

Preceptorship Internacional 2019

Cardiovascular Care And Beyond:

Innovaciones En El Manejo Del Paciente Con Hipertensión Arterial, Dislipidemia Y Diabetes

Viernes 26 y Sábado 27 de Abril de 2019, Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Preceptorship Internacional 2019

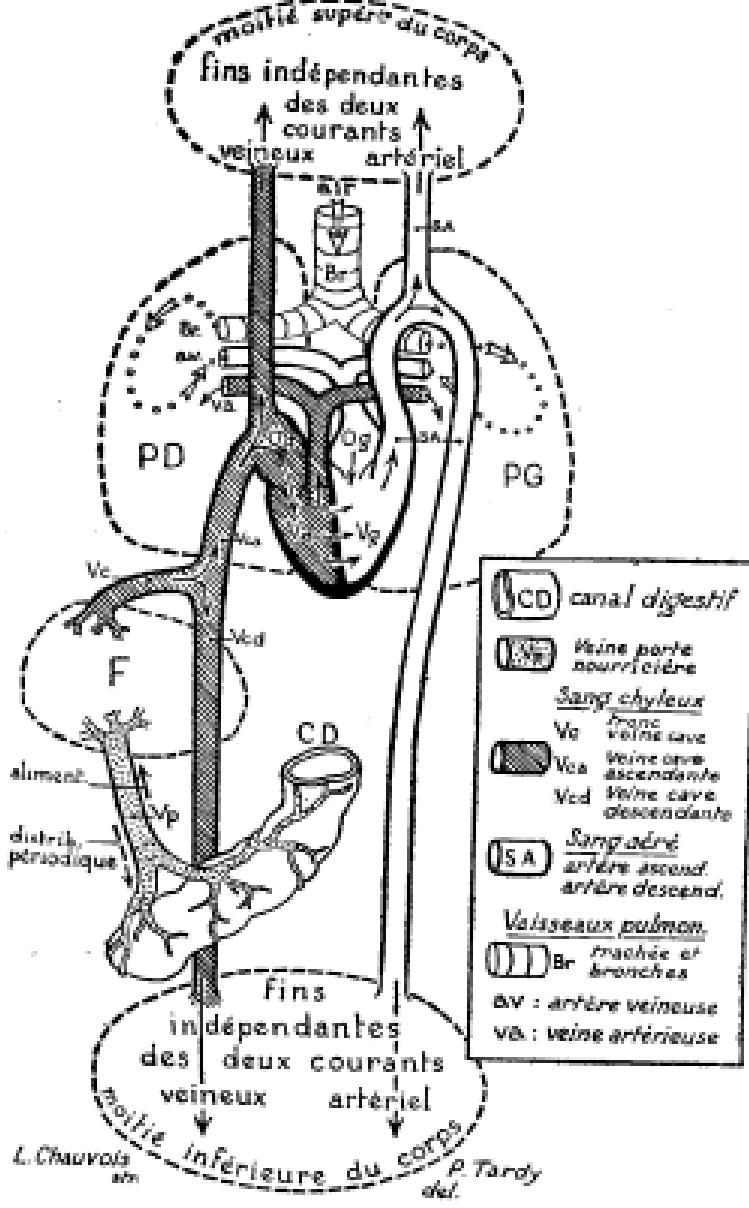
Cardiovascular Care And Beyond:

UPDATE EN HTA I:

INNOVACIONES EN MECANISMOS

Viernes 26 y Sábado 27 de Abril de 2019, Buenos Aires,
Argentina

PA=VM.Rp



Galeno vs Harvey



CICLO CARDIACO:

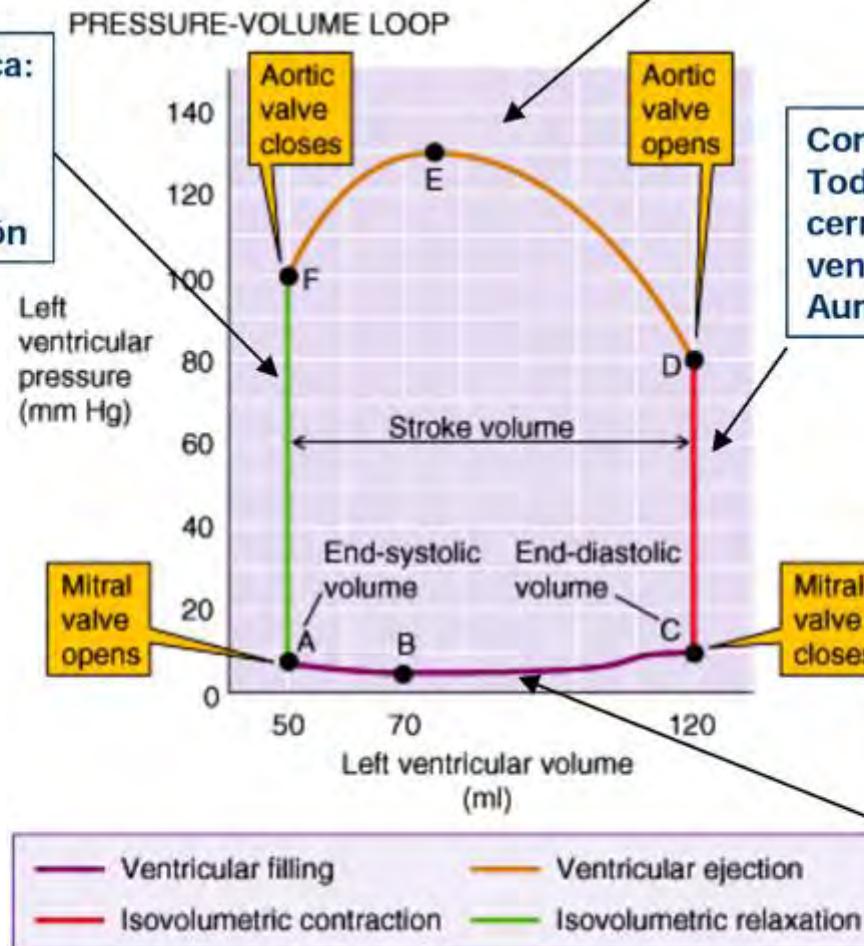
Curva Presión-Volumen

Expulsión ventricular: Apertura válvula aórtica. Disminución volumen ventricular. Aumento inicial y disminución final de presión

Relajación isovolumétrica:
Todas las válvulas cerradas. Volumen ventricular constante. Disminución de la presión

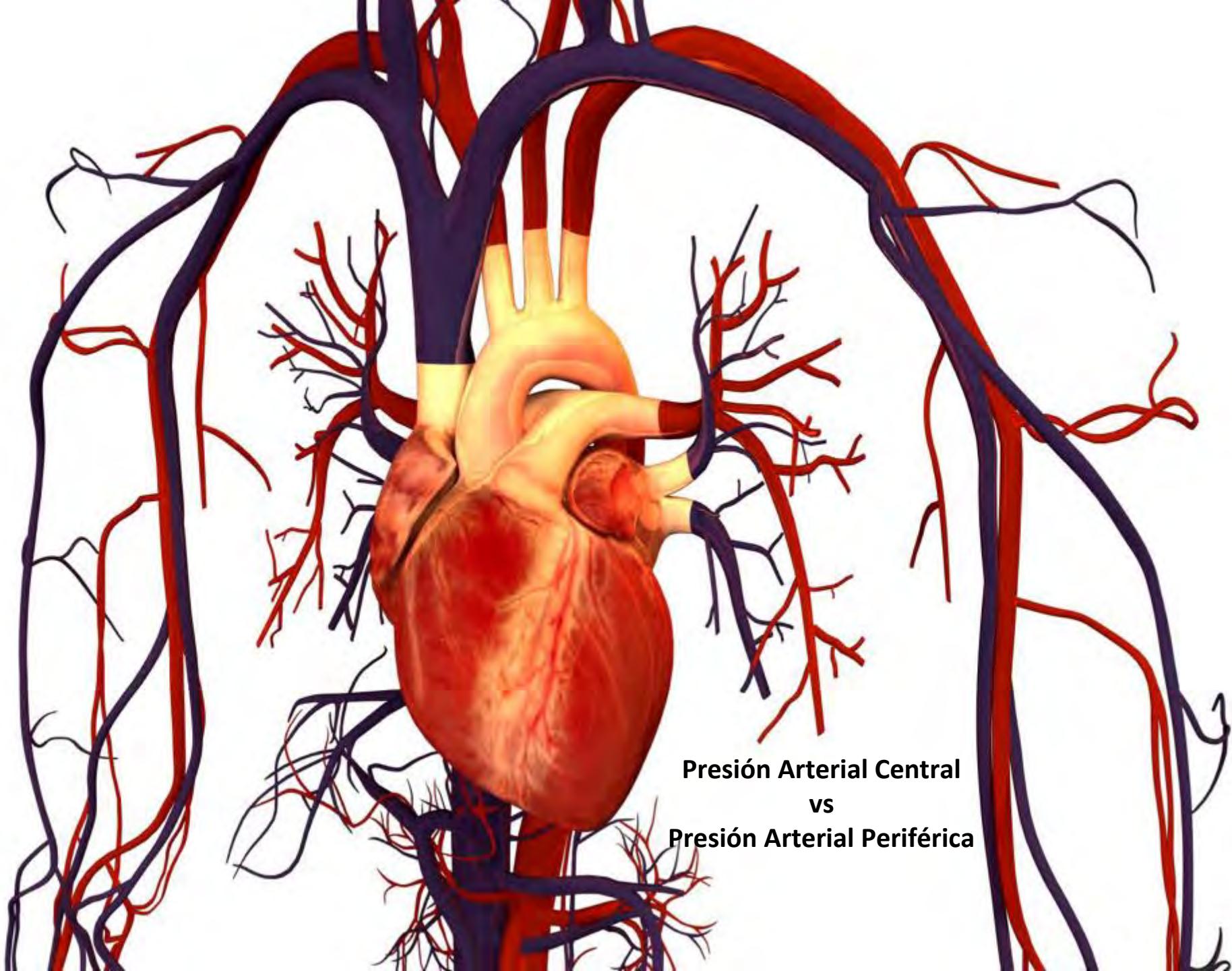
Contracción isovolumétrica:
Todas las válvulas cerradas. Volumen ventricular constante. Aumento de presión

Llenado ventricular:
Apertura válvula mitral. Aumento volumen ventricular. Presión constante (leve aumento final)

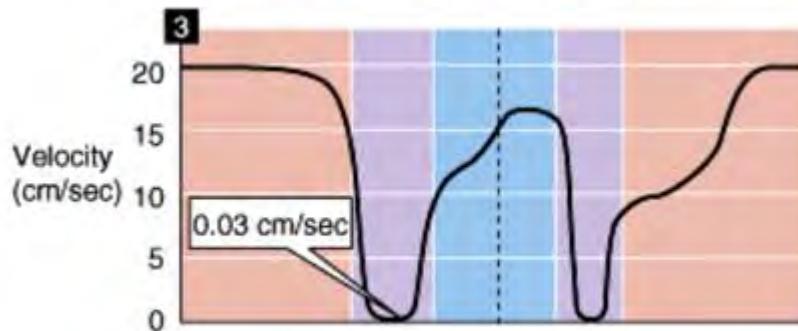
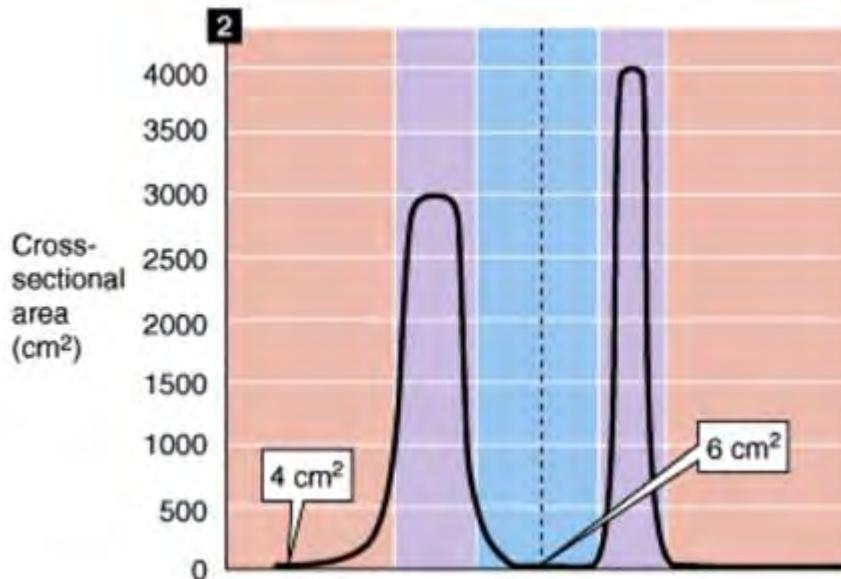
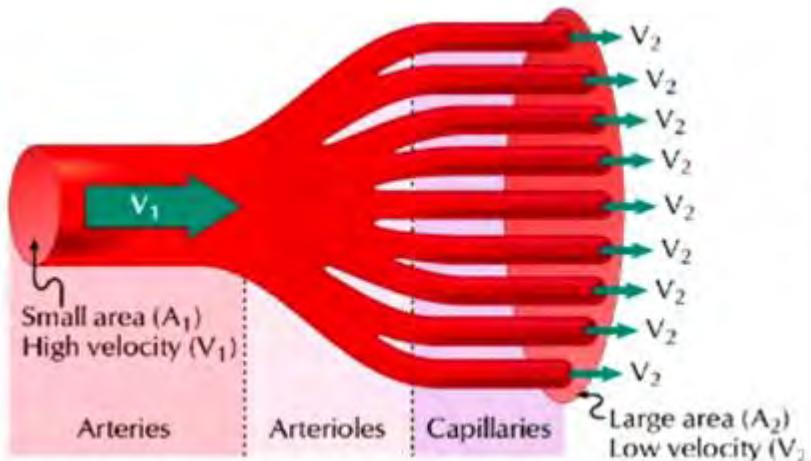
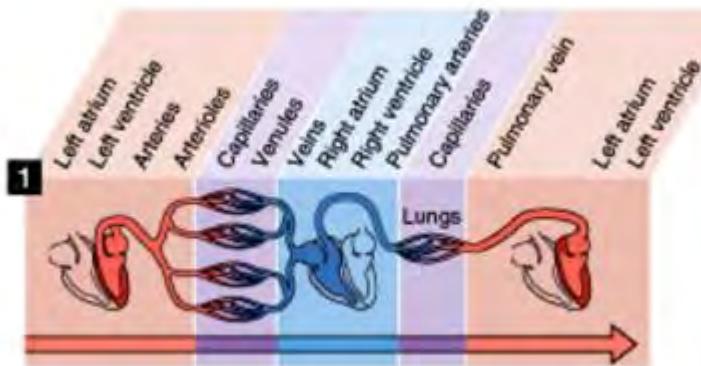


¿Qué factores pueden modificar el gasto cardíaco?

