

SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH

Electrophysiological Substrates

An update

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Depressed LVEF as the Primary Indication for AICD

“What is wrong?”

- **Depressed LVEF as a marker of SCD is neither sensitive nor specific (In MADIT-II and SCD-HfT only a minority of patients had appropriate ICD.**
- **Combining low LVEF with other current SCD risk stratifiers has not helped to decrease the “redundancy” in the use of primary ICD prophylaxis.**
- **It ignores Patient with better LVEF who may be SCD candidates**

Electrophysiological Substrates for SCD in Patients with Organic HD (Post-MI Remodeled heart, Ischemic and nonischemic CMP)

- **Abnormal conduction due to altered connexin, extracellular matrix, and scar tissue.**
- **AP prolongation and Dispersion of Repolarization.**
- **Altered neurohumoral signaling.**
- **Alterations in intracellular calcium kinetics.**
- *The above mechanisms interact with a distinct genetic background*

Current Risk Stratifiers of SCD

Electrophysiologic Surrogates

- **Measures of conduction disorder:**
SAECG, % of scar tissue in CMR
- **Measures of Dispersion of Repolarization:**
QT dispersion, TWA
- **Measures of Autonomic System:**
 - a) Direct: sympathetic nerve activity, 1231-MIBG scan
 - b) ECG-based: HRV, Baroreceptor Sensitivity, HR Turbulence, QT dynamicity
- **Measures of altered calcium kinetics?**

Functional Contractile Surrogates

- LVEF**
- LV mass
- NYH class

Biochemical Markers

- C-reactive protein
- Homocysteine level
- Serum matrix metalloproteinase
- BNP, **serum proteome analysis (Hpa1), Micro RNAs (miR1), etc**

*Genetic Markers ???

SCD and Conduction Disorders

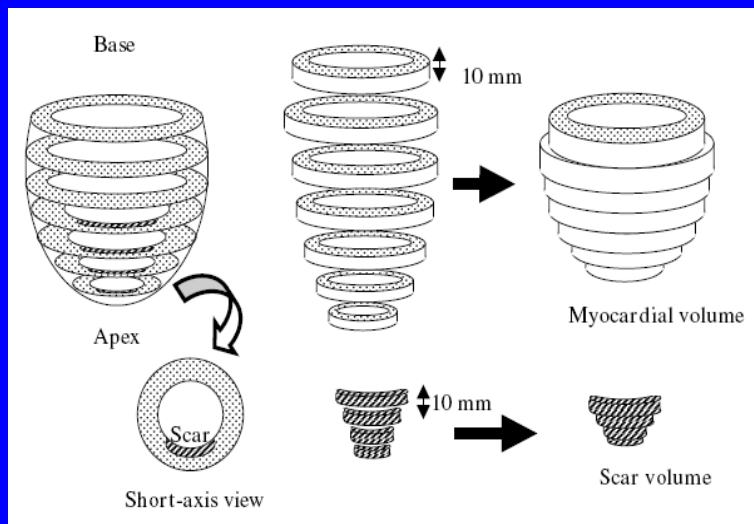
* **Experimental and Clinical Data on scar tissue and Extracellular matrix including Connexin 43, MMP and TIMP.**

* **Clinical surrogate Markers:**

-SAECG

-Quantification of Scar Tissue by CMR

Quantitative Characterization of Myocardial Infarction by Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Predicts Future CV Events in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. *Yokota et al, J Cardiovas Magnetic Resonance 2008;10:17-24*



Calculation of Scar Volume and Scar% of the Myocardium

Quantitative Characterization of Myocardial Infarction by Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Predicts Future CV Events in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. *Yokota et al, J Cardiovas Magnetic Resonance 2008;10:17-24*

