Welcome to the latest issue of the cardio-oncology newsletter

The purpose of these newsletters is to bring you the latest scientific findings that support the connection between cardiology and cancer care. In the past, clinicians and scientists have treated these diseases separately. More recent evidence suggests that the conditions are linked in subtle and important ways.

We are solidifying Duke’s vision in this area by hosting the First Annual Cardio-Oncology Symposium on March 5. Join us to hear cardiology and oncology experts address this state-of-the-science field. Duke is leading the way in this area. Keep reading to learn about the newest findings in cardio-oncology.

We hope to see you at the Symposium!
Establishing cardio-oncology programs: thoughts from the experts

In a recent article, Drs. Okwuosa and Barac outlined challenges and opportunities for early career cardiologists and faculty directors in establishing a cardio-oncology program. Institutional support is paramount to achieving success. Creating awareness is one of the first critical steps, and education is key. Education can be in the form of lectures, ground rounds, symposia, or seminars, and should be directed to hospital staff, including nurses, physician extenders, trainees, and any caregivers who will be treating patients with cancer with, or at risk of, cardiovascular disease.

Patients’ education is equally important and should be provided to all cancer patients to inform them of the potential effect on their cancer therapy. Creation of a cardio-oncology clinic is another key determinant for a successful cardio-oncology program, and close collaboration between cardiologists and oncologists is a must. Research is fundamental to fostering recognition and growth of the program. The American College of Cardiology (ACC) has recently formed the ACC Cardio-Oncology Member Section to serve as a professional home for the increasing number of specialists in the field.

Tochi M. Okwuosa, Ana Barac. Burgeoning Cardio-Oncology Programs Challenges and Opportunities for Early Career Cardiologists/Faculty Directors. JACC 2015, 66 (10) 1193–7

Can cancer itself damage the heart?

Research presented in early December at EuroEcho-Imaging 2015 raised the possibility that cancer itself may damage heart muscle irrespective of exposure to cancer drug therapies. Dr. Venneri and colleagues from the cardio-oncology clinic at Royal Brompton Hospital in London sought to determine if untreated cancer patients with normal ejection fraction (EF ≥ 55%) had reduced strain measurement. Comparing myocardial strain in 3 groups of cancer patients (43 patients previously or currently treated, 36 untreated and 20 healthy volunteers) they found that both treated and untreated cancer patients had impaired heart function.

Subclinical myocardial dysfunction in cancer patients: is there a direct effect of tumour growth? Poster session 3: Tissue Doppler and speckle tracking on 3 December at 14:00 to 18:00 CET
Prevention of cardiac dysfunction during adjuvant breast cancer therapy: primary results of the PRADA study

At the recent American Heart Association Scientific Sessions in Orlando, Dr. Gulati from Akershus University Hospital in Lorenskog, Norway, presented the PRADA study. PRADA was a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial evaluating the cardioprotective effect of metoprolol succinate (100 mg/daily) and/or candesartan cilexetil (32 mg/daily) vs. placebo administered in parallel with adjuvant anti-cancer therapy in 126 women (mean age 50.7 years) with early breast cancer and no serious concomitant illness. The primary endpoint of the study was change in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) as determined by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) from baseline to the completion of adjuvant therapy.

In the intention-to-treat analysis, the overall decline in LVEF was 2.6 percentage points (95% confidence interval 1.5–3.8) in the placebo group and 0.8 (-0.4–1.9) in the candesartan group (p=0.026 for between-group-difference).

In the per-protocol analysis the decline was 2.6 (1.4–3.8) percentage points in the placebo group and 0.6 (-0.6–1.8) in the candesartan group (p=0.021 for between-group-difference).

No effect of metoprolol on the change in LVEF was observed.

Dr. Gulati and colleagues concluded that in early breast cancer, patients who receive adjuvant treatment containing anthracyclines with or without trastuzumab and radiation, left ventricular ejection fraction was not improved by the addition of the beta-blocker metoprolol, but was improved with the addition of the angiotensin receptor blocker candesartan.

Androgen-deprivation therapy and risk in men with advanced prostate cancer

Androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) is a mainstay in the treatment for prostate cancer and has shown a survival benefit in men with advanced forms of the disease. However, evidence from observational studies has suggested that even short-term ADT treatment may be linked with an increased chance of developing cardiovascular risk factors such as dyslipidemia and increased insulin resistance, and with increased risk of cardiovascular (CV) outcomes including mortality.

Other studies exploring the effect of different durations of ADT exposure on CV outcomes have not confirmed these findings. Differences in patients’ characteristics, cancer status, and baseline CV risk factors make comparison across studies very difficult. A non-standardized approach in the collection of CV risk factors and CV events makes interpretation of the results from different studies even harder.

