

# Do We All Look the Same Age?

Professor Rick Steeds  
Cardiologist, Queen Elizabeth Hospital,  
Birmingham UK



# Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham



© PA Archive/PA Images



Delivering the best in care

University Hospitals **NHS**  
Birmingham  
NHS Foundation Trust

# University of Birmingham



Delivering the best in care

University Hospitals **NHS**  
Birmingham  
NHS Foundation Trust

# The City of Birmingham



Delivering the best in care

University Hospitals **NHS**  
Birmingham  
NHS Foundation Trust

# A City of Leisure and Culture



Delivering the best in care

University Hospitals **NHS**  
Birmingham  
NHS Foundation Trust

# Friendly Locals!



Delivering the best in care

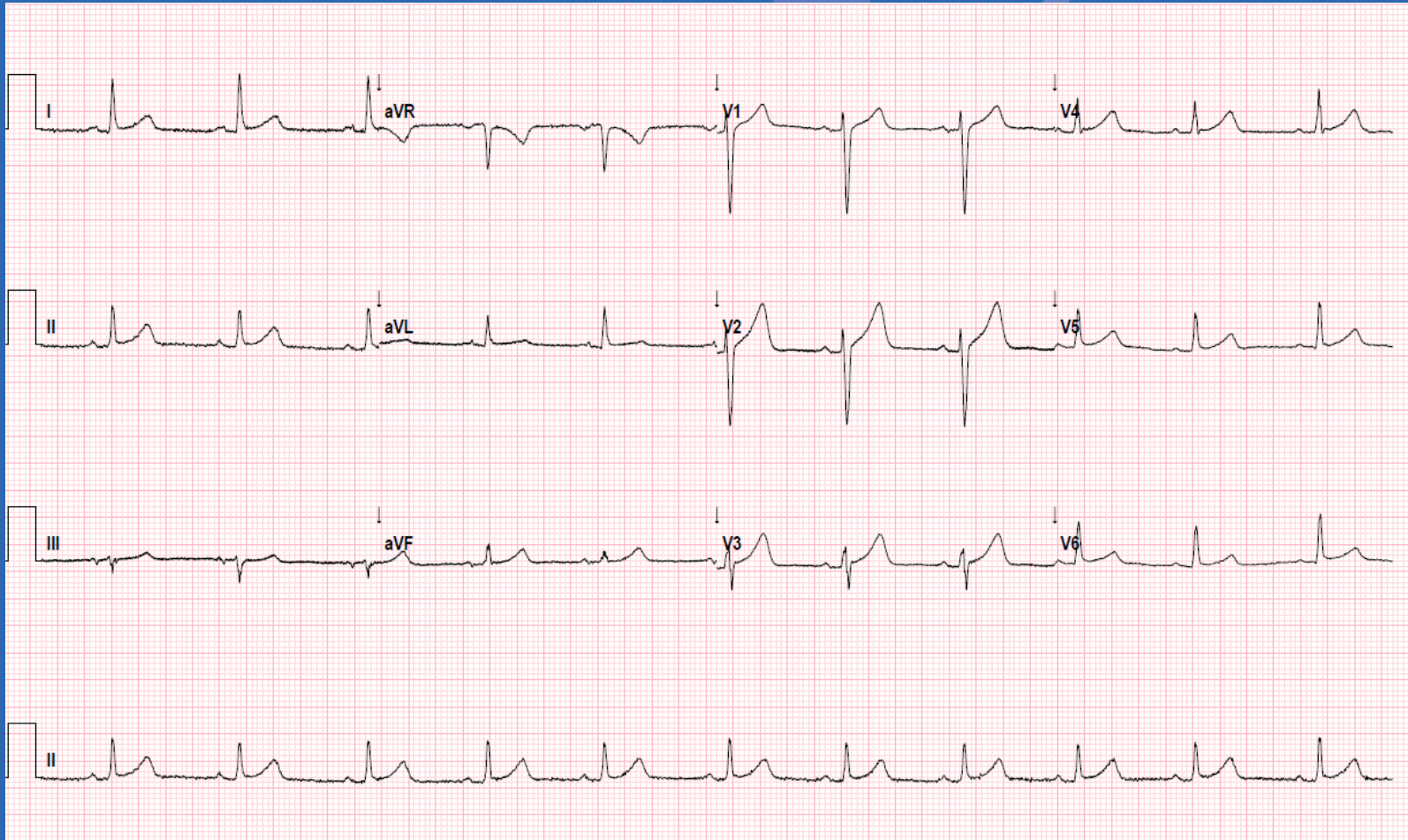
University Hospitals **NHS**  
Birmingham  
NHS Foundation Trust

# Outline

- What abnormalities should you look out for?
- Current treatments
- The pathophysiology of cardiomyopathy in AS
- A different perspective...



# 12-Lead Electrocardiogram (EKG)

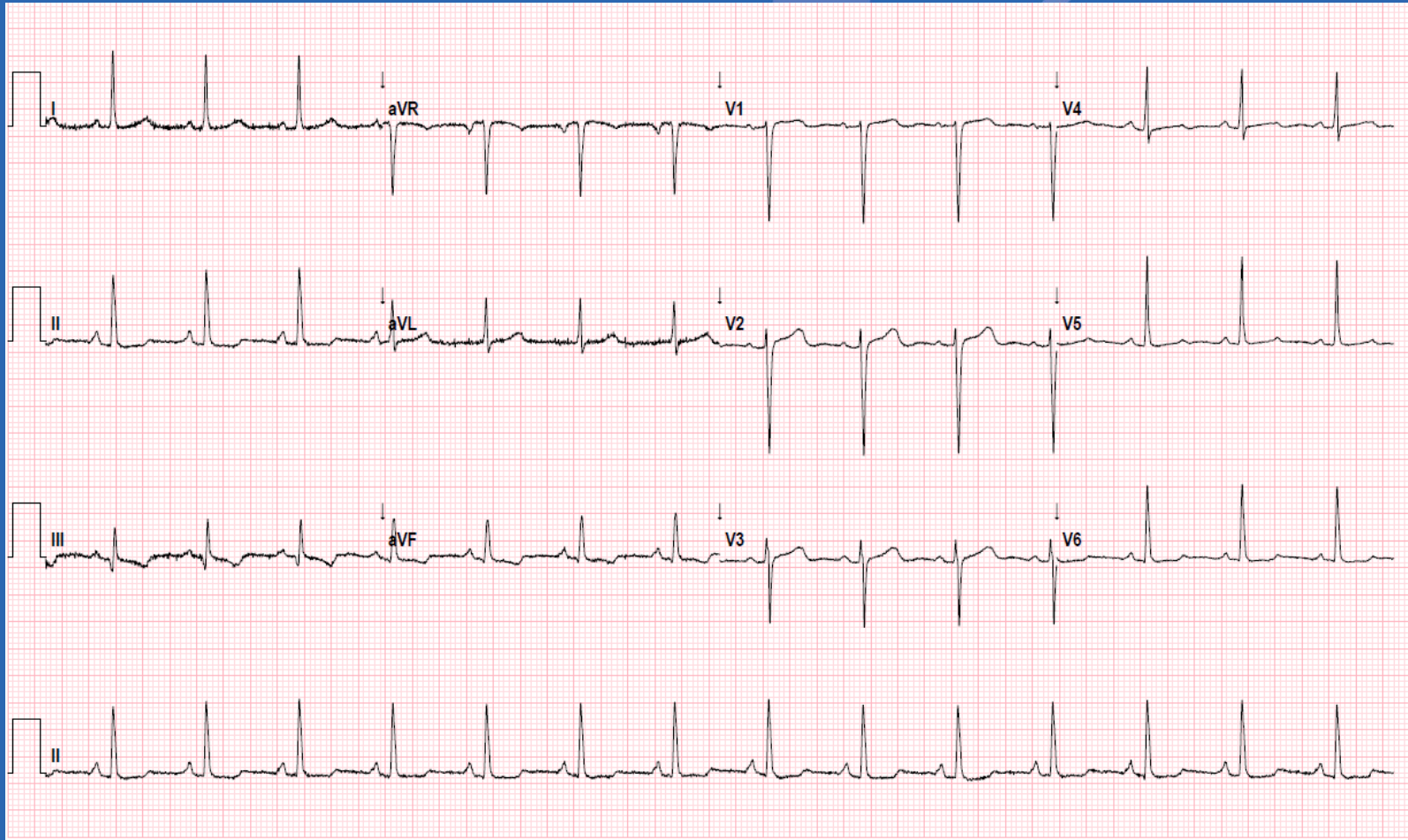


12-lead ECG is normal in 38-62% adults with AS





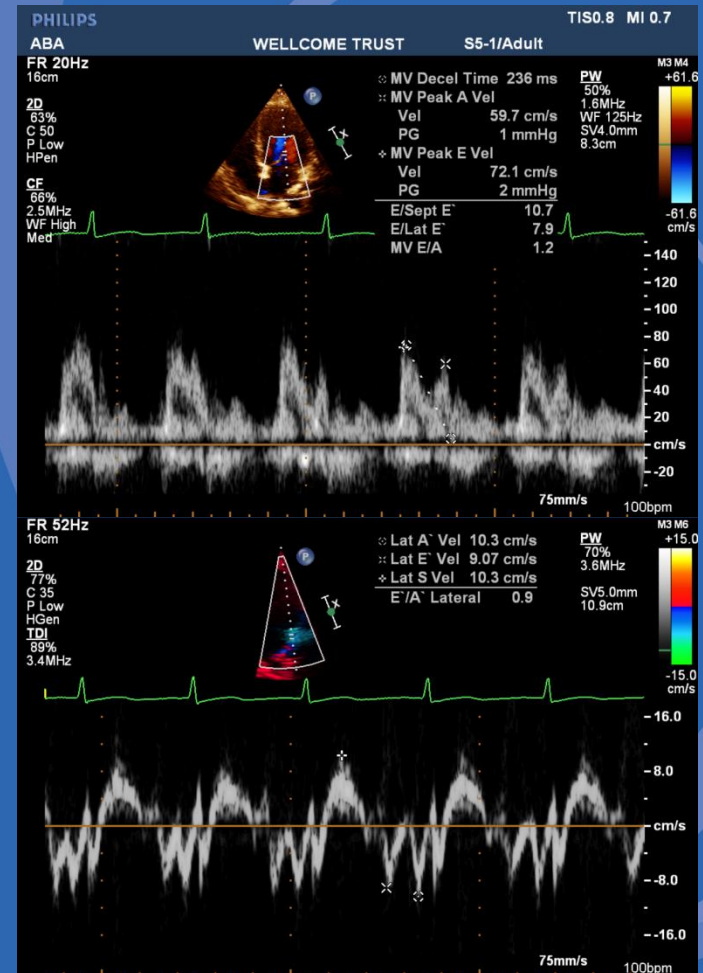
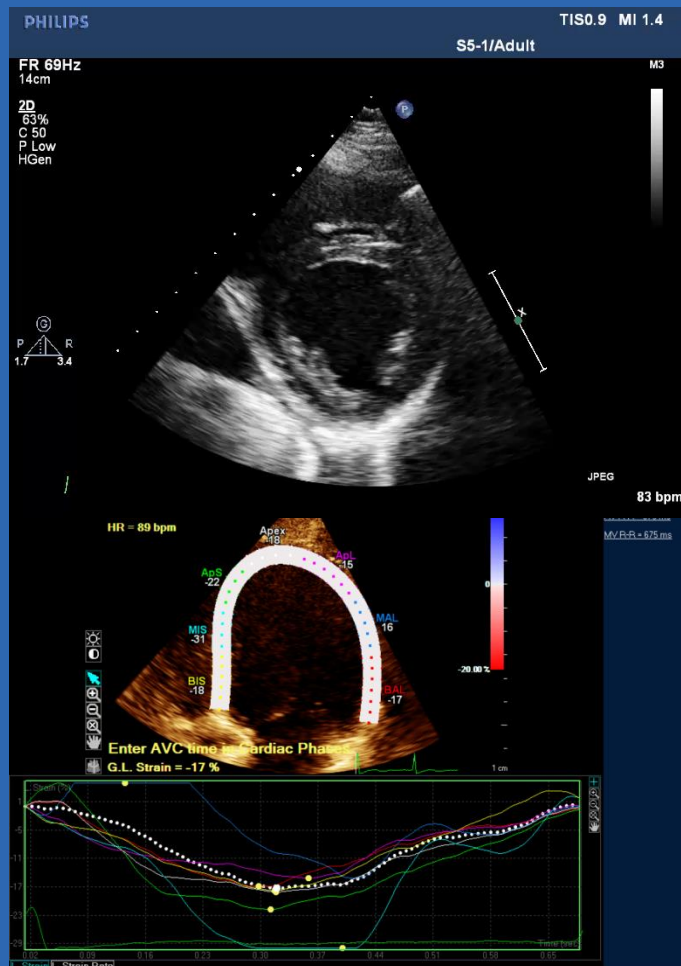
# 12-Lead Electrocardiogram (EKG)



