



Società Italiana per l'Iperensione Arteriosa
Legg Italiana contro l'Iperensione Arteriosa

CONGRESSO INTERREGIONALE SIIA

PIEMONTE - LIGURIA - VALLE D'AOSTA

Aula Magna Dogliotti - Presidio Molinette

TORINO

10 OTTOBRE 2020

COMITATO SCIENTIFICO

Aldo Pende (Genova)

Claudio Pascale (Torino)

Antonio Ferrero (Torino)

Franco Rabbia (Torino)



Giovambattista Desideri
UO Geriatria e Lungodegenza
Dipartimento MESVA
Università degli Studi di L'Aquila



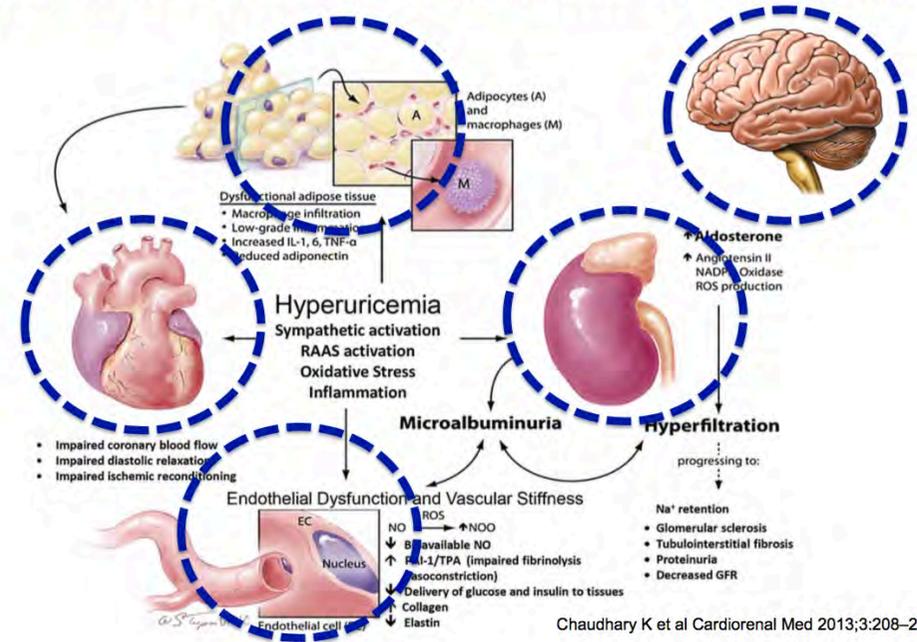
Gout: why an ancient disease is a modern day problem?

Epidemiology-Pathophysiology

Gout: The Fashionable Disease



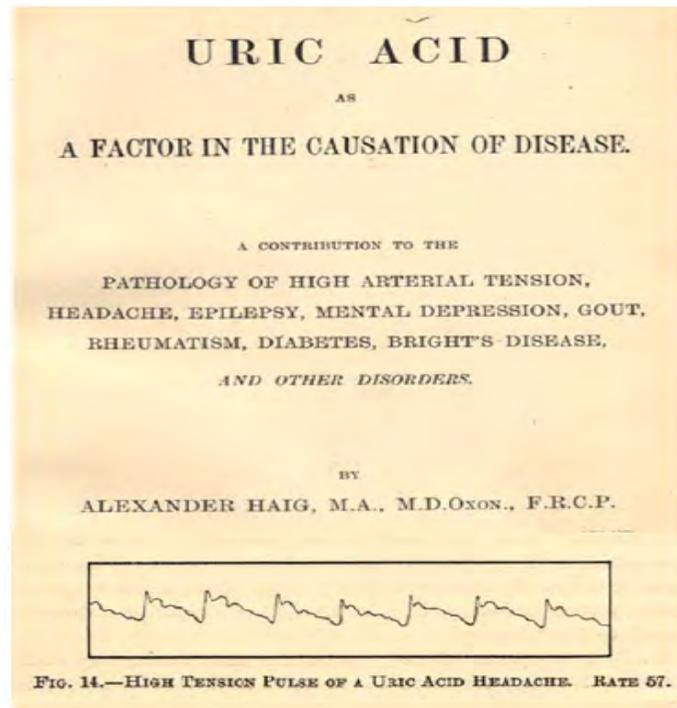
Hyperuricemia and Cardiorenal Metabolic Syndrome



Treatment

2018 ESC/ESH Guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension

The Task Force for the management of arterial hypertension of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Society of Hypertension (ESH)

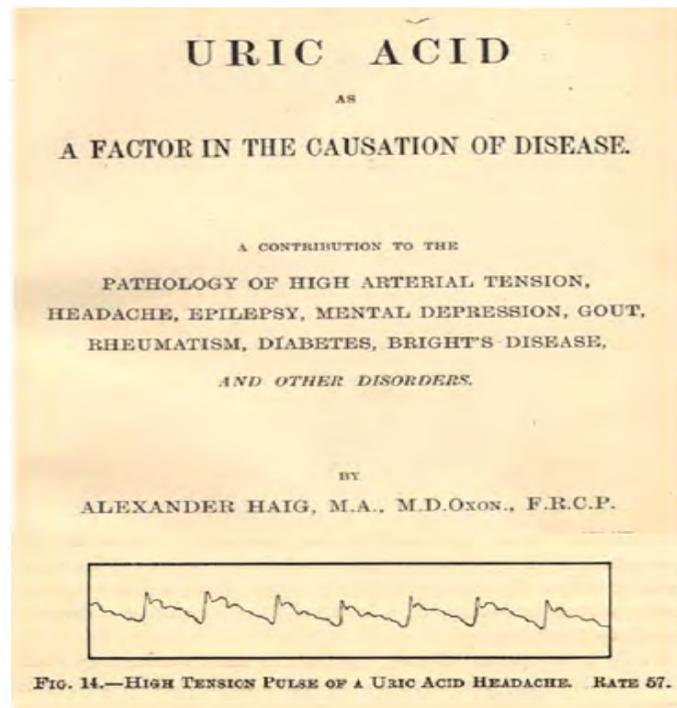


Routine laboratory tests
Haemoglobin and/or haematocrit
Fasting blood glucose and glycated HbA _{1c}
Blood lipids: total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol
Blood triglycerides
Blood potassium and sodium
Blood uric acid
Blood creatinine and eGFR
Blood liver function tests
Urine analysis: microscopic examination; urinary protein by dipstick test or, ideally, albumin:creatinine ratio
12-lead ECG

Clinical Practice Guidelines

2020 International Society of Hypertension Global Hypertension Practice Guidelines

Thomas Unger, Claudio Borghi, Fadi Charchar, Nadia A. Khan, Neil R. Poulter, Dorairaj Prabhakaran, Agustin Ramirez, Markus Schlaich, George S. Stergiou, Maciej Tomaszewski, Richard D. Wainford, Bryan Williams, Aletta E. Schutte



- **Carotid ultrasound:** Plaques (atherosclerosis), stenosis.
- **Kidneys/renal artery and adrenal imaging:** Ultrasound/renal artery Duplex; CT-/MR-angiography: renal parenchymal disease, renal artery stenosis, adrenal lesions, other abdominal pathology.
- **Fundoscopy:** Retinal changes, hemorrhages, papilloedema, tortuosity, nipping.
- **Brain CT/MRI:** Ischemic or hemorrhagic brain injury due to hypertension.

Functional Tests and Additional Laboratory Investigations

- **Ankle-brachial index:** Peripheral (lower extremity) artery disease.
- **Further testing for secondary hypertension if suspected:** Aldosterone-renin ratio, plasma free metanephrines, late-night salivary cortisol or other screening tests for cortisol excess.
- Urinary albumin/creatinine ratio
- **Serum uric acid (s-UA) levels**
- Liver function tests



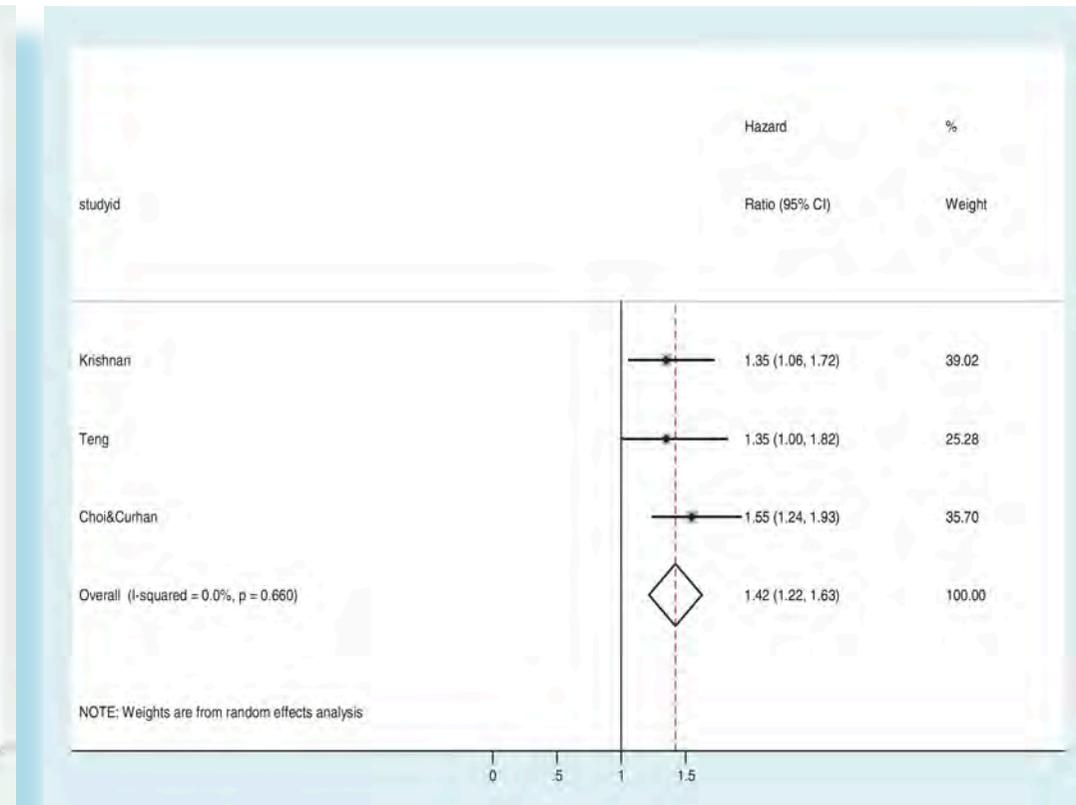
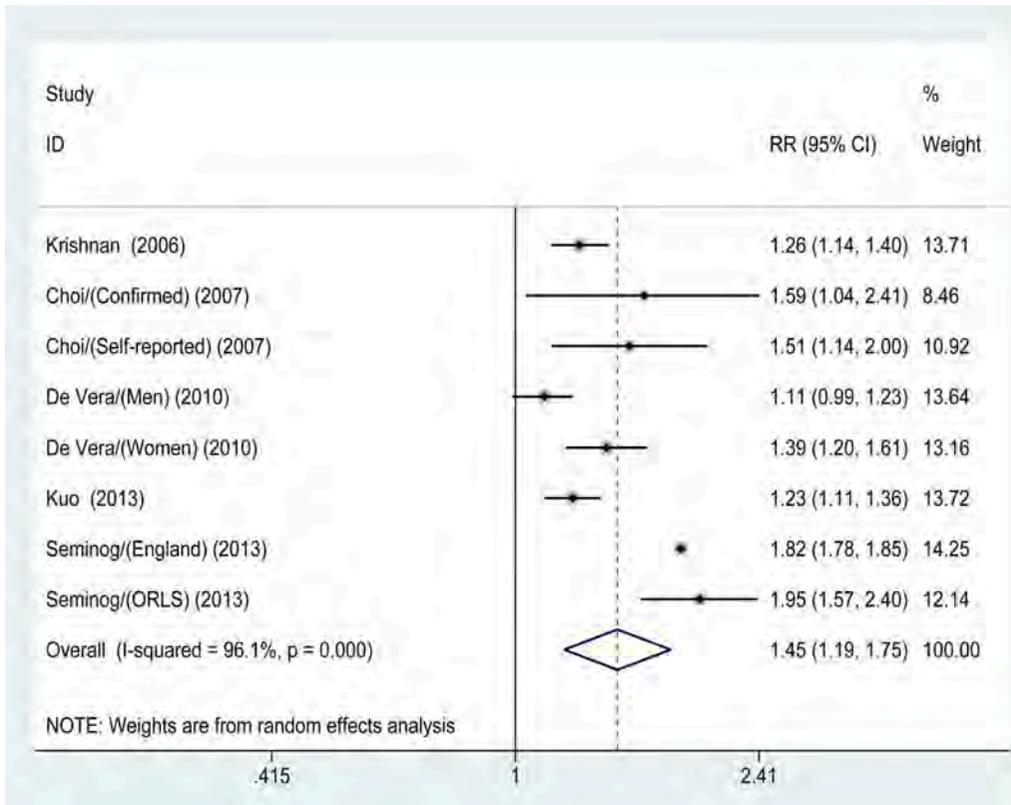


Gout is associated with increased risk for cardiovascular events



Gout and Risk of Myocardial Infarction¹

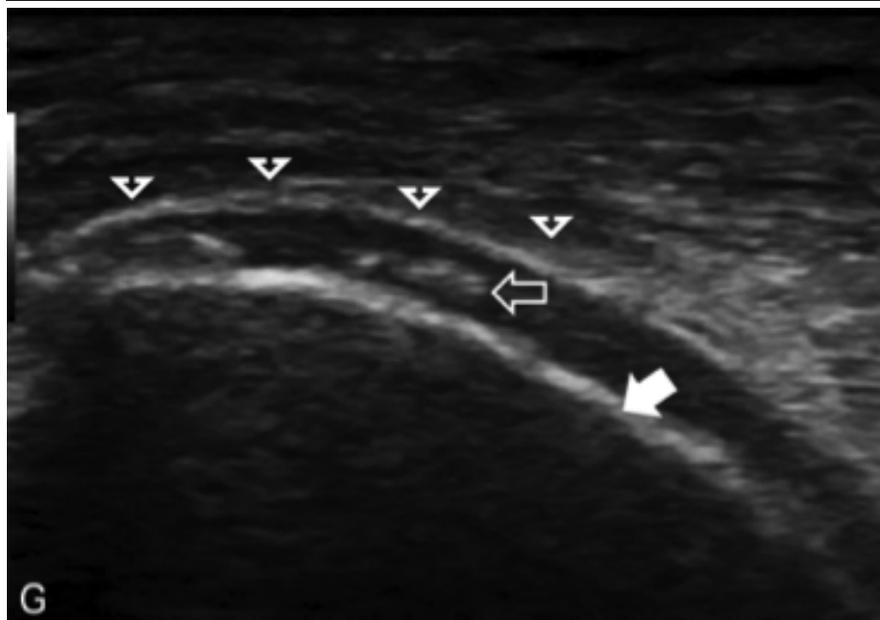
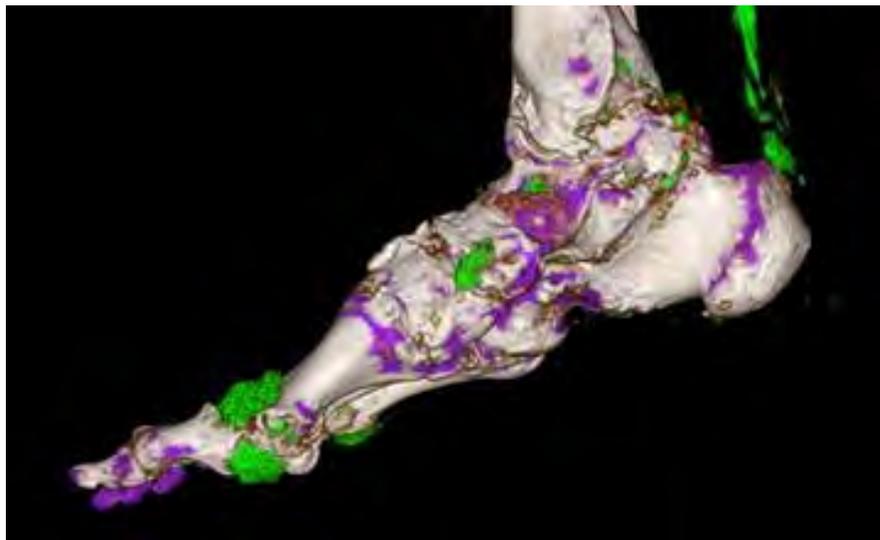
Gout and Mortality for CHD²



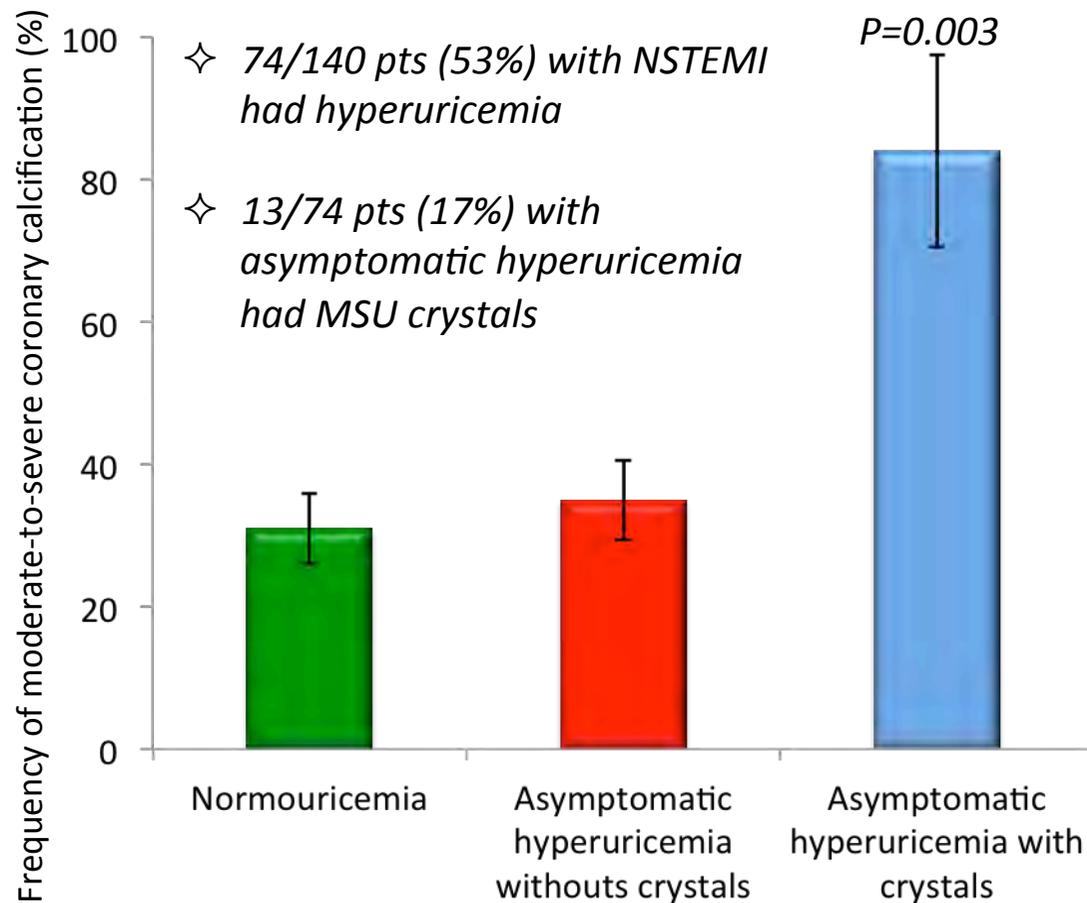
¹Liu SC et al. PLoS One. 2015 Jul 31;10(7):e0134088. d

²Clarson LE et al. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology 2015, Vol. 22(3) 335-343

