

Luncheon panel – Amiloidosi Cardiaca

Le nuove terapie: Acoramidis

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Nessun conflitto di interesse



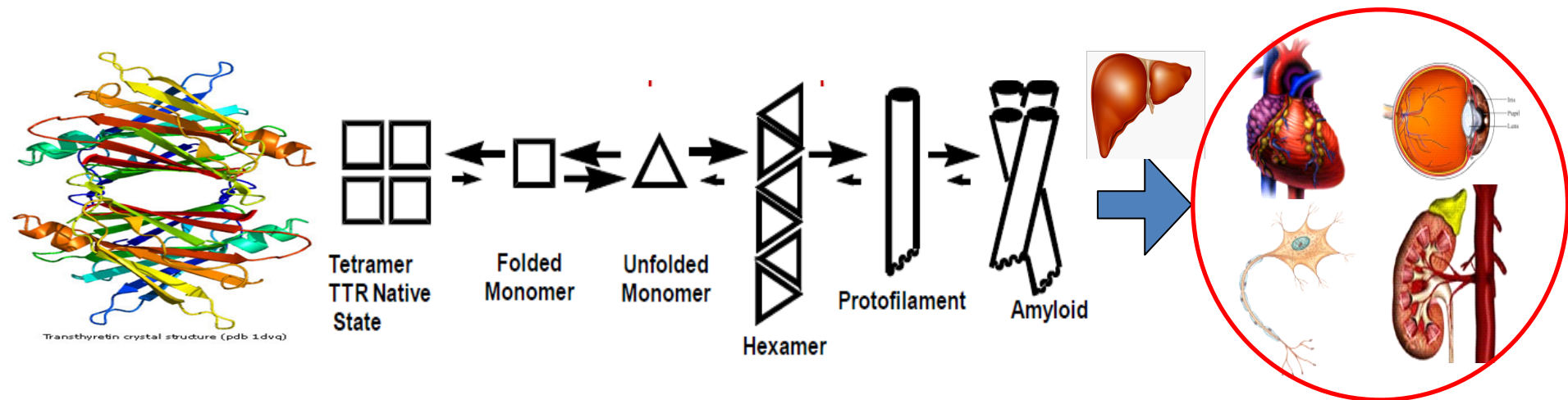
Amiloidosi - Definizione

- L' Amiloidosi è una malattia infiltrativa sistemica causata dalla deposizione extracellulare di materiale proteico, con conseguente alterazione della architettura e della funzione dell'organo o del tessuto interessato
- Esistono più di quaranta tipi di Amiloidosi¹
- Ogni tipo di Amiloidosi è caratterizzato dall'accumulo di una specifica proteina che, in seguito ad un errato processo di ripiegamento, assume una struttura super-secondaria a β -foglietto che facilita la formazione di fibrille insolubili e resistenti alla proteolisi
- Delle oltre 40 proteine capaci di aggregarsi in fibrille solo 9 lo fanno a livello del miocardio. Si stima tuttavia che più del **98%** sia causato da soli due tipi di proteine: le catene leggere delle immunoglobuline (AL) e la transtiretina (TTR)

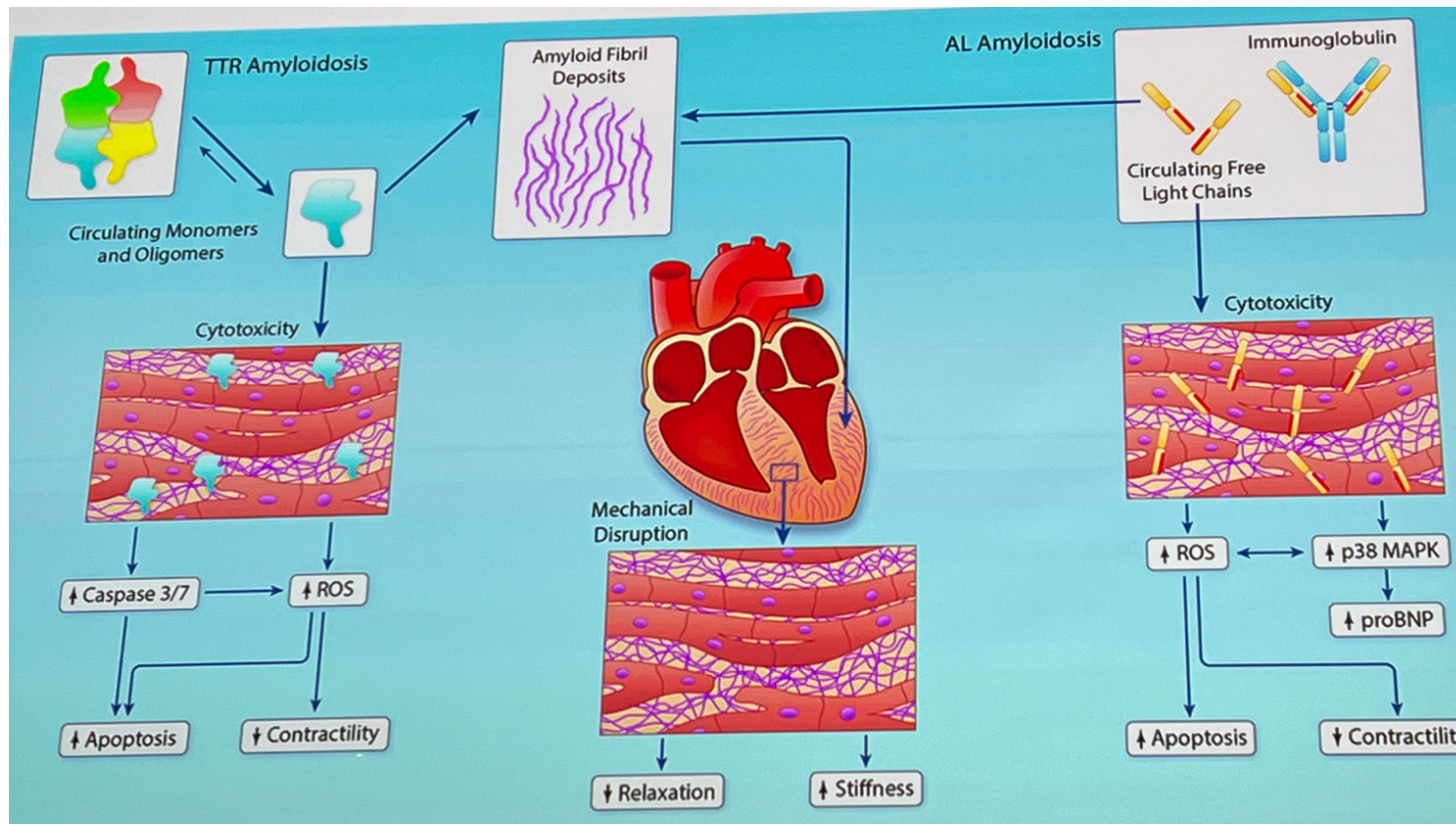
¹ Benson MD, Buxbaum JN, Eisenberg DS, et al. Amyloid nomenclature 2020: update and recommendations by the International Society of Amyloidosis (ISA) Nomenclature Committee. Amyloid. 2020;27: 217–222



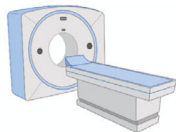
Amiloidosi TTR - Fisiopatologia



Amiloidosi – Malattia infiltrativa



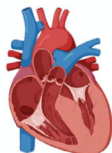
Amiloidosi TTR (WT) – Malattia rara?



