

Dapagliflozin in patients with HFmrEF/HFpEF treated with an MRA or sacubitril/valsartan

A pre-specified analysis from the DELIVER trial

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Disclosures

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Relevant nonfinancial relationships

Nothing to disclose

Background: Treatment of HFmrEF/HFpEF

- The 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA heart failure guidelines recommended the use of a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA; Class 2b) and the angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI) sacubitril/valsartan (Class 2b) in patients with heart failure and a LVEF >40%, noting that benefit was greater in patients with a LVEF closer to 50%.
- These guidelines gave a stronger recommendation (Class 2a) for an SGLT2 inhibitor based on the results of the EMPEROR-Preserved trial, likely to be strengthened by the recent positive results of the DELIVER trial.
- Therefore, the efficacy and tolerability/safety of combinations of these different therapies is a key question for physicians treating patients with HFmrEF/HFpEF. We examined these in the DELIVER trial.

DELIVER Study Design

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial testing the hypothesis that dapagliflozin would reduce cardiovascular death or worsening heart failure in patients with heart failure and mildly reduced or preserved ejection fraction

- Age ≥ 40 years
- NYHA class II-IV
- LVEF $>40\%$
- (including prior LVEF $\leq 40\%$)

Eligibility Criteria

- Structural Heart Disease
- (LVH or LA Enlargement)
- Elevated Natriuretic Peptides
Either Ambulatory or
Hospitalized for Heart Failure

N=6,263

Double-blind treatment period



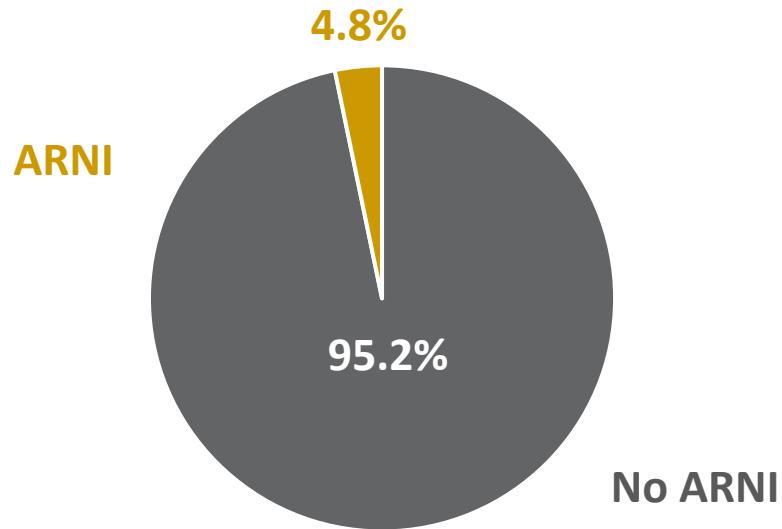
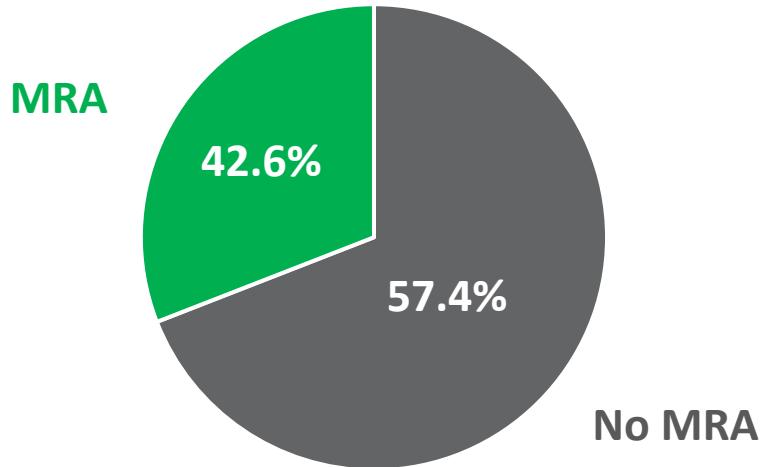
Dapagliflozin 10mg once daily

