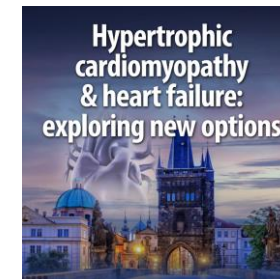


Managing patients with HCM and HF: what's new in the therapeutic landscape?

Iacopo Olivotto, MD
Florence, Italy

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy & heart failure: exploring new options



Managing Patients With HCM and HF: What's New in the Therapeutic Landscape?

Iacopo Olivotto, MD

Meyer Children Hospital
& Careggi University Hospital
University of Florence, Italy
iacopo.olivotto@unifi.it



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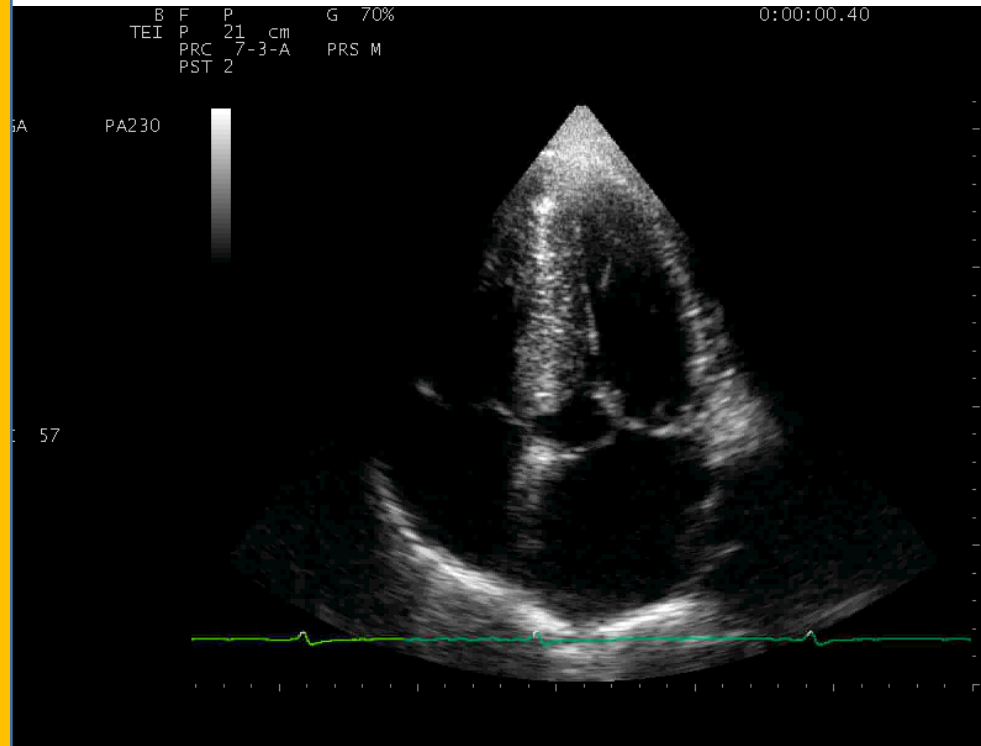
Disclosures - Dr. Olivotto

Research Support: BMS-Myokardia, Cytokinetics, Sanofi Genzyme, Shire Takeda, Amicus, Bayer, Menarini International, Boston Scientific.

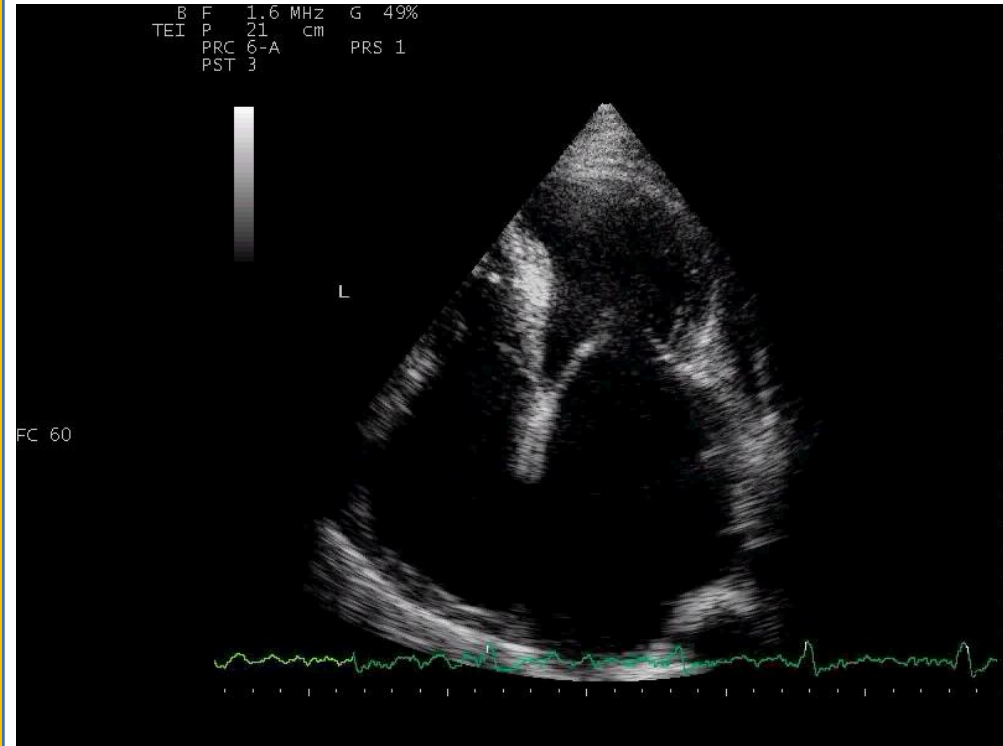
Advisory board, invited speaker: BMS-Myokardia, Cytokinetics, Sanofi, Genzyme, Shire Takeda, Amicus, Tenaya, Rocket Pharma.

Heart Failure in HCM Occurs in 2 Contexts

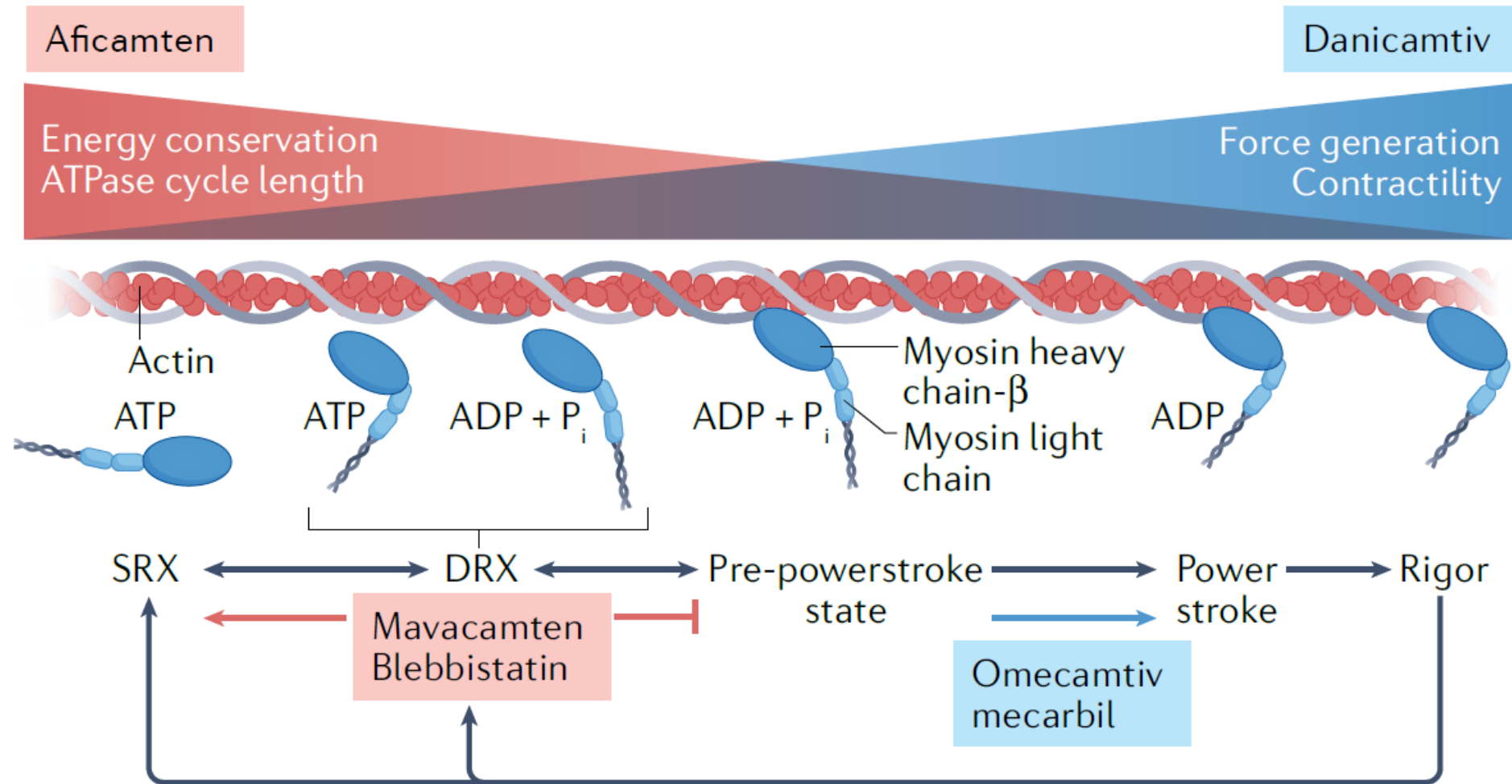
LV Outflow Obstruction



Disease Progression

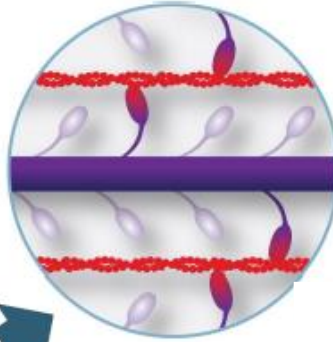


The Molecular Mechanisms of Myosin Modulation by Targeted Small Molecules

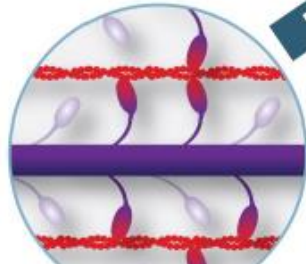


MYOSIN INHIBITORS

Normal Sarcomere



HCM Sarcomere
Too many engaged cross-bridges



MYK-461



- Improves symptoms and VO₂
- Reduces gradient
- Improves quality of life
- Improves biomarker profile
- Promotes reverse LV and LA remodeling



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Mavacamten for treatment of symptomatic obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (EXPLORER-HCM): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial



*Iacopo Olivotto, Artur Oreziak, Roberto Barriales-Villa, Theodore P Abraham, Ahmad Masri, Pablo Garcia-Pavia, Sara Saberi, Neal K Lakdawala, Matthew T Wheeler, Anjali Owens, Milos Kubanek, Wojciech Wojakowski, Morten K Jensen, Juan Gimeno-Blanes, Kia Afshar, Jonathan Myers, Sheila M Hegde, Scott D Solomon, Amy J Sehnert, David Zhang, Wanying Li, Mondira Bhattacharya, Jay M Edelberg, Cynthia Burstein Waldman, Steven J Lester, Andrew Wang, Carolyn Y Ho, Daniel Jacoby, on behalf of EXPLORER-HCM study investigators**

