

Gruppo 6

Quando l'Obesità richiede un trattamento diagnostico-
terapeutico multidisciplinare

SEMPRE!

Anamnesi

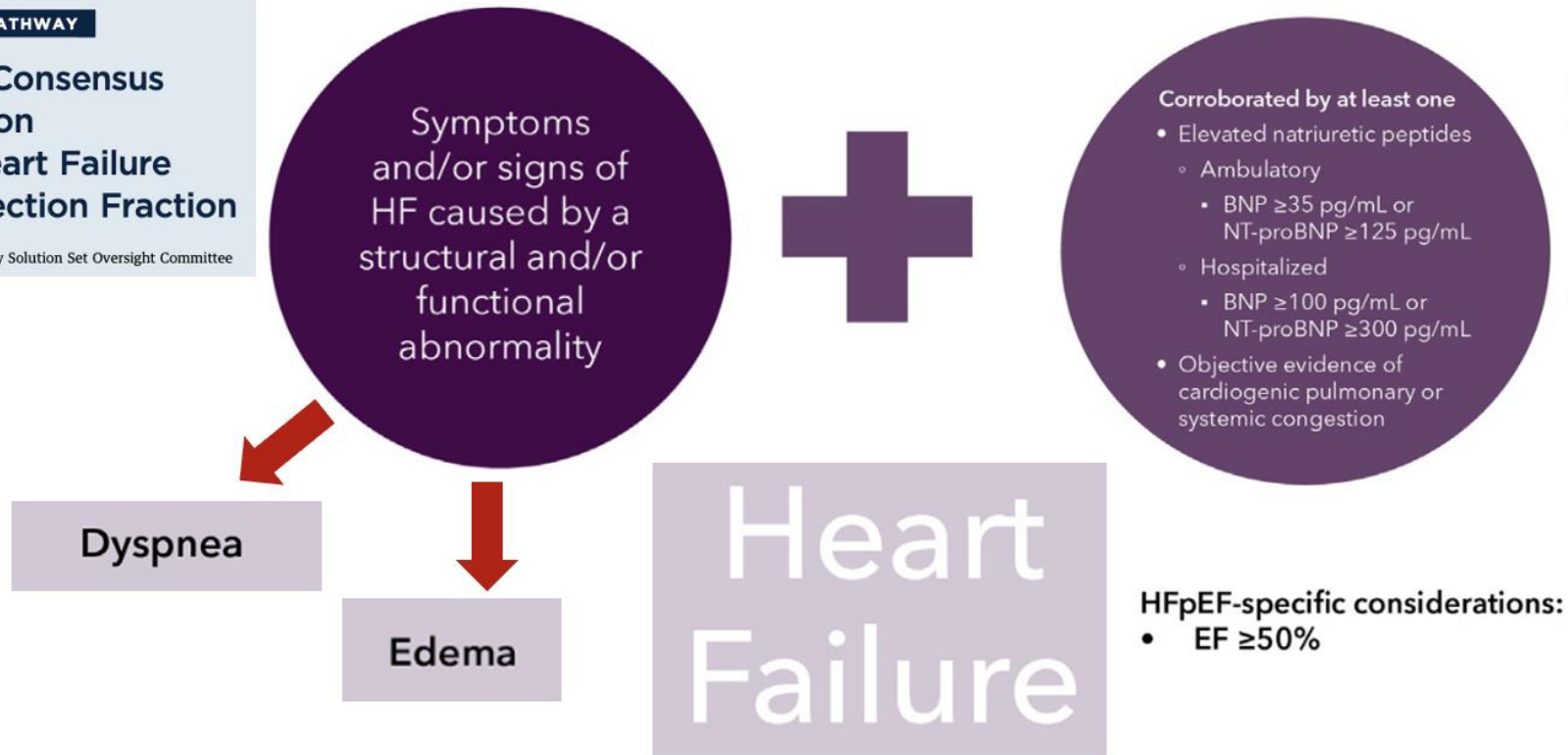
- Donna, 56 anni
- OSAS in CPAP
- Obesità - BMI 37 kg/m²
- Rene a ferro di cavallo e presenza di piccolo tramite reno-cavale emodinamicamente irrilevante
- Inviata dall'MMG in valutazione cardiologica
- Dispnea da sforzo progressiva (NYHA II-III) dall'estate 2024

HFpEF Diagnosis

EXPERT CONSENSUS DECISION PATHWAY

2023 ACC Expert Consensus Decision Pathway on Management of Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Solution Set Oversight Committee



HFpEF-specific considerations:

- Lower levels of natriuretic peptides relative to HFrEF for a given elevation in left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
- Higher BMI (prevalent in HFpEF) is inversely associated with natriuretic peptide levels




Biomarker (Sinus rhythm)

NT-proBNP > 220 pg/mL or BNP > 80 pg/mL

Biomarker (Atrial Fibrillation)

