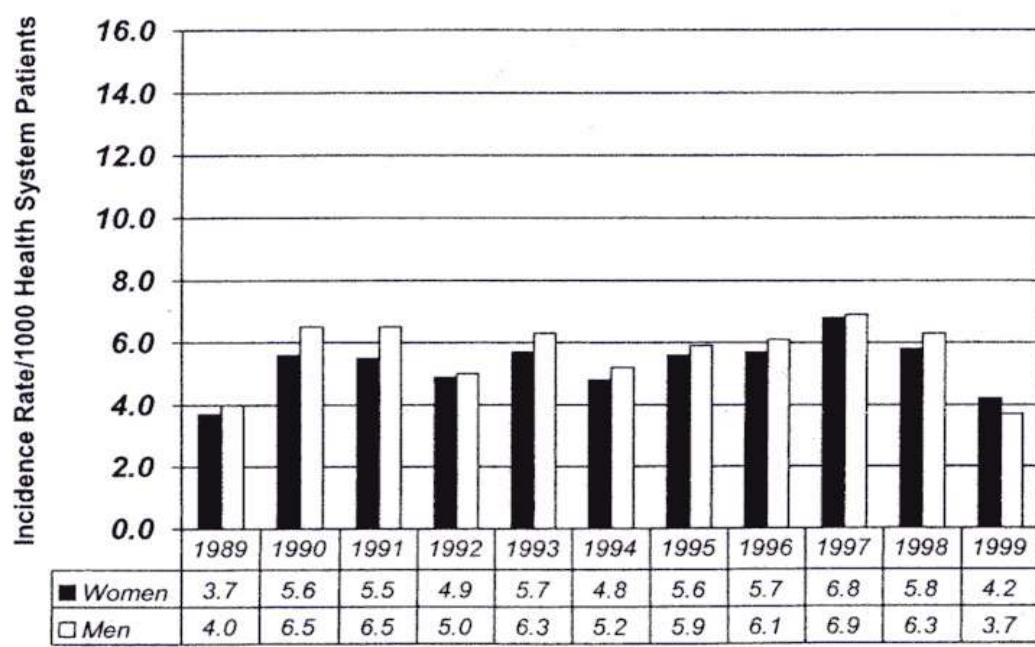
Proportion of population living with heart failure in individual countries across the globe

HF: preventing disease and death worldwide. PONIKOWSKI P et al. ESC HF2014; 1: 4-25

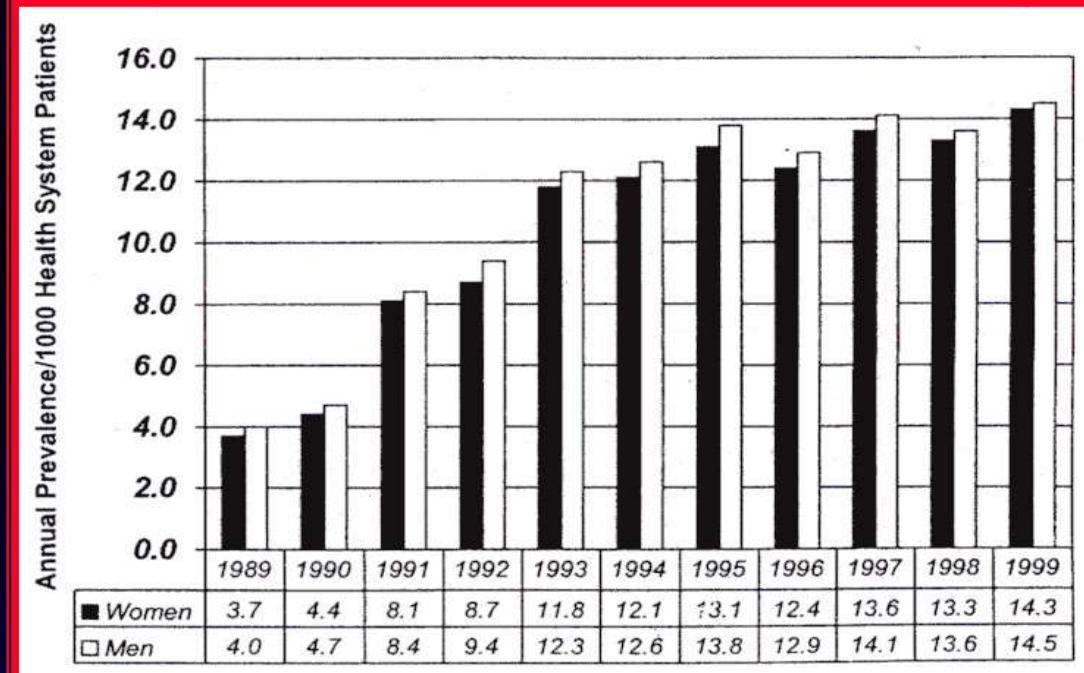


HEART FAILURE EPIDEMIC

Resource Utilization Among Congestive Heart Failure (REACH) Study
McCullough PA et al, J Am Coll Cardiol 2002; 39: 60-69

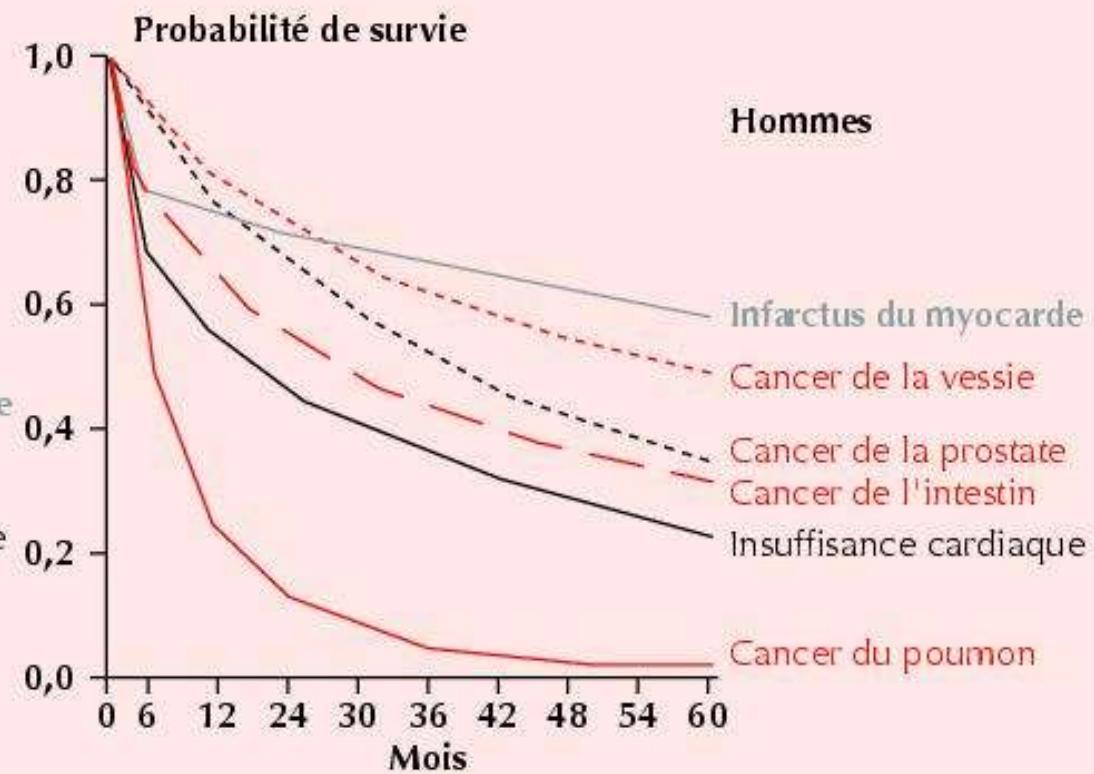
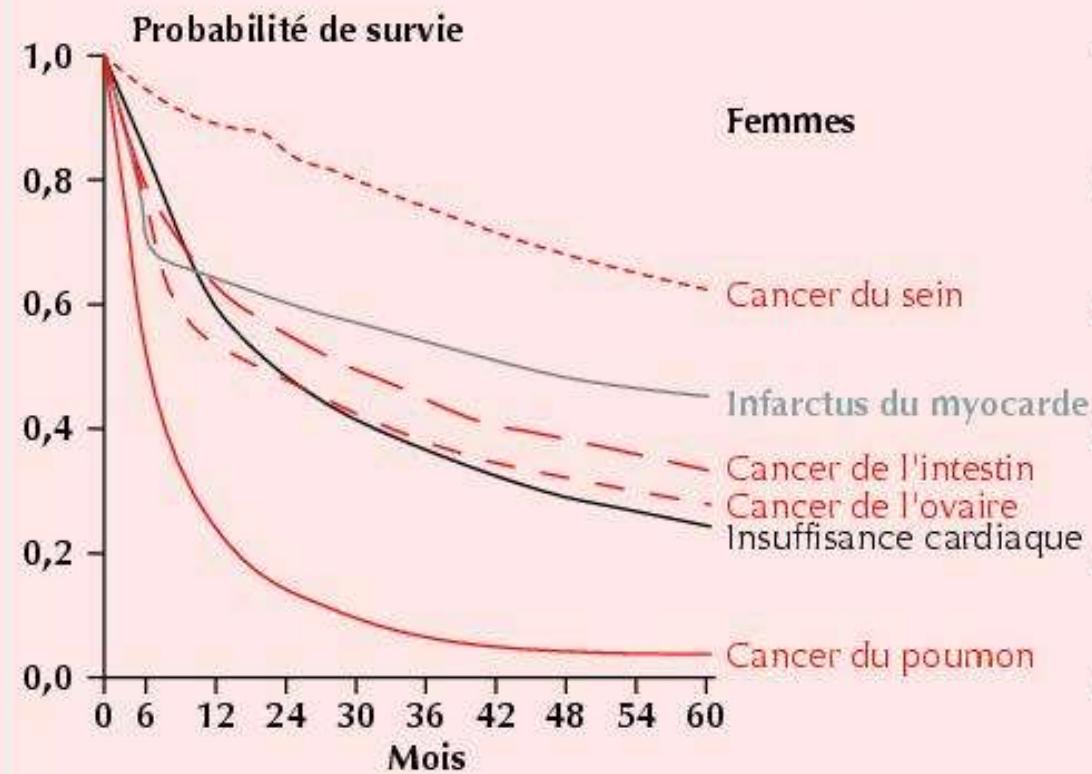


Age- and gender-adjusted
incidence of CHF



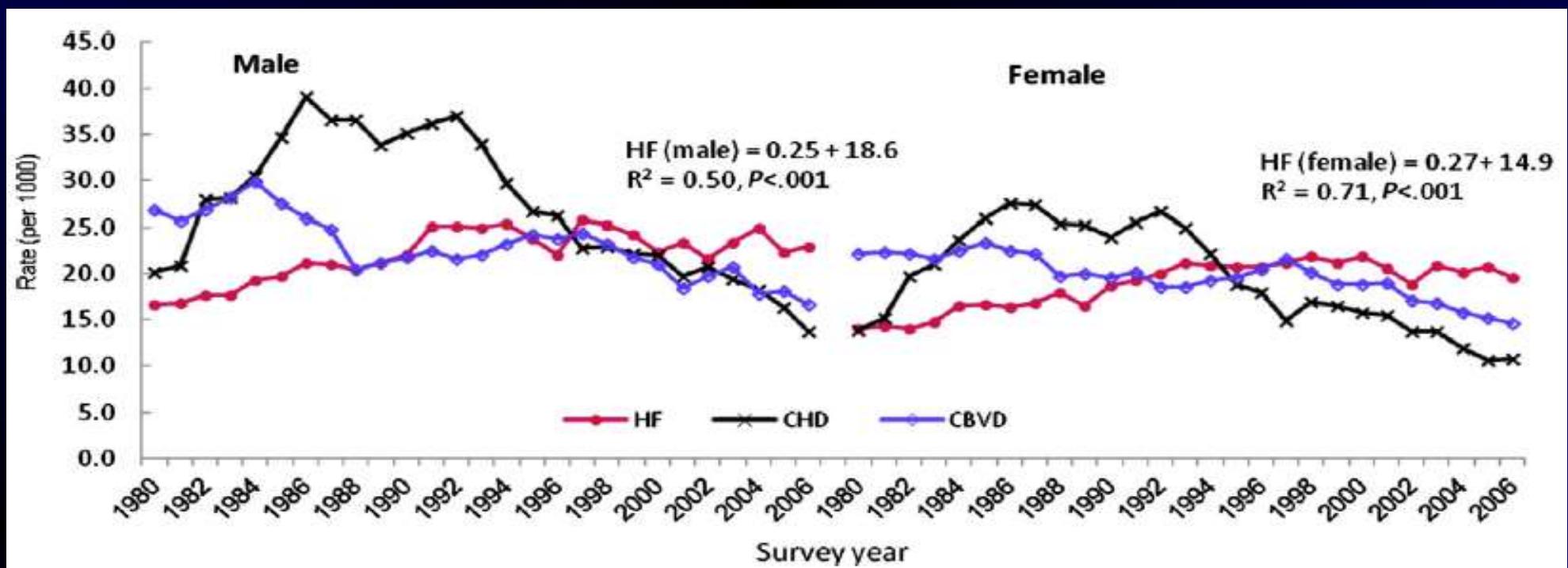
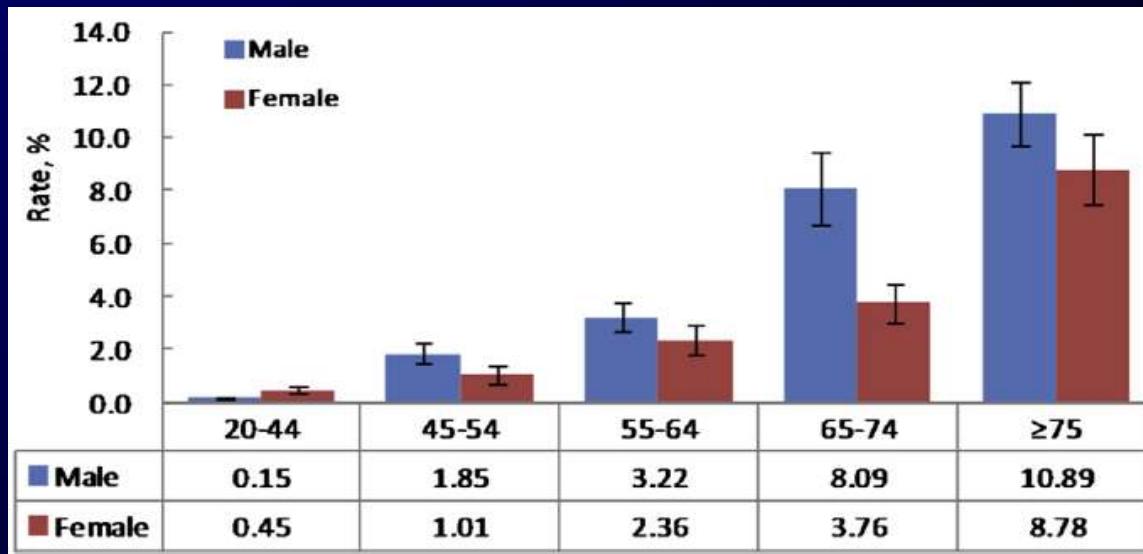
Age- and gender-adjusted
prevalence of CHF

PATIENTS HOSPITALISÉS



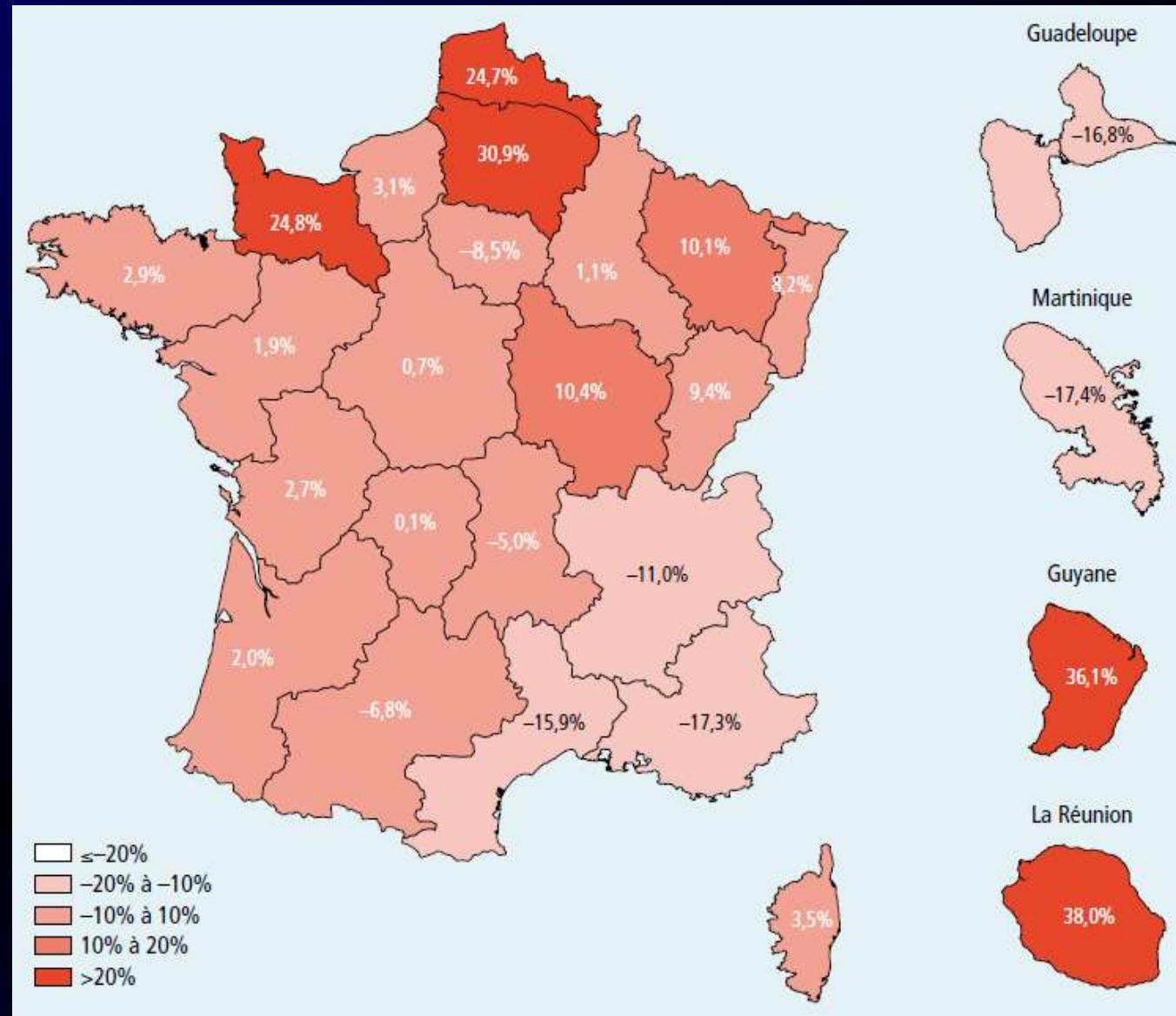
Epidemiology of HF and scope of the problem

