

# My Scientific Journey



The animal  
laboratory—D.Phil  
(Oxford)

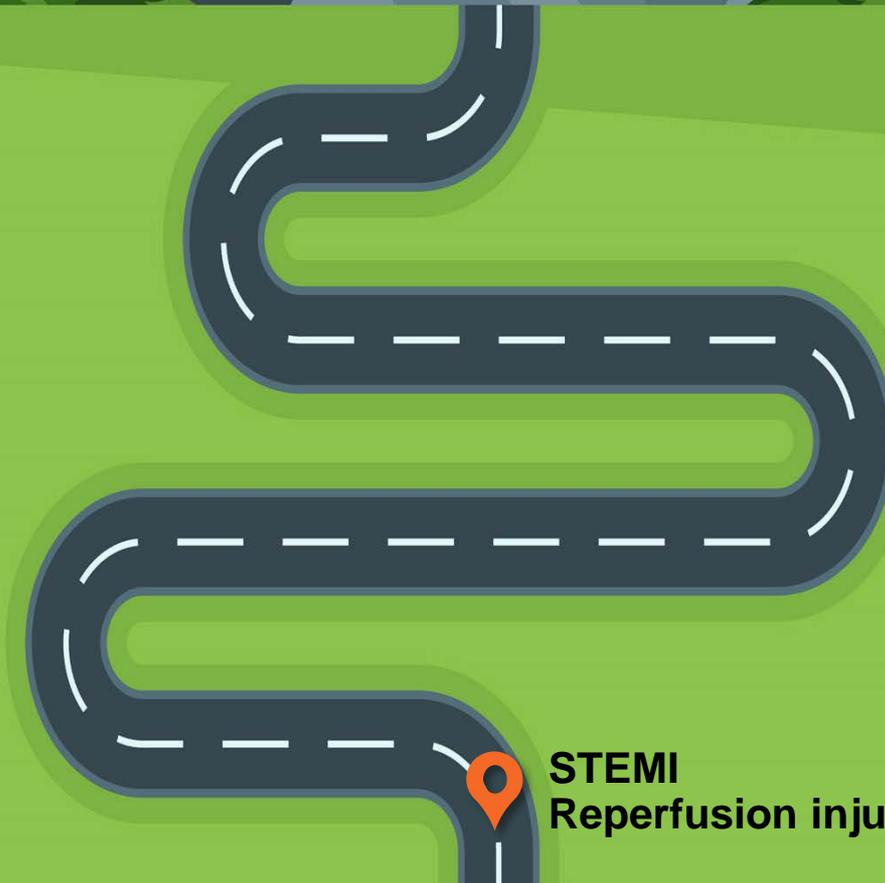
# D.Phil Thesis, Oxford University---Lessons Learned Ventricular function and Hemodynamics in the Dog During Anesthesia

**Meticulous experimental methodology is the key to good data**

- Measuring indices of myocardial contractility is a waste of time
- The failing ventricle cannot deal with an increased afterload
- The fascination of asking questions and analyzing data

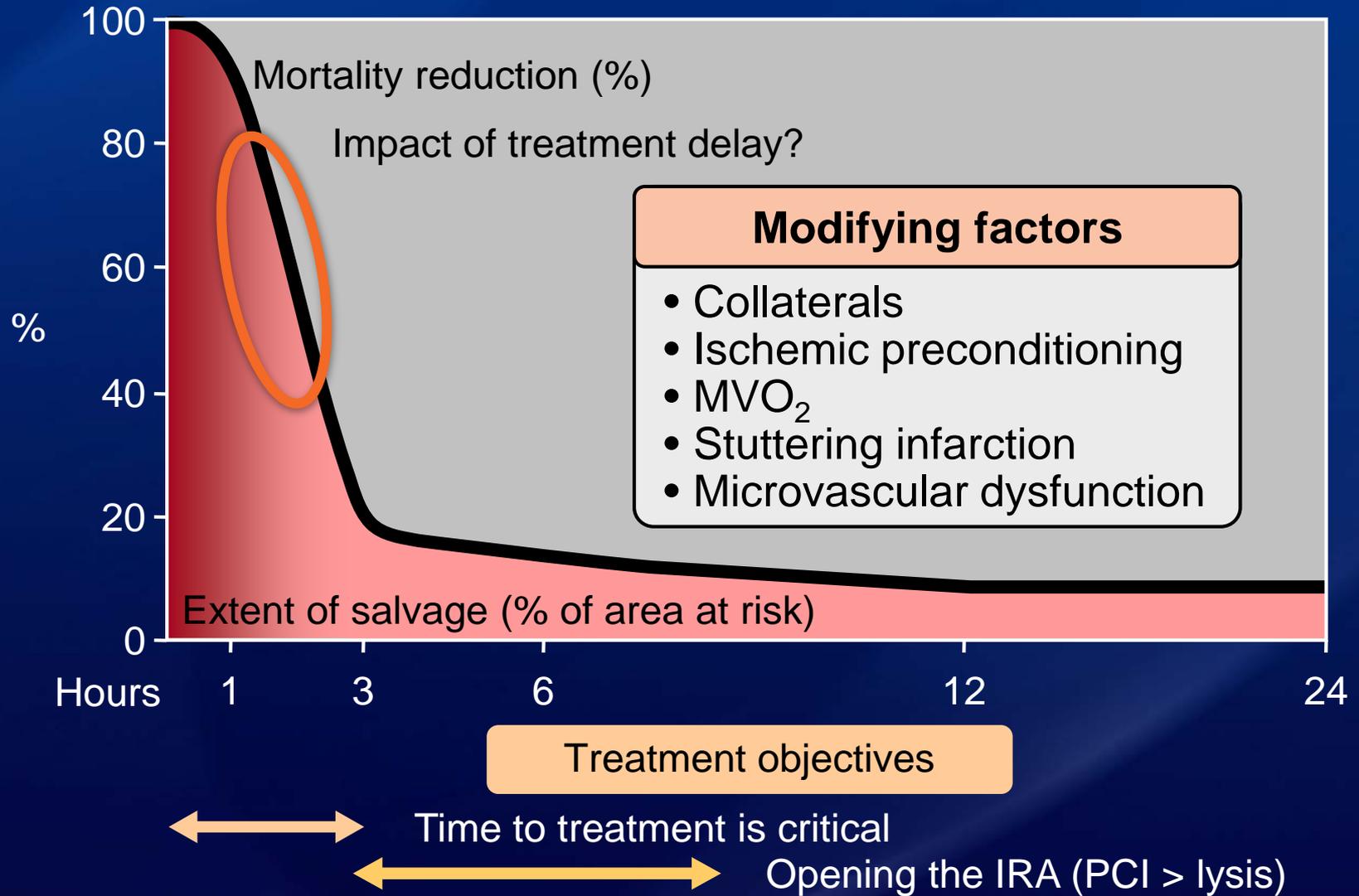
*To read and write in English and make it all look effortless even  
when working extremely hard:  
Cultivate an air of superiority:*

# My Scientific Journey



**STEMI**  
Reperfusion injury

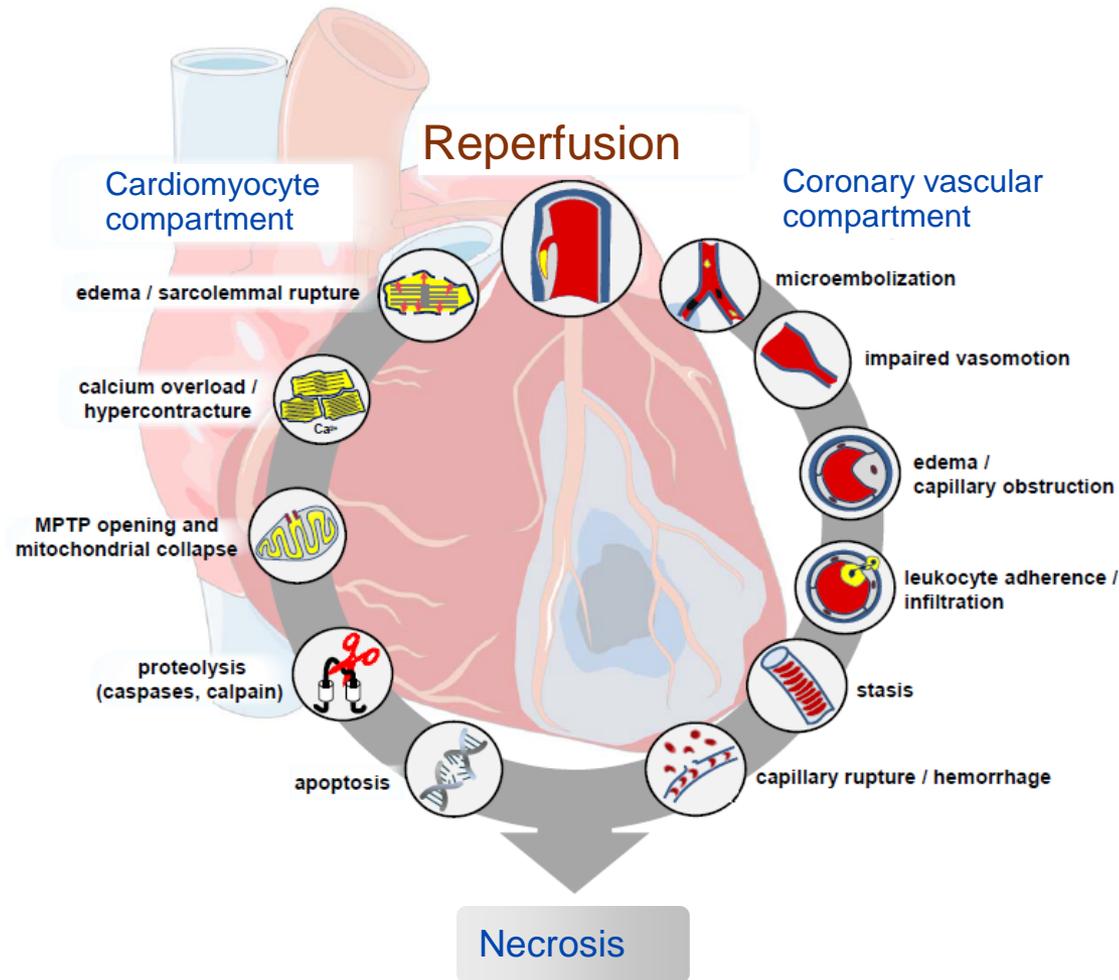
# Relationship Between Mortality Reduction and Extent of Salvage



