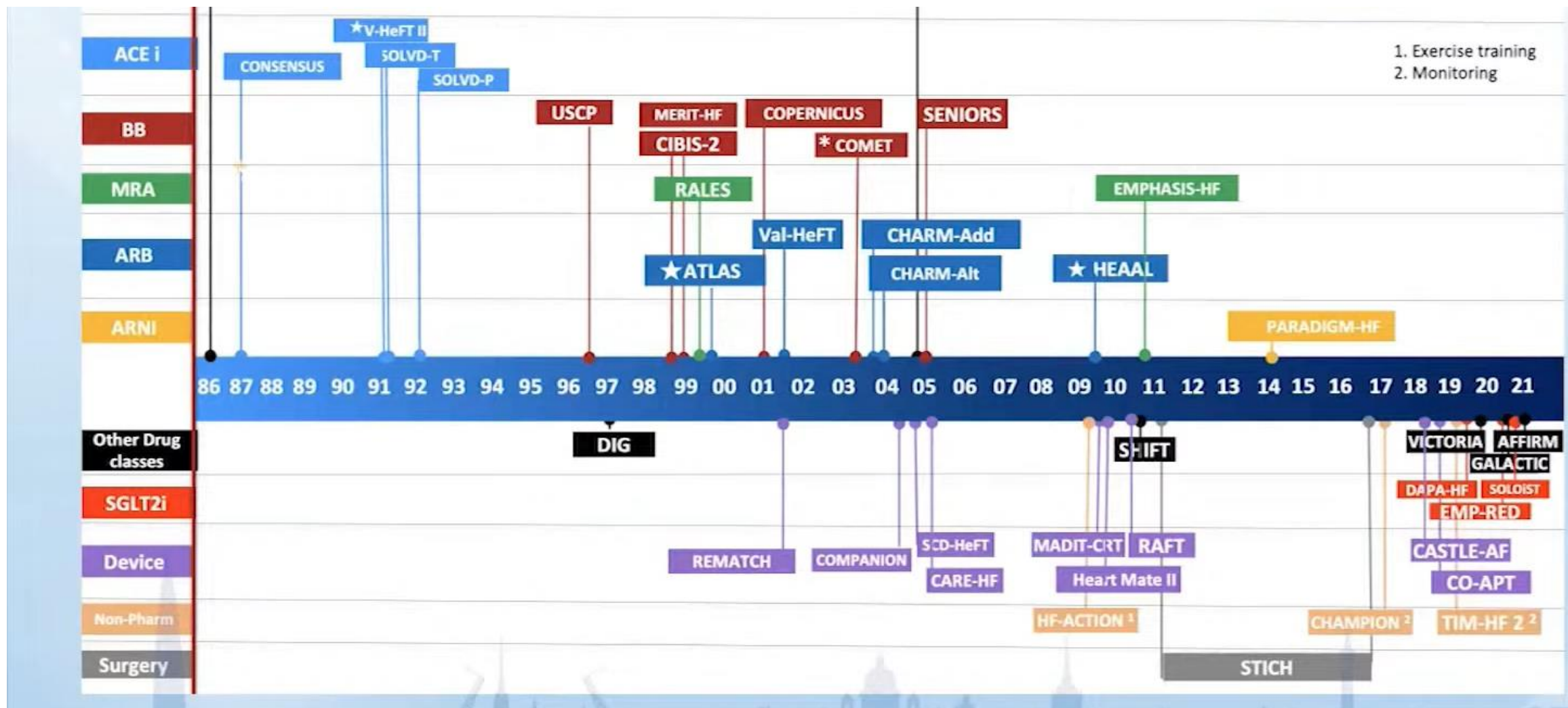




ХСН+ОСН 2021



Применение эмпаглифлозина при СН с сохраненной ФВ

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Empagliflozin in Heart Failure with a Preserved Ejection Fraction

Эффективность применения эмпаглифлозина при сердечной недостаточности (СН) с сохраненной фракцией выброса (ФВ)

Международное рандомизированное двойное-слепое плацебо-контролируемое исследование **EMPEROR-Preserved** (Empagliflozin Outcome Trial in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction)



Оценить эффективность подавления натрий-глюкозного котранспортера 2-го типа с помощью приема эмпаглифлозина на тяжесть осложнений СН и сохраненной ФВ (СНсохрФВ)





- ▶ ≥ 18 лет
- ▶ ХСН, соответствующая II–IV классу NYHA
- ▶ ФВЛЖ $>40\%$
- ▶ NT-proBNP >300 пкг/мл или >900 пкг/мл при ФП



- ▶ Наличие заболеваний, которые могут изменить свое клиническое течение, независимо от наличия СН.
- ▶ При наличии любого заболевания, которые могут угрожать безопасности пациента или ограничивать возможность участия в исследовании.

Распределение пациентов в исследовании



Критерии оценки/клинические исходы

Анализ с использованием иерархического подхода

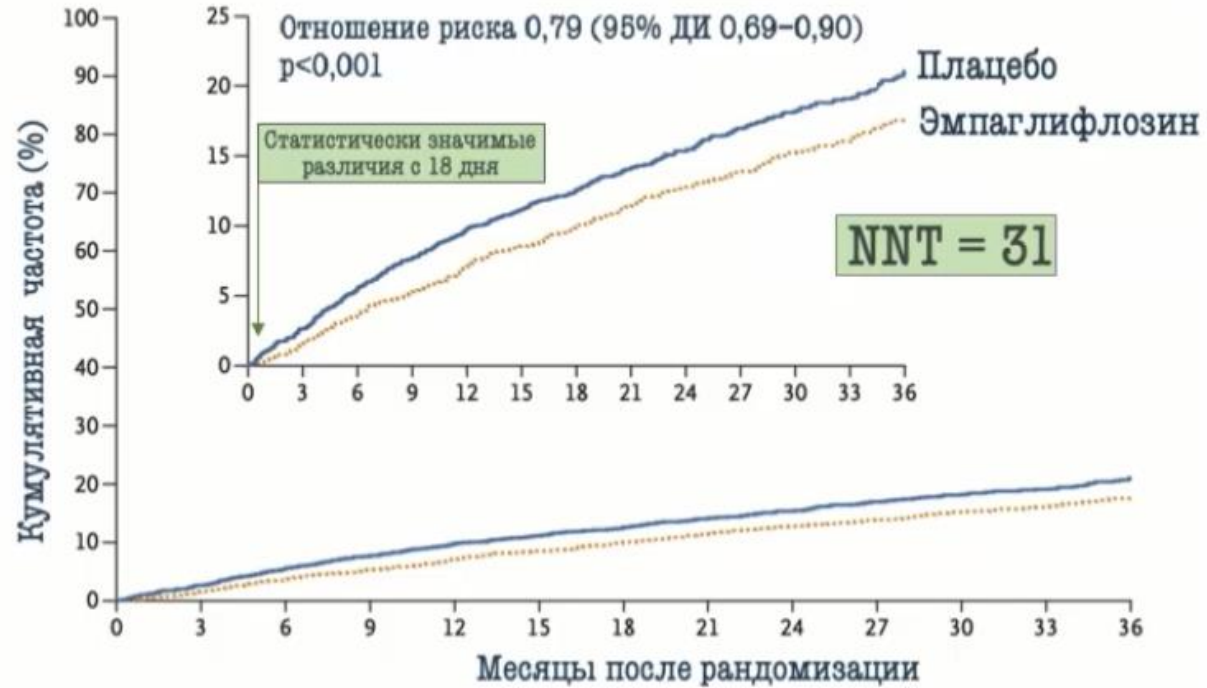


- ▶ **ОСНОВНОЙ** комбинированный показатель времени до развития первого из таких подтвержденных исходов, как смерть от осложнений ССЗ или госпитализация по поводу утяжеления СН.
- ▶ **ПЕРВЫЙ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ** показатель частоты развития всех подтвержденных госпитализаций по поводу утяжеления СН, включая первую и повторные.
- ▶ **ВТОРОЙ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ** показатель: скорость снижения рСКФ в период выполнения исследования с использованием двойного слепого метода.

