Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer

- Arritmias
- Daño miocárdico (Insuficiencia cardíaca)
- Compromiso vascular

Antraciclinas son las más f implicadas

Table 1: Adverse cardiovascular effects of cancer therapy

Adverse cardiac effect	Therapy
Heart failure	Anthracycline, Mitomycin, Cyclophosphamide, Cisplatin, Trastuzumab, Alemtizumab
Pericardial/Pleural effusion	Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine, Imatinib, Thalidomide, Trans-retinoic acid, Busulfan, Radiation therapy
Myocardial ischemia	Cisplatin, Vinca Alkaloids, Capecitabine, Interleukin-2 Bevacizumab, 5-Fluotouracil, Radiation therapy
Arterial hypertension	Cisplatin, Bevacizumab, Interferon-α
Arterial hypotension	Etoposide, Talidomide, Paclitaxel, Alemtuzumab, Cetuximab, Rituximab, Transretinoic Acid, Interleukin-2, Interferon-α
Myocarditis	Busulfan, Cyclophoshamide, Radiation Therapy
Bradycardia	Thalidomide, Paclitaxel
QT prolongation	Arsenic Troxide
Thromboembolis	Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel

Riesgo CV y Radioterapia

- Compromiso pericárdico, coronario, valvular, alt. Conducción
- Actualidad: Mejor técnica reduce radiación y compromiso CV
- Precaución cuando es usada con agentes cardiotóxicos conocidos
- Importante controlar globalmente FR CV

Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer (Agudo)

- Arritmias (TPSV. Ectopías ventriculares)
- Miopericarditis
- Cambios significativos del ECG
- Miocardiopatía
- Muerte

Poco frecuentes

Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer (Tardío)

- Miocardiopatía (Insuficiencia cardíaca)
- Evolución indistinguible de otras miocardiopatías
- Cinco o más años después de tratamiento

Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer Relación temporal/Antineoplásico

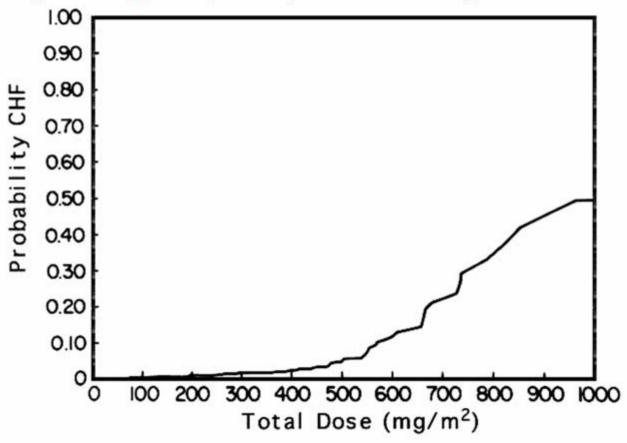
Agudo (Antraciclinas. Ciclofosfamida. 5 fluorouracilo. Radioterapia)

Tardío (Antraciclinas. Cisplatino. Radioterapia)

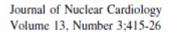
Riesgo Cardiotoxicidad Antraciclinas

- Dosis acumulada >550 mgr/m2 (Doxorrubicina)
- Hipertensión arterial
- Cardiopatía previa
- Edad avanzada
- Irradiación mediastínica
- Sexo femenino
- Uso de otros antineoplásicos

Cumulative probability of developing doxorubicin-induced congestive heart failure (CHF) plotted against total cumulative dose of doxorubicin in all patients receiving the drug (3941 patients; 88 cases of congestive heart failure)



