

Treatment Of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure with an Aldosterone antagonist (TOPCAT)



AHA Nov 18, 2013 Late Breaking Session

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TOPCAT Trial Executive Committee

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ClinTrials.gov NCT00094302

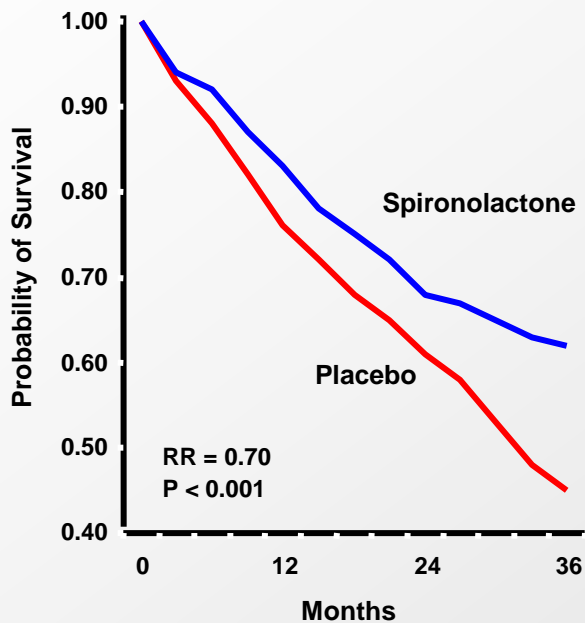
HHS Contract # HHSN268200425207C



MRAs Beneficial in HFrEF and Post-MI LVD

RALES (Severe HFrEF)

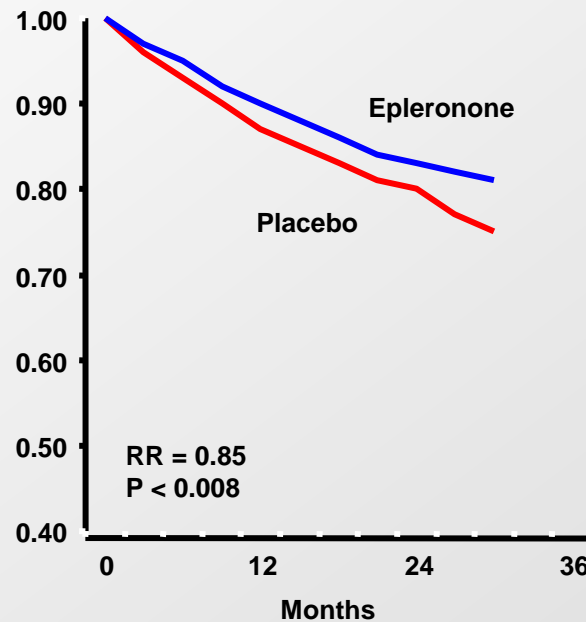
30% Risk Reduction



Pitt NEJM 1999

EPHESUS (Post-MI)

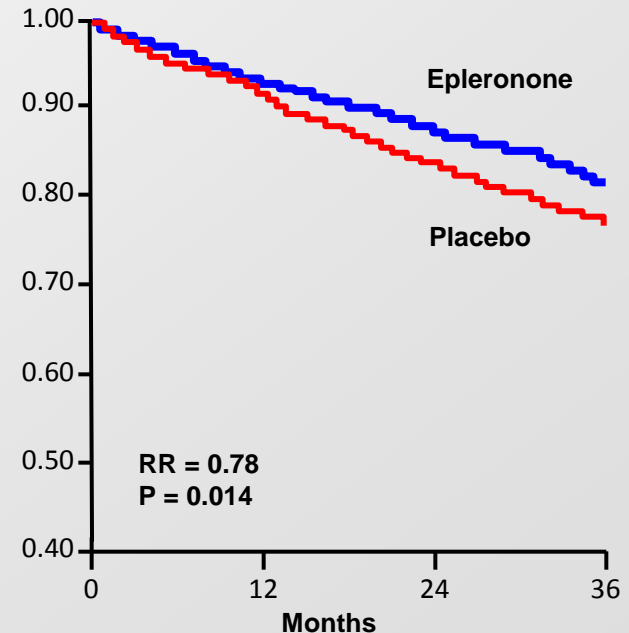
15% Risk Reduction



Pitt NEJM 2003

EMPHASIS (Mild HFrEF)

22% Risk Reduction



Zannad NEJM 2011

Treatment Of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure with an Aldosterone antagonist (TOPCAT)

- **Objective**

- ❖ To determine if treatment with spironolactone can produce a clinically meaningful reduction in the composite endpoint of cardiovascular mortality, aborted cardiac arrest, or hospitalization for the management of heart failure, compared with placebo, in adults with HF-Preserved EF.