Основные характеристики пациентов

Характеристика	Группа эмпаглифлозина n=2997	Группа плацебо n=2991
Возраст, годы	71,8±9,3	71,9±9,6
Женский пол, %	45	45
Сахарный диабет, %	49	49
Ишемическая природа СН, %	36	35
NYHA класс II, %	81	82
ФВЛЖ, %	54,3±8,8	54,3±8,8
NT-proBNP (медиана), пкг/мл	994 (501, 1740)	946 (498, 1725)
Фибрилляция предсердий, %	51	51
СКФ, мл/мин/1,73 м ²	60,6±19,8 (50% <60)	60,6±19,9 (50% <60)
Сопутствующая терапия, %		
Ингибиторы РААС ± ARNI	81	80
АМКР	37	38
β-блокаторы	87	86
Статины	68	70

Основной показатель (смерть от осложнений ССЗ и госпитализация по поводу СН)



Placebo	2991	2888	2786	2706	2627	2424	2066	1821	1534	1278	961	681	400
Эмпаглифлозин	2997	2928	2843	2780	2708	2491	2134	1858	1578	1332	1005	709	402

Частота госпитализаций по поводу утяжеления СН

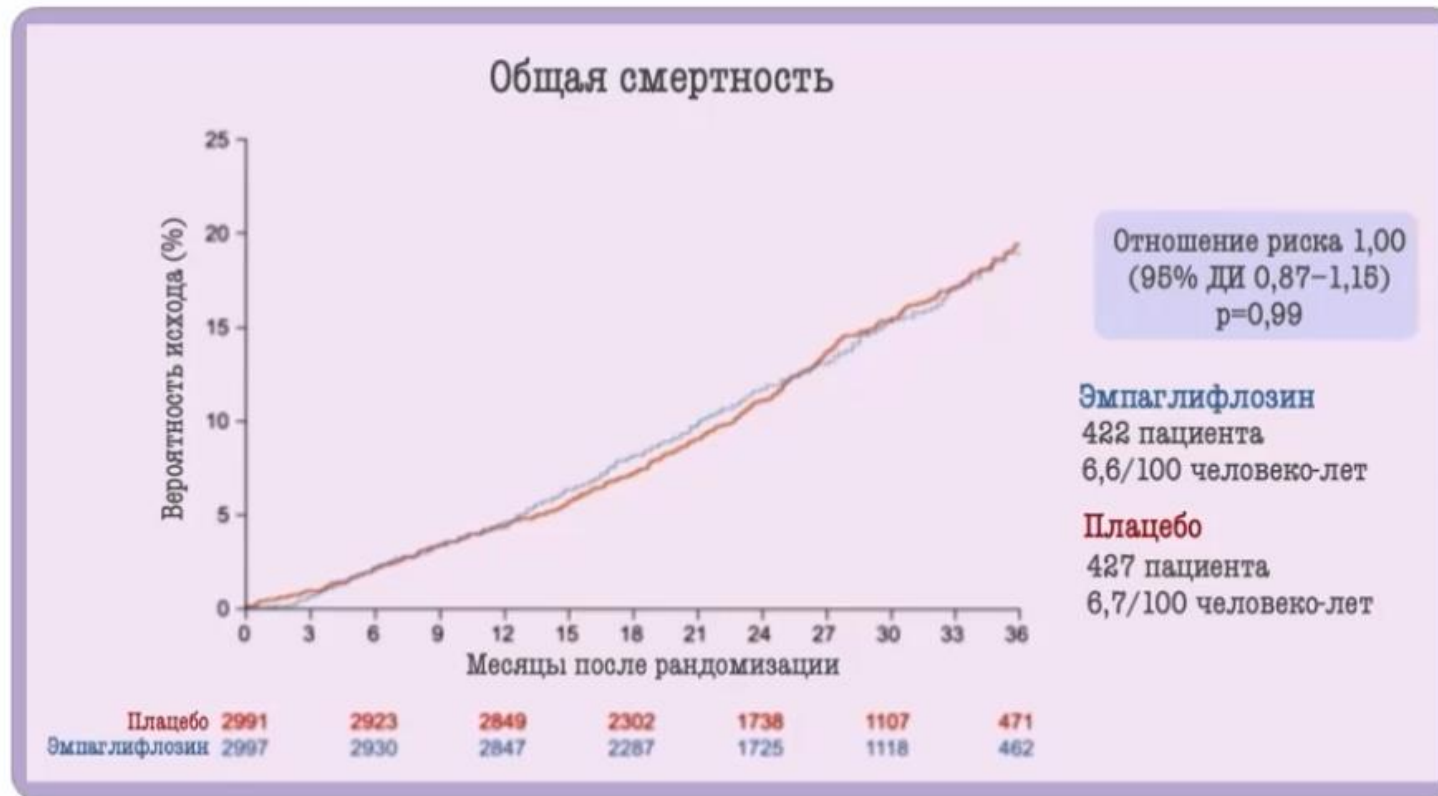


Плацебо	2991	2945	2901	2855	2816	2618	2258	1998	1695	1414	1061	747	448
Эмпаглифлозин	2997	2962	2913	2869	2817	2604	2247	1977	1684	1429	1081	765	446



КАРДИОКЛИНИКА

Результаты: частота госпитализаций по поводу утяжеления СН





- ▶ **ВТОРОЙ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ** показатель: скорость снижения рСКФ в период выполнения исследования с использованием двойного слепого метода.



Выводы исследования EMPEROR-Preserved (в докладе Anker S.D. на ESC 2021)

- ▶ У пациентов с СН и ФВЛЖ >40% прием эмпаглифлозина приводил к снижению риска развития исходов, включенных в комбинированный показатель смертности от осложнений ССЗ и частоты госпитализаций по поводу утяжеления СН на 21% ($p=0,0003$), что представляется клинически значимым эффектом.
- ▶ Преимущества эмпаглифлозина по влиянию на основной показатель было устойчивым в заранее определенных подгруппах пациентов с разными характеристиками, включая подгруппы в зависимости от ФВЛЖ, пола и наличия сахарного диабета.
- ▶ Прием эмпаглифлозина снижал частоту всех (первых и повторных) госпитализаций по поводу утяжеления СН на 27% ($p=0,0009$).
- ▶ Исследование EMPEROR-Preserved стало первым РКИ, в котором установлено несомненное преимущество лекарственной терапии у пациентов с СН и сохраненной ФВ.

2021 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure

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
	2	LVEF ≤40%	LVEF 41–49% ^b
	3	-	-
			Symptoms ± Signs ^a
			LVEF ≥50%
			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 ^c

HF = heart failure; HFmrEF = heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LV = left ventricle; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction.

^aSigns may not be present in the early stages of HF (especially in HFpEF) and in optimally treated patients.

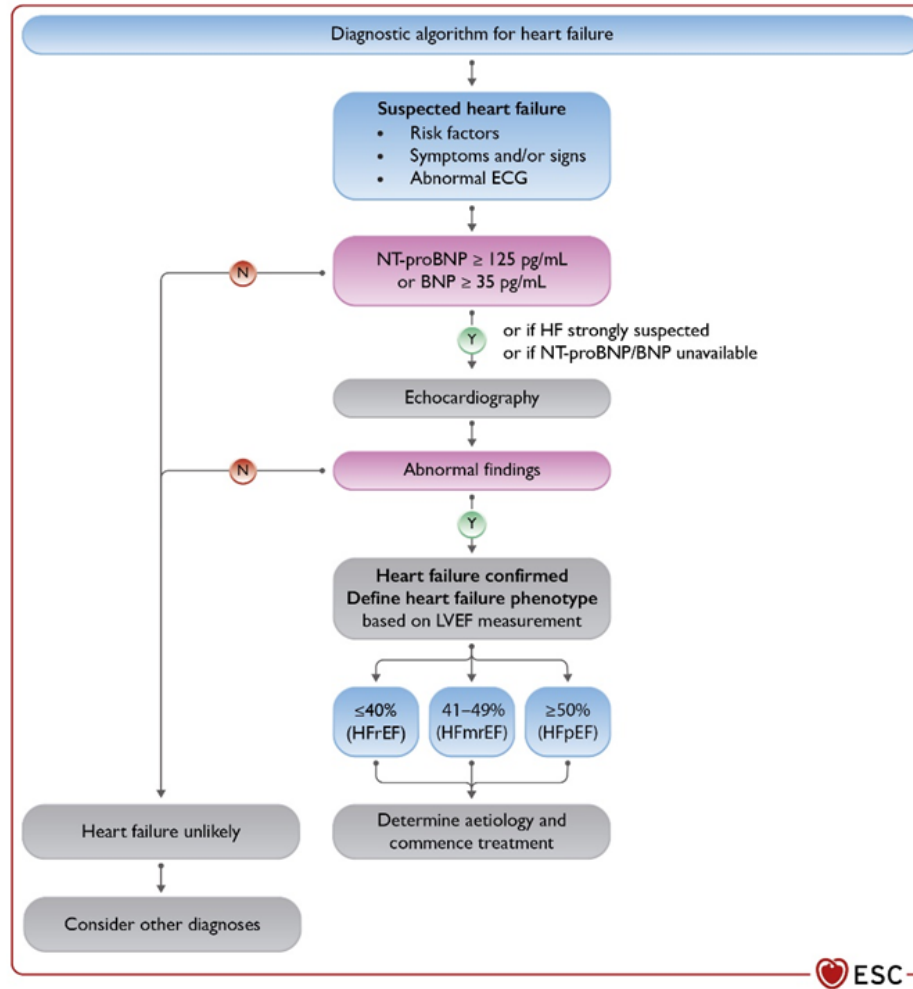
^bFor the diagnosis of HFmrEF, the presence of other evidence of structural heart disease (e.g. increased left atrial size, LV hypertrophy or echocardiographic measures of impaired LV filling) makes the diagnosis more likely.

