



Aortic Stenosis

Biological Mechanisms and Imaging

Diagnosis



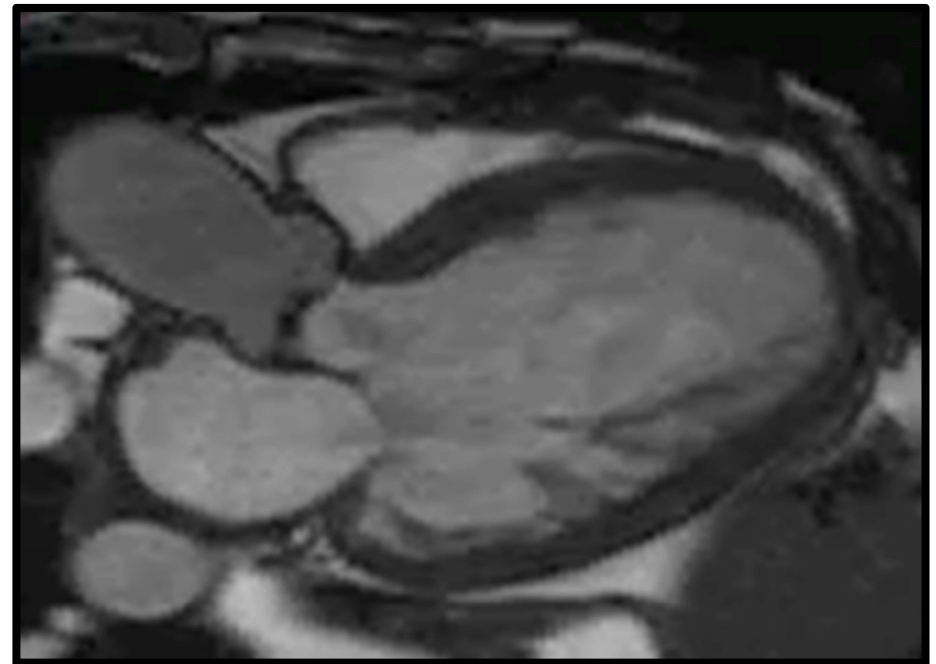
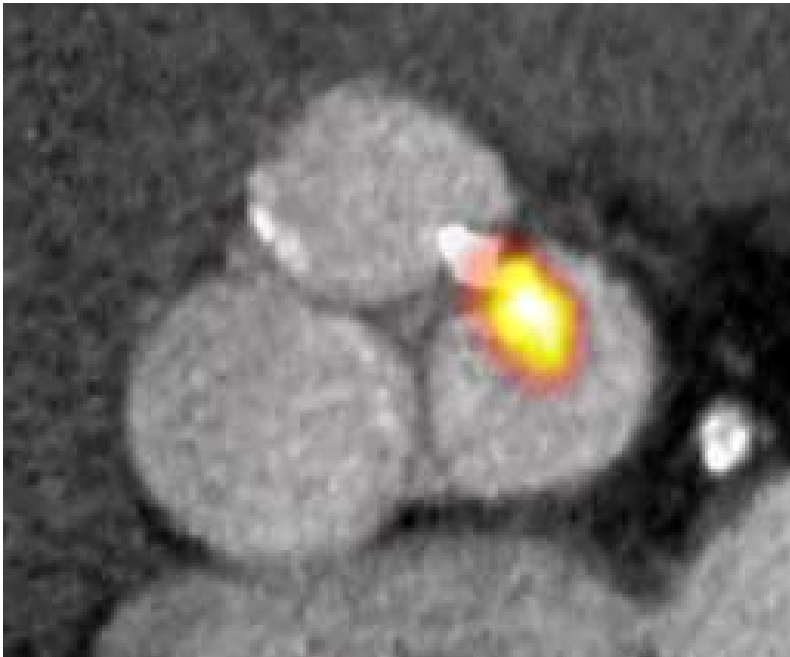
Dr Marc Dweck
BHF Reader &
Consultant Cardiology
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh Heart Centre

@MarcDweck @EvoLVed_Trial



Aortic Stenosis

A Disease of the Valve and the Myocardium



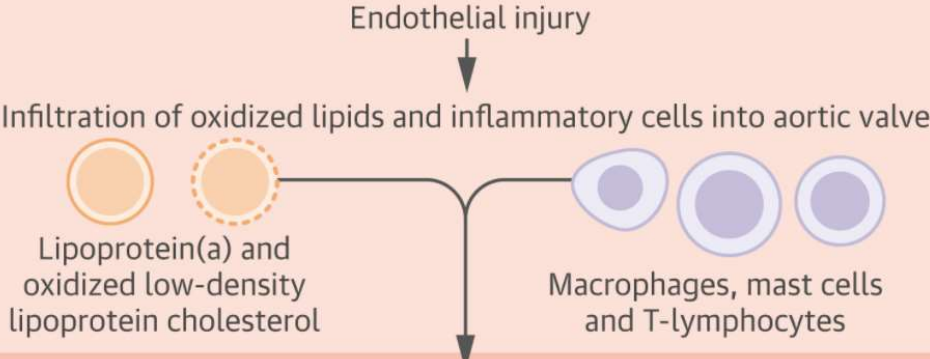
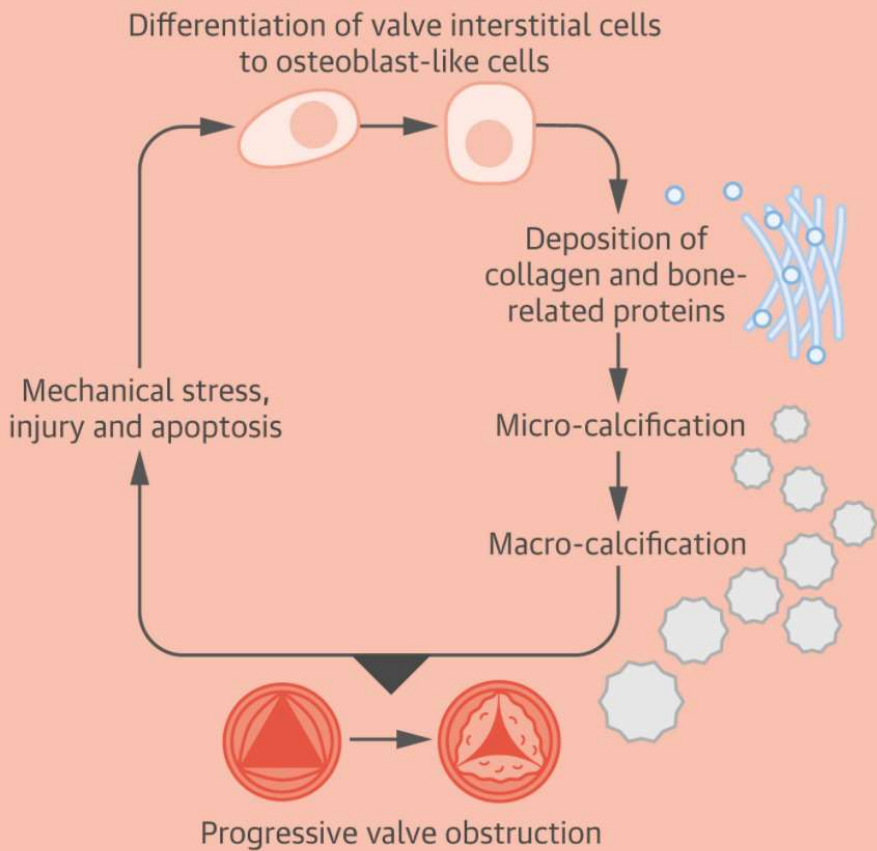
Echo remains the first line and gold standard imaging modality to assess both processes.



The Valve



Dweck MR, et al. Aortic stenosis: a disease of the valve and the myocardium. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2012;60:1854-63

	IMAGING OPTIONS	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY	TREATMENT OPTIONS
Phase 1: Initiation	Potentially ^{18}F-FDG Positron Emission Tomography (PET) to investigate inflammation	Endothelial injury Infiltration of oxidized lipids and inflammatory cells into aortic valve  Lipoprotein(a) and oxidized low-density lipoprotein cholesterol Macrophages, mast cells and T-lymphocytes	Cholesterol reduction with: - Lipoprotein(a) inhibitors - Statins
Phase 2: Self propagating loop	^{18}F-Fluoride PET to investigate micro-calcification activity in the valve - Computed Tomography (CT) Calcium scoring to assess the burden of macroscopic calcium in the valve - Echocardiography to assess valve obstruction severity	Differentiation of valve interstitial cells to osteoblast-like cells  Deposition of collagen and bone-related proteins Micro-calcification Macro-calcification Mechanical stress, injury and apoptosis Progressive valve obstruction	Calcification reduction with: - Bisphosphonates - Denosumab - Ectonucleotidase and ACE inhibitors



