

Hypertension pulmonaire de l'enfant

Avancées minuscules

ou

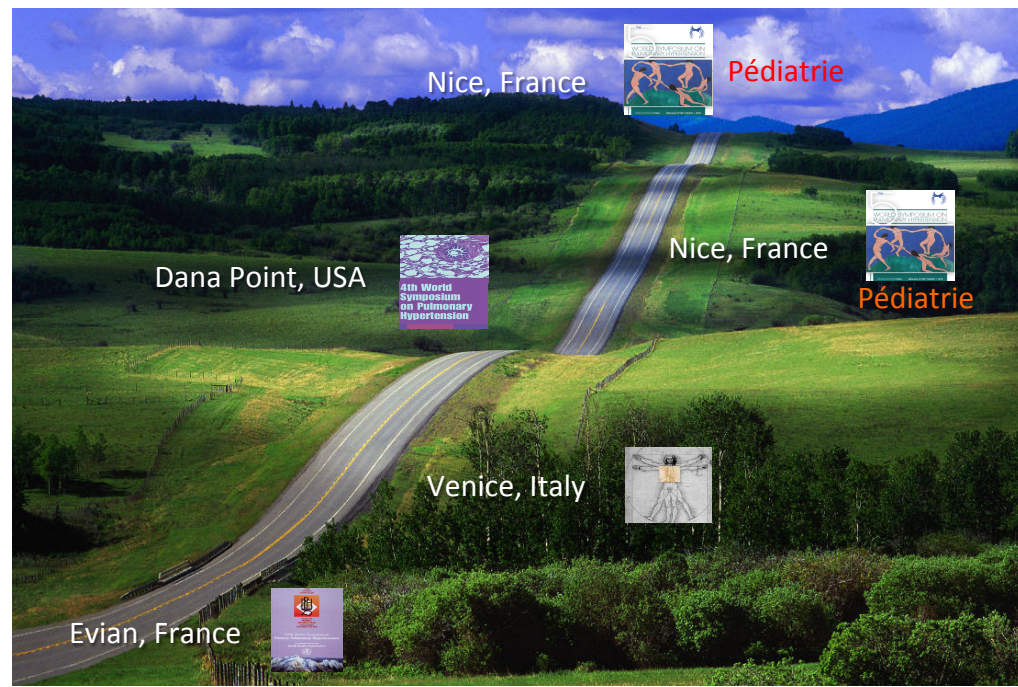
pas de géant



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Chemin

- De nombreux petits pas...
- Quelques grands pas....
- Pas mal d'embuches....

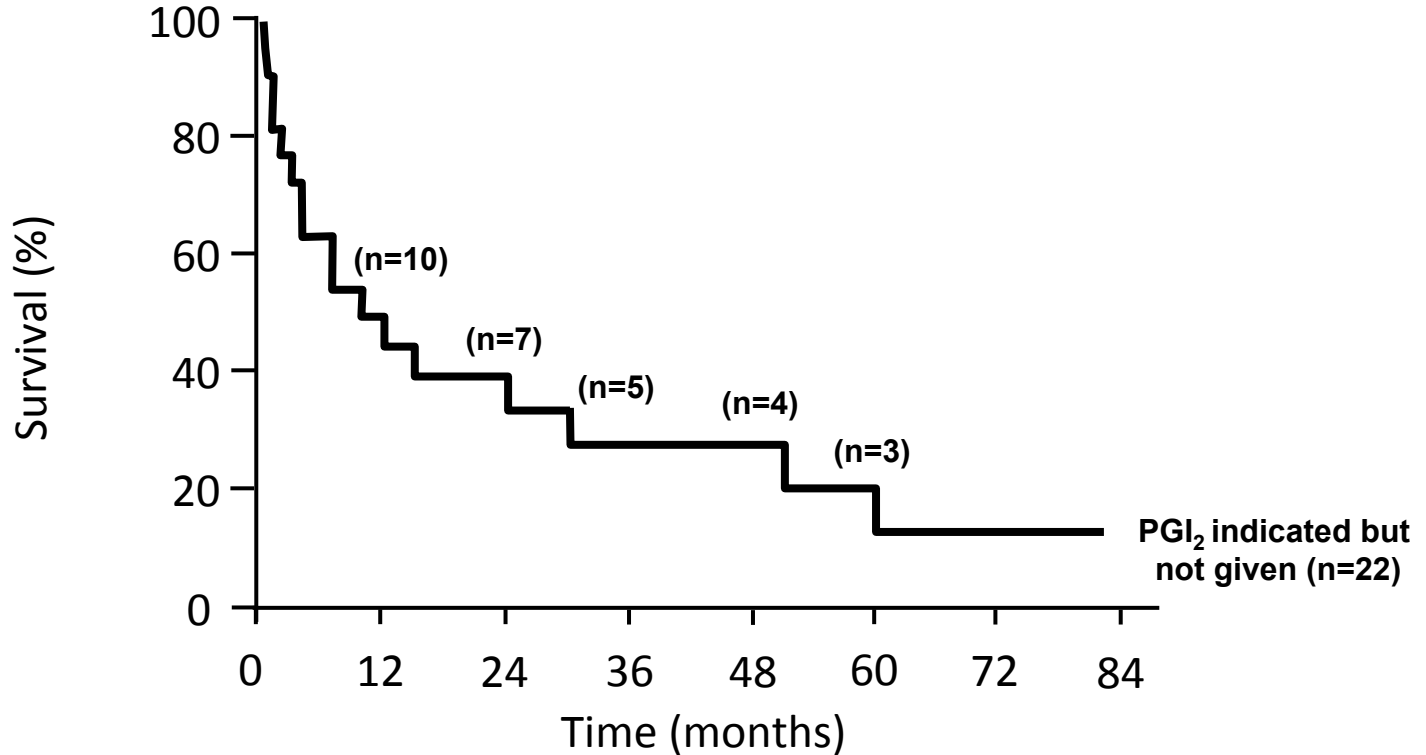


HTAP années 80

- La recherche en HTAP n'a pas d'avenir académique.....
- En clinique tous tes patients vont décéder et tu passeras plus de temps à reconforter les familles...