NT-proBNP > 660 pg/mL or BNP > 240 pg/mL

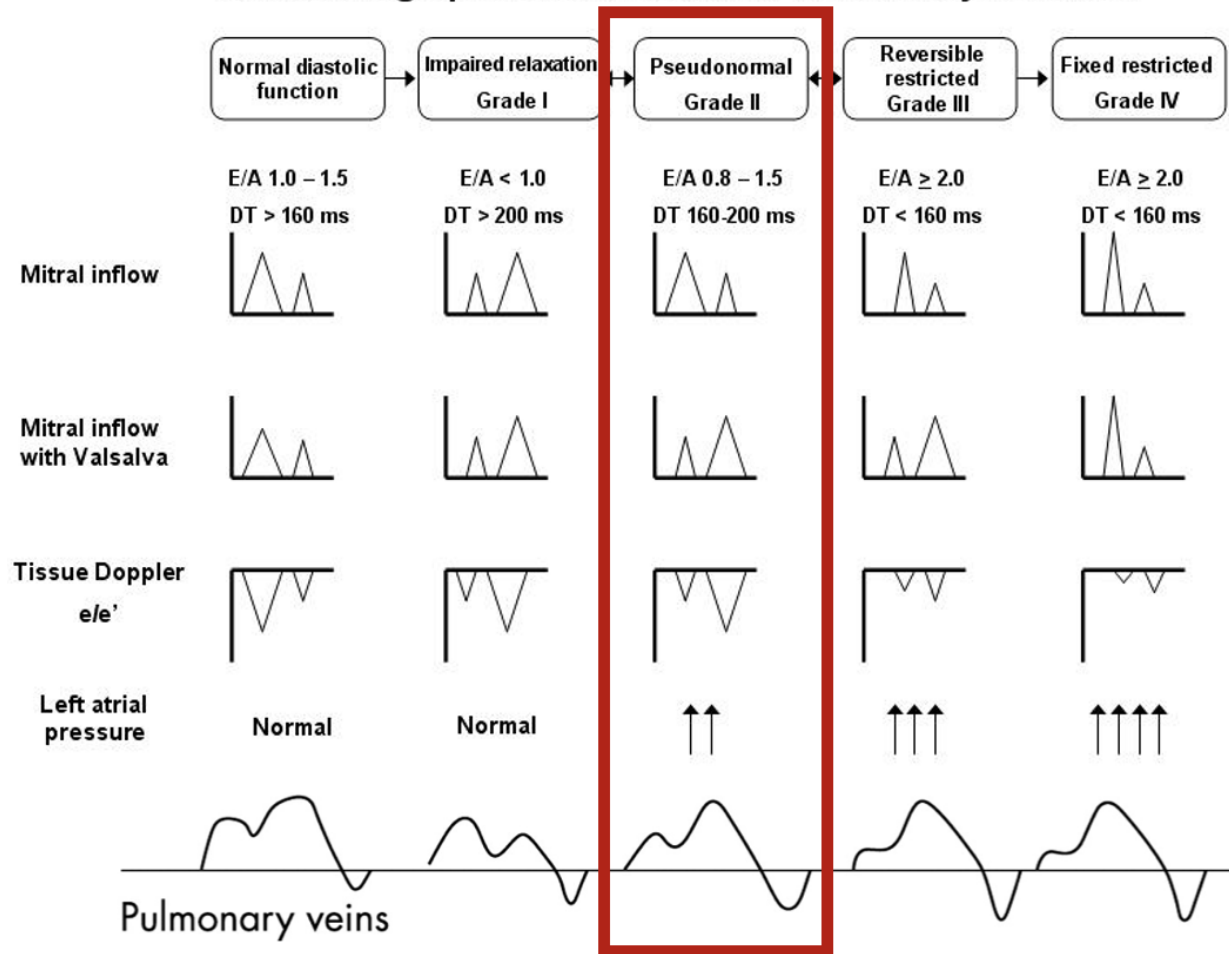
Esami di Laboratorio

Parametro	Valori di riferimento	Significato clinico
Hb (g/dL)	13.9 (vn 12–16)	Normale → esclude anemia ipercinetica
Hct (%)	41 (vn 36–46)	Normale
MCV (fL)	88 (vn 80–96)	Normale, assenza di anemia carenziale
Ferritina (ng/mL)	96 (vn 30–400)	Normale → nessuna carenza marziale
Transferrina (mg/dL)	245 (vn 200–360)	Nella norma
Saturazione transferrina (%)	31 (vn 20–45)	Normale → riserva marziale adeguata
Creatinina (mg/dL)	0.74 (vn 0.6–1.1)	Normale → funzione renale conservata
Urea (mg/dL)	23 (vn 15–45)	Normale → assenza di iperperfusion renale significativa
Na ⁺ / K ⁺ (mEq/L)	140 / 4.1	Normali
AST / ALT (U/L)	21 / 24 (vn <40)	Normali → nessuna congestione epatica
TSH / fT ₄ / fT ₃	2.0 / 1.1 / 3.3 (vn 0.4–4.0 / 0.8–1.7 / 2.0–4.4)	Eutiroidismo → esclude tireotossicosi
HbA1c (%)	5.2 (vn <5.7)	Normale → metabolismo glucidico fisiologico
LDL (mg/dL)	108 (vn <130)	Lieve dislipidemia → profilo metabolico “benigno”
NT-proBNP (pg/mL)*	220 (vn <125) 	Aumentato
Vitamina B1 (tiamina)	—	Non carenziale (nessun sospetto clinico di Beri-Beri)

