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Coronary artery disease

A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of late Na current inhibition (ranolazine) in coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD): impact on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve

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Aims
The mechanistic basis of the symptoms and signs of myocardial ischaemia in patients without obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD) and evidence of coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD) is unclear. The aim of this study was to mechanistically test short-term late sodium current inhibition (ranolazine) in such subjects on angina, myocardial perfusion reserve index, and diastolic filling.

Materials and results
Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover, mechanistic trial in subjects with evidence of CMD [invasive coronary reactivity testing or non-invasive cardiac magnetic resonance imaging myocardial perfusion reserve index (MPRI)]. Short-term oral ranolazine 500–1000 mg twice daily for 2 weeks vs. placebo. Angina measured by Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ) and SAQ-7 (co-primaries), diary angina (secondary), stress MPRI, diastolic filling, quality of life (QoL). Of 128 (96% women) subjects, no treatment differences in the outcomes were observed. Peak heart rate was lower during pharmacological stress during ranolazine (–3.55 b.p.m., \( P < 0.001 \)). The change in SAQ-7 directly correlated with the change in MPRI (correlation 0.25, \( P = 0.005 \)). The change in MPRI predicted the change in SAQ QoL, adjusted for body mass index (BMI), prior myocardial infarction, and site (\( P = 0.0032 \)). Low coronary flow reserve (CFR <2.5) subjects improved MPRI (\( P < 0.0137 \)), SAQ angina frequency (\( P = 0.027 \)), and SAQ-7 (\( P = 0.041 \)).

Conclusions
In this mechanistic trial among symptomatic subjects, no obstructive CAD, short-term late sodium current inhibition was not generally effective for SAQ angina. Angina and myocardial perfusion reserve changes were related, supporting the notion that strategies to improve ischaemia should be tested in these subjects.

Trial registration
clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT01342029.

Keywords
Coronary microvascular dysfunction • Angina
Late Na current inhibition in CMD on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve

Introduction

Patients with symptoms, evidence of ischaemia, and no obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD) are prevalent and increasing in frequency. Such patients have disability, healthcare resource consumption, and costs similar to those with obstructive CAD. Many have evidence for coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD), which is associated with adverse cardiovascular events. Persistent symptoms are often atypical and a management challenge. Thus, there are many gaps in our knowledge about these patients related to their evaluation (invasive vs. non-invasive), mechanisms responsible for their symptoms and CMD, and treatment targets.

Late sodium current inhibition with ranolazine is effective for stable angina with obstructive CAD, and endorsed for such patients in the most recent ESC guidelines. Ranolazine inhibits the late sodium current in cardiomyocytes, decreasing Na and Ca overload. During ischaemia, excess intracellular Ca impairs myocyte relaxation facilitating increases in ventricular diastolic stiffness and further impaired perfusion. Ranolazine also promotes the switch from the inefficient fatty acid metabolism towards the oxygen-sparing glucose and lactate oxidation, further reducing oxygen consumption. Evidence to date, however, has not clearly demonstrated whether the anti-anginal effect is related to improved myocardial perfusion reserve. Furthermore, most CMD patients are women, yet pivotal trials with ranolazine contained few women and studied effort angina due to obstructive CAD.

Methods

Patient population

Inclusion/exclusion criteria, study protocol, and list of investigators appear in Supplementary material online, Online Exhibit A. Briefly, we enrolled subjects with symptoms thought due to ischaemia, no obstructive CAD (<50% epicardial coronary stenosis in all epicardial coronary arteries), and preserved LV ejection fraction, who had abnormal coronary reactivity testing (CRT) [coronary flow reserve (CFR) ≤2.5, or no dilatation (≤0% change) with acetylcholine (Ach) response], or abnormal stress CMRI ≤2.0. Institutional Review Boards approved the study at the two sites and subjects gave written informed consent.