Lancet 2020; 396: 759–69

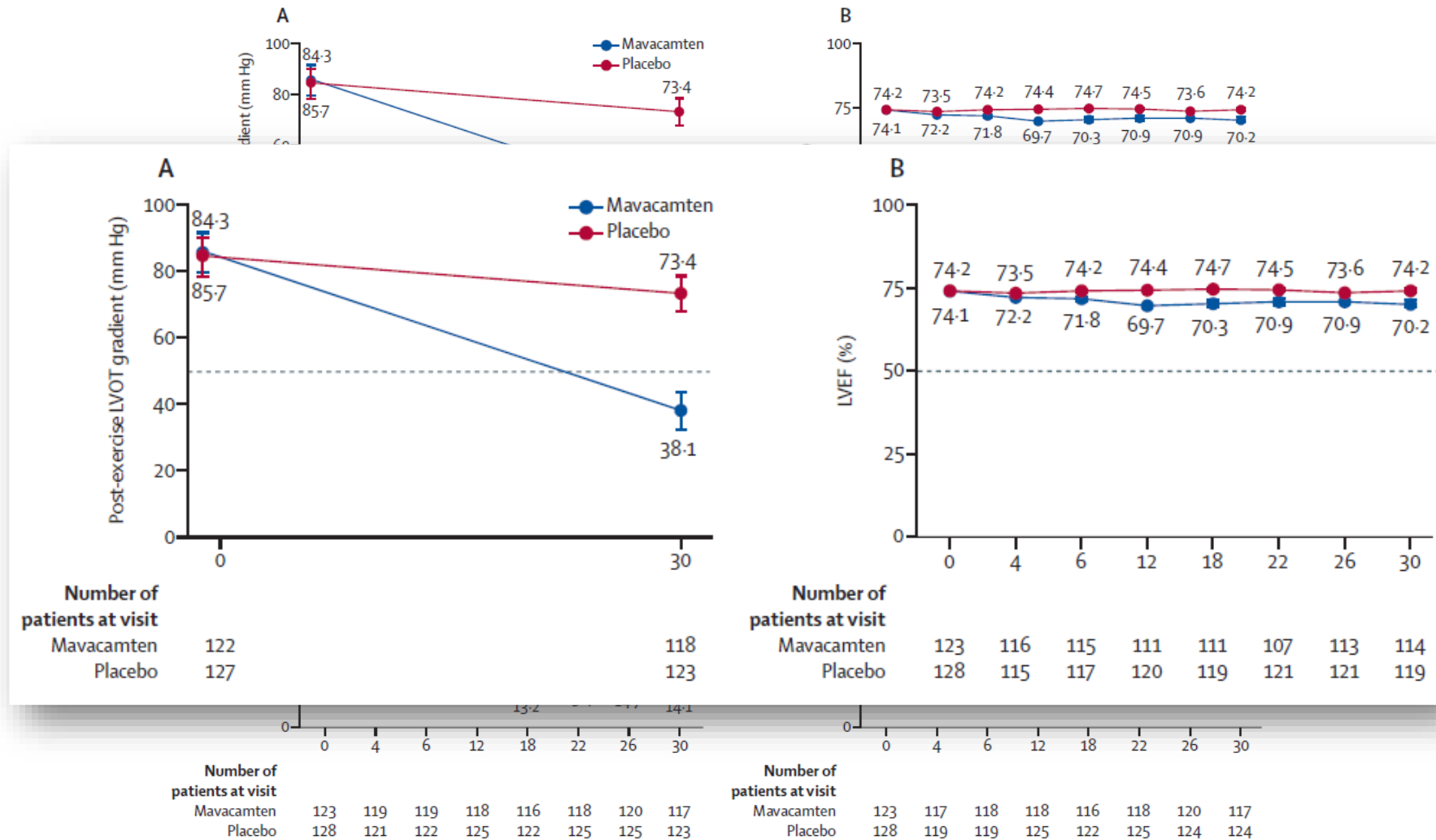
EXPLORER-HCM: Primary and Secondary Endpoints

	Mavacamten (n = 123)	Placebo (n = 128)	Difference (95% CI) P Value
Primary endpoint			
Either ≥ 1.5 mL/kg/min increase in pVO ₂ with ≥ 1 NYHA class improvement or ≥ 3.0 mL/kg/min increase in pVO ₂ with no worsening of NYHA class	37%	17%	19.4 (8.7, 30.1) .0005
Secondary endpoints			
Postexercise LVOT gradient change from baseline to wk 30, mm Hg	-47 (40) n = 117	-10 (30) n = 122	-35.6 (-43.2, -28.1) < .0001
pVO ₂ change from baseline to wk 30, mL/kg/min	1.4 (3.1) n = 120	-0.1 (3.0) n = 125	1.4 (0.6, 2.1) .0006
≥ 1 NYHA class improvement from baseline to wk 30	80 (65%)	40 (31%)	34% (22%, 45%) < .0001
Change from baseline to wk 30 in KCCQ-CSS	13.6 (14.4) n = 92	4.2 (13.7) n = 88	9.1 (5.5, 12.7) < .0001
Change from baseline to wk 30 in HCMSQ-SoB score	-2.8 (2.7) n = 85	-0.9 (2.4) n = 86	-1.8 (-2.4, -1.2) < .0001

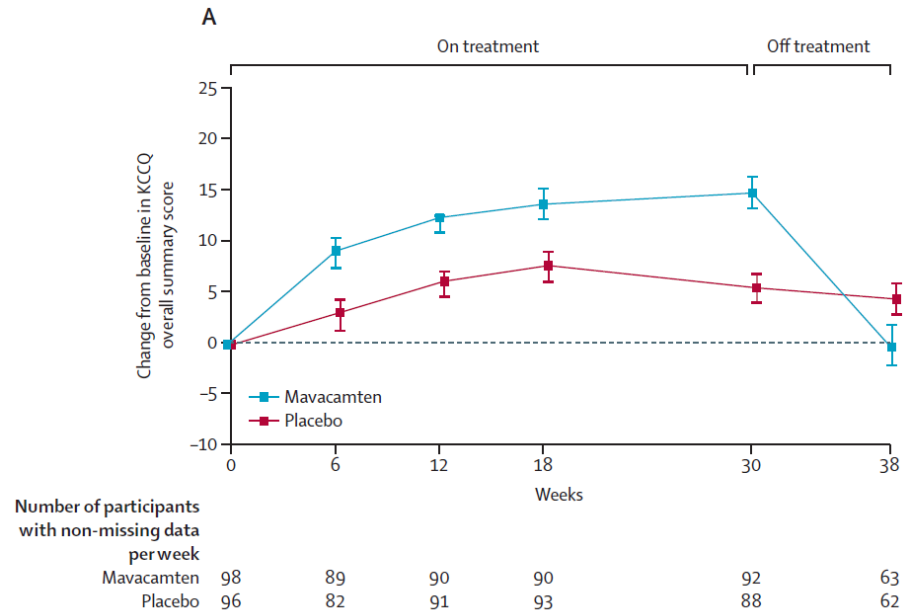
• HCMSQ-SoB, Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Symptom Questionnaire Shortness-of-Breath; KCCQ-CSS, Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire-Clinical Symptom Score.

Olivotto I, et al. Lancet. 2020;396:759-769.

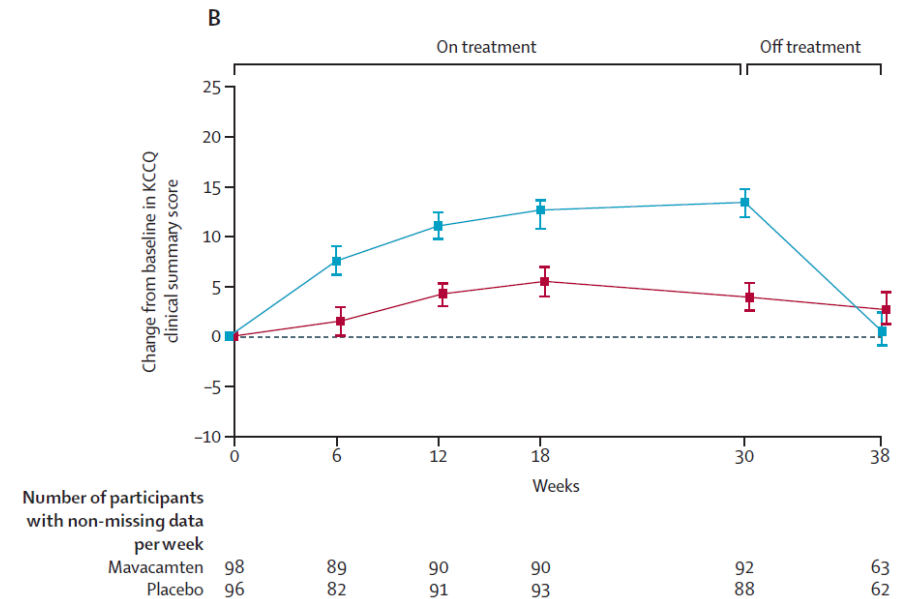
LVOT Gradients and LVEF Over Time



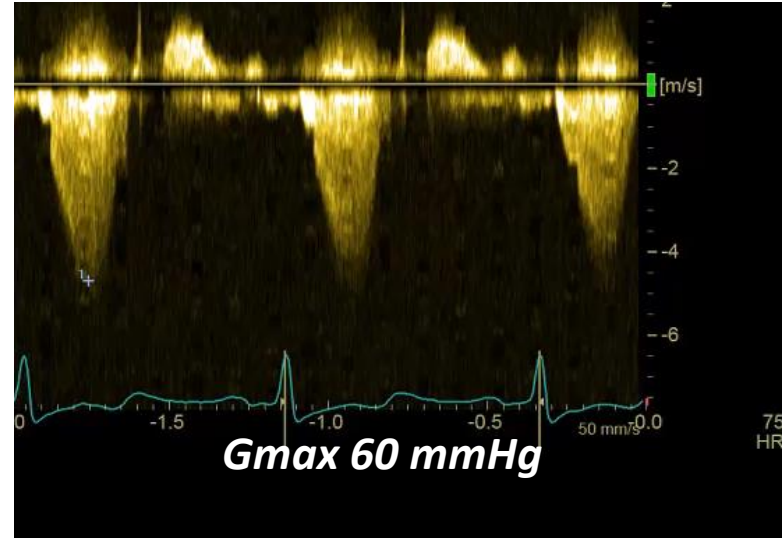
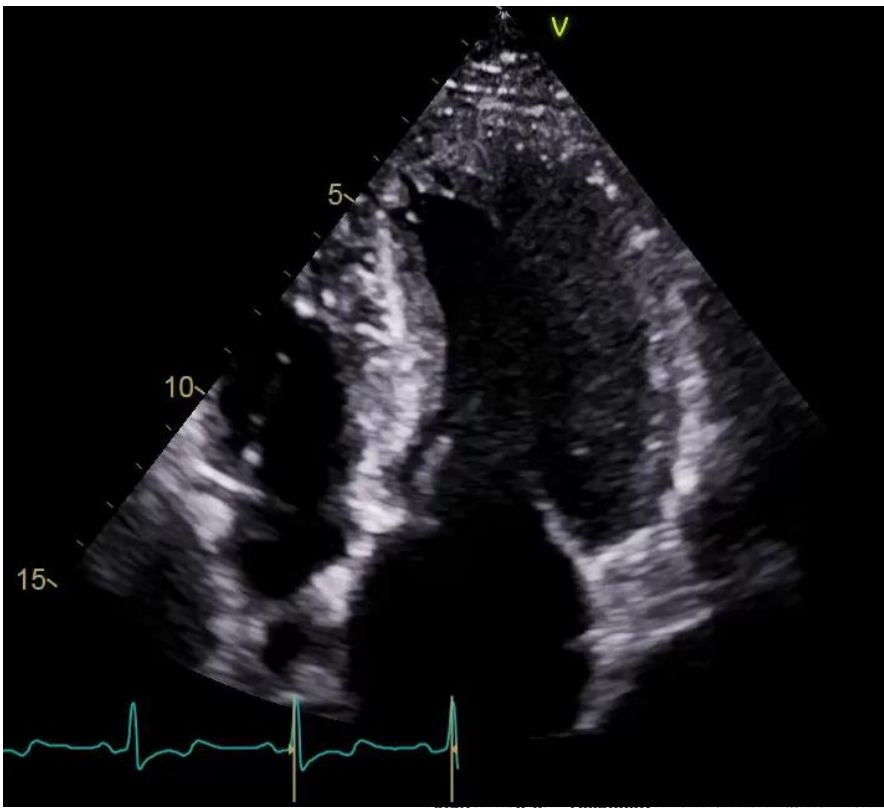
Quality of Life



mean change from baseline in KCCQ-OS +9.1
(95% CI 5.5–12.8; $p < 0.0001$)

