



Angiotensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibition (ARNI) Following Acute Myocardial Infarction: Primary Results of the PARADISE-MI Trial

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for the PARADISE-MI Committees, National Leaders and Investigators

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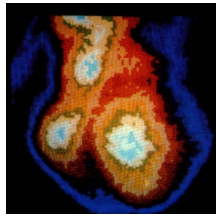


Disclosures

Dr. Pfeffer has received research grant support (through Brigham and Women's Hospital) from **Novartis** and

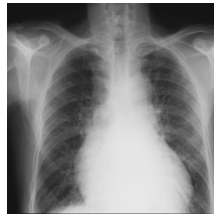
Consulting fees from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly Alliance, Corvidia, DalCor, GlaxoSmithKline, NHLBI CONNECTs (Master Protocol Committee), **Novartis**, Novo Nordisk, Peerbridge and Sanofi; and has equity in DalCor and Peerbridge.

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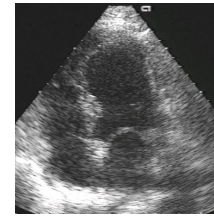
SAVE

Radionuclide
EF \leq 40%
(1992)



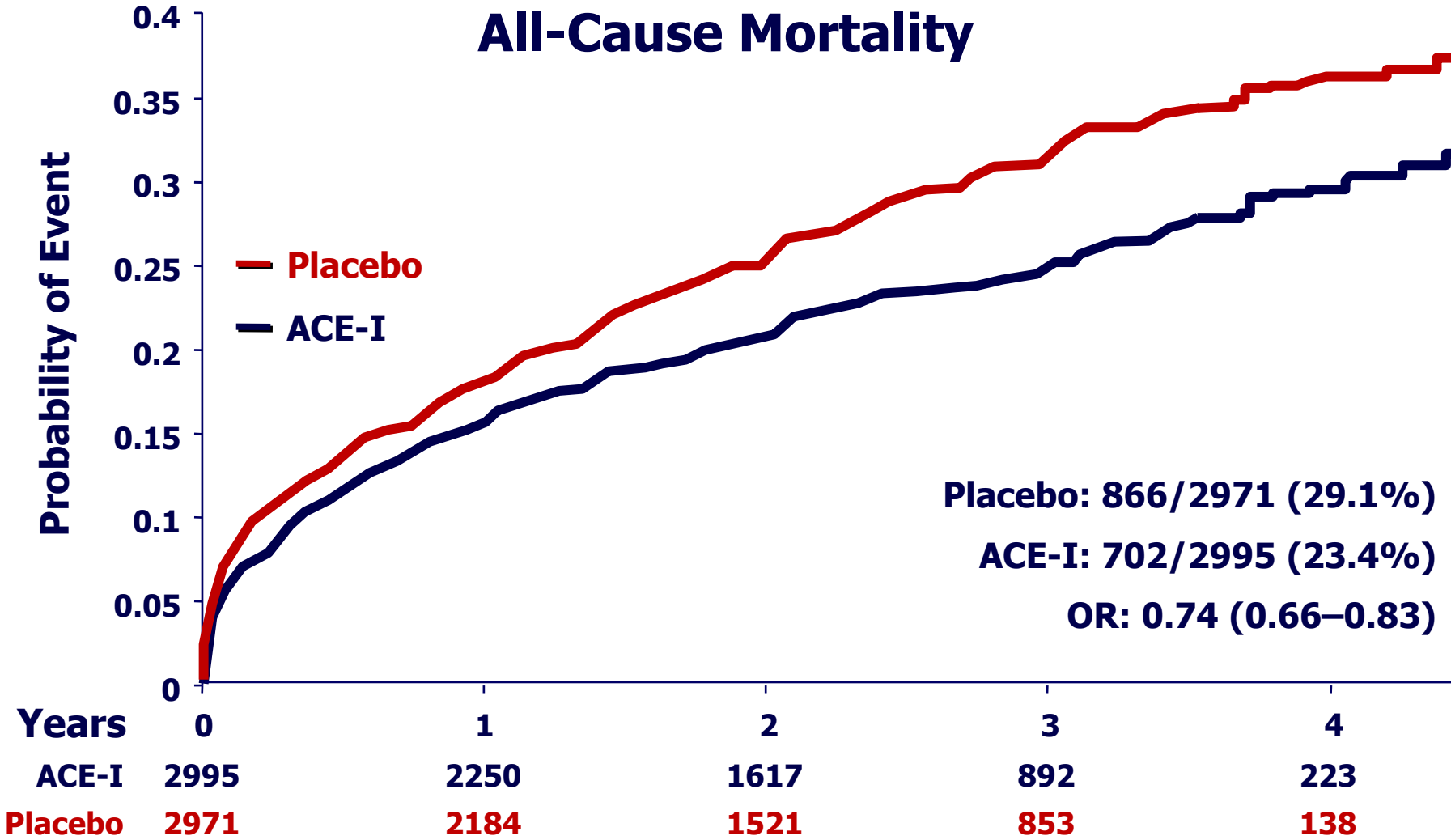
AIRE

Clinical and/or
radiographic signs
of HF (1993)

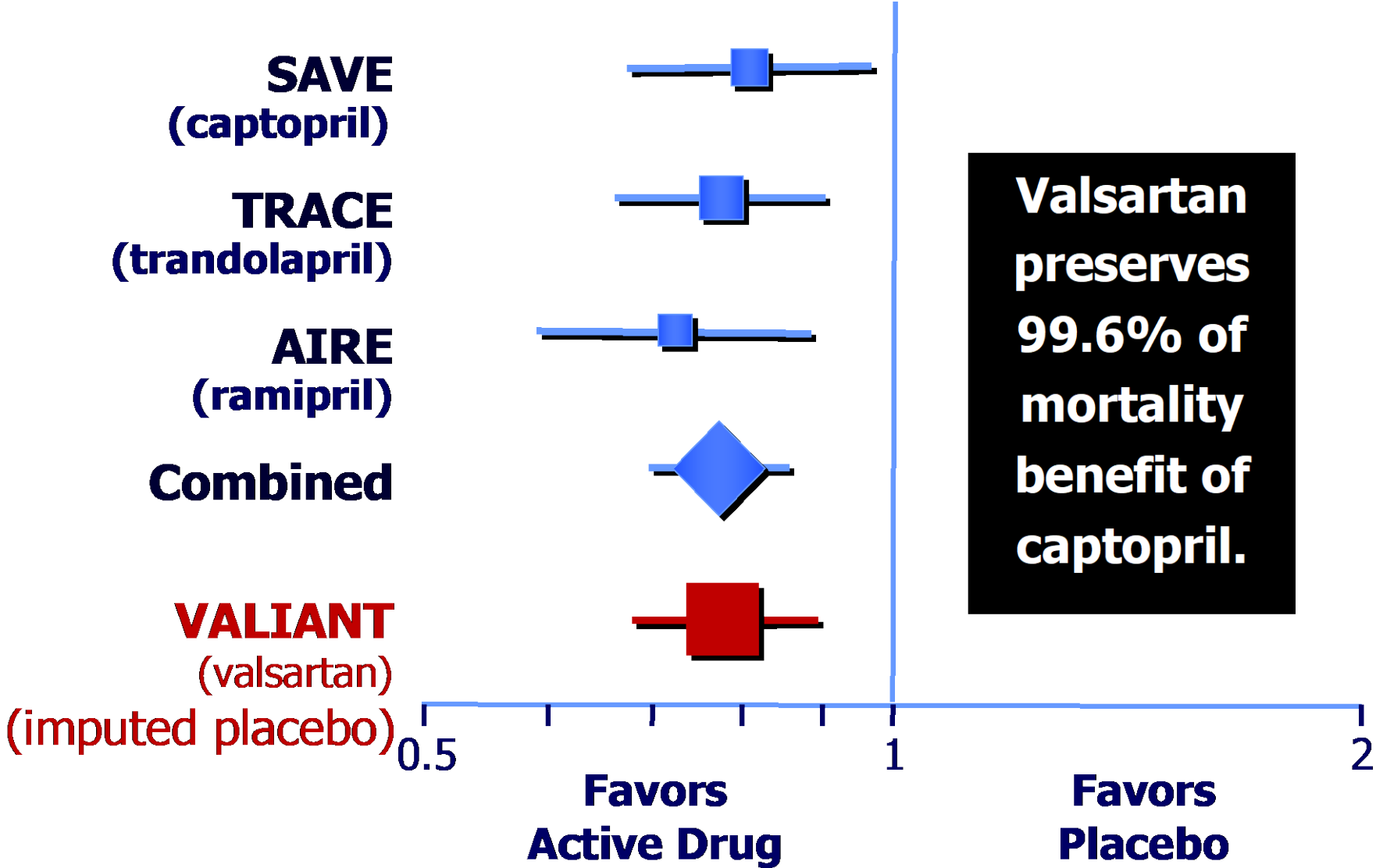


TRACE

Echocardiographic
EF \leq 35%
(1995)



