Summit TCT Asia Pacific 2009

April 22-24, 2009

The Convention Center of Sheraton Grande Walkerhill Hotel, Seoul, Korea

Acute Myocardial Infarction -Expanding the Therapeutic Paradigm

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DISCLOSURE

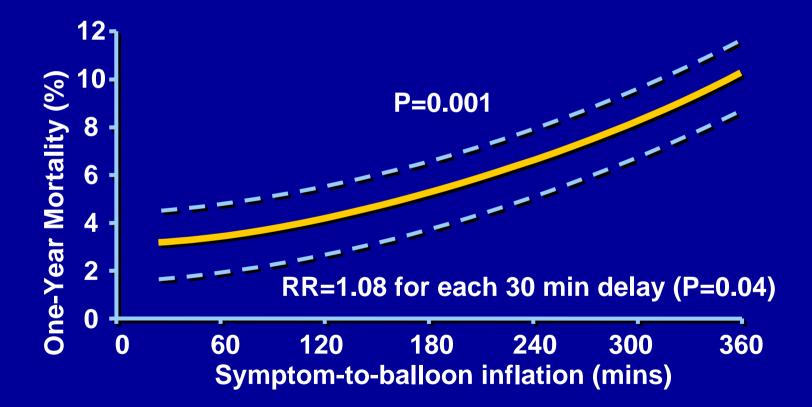
Consultant, CardiacAssist, Inc Stock options, CardiacAssist, Inc



Lenox Hill Heart and Vascular Institute

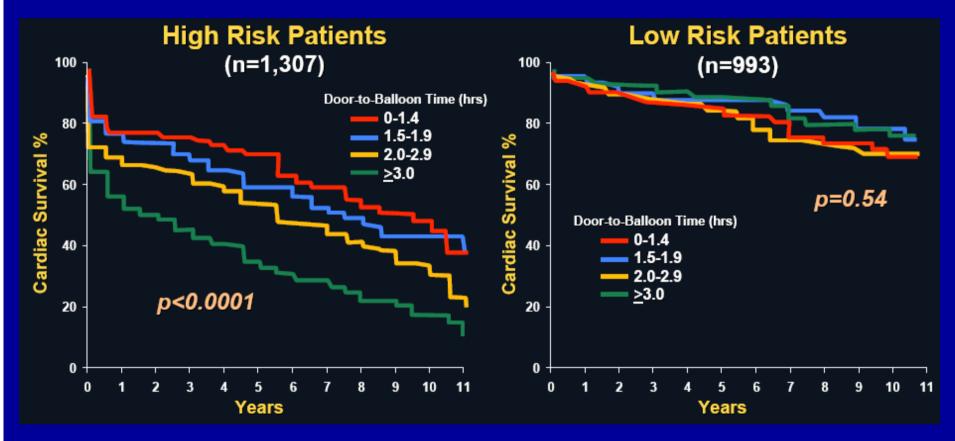
Time is Outcome: Primary PCI

6 RCTs of Primary PCI by Zwolle Group 1994-2001





D2B Time And Mortality 2300 Patients



High risk = Killip class 3 or 4, age >70, anterior MI

Brodie BR, JACC 2006;47:289



New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI

REPERFUSION IN AMI AND LV FUNCTION

- Reperfusion Rx has resulted in dramatic improvement in survival post MI and has become the standard of care
- Despite improved survival, no significant improvement in LV systolic function has been consistently demonstrated
- This has led to the "open artery hypothesis" to explain improved survival with presumed favorable effects on remodeling, infarct expansion and arrhythmogeneis



New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI

TREATMENT OF ACUTE MI

Goal of Therapy

Restore patency
 Restore flow
 Restore perfusion
 Restore perfusion
 Restore function
 Improve survival



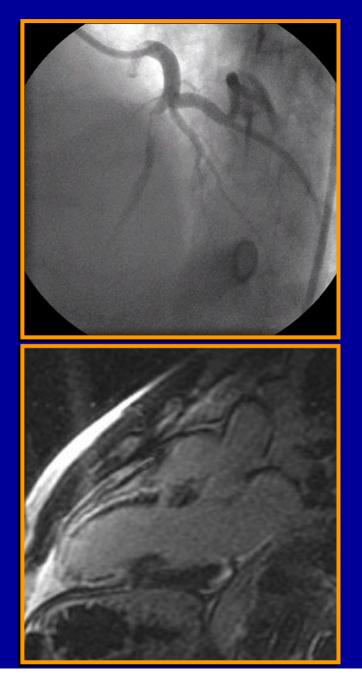
New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI MICROVASCULAR FLOW IN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION Microvascular Flow as a Predictor of LV Functional Recovery in Acute Anterior MI - 39 patients with acute anterior MI, *all with restoration of TIMI III flow*

