



Terapie Innovative nel trattamento dell'ipertensione arteriosa

Prof. Giovanni Esposito

*Ordinario di Cardiologia, Direttore Dipartimento Emergenze
Cardiovascolari AOU Federico II
Presidente Società Italiana Cardiologia Interventistica (GISE)*



1. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ECONOMIC BURDEN



The growing burden of hypertension

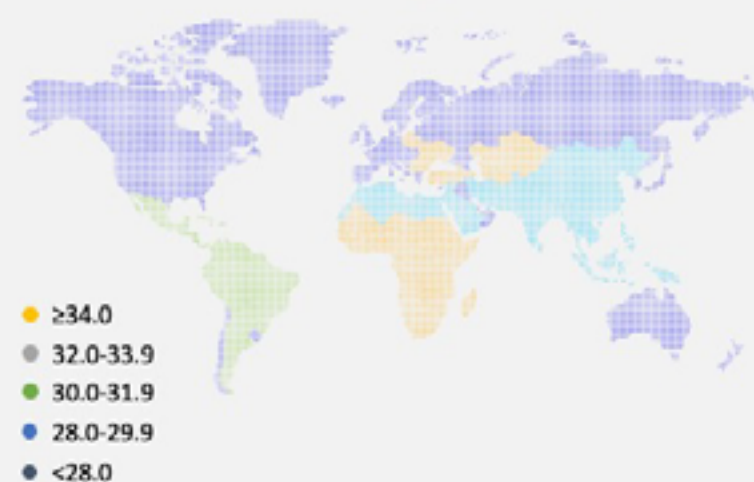


Hypertension (or high blood pressure) is a lifelong condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated based on defined thresholds.¹

European Hypertension Guidelines¹
 ESC/ESH 2018¹

Category	Systolic (mmHg)	and	Diastolic (mmHg)
Optimal	<120	and	<80
Normal	120-129	and	80-84
High Normal	130-139	and /or	85-89
Grade 1	140-159	and /or	90-99
Grade 2	160-179	and /or	100-109
Grade 3	≥ 180	and /or	≥ 110

Global Prevalence of Hypertension (%)²



Hypertension is a serious medical condition that affects around

1/3
 of the global adult population²

In Europe, over
150 million
 people have hypertension and its prevalence is predicted to rise by 20% by 2025.^{1,3,4}

¹ Data shown is for women only, unless data for men ESC/ESH European Society of Cardiology/European Society of Hypertension. S. Williams, B. et al. 2018 ESC/ESH Guidelines for the Management of Arterial Hypertension: The Task Force for the Management of Arterial Hypertension of the European Society of Hypertension (ESH) and of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). J Hypertens. 2018; 36(10):2018-2019. ² Kearney, M., Whelton, R., Reynolds, K., et al. Global burden of hypertension: analysis of worldwide data. Lancet. 2005; 365(9333):977-983. ³ Kannel, W.B., Castelli, W.P., & Verrier, R.L. Status of hypertension in Europe. Eur J Hypertens. 1987; 4(1):1-10. ⁴ Williams, B., Whelton, R., Williams, L., et al. Prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control of hypertension in Europe. Eur J Hypertens. 2003; 20(12):1205-1214.



Hypertension and cardiovascular disease and mortality



Hypertension is the worldwide leading preventable cause of cardiovascular morbidity including stroke, myocardial infarction, sudden death, heart failure and end-stage renal disease⁶⁻⁸

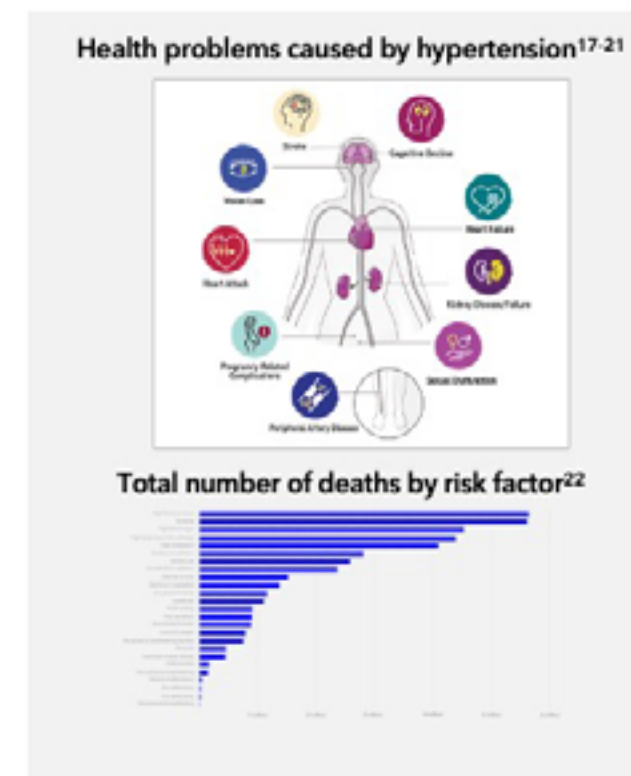


Hypertension is the greatest contributor to the number of deaths worldwide:

10.8 million
 deaths (19.2% of all deaths) in 2019⁹

1 million
 deaths in the EU¹⁰

Even modest reductions in blood pressure (e.g. 5mmHg) prevent cardiovascular events and mortality¹¹⁻¹⁶



6. Lewington S, Clarke R, Qizilbash N, Peto R, Collins R. Age-specific relevance of usual blood pressure to vascular morbidity and mortality: a meta-analysis of individual data for 61 million adults in 32 prospective studies. *Lancet* 2002; 360: 1025-33. 7. Benjamin EJ, et al. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2018 Update: A Report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2018; 137:e67-117. 8. Shewchick J, et al. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 285 diseases and injuries, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet* 2018; 392:1604-1684. 9. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). Global Burden of Disease 2019. <https://www.gbd.com/report>. 10. WHO. *World Health Statistics Quarterly* 2019; 72:1-11. 11. Law MR, Morris JK, Smith WCS. Lowering blood pressure to prevent myocardial infarction and stroke: a meta-analysis. *Stroke* 1985; 16:875-882. 12. Law MR, Morris JK, Smith WCS. Lowering blood pressure to prevent stroke: a meta-analysis. *Stroke* 1985; 16:1155-1163. 13. Law MR, Morris JK, Smith WCS. Lowering blood pressure to prevent heart failure: a meta-analysis. *Stroke* 1985; 16:1315-1322. 14. Law MR, Morris JK, Smith WCS. Lowering blood pressure to prevent total mortality: a meta-analysis. *Stroke* 1985; 16:1430-1437. 15. Yusuf S, et al. Effects of blood pressure lowering on survival in hypertension: a meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2002; 360:1025-33. 16. Yusuf S, et al. Effects of blood pressure lowering on mortality in hypertension: a meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2002; 360:1025-33. 17. Department of Health and Human Services. The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Control Hypertension. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General; 2003. 18. Whelton PK, Carey RM, Aronow WS, et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACCP/ACOS/AHA/AMA/PCNA Hypertension Guideline. <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/HYP.000000000000058>. 19. Giles SS, Mannes A, Baccantini JJ, et al. *Hypertension* 2012; 60:1035-1040. 20. Wang X, Huang W, Wang X, et al. *Hypertension* 2014; 62:140-146. 21. Wang X, et al. *Hypertension* 2012; 60:1035-1040. 22. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). Global Burden of Disease 2019.



The economic burden of hypertension on healthcare systems



Hypertension contributes to the **high economic burden** of cardiovascular disease²³

The total yearly cost of cardiovascular diseases in the EU has been estimated at

€210 billion²⁴

The direct cost of hypertension in 5 European countries was estimated to be over

€50 billion
 over a 10-year period²⁵



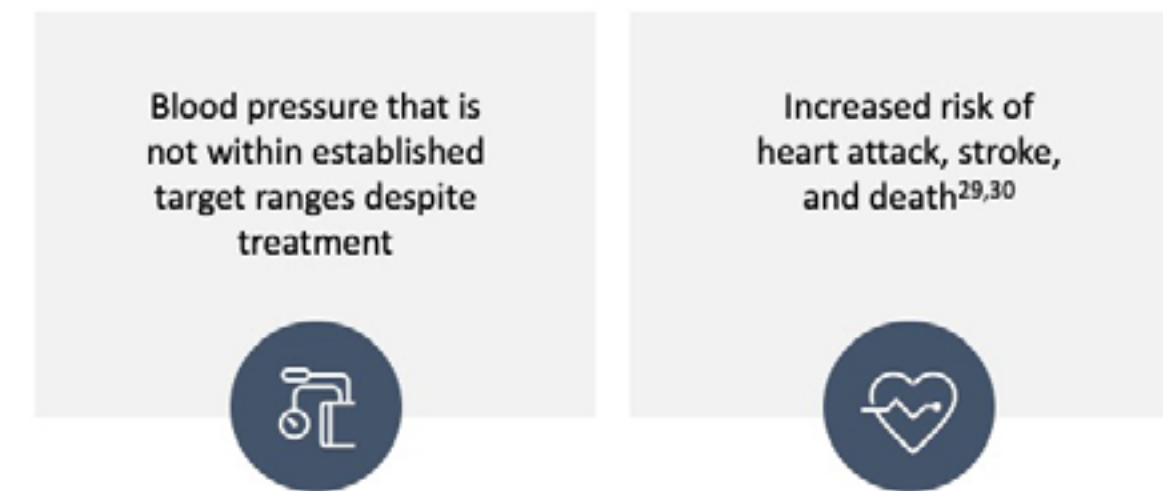
23. Park, J. et al. Cardiovascular disease costs associated with uncontrolled hypertension. Eur. Heart J. 38(16) (2017). 24. European Heart Network. Transforming European Heart and Stroke Policies for Cardiovascular Health. 25. Mackay, T. S. et al. Cost of poor adherence to antihypertensive therapy in five European countries. Eur. J. Clin. Invest. 35(8) (2005).



