

MHIF FEATURED STUDY:

Exact Trial

OPEN AND ENROLLING:

EPIC message to *Research MHIF Patient Referral*

CONDITION: Refractory Angina	PI: Jay Traverse, MD Ben Sun, MD	RESEARCH CONTACTS: Jake Jensen – Jacob.Jensen@allina.com 612-863-3818 Kari Thomas – Kari.M.Thomas@allina.com 612-863-7493	SPONSOR: Xylocor Therapeutics, Inc
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DESCRIPTION: an early phase, non-randomized, study evaluating direct administration of a modified adenovirus vector expressing multiple isoforms of the VEGF (human vascular endothelial growth factor) gene.

The route of administration will be one-time intramyocardial injections directly into the free wall of the left ventricle via TECAP.

CRITERIA LIST/ QUALIFICATIONS:

Inclusion:

- Diagnosis of Chronic angina due to obstructive coronary artery disease
 - CCS Angina class II-IV
- History of reversible left ventricular ischemia

Exclusion:

- Current electrocardiographic abnormalities that would interfere with ST-segment analysis
- Severe Congestive heart failure defined as NYHA III or IV, or LVEF less than 25%





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Sudden Cardiac Death After Myocardial Infarction

Minneapolis Heart Institute Grand Rounds

February 18, 2020

Rob Fraser, MD

Cardiology Fellow

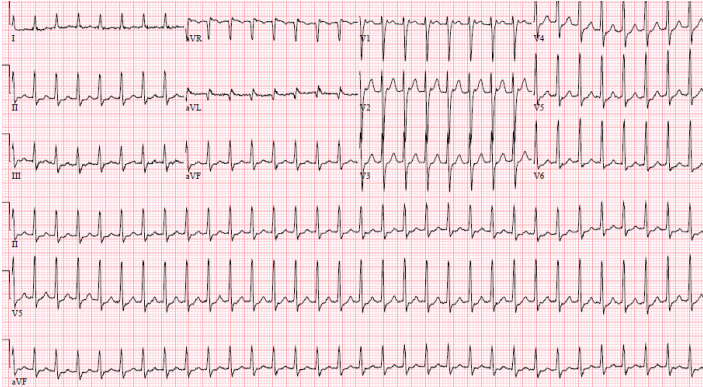


Today's Outline

- Case 1
- Case 2
- Review of sudden cardiac death after myocardial infarction
 - Epidemiology
 - Pathogenesis
 - Primary prevention therapies
- Case 3



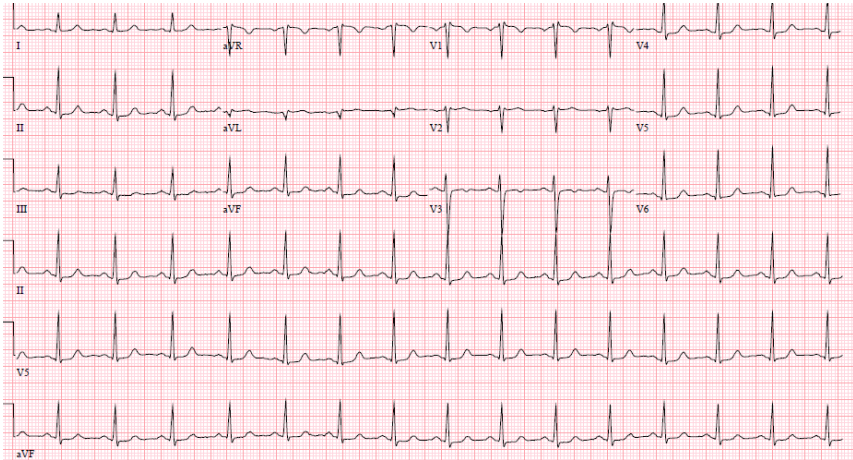
Case 1: Cardiology office consultation



41 year old female with palpitations



Baseline



Assessment

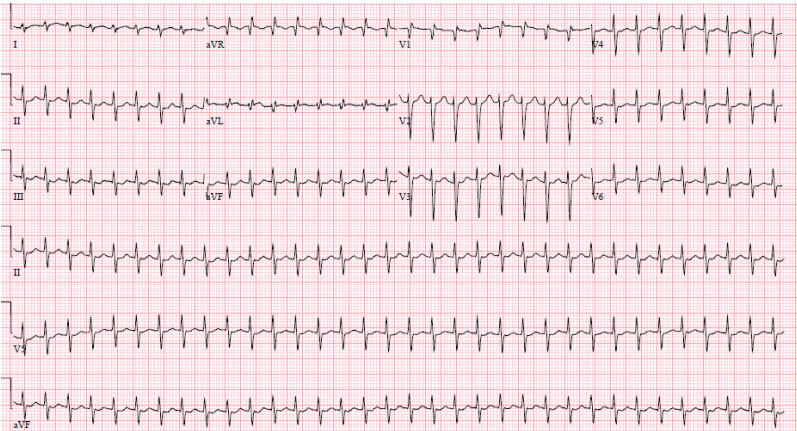
- Paroxysmal SVT, probable AVNRT

Plan

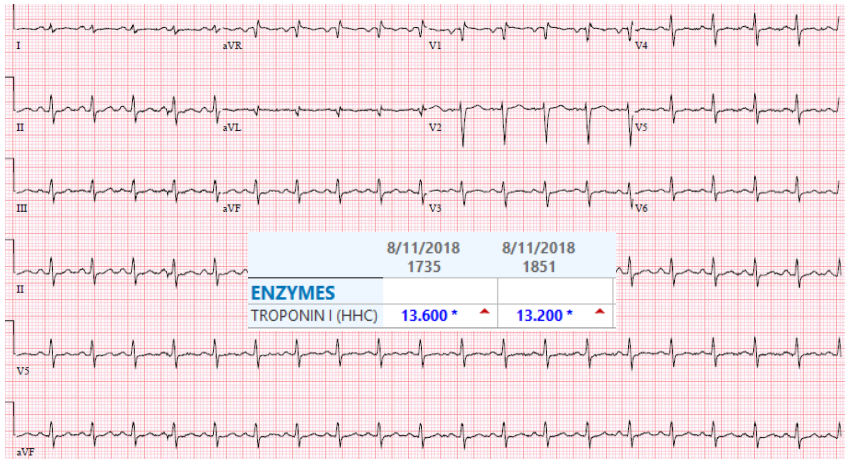
- Start metoprolol 25 bid
- EP consultation for consideration of ablation



48 hours later in Hutchinson ED



Adenosine



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Overnight transfer

Assessment

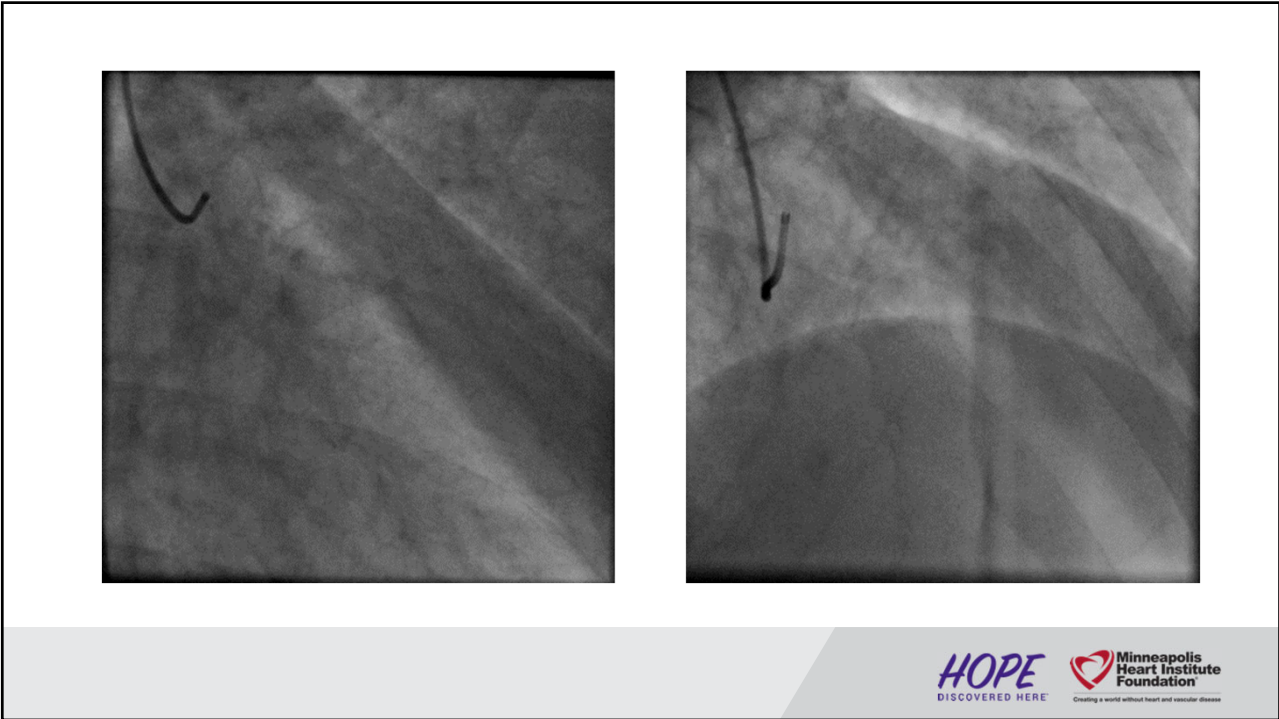
- Recurrent SVT aborted with adenosine
- Type 2 myocardial infarction due to sustained arrhythmia

