

Translation of genomics into routine cardiological practice. ESC Munich 24032023

ASSISTANCE
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HÔPITAUX
DE PARIS



ATTR Cardiac Amyloidosis

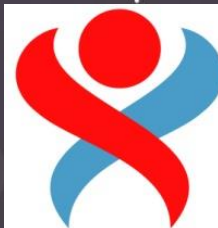
Pr Thibaud DAMY

APHP-CHU Henri Mondor,

Paris, France



www.reseau-amylose.org



cardiogen
filère nationale de santé
maladies cardiaques héréditaires ou rares

- Alexion, Alnylam, Akcea, Ionis, Pfizer, Neurimmune



Plan

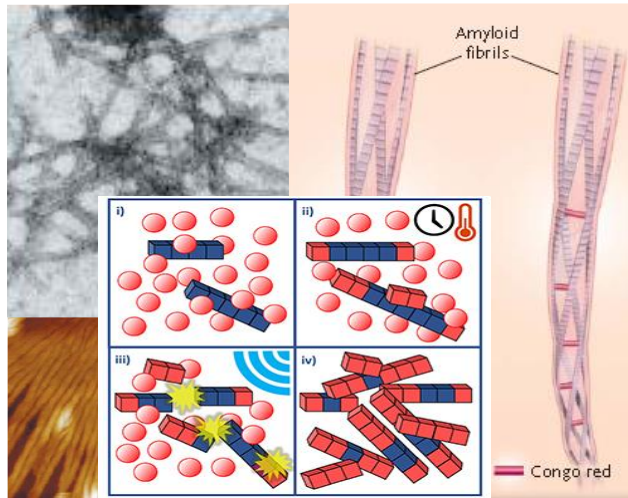
- **Physiopathology**
- Genomic and diagnostic
- Treatment and genetic
- Genomic and treatment...



Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac amyloidosis: a position statement of the ESC Working Group on Myocardial and Pericardial Diseases

Pablo Garcia-Pavia ^{1,2,3*}, Claudio Rapezzi^{4,5}, Yehuda Adler⁶, Michael Arad⁷,
Cristina Basso ^{3,8,9}, Antonio Brucato ¹⁰, Ivana Burazor ¹¹,
Alida L.P. Caforio ^{3,12}, Thibaud Damy ^{3,13}, Urs Eriksson ¹⁴,
Marianna Fontana ¹⁵, Julian D. Gillmore ¹⁵, Esther Gonzalez-Lopez^{1,3},
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Giampaolo Merlini ^{25,26}, Antonis Pantazis²⁷, Sabine Pankuweit²⁸,
Angelos G. Rigopoulos²⁹, and Ales Linhart ³⁰

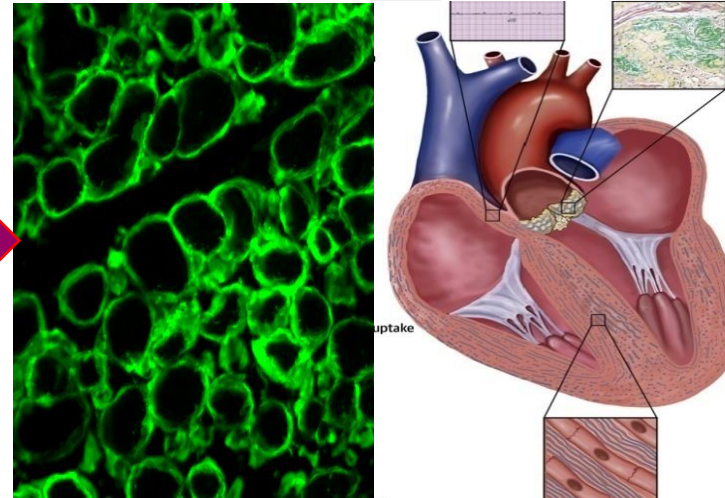
Amyloid Fibrills



Amyloid fibrills : >36 Proteins
Non Immunogenic++++
Associated with Aging-Process

Dynamic progress+++

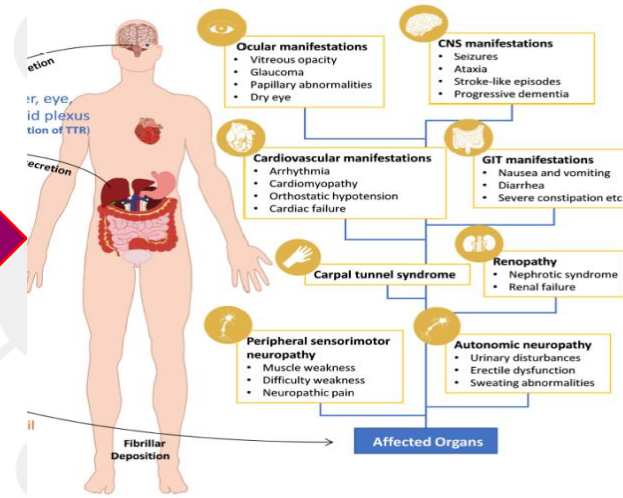
Organs infiltration



Extracellular infiltration

- ↗ Cellular death
- ↗ Stiffness : CMR
- ↗ Thickness : LVH
- ↘ Stroke volume
- ↘ Cardiac Output