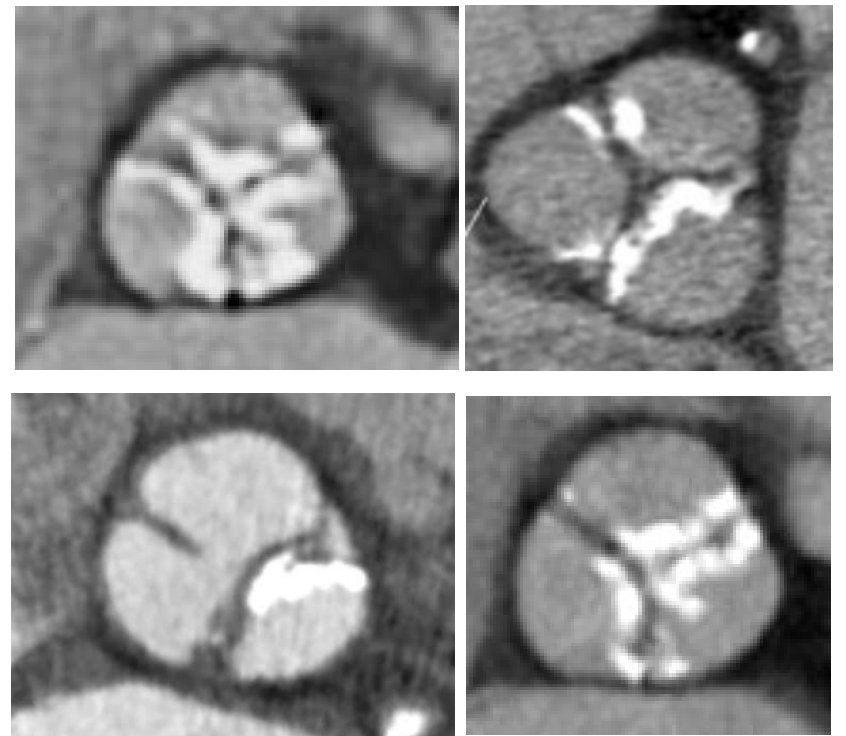
The Valve

Initiation Phase





Mechanical Stress & Injury

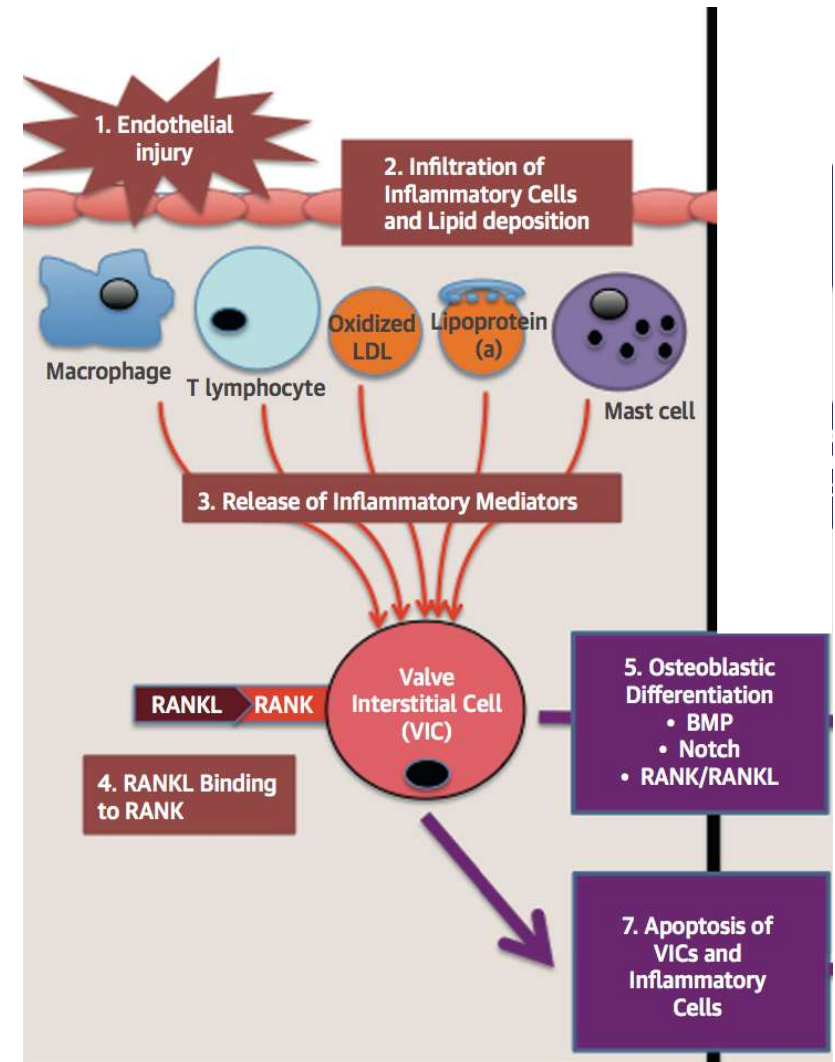




Initiation Phase

Similarities with Atherosclerosis

- Endothelial damage, lipid infiltration and inflammation
- Risk factors associated with incidence of AS
 - Smoking
 - Age
 - Hypertension
 - Hyperlipidaemia
 - Lp(a)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Trial of Intensive Lipid-Lowering Therapy in Calcific Aortic Stenosis

S. Joanna Cowell, B.M., David E. Newby, M.D., Robin J. Prescott, Ph.D.,
Peter Bloomfield, M.D., John Reid, M.B., Ch.B., David B. Northridge, M.D.,
and Nicholas A. Boon, M.D., for the Scottish Aortic Stenosis
and Lipid Lowering Trial, Impact on Regression (SALTIRE) Investigators

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

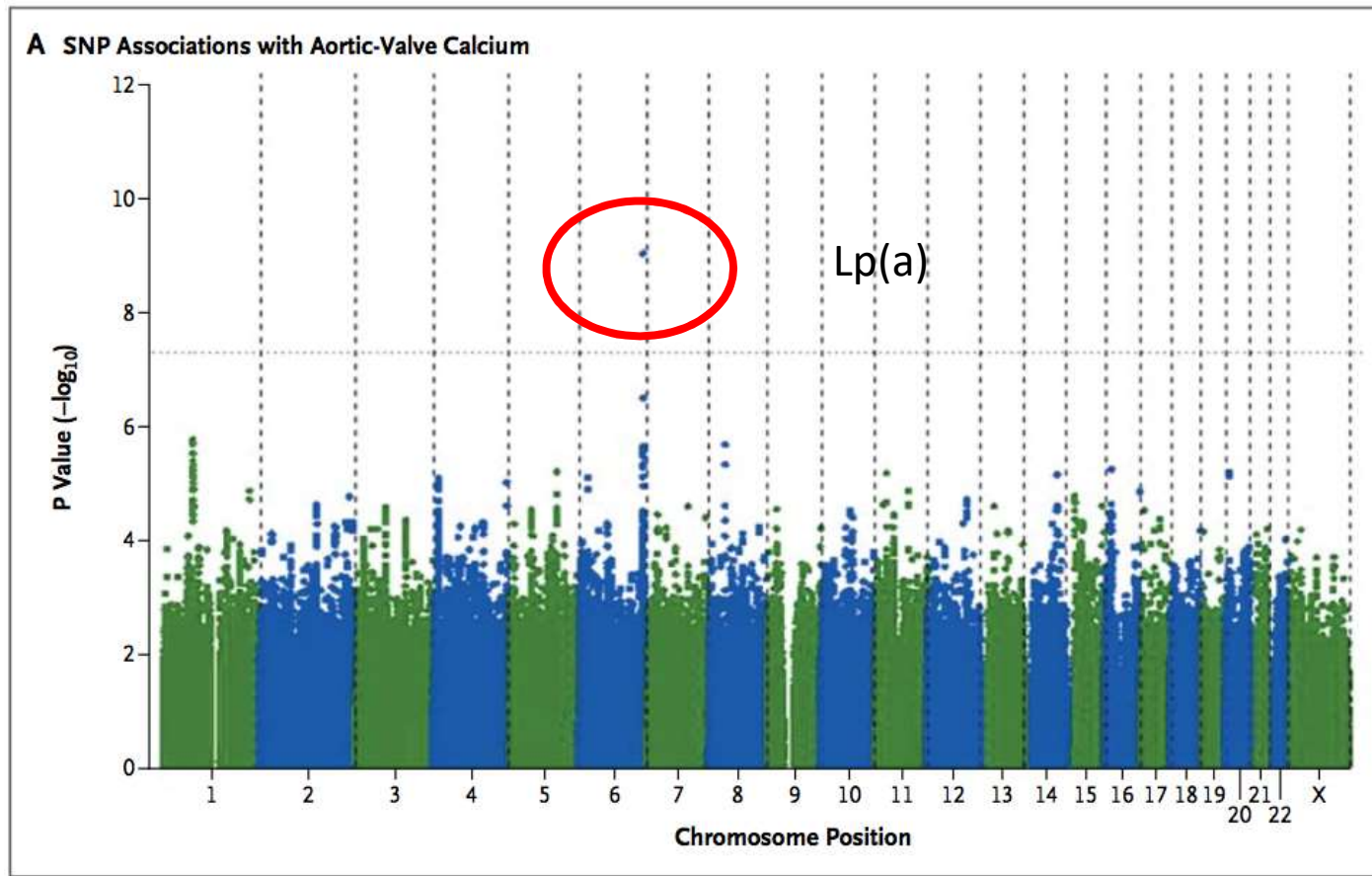
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Intensive Lipid Lowering with Simvastatin and Ezetimibe in Aortic Stenosis

Anne B. Rossebø, M.D., Terje R. Pedersen, M.D., Ph.D.,
Kurt Boman, M.D., Ph.D., Philippe Brudi, M.D., John B. Chambers, M.D.,
Kenneth Egstrup, M.D., Ph.D., Eva Gerds, M.D., Ph.D.,
Christa Gohlke-Bärwolf, M.D., Ingar Holme, Ph.D.,
Y. Antero Kesäniemi, M.D., Ph.D., William Malbecq, Ph.D.,
Christoph A. Nienaber, M.D., Ph.D., Simon Ray, M.D.,
Terje Skjærpe, M.D., Ph.D., Kristian Wachtell, M.D., Ph.D.,
and Ronnie Willenheimer, M.D., Ph.D., for the SEAS Investigators*



Genetic Associations with Valvular Calcification



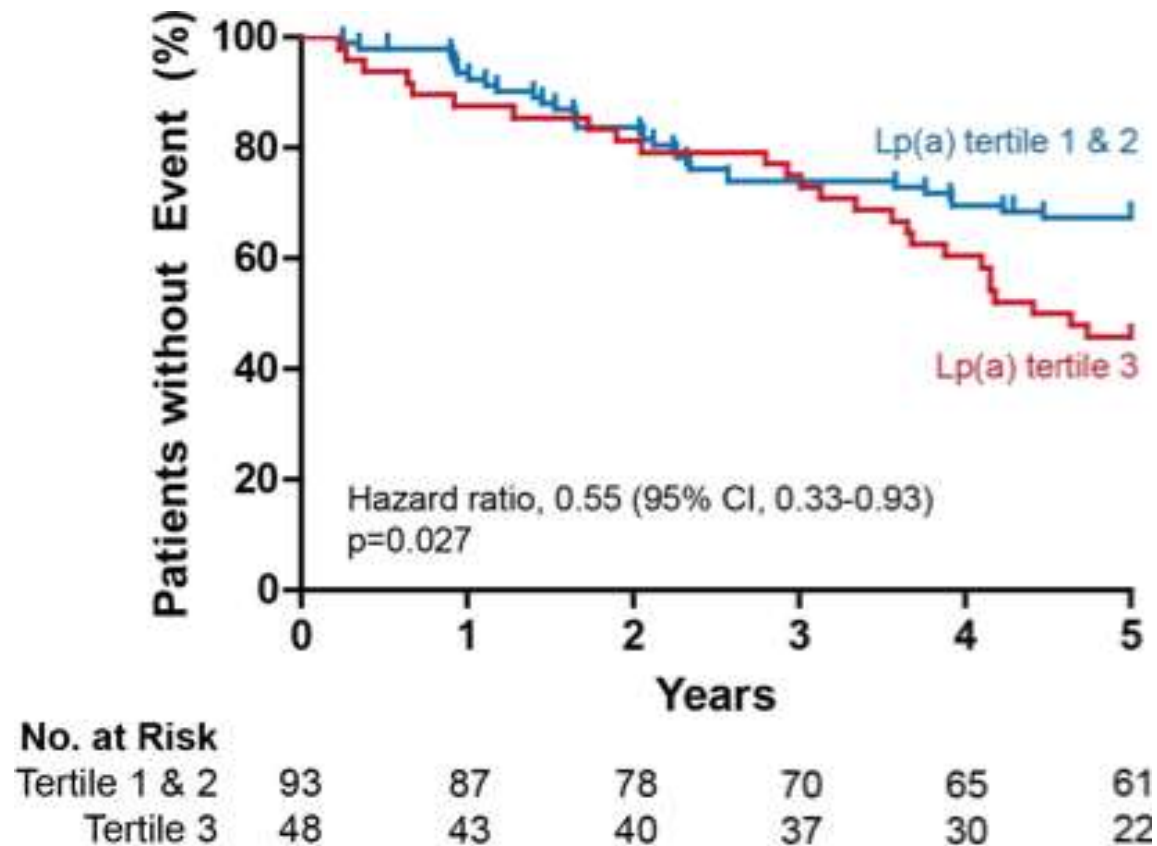
- Genome wide association in 6942 patients with aortic valve calcification
- Only one SNP in the lipoprotein(a) (*LPA*) locus (rs10455872) reached genome-wide significance



High Lp(a) Identifies Patients with Adverse Clinical Events



Aortic valve replacement or cardiovascular death during follow-up



Kang et al.
Unpublished



Antisense therapy targeting apolipoprotein(a): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 1 study

Sotirios Tsimikas, Nicholas J Viney, Steven G Hughes, Walter Singleton, Mark J Graham, Brenda F Baker, Jennifer L Burkey, Qingqing Yang, Santica M Marcovina, Richard S Geary, Rosanne M Crooke, Joseph L Witztum

Interpretation ISIS-APO(a)_{rx} results in potent, dose-dependent, selective reductions of plasma Lp(a). The safety and tolerability support continued clinical development of ISIS-APO(a)_{rx} as a potential therapeutic drug to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease and calcific aortic valve stenosis in patients with elevated Lp(a) concentration.