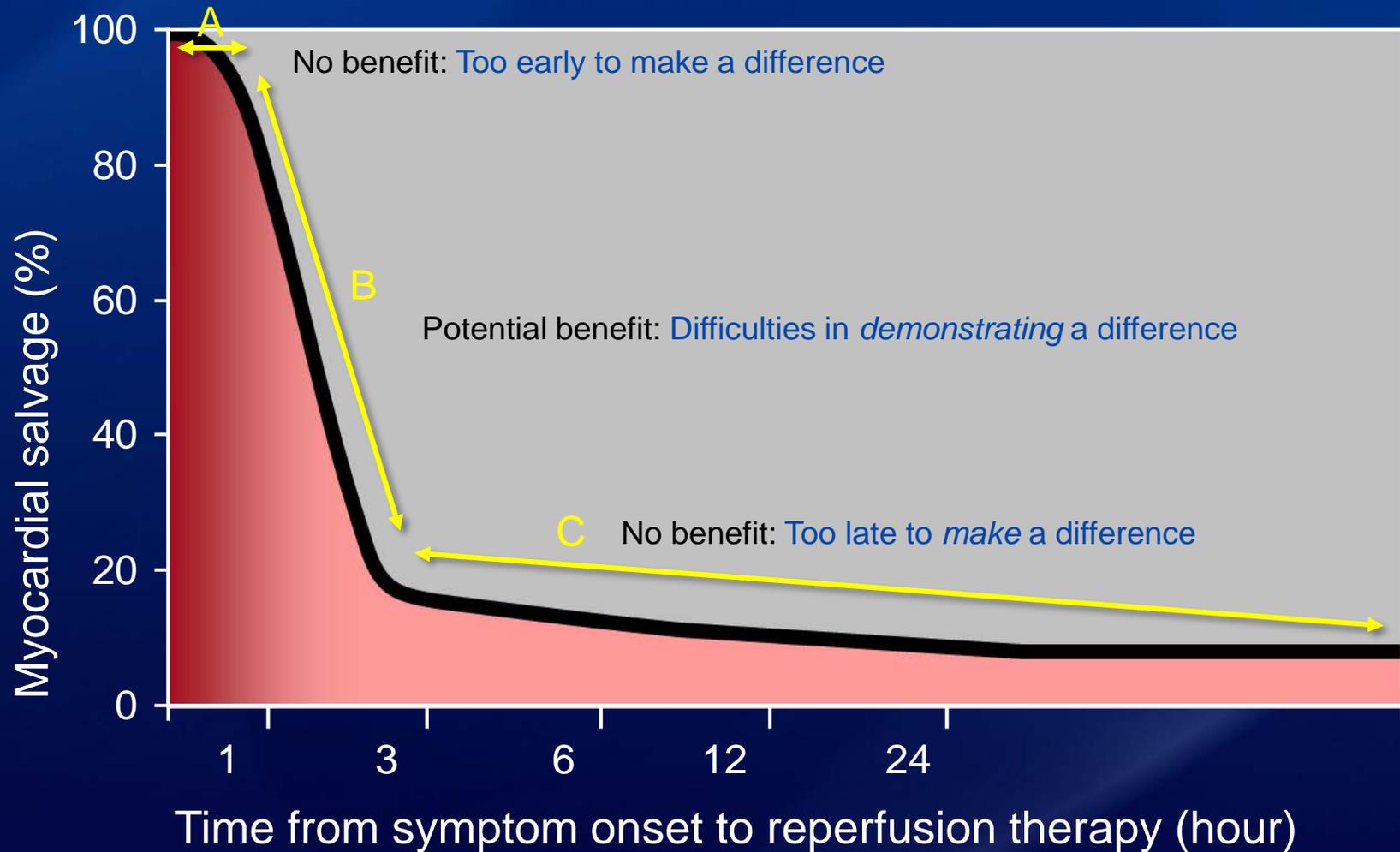
Gersh: JAMA, 2005

# Pathophysiology of Reperfusion Injury and Microvascular Dysfunction

## Large agenda-disappointing results

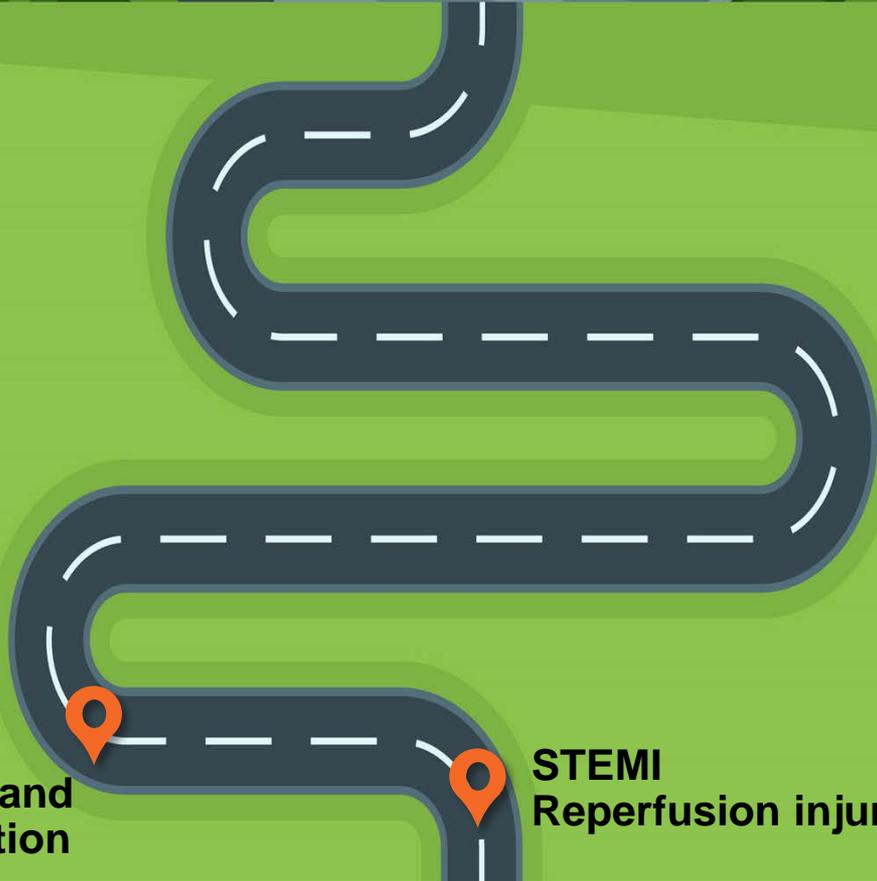


# Windows of Opportunity



Gersh: JAMA, 2005

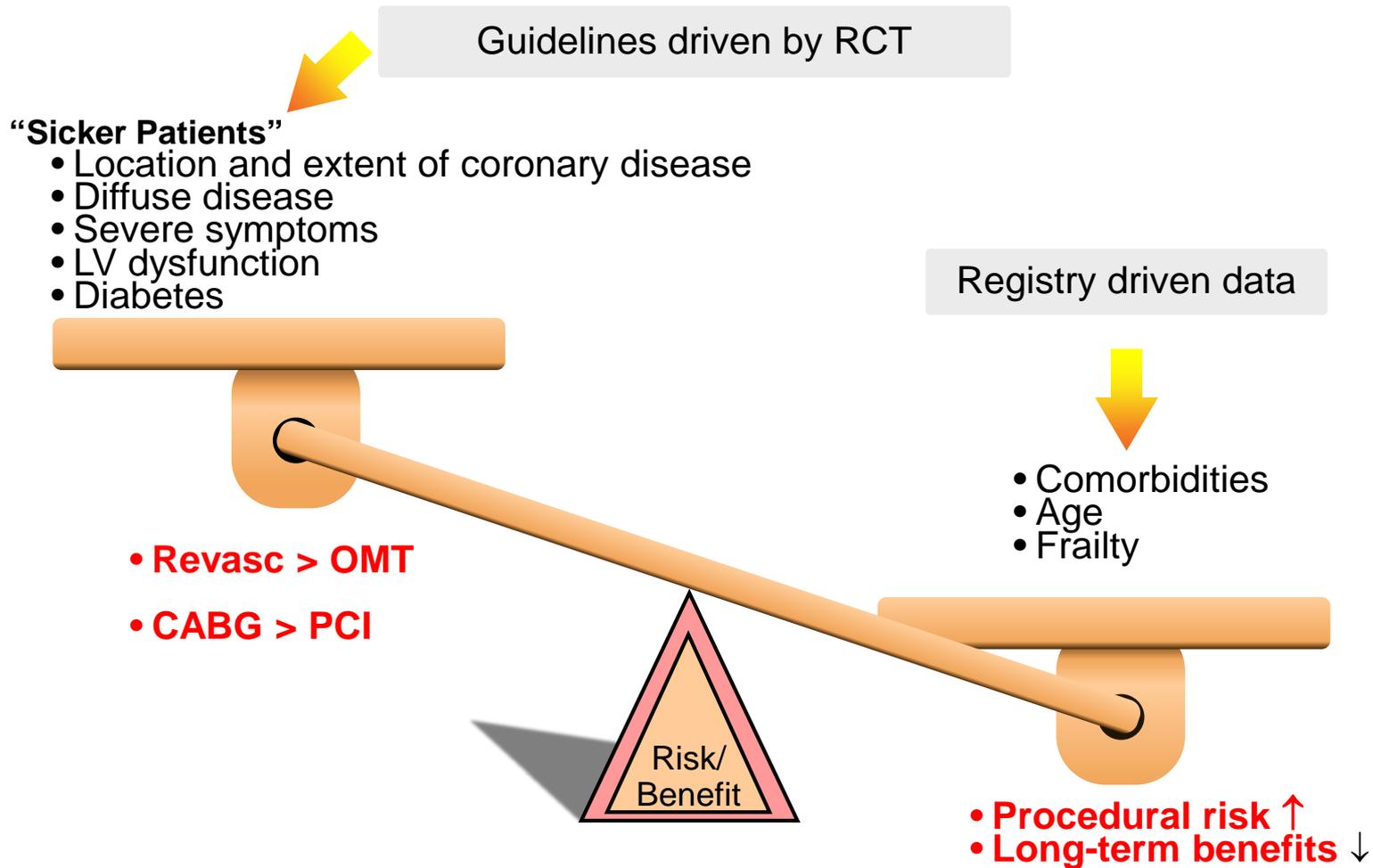
# My Scientific Journey



**Chronic CAD and  
revascularization**

**STEMI  
Reperfusion injury**

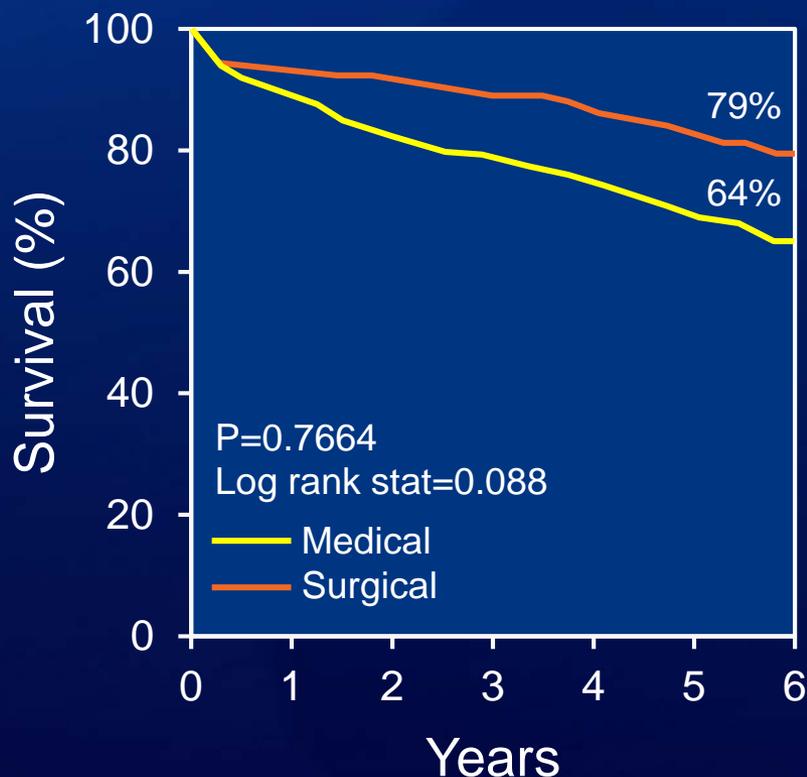
# Benefits and Risks of Revascularization in Stable CAD



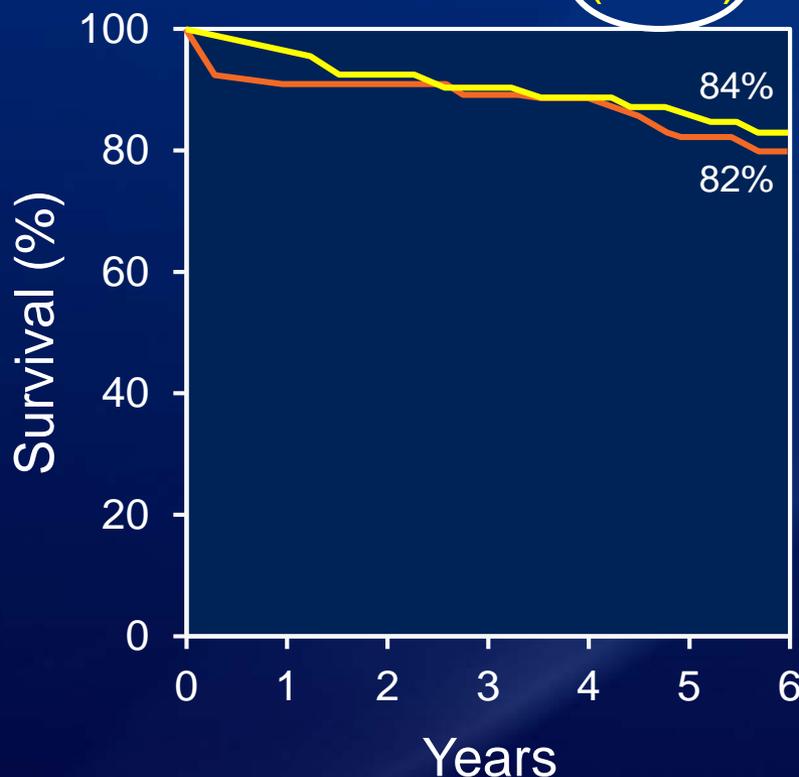
# Cumulative Survival With Medical and Surgical Therapy

1491 Patients  $\geq 65$  Years Old – CASS Registry

Adjusted for Preop Risk Factors



Low-Risk Subset  
234 Patients (16%)



Gersh: NEJM, 1985

# Chronic Stable I.H.D. and the Potential Role of Microvascular Dysfunction

## Simple Questions Without Clear Cut Answers

Severity of stenoses and angina

Complex relationships

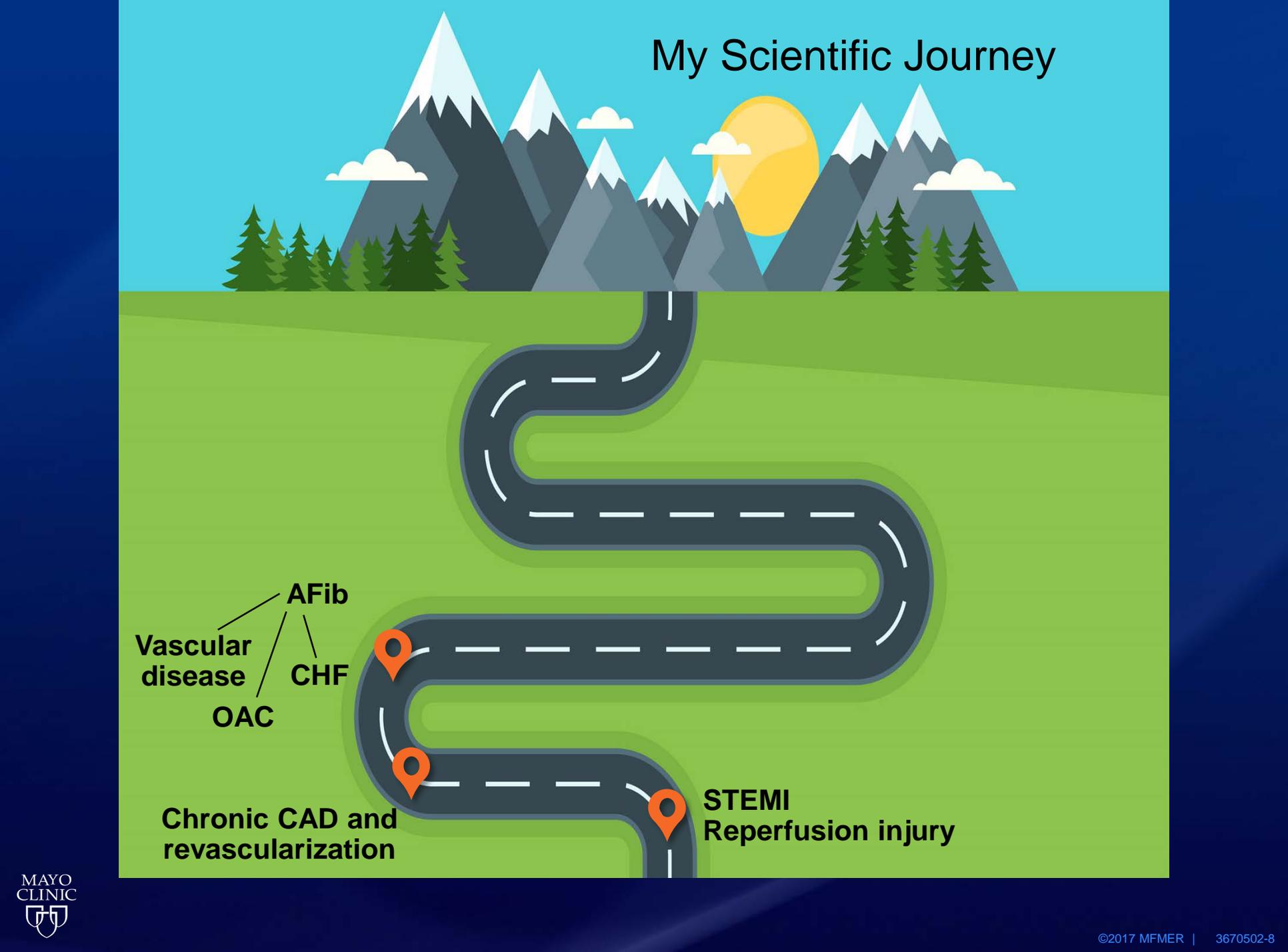
- Absence of obstructive disease in pts with evidence of ischemia and angina
- Absence of angina in pts with severe coronary atherosclerosis
- **High frequency of MVD in pts with ACS without pre-existing angina** – ? Preserved microvascular function and collaterals

