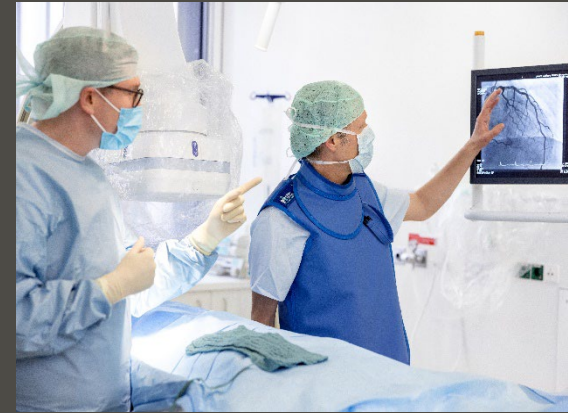


# HERZ Focus 2025

## Was ist neu bei Herzinsuffizienz und Myopathien? Neue Leitlinie der Kardiomyopathie



# Offenlegung von potenziellen Interessenkonflikten gegenüber der Industrie

## **Vortrags- und Berater-Tätigkeit**

Alnylam, Pfizer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Astra-Zeneca, Bayer, Alexion, Prothena, Janssen

## **Teilnahme an Advisory Boards**

Alnylam, Pfizer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Prothena



## **Teilnahme an klinischen Studien**

Alnylam, Cytokinetics

**ESC**European Society  
of CardiologyEuropean Heart Journal (2023) 00, 1–124  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehad194>**ESC GUIDELINES**

# 2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of cardiomyopathies

Developed by the task force on the management of cardiomyopathies of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

**Authors/Task Force Members:** Elena Arbelo \*<sup>†</sup>, (Chairperson) (Spain), Alexandros Protonotarios <sup>‡</sup>, (Task Force Co-ordinator) (United Kingdom), Juan R. Gimeno <sup>‡</sup>, (Task Force Co-ordinator) (Spain), Eloisa Arbustini  (Italy), Roberto Barriales-Villa  (Spain), Cristina Basso  (Italy), Connie R. Bezzina  (Netherlands), Elena Biagini  (Italy), Nico A. Blom<sup>1</sup> (Netherlands), Rudolf A. de Boer  (Netherlands), Tim De Winter (Belgium), Perry M. Elliott  (United Kingdom), Marcus Flather  (United Kingdom), Pablo Garcia-Pavia  (Spain), Kristina H. Haugaa  (Sweden), Jodie Ingles  (Australia), Ruxandra Oana Jurcut  (Romania), Sabine Klaassen  (Germany), Giuseppe Limongelli  (Italy), Bart Loeys <sup>2</sup> (Belgium), Jens Mogensen  (Denmark), Iacopo Olivetto  (Italy), Antonis Pantazis  (United Kingdom), Sanjay Sharma  (United Kingdom), J. Peter Van Tintelen  (Netherlands), James S. Ware  (United Kingdom), Juan Pablo Kaski \*<sup>†</sup>, (Chairperson) (United Kingdom), and ESC Scientific Document Group

# Die wichtigsten Punkten aus der Leitlinie

- Neue phänotypische Klassifikation
- Empfehlungen für Kinder und Erwachsene
- Rolle der genetischen Untersuchung
- Risikoeinschätzung des Plötzlichen Herztods (SCD)
- Management der HOCM
- Multidisziplinäre Behandlung



# Guideline Struktur

- Definitionen and Phänotypen der Kardiomyopathien
- Allgemeine diagnostische und therapeutische Ansätze
- Spezifische Kardiomyopathien
- Empfehlungen zu Sport, Schwangerschaft, Operationsrisiko nicht kardialer Eingriffe, Genderunterschiede, Komorbiditäten, COVID-19

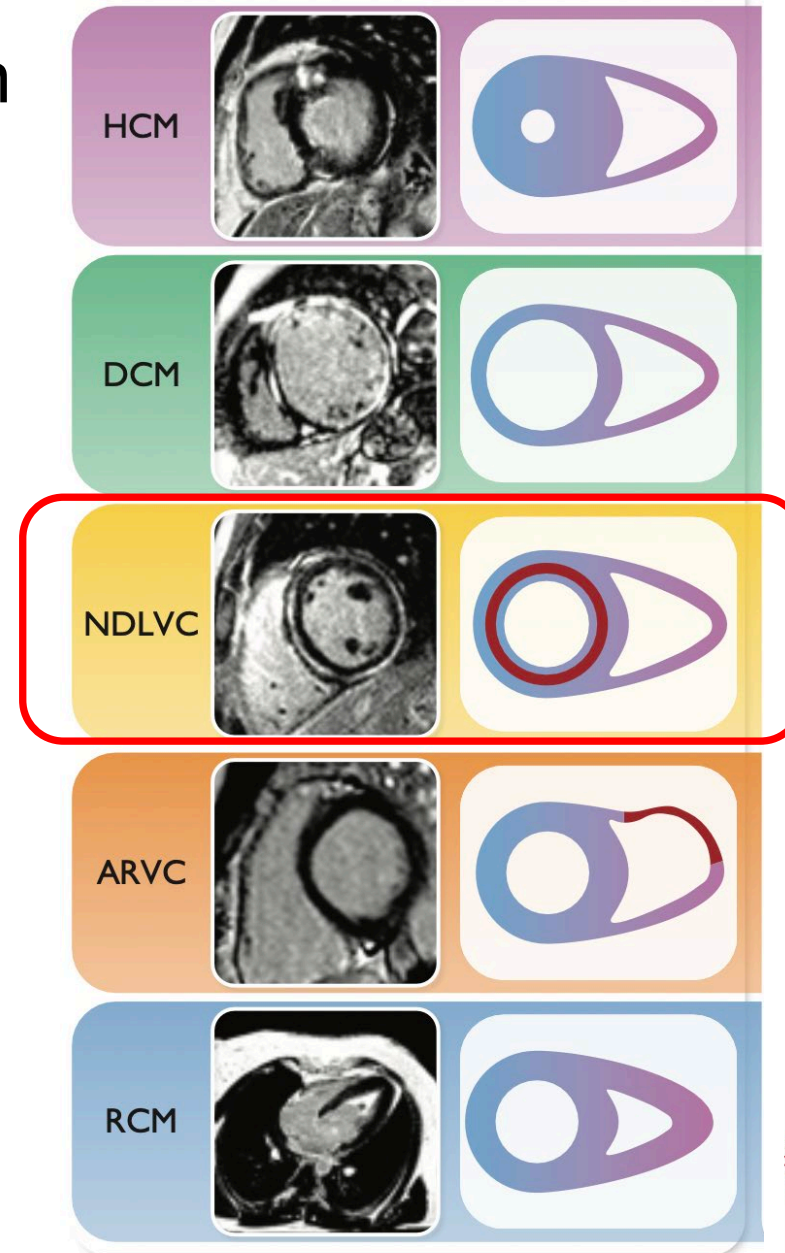
# Guideline Struktur

- Definitionen and Phänotypen der Kardiomyopathien
- Allgemeine diagnostische und therapeutische Ansätze
- Spezifische Kardiomyopathien
- Empfehlungen zu Sport, Schwangerschaft, Operationsrisiko nicht kardialer Eingriffe, Genderunterschiede, Komorbiditäten, COVID-19

# Definition der Kardiomyopathie

Eine Kardiomyopathie ist eine Erkrankung des Herzmuskels, die durch strukturelle und funktionelle Veränderungen des Myokards gekennzeichnet ist, ohne dass eine koronare Herzerkrankung, arterielle Hypertonie, valvuläre Herzerkrankung oder ein angeborener Herzfehler vorliegt.