Placebo

Primary outcome:
Worsening HF
event or CV death

DELIVER: Baseline use of MRA and ARNI

Overall n=6263



MRA and ARNI=197 (3.1%)

Background MRA therapy

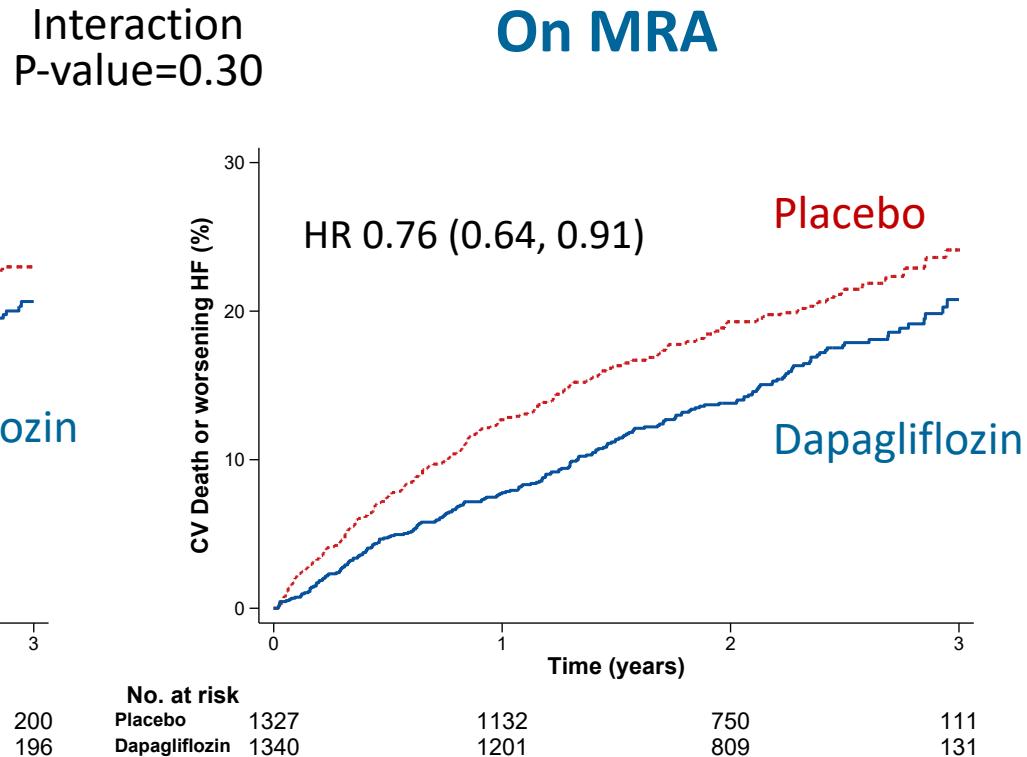
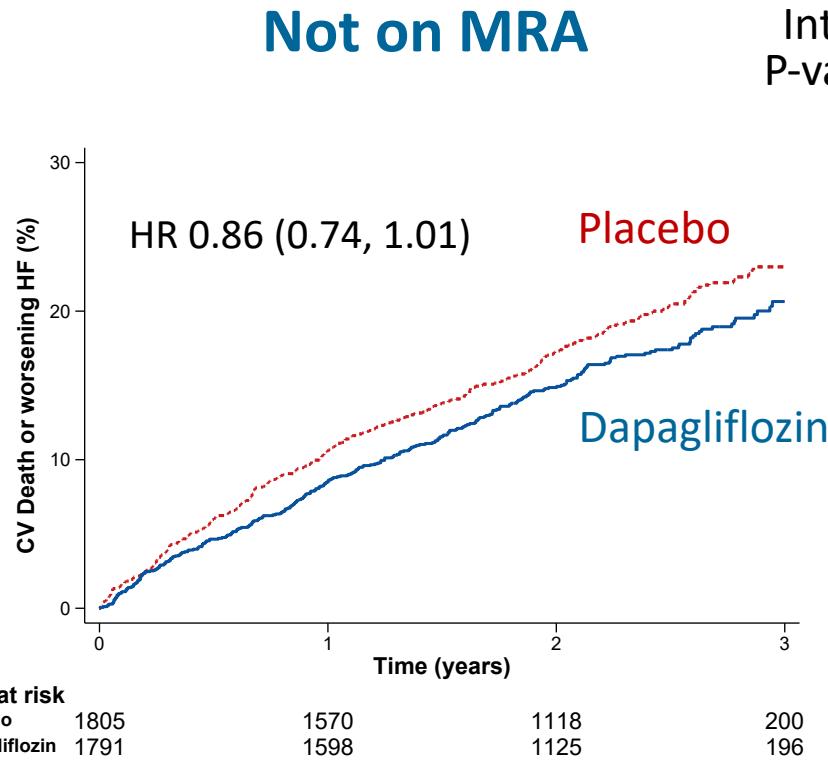
Baseline characteristics according to background MRA therapy