Courbe de survie

PAH sans traitement



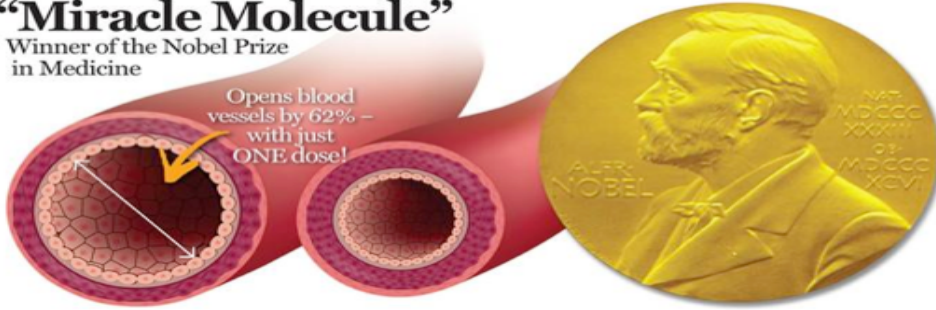
Petits et grands pas

- Monoxyde d'azote (Nitric oxide NO)
 - Autres traitements
- Registres
- Diagnostique
- Génétique
- Pediatric task forces and guidelines
- Mais.....

Nitric oxide: The magic bullet!!!???

Nitric Oxide
“**Miracle Molecule**”
Winner of the Nobel Prize
in Medicine

Opens blood
vessels by 62% –
with just
ONE dose!



Nobel Prize in Medicine 1998



Robert F. Furchtgott

Louis J. Ignarro

Murad Ozols

Prize motivation: "for their
discoveries concerning NITRIC
OXIDE as a signalling molecule
in the cardiovascular system"

Circulation. 1991 Jun;83(6):2038-47.

Inhaled nitric oxide. A selective pulmonary vasodilator reversing hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction.

[Frostell C, Fratacci MD, Wain JC, Jones R, Zapol WM.](#)

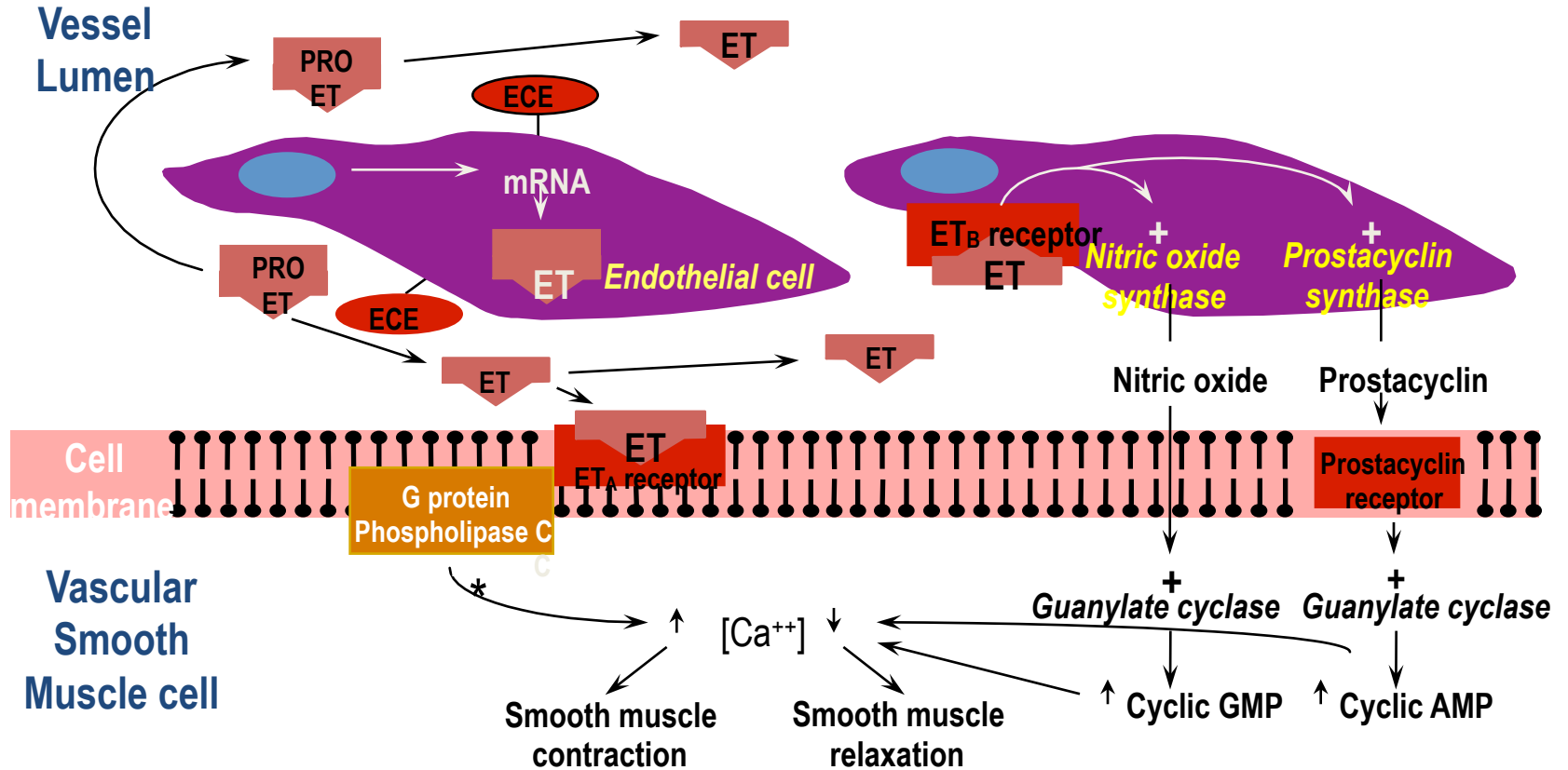
Monoxyde d'azote en inhalation

- Approuvé pour PPHN
- Utilisé pour évaluer la vasoréactivité lit vasculaire pulmonaire
 - Répondeurs
 - « opérabilité » cardiopathie congénitale
- Traitement hypertension pulmonaire post opératoire de cardiopathie congénitale
- A ouvert la voie du traitement de la dysfonction endothéliale dans l'hypertension pulmonaire et en particulier de la voie NO-cGMP.....
 - PDE5i (sildenafil)
 - Guanylate stimulators (riociguat)

