

Do You Know What Quality of Life Means for Your Patients with Heart Failure?

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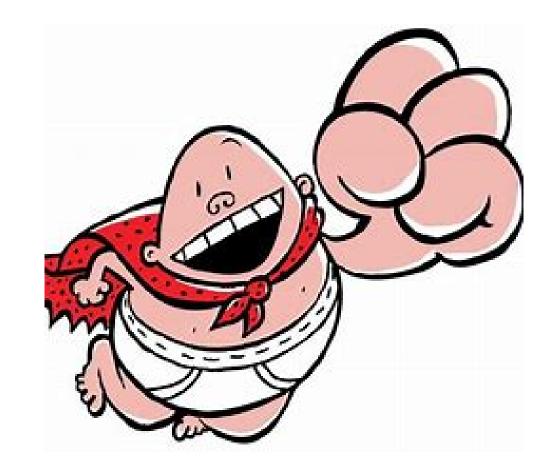






Speaker Disclosure Dr. Jonathan Howlett

- Relationships with commercial interests:
 - Grants/Research Support: AstraZeneca, Merck, Servier, Pfizer, Novartis, Medtronic, Bayer
 - Speakers Bureau/Honoraria: Bayer, Servier, Boerhinger Ingleheim, Novartix
 - Consulting Fees: General Electric, Government of Canad & Alberta, Novo Nordisk, AstraZeneca, Merck, Servier, Pfizer, Novartis, St Jude, Bayer
 - Medical Advisory Board: Cardiol