^cFor the diagnosis of HFpEF, the greater the number of abnormalities present, the higher the likelihood of HFpEF.

Key change from the 2016 guidelines

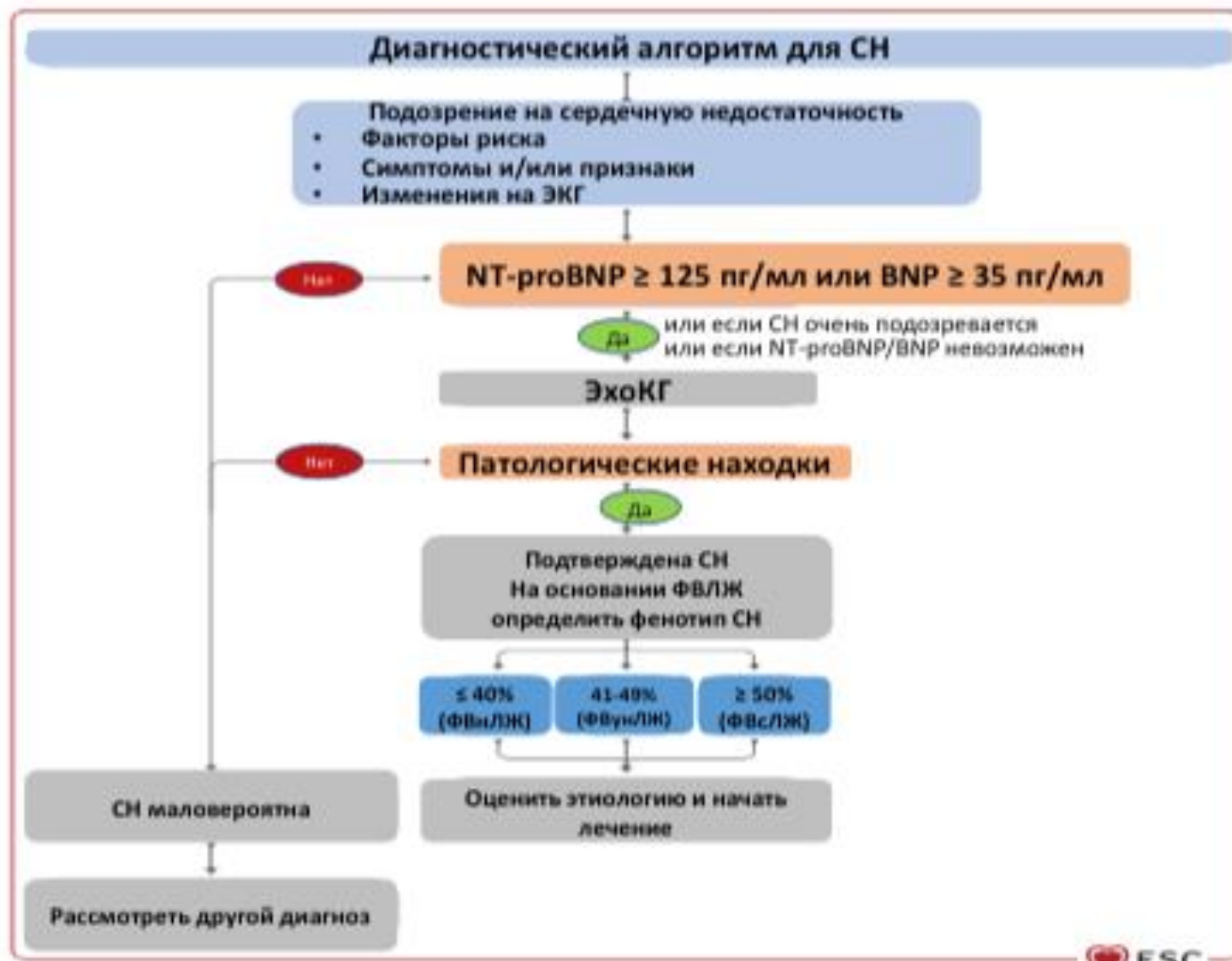
- **Change of the term “heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction” to “heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction (HFmrEF)”**
 - **based on evidence that patients with HFmrEF may benefit from similar therapies to those with HFrEF**
- **For the diagnosis of HFmrEF, elevated natriuretic peptides and other evidence of structural heart disease make the diagnosis more likely but are not mandatory for diagnosis if there is certainty regarding the measurement of the LVEF**
- **Addition of a table of recommendations for the treatment of HFmrEF**