Study design

To mechanistically test effects, we conducted a double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial, with short-term (2 week)

Figure 1 Study subject enrolment, screening, randomization and completion flow diagram. Treatment period 1 and 2: randomized to sequence of ranolazine first followed by crossover to placebo, or vice-versa.
ranolazine–placebo exposure order randomly assigned. Obstructive CAD absence and CRT measures were verified [Women’s Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Angiography and Coronary Reactivity Cores]. At baseline, subjects completed demographic/history questionnaires, including the Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ), and angina diary, Duke Activity Status Index (DASI), and general quality of life (QoL). Anti-anginal medications were unchanged. To maximize concurrent WISE recruitment, the study drug exposure was reduced from the pilot study following 2-week washout, and crossover to 2 weeks (see Supplementary material, Appendix and Figure 1). Ranolazine (Gilead Sciences, Foster City, CA, USA) was administered as 500 mg orally twice daily for 2 weeks administered as 500 mg twice daily for 2 weeks as tolerated (subjects taking verapamil or diltiazem maintained 500 mg b.i.d. of ranolazine or placebo). Treatment compliance was measured by pill count. Data were collected at baseline (SAQ) and at the end of each treatment period (SAQ, CMRI).

The angina and nitroglycerin diary, SF-36, MOS-116, and HIS-GWB Mental Health Battery were used as previously described.

Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging
The CMRI protocol (see Supplementary material online, Exhibit B) was performed (1.5 Tesla magnet, Siemens Sonata, Erlangen, Germany) with ECG-gating and phased array coil with 0.05 mmol/kg gadolinium first-pass perfusion three slice at rest, during pharmacological and cold-pressor stress. Myocardial scar was determined by late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) in a subset. Adenosine (140 μg/kg/min) or regadenoson (0.4 mg) if intolerant was consistent for periods. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging was conducted under identical conditions and timing, dosing, and settings, ~4-h after the morning study drug dose.

First-pass perfusion images were analysed using CAAS MRV CMRI analysis software Version 3.3 (Pie Medical Imaging B.V., Maastricht, the Netherlands). Software determined epicardial and endocardial contours of LV myocardium were manually corrected for MPRI intensity–time curves. Global sub-endocardial and sub-epicardial MPRI were calculated as the ratio of stress/rest relative perfusion upslope, corrected for LV cavity upslope (higher is better myocardial perfusion reserve). The sub-endocardial and sub-epicardial layers were software determined as the inner and outer 50% wall thickness. These methods have high inter-study and observer reproducibility, with best reproducibility in the mid-ventricle. An MPRI ≤1.8 is considered abnormal and correlates with CRT and risk factors. Left ventricular mass and volumes were evaluated by manual tracing; papillary muscles were included in the LV mass/excluded from the LV volume. Volumetric diastolic filling was used to calculate early peak filling rate (PFR) and time to PFR (tPFR).

Invasive coronary reactivity testing
Clinically indicated invasive CRT measured coronary micro- and macrovascular endothelial and non-endothelial-dependent function was available in 87 subjects (62.5%). Coronary flow reserve was measured by Doppler flow-wire (FloWire, Volcano, San Diego, CA, USA) following intracoronary (IC) adenosine injections, while graded IC ACh assessed endothelial function. All measurements were made in the WISE Angiographic, CMRI, and CRT Core Labs masked to treatment period.

Statistical analysis
Subjects were randomized at a 1:1 ratio and blocked by clinical site. Using a 2 × 2 crossover design, a sample size of 116 would achieve 90% power to detect a mean difference of 15 in SAQ score using a two-sided t-test at the 0.017 Holm–Bonferroni-correlated level of significance (HB), and standard deviation of 43.4 for paired difference in SAQ angina stability scores. Given the smaller standard deviations of the difference for the other two co-primary endpoints, the current trial was well powered for all the co-primary endpoints. A 10% attrition was assumed and target sample size was 134.

