

Blutdruck, Herz und Niere – News

Felix Mahfoud

University Hospital Basel, Switzerland

Conflicts of Interest

Research: (until May 31):

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie, Deutsche Herzstiftung, Ablative Solutions, Medtronic, Recor.

Advisory activity, speaker's bureau (until May 31):

Ablative Solutions, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Inari, Medtronic, Merck, Recor, Servier, Terumo.

Heart & Kidney

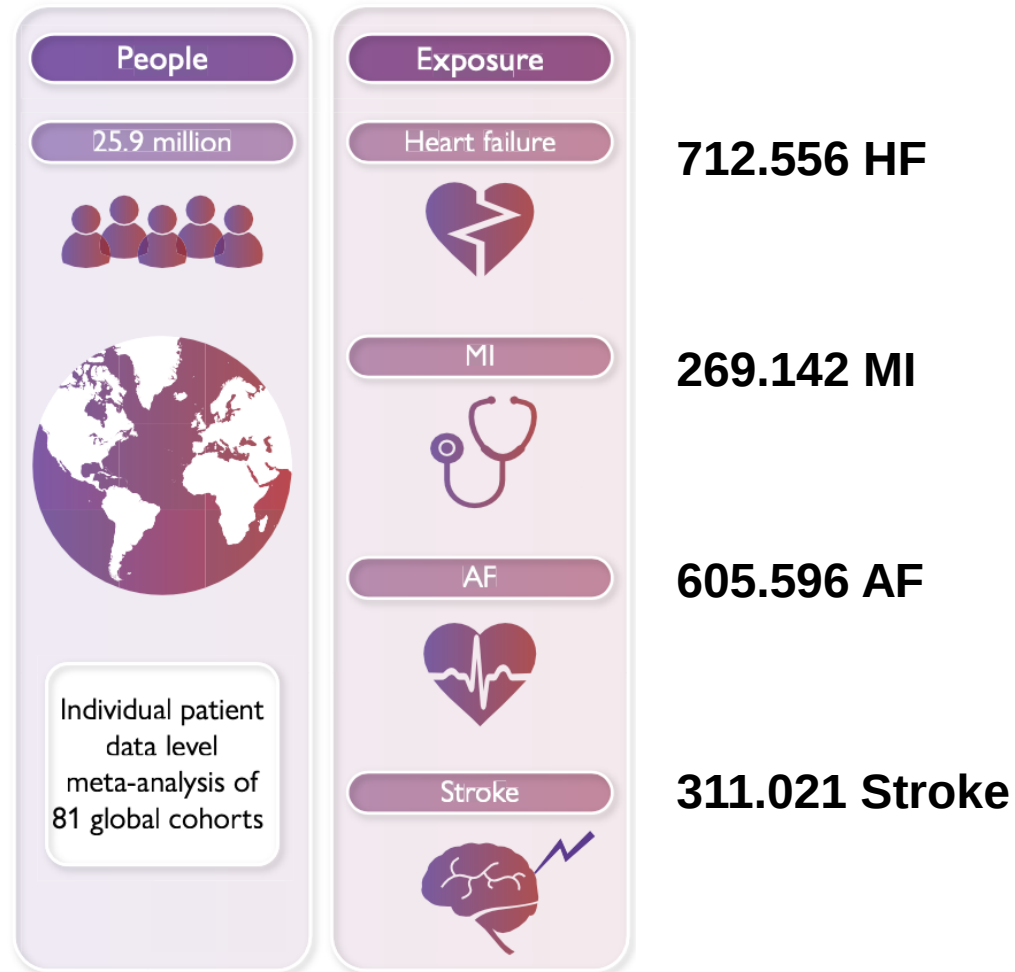