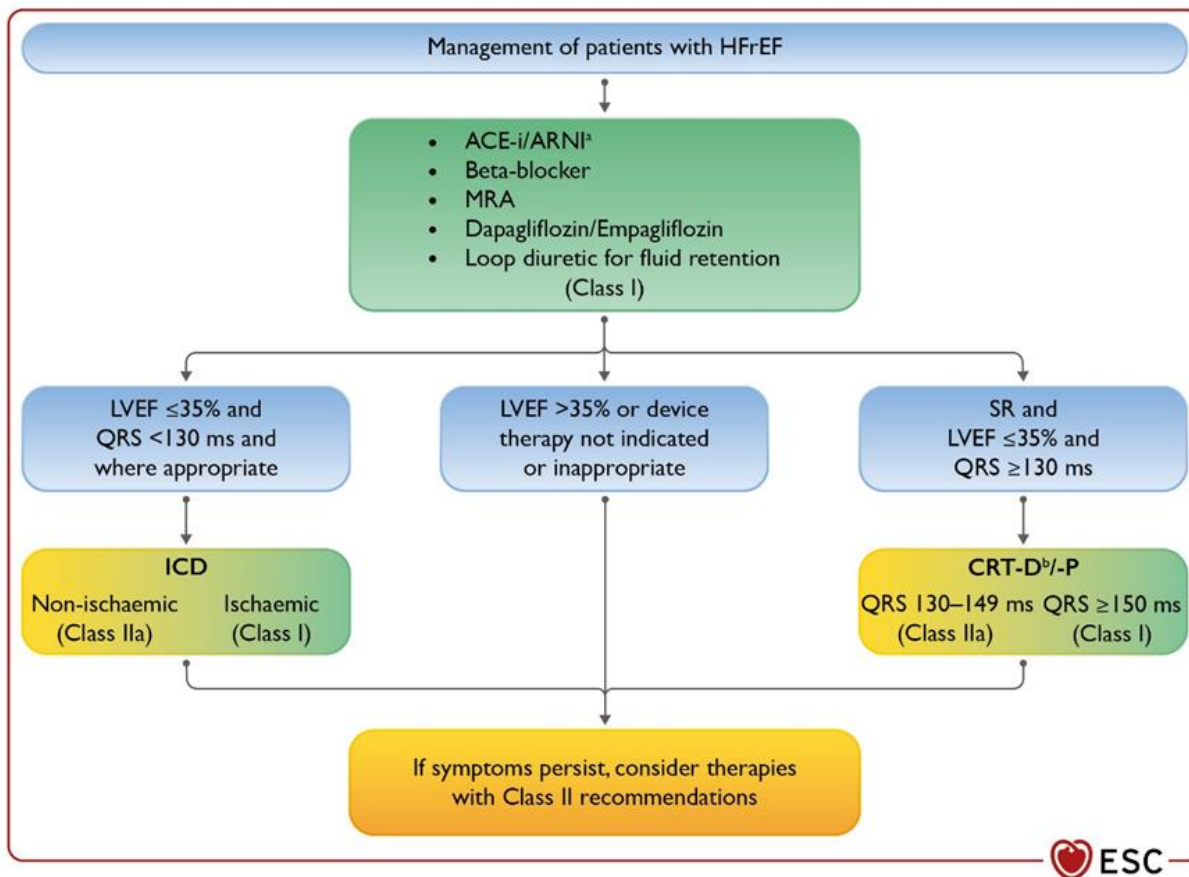




The diagnostic algorithm for heart failure

ECG = electrocardiogram; HFmrEF = heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B type natriuretic peptide. The abnormal echocardiographic findings are described in more detail in the respective sections on HFrEF (section 5), HFmrEF (section 7), and HFpEF (section 8).

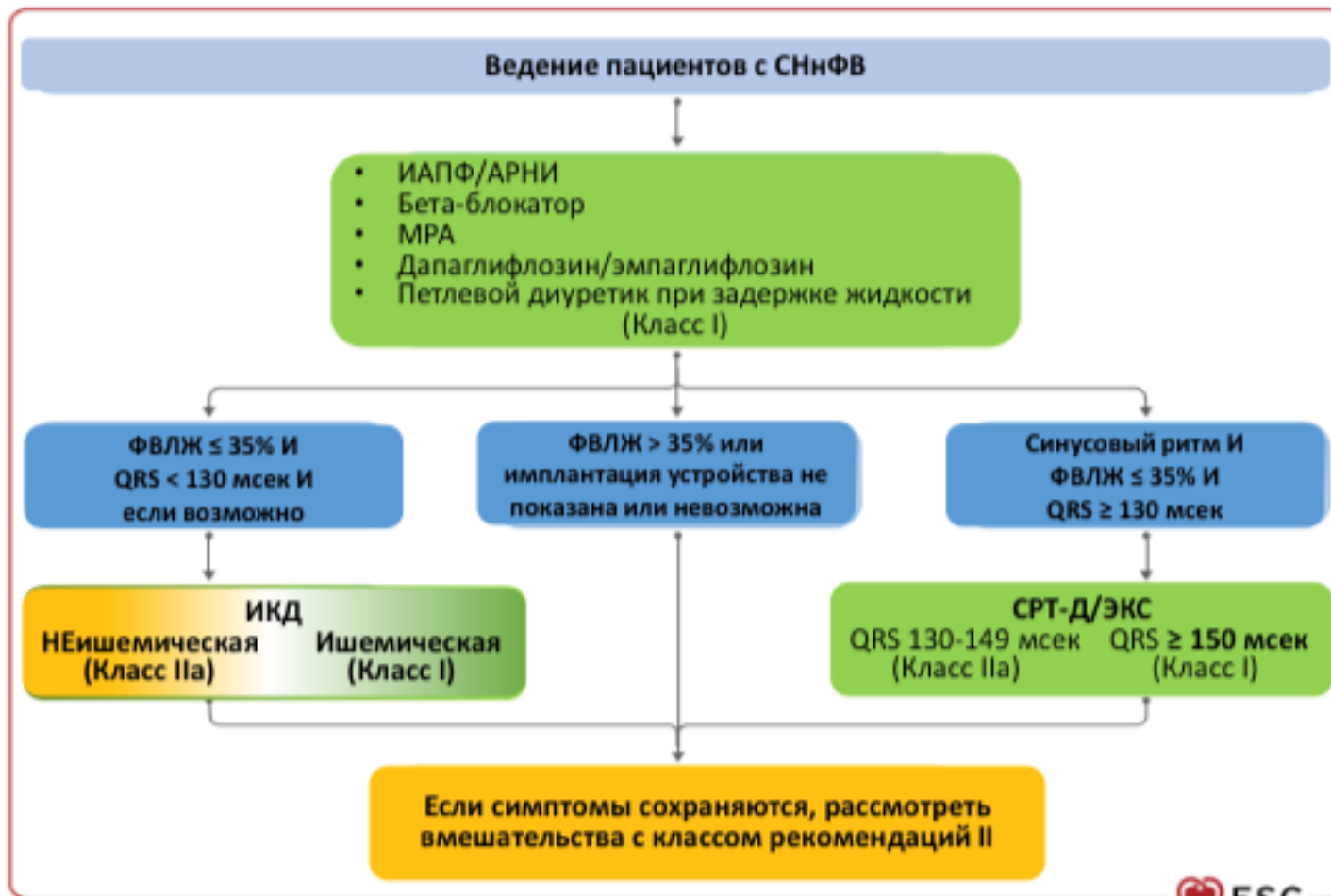




Therapeutic algorithm of Class I Therapy Indications for a patient with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARNI = angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; CRT-D = cardiac resynchronization therapy with defibrillator; CRT-P = cardiac resynchronization therapy with pacemaker; ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; QRS = Q, R, and S waves (on a 12-lead electrocardiogram); SR = sinus rhythm.
^aAs a replacement for ACE-I.
^bWhere appropriate. Class I=green. Class IIa=Yellow.

Терапевтический алгоритм при СНФВ



Pharmacological treatments indicated in patients with (NYHA class II-IV) ESC heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (LVEF \leq 40%)

Recommendations	Class	Level
An ACE-I is recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	I	A
A beta-blocker is recommended for patients with stable HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	I	A
An MRA is recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	I	A
Dapagliflozin or empagliflozin are recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	I	A
Sacubitril/valsartan is recommended as a replacement for an ACE-I in patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	I	B

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NYHA = New York Heart Association.

Лекарственные препараты при СНнФВ

Рекомендации	Класс рекомендаций	Уровень доказанности
ИАПФ рекомендован пациентам с СНнФВ для снижения риска госпитализации из-за СН и смерти	I	A
Бета-блокатор рекомендован пациентам с СНнФВ для снижения риска госпитализации из-за СН и смерти	I	A
МРА рекомендован пациентам с СНнФВ для снижения риска госпитализации из-за СН и смерти	I	A
Дапаглифлозин или эмпаглифлозин рекомендован пациентам с СНнФВ для снижения риска госпитализации из-за СН и смерти	I	A
Сакубитрил/валсартан рекомендован в качестве замены ИАПФ у пациентов с СНнФВ для снижения риска госпитализации из-за СН и смерти	I	B

Other pharmacological treatments indicated in selected patients with NYHA class II-IV heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (LVEF ≤40%) (1)

Recommendations	Class	Level
Loop diuretics		
Diuretics are recommended in patients with HFrEF with signs and/or symptoms of congestion to alleviate HF symptoms, improve exercise capacity, and reduce HF hospitalizations.	I	C
ARB		
An ARB ^a is recommended to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and CV death in symptomatic patients unable to tolerate an ACE-I or ARNI (patients should also receive a beta-blocker and an MRA).	I	B

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin-receptor blocker; ARNI = angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; CV = cardiovascular; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NYHA= New York Heart Association.

^aThe ARBs with evidence in HFrEF are candesartan, losartan, and valsartan.

Other pharmacological treatments indicated in selected patients with NYHA class II-IV heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (LVEF ≤40%) (2)

Recommendations	Class	Level
I_f-channel inhibitor		
Ivabradine should be considered in symptomatic patients with LVEF ≤35%, in SR and a resting heart rate ≥70 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.	Ia	B
Ivabradine should be considered in symptomatic patients with LVEF ≤35%, in SR and a resting heart rate ≥70 b.p.m. who are unable to tolerate or have contraindications for a beta-blocker to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and CV death. Patients should also receive an ACE-I (or ARNI) and an MRA.	Ia	C

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARNI = angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; b.p.m. = beats per minute; CV = cardiovascular; HF = heart failure; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NYHA = New York Heart Association; SR = sinus rhythm.

