

ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE



Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

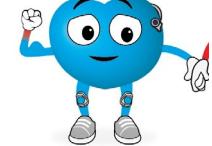
# Progression sous traitement : comprendre et agir

## Interpréter la progression malgré les traitements

Dr Silvia OGHINA

G.H.U. Henri Mondor - Créteil

Journée organisée par :

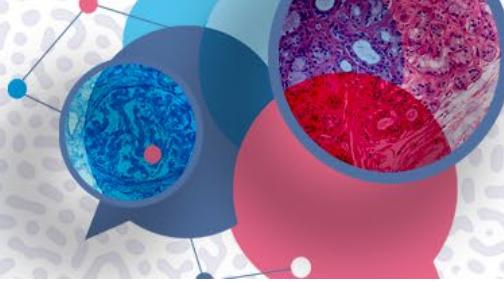


R'EPOF



[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)





ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE

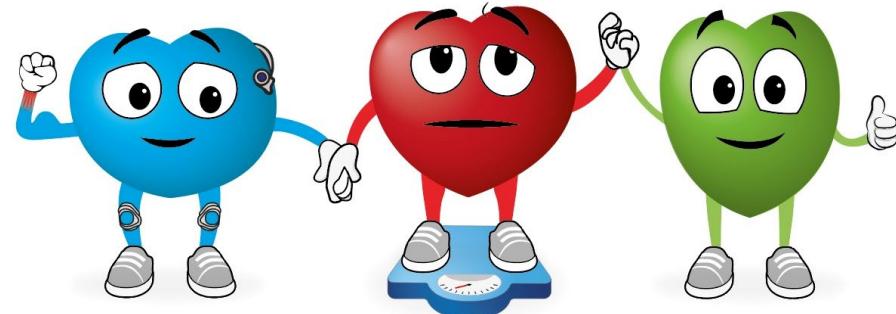


Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

## Liens d'intérêts

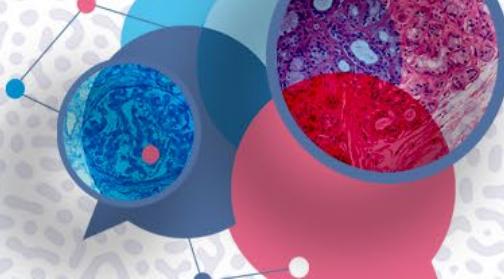
- Pfizer Maladies Rares
- Bayer
- Alnylam
- Astra Zeneca



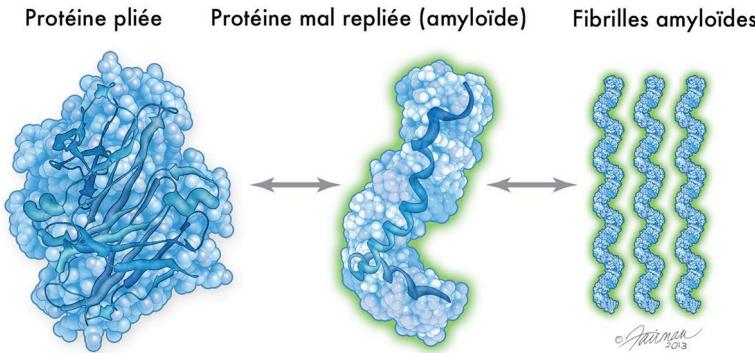
R<sup>®</sup>EPOF

EPOF

EPON

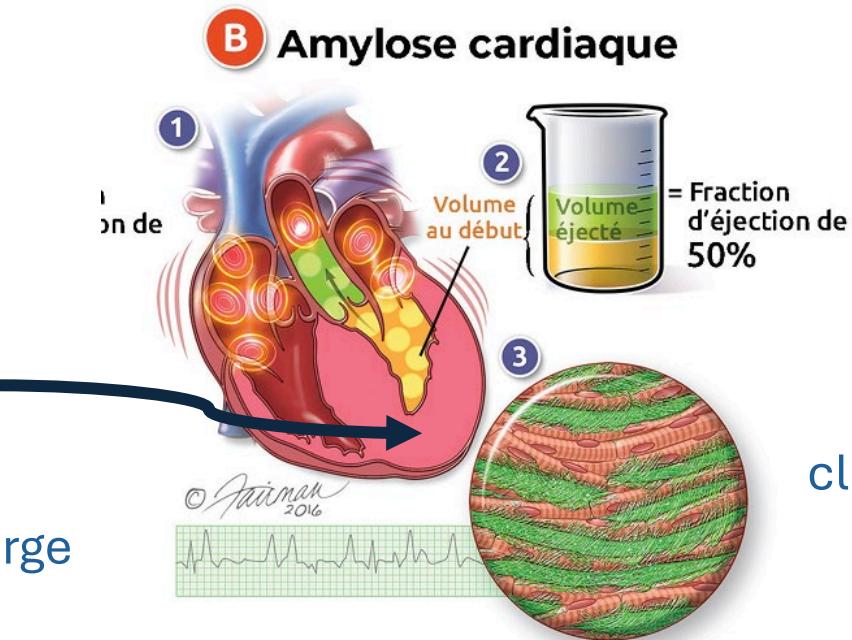


# Progression ou progressions ?

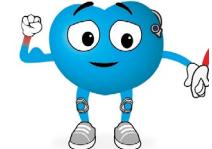


1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?

« Sensibilisation à l'amylose », Amyloidosis support groups,  
[https://www.amyloidosissupport.org/booklet/amobooklet22\\_french.pdf](https://www.amyloidosissupport.org/booklet/amobooklet22_french.pdf)

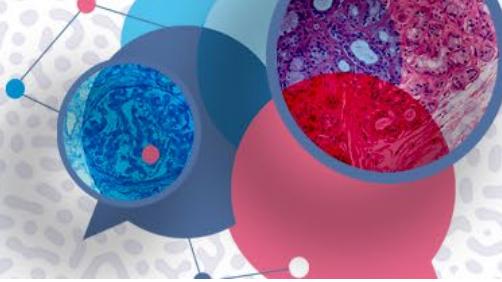


3. Augmentation du retentissement clinique et paraclinique ?

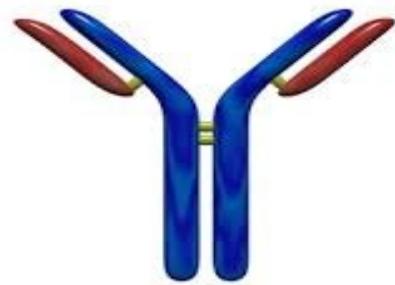


2. Augmentation du dommage myocardique (ischémie myocytaire) ?

R'EPOF



## Dans l'amylose AL

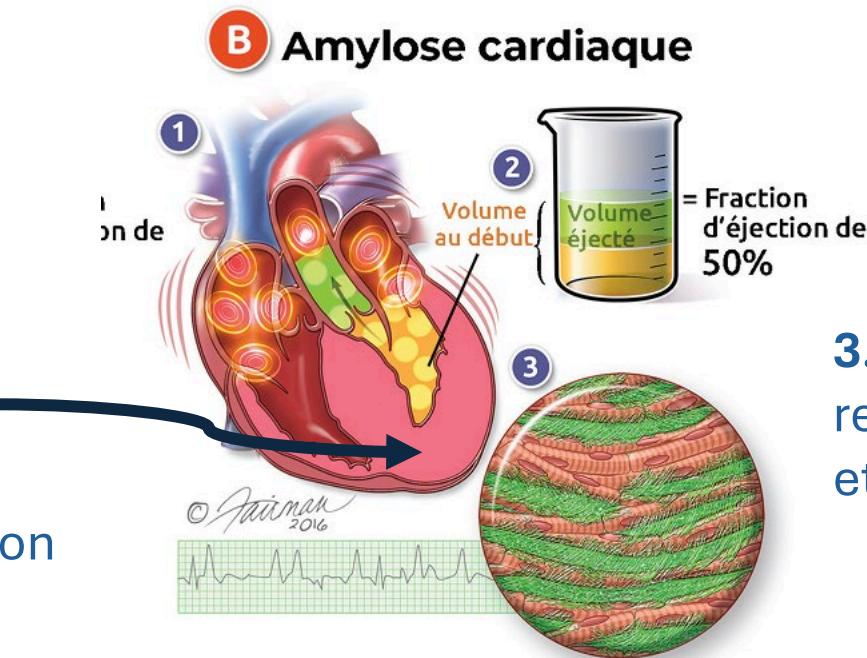


1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?

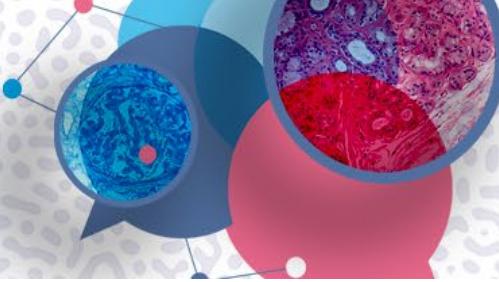
**Quantification possible des CLL**

**RC = Plus de CLL → A priori, plus de progression de l'infiltration**

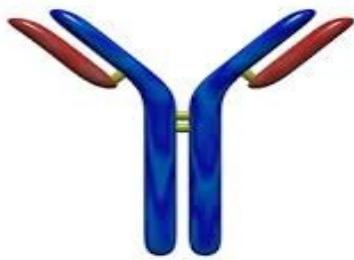
[www.reseau-amylose.org](http://www.reseau-amylose.org)



3. Augmentation du retentissement clinique et paraclinique ?



## Dans l'amylose AL



Quantification possible des CLL  
RC = Plus de CLL → A priori, plus de progression de l'infiltration

Réponse hématologique  
≠  
Réponse d'organe

### Qu'en est-il de la « réponse d'organe »

#### The Process of Organ Recovery Is Slow With Standard of Care Anti-Plasma Cell Therapeutics<sup>1</sup>

Organ Response in 414 Patients Who Achieved Organ Response with First-line Therapy<sup>2</sup>

Type of Response	Median Time to Organ Response From Treatment Initiation	Median Time to Best Organ Function From Treatment Initiation
Cardiac	9.6 months (IQR 4.7–15.9)	24.1 months (IQR 15.6–40.5) >
Renal	6.0 months (IQR 3.2–12.9)	29.3 months (IQR 15.3–47.5)
Hepatic	6.1 months (IQR 2.5–18.5)	35.1 months (IQR 13.4–51.7)

Organ response is delayed compared with hematological response with standard-of-care therapies that target the plasma cell, requiring a median of ~2 years before achievement of best cardiac function from treatment initiation<sup>1–3</sup>

iQR, Interquartile range.

22 1. Muchtar E, et al. Mayo Clin Proc. 2021;96:1546–1577; 2. Muchtar E, et al. Leukemia. 2018; 32:2240–2249; 3. Inaugural Amyloidosis Forum Panelists, Lousada I. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2020 Sep;29:15:268.

