

BIELLA CUORE

12-13 SETTEMBRE 2025



BIELLA CUORE

2025



12-13
SETTEMBRE 2025
Agorà Palace Hotel - Biella

«Ipertensione Arteriosa resistente: Indicazione a Denervazione»

Mimmo Tavella MD

R.O.F. GITIAR

Gruppo Interdisciplinare per lo studio e il Trattamento
dell'Ipertensione Arteriosa Resistente

U.O.C Cardiologia
AOUI Verona



AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA
UNIVERSITARIA INTEGRATA
VERONA





Ipertensione arteriosa resistente

1. BP >140/90 mmHg (130/80 mmHg nei pazienti con diabete o insufficienza renale cronica) in paziente che assume 3 o più farmaci antipertensivi diversi, a dosi ottimali, di cui uno sia un diuretico.
 2. Buon controllo pressorio, ma è necessaria una terapia composta da 4 o più farmaci antipertensivi diversi
- Mancato raggiungimento del target pressorio nonostante l'utilizzo di almeno tre farmaci antipertensivi, dei quali un diuretico, correttamente titolati.
 - Prevalenza del 10,3% (95% CI 7.6% to 13.2%), aumenta nei pazienti con insufficienza renale e negli anziani.
 - Fattore di rischio cardiovascolare indipendente (> rischio di morte CV, IRC e danno d'organo).

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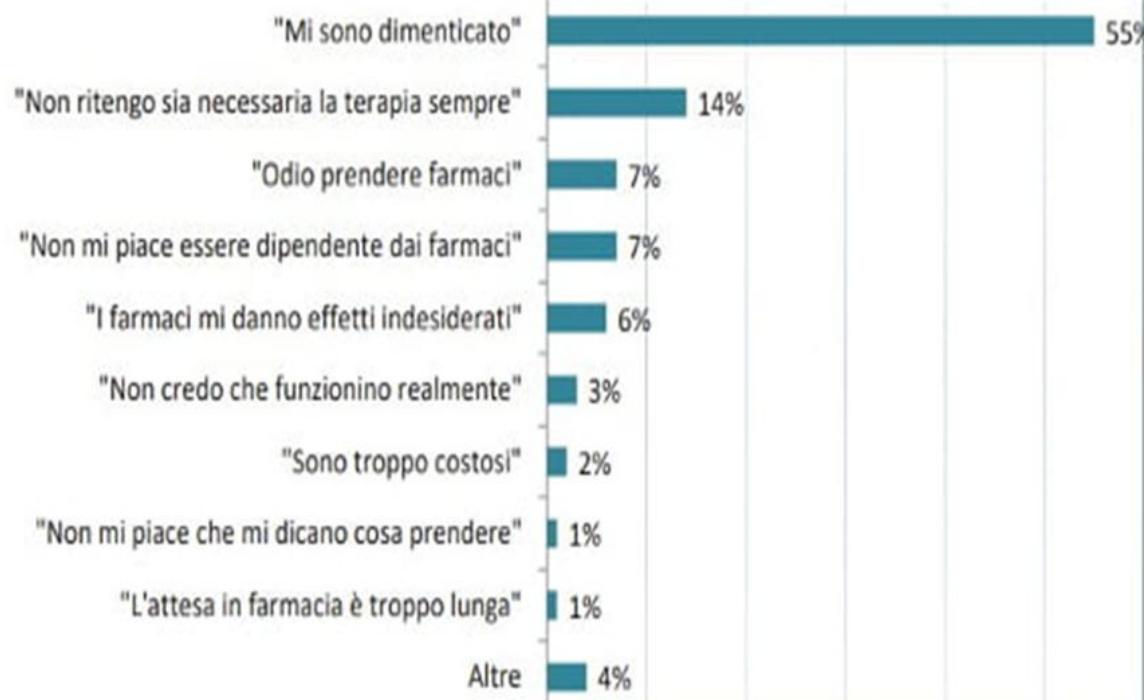
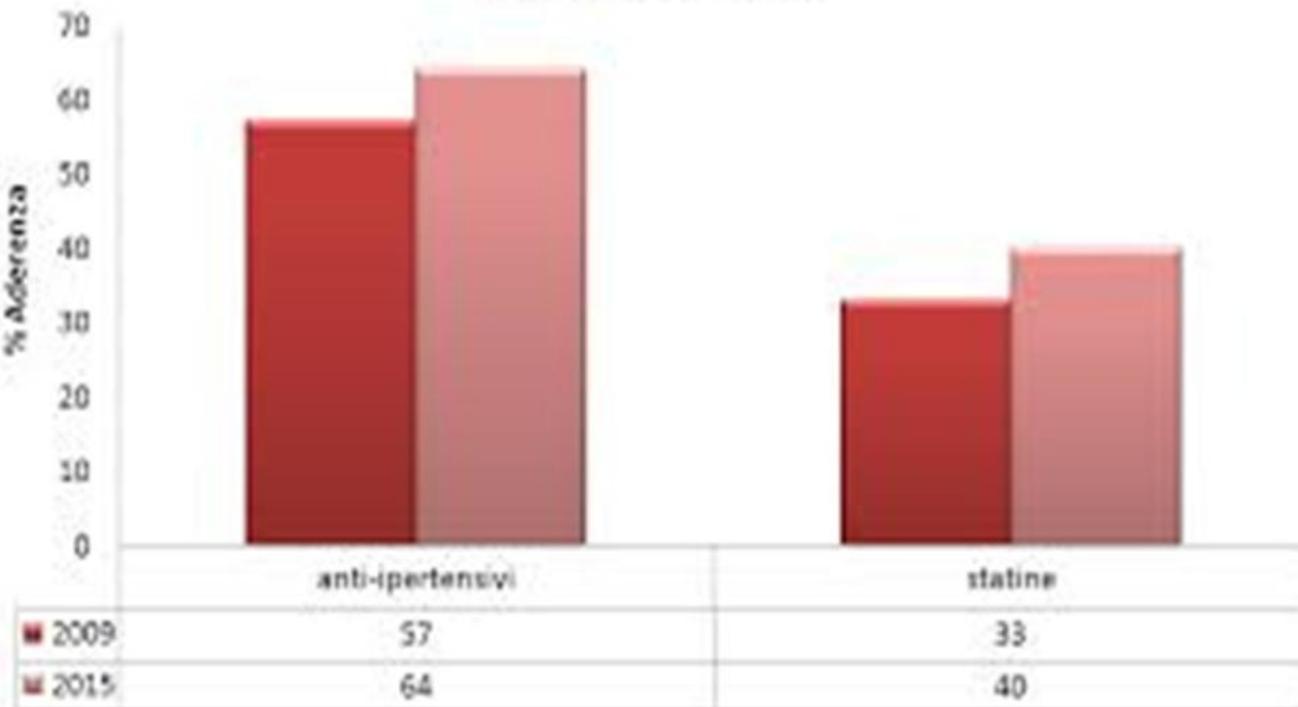


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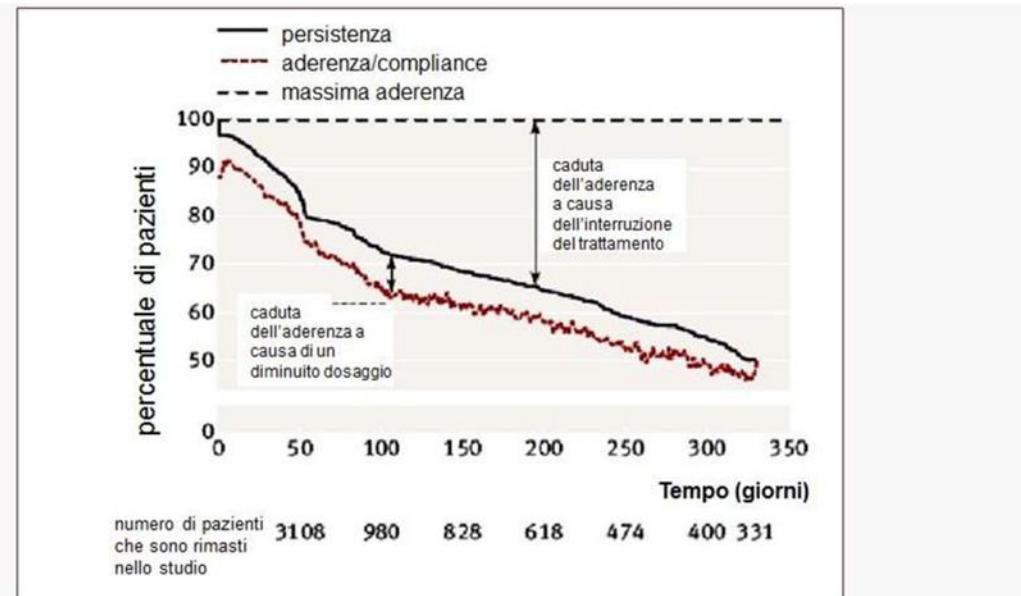


Dati Rapporto Osmed





Andamento temporale di aderenza, compliance e persistenza



A distanza di un anno meno della metà dei pazienti continua la terapia e meno della metà ha una buona aderenza

BMJ 2008;336;1114-1117; 14 May 2008;