Subclinical Gout and Cardiovascular Disease

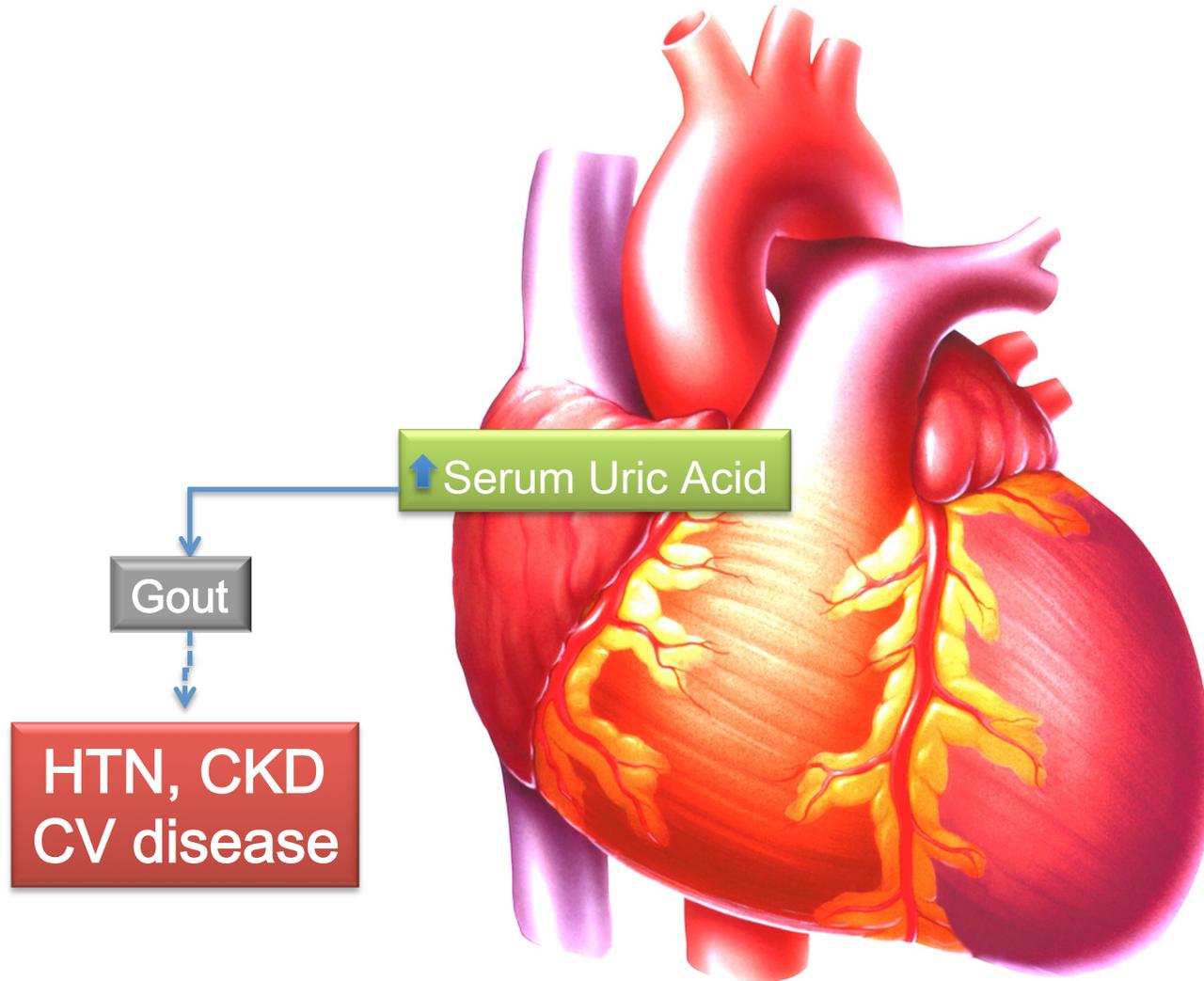


Silent MSU Crystal Deposits Are Associated With Severe Coronary Calcification in Asymptomatic Hyperuricemia (SUA >7 mg/dL)

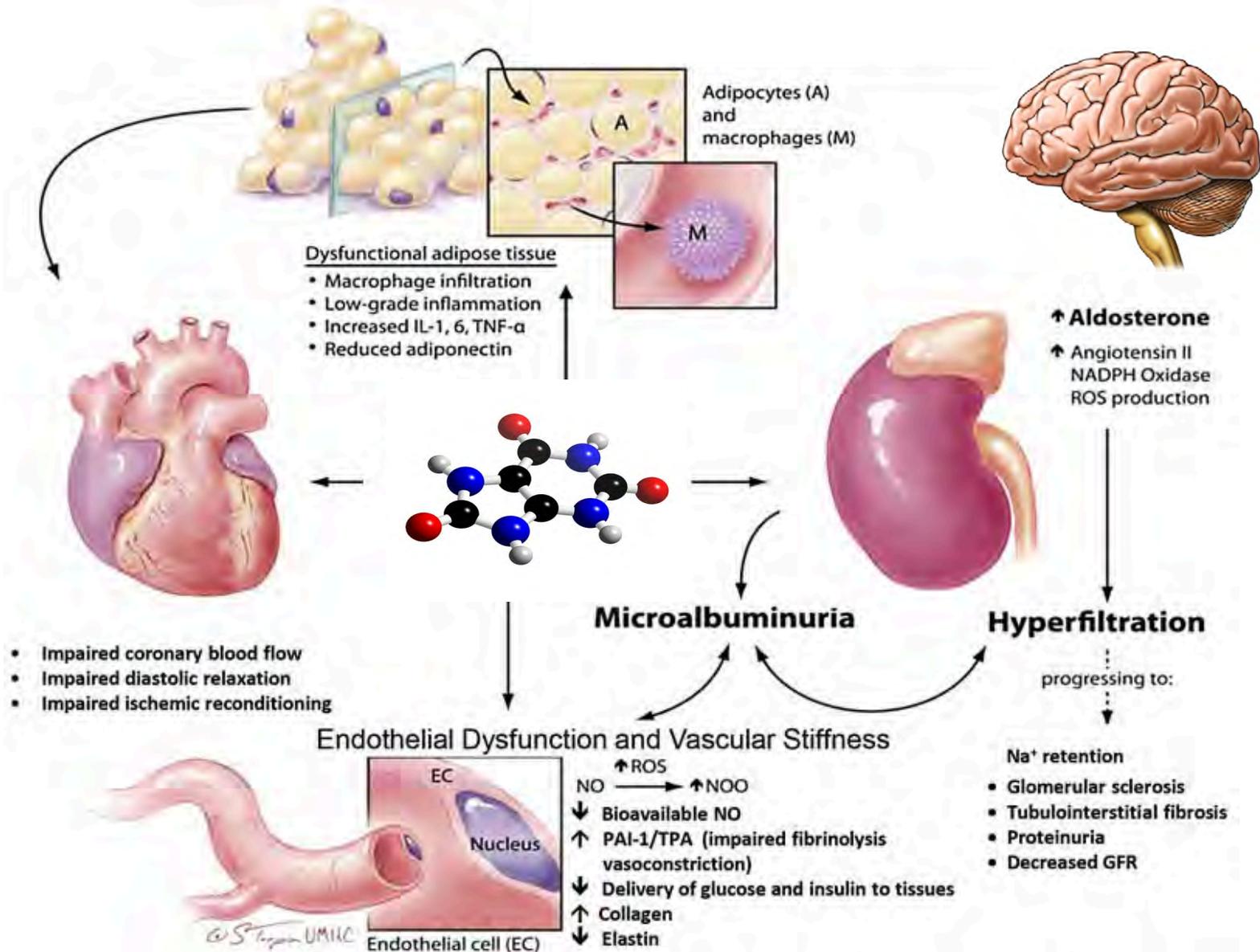


SUA, oxidative stress and CV disease: a comprehensive hypothesis

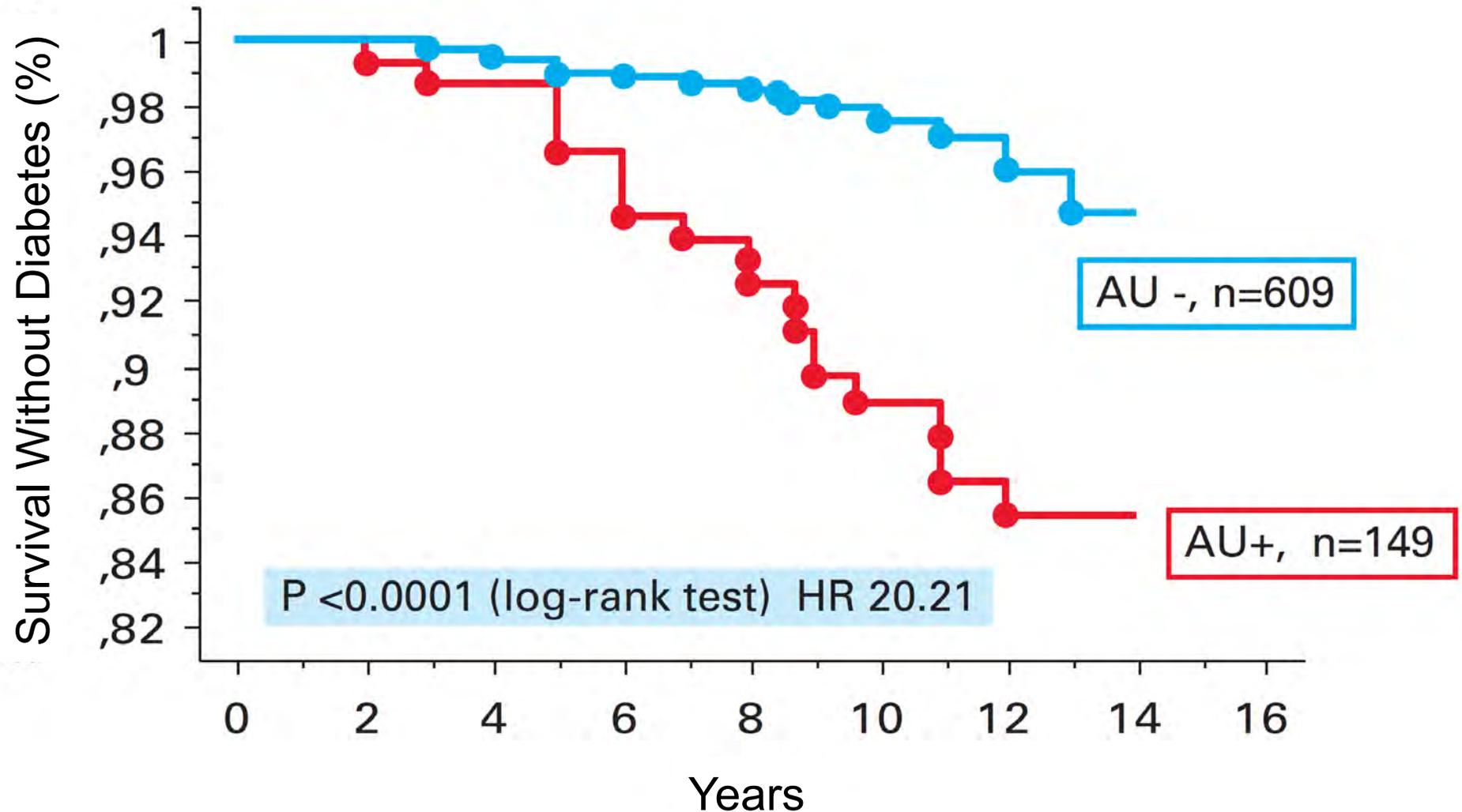
Borghi C, Desideri G, Hypertension 2016



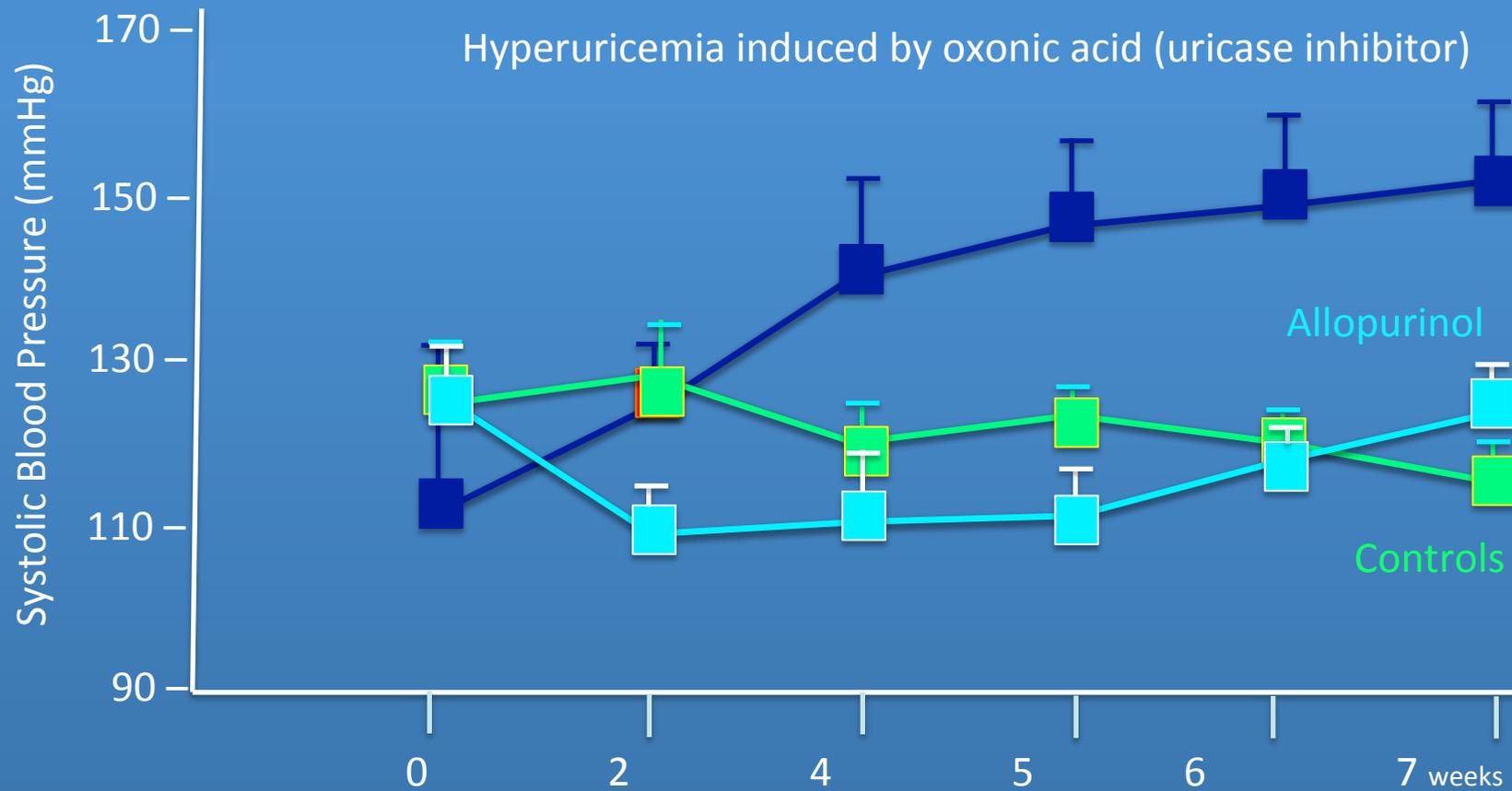
Uric Acid – Key Ingredient in the Recipe for Cardiorenal Metabolic Syndrome



Serum Uric Acid Levels Predict New-Onset Type 2 Diabetes in Hospitalized Patients With Primary Hypertension: The MAGIC Study



Elevated uric acid increases blood pressure in the rat by a novel crystal-independent mechanism



Serum uric acid as a predictor of hypertension

Study	Population	Follow-up, y	Independent	Year
Israeli Heart Study	10 000 male participants	5	Not done	1972
Kaiser Permanente	2062 subjects	6	Yes	1990
University of Utah	1482 adults	7	Yes	1991
Olivetti Heart Study	619 male participants	12	Yes	1994
CARDIA study	5115 adults	10	Yes	1999
Osaka Health Survey	6356 males	10	Yes	2001
Hawaii-Los Angeles-Hiroshima	140 male participants	15	Yes	2001
Osaka Factory Study	433 male participants	5	Yes	2003
Osaka Health Survey	2310 male participants	6	Yes	2003
Okinawa	4489 adults	13	Yes	2004
Bogalusa Heart	679 children	11	Yes	2005
Framingham	3329 adults	4	Yes	2005
Normative Aging Study	2062 male participants	21	Yes	2006
ARIC	9104 adults	9	Yes	2006
Beaver Dam	2520 adults	10	Yes	2006
MRFIT	3073 men	6	Yes	2007
Health Professional Follow-up	750 men	18	No	2007
Nurses Health Study	1500 women	5	Yes	2009
China	7220 adults	4	Yes	2009
US	141 children	3	Yes	2009
Italy	1410 young adults	20	Yes	2010
GOCADAN	1078 adults	6	Yes	2012
NHANES Continuous	6036 adolescents	8	Yes	2012
Cardia	4752 adults	20	Men	2012

Serum uric acid as a predictor of hypertension

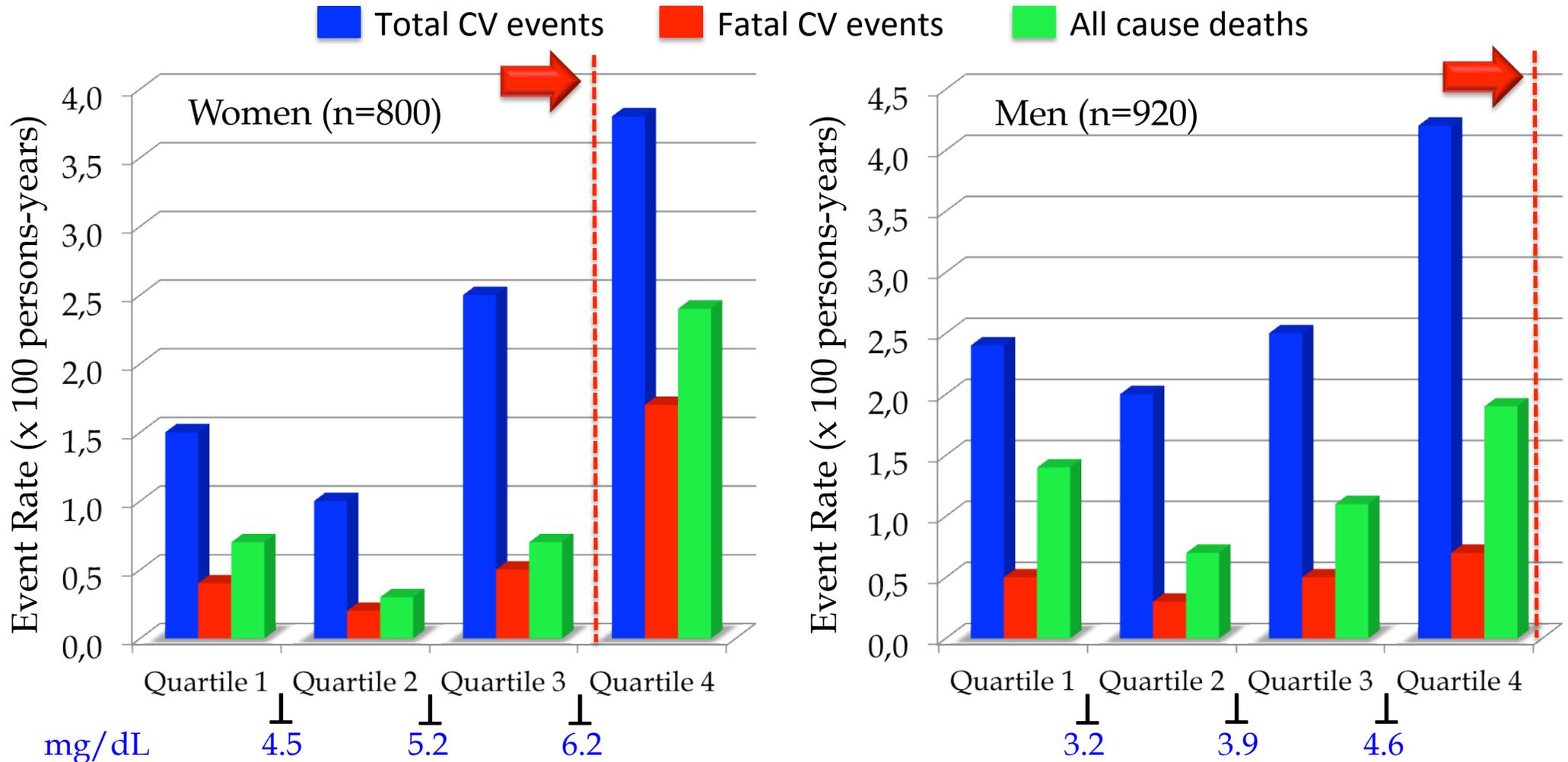
Study	Population	Follow-up, y	Independent	Year
Israeli Heart Study	10 000 male participants	5	Not done	1972
Kaiser Permanente	2062 subjects	6	Yes	1990
University of Utah	1482 adults	7	Yes	1991