- **Inclusions:**

Symptomatic Heart Failure, Age ≥ 50 , LVEF $\geq 45\%$, stratified according to:

- ❖ Hospitalization within the past year for management of heart failure, or
- ❖ Elevated natriuretic peptides (BNP ≥ 100 pg/mL or NT-proBNP ≥ 360 pg/mL)

- **Major Exclusions:**

eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.7m², serum potassium ≥ 5 mmol/L, uncontrolled hypertension, AF with rate > 90 /min, recent ACS, restrictive, infiltrative, or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Design / Statistical Considerations

- **International (6) multi-center (270), double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized trial**
- **Randomization, 1:1 within each stratum, to either**
 - ❖ Spironolactone, 15, 30, 45 mg daily, or matching placebo
- **80% power to detect a 20% relative reduction in primary events (CVD, HF hosp, or aborted cardiac arrest): 551 adjudicated primary events (approximately 3,515 subjects)**
 - ❖ Assuming 3-year placebo primary outcome rate of 17.4%
 - ❖ Log-rank test, two-sided $p < 0.05$, ITT

Baseline

Variable*	Spironolactone N = 1722	Placebo N = 1723
NYHA Class		
II	63.3%	64.3%
III	33.0%	32.2%
LVEF %	56 (51, 61)	56 (51, 62)
Stratum		
Hosp. for HF	71.5%	71.5%
Natriuretic Peptide**	28.5%	28.5%
Age	69 (61, 76)	69 (61, 76)
Female	52%	51%
Hypertension	91%	92%
Coronary Artery Disease	57%	60%
Myocardial Infarction	26%	26%
Stroke	7%	8%
Atrial Fibrillation	35%	35%
Diabetes Mellitus	33%	32%
Smoking (current)	10%	11%

*Reported as % or median (Q1, Q3)

** (BNP \geq 100 pg/mL or NT-proBNP \geq 360 pg/mL)

Baseline (2)

Variable*	Spironolactone N = 1722	Placebo N = 1723
Systolic Blood Pressure	130 (120, 139)	130 (120, 140)
Diastolic Blood Pressure	80 (70, 80)	80 (70, 80)
Heart Rate	68 (62, 76)	68 (62, 76)
BMI (kg/m²)	31 (27, 36)	31 (27, 36)
eGFR (ml/min/1.73m²)	65 (54, 79)	66 (54, 79)
< 60 (ml/min/1.73m²)	39%	38%
Serum Potassium (mEq/L)	4.3 (4.0, 4.6)	4.3 (4.0, 4.6)
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	13.2 (12.1, 14.4)	13.3 (12.2, 14.5)
Medications		
ACE-I or ARB	84%	84%
Beta-blocker	78%	77%
Diuretic	81%	82%
Statin	53%	52%
Anticoagulant	23%	22%

*Reported as % or median (Q1, Q3)

Patient Participation

Randomized: N=3445; **Mean follow-up:** 3.3 years

US (1,151); **Russia** (1,066); **Rep. of Georgia** (612);
Canada (326); **Brazil** (167); **Argentina** (123)

Mean Dose at 8 months: spironolactone 25 mg; placebo 28 mg

Spironolactone N=1,722

% discontinued study medication:

1 year: 17.0%

2 year: 25.1%

End: 34.3%

Vital status unknown: 67 (3.9%)

Placebo N=1,723

% discontinued study medication:

1 year: 13.5%

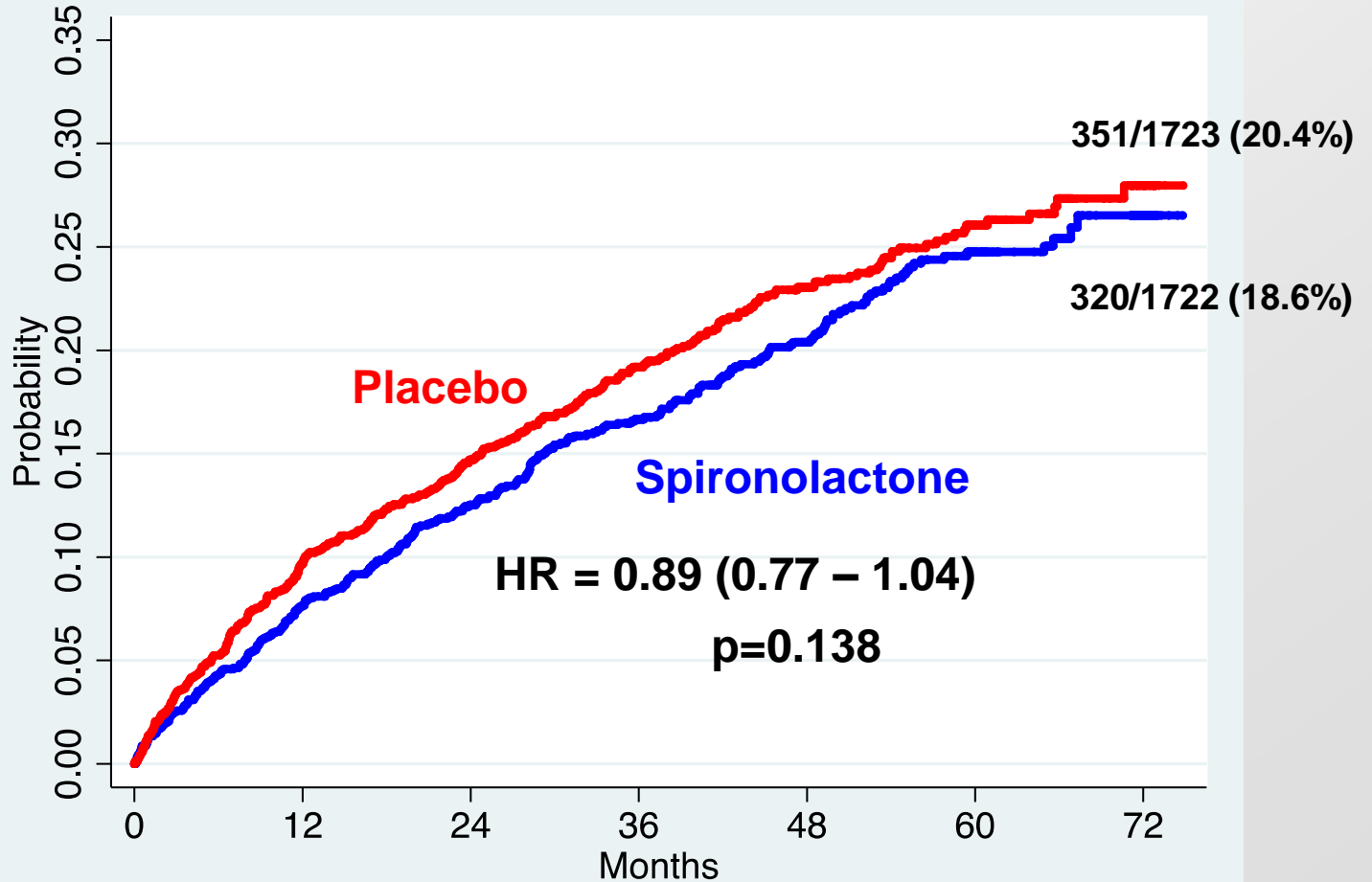
2 year: 20.1%

End: 31.4%

Vital status unknown: 65 (3.8%)

1° Outcome

(CV Death, HF Hosp, or Resuscitated Cardiac Arrest)