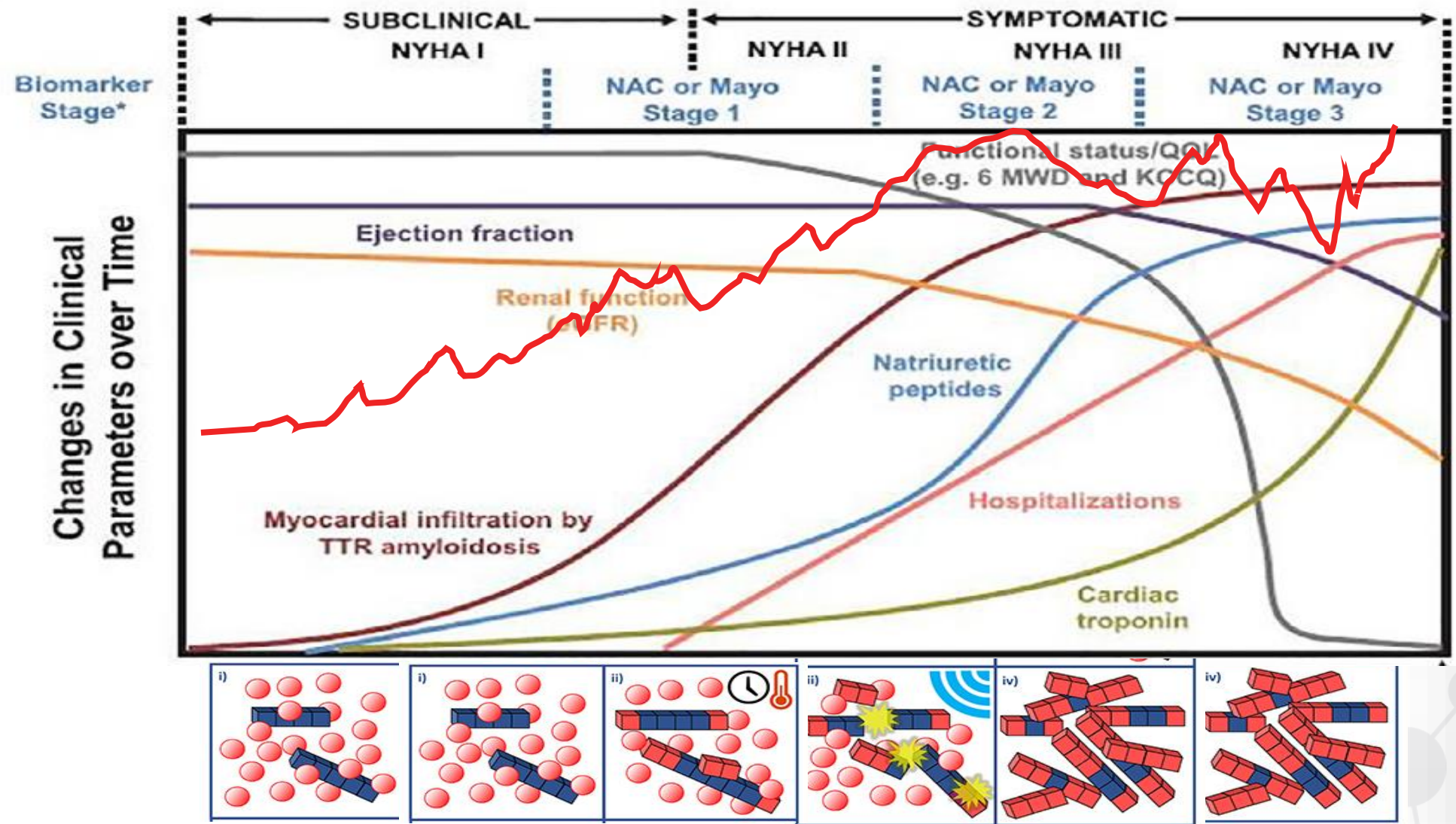
Human Disease



Extracardiac Sd

Heart Failure
Conduction D
Rhythm D
Death

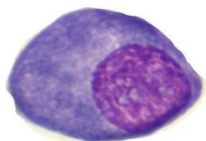
ATTR-CM Natural history of the disease before Tafamidis in