The most common abnormality is T wave inversion in 21/47 (45%)



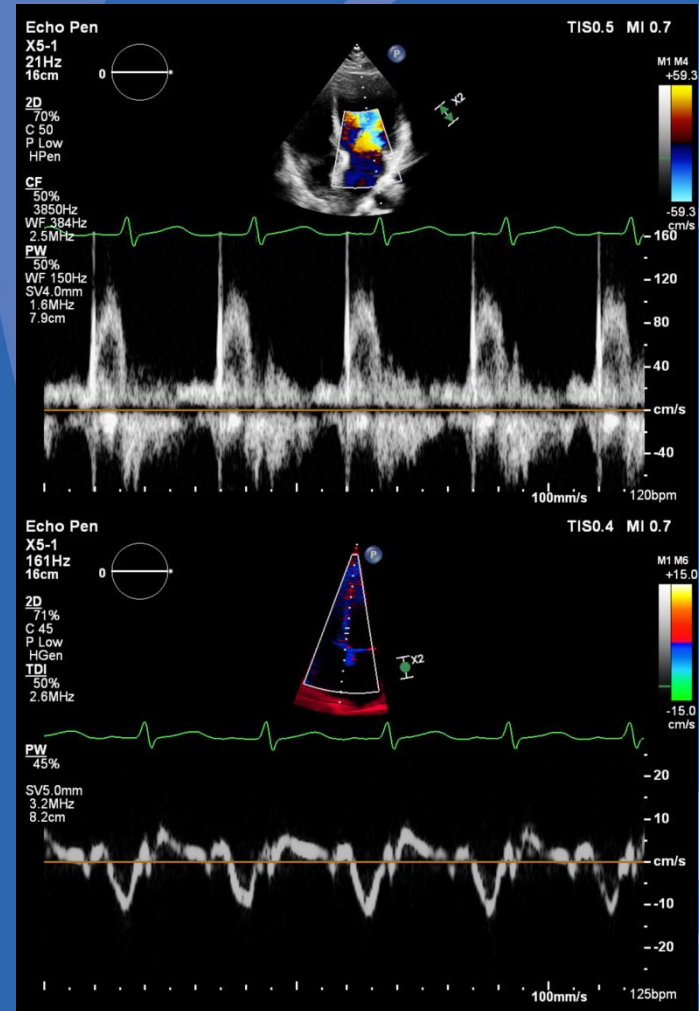
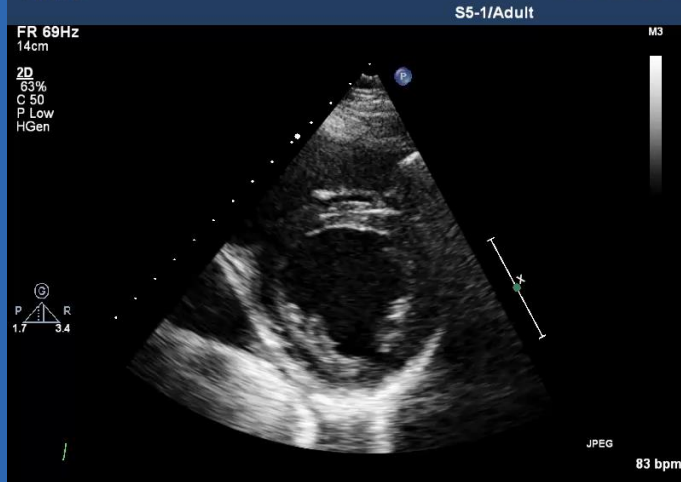
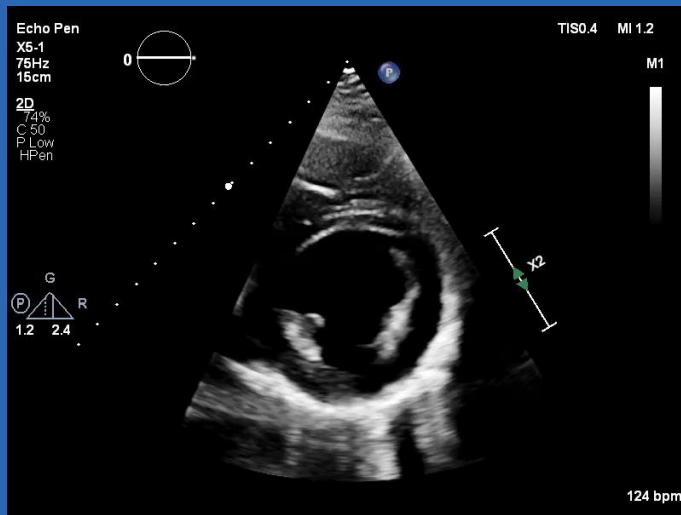
# Echocardiography



Transthoracic echocardiography is normal in 36-62% adults with AS



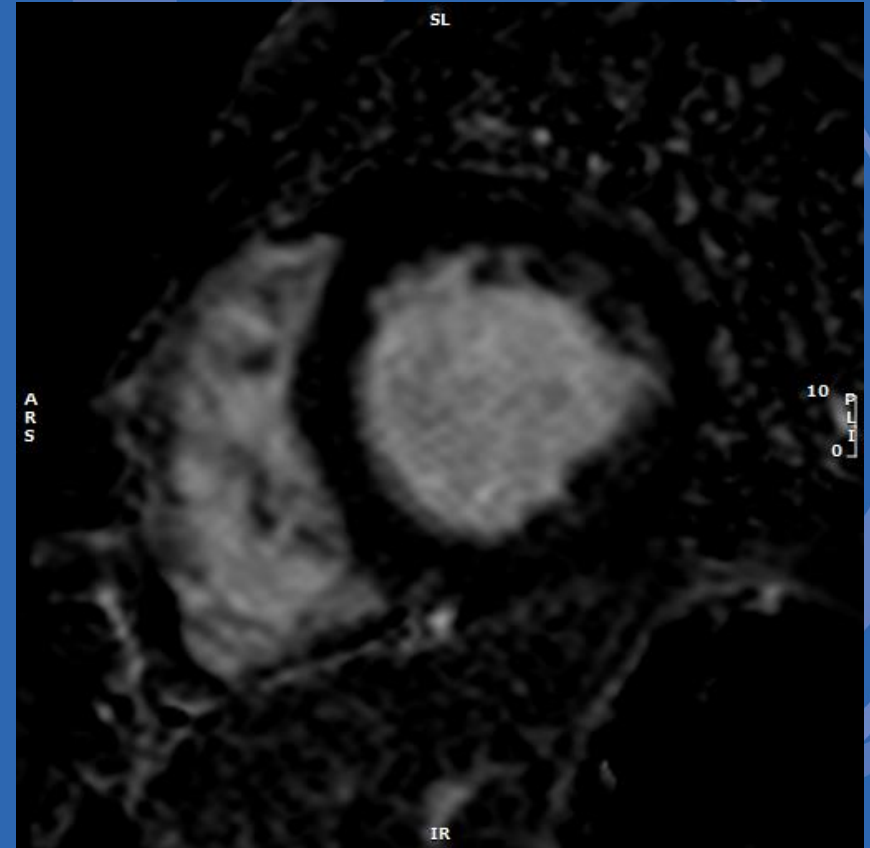
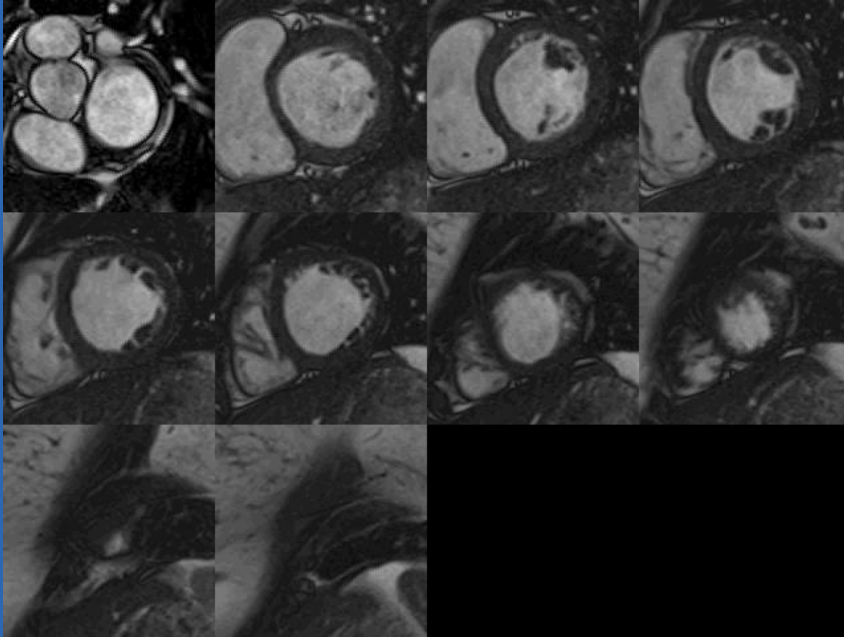
# Echocardiography



Most common abnormality is relaxation of the heart in 20/47 (43%)