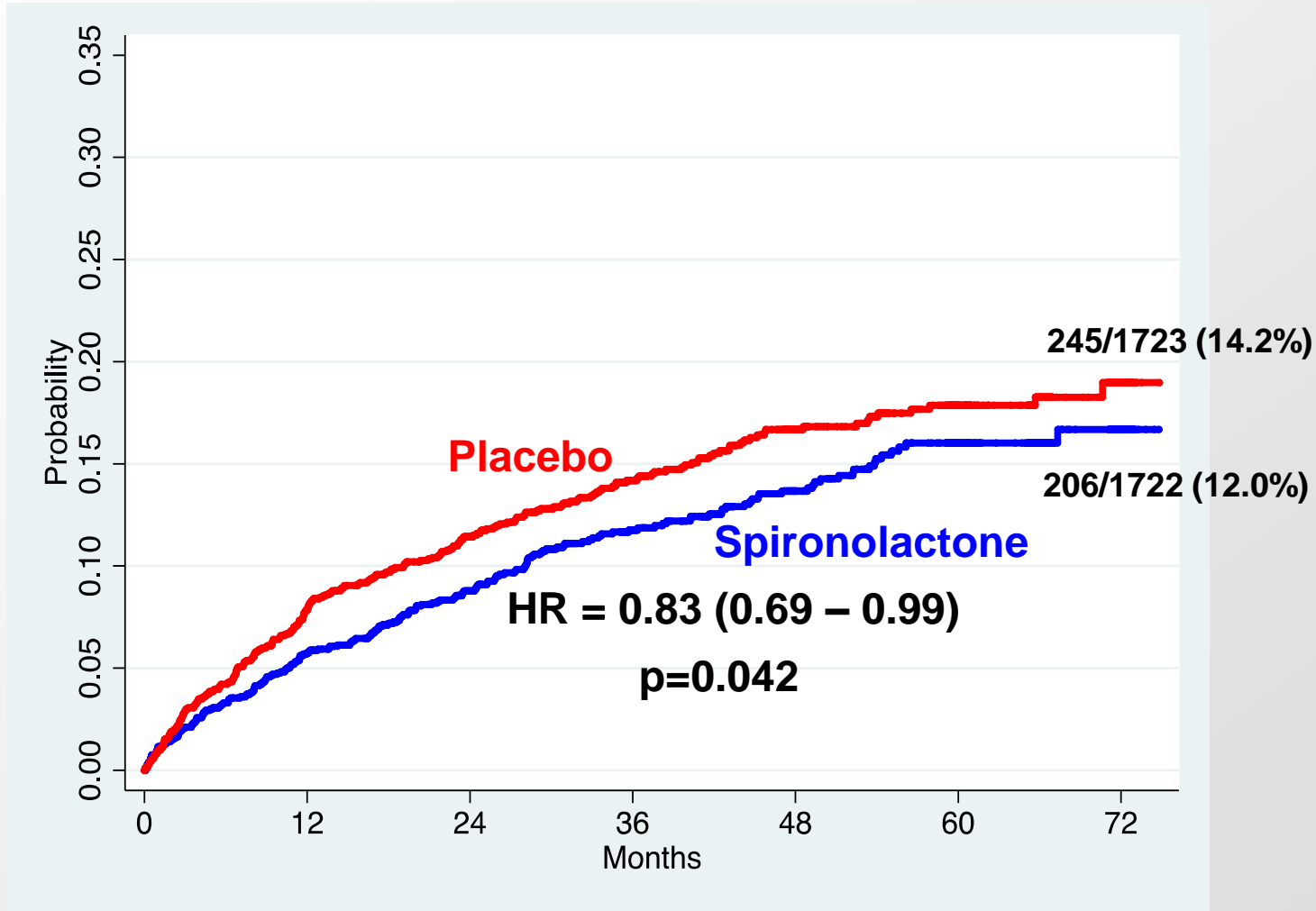
Number at risk

Spiro	1722	1502	1168	870	614	330	53
Placebo	1723	1462	1145	834	581	331	53

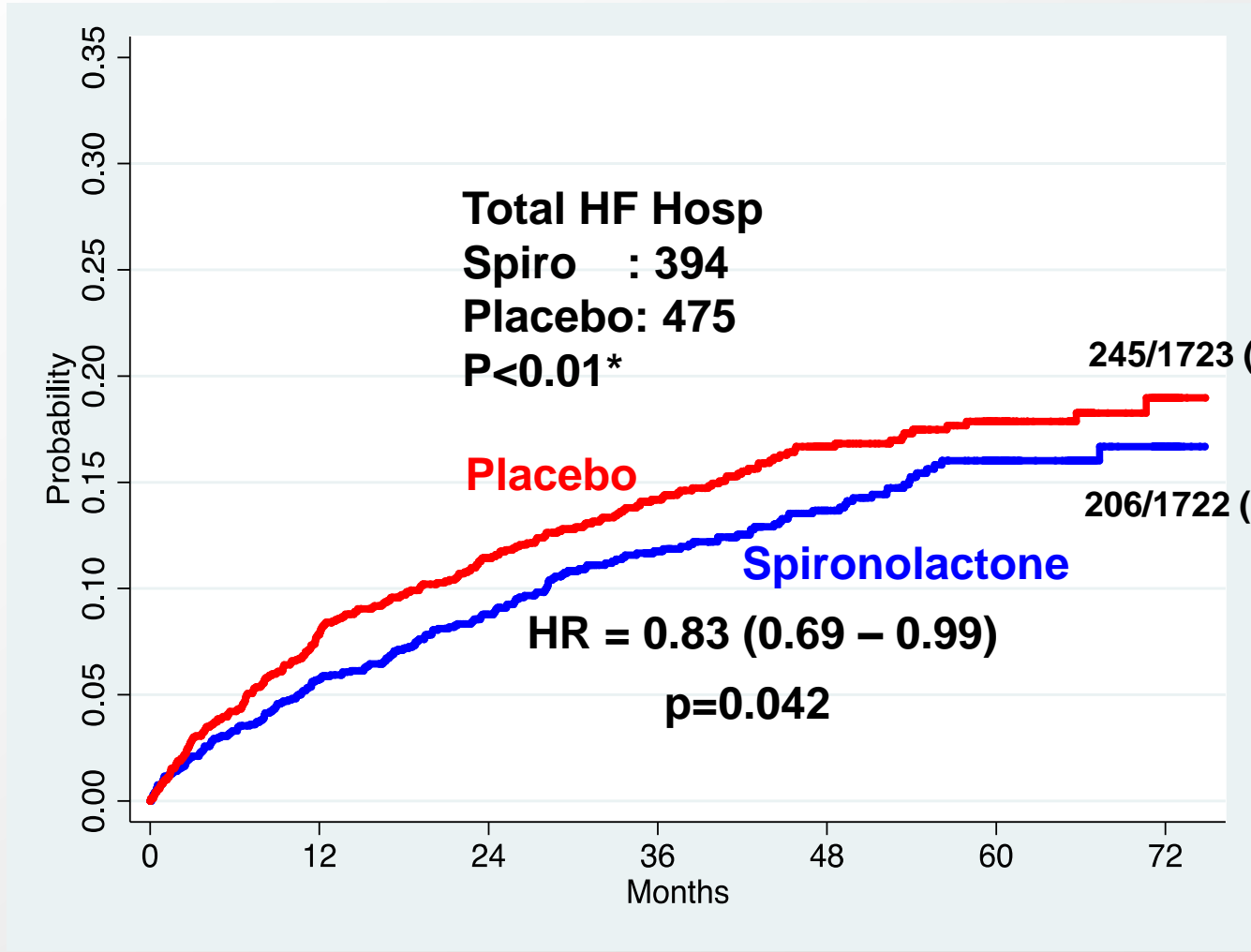
1° and Components

Outcome	# and % of Subjects with Event, and Event Rate		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value
	Spironolactone (N = 1722)	Placebo (N = 1723)	
Primary Outcome	320 (18.6%) 5.9/100pt-yr	351 (20.4%) 6.6/100pt-yr	0.89 (0.77-1.04) P=0.138
Primary Components			
CV Mortality	160 (9.3%) 2.8/100pt-yr	176 (10.2%) 3.1/100pt-yr	0.90 (0.73-1.12) P=0.354
Aborted Cardiac Arrest	3 (<1%) 0.05/100pt-yr	5 (<1%) 0.09/100pt-yr	0.60 (0.14-2.50) P=0.482
Hospitalization for Heart Failure	206 (12.0%) 3.8/100pt-yr	245 (14.2%) 4.6/100pt-yr	0.83 (0.69-0.99) P=0.042