- Aumento del volumen al término de la diástole (precarga)
↑ Retorno venoso ⇒ ↑ Volumen de eyección
- Aumento de la contractilidad (inotropismo positivo)
↑ Volumen de eyección
- Aumento de la presión de la aorta (postcarga)
↑ Resistencia periférica ⇒ ↓ Volumen de eyección
- Aumento de la frecuencia cardiaca (cronotropismo)



**Presión Arterial Central
vs
Presión Arterial Periférica**



El flujo lento de sangre a través de los capilares favorece el intercambio de sustancias entre la sangre y los tejidos

Distensibilidad

- Capacidad de un vaso sanguíneo de cambiar su volumen frente a cambios de presión.
- Más distensible, si a pequeños cambios de presión grandes cambios de volumen.

Elasticidad

- Capacidad de volver a su tamaño o volumen previo (almacena energía).

Complancencia

$$\text{complacencia} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$$

Distensibilidad

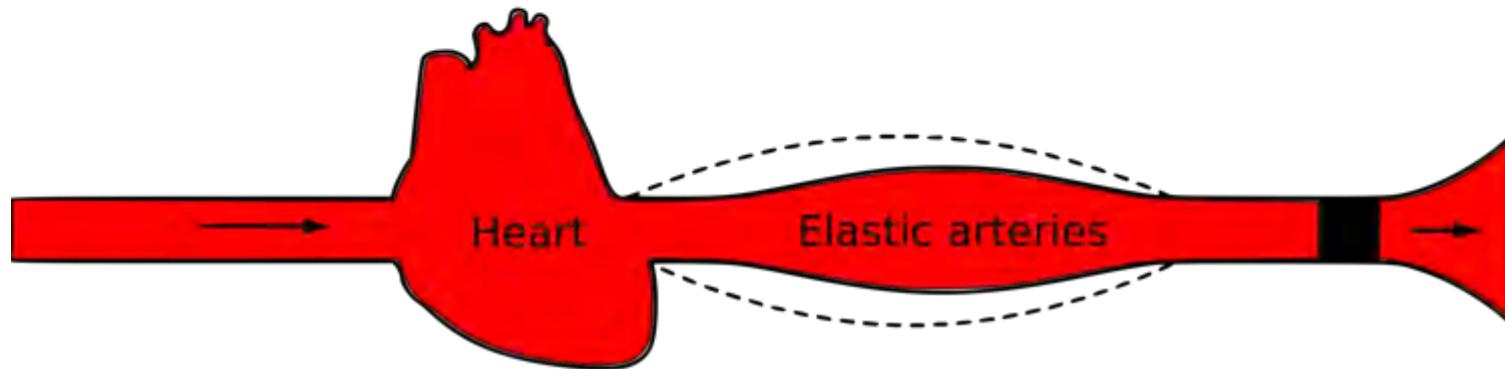
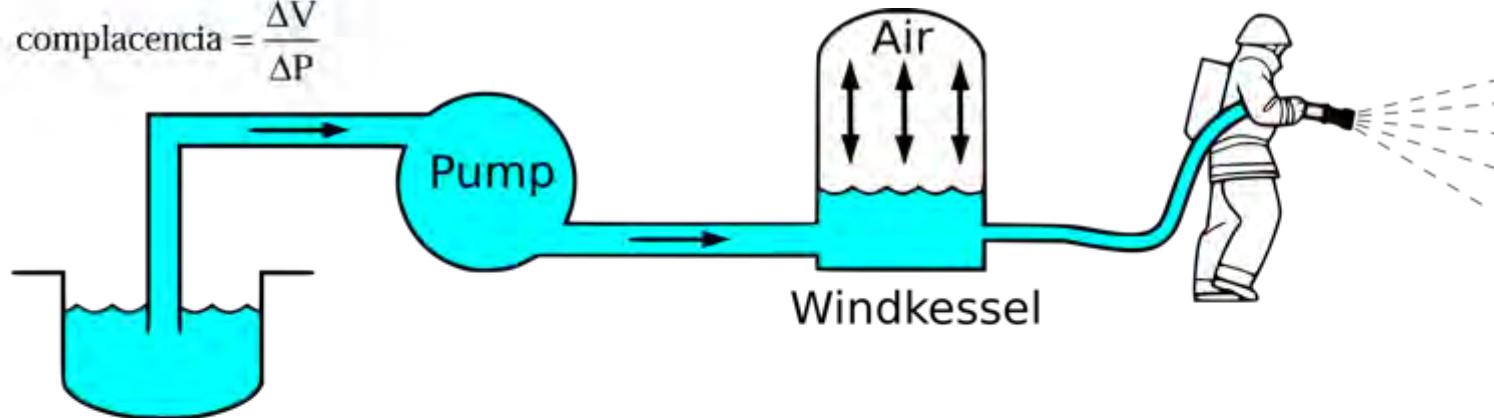
- Capacidad de un vaso sanguíneo de cambiar su volumen frente a cambios de presión.
- MÁS distensible, si a pequeños cambios de presión grandes cambios de volumen.

Elasticidad

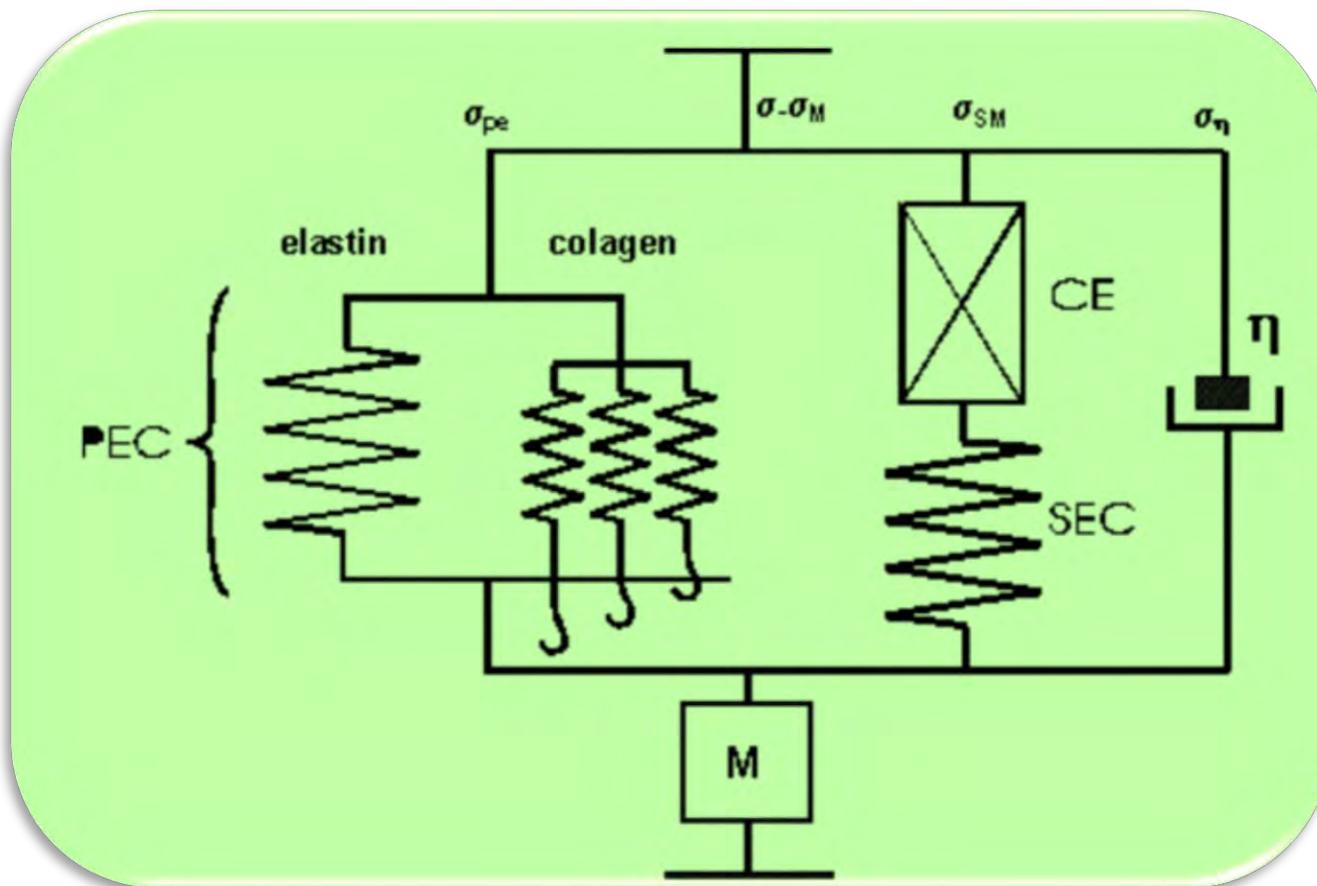
- Capacidad de volver a su tamaño o volumen previo (almacena energía).

Complancencia

$$\text{complacencia} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$$



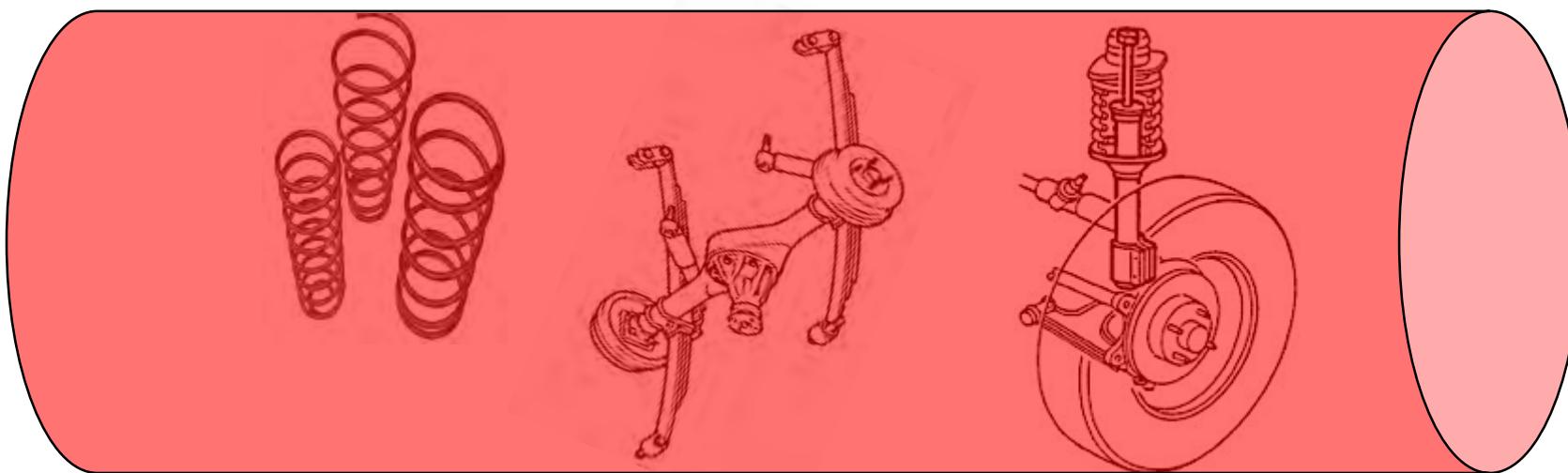
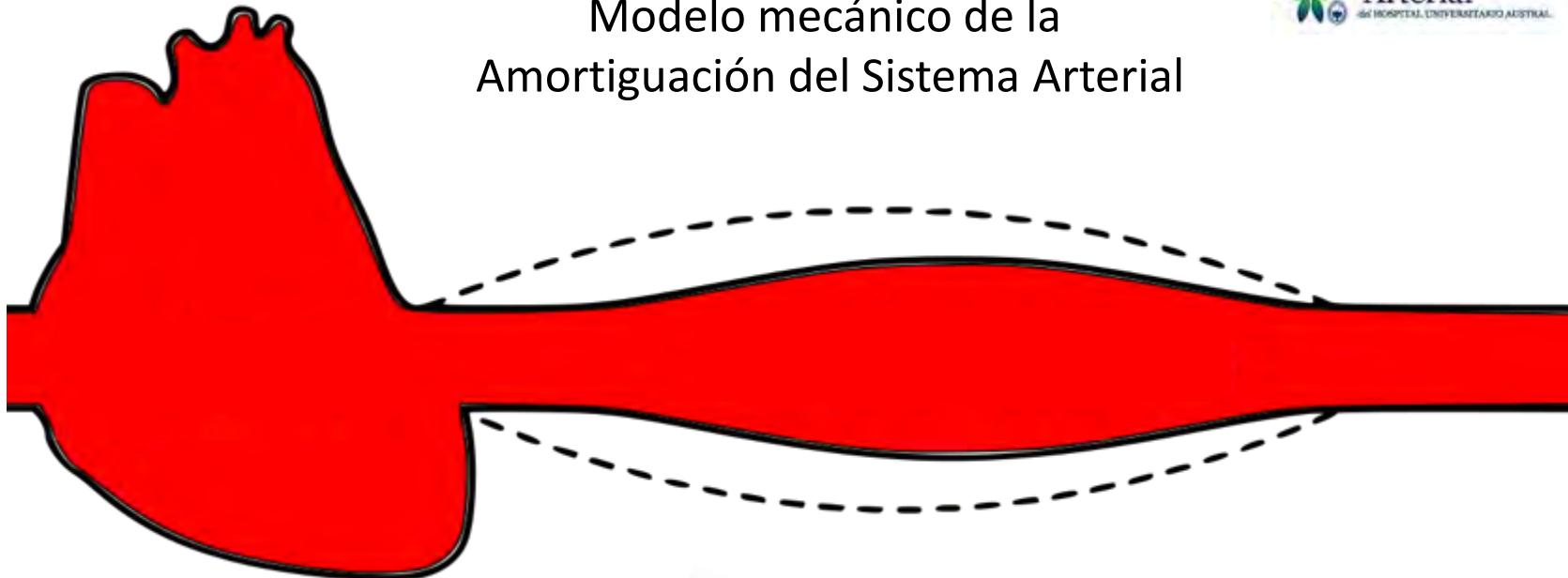
Modelo mecánico de la Amortiguación del Sistema Arterial Modelo de Maxwell

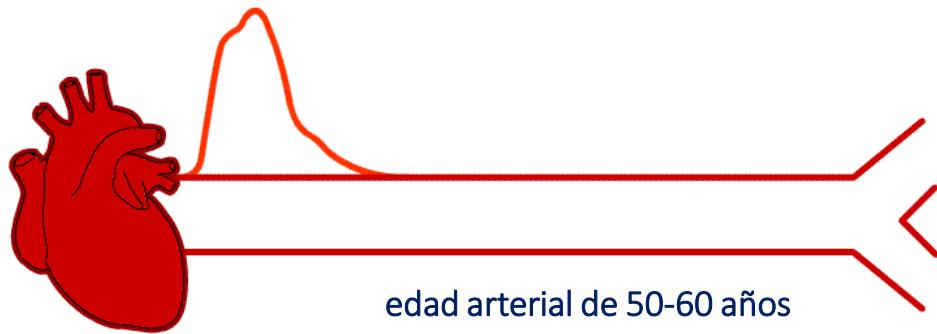


Análisis del comportamiento del material de la arteria aorta ascendente para su modelación

Ingeniería Mecánica. Vol. 17. No. 2,
mayo-agosto, 2014, p. 108-117

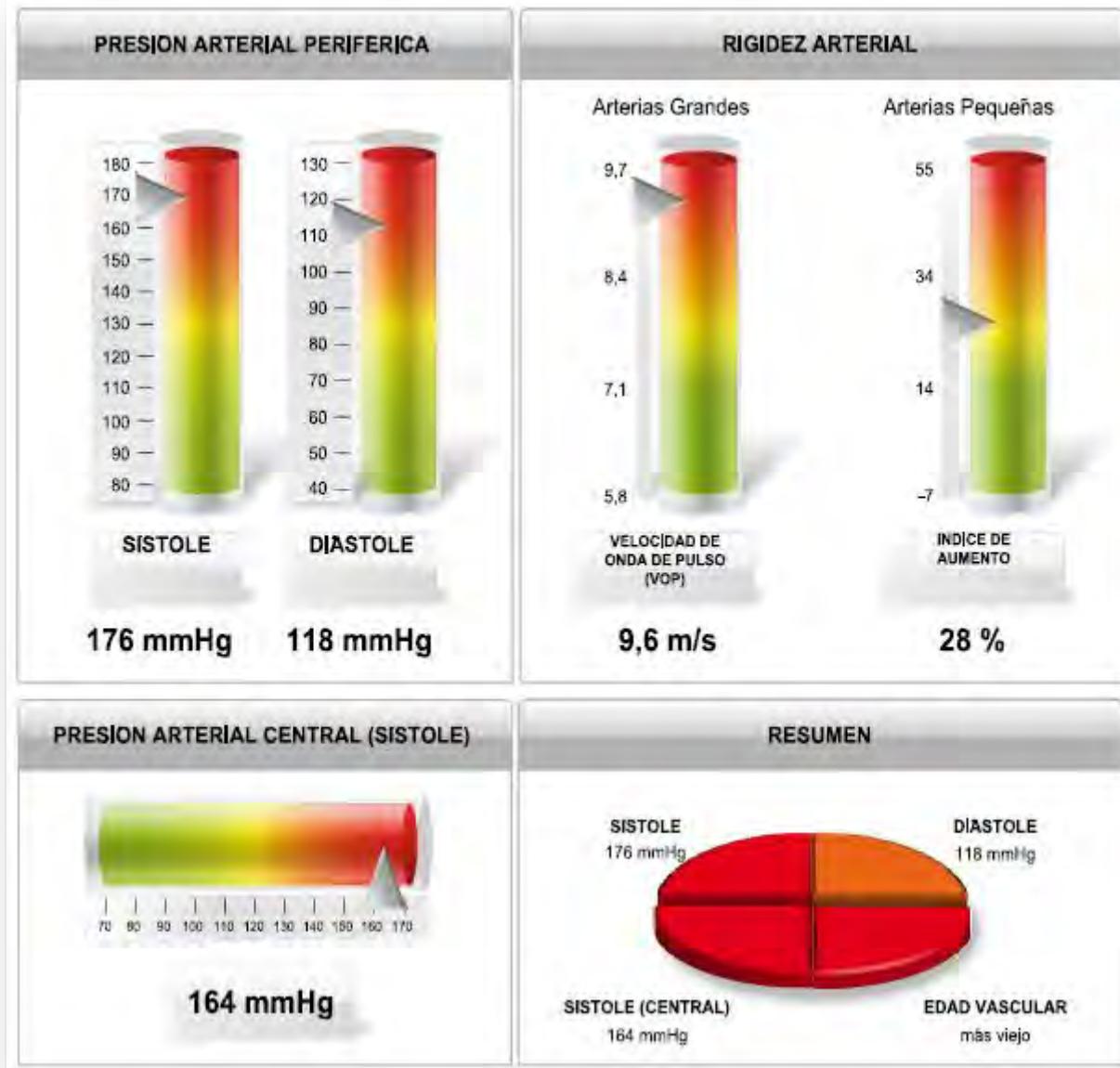
Modelo mecánico de la Amortiguación del Sistema Arterial





A los 20-25 años

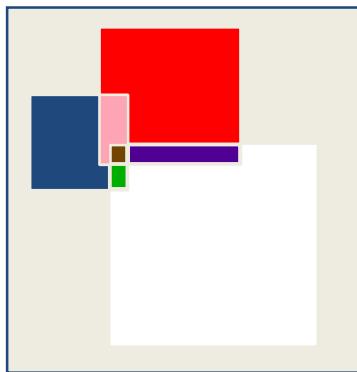




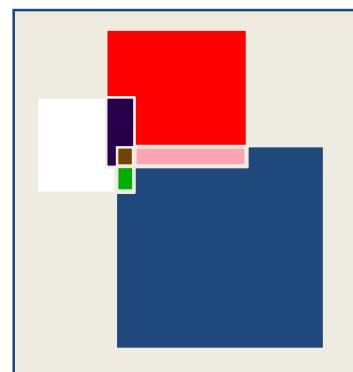
Fundamentos de la Terapia Combinada

Mecanismos Patogénicos en Hipertensión

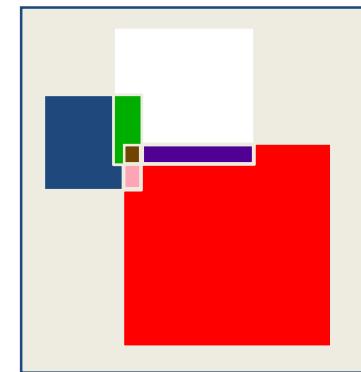
Paciente A



Paciente B



Paciente C



Sistema nervioso simpático



Sistema renina-angiotensina



Sodio y volumen intravascular

Waeber B. Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther 2003;1:43-50

Herramientas clínicas de la biomecánica vascular

- Manejo de las variables hemodinámicas a varios niveles/secciones del sistema cardiovascular
- Determinación de la lesión de órgano blanco con implicancias pronósticas y terapéuticas
- Evaluación de la edad vascular

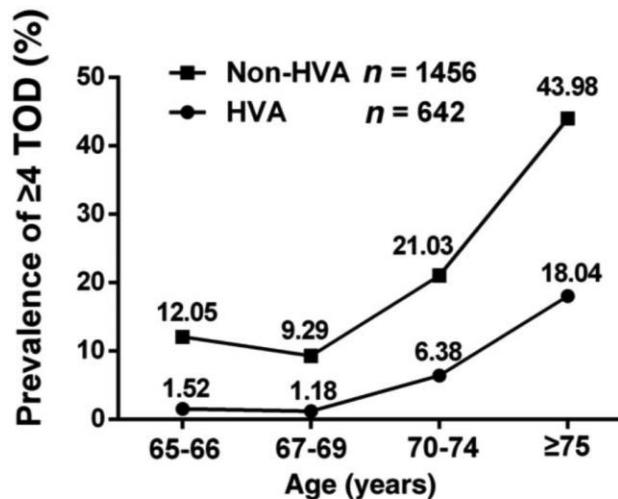
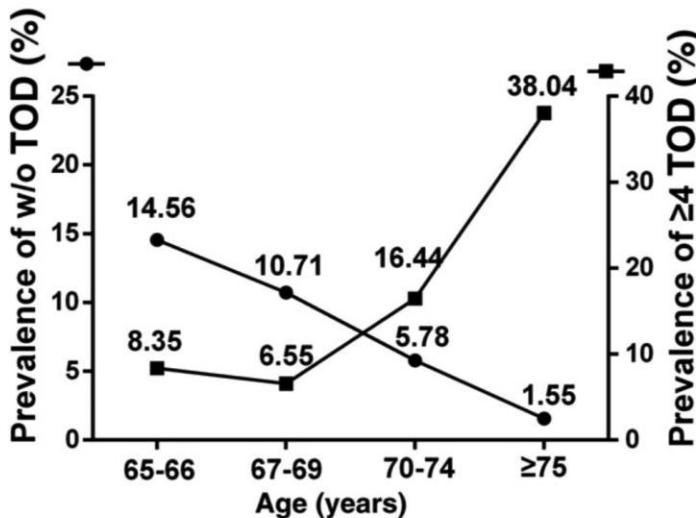
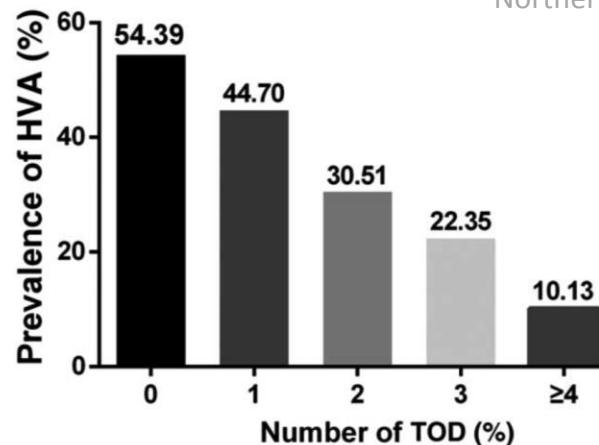
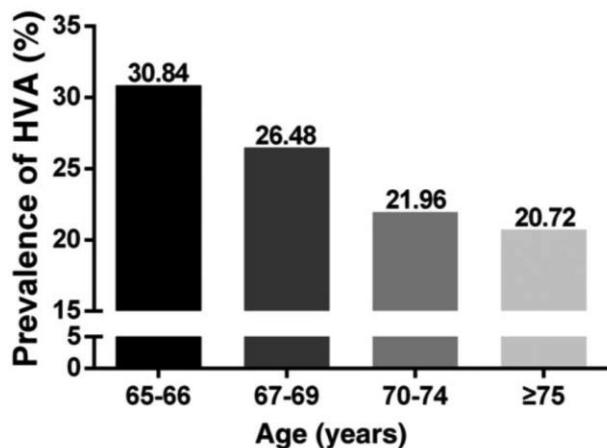
Edad vascular

La edad vascular representa el eslabón entre los factores de riesgo y los eventos cardiovasculares

Vascular aging and preclinical target organ damage in community-dwelling elderly: the Northern Shanghai Study

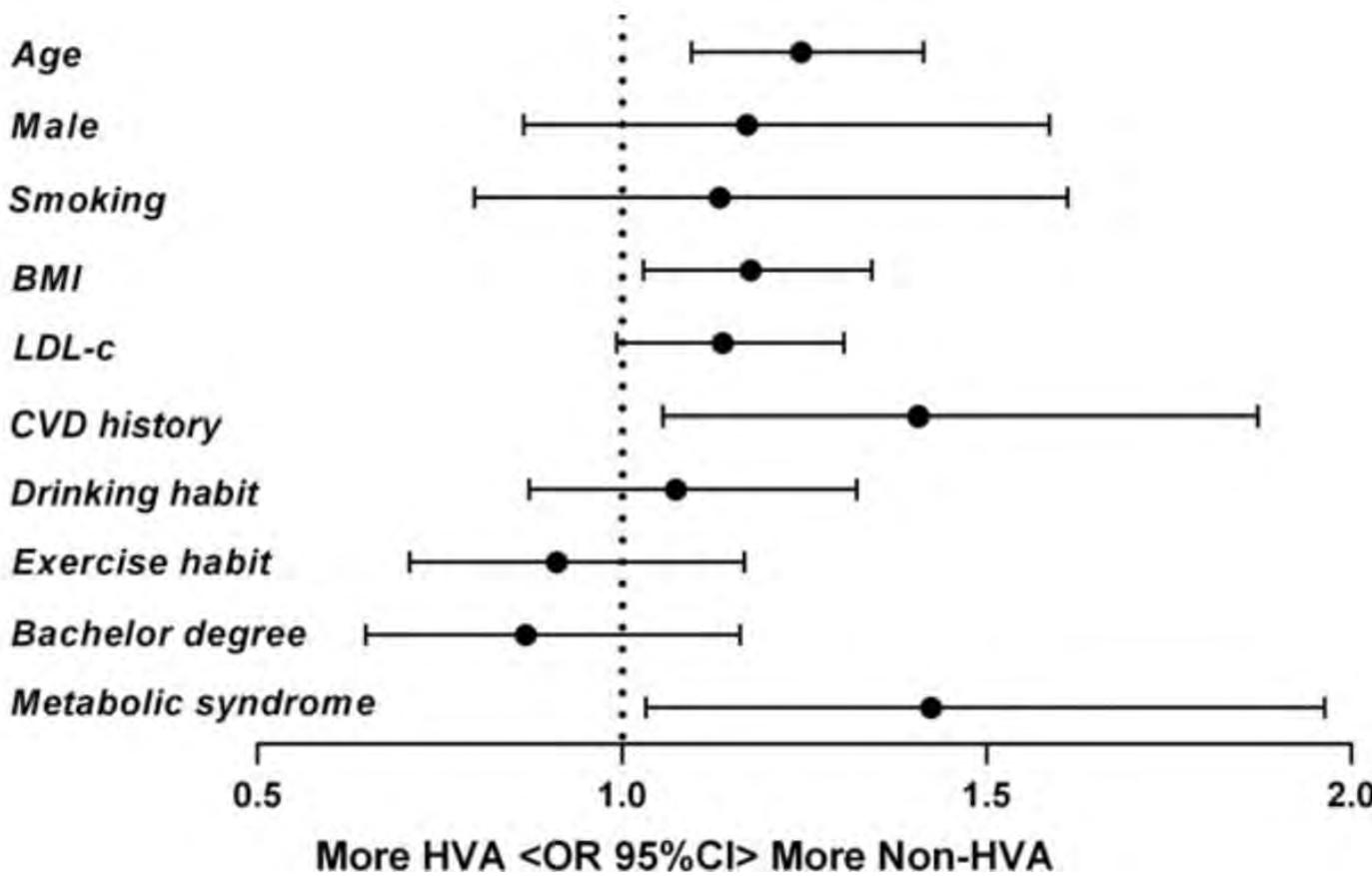
Journal of Hypertension 2018, 36:1391–1398

El manejo de la presión arterial y el perfil metabólico pueden ayudar a disminuir la velocidad del envejecimiento vascular



Vascular aging and preclinical target organ damage in community-dwelling elderly: the Northern Shanghai Study

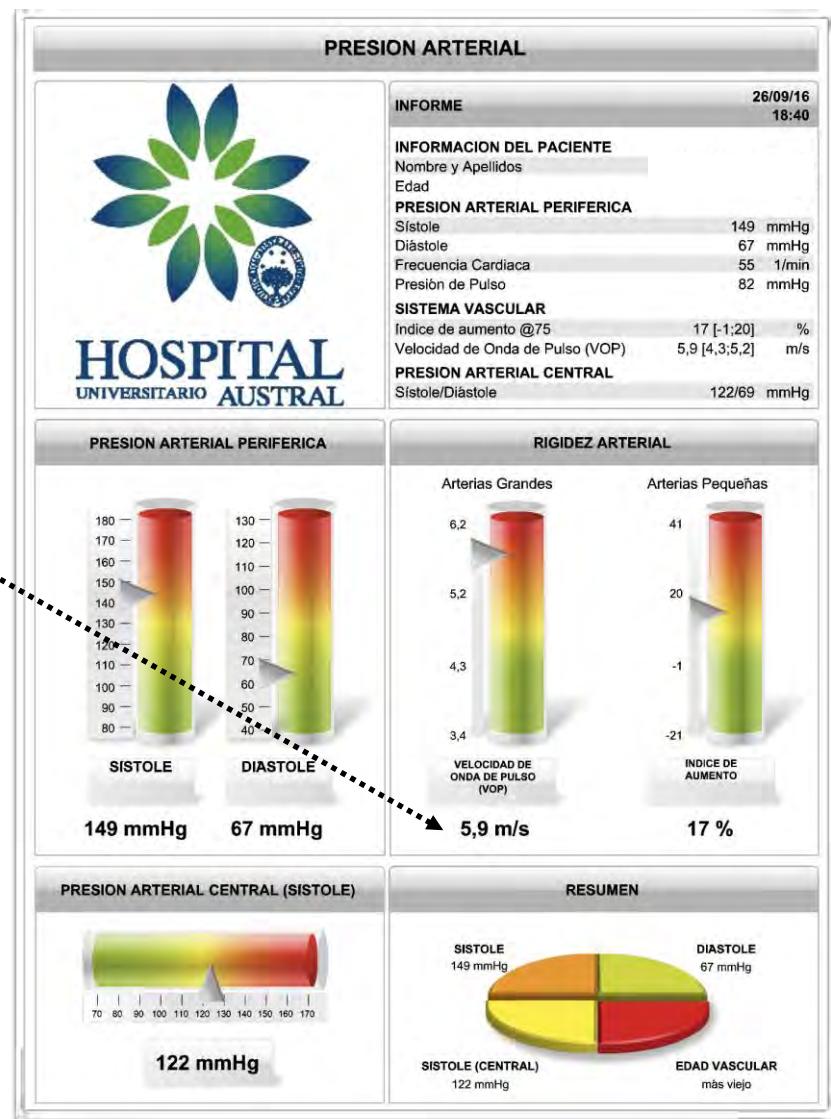
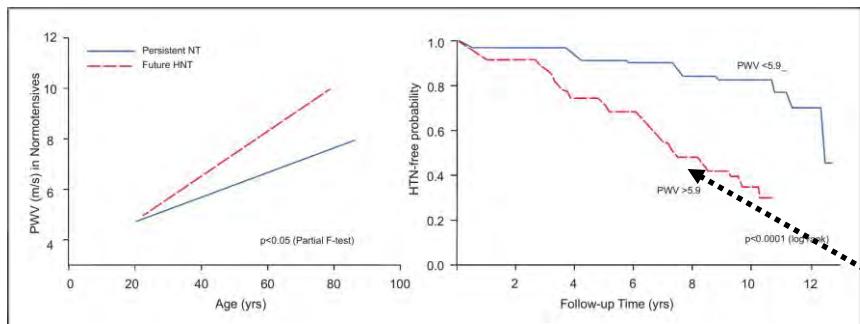
Edad vascular



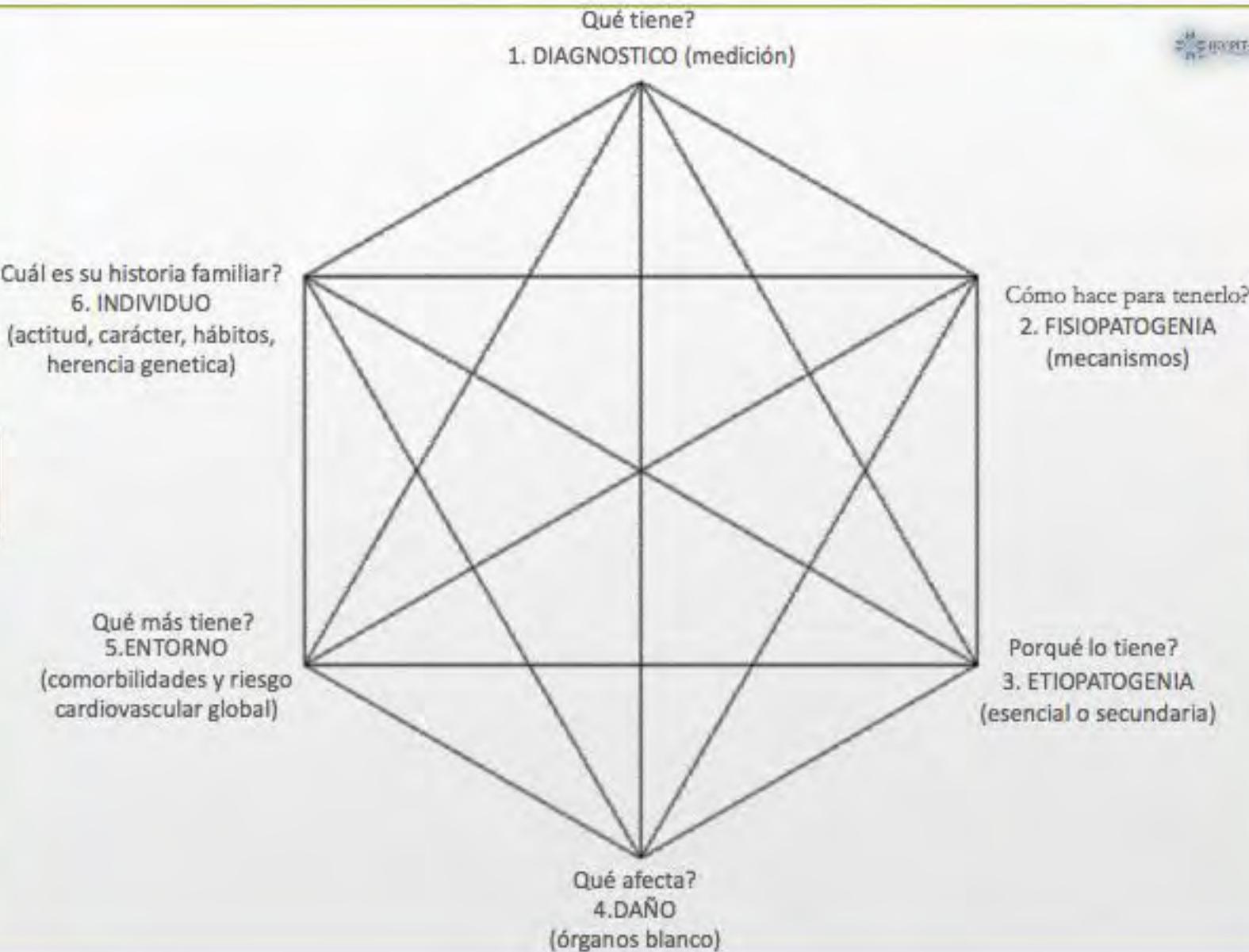
Vascular aging and preclinical target organ damage in community-dwelling elderly: the Northern Shanghai Study

Journal of Hypertension 2018, 36:1391–1398

The reality of aging viewed from the arterial wall



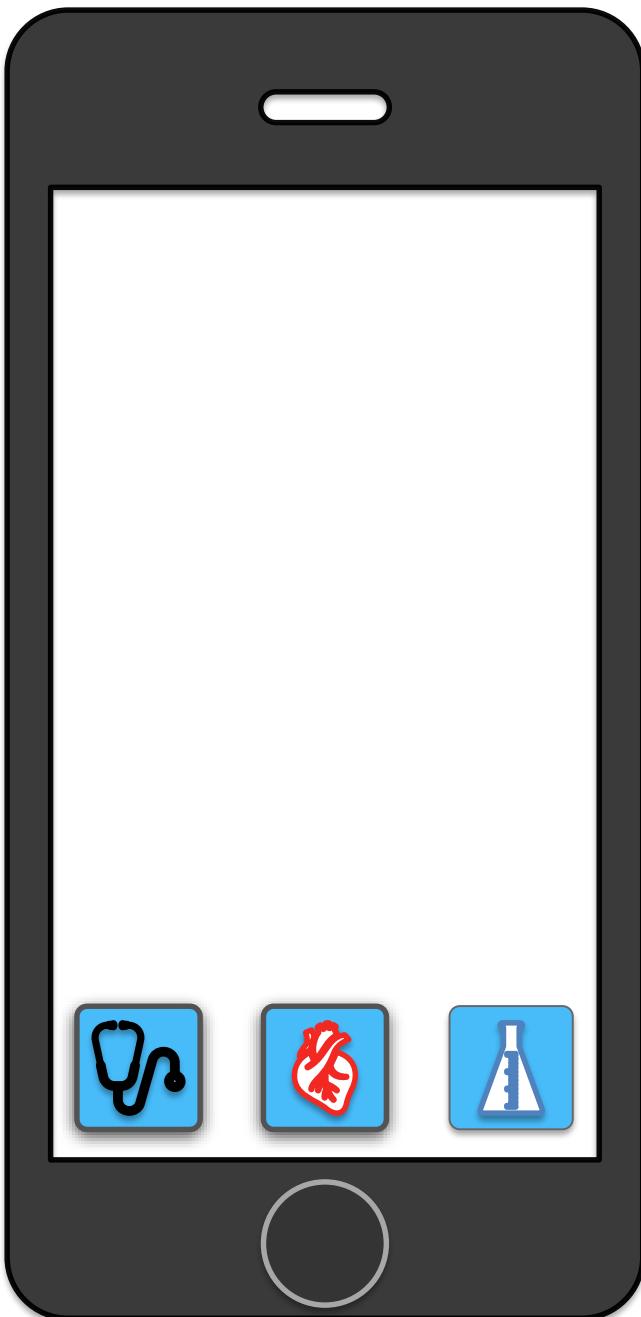
Artery Research (2013) 7,73e80



Herramientas clínicas habituales

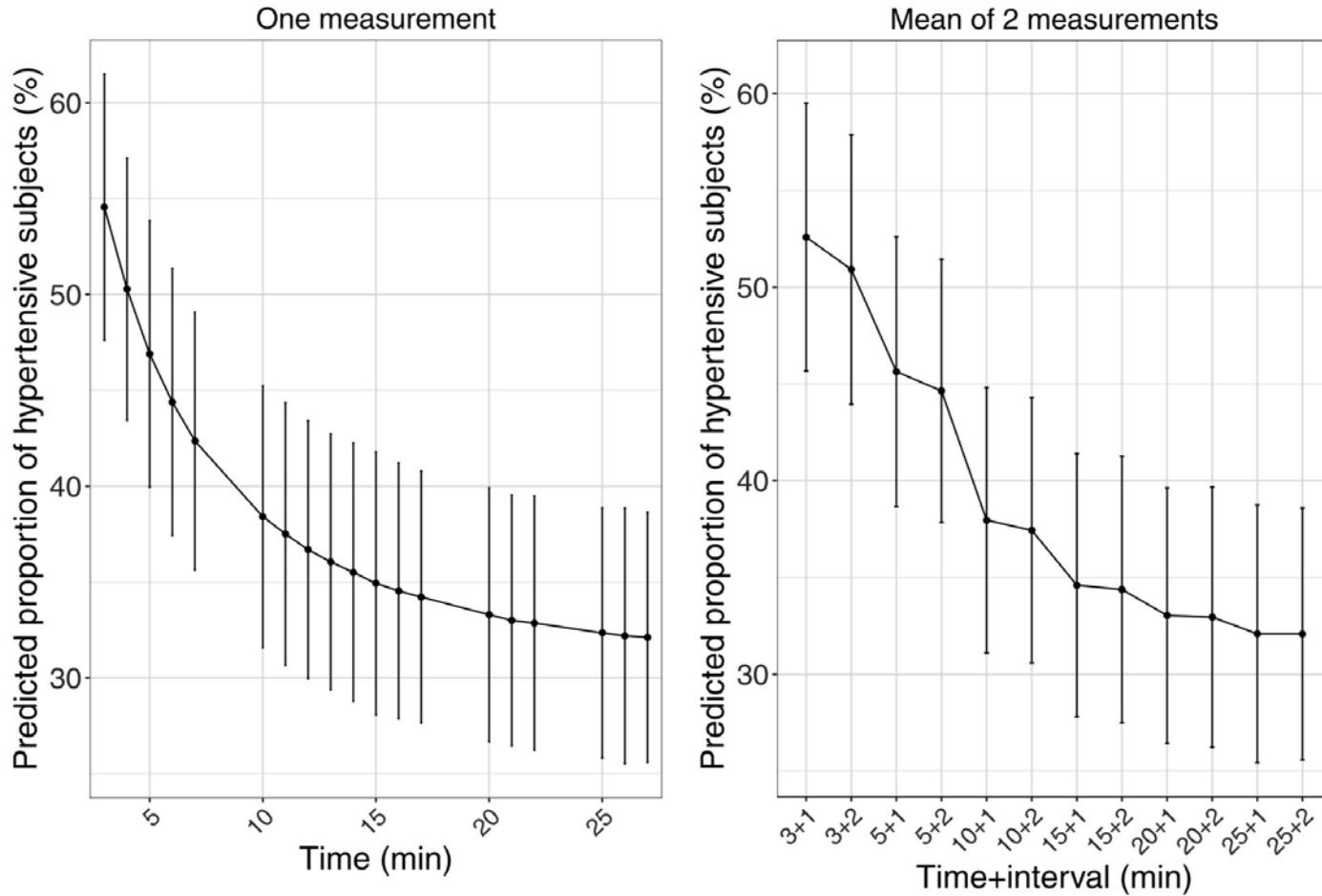


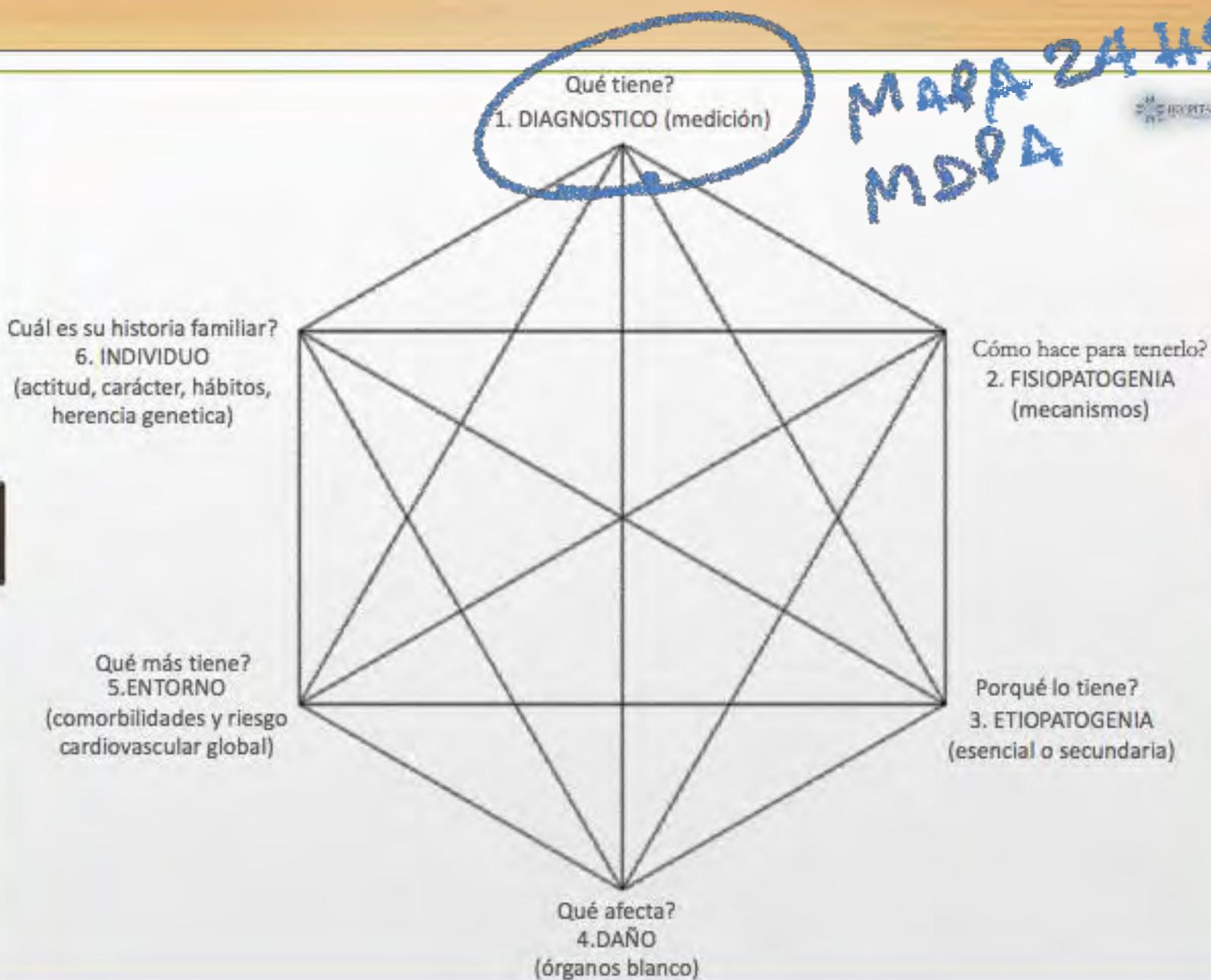
Herramientas clínicas habituales



- Semiología - PA, FC
- ECG
- LAB

A minimal resting time of 25 min is needed before measuring stabilized blood pressure in subjects addressed for vascular investigations





Evaluación de la rigidez arterial - Edad vascular



- VOP

Objective: Aortic pulse wave velocity (PWV) is the best indicator of aortic viscoelastic properties. Aim of this study is to investigate if invasively measured aortic PWV is accurately estimated by non-invasive methods which purport to assess it.

Design and method: One-hundred and two patients (30% female, mean age 65 ± 13 years) planned to undergo a cardiac catheterization were enrolled in the study. Different non-invasive methods were evaluated for each subject by randomly alternating the following devices: BPLab, Complior Analyse, Mobil-O-Graph, pOpmetre, PulsePen-ET, PulsePen-ETT and SphygmoCor. Immediately after, aortic PWV was evaluated by aortic catheterization and simultaneous measurement of pressure wave above the aortic valve and at the aortic bifurcation (FS-Stiffsoft). Invasive data were analyzed by proprietary software and compared with non-invasive PWV values by Bland-Altman analysis and paired parametric tests (for the whole population) and non-parametric tests (for quartiles of population according to PWV).

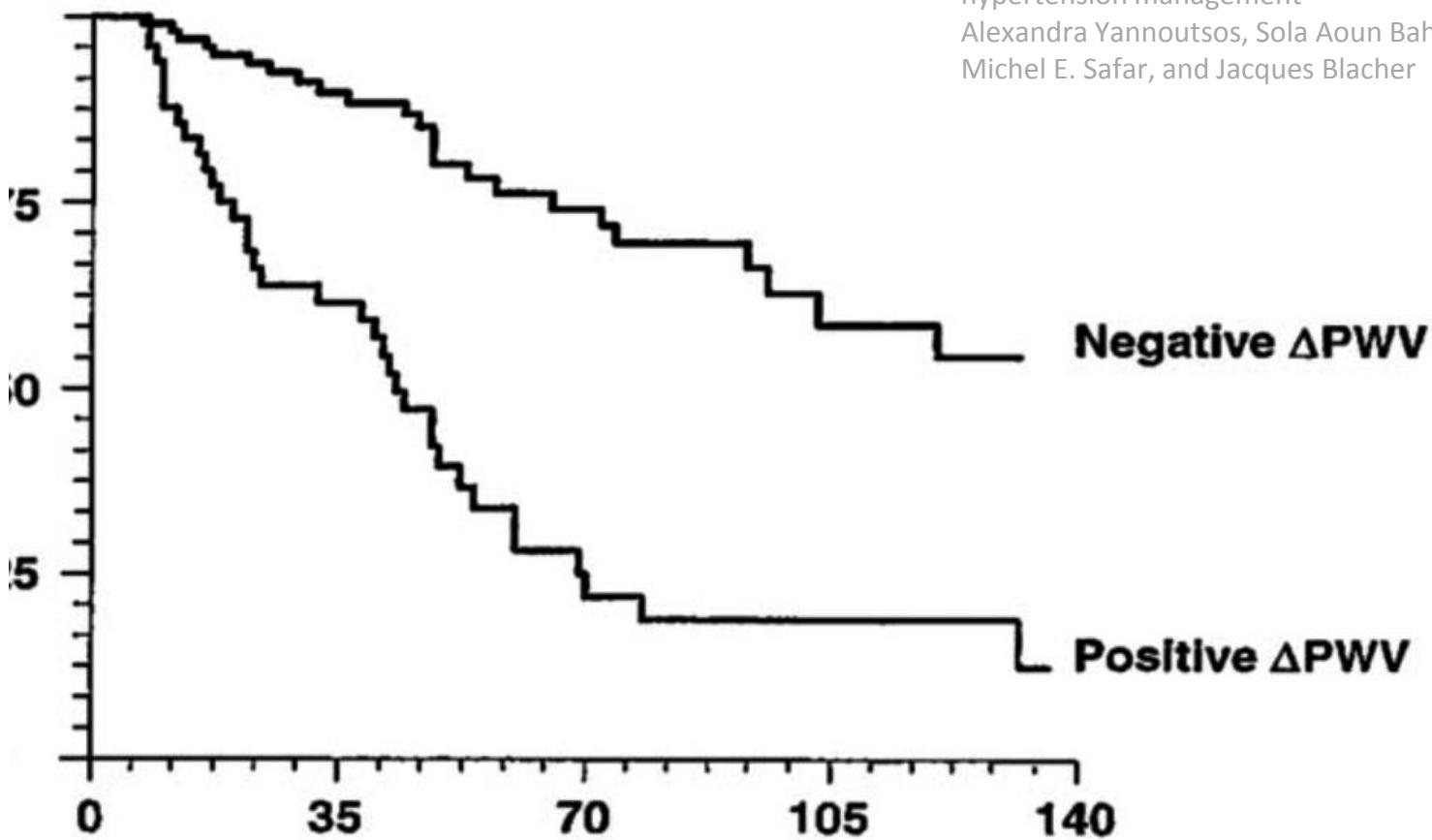
Results: Devices evaluating carotid-femoral PWV (Complior Analyse, PulsePen-ET, PulsePen-ETT, SphygmoCor) and the Mobil-O-Graph presented a strong agreement with aortic invasive PWV (respectively, Pearson R = 0.64, 0.78, 0.71, 0.70, 0.66), while a moderate agreement was present for the BPLab and the pOpmetre (R = 0.23, 0.23). In the whole population, a significant underestimation of invasive PWV was present for Complior Analyse (-0.73 m/s, $p = 0.016$), SphygmoCor (-0.61 m/s, $p = 0.024$), Mobil-O-Graph (-1.01 m/s, $p < 0.001$) and pOpmetre (-1.55 m/s, $p = 0.003$). A tendency toward the overestimation of aortic PWV for lower PWV values and the underestimation of PWV for higher values was present for all devices, and was significant for the PulsePen-ET and the BPLab in the lowest quartile (PWV = 8.5 m/s, $p < 0.05$) and for Complior Analyse, SphygmoCor, BPLab and Mobil-O-Graph for the highest quartile (PWV = 13 m/s, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Devices measuring carotid-femoral PWV and the Mobil-O-Graph, which estimates aortic PWV from age and blood pressure values, present a good correlation with invasive aortic PWV in a large population with cardiovascular disease, while a less good agreement was found for other measuring devices (BPLab, pOpmetre). The underestimation of high PWV values may lead to erroneous estimation of cardiovascular risk by non-invasive devices.

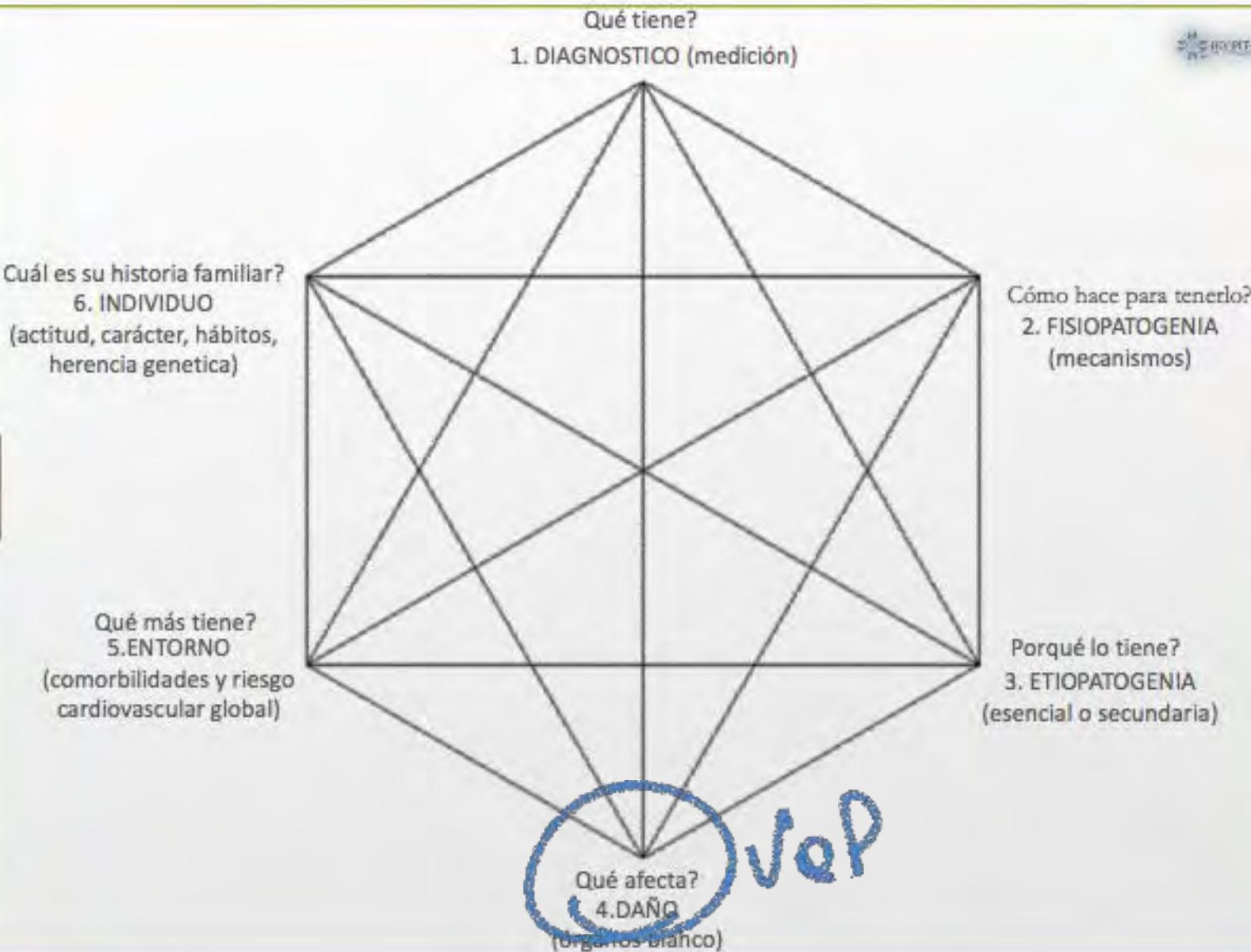
COMPARISON BETWEEN AORTIC PULSE WAVE VELOCITY MEASURED INVASIVELY AND NON-INVASIVELY BY EIGHT DIFFERENT DEVICES

La velocidad de onda del pulso como marcador de eficacia clínica

Clinical relevance of aortic stiffness in end-stage renal disease and diabetes: implication for hypertension management
Alexandra Yannoutsos, Sola Aoun Bahousb,
Michel E. Safar, and Jacques Blacher



| LOB | PRONÓSTICO | SENSIBILIDAD | TIEMPO |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------|
| HVI-ECG | ++++ | + | >6m |
| HVI-ETT | ++++ | ++ | >6m |
| ALB | ++ | +++ | Semanas |
| FG | (+) | ++ | Años |
| VOP | (+) | +++ | Semanas |
| ITB | - | + | - |
| EIM | - | -/+ | >1a |



Amplificación de la Presión Arterial



- Gradiente de presión



Aumentación de la presión de pulso

- Impacto sobre OB

Aumentación de la presión de pulso



- Amortiguación visco elástica

Presión Central



- Cálculo de la Presión Central
Aórtica

Diagnóstico del Paciente Hipertenso

Estudios adicionales a la evaluación básica del hipertenso

| Estudio | Indicación | Diagnóstico | Recomendación Evidencia |
|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Ecocardiograma Doppler | Soplos Dilatación de AI | Valvulopatías Función diastólica VI | CLASE IIb A B C |
| Presión Aórtica Central | HTA sistólica aislada Juvenil | Según grupo etario | CLASE IIa A B C |
| Índice Tobillo-Brazo | Sospecha de Arteriopatía periférica | > 1.3 | CLASE IIa A B C |
| Cardiografía por Impedancia | HTA resistente | Mecanismo de refractariedad | CLASE IIb A B C |
| Test Cognitivos Test de reloj | Queja cognitiva Riesgo Intermedio/alto En > de 40 años | Evaluación de DOB del SNC | CLASE IIb A B C |

LOS NUEVOS DISPOSITIVOS OSCILOMETRICOS TIPOII SON EQUIVALENTES A LA VOP CARÓTIDO-FEMORAL TONOMÉTRICOS



NON-INVASIVE MEASUREMENT OF AORTIC PULSE WAVE VELOCITY: A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF EIGHT DEVICES

A. Grillo¹, F. Moretti², M. Rivina³, C. Baldi⁴, L. Salvò⁵, L. Gao⁶, F. Scalfaro⁷, G. Sorropago⁸, A. Faini⁹, S. Millasseum¹⁰, P. Salvò¹¹, R. Carretta¹², G. Parati¹³, ¹*University of Milano-Bicocca, IRCCS Istituto Oncologico Italiano, Milan, ITALY*, ²*University of Parma, Parma, ITALY*, ³*University of Trieste, Trieste, ITALY*, ⁴*Peking University First Hospital, Beijing, CHINA*, ⁵*Università di Monza, Monza, ITALY*, ⁶*Pulse Wave Consulting, Saint Etienne, FRANCE*.

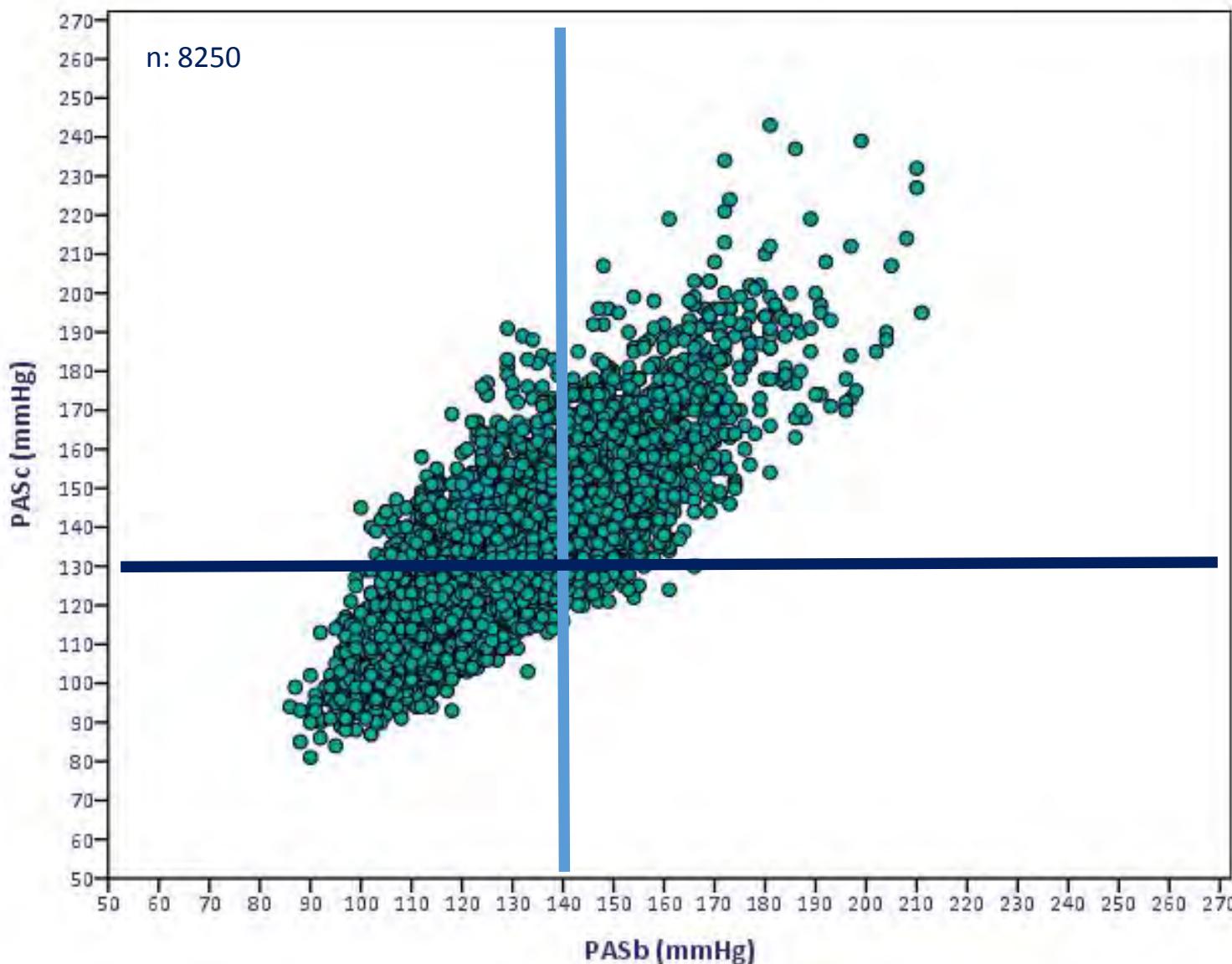
Objective: Several noninvasive devices purport to measure aortic pulse wave velocity (PWV), by applying different approaches and sensors, with the aim of evaluating cardiovascular risk. Purpose of this study is to compare the PWV measured by eight commercially available devices in patients with cardiovascular disease.

Design and method: In this study, 102 patients (70% males, mean age 65 ± 13 years) were enrolled among those who were going to undertake an elective cardiac catheterization study. For each patient, the following device was used to non-invasively evaluate aortic PWV, in a random order: BPLab, Complior Analyse, Mobil-O-Graph, pOpmetre, PulsePen-ETT, PulsePen-ITT and SphygmoCor. Data were analyzed by computing the coefficient of correlation (r) and determination (r^2) between measured values and with age of patients.

Results: The mean blood pressure, heart rate and PWV measured in the population were: 102 ± 16 mmHg, 65 ± 12 s⁻¹ and 11.2 ± 3.6 m/s. Comparative data are shown in Table 1. Devices evaluating carotid-femoral PWV (Complior Analyse, PulsePen-ETT, PulsePen-ITT, SphygmoCor) presented a very strong agreement between each other ($r > 0.90$) and moderate correlation with the PWV measured by the Mobil-O-Graph ($r = 0.45$ to 0.65), while a weak correlation was found between carotid-femoral PWV measurements and the BPLab or the pOpmetre ($r < 0.30$). A moderate-strong relationship was found between age and cf-PWV ($r^2 = 0.20$ to 0.38), whereas PWV measured by pOpmetre and BPLab showed a weak correlation with age ($r^2 = 0.05$ and 0.06 respectively). On the contrary, a very strong relationship was found between Mobil-O-Graph and age ($r^2 = 0.90$).

Conclusions: Devices measuring carotid-femoral PWV, considered the gold-standard measure for aortic PWV, present a very good agreement between each other, in our population of patients with cardiovascular disease. The Mobil-O-Graph, which estimates aortic PWV from age and blood pressure values, also present a good correlation with measures of carotid-femoral PWV. The two other measuring devices (BPLab, pOpmetre) does not provide a PWV measure in agreement with carotid-femoral PWV. Our results support the use of devices measuring carotid-femoral PWV for a proper and consistent evaluation of aortic PWV.

Análisis de la Distribución de Valores de
Presión Arterial Central y Amplificación



Presión/VOP local



- Hemodinamia sectorial

QAS ACC IZQ

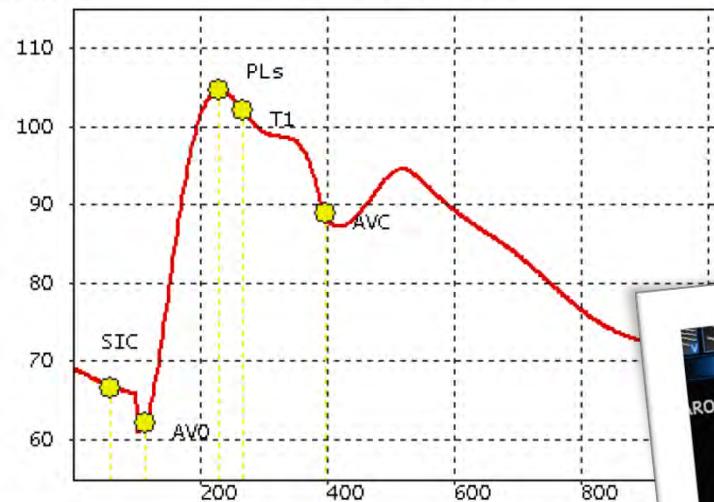
DISTENSIÓN : 621 μm
DE : 28 μm
DIAMETRO : 6.16 mm
DE : 0.08 mm
PB sis : 114.0 mmHg
PB dia : 61.0 mmHg

RIGIDEZ

CD: 0.04 1/kPa
CC: 1.12 mm^2/kPa
 α : 2.49
 β : 5.23
V PW: 5.03 m/s

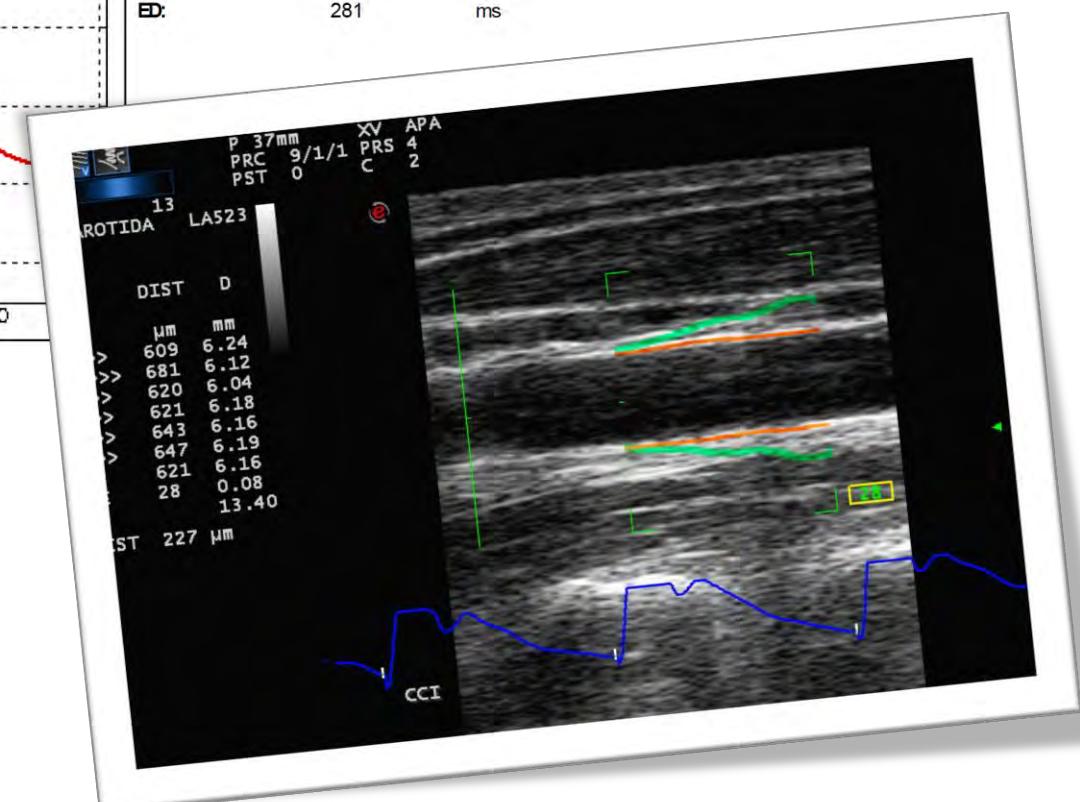
[mmHg]