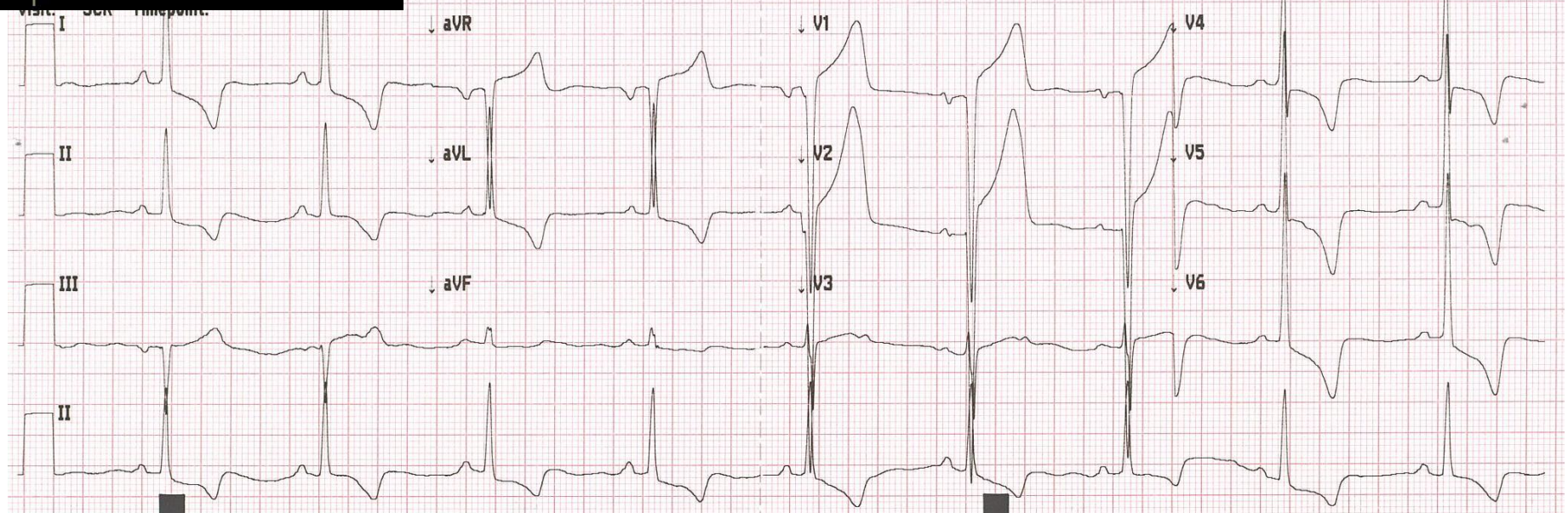


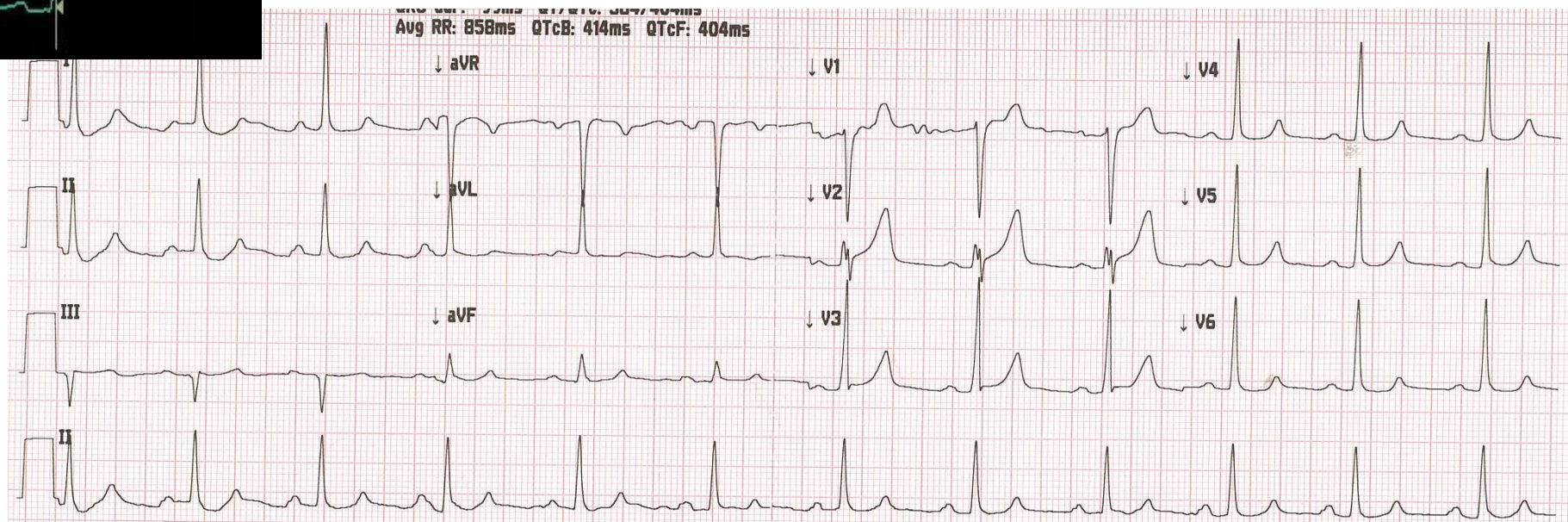
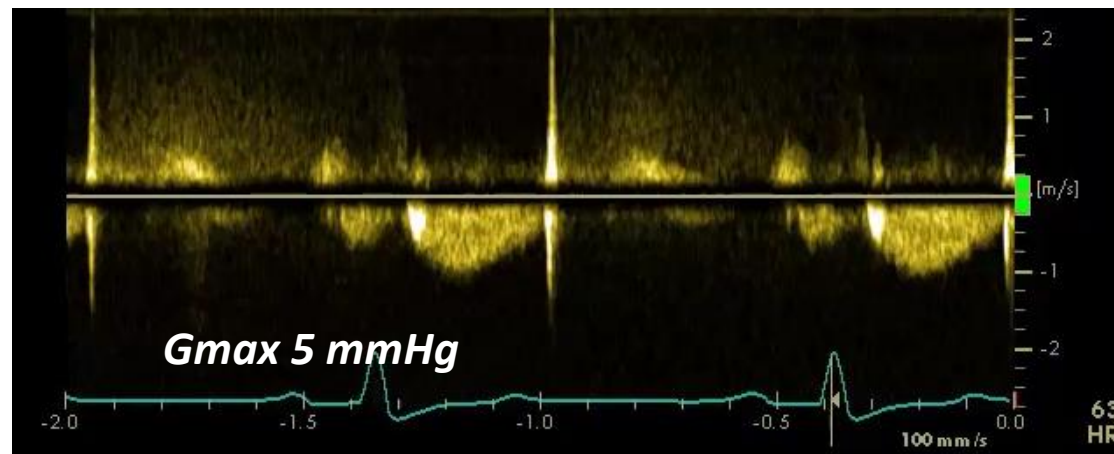
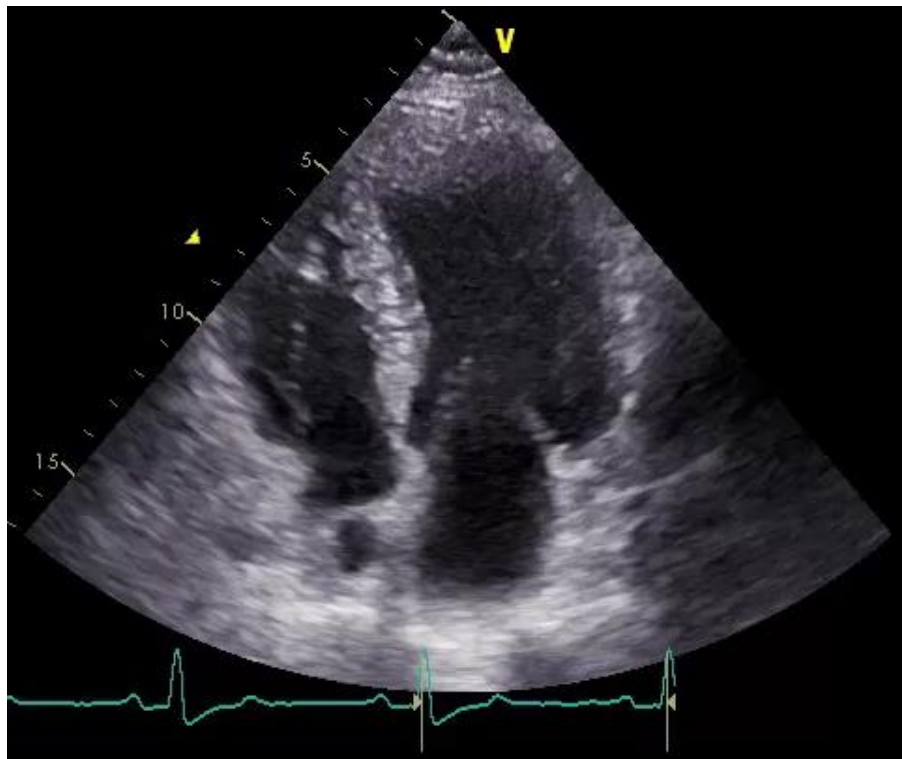
mean change from baseline in KCCQ-CS +9.1
(95% 5.5-12.7) ; $p < 0.0001$)



7-Feb-2019 08:29:34 Vent rate: 55 BPM
P-R-T axes: 14 7 182 PR int: 173ms
RS dur: 101ms QT/QTc: 464/453ms
Avg RR: 1078ms QTcB: 446ms QTcF: 452ms

