2016 ACC/AHA/HFSA Focused Update on New Pharmacological Therapy for Heart Failure Data Supplement

(Section numbers correspond to the 2013 full-text guideline.)

Table of Contents

Data Supplement 1. RCTs Comparing ARNI (Section 7.3.2.10)

Study Acronym; Author; Year Published	Aim of Study; Study Type; Study Size (N)	Patient Population	Study Intervention (# patients) / Study Comparator (# patients)	Endpoint Results (Absolute Event Rates, P values; OR or RR; & 95% CI)	Relevant 2° Endpoint (if any); Study Limitations; Adverse Events
PARAMOUNT Solomon et al. 2012 (1) 22932717	Aim: To address safety and efficacy of LCZ696 (ARNI) in pts with HF*p*EF Study type: RCT Size: 308	Inclusion criteria: Pts ≥40 y of age, LVEF ≥45%, NYHA class II-III HF, NT-pro BNP >400 pg/mL. Exclusion criteria: Right HF due to pulmonary disease, dyspnea due to noncardiac causes, valvular/myocardial disease, CAD or CVD needing revascularization within 3 mo of screening.	Intervention: LCZ696 (149) target dose 200 mg BID achieved in 81% Comparator: Valsartan (152) target dose 160 mg BID achieved in 78%	1° endpoint: • Change from BL at 12 wk for NT-proBNP • Results: Reduction in LCZ696 group vs. valsartan (ratio of change from BL: 0.77, 95% CI: 0.64–0.92; p=0.005) 1° Safety endpoint: • LCZ-696 well tolerated. • Serious adverse events:	• No difference in change in NT-proBNP from BL at 36 wk • BP reduced in the LCZ696 group vs. valsartan at 12 wk (p=0.001 for SBP and p=0.09 for DBP) • Change in BP correlated poorly with the change in pro-BNP • No difference in improvement in NYHA class at 12 wk (p=0.11) and 36 wk (p=0.05). • No difference in KCCQ scores • Trial not powered to ascertain clinical

				15% in LCZ696 vs. 20% in valsartan group	outcomes. Further studies needed to assess safety and efficacy in HF*p*EF pts.
PARADIGM-HF McMurray et al. 2014 (2) 25176015	Aim: To compare survival rates with the use of LCZ696 with enalapril in HF Study type: RCT Size: 8,442	Inclusion criteria: ≥18 y of age, NYHA class II, III, IV; EF ≤35%, BNP of at least 150 pg/mL, hospitalized for HF ≤12 mo (≥BNP100 pg/mL), on ACE inhibitors or ARBs ≥4 wk before screening, required to take stable dose of beta blockers and an ACE inhibitor (or ARB) equal to 10mg of enalapril. Prior to randomization pts were required to complete 2 wk each of enalapril 10 mg BID and LCZ 100 BID. Exclusion criteria: Symptomatic hypotension, SBP <95 mm Hg, eGFR <30 mL/min/min/1.73m^2 of body surface area, serum K level >5.2 mmol/L, angioedema history, unacceptable side effects of ACE inhibitors or ARBs	Intervention: LCZ696 (4,187) target dose 200 mg BID (mean 375±71 mg daily) Comparator: Enalapril (4,212) target 10 mg BID (mean 18.9±3.4 mg daily)	1° endpoint: • Composite of death (CV causes) or a first hospitalization for HF • Results: Composite less in LCZ696 group vs. enalapril, 914 (21.8%) vs. 1,117, (26.5%) HR: 0.80 (95% CI: 0.73–0.87; p<0.001)	• Less CV death in LCZ696 arm (558 vs. 693) HR: 0.8 (95% CI: 0.71–0.89; p<0.001) • Less HF hospitalizations in LCZ696 arm (537 vs. 658) HR: 0.79 (95% CI: 0.71–0.89; p<0.001) • Less death from any cause in LCZ696 arm (711 vs. 835), HR: 0.84 (95% CI: 0.76–0.93; p<0.001) • The change from baseline to 8 mo in the score on the KCCQ in LCZ696 arm (2.99 points reduction vs. 4.63 points), HR: 1.64 (95% CI: 0.63–2.65; p=0.001) • No difference in new onset of AF (84 vs. 83; p=0.84) • No difference in protocol defined decline in renal function, HR: 0.86 (95% CI: 0.65–1.13; p=0.28). • More symptomatic hypotension (14% vs. 9.2%; p<0.001) • No difference in angioedema, 19 vs.10 (p=0.13)

AF indicates atrial fibrillation; ARNI/LCZ696, angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin-receptor blocker; BL, baseline; BID; twice a day; BNP, plasma B-type natriuretic peptide; BP, blood pressure; CAD, coronary artery disease; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CV, cardiovascular; EF, ejection fraction; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HF, heart failure; HF*p*EF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HR, hazard ratio; KCCQ, Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; N/A, not available; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; NYHA, New York Heart Association; PARAMOUNT, Prospective Comparison of ARNI With ARB on Management of Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction; PARADIGM-HF, Prospective Comparison of ARNI With ACE to Determine Impact on Global Mortality and Morbidity in Heart Failure; pts, patients; RCT, randomized controlled trial; and SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Search Terms and Date: 3 trials identified by chairs in December 2015.

Data Supplement 2. RCTs Comparing RAAS Inhibition (Section 7.3.2.3)

Study Acronym; Author; Year Published	Aim of Study; Study Type; Study Size (N)	Patient Population	Study Intervention (# patients) / Study Comparator (# patients)	Endpoint Results (Absolute Event Rates, P values; OR or RR; & 95% CI)	Relevant 2° Endpoint (if any); Study Limitations; Adverse Events
ONTARGET ONTARGET Investigators et al. 2008 (3) 18378520	Aim: Compare ACE (ramipril), ARB (telmisartan), and combination ACE/ARB in pts with CVD or high-risk DM Study Type: RCT Size: 25,620	Inclusion Criteria: Pts >55 y of age, CAD, PVD, previous stroke, or high-risk DM with end-organ damage Exclusion Criteria: HF at trial entry, ACE or ARB intolerance, revascularization planned or <3 mo	Intervention: Runin, then randomization to ramipril (8,576) target dose 10 mg daily, telmisartan (8,542) target dose 80 mg daily or combination (8,502), titrated to BP	1° endpoint: • Composite of CV death, MI, stroke, or HF hospitalization at 5 y Results: No difference in outcome (16.5% ACE, 16.7% ARB, 16.3% combination; CI: ARB RR: 1.01 (95% CI: 0.94–1.09)	• Compared to the ramipril arm: • Telmisartan had more hypotensive symptoms (p<0.001); less cough (p<0.001) and angioedema (p=0.01); same syncope. • Combination arm had more hypotensive symptoms (p<0.001); syncope (p=0.03); and renal dysfunction (p<0.001) • BP fell by 6.4/7.4/9.8 mm Hg • Less angioedema with telmisartan
TRANSCEND Yusuf et al. 2008 (4) 18757085	Aim: To assess the effectiveness of ARB in ACE-intolerant pts with CVD or high-risk DM Study Type: RCT Size: 5,926	Inclusion Criteria: ACE-intolerant pts with CAD, PVD, previous stroke, or high-risk DM with end-organ damage Exclusion Criteria: HF at trial entry, revascularization planned or <3 mo	Intervention: Run in, then randomization to telmisartan titrated to 80 mg as tolerated (2,954) Comparator: Titration of other mediations as needed to control BP (2,944)	1° endpoint: • Composite of CV death, MI, stroke, or HF hospitalization at 5 y Results: No significant difference RR: 0.92 (95% CI: 0.81–1.05); p=0.216	• No difference in 2° outcomes; ARB was safe in this pt population - no angioedema
SUPPORT Sakata et al. 2015 (5) 25637937	Aim: Discover whether addition of ARB to ACE and beta blockers in pts with chronic HF will improve clinical outcomes Study Type: Open label blinded endpoint Size: 1,147	Inclusion Criteria: Pts 20–79 y of age with hypertension, NYHA class II-IV, stable on ACE ± beta blockers Exclusion Criteria: Creatinine >3.0, MI or, revascularization within 6 mo	Intervention: Randomization to olmesartan (578) titrated up to 40 mg as tolerated (578) (mean dose achieved at 5 y, 17.9 mg/d) Comparator: Titration to control BP without use of an ARB (568)	1° endpoint: • Composite of all-cause death, MI, stroke, or HF hospitalization at 4.4 y Results: No significant difference RR: 1.18 (95% CI: 0.96–1.46); p=0.11	• Pts on triple therapy with ACE/ARB/Beta blocker had more of 1° composite outcome, 38.1 vs. 28.2%, HR: 1.47 (95% CI: 1.11–1.95; p=0.006); all-cause death, 19.4 vs. 13.5%, HR: 1.50 (95% CI: 1.01–2.23; p=0.046); and renal dysfunction (21.1 vs. 12.5%, HR: 1.85 (95% CI: 1.24–2.76; p=0.003).
Mineralocorticoids Antagonist					