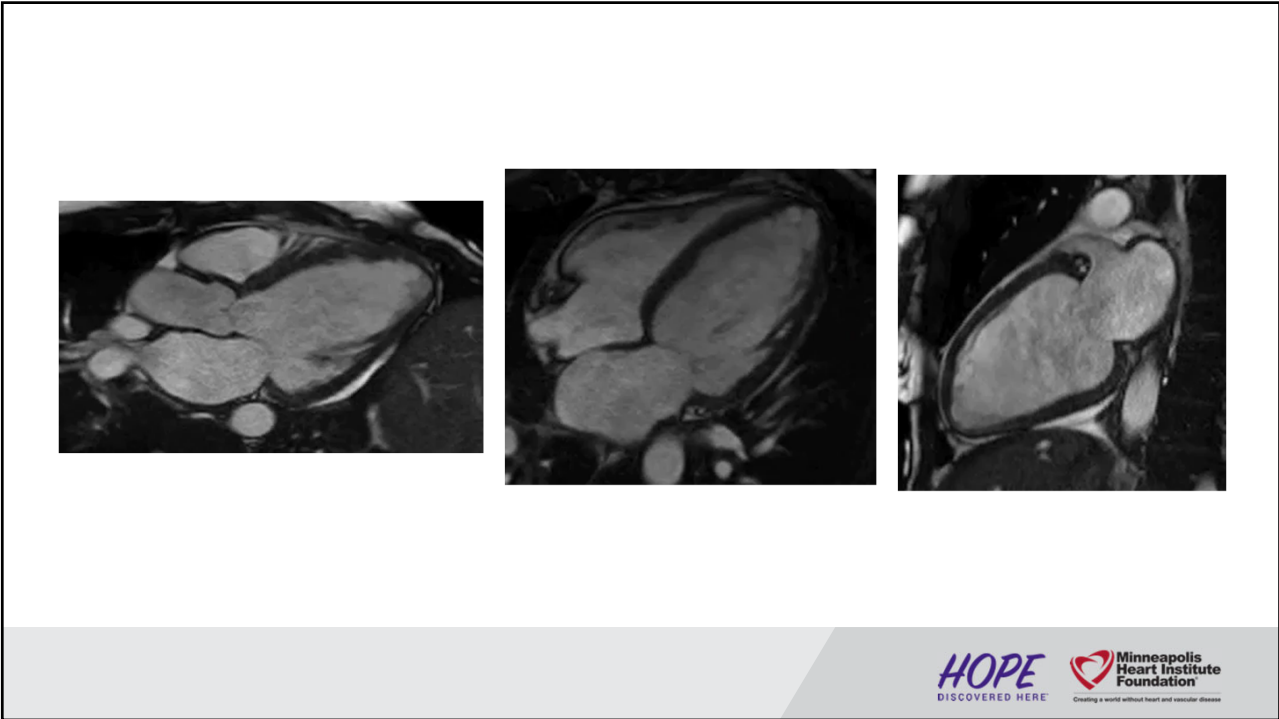
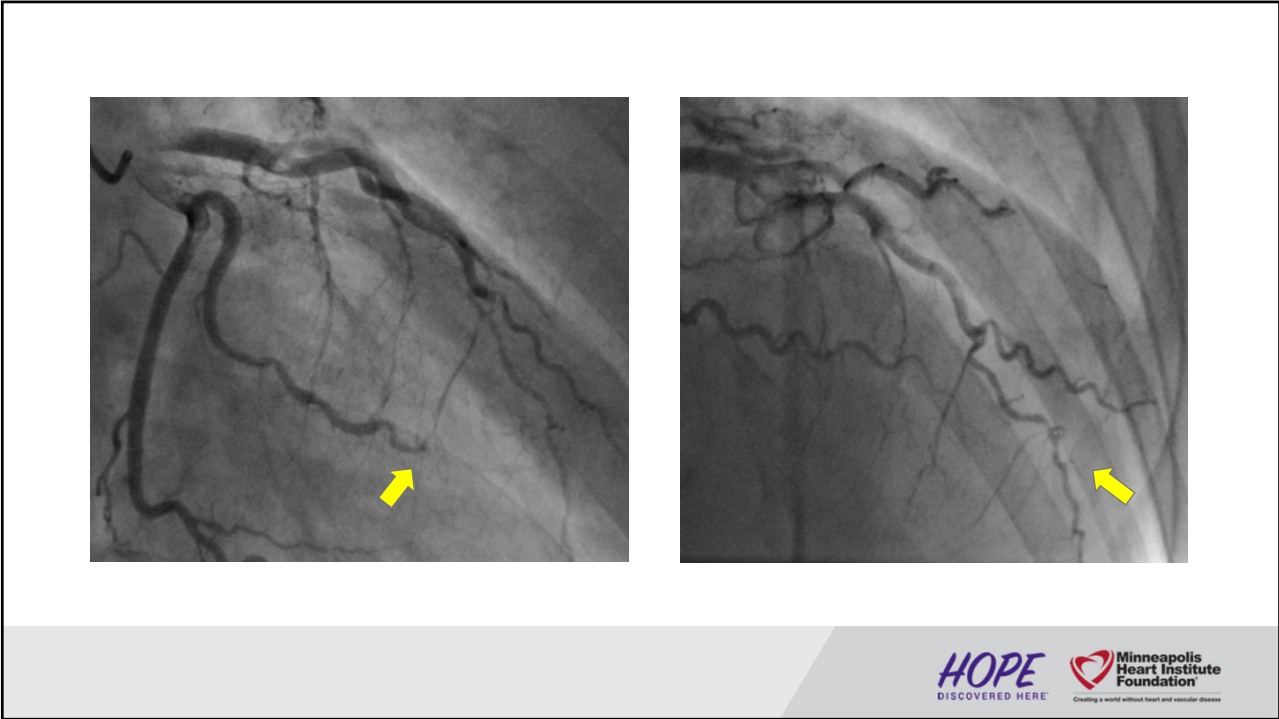
Plan

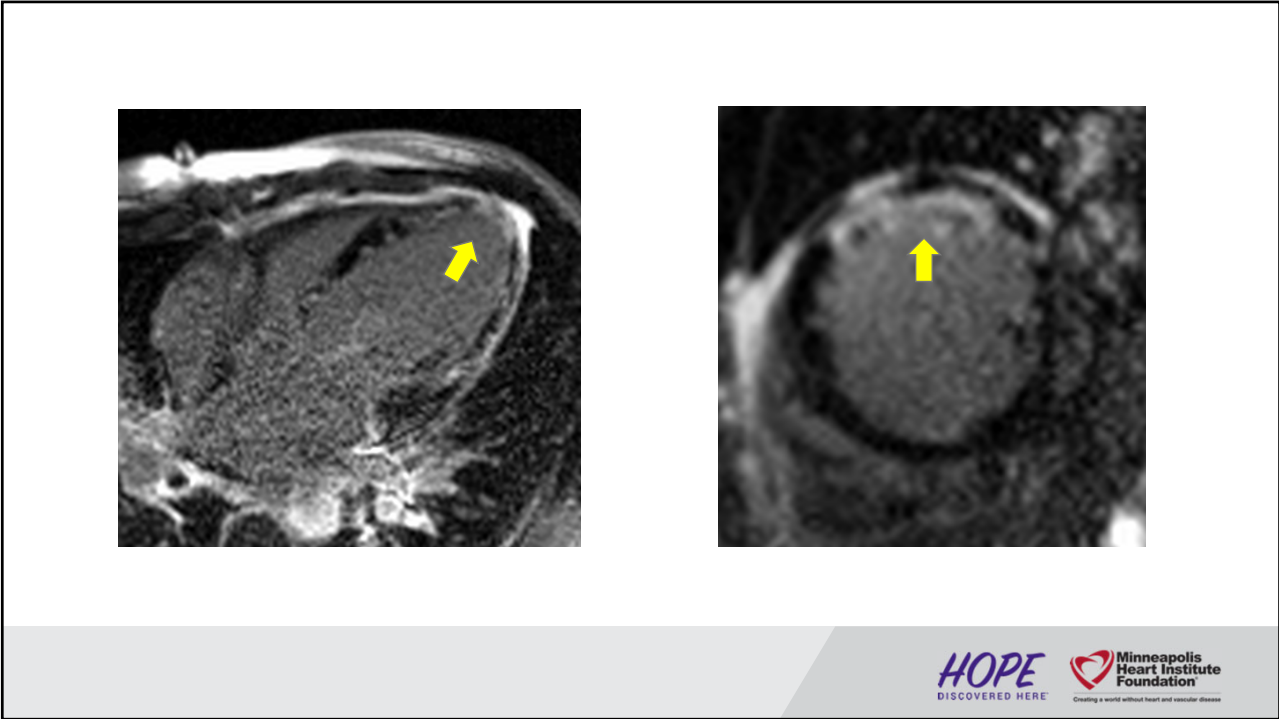
- Transfer to ANWfor:
 - Echocardiogram
 - Coronary CTA
 - EP consultation

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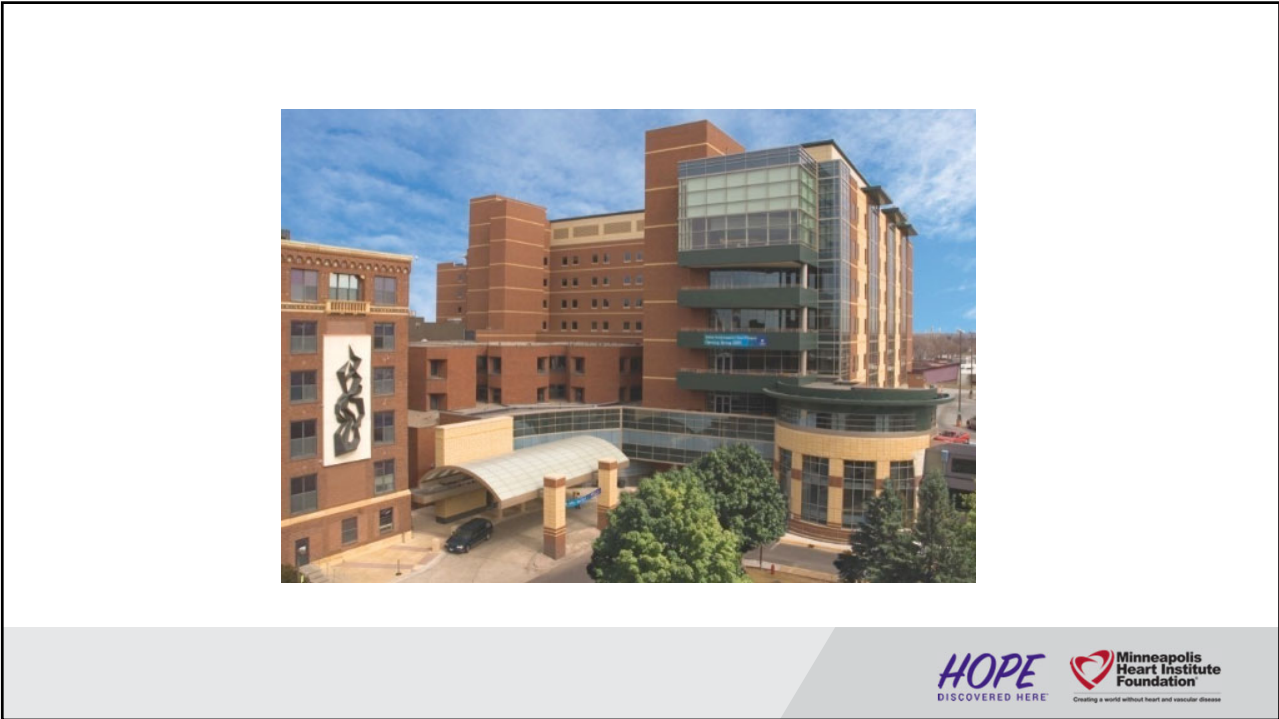