	Not on MRA N=3596	On MRA N=2667	P-Value
Age (years), mean	72.8	70.2	<0.001
Male sex, %	54.9	57.8	0.024
SBP (mmHg), mean	130.1	125.7	<0.001
BMI (kg/m ²), mean	30.0	29.6	0.003
Atrial fibrillation, %	55.6	55.0	0.66
Myocardial infarction, %	23.4	29.9	<0.001
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²), mean	60.2	62.1	<0.001
Previous HF hospitalization, %	37.2	45.0	<0.001
Enrollment ≤30 days after HF hospitalization, %	8.7	12.8	<0.001
NYHA III/IV, %	23.4	26.6	0.003

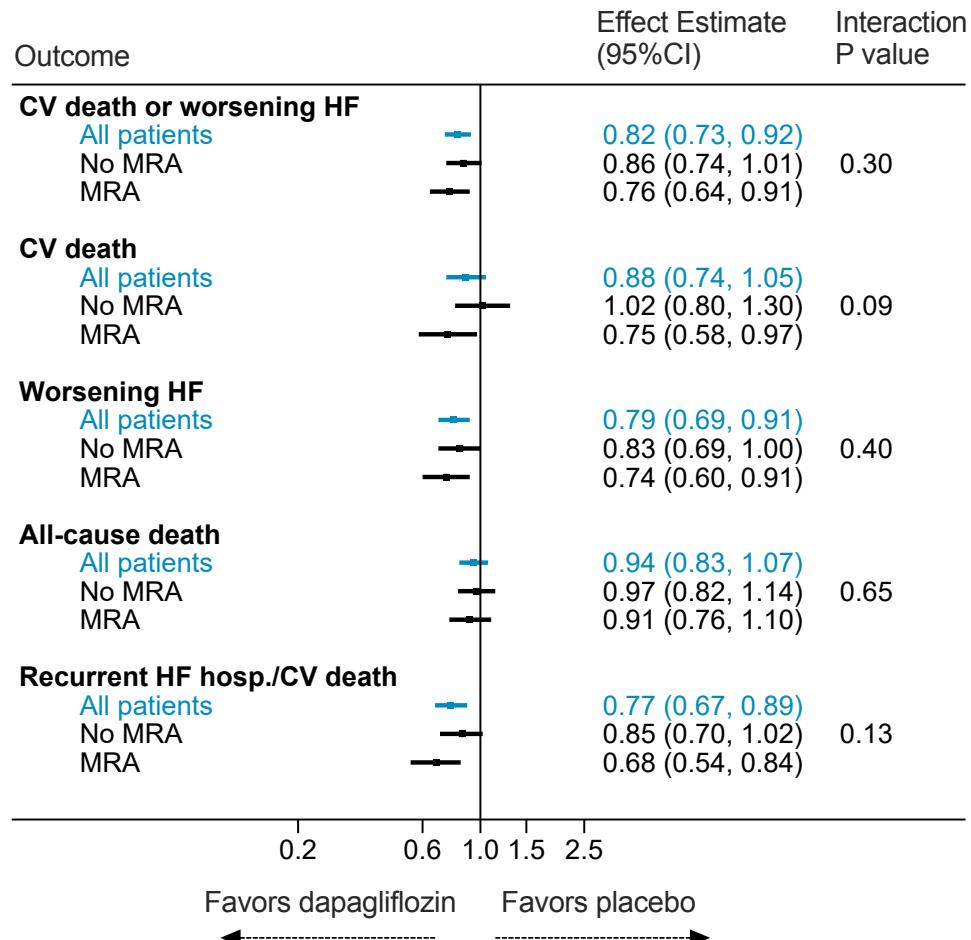
Baseline characteristics according to background MRA therapy