FORMA Onda PRES LOC



PRESIÓN LOCAL

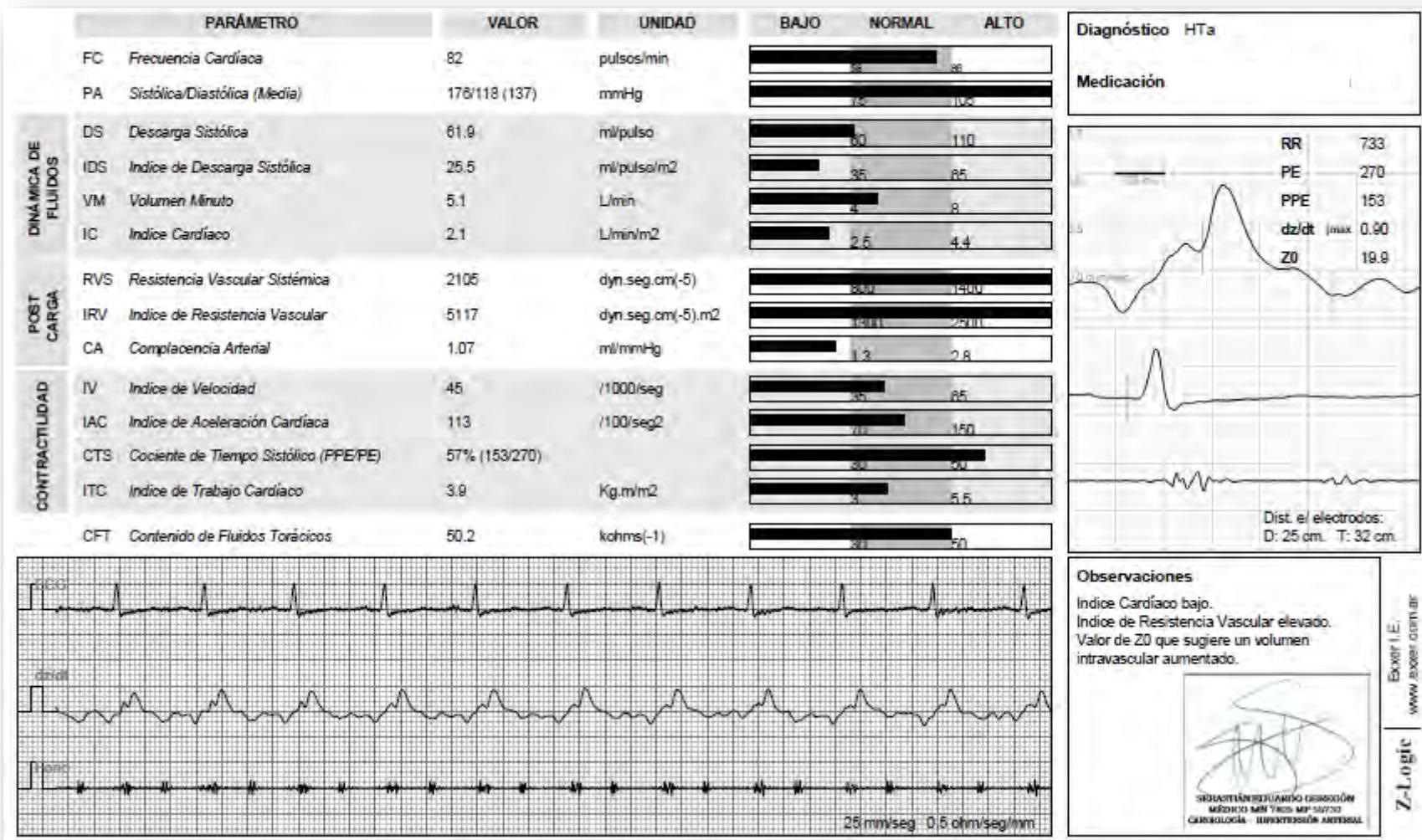
P sis LOC: 103.3 mmHg
P dia LOC: 61.0 mmHg
P(T1): 102.0 mmHg
AP: 2.7 mmHg
Alx: -2.55 %
ICP: 56 ms
ED: 281 ms



Hemodinamia no invasiva - Acoplamiento Ventrículo Arterial



- Resistencia periférica
- VM/acoplamiento

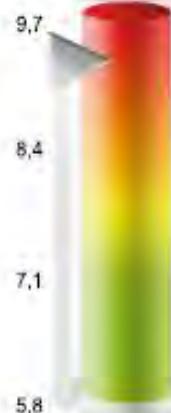


PRESION ARTERIAL PERIFERICA

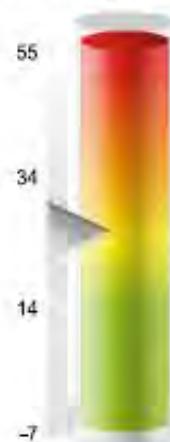


RIGIDEZ ARTERIAL

Arterias Grandes



Arterias Pequeñas



PRESION ARTERIAL CENTRAL (SISTOLE)



164 mmHg

RESUMEN

SISTOLE

176 mmHg

DIASTOLE

118 mmHg

SISTOLE (CENTRAL)
164 mmHg

EDAD VASCULAR
más viejo

IC RVS
Volwman
~~SRA~~
SNS
NET

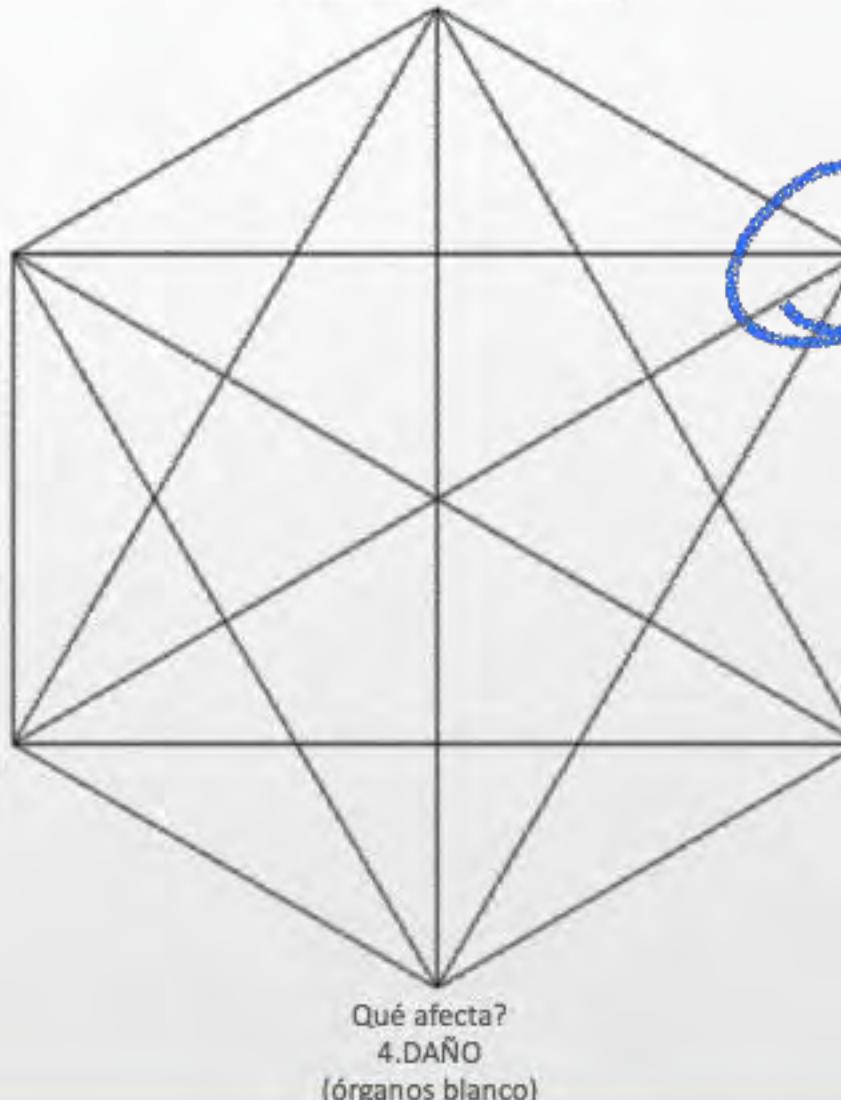
Cuál es su historia familiar?
6. INDIVIDUO
(actitud, carácter, hábitos,
herencia genética)

Qué más tiene?
5. ENTORNO
(comorbilidades y riesgo
cardiovascular global)

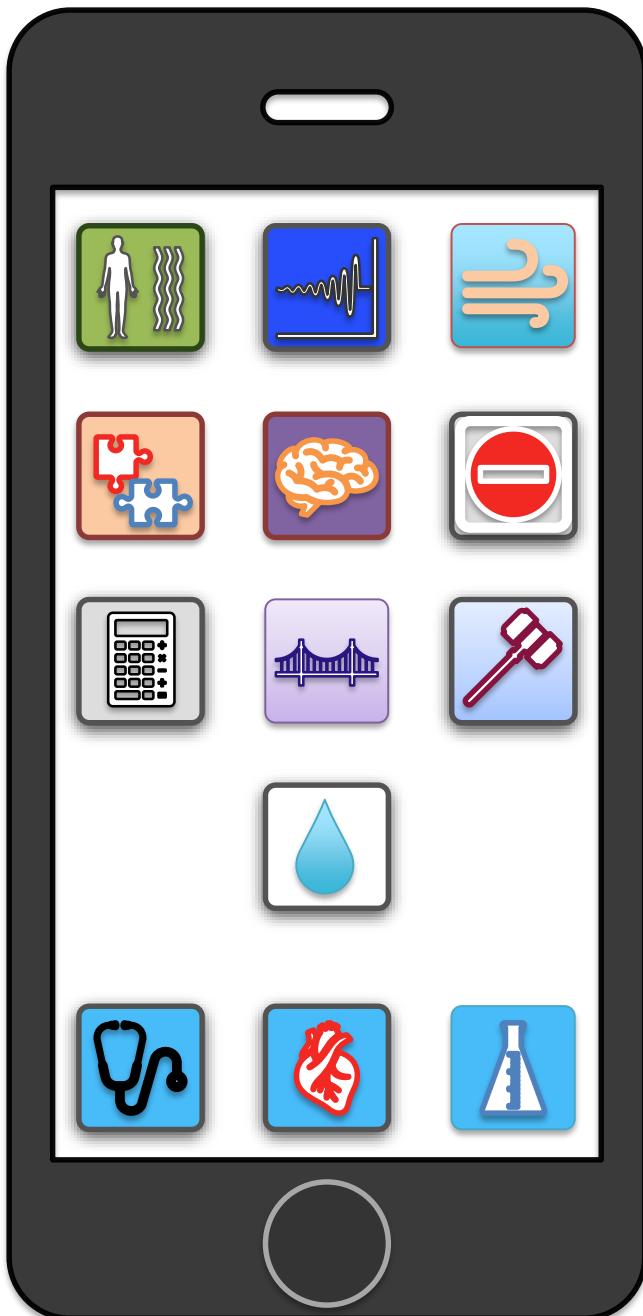
Qué tiene?
1. DIAGNOSTICO (medición)

Como hace para tenerlo?
2. FISIOPATOGENIA
(mechanismos)

Porqué lo tiene?
3. ETIOPATOGENIA
(esencial o secundaria)

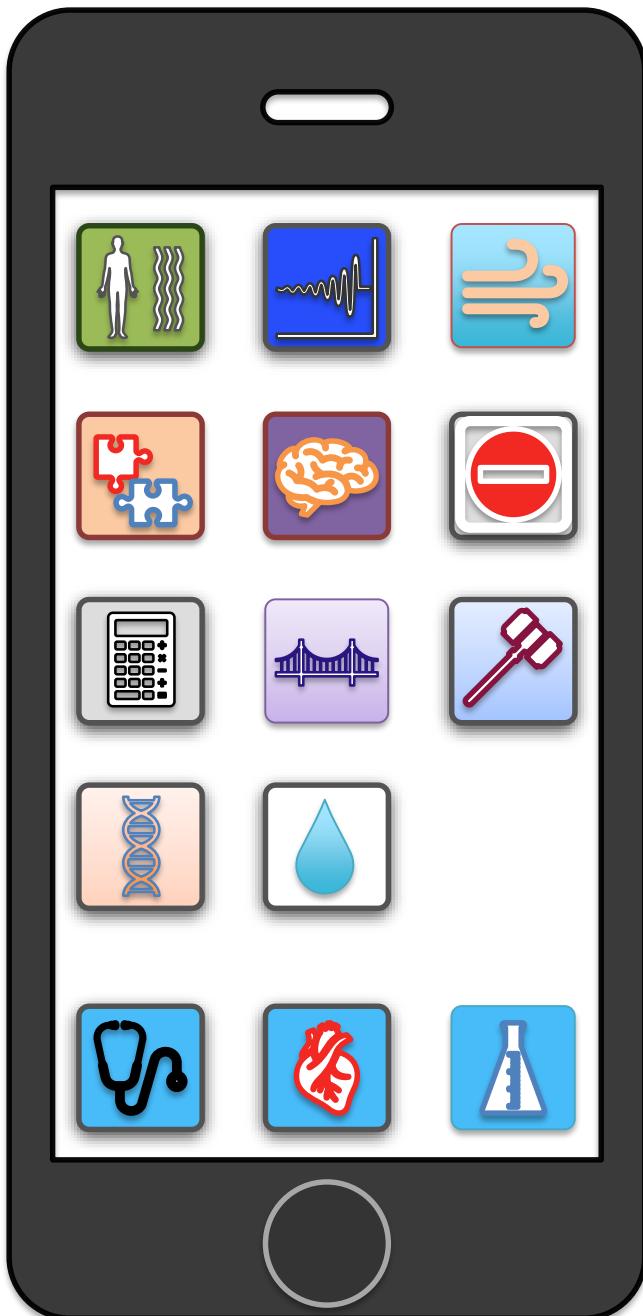


Evaluación de Función Endotelial



- Salud arterial

Genetica - Genómica



- Medicina personalizada

ANTEC

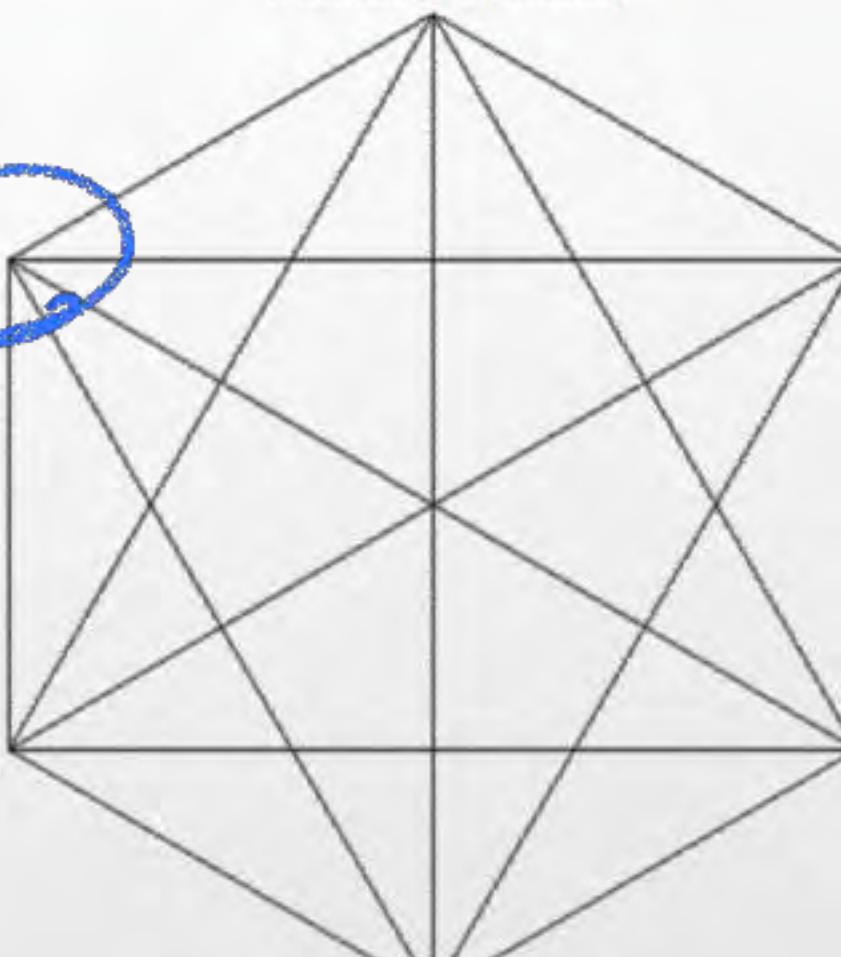
Cuál es su historia familiar?