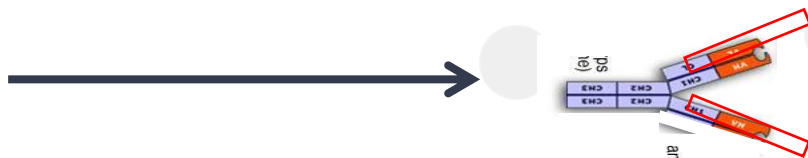
Atteinte Multisystémique

Modified from Griffin JM and Maurer M, Trends in Cvar Medicine 2019

AL -CA: Gammopathy and myeloma

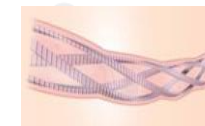


Lymphocyte

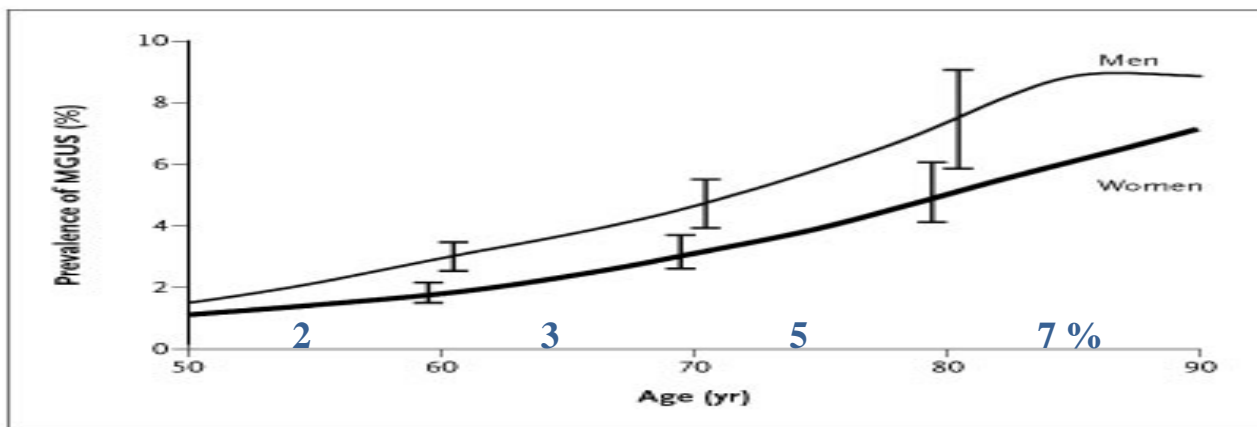


CLL

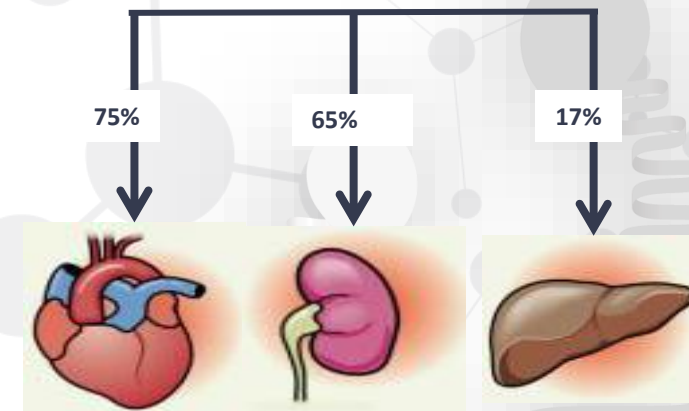
Lambda > kappa



Fibrilles amyloïdes



Prevalence of Monoclonal Gammopathy of Undetermined Significance
RA. Kyle et al New Engl J Med 2006



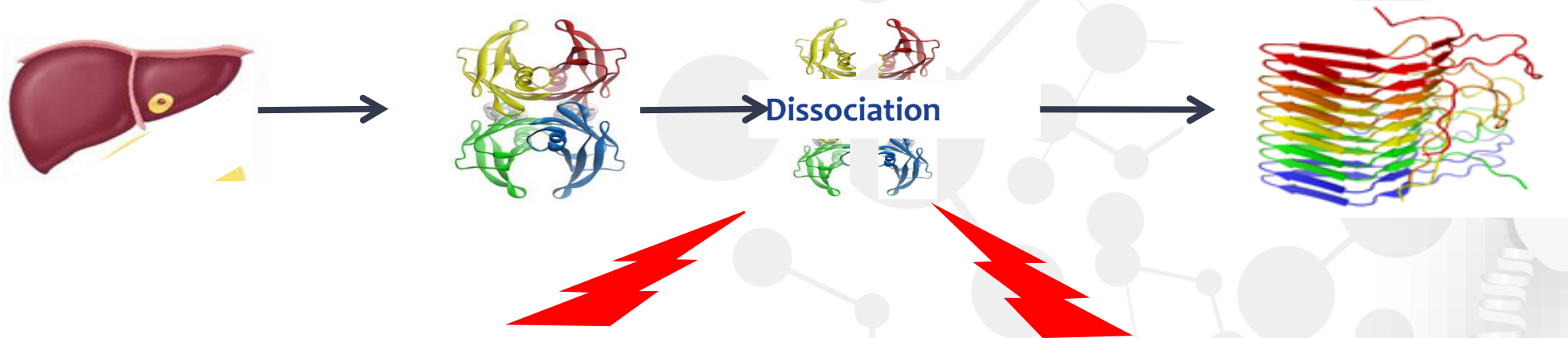
- AL-Amyloidosis: Over production of one type of light chain (Lambda > Kappa) by Lymphocytes

- AL-CA with HF symptoms without treatment = DEATH in 6months

•AL-CA = EMERGENCY! ; PROGNOSTIC = MAYO STAGING

Transthyretin CA

Definition and Physiopathology



Hereditary : ATTRv (Variant)

Autosomal dominant

120 mutations

HEART>>>nerve

Mean age at diagnosis in cardiac mutations

≈75 years old

Senescence or Wild-Type : ATTRwt

« Cardiac Alzheimer »