LIU L and EISEN HJ. Cardiol Clin 2014; 32: 1-8

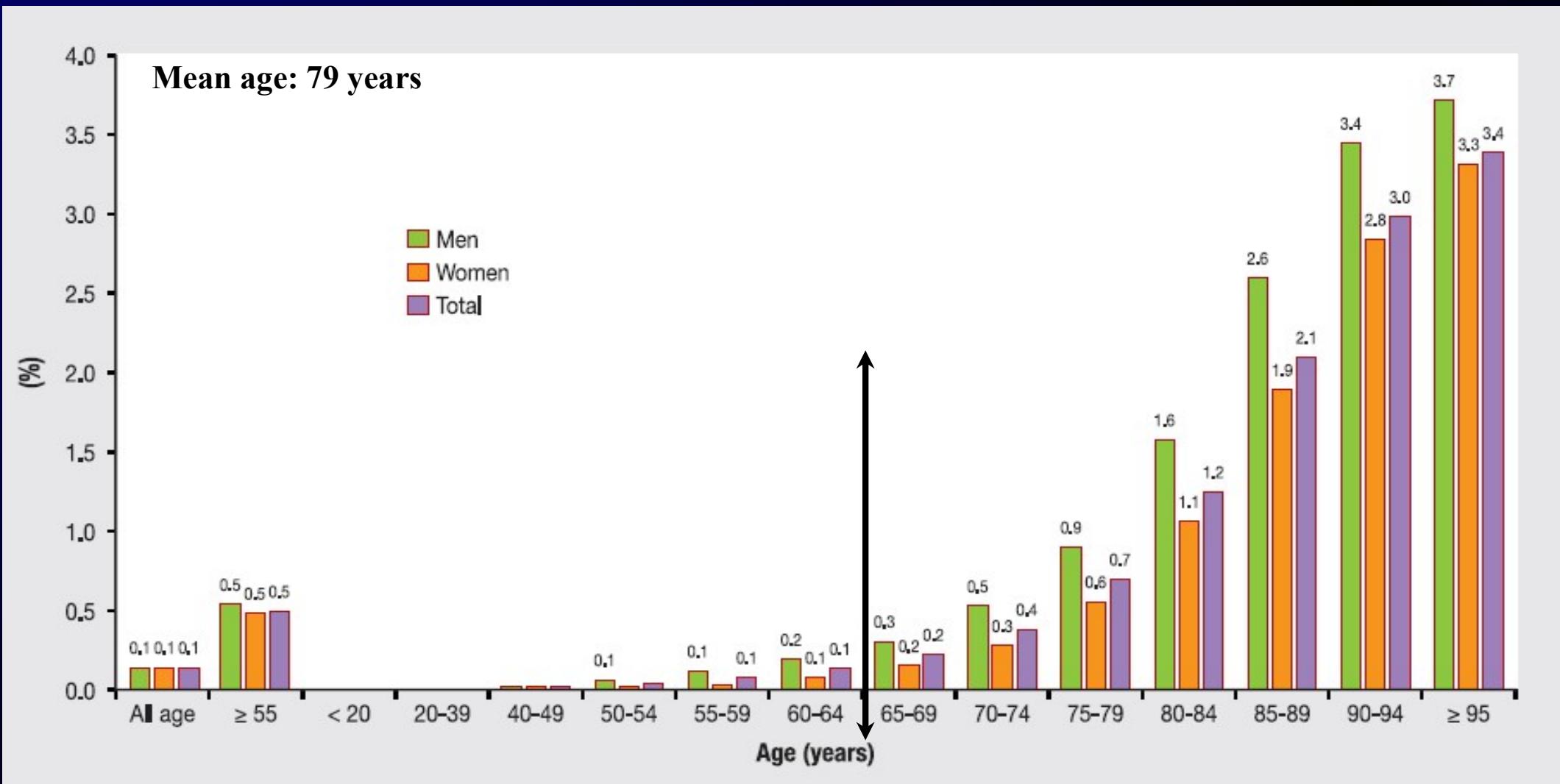


Taux de pts hospitalisés pour IC en 2008 et évolutions en 2002-2008, France

PEREL C et al. BEH 2012; 41: 466-470

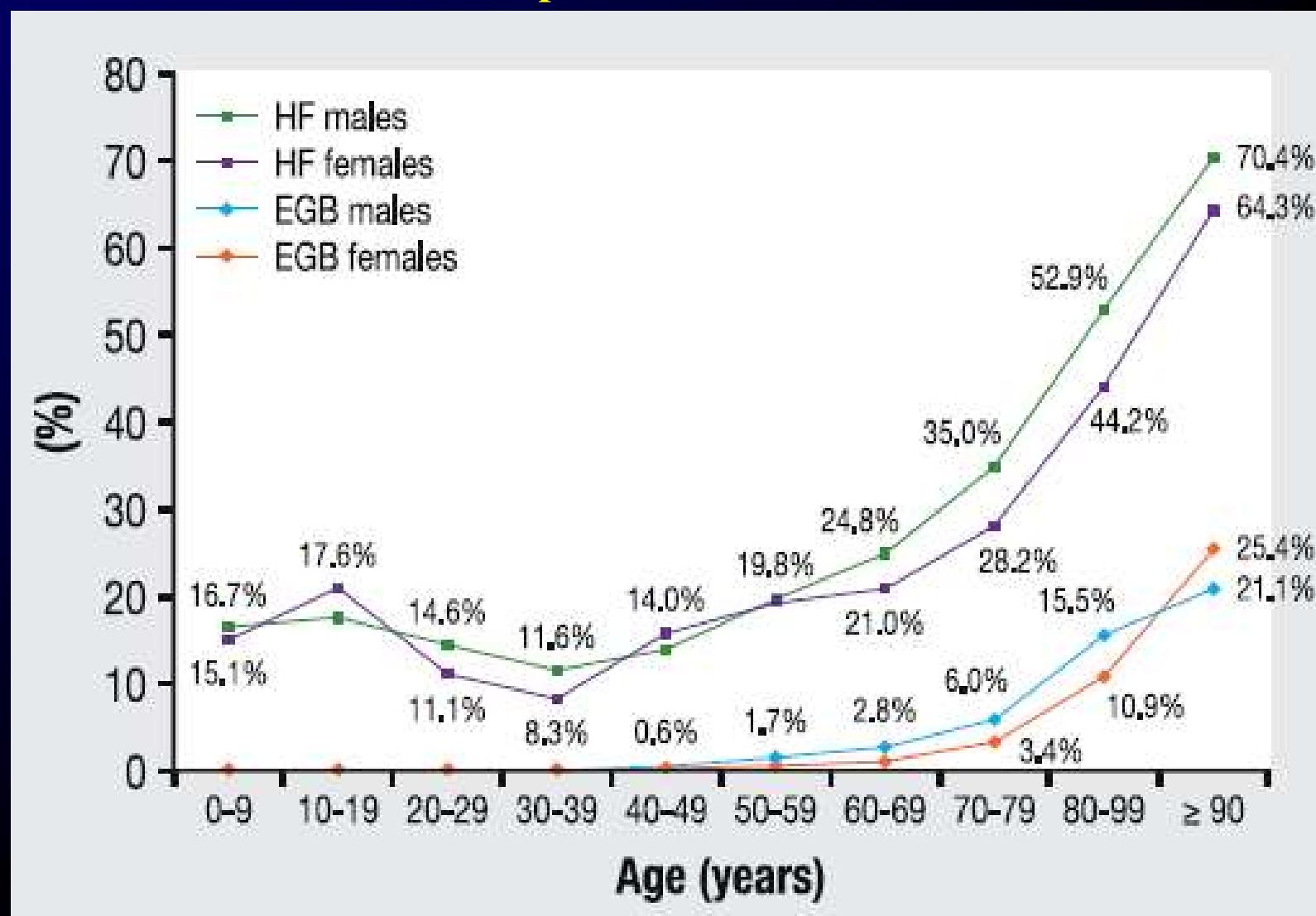


Incidence rate of a first hospitalization for HF by age and sex among subjects covered by the general scheme in France in 2009 (n=69.958)



First hospitalization for HF in France in 2009: Pt characteristics and 30-day F/U
TUPPIN P et al. Arch Cardiovasc Dis 2013; 106: 570-585

**Age- and gender-adjusted 2-year mortality rates of patients with
a first hospitalization for HF in 2009,
compared with those of a random sample of national health insurance beneficiaries (EGB)**



Two-year outcome of pts after a first hospitalization for HF in France in 2009
TUPPIN P et al. Arch Cardiovasc Dis 2014; 107: 158-168

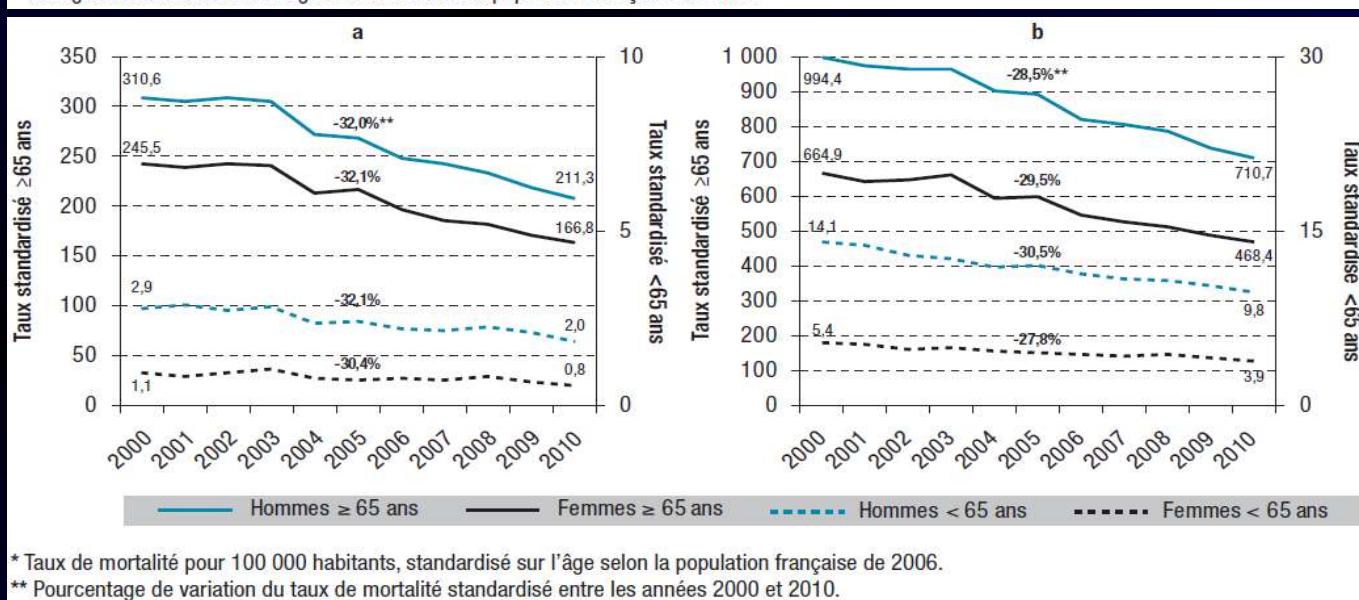
Évolution des taux de mortalité par IC en France (a : en cause initiale ; b : en causes multiples)

GABET A et al. BEH 2014; 21-22: 386-394

Années	Cause initiale			Causes multiples		
	Total ^b	Hommes	Femmes	Total ^b	Hommes	Femmes
2000	46,0	53,5	41,3	137,5	175,1	113,7
2001	45,1	52,7	40,5	133,3	171,4	109,6
2002	45,7	53,2	41,1	132,5	168,8	109,9
2003	45,5	52,7	41,1	133,9	168,5	112,5
2004	40,3	47,0	36,3	122,7	158,0	101,2
2005	40,6	46,5	36,9	123,1	156,6	102,4
2006	37,1	43,0	33,6	112,5	144,0	93,3
2007	35,8	42,3	31,9	109,4	141,4	90,2
2008	34,7	40,8	31,1	106,2	137,6	87,4
2009	32,7	38,3	29,4	101,0	129,6	83,8
2010	31,1	36,4	28,0	96,8	124,9	80,2
Variation 2000-2010	-32,4%	-32,0%	-32,2%	-29,6%	-28,7%	-29,5%

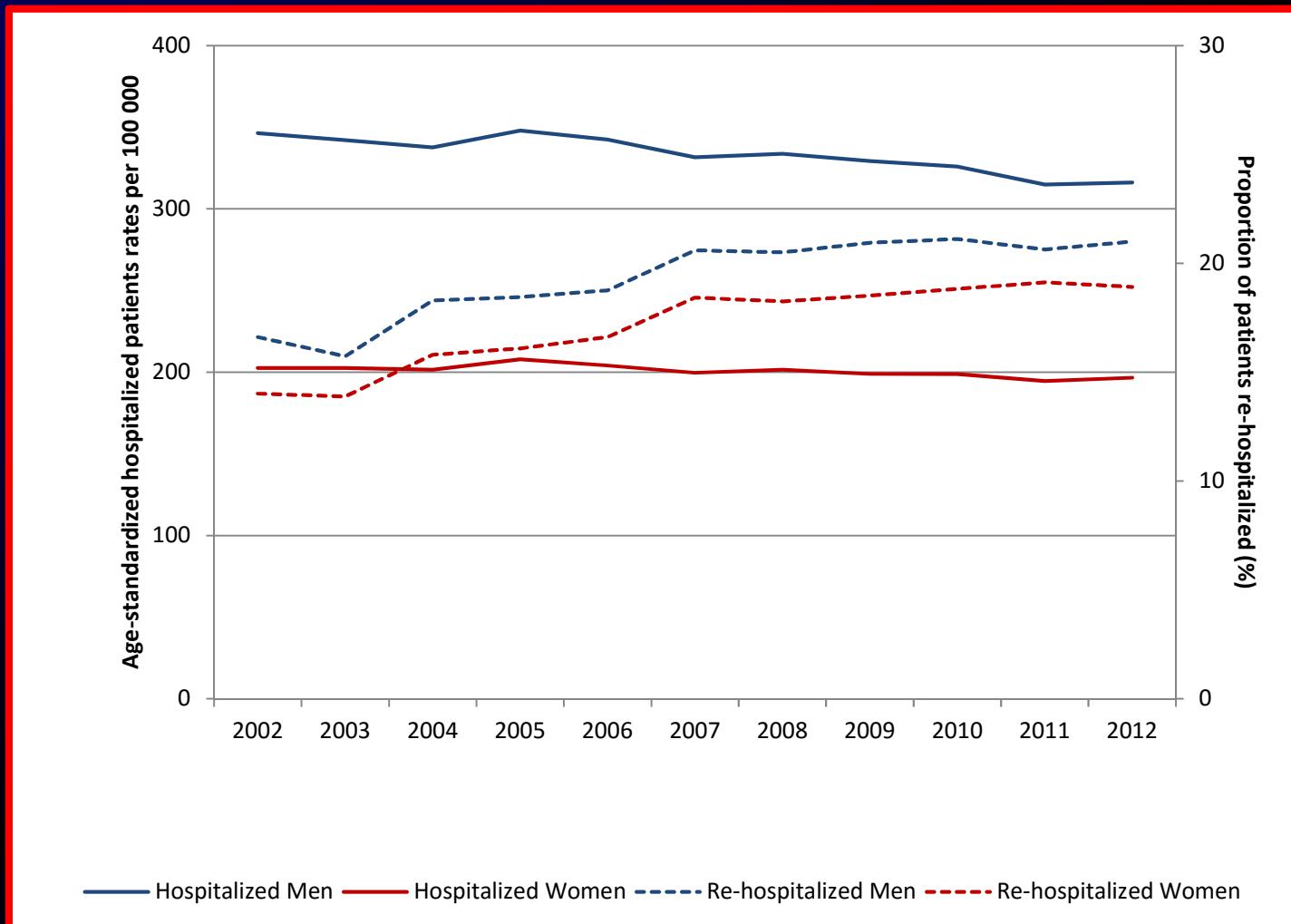
^a Nombre de décès pour 100 000 habitants, standardisé sur l'âge selon la population française de 2006.

^b Taux global standardisé sur l'âge et le sexe selon la population française de 2006.



National trends in rate of patients hospitalized for heart failure and heart failure mortality in France, 2000-2012

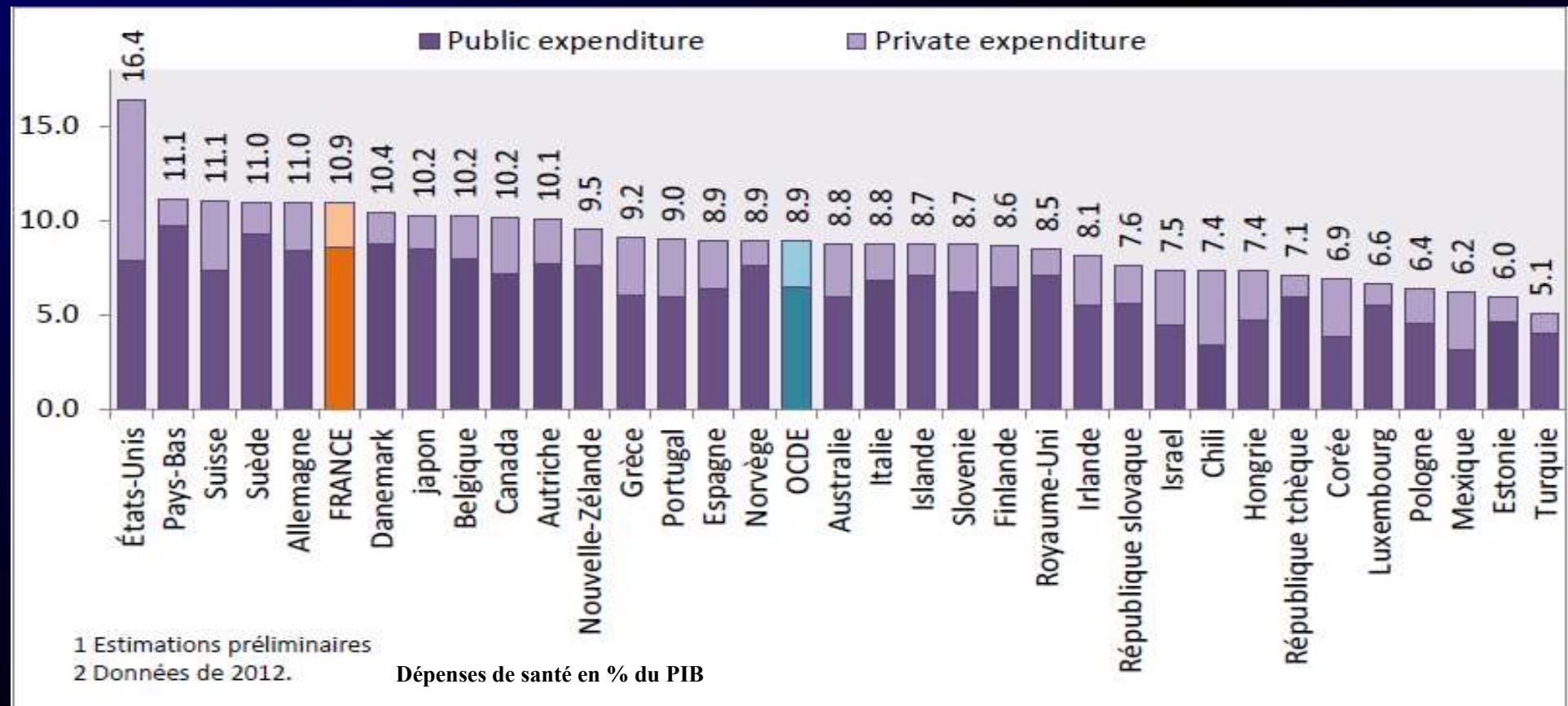
GABET A et al. Eur J Heart Fail 2015; 17: 583-590