# Neue phänotypische Klassifikation der Kardiomyopathien

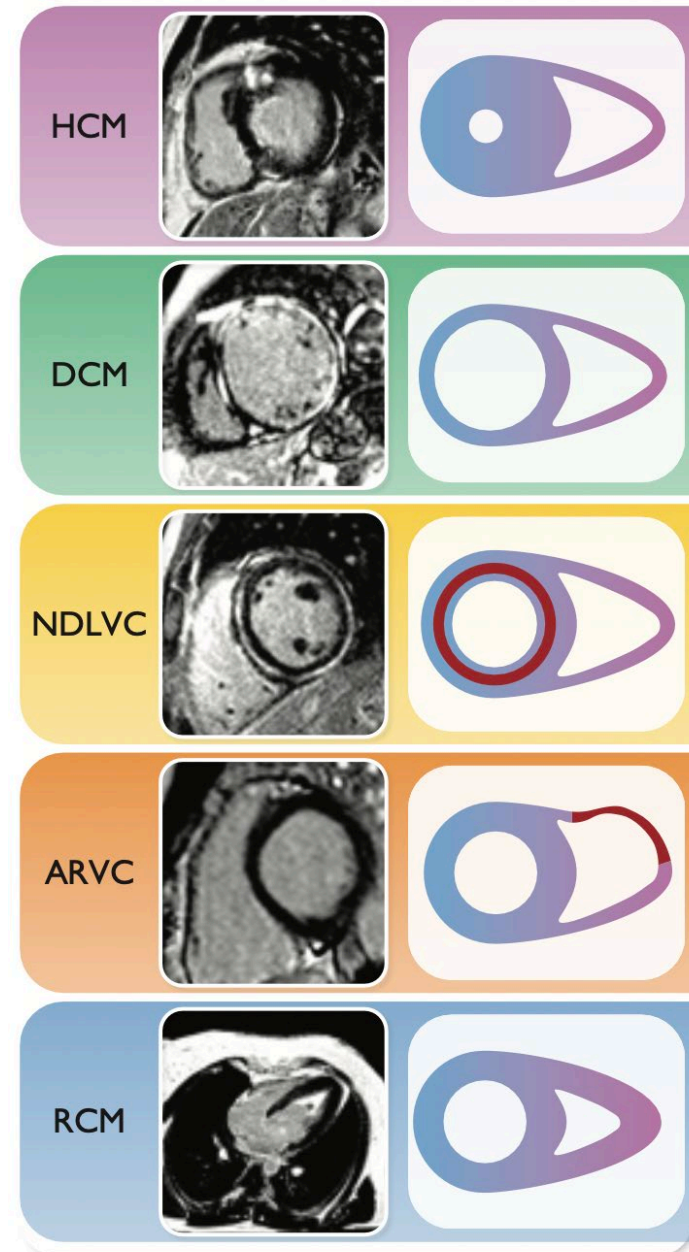




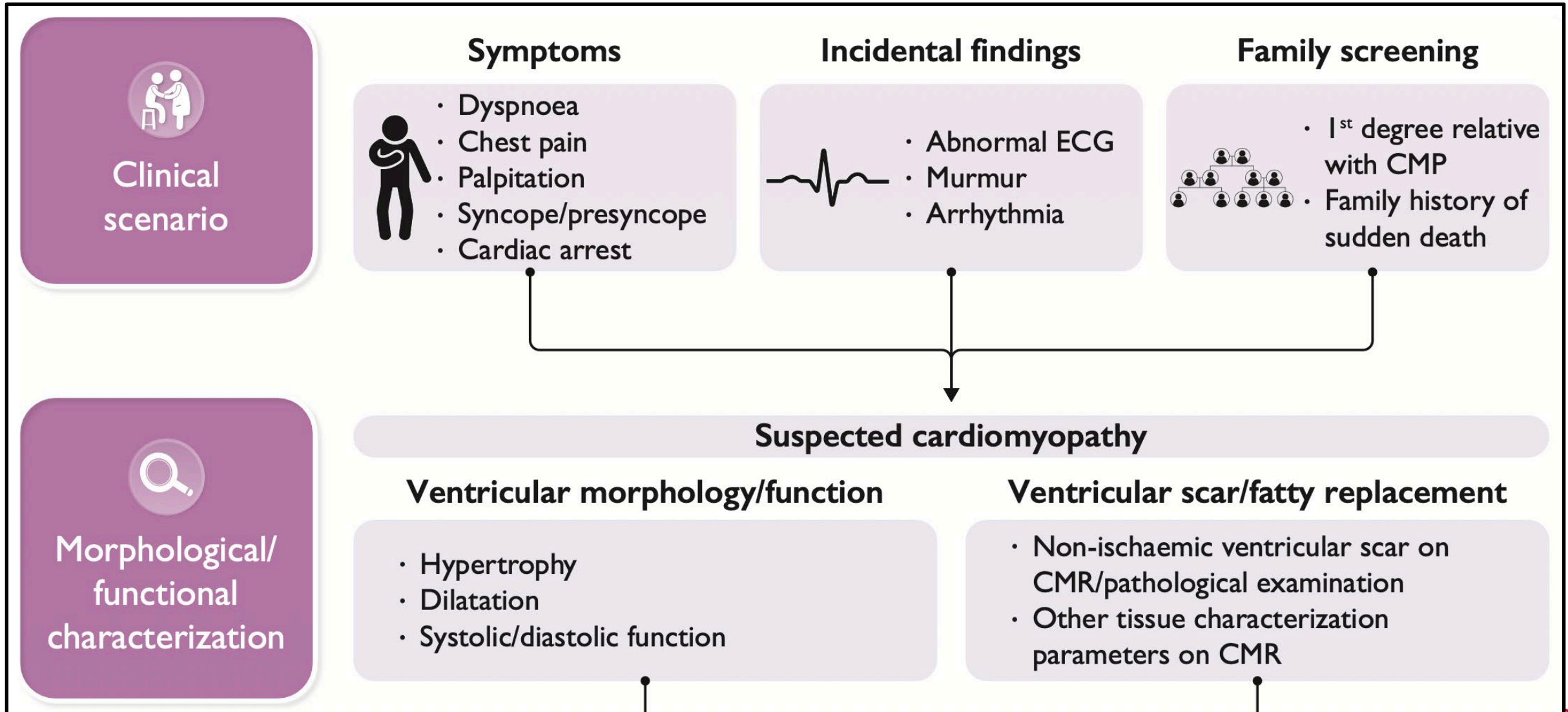
# Neue phänotypische Klassifikation der Kardiomyopathien

Nicht mehr als KMP klassifiziert

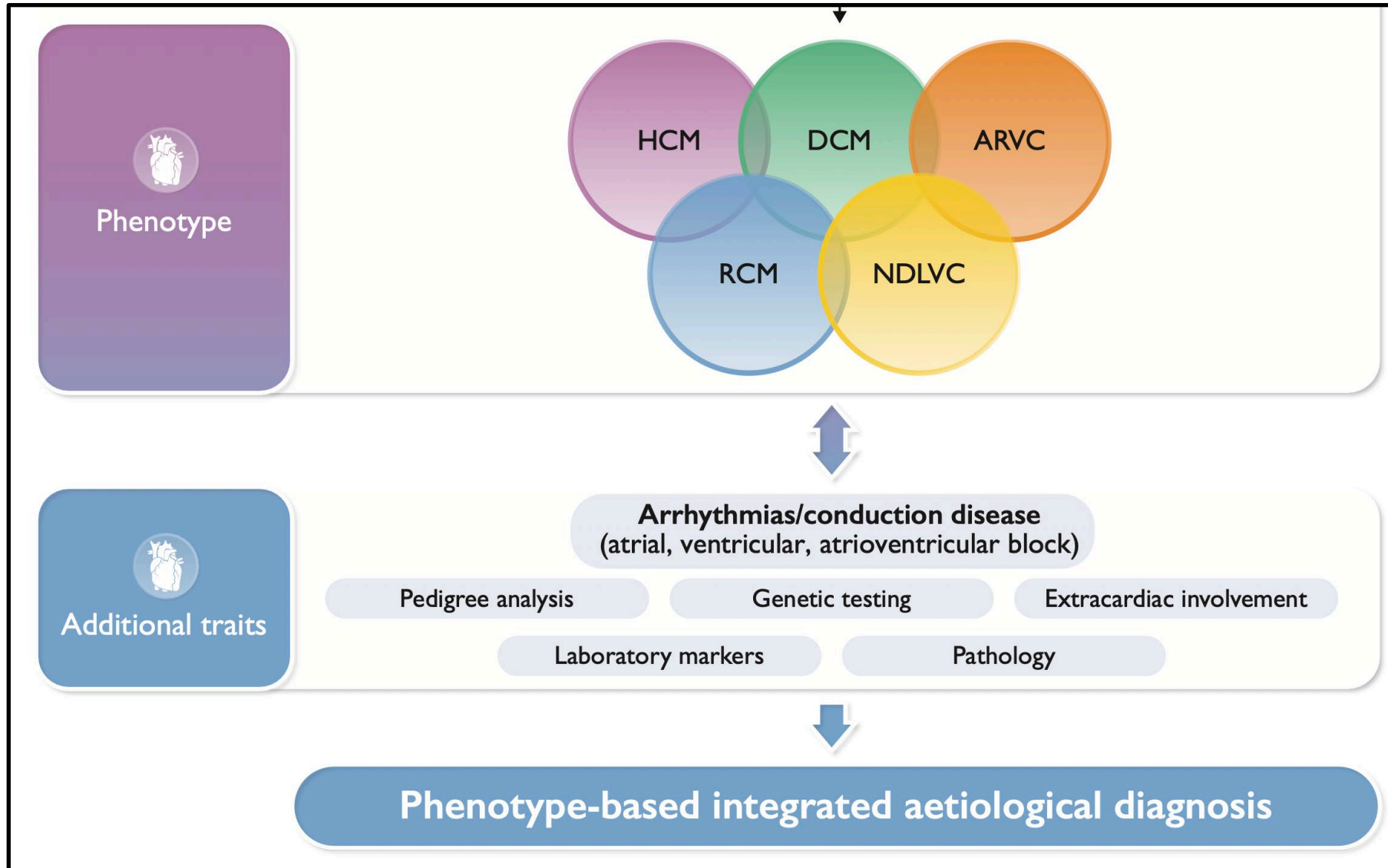
- Left ventricular non-compaction
- Takotsubo-Syndrom
- Kanalopathien




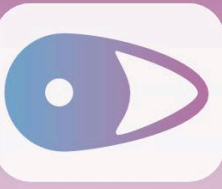

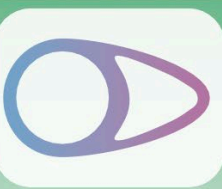

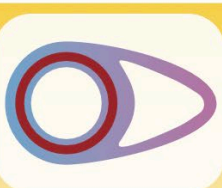


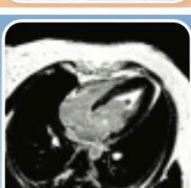

# Patientenpfad und Diagnostik bei V.a. Kardiomyopathie



# Diagnostisches Vorgehen





4	Phenotype	5	General management principles	6	Phenotype-specific management
HCM	 	Symptom management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug therapy</li> <li>• Mechanical circulatory support/transplantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LVOTO management</li> <li>• SCD risk prediction</li> </ul>	
DCM	 	Family screening and genetic risk to relatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genetic testing and counselling</li> <li>• Family screening and monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GDMT for HF symptoms</li> <li>• Aetiology-specific SCD risk prediction</li> </ul>	
NDLVC	 	Prevention of disease-related complications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCD → ICD</li> <li>• Stroke → thromboembolic prophylaxis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GDMT for HF symptoms</li> <li>• Aetiology-specific SCD risk prediction</li> </ul>	
ARVC	 	Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise recommendations</li> <li>• Pregnancy</li> <li>• School, employment, psychological support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiarrhythmic therapy</li> <li>• SCD risk prediction</li> </ul>	
RCM	 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GDMT for HF symptoms</li> <li>• PVR study to guide timing of transplantation</li> </ul>	

# Multidisziplinäre Therapie

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
<p>It is recommended that all patients with cardiomyopathy and their relatives have <b>access to multidisciplinary teams</b> with expertise in the diagnosis and management of cardiomyopathies.</p>	I	C

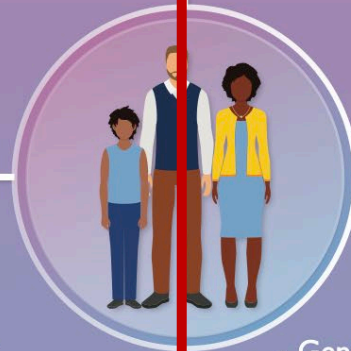


### Cardiomyopathy specialists

- Cardiologist with cardiomyopathy expertise
- Paediatric cardiologist with cardiomyopathy expertise
- Specialist nurse
- Cardiac genetic counsellor