**Bone scintigraphy
for non-cardiac reasons:**
≥81 years: ~1.3% M, ~0.4% W



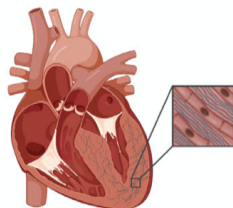
**Autopsy in unselected
elderly individuals: 21%**
(95% CI 7-39%)



HFpEF: 12%
(95% CI 6-20%)
M 73% (39-100%)
77 years (66-86)
AL-CA 10% (0-40%)



Aortic stenosis: 8%
(95% CI 5-13%)
M 67% (50-89%)
84 years (75-88)
AL-CA 2% (0-6%)



HFrEF/HFmrEF: 10%
(95% CI 6-15%)
M 100%
81 years (76-85)
AL-CA 0%

Prevalence of cardiac amyloidosis in screening studies

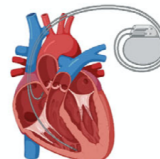


HCM: 7%
(95% CI 5-9%)
M 80% (73-87%)
74 years
AL-CA 0-9%



**Surgery for carpal tunnel
syndrome: 7%**
(95% CI 5-10%)
M 64% (33-100%)
76 years (73-79)
AL-CA 18% (0-33%)

Conduction disorders: 2%
(95% CI 0-4%)
M 50%
90 years
AL-CA 0%



European Journal of Heart Failure (2022) 24, 2342–2351
doi:10.1002/ehf.2532

RESEARCH ARTICLE

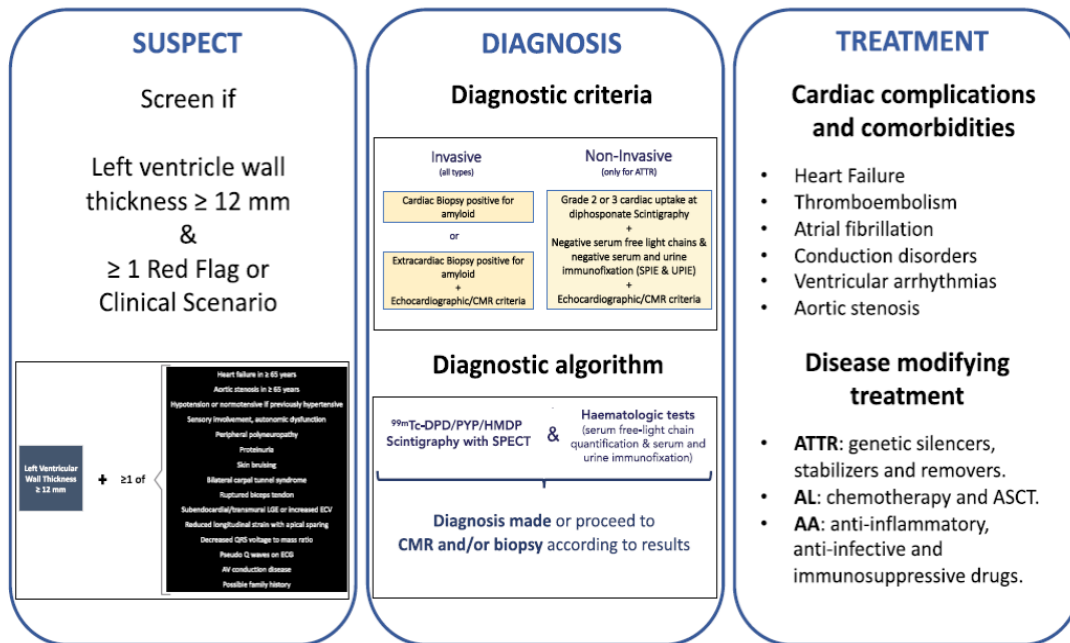
Redefining the epidemiology of cardiac amyloidosis. A systematic review and meta-analysis of screening studies

Alberto Aimo^{1,2}, Marco Merlo³, Aldostefano Porcari³, Georgios Georgiopoulos^{1,4,5},
Linda Pagura³, Giuseppe Vergaro^{1,2}, Gianfranco Sinagra³, Michele Emdin^{1,2},
and Claudio Rapezzi^{6,7*}



Algoritmo diagnostico

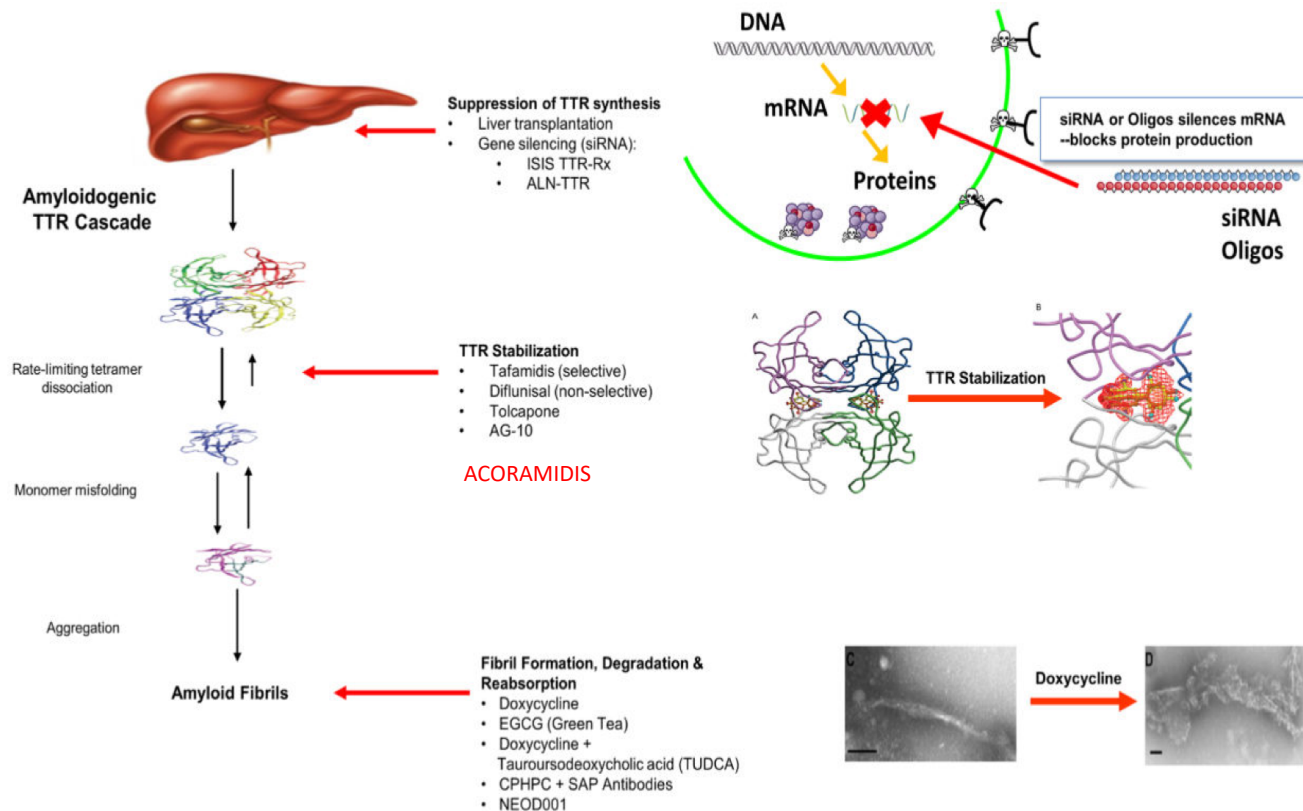
Cardiac amyloidosis ESC Myocardial WG position paper