Mortality in SAVE, TRACE, AIRE, and VALIANT



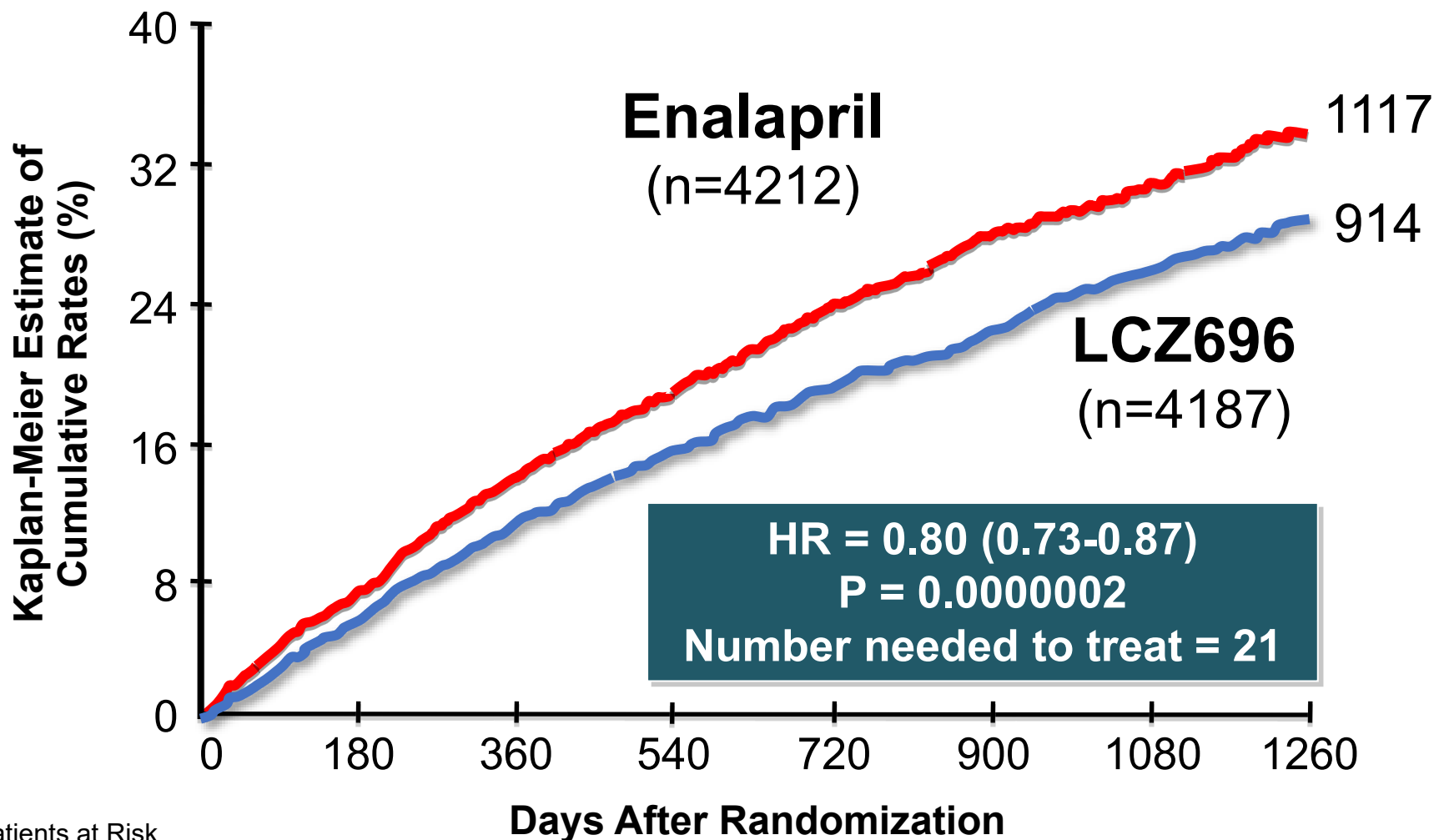
Angiotensin–Neprilysin Inhibition versus Enalapril in Heart Failure

2014

John J.V. McMurray, M.D., Milton Packer, M.D., Akshay S. Desai, M.D., M.P.H., Jianjian Gong, Ph.D.,
Martin P. Lefkowitz, M.D., Adel R. Rizkala, Pharm.D., Jean L. Rouleau, M.D., Victor C. Shi, M.D.,
Scott D. Solomon, M.D., Karl Swedberg, M.D., Ph.D., and Michael R. Zile, M.D.,
for the PARADIGM-HF Investigators and Committees*



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Patients at Risk

LCZ696	4187	3922	3663	3018	2257	1544	896	249
Enalapril	4212	3883	3579	2922	2123	1488	853	236

AMI (0.5-7 days with LVEF \leq 40% and/or pulmonary congestion)

PLUS any risk enhancer

Age \geq 70 years	Atrial fibrillation
eGFR $<$ 60	LVEF $<$ 30%
Diabetes	Killip class \geq III
Prior MI	STEMI without reperfusion

Major Exclusions:

Prior HF Clinical instability eGFR $<$ 30



Sacubitril/Valsartan

Target 97/103 mg BID

N=2830

No run-in

double-blind active-controlled

Ramipril

Target 5 mg BID

N=2831

Event driven: 711 primary endpoints










































Median follow-up: 23 months

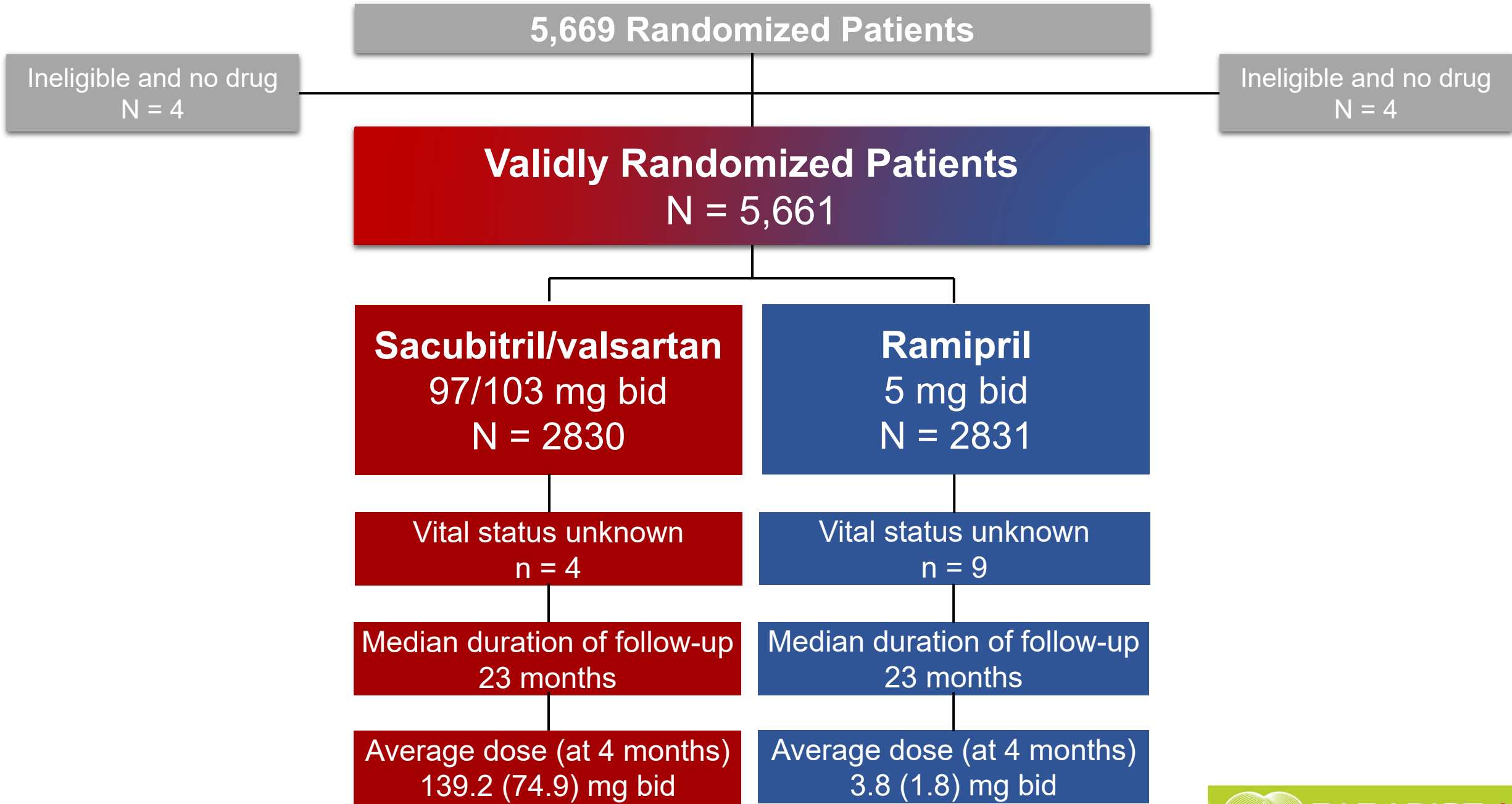
Primary Endpoint: CV death, HF hospitalization, outpatient development of HF

Secondary Endpoint: CV death or first HF hospitalization

5,669 patients from 495 Sites in 41 Countries

(December 9, 2016 – March 16, 2020; last follow-up on December 31, 2020)

NORTH AMERICA 528 Patients		WESTERN EUROPE 1858 Patients		CENTRAL EUROPE 1499 Patients		ASIA-PACIFIC/OTHER 1105 Patients	
 Canada	73	 Austria	110	 Bulgaria	211	 Australia	59
 United States	455	 Belgium	80	 Croatia	53	 China	212
LATIN AMERICA 680 Patients		 Denmark	133	 Czech Republic	152	 India	330
 Argentina	251	 Finland	25	 Greece	66	 Israel	101
 Brazil	178	 France	144	 Hungary	228	 Philippines	51
 Colombia	135	 Germany	271	 Poland	45	 Republic of Korea	49
 Mexico	88	 Italy	161	 Romania	192	 Singapore	87
 Peru	28	 Netherlands	342	 Russian Federation	323	 South Africa	45
		 Norway	35	 Slovakia	153	 Taiwan	91
		 Portugal	67	 Turkey	76	 Thailand	80
		 Spain	167				
		 Sweden	76				
		 Switzerland	43				
		 United Kingdom	204				



Baseline Characteristics

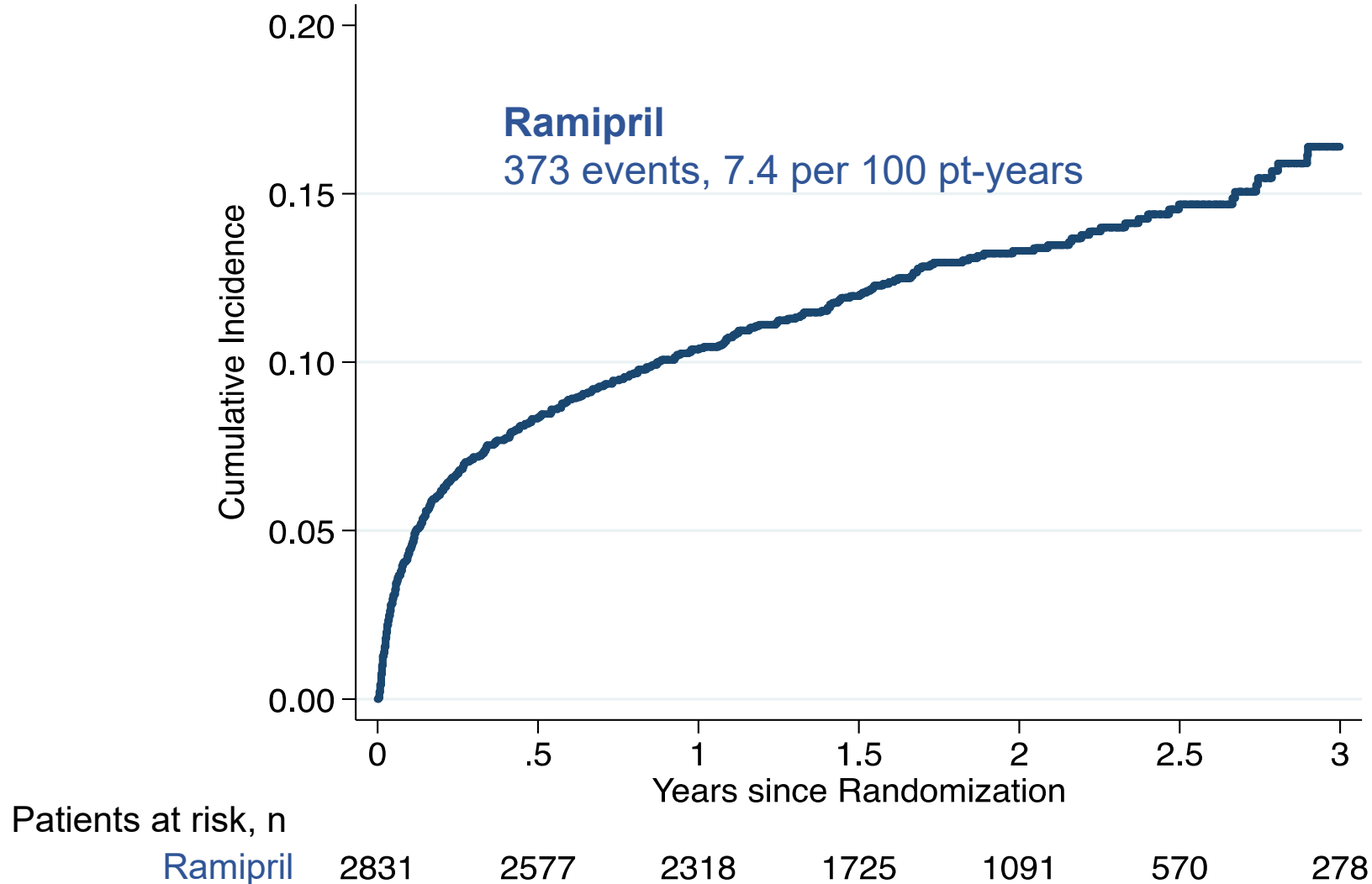
Characteristic	Sacubitril/Valsartan N = 2830	Ramipril N = 2831
Age (years), mean (SD)	64 (12)	64 (11)
Female sex (%)	23	25
Race – Asian/Black/Caucasian (%)	17 / 1 / 75	17 / 1 / 76
Prior heart failure	excluded	excluded
Prior MI (%)	16	16
Prior stroke (%)	4	5
Hypertension (%)	65	65
Diabetes (%)	43	42
Smoking (%)	22	21
Atrial fibrillation / flutter (%)	14	13
eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²), mean (SD)	72 (22)	72 (23)