### Patient support

- Family/carer(s)
- Psychologist
- Patient associations



### Other related cardiology experts

- Heart failure team
- Arrhythmia team
- Cardiac imaging team
- Interventional cardiologist team
- Cardiologist with expertise in sports cardiology

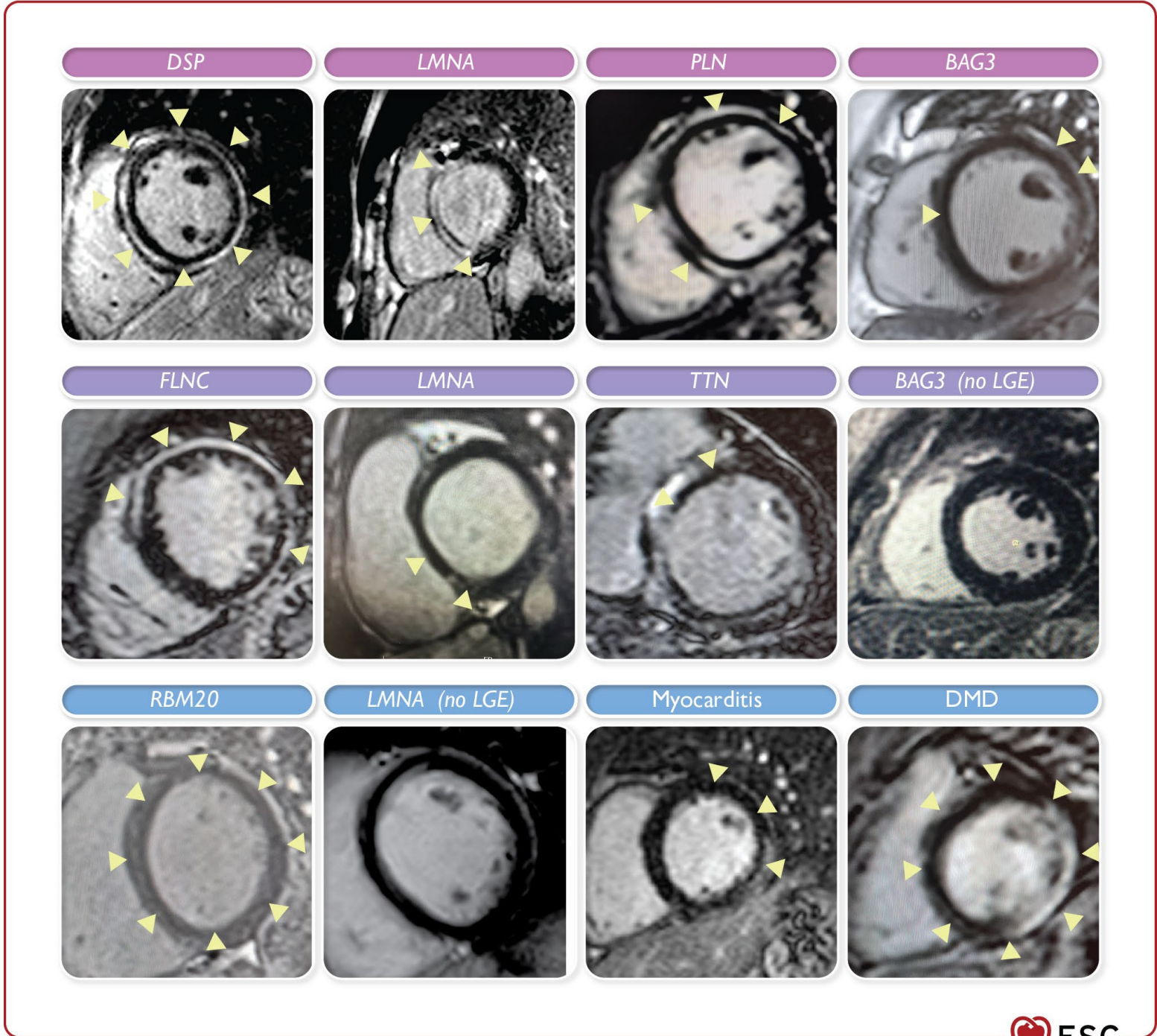
### Other related specialties<sup>a</sup>

- Geneticist
- Pathologist
- Other: cardiac surgeon, primary care physician, paediatrician, internist, nephrologist, neurologist, dermatologist, endocrinologist, ophthalmologist, pharmacist, rheumatologist etc.

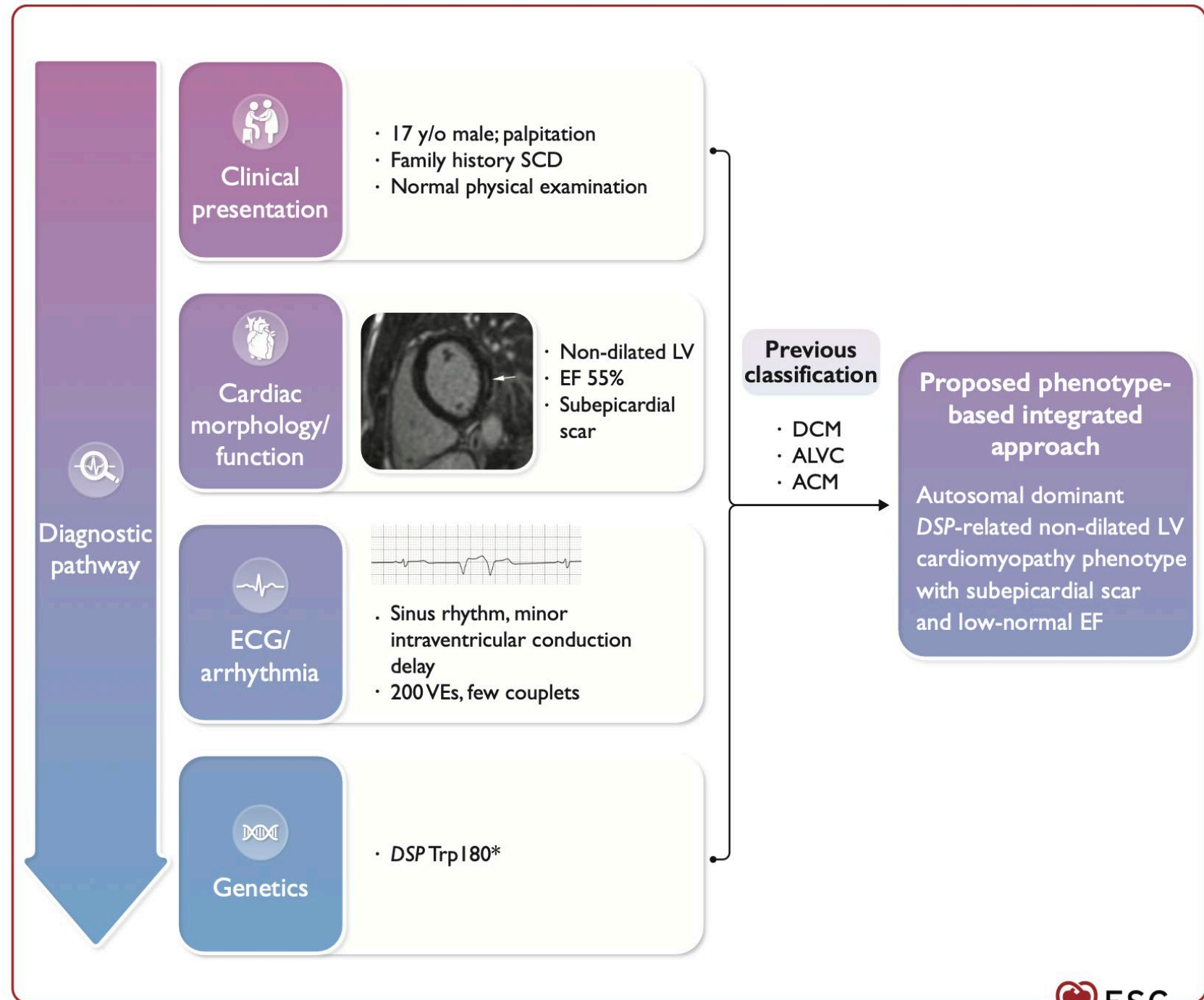
# Neue Konzepte

- NDLVC Phänotyp
- Management der LVOT-Obstruktion in HCM
- SCD-Risikostratifizierung in DCM / NDLVC und ARVC

# NDLVC Phänotyp und ätiologisches Korrelat



# NDLVC Phänotyp – Beispiel



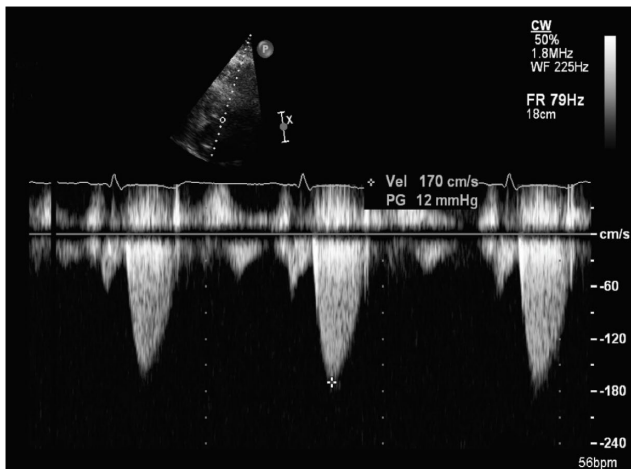


# Neue Konzepte

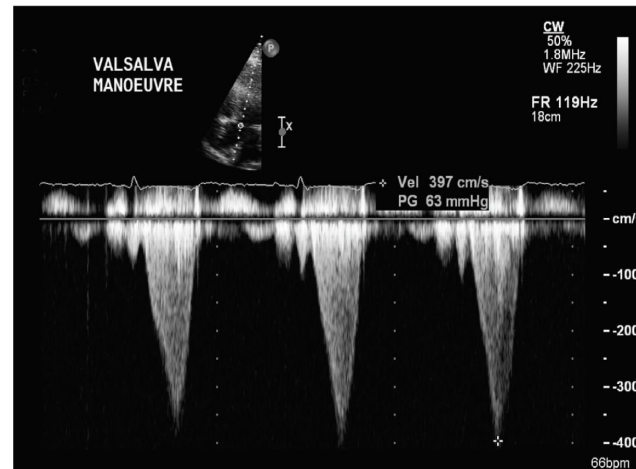
- NDLCV Phänotyp
- **Management der LVOT-Obstruktion in HCM**
- SCD-Risikostratifizierung in DCM / NDLCV und ARVC



