

Atrial shunt device for heart failure with preserved and mildly reduced ejection fraction (REDUCE LAP-HF II): a randomised, multicentre, blinded, sham-controlled trial

Placement of an interatrial shunt device reduces pulmonary capillary wedge pressure during exercise in patients with heart failure and preserved or mildly reduced ejection fraction. We aimed to investigate whether an interatrial shunt can reduce heart failure events or improve health status in these patients.



Procedures

All patients underwent echocardiography and invasive
cardiac haemodynamic monitoring before and mainly
during the procedure. In fact, 40% of patients had
right heart failure (peak end-diastolic PCWP of
≥25 mm Hg), and absence of clinically significant
pulmonary hypertension. Echocardiography and
invasive haemodynamic monitoring were performed
in the endovascular laboratory. The Intra-Aortic
Stent Device System II (Cordia Medical,

Statistical analysis

Sample size was calculated based on data from the REDUCE LAP-HF trial, as described previously.⁸ Assuming a combined cardiac mortality and nonfatal ischemic stroke rate of 5.0% in each treatment group at 12 months; a 1.0% absolute difference in failure rate of 0.39 in the high-dose group and 0.5 in the control group; and a mean improvement in KCCQ of 13 in the high-dose group and 8 in the control group, then a total of 282 evaluable patients in each treatment group would be required for 85% power to demonstrate a significant beneficial effect of the high-dose treatment compared to a 2-sided 0.05 level of significance using a Finkelstein-Schnefeld approach.¹⁵ We assumed a 12-month event rate of 7.5% before randomization in the treatment group.

Analysis of the primary endpoint in the efficacy endpoint, and safety endpoint, was conducted in the modified intention-to-treat (mITT) population, defined as all patients and multiple imputed event rates in the high-dose and control groups who were ineligible after randomization. In the mITT analysis, patients who were ineligible for the primary endpoint, high-dose or control group, were analyzed using available data. We also conducted an analysis of the efficacy endpoint in the population of patients who were evaluable at 12 months in the major clinical trial (appendix 32) and who were all treated with high-dose and had an imputed event rate of 7.5% in the control group and 1.0% in the high-dose group.

Descriptive statistics for continuous variables are presented as mean and IQR. Treatment differences

Results

Between March 25, 2017, and July 24, 2020, 1072 patients were enrolled, 626 of whom were eligible for the primary endpoint and major outcomes and were assigned to either the health care workers (n=314) or the family members (n=312) group. Baseline characteristics of patients were similar between the two groups (table 1; appendix 36–37), and the overall frequency of health care failure and death due to infection (HF/EF) in health care failure and mild death due to infection (HFm/EF). The median age of

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Discussion

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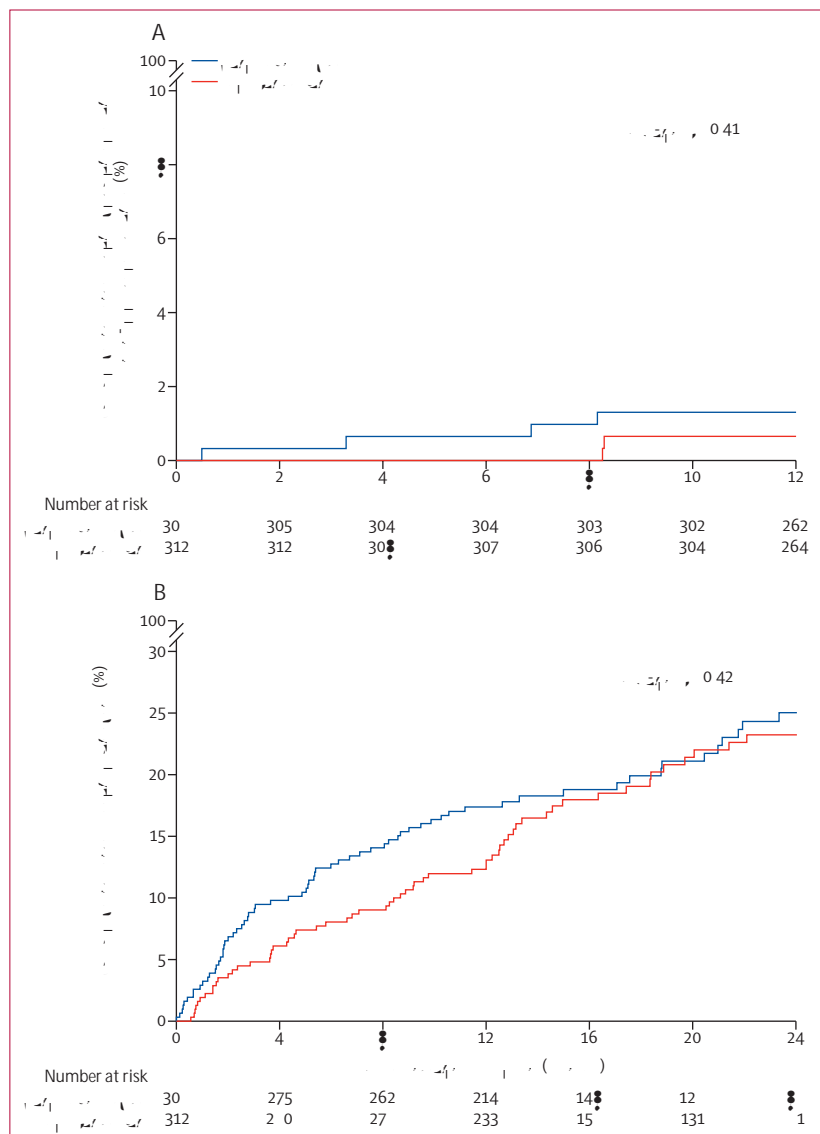


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier estimates of primary efficacy outcomes among heart failure with ejection fraction of at least 40% randomly allocated to the atrial shunt device versus sham procedure (A) Cardiovascular death or non-fatal ischaemic stroke. (B) Heart failure events requiring treatment.

Figure 3: Forest plot of treatment effect on recurrent heart failure events by prespecified subgroups

All prespecified echocardiographic and invasive haemodynamic subgroups are shown in the appendix (p 46).

NYHA=New York Heart Association. HFmrEF=heart

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