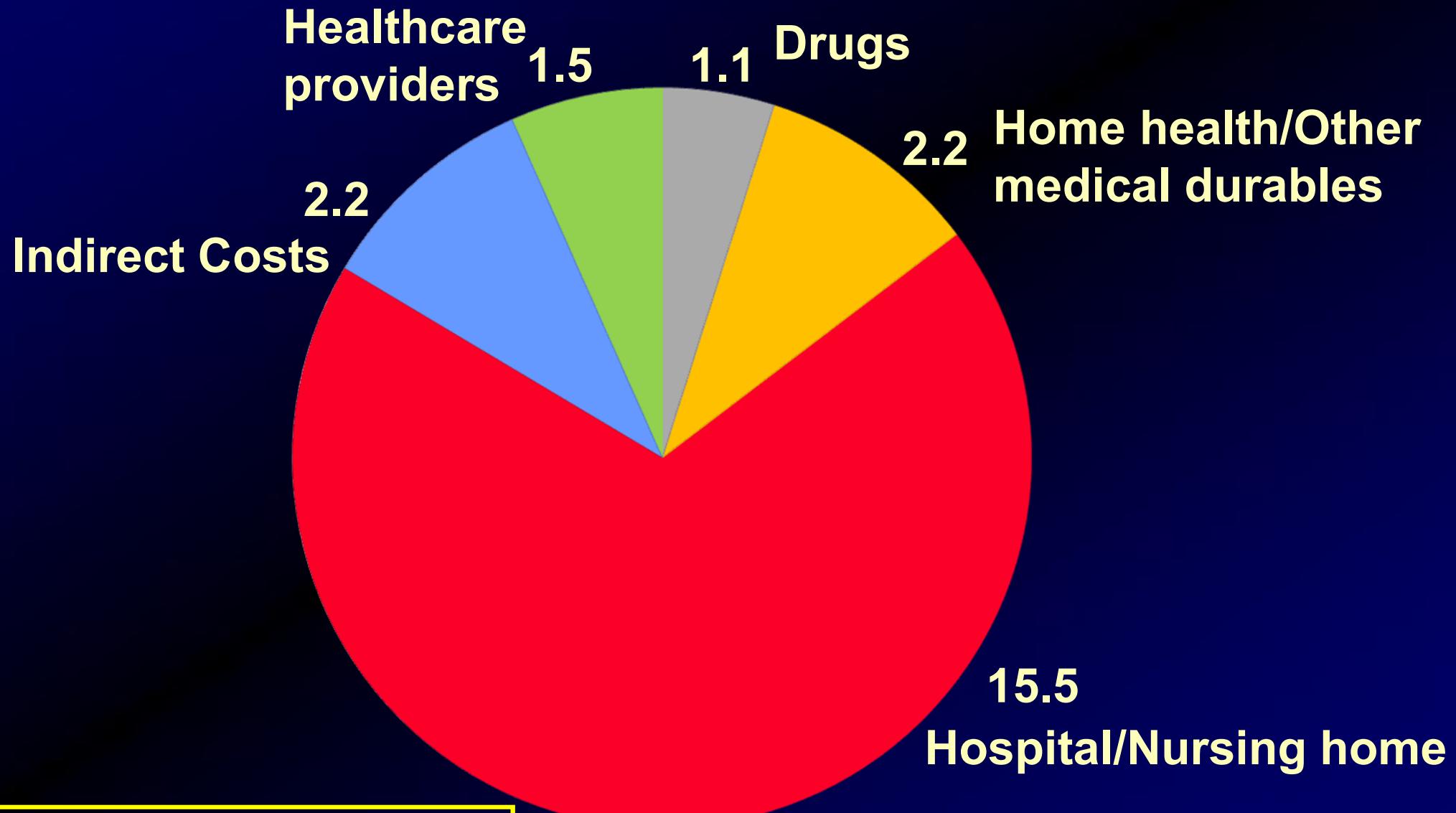
Trends in age-standardized rates (per 100,000 inhabitants and standardized to the 2010 European census population) of patients hospitalized for HF and re-hospitalized for HF between 2002 and 2012, by sex, France

Le contexte économique

Dépenses de santé OCDE 2015



ANNUAL COST OF HF ESTIMATED TO BE \$22.5 BILLION (USA)
(American Heart Association 2000 Heart and Stroke Statistical Update)



Costs in billions of dollars

Prevalence and economic burden of CVDs in France in 2013 according to the national health insurance scheme database

TUPPIN P et al. Arch Cardiovasc Dis 2016; 109: 399-411

	Outpatient care (%)								Total
	Physicians	Nurses and physiotherapists	Other health care professionals	Clinical pathology	Drugs	Other health products (LPP)	Transport		
<i>Heart failure</i>	2.7	21.7	2.7	2.1	11.7	6.4	2.9	48.8	
Acute	1.5	9.6	0.0	0.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	21.1	
Chronic	6.1	35.2	0.1	3.4	20.8	10.2	3.3	79.4	
<i>All cardiovascular diseases</i>	5.9	11.5	0.5	1.8	15.1	4.1	3.3	42.9	
Hospital care (%)								Cash payments (%)	Total (million €s)
	DRG hospitalization stays	Additional payment for expensive drugs	Post-acute care, rehabilitation		Total				
<i>Heart failure</i>	30.4	1.5	16.0	48.9	2.4				2500
Acute	57.1	2.8	18.1	78.5	0.4				1314
Chronic	0.9	0.1	13.8	16.1	4.5				1186
<i>All cardiovascular diseases</i>	30.4	3.9	14.5	50.3	6.8				15,090

DRG: diagnosis-related group; LPP: *liste des produits et prestations*. The shares of total outpatient care or hospital stays are higher than the sum of the shares of the various types of expenditure included in the table because only the main expenditures were reported.

17%

L'approche thérapeutique et son évolution

Facteurs de risque cardiovasculaire

Maladie coronaire

HTA
Valvulopathies

Cardiomyopathies

Maladies cardiaques rares

Co-morbidités

INSUFFISANCE CARDIAQUE

Systolique / Diastolique
Chronique / Aiguë
Gauche / Droite

Complications

Thrombo-embolies
AVC

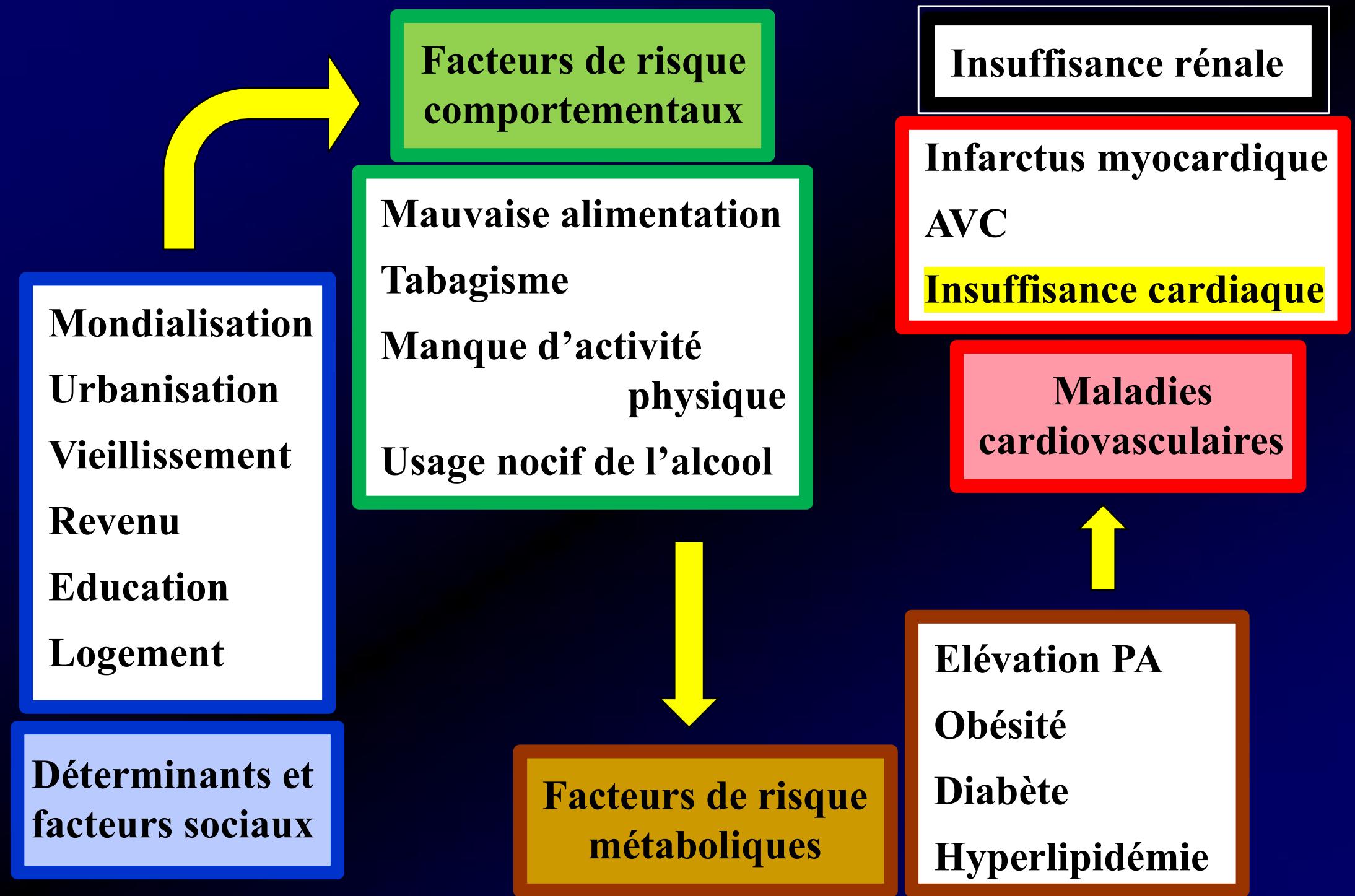
Dépression
Défaillance cognitive

Arythmies

Œdème
Capacité à l'effort réduite

Activation neuro-endocrine

Soins de fin de vie ?



Saignées

120 à 1950



- ✖ Préconisées par Hippocrate et Galien : théorie des humeurs
- ✖ Surtout à partir de la Renaissance jusqu'au XVIIIème siècle (panacée universelle)
- ✖ XIXème siècle : encore utilisée assez largement
- ✖ Milieu du XXème siècle : essoufflement
- ✖ Actuellement : rares indications (hémochromatose, polycythémie vraie)

1750 à 1990



William Whitering - 1785



Digitale pourpre

REGLES HYGIENO-DIETETIQUES

- ✖ IC = important dérèglement neuro-hormonal
- ✖ Apports sodés : modérés.
 - 6 g de sel/jour
- ✖ Apports hydriques :
 - < 1,5 l/jour
 - Eviter l'alcool
- ✖ Réentraînement à l'effort +++





Les huîtres, pour Noël,
elles sont incontournables.



CONSENSUS

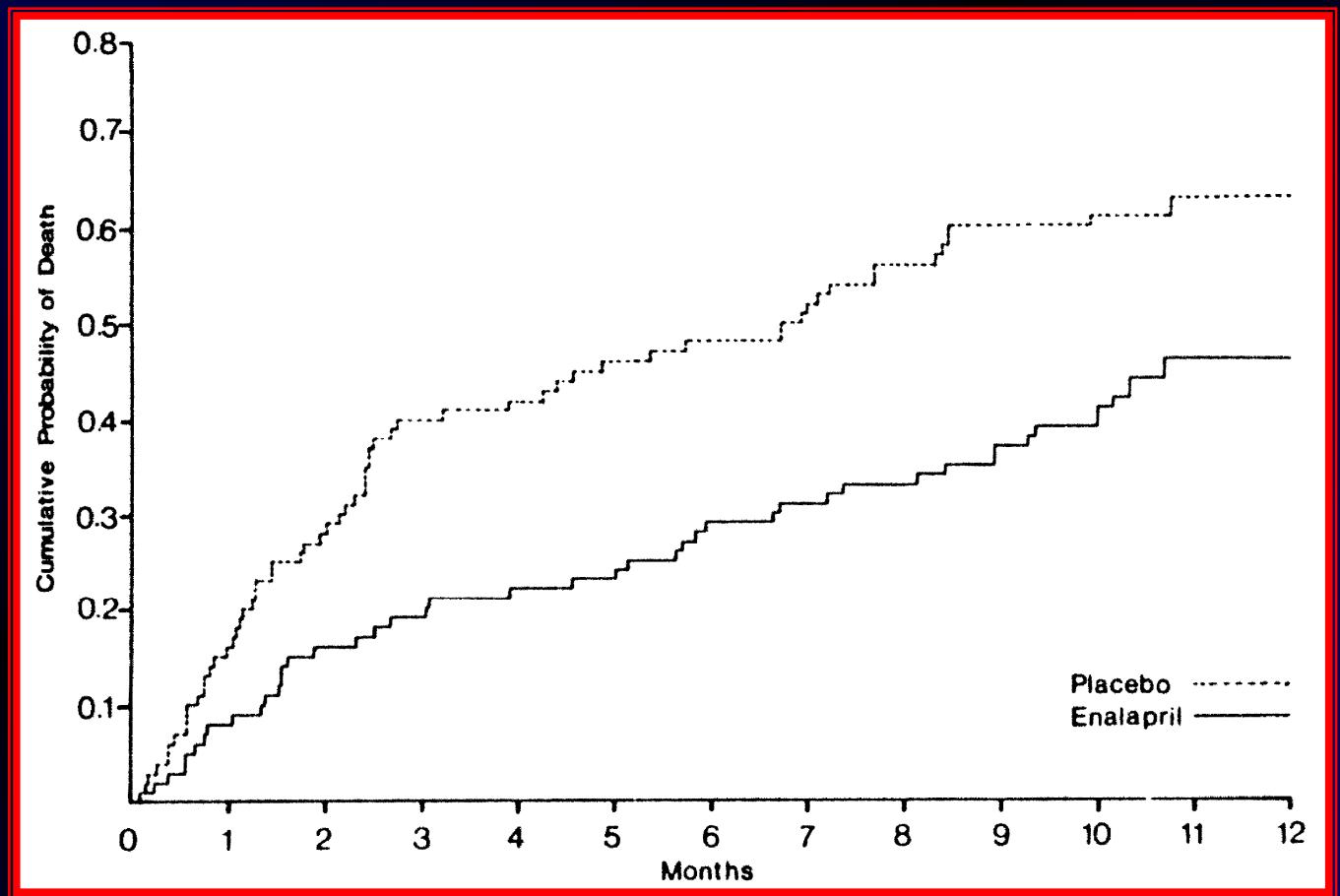
NYHA IV
Enalapril
18 mg/d

6-mth mortality:

P 44%

E 26%

RRR: 40%



CONSENSUS group. N Engl J Med 1987; 316: 1429-35

1950s - 1980s

Modèle hémodynamique

Contractilité réduite

Dysfonction de la pompe

Traitements :

Drogues inotropes positives pour stimuler la contractilité

Vasodilatateurs pour « décharger » le cœur

Drogues conventionnelles

Diurétiques

Digitaliques

1980s - 2000

Modèle neurohormonal

Remodelage progressif avec altération de la performance myocardique

Traitements :

Prévention de la progression avec des bloqueurs neurohormonaux

Drogues conventionnelles

Diurétiques

Digitaliques

Thérapies émergeantes

Bloqueurs de l'endothéline

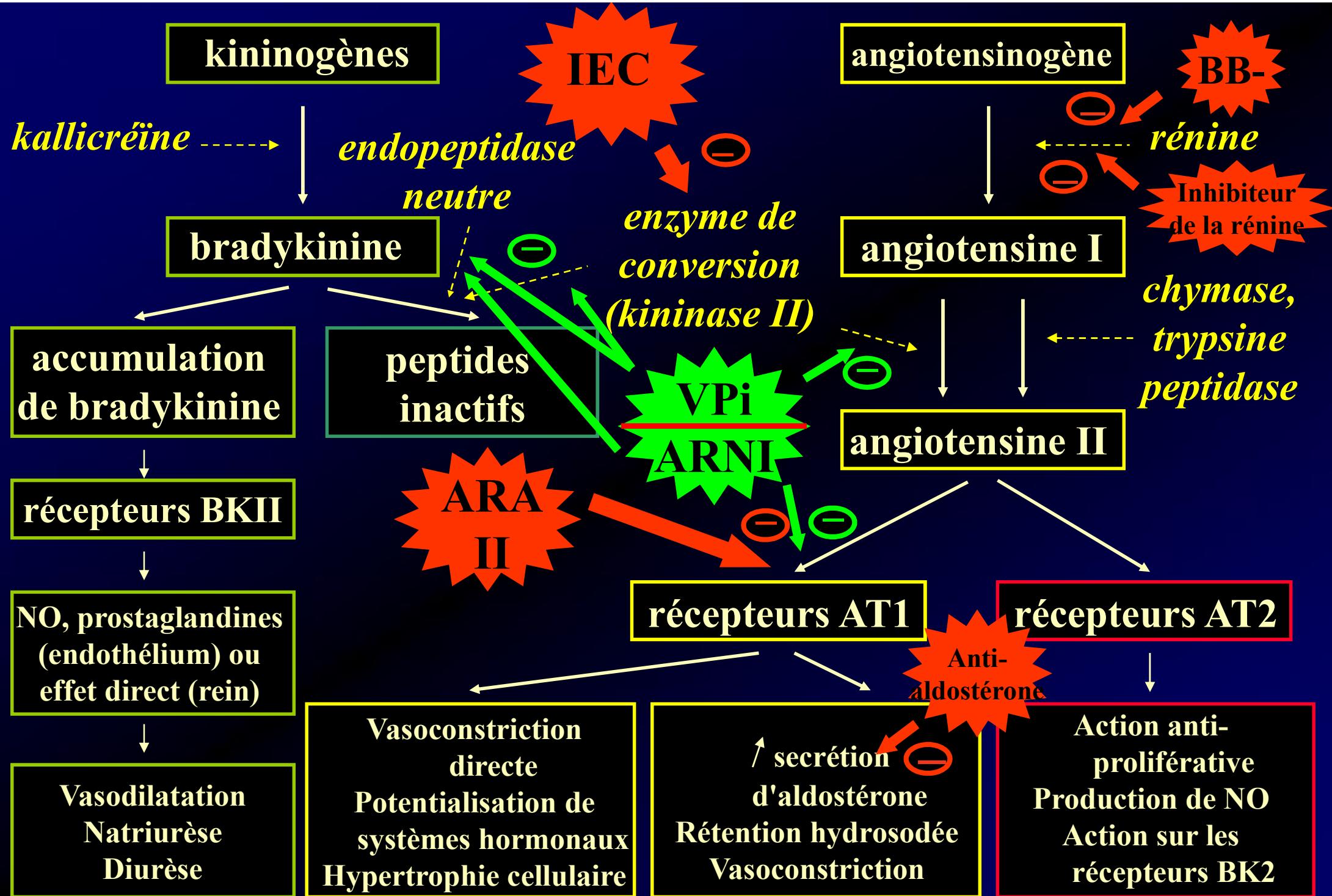
Peptides atriaux chimériques

Inhibiteurs des cytokines

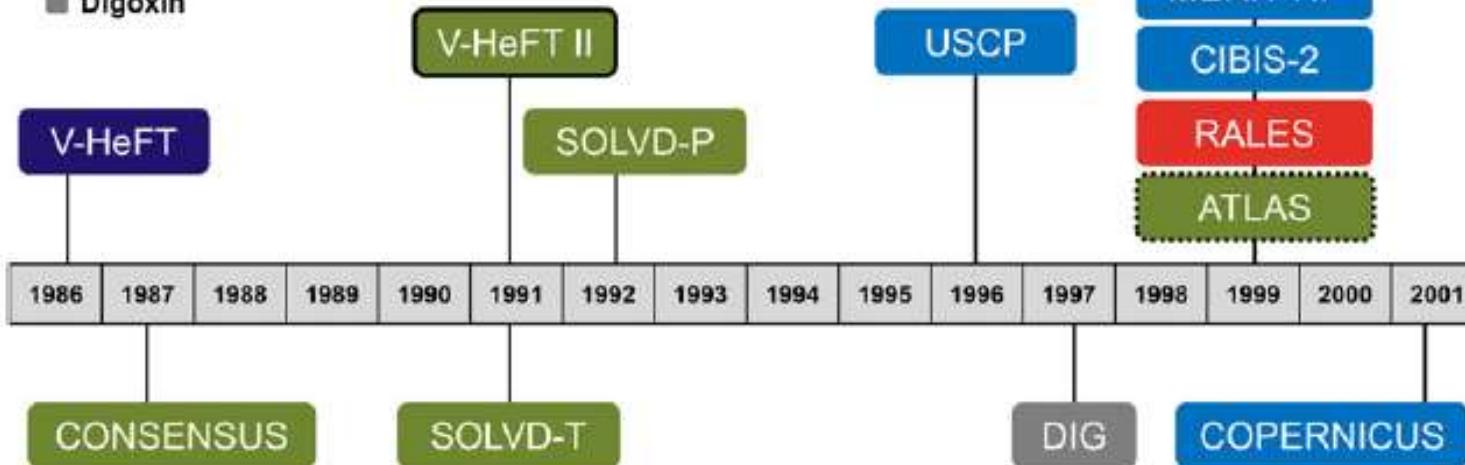
Inhibiteurs des métalloproteinases matricielles