Pavia Garcia et al, Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac amyloidosis::a position statement of the ESCWorking Group on Myocardial and Pericardial Diseases, European Heart Journal 2021



Amiloidosi TTR - Terapie

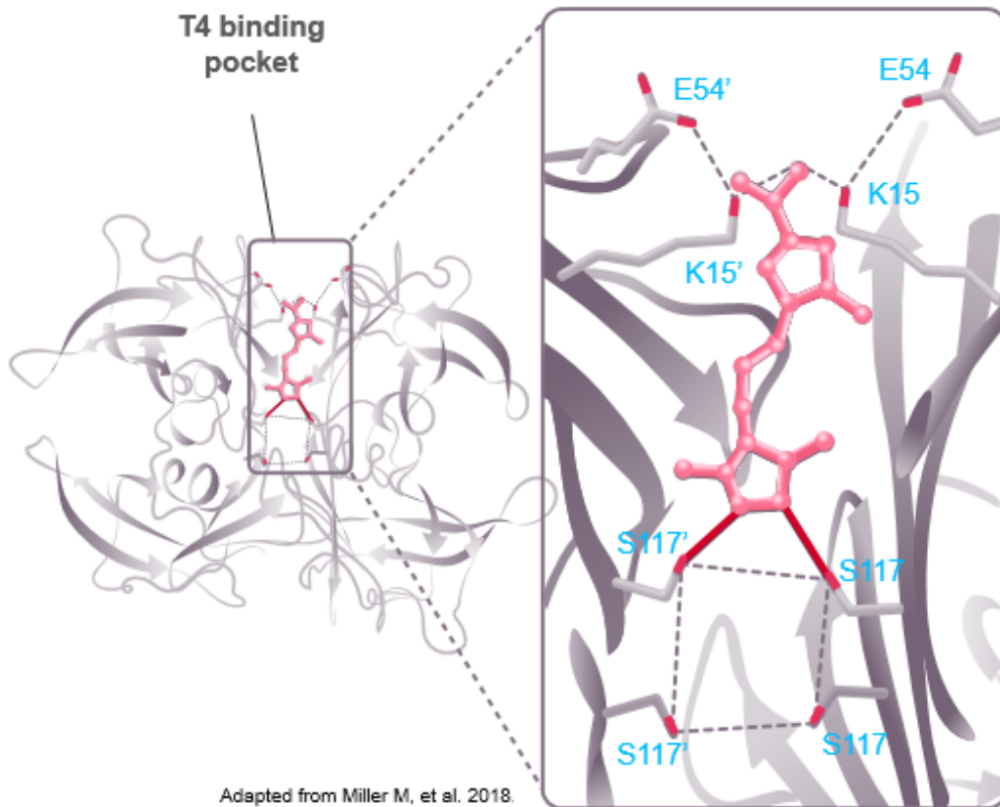


Stabilizzatori del Tetramero

- Agiscono da stabilizzatori del precursore proteico, la transtiretina nella sua forma originale di tetramero indissociato
- Occupano con alta affinità i siti di legame per la tiroxina e quindi stabilizzano il tetramero riducendo la frammentazione e dissociazione della proteina in monomeri interi e frammentati, precursori dei depositi fibrillari di amiloide
- Si è dimostrato in grado di migliorare la qualità di vita e di aumentare la sopravvivenza nei soggetti trattati
- Indicazioni: Amiloidosi cardiaca TTR ereditaria e WT



Acoramidis



- Stabilizzatore del tetramero di seconda generazione
- Mima gli effetti stabilizzatori della mutazione T119
- Entra all'interno del tetramero dove si lega con alta affinità
- Legame più forte e duraturo
- Premette una stabilizzazione di più del 90%
- Porta ad un aumento sierico di TTR stabilizzata (sTTR)



Mutazione T119M

- **Mutazione rara sul gene della Transtiretina**
- Sostituzione della treonina con la metionina alla posizione 119 della proteina
- Aumenta l'interazione tra i dimeri della proteina e ne **aumenta la stabilità tetramerica**, impedendo che la proteina si disgreghi
- **Effetto protettivo:** Nei soggetti che ereditano questa mutazione (generalmente in eterozigosi), la stabilità aggiuntiva protegge dal rischio di sviluppare forme di amiloidosi ereditaria, se la mutazione T119 è ereditata contemporaneamente ad una mutazione TTR patogenetica (come la Val30Met) può **attenuare la gravità della malattia** portando a un'evoluzione estremamente benigna della patologia



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Efficacy and Safety of Acoramidis in Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy

- **ATTRibute:** studio di fase 3 in doppio cieco, Acoramidis VS Placebo
- **632 pazienti arruolati**
- **Conclusioni:** il trattamento con Acoramidis ha raggiunto gli endpoint di mortalità, morbilità e funzionalità in maniera significativamente maggiore rispetto al placebo. Gli eventi avversi sono risultati simili nei due gruppi



