



Ouwerkerk, W. et al. (2018) Biomarker-guided versus guideline-based treatment of patients with heart failure: results from BIOSTAT-CHF. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 71(4), pp. 386-398. (doi:[10.1016/j.jacc.2017.11.041](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2017.11.041))

This is the author's final accepted version.

There may be differences between this version and the published version. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite from it.

<http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/151777/>

Deposited on: 16 November 2017

Enlighten – Research publications by members of the University of Glasgow
<http://eprints.gla.ac.uk>

BIOMARKER-GUIDED VERSUS EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENT IN HEART FAILURE: results from BIOSTAT-CHF

Wouter Ouwerkerk¹, Aeilko H. Zwinderman, MD, PhD¹, Leong L. Ng, MD², Biniyam Demissei, MD, PhD³, Hans L. Hillege, MD, PhD³, Faiez Zannad, MD, PhD⁴, Dirk-Jan van Veldhuisen, MD, PhD³, Nilesh J Samani, MD², Piotr Ponikowski, MD, PhD⁵, Marco Metra, MD⁶, Jozine M. ter Maaten, MD³, Chim C. Lang, MD⁷, Peter van der Harst, MD, PhD³, Gerasimos Filippatos, MD⁸, Kenneth Dickstein, MD^{9,10}, John G. Cleland, MD¹¹, Stefan D. Anker, MD, PhD¹², Adriaan A. Voors³

¹Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Biostatistics & Bioinformatics, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

²Department of Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Leicester, Glenfield Hospital, Leicester, UK and NIHR Leicester Biomedical Research Centre, Glenfield Hospital, Leicester, LE3 9QP, UK

³University of Groningen, Department of Cardiology, Groningen, the Netherlands

⁴Inserm CIC 1433, Université de Lorraine, CHU de Nancy, Nancy, France

⁵Department of Heart Diseases, Wrocław Medical University, Poland and Cardiology Department, Military Hospital, Wrocław, Poland.

⁶Institute of Cardiology, Department of medical and surgical specialties, radiological sciences and public health; University of Brescia, Italy

⁷School of Medicine Centre for Cardiovascular and Lung Biology, Division of Medical Sciences, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, Dundee, UK

⁸Department of Cardiology, Heart Failure Unit, Athens University Hospital Attikon, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

⁹University of Stavanger, Stavanger, Norway

¹⁰University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

¹¹National Heart and Lung Institute, Royal Brompton and Harefield Hospitals, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom.

¹²Innovative Clinical Trials, Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Medical Center Göttingen (UMG), Göttingen, Germany

Address for correspondence

Wouter Ouwerkerk
Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Bioinformatics
Academic Medical Center
Postbus 22660, room J1B-207
Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam

The Netherlands
Tel: +31 20 566 6950
Fax: +31 20 691 2683
Email: w.ouwerkerk@amc.uva.nl

Abstract word count: 251

BRIEF ABSTRACT

Heart-failure guidelines recommend up-titration of ACE-inhibitors/ARBs and beta-blockers to doses used in RCTs. These doses are often not reached, and might not benefit all patients. We determined the probability of mortality and/or heart-failure hospitalization based on a biomarker-profile using 3 theoretical treatment scenarios: A) all patients are up-titrated to >50% recommended doses; B) patients are up-titrated according to a biomarker-based treatment-selection model; C) no patient is up-titrated to >50% recommended doses.

Up-titrating patients with heart-failure based on biomarker values might have resulted in fewer deaths and/or hospitalizations compared to a scenario in which all patients were successfully up-titrated.

ABSTRACT

Background

Heart failure guidelines recommend up-titration of ACE-inhibitors/ARBs and beta-blockers to doses used in randomized clinical trials, but these recommended doses are often not reached. Up-titration might however not be necessary in all patients. We aimed to establish the role of blood biomarkers to determine which patients should or should not be up-titrated.

Methods

Clinical outcomes of 2516 patients with worsening heart failure from BIOSAT-CHF were compared between 3 theoretical treatment scenarios: A) all patients are up-titrated to >50% of recommended doses; B) patients are up-titrated according to a biomarker-based treatment-selection model; C) no patient is up-titrated to >50% of recommended doses. We conducted multivariable Cox regression using 161 biomarkers and their interaction with treatment, weighted for treatment-indication bias to estimate the expected number of deaths and/or heart-failure hospitalizations at 24 months for all three scenarios.

Results

Estimated death/hospitalization rates in 1802 patients with available (bio)markers were 16%, 16%, and 26% respectively in ACE-inhibitor/ARB up-titration scenario A, B and C. Similar rates for beta-blocker up-titration scenarios A, B, and C were 23%, 19%, and 24%, respectively. If up-titration was successful in all patients, an estimated 9.8, and 1.3 events per 100 treated patients could be prevented at 24 months by ACE-inhibitor/ARB or beta-blocker therapy. Similar numbers were 9.9 and 4.7 if up-titration treatment decision was based on a biomarker-based treatment-selection model.

Conclusion

Up-titrating patients with heart failure based on biomarker values might have resulted in fewer deaths and/or hospitalizations compared to a hypothetical scenario in which all patients were successfully up-titrated.

INTRODUCTION

Major improvements in pharmaceutical and device heart failure treatment of heart failure have been achieved in the past year. Evidence from large randomized clinical trials demonstrates that that angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE-inhibitors) and beta-blockers improve clinical outcome in patients with mild to moderate heart failure (1–8). In large randomized clinical trials, treatment doses were up-titrated to pre-specified doses, which have become the guideline-recommended doses. (9–11). Despite these improvements and recommendations, the prognosis of patients with heart failure remains poor (12–15), and in daily clinical practice the majority of patients do not achieve recommended doses (16–18). Although it is expected that most patients that achieve recommended doses will benefit from treatment, selected patients might not benefit from the recommended doses, but will experience side effects of ACE-inhibitors and beta-blocker treatment. A personalized medicine approach where patients who will not benefit from recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker heart failure treatment might be selected by biomarkers, and might reduce the number of patients receiving treatment without benefit and improve overall outcome.

In this *in silico* study, we used data from the BIOSTAT-CHF project to identify such treatment-selection markers. We hypothesized that biomarkers measured at baseline in serum/plasma of heart failure patients can identify whether patients benefit from recommended heart failure treatment or not. We developed models to estimate this benefit using 161 established and novel biomarkers, including standard biochemical blood-parameters. We compared three theoretical treatment scenarios: A) all patients are up-titrated to >50% of recommended doses according to

the ESC guidelines (9–11); B) patients will be up-titrated by a biomarker-based treatment-selection model; C) no patient is treated at >50% of recommended dose.

METHODS

Patients

BIOSTAT-CHF is a multicenter prospective study of 2516 patients from 69 centers in 11 European countries (19). Included patients were aged >18 years with symptoms of new-onset or worsening heart failure, confirmed either by a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of $\leq 40\%$ or B-type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) and/or (N-terminal pro) B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) plasma levels >400 pg/ml or >2,000pg/ml, respectively. At inclusion, patients were treated with either oral or intravenous furosemide ≥ 40 mg/day or equivalent at the time of inclusion, and were not previously treated with evidence based therapies (ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker) or were receiving $\leq 50\%$ of the target doses of these drugs at the time of inclusion and had an anticipated initiation or up-titration of ACE-inhibitor/ARB and/or beta-blocker therapy by the treating physician. IRB approval was obtained in all countries.

Evidence-based heart failure treatment

Patients were treated according to evidence based ESC heart failure guidelines available at time of inclusion (9–11). These recommend up-titrating patients to recommended doses of ACE-inhibitors/ARBs and beta-blockers, unless not tolerated or contra-indicated (9–11). In BIOSTAT-CHF, sub-optimally treated patients were included, and physicians were encouraged to up-titrate patients to recommended treatment doses within 3 months after inclusion.