 Angiographic successful reflow ≠ successful myocardial perfusion. The MCE defect in the risk area predicts poor functional recovery

Ito et al. Circulation 85(5); 1992:1699-1705



Acute MI – The Illusion of Reperfusion





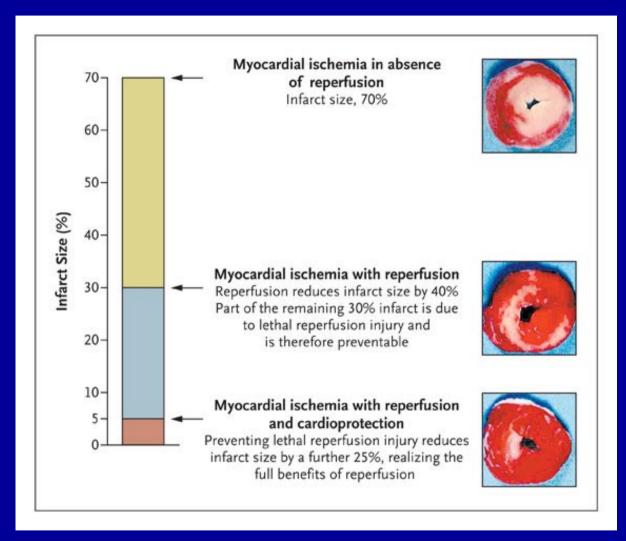


New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI

- Is there a better way?
- Earliest possible intervention
- Improve microvascular flow
- Prevent lethal myocardial reperfusion injury
- Pharmacologic rx?
- LV support?
- Resultant improved LV function and decreased morbidity and mortality



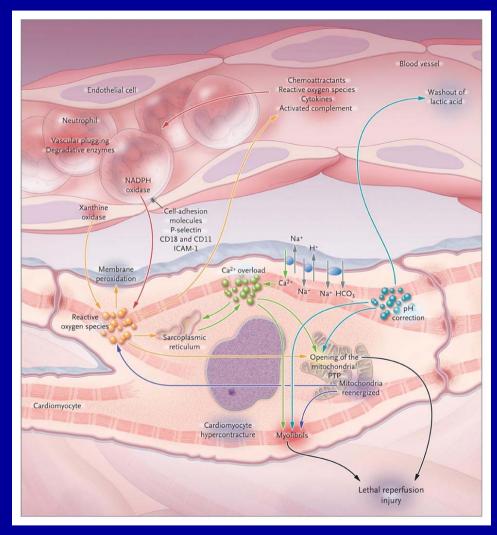
Contribution of Lethal Reperfusion Injury to Final MI Size



Yellon D and Hausenloy D. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1121-1135



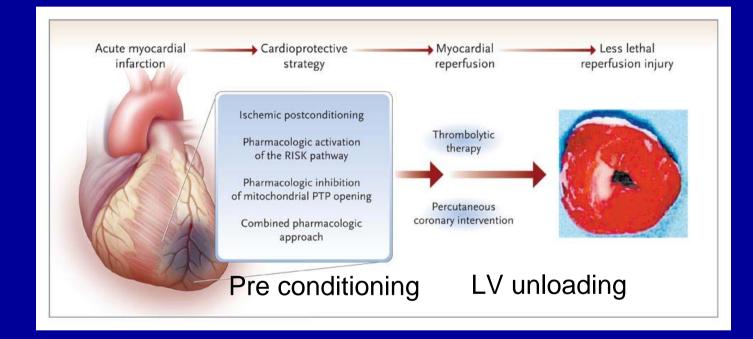
Major Mediators of Lethal Reperfusion Injury



Yellon D and Hausenloy D. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1121-1135



New Cardioprotective Strategies to Reduce Lethal Reperfusion Injury



Yellon D and Hausenloy D. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1121-1135



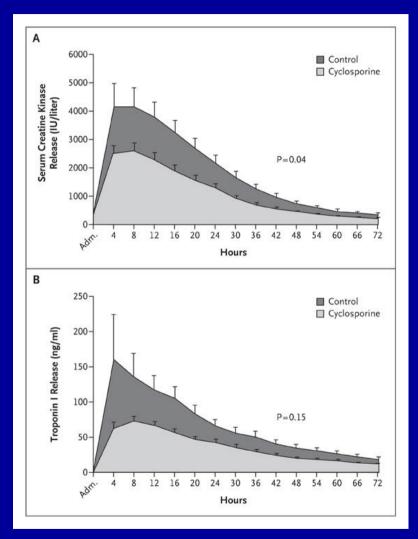
Effect of Cyclosporine on Reperfusion Injury in Acute Myocardial Infarction