*Continued symptoms and events after coronary revascularization*

Progressive  
epicardial disease

Microvascular  
dysfunction

# My Scientific Journey



A winding road on a green hillside leads to a mountain range with a sun and clouds. The road is marked with white dashed lines and has three orange location pins. The text 'My Scientific Journey' is at the top right. The text 'Vascular disease', 'AFib', 'CHF', and 'OAC' is on the left. The text 'Chronic CAD and revascularization' is at the bottom left. The text 'STEMI Reperfusion injury' is at the bottom right.

Vascular disease

AFib

CHF

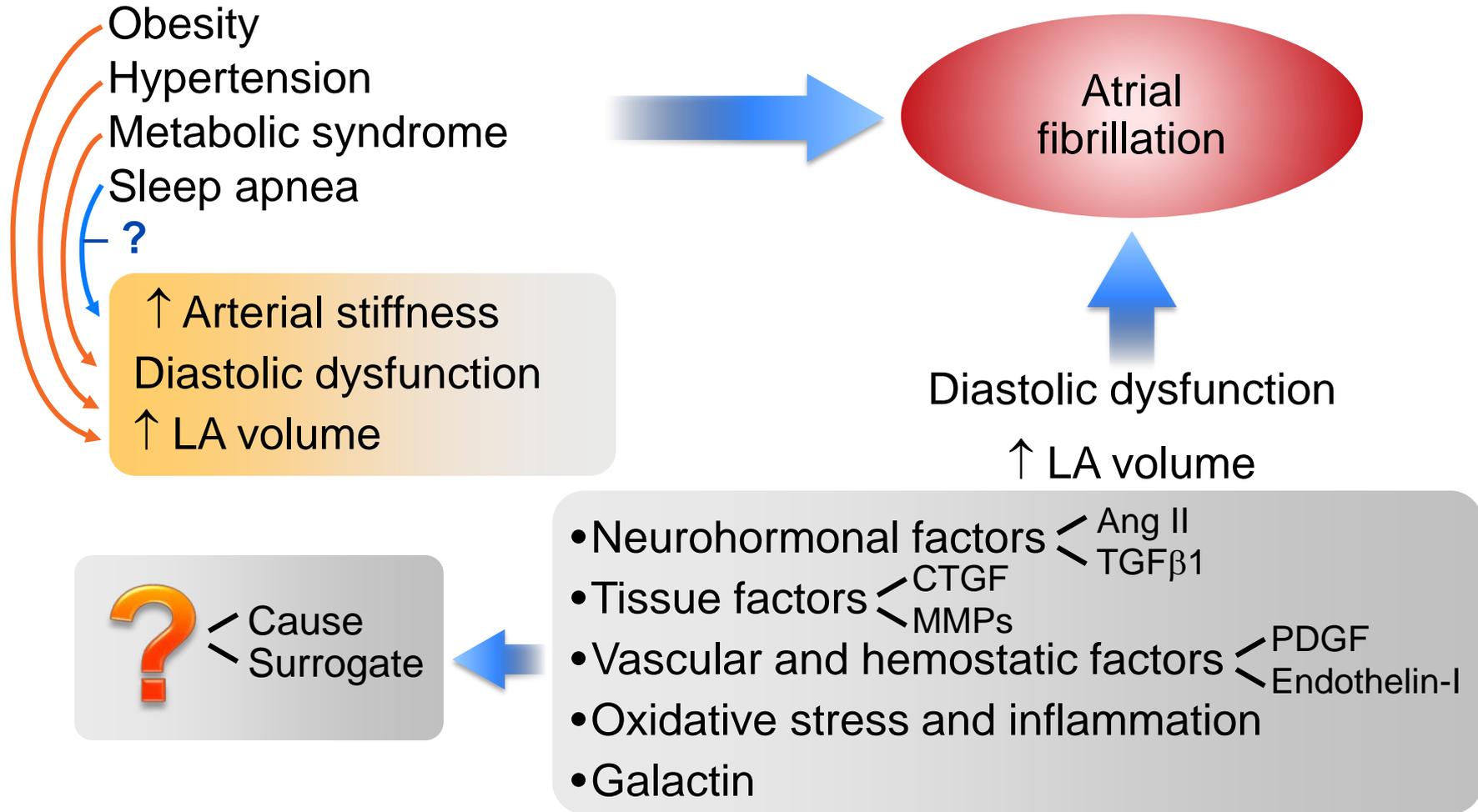
OAC

Chronic CAD and revascularization

STEMI Reperfusion injury

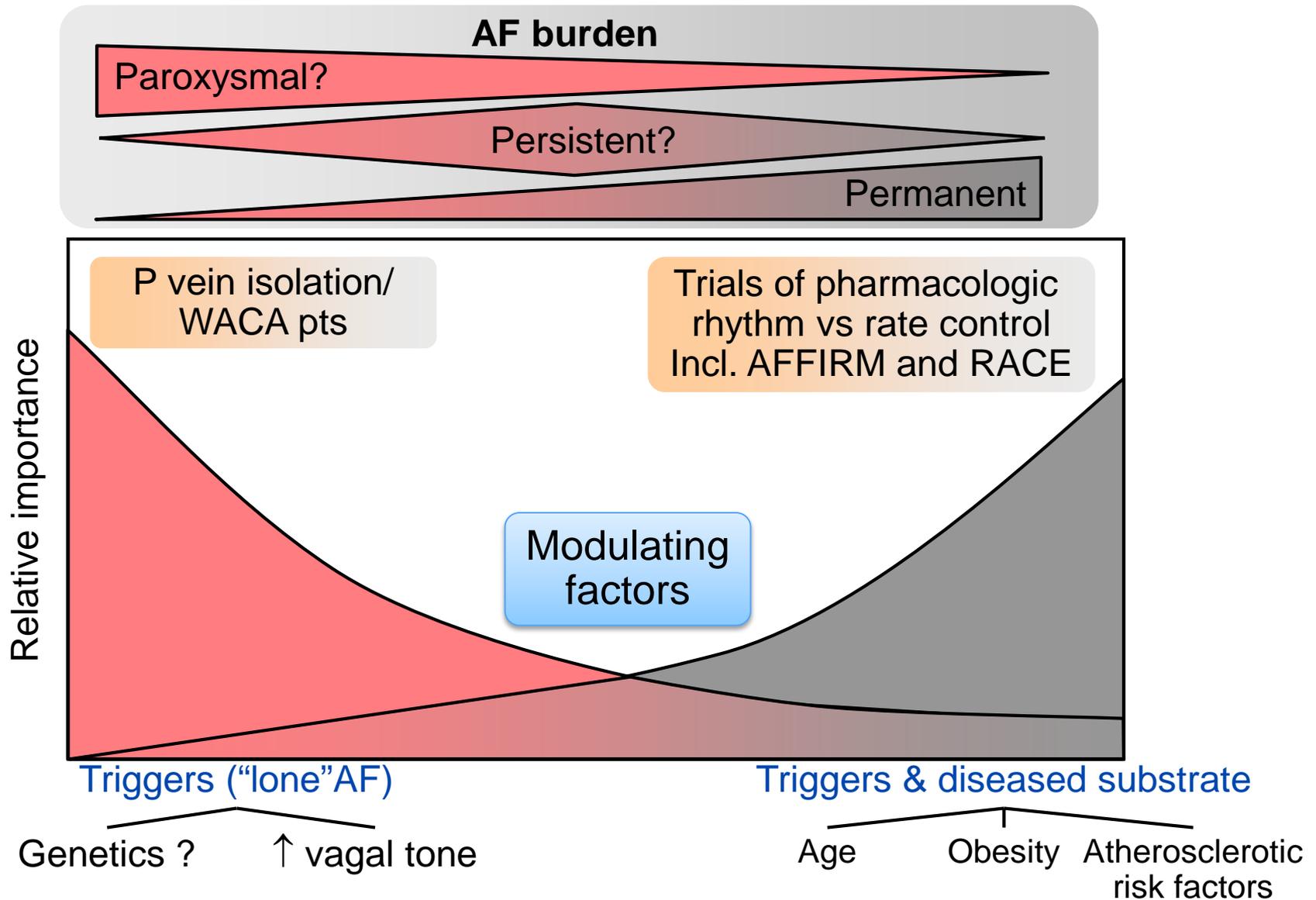
# A Fib as a Vascular Disease

## Suggestive Evidence



Tsang and Gersh: EHJ 2008; JACC 2008; AJC 2008;  
AJC 2006; JACC 2006; JACC 2003; JACC 2002

# Triggers vs Substrate in Pathophysiology of AF



Wyse & Gersh: Circ, 2004



# HCM – Changing Natural History and the Impact of Referral Bias

- Rare disease in young people
- Relatively common in older patients in community hospitals

## Prognosis

Young



Frequently fatal

Middle age



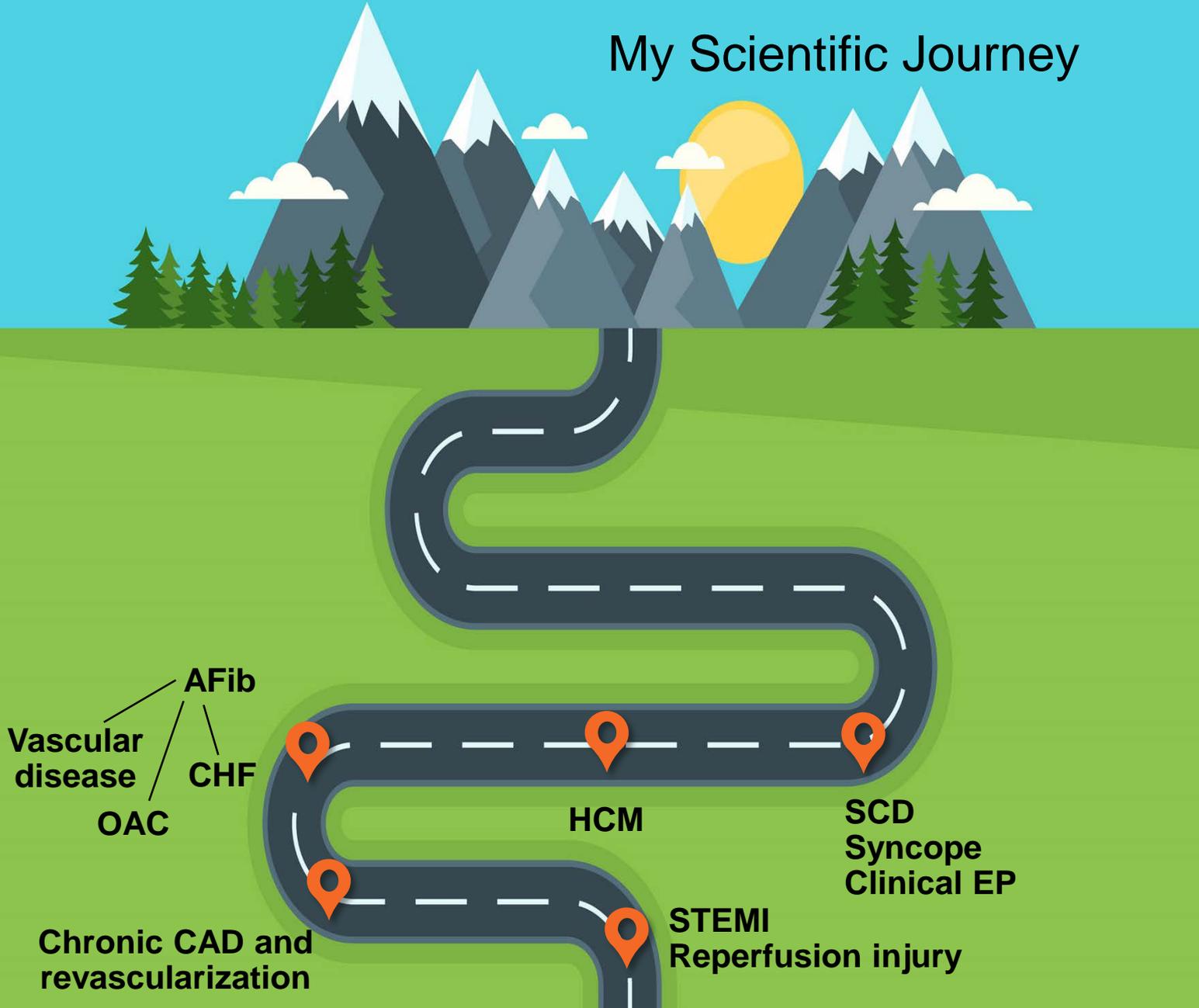
Better than CAD

Elderly



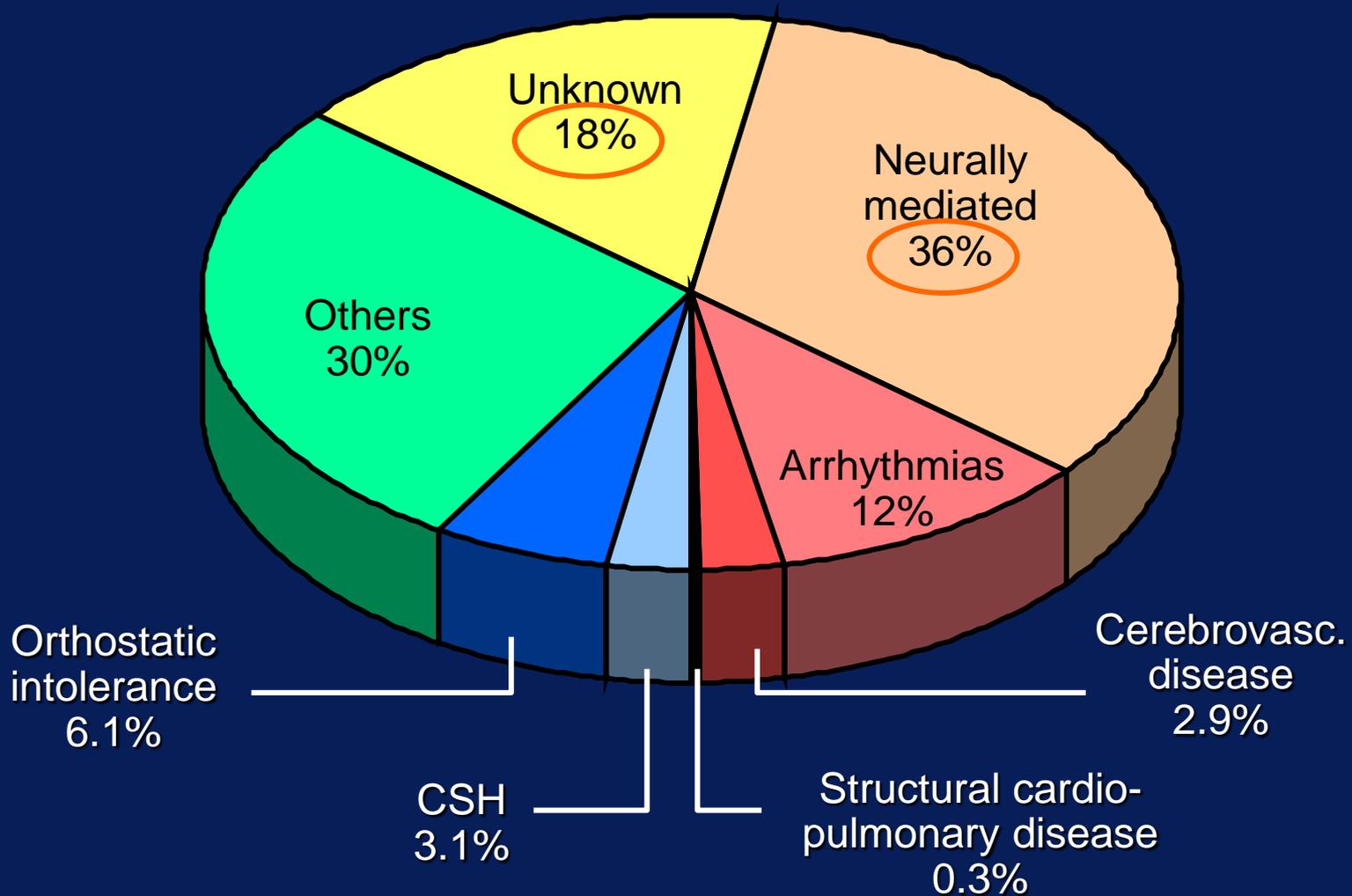
Similar to population at large  
in the majority

# My Scientific Journey



# Causes of Syncope: Mayo Clinic 1996-1998

3,496 Patients



Sorajja: Circ, 2009

The clinical history is the single most important diagnostic aid

# My Scientific Journey



AFib  
Vascular disease  
OAC  
CHF

Chronic CAD and revascularization

HCM

STEMI  
Reperfusion injury

SCD  
Syncope  
Clinical EP

Stem Cells

# Cardiac Cell Repair Therapy is at a Crossroads

“The end of the beginning or the beginning of the end”?

-Winston Churchill

## Grounds for cautious optimism

- Ongoing basic research on multiple fronts and countries but “lost in clinical translation”

### Clinical trial results



- Improved clinical trial design

## Concerns

- Benefits – modest
- Neutral trials

- Unrealistic expectations { Physicians  
Public/media

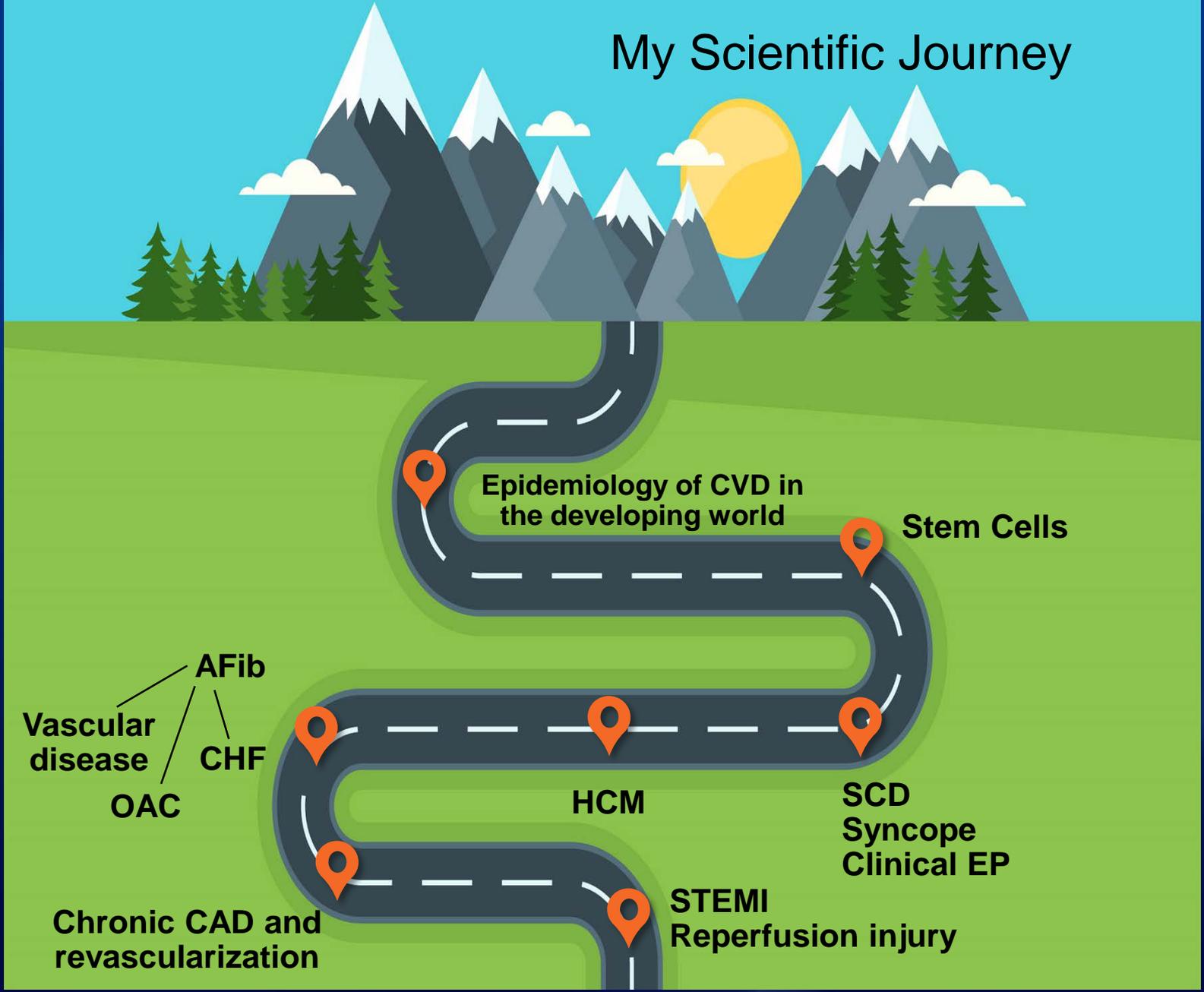


- Overreaction to neutral trial results

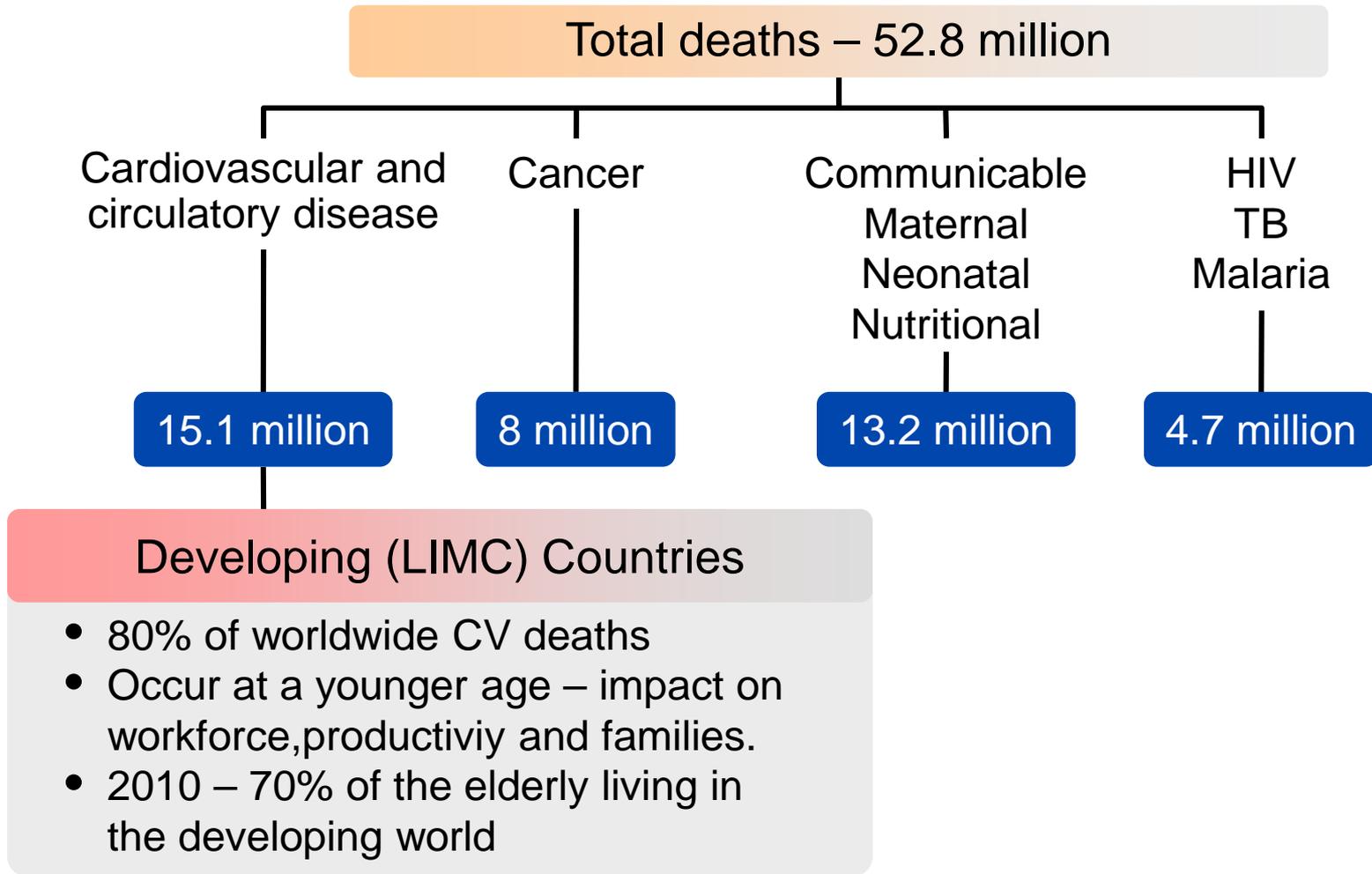
- Perceptions in scientific community over extent of stem cell research funding

- Concerns re scientific credibility – *justified and unjustified*

# My Scientific Journey



# Global Burden of Cardiovascular Disease – 2010



Lopez: Lancet, 2006; Reddy: NEJM, 2004  
Lozano: Lancet, 2012

# The Potential Epidemic of CVD in Developing Countries

Hostile CV environment

- Diet/lack of exercise
- Tobacco incl second-hand smoke
- Aging society
- HIV survivors- Statins in Primary Prev. ?
- Air pollution
- Rural → urban migration
- Psychosocial/economic stressors
- Culture
  - Obesity
  - Traditional healers

88/g2

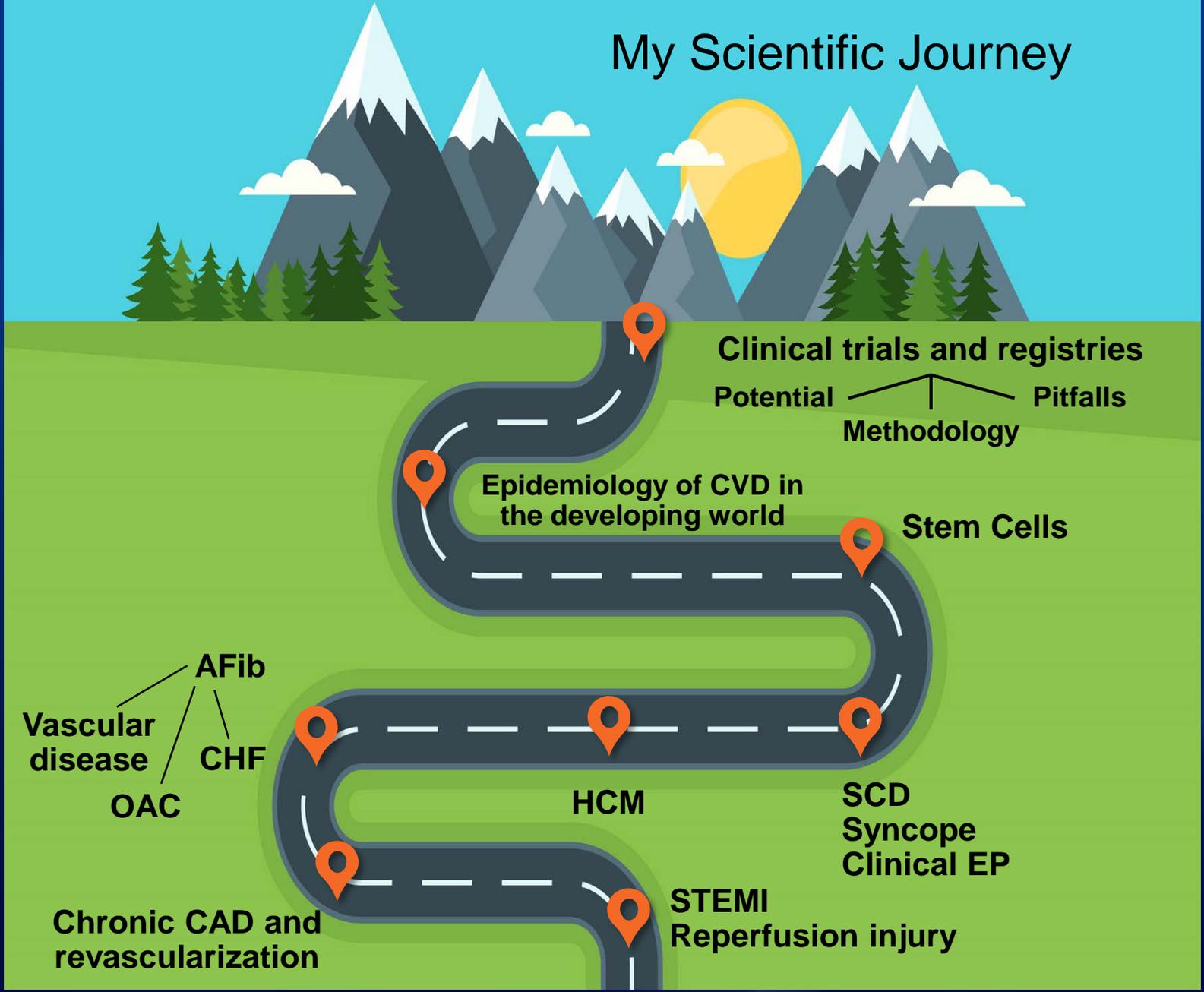
- Limited national resources
- Lack of infrastructure