We recently published data from BIOSTAT-CHF showing that up-titrating patients to 50-99% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker doses results in comparable survival and/or heart failure related hospitalization reduction compared with patients that reached 100% of

recommended doses (20). We therefore considered patients successfully up-titrated when >50% of recommended dose was achieved after 3 months of up-titration. All analyses were separately performed for ACE-inhibitors/ARBs and beta-blockers.

Disease outcome

Median follow-up of the BIOSTAT-CHF project was 21 months with an interquartile range of 15-27 months. Primary patient outcome in BIOSTAT-CHF was the first occurrence of all-cause mortality or heart failure related hospitalization. Survival time was calculated from date of inclusion in BIOSTAT-CHF to date of death/heart failure hospitalization or date of censoring. Only patients who were at least followed for 3 months, were included in the present analysis.

Biomarkers

A total of 161 biomarkers were considered as treatment-selection markers. All markers were measured at inclusion of the patients. This included standard biochemical blood-parameters (hemoglobin, hematocrit, sodium, total cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, glucose, serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), bilirubin, serum iron, potassium), heart failure markers (LVEF, NT-proBNP and BNP), 29 markers from the Luminex multiplexed bead-based immunoassay (Alere, San Diego, CA) heart failure panel (21, 22), and 92 peptide markers from a high-throughput technique using the Olink Proseek[®] Multiplex INF I^{96x96} kit, which measures 92 selected inflammation-related proteins simultaneously in 1µl plasma samples. The kit uses a proximity extension assay (PEA) technology, where 92 oligonucleotide-labeled antibody probe pairs are allowed to bind to their respective target present in the sample

The 92 peptides measured by Olink[®] were normalized in arbitrary normalized protein expression units (NPX). Other biomarkers were normalized using Box-Cox transformations when deemed necessary. A complete list of all biomarkers and their summary statistics are shown in Supplemental Table S1.

Statistical analysis

1. Imputation of missing data

Patients in whom >50% or more biomarker values were missing were not included in the analyses. Remaining missing values were imputed using random forests regression models implemented in the mice package (23) of the R statistical program (version 3.2.4) (24). Five completed data sets were created.

2. Indication bias

Since BIOSTAT-CHF is not a randomized study, we adjusted for treatment indication-bias. All analyses of the effect of successful up-titration treatment on mortality and/or hospitalization risk were inversely weighted with the probability of the given treatment. Given treatment is defined here as a successful up-titration to >50% of ESC recommended doses for ACE-inhibitor/ARB or beta-blocker or not. The probability of given treatment for a specific patient was modelled using a logistic regression model. All biomarkers were considered as predictor variables for successful up-titration. In addition, we considered 39 demographic and clinical predictor variables for prediction of the successful outcome of the up-titration (age, sex, race, BMI, blood pressure, heart rate, smoking, alcohol use, heart failure aetiology, heart failure duration, NYHA class, and several heart failure symptoms and comorbid conditions). We used lasso penalization to obtain

sparse logistic models consisting of a limited number of predictor variables. Optimal penalty parameters were obtained by 10-fold cross-validation. Analyses were performed for each imputed dataset and the calculated treatment probabilities were averaged per patient over the five imputed datasets. Performance of the logistic models was quantified using optimism-corrected c-statistics using 100 bootstrap samples, averaged over the imputed datasets.

3. Death and/or heart failure hospitalization and treatment-biomarker interaction

Mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization risk was modelled using the Cox regression model with given treatment as a stratum-variable. Therefore, we did not assume proportional hazards for the effect of treatment on mortality/hospitalization risk. The assumed proportional hazards assumption of the biomarkers was checked using Grambsch and Therneau's test implemented in the `cox.zph` function of the R statistical program (25).

We performed multivariable Cox regression with all 161 biomarkers. We used the split sample technique to obtain a *training sample* consisting of 80% of the patients in the original index cohort and the remaining 20% of the patients formed the *test sample*. The split-sample procedure was repeated 100 times. In all 100 training samples, we used lasso penalization to obtain sparse Cox regression models consisting of a limited number of the 161 biomarkers. Optimal penalty parameters were obtained by 10-fold cross-validation.

We performed separate analyses for patients who were successfully up-titrated to >50% of recommended treatment dose for either ACE-inhibitors/ARB's or beta-blockers and for patients who were not. This resulted in 4 different models predicting mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization; two models predicting mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization in successfully up-titrated patients for ACE-inhibitors/ARB's and beta-blockers, and two for

patients up-titrated to less than 50% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker doses. We stratified on given treatment and considered both the main effects of all biomarkers as well as all interactions of biomarkers with treatment. In the 100 test samples, we subsequently evaluated the goodness of fit of the selected sparse Cox regression models. We calculated both calibration and discrimination statistics (c-statistic and shrinkage statistic). Moreover, the benefit of successful and not successful up-titration was calculated for the patients in the test samples. All analyses were inversely weighted with the probability of the given treatment to account for indication bias.

4. Treatment benefit statistics

We calculated the expected number of events at 24 months follow-up for three scenarios: A) if all patients are successfully up-titrated to >50% of recommended doses according to the ESC guidelines; B) if all patients are up-titrated following a treatment-strategy based on the biomarker values; C) if no patient is treated at >50% of recommended doses according to the ESC heart failure guidelines. We performed all analyses for ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker separately. For scenario B; we decided to up-titrate when the probability of survival for mortality and/or hospitalization at 24 months for up-titrating were higher than for not up-titrating, and vice versa.

The survival probabilities were based on the difference of a patient's mean death and/or heart failure hospitalization probability at 24 months follow-up ($S(t = 24 | \dots)$) under both treatments according to the sparse Cox regression models estimated for the associated training sample:

$$S(t = 24 | \text{successful uptitration}, X = x) - S(t = 24 | \text{unsuccessful uptitration}, X = x).$$

where 'X=x' represent specific levels of the biomarkers selected in the Cox models for predicting mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization in the successfully and not-successfully up-titrated patients, respectively. The difference was averaged over all test samples that included the specific patient, and was subsequently multiplied with total number of patients. This benefit-statistic can be interpreted as the number of deaths and/or heart failure hospitalizations that is prevented at 24 months by successful up-titrating to >50% of recommended doses according to the ESC guidelines.

Benefit-statistics were calculated for each test sample separately. The standard deviation of the benefit-statistics over the 100 test samples was then used as an estimate of the standard error of the mean benefit-statistic.

RESULTS

Of the 2516 patients included in the index cohort, 151 patients died, 23 patients were censored before 3 months follow-up and 242 patients had a LVEF >40%; these patients were excluded from the current data-analysis. Of the remaining 2100 patients, there were 298 patients with missing values on more than 50% of the biomarkers. Subsequent analyses were done with data from the remaining 1802 patients, corrected for indication-bias as presented in supplementary data.

Multivariable treatment-selection markers

To distinguish patients who benefited from up-titration from those who did not, we created two models. From 161 biomarkers, we first identified the strongest biomarkers to predict clinical

events (death of heart failure hospitalization) despite successful up-titration with either ACE-inhibitors/ARBs or beta-blockers. Most frequently selected biomarkers are reported in Supplemental Table S2. BUN, FGF23 and pro-ENK were the strongest predictors of clinical events in patients that were successfully up-titrated with ACE-inhibitors/ARBs. Serum creatinine, galectin-3, ST2 and albumin were the strongest predictors of clinical events in patients that were successfully up-titrated with beta-blockers.

In the second model, we identified the strongest biomarkers to predict clinical events in patients who were NOT successfully up-titrated with either ACE-inhibitors/ARBs or beta-blockers.