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Discharged on Hospital Day #8

Cardiology Problem List

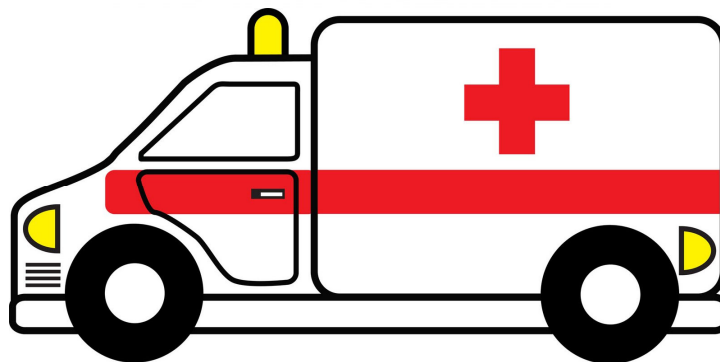
- NSTEMI due to SCAD or vasculitis
- Mixed ischemic/non-ischemic cardiomyopathy
- Paroxysmal SVT

Plan

- DAPT, statin, BB, ACEI
- HF clinic follow up in 1 week
- SVT ablation once rheumatologic disease stable

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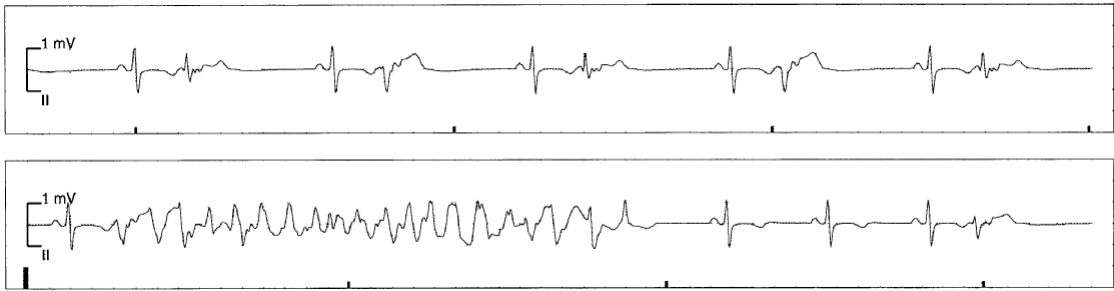
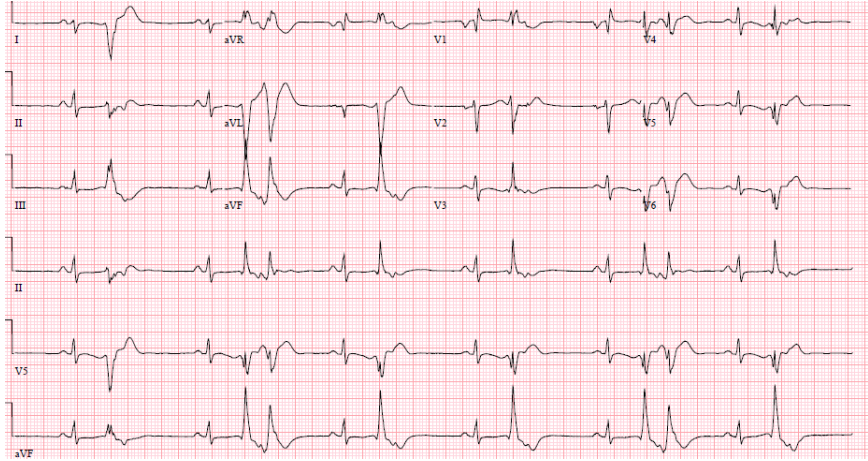
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5 days after discharge





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Case 2: Emergency room consultation

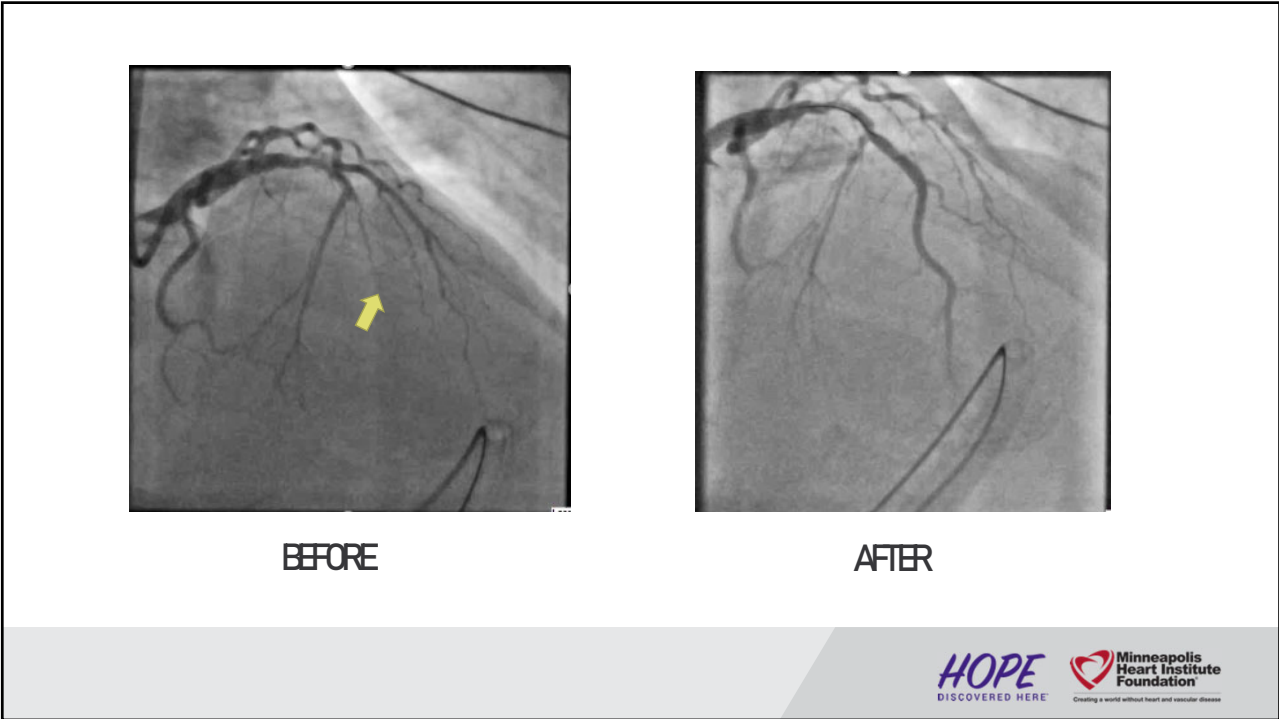
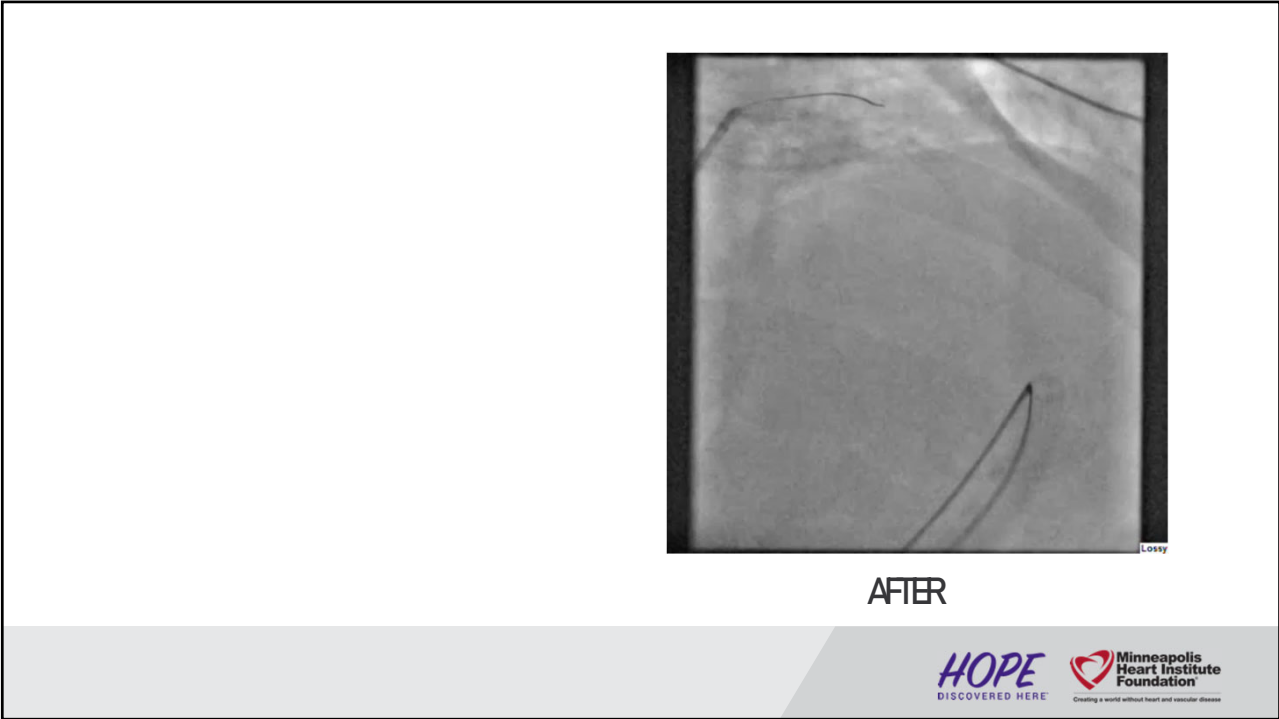