Index MI**Sacubitril/Valsartan
N = 2830****Ramipril
N = 2831**

STEMI / NSTEMI (%)	76 / 24	76 / 24
Reperfusion (PCI / lytics) (%)	89 (88 / 4)	89 (88 / 5)
Location – Anterior / inferior (%)	68 / 19	68 / 18
Time to randomization (days), mean (SD)	4.3 (1.8)	4.3 (1.7)
LVEF (%), mean (SD)	36 (9)	37 (10)
Killip class \geqII (%)	56	57
<i>Medications at baseline:</i>		
Dual antiplatelet therapy (%)	92	92
Beta blocker (%)	85	85
Aldosterone antagonist (%)	41	42
Statin (%)	94	95
ACEi/ARB (%)	78	78

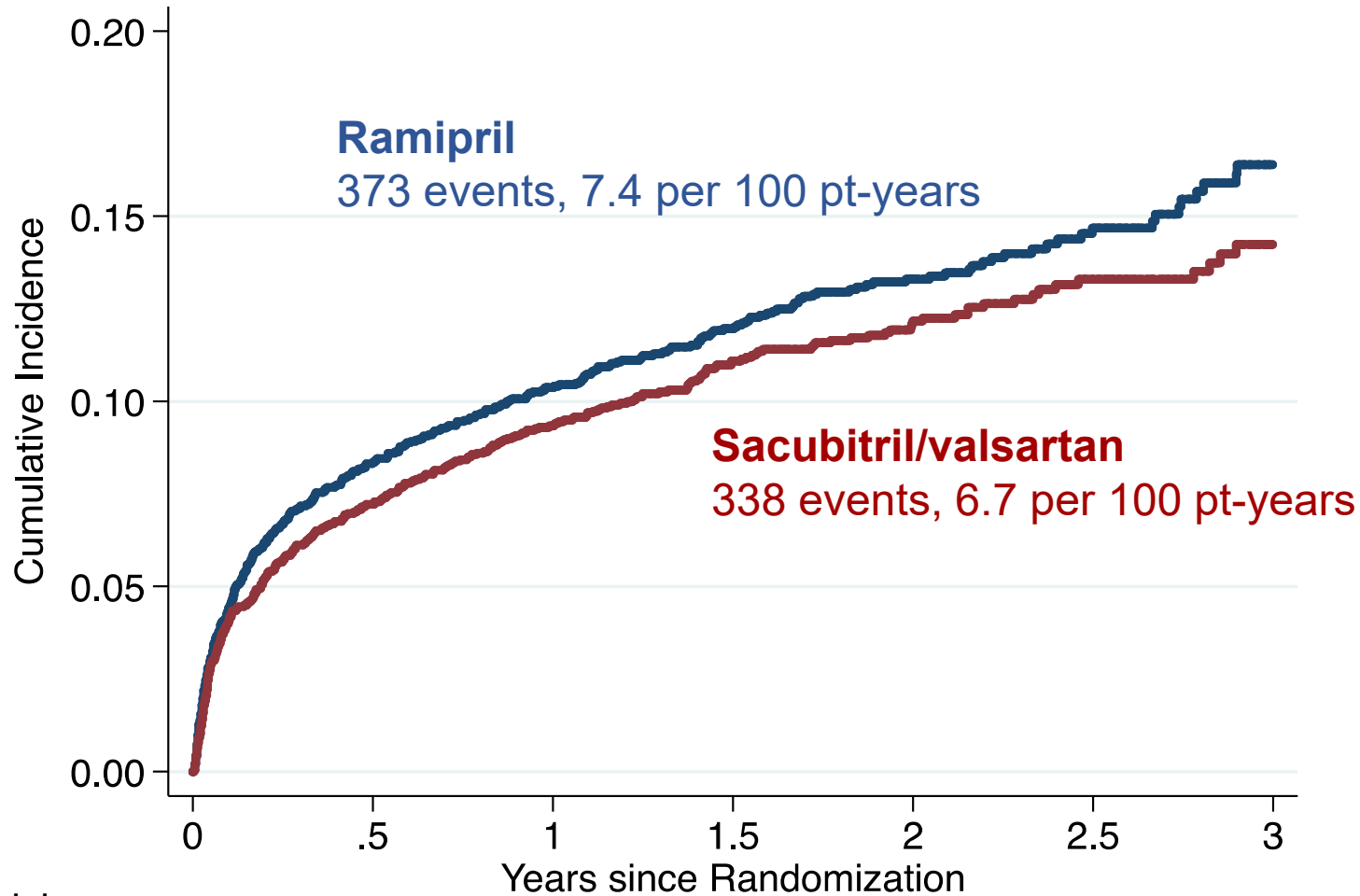
