

# ***Exercise PVR: A Key Predictor of Benefit of Atrial Shunt Therapy in HFpEF?***

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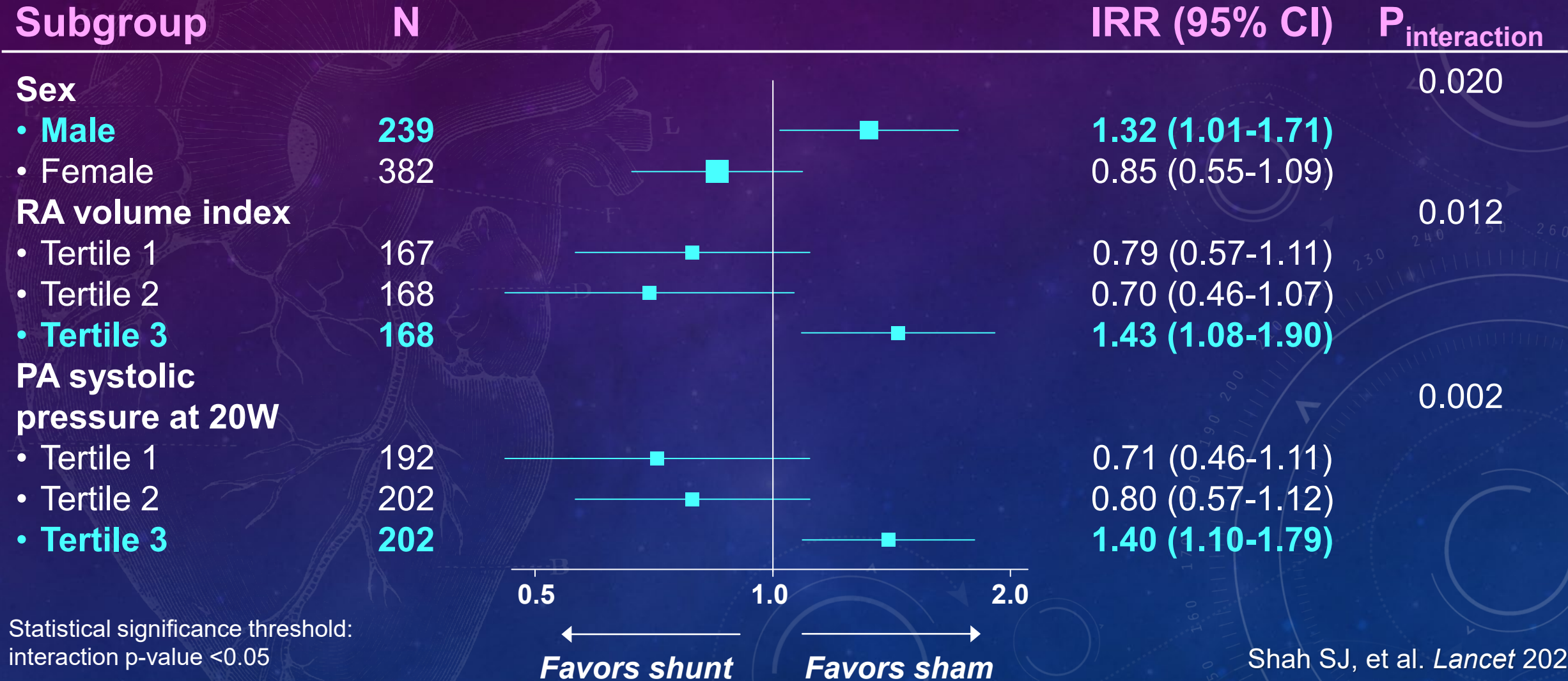
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# Pre-specified subgroup analyses





# Responder analysis

$$PA \text{ pressure} = PVR \times CO + PCWP$$

- **Markers of pulmonary vascular disease**

- ✓ **PVR at rest, peak**
- ✓ PASP at rest, legs up, 20W, peak
- ✓ TPR (mPAP/CO) at rest, peak
- ✓ PA compliance at rest/peak
- ✓ PASP/SV at rest, peak

