

Role of Digoxin in Heart Failure and Atrial Fibrillation

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Dr. John Mandrola: *ad hominem**

*I'm a huge fan!!

COMMENTARY

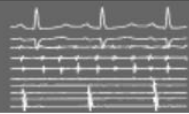
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MEDICINE®

The Case for Being a Medical Conservative



KEYWORDS: Bias; Critical appraisal; Evidence-based medicine; Medical decision-making

The Blog!



Dr. John M

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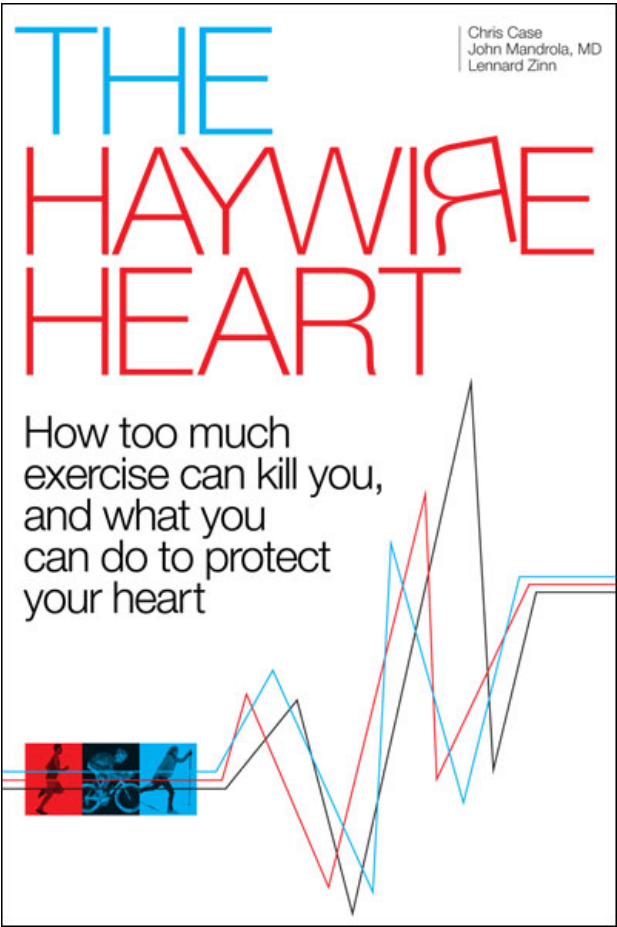
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cardiac electrophysiologist, cyclist, learner

The Book!



The Columns!

the heart.org Medscape Cardiology ▾

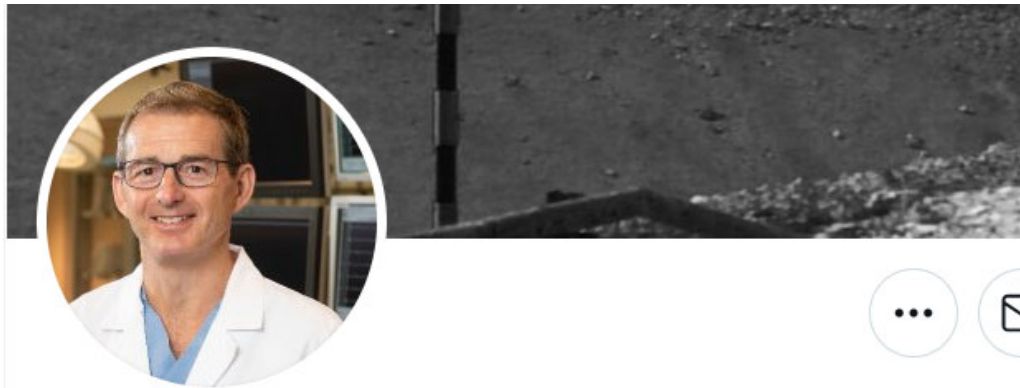
TRIALS AND FIBRILLATIONS WITH DR JOHN MANDROLA

MANDROLA ON MEDSCAPE

The Podcast!



The Twitter!



John Mandrola, MD ✓

@drjohnm Follows you

Heart rhythm doc, writer/podcaster for @Medscape, learner, cyclist, #HPM doctor. #MedicalConservative. The more you see, the harder n

📍 Louisville, KY 🔗 drjohnm.org 🕒 Born September 1 📅 Joined

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John Mandrola, MD ✓ @drjohnm · Apr 29

A mentor wisely advised me not to malign specific therapies.

The idea is that Rx A or B each have pros/cons.

He said what ought to be maligned was dumb usage of the therapy.

Better thread IMHO is most under-appreciated cardiac drug

A: procainamide

Cc @MKittlesonMD



Following



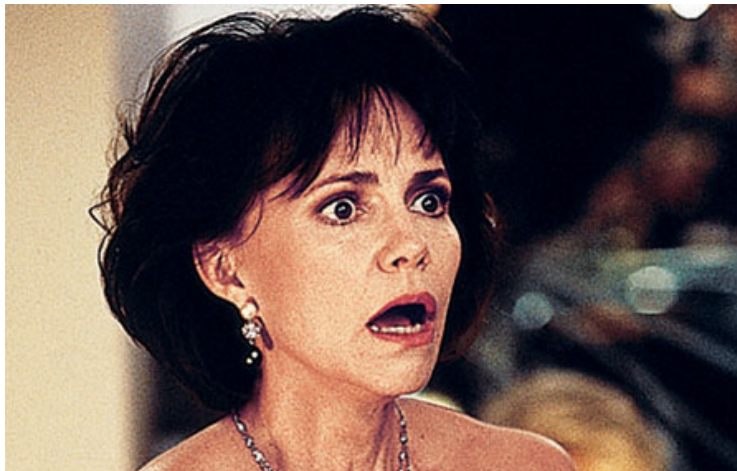


John Mandrola, MD  @drjohnm · Apr 29

Evidence to boot — ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/P...