Christophe Piot, M.D., Ph.D., Pierre Croisille, M.D., Patrick Staat, M.D., Hélène Thibault, M.D., Gilles Rioufol, M.D., Ph.D., Nathan Mewton, M.D., Rachid Elbelghiti, M.D., Thien Tri Cung, M.D., Eric Bonnefoy, M.D., Ph.D., Denis Angoulvant, M.D., Christophe Macia, M.D., Franck Raczka, M.D., Catherine Sportouch, M.D., Gerald Gahide, M.D., Gérard Finet, M.D., Ph.D., Xavier André-Fouët, M.D., Didier Revel, M.D., Ph.D., Gilbert Kirkorian, M.D., Ph.D., Jean-Pierre Monassier, M.D., Geneviève Derumeaux, M.D., Ph.D., and Michel Ovize, M.D., Ph.D.

> N Engl J Med Volume 359(5):473-481 July 31, 2008



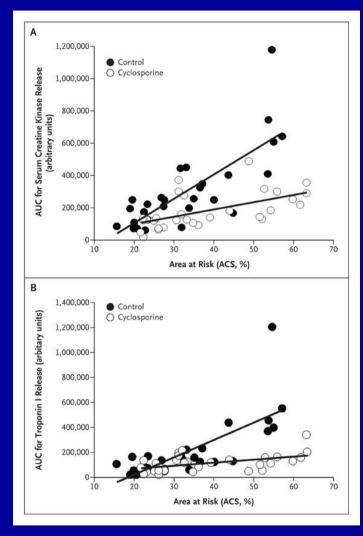
Infarct Size by Biomarker Measurement



Piot C et al. N Engl J Med 2008;359:473-481



Infarct Size as a Function of the Area at Risk



Piot C et al. N Engl J Med 2008;359:473-481



New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI

LVAD THEORETICAL ADVANTAGES

- Superior LV *pressure and volume* unloading with enhanced remodeling capability
- Decreased wall tension with improved endocardial blood flow
- Beating, non-working heart has *low metabolic requirement*
- Presumed enhanced ability for *cellular repair and survival*



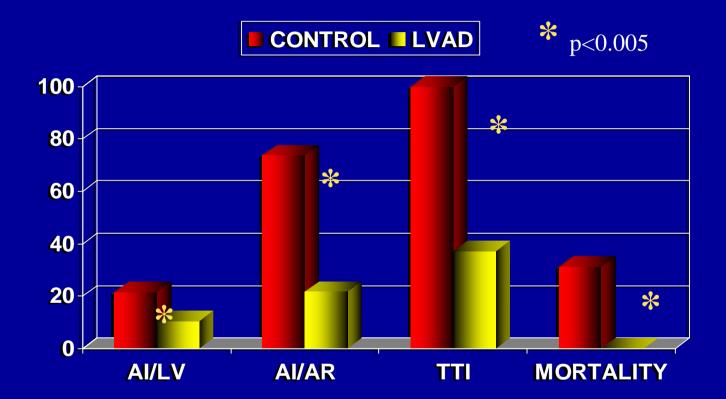
New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI LVAD THEORETICAL ADVANTAGES

- Release of cytokines by the heart have been documented in patients post PCI in AMI and implicated in the pathophysiology of CGS
- LVAD support may allow for resolution of these inflammatory and neurohormonal abnormalities with recovery of LV function and hemodynamics patients who recover are frequently NYHA Class I



PERCUTANEOUS LEFT VENTRICULAR ASSIST

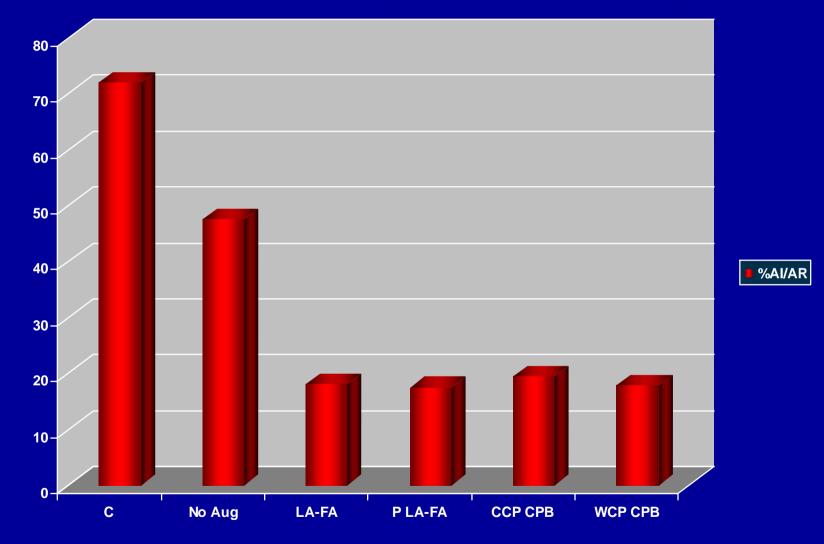
LA-FA BYPASS EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCTION OF EXPERIMENTAL AMI