*correzione per BMI → x1.4-1.5

** WBC + formula ematochimica nei limiti

Echocardiographic classification of diastolic dysfunction



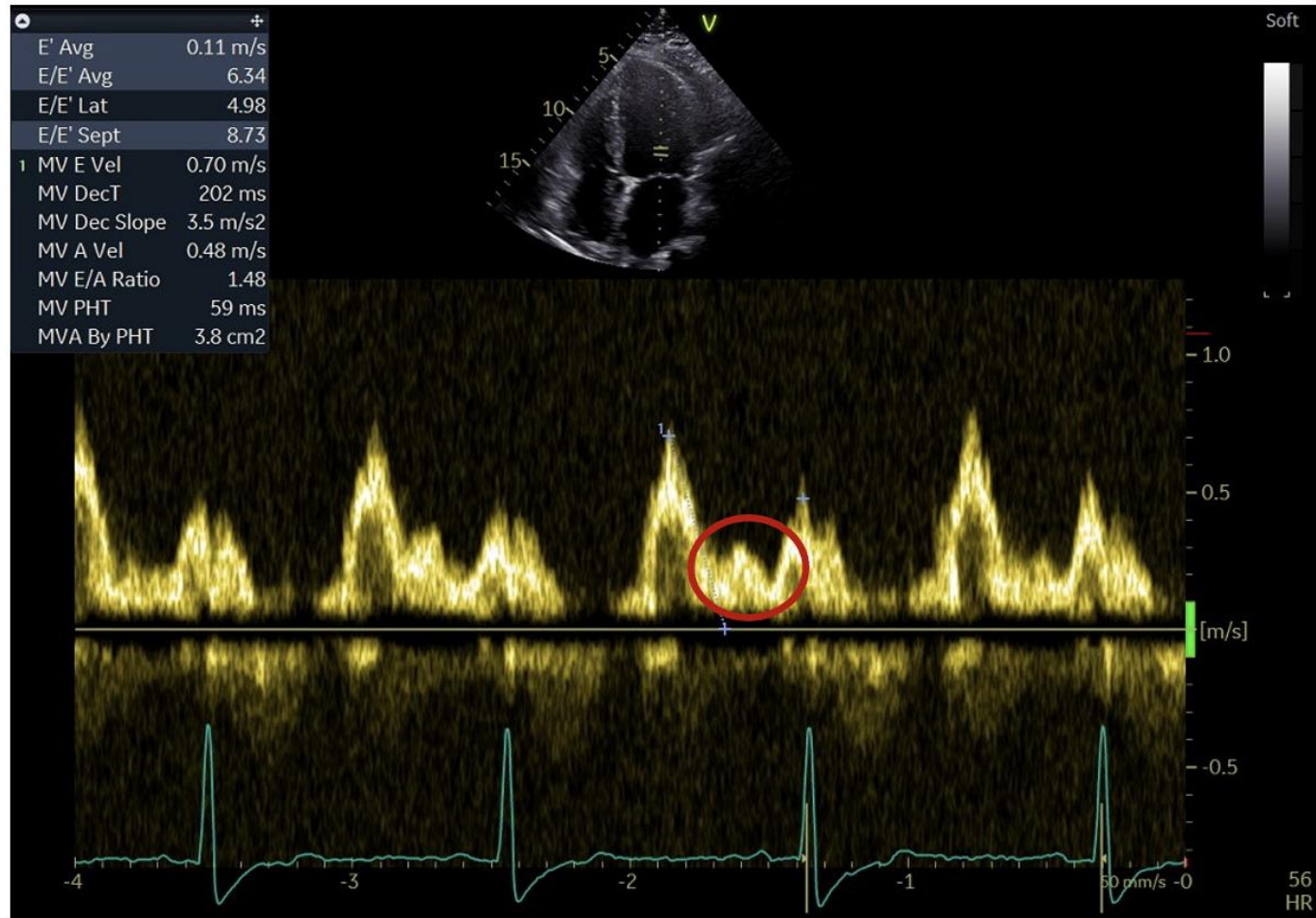
Pseudonormale



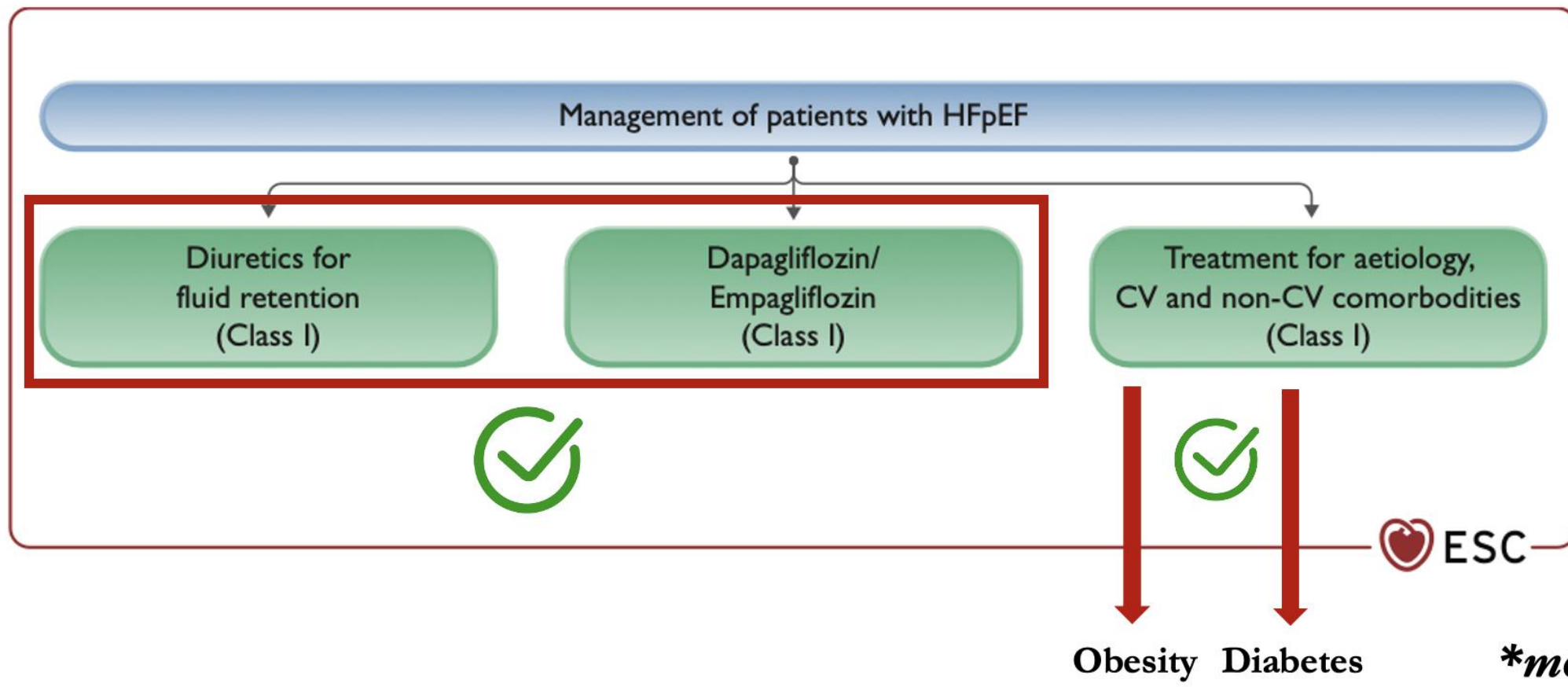
E/A 1-1.5
TdecE 150-200 ms
IVRT > 90 ms

1. Rilassamento alterato
2. LV compliance alterata
3. P atriale sx lievemente aumentata

E/A – Onda L



2023 HF Guidelines Update



Paradosso

- **Peggiora con il diuretico**
- Migliora con l'Ivabradina (farmaco che riduce la frequenza cardiaca)
- **Si reca autonomamente** presso il Centro di Eccellenza per il Trattamento **dell'Obesità** – UniPD
- Avvio di **Tirzepatide + dieta ipocalorica bilanciata + avvio di esercizio fisico** secondo schemi a Marzo con perdita di 8 kg a Luglio

Eco adulti

X5-1
50Hz
15cm



2D
69%
C 50
P Basso
AGen



TISO.7 MI 0.7

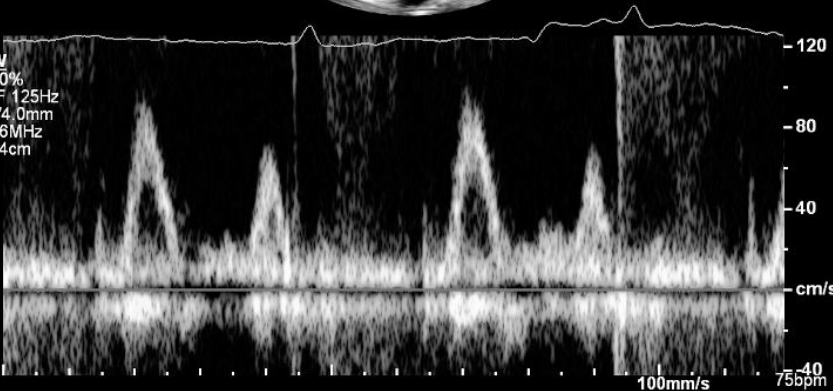
M3

1 MV E Vel	0.85 m/s
MV DecT	163 ms
MV Dec Slope	5.2 m/s ²
MV A Vel	0.73 m/s
MV E/A Ratio	1.17
MV PHT	47 ms
MVA By PHT	4.7 cm ²

