

Rol de la onda refleja en el descoplamiento ventrículo arterial y la falla cardíaca

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Profesor Visitante,

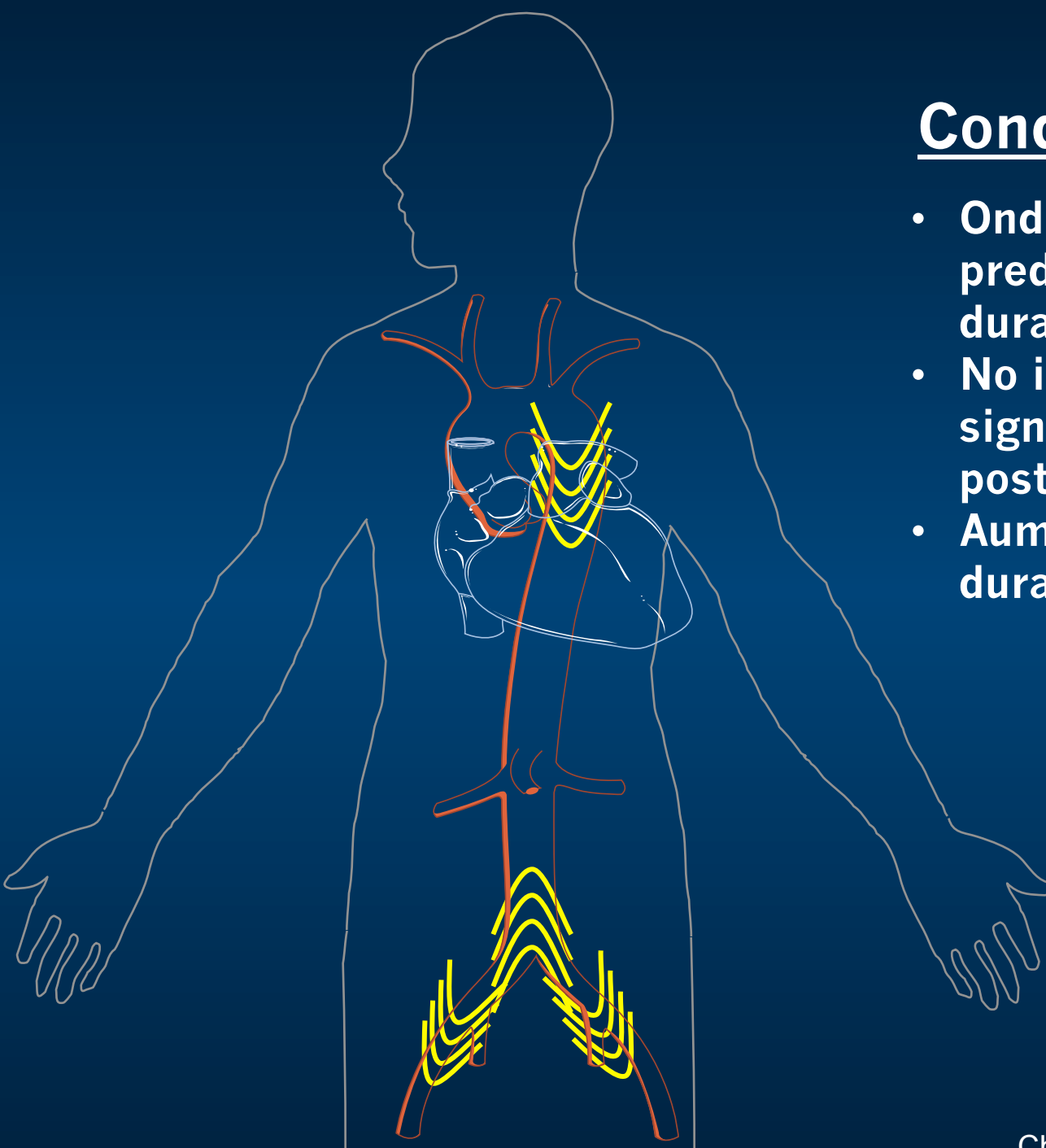
Universidad de Ghent, Bélgica



Penn
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

Condiciones ideales

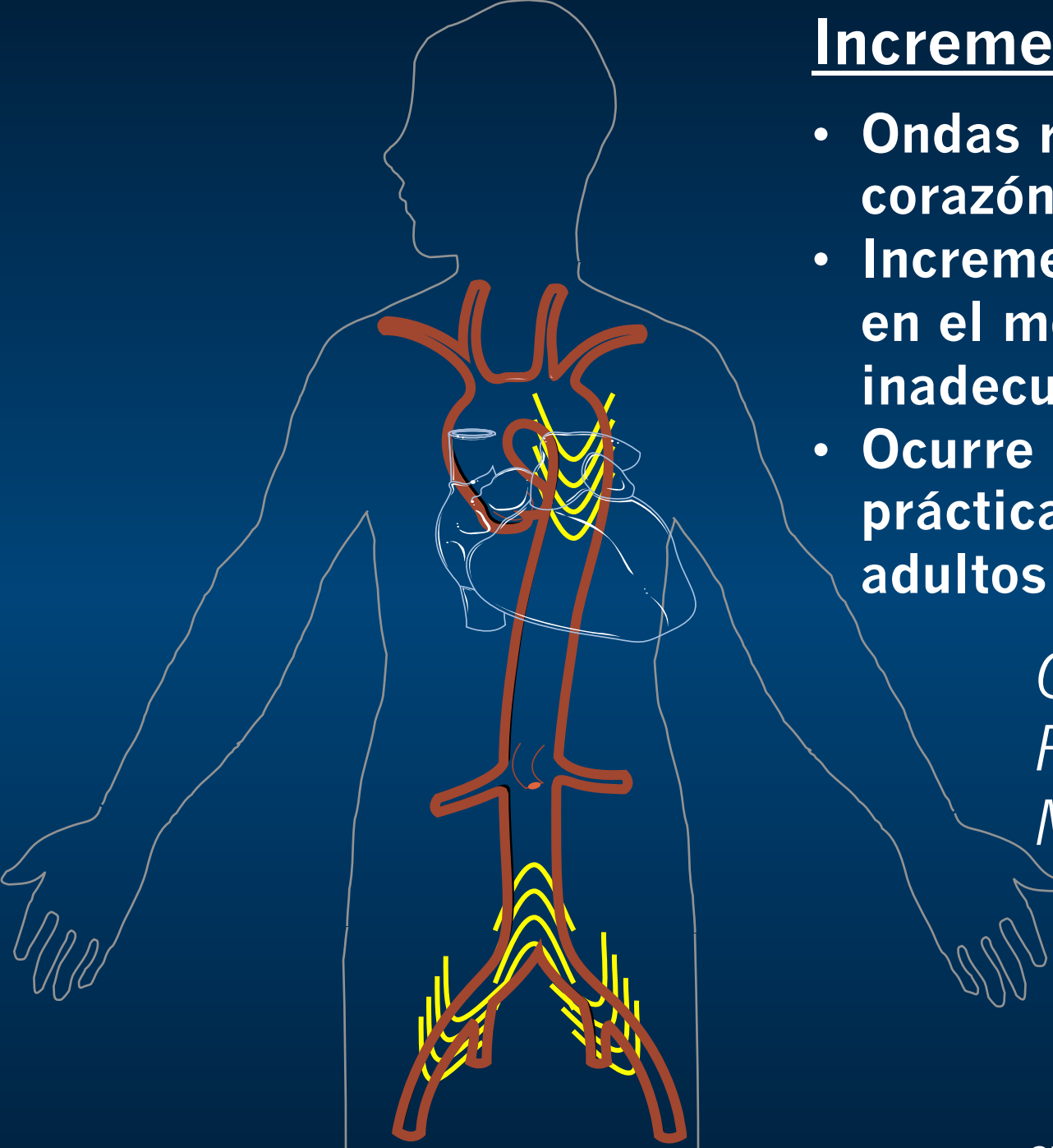
- Ondas reflejas retornan predominantemente durante la diástole
- No incrementan significativamente la postarga
- Aumentan la presión durante la diástole



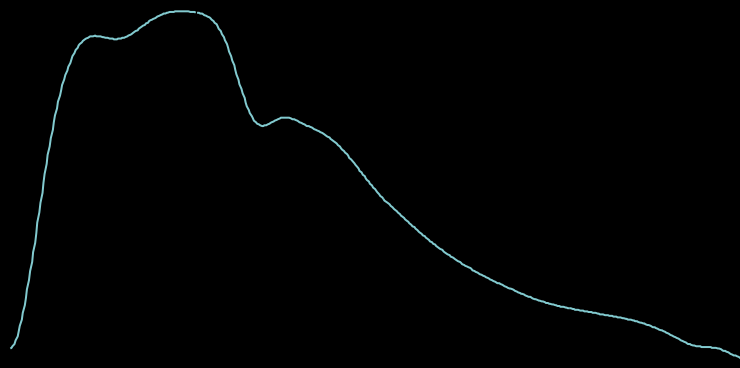
Incremento de la VOPA

- Ondas reflejas retornan al corazón durante la sístole
- Incrementan la postcarga en el momento inadecuado
- Ocurre naturalmente en prácticamente todos los adultos

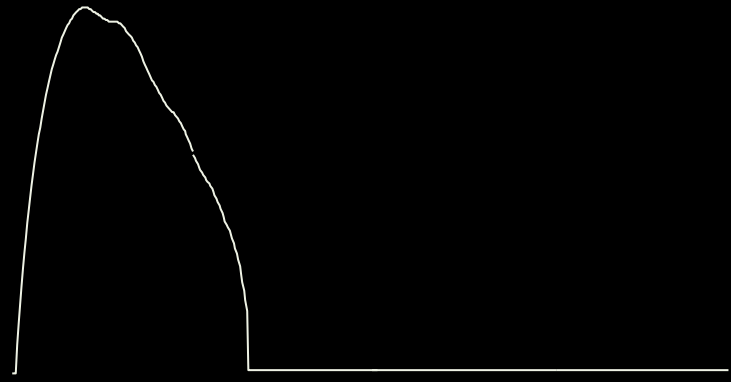
Ondas de Rebote tienen Magnitud variable



