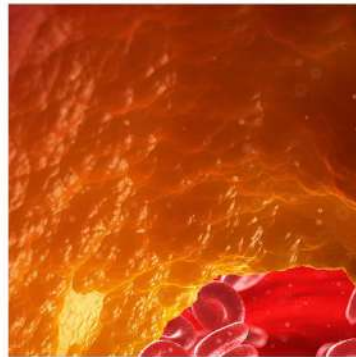
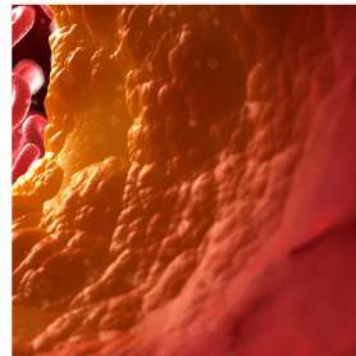
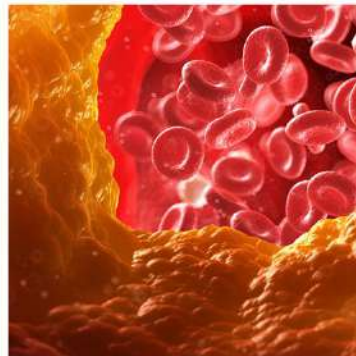


The 2019 EMEA Cardiometabolic Workshop



Saturday,
16 November 2019

Baku, Azerbaijan



Should increase in heart rate be considered a target in cardiovascular treatment?

H.A.J. Struijker-Boudier

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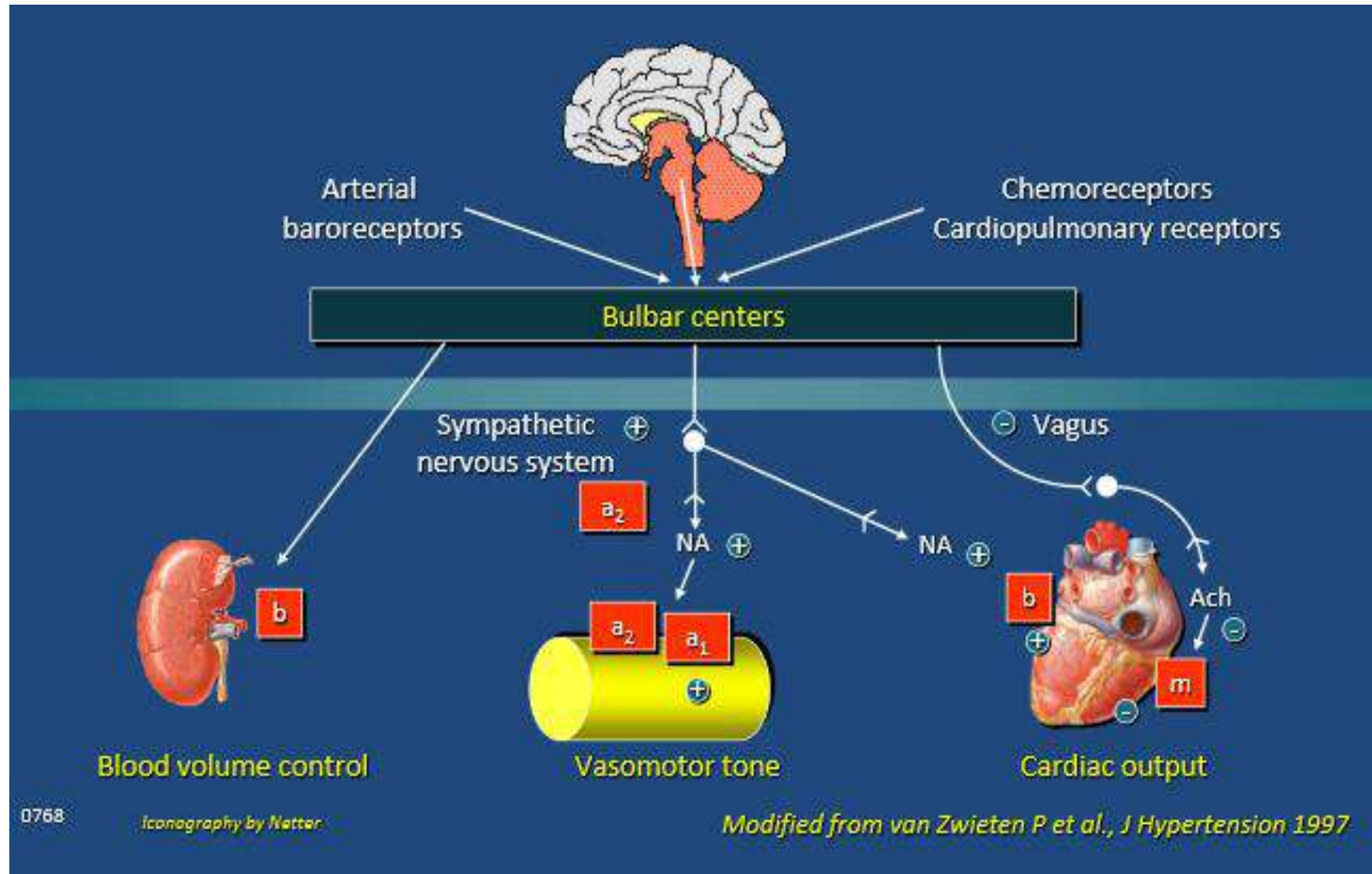
Disclosures

H. Struijker-Boudier has received grants or consultation fees from Durect, Merck and Servier

Learning objectives

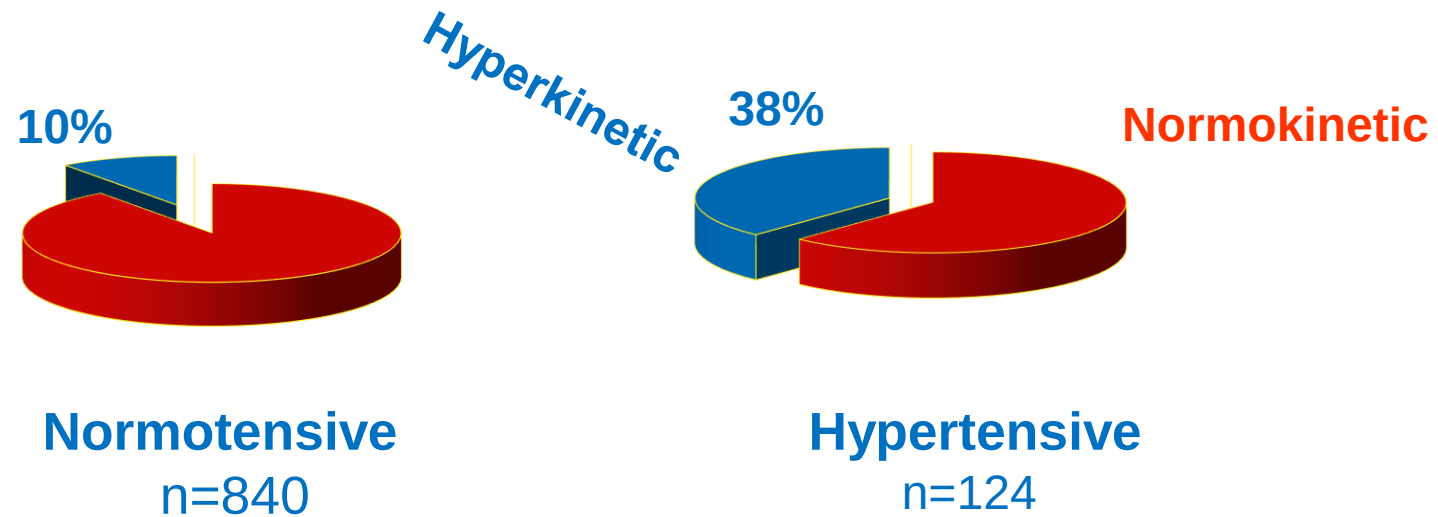
- Describe HR targets in hypertensive patients
- Discuss which type of investigation should be performed
- Illustrate possible therapeutic strategies