	Not on MRA N=3596	On MRA N=2667	P-Value
KCCQ-TSS, mean	70.0	70.1	0.79
NT-proBNP (pg/ml), median	989	1050	0.001
LVEF (%), mean	55.3	52.7	<0.001
Prior LVEF ≤ 40, %	15.9	21.7	<0.001
Diuretics, %	96.1	100.0	<0.001
Loop diuretic, %	79.2	73.6	<0.001
Thiazide diuretic, %	17.4	6.7	<0.001
Beta-blocker, %	80.3	85.9	<0.001
ICD, %	1.5	2.2	0.037

DELIVER: Primary outcome according to background treatment with an MRA



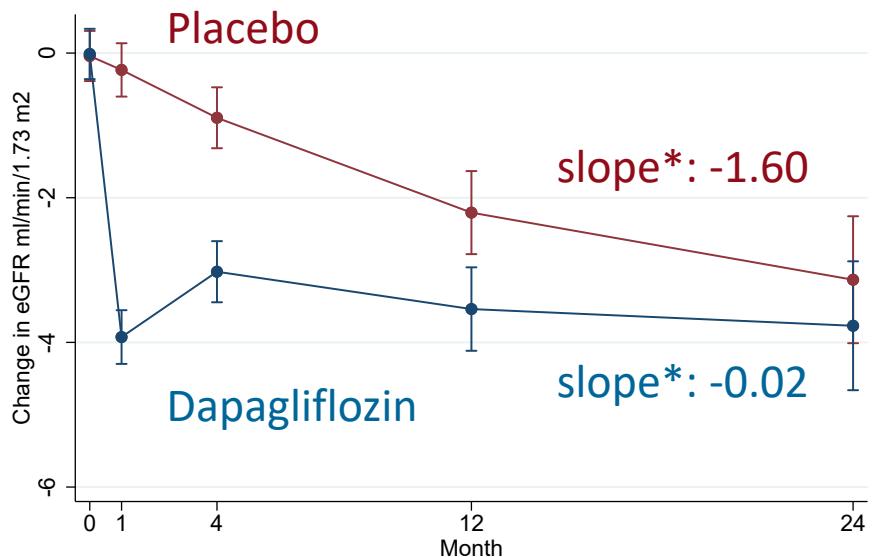
Effect of dapagliflozin according to background MRA therapy



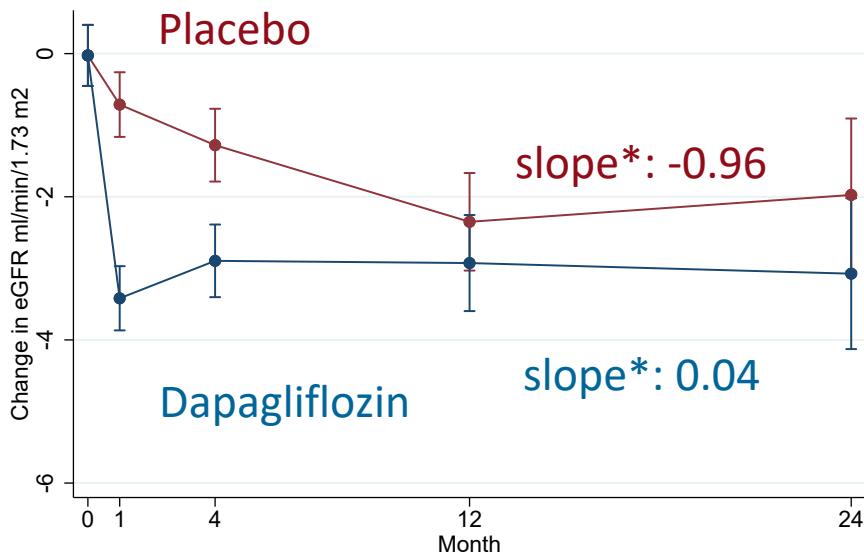
Changes in eGFR during follow-up by randomized treatment

