

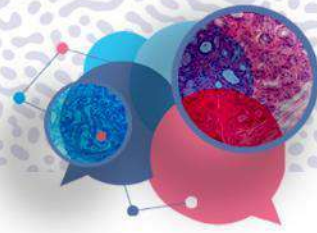


Les conséquences sur le diagnostic clinique et l'imagerie

Pr Loic BIÈRE

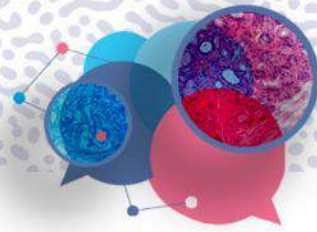
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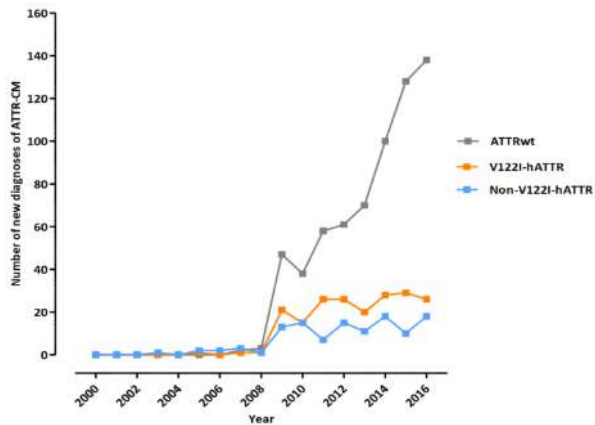


Conflits d'intérêt

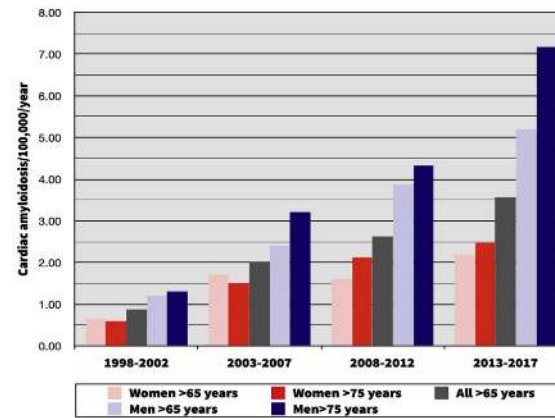
- Invitations congrès : BMS, Pfizer, MSD, Novartis
- Réunions scientifiques : Astrazeneca, Novartis, BMS



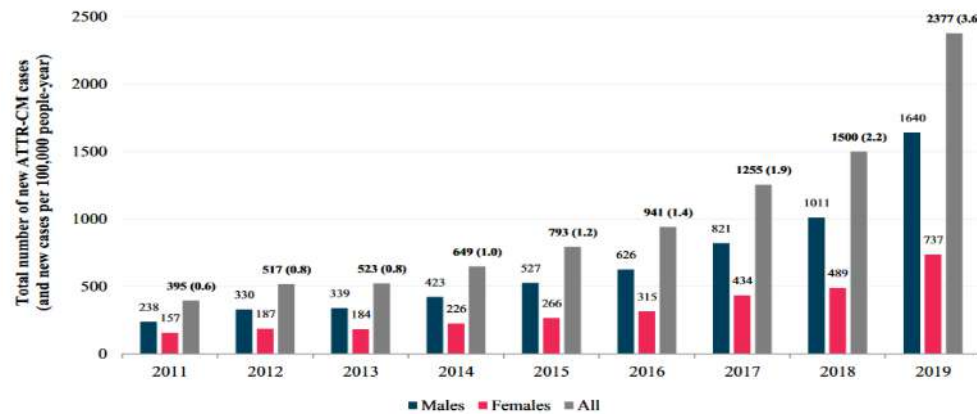
De plus en plus de diagnostics...



Lane 2019 UK



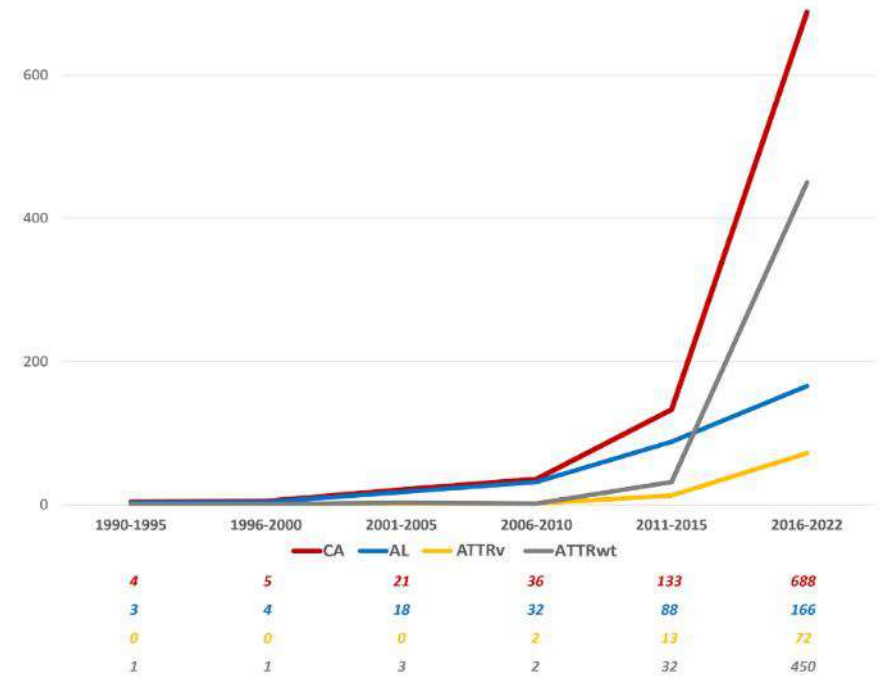
Westin 2021 DAN



ATTR-CM incidence overall and by gender between 2011 and 2019

Damy 2023 FR

FIGURE 1 Number of CA Diagnoses Over Time, in the Overall Cohort and for Each CA Subtype