Heart Failure: a changing paradigm

Francis GS, Am J Med 2001; 110(7A): 37S-46S

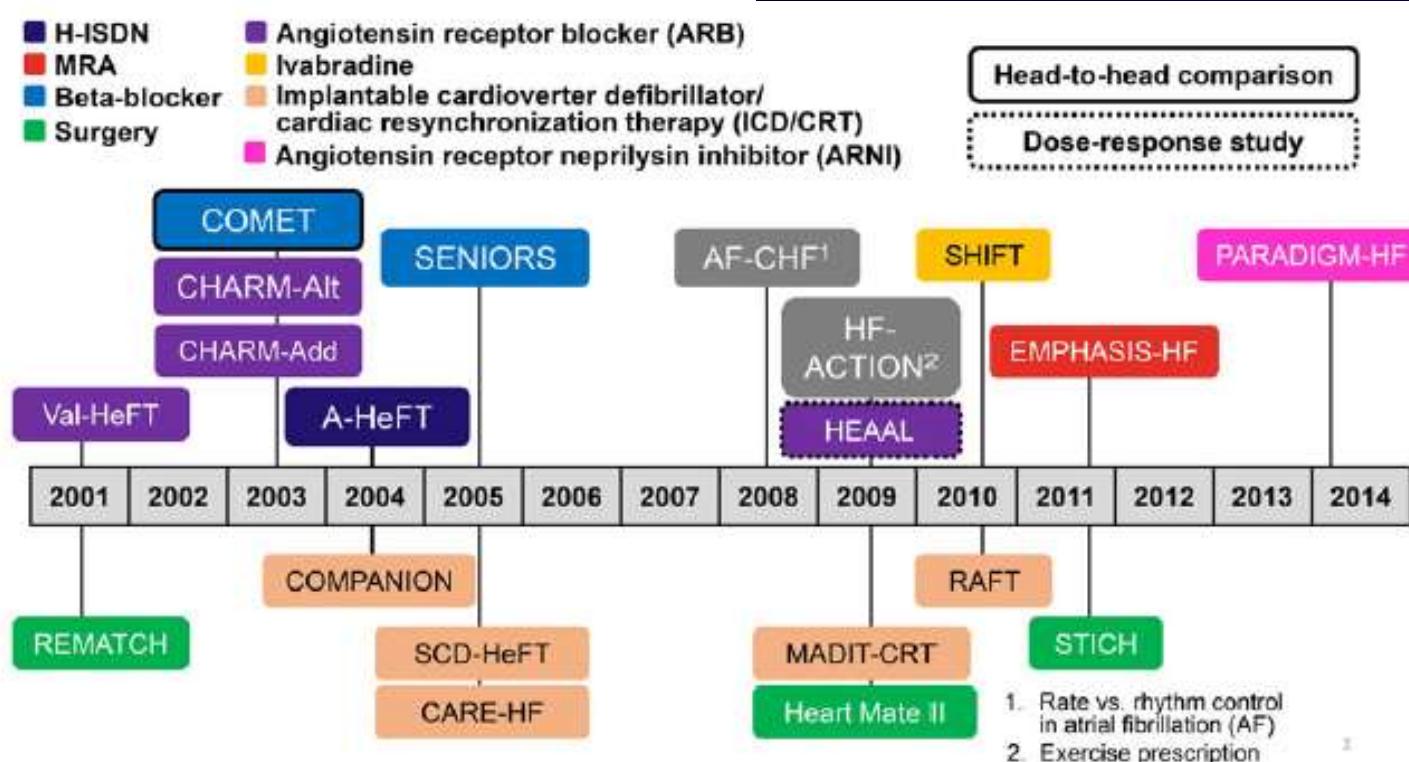


- Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate (H-ISDN)
- Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor (ACEI)
- Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA)
- Beta-blocker
- Digoxin



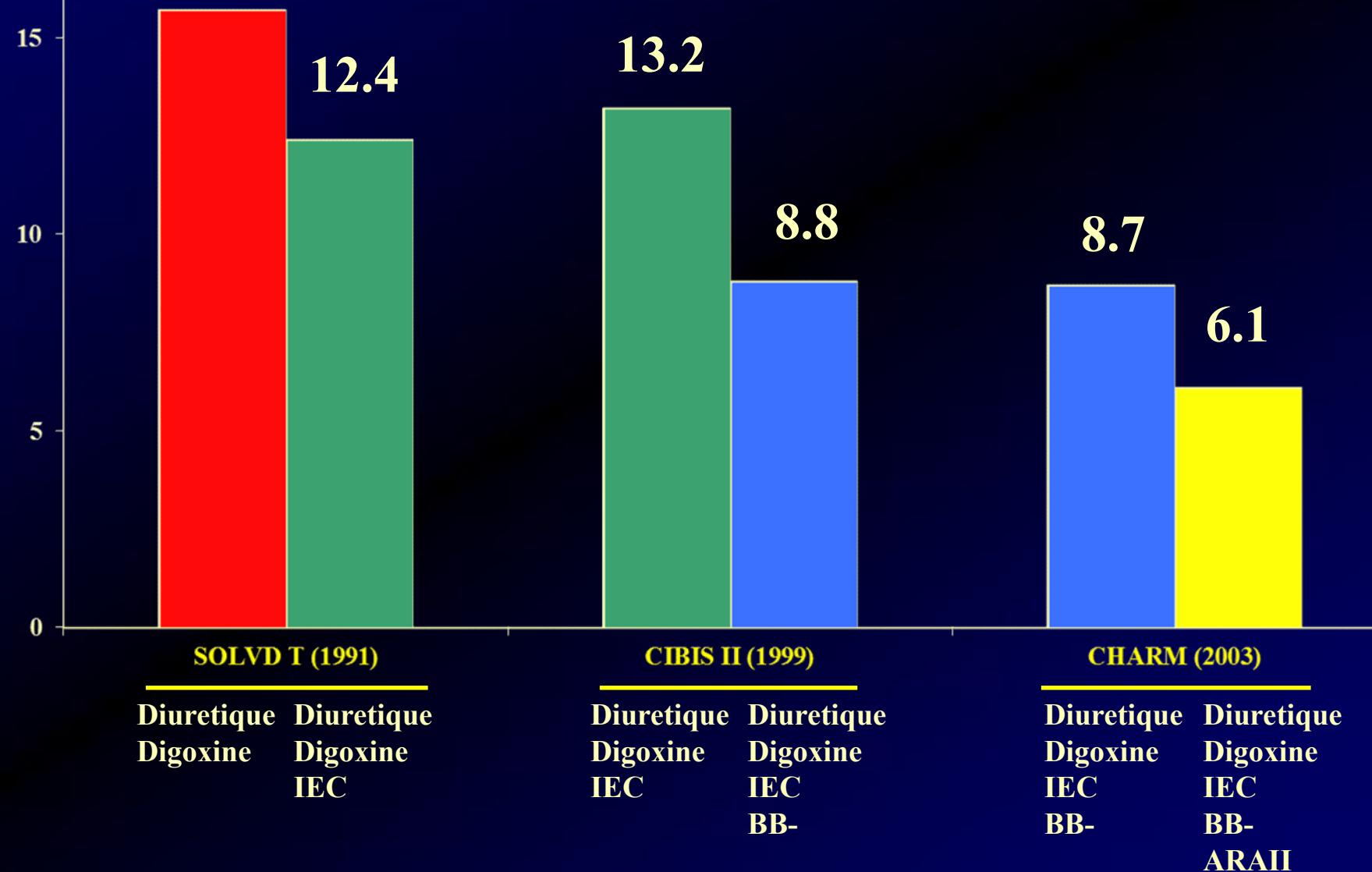
Head-to-head comparison

Dose-response study



%

Evolution de la mortalité annuelle dans les grands essais de l'IC chronique



█ CRT █ ARB █ Statin █ Anti-arrhythmic █ Inotrope █ Beta-blocker █ CCB

1. Dopaminergic
2. Alpha-blocker
3. ACE-NEP inhibitor
4. Endothelin antagonist
5. Anti-adrenergic
6. Anti-cytokine
7. Polyunsaturated fatty acids
8. Anti-adrenergic
9. Immune therapy
10. Warfarin
11. Erythropoietin stimulating agents

1990

87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

CAST

CAST-2

xamoterol

SWORD

Urapadil trial²

CHF-STAT

PROFILE

BEST

DIAMOND-CHF

ENABLE⁴

PRAISE

VEST

PRIME-2¹

MOXCON⁵

OVERTURE³

MACH-1

PRAISE-2

ELITE-2

CORONA

ANDROMEDA

GISSI-HF⁷

GISSI-HF

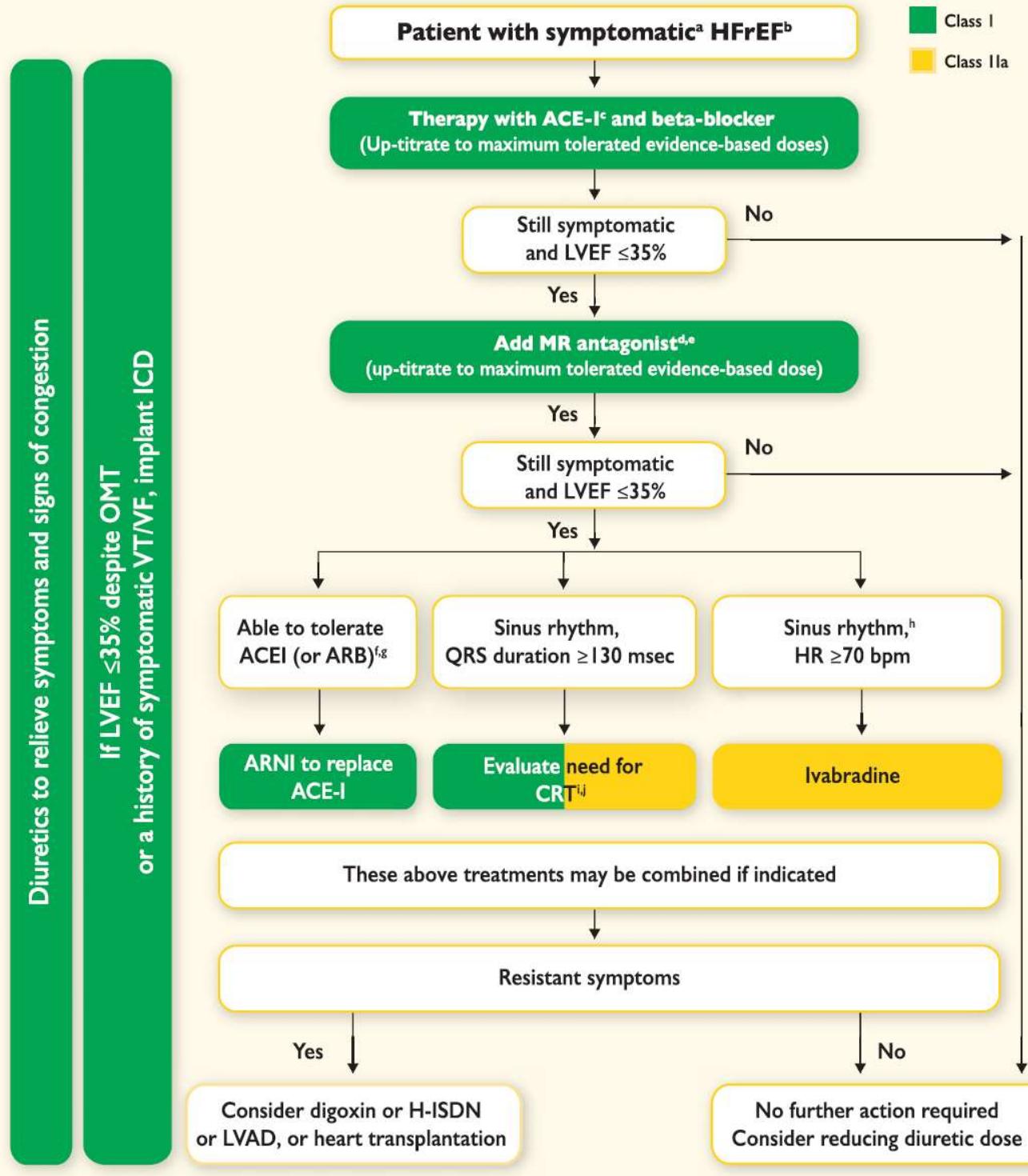
WARCEF¹⁰

2010

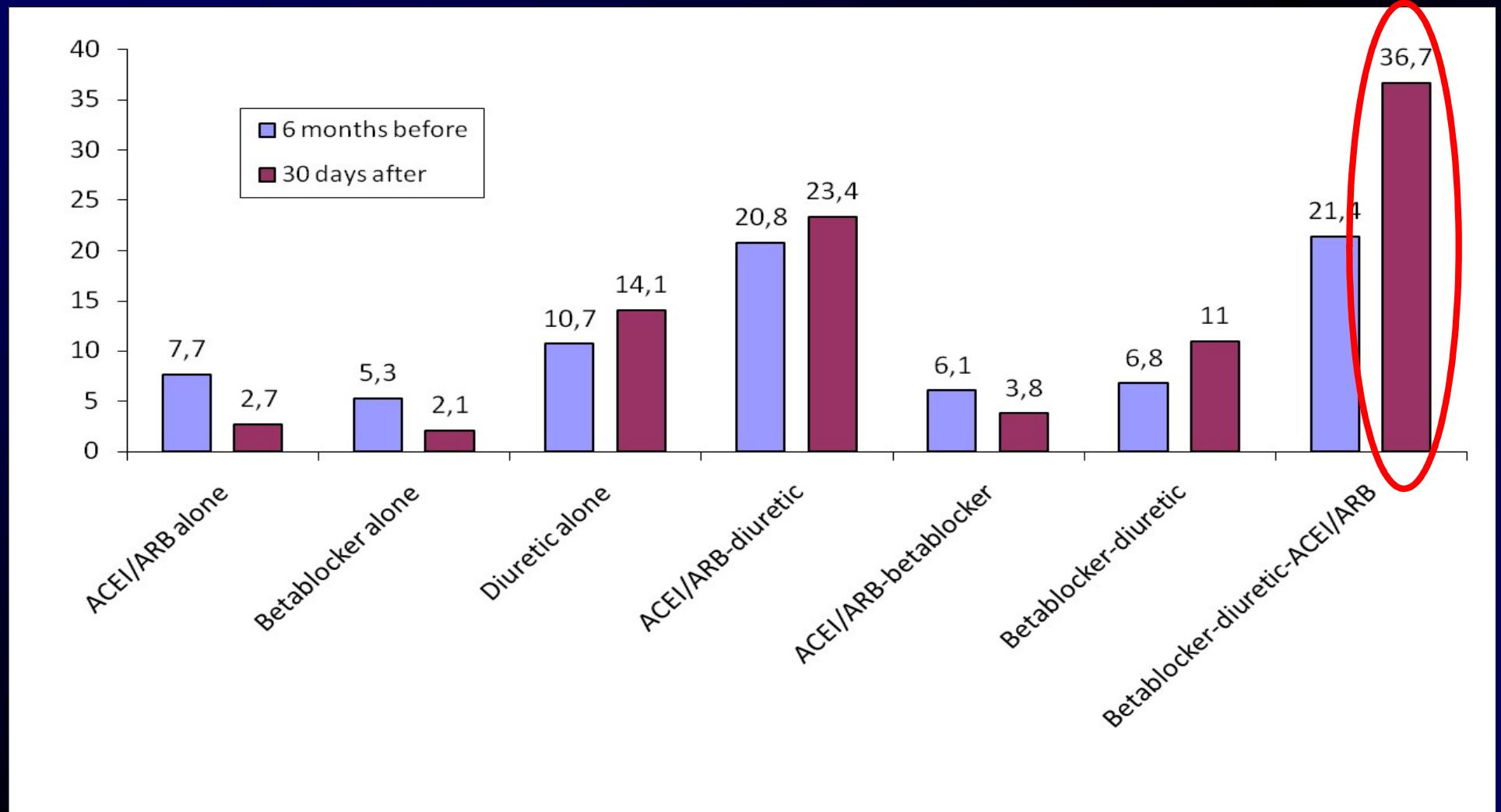
ECHO-CRT

RED-HF¹¹

Unpublished



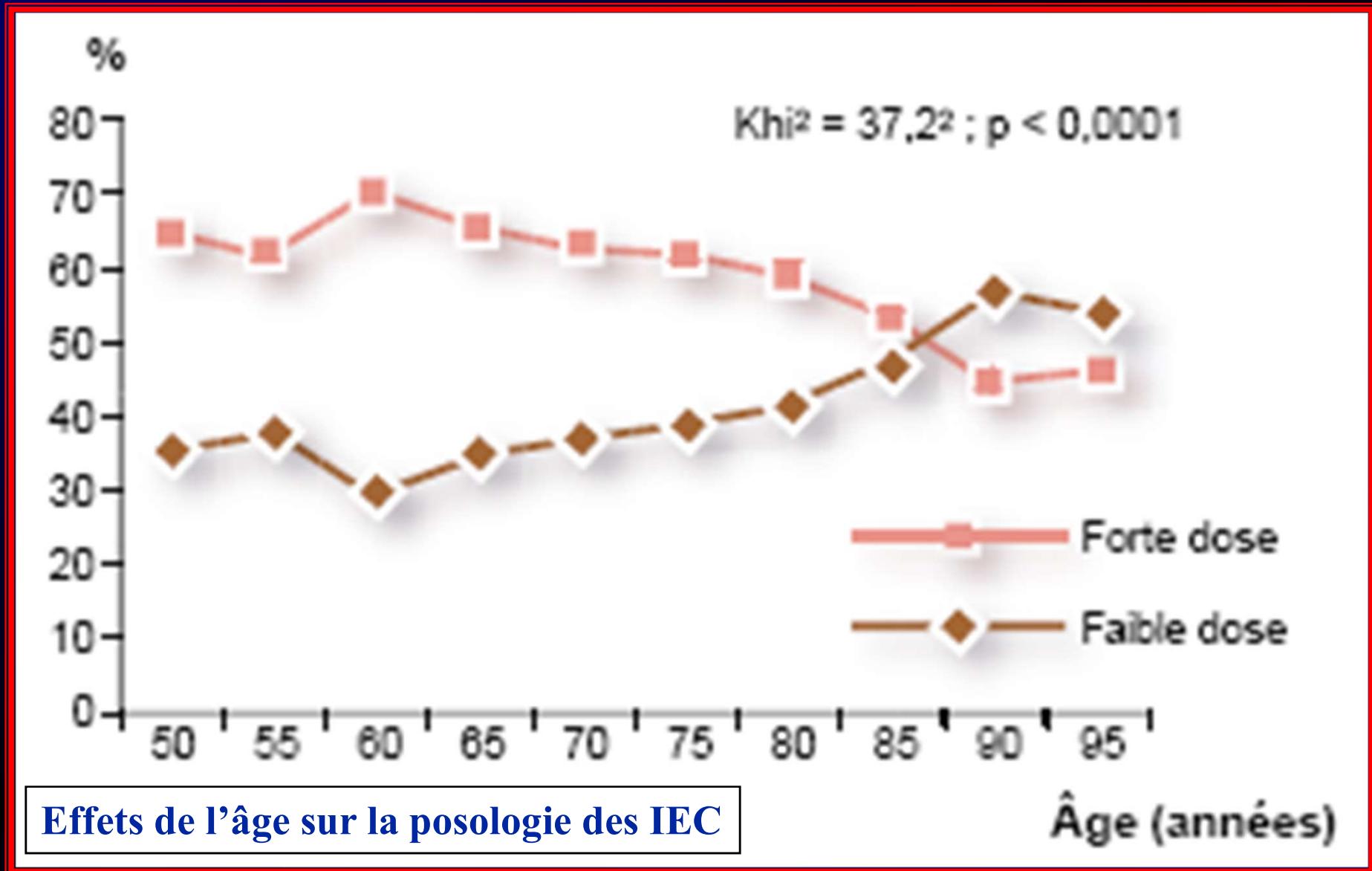
Treatments, 6 months before index hospitalization (2009) and for patients surviving at least 30 days after discharge, with at least one drug reimbursement during these two periods