TABLE 10 Criteria for Hematologic and Organ Response to Treatment in AL Amyloidosis

#### Hematologic response

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| CR—complete response | Both criteria must be met:   |
|                      | ■ Absence of amyloidogenic light chains (either free and/or as part of a complete immunoglobulin), defined by negative SIFE and UIFE and                             |
|                      | ■ Either a FLC ratio within the reference range or an uninvolved FLC concentration greater than the involved FLC concentration with or without an abnormal FLC ratio |

VGPR—very good partial response dFLC <40 mg/L

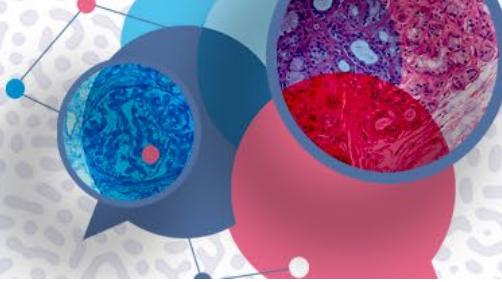
PR—partial response dFLC decrease ≥50%

NR—no response dFLC decrease <50%

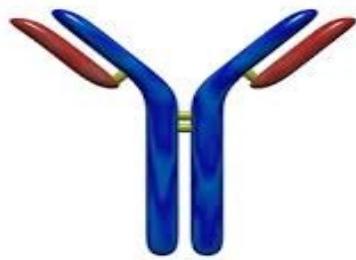
#### Organ response

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Cardiac response | Decrease in NT-proBNP by >30% and <300 ng/L (if baseline NT-proBNP >650 ng/L)   |
| Renal response   | At least 30% decrease in proteinuria or drop below 0.5 g/24 h, in the absence of kidney progression, defined as a >25% decrease in eGFR |
| Hepatic response | 50% decrease in abnormal alkaline phosphatase value or decrease in radiographic liver size by ≥2 cm                                     |

dFLC = difference between involved and uninvolved FLC; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; FLC = free light chain; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; SIFE = serum immunofixation electrophoresis; UIFE = urine immunofixation electrophoresis.



## Dans l'amylose AL

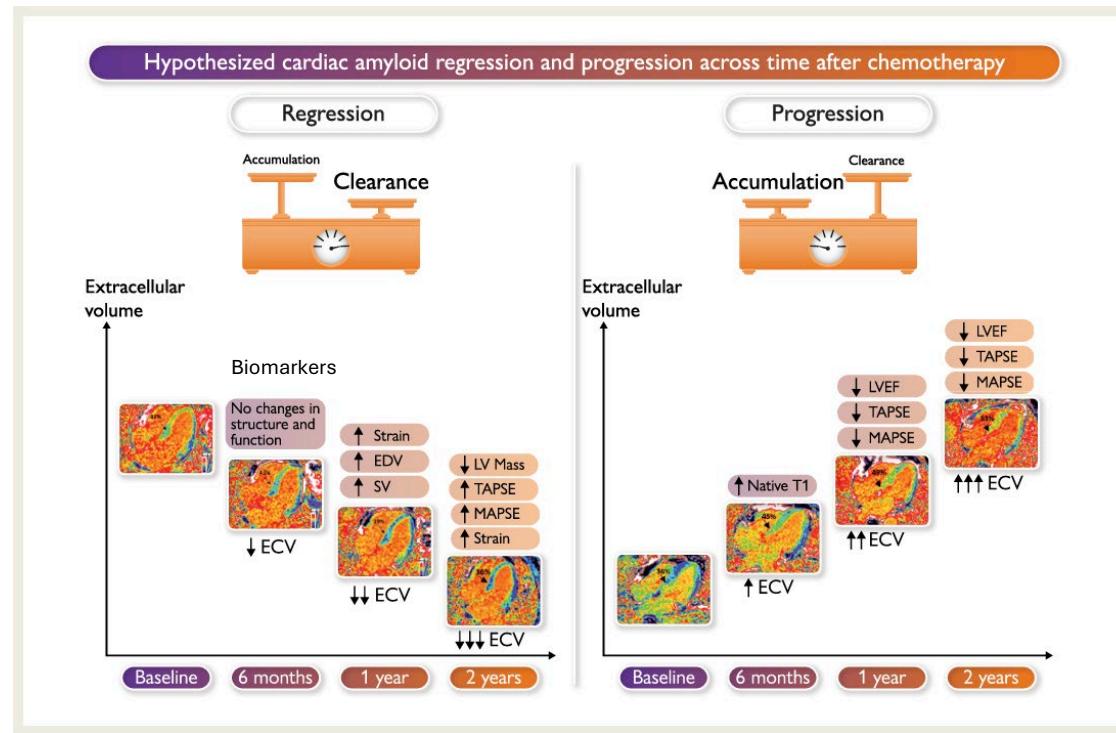


Quantification possible des CLL  
RC = Plus de CLL → A priori, plus de progression de l'infiltration

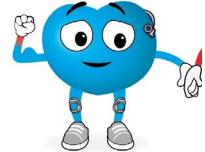
Réponse hématologique  
≠  
Réponse d'organe

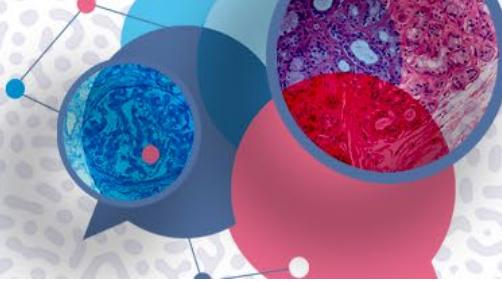
176 AL

## Qu'en est-il de la « réponse d'organe »

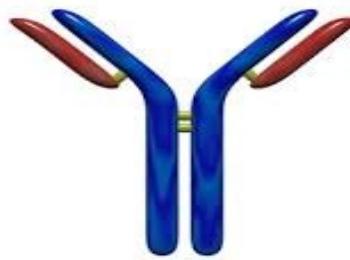


Martinez-Naharro et al. European Heart Journal (2022) 43, 4722–4735





## Dans l'amylose AL



Quantification possible des CLL  
RC = Plus de CLL → A priori, plus de progression de l'infiltration

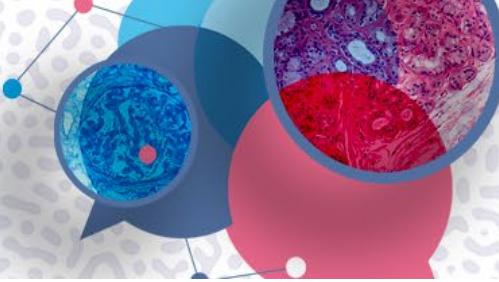
Réponse hématologique  
≠  
Réponse d'organe

Facteur de progression de l'infiltration : dosable

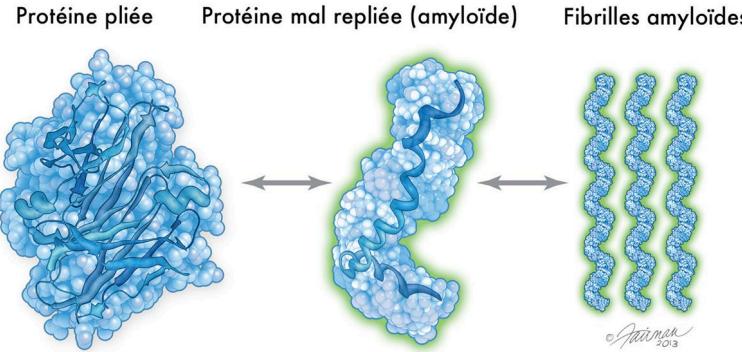
Evolution après RC : lente et incertaine

Evènements cardiaques possible même si RC : décompensation cardiaque, arythmie, troubles conductifs

Si dégradation : penser à la rechute hématologique (mais parfois dégradation sans rechute = évolution des dommages myocardiques)



## Dans l'amylose TTR



Pas de dosage possible (à ce jour) des monomères TTR infiltrants

### Paramètres indirects :

- Dosage de l'homotétramère TTR (préalbumine) ?
  - Indosables ou presque sous « silenceurs »
  - Augmentés sous stabilisateurs
  - Variable : inflammation, état nutritionnel, atteinte hépatique, syndrome néphrotique, etc.

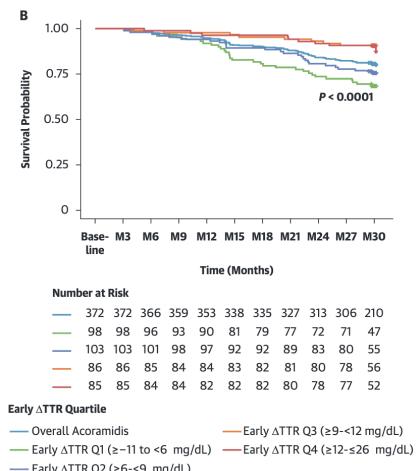
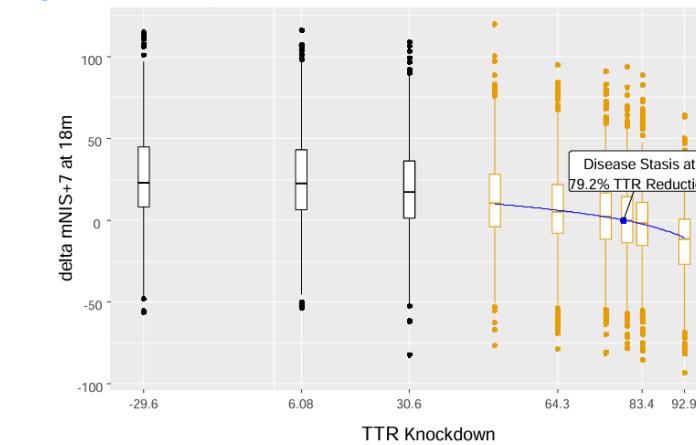


Figure 3: Relationship Between Delta mNIS+7 and TTR Knockdown

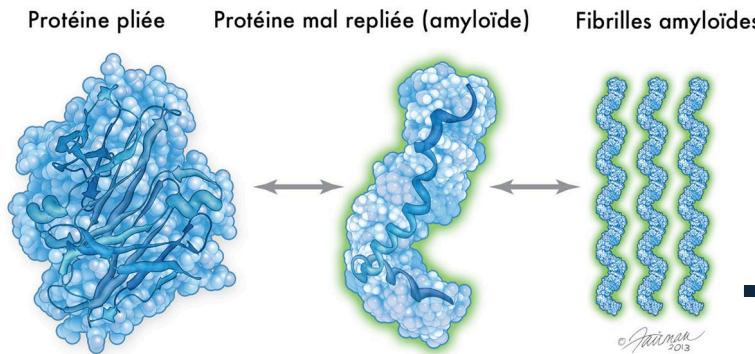


.. EPOF

Maurer et al. JACC 2025 May 27;85(20):1911-1923 ; poster « Relationship Between Transthyretin Knockdown and Change in mNIS+7: Findings from the Patisiran Phase 2 Open-label Extension and Phase 3 APOLLO Studies, Michael Polydefkis ».



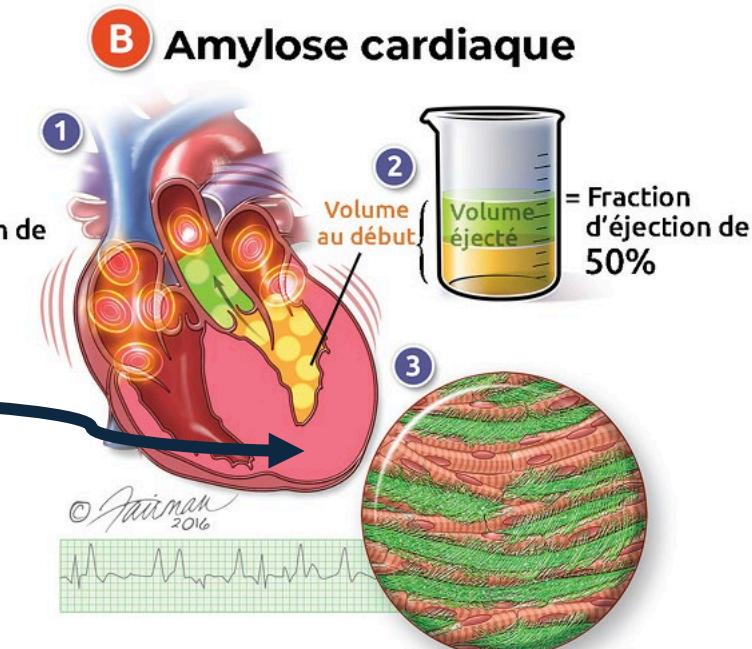
## Dans l'amylose TTR



1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?