EMPHASIS subgroup analysis Eschalier et al. 2013 (6) 23810881	Aim: Investigate the safety and efficacy of eplerenone in pts at high risk for hyperkalemia Study Type: Prespecified subgroup analysis of RCT Size: 2,737	Inclusion Criteria: Pts enrolled in EMPHASIS at high risk for hyperkalemia of worsening renal function (>75 y, DM, eGFR <60, or SBP <123) Exclusion Criteria: eGFR<30	Intervention: Randomization to eplerenone Comparator: Placebo	1° endpoint: • Efficacy: Hospitalization for HF or worsening renal failure. Safety: K >5.5, >6.0, <3.5, hospitalization for significant hyperkalemia, hospitalization for worsening renal function Results: Efficacy: reduced composite endpoint. Safety: increased risk of K+ >5.5 mmol/L, hospitalization for hyperkalemia or discontinuation of study medication due to adverse events. No differences from the main trial results in the high-risk subgroups. K >5.5 was increased in the whole cohort and the subgroups, but K >6.0, clinically significant hyperkalemia, and change in eGFR were not substantially higher.	• The beneficial effects of eplerenone were maintained in the high-risk subgroups.
RALES Pitt et al. 1999 (7) 10471456	Aim: To investigate the effect of spironolactone on mortality and morbidity in pts with severe HF. Study Type: RCT Size: 1,663	Inclusion Criteria: NYHA class III, IV; HF≤6 mo, Left EF≤35%, On ACE inhibitors, loop diuretic. Digitalis and vasodilators allowed. Exclusion Criteria: 1° operable VHD (other than mitral or tricuspid), ACHD, unstable angina, 1° heaptic failure, active cancer, life threatening disease, heart transplant, serum Cr ≥2.5 mg/dL, serum K ≥5.0 mmoL/L	Intervention: Spironolactone 25 mg daily (822) Comparator: Placebo (841)	1° endpoint: • Death from all causes Results: • Placebo vs. Spironolactone group (46% vs. 35%; RR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.60–0.82; p<0.001) • Trial stopped early due to favorable results at 24 mo.	• Reduction in death from cardiac causes and Hospitalization for cardiac causes (p<0.001) • Improvement in NYHA class (p<0.001) • No clinically important safety concerns for electrolytes. Gynecomastia/breast pain more frequent in the spironolactone group (p<0.001)

1° indicates primary; 2°, secondary; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin-receptor blockers; ACHD, adult congenital heart disease; BP, blood pressure; CAD, coronary artery disease; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovasculardisease; CV, cardiovascular; DM, diabetes mellitus, eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; EMPHASIS, Eplerenone in Mild Patients Hospitalization and Survival Study in Heart Failure; HF, heart failure; MI, myocardial infarction; NNH, number needed to harm; NYHA, New York Heart Association; ONTARGET, The Ongoing Telmisartan Alone and in Combination With Ramipril Global Endpoint Trial; pts, patients; PVD, peripheral vascular disease; RCT, randomized controlled trial; RR, relative risk; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SUPPORT, Supplemental Benefit of ARB in Hypertensive Patients With Stable Heart Failure Using Olmesartan; TRANSCEND, the Telmisartan Randomised Assessment Study in ACE Intolerant Subjects With Cardiovascular Disease; and VHD, valvular heart disease.

Search Terms and Date: angiotensin-receptor blockers, ARBs, angiotensin-receptor blocker, ARB, angiotensin-receptor antagonists, angiotensin receptor antagonist, candesartan, irbesartan, losartan, telmisartan, valsartan, olmesartan, AND heart failure or congestive heart failure or CHF or HFrEF AND clinical trial, January 2016.

The ARB evidence table from the 2013 Heart Failure Guideline is included at the end of this document.

The ACE inhibitor evidence table from the 2013 Heart Failure Guideline is also included at the end of this document.

The Beta Blocker evidence table from the 2013 Heart Failure Guideline is included at the end of this document.

Data Supplement 3. RCTs Comparing Pharmacological Treatment for of ARNI With ACE (Section 7.3.2.10)

Study Acronym; Author; Year Published	Aim of Study; Study Type; Study Size (N)	Patient Population	Study Intervention (# patients) / Study Comparator (# patients)	Endpoint Results (Absolute Event Rates, P values; OR or RR; & 95% CI)	Relevant 2° Endpoint; Study Limitations; Adverse Events
IMPRESS Rouleau et al. 2000 (8) 10968433	Aim: Determine if inhibition of neutral endopeptidase and ACE with the vasopeptidase inhibitor omapatrilat is better than ACE inhibition alone with lisinopril Study type: Double blind RCT Size: 573 pts	Inclusion criteria: • Informed consent • Age ≥18 • Stable (>3 mo) symptomatic HF (NYHA class II–IV HF) • Decreased LVEF ≤40 • ≥4 wk dose of ACE inhibitors • Seated SBP ≥90 mm Hg Exclusion criteria: • Uncontrolled hypertension • Acute coronary events within 3 mo • Revascularization within 3 mo • Serum potassium <3.5 or >5.3 mmol/L • Creatinine >221 mcmol/L • Transaminases >2 upper limit of normal • Leucocytes <3.0x10⁹/L, neutrophils <1.5x10⁹/L, or platelets <120x10⁹/L • Use of beta blockers <6 mo • Calcium channel blockers for use other than AF • Pts included in previous RCTs of omapatrilat	Intervention: Omapatrilat (289) target dose 40 mg daily Comparator: Lisinopril (284) target dose 20 mg daily	1° endpoint: Change in exercise duration from baseline to wk 12 Results: Similar exercise duration at 12 wk (p=0.45)	2° endpoint: • No difference in combined endpoint of death and admission for worsening HF (p=0.52) • Combined endpoint of death and comorbidity for worsening HF was better for omapatrilat HR: 0.52 (95% CI: 0.28–0.96; p=0.035) • Angioedema occurred in no pts taking omapatrilat vs. 1 taking enalapril Comments: Vasopeptidase inhibitor omapatrilat did not improve exercise tolerance compared with ACE inhibitor lisinopril
OVERTURE Packer et al. 2002 (9) 12186794	Aim: Determine dual ACE and NEP inhibitors provides greater benefit in pts with HF than ACE inhibitors alone	Inclusion criteria: • NYHA class II–IV HF due to non/ischemic cardiomyopathy for ≥2 mo, or • LVEF ≤30% and hospitalized for HF within 12 mo Exclusion criteria:	Intervention: Omapatrilat (2,886), target dose 40 mg daily achieved 82.5% Comparator: Enalapril (2,884) target dose 10	1° endpoint: Combined risk of death or hospitalization for HF requiring IV treatment Results: No significant difference HR: 0.94 (95%	• Omapatrilat reduced risk of death and hospitalization for chronic HF HR: 0.89 (95% CI: 0.82–0.98; p=0.012). For this analysis, pts were treated with intensification of oral medications.