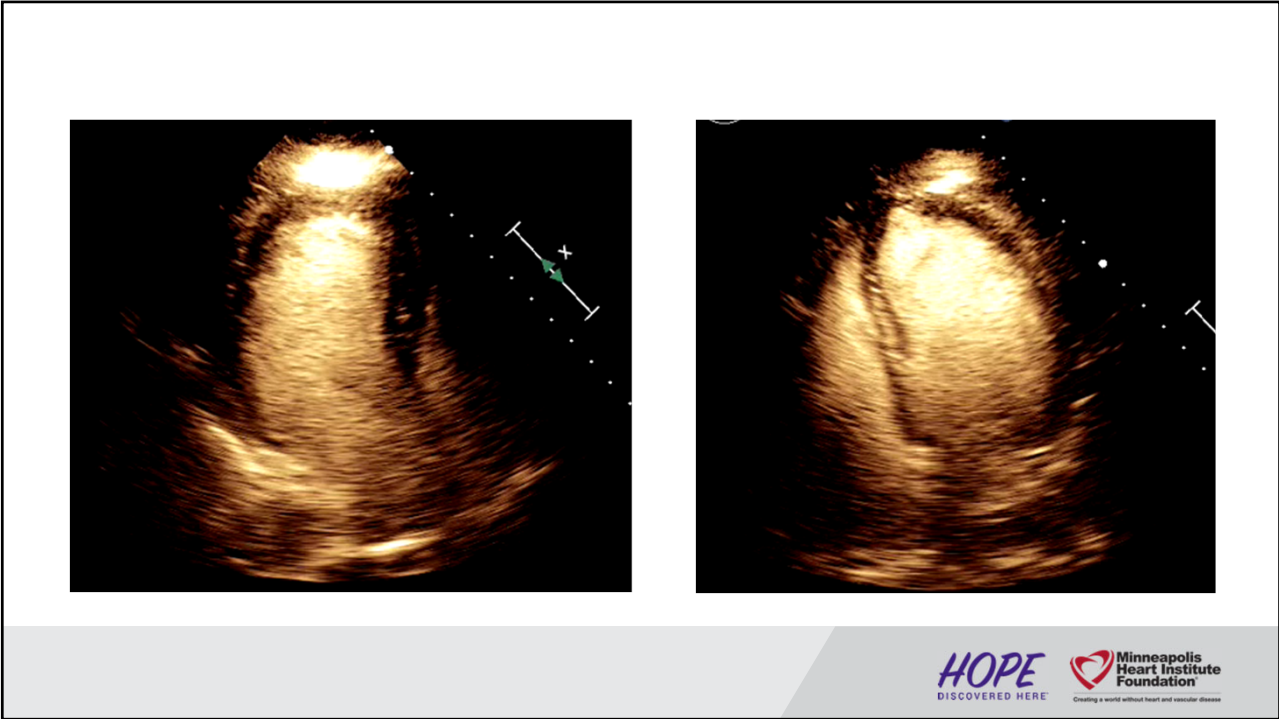
58 year old female with 2 days of CP



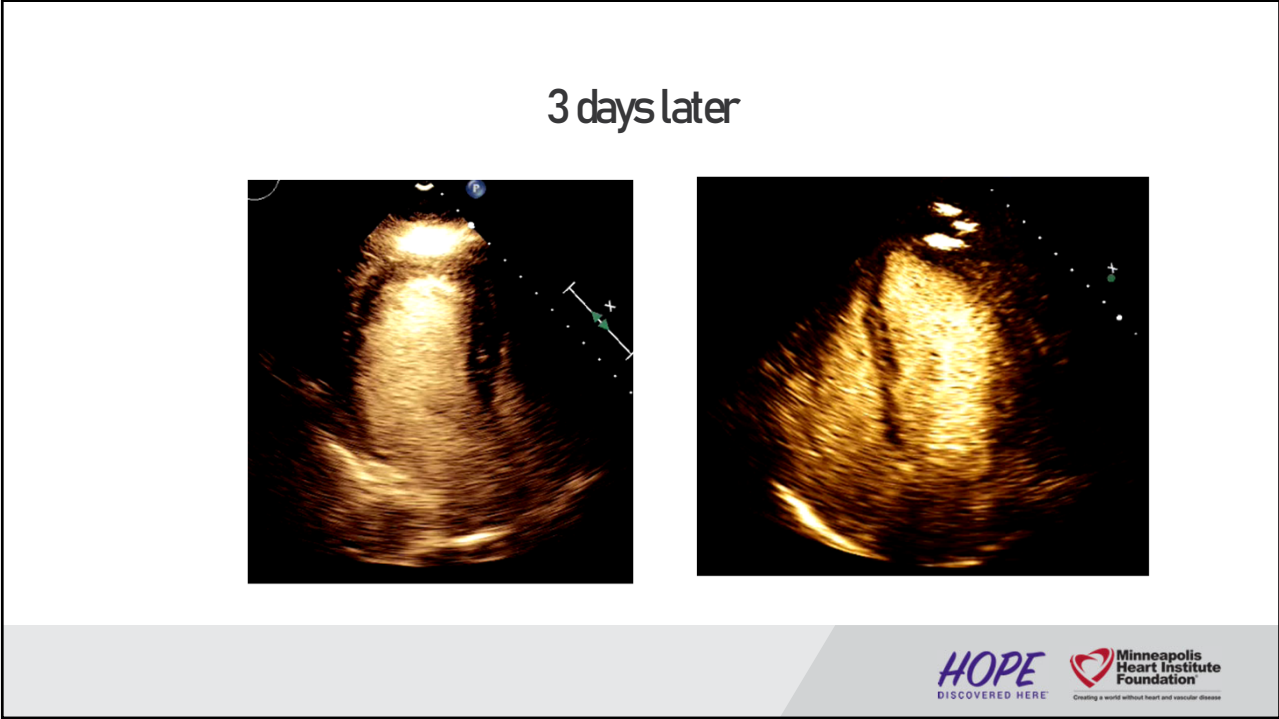
BEFORE

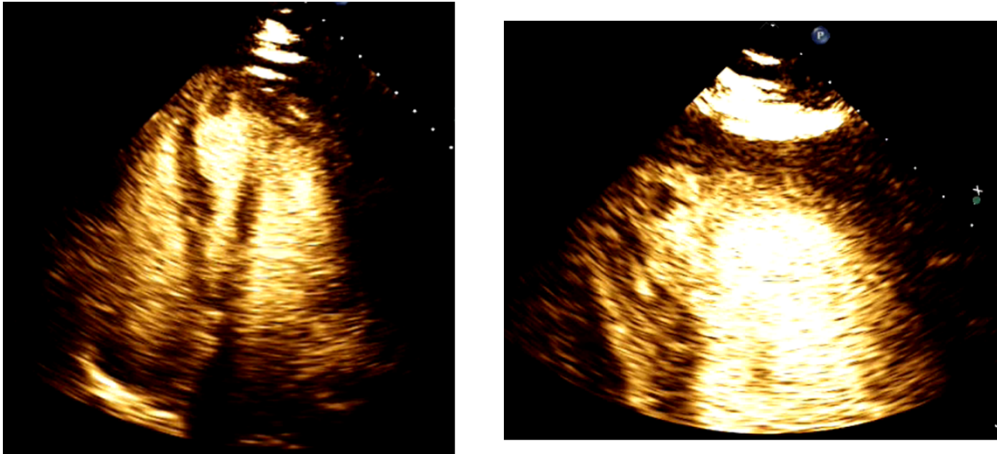






3 days later





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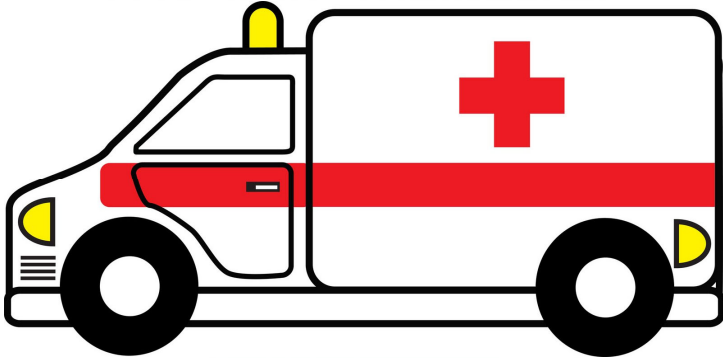
Discharged on Hospital Day #5

Cardiology Problem List

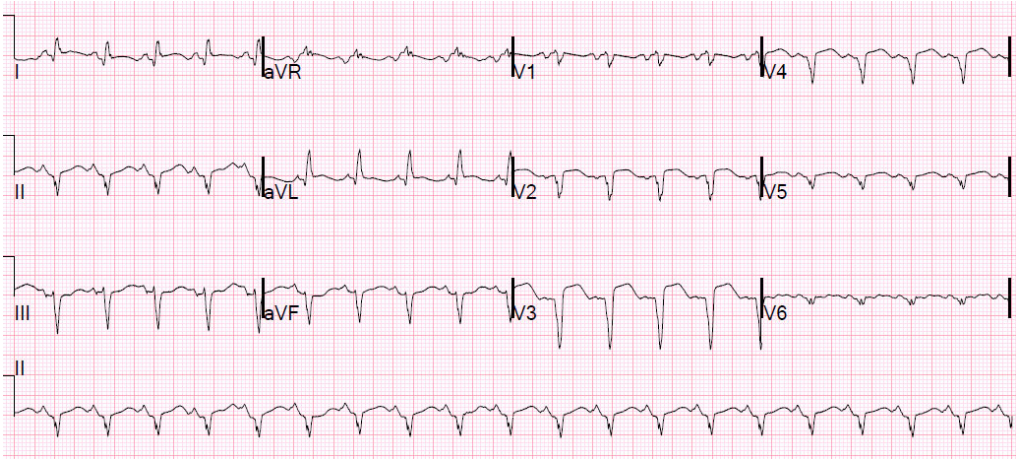
- Anterior STEM
- Ischemic cardiomyopathy
- LV thrombus

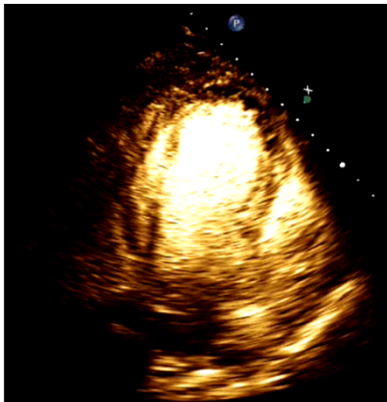
Plan

- BB, ACE, ARA, statin
- Short term triple therapy (DES + LV thrombus)
- Cardiology clinic in 1 week



