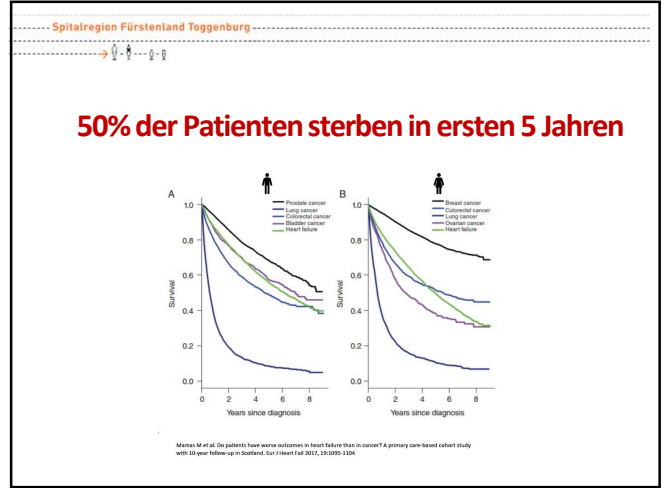
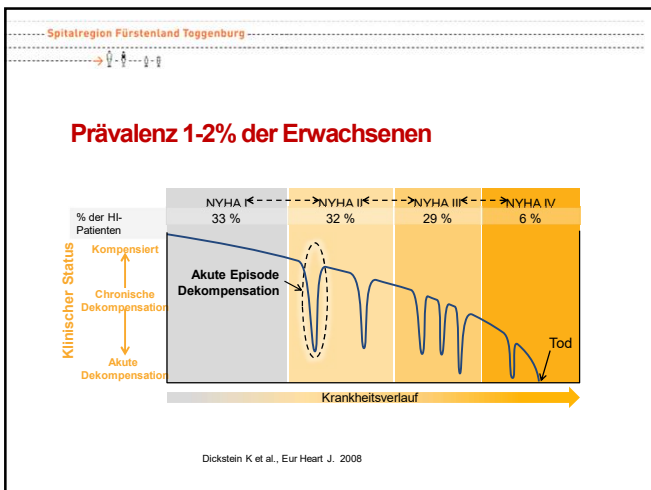




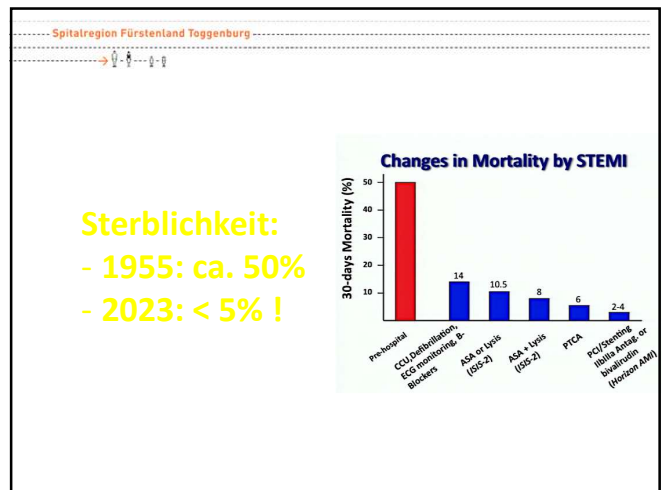
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Spitalregion Fürstentland Toggenburg

Agenda

- was ist Herzinsuffizienz?
- Diagnose, Einteilung, Ursachen
- Pharmakotherapie, neue Guidelines 2021 und focused update 2023
- praktische Tipps

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Was ist Herzinsuffizienz?

Klinisches *Syndrom*, strukturelle und/oder funktionelle Abnormalität, mit **gestörter Füllung** und/oder **verminderter Auswurfleistung** des Herzens:

- **Typische Symptome** der Herzinsuffizienz
Müdigkeit, Atemnot
- **Zeichen der Wassereinlagerung**
Ödeme, Lungenstauung
- Objektivierbarer Nachweis einer **Funktionsstörung des Herzens**

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Zahlen für die Schweiz

- > 210'000 Patienten in der CH (Stand 2020)
- drei Monate nach Spitalaufenthalt müssen bis 50% der Patienten wieder hospitalisiert werden
- Prävalenz ca. 1-2% der Erwachsenen (1% <55J., >10% bei >70J.)

