RECOGNIZING RED-FLAG SYMPTOMS OF ATTR

What is ATTR?

ATTR is an underdiagnosed, progressive, and fatal disease that causes a range of symptoms due to TTR amyloid deposits accumulating in various parts of the body.¹⁻³



Learn more about red-flag symptoms

Not a comprehensive list of all the symptoms associated with ATTR amyloidosis.

Each patient may not experience all of these symptoms or may not experience them at the same time.

*Patients with ATTR-CM can have intolerance to standard medications for heart failure, including ARNi, ACEi, ARB, or ß blockers.⁶



MULTISYSTEM INVOLVEMENT MAY BE A SIGN OF ATTR



Cardiac³⁻⁷

- Unexplained left ventricular (LV) wall thickening
- Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF)
- Conduction system disease
- Aortic stenosis
- Intolerance to medications*
- Fdema



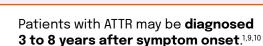
Neurologic^{3,8}

- Altered sensation, numbness, and tingling
- Muscle weakness, difficulty walking
- Autonomic dysfunction (eg, gastrointestinal symptoms, orthostatic hypotension, recurrent urinary tract infections, sexual dysfunction)



Musculoskeletal^{3,5}

- Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome
- Lumbar spinal stenosis
- Biceps tendon rupture



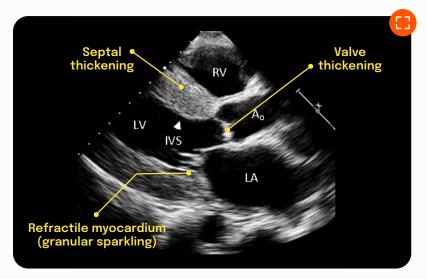
ACEi=angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, ARB-angiotensin receptor blocker, ARNi=angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor, ATTR-transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis; ATTR-CM=cardiomyopathy of transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis; TTR=transthyretin.

IDENTIFYING THE SIGNS

Echocardiographs can help to raise clinical suspicion for patients with ATTR-CM

Not a comprehensive list of all tools to raise suspicion for ATTR-CM.

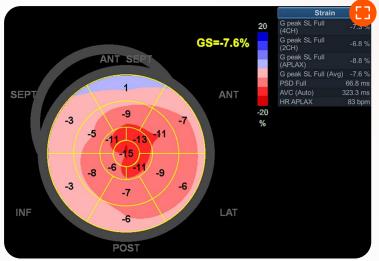
ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY



2D echocardiogram⁶

Look for^{3,6}:

 Left ventricular (LV) wall thickness ≥12 mm, thickening of valves/septum, and refractile myocardium (granular sparkling)



Longitudinal strain bull's-eye map¹¹

Look for^{11,12}:

 Reduction in longitudinal strain with relative apical sparing, presents in a "cherry-on-top" pattern A single screening result cannot establish a diagnosis, but may be a warning sign of ATTR-CM.

Diagnosis is based on the independent medical judgment of the healthcare professional.

References: 1. Hawkins PN, et al. *Ann Med*. 2015;47(8):625–638. 2. Maurer MS, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2016;68(2):161–172. 3. Kittleson MM, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2023;81(11):1076–1126.

4. Kittleson MM, et al. *Circulation*. 2020;142(1):e7-e22. 5. Maurer MS, et al. *Circ Heart Fail*. 2019;12(9):e006075. 6. Dharmarajan K, et al. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2012;60(4):765–774. 7. Castaño A, et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2017;38(38):2879–2887. 8. Conceição I, et al. *J Peripher Nerv Syst*. 2016;21(1):5-9. 9. Rozenbaum MH, et al. *Cardiol Ther*. 2021;10(1):141–159. 10. Adams et al. *J Neurol*. 2021;268(6):2109–2122. 11. Baptista P, et al. *Cureus*. 2023;15(1):e33364. 12. Dorbala S, et al. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging*. 2021;14(7):e000029.

IDENTIFYING THE SIGNS

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

2D Echocardiogram

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Refractil

2D echoca

Look for

 Left ven thickeni myocard

Septal thickening **Valve** thickening LV **IVS** LA Refractile myocardium (granular sparkling)

esult diagnosis, ng sign

X

Image reproduced with permission from Dharmarajan et al.

Diagnosis is b

Alnylam

IDENTIFYING THE SIGNS

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ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Longitudinal strain bull's-eye map



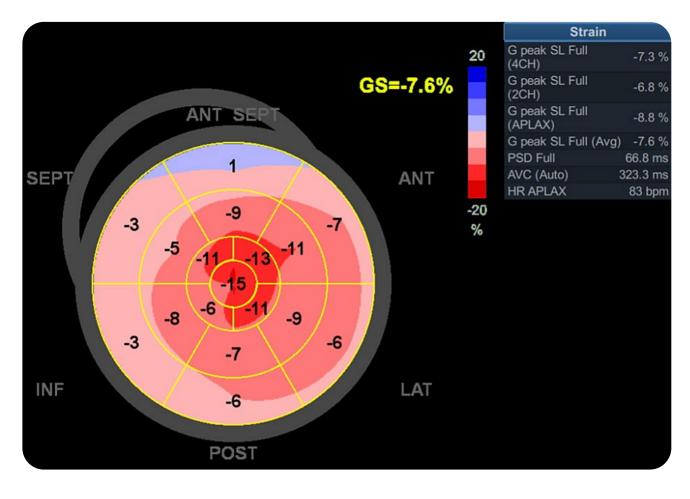
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Refractil

2D echoca

Look for

 Left ven thickeni myocard



esult diagnosis, ng sign

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Diagnosis is b

4. Kittleson Mh., et al. one diameter. 2020;172(1):01 022. **3.** Madret Mie, et al. one rear trail. 2010;12(3):000010. **4.** Eur Heart J. 2017;38(38):2879-2887. **8.** Conceição I, et al. J Peripher Nerv Syst. 2016;21(1):5-9. **9.** Rozenbaum MH, et al. Cardiol Ther. 2021;10(1):141-159. **10.** Adams et al. J Neurol. 2021;268(6):2109-2122. **11.** Baptista P, et al. Cureus. 2023;15(1):e33364. **12.** Dorbala S, et al. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2021;14(7):e000029.