3 Days After Discharge





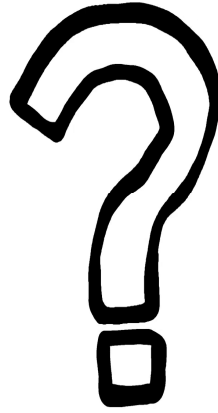
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Objectives

- Define sudden cardiac death
- Review SCD epidemiology and pathogenesis
- Review *pharmacologic* and *device* therapies for prevention of *early* SCD after acute myocardial infarction

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Sudden Cardiac Death Definition and Epidemiology



CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE

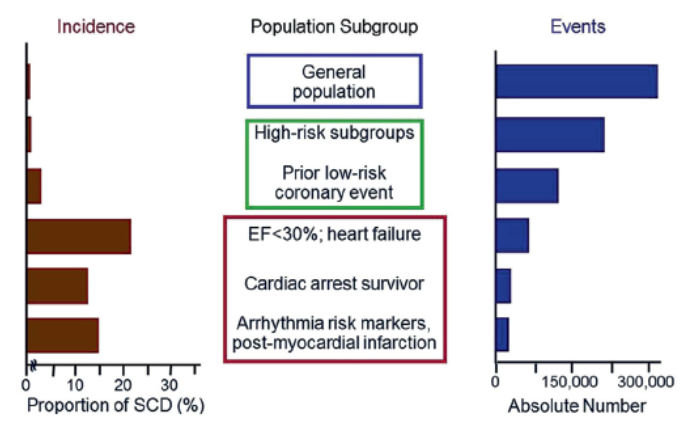
2017 AHA/ACC/HRS Guideline for Management of Patients With Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death

Term	Definition or Description
Sudden cardiac arrest (S2.2.2-2)	SCA is the sudden cessation of cardiac activity such that the victim becomes unresponsive, with either persisting gasping respirations or absence of any respiratory movements, and no signs of circulation as manifest by the absence of a perceptible pulse. An arrest is presumed to be of cardiac etiology unless it is known or likely to have been caused by trauma, drowning, respiratory failure or asphyxia, electrocution, drug overdose, or any other noncardiac cause.
Sudden cardiac death (S2.2.2-2)	Sudden and unexpected death occurring within an hour of the onset of symptoms, or occurring in patients found dead within 24 h of being asymptomatic and presumably due to a cardiac arrhythmia or hemodynamic catastrophe.

JACC 2018;72(14)



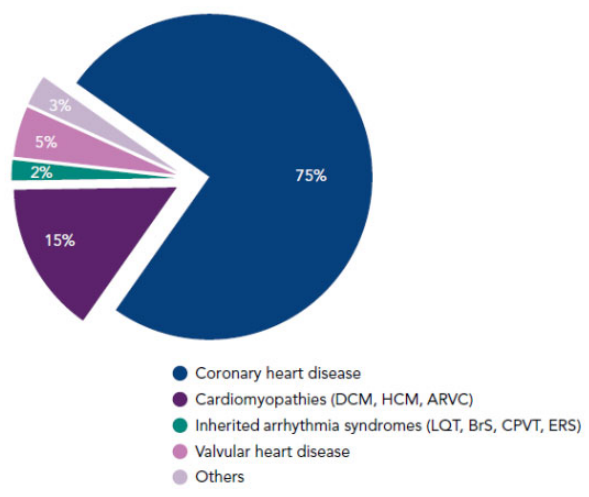
FIGURE 1A SCD Incidence and Total Events (S2.2.2-1)



JACC 2018;72(14)



Figure 2: Causes of Sudden Cardiac Death



AER 2018;7(2)



The diagram shows a bundle of dynamite (Edema) and a lit match (Scar) above two ECG strips. The top strip shows a normal ECG with a 1 mV scale bar. The bottom strip shows a more irregular ECG with a 1 mV scale bar. A +50 scale bar is also present. Below the strips, the text reads: Edema, Scar, - repolarization, - autonomic modulation.

Adv Physiol Educ 2017(41)

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The **NEW ENGLAND**
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 JUNE 23, 2005 VOL. 352 NO. 25

Sudden Death in Patients with Myocardial Infarction and Left Ventricular Dysfunction, Heart Failure, or Both

VALIANT 2003
Valsartan v captopril
AM
EF < 40% or clinical HF

NEJM 2003;349(20)
NEJM 2005;352(25)

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7% had SCD within 3 years of AM

Highest SCD rate early after AM

First 30 days
1.4% SCD rate

2 year monthly steady-state:
0.14% SCD rate

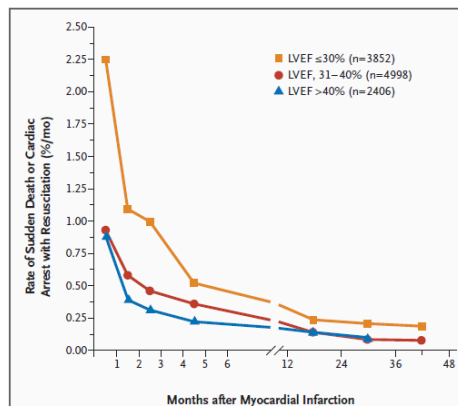


Figure 2. Rate of Sudden Death or Cardiac Arrest with Resuscitation over the Course of the Trial in the Three Categories of Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF). The analysis was restricted to patients for whom data on LVEF were available. The average rate (percentage per month) is shown at the midpoint of each period.

NEJM 2005;352(25)

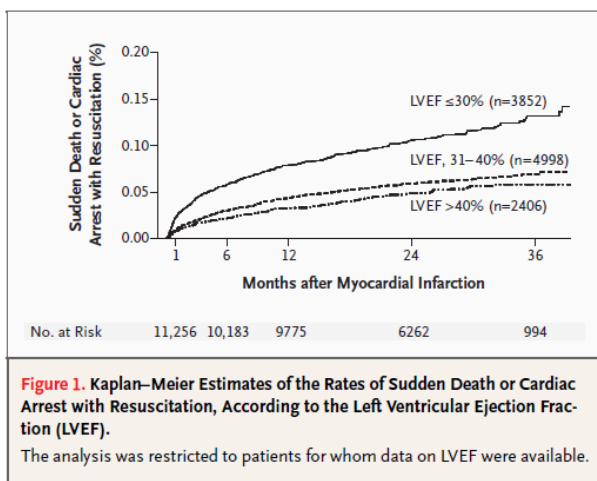


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of the Rates of Sudden Death or Cardiac Arrest with Resuscitation, According to the Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF). The analysis was restricted to patients for whom data on LVEF were available.

Lower EF = Higher SCD rate

Predictors of SCD

- Old age
- Higher HR
- Lower EF
- BB intolerance
- Prolonged QRS
- Abnormal HR variability
- NSVT
- Sustained VT on EPS
- Late potentials

NEJM 2005;352(25)

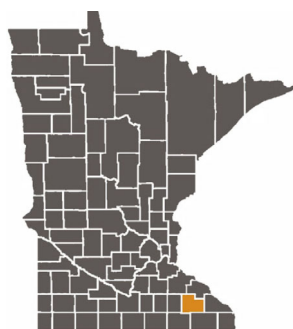


Original Contribution

November 5, 2008

Sudden Death After Myocardial Infarction

A. Selcuk Adabag, MD, MS; Terry M. Therneau, PhD; Bernard J. Gersh, MB, ChB, DPhil; et al



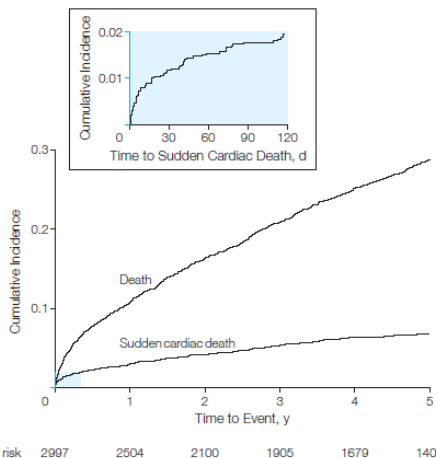
JAMA. 2008;300(17)



Figure 1. Cumulative Incidence of Sudden Cardiac Death and All-Cause Mortality After Myocardial Infarction Among Residents of Olmsted County, Minnesota

First 30 days
1.2% SCD rate

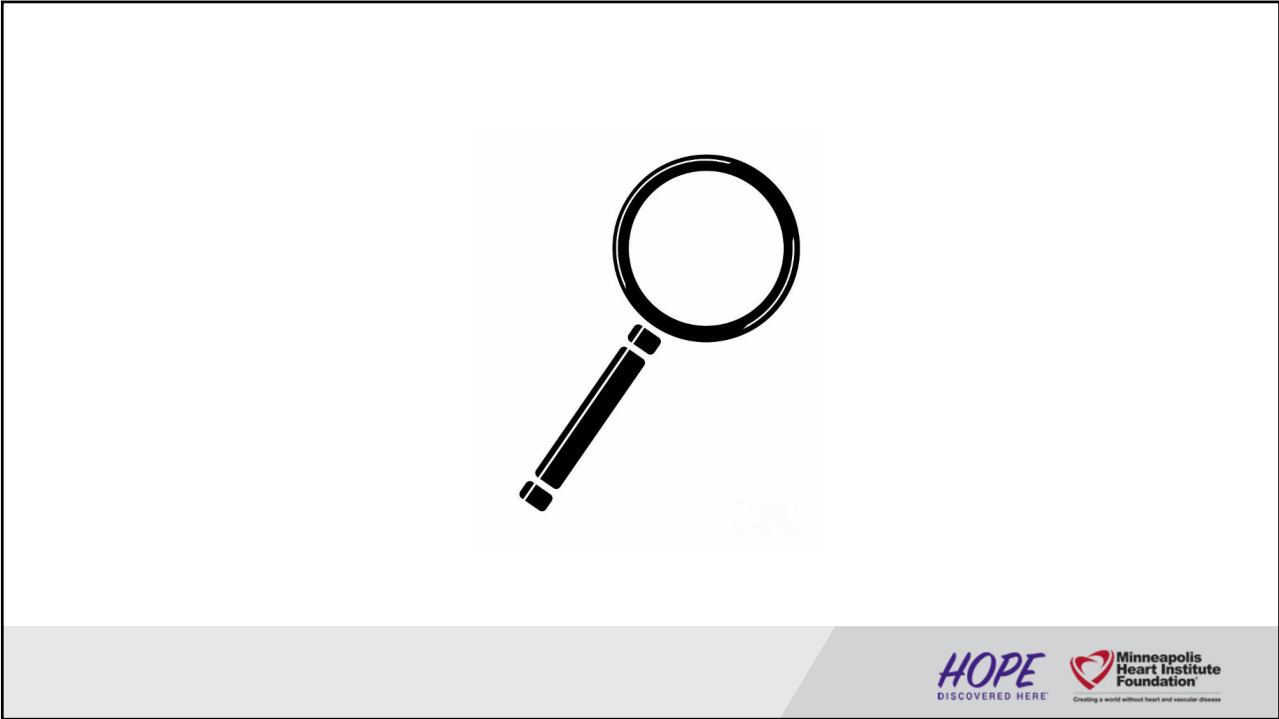
Monthly steady-state:
0.12% SCD rate



The blue area on the plot represents the cumulative incidence of sudden death during the first 120 days after the index myocardial infarction.