I need to debate you on digoxin



Foxglove for Dropsy



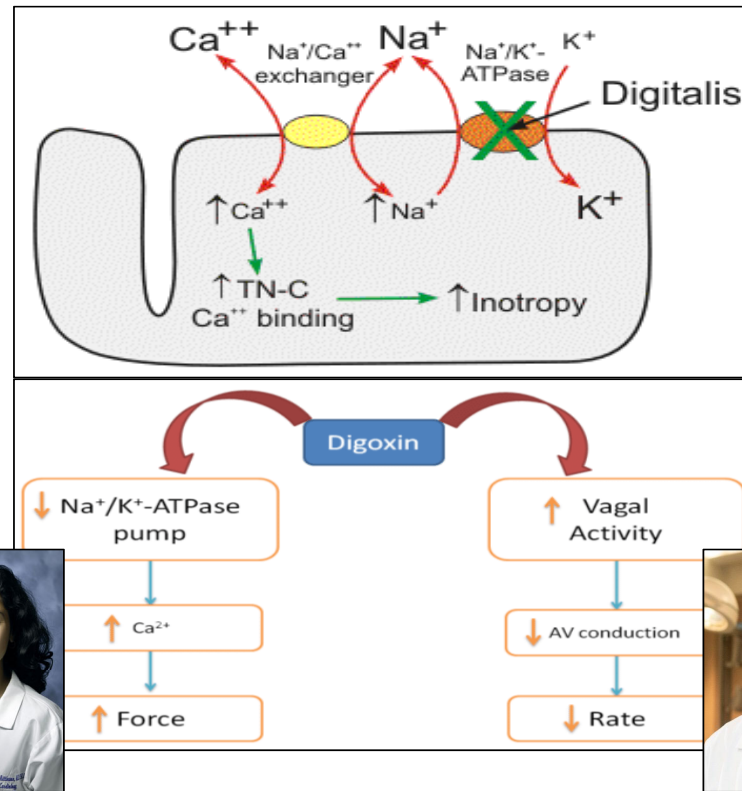
An Account of the Foxglove by British physician William Withering published 1785

Finger-like shape of flowers → *Digitalis*

“In the year 1775 my opinion was asked concerning a family receipt for the cure of the dropsy. . .it had long been kept a secret by an old woman in Shropshire. . .the active herb could be no other than the Foxglove.”

“Time will fix the real value upon this discovery and determine whether I have imposed upon myself and others or contributed to the benefit of science and mankind.”

Digoxin



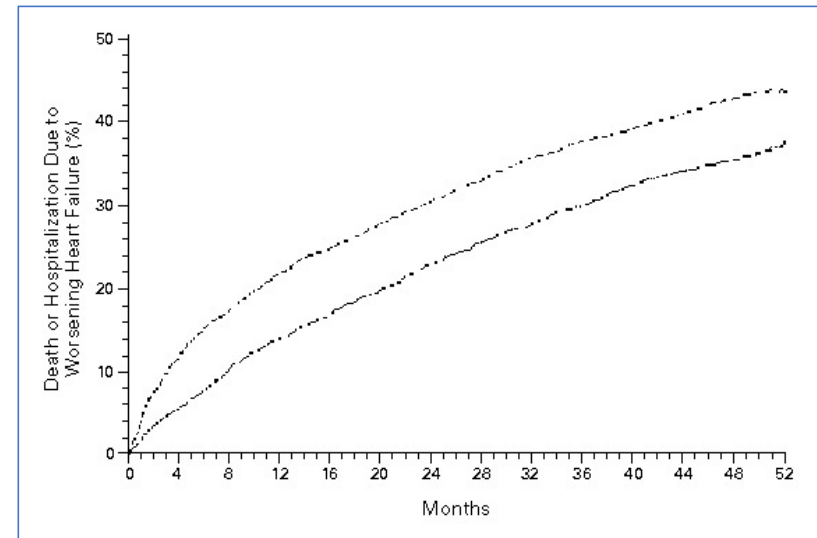
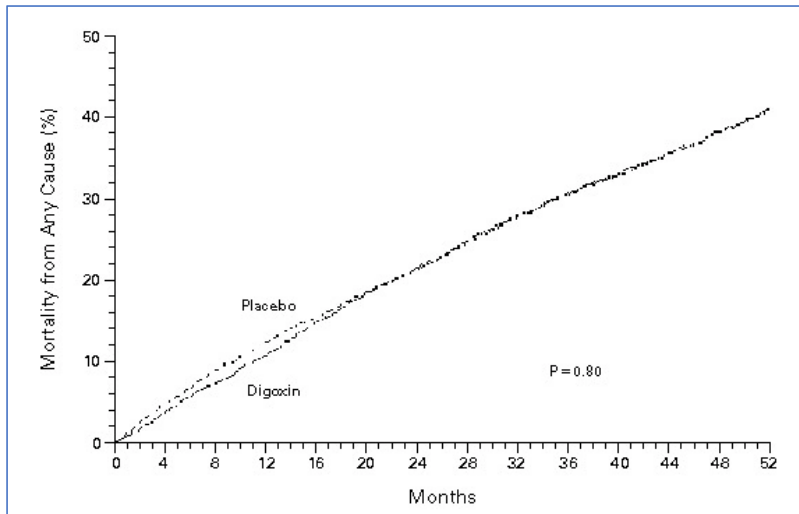
Digoxin in HF: The Early Years