27-Feb-2019 08:29:34



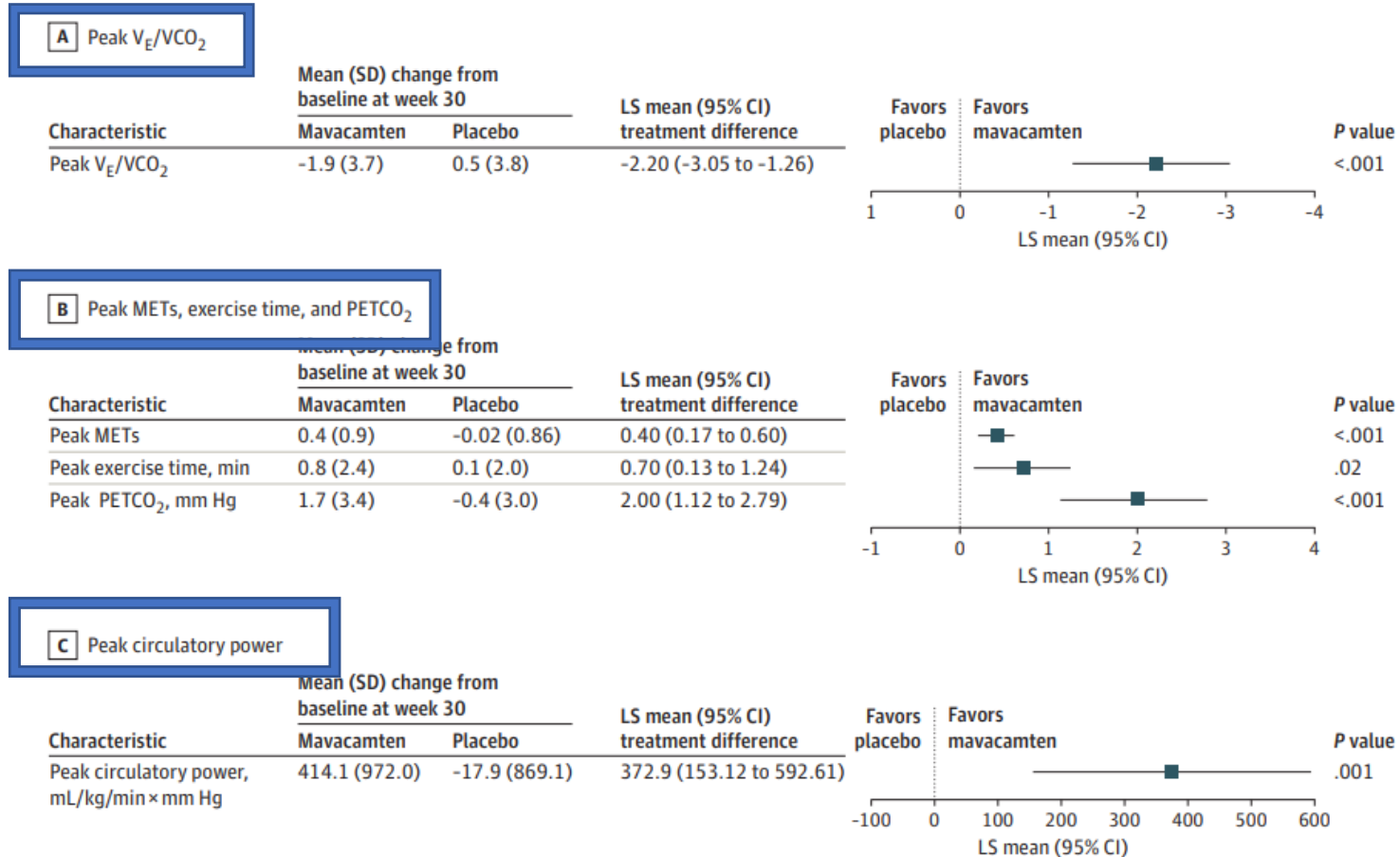


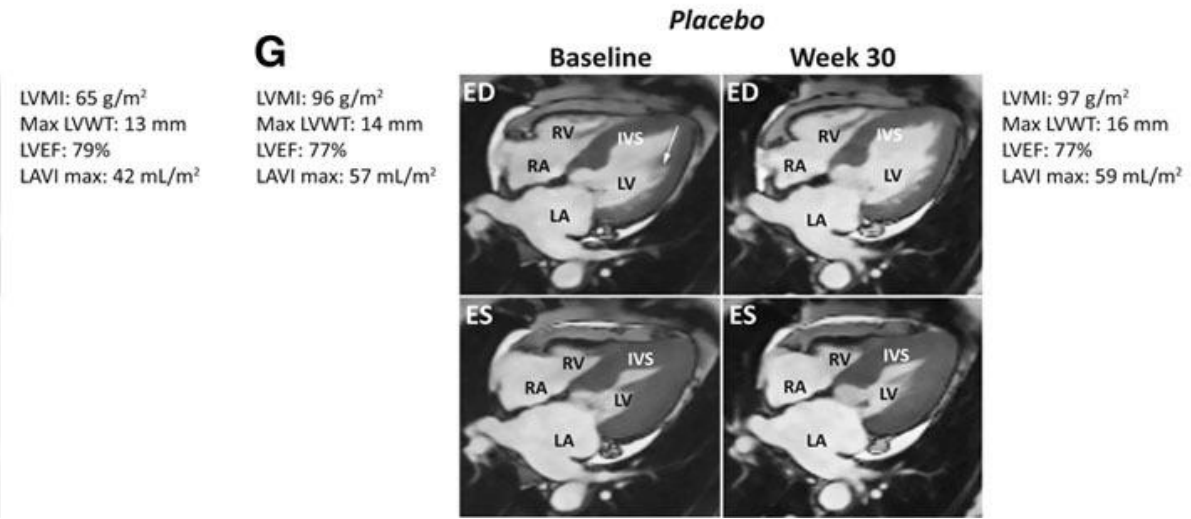
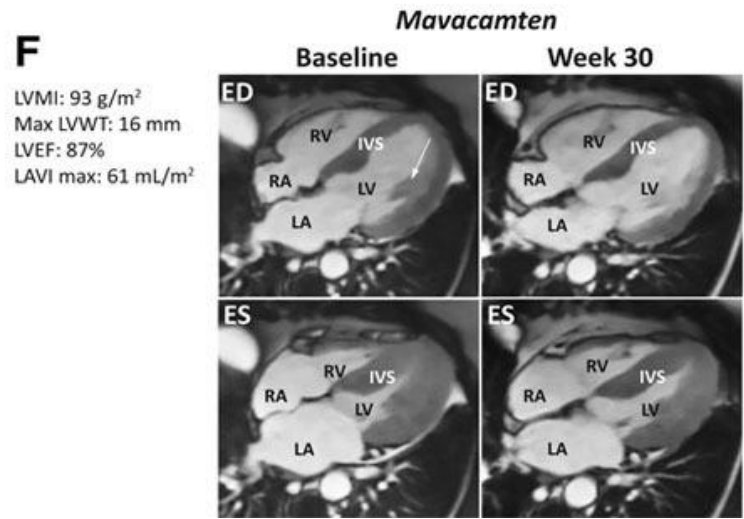
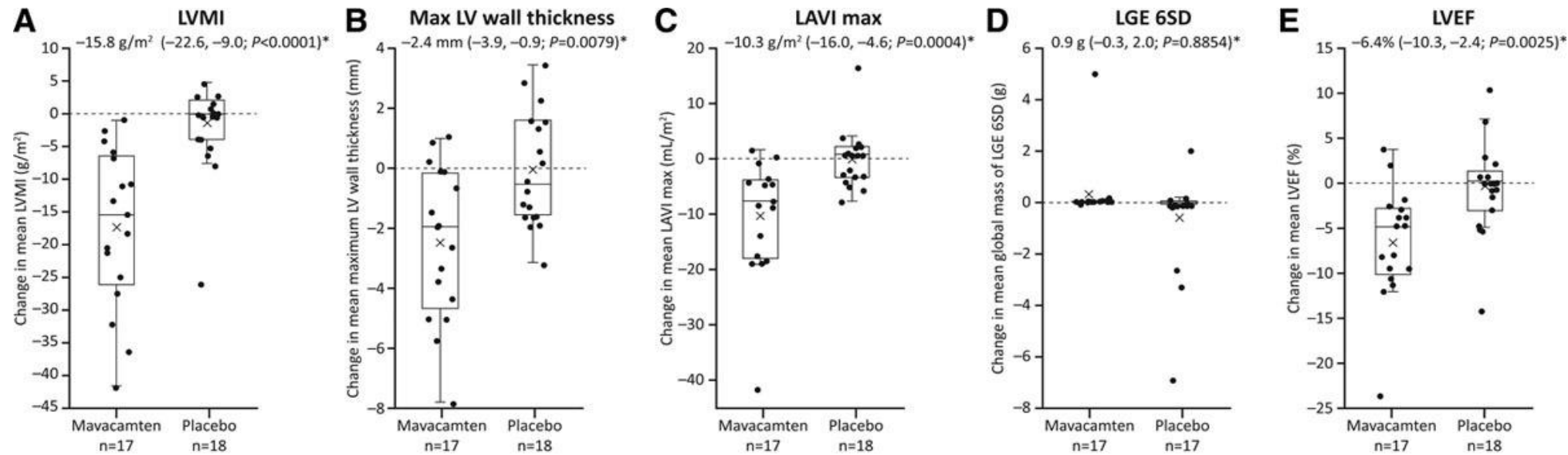
Effects of Mavacamten on Measures of Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing Beyond Peak Oxygen Consumption

A Secondary Analysis of the EXPLORER-HCM Randomized Trial

Matthew T. Wheeler, MD, PhD; Iacopo Olivetto, MD; Perry M. Elliott, MD; Sara Saberi, MD; Anjali T. Owens, MD; Mathew S. Maurer, MD; Ahmad Masri, MD; Amy J. Sehnert, MD; Jay M. Edelberg, MD, PhD; Yu-Mao Chen, MSc; Victoria Florea, MD; Rajeev Malhotra, MD; Andrew Wang, MD; Artur Oręziak, MD; Jonathan Myers, PhD

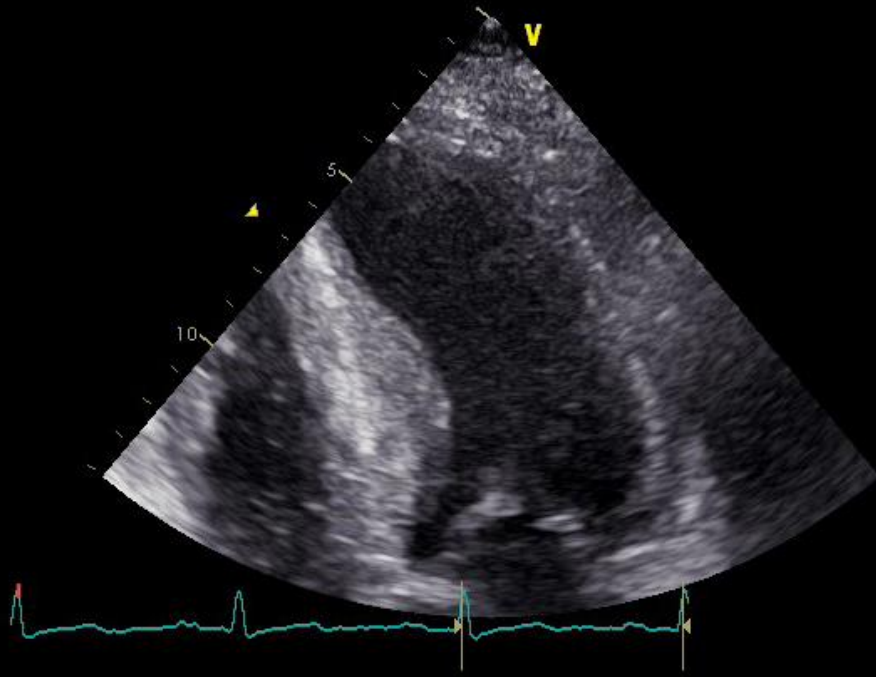
Figure 2. Treatment Difference of the Change From Baseline to Week 30 Between Mavacamten and Placebo in Peak-Exercise Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing (CPET) Parameters