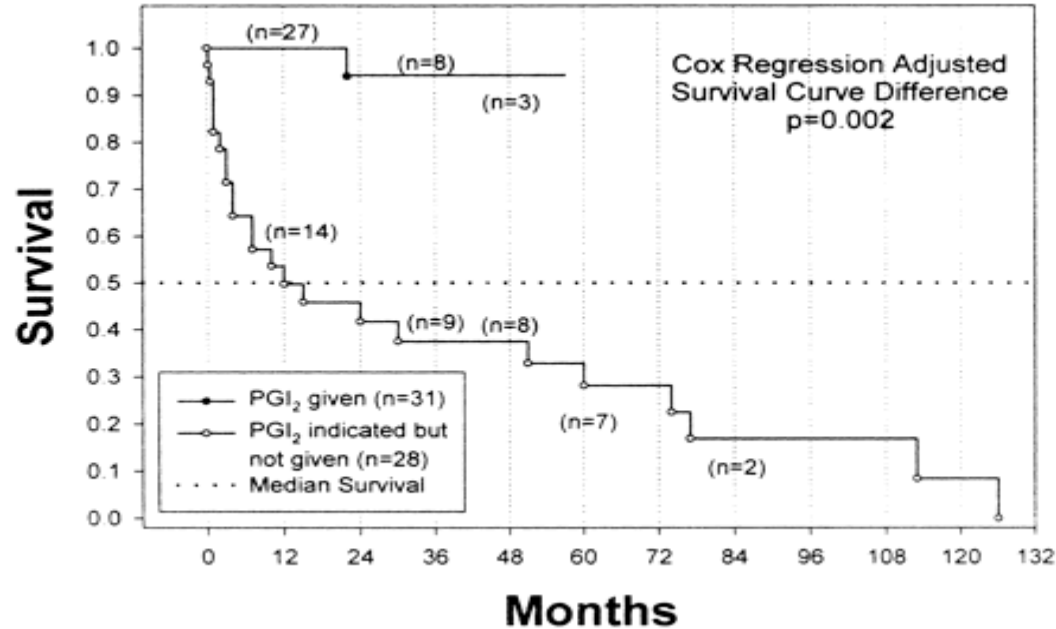
Management option for pulmonary hypertension before 1996

- 1980: Primary pulmonary hypertension: effects of nifedipine. Camerini, F. et al. *Br Heart J*, 44, 352.
- 1983: Sustained beneficial effect of nifedipine in primary pulmonary hypertension. De Feyter, P. J. *Am Heart J*, 105, 333.
- 1987: Nifedipine attenuates acute hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Burghuber, O. C. *Respiration*, 52, 86.
- 1989: Nifedipine for high altitude pulmonary oedema. Oelz, O. et al. *Lancet*, 2 (8674), 1241.

Dysfonction endothélie



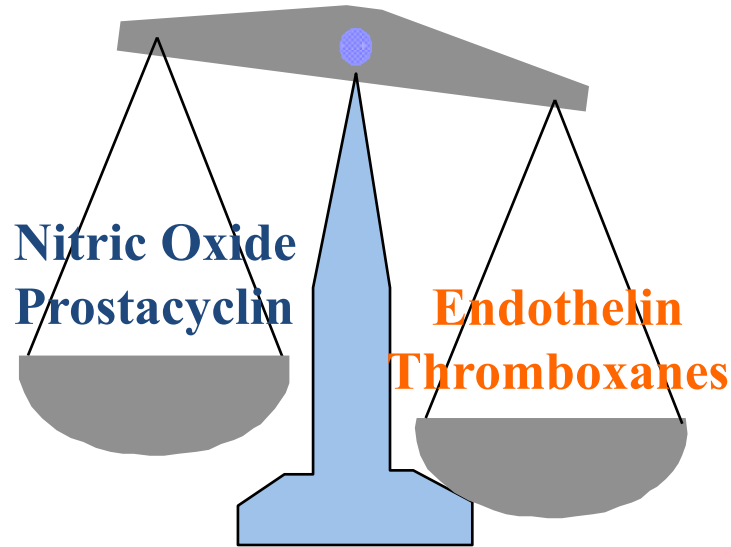
Chronic PGI₂ infusion



Kaplan-Meier survival curves comparing survival on long-term PGI₂ with survival of patients for whom PGI₂ was indicated but unavailable

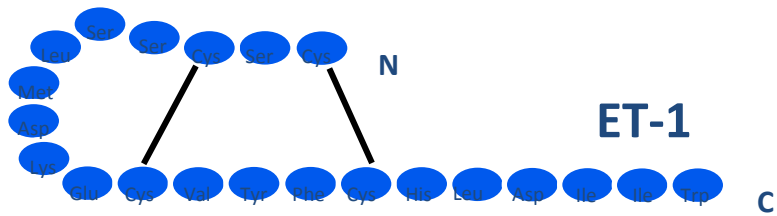
Dysfonction endothéliale

Vasodilatateurs
antiprolifération



Vasoconstricteurs
Prolifération

Endothelin

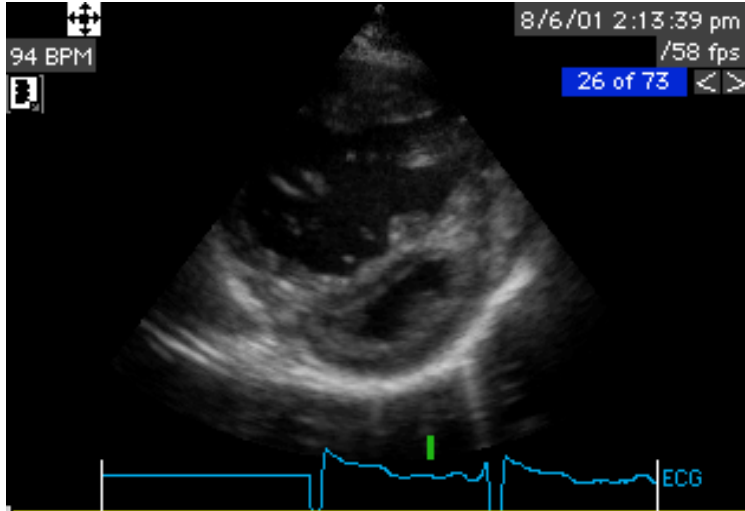


- 21-amino-acid peptide isolated from cultured porcine aortic endothelial cells¹
- Produced by EC, airway epithelial cells, macrophages, SMC, fibroblasts, cardiomyocytes, brain neurons, ...
- Regulates vascular tone, sodium balance, neural crest cell development and neurotransmission



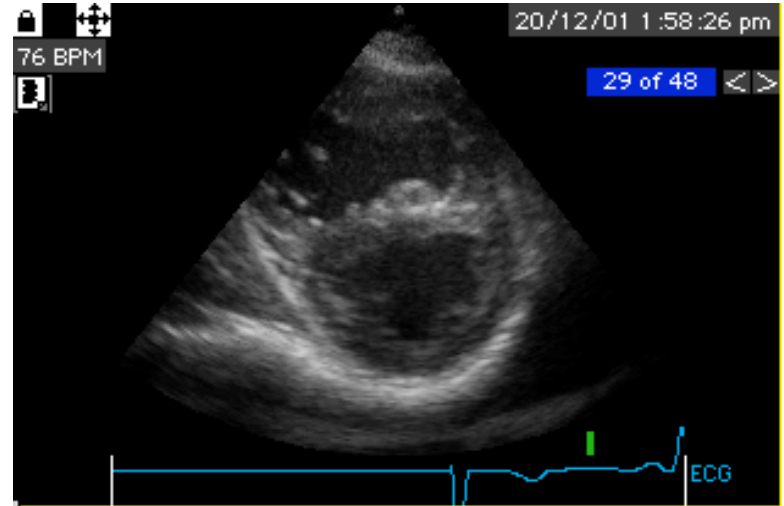
8 year-old boy with idopathic pulmonary hypertension