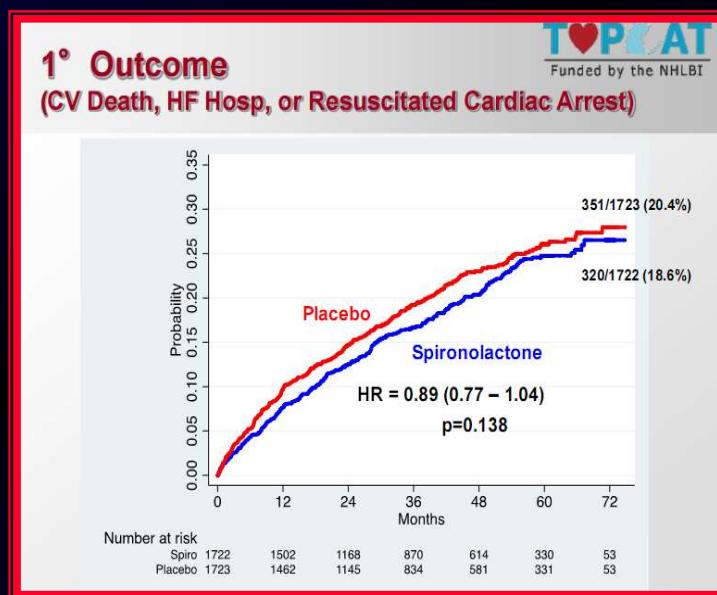
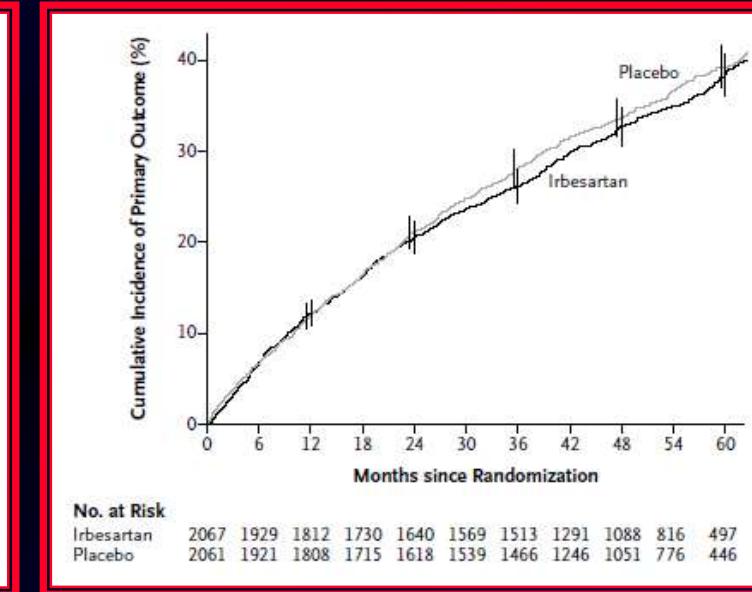
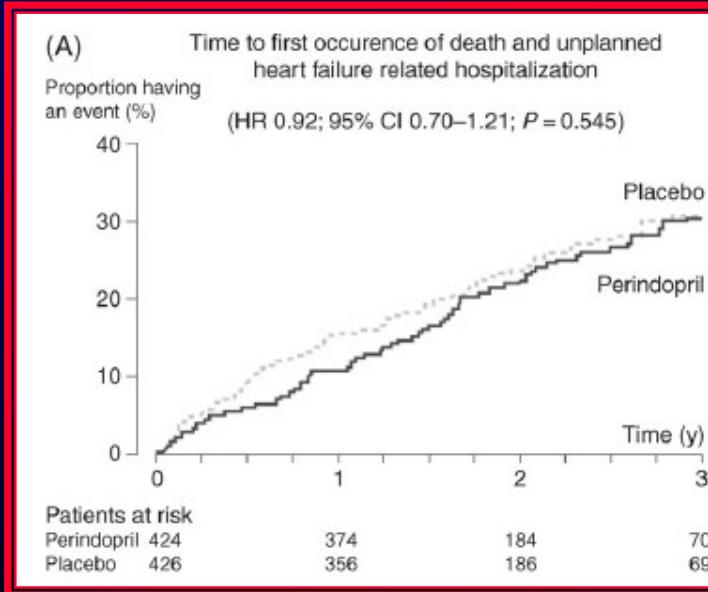
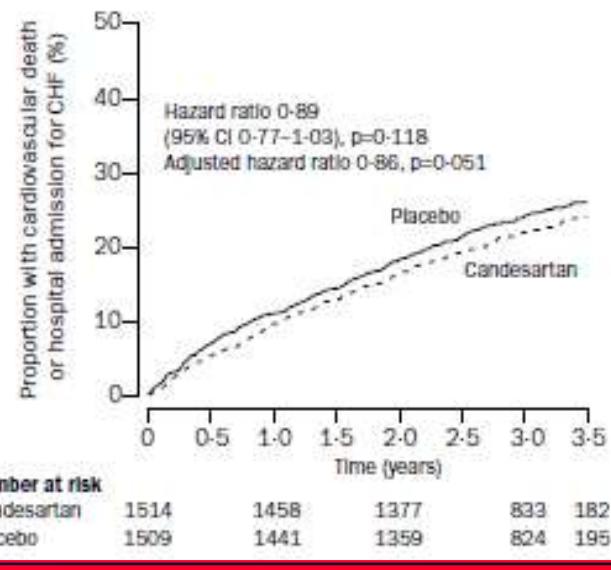
Two-year outcome of pts after a first hospitalization for HF in France in 2009
TUPPIN P et al. Arch Cardiovasc Dis 2014; 107: in press

Prise en charge des pts IC par les MG français en 2003

Jondeau G et al, Arch Mal Cœur 2004; 97: 833-839



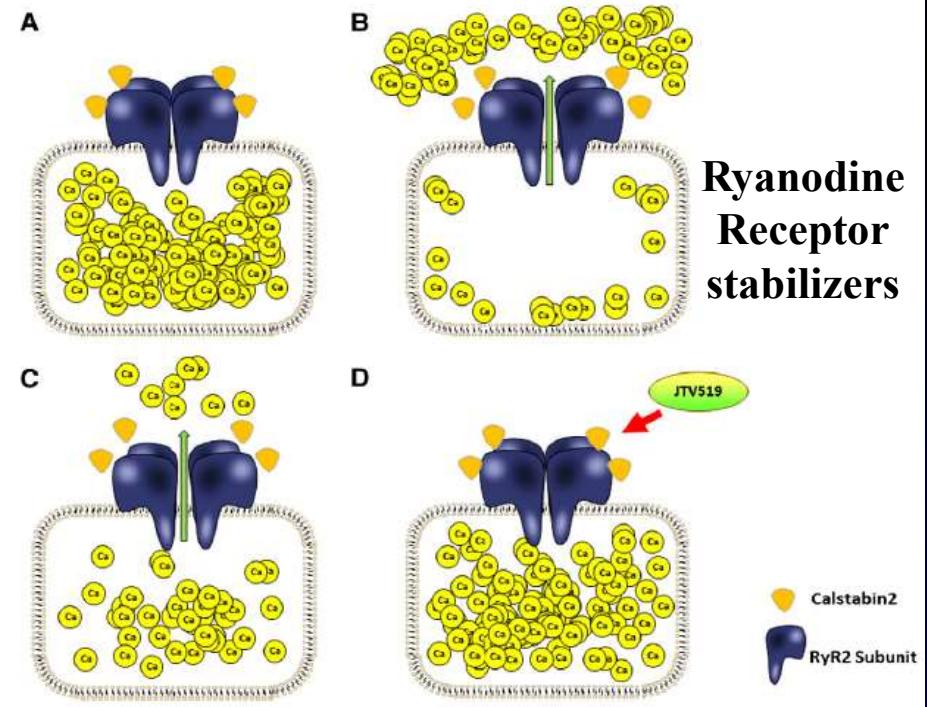
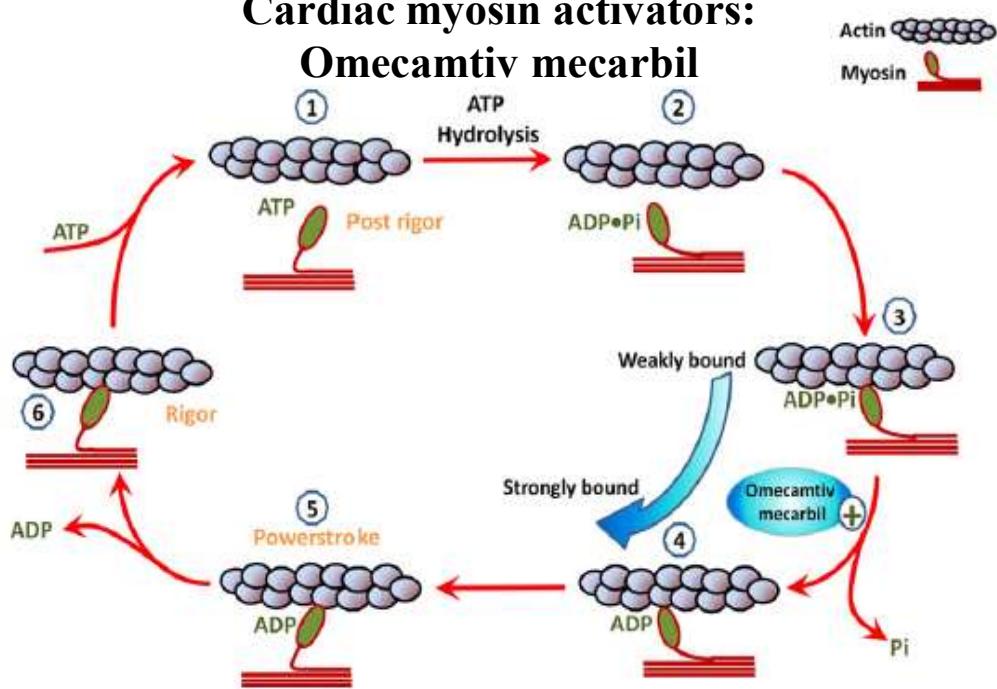
GRANDS ESSAIS DANS L'IC-FEP



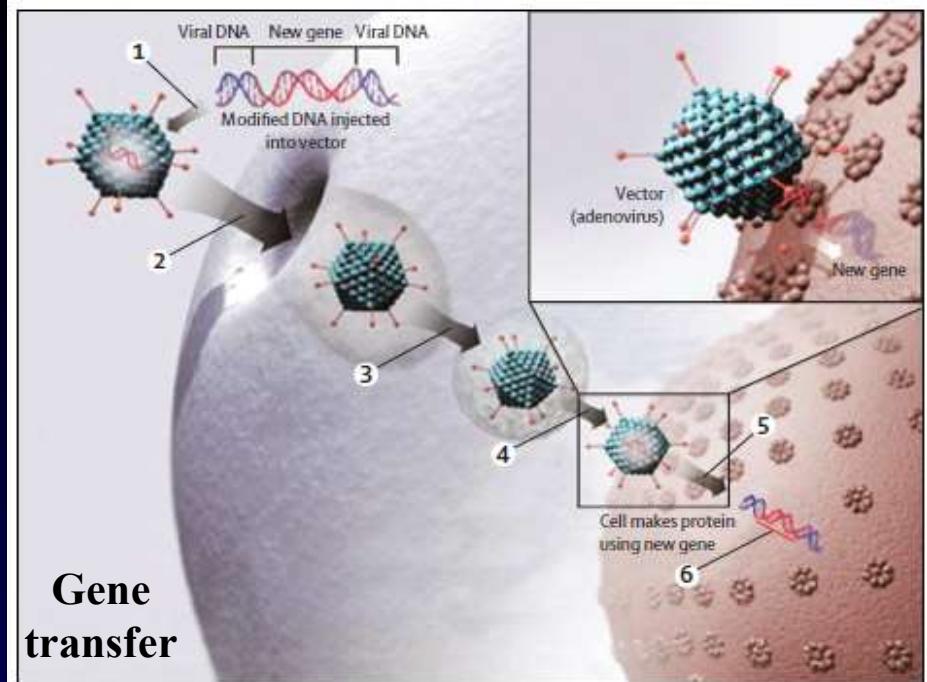
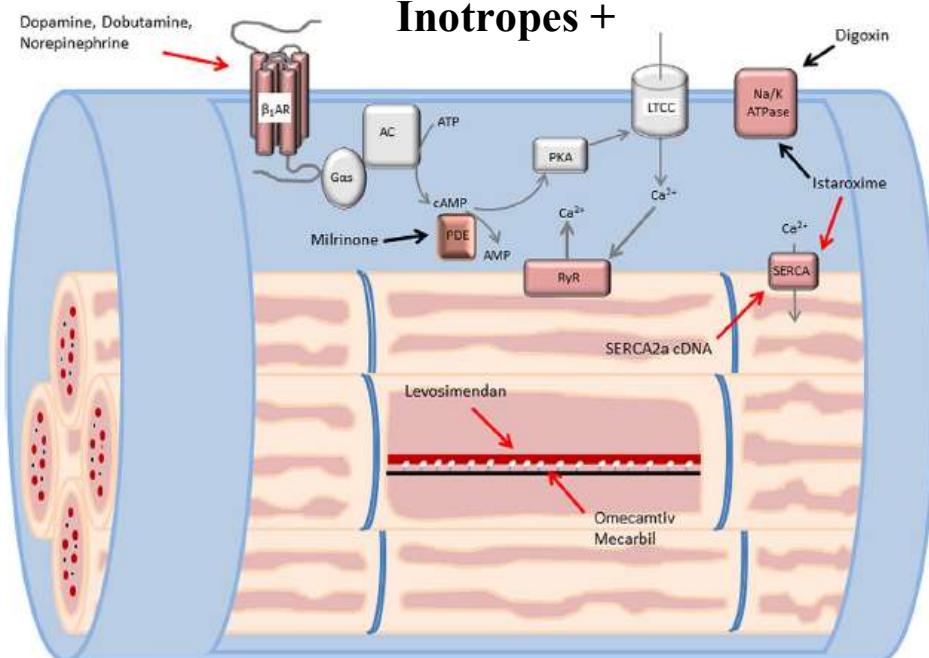
Traitement de l'IC avec FEVG préservée :
ce que l'on veut !

TOPCAT

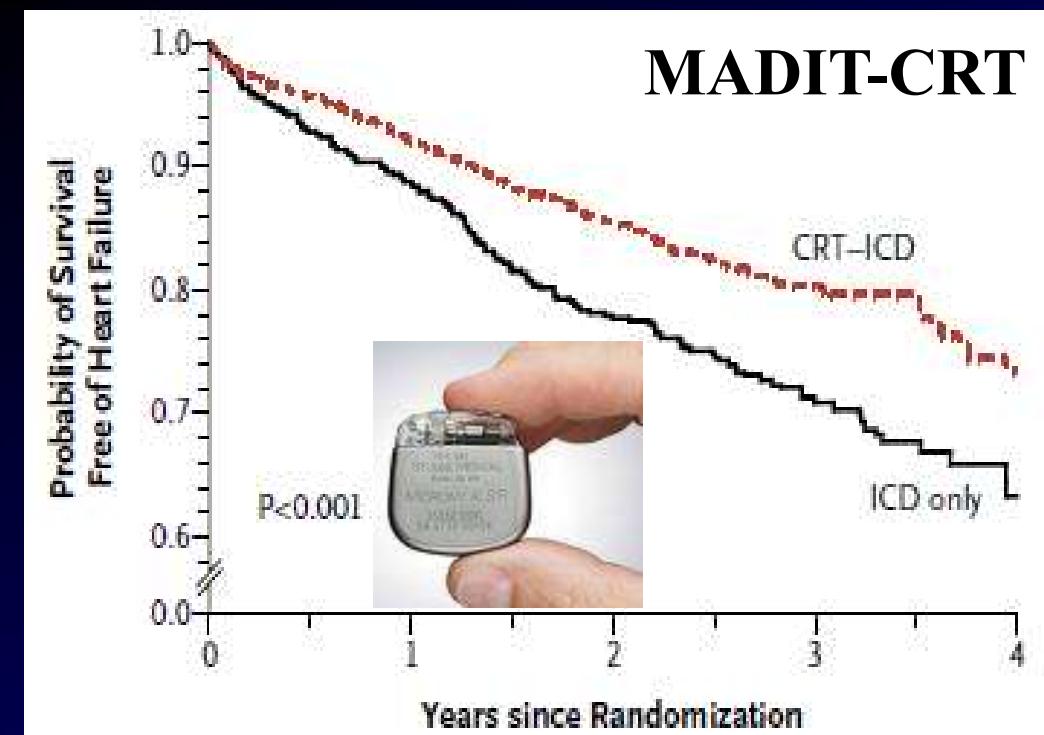
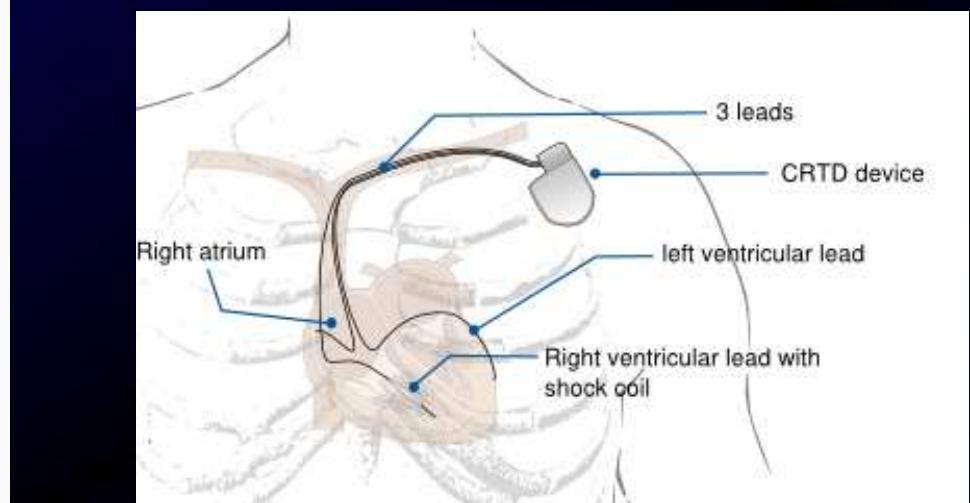
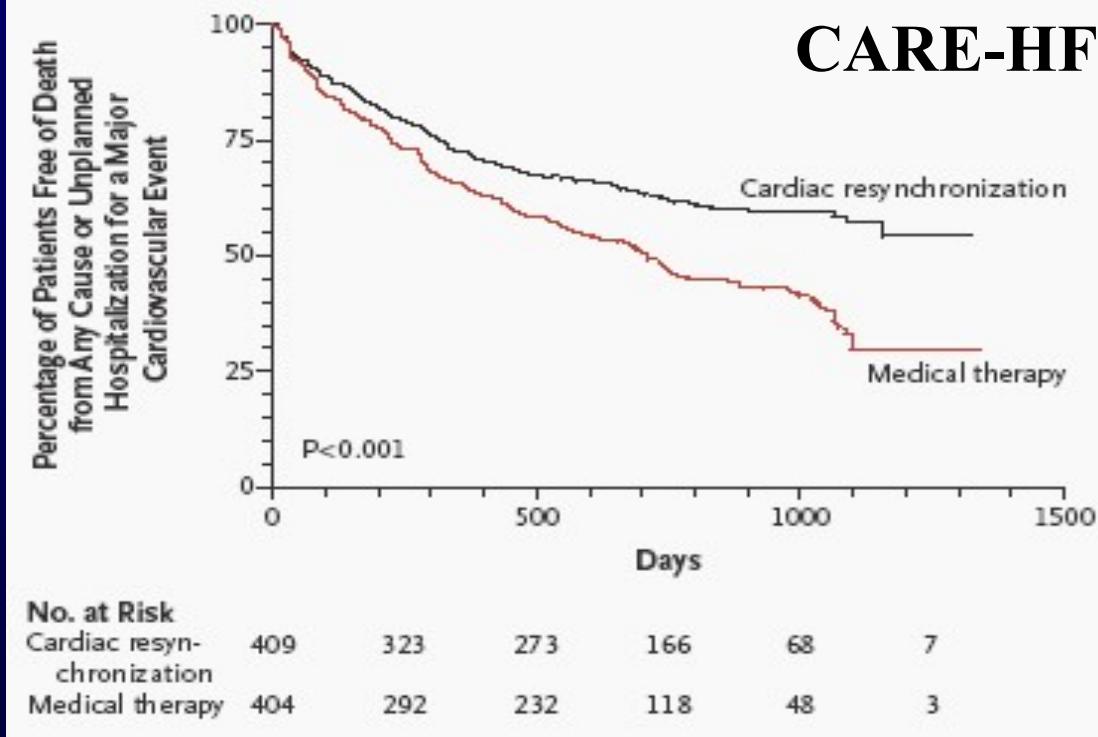
Cardiac myosin activators: Omecamtiv mecarbil