- Cardio renal interaction -

Cardio-Renal-Interaction

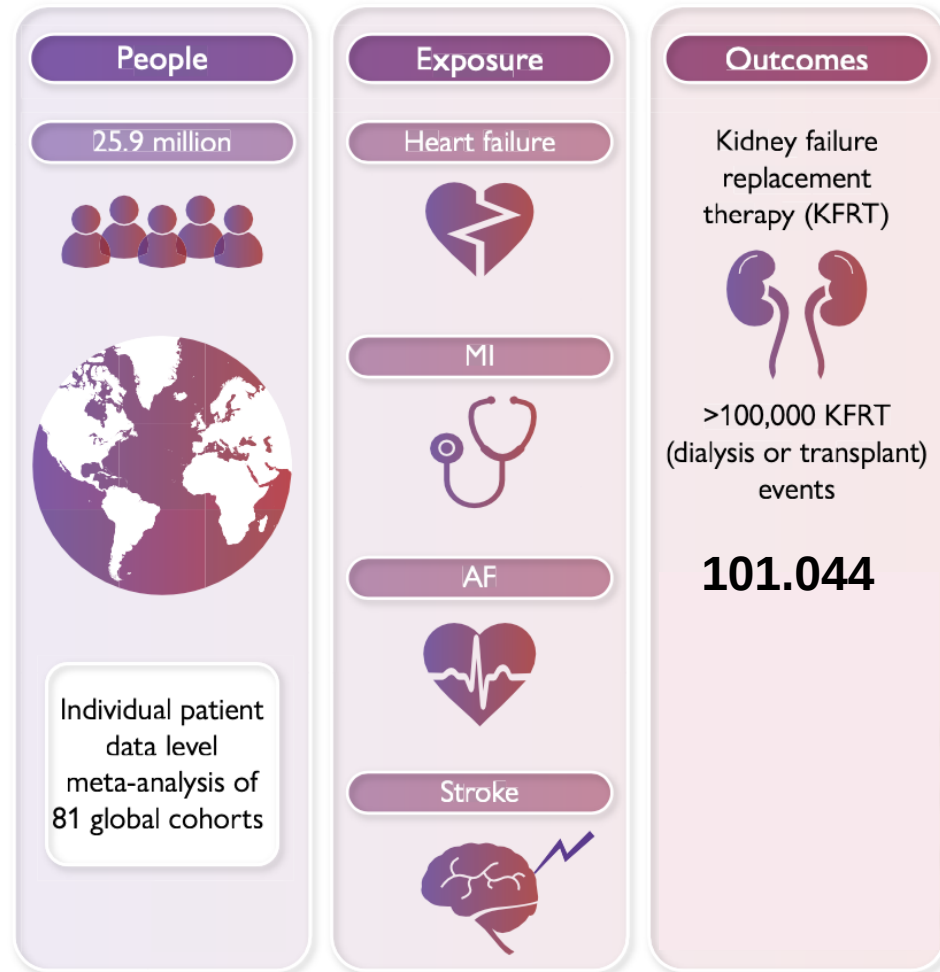


53 years, eGFR 89 m/min, 15% Diabetes

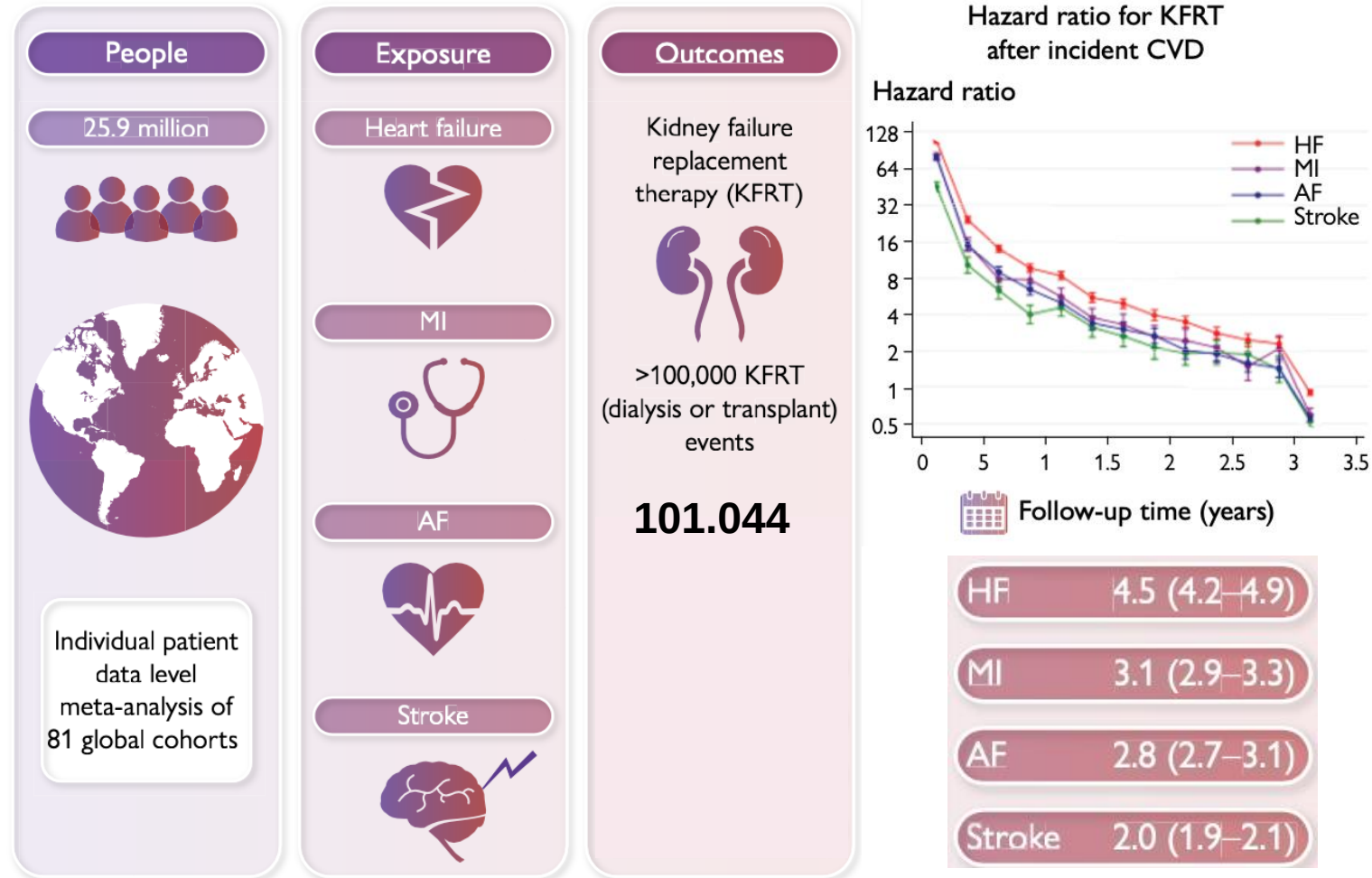
Cardio-Renal-Interaction



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Cardio-Renal-Interaction

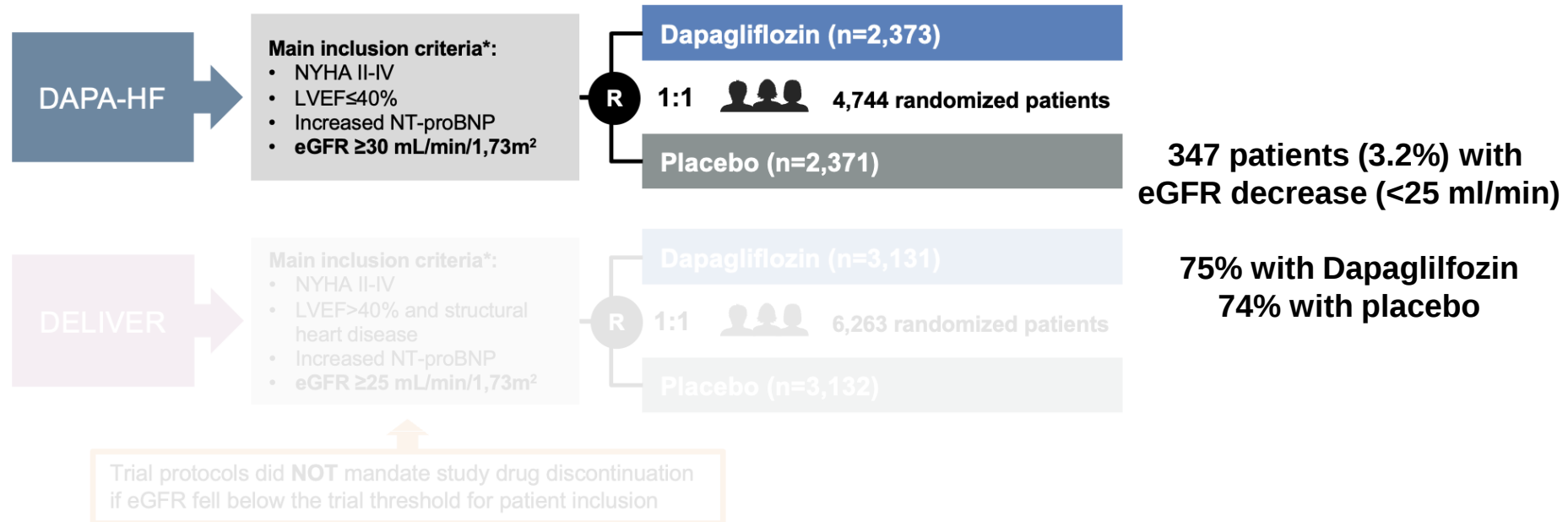
Conclusion:

- Following cardiovascular events, particularly HF, renal function should be regularly assessed.
- Increased risk (106x) of developing end-stage CKD within the first 3 months.

