

The year in cardiology: cardiovascular prevention

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Preamble

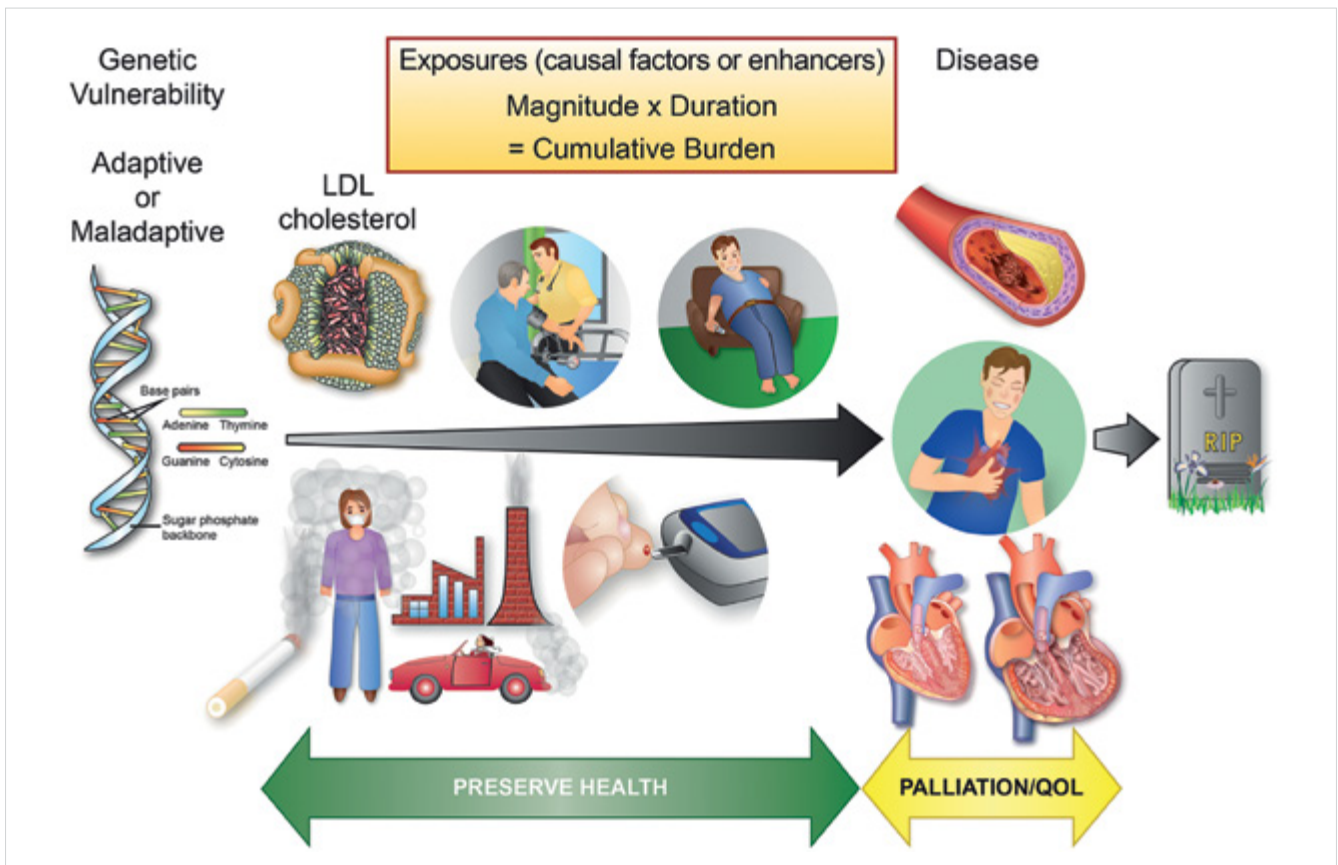
Advances in genomics, understanding of the effects of cumulative exposure and various environmental risk factors have moved us closer to better models of care focused at early risk assessment and treatment to prevent cardiovascular (CV) disease. We review relevant contributions in 2019 to the field of CV disease prevention, with a focus on epidemiology, lipids, diabetes, and hypertension.

Evolving concepts in prevention

Current concepts for risk assessment for the primary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) are based on assessments of multiple risk factors and global risk when one high-risk condition such as diabetes, genetic dyslipidaemia, or hypertension is absent. These are usually measured at a specific time point and predict short-term risk (10 years) upon which life-long interventions including lifestyle and pharmacotherapy are then based. Advances in genomics may help identify individuals with genetic vulnerability to ASCVD and the recognition of the importance of duration of exposure to risk factors such as low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol (LDL-C), blood pressure (1) or number of cigarettes (pack-years)

are helping to reshape the paradigm of risk assessment with greater precision (*Take home figure*). These are likely to move the approach of health systems from ones treating disease to ones which aim to preserve health (*Figure 1*). Central to this aim is the move from short-term risk assessment to lifetime risk and earlier implementation of preventive strategies (2). In this article, we highlight some of the key scientific observations in the field of prevention in 2019 from risk assessment, epidemiology with an additional focus on lipids, diabetes, and hypertension.

A recurring observation is that conventional risk assessment is imprecise and the addition of information from imaging consistently helps to correctly reclassify individuals. As a result, the use of imaging and in particular coronary artery calcification (CAC) has been shown to be superior to other modalities and is therefore encouraged among those at intermediate risk and the presence of subclinical atherosclerotic disease supports earlier and more targeted CV prevention strategies in the new ESC/EAS and ESC/EASD 2019 guidelines (3, 4). Moreover, absence of CAC may also reclassify risk down and that should be considered in a shared decision environment. Imaging modalities which lend themselves to machine learning such as evaluation of perivascular fat in cardiac computer tomography may well allow imaging to be scaled up, become reproducible and cost-effective as part of the risk assessment tool (5).



TAKE HOME FIGURE: Life time trajectory of gene-environment interactions towards cardiovascular disease and death. The figure illustrates the impact of life time exposure to both genetic and life style/environmental causal risk factors that determine the development and clinical course of cardiovascular disease. A better understanding of opportunities for a more effective preservation of health is described in the article that is gaining an increasing attention. QOL, quality of life

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Whilst imaging is clearly important its use is likely to be useful after decades of exposure to risk factors and still provides assessment for short- to intermediate-term risk. Recently, a lifetime-perspective CardioVascular Disease (LIFE-CVD) model for the estimation of treatment-effects of cholesterol-lowering, blood pressure lowering, antithrombotic therapy, and smoking cessation in apparently healthy people has been developed. This freely accessible on line calculator (www.U-Prevent.com) estimates risk and treatment-effects in terms of improved 10-year risk, lifetime risk, and life-expectancy free of CVD and is designed to facilitate doctor–patient communication (6). Large trials of pharmacological intervention assessing outcomes over a time horizon of 50 years will never occur. However, the importance of early and sustained reduction in risk factors notably LDL-C and blood pressure were highlighted in analyses from UK Biobank where a 1 mmol/L lower LDL-C and a 10 mmHg lower blood pressure were associated with an 80% lower risk of CV disease (1). Put more simply small differences maintained over a long time produce cumulative

benefits (1). Moreover, higher levels of CV risk factors are associated with worse brain health across grey and white matter macrostructure and microstructure in relatively healthy middle and older age individuals suggesting that common risk factor modification could improve a current health burden in late-life namely dementia (7).

Digital health technology is rapidly advancing and sensors may allow earlier detection of conditions associated with increased CV risk, such as atrial fibrillation (AF) (8). Whilst compelling evidence for their effectiveness is largely lacking, large scale studies have been initiated. The HEARTLIVE study enrolling ~150 000 participants (>65 years of age) is assessing whether earlier detection of AF by a smartwatch sensing technology reduces the risk of CV events. However, there are also concerns that widespread use of such approaches, particularly in the low risk, younger populations using such devices, may lead to unnecessary medical consultations (9), making an assessment of studies such as HEARTLIVE in appropriate populations important.

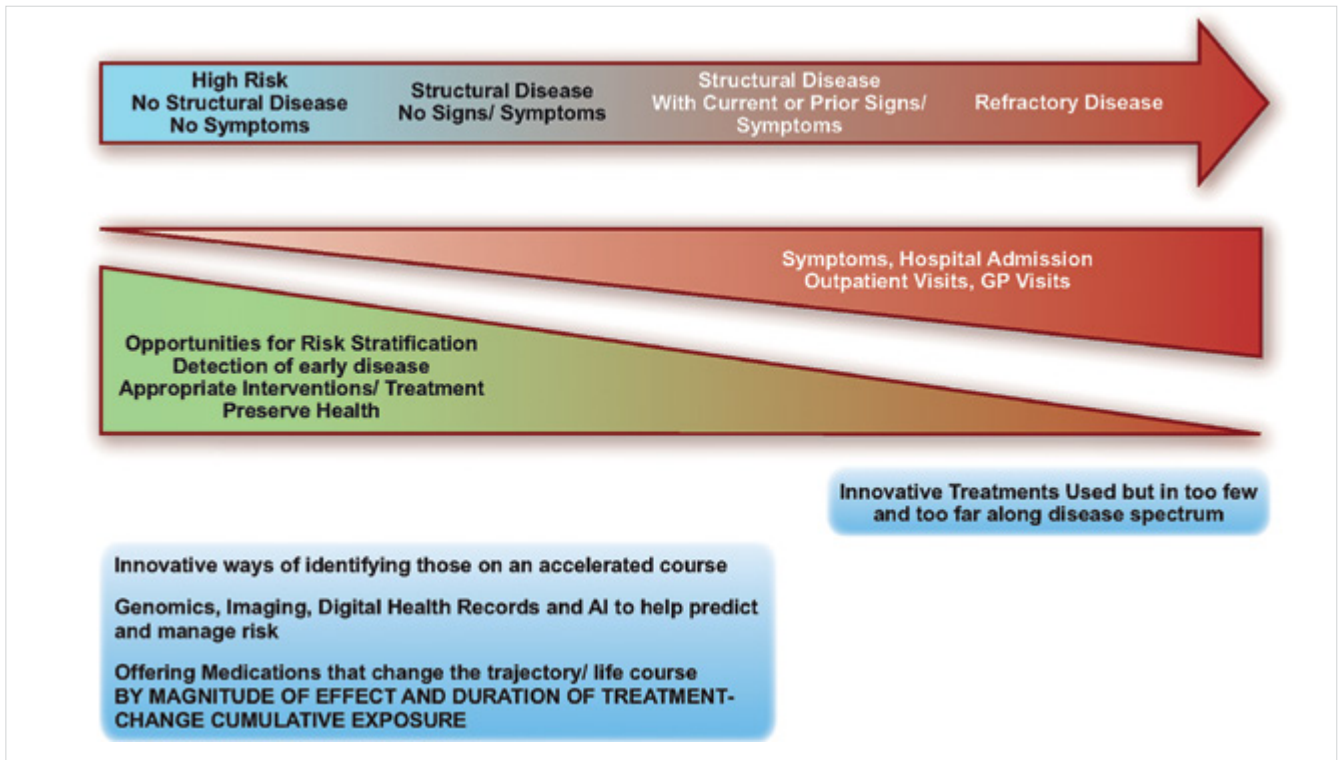


FIGURE 1. Missed OPPORTUNITIES in reducing the health care burden, improving quality of life, delaying death – exemplar for common conditions. The figure shows potential opportunities for more effective prevention strategies during the course of subclinical and clinical cardiovascular disease development; e.g. atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease develops and progresses over several decades providing numerous opportunities for prevention before clinical manifestations of the disease

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Behaviour and environmental factors

Genetics

Considerable amounts of data have emerged from UK Biobank. However data is needed on non-European populations as ~10 000 of the 500 000 cohort are from south Asian or Afrocarribean ancestry.

Behaviour may, in part, have a genetic basis. In a Mendelian randomization analysis from UK Biobank genetic variants known to affect educational attainment were associated with health-conscious lifestyle later in life and which in turn may subsequently affect the risk of coronary artery disease (10).

Nutrition

Red meat

Data are conflicting with different recommendations regarding red meat consumption. Observational studies suggested potential carcinogenic effects of processed meat (11). Four systematic reviews on the health effects of red meat and one systematic review on individual health-related values and preferences regarding meat consumption have been published (12), where the magnitudes of any effect were small. Additionally, these studies report only very low to low certainty for any association of unprocessed or processed red meat intake

with CV mortality, diabetes, or cancer. The authors conclude that individuals continue their current consumption of both processed and unprocessed meat, albeit with a weak recommendation because of the low certainty around the evidence (12). Of note, a recent randomized dietary study suggests that chronic dietary red meat consumption increases systemic levels of trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO), a microbiome-dependent metabolite, that has been associated with increased CV risk (13) but larger studies are needed.

Carbohydrates

Conflicting data on the role of carbohydrates for ASCVD risk have led to different recommendations. For example, the large Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study reported that high carbohydrate intake was associated with higher risk of total mortality (14). In contrast, a recent analysis of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES; 1999–2010) suggests exactly the opposite with low carbohydrate diets associated with excess overall and cause-specific mortality (15). Nutritional epidemiology carries the risk of confounding by social and economic factors. The underlying causal association (if any) of behaviour, such as ‘skipping breakfast’, with ASCVD may be unrelated to discussions

about the benefit of fat vs. carbohydrates (16), therefore, the evidence to support population-level interventions such as increasing the price of high sugar snacks appears incomplete, especially since this would differentially affect low-income individuals (17). More recently, the totality of the literature of this topic was summarized by a U-shaped relationship between carbohydrate intake and mortality (18). The authors conclude that ‘taking all the studies into account, the message of moderation is perhaps the most convincing one of all – diets that focus too heavily on a single macronutrient, whether extreme protein, carbohydrate, or fat intake, may adversely impact health – the best advice seems to be to select whole foods from a variety of sources and avoid dietary extremism. For now, for carbohydrates, everything in moderation seems to carry the day’ (18).

Body weight

The notion that the effect of any diet on body weight is in turn proportional to risk of ASCVD may be oversimplistic (19). In the Women’s Health Initiative, during a median of 17.9 years of follow-up, whole body fat mass was not associated with incident ASCVD among normal weight post-menopausal women. Interestingly, the distribution of fat was; with higher trunk fat associated with higher risk of ASCVD, while higher leg fat predicted lower risk (20). These data suggest an adverse fat distribution and risk can be characterized by increased (unfavourable) abdominal/visceral (trunk) and decreased (beneficial) lower body (leg) fat that is independent of body fat mass. Future research should address potential mechanisms for the development of adverse fat distribution and how it is may be linked to atherosclerosis (19, 20).

Sleep duration

Data from the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study on 116 632 with follow-up of 7.8 years that show that estimated total sleep duration of 6–8 h per day is associated with the lowest risk of deaths and major CV events (21). Interestingly, a neuro-immune axis that links sleep to haematopoiesis and atherosclerosis has been identified and provides a mechanistic rationale for disturbed sleep and increased CV risk (22).

Smoking

Recent data from the Framingham Heart Study provide quantitative information on the positive health effects of smoking cessation based on >25 years of follow-up showing that quitting within 5 years was associated with 39% lower risk of incident CVD compared with current smokers. Also, among heavy smokers, smoking cessation was associated with lower risk of CVD relative to current smokers (23). The health effects of e-cigarettes (so-called ‘vaping’) are still uncertain, recent case reports suggest potential emerging clinical syndromes that are not yet completely understood (24).

Exercise

Increased physical activity, at any intensity and less time spent sedentary, is associated with substantially reduced risk for premature mortality (25). However, translation into patient care and individualized training recommendations remain a challenge. A randomized controlled trial showed that endurance and interval training but not resistance training-induced effects on circulating blood cells that are important for cellular senescence and regenerative capacity showing that different training modalities exert differential cellular and vascular effects contributing to vascular health (26).

Noise, pollution, and workplace

There is increasing awareness of associations between our environment and health. For instance, ambient air pollution has been linked to an excess annual mortality rate of 659 000 in the European Union (EU-28), with the majority attributable to CV causes (27). Estimates put attributable per capita annual mortality rate in Europe at 133/100 000, but considerable uncertainty around this estimate remain (27). In this regard, a nationwide cohort study from Switzerland modelled long-term exposure to noise levels as well as environmental pollutants for each address of four million adults (28). The data suggest that road traffic, aircraft, and railway noise are each associated with excess mortality from myocardial infarction (MI), independent of air pollution. The authors suggest that air pollution studies not adequately adjusting for noise exposure may overestimate the attributable burden of risk from air pollution (28, 29).

Finally, large cohort studies from Sweden and Denmark reveal that 9% reported being bullied at work and 13% recorded exposure to workplace violence during the preceding year. After adjustment, being bullied at work was associated 59% increased risk of ASCVD. The population attributable risk was dose-dependent and overall 5.0% for workplace bullying and 3.1% for workplace violence (30).

Dyslipidaemia and lipids

Several clinical trial programmes have studied novel treatment options for modification of lipoprotein-related risk of ASCVD that are described below, e.g. new options for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride-rich lipoproteins. These novel therapeutic approaches will allow a more effective and targeted strategy for management of lipoprotein-related risk in the future (*Figure 2*).

Low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol

ATP citrate lyase is an enzyme in the cholesterol-biosynthesis pathway upstream of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase (HMGCR), the target of statins. Genetic variants that mimic the effect of ATP citrate lyase inhibitors and statins appeared to lower

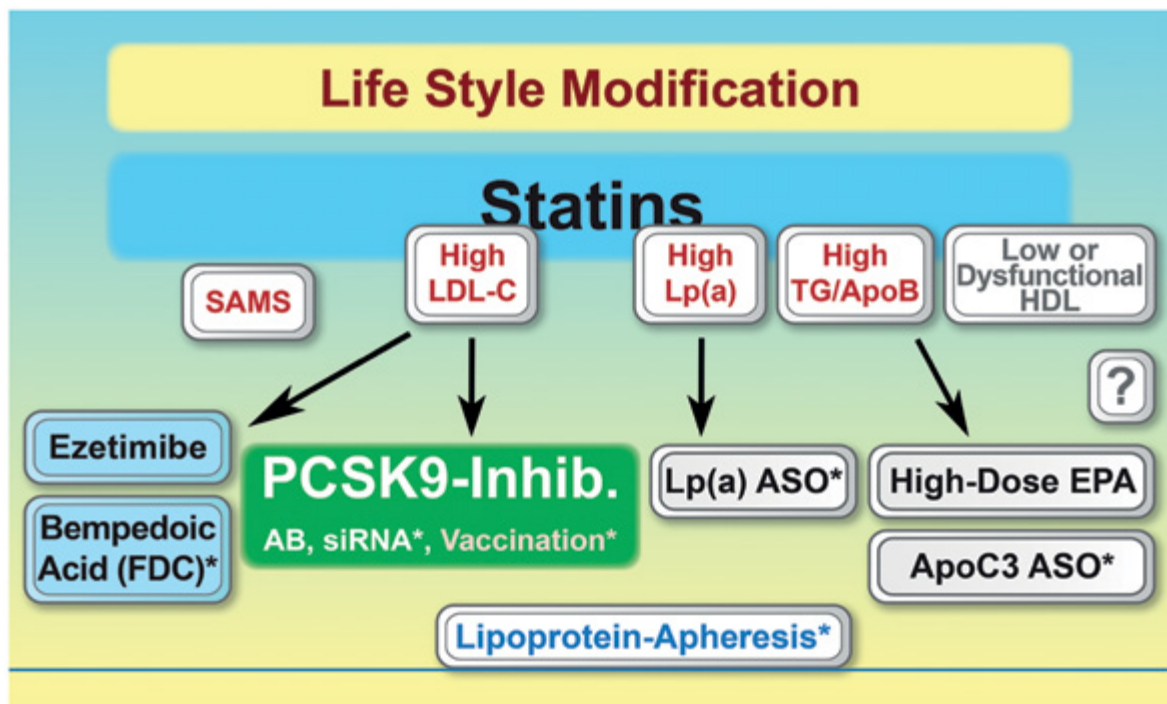


FIGURE 2. Developments in lipid-targeted therapies. Genetic studies have provided important insights into causal genes and related lipoproteins for development and progression of atherosclerotic vascular disease. Whereas initial management steps will remain life style optimization and statin therapy, a more focused treatment depending on the lipoprotein profile is currently being developed in addition to these treatment options, focusing on low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol-related risk, lipoprotein(a), and triglyceride-rich lipoproteins. *no outcomes data available. AB, antibody; ASO, antisense oligonucleotide; EPA, eicosapentanoic acid; FDC, fixed dose combination; SAMS, statin associated muscle symptoms; si, small interfering

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plasma LDL-cholesterol levels by the same mechanism of action and were associated with similar effects on the risk of CV disease per unit decrease in the LDL-cholesterol level (31). Bempedoic acid, an inhibitor of ATP citrate lyase, reduced levels of LDL cholesterol by 16.5% when added to maximally tolerated statin therapy (32), and a clinical outcomes study is ongoing. Recent data from trials of ezetimibe and PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies demonstrating consistent evidence of benefit with the achievement of lower risk among patients with lower LDL-C levels have now been incorporated into the new ESC/EAS treatment guidelines in 2019 with 55 mg/dL the new goal for very high-risk patients (3).

Triglyceride-rich lipoproteins

In a genetic study, it was observed that triglyceride-lowering lipoprotein lipase variants and LDL-C-lowering LDL-receptor variants were associated with a similar lower risk of coronary heart disease per unit difference in ApoB, suggesting that the clinical benefit of lipid lowering per se is proportional to the absolute change in ApoB (33). Icosapent ethyl, a highly purified eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester, lowered triglyceride levels, and reduced

ischaemic events by 26% in the recent REDUCE-IT trial in patients with elevated triglyceride levels compared to mineral oil (34). The magnitude of benefit was greater than that expected by ApoB changes alone suggesting mechanisms beyond ApoB lowering (34, 35).

Lipoprotein (a)

A recent analysis of >65 000 subjects suggested that lipoprotein(a) levels >93 mg/dL (199 nmol/L; 96th–100th percentiles) vs. <10 mg/dL (18 nmol/L; 1st–50th percentiles) was associated with a 50% excess risk for CV mortality and of 20% for all-cause mortality (36). The authors hypothesize that elevated lipoprotein(a), (through corresponding low LPA KIV-2 number of repeats) rather than through Lp(a) cholesterol content were the drivers of this excess risk (36).

Hypertension

Epidemiology

Hypertension is a very important risk factor for CV disease and five decades of trials have demonstrated the benefits of pharmacotherapy in reducing CV morbidity

and mortality. However, contemporary data reinforce the need for improvement in hypertension healthcare globally. In 12 high-income countries, data from more than half a million participants indicated greatly improved hypertension awareness, treatment, and control since the 1980s but substantial variations in hypertension prevalence and treatment across countries (37). Control rates have plateaued in recent decades with rates of treatment coverage ~80% and control ~70% in best performing countries. Conversely, in 44 low-income and middle-income countries, only 40% of those with hypertension were diagnosed, with 30% receiving antihypertensive medication, and 10% controlled with disparity across countries and sub-Saharan Africa performing the worst (38).

Blood pressure measurement

A study from 1.3 million North American patients has shown that both systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) independently predicted MI, ischaemic/haemorrhagic stroke with a greater effect of systolic hypertension (39). Importantly, the relationship between SBP, DBP, and events is independent of treatment threshold ($\geq 140/90$ vs. $\geq 130/80$ mmHg) supporting the more proactive management of hypertension in high-risk individuals in recent guidelines (40–42). The IDACO investigators observed in a study of 11 135 adults, that higher 24-h and night-time SBP were significantly associated with greater risks of death and CV events even after adjusting for other office-based or ambulatory BP measurements (43) reinforcing recent guidelines, recommending the routine use of ambulatory BP monitoring (ABPM) for BP assessment.

Treatment

Pharmacotherapy

Whilst there have been no developments in novel therapies for hypertension, an increasing focus is use of multidrug combinations, even as an initial step in treatment. Most recently, the WHO added fixed dose combination antihypertensive medications to the Essential Medicines List with the aim of addressing inequalities in treatment and control in low to middle income countries (LMIC) (44). This approach has already demonstrated cost-effectiveness in patients in Sri Lanka with mild-moderate hypertension treated with a triple pill strategy vs. usual care; providing the first economic evaluation of a triple-pill approach (45).

Evidence is accumulating to support nocturnal dosing of antihypertensive medication, with the Hygia Chronotherapy trial, the first ABPM-based outcome study providing evidence that bed-time dosing of ≥ 1 antihypertensive drug, vs. morning, results in better ambulatory BP control lower sleep-time BP and improved nocturnal dipper status (46). Despite modest differences in BP (46), there was a disproportionate reduction in CVD morbidity and mortality with bedtime dosing with no

safety signal noted. Whether this is real requires independent confirmation.

Device therapy

Endovascular renal denervation (RDN) aims to achieve durable hypertension control through interruption of renal sympathetic nervous system signaling. The open label, single arm Global Symplicity Registry have reported significant and sustained reductions in ambulatory and office BP (-16.5 ± 28.6 and -8.0 ± 20.0 mmHg, respectively) 3 years post-radiofrequency ablation with no safety signal and preserved renal function in 1742 patients (47). Furthermore, the RADIANCE-HTN SOLO investigators have now shown that the effects of endovascular ultrasound RDN in patients with mild-moderate hypertension are preserved at 6 months with less medication burden compared with sham control (13, 48). It is unclear which, if any, of the technologies to achieve RDN is superior: radiofrequency (RF) vs. ultrasound (US) vs. alcohol chemical ablation. However the RADIOSOUND-HTN investigators have shown in patients with resistant hypertension, endovascular US-based RDN achieved similar BP reduction to RF ablation of the main arteries, accessories, and side branches but was superior to RF ablation of the main renal arteries only (49). Furthermore, whilst the search for marker of procedural success and predictors of response to RDN is on-going, the SPYRAL HTN-OFF MED investigators have demonstrated that RF RDN in patients with mild-moderate hypertension resulted in significant heart rate reduction compared to sham and that hypertensive patients with higher heart rates may be more likely to respond (48).

Diabetes

The prevalence of diabetes is increasing, with >425 million already affected globally potentially growing to 629 million by 2045 (4). As diabetes doubles the risk of CVD, the increase in prevalence will increase the population attributable risk disproportionately in low-middle income countries where the disposable income and economic growth coupled with sedentary lifestyle are seeing the greatest rise in diabetes prevalence. Novel therapeutic options now offer a chance to move away from prior glucose centric approaches in diabetes care to those aimed at preventing cardio-renal complications as evidenced by the 2019 ESC guidelines on diabetes, prediabetes, and CV diseases developed in collaboration with the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) (4). A key premise of these is the classification of absolute CV risk as the first step, into Very high, High, and Moderate risk. Based on the results of recent trials, using both GLP1-RAs and SGLT2 inhibitors, in the 2019 guidelines, these drug classes are recommended as first-line therapy in patients with T2DM and established ASCVD or at high/very high CV risk,

such as those with target-organ damage or multiple risk factors instead of metformin (4). Among those already on metformin GLP1-RAs and SGLT2 inhibitors should be added for CV risk reduction with the aim of moving away from a HbA_{1c} centric approach to one which prevents CV disease.

Notable contributions from several large trials in 2019 include the REWIND trial (50) assessing the effect of once weekly subcutaneous dulaglutide vs. placebo on three-point major adverse cardiac events (MACE) in 9901 patients with T2DM, who had either a previous CV event or multiple risk factors. Over 5.4 years of follow-up, the primary composite outcome occurred in 12.0% of participants in the dulaglutide group and in 13.4% in the placebo group reflecting a significant 12% relative risk reduction. The DECLARE-TIMI 58 trial (51) investigated the effect of dapagliflozin vs. placebo in 17 160 patients with DM and established CVD or multiple risk factors. After 4.2 years of follow-up, the pre-specified criterion for non-inferiority for the composite MACE was met by dapagliflozin compared with placebo. In two primary efficacy analyses, dapagliflozin did not significantly reduce 3P-MACE but resulted in a lower rate of the combined endpoint of CV death or HF hospitalization by 17% (4.9 vs. 5.8% absolute difference). The benefit on heart failure was similar in patients with CVD as well as those with multiple risk factors only. A recent meta-analysis of the SGLT2i trials suggested consistent benefits on reducing the composite of HF hospitalization or CV death, as well as on the progression of kidney disease, regardless of presence of established CVD, while the reduction in MACE was only apparent in ASCVD patients (52). Previous CVOTs with SGLT2 inhibitors demonstrated renal benefit as a secondary endpoint, but the CREDENCE trial (53) was the first dedicated study assessing renal preservation with SGLT2i in chronic kidney disease and diabetes (estimated glomerular filtration rate 30 to <90 mL/min/1.73 m²). Individuals randomized to canagliflozin had a relative reduction in the primary renal outcome of 30% compared to placebo. In addition, canagliflozin significantly

reduced the prespecified secondary CV outcomes of 3P-MACE by 20% and hospitalization for heart failure by 29% compared with placebo. More recently, there is now compelling evidence that SGLT2 inhibition reduces heart failure in populations with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction equally among those with or without diabetes in the DAPA CHF trial (54).

Inflammation and thrombosis

The CANTOS trial provided the first evidence that targeting inflammation reduced CV outcomes in those with established disease. Ultimately cost, questions regarding duration of therapy and efficacy vs. safety 'trade off' with increased infections have not seen the development of IL-1beta antagonism. Targeting inflammation indirectly, with low-cost safe alternatives have been sought with methotrexate showing no benefit. Among patients with a recent MI low-dose colchicine reduced a broad composite CV endpoint including revascularization by 23% (1.6% absolute benefit) in the COLCOT trial (55). Colchicine use was associated with an absolute excess of 0.8% in diarrhoea (NS) and 0.5% in pneumonia (P=0.03).

Finally, aspirin clearly has net benefit (more CV events voided than significant bleeds caused) in the setting of established CV disease or secondary prevention. However, the observation that in over 100 000 patients in primary prevention trials of aspirin demonstrated an excess of about 2.5 excess major bleeds for each non-fatal MI averted and no mortality benefit over 5 years (56). As such aspirin is not routinely recommended in the ESC guidelines in the setting of primary prevention (57).

Summary and conclusions

The present article summarizes important advances in the field of CV prevention in 2019. We have highlighted the increasing role of considering lifetime CV

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risk for maintaining CV health, as well as the need for risk assessment in patients with established ASCVD or diabetes, for which novel and more targeted preventive therapies have been developed and proven effective.

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