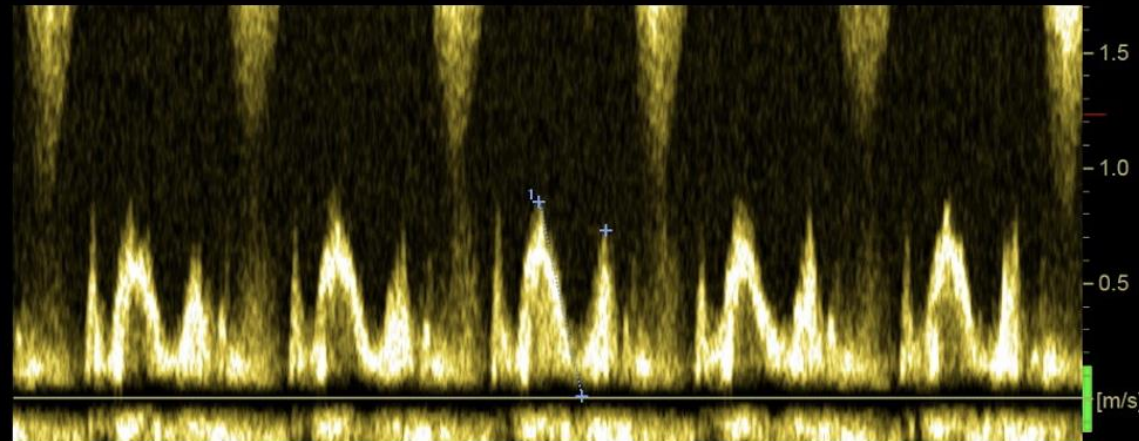


PW

50%
WF 125Hz
SV4.0mm
1.6MHz
9.4cm



PW



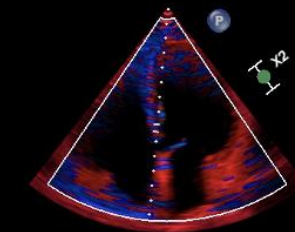
Marzo

Eco adulti

X5-1
139Hz
15cm



2D
74%
C 45
P Basso
APen



TISO.4 MI 0.8

M3 M6

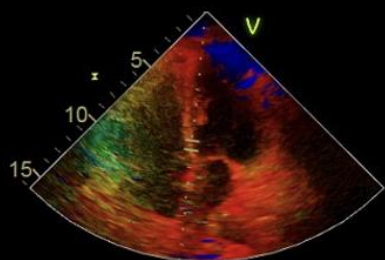
+15.0

cm/s

-15.0

cm/s

E' Avg	0.12 m/s
E/E' Avg	7.16
E/E' Sept	8.83
1 E' Sept	0.10 m/s

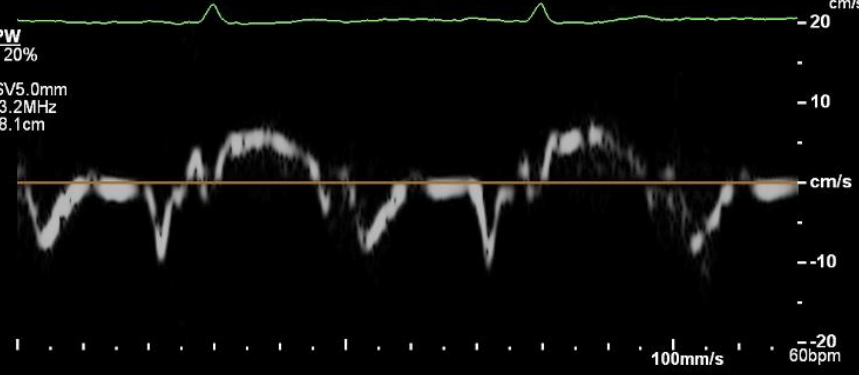


Agosto

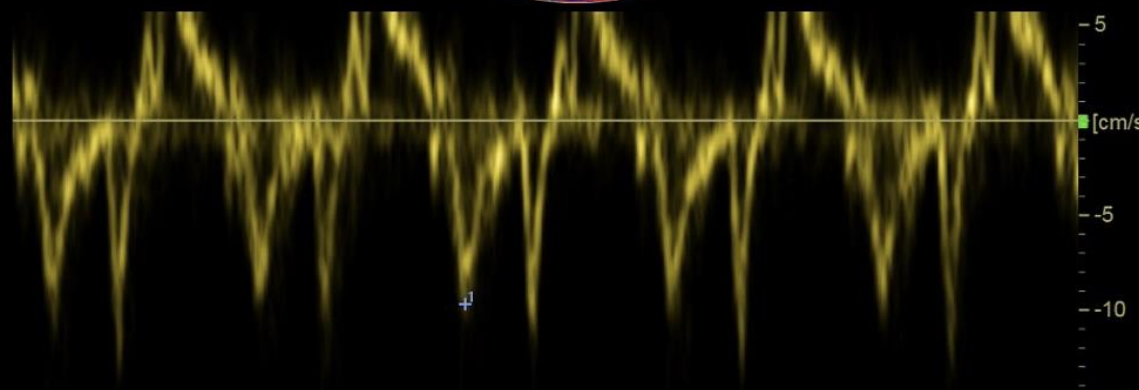
PW

