

Remote Ischemic Conditioning: Bench to Bedside in Action!

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The Hatter Cardiovascular Institute



Outline of talk



The need for cardioprotection.

 Remote ischemic conditioning as a cardioprotective strategy.

Ongoing clinical outcome studies.

Outline of talk



The need for cardioprotection.

 Remote ischemic conditioning as a cardioprotective strategy.

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Ischemia-reperfusion injury as a target



No effective therapy for preventing reperfusion injury

STEMI patients undergoing PPCI





Chest pain
Start of cardiac bypass



PPCI End of bypass

Acute myocardial ischemia

Reperfusion

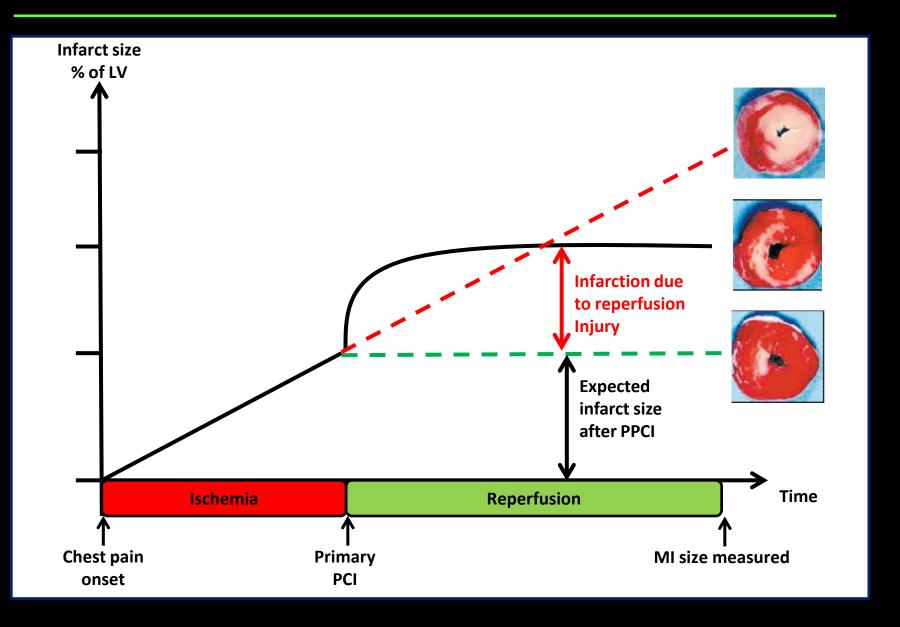
Chest pain to PPCI time

Higher risk patients
Age, DM, HT, CRF, Valve surgery
Worse clinical outcomes

How important is reperfusion injury?

LUC

Hausenloy & Yellon JCI 2012



What causes myocardial reperfusion injury? Modified from Yellon & Hausenloy, NEJM 2007 Blood vessel Chemoattractants Endothelial cell ROS Washout of Cytokines lactic acid Activated complement Neutrophil Vascular plugging egradative enzymes NADPH oxidase Xanthine Cell-adhesion oxidase molecules P-selectin Na+ CD18 and CD11 ICAM-1 Membrane Ca2+ overload per oxidation Ca²⁺ Na+ Na+ HCO₃ correction ROS Sarcoplasmic reticulum Opening of the mitochondrial PTP Mitochondria 1. Arrhythmias re-nergized 2. Stunning Cardiomyocyte 3. Microvascular obstruction hypercontracture Myofibrils 4. Myocardial infarction Lethal reperfusion injury

Outline of talk



The need for cardioprotection.