Other pharmacological treatments indicated in selected patients with NYHA class II-IV heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (LVEF ≤40%) (3)

Recommendations	Class	Level
Soluble guanylate cyclase receptor 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.	IIb	B
Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate		
Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate should be considered in self-identified black patients with LVEF ≤35% or with an LVEF <45% combined with a dilated left ventricle in NYHA class III-IV despite treatment with an ACE-I (or ARNI), a beta-blocker and an MRA to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	IIa	B
Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate may be considered in patients with symptomatic HFrEF who cannot tolerate any of an ACE-I, an ARB, or ARNI (or they are contraindicated) to reduce the risk of death.	IIb	B

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARNI = angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; CV = cardiovascular; HF = heart failure; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NYHA = New York Heart Association.

Other pharmacological treatments indicated in selected patients with NYHA class II-IV heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (LVEF \leq 40%) (4)

Recommendations	Class	Level
Digoxin		
Digoxin may be considered in patients with symptomatic HFrEF in sinus rhythm despite treatment with an ACE-I (or ARNI), a beta-blocker and an MRA, to reduce the risk of hospitalization (both all-cause and HF hospitalizations).	IIb	B

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARNI = angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist.

Recommendations for an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator in patients with heart failure (1)

Recommendations	Class	Level
Secondary prevention		
An ICD is recommended to reduce the risk of sudden death and all-cause mortality in patients who have recovered from a ventricular arrhythmia causing haemodynamic instability, and who are expected to survive for >1 year with good functional status, in the absence of reversible causes or unless the ventricular arrhythmia has occurred <48 h after a MI.	I	A
Primary prevention		
An ICD is recommended to reduce the risk of sudden death and all-cause mortality in patients with symptomatic HF (NYHA class II-III) of an ischaemic aetiology (unless they have had a MI in the prior 40 days—see below), and an LVEF ≤35% despite ≥3 months of OMT, provided they are expected to survive substantially longer than 1 year with good functional status.	I	A

HF = heart failure; ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; MI = myocardial infarction; NYHA = New York Heart Association; OMT = optimal medical therapy.

Recommendations for an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator in patients with heart failure (2)

Recommendations	Class	Level
Primary prevention (continued)		
An ICD should be considered to reduce the risk of sudden death and all-cause mortality in patients with symptomatic HF (NYHA class II-III) of a non-ischaemic aetiology, and an LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite ≥ 3 months of OMT, provided they are expected to survive substantially longer than 1 year with good functional status.	IIa	A
Patients should be carefully evaluated by an experienced cardiologist before generator replacement, because management goals, the patient's needs and clinical status may have changed.	IIa	B
A wearable ICD may be considered for patients with HF who are at risk of sudden cardiac death for a limited period or as a bridge to an implanted device.	IIb	B

HF = heart failure; ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA = New York Heart Association; OMT = optimal medical therapy.

Рекомендации по лечению с применением двайсов при СН со сниженной ФВ (HFrEF, СНсФВ)			
Рекомендации СН, 2021	Класс	Рекомендации СН, 2016	Класс
<p>Следует рассмотреть возможность установления ИКД для снижения риска внезапной смерти и смертности от всех причин у пациентов с симптоматической СН (класс II-III по NYHA) неишемической этиологии болезни, ФВ ЛЖ $\leq 35\%$, несмотря на ≥ 3 месяцев оптимальной медикаментозной терапии, при условии, что ожидаемая продолжительность жизни значительно дольше 1 года с хорошим функциональным статусом.</p>	<p>IIa</p>	<p>Первичная профилактика: ИКД рекомендован для снижения риска внезапной сердечной смерти и смертности от всех причин у пациентов с симптомами СН (класс II-III по NYHA) и ФВЛЖ $\leq 35\%$, несмотря на ≥ 3 месяцев оптимальной медикаментозной терапии при условии, что ожидаемая выживаемость пациентов составит значительно более 1 года с хорошим функциональным статусом и они имеют дилатационную кардиомиопатию.</p>	<p>I</p>

Recommendations for an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator in patients with heart failure (3)

Recommendations	Class	Level
Primary prevention (continued)		
ICD implantation is not recommended within 40 days of a MI as implantation at this time does not improve prognosis.	III	A
ICD therapy is not recommended in patients in NYHA class IV with severe symptoms refractory to pharmacological therapy unless they are candidates for CRT, a VAD, or cardiac transplantation.	III	A

CRT = cardiac resynchronization therapy; ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; NYHA = New York Heart Association; VAD = ventricular assist device.

Recommendations for cardiac resynchronization therapy implantation in ESC patients with heart failure (1)

Recommendations	Class	Level
CRT is recommended for symptomatic patients with HF in SR with a QRS duration ≥ 150 ms and LBBB QRS morphology and with LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite OMT in order to improve symptoms and reduce morbidity and mortality.	I	A
CRT should be considered for symptomatic patients with HF in SR with a QRS duration of 130–149 ms and LBBB QRS morphology and with LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite OMT in order to improve symptoms and reduce morbidity and mortality.	I	B
CRT should be considered for symptomatic patients with HF in SR with a QRS duration ≥ 150 ms and non-LBBB QRS morphology and with LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite OMT in order to improve symptoms and reduce morbidity and mortality.	IIa	B
CRT may be considered for symptomatic patients with HF in SR with a QRS duration of 130–149 ms and non-LBBB QRS morphology and with LVEF $\leq 35\%$ despite OMT in order to improve symptoms and reduce morbidity and mortality.	IIb	B

AF = atrial fibrillation; AV = atrio-ventricular; CRT = cardiac resynchronization therapy; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; LBBB = left bundle branch block; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA = New York Heart Association; OMT = optimal medical therapy (class I recommended medical therapies for at least 3 months); QRS = Q, R, and S waves (combination of three of the graphical deflections); RV = right ventricular; SR = sinus rhythm.

Рекомендации по лечению с применением девайсов при СН со сниженной ФВ (HFrEF, СНсФВ)

Рекомендации СН, 2021	Класс	Рекомендации СН, 2016	Класс
У пациентов с ФВ ЛЖ $\leq 35\%$, которым был имплантирован обычный кардиостимулятор или ИКД, которые впоследствии имеют ухудшение СН, несмотря на оптимальную медикаментозную терапию и имеют значительную долю стимуляции правого желудочка, следует рассмотреть «улучшение» до КРТ	IIa	Пациенты со сниженной ФВ (HFrEF, СНсФВ), которым был имплантирован обычный кардиостимулятор или ИКД, которые впоследствии имеют ухудшение СН, несмотря на оптимальную медикаментозную терапию и имеют значительную долю стимуляции правого желудочка, следует рассмотреть «улучшение» до КРТ. Это не касается стабильных пациентов.	IIb

Ключевые изменения в лечении HFrEF в 2021г.

- New class I recommended therapy for HFrEF: the SGLT2 inhibitors dapagliflozin and empagliflozin
- The 4 key drug therapies should be initiated as quickly and safely as possible
- Importance of tailored management
- Primary prevention ICD in non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy now IIa
- Emphasis on broad LBBB in selecting patients for CRT



Pharmacological treatments to be considered in patients with (NYHA class II-IV) heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction

Recommendations	Class	Level
Diuretics are recommended in patients with congestion and HFmrEF in order to alleviate symptoms and signs.	I	C
An ACE-I may be considered for patients with HFmrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	IIb	C
An ARB may be considered for patients with HFmrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	IIb	C
A beta-blocker may be considered for patients with HFmrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	IIb	C
An MRA may be considered for patients with HFmrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	IIb	C
Sacubitril/valsartan may be considered for patients with HFmrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death.	IIb	C

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin-receptor blocker; HF = heart failure; HFmrEF = heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NYHA = New York Heart Association.

HFpEF

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Screening for, and treatment of, aetiologies, and cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular comorbidities is recommended in patients with HFpEF (see relevant sections of this document).	I	C
Diuretics are recommended in congested patients with HFpEF in order to alleviate symptoms and signs.	I	C

Reducing body weight in obese patients and increasing exercise may further improve symptoms and exercise capacity and should therefore be considered in appropriate patients.

HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction.
^aClass of recommendations. ^bLevel of evidence.

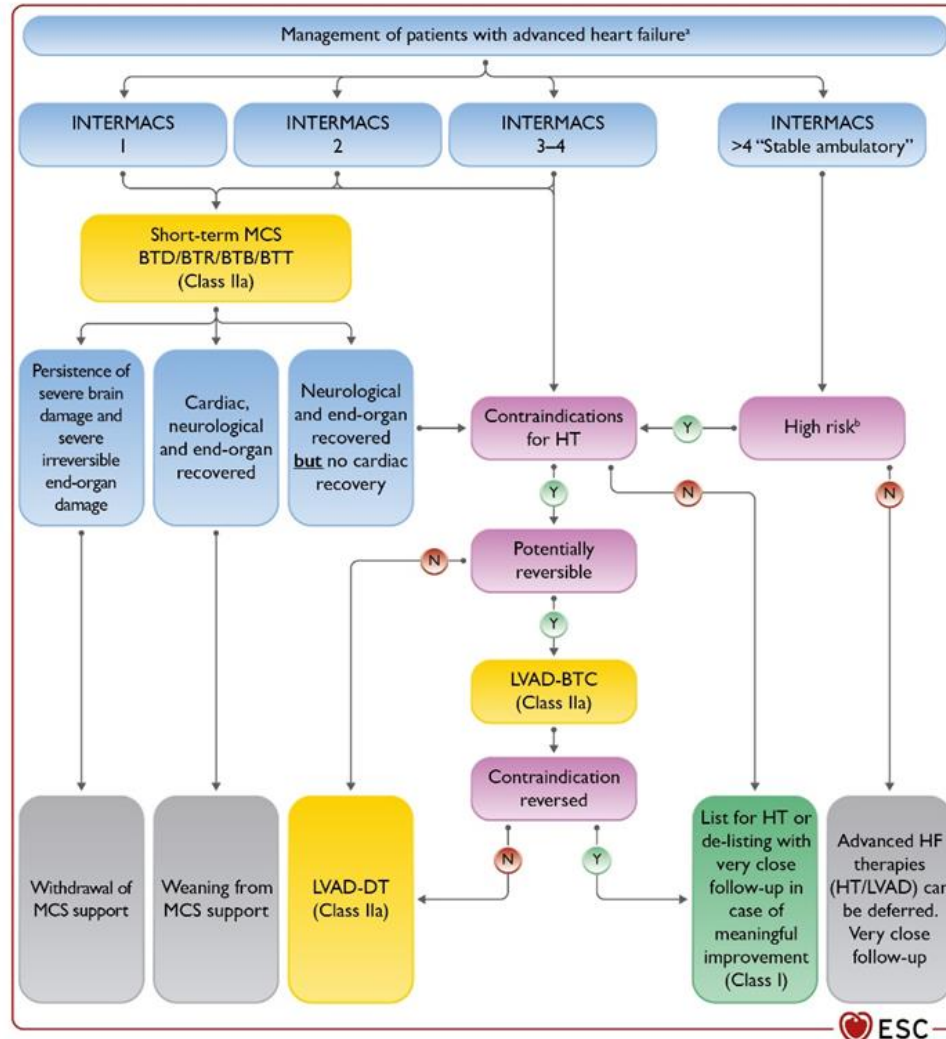


Criteria for definition of advanced heart failure

All the following criteria must be present despite OMT:

1. Severe and persistent symptoms of heart failure [NYHA class III (advanced) or IV].
2. Severe cardiac dysfunction defined by (at least one of the following):
 - LVEF ($\leq 30\%$)
 - Isolated RV failure (e.g., ARVC)
 - Non-operable severe valve abnormalities or congenital abnormalities
 - Persistently high (or increasing) BNP or NT-proBNP values and severe diastolic dysfunction or LV structural abnormalities (according to the definitions of HFpEF)
3. Episodes of pulmonary or systemic congestion requiring high-dose i.v. diuretics (or diuretic combinations) or episodes of low output requiring inotropes or vasoactive drugs or malignant arrhythmias causing >1 unplanned visit or hospitalization in the last 12 months.
4. Severe impairment of exercise capacity with inability to exercise or low 6MWT (<300 m) or $pVO_2 < 12$ mL/kg/min or $<50\%$ predicted value, estimated to be of cardiac origin.

6MWT= 6-minute walk test; ARVC = arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy; BNP = B-type natriuretic peptide; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; i.v. = intravenous; LV = left ventricular; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; NYHA = New York Heart Association; pVO_2 = peak oxygen consumption; RV = right ventricular.



Algorithm for the treatment of patients with advanced heart failure

BTB = bridge to bridge; BTC=bridge to candidacy; BTD = bridge to decision; BTR = bridge to recovery; BTT = bridge to transplantation; CA = cardiac amyloidosis; DT = destination therapy; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; HCM = hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; HF = heart failure; HFA = Heart Failure Association; HT = heart transplantation; INTERMACS = Interagency Registry for Mechanically Assisted Circulatory Support; LVAD = left ventricular assist device; LVAD-BTC = left ventricular assist device bridge to candidacy; LVAD-DT = left ventricular assist device destination therapy; MCS = mechanical circulatory support.

*This algorithm can be applied to all patients with advanced HF defined according to the ESC/HFA criteria, with exception of HCM, CA, arrhythmic storm, adult congenital heart disease, refractory angina.

^bRecurrent hospitalization, progressive end-organ failure, refractory congestion, inability to perform cardiopulmonary exercise test or peak oxygen consumption <12 mL/min/kg or <50% of expected value. Colour code for classes of recommendation: Green for Class of recommendation I and Yellow for Class of recommendation IIa (see Table 1 for further details on classes of recommendation)

Heart transplantation: indications and contraindications (1)

Indications

Advanced HF

No other therapeutic option, except for LVAD as BTT

Contraindications

Active infection^a

Severe peripheral arterial or cerebrovascular disease

Pharmacologic irreversible pulmonary hypertension (LVAD should be considered to reverse elevated pulmonary vascular resistance with subsequent re-evaluation to establish candidacy)

Malignancy with poor prognosis (a collaboration with oncology specialists should occur to stratify each patient as to their risk of tumour progression or recurrence which increases with the use of immunosuppression)