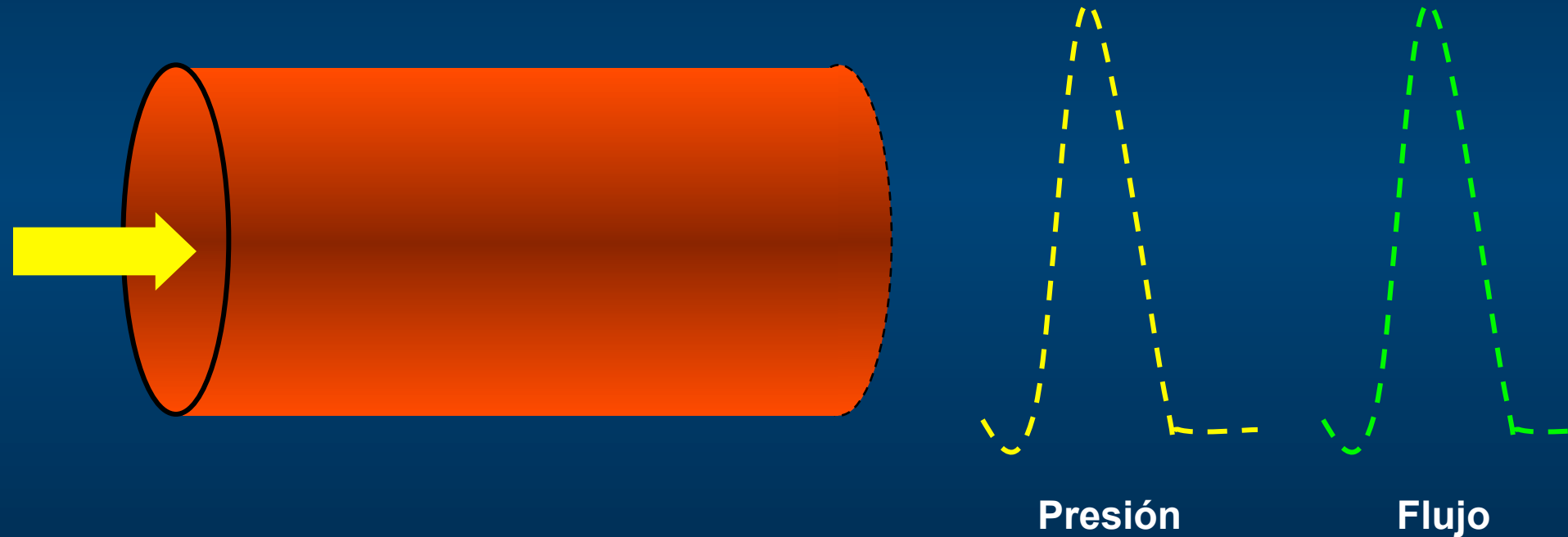
Presión



Flujo



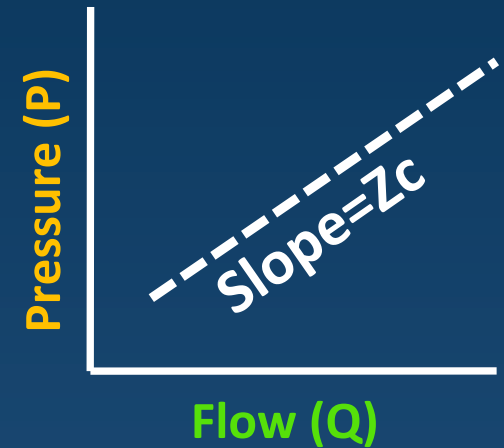
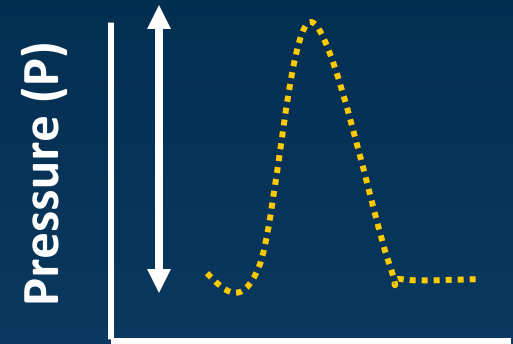
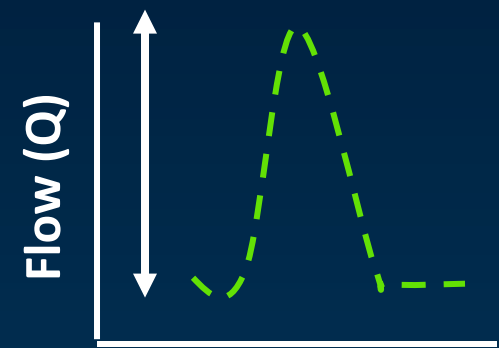
En ausencia de ondas reflejadas desde la periferie, las ondas de presión y flujo pulsátil deben ser idénticas.





$$Z_c = \Delta P / \Delta Q$$

La impedancia característica (Z_c) de un vaso es la relación entre la presión y el flujo pulsátil en ausencia de ondas reflejas



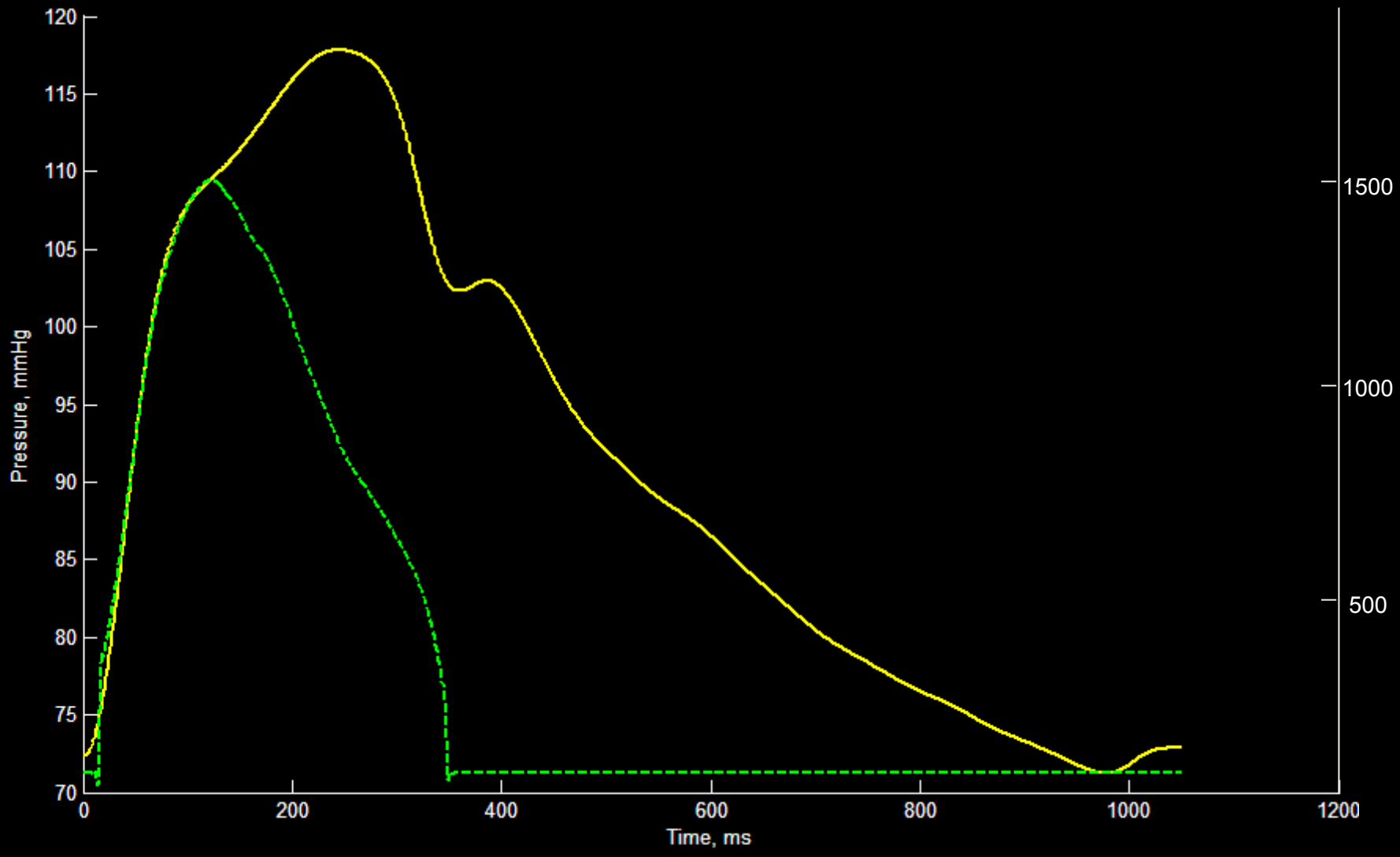
La Onda Incidente (contracción ventricular)

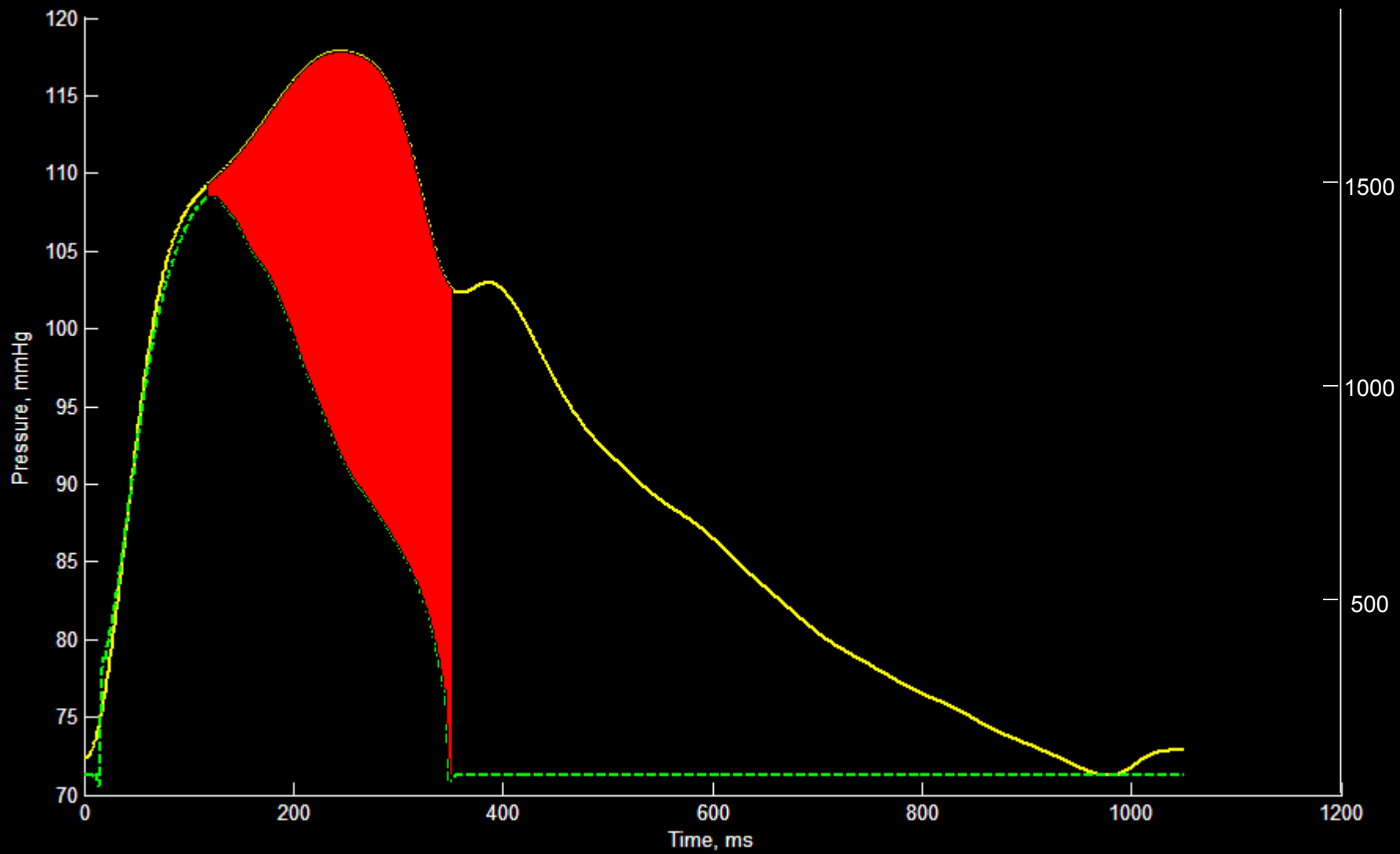
- *Aumenta la presión*
- *Aumenta el flujo*

Las ondas reflejadas desde la periferie:

- *Aumentan la presión*
- *Disminuyen el flujo*

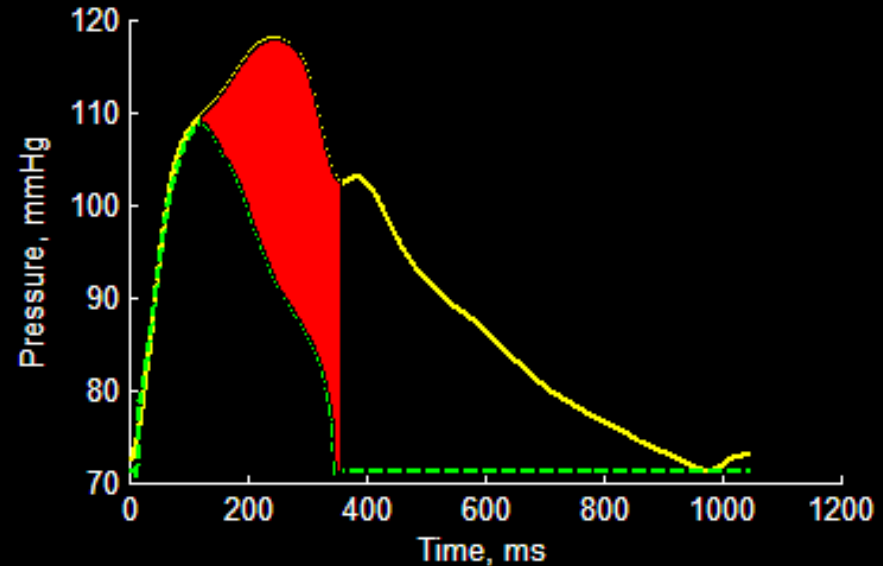
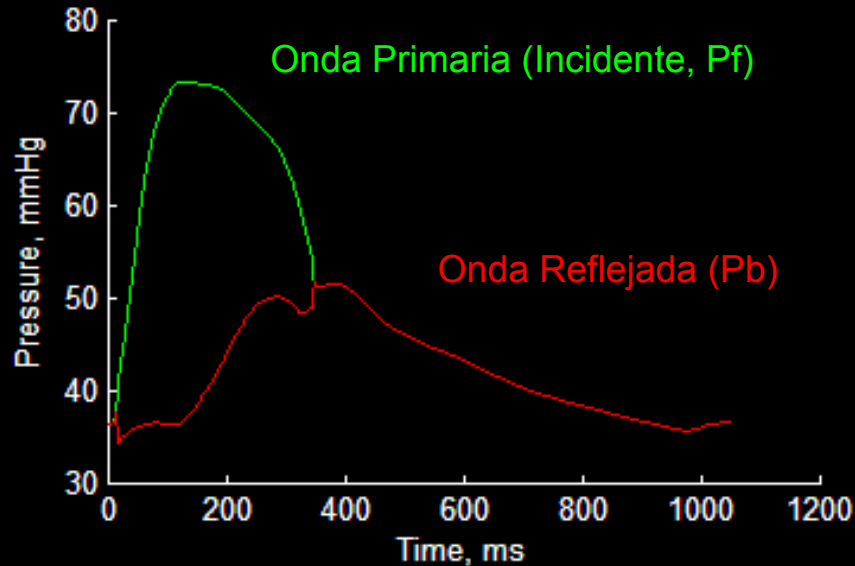




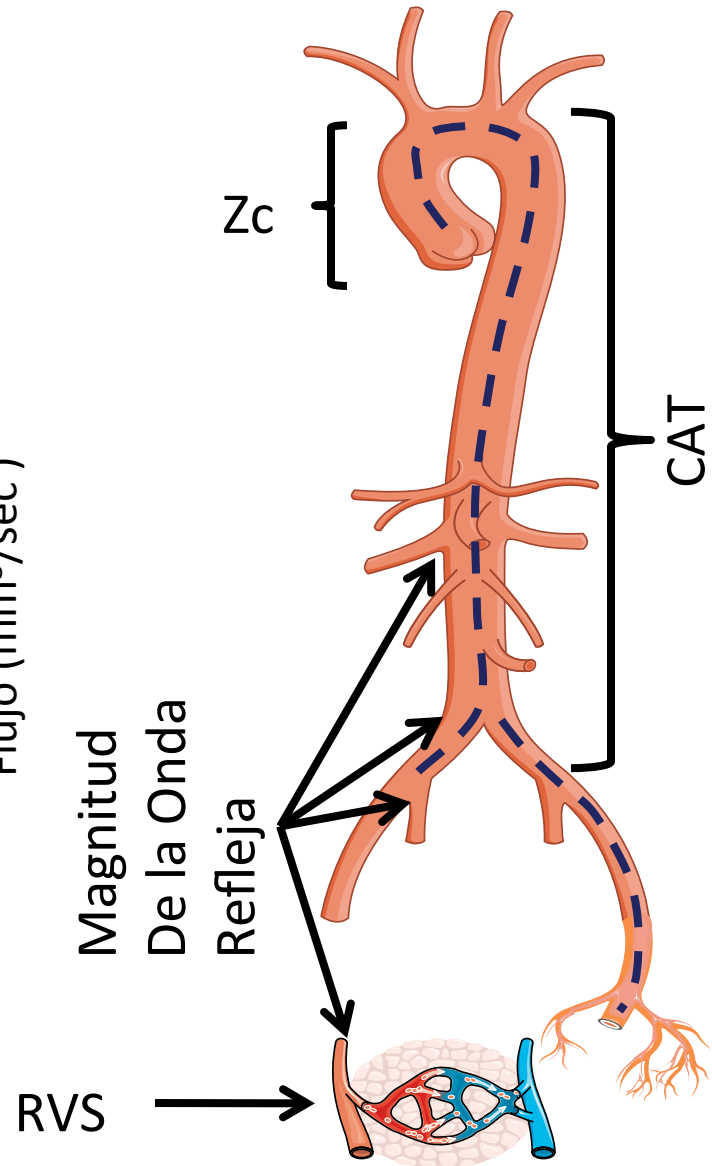
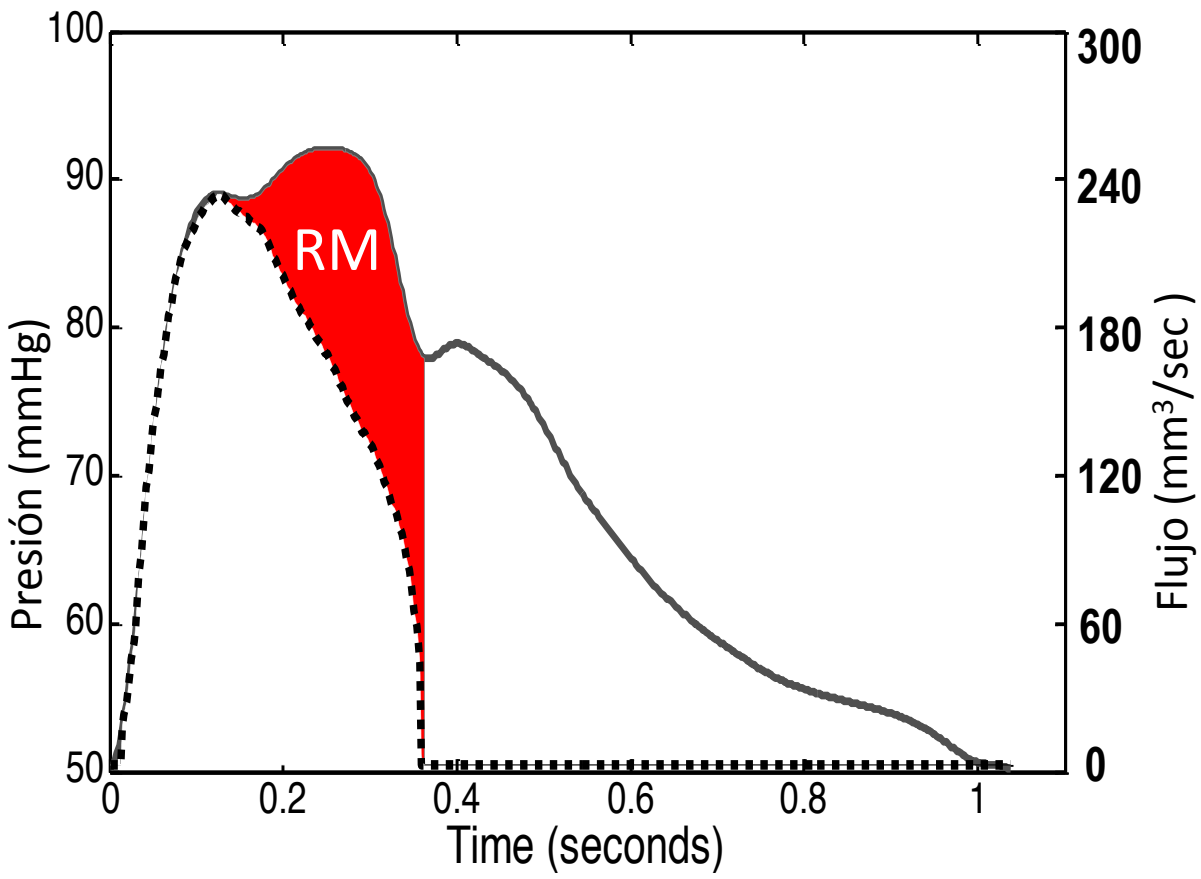


Westerhof BE et al. *Hypertension*. 2006;48:595-601.

Separación de la Onda de Presion en Onda Incidente y Reflejada

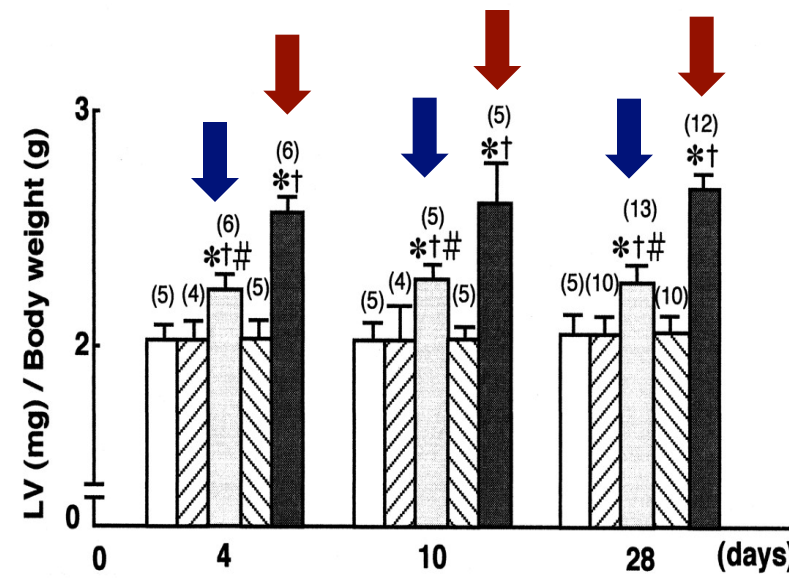
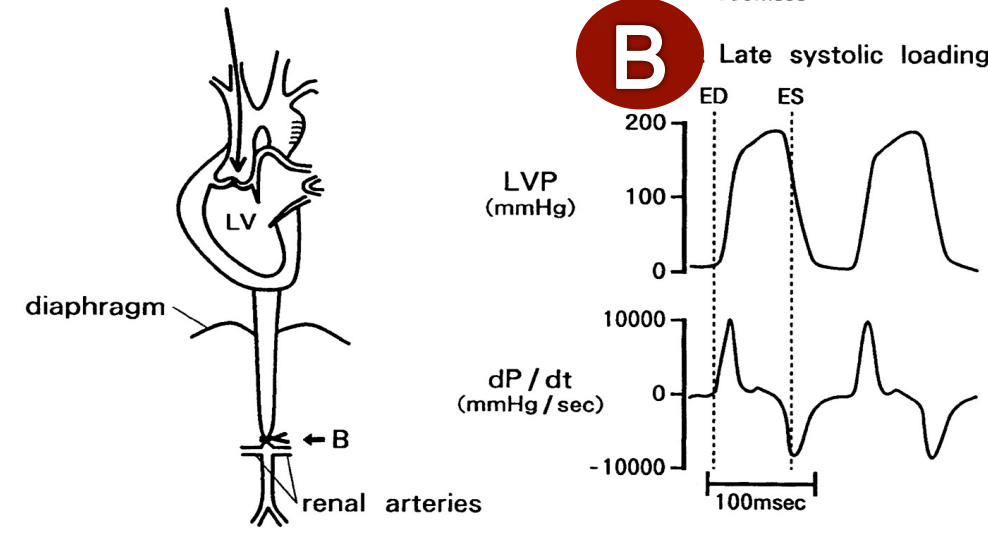
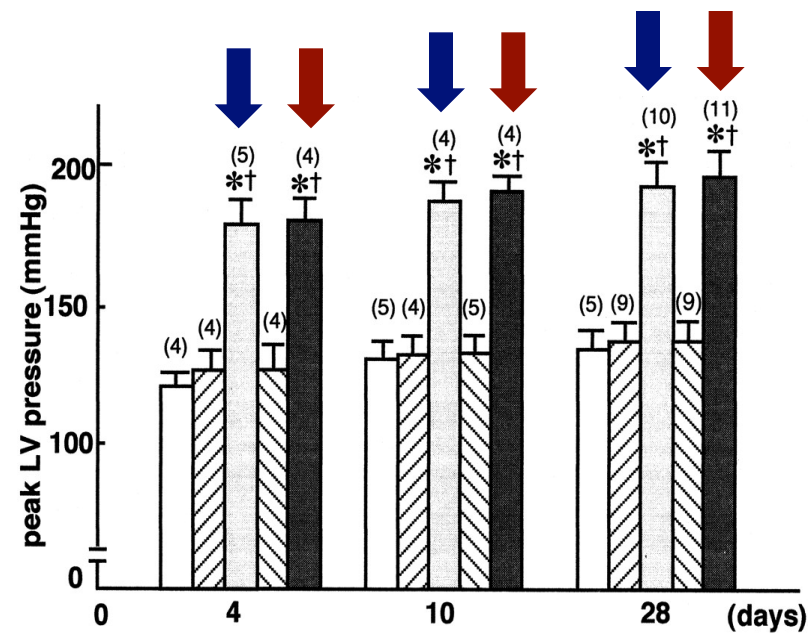
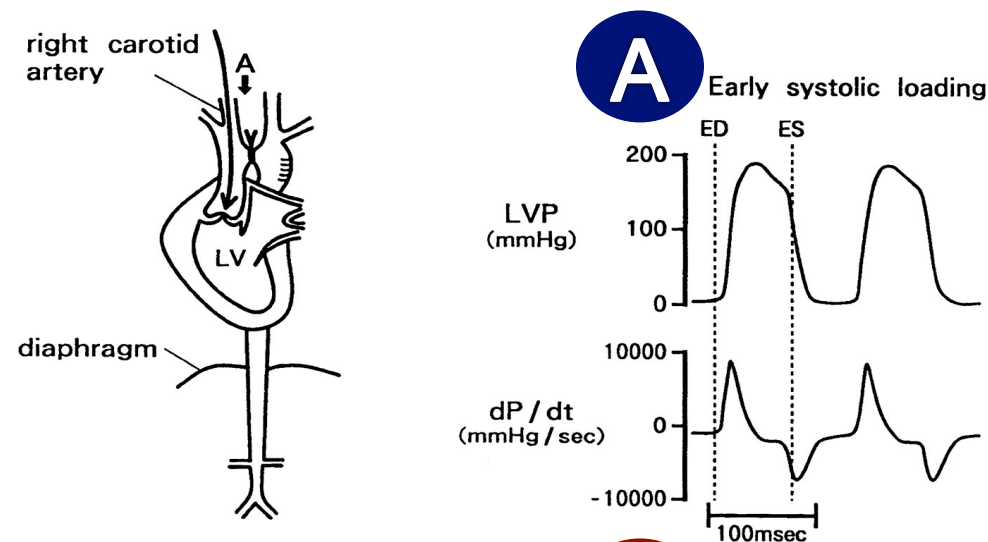