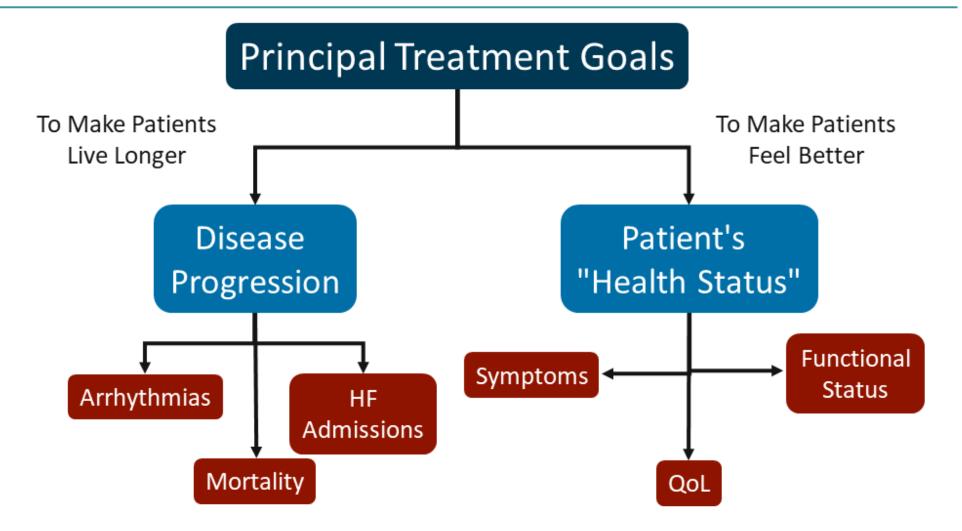








Treatment Goals for HF





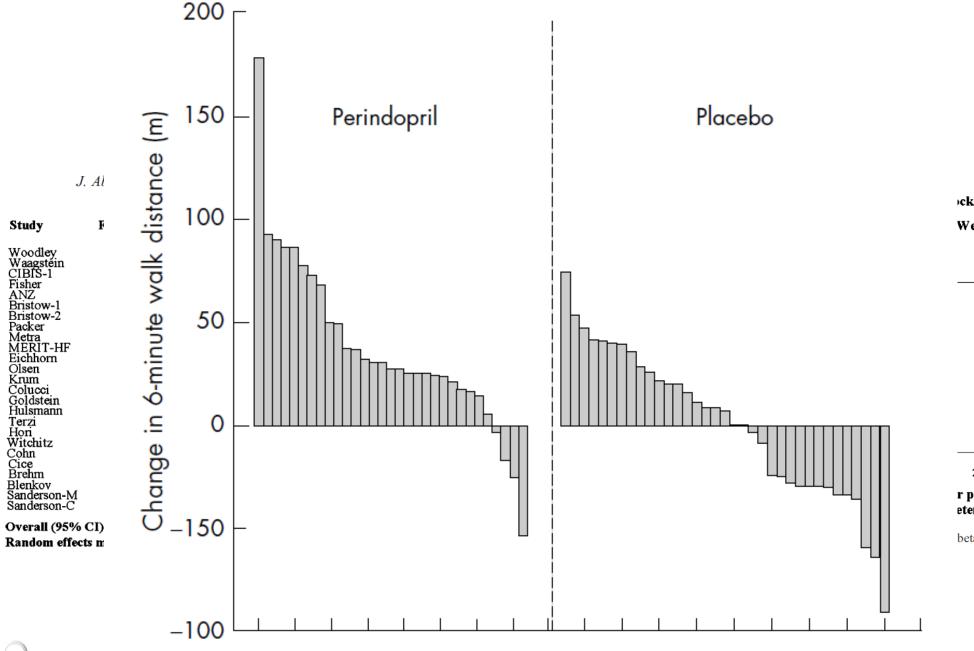


Selected therapies: Effect on HR QoL and 6 MWT in patients with HFrEF

Therapy	Improved outcomes?	Improved symptoms?	Improved 6MWT?	Improved HRQoL?
ACE/ ARB	++	++		
Beta blockers	+++	++		
ARNi	+++	++		
MRA	+++	+		
SGLTi	+++	++		
Ivabradine	+	+++		
Hydralazine	+	+++		
Digoxin	+	++		
Vericiguat	+	+/-		
CRT	+++	++++		

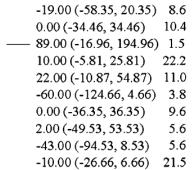






cker

Weighted mean difference % Weight



200

r p = 0.730 heterogeneity p = 0.117eter p=0.492 heterogeneity p=0.140

beta-blockers had no effect on 6-min walk distance.





Selected therapies: Effect on HR QoL and 6 MWT in patients with HFrEF

Therapy	Improved outcomes?	Improved symptoms?	Improved 6MWT?
ACE/ ARB	++	++	+
Beta blockers	+++	++	No
ARNi	+++	++	?+
MRA	+++	+/-	No
SGLTi	+++	++	
Ivabradine	+	+++	
Hydralazine	+	+++	
Digoxin	+	++	
Vericiguat	+	+/-	
CRT	+++	++++	

Important inconsistencies



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HF is associated with a high patient burden, and poorer HRQoL than other chronic diseases (including cancer)

HF signs and symptoms^{1,2} can reduce mobility and impair daily functioning³



Dyspnea

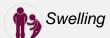








The impact of HF symptoms can cause a significant reduction in HRQoL,³ and more severe HF is associated with a greater humanistic burden³

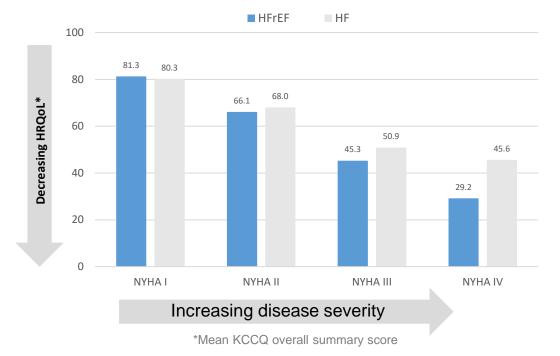


Fluid retention

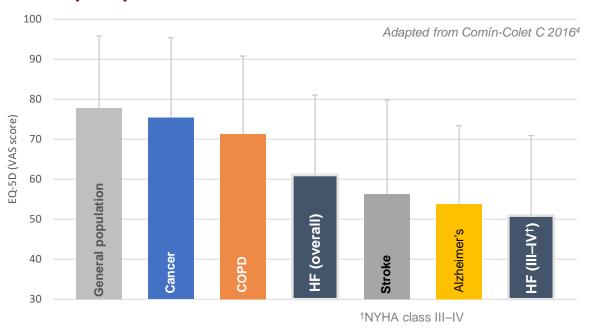
Pulmonary oedema



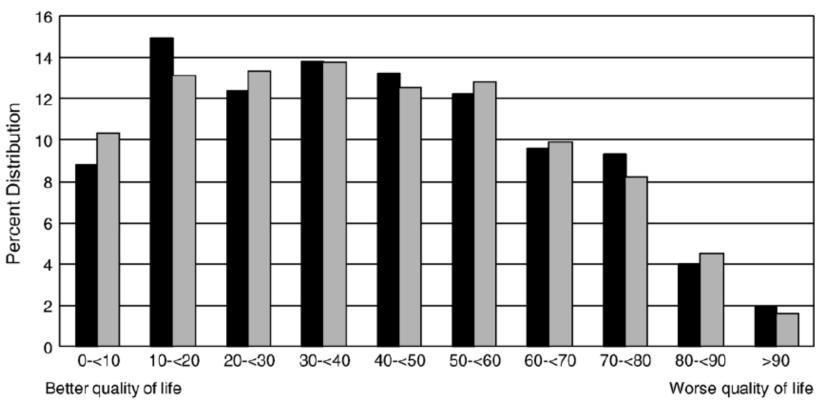
HRQoL deteriorates with HF disease severity³