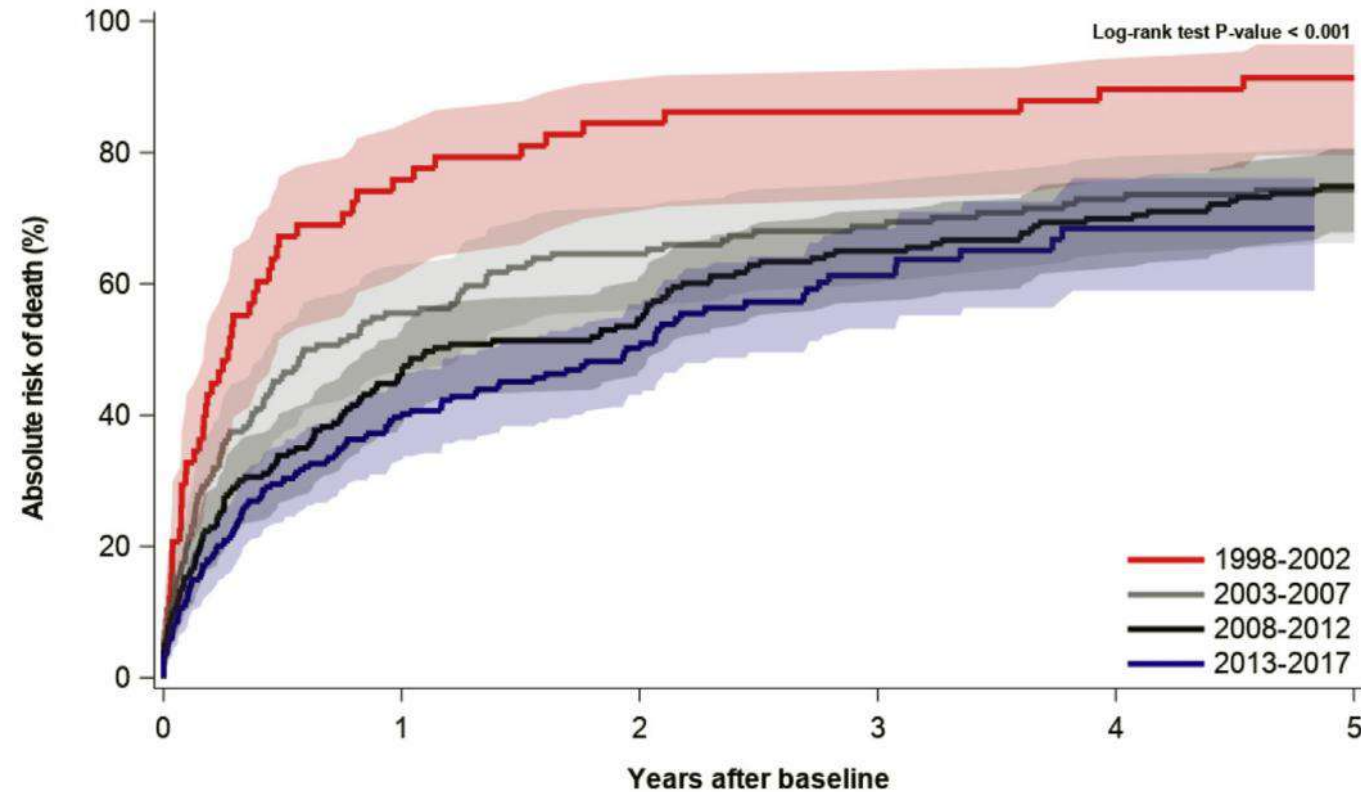
AL = light-chain; ATTRv = variant transthyretin-related CA; ATTRwt = wild-type transthyretin-related CA; CA = cardiac amyloidosis.

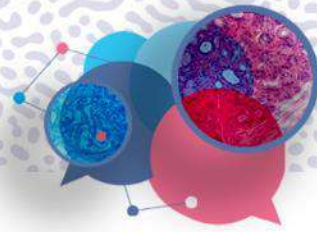
Tini 2024 ITA



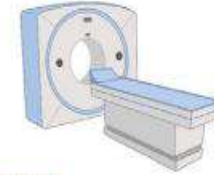
Et cet intérêt porte ses fruits

FIGURE 3 5-Year Mortality in Patients With Cardiac Amyloidosis by Time Period





Quand est-ce que je le suspecte ?



Bone scintigraphy
for non-cardiac reasons:
≥81 years: ~1.3% M, ~0.4% W



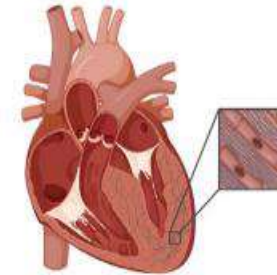
Autopsy in unselected
elderly individuals: 21%
(95% CI 7-39%)



HFpEF: 12%
(95% CI 6-20%)
M 73% (39-100%)
77 years (66-86)
AL-CA 10% (0-40%)



Aortic stenosis: 8%
(95% CI 5-13%)
M 67% (50-89%)
84 years (75-88)
AL-CA 2% (0-6%)



HFrEF/HFmrEF: 10%
(95% CI 6-15%)
M 100%
81 years (76-85)
AL-CA 0%



HCM: 7%
(95% CI 5-9%)
M 80% (73-87%)
74 years
AL-CA 0-9%

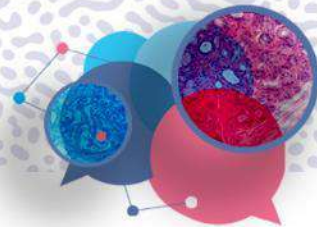
Prevalence of cardiac amyloidosis in screening studies