The analytic approach was a within-subjects comparison (paired) of the difference between baseline-treatment periods (SAQ, QoL) (a total of four measurements per subject, including two baselines and two treatment periods) or treatment periods (CMRI) (a total of two measurements per subject, including two treatment periods). The distribution of within-subjects differences was assessed to deploy appropriate statistical techniques. The primary approach was a standard paired t-test. Linear regression models were tested using treatment differences as the outcome. A stepwise procedure was used to choose the variables that were significantly associated with the outcomes. The overall type I error rate for the three co-primary outcome measures was controlled at 5% by the HB sequential procedure. Carry-over effects tested the interaction between treatment and period by comparing the mean within-subject with means between the arms. Sub-group analyses included relevant clinical variables, prior ranolazine exposure, randomization sequence, site, adenosine vs. regadenoson, full vs. reduced ranolazine dose, prior myocardial infarction by history or CMRI-LGE, and qualifying CRT and CMRI variables. The significance level for outcomes other than the three co-primary endpoints was set to 0.05. A subject was included if they completed SAQ at baseline, SAQ, and CMRI for both treatment periods, and ≥50% of drug for both periods. Analyses were performed using SAS v9.3 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Study oversight
The study was investigator-initiated as an ancillary trial to the NHLBI-sponsored WISE, funded in part by Gilead Sciences, and used the WISE Data Safety Monitoring Committee. Statistical analysis was performed by the investigators independent of NHLBI and Gilead. The decision to submit for publication was made by the principal investigators who had access to all data after the last subject completed the study.

Results
Subject characteristics
Between 12 May 2011 and 10 August 2015, 435 subjects were screened, 393 eligible (96% women) enrolled, 10 (7%) subjects failed CMRI screening and 1 dropped out before randomization (Table 1 and Figure 1). Among the 142 randomized, 8 (6%) dropped out (1 before receiving treatment, 5 while receiving ranolazine, 1 during placebo washout, and 1 while receiving placebo), and an additional 3 (2%) missed one or both treatment periods. This yielded 128 subjects with data from both periods available for analysis. Many subjects were receiving beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, and statins. Despite anti-anginal therapy, all subjects had symptoms thought by their physicians to represent ischaemia although only 31% had typical angina. Among the 98 subjects with WISE baseline CMRI, 11% had myocardial scar by LGE (7-sub-endocardial or transmural, 3-mid-myocardial or epicardial or mixed, and 1-indeterminate), 69% had MPRI ≤1.8. Among the 87 subjects with baseline CRT, 38% had a CFR of <2.5. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were 123 ± 18 and 72 ± 12 mmHg, respectively.
Late Na current inhibition in CMD on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve

Angina, QoL, haemodynamics, and CMRI results

None of the primary outcomes, other SAQ subscales, or angina or nitroglycerin use diary improved during ranolazine vs. placebo (Table 2). Due to a higher variance in the baseline-treatment comparison, we also directly compared treatment periods and observed improved SAQ angina stability (7.23 ± 1.77, P = 0.05) and SAQ-7 (7.19 ± 1.77, P = 0.09) (neither significant at the 0.017 level). QoL depression improved during ranolazine (P = 0.0091) (Table 2). Results did not differ by menopausal status, or by excluding men. Mixed modelling in the entire cohort with treatment data demonstrated similar results.

Overall, CMRI was interpretable in 127 pharmacological and 126 cold-pressor stress tests. We observed significantly lower pharmacological stress mean heart rate (HR) and rate-pressure product (RPP) during ranolazine vs. placebo (Table 2), but otherwise no haemodynamic differences. Pharmacological stress MPRI did not significantly improve with ranolazine vs. placebo (Table 2), nor did cold pressor (data not shown), or HR-corrected pharmacological stress MPRI (mid-ventricular global 2.06 ± 0.48 vs. 2.07 ± 0.48, P = 0.18). Because myocardial flow reserve can be confounded by resting flow due to dependency on myocardial workload, we further corrected the resting MPRI with RPP and found similar results. Diastolic filling rates were similar for PFR with a trend towards higher tPFR (P = 0.09) on ranolazine vs. placebo (Table 2).

The change in SAQ-7 directly correlated with the change in MPRI (correlation 0.25, P = 0.005). In a multiple linear regression analysis, the MPRI-midventricular change differed by site and prior MI, adjusted for body mass index (BMI), and SAQ QoL change (P = 0.008). All of the angina variables were tried in the model. Two SAQ variables could enter into the models singly, but not at the same time: SAQ QoL and SAQ-7 (1.94 ± 1.77, P = 0.09) (neither significant at the 0.017 level). QoL depression improved during ranolazine (P = 0.0091) (Table 2). Results did not differ by menopausal status, or by excluding men. Mixed modelling in the entire cohort with treatment data demonstrated similar results.

