

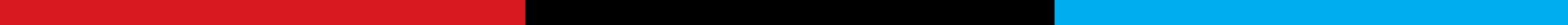
The background image shows a panoramic view of the Ottawa River in Ottawa, Canada. The sky is filled with dramatic, colorful clouds at sunset. On the right side, the illuminated Canadian Parliament buildings are visible, with their green roofs and prominent towers. On the left, the Château Laurier hotel is seen across the river. The water reflects the warm lights of the buildings and the sky.

# *Diuretics and “New” Drugs in Acute HF*

*Peter Liu, MD, U Ottawa Heart Institute*







## Conflict of Interest Disclosures

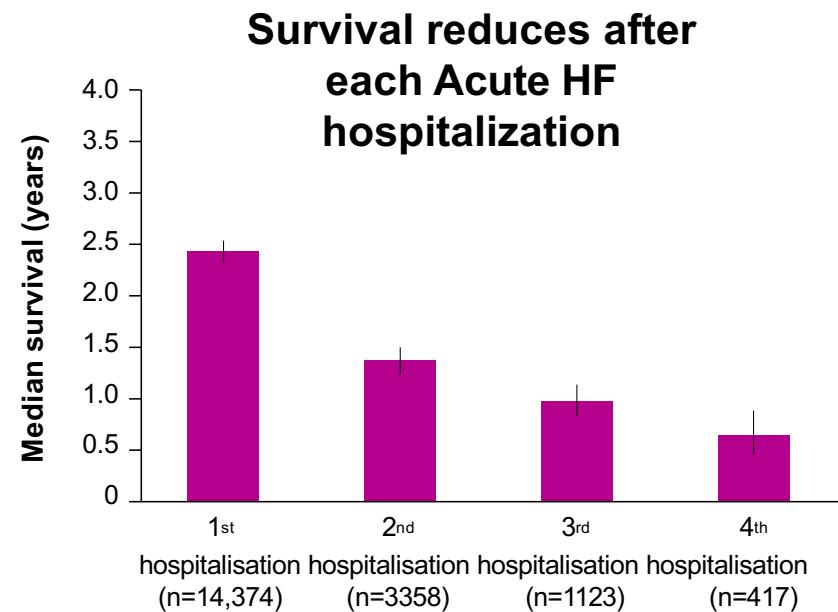
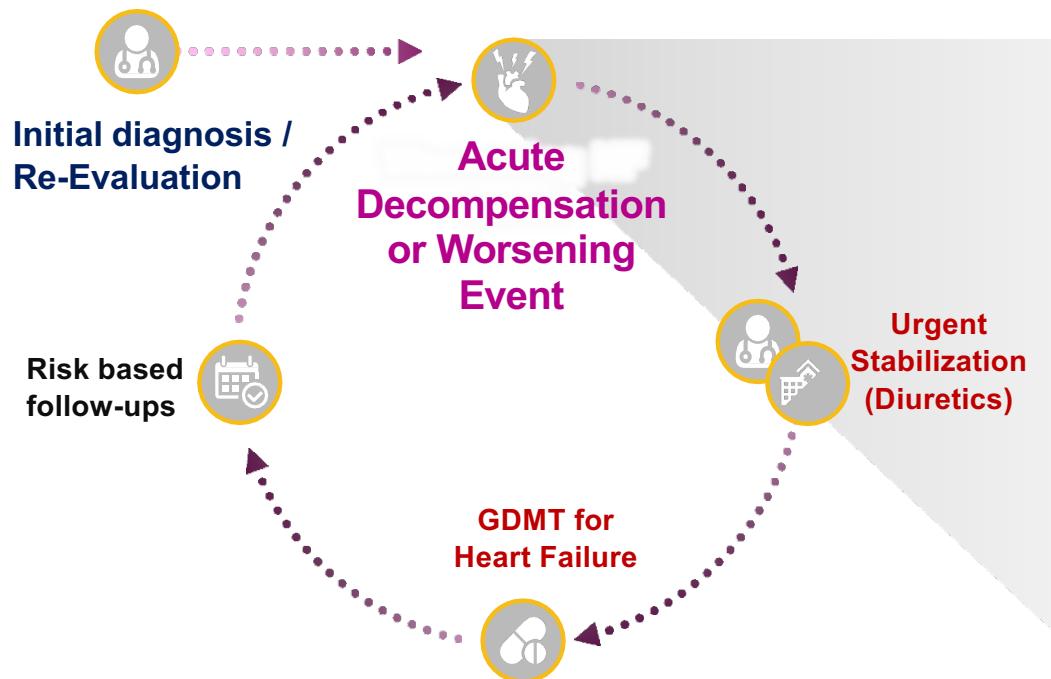
- **Grants/research support:** Genome Canada, CIHR, HSF, Roche, Servier, Amgen
- **Consulting fees:** Bayer, Roche, Boehringer-Ingelheim, NovoNordisk, Merck
- **Speaker fees:** NovoNordisk, Bayer, Merck

# Diuretics and “New” Drugs in HF



- Challenges of acute heart failure
- Escalating diuretics & combination regimen
- Early initiation of GDMT in hospital - including “quadruple therapy” in HFrEF
- “New drugs” in acute heart failure

# HF Worsens with Each Acute Decompensation



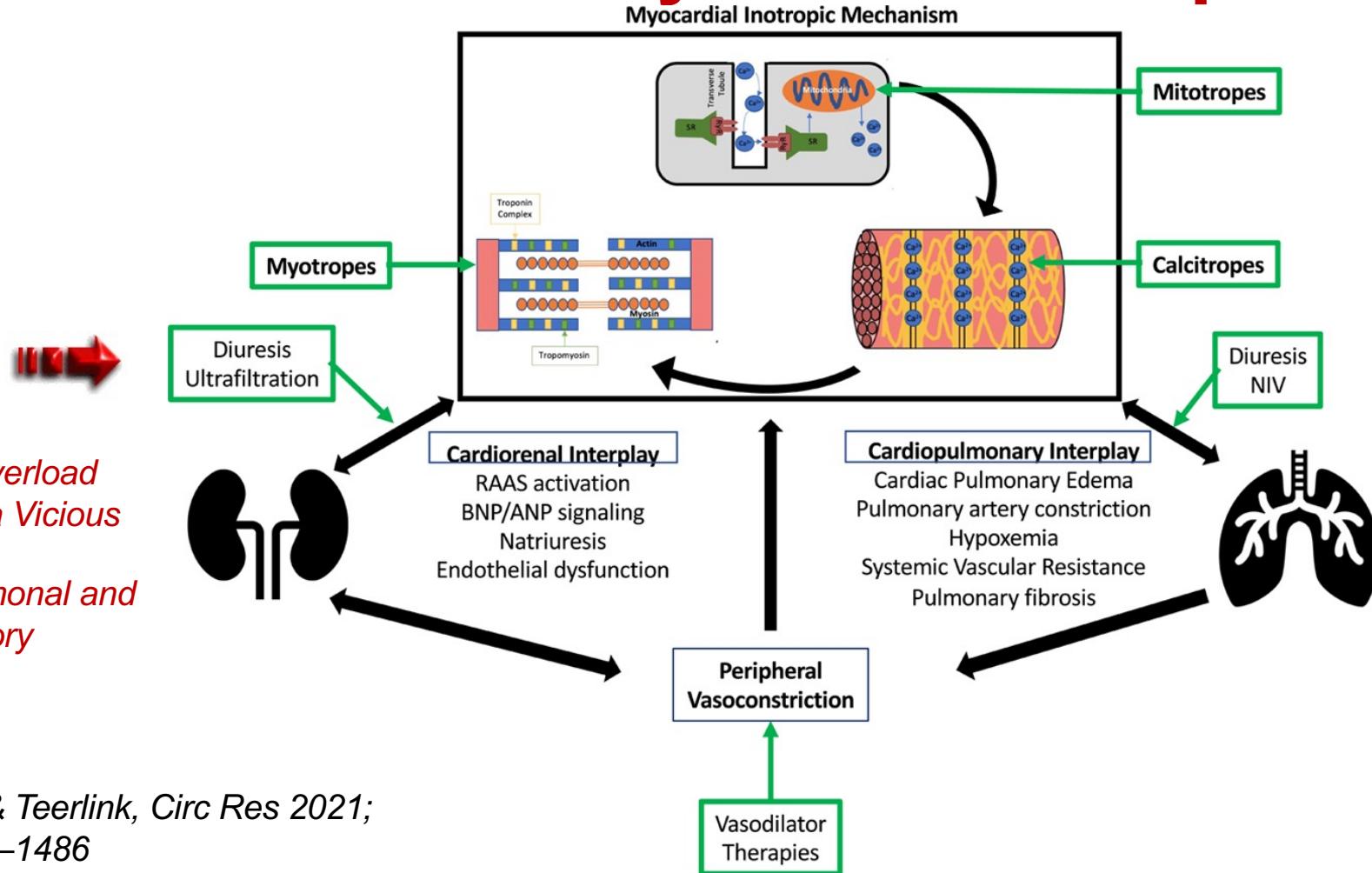
Adapted from Gheorghiade et al. *Am J Cardiol*, 2005 and Cowie et al. *ESC Heart Fail*, 2014.