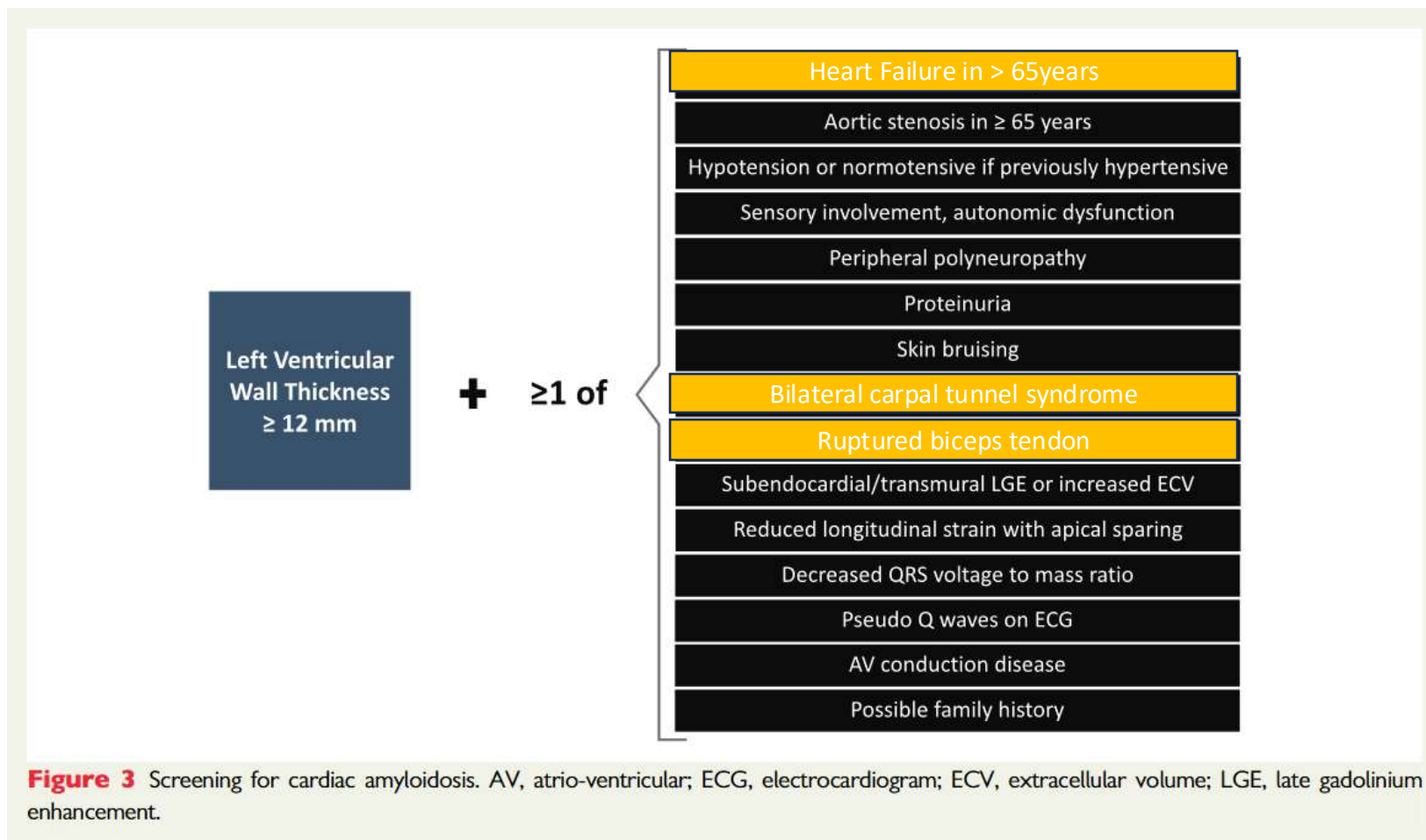
Surgery for carpal tunnel
syndrome: 7%
(95% CI 5-10%)
M 64% (33-100%)
76 years (73-79)
AL-CA 18% (0-33%)

Conduction disorders: 2%
(95% CI 0-4%)
M 50%
90 years
AL-CA 0%





Quand est-ce que je suspecte les « red flags » ?



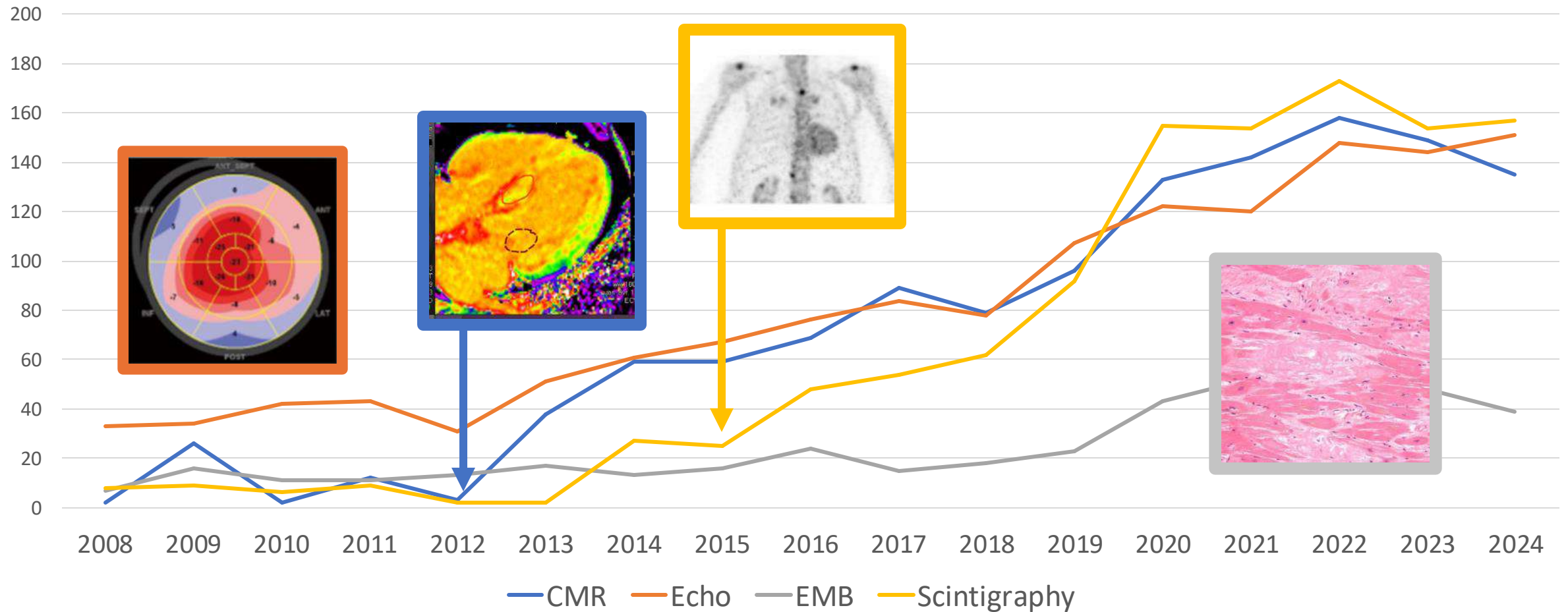
Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac amyloidosis: a position statement of the ESC Working Group on Myocardial and Pericardial Diseases. EHJ 2021

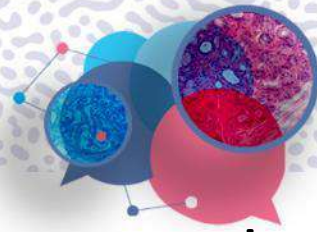


Quels sont les moyens diagnostics ?