Patients with HF, especially those with severe symptoms, report poorer HRQoL vs. other chronic diseases⁴



HFR- QOL does not discriminate by EF



Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Summary Score Range

■ HF-Preserved EF
■ HF-Low EF





The KCCQ

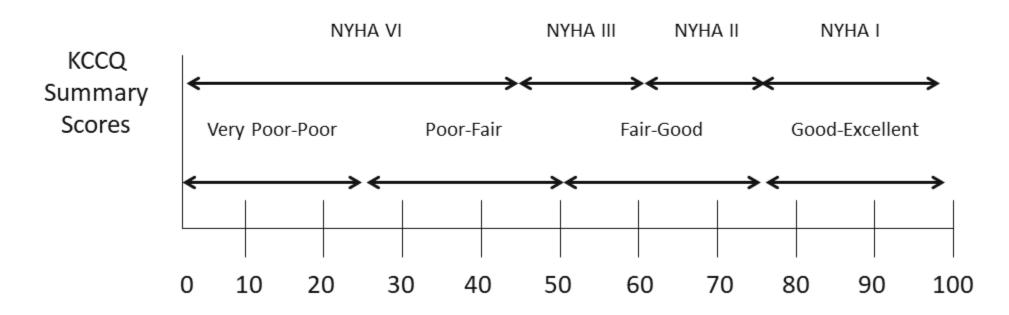
- 23/12 items that measure 5 clinically relevant domains^[a,b]
 - Physical limitation
 - Symptoms: frequency, severity, and change over time
 - Social limitation
 - Self-efficacy
 - QoL
- Represents the patient's perspective of their HF
- Available in over > 95 translations; licensing available
- Has established validity, reliability, and responsiveness^[a,c]
- Qualified by the US FDA's CDRH and CDER as a clinical outcome assessment^[d,e]





Converting the KCCQ Into Clinical Terms

- Evaluation of patients (N = 505) with HFrEF (LVEF < 40%)
- The association between KCCQ summary score (range, 0 to 100; higher scores indicate better health status) and NYHA, as well as other clinical and outcome measures, was evaluated

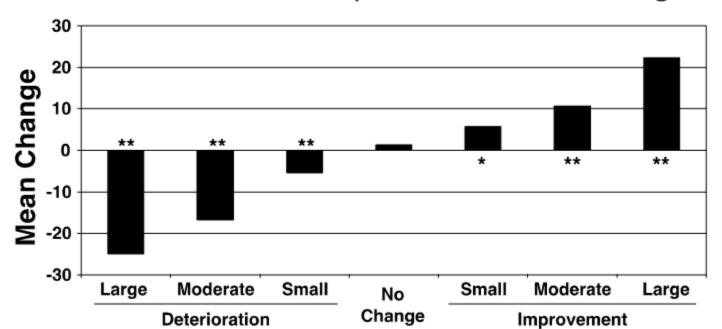






Changes in KCCQ Overall Summary By Clinical Change

- Prospective, 14-center cohort of 476 outpatients with HF
- Changes in 7 HF measures were compared with clinically observed change
 - KCCQ; SF-12; NYHA FC; 6MWT; BNP
- The KCCQ most accurately reflected clinical change in patients with HF



Clinically Important Improvement

- Small = 5 points
- Moderate = 10 points
- Large = 20 points





QOL plays an important role in patient choice

FIGURE 2 Patient-Reported Severity of Heart Failure Symptoms or Disability

Q1: How would you describe your heart failure symptoms or disability?

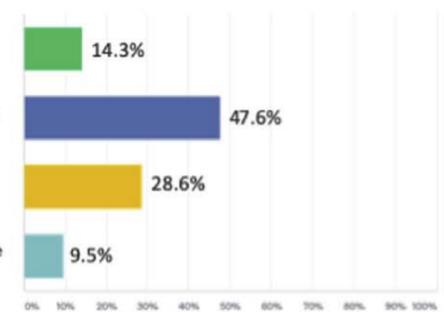
Answered: 42 Skipped: 0

None. I can do whatever I want without any problems.