Shan, K. et. al. Ann Intern Med 1996;125:47-58



Panjrath and Jain Imaging cancer chemotherapy-induced cardiotoxicity

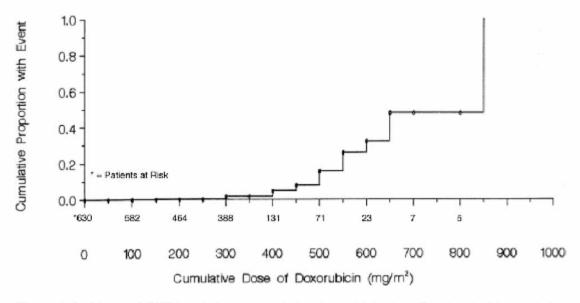
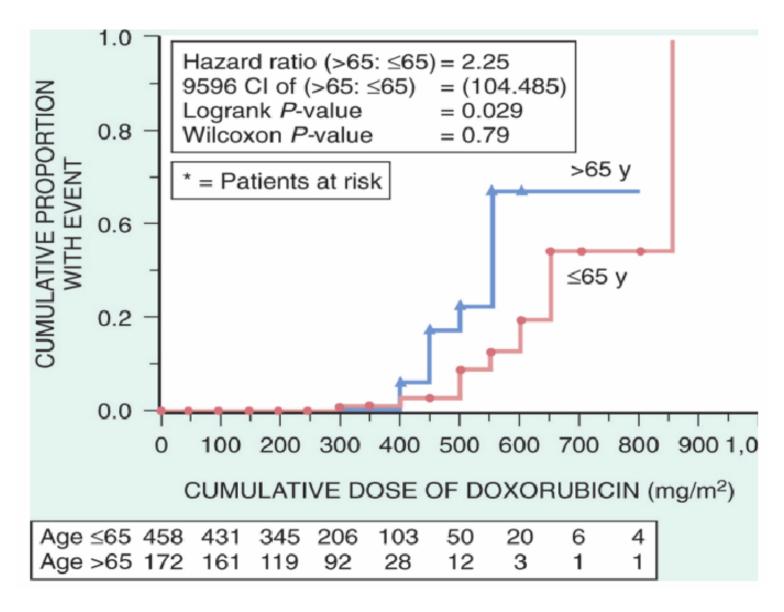
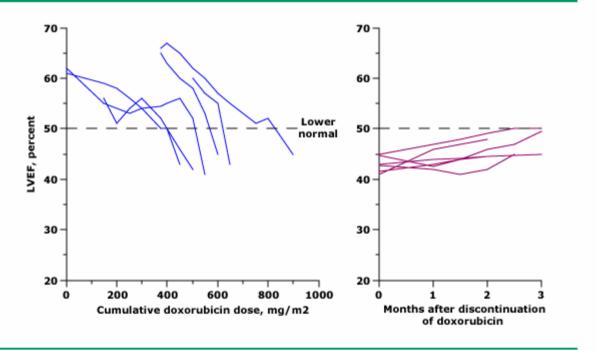


Figure 1. Incidence of CHF in relation to cumulative doxorubicin dose. Reprinted with permission from Swain et al. 8



Reversible doxorubicin cardiotoxicity



Sequential measures of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) in six patients in whom doxorubicin was discontinued after demonstration of moderate toxicity. The relation between LVEF and cumulative doxorubicin dose up to the time of moderate cardiotoxicity is shown on the left, and that between LVEF and time after cessation of therapy in the same patients is shown on the right. LVEF increased modestly in all six patients after discontinuation. Data from Alexander, J, Dainiak, N, Berger, HJ, et al, N Engl J Med 1979; 300:278.

- Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- Ecocardiografía Doppler
- Troponina
- PNB y PNA
- Biopsia endomiocárdica

- Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- Ecocardiografía Doppler
- Troponina
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- Biopsia endomiocárdica