- **Hemodynamic markers of RV dysfunction**

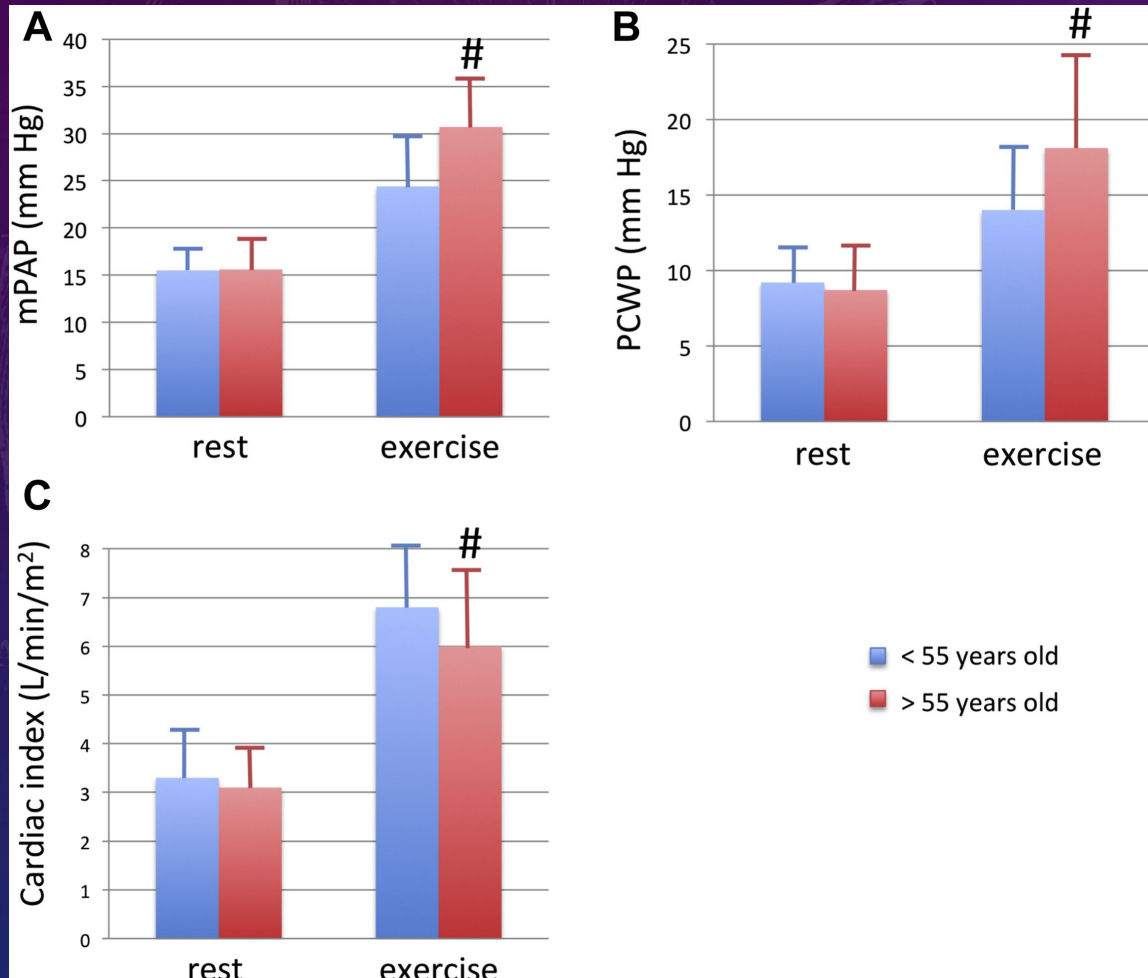
- ✓ PCWP-CVP at rest, legs up, 20W, peak
- ✓ TAPSE/PASP ratio

??



- Time to first HF event
- Total (first and recurrent) HF events
- Change in KCCQ, baseline to 12 months

# What is a normal peak exercise PVR?

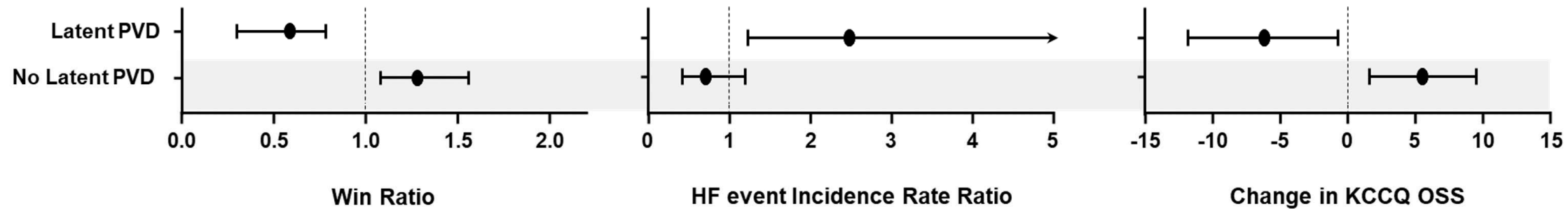


- Study of 55 healthy participants
- Right heart catheterization
- Mean age 50, 36% age >55
- Similar resting hemodynamics in both age groups (<55 and >55 yrs)
- Older healthy individuals have ↑PA pressure and ↑PCWP, ↓CI during exercise
- Mean peak PVR = 1.0, SD = 0.4 WU
- **Peak exercise PVR upper limit of normal (mean+2SD): 1.8 WU**