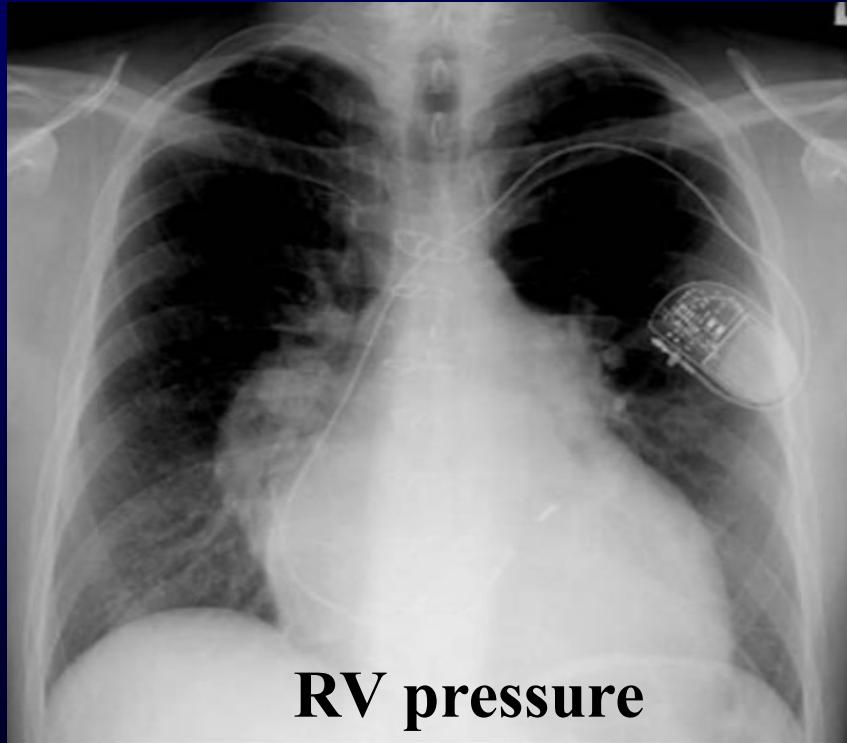
Inotropes +



DISPOSITIFS MEDICAUX ELECTRIQUES



Implantable haemodynamic monitoring Chronicle (Medtronic)



COMPASS-HF study

274 patients in NYHA class III or IV

6-month event rate

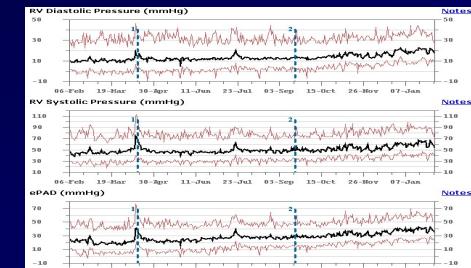
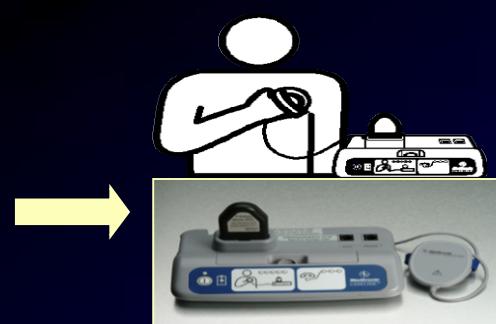
HF hospitalisation or
emergency room visit

Chronicle 0.70

Control 0.89

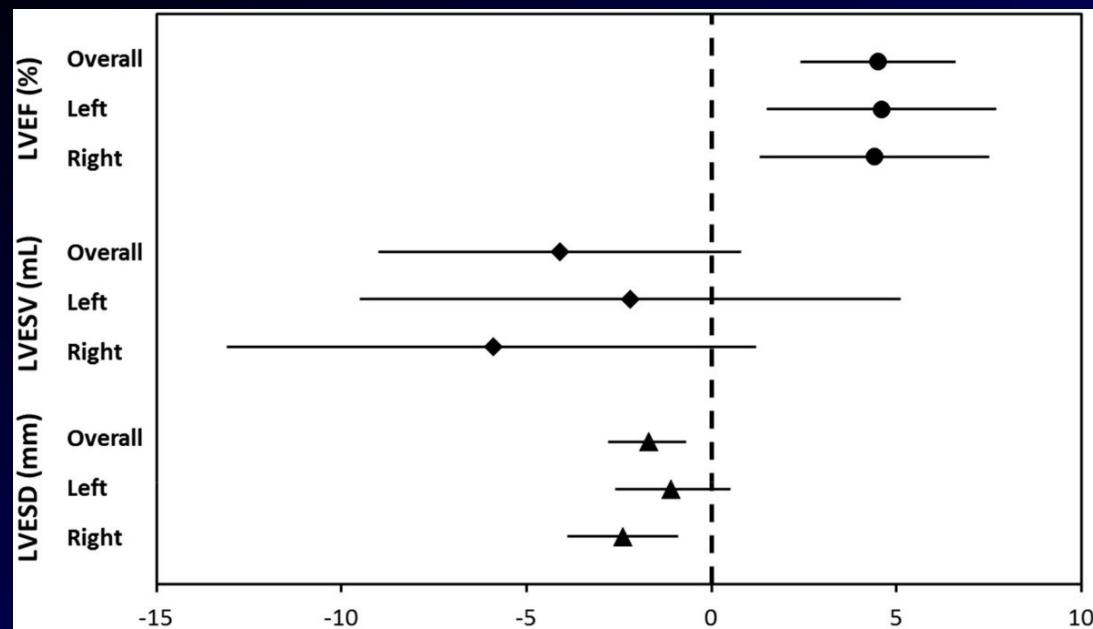
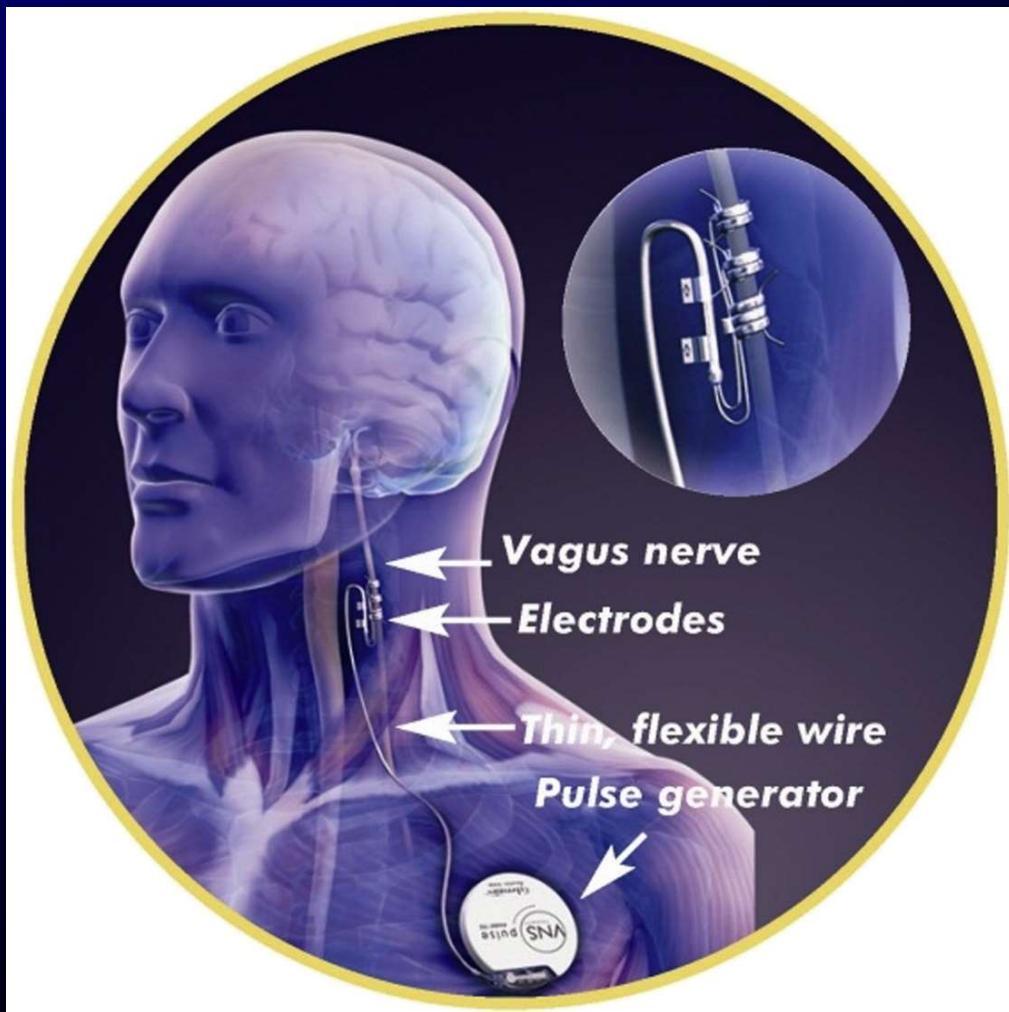
$p = 0.33$

Bourge J Am Coll Cardiol 2008;51: 1073-9



Autonomic regulation therapy via left or right cervical vagus nerve stimulation in pts with CHF: the ANTHEM-HF trial

PREMCHAND RKet al. J Card Fail 2014; 808-816



HEART TRANSPLANTATION

FRENCH BIOMEDICINE AGENCY 2013

Figure C1. Durée d'attente selon la période d'inscription (1995-2013)

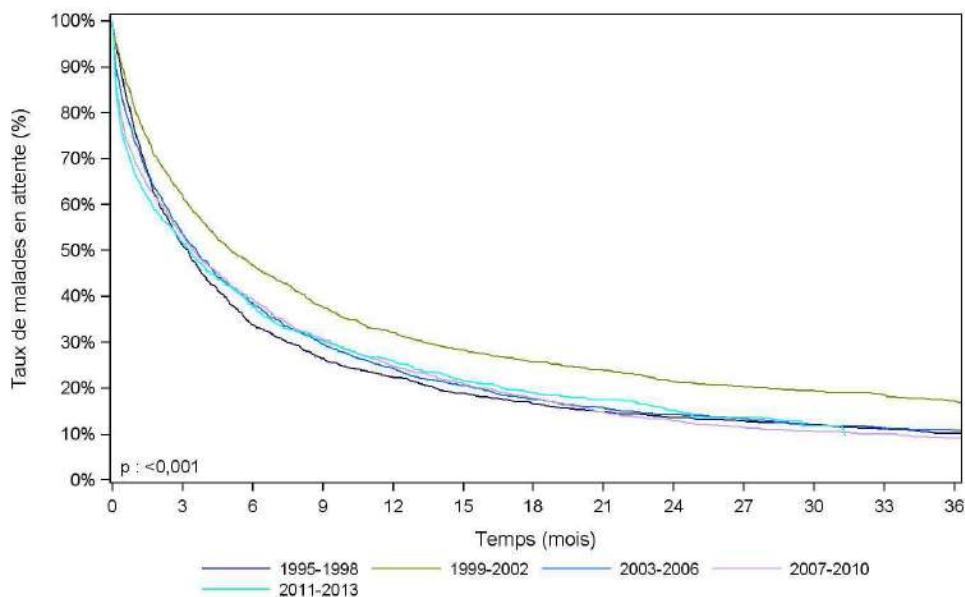


Figure C4. Survie globale du receveur après greffe cardiaque (1993-2012)

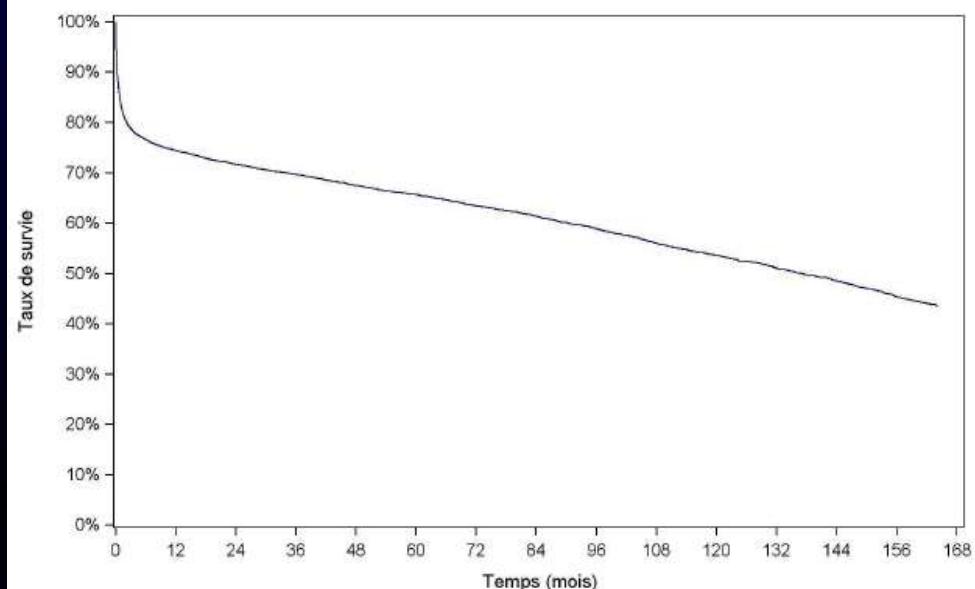


Figure C5. Courbe de survie du receveur cardiaque selon la période de greffe

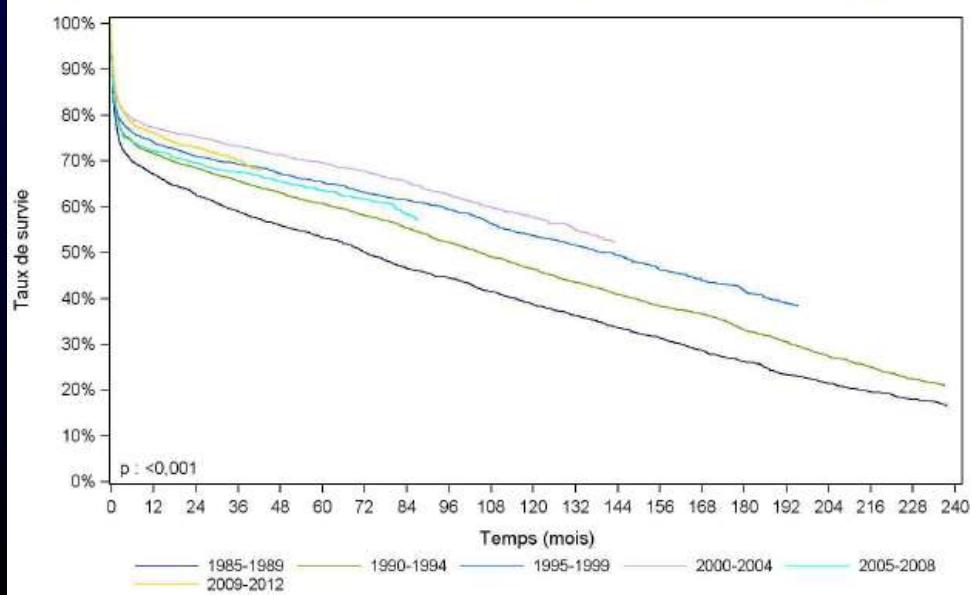
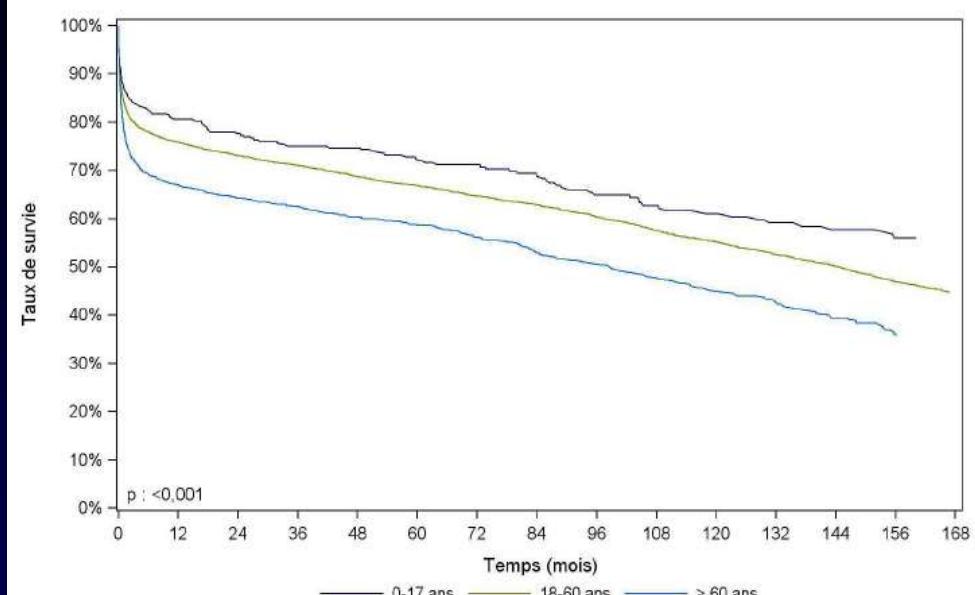
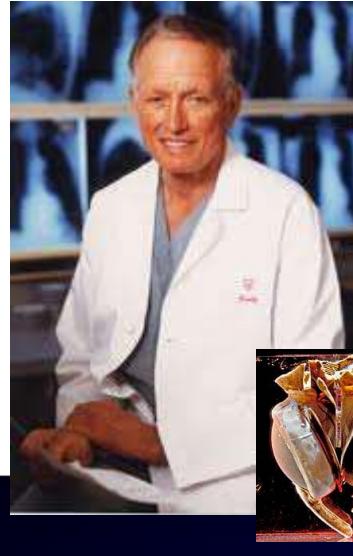
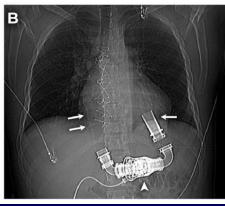
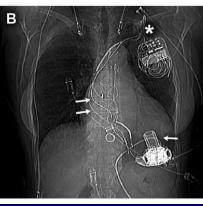


Figure C6. Survie du receveur après greffe cardiaque selon l'âge du receveur (1993-2012)