Référencements d'études sur Pubmed "cardiac amyloidosis + []"





Algorithme diagnostique

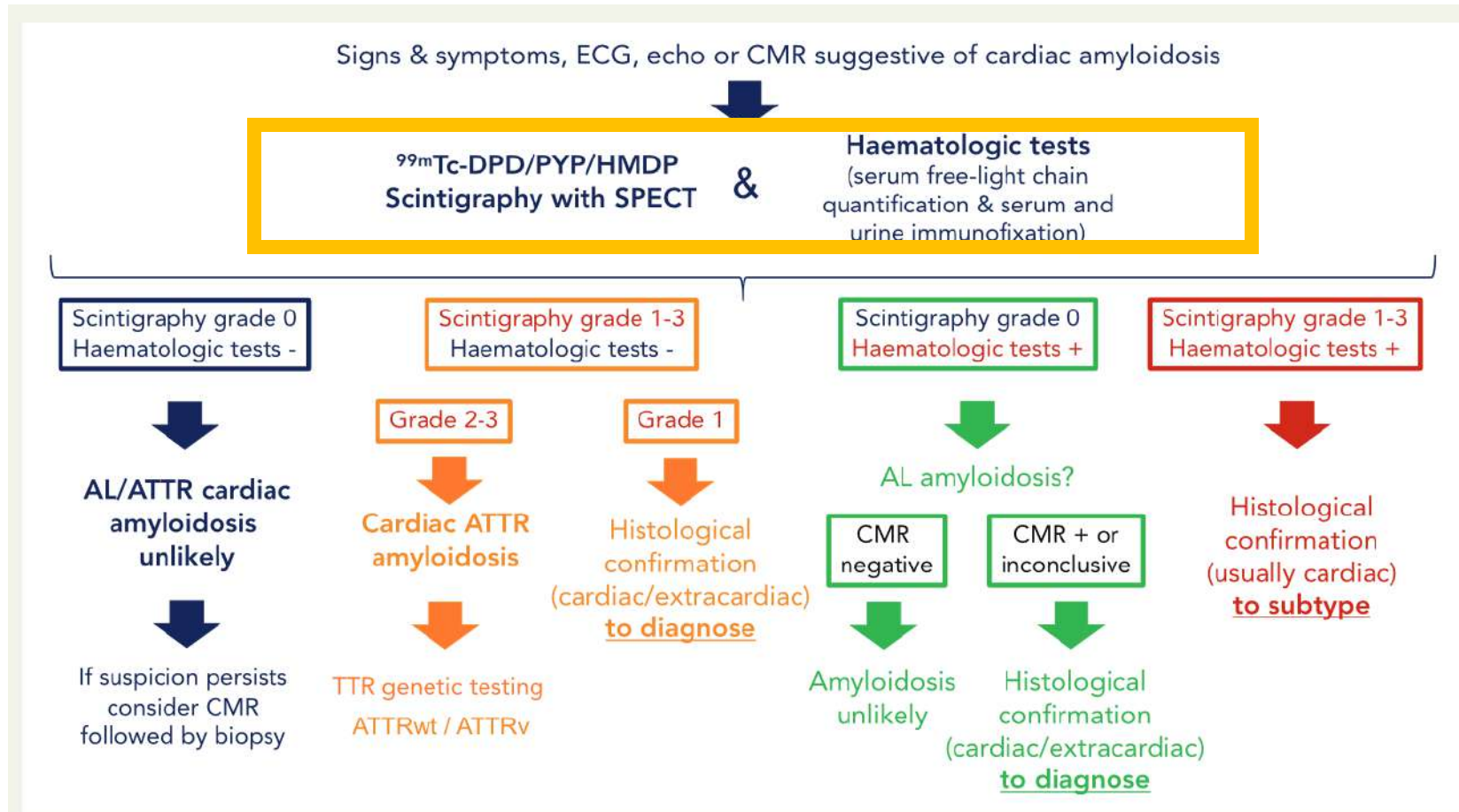
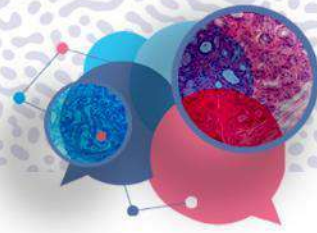


Figure 4 Diagnostic algorithm for cardiac amyloidosis. AL, light-chain amyloidosis; ATTR, transthyretin amyloidosis; ATTRv, hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis; ATTRwt, wild-type transthyretin amyloidosis; CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG, electrocardiogram; SPECT, single photon emission computed tomography; TTR, transthyretin.

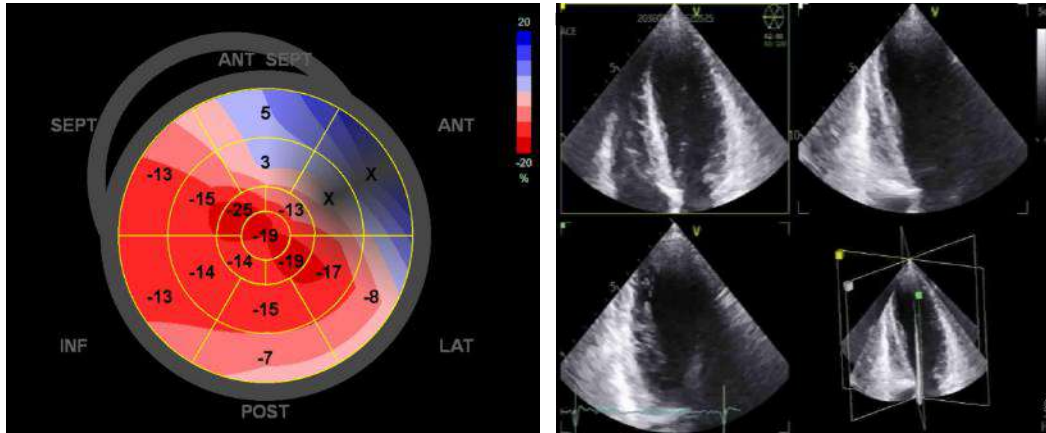


- Femme 62 ans
- Dysfonction sinusale
- NT-proBNP à 1473 ng/L,
et troponines à 132 ng/L
en plateau



