

# EVIDENCE-BASED NOVEL THERAPIES IN HCM

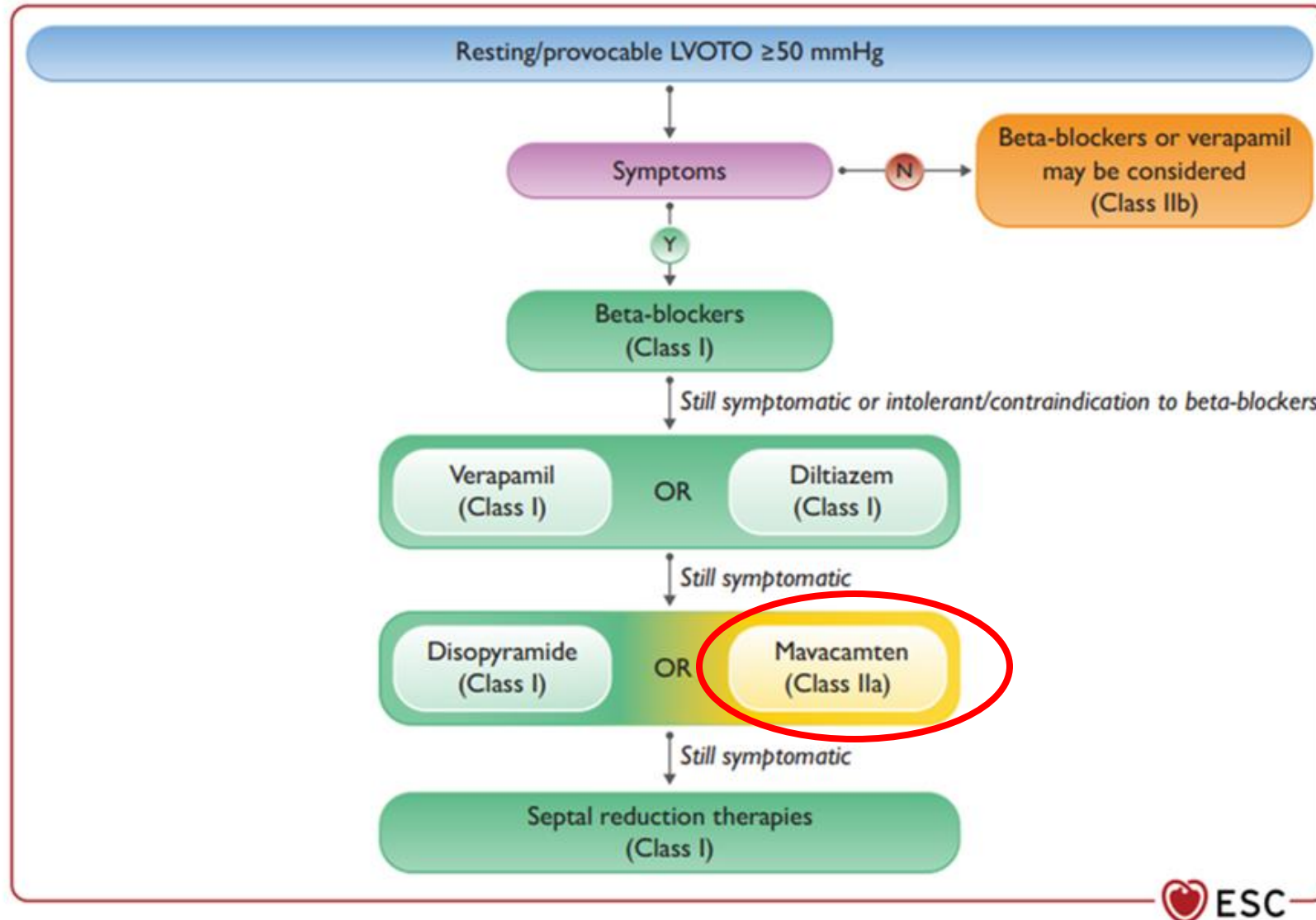
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Erasmus MC Center of Expertise for Inherited Cardiovascular Diseases