Autonomic control of the cardiovascular system

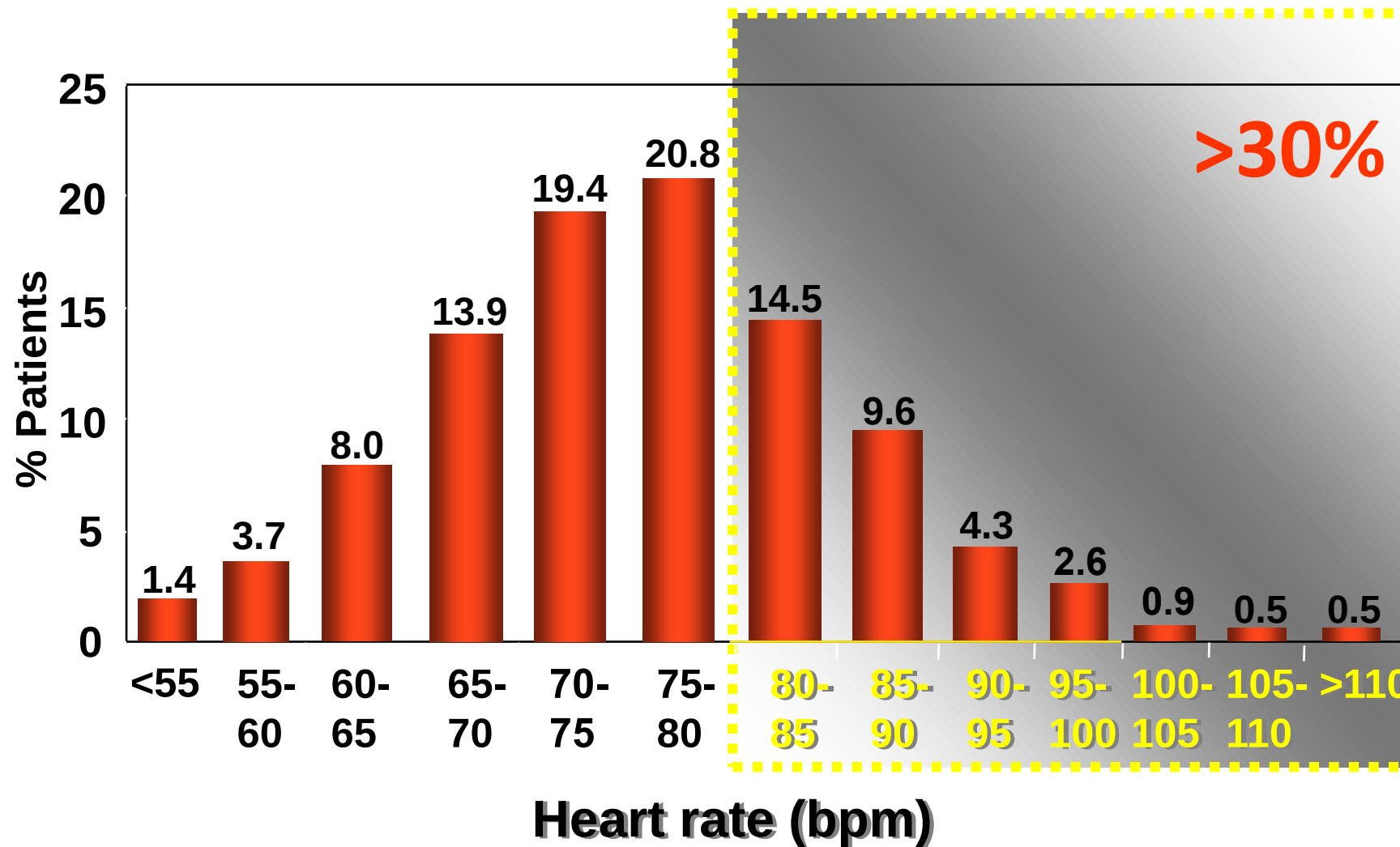


Heart rate obtained by noninvasive (echo- Doppler) measurement in the Tecumseh population study