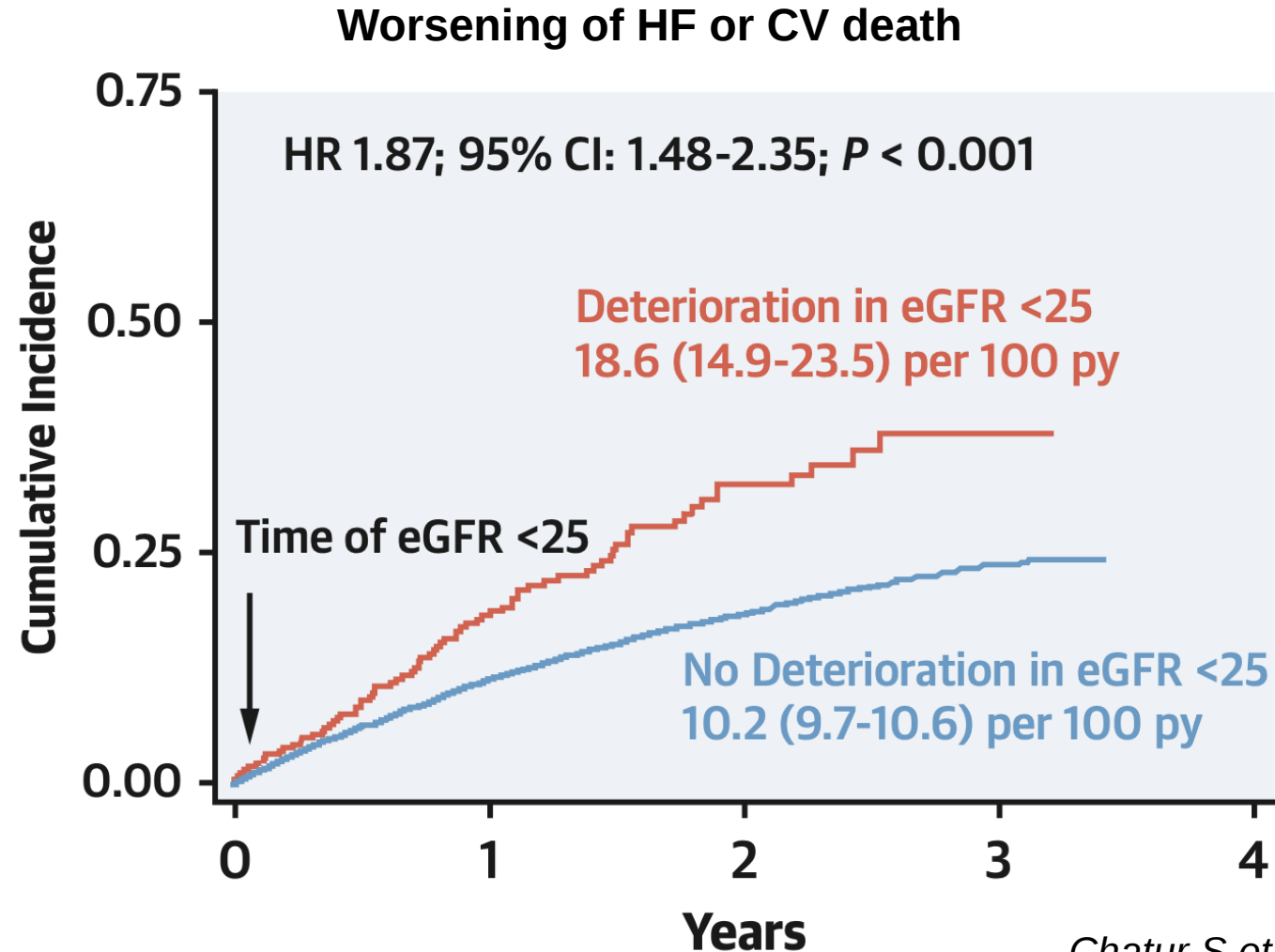
Heart & Kidney

- SGLT2-i in end-stage CKD -

Dapagliflozin in endstage CKD

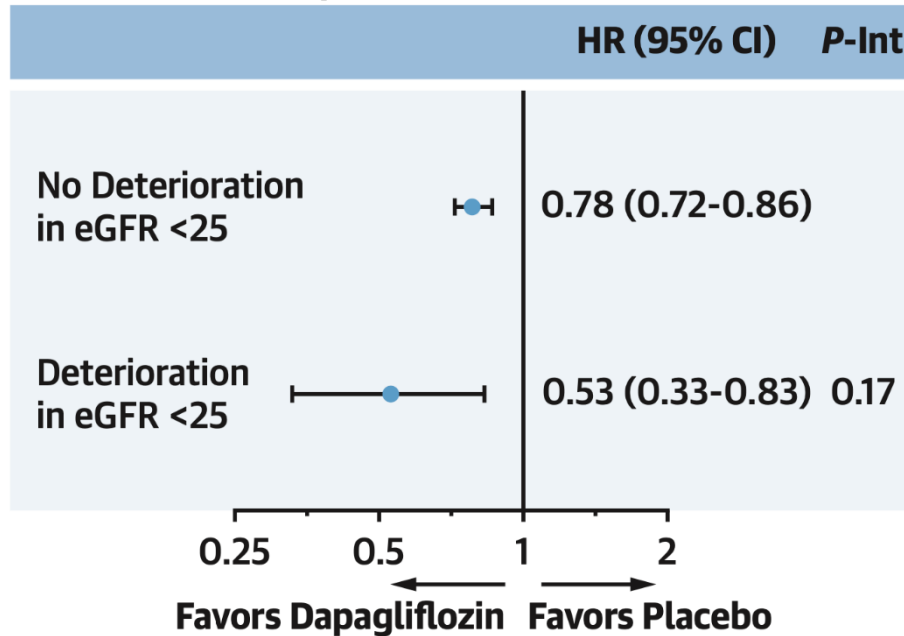


Dapagliflozin in endstage CKD

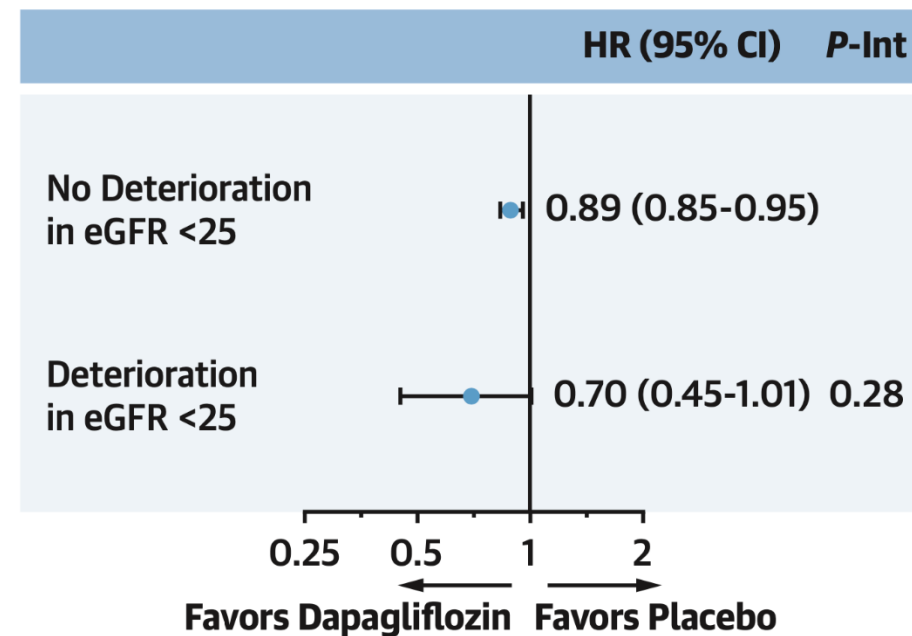


Dapagliflozin in endstage CKD

Dapagliflozin reduces CV death/worsening HF despite eGFR decrease



No increased risk of adverse events



Conclusion: Continuation of dapagliflozin in eGFR <25 ml/min is beneficial and appears safe.

Heart & Kidney

- Prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury -**

Prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury

RCT, 1,002 patients with CKD (eGFR 15-60 ml/min);
69 years, kreatinine 1.6 mg/dl, eGFR 46 ml/min

simplified hydration (SH): NaCl 1-4 h before contrast injection, 3 ml/kg/h

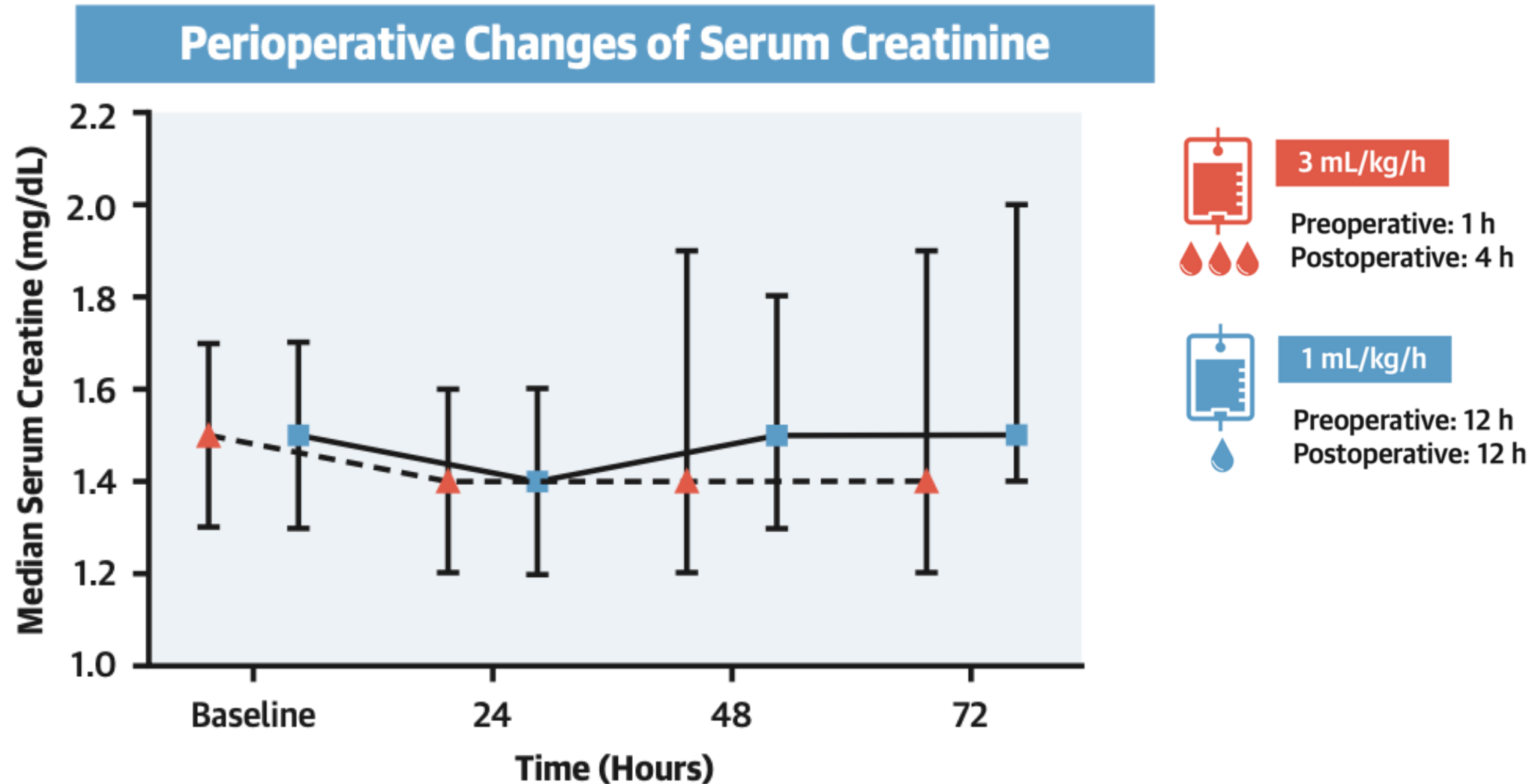
versus

standard hydration (Control): NaCl 12 h before and 12 h after contrast injection, 1 ml/kg/h