The Valve

Propagation Phase





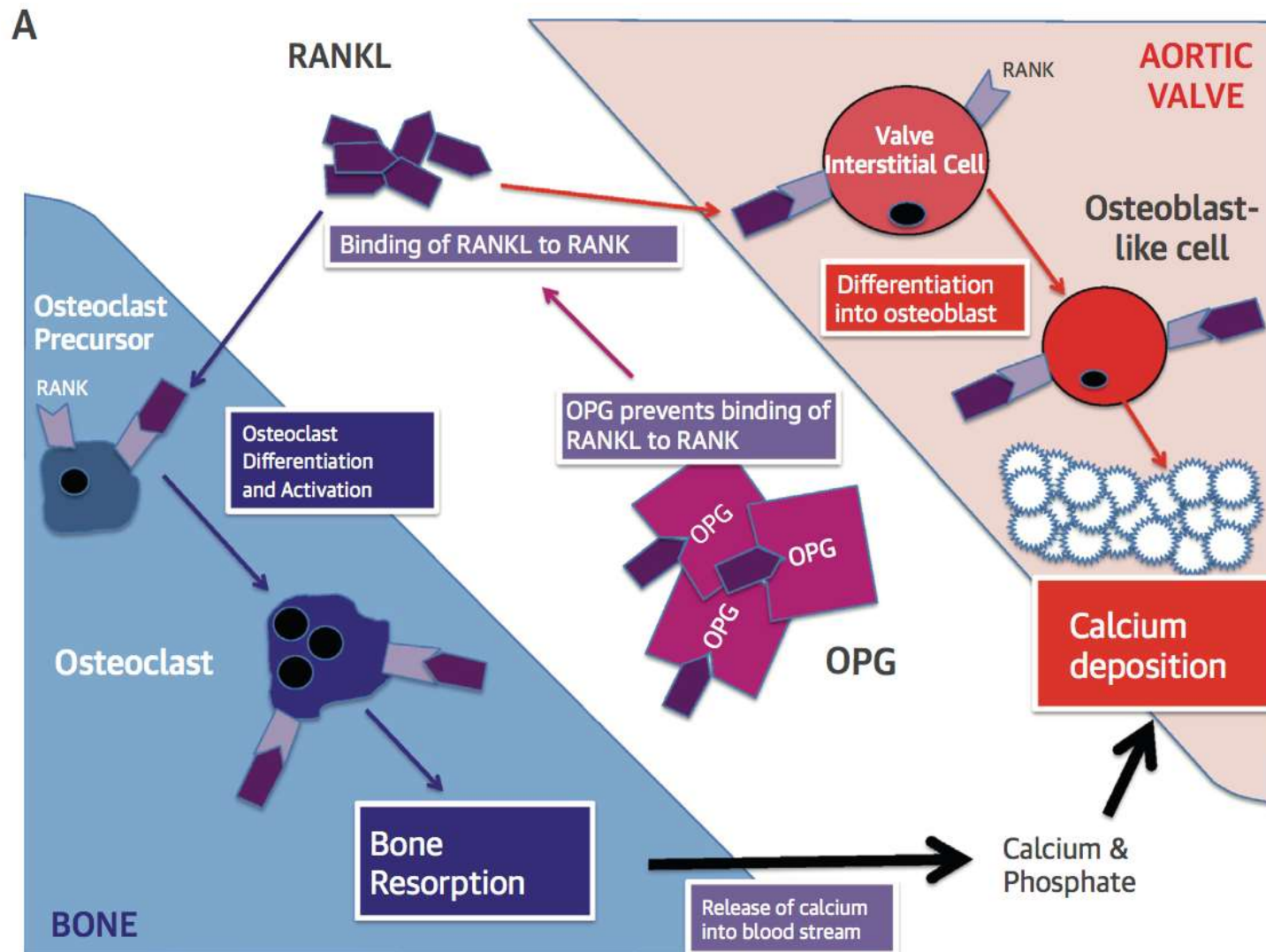
Predictors of Progression

- Atherosclerotic risk factors do not predict disease progression
- Instead this appears more closely related to factors related to calcification
 - Imaging markers
 - Disorders of calcium metabolism (including osteoporosis)

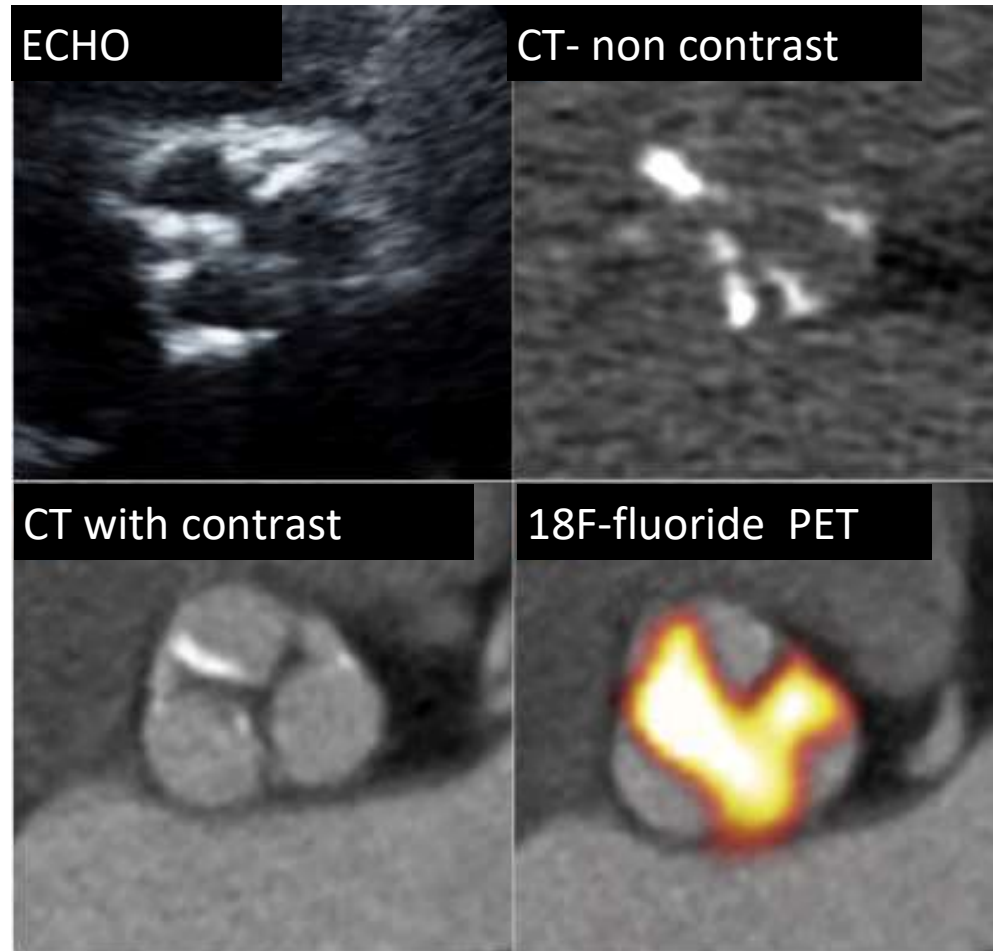




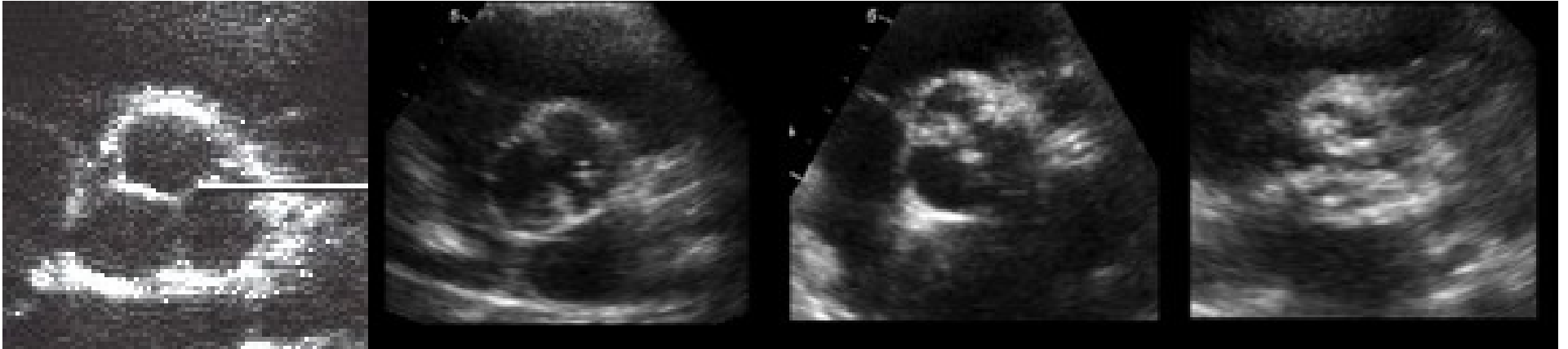
Link Between Osteoporosis and Aortic Stenosis