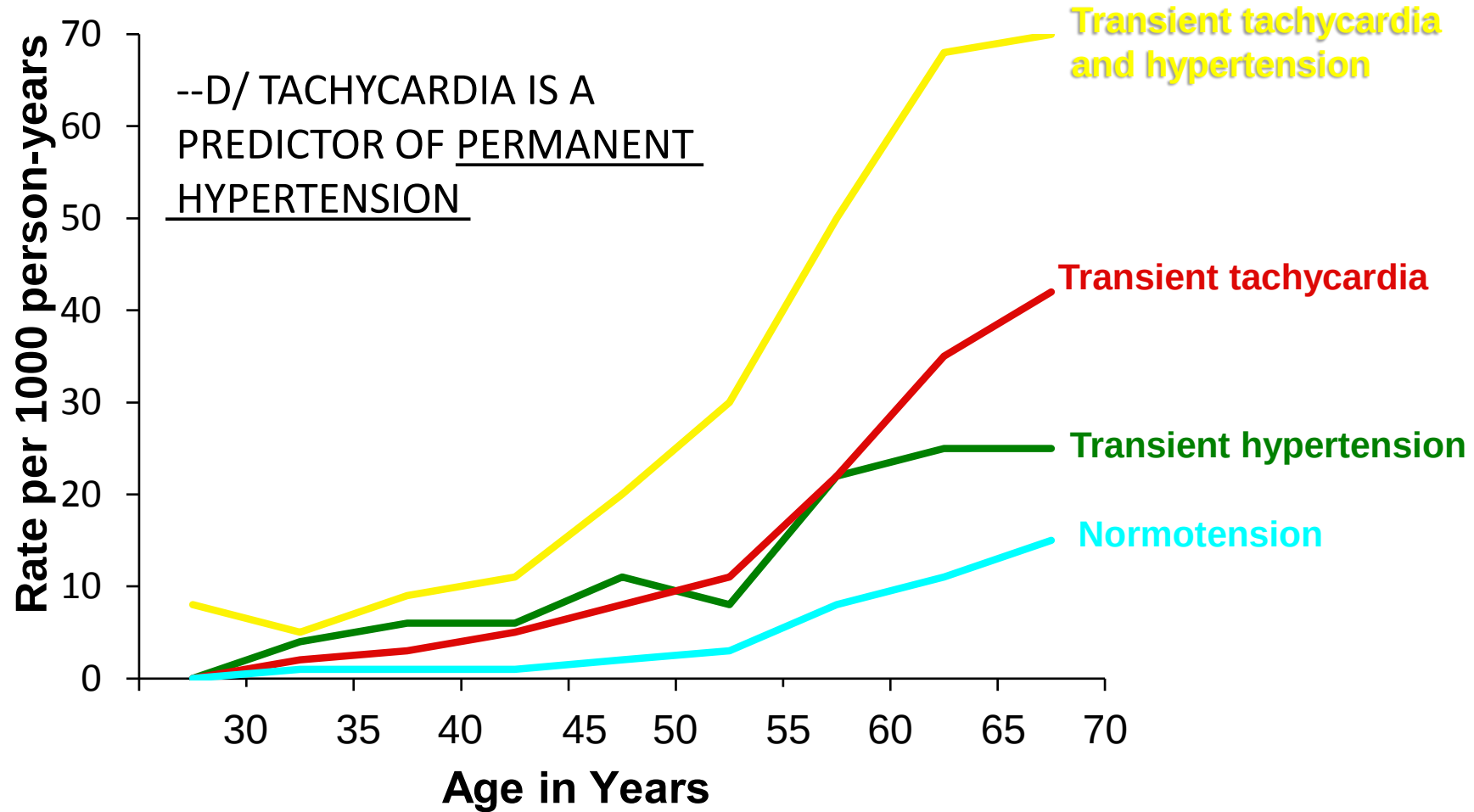
A. Tachycardia is frequent



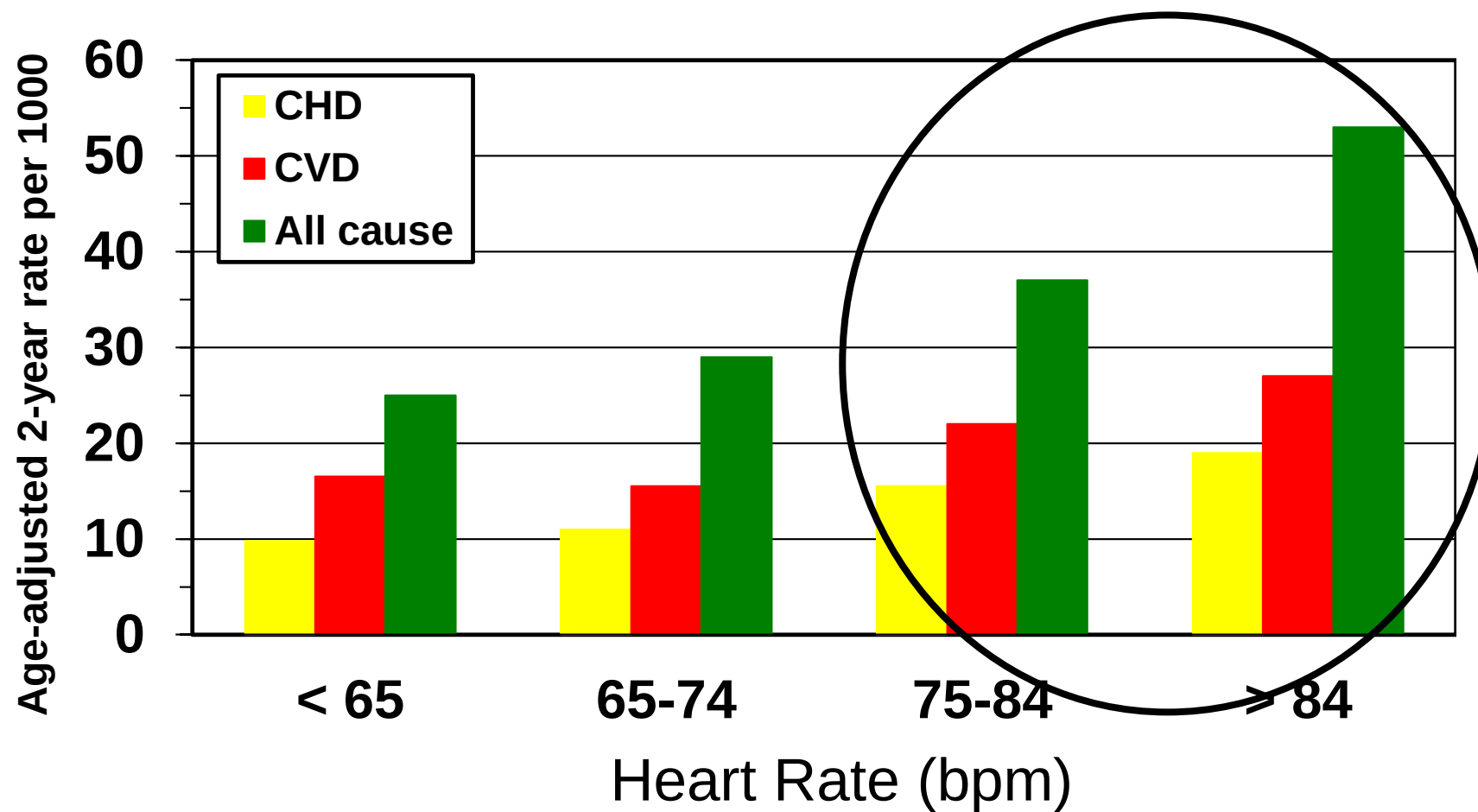
Tachycardia is frequent also in established hypertension (n=38,145)



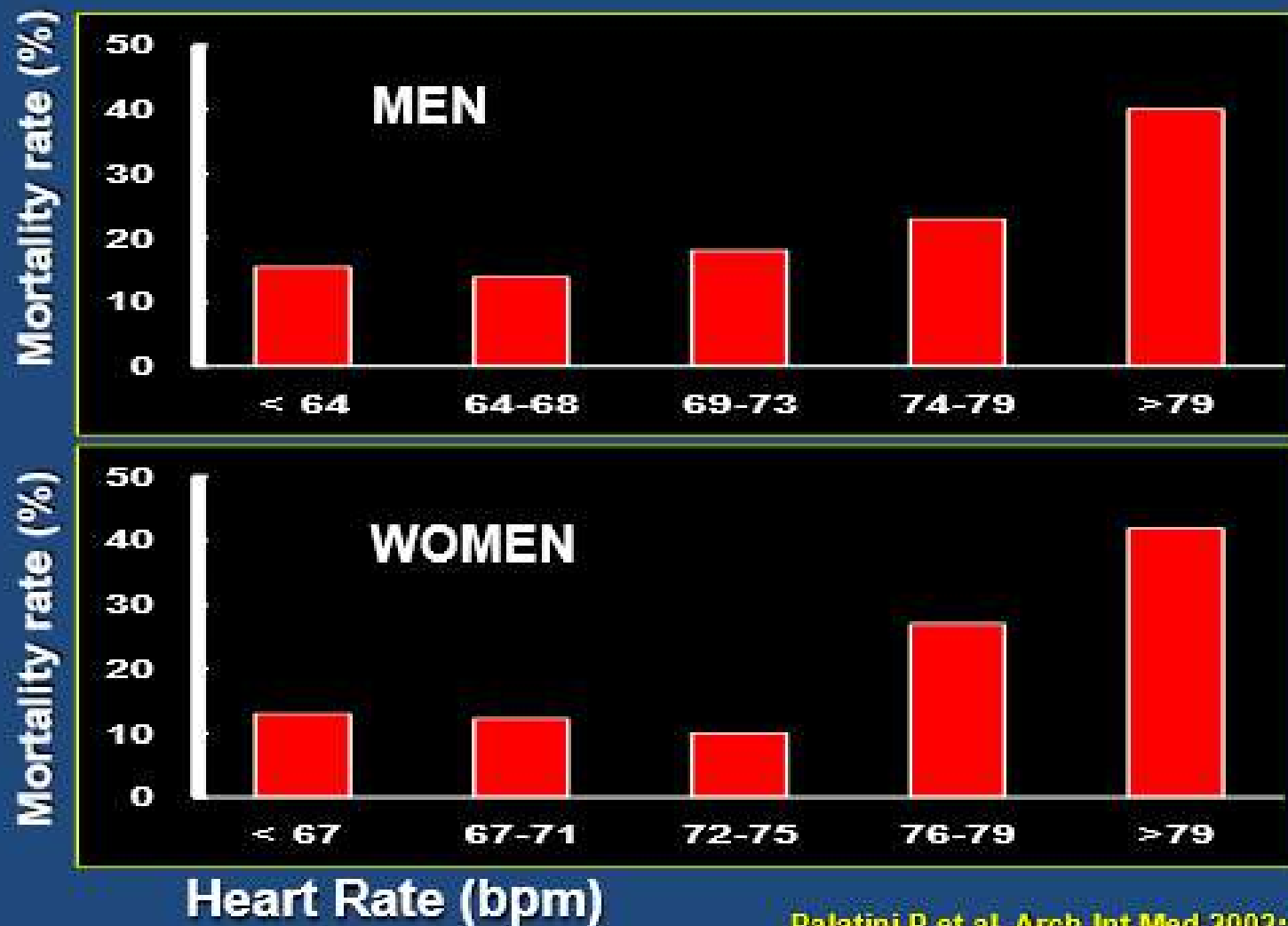
Development of established hypertension in a study of 22,741 USA Army officers