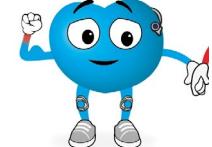
Pas de dosage possible (à ce jour)  
monomères TTR infiltrants  
Paramètres indirects ?

[www.reseau-amylose.org](http://www.reseau-amylose.org)

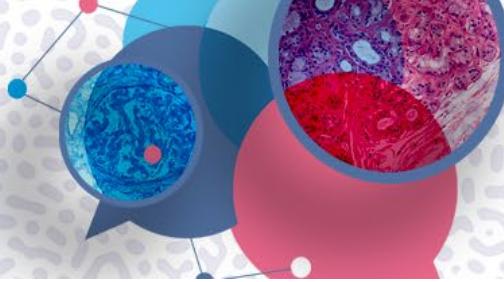


2. Augmentation du dommage myocardique (ischémie myocytaire) ?

3. Augmentation du retentissement clinique et paraclinique ?



R'EPOF



# Que nous dit la littérature ?

**Criteria for disease progression in patients with ATTR-CM**

Clinical and functional	Laboratory biomarker	Imaging and ECG
Increase in HF-related hospitalization OR Increase in NYHA class OR Decline in QoL: KCCQ (5–10 pts)/ EQ-5D (10%) OR 30–40 m decline in 6MWT every 6 months	+ 30% increase in NT-proBNP (300 pg/mL cut-off) OR 30% increase in troponin OR Advance in NAC staging scale	+ Increased LV wall thickness (2 mm) OR Increase in diastolic dysfunction grade OR Change in systolic measurement (≥5% decrease in LVEF; ≥5 mL decrease in stroke volume; ≥1% increase in GLS) OR New onset conduction disturbance

**One marker from each domain provides the minimum requirement for assessing ATTR-CM progression**

**CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Criteria for Evaluating Disease Progression in Patients With ATTR-CM**

List of Parameters, Thresholds, and Categories				
<b>HF-Related Hospitalization</b> ≥1 event	<b>Outpatient Diuretic Intensification</b> Initiation of any new oral loop diuretic <sup>a</sup> or a sustained increase in dose of ≥30 days <sup>b</sup> in ambulatory care	<b>NT-proBNP</b> Increase of >700 pg/mL with a relative increase of >30% <sup>c</sup>	<b>eGFR</b> Relative decrease of >20% <sup>c</sup>	<b>6MWT</b> Decrease of >35 meters
<b>Clinical</b>	<b>Biomarkers</b>			<b>Functional</b>
				<b>QoL</b> >5-point decrease in KCCQ or, if KCCQ not available, increase in NYHA functional class

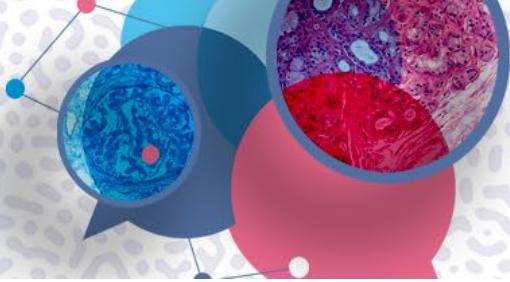
Disease progression can be considered if at least 2 parameters meet their defined thresholds

Parameters should be evaluated every 12 months and compared with the results from 12 months prior

García-Pavía P, et al. JACC Heart Fail. 2025;10:1016/j.jchf.2025.102766

Garcia-Pavia P, et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2021;23(6):895-905 ; Pablo García-Pavia et al. J Am Coll Cardiol HF 2025 Nov 26:102766.

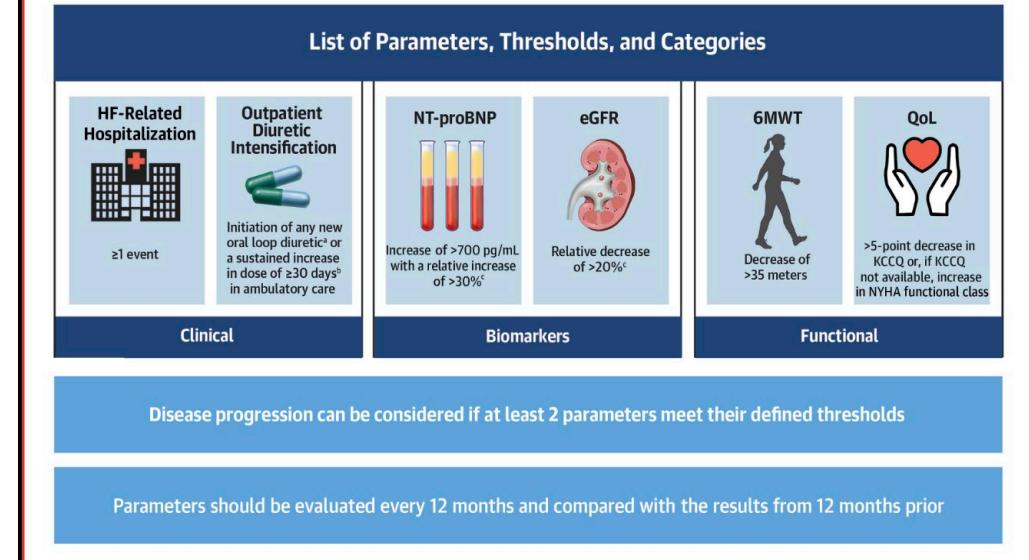
R<sup>3</sup>EPOF



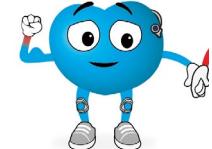
## Que nous dit la littérature ?

« Future studies should investigate whether changes in ATTR-CM disease-modifying treatment improve outcomes in patients demonstrating disease progression »

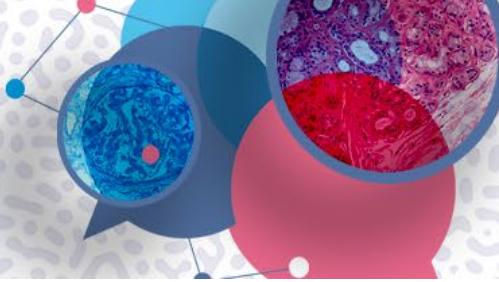
### CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Criteria for Evaluating Disease Progression in Patients With ATTR-CM



Pablo García-Pavía et al. J Am Coll Cardiol HF  
2025 Nov 26:102766.



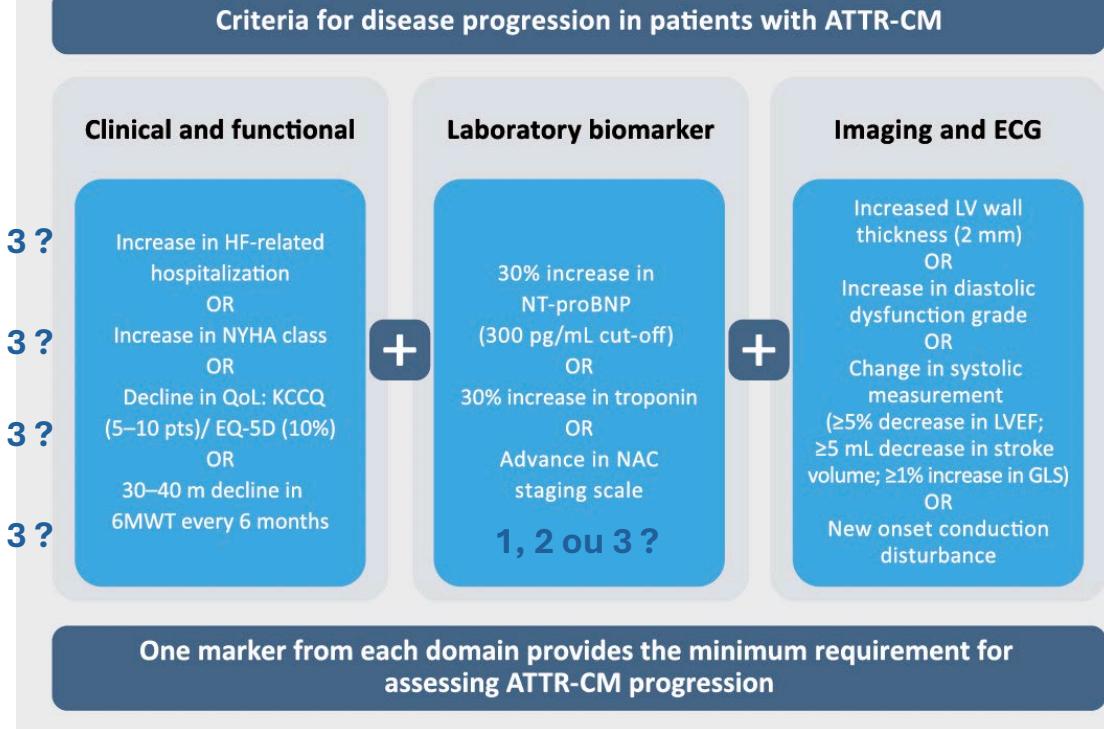
R'EPOF



# Que nous dit la littérature ?

1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?
2. Augmentation du dommage myocardique (ischémie myocytaire) ?
3. Augmentation du retentissement clinique et paraclinique ?

1, 2 ou 3 ?

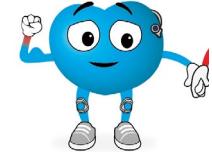


Garcia-Pavia P, et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2021;23(6):895-905.

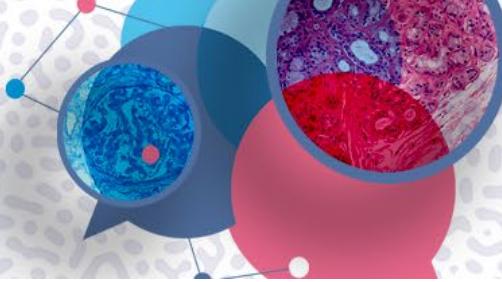
1 ?

1 ou 2 ?

1 ou 2 ?