Mild (For example, I don't have bothersme symptoms when I do most things, but I have trouble with more difficult tasks)

Moderate (For example, I am often short of breath or tired and have to stop a lot.)

Severe (For example, I have to sit most of the time. I cannot do much activity.)



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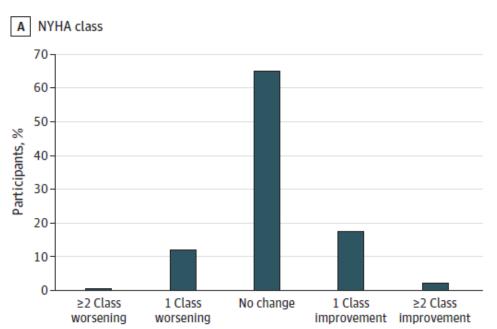


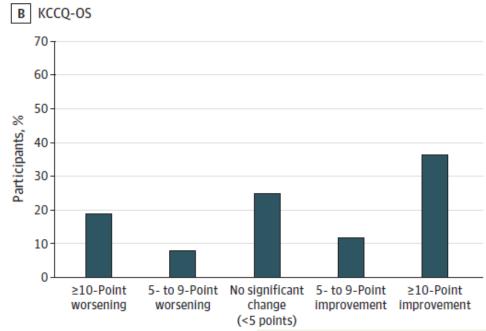
Comparison of New York Heart Association Class and Patient-Reported Outcomes for Heart Failure With Reduced Ejection Fraction

Stephen J. Greene, MD; Javed Butler, MD, MPH, MBA; John A. Spertus, MD, MPH; Anne S. Hellkamp, MS; Muthiah Vaduganathan, MD, MPH; Adam D. DeVore, MD, MHS; Nancy M. Albert, PhD; Carol I. Duffy, DO; J. Herbert Patterson, PharmD; Laine Thomas, PhD; Fredonia B. Williams. EdD: Adrian F. Hernandez. MD. MHS: Gregg C. Fonarow. MD

- 2872 patients in CHAMP registry with 12 month follow up
- NYHA Class, KCCQ, EQ-5D compared in terms of change from baseline and clinical outcomes

Figure 1. Change From Baseline to 12-Month Follow-up in New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class and Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire Overall Summary Score (KCCQ-OS)









KCCQ more sensitive and predictive than NYHA over time

Figure 2. Associations Between Change in New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class and Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire Overall Summary Score (KCCQ-OS) With Clinical Outcomes Among Patients With Heart Failure (HF) With Reduced Ejection in Contemporary US Outpatient Practice

	Improvement vs no improvement hazard ratio	Adverse clinical outcome		
NYHA class: any improvement	(95% CI)	Lower risk Higher risk	Pva	
Death				
Unadjusted	1.23 (0.90-1.69)		.19	
Adjusted	1.01 (0.69-1.47)		.97	
HF hospitalization				
Unadjusted	1.15 (0.88-1.50)		.31	
Adjusted	1.05 (0.76-1.43)		.78	
Death or HF hospitalization				
Unadjusted	1.14 (0.93-1.41)		.21	
Adjusted	1.02 (0.79-1.32)		.87	
KCCQ-OS: ≥5-point improvemen	nt			
Death				
Unadjusted	0.75 (0.58-0.98)		.03	
Adjusted	0.59 (0.44-0.80)		<.00	
HF hospitalization				
Unadjusted	1.06 (0.84-1.36)		.61	
Adjusted	0.84 (0.65-1.10)		.20	
Death or HF hospitalization				
Unadjusted	0.90 (0.75-1.10)	-	.31	
Adjusted	0.73 (0.59-0.89)		.00	

0.25

0.5

Hazard ratio (95% CI)

NOT PREDICTIVE OF OUTCOMES

PREDICTIVE OF **OUTCOMES**







Heart failure



European Heart Journal (2020) 00, 1–12
European Society doi:10.1093/eurhearti/ehaa943
of Cardiology