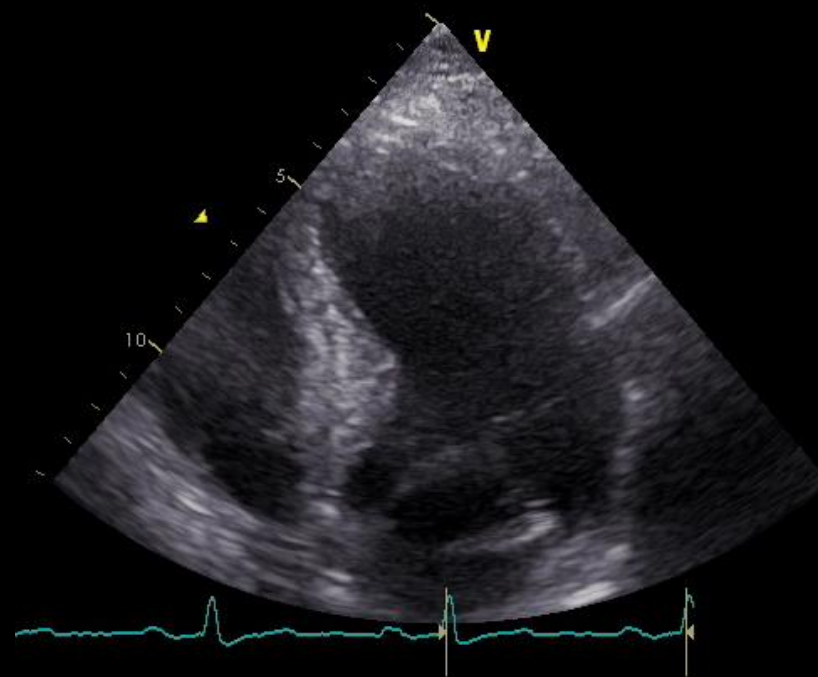


Baseline

**3rd year on
mavacamten**



LV EF = 73 %



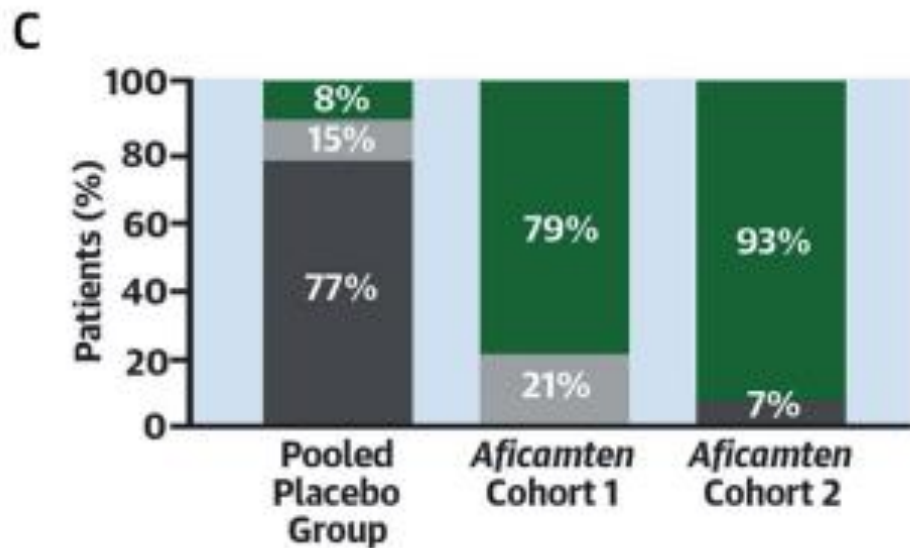
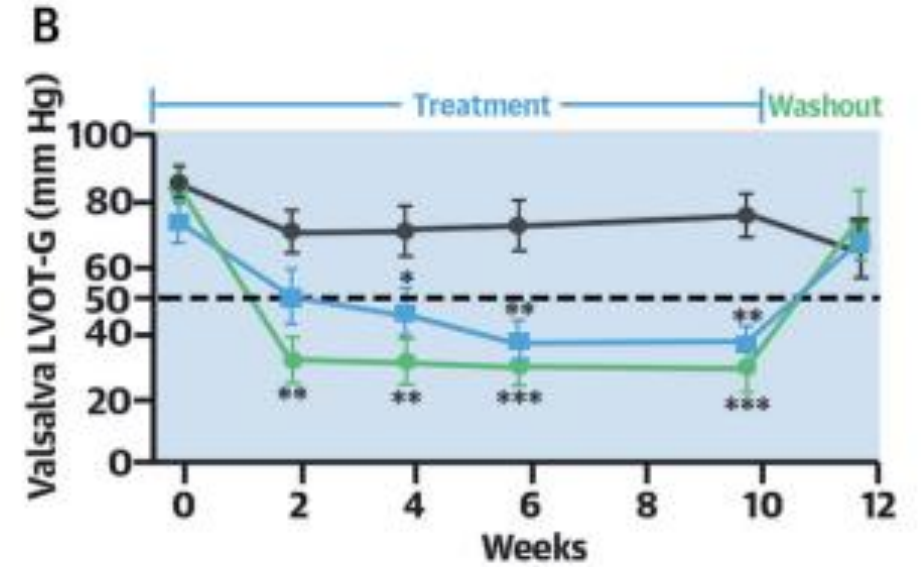
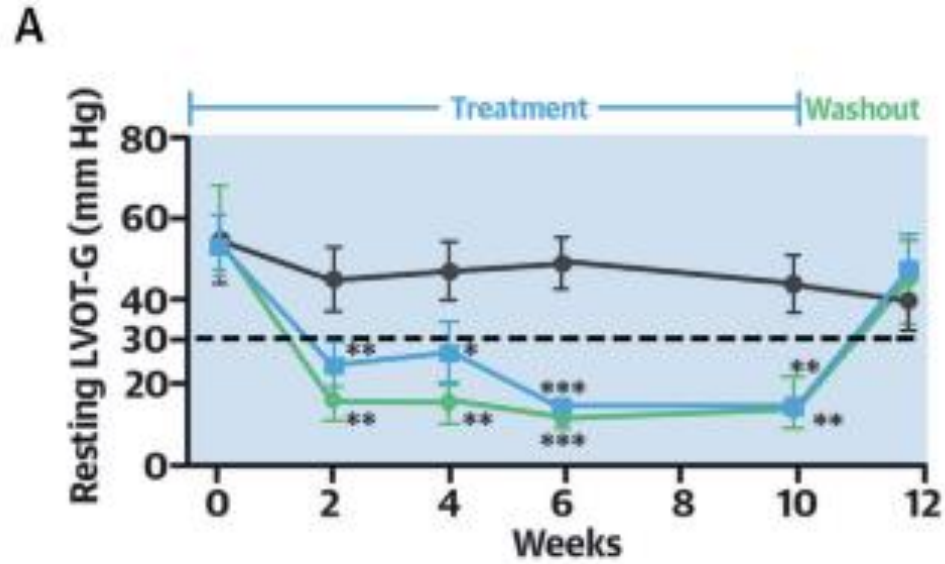
LV EF = 58%

Phase 2 Study of Aficamten in Patients With Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy



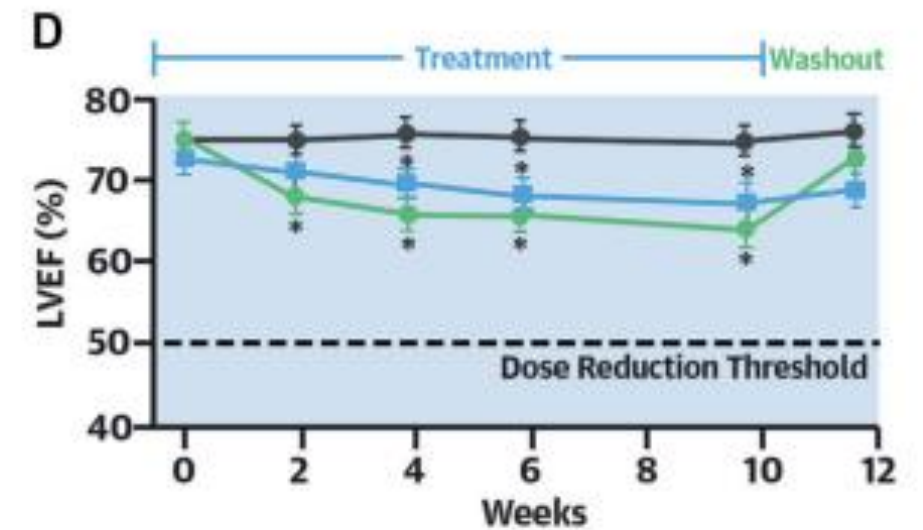
Martin S. Maron, MD,^a Ahmad Masri, MD,^b Lubna Choudhury, MD,^c Iacopo Olivotto, MD,^d Sara Saberi, MD,^e Andrew Wang, MD,^f Pablo Garcia-Pavia, MD, PhD,^{g,h} Neal K. Lakdawala, MD,ⁱ Sherif F. Nagueh, MD,^j Florian Rader, MD,^k Albree Tower-Rader, MD,^l Aslan T. Turer, MD,^m Caroline Coats, MD, PhD,ⁿ Michael A. Fifer, MD,^l Anjali Owens, MD,^o Scott D. Solomon, MD,ⁱ Hugh Watkins, MD, PhD,^p Roberto Barriaes-Villa, MD,^q Christopher M. Kramer, MD,^r Timothy C. Wong, MD,^s Sharon L. Paige, MD, PhD,^t Stephen B. Heitner, MD,^t Stuart Kupfer, MD,^t Fady I. Malik, MD, PhD,^t Lisa Meng, PhD,^t Amy Wohltman, ME,^t Theodore Abraham, MD,^u on behalf of the REDWOOD-HCM Steering Committee and Investigators

- Potential *in vivo* pharmacodynamic advantages related to distinctive binding site
- Optimized for
 - Onset of action (reach steady state within two weeks)
 - Rapid reversibility of effect
 - Minimal drug-drug interactions
 - Favorable tolerability
 - Ease of titration for personalized dosing
- Clear pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) relationship observed
- Shallow exposure-response relationship



Panel C Key:

- Complete: Resting LVOT-G <30 + Valsalva LVOT-G <50 mm Hg
- Partial: Resting LVOT-G <30 + Valsalva LVOT-G ≥50 mm Hg
- None: Resting LVOT-G ≥30 + Valsalva LVOT-G ≥50 mm Hg



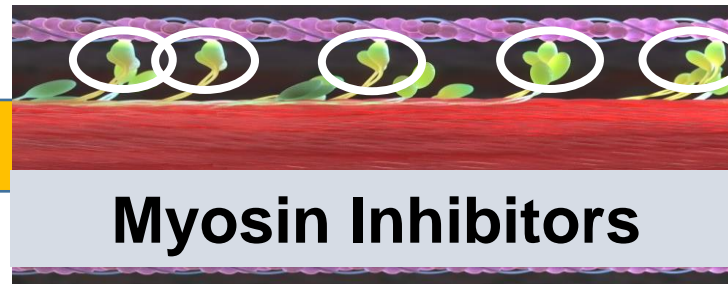
Panel A, B, and D Key:

- Pooled placebo group (n = 13)
- Aficamten cohort 1 (n = 14)
- ◆ Aficamten cohort 2 (n = 14)

Treatment Options for Symptomatic LVOT Obstruction: WHAT WILL CHANGE?

**Standard
Pharmacological
Options**

(BB, CA,
Disopyramide)



Invasive Options

Patients undergoing ASA have similarly low long-term mortality and (aborted) sudden cardiac death rates compared with patients undergoing myectomy

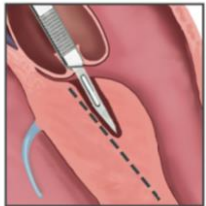


AED

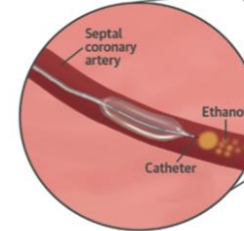
ASA and myectomy have comparable 30-day mortality rates



1/10 patients requires a permanent pacemaker following ASA compared with 1/25 following myectomy



1/13 ASA patients requires reintervention, 5x the risk following myectomy



Alcohol volumes for ASA between 1.5 mL and 2.5 mL were found to be well balanced in terms of efficacy and safety for most patients

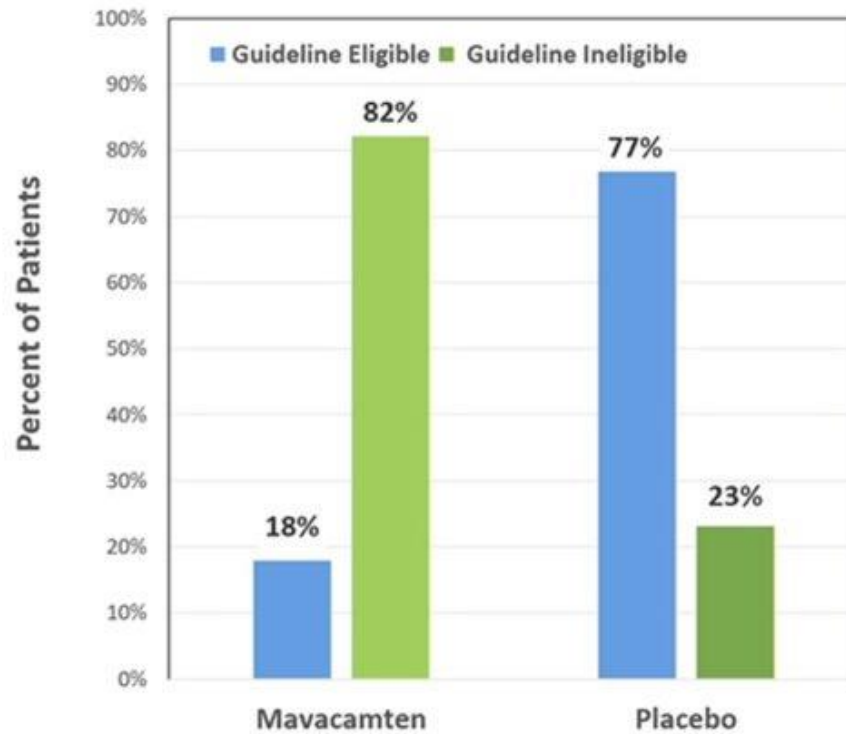
Liebrechts, M. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017;70(4):481-8.



