

# Disclosures: John R. Teerlink, M.D.

FACC, FAHA, FESC, FHFA, FHFSA, FRCP(UK)

---



Prof. of Medicine, UCSF; Director, Heart Failure,  
San Francisco VA Medical Center; San Francisco, CA USA

- *Consulting Fee:* Abbott, **Amgen**, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, **Cytokinetics**, Medtronic, Merck, Novartis, **Servier**, Verily, Windtree Therapeutics
- *Contracted Research:* Abbott, **Amgen**, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, **Cytokinetics**, Medtronic, Novartis, Windtree Therapeutics



#AHA21



FS.01 - Rapid Fire Secondary Trial Analyses in Heart Failure

# The Effect of Omecamtiv Mecarbil on Stroke in Patients With Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction in GALACTIC-HF

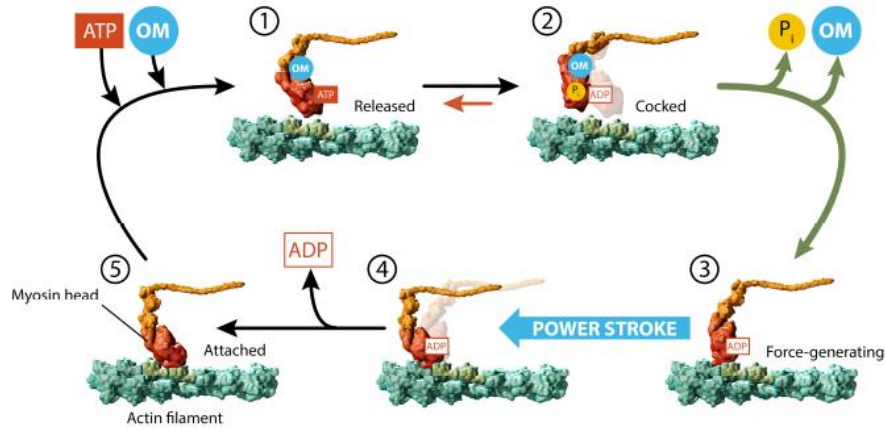
John R. Teerlink, Rafael Diaz, G. Michael Felker, John J.V. McMurray, Scott D. Solomon, Marco Metra, Zi Michael Miao, Brian Claggett, Stephen B. Heitner, Stuart Kupfer, Fady I. Malik, on behalf of the GALACTIC-HF Investigators and Patients



American  
Heart  
Association.

# Omecamtiv Mecarbil (OM): A Novel Selective Cardiac Myosin Activator

Omecamtiv mecarbil stabilizes myosin in the Pre-Powerstroke State, increasing the entry rate of myosin into the tightly-bound, force-producing state with actin



Without omecamtiv mecarbil



With omecamtiv mecarbil

- More “hands” (myosin heads) to grasp the “rope” (actin filament) to produce more force

Malik FI, et al. *Science* 2011; 331:1439-43;  
Shen YT, et al. *Circ Heart Fail* 2010;3:522-7;  
Planelles-Herrero VJ, et al. *Nat Commun* 2017;8:190;  
Teerlink JR, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol HF* 2020;8:329-340.

# Omecamtiv Mecarbil in Patients with Heart Failure with reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF)



Teerlink JR, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2021;384:105-116.

Enrolled 8,256 patients with:

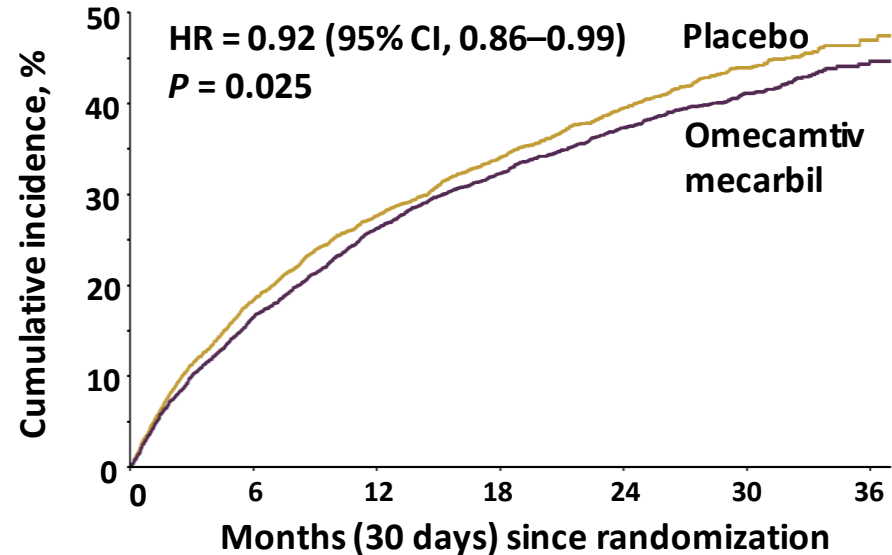
- Chronic HF, NYHA II-IV
- LVEF  $\leq 35\%$
- Elevated BNP/ NTproBNP
- Managed with Standard HF therapies
- Inpatients (for HF) **OR** Outpatients (HF within 12 months)
- SBP  $\geq 85$  mmHg;  
eGFR  $\geq 20$  mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>

Randomized 1:1 to

- Placebo
- Omecamtiv mecarbil

Median Follow-up: 21.8 months

## Time to first Heart Failure event or Cardiovascular death



# Biological Plausibility for Beneficial Effect of Omecamtiv Mecarbil on Stroke Events in Patients with HFrEF

Teerlink JR, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016;67:1444-55; Teerlink JR, et al. *Lancet* 2016; 388: 2895-903; Biering-Sorensen T, et al. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2021;23:1052-56; Biering-Sorensen T, et al. *Circulation* 2016;134, Abstract.



In **ATOMIC-AHF** (606 pts with  $EF \leq 40\%$  admitted for Acute HF treated with i.v. omecamtiv mecarbil or placebo for 48 hours):

- Adverse Event of Atrial fibrillation/flutter less frequent in patients treated with omecamtiv mecarbil:  
Placebo, 16 (5.3%) vs. OM 7 (2.3%).



In **COSMIC-HF** (448 pts with Chronic HF,  $EF \leq 40\%$  treated with i.v. omecamtiv mecarbil or placebo for 20 weeks):

- Omecamtiv mecarbil increased LV, RV and LA function
- Omecamtiv mecarbil decreased LV and LA (nominal) volumes, heart rate (sympathetic drive) and NT-proBNP.