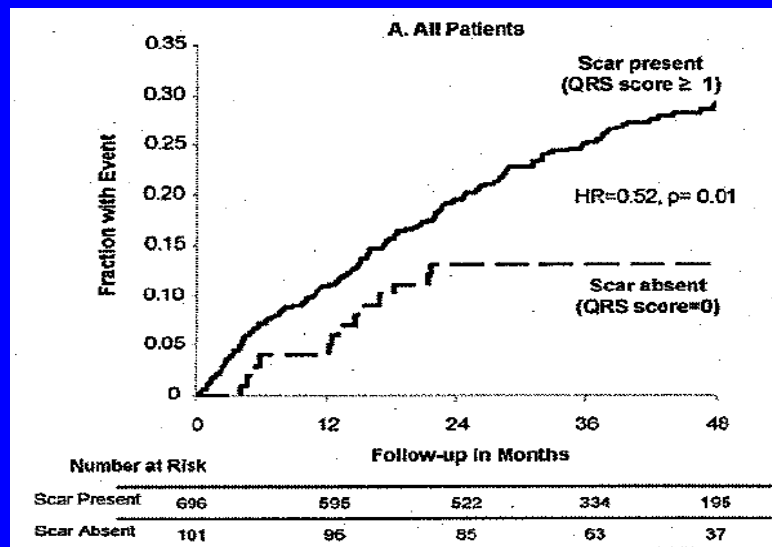
Table 2: Predictors of cardiovascular events

	Cardiovascular events (+)	Cardiovascular events (-)	p-value
Scar volume (cm ³)	16.8 ± 12.4	11.7 ± 12.6	<u>0.023</u>
Scar % of the myocardium (%)	10.2 ± 6.9	7.2 ± 6.7	<u>0.037</u>
LVEF (%)	25 ± 10	27 ± 13	0.26
LVEDV (ml)	234 ± 76	230 ± 88	0.41
LVESV (ml)	180 ± 73	175 ± 90	0.40
LVED mass/volume (g/ml)	0.73 ± 0.25	0.84 ± 0.32	0.06

Values are expressed as a mean ± SD. LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDV = left ventricular end diastolic volume; LVESV = left ventricular end systolic volume.

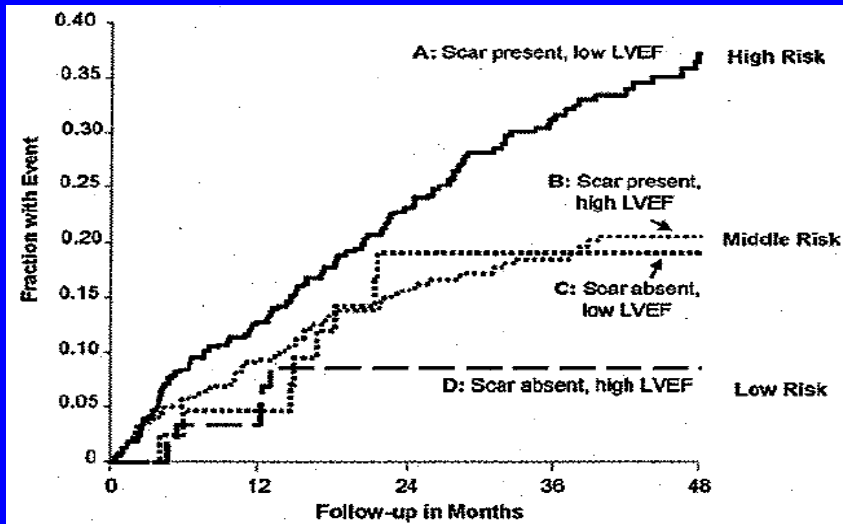
ECG Index of Myocardial Scar enhances Prediction of Defibrillator Shocks: An analysis of the SCD in Heart Failure Trial

Strauss et al, Heart Rhythm 2011;8:38-45



ECG Index of Myocardial Scar enhances Prediction of Defibrillator Shocks: An analysis of the SCD in Heart Failure Trial

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SCD and Dispersion of Repolarization Clinical Surrogate Markers:

*QT Dispersion

* T-wave Alternans

Microvolt T-Wave Alternans

Physiological Basis, Methods of Measurement, and Clinical Utility—Consensus Guideline

by International Society for Holter and Noninvasive Electrocardiology

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Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Tokyo, Japan; Zaragoza, Spain; San Diego, California;