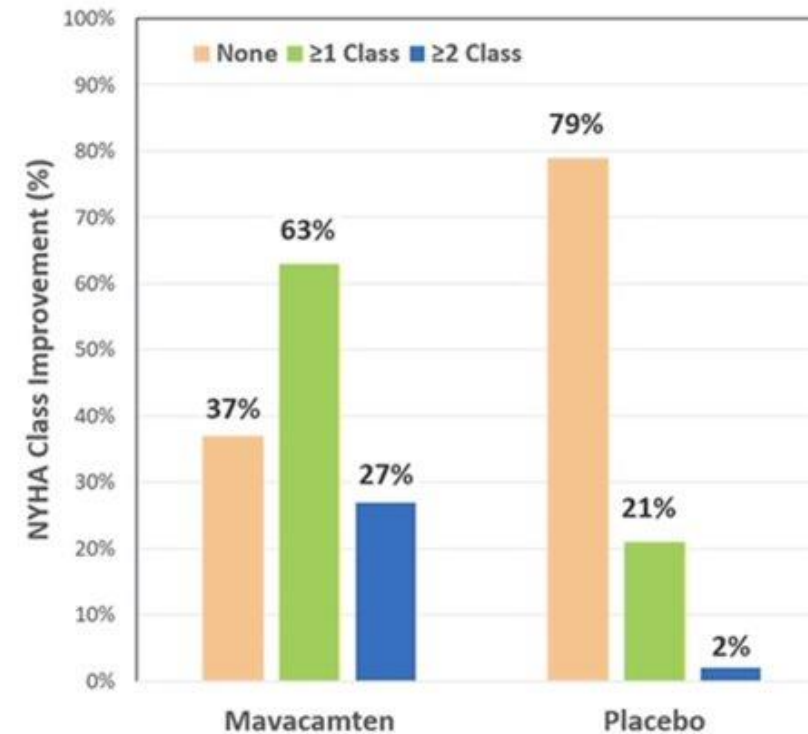
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Primary Endpoint and NYHA Class Improvement

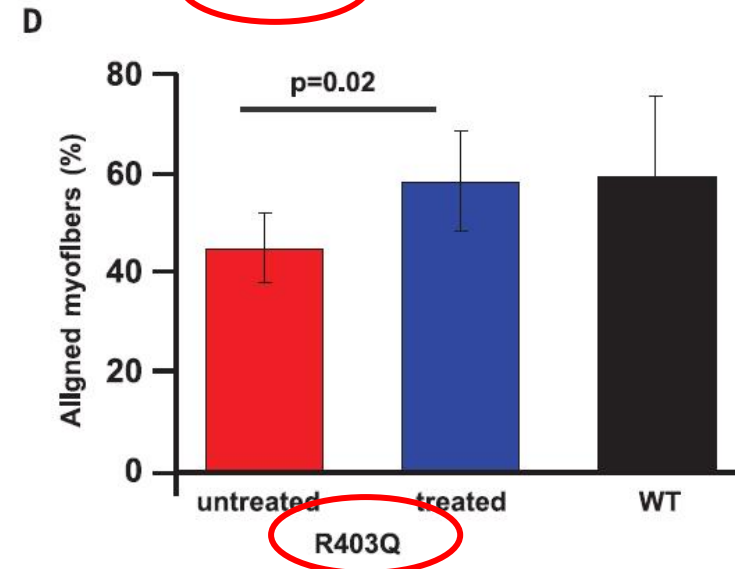
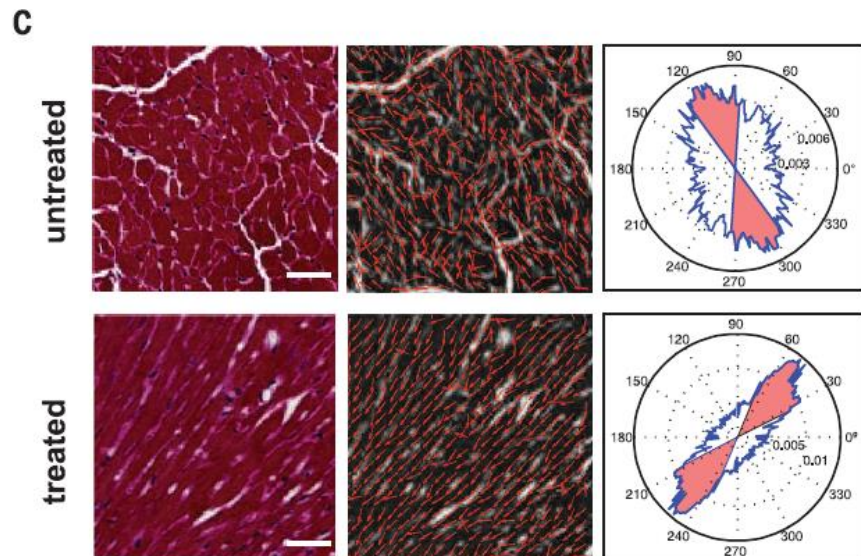
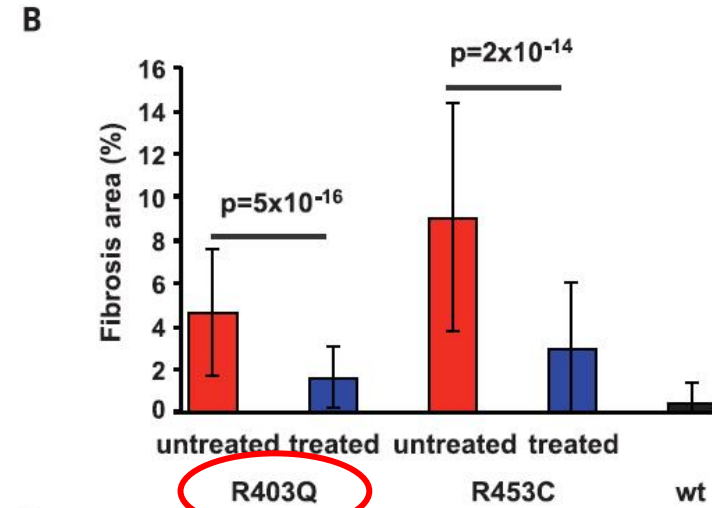
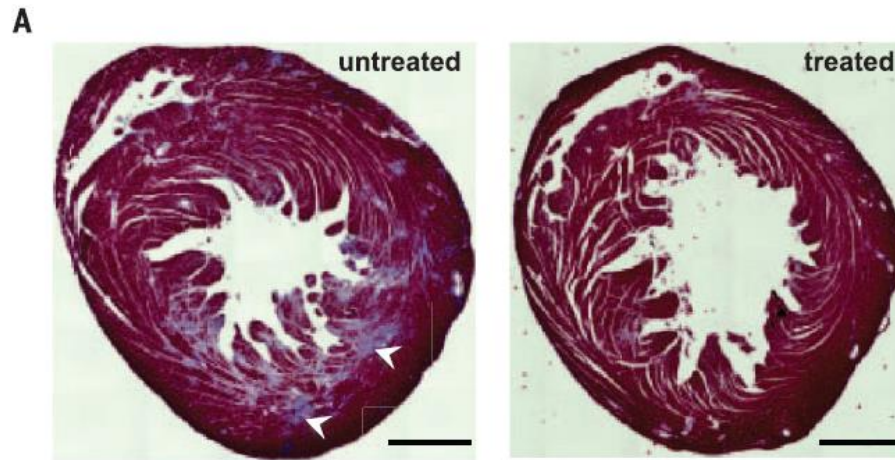
Patients who Underwent SRT
or Remained Guideline Eligible for SRT



Patients Who Improved
by 0, ≥ 1 , or ≥ 2 NYHA Class

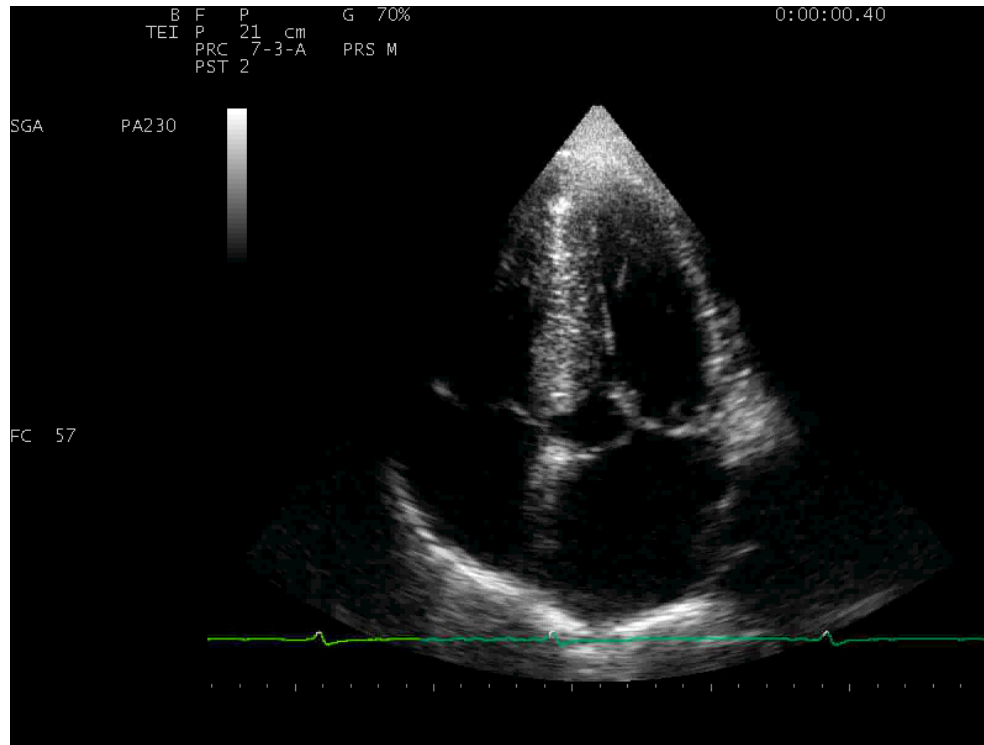


POTENTIAL FOR DISEASE MODIFICATION ?