Ventriculografía radioisotópica

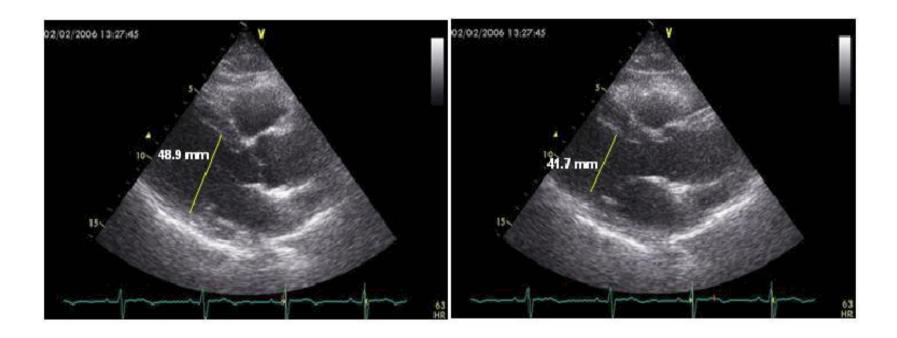
- Técnica establecida para monitorear cardiotoxicidad
- Buen rendimiento y reproducibilidad en estudios seriados
- Indicación cuando Eco-Doppler no es satisfactorio
- Indicación en pacientes con alto riesgo cardiotóxico
- Radiación (Estudio seriados. Niños)
- Disponibilidad y costos

- Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- Ecocardiografía Doppler
- Troponina T(correlación con histología y predictor comp. Eco)
- PNB y PNA (Miocardiopatía. Puede ser tardía)
- Biopsia endomiocárdica

Ecocardiografía Doppler

- Técnica establecida para monitorear cardiotoxicidad por Antraciclinas. Clase I (ACC.AHA.ASE)
- Amplia disponibilidad. Costos
- Ausencia de exposición a radiación (Niños)
- Conveniente ante evaluaciones seriadas
- Menor reproducibilidad (variabilidad en estudios seriados)
- Limitación en la cuantificación de la contractilidad global

Debe ser Ecocardiograma Doppler (función diastólica)



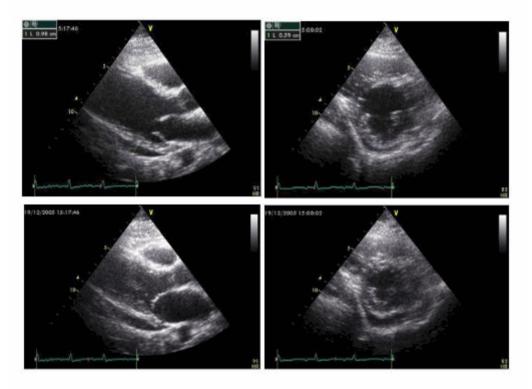
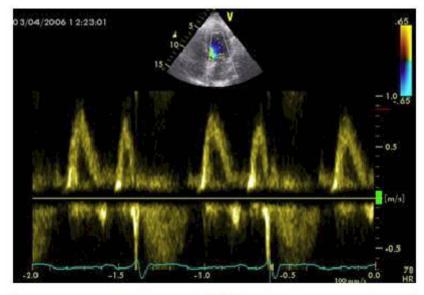
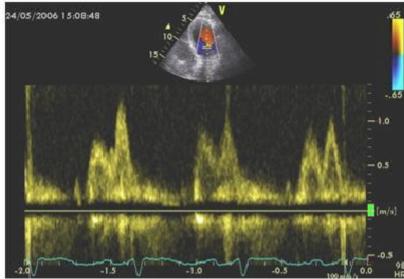


Figure 4
Detection of posterior pericardial effusion in a 28-year old female patient affected by non Hodgkin's lymphoma and treated by CHOP (Cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m 2 + Adriamycin 50 mg/m 2 + Vincristine 2 mg + Prednisone 100 mg) and previous mediastinal radiation therapy. The usual grading of pericardial effusion takes into account the diastolic separation between epicardium and pericardium: I. small = 2 10 mm corresponding to 300 ml, 2 . moderate = 2 mm corresponding to 500 ml, 2 severe = 2 20 mm corresponding to 2 700 ml). In this patient the diastolic separation is 2 10 mm (both in long and in short-axis vies), indicating mild pericardial effusion. Upper panel: visualization of diastolic pericardial effusion in parasternal long-axis (left panel) and short-axis view (right panel). Lower panel: visualization of systolic pericardial effusion in parasternal long-axis (left panel) and short-axis view (right panel).