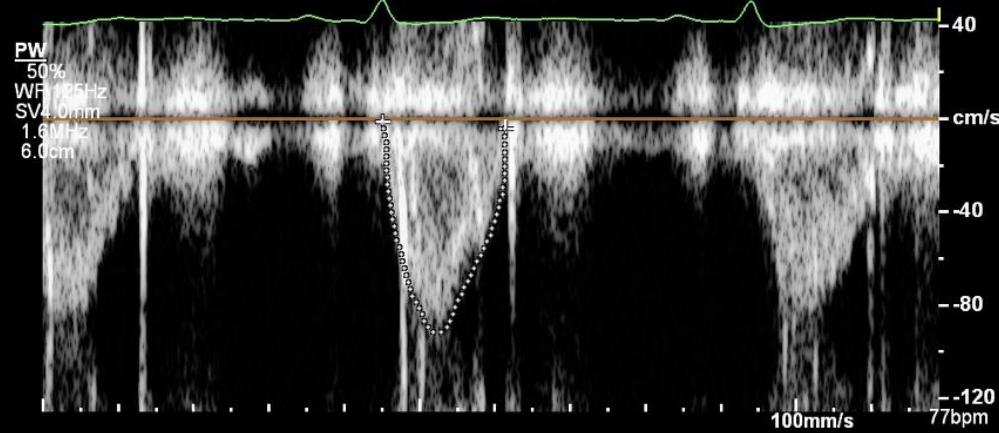
20%

SV5.0mm
3.2MHz
8.1cm

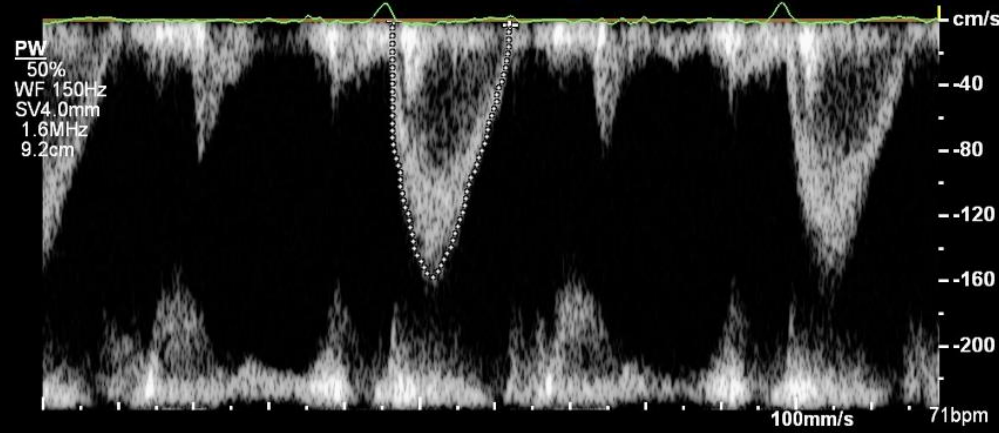
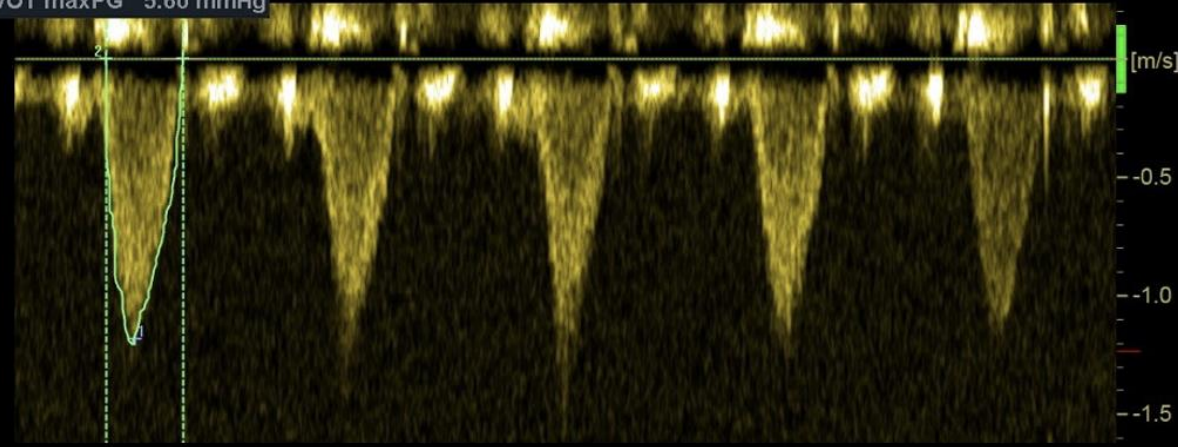


TDI

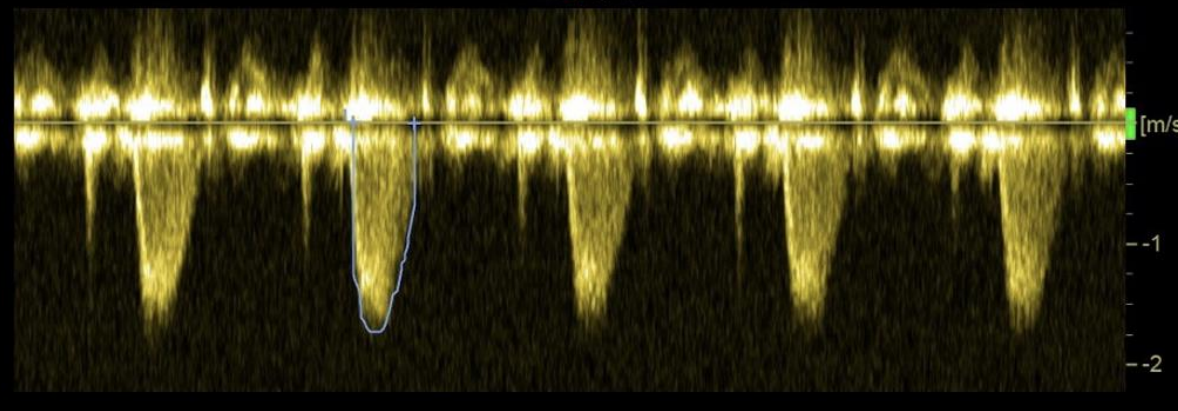




RVOT VTI



LVOT VTI



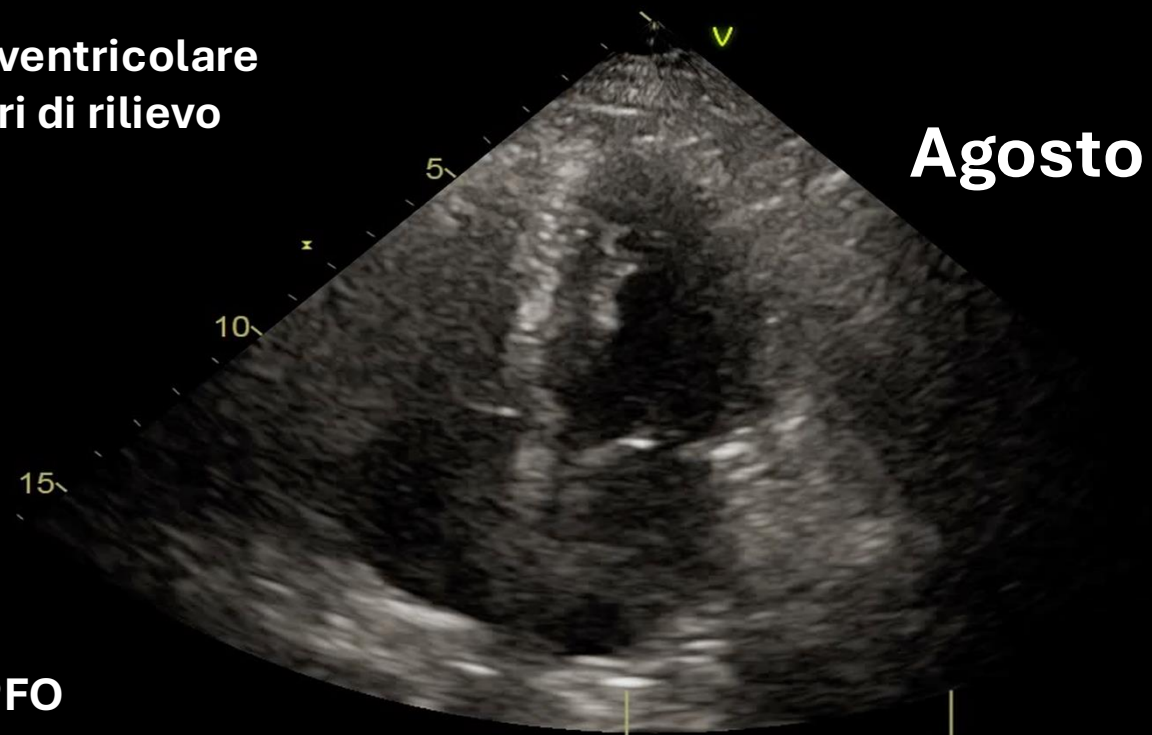
Eco adulti
X5-1
50Hz
15cm
2D
69%
C 50
P Basso
AGen



TISO.4

Normale funzione biventricolare
Non difetti valvolari di rilievo

Marzo



Agosto

No DIA o PFO

X8-2t
53Hz
9.0cm
2D
62%
C 50
P Off
Gen.