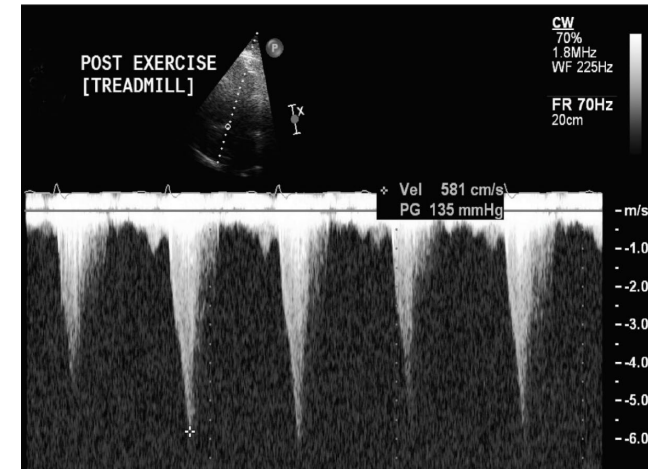
# LVOT Obstruktion bei hypertropher Kardiomyopathie



RUHE: 12 mmHg



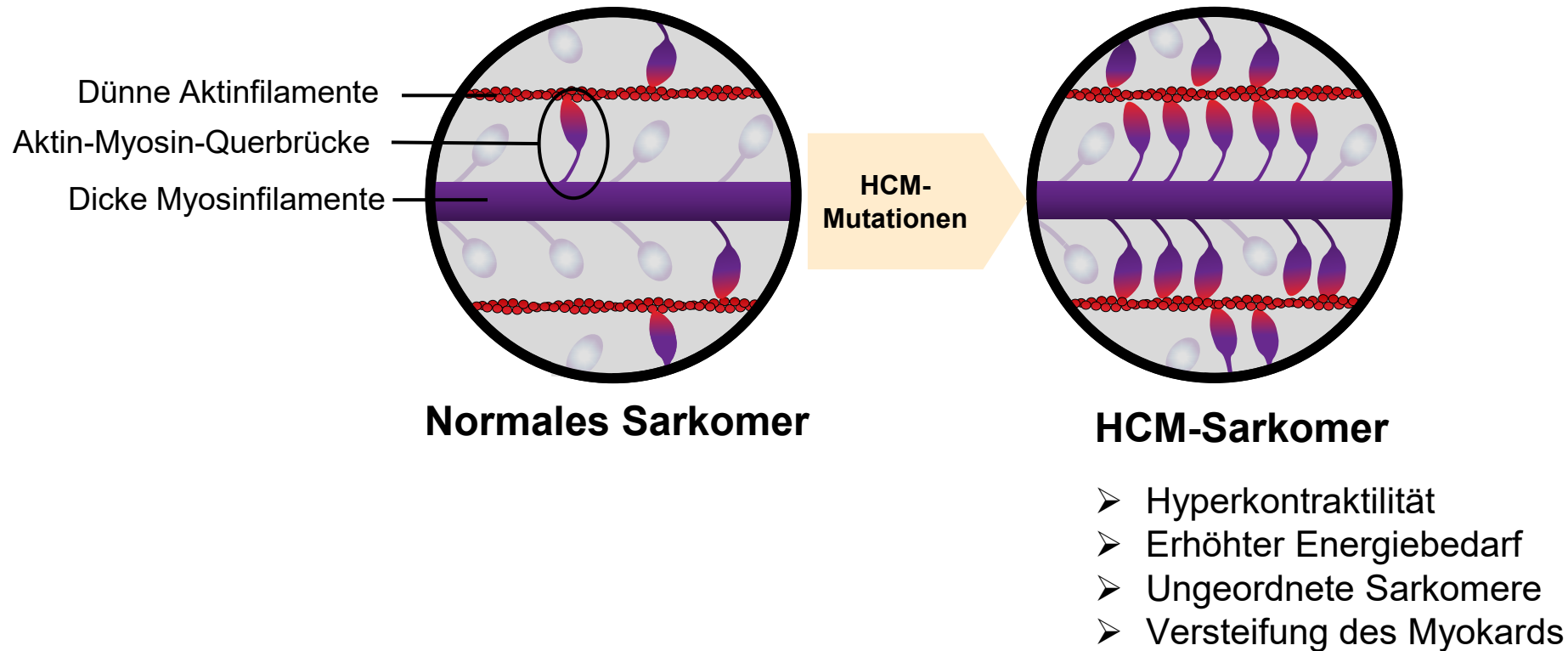
VALSALVA: 63 mmHg



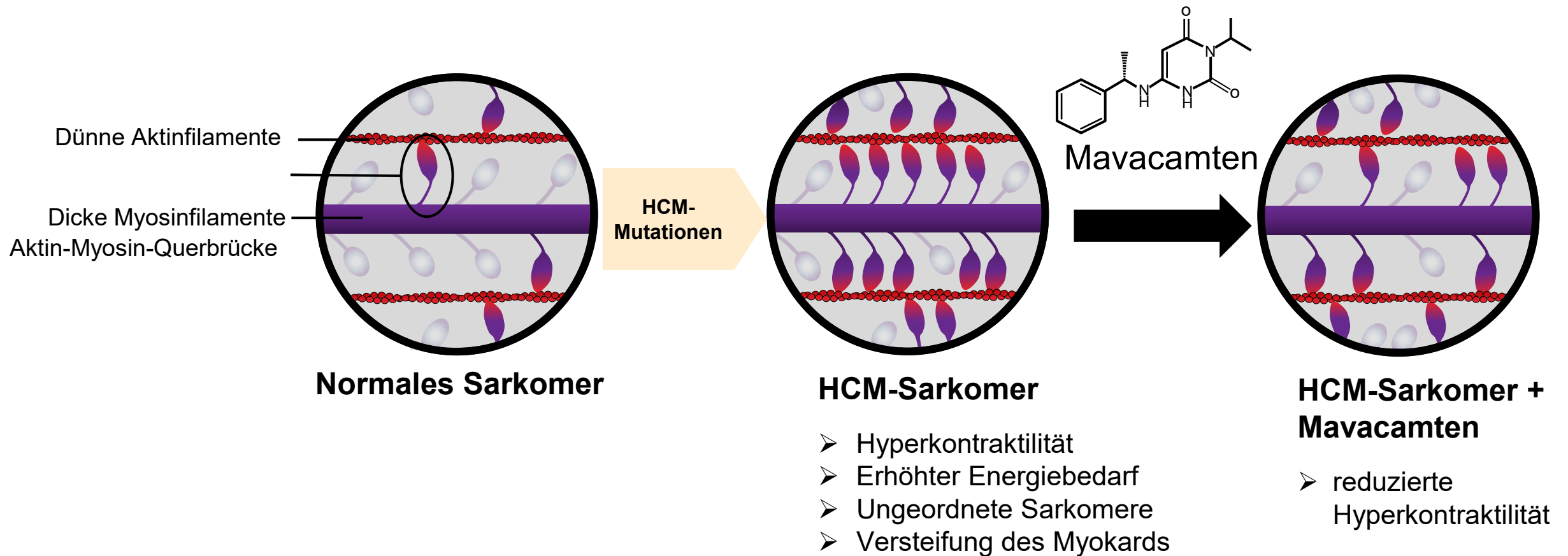
STRESS: 135 mmHg

# Pathophysiologie der HCM

## Exzessive Bildung von Aktiv-Myosin Querbrücken



# Präzisionstherapie: Myosin-Modulation

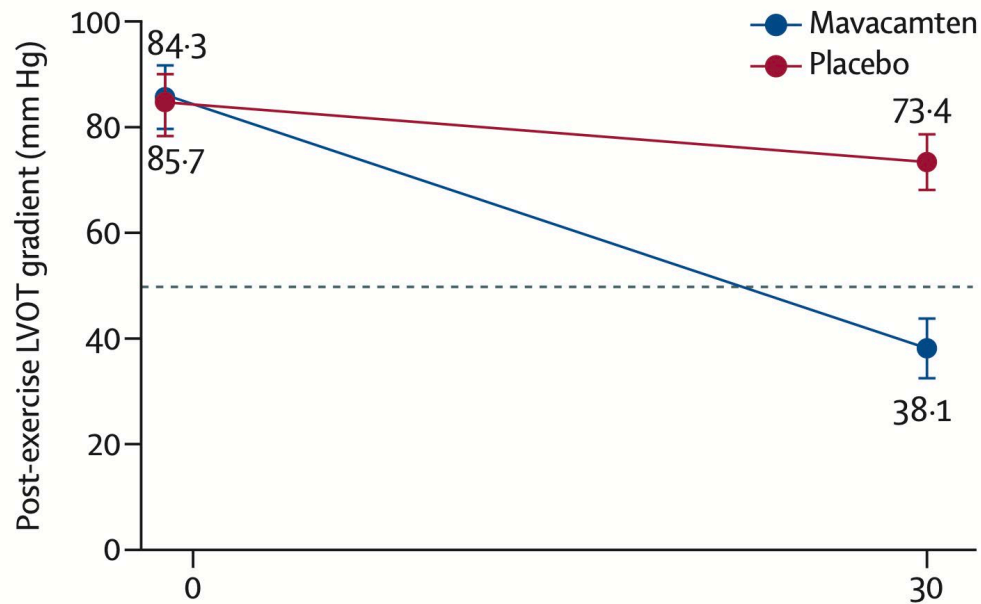


# Mavacamten – “first in class” Myosin-Inhibitor

## EXPLORER-HCM Studie

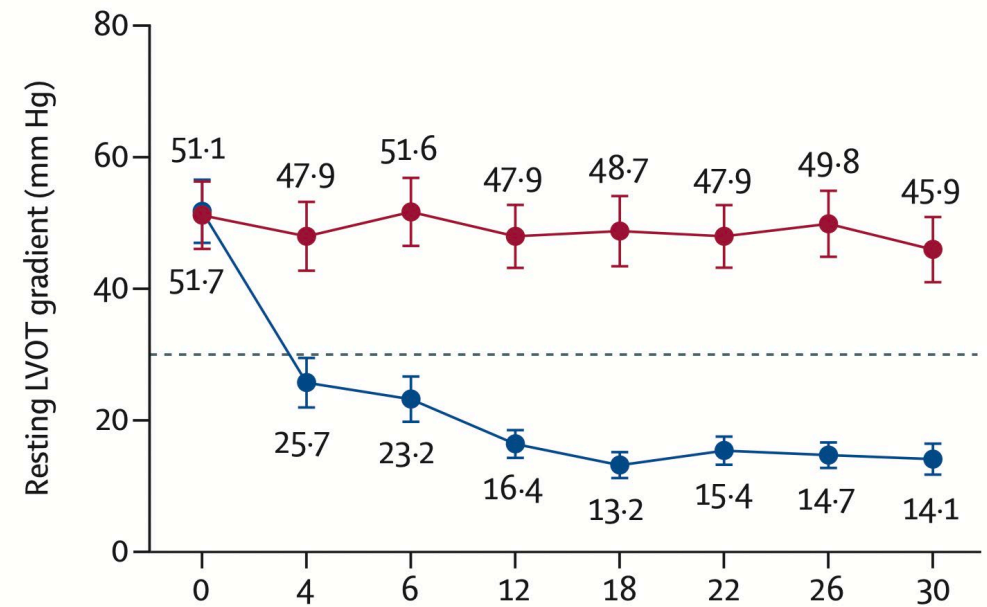
	Mavacamten group (n=123)	Placebo group (n=128)	Difference* (95% CI), p value
<b>Primary endpoint†</b>			
Either $\geq 1.5$ mL/kg per min increase in $pVO_2$ with $\geq 1$ NYHA class improvement or $\geq 3.0$ mL/kg per min increase in $pVO_2$ with no worsening of NYHA class	45 (37%)	22 (17%)	19.4 (8.7 to 30.1; p=0.0005)
