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Transcatheter Renal Denervation for Refractory Hypertension: Current Understanding and Future Projections

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The Renin-Angiotensin-System



Renal Sympathetic Efferent Nerves

Kidney as the recipient of central sympathetic signals



Renal efferent nerves



Renin release ↑ NaCl- retention ↑ Renal blood flow ↓



The central sympathetic drive is directly influenced by the kidneys via afferent renal nerves

The interruption of these nerves lowers bood pressure and may have other beneficial effects

Surgical Precedent of Renal Denervation: Thoracolumbar Sympathectomy

THE EFFECTS OF PROGRESSIVE SYMPATHECTOMY ON BLOOD PRESSURE BRADFORD CANNON From the Laboratories of Physiology in the Harvard Medical School Received for publication March 24, 1931			THE	BRITISH	1952	OF SU	R G E R Y
			SYMPATHECTOMY IN THE TREATMENT OF BENIGN AND MALIGNANT HYPERTENSION* A REVIEW OF 76 PATIENTS				
	THE JC of the VOL. 152, NO. 16	PURNAL e American Med Publishe CHICAGO, ILLINOIS COTTRIGHT, 1953, WY AMERICAN MEDICAL	ical Ass d Under the Ausp	By C. J. LC Sociation vices of the Board of T AUGUST 1	rustees	W. E. GIBB	
A CONTRACTOR	SPLANCH	NICECTOMY FOR ESSENT RESULTS IN 1,266 CAS. Reginald H. Smithwick, M and Jesse E. Thompson, M.D., B.	IAL HYPER ⁴ 25 D. 25ton	TENSION			

Dr. Reginald H. Smithwick

Sympathectomy in Hypertension: Effects on survival, but side effects and complications



Denervating lower half of the body produced:

- Mortality benefit
- Inconsistent BP results
- Significant morbidity including orthostatic hypotension, bowel & bladder dysfunction

Smithwick RH, J Am Med Assoc. 1953;152:1501-1504

How to do this minimal invasively by catheter technique?

The Renal Nerves

- Follow the renal artery to the kidney
- Primarily lie within the adventitia





Generator

- Energy maximum 8 Watt
- It automatically switches off if
 - temperature increases too fast or too slowly
 - temperature is higher than 75 °C
 - Impedance does not
 decrease sufficiently



Simplicity[™] Catheter

- Radiofrequency electrode tip
- Handle allows bending of the tip and rotation
- Compatible with a 6 F guiding catheter





Tip of Guiding catheter

Procedural details

- Premedication
 - Aspirin 100 mg/day (to be continued for 1 week)
 - 10-20 mg morphin + sedatives
 - 5,000 U heparin
 - Nitro i.a.
- 6 F femoral sheath
- 6 F renal guiding catheter
- Angiography of all renal arteries
- Introduce radiofrequency catheter
- 4-8 ablations, 2 min each

Treatment Strategy



Focal ablations spaced along vessel

Multiple focal ablations

↑ circumferential coverage

Example Treatment Locations in a Right Renal Artery







LIVE CASES

Neuro-Humoral Interventions Catheter and Device Based Treatment of Hypertension and Heart Failure Transcatheter Renal Denervation

www.csi-trend.org

TREND Frankfurt, Germany, Frankfurt, March 1-2. 2013

Where is the evidence?

Symplicity HTN-1 Trial single arm with extended cohort

Symplicity HTN-2 Trial randomized

Symplicity HTN-3 Trial randomized, sham control ongoing

Symplicity HTN-2 THE LANCET

Renal sympathetic denervation in patients with treatmentresistant hypertension (The Symplicity HTN-2 Trial): a randomised controlled trial

Symplicity HTN-2 Investigators*

Lancet. 2010;376:1903-1909

- Study design: randomized, controlled, clinical trial
- **Patients:** 106 patients randomized 1:1 to treatment with renal denervation vs. control
- Clinical Sites: 24 centers in Europe, Australia, & New Zealand

Symplicity HTN-2 Trial

Inclusion Criteria:

- Office SBP ≥ 160 mmHg
 - (≥ 150 mmHg with type II diabetes mellitus)
- 3+ more anti-HTN medications
- Age 18-85 years

Exclusion Criteria:

- Significant renal artery abnormalities or prior renal artery intervention
- eGFR < 45 mL/min/1.73m² (MDRD formula)
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus
- Contraindication to MRI
- Stenotic valvular heart disease for which reduction of BP would be hazardous
- MI, unstable angina, or CVA in the prior 6 months

Safety

- No serious device or procedure related adverse events (n=52)
- No change in renal function
- No severe hypotension or orthostasis
- Minor adverse events (all unrelated to RF)
 - 1 femoral artery pseudoaneurysm → manual compression
 - 1 post-procedural drop in BP resulting in a reduction in medication
 - 1 urinary tract infection
 - 1 prolonged hospitalization for evaluation of paraesthesias
 - 1 back pain treated with pain medications & resolved after one month
- 6-month renal imaging (n=43)
 - No vascular abnormality at any RF treatment site
 - 1 MRA indicates possible progression of a pre-existing stenosis unrelated to RF treatment (no further therapy)

Primary Endpoint: 6-Month Office BP



- 84% of RDN patients had ≥ 10 mmHg reduction in SBP
- Only 10% of RDN patients had no reduction in SBP

Symplicity HTN-2 Investigators. Lancet. 2010;376:1903-1909

How does this compare to medical treatment?



¹Lancet. 2010 ²Curr Hypertens Rep. 2008 Dec;10(6):429-31. ³Hypertension. 2010 Jan;55(1):147-52 ⁴Hypertension. 2010 Jul;56(1):22-3.

Symplicity HTN-2 Trial – Distribution of Office SBP Post-RDN



Crossover group Treated after 6 M follow up



Subgroup analyses

- Age
- Gender
- Diabetes

no differences

Any late complications?

HTN-1: Chronic Safety Out to 3 Years

- One progression of a pre-existing stenosis unrelated to RF treatment (stented without further sequelae)
- One new moderate stenosis which was not hemodynamically relevant and no treatment
- 3 deaths within the follow-up period; all unrelated to the device or therapy
- No hypotensive events that required hospitalization
- There were no observed changes in mean electrolytes or eGFR

What is the time course of the effect?

Symplicity HTN-2 Time Course of Office BP Change



Symplicity HTN-2 Investigators. Lancet. 2010;376:1903-1909 and Krum H et al, ACC 2012

Symplicity HTN-1 Significant, Sustained BP Reduction through 3 yrs



Symplicity HTN-1 Change in Office Blood Pressure for 24 Pts with 3 yrs Follow-up



Distribution of SBP Change at BL, 1, 12, 24, and 36 Months



Percentage Responders Over Time

Responder was defined as an office SBP reduction ≥10 mmHg



.... and the future?

Does it work in less severe resistant hypertension?

Renal Denervation in Borderline Hypertension - Mean Office BP



Other potential indications

- Sleep apnea syndrom
- Heart failure
- Ventricular arrhythmias
- Diabetes

Impact of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus on Sympathetic Neural Mechanisms in Hypertension

Robert J. Huggett, MB, BS; Eleanor M. Scott, BM, BS, MD; Stephen G. Gilbey, BA, MD; John B. Stoker, BSc, MB, ChB; Alan F. Mackintosh, MA, MD; David A.S.G. Mary, MB, ChB, PhD



NT: normo tensive controls; DM: diabetes; HTN: hypertension; HTN+DM: hypertension+diabetes

Huggett RJ. Circulation. 2003;108:3097-3101.

RD improves insulin sensitivity



RD improves glucose tolerance



Mahfoud F et al., Circulation 2011

New Devices for Renal Denervation

Balloons with radiofrequency





Maya Medical

Vessix Vascular

Other radiofrequency techniques

- St. Jude Medical
- Cordis
-

Balloon with needle



Mercator Medsystems Bullfrog[®] Micro-Infusion Catheter

- Low pressure balloon (2 atm)
- Deploys micro-needle into the adventitia
- Allows drug delivery to renal sympathetic nerve sheath
 - Guanethidine
- Catheters available for >2 mm arteries

Ultrasound

- Recor Medical
- CardioSonic
- Sound Interventions
- Kona

Radiation

Best Medical International

Take Home Messages

- Trans-catheter Renal Denervation results in significant reductions in BP
- With the Ardian-Medtronic system, no major complications occurred
- TRenD is beneficial for patients with treatmentresistant essential hypertension
- The effect is sustained up to 3 years
- It may also be beneficial in patients with diabetes, heart failure and other diseases
- New devices are on the horizont