Mechanical circulatory support for advanced HF

STEWART GC and GIVERTZ MM. Circulation 2012; 125: 1304-1315

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
<p>1963: First report of implantable artificial ventricle by Liotta</p> <p>1964: NIH forms Artificial Heart Program</p> <p>1966: First successful pneumatic LVAD implanted by DeBakey for post-cardiotomy wean and bridge to recovery</p> <p>1969: Denton Cooley uses first TAH as bridge to transplant for postcardiotomy shock</p>	<p>1970: NIH forms working group to explore VADs</p> <p>1977: NIH request for proposals for components of long-term implantable pumps</p> <p>1978: Norman et al. report first use of LVAD as bridge to transplant for postcardiotomy stenosis heart syndrome</p>	<p>1980: NIH second request for proposals for long-term implantable LVAD</p> <p>1982: Implant of first total artificial heart (Jarvik-7) intended for permanent support</p> <p>1984: First successful implant of electrically-driven Novacor LVAD as bridge to transplant for chronic heart failure.</p> <p>1984: CMS defines strategies for LVAD support</p>	<p>1992: FDA approves Abiomed 5000 as bridge to transplant</p> <p>1994: FDA approves pneumatic LVAD (Thermo Cardiosystems) as bridge to transplant</p> <p>1995: FDA approves electrical LVAD (Thoratec XVE) as bridge to transplant</p> <p>1998: FDA approves Novacor and Thermo Cardiosystems LVADs as bridge to transplant</p>	<p>2001: REMATCH shows HeartMate XVE superior to optimal medical therapy for transplant-ineligible patients with advanced heart failure</p> <p>2003: Landmark FDA approval of Thoratec HeartMate XVE for destination therapy</p> <p>2004: Reports of SynCardia total artificial heart success as in-hospital bridge to transplant for biventricular failure leads to FDA approval</p> <p>2006: Interagency Registry of Mechanically Assisted Circulatory Support (INTERMACS) established</p>	<p>2010: FDA approves Thoratec HeartMate II for destination therapy</p> <p>2010: Preliminary results of HeartWare intra-pericardial continuous flow VAD as bridge to transplant (ADVANCE study)</p> <p>2011: NHLBI-sponsored REVIVE-IT study to compare LVAD with medical therapy in stable NYHA III patients</p>
					

Mickael DEBAKEY

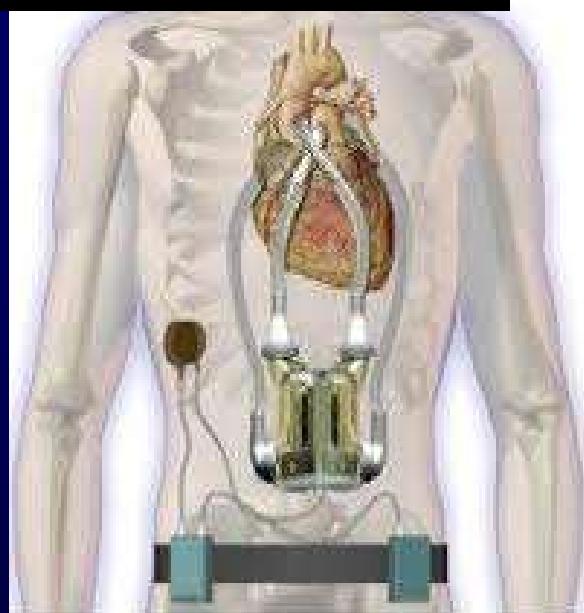
Denton COOLEY

HeartMate II

HeartWare

Différents types de cœur artificiel

AnyHeart



Incor



Thoratec



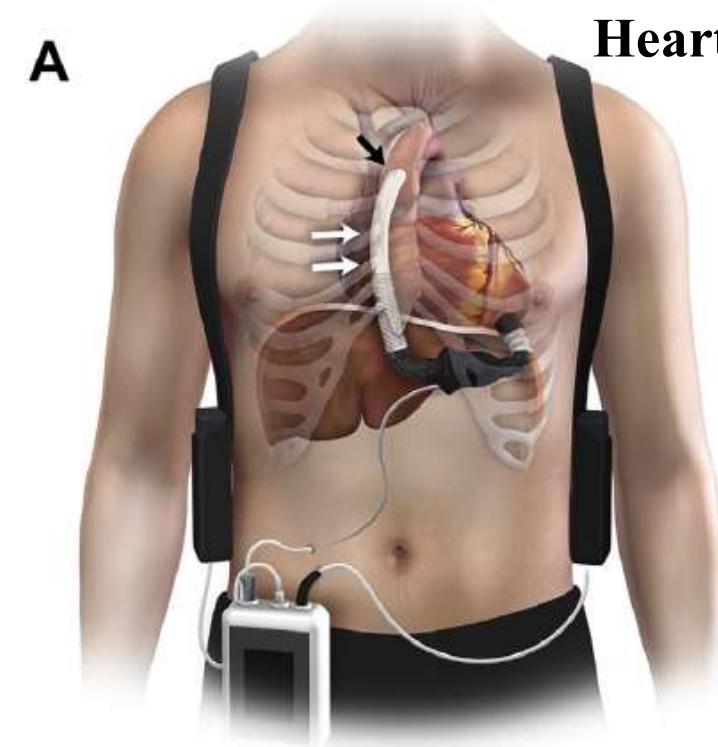
Novacor



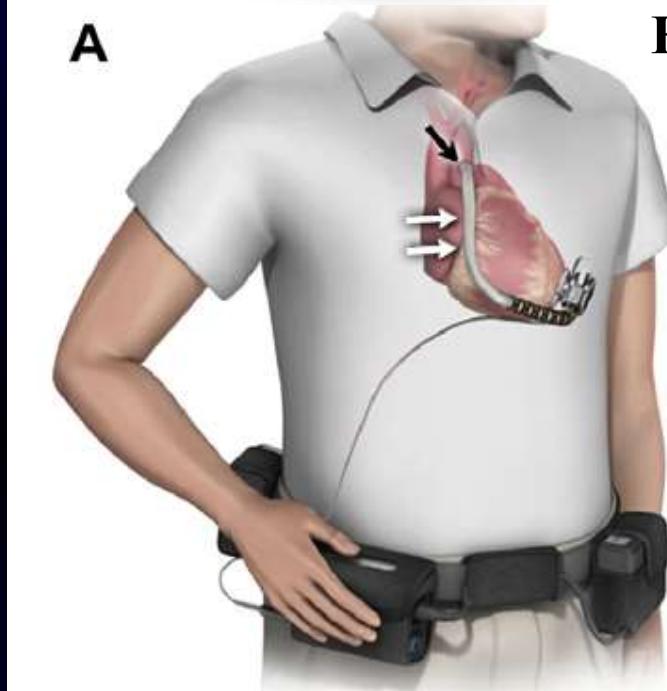
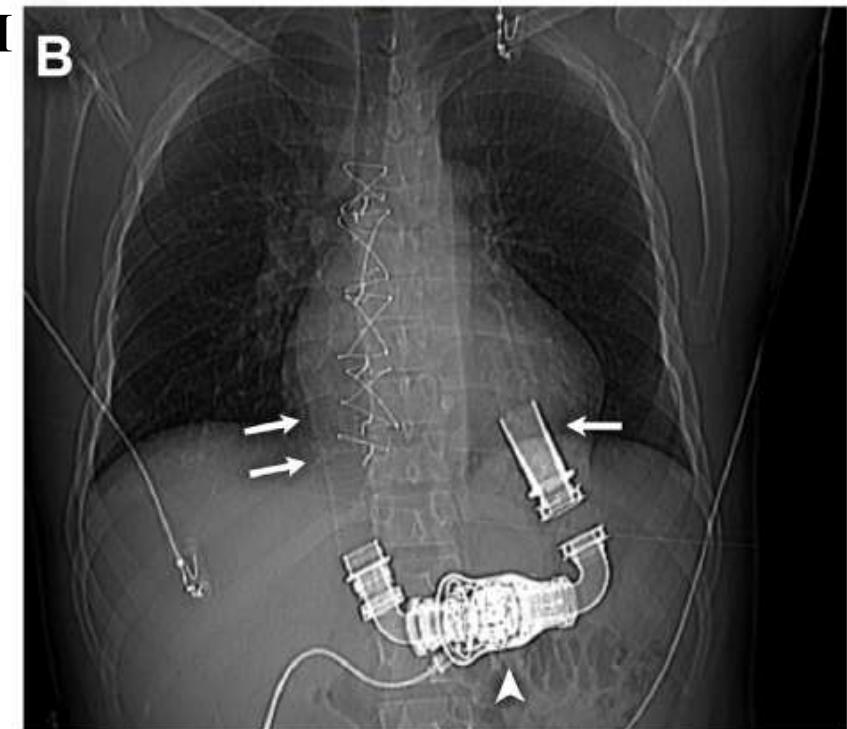
Jarvik-7
modern version



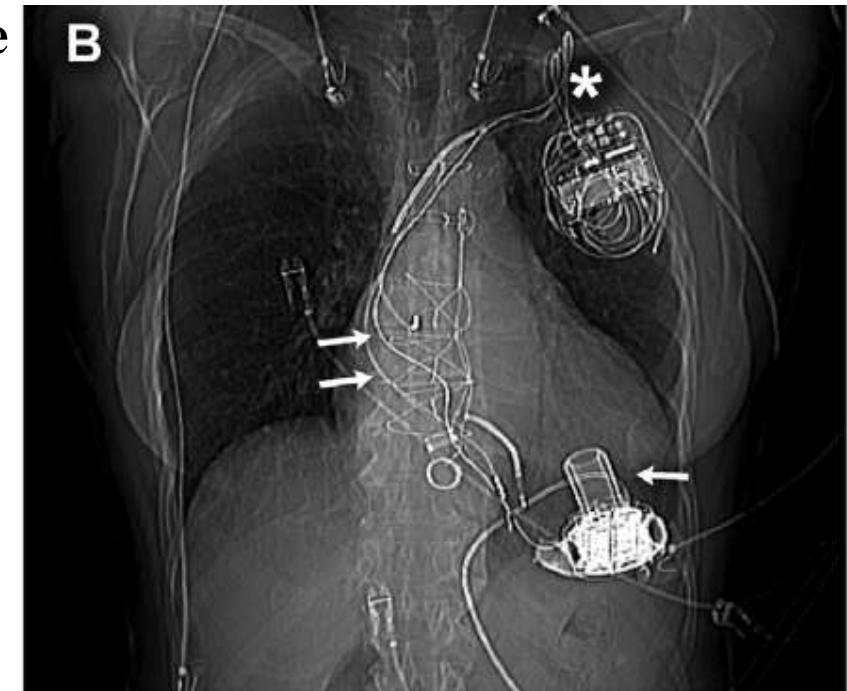
Continuous Flow LVAD



HeartMate II

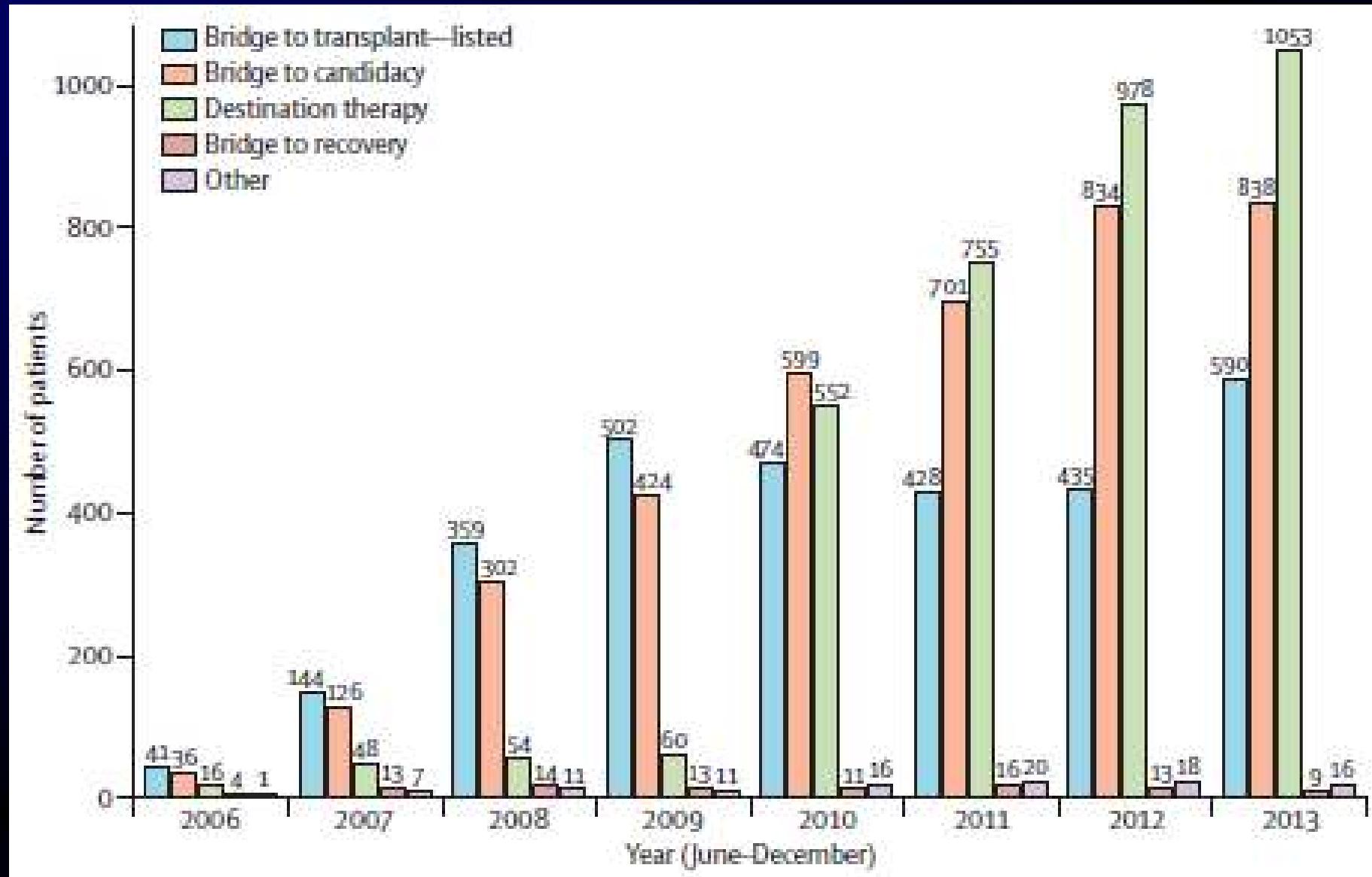


HeartWare



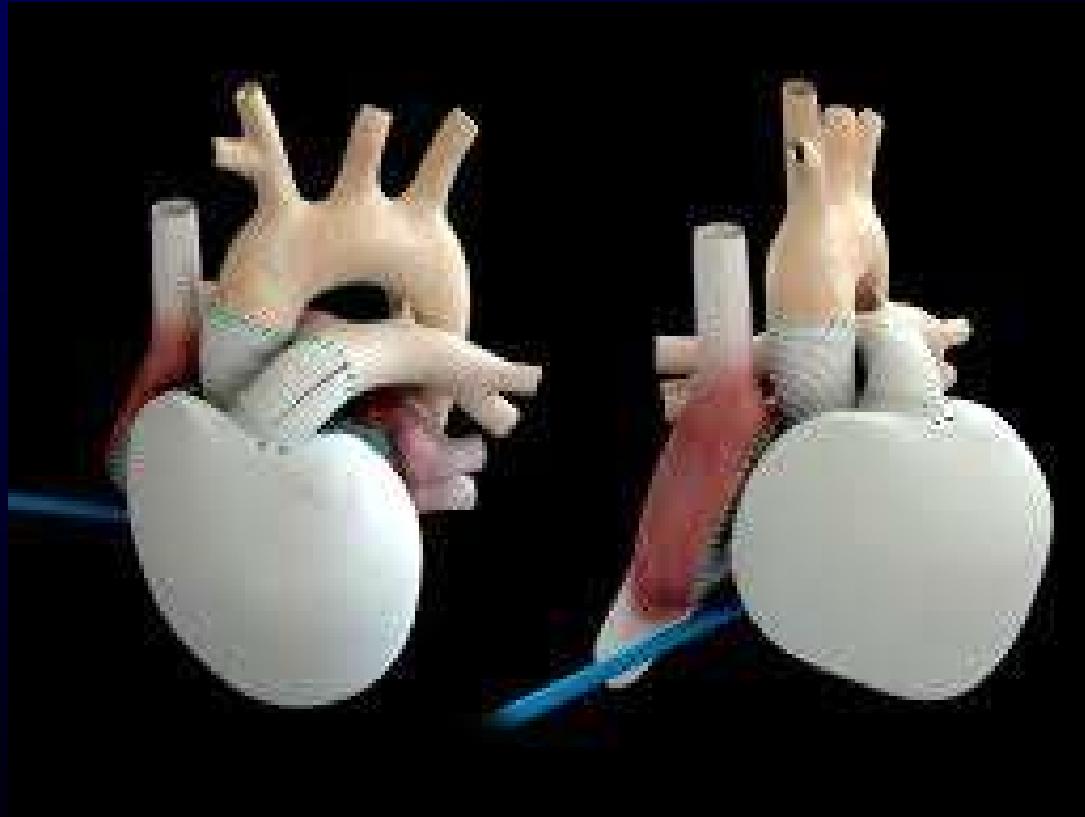
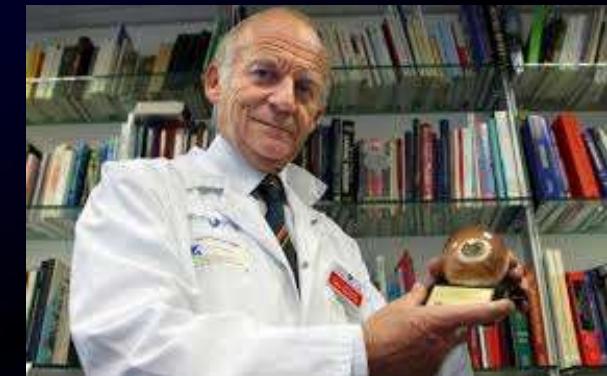
Ventricular implants for prolonged support per year in the USA by device strategy

BRAUNWALD E. Lancet 2015; 385: 812-824

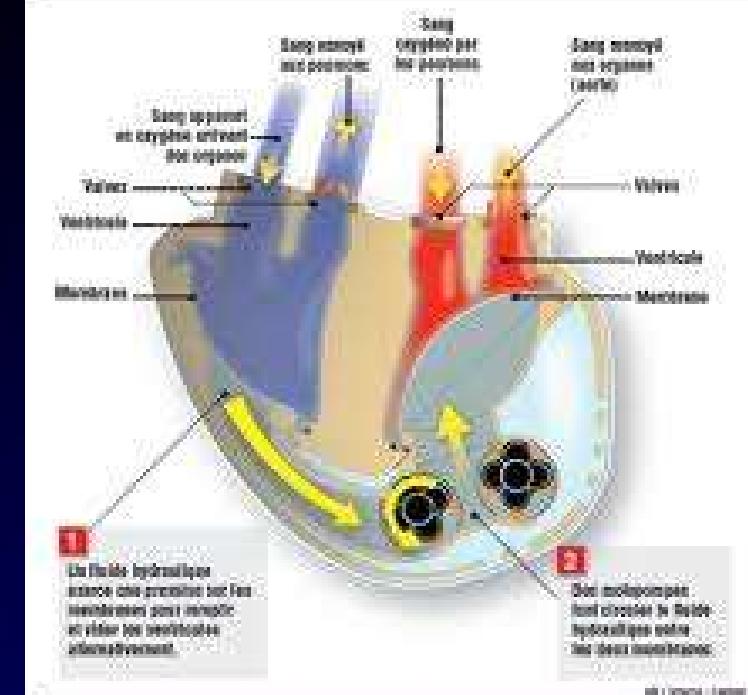


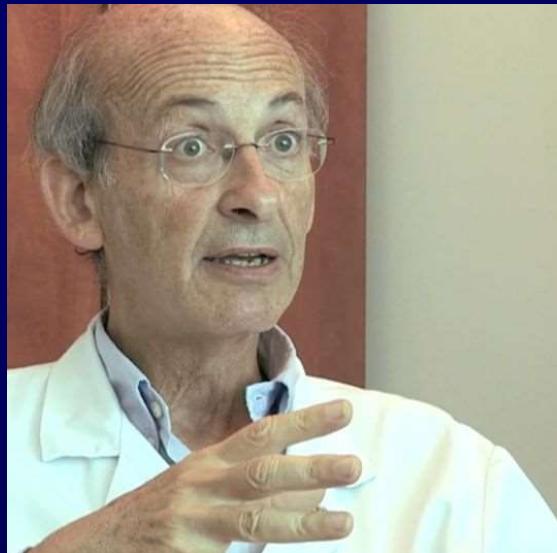
Cœur artificiel totalement implantable CARMAT

Alain CARPENTIER



Le fonctionnement du cœur artificiel





Transplantation cellulaire

Philippe MENASCHE

Etude ESCORT

Myoblast transplantation for heart failure

THE LANCET • Vol 357 • January 27, 2001

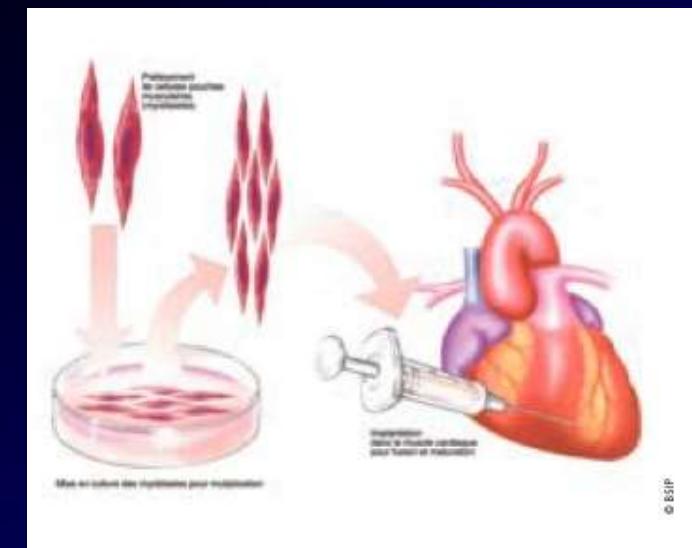
Philippe Menasché, Albert A Hagège, Marcio Scorsin, Bruno Pouzet, Michel Desnos, Denis Duboc, Ketty Schwartz, Jean-Thomas Vilquin, Jean-Pierre Marolleau

(Circulation, 2008;117:1189-1200.)

