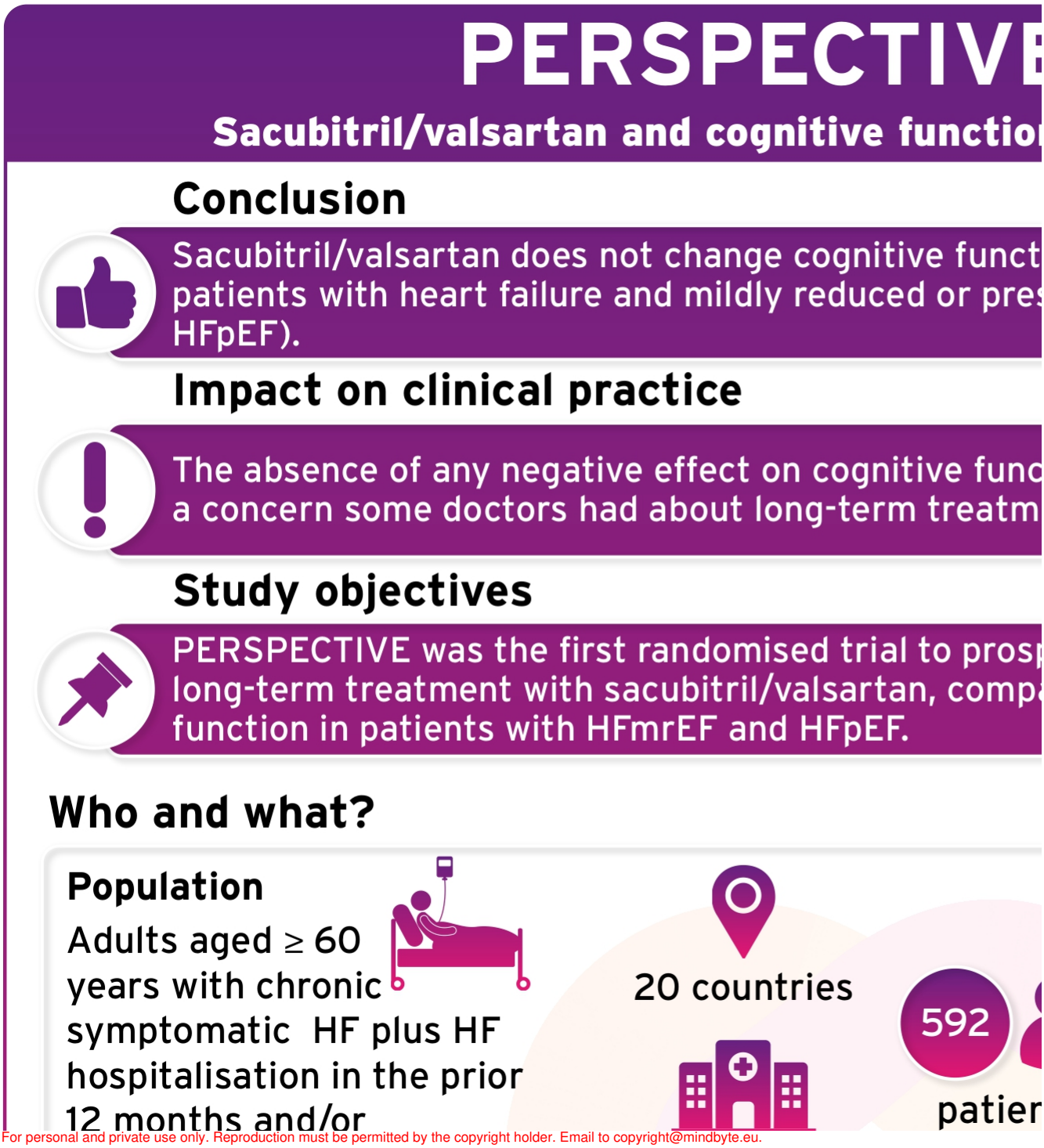
HealthManagement
Promoting Management and Leadership

#ESCCongress: PERSPECTIVE Trial - Sacubitril/Valsartan and Cognitive Function

The latest findings from the PERSPECTIVE trial were presented at the ESC Congress in Barcelona. The study aimed to evaluate sacubitril/valsartan compared with valsartan among symptomatic heart failure patients.

The study included 592 patients with symptomatic heart failure. Two hundred and ninety-five patients received 97/103 mg sacubitril/valsartan, while 297 patients received 160mg valsartan. All patients were followed up for a period of three years. The mean age of study participants was 72.3 years; 45% of the participants were female, and 41% of the participants suffered from diabetes.

The primary outcome of the study was a change in cognition from baseline. This was assessed using the Global Cognitive Composite Z score. The cognitive composite comprised cognitive domains including attention, memory, and executive function. Secondary outcomes included changes in cortical composite standardised uptake value ratio, changes in amyloid plaque deposition over time, change in individual cognitive domains (memory, executive function, and attention), and change in the summary score of instrumental activities of daily living (IADL).



NT-proBNP >200 pg/mL. 137 centres

Primary endpoint

Change in cognitive function from baseline to 3-year foll
global cognition composite score (GCCS), which includes
episodic memory, and executive function.

The change in GCCS from baseline to 3 years did not diff
sacubitril/valsartan compared to those treated with vals

Principal secondary outcome

Change from baseline to 3 years in amyloid β deposition
positron emission tomography in 491 patients.

Indicates amyloid β deposition in the brain tended to be
sacubitril/valsartan compared with valsartan.

As per the findings of the study, the primary outcome, global cognition composite score difference at 36 months, was -0.0180. The amyloid positron emission tomography (PET) imaging difference at 36 months was -0.0292.

These findings show that in patients with symptomatic heart failure, sacubitril/valsartan was not beneficial at improving cognitive function. There was a nonsignificant reduction in beta-amyloid brain deposition with sacubitril/valsartan. In addition, the effect of sacubitril/valsartan on cognitive function remained inconclusive.

Overall, the results of the PERSPECTIVE trial failed to show improvement in cognitive function with sacubitril/valsartan.

Source: Presentation by Dr John McMurray @ESCCongress
Image Credit: ESC Congress

Published on : Sat, 27 Aug 2022