\*Adjustment of and potential addition to current therapy. #After the initial worsening HF event, each subsequent event becomes longer in duration and is separated by shorter intervals due to the inability of the heart to fully recover.

HCP, healthcare professional; HF, heart failure.

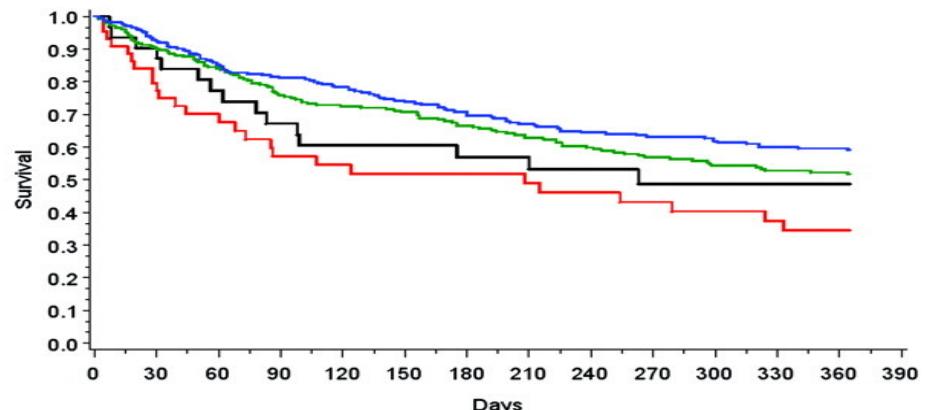
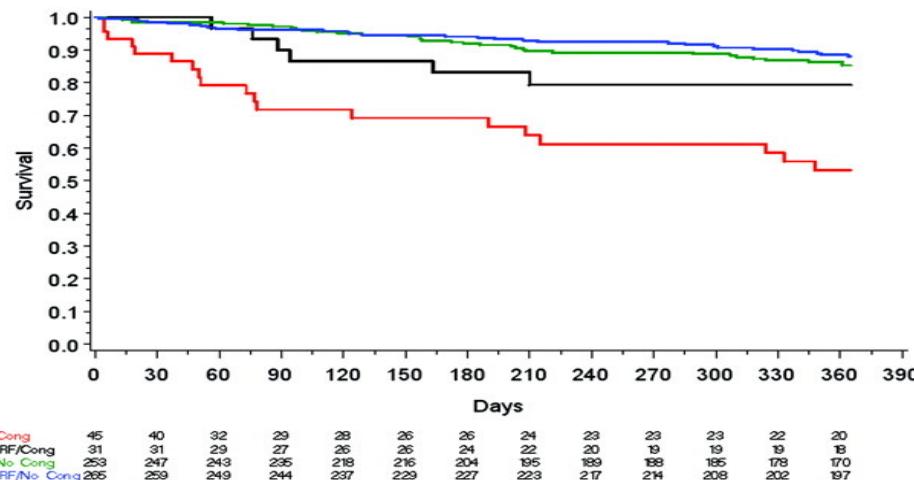
1. Gheorghiade M et al. *Am J Cardiol*. 2005;96(6A):11G–17G. 2. Cowie MR et al. *ESC Heart Fail*. 2014;1:110–145; 3. Setoguchi S et al. *Am Heart J*. 2007;154:260–206.

# Acute HF – Heart & Systemic Disequilibrium



Njoroge & Teerlink, Circ Res 2021;  
128:1468–1486

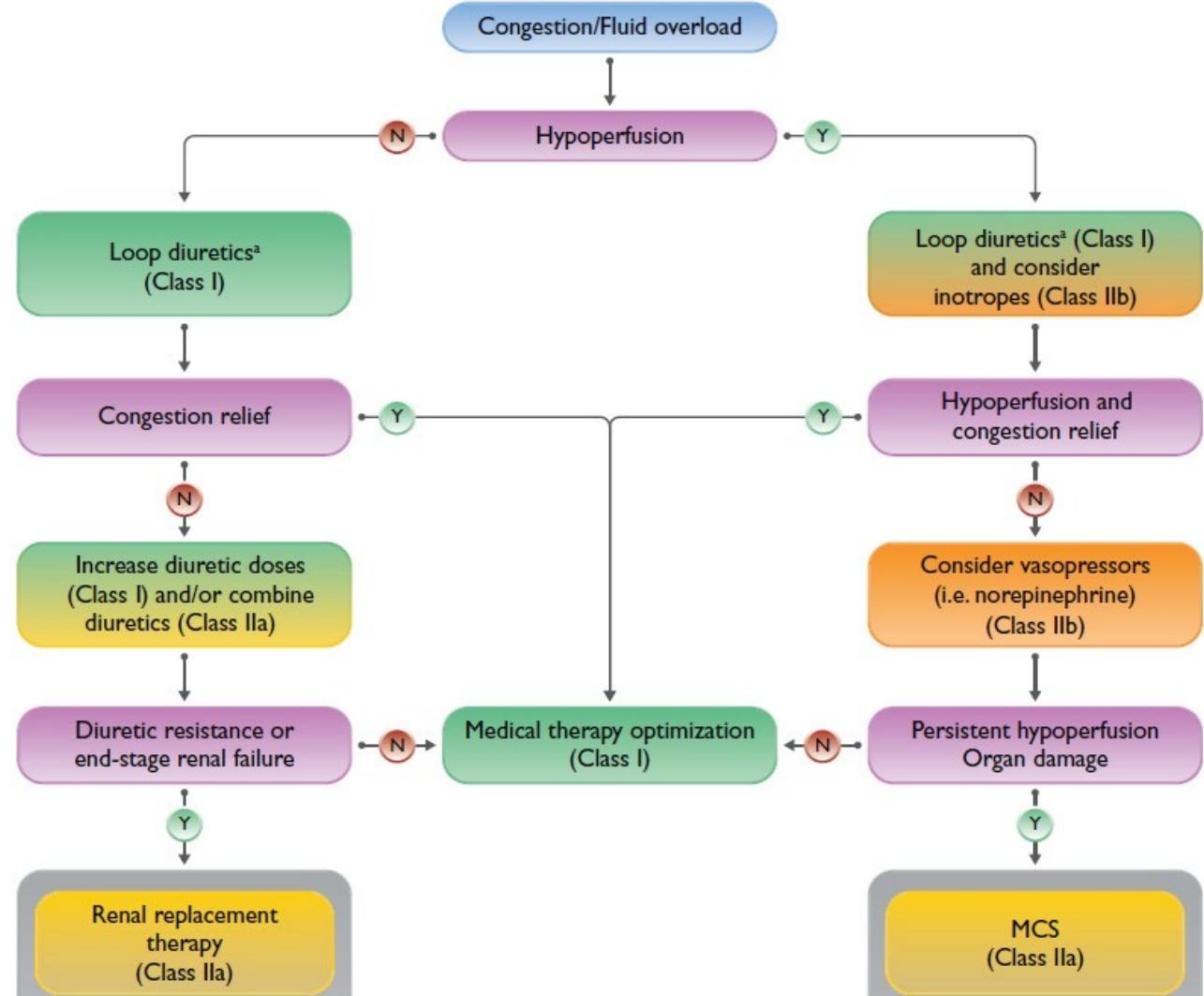
# Don't underestimate the importance of diuretics - decongestion is really important



Outcome for 1-year death or urgent heart transplantation (Tx) (left) and for the combined end point of 1-year death, urgent heart transplantation, or heart failure (HF) readmission (right) for the patients subdivided on the basis of the development of worsening renal function (WRF) and on the presence of signs of congestion (Cong) at discharge.