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Compliance and safety

Overall compliance was 97%, while 21% (ranolazine) and 14% (placebo) subjects reduced to the 500 mg twice daily dosing for side-effects. Serious adverse events during the ranolazine period occurred in five patients [hospitalization for NSTEMI (1); bronchospasm (1); chest pain, dizziness, and pre-syncope (2); and syncope (1)], during the washout periods were hospitalization for chest pain (ranolazine washout, 1 patient) and bradycardia (placebo washout, 1 patient), and 0 during the placebo. Non-serious adverse events during ranolazine occurred in seven subjects—nausea and dizziness (3), arm shaking (1), back pain (1), renal abnormality (1), and throat swelling (1); in six subjects during placebo—chest pain (3), throat swelling (1), cough (1), and sinus infection (1); and in two subjects during washout—chest pain (1) and rectocele (1).

Table I Baseline demographic and clinical variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Mean ± SD, or absolute frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>55.2 ± 9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>29.3 ± 7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30</td>
<td>50 (39.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race (non-Caucasian)</td>
<td>31 (24.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>2 (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former</td>
<td>38 (29.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>88 (68.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of hypertension</td>
<td>69 (53.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of diabetes</td>
<td>23 (18.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of hyperlipidaemia</td>
<td>70 (54.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family history of premature coronary artery disease</td>
<td>83 (64.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-menopausal (n = 123)</td>
<td>100 (81.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Baseline demographic and clinical variables (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Mean ± SD, or absolute frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Angina</td>
<td>40 (31.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortness of Breath</td>
<td>88 (68.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitations</td>
<td>53 (41.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>40 (31.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angina frequency (baseline SAQ angina frequency domain)</td>
<td>59.6 ± 26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV Ejection Fraction (%)</td>
<td>67.8 ± 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying CMRI (n = 86)*</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global myocardial perfusion reserve index (MPRI) &lt; 2 (n = 67)**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying CRT (n = 87)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV end-diastolic filling pressure (LVEDP) (mmHg) (n = 74)</td>
<td>14.8 ± 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying CFR &lt; 2.5 (n = 35)**</td>
<td>2.2 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying Ach response &lt; 0%** (n = 36)</td>
<td>−0.6 ± 15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-blockers</td>
<td>54 (42.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium current blockers; non-dihydropyridine</td>
<td>29 (22.7%); 7 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors</td>
<td>27 (21.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiotensin receptor blockers</td>
<td>13 (10.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates</td>
<td>50 (39.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statins</td>
<td>74 (57.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormone replacement therapy</td>
<td>16 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ach, acetylcholine; BSA, body surface area; BMI, body mass index; CFR, coronary flow reserve; CMRI, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; CRT, coronary reactivity testing; MPRI, myocardial perfusion reserve index; LV, left ventricular; SAQ, Seattle Angina Questionnaire.

Subjects could have both CRT and CMRI.

Subjects could have CMRI and CFR and Ach qualifiers.

Figure 2B

The change in SAQ-7 directly correlated with the change in MPRI (correlation 0.25, P = 0.005). In a multiple linear regression analysis, the MPRI-midventricular change differed by site and prior MI, adjusted for body mass index (BMI), and SAQ QoL change (P = 0.008). All of the angina variables were tried in the model. Two SAQ variables could enter into the models singly, but not at the same time: SAQ QoL and SAQ-7. Each of these had similar associations with the MPRI variables, but QoL has slightly better model fit statistics. The treatment difference in the QoL-depressed question had a significant positive association when added to the model for global mid-ventricular MPRI (P = 0.024), but was not significant for sub-end or sub-epi mid-ventricular MPRI (P = 0.058 and P = 0.075, respectively). Modelling result demonstrated that as the estimated MPRI mid-ventricular change increased, SAQ QoL change increased, adjusted for BMI, prior MI and site (P = 0.004) (Figure 2A). Similar results were observed with mid-ventricular sub-endocardial MPRI (P = 0.003) (Figure 2B).
Sub-group CRT analysis of the subjects using a clinically significant threshold of CFR $< 2.5$\textsuperscript{a} had higher global (ANOVA, $P = 0.038$) and mid-ventricular MPRI improvement during ranolazine compared with CFR 2.5–3 and above 3 (ANOVA, $P = 0.014$, Figure 3). Among subjects with CFR $< 2.5$, the treatment difference for SAQ angina frequency and SAQ-7 change was higher during...
ranolazine than placebo (paired t-test $9.43 \pm 24.13, P = 0.027$ and $6.62 \pm 18.46, 0.041$, respectively). Sub-group analysis according to typical vs. non-typical angina was negative; however, subjects with prior MI ($n = 10$) had higher global ($0.30, P = 0.047$) and sub-epicardial MPRI ($0.32, P = 0.027$) during ranolazine vs. placebo.