JAMA 2008;300(17)

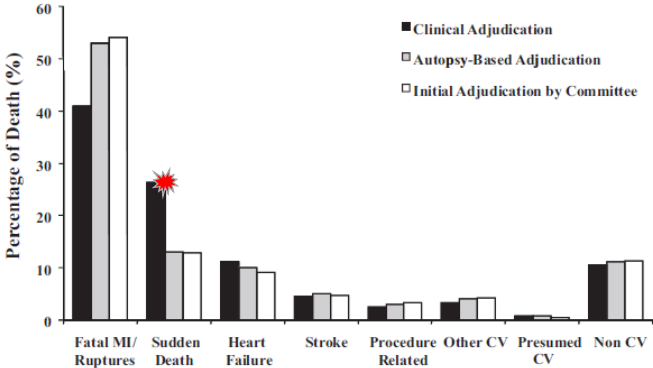




VALIANT: clinical adjudication versus autopsy

15% of deaths underwent autopsy

- 42% of arrhythmic deaths reclassified
- 26% recurrent M
 - 12% cardiac rupture
 - 4% pump failure



Circulation. 2010;122:597-602



OPTIMAAL: clinical adjudication versus autopsy

19% of deaths underwent autopsy

62% of arrhythmic deaths reclassified

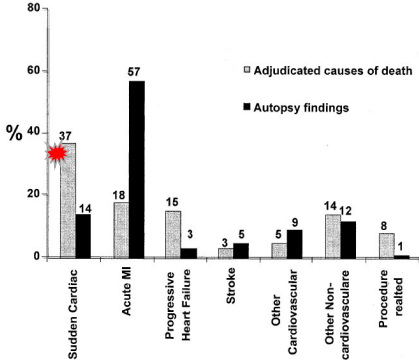


Figure 1 Causes of death in all autopsied patients (n = 180) before and after the result of autopsy was used to determine cause of death.

AJM 2005;118:752-758



Early Post-AM Sudden Cardiac Arrest Pharmacologic Primary Prevention



BB

👍

Survival (% of patients)

Months

Proportion event free

Years

$p = 0.0001$

CAPRICORN 2005

AM within 21d

EF < 40%

JACC 2005;45(4)

ACE

👍

Mortality Rate (%)

Year

Relative risk, 0.78
 $P = 0.001$

Sudden Death

Mortality Rate (%)

Year

Relative risk, 0.76
 $P = 0.03$

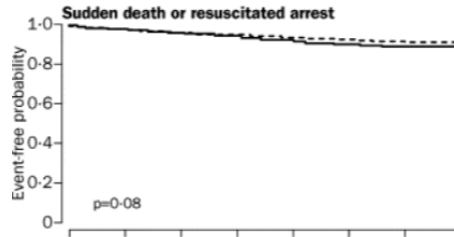
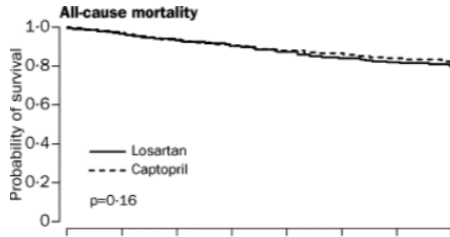
TRACE 1995

AM within 7d

EF < 35%

NEJM 1995;333:1670-1677

ARB



OPTIMAAL 2003

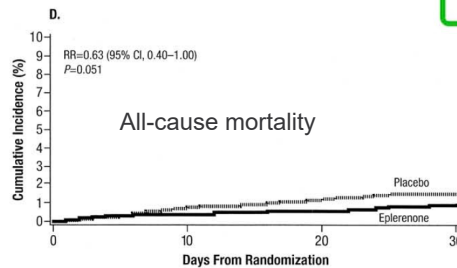
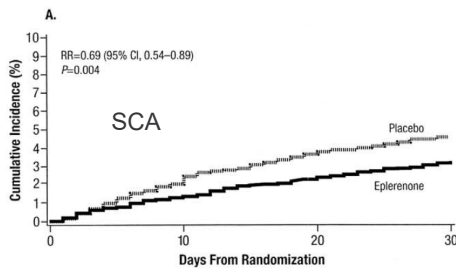
AM within 10d

EF < 35%

Lancet 2002;360
NEJM 2003;349



ARA



EPHESUS 2005

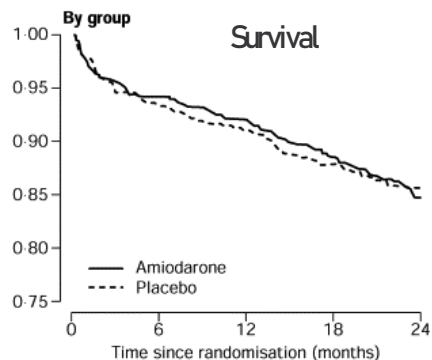
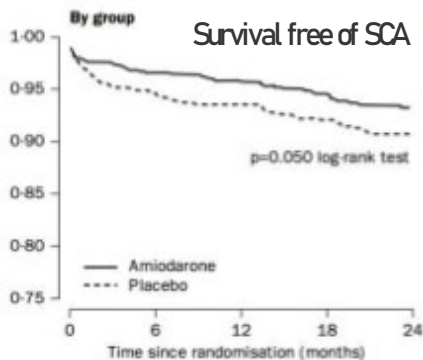
AM within 3-14d

EF < 40%

JACC 2005;46



Amiodarone



EMAT 1997

AM during hospitalization
EF < 40%

Lancet 1997;350

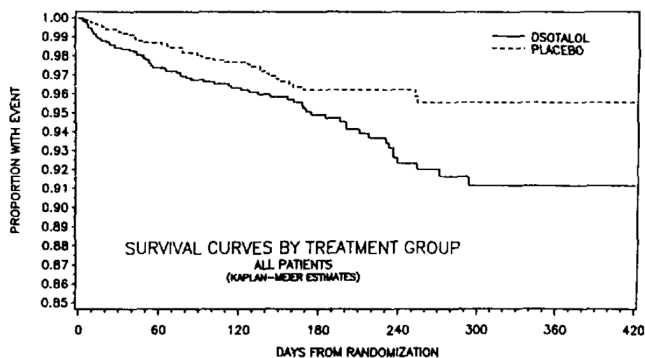


Sotalol



SWORD 1996

AM within 42d
EF < 40%



Lancet 1996;348(924)



Class IC

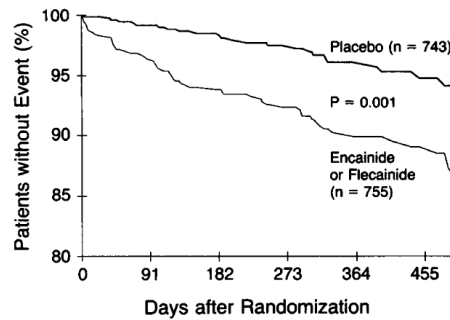


CAST 1991

AM with 6d – 2yrs

EF < 40%

PVCs



	0	91	182	273	364	455
Placebo	743	625	516	412	292	181
Active drug	755	619	507	392	286	186

NEJM 1991(324)12:781-788



Pharmacologic Therapy Summary

Medication	Decreases Early SCD	Decreases Early All-Cause Mortality
BB	Yes	Yes
ACEI	Yes	Yes
ARB	Yes	Yes
ARA	Yes	Yes
Amiodarone	Yes	Nb
Sotalol	Nb	Nb
Class IC	Nb	Nb



Pharmacologic Therapy Summary

Medication	Decreases Early SCD	Decreases Early All-Cause Mortality
BB	Yes	Yes
ACEI	Yes	Yes
ARB	Yes	Yes
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Amiodarone	Yes	Nb
Sotalol	Nb	Nb
Class IC	Nb	Nb



Remote Post-AMI Sudden Cardiac Arrest Device Primary Prevention

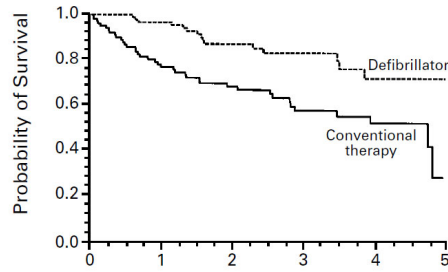


ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Improved Survival with an Implanted Defibrillator in Patients with Coronary Disease at High Risk for Ventricular Arrhythmia

MADIT 1996

ICM with EF < 35%
NSVT
EPS



	0	1	2	3	4	5
Defibrillator	95	80	53	31	17	3
Conventional therapy	101	67	48	29	17	0

NEJM 1996;335:1933-40

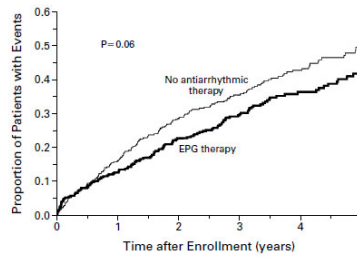


ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Electrophysiologic Testing to Identify Patients with Coronary Artery Disease Who Are at Risk for Sudden Death

