

HOT TOPICS IN CARDIOLOGIA 2024

27 e 28 Novembre

Università degli studi di Napoli Parthenope
Villa Doria D'Angri - Via F. Petrarca 80,
Napoli

Presidente del congresso: Dr. Ciro Mauro

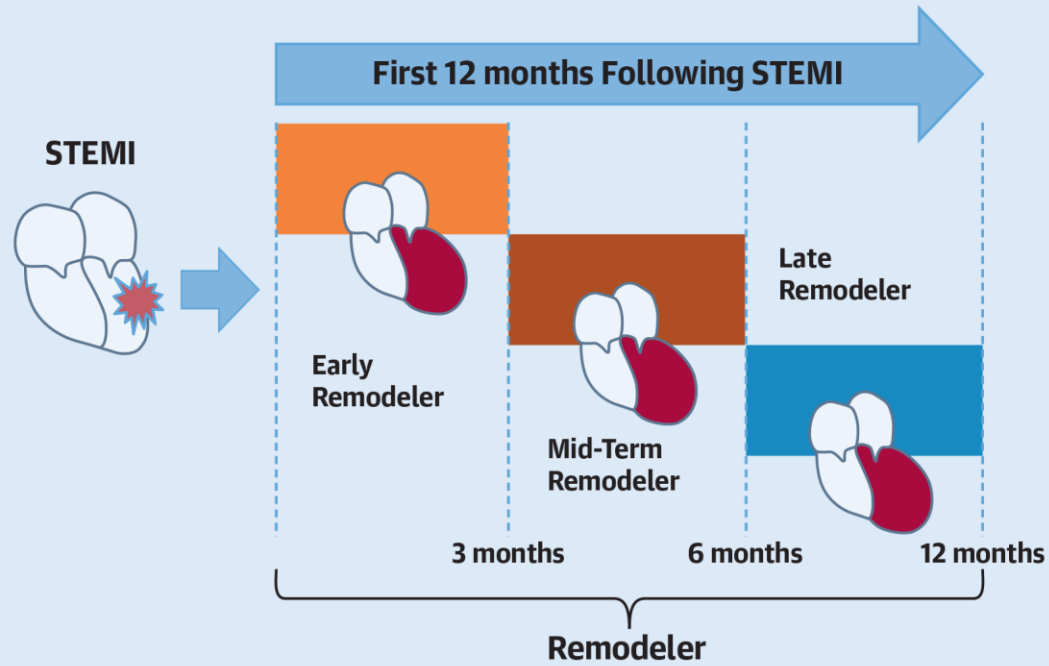
Direttore UOC di Cardiologia UTIC con emodinamica
AORN Cardarelli, Napoli

Strategie terapeutiche contro il danno da riperfusionazione: quali nuove prospettive?

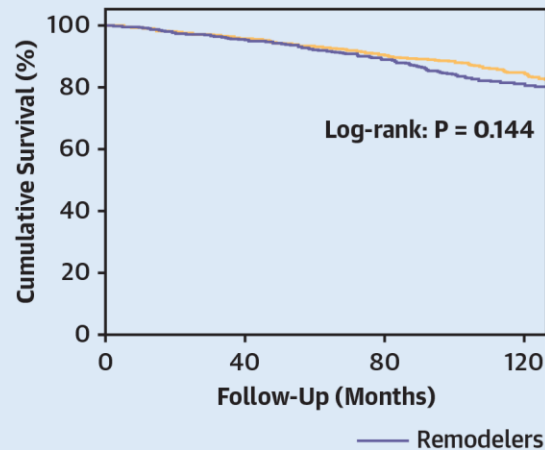
Alessandro Bellis, MD PhD

UTIC con Emodinamica
A.O.R.N. Antonio Cardarelli - Napoli

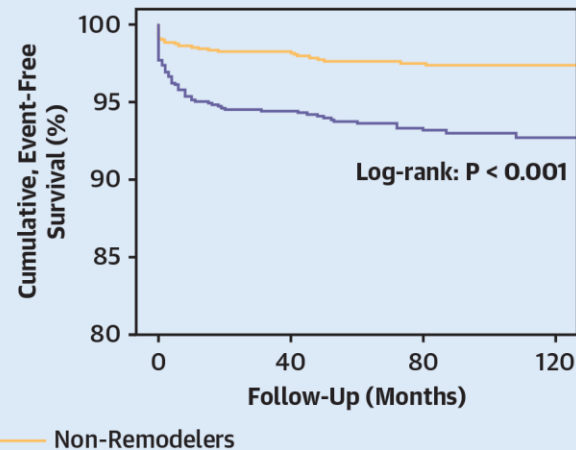
Early, Mid-Term and Late Remodeling

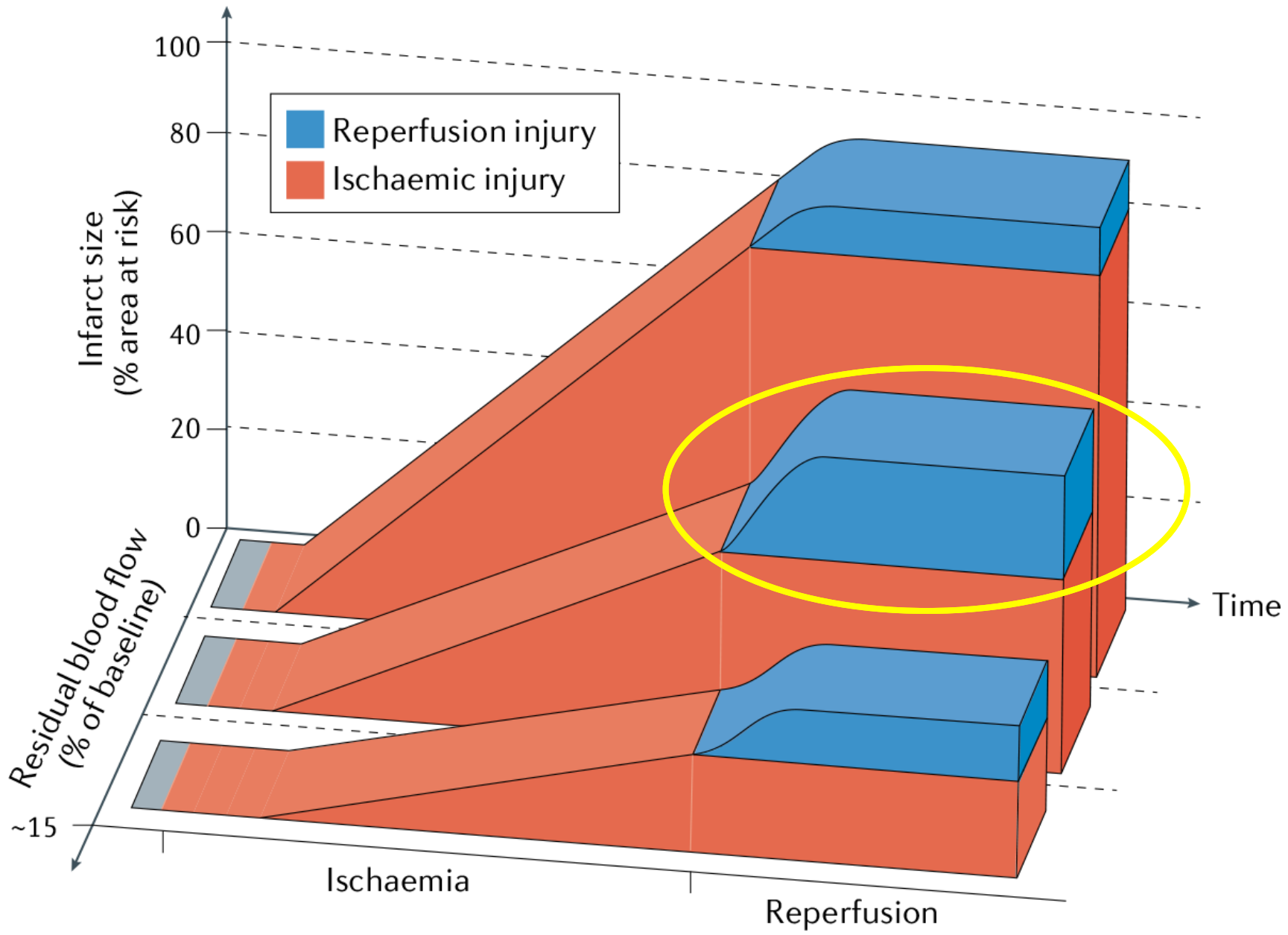


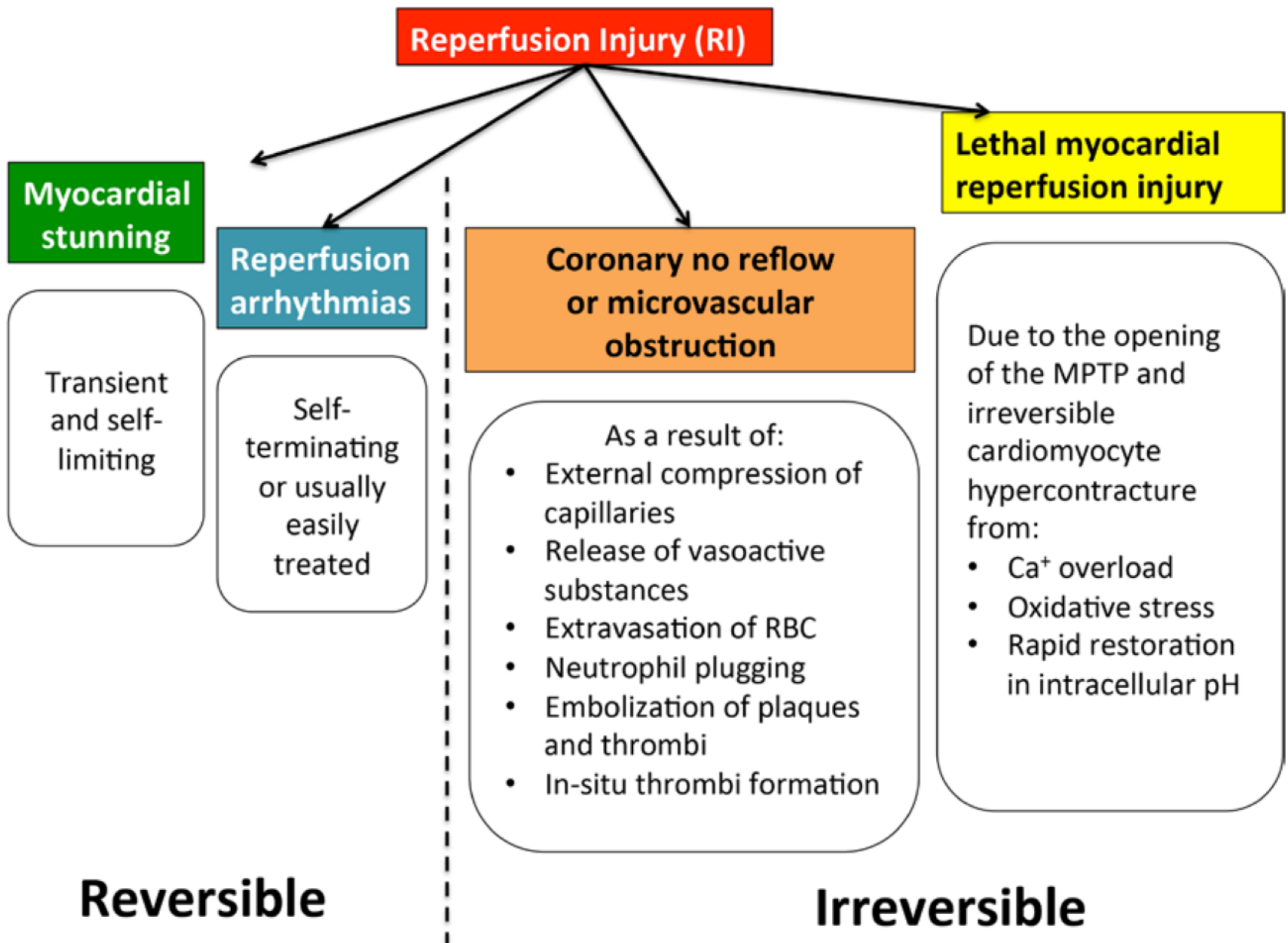
Survival

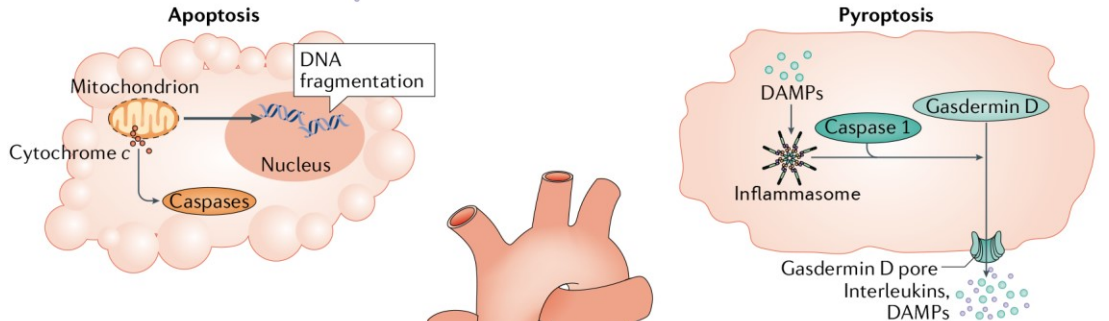
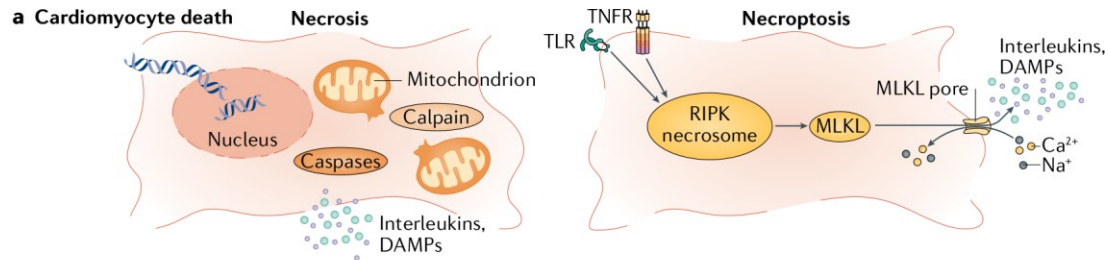