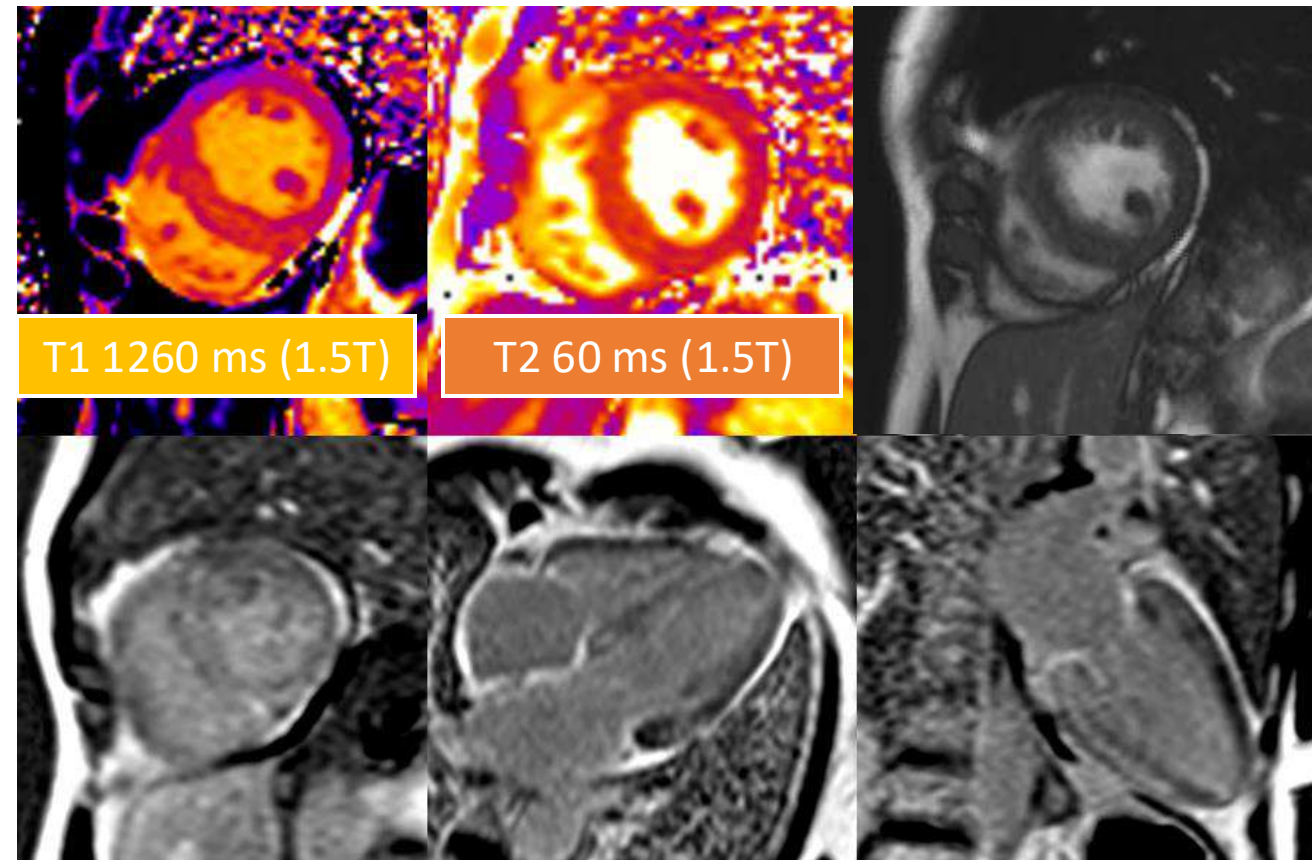
3 critères de l'IRM:

1. Diffuse subendocardial or transmural LGE
2. Abnormal gadolinium kinetics
3. ECV > 0.40% (strongly supportive, but not essential/diagnostic)



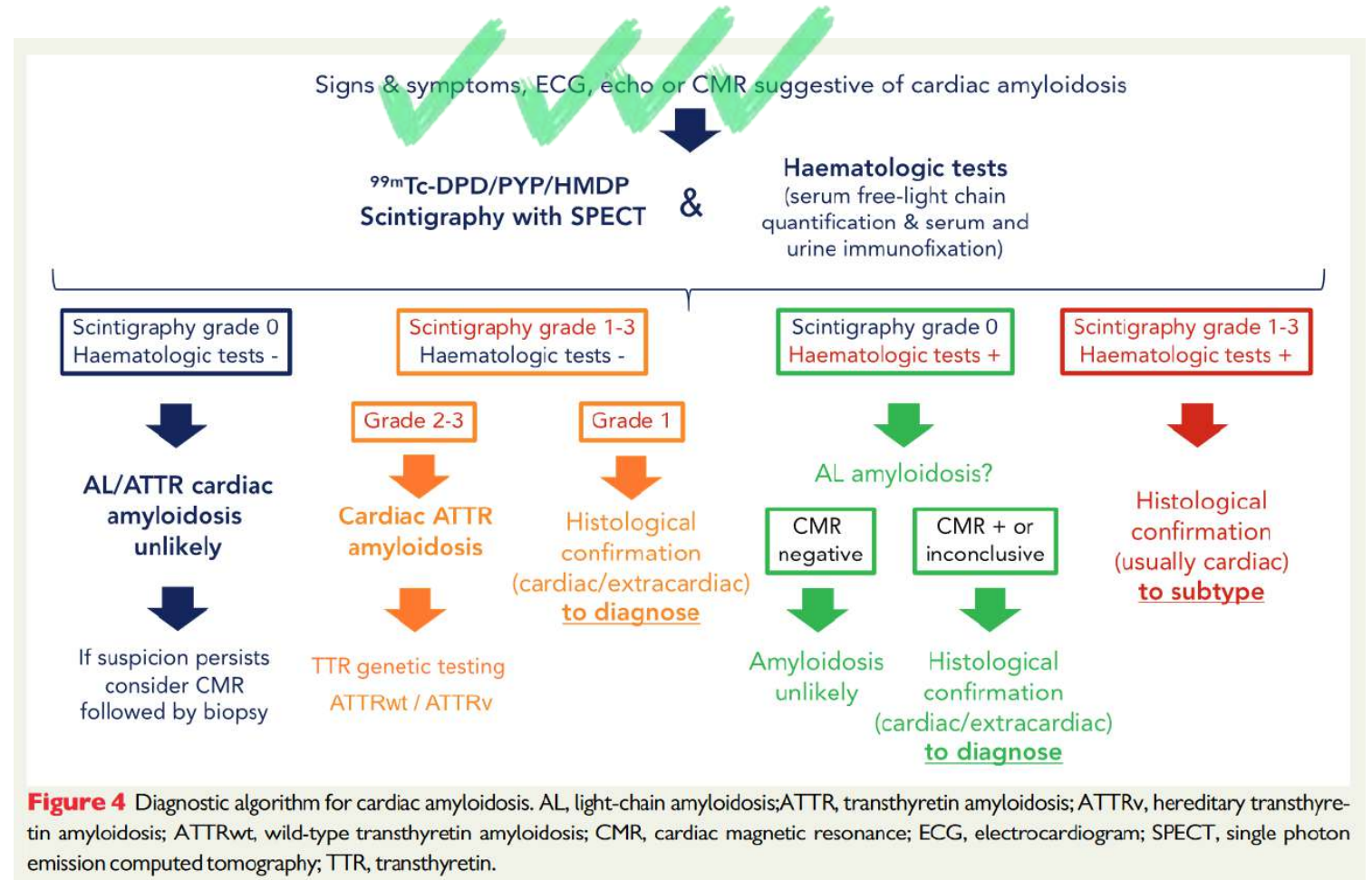
Multiparametric echocardiographic score ≥ 8 points