Study name	Pts/design/ duration	Treatment	Results
Lee et al. <i>NEJM</i> 1982	25 HF pts w/o AF Blinded crossover	Digoxin vs placebo	56% had improvement in HF severity Responders: more chronic HF, greater LV dilation, S3
Guyatt et al. <i>Am J Cardiol</i> 1988	20 HF pts w/o AF Blinded crossover 7 w	Digoxin vs placebo	Digoxin: improved 6MWT and QOL Deterioration in patients when taking placebo
7 w Lessons from the digoxin in early HF trials:			
Cohn J et al. <i>JAMA</i> 1988	300 RCT	- HF patients feel better on digoxin than off it - HF patients feel worse when digoxin is stopped	decreased exercise time and NYHA class hosp, ED visits, increase in
Uretsky et al. PROVED trial <i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i> 1993	88 HF pts w/o AF 8w dig, 12w RCT on/off dig	Withdrawal vs continuation of digoxin	Withdrawal of digoxin: - decreased exercise time - more hosp, ED visits, increase in diuretics
Packer M et al. RADIANCE trial <i>NEJM</i> 1993	178 HF pts w/o AF NYHA II-III, EF ≤ 35% On ACEI/diuretics 12 weeks RCT	Withdrawal vs continuation of digoxin	Withdrawal of digoxin: - RR 5.9 for worsening HF - Decrease exercise tolerance and QOL

The DIG trial

6800 pts (~3400 with $EF \leq 45\%$)
Diuretics + ACEI
Digoxin vs placebo

No diff in mortality
↓ HF hosp: 27% vs 35%

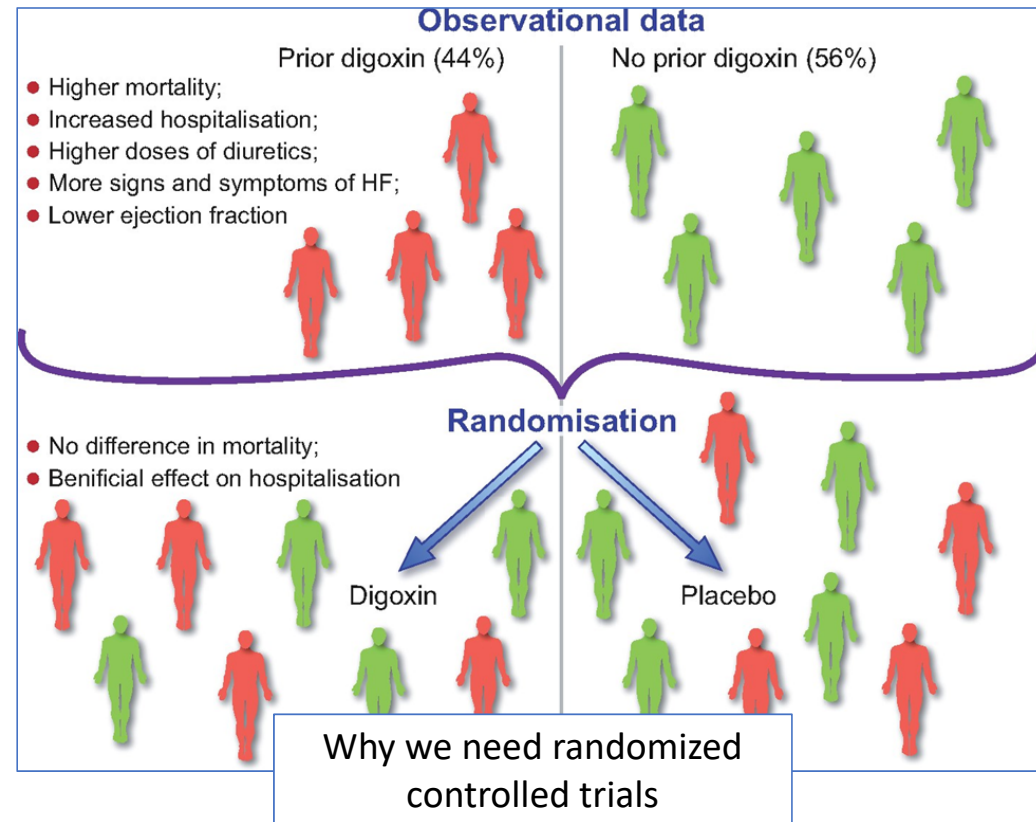
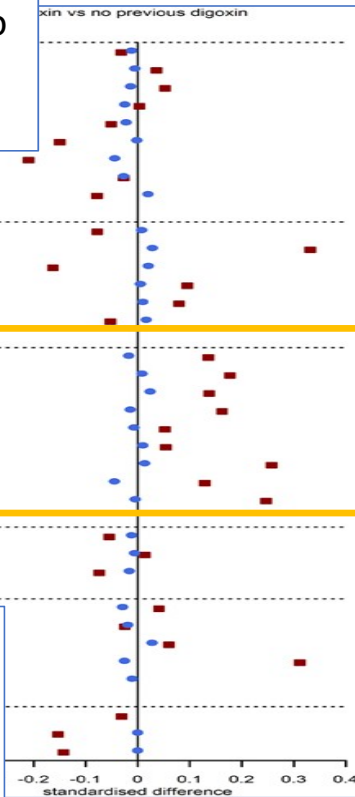