Heart Failure Hospitalization

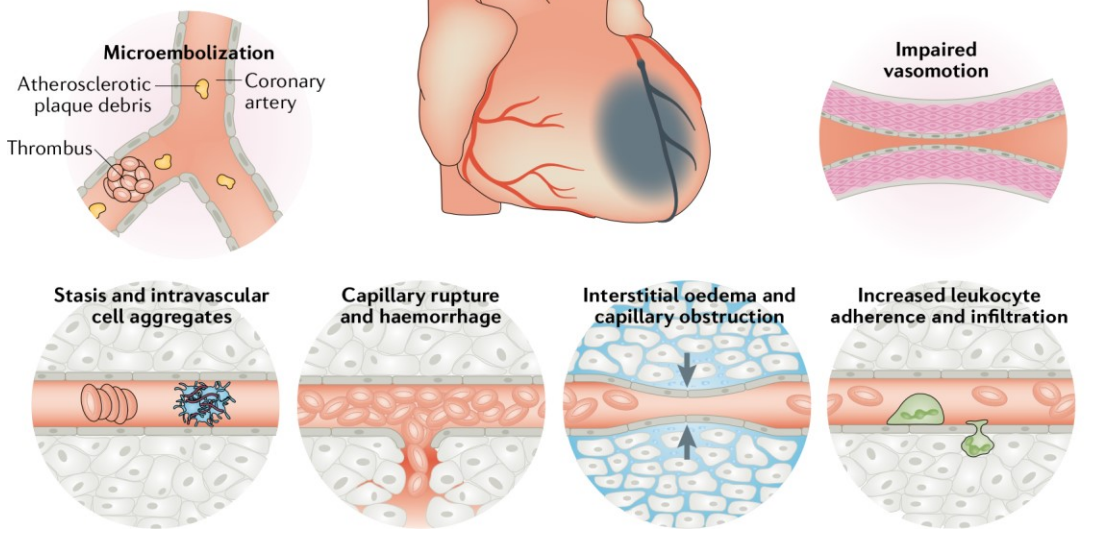








b Coronary microvascular injury



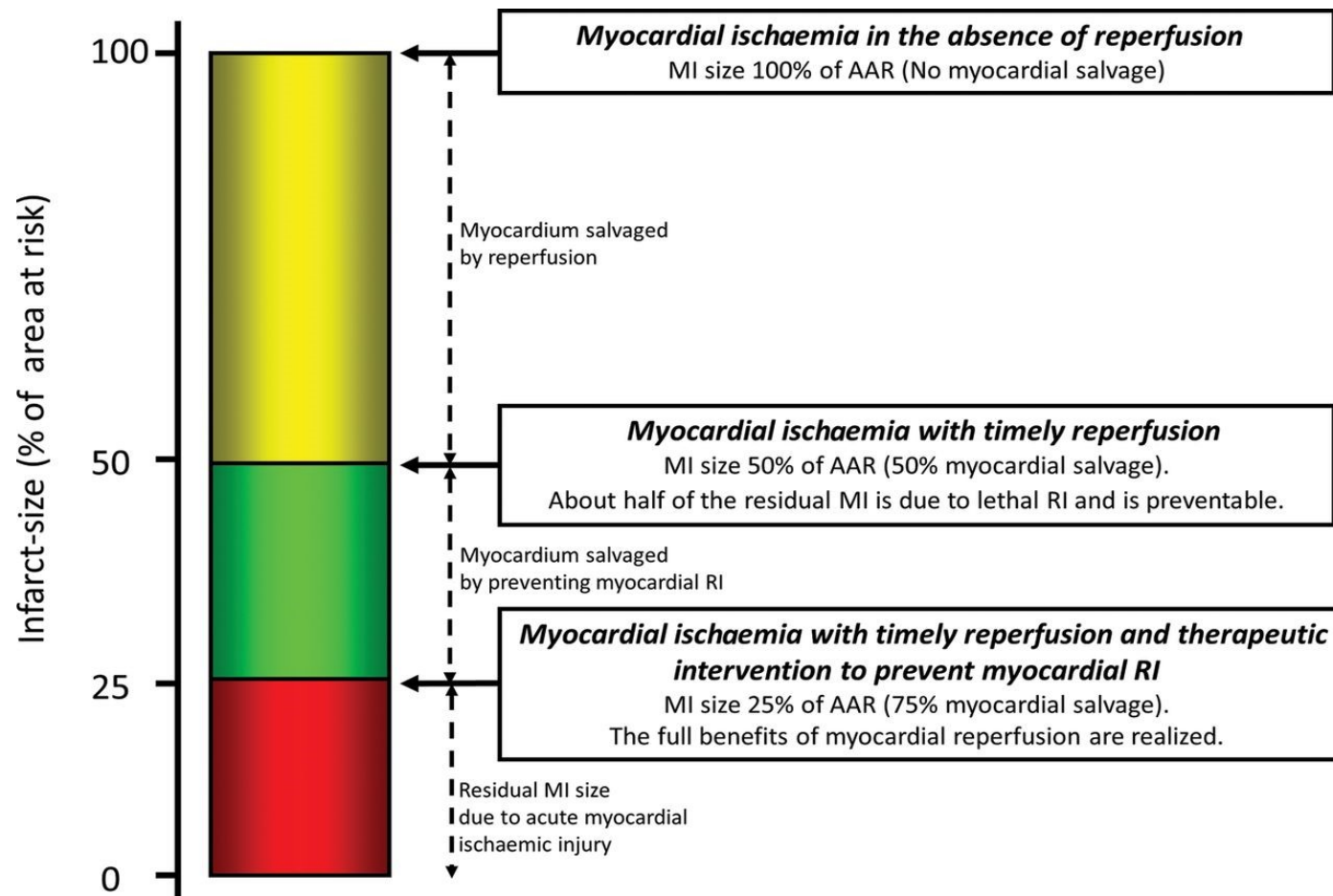
2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes

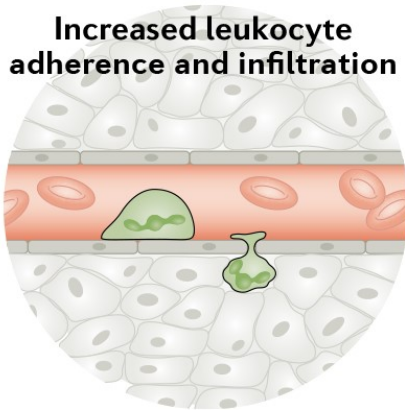
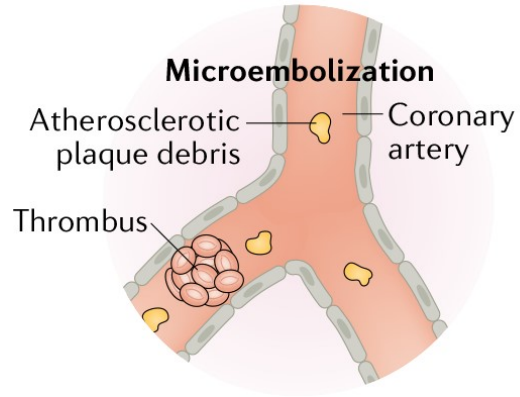
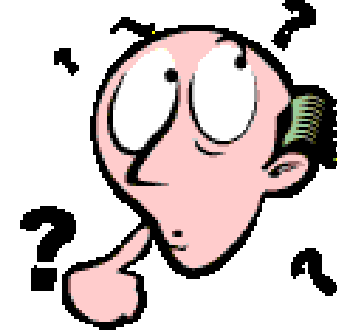
9.1.5.2. *Interventions to protect the microcirculation*

The damage inflicted on the myocardium during AMI is the result of ischaemia and subsequent reperfusion (ischaemia/reperfusion injury). In patient-level pooled analyses, infarct size and MVO are independent predictors of long-term mortality and HF in survivors of STEMI.^{436,478} Strategies to reduce ischaemia/reperfusion injury in general (and MVO in particular) remain an unmet clinical need. Further information regarding interventions to protect the microcirculation that are under clinical or experimental investigation is presented in the [Supplementary data online](#).

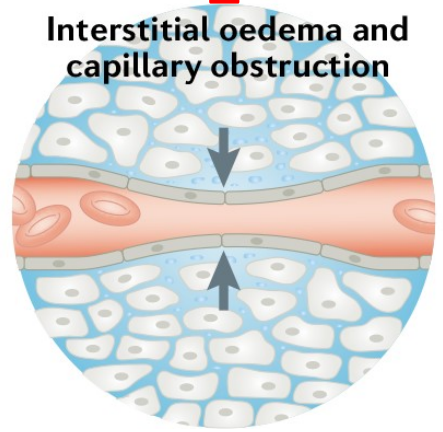
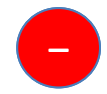
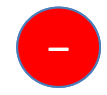
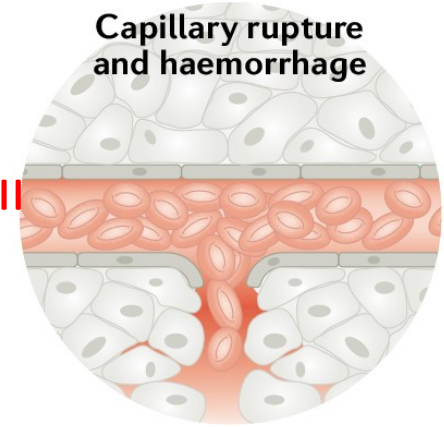
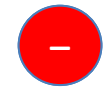
Novel therapeutic concepts

Myocardial reperfusion injury: looking beyond primary PCI

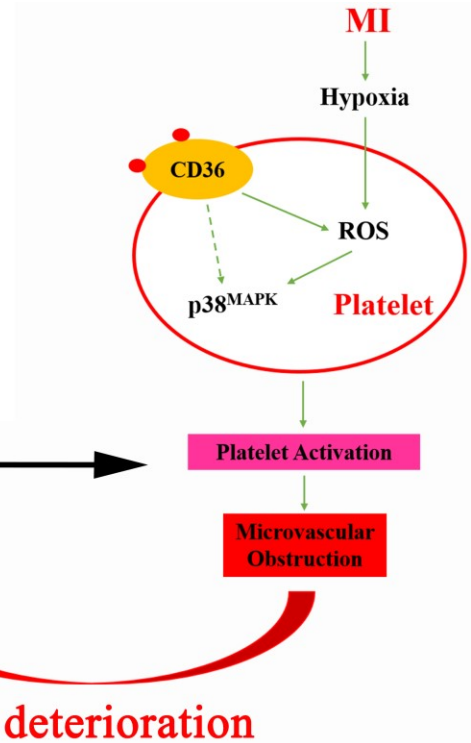
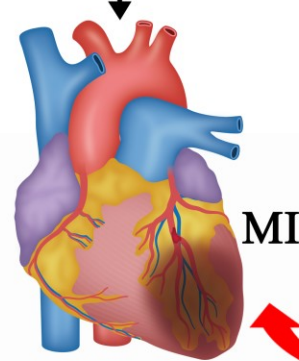
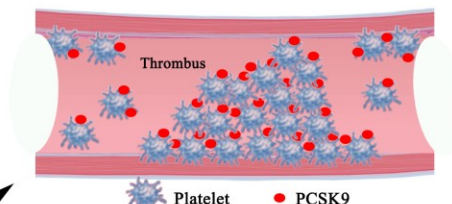
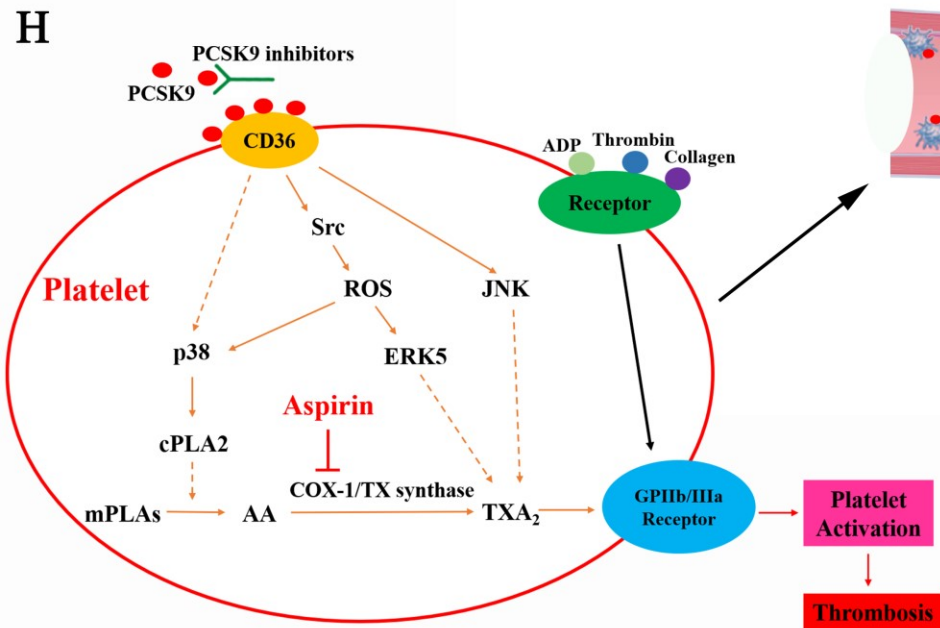
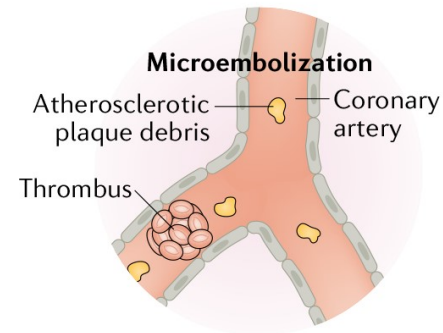




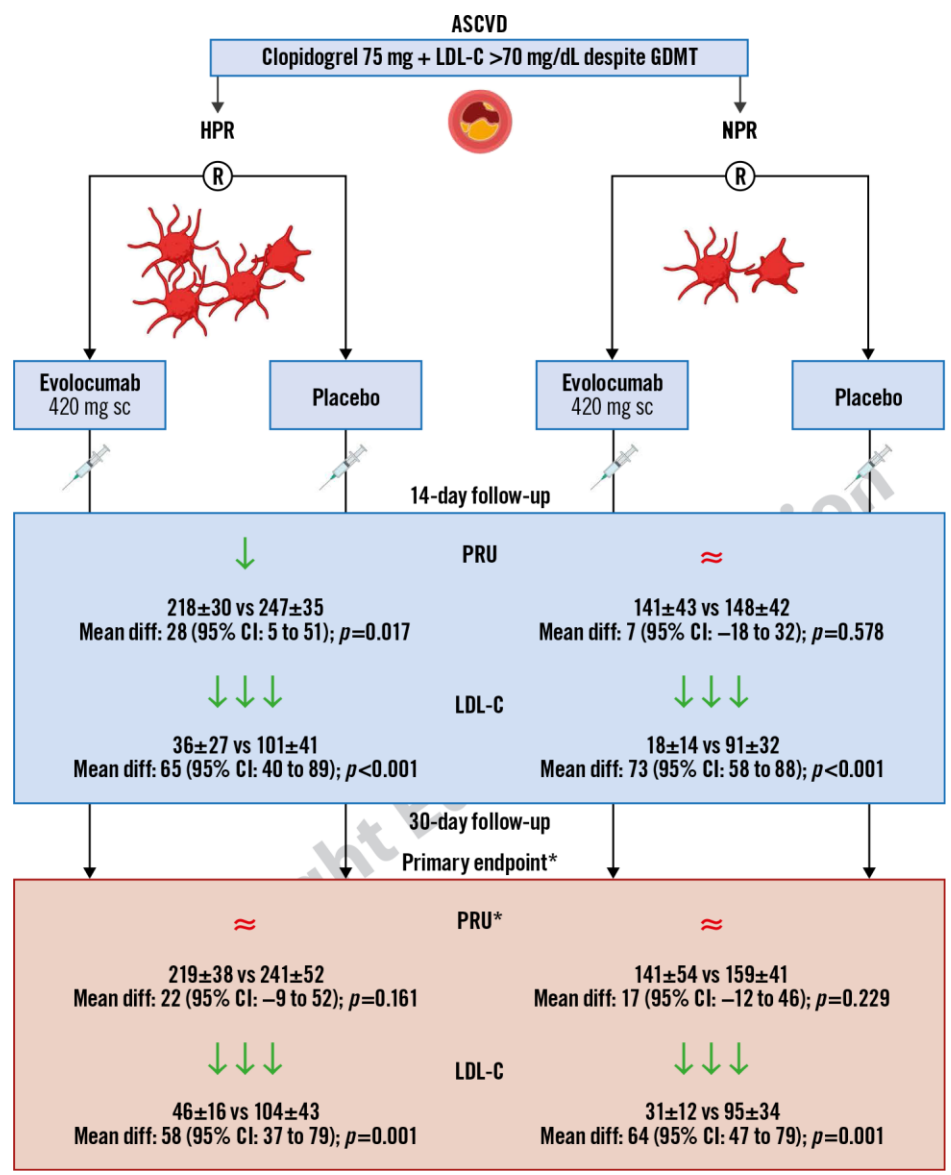
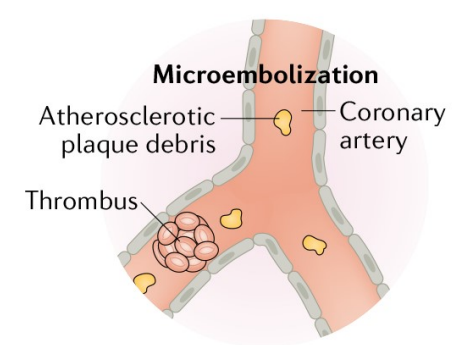
New Therapeutic Strategies against Myocardial-Reperfusion Injury



PCSK9 (Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin 9) Enhances Platelet Activation, Thrombosis, and Myocardial Infarct Expansion by Binding to Platelet CD36