SIMPeSV
Società Italiana di Medicina
di Prevenzione e degli Stili di Vita

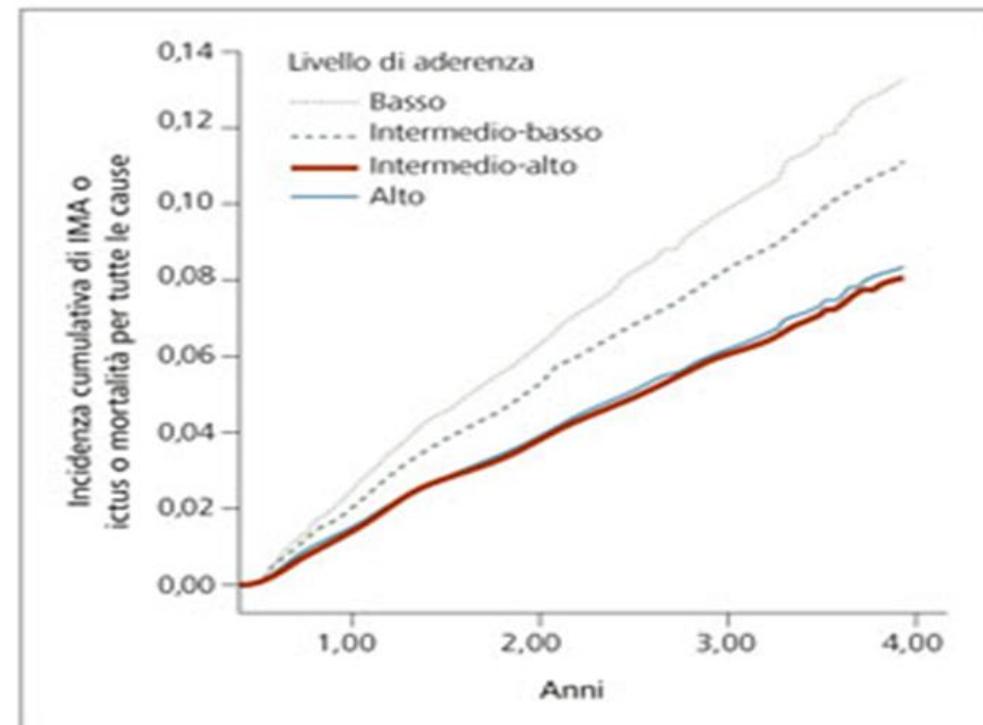
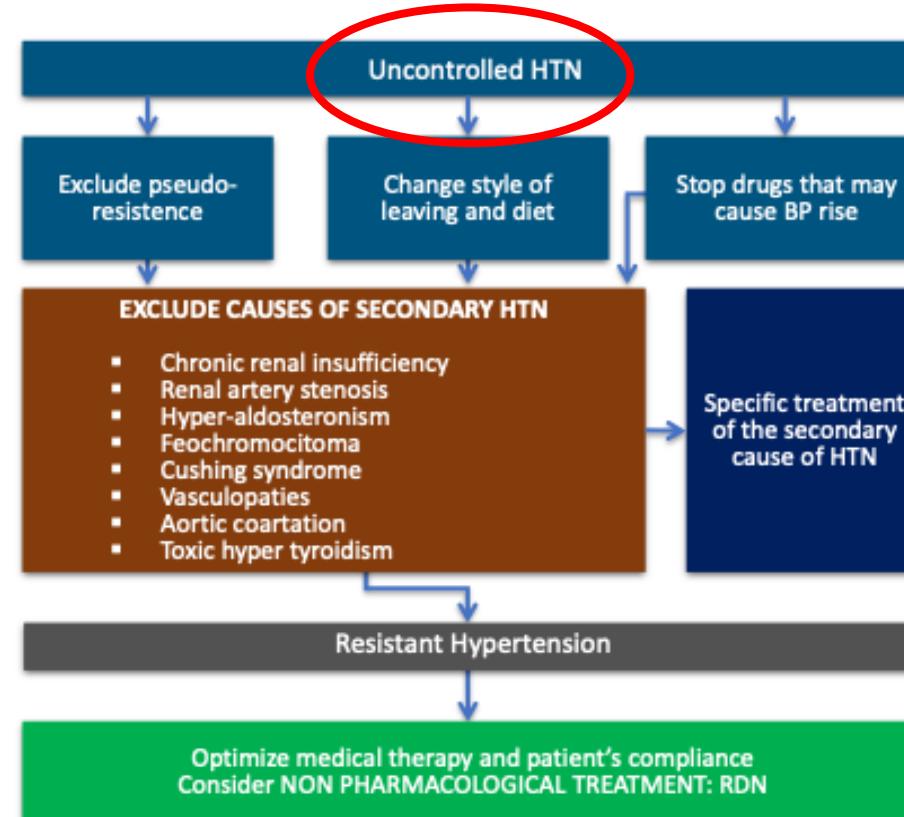


Figura 2. La mortalità e gli eventi cardiovascolari maggiori aumentano nei pazienti con scarsa aderenza alla terapia.
IMA, infarto miocardico acuto.
Adattata da Degli Esposti et al.¹⁵.



Step 1: Identification of patients with true Resistant HTN





Contemporary Reviews in Cardiovascular Medicine

Epidemiology of Uncontrolled Hypertension in the United States

Thomas J. Wang, MD; Ramachandran S. Vasan, MD

1656 Circulation September 13, 2005

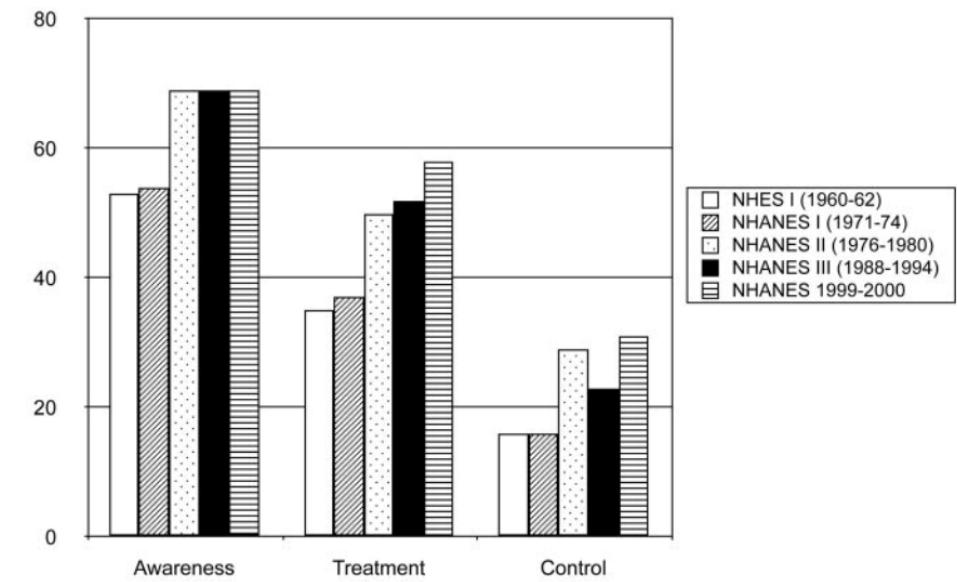
Pz età > 55 anni obeso in terapia

Pz con precedenti CCV (F)

Il valore pressorio non è relativo
al carico di terapia del pz

Pz iperteso in terapia ad elevato profilo dismetabolico

Pz con scompenso cardiaco recidivante



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2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of elevated blood pressure and hypertension

Developed by the task force on the management of elevated blood pressure and hypertension of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and endorsed by the European Society of Endocrinology (ESE) and the European Stroke Organisation (ESO)

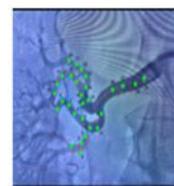
Authors/Task Force Members: John William McEvoy ^{◎ *†}, (Chairperson) (Ireland), Cian P. McCarthy ^{◎ ‡}, (Task Force Co-ordinator) (United States of America), Rosa Maria Bruno ^{◎ ‡}, (Task Force Co-ordinator) (France), Sofie Brouwers [◎] (Belgium), Michelle D. Canavan [◎] (Ireland), Claudio Ceconi [◎] (Italy), Ruxandra Maria Christodorescu [◎] (Romania), Stella S. Daskalopoulou [◎] (Canada), Charles J. Ferro [◎] (United Kingdom), Eva Gerdts [◎] (Norway), Henner Hanssen [◎] (Switzerland), Julie Harris (United Kingdom), Lucas Lauder [◎] (Switzerland/Germany), Richard J. McManus [◎] (United Kingdom), Gerard J. Molloy [◎] (Ireland), Kazem Rahimi [◎] (United Kingdom), Vera Regitz-Zagrosek (Germany), Gian Paolo Rossi [◎] (Italy), Else Charlotte Sandset [◎] (Norway), Bart Scheenaerts (Belgium), Jan A. Staessen [◎] (Belgium), Izabella Uchmanowicz [◎] (Poland), Maurizio Volterrani [◎] (Italy), Rhian M. Touyz ^{◎ *†}, (Chairperson) (Canada), and ESC Scientific Document Group

Recommendation Table 12 — Recommendations for resistant hypertension work-up (see Evidence Table 18)

Recommendation	Class ^a	Level ^b
Patients with resistant hypertension should be considered for referral to clinical centres with expertise in hypertension management for further testing. <small>^{309,312}</small>	IIa	B