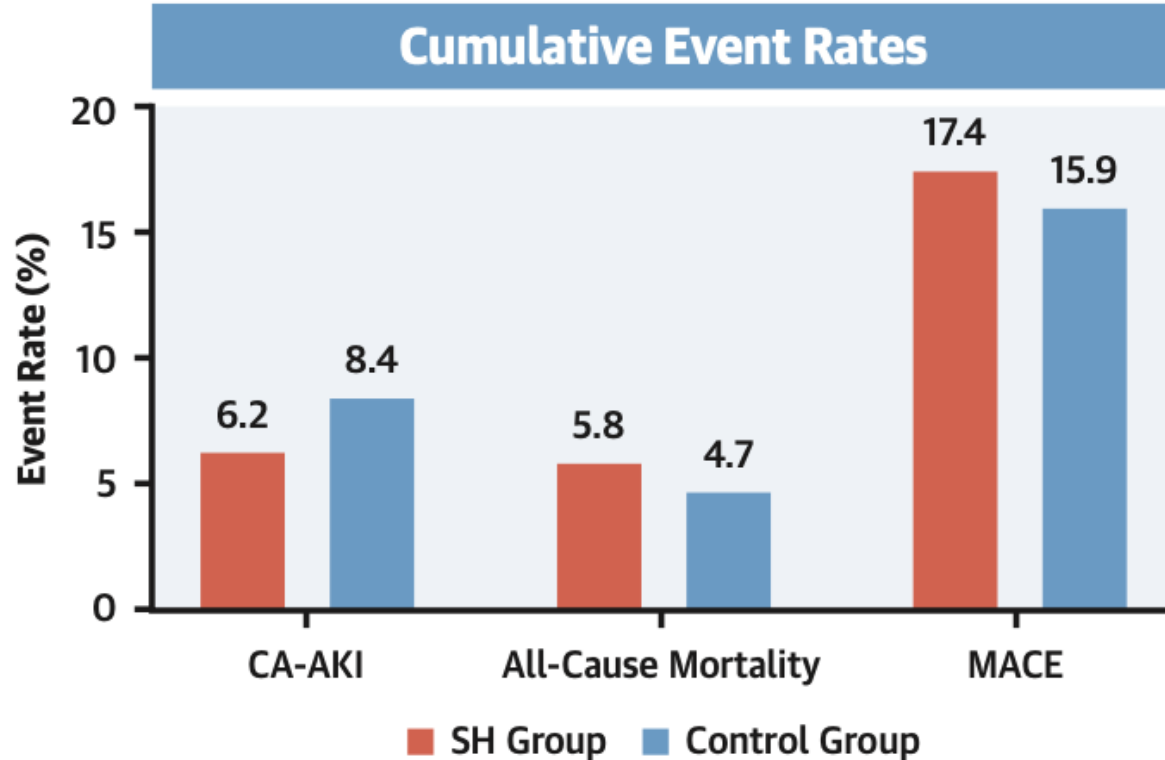
Primary endpoint: creatinine increase >25% or 0.5 mg/dl within 48-72 h

Intravenous Hydration Volume (ml)		Contrast Volume (ml)	
1,000 (750-1,500) SH group	vs	114 ± 75 SH group	vs
1,500 (1,000-1,932) Control		118 ± 67 Control	
(P < 0.001)		(P = 0.345)	

Prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury



Prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury



No differences across subgroups:

- Age
- PCI
- Contrast volume (>100 ml)
- eGFR (<30 ml/min)
- Heart failure
- ...

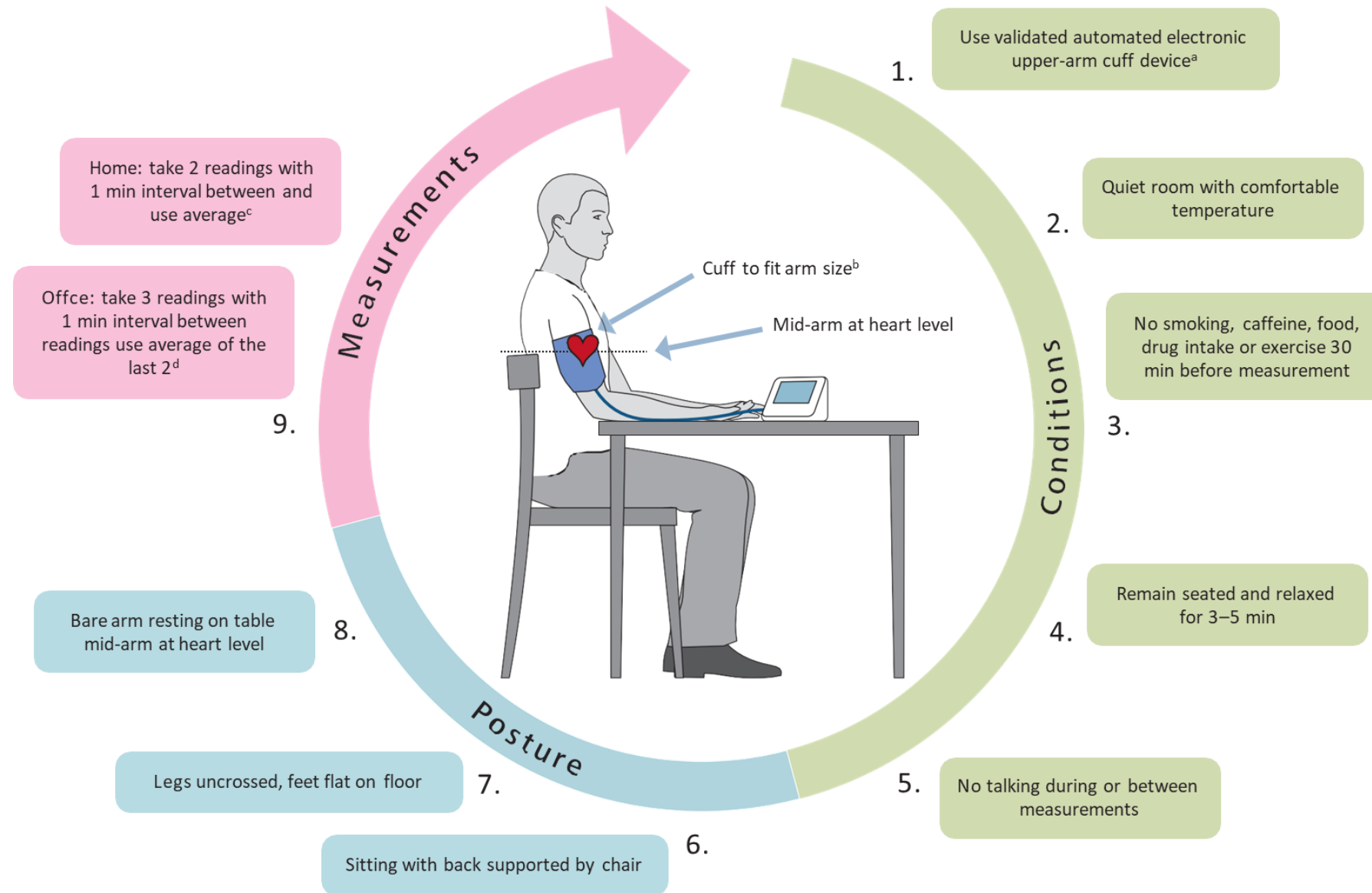
Take Home Message

- Close association between cardiovascular events and end-stage CKD. Assessing renal function after HF events is important.
- Continuation of dapagliflozin in HF with an eGFR-decrease <25 ml/min shown to be beneficial.
- Prevention of contrast-media induced acute kidney injury through simplified hydration.