# Magnetic Resonance Imaging



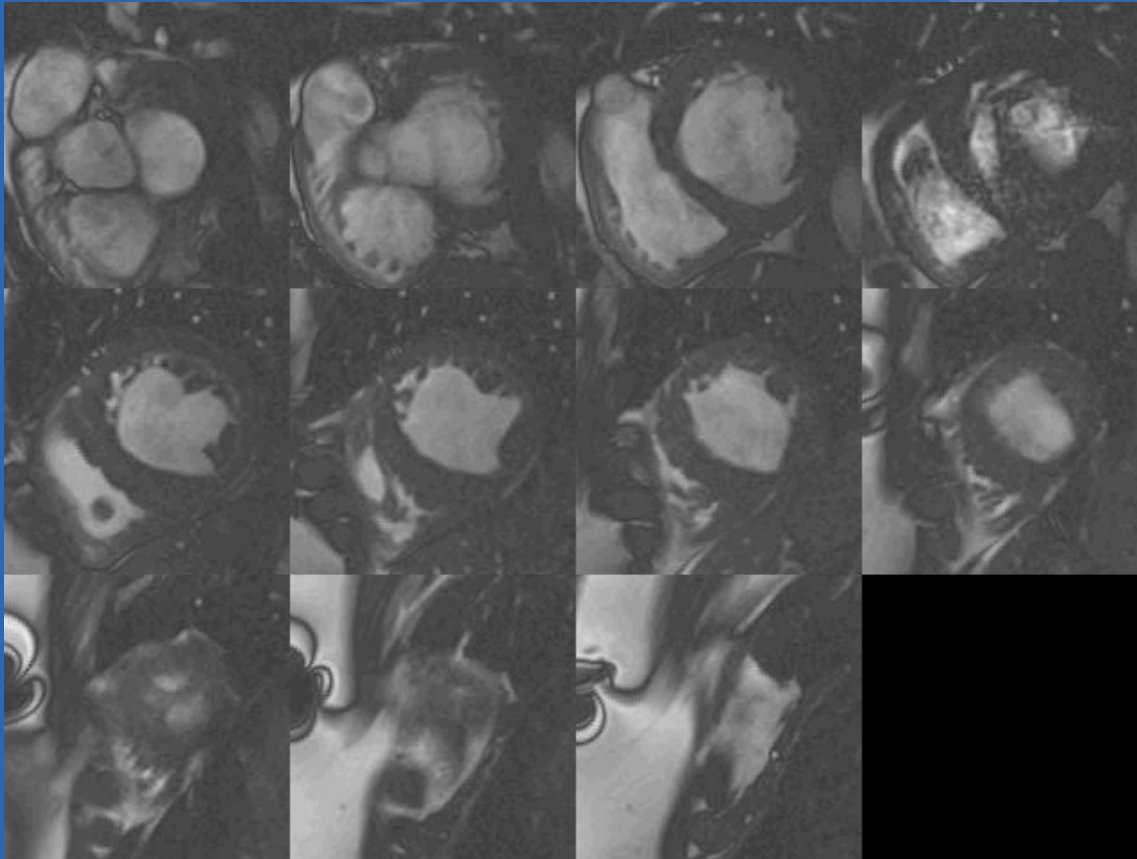
Cardiac MRI normal in 36-62%



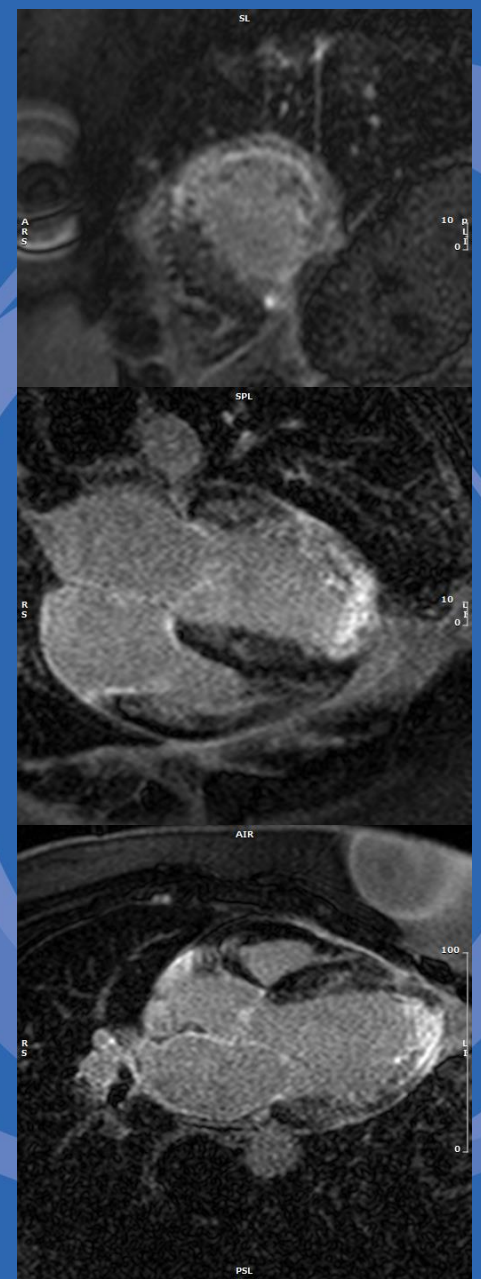
Delivering the best in care

University Hospitals **NHS**  
Birmingham  
NHS Foundation Trust

# Magnetic Resonance Imaging



Most common abnormality is late gadolinium enhancement in 21/47 (45%)



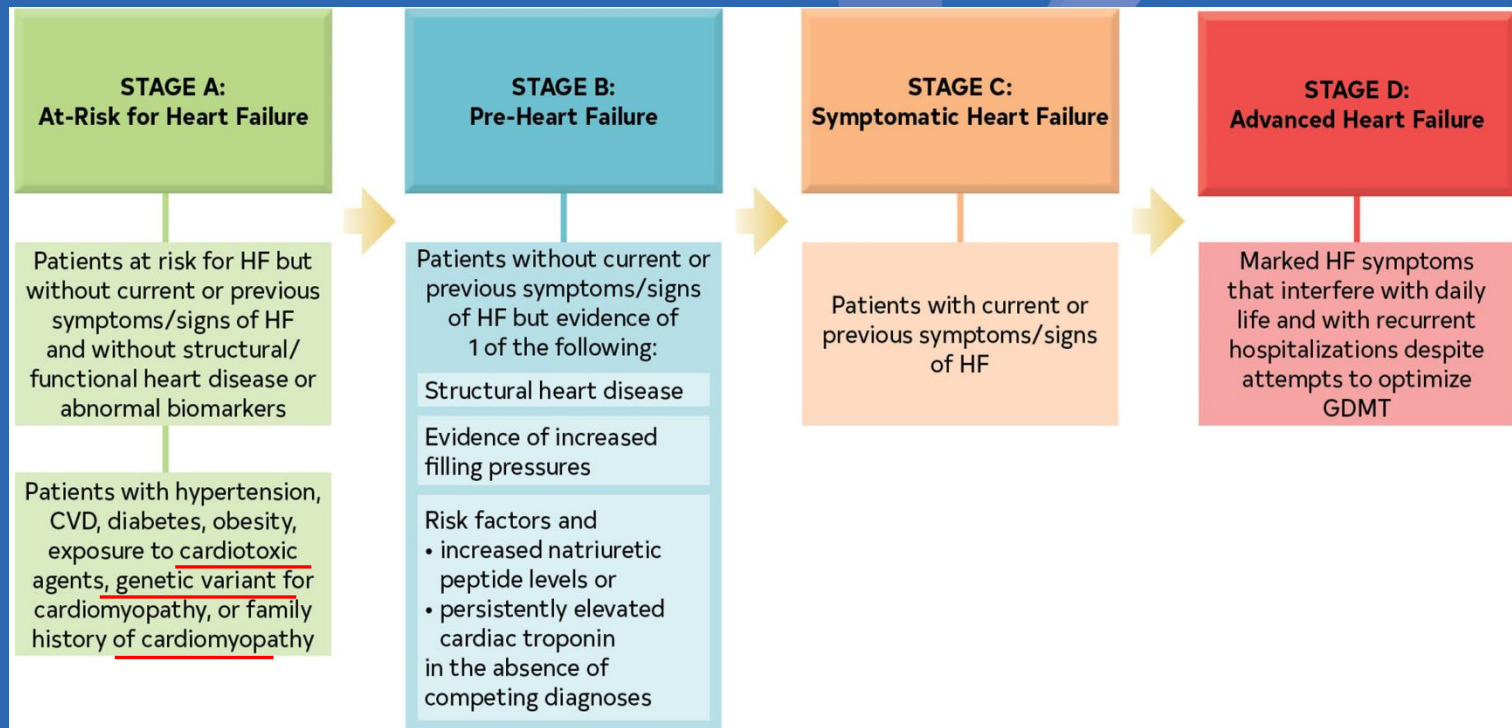
# Summary

- Cardiovascular disease not affect everyone with AS
- Standard tests picks up abnormalities in @ one third



# Standard Therapies in AS Cardiovascular Disease

- No specific therapy for AS cardiomyopathy

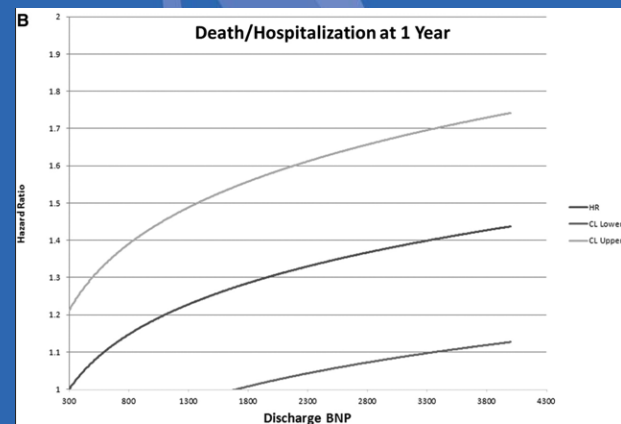
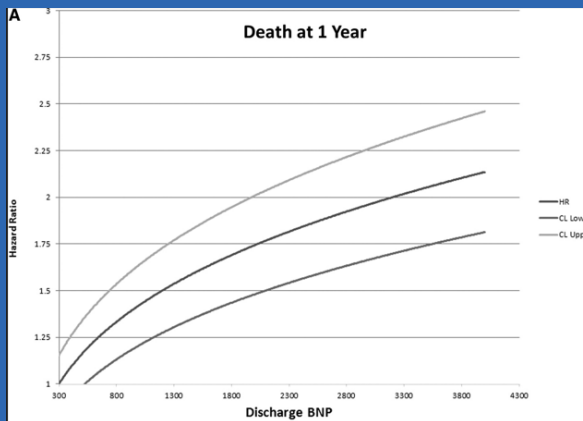


Risk factors: abnormal NTproBNP (49%) and HS Tn (34%) in AS



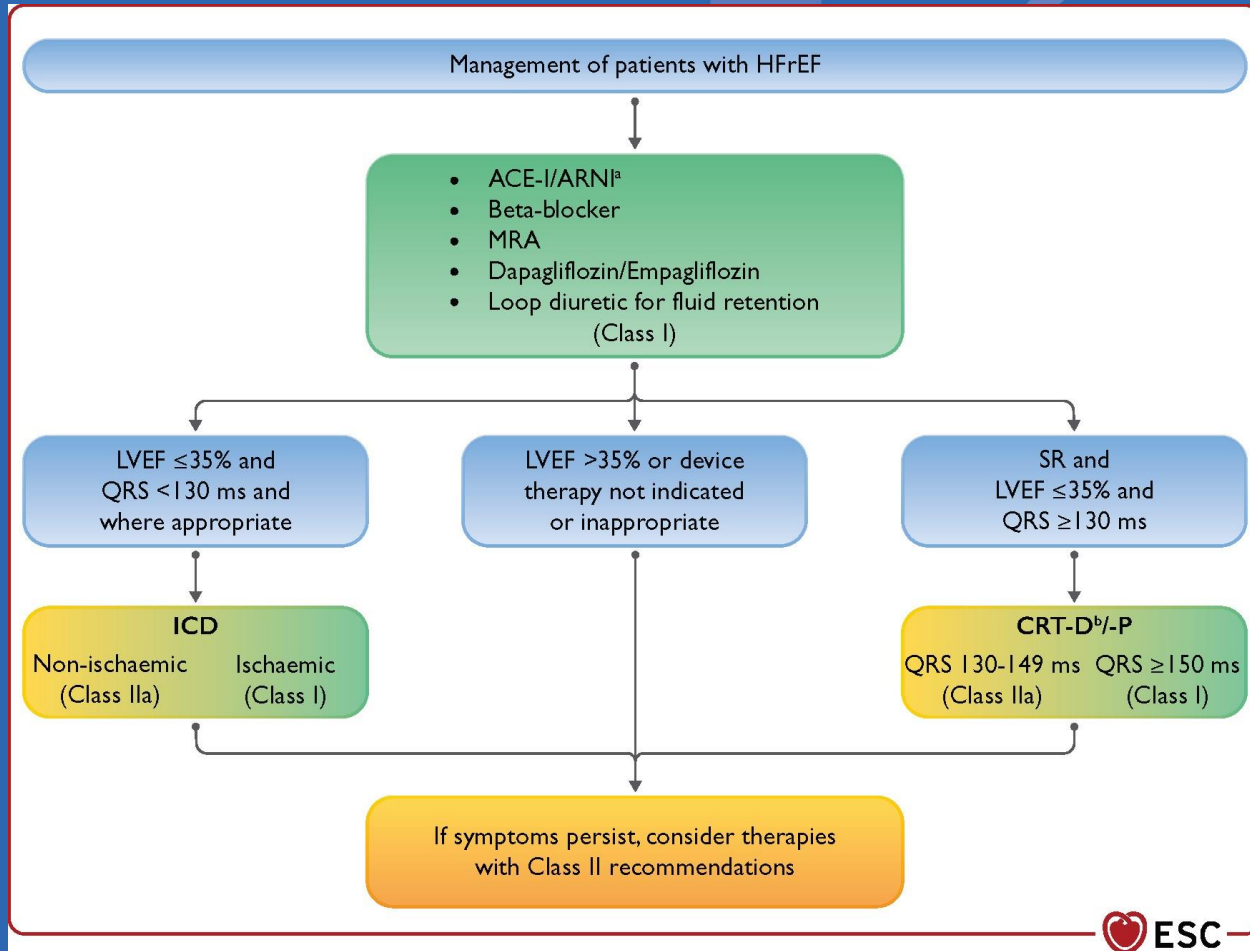
# Determinants of Therapy

Type of HF	HFrEF	HFmrEF	HFpEF
CRITERIA	<b>1</b> Symptoms ± Signs <sup>a</sup>	Symptoms ± Signs <sup>a</sup>	Symptoms ± Signs <sup>a</sup>
	<b>2</b> LVEF ≤40%	LVEF 41–49% <sup>b</sup>	LVEF ≥50%
	<b>3</b> –	–	Objective evidence of cardiac structural and/or functional abnormalities consistent with the presence of LV diastolic dysfunction/raised LV filling pressures, including raised natriuretic peptides <sup>c</sup>