Lesson #1: Observation (alone) is dangerous

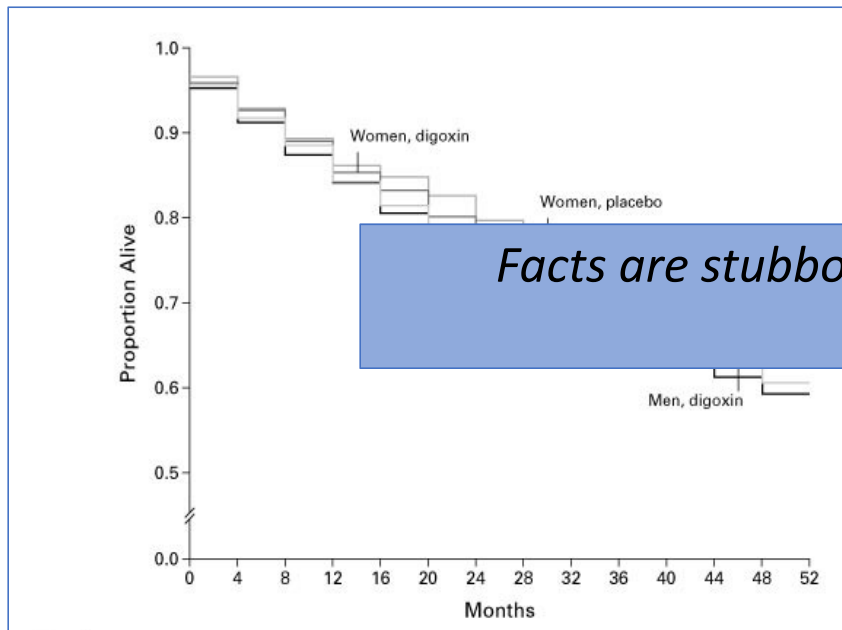
44% of pts in the DIG trial were treated with dig before entry into the trial– half had treatment withdrawn for randomization

BMI (kg/m ²)
serum creatinine (mg/dl)
potassium (mmol/l)
clinical features of CHF
ischemic primary cause of CHF
duration of CHF (months) (Median and IQR)
left ventricular ejection fraction (%)
chest X-ray (CT-ratio) >0.55
NYHA III or IV
current angina
signs and symptoms of CHF
rales
elevated jugular venous pressure
peripheral edema
dyspnea at rest or orthopnea
dyspnea at exertion
limitation of activity
S3
pulmonary congestion
number of symptoms
medical history
previous myocardial infarction
diabetes
hypertension
medication

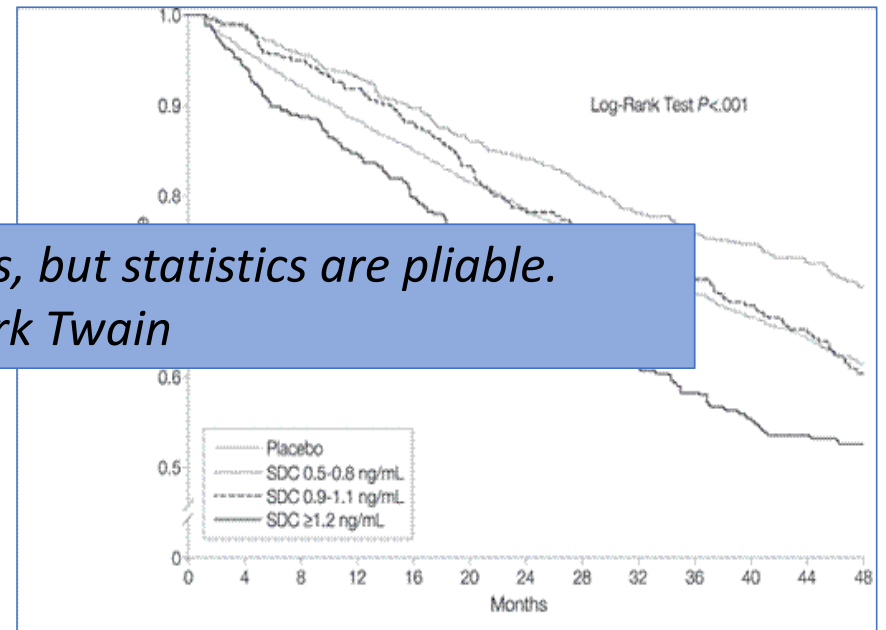
Patients previously treated with digoxin had more advanced heart failure than previously untreated patients.



Lesson #2: Even RCTs aren't perfect



Facts are stubborn things, but statistics are pliable.
— Mark Twain



Men: no impact of dig on mortality
Women: increased mortality on dig

Low dig level → increased survival
High dig level → decreased survival

Lesson #3: We Need More RCT!