$$\text{Magnitud de Rebote} = \text{Amp Pb} / \text{Amp Pf}$$



Chirinos JA, Segers P. *Hypertension* 2010; 56(4):555-62.
 Chirinos JA, Segers P. *Hypertension*. 2010 56(4):563-70.

Efecto de sobrecarga de presión temprana versus tardía en ratas



Resistive and Pulsatile Arterial Load as Predictors of Left Ventricular Mass and Geometry

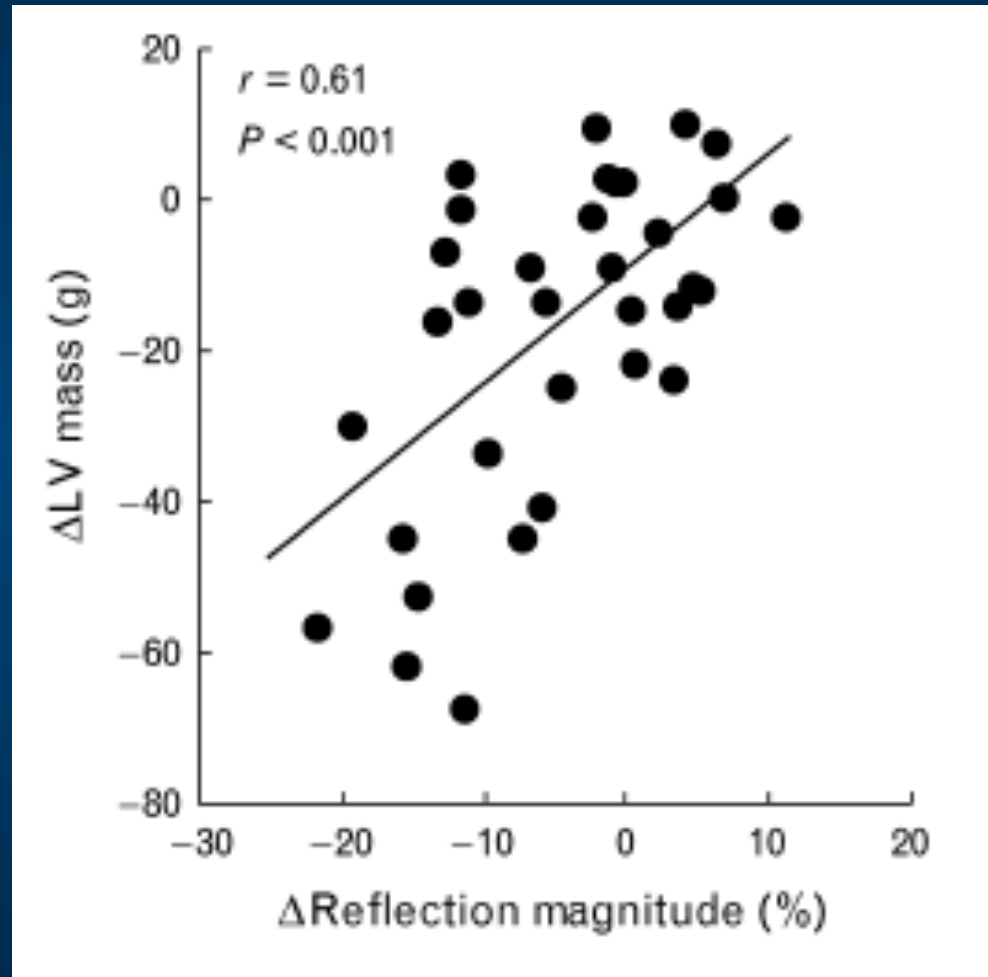
The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis

Payman Zamani, David A. Bluemke, David R. Jacobs, Jr, Daniel A. Duprez, Richard Kronmal, Scott M. Lilly, Victor A. Ferrari, Raymond R. Townsend, Joao A. Lima, Matthew Budoff, Patrick Segers, Peter Hannan, Julio A. Chirinos

Load Metric	Overall (n=4031)		
	β Coefficient	Standardized β	P Value
Systemic vascular resistance, Wood Units \times m ²	0.19	0.08	<0.001
Indexed TAC, mL/mm Hg per square meter	26.65	0.44	<0.001
P_b , mm Hg	1.76	0.73	<0.001
P_f , mm Hg	-0.48	-0.23	0.001

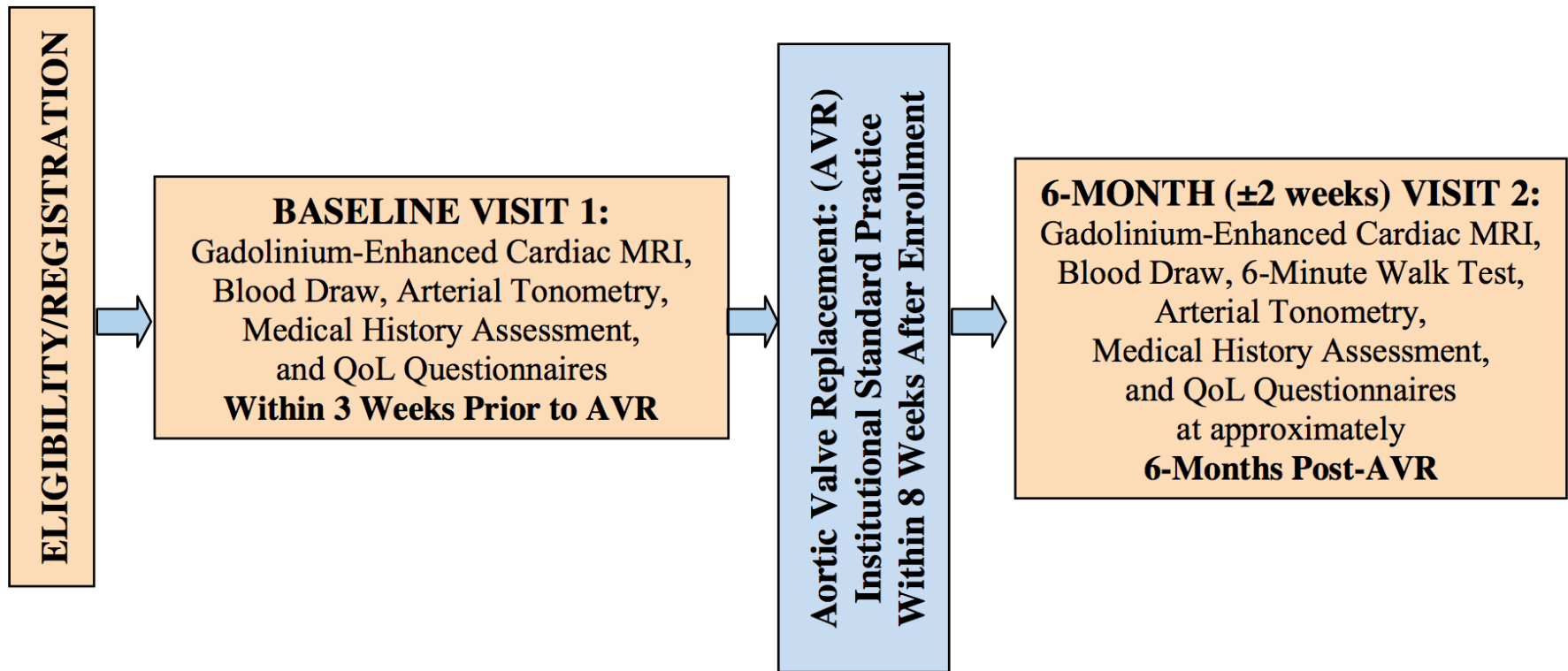
Adjusted for sex, age, diabetes mellitus, diagnosis of hypertension, current smoking, ethnicity, estimated glomerular filtration rate, urine albumin:creatinine ratio, cholesterol profile, statin therapy, antihypertensive therapy, and heart rate. P_b indicates reflected wave amplitude; P_f , forward wave amplitude; and TAC, total arterial compliance.

