



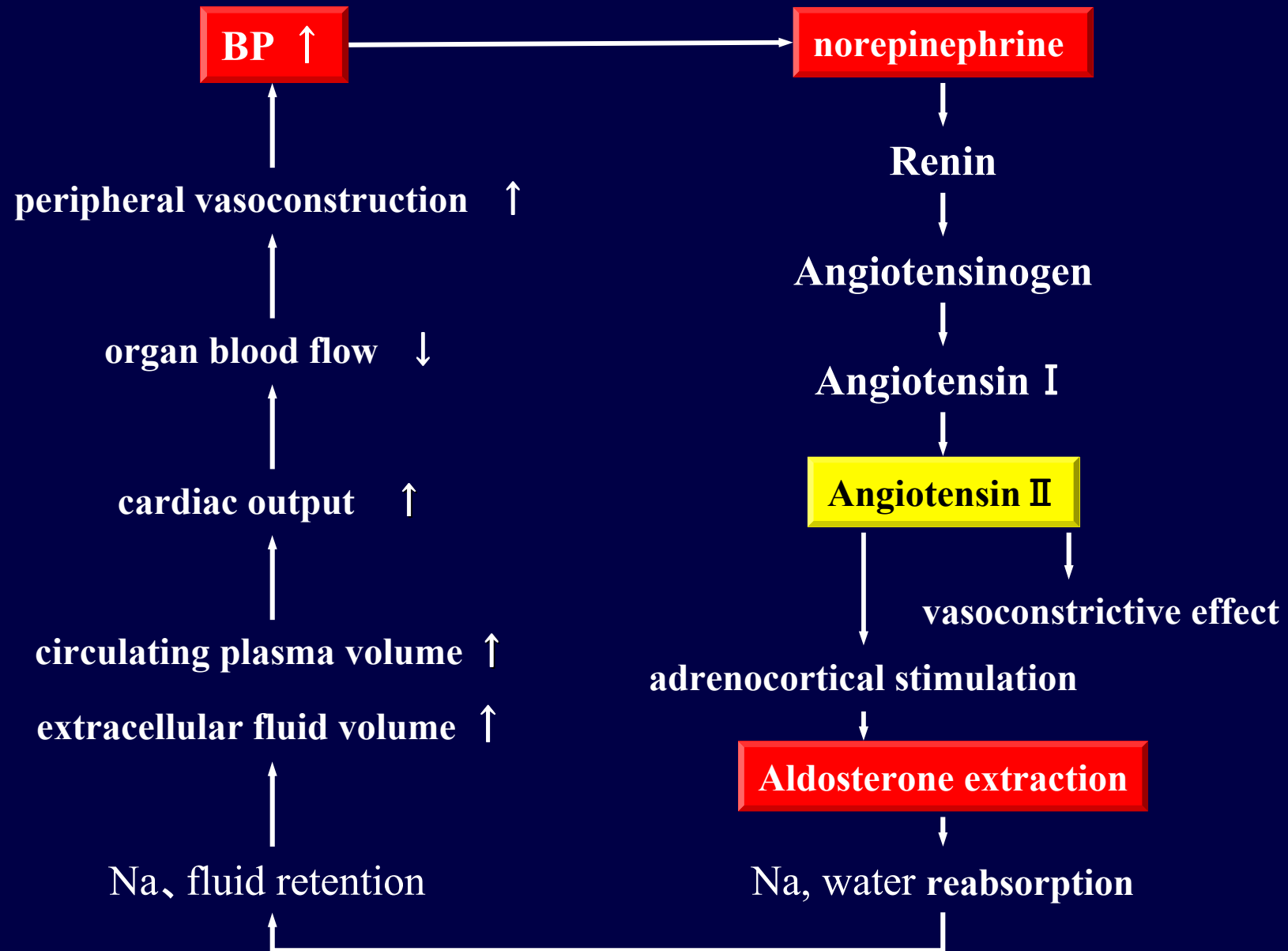
JIKEI HEART Study

Japanese Investigation of Kinetic Evaluation In
Hypertensive Event And Remodeling Treatment
Study

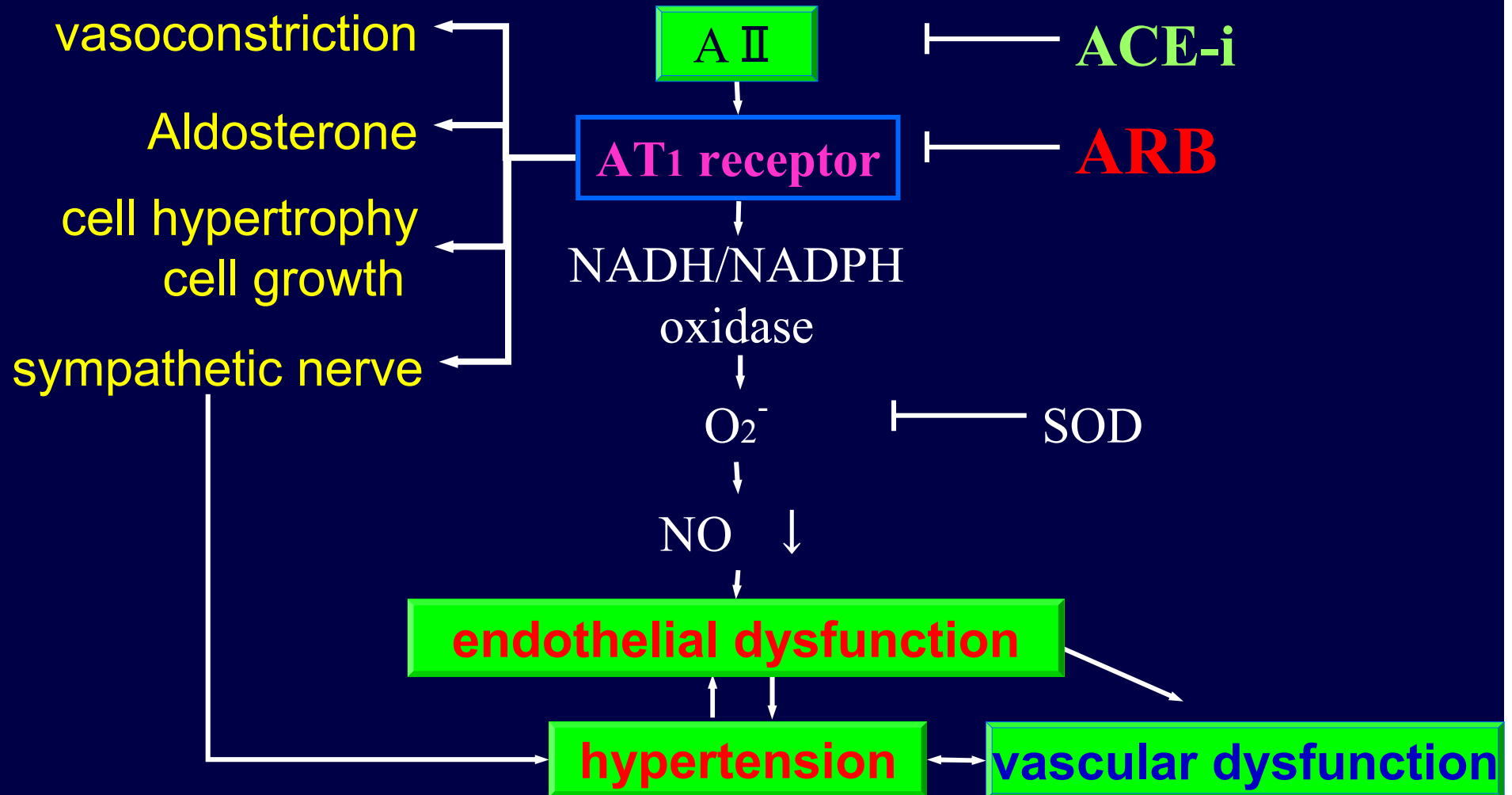
Lancet 2007, 369



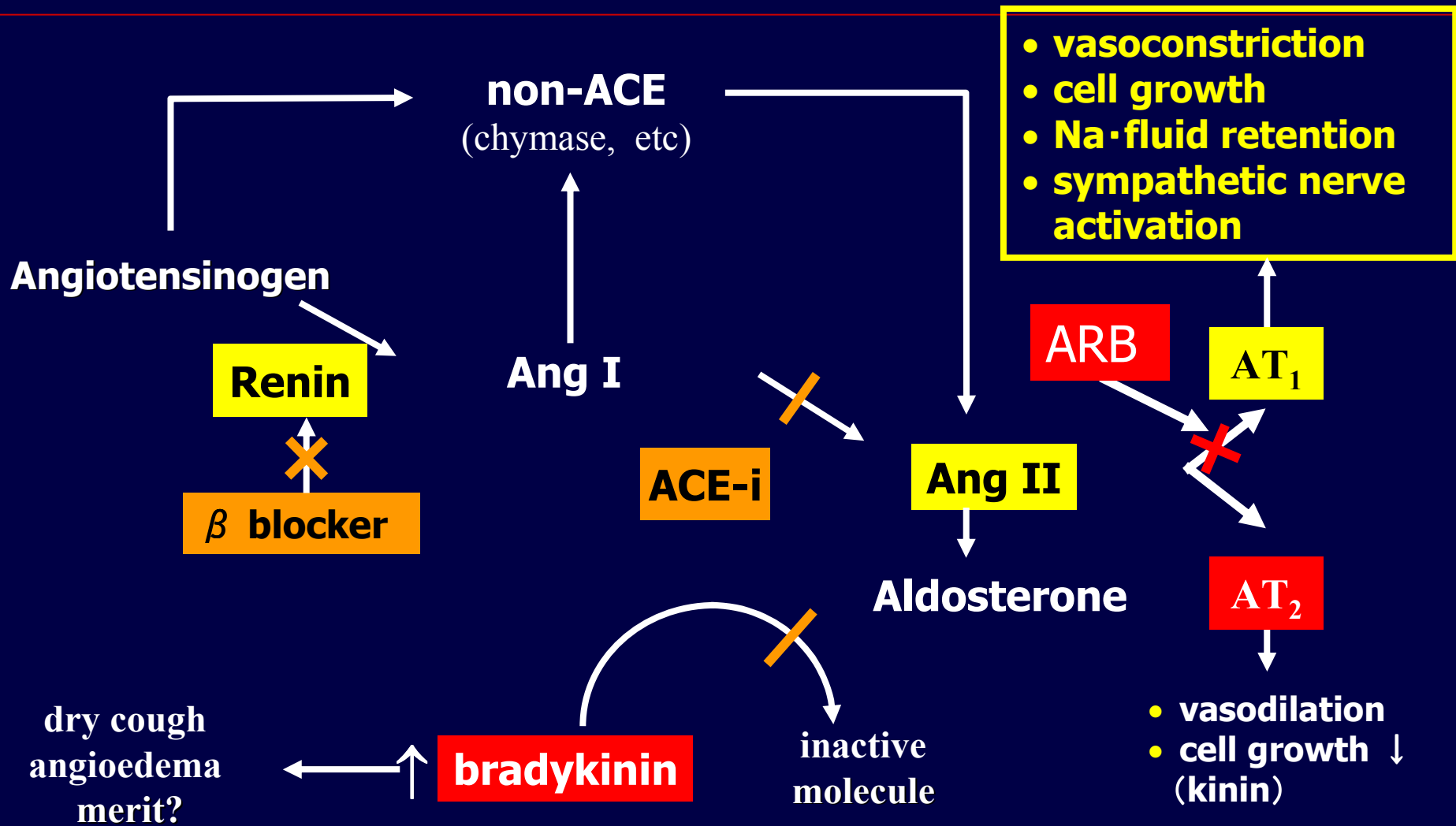
Hypertension and neurohormonal factor



Angiotensin II and endothelial dysfunction



Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System





Study Design

- Study hypothesis:
 - Valsartan will improve morbidity and mortality when added to conventional therapies in Japanese patients with hypertension and cardiovascular disease





Endpoint

■ Primary endpoint:

– Composite of CV mortality and morbidity

- Stroke or TIA, MI, hospitalisation for CHF or angina pectoris, dissecting aneurysm of the aorta, lower limb arterial obstruction, doubling of serum creatinine or transition to dialysis

■ Secondary endpoint:

- Death from any cause, left ventricular hypertrophy, changes in ECG, proteinuria, B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), heart failure symptoms, heart failure syndrome, blood pressure and heart rate.





JIKEI HEART Study

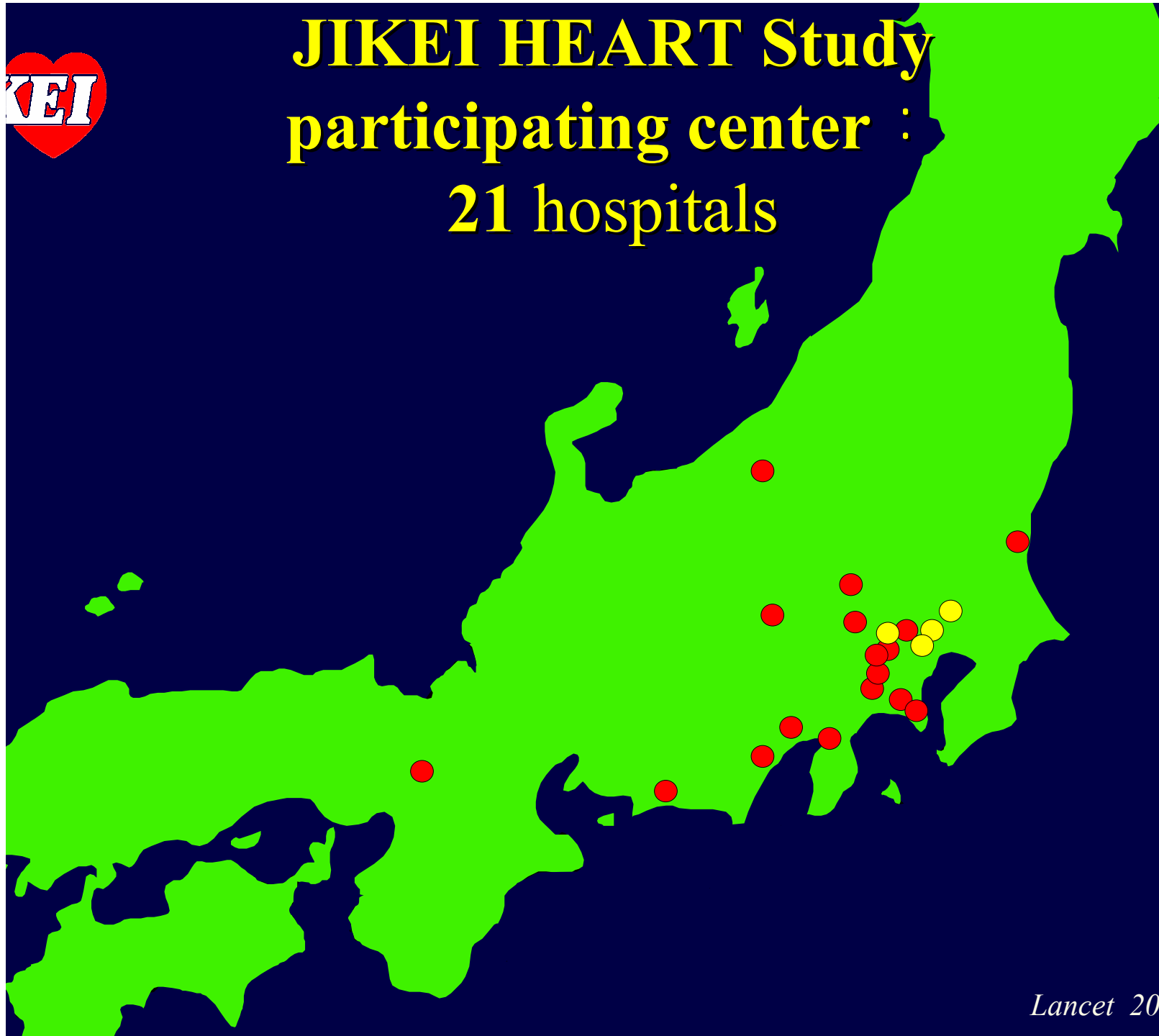
- Investigator initiated and conducted
- Prospective, randomized, open-label, blinded endpoint (PROBE)
- 3,081 Japanese patients with high blood pressure, coronary heart disease and/or heart failure
- Valsartan vs Non-ARB-based therapy to achieve aggressive BP target of 130/80 mmHg





JIKEI HEART Study

participating center :
21 hospitals





Exclusion criteria

- acute coronary syndrome or myocardial infarction within 6 months
- any cerebrovascular event within 3 months
- serum creatinin higher than 3.0mg/dL

- potassium higher than 5mmol/L
- treatment with an angiotensin receptor blocker 4 weeks or less before randomization
- judgment by the physician that participation was unwise on the basis of patient characteristics and drug safety



Treatment schedule

Medications at baseline

Medication	Valsartan group (n=1,541)	non-ARB group (n=1,540)
CCB	1,041 (68%)	1,011 (66%)
ACE-I	548 (36%)	525 (34%)
β -blocker	486 (32%)	502 (33%)
α -blocker	74 (5%)	93 (6%)
Thiazide	29 (2%)	39 (3%)
Antialdosterone agent	52 (3%)	64 (4%)
other diuretics	117 (8%)	126 (8%)
Statin	461 (30%)	490 (32%)
Fibrate	42 (3%)	37 (2%)

←
-4
Week





Baseline characteristics

Medical history	Valsartan group (n=1,541)	Non-ARB group (n=1,540)
Hypertension	1,358 (88%)	1,341 (87%)
Coronary heart disease	514 (33%)	522 (34%)
Heart failure	176 (11%)	174 (11%)
Hyperlipidaemia	812 (53%)	813 (53%)
Diabetes mellitus	315 (20%)	314 (20%)

Data are means.

Lancet 2007, 369





Baseline characteristics

Clinical characteristics	Valsartan arm (n=1,541)	Non-ARB arm (n=1,540)
Female	521 (34%)	517 (34%)
Age (years)	65 (10)	65 (10)
Body-mass index (kg/cm ²)	24 (3)	24 (3)
Current smoker	259 (17%)	262 (17%)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	139.2 (11.4)	138.8 (10.6)
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	81.4 (10.5)	81.4 (10.8)
Heart rate (beats/min)	71 (11)	71 (11)

Data are means.