Author	Patients (n)	Cut-off point	Follow-up	Adjusted risk ratio
Krishnan <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [24]	3073 Normotensive men, age 35–57 yrs, nondiabetic, without metabolic syndrome	>7.0 mg/dl	6 years	HR 1.81 (95% CI, 1.59–2.07)
Grayson <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [21]	55 607 Meta-analysis	1 SD higher serum uric acid	3 to 21.5 years	RR 1.13 (95% CI, 1.06–1.20)
Perlstein <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [25]	2062 Healthy men	>7.0 mg/dl	21.5 years	RR 1.1 (95% CI, 1.06–1.15)
Forman <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [26]	1496 Healthy women aged 32–52 yrs	>4.6 mg/dl	8 years	OR 1.89 (95% CI, 1.26–2.82).
Mellen <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [27]	9104 Healthy, mean (range) age 53.3 (45–64) yrs	>7.0 mg/dl	9 years	HR 1.1 (95% CI, 1.04–1.15)
Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [28]	7220 General population	5.7 (men) 4.8 (women)	4 years	RR 1.55 (95% CI, 1.10–2.19) for men RR 1.91 (95% CI, 1.12–3.25) for women
Shankar <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [29]	2520 General population	6.6 mg/dl	10 years	RR 1.65 (95% CI, 1.41–1.93)
Sundström <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [30]	3329 General population	1 SD increase in serum uric acid	4 years	OR 1.17 (95% CI, 1.02–1.33)
Bombelli <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [22]	2051 General population	1-mg/dl increase in serum uric acid	16 years	HR 1.34 (95% CI 1.06–1.70) home hypertension HR 1.29 (95% CI 1.05–1.70) ambulatory hypertension

China	7220 adults	4	Yes	2009
US	141 children	3	Yes	2009
Italy	1410 young adults	20	Yes	2010
GOCADAN	1078 adults	6	Yes	2012
NHANES Continuous	6036 adolescents	8	Yes	2012
Cardia	4752 adults	20	Men	2012

Relation Between Serum Uric Acid and Risk of CVD in Essential Hypertension: The PIUMA Study

1720 subjects with EH, untreated, screened for absence of cardiovascular disease, renal disease, cancer, and other important disease. Follow-up up to 12 years (mean, 4.0) were followed

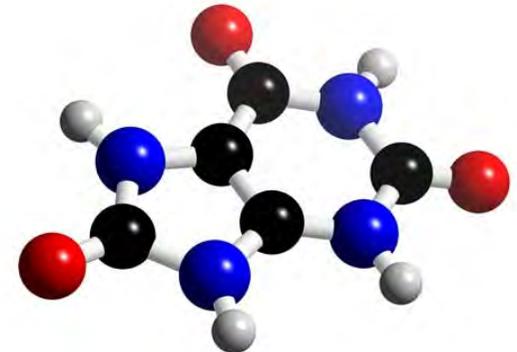


ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Exploration into Uric and Cardiovascular Disease: Uric Acid Right for heArt Health (URRAH) Project, A Study Protocol for a Retrospective Observational Study

Giovambattista Desideri¹ · Agostino Virdis²  · Edoardo Casiglia³ · Claudio Borghi⁴ · On behalf of the Working Group on Uric Acid and Cardiovascular Risk of the Italian Society of Hypertension

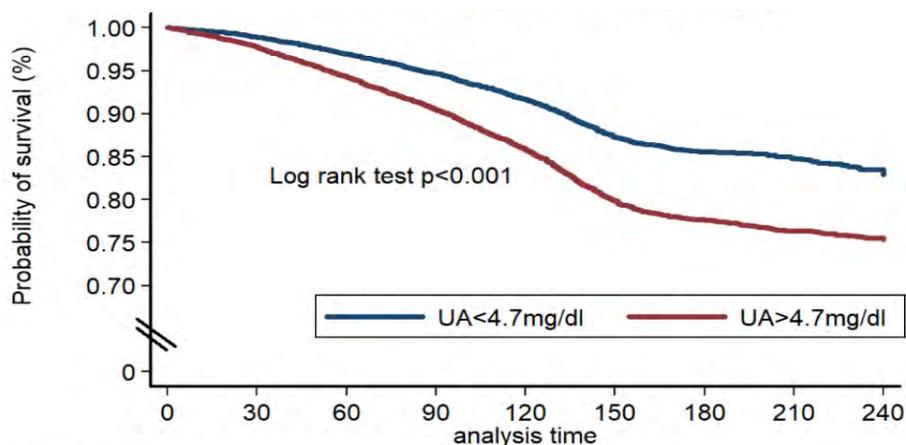
- ✧ Casiglia E, et al. J Hypertens. 2020;38(3):412-419
- ✧ Virdis A, et al Hypertension. 2020;75(2):302-308.
- ✧ Maloberti A, et al. High Blood Press Cardiovasc Prev. 2020 Apr;27(2): 121-128.
- ✧ Muiesan ML, et al . J Hypertens. 2020 Jul 15. doi: 10.1097/HJH.0000000000002589..



Identification of the uric acid thresholds predicting an increased total and cardiovascular mortality over 20 years

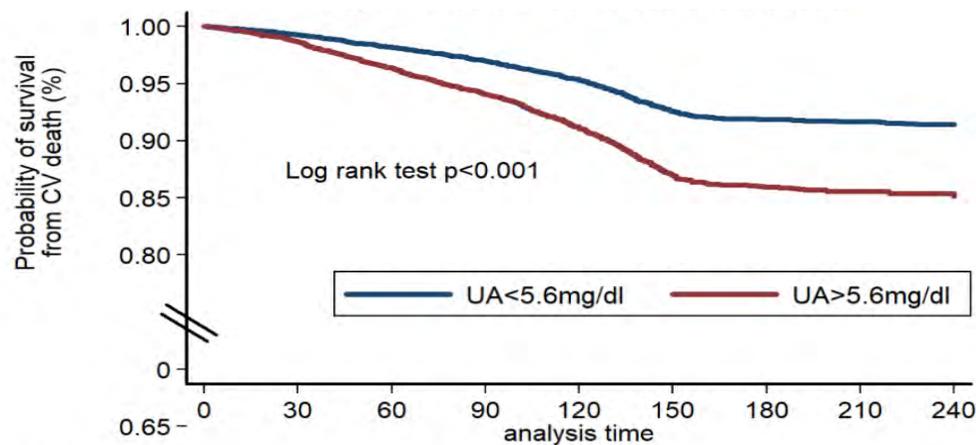
Kaplan-Meier survival estimates according to the identified thresholds

all-cause mortality – 4.7 mg/dL



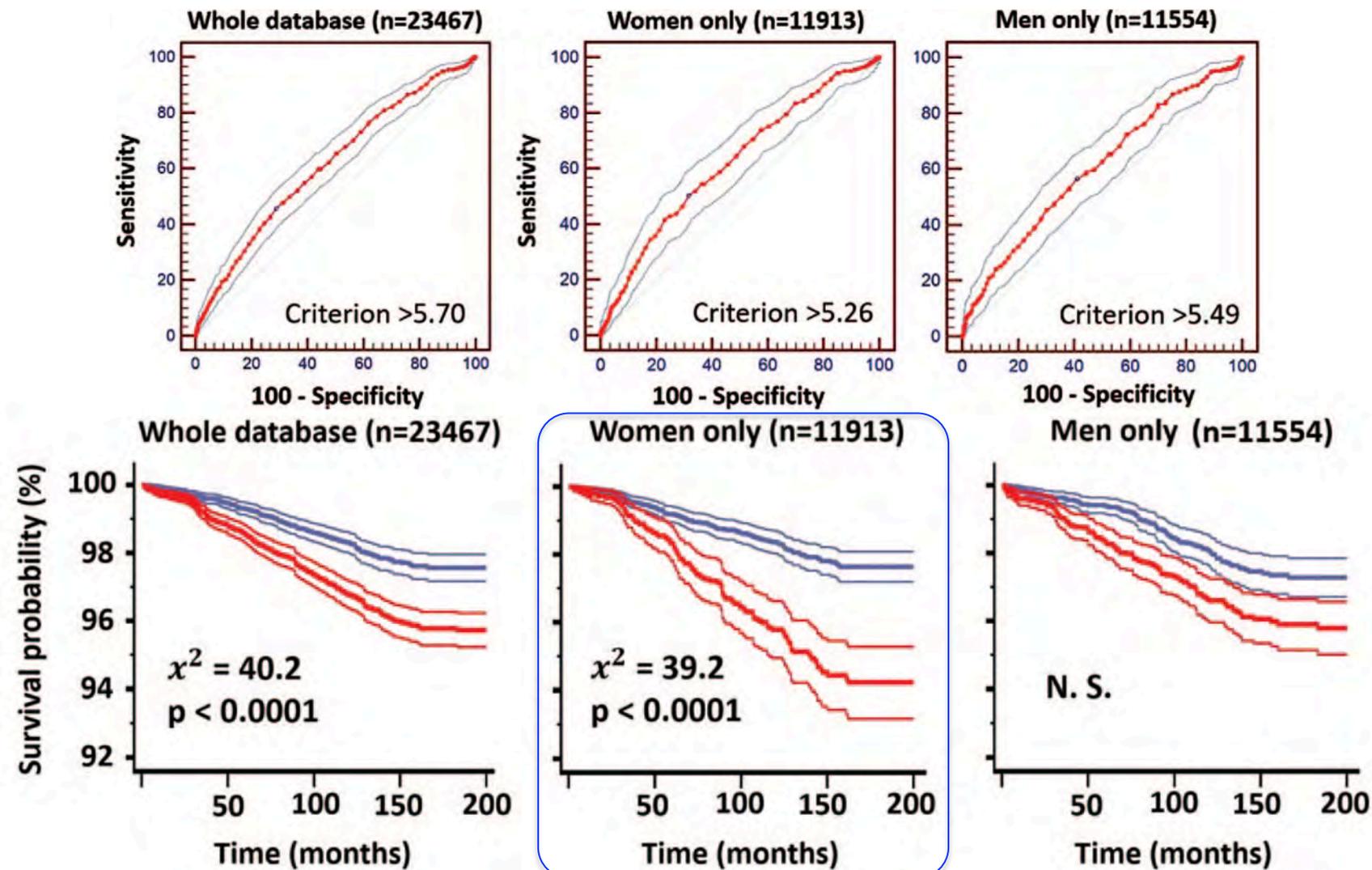
Number at risk		0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240
UA low	10827	9680	8522	7705	6680	4091	2422	1460	307	
UA high	13535	11997	10453	9131	7526	4866	3187	1830	503	

cardiovascular mortality – 5.6 mg/dL



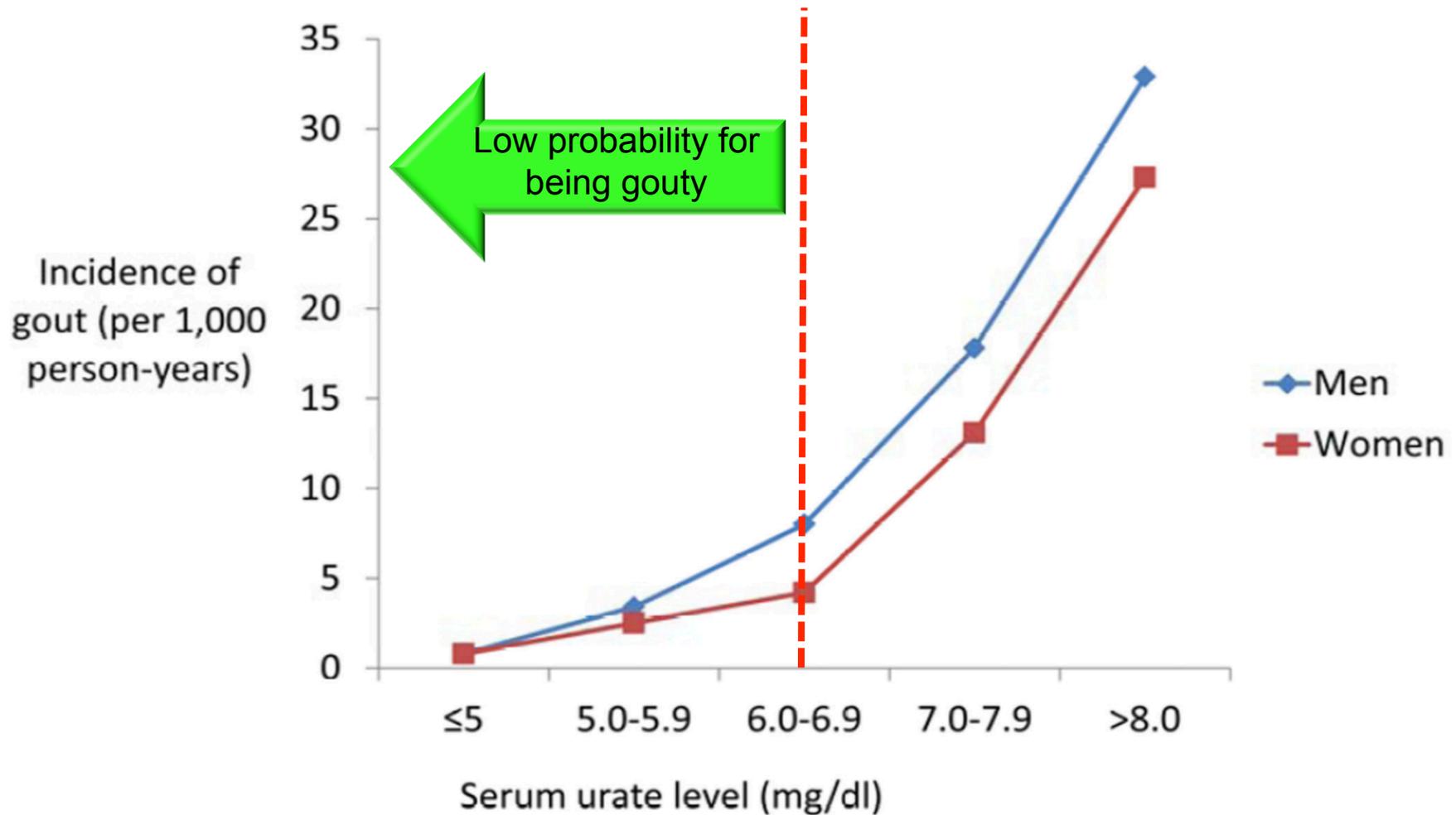
Number at risk		0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240
Low UA	16880	15043	13235	11888	10160	6299	3842	2276	530	
High UA	7482	6634	5740	4948	4046	2658	1767	1014	280	

Serum uric acid and fatal myocardial infarction: detection of prognostic cut-off values: The URRAH (Uric Acid Right for Heart Health) study

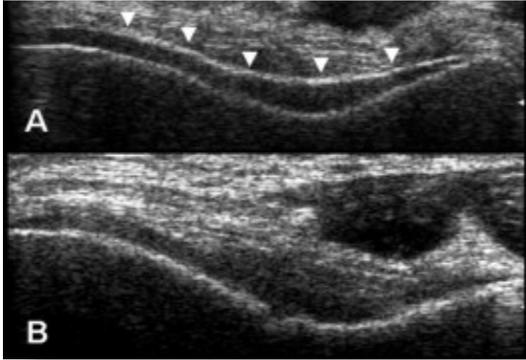


AT	≤	10177	7196	6442	3339	1115	7413	5559	5043	2447	929	5665	3765	3275	1884	513
RISK	>	10357	7543	6513	3562	1148	3471	2255	1936	1098	230	3974	3152	2693	1464	591

Relationship between serum uric acid levels and annual incidence of gout



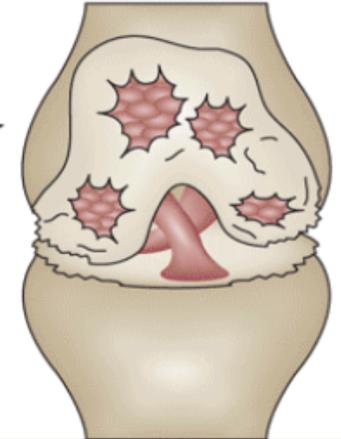
The pH-solubility relationships of uric acid and MSUM



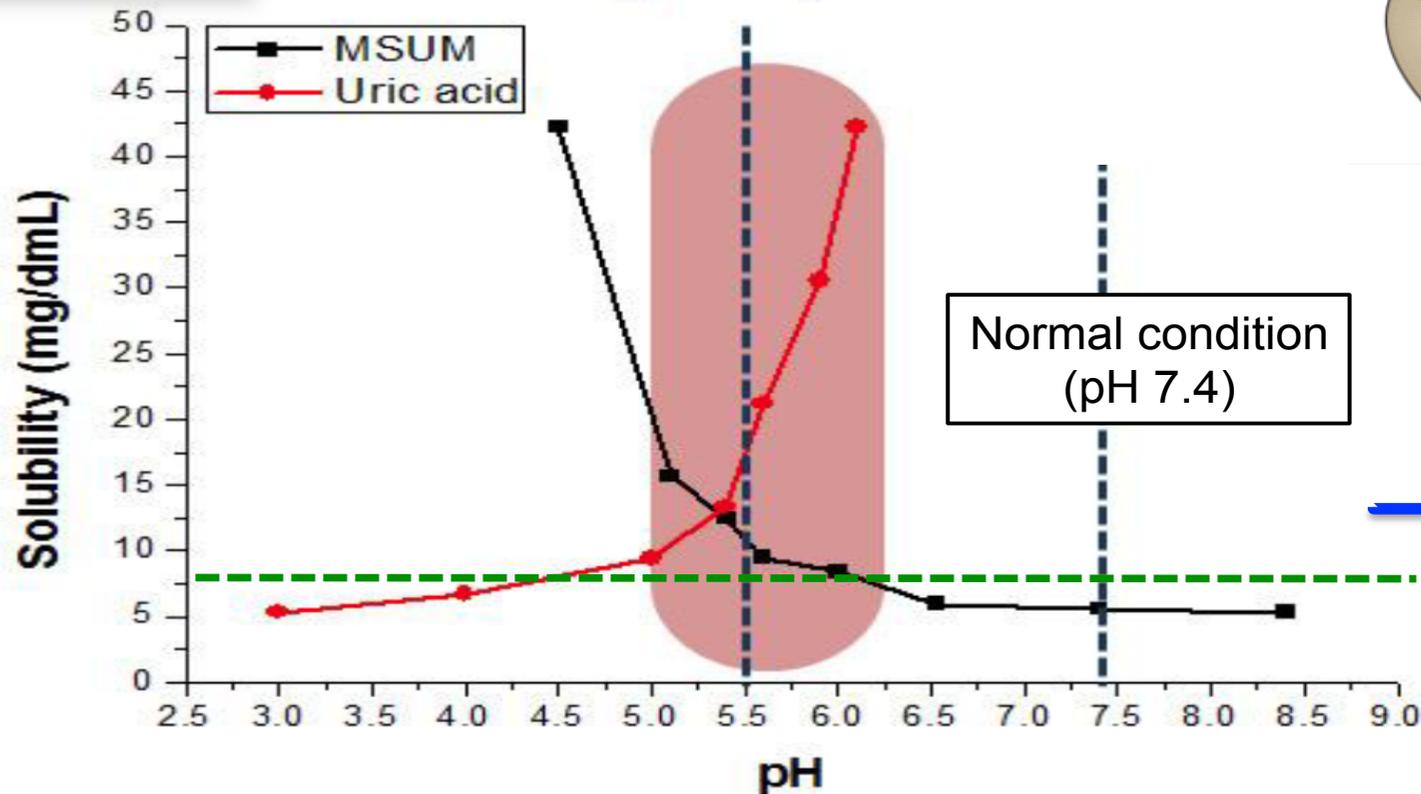
In normal condition (37°C, aqueous solution, pH 7.4) the solubility limit of MSU is reached when the urate concentration is about 6.4 mg/dL (384 μmol/L)