Genetic/phenotypic vulnerability? – thrifty gene concept?

- Salt sensitivity
- Insulin resistance
- Lipid/fat metabolism
- Low birth weights

# My Scientific Journey



# Limitations of Randomized Trials and Registry Studies of C. Revascularization

## Registry studies

- Selection bias
- Greater relevance to practice at large

## Randomized trials

- Entry bias (Inclusion criteria mandate clinical equipoise and eligibility for both forms of therapy  
Brown, Gersh et al: Nature CV Med, 2005)
- Prolonged duration of trials introduces a risk of “obsolescence”

“Things may not be as they seem”

Gersh and Frye: NEJM, 2005

# Every Database is Vulnerable to Confounders

Multivariable analysis

Adjust for baseline differences but cannot eliminate these

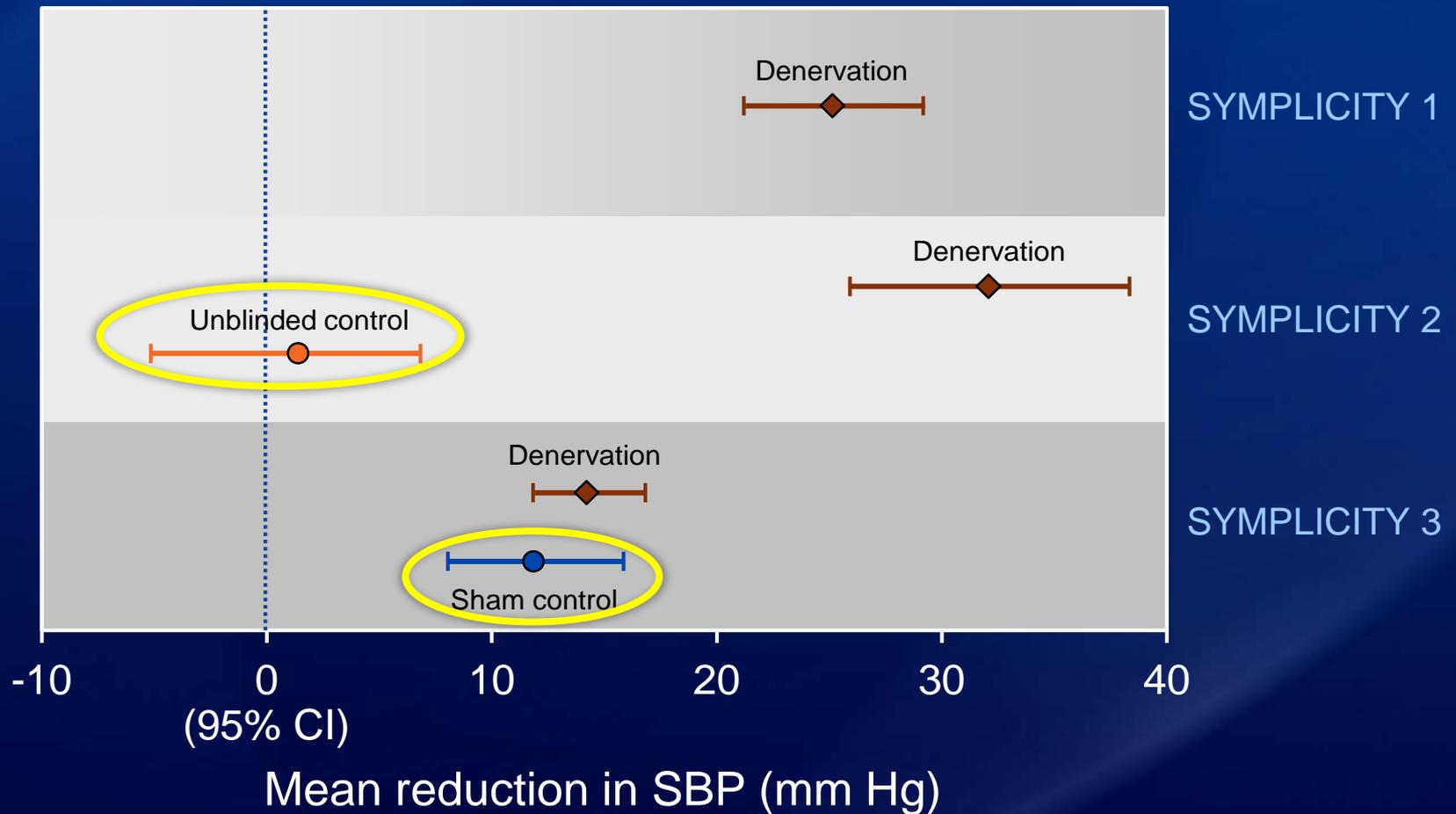
Can only adjust for known and measured confounders

# Placebo Effect

“you have to  
believe it to  
see it”