# Standard Evidence-Based Therapy for HFrEF



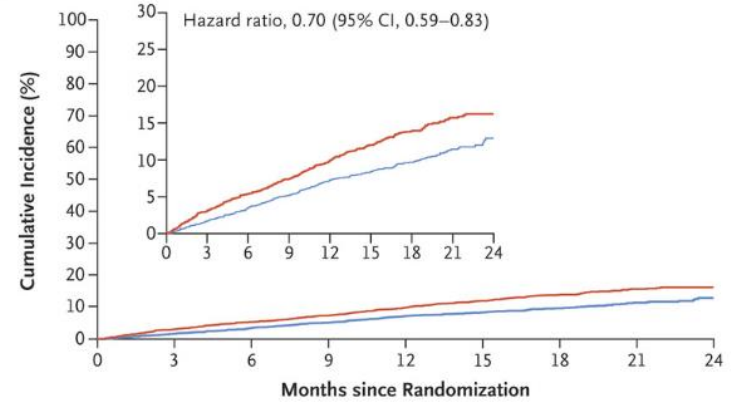
Consider restricting dietary sodium; no proven benefit vitamins, iron, thiamine



# Response to Therapy



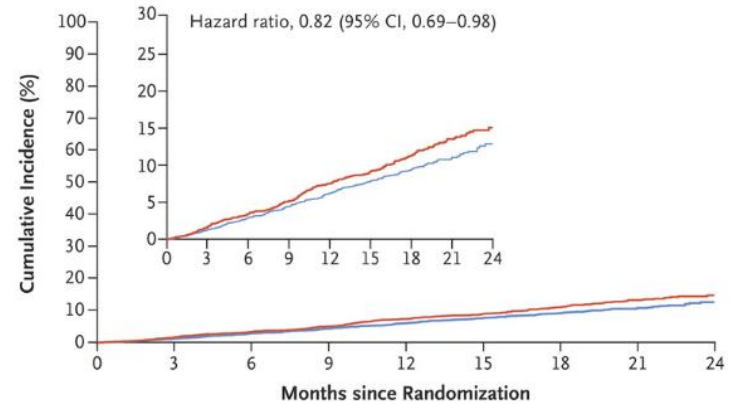
## B Hospitalization for Heart Failure



### No. at Risk

Placebo	2371	2264	2168	2082	1924	1483	1101	596	212
Dapagliflozin	2373	2306	2223	2153	2007	1563	1147	613	210

## C Death from Cardiovascular Causes

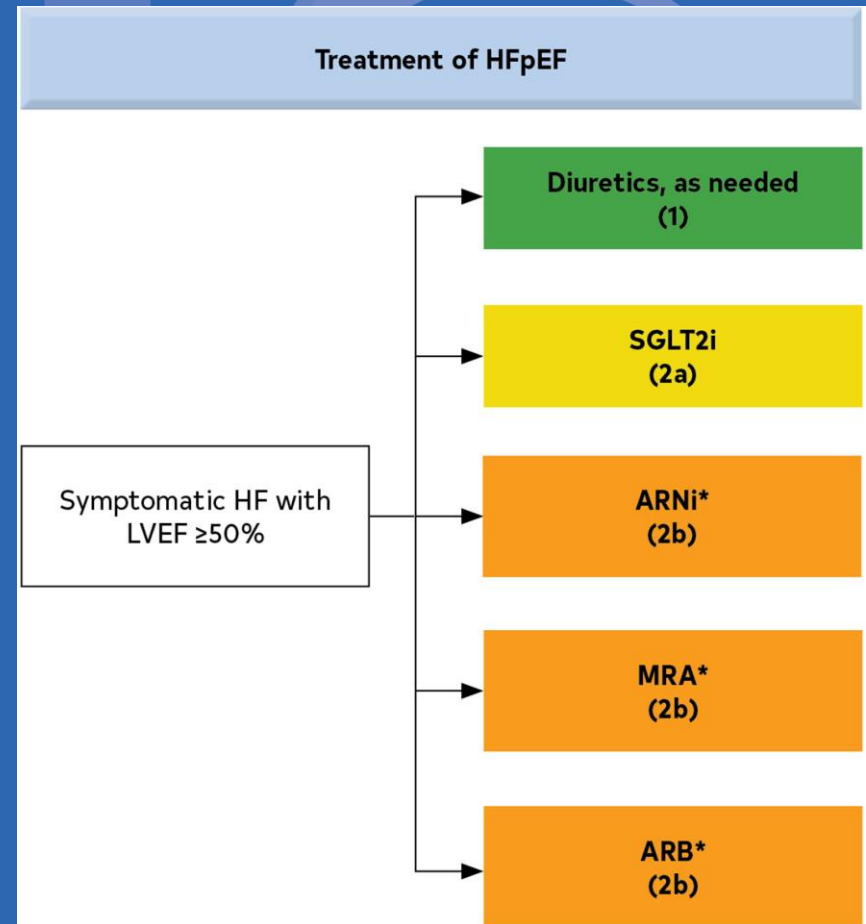
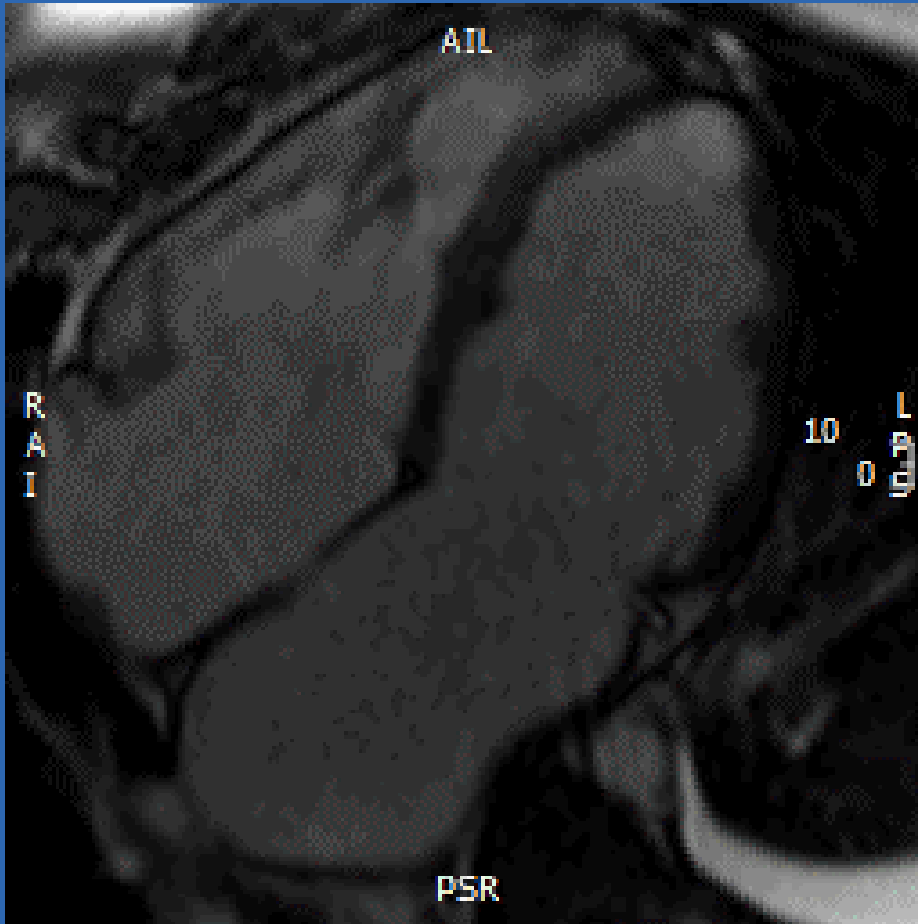


### No. at Risk

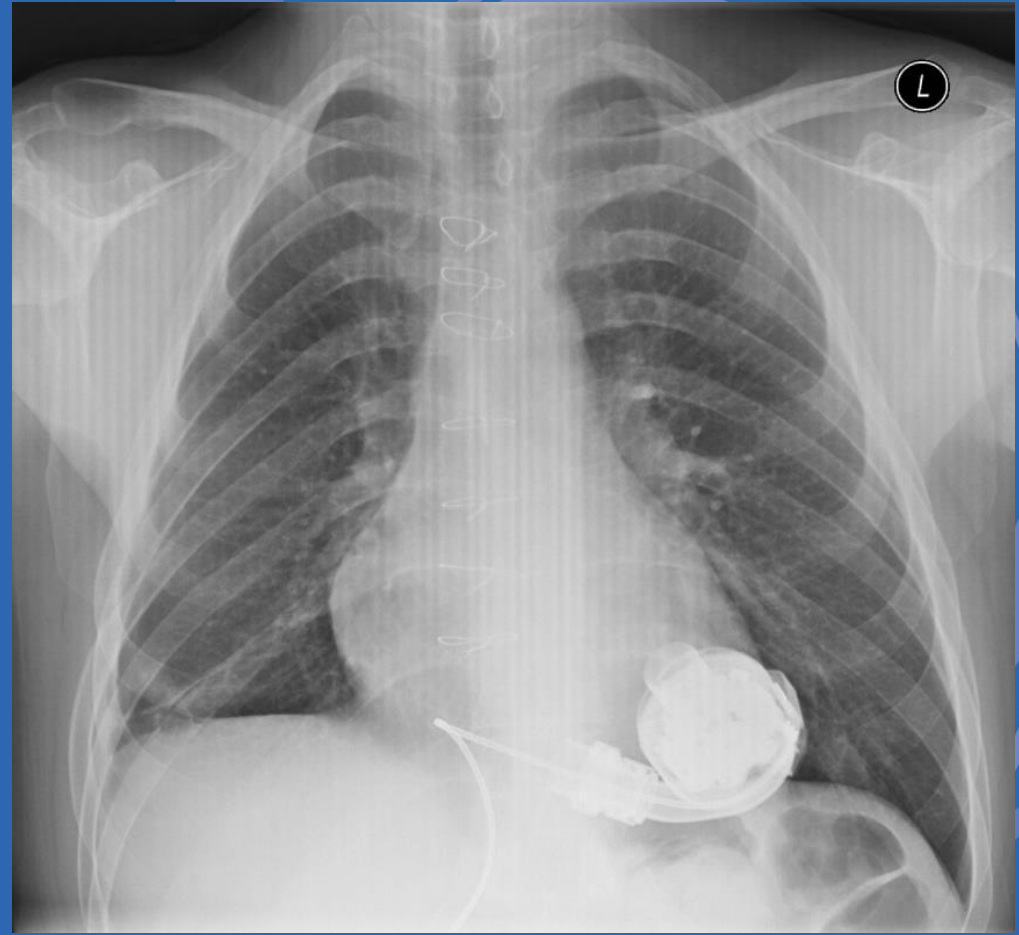
Placebo	2371	2330	2279	2230	2091	1636	1219	664	234
Dapagliflozin	2373	2339	2293	2248	2127	1664	1242	671	232