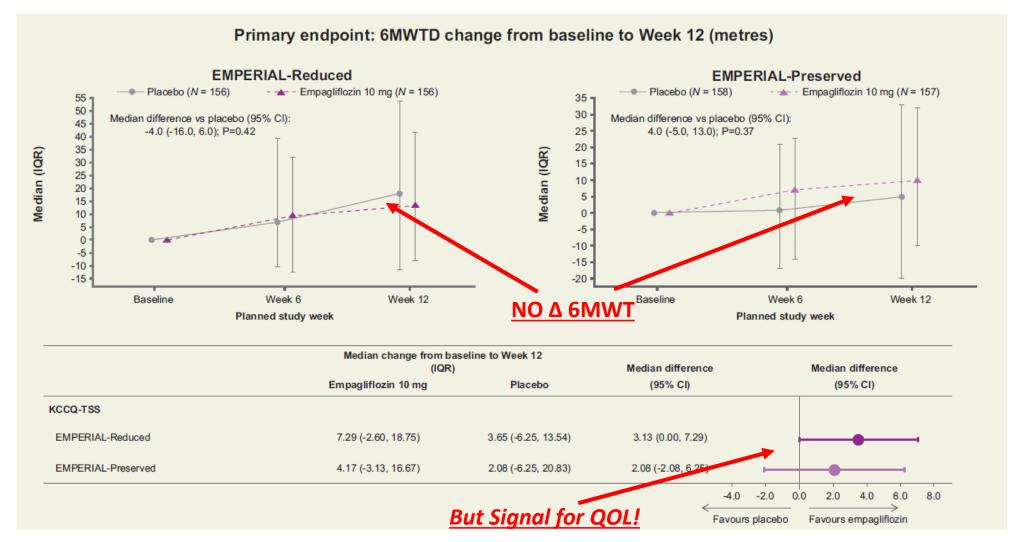
Effect of empagliflozin on exercise ability and symptoms in heart failure patients with reduced and preserved ejection fraction, with and without type 2 diabetes

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William T. Abraham<sup>1*</sup>, JoAnn Lindenfeld<sup>2</sup>, Piotr Ponikowski<sup>3</sup>, Piergiuseppe Agostoni <sup>6</sup> <sup>4,5</sup>, Javed Butler<sup>6</sup>, Akshay S. Desai<sup>7</sup>, Gerasimos Filippatos <sup>8,9</sup>, Jacek Gniot <sup>10</sup>, Michael Fu<sup>11</sup>, Lars Gullestad<sup>12,13,14,15</sup>, Jonathan G. Howlett <sup>16</sup>, Stephen J. Nicholls<sup>17</sup>, Josep Redon<sup>18</sup>, Isabelle Schenkenberger<sup>19</sup>, José Silva-Cardoso<sup>20</sup>, Stefan Störk <sup>21</sup>, Jerzy Krzysztof Wranicz<sup>22</sup>, Gianluigi Savarese <sup>23</sup>, Martina Brueckmann<sup>24,25</sup>, Waheed Jamal <sup>24</sup>, Matias Nordaby <sup>24</sup>, Barbara Peil<sup>26</sup>, Ivana Ritter <sup>24</sup>, Anastasia Ustyugova<sup>24</sup>, Cordula Zeller <sup>27</sup>, Afshin Salsali<sup>28</sup>, and Stefan D. Anker <sup>29</sup>
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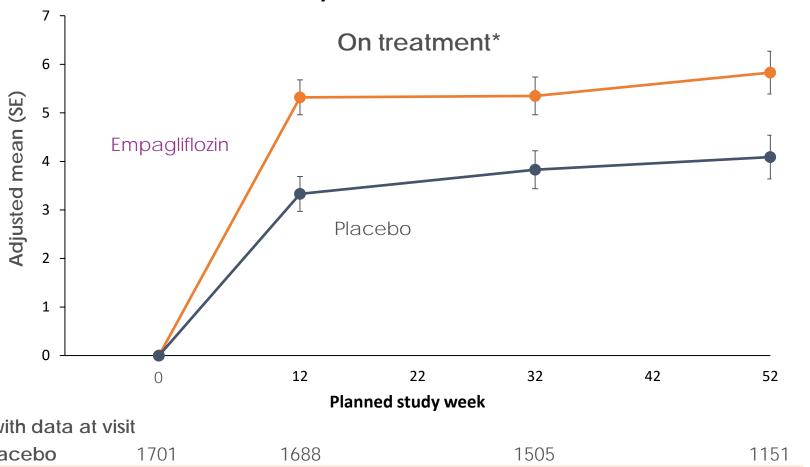
EMPERIAL: 6MWT vs. KCCQ