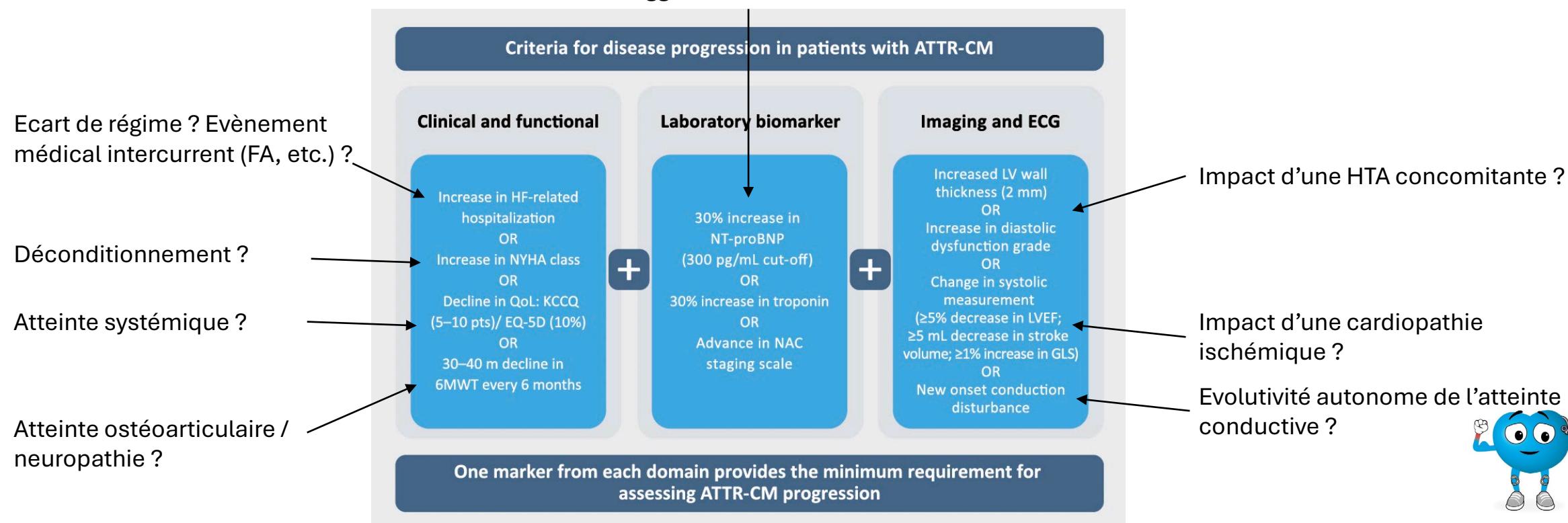


R'EPOF



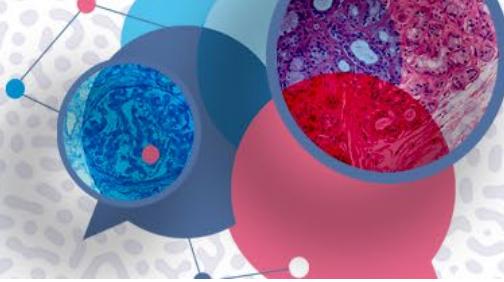
# Le patient amyloïde n'est-il qu'amylose ?

Aggravation d'une IRC ?



Garcia-Pavia P, et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2021;23(6):895-905.

R'EPOF



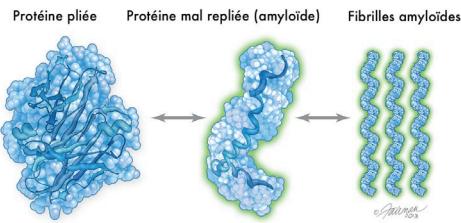
ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE



Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

# Comment évaluer l'infiltration ?



1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?

2. Augmentation du dommage myocardique (ischémie myocytaire) ?

3. Augmentation du retentissement clinique et paraclinique ?

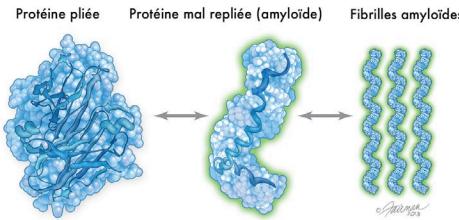
- Paramètres cliniques et fonctionnels (NYHA, décompensation cardiaque, majoration des diurétiques, KCCQ / ED5D, TM6M) ?  
→ Dépendants de l'observance, des évènements intercurrents (passage en arythmie, etc), des comorbidités (cardiopathie ischémique)
- Paramètres biologiques (NTproBNP, troponine, NAC)  
→ Dépendants de l'observance, des évènements intercurrents (passage en arythmie, etc), des comorbidités (cardiopathie ischémique, aggravation fct rénale sur néphropathie autre que sd cardio-rénal)
- Paramètres d'imagerie !



R'EPOF



# Comment évaluer l'infiltration ?



1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?
2. Augmentation du dommage myocardique (ischémie myocytaire) ?
3. Augmentation du retentissement clinique et paraclinique ?

- Paramètres d'imagerie !

→ Epaisseurs septales :

Pour : marqueur d'infiltration probable (sauf si facteur confondant : RAC ou HTA, mais facile à éliminer)

Contre : variabilité inter-observateur

→ Modification fonction systolique ou diastolique

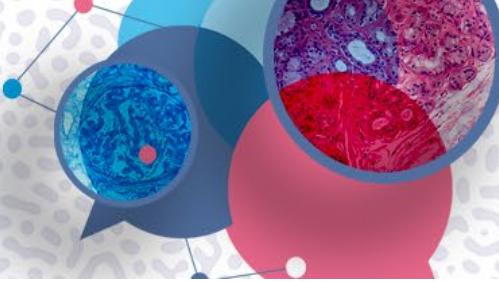
Pour : marqueur d'infiltration probable (sauf si facteur confondant : hypervolémie, cardiopathie ischémique associée ou dégradation sur stimulo-dépendance ou arythmie mais facile à éliminer)

Contre : variabilité inter-observateur, nécessité d'évaluation à distance de l'épisode aigu

→ Troubles conductifs ?

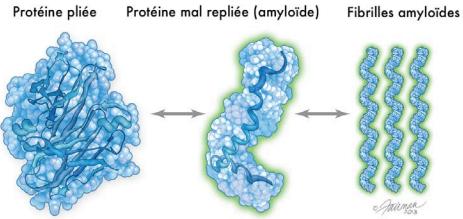


R<sup>3</sup>EPOF



# Comment évaluer l'infiltration ?

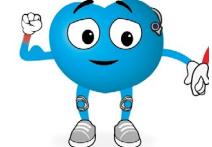
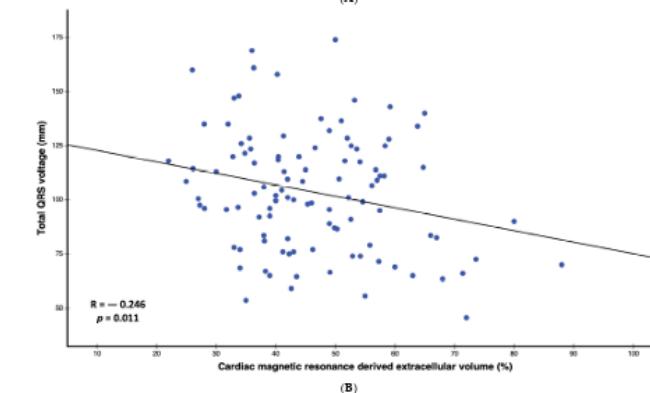
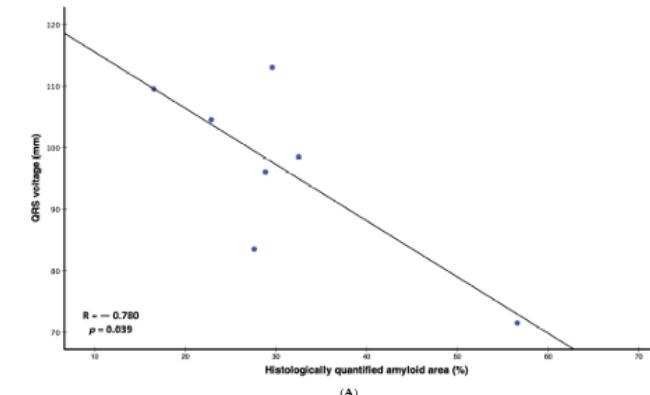
→ Troubles conductifs ?



1. Augmentation de l'infiltration / la charge amyloïde ?

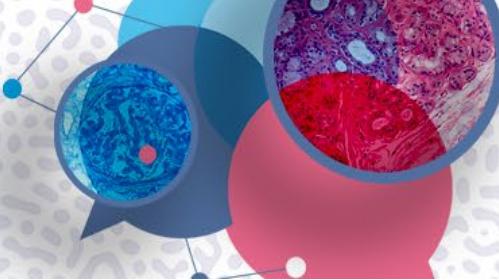


Microvoltage associé à la charge amyloïde (histologique et ECV)

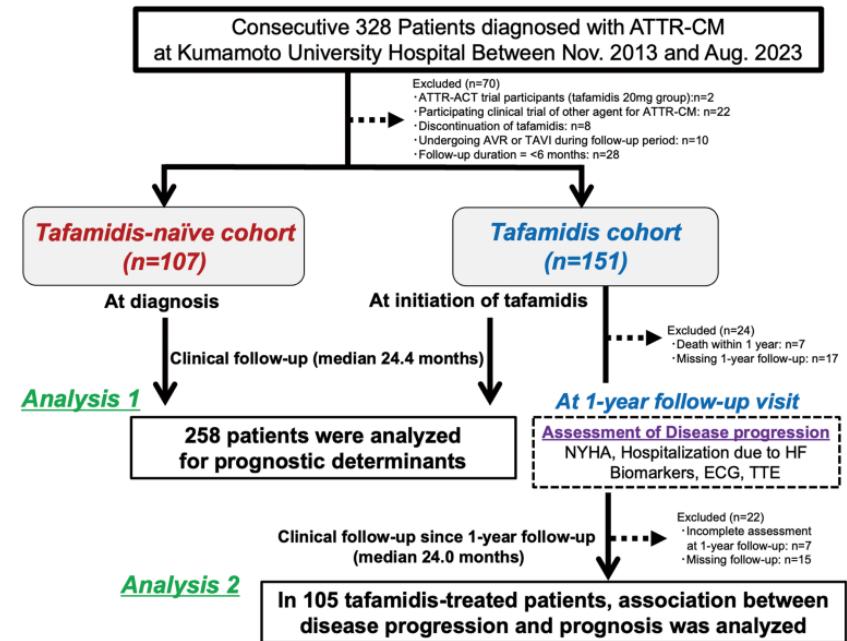


Duca F. et al. J. Clin. Med. 2024, 13, 368.