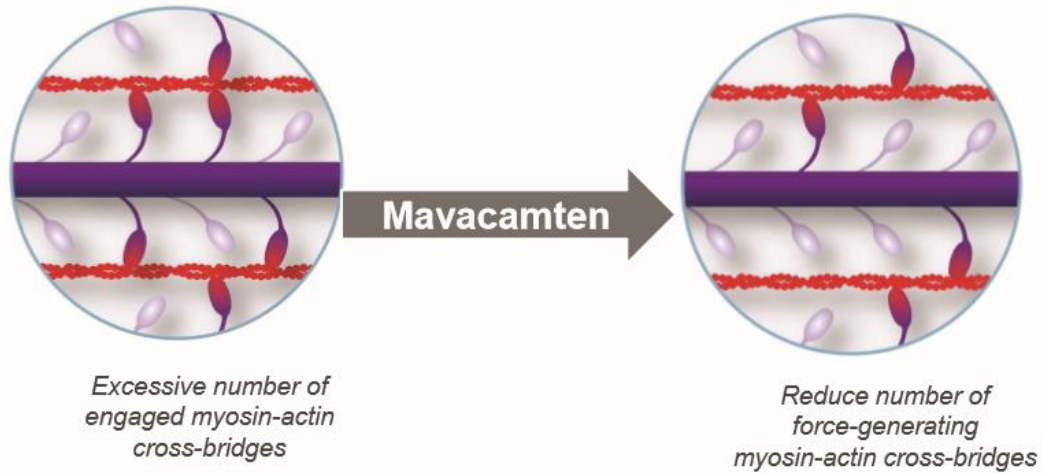
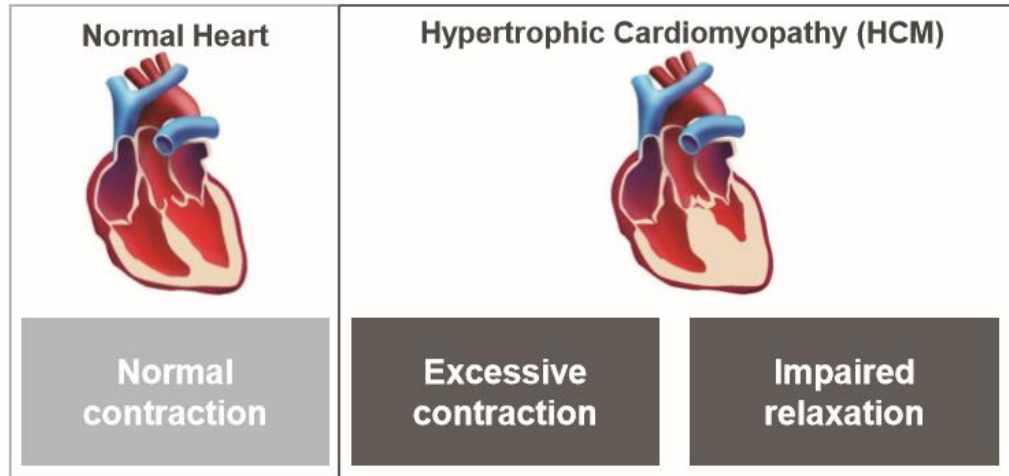
# DISCLOSURES

| Relevant company relationship                |  |
|--|--|
| Sponsorship                                  | Institutional research grant from BMS  |
| Honorarium or other (financial) compensation | BMS, consultant, invited speaker<br>Cytokinetics, consultant<br>Pfizer, advisory board, invited speaker<br>Sanofi Genzym, invited speaker<br>Alnylam ,advisory board |
| Shareholder                                  | -  |
| Other  | Steering committee SEQUOIA and ACACIA (Cytokinetics)   |