Marco Metra et al. Circ Heart Fail. 2012;5:54-62

# Management of Acute Heart Failure

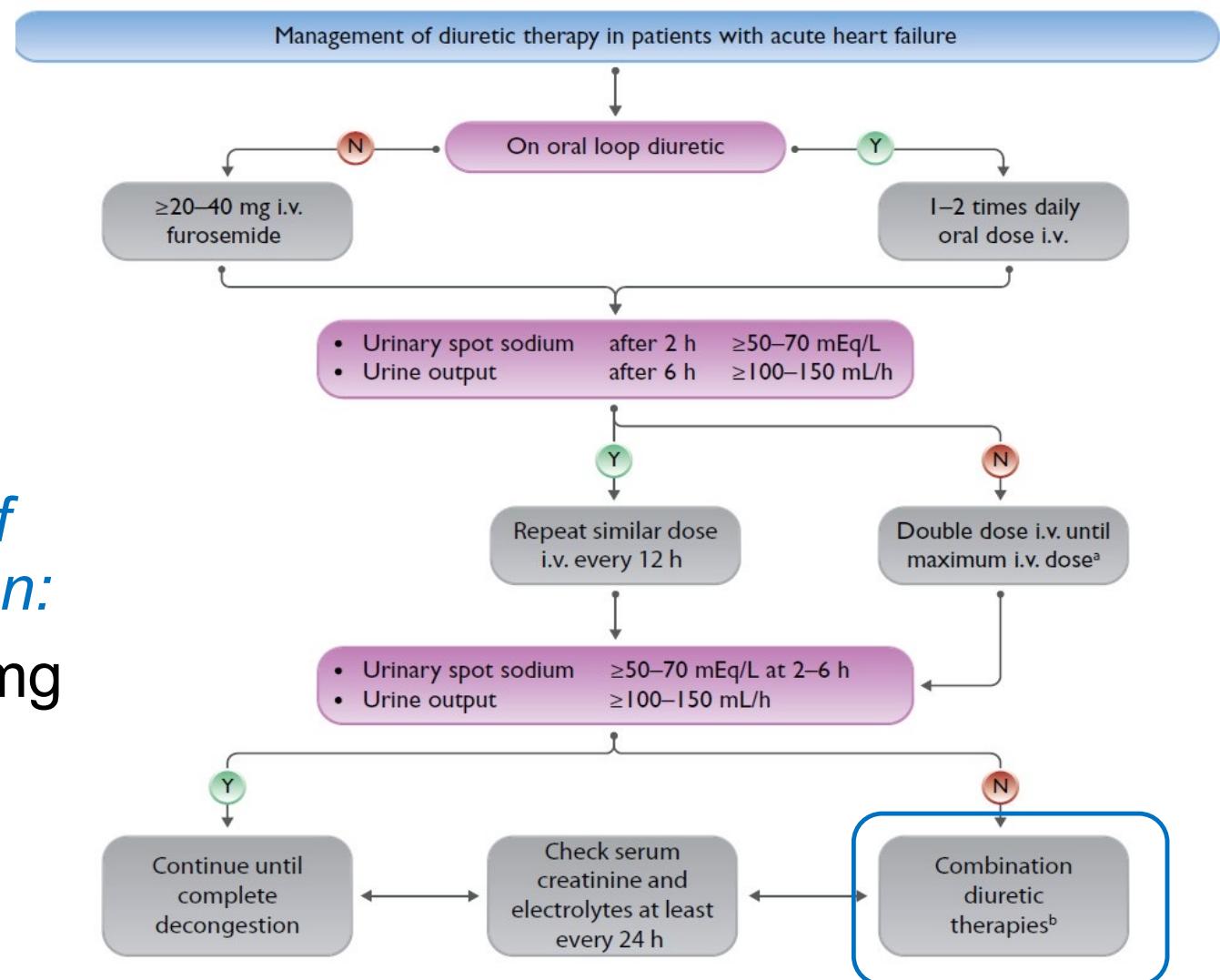


McDonagh et al., 2021 ESC Guidelines for HF, Eur Heart J 2021; 42:3599-3726

# Diuretic Rx of Acute Heart Failure

*Combine diuretics of  
different site of action:*

- Metolazone 2.5-5 mg
- Thiazides
- Acetazolamide



McDonagh et al., 2021 ESC Guidelines for HF, Eur Heart J 2021; 42:3599-3726

# Diuretics and “New” Drugs in HF



- Challenges of acute heart failure
- Escalating diuretics & combination regimen
- Early initiation of GDMT in hospital - including “quadruple therapy” in HFrEF
- “New drugs” in acute heart failure

# CCS/CHFS 2021 HF Guideline Update

## HFrEF: LVEF ≤ 40% AND SYMPTOMS

### Initiate Standard Therapies

ARNI or ACEi/ARB  
then substitute ARNI

BETA BLOCKER

MRA

SGLT2 INHIBITOR



### Assess Clinical Factors for Additional Interventions

HR >70 bpm and  
sinus rhythm  
• Consider ivabradine\*

Recent HF hospitalization  
• Consider vericiguat \*\*

Black patients on optimal GDMT,  
or patients unable to tolerate  
ARNI/ACEi/ARB  
• Consider combination  
hydralazine-nitrates

Suboptimal rate control for  
AF, or persistent symptoms  
despite optimized GDMT  
• Consider digoxin

*Initiate standard therapies as soon as possible and titrate every 2-4 weeks to target or maximally tolerated dose over 3-6 months*