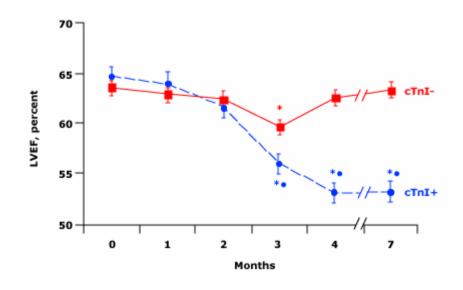


- Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- Ecocardiografía Doppler
- Troponina T
- PNB y PNA
- Biopsia endomiocárdica

Troponina T

- Marcador temprano de daño miocárdico
- Estudios clínicos limitados
 - -Serie (204) con niveles elevados presenta < FE a 7 meses
 - -Serie (703) con mayor nº eventos cardíacos adversos
 - -Otros no detectan cambios en troponina aún en presencia de leve IC
- No forma parte actual de protocolos de seguimiento

Cardiac troponins predict left ventricular dysfunction from chemotherapy



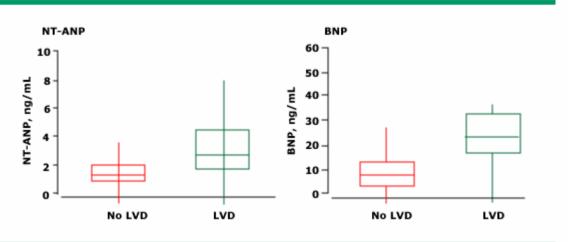
In a study of 204 patients, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was significantly reduced at seven months, compared to baseline, in those who who had an elevated level of troponin I (cTnI +) during chemotherapy. In contrast, patients who did not have elevated cTnI (cTnI-) had a transient reduction in LVEF at three months, which returned to baseline at seven months.

- * p < 0.001 versus baseline (month 0).
- P < 0.001 cTnI+ versus cTnI-, groups.

Data from Cardinale, D, Sandri, MT, Martinoni, A, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2000; 36:517.

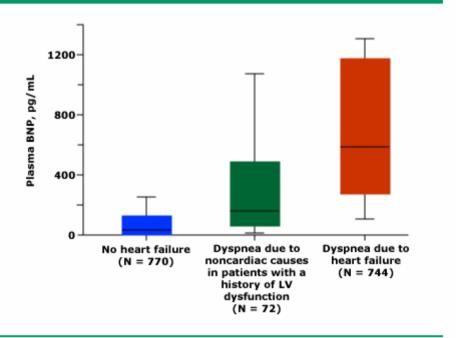
- Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- Ecocardiografía Doppler
- Troponina
- o PNB y PNA
- Biopsia endomiocárdica

Serum ANP and BNP correlate with LV dysfunction



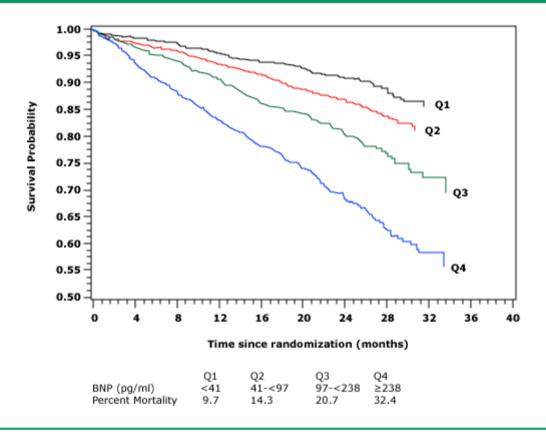
Among 1252 subjects from the general population, median serum concentrations of N-terminal atrial natriuretic peptide (NT-ANP) and brain natriuretic peptide were significantly higher in those with left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVD) as assessed with echocardiography. Among the patients with LVD, 77 percent were asymptomatic. Boxes are median concentrations and vertical lines are the ranges. Data from McDonagh, TA, Robb, SD, Murdoch, DR, et al, Lancet 1998; 351:9.