Hypertension

- Diagnostics -

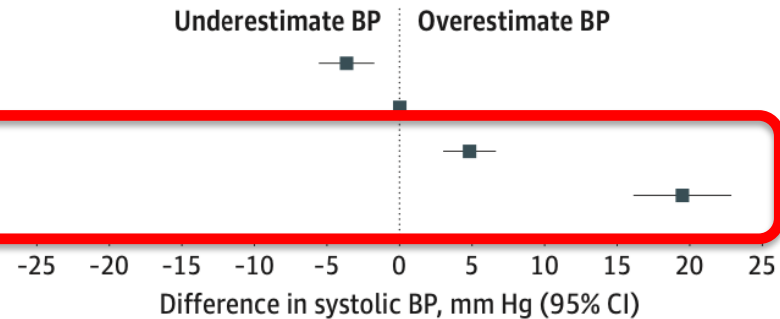
Blood pressure measurement recommendations



Impact of cuff size on blood pressure

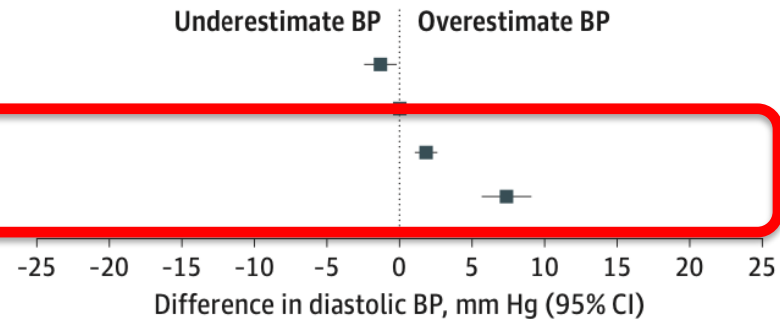
195 adults, 54 years, BMI 29 kg/m²; 3 blood pressure readings;
Randomization: appropriate, too small, too large

Systolische BP-Differenz	Difference in systolic BP, mm Hg (95% CI)
BP cuff	
Regular cuff 1 size too large	-3.6 (-5.6 to -1.7)
Regular cuff appropriately sized	0 [Reference]
Regular cuff 1 size too small	4.8 (3.0 to 6.6)
Regular cuff 2 sizes too small	19.5 (16.1 to 22.9)



+20 mmHg

Diastolische BP-Differenz	Difference in diastolic BP, mm Hg (95% CI)
BP cuff	
Regular cuff 1 size too large	-1.3 (-2.4 to -0.2)
Regular cuff appropriately sized	0 [Reference]
Regular cuff 1 size too small	1.8 (1.1 to 2.6)
Regular cuff 2 sizes too small	7.4 (5.7 to 9.1)



+7 mmHg

Impact of cuff size on blood pressure

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Regular cuff 1 size too small	4.8 (3.9 to 6.6)
Regular cuff 2 sizes too small	19.5 (17.4 to 21.6)

Conclusion:

- Cuff size matters
- Too small cuff size can lead to blood pressure overestimation (up to 20 mmHg)

Diastolische BP-Differenz	Difference in diastolic BP, mm Hg (95% CI)
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Underestimate BP Overestimate BP

-25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25

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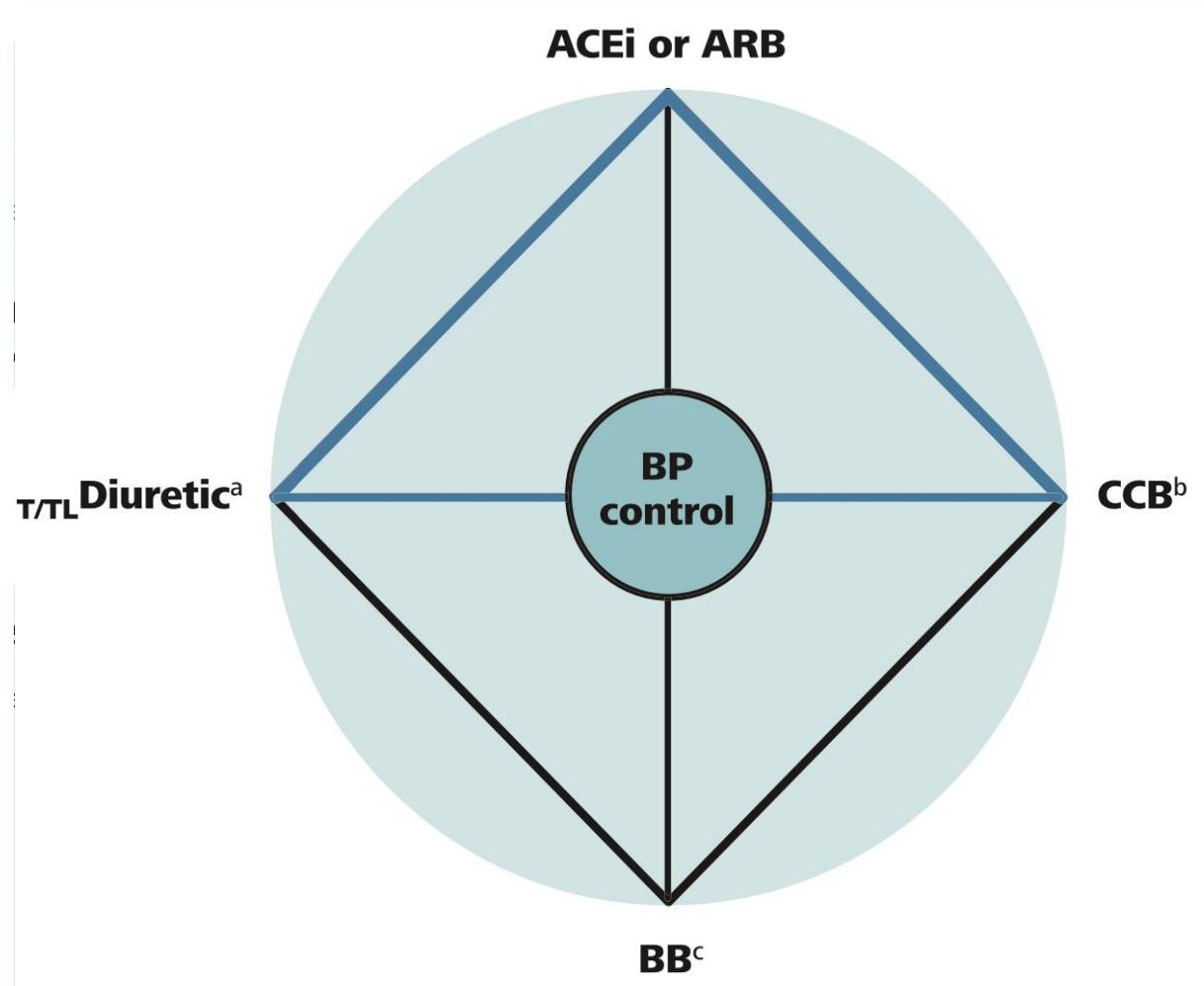
+20 mmHg

+7 mmHg

Hypertension

- Drugs -

2023 ESH-Guidelines: drug therapy



Algorithm for treatment of hypertension: ESC vs. ESH

Number of pills



Follow-up at least
yearly

Yes

BP controlled after 1-3 months?

Approach A (2023 ESH)
Increase dose first

No

Approach B (2024 ESC)
Add drug first

Low-dose double combination therapy
(ACEi or ARB with an CCB or thiazide/thiazide-
like diuretic)

At any step, add beta-blocker if (i) compelling indication, (ii) expected benefit over, or (iii) (relative) contra-indication against other first-line medication.

