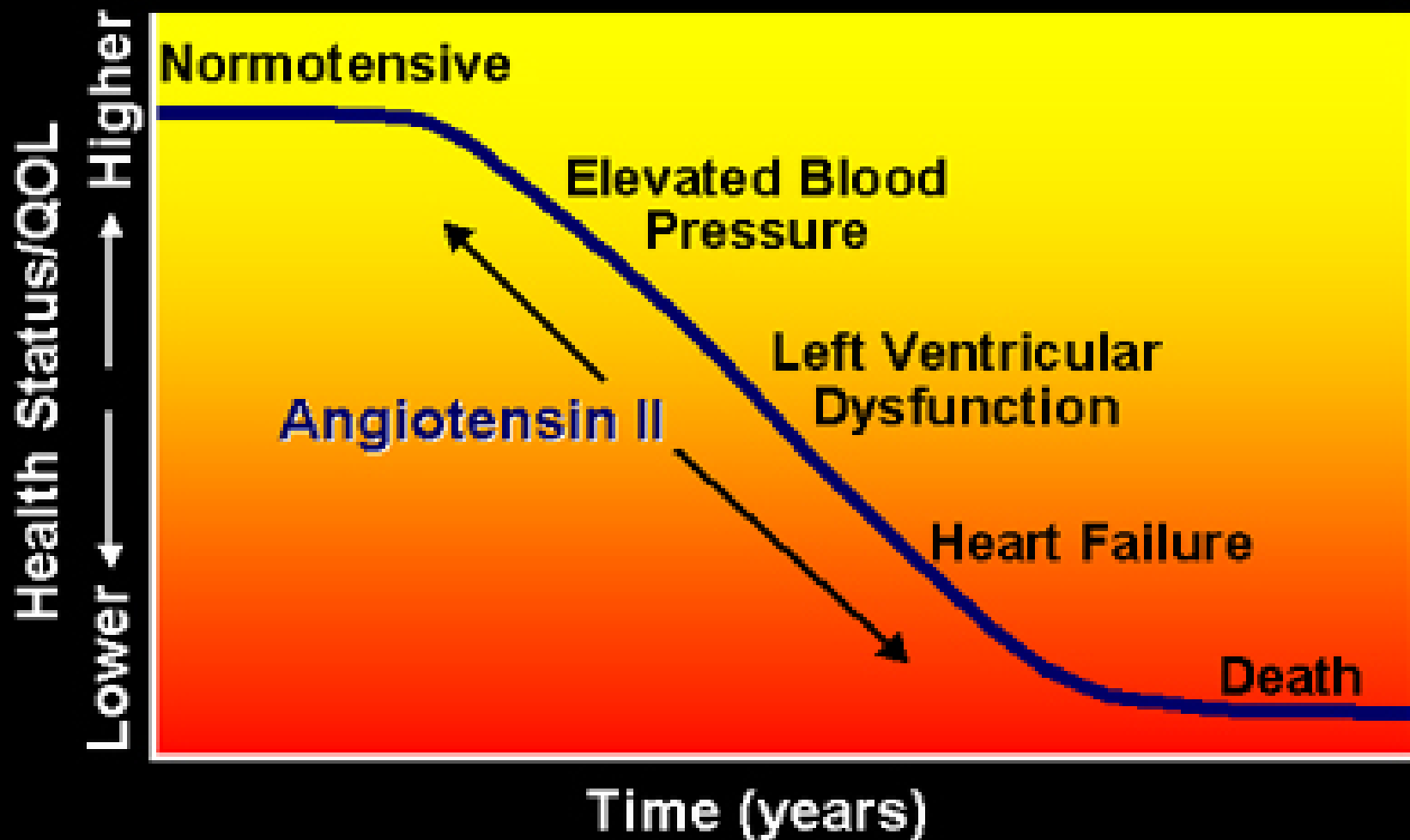


How Does Losartan Reduce the Risk of CVD “Beyond Blood Pressure”?

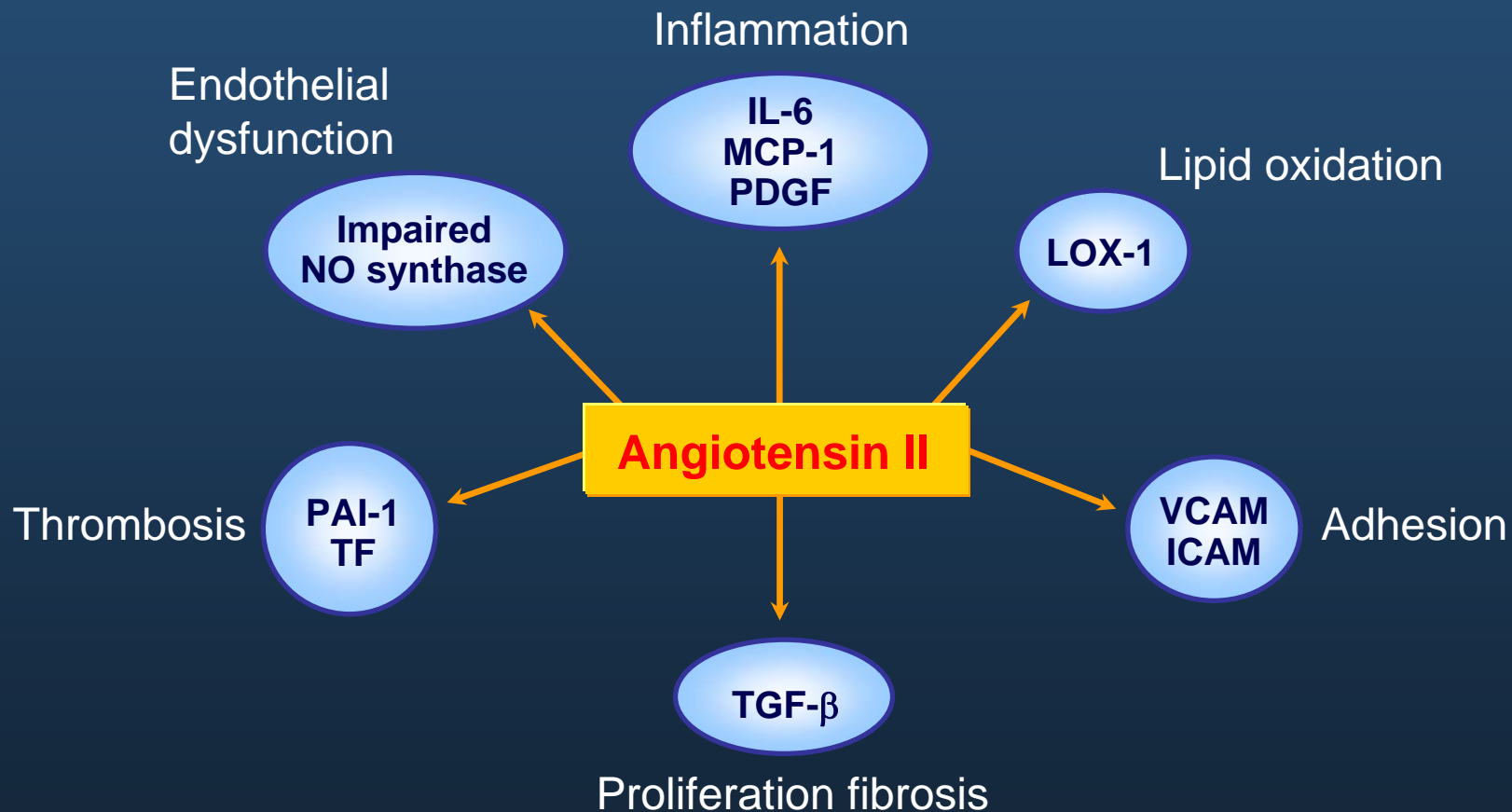
Hong-Seog Seo, M.D., Ph.D.

Cardiovascular Center
Korea University GURO-Hospital

The Cardiovascular Continuum: Hypertension to Heart Failure



Ang II and mechanisms of atherosclerosis



Mechanisms of Atrial Distension



LV-Pressure (diast.)

—

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Atrial Stretch

—

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+++

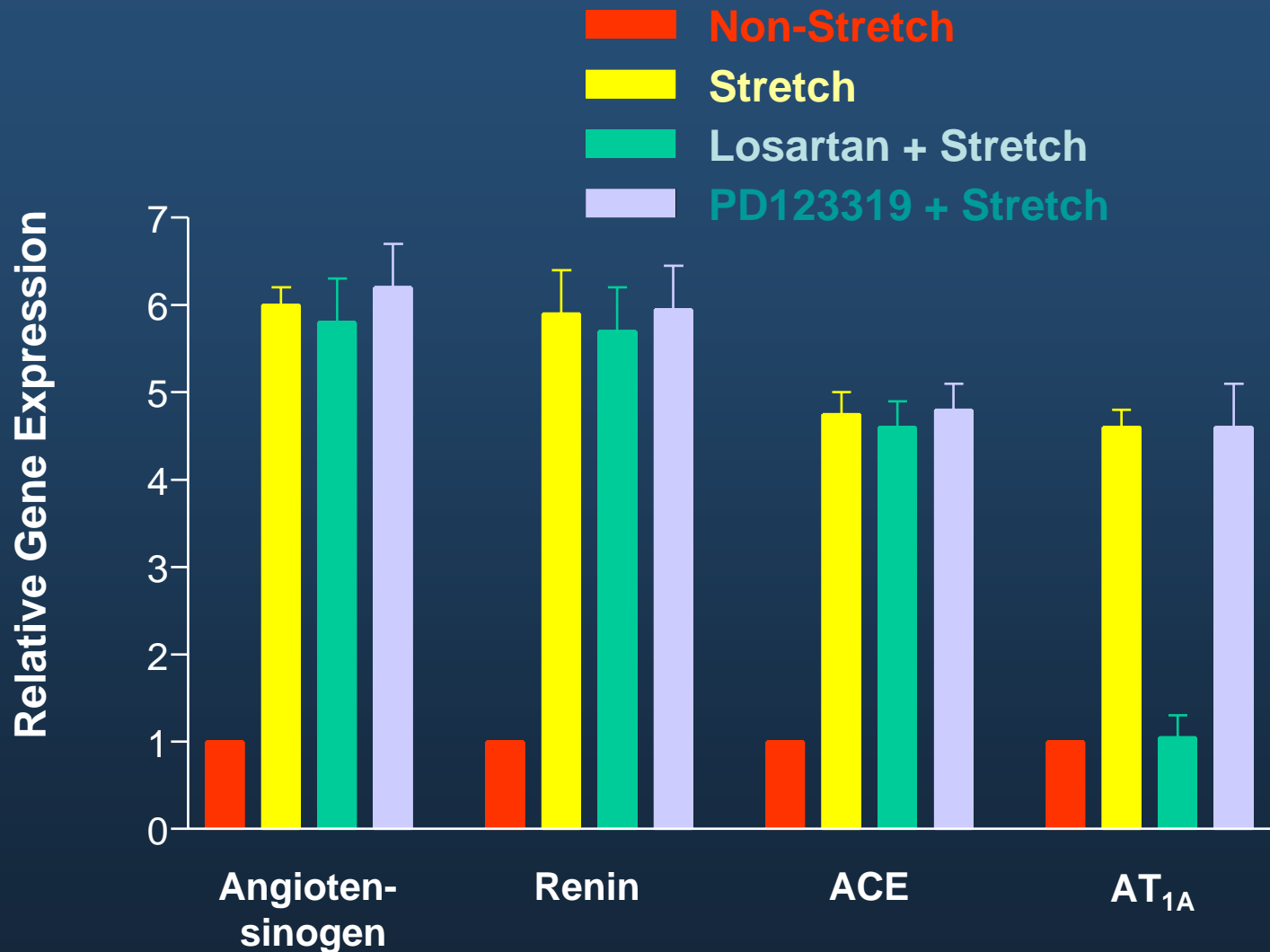
RAAS

—

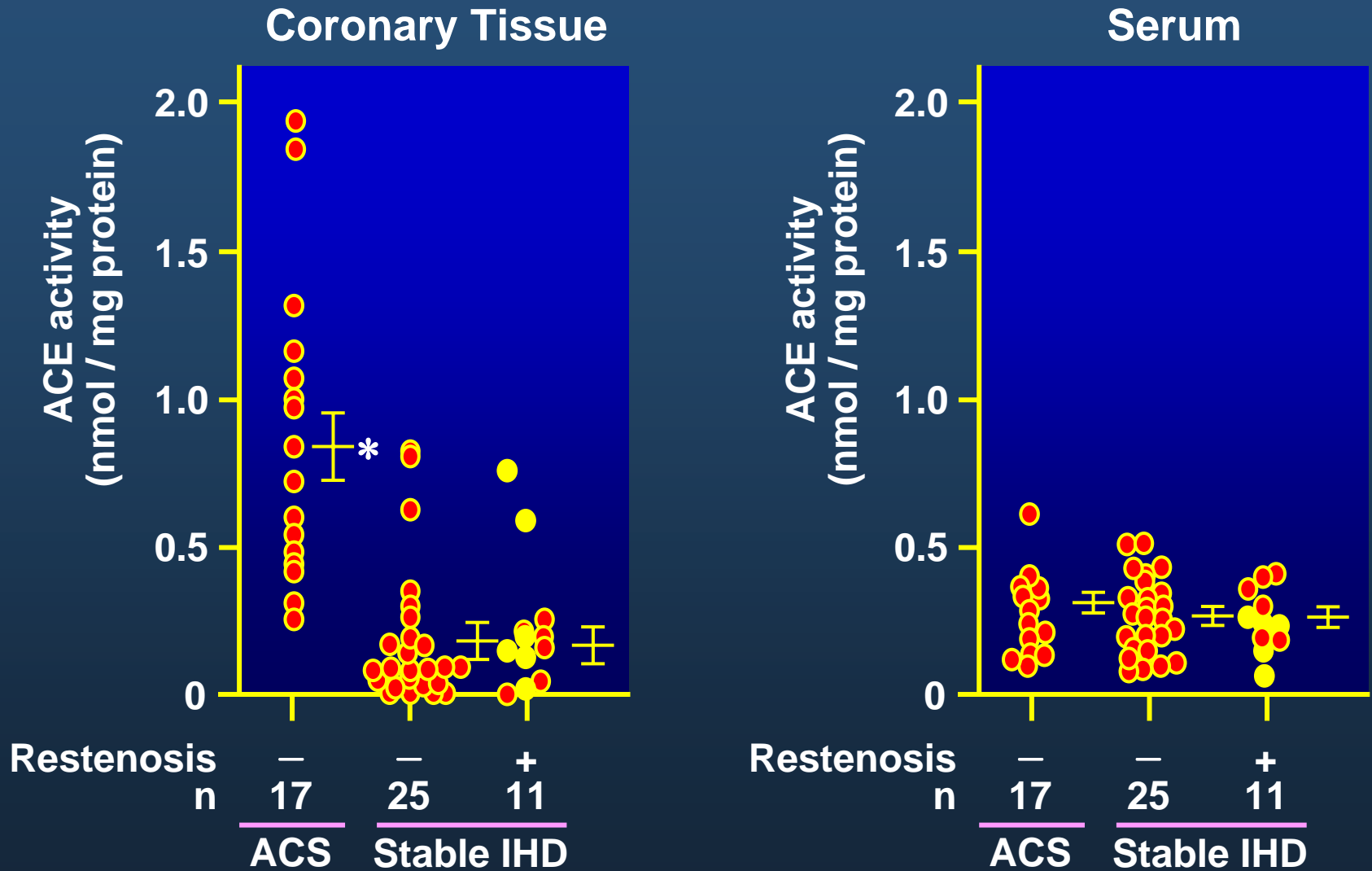
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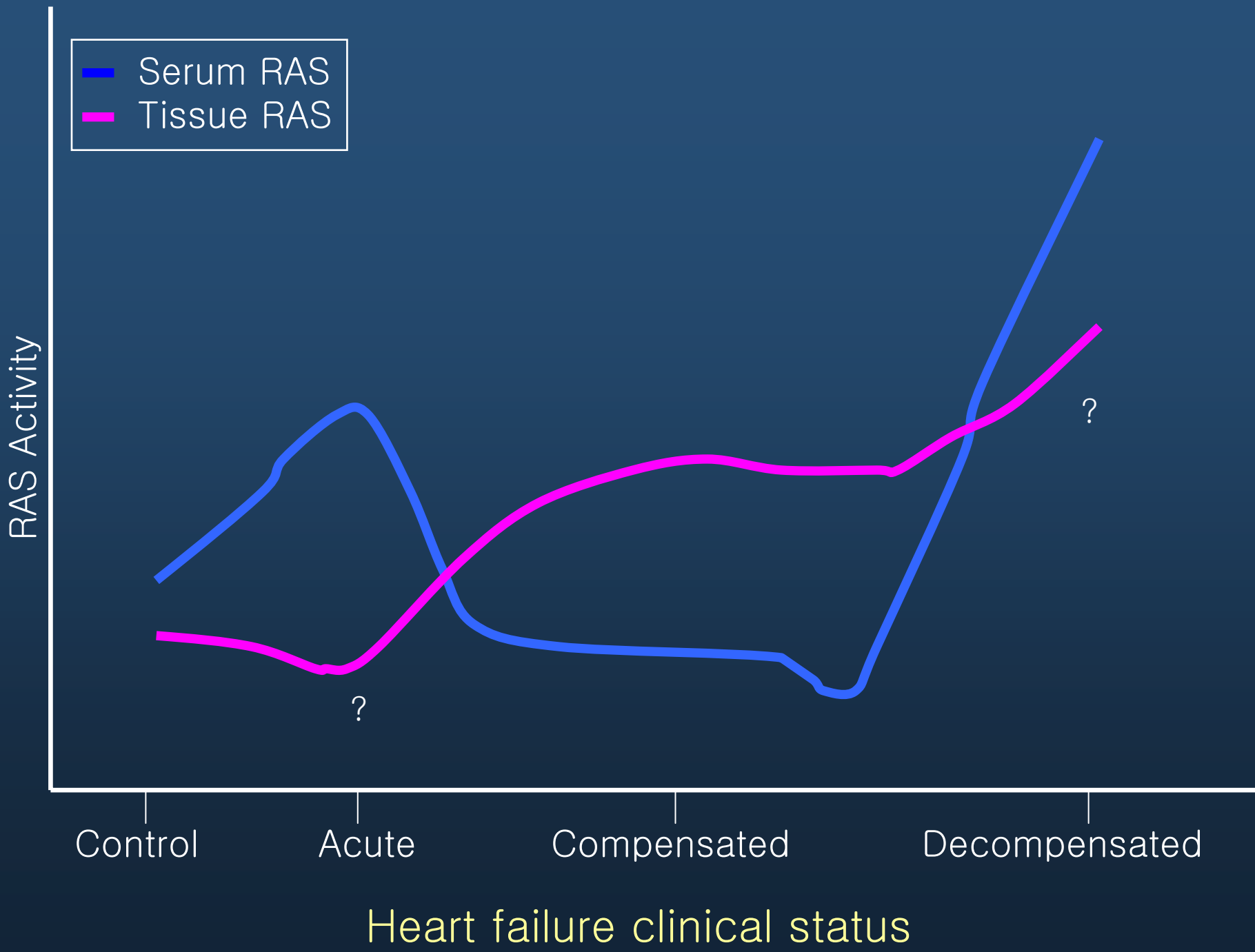
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Myocardial Stretch and RAS Activation