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Blood pressure results

● Valsartan group (n=1,541)
● Non-ARB group (n=1,540)

Reductions from baseline	
Valsartan	Non-ARB
8.2/4.7 mmHg	7.2/3.7 mmHg

(mmHg)

SBP

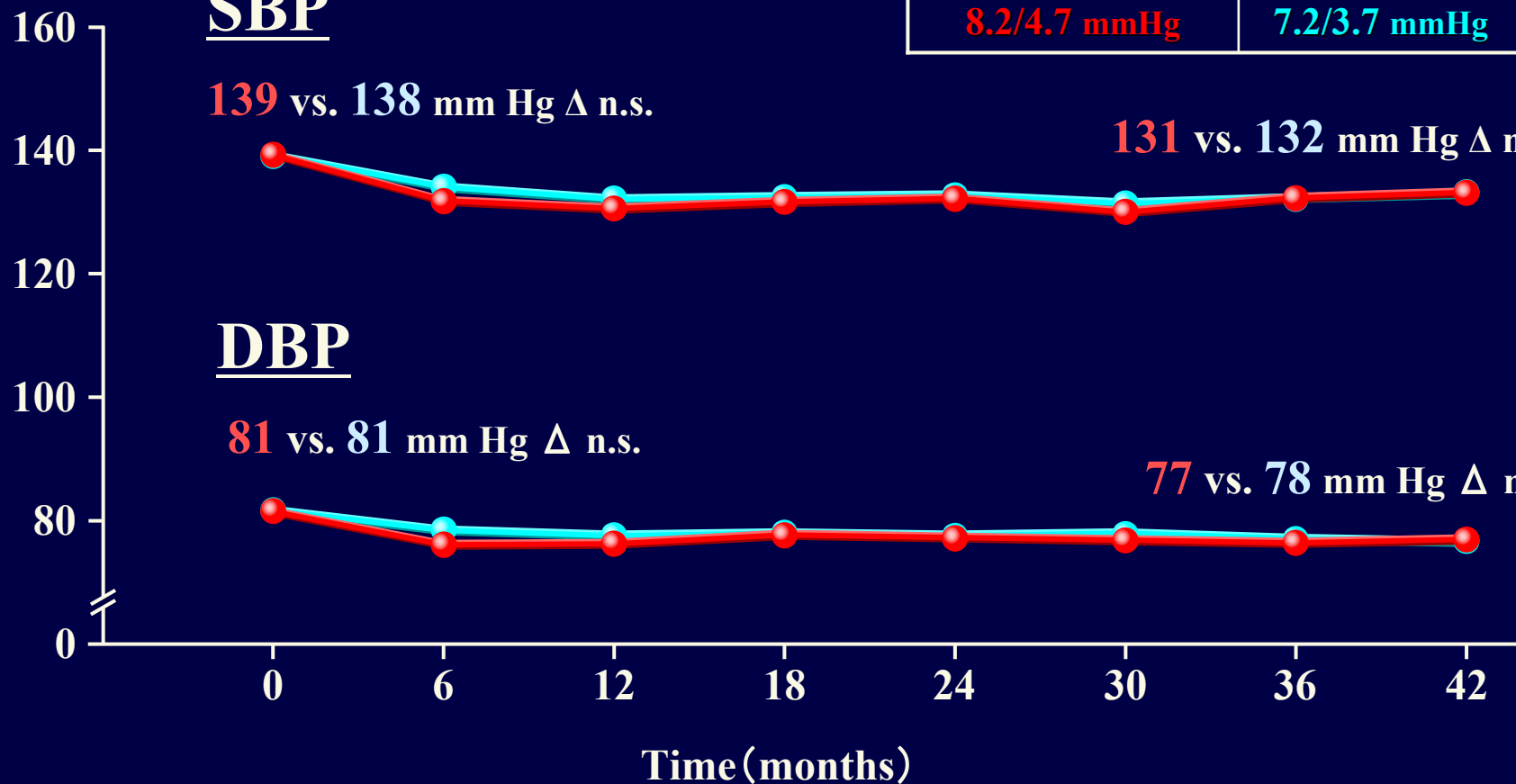
139 vs. 138 mm Hg Δ n.s.

131 vs. 132 mm Hg Δ n.s.

DBP

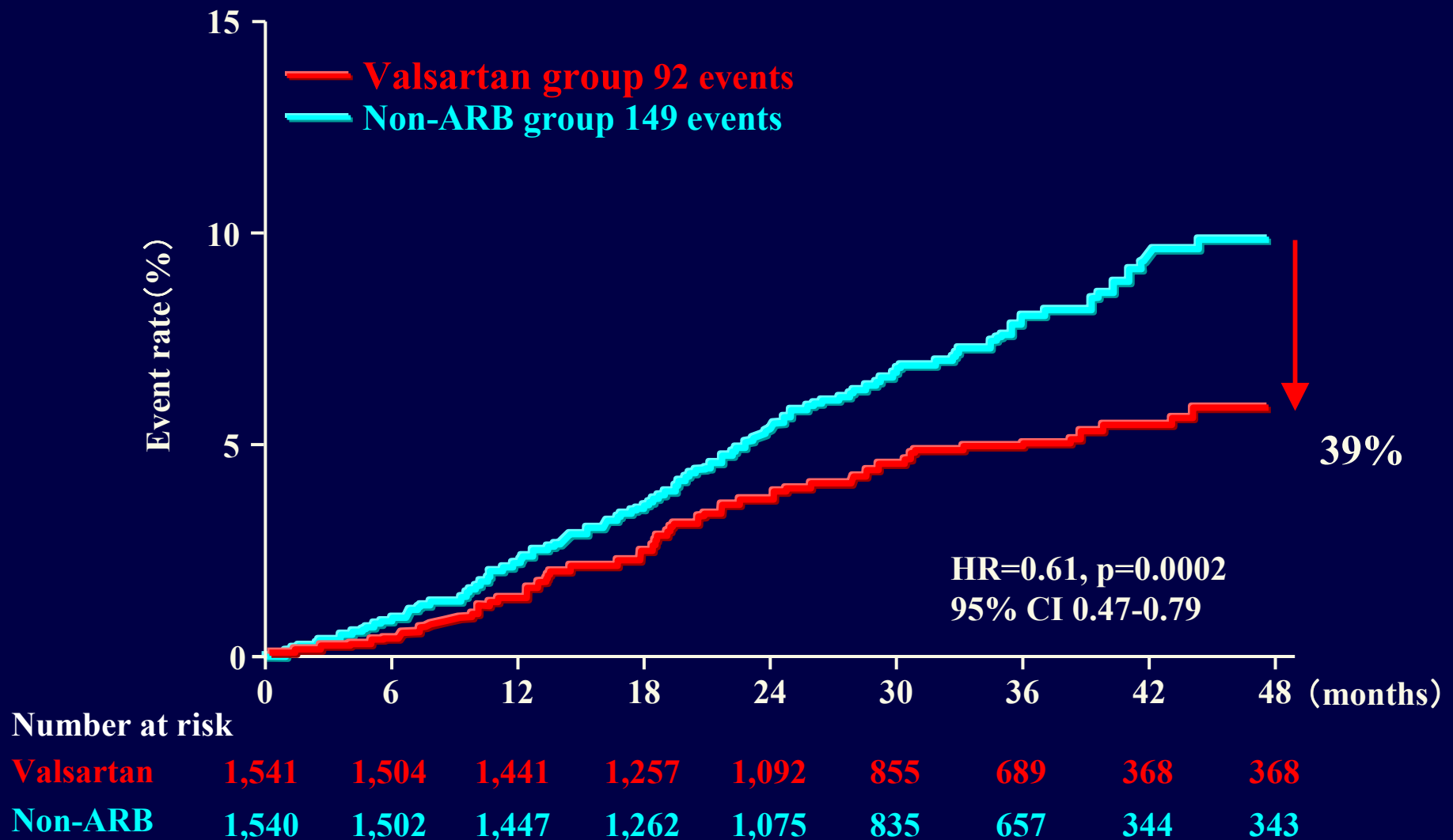
81 vs. 81 mm Hg Δ n.s.

77 vs. 78 mm Hg Δ n.s.



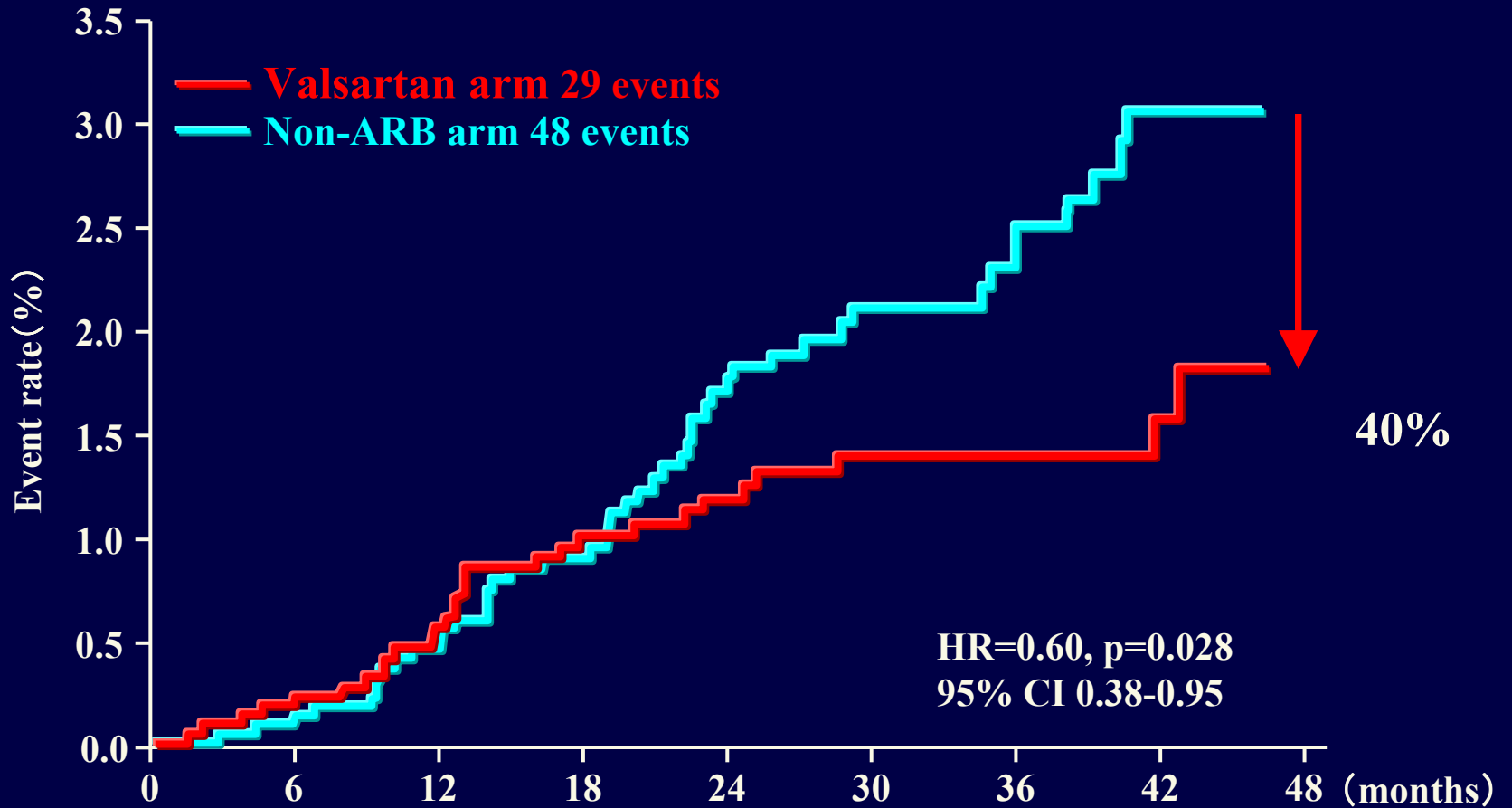


Primary endpoint





New or recurrent stroke



Number at risk

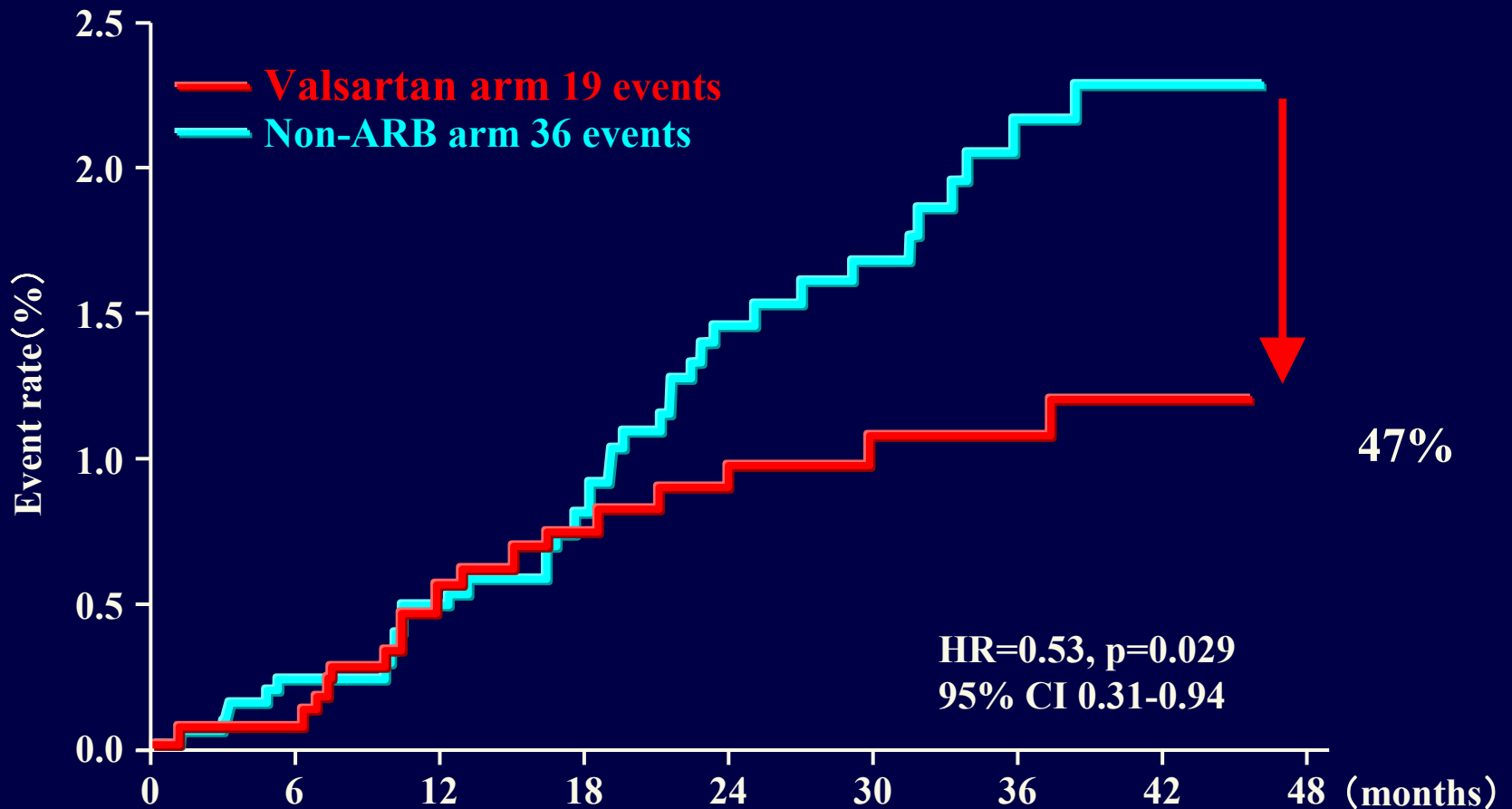
Valsartan	1,541	1,504	1,442	1,258	1,093	855	689	368	368
Non-ARB	1,540	1,502	1,450	1,266	1,079	836	656	343	343

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Hospitalization for heart failure



Number at risk

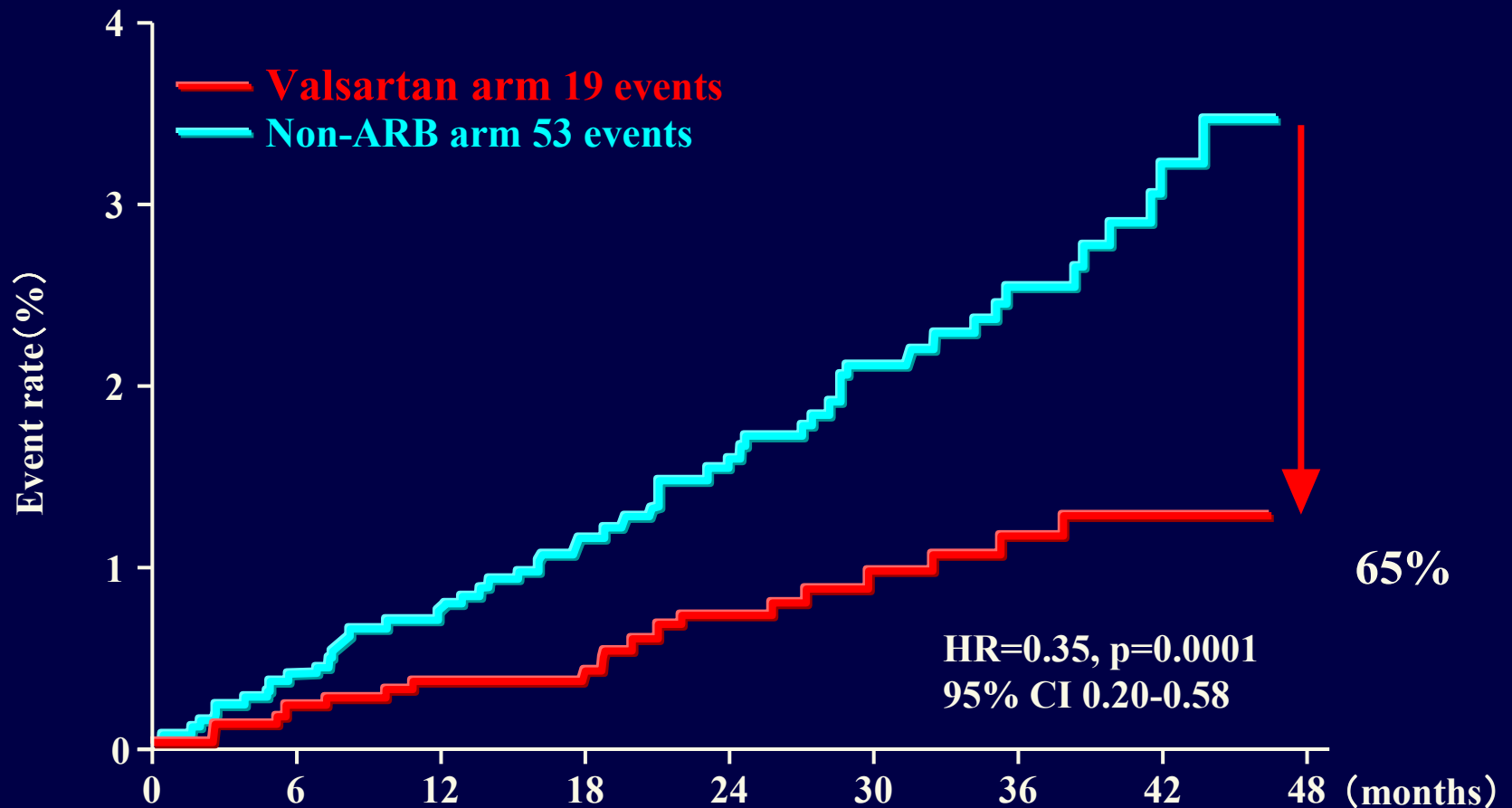
Valsartan	1,541	1,504	1,441	1,257	1,093	856	690	369	368
Non-ARB	1,540	1,502	1,448	1,265	1,077	837	657	343	343

Lancet 2007, 369





Hospitalization for angina pectoris



Number at risk

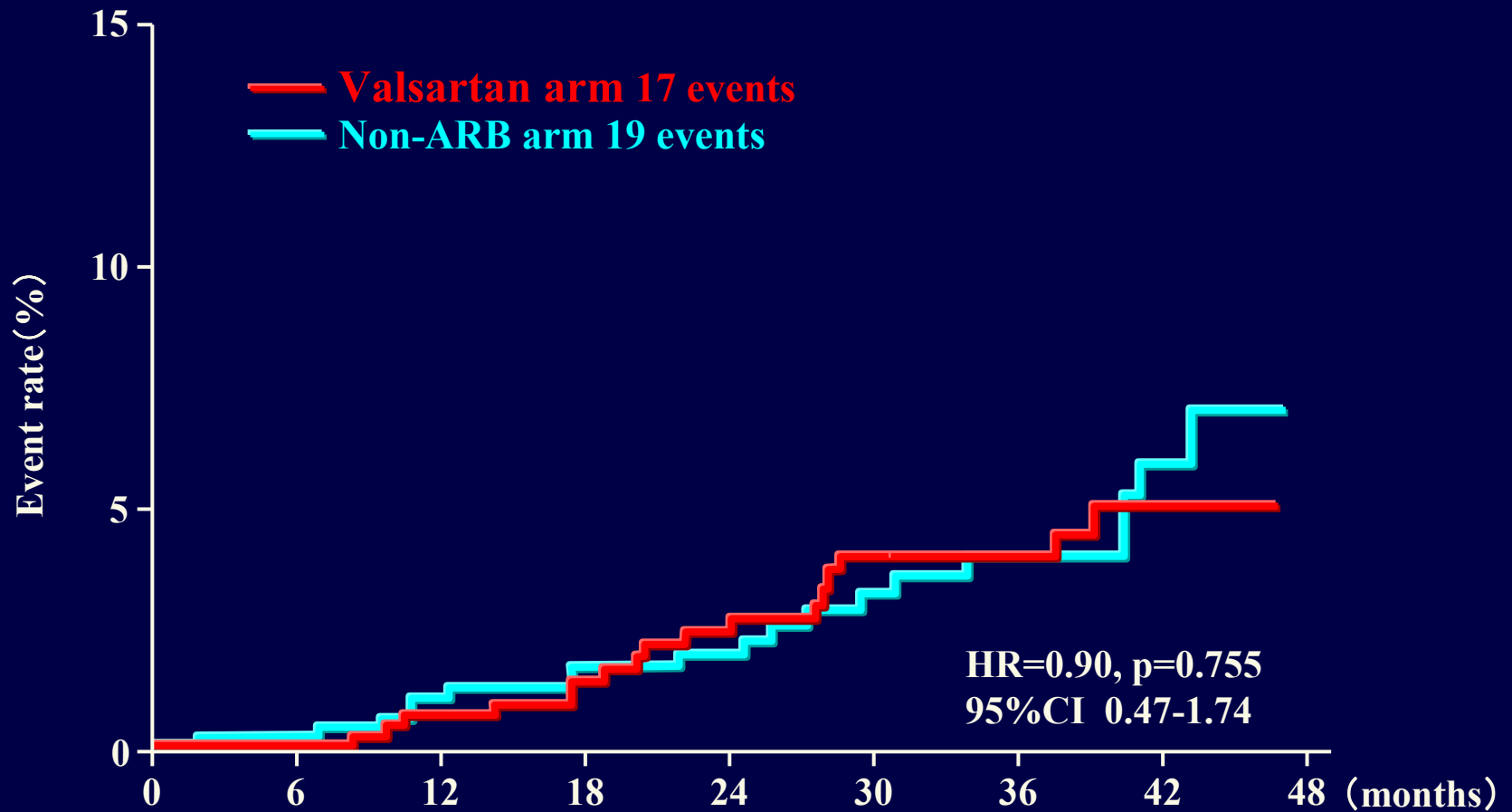
Valsartan	1,541	1,504	1,441	1,257	1,092	855	689	368	368
Non-ARB	1,540	1,504	1,450	1,265	1,078	837	658	343	343

Lancet 2007, 369





New or recurrent acute myocardial infarction



Number at risk

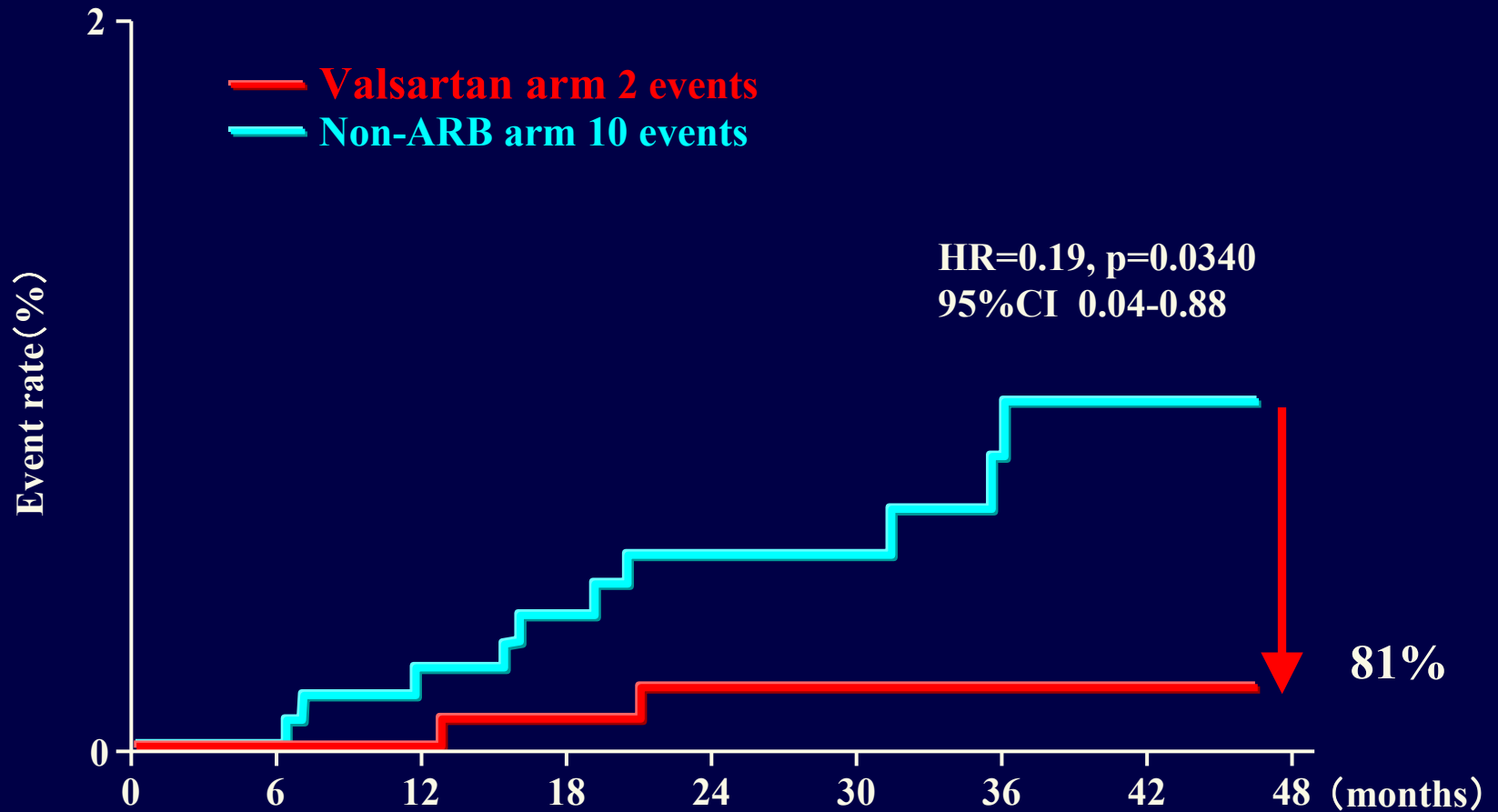
Valsartan	1,541	1,504	1,441	1,257	1,092	855	689	368	368
Non-ARB	1,540	1,504	1,452	1,267	1,081	839	658	344	343

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Dissecting aortic aneurysm



Number at risk

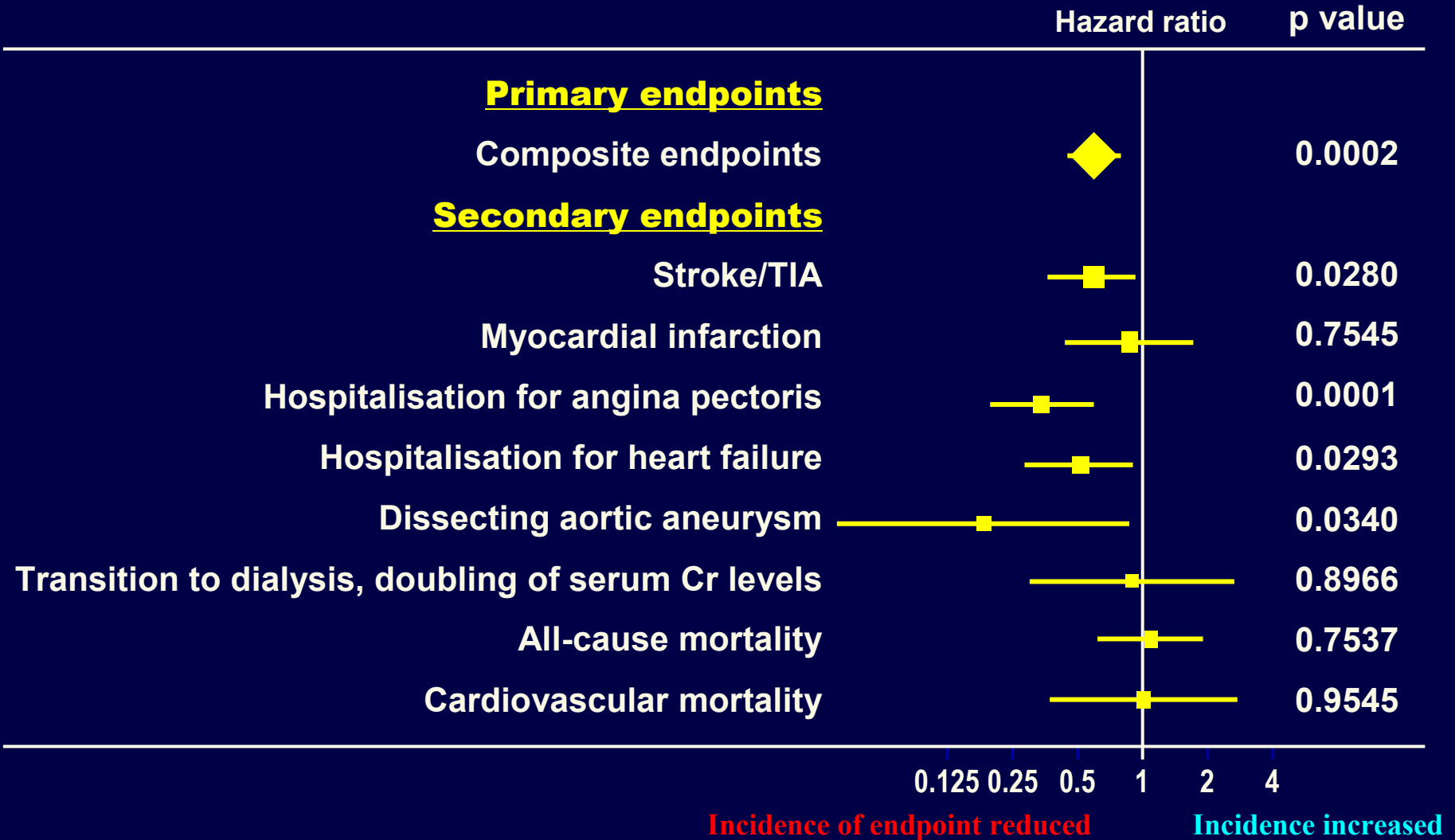
Valsartan	1,541	1,504	1,441	1,257	1,092	855	689	368	368
Non-ARB	1,540	1,502	1,447	1,262	1,075	835	657	344	343

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Effect of treatment on endpoints





Clinical relevance

- For the first time, the clinical benefits of valsartan added to the benefits from blood pressure control, are extended to an Asian population
- The JIKEI Heart Study results are highly relevant to clinical practice
- We have to consider not only aggressive blood pressure control but also which blood pressure drug is the best choice to prevent outcomes





Study organization

■ Executive Committee

Chair

Seibu Mochizuki

(The Jikei University School of Medicine)

Björn Dahlöf

(Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Sweden)





Study organization

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Junichi Yamazaki (Toho University)

Hiromi Rakugi (Osaka University)

■ Safety Committee

Shigeru Kageyama (Chair)

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Dose-adjusted* number of AHT medications

		Baseline	Month 6	Month 12	Month 24	End of study
Valsartan	Val	0	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.95
	Non-ARB	0	0	0	0	0
ACE-I	Val	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.29
	Non-ARB	0.48	0.50	0.60	0.56	0.58
CCB	Val	0.81	0.79	0.70	0.67	0.67
	Non-ARB	0.76	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.95
β blocker	Val	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.20
	Non-ARB	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.22
Diuretics	Val	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.06
	Non-ARB	0.07	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.17
all AHT medications	Val	1.79	2.69	2.55	2.55	2.41
	Non-ARB	1.79	2.11	2.39	2.39	2.44

* Dose of each individual drug adjusted in % of standard dose of that drug in Japan.



Mechanism of ARB

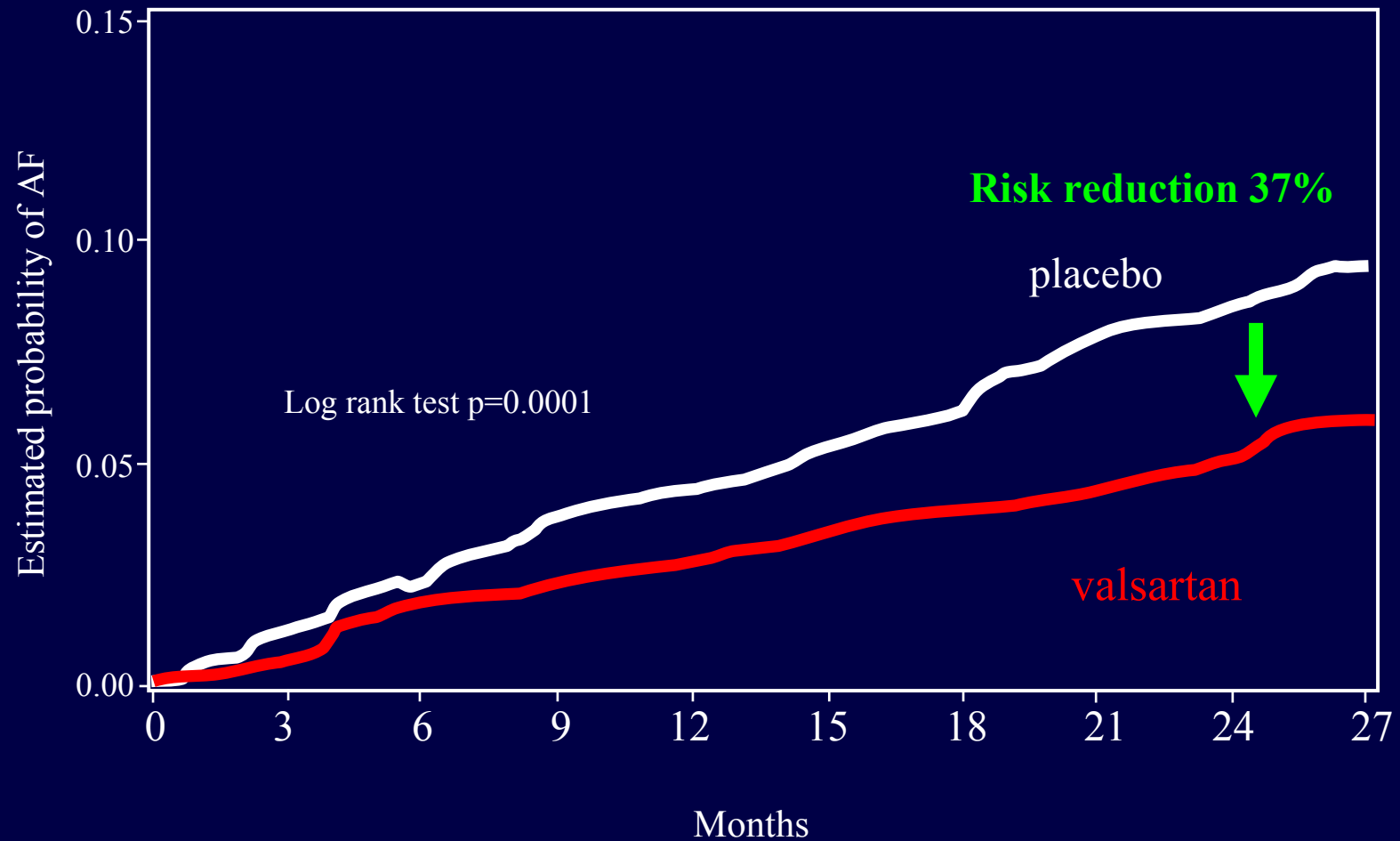
Stroke

Valsartan reduces the incidence of atrial fibrillation in patients with heart failure

**Result from the Valsartan Heart Failure Trial
(Val-HeFT)**

Maggioni AP, Latini R, Carson PE, Singh SN, Barlera S, Glazer R, Masson S, Cere E, Tognoni G, Cohn JN; Val-HeFT Investigators.

Atrial fibrillation (Kaplan-Meier curve)

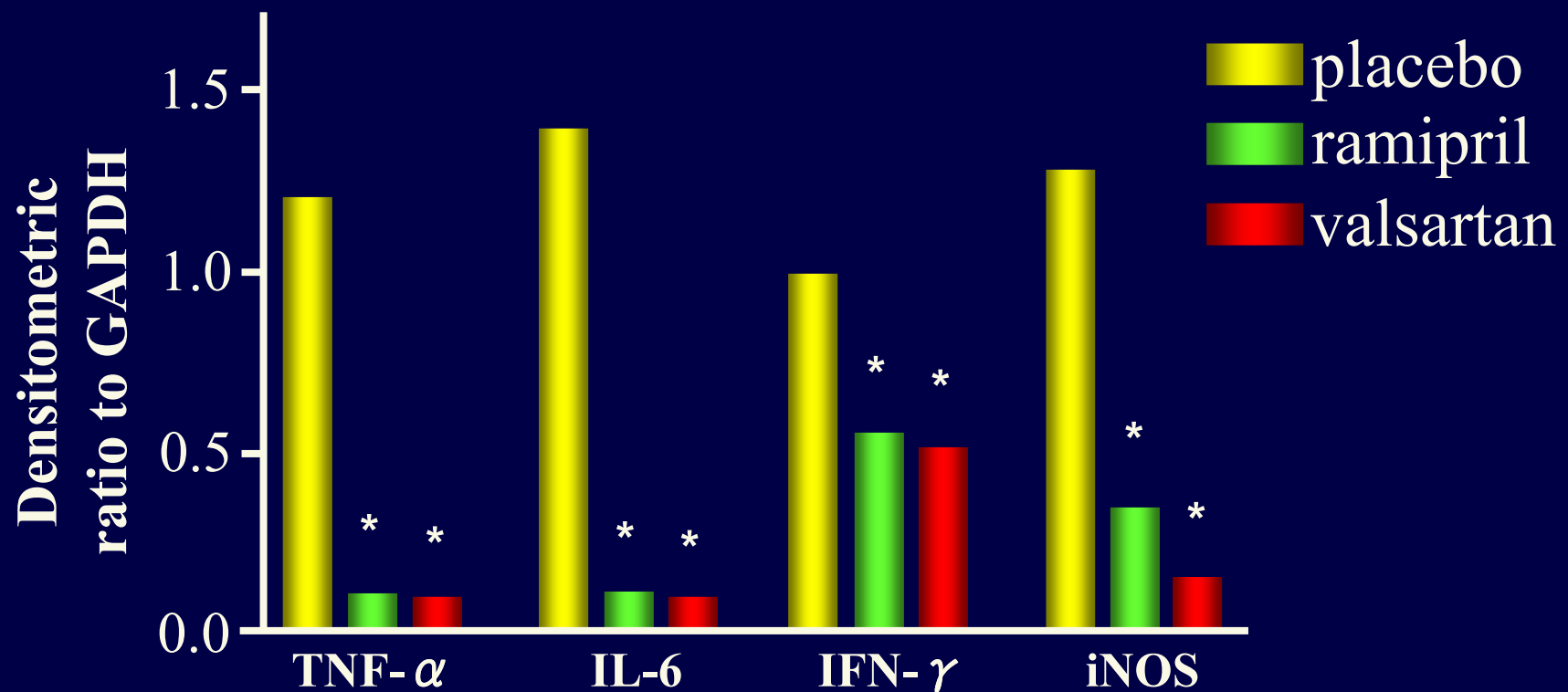


Angina pectoris

**Cardiac Angiotensin II Participates
in Coronary Microvessel Inflammation
of Unstable Angina and Strengthens
the Immunomediated Component**