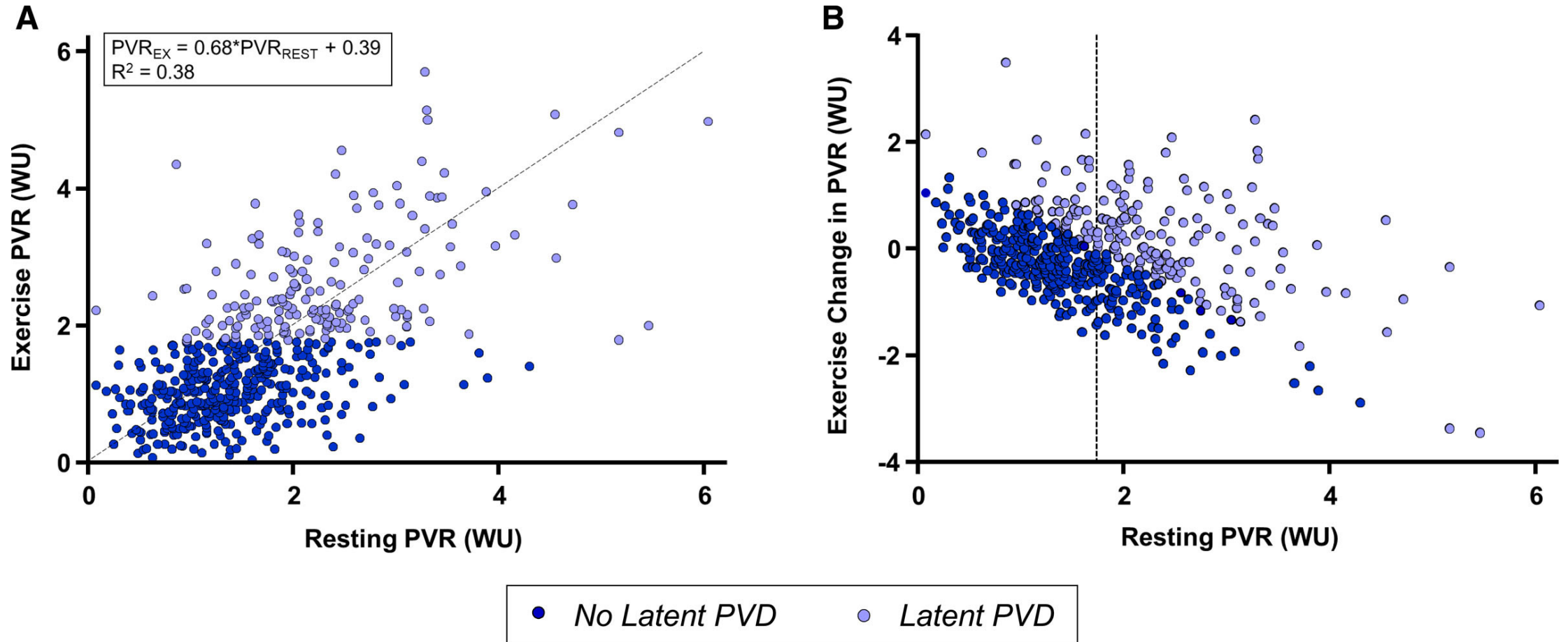


# Latent PVD: worse outcomes with IASD

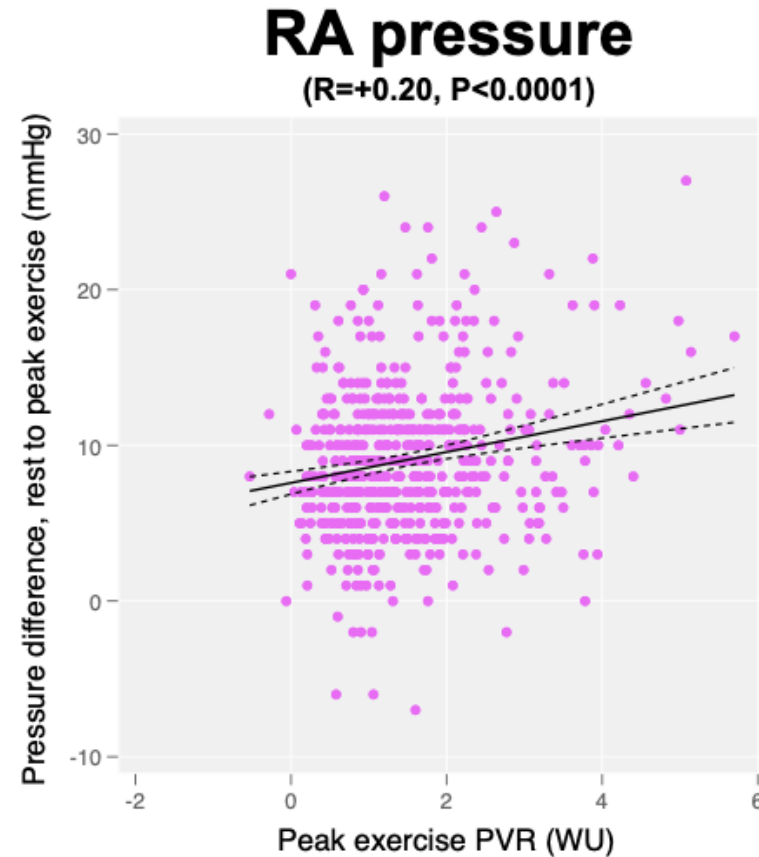
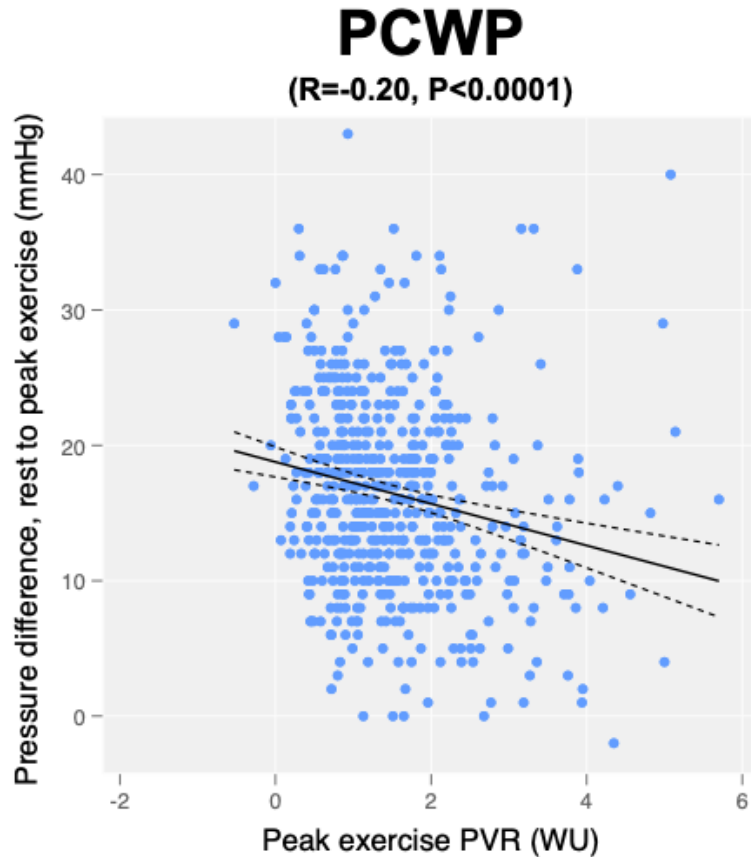
*Latent PVD = peak exercise PVR  $\geq 1.74$  WU (highest tertile)*



