

Early experience with sacubitril/valsartan at University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Department of Cardiovascular Diseases

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Background: The ARB/nepriylsin inhibitor sacubitril/valsartan reduced cardiovascular morbidity and mortality compared with enalapril in patients with HF and reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) according to the PARADIGM-HF trial.^{1,2} The aim was to analyze several clinical parameters in patients with chronic systolic heart failure (CHF) after sacubitril/valsartan was introduced instead of ACEI/ARB.

Patients and Methods: We have analyzed the medical history of 38 consecutive patients treated for HF with reduced ejection fraction hospitalized at the University Hospital Center Zagreb, Department of Cardiovascular Diseases, between October 2016 and March 2017, both before and 3 months after the introduction of sacubitril/valsartan therapy (Figure 1). Prior to the introduction of sacubitril/valsartan, all examined patients have been on therapy with ACE inhibitors/ARBs at least three months. LVEF, NT-proBNP and creatinine were analyzed with the Wilcoxon signed rank test to check for statistical significance before and 3 months after the introduction of sacubitril/valsartan.

Results: Before the initiation of sacubitril/valsartan, these patients had a mean LVEF of 24%. After three months of therapy with sacubitril/valsartan, they had an increase of their average LVEF by 20% to 29%, which has been shown to be statistically significant with $P=0.019$. Also, accompanying this change, in the same group of patients we observed a decrease in the average NT-proBNP by 47% (before sacubitril/valsartan therapy mean value 3335 pg/ml to 1593 pg/ml after three months of therapy) which is a statistically significant decrease with $P=0.031$. We found no significant changes in NYHA category nor in the creatinine values (Table 1).

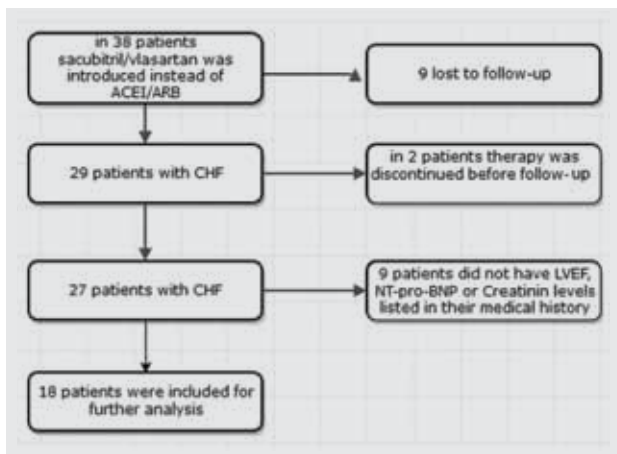


FIGURE 1. Inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Conclusion: In our patients with CHF after the introduction of sacubitril/valsartan instead of ACEI/ARB there was a significant increase in LVEF and a drop of NT-proBNP in the period of 3 months after the introduction of sacubitril/valsartan.

TABLE 1. Left ventricular ejection fraction, NT-pro-BNP and creatinine values before introduction of sacubitril/valsartan and 3 months after.

	Baseline			3 months follow-up			P-value
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Mean	
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	10	35	24 (± 6.5)	20	42	29 (± 5.6)	0.019*
NT-proBNP (pg/ml)	326.3	14491	4143 (± 4418)	214	6785	1926 (± 1815)	0.031*
Creatinine (umol/ml)	58	245	114.2 (± 40)	74	197	123,3 (± 35.8)	0.126

LITERATURE

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