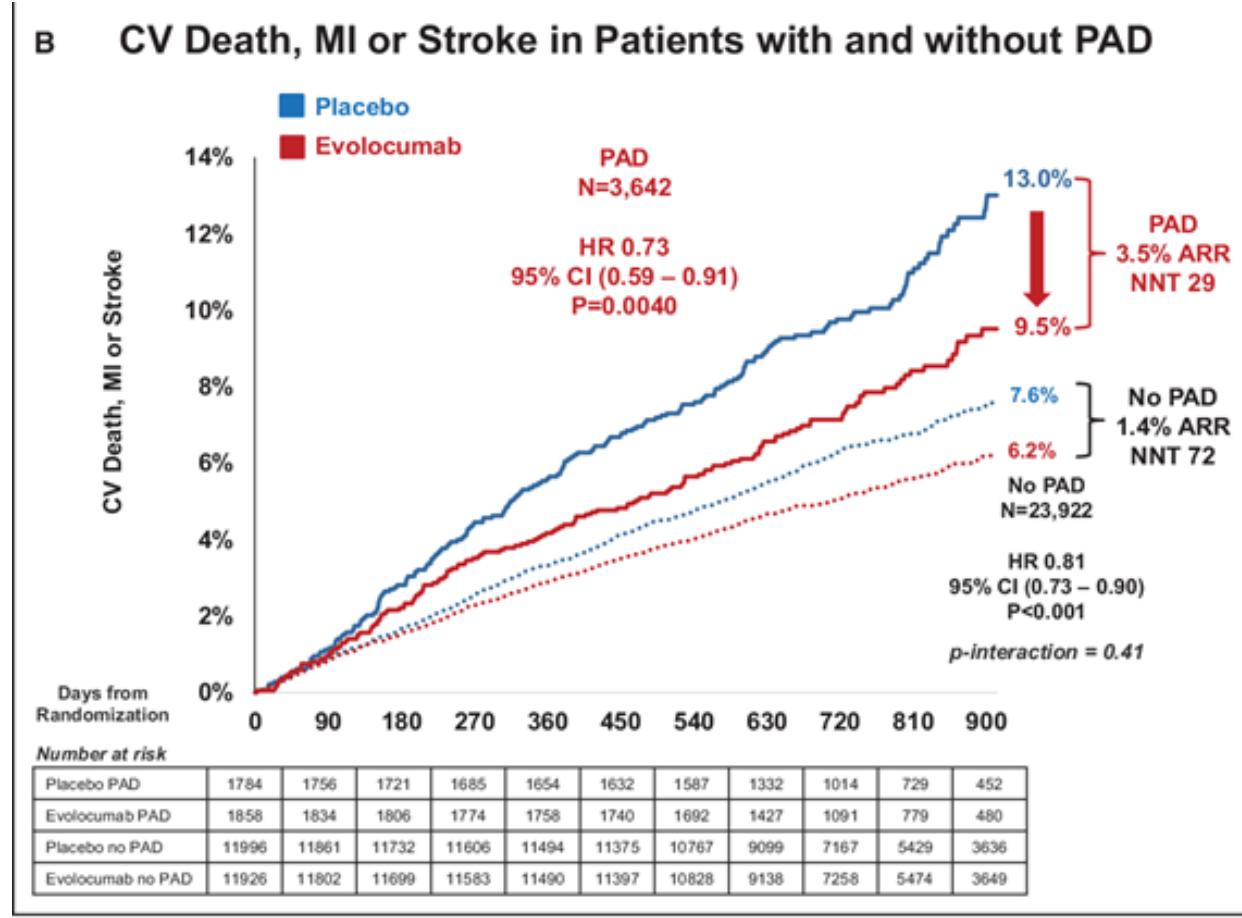
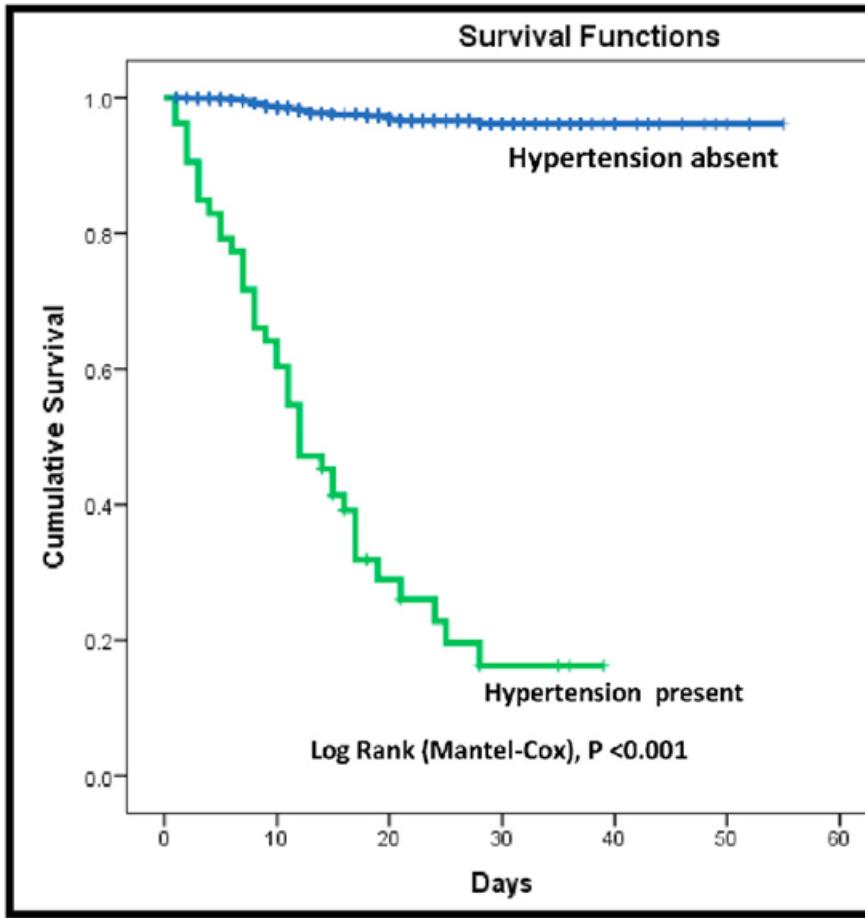
Recommendation Table 20 — Recommendations for device-based treatment of hypertension (see Evidence Table 35)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
To reduce BP, and if performed at a medium-to-high volume centre, catheter-based renal denervation may be considered for resistant hypertension patients who have BP that is uncontrolled despite three BP-lowering drug combination (including a thiazide or thiazide-like diuretic), and who express a preference to undergo renal denervation after a shared risk-benefit discussion and multidisciplinary assessment.	IIb	B
To reduce BP, and if performed at a medium-to-high volume centre, catheter-based renal denervation may be considered for patients with both increased CVD risk and uncontrolled hypertension on fewer than three drugs, if they express a preference to undergo renal denervation after a shared risk-benefit discussion and multidisciplinary assessment. <small>^{564,566–568,586–590}</small>	IIb	A
Due to a lack of adequately powered outcomes trials demonstrating its safety and CVD benefits, renal denervation is not recommended as a first-line BP-lowering intervention for hypertension.	III	C
Renal denervation is not recommended for treating hypertension in patients with moderate-to-severely impaired renal function (eGFR <40 mL/min/1.73 m ²) or secondary causes of hypertension, until further evidence becomes available.	III	C



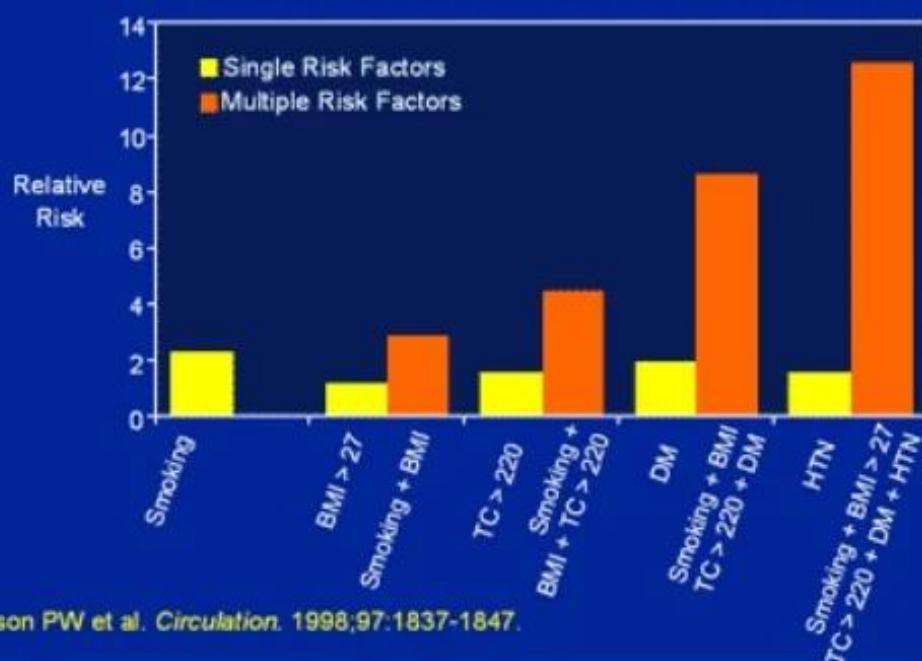
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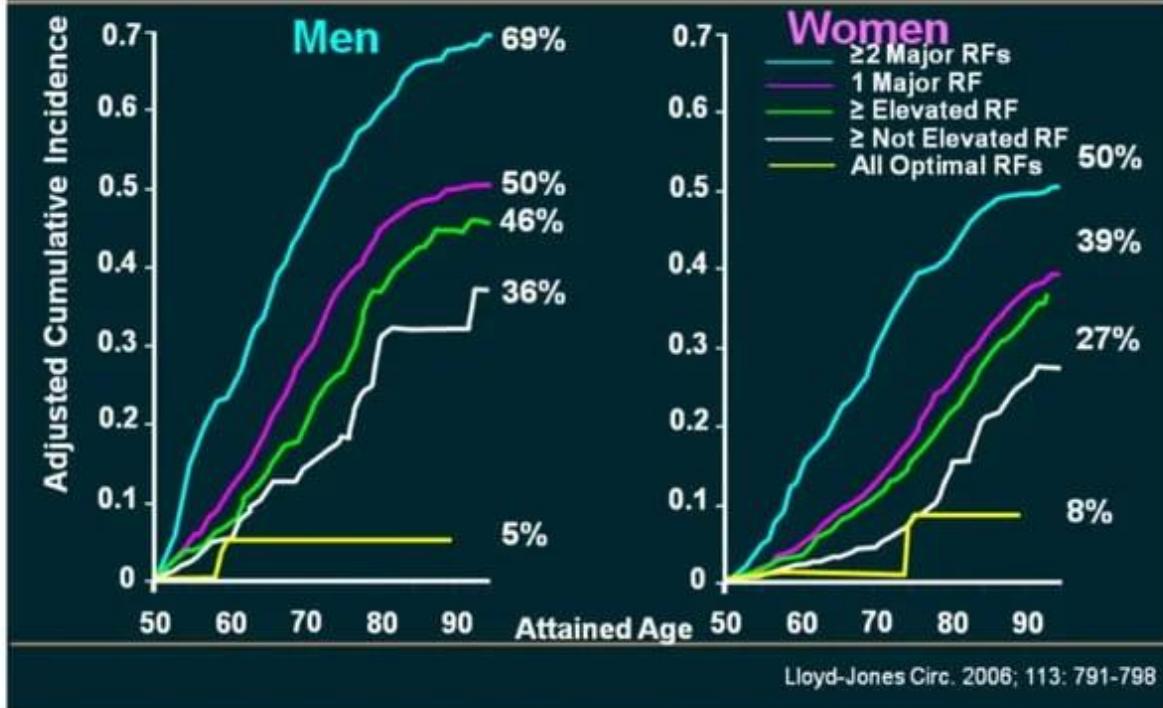




Framingham Heart Study: *Relative Risk of CHD for Multiple Risk Factors*



Framingham Heart Study Lifetime Risk



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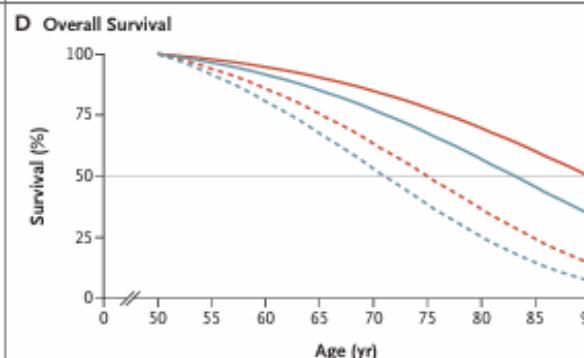
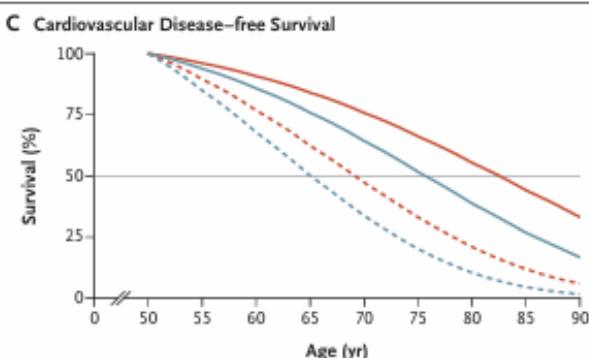
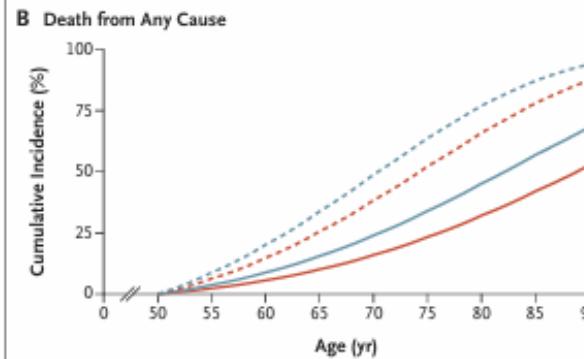
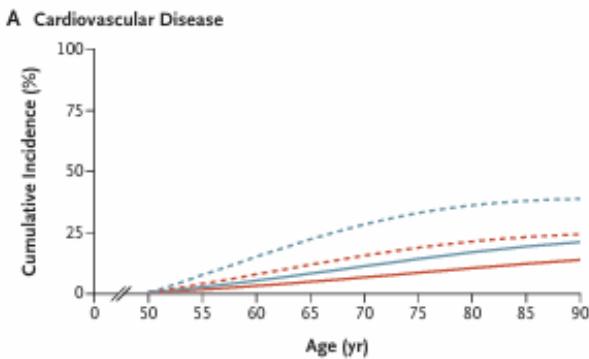
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