$\geq 1.5$ mL/kg per min increase in $pVO_2$ with $\geq 1$ NYHA class improvement	41 (33%)	18 (14%)	19.3 (9.0 to 29.6)
$\geq 3.0$ mL/kg per min increase in $pVO_2$ with no worsening of NYHA class	29 (24%)	14 (11%)	12.6 (3.4 to 21.9)
Both $\geq 3.0$ mL/kg per min increase in $pVO_2$ and $\geq 1$ NYHA class improvement	25 (20%)	10 (8%)	12.5 (4.0 to 21.0)

# Mavacamten – Reduktion des LVOT-Gradienten



Number of patients at visit

Mavacamten	122	118
Placebo	127	123

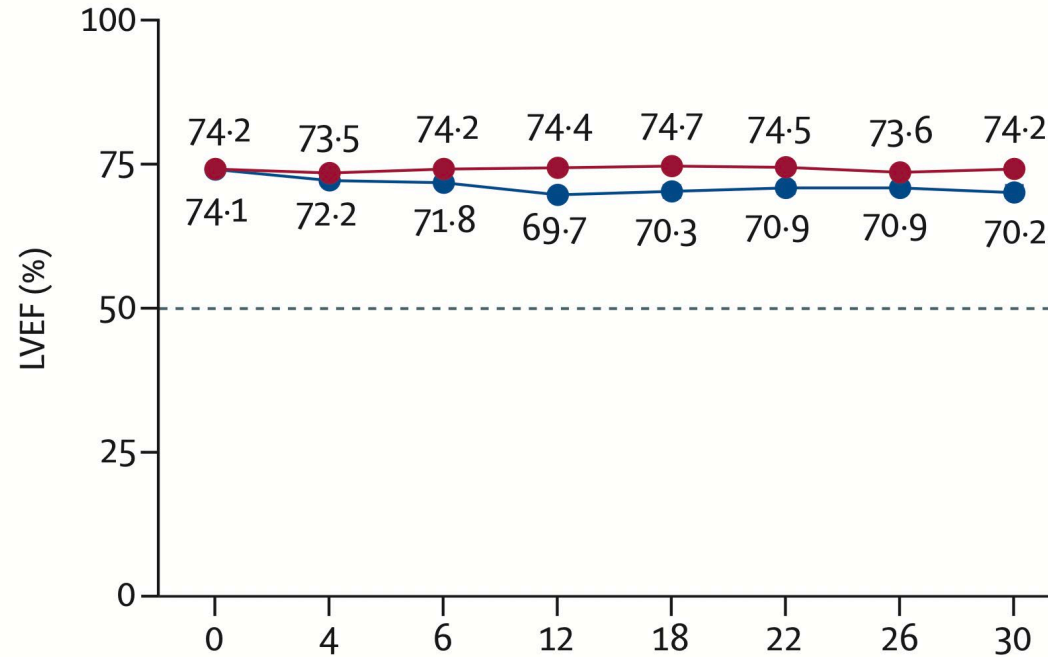


Number of patients at visit

Mavacamten	123	119	119	118	116	118	120	117
Placebo	128	121	122	125	122	125	125	123



# Mavacamten – Sicherheitsprofil



LVEF <50%:

\* EXPLORER-HCM trial 5.7% (n=7)

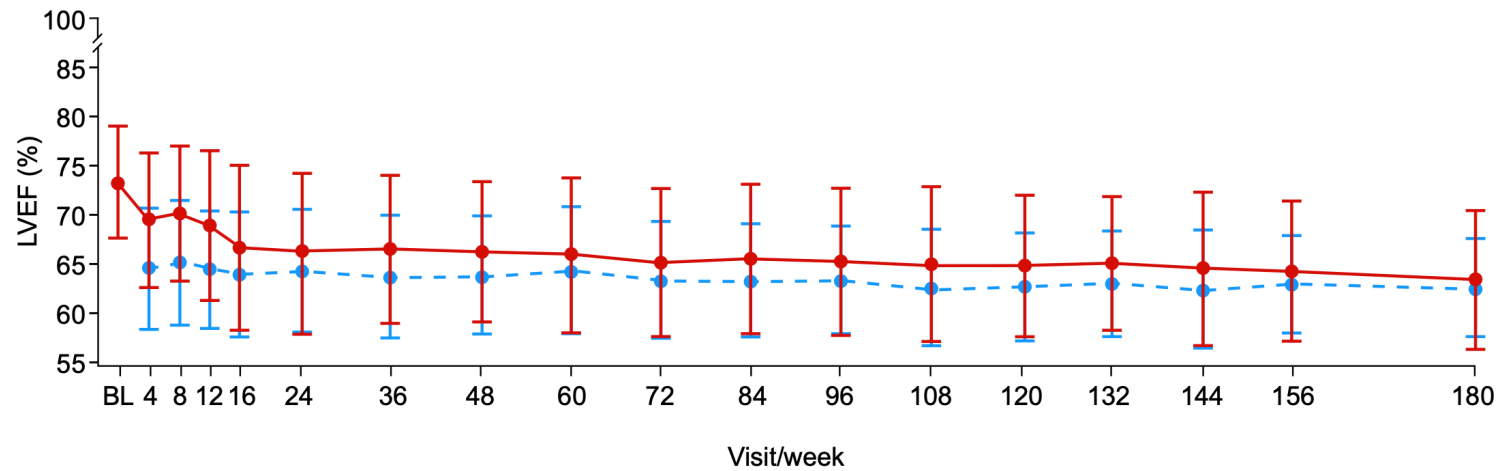
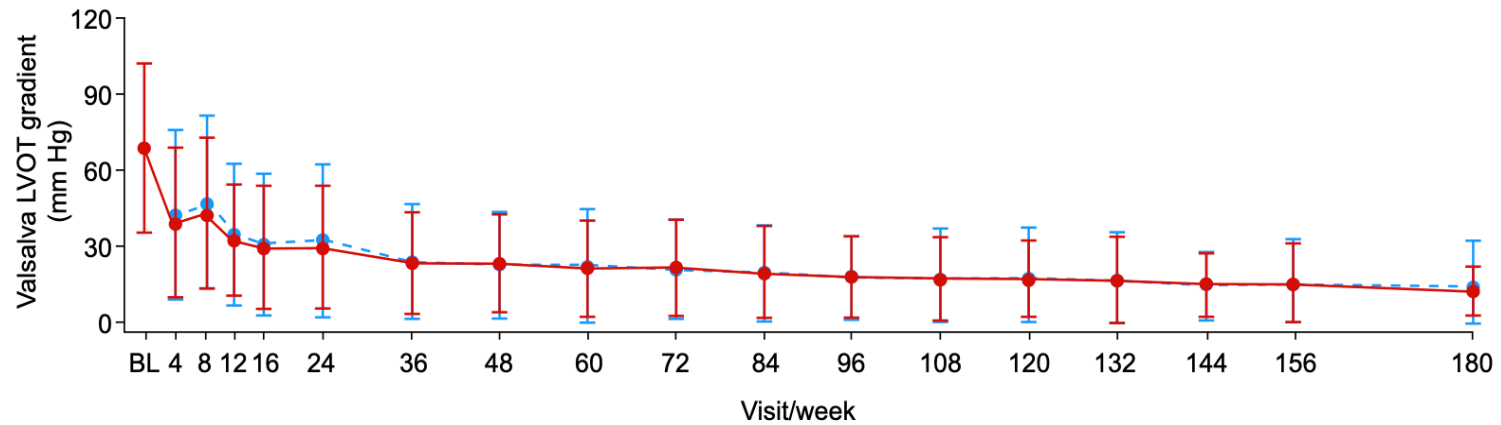
\*\* VALOR-HCM trial 12.5%