MSU crystals

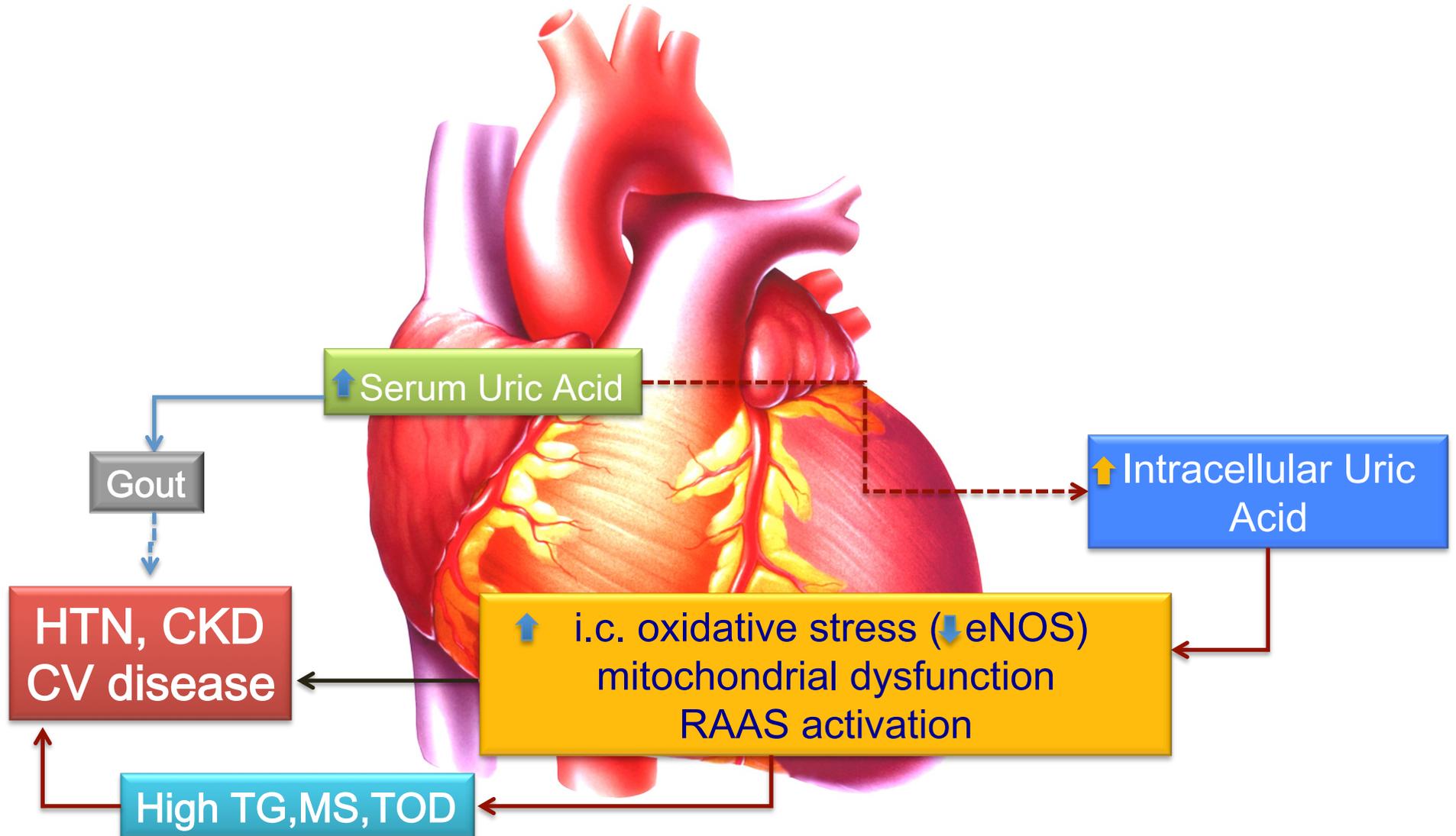


**Uric acid deposition
(pH 5.5)**



SUA, oxidative stress and CV disease: a comprehensive hypothesis

Borghi C, Desideri G, Hypertension 2016

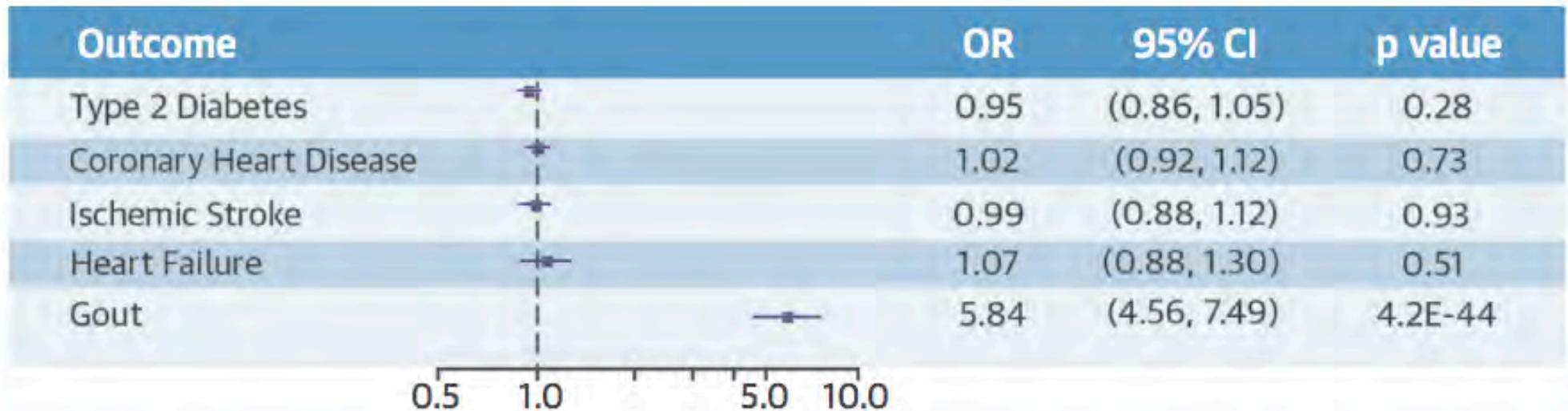


Causal Assessment of Serum Urate Levels in Cardiometabolic Diseases Through a Mendelian Randomization Study

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2015.10.086>

Urate Genetic Score: Association of Genetically Raised Urate With Cardiometabolic Outcomes



OR per SD increase in Serum Urate Conferred by Genetic Score

Causal Assessment of Serum Urate Levels in Cardiometabolic Diseases Through a Mendelian Randomization Study

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Urate Genetic Score: Association of Genetically Raised Urate With Cardiometabolic Outcomes

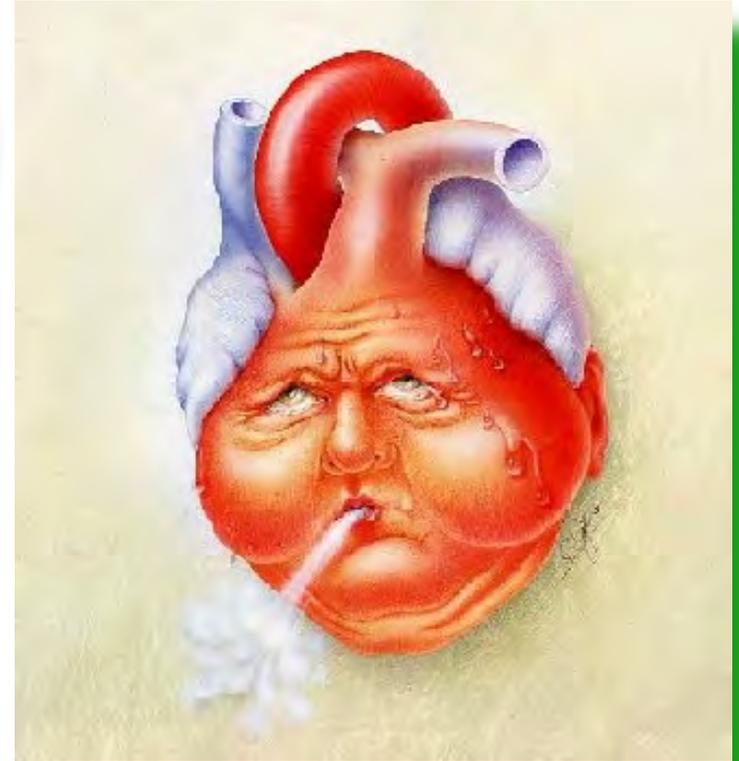
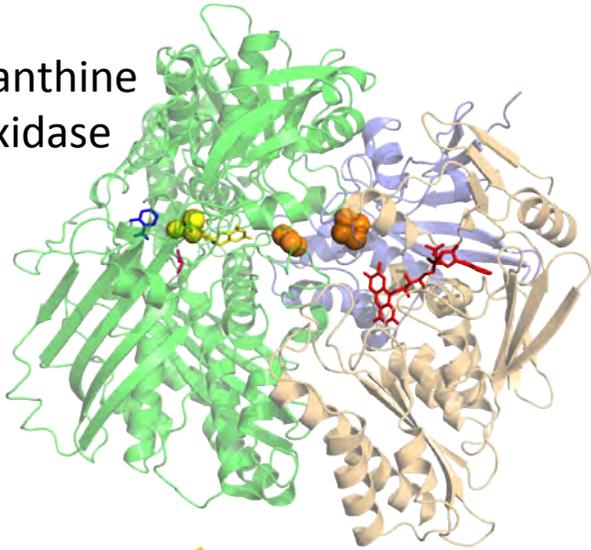
Outcome	OR	95% CI	p value
Gout	5.84	(4.56, 7.49)	4.2E-44

CONCLUSIONS Evidence from this study does not support a causal role of circulating serum urate levels in T2DM, CHD, ischemic stroke, or HF. Decreasing serum urate levels may not translate into risk reductions for cardiometabolic conditions. (J Am Coll Cardiol 2016;67:407-16) © 2016 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation.

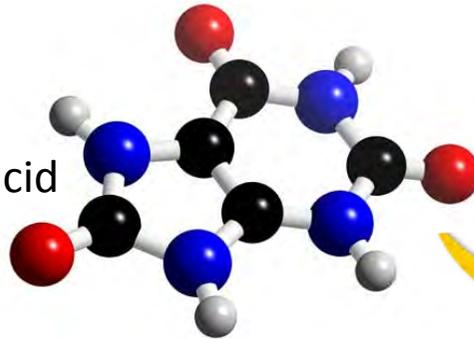
OR per SD increase in Serum Urate Conferred by Genetic Score

Searching for the right relationship between uric acid and CV diseases

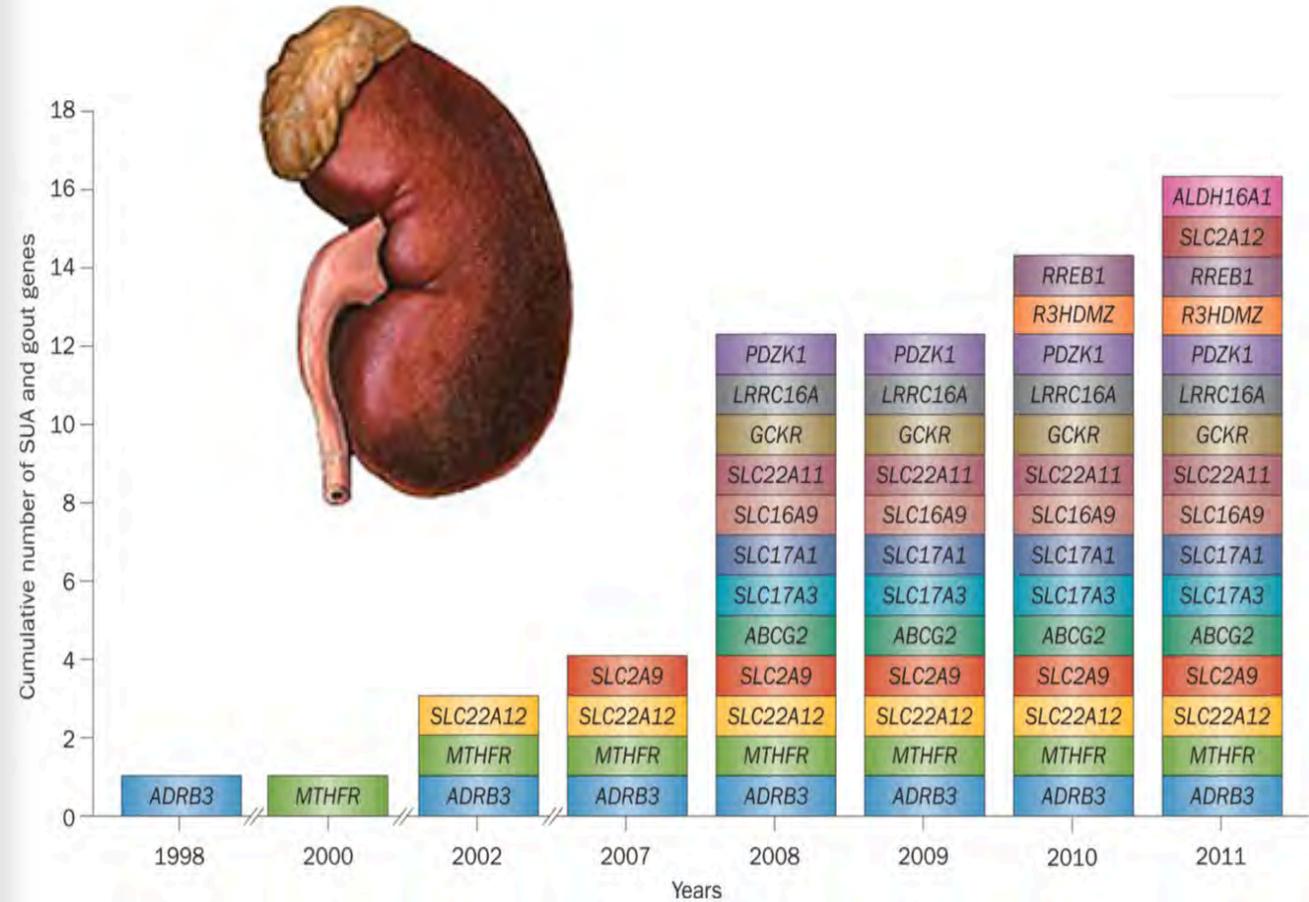
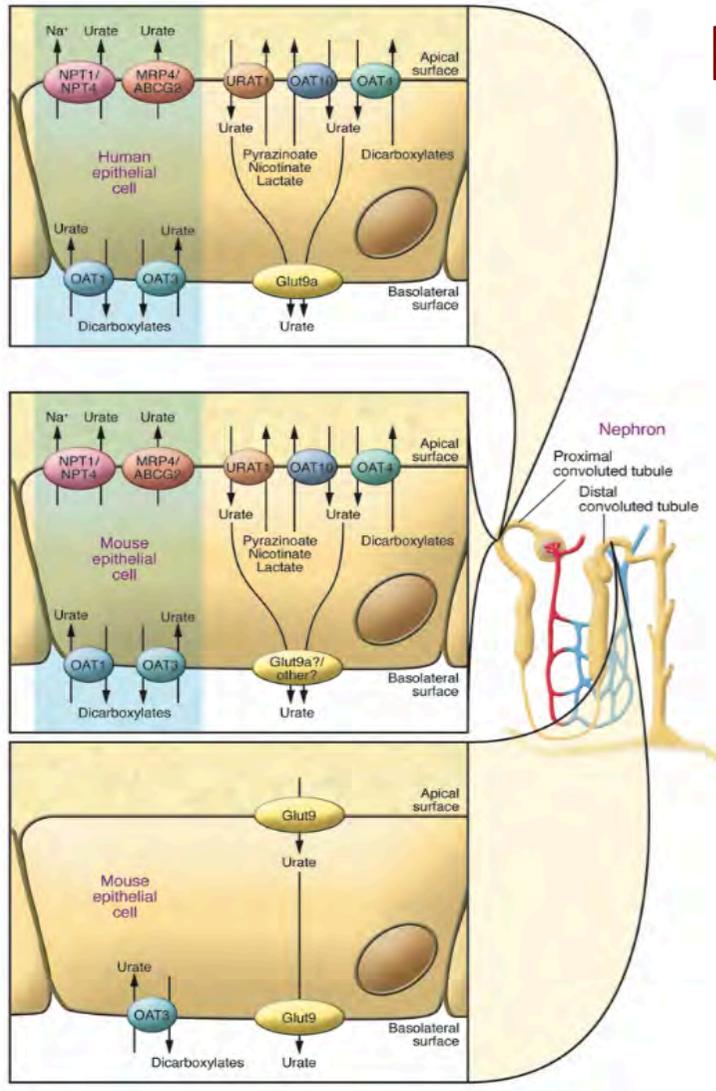
Xanthine oxidase



Uric acid



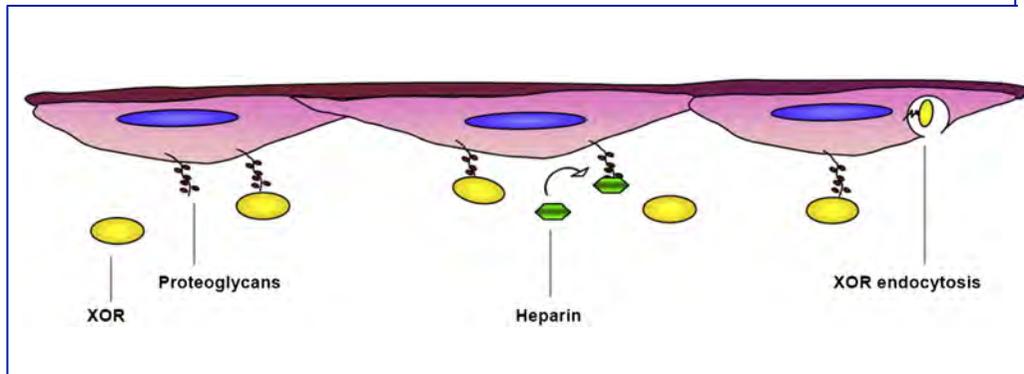
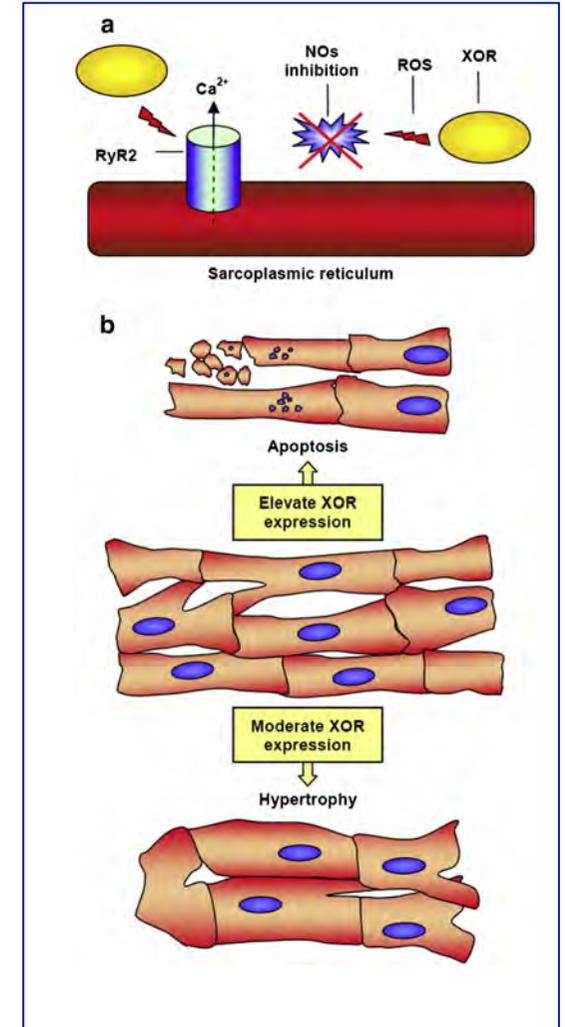
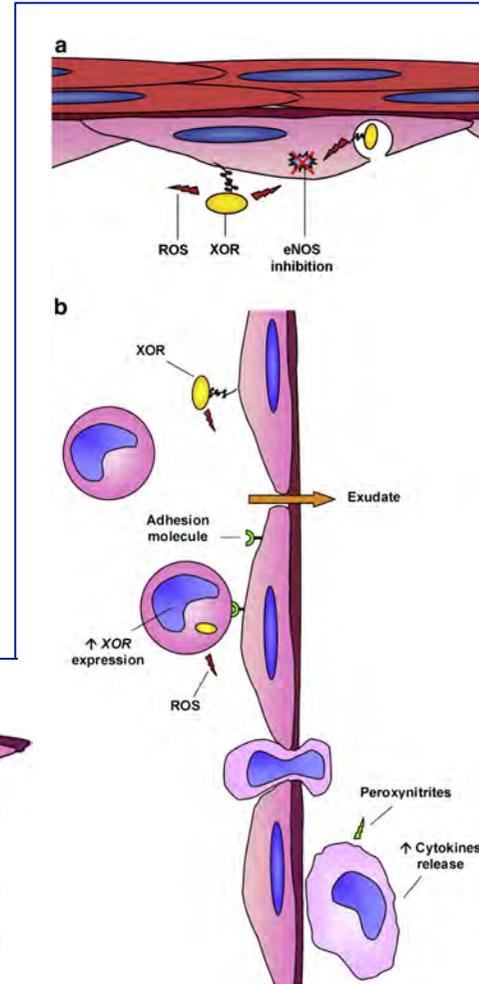
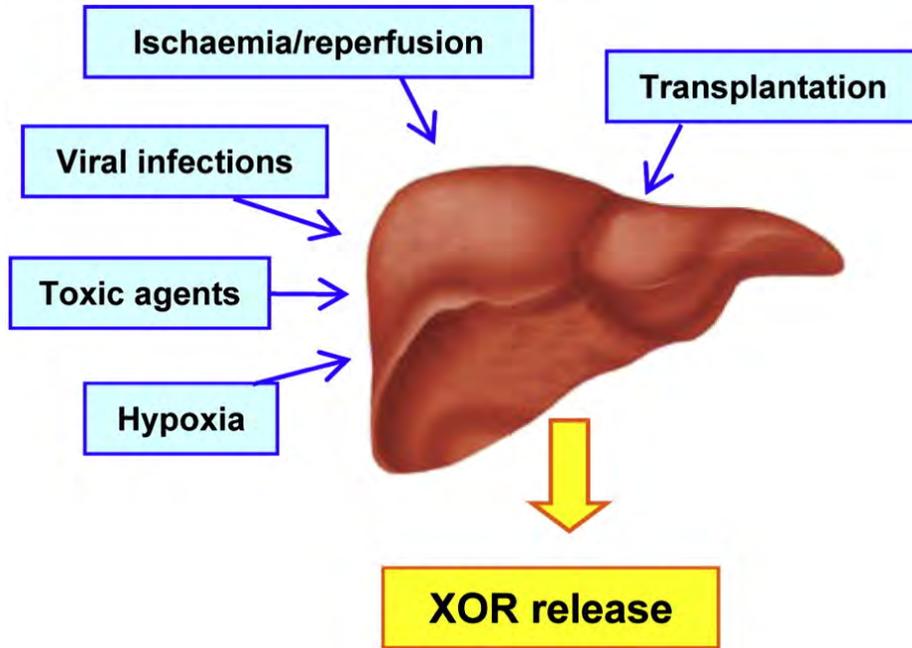
Genetic variants implicated in the pathogenesis of hyperuricaemia or gout



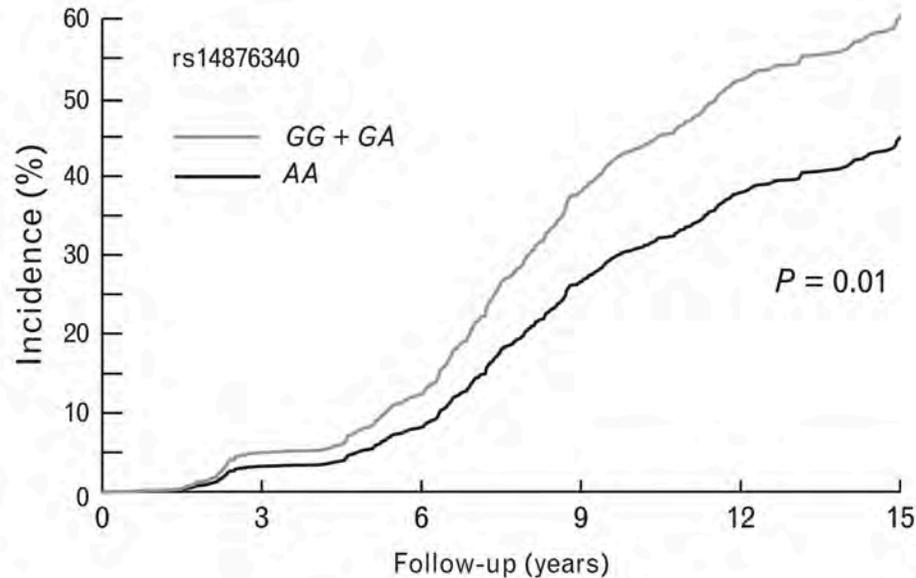
So A et al. J Clin Invest. 2010;120(6):1791–1799.