Uncontrolled hypertension: An unmet medical need

In Europe, up to 30% of people with hypertension remain untreated^{26,27}, and 35% of treated patients still have uncontrolled blood pressure^{27,28}

Uncontrolled hypertension means



26. Savaris, C. M. M., Bennett, D. A., Levinson, S. & Rodgers, A. Blood Pressure and Coronary Heart Disease: A Review of the Evidence. *Stroke*, *35*, 933-948 (2004). 27. Beatty, T. et al. *May Measurement Month 2017: an analysis of blood pressure screening results worldwide*. *Lancet Glob Health* *6*, e708-e719 (2018). 28. Roden, H. & Jordan, J. Status of hypertension in Europe. *Card. Diab. Endocrinol.* *3*, 342-349 (2014). 29. World Health Organization. *Global health observatory. Global health observatory data explorer*. <https://data.who.int/dashboards/gbd>. 30. Forouzanfar, M. H. et al. Global Burden of Hypertension and Systemic Blood Pressure of at least 130 to 139 mm Hg, 1990-2010. *JAMA* *315*, 148-160 (2016).

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2. NEW SOLUTION TO TREAT HYPERTENSION: THE RENAL DENERVATION




New solutions are needed to improve hypertension control

Treatment strategies should complement lifestyle and pharmacological options and help patients manage their blood pressure

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Renal denervation (RDN) is an evidence-based⁴⁰⁻⁴⁴ treatment option that effectively reduces blood pressure and overcomes medication non-adherence
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High-quality contemporary evidence⁴⁰⁻⁴⁴ and European consensus statements⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ support the use of RDN as an additional treatment option in uncontrolled hypertension
- 

A standardised shared decision-making process, involving the patient and the physician, should be implemented to support the selection of the best treatment option for hypertension control

40. Nishi, M. et al. Efficacy of catheter-based renal denervation in the absence of antihypertensive medications (PARADISE): a multicentre, randomised, sham-controlled trial. Lancet, 2016; 388(10111): 1005-1012. 41. Kawachi, T. et al. Effect of renal denervation on blood pressure in the presence of antihypertensive drugs: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. Lancet, 2016; 388(10111): 1005-1012. 42. Mahfoud, F. et al. Effects of renal denervation on left ventricular function and long-term outcomes: 3-year follow-up from the Global Efficacy and Safety Study (GESS). Eur Heart J, 2017; 38(22): 2022-2030. 43. Mahfoud, F. et al. Renal Denervation in High-Risk Patients With Hypertension. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2017; 69(16): 1888-1898. 44. Mahfoud, F. et al. Long-term efficacy and safety of renal denervation in the presence of antihypertensive drugs (PARADISE): a randomised, sham-controlled trial. The Lancet, 2016; 388(10111): 1005-1012. 45. European Society of Hypertension position paper on renal denervation 2012. Working Group on Device-Based Treatment of Hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2012; 30(10): 1921-1930. 46. Bruni, G. M. et al. Italian Society of Arterial Hypertension (SIIA) position paper on the role of renal denervation in the management of the difficult-to-treat hypertensive patient. High Blood Press Cardiovasc Prev, 2013; 18(2): 105-112. 47. Renal Denervation for the management of hypertension. Joint position statement from the SEH/ISH and the ACC/AHA. JACC Intern Cardiol, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccint.2013.07.002> (in press) 48. Walker, M. A. et al. Renal Denervation for Treating Hypertension: Current Scientific and Clinical Evidence. JACC Cardiovasc Interv, 2016; 9(18): 2108-2119.

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The diagram illustrates the physiological pathways of hypertension. At the top, the brain and kidneys are shown with bidirectional arrows between them. Below the brain, an arrow points to 'Vascular tone', and below the kidneys, an arrow points to 'Myocardial function'. A central box labeled 'RDN' (Renal Denervation) has arrows pointing to both the 'Vascular tone' and 'Myocardial function' boxes, indicating its role in modulating these factors. The Medtronic logo is visible at the bottom right of the diagram.

RDN is a minimally invasive procedure intended to regulate overactivity of nerves that lead to and from the kidney, which play an important role in controlling blood pressure⁴⁸.