\*\*\* MAVA-LTE trial 8.7%

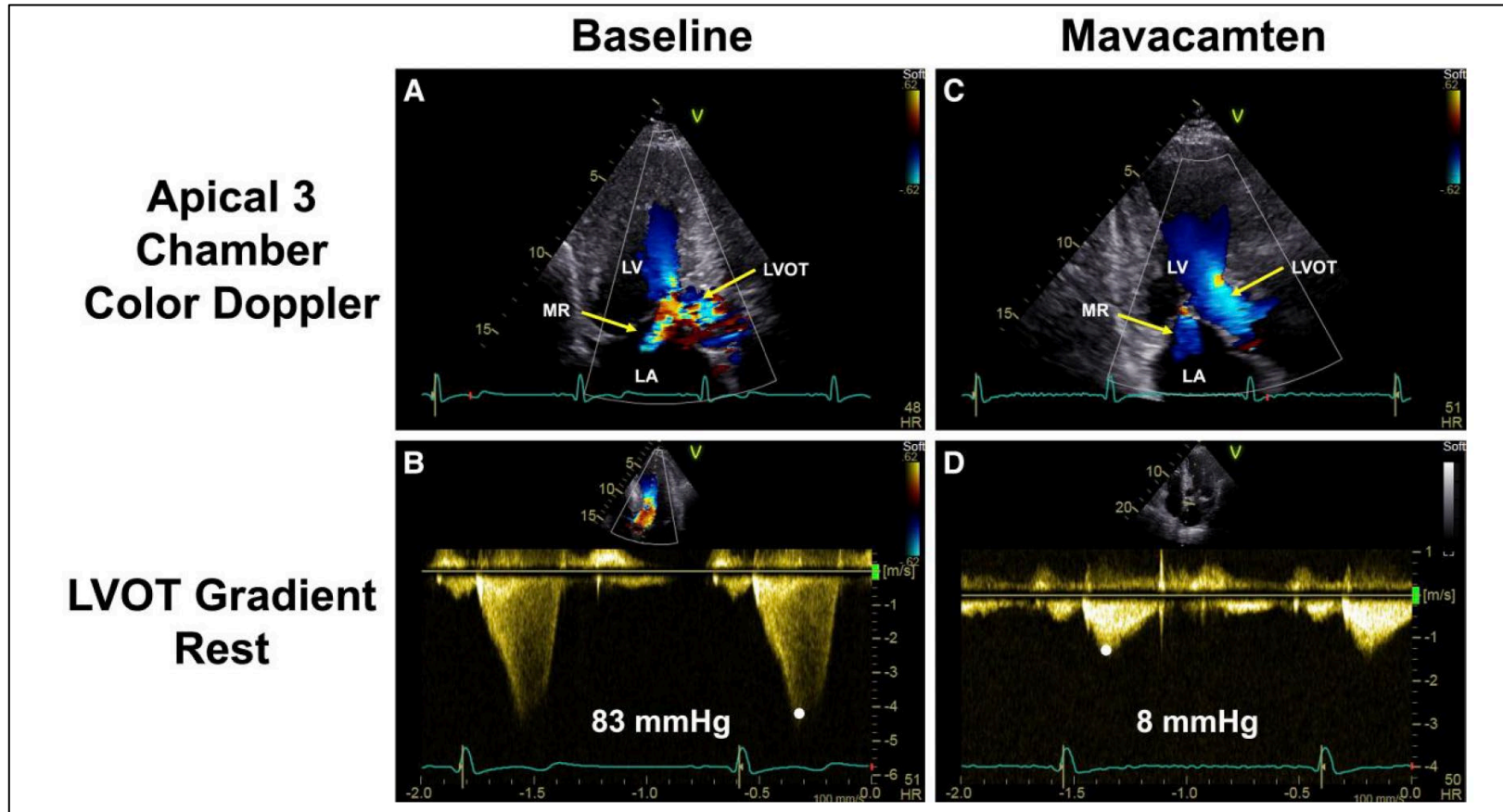
Number of patients at visit

Mavacamten	123	116	115	111	111	107	113	114
Placebo	128	115	117	120	119	121	121	119

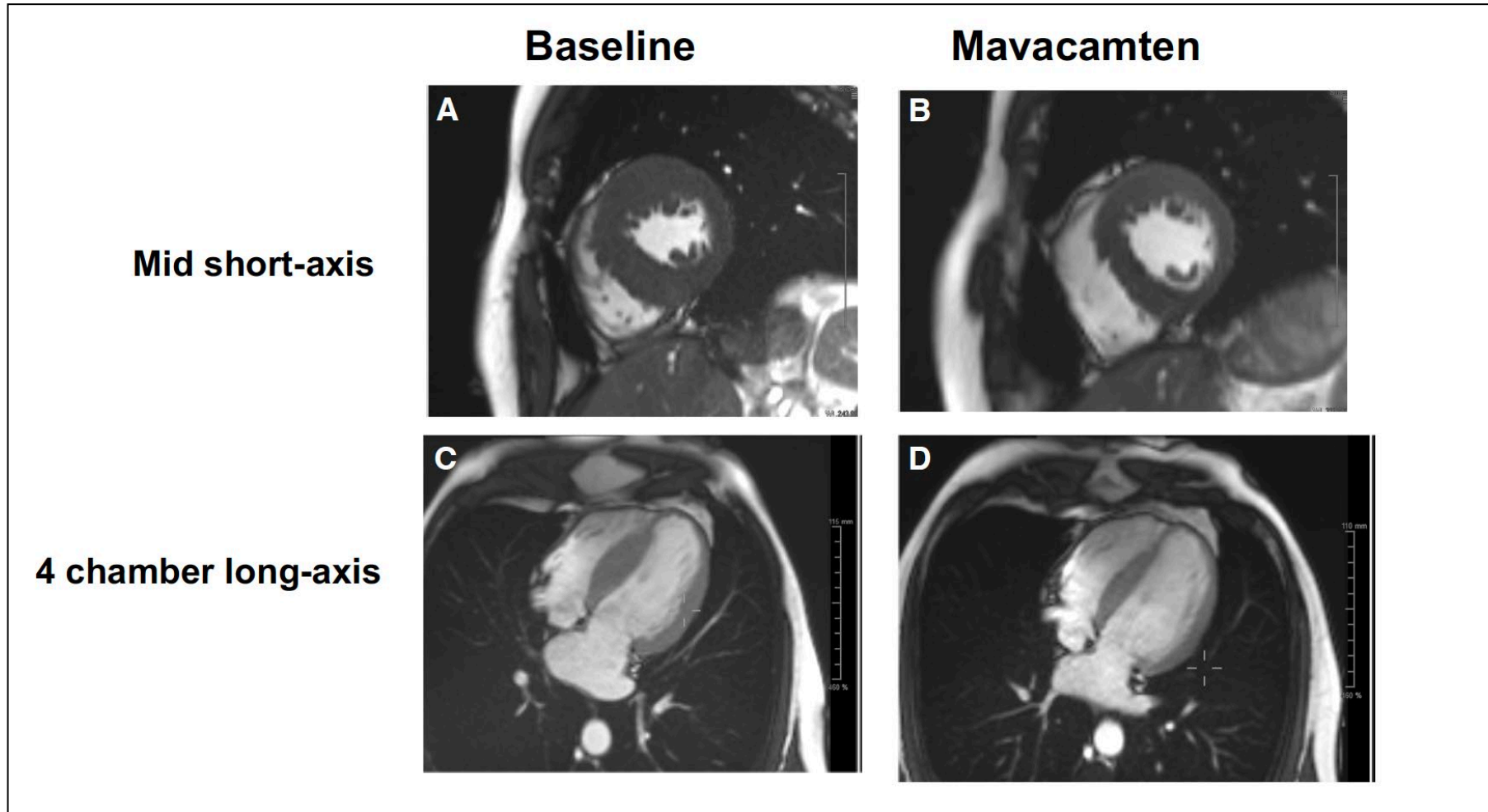
# MAVA-LTE Studie (Woche 180)



# Reduktion des LVOT-Gradienten



# Reduktion der Hypertrophie



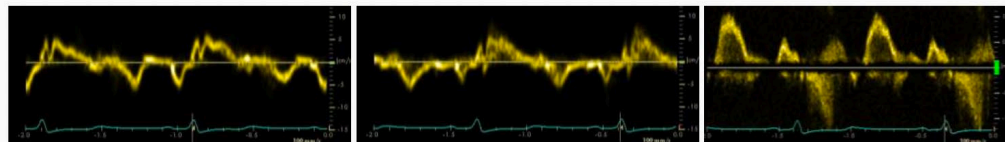
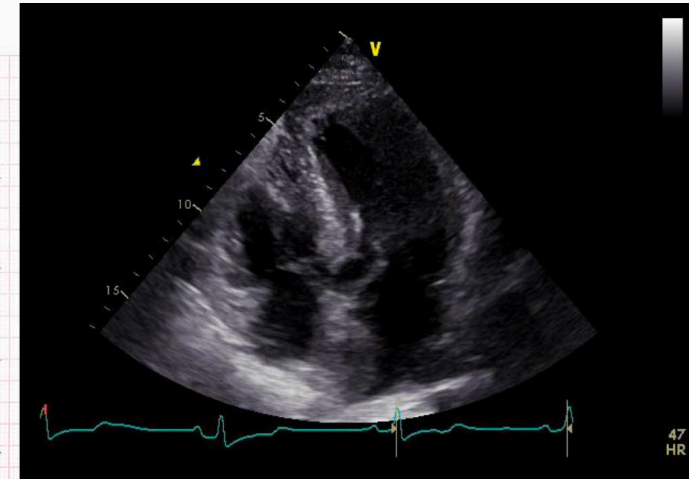
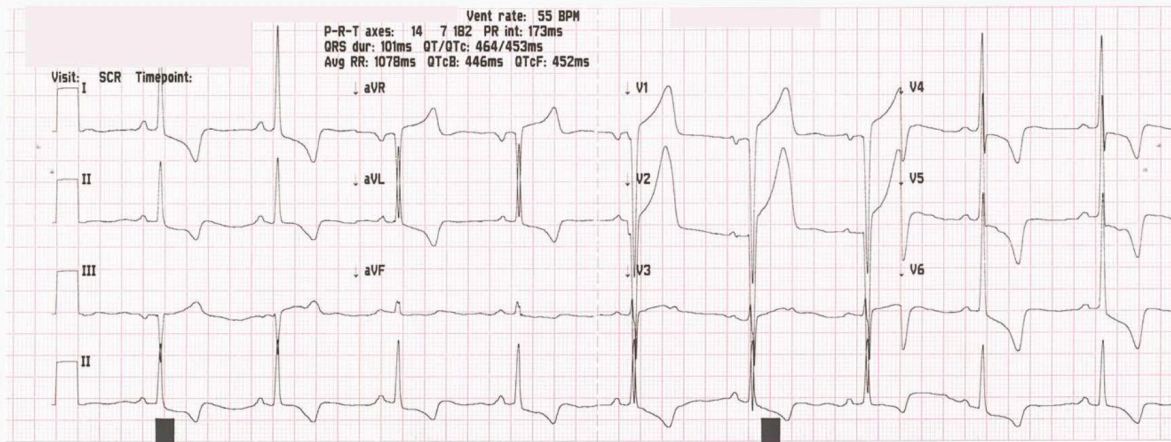