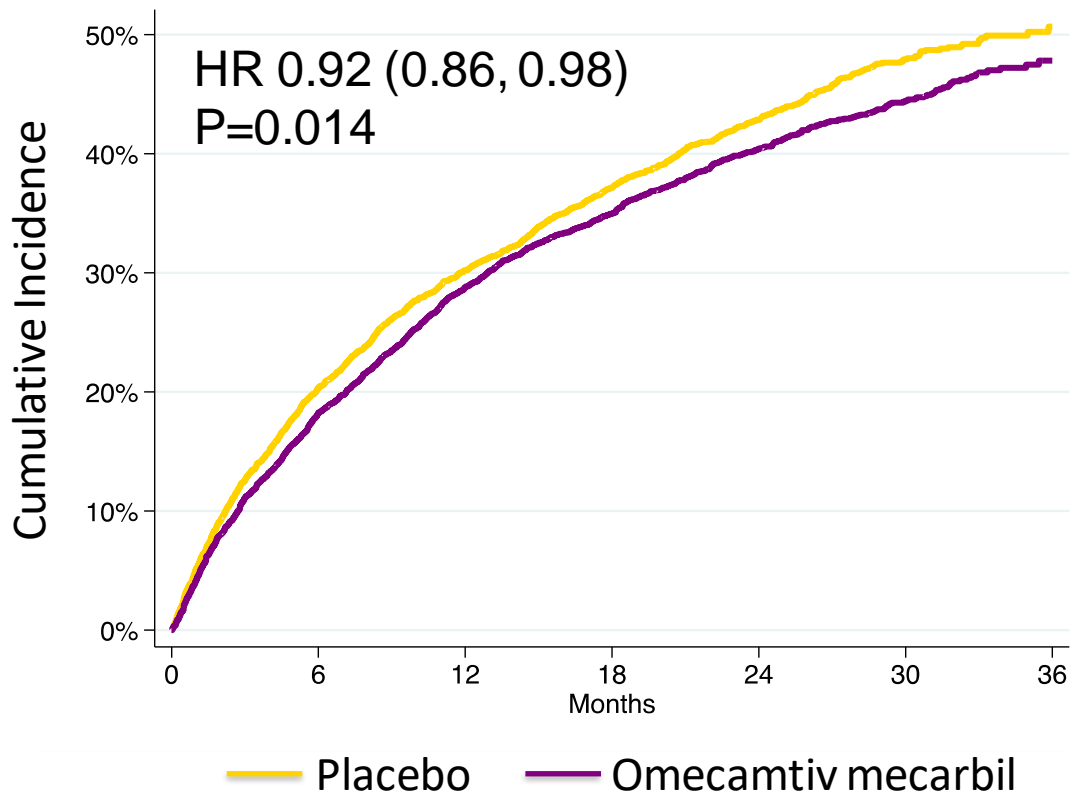
# Stroke in HFrEF

---



- Patients with HFrEF have increased risk of stroke with significant morbidity and mortality
- Prior approaches to prevent stroke in HFrEF focused on anti-coagulation with associated bleeding risks
- Non-fatal and fatal stroke events were pre-specified, adjudicated endpoints in GALACTIC-HF
- Hypothesis: Can specifically and directly improving atrial and ventricular function prevent stroke in patients with HFrEF?

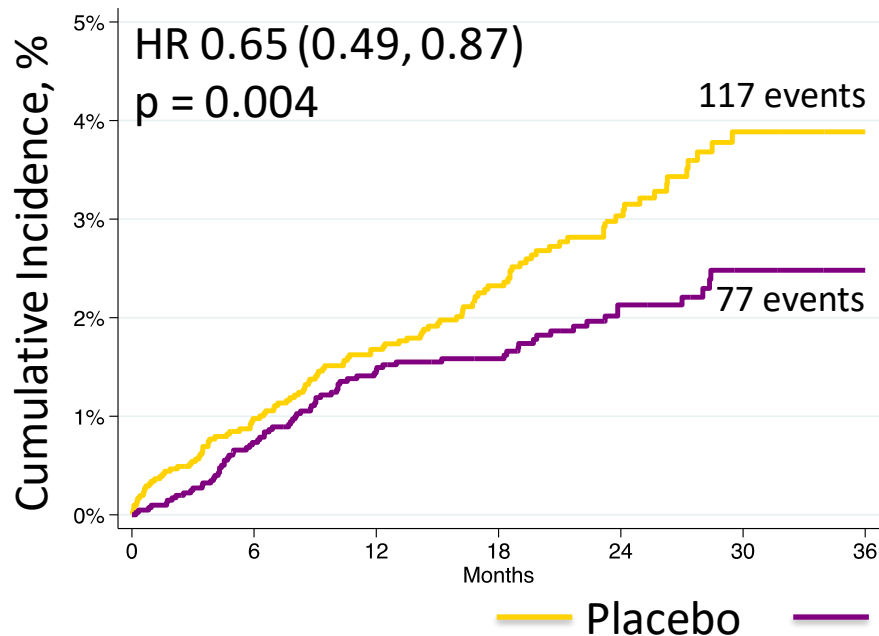
# Time-to-First Adjudicated CV Death, HF Event, MI, Unstable Angina Hospitalization, Revascularization or Stroke