# Standard Evidence-Based Therapy for HFpEF



# Circulatory Support and Transplant

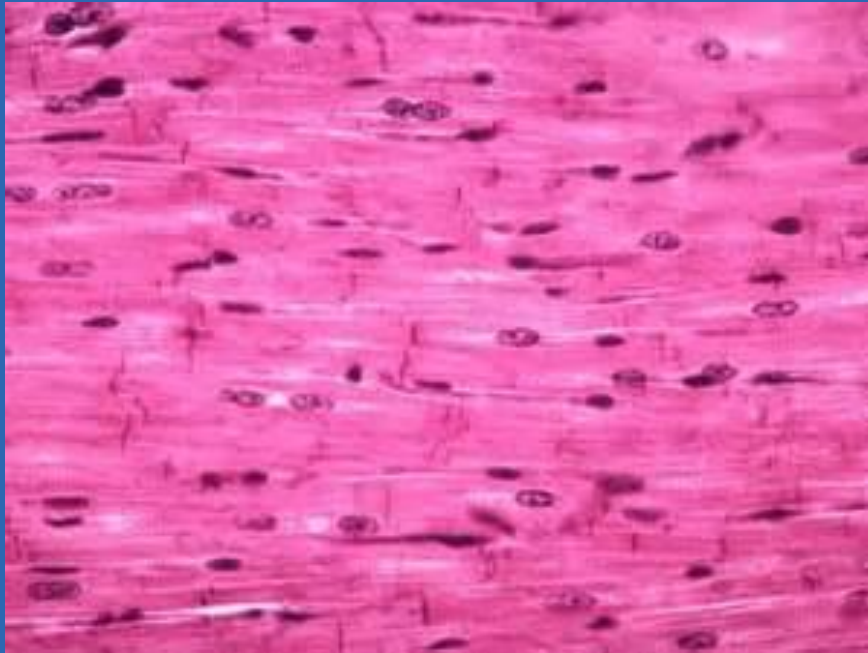


# Summary

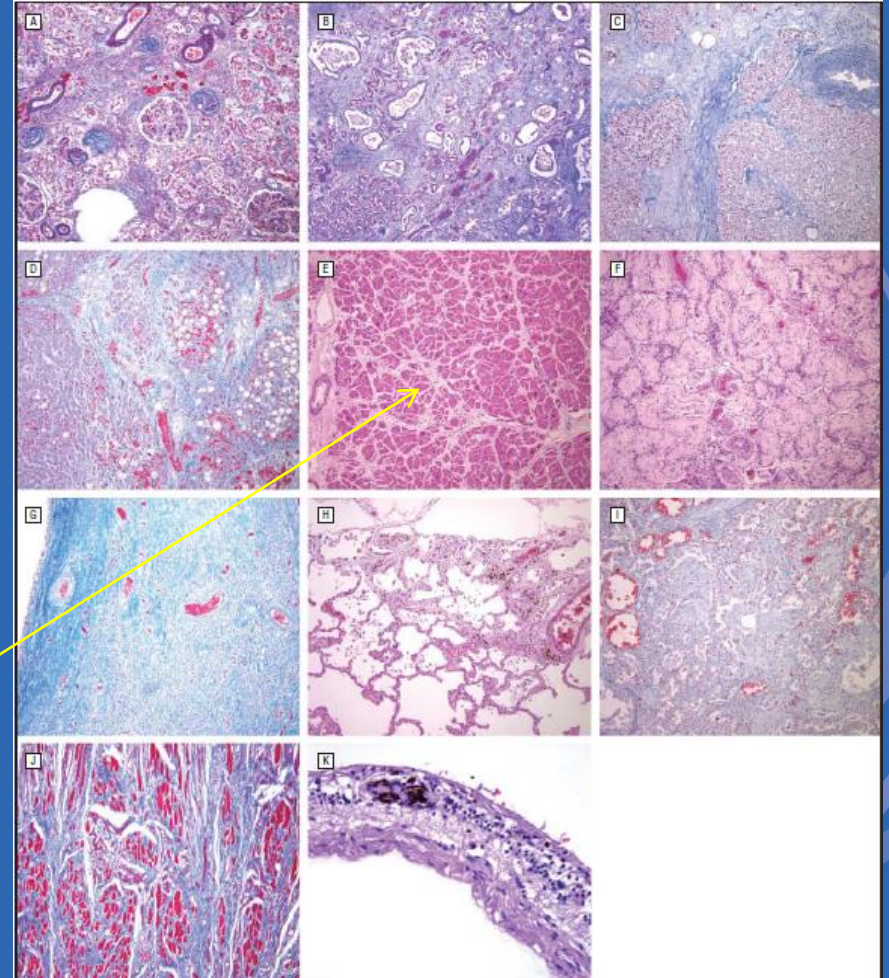
- Cardiovascular disease not affect everyone with AS
- Standard tests picks up abnormalities in @ one third
- There is no specific therapy to AS cardiomyopathy but current standard therapies are available and help
- These are not curative and there is residual risk to impaired quality of life and life expectancy



# The Myocardium

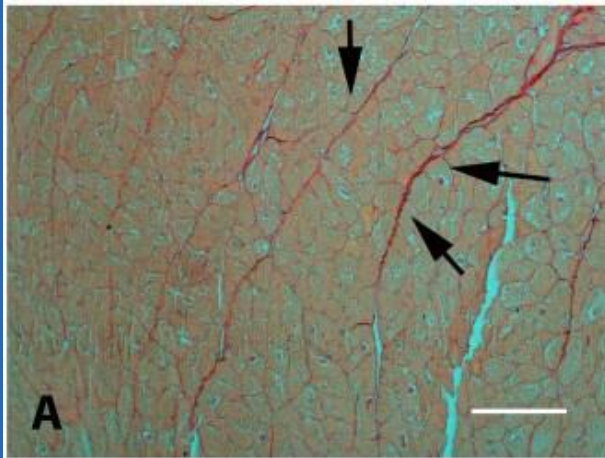


‘Collagen fibres between the cardiac muscle fibres, some of which are enlarged’

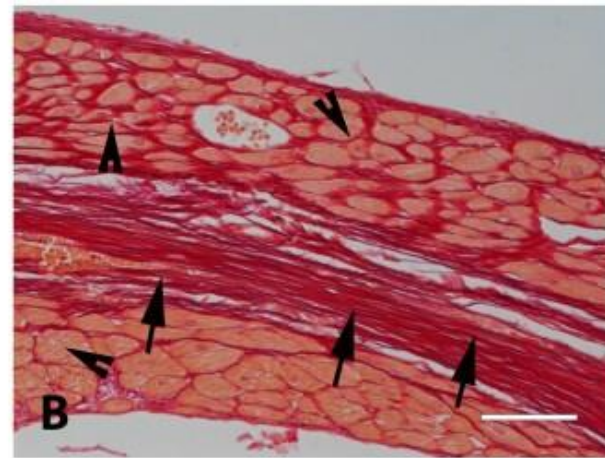


# Variation in Cardiac Fibrosis

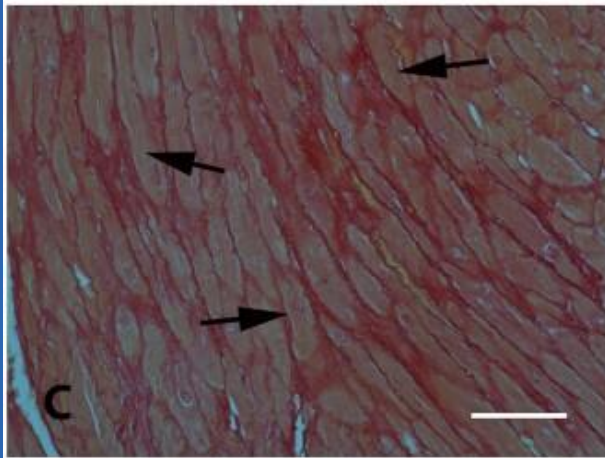
Normal



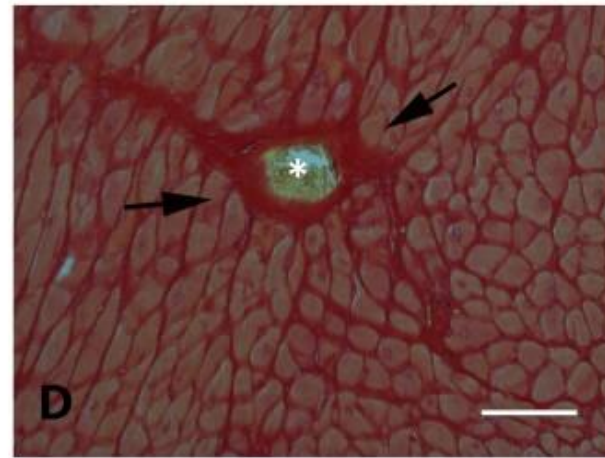
Reparative



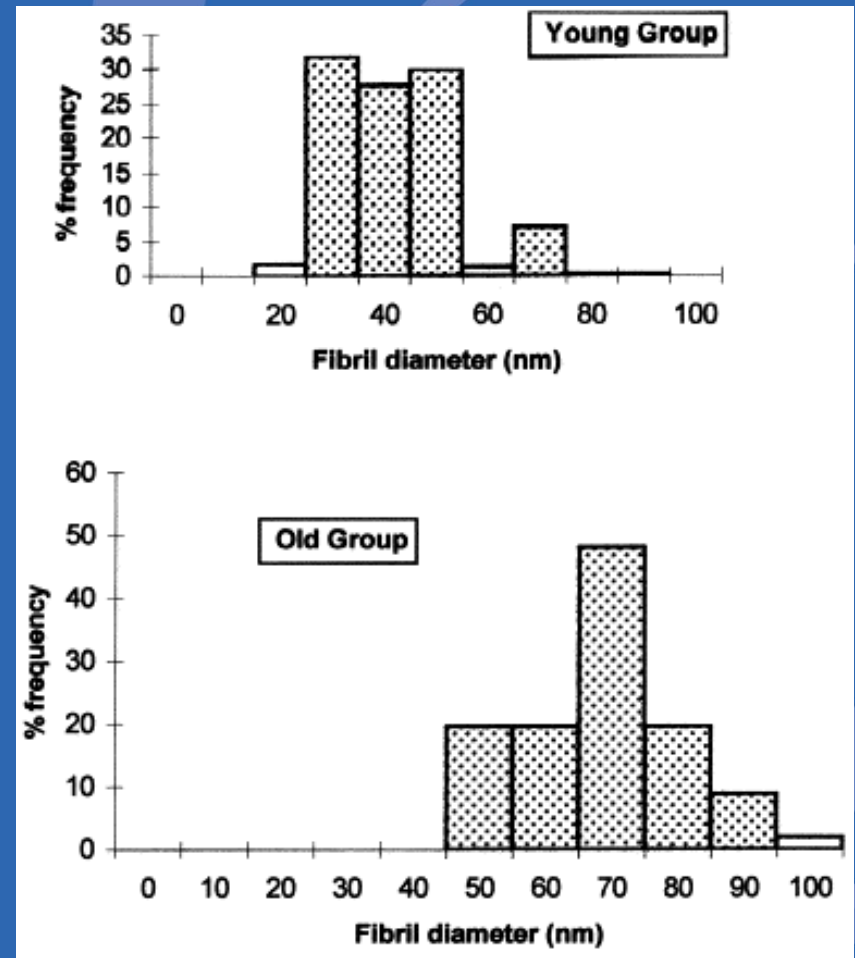
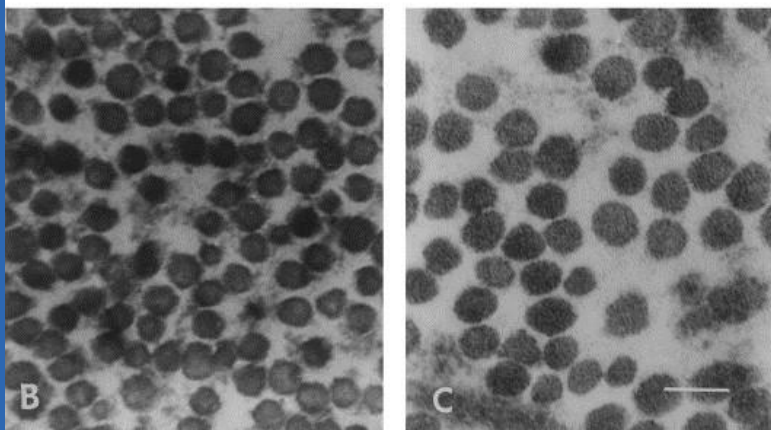
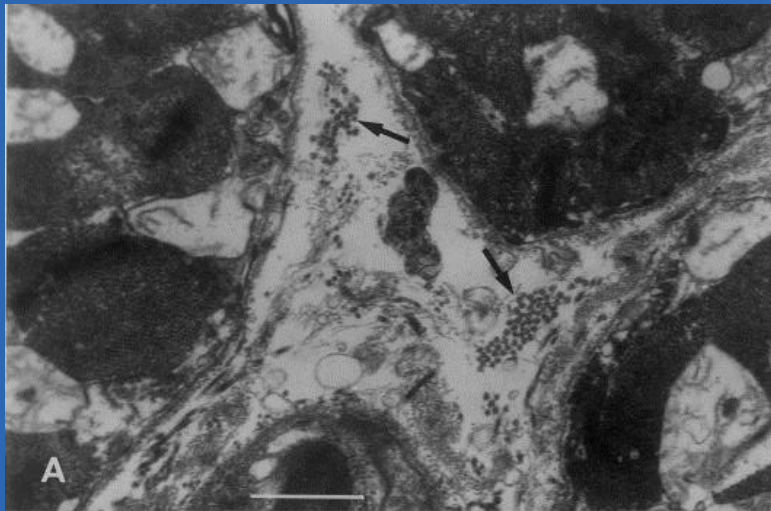
Interstitial