EMPEROR – REDUCED Quality of life: KCCQ-CSS at 52 weeks



Change from baseline (95% CI) at Week 52

Empagliflozin: 5.8 ± 0.4 Placebo: 4.1 ± 0.4

Absolute difference

(95% CI 0.5, 3) p=0.0058

INSTITUTE of Alberta

N with data at visit

Placebo	1701	1688	1505	1151
Empagliflozin	1734	1720	1561	1176

All models include covariates age, baseline eGFR, region, baseline diabetes status, sex and baseline LVEF *No imputation for death

CV, cardiovascular; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HHF, hospitalisation for heart failure, KCCQ-CSS, Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire clinical summary score LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction





Empagliflozin effect on KCCQ during trial: Responder analysis

Consistently higher likelihood of improvement and lower likelihood of deterioration

	3 mo Odds ratio			nonths io (95% CI)		nonths tio (95% CI)
Improvement						
CSS ≥5 points	1.20 (1.05, 1.37)	⊢	1.20 (1.04, 1.37)	⊢● →	1.22 (1.05, 1.41)	
CSS ≥10 points	1.26 (1.10, 1.44)	⊢	1.21 (1.06, 1.38)	⊢	1.22 (1.06, 1.40)	⊢
TSS ≥5 points	1.31 (1.14, 1.49)	⊢	1.16 (1.01, 1.34)		1.17 (1.01, 1.36)	⊢
TSS ≥10 points	1.28 (1.12, 1.46)	⊢	1.20 (1.05, 1.37)	⊢● →	1.17 (1.01, 1.35)	⊢
OSS ≥5 points	1.21 (1.06, 1.39)	⊢	1.30 (1.13, 1.49)	⊢	1.16 (1.01, 1.35)	—
OSS ≥10 points	1.25 (1.09, 1.43)	⊢	1.18 (1.03, 1.35)	⊢	1.09 (0.95, 1.26)	—
		0.5 1 1.5		0.5 1 1.5		0.5 1 1.5
Deterioration						
CSS ≥5 points	0.75 (0.64, 0.87)		0.85 (0.73, 0.99)	├	0.84 (0.72, 0.98)	├
TSS ≥5 points	0.69 (0.59, 0.81)	⊢● ⊣	0.81 (0.70, 0.95)	⊢● ⊣	0.87 (0.75, 1.02)	├
OSS ≥5 points	0.78 (0.67, 0.92)	⊢● ⊣	0.82 (0.70, 0.95)	⊢● ⊣	0.84 (0.72, 0.98)	⊢● →
		1.5 1 0.5		1.5 1 0.5		1.5 1 0.5
	•	Favors Favors placebo empagliflozir	1	Favors Favors placebo empagliflozi	n	Favors Favors placebo empagliflozin



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ARNi	+++	++	?+
MRA	+++	+/-	No
SGLTi	+++	++	No
Ivabradine	+	+++	++
Hydralazine	Ŧ	+++	+++
Digoxin	+	++	++
Vericiguat	+	+/-	N/A
CRT	+++	++++	+++



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ARNi	+++	++	?+	++
MRA	+++	+/-	No	Mixed
SGLTi	+++	++	No	+++
Ivabradine	+	+++	++	+++
Hydralazine	+	+++	+++	++
Digoxin	+	++	++	++
Vericiguat	+	+/-	N/A	+/-
CRT	+++	++++	+++	++++

KCCQ changes with heart failure interventions

Intervention	Study	KCCQ Improvement	Citation
Empagliflozin	EMPEROR- Reduced	+1.64 (TSS), +1.35 (CSS), +1.30 (OSS) at 8 months +1.69 (TSS), +1.61 (CSS), +1.52 (OSS) at 12 months ↑≥5 points (CSS) in 52% (vs 48% placebec) ths ↑≥5 points (CSS) in 51% (VS 48% placebec) ths ths ths	
Dapagliflozin	14-	is equates to Mix. 22 for moderate or large 22 for moderate or SGLT2 ovement in QOL for SGLT2 inhibitors	Kosiborod 2019
Exercise	impr	inhibitors	Flynn 2019
Ivabradine	E	inhibitors vidence within 3 months vidence within 3 months vidence with (CSS) at 8 months	Ekman 2011
Sacubitril/Valsartan	P	+1.6 (CSS) at 8 months ↑≥5 points (OSS) in 35% (vs 33% enalapril)	McMurray 2014 Lewis 2017





Quality of Life in HF

- Key outcome for patients
- Consistently indicative of disease state
- More sensitive to change than NYHA Class
- More predictive of outcomes than all other status indicators
- Regulatory agencies will consider for drug approval
- Can be performed ONLINE or in WAITING ROOM
 - Easy to score
- BUT....





They will NOT improve your golf game.....