	Study type: Double blind RCT Size: 5,770 pts	• Surgically correctable or reversible cause of HF • Likely to receive cardiac transplant or left ventricular assist device • Severe 1° pulmonary, renal, or hepatic disease • Hx of intolerance to ACE inhibitors • ACS within 1 mo • Coronary revascularization or an acute cerebral ischemic event within 3 mo • Hx of ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation, or sudden death who did not have an implantable cardioverter-defibrillation placed and had not fired within 2 mo • Hx or hospitalization or intravenous therapy for HF within 48 h • Intravenous positive inotropic agent within 2 wk • SBP >180 or <90 mm Hg • Heart rate >130 bpm • Serum creatinine >2.5 mg/dL • Serum potassium <3.5 or >5.2 mmol/L	mg BID achieved 86.4%	CI: 0.86–1.03; p=0.187)	• More frequent angioedema with omapatrilat (0.8% vs. 0.5%)
OCTAVE Kostis et al. 2004 (10) 14751650	Aim: Compare safety and efficacy of dual ACE and NEP inhibitors to ACE inhibitors alone Study type: Double blind RCT Size: 25,302 pts	Inclusion criteria: • Age ≥18 • 3 separate BP criteria for 3 groups: Group 1 untreated hypertension (SBP ≥140 mm Hg or DBP ≥90 mm Hg); Group 2 hypertension and persistent mild hypertension (trough SBP 140–159 mm Hg and DBP <100 mm Hg, or trough DBP 90–99 mm Hg and SBP <160 mm Hg); Group 3 hypertension with persistent moderate to severe hypertension (trough SBP 160–179 mm Hg and DBP <110 mm Hg, or trough DBP 100–109 mm Hg and SBP <180 mm Hg) Exclusion criteria: • Contraindication to therapy with ACE inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor antagonists • Hx of angioedema, anaphylaxis, drug-induced or chronic urticarial, or multiple drug sensitivities • Recent hospitalization for MI, unstable angina, stroke, TIA or COPD • Recent treatment for malignancy, chronic renal	Intervention: Omapatrilat target dose 80 mg daily Comparator: Enalapril target dose 40 mg daily	1° endpoints: • Reduction in SBP at wk 8 • Need for new adjunctive antihypertensive therapy by wk 24	2° endpoints: • Reduction in DBP at wk 8 • Reduction in SBP and DBP at wk 24 • BP control (SBP <140 mm Hg and DBP <90 mm Hg) at wk 8 and 24 Comments: • Greater reductions in BP in omapatrilat within each study (p<0.001) • Overall mean reduction in SBP ≥3.6 mm Hg • Larger reductions in BP in black pts with omapatrilat than with enalapril. But overall reduction smaller with both drugs than in other subgroups. • Adverse events, serious adverse events, and deaths were the same for omapatrilat and enalapril

		disease 2° to autoimmune disease, or end-stage renal disease of any etiology • Hypertensive pts treated with ACE inhibitors whose BP placed them in study group 3			• More angioedema with omapatrilat (2.17% vs. 0.68%) • More angioedema in blacks with omapatrilat (5.54% vs. 1.62%) and current smokers (3.93% vs. 0.81%)

1° indicates primary; 2°, secondary; ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; BP, blood pressure; CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DPB, diastolic blood pressure; HF, heart failure; Hx, history; IV, intravenous; IMPRESS, Comparison of Vasopeptidase Inhibitor, Omapatrilat, and Lisinopril on Exercise Tolerance and Morbidity; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction; NYHA, New York Heart Association; NEP, neutral endopeptidase; OVERTURE, Omapatrilat Versus Enalapril Randomized Trial of Utility in Reducing Events; OCTAVE, The Omapatrilat Cardiovascular Treatment vs. Enalapril; pts, patients, RCT, randomized controlled trial; RR, relative risk; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TIA, transient ischemic attack.

Search Terms and Date: March 2016, angioedema, neprilysin inhibitors, omapatrilat.

Data Supplement 4. RCTs Comparing Pharmacological Treatment for Stage C HF*r*EF (Section 7.3.2.11)

Study Acronym; Author; Year Published	Aim of Study; Study Type; Study Size (N)	Patient Population	Study Intervention (# patients) / Study Comparator (# patients)	Endpoint Results (Absolute Event Rates, P values; OR or RR; & 95% CI)	Relevant 2° Endpoint (if any); Study Limitations; Adverse Events
SHIFT HF Böhm et al. 2015 (11) 26508709	Aim: To assess influence of comorbidities on outcomes and ivabradine treatment effect of heart rate reduction in stable HF. Study type: Post hoc analysis of RCT Size: 6,505	Inclusion criteria: Pts ≥18 y of age in sinus rhythm, heart rate at rest ≥70 bpm, MTD for HF meds Exclusion criteria: N/A	Intervention: Ivabradine Comparator: Placebo	1° endpoint: • CV death or HF hospitalization rate increased with the comorbidity load ($p<0.0001$) with most events in pts with >3 comorbidities for both drug and placebo. • Hospitalization rate lower for comorbidity loads of ivabradine	• Number of comorbidities was related to outcomes • Heart rate reduction with Ivabradine is conserved at all comorbidity loads
SHIFT Swedberg K et al. 2010 (12) 20801500 Ivabradine and outcomes in chronic HF (SHIFT)	Aim: To assess the effect of heart rate reduction by the selective sinus-node inhibitor ivabradine on outcomes in HF Study type: randomized,	Inclusion criteria: Over 18 y of age, in sinus rhythm, resting heart rate of ≥70 bpm, stable symptomatic chronic HF (NYHA class II-IV) for ≥4 wk, previous admission to the hospital for HF within 12 mo, LVEF ≤35%	Intervention: Ivabradine Comparator: Placebo	1° endpoint: • Composite of CV death or hospital admission for worsening HF • Primary endpoint: ivabradine better. Event rate 24% vs. 29%. HR 0.82 (0.75–0.90); $p<0.0001$	• Composite of CV death or hospital admission for worsening HF among those receiving at least 50% of target beta blocker dose at time of randomization. All cause death; any CV death; HF hospitalization; all-cause hospitalization; any CV hospitalization; death from HF; composite of CV death HF hospitalization, nonfatal MI. • No difference in all-cause mortality or CV mortality

	double-blind placebo-controlled trial. 677 centers 37 countries Size: 6,558 6,505 analyzed 3,241 ivabradine 3,264 placebo	Exclusion criteria: HF due to congenital heart disease or 1° severe valvular disease. MI within 2 mo, ventricular or AV pacing for ≥40% of the d, AF or flutter, symptomatic hypotension The following treatments not allowed during study: • diltiazem and verapamil (nondihydropyridine CCB) • class I antiarrhythmics • strong inhibitors of CYP450 3A4		• Hospitalization for worsening HF: ivabradine better. 16% vs 21%, HR: 0.74 (95% CI: 0.66–0.83; p<0.001) • Death from HF: ivabradine better. 3% vs. 5%; HF: 0.74 (0.58–0.94); p=0.014	• Ivabradine better for all-cause hospitalization, HF hospitalization, CV hospitalization, and composite 2° endpoint • Analyzed as time to first event. Median follow-up of 22.9 mo • In subgroup analysis, effect limited to those with higher baseline heart rate (≥77 bpm) • Use of devices was low (CRT in 1% and ICD in 4%) • Mean age 61 y • When added to GDEM, including beta blocker at optimal dose, ivabradine reduced adverse events, driven largely by HF mortality or HF hospitalization Adverse Effects: • 1% withdrew due to bradycardia (p<0.001) • Phosphenes 3% (p<0.001) • Comparable across age groups • AF - ivabradine 9% vs. placebo 8% (p=0.012)
SIGNIFY Fox et al. 2014 (13) 25176136	Aim: Assess the mortality-morbidity benefits of Ivabradine in pts with stable CAD without clinical HF Study type: RCT Size: 19,102	Inclusion criteria: Stable CAD without clinical HF and heart rate of ≥70 bpm and in sinus rhythm, persistence and confirmation of ≥1 CV risk factors Exclusion criteria: Serum creatinine >200 mcmol /L, significant anemia, ALT or AST >3 times upper normal value, unstable CV condition, LVEF ≤40%; MI, coronary revascularization, stroke ≤3 mo.	Intervention: Ivabradine (n=9,550) Comparator: Placebo (n=9,552)	1° endpoint: • Composite of CV death and nonfatal MI • Results: No significant difference in incidence of 1° endpoint (HR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.96–1.20; p=0.20), death from CV causes (HR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.94–1.28; p=0.25), nonfatal MI (HR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.90–1.21; p=0.60) and rate of death (HR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.94–1.21; p=0.35) 1° Safety endpoint:	• Adverse Events: Increased bradycardia, AF, phosphenes and cardiac disorders. • Significant interaction between ivabradine and presence of angina in a subgroup analysis (p=0.02).