Heart Failure Hospitalizations

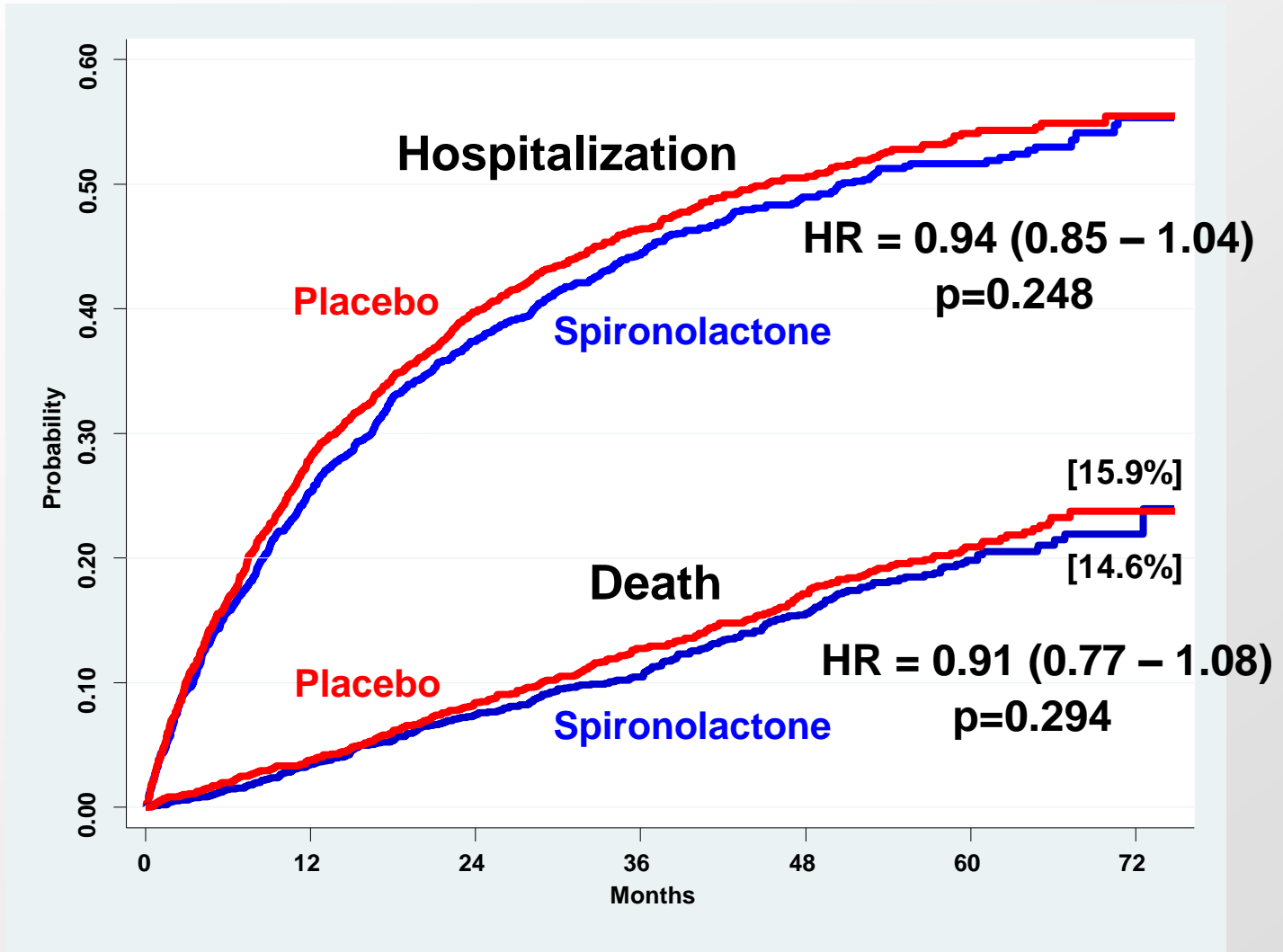


Heart Failure Hospitalizations



*poisson regression

Deaths, Hospitalization – all causes



Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)

No significant differences were found in either:

- **The number of patients**

- ❖ spironolactone 835 (48.5%) vs. placebo 855 (49.6%)

or

- **The total reports of SAEs**

- ❖ spironolactone 2395 vs. placebo 2387

However, . . .

Serum Potassium*

Potassium	Spiro	Placebo	P (chi-sq)
Hyperkalemia (≥ 5.5 mmol/L)	322 (18.7%)	157 (9.1%)	<0.001
Hypokalemia (<3.5 mmol/L)	279 (16.2%)	394 (22.9%)	<0.001