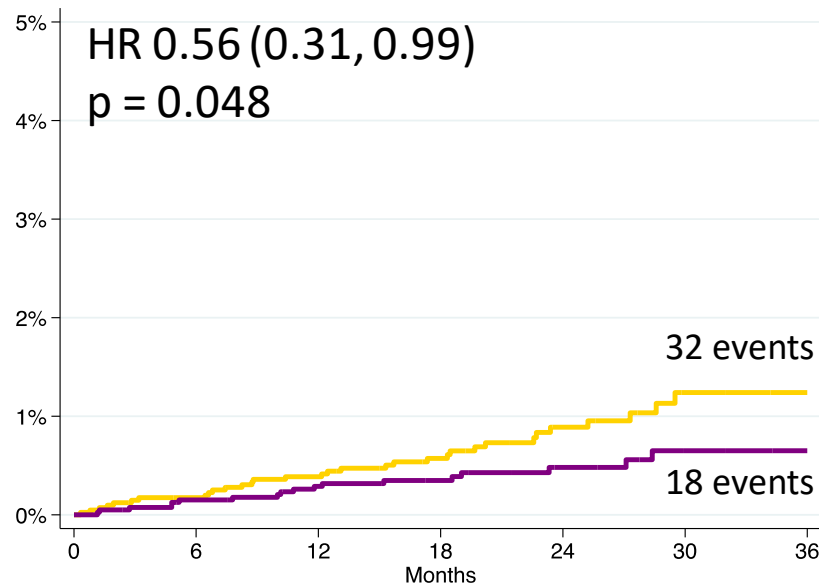
# Effect of Omecamtiv Mecarbil on the Risk of Non-Fatal and Fatal Stroke



## Non-Fatal and Fatal Stroke



## Fatal Stroke



Total Recurrent Stroke events (Negative binomial regression): RR = 0.66 (0.49, 0.89), p=0.006



# Adjudicated Type of First Stroke Event



	<b>Omecamtiv Mecarbil (n = 4110)</b>	<b>Placebo (n = 4101)</b>
<b>Ischemic (Non-hemorrhagic)</b>	65 (1.6 %)	84 (2.0 %)
<b>Ischemic with hemorrhagic transformation</b>	5 (0.1 %)	15 (0.4 %)
<b>Hemorrhagic</b>	3 (0.1 %)	9 (0.2 %)
<b>Undetermined</b>	3 (0.1 %)	4 (0.1 %)

# Multivariate Predictors of Non-fatal and Fatal Stroke



Covariates	p-value	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
<b>Race (ref = White)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	
Asian		2.05 (1.33, 3.16)
Black		1.96 (1.20, 3.19)
Other		1.92 (1.17, 3.16)
<b>History of stroke</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>1.85 (1.26, 2.71)</b>
PCI	0.003	1.58 (1.17, 2.12)
Troponin (per doubling)	0.006	1.15 (1.04, 1.26)
AFF	0.008	1.51 (1.12, 2.05)
SBP (per 10 mmHg)	0.015	1.12 (1.02, 1.23)

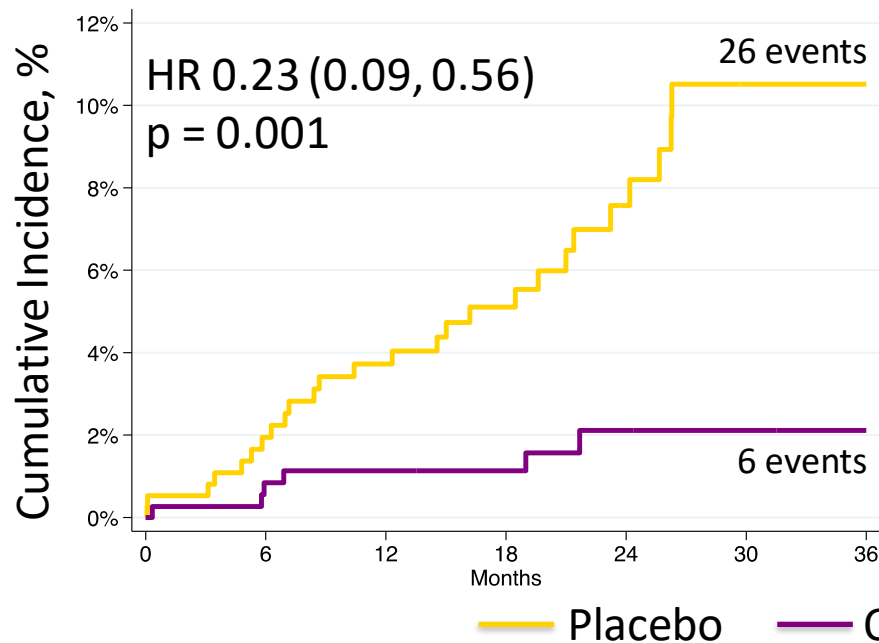
Same variables selected if h/o Stroke is omitted