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Symptome und Befunde

Recommended diagnostic tests in all patients with suspected chronic heart failure

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
BNP/NT-proBNP ^c	I	B
12-lead ECG	I	C
Transthoracic echocardiography	I	C
Chest radiography (X-ray)	I	C
Routine blood tests for comorbidities, including full blood count, urea and electrolytes, thyroid function, fasting glucose and HbA1c, lipid, iron status (TSAT and ferritin)	I	C

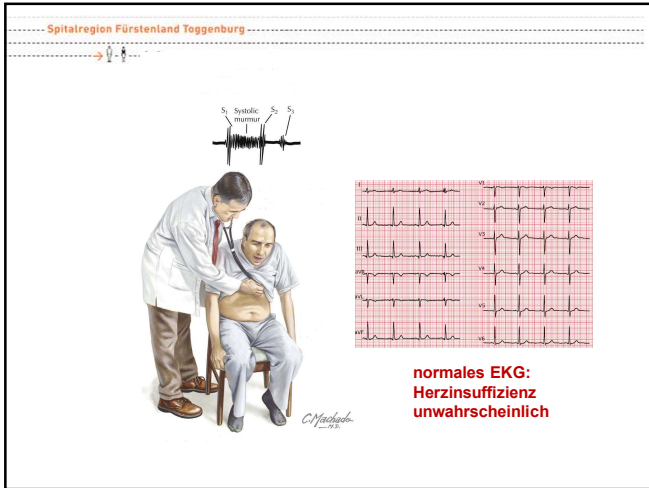
BNP = B-type natriuretic peptide; ECG = electrocardiogram; HbA1c = glycosylated haemoglobin; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; TSAT = transferrin saturation.
^aClass of recommendation.
^bLevel of evidence.
^cReferences are listed in section 4.2 for this item.

Table 6 Symptoms and signs typical of heart failure

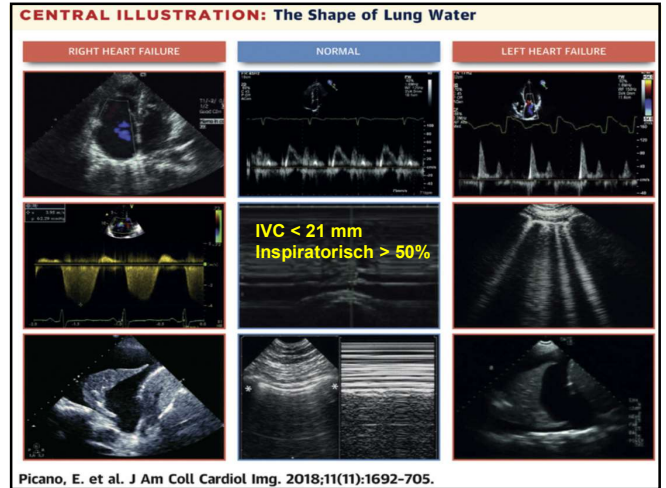
Symptoms	Signs
Typical	More specific
Breathlessness	Elevated jugular venous pressure
Orthopnea	Hepatogastric reflux
Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea	Third heart sound (gallop rhythm)
Reduced exercise tolerance	Laterally displaced apical impulse
Fatigue, tiredness, increased time to recover after exercise	
Ankle swelling	
Less typical	Less specific
Nocturnal cough	Weight gain (>2 kg/week)
Wheezing	Weight loss (in advanced HF)
Bloated feeling	Tissue wasting (cachexia)
Loss of appetite	Cardiac murmur
Confusion (especially in the elderly)	Peripheral oedema (ankle, sacral, scrotal)
Depression	Pulmonary crepitations
Palpitation	Pleural effusion
Dizziness	Tachycardia
Syncope	Irregular pulse
Bendopnea ^d	Tachypnoea
	Chryse-Stokes respiration
	Hepatomegaly
	Ascites
	Cold extremities
	Cybergia
	Narrow pulse pressure