Heart Failure in HCM Occurs in 2 Contexts

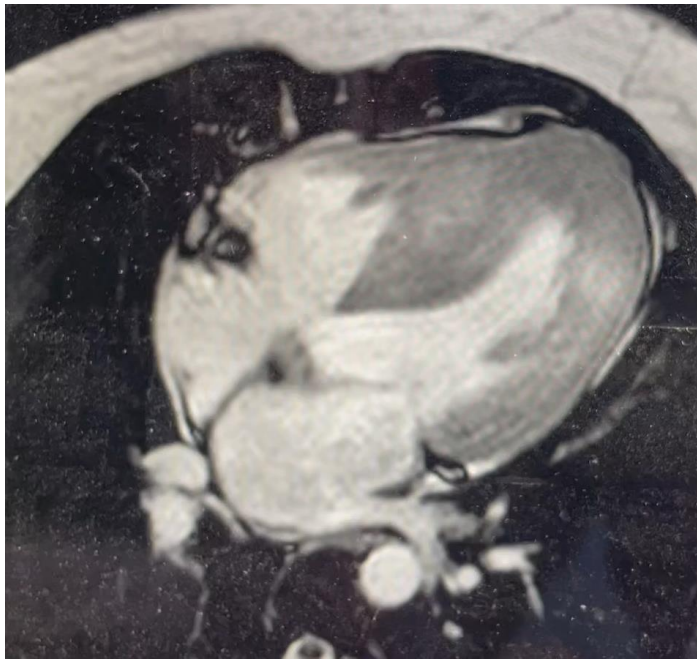
LV Outflow Obstruction



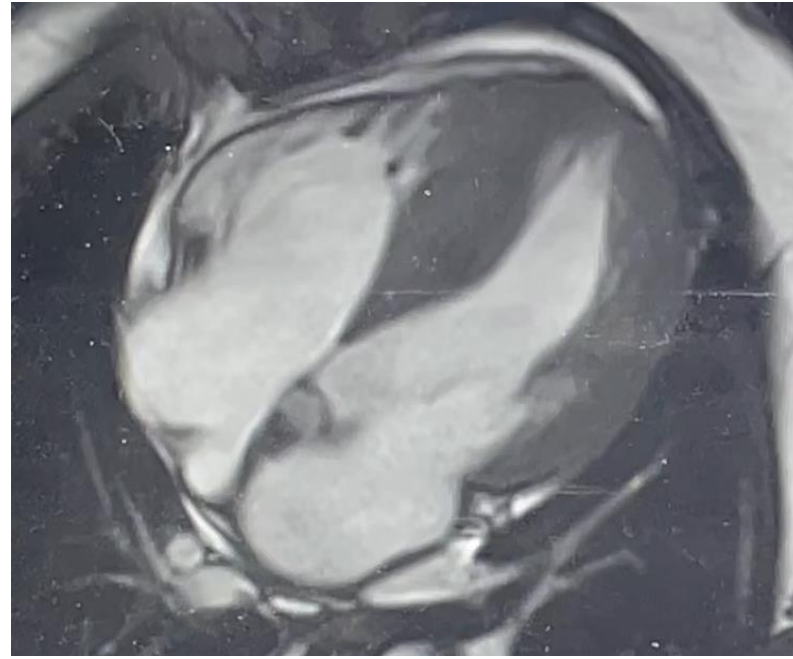
Disease Progression



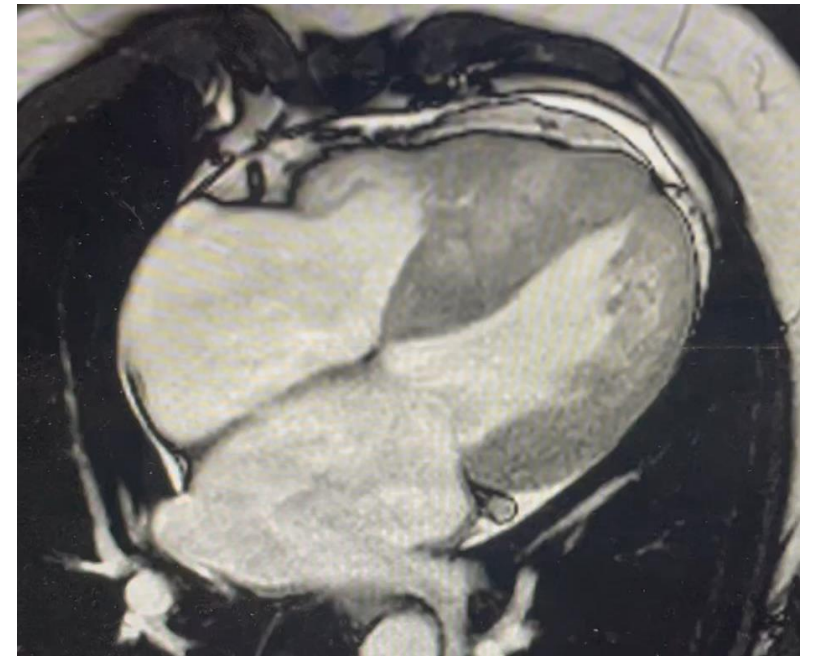
2014



2017



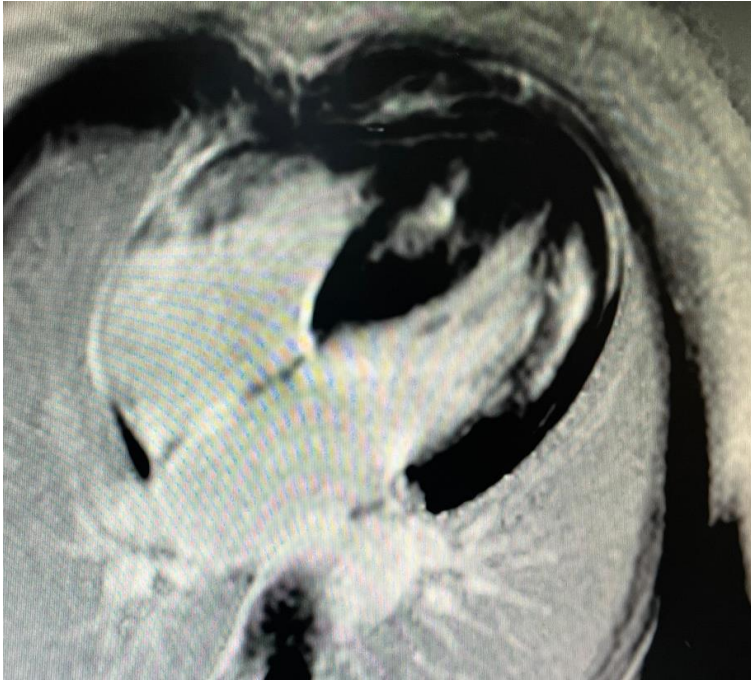
2022



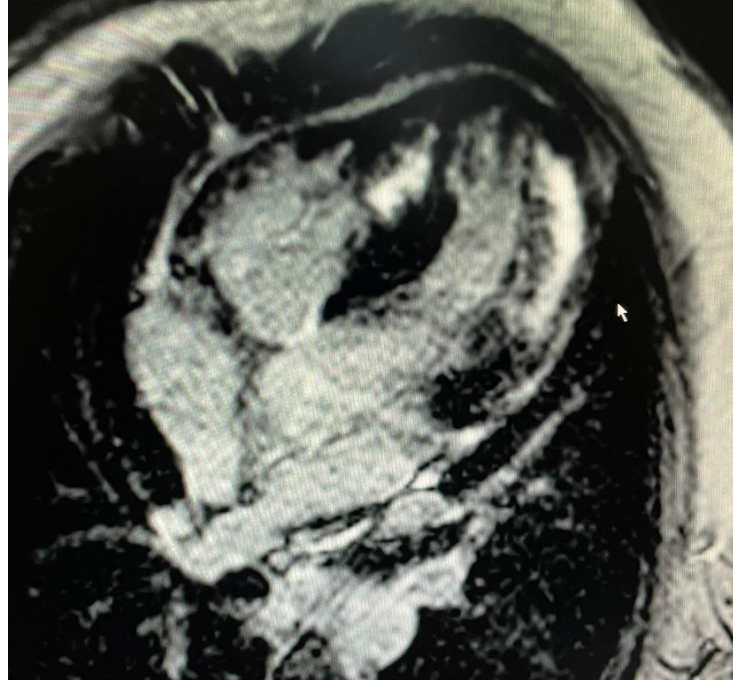
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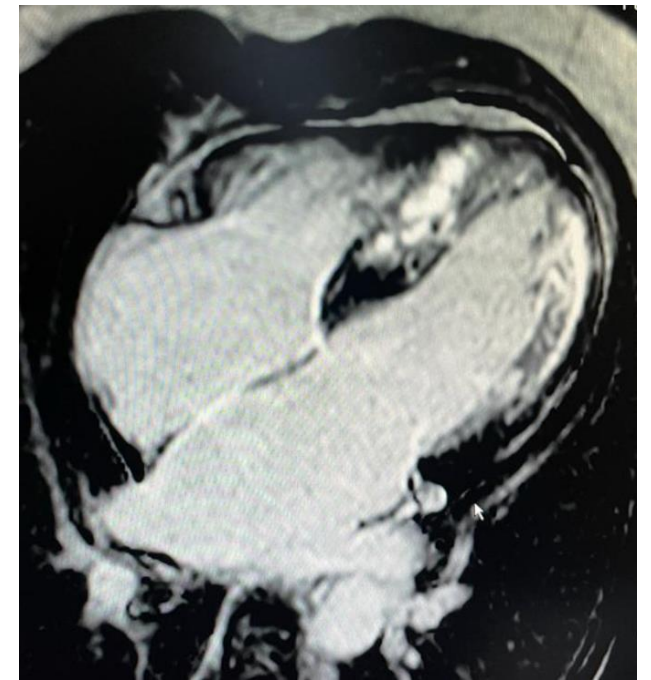
2014



2017



2022



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Dr. Alberto Marchi, Cardiomyopathy Unit, Florence

[Home](#) > [Search Results](#) > Study Record

NOT YET RECRUITING 

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05582395

A Study of Mavacamten in Non-Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (ODYSSEY_HCM)

Information provided by Bristol-Myers Squibb (Responsible Party)