Reginato AM et al. Nat Rev Rheumatol. 2012 October ; 8(10): 610–621

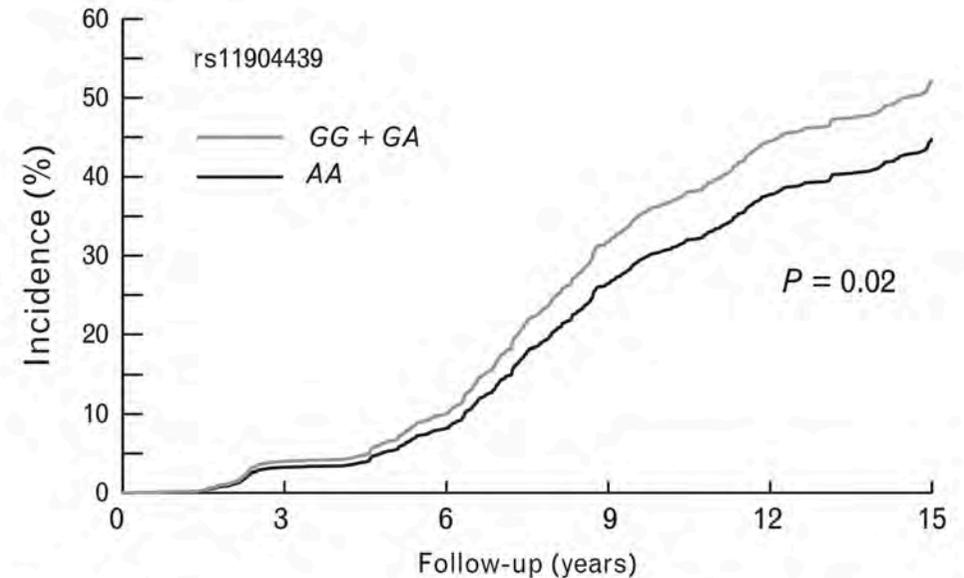
Pathophysiology of circulating xanthine oxidoreductase: New emerging roles for a multi-tasking enzyme



Xanthine oxidase gene variants and their association with blood pressure and incident hypertension



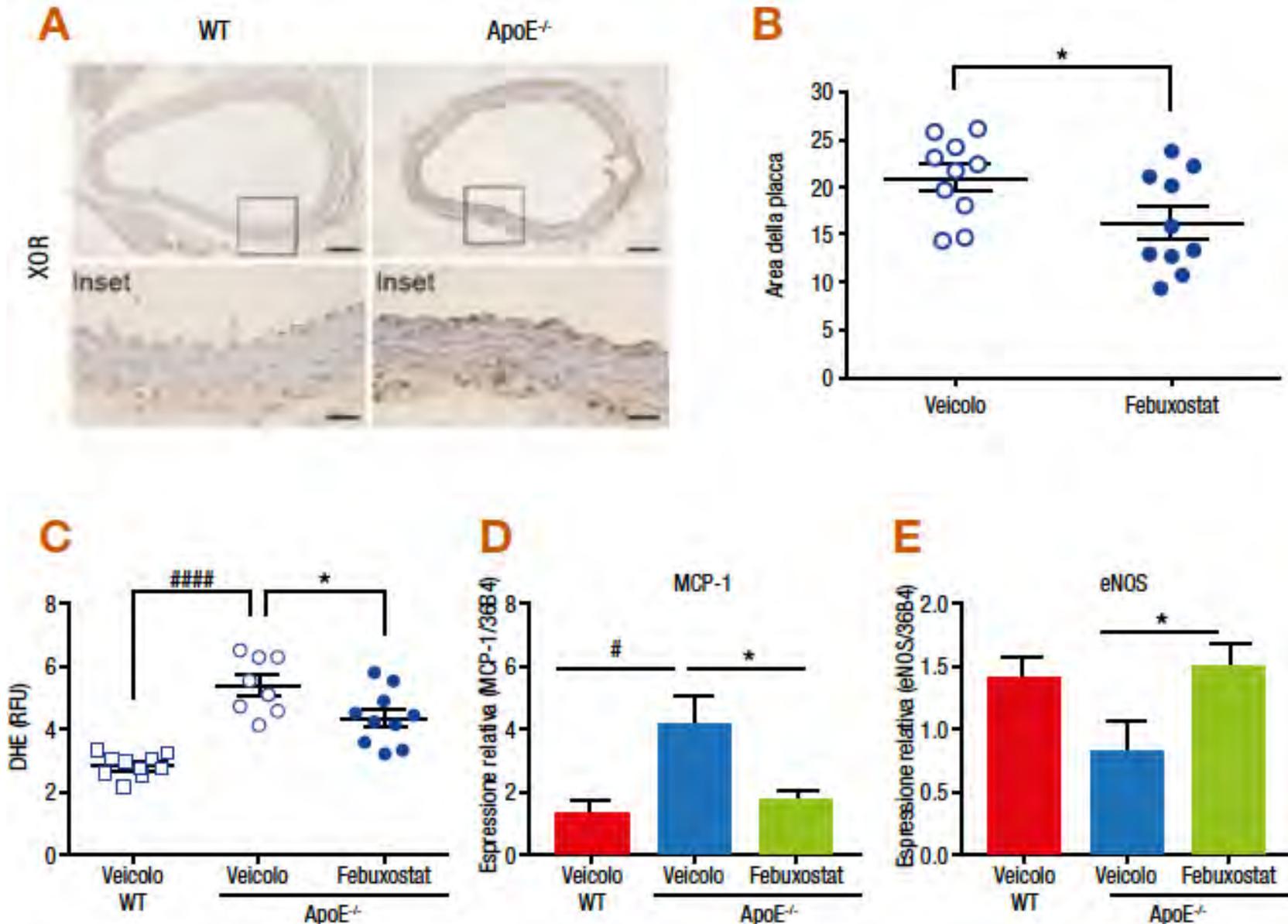
GG + GA	50	46	37	22	11	9
AA	2000	1858	1649	1032	589	400



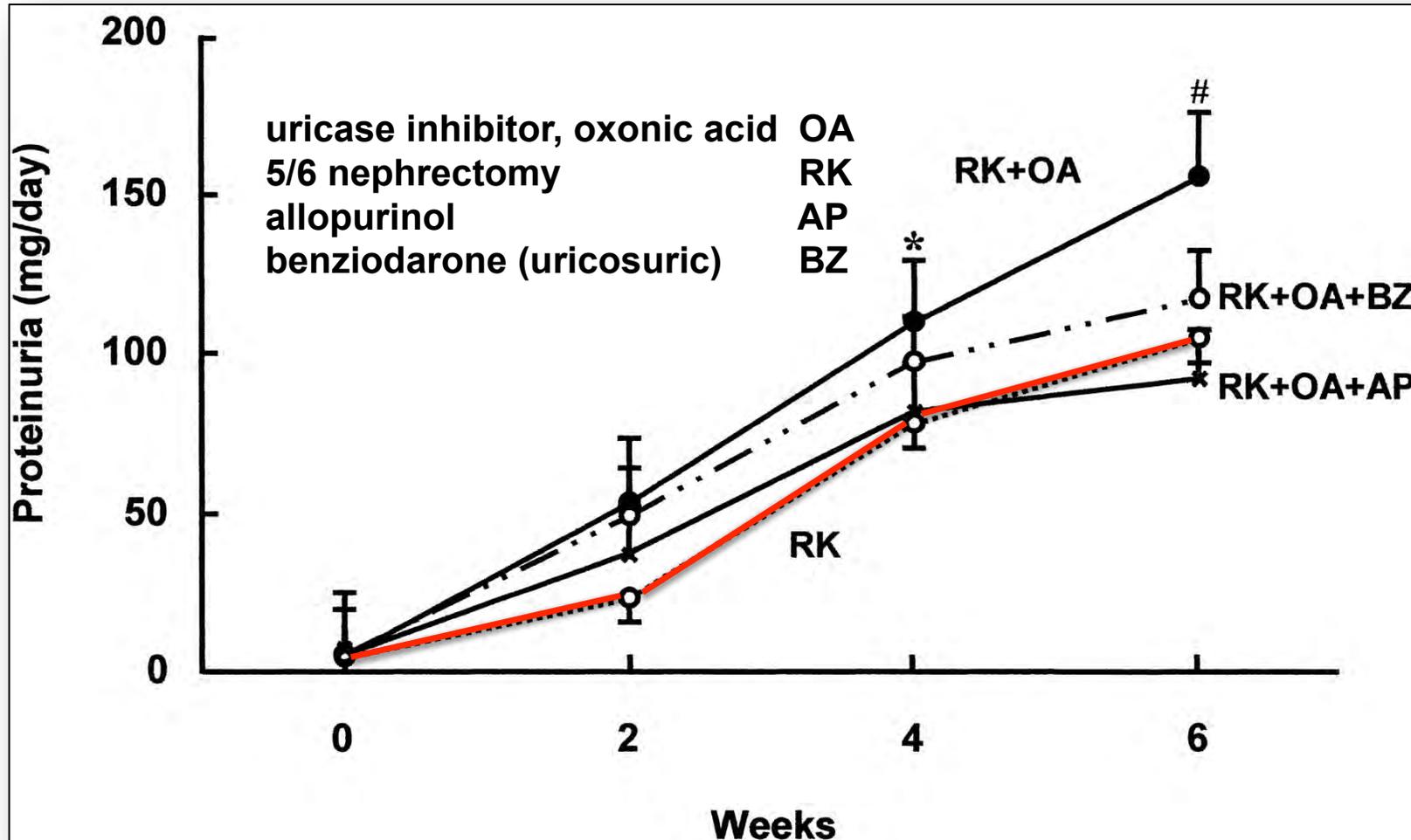
GG + GA	159	146	130	80	43	31
AA	1891	1758	1156	974	557	378

Variation in uric acid production, as captured by genetic variation in XOR, might be a predictor of changes in blood pressure and in the risk of hypertension

Inibizione della XO e protezione vascolare

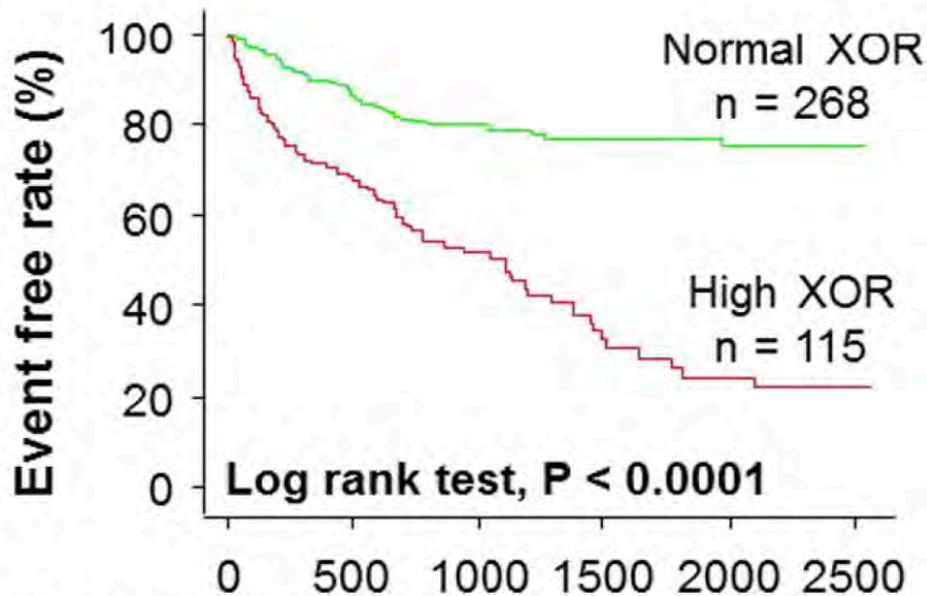


A Role for Uric Acid in the Progression of Renal Disease



Association of **high** plasma xanthine oxidoreductase activity with severity and clinical outcome in patients with chronic heart failure

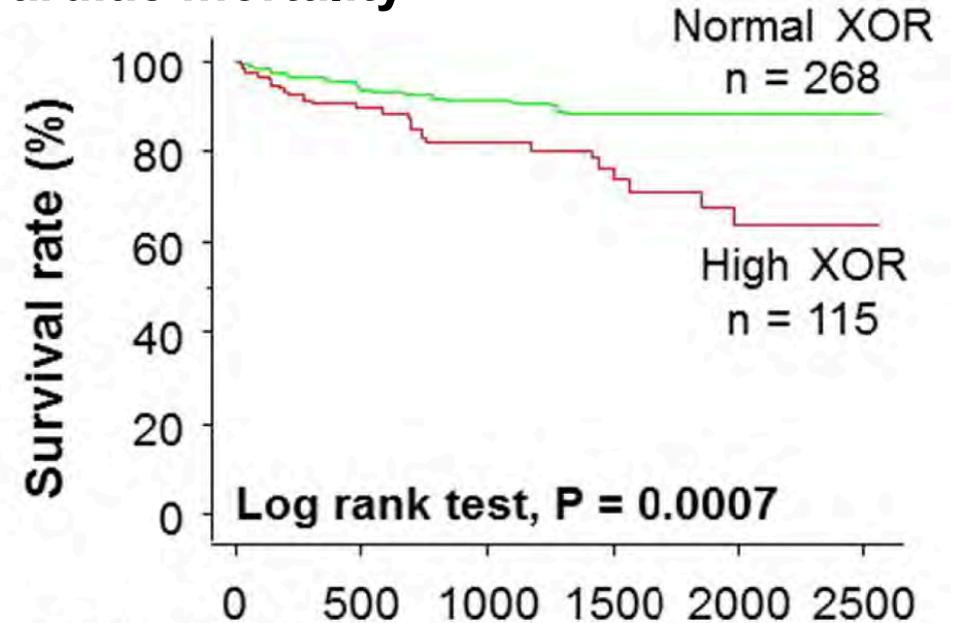
All cardiac event



No at risk

Normal XOR	0/268	38/202	51/124	55/69	56/49
High XOR	0/115	3/110	52/41	64/19	69/11

Cardiac mortality



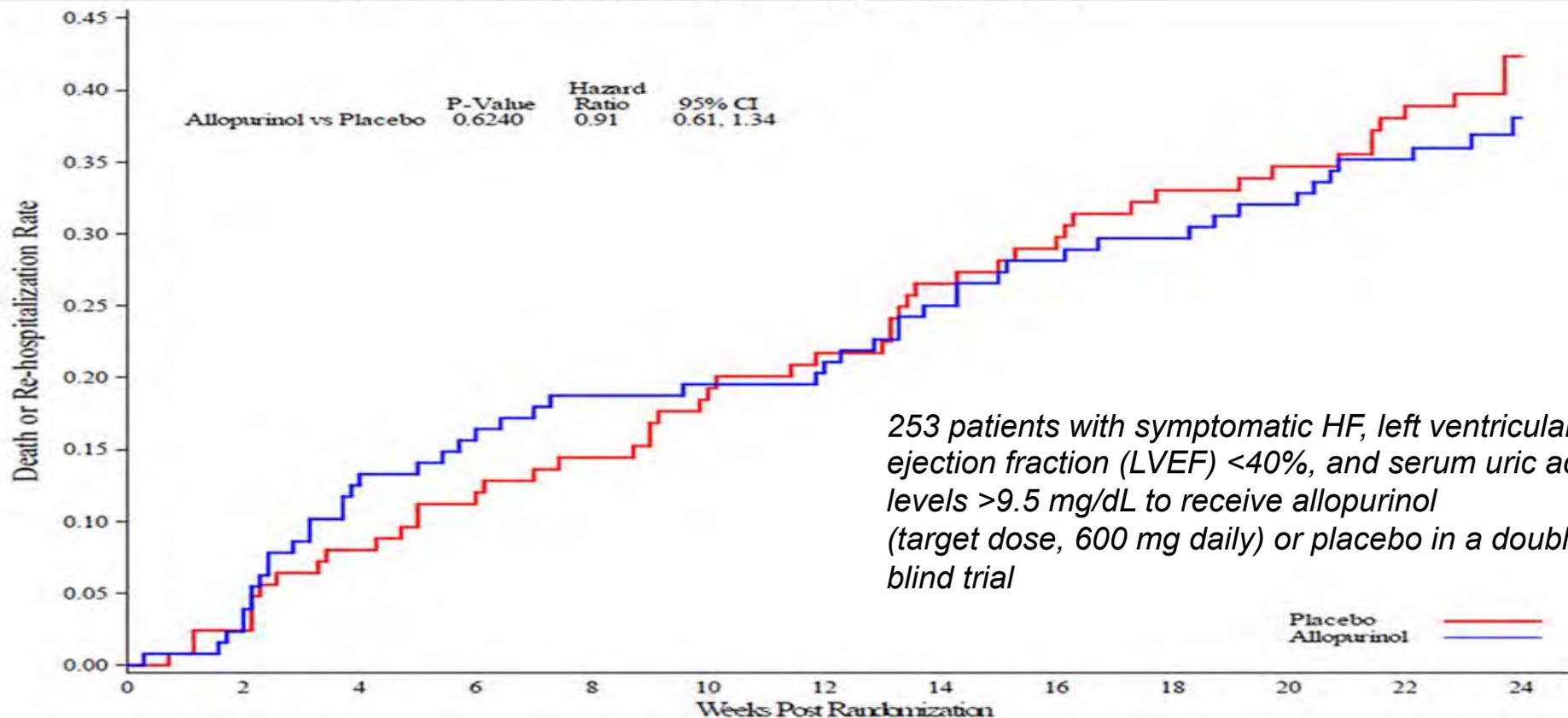
No at risk

Normal XOR	0/268	17/224	21/140	25/83	25/58
High XOR	0/115	12/83	18/54	21/31	25/19

Effects of Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition in Hyperuricemic Heart Failure Patients

The Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition for Hyperuricemic Heart Failure Patients (EXACT-HF) Study