# Full recovery

## Baseline

- Mild dyspnea, tiredness, fatigue, palpitations and chest pain (HCM Symptom Questionnaire score: 4)

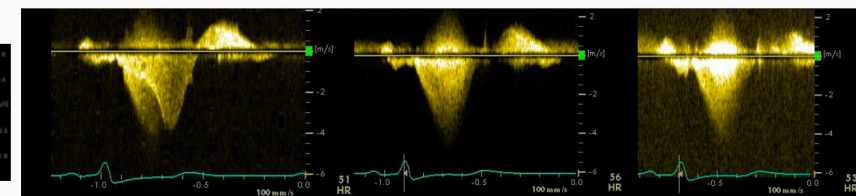
NT-proBNP = 1025 pg/ml



Septal  $e' = 6$  cm/s

Lateral  $e' = 6$  cm/s

E = 109 cm/s



65 mm Hg

80 mm Hg

100 mm Hg

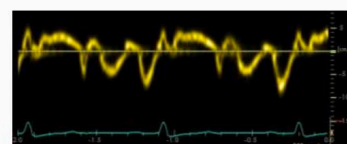
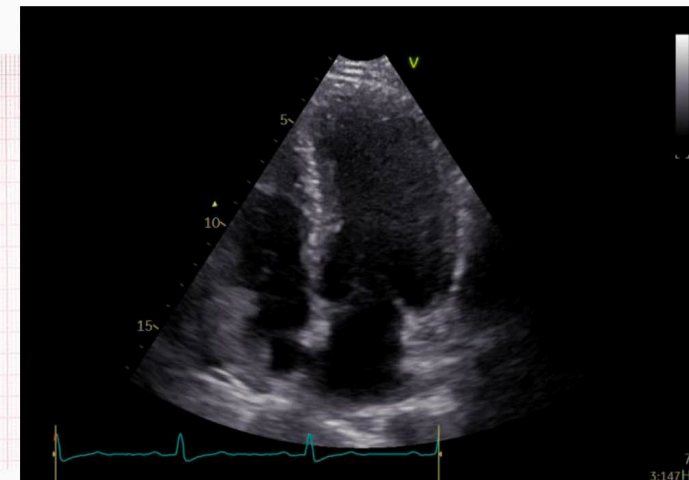
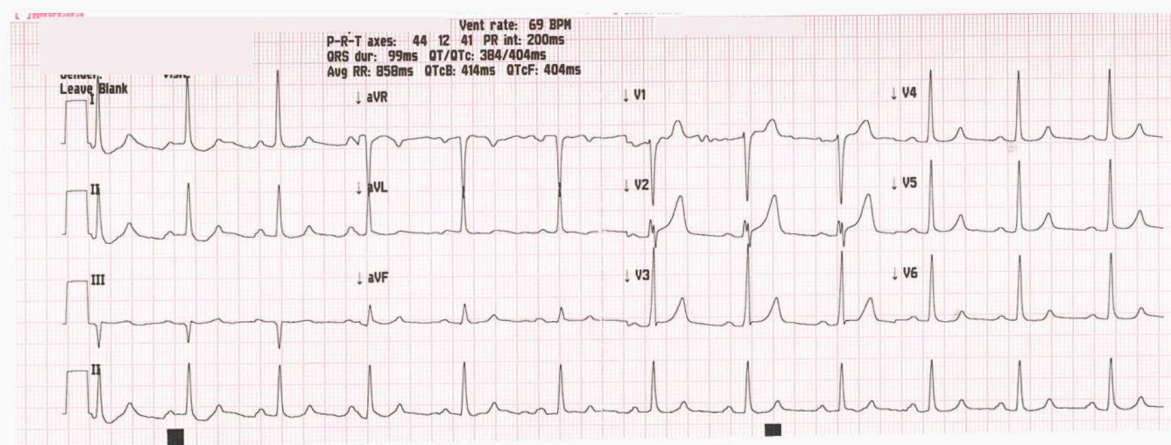


# Full recovery

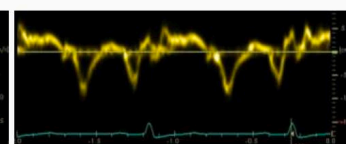
**3 years post mavacamten treatment**

NT-proBNP = 17 pg/ml

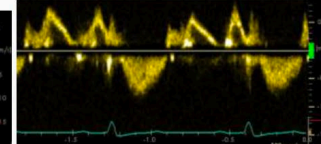
- Free of dyspnea, tiredness, fatigue, palpitations and chest pain (HCM Symptom Questionnaire score: 1)