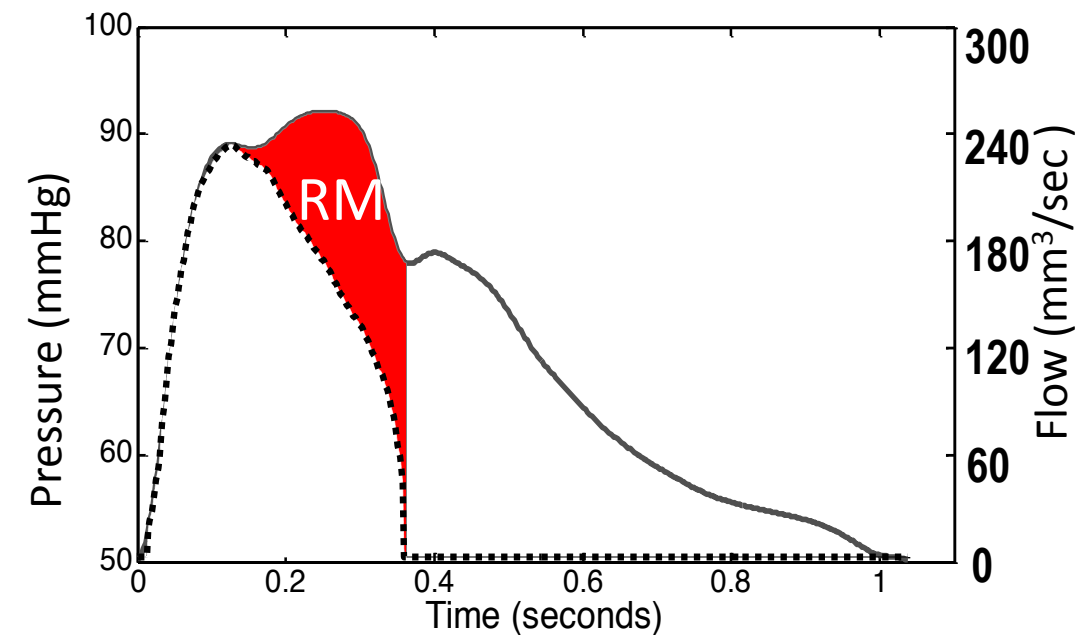
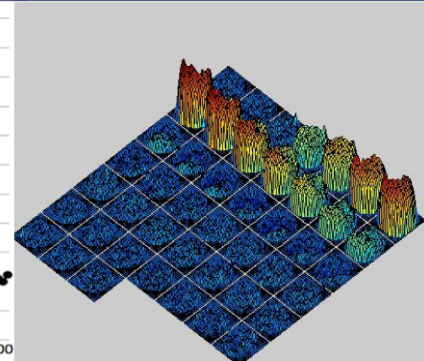
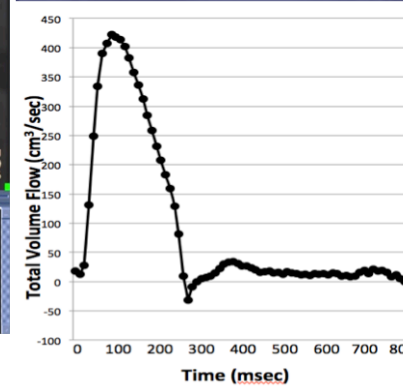
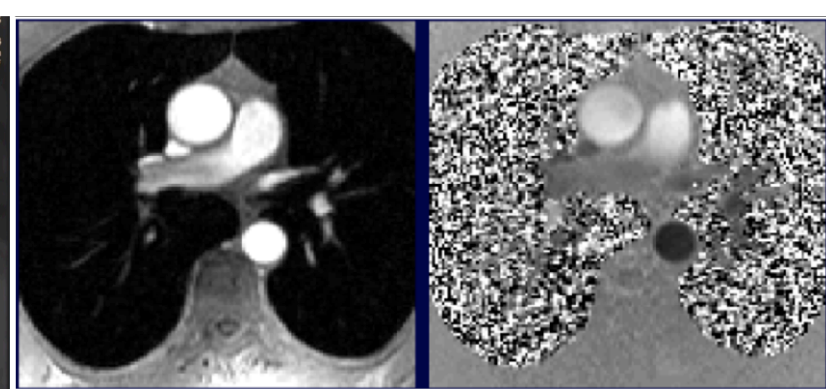
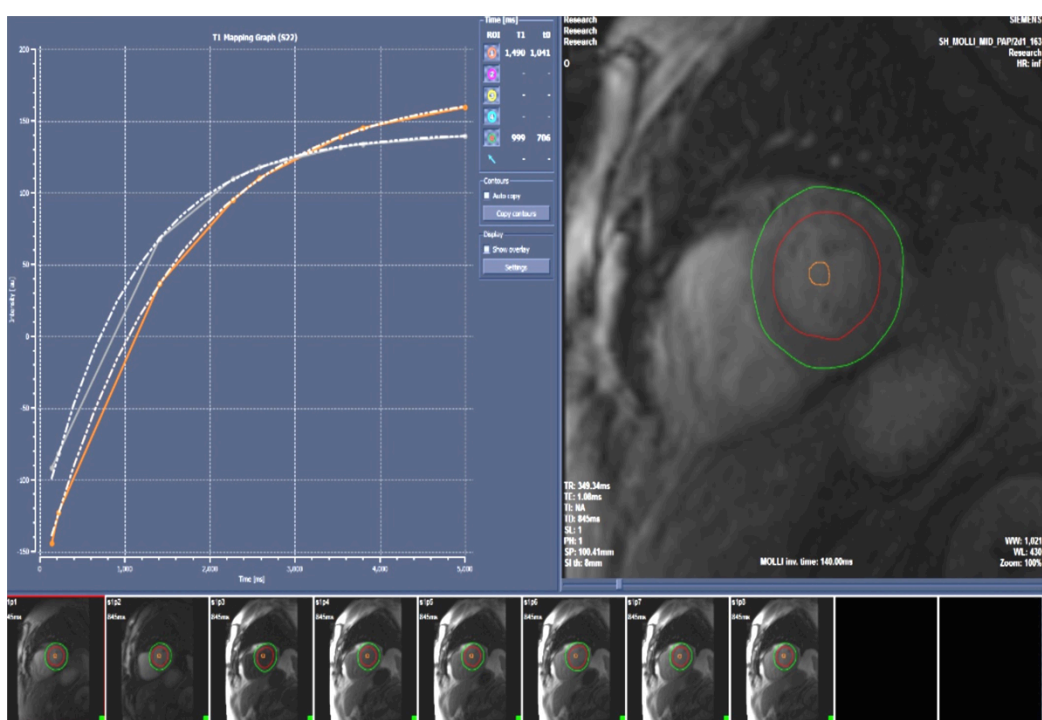
Cambios en la Masa Ventricular durante el tratamiento de la HTA en Humanos



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY IMAGING NETWORK

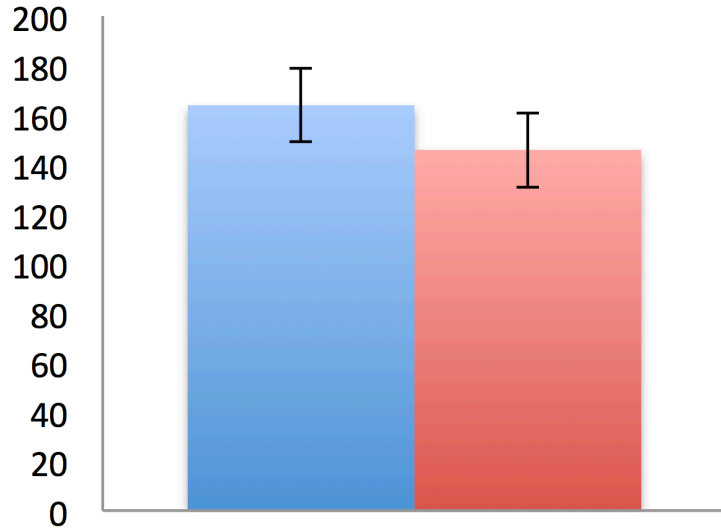
Arterial Stiffness and Wave Reflections as Determinants of Regression of Left Ventricular Hypertrophy and Fibrosis Assessed with Cardiac MRI After Aortic Valve Replacement for Severe Aortic Stenosis



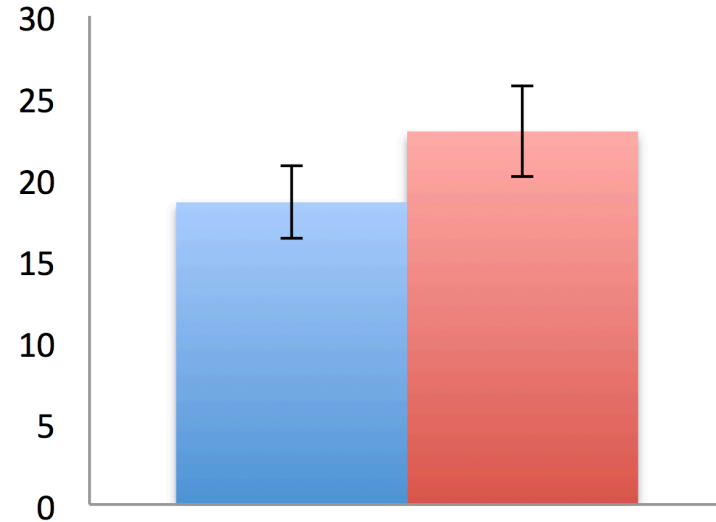


Chirinos JA, Akers S, Schnall MD *et al.*
Manuscript in preparation

Wave Reflection Magnitude as Predictor of Diffuse Myocardial Fibrosis Before and After Aortic Valve Replacement



LV Mass (g)

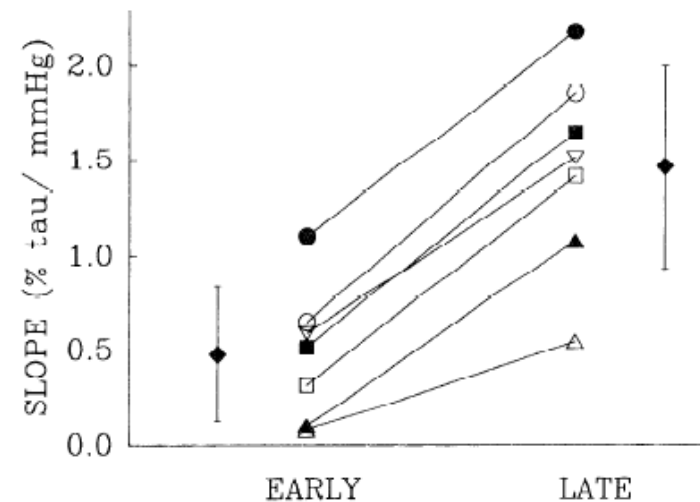
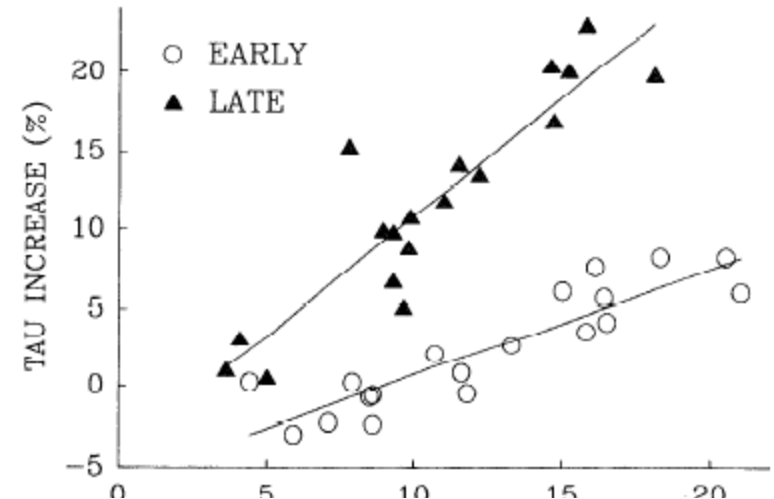
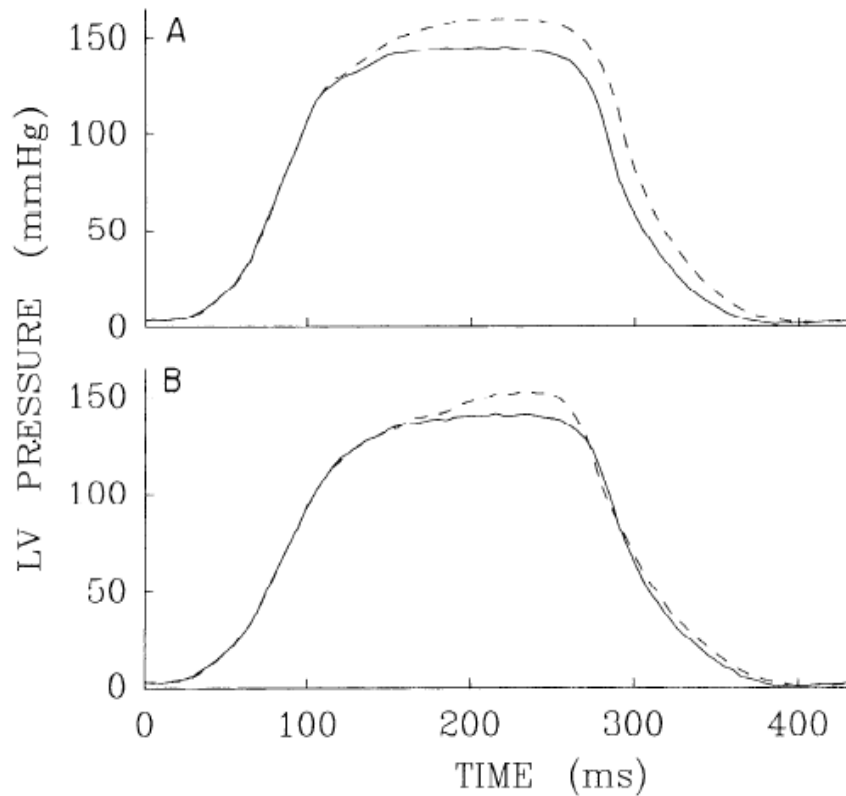