A Multi-Center, Randomized, Assessor-Blind, Controlled Trial Comparing the Occurrence of Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACEs) in Patients with Prostate Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease Receiving a GnRH antagonist (Degarelix) or a GnRH agonist (Leuprolide) will start enrolling soon. The primary objective is to demonstrate that degarelix can reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (a composite of death due to any cause, non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke, or non-fatal unstable angina requiring hospitalization) as compared to leuprolide in patients with prostate cancer and concomitant cardiovascular disease. The trial will be led by Matthew T. Roe from the Duke Clinical Research Institute and Dr. Howard Scher from Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.


From the Cardio-Oncology working group meet:

Chiara Melloni, MD, MHS, is a cardiologist with the Duke Clinical Research Institute. Her interests are focused on the management of patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS), primarily ACS patients with chronic kidney disease, cancer and elderly, with specific focus on antithrombotic drugs and risk of bleeding. Her clinical interests include clinical pharmacology, early drug development and drug safety. Dr. Melloni has served as Safety Medical Monitor since 2011 and drug safety has become one of her primary interests.

Dr. Melloni has worked with the Cardiac Safety Research Consortium, the FDA, and many stakeholders to create cardiovascular case report forms for use in clinical trials of non-cardiovascular medical products. These forms were developed to assist sponsors in optimizing and standardizing the collection of serious and non-serious CV adverse events in different phases of drug development and in postmarketing surveillance in non-CV trials. In recognition of cardiovascular disease and cancer as frequently associated comorbidities, Dr. Melloni has focused her research on understanding potential cardiotoxic effects of novel molecular targeted chemotherapies and optimal CV treatment in patients with cardiovascular disease and concomitant cancer.

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Michaela Dinan, PhD, is currently an assistant professor in the Division of Medical Oncology with a joint appointment at the Duke Cancer Institute and the Duke Clinical Research Institute. She is the recipient of an Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality K99/R00 Pathway to Independence Award. Dr. Dinan is also co-founder of the Health Services Research in Oncology Group at Duke, a joint initiative between the DCRI and the Duke Cancer Institute to foster collaboration and promote funding opportunities across both institutes. Her research has been published in more than 46 peer-reviewed journals, including the Journal of the American Medical Association, the Journal of Clinical Oncology, the Journal of General Internal Medicine, and Medical Care, among others.

Her expertise lies in the areas of health policy, health services, clinical and comparative effectiveness, and outcomes research in oncology. Her research primarily involves the use of nationally representative longitudinal data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) cancer registries-Medicare linked data. Utilizing these and other data sources, Dr. Dinan has conducted several studies examining emerging technologies in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and the use of these technologies in guideline-based care for cancer patients as well as their associated outcomes and costs.
Recent publications

Tochi M. Okwuosa, Ana Barac. Burgeoning Cardio-Oncology Programs Challenges and Opportunities for Early Career Cardiologists/Faculty Directors. JACC 2015, 66 (10) 119 3–7

Weijuan Li, MD, MS, Kevin Croce, MD, PHD, David P. Steensma, MD, David F. McDermott, MD, Ori Ben-Yehuda, MD, Javid Moslehi. Vascular and Metabolic Implications of Novel Targeted Cancer Therapies Focus on Kinase Inhibitors. JACC 2015:1160–7


Omar Abdel-Rahman, Hesham ElHalawani, Hoda Ahmed. Risk of Selected Cardiovascular Toxicities in Patients With Cancer Treated With MEK Inhibitors: A Comparative Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis


Registration is open

Duke Cardio-Oncology Symposium: March 5

Registration is now open for the Inaugural Duke Cardio-Oncology Symposium: Improving Cancer Outcomes and Optimizing CV Health on March 5, 2016.

The morning will be dedicated to discussing CV issues in the contemporary management of cancer patients and the incidence of CV disease in cancer survivors. Dr. Susan Dent, our oncology keynote speaker, will discuss the importance of the collaboration between oncologists and cardiologists to improve care for cancer patients.

The afternoon session will focus on Cancer/CV links: Myeloma and Amyloid. Dr. Greg Hundley, our cardiology guest speaker, will be reviewing the strategies for early detection of CV toxicity.

We look forward to seeing many of you. Register now to save your seat!

Useful links

A recently founded open access, online journal: Cardio-Oncology

The International CardiOncology Society, North America

CardioOnc.org, a website designed to provide patients, clinical providers, and research scientists a central and accessible resource focused on the link between cancer and cardiovascular disease

A Cancer and the Heart lecture series by MD Anderson on the practice of onco-cardiology, discussing important topics relevant to cancer patients with heart disease and cardiotoxicity

Contact us

Chiara Melloni, MD, MHS
Assistant Professor of Medicine
Duke Clinical Research Institute
chiara.melloni@duke.edu