¼ of 80yrs old with TTR amyloid deposits in the heart

Mean age at diagnosis

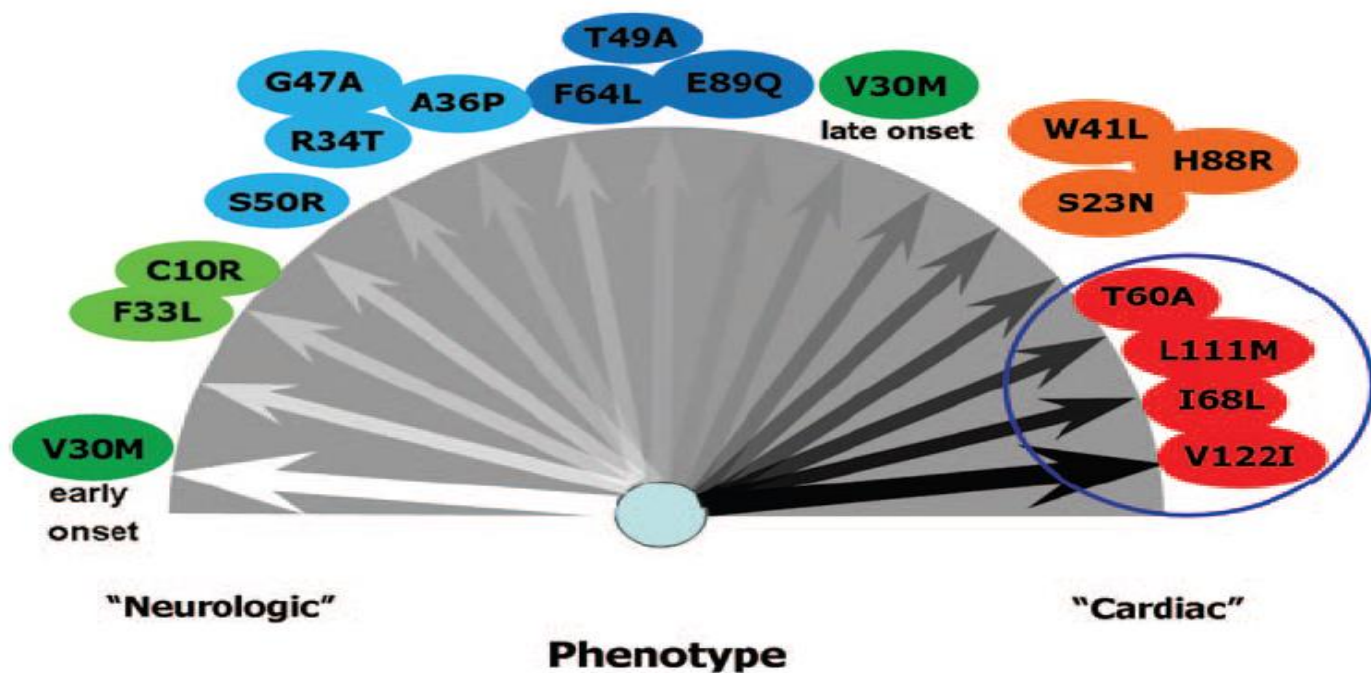
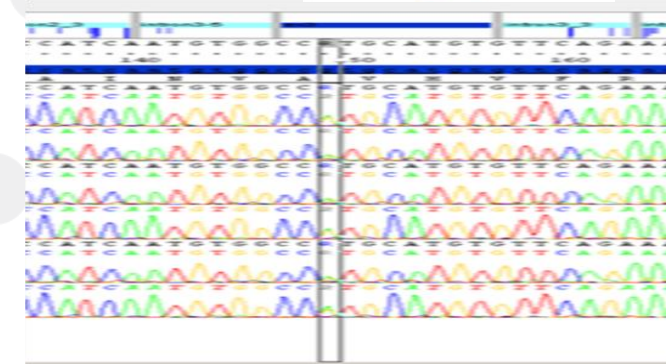
≈83 years old

mTTR-CA: Hereditary TTR-CA



- Transthyretin gene (*Chromosome 18; 4 exons*).
- Autosomal Dominant
- >100 mutations

Genetic sequencing



3.6% of Africans-Americans!
VAL122ILE

Prevalence of ATTR and AL in Cardiac Diseases

| | HF-PEF | AS+TAVI | HCM |
|---------|--------|---------|---------------|
| ATTRwt | 13% | 6-16% | ? |
| ATTRv | ? | ? | 7.6% >65y old |
| AL | ? | ? | ? |
| Rares A | ? | ? | ? |

ATTRwt

ATTRv

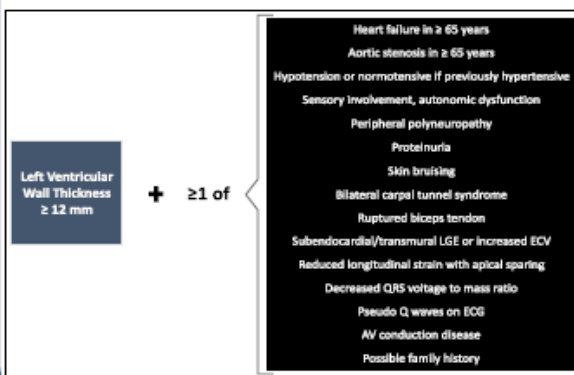
AL

Gonzales-Lopez et al EHJ 2015;
Damy et al EHJ 2015;
Castano A, Eur Heart J 2017;
Cariou E et al Amyloid 2017