FGF23, BUN, cystatin C, ST2, WAP-4C and IGFBP-2 were the strongest predictors of clinical events in patients that were NOT successfully up-titrated with ACE-inhibitors/ARBs. FGF23, cystatin C, BUN, WAP4C and NT-proBNP were the strongest predictors of clinical events in patients that were NOT successfully up-titrated with beta-blockers. The treatment-selection models had reasonable performances for the patients in the test sets. Averaged c-statistics for ACE-inhibitor/ARB models were 0.74 (0.68-0.80) in up-titrated patients, and 0.77 (0.70-0.83) in not-up-titrated patients, respectively. Beta-blocker treatment-selection models averaged c-statistics were 0.75 (0.70-0.82) in up-titrated patients, and 0.78 (0.73-0.83) in not-up-titrated patients, respectively.

Using both models, we were able to calculate survival probability at 24 months for both scenarios (successful or non-successful up-titration). The scenario with the highest probability was considered the most beneficial one for the individual patient. In 2% (42) of patients, the highest probability was found in patients who were not successfully up-titrated with ACE-inhibitors/ARBs. Patients characteristics of these patients are presented in Table 3. Patients not benefitting from ACE-inhibitor/ARB up-titration were younger, more frequent smokers, with

less AF; higher haemoglobin and BUN, but lower heart rate and NT-proBNP levels. In 33% of patients, the highest survival probability was found in patients who were not successfully up-titrated with beta-blockers. Patients characteristics of these patients are presented in Table 3. Patients not benefitting from beta-blocker up-titration were older, leaner, more frequently smoker or former smoker. They also had less ischemic HF, but more myocardial infarction, and other co-morbidities. They also had significantly higher LVEF, (NT-pro)BNP, BUN and creatinine, levels, and lower DBP, heart rate, haemoglobin and eGFR levels.

Clinical events according to the three hypothetical scenarios

Kaplan-Meier curves for ACE-inhibitor/ARB scenarios are presented in Figure 1. Mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization was highest in the scenario where no patient was up-titrated to at least 50% of the recommended dose. Patients who were up-titrated based on their biomarker profile had the lowest risk of death and/or heart failure hospitalization.

Estimated event rate and averaged expected events at 24 months for each of the three hypothetical scenarios are presented in Table 2. If all patients were successfully up-titrated to >50% of recommended doses ACE-inhibitor/ARBs (Scenario A), estimated death and/or hospital admission occurred in 297 (260-335) patients. If patients were up-titrated with ACE-inhibitor/ARBs following a treatment-strategy based on the biomarker values (Scenario B), estimated death and/or hospital admission occurred in 296 (260-333) patients. If no patient was treated with >50% of recommended doses ACE-inhibitor/ARBs (Scenario C), estimated death and/or hospital admission occurred in 474 (438-511) patients. Up-titrating ACE-inhibitor/ARBs to >50% of recommended dose compared to ≤50% less than recommended dose resulted in 174 fewer events (95% CI 128-227) ; p-value= 0.0003). Per 100 treated patients, this means that 9.8

(95% CI 7.1-12.6) fewer events were seen in this scenario. The biomarkers-based approach led to 178 fewer events (95% CI 130-226 ; p-value=0.0003) compared to the $\leq 50\%$ recommended dose group. Per 100 treated patients this resulted in 9.9 (95% CI 7.2-12.6) fewer events.

Kaplan-Meier curves for beta-blocker scenarios are presented in Figure 2. Mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization was highest in the scenario where no patient was up-titrated to at least 50% of the recommended dose. Patients who were up-titrated based on their biomarker profile had the lowest risk of death and/or heart failure hospitalization, which was slightly lower compared to a scenario in which all patients were up-titrated to $>50\%$ of the recommended dose of ACE-inhibitor/ARBs.

Estimated event rate and averaged expected events at 24 months for each of the three hypothetical scenarios are presented in Table 2. If all patients were successfully up-titrated to recommended beta-blocker doses (Scenario A), estimated death and/or hospital admission occurred in 404 (95% CI 332-477) patients. If patients were up-titrated with beta-blockers following a treatment-strategy based on the biomarker values (Scenario B), estimated death and/or hospital admission occurred in 345 (95% CI 300-389) patients. If no patient was treated with recommended doses beta-blockers (Scenario C), estimated death and/or hospital admission occurred in 428 (95% CI 391-466) patients. Up-titrating beta-blockers to $>50\%$ of recommended dose compared to $\leq 50\%$ resulted in 24 less events (95% CI -54-103); p-value=0.50). The biomarkers-based approach led to 84 fewer events (95% CI 40-128; p-value=0.01) compared to the $\leq 50\%$ recommended dose group. This means that 1.3 (95% CI -3-5.7) and 4.7 (95% CI 2.2-7.1) events could be prevented per 100 treated patients in both scenarios.

DISCUSSION

We hypothesized that not every patient with HFrEF will benefit from maximal up-titration with either ACE-inhibitors/ARBs or beta-blockers. We therefore tested 3 hypothetical scenarios: A) all patients were up-titrated to >50% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB or beta-blocker dose, B) all patients were up-titrated or not based on a biomarker model, and C) no patient was up-titrated to >50% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB or beta-blocker dose. Our models estimated that the highest number of events would have occurred in Scenario C) and the lowest number of events in Scenario B). The present results from this novel approach suggest that some patients do not benefit from maximally recommended doses.

There are many biomarkers known to influence therapeutic response and survival (26, 27), and there have been many attempts to use biomarker levels for evaluating treatment response and outcome (28). However, no models were developed using a multitude of biomarkers to estimate and compare the risk of mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization in up-titrated and not up-titrated patients.

We recently published a meta-analysis on all prognostic heart failure models and an average c-statistics for predicting mortality and/or heart failure related hospitalization of 0.68 (29). Thus, the biomarker-based treatment-selection models in the present paper have similar predictive performance compared to existing models. Most of these prognostic models were based on clinical and biographical patient-characteristics with few biomarkers. The association of some biomarkers that we identified (e.g. NT-proBNP, BUN, ST2, and hemoglobin) with mortality or heart failure hospitalization-risk in heart failure patients is well known (9, 10, 30–37), but a differential predictive value in patients who were successfully up-titrated versus those who were not, was as yet unknown. This observation may be useful to identify residual heart failure disease

and additional treatment targets in heart failure patients. Although our biomarker-based treatment-selection models have comparable performance to other prediction models, the performance of these models is still modest and they have large confidence bounds. In this study, we only looked at benefit, and did not take harm into account. Not up-titrating might be more beneficial for a patient, however up-titrating might not do harm.

We decided to dichotomize up-titration into successful or not. In clinical practice, the actual doses of ACE inhibitors/ARB's and beta-blockers vary substantially. Since we recently published data from BIOSTAT-CHF showing that up-titrating patients to 50-99% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker doses results in comparable survival and/or heart failure related hospitalization reduction (20), we considered patients successfully up-titrated when >50% of recommended dose was achieved after 3 months of up-titration.

The BIOSTAT-CHF population mainly consists of patients with advanced heart failure who may be more likely to have limited benefit from up-titration of ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker therapy. These patients may be worsened by even small doses of beta-blockers, or they may experience excessive hypotension and worsening renal function from ACE-inhibitor/ARBs. BIOSTAT-CHF was specifically designed to record reasons for not uptitrating to recommended treatment doses. Only in 26 and 22% of the patients for ACE-inhibitors/ARBs and beta-blockers, this was caused by intolerance to the drug, either because of organ dysfunction. In the majority of patients, no specific reason was provided (20). This analysis supports the concept that even less clinical ill patients may not be helped by ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker uptitration. There were significant hemodynamic differences (heart rate and blood pressure) between patients who were up-titrated >50% of recommended treatment dose and those who were not. This might suggest that these and other variables were at least partly responsible for the different

achieved up-titration doses. We corrected for these difference by propensity score matching and inverse probability of treatment weighing.