Perivascular



# Ageing and Cardiac Fibrosis



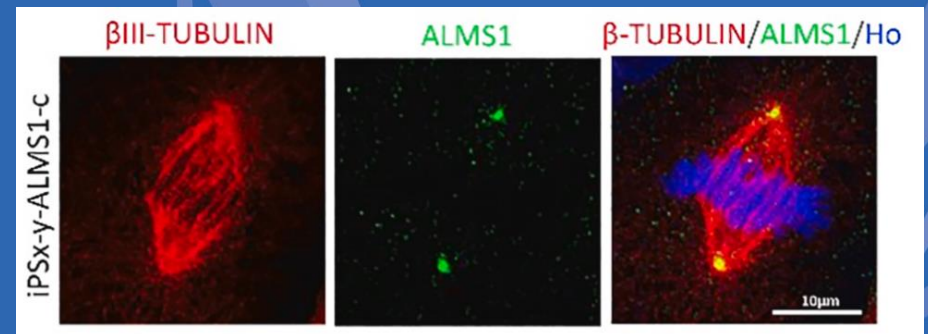
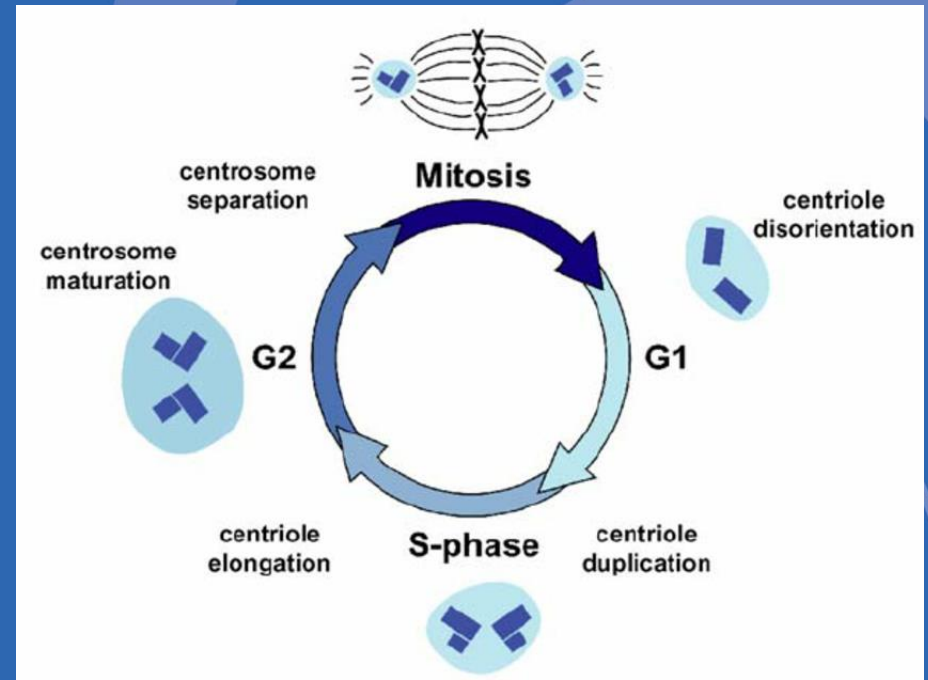
Common feature of ageing is progressive increase in collagen density and thickness





# Role of ALMS1

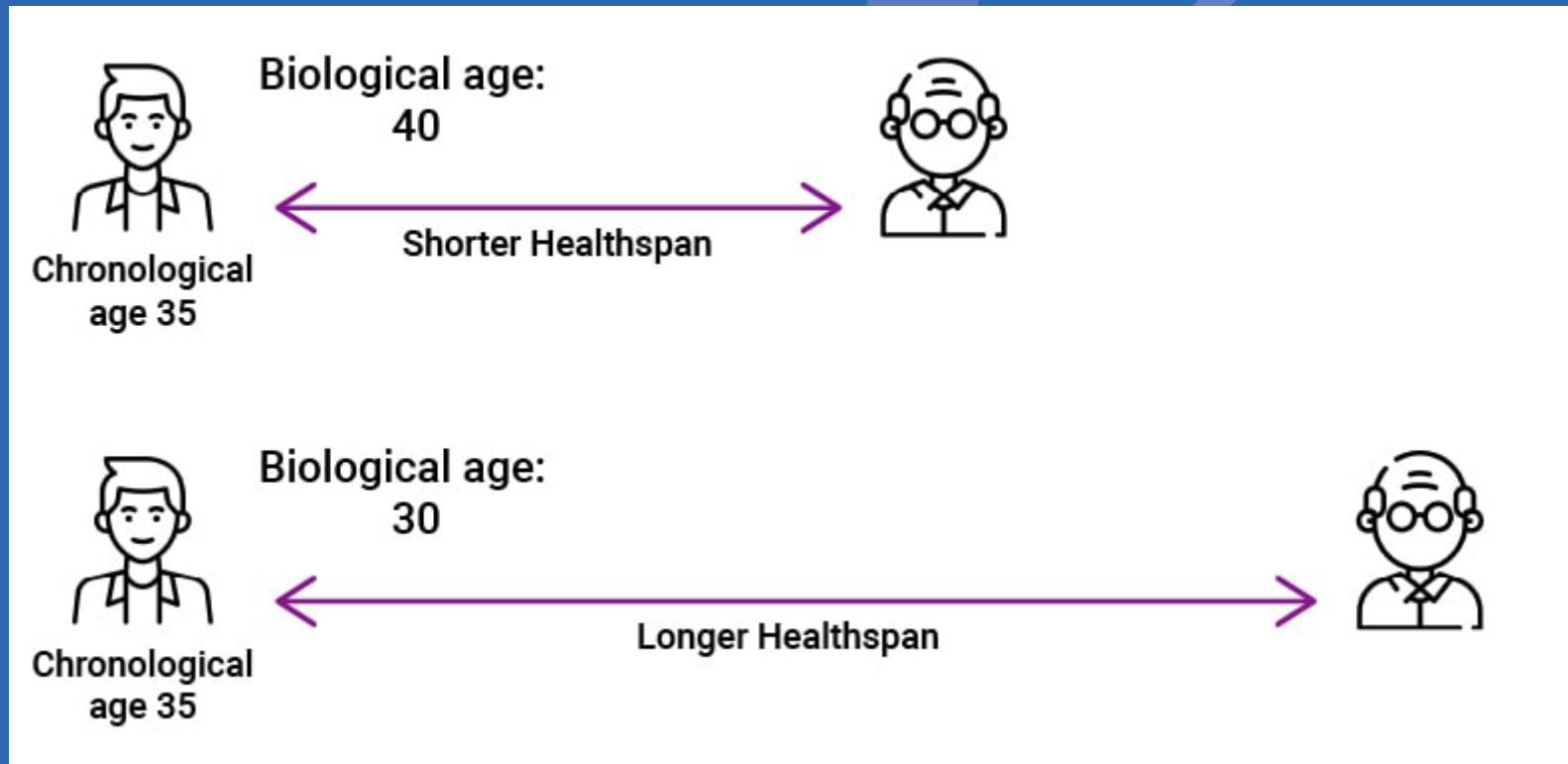
- *ALMS1* is a component of the centrosome, organizing microtubules and providing structure to cells.
- Proposed role of *ALMS1* in cell cycle arrest of cardiomyocytes
- Dysregulation of the cell cycle to cell senescence, and often progressive with age.



Ji Stem Cell Research 2020



# Phenoage and Chronological Age

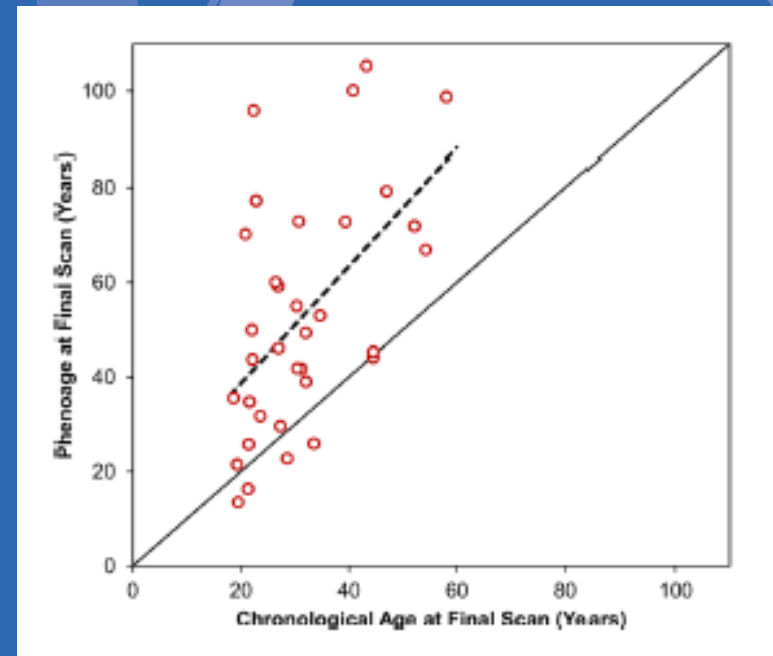


Phenoage is a reliable measure of biological ageing that outperforms other measures for all-cause mortality, risk of cancer, healthspan, physical functioning, dementia



# Phenoage and AS

- 45 participants with AS
- Median phenoage 48yrs (IQR 35-72) cf median chronological age 29yrs (IQR 22-39)
- Phenoage older in 85%
- Median difference +18 yrs
- Looked at echo findings over 10 yrs: gradual ↓ LV size, ↑ wall thickness, ↓ GLS, ↑ E/A