Fibrosis Fraction (%)

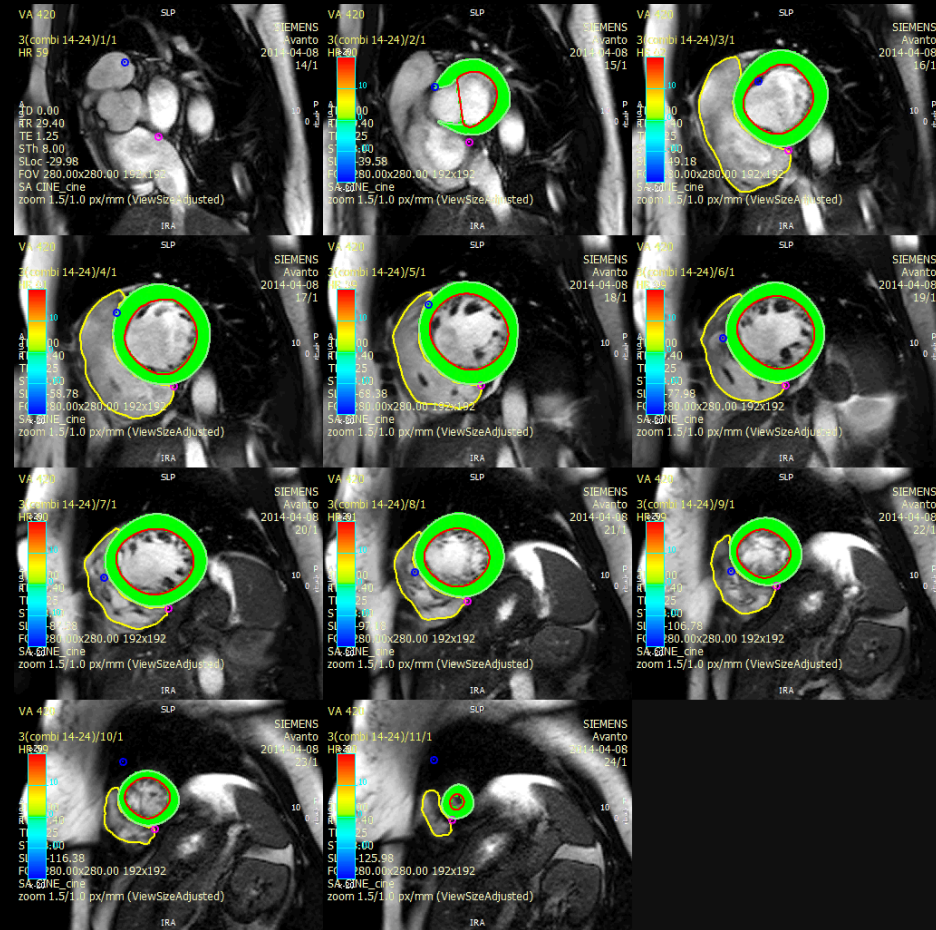
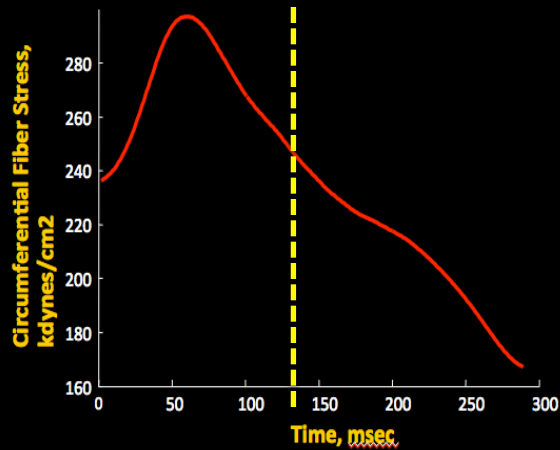
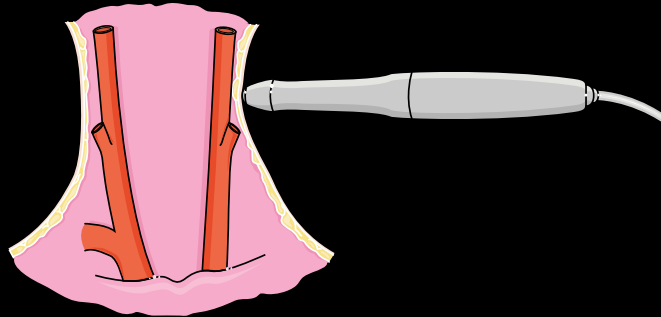
Parameter	Estimate	t	P value	95% Confidence Interval	
Intercept	13.341491	3.990	0.000	6.595503	20.087479
[Visit=1]	-2.519941	-1.911	0.070	-5.268354	0.228471
Reflcoeff_Time_Domain	13.038838	2.635	0.012	3.054095	23.023581

a. Dependent Variable: MOLLI_ECV

Efecto del perfil de presión sistólica en tau



Estrés parietal Sistólico a través del tiempo



Chirinos JA. *et al. Circulation.* 2009; 119: 2798-807

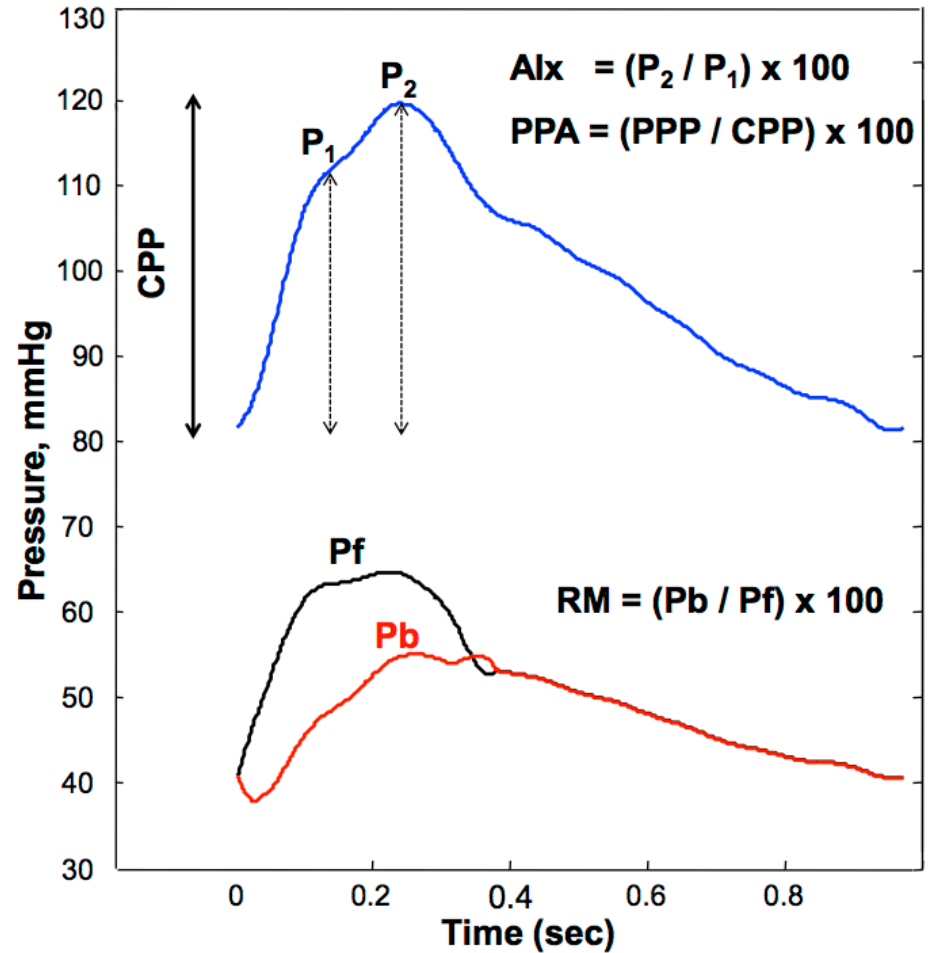
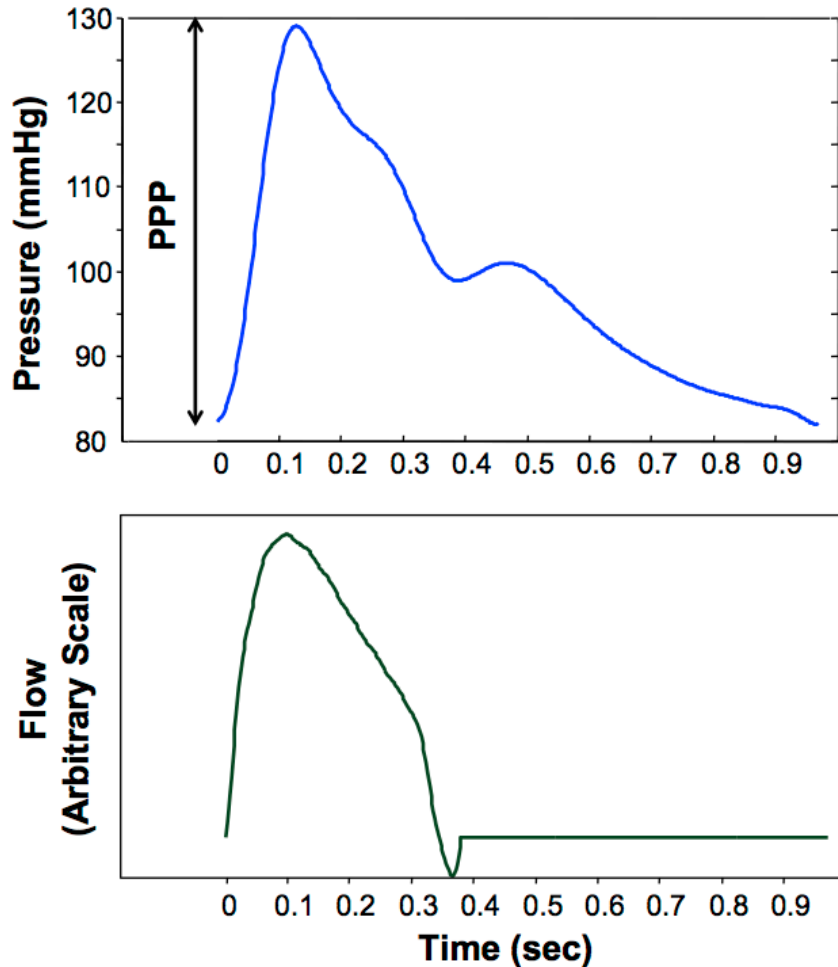
Chirinos JA, Gillebert, Segers *et al. Hypertension* (2013); 61 (2): 296-303