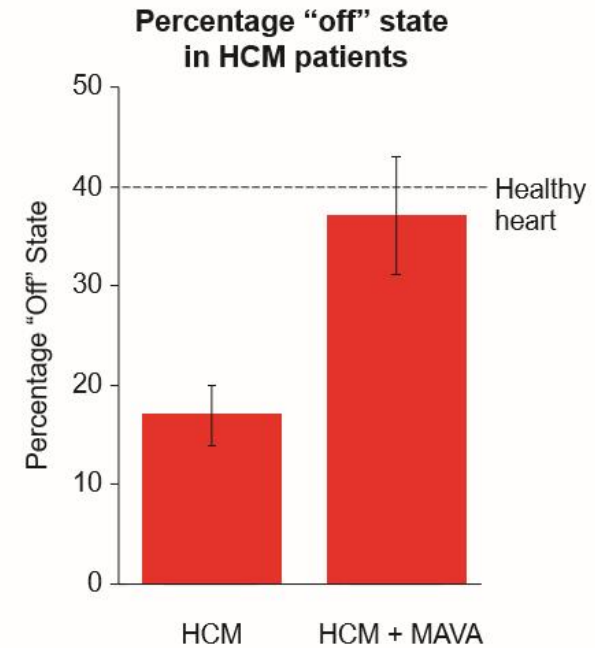
# MANAGEMENT OF HCM WITH OBSTRUCTION



# MAVACAMTEN - MYOSIN INHIBITOR

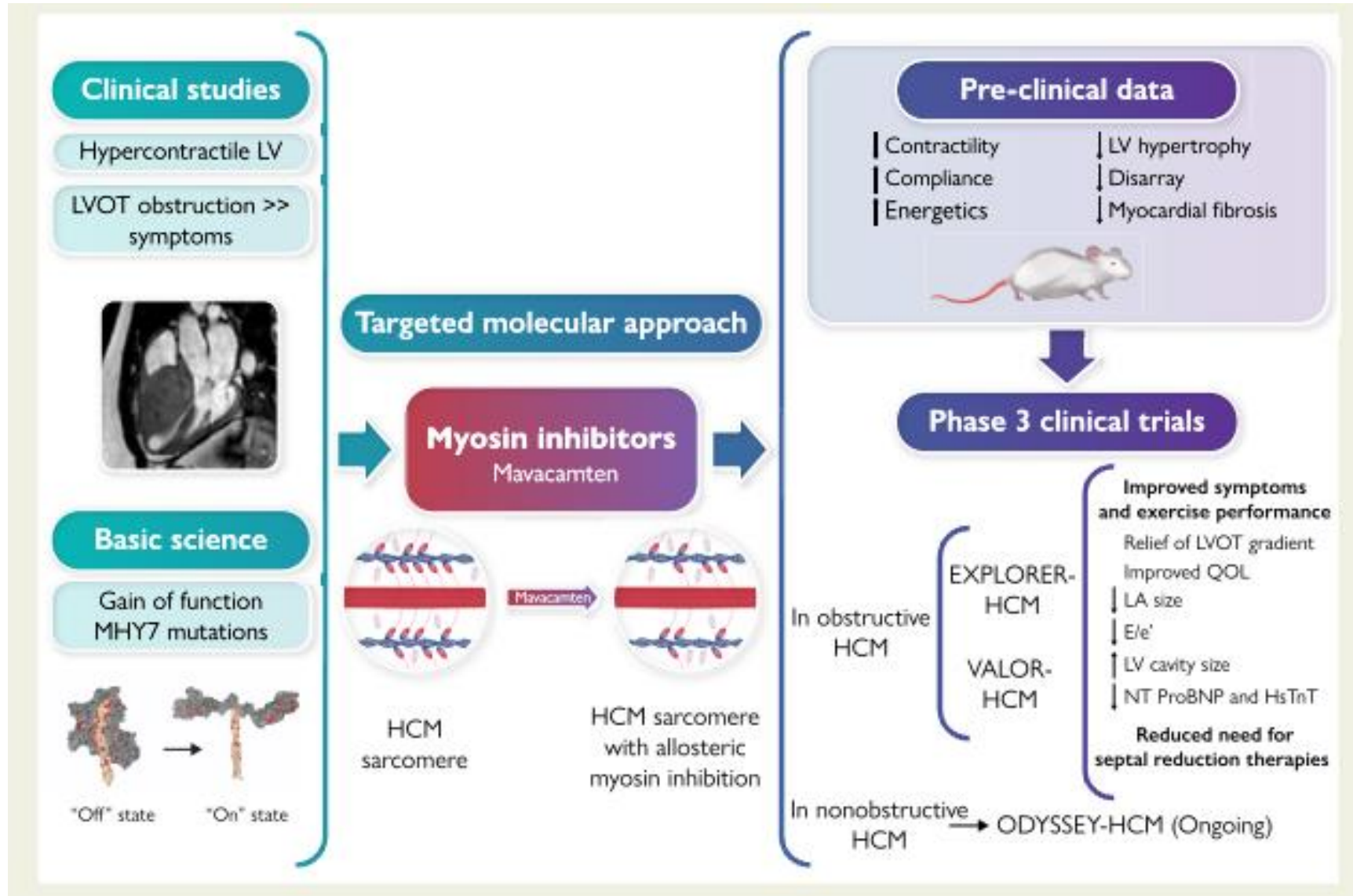


## Evidence From Human HCM Heart



Similar effects observed with other HCM mutations

# MAVACAMTEN



# MAVACAMTEN IN HCM WITH OBSTRUCTION

| Title (reference) | PIONEER HCM <sup>41,42</sup>  | EXPLORER HCM <sup>36,37</sup>  | VALOR-HCM <sup>43</sup>  |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Design            | Open-label<br>Non-randomized  | Double-blind randomized  | Double-blind<br>Randomized   |
| N                 | 21  | 251  | 112  |
| Duration (weeks)  | 12  | 30   | 16   |
| NYHA class        | II/III  | II/III   | III/IV   |
| Dose (mg/day)     | 2–20  | 2.5–15   | 2.5–15   |
| Primary endpoint  | Change in post-exercise LVOT gradient   | Exercise capacity symptom burden   | Continued eligibility for SRT  |
| OUTCOMES          | ↓ LVOT gradients<br>Improved exercise capacity and ventilatory efficiency<br>↓ NYHA class<br>↓ NRS dyspnoea score<br>Improved health status | ↓ LVOT gradients<br>Improved exercise capacity<br>↓ NYHA class<br>↓ NT-proBNP and hs-cTnl<br>Improved diastolic function | ↓ eligibility for SRT<br>↓ LVOT gradients<br>↓ NYHA class<br>↓ NT-proBNP and hs-cTnl<br>Improved health status |

# TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE?

|   | Mavacamten group (n=123) | Placebo group (n=128) |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Patients with $\geq 1$ treatment-emergent adverse event | 108 (88%)                | 101 (79%)             |
| Total number of serious adverse events                  | 11                       | 20                    |
| Patients with $\geq 1$ serious adverse event            | 10 (8%)                  | 11 (9%)               |
| Atrial fibrillation                                     | 2 (2%)                   | 4 (3%)                |
| Syncope   | 2 (2%)                   | 1 (1%)                |
| Stress cardiomyopathy                                   | 2 (2%)                   | 0                     |
| Sudden death  | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Transient ischaemic attack                              | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Cardiac failure congestive                              | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Diverticulitis  | 1 (1%)                   | 0                     |
| Viral gastroenteritis                                   | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Urinary tract infection                                 | 0                        | 2 (2%)                |
| Infection   | 1 (1%)                   | 0                     |
| Rheumatoid arthritis                                    | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Contusion   | 1 (1%)                   | 0                     |
| Forearm fracture  | 1 (1%)                   | 0                     |
| Dehydration   | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Vocal cord polyp  | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Cholesteatoma   | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |
| Prostate cancer   | 0                        | 1 (1%)                |

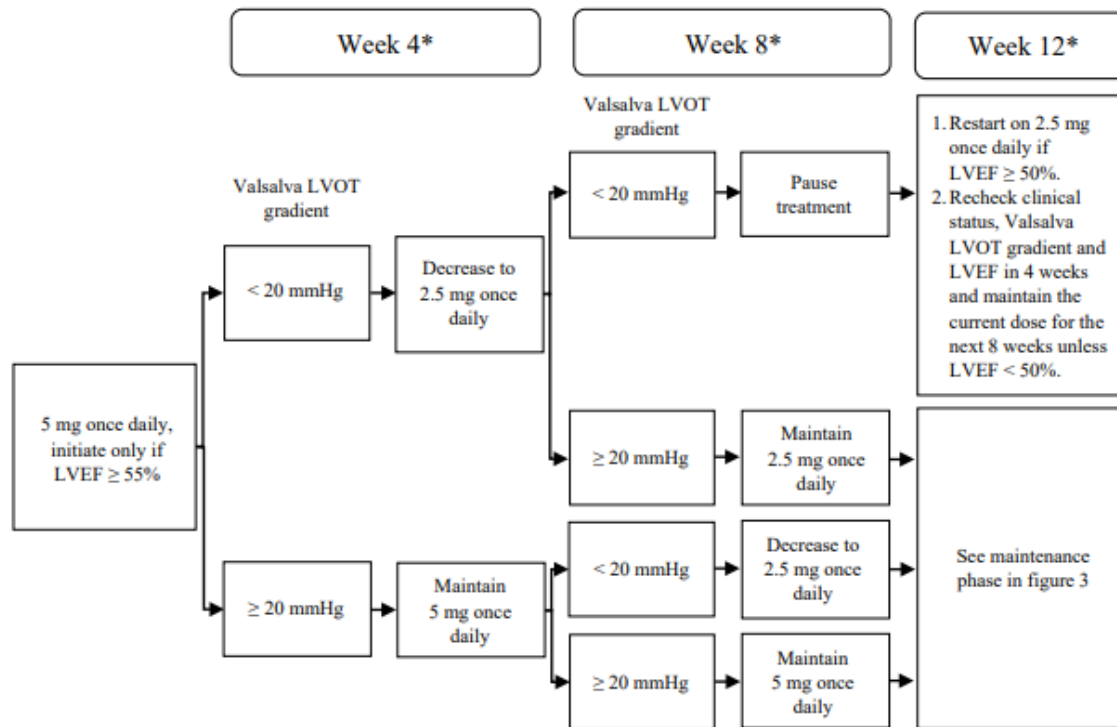
Data are n (%).