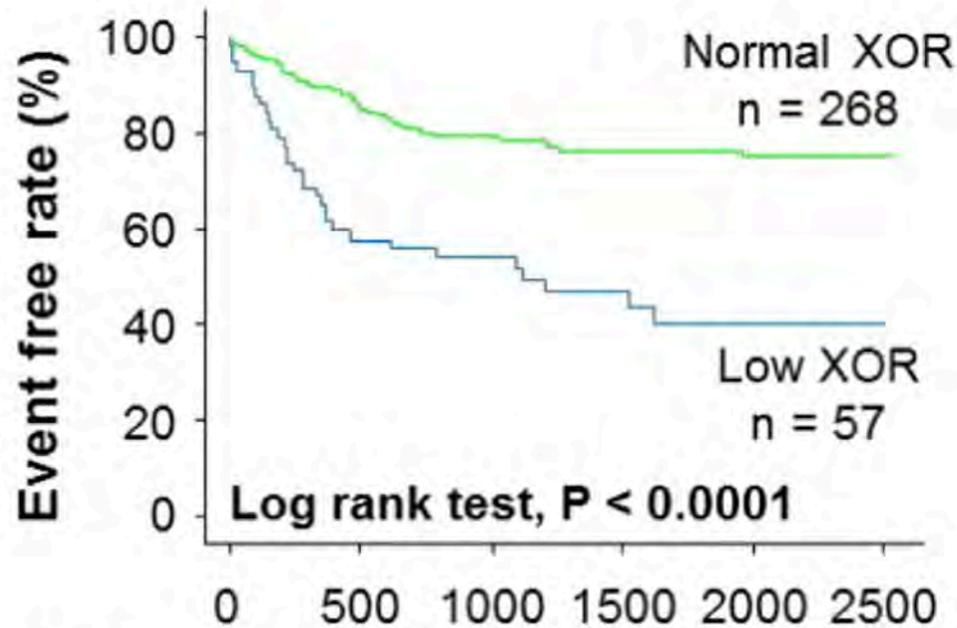
Time to Death or Re-hospitalization



Number at Risk:	Baseline (0)	Week 2	Week 4	Week 6	Week 8	Week 10	Week 12	Week 14	Week 16	Week 18	Week 20	Week 22	Week 24
Placebo	125	122	115	110	106	101	97	91	88	81	78	74	40
Allopurinol	128	125	112	108	104	103	102	96	92	90	87	82	50

Association of **low** plasma xanthine oxidoreductase activity with severity and clinical outcome in patients with chronic heart failure

All cardiac event

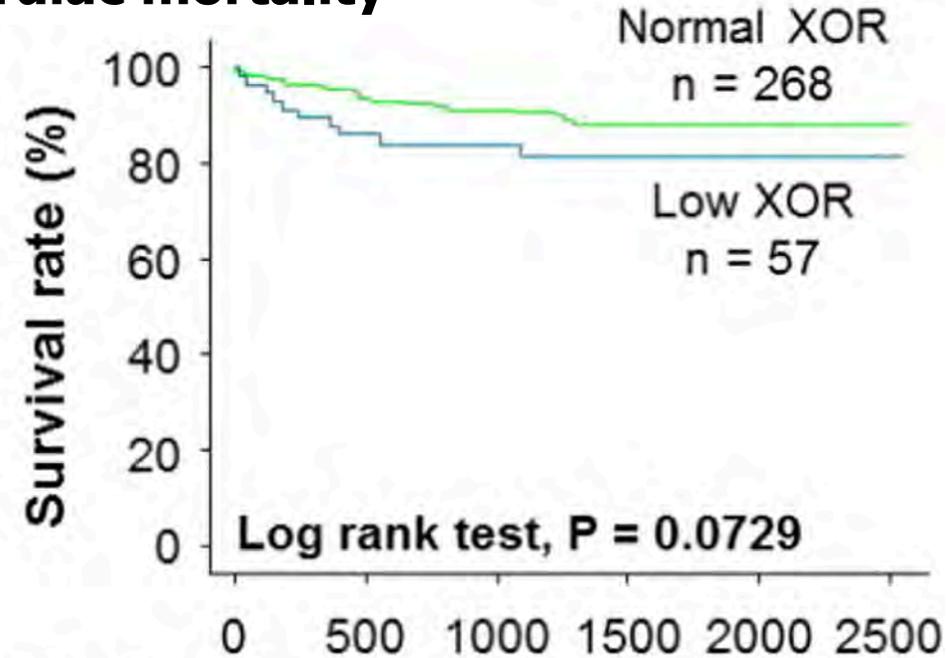


No at risk

Normal XOR 0/268 38/202 51/124 55/69 56/49

Low XOR 0/57 24/32 26/26 29/14 31/9

Cardiac mortality

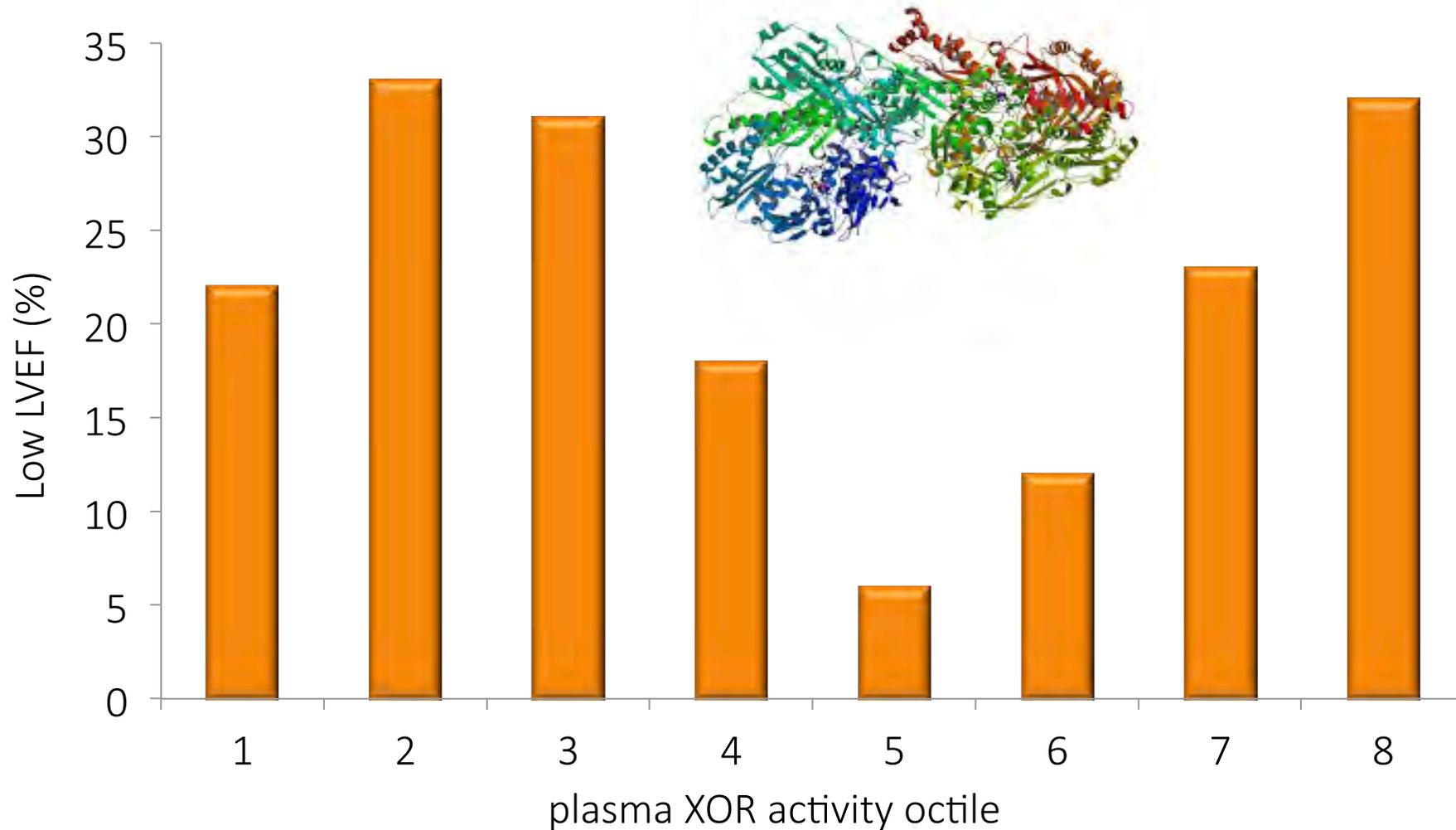


No at risk

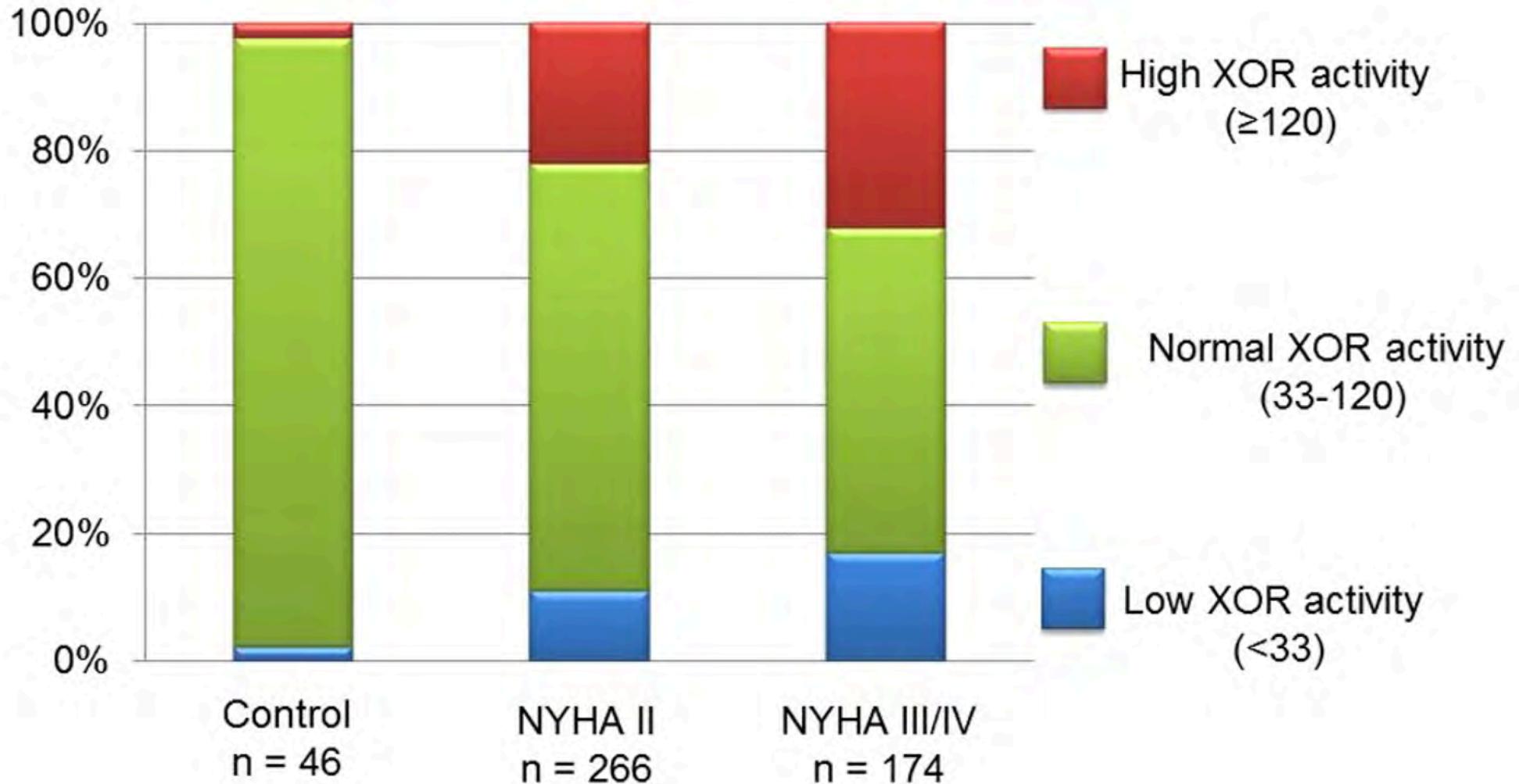
Normal XOR 0/268 17/224 21/140 25/83 25/58

Low XOR 0/57 8/46 9/33 10/22 10/13

Relationship between plasma xanthine oxidoreductase activity and LVEF among cardiac patients



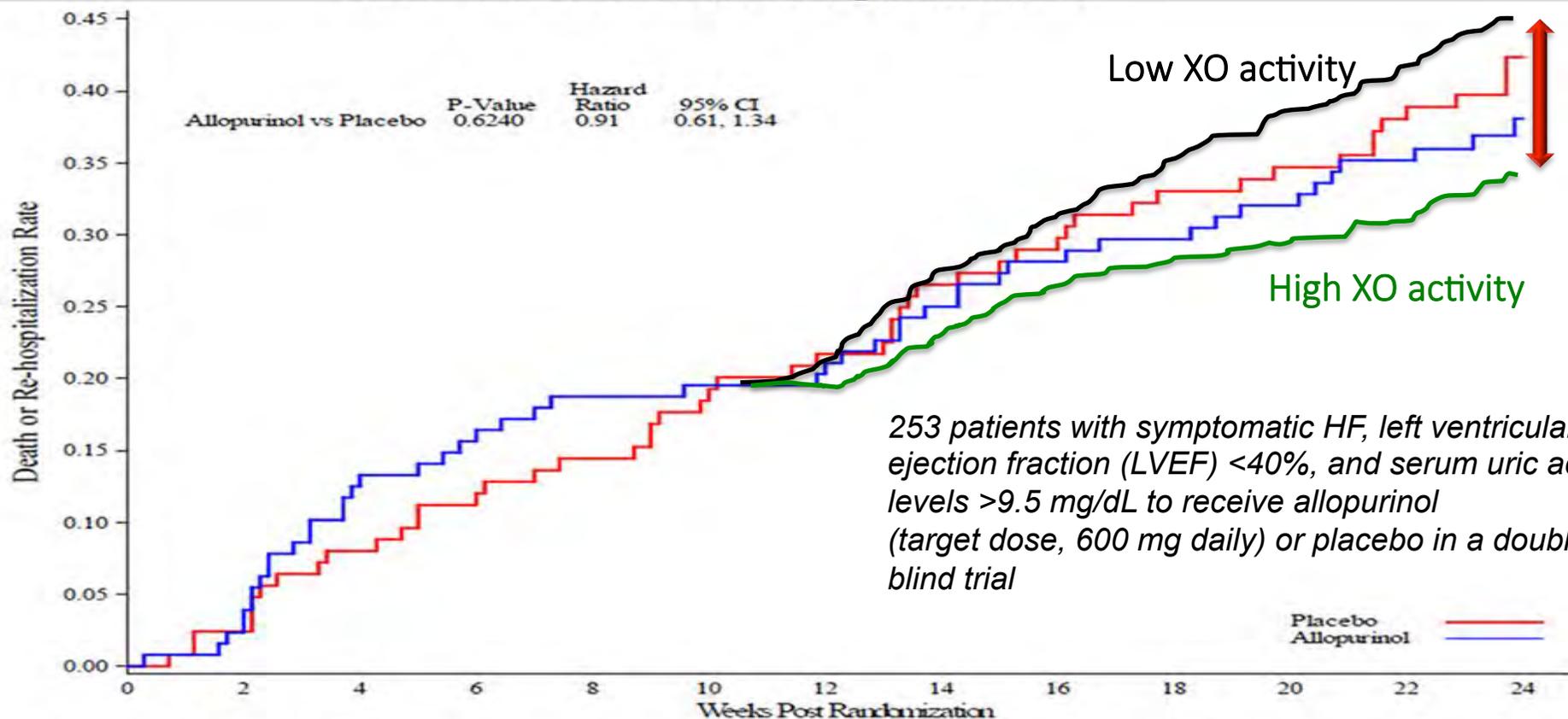
Association of plasma xanthine oxidoreductase activity with severity and clinical outcome in patients with chronic heart failure



Effects of Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition in Hyperuricemic Heart Failure Patients

The Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition for Hyperuricemic Heart Failure Patients (EXACT-HF) Study

Time to Death or Re-hospitalization

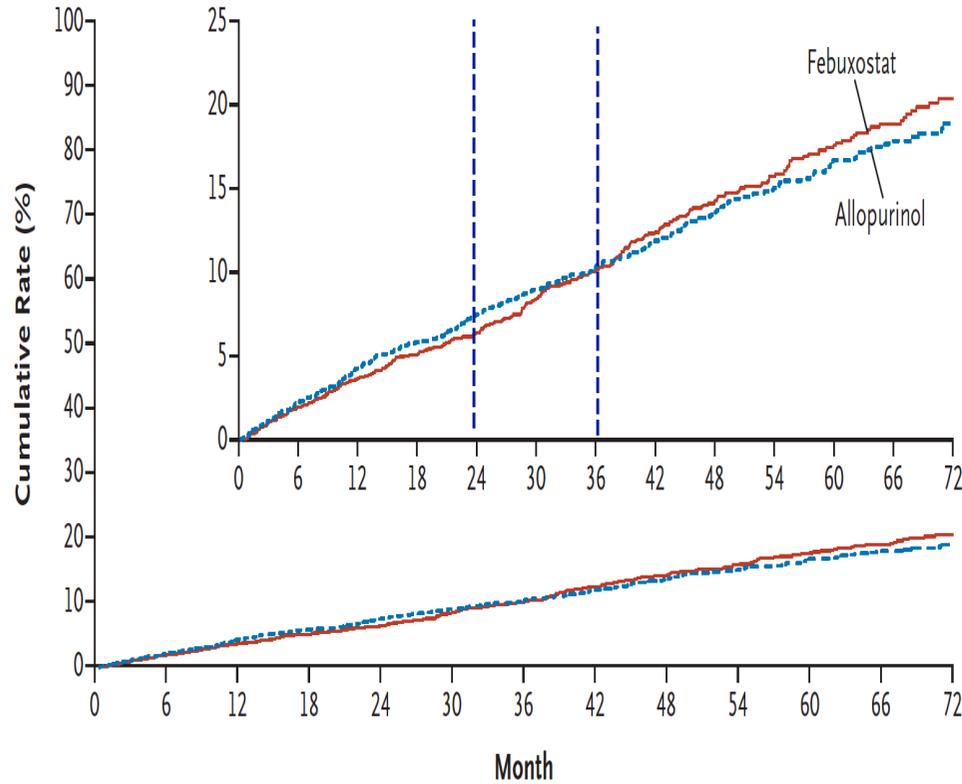


Number at Risk:	Baseline (0)	Week 2	Week 4	Week 6	Week 8	Week 10	Week 12	Week 14	Week 16	Week 18	Week 20	Week 22	Week 24
Placebo	125	122	115	110	106	101	97	91	88	81	78	74	40
Allopurinol	128	125	112	108	104	103	102	96	92	90	87	82	50

Cardiovascular Safety of Febuxostat or Allopurinol in Patients with Gout

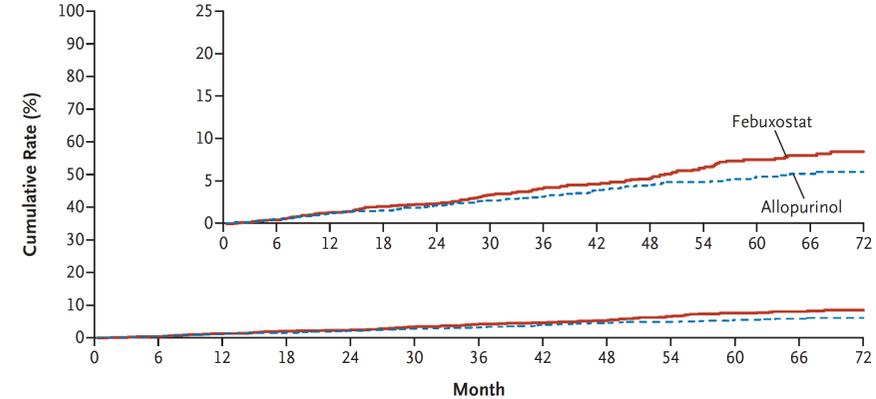
Primary end-point: a composite of cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, or unstable angina with urgent revascularization

A Primary End Point

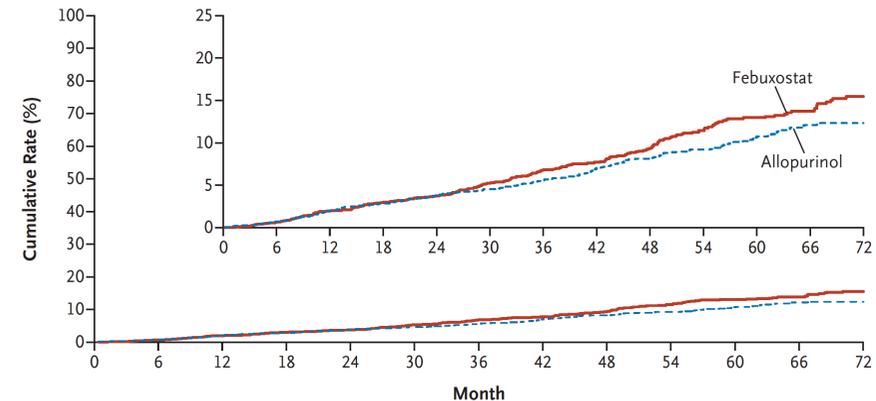


No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Febuxostat	3098	2784	2493	2111	1854	1589	1369	1165	955	778	573	441	264
Allopurinol	3092	2764	2465	2080	1815	1560	1361	1132	933	767	589	437	258