ATTRibute Trial

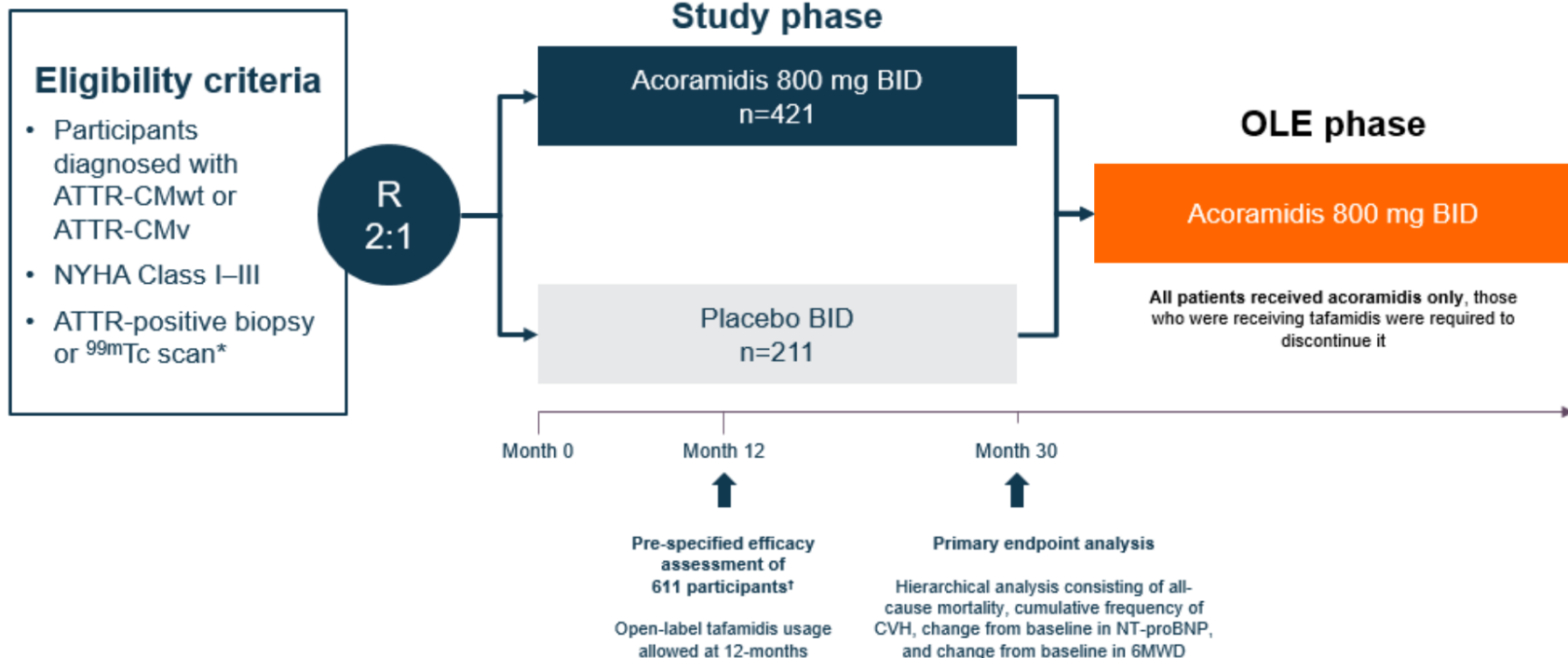


Table 1: Baseline Demographics and Characteristics; mITT Population (N = 611)

	Acoramidis (n = 409)	Placebo (n = 202)
Age, years, mean (SD)	77.3 (6.5)	77.0 (6.7)
Sex, male, n (%)	374 (91.4)	181 (89.6)
Wild-type ATTR-CM, ^a n (%)	370 (90.5)	182 (90.1)
NYHA functional class, n (%)		
I	51 (12.5)	17 (8.4)
II	288 (70.4)	156 (77.2)
III	70 (17.1)	29 (14.4)
6MWD, ^b m, mean (SD)	362.8 (103.5)	351.5 (93.8)
NT-proBNP, pg/mL, median (Q1–Q3)	2273 (1315–3872)	2274 (1128–3590)
sTTR, ^c mg/dL, mean (SD)	23.0 (5.6)	23.6 (6.1)
KCCQ-OS score, ^d mean (SD)	71.7 (19.4)	70.5 (20.7)

^aTTR genotype was reported at randomization. ^bAcoramidis, n = 407. ^cAcoramidis, n = 406; placebo, n = 199. ^dAcoramidis, n = 408.

6MWD, 6-minute walk distance; ATTR-CM, transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; KCCQ-OS, Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire Overall Summary; mITT, modified intention-to-treat; Q1, quartile 1; Q3, quartile 3; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; NYHA, New York Heart Association; SD, standard deviation; sTTR, serum transthyretin. TTR, transthyretin.

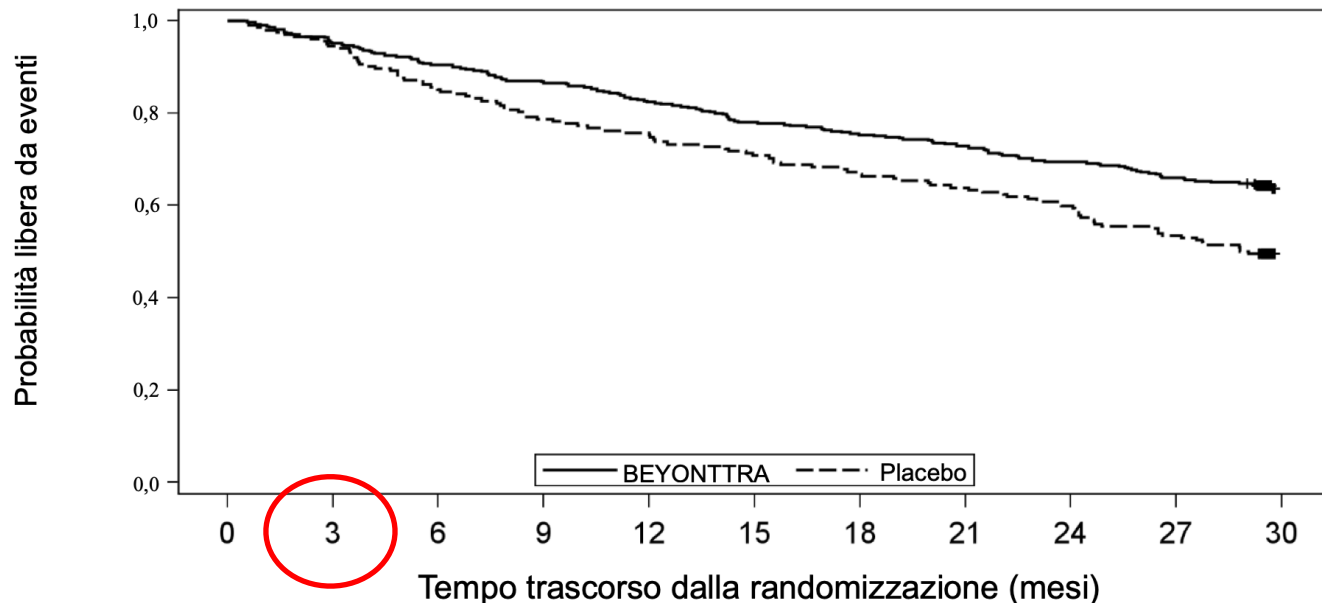


Terapia alla randomizzazione

Treatment arm	All subjects (N=632) ^{1,2}	Acoramidis (N=421) ^{1,2}	Placebo (N=211) ^{1,2}
Baseline medications, n (%)			
<i>Agents acting on renin-angiotensin system</i>	276 (43.7)	188 (44.7)	88 (41.7)
<i>Beta blockers</i>	291 (46.0)	194 (46.1)	97 (46.0)
<i>Diuretics</i>	540 (85.4)	359 (85.3)	181 (85.8)
<i>Antithrombotic agents</i>	511 (80.9)	342 (81.2)	169 (80.1)
Mean eGFR- mL/min/1.73 m²			
eGFR	61±18	61±18	61±19



Figura 1: Tempo alla mortalità per tutte le cause o alla prima ospedalizzazione correlata a malattia cardiovascolare



Soggetti che rimangono a rischio (eventi cumulativi)

BEYONTTTRA	409 (0)	389 (20)	370 (39)	355 (54)	337 (72)	319 (90)	308 (101)	298 (111)	284 (125)	270 (139)	0 (147)
Placebo	202 (0)	191 (11)	172 (30)	159 (43)	152 (50)	143 (59)	135 (67)	129 (73)	121 (81)	108 (94)	0 (102)