MacDonald, Virani, et al., 2021 Update HFrEF, Can J Cardiol 2021; 37:531-46

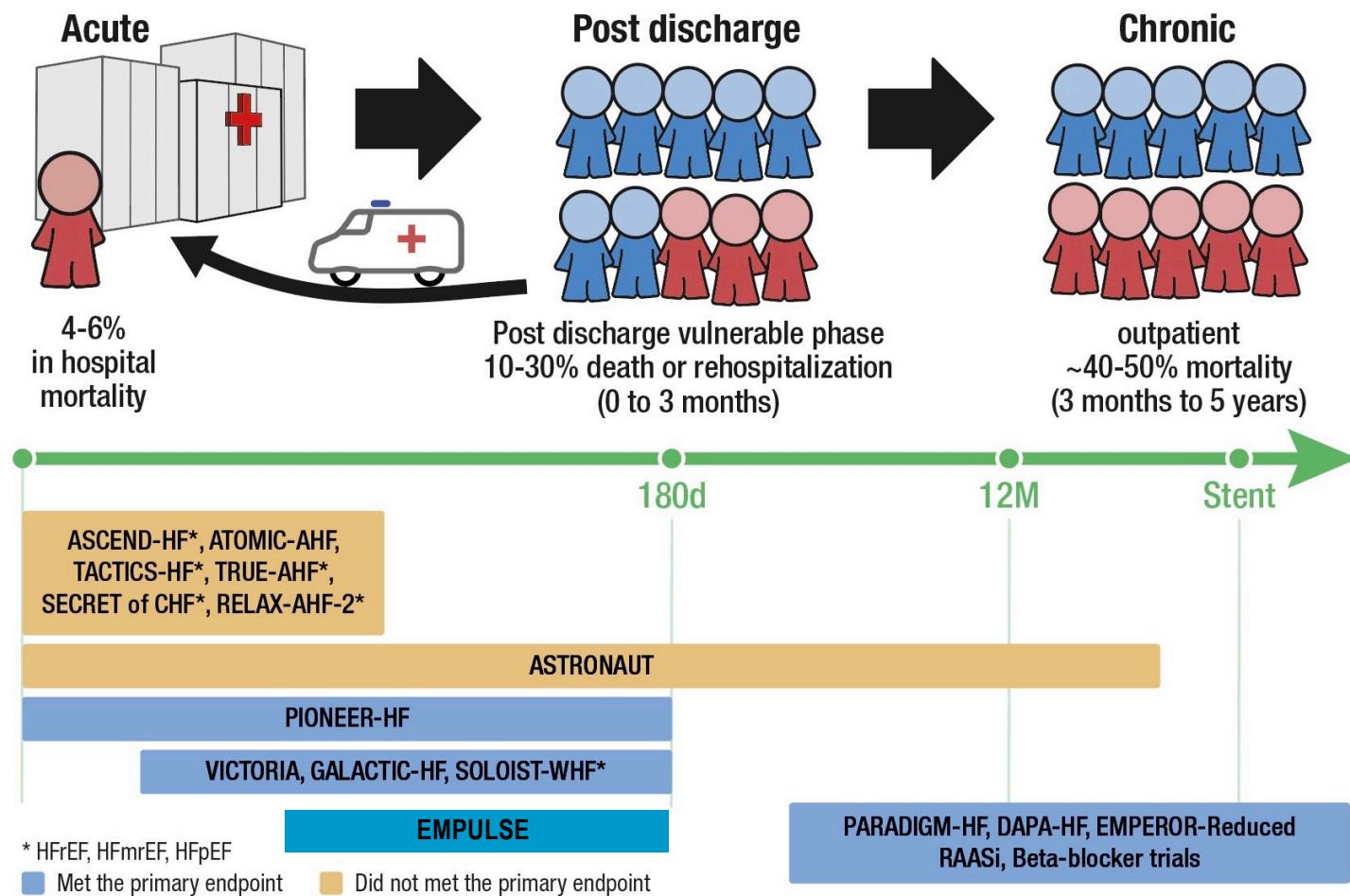


UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
HEART INSTITUTE  
INSTITUT DE CARDIOLOGIE  
DE L'UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

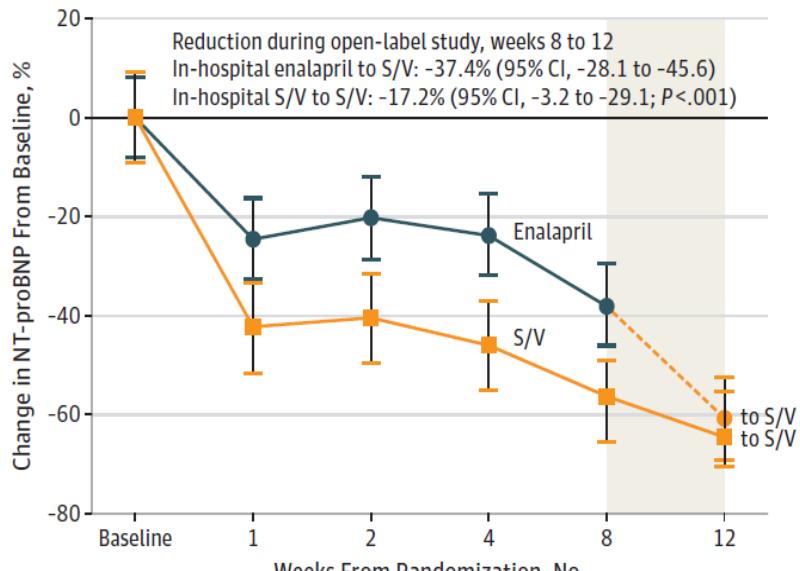
# Quadruple Foundational Rx for HFrEF



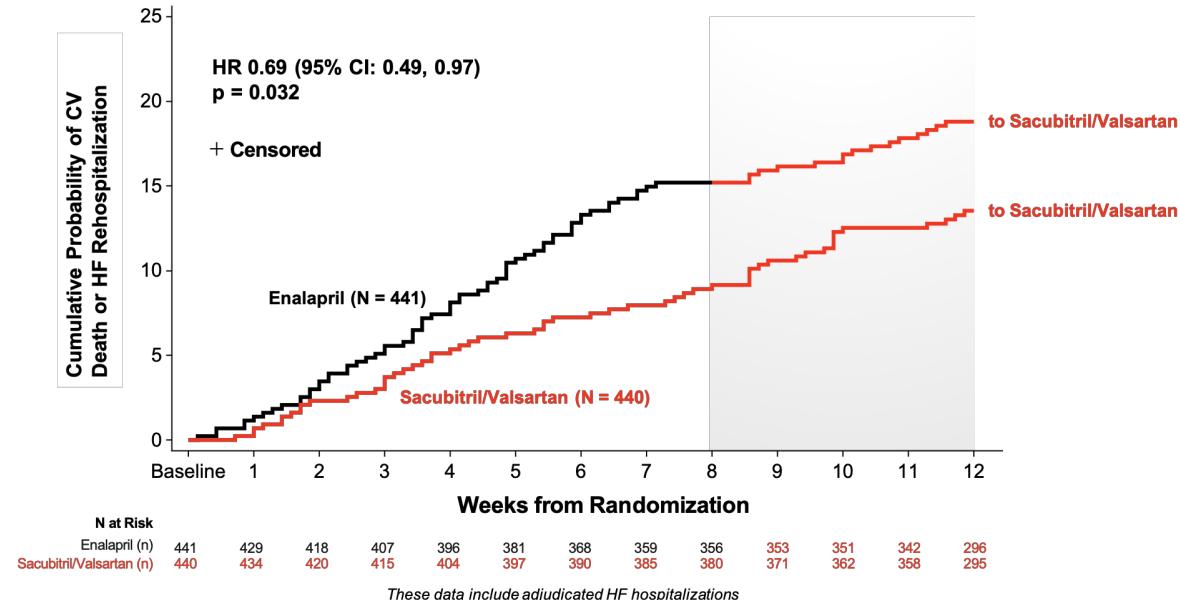
# Early Introduction of GDMT in Acute HF Hosp'n



# PIONEER-HF Study: Sacubitri-Valsartan in ADHF



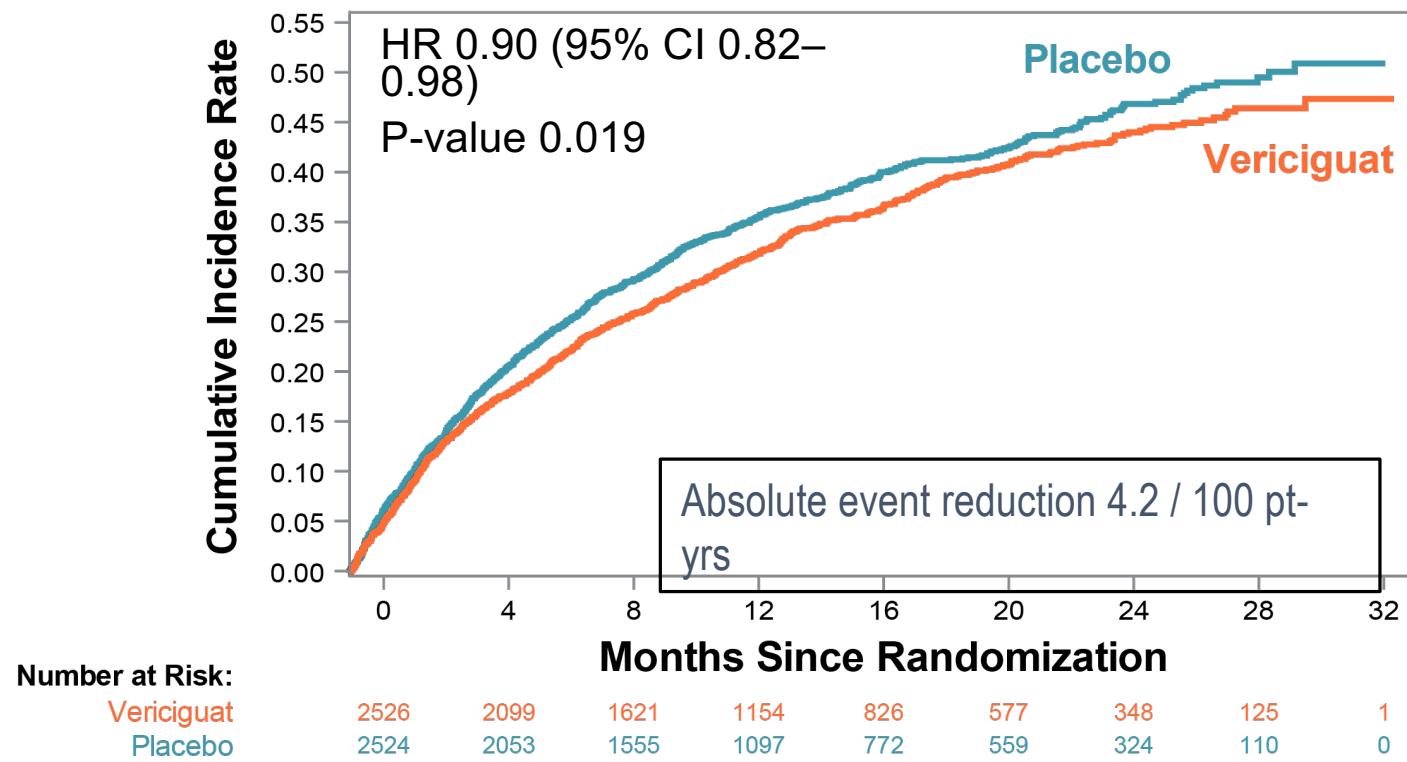
No. at risk	Enalapril	S/V
394	359	351
350	363	365
348	349	340
335		