ACE-Activity in Acute Coronary Syndromes





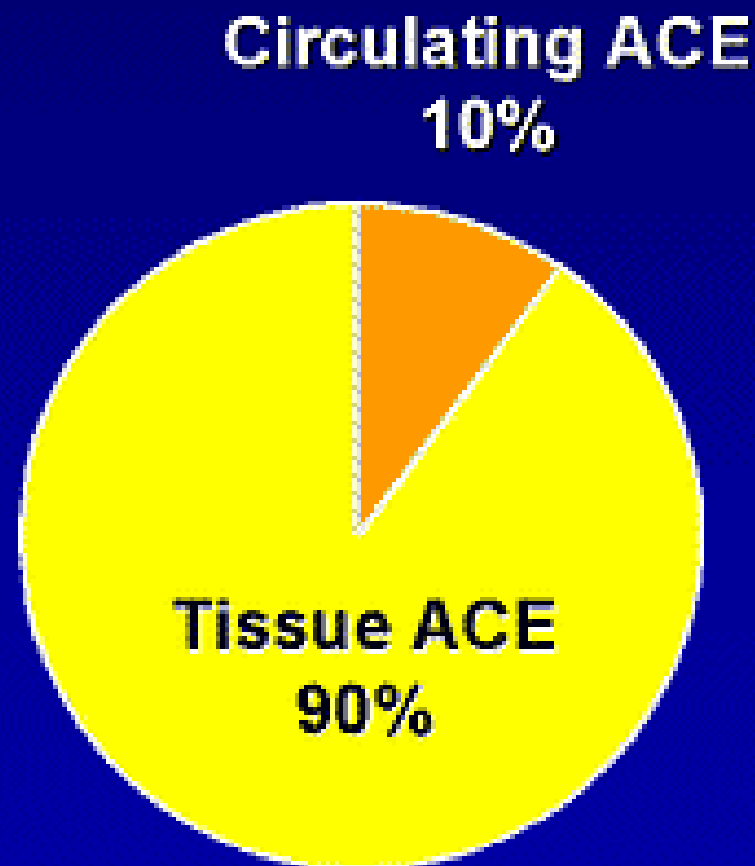
Regulation of the Endothelium: Circulating Versus Tissue ACE

Circulating ACE (endocrine)

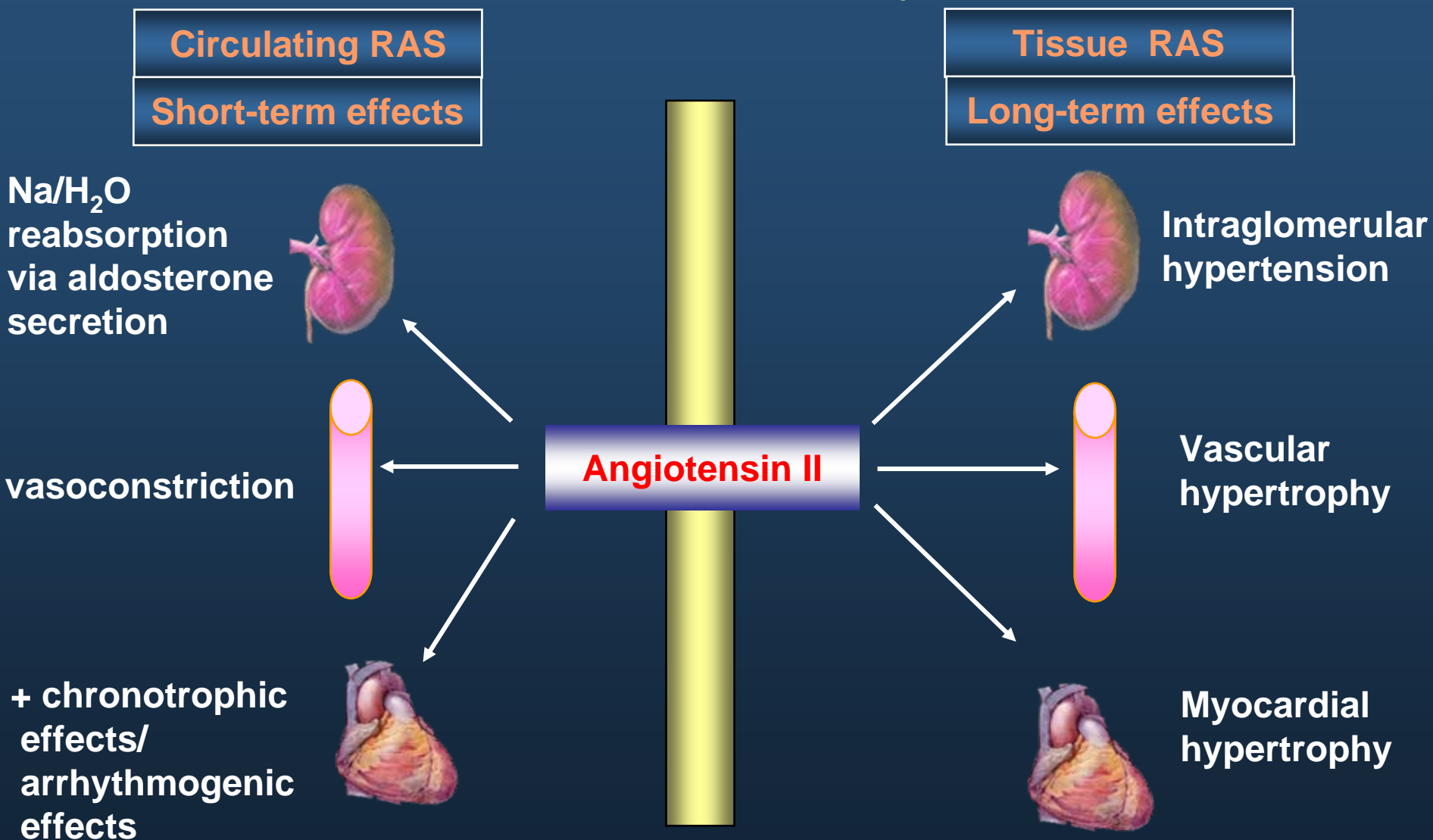
- Plasma

Tissue ACE (autocrine/paracrine)

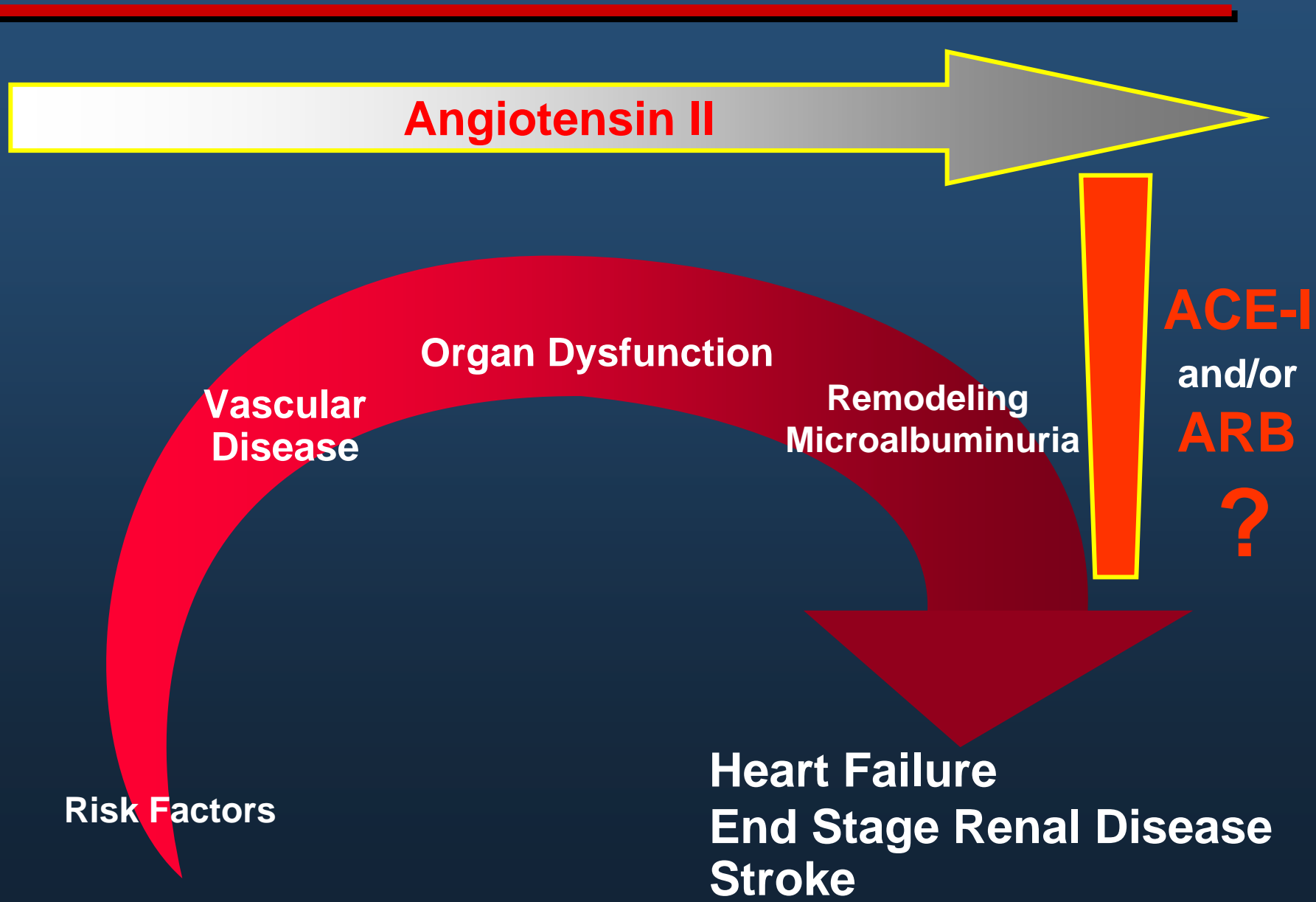
- Vasculature (endothelium)
- CNS
- Adrenal
- Heart
- Kidney
- Reproductive organs
- Lung



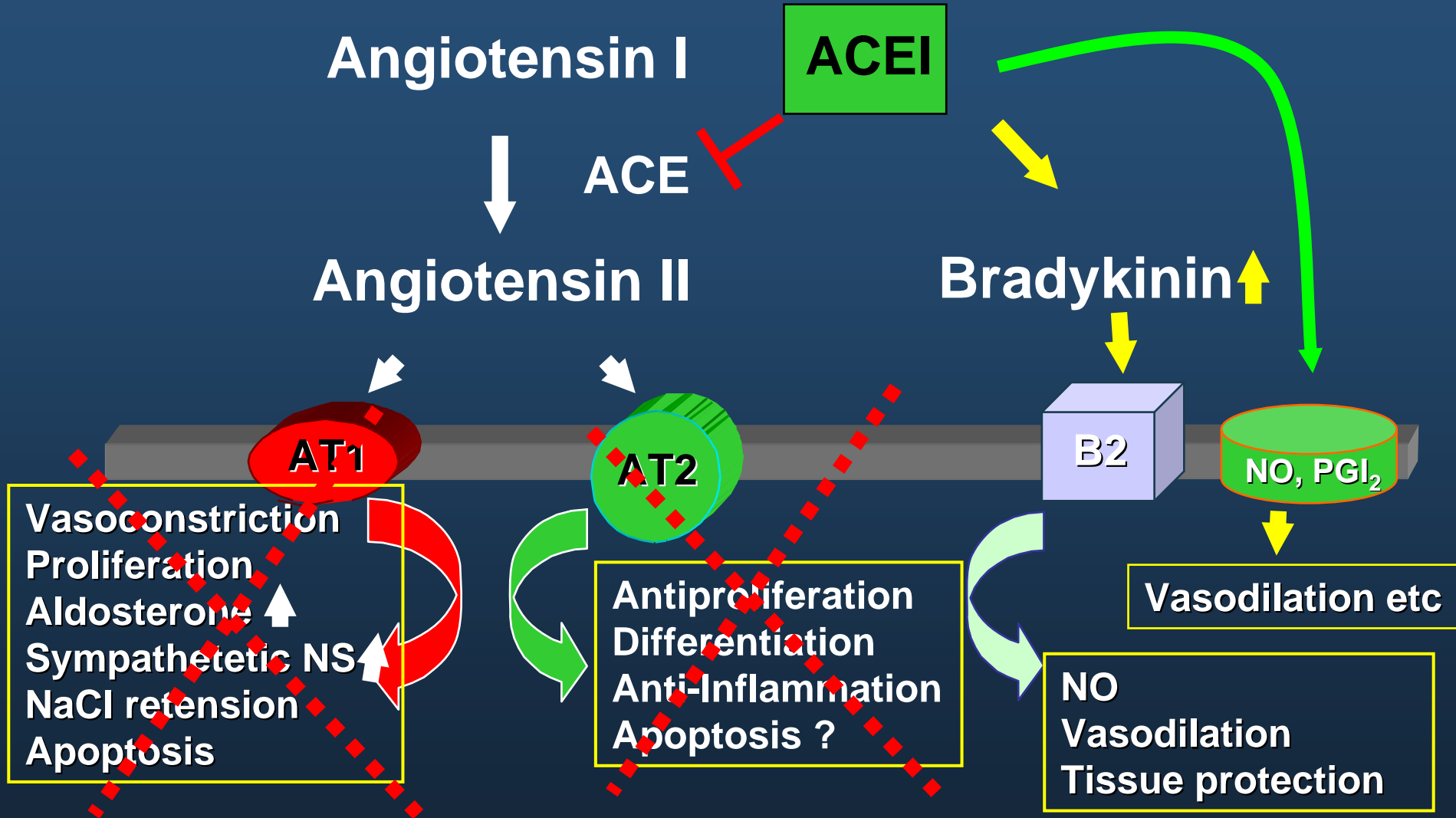
Circulating and Tissue RAS influence cardiovascular system



Cardiorenovascular Continuum - Pathophysiology



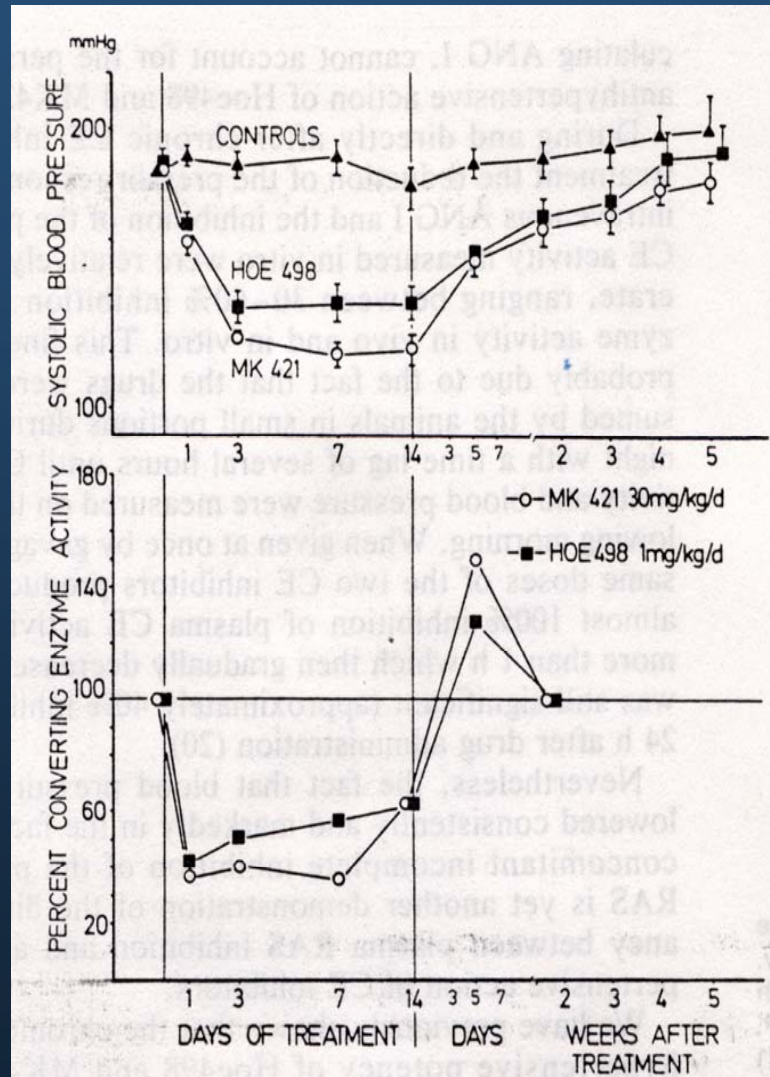
RAS-Inhibition by ACE-Inhibitors



ACE inhibitor-induced changes in blood pressure and plasma converting enzyme activity in spontaneously hypertensive rats

