Published in final edited form as: *Circ Heart Fail*. 2015 July; 8(4): 840.

Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Effects of sildenafil on ventricular and vascular function in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction"

Barry A. Borlaug, MD¹, Gregory D. Lewis, MD², Steven E. McNulty, MS³, Marc J. Semigran, MD², Martin LeWinter, MD⁴, Horng Chen, MD¹, Grace Lin, MD¹, Anita Deswal, MD⁵, Kenneth B. Margulies, MD⁶, and Margaret M. Redfield, MD¹

¹Division of Cardiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

²Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston

³Duke Clinical Research Institute, Durham, NC

⁴Cardiology Unit, University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington

⁵Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center and Department of Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX

⁶University of Pennsylvania, Translational Research Center

We appreciate the comments from Drs. Brutsaert and De Keulenaer regarding our recent publication on the ventricular and vascular effects of sildenafil in people with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) enrolled in the RELAX trial. ^{1, 2} The authors suggest that different results might have been observed had HFpEF subjects been subgrouped according to characteristics such as age, sex, body composition and comorbidities. We agree that this concept has merit, but many or most of these characteristics coexist within the typical HFpEF patient, and while the comorbid conditions influence cardiovascular properties, fundamental disease-specific changes have been shown to underlie HFpEF, irrespective of comorbidities.³

Drs. Brutsaert and De Keulenaer make the point that changes in arterial afterload can affect ventricular function, going on to suggest that reduction in arterial wave reflections might have affected the timing of relaxation to cause or contribute to the observed decrease in peak ventricular pump performance. This is an intellectually appealing theory, but our data do not support it. There was no effect of sildenafil on wave reflections, assessed by aortic augmentation index, and there was no effect of sildenafil on left ventricular relaxation, at least as estimated by left ventricular diastolic tissue velocities. Therefore we are not convinced that changes in loading sequence completely explain the findings in our study.

Correspondence to: Barry A. Borlaug, MD, Mayo Clinic and Foundation, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905, Tel: +1 507 284 4442, Fax: +1 507 266 0228, borlaug.barry@mayo.edu.

Borlaug et al. Page 2

The authors further suggest that a lower sildenafil dose might have been more effective. This was not observed at the 20 mg dosage, though lower doses were not examined in the RELAX trial. Stroke work and peak power are both independent of afterload, but vary directly with preload (end diastolic volume). Because both were divided by end diastolic volume, these indices can be considered as measures of ventricular contractility, but we agree with Drs. Brutsaert and De Keulenaer that chamber contractility is distinct from myocardial contractility.

References

- 1. Borlaug BA, Lewis GD, McNulty SE, Semigran MJ, LeWinter M, Chen H, Lin G, Deswal A, Margulies KB, Redfield MM. Effects of sildenafil on ventricular and vascular function in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Circ Heart Fail. 2015; 8:533–541. [PubMed: 25782985]
- 2. Redfield MM, Chen HH, Borlaug BA, Semigran MJ, Lee KL, Lewis G, Lewinter MM, Rouleau JL, Bull DA, Mann DL, Deswal A, Stevenson LW, Givertz MM, Ofili EO, O'Connor CM, Felker GM, Goldsmith SR, Bart BA, McNulty SE, Ibarra JC, Lin G, Oh JK, Patel MR, Kim RJ, Tracy RP, Velazquez EJ, Anstrom KJ, Hernandez AF, Mascette AM, Braunwald E. Effect of phosphodiesterase-5 inhibition on exercise capacity and clinical status in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: A randomized clinical trial. JAMA. 2013; 309:1268–1277. [PubMed: 23478662]
- Mohammed SF, Borlaug BA, Roger VL, Mirzoyev SA, Rodeheffer RJ, Chirinos JA, Redfield MM. Comorbidity and ventricular and vascular structure and function in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: A community-based study. Circ Heart Fail. 2012; 5:710–719. [PubMed: 23076838]
- 4. Andersen MJ, Borlaug BA. Invasive hemodynamic characterization of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Heart Fail Clin. 2014; 10:435–444. [PubMed: 24975907]
- 5. Borlaug BA, Lam CS, Roger VL, Rodeheffer RJ, Redfield MM. Contractility and ventricular systolic stiffening in hypertensive heart disease insights into the pathogenesis of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2009; 54:410–418. [PubMed: 19628115]