# Resting vs. exercise PVR in REDUCE II



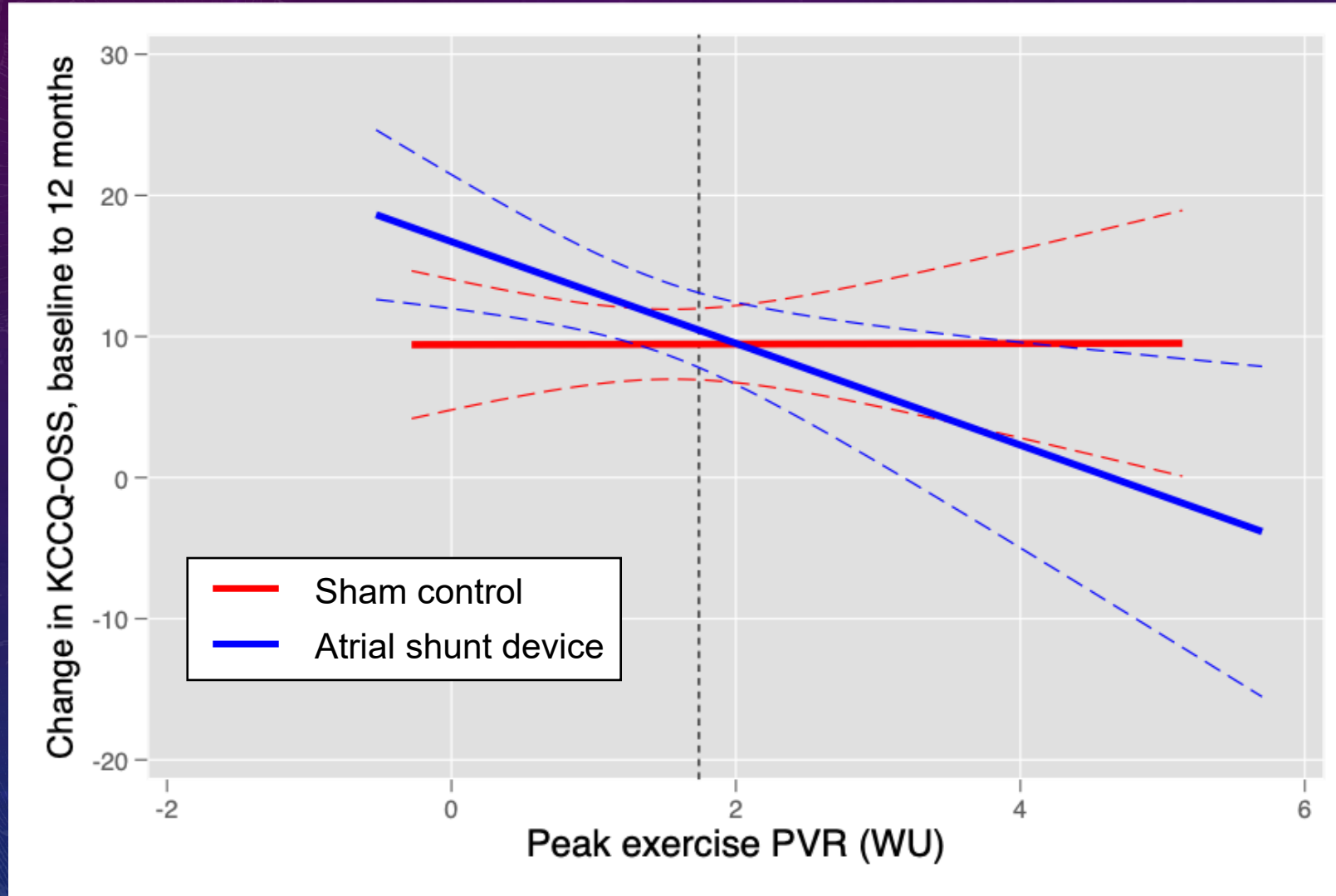
# Peak exercise PVR