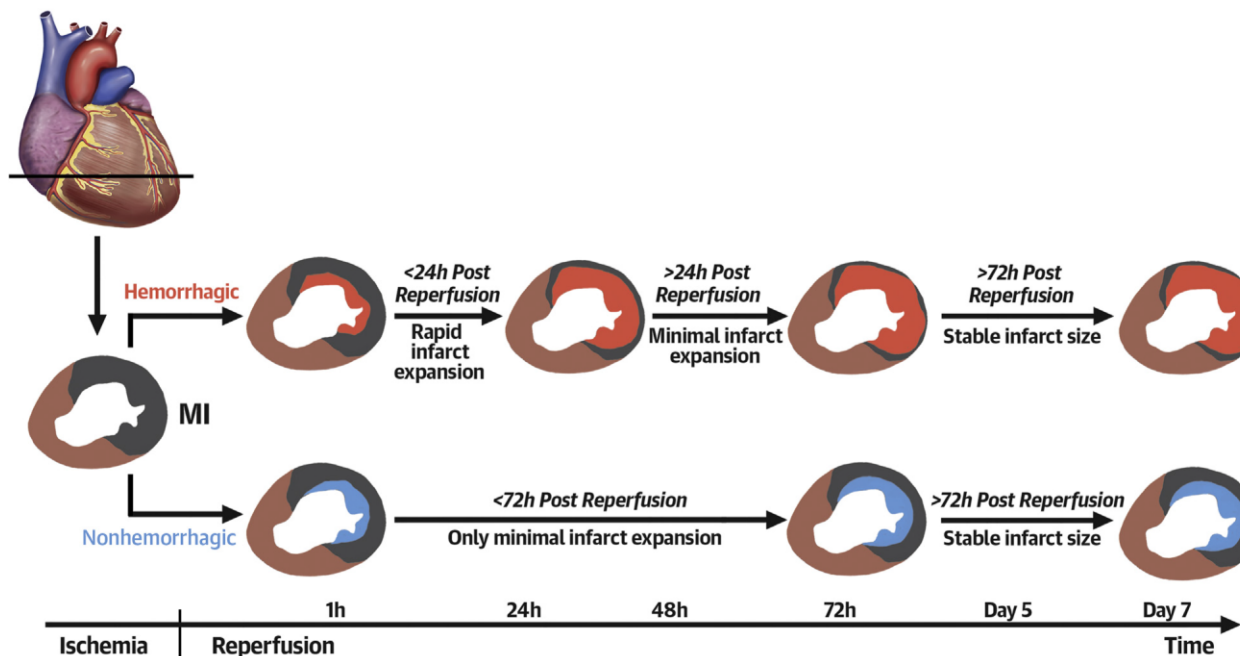
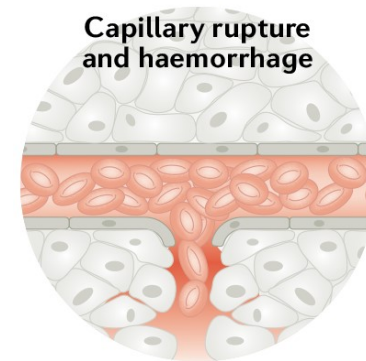


Impact of evolocumab on the pharmacodynamic profiles of clopidogrel in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study



Capillary rupture
and haemorrhage

Intramyocardial Hemorrhage and the “Wave Front” of Reperfusion Injury Compromising Myocardial Salvage



Key Findings Post Reperfusion

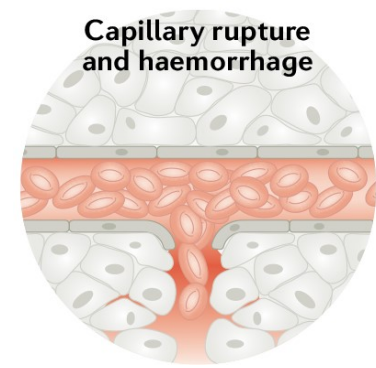
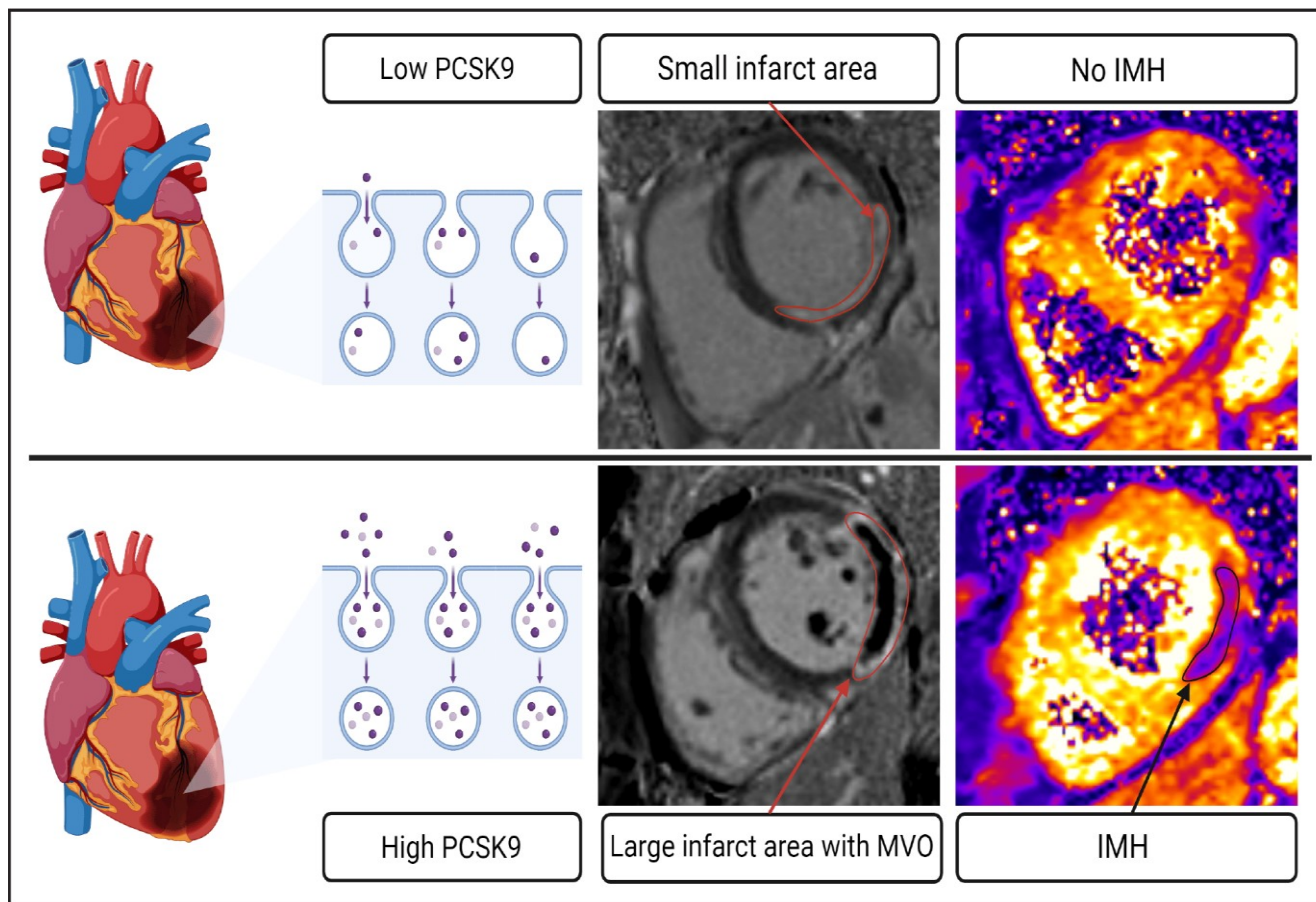
Relative to Non-Hemorrhagic MIs:

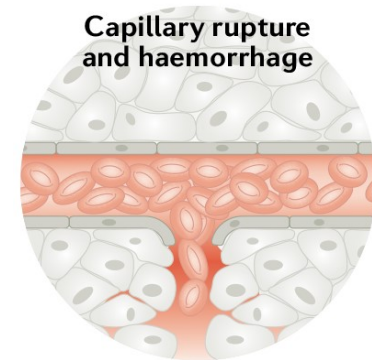
- Cardiac troponin peak is **earlier and higher** in hemorrhagic MIs
- Hemorrhagic MIs expand following a **wavefront** pattern and are more transmural
- Hemorrhagic MIs are **~2 fold larger**
- Hemorrhagic MIs experience a **~3 fold** progressive loss of salvageable myocardium

■ Area at Risk ■ Nonhemorrhagic MI ■ Hemorrhagic MI

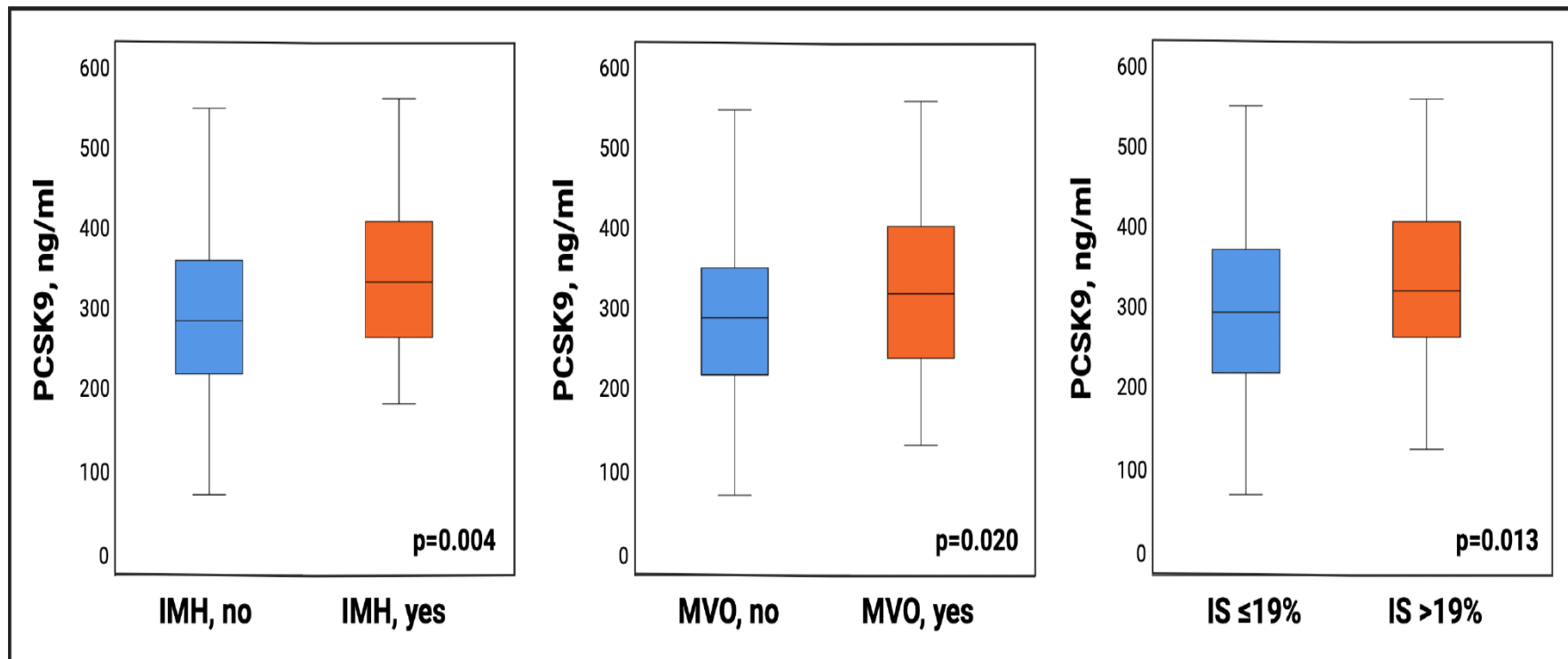
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

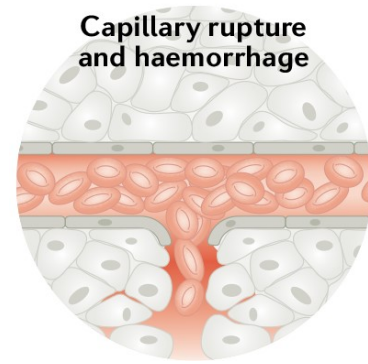
Association of Circulating PCSK9 With Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction





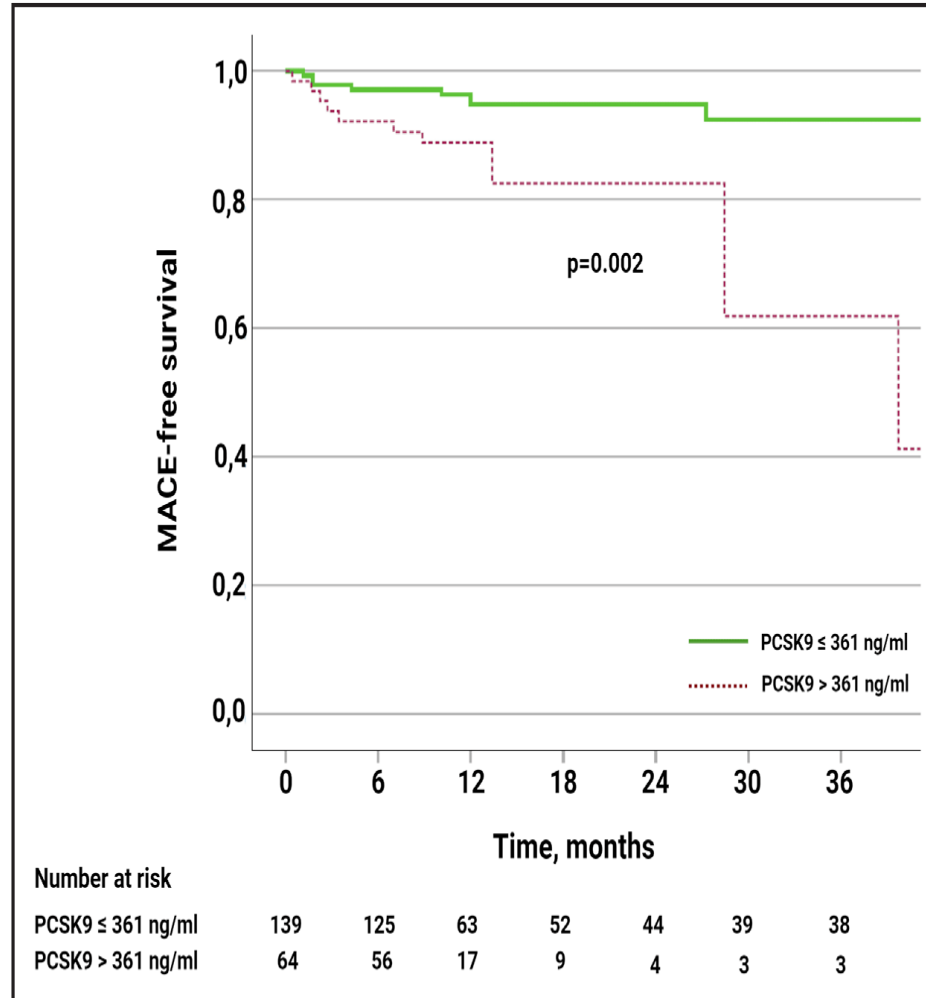
Association of Circulating PCSK9 With Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction

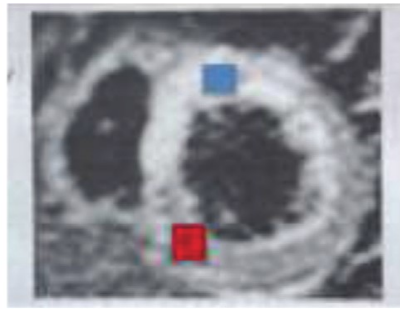
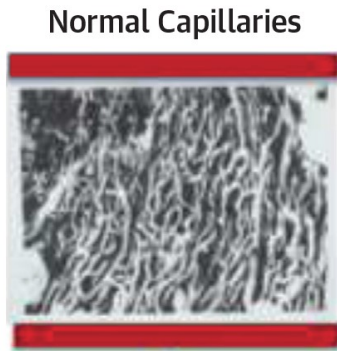




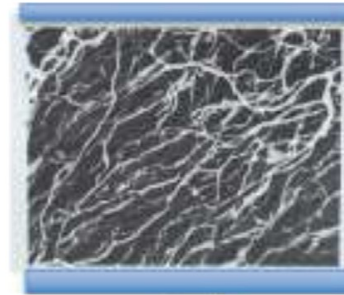
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Association of Circulating PCSK9 With Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction

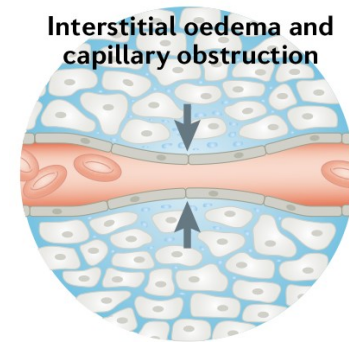




CMR <3 h Reperfusion Post Anterior STEMI



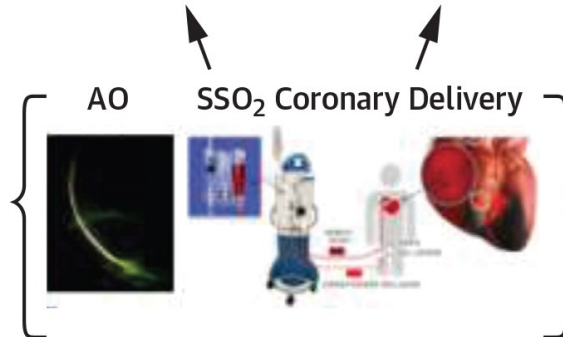
30' Reperfusion After 90' Ischemia



Reversal of MIRI obstructive microvascular responses cycle: *reduced EC edema; capillary patency to RBC flow increased.*

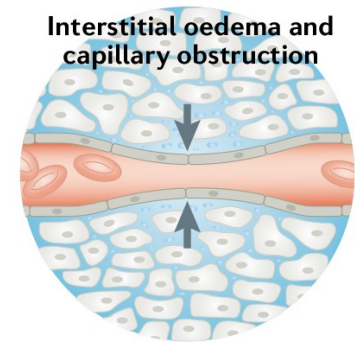
Anaerobic reverts to aerobic metabolism: *reduced cell edema.*

Increased contraction: *edema removal via lymphatics.*



Starling's Principle: *Edema Removal*

- 1) Reduced capillary hydrostatic pressure: *autoregulatory vasoconstriction via HBO Tissue O₂.*
- 2) Increased capillary osmotic Pressure: *High [O₂] in plasma; extravascular O₂ consumption creates osmotic gradient.*

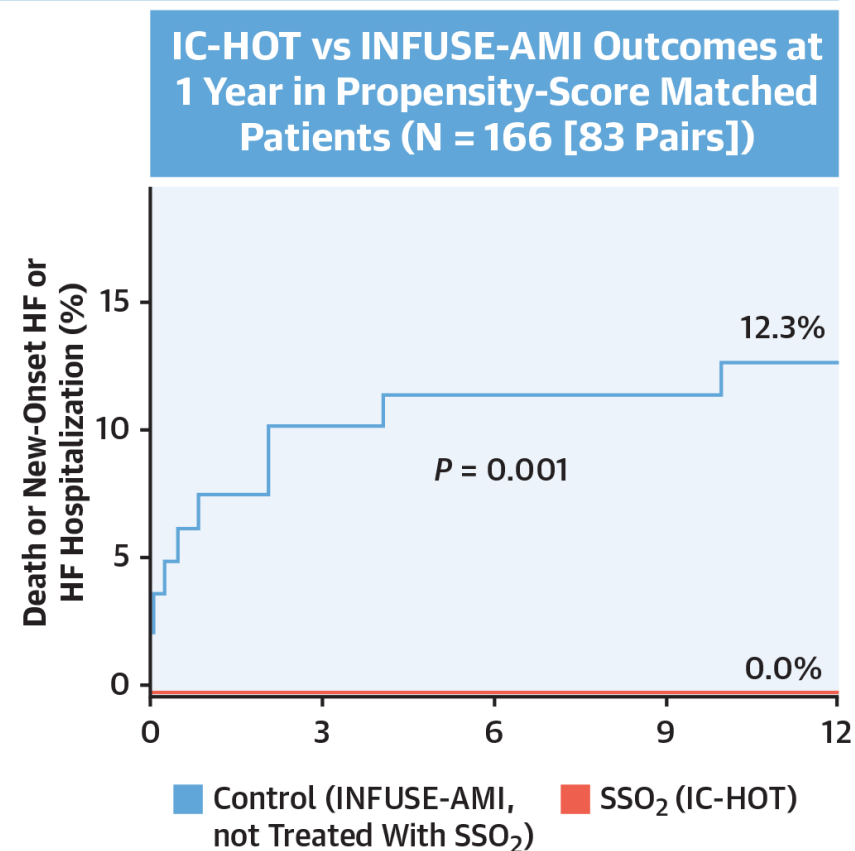
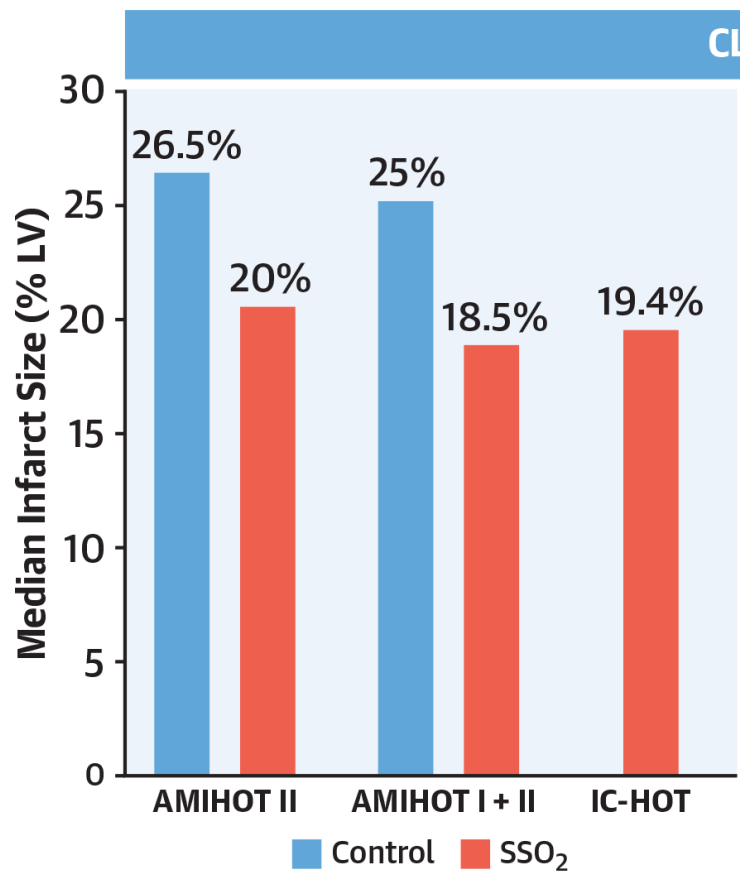


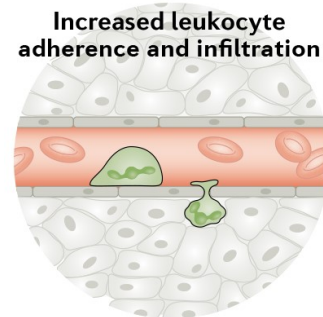
JACC SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Reperfusion Injury in Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction

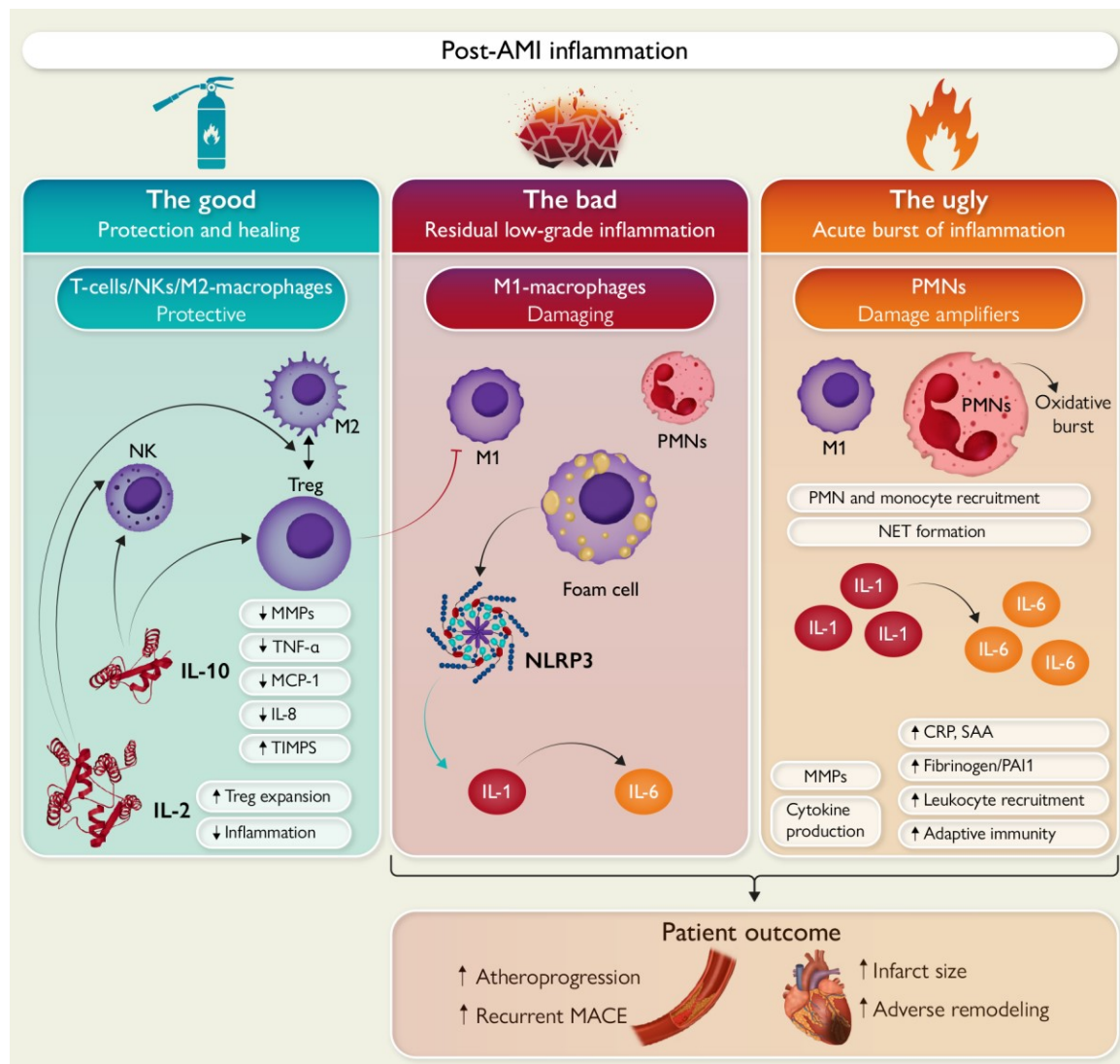


JACC Scientific Statement

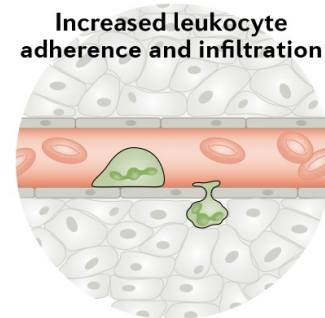




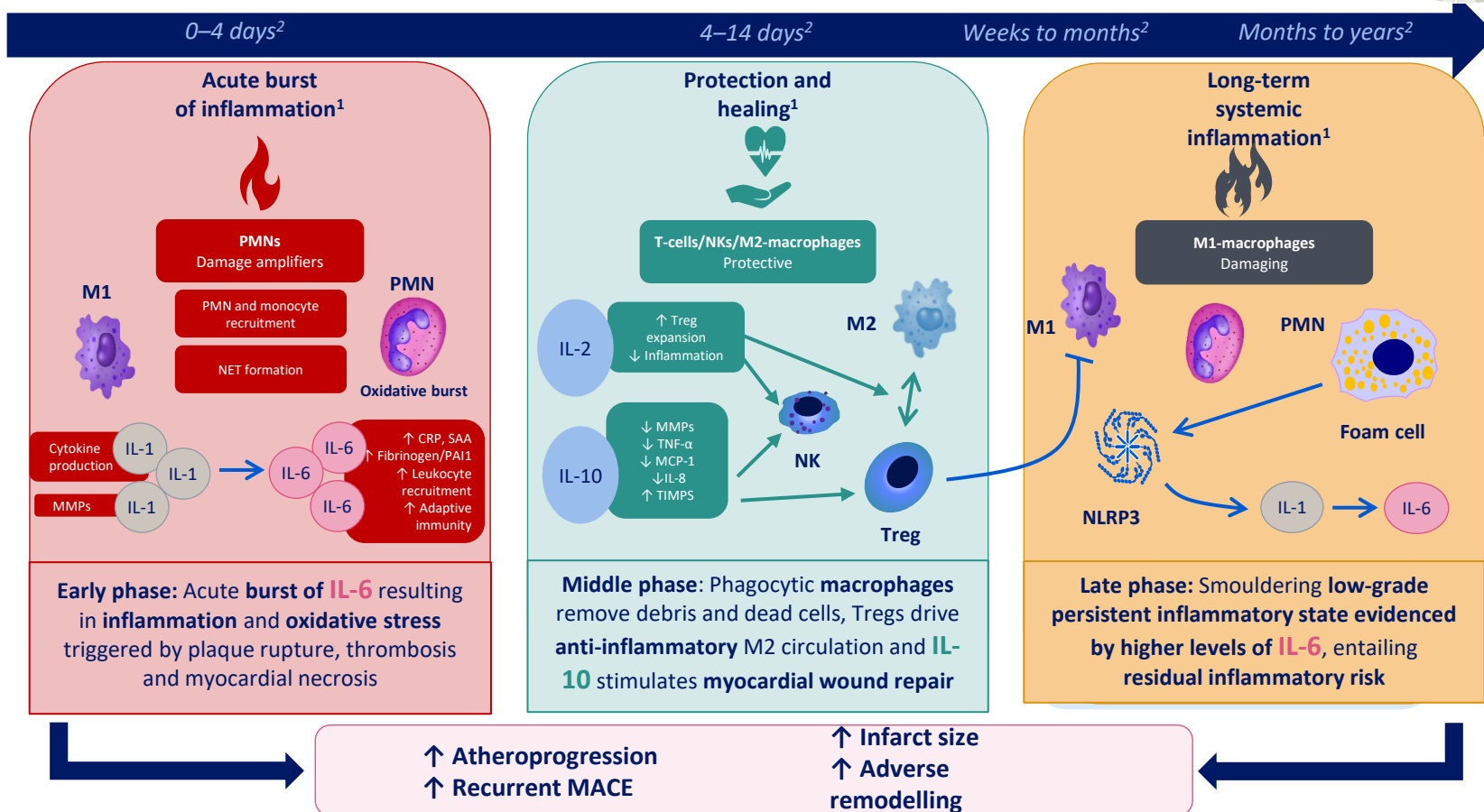
Inflammation in acute myocardial infarction: the good, the bad and the ugly