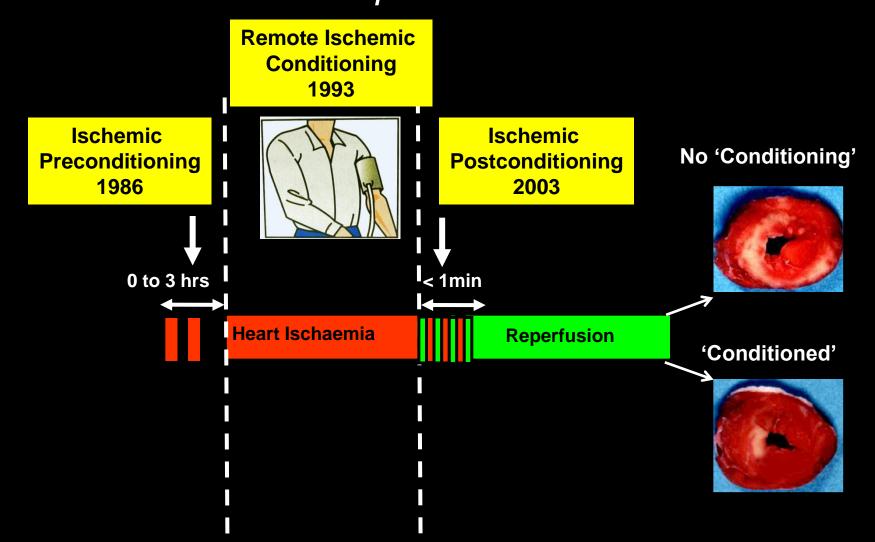
 Remote ischemic conditioning as a cardioprotective strategy.

Ongoing clinical outcome studies.

'Conditioning' the heart



Use brief episodes of ischemia/reperfusion to 'condition' the heart to protected it from IRI.

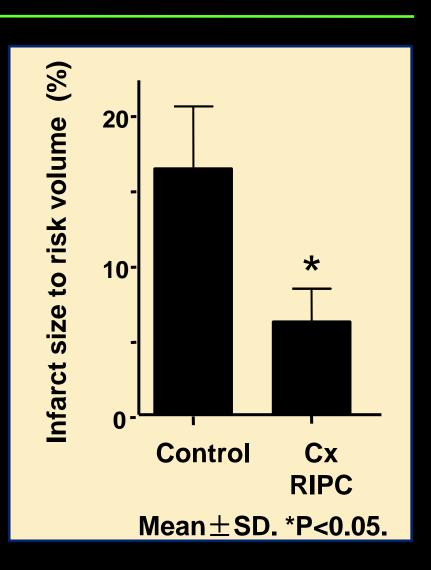


Remote Ischemic Conditioning



Przyklenk et al Circ 1993:87;893.

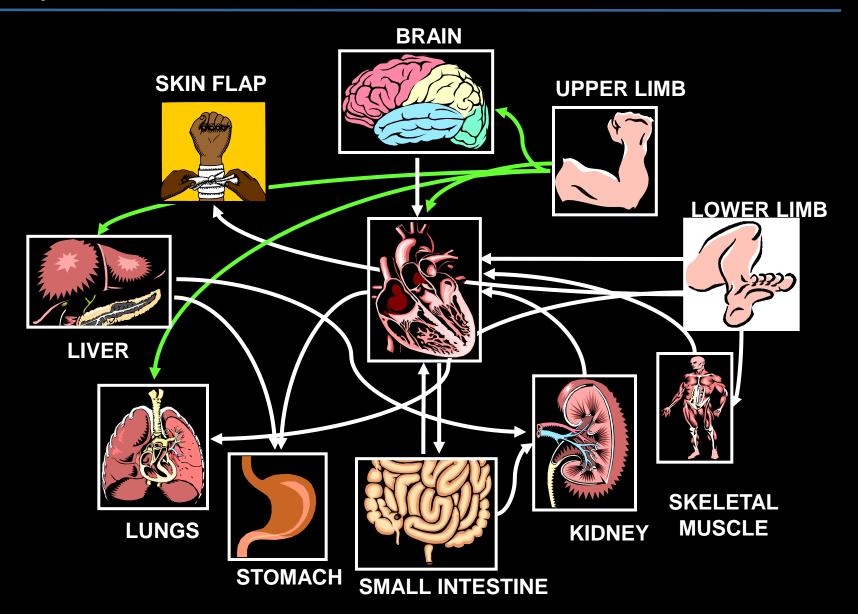
- 4x5 min cycles of Cx occlusion/reflow reduced MI size in LAD territory.
- Transferring protection from one coronary territory to another.
- Extended between organs.
- Non-invasively reproduced using cuff on arm or leg.



RIC offers inter-organ protection



Hausenloy & Yellon Cardiovasc Res 2008



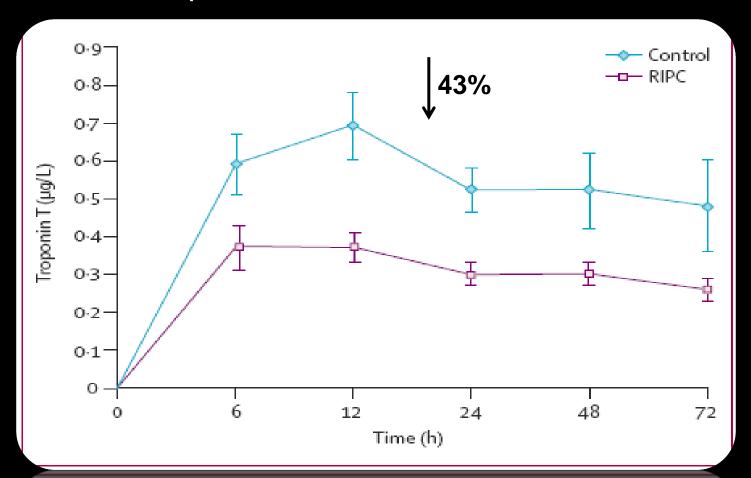
RIC in CABG surgery

Hausenloy...Yellon Lancet 2007





- Higher risk patients undergoing CABG surgery.
- CK-MB/Trop linked to worse outcomes.
- 57 adult CABG patients RIPC- 3x5 min inflations.



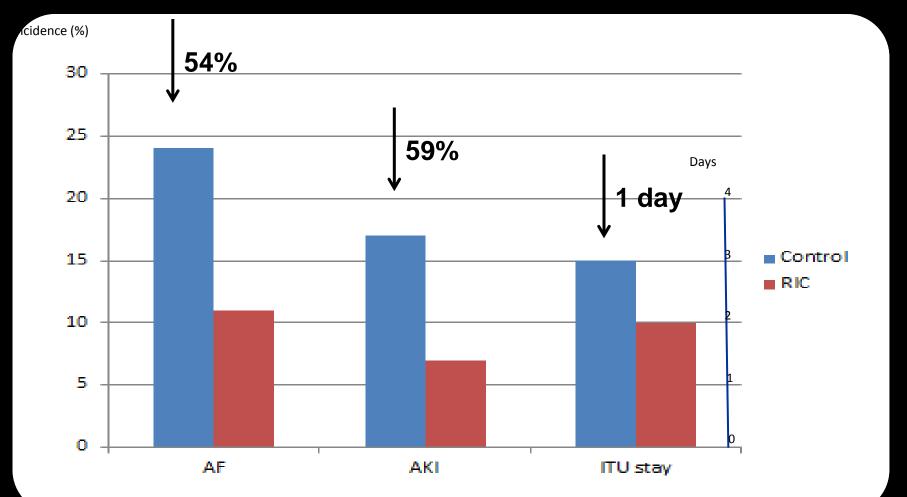
RIC in CABG surgery





Candilio, Hausenloy, Yellon Heart 2014

190 patients RIC simultaneous arm/leg cuff (2x5 min cycles).



ERICCA trial









30 UK centres, 1610 patients, £1.5 m NIHR/EME/BHF study

CABG±valve surgery/ Euroscore≥5/ blood cardioplegia

Randomisation/allocation

RIC: 4 x 5 min cuff
Inflation 200mmHg/deflation

Sham RIC: 4 x 5 min simulated Inflations/deflations



Primary outcome at one year

CV death, Non-fatal MI, Revascularisation, Stroke 1612 patients recruited - Results Mar 2015 at ACC







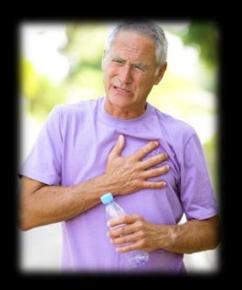






White.....Hausenloy JACC Intervention 2014

- RIC on MI size (assessed by CMR) in STEMI patients.
- 83 STEMI patients: RIC (4x5 min cycles).



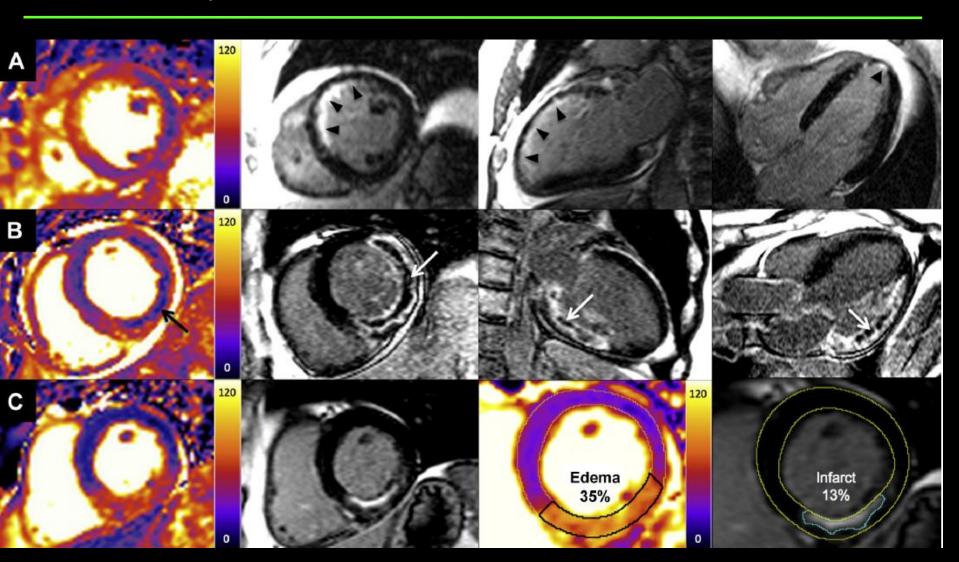








White.....Hausenloy JACC Intervention 2014



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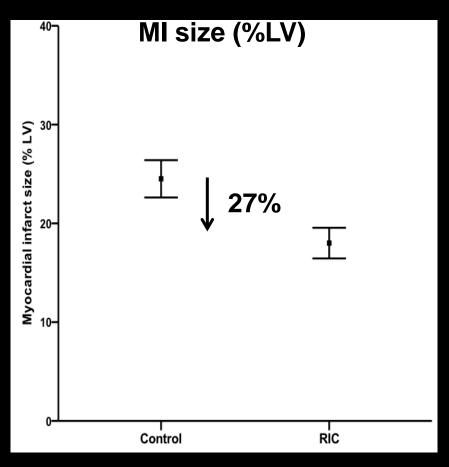


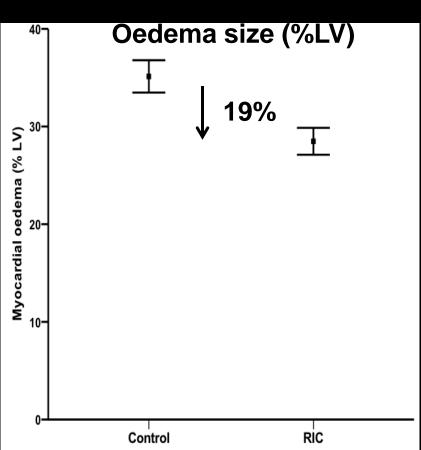


			Difference	
	Control Group	RIC Group	(95% CI)	p Value
CMR findings	40	43		
Infarct size, %LV	$\textbf{24.5} \pm \textbf{12}$	18.0 ± 10	6.5 (1.7-11.3)	0.009
Absolute infarct mass, g	26.0 ± 17	18.8 ± 12	7.2 (0.7-13.7)	0.029
Indexed infarct mass, g/m ²	12.9 ± 8	$\textbf{9.4} \pm \textbf{6}$	3.5 (0.4-6.6)	0.026
T ₂ extent of edema, %LV	35.1 ± 10	28.5 ± 9	6.6 (2.4-10.9)	0.003
Mean T ₂ value, ms				
Remote myocardium	50.1 ± 2.0	49.9 ± 2.5	0.2 (-0.8 to 1.2)	0.633
Infarct zone	73.1 ± 6.1	68.7 ± 5.8	4.32 (1.7-6.9)	0.001
Myocardial salvage index				
Using CMR to estimate AAR	0.26 (0.15, 0.42)	0.35 (0.16, 0.57)	-0.07 (-0.17, to 0.03)	0.171
Using BARI to estimate AAR	$\textbf{0.27} \pm \textbf{0.30}$	0.41 ± 0.28	-0.14 (-0.27 to -0.02)	0.028
Using APPROACH to estimate AAR	$\textbf{0.28} \pm \textbf{0.29}$	$\textbf{0.42} \pm \textbf{0.29}$	-0.14 (-0.27 to -0.01)	0.031
MVO	22 (55)	20 (47)		0.440









ERIC-PPCI trial









25 UK centres, 2000 patients, £1.3 m BHF study

STEMI patients undergoing PPCI



Randomisation/allocation

RIC: 4 x 5 min cuff
Inflation 200mmHg/deflation

Sham RIC: 4 x 5 min simulated Inflations/deflations



Primary outcome at one year

Cardiac death and Hospitalisation for Heart Failure

Begin recruitment March 2015

Collaboration with Hans Botker, Denmark (CONDI-2 trial)



British Heart Foundation

ERIC-LYSIS

Yellon & Hausenloy et al (unpublished)

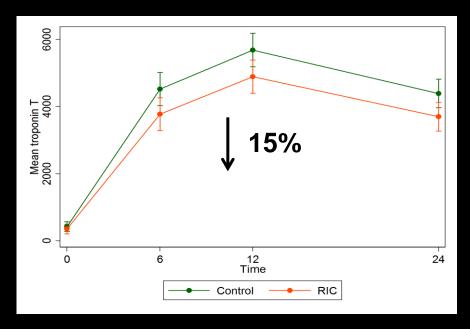


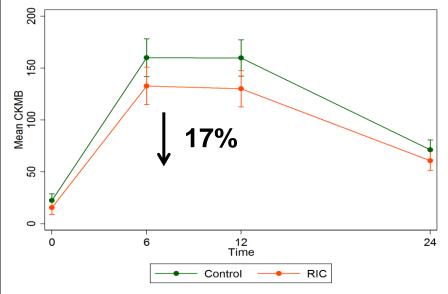




- Mauritius (multi-ethnic developing country)
- Multi-centre (5 hospitals) 520 patients.
- RIC (4x5min) in STEMI thrombolysis.
- 40% diabetic, 40% hypertensive, <12% Rx
- Potential for SE Asia.







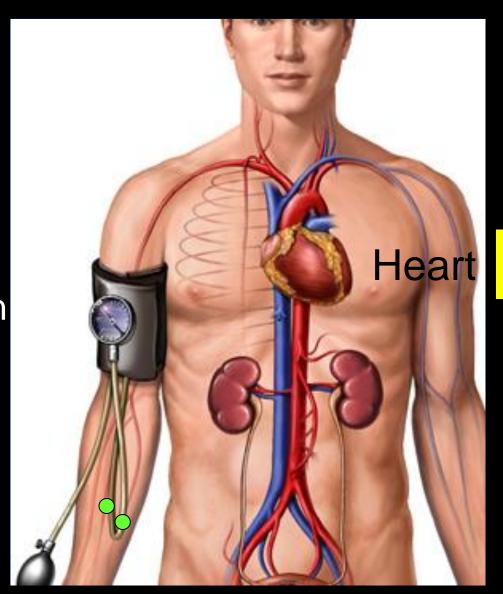
How does it work?



Neural Pathway (activated by autocoids)

Remote organ or tissue

Humoral factor (Peptide 3-15kDa)



Myocardium
Established intracellular
Protective pathways

Hybrid PET/MR in STEMI patients (C)

Bulluck.... Hausenloy (unpublished)

- 21 STEMI patients imaged by PET/MR in first week.
- Co-localise changes in metabolism in patients with cardiac disease







Hybrid PET/MR in STEMI patients LUCT

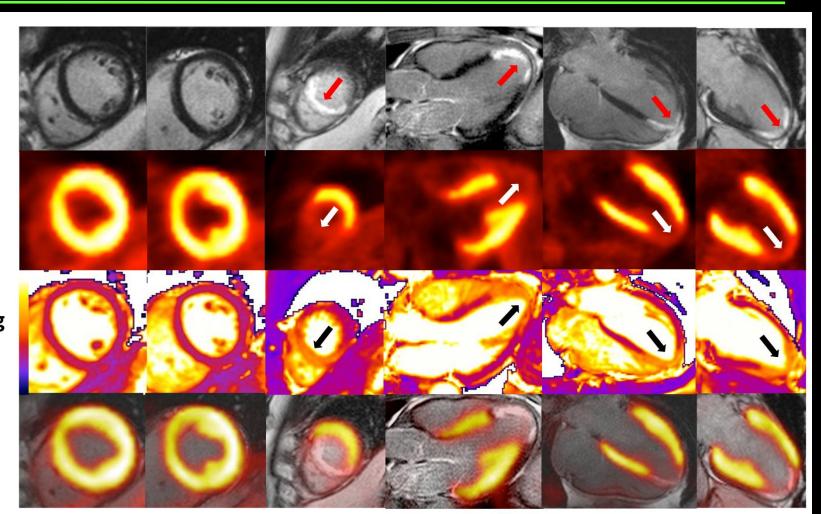
Bulluck.... Hausenloy (unpublished)