PARADISE-MI Primary Outcome

CV death, first HF hospitalization or outpatient HF



PARADISE-MI Primary Outcome

CV death, first HF hospitalization or outpatient HF

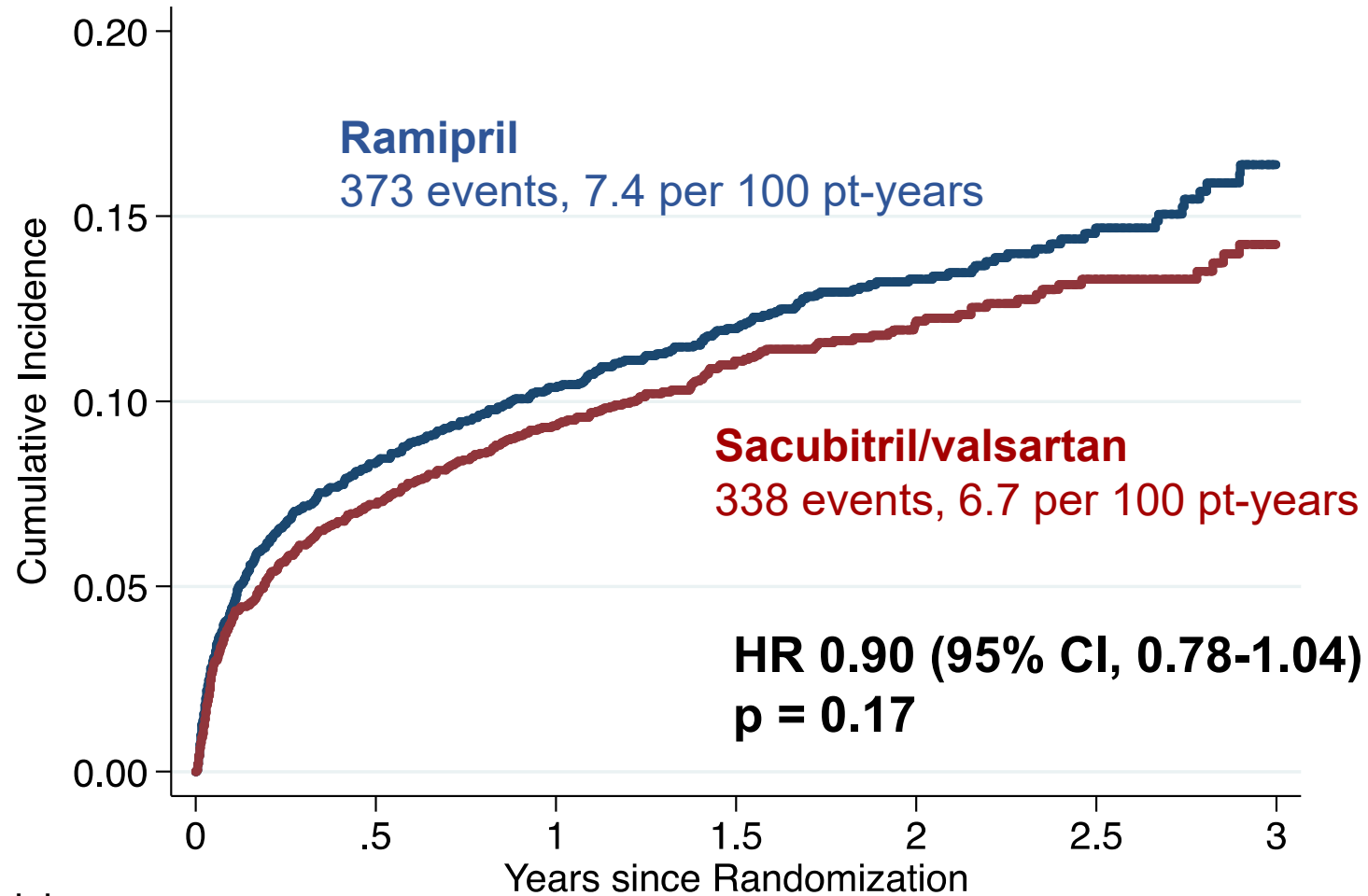


Patients at risk, n

Ramipril	2831	2577	2318	1725	1091	570	278
Sacubitril/valsartan	2830	2614	2342	1732	1101	567	280

PARADISE-MI Primary Outcome

CV death, first HF hospitalization or outpatient HF



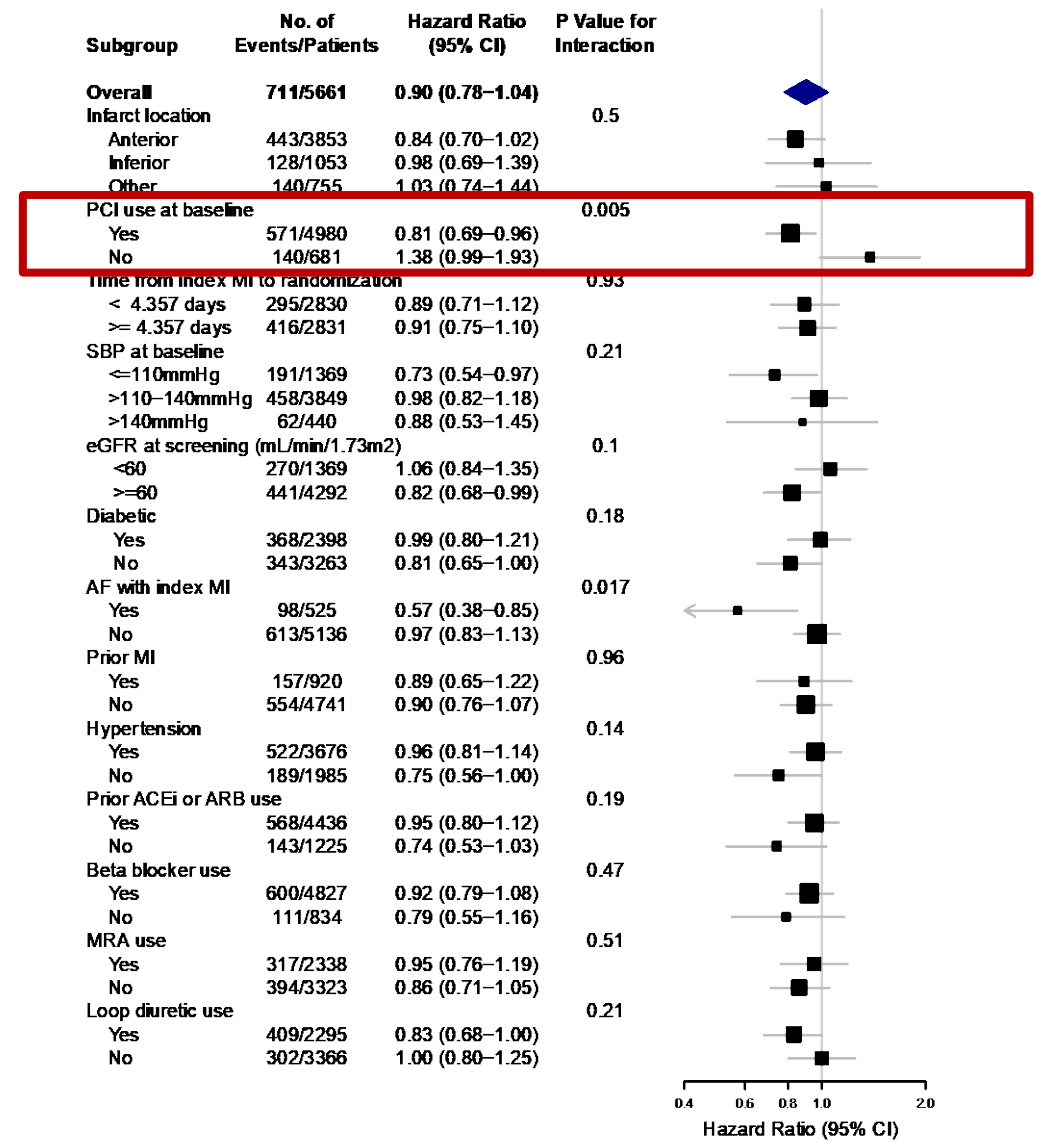
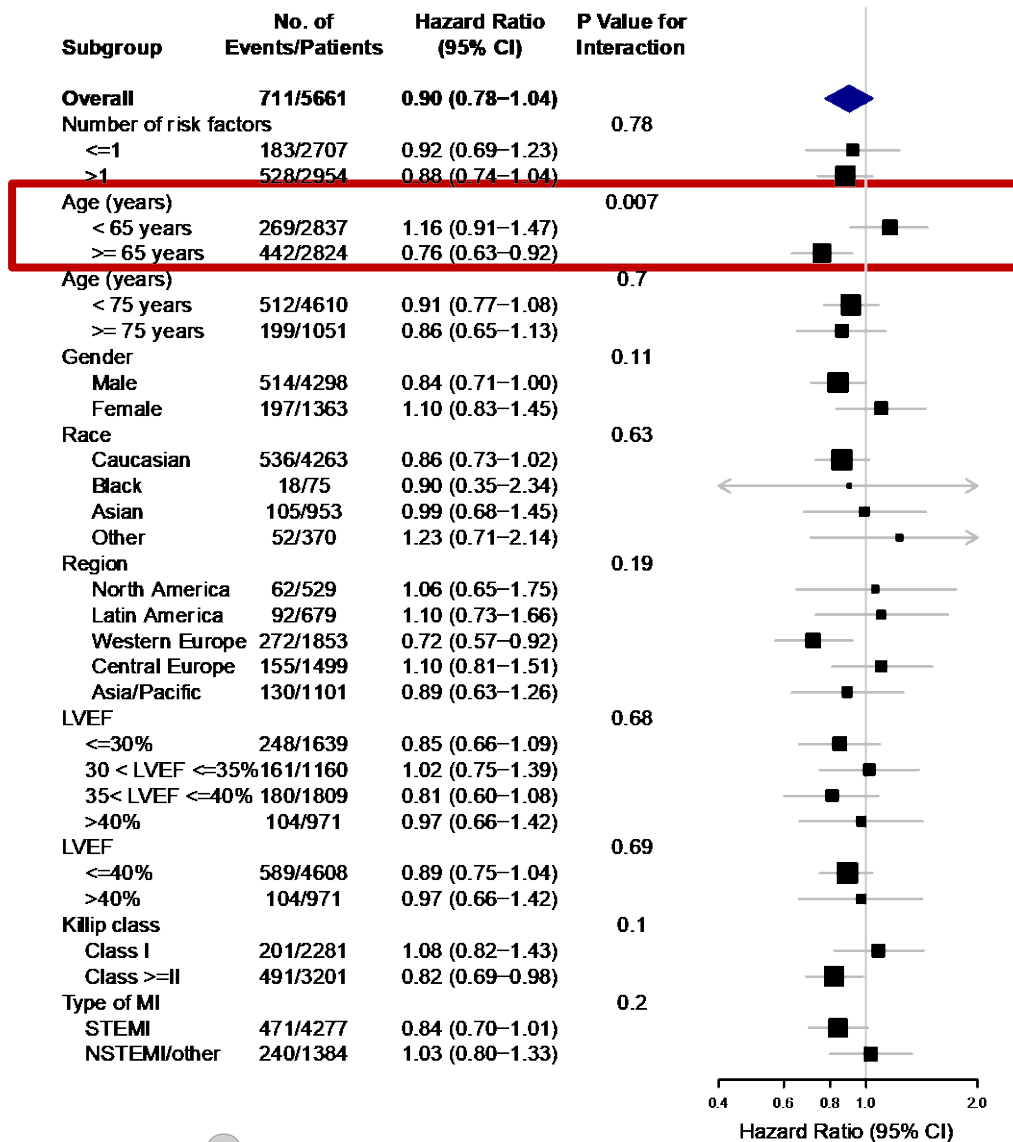
Patients at risk, n