Helsinki, Finland; and Cleveland, Ohio

J Am coll cardiol 2012;58:1309

*Microvolt T-Wave Alternans
Physiological Basis, Methods of Measurement,
and Clinical Utility—Consensus Guideline*

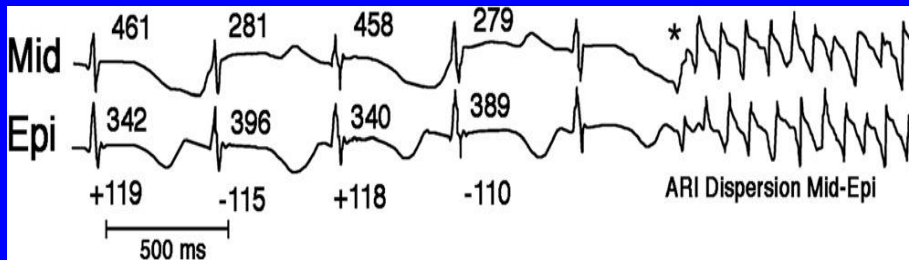


Figure 3

SCD and alterations in neuroendocrine signaling:

- \uparrow adrenergic and \downarrow cholinergic activity can modulate susceptibility to SCD.
- Resting HR is an independent risk for SCD in middle aged men.
- There is data showing heritability of HRV
- Polymorphic variations in β -1 and β -2 adrenergic receptors can influence mortality in patients with dilated CMP
- *. Regional cardiac hyperinnervation (nerve sprouting) and ventricular tachyarrhythmias

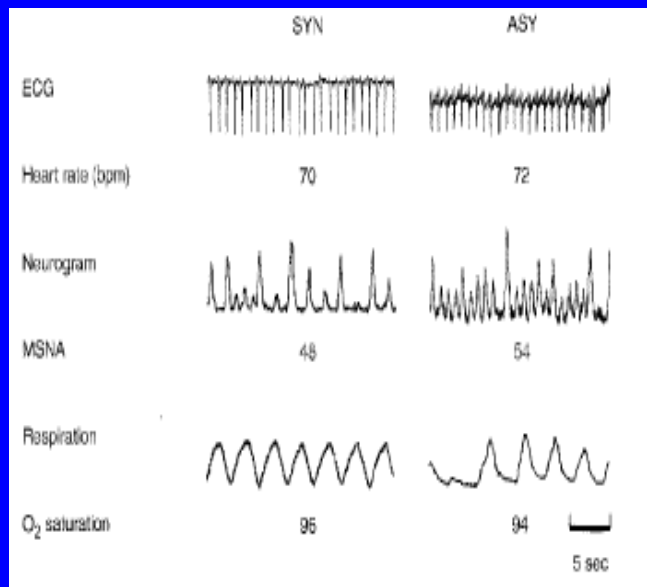
Clinical Surrogate Measures of Autonomic System

- a) **Direct: sympathetic nerve activity, 1231-MIBG scan**
- b) **ECG-based: HRV, Baroreceptor Sensitivity, HR Turbulence, QT Dynamicity**

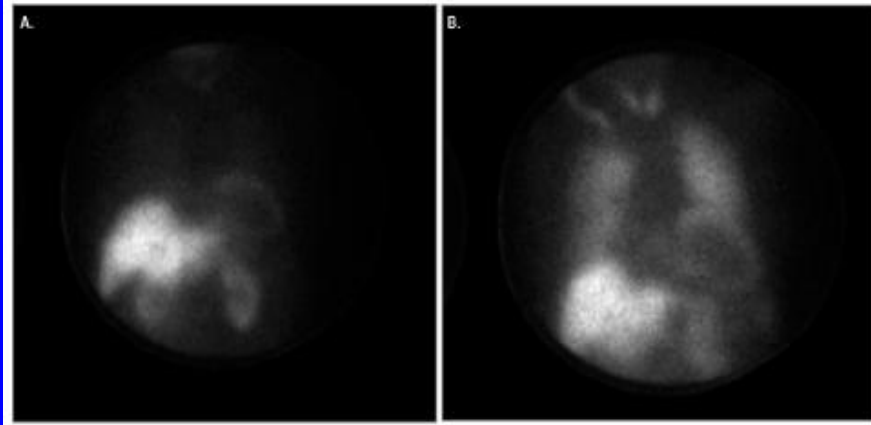
CRT improves the Autonomic Nervous System