6. INDIVIDUO
(actitud, carácter, hábitos,
herencia genética)

STRESS

Qué tiene?

1. DIAGNOSTICO (medición)



Qué más tiene?

5. ENTORNO
(comorbilidades y riesgo
cardiovascular global)

Cómo hace para tenerlo?

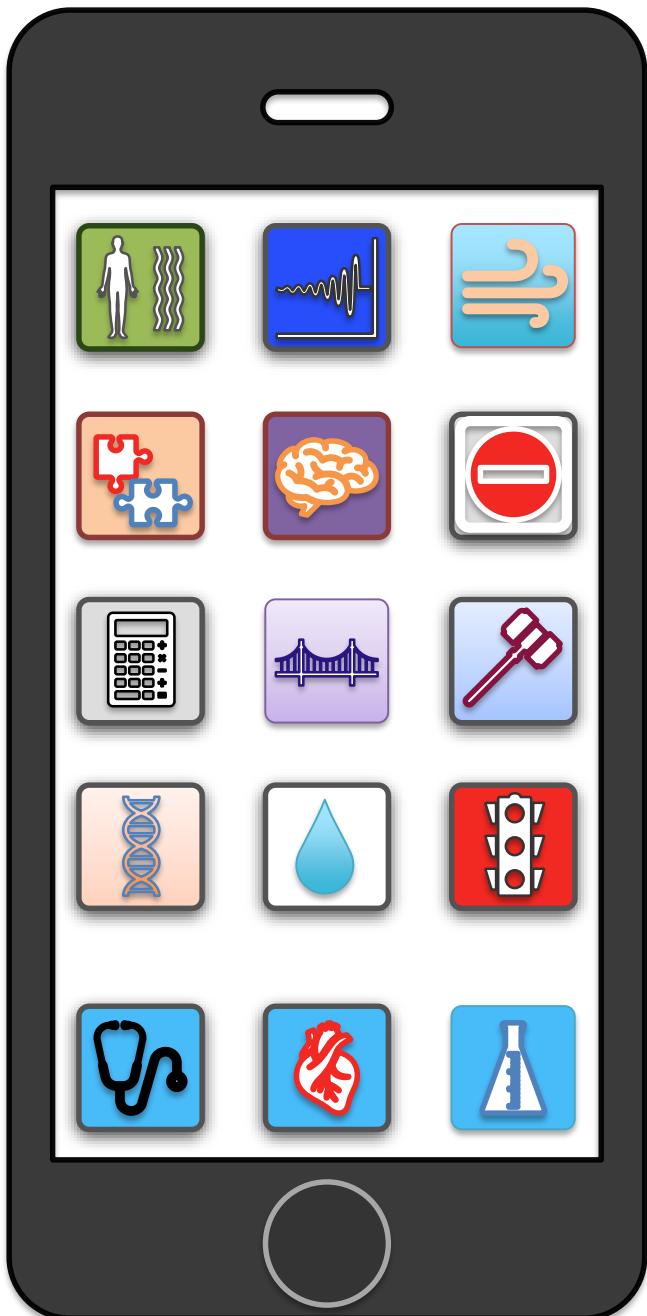
2. FISIOPATOGENIA
(mecanismos)

Porqué lo tiene?
3. ETIOPATOGENIA
(esencial o secundaria)

Qué afecta?

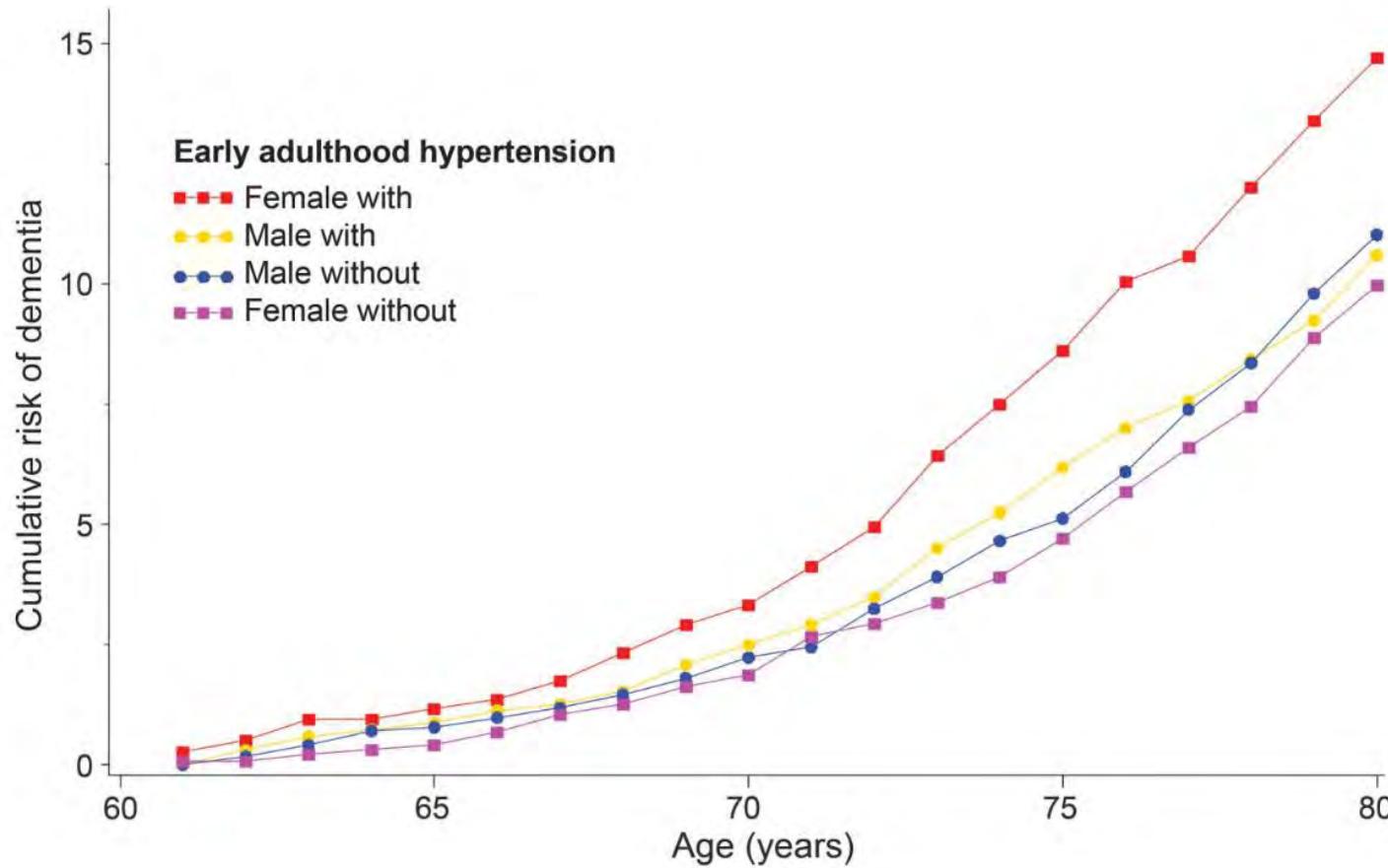
4. DAÑO
(órganos blanco)

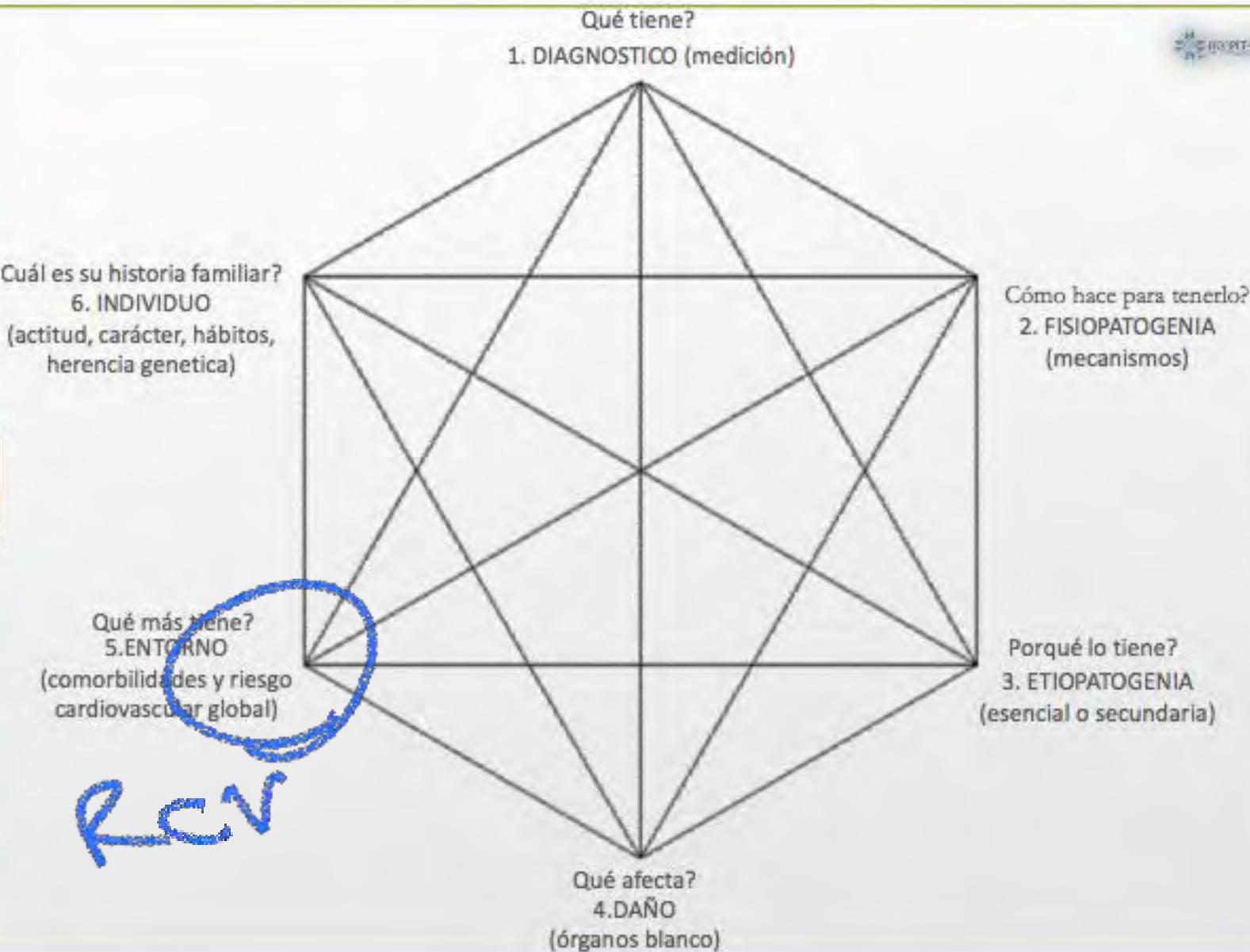
Riesgo Global



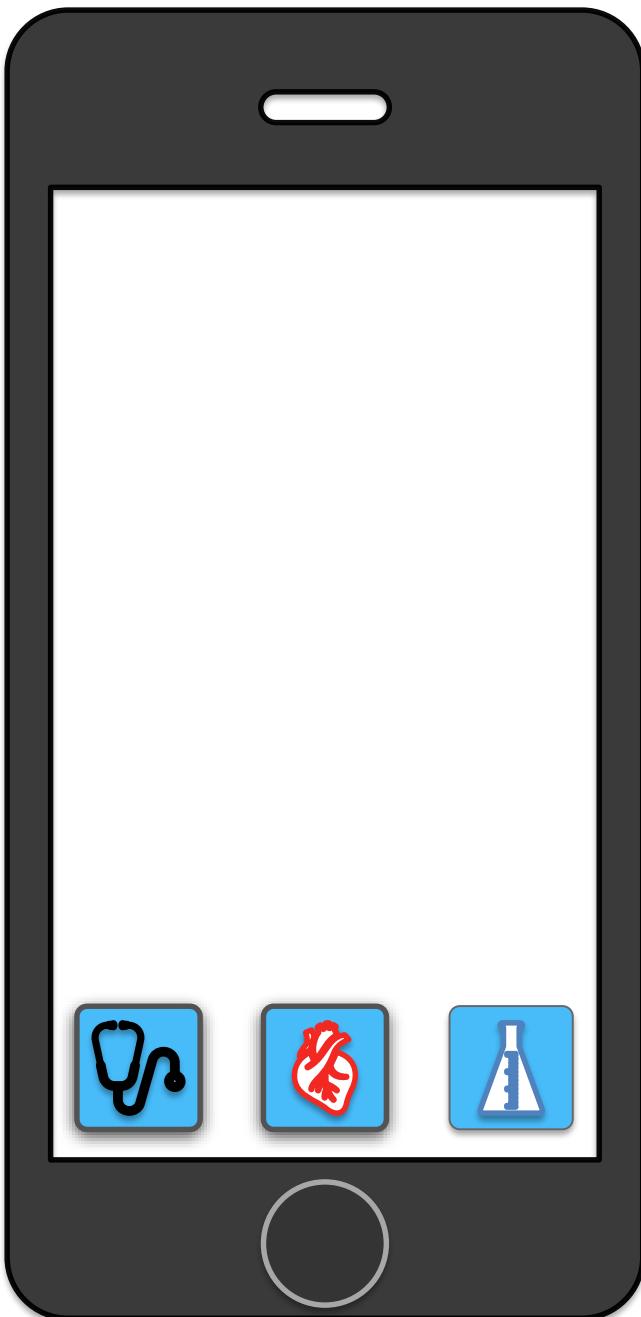
- Evaluación Pronóstica Temprana

Female sex, early-onset hypertension, and risk of dementia





Herramientas clínicas habituales



Herramientas clínicas disponibles