**Iloprost 100 μ gr 6 aerosols
Coumadine**



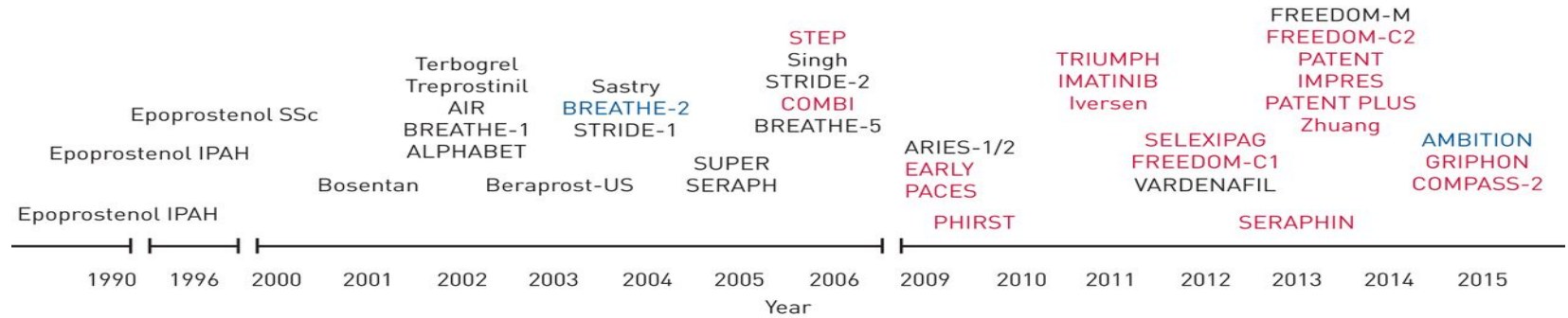
**Mean PAP: 66 mmHg
Mean SAP: 57 mmHg
PVR: 23 WU*m2
Area RV: 40 cm2**

**Same therapy plus
Bosentan 62.5 bid since 3 months**



**Mean PAP: 53 mmHg
Mean SAP: 75 mmHg
PVR: 16 WU*m2
Area RV: 28 cm2**

Time-course of completed randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) (n=41) according to treatment strategy.

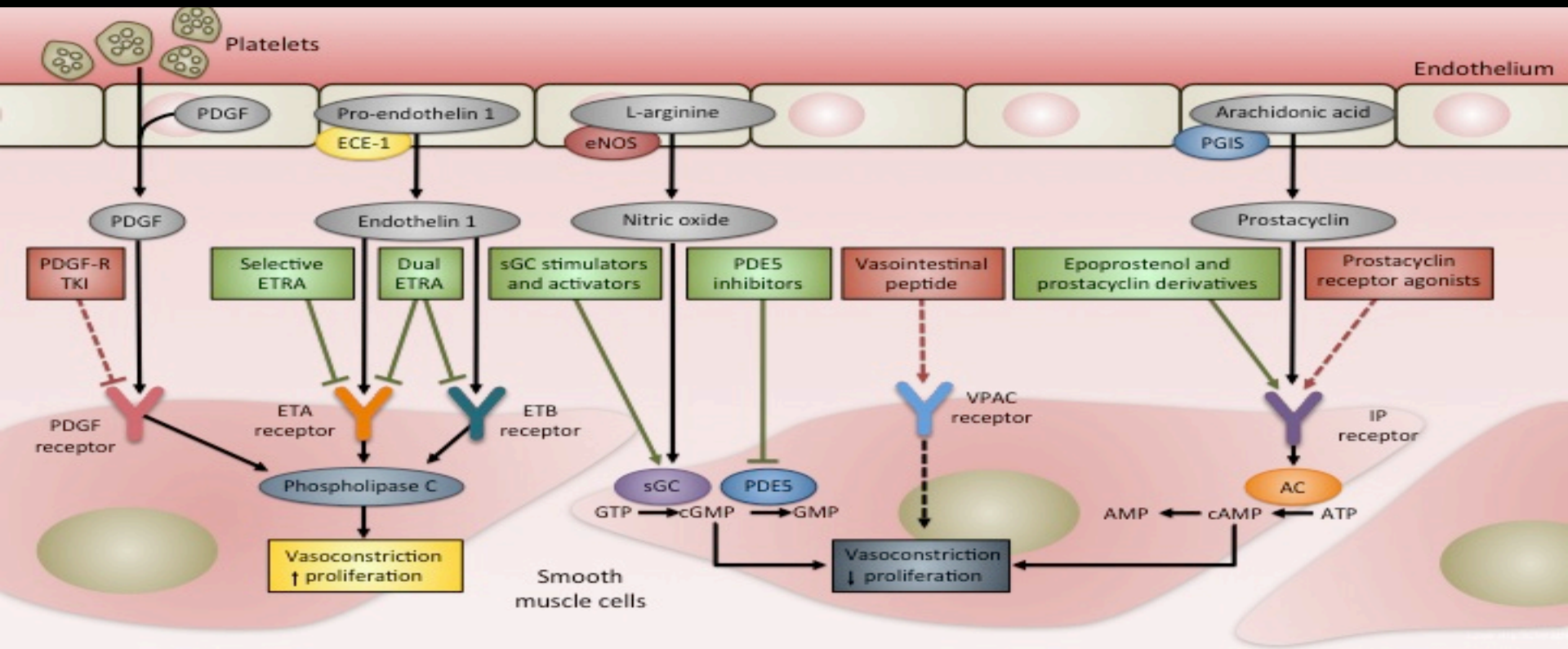


RCTs on monotherapy *versus* placebo or *versus* monotherapy (n=21)

RCTs on monotherapy and/or sequential combination *versus* placebo (n=18)

RCTs on initial combination *versus* monotherapy (n=2)

Nazzareno Galiè et al. Eur Respir J 2019;53:1801889



Overview of completed paediatric PAH trials to date leading to approval!

Clinical trial	Study drug	Study design	Endpoint	Study duration	Results
BREATHE-3¹	Bosentan	Open-label, uncontrolled	PK, haemodynamic parameters, 6MWD, CPET	12 weeks	Findings were similar to those observed in adult patients
FUTURE-1²	Bosentan [#]	Open-label, uncontrolled	PK, WHO FC, GCI scales	12 weeks	PK profiles were similar between the adult and paediatric formulations
FUTURE-2^{*3}	Bosentan [#]	Open-label extension	Safety, time to PAH worsening, survival	Median exposure: 27.7 months	Well tolerated. Efficacy results in line with previous paediatric and adult studies
FUTURE-3⁴	Bosentan [#]	Open-label, uncontrolled	PK, safety	24 weeks	No clinically relevant difference in exposure, and in safety, when increasing the frequency of dosing from b.i.d. to t.i.d.
STARTS-1⁵	Sildenafil	RCT	Efficacy, safety	16 weeks	Well-tolerated. Efficacy reported with medium and high doses
STARTS-2⁶	Sildenafil	Open-label extension	Mortality	Median exposure: 4.1 years	Survival was favourable, although higher doses were associated with increased mortality

1. Barst RJ, et al. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2003; 73:372-82; 2. Beghetti M et al. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 2009; 68:948-55; 3. Berger RM et al. *Int J Cardiol* 2016; 202:52-8;

4. www.clinicaltrials.gov; NCT01223352; 5. Barst RJ, et al. *Circulation* 2012; 125:324-34; 6. Barst RJ, et al. *Circulation* 2014; 129:1914-23

[#]Paediatric formulation. 6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; CPET: Cardiopulmonary exercise testing; GCI: Global Clinical Impression scales

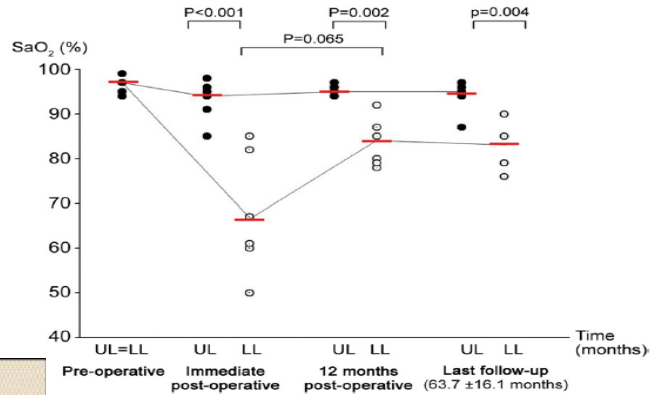
Table 1: Overview of medicines available for use in PAH for adults and children

Class of Products	Product	Authorisation for Adults			Authorisation status for Children		
		EU	US	Canada	EU	US	Canada
Prostacyclin Analogue	Treprostinil	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	Selexipag	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	Treprostinil diethanolamine	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Iloprost	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Epoprostenol	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Endothelin Receptors Antagonist	Bosentan	Yes	Yes	Yes	PK data	Yes	PK data
	Ambrisentan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	Macitentan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor	Sildenafil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Tadalafil	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Guanylate cyclase stimulators	Riociguat	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Footnotes: PK=pharmacokinetics, Pharmacokinetic properties of the active substance(s) relevant for a dose, strength and the pharmaceutical formulation

Outcome of CHD-PAH may be considered better than IPAH so why not transforming IPAH in CHD-PAH ?

Fig 5. Arterial oxygen saturation (SaO₂) in upper (UL) and lower limbs (LL) at preoperative evaluation and during follow-up. Analysis was performed on the data from the 6 children who survived beyond the first postoperative month. Mean arterial oxygen saturation is symbolized for each scatter plot by a red bar.



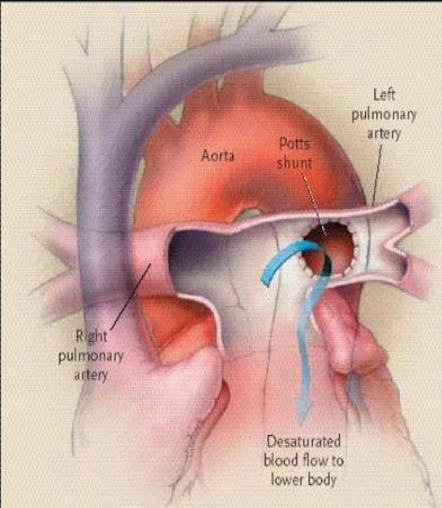
- Our experience further suggests that, for a child with suprasystemic right ventricular pressures, a Potts shunt should be considered early on, before ventricular dysfunction ensues. Furthermore, the shunt might even be considered as alternative therapy to prostacyclin infusion. Finally, a Potts shunt should be viewed as a viable step before proceeding to lung transplantation.

Grady et al Ann Thorac surg 2015

Table 3. Medical Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Therapy for Each Child Before Potts Shunt, at 12 Months' Follow-Up, and at Last Visit

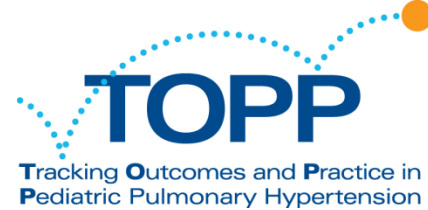
Patient No.	Preoperative PAH Therapy			12 Months' Postoperative PAH Therapy			Last Follow-up PAH Therapy			
	Bosentan	Sildenafil	Epoprostenol	Bosentan	Sildenafil	Epoprostenol	Follow-up (mo)	Bosentan	Sildenafil	Epoprostenol
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Deceased			11 days	Deceased		
2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	79	No	No	No
3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	69	Yes	No	Yes
4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	51	Yes	No	No
5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	49	Yes	No	No
6	Yes	No	No	Deceased			13 days	Deceased		
7	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	43	Yes	Yes	No
8	Yes	Yes	No	yes	Yes	No	37	Yes	Yes	No

PAH = pulmonary arterial hypertension.



Registres

TOPP for Tracking Outcomes and Practice in Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension



Cardiology in the Young (2017), 27, 1123–1132
doi:10.1017/S1047951116002493

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Original Article

Treatment initiation in paediatric pulmonary hypertension: insights from a multinational registry

Haemodynamic characterisation and heart catheterisation complications in children with pulmonary hypertension: Insights from the Global TOPP Registry (tracking outcomes and practice in paediatric pulmonary hypertension)

M. Beghetti ^{3*,1}, I. Schulze-Neick ^{b,1}, R.M.F. Berger ^{c,1}, D.D. Ivy ^{d,1}, D. Bonnet ^{e,1}, R.G. Weintraub ^{f,1}, T. Saji ^{g,1}, D. Yung ^{h,1}, G.B. Mallory ^{i,1}, R. Geiger ^{j,1}, J.T. Berger ^{k,1}, R.J. Barst ^{l,1}, T. Humpl ^{m,1}, for the TOPP investigators



Diagnostic evaluation of paediatric pulmonary hypertension in current clinical practice