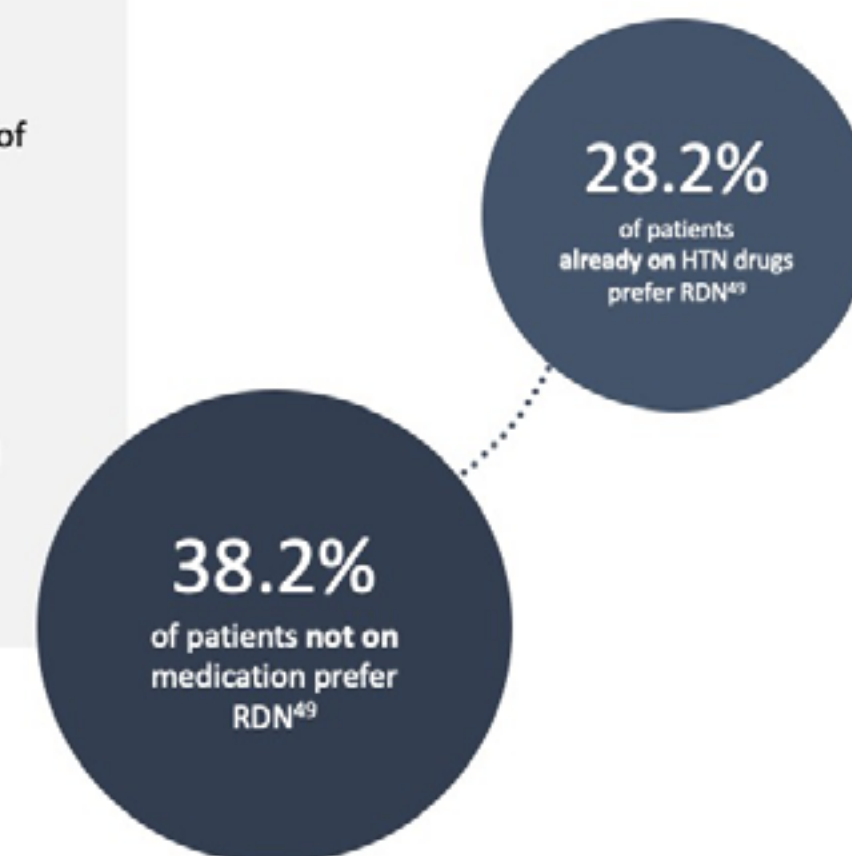


Patient preference for renal denervation treatment



Patient perspective and preference are **important determinants** of controlling hypertensive disease⁴⁵ and should be incorporated in treatment strategies

Roughly **one-third of hypertensive patients** would choose RDN instead of additional lifelong pharmaco-therapy to have their blood pressure controlled⁴⁹



45. A randomized, sham-controlled trial? The Lancet (2022) 40, Walker, M. A. et al. Renal Denervation for Treating Hypertension: Current Scientific and Clinical Evidence. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 12, 2020. 2281-2292; 49. Schneider, M., Hegerl, K., Jung, S., Brumhage, P., Walker, S. et al. Patient preference for therapies in hypertension: a cross-sectional survey of German patients. Clin Res Cardiol 2020, 108, 1331-1342.

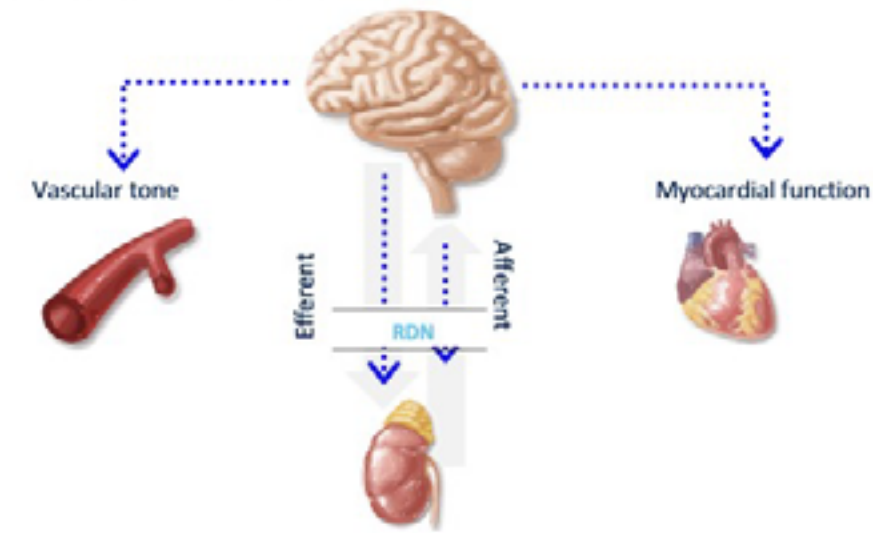
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Renal denervation provides a complementary approach for difficult to treat patients



Mechanism of action



Sympathetic signals to and from the CNS modulate renal function and total body sympathetic tone¹

RDN targets and inhibits sympathetic nerve activity²

Interventional approach to decrease sympathetic drive

Energy is delivered to the renal nerves to reduce blood pressure

No permanent implant is left behind

¹Lauder L, Azizi M, Kirrane AJ, Böhm M, Mahmoud F. Device-based therapies for arterial hypertension. *Nat Rev Cardiol*. 2020 Oct;17(10):614-628. doi: 10.1038/s41569-020-0364-1.
²Epub 2020 Apr 14. PMID: 32286512.