B Cardiovascular Mortality



C All-Cause Mortality

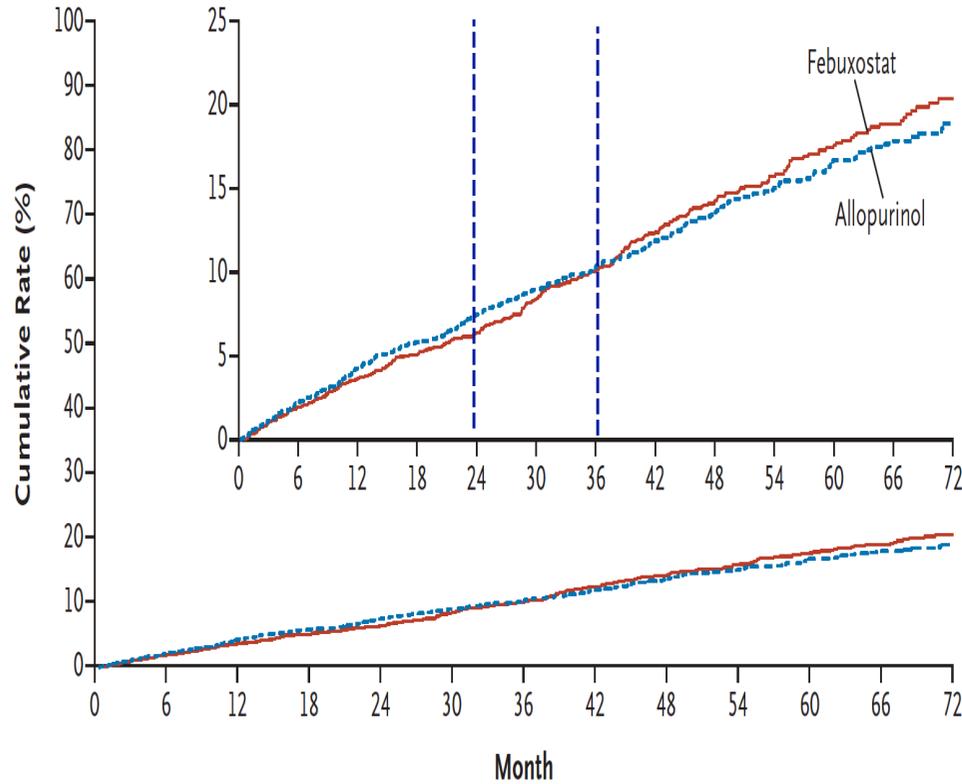


No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Febuxostat	3098	2828	2552	2179	1928	1666	1447	1251	1038	840	631	487	289
Allopurinol	3092	2812	2540	2161	1906	1648	1444	1215	1015	842	650	489	288

Cardiovascular Safety of Febuxostat or Allopurinol in Patients with Gout

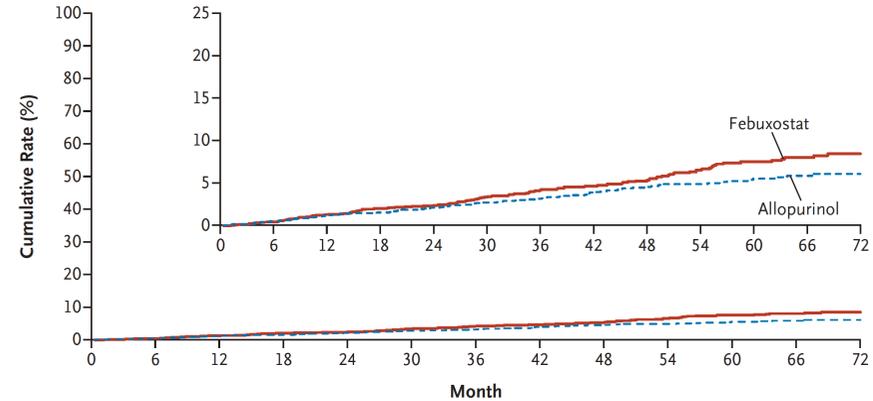
Primary end-point: a composite of cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, or unstable angina with urgent revascularization

A Primary End Point



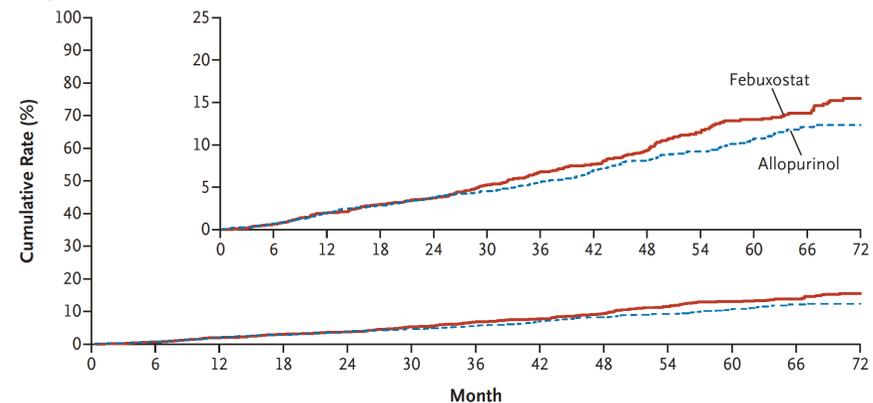
No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Febuxostat	3098	2784	2493	2111	1854	1589	1369	1165	955	778	573	441	264
Allopurinol	3092	2764	2465	2080	1815	1560	1361	1132	933	767	589	437	258

B Cardiovascular Mortality



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Febuxostat	3098	2823	2550	2174	1922	1659	1440	1243	1033	838	627	482	288
Allopurinol	3092	2807	2530	2152	1898	1637	1433	1204	1008	838	646	489	287

C All-Cause Mortality

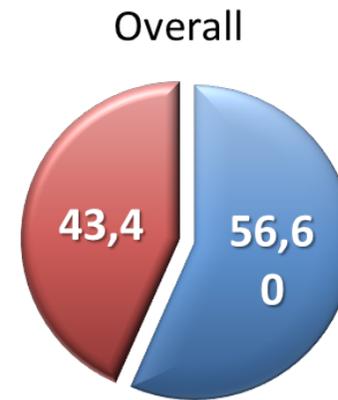
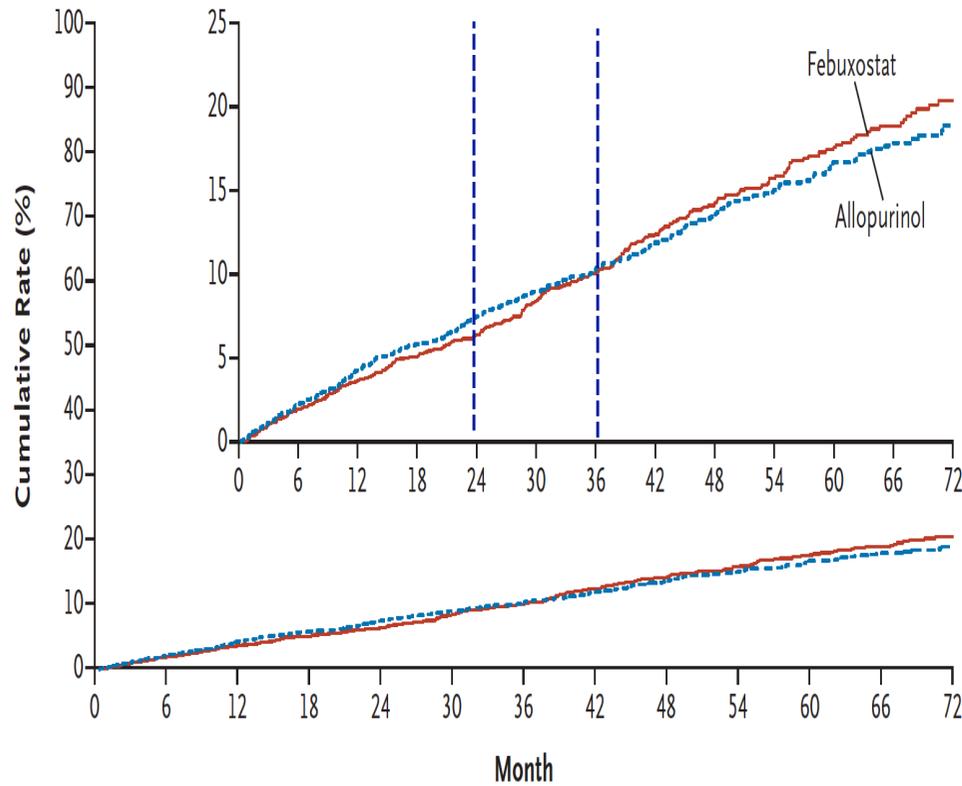


No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Febuxostat	3098	2828	2552	2179	1928	1666	1447	1251	1038	840	631	487	289
Allopurinol	3092	2812	2540	2161	1906	1648	1444	1215	1015	842	650	489	288

Cardiovascular Safety of Febuxostat or Allopurinol in Patients with Gout

Primary end-point: a composite of cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, or unstable angina with urgent revascularization

A Primary End Point

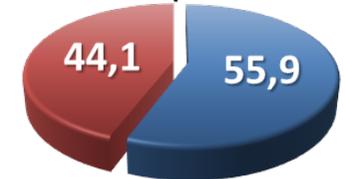


Febuxostat



- Discontinued
- Continued

Allopurinol

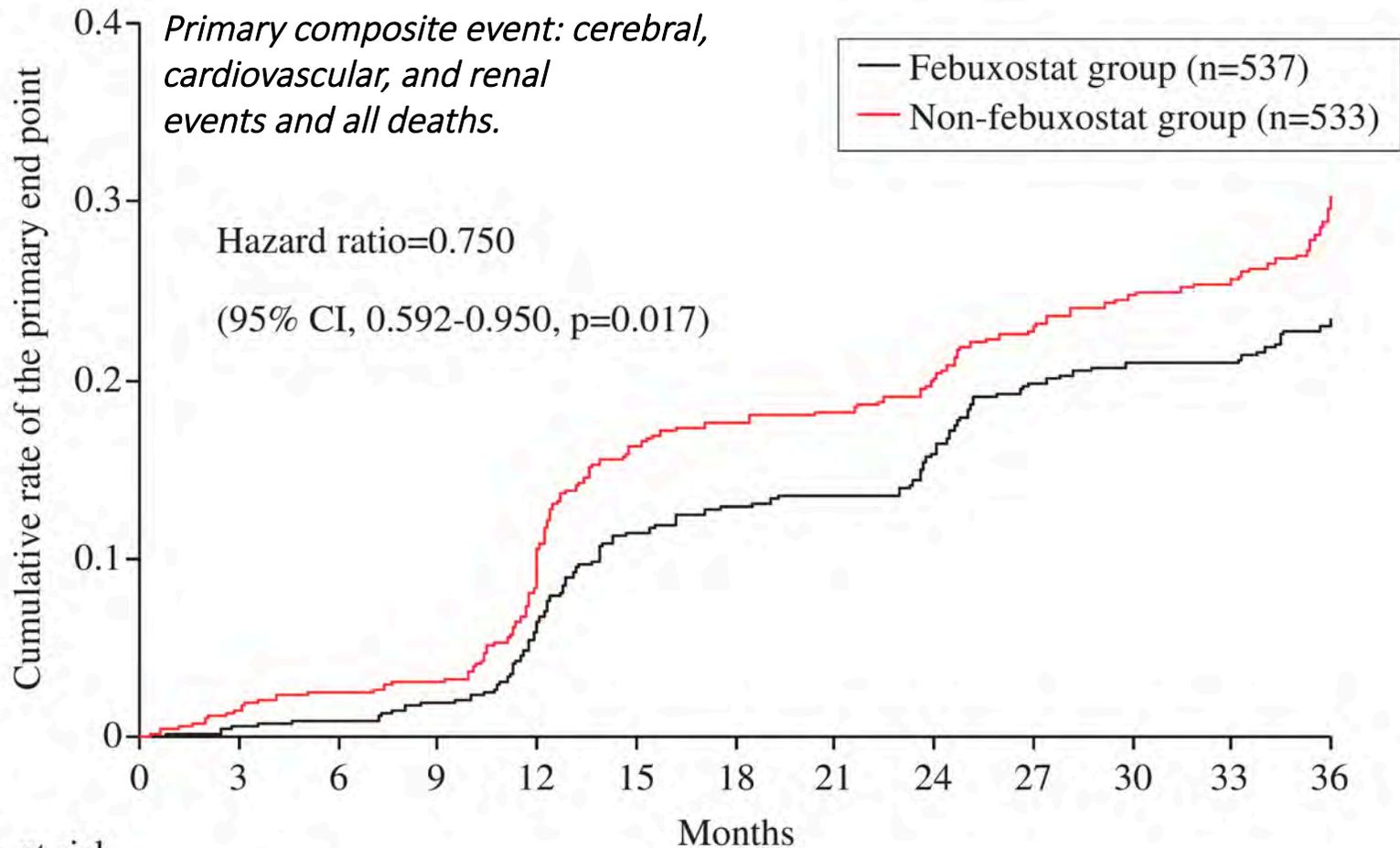


- Discontinued
- Continued

No. at Risk

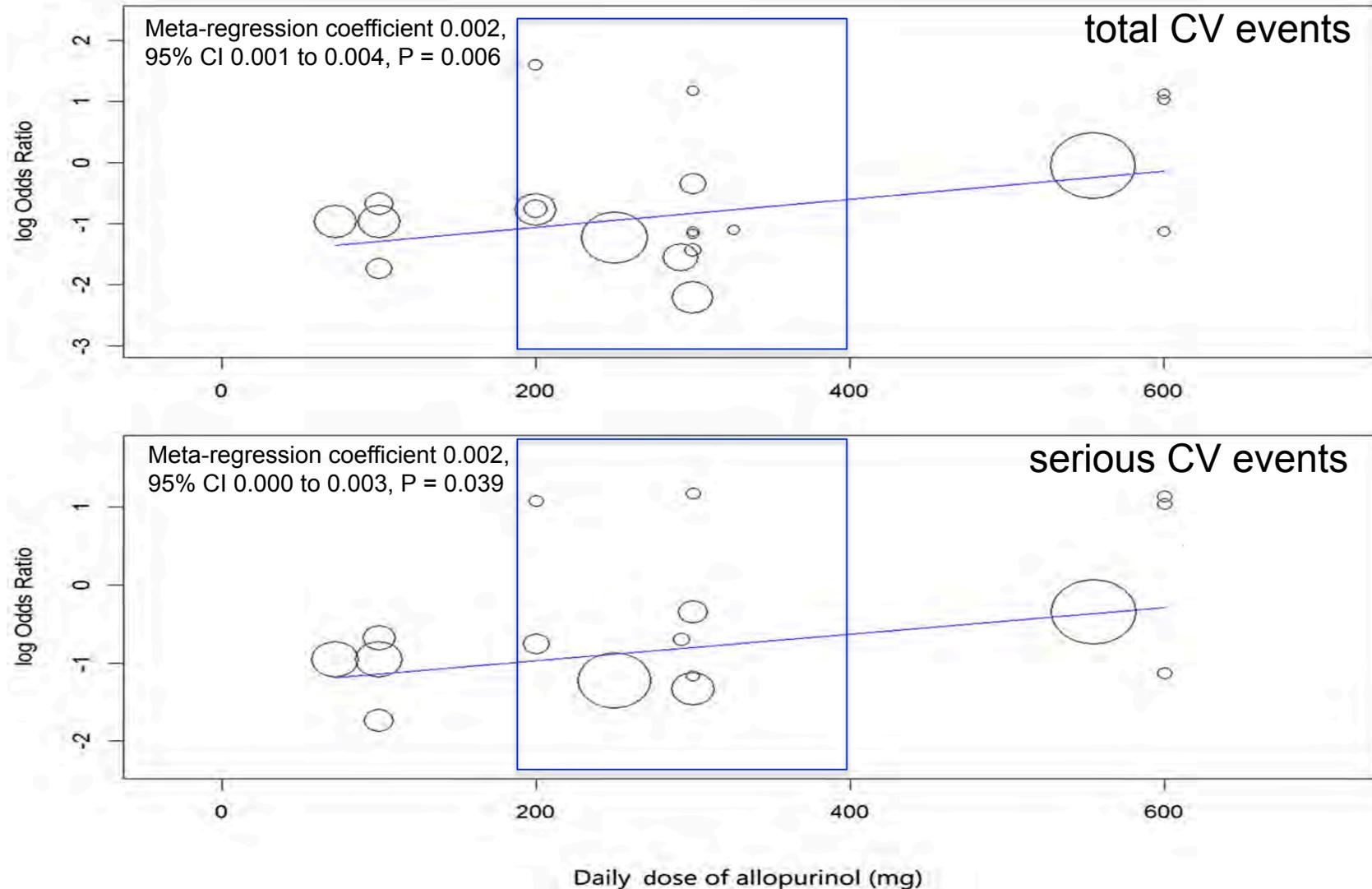
Febuxostat	3098	2784	2493	2111	1854	1589	1369	1165	955	778	573	441	264
Allopurinol	3092	2764	2465	2080	1815	1560	1361	1132	933	767	589	437	258

Febuxostat for Cerebral and Cardiovascular Events PrEvEntion (FREED) Study



	No. at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Febuxostat	537	515	473	429	399	372	341	312	283	254	225	196	167	138
Non-febuxostat	533	501	451	391	370	341	312	283	254	225	196	167	138	109

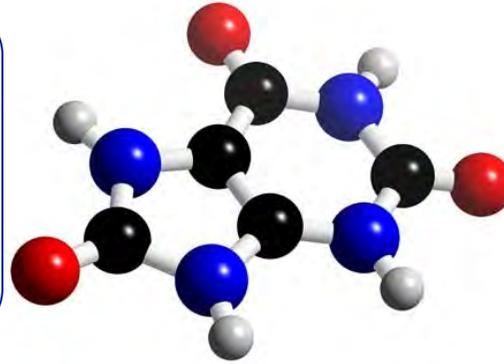
Xanthine oxidase inhibitors for **prevention** of cardiovascular events: a systematic review and meta-analysis of RCT