- Sacubitri-Valsartan/Enalapril initiation in hospital
- Open label extension:
  - Further reduction in NTproBNP (both groups)
  - In-hospital sac-val group experienced lower incidence of death or re-hospitalization over 12 weeks follow-up

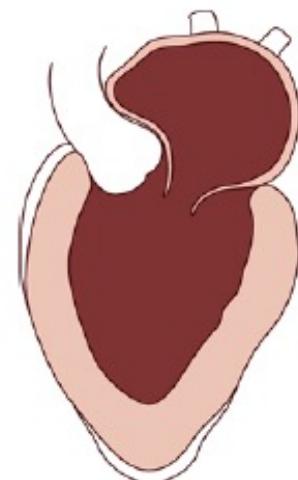
Velazquez et al, N Engl J Med 2019  
Devore et al, JAMA Cardiol 2020

# VICTORIA: Vericiguat & Effect on CVD/HFH

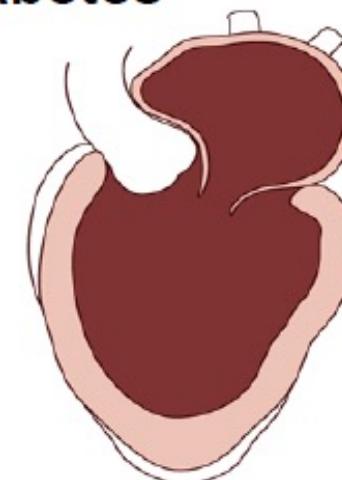
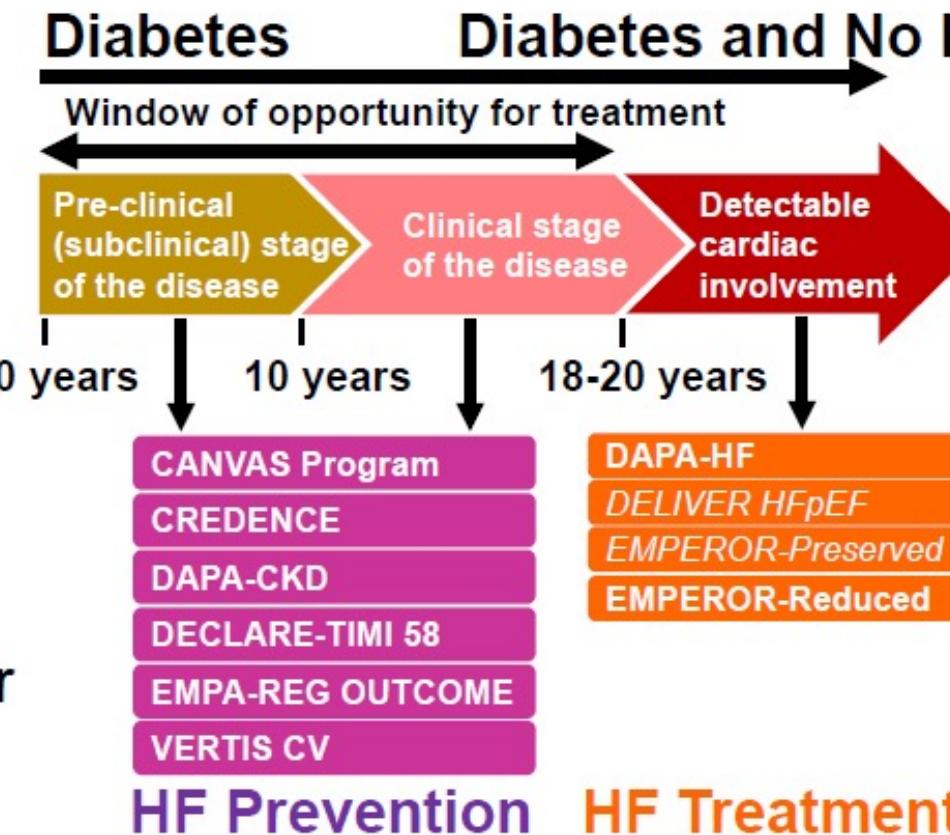


VICTORIA, NEJM 2018

# The Evolution of SGLT2i in HF Management



**Normal  
Ventricular  
Function**

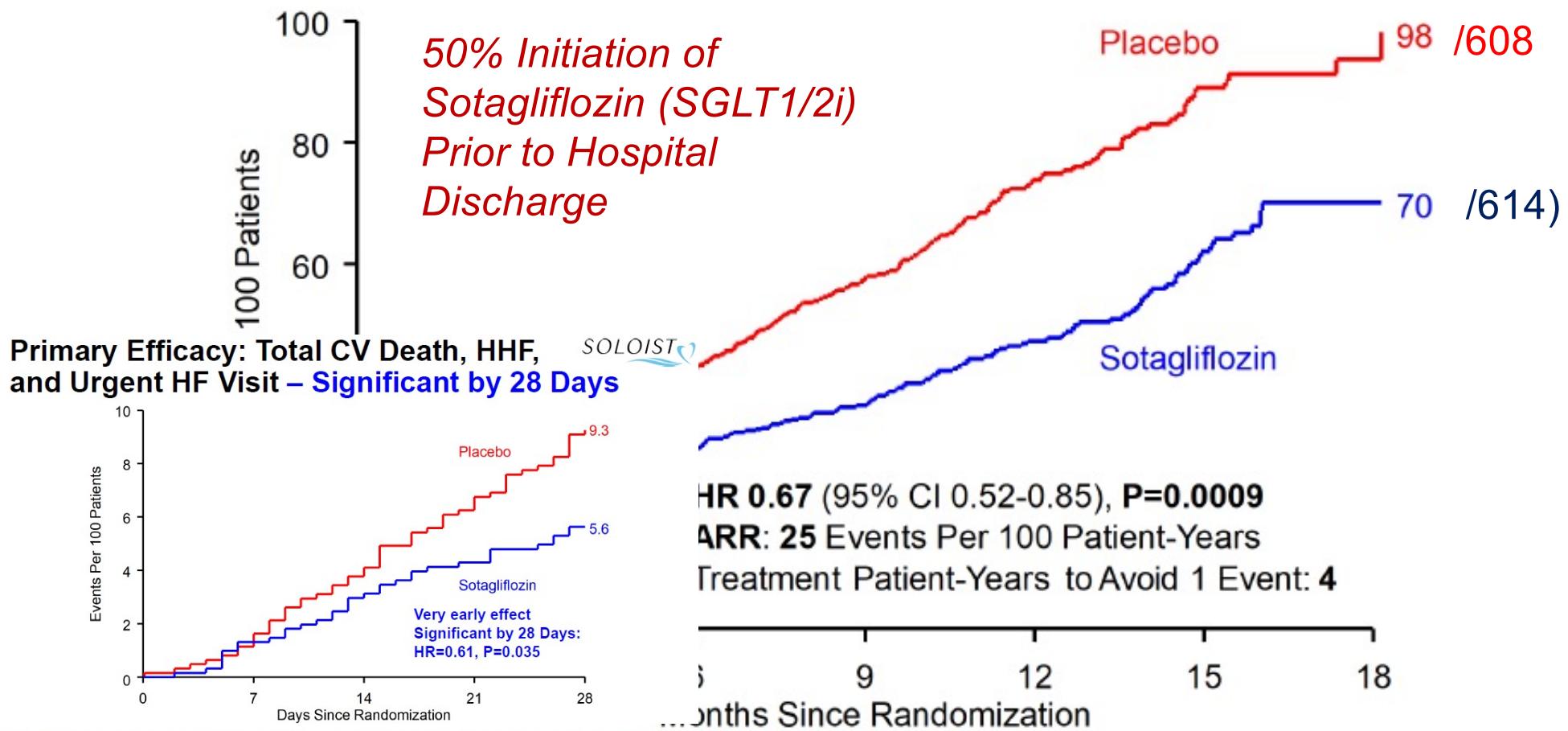


**End-stage  
Heart Failure**

Adapted from Bhatt DL, Verma S, Braunwald E. *Cell Metabolism*. 2019;30:847-849.