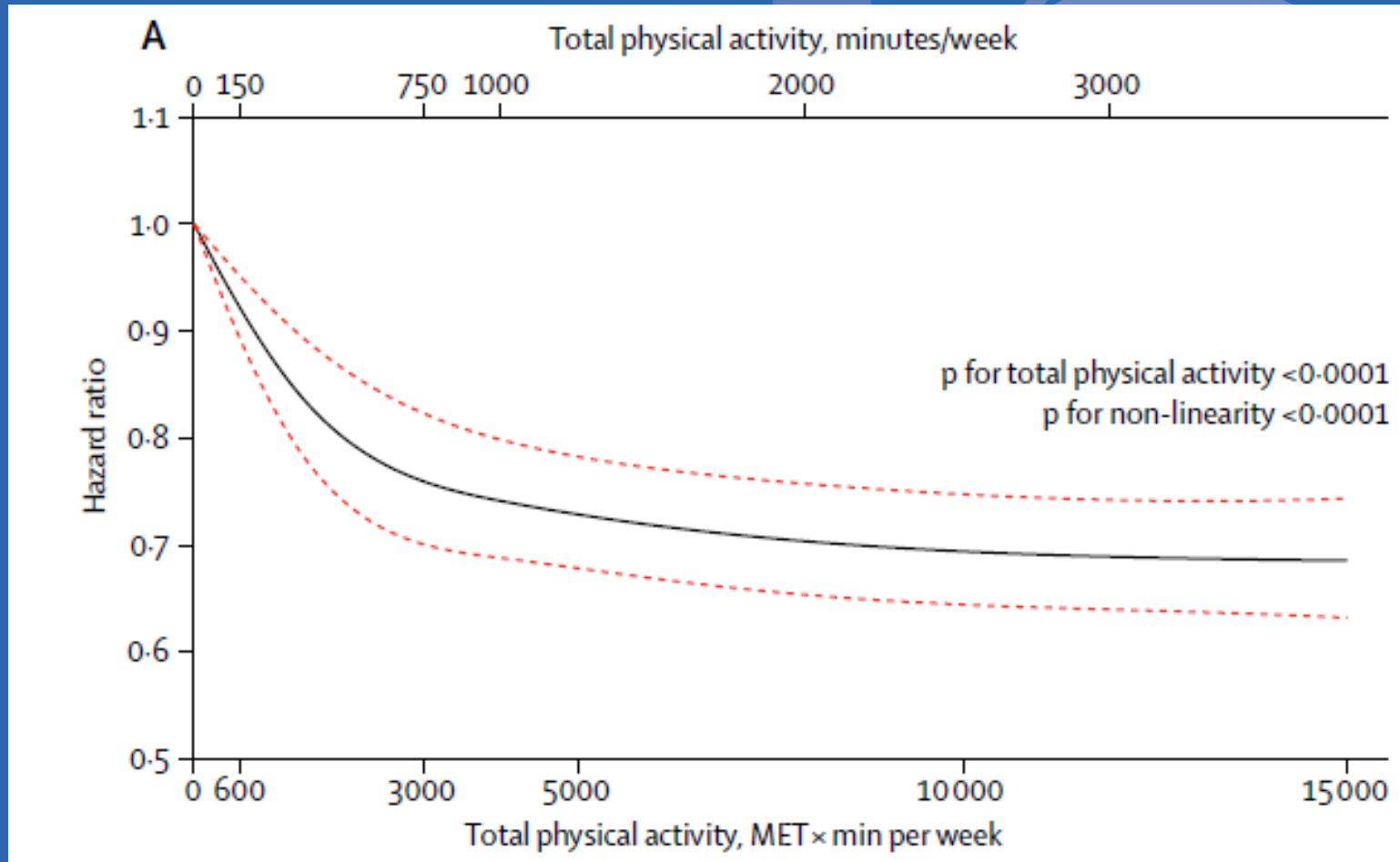


# Summary

- Cardiovascular disease not affect everyone with AS
- Standard tests picks up abnormalities in @ one third
- There is no specific therapy to AS cardiomyopathy but current standard therapies are available and help
- These are not curative and there is residual risk to impaired quality of life and life expectancy
- Fibrosis is a core feature of pathogenesis of AS cardiomyopathy on PM and imaging
- Phenoage is advanced in AS – does this offer insights?



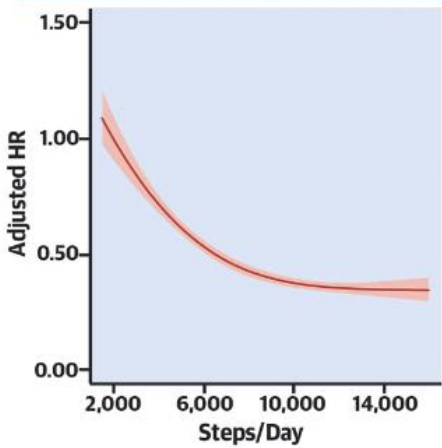
# The effect of physical activity on mortality and cardiovascular disease in 130 000 people from 17 high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries: the PURE study



# Counting Your Steps...

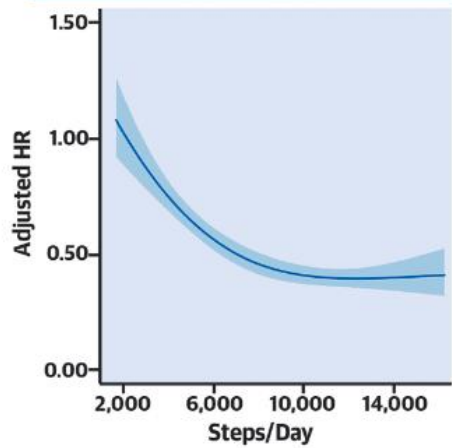
This systemic review and meta-analysis of 12 cohorts including 111,309 individuals from the general population identified minimal and optimum step count targets for reducing adverse health outcomes.

**All-Cause Mortality**



	Steps/day	Adjusted HR (95% CI)
Minimum dose	2,517	0.92 (0.84-0.99)
Optimum dose	8,763	0.40 (0.38-0.43)
Risk reduction at 16,000 steps	16,000	0.35 (0.30-0.40)

**Incident CVD (Fatal and Nonfatal)**



	Steps/day	Adjusted HR (95% CI)
Minimum dose	2,735	0.89 (0.79-0.99)
Optimum dose	7,126	0.49 (0.45-0.55)
Risk reduction at 16,000 steps	16,000	0.42 (0.33-0.53)

Step count targets were independent of:

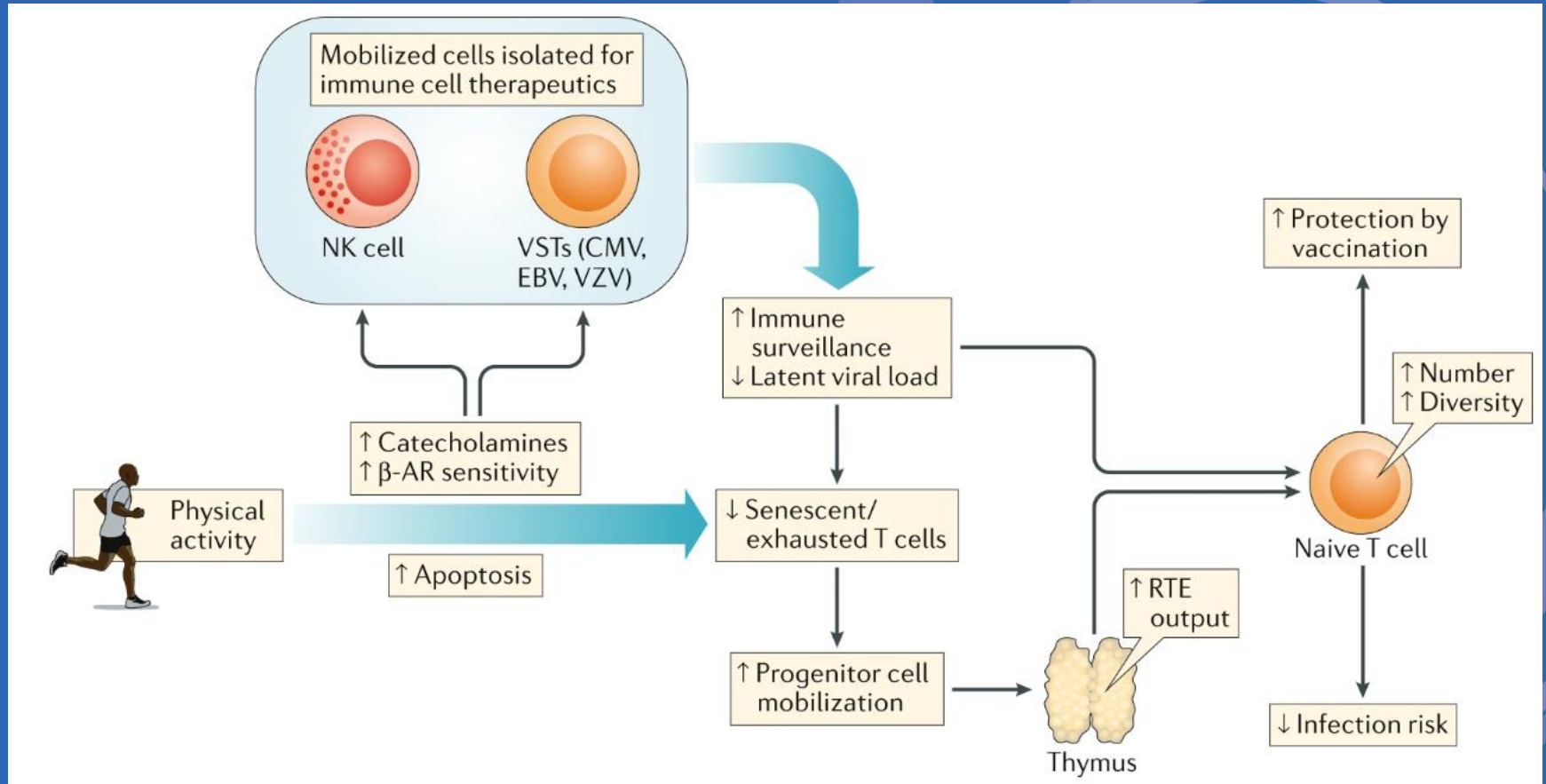
- Sex (represented by female and male symbols)
- Device wear location (wrist vs hip) (represented by a hand with a device and a person walking)

Additional health benefits with higher step cadence, irrespective of total step count

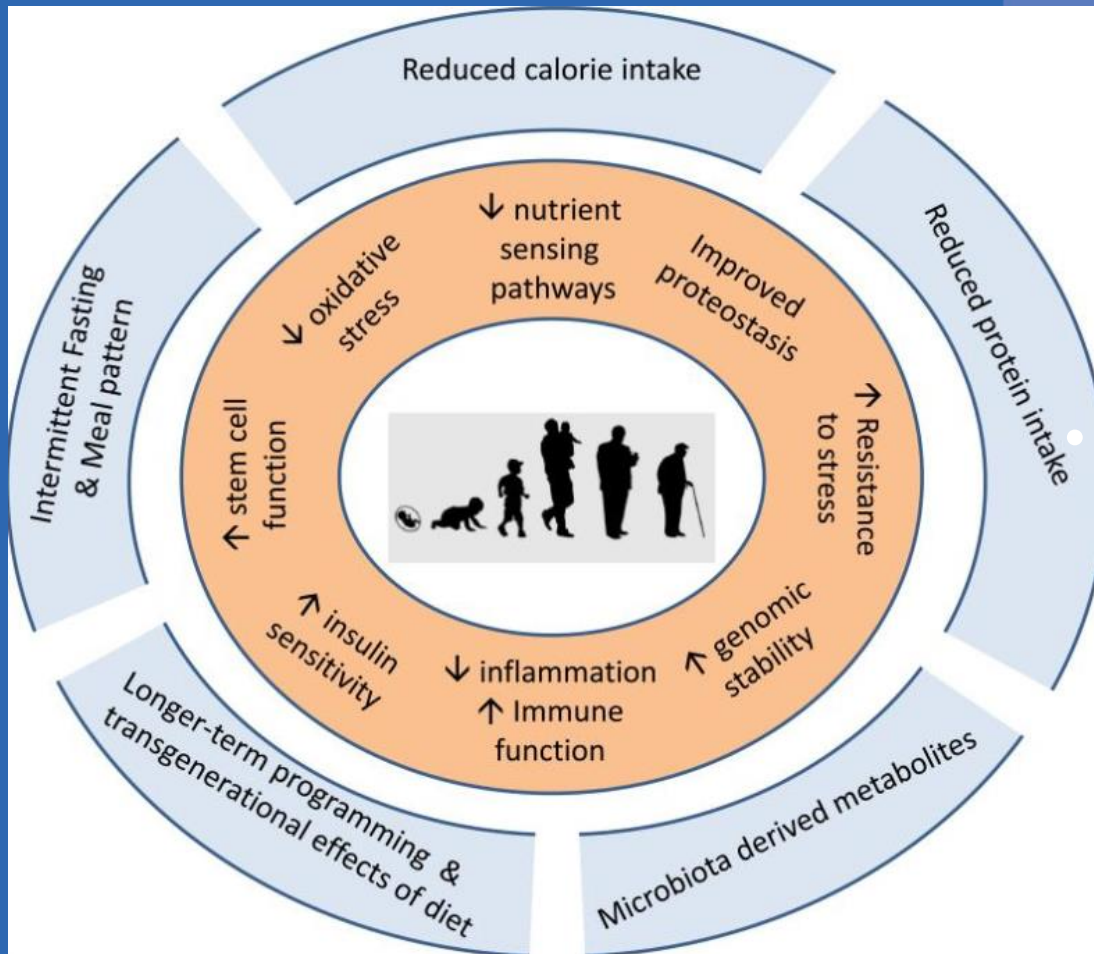
(represented by a person walking with an arrow labeled 'Steps/minute')