Uric Acid excretion/production balance

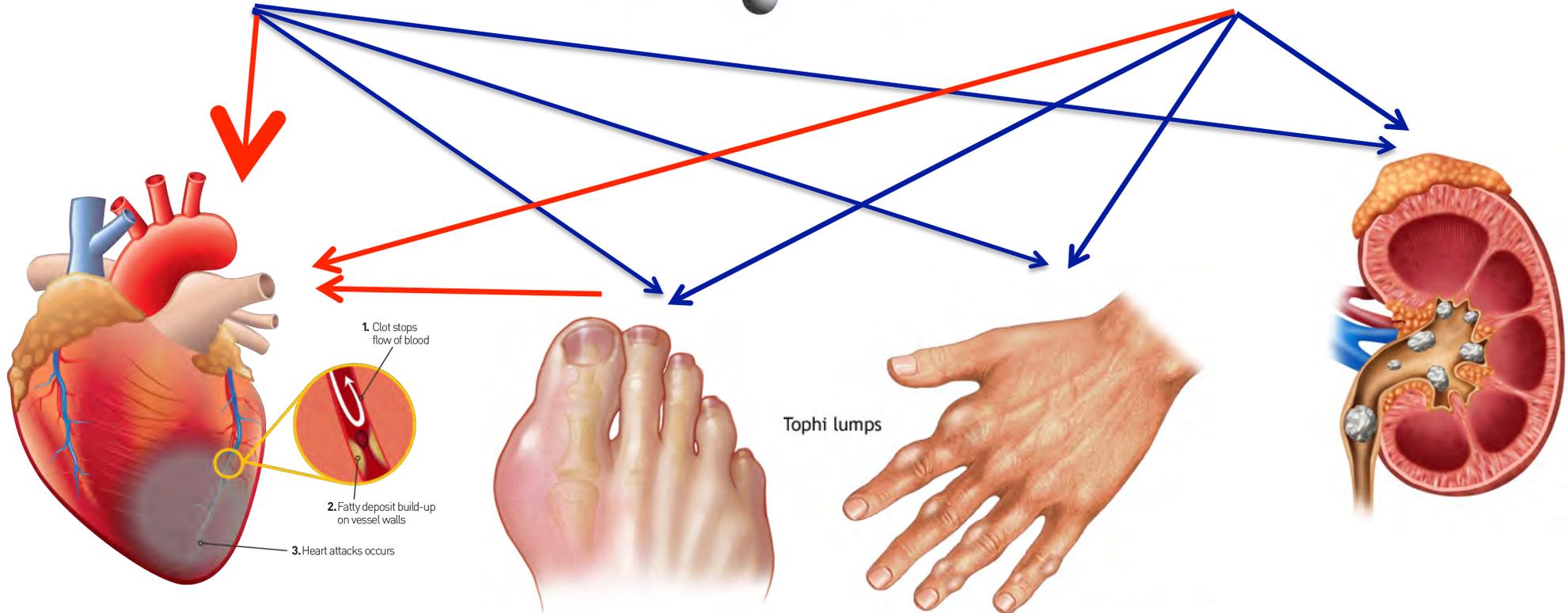
20% Iperproducers

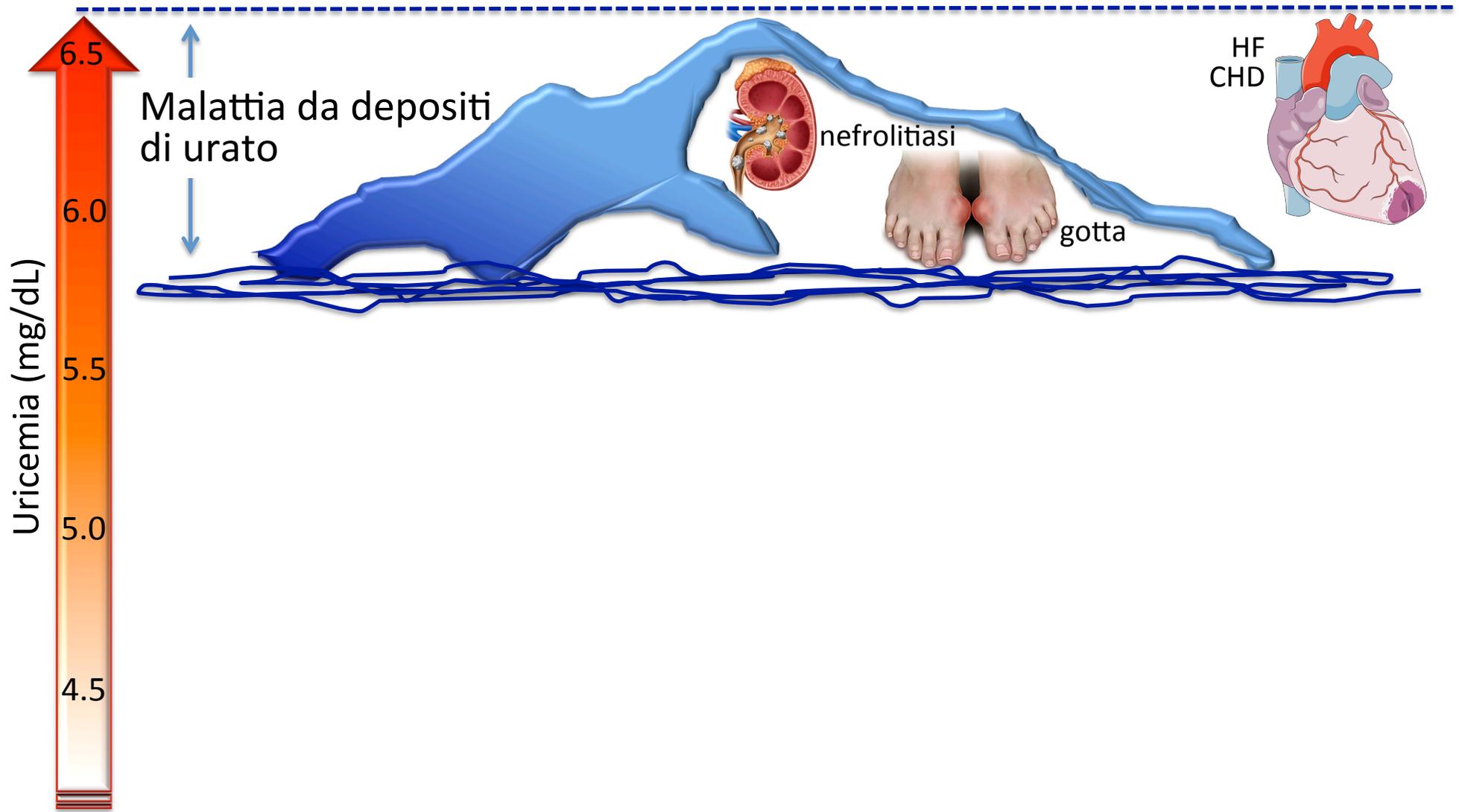
XO overactivity (genetic, induced) or "overfeeding" (food, fructose, purines)



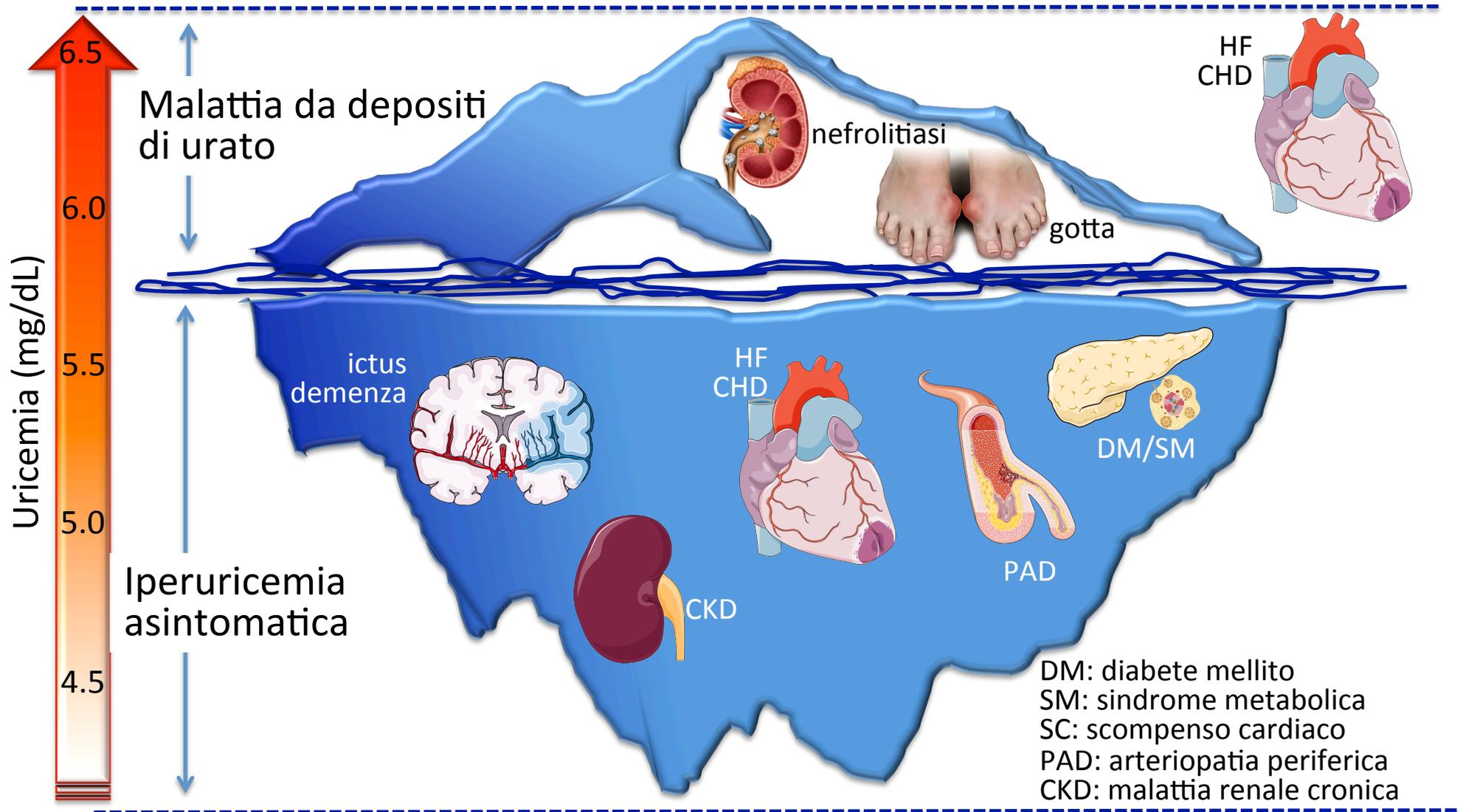
80% Underexcretors

(physiologically, low GFR, Diuretics)





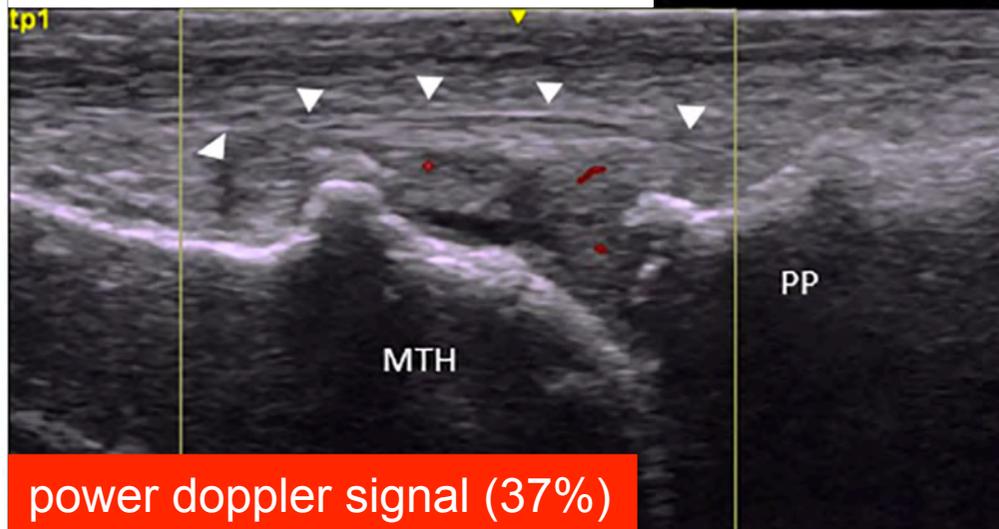
Il mondo sommerso dell'iperuricemia con e senza depositi di urato



Ultrasonographic assessment of joint pathology in type 2 diabetes and hyperuricemia (60%) or gout (40%): The Fremantle Diabetes Study Phase II



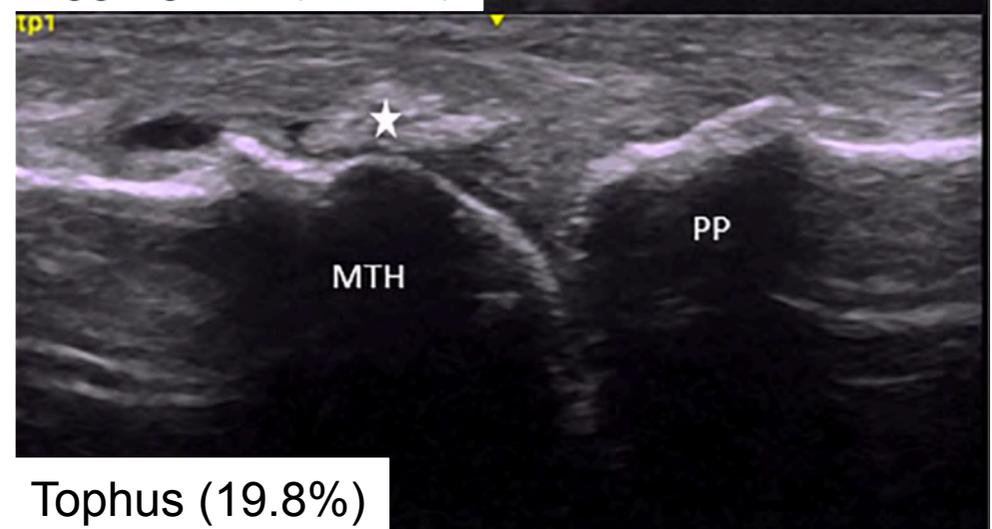
double contour sign (27.7%)



power doppler signal (37%)



Aggregates (59.4%)

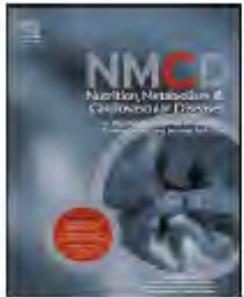


Tophus (19.8%)

- ✧ A subset of 101 participants (mean age 70.4 years, 59.8% males, median diabetes duration 14.6 years) with hyperuricemia (fasting serum uric acid ≥ 0.42 mmol/L),
- ✧ Joint inflammation and/or urate deposition were present in the majority of community-based patients with type 2 diabetes and hyperuricemia **regardless of whether there was a history of gout.**



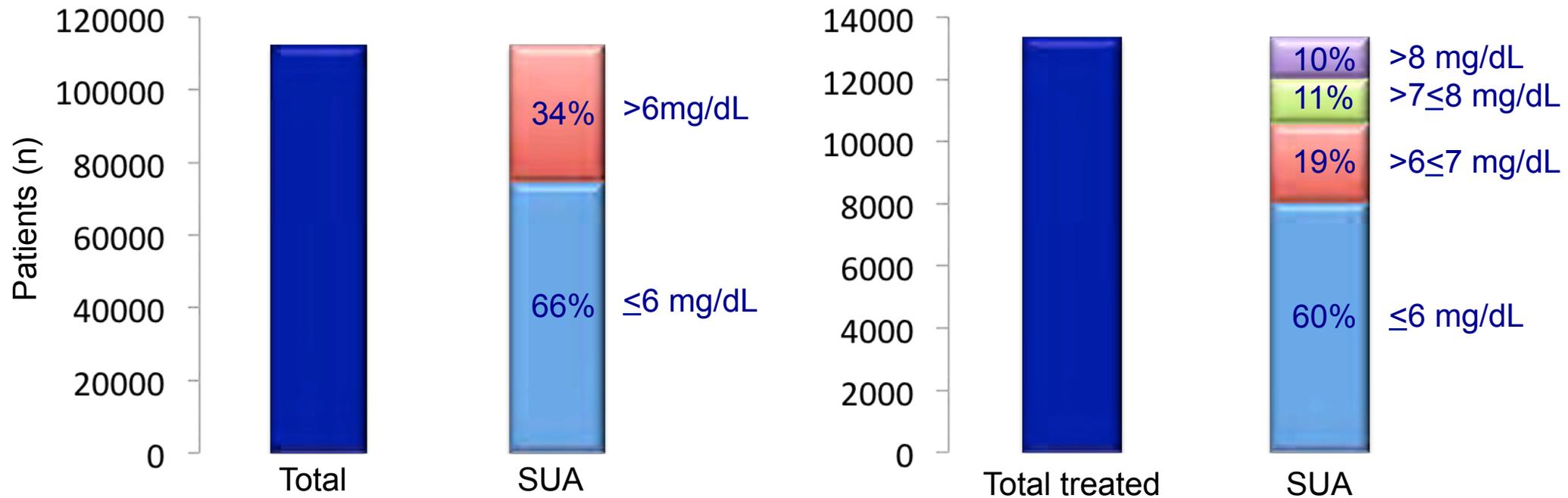
Serum Uric Acid Target < 6 mg/dL



Hyperuricemia is associated with increased hospitalization risk and healthcare costs: Evidence from an administrative database in Italy



L. Degli Esposti ^{a,1}, G. Desideri ^{b,*1}, S. Saragoni ^a, S. Buda ^a, R. Pontremoli ^c, C. Borghi ^d



Hyperuricemia starts at 360 micromoles (6 mg/dL)

Journal of Hypertension 2015, 33:1729–1741

Serum uric acid and the risk of cardiovascular and renal disease

Claudio Borghi^a, Enrico Agabiti Rosei^b, Thomas Bardin^{c,d,e}, Jesse Dawson^f, Anna Dominiczak^f, Jan T. Kielstein^g, Athanasios J. Manolis^h, Fernando Perez-Ruizⁱ, and Giuseppe Mancia^j

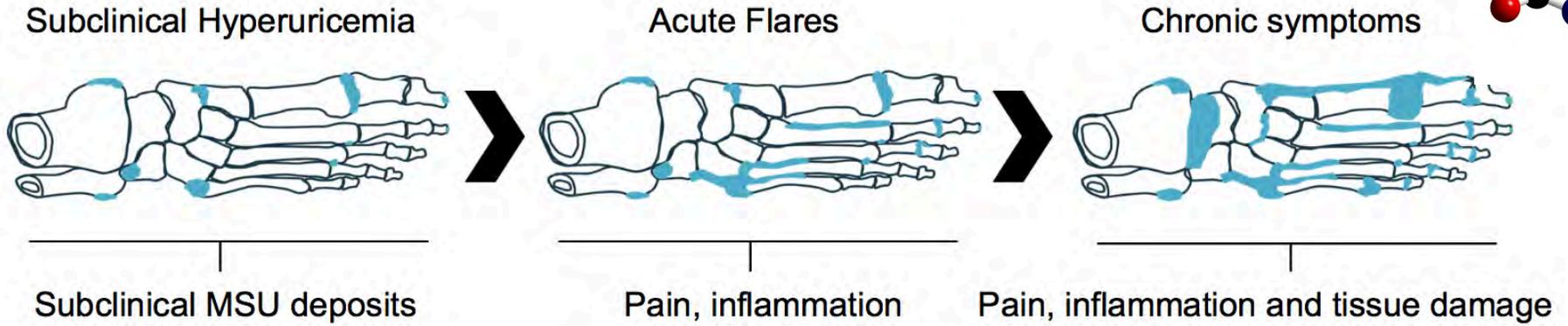
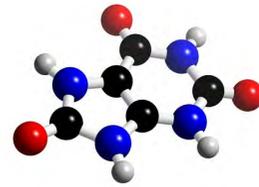
European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences

2014; 18: 1295-1306

Is it time to revise the normal range of serum uric acid levels?

G. DESIDERI¹, G. CASTALDO^{2,3}, A. LOMBARDI⁴, M. MUSSAP⁵, A. TESTA⁶, R. PONTREMOLI⁷, L. PUNZI⁸, C. BORGHI⁹

XO-inhibition: intervention area

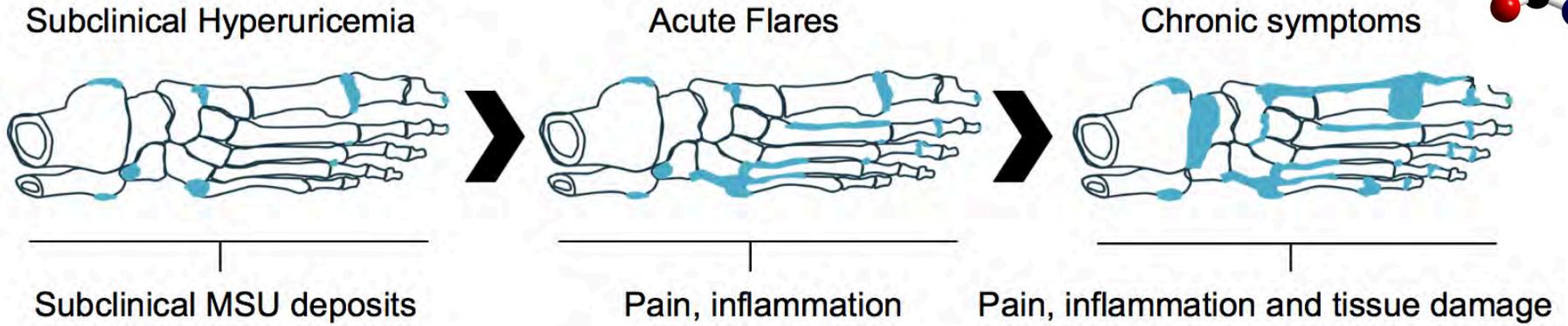
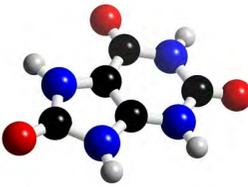


CKD progression



CVD progression

XO-inhibition: intervention area



CKD progression



CVD progression

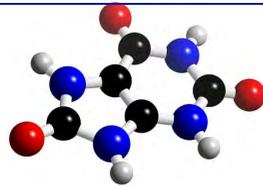


Conclusions

Pathophysiological mechanisms linking hyperuricemia with and/or without deposits to CVD (likely) include

- ✧ UA induced vascular dysfunction
- ✧ UA induced metabolic derangement
- ✧ XO overactivity (genetic, induced) or "overfeeding" (food, fructose, purines)
- ✧ UA deposits induced "microinflammation"

Asymptomatic or.....



subclinical?

Mechanistic evidence identifies the **selective XO-inhibition** as the most effective strategy for the management of hyperuricemia in addition and beyond the effects on SUA