Limitations

One major important limitation of the present study is that heart failure treatment was not randomly assigned in our study. Up-titration of ACE inhibitor/ARB's and beta-blockers has been shown to be beneficial on average in many randomized clinical trials and has been adopted into the ESC heart failure guidelines. It is striking, however, that in clinical practice so many patients are not up-titrated to >50% of recommended dose. We tried to adjust for this treatment-indication bias, introduced in this cohort type BIOSTAT-CHF study, by two generally accepted advanced statistical methods: propensity scoring and inverse probability of treatment weighing.

Whether this corrected the treatment-indication bias sufficiently is unfortunately not testable.

A second limitation is the large number of biomarkers that we analysed which increased the chance of false positive findings. We used Bonferroni correction of p -values and we used sparse regression models to minimize the risk of overfitting. Lasso penalization is known to yield too large regression models (with too many predictor variables) (38), so our models might still be somewhat larger than necessary (on average > 23 biomarkers). We used a repeated split-sample technique to cross-validate benefit- and fit-statistics to reduce the effect of overfitting.

A third limitation of our analyses is that we ignored patients who died in the first three months of up-titration period. We excluded 151 deaths and the survival at three months was only 93%. We made a prediction model for the risk of death within 3 months and found that FGF23, NT-proBNP, BNP, low haemoglobin, TNI, ET1, ST2, WAP4C and CRP were the most important predictors of death within 3 months. This selection of biomarkers coincided largely with the set of biomarkers that we identified as prognostic in the patients who were not successfully up-

titrated for both ACE-inhibitors/ARBs and beta-blockers. Therefore, we assume that the presented results were not largely biased by the removal of the 151 deaths.

Because not all biomarkers used in our treatment-selection models were measured in the validation cohort of BIOSTAT-CHF existing of 1728 patients, we unfortunately could not validate our results in this cohort. In the future, and when funding is available we aim to measure the missing biomarkers and validate our treatment-selection models in this cohort as well.

We found substantial differences between patients of which the model assumed not to benefit from ACE-inhibitor/ARB up-titration and patients of which the model assumed not to benefit from beta-blocker up-titration. Patients not benefitting from ACE-inhibitor/ARB up-titration were younger, with lower BNP and NT-proBNP, higher haemoglobin levels. Patients not benefitting from beta-blocker up-titration, conversely, were more often older, had higher BNP and NT-proBNP, lower haemoglobin compared to patients benefitting from beta-blocker up-titration. Blood urea nitrogen was elevated and heart rate was lower in both patients not benefitting from ACE-inhibitor/ARB up-titration and patients not benefitting from beta-blocker up-titration.

A possible limitation that could not be addressed in our cohort is the fact that most of our patient were Caucasian. This would possibly limit the use of our biomarker-selection model in a more heterogeneous population.

Biomarkers predictive for mortality and/or hospitalization, were also markedly different between patients who were successfully up-titrated or not. This might have been expected because biomarkers related to ACE inhibition/ARB and beta-blocking pathways are likely to change substantially as a result of up-titration (39).

Conclusion

A biomarker-based treatment up-titration choice in patients with heart failure was favourable over both a hypothetical scenario in which all patients would have been successfully up-titrated to >50% of recommended of ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker dose. We estimated that 1 in 50 and 1/3 of patients will not benefit from ACE- inhibitor/ARB or beta-blocker up-titration, but their mortality/hospitalization hazards do not increase much by up-titration. And because of the nature of this study, and the small differences between biomarker-based treatment choice and the scenario in which all patients would have been successfully up-titrated, we suggest that up-titration should always be attempted in heart failure patients, which should lead to improved treatment of life-saving therapies across Europe.

Funding

This work was supported by a grant from the European Commission [FP7-242209-BIOSTAT-CHF; EudraCT 2010-020808-29]

Declaration of interests (alphabetical order):

A.A. Voors reports consultancy fees and/or research grants from: Alere, Amgen, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Cardio3Biosciences, Celladon, GSK, Merck/MSD, Novartis, Servier, Stealth Peptides, Singulex, Shingotec, Trevena, Vifor, and ZS Pharma.

S.A. Anker reports grants from Vifor and Abbott Vascular, and fees for consultancy from Vifor, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Brahms, Cardioentis, Janssen, Novartis, Relypsa, Servier, Stealth Peptides, and ZS Pharma.

K. Dickstein. has received honoraria and/or research support from Medtronic, Boston Scientific St Jude, Biotronik and Sorin (device companies), and Merck, Novartis, Amgen, Boehringer Ingelheim, Astra Zeneca, Pfizer, Bayer, GSK, Roche, Sanofi, Abbott, Otsuka, Leo, Servier, and Bristol Meyers Squibb (pharmaceutical companies).

G. Filippatos has received fees and/or research grants from Novartis, Bayer, Cardioentis, Vifor, Servier, Alere, and Abbott.

P. van der Harst received a research grant from Abbott.

C.C. Lang received consultancy fees and/or research grants from Amgen, Astra Zeneca, MSD, Novartis, and Servier.

D. van Veldhuisen reports board membership fees/travel expenses from BioControl, Cardioentis, Johnson & Johnson, Novartis, Vifor, and Zoll Medical.

M. Metra has received consulting honoraria from Amgen, Bayer, Novartis, and Servier, and speaker's fees from Abbott Vascular, Bayer, and ResMed.

All other authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

1. The SOLVD Investigators. Effect of enalapril on survival in patients with reduced left ventricular ejection fractions and congestive heart failure. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 1991;325:293–302. Available at: <http://www.nejm.org/doi/abs/10.1056/NEJM199108013250501>. Accessed August 28, 2012.
2. Garg R, Yusuf S. Overview of randomized trials of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors on mortality and morbidity in patients with heart failure. Collaborative Group on ACE Inhibitor Trials. *JAMA* 1995;273:1450–6. Available at: <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/doi/10.1001/jama.273.18.1450>.
3. Packer M, Bristow MR, Cohn JN, et al. The effect of carvedilol on morbidity and mortality in patients with chronic heart failure. U.S. Carvedilol Heart Failure Study Group. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 1996;334:1349–55. Available at: <http://www.nejm.org/doi/abs/10.1056/NEJM199605233342101>.
4. CIBIS-II Investigators and Committees. The Cardiac Insufficiency Bisoprolol Study II (CIBIS-II): a randomised trial. *Lancet (London, England)* 1999;353:9–13. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0140673698111819>.
5. Hjalmarson A, Goldstein S, Fagerberg B, et al. Effects of controlled-release metoprolol on total mortality, hospitalizations, and well-being in patients with heart failure: the Metoprolol CR/XL Randomized Intervention Trial in congestive heart failure (MERIT-HF). MERIT-HF Study Group. *JAMA* 2000;283:1295–302. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10714728>.
6. Packer M, Coats AJS, Fowler MB, et al. Effect of carvedilol on survival in severe chronic

heart failure. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 2001;344:1651–8. Available at:

<http://www.nejm.org/doi/abs/10.1056/NEJM200105313442201>.

7. Poole-Wilson P a, Swedberg K, Cleland JGF, et al. Comparison of carvedilol and metoprolol on clinical outcomes in patients with chronic heart failure in the Carvedilol Or Metoprolol European Trial (COMET): randomised controlled trial. *Lancet (London, England)* 2003;362:7–13. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0140673603138007>.