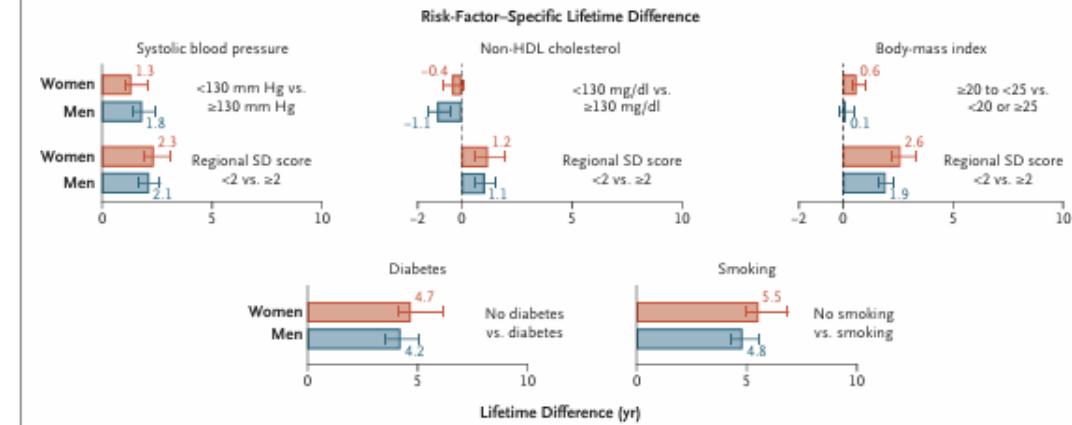
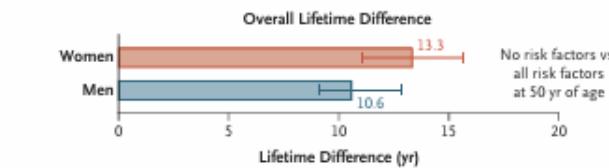
Global Effect of Cardiovascular Risk Factors on Lifetime Estimates

The Global Cardiovascular Risk Consortium

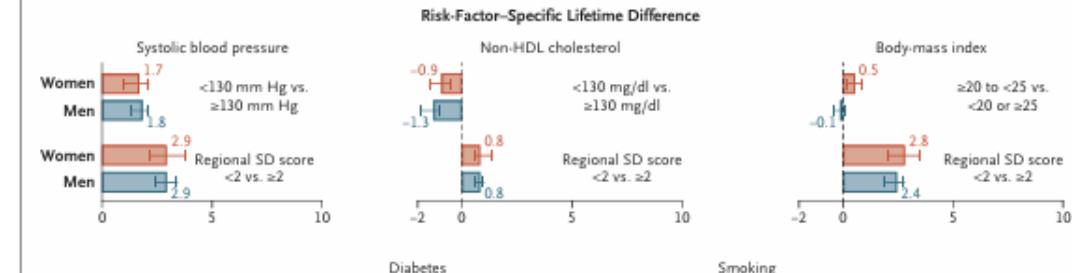
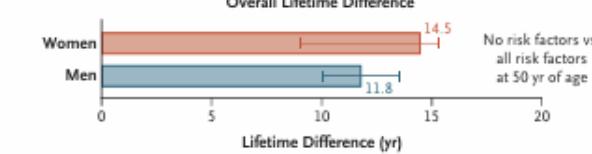
— Women with none of the five risk factors
— Men with none of the five risk factors
— Women with all five risk factors
— Men with all five risk factors



A Cardiovascular Disease



B Death from Any Cause



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Worldwide trends in hypertension prevalence and progress
in treatment and control from 1990 to 2019: a pooled
analysis of 1201 population-representative studies with
104 million participants

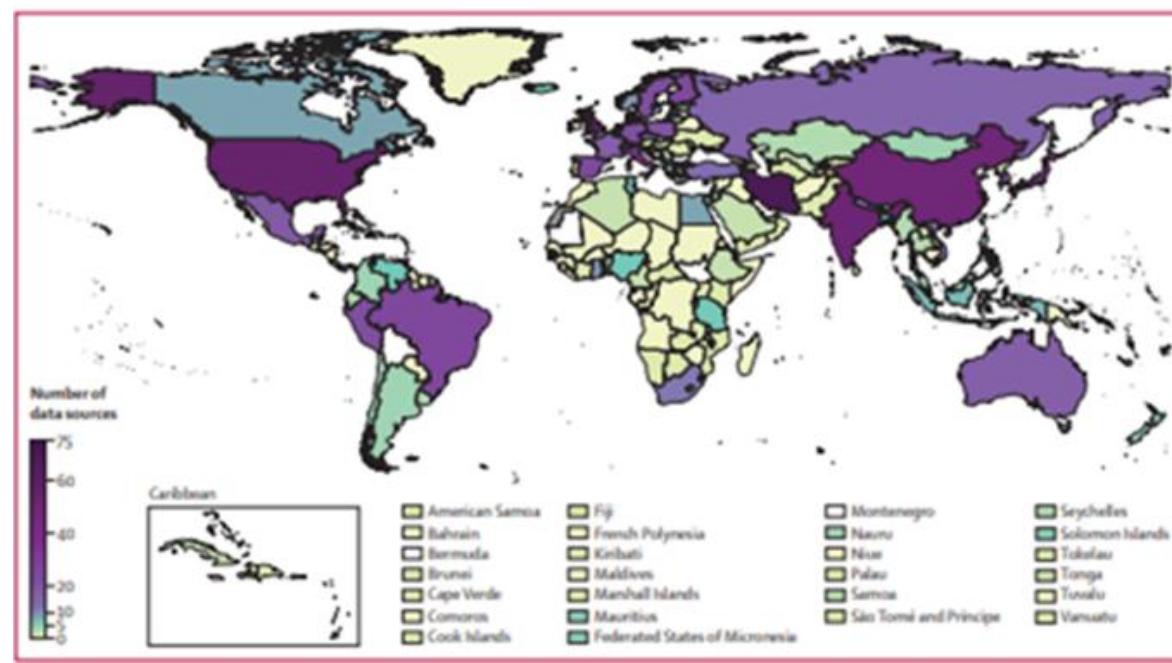


NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC)*

thelancet.com Vol 398 September 11, 2021



104 milioni pz





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Blood pressure levels and control in Italy: comprehensive analysis of clinical data from 2000–2005 and 2005–2011 hypertension surveys

G Tocci^{1,2}, A Ferrucci¹, R Pontremoli³, C Ferri⁴, EA Rosei⁵, A Morganti⁶, B Trimarco⁷, G Mancia⁸, C Borghi⁹ and M Volpe^{1,2}

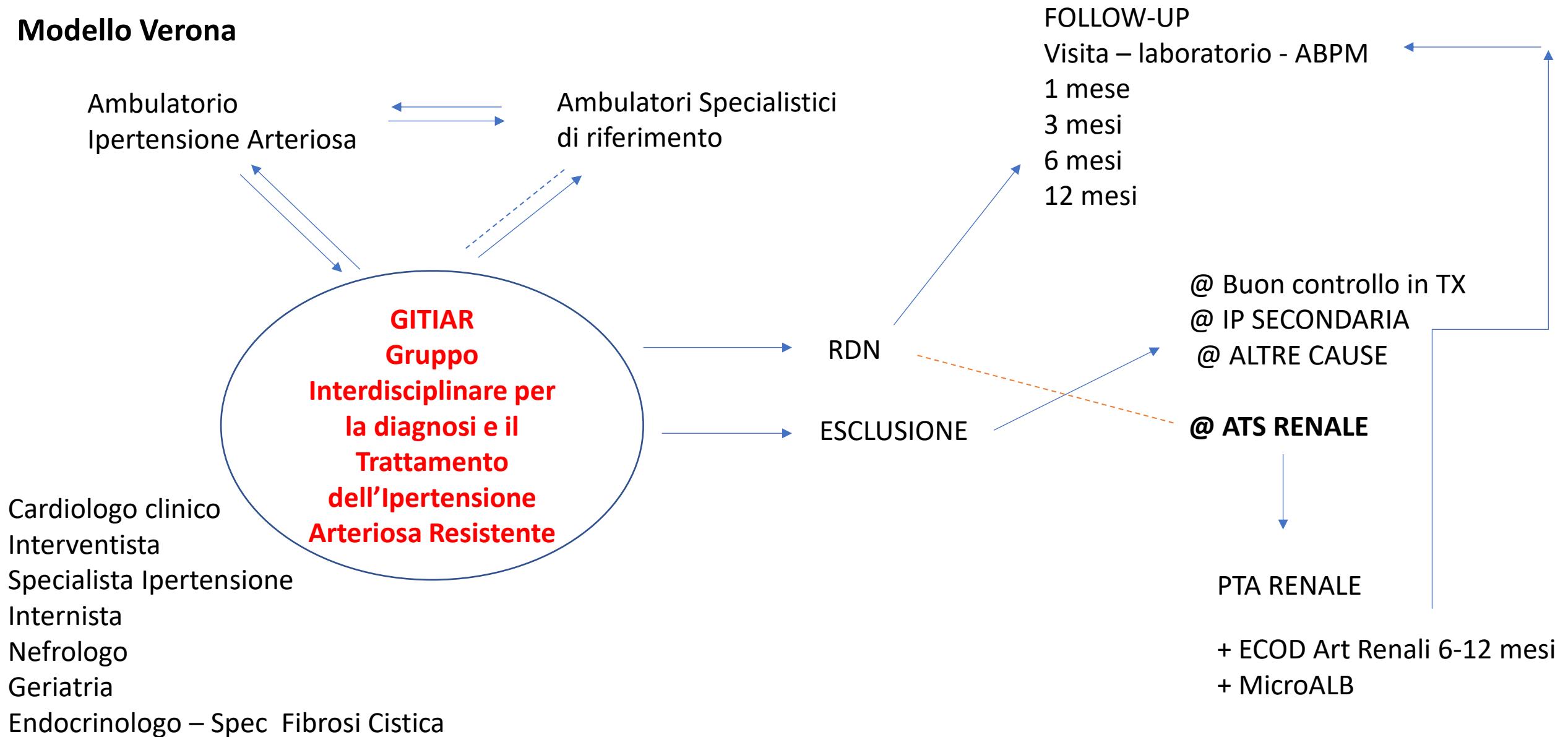
This analysis is aimed to determine blood pressure (BP) levels and BP control rates in a large population of hypertensive patients in Italy. Data were taken from two large and inclusive cross-sectional surveys, which covered two distinct and subsequent time periods (2000–2005 and 2005–2011, respectively). Observational clinical studies and surveys, which reported average systolic/diastolic clinic BP levels, proportions of treated/untreated and controlled/uncontrolled patients, and prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors in hypertensive patients followed in either outpatient clinics, hypertension centres or general practice, were considered for the analyses. The overall sample included 211 591 hypertensive patients (119 997 (56.7%) women, age 57.0 ± 10.0 years, body mass index $26.9 \pm 4.0 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$, BP levels $146.9 \pm 16.7/88.7 \pm 9.6 \text{ mm Hg}$). BP levels were $148.2 \pm 15.4/87.5 \pm 9.3 \text{ mm Hg}$ in patients followed by general practitioners ($n = 168\,313$, 79.5%), $148.1 \pm 17.3/90.1 \pm 9.7 \text{ mm Hg}$ in those followed by hypertension centres ($n = 28\,180$, 13.3%), and $142.4 \pm 17.6/86.6 \pm 9.8 \text{ mm Hg}$ in those followed by outpatient clinics and hospital divisions ($n = 15\,098$, 7.1%). Among treated hypertensive patients ($n = 128\,079$; 60.5%), 43 008 (33.6%) were reported to have controlled BP levels. Over one decade of observation, we reported that ~60% of hypertensive patients were treated and among these only 33% achieved effective BP control. These findings highlight the need for more effective interventions to improve management of hypertension in Italy.