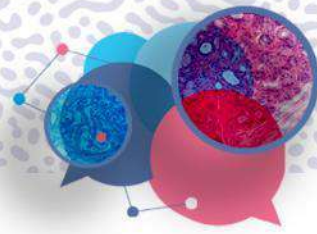
Relative LV wall thickness $>0,6$	3 points	0,7
Doppler E/E' >11	1 point	10,64
TAPSE ≤ 19 mm	2 points	16
Global longitudinal strain $\leq -13\%$	1 point	-13%
Systolic longitudinal strain apex to base ratio $> 2,9$	3 points	3



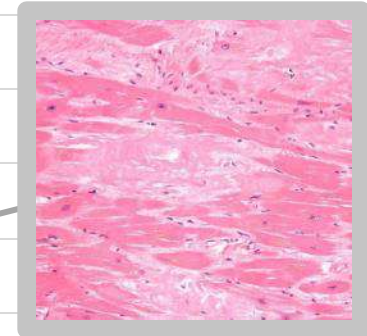
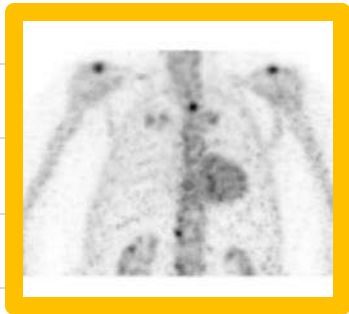
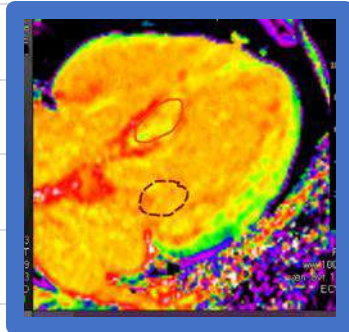
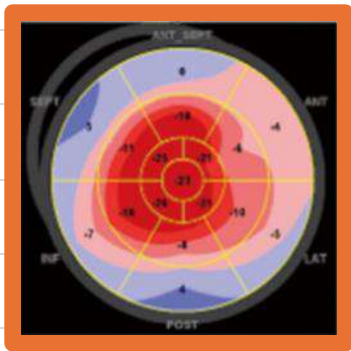
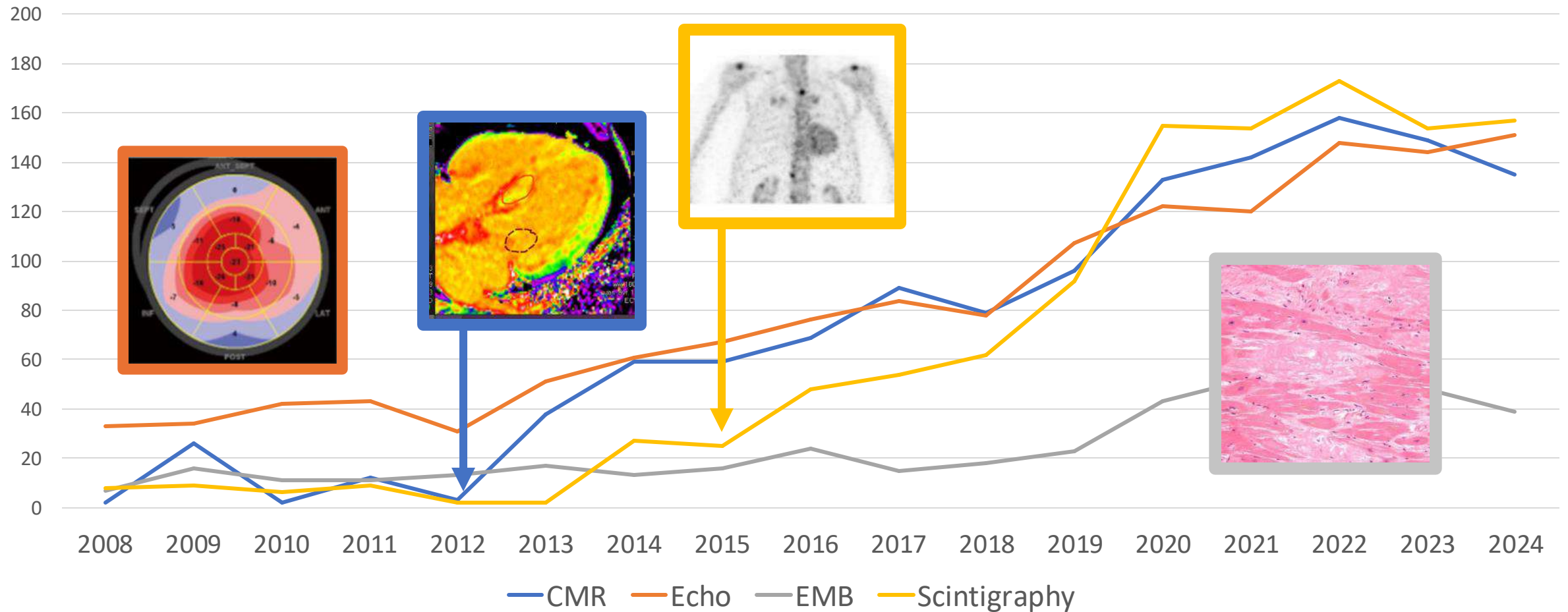


- Femme 62 ans
- Dysfonction sinusale
- NT-proBNP à 1473 ng/L, et troponines à 132 ng/L en plateau
- Pic monoclonal gamma de type Lambda
- Pic des chaînes légères Lambda à 123 mg/L avec un rapport K/L à 0,09
- **Myélogramme** : plasmocytose à 17 %