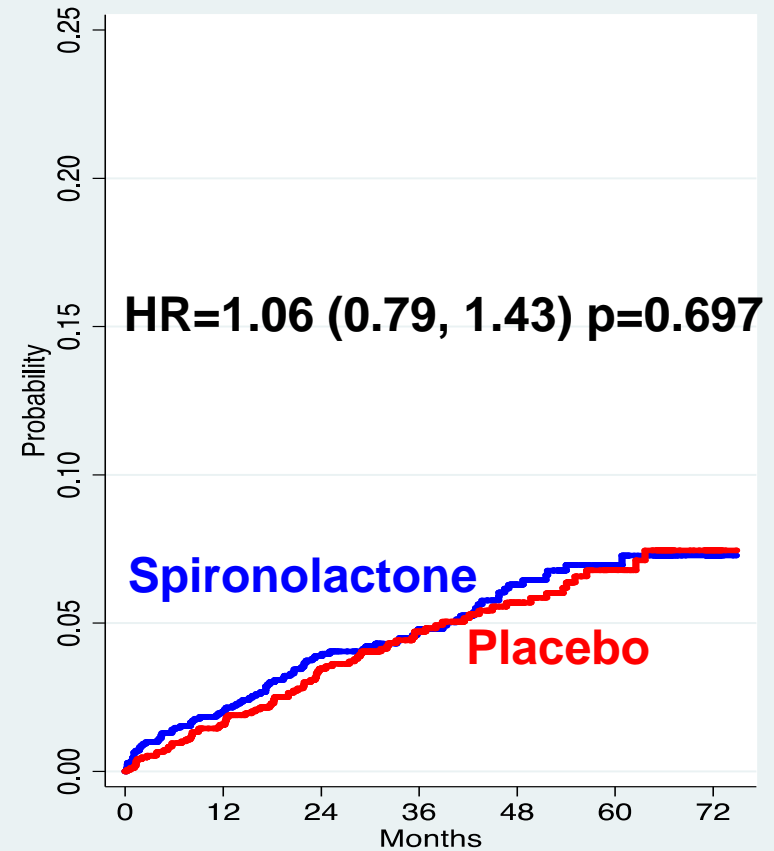
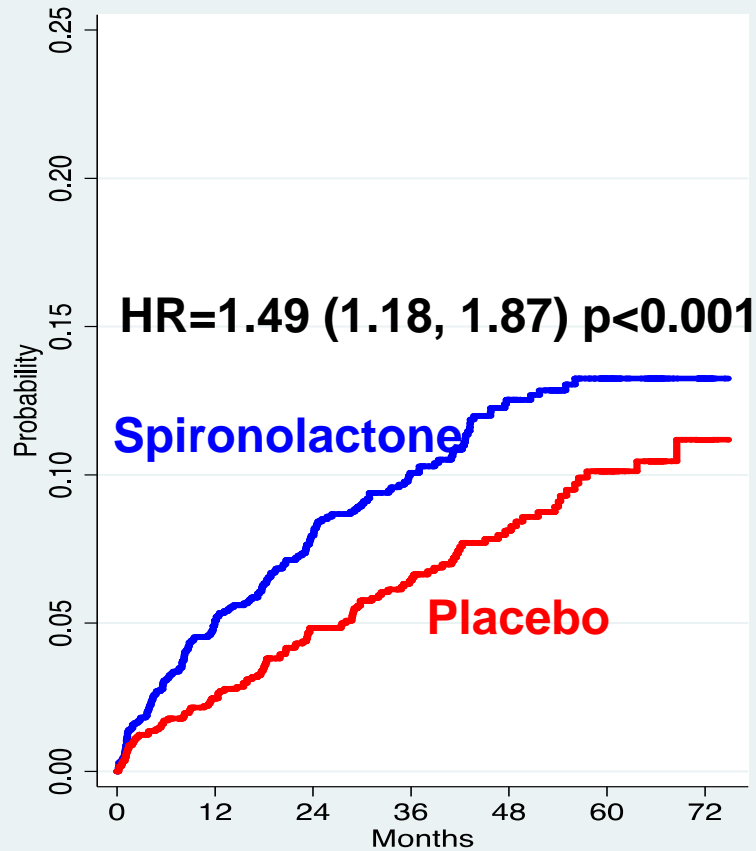
No deaths related to hyperkalemia were reported.

*Monitoring at each dose change and visit (algorithm in Desai Am Heart J 2011)