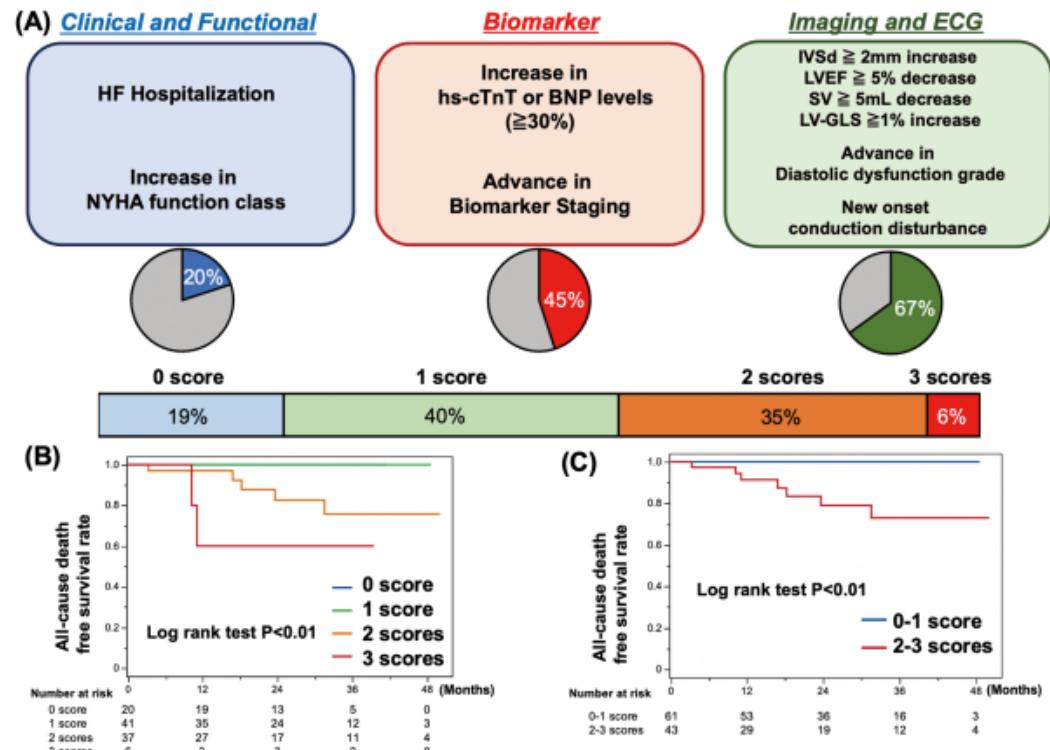
R'EPOF



# Progression dans la littérature



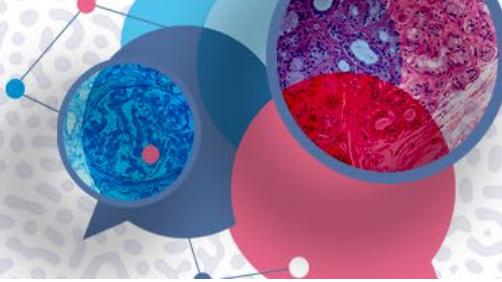
**Figure 1.** Flowchart for this study. ATTR-ACT, Transthyretin Amyloidosis Cardiomyopathy Clinical Trial; ATTR-CM, transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; AVR, aortic valve replacement; BNP, B-type natriuretic peptide; ECG, electrocardiogram; HF, heart failure; hs-cTnT, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T; NYHA, New York Heart Association; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation; TTE, transthoracic echocardiography.



**Figure 5.** Multiparameter assessment in tafamidis-treated patients with transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM). (A) Multiparametric criteria for determining the disease progression score at the 1-year follow-up in tafamidis-treated patients with ATTR-CM, and the frequency of deterioration in each domain and disease progression score. BNP, B-type natriuretic peptide; ECG, electrocardiogram; HF, heart failure; hs-cTnT, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T; IVSD, interventricular septal thickness in diastole; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LV-GS, left ventricular global longitudinal strain; NYHA, New York Heart Association; SV, stroke volume. (B) Kaplan-Meier curve analysis showing differences in all-cause death-free survival according to disease progression score. (C) Kaplan-Meier curve analysis showing differences in all-cause death-free survival rates according to disease progression scores of 0-1 or 2-3.

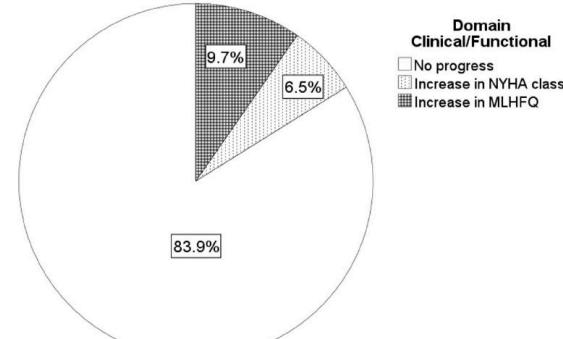
Kuyama et al. Circ J 2025; 89: 421 – 431

R'EPOF

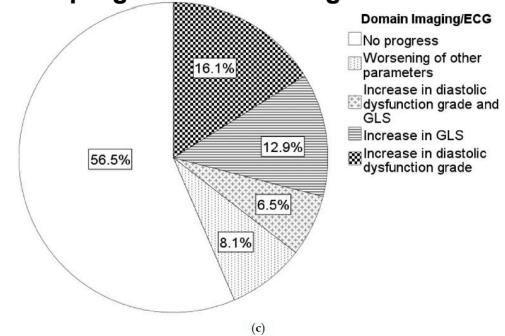


# Progression dans la littérature

16.1% : progression clinique et fonctionnelle



43.5% : progression sur imagerie



33.9% : progression sur les biomarqueurs

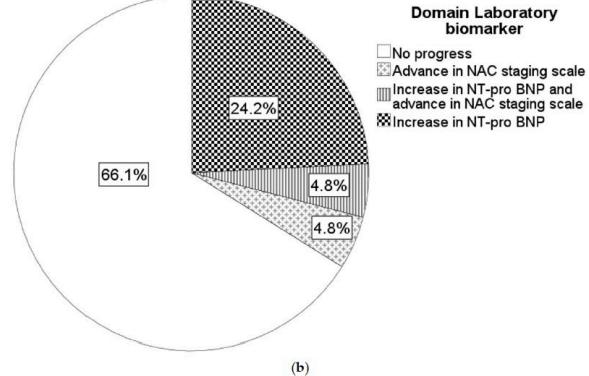


Figure 1. (a-c): Individual markers and types of domains with progression. (a) Domain Clinical/Functional; (b) Domain Laboratory biomarker; and (c) Domain Imaging/ECG.

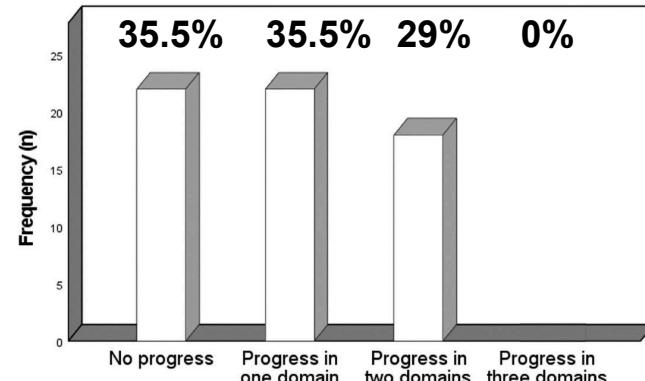
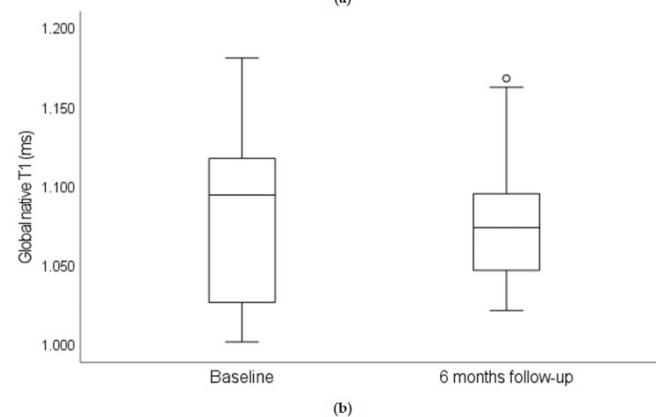
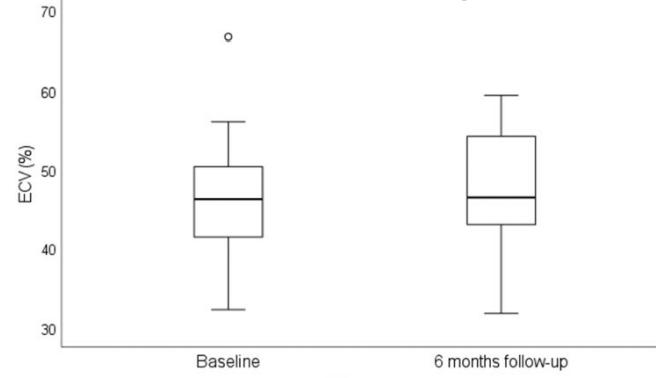


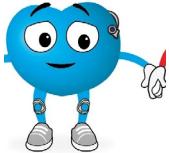
Figure 2. Frequency of domains with progression.

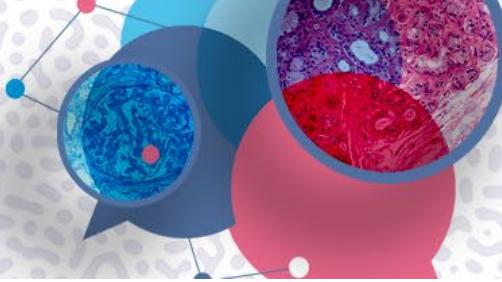
62 ATTR-CM inclus  
(88.7% hommes, 79 ans)

Sous-groupe de 22 patients suivis par IRM  
18.2% patients avec > 5% d'augmentation du VEC  
sans corrélation avec une progression clinique



Ney et al. J Clin Med 2024 Jan 4;13(1):284.

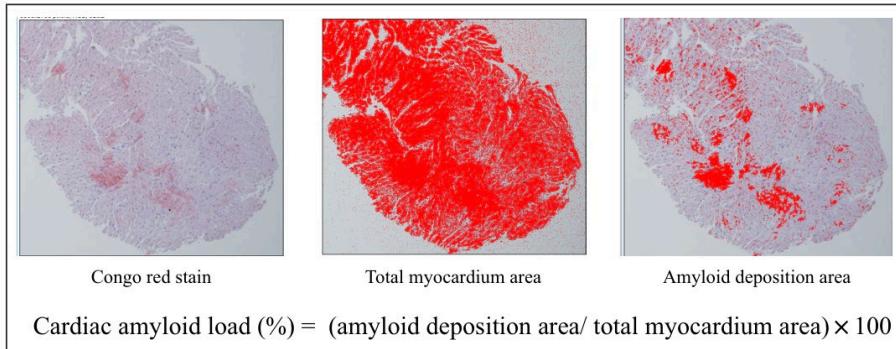




# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

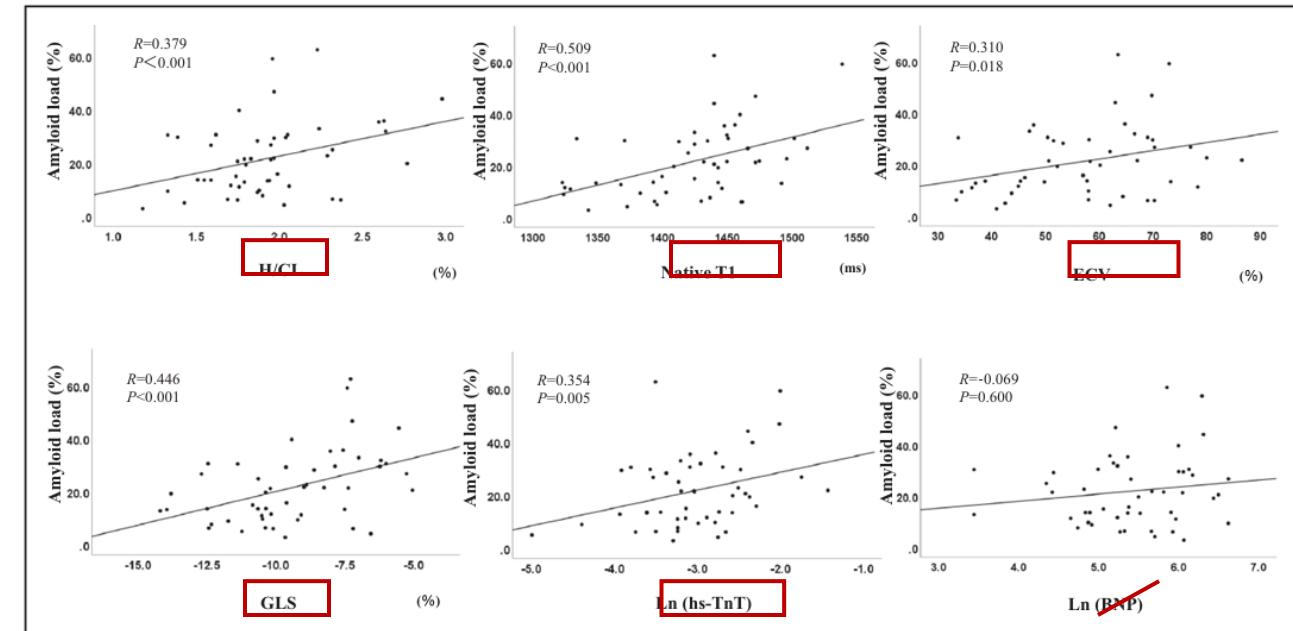
88 patients ATTRwt dont 61 avec biopsie myocardique  
Etude de la corrélation entre charge amyloïde sur BEM et :