**Table 4: Summary of treatment-emergent adverse events and serious adverse events**

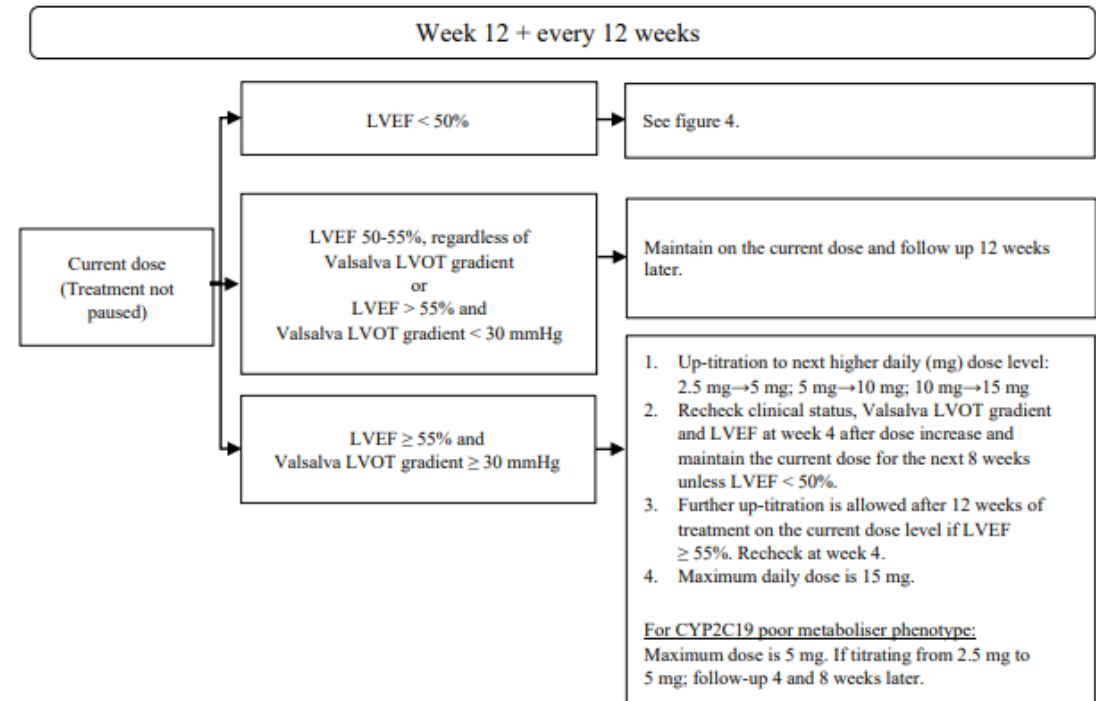
## Points of attention:

- Genotype Cytochrome P450-CYP2C19 (in Europe).
- Drug-drug interactions (CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 inhibitors).
- Contraindicated in pregnancy.
- Echocardiographic monitoring.
- Half-life 6-9 days to 23 days in poor-metabolizers.

# MAVACAMTEN IN PRACTICE



\* Interrupt treatment if LVEF is < 50% at any clinical visit; restart treatment after 4 weeks if LVEF ≥ 50% (see figure 4).  
LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; LVOT = left ventricular outflow tract

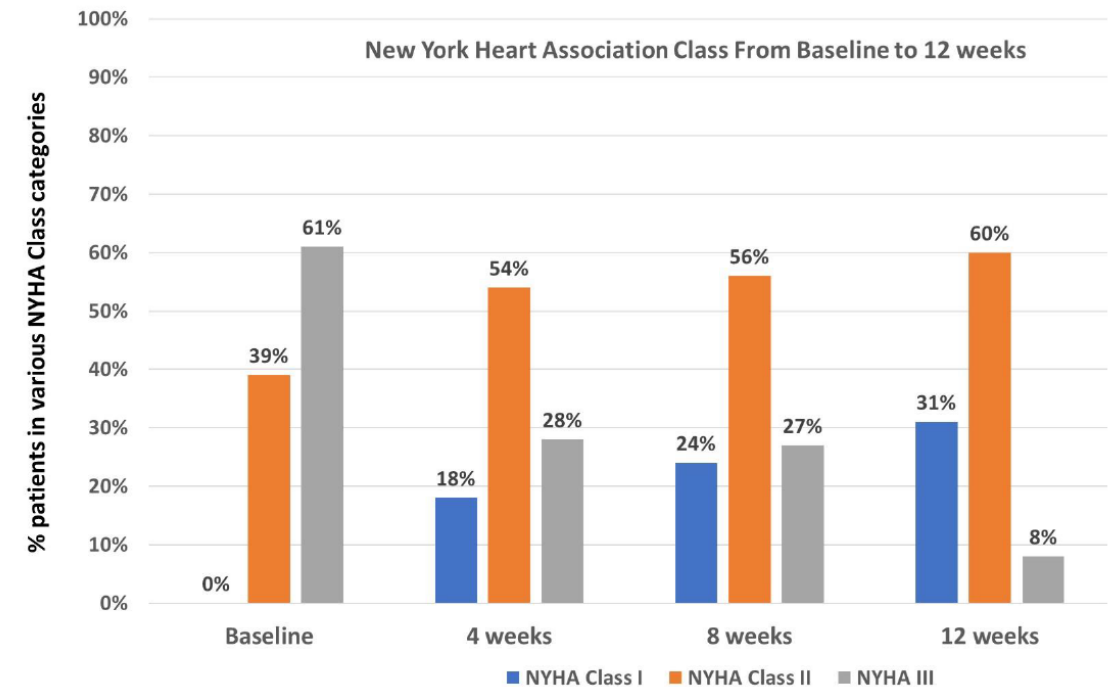
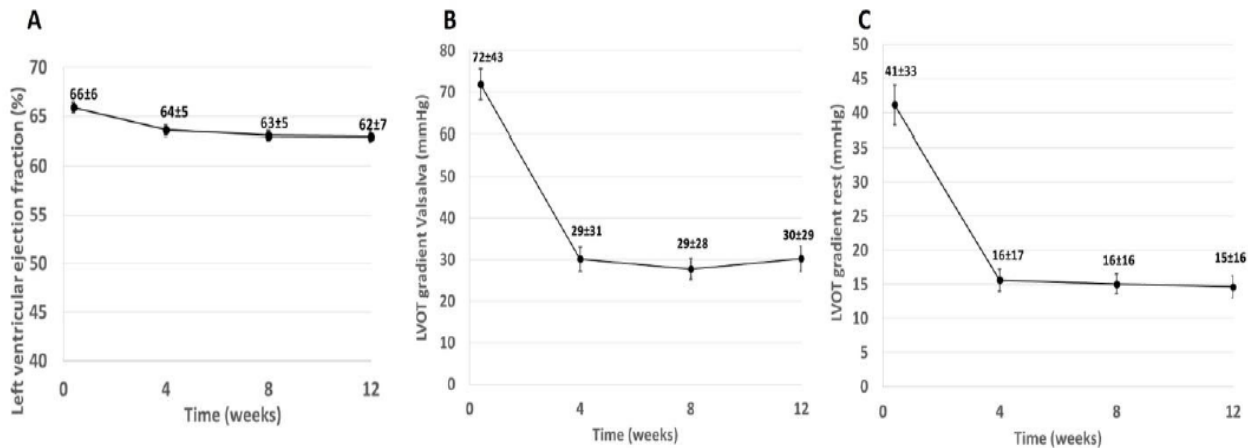


LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; LVOT = left ventricular outflow tract



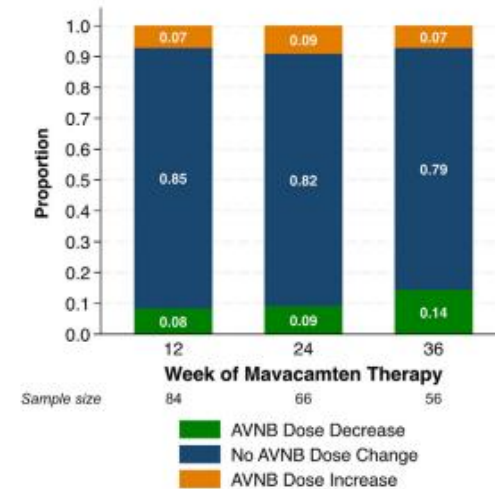
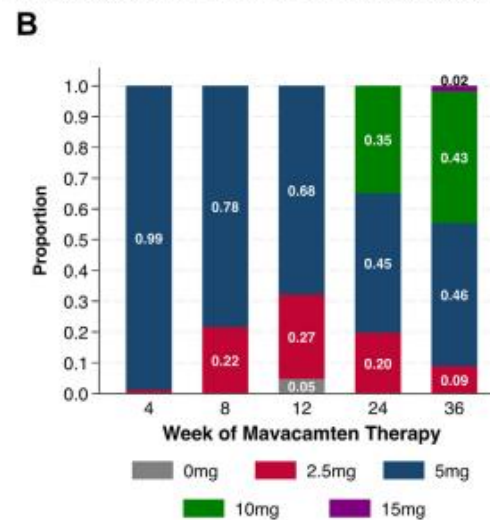
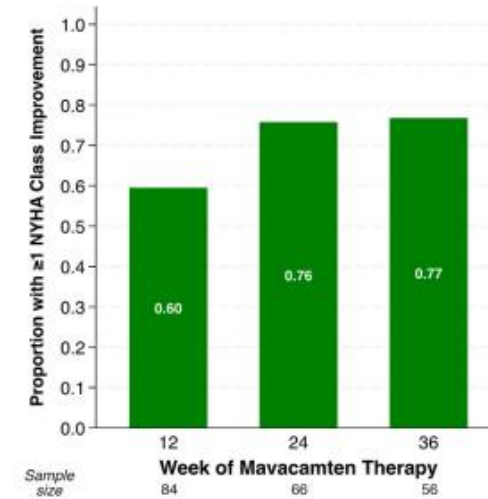
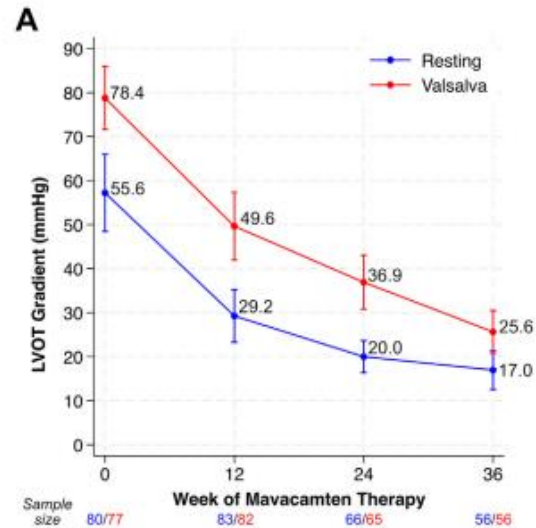
# REAL WORLD DATA