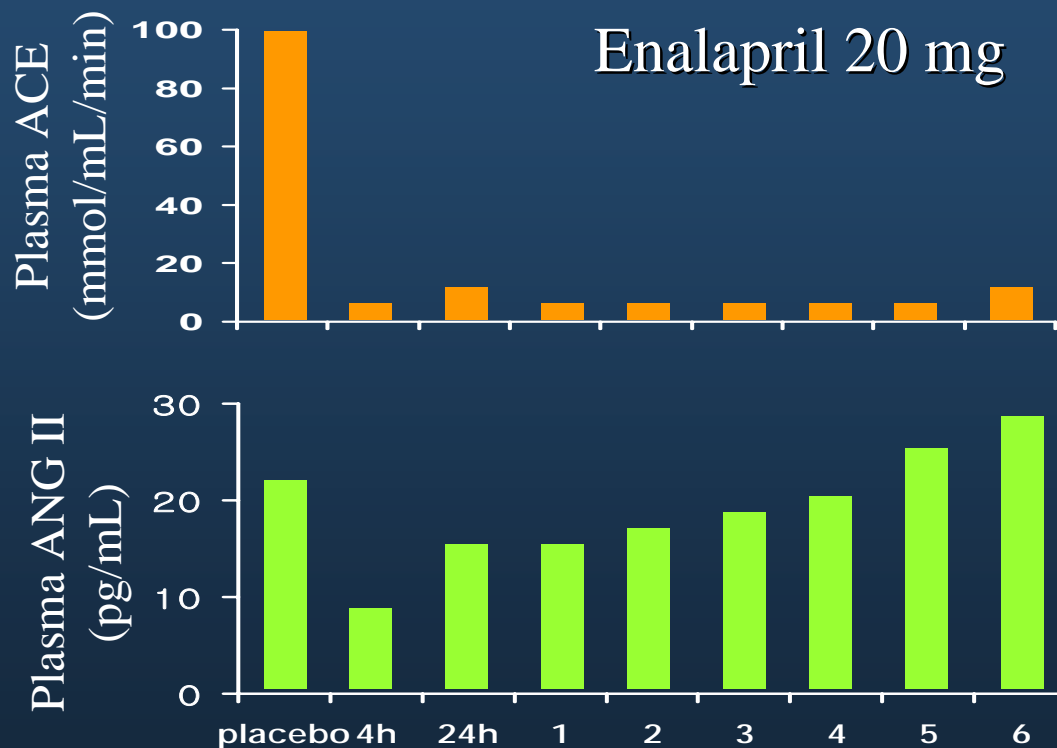
BP

ACE
activity



Hoe 498 - Ramipril
MK 421 - Enalapril

Long-Term Effects of ACE Inhibitor on Plasma ACE and Angiotensin II

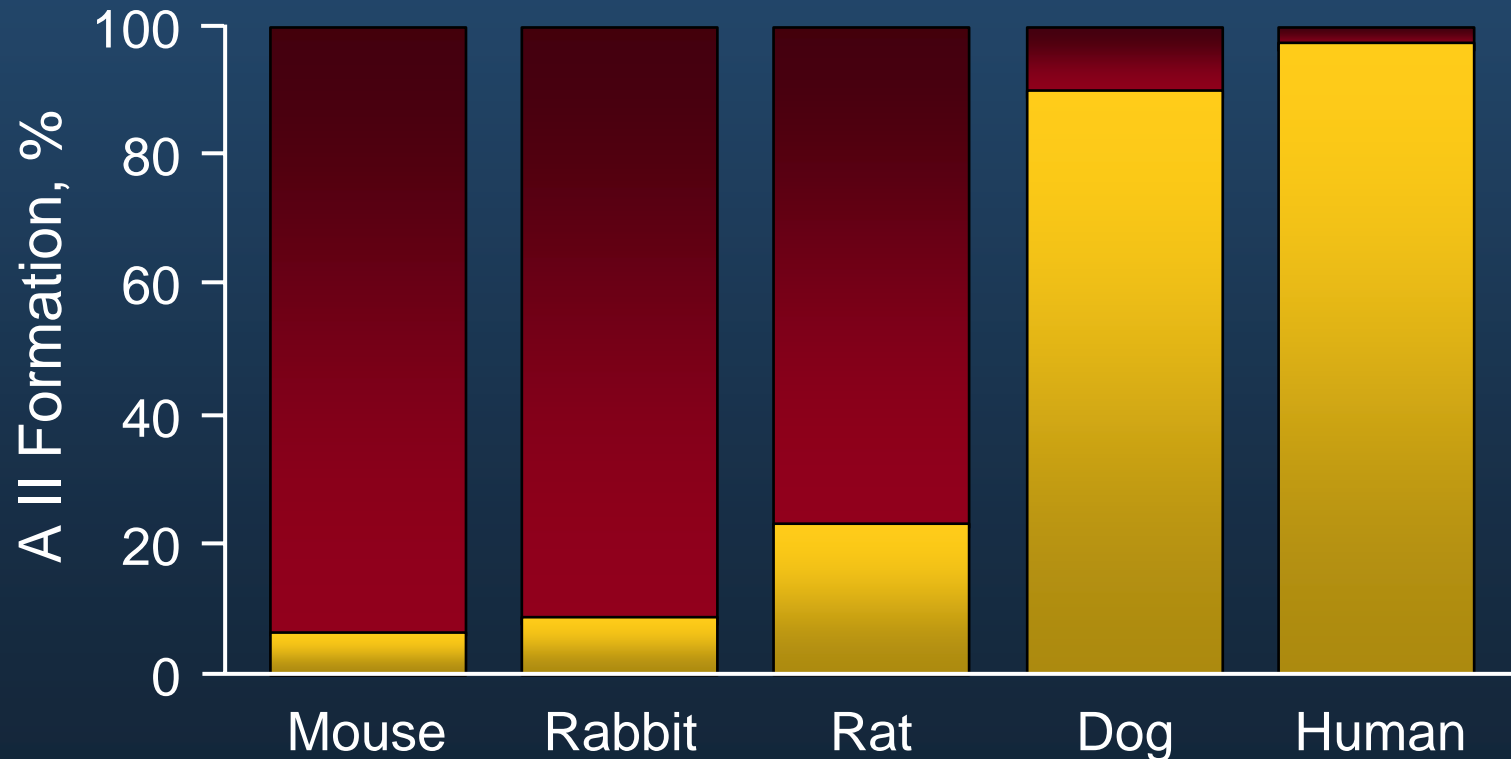


P<0.001 vs. placebo

J Cardiovasc Pharmacol 1982;4:956

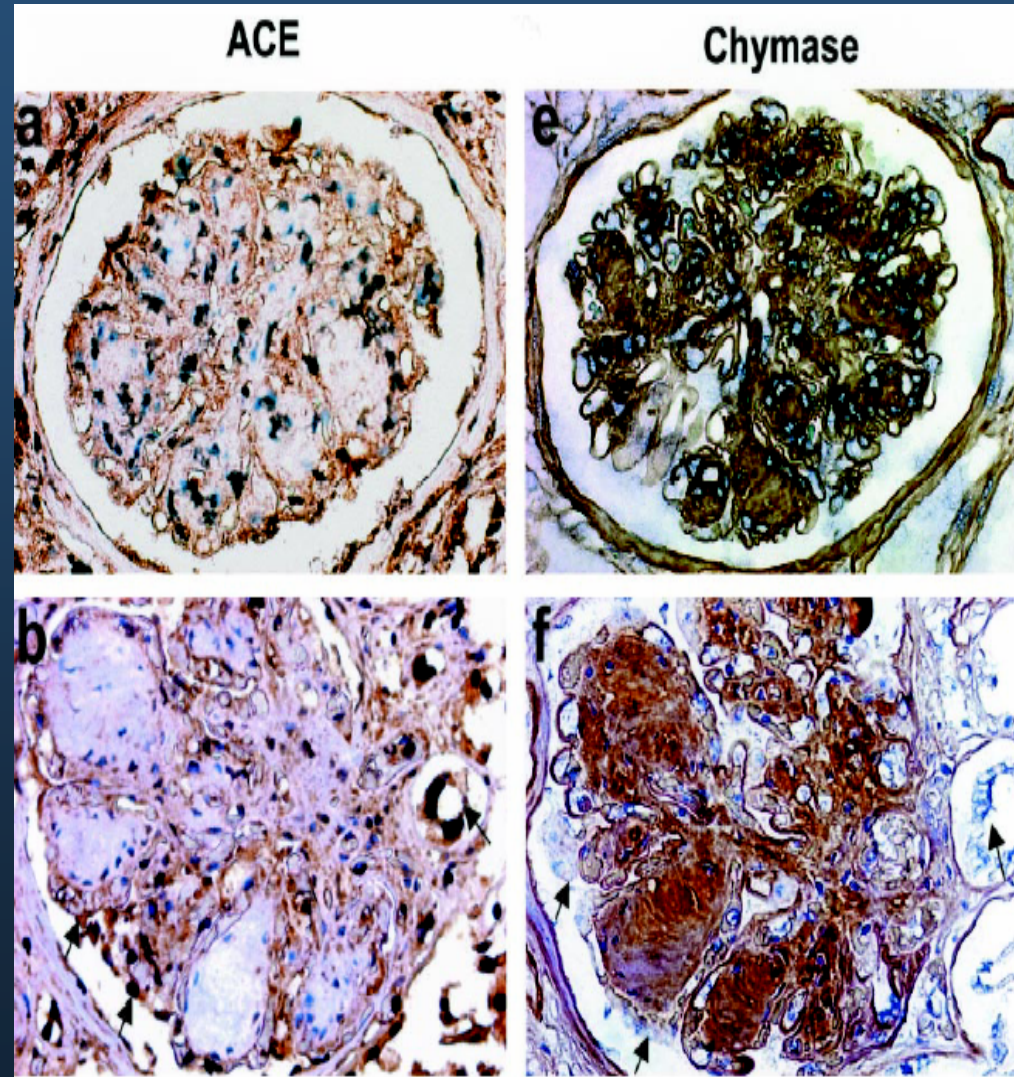
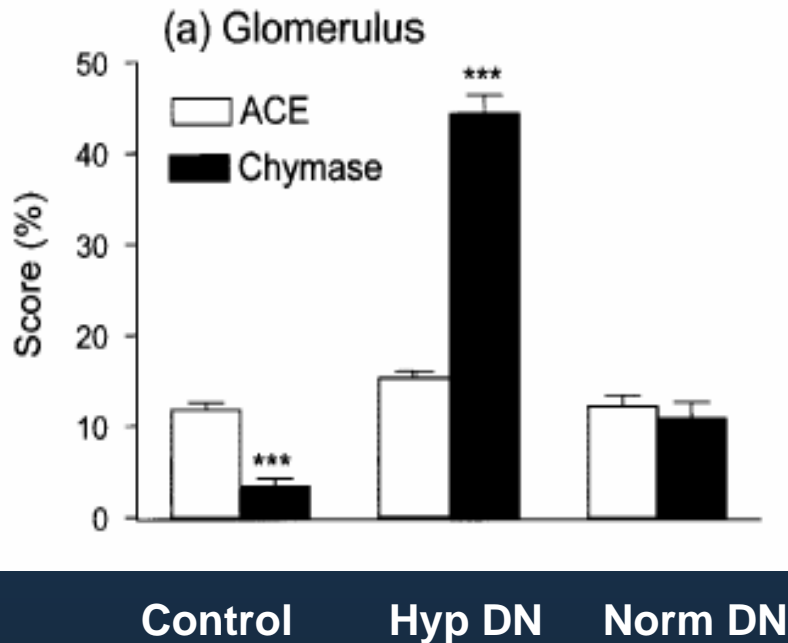
Chymase-dependent vs ACE-dependent A II Formation in Hearts of Various Species

■ ACE-dependent
■ Chymase-dependent



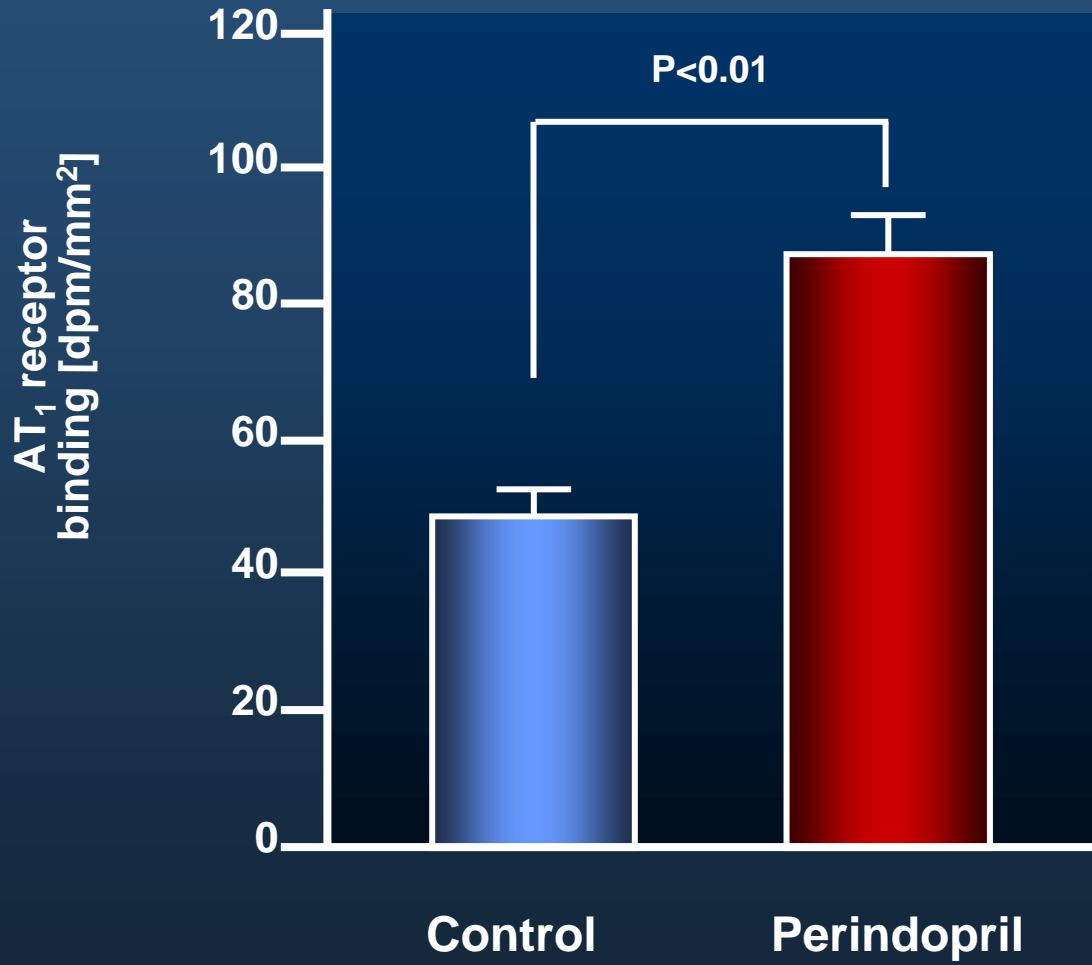
Chymase is upregulated in diabetic nephropathy

Human biopsy in 44 patients with 4 mg/dl serum creatinine



Hyp DN – hypertensive diabetic nephropathy
Norm DN – normotensive diabetic nephropathy

ACE and AT₁-Regulation Following ACE-Inhibitor in CHD



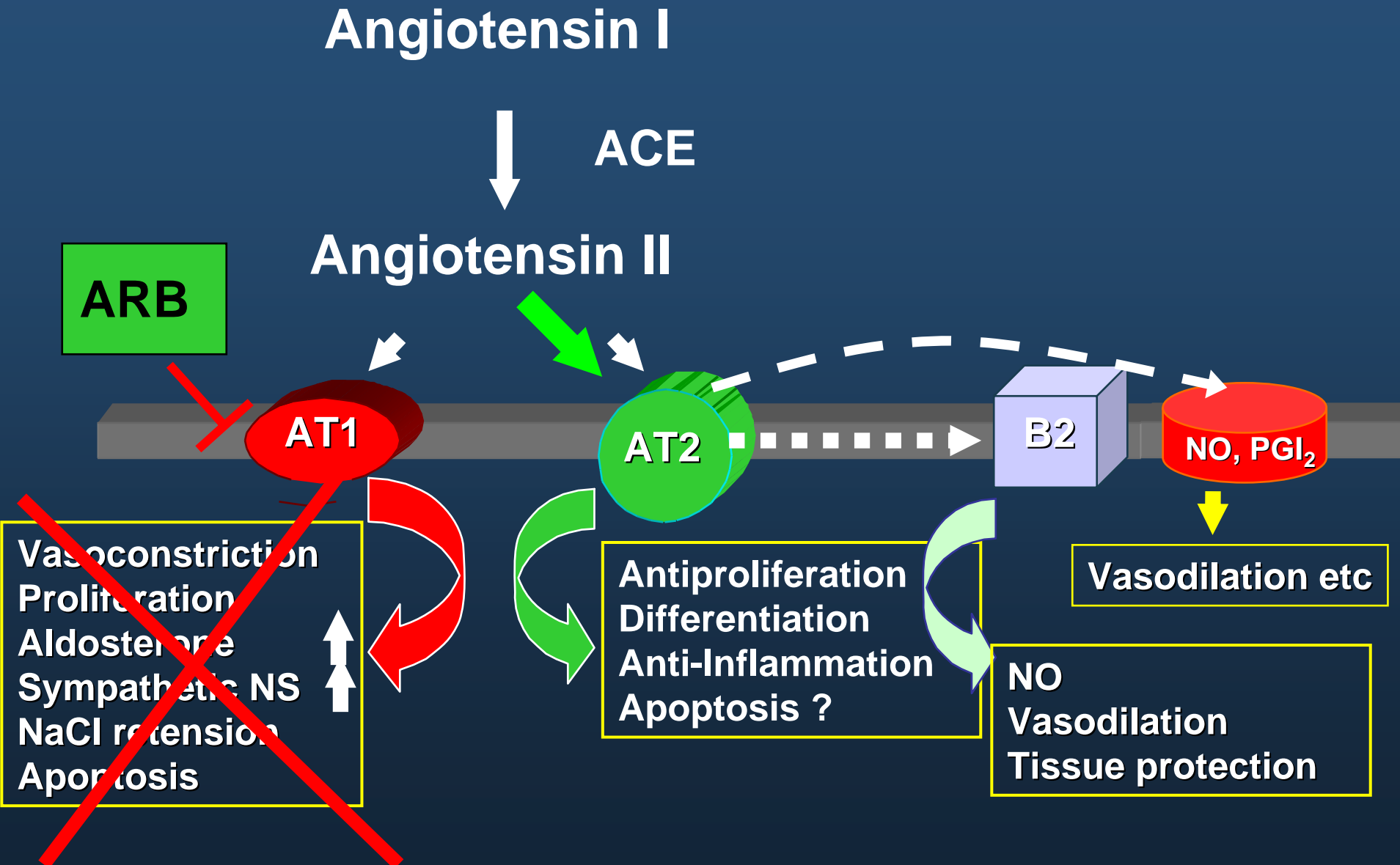
Angiotensin II Reactivation / Aldosterone Escape

Plasma ACE-, Ang II- and Aldosterone-Levels
under chronic ACE-Inhibition

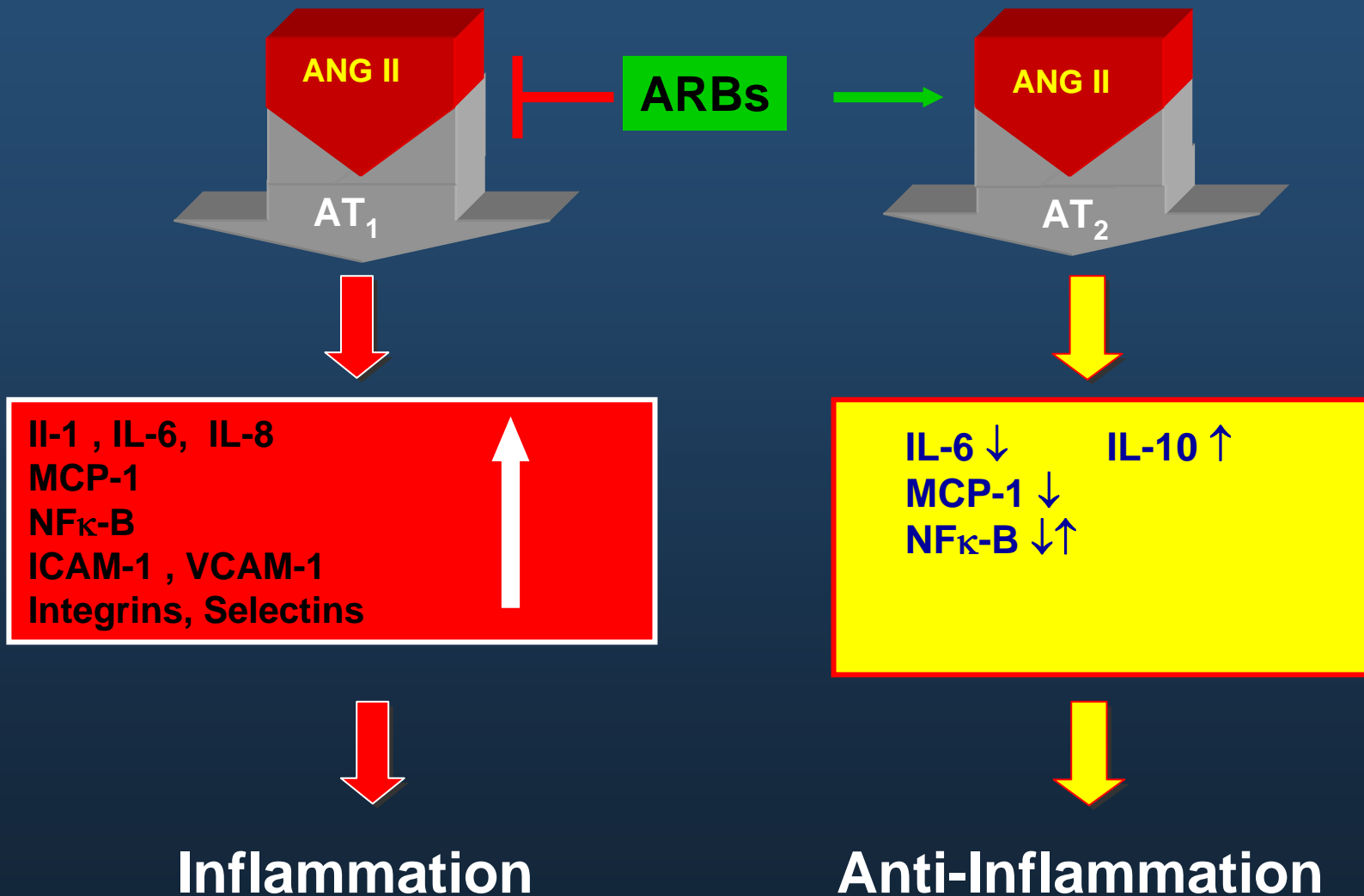
	n.d.	lowered / normal	increased
ACE	33%	34%	34%
Ang II	31%	49%	15%
Aldosterone	-	61%	38%