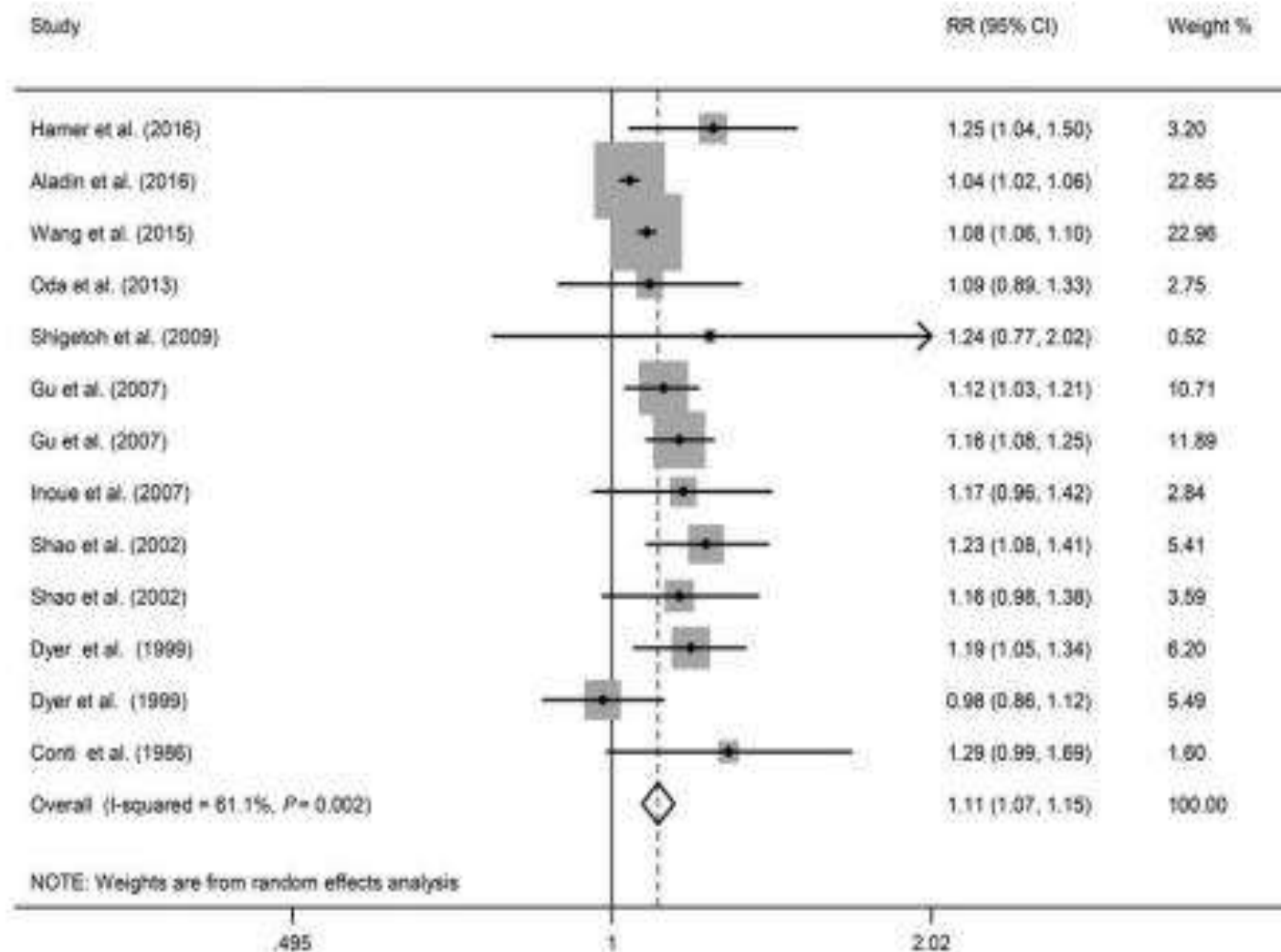
ASSOCIATION OF HEART RATE WITH MORTALITY RATE AMONG MEN WITH HYPERTENSION (The Framingham Study)



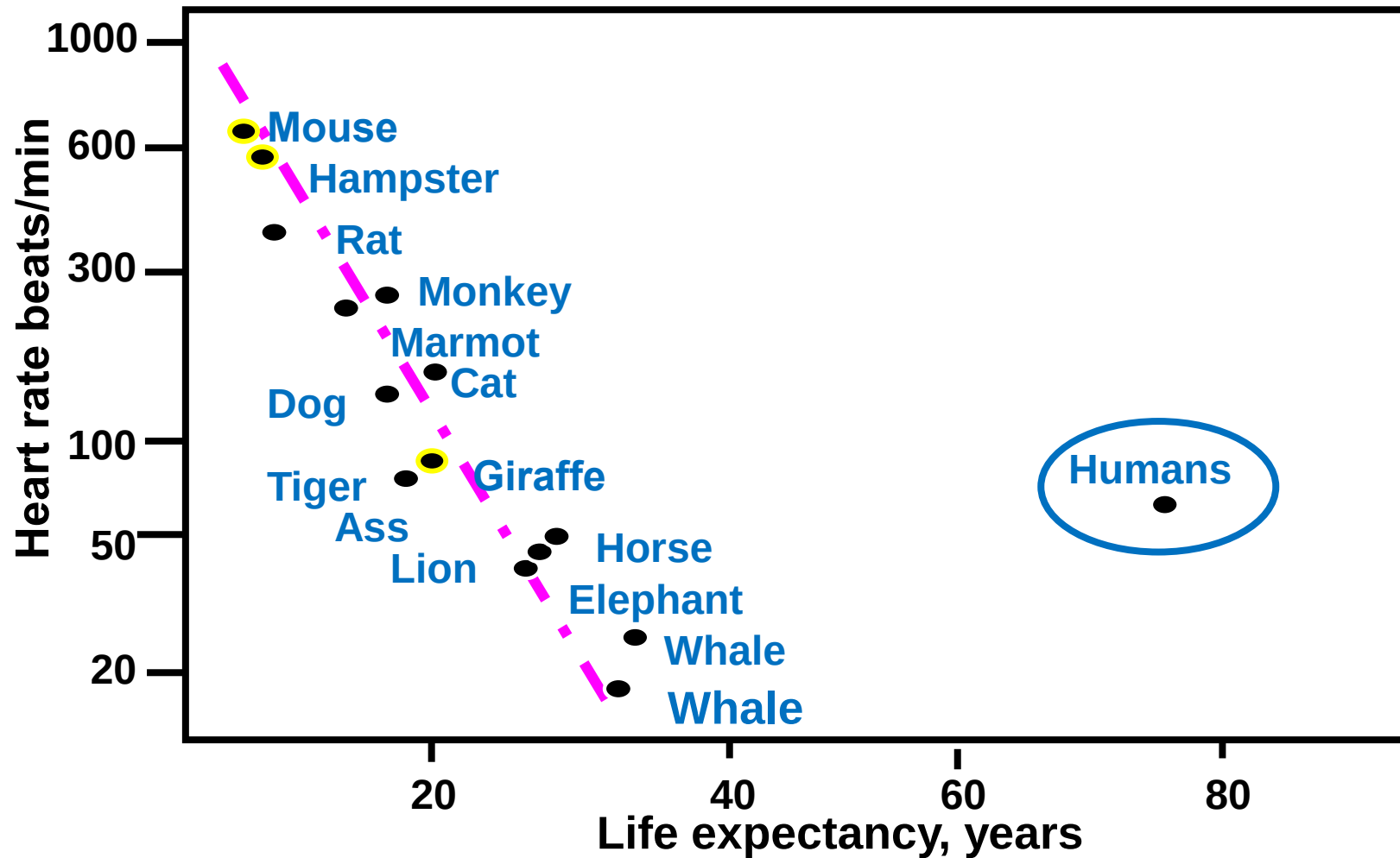
Mortality Rate by Quintile of Clinic Heart Rate In the ISH Patients from Syst-Eur Study



