

LVADと強化薬物療法の併用は心機能を改善する(Poster: S4026)

RESTAGE: LVADと強化薬物療法の併用は重症心不全患者の心機能回復を助ける

RESTAGE: LVAD plus intensive drug therapy helps severe heart failure patients recover function

左室補助装置(LVAD)と強化薬物療法の併用治療により、3分の1を超える進行心不全患者でLVADを除去できるまでに心機能が回復した、と現在進行中のスタディの予備的な結果が2016年American Heart Association年次集会で発表された。多施設共同RESTAGEトライアルは、極めて進行または末期の心不全患者を対象とした。これまでに36人の患者の心機能を評価し、併用療法を受けた13人の患者でポンプを除去できるまでに心機能が改善した(平均344日後)ことを明らかにした。

Full Text

More than a third of advanced heart failure patients treated with a combination of a left ventricular assist device (LVAD) and intensive drug therapy have recovered their heart function enough to allow removal of the LVAD device, according to preliminary results of an ongoing study presented at the American Heart Association's Scientific Sessions 2016.

The multicenter trial called RESTAGE, includes 40 patients (67.5 percent men, average age 34.9 years) at six different centers, with very advanced or end stage heart failure. Within the first 209 days, three patients did not survive long enough to get the therapy and one had the device removed. The remaining 36 patients were implanted with an LVAD (HeartMate II) and prescribed an aggressive combination of drugs (lisinopril 40 mg, spironolactone 25 mg, digoxin 125 mcg and losartan 150 mg daily and coreg 25 mg bid).

All of the patients were so disabled from heart failure that the initial intent with the LVAD was to use it until they could receive a heart transplant or to leave the device in for the rest of their lives.

"This suggests that even very advanced heart failure can be reversed using these heart pumps, particularly when combined with additional drug therapy, avoiding the need for heart transplantation for these patients and making the donor heart available for another needy individual," said Emma J. Birks, M.D., lead author of the study and professor of medicine at the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky.

Researchers tested the 36 patients' heart function to determine if any had improved heart function enough from the therapy to have the pumps removed, or if their heart function remained poor and needed a heart transplant or to remain on the pump.

Researcher's preliminary results have found to date:

- 13 patients receiving the combination therapy had recovered enough heart function (after an average of 344 days) to have the pump removed.
- Two patients received transplants from the pump and one died on the pump.
- 20 patients are ongoing (2 of which are also scheduled to have their devices removed).

"The fact that this could be done in several centers suggests that using the device with this drug combination to reverse heart failure is possible on a larger scale. It has previously been thought that these devices rarely recover heart function enough to allow them to be removed, but this study suggests that this can occur in a much bigger number than originally thought, particularly if combined with drug therapy," Birks said.

Co-authors are Eduardo Rame, M.D.; Snehal R Patel, M.D.; Craig Selzman, M.D.; Chris Cunningham, Ph.D.; Randall Starling, M.D., M.P.H.; John Um, M.D.; Daniel Goldstein, M.D.; Mark Slaughter, M.D.; Pavan Alturi, M.D.; Daniel Spevack, M.D.; David Farrar, Ph.D.; Brian D. Lowes, M.D.; and Stavros G. Drakos, M.D., Ph.D. Author disclosures are on the abstract.

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