© ESC 2021

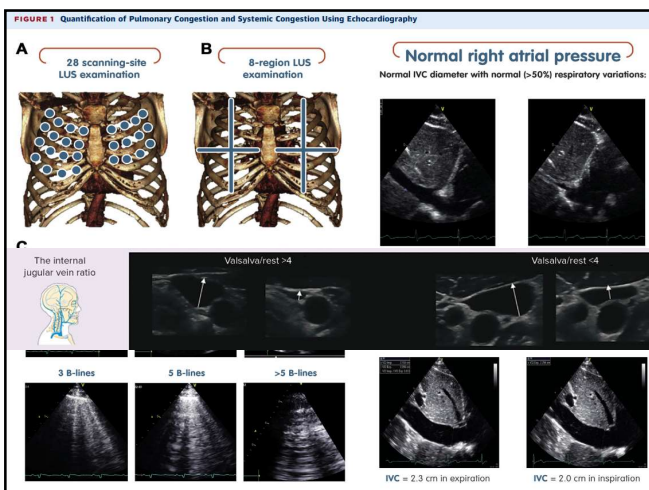
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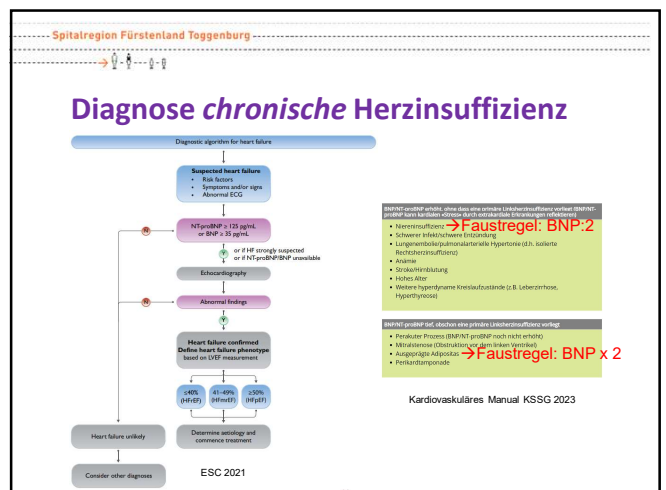
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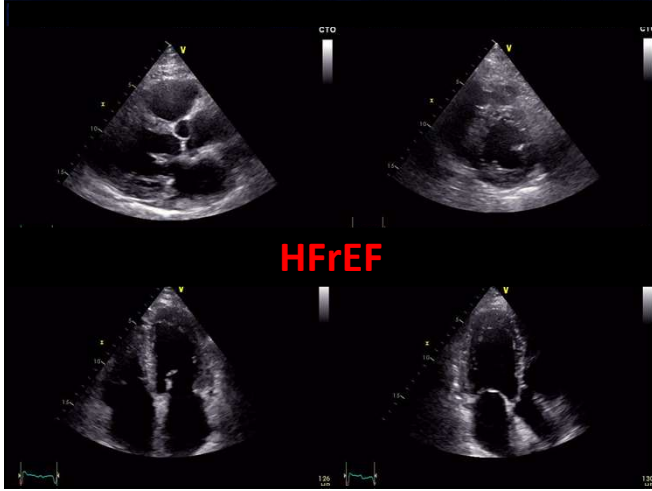
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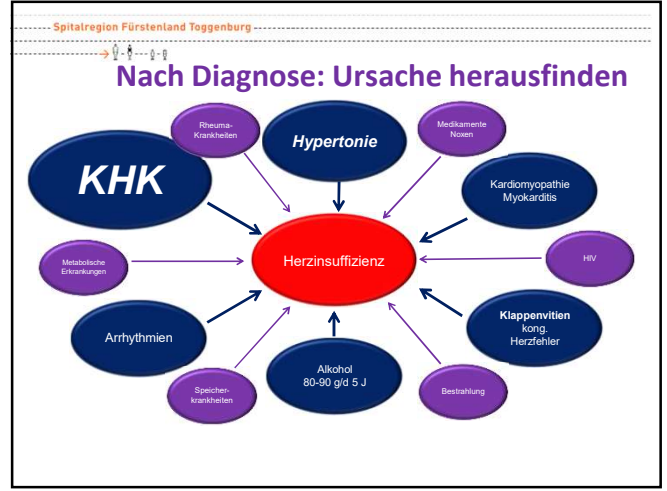
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Herzinsuffizienz-Einteilung 2021

HFref **HFmrEF** **HFpEF** **HFimpEF**

Table 3 Definition of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, mildly reduced ejection fraction and preserved ejection fraction

Type of HF	HFref	HFmrEF	HFpEF
CRITERIA			
1	Symptoms ± Signs ^a	Symptoms ± Signs ^a	Symptoms ± Signs ^a
2	LVEF ≤40%	LVEF 41–49% ^b	LVEF ≥50%
3	–	–	Objective evidence of cardiac structural and/or functional abnormalities consistent with the presence of LV diastolic dysfunction/raised LV filling pressures, including raised natriuretic peptides

ca. 50% haben HFref, ca. 50% haben HFmrEF/HFpEF

HFimpEF: Baseline EF<40%, Zunahme 10 Pte und EF >40%

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Herzinsuffizienz-Einteilung 2021