Catinella et al. J of Thoracic & Cardiovasc Surgery. 86(6):887-96, 1983



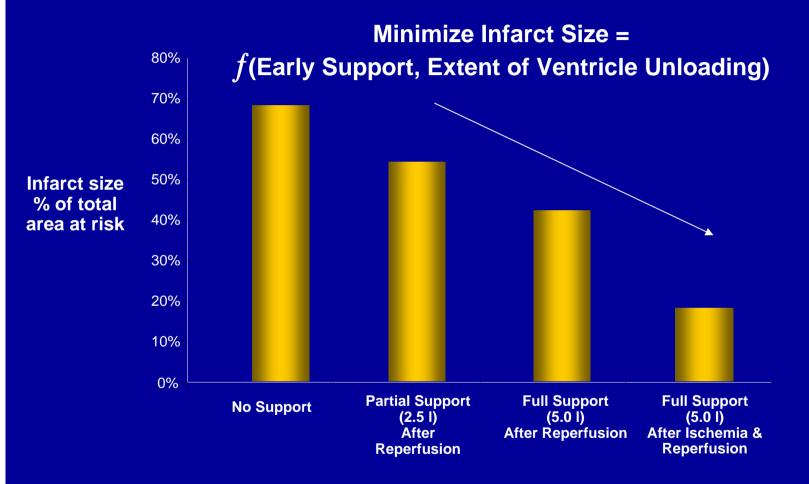
Methods for Limiting MI Expansion During Reperfusion



Axelrod et al *Circulation* 76(supplV);28-32,1987



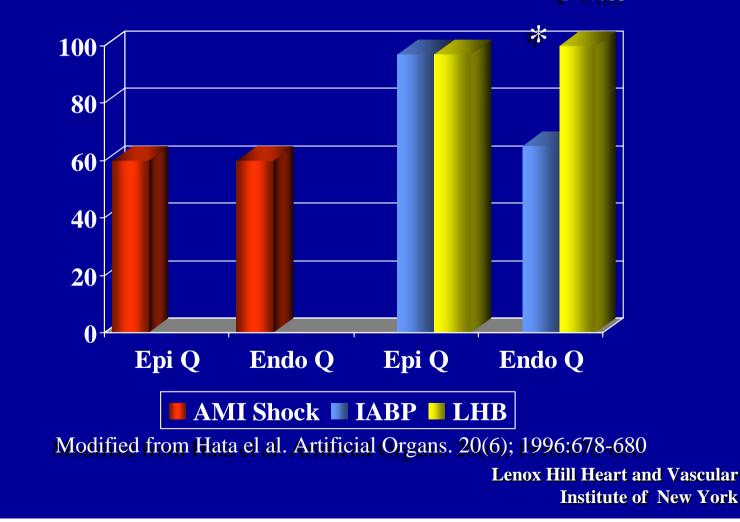
Early LV Support Reduces Infarct Size with Impella®



Meyns, B. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2003;41:1087-1095



New Devices and Strategies to Manage AMI PIG MODEL CGS - LVAD vs IABP EFFECT on MIRCOCIRCULATION * P < .05</td>





TANDEMHEART TO REDUCE INFARCT SIZE

TRIS TRIAL

- Expanding the Paradigm
 - Single center safety/feasibility trial
 - Five patients with anterior MI
 - LV unloading (TandemHeart) prior to reperfusion
 - Infarct size at 30 days measured by MRI
 - PI Kirk Garratt
 - DSMB Chair, David Holmes



THERAPY FOR AMI FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Conclusions: In AMI

- The "up-stream" problems have been been solved to a great extent and now the focus is "down-stream"
- Earlier intervention clearly beneficial, decrease D to B
- Preemptive therapy for protection and restoration of microvascular flow –Prevent Reperfusion Injury!

 Pharmacology – vasodilators, adenosine, protein kinase inhibition, cyclosporine, RISK pathway activation
 Myocardial protection- mechanical and metabolic –

distal protection, thrombus removal, cooling and enhanced oxygen delivery, pre and post conditioning

3. Left ventricular assistance/unloading -pVAD

• Multi-faceted approach required



THANK YOU