Ramipril	2831	2577	2318	1725	1091	570	278
Sacubitril/valsartan	2830	2614	2342	1732	1101	567	280

CEC Adjudicated Primary Outcome	Events (%) and Event Rate [per 100 pt-yrs]		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value
	Sacubitril/valsartan (N = 2830)	Ramipril (N = 2831)	
Primary Outcome Event rate	338 (11.9%) [6.7]	373 (13.2%) [7.4]	0.90 (0.78-1.04) P=0.17
Patients with:			
CV Death	168 (5.9%) [3.1]	191 (6.7%) [3.6]	0.87 (0.71-1.08) P=0.20
HF Hospitalization	170 (6.0%) [3.3]	195 (6.9%) [3.8]	0.87 (0.70-1.06) P=0.17
Outpatient HF*	39 (1.4%) [0.7]	57 (2.0%) [1.1]	0.68 (0.45-1.03) P=0.07

*outpatient development of HF with documented signs and symptoms requiring initiation/intensification of diuretic therapy maintained over ≥28 days

Pre-Specified Subgroups for Primary Endpoint



Secondary Endpoints	Events (%) and Event Rate [per 100 pt-yrs]		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value
	Sacubitril/valsartan (N = 2830)	Ramipril (N = 2831)	
CV Death or HF hospitalization Event rate	308 (10.9%) [6.0]	335 (11.8%) [6.6]	0.91 (0.78-1.07) P=0.25
HF hospitalization or outpatient heart failure	201 (7.1%) [4.0]	237 (8.4%) [4.7]	0.84 (0.70-1.02) P=0.07
CV death, non-fatal MI or non-fatal stroke	315 (11.1%) [6.1]	349 (12.3%) [6.8]	0.90 (0.77-1.05) P=0.18
CV death and <i>total</i> hospitalizations for heart failure, MI or stroke	591 [11.0]	682 [12.8]	0.84* (0.70-1.00) P=0.045
All-cause death	213 (7.5%) [4.0]	242 (8.5%) [4.5]	0.88 (0.73-1.05) P=0.16

*Rate ratio derived from negative binomial regression with Weibull baseline intensity function



Total (first and recurrent) CEC Adjudicated Events

Total (first and recurrent) CEC Adjudicated Events	Events and Event Rate [per 100 pt-yrs]		Ratio (95% CI) p-value
	Sacubitril/valsartan (N = 2830)	Ramipril (N = 2831)	
Total HF hospitalizations, outpatient HF events and CV death	452 [8.4]	539 [10.1]	RR* 0.79 (0.65-0.97) P=0.02
Components			
CV Death	168 [3.1]	191 [3.6]	HR 0.87 (0.71-1.08) P=0.20
Total HF Hospitalizations	240 [4.5]	286 [5.4]	RR* 0.81 (0.64-1.04) P=0.10
Total Outpatient HF Events	44 [0.8]	62 [1.2]	RR* 0.70 (0.46-1.06) P=0.10

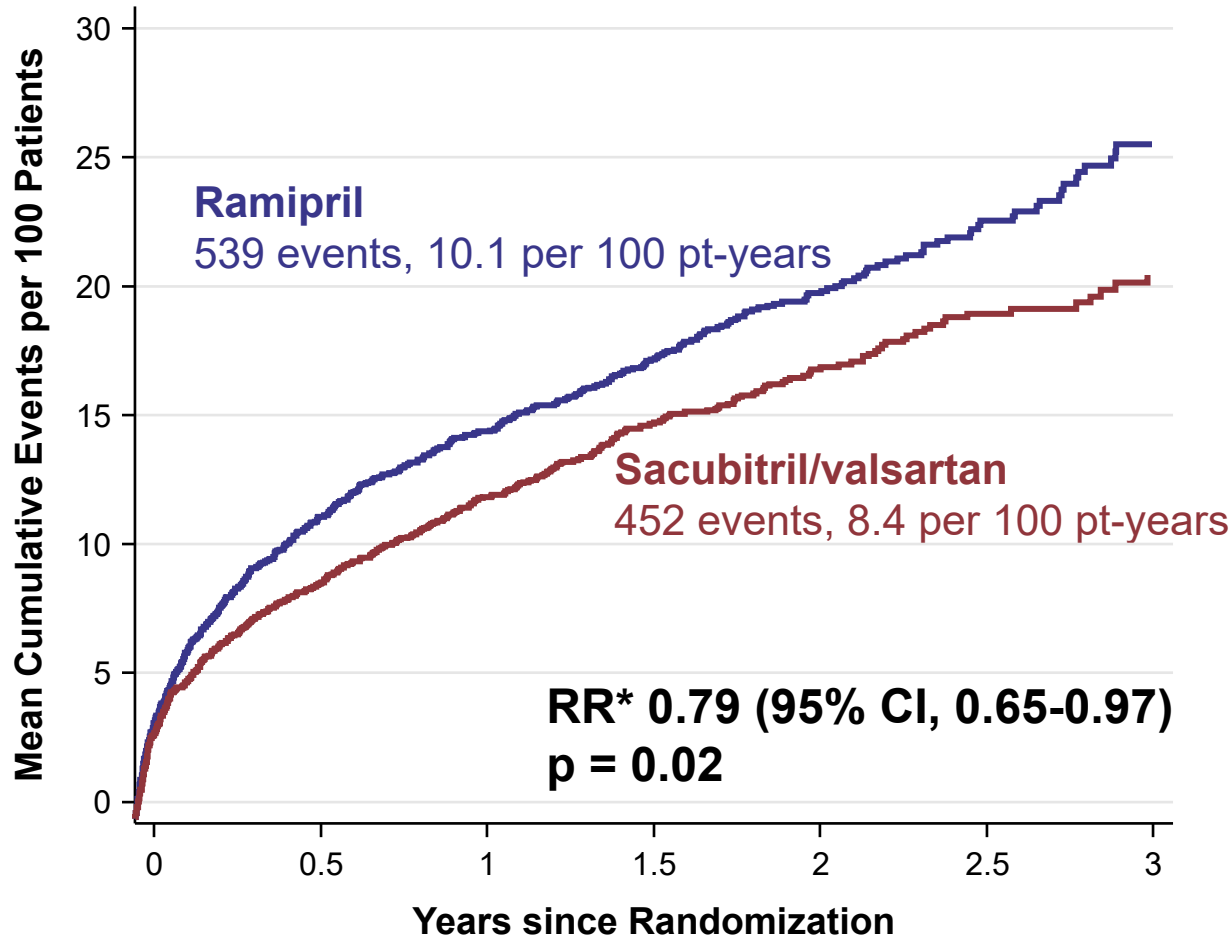
*Rate ratio derived from negative binomial regression with Weibull baseline intensity function