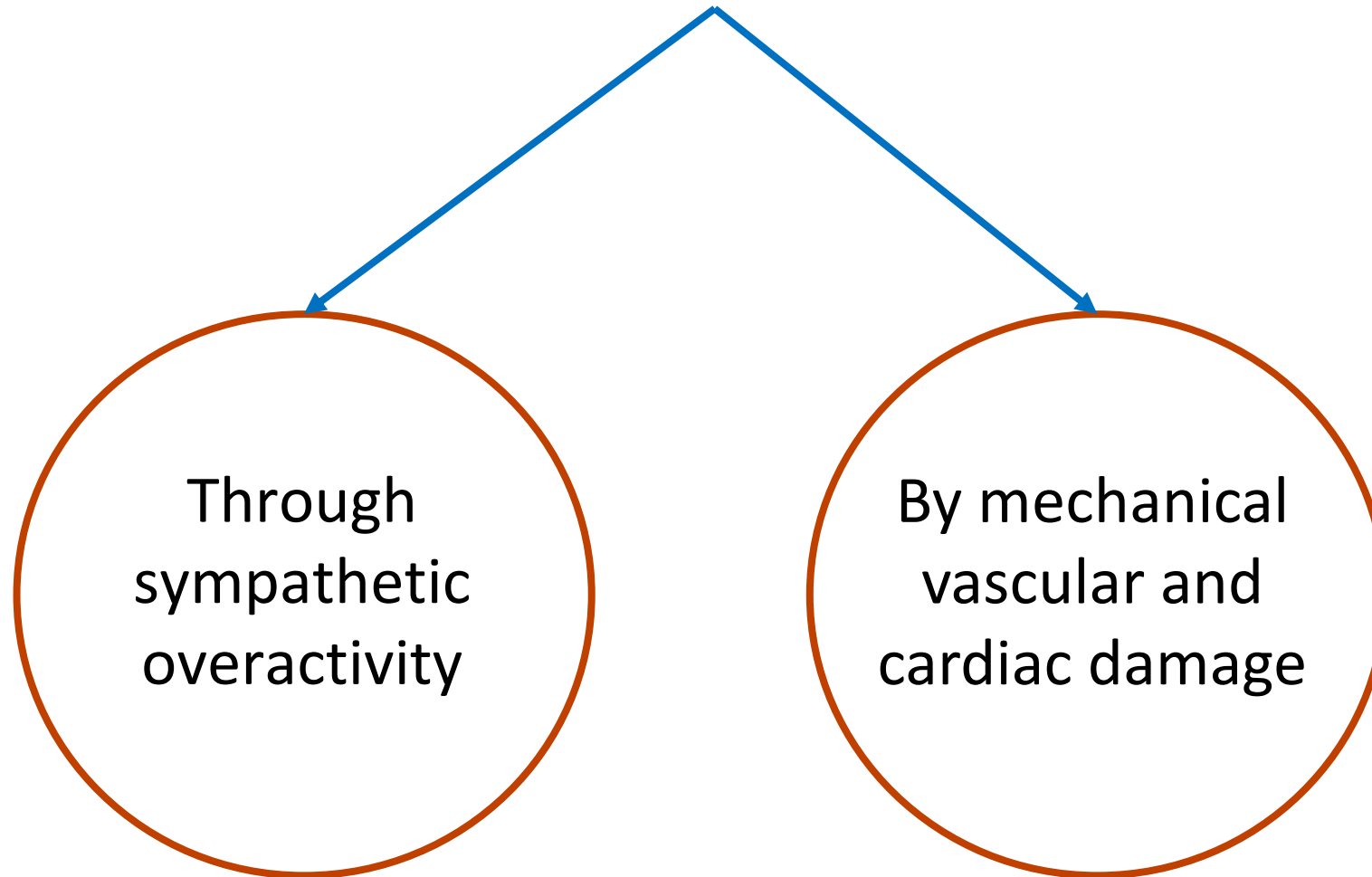
Palatini P et al, Arch Int Med 2002;162:2313



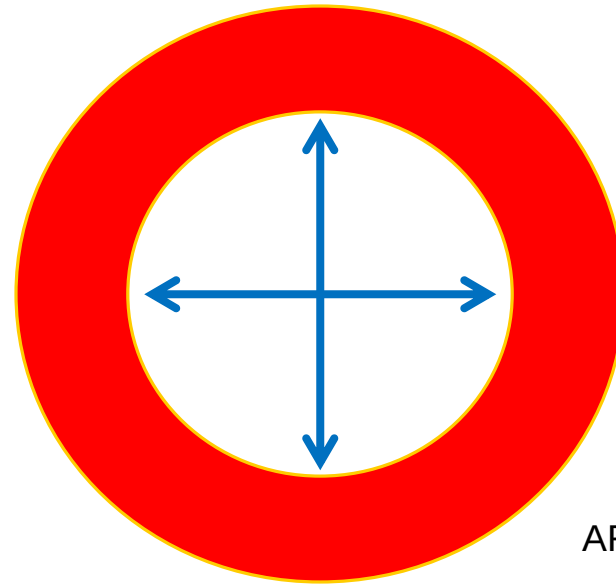
-- E/ TACHYCARDIA IS A POTENT PREDICTOR OF MORTALITY



How does Tachycardia increase the cardiovascular risk?



Tachycardia amplifies the tensile stress in arteries



AORTA

Increased aortic pressure

Increased **pulse wave velocity**

Reflected pulse wave

ARTERIOLES

Thicker vessel wall smaller lumen

Blood pressure amplification

Can antihypertensive drugs with heart rate reducing properties improve prognosis in hypertensive patients with tachycardia?

Pharmacological possibilities to reduce Sympathetic overdrive

- Centrally acting antihypertensives
- Alpha-blockers
- Non-dihydropyridine CCB's
- Beta-blockers
- Ivabradine