LGE-CMR

FDG-PET

T2 mapping **CMR**

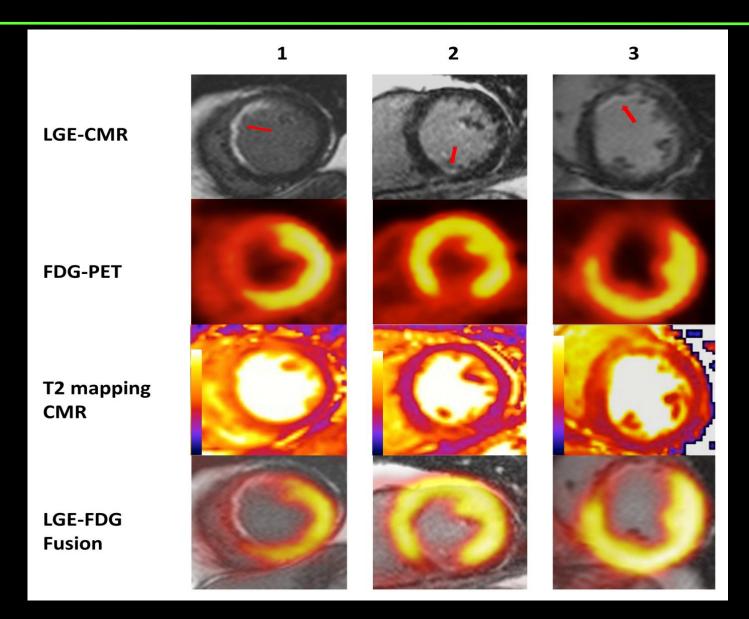
LGE-FDG **Fusion**



Hybrid PET/MR and the AAR



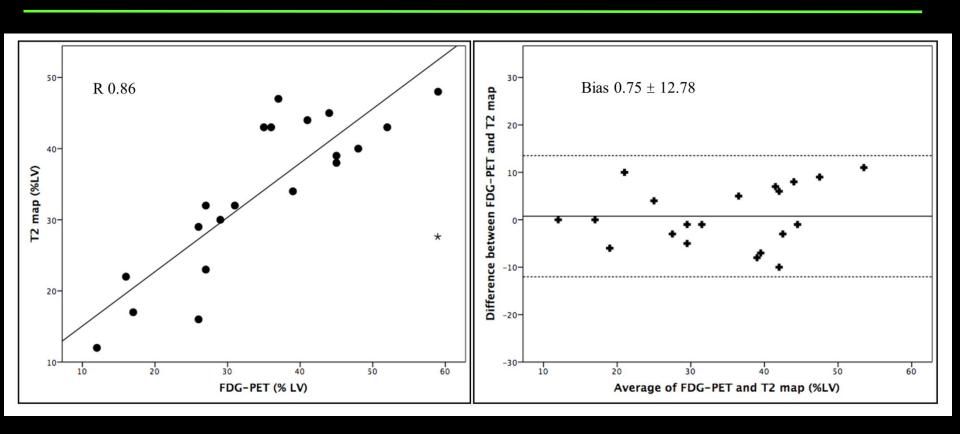
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Hybrid PET/MR and the AAR



Bulluck.... Hausenloy (unpublished)



New tracers for fibrosis, inflammation, apoptosis and angiogenesis.

Conclusions



- Novel therapeutic interventions are still required to protect the heart against acute IRI.
- Remote ischemic conditioning is a non-invasive, low cost-treatment strategy for cardioprotection- beneficial in proof-of-concept clinical studies.
- Large clinical studies will determine whether RIC can improve long-term clinical outcomes.

Acknowledgements



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All patients and staff

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