P for interaction = 0.942

Not on MRA



On MRA



*chronic slope, months 1-24
 $\text{ml}/\text{min}/1.73 \text{m}^2$

Background ARNI therapy

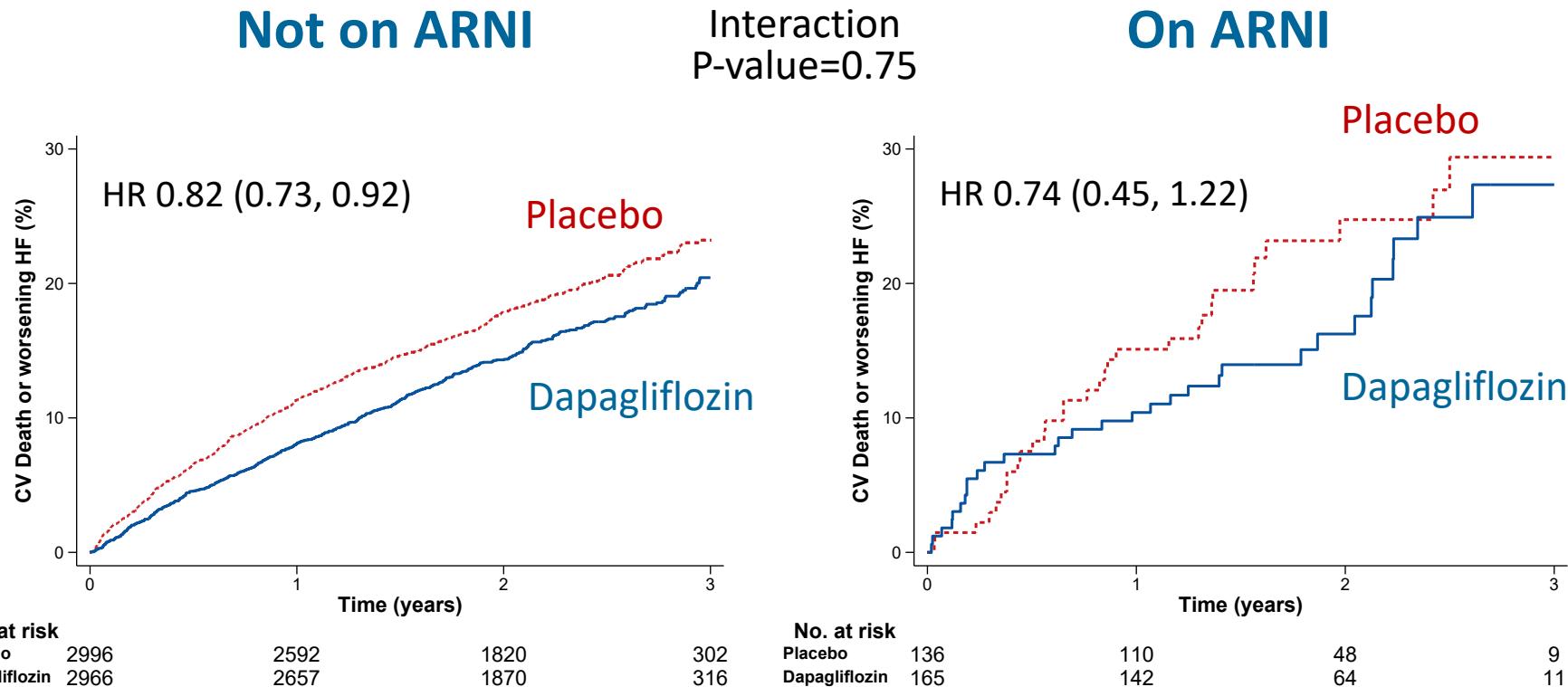
Baseline characteristics according to background ARNI therapy