Imaging Modalities Targeting Calcification



Calcification on Echo



1 = NORMAL

No calcium

2 = MILD

Isolated small spots

3 = MODERATE

Multiple bigger spots

4 = SEVERE

Extensive all cusps

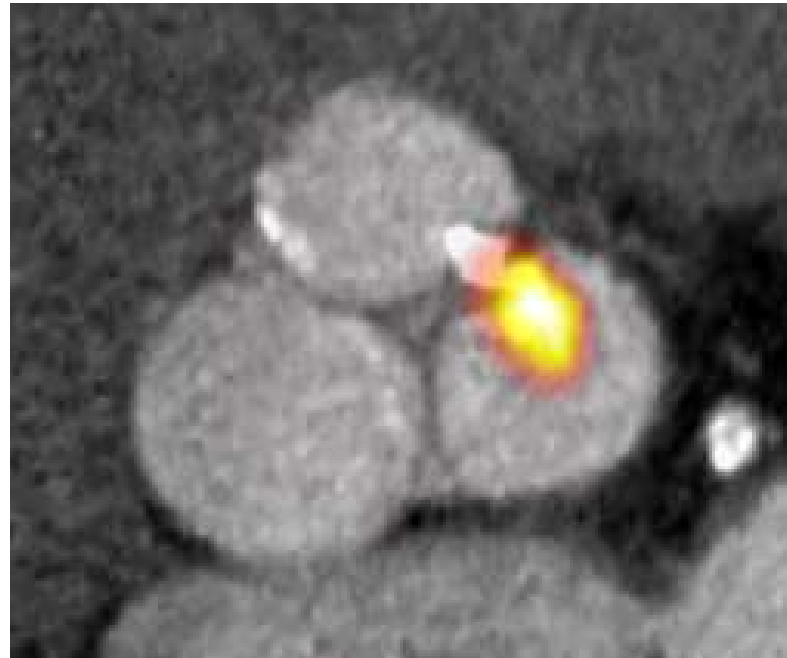
- Predicts faster rate of progression

Rosenhek Eur Heart J 2004

- Independent predictor of AVR / Death

Rosenhek NEJM 2000

18F-Fluoride PET

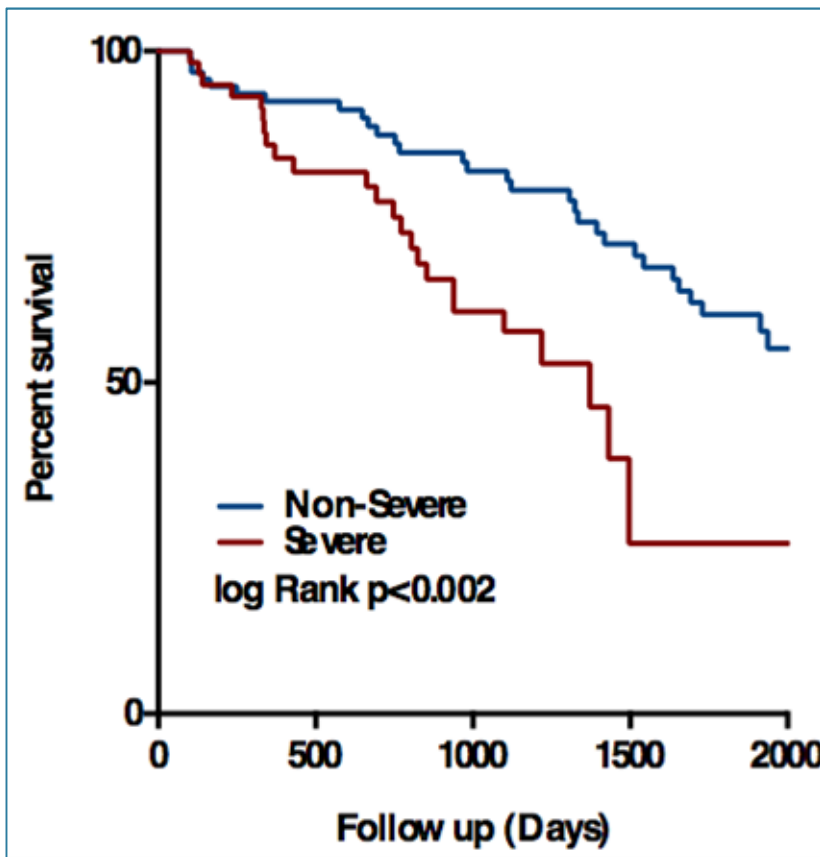
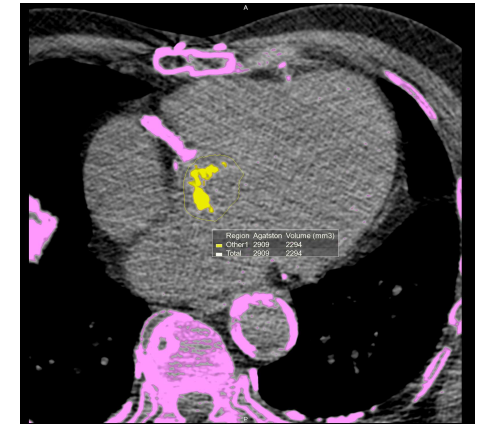


- Good prediction of disease progression
 - CT calcium score $r=0.80$ (0.69-0.87) $p<0.001$
 - Mean gradient $r=0.32$ (0.13-0.50), $p=0.001$
- Independent predictor of death & AVR
 - independent of age or sex HR 1.46 [1.24-1.71], $p<0.001$