M4

Eco adulti
X8-2t
16Hz
12cm
2D
58%
C 50
P Off
AGen



CE
48%
5328Hz
WF 479Hz
4.4MHz
G
P 2.7 R 5.4

TISO.6 MI 0.5



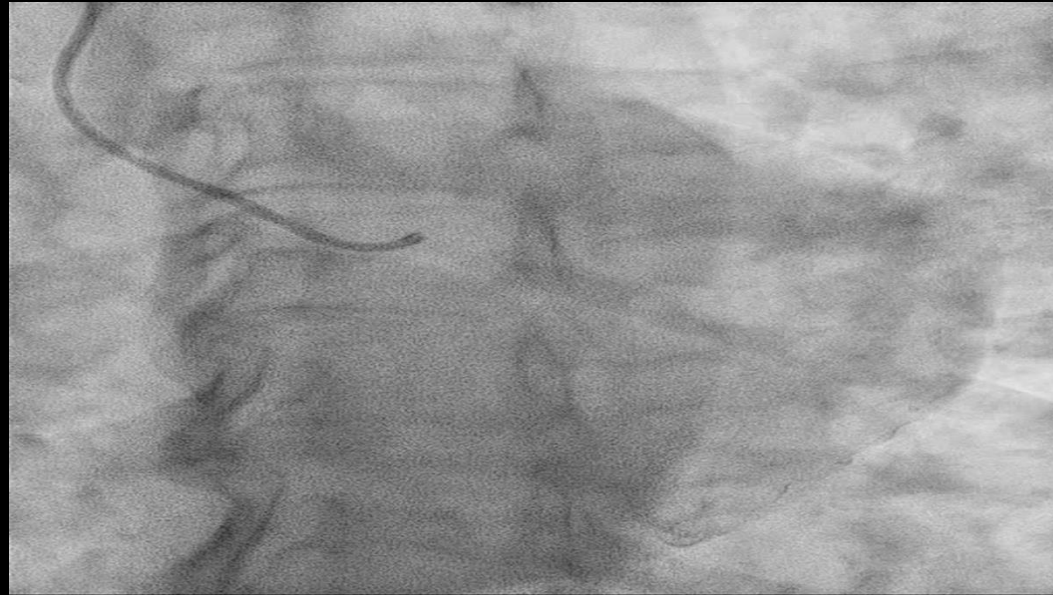
PAT T: 37.0C
Temp. TEE: 39.3C

PAT T: 37.0C
Temp. TEE: 38.3C

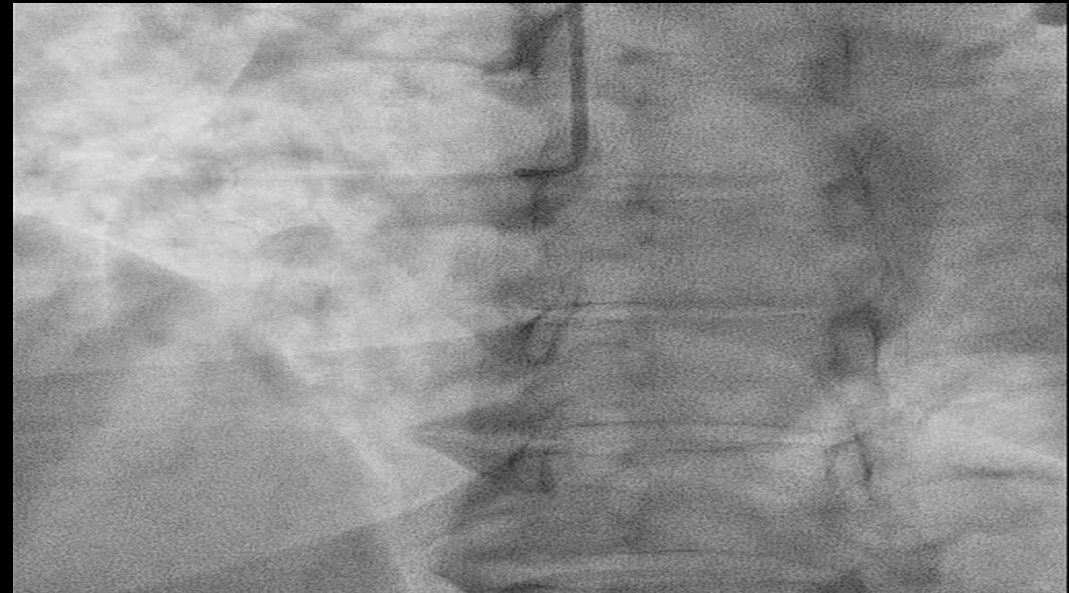
69 bpm

91 bpm

CORONAROGRAFIA



Circolo coronarico indenne da lesioni



«È forse una questione di distribuzione del grasso?»