Sympathetic Nerve Activity After Thoracoscopic CRT In CHF

Najem et al, J Cardiac Failure



Cardiac Sympathetic Activity Pre and Post Resynchronization Therapy evaluated by 1231-MIBG Myocardial Scintigraphy
Nishioka et al, J Nucl Cardiol 2007;14:852-9

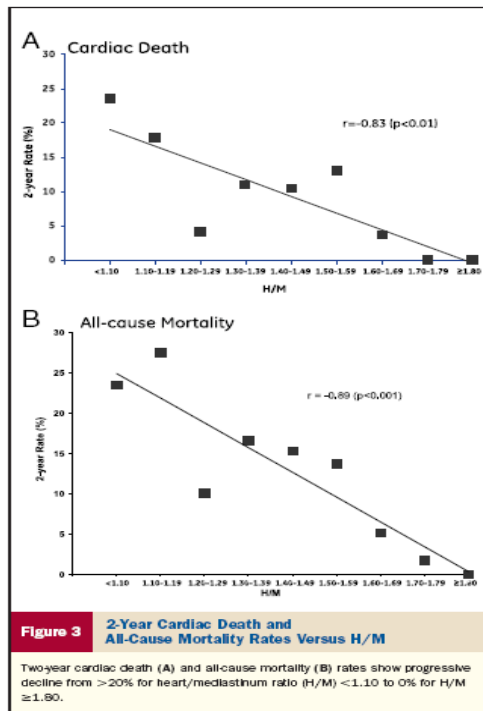


Heart/mediastinum count before (A=1.66) and after CRT (B=2.01)

**Myocardial Iodine-123
Meta-Iodobenzylguanidine Imaging
and Cardiac Events in Heart Failure**

Results of the Prospective ADMIRE-HF (AdreView
Myocardial Imaging for Risk Evaluation in Heart Failure) Study

Jackson et al, L Am Coll cardiol
2010;55:2212

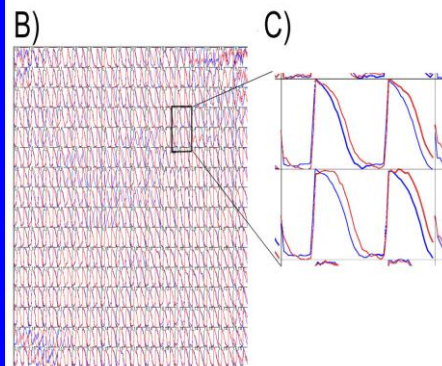
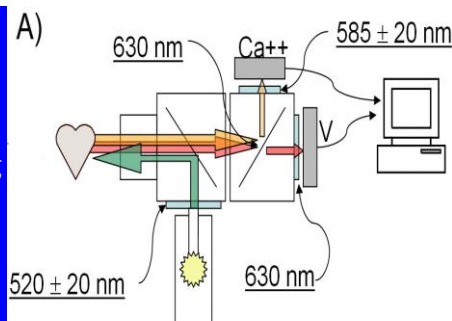


SCD and altered Calcium Kinetics

- Calcium/Voltage Alternans
- Calcium Oscillatory Responses
- Calcium/Voltage Uncoupling