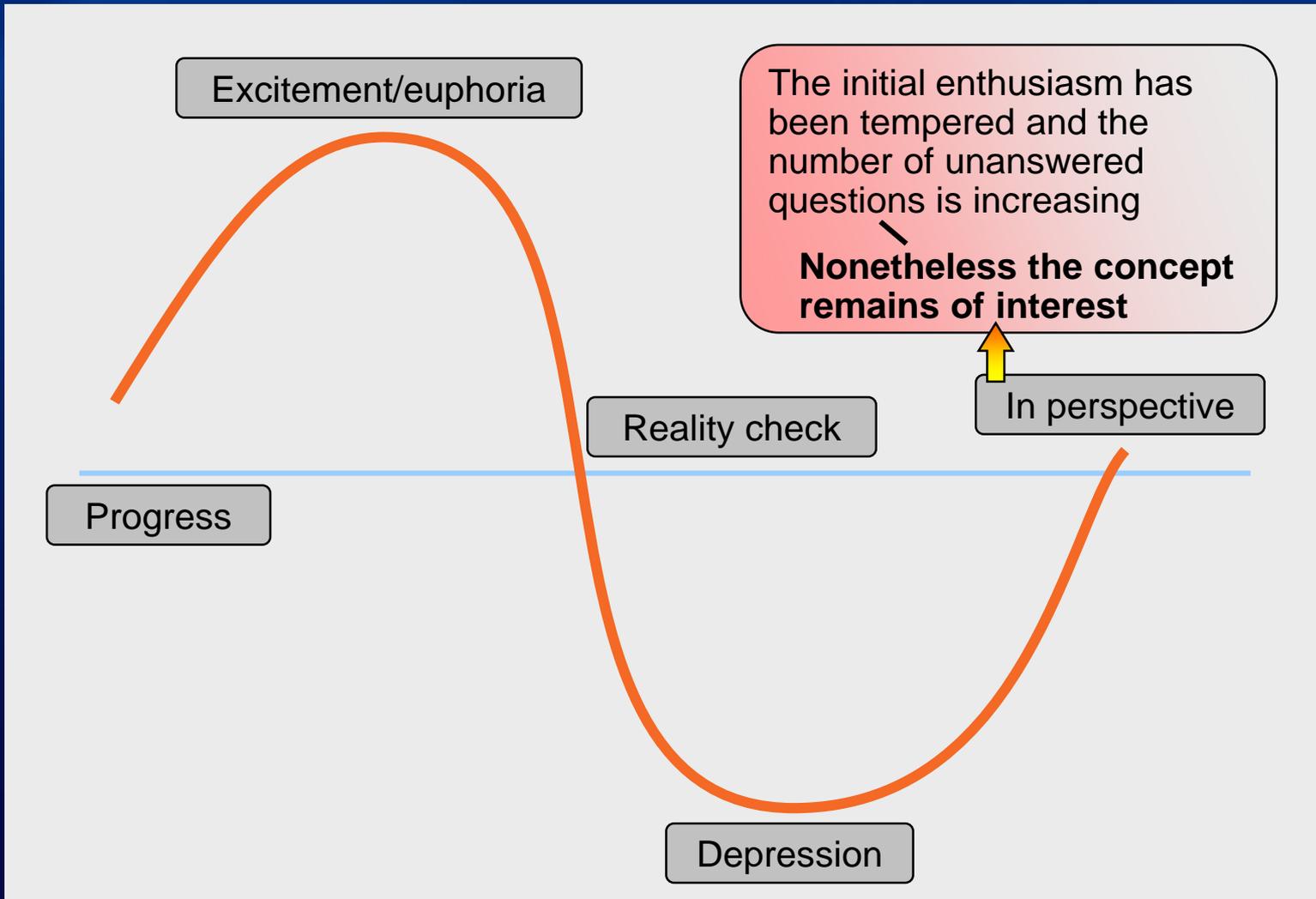


# Comparison of Changes in SBP at 6 Months in 3 Trials of Renal Denervation



Pocock and Gersh: JACC, 2014

# The Natural History of Evolving Therapies



# A Story about Mark Twain in “Drugs and Behavior”

By Fred Leavitt  
Sage Publications 1994

“Twain was convinced that he could only sleep in well-ventilated rooms. Finding himself in a small hotel room with a window that was stuck shut, he tried in vain to fall asleep. Finally unable to bear it any longer, he reached under his bed, picked up a shoe, and heaved it at the window. The ensuing crash relieved him and he quickly fell asleep.

He awoke refreshed, only to find that he had missed the window and shattered a mirror instead.

# Composite Endpoints – Potential Pitfalls

## Advantages

- ↑ statistical power
- ↑ frequency of events



Convenient  
impact on sample size and costs

## Caveat

“but a danger of oversimplifying the evidence by putting too much emphasis on the composite”

Pocock: and Gersh JACC, 2015

## Summary of Key 1- and 5-Year Findings From the SYNTAX Trial

Endpoint	1-year event rates		
	CABG (n=897)	DES (n=903)	P
MACCE composite	12.1	17.8	0.002
Death	3.5	4.4	0.37
MI	3.3	4.8	0.11
Stroke	2.2	0.6	0.003
Death/MI/stroke	7.6	7.5	0.98
Repeat revascularization	5.9	13.7	<0.001
PCI	4.7	11.4	<0.001
CABG	1.3	2.8	0.03

Pocock: JACC, 2015; Serruys: NEJM, 2009; Mohr: Lancet, 2013

# Differential Magnitude of Composite Endpoints



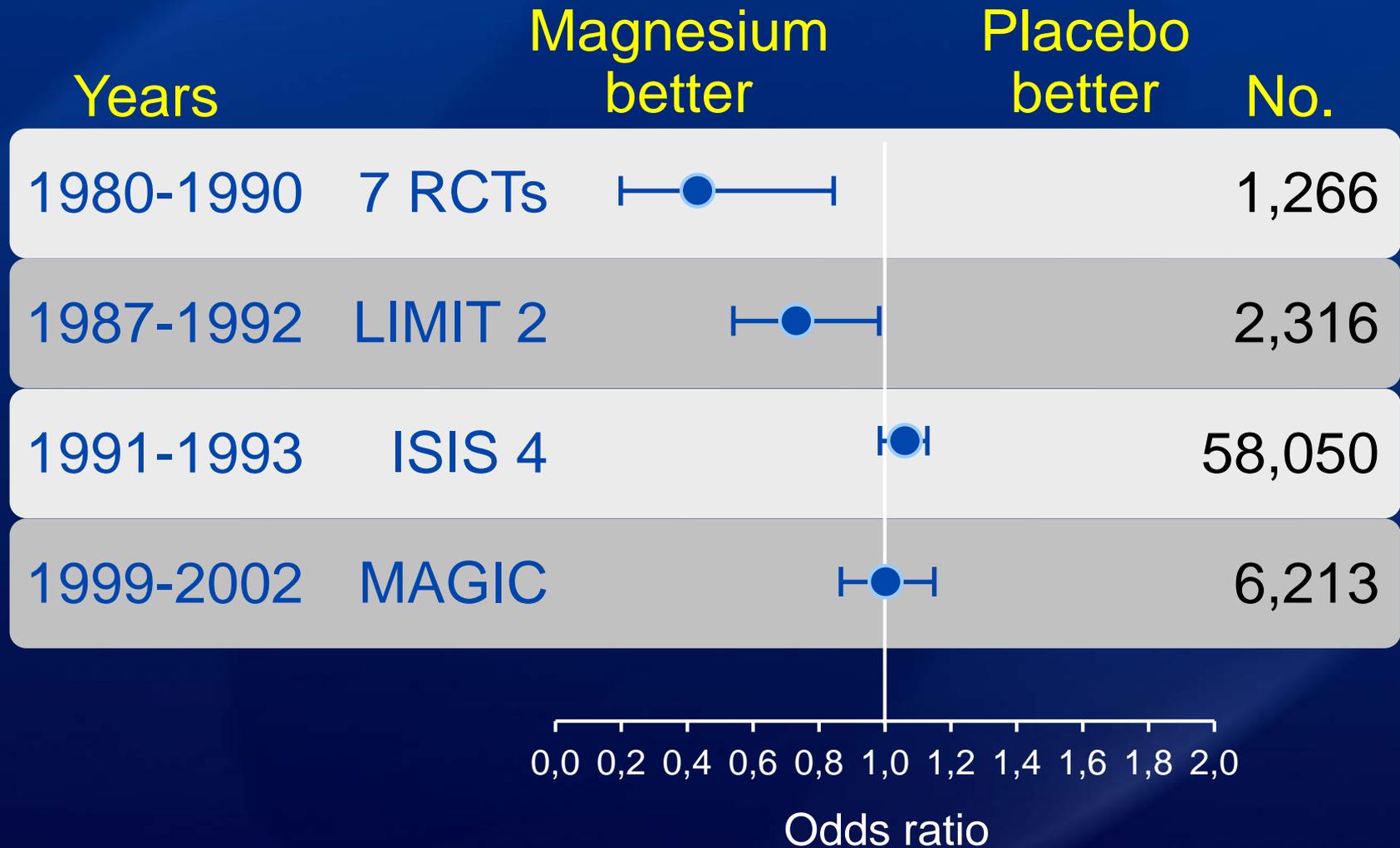
# Small Studies with Highly Positive Results



Can be misleading

Non-inferiority and inadequate power  
are two very different entities

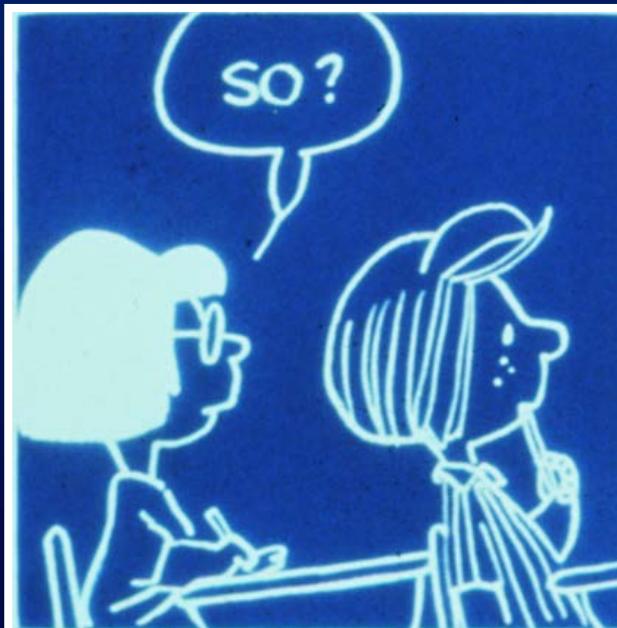
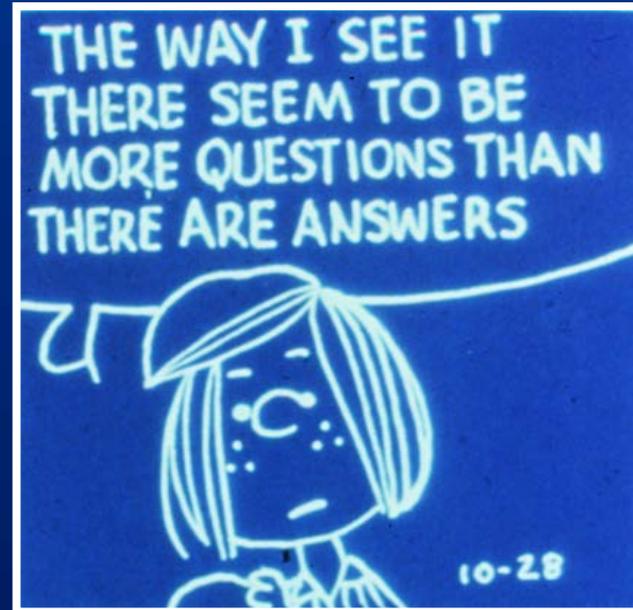
# Trials of Magnesium for Acute MI



Antman E: Lancet 360:1189, 2002

# Type II Error in a Randomized Trial

Improved	33%
Unchanged	33%
Escaped	Monkey no. 3





# Eminence-Based Medicine

“The more senior the colleague the less importance placed upon anything as mundane as evidence.”

Isaacs: BMJ, 1999

The “sicker” the patient

Coronary artery

Symptoms

LV dysfunction

Diabetes



The greater the benefit of revascularization vs  
medical therapy

The greater the benefit of CABG vs PCI-**comorbidities?**