- Scintigraphie : Ratio cœur/contralatéral
- IRM T1 natif et VEC
- SGL
- biomarqueurs hs-cTnT, BNP



**Figure 1.** Calculation of cardiac amyloid load.

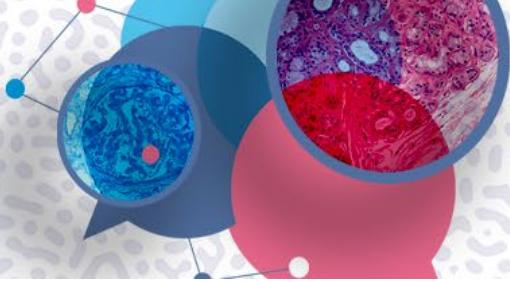
The cardiac amyloid load in myocardium biopsy specimens was evaluated using ImageJ. The amyloid deposition area was stained with Congo red, and the total myocardium area was evaluated by adjusting the color threshold.



**Figure 3.** Correlation between cardiac amyloid load and other assessment parameters.

Cardiac amyloid load was positively correlated with H/CL ratio, native T1, ECV, GLS, and hs-cTnT levels. BNP indicates B-type natriuretic peptide; ECV, extracellular volume; GLS, global longitudinal strain; H/CL, heart to contralateral ratio; and hs-cTnT, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T.

Morioka et al. J Am Heart Assoc 2022 Jun 21;11(12):e024717.



ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE

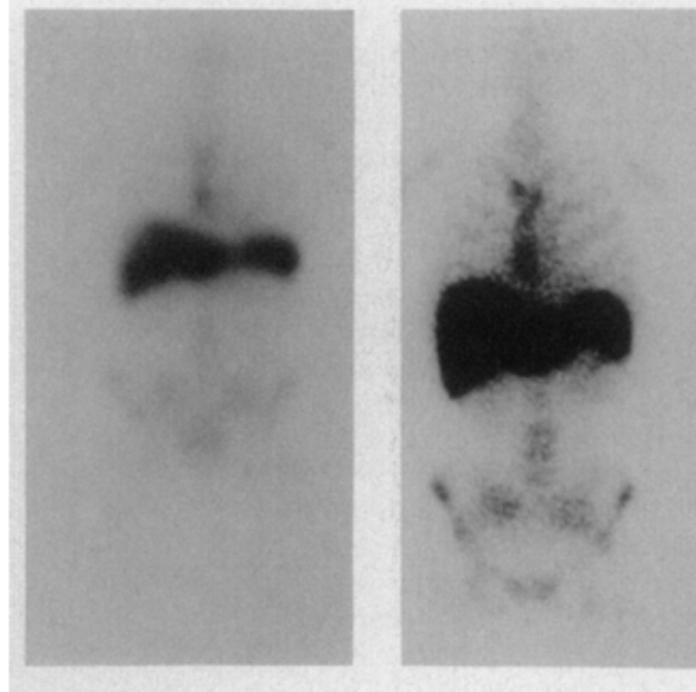


Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

AL non traité (au diagnostic et + 6 mois)



AA (au diagnostic et + 6 mois)

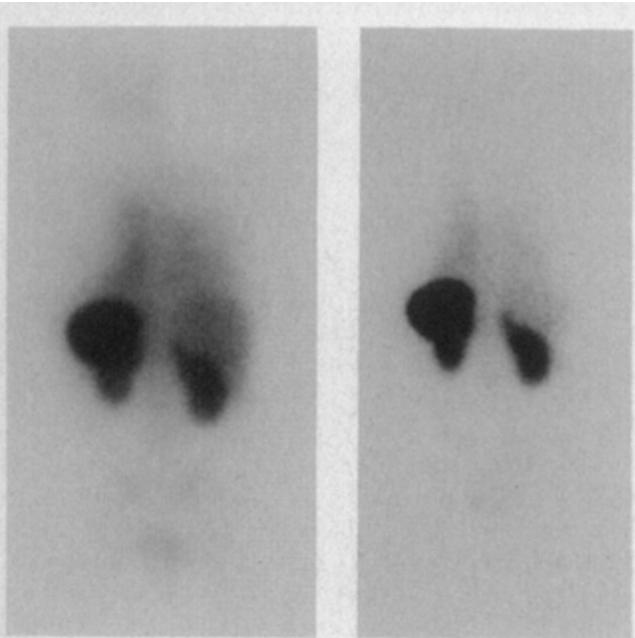


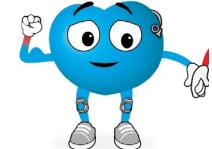
Figure 2. Serial <sup>123</sup>I-SAP Scans of Patients with Systemic Amyloidosis.

MAIS ...

Atteinte cardiaque non/mal visualisée.

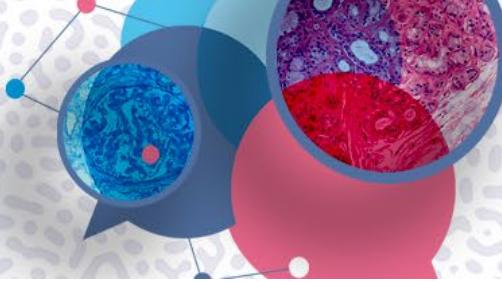
Hypothèses :

- \* contenu sanguin (blood pool) important dans les cavités et le myocarde perfusé, qui « masque » le signal,
- \* Perméabilité insuffisante de l'endothélium myocardique pour laisser diffuser le SAP vers l'interstitium,
- \* contraintes de mouvement cardiaque et de résolution/contraste en gamma-caméra



Hawkins et al. NEJM 1990 Aug 23;323(8):508-13.

R'EPOF



# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

Scintigraphie osseuse : données discordantes, petites séries

## 39 ATTRwt-CM

99mTc-DPD à 6 (n = 6) et 12 mois (n = 13) ou

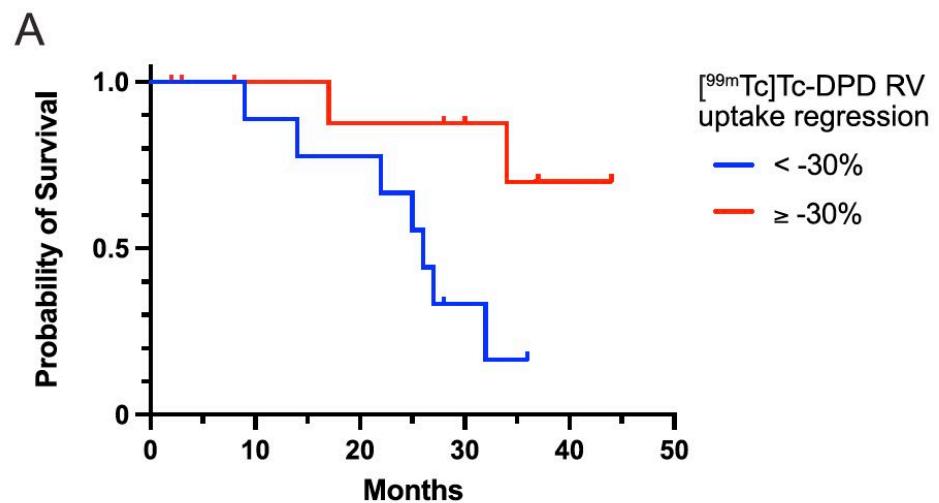
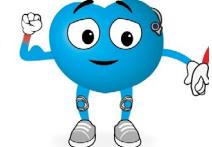
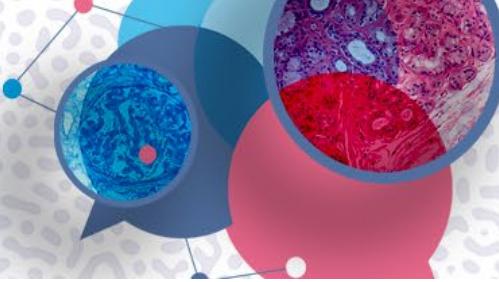


Fig. 4 Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves: (A) Correlation between RV tracer regression ( $\geq -30\%$  vs.  $< -30\%$ ) and long-term survival (log-rank  $p=0.021$ )



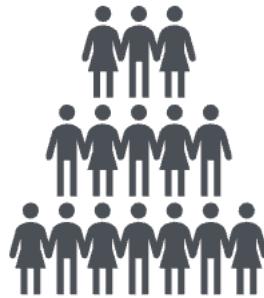


# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

## Scintigraphie osseuse

### Study Design and Population

Clinical question: Does serial <sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD scintigraphy have utility in tracking treatment response in ATTR-CM?



66 ATTR-CM patients received disease modifying therapeutics

Underwent pre- and post-treatment multimodality assessment including:

- Serial <sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD scintigraphy
- Echocardiography
- Blood biomarkers
- Cardiac magnetic resonance

**TABLE 2** Comparison of Change in Imaging and Biochemical Variables Between Patients in Group 1 (Lowest Tertile of Reduction in PID) and Patients in Group 2 (Highest Tertile of Reduction in PID) Across Period of DMT

	Group 1		Group 2		<i>P</i> Value
	Available Data, n	Parameter Change	Available Data, n	Parameter Change	
<sup>99m</sup> Tc-DPD scintigraphy	22		22		
PID, %		-0.2 ± 0.4		-3.1 ± 1.5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
CMR	11		10		
ECV, %		-6.1 ± 11.2		-8.0 ± 12.9	0.729
Biomarker	22		21		
NT-proBNP, ng/L		-78.0 (-1,012 to 856)		-236.0 (-615 to 215)	0.355
eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>		10.1 ± 8.8		7.6 ± 10.9	0.433
Echocardiography	22		22		
IVSd, mm		0.8 ± 1.4		0.2 ± 2.0	0.248
GLS, %		-4.3 ± 7.0		-1.3 ± 3.5	0.132
LVEF, %		-10.0 ± 26.5		-4.1 ± 12.7	0.351
MAPSE, mm		0.05 ± 2.0		0.62 ± 2.6	0.447
TAPSE, mm		0.2 ± 5.5		-4.0 ± 4.6	0.054
LVEDV, mL		-3.4 ± 25.6		-14.83 ± 29.2	0.222
LVESV, mL		-4.4 ± 11.2		-15.30 ± 30.6	0.172
SV, mL		4.1 ± 15.5		3.3 ± 17.1	0.892
LAA, cm <sup>2</sup>		0.2 ± 4.6		0.4 ± 5.8	0.897
RAA, cm <sup>2</sup>		-2.0 ± 5.3		0.2 ± 4.4	0.164
E/e', cm/s		-2.2 ± 6.2		-3.2 ± 6.1	0.166
PASP, mm Hg		-9.2 ± 11.9		-3.7 ± 9.2	0.270

Values are mean ± SD, median (Q1–Q3), or n (%), unless otherwise indicated. **Bold** indicates statistically significant *P* values. Parameter change denotes the absolute difference in the reported parameter between pre-DMT <sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD scan and post-DMT <sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD scan in group 1 and 2.