				• Incidence of bradycardia higher in Ivabradine group (p=0.001)	
BEAUTIFUL Fox et al. 2008 (14) 18757088	Aim: Assess the mortality-morbidity benefits of Ivabradine in pts with CAD and LV systolic dysfunction Study type: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Size: 10,917 5,479 ivabradine 5438 placebo	Inclusion criteria: • Pts ≥55 y of age with stable CAD defined as: previous MI, previous revascularization (PCI or surgery), or angiographic evidence of ≥1 stenosis of ≤50%) AND LVEF <40% and end diastolic internal dimension of >56 mm. Sinus rhythm with resting heart rate of ≥60 bpm. • Angina and HF symptoms stable for 3 mo • Appropriate conventional CV medication for 1 mo. Exclusion criteria: MI or coronary revascularization within the previous 6 mo; stroke or TIA within 3 mo, PPM or ICD, valvular disease likely to need surgery within 3 y, SSS, sinoatrial block, congenital long QT, complete AV block, severe or uncontrolled hypertension, NYHA class IV HF	Intervention: Ivabradine n=5,479 Comparator: • Placebo in addition to appropriate CV medication n=5,438	1° endpoint: • Composite of CV death, admission for MI and admission for HF • No difference in composite 1° endpoint (22.5% vs. 22.8%; HR: 1.00; 0.91–1.1; p=0.94) • No differences in any prespecified subgroup.	2° endpoints: 1) All-cause mortality 2) Cardiac death (death from MI or HF or related to a cardiac procedure) 3) CV death (death from a vascular procedure, presumed arrhythmic death, stroke death, other vascular death or sudden death of unknown cause) or admission for HF, 4) Composite of admission for fatal and nonfatal MI or UA 5) Coronary revascularization 6) CV death 7) Admission for HF 8) Admission for MI • No differences in 2° endpoints in overall population. • In subgroup with heart rate of ≥70, ivabradine reduced 1) admission for AMI (fatal and nonfatal) (HR 0.64; 0.49–0.84; p=0.001) 2) composite of admission for AMI or UA (HR 0.78; 0.62–0.97; p=0.023) 3) coronary revascularization (HR 0.7; 0.52–0.93; p=0.16) • 28% in Ivabradine group discontinued medication (vs. 16%), largely due to bradycardia (13% vs. 2%) • No difference in significant adverse effects (23% vs. 23%; p=0.70)

1° indicates primary; 2°, secondary; AV, atrioventricular; AF, atrial fibrillation; AST, *aspartate transaminase*; ALT, *alanine aminotransaminase*; AMI; acute myocardial infarction; CAD, coronary artery disease; CI, confidence interval; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; CV, cardiovascular; CCB, calcium channel blocker; BEAUTIFUL, Morbidity-Mortality Evaluation of the *I*f Inhibitor Ivabradine in Patients With Coronary Disease and Left-Ventricular Dysfunction; bpm, beats per minute; GDEM, guideline-directed evaluation and management; HF, heart failure; HR, hazard ratio; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction; MTD, maximal tolerated dose; N/A, not available; NYHA, New York Heart Association; pts, patients; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; PPM, permanent pacemaker; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SIGNIFY, Study Assessing the Morbidity–Mortality Benefits of the I_f Inhibitor Ivabradine in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease; SHIFT, Systolic Heart Failure Treatment with the I_f Inhibitor Ivabradine Trial; SSS, sick sinus syndrome; TIA, transient ischemic attack; and UA, unstable angina.

Search Terms and Date: studies identified by chairs in December 2015, one study added by Jan 2016.

2013 HF Guideline Data Supplement 18. ACE Inhibitors (Section 7.3.2.2)

Study Name, Author, Year	Aim of Study	Study Type	Background Therapy	Study Size	Etiology	Patient Population		Endpoints		Mortality	Trial Duration (Years)	Absolute Benefit	P Values & 95% CI:
			Pretrial standard treatment	*N (Total)* *n (Experimental)* *n (Control)*	*Ischemic/ NonIschemic*	*Inclusion Criteria*	*Exclusion Criteria*	*Primary Endpoint*	*Secondary Endpoint*	*1st Year Mortality*			
CONSENSUS 1987 2883575 (15)	To Evaluate influence of enalapril on prognosis of NYHA class IV HF	RCT	Diuretics (spironolactone 53%, mean dose 80mg), digitalis (93%), other vasodilators, except ACEI (ie, nitrates 46%)	253; 127;126	CAD 73%	Severe HF/symptoms at rest/NYHA class IV; Increased heart size >600 mL; BP: 120/75; HR: 80; AF 50%	APE; hemodynamically import aortic/MV stenosis; MI w/in prior 2 mo Unstable angina; planned cardiac surgery; right HF b/c of pulm disease; Cr >300 mmol/L	Mortality	Change in NYHA-FC, LV size, Cr level	52% placebo group and 36% enalapril group (6 mo mortality: 26% in enalpril group and 44% in placebo group)	0.51 y	N/A	Crude mortality at end of 6 mo (primary endpoint), 26% in enalapril group and 44% in placebo group—40% reduction (p =0.002). Mortality was reduced by 31% at 1 y (p=0.001)
10 y FU of CONSENSUS 1999 10099910 (16)	Report on the survival at the 10-y follow up of the pts randomized in CONSENSUS. (1st study to show prognostic improvement by an ACEI. Pts in NYHA class IV HF treated with enalapril or placebo. After study completion all pts were offered open-label enalapril therapy).	10-y open-label follow-up study (via completion of a questionnaire) on the survival status of pts in CONSENSUS -a RCT.	All pts were offered open-label enalapril therapy	315; 77; 58		253 randomized pts included in analysis of time from randomization to death; Survivors (135) of the double-blind period included in analysis of the time from end of double-blind period to death; Severe, NYHA IV		Mortality			10 y		5 pts, all in the enalapril group, were long-term survivors (p=0.004). Averaged over the trial (double-blind plus open-label extension) risk reduction was 30% (p=0.008), 95% CI: 11% - 46%. At end of double-blind study period, mortality considerably higher among pts not receiving open ACEI therapy
SOLVD 1991 2057034 (17)	Study the effect of enalapril on mortality and hospitalization in pts with chronic HF and EF ≤35%	RCT	Diuretics + Digoxin	2569; 1285; 1284	Ischemic heart disease 72%	LVEF <35%; Mild to severe (11% class I/<2% class IV); LVEF 25%; BP: 125/77; HR: 80; AF: 8-12%	Age >80 y; Unstable angina; MI w/in past mo; Cr>2.0 mg/dL	Mortality	Hospitalizations; Incidence of MI; Mortality by specific causes; Combined mortality and morbidity from both SOLVD+/SOLVD-	15.70%	3.45 y	Treating 1000 SOLVD+ pts with enalapril for ~3 y would save ~50 premature deaths and 350 hospitalizations.	Reduced mortality by 16%; (95% CI, 5-26%; p=0.0036)