The Myoblast Autologous Grafting in Ischemic Cardiomyopathy (MAGIC) Trial

First Randomized Placebo-Controlled Study of Myoblast Transplantation

Philippe Menasché, MD, PhD; Ottavio Alfieri, MD; Stefan Janssens, MD, PhD;
William McKenna, MD; Hermann Reichenspurner, MD; Ludovic Trinquart, MSc;
Jean-Thomas Vilquin, PhD; Jean-Pierre Marolleau, MD; Barbara Seymour, BS;
Jérôme Larghero, PharmD, PhD; Stephen Lake, ScD; Gilles Chatellier, MD, PhD;
Scott Solomon, MD; Michel Desnos, MD; Albert A. Hagège, MD, PhD



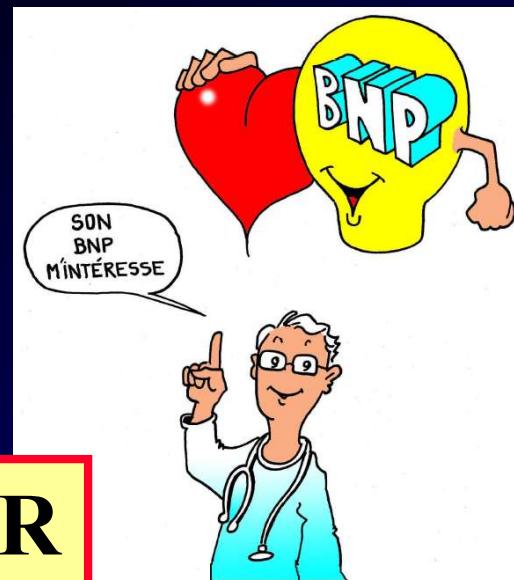
RÉADAPTER



CONTRÔLER



EVITER

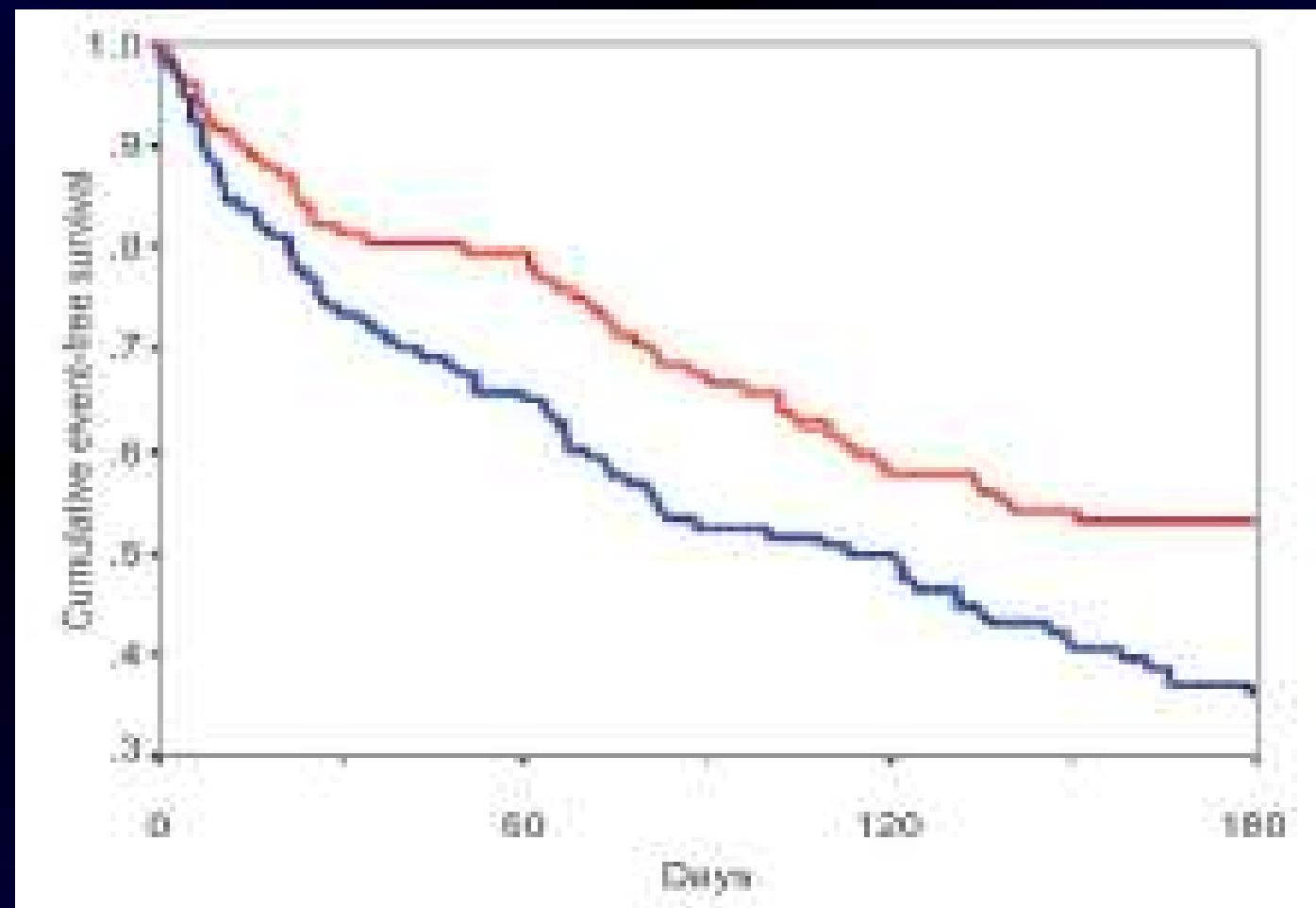


Discharge education improves clinical outcomes in pts with CHF

KOELLING TM et al. Circulation 2005; 111: 179-185

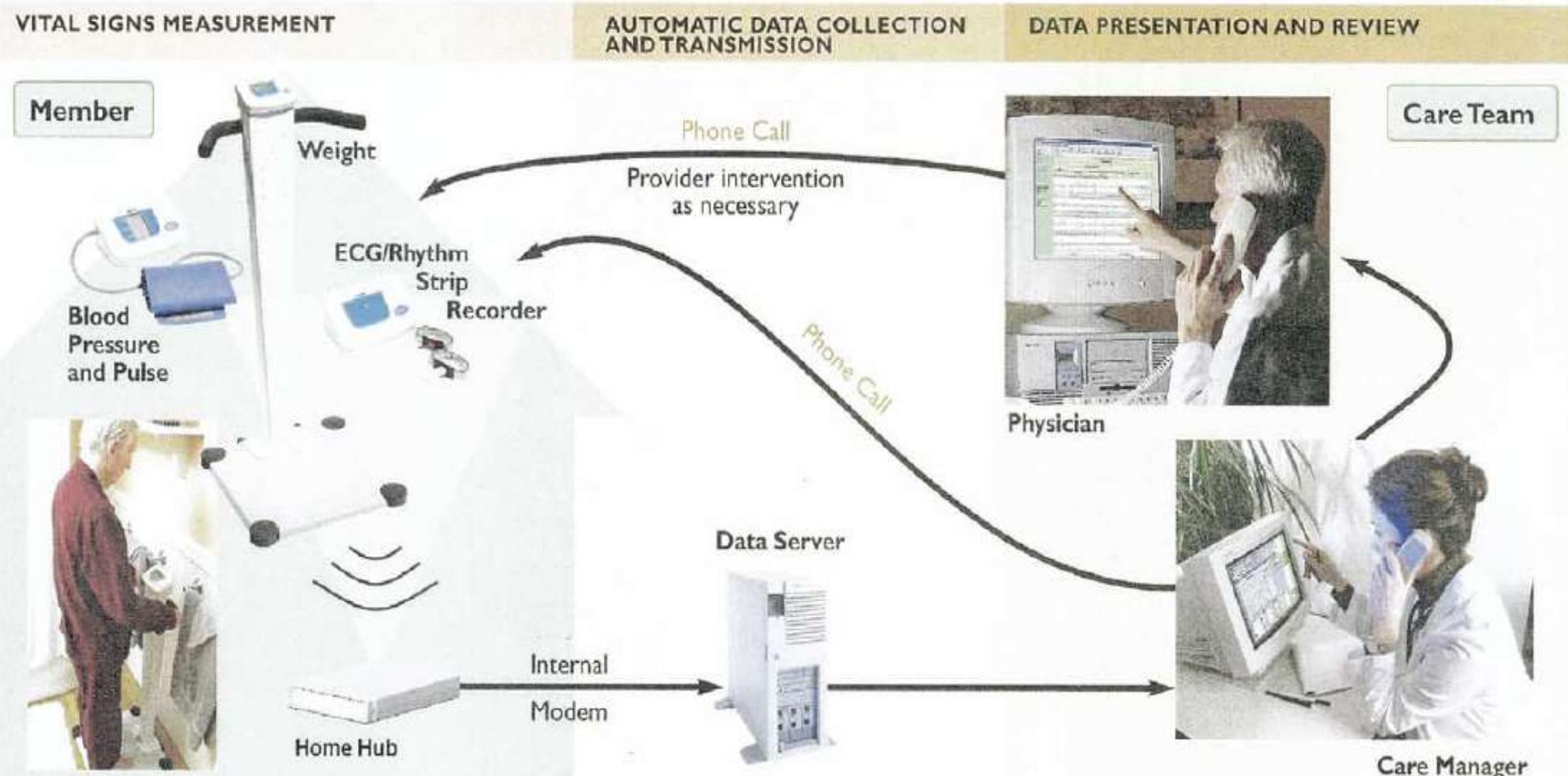
223 systolic CHF pts

1-hr
one-to-one teaching session
with an education nurse
at discharge



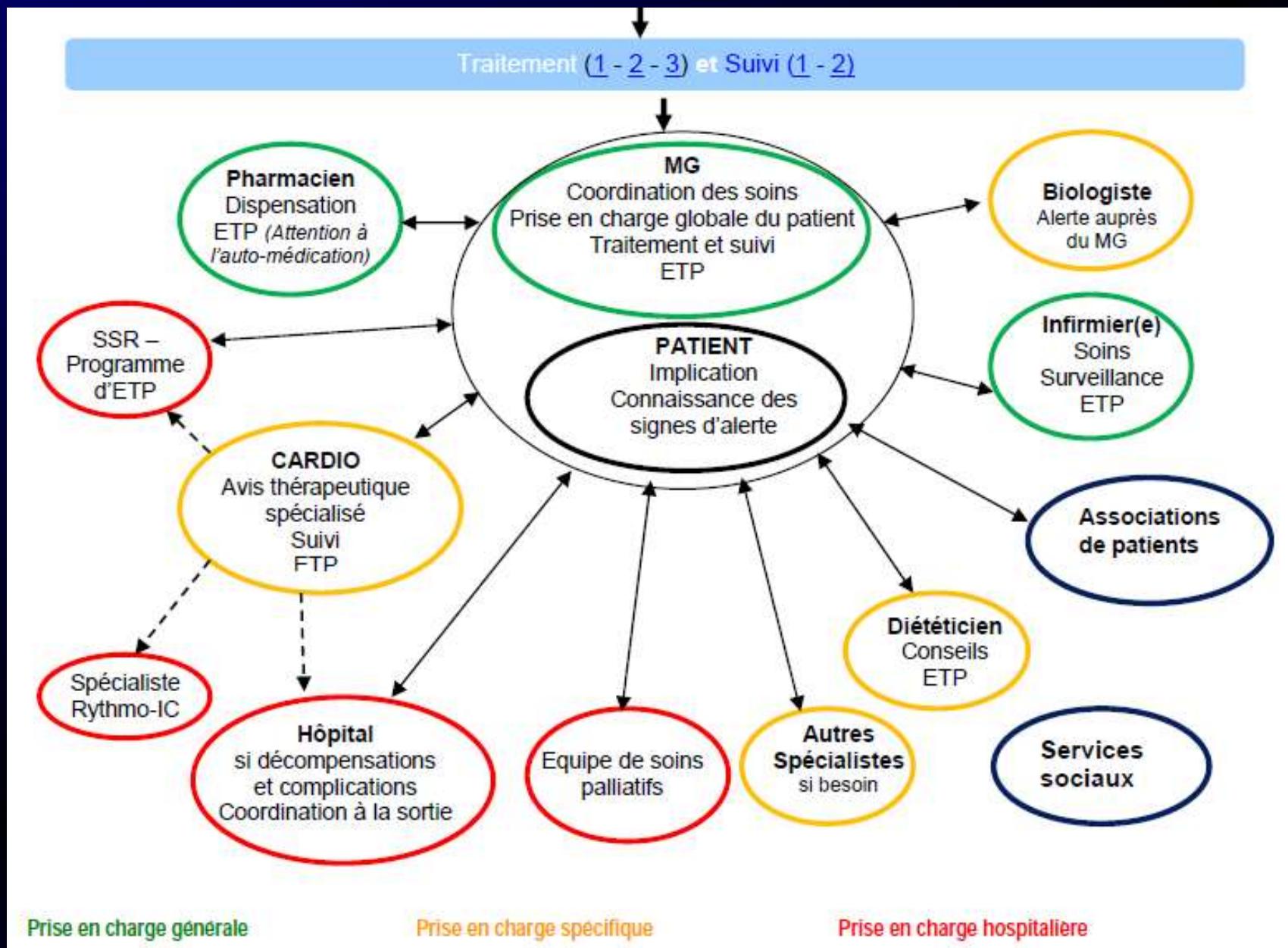
Non-invasive home telemonitoring for pts with HF at high risk of recurrent admission and death

The Trans-European Network – Home-care Management System study (TEN-HMS)
CLELAND JGF et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2005; 45: 1654-1664

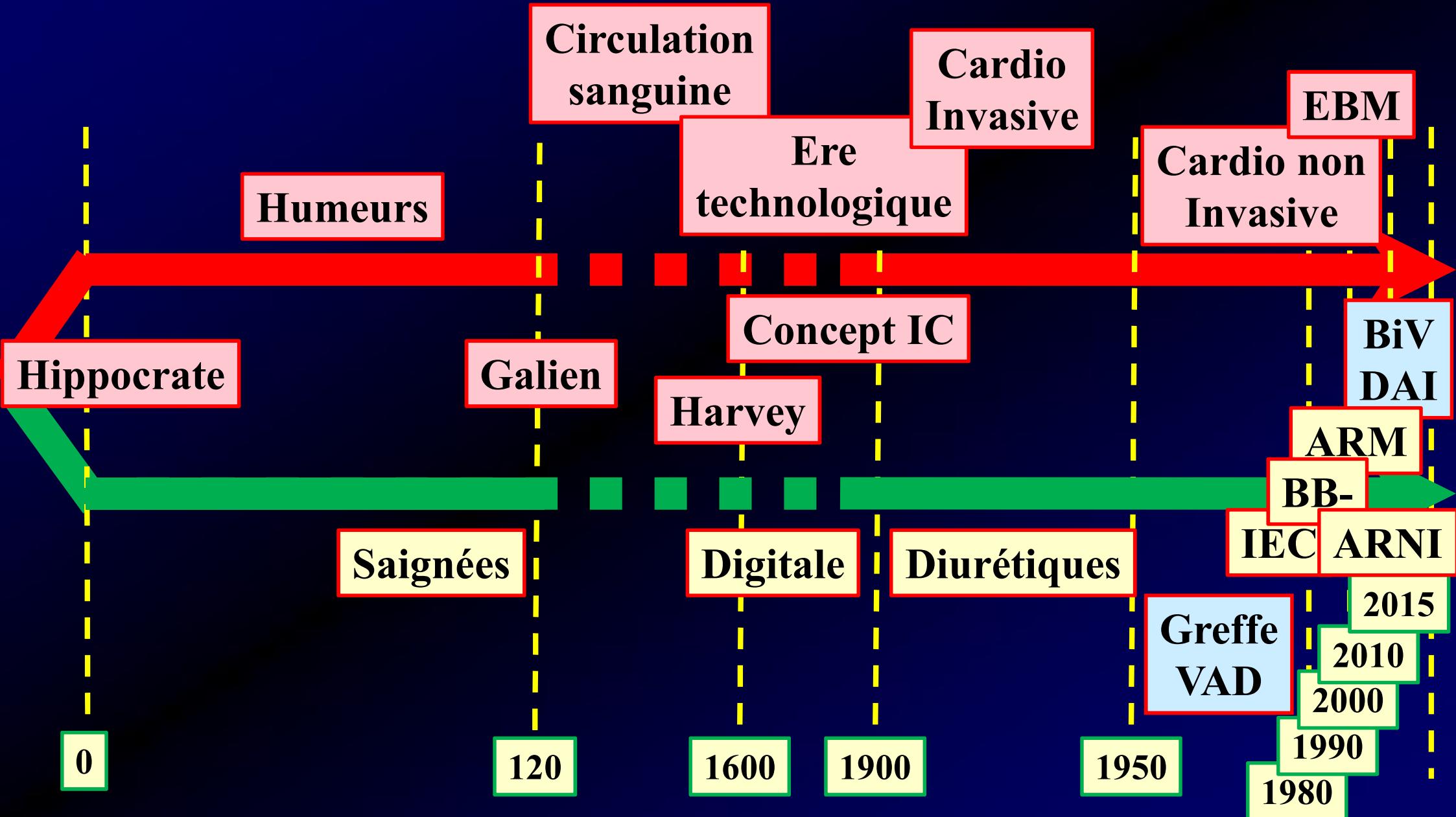


GUIDE DU PARCOURS DE SOINS – HAS 2012

Parcours de soins de l'IC



Evolution des progrès dans l'IC



Pour le XXIème siècle :

Fléau
sociétal

Fléau
épidémiologique

Fléau
économique