# Primary Efficacy: Total CV Death, HHF, and Urgent HF Visit

SOLOIST



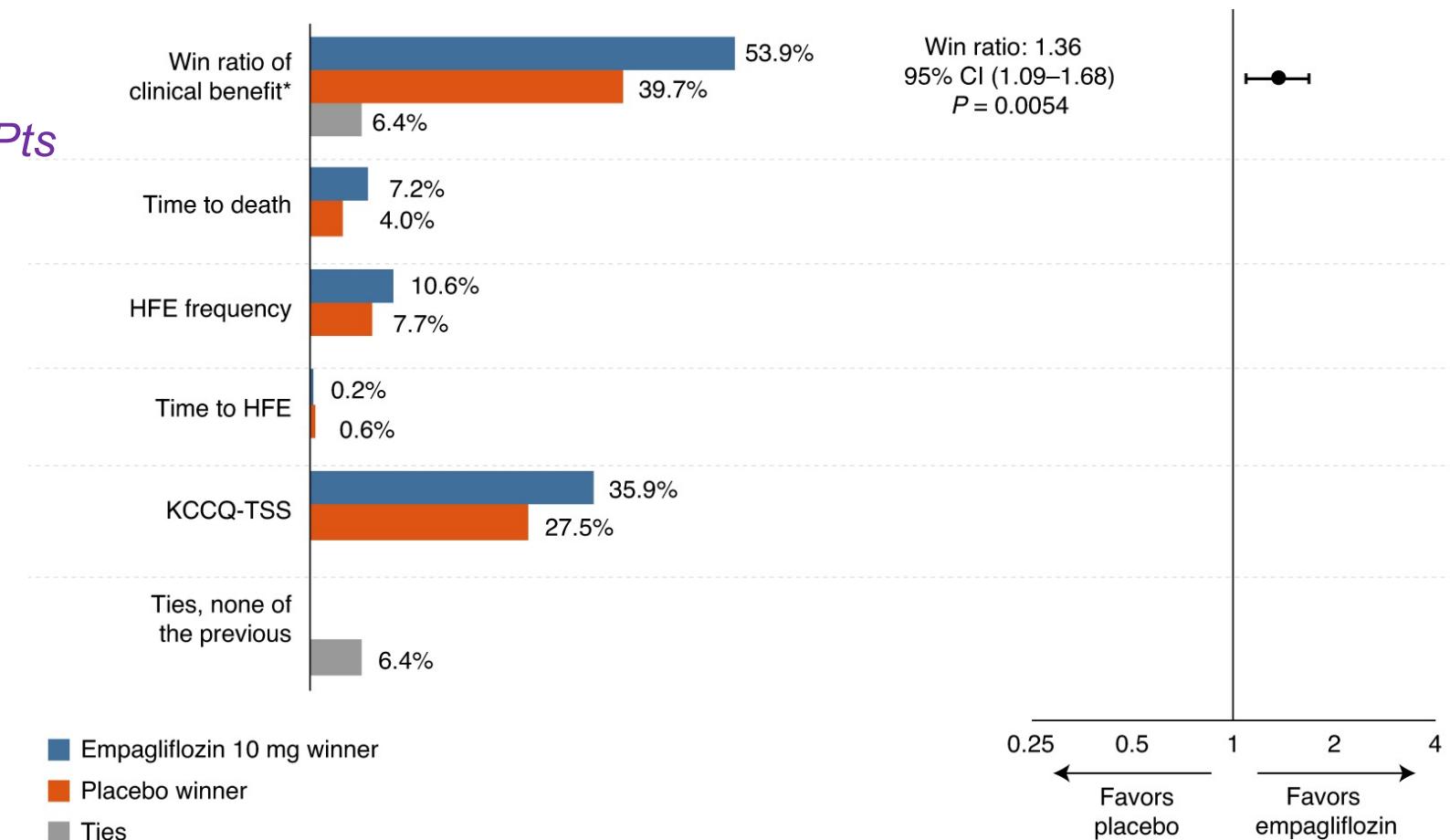
Bhatt DL, Szarek M, Steg PG, et al., and Pitt B. *N Engl J Med.* 2020. Bhatt DL. AHA 2020, virtual.

# EMPULSE – Empagliflozin in ADHF

N = 530 ADHF Pts

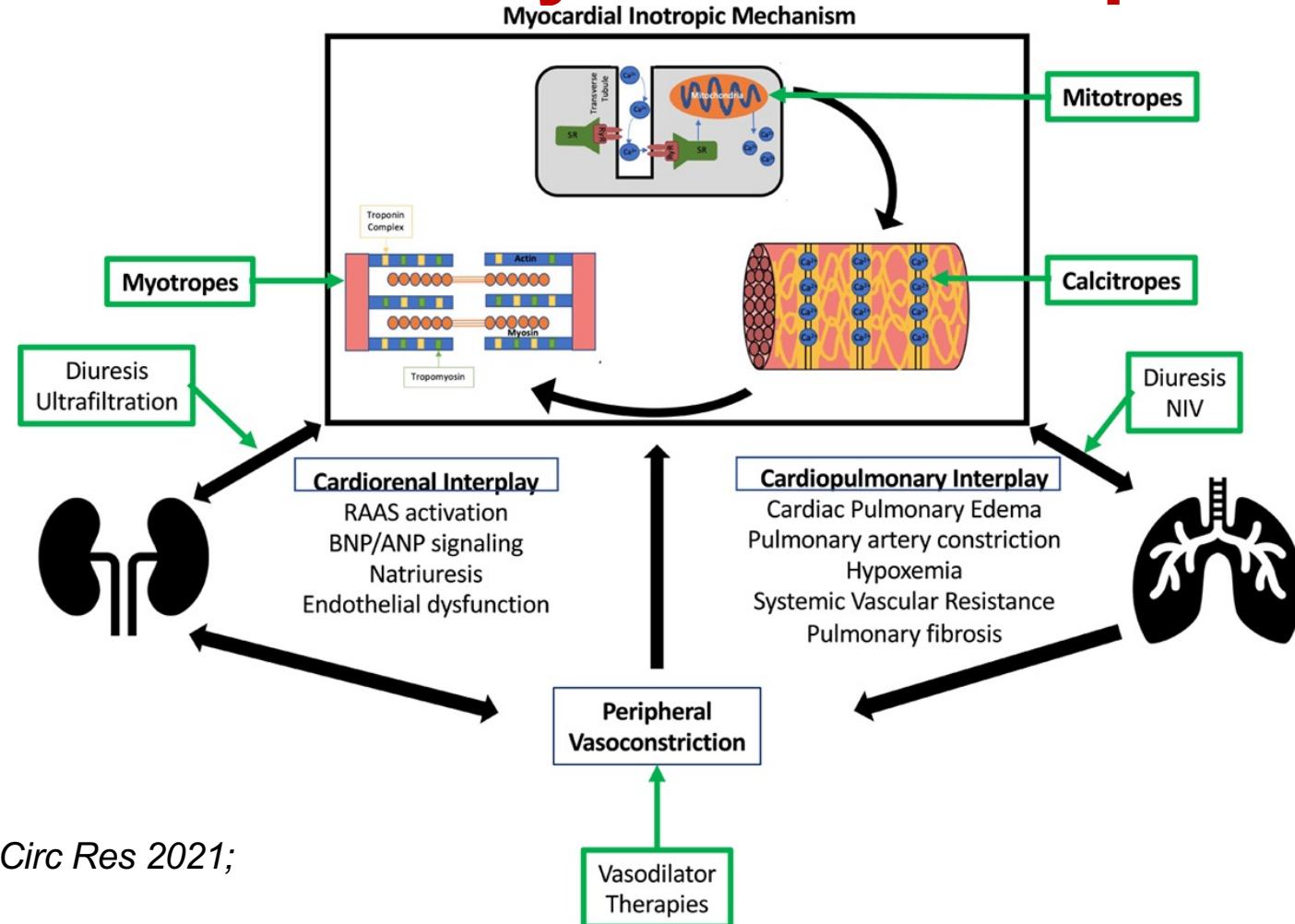
*Empa Initiation  
following  
stabilization*