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Maximum-dose double combination therapy
(ACEi or ARB with an CCB or thiazide/thiazide-like diuretic)

Low-dose triple combination therapy
(ACEi or ARB with an CCB and thiazide/thiazide-like diuretic)

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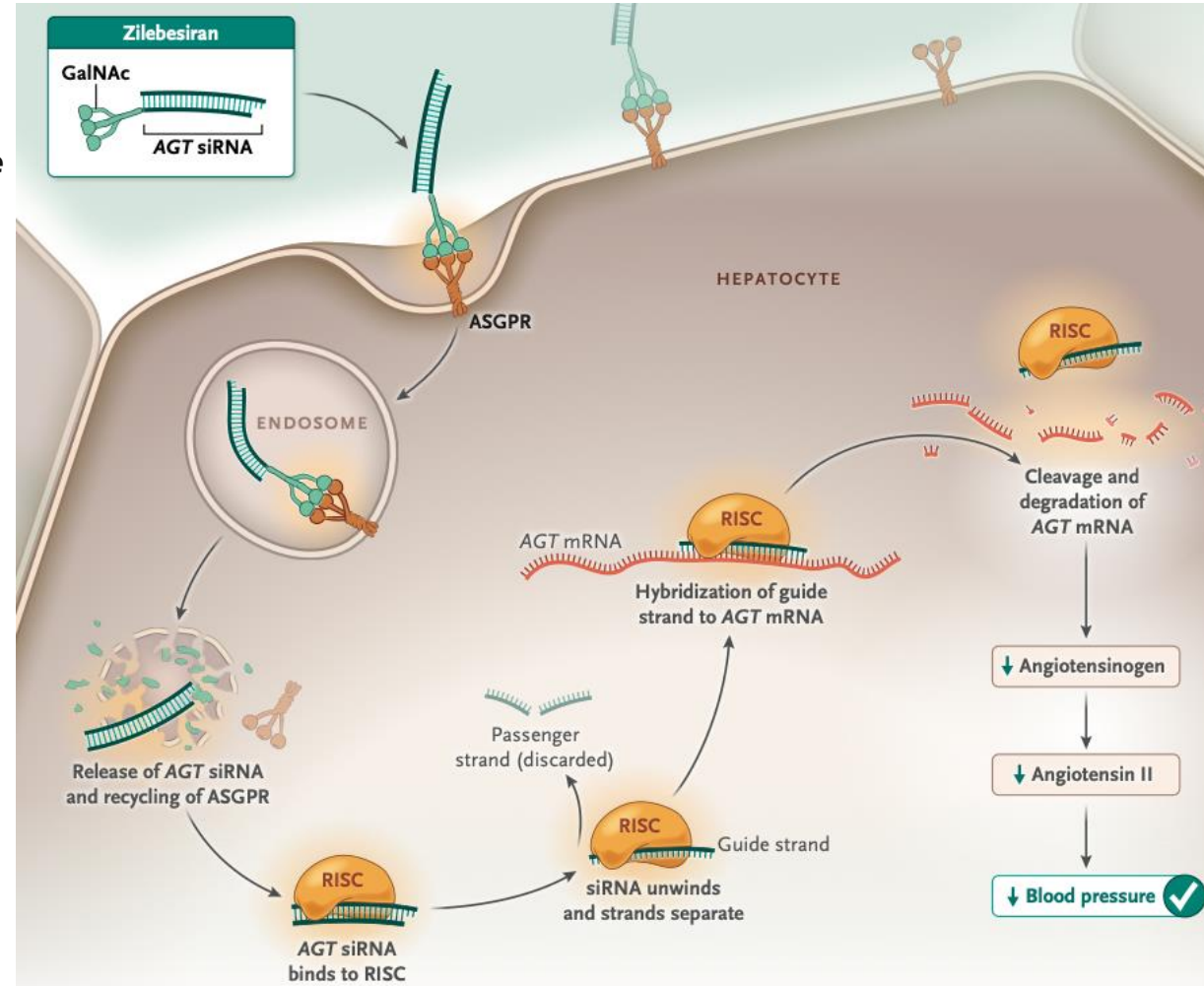
Hypertension

- New approaches -

Zilebesiran: RNA-interference in hypertension

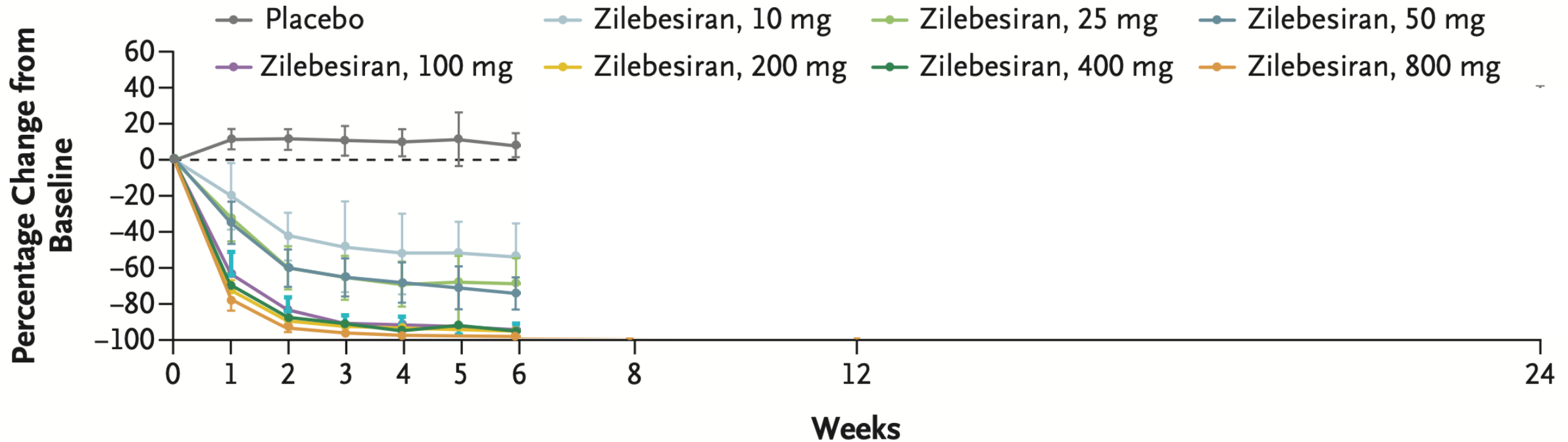

N-
acetylgalactosamine


RNA interference-
induced silencing
complex



Zilebesiran: RNA-interference in hypertension

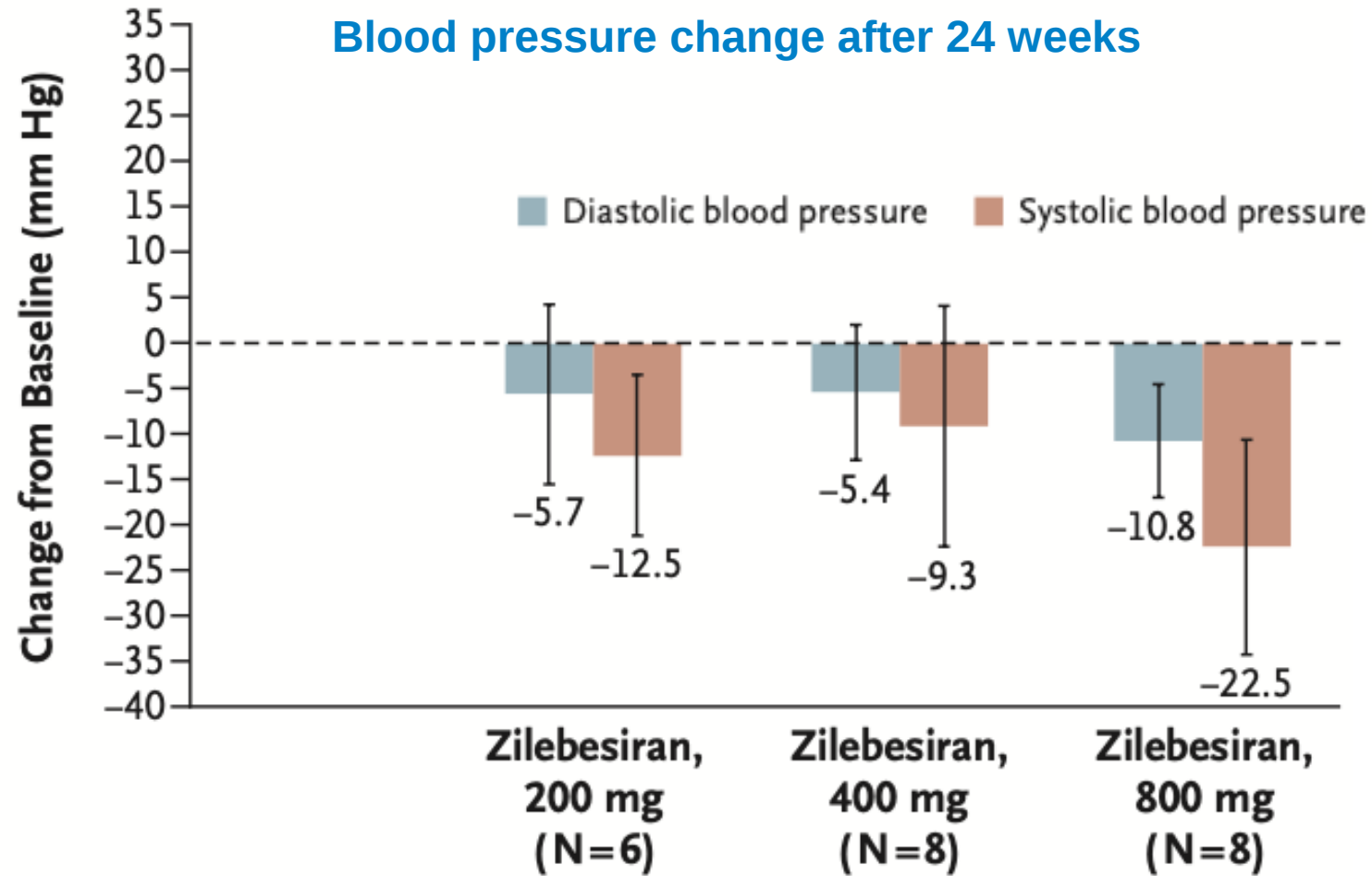
Uncontrolled hypertension, 52 years, 144/85 mmHg
1x injection of zilebesiran (every 6 months)