# Effect of Omecamtiv Mecarbil on Risk of Non-Fatal and Fatal Stroke by History of Stroke

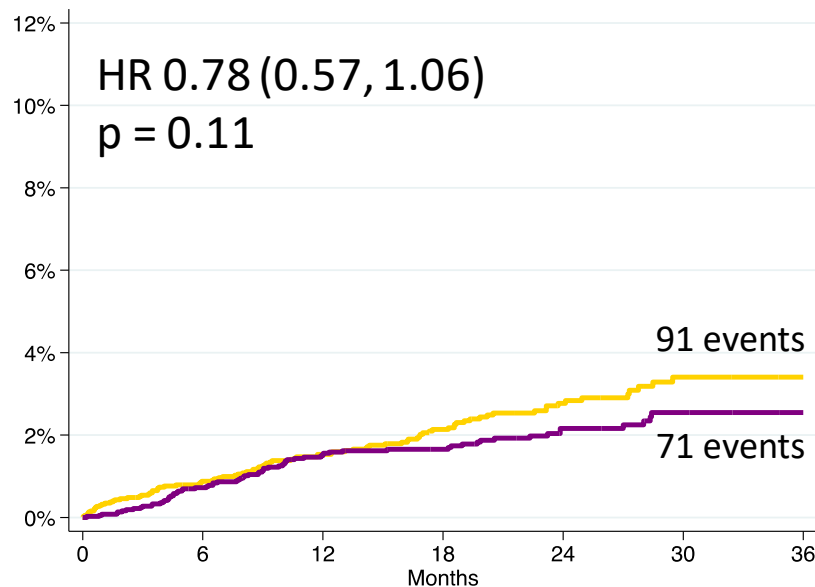


Interaction Effect,  $p = 0.01$

History of Stroke  
( $n = 754$ )



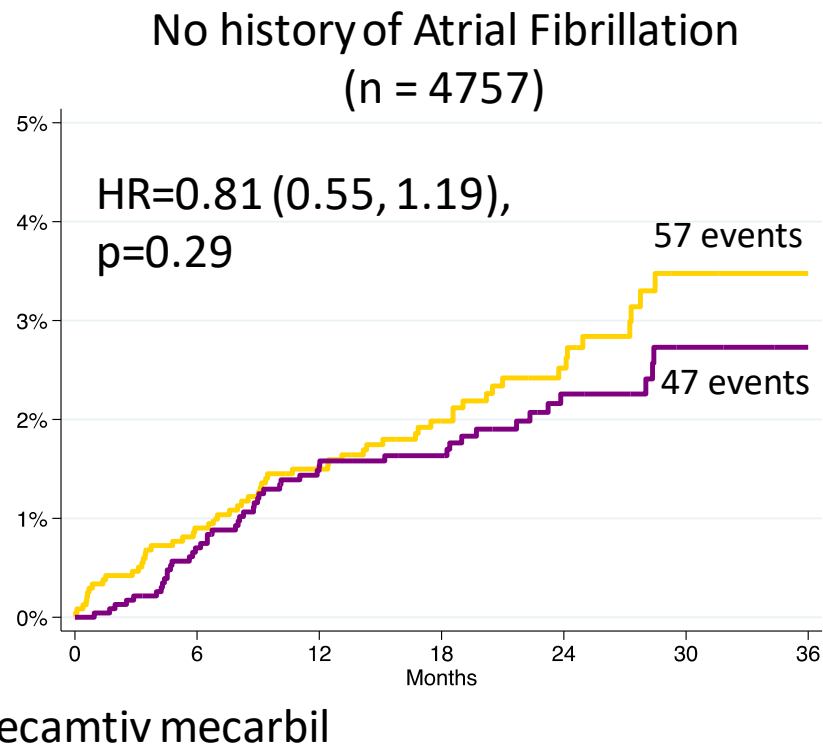
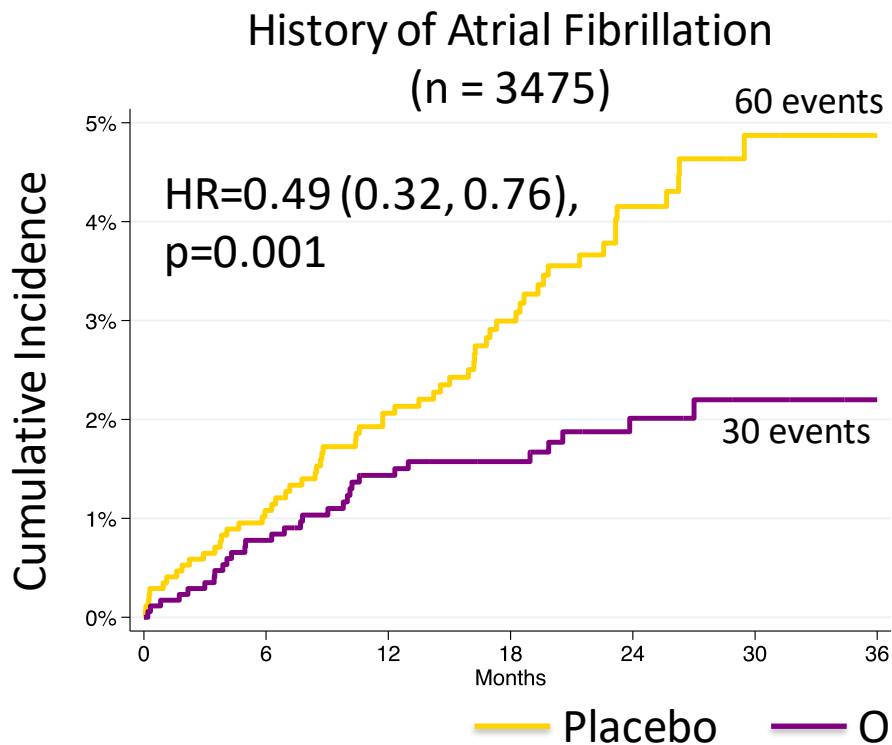
No history of Stroke  
( $n = 7478$ )