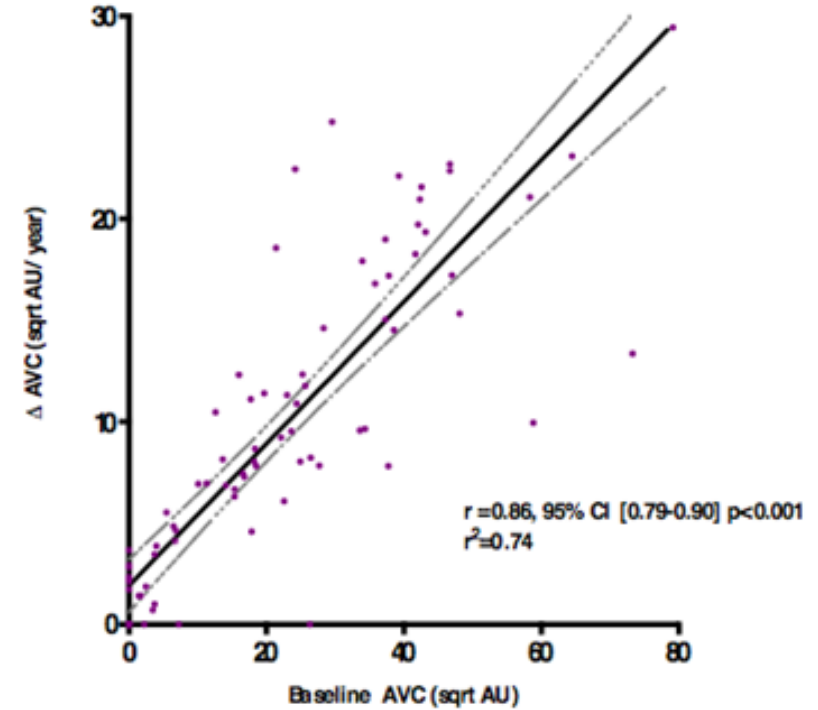


CT Calcium Scoring

Men 2065 AU
Women 1274 AU



Clavel JACC 2013



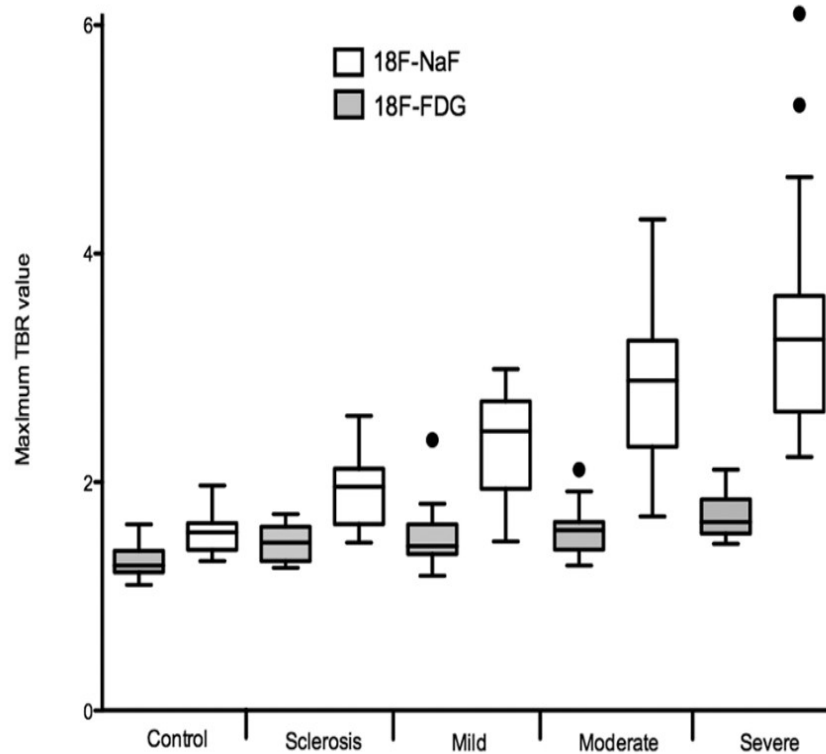
Clavel JACC 2014

Pawade Circ Imaging 2018

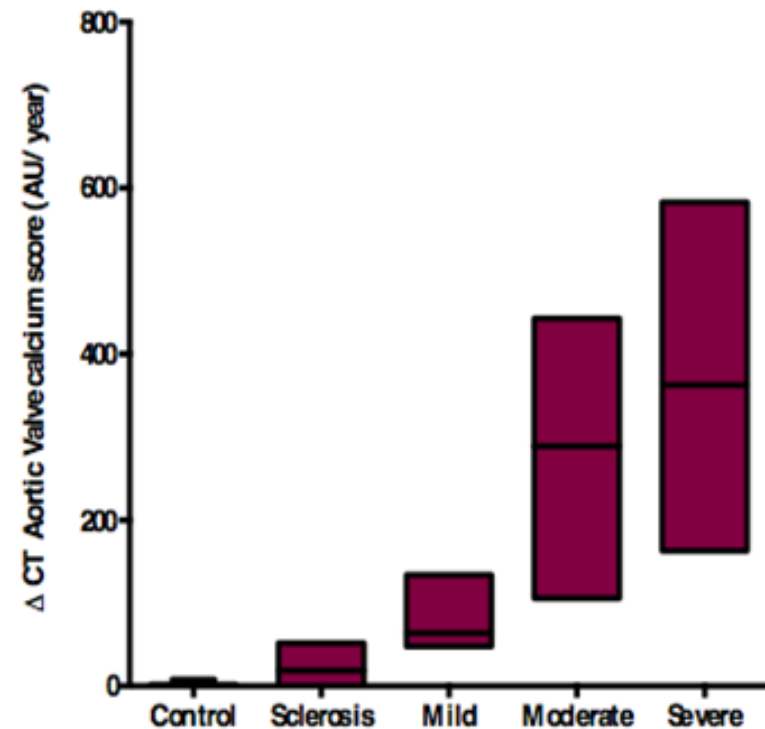


Disease Activity and Progression Increase with Disease Severity

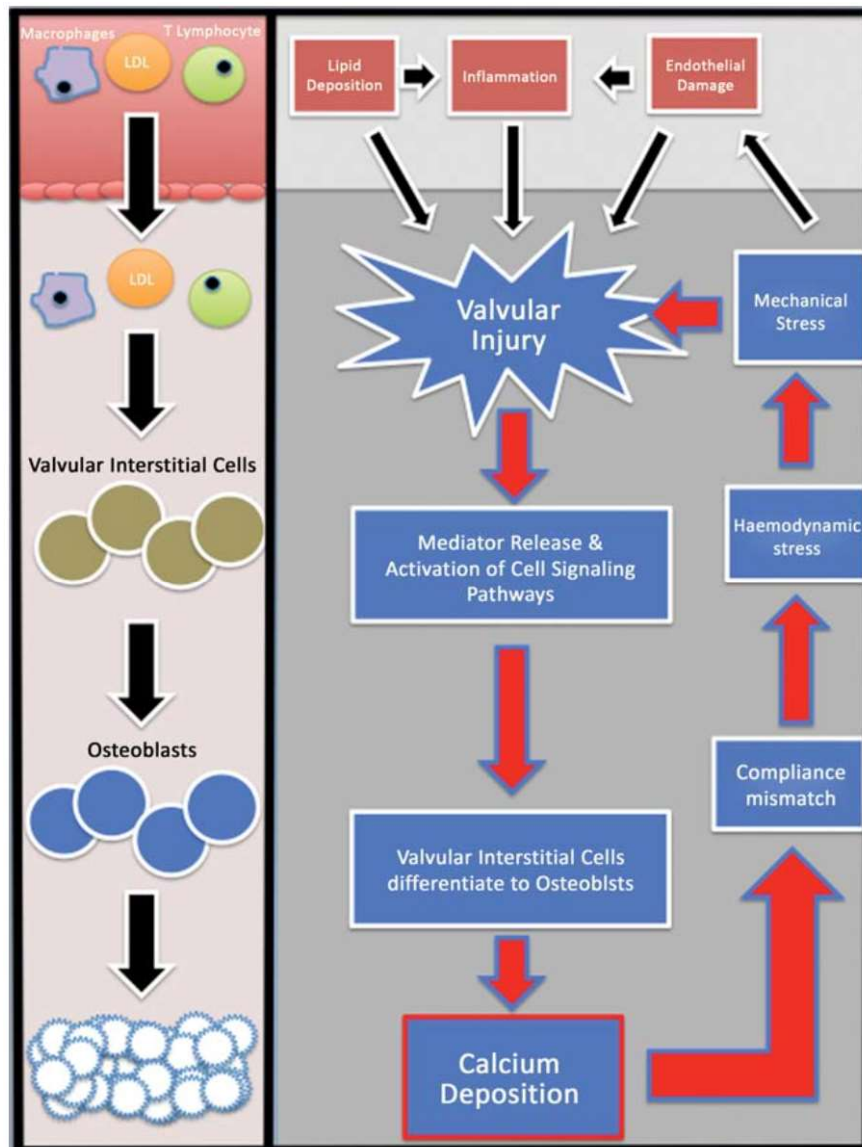
Disease Activity



Disease Progression



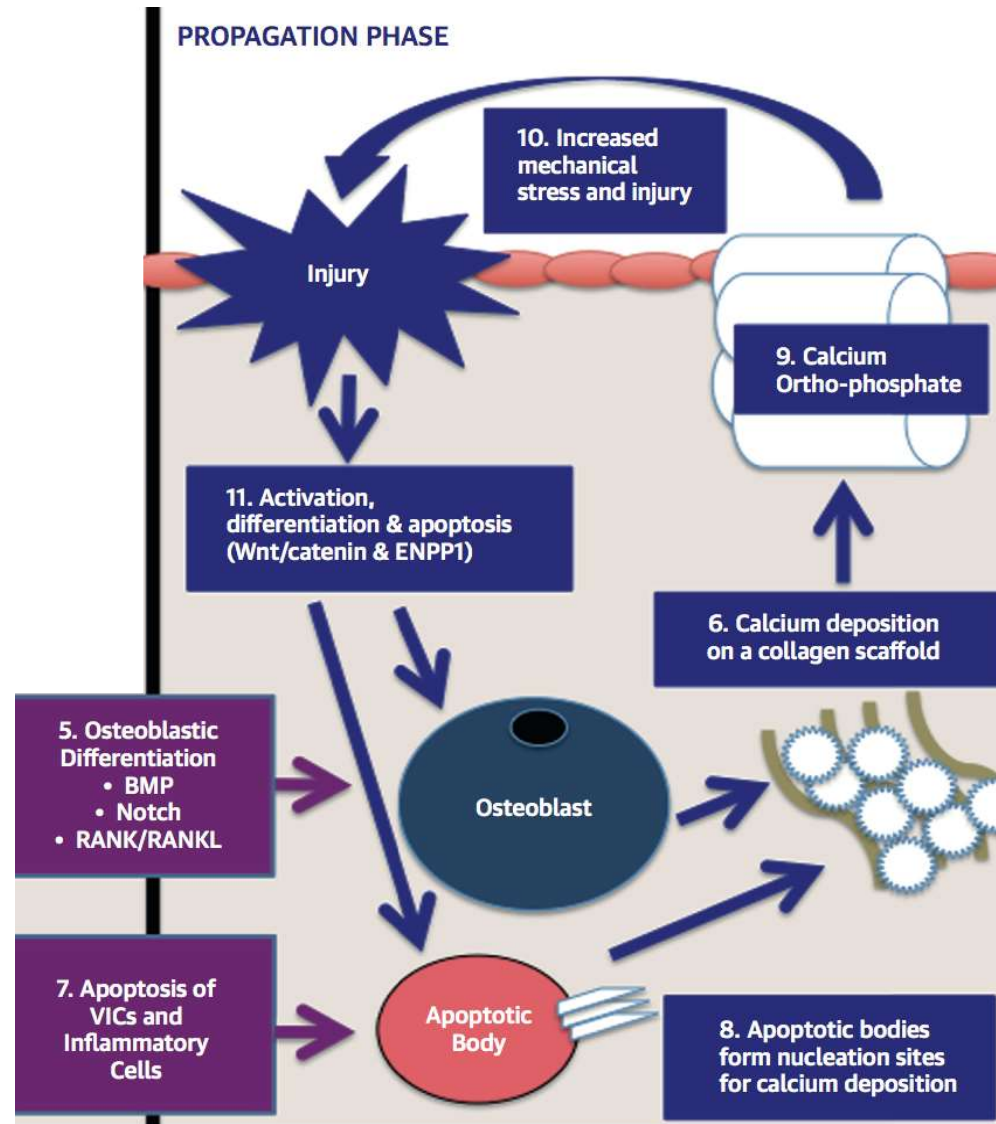
Propagation Phase



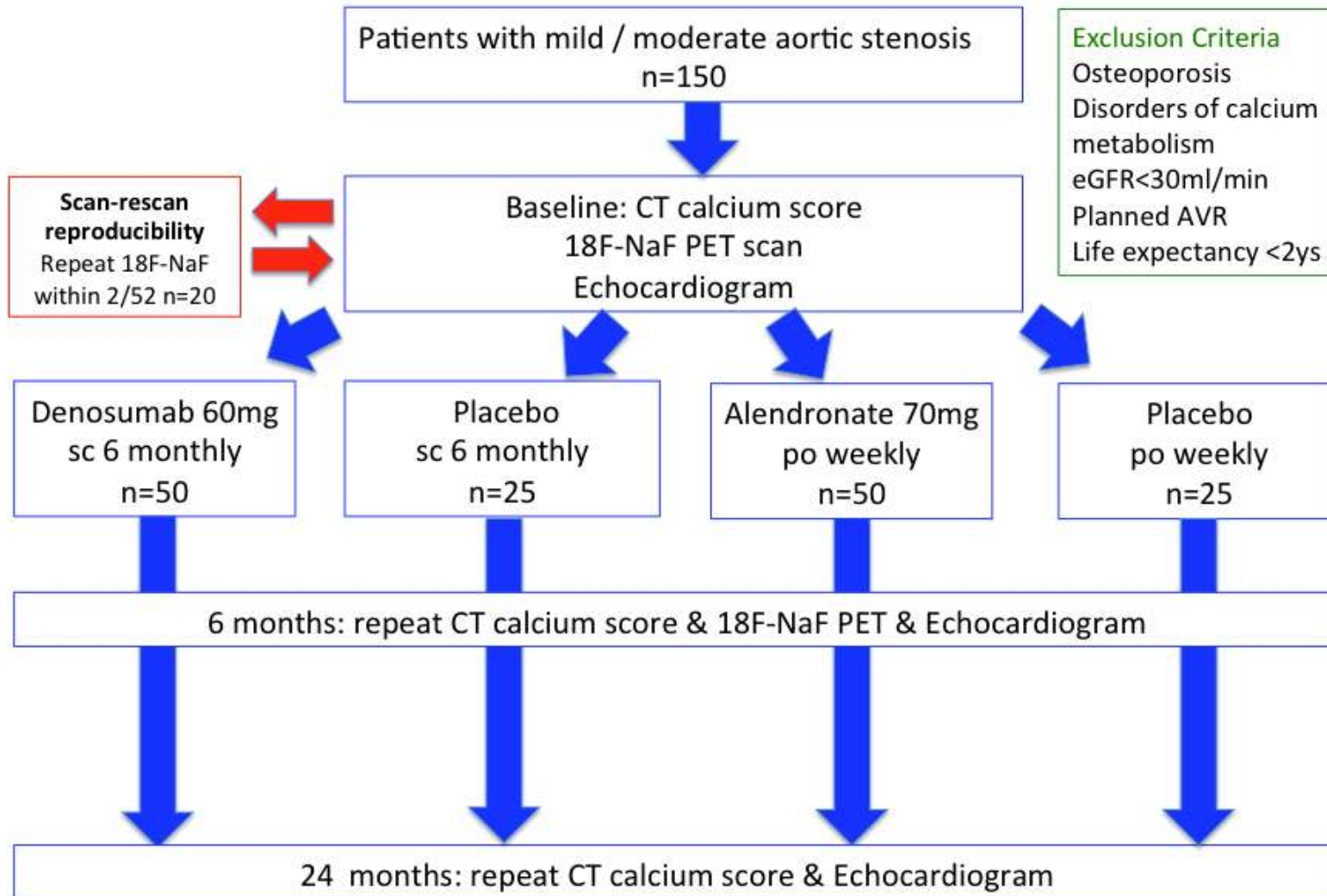
Vicious cycle of
calcification,
mechanical stress,
mechanical injury and
further calcification