Last Updated: October 25, 2022



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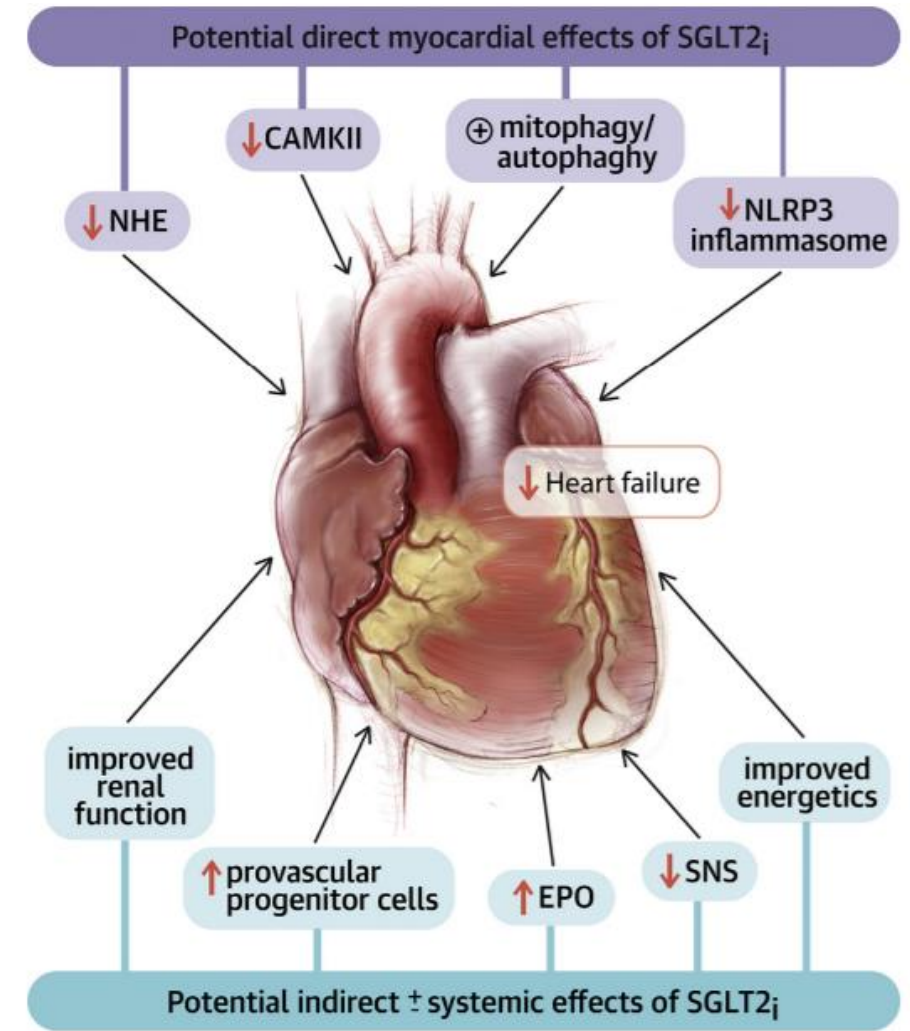
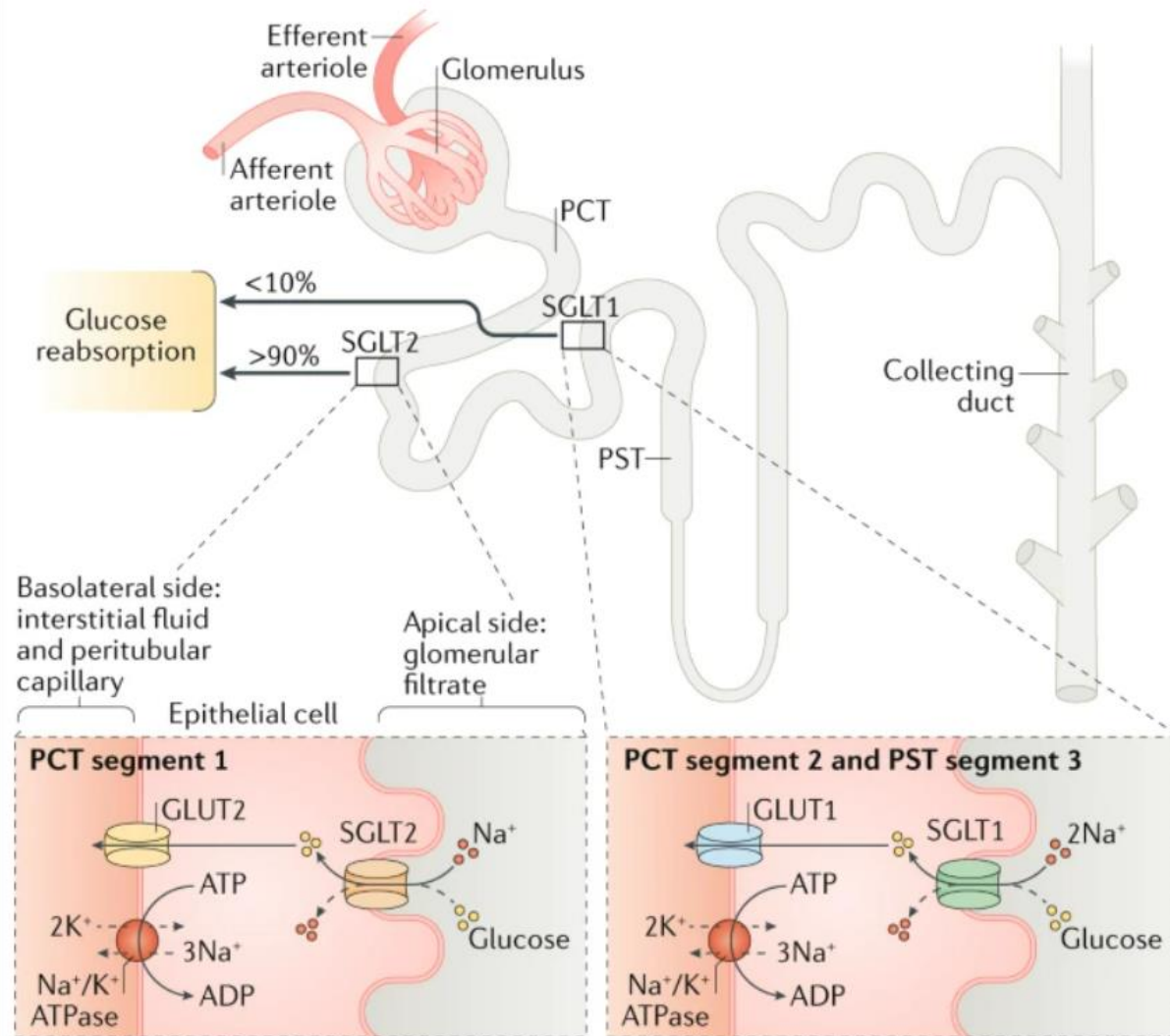
Evaluation of *Aficamten* in Patients with Symptomatic Non-obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy: REDWOOD-HCM Cohort 4

An open label, dose finding study evaluating the safety and efficacy of aficamten, the next-in-class cardiac myosin inhibitor, in patients with non-obstructive HCM

Ahmad Masri, MD, MSc; Oregon Health & Science University, Portland
Oregon, USA

20 May 2023

SGLT2 inhibitors: effects



Lopaschuk, G.D. et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol Basic Trans Science*. 2020;5(6):632-44.

CAMKII = calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II; EPO = erythropoietin; NHE = sodium/hydrogen exchanger; NLRP3 = nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain, leucine-rich repeat, and pyrin domain-containing 3; SGLT2_i = sodium glucose co-transporter 1(2) inhibitor; SNS = sympathetic nervous system.


Trial record **18 of 78** for: Recruiting, Not yet recruiting, Active, not recruiting, Enrolling by invitation Studies | Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

[◀ Previous Study](#)

[Return to List](#)

[Next Study ▶](#)

Empagliflozin in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (EMPA-REPAIR)

 The safety and scientific validity of this study is the responsibility of the study sponsor and investigators. Listing a study does not mean it has been evaluated by the U.S. Federal Government. [Know the risks and potential benefits](#) of clinical studies and talk to your health care provider before participating. Read our [disclaimer](#) for details.

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05182658

[Recruitment Status](#) ⓘ : Not yet recruiting

[First Posted](#) ⓘ : January 10, 2022

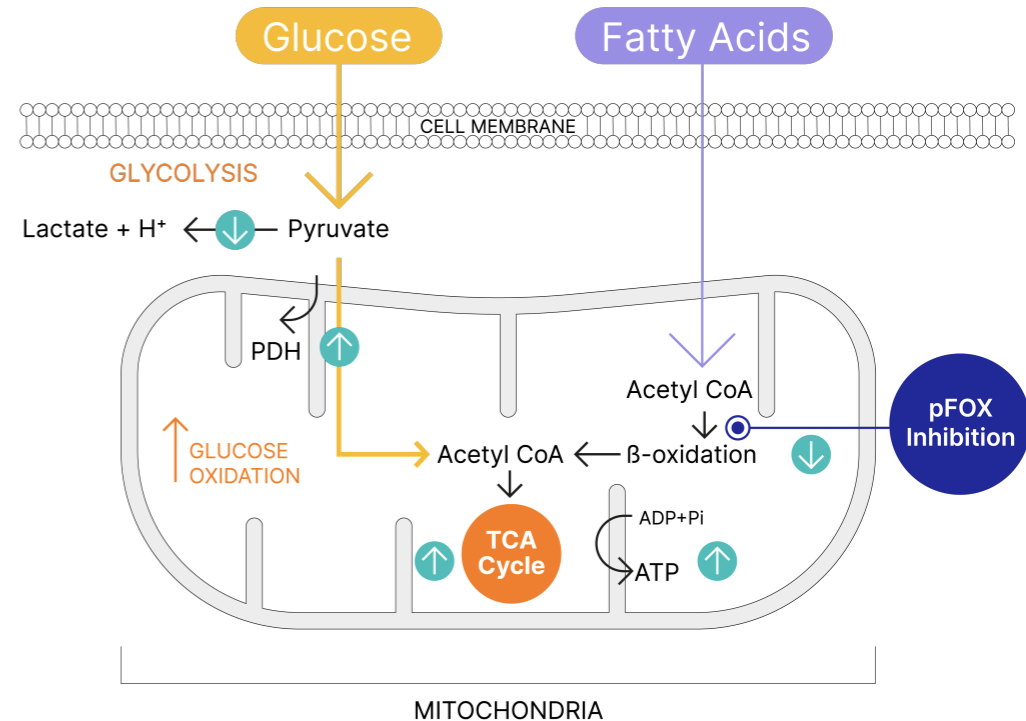
[Last Update Posted](#) ⓘ : April 12, 2022

See [Contacts and Locations](#)

[View this study on Beta.ClinicalTrials.gov](#)

Ninerafaxstat is a novel mitotrope designed to optimize the efficiency of ATP generation and enhance cardiac function

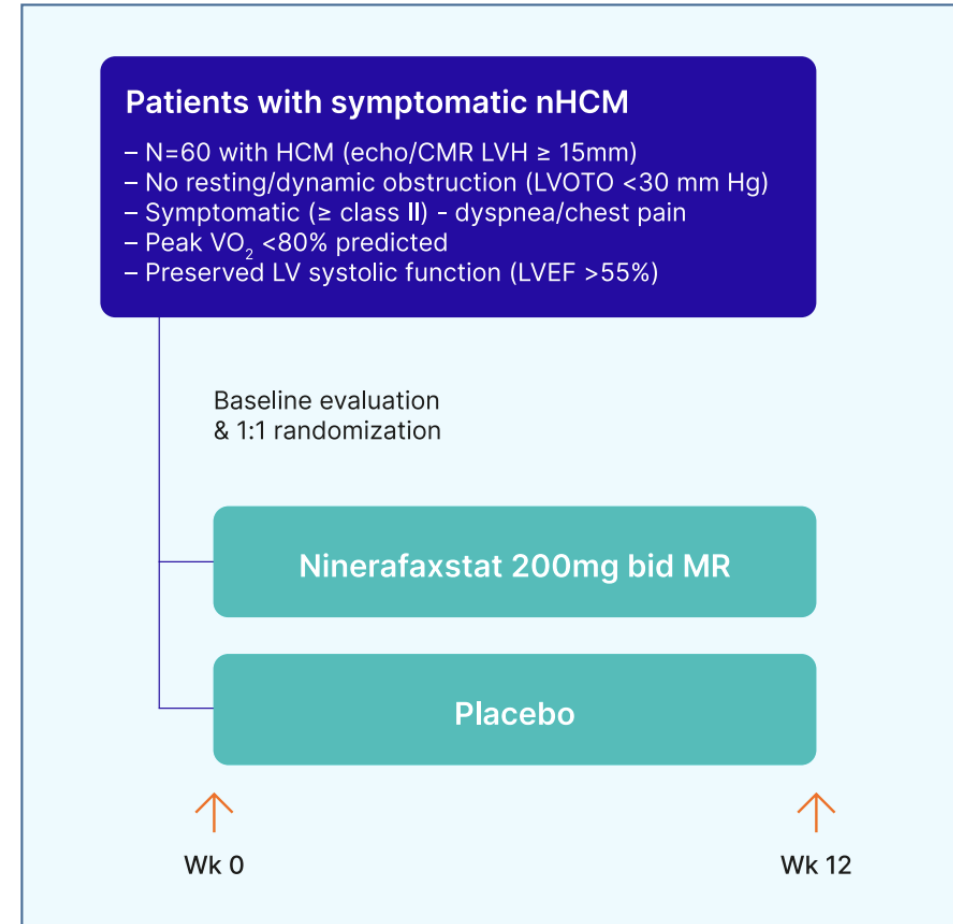
- Uncoupling of glycolysis and glucose oxidation has an important role in the development of cardiac inefficiency and functional impairment in cardiac disease
- Ninerafaxstat acts through partial inhibition of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation (pFOX)
 - This reciprocally stimulates mitochondrial glucose oxidation
 - Net effect of shifting cardiac substrate metabolism towards glucose is increased efficiency of ATP generation
 - This results in improved cardiac mechanical efficiency



Phase II Study in Nonobstructive HCM

IMPROVE-HCM

- 60 nonobstructive HCM patients Class II or II with
 - pVO₂ max <80% predicted with EF>55%randomized Ninerafaxstat vs. Placebo for 12 wks
- Key efficacy endpoints
 - Peak VO₂
 - PCr/ATP ratio
- Other efficacy endpoints
 - LV function, including LV GLS, LV diastolic function and LA strain by echo and CMR
 - Arrhythmia burden
 - Biomarkers incl., cardiac troponin, NT-proBNP
 - Symptoms & health status incl., NYHA functional class and KCCQ



Conclusions

Heart failure has a bi-modal distribution in HCM

Myosin inhibitors are likely to change the panorama of HF associated with obstructive HCM, by reducing or postponing the need for invasive treatment options, and triggering favourable cardiac remodeling.

Major challenges remain and further data are needed, to validate this molecular approach the whole disease spectrum including nonobstructive HCM.

Treatment of HF associated with advanced LV dysfunction and myocardial fibrosis. Use of mitotropes and SGLTi is currently under investigation in this setting.