	Not on ARNI N=5962	On ARNI N=301	P-Value
Age (years), mean	71.8	68.7	<0.001
Male sex, %	55.5	69.1	<0.001
SBP (mmHg), mean	128.7	119.8	<0.001
BMI (kg/m ²), mean	29.9	28.6	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation, %	55.7	47.2	0.004
Myocardial infarction, %	26.0	29.6	0.17
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²), mean	61.0	61.9	0.40
Previous HF hospitalization, %	40.1	48.8	0.003
Enrollment ≤30 days after HF hospitalization, %	10.5	9.6	0.64
NYHA III/IV, %	24.6	27.9	0.19

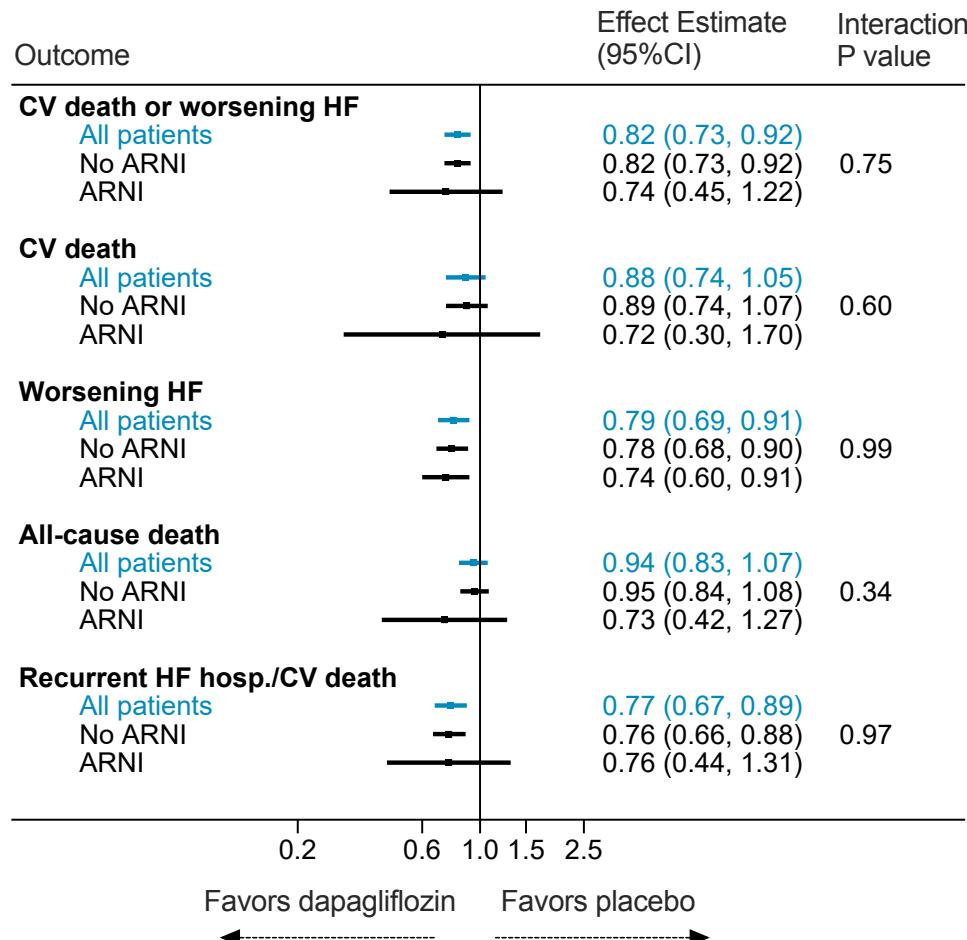
Baseline characteristics according to background ARNI therapy