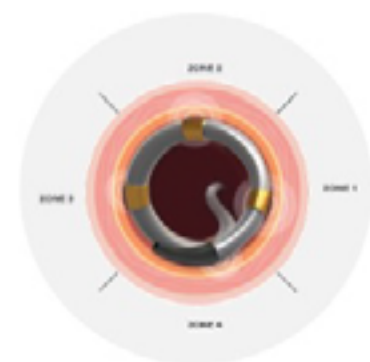


Symplicity Spyral™ renal denervation system

Performance for simplicity and versatility

Symplicity Spyral™ multi-electrode catheter

Utilizes a helical electrode pattern to ablate all four vessel quadrants simultaneously



Versatile:
 One catheter size fits all eligible anatomy vessels 3-8 mm in diameter ^{1,2}

Simple:
 Easy-to-use, plug-and-play design



Symplicity G3™ RF generator

Automatically monitors and safely controls power to each electrode, independently¹



¹ Costes P, Tanev S, Tranchesi L, et al. *Cardiovascular Revascularization Medicine*. 43 (2022) 171-177
² Medtronic Symplicity Spyral™ Instructions for Use.



3. CLINICAL EVIDENCES ON SAFETY AND EFFICACY



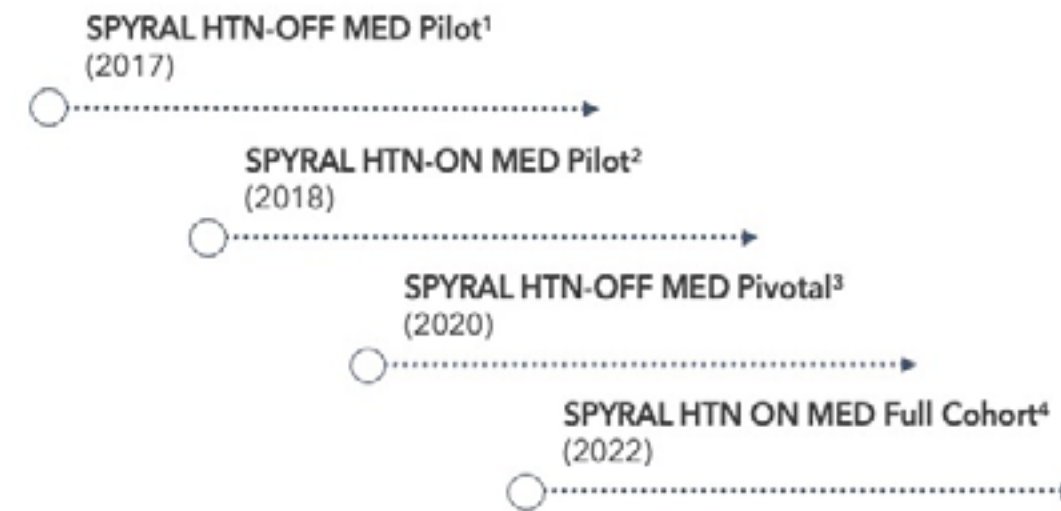
The SPYRAL HTN clinical program



- Rigorous and extensive, with the largest and longest real-world experience

SPYRAL HTN program

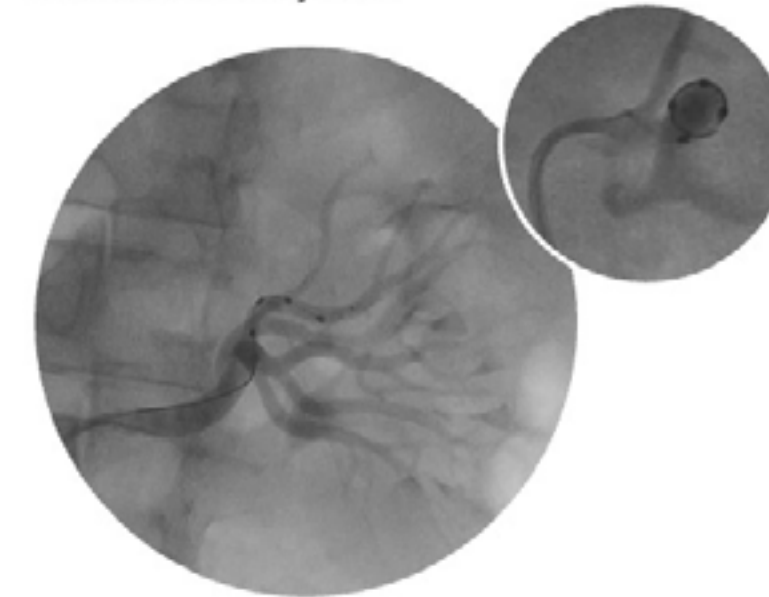
4 sham-controlled RCT's and real-world evidence



Global SYMPPLICITY Registry (GSR)/GSR DEFINE⁵

Real-world experience

>20,000 procedures performed with Medtronic RDN system⁶



¹Townsend, et al. Lancet. 2017;390:2160-2170
²Kandari DE, et al. Lancet. 2018;391:2346-2355
³Böhm M, et al. Lancet. 2020;395:1444-1453
⁴Kandari, AHA presentation