	HF with reduced LVEF (HFref)	HF with mildly reduced LVEF (HFmrEF)	HF with preserved LVEF (HFpEF)
	LVEF ≤ 40%	LVEF 41–49%	LVEF ≥ 50%
Demografie	jünger	intermediär	älter
Ätiologie	v.a. Koronare Herzkrankheit (grosser Infarkt), Kardiomyopathien	Koronare Herzkrankheit (kleinerer Infarkt) und andere	v.a. hypertensive Herzkrankheit
Mechanismus	Primär systolische LV-Dysfunktion	Variabel	Primär diastolische LV-Dysfunktion
Diagnose	Symptome ± klinische Zeichen plus Echokardiografie: LVEF < 40% ausreichend	Symptome ± klinische Zeichen plus Echokardiografie: LVEF 41-49%	Symptome ± klinische Zeichen plus Echokardiografie: LVEF ≥ 50% + zusätzliche Parameter + erhöhtes BNP/NT-proBNP

Kardiovaskuläres Manual KSSG 2023

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Welche Parameter sollte ich vor Therapiebeginn kennen?

- ✓ Blutdruck
- ✓ Herzfrequenz
- ✓ Nierenfunktion
- ✓ Kalium
- ✓ EKG: Sinusrhythmus?
- ✓ NT-pro BNP (unter ARNI: nicht BNP, sondern NT-pro BNP messen)

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Therapie der HFrEF 2021

Abb. 3
Therapie der HFrEF adaptiert nach ESC Leitlinien Herzinsuffizienz 2021

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Therapie der HFrEF 2023

1 st benefit after?	Early relative risk reduction	Change, %	CDMMT
Outcomes			
30 days*	CV death or HF hospitalization	-42	ARNI
30 days	Death	-25	β-Blocker
30 days	CV death or HF hospitalization	-37	MRA
12 days	Death, HF hospitalization, or emergency/urgent visit for worsening HF	-58	SGLT2i

Greeno et al.¹

Optimizing Therapy with the Need for Speed. *JAMA Cardiol* 2022;16:743-746.
 Packer M and McMurray JJ. Rapid evidence-based sequencing of foundational drug therapy.
¹ACEI 14-200

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Therapie der HFrEF 2023

De Marzo et al., *J of Internal Medicine* 2022

«Fantastic four»:

SGLT2i, ARNI, BB und MRA
 effektivste Kombination
 senkt relatives Risiko
 zu sterben in 2 Jahren um 72%

55 jähriger HFrEF Pat.:
 8 Jahre frei von CV Tod/
 HF-Hospitalisation und
 Gewinn zusätzliche 6
 Lebensjahre

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Therapie der HFrEF 2021

ESC Guideline 2021

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ICD: Implantierbarer Cardioverter Defibrillator CRT: kardiale Resynchronisationstherapie

EF <math>< 35\%</math>, LSB, QRS >math>\ge 150/130</math> ms

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Therapie der HFrEF 2023

Bauersachs J., Eur Heart J 2021

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Therapie der HFrEF 2021

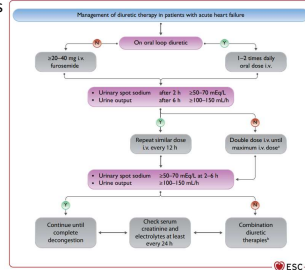
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
I_c channel inhibitor Ivabradine should be considered in symptomatic patients with LVEF $\leq 35\%$, in SR and a resting heart rate >math>70</math> b.p.m. despite treatment with an evidence-based dose of beta-blocker (or maximum tolerated dose below that), ACE-I (or ARNI), and an MRA to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and CV death. ¹¹⁹ Ivabradine should be considered in symptomatic patients with LVEF $\leq 35\%$, in SR and a resting heart rate >math>70</math> b.p.m. who are unable to tolerate or have contraindications for a beta-blocker to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and ACE-I (or ARNI) and an MRA. ¹²⁰	IIa	B
Soluble guanylate cyclase stimulator Vericiguat may be considered in patients in NYHA class II–IV who have had worsening HF despite treatment with an ACE-I (or ARNI), a beta-blocker and an MRA to reduce the risk of CV mortality or HF hospitalization. ¹⁴¹	IIb	B
Recommendations It is recommended that all patients with HF be periodically screened for anemia and iron deficiency with a full blood count, serum ferritin concentration, and TSAT. Intravenous iron supplementation with ferric carboxymaltose should be considered in symptomatic patients with LVEF <math>< 45\%</math> and iron deficiency, defined as serum ferritin <math>< 100</math> ng/mL or serum ferritin 100–299 ng/mL with TSAT <math>< 20\%</math>, to alleviate HF symptoms, improve exercise capacity and QoL. ^{119,120,124} Intravenous iron supplementation with ferric carboxymaltose should be considered in symptomatic HF patients recently hospitalized for HF and with LVEF <math>< 50\%</math> and iron deficiency, defined as serum ferritin <math>< 100</math> ng/mL or serum ferritin 100–299 ng/mL with TSAT <math>< 20\%</math>, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization. ¹³¹	I	C
	IIa	A
	IIa	B