Optical mapping
Of Voltage and
intracellular Ca
signals

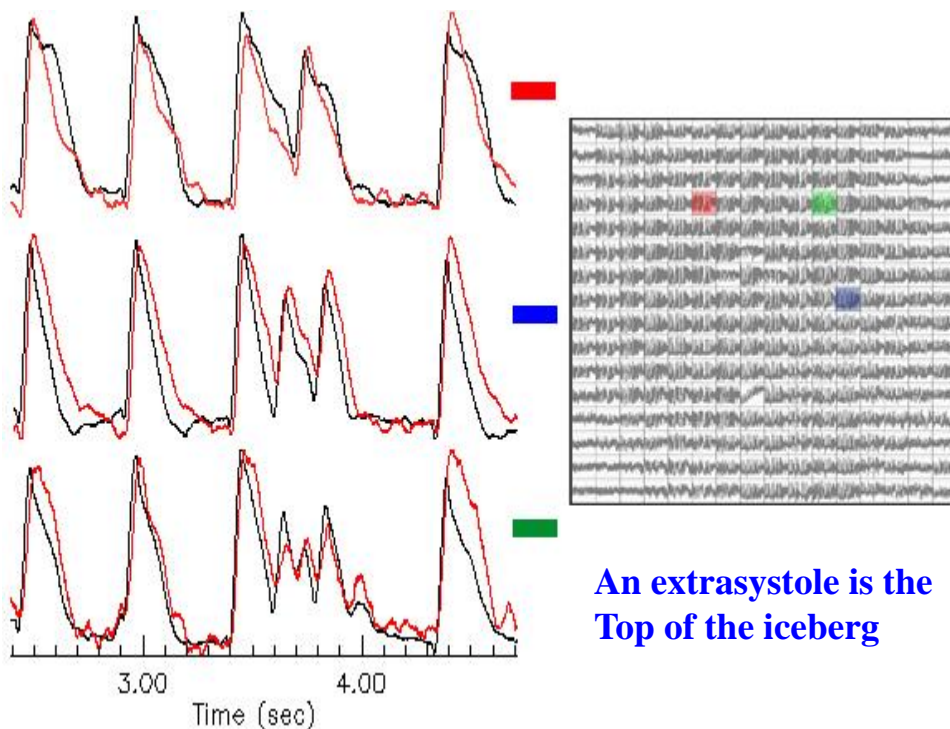
The Model:
Guinea pig
perfused heart
subjected to
ischemia/re-
perfusion



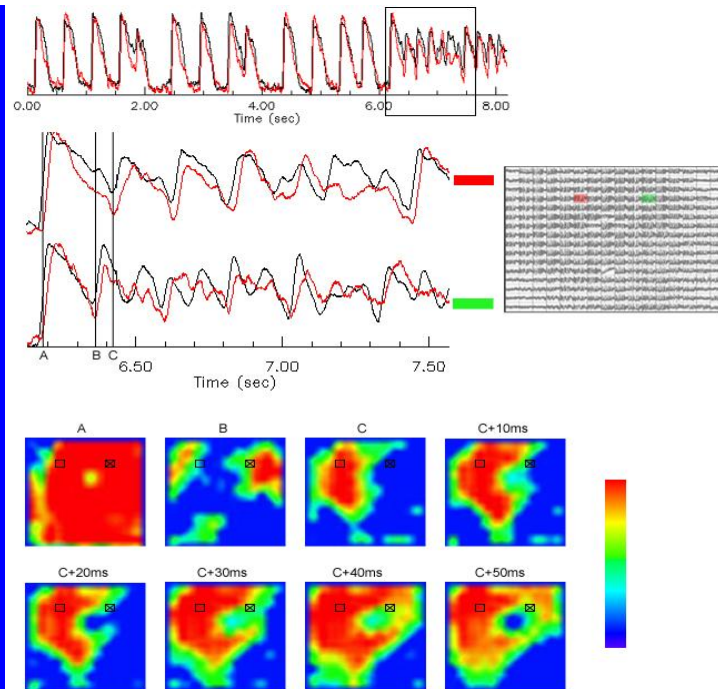
The kinetics of spontaneous calcium oscillations and arrhythmogenesis in the in vivo heart during ischemia/reperfusion