Digoxin Evaluation in Chronic Heart Failure: Investigational Study In Outpatients in the Netherlands (DECISION)

- 982 pts
- EF < 50%
- Digoxin 0.5-0.9 ng/mL
- Death + HF hospitalizations
- Study completion date: July 2025

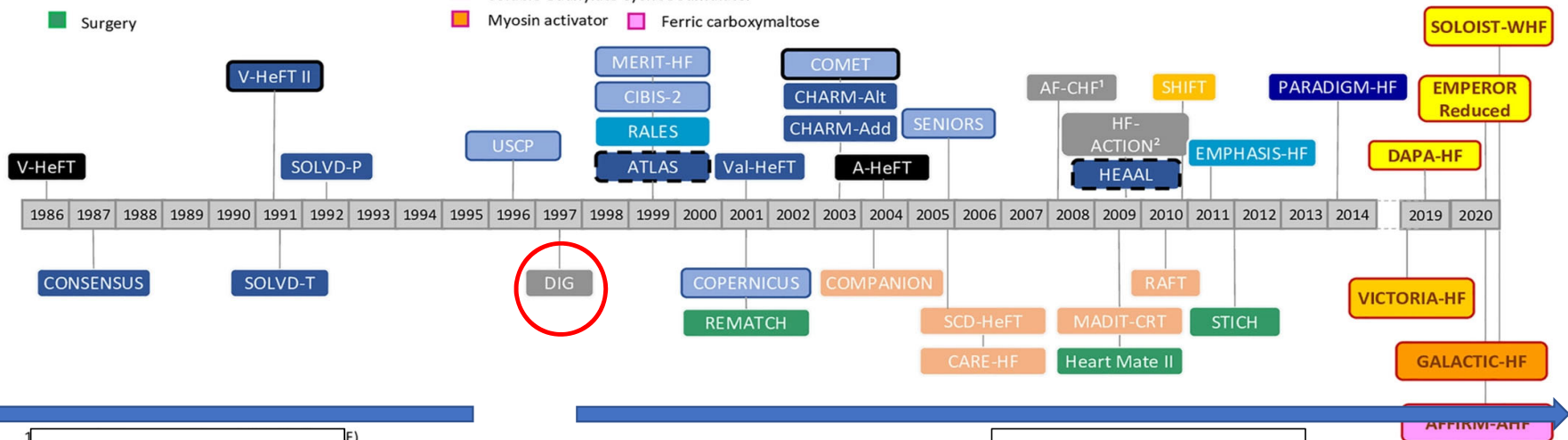
DIGitoxin to Improve ouTcomes in patients with advanced chronic Heart Failure (DIGIT-HF)

- 2190 pts
- EF \leq 40%
- Digitoxin 8- 18 ng/mL
- Death + HF hospitalization

1997 was a long time ago

- Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate (H-ISDN)
- Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor (ACEI)
- Angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB)
- Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA)
- Beta-blocker
- Digoxin
- Surgery
- Implantable cardioverter defibrillator/ cardiac resynchronization therapy (ICD/CRT)
- Ivabradine
- Angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI)
- Sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT-2)
- Soluble Guanylate Cyclase stimulator
- Myosin activator
- Ferric carboxymaltose

Head-to-head comparison
Dose-response study

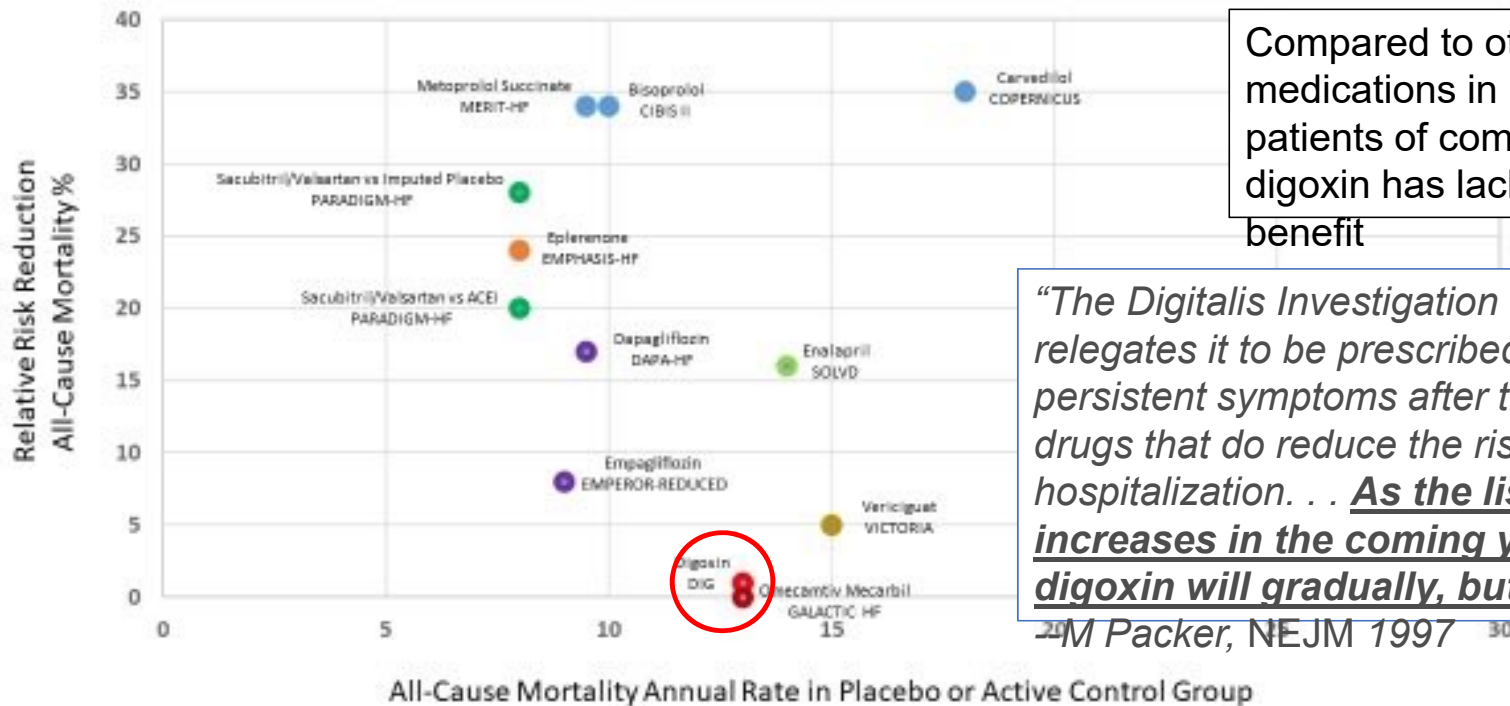


1
2
Diuretics
Isordil/hydralazine
ACE inhibitors
Digoxin

ARNI > ACEI >
ARB
Evidence-based
BB
MRA
SGLT2i

Digoxin is just. . . not that exciting.

Comparative Benefits of HFrEF Medical Therapies Reduction in All-Cause Mortality in Randomized Clinical Trials

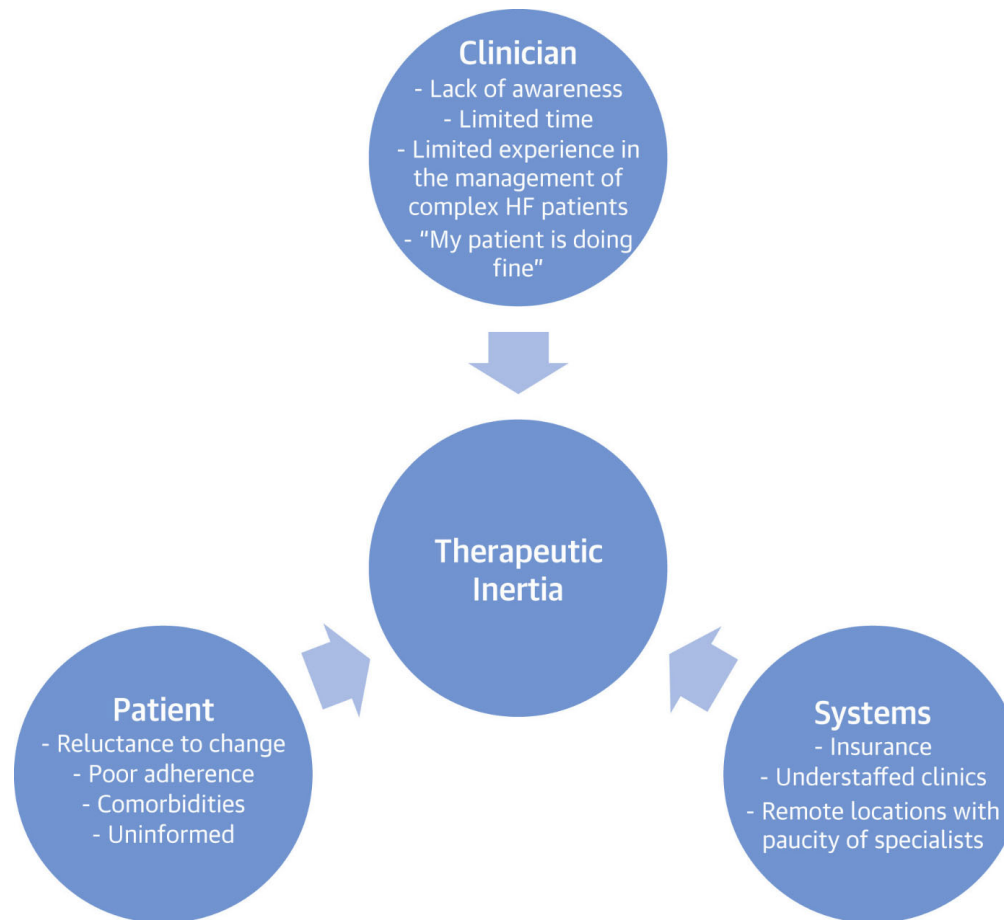


Compared to other medications in HFrEF patients of comparable risk, digoxin has lackluster benefit

*“The Digitalis Investigation Group trial. . . effectively relegates it to be prescribed for the treatment of persistent symptoms after the administration of drugs that do reduce the risk of death and hospitalization. . . **As the list of such drugs increases in the coming years, the use of digoxin will gradually, but inevitably, diminish.**”*

—M Packer, NEJM 1997

But how could a little digoxin hurt?



When it comes to HF. . .