Increased leukocyte adherence and infiltration



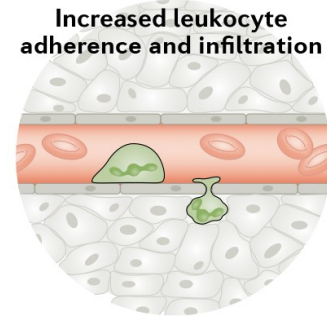
Post-AMI inflammation¹



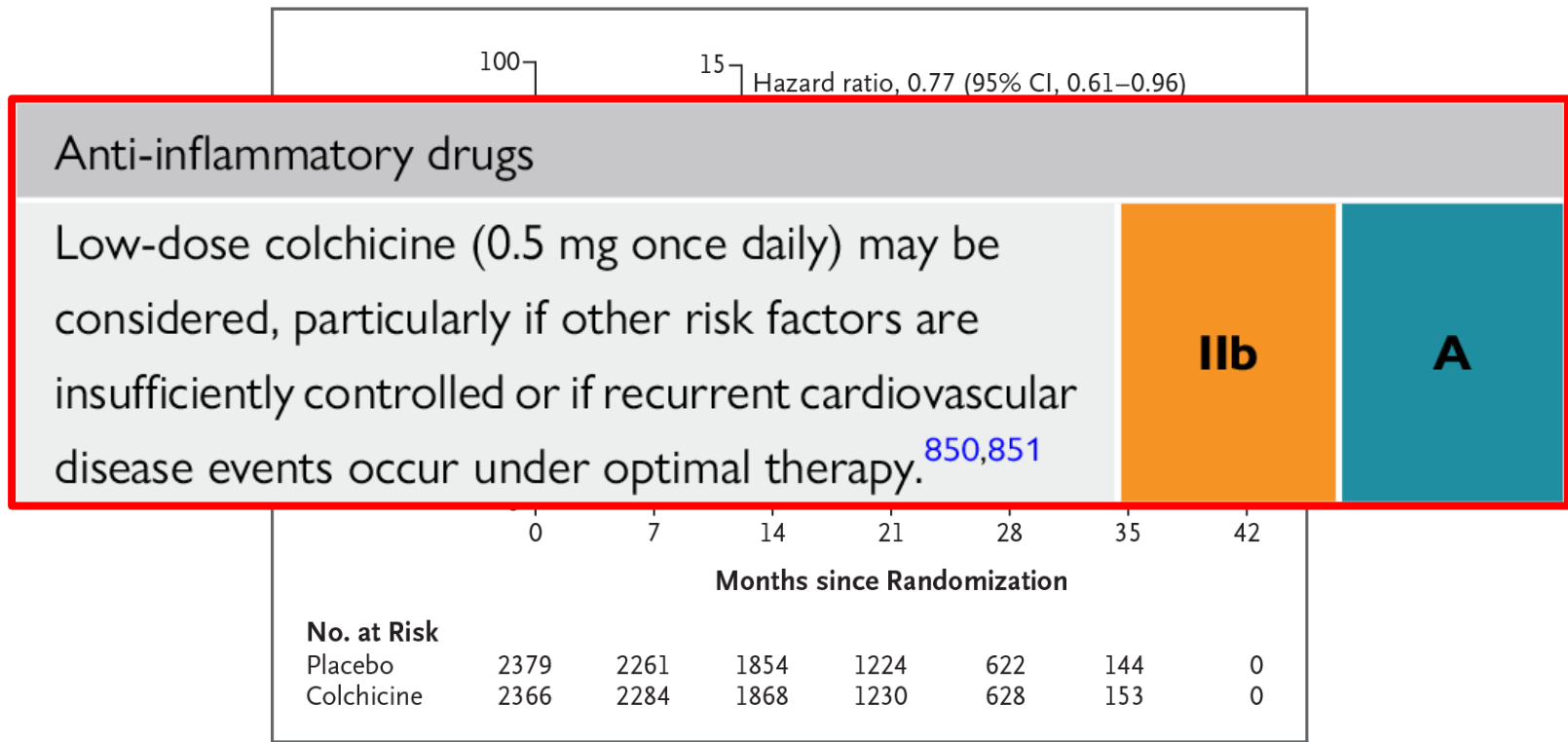
AMI, acute myocardial infarction; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-1, interleukin-1; IL-10, interleukin-10; IL-2, interleukin-2; IL-6, interleukin-6; IL-8, interleukin-8; M1, macrophage type 1; M2, macrophage type 2; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; MCP, monocyte chemoattractant protein; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; NET, neutrophil extracellular trap; NK, natural killer cell; NLRP3, NOD [nucleotide oligomerisation domain], LRR [leucine-rich repeat]- and PYD [pyrin domain]-containing protein 3; PAI1, plasminogen activator inhibitor 1; PMN, polymorphonuclear neutrophil; SAA, serum amyloid A; TIMPS, tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases; TNF-α, tumour necrosis factor alpha; Treg, regulatory T cell

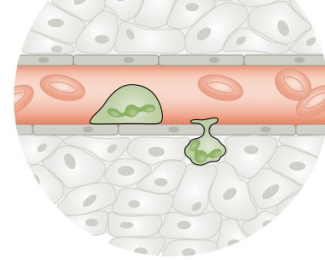
¹Matter MA et al. European Heart Journal (2024) 45, 89–103.

²Prabhu SD, Frangogiannis NG. Circ Res 2016;119:91–



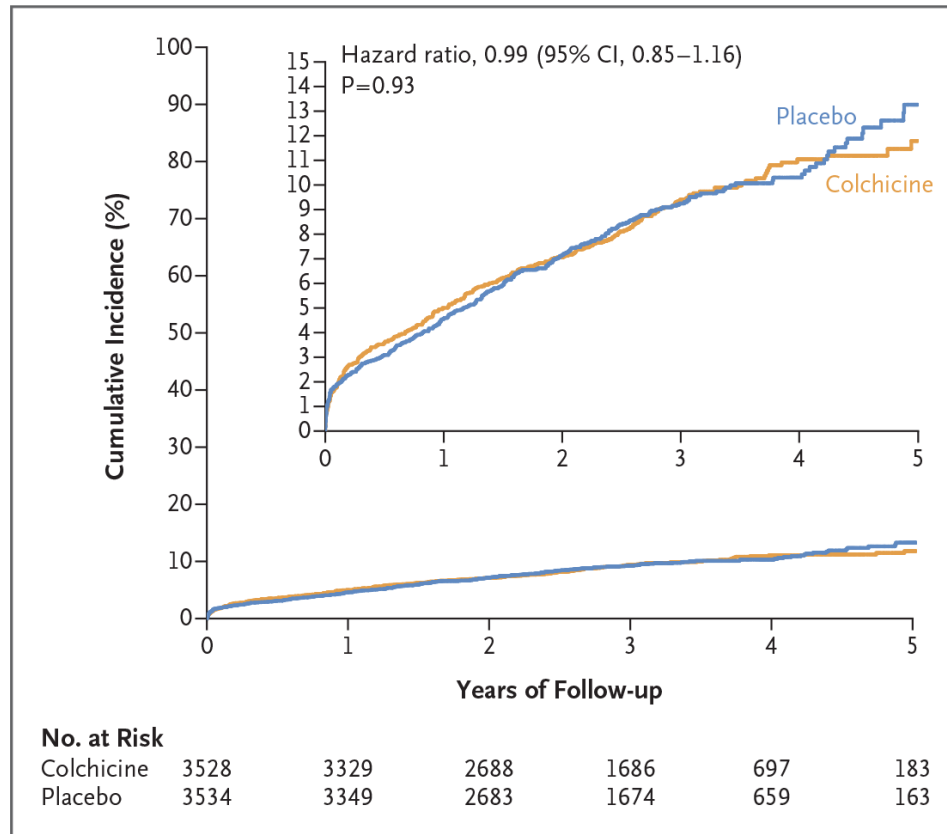
Efficacy and Safety of Low-Dose Colchicine after Myocardial Infarction

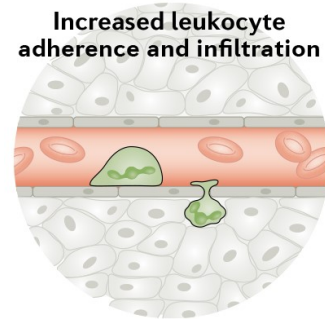




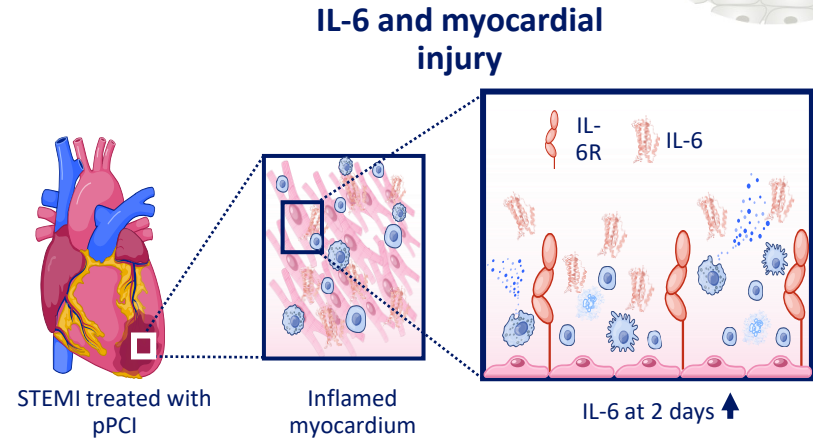
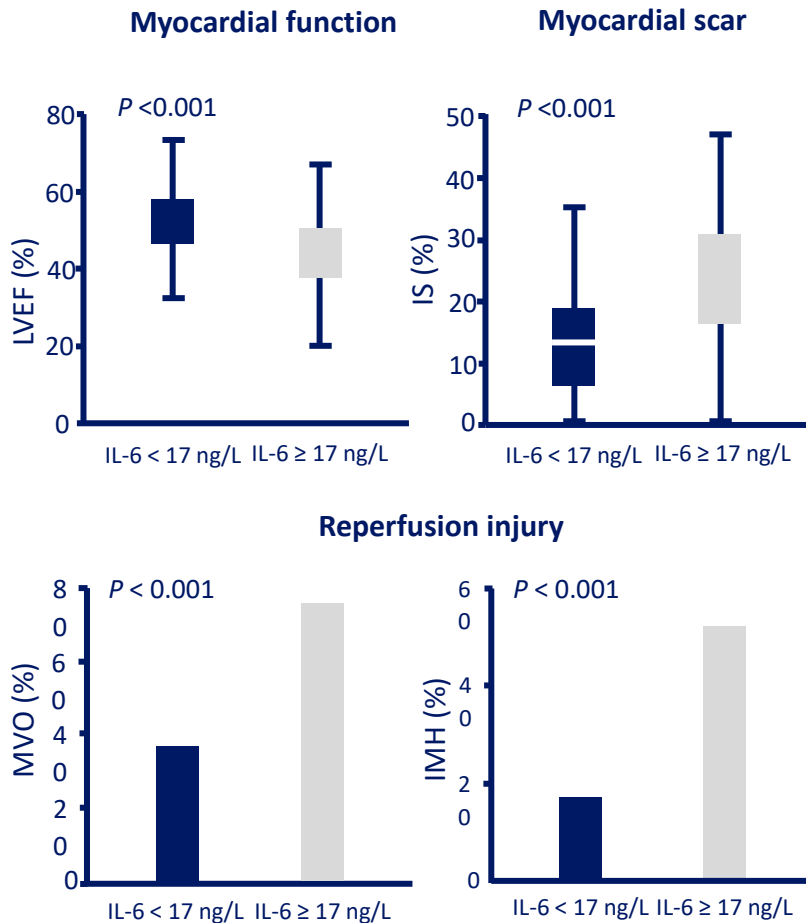
Colchicine in Acute Myocardial Infarction

S.S. Jolly, M.-A. d'Entremont, S.F. Lee, R. Mian, J. Tyrwhitt, S. Kedev, G. Montalescot, J.H. Cornel, G. Stanković, R. Moreno, R.F. Storey, T.D. Henry, S.R. Mehta, M. Bossard, P. Kala, J. Layland, B. Zafirovska, P.J. Devereaux, J. Eikelboom, J.A. Cairns, B. Shah, T. Sheth, S.K. Sharma, W. Tarhuni, D. Conen, S. Tawadros, S. Lavi, and S. Yusuf, for the CLEAR Investigators*





Association of plasma interleukin-6 with infarct size, reperfusion injury, and adverse remodelling after ST-elevation myocardial infarction



170 consecutive STEMI patients treated with PCI

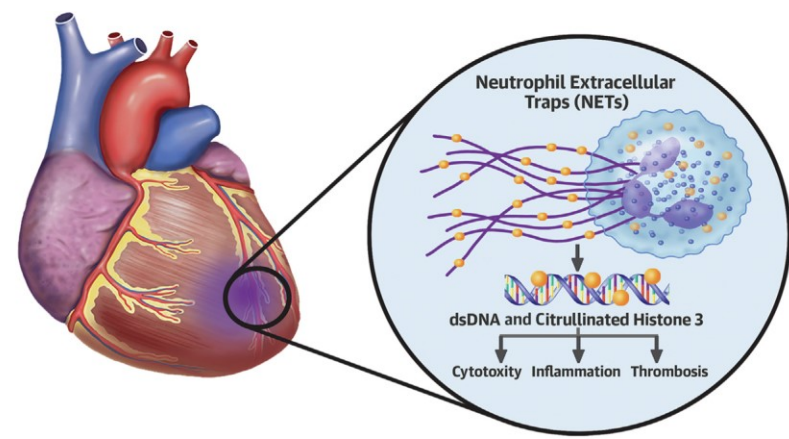
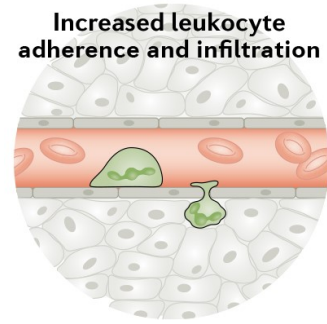
- Blood sampling on Day 2
- CMR on Day 4

High concentrations of IL-6 48 h after STEMI were associated with:

- Worse myocardial function
- Larger infarct extent
- Greater reperfusion injury
- Adverse LV remodeling

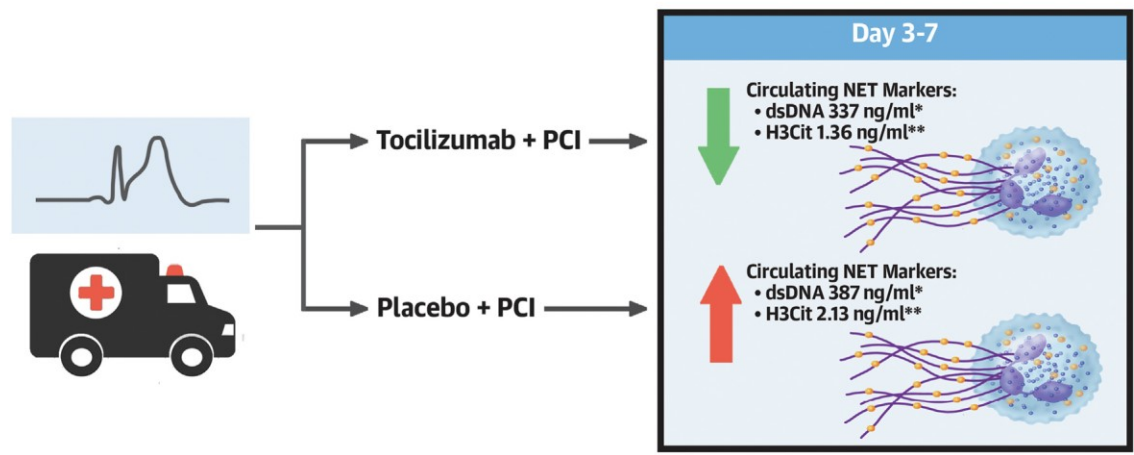
Neutrophil Extracellular Traps in ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction

Reduced by Tocilizumab and Associated With Infarct Size



Extracellular Double Stranded DNA

Citrullinated Histone 3



Differences between groups: *P < 0.001, **P < 0.01

Cellular Resistance to Reperfusion Injury

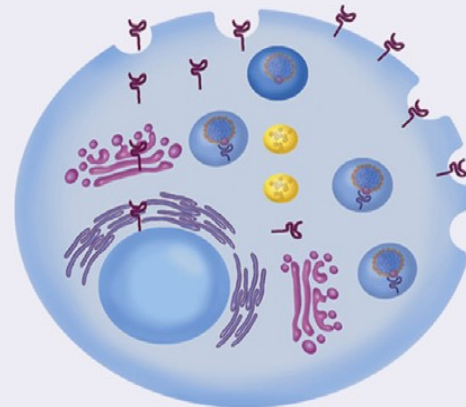
Intracellular Target

1. Inhibition of Cell Death Pathways (Necrosis, Apoptosis, Pyroptosis, Necroptosis)



Intracellular Target

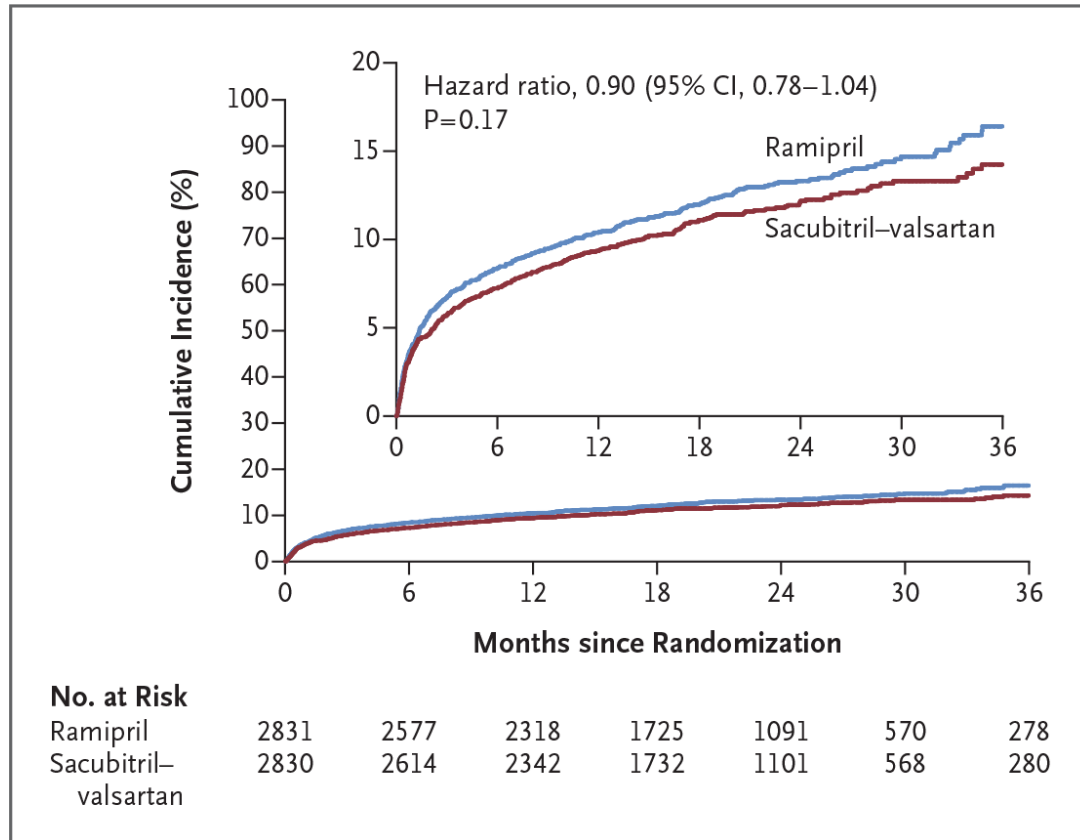
2. Activation of Endogenous Pro-Survival Pathways (RISK, SAFE, PKG)





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

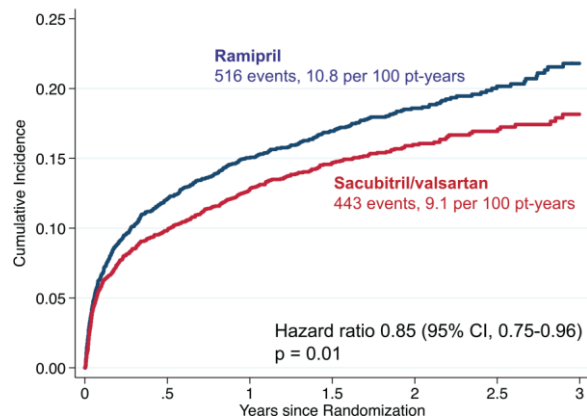
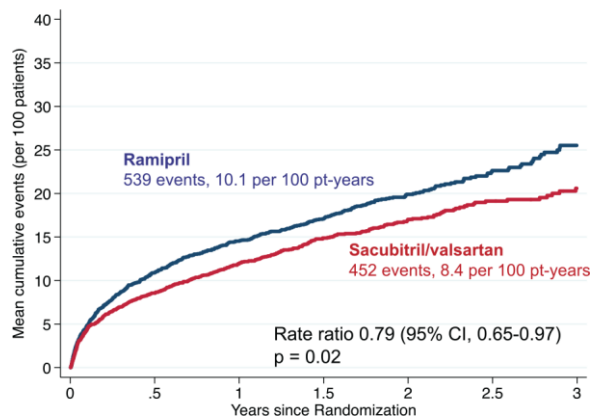
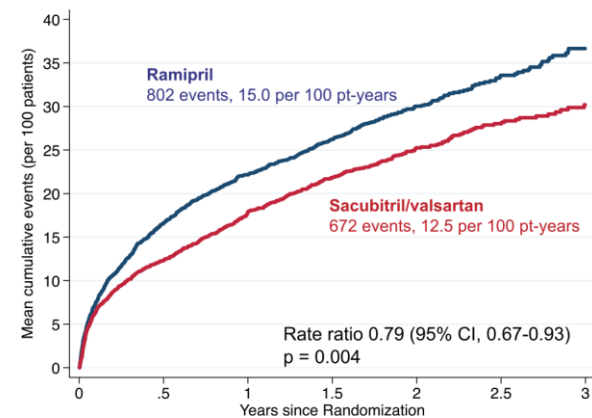
Angiotensin Receptor–Neprilysin Inhibition in Acute Myocardial Infarction





RESEARCH LETTER

Impact of Sacubitril/Valsartan Versus Ramipril on Total Heart Failure Events in the PARADISE-MI Trial

A Investigator-Reported Time-to-First Primary Outcome**B** Total (First and Recurrent) CEC Adjudicated Events**C** Total (First and Recurrent) Investigator-Reported Events



ESC HEART FAILURE

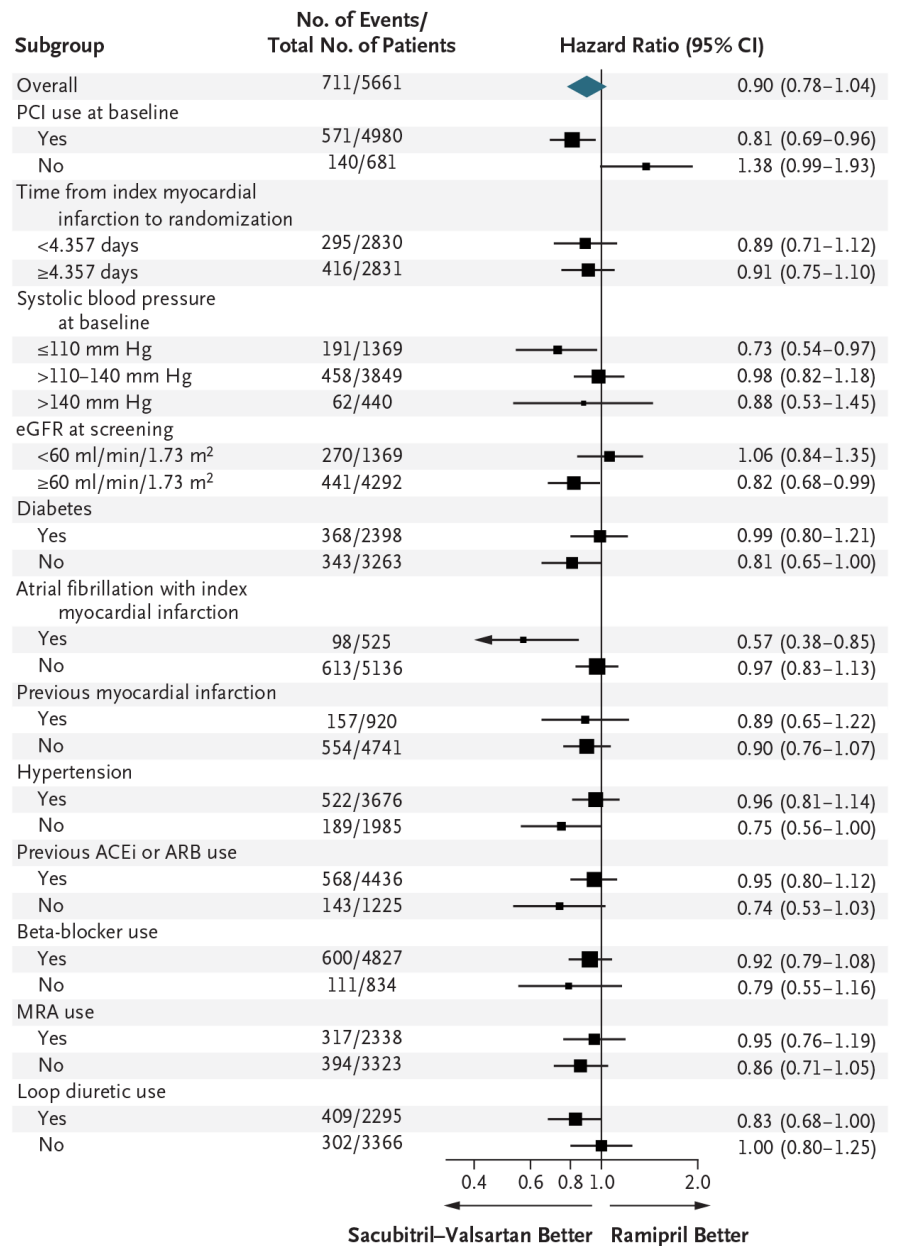
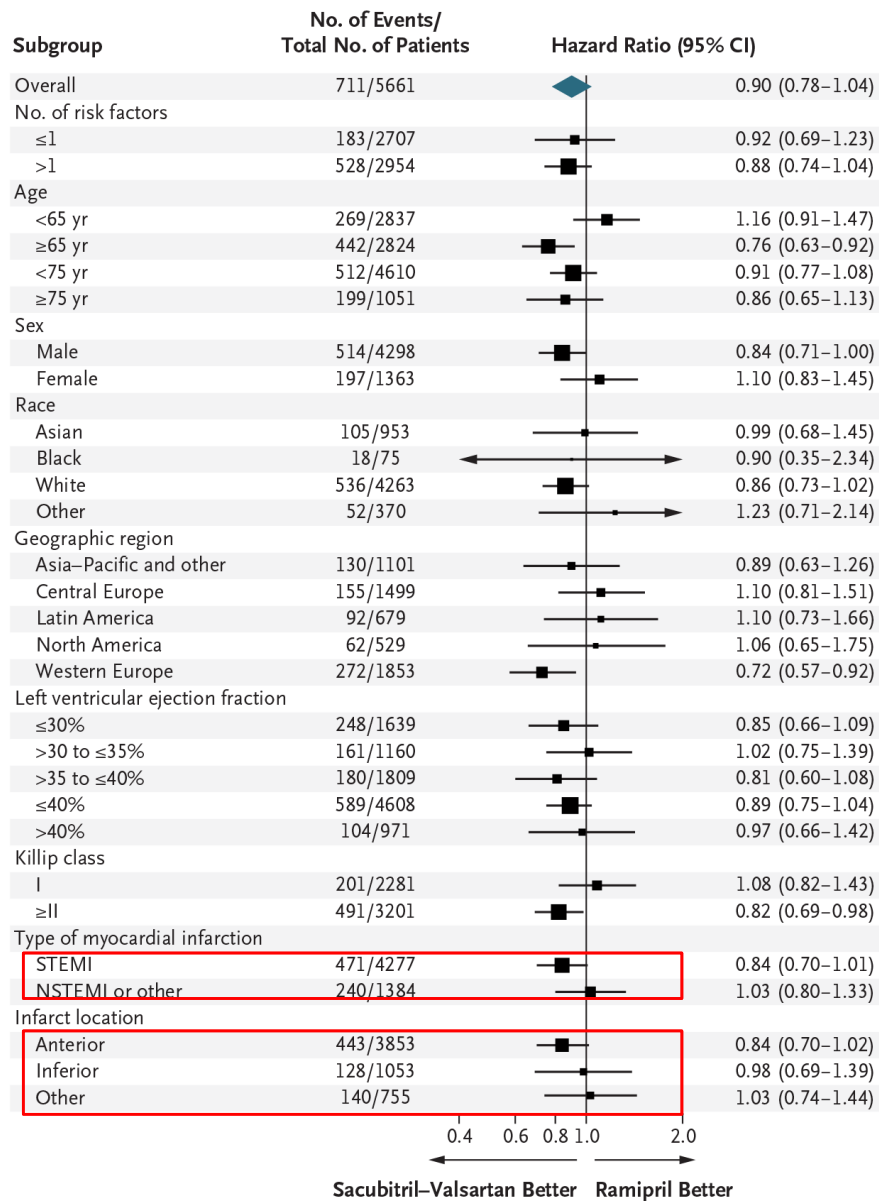
ESC Heart Failure (2022)

Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/ehf2.14159

EDITORIAL



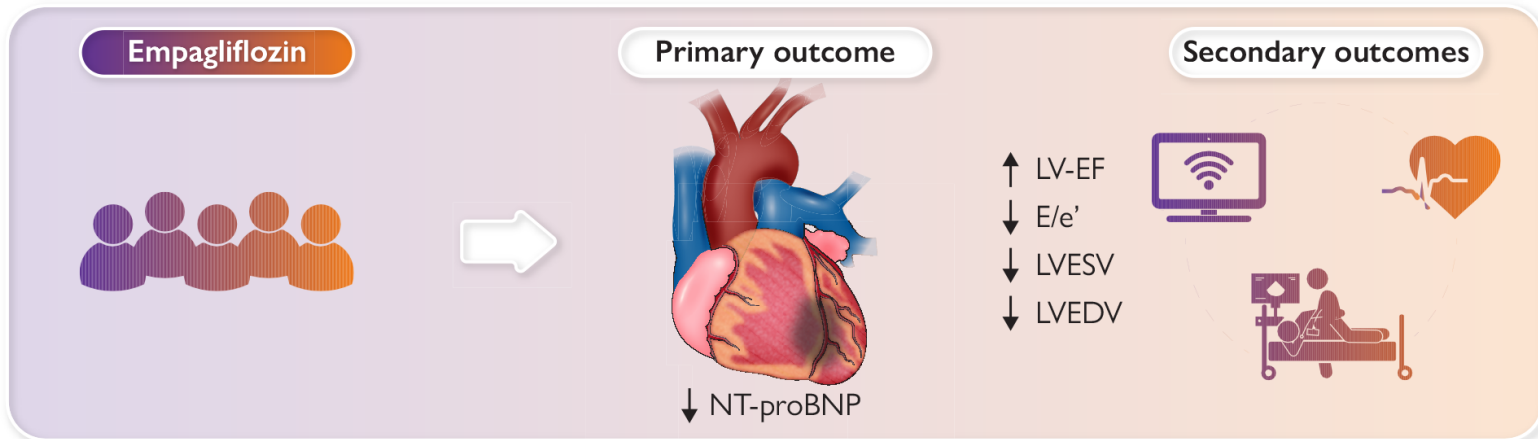
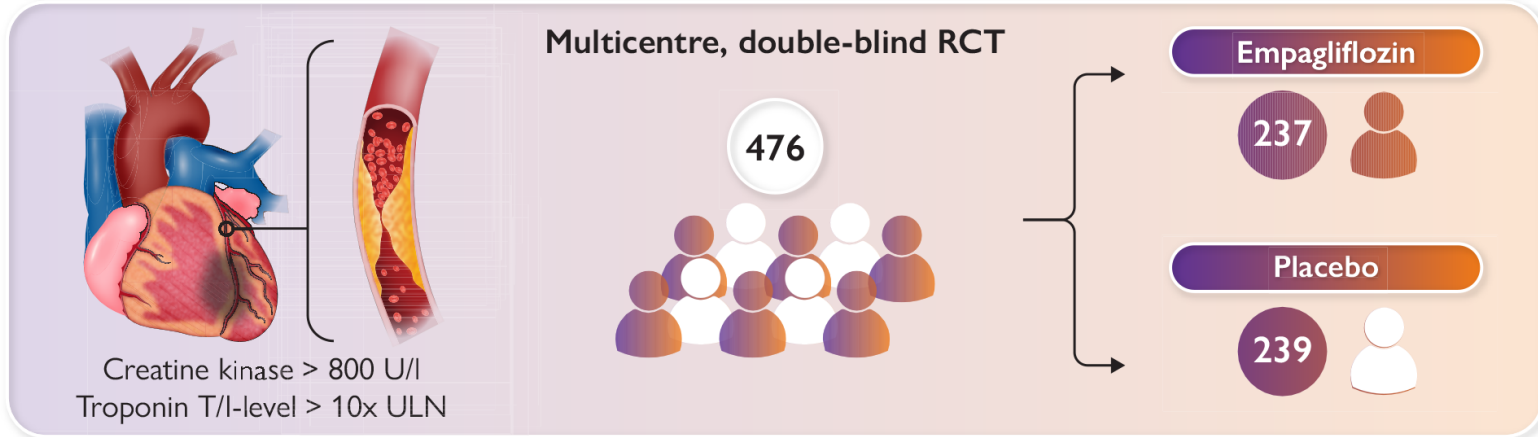
The PARADISE-MI trial: a new opportunity to improve the left ventricular remodelling in reperfused STEMI