Acoramidis VS Placebo

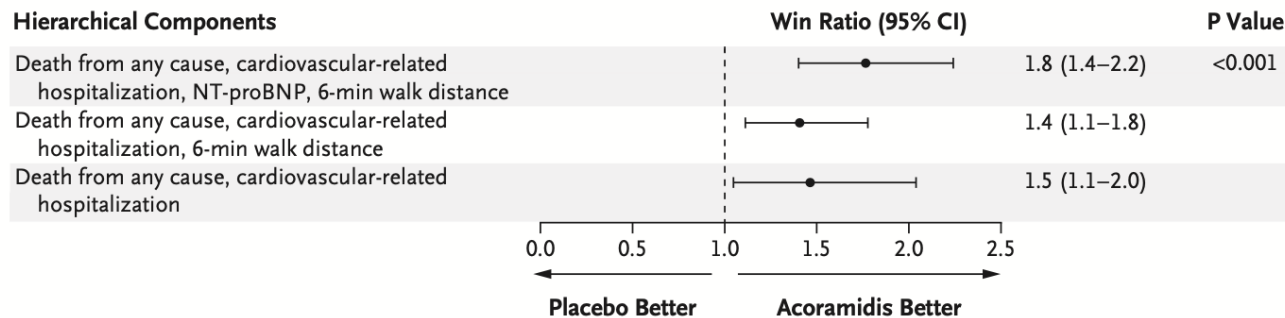


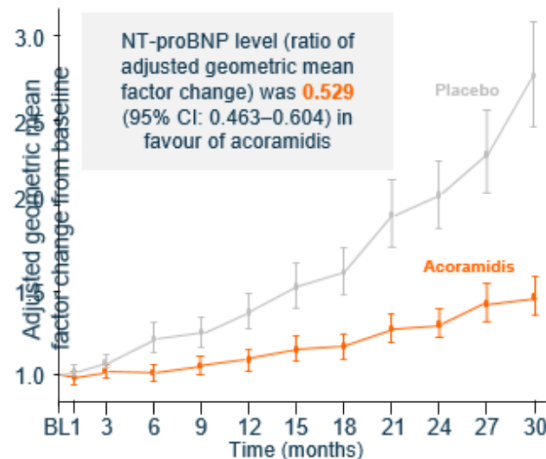
Figure 1. Primary Efficacy Analysis and Prespecified Secondary Analyses.

The four-step primary hierarchical analysis included death from any cause, cardiovascular-related hospitalization, the change from baseline in the level of N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), and the change from baseline in the 6-minute walk distance. Also shown are the results of prespecified secondary analyses for the three-component hierarchy of death from any cause, cardiovascular-related hospitalization, and 6-minute walk distance and the two-component hierarchy of death from any cause and cardiovascular-related hospitalization. The P value for the win ratio was calculated with the use of the Finkelstein–Schoenfeld method.



NT-proBNP, 6MWT, KCCQ

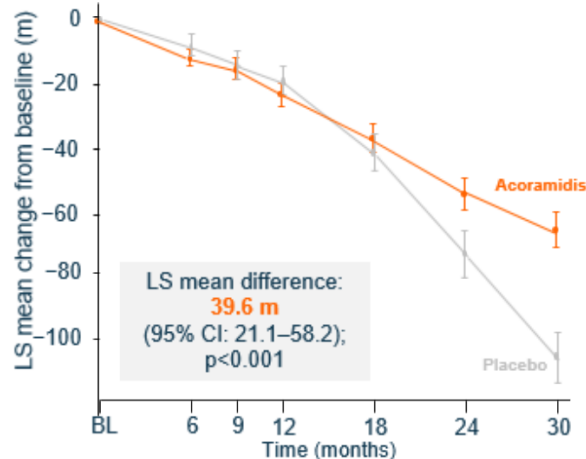
NT-proBNP^{1*}



Number at risk

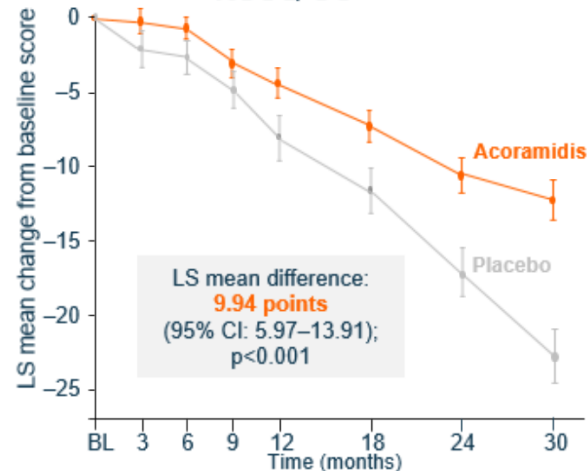
Aco	409	372	365	355	361	383	382	383	393	401	395	397
Pbo	202	185	184	181	180	190	190	195	199	197	189	198

6MWD^{*1}



	407	351	347	369	363	392	384
	202	175	176	185	185	190	186

KCCQ-OS^{†1}

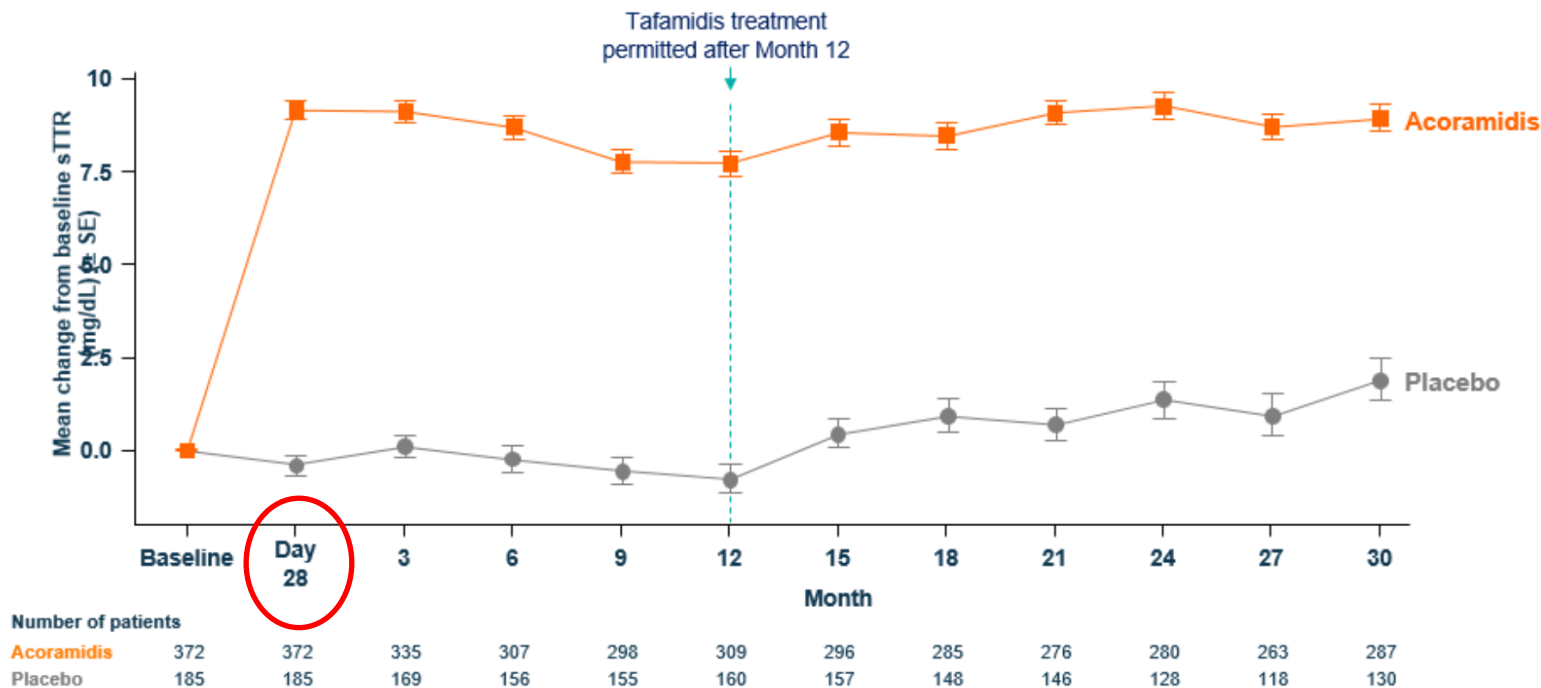


	408	263	389	390	397	404	407	405
	202	134	182	194	196	199	201	201

Figures adapted from Gillmore JD, et al. 2024.