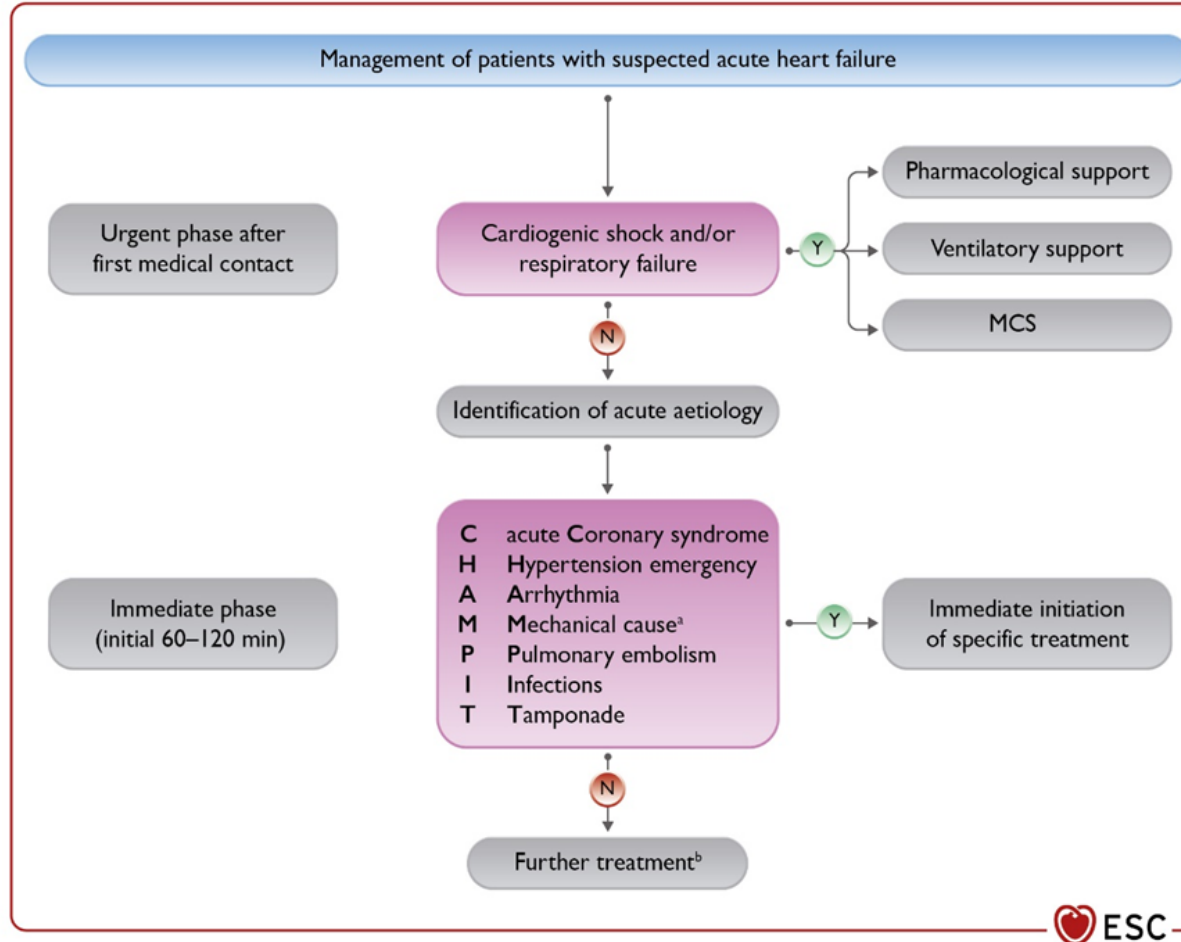
Irreversible liver dysfunction (cirrhosis) or irreversible renal dysfunction (e.g. creatinine clearance <30 mL/min/1.73 m²). Combined heart-liver or heart-kidney transplant may be considered

BTT = bridge to transplantation; HF = heart failure; LVAD = left ventricular assist device. ^aActive infection is a relative contraindication to transplant although in some cases of infected LVADs it may actually be an indication. Adapted from Crespo-Leiro MG et al., Advanced heart failure: a position statement of the Heart Failure Association of the European Society of Cardiology. Eur J Heart Fail 2018;20:1505-1535, by permission of John Wiley and Sons on behalf of the European Society of Cardiology.

Clinical presentations of acute heart failure

	Acutely decompensated heart failure (ADHF)	Acute pulmonary oedema	Isolated right ventricular failure	Cardiogenic Shock
Main mechanisms	LV dysfunction Sodium and water renal retention	Increased afterload and/or predominant LV diastolic dysfunction Valvular heart disease	RV dysfunction and/or pulmonary hypertension	Severe cardiac dysfunction
Main cause of symptoms	Fluid accumulation, increased intraventricular pressure	Fluid redistribution to the lungs and acute respiratory failure	Increased central venous pressure and often systemic hypoperfusion	Systemic hypoperfusion
Onset	Gradual (days)	Rapid (hours)	Gradual or rapid	Gradual or rapid
Main haemodynamic abnormalities	Increased LVEDP and PCWP ^a Low or normal cardiac output Normal to low SBP	Increased LVEDP and PCWP ^a Normal cardiac output Normal to high SBP	Increased RVEDP Low cardiac output Low SBP	Increased LVEDP and PCWP ^a Low cardiac output Low SBP
Main clinical presentations	Wet and warm OR Wet and cold	Wet and warm	Wet and cold	Wet and cold
Main treatment	Diuretics Inotropic agents/vasopressors (if peripheral hypoperfusion/hypotension) Short-term MCS if needed	Diuretics Vasodilators	Diuretics for peripheral congestion Inotropic agents/vasopressors (if peripheral hypoperfusion/hypotension) Short-term MCS if needed	Inotropic agents/vasopressors Short-term MCS

LV = left ventricular; LVEDP = left ventricular end-diastolic pressure; MCS = mechanical circulatory support; PCWP = pulmonary capillary wedge pressure; RV = right ventricular; RVEDP = right ventricular end-diastolic pressure; RRT = renal replacement therapy; SBP = systolic blood pressure. ^aMay be normal with low cardiac output. ^bWet and cold profile with need of inotropes and/or vasopressors may rarely occur.



Initial management of acute heart failure

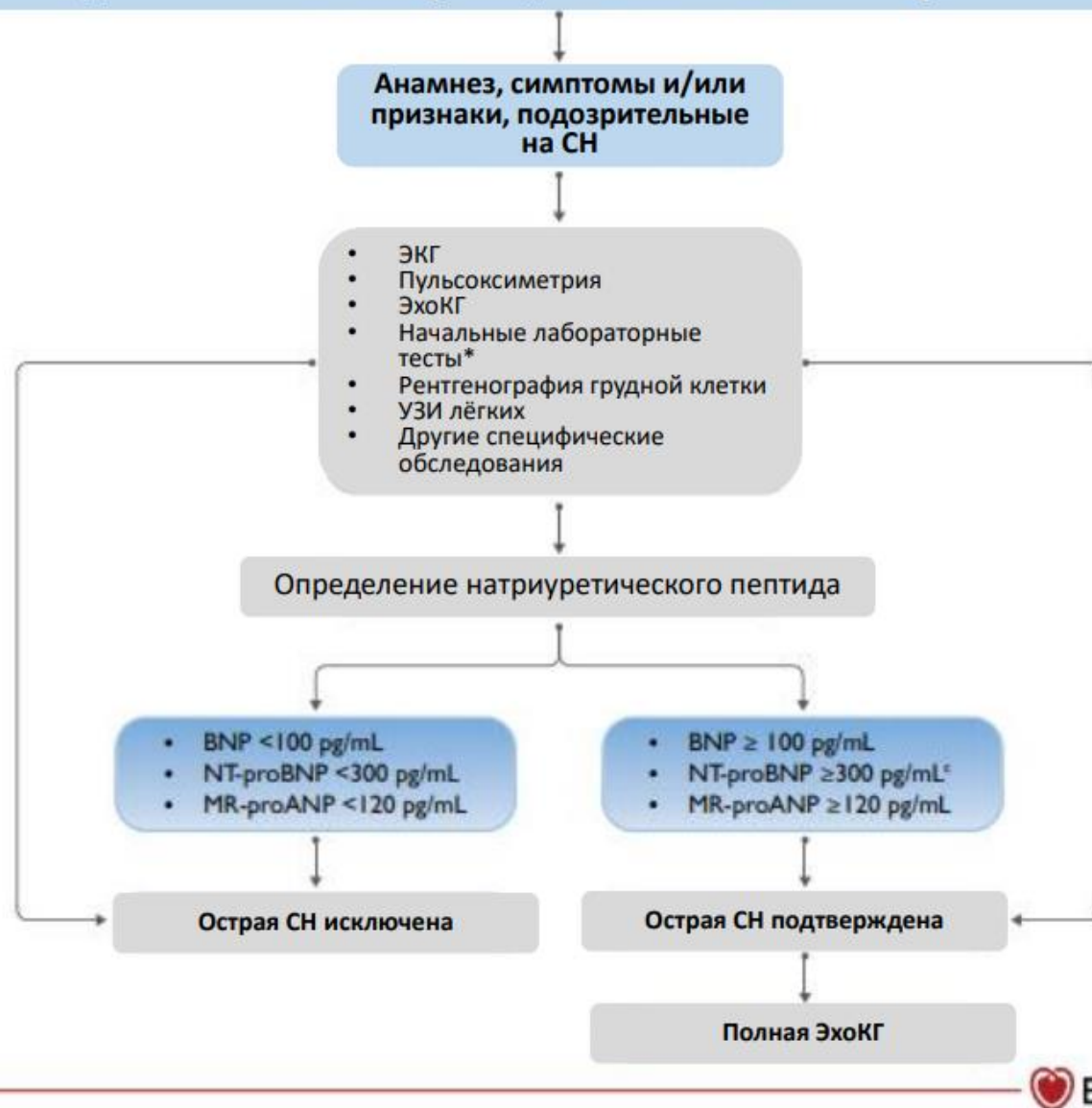
MCS = mechanical circulatory support.