*Follow Up = 90  
days*



Voors AA, Ponikowski P, et al., Nature Med 2022; 28:568-574

# Acute HF – Heart & Systemic Disequilibrium



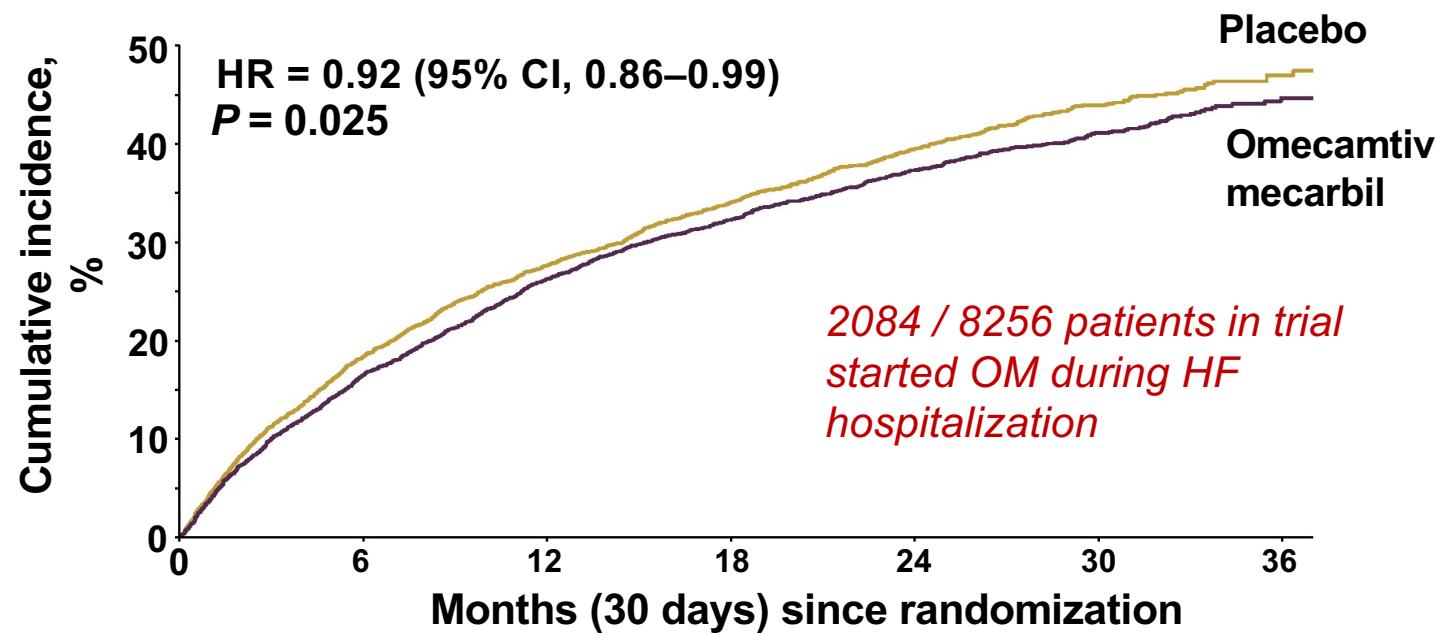
Njoroge & Teerlink, Circ Res 2021;  
128:1468–1486