SOLVD 1992 1463530 (18)	Study effect of ACEIs on total mortality and mortality from CV causes, the development of HF, and hospitalization for HF in pts with EF ≤35%	RCT	No drug treatment for HF	4228; 2111; 2117	History of ischemic heart disease 85%	EF <35%; Asymptomatic; NYHA class I (67%) + II; EF: 28%; BP: 126/78; HR: 75; AF: 4%	As per SOLVD+	Mortality; Combined mortality and the incidence of HF and rate of hospitalization for HF	Incidence of HF and rate of hospitalization for HF		3.12 y		Reduced mortality: p=0.30; 95% CI: -8-21%
SOLVD F/U 2003 12788569 (19)	12-y FU of SOLVD to establish if the mortality reduction with enalapril among pts with HF was sustained, and whether a subsequent reduction in mortality would emerge among those with asymptomatic ventricular dysfunction.	12 y f/u of RCTs [SOLVD+ and SOLVD-]	N/A	6784; 3391; 3393	N/A	Participation in SOLVD+ and SOLVD- Asymptomatic to severe; NYHA I-IV	N/A	Mortality	N/A	N/A	N/A	Enalapril extended median survival by 9.4 mo in the combined trials (95% CI: 2.8–16.5, p=0.004).	In the prevention trial, 50.9% of the enalapril group had died c/w 56.4% of the placebo group (p=0.001). In the treatment trial, 79.8% of the enalapril group had died c/w 80.8% of the placebo group (p=0.01). Combined prevention and treatment trials: HR for death was 0.90 for the enalapril group c/w placebo group (95% CI: 0.84–0.95, p=0.0003).
ATLAS 1999 10587334 (20)	To compare the efficacy and safety of low and high doses of ACEI on the risk of death and hospitalization in chronic HF. than the large doses that have been shown to reduce morbidity and mortality in pts with HF. AIM: Investigate if low doses and high doses of ACEIs have similar benefits.	RCT	N/A	3164; 1596 to the low-dose strategy and 1568 to the high-dose strategy.	CAD 65%	LVEF <=30%; NYHA class II, III, or IV, despite treatment with diuretics for ≥2 mo (Treatment for HF in ED or hospital within 6 mo required for pts in class II); Prior use of digitalis, ACEIs, or vasodilators allowed but not mandated; NYHA II-IV (mainly class II); LVEF 23%; SBP 126 mmHg; HR 80; NYHA class: III (few II and IV)	Acute coronary ischemic event or revascularization procedure within 2 mo; History of sustained or symptomatic ventricular tachycardia; Intolerant of ACEIs; SCr >2.5 mg/dL	Mortality from all causes	Combined risk of all-cause mortality and hospitalization for any reason; CV mortality, CV hospitalizations; All-cause mortality combined with CV hospitalizations; CV mortality combined with CV hospitalizations; Combined risk of fatal and nonfatal MI plus hospitalization for unstable angina		5 y		High-dose group had 8% lower risk of all-cause mortality (p=0.128) and 10% lower risk of CV mortality (p=0.073) than low-dose group. Death or hospitalization for any reason, high-dose group had 12% lower risk than low-dose group, p=0.002. Total number of hospitalizations: high-dose group 13% fewer hospitalizations for any reason (p=0.021), 16% fewer hospitalizations for CV reason (p=0.05), and 24% fewer hospitalizations for HF (p=0.002).
Post-MI ACEI Use													
SAVE, 1992 1386652 (21)	To test the hypothesis that the long-term administration of captopril to survivors	RCT	Beta-blockers 36%; Digitalis 26%; Nitrates 51%	2231; 1115; 1116	Ischemic 100%	Alive 3 d after MI; LVEF <40%; >21 y of age, but	Failure to undergo randomization within 16 d after the MI; Relative contraindication to	Mortality from all causes	Mortality from CV causes; Mortality combined with a decrease in the EF of at least 9 units in		3.5 y		Mortality from all causes was significantly reduced in the captopril group (228 deaths, or 20%) as c/w the placebo group (275 deaths, or 25%); the RR: 19%

	of acute MI who had baseline LV dysfunction but did not have overt HF requiring vasodilator therapy would reduce mortality, lessen deterioration in cardiac performance, and improve clinical outcome.					<80; Killip class I — 60% (60% of the ps did not have even transient pulmonary congestion at baseline/the time of their acute MI; EF 31%; BP 113/70; HR 78;	the use of an ACEIs or the need for such an agent; SCr > 2.5 mg/dl		surviving pts; CV morbidity (development of severe CHF or the recurrence of MI); Combination of CV mortality and morbidity; 2 endpoints of severe HF (treatment failure): 1st, development of overt HF necessitating treatment with ACEI and 2nd, hospitalization to treat CHD.				(95% CI, 3-32%; p=0.019). RR:21% (95% CI, 5 -35%; p=0.014) for death from CV causes, 37% (95% CI, 20-50%; p<0.001) for the development of severe HF, 22% (95% CI, 4-37%; p=0.019) for CHF requiring hospitalization, and 25% (95% CI, 5-40%; p=0.015) for recurrent MI.
AIRE 1993 8104270 (22)	Investigated the effect of therapy with ACEI ramipril, on survival in pts who had shown clinical evidence of HF at any time after an acute MI. Also, to compare the incidences of progression to severe or resistant HF, nonfatal reinfarction and stroke between the 2 groups.	RCT		2006; 1014; 992		Aged ≥18 y, with a definite acute MI 3-10 d before randomization; Clinical evidence of HF at any time since acute MI	Use of an ACEI considered to be mandatory	Mortality from all causes			1.3 y		Mortality from all causes was significantly lower for pts on ramipril compared to pts on placebo. RR: 27%; 95% CI: 11-40%; p=0.002. Prespecified secondary outcomes: risk reduction of 19% for the 1st validated outcome—namely, death, severe/resistant HF, MI, or stroke (95% CI: 5% - 31%; p=0.008).
TRACE 1995 7477219 (23)	To determine whether pts who LV dysfunction soon after MI benefit from long-term oral ACE inhibition.	RCT	Beta blocker 16%; Calcium antagonist 28%; Diuretic 66%; Nitrates 53%; Digoxin 28%.	1749; 876; 873	Ischemic 100%	Consecutive pts >18 y hospitalized with MI; Criteria for MI: chest pain or electrocardiographic changes, accompanied by >2X increase in ≥1 cardiac enzymes; LV dysfunction (EF <35%); NYHA class 1 - 41%; BP 121/76; HR 81	Contraindication to ACEI or a definite need for them; Severe, uncontrolled DM; Hyponatremia (<125 mmol/L); Elevated SCr level (2.3 mg/dL)	Death from any cause	Death from a CV cause, sudden death; Progression to severe HF (hospital admission for HF, death due to progressive HF, or HF necessitating open-label ACEI); Recurrent infarction (fatal or nonfatal); Change in the wall-motion index (EF)	The mortality from all causes at 1 y was 24%.		24 lives were saved after 1 mo of treating 1,000 pts	During the study period, 304 pts in the trandolapril group died (34.7%), as did 369 in the placebo group (42.3%). RR: 0.78 (95% CI, 0.67 - 0.91; p=0.001). In every subgroup, treatment with trandolapril was associated with a reduction in risk.

ACEI indicates angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor; AF, atrial fibrillation; AIRE, Acute Infarction Ramipril Efficacy; APE, acute pulmonary embolism; ATLAS, Assessment of Treatment with Lisinopril and Survival; BP, blood pressure; CAD, coronary artery disease; CHD, chronic heart disease; CHF, congestive heart failure; CONSENSUS Cooperative North Scandinavian Enalapril Survival Study; Cr, creatinine; CV, cardiovascular; C/W, compared with; DM, diabetes mellitus; ED, emergency department; FU, follow-up; HF, heart.