Incremento dei livelli sierici di sTTR



mITT, modified intention-to-treat; SE, standard error; sTTR, serum transthyretin; TTR, transthyretin
Maurer M, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2025;85:1911–1923



JACC

VOL. 85, NO. 10, 2025

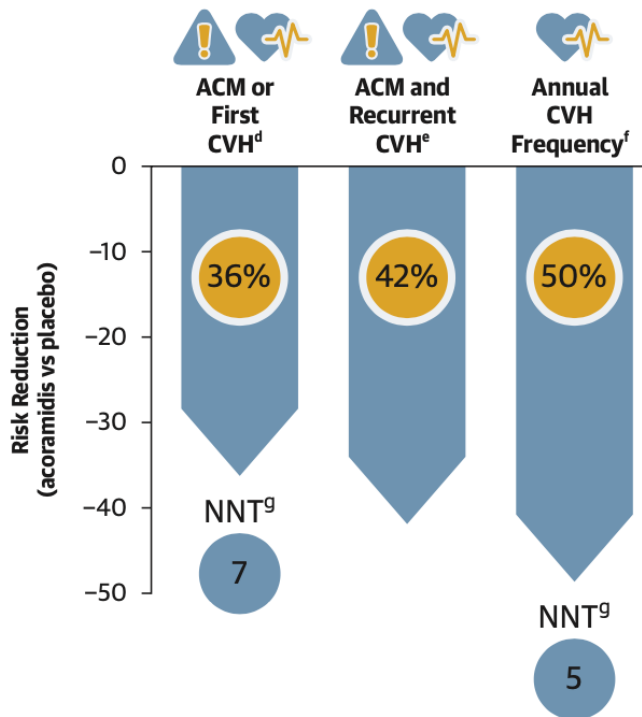
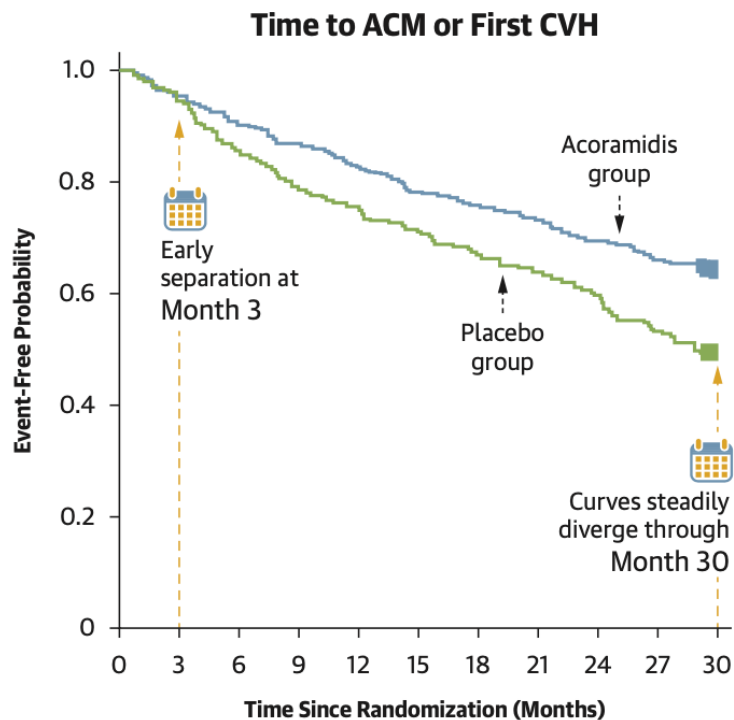
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Efficacy of Acoramidis on All-Cause Mortality and Cardiovascular Hospitalization in Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy



Riduzione del rischio

Main Findings at Month 30^a



Judge DP, et al. JACC. 2025;85(10):1003-1014.



Circulation

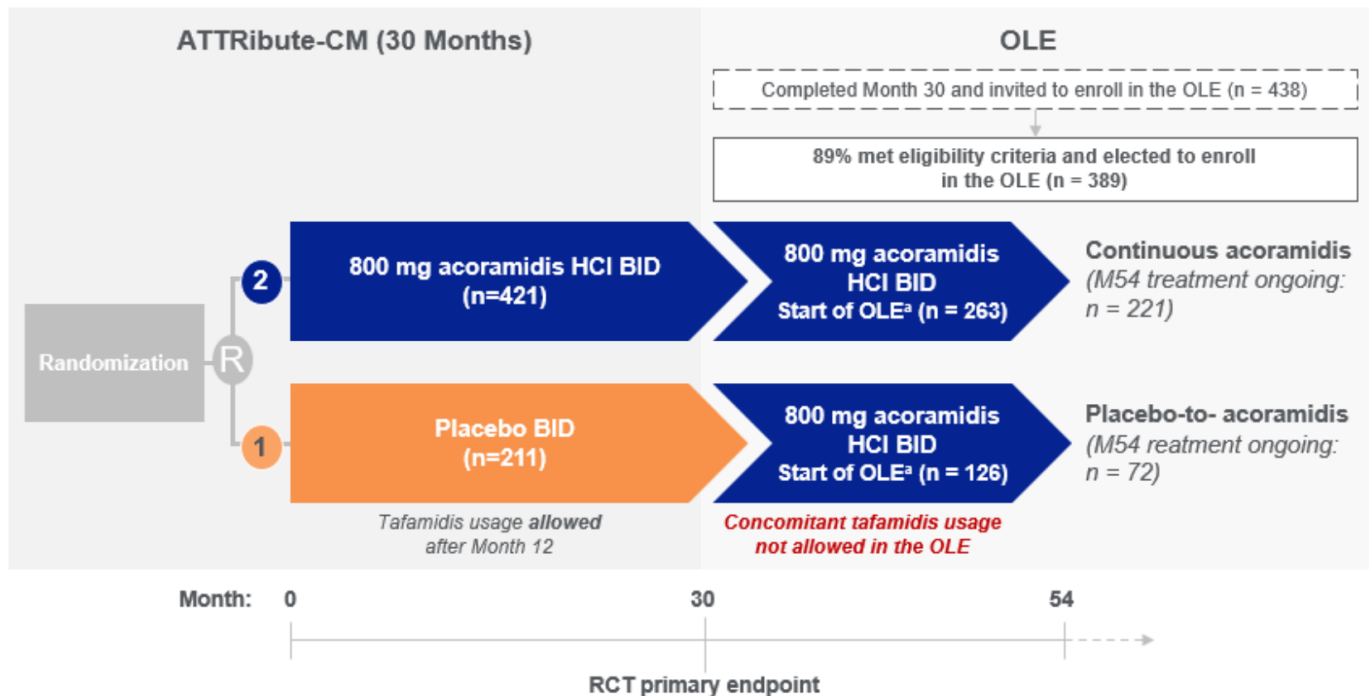
ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE



Long-Term Efficacy and Safety of Acoramidis in ATTR-CM: Initial Report From the Open-Label Extension of the ATTRibute-CM Trial