Creatinine

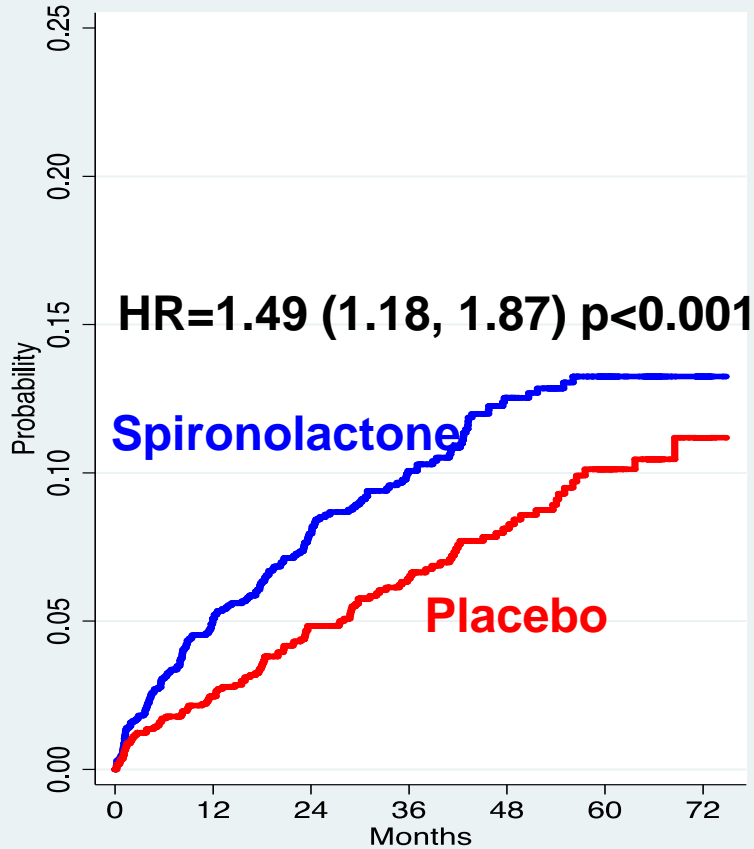
Doubling above ULN

**At least 3.0 mg/dl
(265 ug/L)**

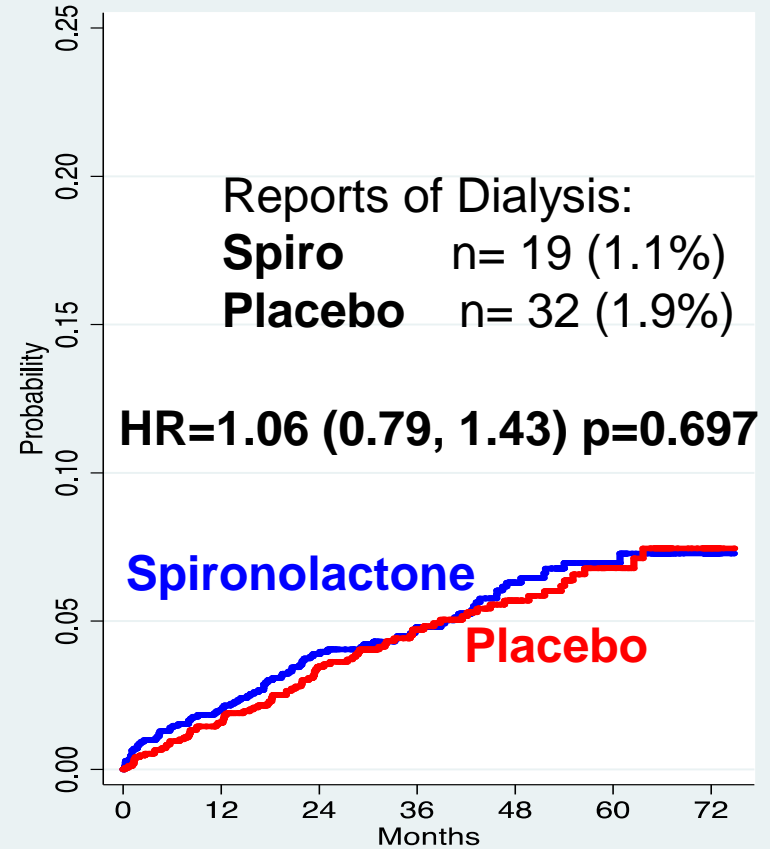


Creatinine

Doubling above ULN



At least 3.0 mg/dl (265 ug/L)



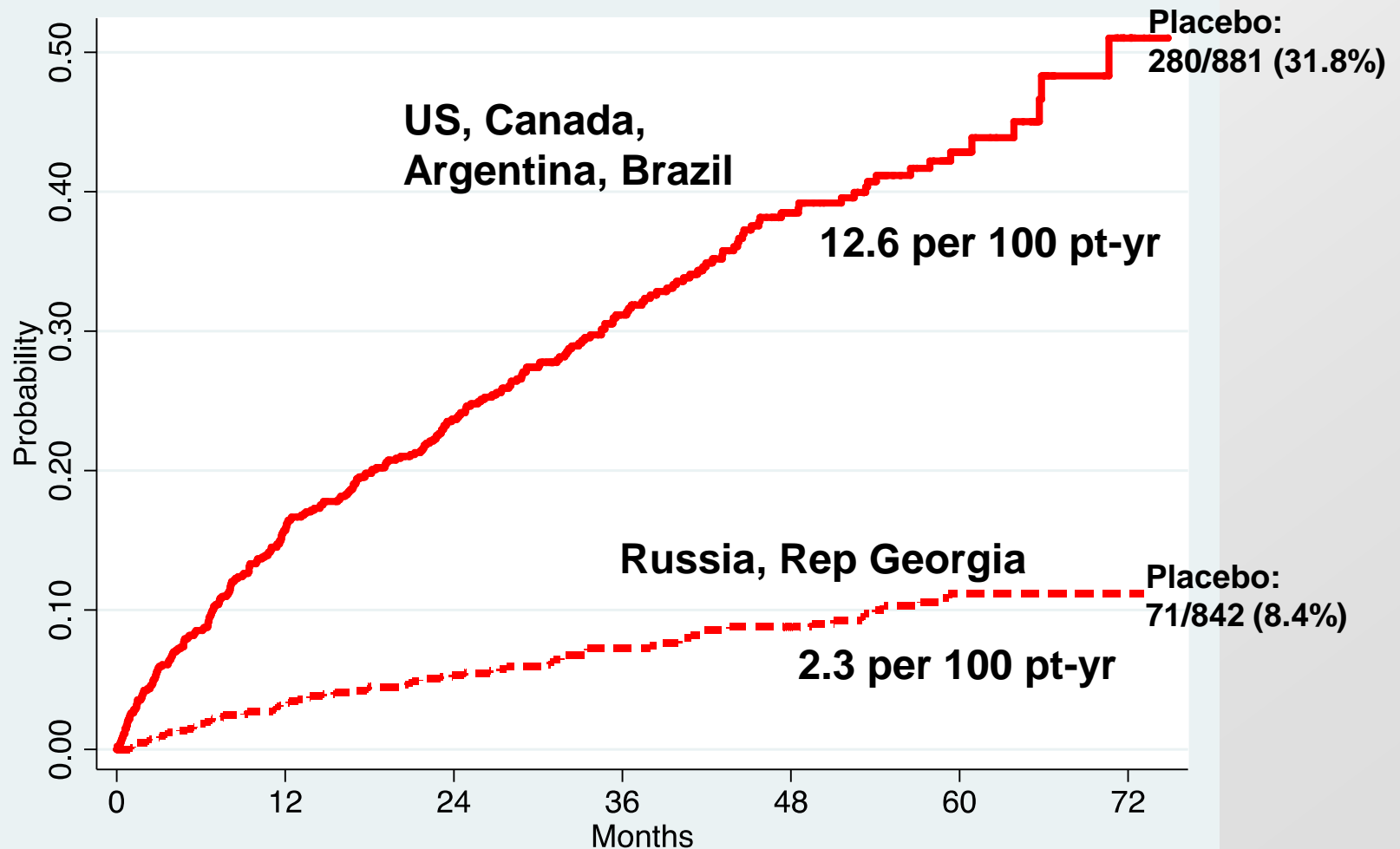
Subgroups

Of 22 pre-specified, only 1 - Stratum - showed a significant interaction with treatment