**Discussion**

In this short-term mechanistic trial, an anti-anginal agent effective for effort angina in patients with obstructive CAD, late Na current blockade with ranolazine, did not generally improve symptoms,
myocardial perfusion reserve index, or diastolic filling in symptomat-ic subjects with no obstructive CAD but evidence of CMD. These findings suggest that short-term late sodium current inhibition with ranolazine is not generally effective for symptoms in this novel popu-lation. However, changes in angina and myocardial perfusion reserve index were directly related, indicating that symptoms are related to ischaemia in this population, supporting the case that therapies with the potential to improve ischaemia should be tested. Myocardial perfusion reserve index improved in sub-group of subjects with lower baseline CFR, consistent with prior study findings.42,43

Invasively determined CRT is perhaps a more rigorous determina-tion of CFR and comparable with PET.20,38,39 Among the entire co-hort, slightly more than half underwent a clinically indicated invasive CRT, and 38% had low CFR <2.5. Our result suggests that late sodium current inhibition with ranolazine may beneficially improve angina and myocardial perfusion reserve index in such a rigorously defined CMD population with more severe CMD. This result sug-gests that subjects with more severe CMD may benefit and should be included in future trials testing strategies to improve ischaemic morbidity and mortality.

Interestingly, stress HR and RPP on ranolazine was ~4 b.p.m. lower vs. peak stress HR during placebo. Stress HR is an important determinant of myocardial oxygen demand, while pharmacological stress predominantly alters myocardial oxygen supply via arteriolar dilation (both coronary and systemic), the HR increase is mediated by reflex increases in beta-adrenergic activity. Furthermore, we ob-served a lower RPP during pharmacological stress on ranolazine vs. placebo supporting the suggestion that myocardial oxygen demand was lower during stress on ranolazine. To our knowledge, this is the first description of such an effect of ranolazine in humans.

The pharmacological basis for our finding is suggested from experi-mental studies which have shown attenuated ranolazine dose-dependent isoproterenol increases in HR (beta1 receptor) and decreases in blood pressure (beta2 receptor) in rat and conscious dog models30,41 and also supported by beta-adrenergic receptor binding data.41 The results indicate that ranolazine has a weak effect to antagonize beta-adrenergic receptors during stress. A minority of our subjects were on beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine calcium current blockers, although these and the other anti-anginal medica-tions were withdrawn for the stress testing. This HR effect also con-tributed to a small reduction in RPP supporting the suggestion that myocardial oxygen demand during stress was somewhat lower at the same MPRI. We may have observed different myocardial perfu-sion reserve and symptom responses if had we used exercise testing, as in previous ranolazine trials.3–14

Our current results differ from the pilot study22 used to design this CMD mechanistic trial. The current subjects had a much lower prevalence of typical or ‘effort angina’ (31 vs. 95%, respectively), which may explain the lack of anti-anginal benefit measured by the SAQ in the current results. Current subjects were also more obese (BMI 29.3 ± 7.5 vs. 25.6 ± 3.8, respectively), which may have impacted drug distribution and effect. While baseline SAQ scores were comparable, our pre-specified analysis plan compared baseline-treatment SAQ scores (a more conservative measure), vs. direct comparison of treatment periods in prior studies.22,42 Qualifying myocardial perfusion reserve was higher (better) in the current cohort vs. our pilot (overall CMRI MPRI 1.8 ± 0.5 vs. 1.40 ± 0.43, respectively). While we did not have pilot measures of diastolic filling, LV end-diastolic pressure in CRT was comparable in the current and pilot (14.8 ± 5.1 vs. 14.71 ± 5 mmHg, respectively).