**Gian Gastone Neri Serneri, Maria Boddi, Pietro Amedeo Modesti,
Mirella Coppo, Ilaria Cecioni, Thomas Toscano, Maria Letizia Papa,
Manuela Bandinelli, Gian Franco Lisi, Mario Chiavarelli**

Expression of mRNAs for GAPDH, TNF- α , IL-6, IFN- γ , and iNOS in Unstable Angina biopsy specimens



* $P < 0.01$ vs placebo

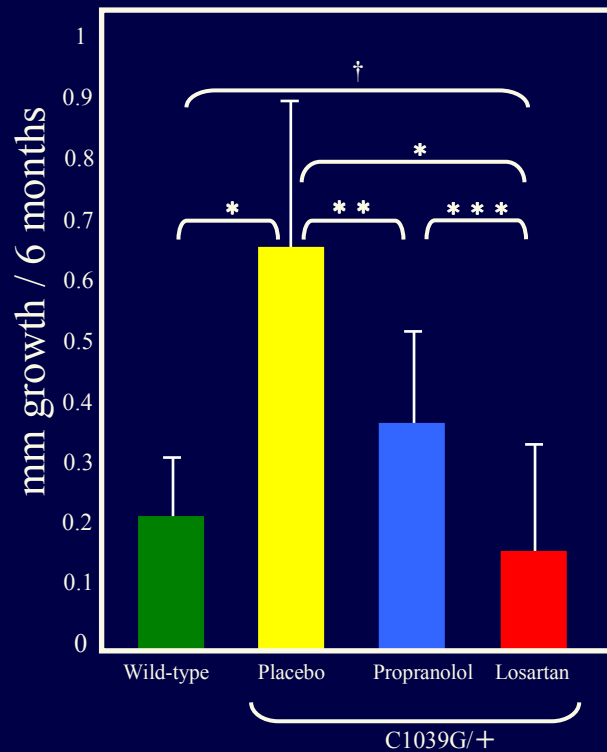
Dissecting aortic aneurysm

Losartan, an AT1Antagonist, Prevents Aortic Aneurysm in a Mouse Model of Marfan Syndrome

Jennifer P. Habashi, Daniel P. Judge, Tammy M. Holm, Ronald D. Cohn,
Bart L. Loeys, Timothy K. Cooper, Loretha Myers, Erin C. Klein,
Guosheng Liu, Carla Calvi, Megan Podowski, Enid R. Neptune,
Marc K. Halushka, Djahida Bedja, Kathleen Gabrielson, Daniel B. Rifkin,
Luca Carta, Francesco Ramirez, David L. Huso, Harry C. Dietz

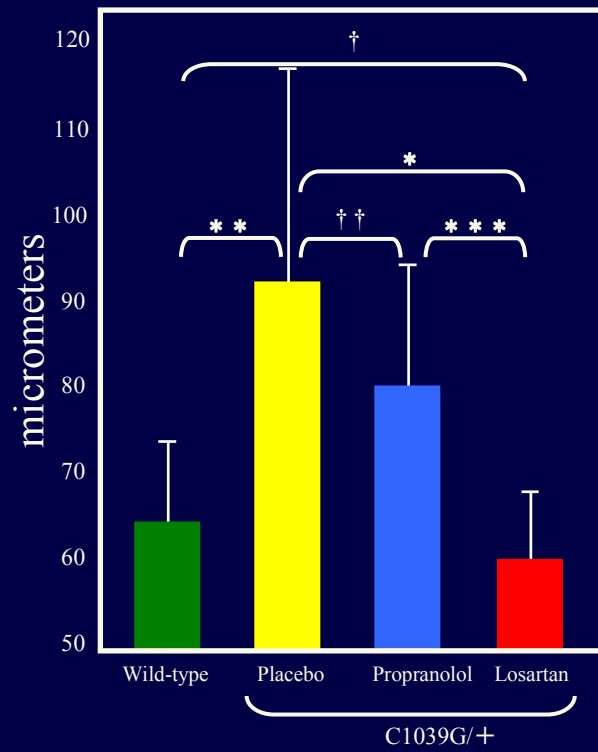
Prevents Aortic Aneurysm in a Mouse Model of Marfan Syndrome

Aortic root growth



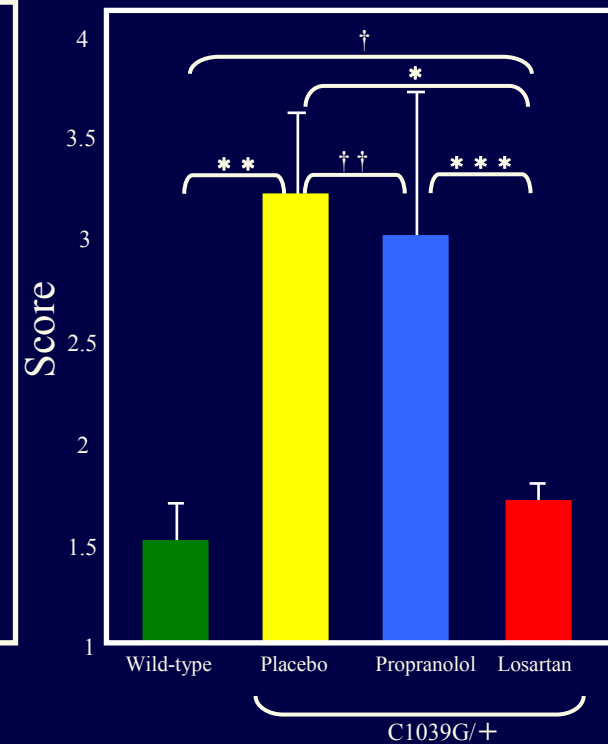
*P < 0.0001, **P < 0.001,
***P < 0.02, †P = 0.55.

Aortic wall thickness

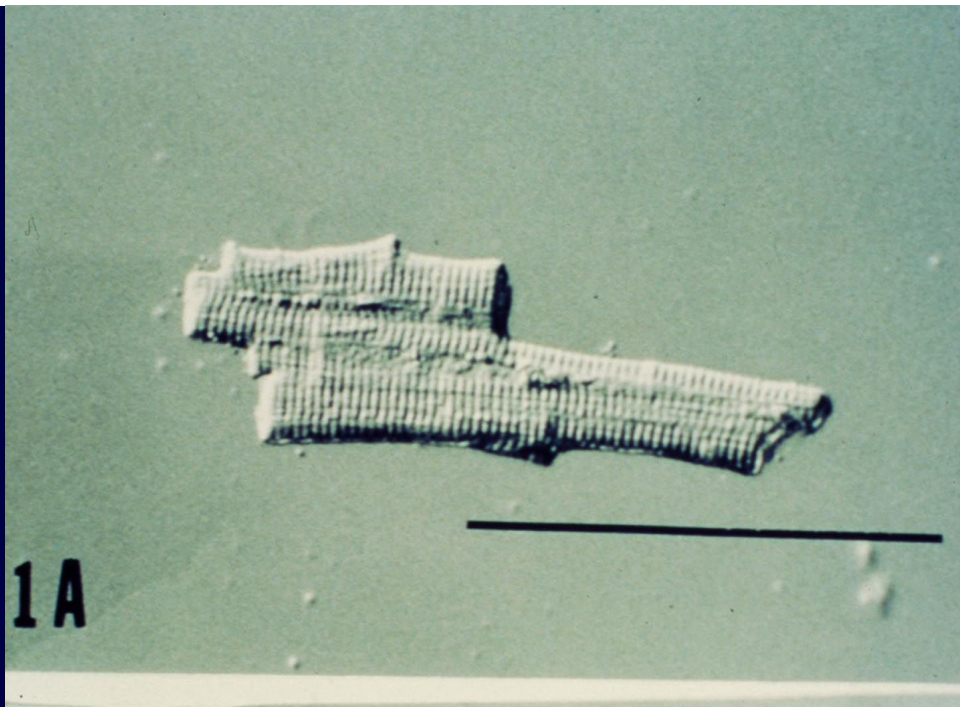


*P < 0.002, **P < 0.0001,
***P < 0.05, †P = 0.67,
††P = 0.17.