- Quadruple therapy saves lives!
 - *"I agree that we have better first-line drugs . . . digoxin helps selected patients."*
-- John Mandrola Medscape 7/26/19
- Save digoxin for the electrophysiologists



LEARNING

LET THE ~~GAMES~~ BEGIN

RATIOS

AND MAY THE ODDS BE EVER IN YOUR FAVOR

^



**The test of a first-rate intelligence is
the ability to hold two opposed ideas in
mind at the same time and still retain
the ability to function.**

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Digoxin in HF: The Early Years



Study name	No. pts/duration	Treatment	Results
Lee et al. <i>NEJM</i> 1982	25 HF pts w/o AF Blinded crossover	Digoxin vs placebo	Clinicoradiographic score: 56% had improvement in HF severity Responders: more chronic HF, greater LV dilation, S3
Guyatt et al. <i>Am J Cardiol</i> 1988	20 HF pts w/o AF Blinded crossover 7 weeks on/off	Digoxin vs placebo	Digoxin improved 6MWT and QOL Deterioration occurred in patients only when taking placebo
Cohn J et al. <i>JAMA</i> 1988	300 HF pts RCT	Captopril vs digoxin	Captopril vs placebo: improved exercise time (mean increase, 82 s vs 35 s) and New York Heart Association class (41% vs 22%) Digoxin or captopril vs placebo: fewer hosp, ED visits, increase in diuretics
DiBianco et al. <i>NEJM</i> 1989	230 HF pts w/o AF 12 weeks RCT	Digoxin vs milrinone vs both vs placebo	Both increased exercise tolerance and reduced HF deterioration Milrinone increased ventricular arrhythmias
Uretsky et al. PROVED trial <i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i> 1993	88 HF pts w/o AF 8w dig, 12w RCT on/off dig	Withdrawal vs continuation of digoxin	Withdrawal of digoxin: decreased exercise time, more hosp, ED visits, increase in diuretics
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EDITORIAL

End of the Oldest Controversy in Medicine — Are We Ready to Conclude the Debate on Digitalis?

Milton Packer, M.D.

Article

February 20, 1997

[15 References](#) [30 Citing Articles](#) [Letters](#)

CRITICAL APPRAISAL ♦ L'ÉVALUATION CRITIQUE

VOL 43: JULY • JUILLET 1997 ♦ *Canadian Family Physician*

Use of digoxin in heart failure *Should we bother?*

John Frank, MD, CCFP, MSC Michael F. Evans, BA, MD, CCFP

Journal of Cardiac Failure Vol. 16 No. 1 2010

A Fond Farewell to the Foxglove? The Decline in the Use of Digitalis

ALLEN B. WEISSE, MD¹

Springfield, New Jersey

ACC/AHA TASK FORCE REPORT**Guidelines for the Evaluation and Management of Heart Failure****Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Evaluation and Management of Heart Failure)***Pharmacologic Treatment of Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction***Class I**

1. ACE inhibitors for all patients with significantly reduced left ventricular ejection fraction unless contraindicated
2. Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate in patients who cannot take ACE inhibitors
3. Digoxin in patients with heart failure due to systolic dysfunction not adequately responsive to ACE inhibitors and diuretic drugs
4. Digoxin in patients with atrial fibrillation and rapid ventricular rates

2013 ACCF/AHA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines

Yancy et al

7.3.2.7. Digoxin: Recommendation

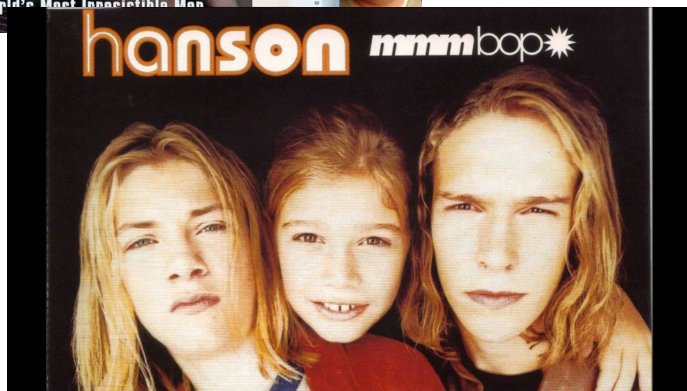
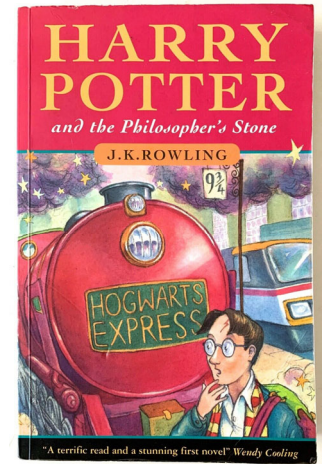
Class IIa

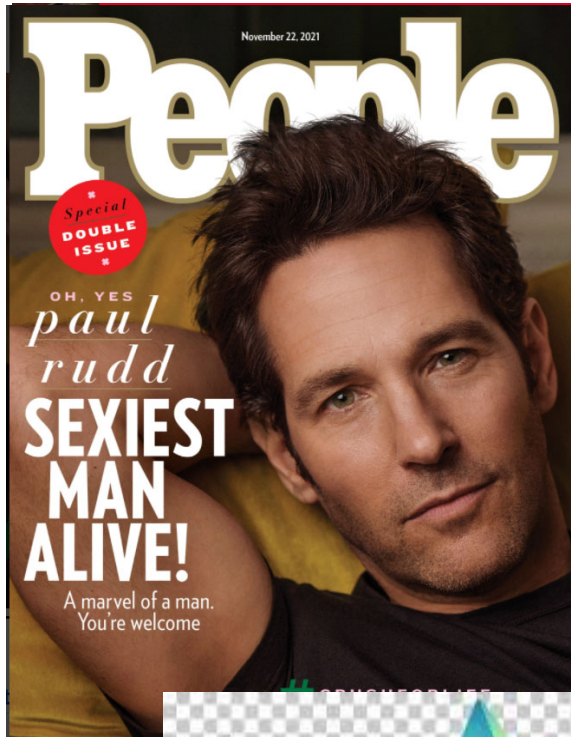
1. Digoxin can be beneficial in patients with HF_{rEF}, unless contraindicated, to decrease hospitalizations for HF.⁴⁸⁴⁻⁴⁹¹ (*Level of Evidence: B*)

Several placebo-controlled trials have shown that treatment with digoxin for 1 to 3 months can improve symptoms, HRQOL, and exercise tolerance in patients with mild to moderate HF.⁴⁸⁵⁻⁴⁹¹ These benefits have been seen regardless of the underlying rhythm (normal sinus rhythm or AF), cause of HF (ischemic or nonischemic cardiomyopathy), or concomitant therapy (with or without ACE inhibitors). In a long-term trial that primarily enrolled patients with NYHA class II or III HF, treatment with digoxin for 2 to 5 years had no effect on mortality but modestly reduced the combined risk of death and hospitalization.⁴⁸⁴

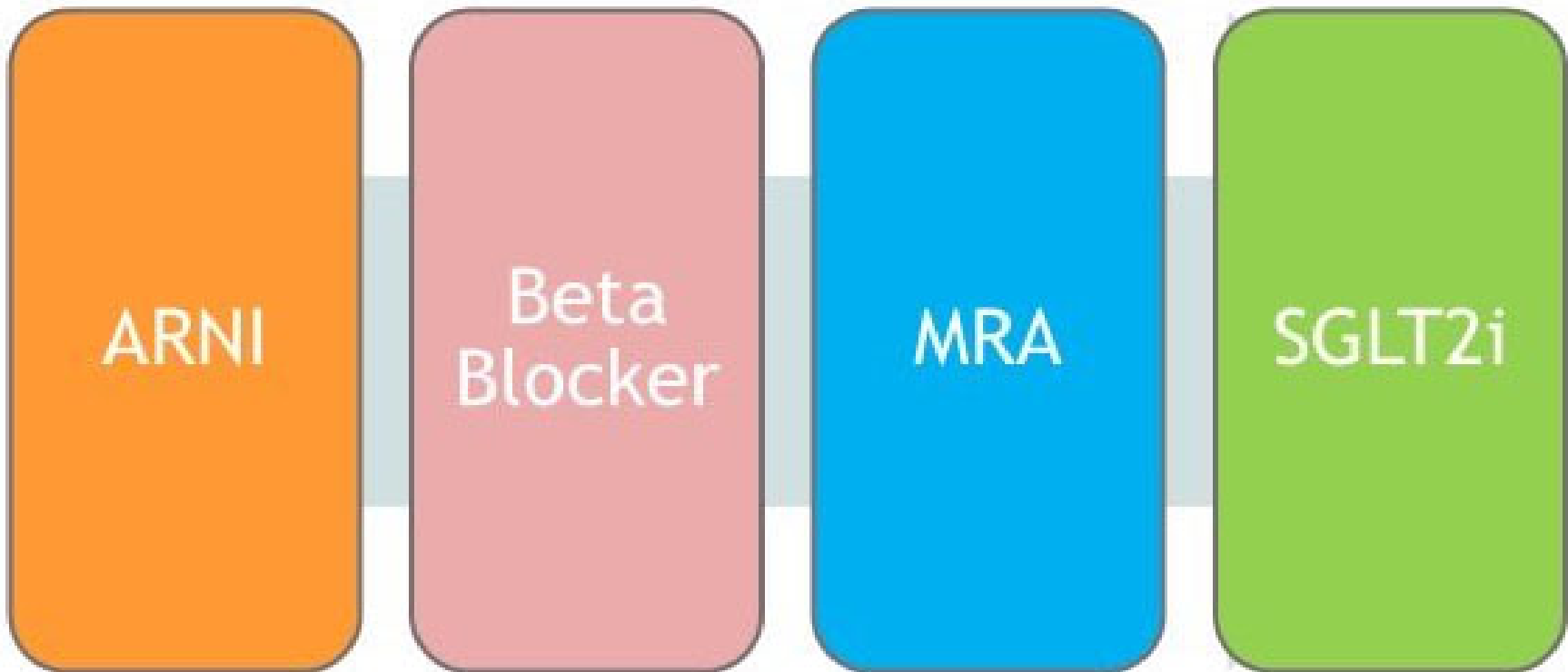


1997





The Four Pillars are exciting!



Cumulative risk reduction in all-cause mortality if all four evidence-based medical therapies are used:
Relative risk reduction 72.9%, Absolute risk reduction: 25.5%, NNT = 3.9, over 24 months