8. Flather MD, Shibata MC, Coats AJS, et al. Randomized trial to determine the effect of nebivolol on mortality and cardiovascular hospital admission in elderly patients with heart failure (SENIORS). *Eur. Heart J.* 2005;26:215–25. Available at: <http://eurheartj.oupjournals.org/cgi/doi/10.1093/eurheartj/ehi115>. Accessed August 19, 2012.

9. Dickstein K, Cohen-Solal A, Filippatos G, et al. ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2008: the Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Heart Failure 2008 of the European Society of Cardiology. Developed in collaboration with the Heart. *Eur. Heart J.* 2008;29:2388–442. Available at: <http://eurheartj.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/doi/10.1093/eurheartj/ehn309>. Accessed July 12, 2012.

10. McMurray JJ V, Adamopoulos S, Anker SD, et al. ESC guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2012: The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Heart Failure 2012 of the European Society of Cardiology. Developed in collaboration with the Heart. *Eur. J. Heart Fail.* 2012;14:803–69. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22828712>.

11. Ponikowski P, Voors AA, Anker SD, et al. 2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure: The Task Force for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). Developed with the

special contribution. *Eur. J. Heart Fail.* 2016;18:891–975. Available at:

<http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/ejhf.592>.

12. Stewart S, MacIntyre K, Hole DJ, Capewell S, McMurray JJ. More “malignant” than cancer? Five-year survival following a first admission for heart failure. *Eur. J. Heart Fail.* 2001;3:315–22. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11378002>.

13. Jhund PS, Macintyre K, Simpson CR, et al. Long-term trends in first hospitalization for heart failure and subsequent survival between 1986 and 2003: a population study of 5.1 million people. *Circulation* 2009;119:515–23. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19153268>. Accessed August 10, 2012.

14. Stewart S, Ekman I, Ekman T, Odén A, Rosengren A. Population impact of heart failure and the most common forms of cancer: a study of 1 162 309 hospital cases in Sweden (1988 to 2004). *Circ. Cardiovasc. Qual. Outcomes* 2010;3:573–80. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20923990>. Accessed August 14, 2012.

15. Voors AA, Ouwerkerk W, Zannad F, et al. Development and validation of multivariable models to predict mortality and hospitalization in patients with heart failure. *Eur. J. Heart Fail.* 2017;2:429–36. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28247565>.

16. Cleland JGF. Contemporary management of heart failure in clinical practice. *Heart* 2002;88 Suppl 2:ii5-8. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12213792>.

17. Komajda M, Follath F, Swedberg K, et al. The EuroHeart Failure Survey programme--a survey on the quality of care among patients with heart failure in Europe. Part 2: treatment. *Eur. Heart J.* 2003;24:464–74. Available at: [http://eurheartj.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/doi/10.1016/S0195-668X\(02\)00700-5](http://eurheartj.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/doi/10.1016/S0195-668X(02)00700-5).

18. Kalra PR, Morley C, Barnes S, et al. Discontinuation of beta-blockers in cardiovascular

- disease: UK primary care cohort study. *Int. J. Cardiol.* 2013;167:2695–9. Available at: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0167527312009072>.
19. Voors AA, Anker SD, Cleland JG, et al. A systems BIOlogy Study to TAilored Treatment in Chronic Heart Failure: rationale, design, and baseline characteristics of BIOSTAT-CHF. *Eur. J. Heart Fail.* 2016;18:716–26. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27126231>.
20. Ouwerkerk W, Voors AA, Anker SD, et al. Determinants and clinical outcome of uptitration of ACE-inhibitors and beta-blockers in patients with heart failure: a prospective European study. *Eur. Heart J.* 2017;38:1883–1890. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28329163>.
21. Apple FS, Christenson RH, Valdes R, et al. Simultaneous rapid measurement of whole blood myoglobin, creatine kinase MB, and cardiac troponin I by the triage cardiac panel for detection of myocardial infarction. *Clin. Chem.* 1999;45:199–205. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9931041>.
22. Straface AL, Myers JH, Kirchick HJ, Blick KE. A rapid point-of-care cardiac marker testing strategy facilitates the rapid diagnosis and management of chest pain patients in the emergency department. *Am. J. Clin. Pathol.* 2008;129:788–95. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18426740>.
23. Buuren S van, Groothuis-Oudshoorn K. mice : Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations in R. *J. Stat. Softw.* 2011;45:1–67. Available at: <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v45/i03/>.
24. R Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. 2016. Available at: <https://www.r-project.org/>.
25. Grambsch PM, Therneau TM. Proportional Hazards Tests and Diagnostics Based on Weighted Residuals. *Biometrika* 1994;81:515. Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/biomet/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/biomet/81.3.515>.

26. Liu LCY, Voors AA, Valente MAE, van der Meer P. A novel approach to drug development in heart failure: towards personalized medicine. *Can. J. Cardiol.* 2014;30:288–95. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cjca.2013.12.005>.
27. Schuetz P, Aujesky D, Müller C, Müller B. Biomarker-guided personalised emergency medicine for all - hope for another hype? *Swiss Med. Wkly.* 2015;145:w14079. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25695147>.
28. Demissei BG, Postmus D, Liu LCY, et al. Risk-based evaluation of efficacy of rolofylline in patients hospitalized with acute heart failure - Post-hoc analysis of the PROTECT trial. *Int. J. Cardiol.* 2016;223:967–975. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27589047>.
29. Ouwerkerk W, Voors AA, Zwinderman AH. Factors influencing the predictive power of models for predicting mortality and/or heart failure hospitalization in patients with heart failure. *JACC. Heart Fail.* 2014;2:429–36. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25194294>.
30. Iqbal N, Wentworth B, Choudhary R, et al. Cardiac biomarkers: new tools for heart failure management. *Cardiovasc. Diagn. Ther.* 2012;2:147–64. Available at: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=3839143&tool=pmcentrez&rendertype=abstract>.
31. Cautchen C a, Lipinski MJ, Abbate A, et al. Relation of blood urea nitrogen to long-term mortality in patients with heart failure. *Am. J. Cardiol.* 2008;101:1643–7. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18489944>.
32. Shah KS, Maisel AS. Novel biomarkers in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. *Heart Fail. Clin.* 2014;10:471–9. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24975910>.
33. Schrier RW. Blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine: not married in heart failure. *Circ.*

- Heart Fail. 2008;1:2–5. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19808263>.
34. Toth PP. High-density lipoprotein and cardiovascular risk. *Circulation* 2004;109:1809–12. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15096460>.
35. Horwich TB, Fonarow GC, Hamilton MA, MacLellan WR, Borenstein J. Anemia is associated with worse symptoms, greater impairment in functional capacity and a significant increase in mortality in patients with advanced heart failure. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 2002;39:1780–6. Available at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109702018545>.
36. van Deursen VM, Damman K, Voors AA, et al. Prognostic value of plasma neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin for mortality in patients with heart failure. *Circ. Heart Fail.* 2014;7:35–42. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24347663>.
37. de Boer RA, Cao Q, Postmus D, et al. The WAP four-disulfide core domain protein HE4: a novel biomarker for heart failure. *JACC. Heart Fail.* 2013;1:164–9. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24621840>.
38. Musoro JZ, Zwinderman AH, Puhan M a, ter Riet G, Geskus RB. Validation of prediction models based on lasso regression with multiply imputed data. *BMC Med. Res. Methodol.* 2014;14:116. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25323009>.
39. van Veldhuisen DJ, Genth-Zotz S, Brouwer J, et al. High- versus low-dose ACE inhibition in chronic heart failure: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study of imidapril. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol.* 1998;32:1811–8. Available at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109798004641>.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. Estimated Kaplan-Meier survival curves based on three scenarios.