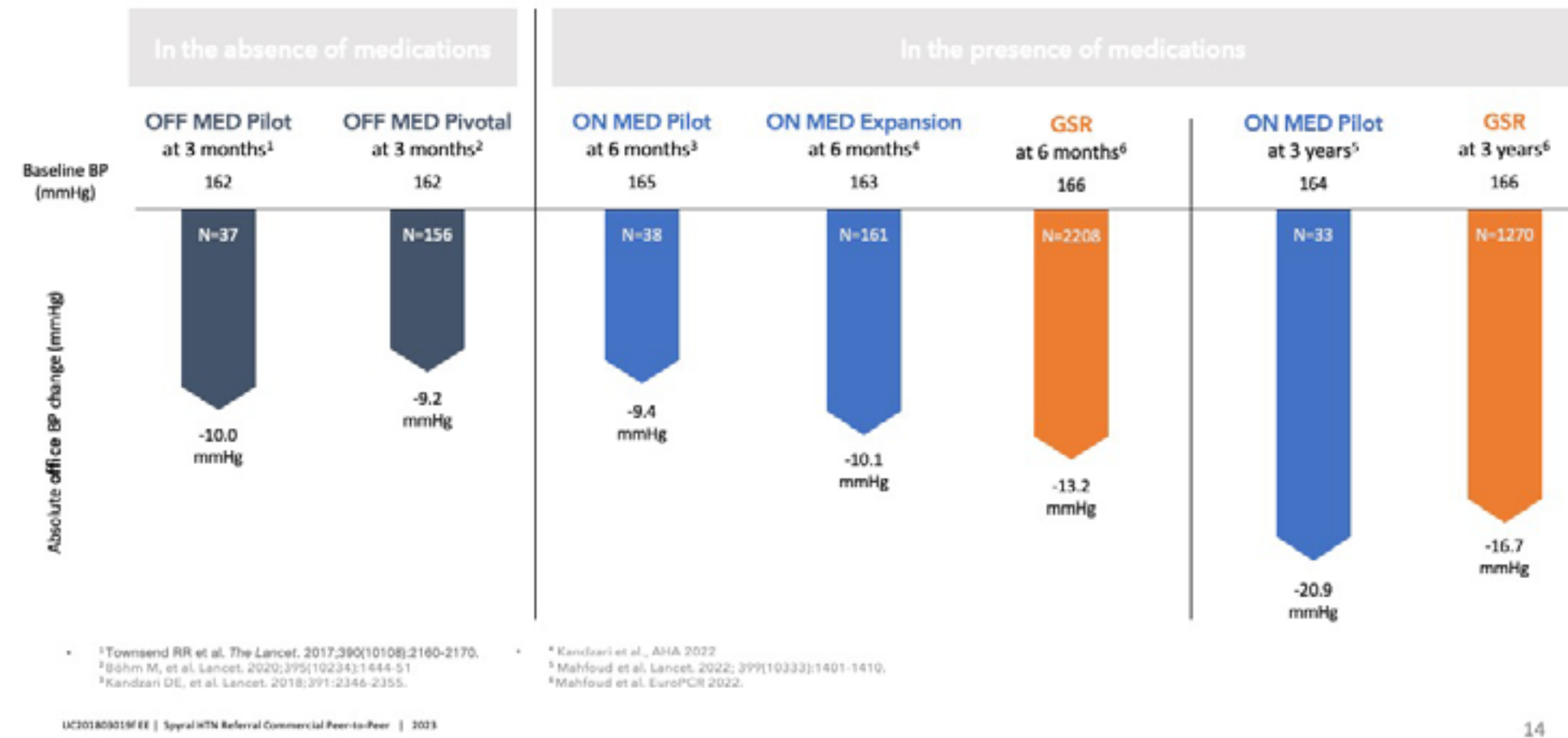
⁵Mahfoud F, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2020;75:2879-2888
⁶Medtronic Data on File, RDN Catheter Historic Data, May 2023. Data includes both Symplcity Flex and Symplcity Spyral



SPYRAL HTN clinical program has consistently demonstrated the safety and efficacy of RF RDN



- Alone or in combination with other blood-pressure-lowering therapy





Symlicity Spyrals® has an excellent safety profile



- RF RDN procedure has shown minimal impact on renal function and vascular safety events¹⁻⁶

Safety

Evaluated across SPYRAL HTN clinical program and independent meta-analyses

Demonstrated renal artery safety



No device or procedural adverse events in SPYRAL HTN RCT's^{1,2}

Zero renal stent implants reported in over 700 Symlicity Spyrals³

Kidney function remained stable



Minimal decline in eGFR through 3 years in GSR⁴

No statistically significant change in eGFR in 2 independent meta-analyses^{5,6}

1. Böhm M, et al. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10234):1444-53
 2. Mafrouf F, et al. *Lancet*. 2022;399(10333):1401-1410
 3. Townsend R, et al. *EuroIntervention*. 2020;16:89-96

4. Gonçalves P. *PCR e-Course*. 2020
 5. Sander P, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2019;73:1633-42
 6. Sanders MA. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2017;32:1440-1447