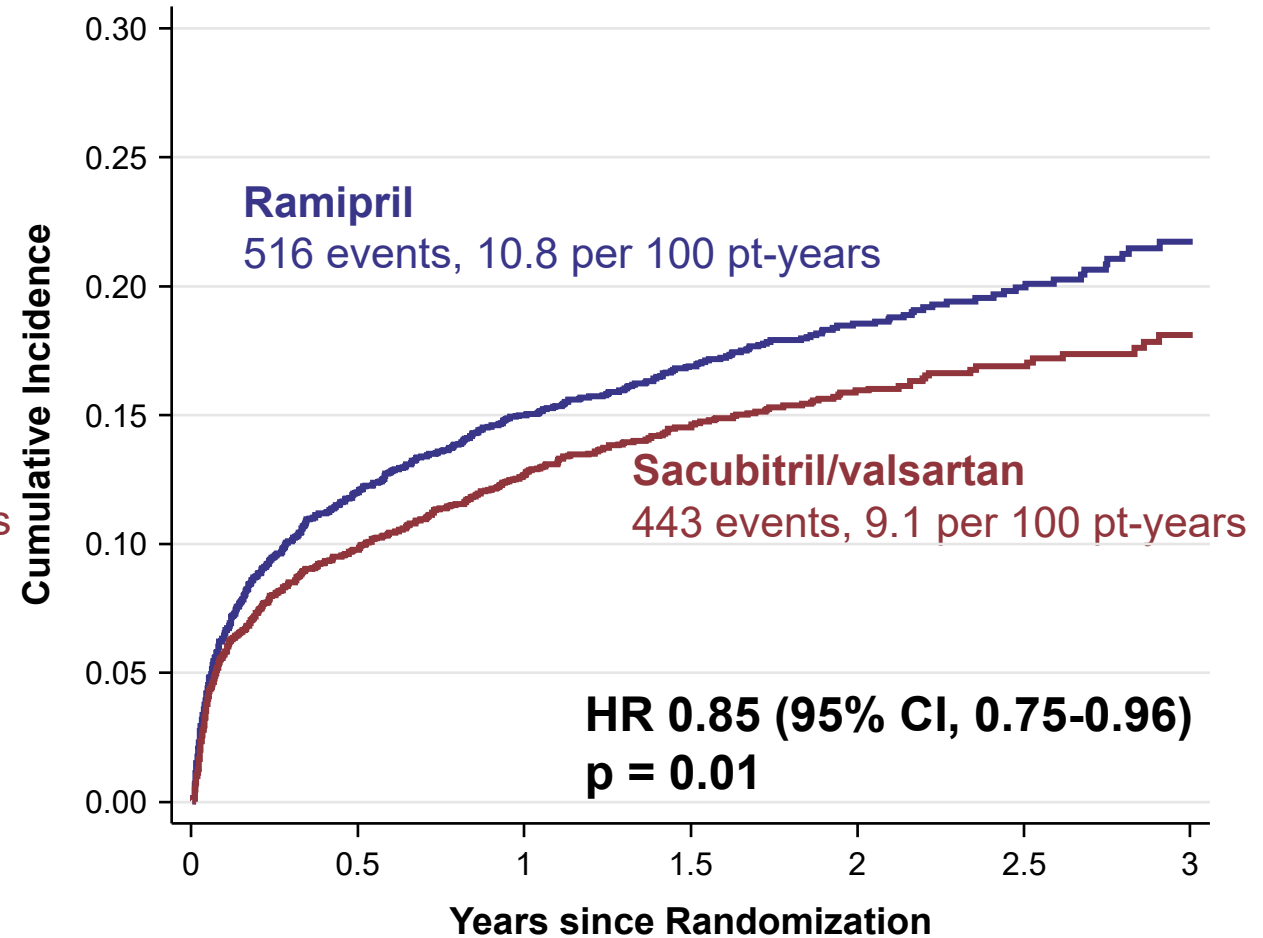
Investigator Reported Outcomes

Investigator Reported Primary Outcome	Events (%) and Event Rate [per 100 pt-yrs]		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value
	Sacubitril/valsartan (N = 2830)	Ramipril (N = 2831)	
Primary Outcome Event rate	443 (15.7%) [9.1]	516 (18.2%) [10.8]	0.85 (0.75-0.96) P=0.01
Patients with:			
CV Death	155 (5.5%) [2.9]	179 (6.3%) [3.4]	0.86 (0.69-1.07) P=0.17
HF Hospitalization	252 (8.9%) [5.0]	285 (10.1%) [5.8]	0.88 (0.74-1.04) P=0.12
Outpatient HF	111 (3.9%) [2.1]	160 (5.7%) [3.1]	0.69 (0.54-0.88) P=0.003

Total (first and recurrent) CEC Adjudicated Primary Events



Investigator Reported Primary Endpoint



*Rate ratio derived from negative binomial regression with Weibull baseline intensity function

Adverse Events

Reports (%)	Sacubitril/Valsartan N = 2830	Ramipril N = 2831
Angioedema (adjudicated)	14 (0.5%)	17 (0.6%)
SAE	1146 (40.5%)	1126 (39.8%)
AE	2352 (83.1%)	2325 (82.1%)
Hypotension	802 (28.4%)*	620 (22.0%)
Cough	255 (9.0%)*	371 (13.1%)
Renal impairment	329 (11.7%)	326 (11.6%)
Hyperkalemia	301 (10.7%)	285 (10.1%)
Liver abnormalities	132 (4.7%)*	167 (5.9%)