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Modello Verona



Ambulatorio
Ipertensione Arteriosa



Ambulatori Specialistici
di riferimento

- @ Valutazione/Modifiche Stile di Vita
- @ Valutazione RCV Globale/ Funzione Renale
- @ Inizio terapia o ottimizzazione terapia in atto
- @ Educazione alla misurazione domiciliare della PA
- @ Monitoraggio PA – OFFICE/ABPM a 3 mesi
- @ Verifica aderenza alla terapia
- @ ECODOPPLER Art Renali
- @ Esclusione laboratoristica Causa Secondaria

Se ATS nota o clinicamente dubbia

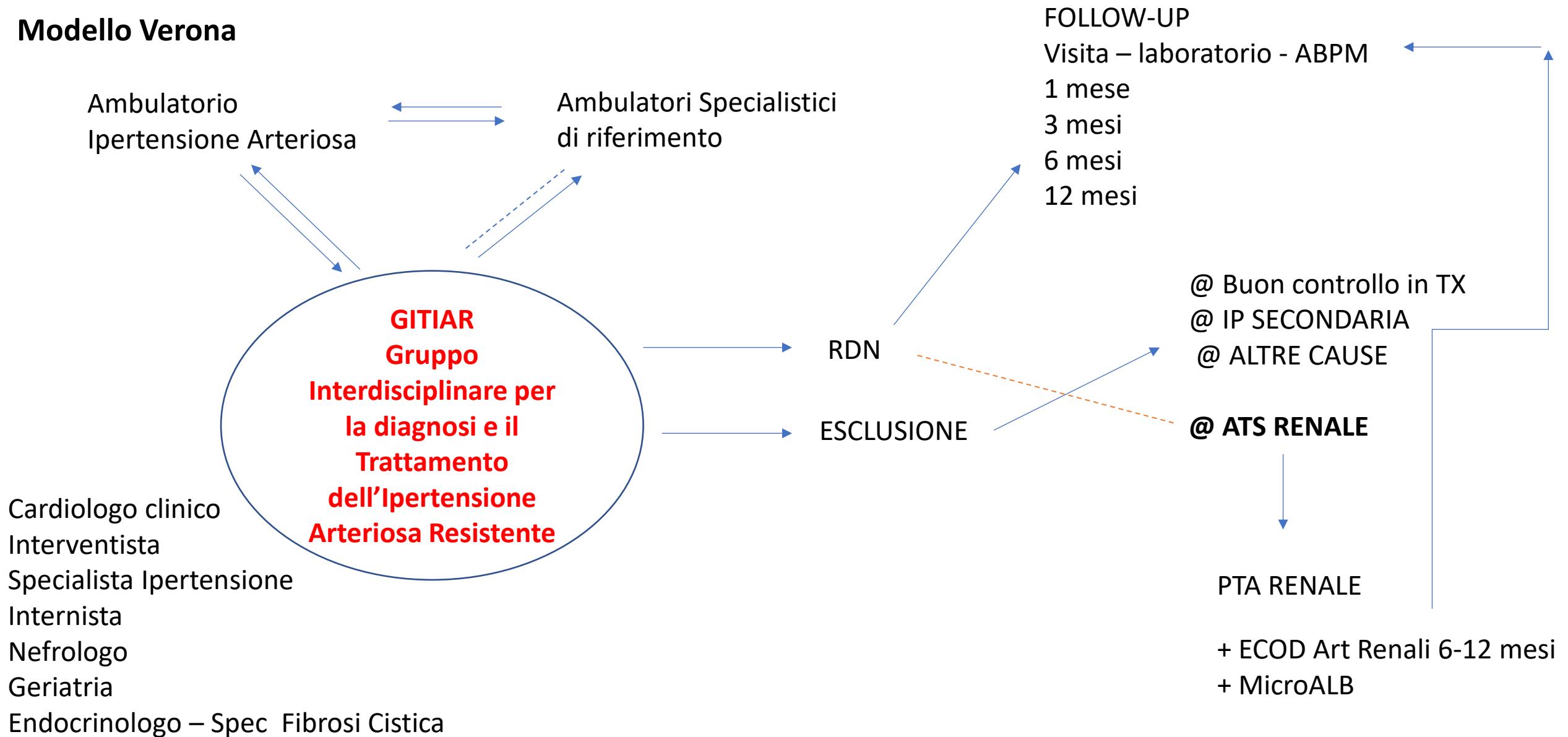
@ANGIO-RM Addome/Art Renali

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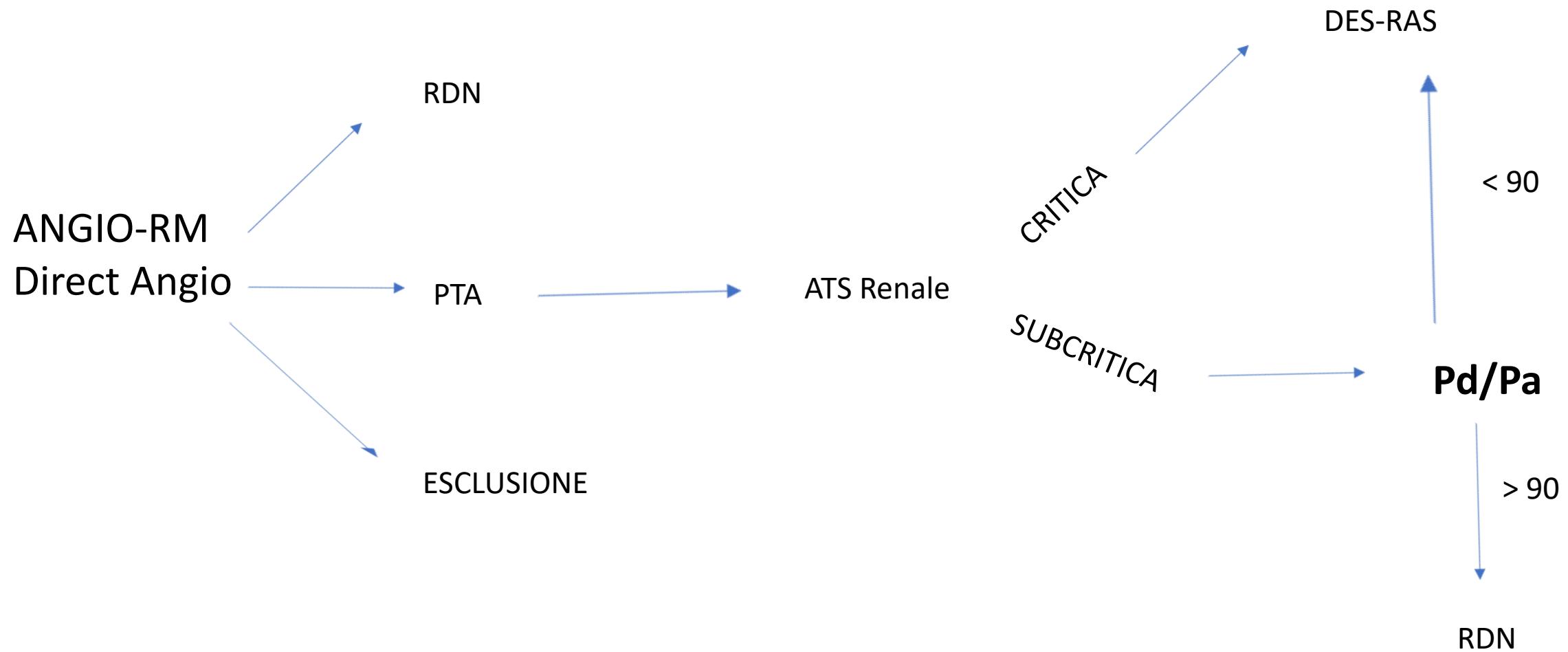