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 18, 2014

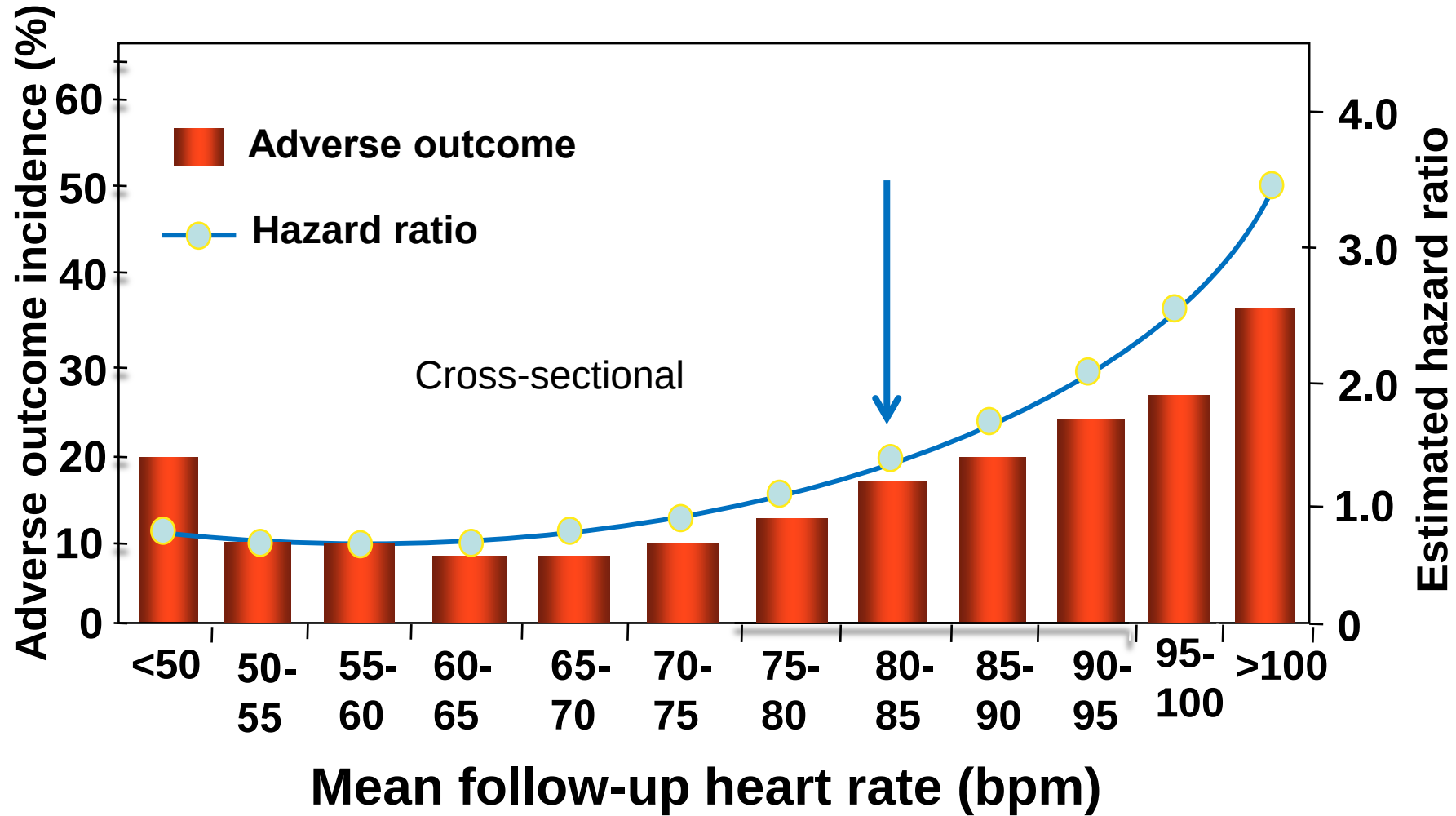
VOL. 371 NO. 12

Ivabradine in Stable Coronary Artery Disease without Clinical Heart Failure

Kim Fox, M.D., Ian Ford, Ph.D., Philippe Gabriel Steg, M.D., Jean-Claude Tardif, M.D., Michal Tendera, M.D.,
and Roberto Ferrari, M.D., for the SIGNIFY Investigators[†]

ABSTRACT

Relationship Between Follow-up Heart Rate And Outcome In The INVEST Study

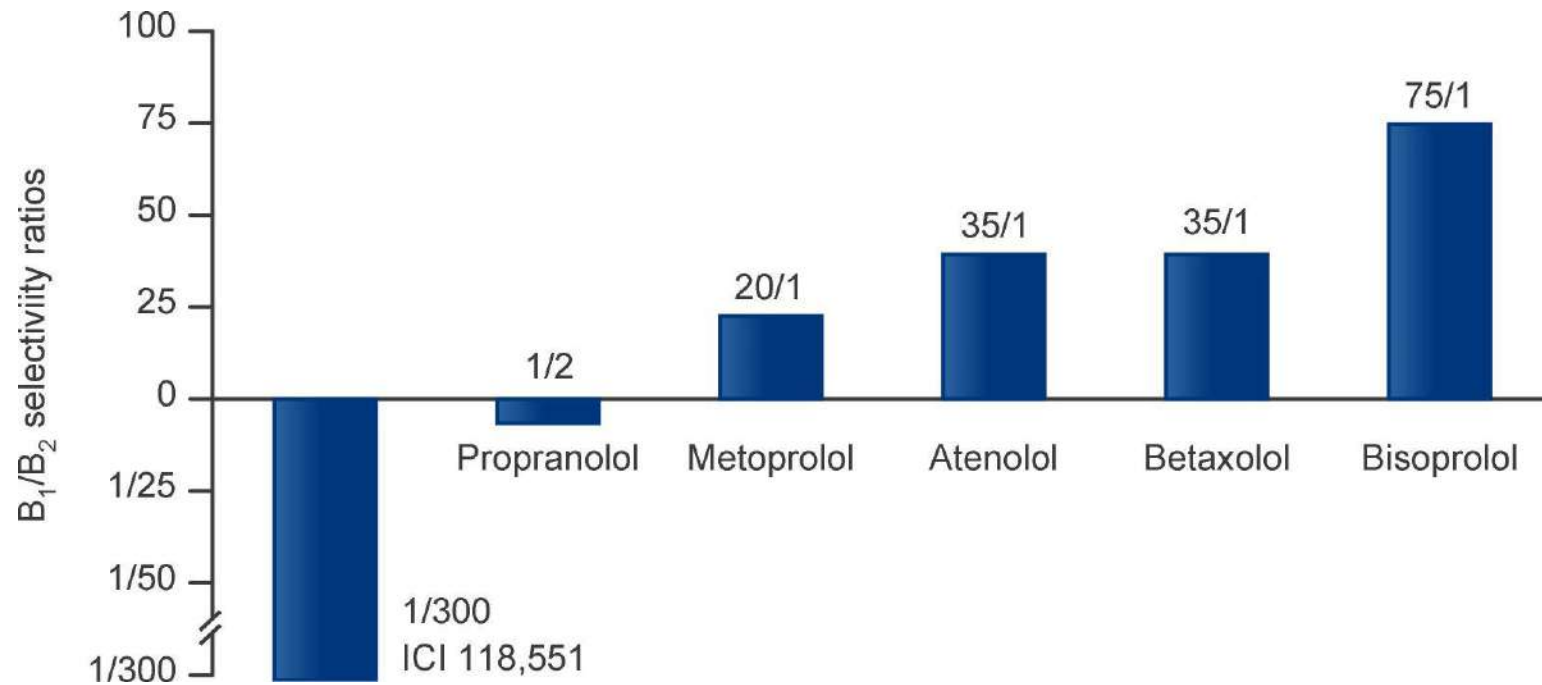


Most commonly used beta-blockers

	Beta-1 selectivity	Bioavailability (%)	half-life (h)	Route of clearance	adverse effect on lipids/glucose
Bisoprolol	+ + + +	90	11-17	renal/hepatic	none
Carvedilol	+	60	7-10	hepatic	+ +
Nebivolol	+ + + +	90	10-20	renal/hepatic	none
Metoprolol	+ + +	50	3-6	hepatic	+ +
Atenolol	+ +	40	5-7	renal	+ + +
Propranolol	-	30	4-6	hepatic	+ + + +