Plasma BNP in the diagnosis of dyspnea



Shown are the plasma B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) concentrations in patients presenting with acute dyspnea who are diagnosed noncardiac causes without or with a history of left ventricular (LV) dysfunction, or heart failure (HF). Patients with a diagnosis of HF have significantly higher median values of plasma BNP compared to those without heart failure (675 versus 110 pg/mL). The boxes show the interquarile ranges, and the I bars represent the highest and lowest values. Data from Maisel, AS, Krishnaswamy, P, Nowak, RM, et al, N Engl J Med 2002; 347:161.

Plasma BNP concentration predicts survival in patients with HF



In an analysis from the Val-HeFT trial, patients with NYHA class II to III heart failure (HF) were stratified according to quartiles of plasma concentration of brain natriuretic peptide (BNP). The mortality rates at two years after randomization were significantly higher in higher quartiles of plasma BNP. Data from: Anand, IS, Fisher, LD, Chiang, YT, et al. Circulation 2003; 107:1278.

Péptidos Natriuréticos

- Biomarcadores establecidos para Diagnóstico IC
- Dificultad en establecer puntos de corte para identificar IC subclínica
- Util para excluir IC (Valor predictivo negativo)
- No puede reemplazar los estudios de imágenes para monitorear disfunciones diastólicas y sistólicas

- Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- Ecocardiografía Doppler
- Troponina
- o PNB y PNA
- o Biopsia endomiocárdica

Biopsia endomiocárdica

- Alteraciones específicas. Presencia y extensión
- Distribución variable de compromiso (parcelar)
- Específico pero menos sensibilidad
- Invasiva
- Variabilidad interpretación entre patólogos
- Restringida a situaciones en que técnicas no invasivas fracasan en proveer información

Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer Complicacion tardía (Miocardiopatía)

- Inicio Miocardiopatía >5 años después
- Insuficiencia cardíaca puede ocurrir a más de una década de última dosis
- Evolución indistinguible de otras miocardiopatías

Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer

- Relacionado a dosis total acumulada.
- Presencia de cardiopatía subyacente.
- Administración simultánea de otros agentes cardiotóxicos o radioterapia.
- Edad

Riesgo CV Quimioterapia del Cancer Como reducir el riesgo

- o Evaluación estado CV basal
- o Protocolos administración
- o Monitoreo intensivo

Evaluación basal riesgo cardiotoxicidad

- o Historia Clínica
- o ECG
- Radiografía de Tórax
- o Ventriculografía radioisotópica
- o Ecocardiograma Doppler

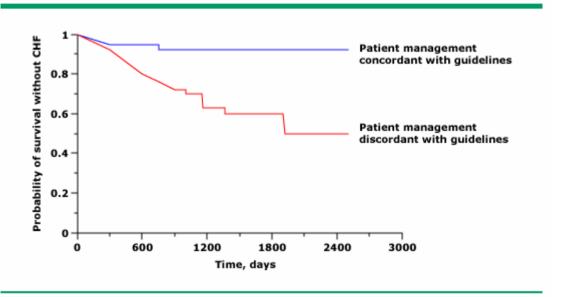
- Estrategias de monitorización aún no estandarizadas
- Es generalmente aceptado:
- Evaluación basal (Eco Doppler o Ventriculografía radioisotópica)
- Seguimiento seriado antes de ciclos siguientes
- En pacientes sin factores de riesgo dosis > 350 mgr m2

Guidelines for monitoring anthracycline cardiotoxicity in children



ECG = electrocardiogram; Echo = echocardiogram; RNA = radionuclide angiocardiogram; RT = radiation therapy. Adapted from Steinherz, LJ, Graham, T, Hurwitz, R, et al, Pediatrics 1992; 89:942.

Guidelines prevent doxorubicin cardiotoxicity



Kaplan-Meier plot describes the probability of survival without clinical congestive heart failure (CHF) in patients whose management was either concordant or discordant with the guideline criteria for monitoring patients receiving doxorubicin. Patients managed by the guidelines had a fourfold reduction in the incidence of clinical CHF independent of other predictor variables (p<0.01); when CHF did occur, it was no worse than mild versus worse than mild in the majority of affected patients managed discordant to the guidelines. Data from Schwartz, RG, McKenzie, WB, Alexander, J, et al, Am J Med 1987; 82:1109.