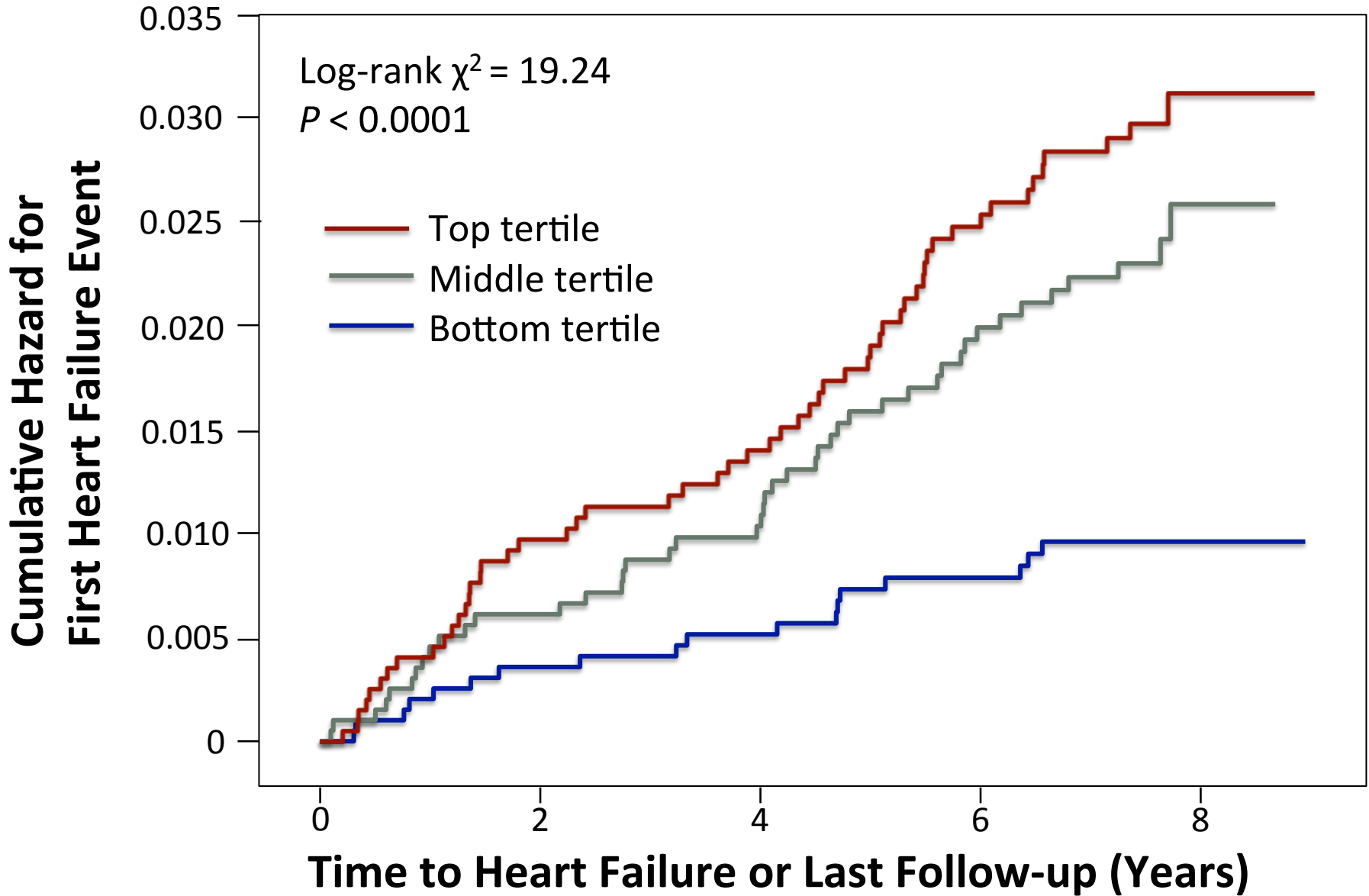
Early and Late Systolic Wall Stress Differentially Relate to Myocardial Contraction and Relaxation in Middle-Aged Adults

Independent Variables	Standardized Coefficient β	P Value
(Constant)		<0.0001
Late ejection-phase MWS, $\text{kdynes}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}$	-0.25	<0.0001
Early ejection-phase MWS, $\text{kdynes}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}$	0.18	<0.0001

Arterial Wave Reflections and Incident Cardiovascular Events and Heart Failure

MESA (Multiethnic Study of Atherosclerosis)





Predictores de FC incidente en análisis multivariado (n=5932)

Table 3 Predictors of Incident Heart Failure in Multivariate Analysis (N = 5,934)*

Predictor	Full Model With Adjusted HRs (c-Index: 0.802; AIC: 1893; BIC: 1943)			Effects of Adding Individual Predictors to a Model Containing All Other Variables					
	Standardized HR (95% CI)	Wald Statistic	p Value	Change in BIC†	Change in AIC†	Change in c-Index‡	NRI‡	IDI‡	rIDI‡
Age (10 yrs)	1.62 (1.26–2.08)	14.44	<0.0001	-10.10	-12.87	0.020	0.47§	0.010§	0.22§
Male	1.74 (1.38–2.21)	21.37	<0.0001	-17.09	-19.85	0.015	0.34§	0.017§	0.44§
BMI (10 kg/m ²)	1.26 (1.03–1.55)	4.83	0.028	0.15	-2.62	0.007	0.32§	0.002	0.050
Diabetes mellitus	1.24 (1.07–1.44)	8.37	0.004	-3.09	-5.86	0.010	0.019	0.003	0.061
SBP (10 mm Hg)	1.69 (1.33–2.13)	18.97	<0.0001	-13.10	-15.86	0.013	0.31§	0.011§	0.25§
DBP (10 mm Hg)	0.67 (0.52–0.86)	9.71	0.002	-4.94	-7.70	0.006	0.15§	0.007§	0.14§
Reflection magnitude (10%)	1.61 (1.32–1.96)	22.03	<0.0001	-17.79	-20.55	0.011	0.38§	0.018§	0.48§
SBP and DBP together	—	—	—	-8.46	-13.98	0.013	0.28§	0.011§	0.25§

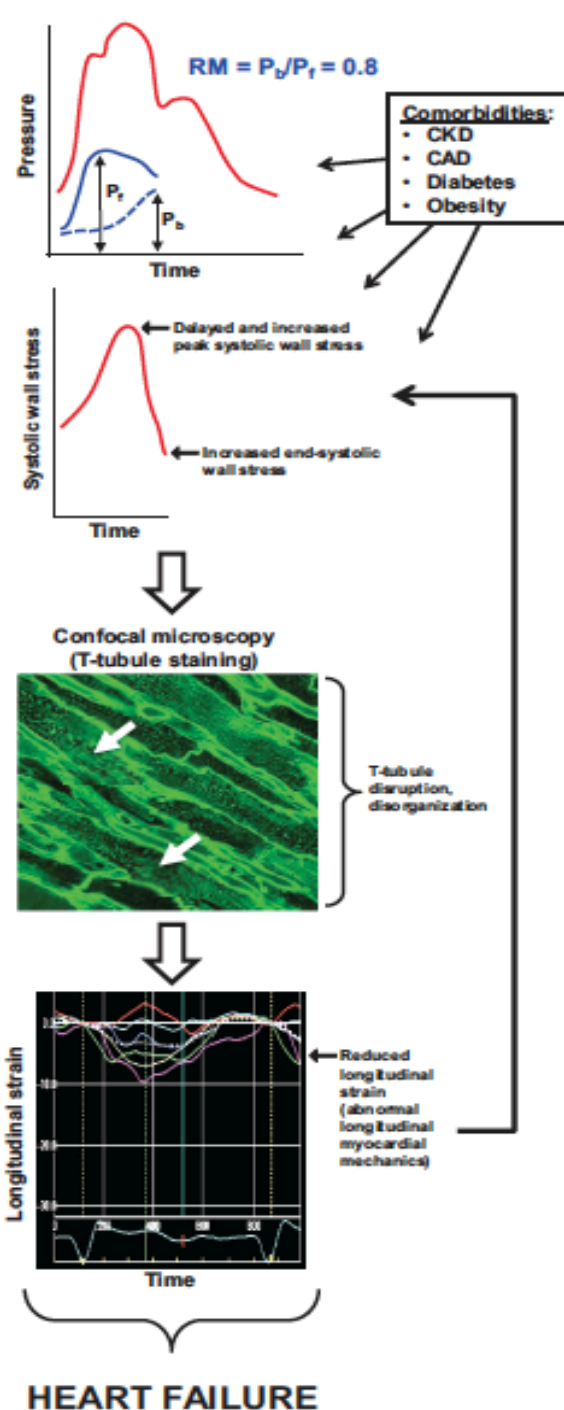
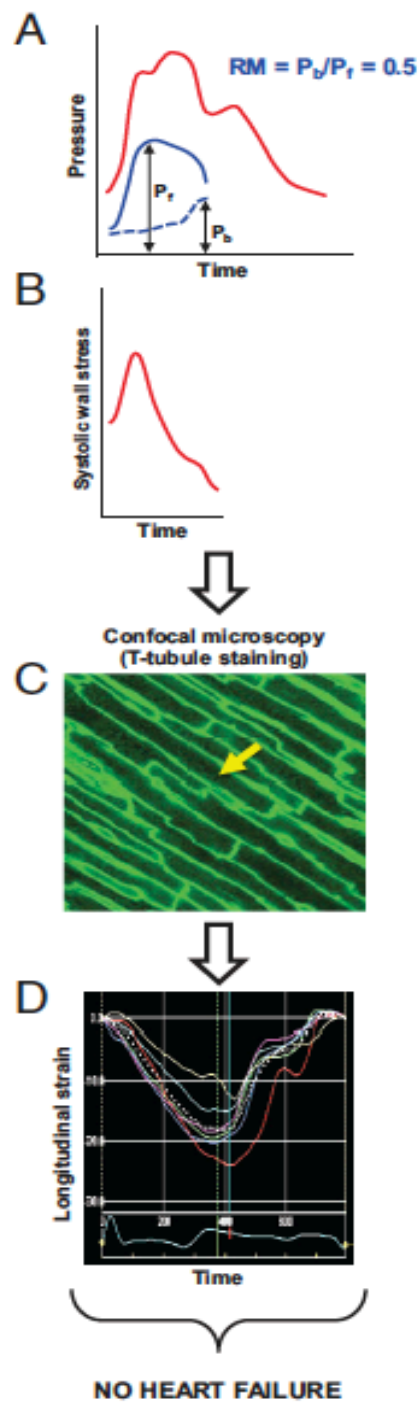
*Only significant predictors of CHF are shown. However, all models are also adjusted for ethnicity, antihypertensive medication use, total cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol, current smoking, heart rate, and estimated GFR. All HRs are standardized. †Larger decreases (changes with negative sign) indicate a larger improvement in model fit. ‡Larger increases indicate a larger improvement in performance in reclassification or discrimination. §p < 0.05. ||Improvements in model performance when both SBP and DBP are added to a model containing all other variables contained in the full model.

AIC = Akaike information criterion; BIC = Bayesian information criterion; IDI = integrated discrimination improvement; rIDI = relative integrated discrimination improvement; NRI = net reclassification improvement (category free); other abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 2.