Estimated Kaplan-Meier survival curves with the expected event-free survival rate and time in months based on three scenarios (green, blue and red lines): A) if all patients were up-titrated to >50% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB dose (green); B) if all patients were up-titrated according to biomarker-selection model (blue); C) if no patient was up-titrated to >50% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB dose (red), with 95% confidence interval.

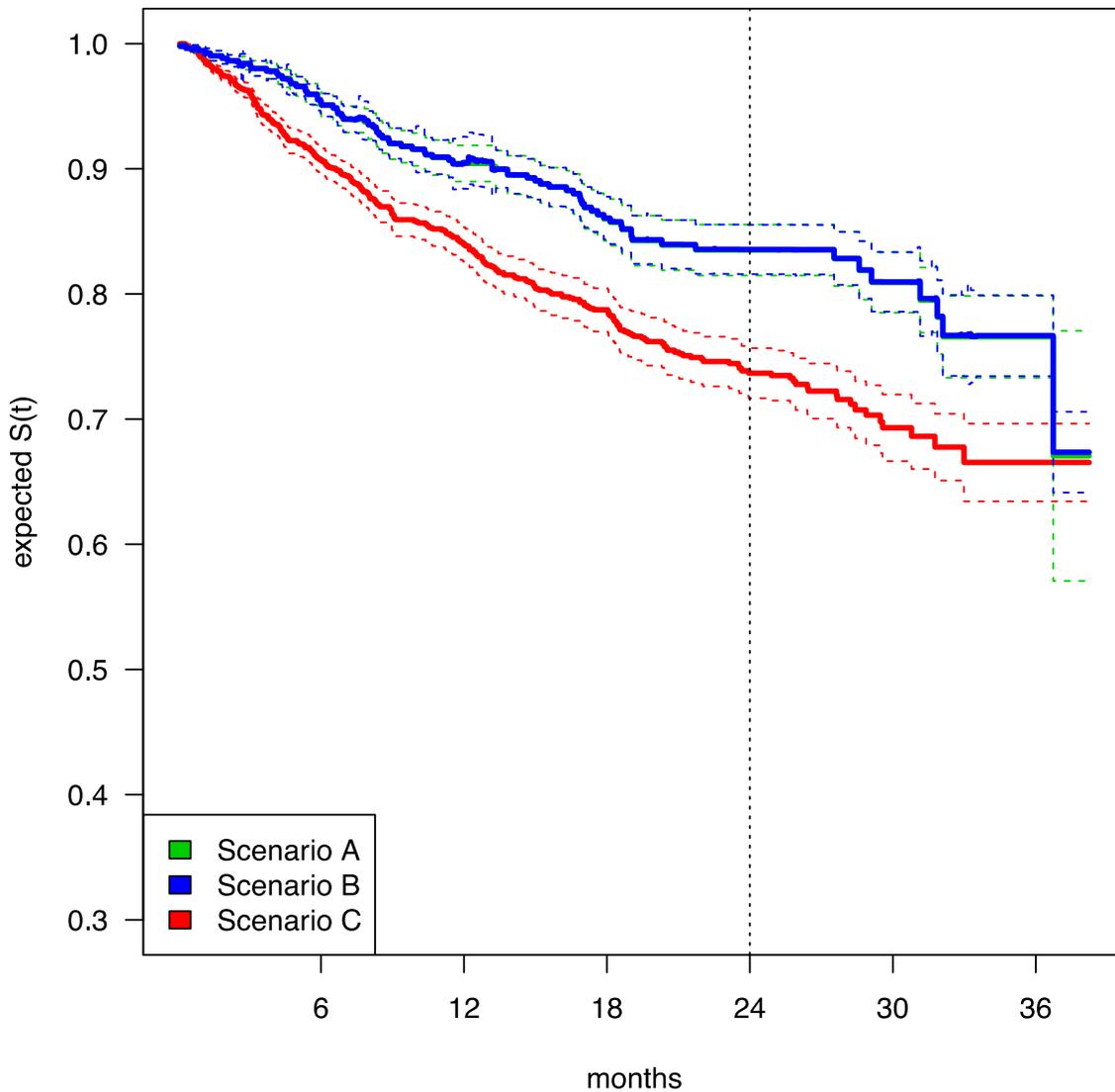


Figure 2. Estimated Kaplan-Meier survival curves based three scenarios

Estimated Kaplan-Meier survival curves with the expected event-free survival rate and time in months based on three scenarios (green, blue and red lines): A) if all patients were up-titrated to >50% of recommended beta-blocker dose (green); B) if all patients were up-titrated according to biomarker-selection model (blue); C) if no patient was up-titrated to >50% of recommended of beta-blocker dose (red), with 95% confidence interval.

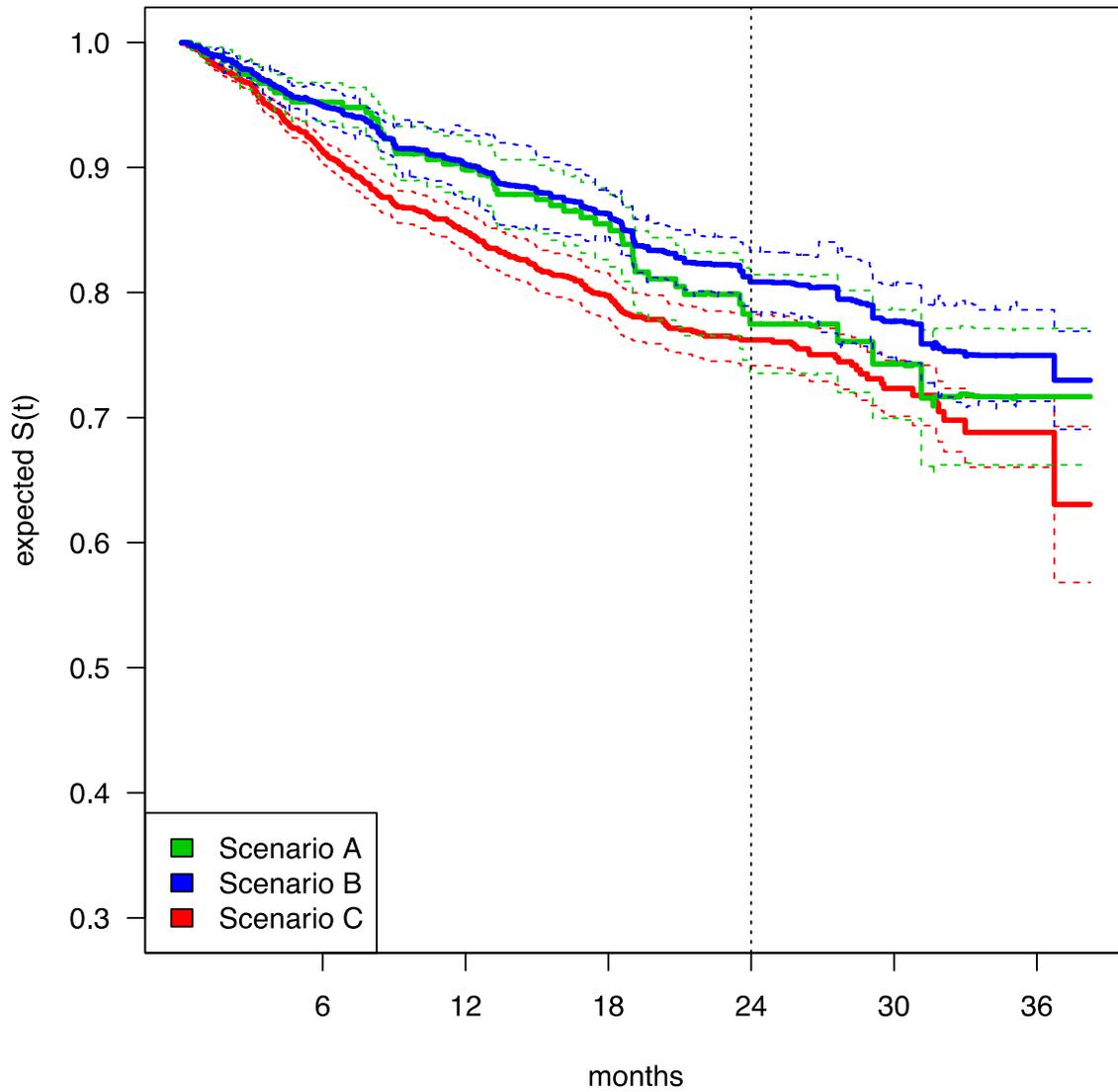


Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the patients who were up-titrated to >50% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB and beta-blocker dose and those who were not.