SUSPECT

Screen if

Left ventricle wall
thickness ≥ 12 mm
&
 ≥ 1 Red Flag or
Clinical Scenario

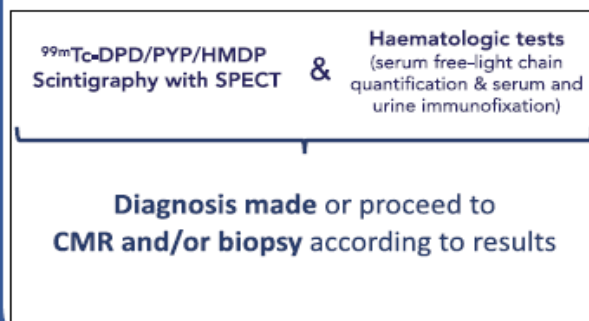


DIAGNOSIS

Diagnostic criteria

| Invasive (all types) | Non-Invasive (only for ATTR) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cardiac Biopsy positive for amyloid | Grade 2 or 3 cardiac uptake at diphosponate Scintigraphy + Negative serum free light chains & negative serum and urine immunofixation (SPIE & UPIE) + Echocardiographic/CMR criteria |
| or | |
| Extracardiac Biopsy positive for amyloid + Echocardiographic/CMR criteria | |

Diagnostic algorithm



TREATMENT

Cardiac complications and comorbidities

- Heart Failure
- Thromboembolism
- Atrial fibrillation
- Conduction disorders
- Ventricular arrhythmias
- Aortic stenosis

Disease modifying treatment

- **ATTR:** genetic silencers, stabilizers and removers.
- **AL:** chemotherapy and ASCT.
- **AA:** anti-inflammatory, anti-infective and immunosuppressive drugs.

Plan

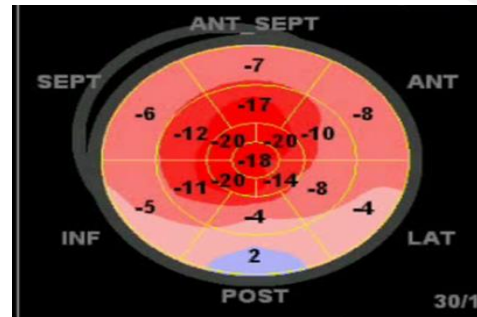
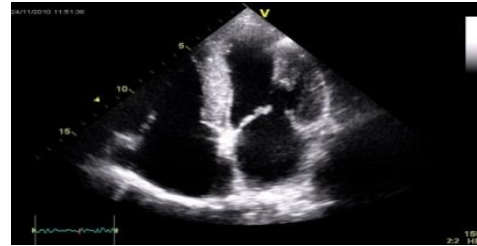
- Physiopathology
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ECG

- Microvoltage
- Onde Q

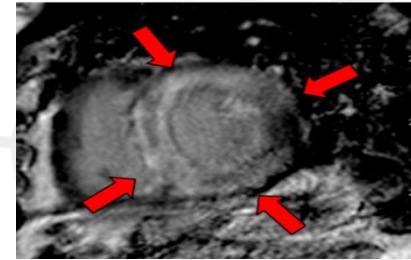
ECHO



- Hypertrophie biventriculaire
- Profil restrictif
- Anomalie du Strain global
- Aspect « apical sparing »