# Effect of Omecamtiv Mecarbil on Non-Fatal and Fatal Stroke by History of Atrial Fibrillation



No significant interaction effect

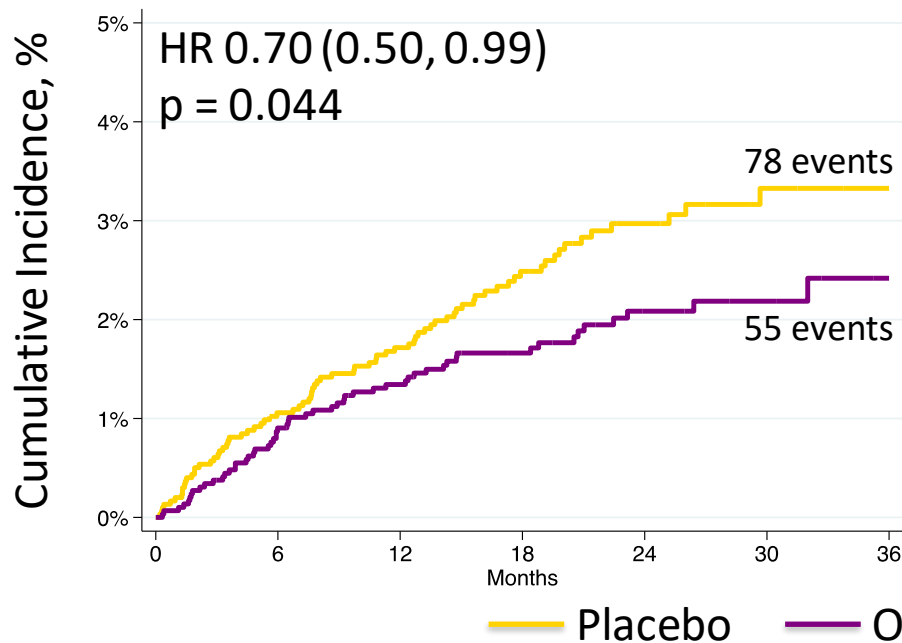


# Effect of Omecamtiv Mecarbil on New Onset Atrial Fibrillation/ Flutter

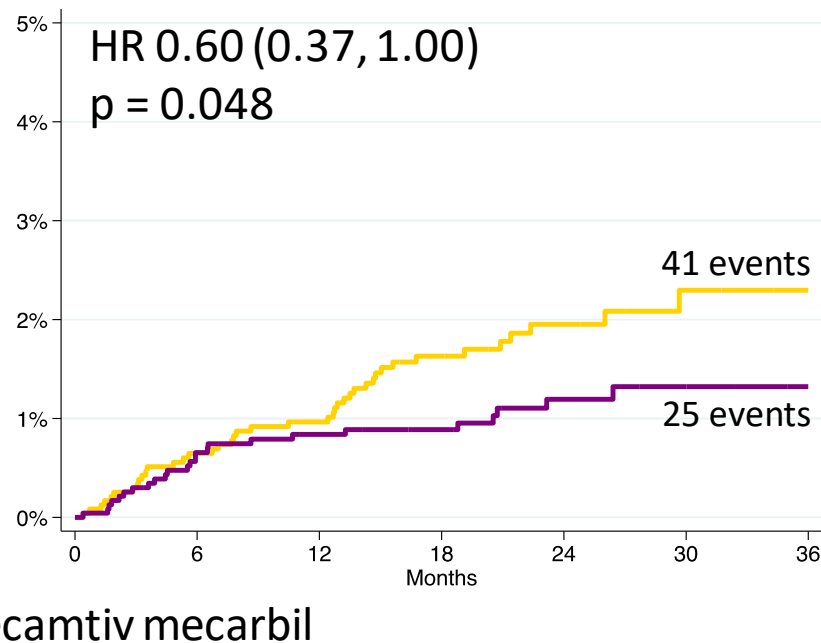


No significant interaction effect

No atrial fibrillation/ flutter at screening  
(n = 5987)



No history of atrial fibrillation/ flutter  
(n = 4757)



# Limitations

---



- Post-hoc analysis
  - Component of positive prespecified composite endpoint
  - Pre-specified Adjudication by CEC
- New onset Atrial Fibrillation determined by Serious Adverse Event reporting
  - Only includes events requiring hospitalization or intervention
- Severity of Stroke not assessed (only non-fatal vs. fatal)

# Contemporary Trials of Stroke in HFrEF

Trial, year published (n)	Patient Population	All Strokes	Results
WATCH, 2009 (n= 1,587)	EF≤35% NYHA II-IV NSR	27	<u>Primary</u> : NS <u>Total Strokes</u> : Aspirin vs Warfarin: p=0.02 Clopidogrel vs Warfarin: p=0.02
WARCEF, 2012 (n=2,305)	EF≤35% NYHA I-IV NSR	91 (Stroke, ICH)	<u>Primary</u> : NS <u>Ischemic Stroke</u> : Aspirin vs. Warfarin: HR 0.52 (0.33-0.82); p=0.005