ESC Guideline 2021

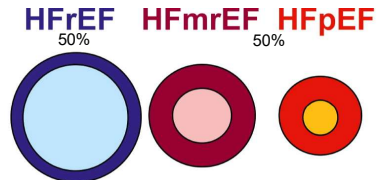
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Diuretische Therapie

- genügend hoher Furosemid-Bolus i.v. (2x Tagesdosis Schleifendiuretikum i.v.)
- ungenügende diuretische Wirkung nach 6 h (Diureseziel >100-150 ml/h) → Bolus x2 wiederholen
- SGLT2i früh beginnen
- evtl. Azetazolamid 500 mg 3 d
- HCT/ Metolazon zweite Wahl



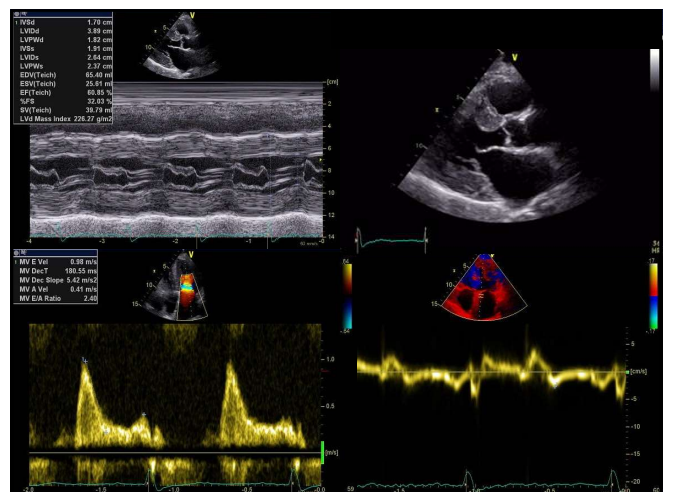
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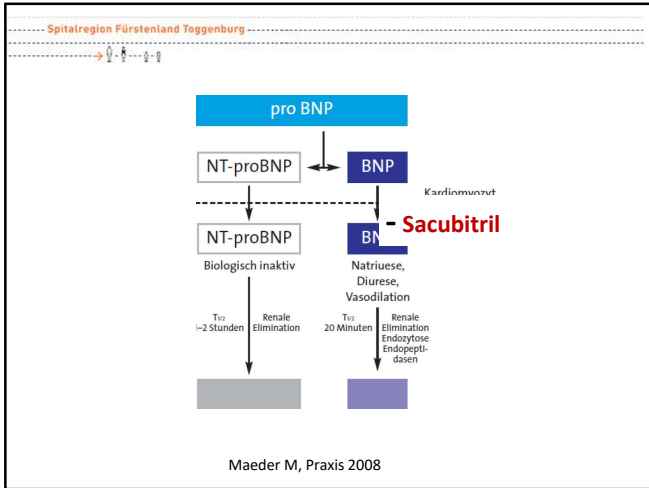
Fallbeispiel: 85-jährige Patientin mit langjähriger Hypertonie und Adipositas

- seit einigen Wochen Leistungsminderung, Müdigkeit und zunehmende Dyspnoe
- Hospitalisation wegen kardialer Dekompensation (**NT-pro-BNP 6870**) i.R. eines neu-diagnostizierten Vorhofflimmerns bei Eintritt tachykard und hyperton