vs. delta PCWP, RAP





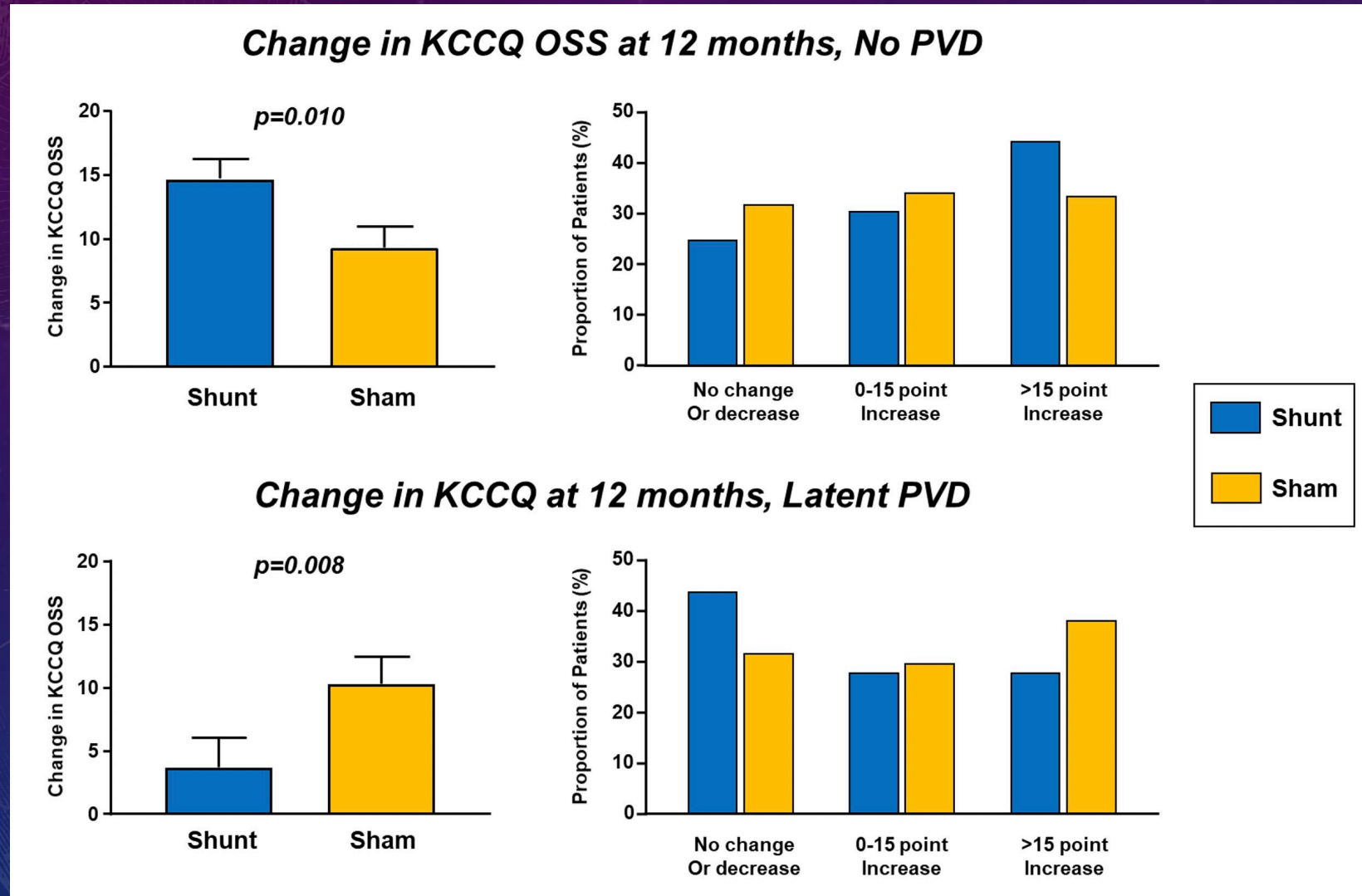
# Effect of shunt on KCCQ by peak exercise PVR