DMT = disease-modifying therapy; PID = percentage injected tracer dose; other abbreviations as in Table 1.

Razvi Y, et al. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging. 2025;18(8):899–908



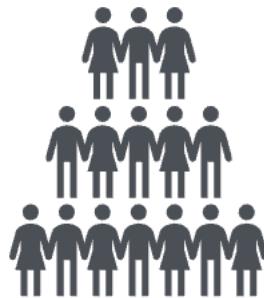


# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

## Scintigraphie osseuse

### Study Design and Population

Clinical question: Does serial <sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD scintigraphy have utility in tracking treatment response in ATTR-CM?



66 ATTR-CM patients received disease modifying therapeutics

Underwent pre- and post-treatment multimodality assessment including:  
Serial <sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD scintigraphy  
Echocardiography  
Blood biomarkers  
Cardiac magnetic resonance

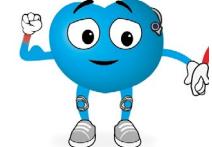
**Mécanisme exact** de fixation myocardique ?? **Signal lié au calcium/microcalcifications** >> mesure directe et pure de la “charge amyloïde” seule.

**28/66 patients (42 %) dans cette étude** remplissaient les critères d’**amélioration** selon la scintigraphie au **<sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD**, tout en répondant à **au moins un des trois critères validés de progression** de la maladie.

Donc :

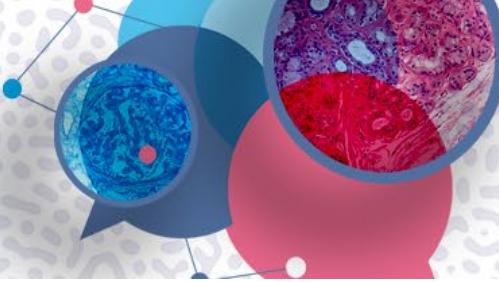
**Malgré la diminution de l’intensité de la fixation sur la scintigraphie osseuse (= « décalcification » du cœur ?)**

- « **stabilité** » sur paramètres écho / IRM et bio
- **progression sur au moins 1 paramètre ESC**



Razvi Y, et al. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging. 2025;18(8):899–908

R'EPOF



# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

N=37

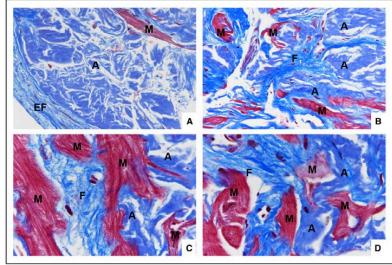
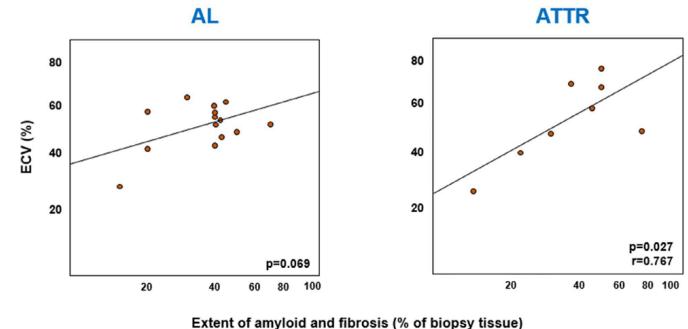
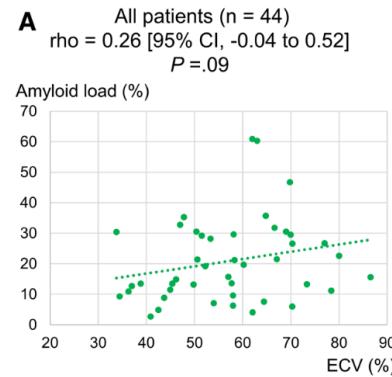


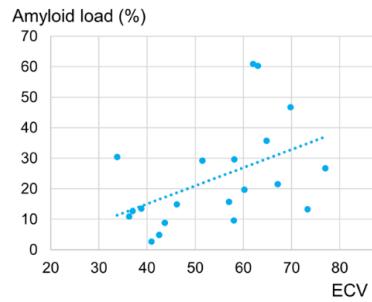
Figure 2. Distribution of amyloid deposits and fibrosis.  
Endocardial (EF) and interstitial (F) fibrosis in the left ventricle endomyocardial biopsy from a transthyretin-positive (A and C) and a lambda> AL (B and D) showing a brilliant, strong blue color by Masson's trichrome staining; it is associated with subendocardial and interstitial amyloid (A) deposits that stain blue-gray on the same Masson's trichrome staining. Myocytes (M) are encircled by fibrosis and by amyloid (Masson's trichrome staining; original magnification: A and B,  $\times 40$ ; C and D,  $\times 100$ ).



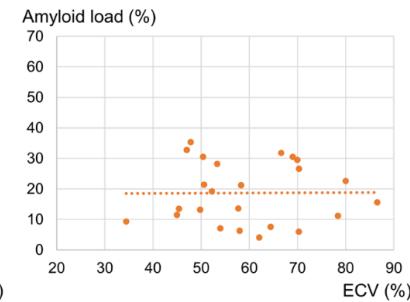
N=44



Patients with  $T2 < 50$  ms (n = 20)  
 $\rho = 0.50$  [95% CI, 0.07 to 0.77]  
 $P = .03$



Patients with  $T2 \geq 50$  ms (n = 24)  
 $\rho = -0.05$  [95% CI, -0.44 to 0.36]  
 $P = .83$

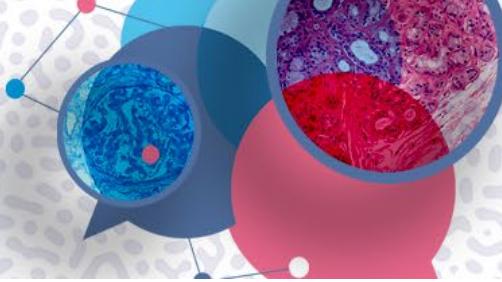


L'ECV semble corrélé à la charge amyloïde, surtout si le T2 est normal (pas d'œdème)

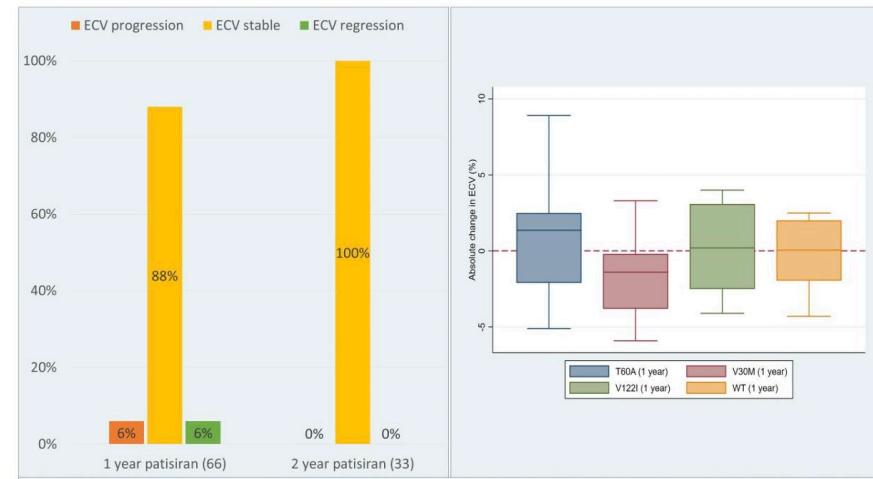
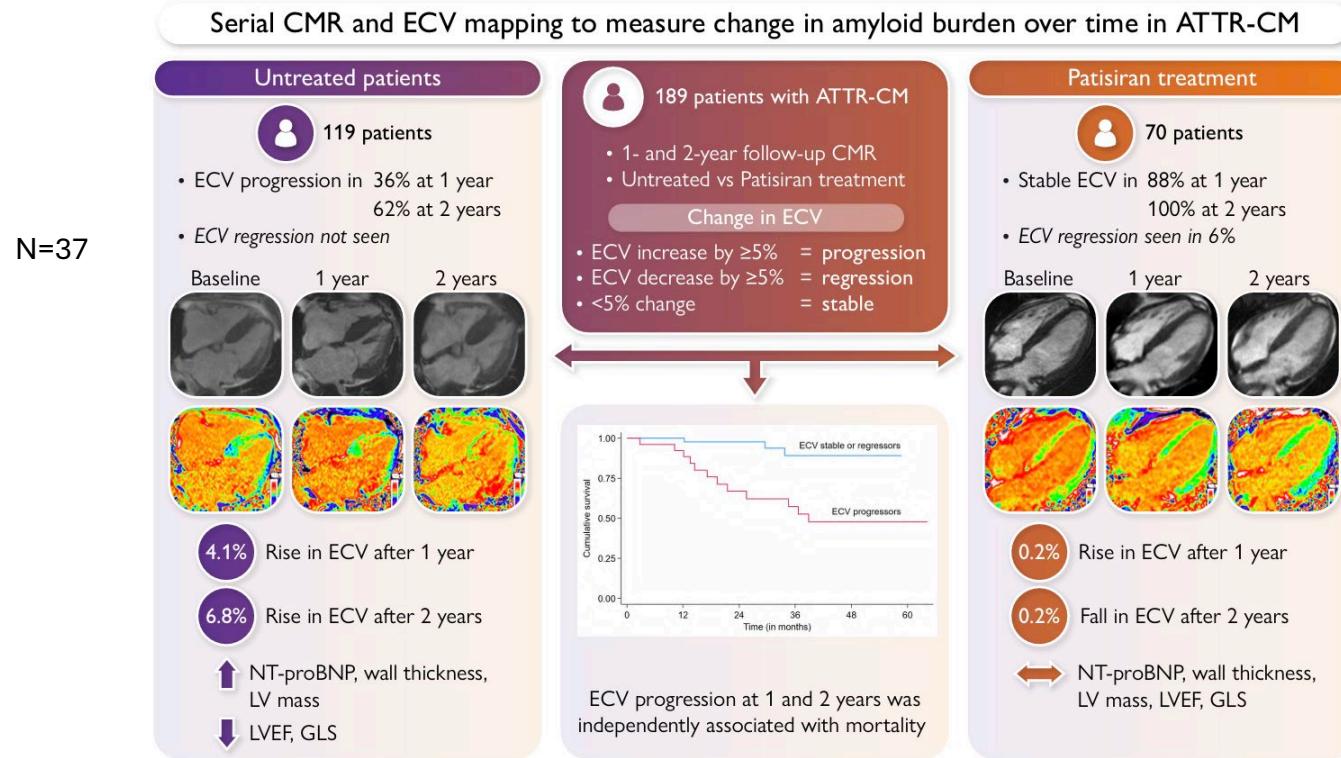
Pucci et al. JAH, 2021 Oct 19;10(20):e020358 ; Kidoh et al. Circ Cardiovascular Imaging 2025 May;18(5):e017427.



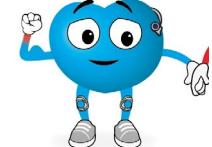
R'EPOF



# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde ?