**In at least one-third of patients, plasma-RAS
is not suppressed !**

Selective AT1-blockade



Angiotensin Receptors and Inflammation



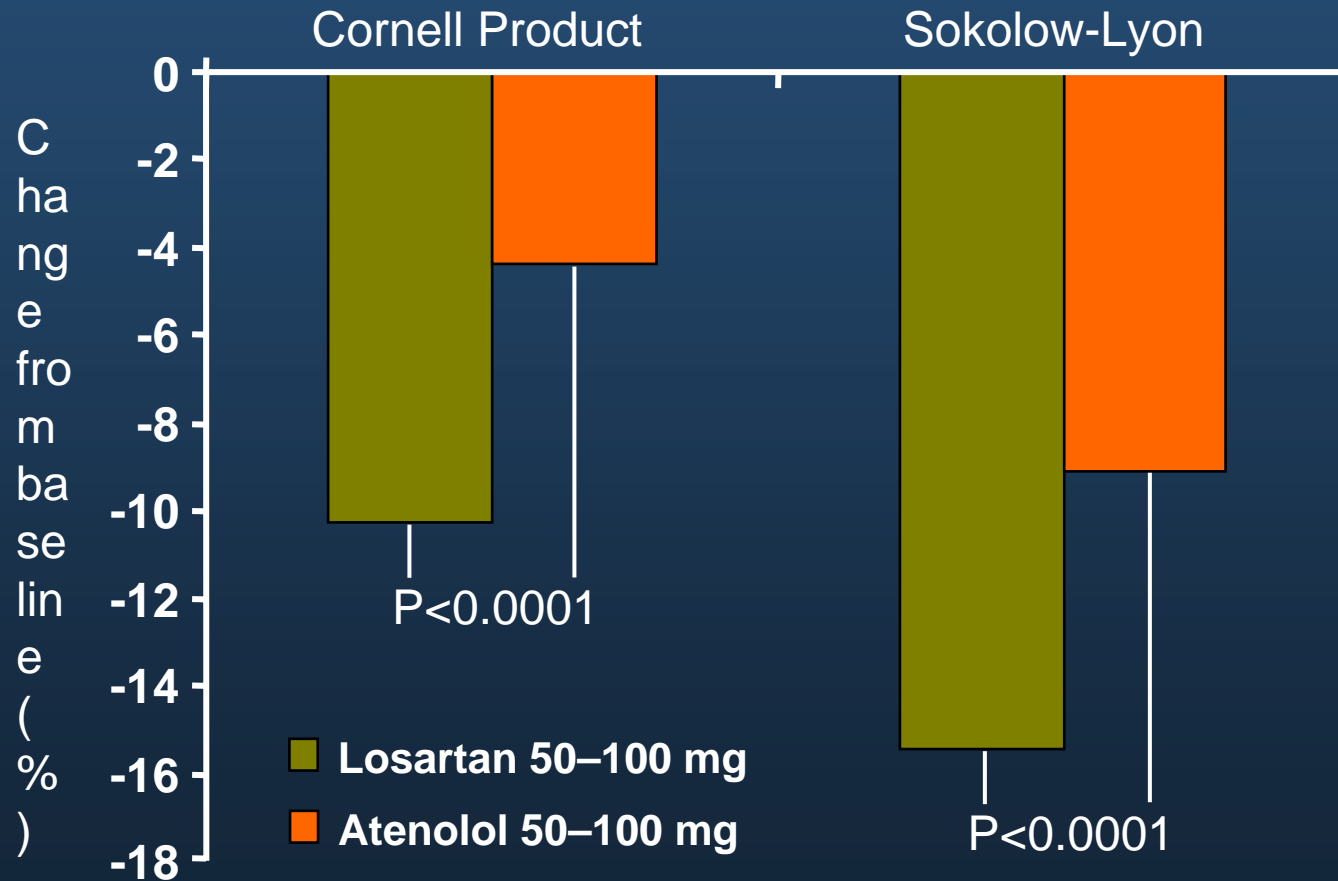
Class Effects of ARB

- Blood Pressure Lowering Effect
- Regression of LVH
- Prevention of New-onset DM
- Prevention of New-onset AF
- Renoprotective effects in DM
- Anti-atherosclerotic effects
- Neuroprotective effects

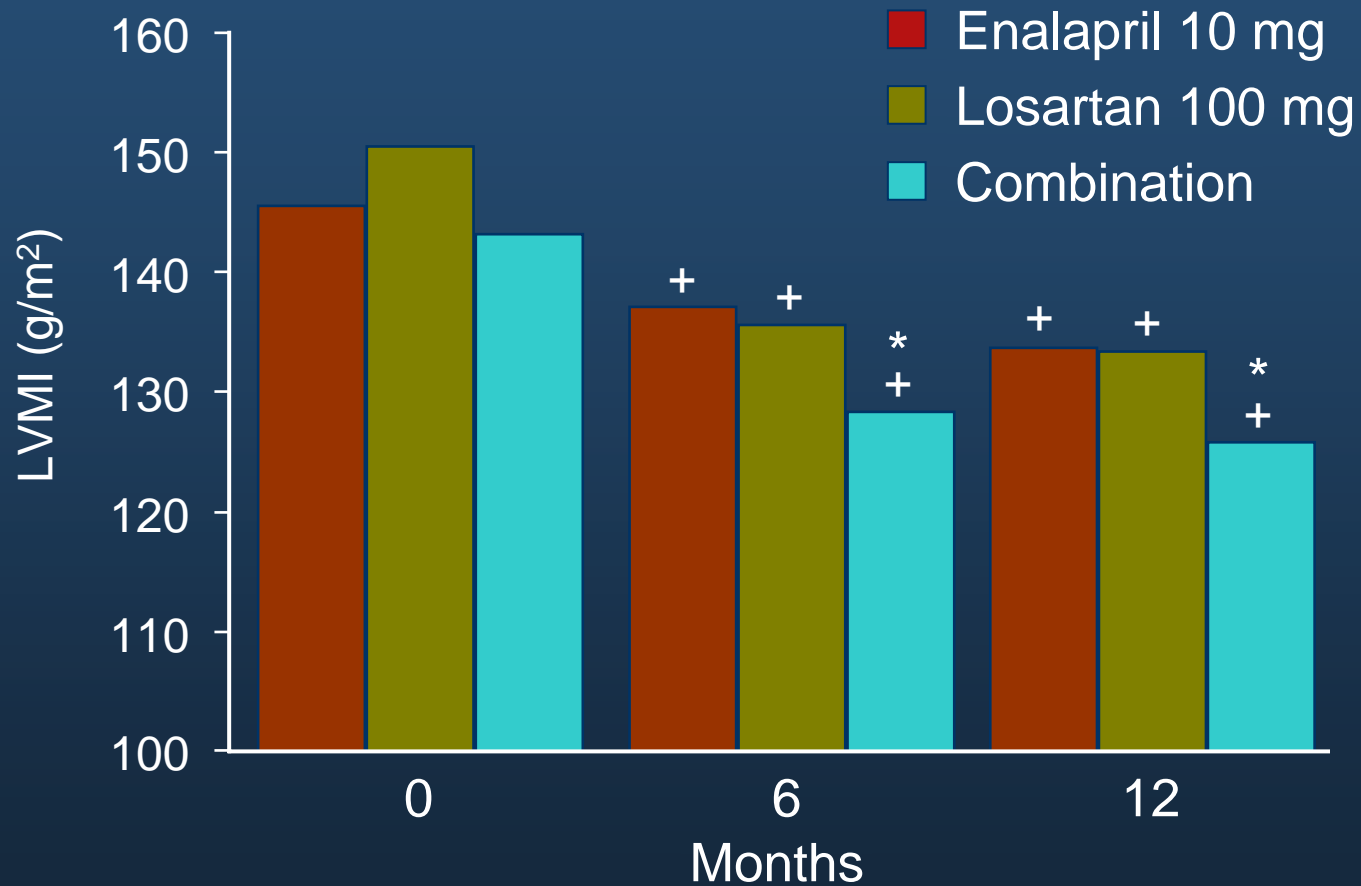
Losartan superior to atenolol in reducing LVH

LIFE

ECG criteria



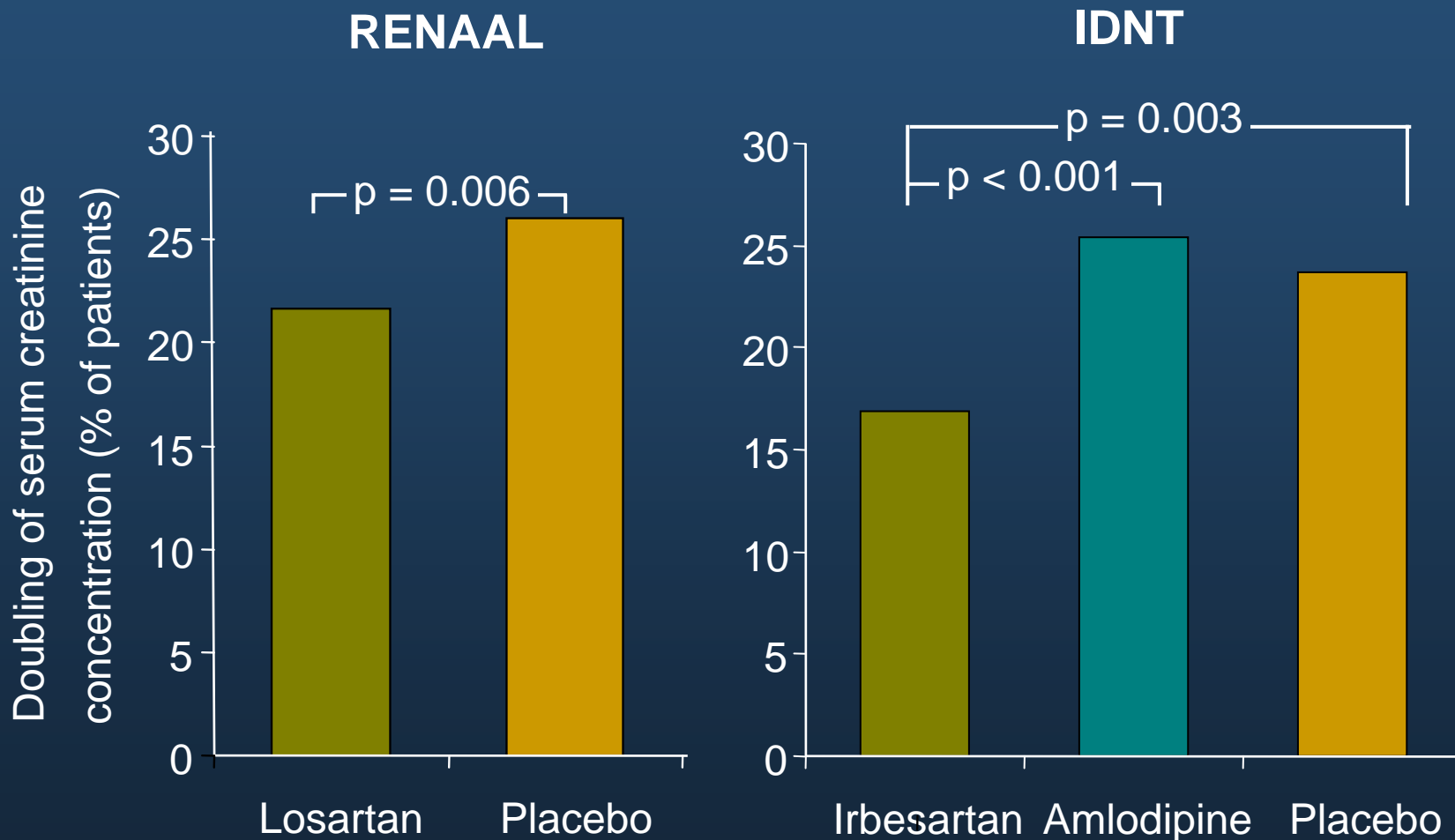
Reduction in LVM with Enalapril and Losartan Combination Therapy in Dialysis Patients



+P<0.05 vs baseline;

*P<0.05 vs monotherapies

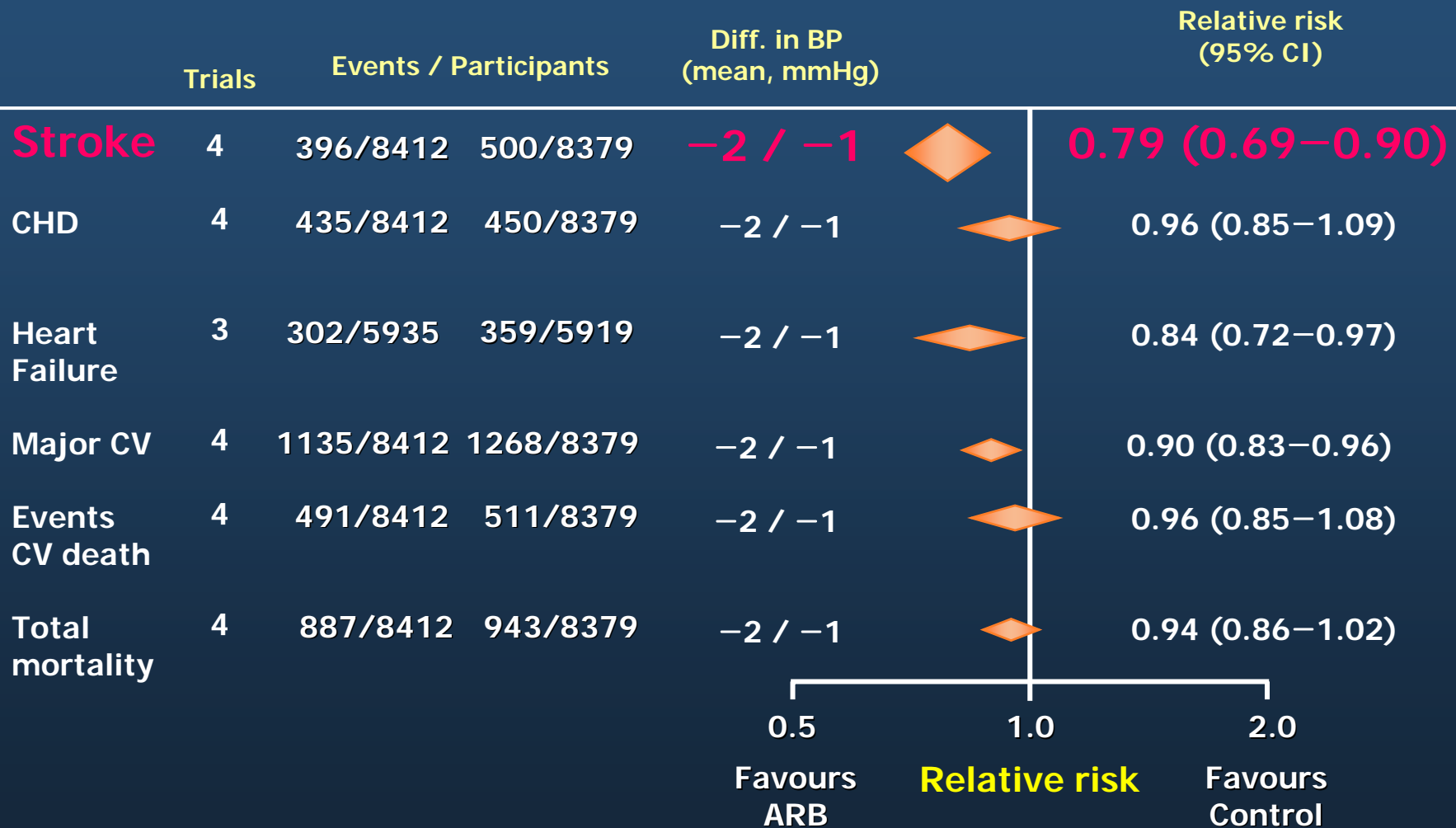
ARBs slow progression in type 2 diabetes and macroproteinuria



Brenner et al. *N Engl J Med* 2001;345:861–869.

Lewis et al. *N Engl J Med* 2001;345:851–860.

Comparisons of ARB-Based Regimens With Control Regimens



Anti-inflammatory Effects of RAS Blockade in Coronary Artery Disease

Anti-atherosclerotic effects

IL-10

Pro-atherosclerotic surrogate markers elevated in CAD

MMP-9

IL-6

↪ Amplify inflammation

hsCRP

↪ Contribute to plaque's fibrous cap decomposition

TXA2-induced platelet aggregation



Atherosclerotic plaque progression and instability

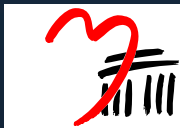
ACE inhibition



AT₁-receptor blockade



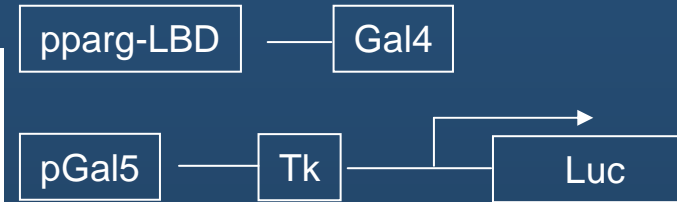
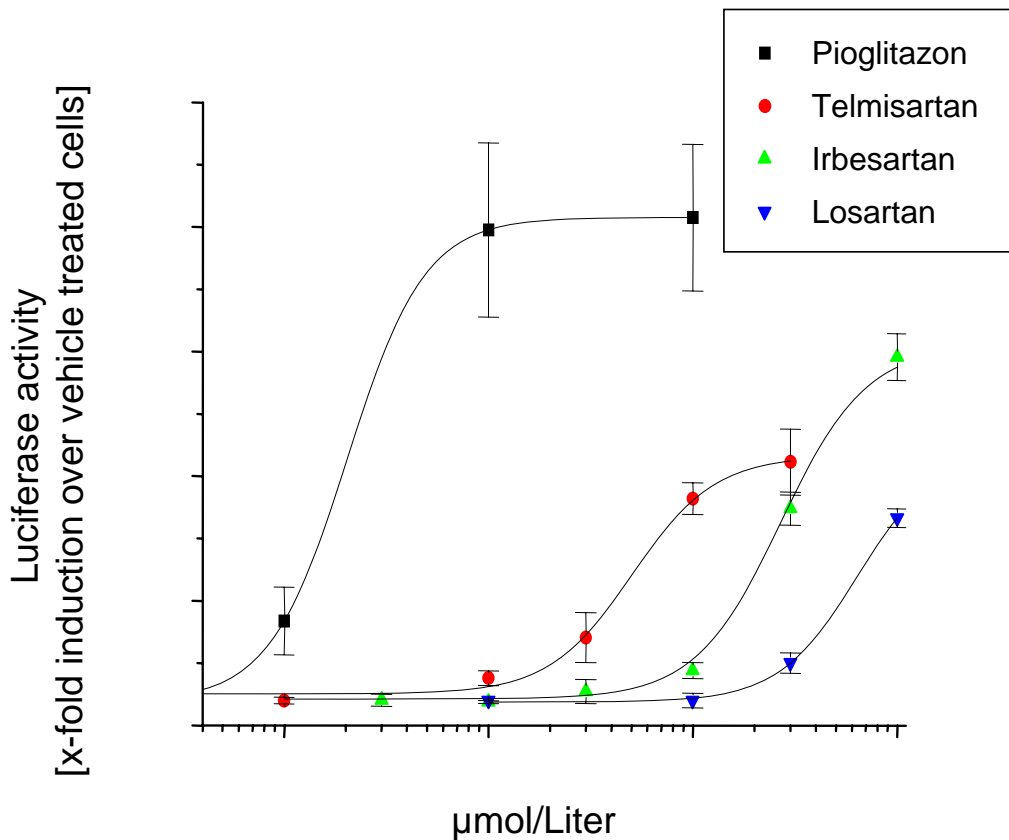
More complete blockade of ANG II-proinflammatory and procoagulatory effects



ARBs and New-Onset Diabetes: Clinical Trials

Study	Population (age)*	Mean follow-up (years)	Incidence of type 2 diabetes RR (95% CI)
LIFE	9,193 patients with essential hypertension and left ventricular hypertrophy (55-80 years)	4.8	Losartan (6.0%) vs. Atenolol (8.0%) 0.75 (0.63-0.88)
CHARM	7,601 patients from 26 countries NYHA II-IV (≥18 years)	≥ 2	Candesartan (6.0%) vs. Placebo (7.4%) 0.78 (0.64-0.96)
VALUE	15,245 patients of high risk For cardiovascular events ≥ 50 years	≥ 4.2	Valsartan (13.1%) vs. Amlodipine (16.4%) 0.77 (0.69-0.86)

Interaction of ARBs with the PPAR γ Ligand Binding Domain (LBD)



EC ₅₀ Pioglitazon	0.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
EC ₅₀ Telmisartan	5.02 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
EC ₅₀ Irbesartan	26.97 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
EC ₅₀ Losartan	>50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$



All antagonists have molecular specific effects which do not involve angiotensin II blockade?