Mediators of Calcification



SALTIRE 2



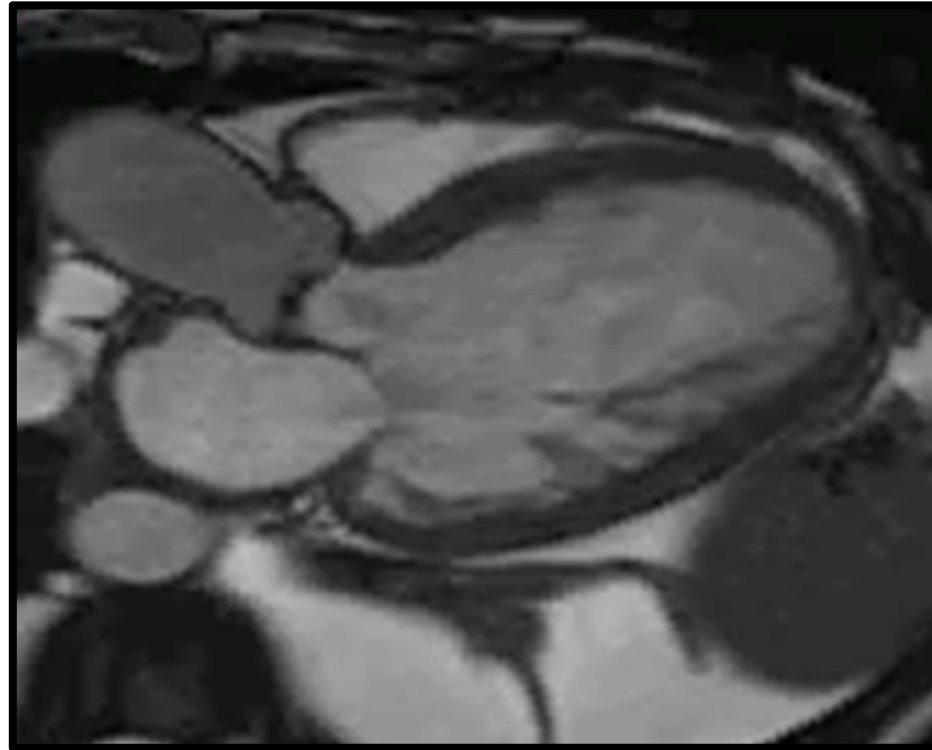


The Myocardium





The Myocardium

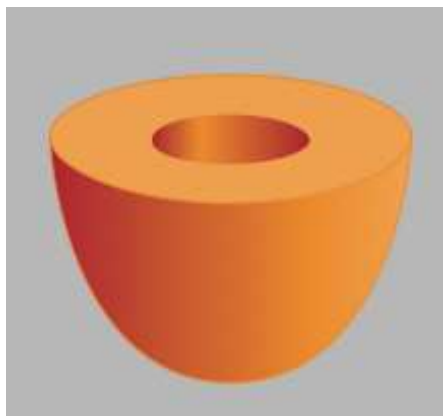


Normal



Increased afterload

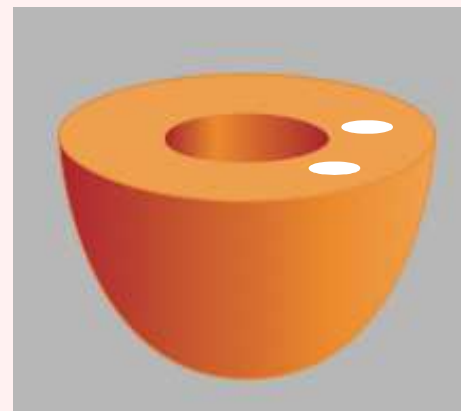
LVH



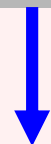
**Myocyte Cell
Death**

Myocardial ischemia
Angiotensin II
TGF- β

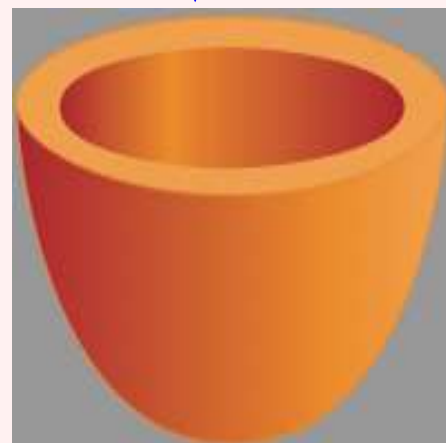
DECOMPENSATION



Fibrosis



SYMPTOMS → AVR

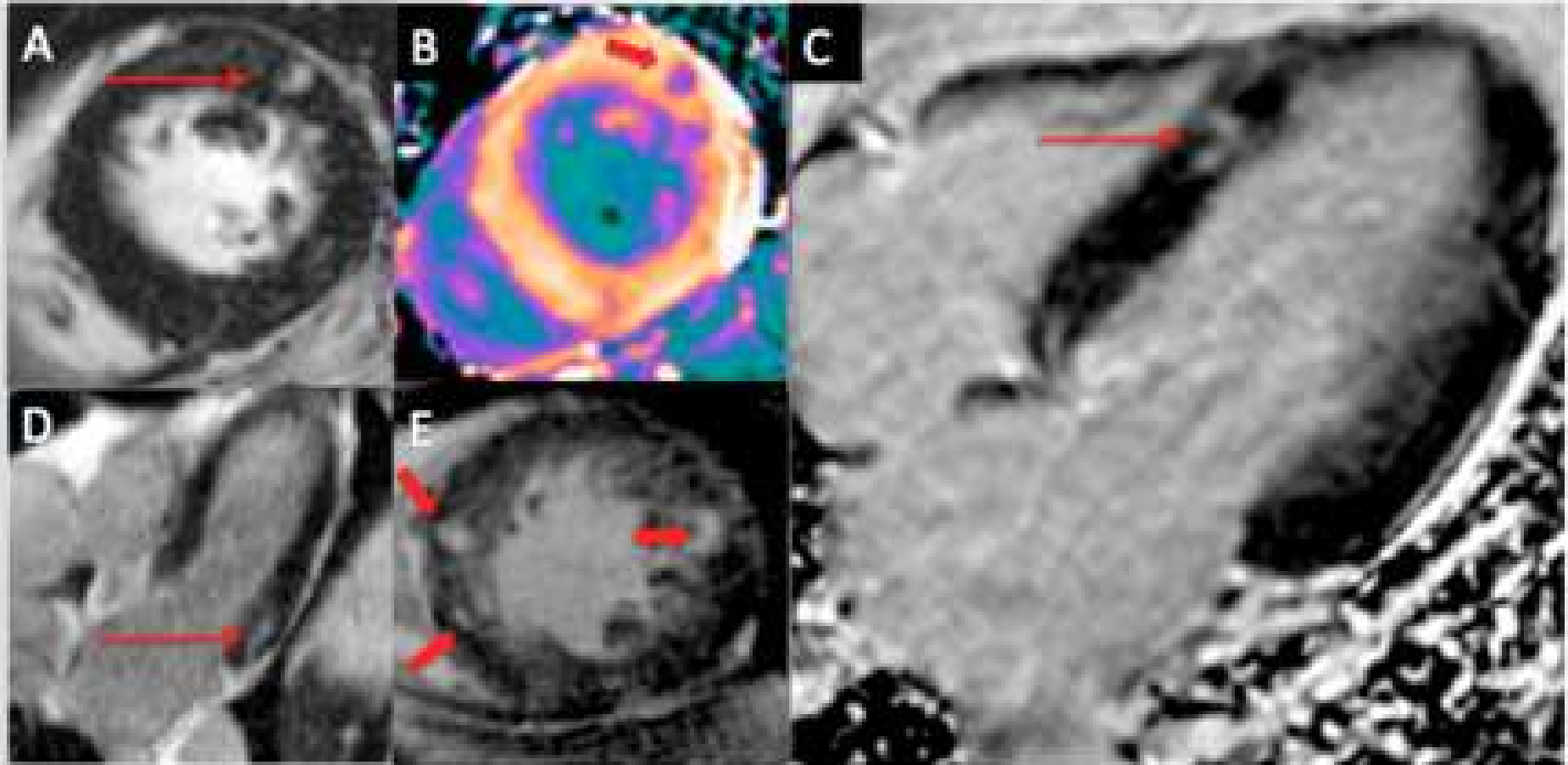


**Heart
Failure**

Adapted Dweck MR Aortic stenosis: a disease of the valve and the myocardium. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2012;60:1854-63 .