Lakireddy et al, Heart rhythm 2006;3:58-66

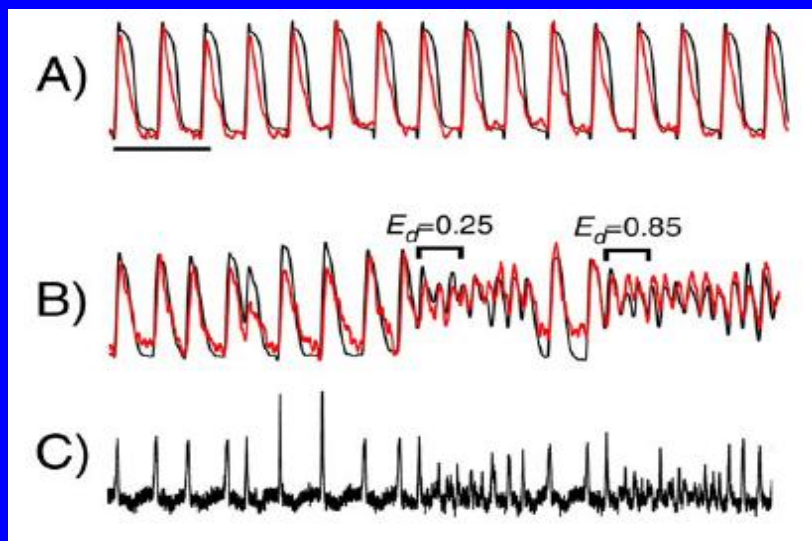
- Alterations of the kinetics of Ca cycling, e.g., during ischemia/reperfusion, can result in spontaneous release of calcium from the SR during diastole. The spontaneous calcium release can result in afterpotentials that can reach threshold and generate one or more full action potentials, resulting in arrhythmias.



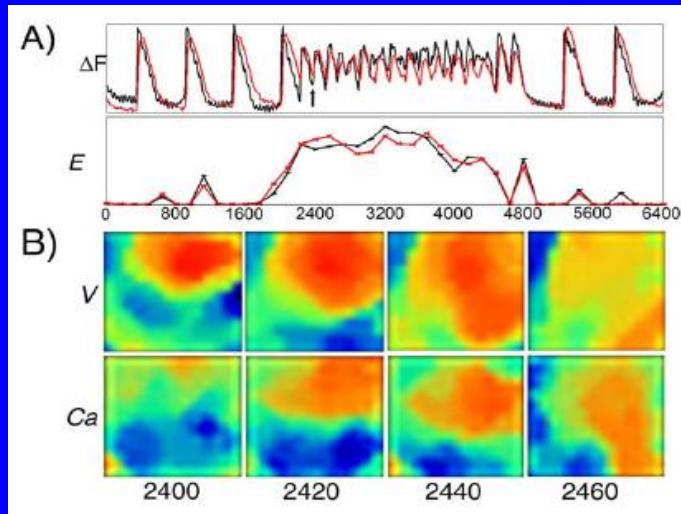
**An extra-systole
Results in
wave
Break and
onset
Of VF**



**Early voltage/calcium uncoupling predestinates the duration
Of ventricular tachyarrhythmias during ischemia/reperfusion**
Himel, et al. Heart Rhythm 2009;6:1395-65