↑ Health status  
↓ Health status





# Effect of shunt on KCCQ by $\pm$ latent PVD



# Effect of shunt on echo by $\pm$ latent PVD

**No latent PVD (peak exercise PVR <1.74 WU)**

| Echo change variable<br>(baseline to 12 months) | Shunt device | Sham control | P-value |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------|
| RA volume                                       | ↑            | ↔            | <0.001  |
| RV end-diastolic volume                         | ↑            | ↔            | <0.001  |
| TAPSE   | ↔            | ↔            | 0.25    |
| TR severity                                     | ↑            | ↔            | <0.001  |
| LA volume                                       | ↔            | ↔            | 0.90    |
| LV end-diastolic volume                         | ↔            | ↔            | 0.16    |
| LVEF  | ↔            | ↔            | 0.97    |

# Effect of shunt on echo by $\pm$ latent PVD

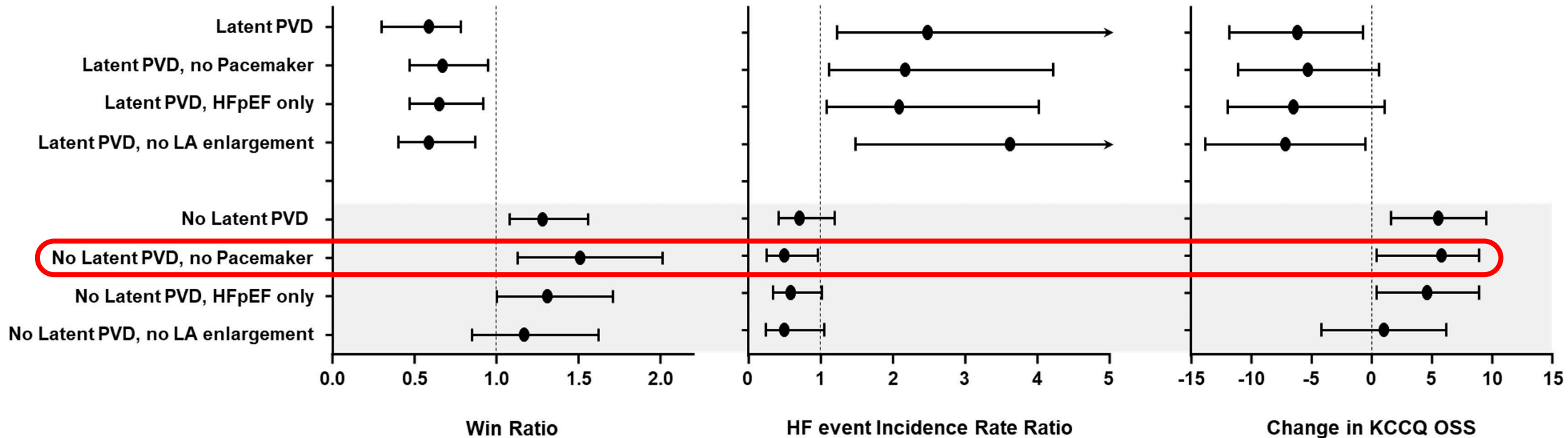
***Latent PVD (peak exercise  $PVR \geq 1.74$  WU)***