Empagliflozin in acute myocardial infarction: the EMMY trial

Empagliflozin following severe myocardial infarction



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

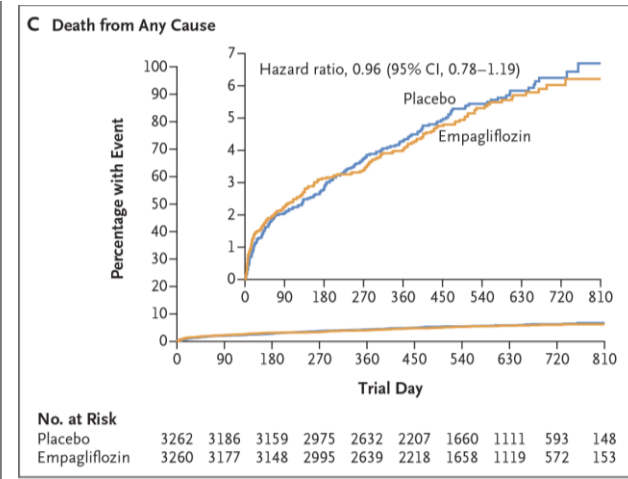
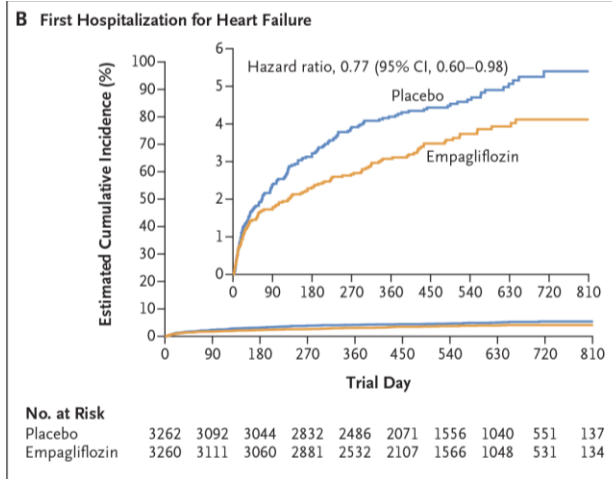
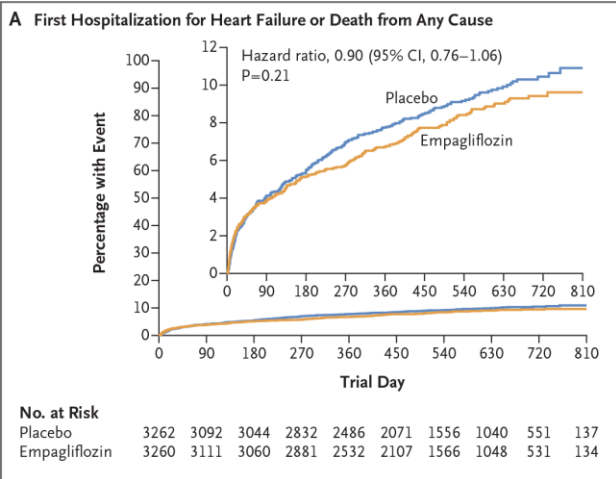
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

APRIL 25, 2024

VOL. 390 NO. 16



Empagliflozin after Acute Myocardial Infarction



EDITORIALS



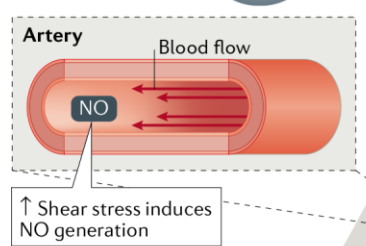
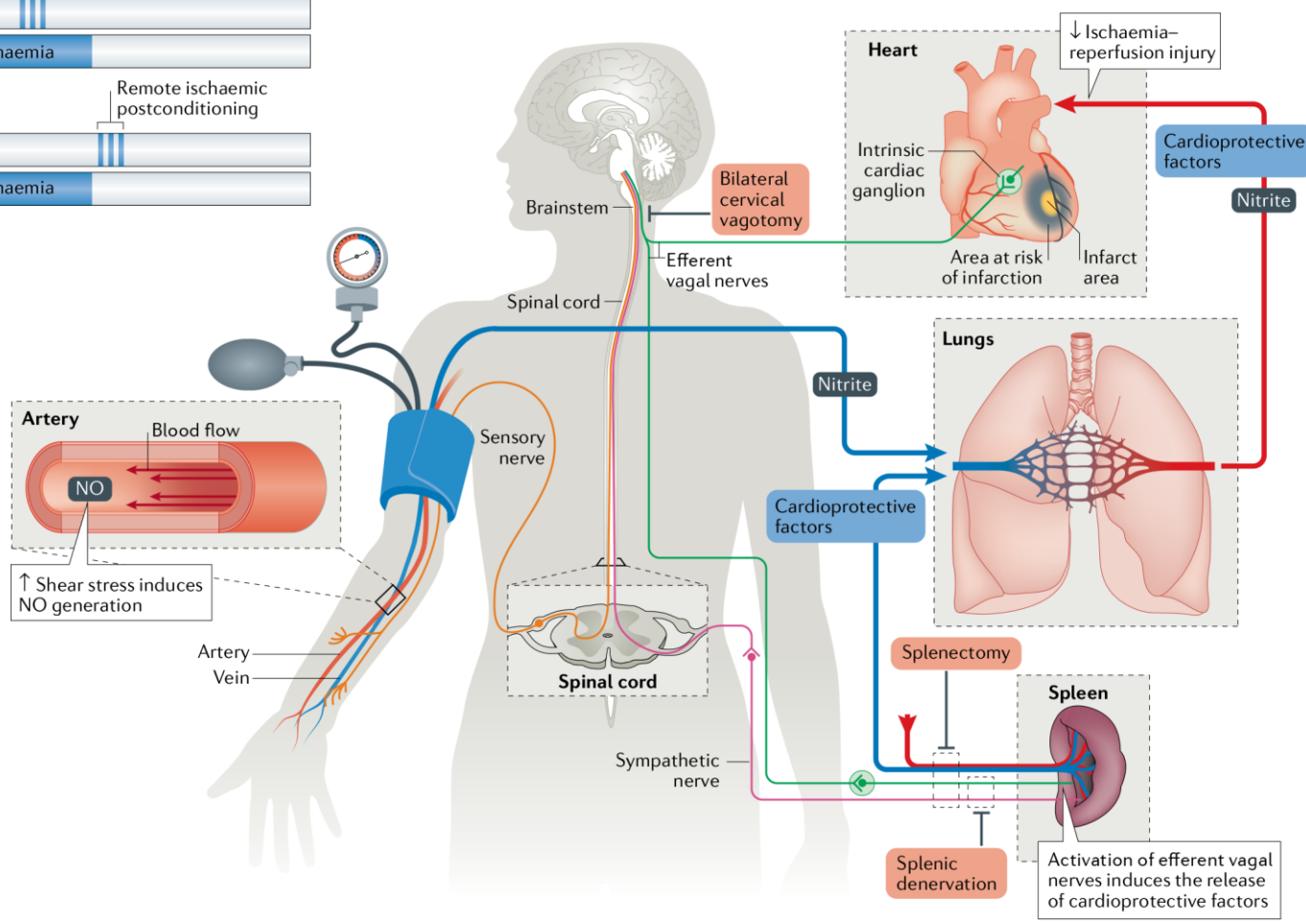
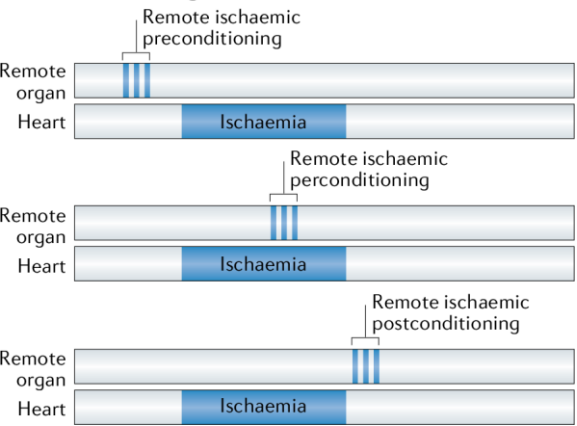
Decreasing the Risk of Heart Failure in a Changing Post-Myocardial Infarction Environment

eling. However, with time, the risk of cardiovascular events decreases markedly as these processes subside, and prompt revascularization, as occurs in the majority of patients (including those in the EMPACT-MI trial), leads to substantial reversal of myocardial stunning.¹ Thus, some of the patients in this trial probably recovered, with a resulting lower risk of subsequent heart failure.

cardiovascular trials. This raises the question of whether alternative, yet appropriate¹⁰ outcome measures (e.g., the total number of events rather than the first event, investigator-reported events rather than centrally adjudicated events, or heart-failure events that did not lead to hospitalization) to increase rates of the primary end-point event should be used. Whether the use of such measures



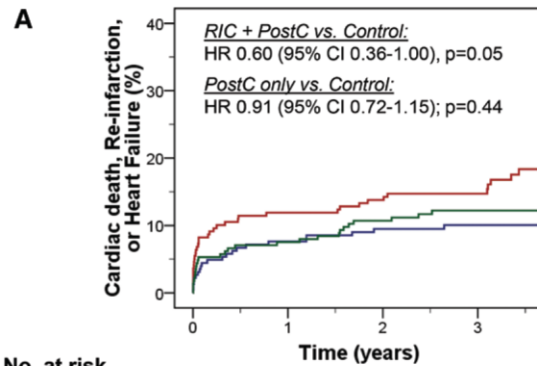
Remote conditioning





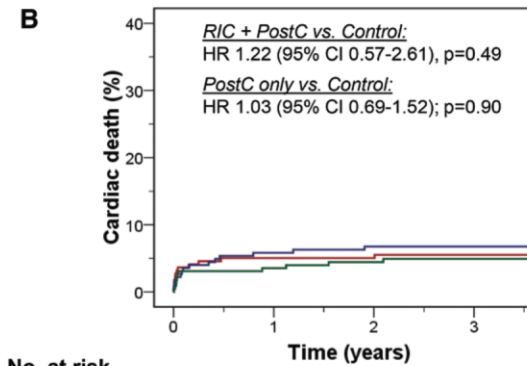
Combined Intrahospital Remote Ischemic Preconditioning and Postconditioning Improves Clinical Outcome in ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction

Long-Term Results of the LIPSIA CONDITIONING Trial



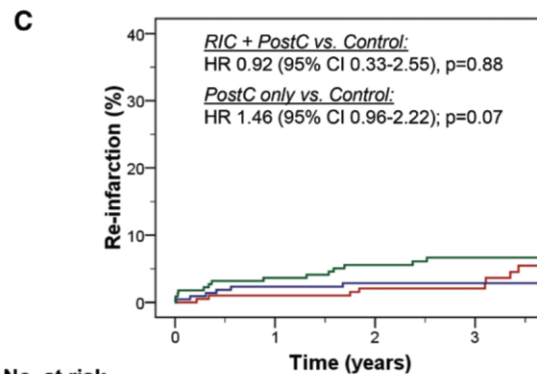
No. at risk

Control	232	189	181	130
RIC + PostC	232	199	186	124
PostC only	232	205	191	127



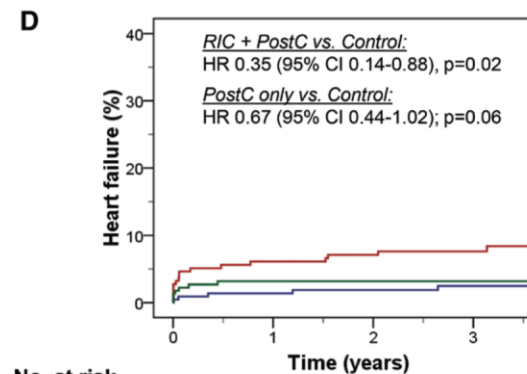
No. at risk

Control	232	204	200	131
RIC + PostC	232	203	192	124
PostC only	232	214	204	128



No. at risk

Control	232	202	196	132
RIC + PostC	232	200	188	124
PostC only	232	209	195	127

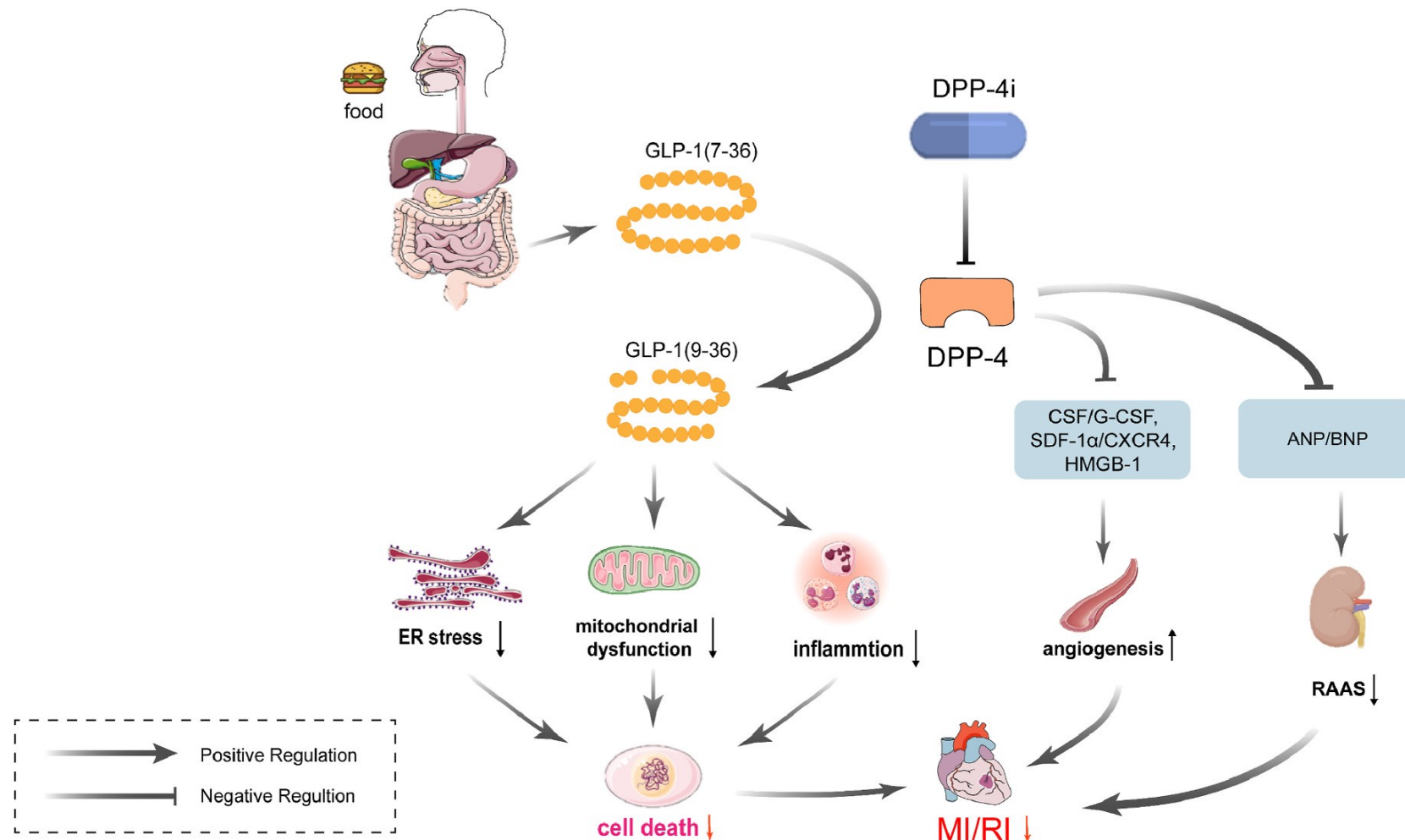


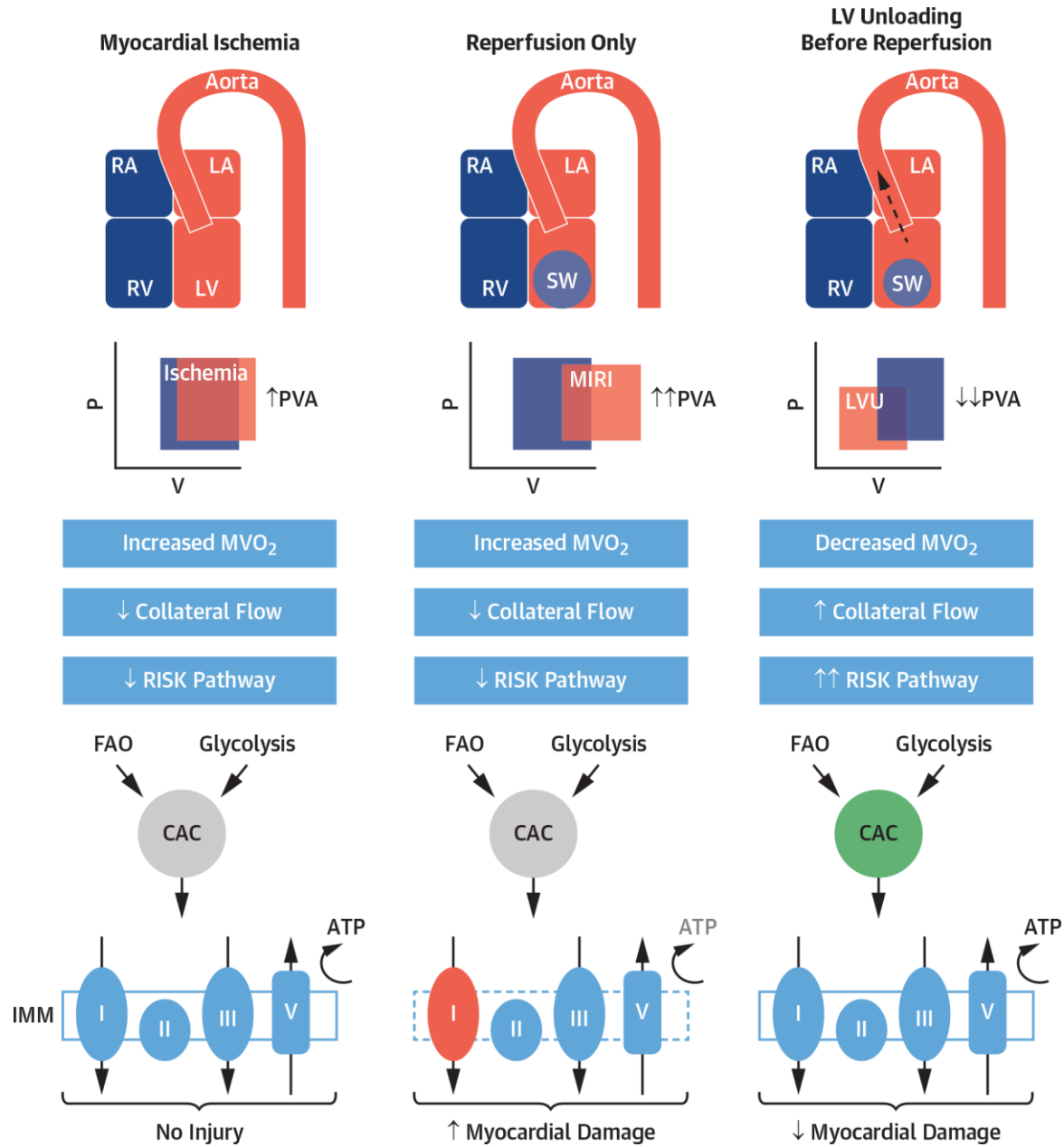
No. at risk

Control	232	189	181	130
RIC + PostC	232	198	186	124
PostC only	232	202	189	126

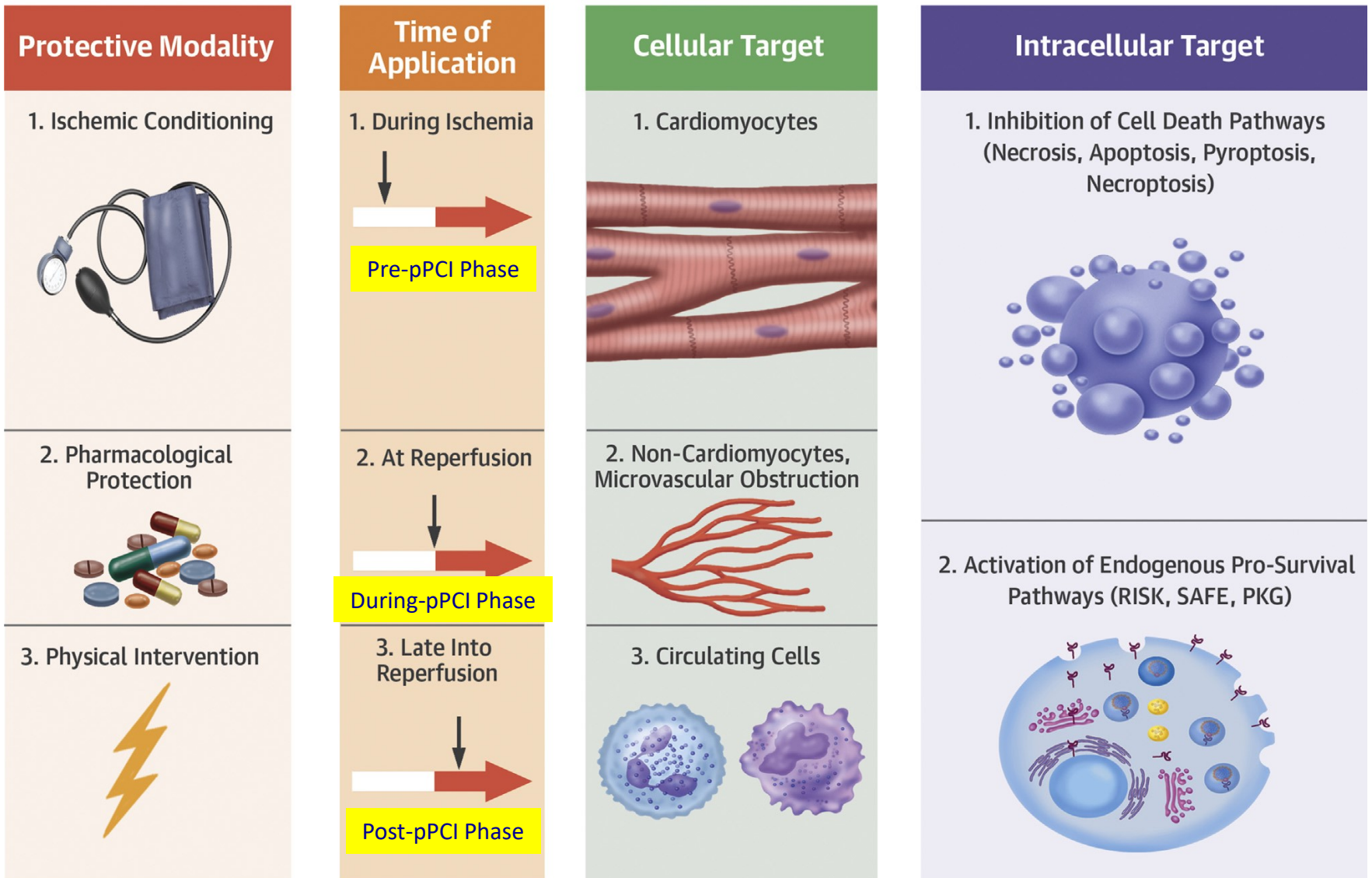


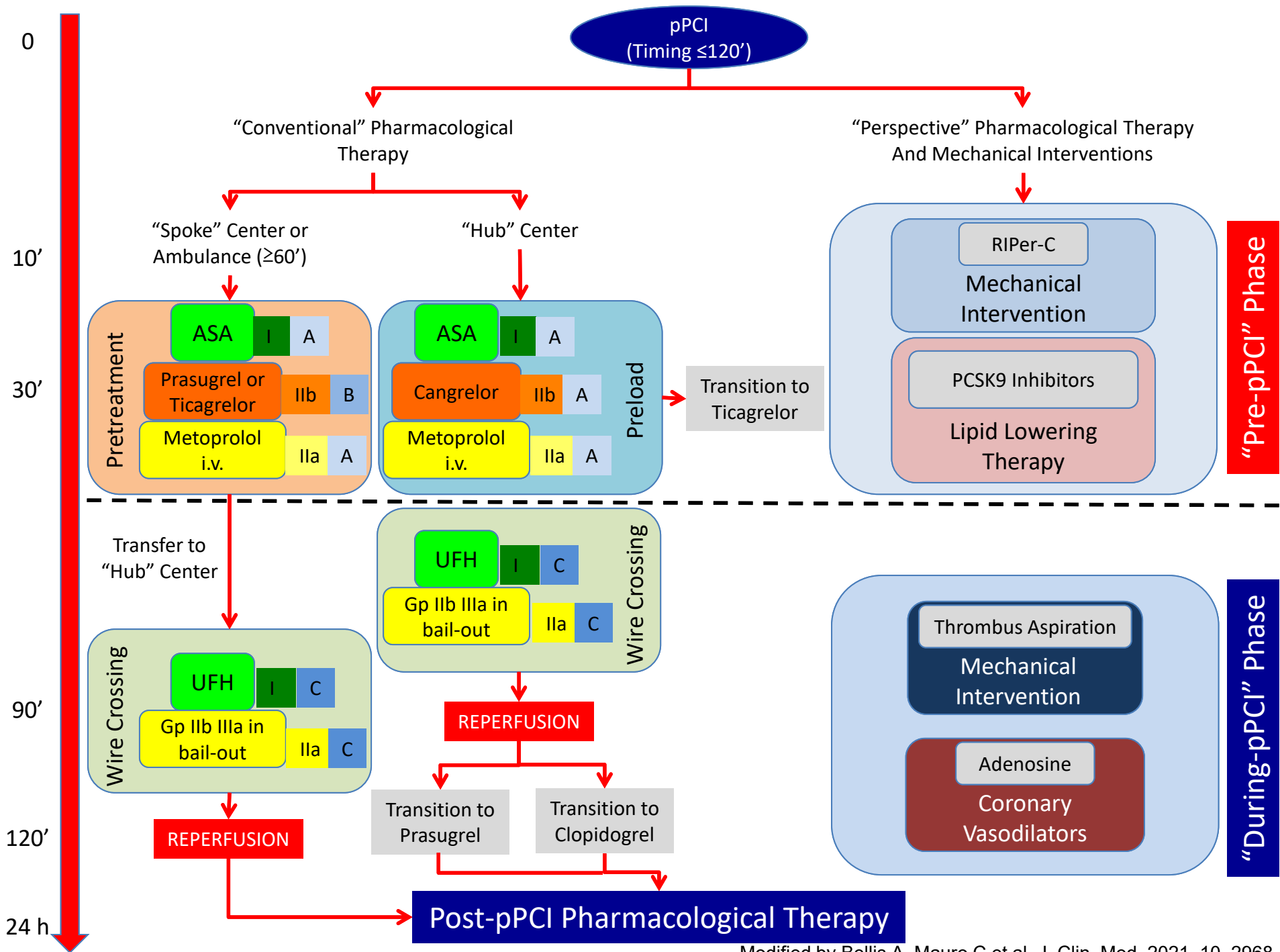
The benefits of oral glucose-lowering agents: GLP-1 receptor agonists, DPP-4 and SGLT-2 inhibitors on myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury





Combination Strategies For Multi-Target Cardioprotection

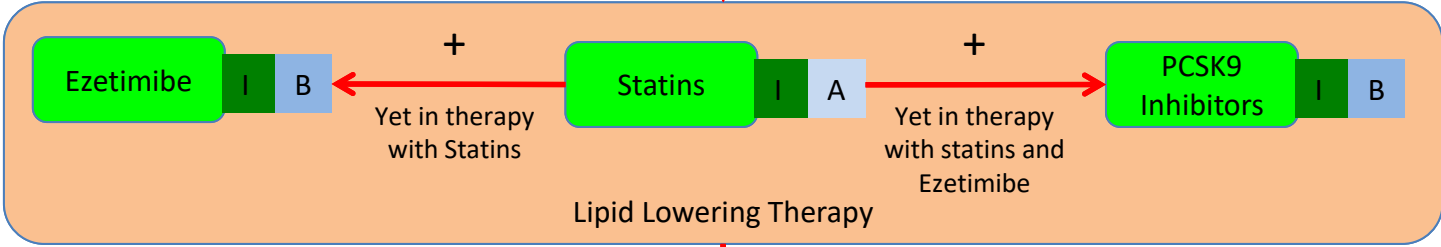




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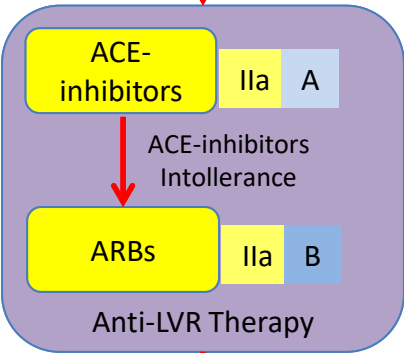
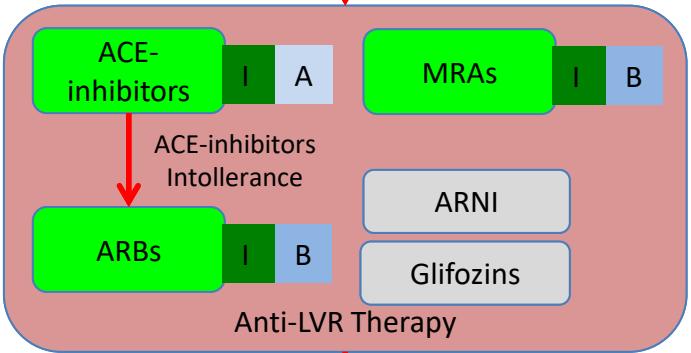
pPCI

RIPost-C

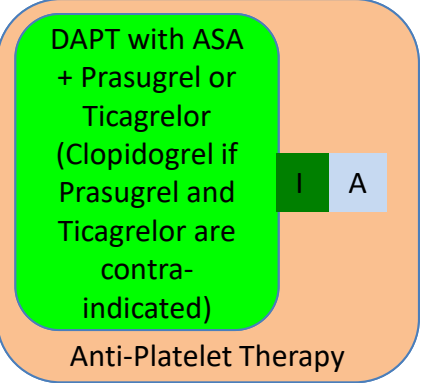
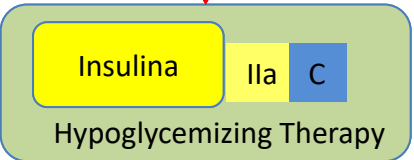


LVEF <40%

LVEF >40%



If glycaemia ≥180 mg/dl



Therapy at Discharge

24 h

Discharge

"Post-pPCI" Phase

"Fast Track" Use of PCSK9 Inhibitors

"Early" Effect

"Delayed" Effect

Anti-Platelet Power

Pro-Survival Power

Anti-atherosclerotic Power

Anti-inflammatory Power

↓ CD36-PCSK9 bound
↓ Platelet aggregation (thrombin, ADP, collagen)

↓ Apoptosis
↓ Autophagy
↓ Piroptosis
↓ Ferroptosis

↓ LDL-C
↓ Lp(a)
↓ IDL-C
↓ VLDL-C
↓ Chylomicrons

↓ Macrophage grade inside the plaque
↓ NF-κB pathway
↓ Transition to myofibroblasts

↓ MVO
↓ No-reflow phenomenon
↓ IMH

↓ Death of cardiomyocytes

↓ PAV
↓ Lipid Arc
↑ Fibrous cap thickness

↓ Plaque erosion or rupture
↓ Cardiac fibrosis

↓ Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACE)