



MEDICAL SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Standard and Novel Therapies for HCM – Thresholds and Interplay

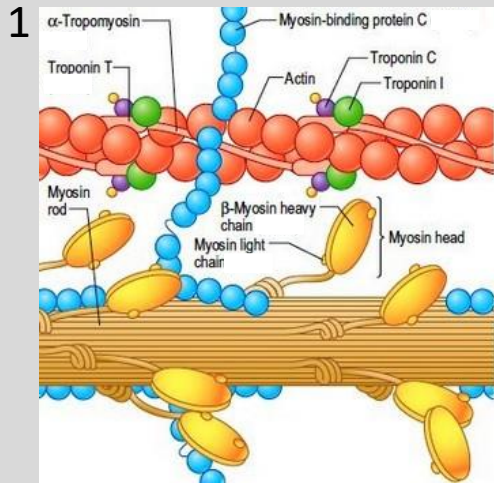
Sara Saberi, MD, MS

Disclosures

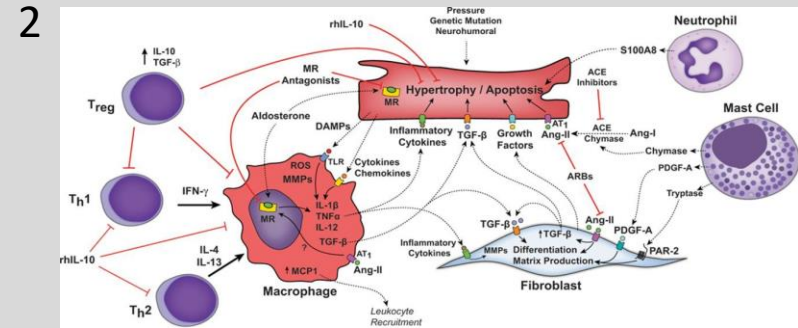
- Consulting Honoraria: BMS/MyoKardia, Inc.
- Steering Committee Member for the DISCOVER-HCM Registry



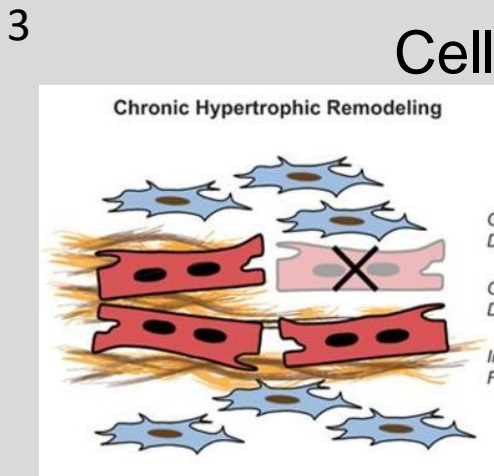
Pathogenesis of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy



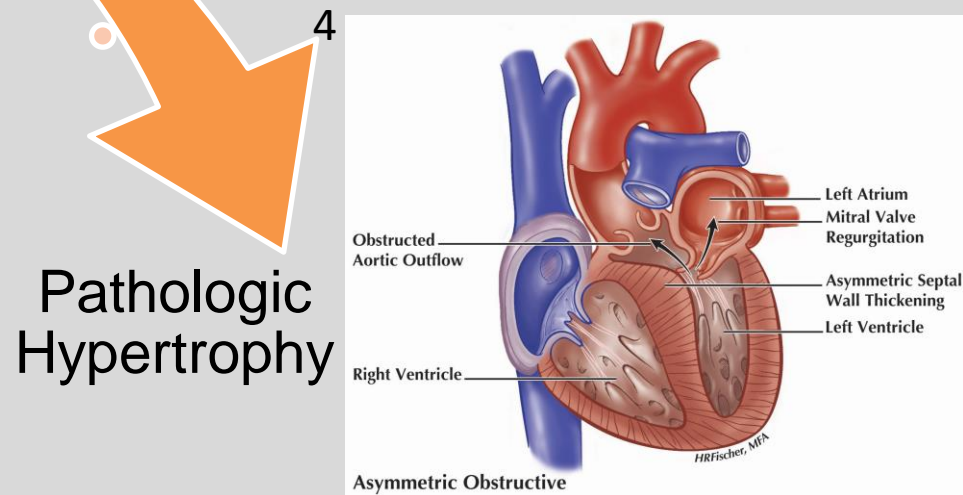
Pathogenic Genetic Variant



Adverse Remodeling



Cellular Changes



Pathologic Hypertrophy

Adapted from: Spirito et al. NEJM. 1997; 336:775-785.
 Frierl & Mortensen. Circulation. 2015;131:1019-1030.

No Disease-Modifying Therapies for HCM

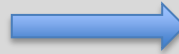
Non-obstructive HCM (nHCM)

NYHA Class II-IV;
LVEF \geq 50%



- β -blocker, verapamil or diltiazem
- Diuretics

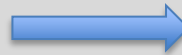
NYHA Class II-IV;
LVEF < 50%



- β -blocker
- ACE inhibitor, ARB or ARNI
- Diuretics
- MRA
- Advanced HF therapies

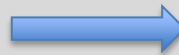
Obstructive HCM (oHCM)

NYHA Class I



- β -blocker, verapamil or diltiazem

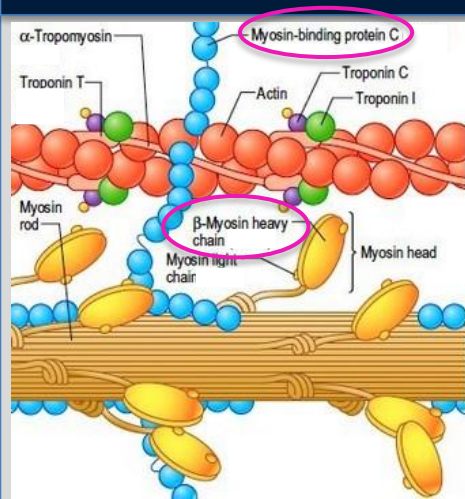
NYHA Class II-IV



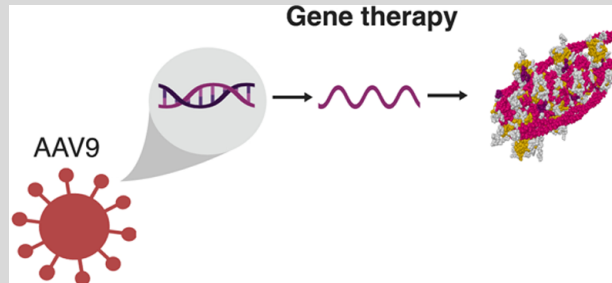
- Non-vasodilating β -blocker, verapamil, diltiazem
- Disopyramide
- Diuretics
- Septal reduction therapy



Genetic Approaches Targeting HCM Variants

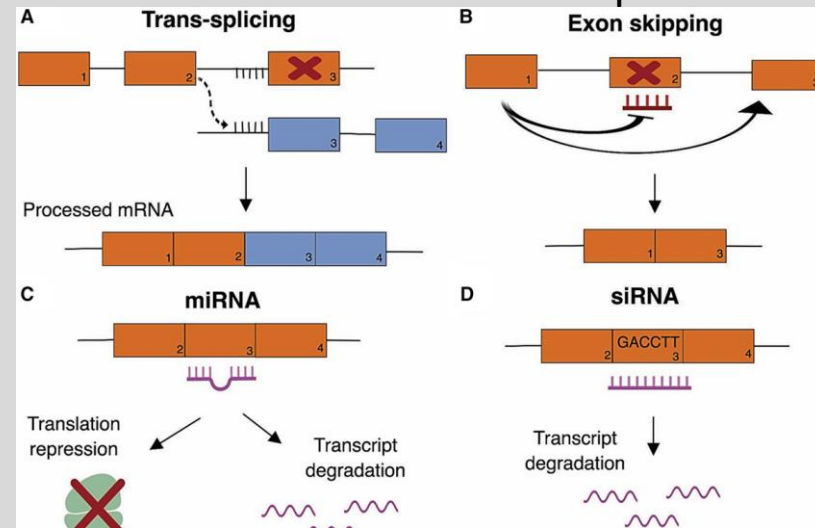
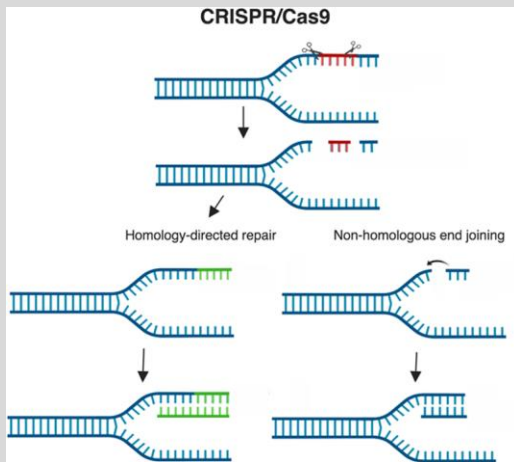


- cMyBP-C protein replacement strategies



- Correct each pathogenic variant before clinical manifestation

- Strategies to correct aberrant transcripts



Adapted from: Spirito et al. NEJM. 1997; 336:775-785; Rapetti et al. Circ Res. 2019; 124:1536-15550.

Ma et al. Nature. 2017; 548:413-419. Mearini et al. Nat Commun. 2014; 5:5515.

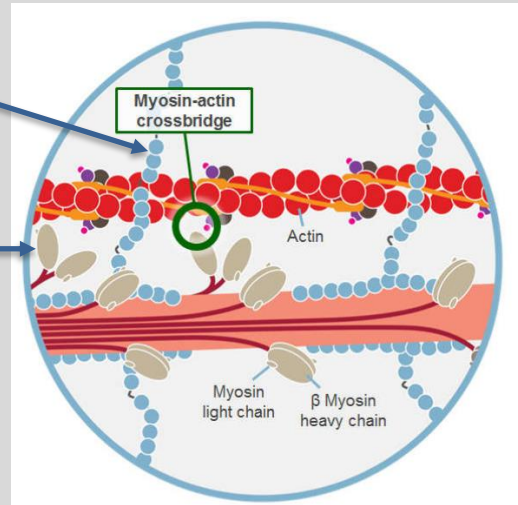


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Molecular Underpinnings of Hypercontractility

Cardiac myosin-binding protein C = molecular break

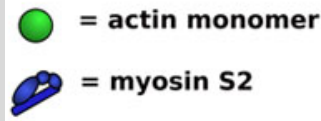
Force-producing myosin head = motor



Mutations in MYH7 and MYBPC3

Too many cross-bridges

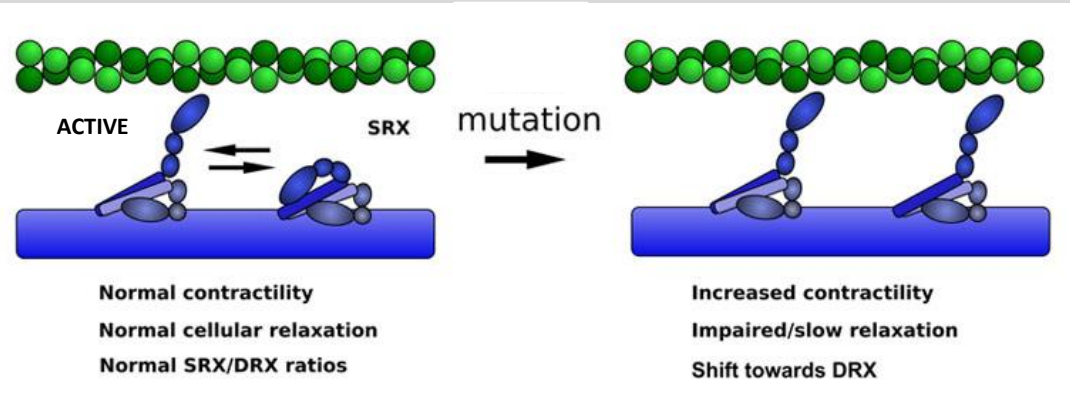
Increased myocardial force generation Abnormal relaxation



Myosin State

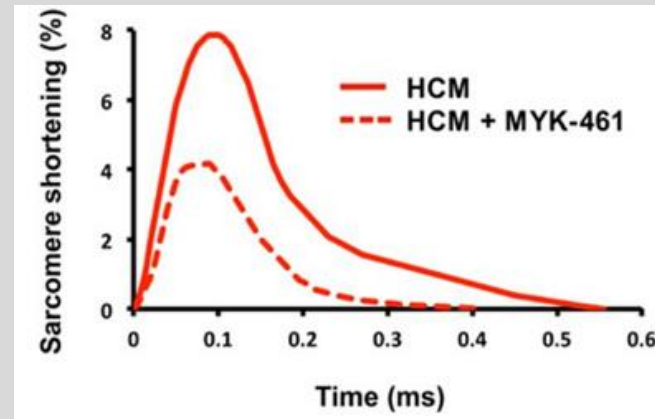
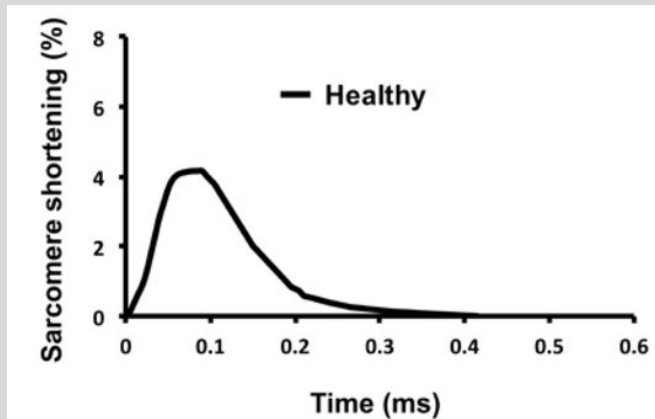
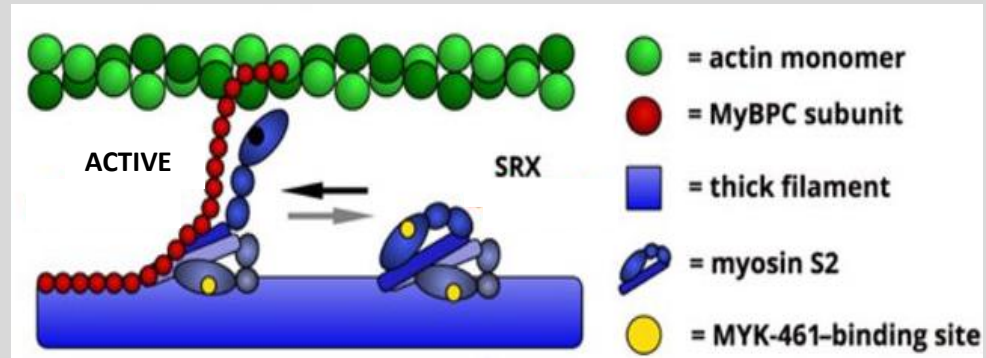
SRX = super relaxed state

ACTIVE = contractile state

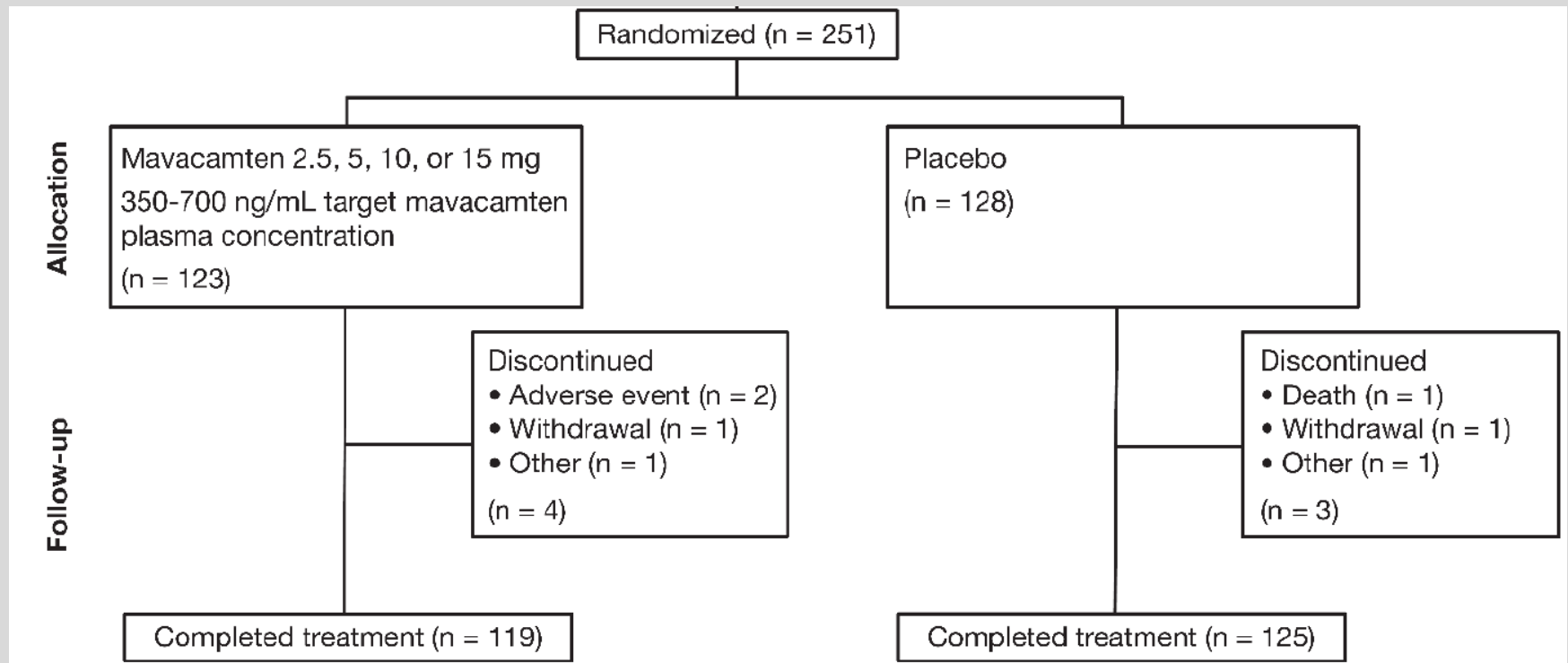


Myosin Inhibitors: Mavacamten (MYK-461)

Selective allosteric inhibitor of cardiac myosin



Mavacamten (MYK-461): EXPLORER-HCM



SAEs 11 in 10 patients: AF (2%), syncope (2%), stress cardiomyopathy (2%)

7 transient LVEF < 50% (range 35-49%)

20 in 11 patients: AF (3%), syncope (1%), sudden death (1%), CHF (1%)

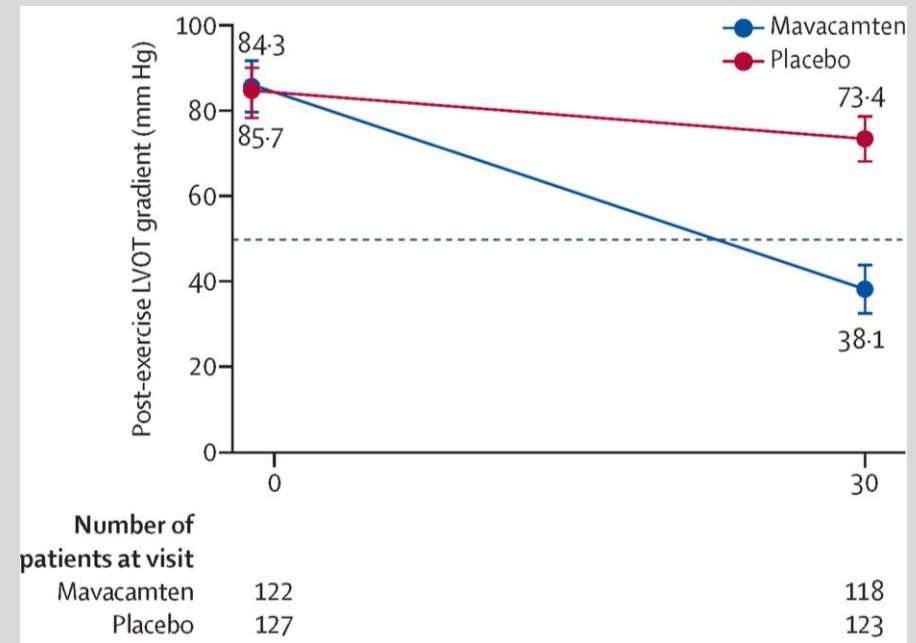
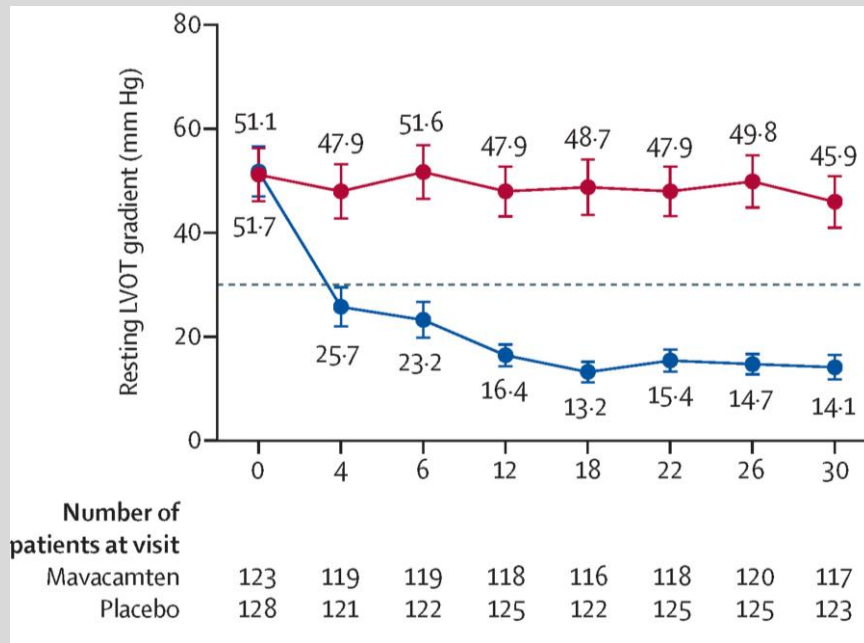
2 transient LVEF < 50% (range 35-49%)

Mavacamten (MYK-461): EXPLORER-HCM

Primary Endpoint

	Mavacamten (n=123)	Placebo (n=128)	Difference (95% CI)
Either ≥ 1.5 mL/kg/min \uparrow pVO ₂ + ≥ 1 NYHA class \uparrow OR ≥ 3 mL/kg/min \uparrow pVO ₂ + no \downarrow NYHA class	45 (37%)	22 (17%)	19.4 (8.7 – 30.1)
≥ 1.5 mL/kg/min \uparrow pVO ₂ + ≥ 1 NYHA class \uparrow	41 (33%)	18 (14%)	19.3 (9.0 – 29.6)
≥ 3 mL/kg/min \uparrow pVO ₂ + no \downarrow NYHA class	29 (24%)	14 (11%)	12.6 (3.4 – 21.9)
Both ≥ 3 mL/kg/min \uparrow pVO ₂ + ≥ 1 NYHA class \uparrow	25 (20%)	10 (8%)	12.5 (4.0 – 21.0)

Mavacamten (MYK-461): EXPLORER-HCM



REDWOOD-HCM



Randomized Evaluation of Dosing With CK-3773274 in Obstructive Outflow Disease in HCM

NCT04219826

Phase II

Population: Adult oHCM, LVEF \geq 60%, NYHA II-III

Target Enrollment: 60

Primary Endpoint:

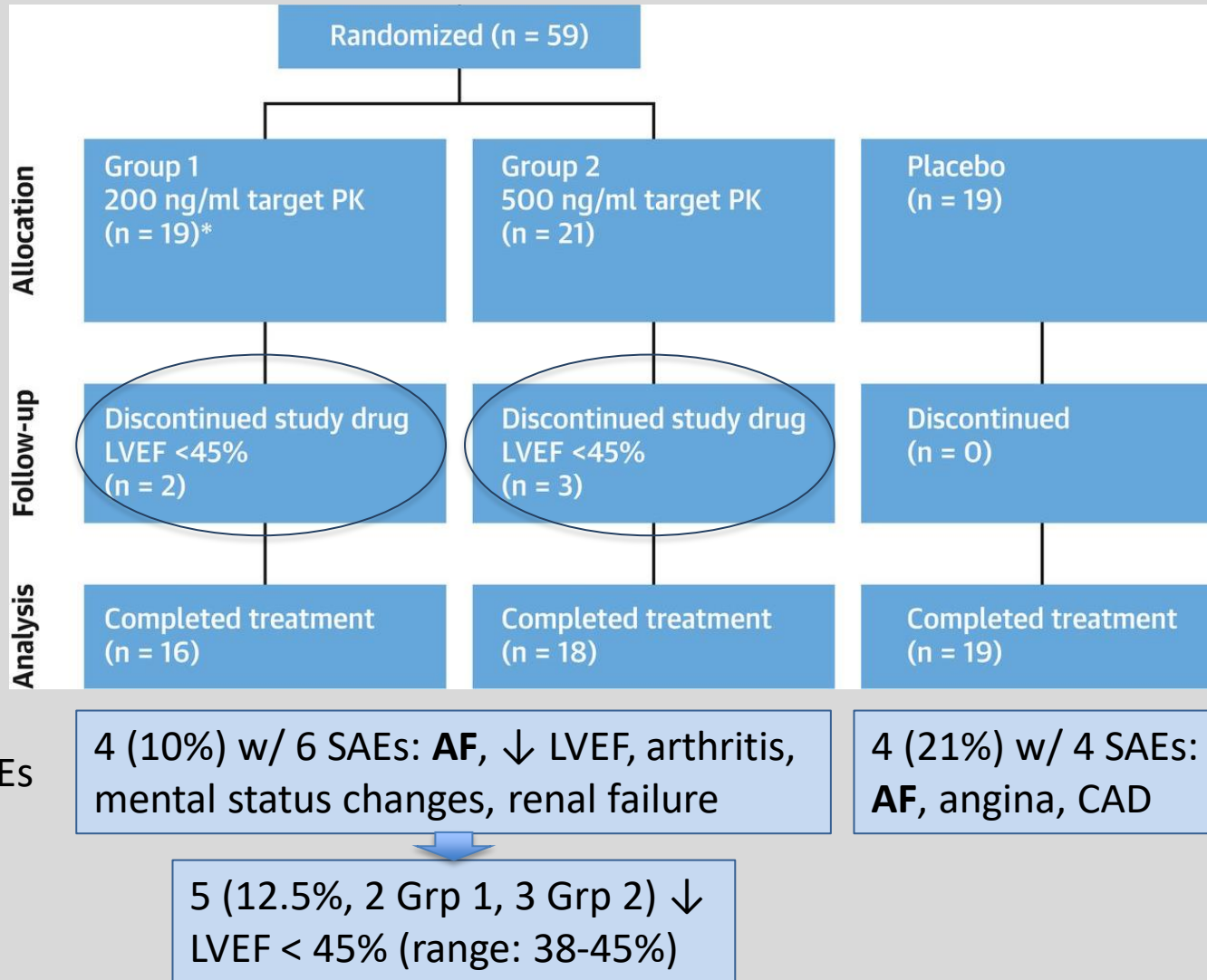
Safety and Tolerability
AEs, SAEs, incidence of
LVEF<50%

Secondary Endpoints:

Define concentration- and
dose-relationship of CK-274
with resting and Valsalva
LVOT gradients over 10 weeks
of treatment

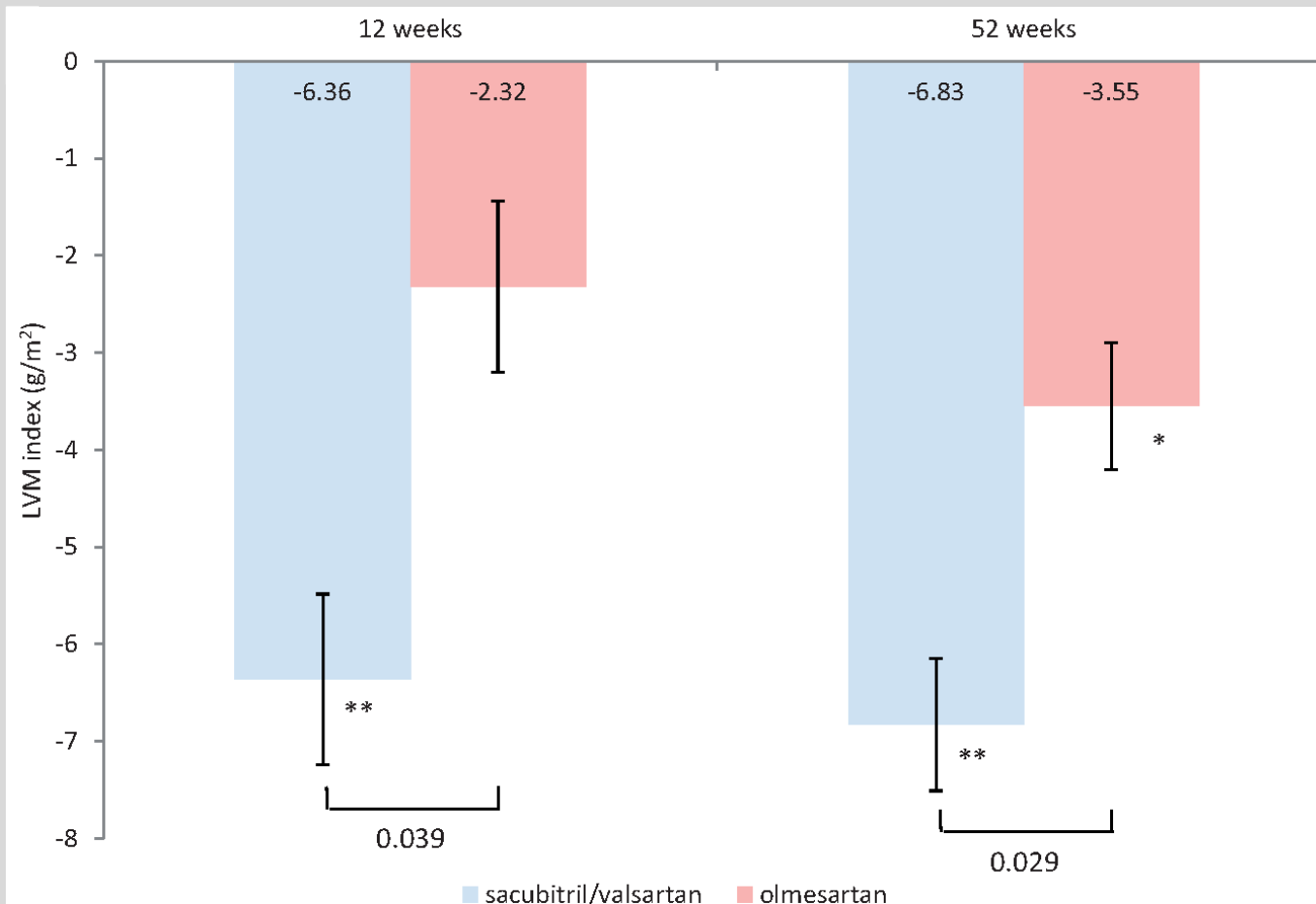


Mavacamten (MYK-461): MAVERICK-HCM



Efficacy of mavacamten in management of symptomatic nonobstructive HCM?
To Be Determined

Fibrosis & Adverse Remodeling: Sacubitril/Valsartan



Reduction in LV mass remains significant with adjustment for SBP

ENTRESTO-HCM

Study of efficacy of oral sacubitril/valsartan
in adult patients with non-obstructive
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

NCT04164732

Phase II

**Population: Adult nHCM, LFEV \geq 50%, NYHA II-III,
pVO₂ \leq 80% of predicted**

Target Enrollment: 44

Primary Endpoint:

Peak VO₂ after 50
weeks

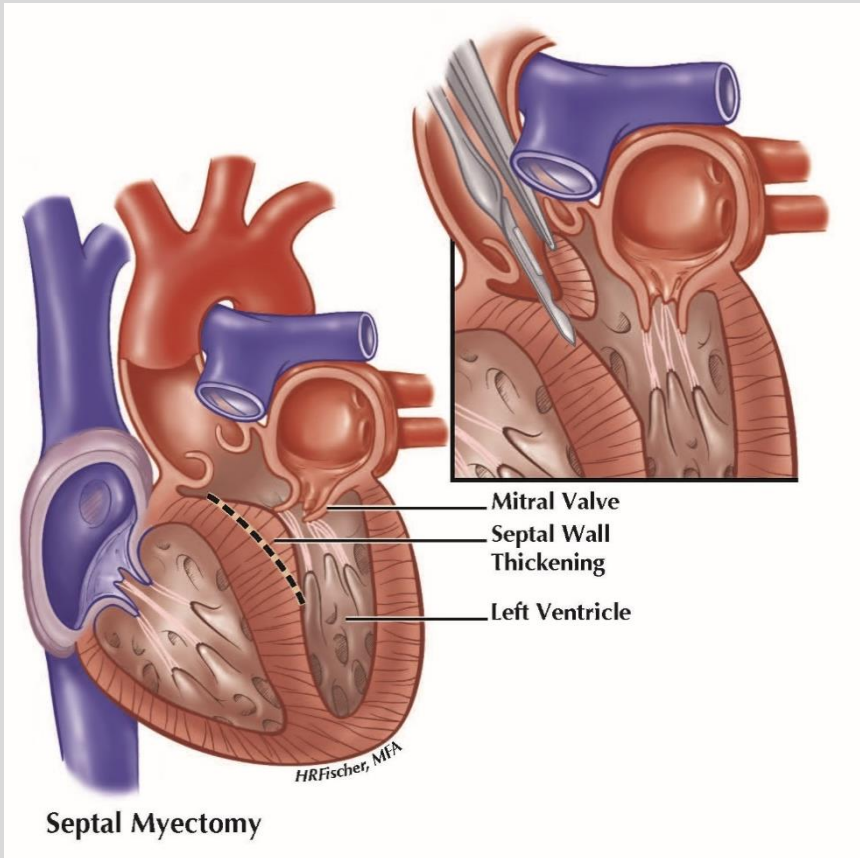
Secondary Endpoints:

Safety and tolerability

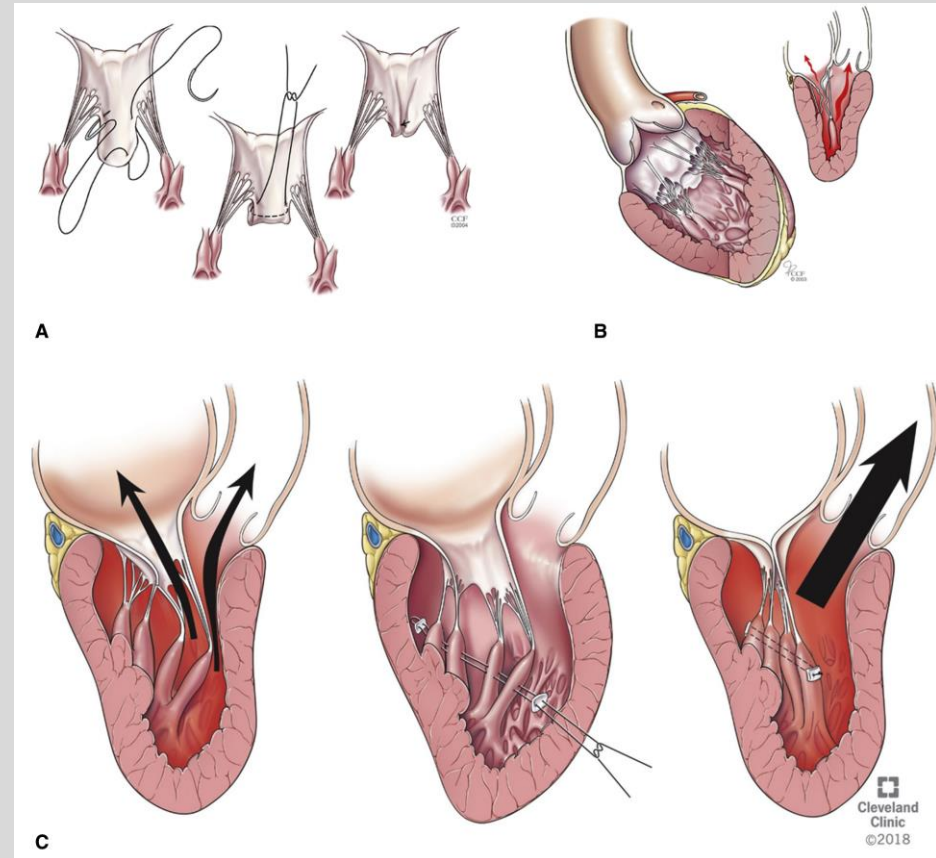


Surgical Strategies For Management of oHCM

Septal Myectomy

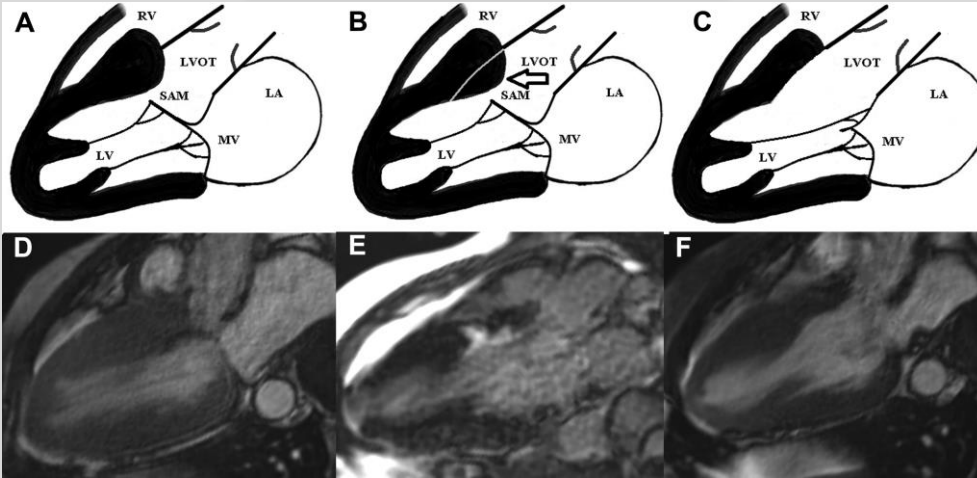


Mitral Valve Interventions

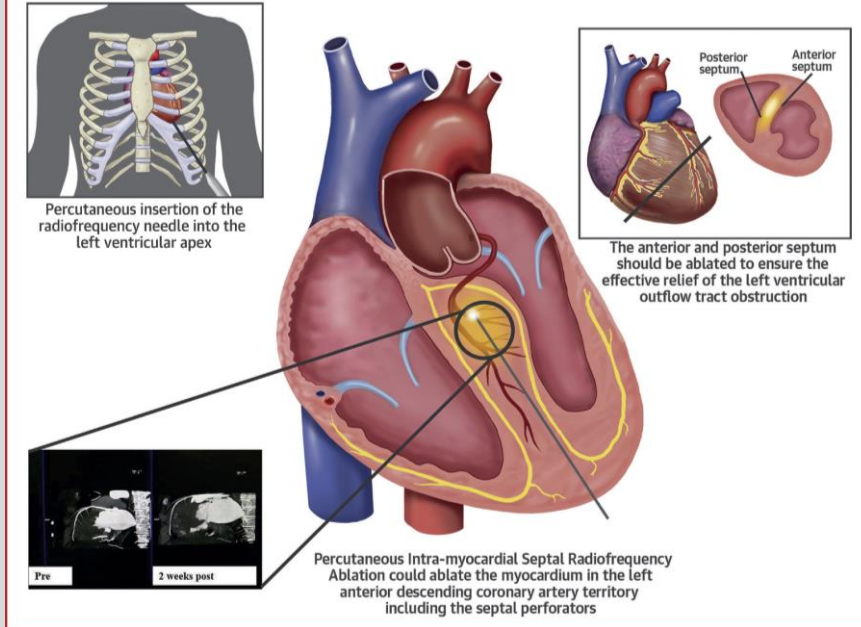


Percutaneous Strategies For Management of oHCM

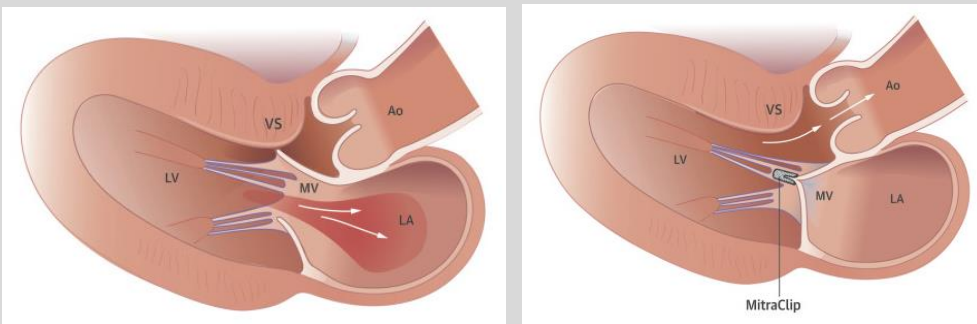
Alcohol Septal Ablation



Percutaneous Intramyocardial Septal Radiofrequency Ablation



Percutaneous Mitral Valve Plication



Cooper et al. Can J Cardiol. 2017; 33:1254-1265.

Liu et al. JACC. 2018; 72:1898-909.

Sorajja et al. JACC 2016; 67:2811-8.



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VALOR-HCM



NCT04349072

A Study to Evaluate Mavacamten in Adults with Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Who are Eligible for Septal Reduction Therapy

Phase III

Population: Adult oHCM, referred/considered for SRT within previous 12mo, appropriate SRT anatomy

Primary Endpoint: Evaluate ability of mavacamten to reduce need for SRT

Composite of

- 1) Decision to proceed with SRT prior to or at Week 16
- 2) SRT guideline eligible at Week 16, but declined by subject

Secondary Endpoint: Evaluate persistence of effects of mavacamten in reducing # SRT procedures

Composite of outcomes at Week 32 compared with Week 16 in mavacamten group of decision to proceed with SRT.