Daniel P. Judge^{ID}, MD; Julian D. Gillmore^{ID}, MD, PhD; Kevin M. Alexander^{ID}, MD; Amrut V. Ambardekar^{ID}, MD; Francesco Cappelli^{ID}, MD, PhD; Marianna Fontana^{ID}, MD, PhD; Pablo García-Pavía^{ID}, MD, PhD; Justin L. Grodin^{ID}, MD, MPH; Martha Grogan^{ID}, MD; Mazen Hanna, MD; Ahmad Masri^{ID}, MD; Jose Nativi-Nicolau^{ID}, MD; Laura Obici^{ID}, MD; Steen Hvitfeldt Poulsen, MD, PhD; Nitasha Sarswat^{ID}, MD; Keyur Shah, MD; Prem Soman^{ID}, MD, PhD; Ted Lystig^{ID}, PhD; Xiaofan Cao, PhD; Kevin Wang, PhD; Maria Lucia Pecoraro, MD; Jean-François Tamby, MD; Leonid Katz, MD; Uma Sinha, PhD; Jonathan C. Fox^{ID}, MD, PhD; Mathew S. Maurer^{ID}, MD

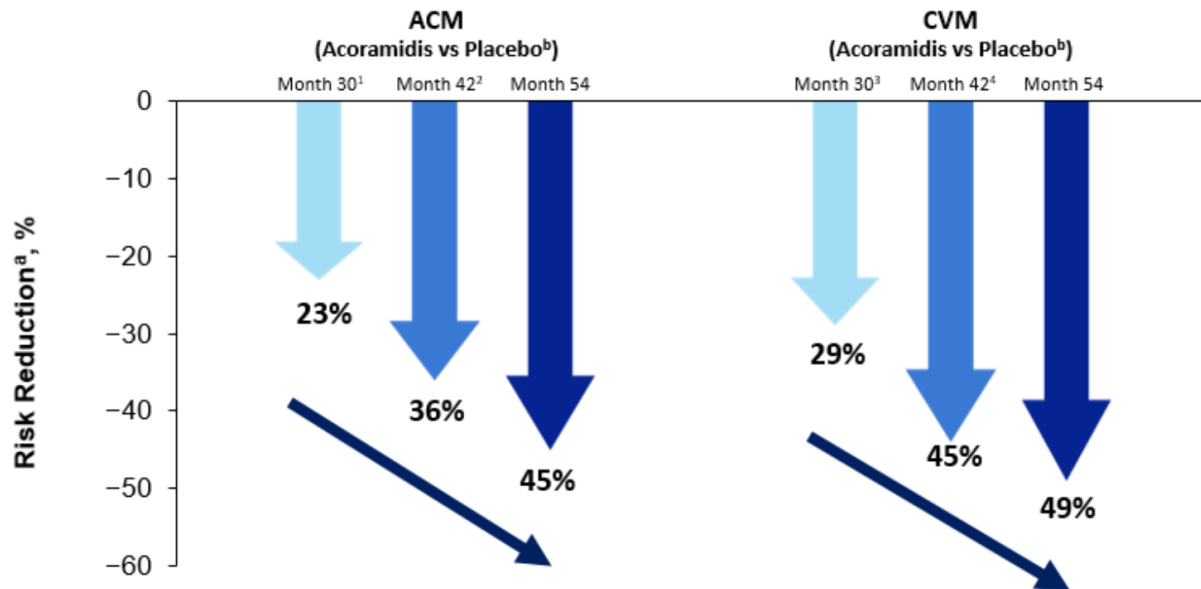




Analysis Through Month 54

- Time to ACM
- Time to CVM
- Change from baseline in NT-proBNP and sTTR
- Safety





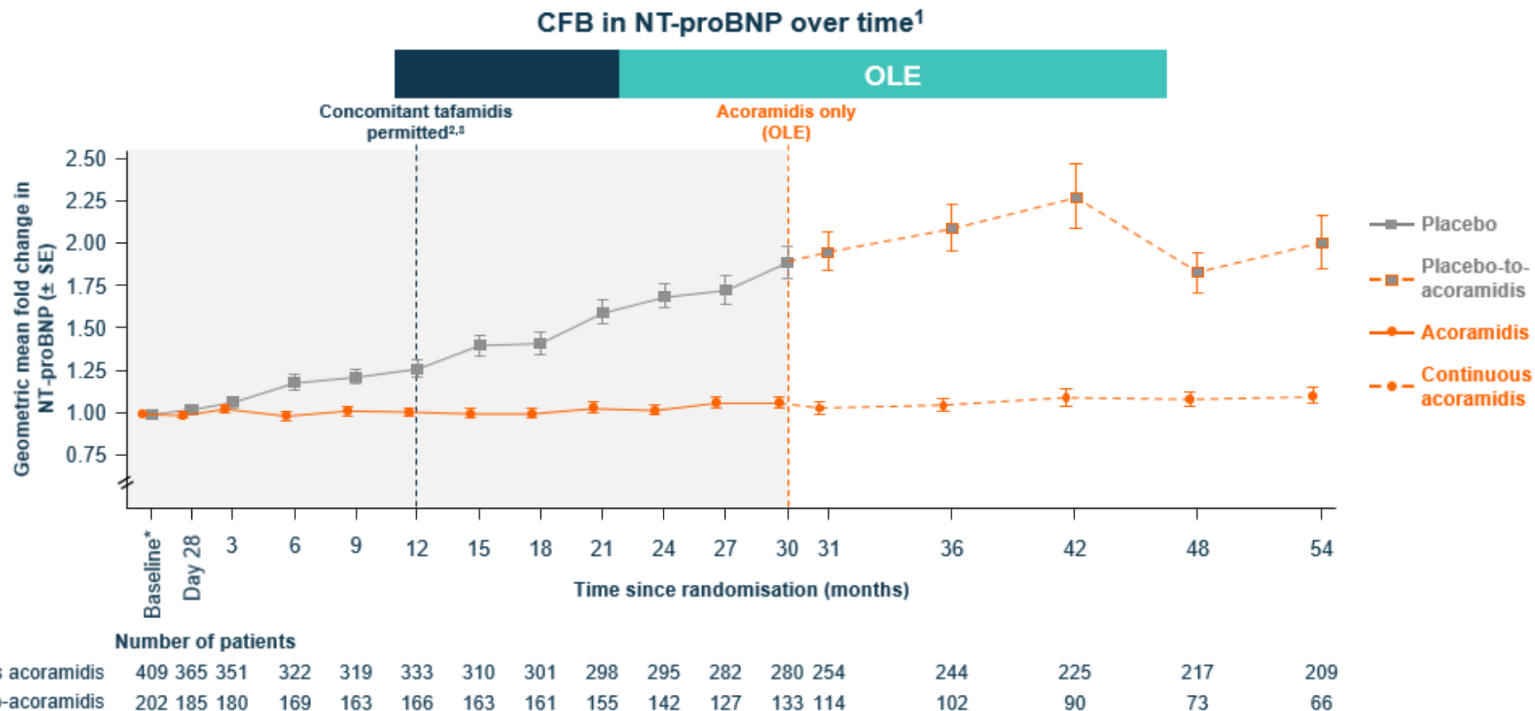
^aRisk reduction was calculated as $1 - \text{HR}$, where the HR was estimated using a stratified Cox proportional hazards model, and is expressed as a percentage.

ACM, all-cause mortality; CVM, cardiovascular-related mortality; HR, hazard ratio.