	ACE-inhibitor/ARB		P - value	beta-blocker		P - value
	successful up-titration	no successful up-titration		successful up-titration	no successful up-titration	
Number of patients: n (%)	529	1273		318	1484	
% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB dose: mean (SD)	100 (28)	29 (18)		61 (39)	48 (38)	
% of recommended beta-blocker dose: mean (SD)	45 (32)	34 (30)		93 (18)	25 (17)	
Age (years): mean (SD)	66.36 (11.85)	68.15 (12.12)	0.004	66.14 (12.63)	67.94 (11.92)	0.02
Male gender: n (%)	395 (75%)	967 (76%)	0.56	235 (74%)	1127 (76%)	0.44
Caucasian ethnicity: n (%)	523 (99%)	1259 (99%)	0.29	314 (99%)	1468 (99%)	0.04
BMI (kg/m ²): mean (SD)	28.93 (6.02)	27.49 (5.26)	<0.00001	28.41 (5.57)	27.81 (5.51)	0.09
Systolic blood pressure: mean (SD)	130.04 (22.37)	121.24 (20.5)	<0.00001	125.47 (21.7)	123.46 (21.37)	0.13
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg): mean (SD)	79.03 (13.71)	73.68 (12.6)	<0.00001	78.35 (14.45)	74.58 (12.77)	0.00002
Heart rate (bpm): mean (SD)	79.88 (20.33)	79.97 (19.19)	0.93	85.3 (22.25)	78.8 (18.7)	<0.00001
Smoking (current/ever/never): n	197/256/76	450/630/193	0.73	101/177/40	546/709/229	0.04
Alcohol use: n (%)	368 (70%)	909 (71%)	0.45	203 (64%)	1074 (72%)	0.003
Ischemic HF etiology: n (%)	261 (49%)	563 (44%)	0.05	163 (51%)	661 (45%)	0.03
HF duration (years): median (IQR)	8.81 (4.43-14.09)	7.59 (3.34-13.2)	0.5	8.54 (3.77-17.02)	7.64 (3.49-12.72)	0.39
NYHA class III/IV: n (%)	244 (46%)	509 (40%)	0.02	134 (42%)	619 (42%)	0.89
LVEF: median (IQR)	29 (24-34)	28 (22-34)	0.0005	29 (24-34)	29 (24-34)	0.3
NT-proBNP, ng/L: median (IQR)	32109 (29824-34465)	33454 (30868-35940)	0.00001	32593 (30378-35101)	32919 (30630-35676)	0.19
Oedema, % (n)	228 (43%)	603 (47%)	0.1	156 (49%)	675 (45%)	0.25
Orthopnoea, % (n)	150 (28%)	431 (34%)	0.02	82 (26%)	499 (34%)	0.006
Rales >1/3 up lung fields, % (n)	44 (19%)	125 (19%)	0.98	17 (12%)	152 (20%)	0.03
Jugular venous pressure, % (n)	111 (29%)	281 (31%)	0.45	63 (28%)	329 (31%)	0.37
Hepatomegaly, % (n)	60 (11%)	184 (14%)	0.07	39 (12%)	205 (14%)	0.45
Hypertension, % (n)	349 (66%)	731 (57%)	0.0007	195 (61%)	885 (60%)	0.58
Atrial fibrillation, % (n)	209 (40%)	564 (44%)	0.06	163 (51%)	610 (41%)	0.0009
Myocardial infarction, % (n)	188 (36%)	491 (39%)	0.23	113 (36%)	566 (38%)	0.38
PCI, % (n)	106 (20%)	285 (22%)	0.27	72 (23%)	319 (21%)	0.65
CABG, % (n)	70 (13%)	220 (17%)	0.03	47 (15%)	243 (16%)	0.48
Device therapy			0.02			0.52
None	427 (80%)	932 (73%)		234 (74%)	1125 (76%)	
Pacemaker only	28 (5%)	89 (7%)		16 (5%)	101 (7%)	
ICD only	31 (6%)	121 (10%)		30 (9%)	122 (8%)	
CRT only	11 (3%)	24 (2%)		7 (2%)	28 (2%)	
ICD and CRT	31 (6%)	102 (8%)		30 (6%)	103 (7%)	
Other	1 (0%)	5 (0%)		1 (0%)	5 (0%)	
Diabetes mellitus, % (n)	182 (34%)	389 (31%)	0.11	97 (31%)	474 (32%)	0.62
COPD, % (n)	70 (13%)	220 (17%)	0.03	42 (13%)	248 (17%)	0.12
Stroke, % (n)	40 (8%)	122 (10%)	0.17	20 (6%)	142 (10%)	0.06
Peripheral artery disease, % (n)	46 (9%)	142 (11%)	0.12	27 (8%)	161 (11%)	0.21
Aldosterone antagonists, % (n)	267 (50%)	719 (56%)	0.02	150 (47%)	836 (56%)	0.003
Loop diuretics, % (n)	526 (99%)	1268 (100%)	0.61	317 (100%)	1477 (100%)	0.7
Digoxin, % (n)	82 (16%)	242 (19%)	0.08	54 (17%)	270 (18%)	0.61
Haemoglobin, g/dL: mean (SD)	12.69 (1.73)	12 (2)	<0.00001	12.52 (1.81)	12 (2)	0.13
Creatinine, $\mu\text{mol/L}$: median (IQR)	481 (470-500)	491 (470-515)	<0.00001	484 (467-506)	487 (467-510)	0.19
BUN, mmol/L: median (IQR)	25.5 (24.2-31.6)	29 (24-35)	<0.00001	26.7 (23.5-32.4)	28 (23-34)	0.005
GFR MDRD formula, mL/min.1.73m ² : mean (SD)	71 (22)	64 (24)	<0.00001	68 (24)	65 (23)	0.09
Sodium, mmol/L: mean (SD)	138.85 (3.55)	138.06 (3.81)	0.00004	138.62 (3.46)	138.22 (3.81)	0.07
Potassium, mmol/L: mean (SD)	3.24 (0.53)	3.29 (0.56)	0.07	3.24 (0.51)	3.28 (0.56)	0.2

BNP, pg/mL: median (IQR)	3931 (3624-4227)	4010 (3624-4438)	0.04	3966 (3496-4482)	3984 (3496-4343)	0.92
--------------------------	------------------	------------------	------	------------------	------------------	------

BNP: brain natriuretic peptide; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; CRT: cardiac resynchronization therapy ; GFR: glomerular filtration rate; ICD: implantable cardioverter-defibrillator IQR: interquartile range; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA: New York Heart Association; N-terminal prohormone of BNP; SD: standard deviation

Table 2: Estimation of mortality and/or heart failure hospitalizations at 24 months three scenarios: Scenario A) if all patients are successfully up-titrated to more than 50% of recommended dose; scenario B) if up-titration was based on the biomarker treatment-selection model; scenario C) if no patient was successfully up-titrated for ACE-inhibitors/ARB's.