COMMANDER-HF, 2018 (n=5,022)	EF≤40% CAD; NSR Increased NP WHF within 21 days	127	<u>Primary</u> : NS <u>Stroke</u> : Rivaroxaban vs. Placebo: HR 0.66 (0.47-0.95)
GALACTIC-HF, 2021 (n=8,256)	EF≤35% NYHA II-IV Increased NP WHF within 12 mo.	194	<u>Primary</u> : p =0.025 <u>Stroke</u> : Omecamtiv mecarbil vs Placebo: HR 0.65 (0.49, 0.87) p = 0.004

# Omecamtiv Mecarbil and the Risk of Stroke in Patients with HFrEF

---



- There is biological plausibility for a beneficial effect of omecamtiv mecarbil on stroke events supported by decreased atrial fibrillation events in ATOMIC-AHF and improved LV, RV and LA function and decreased LV and LA volumes, sympathetic activation and NT-proBNP in COSMIC-HF.
- Omecamtiv mecarbil significantly reduced non-fatal and fatal strokes in patients with HFrEF in the context of significantly reducing new onset atrial fibrillation in GALACTIC-HF.
- These findings support a potential new approach to decreasing the risk of stroke in patients with HFrEF.



# Thank you!

San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center



American  
Heart  
Association®

 **Scientific  
Sessions**

#AHA21