Our current results are also not consistent with two recent, but smaller studies in subjects with no obstructive CAD and CFR as-sessed by transthoracic Doppler. One studied 58 patients (only 19 women), with angina and abnormal myocardial perfusion, in a double-blind, placebo-controlled parallel trial of ranolazine 500 mg twice daily or placebo for 8-weeks. Ranolazine increased CFR and most SAQ domains vs. placebo.42 Another studied 46 pa-tients with effort angina, abnormal exercise tests, CFR <2.5 and persistent symptoms on anti-anginal agents, randomized to rano-lazine (n = 15: 12 women, 375 mg twice daily), ivabradine or pla-cebo (n = 15: 12 women) for 4-weeks. Ranolazine improved the SAQ vs. placebo and achieved better results vs. ivabradine: exer-cise time to 1-mm ST-segment depression and duration.43 More men, more typical effort angina, use of exercise testing, direct treatment period SAQ comparison, use of directly-measured CFR, and more severe CMD likely contributed to these different results.

Women comprised 96% of our population, precluding conclu-sions regarding response in men. Pivotal chronic angina trials with ranolazine were comprised mostly of men (~75%).8–10 One was designed to determine dose—response and efficacy and found improvement in exercise time with doses used in the current trial, without suggestion of differential effects among men vs. women.8 Another found that ranolazine had similar angina and nitroglycerine use in women as in men, although less improvement on exercise testing-related angina.47 Importantly, subjects in these prior ranola-zine trials had effort angina due to obstructive CAD.
Study limitations

Although the largest study to date in subjects with no obstructive CAD but CMD, our study by design was a mechanistic trial. Its strengths include a rigorous crossover design, use of validated measures and core laboratories, and CMRI and CRT evaluation. Limitations include a short-term 2-week exposure to ranolazine, although exposure duration was the same as a prior trial.10 Also, by design, only a subset qualified by clinically ordered CRT, and these subjects may have had lower CFR than those who qualified by CMRI, raising the possibility that more severe CMD explained the beneficial ranolazine response observed in this sub-group. The CFR analysis suggesting this concept is a sub-group, and therefore underpowered with a wide standard deviation, although significant and consistent with prior CFR studies. Use of angina diaries for angina is often limited by inappropriate input of multiple entries in a single setting (so-called hoarding) and low compliance (as low as 11%).44 While we used objectively assessed MPRI, a validated quantitative myocardial perfusion reserve method, MPRI is based on the relative upslopes of arrival of myocardial contrast at stress and rest, which correlates with, but is not a direct measure of, CFR. Our future CMRI work will use our newly developed radial imaging and absolute CFR computation.45 The use of diastolic filling as a measure of diastolic function is a limitation as new approaches including tissue tagging acquisition,47 and post-processing diastolic function software46 appear to be improved measures; prior work has shown that ranolazine improves LV diastolic function.48 The SAQ, used and validated among predominantly elderly men from a Veterans Administration hospital with effort angina due to obstructive CAD, may not measure the atypical ‘angina-equivalents’ such as shortness of breath, fatigue, indigestion, and weakness in this predominantly female population. Indeed, other symptoms may have completely different causes, including dyspnoea can be explained by obesity and palpitations are a frequent component of the post-menopausal syndrome. Furthermore, we modified the SAQ to a 2-week period to fit the protocol. Finally, we used selected SF-36, MOS-166, and HIS-GWB QoL variables, which may be less reliable than the full measures; however, the practice of using selected general QoL measures as part of lengthy batteries of questionnaires assessing disease-specific QoL is common.49

Conclusions

In this mechanistic trial, short-term late Na current blockade (ranolazine) effective for effort angina in patients with obstructive CAD did not significantly improve symptoms or myocardial perfusion reserve index in subjects with no obstructive CAD but evidence of CMD. This suggests that short-term late sodium current inhibition is not generally effective for SAQ angina in this novel population. Changes in the SAQ and myocardial perfusion reserve index were directly related, indicating that symptoms are related to myocardial perfusion reserve, supporting the notion that strategies to improve ischaemia should be tested in these subjects.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at European Heart Journal online.

Authors’ contributions


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