MRI Detects Mid-Wall Myocardial Fibrosis

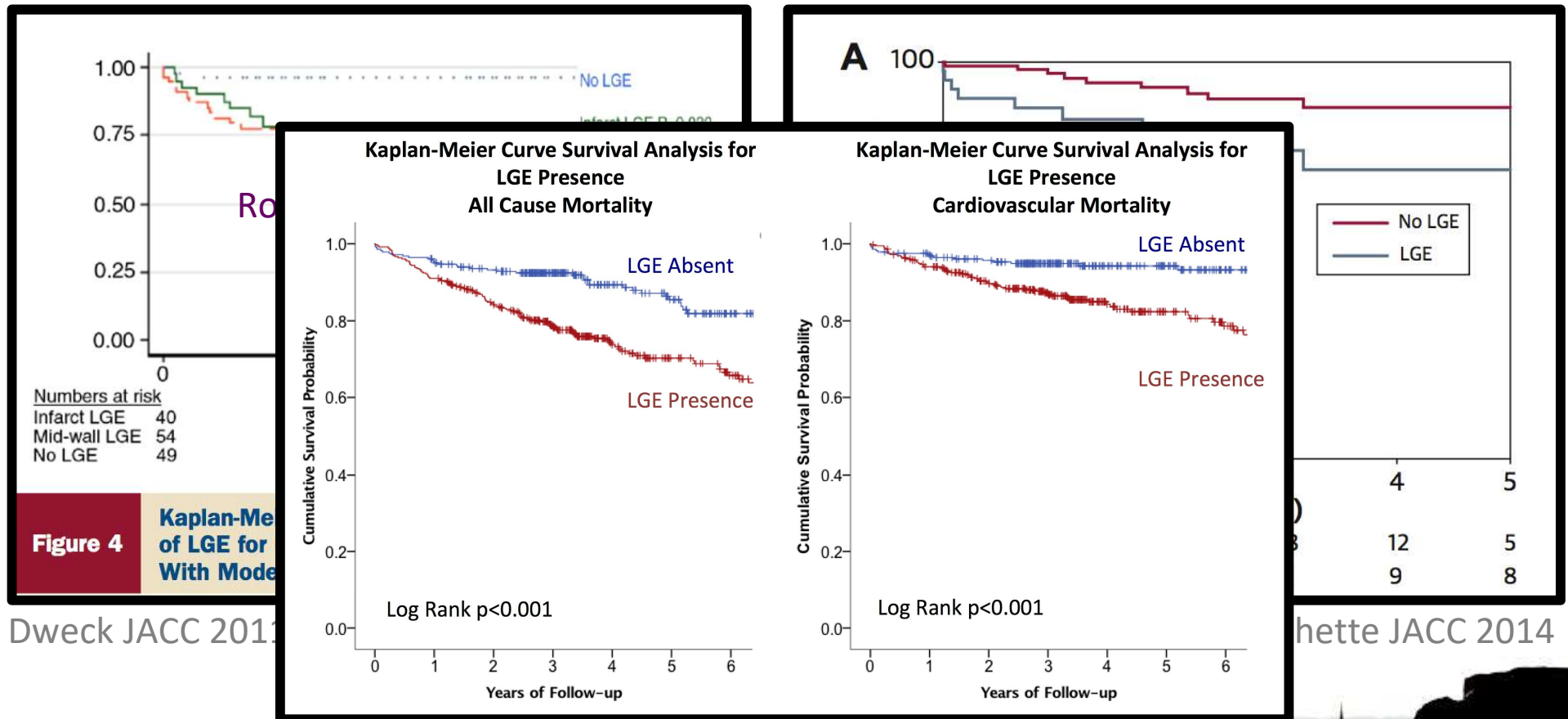


Baronne-Rochette JACC 2014

Dweck JACC 2012

Chin Circulation 2016

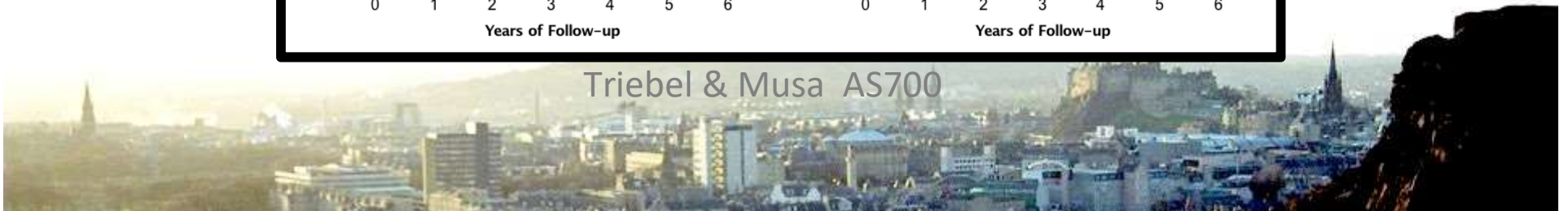
Mid Wall Fibrosis & Adverse Prognosis



Dweck JACC 2011

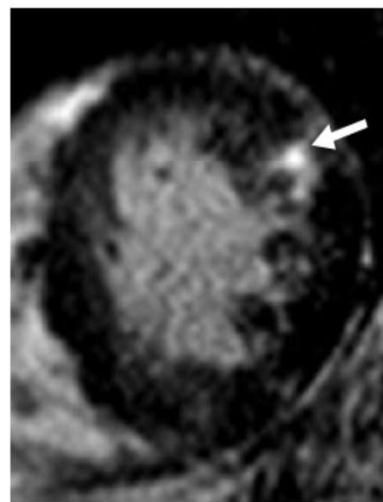
hette JACC 2014

Triebel & Musa AS700



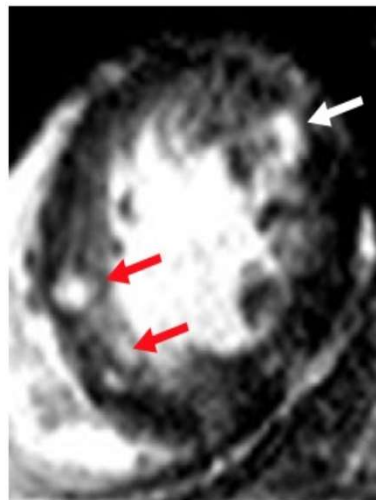
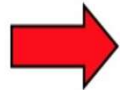


Progresses with time and irreversible post-AVR



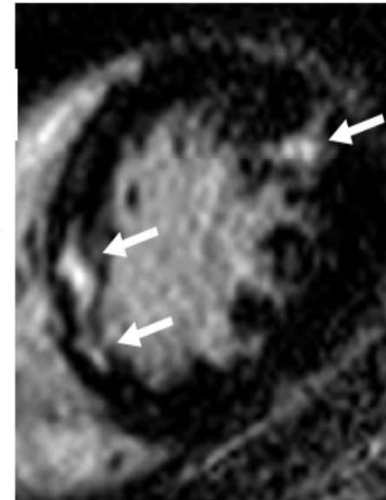
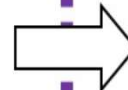
Baseline

Natural
history



1 Year

AVR



2 Year



Patients with Aortic Stenosis
AV Vmax >4.0 m/sec

@EvoLVed_Trial

Screening for Decompensation

hs-Troponin / ECG

No

REGISTRY

Watchful Waiting
Repeat ECG and
troponin in 1 year

Yes

CMR

No Fibrosis

Mid-wall Fibrosis

RANDOMISATION (n=400)

EARLY SURGERY / TAVI (n=200)

STANDARD OF CARE (n=200)

3 Years Follow up

All cause mortality / Unplanned AS related hospital admission

Sir Jules Thorn
Award
Biomedical
Research 2015
15/JTA.



Conclusions



Valve stenosis

- Initiation phase similar to atherosclerosis
- Propagation phase dominated by calcification
- SALTIRE 2 trial

Hypertrophic response of the left ventricle

- Initially adaptive
- Ultimately decompensates and patients transition to heart failure and adverse events
- EVOLVED trial





Acknowledgements



Twitter: @MarcDweck @evolved_trial

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- British Heart Foundation Clinical Lectureship
- Sir Jules Thorn Award 2016

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Prof Dan Berman

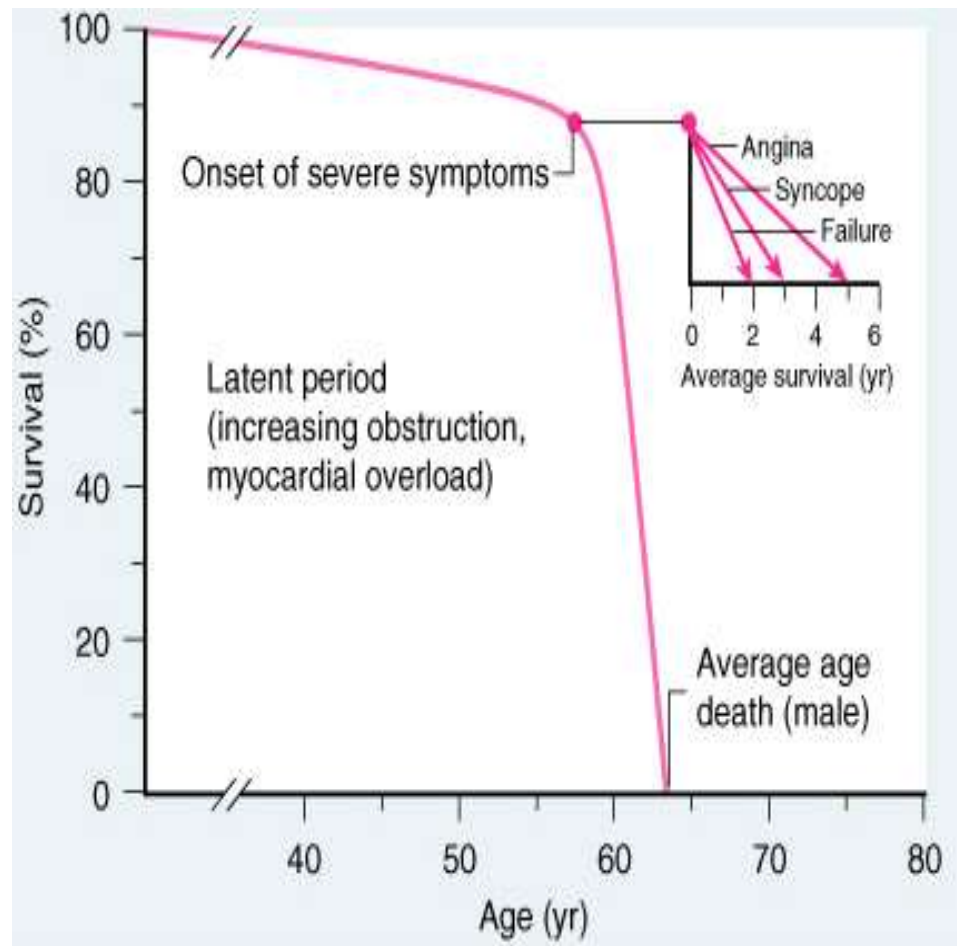
Prof Piotr Slomka

Dr Damini Dey



*Queen's Anniversary
Prize 2016*

Symptoms & Aortic Stenosis



QUEBEC, CANADA

Cohort: Research
Scanner: Siemens
Analysis: Teracon

EDINBURGH: UK

Cohort: Research
Scanner: Siemens
Analysis: Vitrea

LONDON, UK

Cohort: Clinical
Scanner: Philips
Analysis: Aquarius

PITTSBURGH, USA

Cohort: Clinical
Scanner: GE Discovery
Analysis: Vitrea

AMIENS, FRANCE

Cohort: Clinical
Scanner: GE Discovery
Analysis: Smartscore



BARCELONA, SPAIN

Cohort: Research
Scanner: Siemens
Analysis: Teracon

PARIS, FRANCE

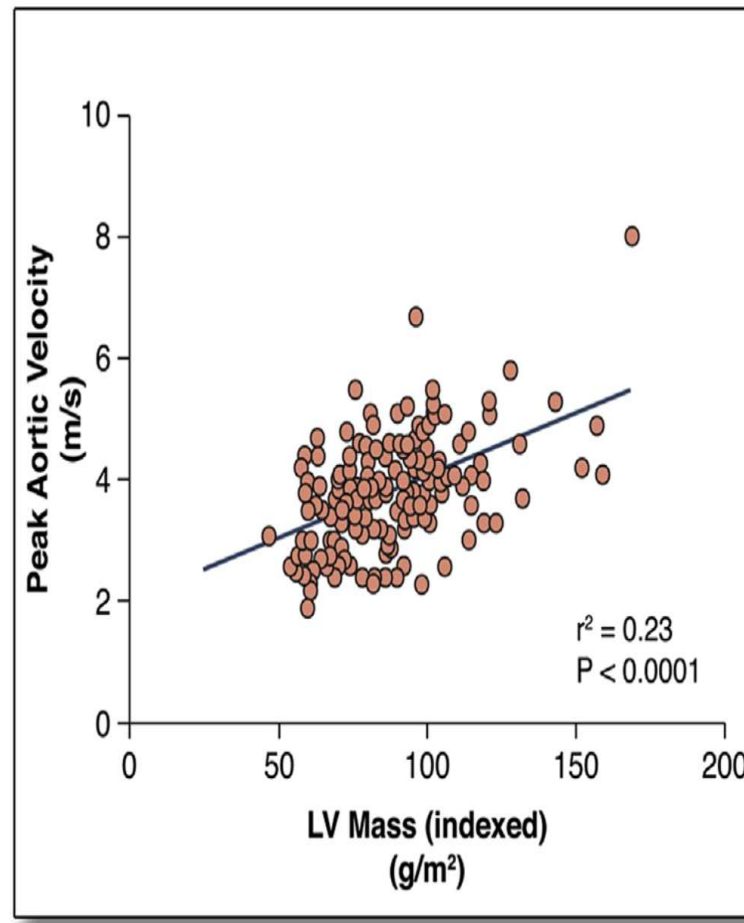
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ST-DENIS, FRANCE