- Inhibition of thromboxane A₂-induced platelet aggregation

Losartan, irbesartan

- PPAR γ partial agonist activity

Telmisartan, irbesartan, losartan (EXP3179)

- Inhibition of renal urate transport

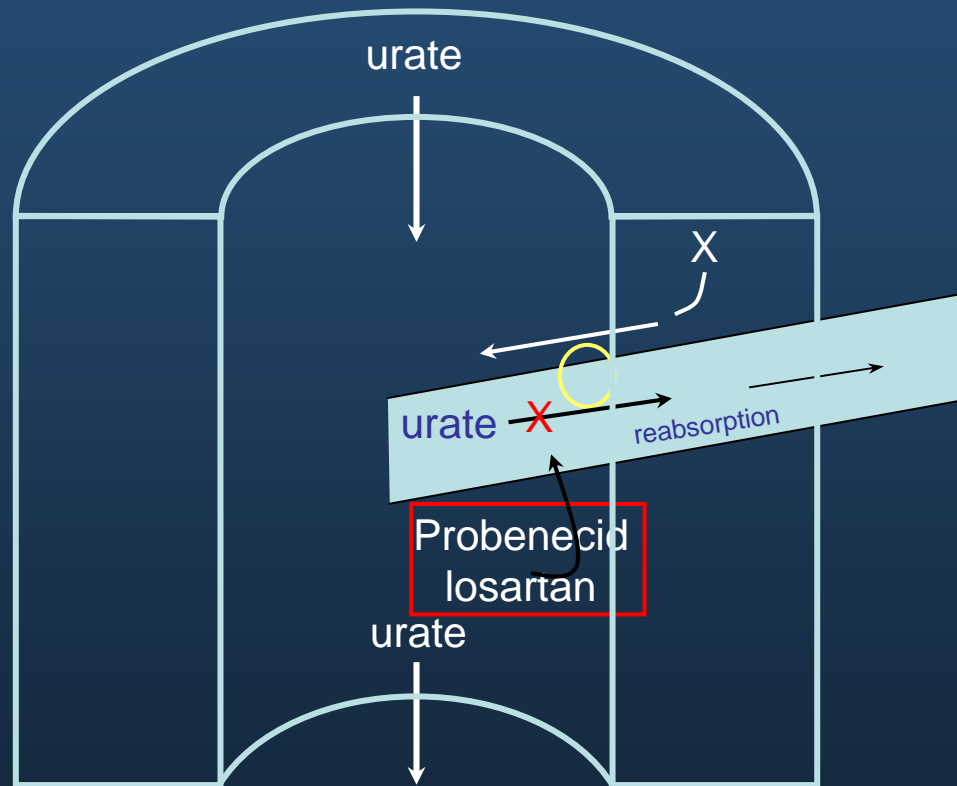
Losartan

Drug-specific Effects of Losartan

- Uricosuric effect
- Neuroprotective effect
- Anti-thrombotic effect
- Others

Losartan Increases Urate Excretion by Inhibiting Urate/Anion Exchange

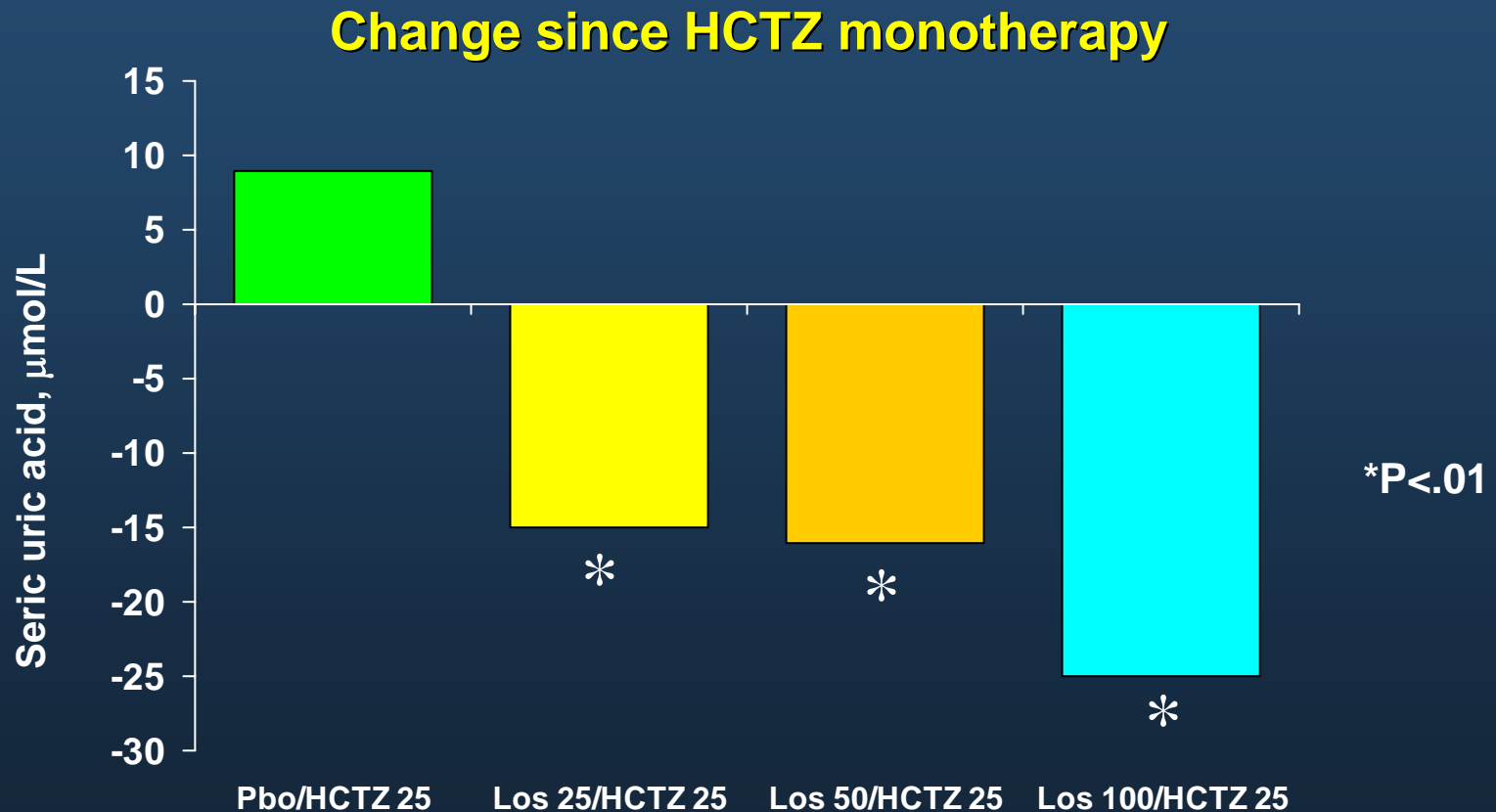
Proximal renal tubule



x=lactate, alpha-ketoglutarate, succinate beta-hydroxybutyrate, acetoacetate, nicotinate, etc.

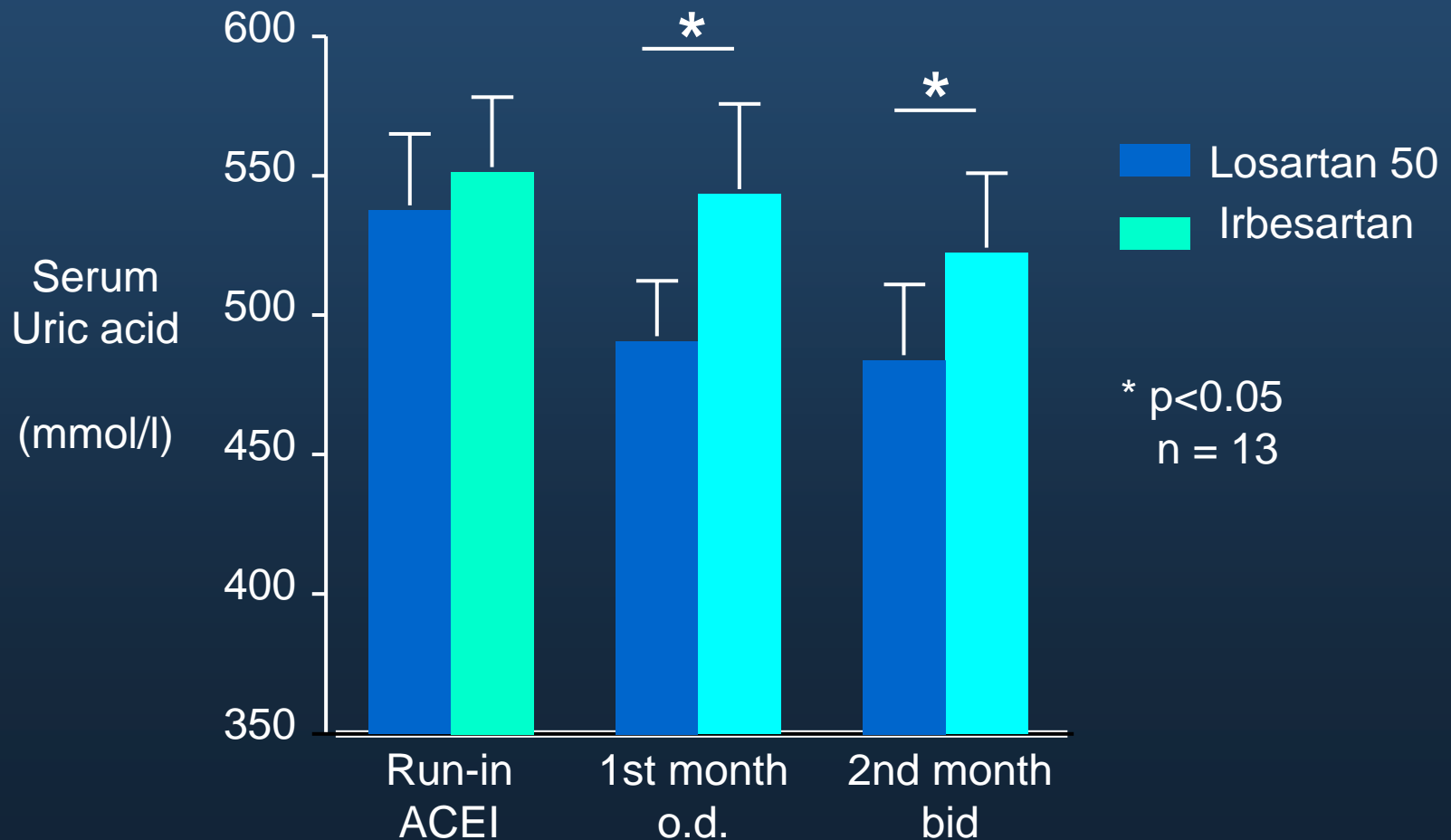
Adapted from Burnier et al *Kidney Int* 1996;49:1787–1798.

Without relevant metabolic alterations: Hyperuricemia

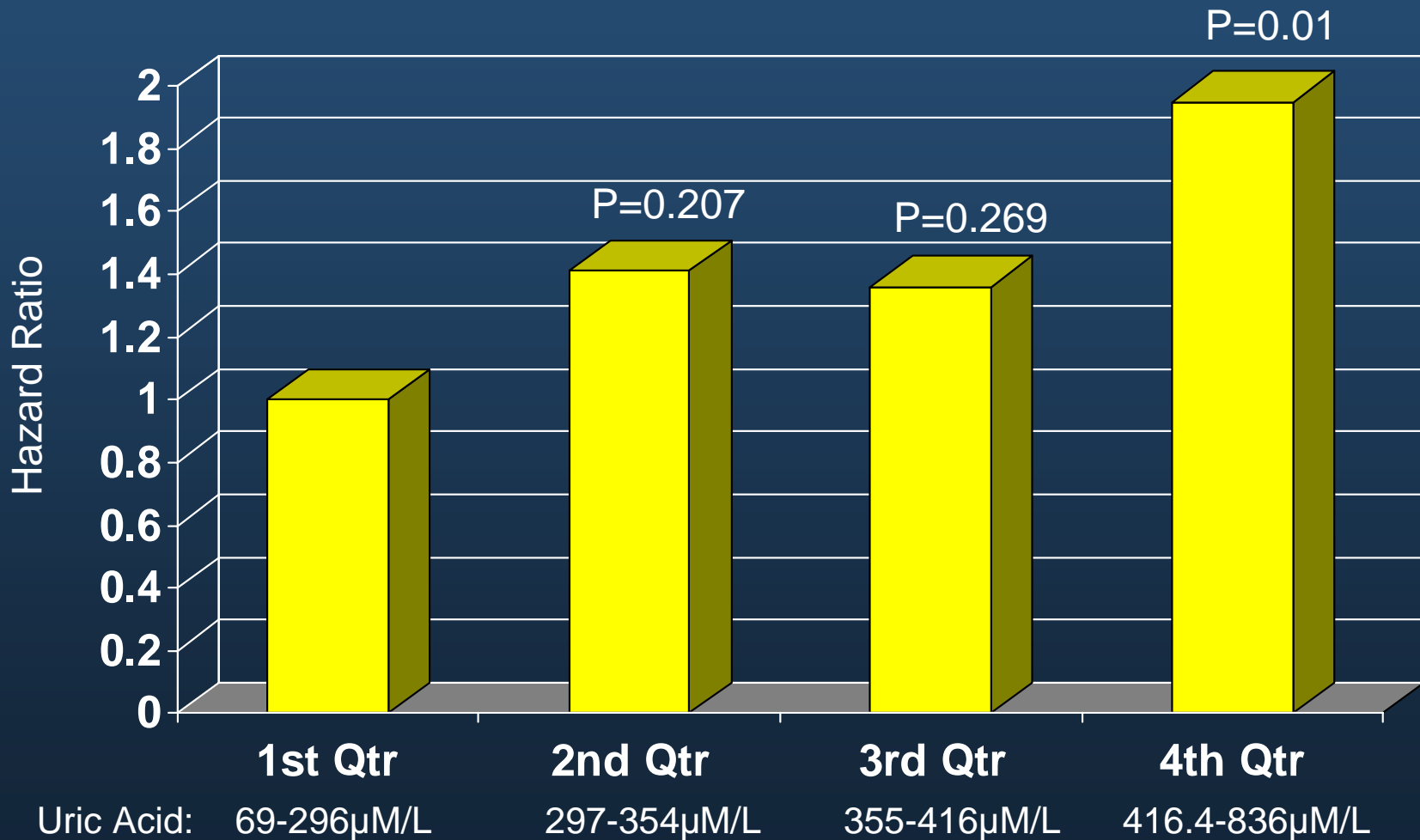


Without relevant metabolic alterations: Hyperuricemia

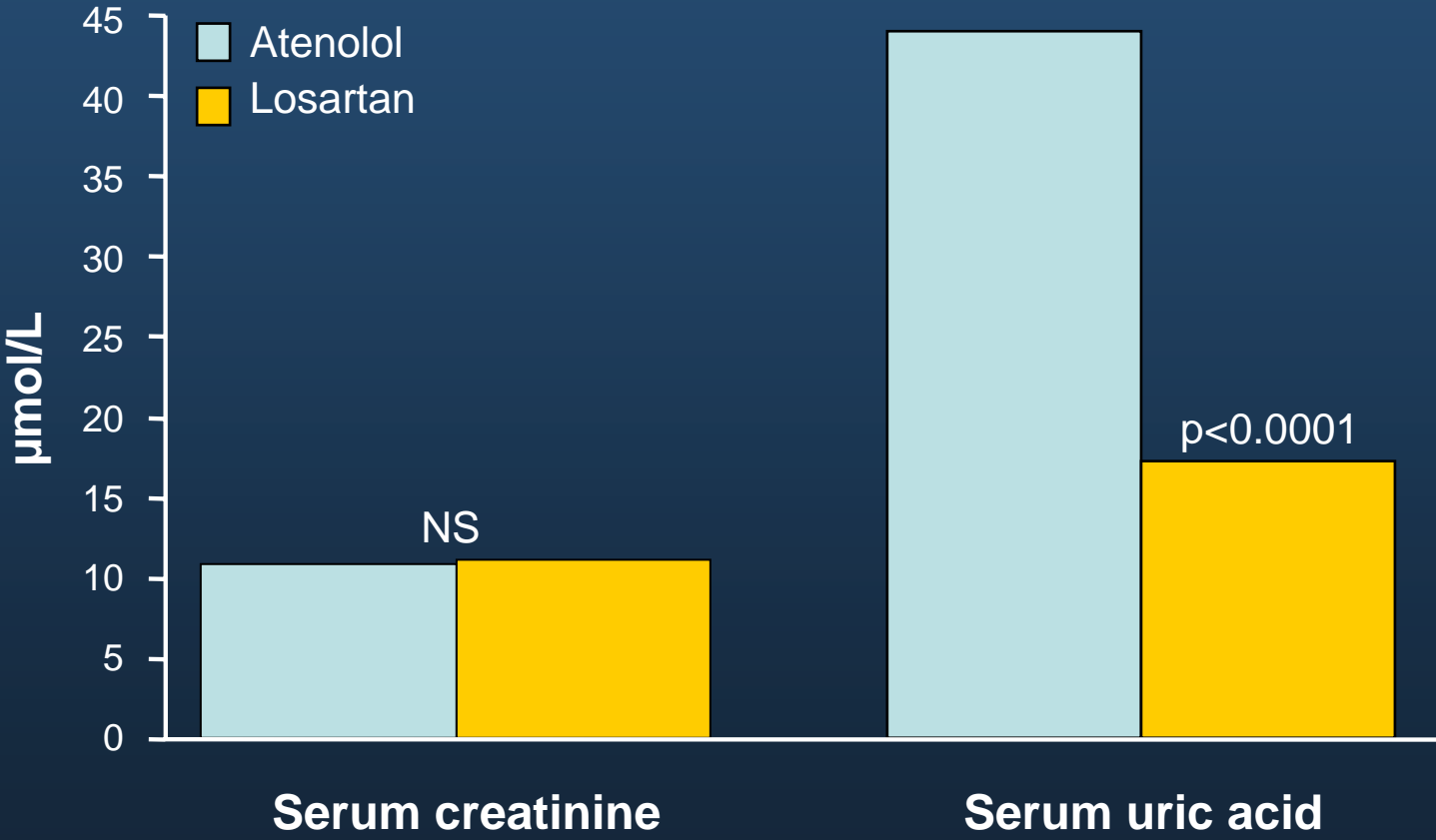
Effect of Losartan and Irbesartan on Uric Acid Levels in Gouty Hypertensive Patients



Serum Uric Acid at Year 4 in LIFE and Subsequent New-Onset AF (N=130)



LIFE: Losartan vs. Atenolol Reduced the Rise in Serum Uric Acid without Affecting Renal Function