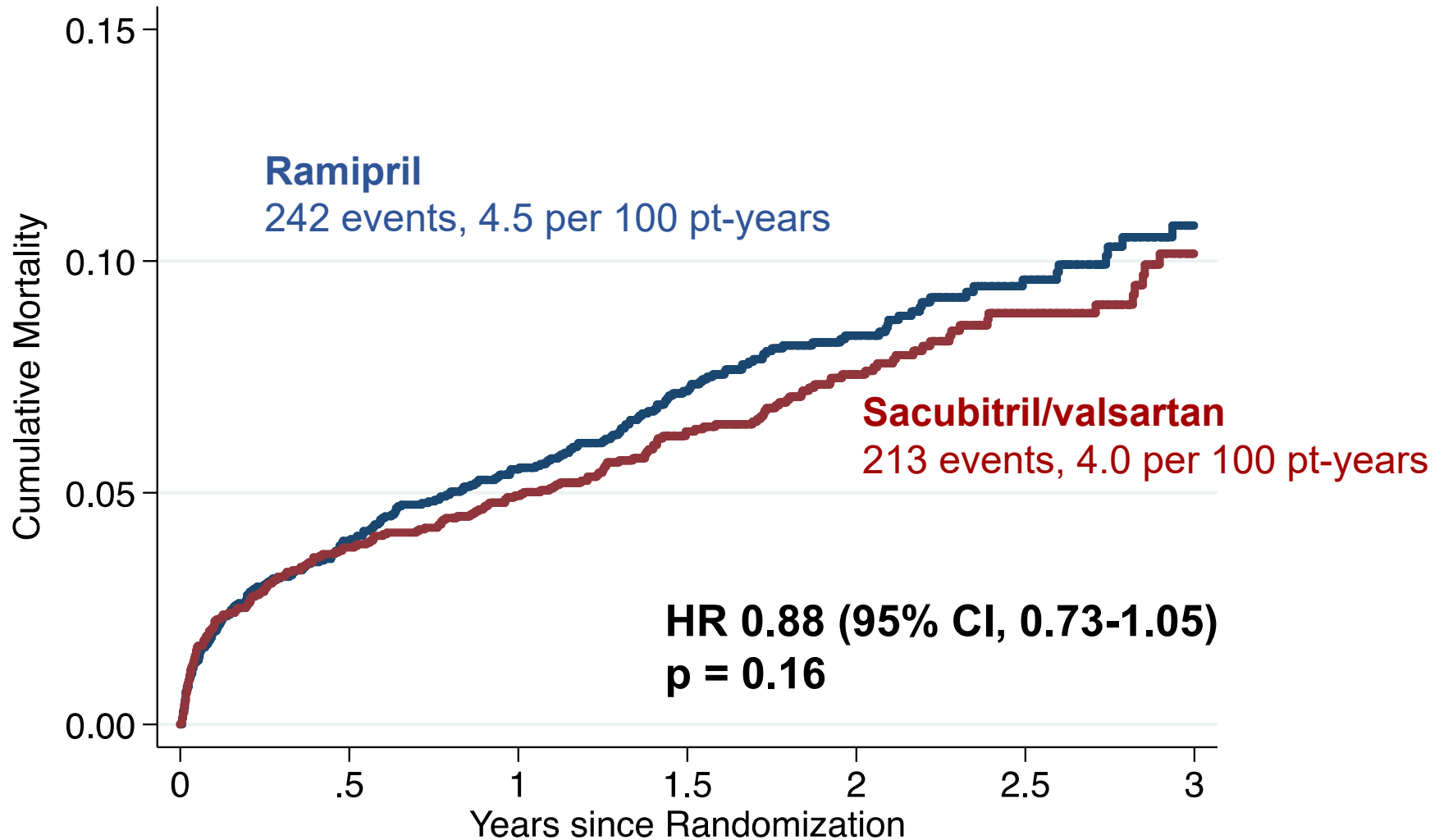
Laboratory Abnormalities

Patients having (%)	Sacubitril/Valsartan N = 2830	Ramipril N = 2831
Serum creatinine ≥ 2.0 mg/dl	162 (5.9%)	171 (6.3%)
≥ 2.5 mg/dl	67 (2.4%)	65 (2.4%)
≥ 3.0 mg/dl	23 (0.8%)	34 (1.2%)
Potassium > 5.5 mmol/l	403 (14.7%)	361 (13.2%)
> 6.0 mmol/l	92 (3.4%)	95 (3.5%)
AST $> 3x$ ULN	23 (0.9%)	27 (1.0%)
$> 5x$ ULN	8 (0.3%)	13 (0.5%)
ALT $> 3x$ ULN	32 (1.2%)	38 (1.4%)
$> 5x$ ULN	11 (0.4%)	12 (0.5%)

Permanent Study Drug Discontinuation (excluding deaths)

Discontinuation (%)	Sacubitril/Valsartan N = 2830	Ramipril N = 2831
Discontinuation (excluding death)	501 (17.8%)	517 (18.4%)
Discontinuation due to AE	356 (12.6%)	379 (13.4%)
Cough	35 (1.2%)*	65 (2.3%)
Hypotension	37 (1.3%)*	16 (0.6%)
Renal impairment	19 (0.7%)	18 (0.6%)
Hyperkalemia	12 (0.4%)	14 (0.5%)

PARADISE-MI All Deaths



Patients at risk, n

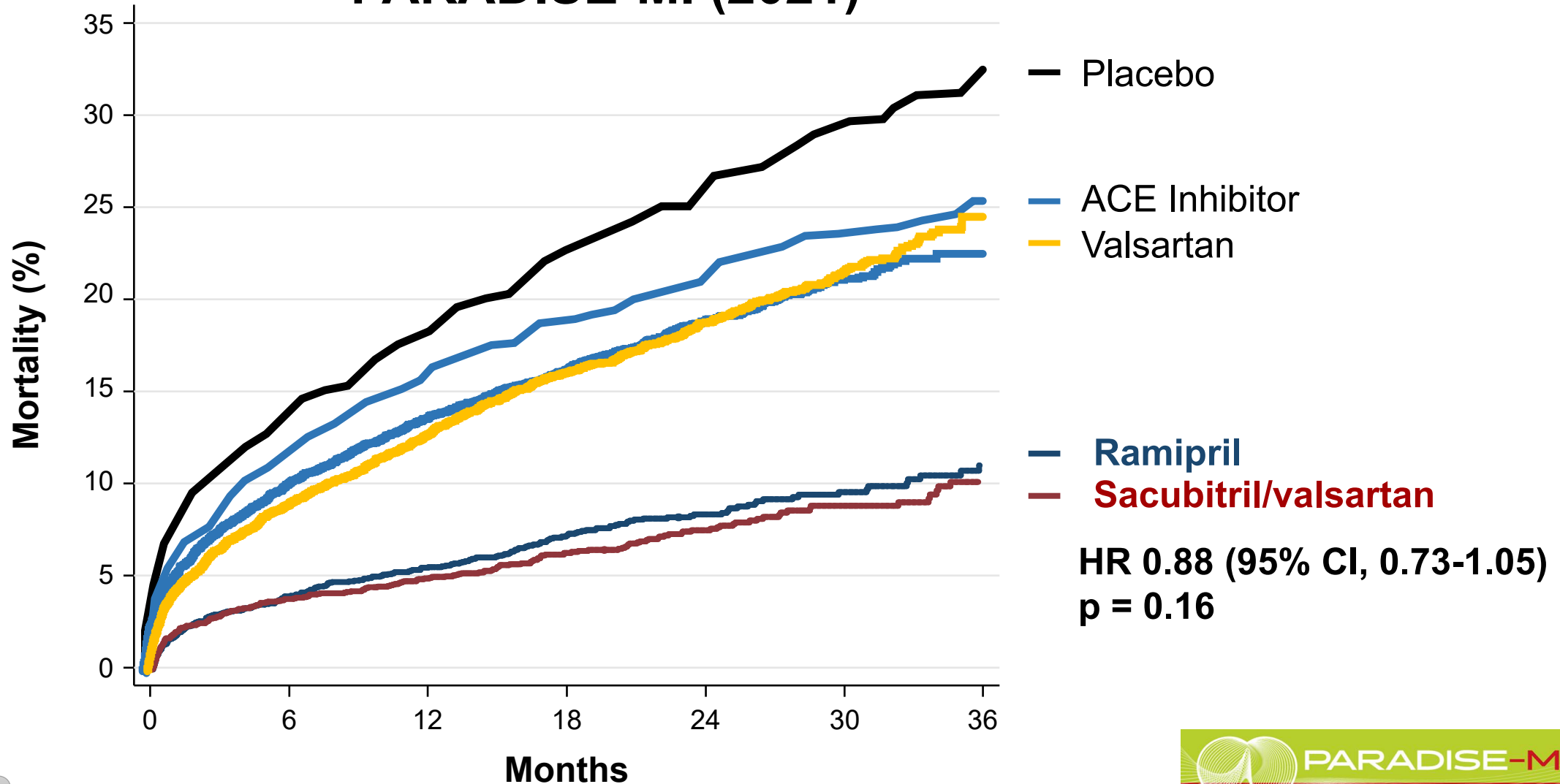
Ramipril	2831	2715	2467	1852	1190	631	311
Sacubitril/valsartan	2830	2721	2473	1856	1198	629	319

Summary

In a vigorously managed enhanced risk AMI population compared to active therapy with ramipril:

- Sacubitril/valsartan did not result in a significantly lower rate of CV death, heart failure hospitalization or outpatient heart failure requiring treatment.
- Pre-specified observations of reductions in both the investigator reports of the primary composite as well as in the total (recurrent) adjudicated events support incremental clinical benefits of sacubitril/valsartan.
- The safety and tolerability of sacubitril/valsartan in this AMI population was comparable to that of the ACEi.

Deaths in SAVE, AIRE, TRACE (1990s), VALIANT (2003) and PARADISE-MI (2021)



Steering Committee

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Brian Claggett

Thank you, gracias, merci, grazie, danke, děkuju, obrigada, 谢谢你, tack, ½è ½è ½è ½è, takk skal du ha, Спасибо, köszönöm teșekkür ederim, ητιλ σας, ευχαριτω, Благодаря ти, 감사합니다, hvala vam, नह ढ्ङ्गव, dank u, Salammat to all study participants

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