Cohort: Clinical
Scanner: GE Revolution
Analysis: Smartcore

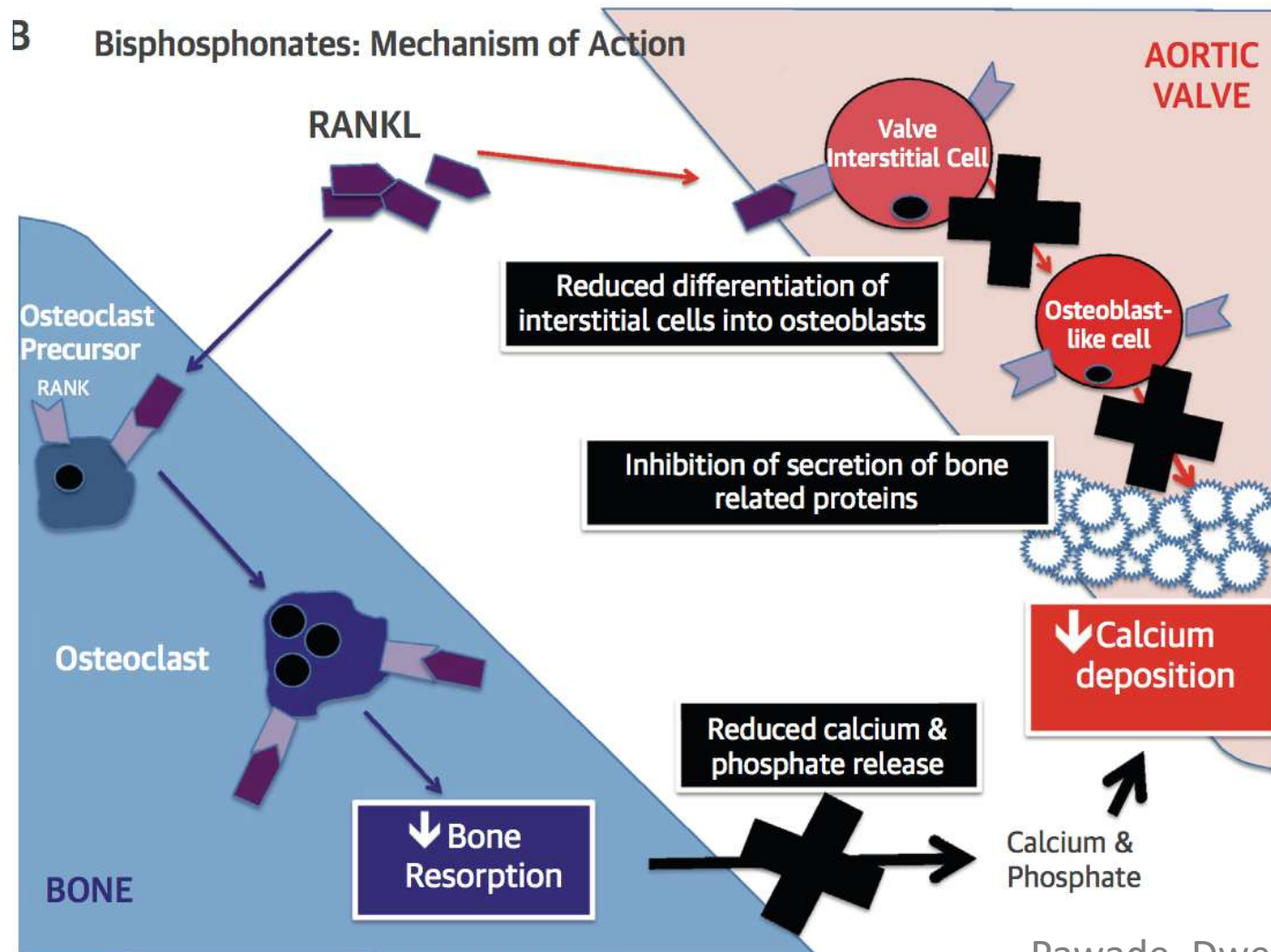


Severity of Valve Narrowing Modest Predictor of Hypertrophic Response



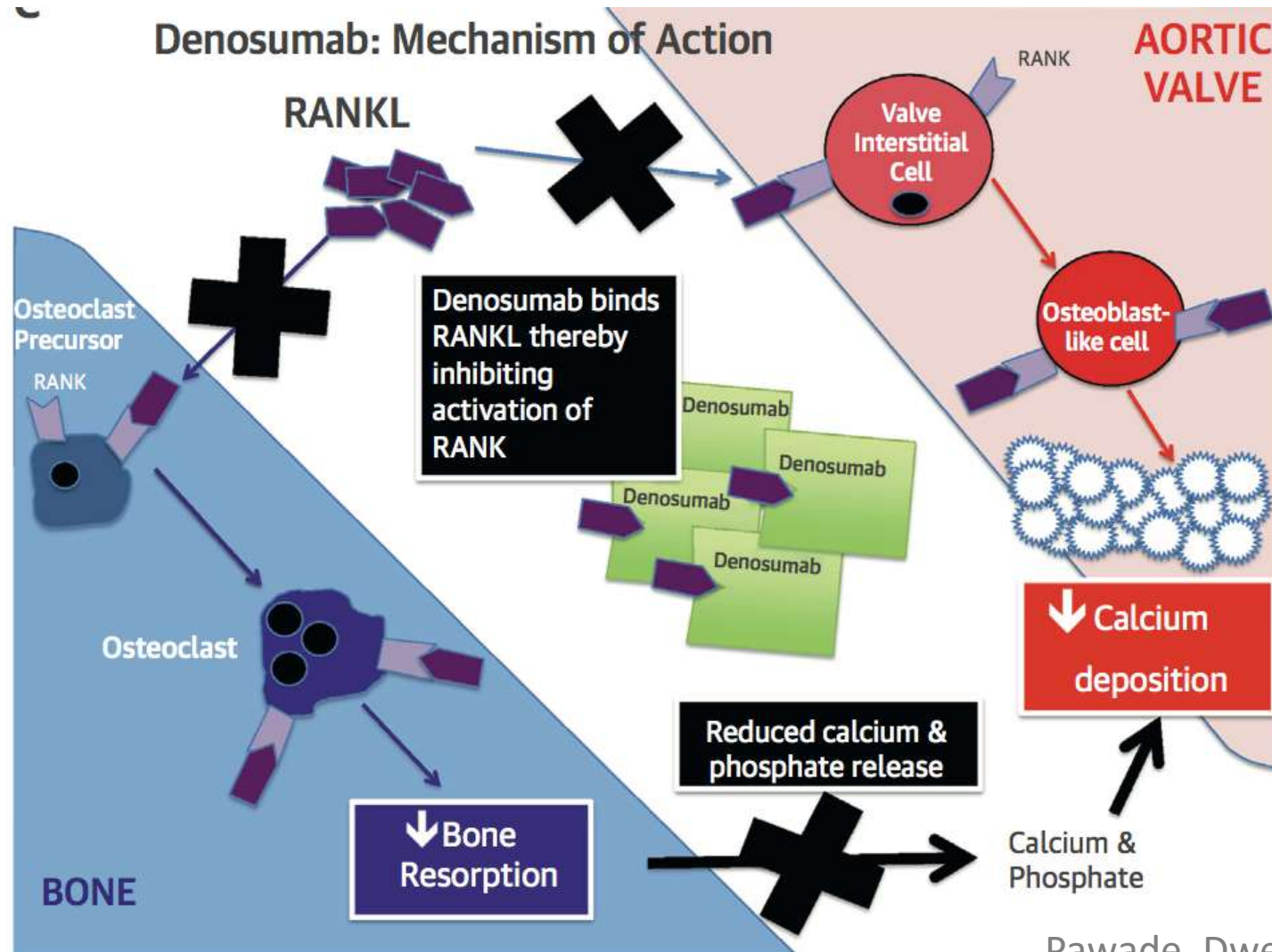


Mechanism of Action of Bisphosphonates



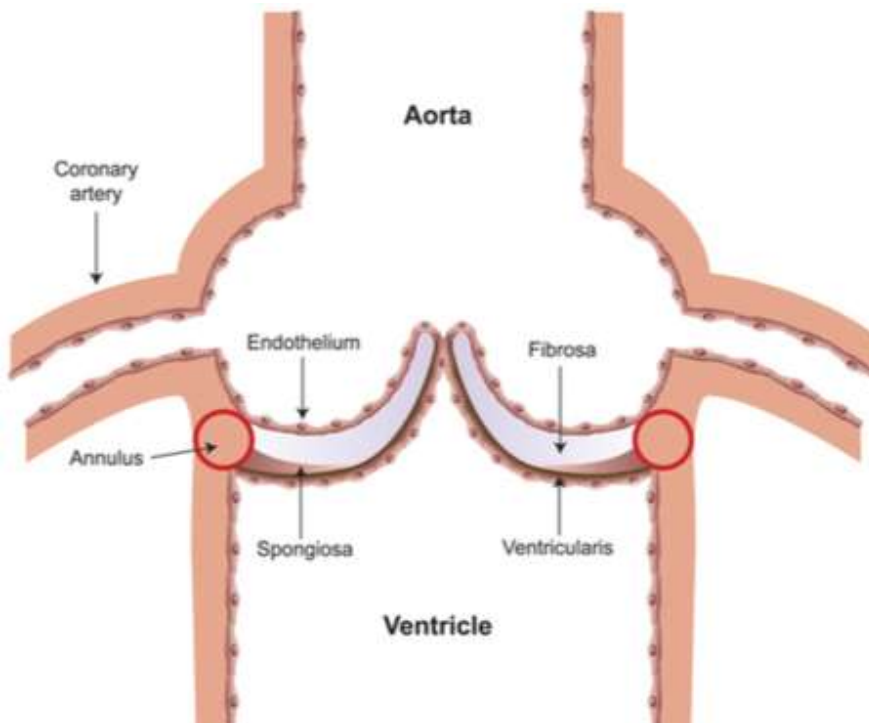


Mechanism of Action Denosumab

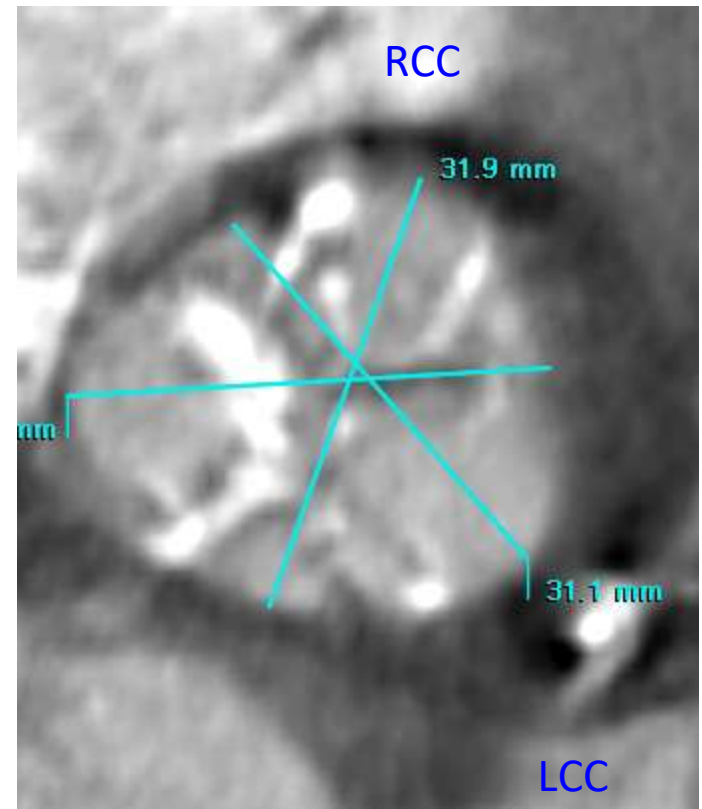




Protective Shear Stress



NCC



- Non-coronary cusp often diseased more than LCC and RCC