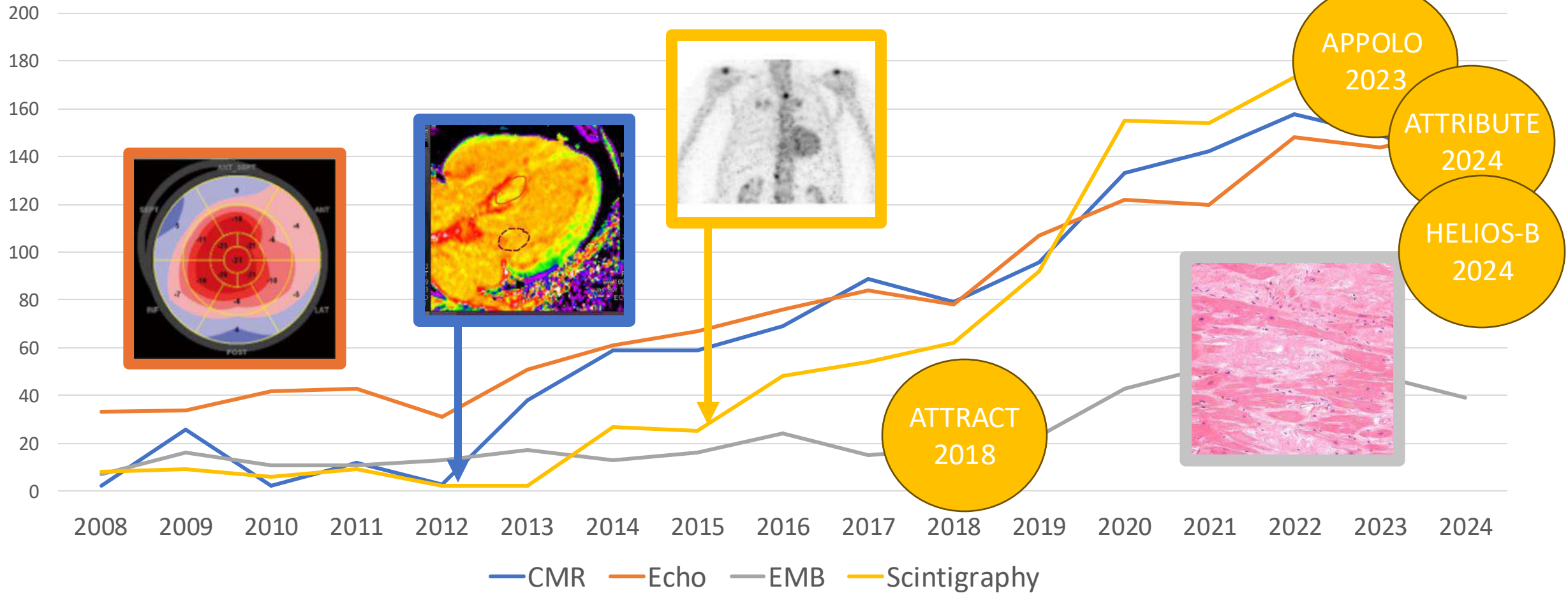


Référencements d'études sur Pubmed "cardiac amyloidosis + []"





Référencements d'études sur Pubmed "cardiac amyloidosis + []"



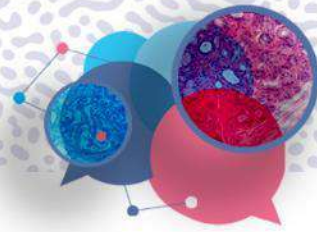


Les nouveaux enjeux

- Suivi
- Échappement
- Efficacité

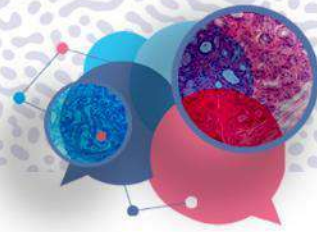
Table 7 Proposed follow-up scheme in cardiac amyloidosis

	AL	ATTR
Patients with cardiac amyloidosis	<p><i>Every month (during initial haematological treatment):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete blood count, basic biochemistry, NT-proBNP, and troponin • Serum free light chain quantification • Clinical evaluation by Haematology • Evaluation by Cardiology if clinically indicated <p><i>Every 3–4 months (after completing initial haematological treatment):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete blood count, basic biochemistry, NT-proBNP, and troponin • Serum free light chain quantification • Clinical evaluation by Haematology <p><i>Every 6 months:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECG • Echocardiography/CMR • Evaluation by Cardiology <p><i>Every 12 months:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-h Holter ECG 	<p><i>Every 6 months:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECG • Blood tests including NT-proBNP and troponin • Neurological evaluation (if ATTRv) • 6MWD (optional) • KCCQ (optional) <p><i>Every 12 months:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Echocardiography/CMR • 24-h Holter ECG • Ophthalmological evaluation (if ATTRv)



Critères d'échappement au traitement

EVALUATION DE LA PROGRESSION SOUS TAFAMIDIS 61mg selon le consensus de l'ESC ATTR-CM de 2021 <i>1 paramètre minimum par domaine doit être coché</i>		
Clinique	Biologique	Imagerie
<input type="checkbox"/> Nouvelle Hospitalisation pour IC en l'absence de facteurs déclenchants modifiables (inobservance, régime hyposodé, inobservance du traitement diurétique, fibrillation atriale paroxystique, infection)	<input type="checkbox"/> Augmentation de NT-proBNP (30% ou 300pg/mL)	<input type="checkbox"/> Augmentation de l'épaisseur myocardique (2mm)
<input type="checkbox"/> Augmentation de Classe NYHA	<input type="checkbox"/> Augmentation de Troponine (30%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Augmentation du grade de fonction diastolique
<input type="checkbox"/> Dégradation de Qualité de vie (déclin de 5-10 pts KCCQ ou 10% EQ-5D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Augmentation du Score NAC	<input type="checkbox"/> Changement de la fonction systolique (≥5% déclin de la FEVG, ≥5mL de déclin du VES, ≥1% augmentation du SLG)
<input type="checkbox"/> Déclin du TDM6 (30-40m)		<input type="checkbox"/> Apparition ou aggravation de troubles conductifs
<input type="checkbox"/> Majoration de la dose de diurétique de plus de 80 mg au cours des 12 mois précédents		



Critères d'efficacité ?

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Phase 1 Trial of Antibody NI006 for Depletion of Cardiac Transthyretin Amyloid

García-Paviá P et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303765

CLINICAL PROBLEM

Transthyretin amyloid (ATTR) cardiomyopathy is a progressive, fatal disease. Heart transplantation is currently the only option for restoring cardiac function. However, preclinical studies showed that the recombinant human anti-ATTR monoclonal antibody NI006 induced removal of ATTR deposits from tissues, which suggests a potential role for NI006 in reversing cardiac dysfunction.

CLINICAL TRIAL

Design: A phase 1, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, ascending-dose trial assessed the safety of intravenous infusions of NI006 in patients with ATTR cardiomyopathy.

Intervention: In the initial phase of the trial, 40 patients with ATTR cardiomyopathy and chronic heart failure were randomly assigned in a 2:1 ratio to receive intravenous infusions of NI006 or placebo every 4 weeks for 4 months; patients were sequentially enrolled in six cohorts that received ascending doses ranging from 0.3 to 60 mg per kilogram of body weight. The placebo-controlled phase was followed by an 8-month open-label extension phase in which all patients received NI006 with stepwise increases in the dose. Cardiac imaging studies were performed.

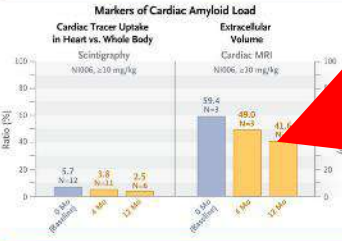
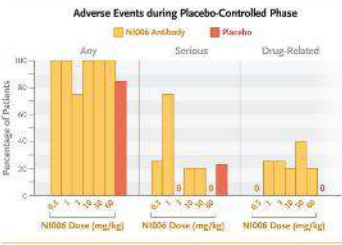
RESULTS

The use of NI006 was associated with no apparent drug-related serious adverse events. During the placebo-controlled phase, 37 patients had a total of 191 adverse events, most of which were mild to moderate in severity; the most frequently observed events were heart failure and arrhythmias.