	Not on ARNI N=5962	On ARNI N=301	P-Value
KCCQ-TSS, mean	69.6	78.4	<0.001
NT-proBNP (pg/ml), median	1012	974	0.73
LVEF (%), mean	54.5	48.3	<0.001
Prior LVEF ≤ 40, %	16.8	50.5	<0.001
Diuretics, %	97.9	96.0	0.035
Loop diuretic, %	76.8	78.1	0.60
Thiazide diuretic, %	13.3	4.0	<0.001
Beta-blocker, %	82.6	84.1	0.51
ICD, %	1.5	8.0	<0.001

DELIVER: Primary outcome according to background treatment with an ARNI



Effect of dapagliflozin according to background ARNI therapy



Symptoms, blood pressure and safety/tolerability

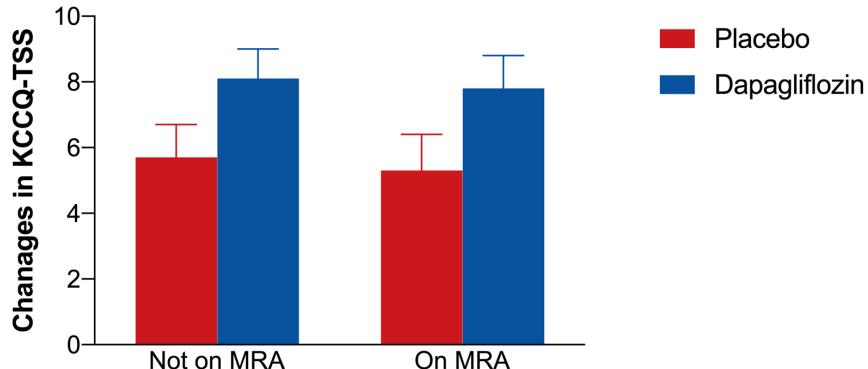
Change in KCCQ total symptom score (KCCQ-TSS) according to background therapy

MRA

Changes in KCCQ-TSS from baseline to 8 months (mean and 95% CI, $P_{int}=0.93$)

Placebo-corrected change at 8 month

- Not on MRA: 2.3 (1.0-3.6)
- On MRA: 2.4 (0.9-3.9)

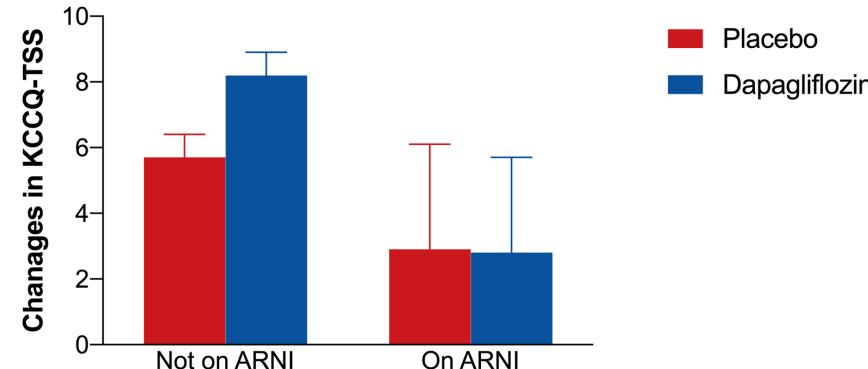


ARNI

Changes in KCCQ-TSS from baseline to 8 months (mean and 95% CI, $P_{int}=0.32$)

Placebo-corrected change at 8 month

- Not on ARNI: 2.5 (1.5-3.5)
- On ARNI: -0.1 (-4.4 to 4.2)



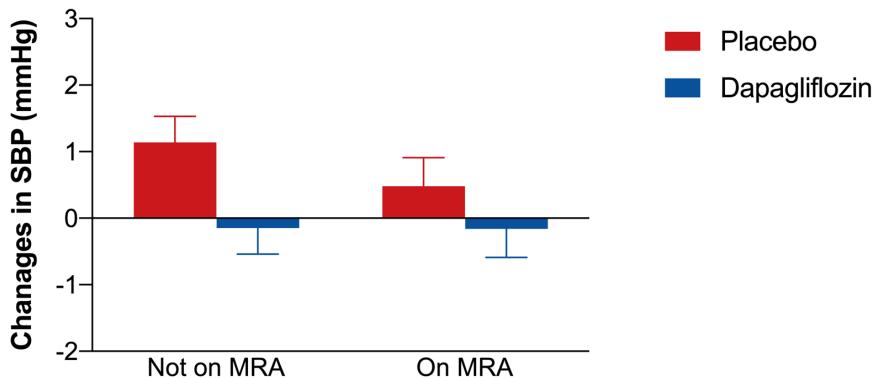
Effect of dapagliflozin on physiologic measures: Systolic blood pressure