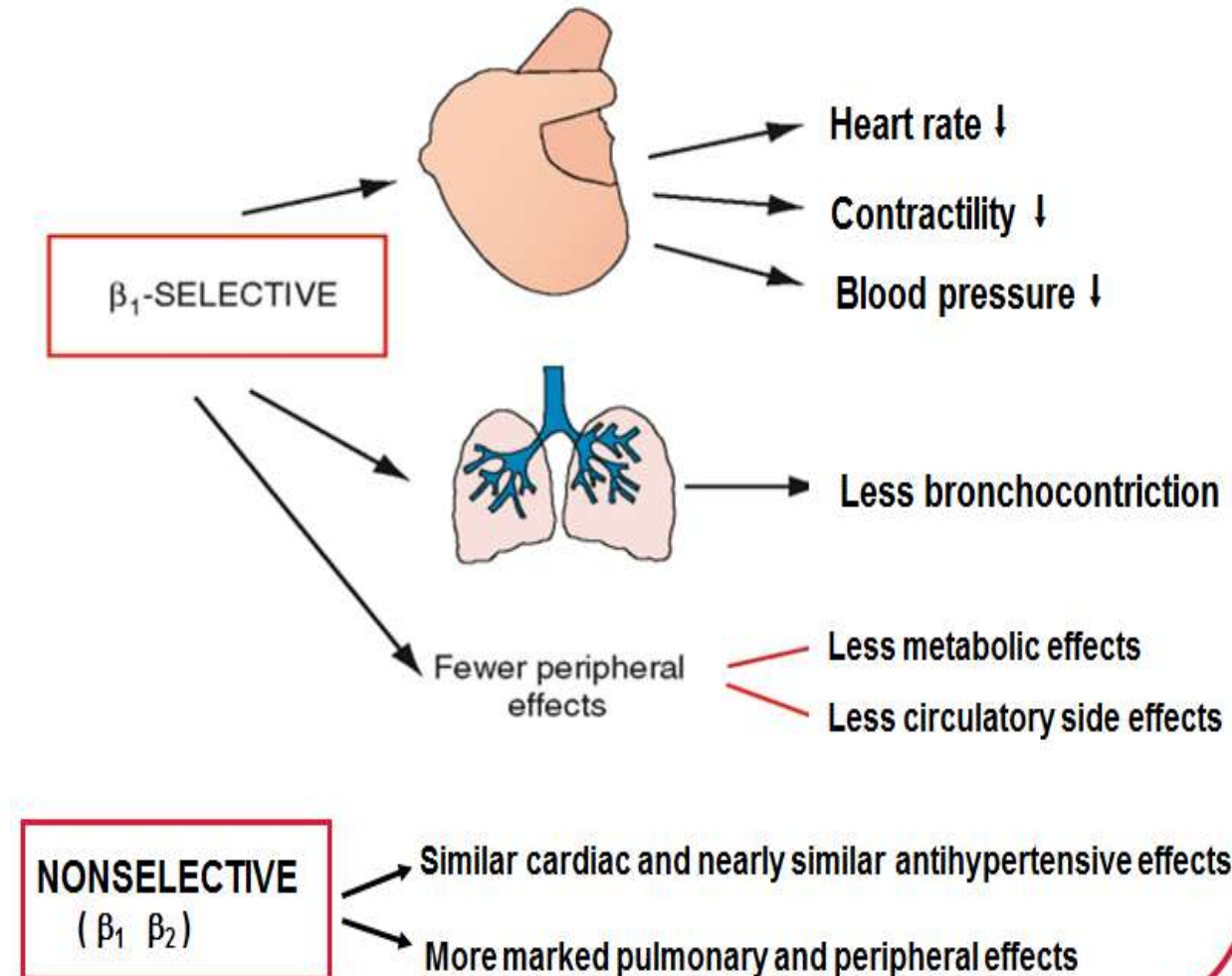
Source: Goodman and Gilman 11th edition 2006

Bisoprolol blocks noradrenaline stimulation of beta1-receptors



Adapted from Wellstein A et al. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol* 1986;**8**(Suppl):S36-40.)

Advantages of selective β_1 -receptor blockade



Drugs to be preferred in subjects with Clinical CV events

2018 ESH/ESC Guidelines

- Previous stroke: **Any** agent effectively lowering BP
- Previous myocardial infarction: **BB**, ACE inhibitor, ARB
- Angina pectoris: **BB**, calcium antagonist
- Heart failure: Diuretic, **BB**, ACE inhibitor, ARB, MRA
- Atrial fibrillation, prevention: ARB, ACE inhibitor, **BB** or MRA
- Atrial fibrillation, ventricular rate control: **BB**, non-dihydrop CA
- ESRD/proteinuria: ACE inhibitor, ARB
- Peripheral artery disease: ACE inhibitor, CA

BB, beta-blockers

CA, calcium antagonists

MRA, mineralcort recept antagonists

Consensus Document

Management of the hypertensive patient with elevated heart rate: Statement of the Second Consensus Conference endorsed by the European Society of Hypertension

Paolo Palatini^a, Enrico Agabiti Rosei^b, Edoardo Casiglia^a, John Chalmers^c, Roberto Ferrari^d, Guido Grassi^e, Teruo Inoue^f, Bojan Jelakovic^g, Magnus T. Jensen^h, Stevo Juliusⁱ, Sverre E. Kjeldsen^j, Giuseppe Mancia^k, Gianfranco Parati^k, Paolo Pauletto^l, Andrea Stella^o, and Alberto Zanchetti^p

Journal of Hypertension 2016, 34:813–821

Management of the hypertensive patient with elevated heart rate

Statement of the Second Consensus Conference endorsed by the European Society of Hypertension.

Conclusions

- High HR is an important risk factor for cardiovascular disease
- HR measurement should be included in the overall assessment of the hypertensive patient
- HR might be included in future risk charts of international guidelines
- In most studies HR was considered to be elevated when it was higher than

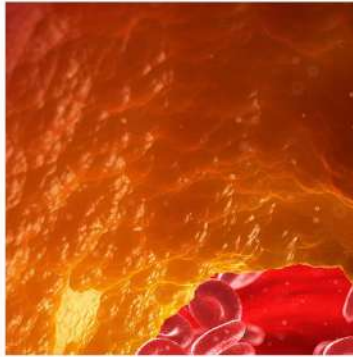
Lack of evidence makes it difficult to make practical therapeutic suggestions for the hypertensive patient with high HR. However, some degree of flexibility with management is expected and in symptomatic tachycardia HR reduction by available drugs (mostly β -1 selective β -blockers) should be considered.

- The panelists unanimously made a plea for the implementation of a randomized clinical trial aiming at evaluating the effects of HR reduction in hypertensive patients with high HR

Take home messages

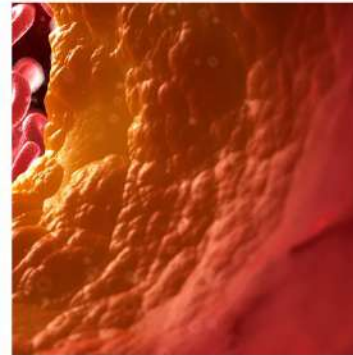
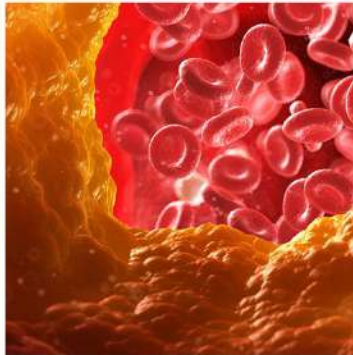
1. Heart rate is a partly blood pressure independent cardiovascular risk factor
2. Reducing heart rate is a therapeutic target in hypertensive patients with an elevated heart rate
3. Beta-1 selective beta-blockers should be considered in these cases