# GALACTIC-HF: Omecamtiv mecarbil in HF

## Primary Composite Endpoint

Time to First Heart Failure Event or Cardiovascular Death

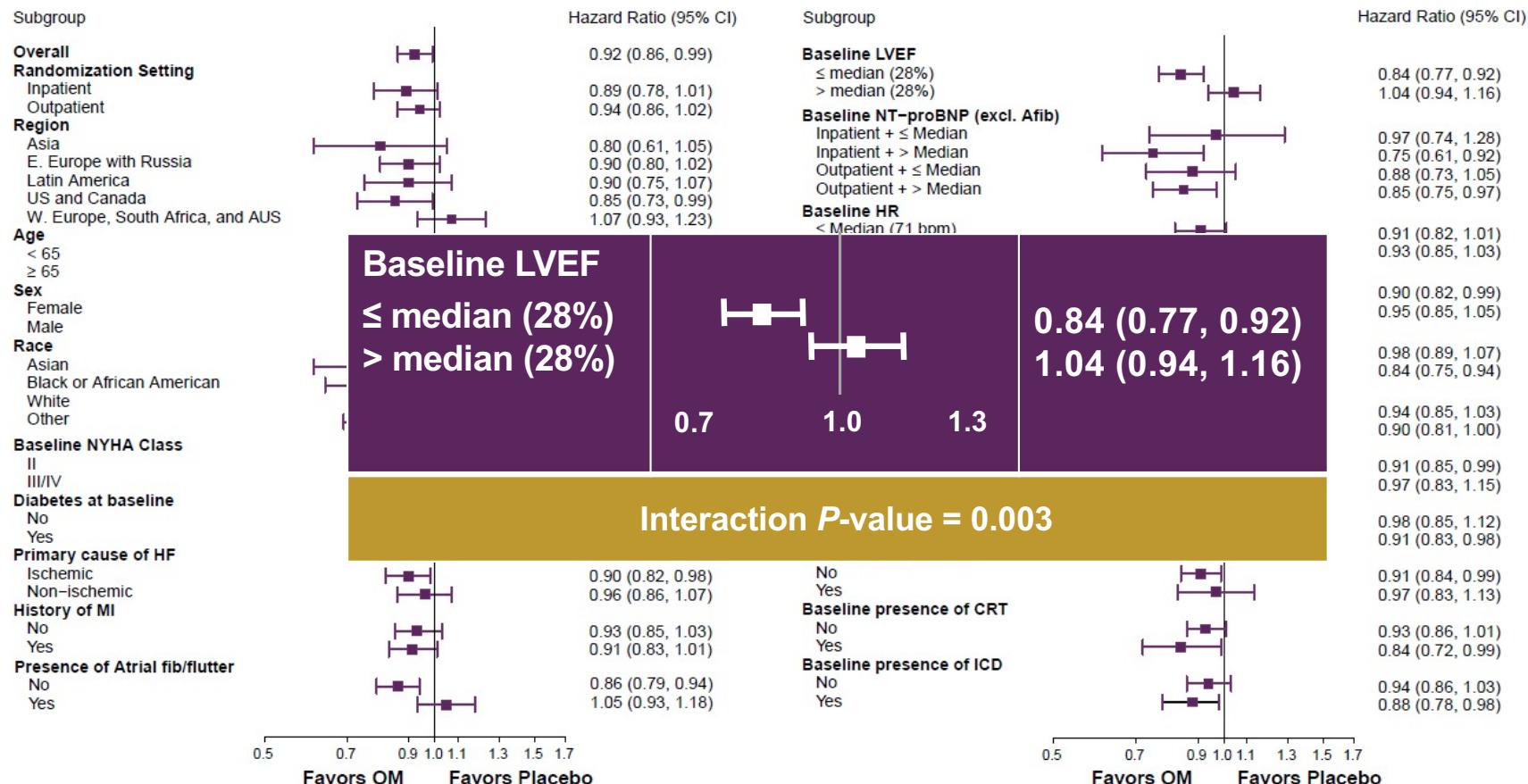


Patients at risk,

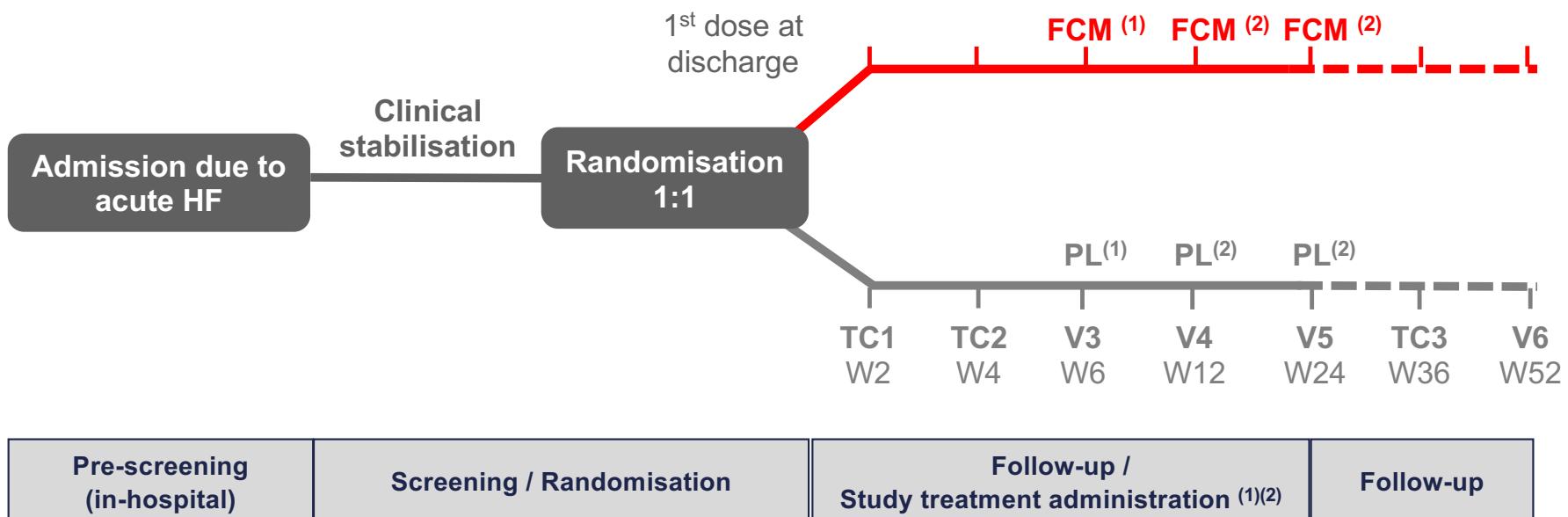
n	Placebo	3310	2889	2102	1349	647	141
Omecamtiv mecarbil	4120	3391	2953	2158	1430	700	164

# GALACTIC-HF: Omecatav mecarbil in HF

## Primary Outcome: Subgroup Results



# AFFIRM-AHF Trial: Ferric CarboxyMaltose in AHF



<sup>1</sup> The repletion dose of study treatment will be administered based on the iron need assessed at the baseline visit

<sup>2</sup> Study treatment to be administered only if iron deficiency persisted

# Eligibility Criteria for AFFIRM-AHF Iron Defic Trial

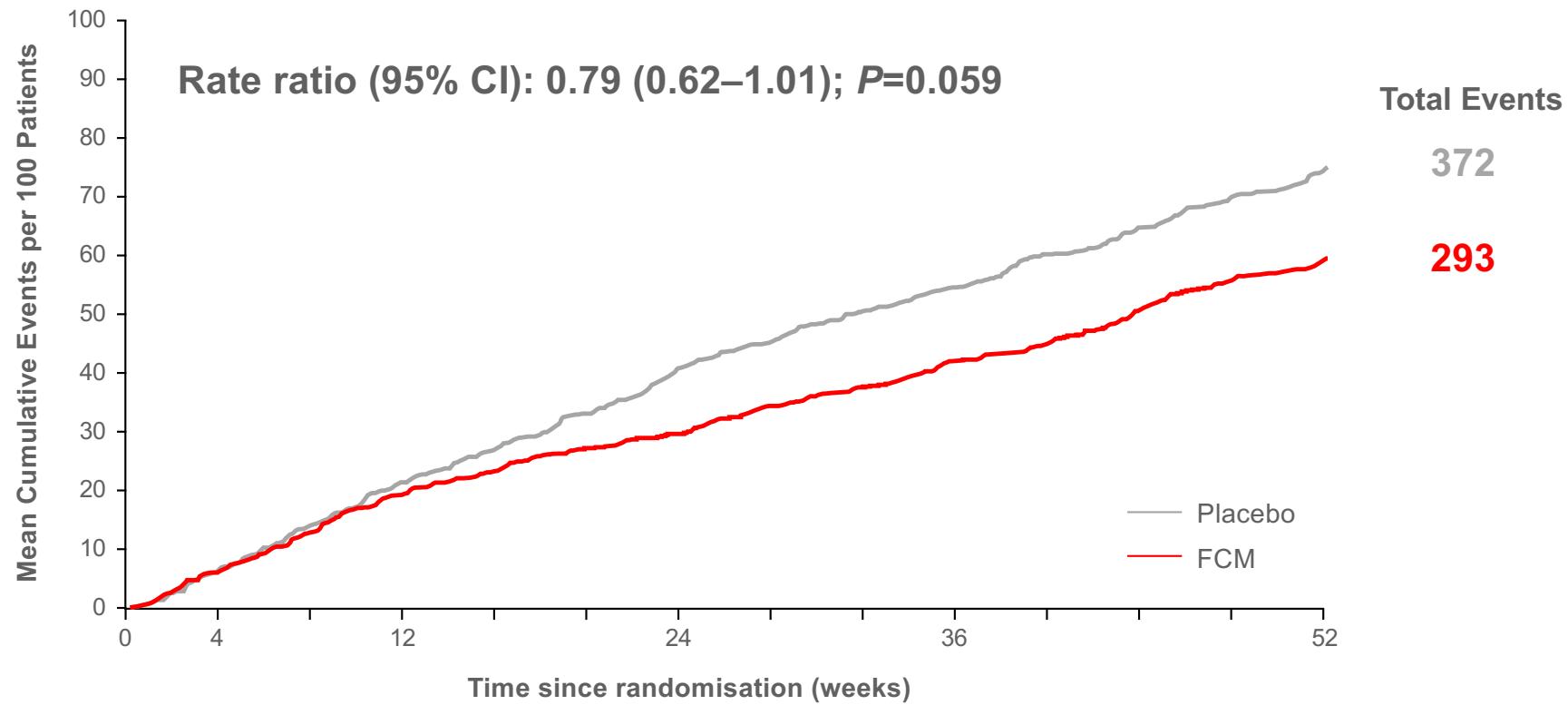
Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
<p><b>Hospitalisation for acute HF</b> confirmed by signs/symptoms of acute HF and elevated natriuretic peptide (BNP or NT-proBNP) levels</p> <p><b>Iron deficiency:</b> serum ferritin &lt;100 ng/mL OR serum ferritin 100-299 ng/mL and TSAT &lt;20%</p> <p><b>Left ventricular ejection fraction &lt;50%</b> not older than 12 months prior to randomization</p>	<p>Clinical evidence of ACS, TIA, or stroke within 30 days</p> <p>CABG, PTCA, cardiac device implantation (including CRT) within 30 days</p> <p>Hb &lt;8 g/dL<sup>a</sup> or &gt;15 g/dL</p> <p>Active infection requiring anti-microbial treatment during an index hospitalisation</p> <p>ESA, i.v. iron or blood transfusion administered in last 3 months and oral iron (&gt;100 mg/day) in previous 4 weeks</p>

<sup>a</sup><10 g/dL for sites in The Netherlands, Spain and Singapore.

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; BNP, B-type natriuretic peptide; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; ESA, erythropoiesis stimulating agent; Hb, haemoglobin; i.v., intravenous; NT-proBNP, N-terminal-pro hormone BNP; PTCA, Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; TIA, transient ischemic attack; TSAT, transferrin saturation.

# AFFIRM-AHF Trial: Ferric CarboxyMaltose in AHF

Primary Endpoint:  
Total HF Hospitalisations and CV Death



## Summary: Diuretics & “New” Drugs in HF

- ADHF = HF progression & worse outcomes
- Effective decongestion with diuretics still cornerstone, effective in combination
- Early in-hospital initiation of GDMT highly efficacious – Sac-Val ± SGLT1/2i ± Vericiguat
- Other Rx: Omecatit mecarbil / Iron (FCM)

*Thank You!*  
*Merci!*