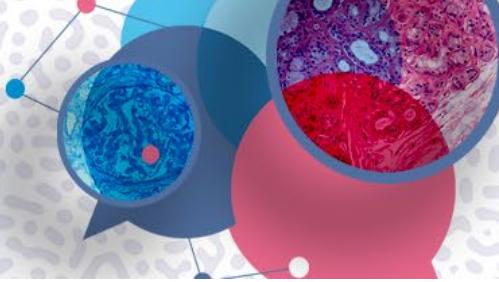


L'ECV pourrait être un paramètre de suivi sous traitement.

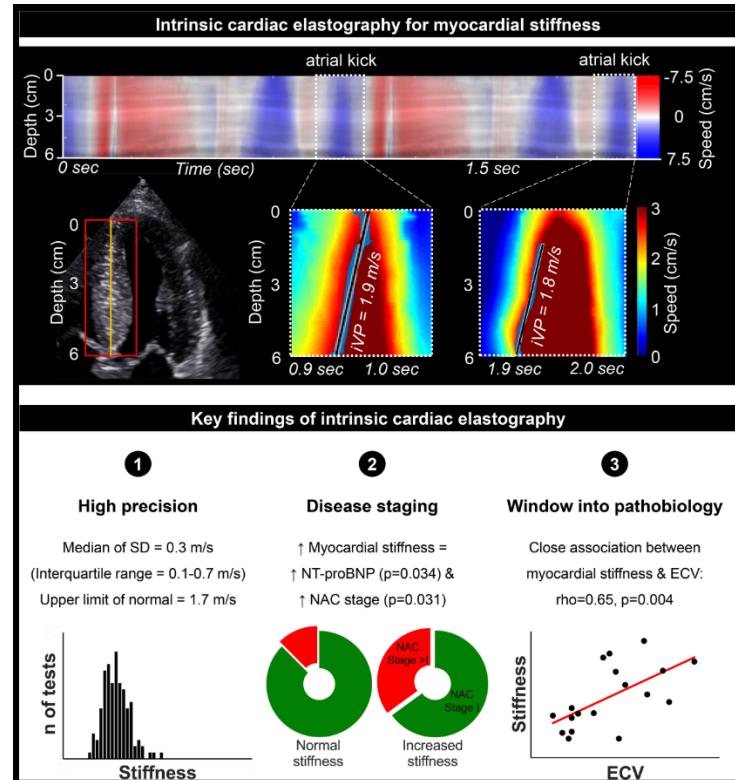


Patel et al. European Heart Journal (2025) 46, 5049–5058

R'EPOF



# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde à l'avenir ?



## Rigidité myocardique – élastographie cardiaque intrinsèque

54 participants : 10 CMH, 28 AC et 16 volontaires sains.

Evaluation de la rigidité myocardique par la vitesse intrinsèque de propagation de l'étirement myocardique

VEC quantifié par IRM cardiaque chez 22 participants.

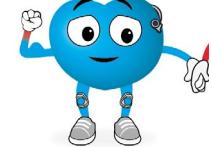
Charge amyloïde quantifiée par SPECT PYP 99mTc chez 10 participants.

Rigidité myocardique significativement plus élevée dans la cohorte AC

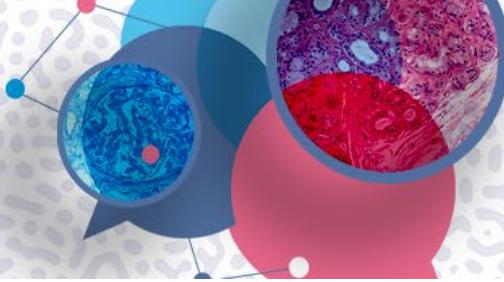
Elle était corrélée au NT-proBNP ( $p = 0,498$ ;  $P = 0,003$ ), au VEC ( $p = 0,646$ ;  $P = 0,004$ ) et à la scintigraphie ( $p = 0,891$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ).

Les patients atteints d'AC avec une rigidité myocardique normale ( $iVP < 1,7$  m/s) avaient un profil de faible risque : NT-proBNP plus bas ( $P = 0,034$ ), troponine T plus basse ( $P = 0,041$ ), stade NAC plus faible ( $P = 0,031$ ), expansion interstitielle plus faible ( $P = 0,014$ ) et charge amyloïde plus faible ( $P = 0,056$ ).

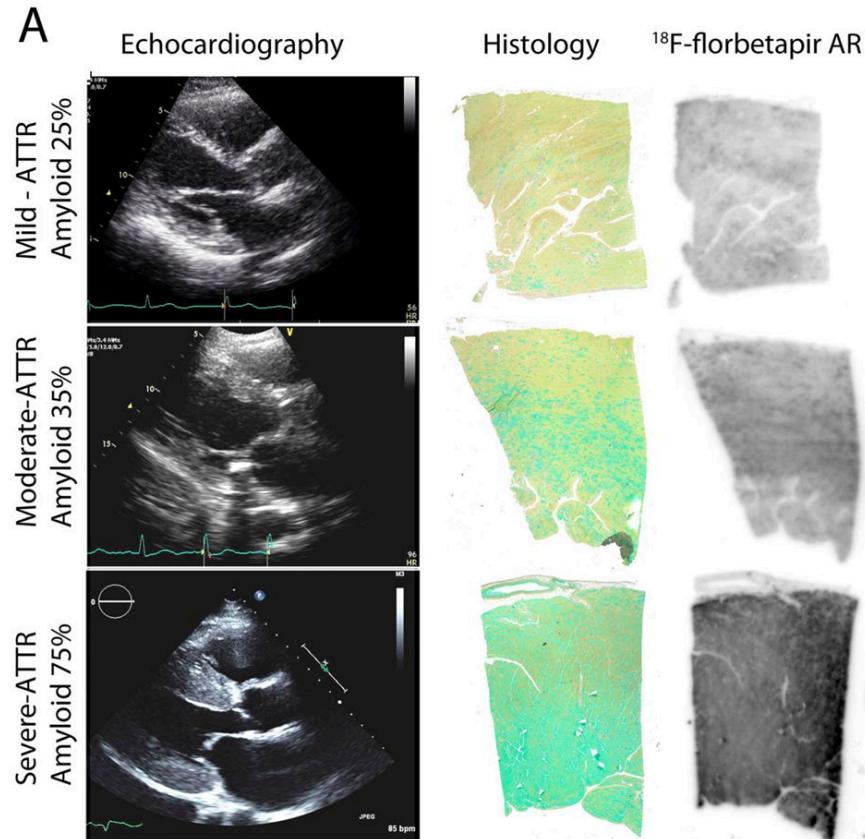
Benz et al. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2025;18:e017475.



R'EPOF



# Comment évaluer la charge amyloïde à l'avenir ?



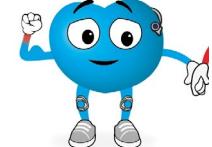
## <sup>18</sup>F-florbetapir : traceur radioactif pour la TEP

Développé pour l'imagerie des **plaques  $\beta$ -amyloïdes** dans le cerveau (maladie d'Alzheimer).  
Se fixe sur des dépôts amyloïdes

**Fixation spécifique** sur les dépôts AL et ATTR, absent chez les contrôles

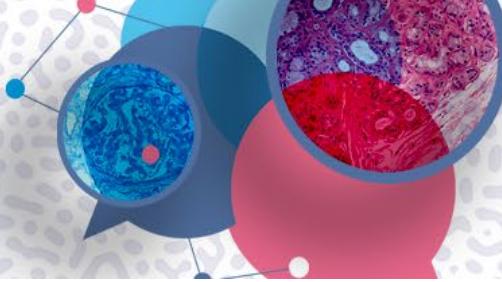
Fixation moyenne **plus élevée sur les AL que sur les ATTR.**

**Mais, aucune donnée dans le suivi des ATTR sous traitement**



Park et al. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2015 August ; 8(8)

R'EPOF



ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE



Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

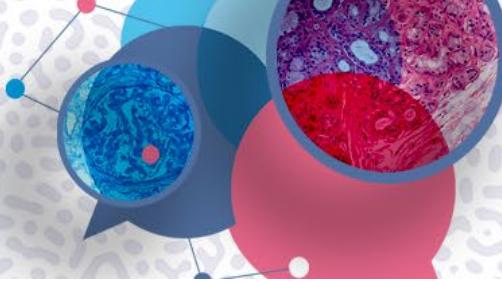
[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

## Conclusion

- Définition de la progression = enjeu majeur à l'avenir vu l'arrivée de nouvelles cibles thérapeutiques
- Recommandations actuelles basées sur des paramètres cliniques, biologiques, fonctionnels +/- morphologiques qui ne semblent pas permettre de différencier augmentation de l'infiltration amyloïde et retentissement du dommage myocardique
- Nécessité de pouvoir quantifier à l'avenir la « charge amyloïde » : IRM (ECV) ? Rigidité myocardique ? <sup>18</sup>F-florbetapir ?



R'EPOF



ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE



Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

# Remerciements

Platinum sponsors



Silver sponsor



Journée organisée par :

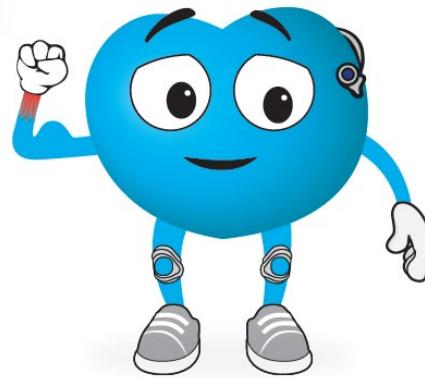


[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)

Les atteintes rhumatologiques (synoviales) de l'amylose surviennent plusieurs années avant l'insuffisance cardiaque (EPOF)

R<sup>2</sup>EPOF

- Surdité
- Essoufflement
- Canal carpien
- Prise de poids
- Doigt à ressaut
- Œdèmes
- Rupture du tendon du long biceps
- Fatigue
- Canal lombaire étroit
- Prothèse de hanche/genou



Et si c'était une  
Amylose  
Cardiaque à  
transthyrétine ?



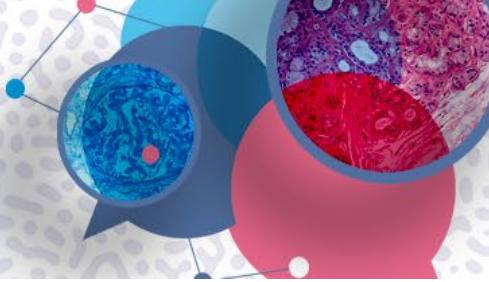
R<sup>2</sup>EPOF

GRACE  
GROUP FOR RESEARCH ON AMYLOIDOSIS AND CARDIAC EXCELLENCE  
FCRN NETWORK

GICC  
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE CARDIOLOGIE  
Groupe Insuffisance Cardiaque & Cardiomyopathies

cardiogen  
filière nationale de santé  
maladies cardiaques héréditaires ou rares

8<sup>e</sup>  
MASTERCLASS  
AMYLOSES  
CARDIAQUES



ÉVÉNEMENT HYBRIDE



Jeudi 18 décembre 2025  
Fondation Biermans-Lapôtre ■ PARIS

[www.masterclass-amylose.com](http://www.masterclass-amylose.com)



[www.reseau-amylose.org](http://www.reseau-amylose.org)

Rejoignez la Campagne d'Information  
et de Dépistage 2026 de la Maladie Caméléon

**TIC-TAC,**  
*Il est temps de changer de **TAC-TIC**,*  
Passons du **TACØTAC !!!**



R<sup>®</sup>EPOF