MRA

Changes in SBP from baseline to 12 months
(mean and SD, $P_{int}=0.42$)

Difference at 12 months

- Not on MRA: -1.29 (-2.37 to -0.21)
- On MRA: -0.64 (-1.83 to 0.55)

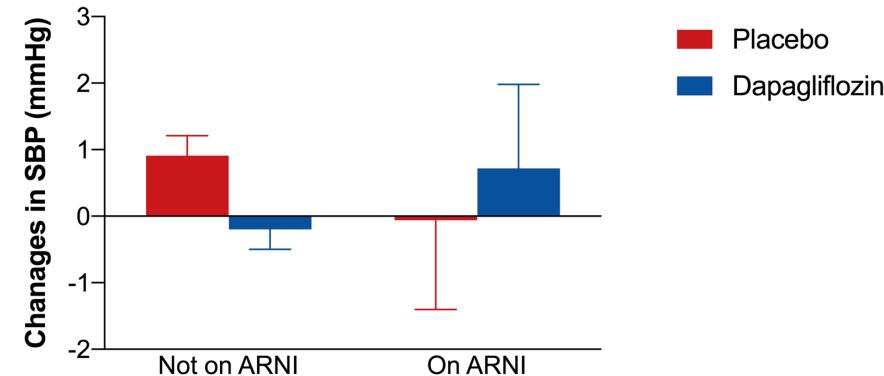


ARNI

Changes in SBP from baseline to 12 months
(mean and SD, $P_{int}=0.27$)

Difference at 12 months

- Not on ARNI: -1.11 (-1.93 to -0.29)
- On ARNI: 0.79 (-2.82 to 4.40)



DELIVER: Effect of dapagliflozin on safety outcomes

	Not on MRA		On MRA		p Value for interaction
	Placebo (n=1805)	Dapagliflozin (n=1791)	Placebo (n=1327)	Dapagliflozin (n=1340)	
Any discontinuation	14.5	16.0	13.6	11.8	0.07
AE leading to treatment discontinuation (DAE)	6.1	6.7	5.4	4.8	0.29
Volume depletion SAE or DAE	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.7	0.18
Renal SAE or DAE	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.29
Hyperkalemia SAE	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.09

SAE: Serious adverse event

DAE: Adverse event leading to discontinuation of randomized treatment

DELIVER: Effect of dapagliflozin on safety outcomes

	Not on ARNI		On ARNI		p Value for interaction
	Placebo (n=2996)	Dapagliflozin (n=2966)	Placebo (n=136)	Dapagliflozin (n=165)	
Any discontinuation	14.0	14.2	16.2	14.6	0.68
AE leading to treatment discontinuation (DAE)	5.7	5.9	8.1	4.2	0.14
Volume depletion SAE or DAE	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.2	0.14
Renal SAE or DAE	2.8	2.7	5.9	1.8	0.07
Hyperkalemia SAE	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	N/A

SAE: Serious adverse event

DAE: Adverse event leading to discontinuation of randomized treatment

Conclusions: Dapagliflozin added to an MRA or ARNI in patients with HFmrEF/HFpEF

- The efficacy and safety of dapagliflozin were similar, regardless of background treatment with an MRA or ARNI
- The clinical decision to initiate SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with HFmrEF/HFpEF should not be contingent on the background use of an MRA or ARNI



Dapagliflozin in patients with heart failure with mildly reduced and preserved ejection fraction treated with a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist or sacubitril/valsartan

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THANK YOU



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