2013 HF Guideline Data Supplement 19. ARBs (Section 7.3.2.3)

Study Name, Author, Year	Aim of Study	Study Type	Background Therapy	Study Size	Etiology	Patient Population		Severity	Endpoints		Mortality	Trial Duration (Y)	Statistical Results
			Pre-trial standard treatment.	*N (Total) n (Experimental) n (Control)*	*Ischemic/ Non-Ischemic*	*Inclusion Criteria*	*Exclusion Criteria*		*Primary Endpoint*	*Secondary Endpoint*	*1st Y Mortality*		
CHARM Alternative; Granger et al; (2003) 13678870 (24)	Discover whether ARB could improve outcome in pts not taking an ACEI (intolerant)	RCT	Diuretics, Beta-blockers (55%), spironolactone 24%, Digoxin 45-46%	2028; 1013; 1015	Ischemic 67-70%	Symptomatic HF, EF <40%, no ACEI (b/c of intolerance)		NYHA II-IV; mild to severe (<4% class IV); EF: 30%; BP: 130/70; HR: 74-75; AF: 25-26%	Composite of CV death or hospital admission for CHF	CV death, hospital admission for CHF or nonfatal MI; CV death, CHF admission, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke; CV death, CHF admission, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke, coronary revascularization; Death (any cause); New DM		2.8 y	Absolute reduction of 7 major events per 100 pts threated - NNT 14 pts to prevent 1 CV death or hospitalization. HR: 0.77 (95% CI: 0.67-0.89); p=0.0004
CHARM-ADDED; McMurray et al; (2003) 13678869 (25)	To investigate if ARB + ACEI in pts with chronic HF improve clincal outcomes	RCT	Beta blocker-55%; spironolactone 17%; Digoxin 58-59%	2548; 1276; 1272	Ischemic 62-63%	Symptomatic HF; EF <40%; Treatment with ACEI; Age >18 y		NYHA class II-IV; mild to severe (<3% class IV); EF 28%; BP 125/75; HR 74; AF 27%	Composite of CV death or hospital admission for CHF	CV death, hospital admission for CHF or nonfatal MI; CV death, CHF admission, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke; CV death, CHF admission, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke, coronary revascularization; Death (any cause); New DM		3.4 y	Absolute reduction of 4.4 pts with events per 100 pts treated- NNT of 23 to prevent 1 first event of CV death or CHF hospitalization. RR: 0.85 (95% CI: 0.75-0.96); p=0.011
VALIANT; Pfeffer et al; (2003) 14610160 (26)	Compare the effect of an ARB, ACEI and the combination of the 2on mortality	Randomized double blind multicenter trial	Beta-blockers; ASA	14,703 Valsartan:4909 Captopril-: 4909 VAL + CAP: 4885	Ischemic 100% (MI inclusion criteria)	Age >18 y; Acute MI complicated by HF; LV systolic dysfunct (EF <35%), (<40% on radionuclide ventriculography); SBP >100 mmHg; Cr <2.5 mg/dL	Prior intolerance or contra-indication to ACEI/ ARB	NYHA I-IV; asymptomatic-severe, EF 35%; BP: 123/72; HR: 76	Death from any cause		12.5% VAL 12.3% VAL--CAP 13.2% CAP	2.1 y	VAL and CAP: 1.0 (97.5% CI-- 0.90-1.11); p=0.98 ; VAL+CAP and CAP: 0.98 (97.5% CI-- 0.89-1.09); p=0.73
Val-HeFT; Cohn et al; (2001) 11759645 (27)	Evaluate long term effects of adding ARB to standard therapy for HF	RCT	Diuretics; Digoxin 67%; Beta blocker 35%; ACEI 93%	5010; 2511; 2499	Ischemic 57%	Age >18 y; NYHA II, II, IV; At least 2 wk of background meds including ACEIs; EF <40% and LVID >2.9 cm/BSA		NYHA II-III, IV (only ~2% class IV); Mild to severe; EF 27%; BP 123/76; AF 12%	Mortality; Combined endpoint of mortality and morbidity	Change in EF; • NYHA class, QoL scores; Signs and symptoms of HF		1.92 y	Mortality similar for the 2 treatment groups. For the combined endpoint: RR: 0.87; 97.5% CI, 0.77-0.97; p=0.009
HEAAL study; Lancet 2009; 374: 1840-48. 19922995 (28)	Compared the effects of high-dose vs low-dose losartan on clinical outcomes in pts with HF.	RCT	Diuretic drugs (77%), beta blockers (72%), and ARBs (38%).	3846 losartan 150 mg (n=1927) or 50 mg daily (n=1919).	IHD 64%	>18 y; NYHA class II–IV; LVEF <40%, with stable CV medical therapy for at least 2 wk; Intolerance to ACEI; Investigators encouraged to start beta blocker and titrate to a maximum, whenever possible	Pregnancy or lactation; known intolerance to ARBs; Systolic arterial blood pressure <90 mm Hg; Significant stenotic valvular heart disease; Active myocarditis; active pericarditis; Planned heart transplantation w/in 6 mo; coronary angioplasty, CABG, acute MI, UA pectoris, cerebrovascular accident, or TIA within the previous 12 wk; Suspected significant renal	NYHA II-IV (70% II); EF: 33%; BP: 124/77; HR: 71; AF; 28%	Death or admission for HF	Composite endpoint of death or CV admission. Additional prespecified outcomes included: death, death or all-cause admission, CV death, all-cause admission, CV admission, admission for HF, and changes in the severity of heart disease		4.7 y median f/u	Treating pts with 150 mg dose instead of 50 mg dose would result in 1 additional pt w/out the primary event at 4 y for every 31 pts treated. Composite: 828 (43%) pts in 150 mg group vs. 889 (46%) in 50 mg group died or admitted for HF (HR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.82-0.99; p=0.027) • Components: 635 pts in 150 mg group vs. 665 in 50 mg group died (HR: 0.94, 95% CI: 0.84-1.04; p=0.24), and 450 vs. 503 pts admitted for HF (0.87, 0.76–0.98; p=0.025)

							artery stenosis							
CHARM-Overall 13678868 (29)	Aimed to find out whether the use of an ARB could reduce mortality and morbidity.	RCT-parallel, randomized, double-blind,	Diuretics 83% Beta blockers 55% ACEI 43% Spironolactone 17% Digoxin 43%	7601 pts (7599 with data) 3803 3796		>18 y; NYHA class II–IV for at least 4 wk; 3 distinct populations: pts with LVEF <40% who were not receiving ACEIs (previous intolerance) or who were currently receiving ACE, and pts with LVEF >40%	SCr > 265 mcmol /L, serum potassium >5.5 mmol/L Bilateral renal artery stenosis; symptomatic hypotension Women of childbearing potential not using adequate contraception; Critical aortic or mitral stenosis; MI, stroke, or open-heart surgery in the previous 4 wk; Use of an ARB in the previous 2 wk	NYHA II-IV NYHA II-IV Only 3% class IV	The primary outcome of the overall program: all-cause mortality; For all the component trials: CV death or hospital admission for CHF.		The annual CV death rate among the placebo group who had reduced LVEF was around 9% and was only 4% in the placebo group of CHARM-Preserved.	3.1 y	886 (23%) pts in candesartan and 945 (25%) in placebo group died (unadjusted HR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.83–1.00; p=0.055; covariate aHR: 0.90 95% CU: 0.82–0.99; p=0.032) • Fewer CV deaths (691 [18%] vs 769 [20%], unadjusted HR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.79–0.97; p=0.012; covariate aHR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.78–0.96; p=0.006) • Hospital admissions for CHF (757 [20%] vs 918 [24%], p<0.0001)

ACEI indicates angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor; AF, atrial fibrillation; ARB, angiotensin receptor blockers; ASA, aspirin; BP, blood pressure; BSA, body surface area; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; CHARM, Candesartan in Heart Failure: Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity; CHD, chronic heart disease; CHF, congestive heart failure; Cr, creatinine; CV, cardiovascular; DM, diabetes mellitus; EF, ejection fraction; FU, follow-up; HEAAL study, effects of high-dose versus low-dose losartan on clinical outcomes in patients with heart failure; HF, heart failure; HR, heart rate; IHD, ischemic heart disease; LV, left ventricular; LVD, left ventricular dilatation; MI, myocardial infarction; MV, mitral valve; N/A, not applicable; NNT, number needed to treat; NYHA, New York Heart Association; QoL, quality of life; pts, patients; SBP, systolic blood pressure; RCT, randomized control trial; SCr, serum creatinine; TIA, transient ischemic attack; UA, unstable angina; Val-HeFT, Valsartan Heart Failure Trial; and VALIANT, Valsartan in Acute Myocardial Infarction.

2013 HF Guideline Data Supplement 20. Beta Blockers (Section 7.3.2.4)

Study Name, Author, Year	Aim of Study	Study Type	Background Therapy	Study Size	Etiology	Patient Population		Severity	Endpoints		Mortality		Trial Duration	Statistical Results
				N (Total) *n (Experimental)* *n (Control)*		*Inclusion Criteria*	*Exclusion Criteria*		*Primary Endpoint*	*Secondary Endpoint*	*Annualized Mortality*	*1st Y Mortality*		
CIBIS II CIBIS II investigators and committee members (1999) 10023943 (30)	Investigate the efficacy of bisoprolol in decreasing all-cause mortality in chronic HF	RCT-multicenter double-blind randiomised placebo controlled trial (Europe)	Diuretics + ACEI; [amiodarone allowed--14-l6%]	2647; 1327; 1320	Documented Ischemic 50%	NYHA class lll or IV EF: <35% 18-80 y old	Uncontrolled HTN; MI/UA w/in previous 3 mo; PTCA/CABG w/in previous 6 mo; AV-block >1st degree w/o PPM; Heart rate < 60bpm; resting SBP <100mmHg; renal failure; Reversible obstruct lung disease; Use of beta blocker	Moderate to severe. Mean BP: 130/80; Mean HR: 80; Mean EF: 28%; Mean LVEDD: 6.7 cm; AF: 20%	All-cause mortality	All-cause hospital admissions All CV deaths Combined endpoints Permanent treatment withdrawal	13.2% Placebo group 8.8% Treatm't group	N/A	1.3 y	HR: 0.66 (95% CI: 0.54-0.81); p<0.0001
MERIT-HF; MERIT study Group; (1999) 10376614 (31)	Investigate whether Metoprolol CR/XL lowered mortality in pts with decreased EF and symptoms of HF	RCT--multicenter double-blind randiomised placebo controlled trial (Europe + USA)	Diuretics + ACEI [Amiodarone NOT allowed]	3991; 1991; 2001	Ischemic 65%	NYHA ll-lV; 40-80 y old; LVEF <40% (36-40 if 6-min walk <450m); heart rate >68 bpm	MI/UA w/in 28 d; Contra-indication or current use of beta blocker; PTCA/CABG w/in 4 mo Planned transplant or ICD; Heart block >1st degree w/o PPM; SBP <100mmHg	Mild to severe. Mean BP: 130/78; Mean HR: 78; Mean EF 28%; AF 16-17%	All-cause mortality All-cause mortality in combination with all-cause admission to hospital	N/A	11.0% Placebo group 7.2% Treatm't group	N/A	1 y	Treatment of 27 pt for 1 y can prevent 1 death. 0.66 (95% CI: 0.53-0.81); p=0.00009