Maurice Beghetti¹, Rolf M.F. Berger², Ingram Schulze-Neick³, Ronald W. Day⁴, Tomás Pulido⁵, Jeffrey Feinstein⁶, Robyn J. Barst^{7†} and Tilman Humpl⁸ on behalf of the TOPP registry investigators

Growth in children with pulmonary arterial hypertension: a longitudinal retrospective multiregistry study

Mark-Jan Ploegstra, D Dunbar Ivy, Jeremy G Wheeler, Monika Brand, Maurice Beghetti, Erika B Rosenzweig, Tilman Humpl, Xavier Iriart, Erwan Muros-Le Rouzic, Damien Bonnet, Rolf M F Berger

Acute Vasodilator Response in Pediatric Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

Current Clinical Practice From the TOPP Registry

Johannes M. Douwes, MD,^a Tilman Humpl, MD, PhD,^b Damien Bonnet, MD, PhD,^c Maurice Beghetti, MD,^d D. Dunbar Ivy, MD,^e Rolf M.F. Berger, MD, PhD,^a on behalf of the TOPP Investigators

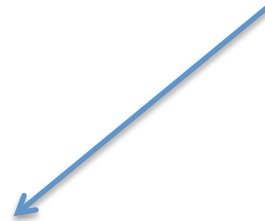
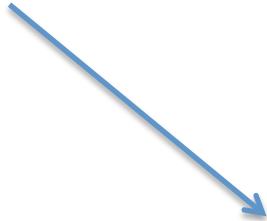
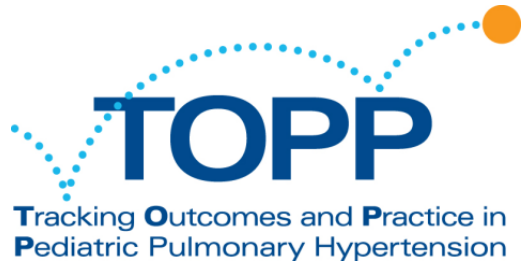


Clinical features of paediatric pulmonary hypertension: a registry study

Rolf M F Berger, Maurice Beghetti, Tilman Humpl, Gary E Raskob, D Dunbar Ivy, Zhi-Cheng Jing, Damien Bonnet, Ingram Schulze-Neick, Robyn J Barst

To “Cath” or Not in Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension?

From registry to research and clinic

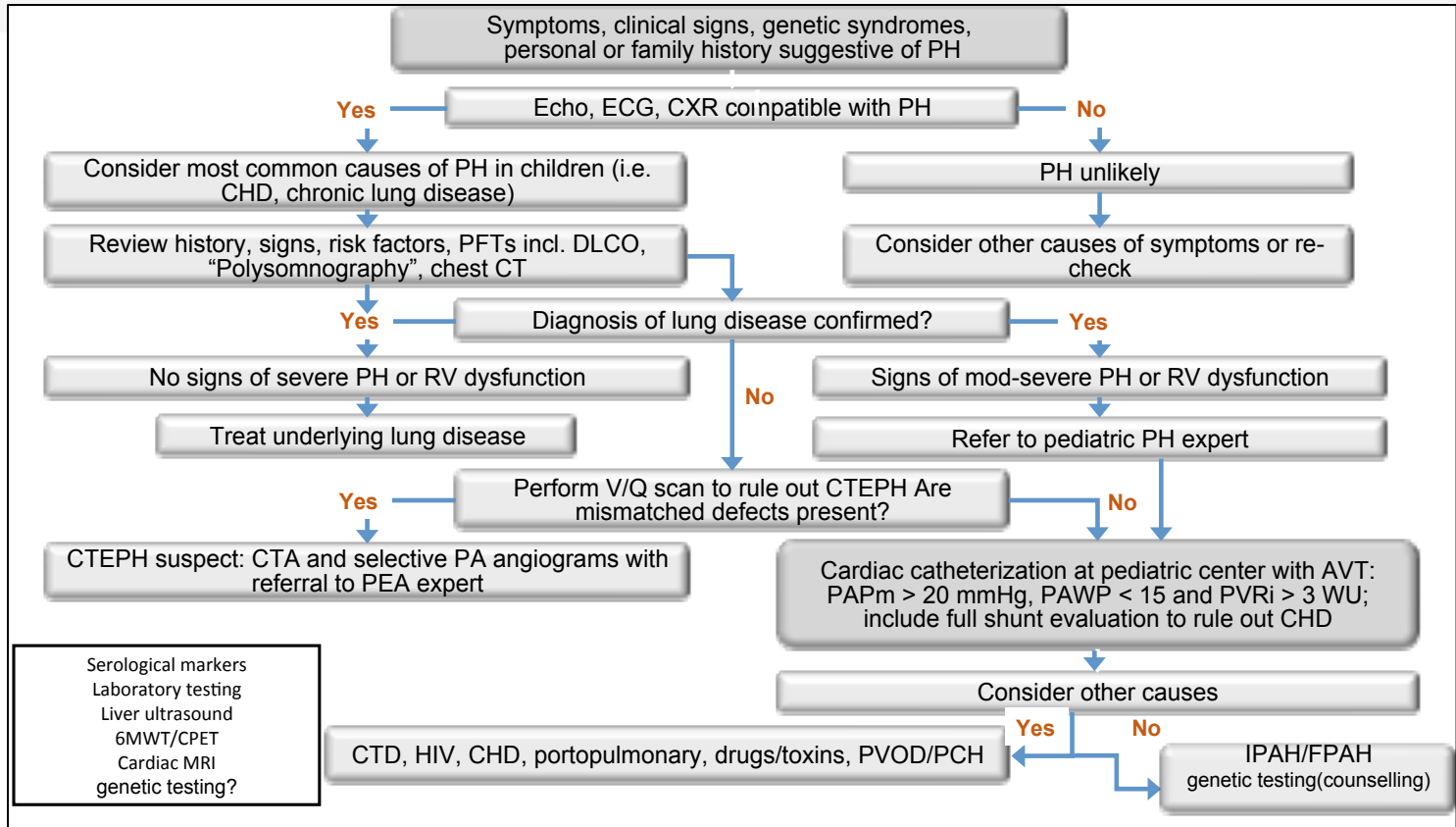


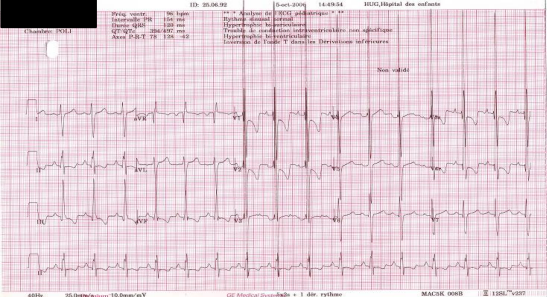
Multi stakeholders meeting

Multistakeholders meeting

- Develop a platform to develop research in pediatric pulmonary hypertension (orphan diseases)
 - Authorities (EMA, FDA Japan Canada etc...)
 - Experts
 - Patients association
 - Pharma
- Position paper

Diagnostic algorithm pediatric Task force WSPH Nice 2018



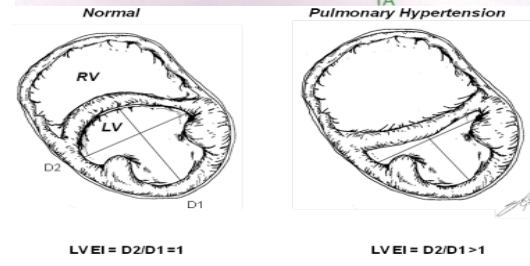
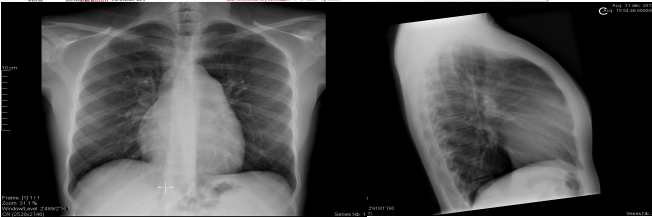
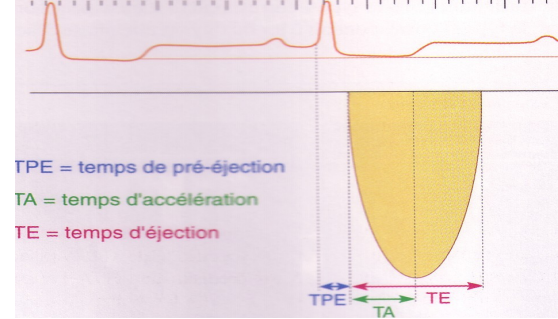


Pulmonary ejection flow

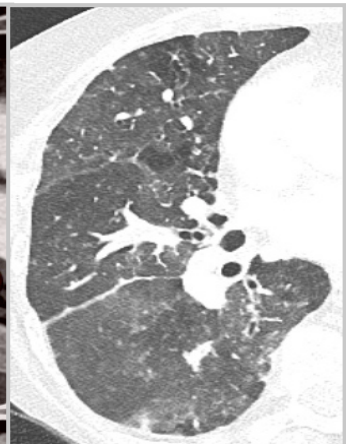
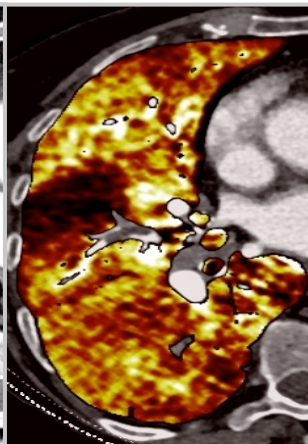
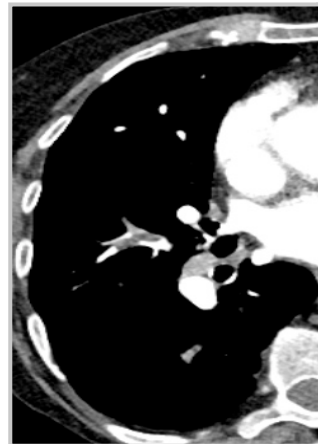
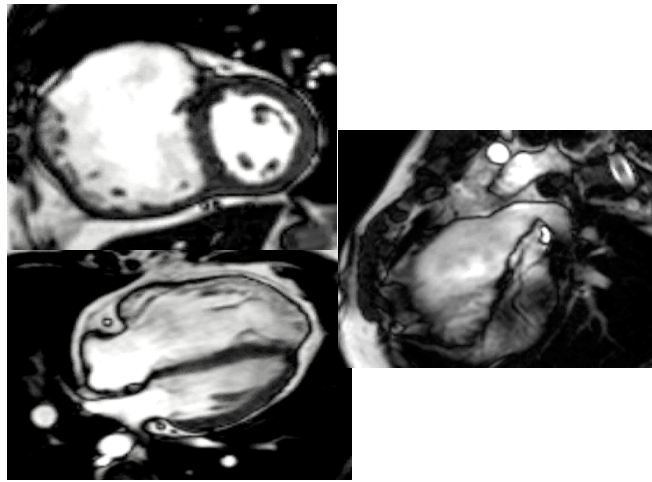
AT < 100ms +++

TE < 320 ms

TPE > 100ms



Cardiac catheterization????



Genetics

- *BMP2* the predominant gene in Peds and Adult PAH
 - Growing data on other genes ALK1, ENG, CAV1, KCNK3, EIF2AK4
- Pediatric PH may have slightly different mutation profile
 - TBX4 (described potential role in pediatric PAH and small patella syndrome, (Kerstjens-Frederikse WS, 2013))
- TBX4 shows us importance to expand beyond ‘pure’ idiopathic
 - E.g., Von Hippel Lindau (JHLTx, 2016)
- Genotype-Phenotype associations needed in Pediatrics

“Guidelines”: Recommendations for pediatric pulmonary hypertension

Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension

Ivy DD, *et al. J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013; 62(25 Suppl):D117-26.

Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension: Guidelines From the American Heart Association and American Thoracic Society

Abman SH, *et al. Circulation* 2015; 132:2037-99.

2015 ESC/ERS Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hypertension

Galiè N, *et al. Eur Heart J* 2016; 37:67-119.

Expert consensus statement on the diagnosis and treatment of paediatric pulmonary hypertension. The European Paediatric Pulmonary Vascular Disease Network, endorsed by ISHLT and DGPK

Hansmann G and Apitz C. *Heart* 2016; 102 Suppl 2:ii67-85.