MUSTT 1999

ICM with EF < 40%
NSVT
EPS

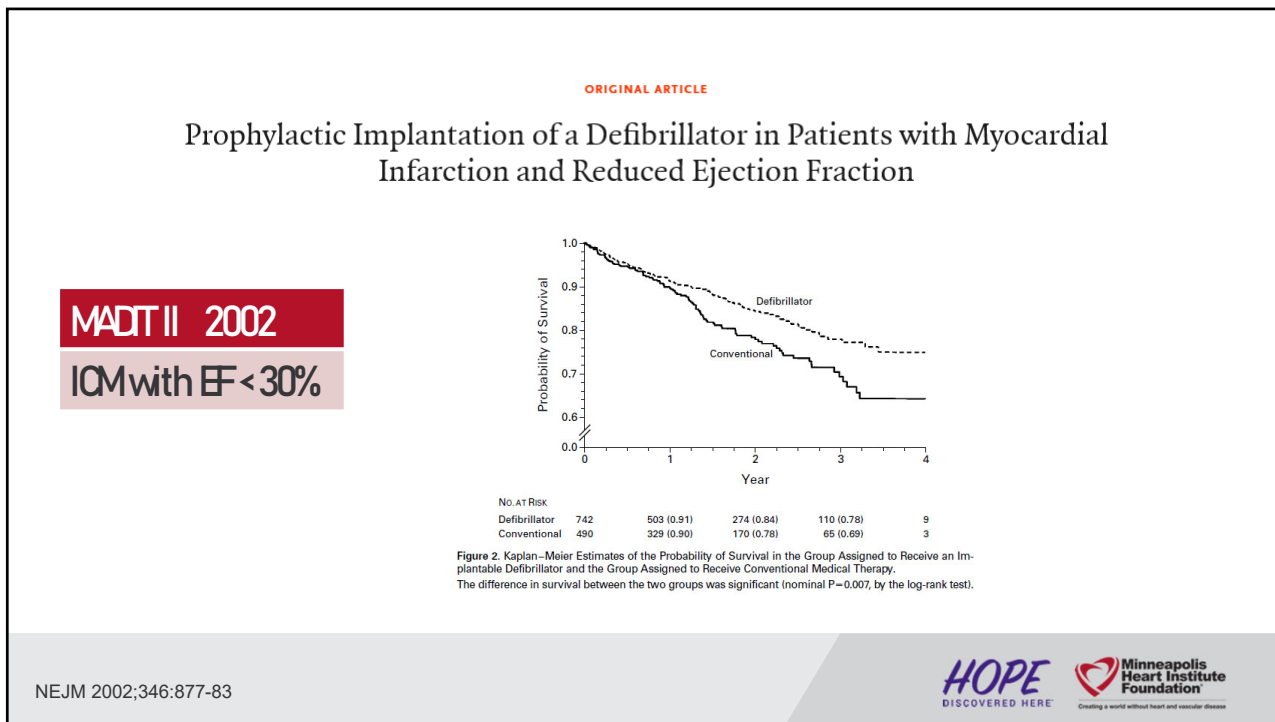


No. AT Risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
No antiarrhythmic therapy	353	296	248	185	122	71
EPG therapy	351	306	270	203	121	70

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of the Rates of Death from All Causes. EPG denotes electrophysiologically guided.

NEJM 1999;341:1882-90





Remote Post-M ICD Evidence

Trial	Inclusion	Why not applicable
MADIT 1996	ICM with EF < 35% NSVT EPS	Required > 3 weeks from AM Required > 2 months from CABG Required > 3 months from PCI
MUSTT 1999	ICM with EF < 40% NSVT EPS	84% > 30 days out from AM 50% > 3 years out from AM
MADT II 2002	ICM with EF < 30%	Required > 1 month from AM Required > 3 month from revasc

NEJM 2002;346:877-83
NEJM 1996;335:1933-40
NEJM 1999;341:1882-90

Remote Post-M ICD Evidence

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MADIT II 2002	ICM with EF < 30%	Required > 1 month from AM Required > 3 month from revasc

NEJM 2002;346:877-83
 NEJM 1996;335:1933-40
 NEJM 1999;341:1882-90



Early Post-AMI Sudden Cardiac Arrest Device Primary Prevention



The **NEW ENGLAND**
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 DECEMBER 9, 2004 VOL. 351 NO. 24

DINAMT 2004

6-40 days post M
EF < 35%
Abn HR variability

Prophylactic Use of an Implantable Cardioverter–Defibrillator after Acute Myocardial Infarction

A

No. at Risk

ICD group	315	299	258	211	172	123	82	25
Control group	318	305	272	217	172	124	79	31

No. at Risk

ICD group	315	299	258	211	172	123	82	25
Control group	318	305	272	217	172	124	79	31

NEJM 2004;351:2481-8

The **NEW ENGLAND**
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 OCTOBER 8, 2009 VOL. 361 NO. 15

IRS 2009

5-31 days post M
EF < 40%
NSVT
Elevated resting HR

Defibrillator Implantation Early after Myocardial Infarction

A

No. at Risk

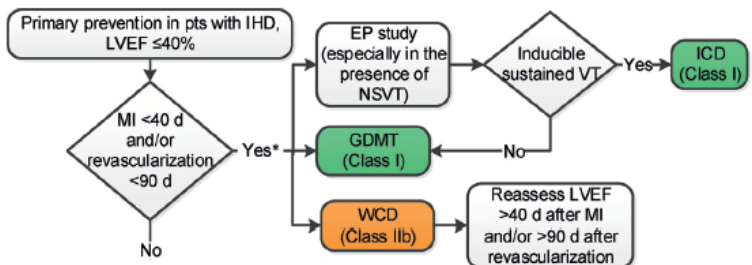
ICD group	445	390	366	338	303	253	207	163	137	106	78	48	40
Control group	453	410	380	336	307	267	230	187	151	118	79	49	36

No. at Risk

ICD group	445	390	366	338	303	253	207	163	137	106	78	48	40
Control group	453	410	380	336	307	267	230	187	151	118	79	49	36

NEJM 2009;361:1427-36

FIGURE 4 Primary Prevention of SCD in Patients With Ischemic Heart Disease



Trial	Criteria	Translation to guideline
DINAMIT (-)	Enrolled 6-40 days after AMI	Must be > 40 days from AMI
MADIT II (+)	Enrolled 90 days after revascularization	Must be > 90 days from revascularization

JACC 2018;72(14)
 NEJM 2009;361:1427-36
 NEJM 2004;351:2481-8



National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Implantable Automatic Defibrillators (20.4)

2. Patients with a prior AMI who meet the following criteria:
- New York Heart Association class II or III heart failure
 - Had a Coronary Intervention (PCI, CABG, or bypass grafting) within the past 90 days, or
 - Had an MI with Q waves on ECG within the past 90 days, or
 - Clinical symptoms of heart failure

For these patients, the NCD is based on the shared decision-making encounter with the patient and a physician (as defined in Section 1861(r)(1) of the Social Security Act) or a nurse practitioner, nurse, or clinical nurse specialist as defined in Section 1861(r)(1) of the Social Security Act.

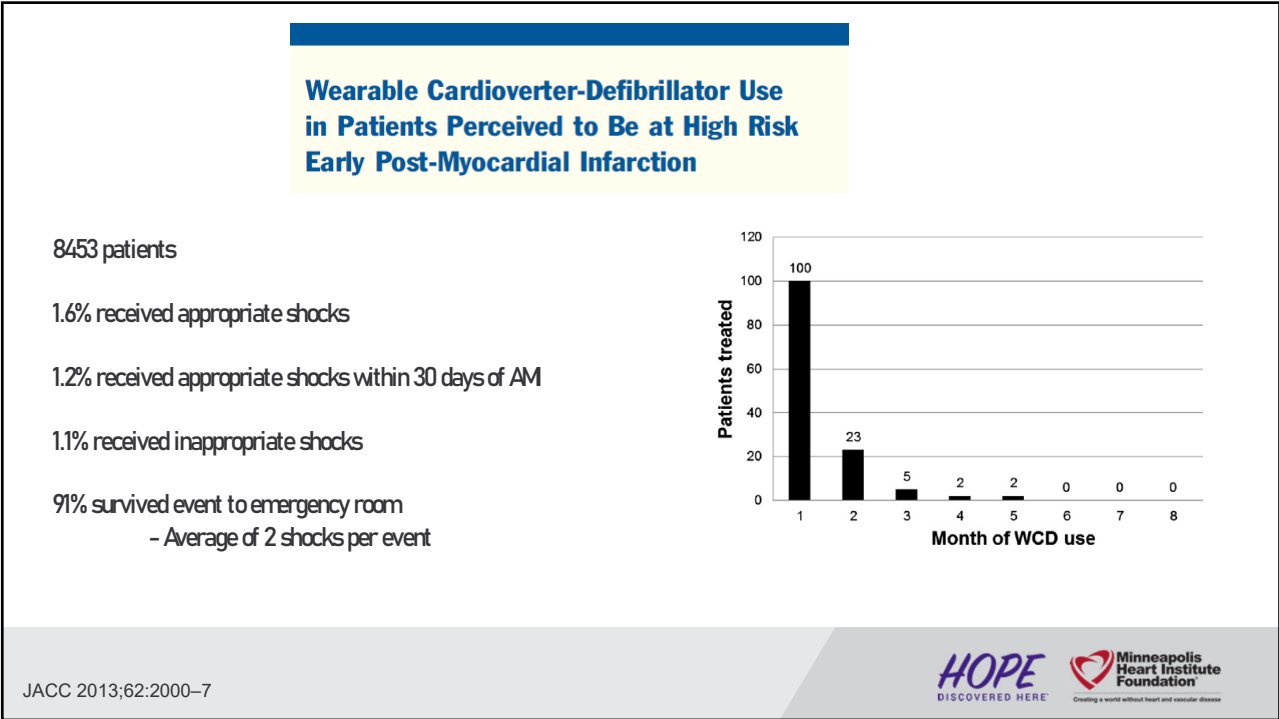
AM + Low EF = ICD unless

- AM within 40 days
- Revascularization within 90 days
- NYHA IV heart failure
- Revascularization candidate

and a physician (as defined in Section 1861(r)(1) of the Social Security Act) or a nurse practitioner, nurse, or clinical nurse specialist as defined in Section 1861(r)(1) of the Social Security Act. The shared decision-making encounter must be documented in the patient's medical record.