# Tip 1: Exercise Reduces Your Biological Age



# Tip 2: Diet reduces Your Biological Age



10-50% reduced CI

Intermittent fasting:

- 5:2 diet
- Time limited to 4-12hrs

Specific nutrients:

- Protein? Increase
- Methionine

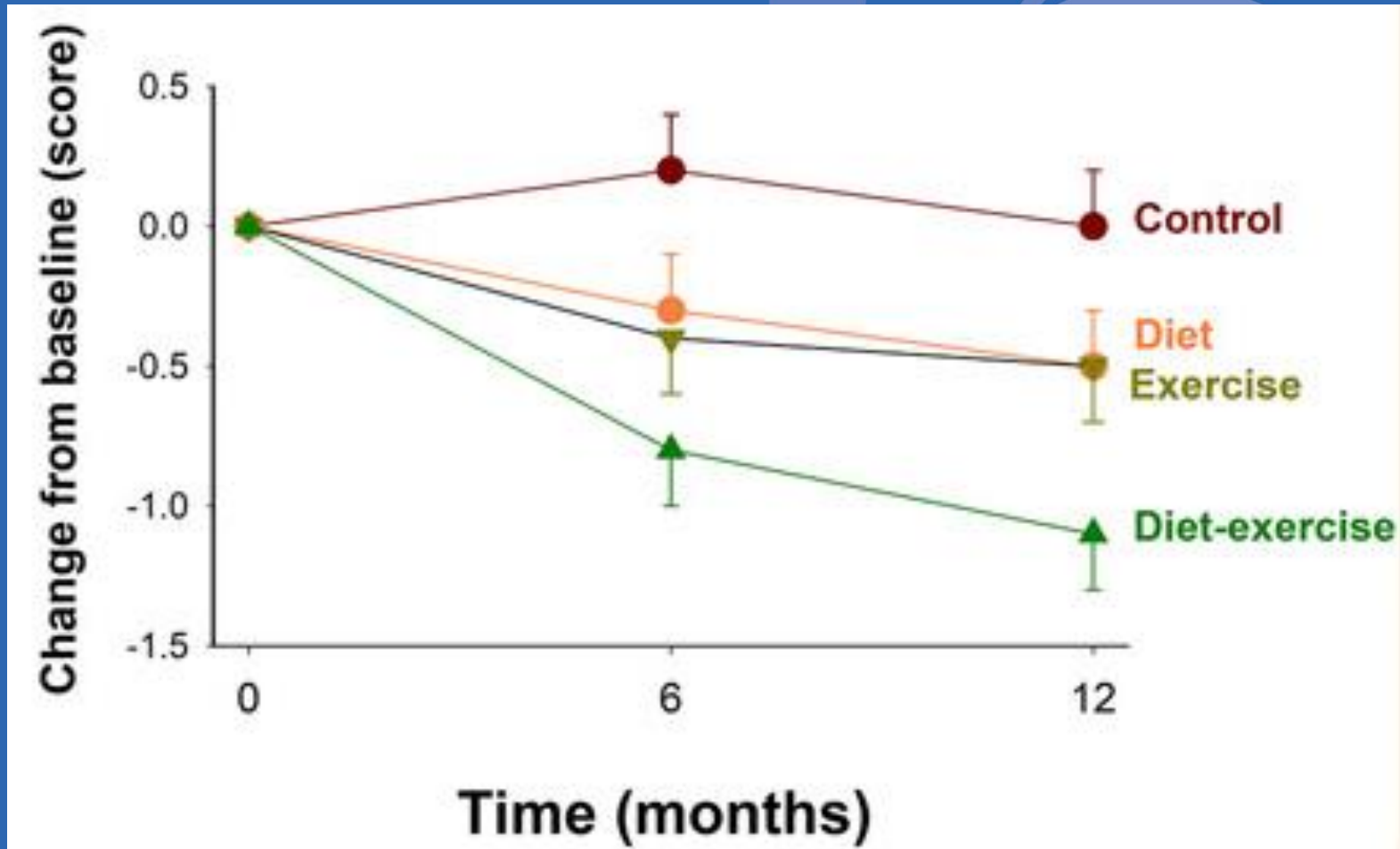
Microbiota:

- Mixed intake
- Vegetable and fruits





# A Combination?



# Tip 3: Do NOT Smoke

Smoker!



# Tip 3: Do NOT Smoke

Smoker!



# Tip 3: Do NOT Smoke

Smoker!

Smoker!

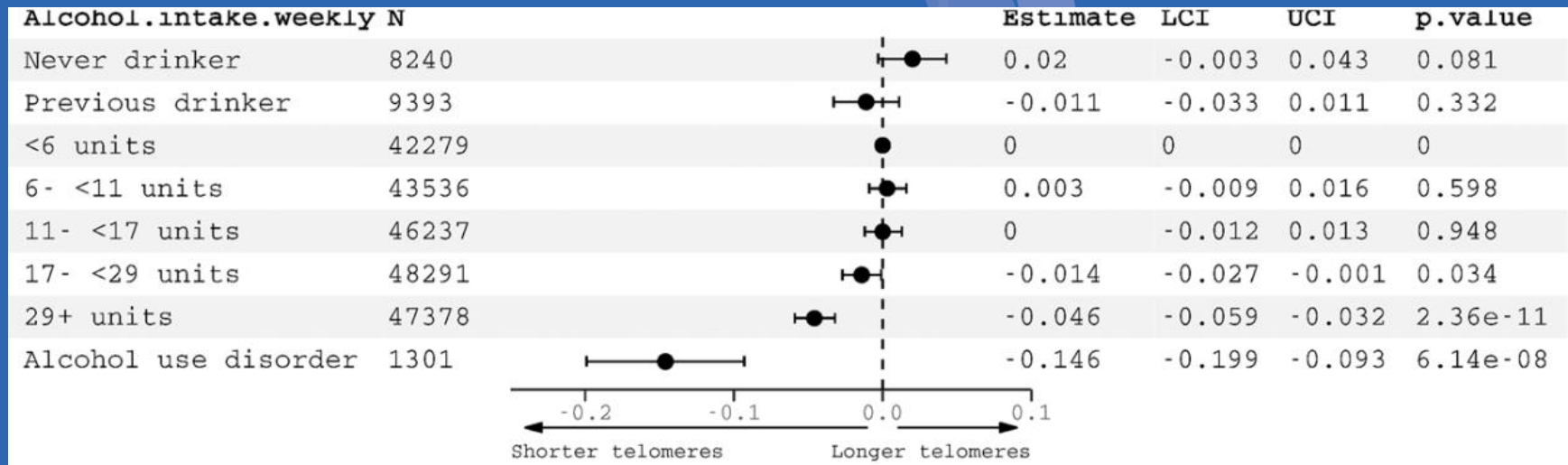


But 14 years longer!

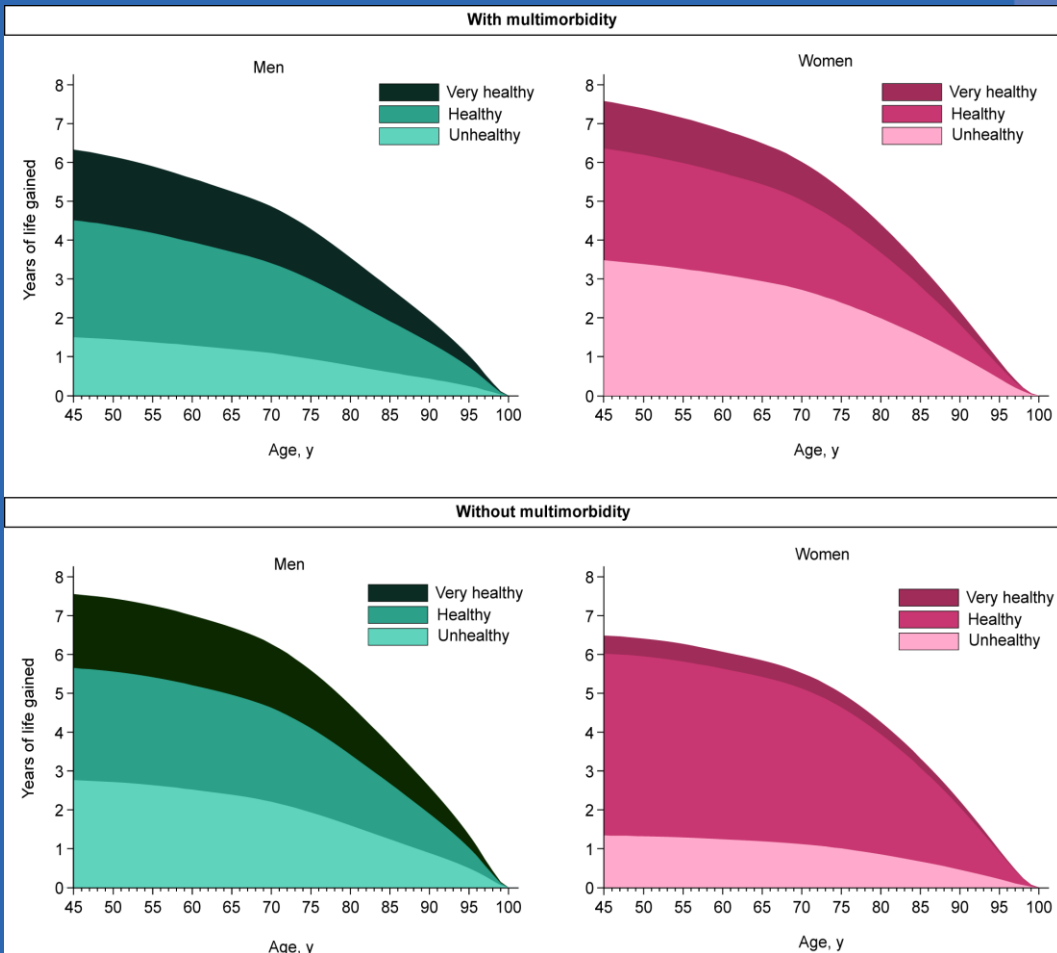


## Tip 4: Take Care with Alcohol

- Telomere length is a potential biomarker of ageing
- Repetitive nucleotide sequences act as cap at ends of chromosomes but 50-100 lost at each cell division
- Telomere shortening therefore occurs with cell ageing



# Tip 5: Ideally Do It ALL!



- Life expectancy at 45yrs in the healthiest was ♂ 7.6yrs and ♀ 6.5yrs more
- Healthiest:
  - >150mins/week
  - $\geq 5$  fruit and/or veg/day
  - Non-smoker
  - Alcohol  $\leq 14$ U/week
- Co-morbidity included:
  - Hypertension
  - Diabetes



# Potential Factors



## Summary

- Cardiovascular disease not affect everyone with AS
- Standard tests picks up abnormalities in @ one third
- There is no specific therapy to AS cardiomyopathy, but current standard therapies are available and help
- These are not curative and there is residual risk to impaired quality of life and life expectancy
- Fibrosis is a core feature of pathogenesis of AS cardiomyopathy on PM and imaging
- Phenoage is advanced in AS – does this offer insights?
- Biological ageing can be modified: people with AS can do things that help