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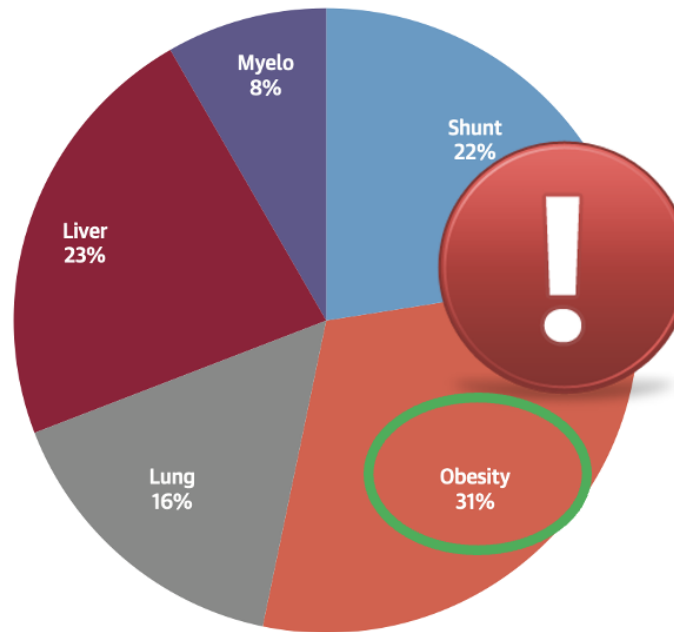


Tirzepatide for Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction and Obesity

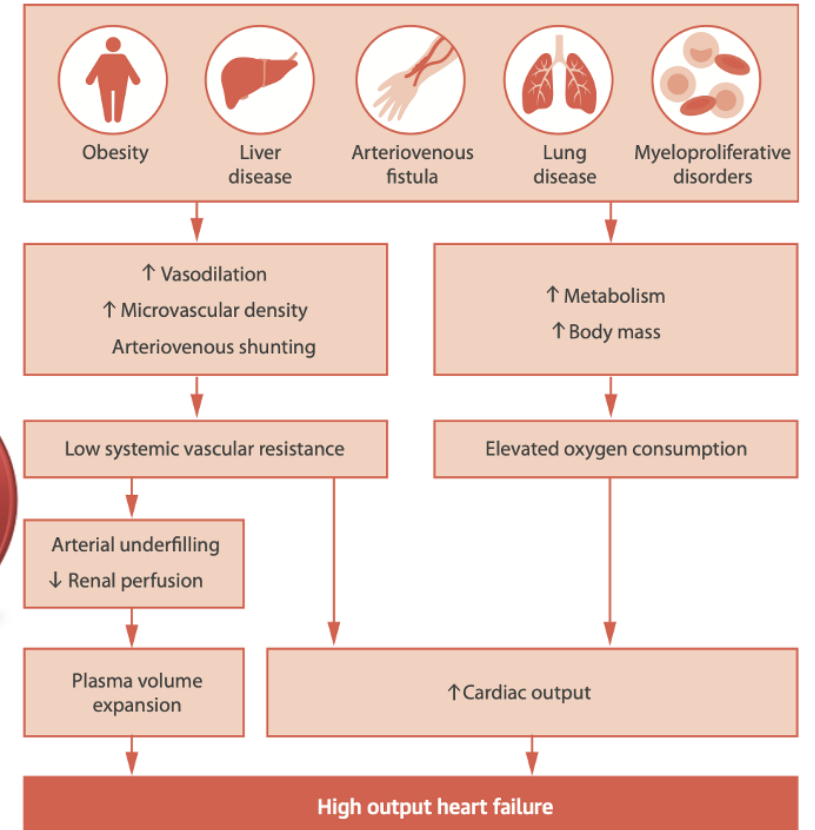
Milton Packer, M.D., Michael R. Zile, M.D., Christopher M. Kramer, M.D., Seth J. Baum, M.D., Sheldon E. Litwin, M.D., Venu Menon, M.D., Junbo Ge, M.D., Govinda J. Weerakody, Ph.D., Yang Ou, Ph.D., Mathijs C. Bunck, M.D., Karla C. Hurt, B.S.N., Masahiro Murakami, M.D., and Barry A. Borlaug, M.D., for the SUMMIT Trial Study Group*

High-Output Heart Failure A 15-Year Experience

Yogesh N.V. Reddy, MD, Vojtech Melenovsky, MD, PhD, Margaret M. Redfield, MD,
 Rick A. Nishimura, MD, Barry A. Borlaug, MD



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Pathophysiology of High-Output Heart Failure



Reddy, Y.N.V. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2016;68(5):473-82.

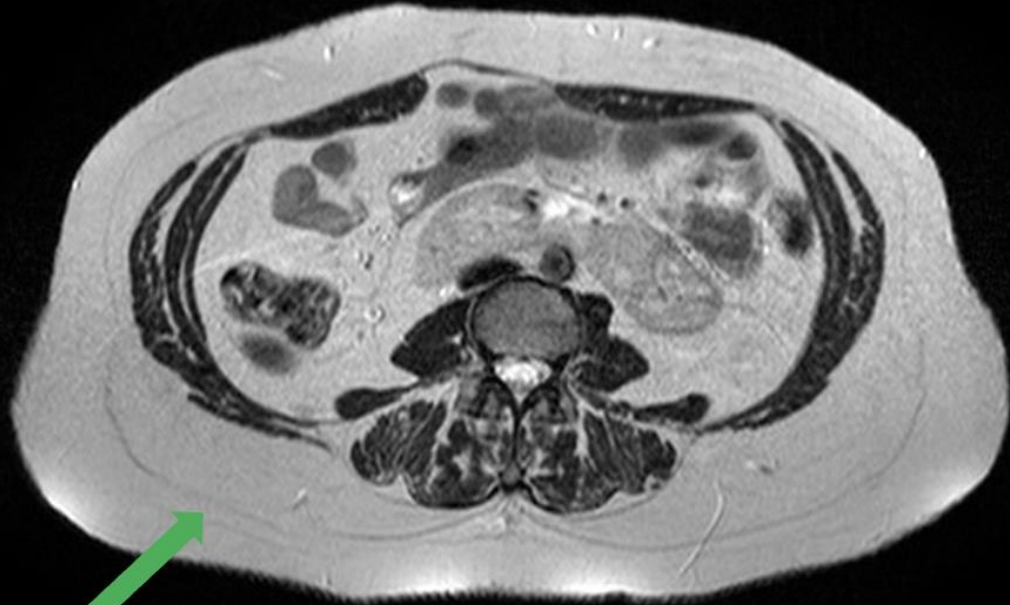
BB Borlaug, Barry A., M.D. 28 settembre 2025 alle ore 16:12
 Re: [EXTERNAL] Obesity-related high-output heart failure - any abnormal adipose distribution (su...
 A: Alberto Guarnaccia [Dettagli](#)

Hi Alberto,

Interesting case. I am afraid that we did not have information on the distribution of body fat. It is a good question for future study.