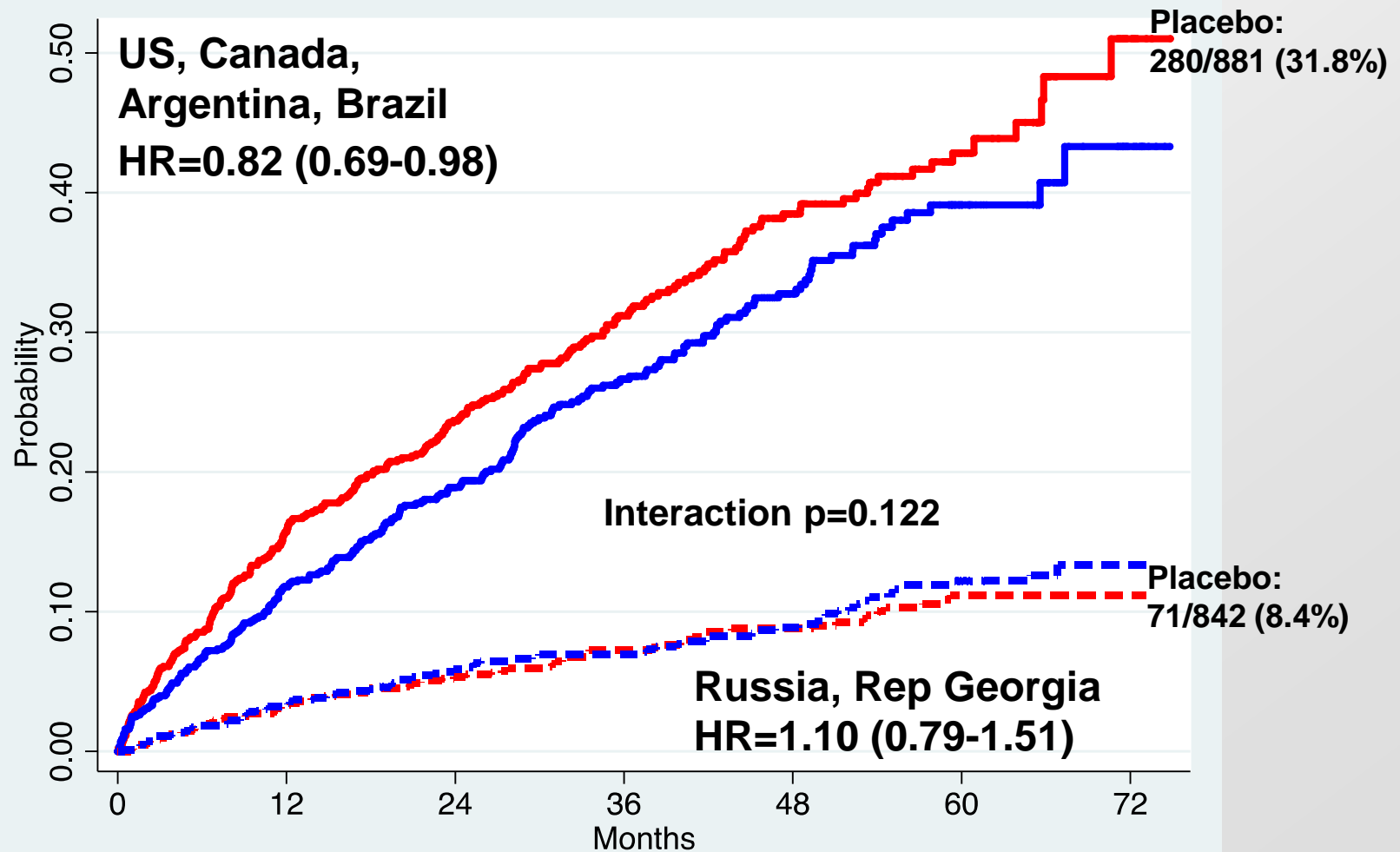
Enrolled by:	Spiro	Placebo	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) P-value
Natriuretic peptide	78/490 (15.9%)	116/491 (23.6%)	0.65 (0.49-0.87) 0.003
Heart Failure Hosp	242/1232 (19.6%)	235/1232 (19.1%)	1.01 (0.84-1.21) 0.923

*P=0.013 for interaction

Placebo Rates: Primary Outcome, by region



Exploratory (post-hoc): Placebo vs. Spiro by region



Summary

	Spironolactone (N = 1722)	Placebo (N = 1723)	HR (95% CI)
Primary Outcome	320 (18.6%) 5.9/100pt-yr	351 (20.4%) 6.6/100pt-yr	0.89 (0.77-1.04) P=0.138
Hospitalization for Heart Failure	206 (12.0%) 3.8/100pt-yr	245 (14.2%) 4.6/100pt-yr	0.83 (0.69-0.99) P=0.042 Multiple HF Hosp P<0.01

Conclusions: TOPCAT population with HFpEF:

- Rx with spironolactone did not alter the 1^o composite
- Reductions in heart failure were observed
- Use of spironolactone in these patients requires careful monitoring of K⁺ and creatinine

Thank you

Patients and Investigators

Steering Committee: Barry Massie, Milton Packer, Bertram Pitt (Chair), Sanjeev Saksena, Edward Shapiro, Michael Zile

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Country Leaders: Argentina- Raphael Diaz; Brazil- Nadine Clausell; Canada- Eileen O'Meara, Jean Rouleau; Rep. Georgia- Tomas Shaburishvili; Russia- Ivan Gordeev; USA- Inder Anand, John Heitner, Jeff Probstfield, David Whellan

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