Increased Arterial Wave Reflection Magnitude

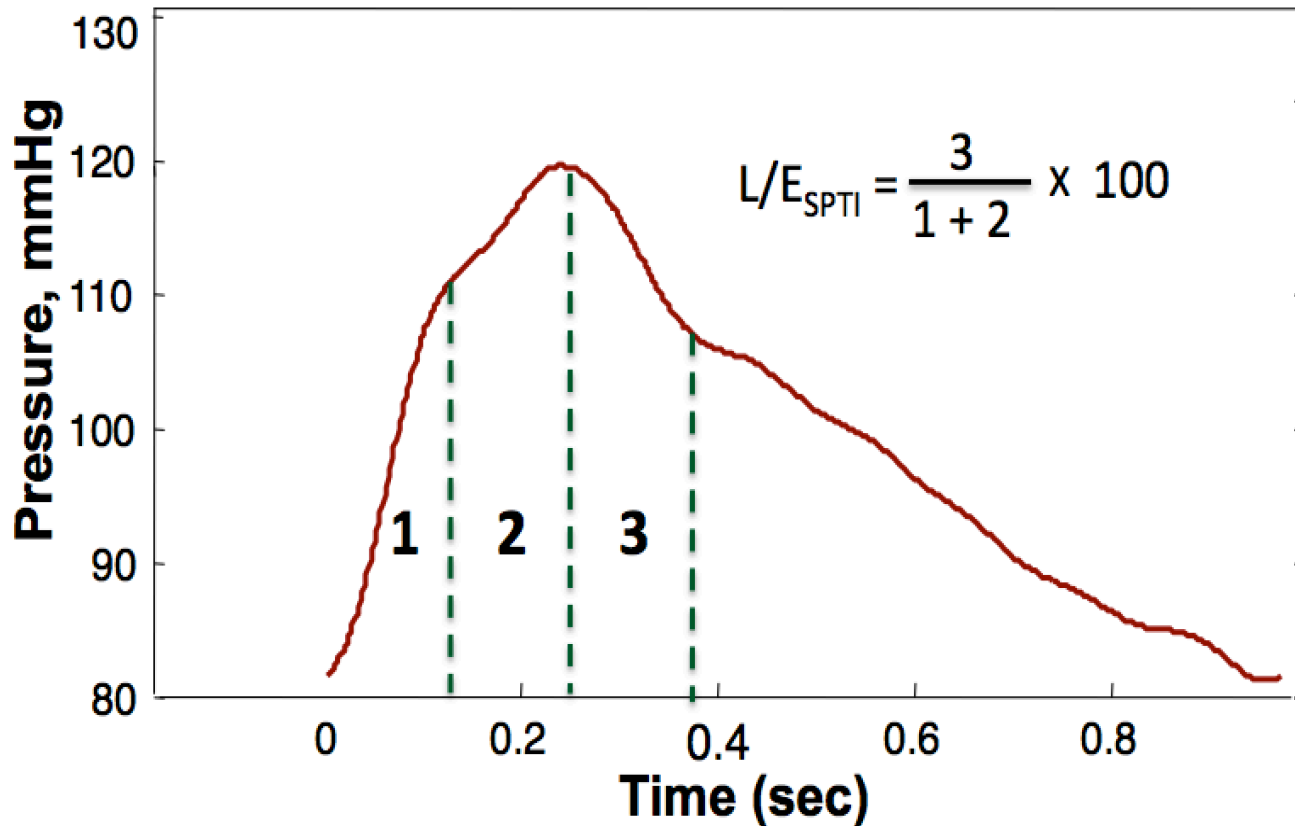
A Novel Form of Stage B Heart Failure?*

Sanjiv J. Shah, MD, J. Andrew Wasserstrom, PhD
Chicago, Illinois

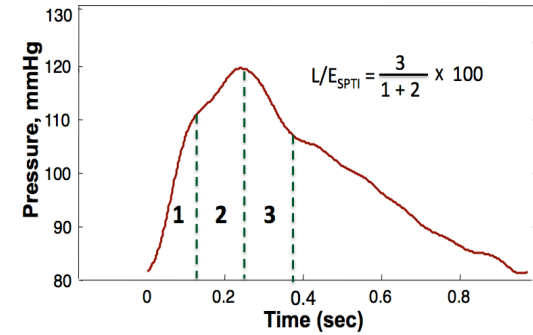
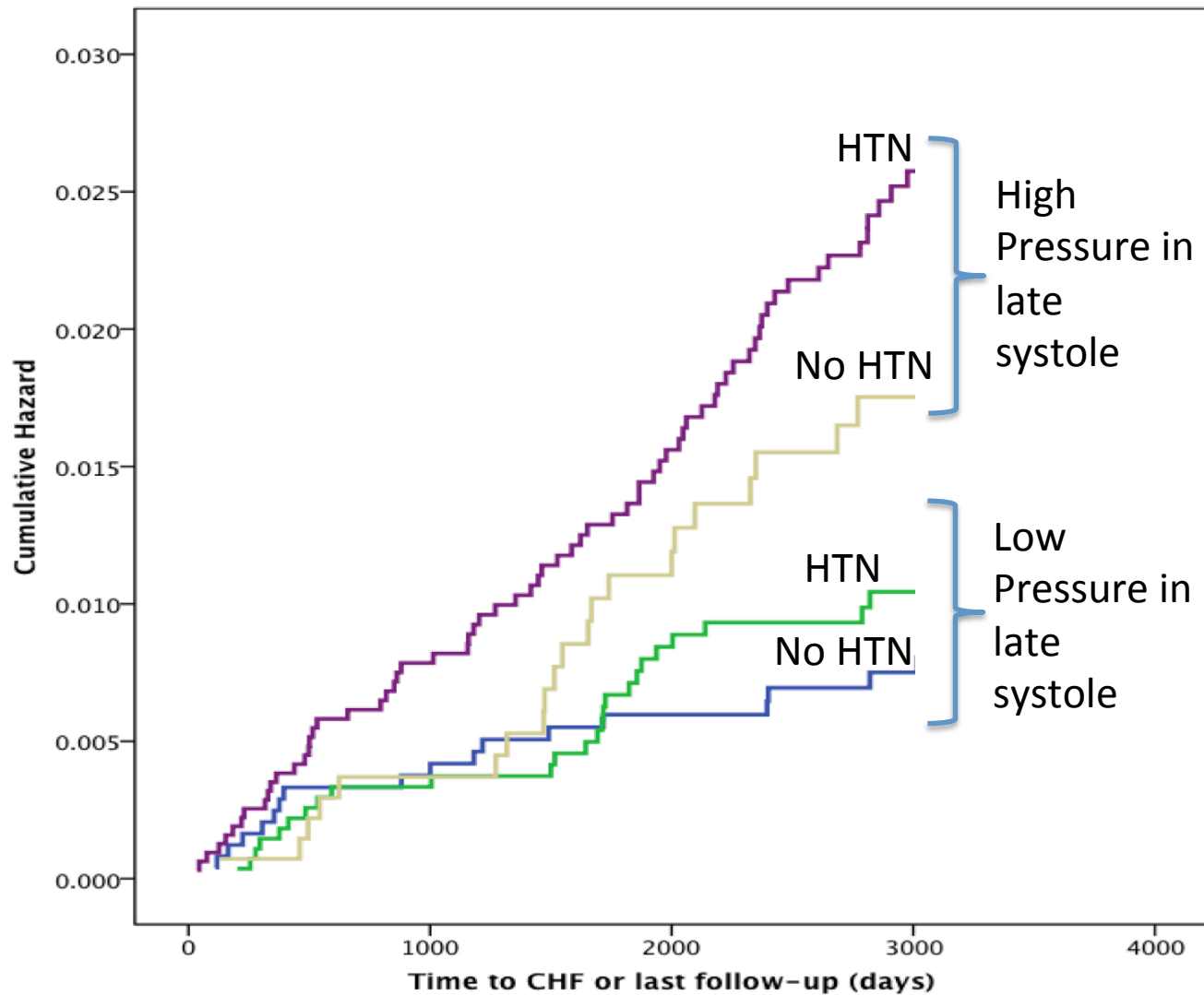


Late Systolic Central Hypertension as a Predictor of Incident Heart Failure: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis

Julio A. Chirinos, MD, PhD; Patrick Segers, PhD; Daniel A. Duprez, MD, PhD; Lyndia Brumback, PhD; David A. Bluemke, MD; Payman Zamani, MD; Richard Kronmal, PhD; Dhananjay Vaidya, MBBS, PhD; Pamela Ouyang, MD; Raymond R. Townsend, MD; David R. Jacobs, Jr, PhD

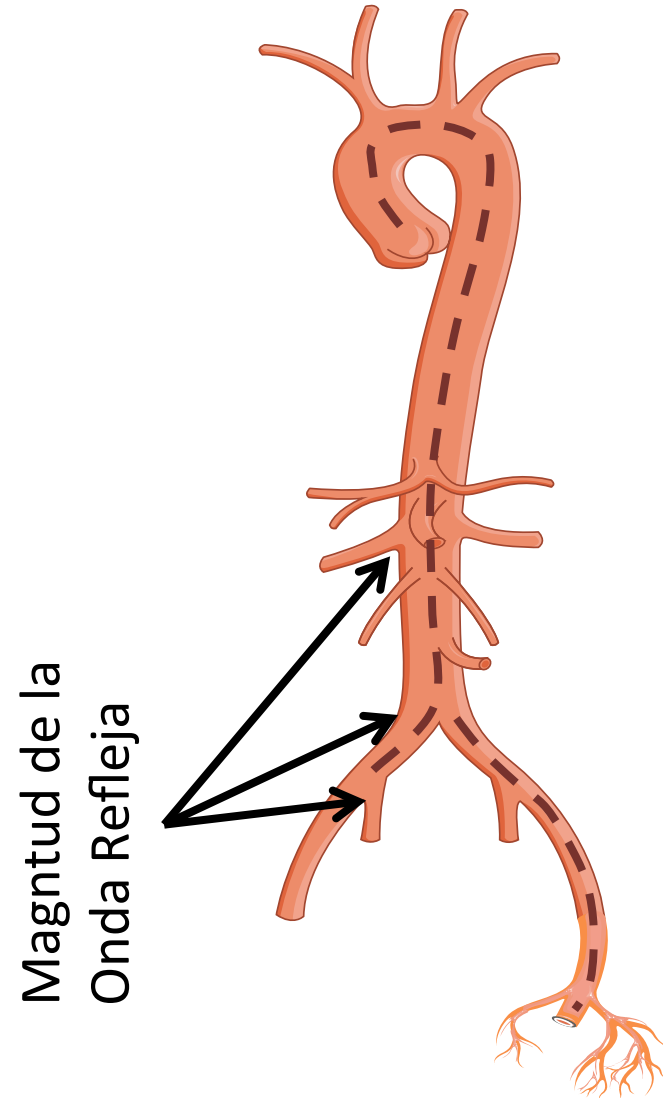
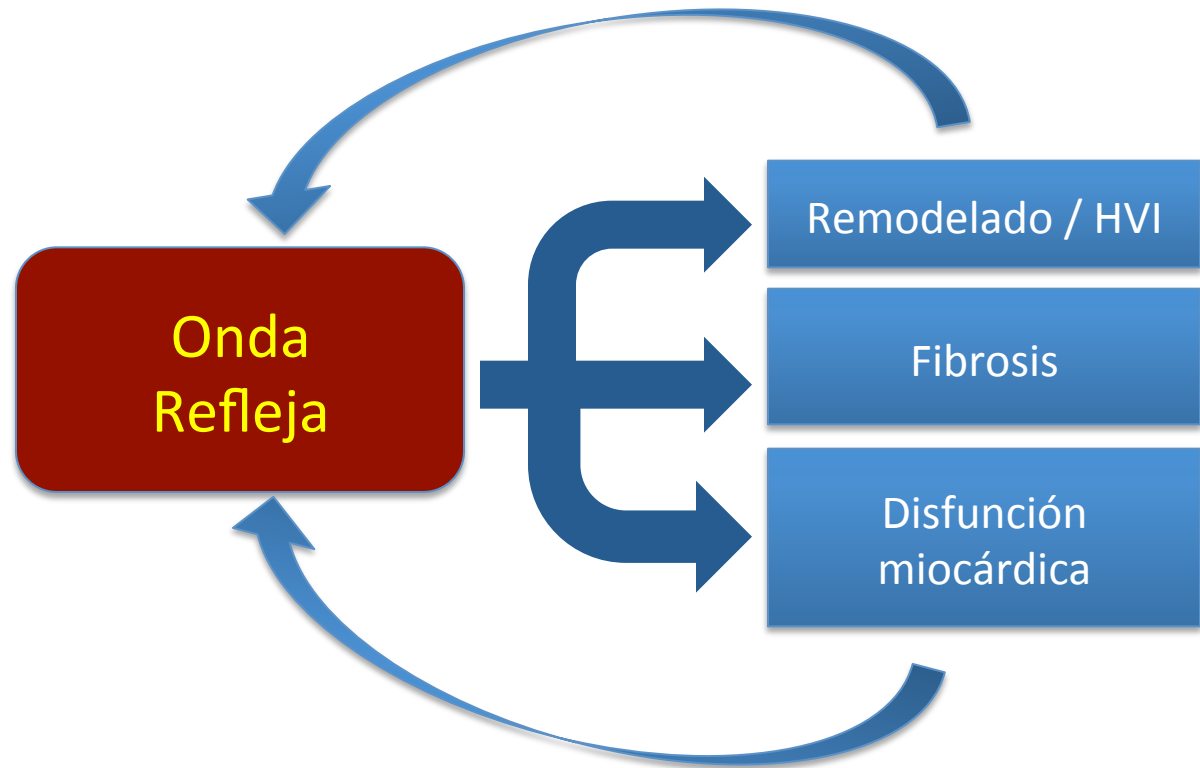


Late Systolic Central Hypertension as a Predictor of Incident Heart Failure: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis



Magnitud de la onda refleja representa un nuevo y fuerte predictor de FC en la población general

Datos en animales indican un rol causal. Estudios en humanos apoyan este rol causal



*Es un prometedor blanco terapéutico
(particularmente en ICC con FE conservada)*

Muchas gracias