Modello Verona



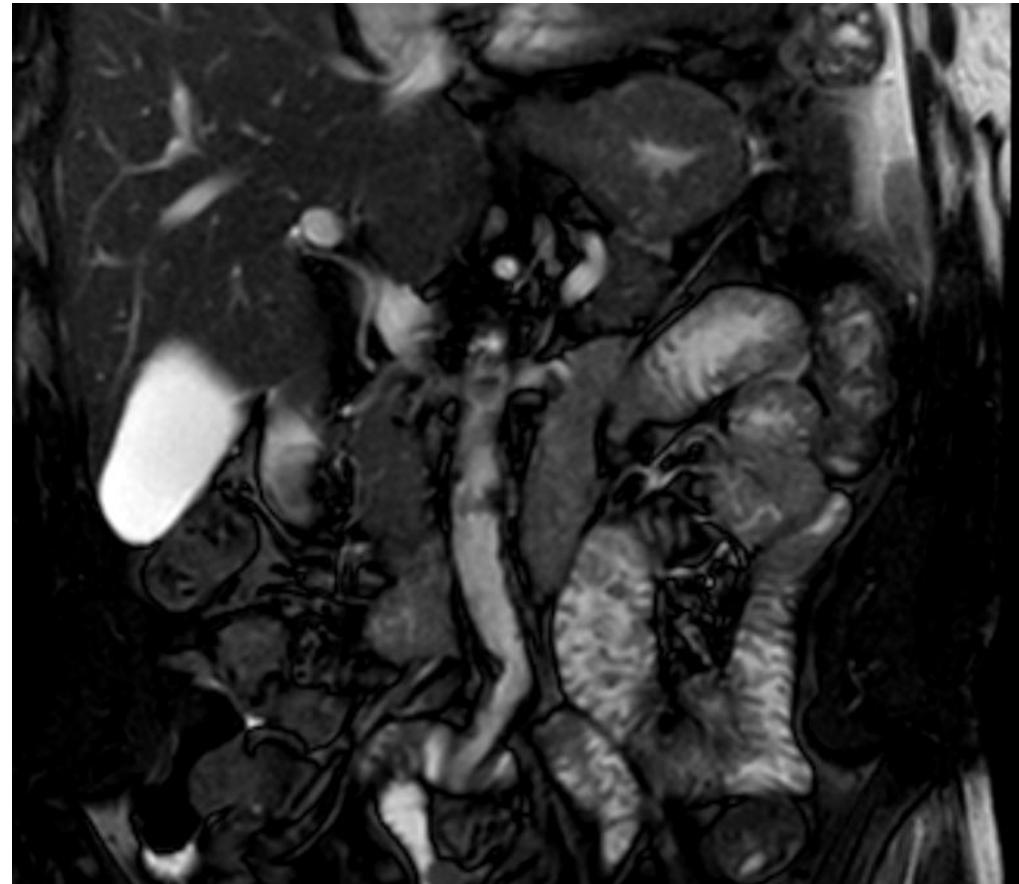
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Congratulations and thank you to our top 10 legacy GSR enrolling centers!

Site Name	Country	Legacy GSR
1 Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes	Germany	151
2 Saint Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne	Australia	89
3 The Alfred Hospital	Australia	76
4 Universitätsklinikum Halle (Saale)	Germany	75
5 Institute of Cardiology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of	Russia	73
6 Universitätsklinikum Freiburg	Germany	69
7 Universitätsklinikum Erlangen	Germany	65
8 Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Integrata Verona	Italy	61
9 Universitäts-Herzzentrum Freiburg - Bad Krozingen GmbH	Germany	59
10 Deutsches Herzzentrum Berlin	Germany	53

Additionally, a big thank you and congratulation to the GSR DEFINE enrolling centers for kicking off the expansion!

Site Name	Country	GSR DEFINE only
1 Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Integrata Verona	Italy	16
2 Chest Disease Hospital	Kuwait	15
3 Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes	Germany	12
4 University Hospital Galway	Ireland	12
5 Institut Jantung Negara National Heart Institute	Malaysia	10
6 Hospital Clinico San Carlos	Spain	9
7 Cardiocentro	Switzerland	8
8 Hospital Germans Trias i Pujol	Spain	7
9 Clemens Hospital	Germany	7
10 Azienda Ospedaliera di Cosenza	Italy	7

Medtronic Engineering the extraordinary

GSR/GREAT DEFINE Newsletter

Issue 33 • September 2022



New data at EuroPCR 2022: Increased time in BP target range following RDN leads to MACE reductions in GSR

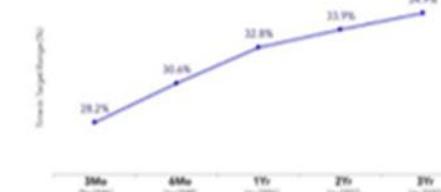
During a LBCT session at EuroPCR, Professor Felix Mahfoud presented new data from the Global SYMPLECTIC Registry showing significant, sustained office and 24hr SBP reductions over 3 years in a real-world setting. Additionally, improved blood pressure control following the Symplicity blood pressure procedure with significantly higher time in target range (TTR) was associated with fewer cardiovascular events including stroke, MI, and CV death through 3 yrs in GSR-DEFINE. For more information, see the attached slides.

Significant, sustained office and 24hr SBP reductions over 3 years in real-world setting
GSR-DEFINE



Medtronic

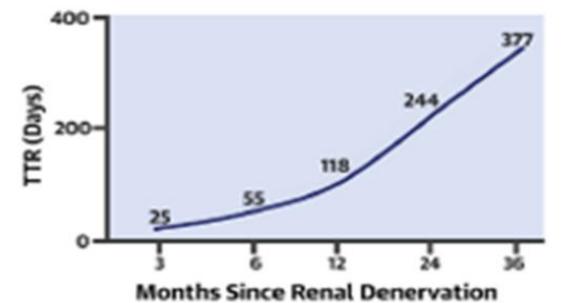
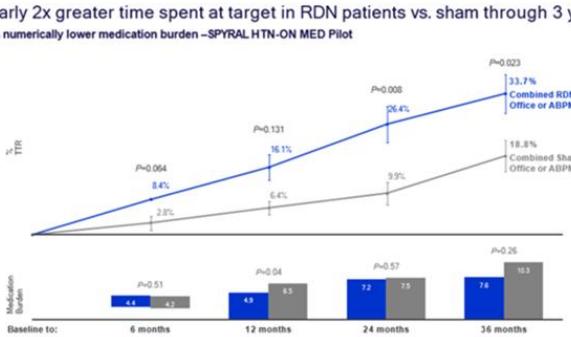
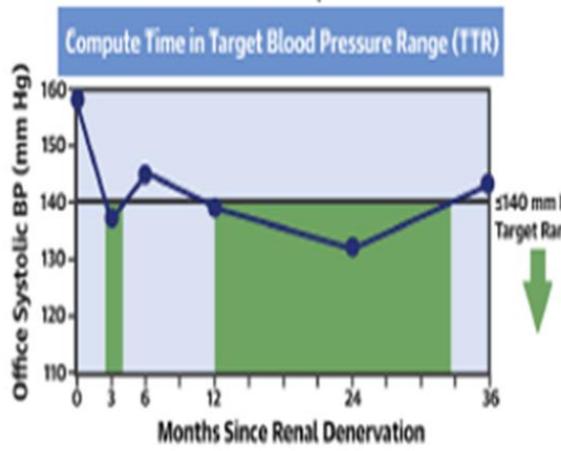
Time in Target Range increased to nearly 35% over 3 years in a real-world setting
GSR-DEFINE



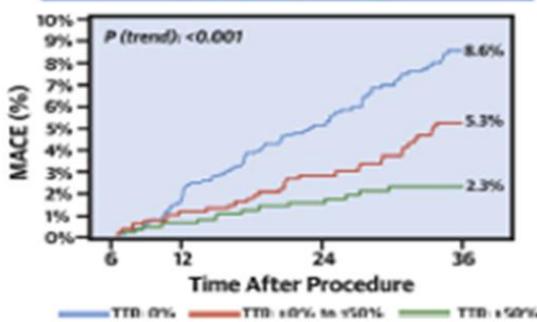
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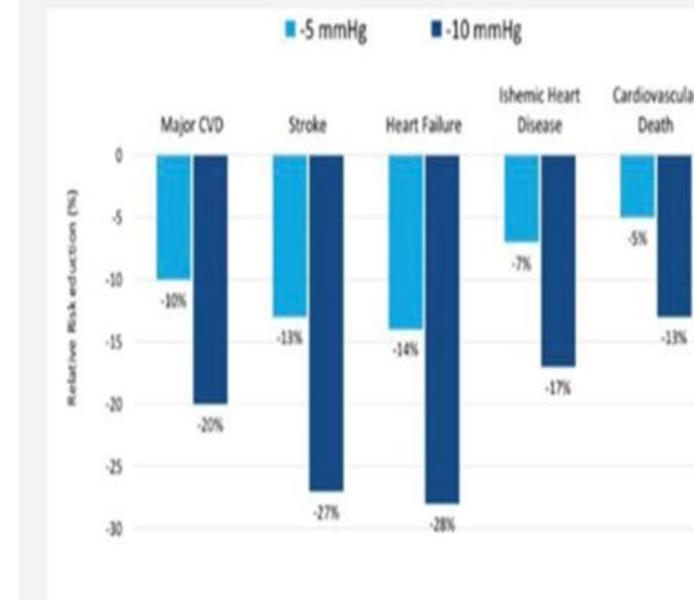
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Time in Therapeutic Range Increased Over Time and Was Associated With Reduced Cardiovascular Risk



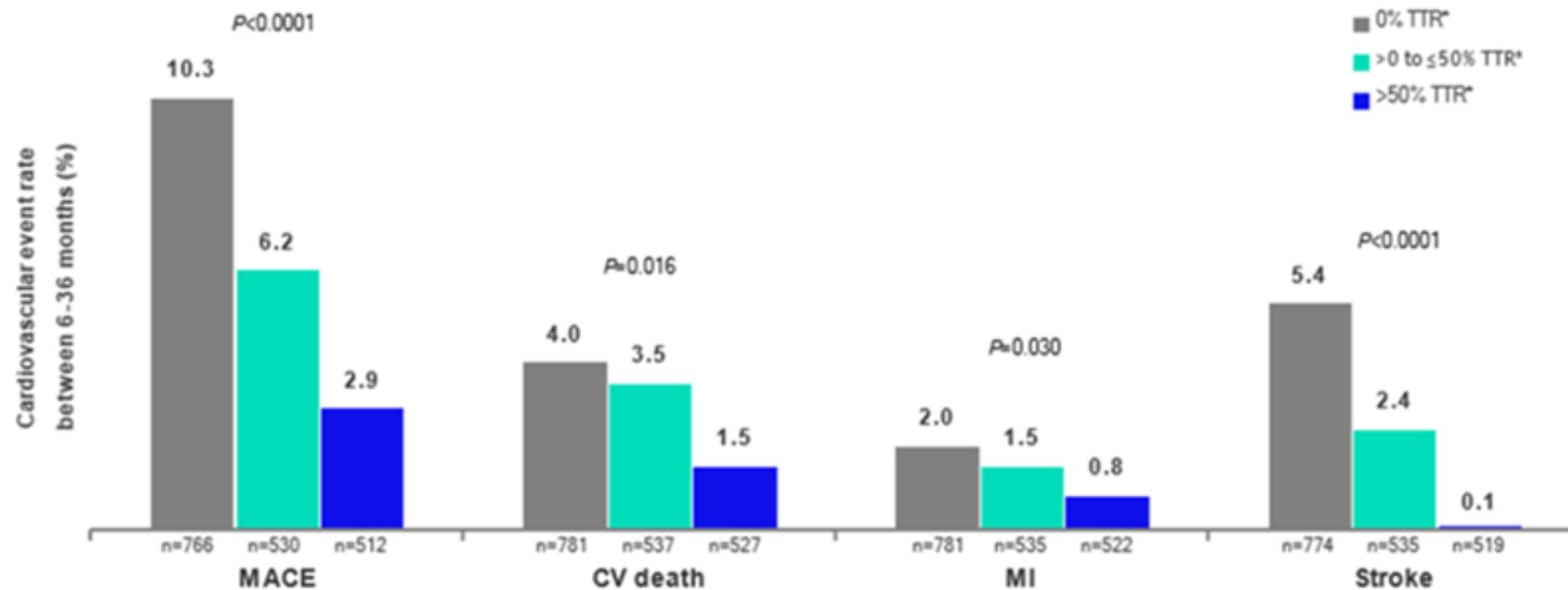
A 5 MMHG¹ OR 10 MMHG² DROP IN SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IS ASSOCIATED WITH MEANINGFUL RISK REDUCTION IN CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS





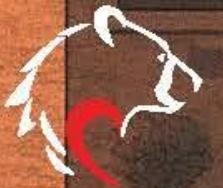
10% TTR/6 mesi > - 16% MACE

Higher TTR associated with significant CV event reductions from 6 to 36 months
GSR DEFINE

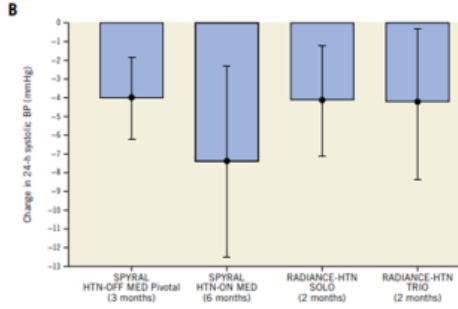
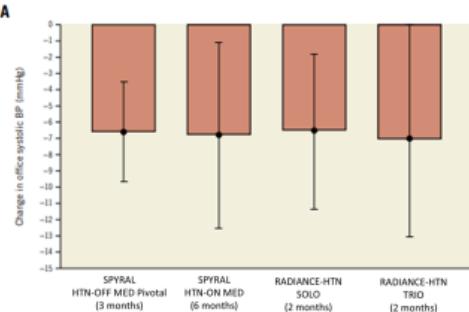


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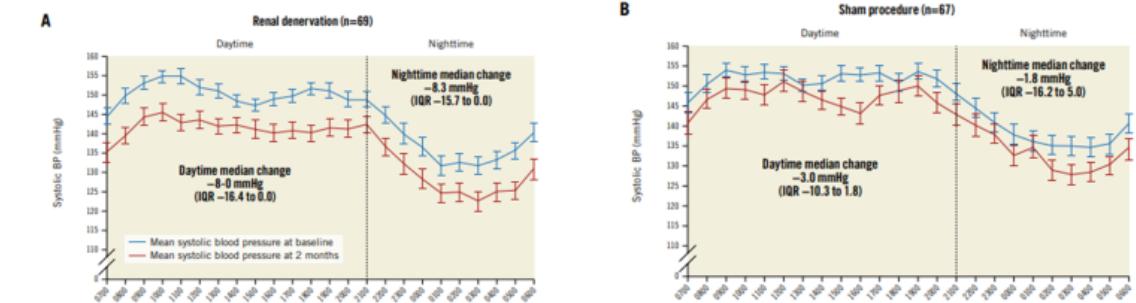
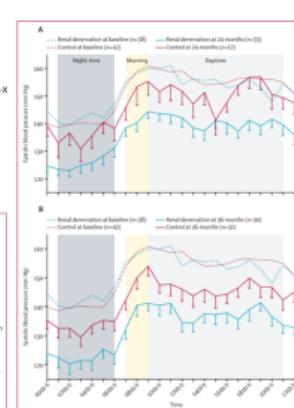
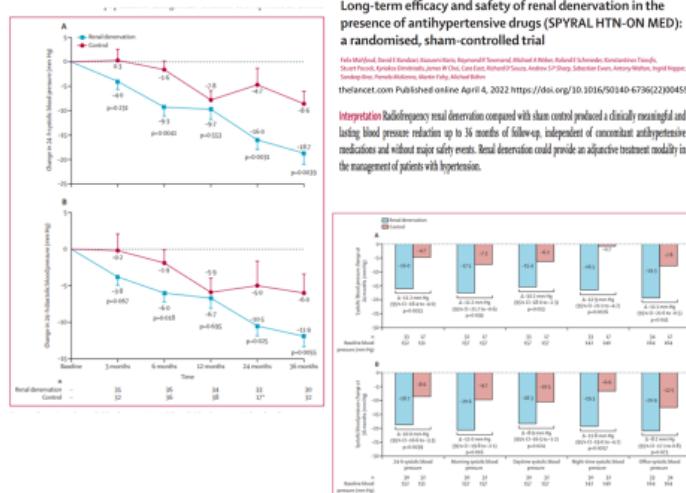


RDN RESULTS



E. Barbato et Al: "Renal denervation in the management of hypertension in adults."

A clinical consensus statement of the ESC Council on Hypertension and the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI)
EuroIntervention 2023;18-online publish-ahead-of-print February 2023



ALWAYS ON EFFECT

E. Barbato et Al: "Renal denervation in the management of hypertension in adults."

A clinical consensus statement of the ESC Council on Hypertension and the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI)
EuroIntervention 2023;18-online publish-ahead-of-print February 2023

Hypertension

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Catheter-Based Renal Denervation: 9-Year Follow-Up Data on Safety and Blood Pressure Reduction in Patients With Resistant Hypertension

Giovanni Gessa-Ardito, James M. Nobile, Ido Muriello, Renuka Chaturvedi, Rebecca Lee, Vaughan MacNeil, Tye Coward, Yusuke Saito, Elizabeth A. Lambert, Gavin W. Lambie, Anthony Walton, Marcos G. Klocke, Murray D. Ede, Markus P. Schlaich

CONCLUSIONS: RDN results in a significant and robust reduction in both office and ambulatory systolic and diastolic BP at 9-year FU after catheter-based RDN on less medication and without evidence of adverse consequences on renal function.

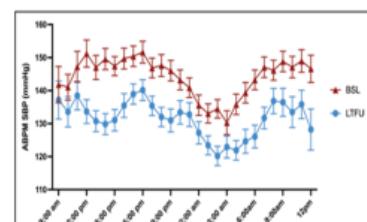
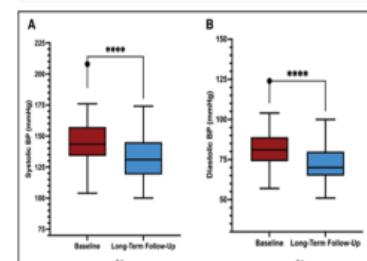
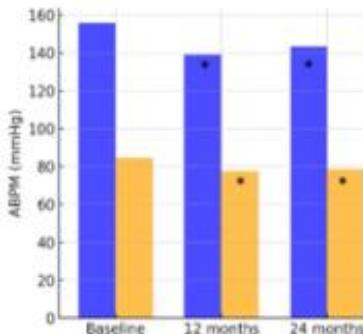
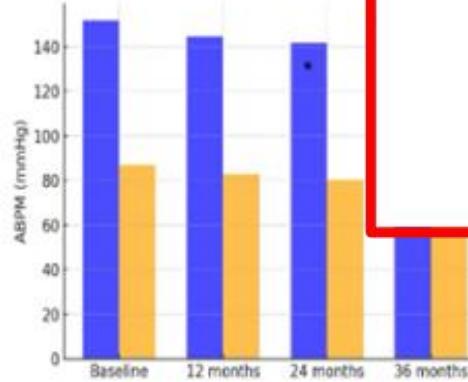




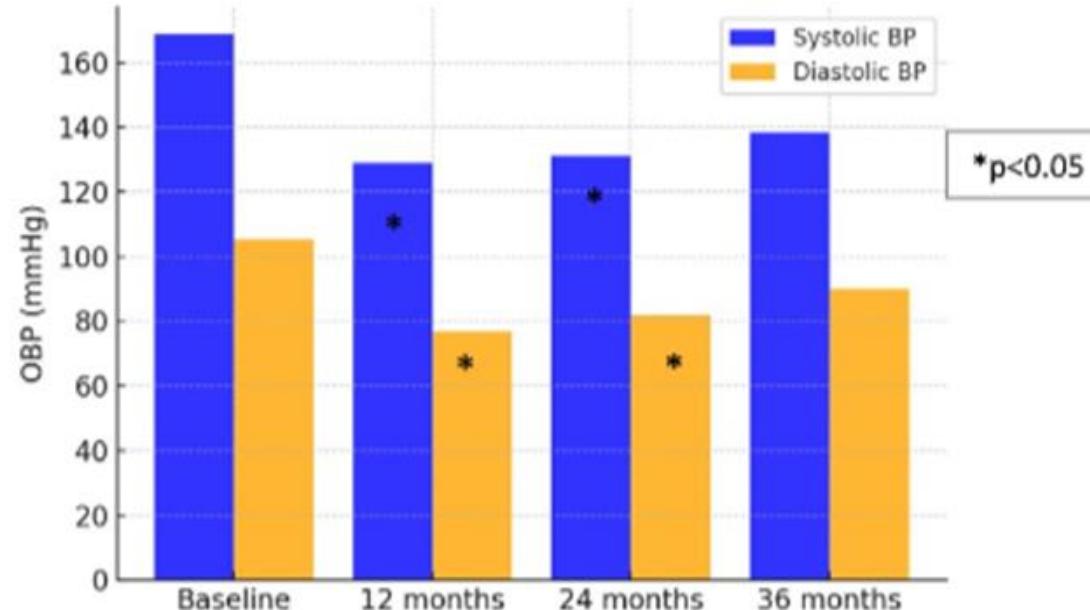
Figure 2. ABPM results in all patients



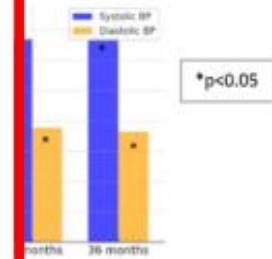
a) ABPM results in patients



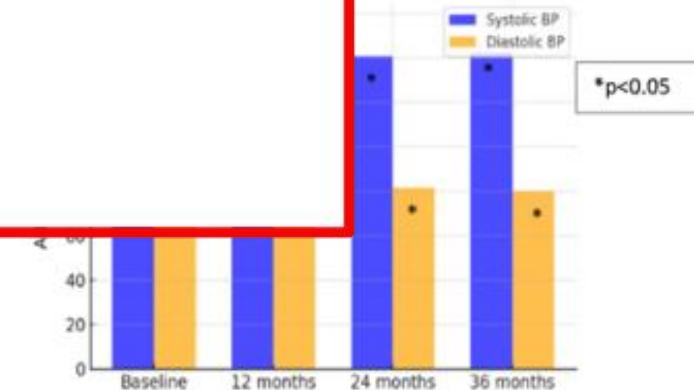
e) OBP results in patients with kidney failure undergoing dialysis.



patients with eGFR 60-89 mL/min/1.73 m²



patients with eGFR<40 mL/min/1.73 m²



EuroIntervention accepted

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Spontaneous, independent, single-center RDN registry of a resistant hypertension multidisciplinary team

S. Fezzi, G. Castaldi, M. Widmann, F. Marin, V. Galli, A. Ruzzarin, G. Pesarini, R. Scarsini, M. Pighi, D. Tavella, F. Ribichini
Integrated University Hospital of Verona, Verona, Italy



Uncontrolled resistant hypertension (URH) is related with poor prognosis and high risk of MACCEs.