- 150 patients; 65 year, 53% female
- mavacamten 5 mg in 53%
- 16% Adjustment of treatment for drug-drug interactions
- 3 temporary interruption of mavacamten due to EF < 50%

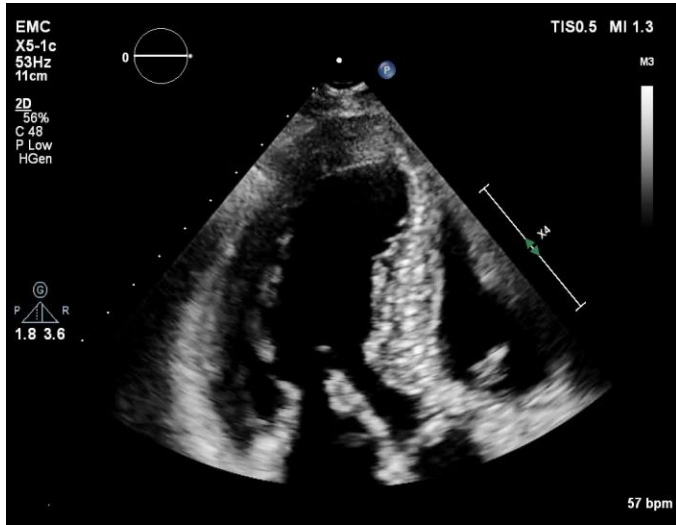


# REAL WORLD DATA

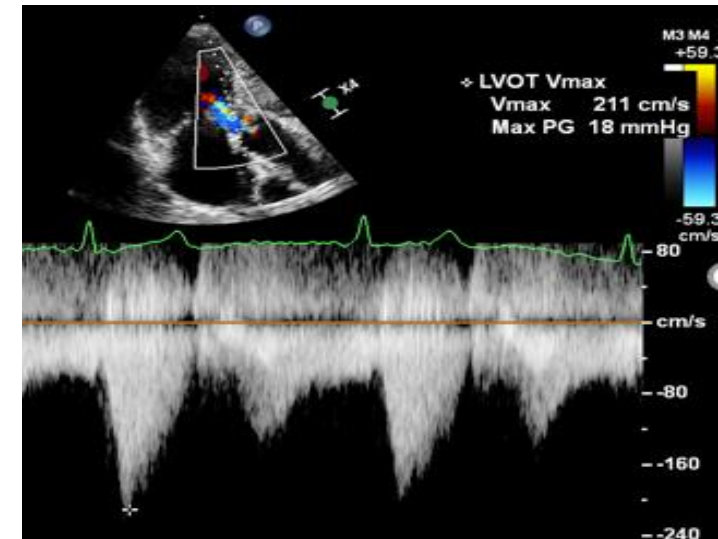
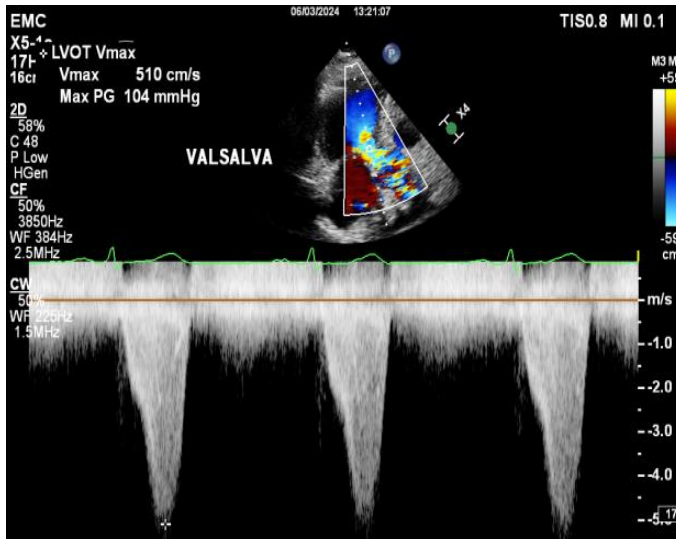
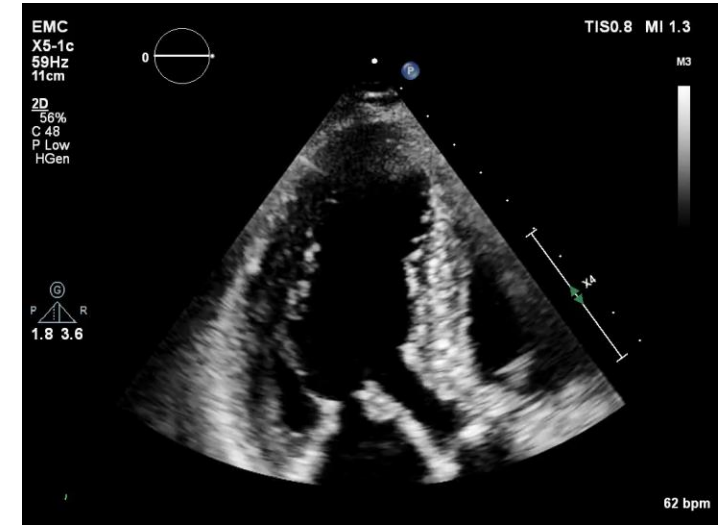
- 96 oHCM patients
- Mean age 63 years
- 54% Female
- Temporary interruption in 2 patients due to EF < 50%