Change in SBP correlated with change with in
angiotensinogen concentration ($r=0.52$; 95% CI, 0.42 to 0.61)

Zilebesiran: RNA-interference in hypertension

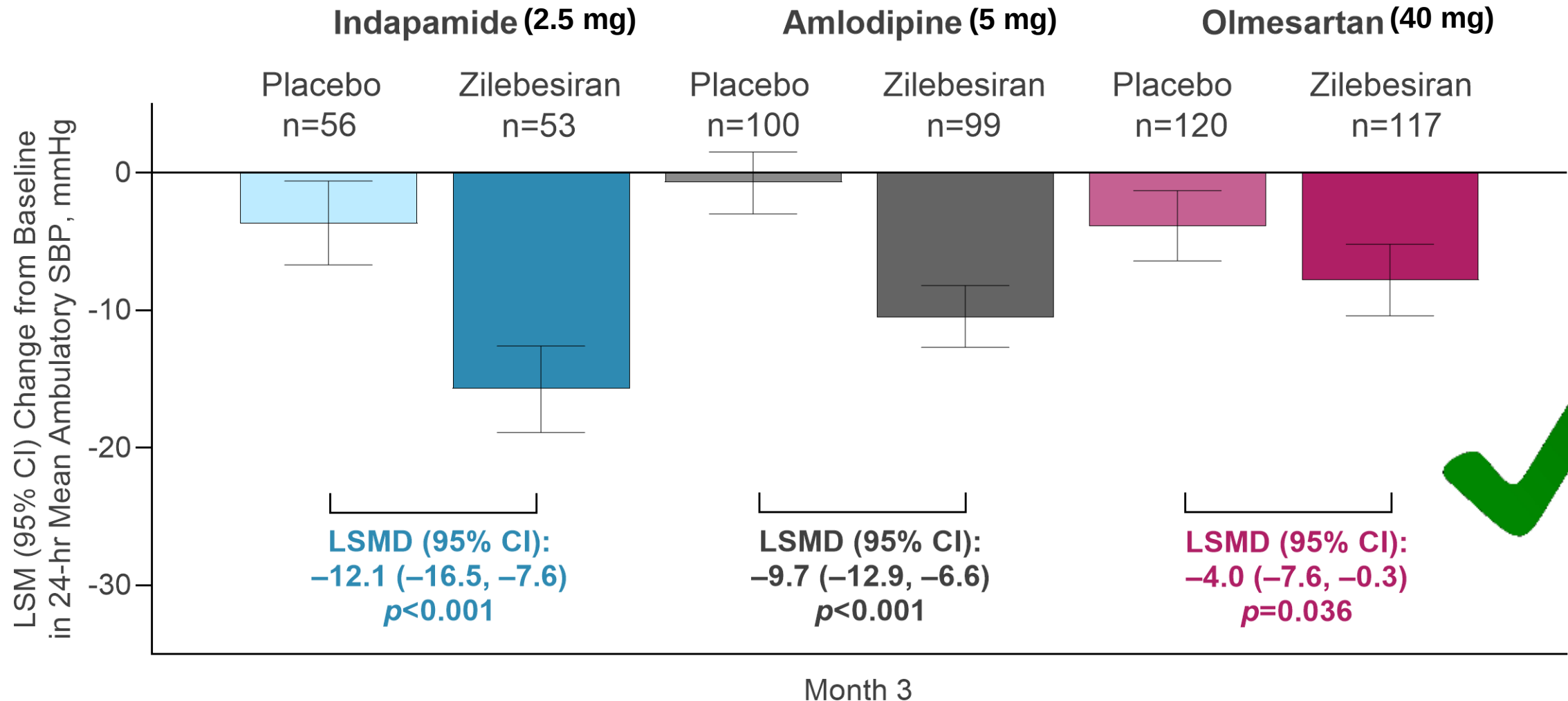
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Zilebesiran: RNA-interference in hypertension

	Placebo (N=28)	All Zilebesiran (N=56)
Adverse event	24 (86)	42 (75)
Any serious adverse event‡	1 (4)	1 (2)
Any severe adverse event§	1 (4)	1 (2)
Any adverse event leading to withdrawal	0	0
Death	0	0
Adverse events occurring in ≥5% of patients		
Headache	13 (46)	10 (18)
Injection-site reaction	0	5 (9)
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (11)	4 (7)
Adverse events of interest¶		
Hypotension	0	0
Hyperkalemia	0	0
Renal adverse event	0	0
Hepatic adverse event	0	1 (2)

Zilebesiran: RNA-interference in hypertension



Zilebesiran: RNA-interference in hypertension

Conclusion:

- BP reduction through 24 weeks, day and night
- No hyperkalemia or renal impairment
- Consequences in situations requiring acute activation of the RAAS (shock, bleeding, etc.) remain unclear
- Potential for interaction with other drugs

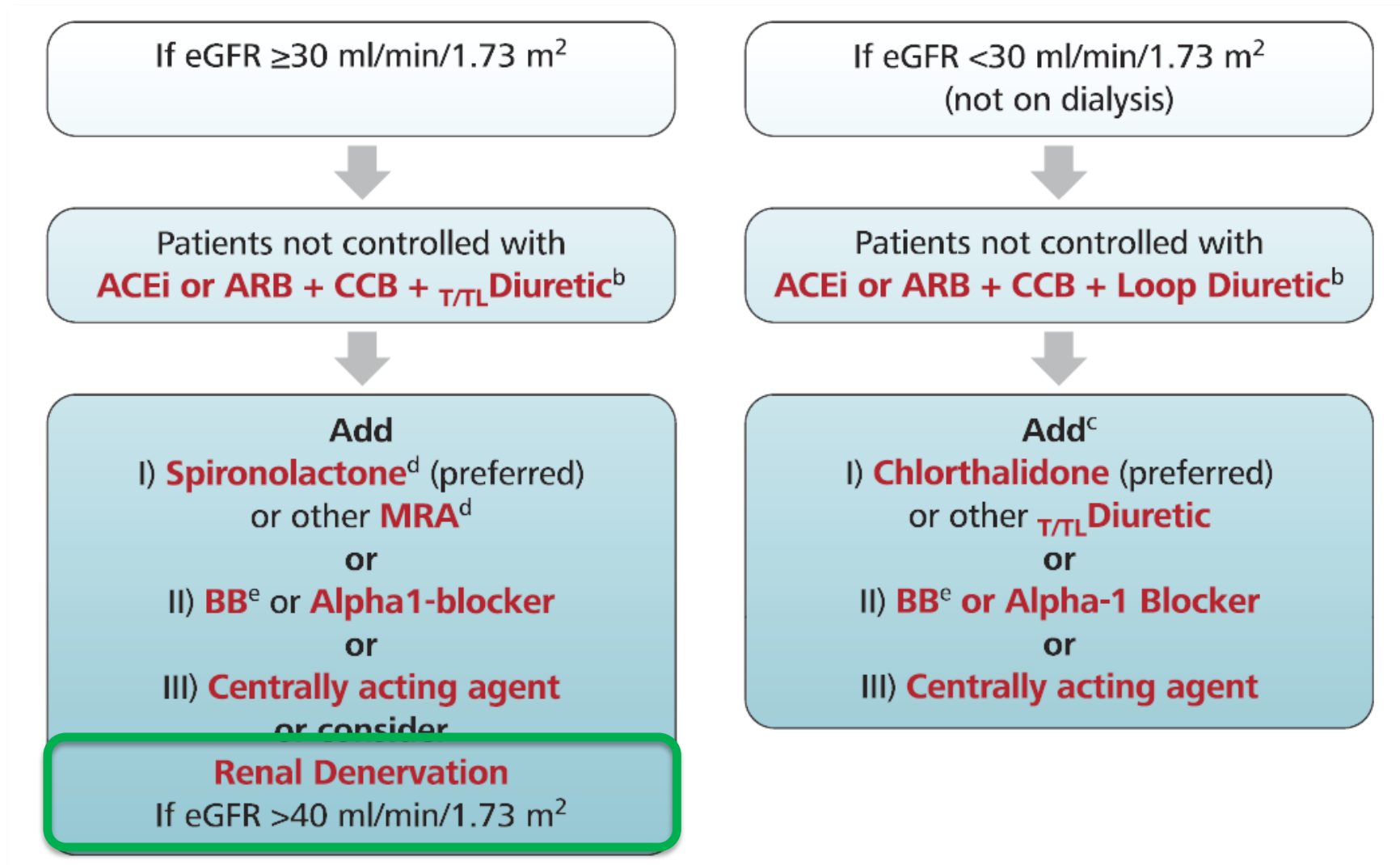
Devices investigated in sham-controlled trials