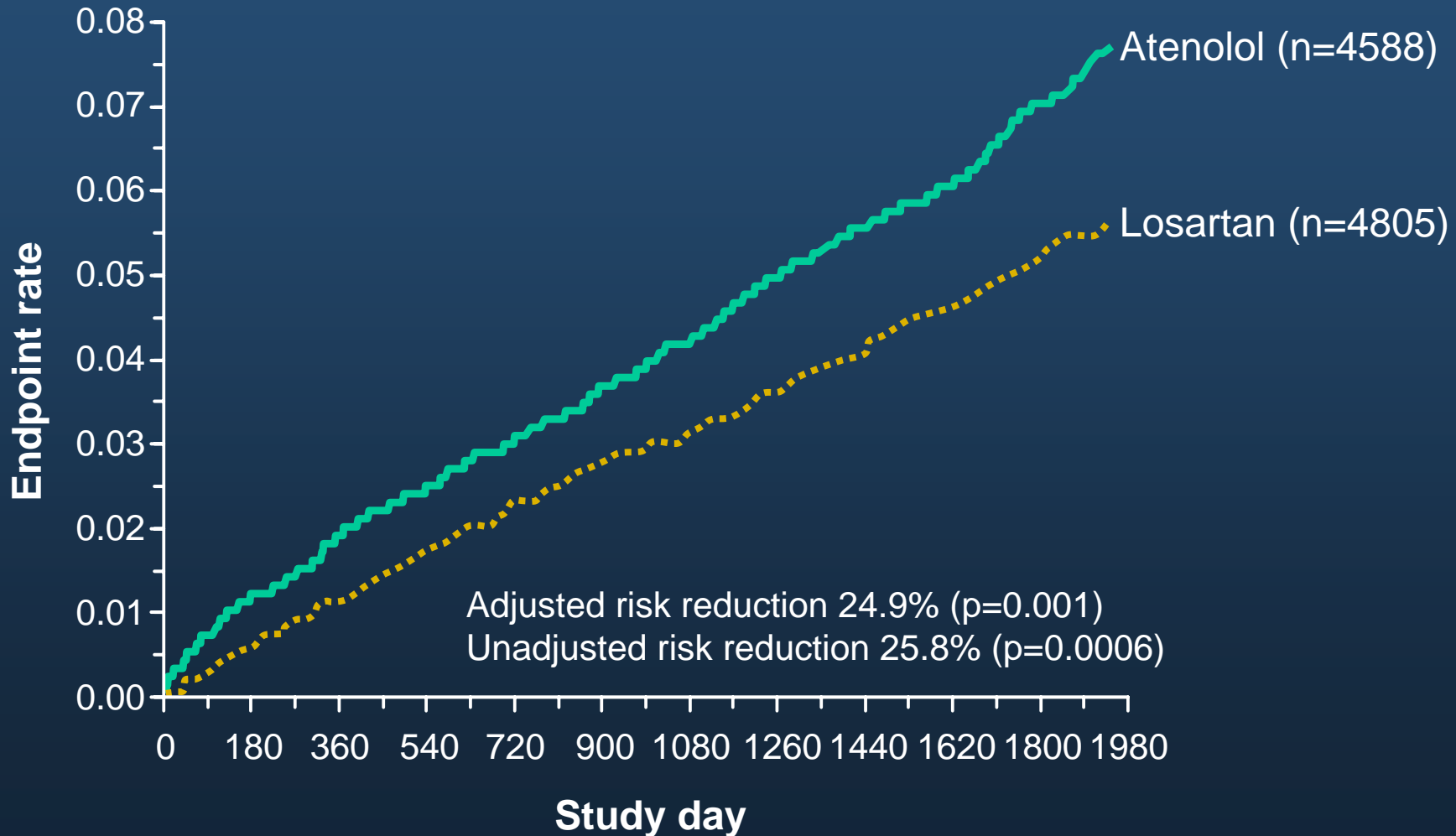
Adapted from Høieggen A et al *Kidney Int* ;65:1–9, 2004

Without relevant metabolic alterations: Hyperuricemia

Uricosuric effect-Only Losartan

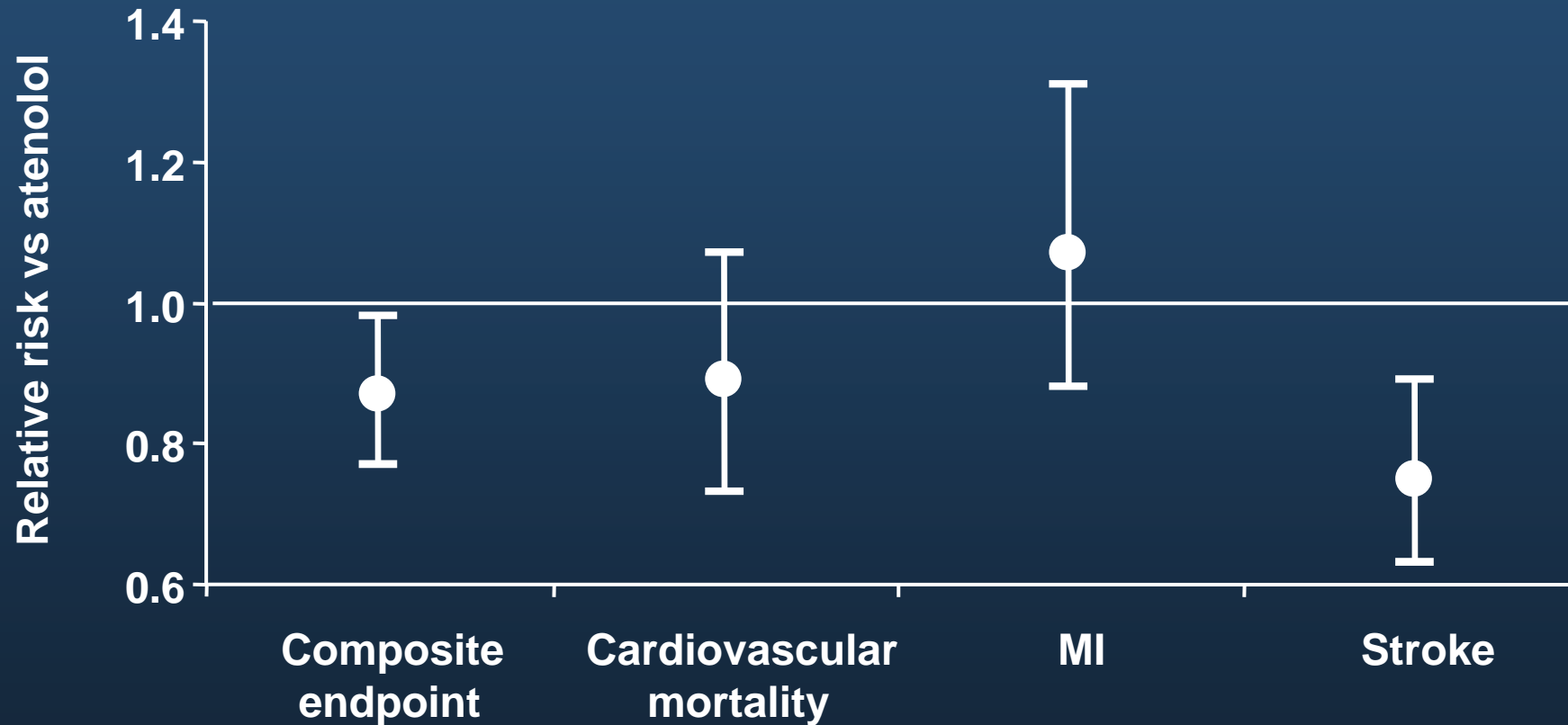
- Serum uric acid (SUA) :
Independent risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and death
- The contribution of SUA to the treatment effect of losartan in terms of the primary composite endpoint was 29% ($p=0.004$)

LIFE: Losartan Was Superior to Atenolol in Reducing the Risk of Fatal/Nonfatal Stroke



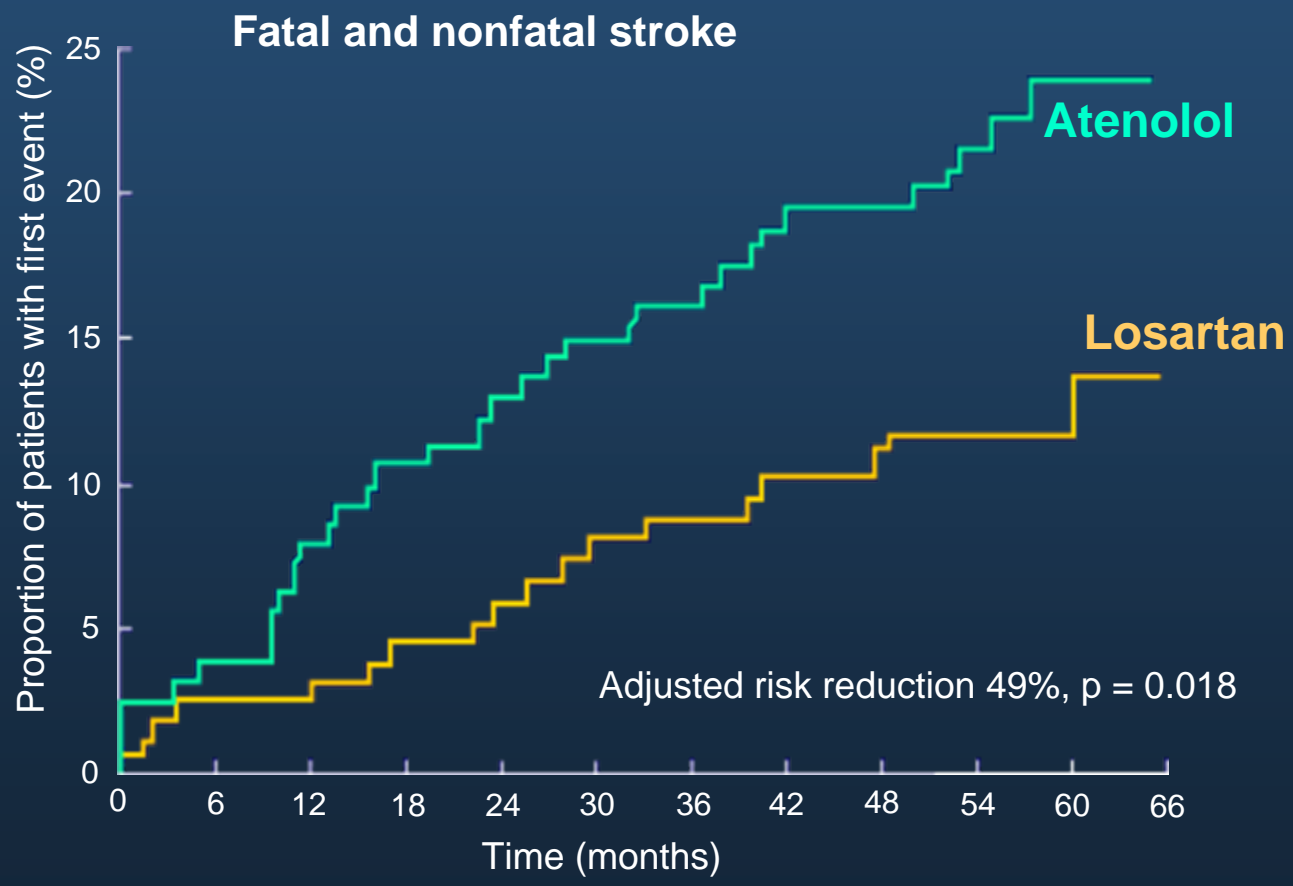
Cardiovascular effects of losartan primarily due to stroke reduction

LIFE

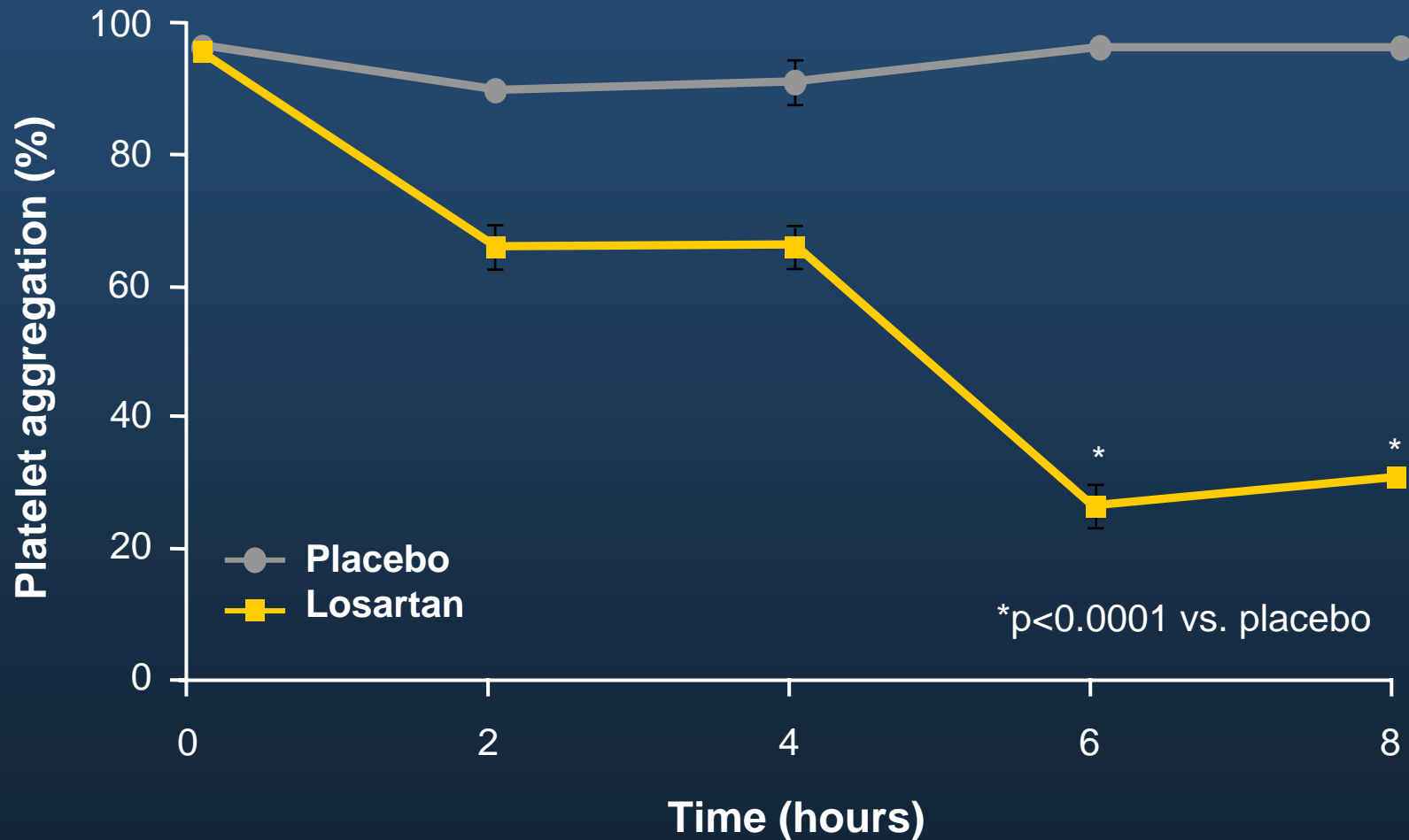




Reduction in Risk of Stroke in Patients with AF



Losartan-Dependent Inhibition of Platelet Aggregation *in vivo*



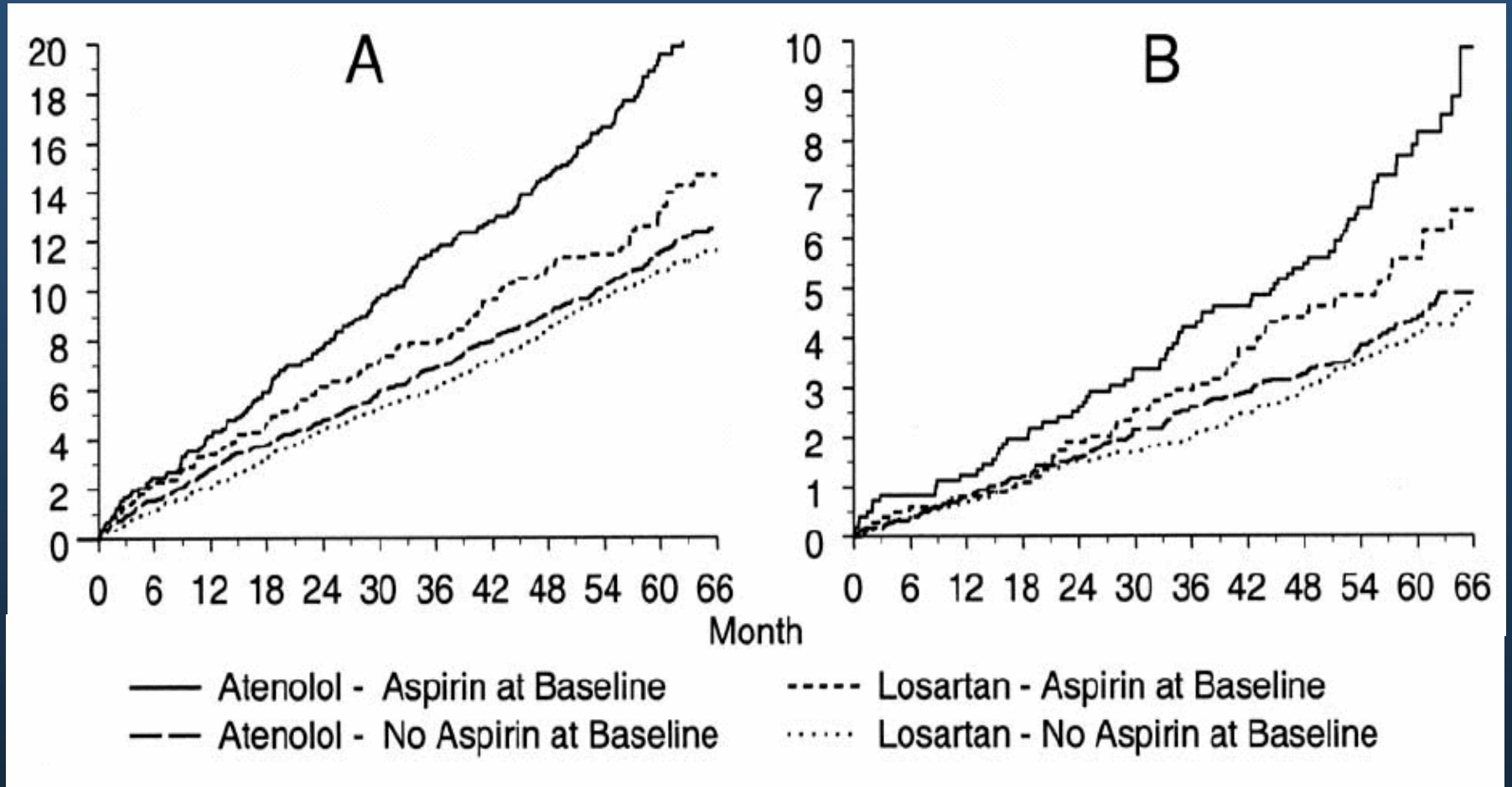
Losartan Had Effects on Platelet Aggregation and Thrombus Formation

- Losartan
 - Reduced TXA₂-dependent platelet activation (platelets from 15 healthy men)
 - Reduced plasma levels of PAI-1 antigen, PAI-1 activity, and sTM level in 12 hypertensive patients
 - Increased the concentration of thrombin receptor-activating peptide (SRLRRN-NH₂) required to induce platelet aggregation in 10 hypertensive patients
 - Reduced plasma PAI-1 levels in hypertensive postmenopausal women
 - Reduced the aggregatory response to thromboxane but not thrombin in hypertensive patients

The Effect of Losartan Versus Atenolol
on Cardiovascular Morbidity and Mortality
in Patients With Hypertension Taking Aspirin
The Losartan Intervention for Endpoint
Reduction in Hypertension (LIFE) Study