IRM

Diffuse enhancement

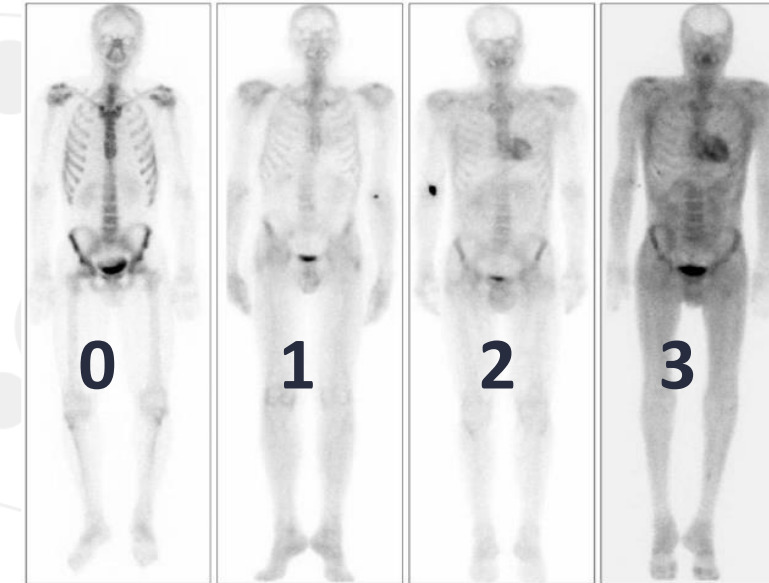


Subendocardial enhancement



- Réhaussement Tardif diffus ou circonferenciel

Scintigraphie



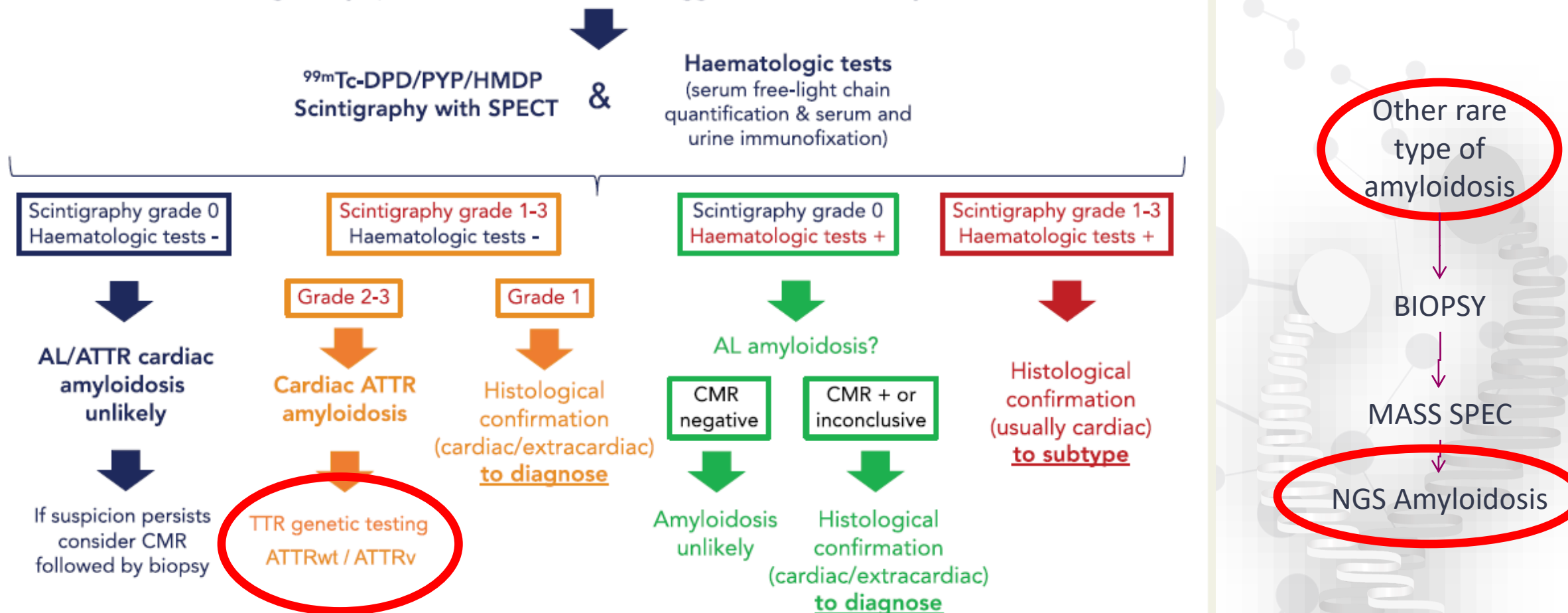
- Fixation cardiaque avec Score Visuel de Perrugini ≥ 2 = Amylose TTR
- Absence de Fixation : Ne permet pas d'éliminer une amylose AL

Biomarqueurs

- NTproBNP
- Troponine

Diagnosis algorithm

Signs & symptoms, ECG, echo or CMR suggestive of cardiac amyloidosis



The only way to diagnose ATTRv or ATTRwt is to perform the genetic testing;

False idea : « He is old, it is a ATTRwt... »

20% of ATTR older than 70years old have ATTRv

Garcia-Pavia P et al, 2021, 00, 1-15

Porcari A et al, Eur J HF Janv 2023

Colombat M et al
Haematologica. 2022
Dec 1;107(12):2983-2987.

Several ways to the genetic diagnosis of ATTR in real life

- ATTR gene full sequencing (sanger)
 - Not available in all cardiac centers ≈ 6 centers in France:
 - Results in 1 to 3 months
- Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Cardiomyopathy :
 - Results in 1 year?
 - Several centers include it...something misleading results if GLy6Ser, Val122Ile, Thr119Met
 - Not all NGS included ATTR gene analysis
- NGS Amyloidosis :
 - 1 center (CHU Mondor)
 - Results several months
- Whole-genome sequencing (WGS) : rarely used in cardiology and in amyloidosis

- Providers and patients often fail to recognize the hereditary nature of clinical traits : “he is old, so it is a wild-type ATTR”.
- Genetic results are returned several weeks to months following the initial disease presentation and typically long after major clinical decisions have been made...and the results is lost...
- Limited interpretation and interpretability of cardiologic and genetic data :
 - ATTR Ser26Gly : polymorphism ; ATTR Thre119Met : protective
 - ATTR Val122Ile in Afro caribbean : 3.6%...penetrance
 - NGS identified mutation...but sometimes the “amyloidosis process” has not started...= unrelated to the actual diagnosis.