CMS.gov accessed 1/24/20





The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 SEPTEMBER 27, 2018 VOL. 379 NO. 13

VEST 2018

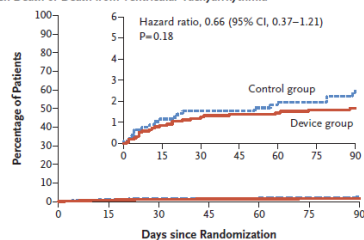
AM

EF < 35%

< 7 days after discharge

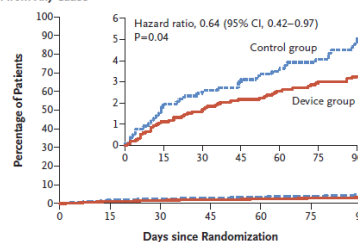
Wearable Cardioverter-Defibrillator after Myocardial Infarction

A Sudden Death or Death from Ventricular Tachyarrhythmia



No. at Risk	778	759	754	746	742	657	650
Control group	1524	1502	1495	1486	1479	1314	1309
Device group							

C Death from Any Cause



No. at Risk	778	759	754	746	742	657	650
Control group	1524	1502	1495	1486	1479	1314	1309
Device group							

NEJM 2018;379:1205-15



Table 3. Primary, Secondary, and Other Outcomes.*

Event	Device Group (N=1524)	Control Group (N=778)	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P Value
Arrhythmic death				
No. of patients (%)†	25 (1.6)	19 (2.4)	0.67 (0.37–1.21)	0.18
Device worn at time of death or event leading to death — no.	9	0	NA	
Death from any cause				
No. of patients (%)	48 (3.1)	38 (4.9)	0.64 (0.43–0.98)	0.04
Device worn at time of death or event leading to death — no.	12	0	NA	

- 1.4% received appropriate shocks
 - 100% converted VT/VF
 - 70% survived event (30% developed PEA, bradyarrhythmia, asystole)
 - 65% survived to trial conclusion
- 0.6% received inappropriate shocks
- 4.5% aborted shock by pressing response button

NEJM 2018;379:1205-15



LifeVest Wearable Defibrillator Reduces Total Mortality By 36 Percent At 90 Days



The Landmark VEST Trial Shows 90-Day Use of LifeVest WCD Reduces Total Mortality After Heart Attack

Zoll.com accessed 1/22/2020



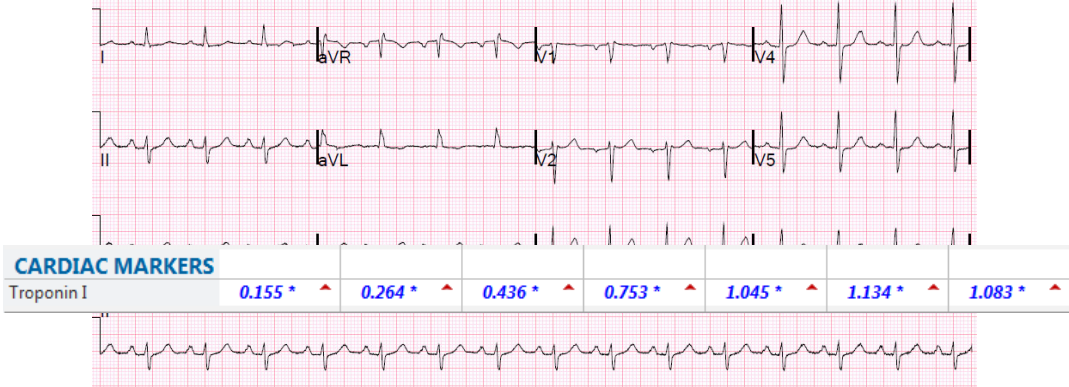
Recommendations for Wearable Cardioverter-Defibrillator
References that support the recommendations are summarized in [Online Data Supplement 56](#).

COR	LOE	RECOMMENDATIONS
IIa	B-NR	1. In patients with an ICD and a history of SCA or sustained VA in whom removal of the ICD is required (as with infection), the wearable cardioverter-defibrillator is reasonable for the prevention of SCD (S11.2-1–S11.2-4).
IIb	B-NR	2. In patients at an increased risk of SCD but who are not ineligible for an ICD, such as awaiting cardiac transplant, having an LVEF of 35% or less and are within 40 days from an MI, or have newly diagnosed NICM, revascularization within the past 90 days, myocarditis or secondary cardiomyopathy or a systemic infection, the wearable cardioverter-defibrillator may be reasonable (S11.2-1–S11.2-5).

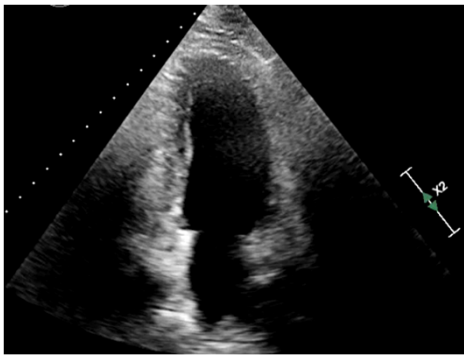
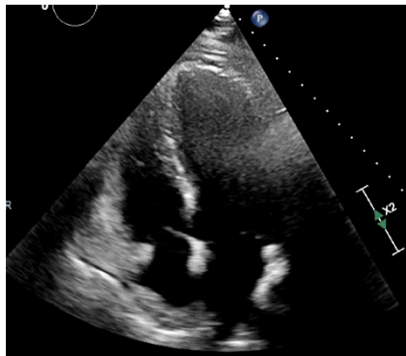
JACC 2018;72(14)

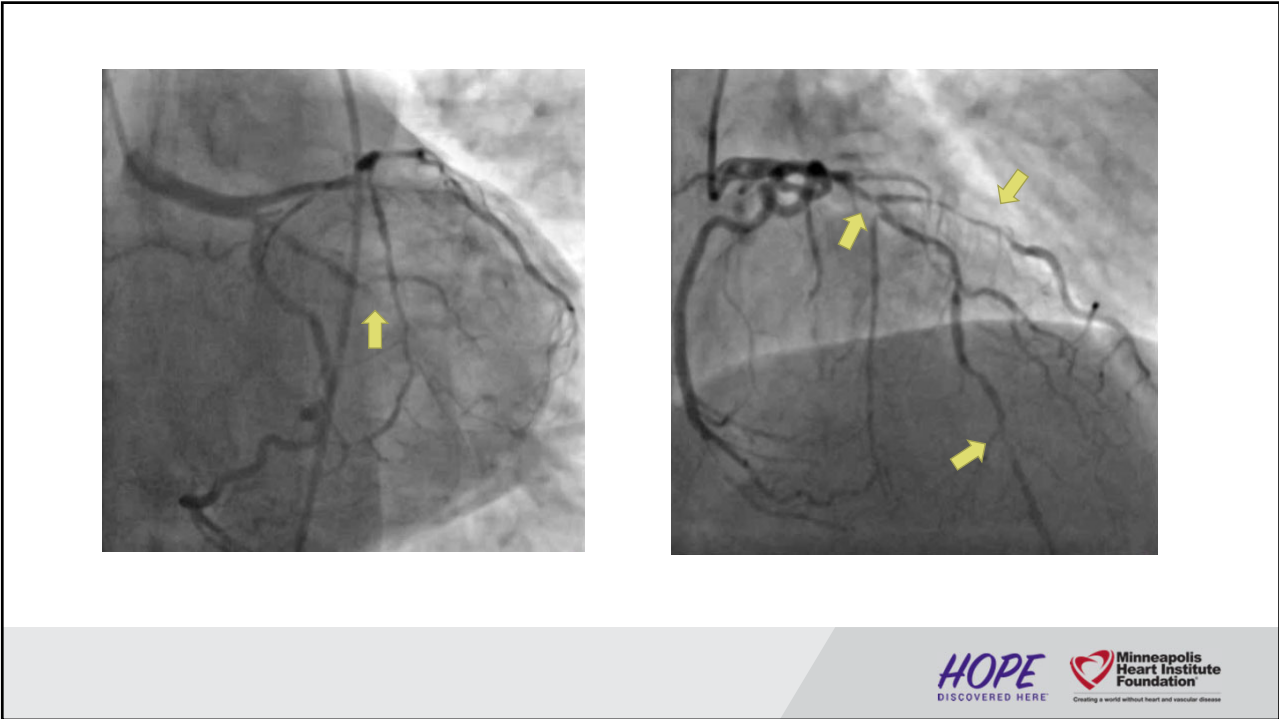


Case 3: Inpatient consult



60M with HTN and T2DM admitted with syncope





Discharged on hospital day #3

Problem List

- Multivessel coronary disease awaiting surgical revascularization
- High risk syncope, cannot rule out ventricular arrhythmia
- HTN T2DM

Plan

- Asa, statin, BB, ARB
- WCD
- Follow up with cardiology in 3 days (at home in Texas)



Summary

- Sudden cardiac death is a messy clinical endpoint without autopsy
- The vast majority of SCD is attributed to ischemic heart disease
- Risk of SCD is highest in 1st month after AMI
- BB*, ACEI, ARB, and ARA* have best evidence for early post-AMI SCD prevention
- ICD therapy is mostly not available in early post-AMI period

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Summary

- WCD requires patient participation
- WCD data is cloudy
- WCD successfully aborts lethal ventricular arrhythmias
 - Despite this 30% do not survive event
- WCD risks inappropriate shocks
 - 3 aborted shocks for every 1 appropriate shock
- WCD is assigned a class 2b recommendation (“may be reasonable”) in ACC/AHA/HRS 2017 VA guideline


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Sudden Cardiac Death After Myocardial Infarction

Minneapolis Heart Institute Grand Rounds
February 18, 2020

@RobFraserMD



The slide features a light gray background with a white diagonal shape on the right side. The title is in a large, bold, black font. Below the title, the event details and speaker information are listed in a smaller, black font. At the bottom right, there are two logos: 'HOPE DISCOVERED HERE' and the 'Minneapolis Heart Institute Foundation' logo with the tagline 'Creating a world without heart and vascular disease'.



A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consists of a row of colorful circles on thin vertical stems. Each circle contains a white icon representing various medical and scientific concepts: a DNA helix, a first aid kit, a hospital building, a lightbulb, a plus sign, a stethoscope, a pill, a globe, a clipboard with a checklist, a heart, a clock, a microscope, a group of people, and a family icon. The circles are in shades of green, blue, red, and purple.



The slide features a light gray background. At the bottom, there is a decorative graphic of various medical icons in colored circles. At the bottom right, there are two logos: 'HOPE DISCOVERED HERE' and the 'Minneapolis Heart Institute Foundation' logo with the tagline 'Creating a world without heart and vascular disease'.