LIMITATIONS AND REMAINING QUESTIONS

- The patient sample was small, and the trial lacked statistical power to show a clinical benefit of ATTR depletion.
- Missing data at 12 months in the open-label extension phase limit interpretation of the results.
- The median age was 72, and 39 of the 40 patients were men, features that limit the generalizability of the findings.

Links: Full Article | NEJM Quick Take



CONCLUSIONS
The use of the human anti-ATTR antibody NI006 for the treatment of patients with ATTR cardiomyopathy and heart failure was associated with no apparent drug-related serious adverse events.

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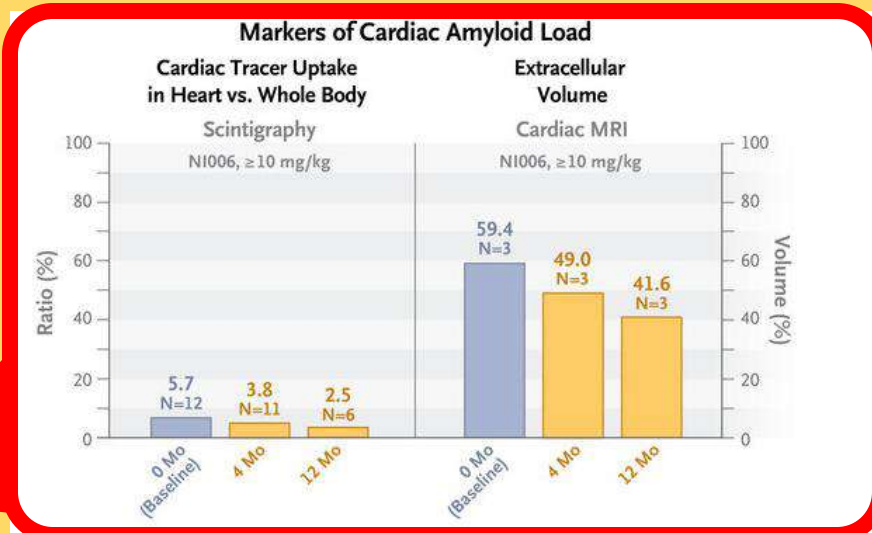
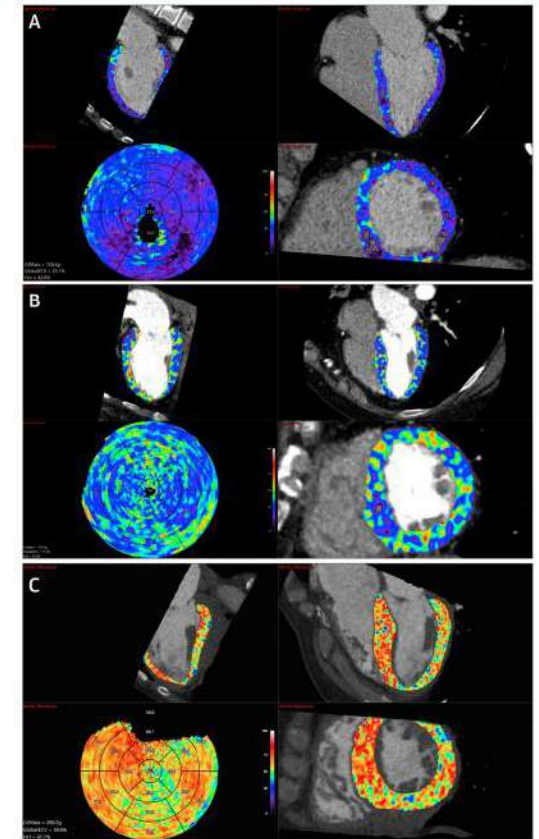
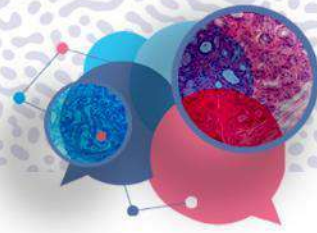


FIGURE 2 Whole Heart 3-Dimensional ECV Analysis Depicts Different Degrees of Cardiac Involvement



Gamma JACC 2022
ECV CT



Take home messages

Les conséquences sur le diagnostic clinique et l'imagerie

- Clinique et imagerie pour la suspicion
- Scintigraphie et tests hématologiques pour l'étiologie
- Clinique, biologie et ETT pour le suivi ... ECV à l'avenir?

Nom :
Prénom :
Date de naissance :
Date de prescription :

Merci de réaliser une **IRM cardiaque pour suspicion/suivi d'une amylose cardiaque**

>Protocole standard pour analyse de la fonction ventriculaire gauche et droite, masse ventriculaire gauche, et rehaussement tardif.

>Incluant une analyse par **T1 mapping natif, T2 mapping et ECV mapping** : 3 coupes petit axe et 1 coupe 4 cavités (ces séquences sont devenues essentielles au diagnostic et au suivi thérapeutique des patients).

Une ordonnance de prélèvement sanguin pour contrôle de l'hématocrite a été remise au patient qui la présentera le jour de son examen.

(Créatininémie habituelle :)

Signature :

Pour plus d'informations sur l'amylose, rendez-vous sur le site du Réseau Amylose : www.reseau-amylose.org



Nom :
Prénom :
Date de naissance :
Date de prescription :

Réaliser la prise de sang suivante en laboratoire :

Numération formule sanguine

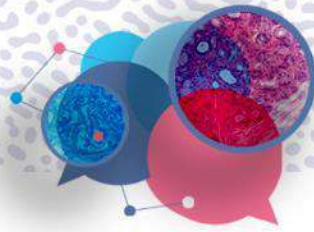
Cette analyse biologique est nécessaire à l'interprétation de l'IRM cardiaque qui vous a été prescrite. Elle doit **impérativement** être réalisée **dans les 4 jours précédents l'examen**.
Merci d'en apporter le résultat le jour de l'examen.

Pour rappel : date de votre rendez-vous d'IRM cardiaque : le __/__/____

Signature :

Pour plus d'informations sur l'amylose, rendez-vous sur le site du Réseau Amylose : www.reseau-amylose.org

la recherche d'une amylose AL sont négatifs et qu'une biopsie extra-cardiaque retrouve des dépôts d'amyloïdes avec un marquage positif des anticorps à la transthyrétine. L'absence de fixation ne permet pas d'éliminer le diagnostic d'amylose (AL).



Merci de votre attention !

Pr Loïc BIERE

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Centre de Compétence Cardiomyopathies