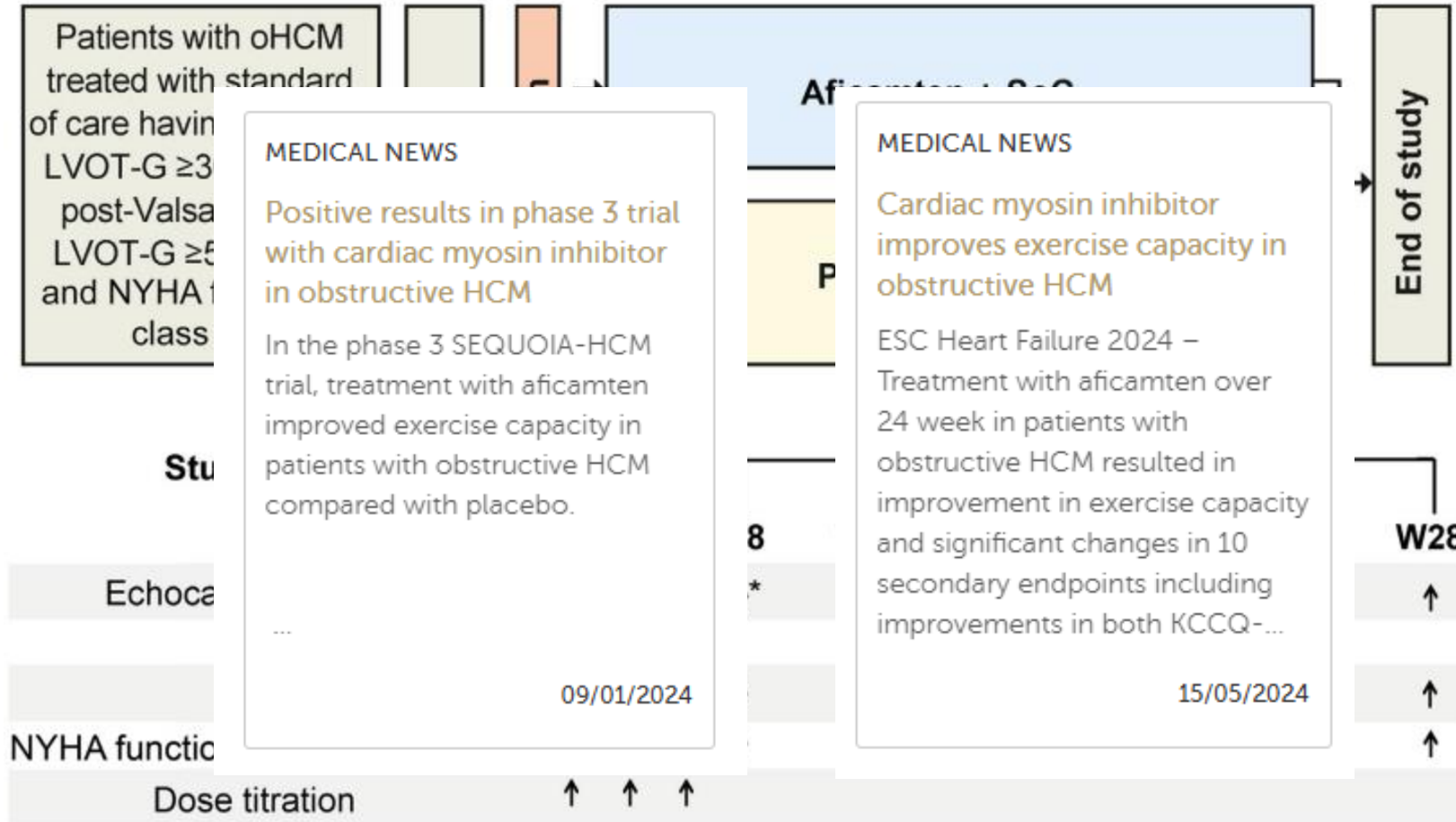
# MAVACAMTEN IN PRACTICE



mavacamten 5 mg



# SEQUOIA-HCM STUDY



Thanks for your attention



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