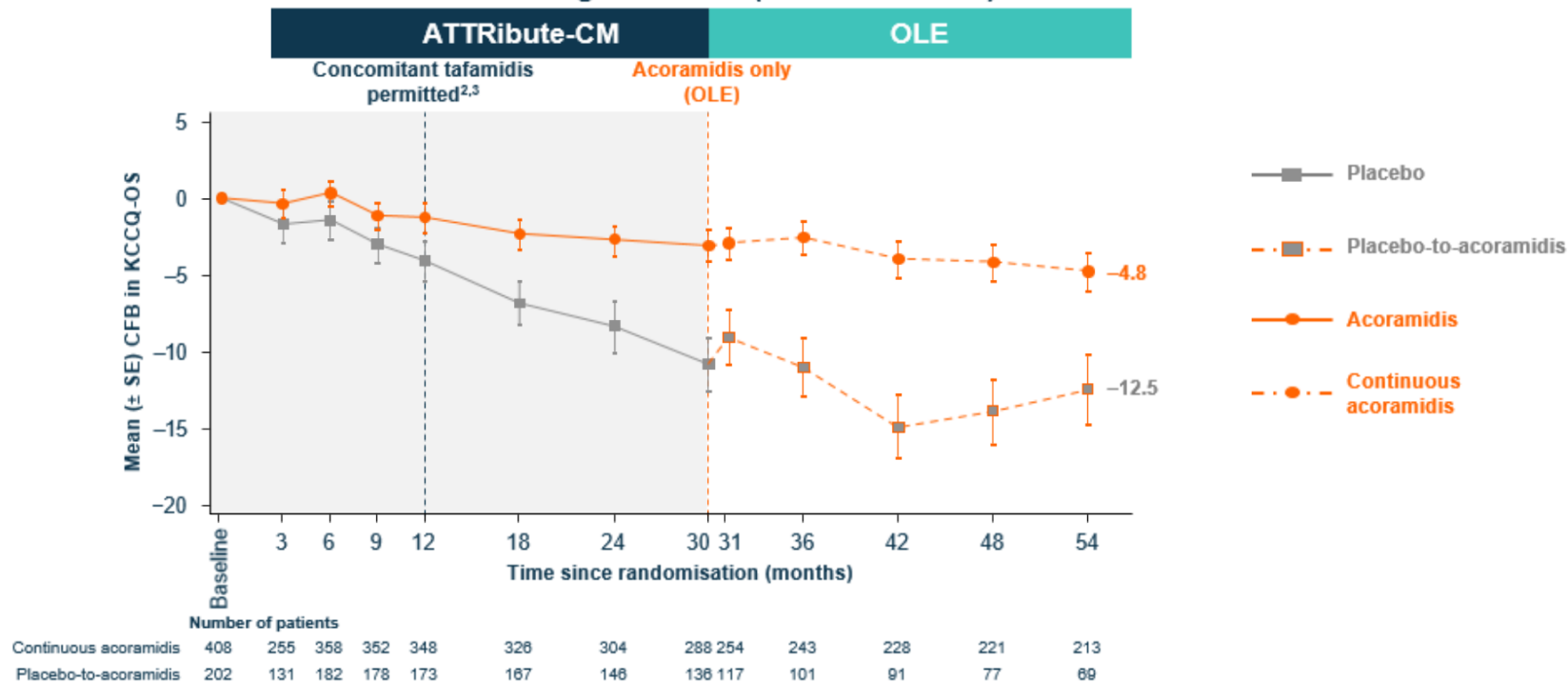
1. Judge DP, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2025;85(10):1003-1014. 2. Judge DP, et al. *Circulation*. 2025;151(9):601-611. 3. Ambardekar A, et al. *Amyloid J Protein Fold Disord*. 2024;31(Suppl 1):S119. 4. Masri A, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2025;7(3):282-293.

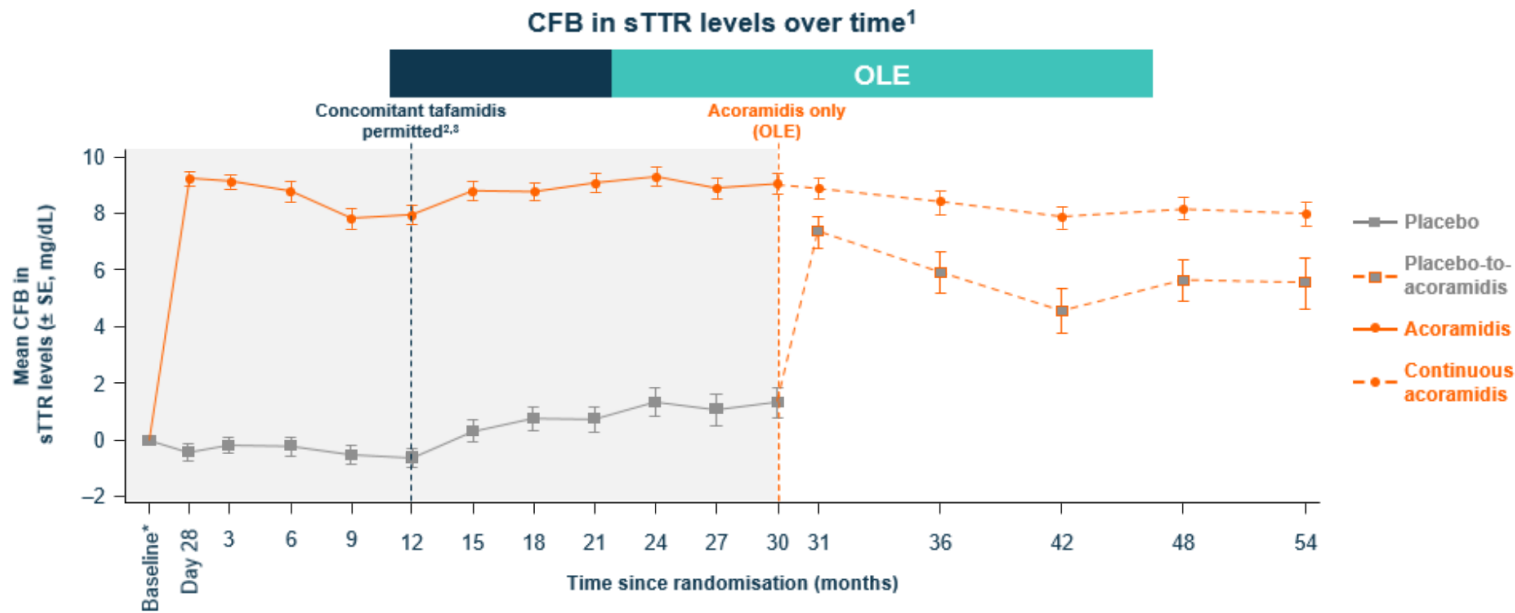


NT-proBNP



KCCQ-OS through Month 54 (observed values)^{1*}





	Baseline*	Day 28	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	31	36	42	48	54
Continuous acoramidis	406	363	348	324	319	328	307	300	294	297	280	283	253	241	226	218	213
Placebo-to-acoramidis	199	178	175	165	162	168	160	160	154	142	128	135	115	102	90	76	69



- Acoramidis ha dimostrato di essere efficace e sicuro nel tempo con una riduzione della mortalità, ospedalizzazioni ed un miglioramento della qualità della vita
- Ad oggi disponiamo di terapie efficaci nel trattamento della Amiloidosi cardiaca TTR
- Il nostro obiettivo rimane fare diagnosi precoce ed iniziare la terapia