COPERNICUS; Packer et al; (2002) 12390947 (32)	Investigate whether Carvadiolo is beneficial in severe HF	RCT--double blind	Diuretics (PO or IV) + ACEI (or ARB); [Amiodarone allowed 17-18%]	2289; 1156; 1133	Ischemic 67%	Euvolumic NYHA class IV; LVEF <25%; No positive inotropes or vasodilators w/in 4 d	Pt requiring hospitalized intensive care; Use of positive inotropes or IV; vasodilators w/in 4-d; Coronary revascularization/MI/CVA/ sign VT or VF w/in 2 mo; SBP < 85 mmHg, Heart rate <68, Cr >2.8 mg/dL	Severe Mean BP: 123/76; Mean HR: 83; Mean EF 20%;	All-cause mortality	Combined risk of death or hospitalization-any reason; Combined risk of death or hospitalization--CV reason; Combined risk of death or hospitalization--HF reason; Pt global assessment	19.7% placebo [24.0% in pts with recent or recurrent cardiac decompensations]	18.5% in placebo group 11.4% in Carvedilol group	10.4 mo	Treating 1000 pt for 1 y led to savings of 70 premature deaths p=0.0014
SENIORS; Flather et al; (2005) 15642700 (33)	Assess effects of the beta blocker Nebivolol in pts >70 y regardless of EF.	RCT	Diuretics + ACEI (+aldosterone antagonist in 29%)	2128; 1067; 1061	Prior h/o CAD in 69%	Age >70 CHF with 1 of the following: hospitalization with CHF w/in a year or EF <35% w/in the past 6 mo	New HF therapy w/in 6 wk or change in drug therapy w/in 2 wk Contraindication to beta blockers, current use of beta blockers Significant renal dysfunction CVA w/in 3 mo.	Mild to severe Mean BP: 139/81; Mean HR: 79; Mean EF 36% (1/3 with EF >35%);	Composite of all-cause mortality or CV hospital admission	All-cause mortality Composite of all-cause mortality or all-cause hospital admissions All cause hospital admissions CV hospital admissions CV mortality Composite of CV mortality or CV hospital admissions NYHA class assessment; 6 MWT	N/A	N/A	1.75 y	Absolute risk reduction 4.2%; 24 pts would need to be treated for 21 mo to avoid one event RR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.74-0.99; p=0.039
A Trial of the Beta-Blocker Bucindolol in Pt with Advanced Chronic HF The Beta-Blocker Evaluation of Survival Trial Investigators 11386264 (34)	Designed to determine whether bucindolol hydrochloride, a nonselective beta-adrenergic blocker and mild vasodilator, would reduce the rate of death from any cause among pt with advanced HF and to assess its effect in various subgroups defined by ethnic background and demographic criteria — specifically women and members of minority groups.	RCT	ACEIs (if tolerated) [91% ACE; 7% ARB], for at least 1 mo. Before the publication of the results of the DIG trial, 12 digoxin therapies were required, but thereafter its use became discretionary [DIG 94%].	2708; 1354; 1354	Ischemic 59%	NYHA class III or IV HF LVEF <35% >18 y	Reversible cause of HF present Candidates for heart transplantation Cardiac revascularization procedure within the previous 60 d UA Heart rate <50 bpm, SBP <80mmHg Decompensated HF.	NYHA III or IV (92% class III) EF 23%; HR 82; BP 117/71; AF 12%	Death from any cause	Death from CV causes (death due to pump failure or an ischemic event or sudden death) Hospitalization for any reason Hospitalization because of HF Composite of death or heart transplantation LVEF at 3 and 12 mo MI; QoL; and any change in the need for concomitant therapy	For pt in NYHA functional class III, the annual mortality rate was 16% in the placebo group; For pt with NYHA class IV, the annual mortality rate in the placebo group was 28% **Overall**: annual mortality of 17% in placebo group c/w 15% in the bucindolol group.	N/A	~2 y	449 pt in placebo group (33%) died, 411 in the bucindolol group (30%; HR: 0.90; 95% CI, 0.78-1.02; unadjusted p=0.10; adjusted p=0.13)
COMET; Poole-Wilson et al; (2003) 12853193 (35)	To compare the effects of carvedilol and metoprolol on clinical outcome in pts with HF	RCT	Diuretics, ACEIs	3029; 1511 carvedilol; 1518 metoprolol tartrate	N/A	NYHA class II-IV EF <35% Previous CV admission	N/A	Mild to severe	All-cause mortality Composite endpoint of all-cause mortality, or all-cause admission	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8 y	All-cause mortality 34% carvedilol and 40% metoprolol (HR: 0.83; 95% CI 0.74-0.93; p=0.0017)

(CIBIS) III; 2005 16143696 (36)	Sufficient data do not currently exist to establish the optimum order of initiating chronic HF therapy (ACEI vs. beta blocker). This was the objective of the CIBIS III trial-- it compared the effect on mortality and hospitalization of initial monotherapy with either bisoprolol or enalapril for 6 mo, followed by their combination for 6 to 24 mo.	Multicenter, prospective, randomized, open-label, blinded endpoint evaluation (PROBE) trial,24 with 2 parallel groups.	Diuretics 84%; Digoxin 32%	1010 Bisoprolol 505; Enalapril 505	CAD 62%	>65 y, NYHA class II or III, and LVEF <35% (By echo within the 3 mo) Clinically stable HF (without clinically relevant fluid retention or diuretic adjustment within 7 d)	Treatment with an ACEI, an ARB, or a beta blocker for >7 d during the 3 mo before randomization Heart rate at rest <60 bpm without a functioning pacemaker Supine SBP <100 mm Hg at rest SCr≥220 mmol/L AV block>1° without a functioning pacemaker Obstructive lung disease contraindicating bisoprolol treatment	NYHA II or III; mild to moderate CHF LVEF 29%; Heart rate 79; SBP 134	The primary endpoint was time-to-the-first-event of combined all-cause mortality or all-cause hospitalization	Combined endpoint at the end of the monotherapy phase and the individual components of the primary endpoint, at study end and at the end of the monotherapy phase. CV death CV hospitalization	N/A	N/A	Mean of 1.22±0.42 y (maximum of 2.10 y).	In the ITT sample, 178 pt (35.2%) with a primary endpoint in the bisoprolol-1st group, and 186 (36.8%) in the enalapril-1st group (absolute difference -1.6%; 95% CI: -7.6 to 4.4%; HR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.77–1.16; noninferiority for bisoprolol-first versus enalapril-1st treatment, p=0.019)

ACEI indicates angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor; AF, atrial fibrillation; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; AV, atrioventricular; BP, blood pressure; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; CHF, congestive heart failure; CIBIS II, Cardiac Insufficiency Bisoprolol Study II; COMET, Carvedilol Or Metoprolol European Trial; COPERNICUS, carvedilol prospective randomized cumulative survival; Cr, creatinine; CR/XL, controlled release/extended release; CV, cardiovascular; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; c/w, compared with; DIG, Digitalis Investigation Group; EF, ejection fraction; HF, heart failure; h/o, history of; HR, hazard ratio; ICD, ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; ITT, intent to treat; MERIT-HF, Metoprolol CR/XL Randomised Intervention Trial in Congestive Heart Failure; MI, myocardial infarction; MWT, minute walk test; NYHA, New York Heart Association; PPM, permanent pacemaker; PTCA, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; Pts, patients; QoL, quality of life; RCT, randomized control trial; RR, relative risk; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SCr, serum creatinine; UA, unstable angina; USA, United States of America; VF, ventricular fibrillation; VT, ventricular tachycardia; and w/o, without.