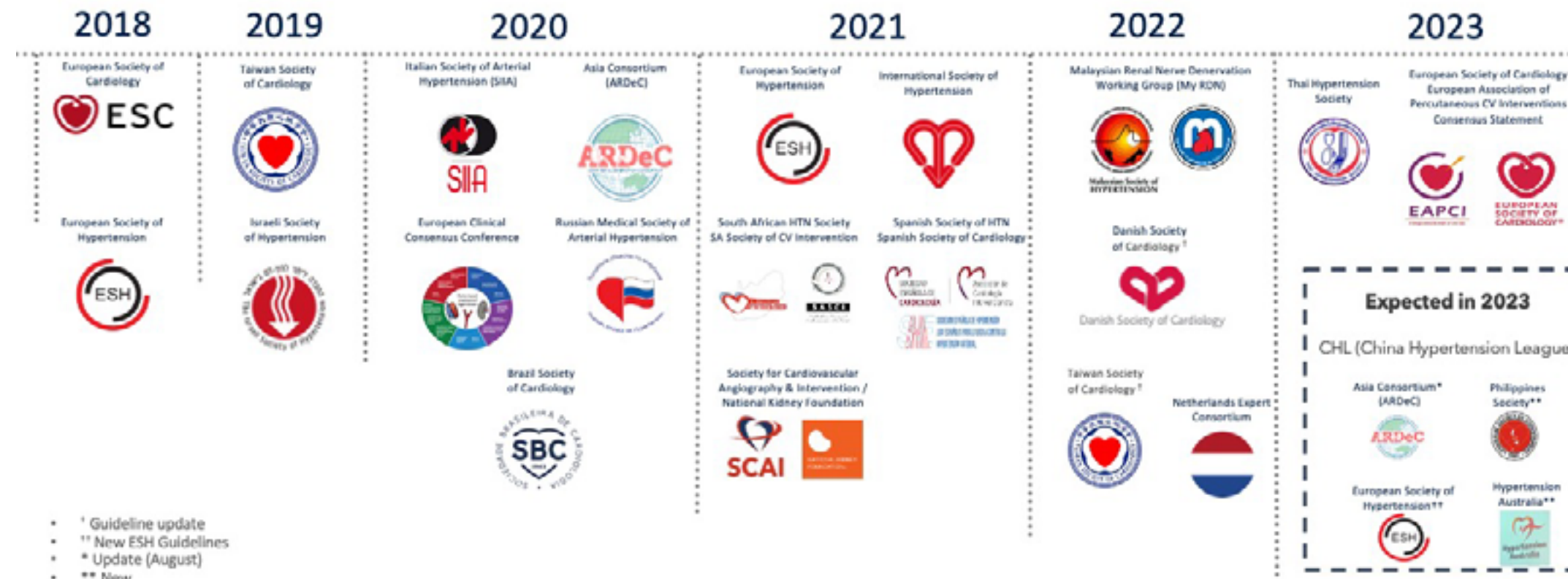
4. CONSENSUS PAPER AND NEW GUIDELINES



Societies put guidelines in practice



- RDN consensus statements published in multiple countries



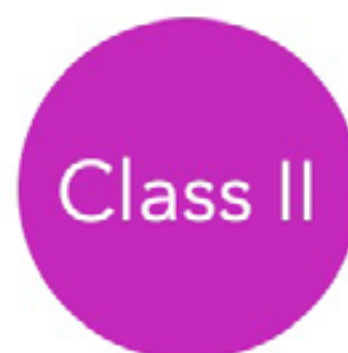


The turning point in hypertension care



- **ESH 2023** guidelines recommend renal denervation

- Renal denervation represents a safe and effective adjunctive treatment option for patients with uncontrolled hypertension*



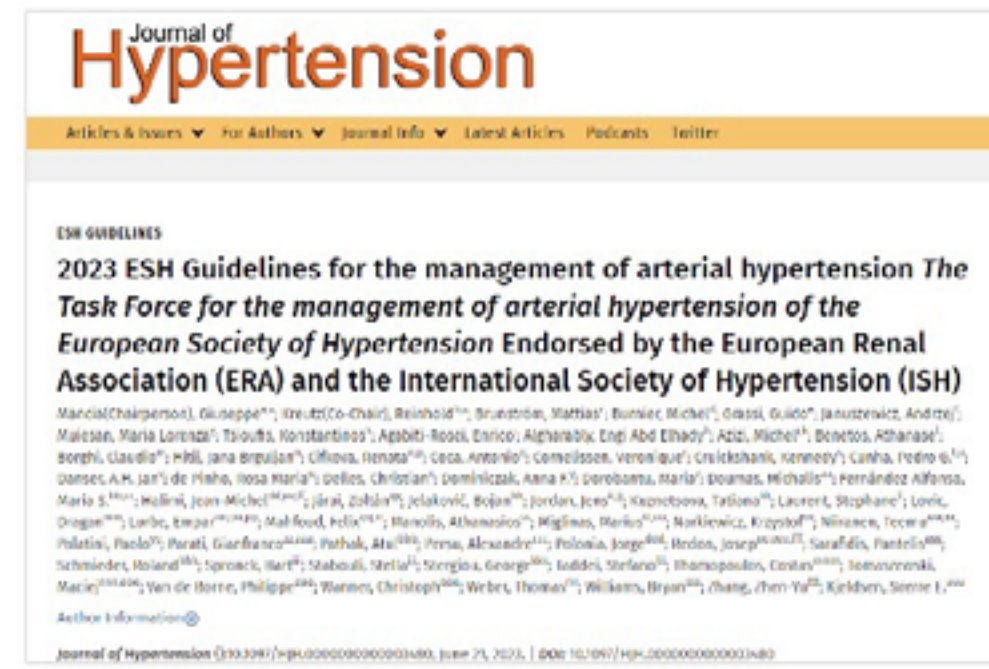
* In patients with eGFR > 40 ml/(min/1.73m²)
Mancia G, et al. Journal of Hypertension 2023, 41:000-000 DOI:10.1097/HJK.00000000000003480