Catheter	Design	Access site	Ablation sites	Efficacy confirmed in sham-controlled trial?
Radiofrequency				
 Symplicity Spyral (Medtronic)	Multielectrode (4 monopolar gold electrodes), helical design, rapid exchange monorail catheter, 60 seconds per ablation cycle	F (6 Fr)	Main and accessory arteries, including branches (diameter 3-8 mm)	Yes, multiple trials
 Netrod (Shanghai Golden Leaf Medtec)	Multielectrode (6 electrodes), basket-shaped tip, 120 seconds per ablation cycle	F (8 Fr)	Main and accessory arteries, including branches (diameter 3-12 mm)	Yes, single study (EuroPCR 2023, publication pending)
 Iberis 2nd-generation (AngioCare and Terumo)	Multielectrode (4 monopolar electrodes), helical design, over-the-wire catheter, 60 seconds per ablation cycle, 90 cm catheter length for transfemoral and 160 cm for transradial RDN	F/R (6 Fr)	Main and accessory arteries, including branches (diameter 3-8 mm)	Yes, single study (CIT Congress 2023, publication pending)
 SyMapCath I	Steerable monoelectrode stimulation and ablation catheter, stimulation time 20-120 seconds, 120 seconds per ablation cycle	F (6-7 Fr)	Main renal arteries	Yes, single study
Ultrasound				
 TIVUS (SoniVie)	Unidirectional steerable or multidirectional, over-the-wire, 30 seconds per emission	F (6 Fr)	Main and accessory arteries (diameter ≥ 4 mm)	No
 Paradise (ReCor Medical)	Piezoelectric ceramic transducer within a fluid-cooled, low-pressure balloon, over-the-wire, 7 seconds per emission	F (7 Fr)	Main and accessory arteries (different catheter sizes for diameters of 3-8 mm)	Yes, multiple studies
Neurolysis				
 Peregrine (Ablative Solutions)	3 extendable microneedles	F (7 Fr)	Main and accessory arteries (4-7 mm)	No, TARGET-BP I ongoing

FDA

FDA

Resistant hypertension: ESH-Guidelines

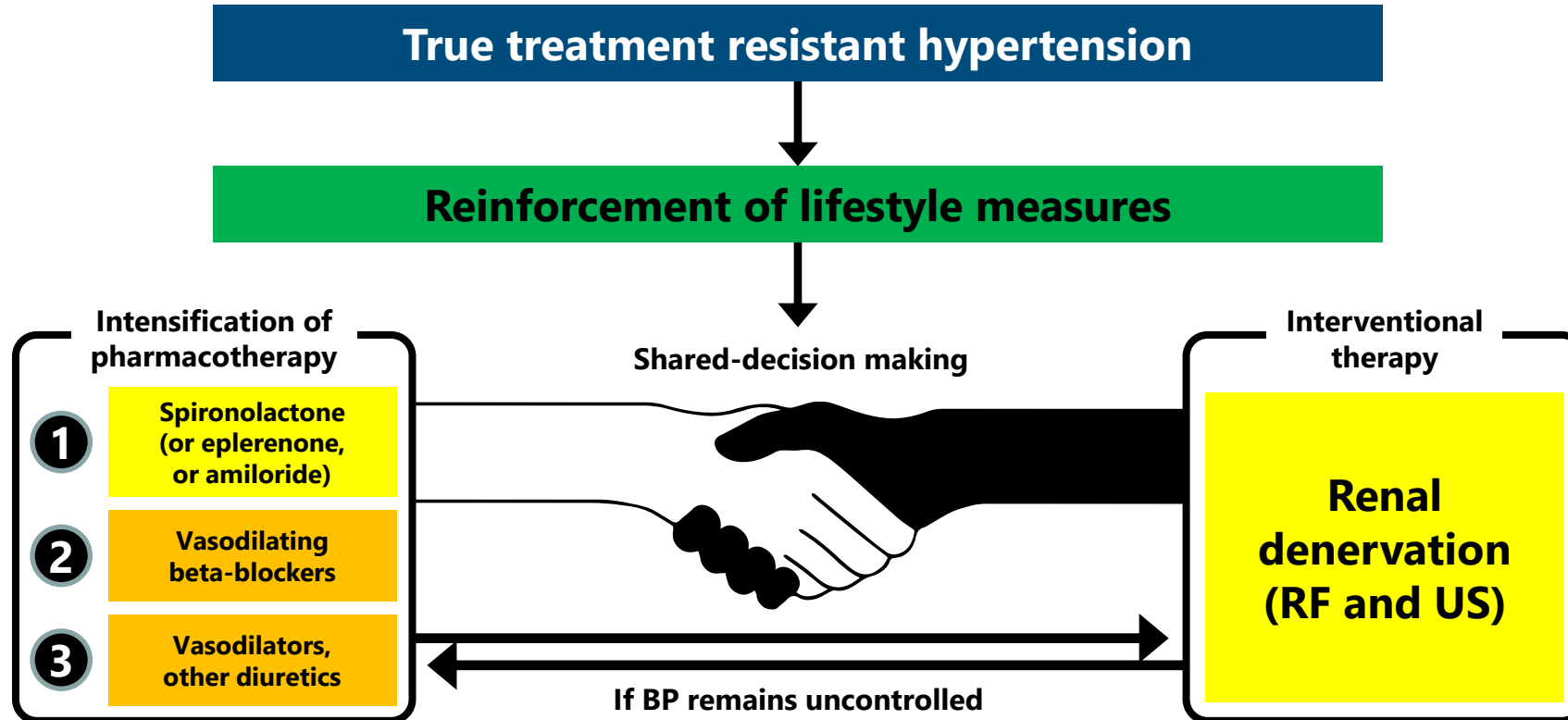


Patient selection for renal denervation

RDN may be used in adult patients with uncontrolled resistant hypertension:

- *office BP $\geq 140/\geq 90$ mmHg*
- *24-hour ambulatory systolic BP ≥ 130 mmHg or*
- *daytime systolic BP ≥ 135 mmHg*
- *treated with ≥ 3 antihypertensive drugs*
- *eGFR ≥ 40 ml/min/1.73 m²*

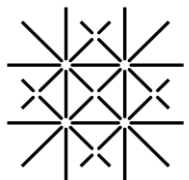
Management of resistant hypertension



Take Home Message

- Appropriate cuff sizing is important; too small cuff sizes can overestimate blood pressure.
- Use of dual-combination therapy in most patients (ACEi/ARB, CCB, D, or BB)
- RNA-interference (zilebesiran) as a novel approach to lower blood pressure.
- Renal denervation is back in hypertension guidelines (in resistant hypertension).

Thank you



**Universität
Basel**

Prof. Dr. Felix Mahfoud, M.A.
Department for Cardiology
University Heart Center Basel
University Hospital Basel, Switzerland
felix.mahfoud@usb.ch



**Universitätsspital
Basel**