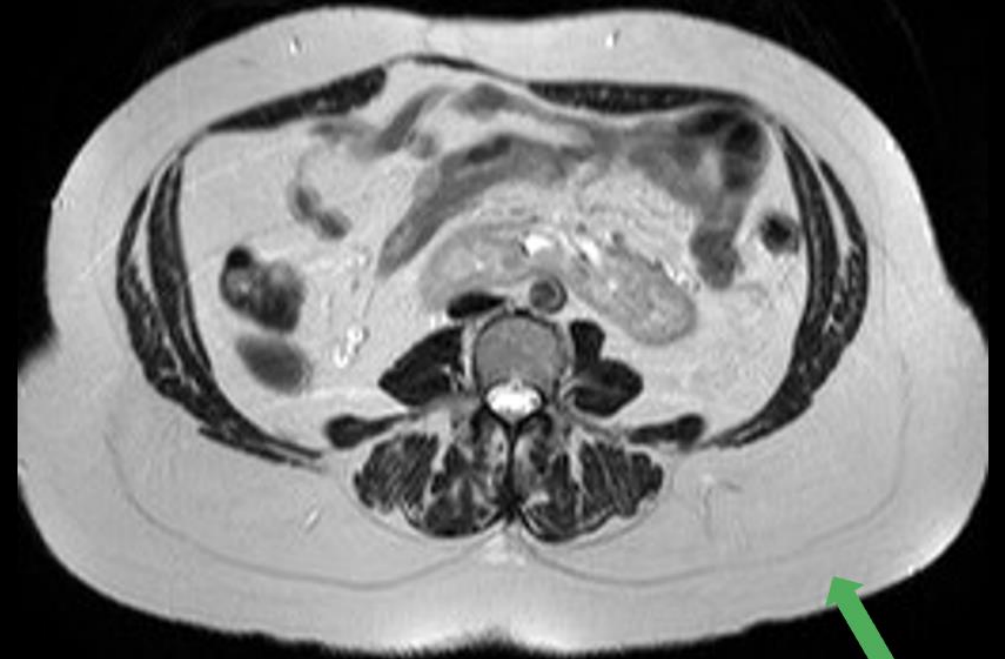
B

MR ADDOMINALE 2007 - 2009



Tessuto Adiposo Sottocutaneo

>>>



Viscerale

Adiposity-related High-Output Heart Failure

JACC STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

The Adipokine Hypothesis of Heart Failure With a Preserved Ejection Fraction

A Novel Framework to Explain Pathogenesis and Guide Treatment

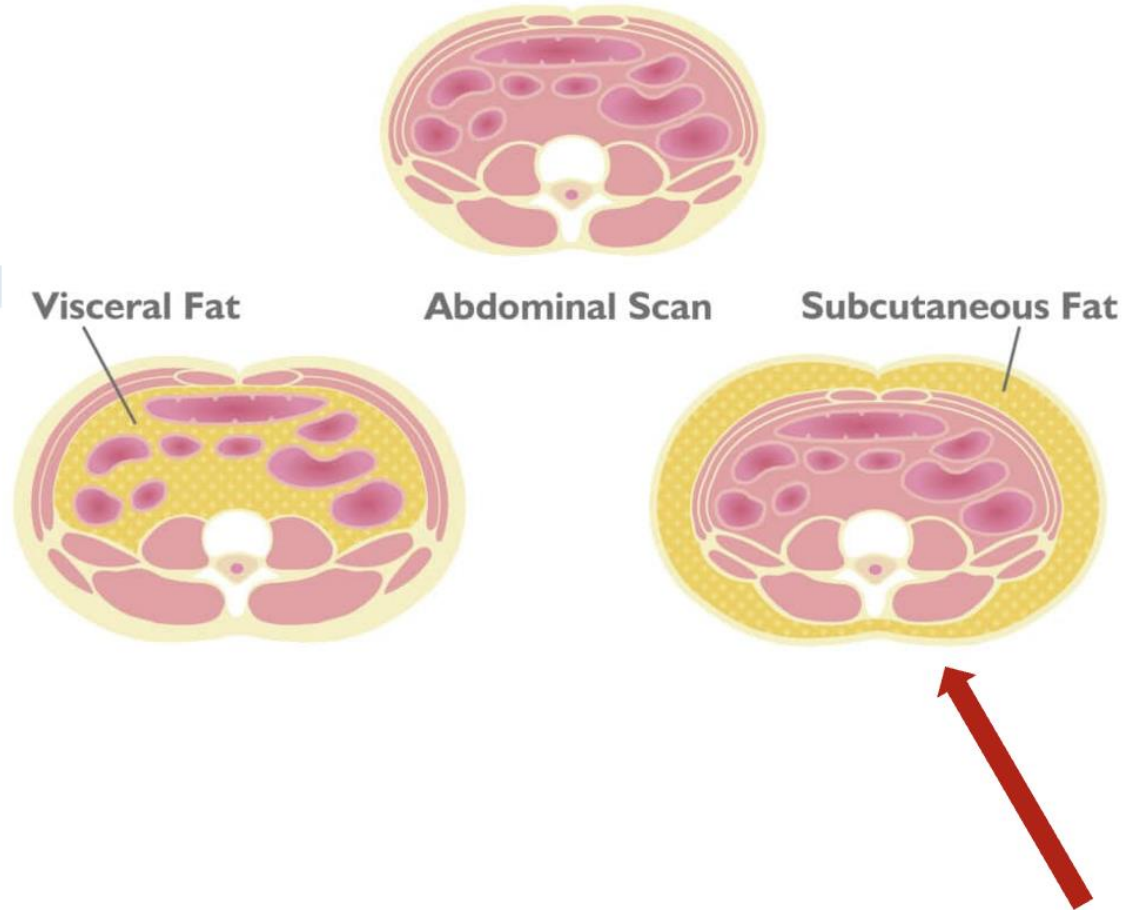


FIGURE 3 Characterization of Adipokine Domains

Milton Packer, MD

Adipose Tissue Secretion			
		Healthy people	Visceral adiposity
Domain I adipokines	Cardioprotective Anti-inflammatory Natriuretic	↑	↓
Domain II adipokines	Cardioprotective Anti-inflammatory Natriuretic	Minimal	↑
Domain III adipokines	Pro-hypertrophic Pro-inflammatory Anti-natriuretic	↓	↑

↘ Compensatory
↘ Counter-regulatory



Conclusioni

- Ultimo ricovero in Cardiologica a Luglio con conclusione di **Sindrome ad Alta Portata Cardiaca** → **trattare la causa: l'obesità?**
- **Sospesi anti-ipertensivi** e mantenuta Ivabradina
- Attualmente **in corso Tirzepatide** con ulteriore progressivo calo ponderale

Missing Points

- **Paziente con OSAS** → mancato intervento nutrizionale in prima linea
- **Referral MMG** → misinterpretazione sintomatologica e scorretto referral specialistico
- **Gestione Cardiologica** inizialmente **scorretta** e successivamente incompleta



Ritardo diagnostico-terapeutico per mancata presa in carico

Framework for the pharmacological treatment of obesity and its complications from the European Association for the Study of Obesity (EASO)

Barbara McGowan, Andreea Ciudin, Jennifer L. Baker, Luca Busetto, Dror Dicker, Gema Frühbeck, Gijs H. Goossens, Matteo Monami, Paolo Sbraccia, Borja Martinez-Tellez, Euan Woodward & Volkan Yumuk