Renal sympathetic denervation (RDN) has proved efficacy in different hypertensive population in SPYRAL (RF) and RADIANCE (US) studies. However, CKD IIIB-V stages (i.e. eGFR<45 mL/min) have been systematically excluded from RCTs.

	Overall	eGFR<45 mL/min	eGFR>45 mL/min	p-value
No. of patients	No. 72 (30 RFN)	No. 27 (30 RFN)	No. 45 (32 RFN)	
Age (years)	55.8 ± 11.2	55.8 ± 11.0	55.8 ± 11.0	p=0.789
Male gender	52 (73.6%)	22 (81.5%)	30 (66.7%)	p=0.174
BMI (kg/m ²)	30.0 ± 5.5	29.6 ± 5.0	30.2 ± 5.2	p=0.482
Smoking	33 (46.4%)	19 (70.4%)	23 (51.1%)	p=0.384
eGFR (mL/min)	57.2 ± 30.2	26.7 ± 12.9	77.2 ± 30.8	p<0.001
CKD	43 (59.7%)	37 (39.6%)	39 (33.3%)	p<0.001
Stage V CKD	2 (3.7%)	2 (7.4%)	-	
Dialysis, Type II	31 (43.7%)	14 (51.9%)	17 (37.8%)	p=0.497
RFN	26 (36.8%)	13 (48.1%)	25 (55.6%)	p=0.362
PAH	24 (33.3%)	12 (44.4%)	12 (26.7%)	p=0.367
CAD	18 (25%)	9 (33.3%)	13 (28.9%)	p=0.386
CVD	23 (31.7%)	5 (18.5%)	13 (29.6%)	p=0.822
DSAD	7 (9.7%)	3 (11.1%)	4 (8.9%)	p=0.837
Antihypertensive medications	5.3 ± 1.1	5.5 ± 0.9	5.3 ± 1.2	p=0.805

Table 1. Patients characteristics

Aims and Methods

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of RF-RDN in a daily practice real-world population of patients with URH, on top of medical therapy

Efficacy:

Interindividual change of OBP and ABPM from baseline to 3-month, 6-month and 12-month follow-up

Safety:

Absence of any device-related major complication (BARC), end-stage renal disease, stroke, acute myocardial infarction and any cause of death within 1 month of the procedure; interindividual change of eGFR from baseline to 12-month follow-up

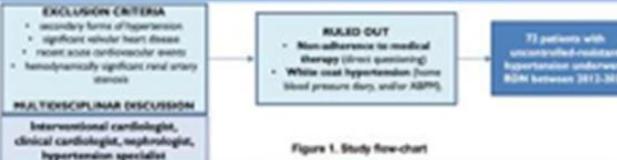
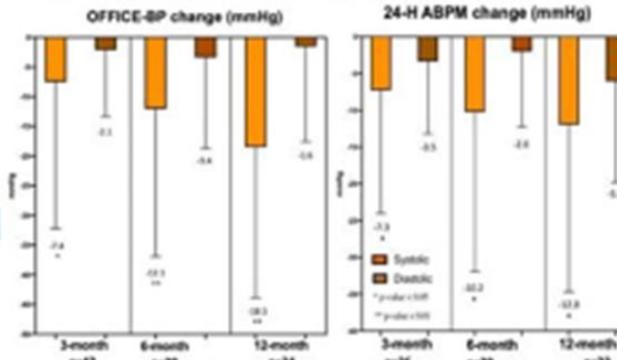


Figure 1. Study flow-chart

Results

- Baseline OBP 158.8/86.6/23.4/15.3 mmHg, ABPM 151.4/87.6/18.8/14.2 mmHg
- Tetrpoliar radio-frequency catheter (91.7%), 37.3±14.3 number of ablations per procedure, 72.1±38.1 ml amount of contrast medium
- Follow-up data available for 58/72 patients (9/72 lost, 5/72 still on-going)



- BP reduction among patients with eGFR < 45 mL/min was similar to that obtained in patients with higher eGFR
- No major complications were observed and renal function was stable up to 12 months, even in patients with lowest eGFR at baseline

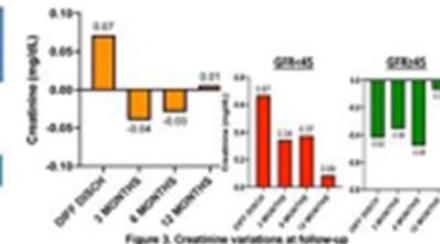


Figure 3. Creatinine variations at follow-up

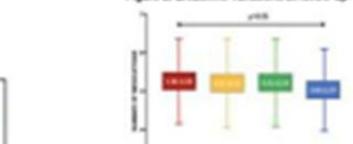


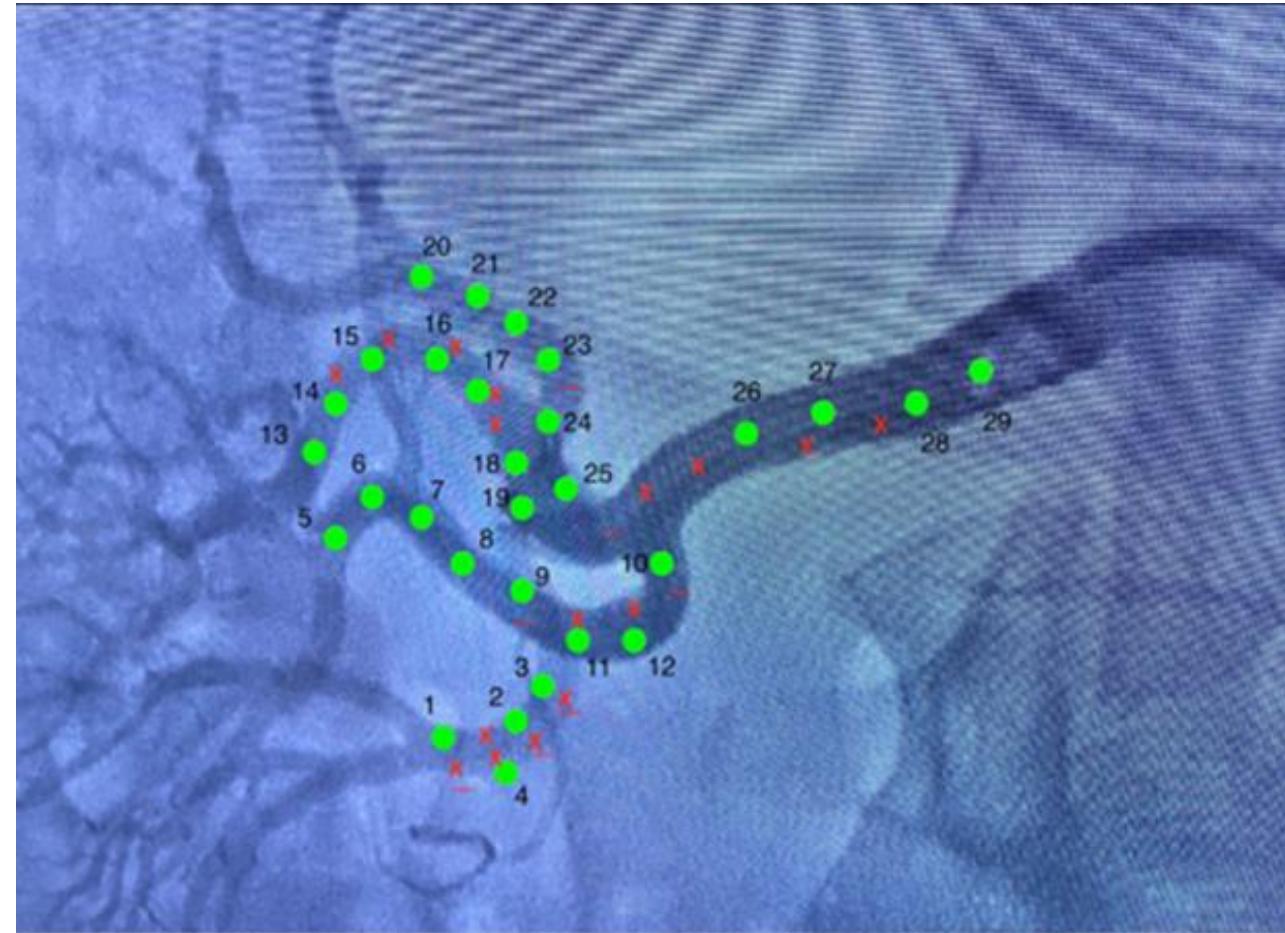
Figure 4. Number of anti-hypertensive medications

Conclusions

- In a "real-life population" with URH RDN showed to be a safe and feasible strategy when applied on top of OMT
- RDN confirmed safety and efficacy in patients with CKD
- RDN resulted in a significant reduction in systolic BP for up to 12 months after the procedure and a trend towards a reduction in diastolic BP
- Central role of the multidisciplinary team discussion for the tailored management of URH patients
- Two patients with ESRD underwent successful kidney transplantation after improving BP control post-RDN, with good BP control after transplantation

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THM

Il termine di Ipertensione Resistente è oramai obsoleto e fuorviante

Il controllo del valore pressorio è necessariamente da relativizzare alle patologie del pz anche anamnestiche

La procedura di RDN non è da «consigliare» solo ed esclusivamente per la cosmesi del valore pressorio che non ci piace..

O perché non sappiamo cosa altro fare..

L'efficacia e la sicurezza della procedura sono sempre più confermate anche oltre le LG

BIELLA CUORE

12-13 SETTEMBRE 2025



Grazie per l'attenzione...

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