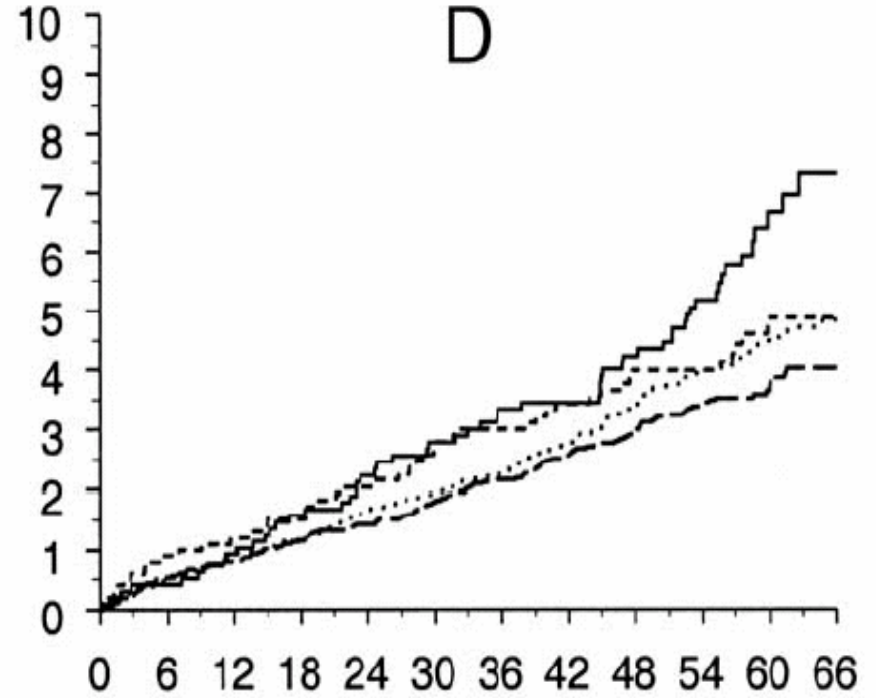
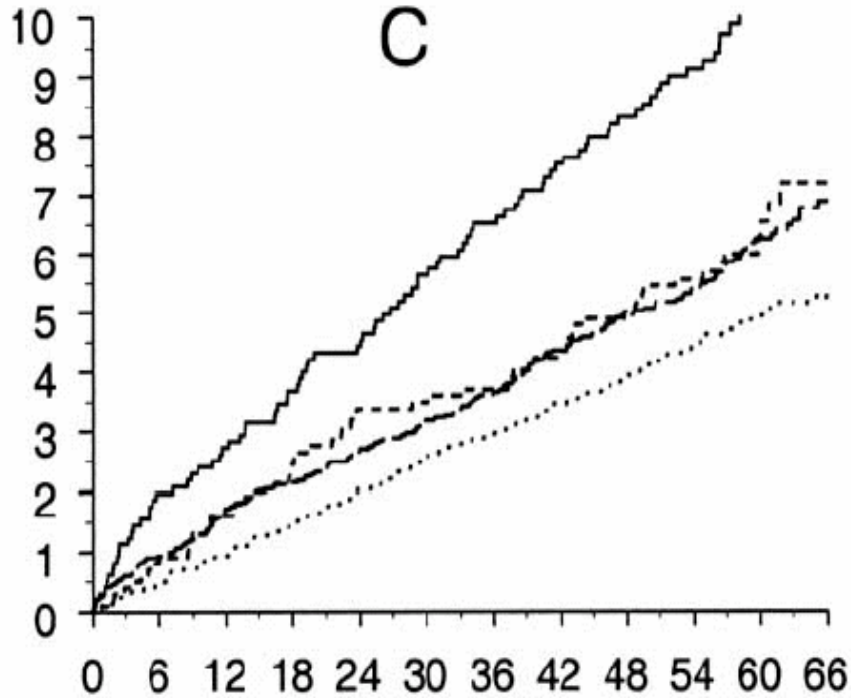
CONCLUSIONS “There was a statistical interaction between Treatment and aspirin in the LIFE study, with significantly greater reductions for the CEP and MI with losartan in patients using aspirin than in patients not using aspirin at baseline. Further studies are needed to clarify whether this represents a pharmacologic interaction or a selection by aspirin use of patients more likely to respond to losartan treatment.”

Endpoint Rate %



**A Kaplan-Meier curves for the primary end point; p 0.016 for aspirin interaction.
B Kaplan-Meier curves for cardiovascular death.**

Endpoint Rate %



Month

— Atenolol - Aspirin at Baseline
- - - Atenolol - No Aspirin at Baseline

- . . . - Losartan - Aspirin at Baseline
..... Losartan - No Aspirin at Baseline

C Kaplan-Meier curves for stroke.

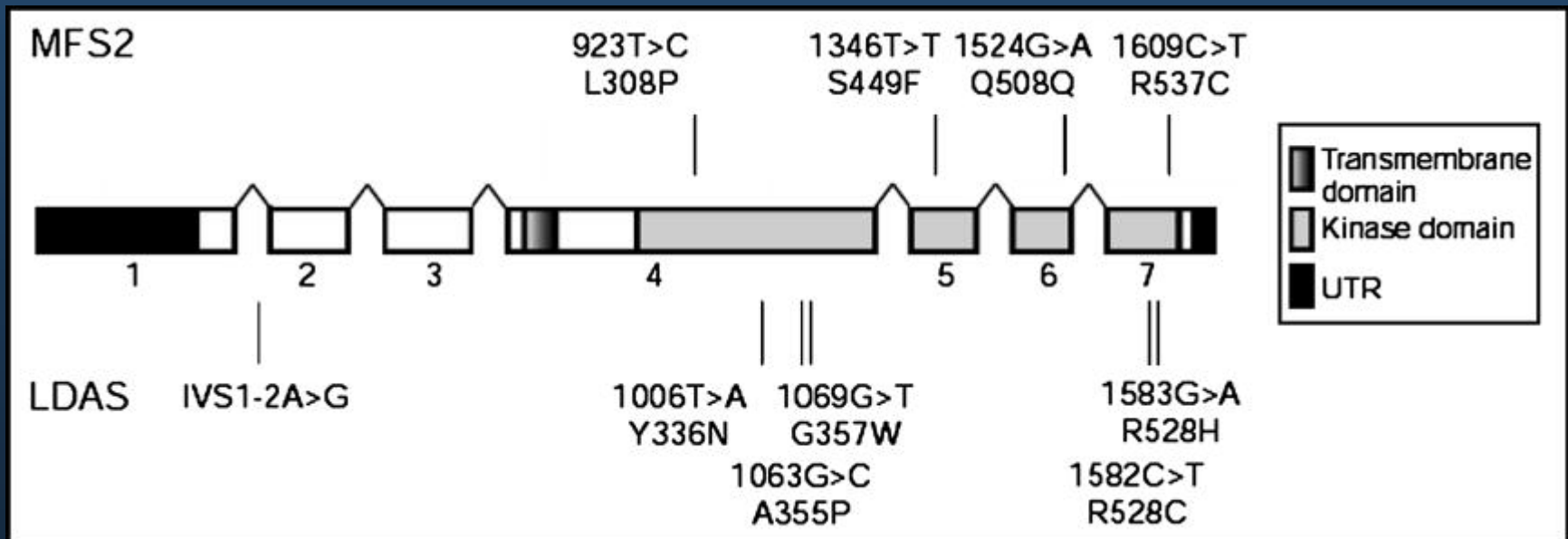
D Kaplan-Meier curves for myocardial infarction; p 0.037 for aspirin interaction.

Losartan, an AT1 Antagonist, Prevents Aortic Aneurysm in a Mouse Model of Marfan Syndrome

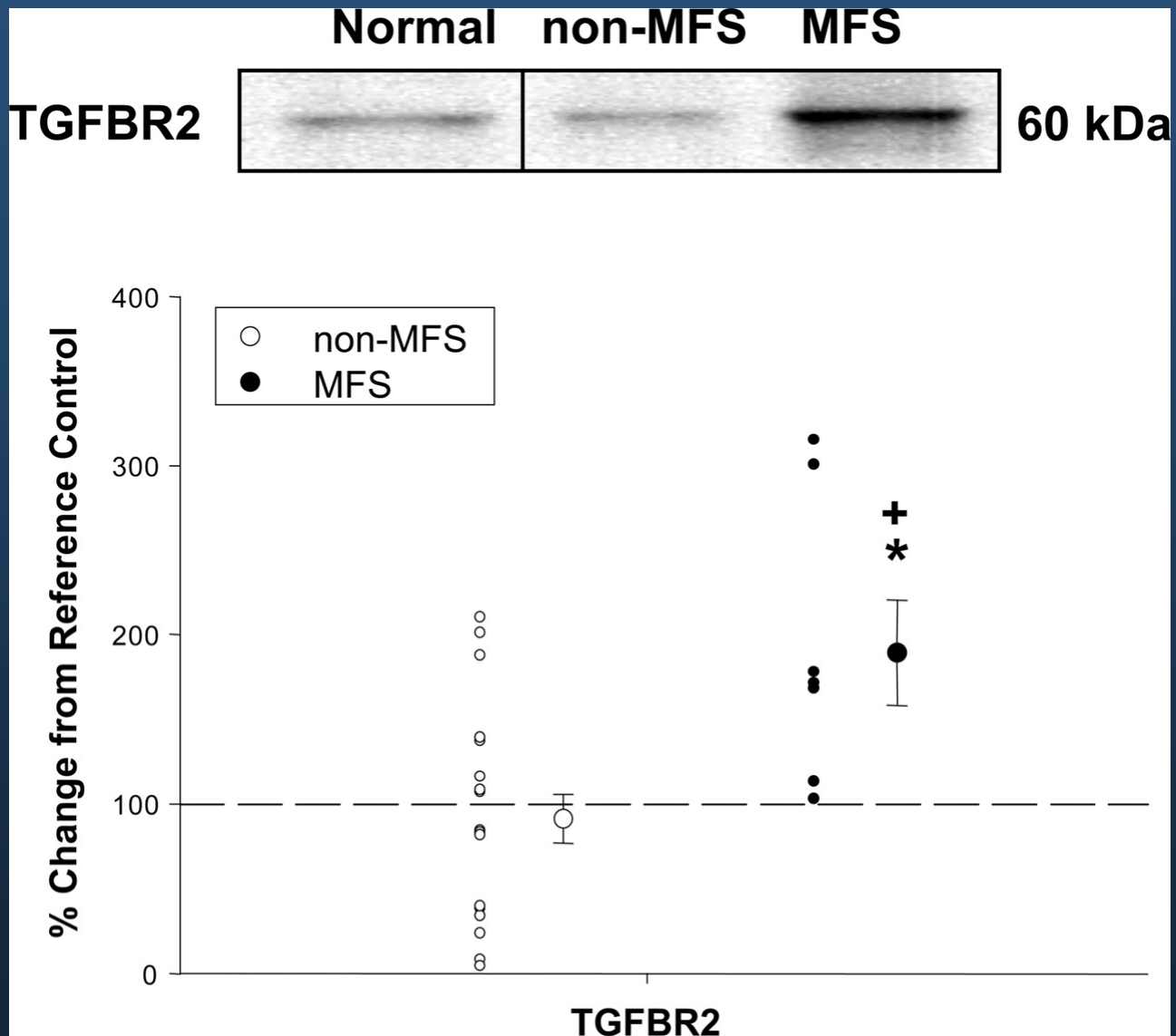
Jennifer P. Habashi,^{1*} Daniel P. Judge,^{2*} Tammy M. Holm,¹ Ronald D. Cohn,¹ Bart L. Loeys,¹ Timothy K. Cooper,^{1,3} Loretha Myers,¹ Erin C. Klein,¹ Guosheng Liu,³ Carla Calvi,² Megan Podowski,² Enid R. Neptune,² Marc K. Halushka,⁴ Djahida Bedja,³ Kathleen Gabrielson,³ Daniel B. Rifkin,⁵ Luca Carta,⁶ Francesco Ramirez,⁶ David L. Huso,³ Harry C. Dietz^{1,2†}

Aortic aneurysm and dissection are manifestations of Marfan syndrome (MFS), a disorder caused by mutations in the gene that encodes fibrillin-1. Selected manifestations of MFS reflect excessive signaling by the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) family of cytokines. We show that aortic aneurysm in a mouse model of MFS is associated with increased TGF- β signaling and can be prevented by TGF- β antagonists such as TGF- β -neutralizing antibody or the angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1) blocker, losartan. AT1 antagonism also partially reversed noncardiovascular manifestations of MFS, including impaired alveolar septation. These data suggest that losartan, a drug already in clinical use for hypertension, merits investigation as a therapeutic strategy for patients with MFS and has the potential to prevent the major life-threatening manifestation of this disorder.

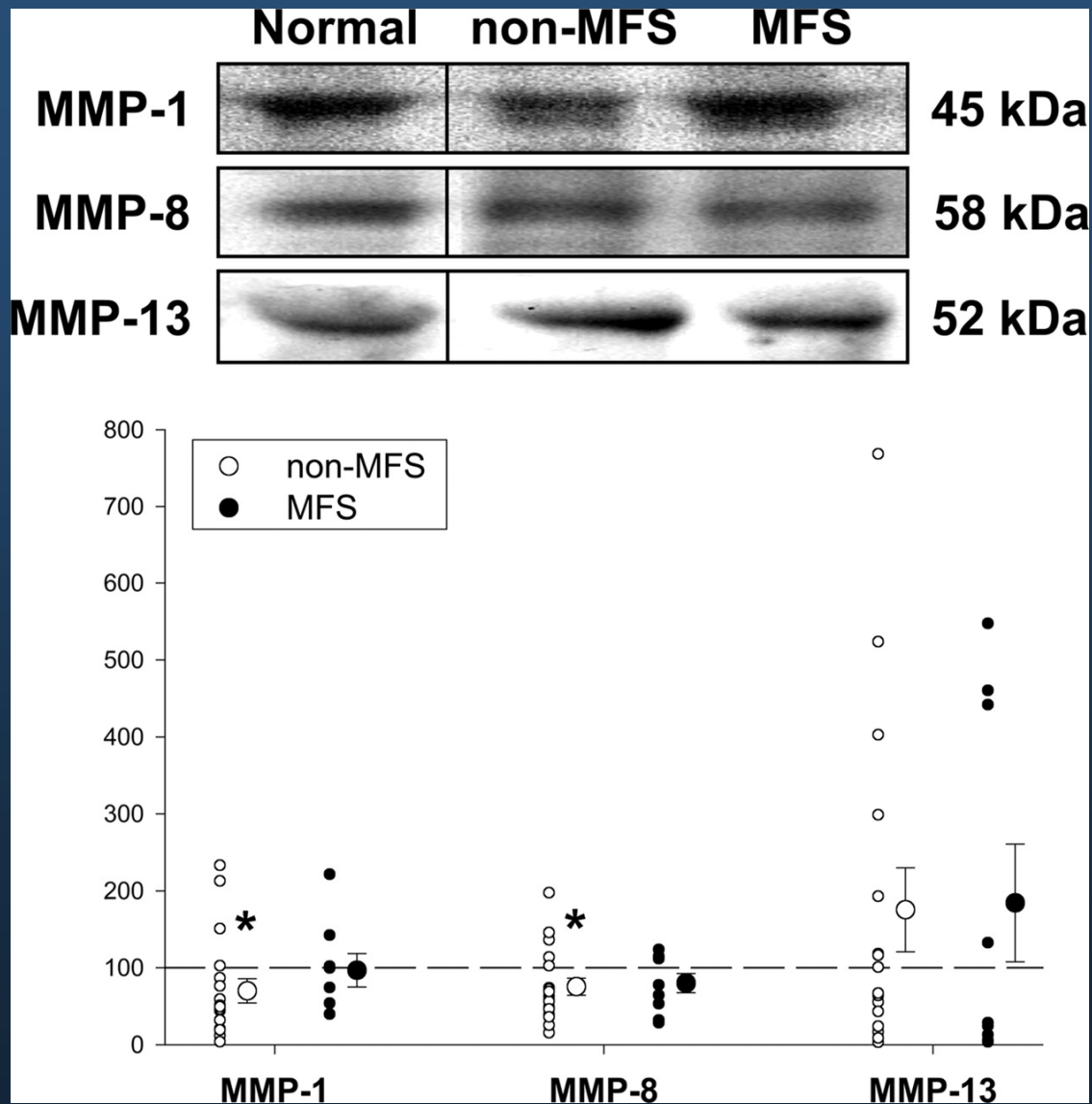
Genomic structure of *TGFBR2* and mutations found in Marfan syndrome type II (MFS2) and Loeys-Dietz aortic aneurysm syndrome (LDAS).

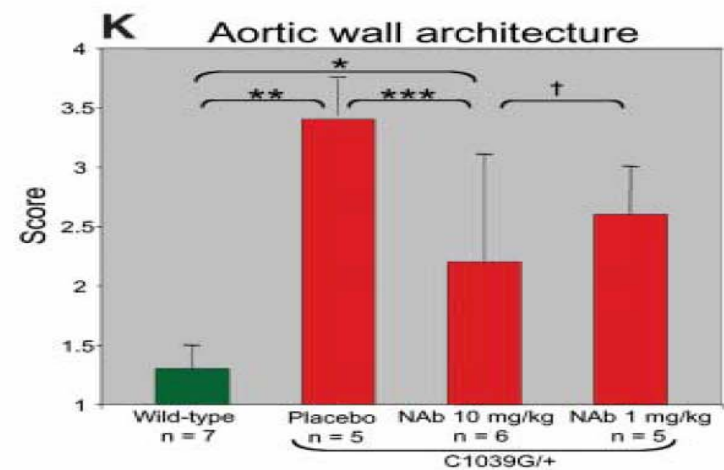
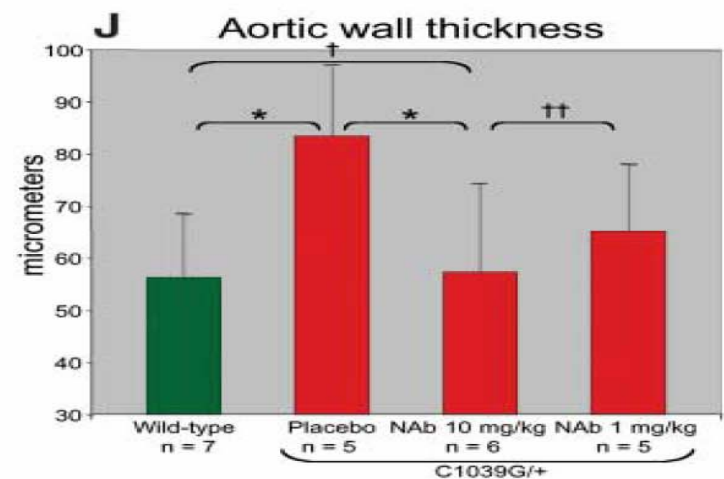
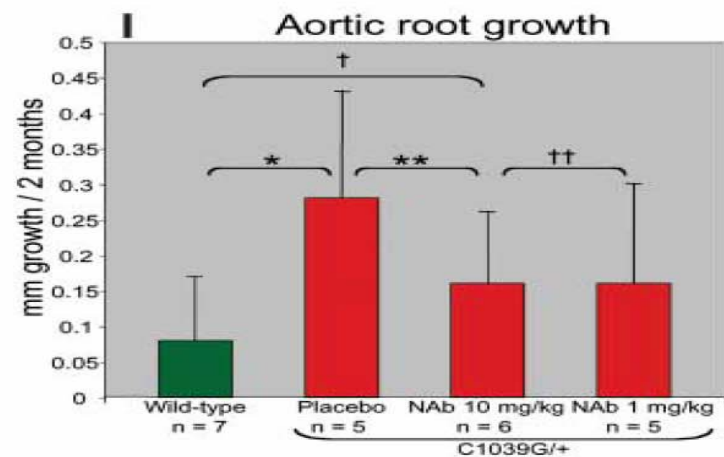
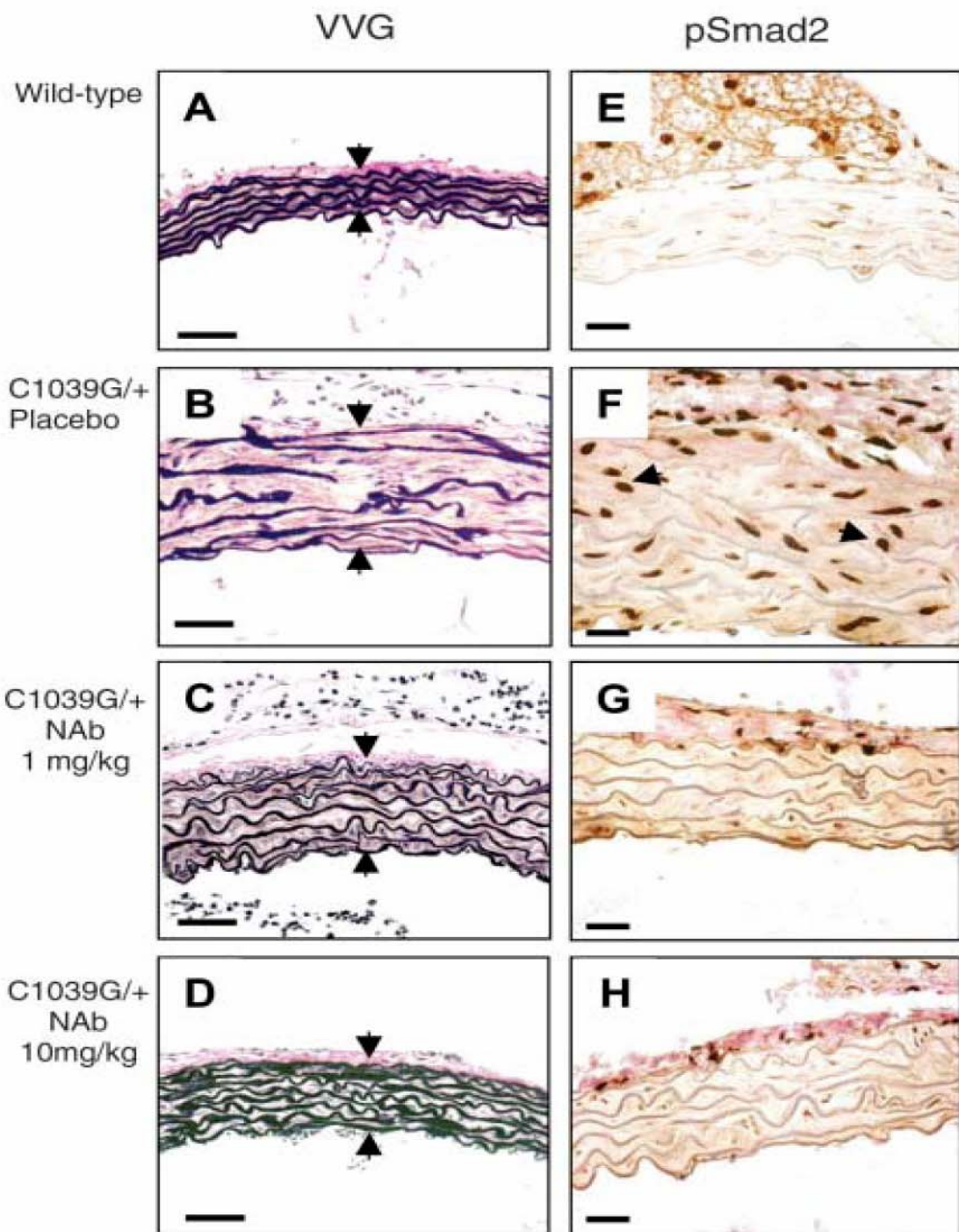