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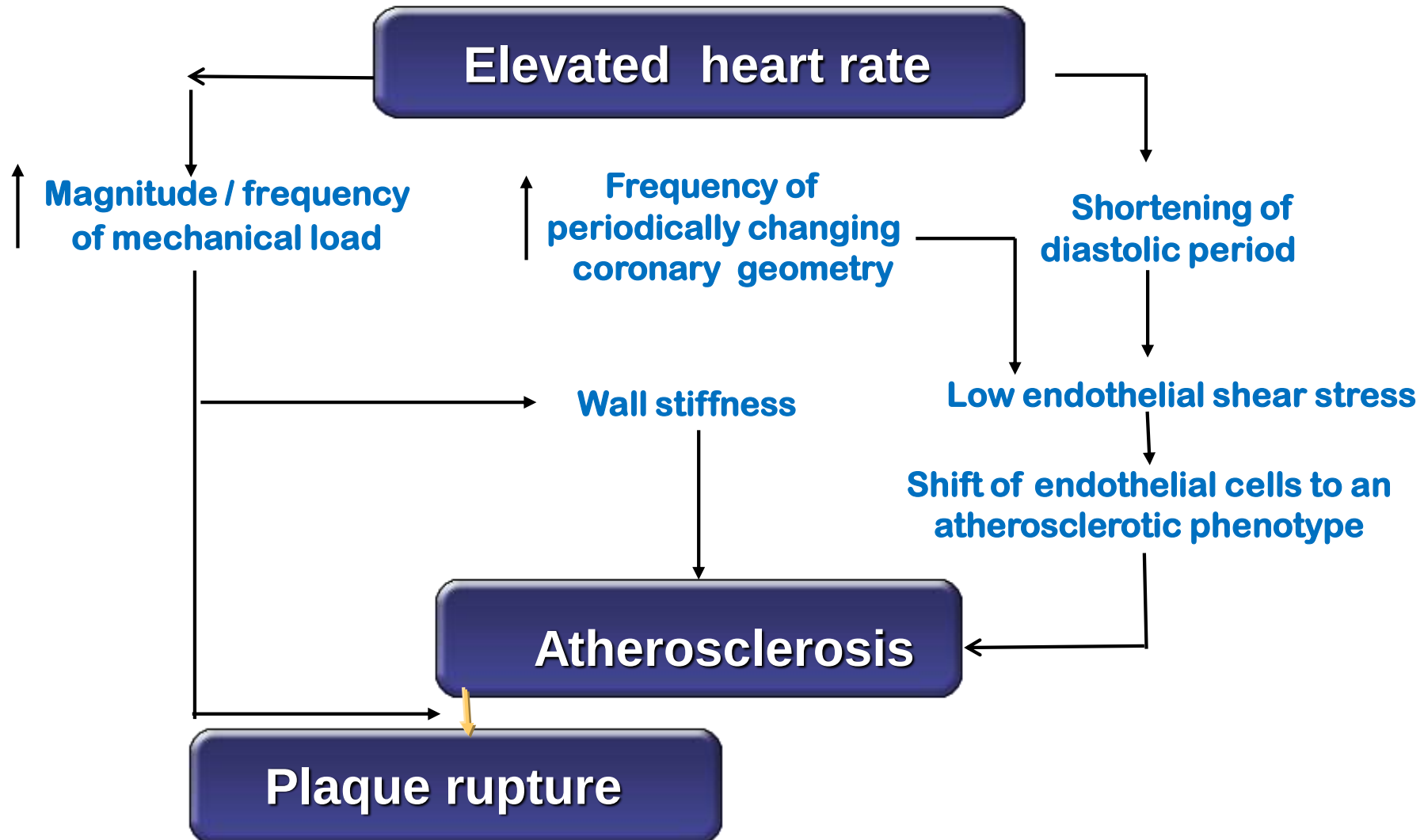


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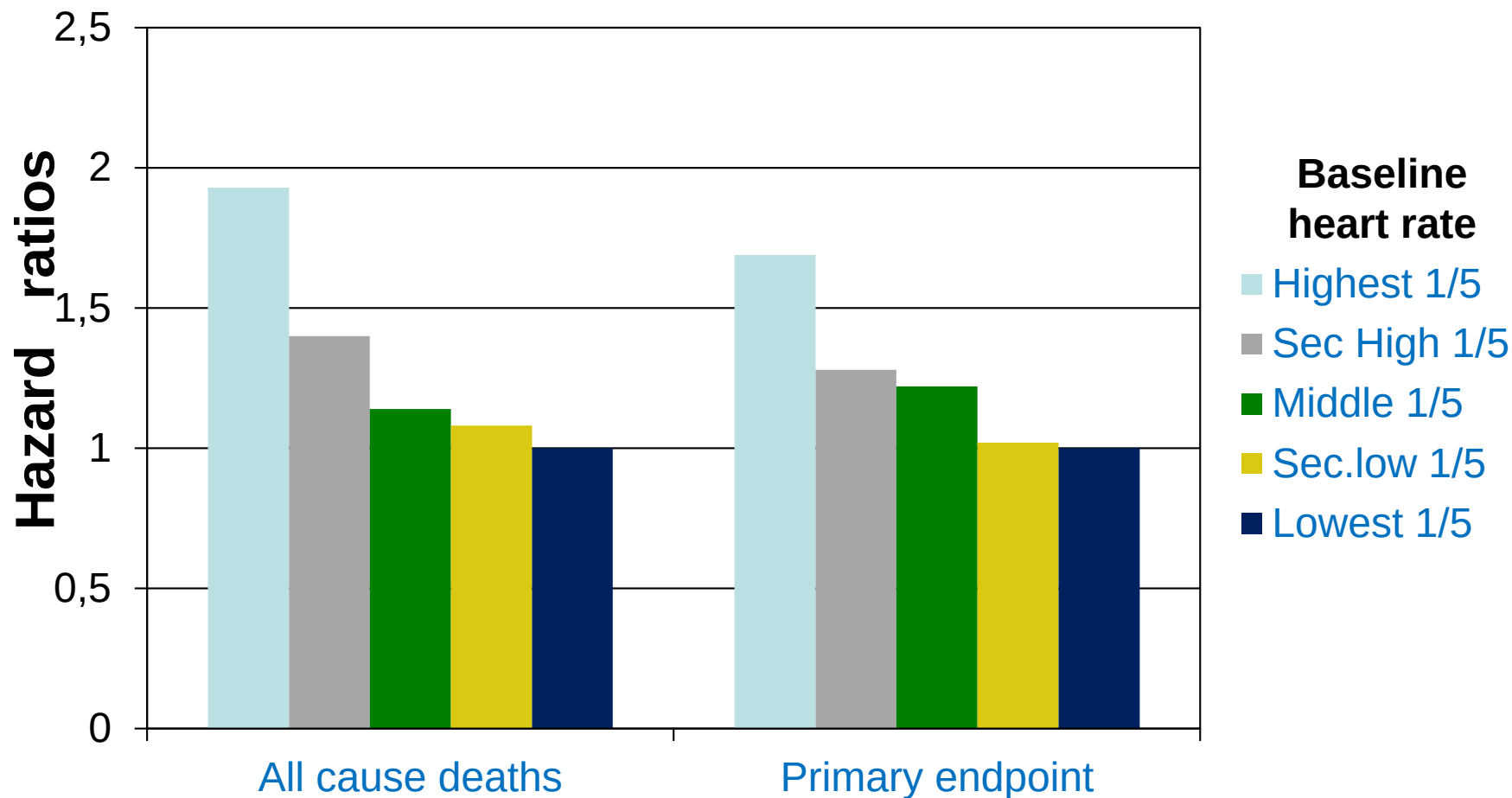
F. Mechanisms of tachycardia's harmful effects are well understood



Heart Rate as Independent Risk Factor

-
- **Increased cardiac work and oxygen consumption**
 - **Increased arterial wall stress**
 - **Higher mean blood pressure**
 - **Decreased arterial compliance**
 - **Kidney damage (microalbuminuria)**
 - **Facilitation to coronary plaque disruption**

VALUE study of 15,193 patients.
Hazard ratios by quintiles of baseline heart rate.
Cox regression models adjusted for baseline BP and risk factors.



BETA—BLOCKERS

History



- **Beta-blockers were first developed by Sir James Black at the imperial chemical industries in the UK in 1962**
- **They are considered one of the most important contributions to clinical medicine and pharmacology in the 20th century**
- **Sir James Black was awarded the Nobel prize in 1988 for advances in medicine**