ACE-inhibitor/ARB	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Estimated event rate at 24 months	16%	16%	26%
Estimated number of events (95% CI)	297 (260-335)	296 (260-333)	474 (438-511)
Estimated event reduction compared to scenario C (95% CI)	177 (128-227)	178 (130-226)	-
Estimated event reduction compared to scenario C (95% CI) per 100 treated patients	9.8 (7.1-12.6)	9.9 (7.2-12.6)	
Beta-blocker			
Estimated event rate at 24 months	23%	19%	24%
Estimated number of events (95% CI)	404 (332-477)	345 (300-389)	428 (391-466)
Estimated event reduction compared to scenario C (95% CI)	24 (-54-102.55)	84 (40-128)	-
Estimated event reduction compared to scenario C (95% CI) per 100 treated patients	1.3 (-3-5.7)	4.7 (2.2-7.1)	

Scenario A) if all patients are successfully up-titrated; scenario B) if up-titration was based on the biomarker treatment-selection model; scenario C) if no patient was successfully up-titrated; CI: confidence interval

Table 3: Characteristics of patients who did benefit from ACE-inhibitor/ARB or beta-blocker up-titration and those who did not.

	ACE-inhibitor/ARB		P-value	beta-blocker		P-value
	benefit uptitration	NOT benefit uptitration		benefit uptitration	NOT benefit uptitration	
Number of patients: n (%)	1760 (98)	42 (2%)		1210 (67)	592 (33)	
% of recommended ACE-inhibitor/ARB dose: mean (SD)	50 (39)	57 (41)		51 (38)	47 (40)	
% of recommended beta-blocker dose: mean (SD)	37 (31)	41 (32)		37 (31)	36 (32)	
Age (years): mean (SD)	67.72 (12)	63.37 (14)	0.05	65.93 (12.13)	71.08 (11.18)	<0.00001
Male gender: n (%)	1331 (76%)	31 (74%)	0.79	922 (76%)	440 (74%)	0.38
Caucasian ethnicity: n (%)	1742 (99%)	40 (95%)	0.08	1194 (99%)	588 (99%)	0.54
BMI (kg/m ²): mean (SD)	27.89 (5.55)	28.82 (4.22)	0.18	28.37 (5.72)	26.99 (4.98)	<0.00001
Systolic blood pressure: mean (SD)	123.67 (21.46)	129.81 (19.94)	0.06	124.26 (21.77)	122.9 (20.73)	0.2
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg): mean (SD)	75.18 (13.15)	78.07 (13.62)	0.18	76.23 (13.53)	73.23 (12.13)	<0.00001
Heart rate (bpm): mean (SD)	80.05 (19.63)	75.24 (13.49)	0.03	80.91 (19.36)	77.97 (19.72)	0.003
Smoking (current/ever/never): n	626/866/268	21/20/1	0.03	417/584/209	230/302/60	0.0003
Alcohol use: n (%)	1246 (71%)	31 (74%)	0.68	857 (71%)	420 (71%)	0.94
Ischemic HF etiology: n (%)	801 (46%)	23 (55%)	0.23	582 (48%)	242 (41%)	0.004
HF duration (years): median (IQR)	8.02 (3.55-13.4)	3.54 (1.6-6.59)	0.2	8.34 (3.78-13.54)	6.38 (2.61-12.46)	0.31
NYHA class III/IV: n (%)	731 (42%)	22 (52%)	0.16	498 (41%)	255 (43%)	0.44
LVEF: median (IQR)	29 (24-34)	29 (24-34)	0.19	27 (23-34)	29 (24-34)	0.00001
NT-proBNP, ng/L: median (IQR)	32900 (30630-35620)	27928 (26980-32965)	0.01	32635 (30247-35086)	33593 (31140-36655)	0.00003
Oedema, % (n)	818 (46%)	13 (31%)	0.05	558 (46%)	273 (46%)	1
Orthopnoea, % (n)	567 (32%)	14 (33%)	0.88	404 (33%)	177 (30%)	0.14
Rales >1/3 up lung fields, % (n)	166 (19%)	3 (14%)	0.58	108 (18%)	61 (20%)	0.43
Jugular venous pressure, % (n)	387 (31%)	5 (16%)	0.07	256 (30%)	136 (31%)	0.8
Hepatomegaly, % (n)	240 (14%)	4 (10%)	0.44	166 (14%)	78 (13%)	0.75
Hypertension, % (n)	1052 (60%)	28 (67%)	0.37	713 (59%)	367 (62%)	0.21
Atrial fibrillation, % (n)	763 (43%)	10 (24%)	0.01	517 (43%)	256 (43%)	0.84
Myocardial infarction, % (n)	668 (38%)	11 (26%)	0.12	415 (34%)	264 (45%)	0.00002
PCI, % (n)	385 (22%)	6 (14%)	0.24	248 (20%)	143 (24%)	0.08
CABG, % (n)	282 (16%)	8 (19%)	0.6	180 (15%)	110 (19%)	0.04
Device therapy			0.31			0.39
None	1326 (74%)	33 (79%)		927 (51%)	432 (73%)	
Pacemaker only	116 (6%)	1 (2%)		70 (7%)	47 (8%)	
ICD only	151 (8%)	1 (2%)		101 (8%)	51 (8%)	
CRT only	34 (2%)	1 (2%)		25 (2%)	10 (2%)	
ICD and CRT	127 (7%)	6 (2%)		83 (5%)	50 (8%)	
Other	6 (0%)	0 (0%)		4 (0%)	2 (0%)	
Diabetes mellitus, % (n)	560 (32%)	11 (26%)	0.44	367 (30%)	204 (34%)	0.08
COPD, % (n)	287 (16%)	3 (7%)	0.11	194 (16%)	96 (16%)	0.92
Stroke, % (n)	162 (9%)	0 (0%)	0.04	101 (8%)	61 (10%)	0.17
Peripheral artery disease, % (n)	185 (11%)	3 (7%)	0.48	120 (10%)	68 (11%)	0.31
Aldosterone antagonists, % (n)	966 (55%)	20 (48%)	0.35	692 (57%)	294 (50%)	0.003
Loop diuretics, % (n)	1752 (100%)	42 (100%)	0.66	1203 (99%)	591 (100%)	0.22
Digoxin, % (n)	321 (18%)	3 (7%)	0.06	231 (19%)	93 (16%)	0.08
Haemoglobin, g/dL: mean (SD)	12.36 (1.85)	13 (1)	0.004	12.79 (1.73)	11.53 (1.78)	<0.00001
Creatinine, μ mol/L: median (IQR)	486 (461-510)	488 (461-508)	0.55	482 (476-502)	500 (476-527)	<0.00001
BUN, mmol/L: median (IQR)	28 (26.9-33.6)	33 (27-36)	0.002	27.4 (24.4-32.8)	29.2 (24.4-35.3)	0.0001
GFR MDRD formula, mL/min.1.73m ² : mean (SD)	66 (23)	70 (25)	0.29	70 (22)	56 (23)	<0.00001
Sodium, mmol/L: mean (SD)	138.28 (3.75)	138.95 (3.88)	0.27	138.42 (3.64)	138.03 (3.97)	0.04
Potassium, mmol/L: mean (SD)	3.27 (0.55)	3.29 (0.53)	0.86	3.26 (0.53)	3.31 (0.58)	0.08
BNP, pg/mL: median (IQR)	3985 (2090-4357)	3124 (2090-3823)	0.04	3914 (3744-4282)	4182 (3744-4457)	0.008