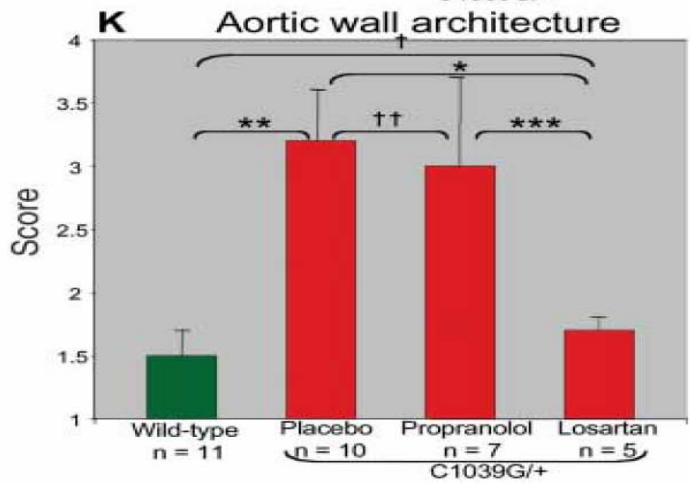
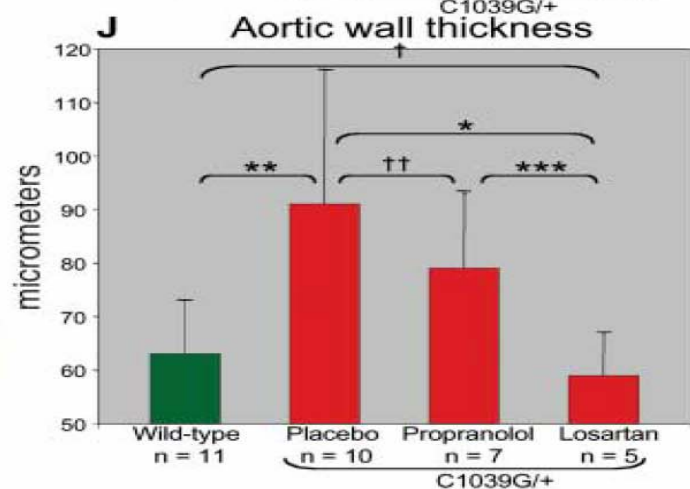
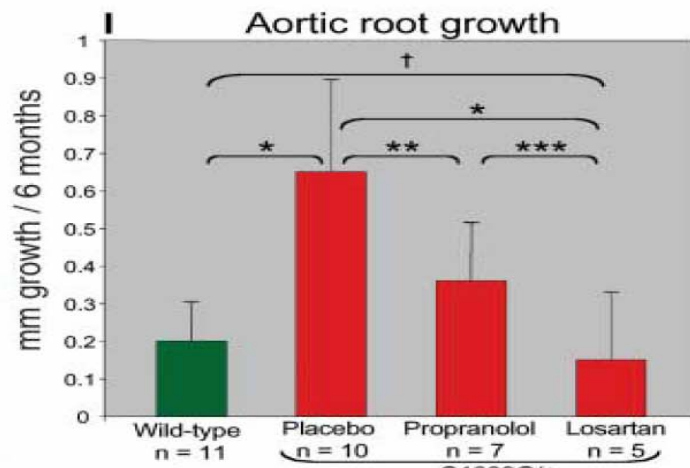
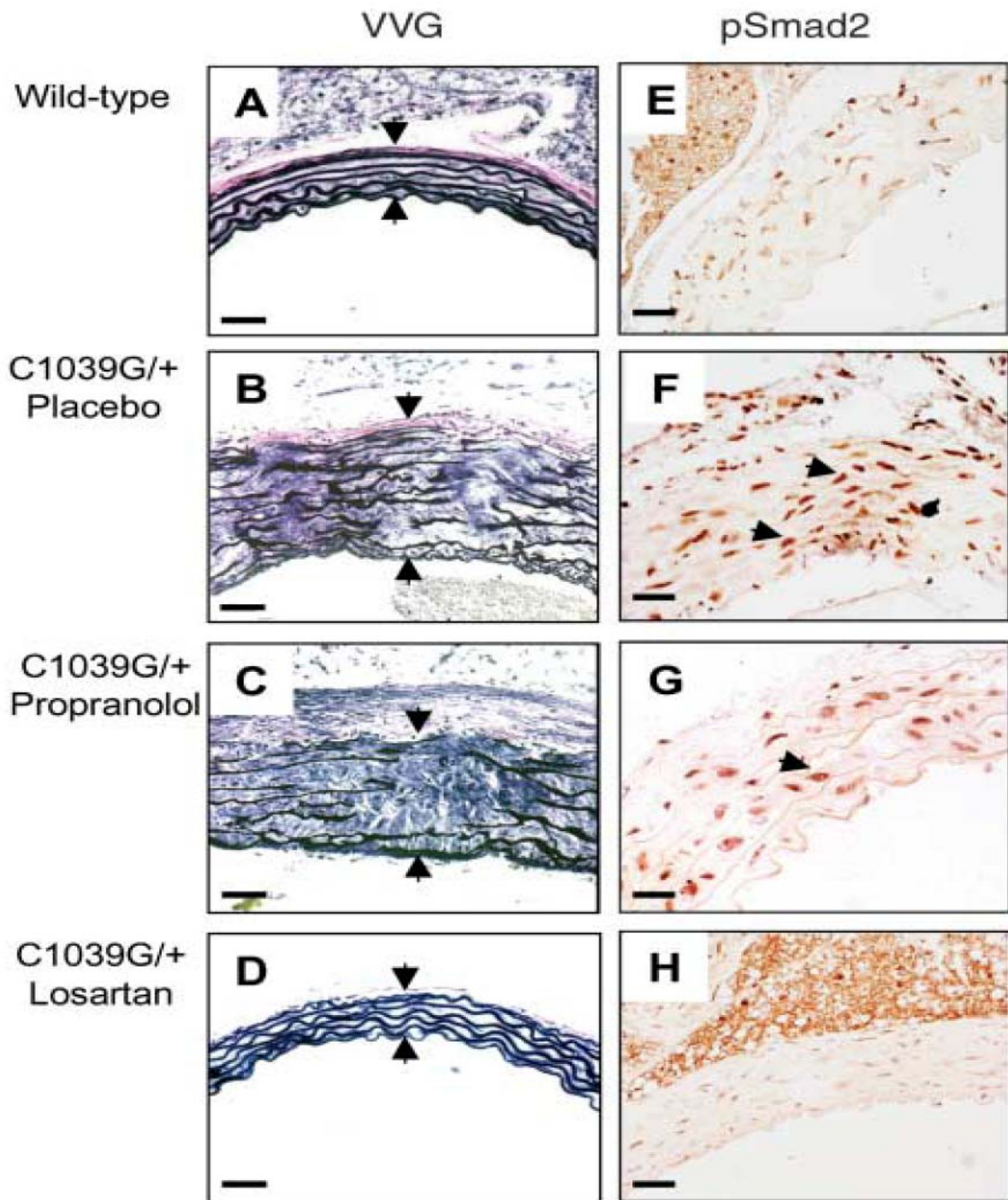
Analysis for TGFBR2 in aortic samples



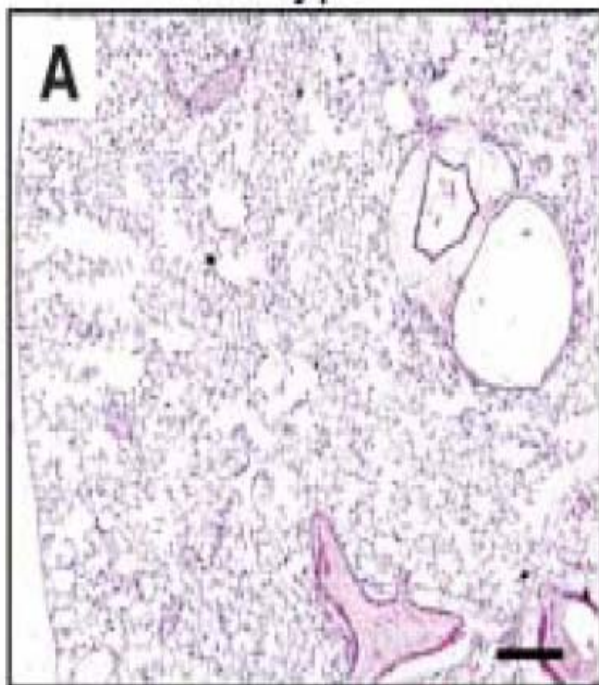
Collagenase analysis



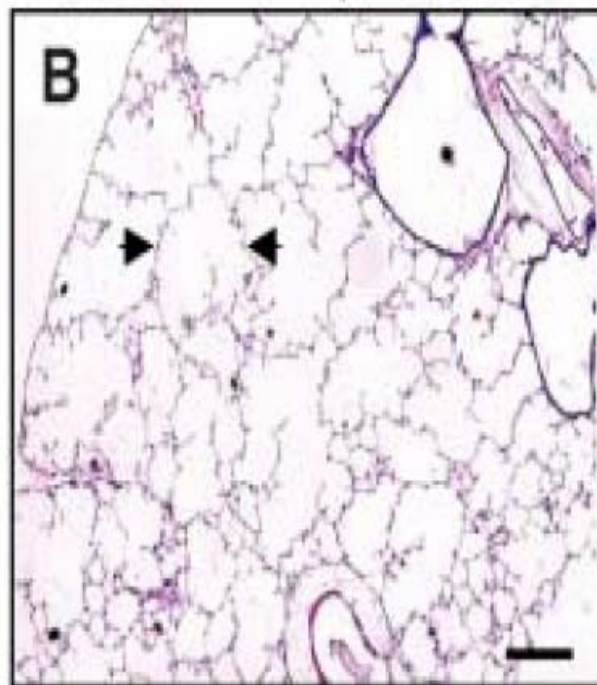




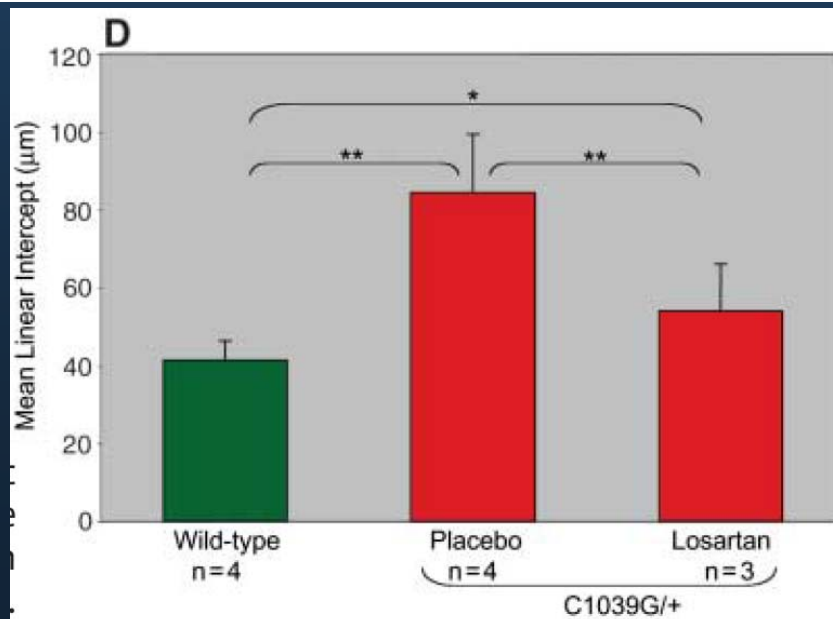
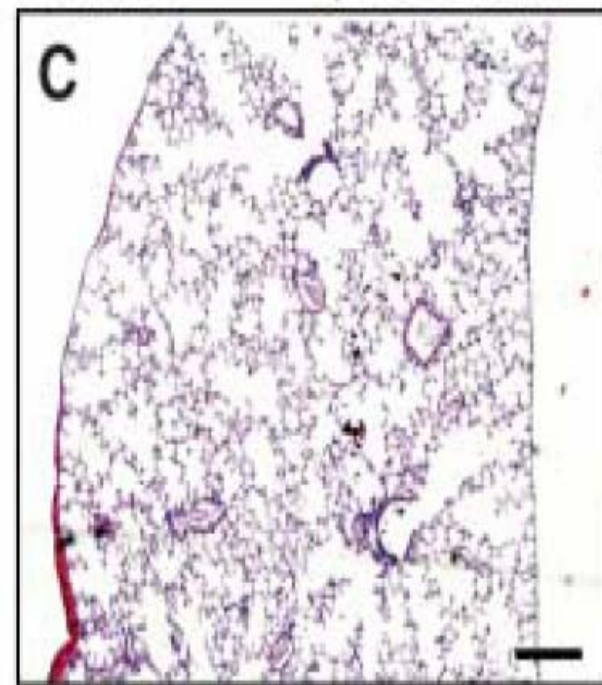
Wild-type



Fbn1^{C1039G/+}, Placebo



Fbn1^{C1039G/+}, Losartan



Old Drug, New Hope for Marfan Syndrome

People with Marfan syndrome live with a ticking bomb. Their aortas, unless surgically replaced, gradually enlarge and weaken until they fatally rupture. But prompted by a new explanation of what causes Marfan syndrome, pediatric cardiologist Harry Dietz of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, and his colleagues may have come up with a surprising tool to defuse this lethal situation: losartan, a drug already approved in the United States for use against high blood pressure. On page 117, they report that in a mouse model of Marfan syndrome, the drug prevents aortic aneurysms as well as lung problems sometimes seen in the condition.

“It’s a beautiful story. It’s one of the most classic examples of translational science I’ve seen in the cardiovascular arena,” says Kenneth Chien, director of the Massachusetts General

Boston. The study, he adds, “makes a very compelling case” that losartan should be tested immediately in people. In fact, Dietz’s team has begun administering the drug to a few children with a severe form of Marfan syndrome who have rapidly deteriorating aortas. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) plans to start a large trial of the drug as soon as this fall.

This enthusiasm is a far cry from the pessimism that has plagued the Marfan field. Experts once thought that a structural defect in connective tissue led to the aortic aneurysms, lung problems, and other features of Marfan syndrome. In 1991, Dietz and other researchers had reported that mutations in the gene encoding fibrillin-1 are responsible for the syndrome. This protein forms fibrils in the matrix outside cells, so the mutations were thought to rob elastic tissue of a key building

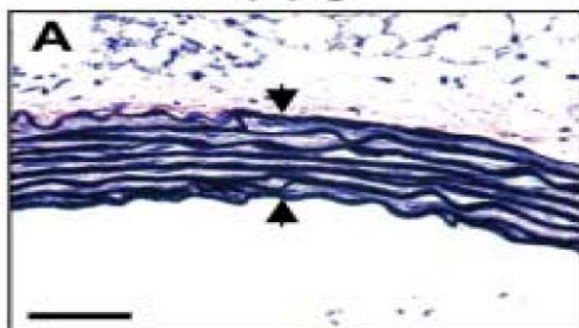
CONCLUSIONS

- Current data continue to support the therapeutic use of Losartan to lower blood pressure, beneficially modify tissue changes in hypertension and alter outcomes in hypertensive patients.
- Losartan continues to lead the clinical exploration of the pathological role of angiotensin II in cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

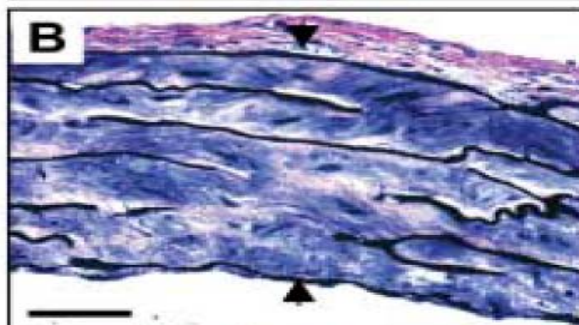
감사합니다!

VVG

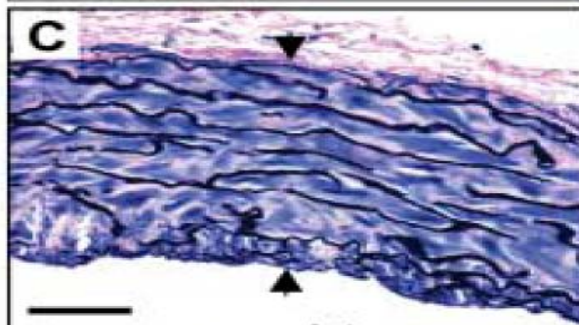
Wild-type



C1039G/+
Placebo



C1039G/+
Propranolol



C1039G/+
Losartan