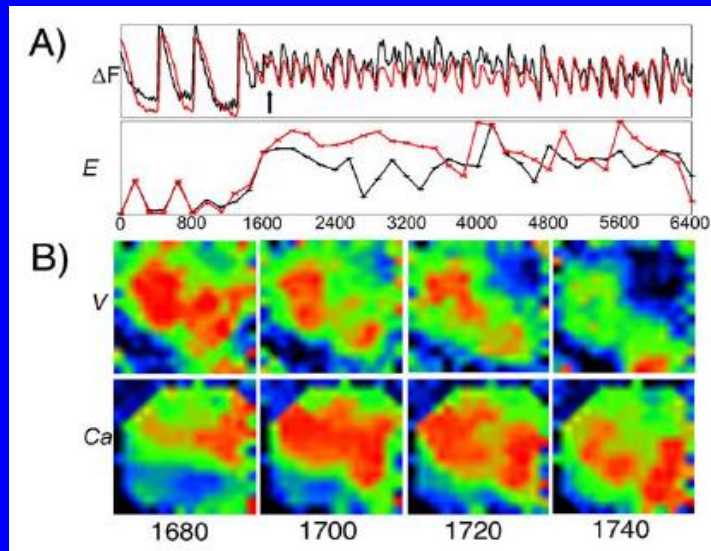


Self-terminating VT



Early voltage/calcium uncoupling predestinates the duration of ventricular tachyarrhythmias during ischemia/reperfusion
 Himel, et al. Heart Rhythm 2009;6:1395-65

Non self-terminating VT



Early voltage/calcium uncoupling predestinates the duration of ventricular tachyarrhythmias during ischemia/reperfusion
 Himel, et al. Heart Rhythm 2009;6:1395-65

SCD and altered Calcium Kinetics

- Calcium/Voltage Alternans
- Calcium Oscillatory Responses
- Calcium/Voltage Uncoupling
- **With the exception of TWA there is no surrogate clinical markers of calcium oscillations and C_{ai}/V_m uncoupling**

Sudden Cardiac Death and Genetic Factors

* **Family clustering of SCD victims**

* **Genetic Polymorphism:**

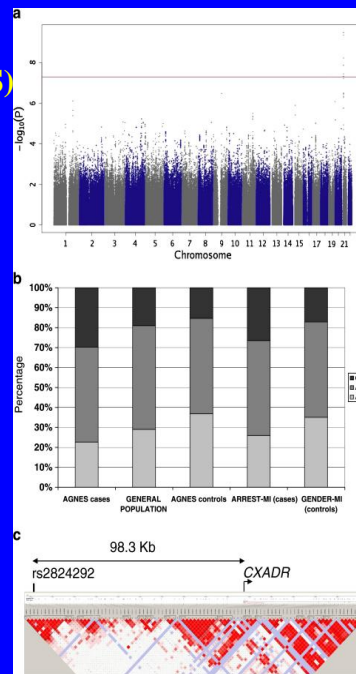
Silent polymorphism or mutations of genes are prevalent in the general public and may contribute to enhanced susceptibility to SCD under specific circumstances such as acute ischemia, hypokalemia, pro-arrhythmic response to drugs, etc.

* **Modifier Genes:** genes that are not involved in the genesis of the disease but modify the severity of the phenotype.

Genome-wide association study (GWAS) identifies a susceptibility locus at 21q21 for VF in acute myocardial infarction

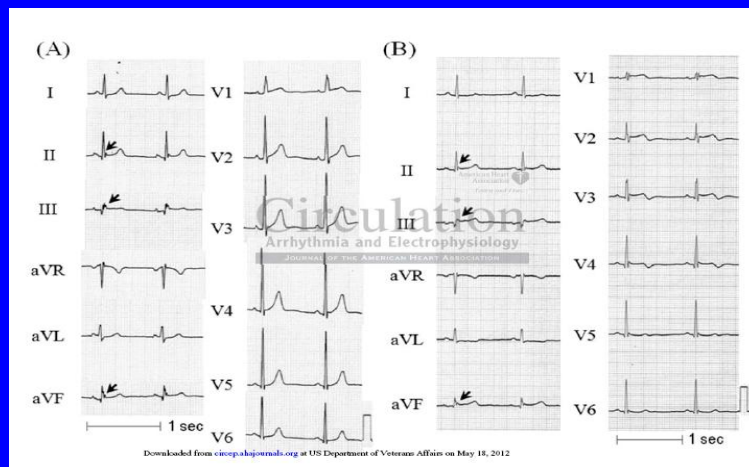
Bezzina et al, *Nat Genet* v2010;42:688

The closest gene to this SNP is CXADR, which encodes a viral receptor previously implicated in myocarditis, dilated CMP, and cardiac conduction disorder, but never implicated in Arrhythmia susceptibility.