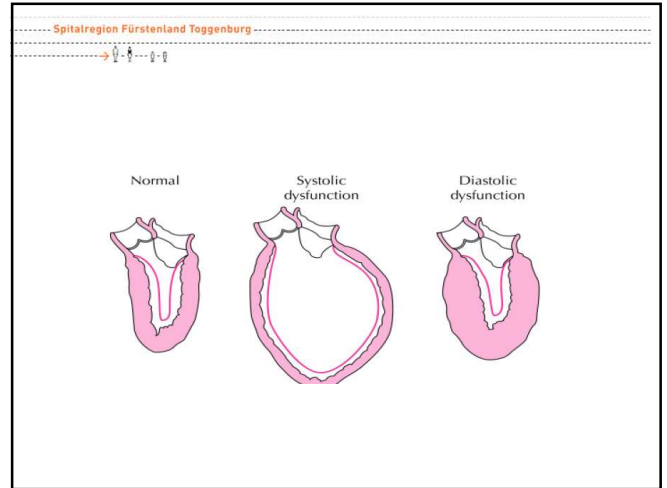


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Welche Medikamente sind bei Niereninsuffizienz sicher?

A

B

Drug Class	ACI/ACE	ARNI	Beta-Blocker	MR	SGLT2	Statine	Diuretika
ACEI	Recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended
ARNI	Not recommended	Recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended
Beta-Blocker	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
MR	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended
SGLT2	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended
Statine	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
Diuretika	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended

Generell

Regelmässige Kontrolle Kreatinin und Kalium
Enge Zusammenarbeit mit Nephrologie

“Sick-day-rules”
Reduktion Medikamente
(insbesondere Diuretika, SGLT-2) bei grosser Hitze oder Akuterkrankung wie Diarrhoe/ Fieber, fehlender Nahrungs-/ Flüssigkeitsaufnahme

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Table 8 Evidence-based doses of disease-modifying drugs in key randomized trials in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction

Drug	Starting dose	Target dose
ACE-I		
Captopril	6.25 mg b.i.d.	50 mg b.i.d.
Enalapril	2.5 mg b.i.d.	10–20 mg b.i.d.
Lisinopril	2.5–5 mg o.d.	20–35 mg o.d.
Ramipril	2.5 mg b.i.d.	5 mg b.i.d.
Trandolapril	0.5 mg o.d.	4 mg o.d.
ARNI		
Sacubitril/valsartan	49/51 mg b.i.d. ^a	97/103 mg b.i.d.
Beta-blockers		
Bisoprolol	1.25 mg o.d.	10 mg o.d.
Carvedilol	3.125 mg b.i.d.	25 mg b.i.d. ^a
Metoprolol succinate (CRXL)	12.5–25 mg o.d.	200 mg o.d.
MR		
Furosemide ^b	1.25 mg o.d.	10 mg o.d.
Eplerenone	25 mg o.d.	50 mg o.d.
Spiroonolactone	25 mg o.d. ^a	50 mg o.d.
SGLT2 inhibitor		
Dapagliflozin	10 mg o.d.	10 mg o.d.
Empagliflozin	10 mg o.d.	10 mg o.d.
Other agents		
Canesartan	4 mg o.d.	32 mg o.d.
Losartan	50 mg o.d.	150 mg o.d.
Valsartan	40 mg b.i.d.	160 mg b.i.d.
Hydrochloride	5 mg b.i.d.	7.5 mg b.i.d.
Verapamil	2.5 mg o.d.	10 mg o.d.
Digoxin	62.5 µg o.d.	250 µg o.d.
Hydrochloride	37.5 mg t.i.d./20 mg t.i.d.	75 mg t.i.d./40 mg t.i.d.

Recommendations for pre-discharge and early post-discharge follow-up of patients hospitalized for acute heart failure

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
It is recommended that patients hospitalized for AHF be carefully evaluated to exclude persistent signs of congestion before discharge and to optimize oral treatment. ^{43,47,52}	I	C
It is recommended that evidence-based oral medical treatment be administered before discharge. ^{53,54}	I	C
An early follow-up visit is recommended at 1–2 weeks after discharge to assess signs of congestion, drug tolerance and start and/or up-titrate evidence-based therapy. ^{55,56}	I	C
Ferric carboxymaltose should be considered for iron deficiency, defined as serum ferritin <100 ng/mL or serum ferritin 100–299 ng/mL with TSAT <20%, to improve symptoms and reduce rehospitalizations. ⁵⁷	IIa	B

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