Genetic counselling

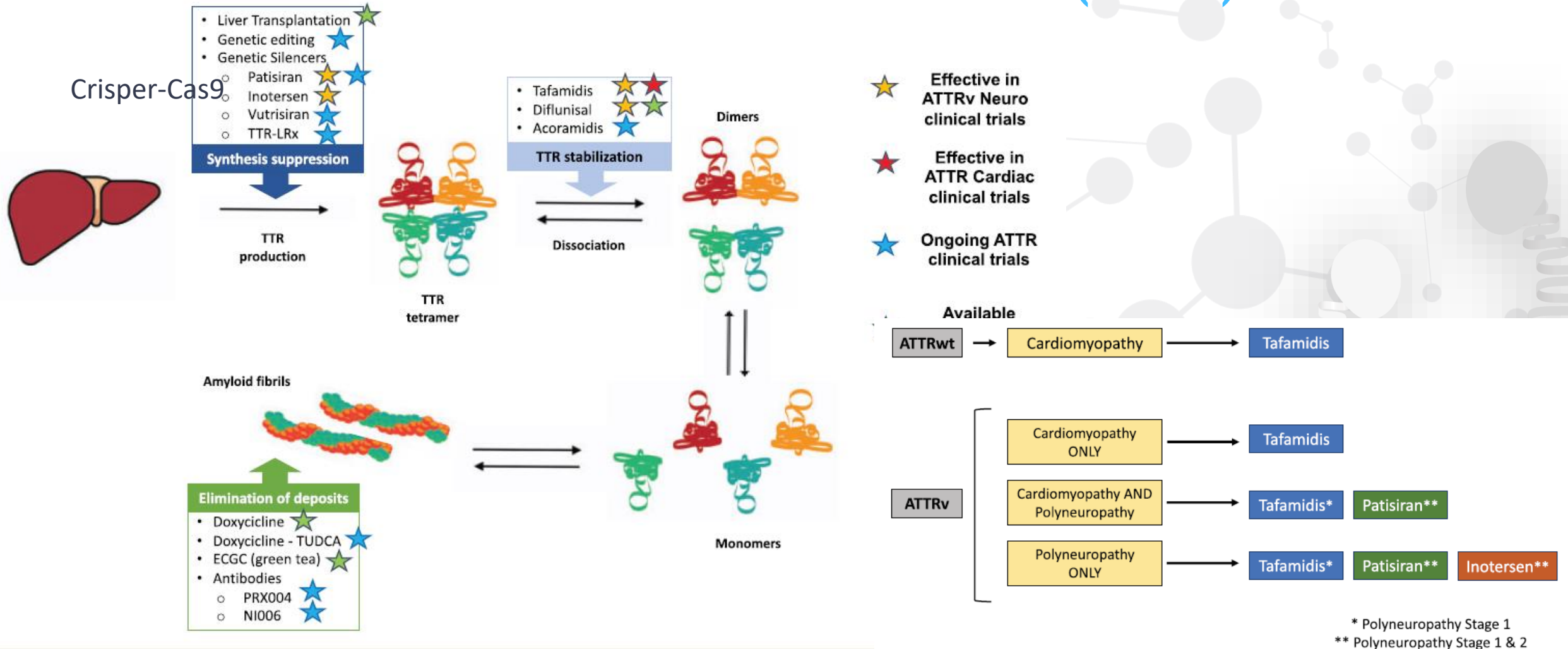
- Need to be done by experts in the fields
- Most geneticists don't know the penetrance of the disease, and do not adapt the information to each mutation.
- Genetic testing is the first examen to be done (consent...)
- Some ask for an echocardiography (as in sarcomeric HCM) before the genetic testing.
- The cardiologic checking is performed only in subject with a pathogenetic mutation and 10 years before their sibling started the disease.

Plan

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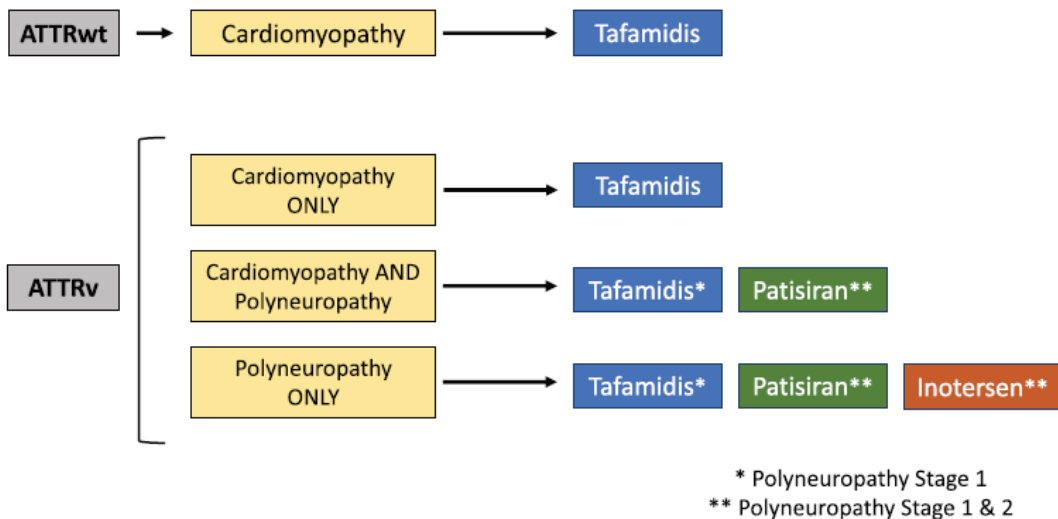
Available and future disease-modifying therapies in transthyretin amyloidosis (ATTR).