Early Repolarization is an independent predictor of occurrence Of VF in the very early phase of acute myocardial infarction

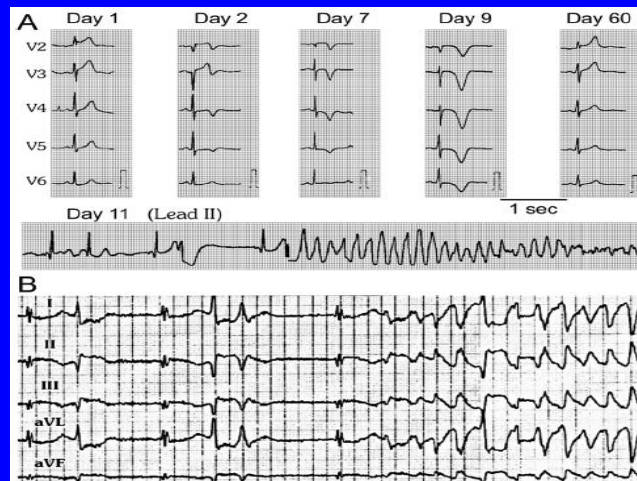
Naruse et al, *Circulation*, April 24, 2012



Summary: 10% of 220 consecutive patients with AMI developed VF within 48 hours. ER, time from onset to admission < 180 min, and Killip class > 1 were independent predictors of VF

Torsade de Pointes following acute myocardial infarction: Evidence of a deadly link with a common genetic variant

Crotti et al, Heart Rhythm 2012;9:1104-12



A common *KCNH2*-K897T polymorphism is associated with increased risk of TdP in the subacute phase of myocardial infarction

A common missense variant in the neuregulin 1 gene is associated with both schizophrenia and sudden cardiac death

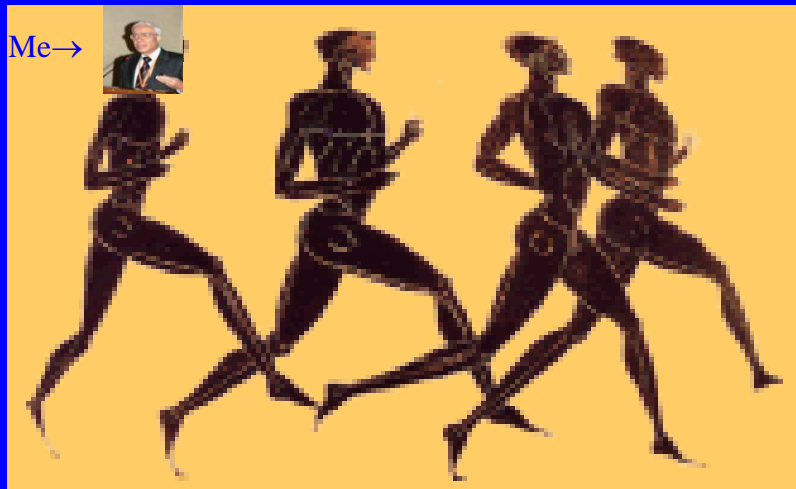
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Huertas-Vasquez et al, Heart Rhythm, 2013; 10:994-8

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF SCD

- * Modification of risk factors **in the general public.**
- * **Prophylactic ICD** in moderate vs high risk groups
- * Develop **algorithm(s)** for risk stratification of SCD of a “relatively small” number of EP/contractile/metabolic/genetic markers each with “**low-to-moderate**” positive predictive value.
- * Improvement of contractile function decreases both sudden and non-sudden cardiac death (New drugs-Devices “**CRT/LVAD**”).
- * New agents that reverse remodeling signaling pathways (calcineurin, JACK-STAT, ras?)
- * Gene Therapy?



There is a race among basic and clinical scientists to find **the holy grail** “an algorithm with 100% positive predictive accuracy for SCD



THANK YOU

NABIL EL-SHERIF