European Society of Hypertension (ESH) guidelines recommend RDN as a safe and effective adjunctive treatment option in uncontrolled hypertension¹



New guidelines endorsed by ERA and ISH[§]; ESC guidelines expected in 2024



[ESH Guidelines Publication Link](#)

Document is still draft – stay tuned for final version in Journal of Hypertension or ESH website

[§] Endorsed also by AHA after publication <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/abs/10.1161/HYPERTENSIONAHA.123.21592>
¹ Mancia G, et al. *Journal of Hypertension* 2023; 41:000-000 DOI: 10.1097/HJH.0000000000003480

In patients with an eGFR >40 ml/min/1.73m² who have uncontrolled BP despite the use of antihypertensive drug combination therapy* or if drug treatment elicits serious side effects and poor quality of life.

Additional treatment option in patients with **resistant hypertension** if eGFR is >40 ml/min/1.73m²

Selection of patients should be done in a **shared decision-making process**

Performed in experienced centers to guarantee **appropriate selection of eligible patients** and completeness of the denervation procedure

*Patients **may be on fewer than three drugs at the time of their selection for RDN**

Delitti in materia di violazione del diritto d'autore (Art. 25-novies, D.Lgs. n. 231/2001) [articolo aggiunto dalla L. n. 99/2009]

- Messa a disposizione del pubblico, in un sistema di reti telematiche, mediante connessioni di qualsiasi genere, di un'opera dell'ingegno protetta, o di parte di essa (art. 171, legge n.633/1941 comma 1 lett. a) bis)
- Reati di cui al punto precedente commessi su opere altrui non destinate alla pubblicazione qualora ne risulti offeso l'onore o la reputazione (art. 171, legge n.633/1941 comma 3)
- Abusiva duplicazione, per trarne profitto, di programmi per elaboratore; importazione, distribuzione, vendita o detenzione a scopo commerciale o imprenditoriale o concessione in locazione di programmi contenuti in supporti non contrassegnati dalla SIAE; predisposizione di mezzi per rimuovere o eludere i dispositivi di protezione di programmi per elaboratori (art. 171-bis legge n.633/1941 comma 1)
- Riproduzione, trasferimento su altro supporto, distribuzione, comunicazione, presentazione o dimostrazione in pubblico, del contenuto di una banca dati; estrazione o reimpiego della banca dati; distribuzione, vendita o concessione in locazione di banche di dati (art. 171-bis legge n.633/1941 comma 2)
- Abusiva duplicazione, riproduzione, trasmissione o diffusione in pubblico con qualsiasi procedimento, in tutto o in parte, di opere dell'ingegno destinate al circuito televisivo, cinematografico, della vendita o del noleggio di dischi, nastri o supporti analoghi o ogni altro supporto contenente fonogrammi o videogrammi di opere musicali, cinematografiche o audiovisive assimilate o sequenze di immagini in movimento; opere letterarie, drammatiche, scientifiche o didattiche, musicali o drammatico musicali, multimediali, anche se inserite in opere collettive o composite o banche dati; riproduzione, duplicazione, trasmissione o diffusione abusiva, vendita o commercio, cessione a qualsiasi titolo o importazione abusiva di oltre cinquanta copie o esemplari di opere tutelate dal diritto d'autore e da diritti connessi; immissione in un sistema di reti telematiche, mediante connessioni di qualsiasi genere, di un'opera dell'ingegno protetta dal diritto d'autore, o parte di essa (art. 171-ter legge n.633/1941)
- Mancata comunicazione alla SIAE dei dati di identificazione dei supporti non soggetti al contrassegno o falsa dichiarazione (art. 171-septies legge n.633/1941)
- Fraudolenta produzione, vendita, importazione, promozione, installazione, modifica, utilizzo per uso pubblico e privato di apparati o parti di apparati atti alla decodificazione di trasmissioni audiovisive ad accesso condizionato effettuate via etere, via satellite, via cavo, in forma sia analogica sia digitale (art. 171-octies legge n.633/1941).

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