| Echo change variable<br>(baseline to 12 months) | Shunt device | Sham control | P-value |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------|
| RA volume                                       | ↑            | ↑            | 0.227   |
| RV end-diastolic volume                         | ↑            | ↑            | 0.367   |
| TAPSE   | ↔            | ↔            | 0.366   |
| TR severity                                     | ↑            | ↑            | 0.956   |
| LA volume                                       | ↔            | ↔            | 0.383   |
| LV end-diastolic volume                         | ↓            | ↔            | 0.008   |
| LVEF  | ↔            | ↔            | 0.481   |



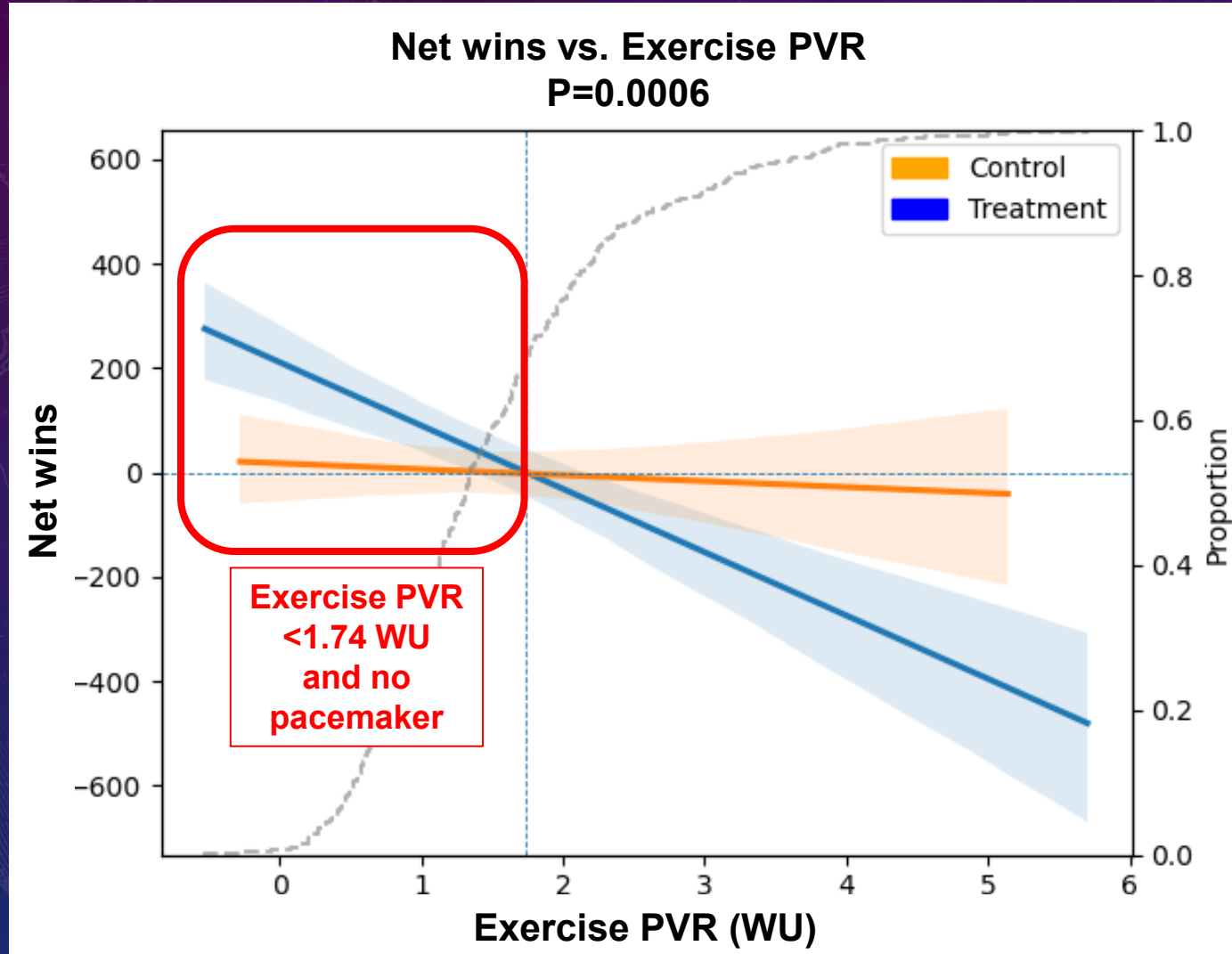
# Responder analysis

*Latent PVD = peak exercise PVR  $\geq 1.74$  WU*



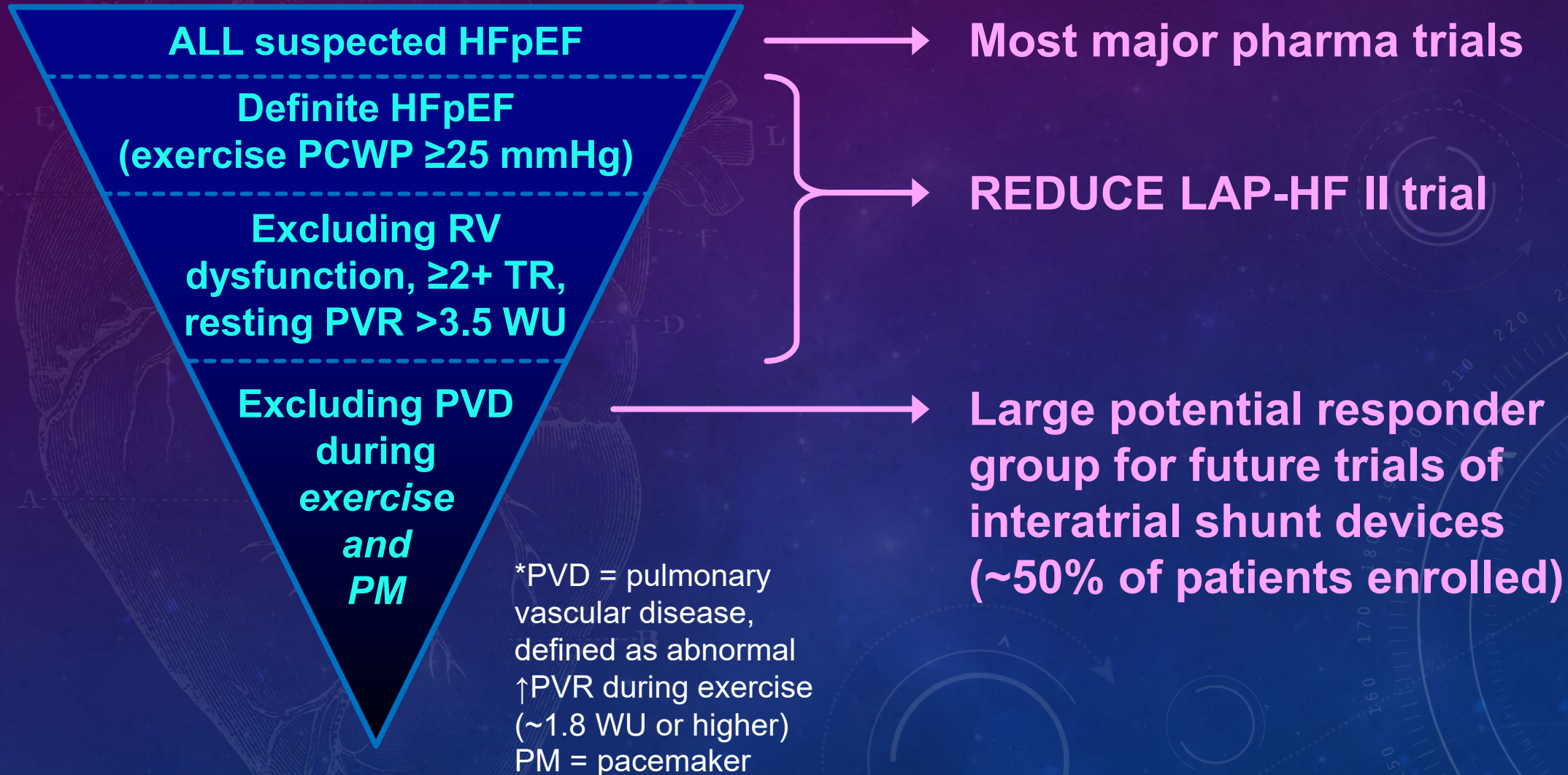
# Overall efficacy of shunt by peak exercise PVR

Atrial shunt better  
Sham better



- ~50% of patients had exercise PVR < 1.74 and no pacemaker
- These patients had more “wins” when treated with atrial shunt device (↓HF hospitalizations and ↑health status)
- Opposite was true in those with exercise PVR ≥ 1.74 or pacemaker

# Future directions: ↑Precision medicine





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*thank you*

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