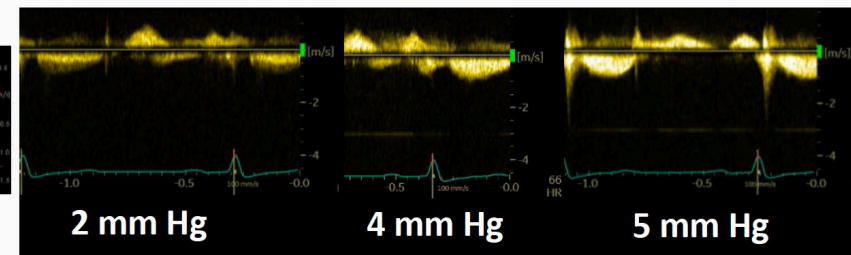
Septal e' = 6 cm/s



Lateral e' = 10 cm/s



E = 78 cm/s

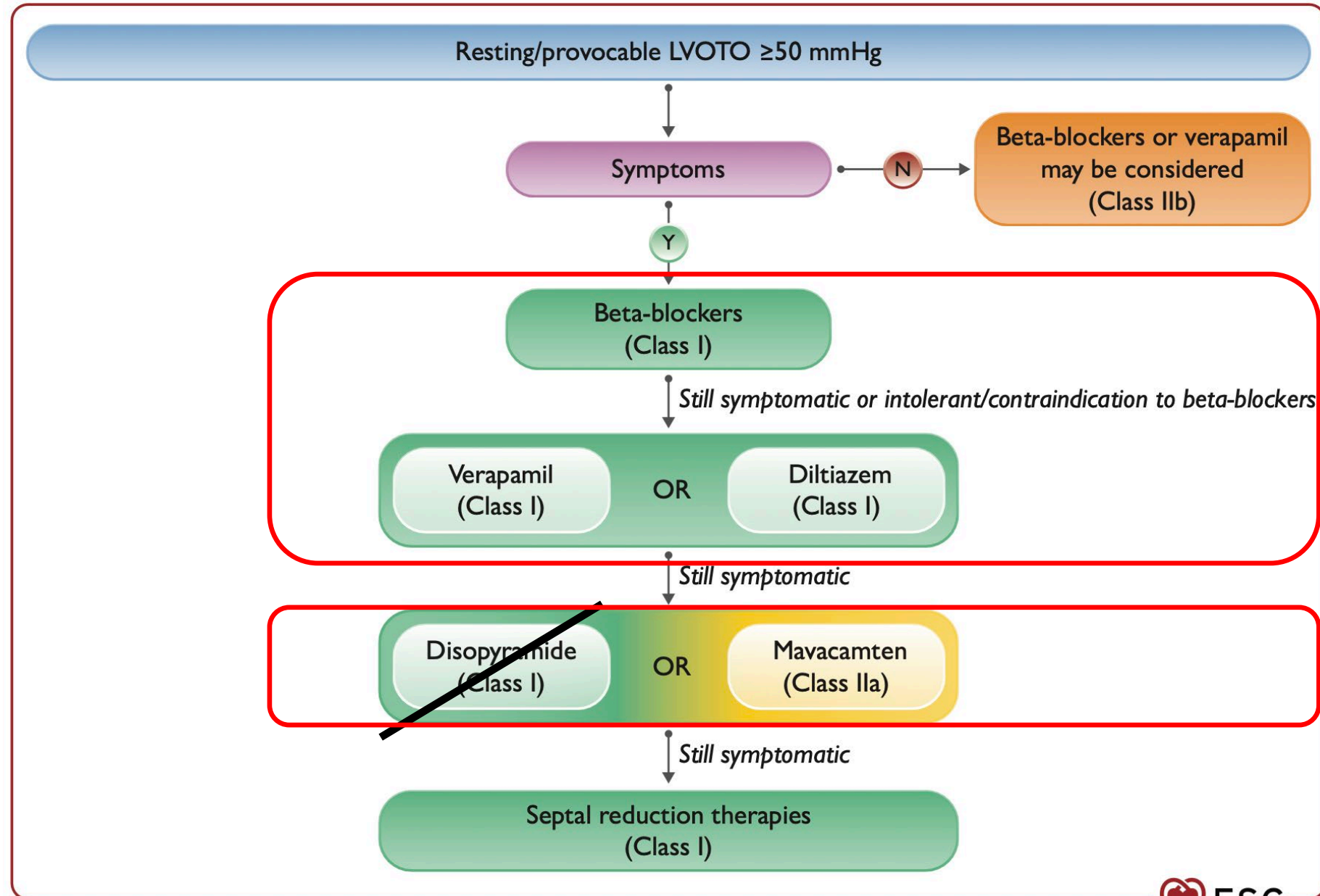


2 mm Hg

4 mm Hg

5 mm Hg

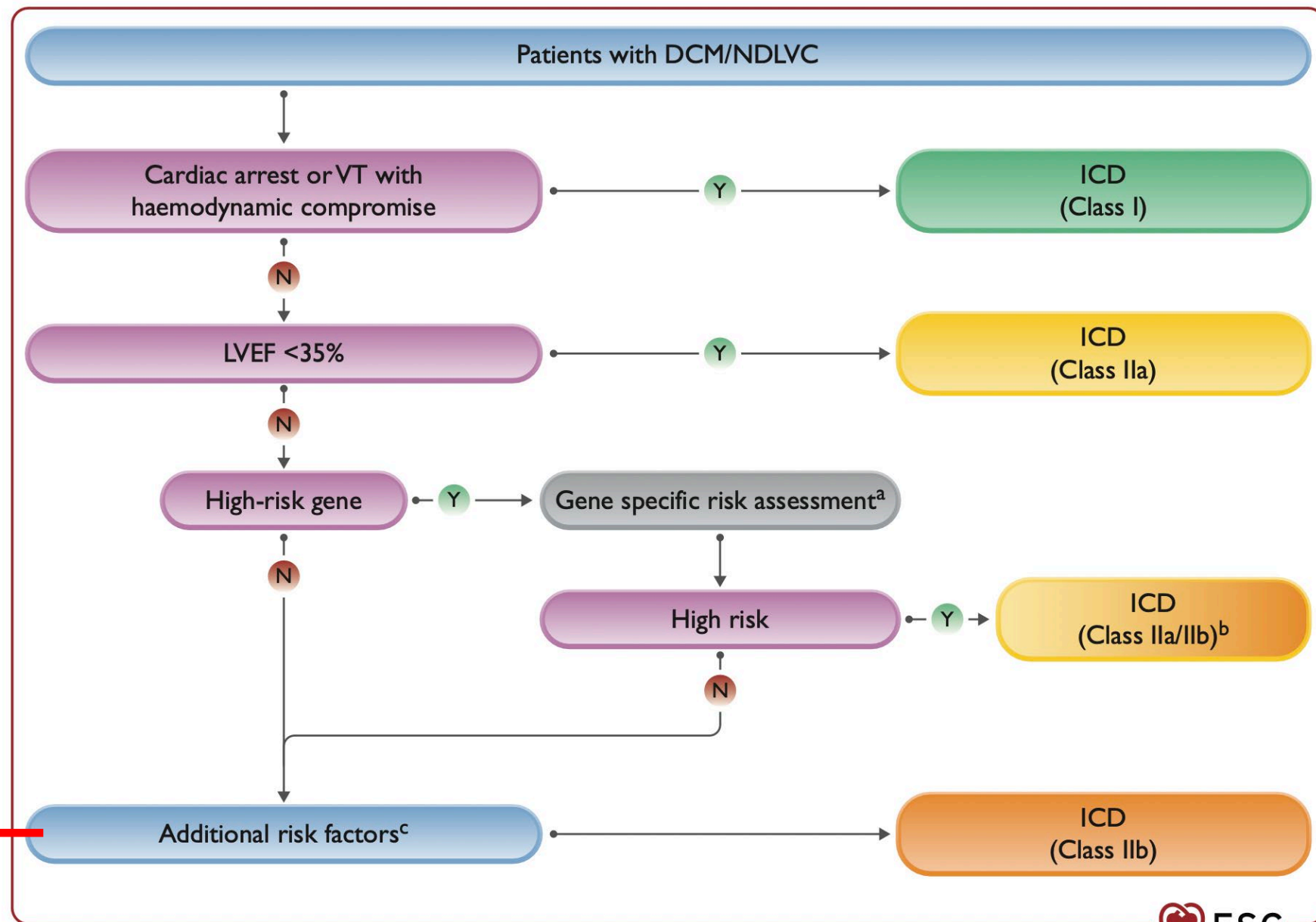
# Management der LVOT-Obstruktion



# Neue Konzepte

- NDLVC Phänotyp
- Management der LVOT-Obstruktion in HCM
- SCD-Risikostratifizierung in DCM / NDLVC und ARVC

# DCM - ICD Indikationen



- Synkope
- LGE





# Hochrisiko Genotyp und SCD-Prädiktoren (1)

Gene	Annual SCD rate	Predictors of SCD
<b>LMNA</b>	5–10%	Estimated 5-year risk of life-threatening arrhythmia using LMNA risk score <a href="https://lmna-risk-vta.fr">https://lmna-risk-vta.fr</a>
<b>FLNC-truncating variants</b>	5–10%	LGE on CMR LVEF<45%
<b>TMEM43</b>	5–10%	Male Female and any of the following: LVEF <45%, NSVT, LGE on CMR, >200 VE on 24h Holter ECG

# Hochrisiko Genotyp und SCD-Prädiktoren (2)

Gene	Annual SCD rate	Predictors of SCD
<b>PLN</b>	3–5%	Estimated 5-year risk of life-threatening arrhythmia using <i>PLN</i> risk score <a href="https://plnriskcalculator.shinyapps.io/final_shiny">https://plnriskcalculator.shinyapps.io/final_shiny</a> LVEF<45% LGE on CMR NSVT
<b>DSP</b>	3–5%	LGE on CMR LVEF<45%
<b>RBM20</b>	3–5%	LGE on CMR LVEF<45%

# DCM - ICD Indikationen

## Primary prevention

An ICD should be considered to reduce the risk of sudden death and all-cause mortality in patients with DCM, symptomatic heart failure, and LVEF  $\leq 35\%$  despite  $>3$  months of OMT.<sup>861,885</sup>

**IIa**

**A**

The patient's genotype should be considered in the estimation of SCD risk in DCM.<sup>185,186,869,886</sup>

**IIa**

**B**

An ICD should be considered in patients with DCM with a genotype associated with high SCD risk and LVEF  $>35\%$  in the presence of additional risk factors (see [Table 21](#)).<sup>541,542,867,869,873,878,881,886</sup>

**IIa**

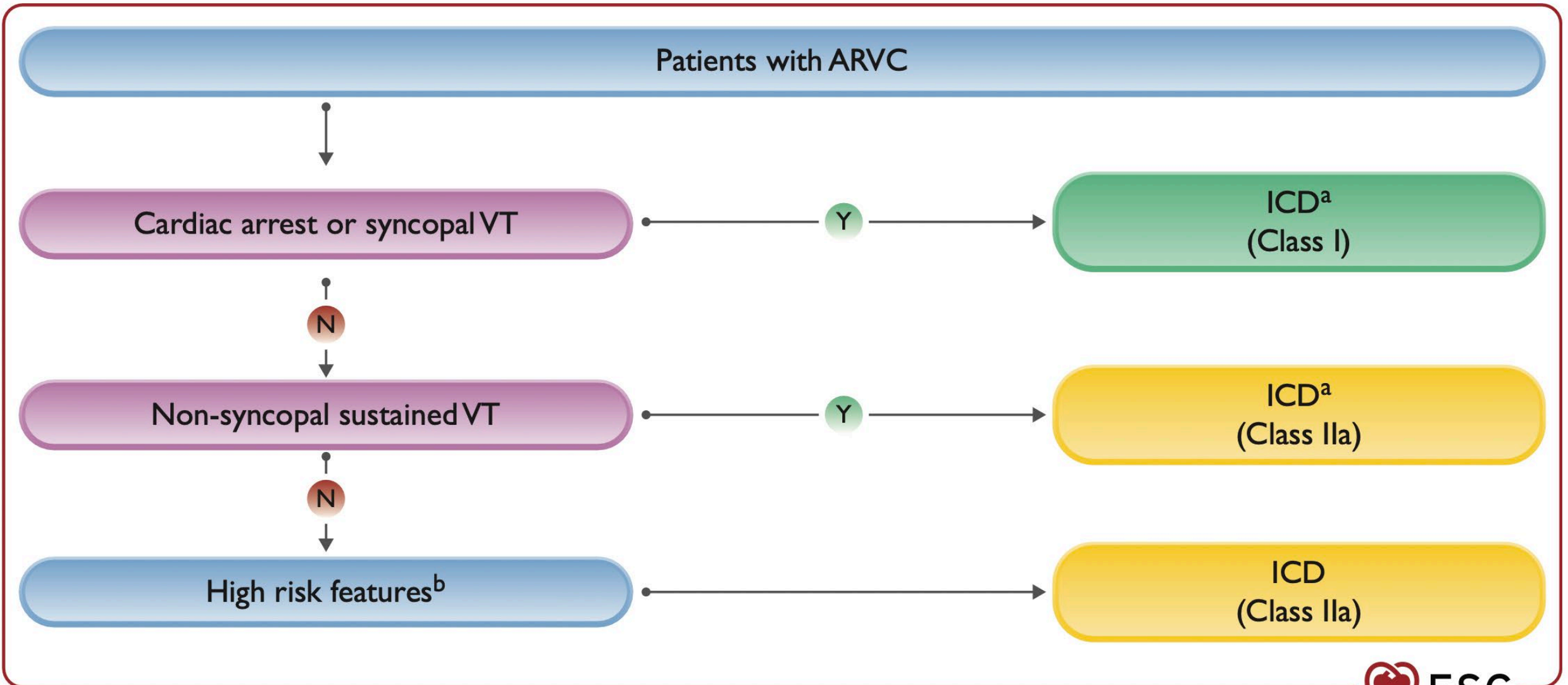
**C**

An ICD may be considered in selected patients with DCM with a genotype associated with high SCD risk and LVEF  $>35\%$  without additional risk factors (see [Table 21](#)).<sup>869,873,881,886</sup>

**IIb**

**C**

# ARVC - ICD Indikationen





# ARVC - ICD Indikationen

Primary prevention		
High-risk features <sup>c</sup> should be considered to aid individualized decision-making for ICD implantation in patients with ARVC. <sup>538,939</sup>	<b>Ila</b>	<b>B</b>
The updated 2019 ARVC risk calculator should be considered to aid individualized decision-making for ICD implantation in patients with ARVC. <sup>d,524,526,536-539</sup>	<b>Ila</b>	<b>B</b>

- **Synkope**
- **NSVT**
- **RVEF < 40%**
- **SMVT in PES**

© ESC 2023

# Kardiomyopathie – Team am UKF

- Kardiomyopathie-Ambulanz – PD.Dr. M. Papathanasiou
- TASH & interventionelle Therapie – Prof. Dr. D. Leistner, PD Dr. M. Ochs
- Myektomie und Miktrklappenchirurgie – Prof. Dr. Holubec
- Rhythmologie und Device-Therapie – Prof. Dr. R. Wakili
- Advanced Heart Failure / MCS / HTX – Dr. A. Prinzing
- Zentrum für plötzlichen Herztod – Prof. Dr. S. Kaufenstein
- Humangenetik und Kardiopathologie – Prof. Dr. B. Zirn, Prof. Dr. P. Wild
- Advanced Practice Nurse & HF Nurse – A. Dirksen, A. Peucker

**Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit !**

**„Denn es muss von  
Herzen kommen,  
was auf das Herz  
wirken soll.“**



# Mavacamten – Sicherheitsprofil

## Risk Evaluation & Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Programm