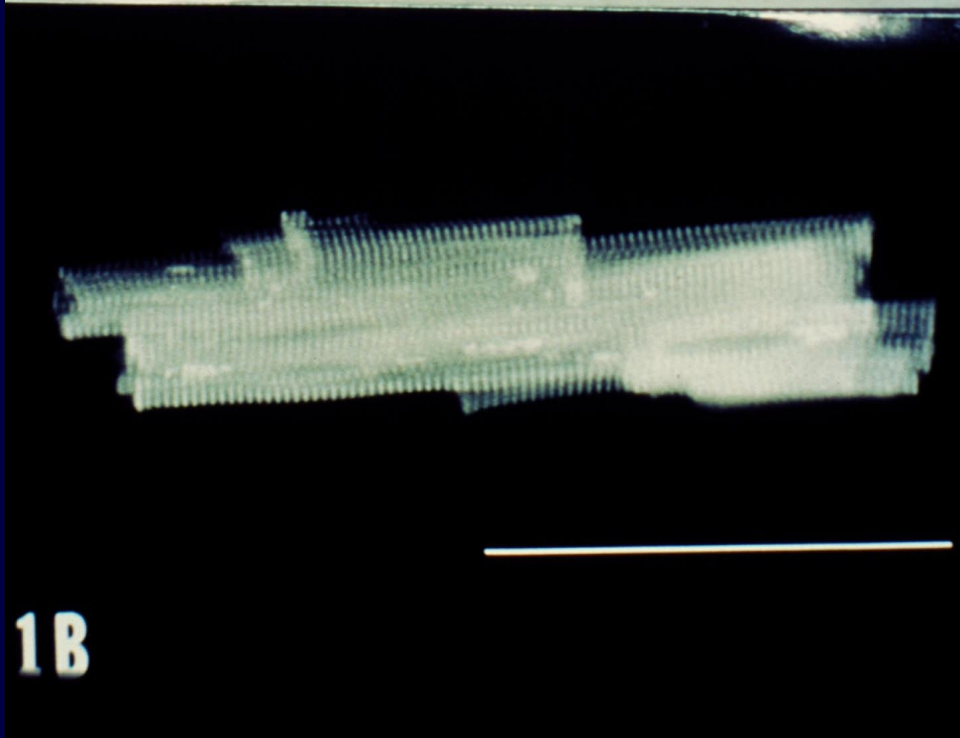
Aortic wall architecture



*P < 0.002, **P < 0.0001,
***P < 0.05, †P = 0.20,
††P = 0.47.



1A

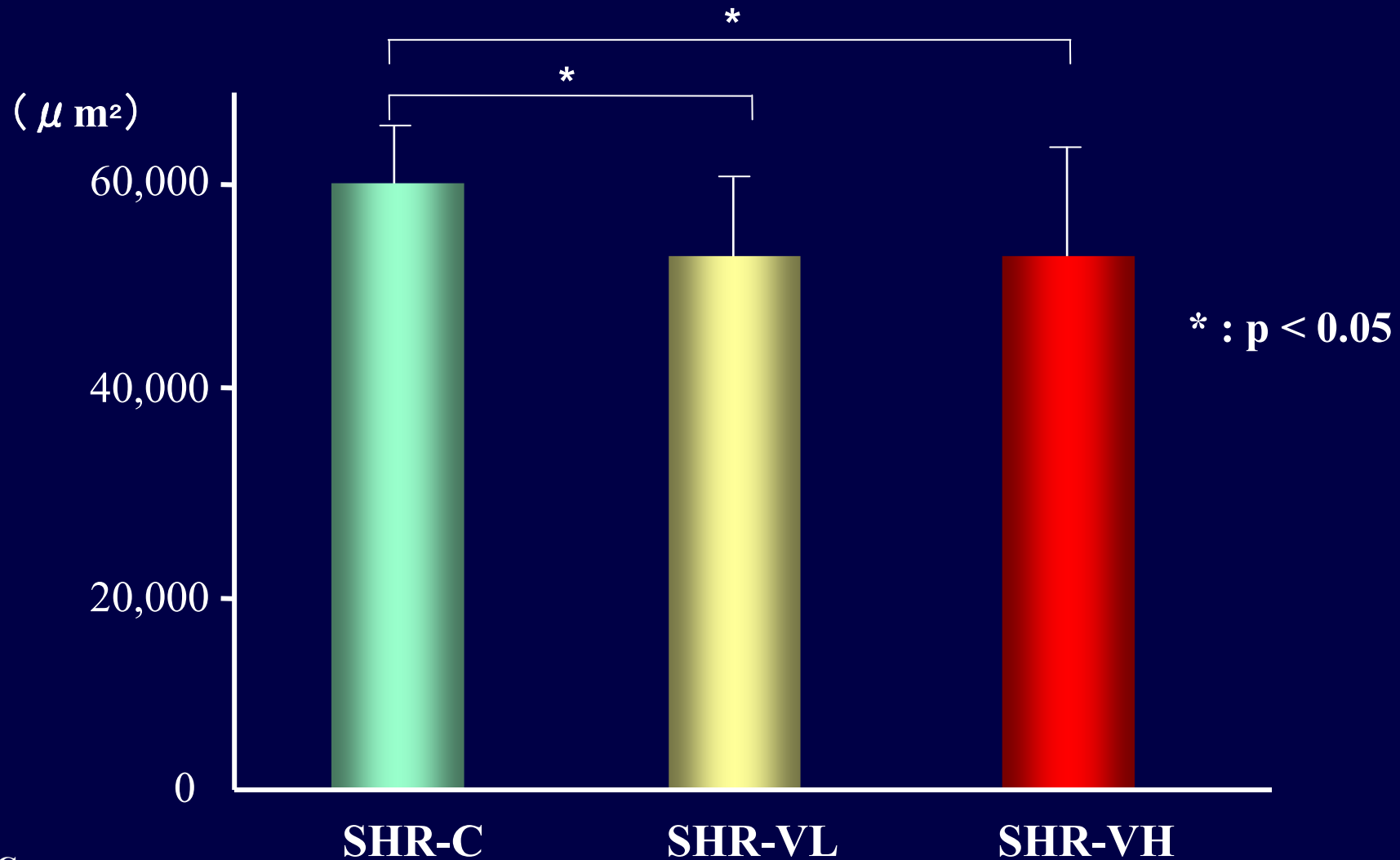


1B

Coulter Channelyzer (Model C-256)



Change of LV myocardial cell volume in Spontaneous Hypertensive Rat (SHR)



SHR-C : control
SHR-VL : low dose valsartan
SHR-VH : high dose valsartan

cardiovascular remodeling

ARB

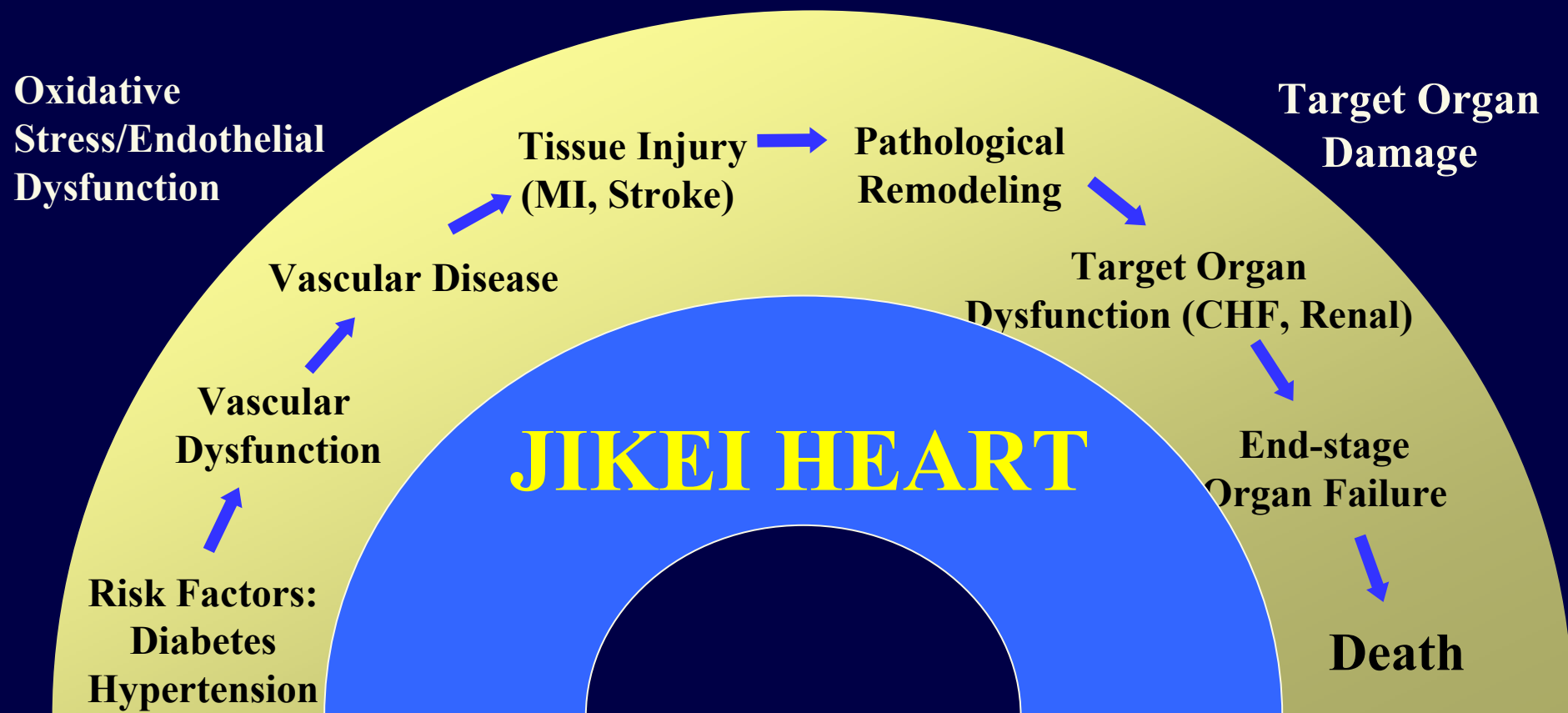
**myocardial fibrosis
coronary endothelium
improve**

**cardiac wall thickness
reduction**

**reduction of isolated
myocardial cell
volume**

improve cardiovascular remodeling

JIKEI HEART Study in CV Continuum



Adapted from Dzau V, Braunwald E *Am Heart J* 121:1244-163, 1991