[RNA Targeting and Gene Editing Strategies for Transthyretin Amyloidosis.](#) Ioannou A, Fontana M, Gillmore JD. *BioDrugs*. 2023 Mar;37(2):127-142

siRNA : Indication for ATTRv with neurologic symptoms

- siRNA are indicated in patients with ATTRv and neuropathy
- Patients with ATTR needs to have the genetic testing with the diagnostic of ATTRv to get the treatment for the neuropathy.

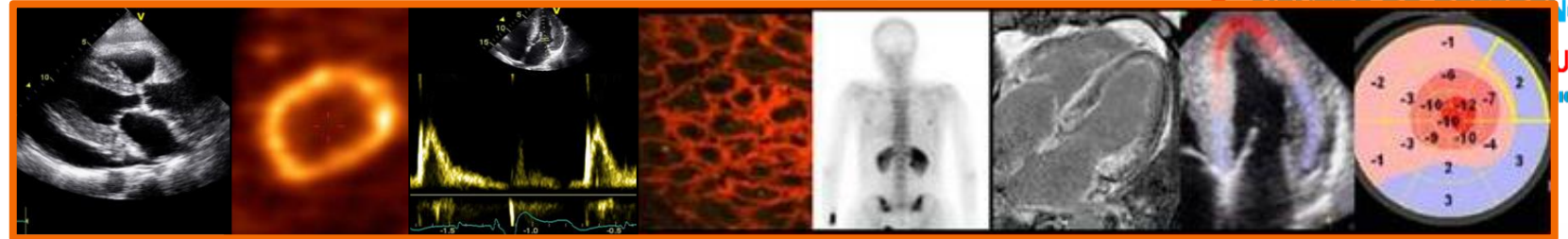


| Drugs | Patisiran | Vutrisiran | IONIS |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Inclusion | ATTRv neuro | ATTRv neuro | ATTRv neuro |
| Trial | Phase 3 APPOLO | Phase 3 HELIOS | Phase 3 IONIS |
| Methodology | Phase 3 / Double blind | Phase 3 / Double blind | Phase 3 / Double blind |
| Administration | Intravenous | Subcutaneous | Subcutaneous |

- Therefore, new « genetic » treatments are tested to treat both ATTRv and ATTRwt with cardiac amyloidosis.

| Drugs | Patisiran | Vutrisiran | ION-682884 | Cripser Cas 9 |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Inclusion | ATTR Cardiomyopathy | ATTR Cardiomyopathy | ATTR Cardiomyopathy | |
| Trial | Phase 3 APPOLO B | Phase 3 HELIOS B | Phase 3 CARDIO TTRansform | |
| Methodology | Phase 3 / Double blind | Phase 3 / Double blind | Phase 3 / Double blind | |
| Administration | Intravenous | Subcutaneous | Subcutaneous | |
| Where we are? | Inclusion started | Inclusion started | Inclusion pending | |

- ATTR amyloidosis are still under recognized in the field of genetic cardiomyopathy
- There is a limited access to genetic ATTR testing
- Genetic informations must be available in a timely fashion for those making medical decisions...and treatment.
- Interpretation and interpretability of genetic data need to be improved.
- Need to develop supporting resources and incorporate genetic data into guidelines, risk-assessment and clinical decision support
- Emergence of novel gene-silencing and gene-editing therapies have rapidly expanded the armamentarium of treatments available for all type of ATTR amyloidosis.



www.reseau-amylose.org

Medicine

Cardiology: T Damy, S Guendouz, N Lellouche, L Hittinger, JL Dubois-Randé, N Elbaz, D Bodez, A Galat, S Rouffiac, G Abeshira, S Oghina, P Issaurat, V Ouazana

Neurology: V Planté-Bordeneuve, S Hayet

Psychology: J Pompougnac

Neuro-muscular disease: J Authier, G Bassez

Nephrology: V Audard, P Rémy, K El Karoui

Haematology: C Haioun, K Belhadj, J Dupuis, F Le Bras

Internal medicine: M Michel

Hepatology: C Duvoux

Dermatology: L Allanore

Genetic: B Funalot

Surgery

Cardiac surgery: T Folliguet, JP Couetil, E Bergoend,
C Radu, M Hillion

Hepatic surgery: D Azoulay

Orthopedy: A Pidet

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Cardiology: M Kharoubi

Administration

Coordination: C Henrion

Secretariat: I Vallat

Platforms

Haematology: O Wagner-Ballon

Electrophysiology: JP Lefaucheur

Pathology: A Moktefi, E Poullot

Sequencing: B Funalot, P Fanen, B Hebrard, C Mekki

Immuno-biology: V Frenkel

Radiology: JF Deux

Scintigraphy: E Itti, M Abelisi

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