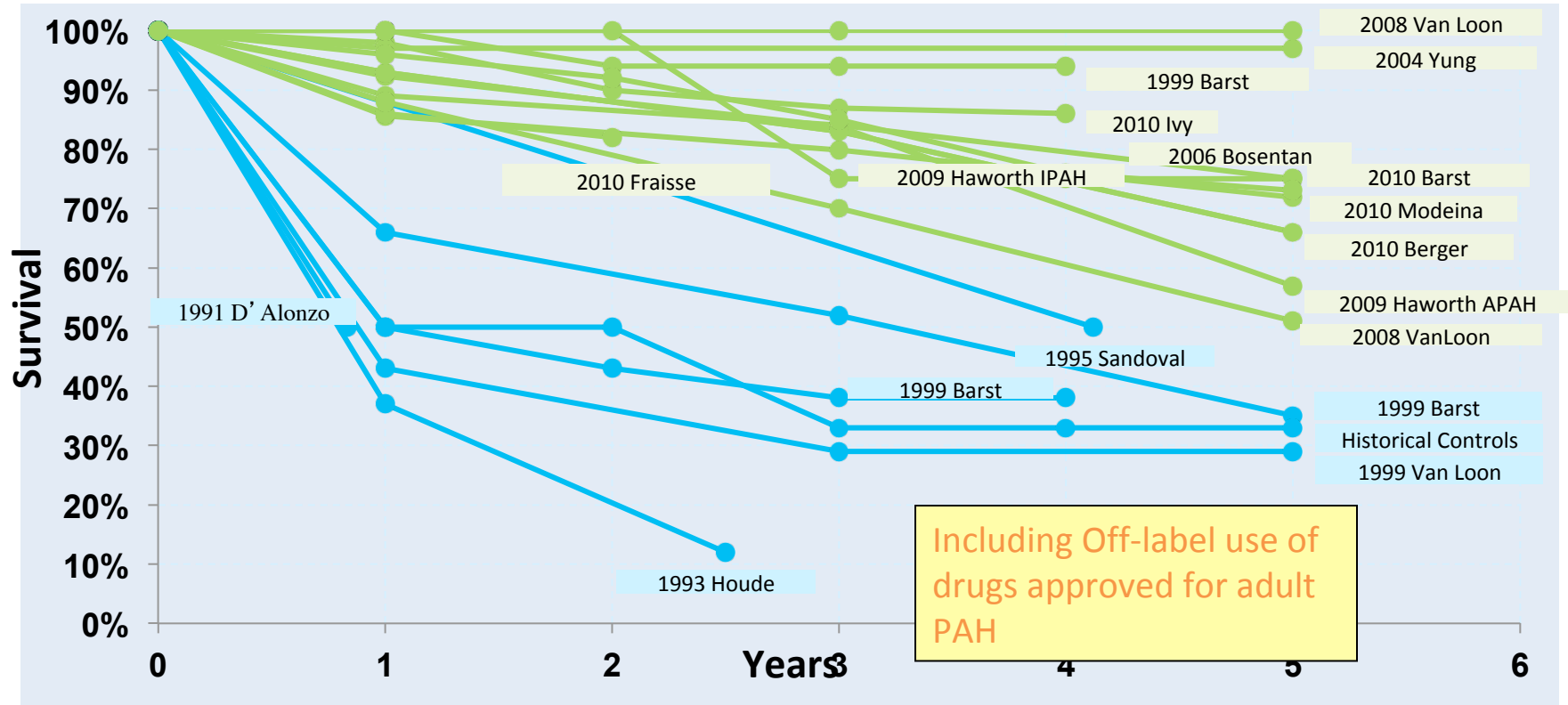
Paediatric Pulmonary Hypertension: updates on definition, classification, diagnostics and management

Rosenzweig EB, *et al. Eur Respir J* 2018;

The lack of RCTs in pediatrics makes it difficult to deliver strong guidelines

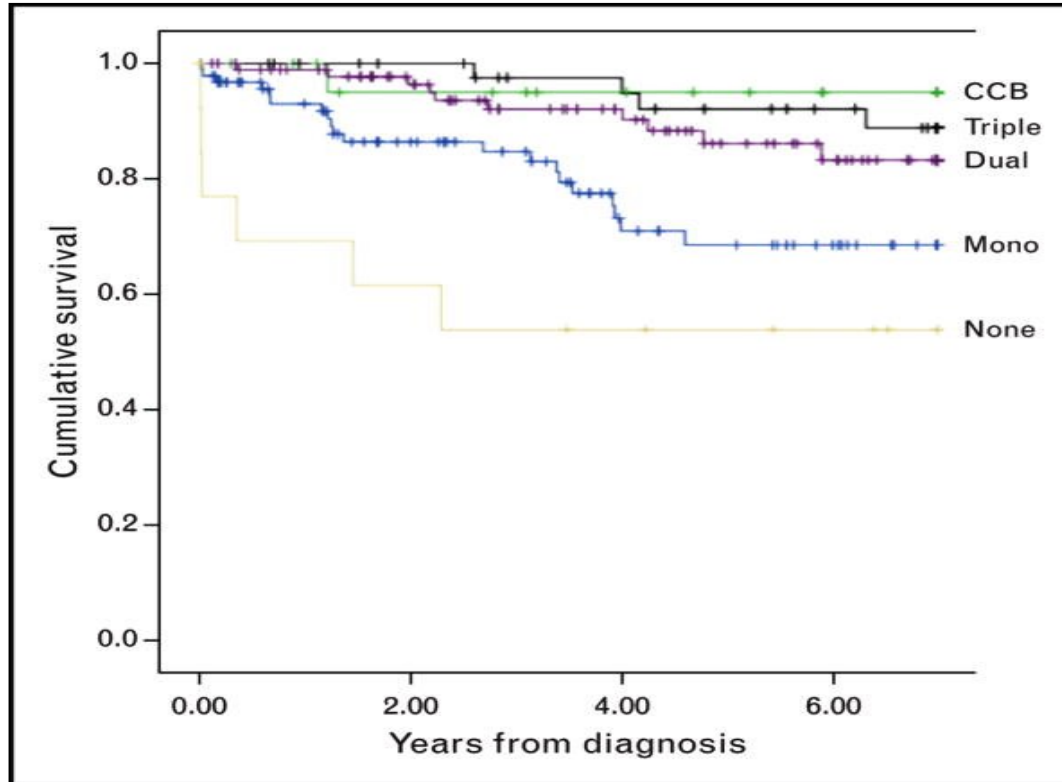
Recommendations are based mostly on expert consensus

Improved Survival in Children



1, 3, 5 year survival: ~ 85 - 95%, ~ 70 - 95%, ~50 - 95%, respectively
vs prior to therapies: ~ 40 - 65%, ~ 45%, ~ 30%, respectively

Current survival in pediatric PAH



Futurs traitements

- Mieux utiliser les traitements actuels!
- Nouveaux traitements
 - Bcp d'échecs en phase 2 actuellement
- Cellules souches/thérapies génique??
 - Données précliniques positives mais....

Futur

- TT adapté à la pédiatrie
- Diagnostic et suivi non invasif
- Traitement curatif
- IL FAUT TROUVER LA CAUSE ET LA CIBLER ET NON LES SYMPTOMES.....
- Génotype/phénotype
- Génomique

Conclusions

- De nombreux petits pas
- Amélioration de la survie
- Transition chez l'adulte
- Quelques traitements approuvés
- Mais pas de guérison!!!
- Le pas de géant serait le traitement curatif mais on n'en semble pas proche.....