References

1. Solomon SD, Zile M, Pieske B, et al. The angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor LCZ696 in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: a phase 2 double-blind randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2012;380:1387-95.
2. McMurray JJ, Packer M, Desai AS, et al. Angiotensin-neprilysin inhibition versus enalapril in heart failure. N Engl J Med. 2014;371:993-1004.
3. Yusuf S, Teo KK, Pogue J, et al. Telmisartan, ramipril, or both in patients at high risk for vascular events. N Engl J Med. 2008;358:1547-59.
4. Yusuf S, Teo K, Anderson C, et al. Effects of the angiotensin-receptor blocker telmisartan on cardiovascular events in high-risk patients intolerant to angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2008;372:1174-83.
5. Sakata Y, Shiba N, Takahashi J, et al. Clinical impacts of additive use of olmesartan in hypertensive patients with chronic heart failure: the supplemental benefit of an angiotensin receptor blocker in hypertensive patients with stable heart failure using olmesartan (SUPPORT) trial. Eur Heart J. 2015;36:915-23.
6. Eschalier R, McMurray JJ, Swedberg K, et al. Safety and efficacy of eplerenone in patients at high risk for hyperkalemia and/or worsening renal function: analyses of the EMPHASIS-HF study subgroups (Eplerenone in Mild Patients Hospitalization And SurvIval Study in Heart Failure). J Am Coll Cardiol. 2013;62:1585-93.
7. Pitt B, Zannad F, Remme WJ, et al. The effect of spironolactone on morbidity and mortality in patients with severe heart failure. Randomized Aldactone Evaluation Study Investigators. N Engl J Med. 1999;341:709-17.
8. Rouleau JL, Pfeffer MA, Stewart DJ, et al. Comparison of vasopeptidase inhibitor, omapatrilat, and lisinopril on exercise tolerance and morbidity in patients with heart failure: IMPRESS randomised trial. Lancet. 2000;356:615-20.
9. Packer M, Califf RM, Konstam MA, et al. Comparison of omapatrilat and enalapril in patients with chronic heart failure: the Omapatrilat Versus Enalapril Randomized Trial of Utility in Reducing Events (OVERTURE). Circulation. 2002;106:920-6.
10. Kostis JB, Packer M, Black HR, et al. Omapatrilat and enalapril in patients with hypertension: the Omapatrilat Cardiovascular Treatment vs. Enalapril (OCTAVE) trial. Am J Hypertens. 2004;17:103-11.
11. Bohm M, Robertson M, Ford I, et al. Influence of Cardiovascular and Noncardiovascular Co-morbidities on Outcomes and Treatment Effect of Heart Rate Reduction With Ivabradine in Stable Heart Failure (from the SHIFT Trial). Am J Cardiol. 2015;116:1890-7.
12. Swedberg K, Komajda M, Bohm M, et al. Ivabradine and outcomes in chronic heart failure (SHIFT): a randomised placebo-controlled study. Lancet. 2010;376:875-85.
13. Fox K, Ford I, Steg PG, et al. Ivabradine in stable coronary artery disease without clinical heart failure. N Engl J Med. 2014;371:1091-9.
14. Fox K, Ford I, Steg PG, et al. Ivabradine for patients with stable coronary artery disease and left-ventricular systolic dysfunction (BEAUTIFUL): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet. 2008;372:807-16.
15. Effects of enalapril on mortality in severe congestive heart failure. Results of the Cooperative North Scandinavian Enalapril Survival Study (CONSENSUS). The CONSENSUS Trial Study Group. N Engl J Med. 1987;316:1429-35.
16. Swedberg K, Kjekshus J, Snapinn S. Long-term survival in severe heart failure in patients treated with enalapril. Ten year follow-up of CONSENSUS I. Eur Heart J. 1999;20:136-9.
17. Effect of enalapril on survival in patients with reduced left ventricular ejection fractions and congestive heart failure. The SOLVD Investigators. N Engl J Med. 1991;325:293-302.
18. Effect of enalapril on mortality and the development of heart failure in asymptomatic patients with reduced left ventricular ejection fractions. The SOLVD Investigattors. N Engl J Med. 1992;327:685-91.
19. Jong P, Yusuf S, Rousseau MF, et al. Effect of enalapril on 12-year survival and life expectancy in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction: a follow-up study. Lancet. 2003;361:1843-8.
20. Packer M, Poole-Wilson PA, Armstrong PW, et al. Comparative effects of low and high doses of the angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, lisinopril, on morbidity and mortality in chronic heart failure. ATLAS Study Group. Circulation. 1999;100:2312-8.
21. Pfeffer MA, Braunwald E, Moye LA, et al. Effect of captopril on mortality and morbidity in patients with left ventricular dysfunction after myocardial infarction. Results of the survival and ventricular enlargement trial. The SAVE Investigators. N Engl J Med. 1992;327:669-77.

22. Effect of ramipril on mortality and morbidity of survivors of acute myocardial infarction with clinical evidence of heart failure. The Acute Infarction Ramipril Efficacy (AIRE) Study Investigators. Lancet. 1993;342:821-8.
23. Kober L, Torp-Pedersen C, Carlsen JE, et al. A clinical trial of the angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor trandolapril in patients with left ventricular dysfunction after myocardial infarction. Trandolapril Cardiac Evaluation (TRACE) Study Group. N Engl J Med. 1995;333:1670-6.
24. Granger CB, McMurray JJ, Yusuf S, et al. Effects of candesartan in patients with chronic heart failure and reduced left-ventricular systolic function intolerant to angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors: the CHARM-Alternative trial. Lancet. 2003;362:772-6.
25. McMurray JJ, Ostergren J, Swedberg K, et al. Effects of candesartan in patients with chronic heart failure and reduced left-ventricular systolic function taking angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors: the CHARM-Added trial. Lancet. 2003;362:767-71.
26. Pfeffer MA, McMurray JJ, Velazquez EJ, et al. Valsartan, captopril, or both in myocardial infarction complicated by heart failure, left ventricular dysfunction, or both. N Engl J Med. 2003;349:1893-906.
27. Cohn JN, Tognoni G. A randomized trial of the angiotensin-receptor blocker valsartan in chronic heart failure. N Engl J Med. 2001;345:1667-75.
28. Konstam MA, Neaton JD, Dickstein K, et al. Effects of high-dose versus low-dose losartan on clinical outcomes in patients with heart failure (HEAAL study): a randomised, double-blind trial. Lancet. 2009;374:1840-8.
29. Pfeffer MA, Swedberg K, Granger CB, et al. Effects of candesartan on mortality and morbidity in patients with chronic heart failure: the CHARM-Overall programme. Lancet. 2003;362:759-66.
30. CBIS II Authors. The Cardiac Insufficiency Bisoprolol Study II (CIBIS-II): a randomised trial. Lancet. 1999;353:9-13.
31. Effect of metoprolol CR/XL in chronic heart failure: Metoprolol CR/XL Randomised Intervention Trial in Congestive Heart Failure (MERIT-HF). Lancet. 1999;353:2001-7.
32. Packer M, Coats AJ, Fowler MB, et al. Effect of carvedilol on survival in severe chronic heart failure. N Engl J Med. 2001;344:1651-8.
33. Flather MD, Shibata MC, Coats AJ, et al. Randomized trial to determine the effect of nebivolol on mortality and cardiovascular hospital admission in elderly patients with heart failure (SENIORS). Eur Heart J. 2005;26:215-25.
34. A trial of the beta-blocker bucindolol in patients with advanced chronic heart failure. N Engl J Med. 2001;344:1659-67.
35. Poole-Wilson PA, Swedberg K, Cleland JG, et al. Comparison of carvedilol and metoprolol on clinical outcomes in patients with chronic heart failure in the Carvedilol Or Metoprolol European Trial (COMET): randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2003;362:7-13.
36. Willenheimer R, van Veldhuisen DJ, Silke B, et al. Effect on survival and hospitalization of initiating treatment for chronic heart failure with bisoprolol followed by enalapril, as compared with the opposite sequence: results of the randomized Cardiac Insufficiency Bisoprolol Study (CIBIS) III. Circulation. 2005;112:2426-35.