^aAcute mechanical cause: myocardial rupture complicating acute coronary syndrome (free wall rupture, ventricular septal defect, acute mitral regurgitation), chest trauma or cardiac intervention, acute native or prosthetic valve incompetence secondary to endocarditis, aortic dissection or thrombosis.

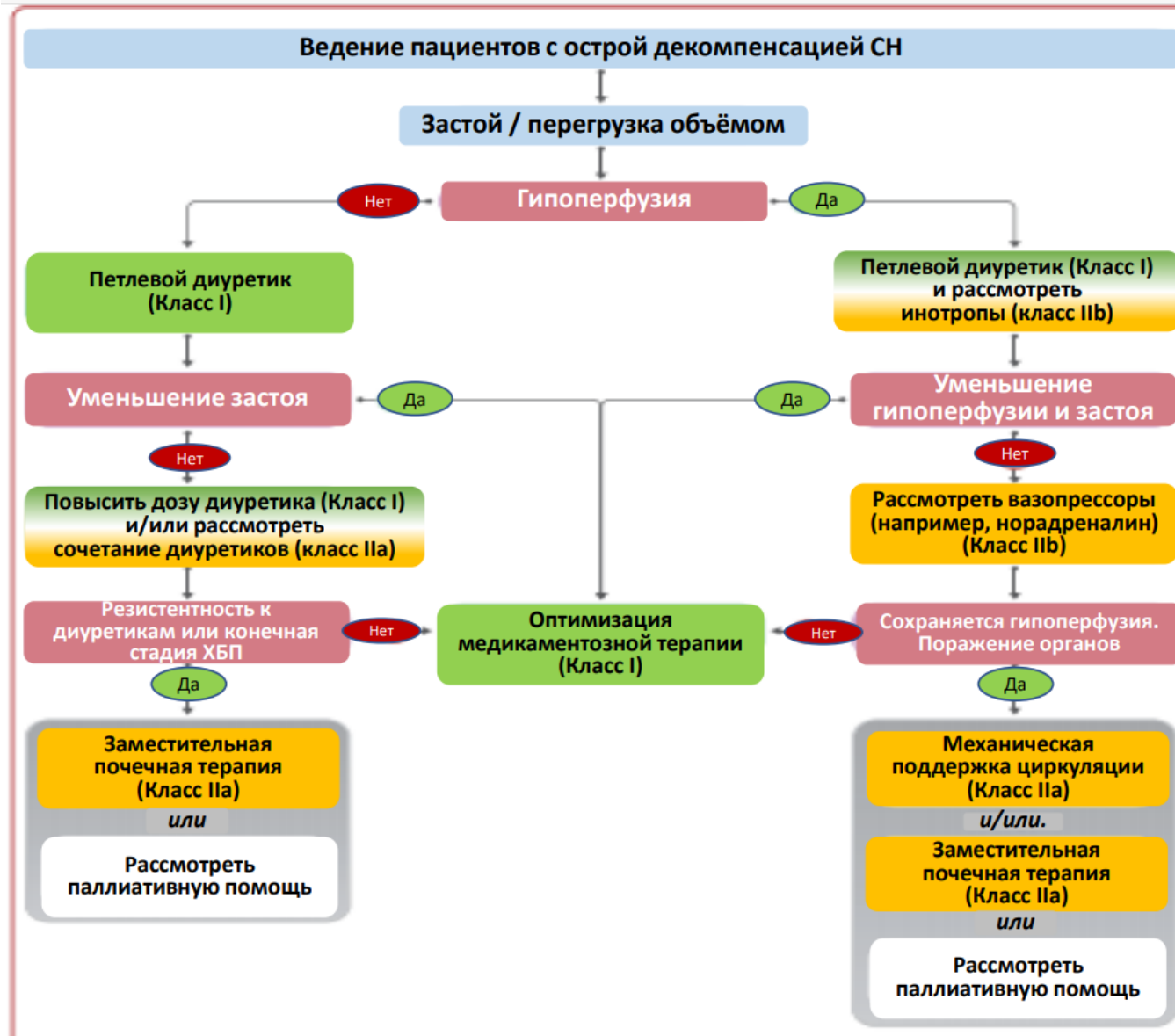
^bSee previous slides for specific treatments according to different clinical presentations.

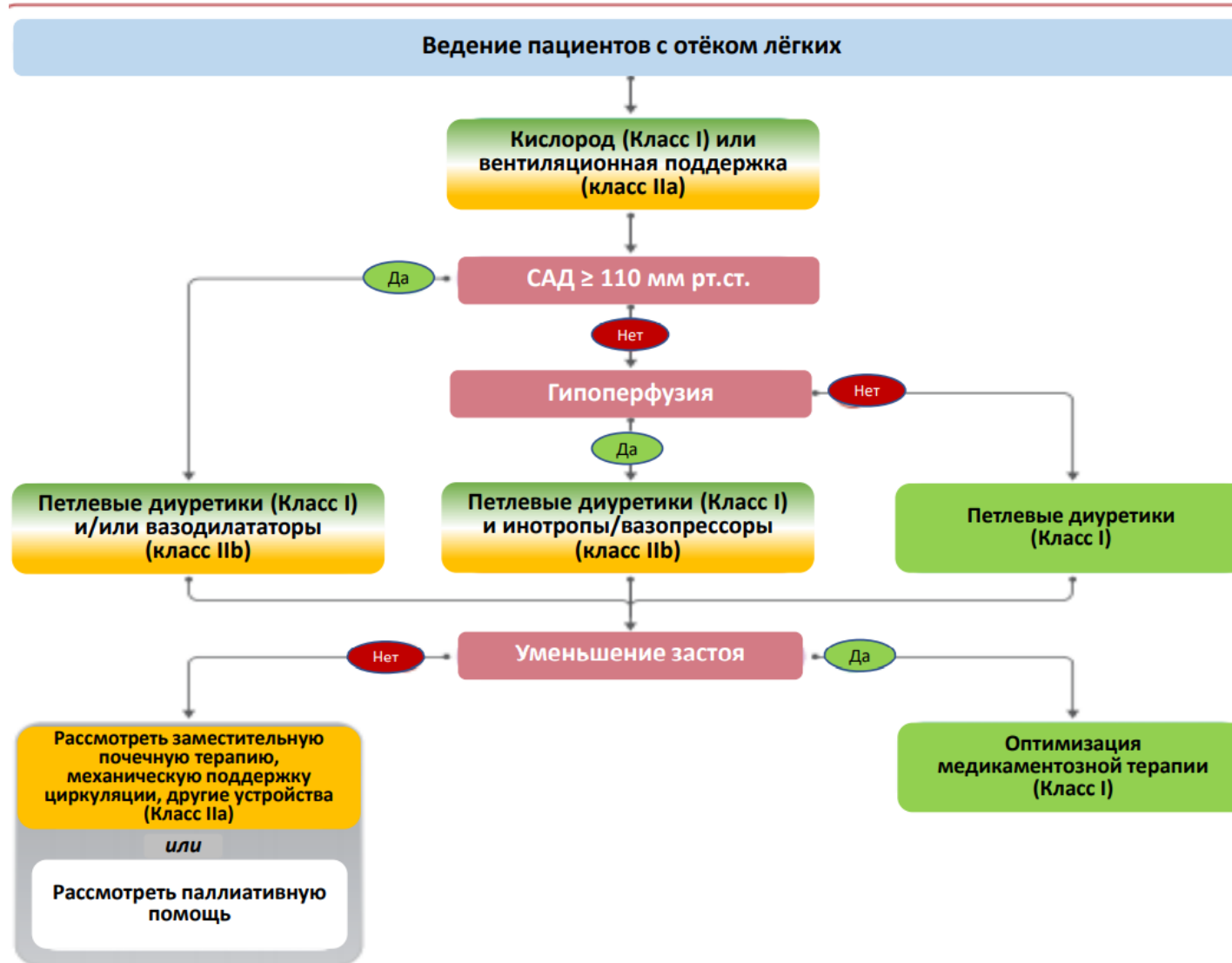


Диагностический алгоритм для вновь возникшей острой СН

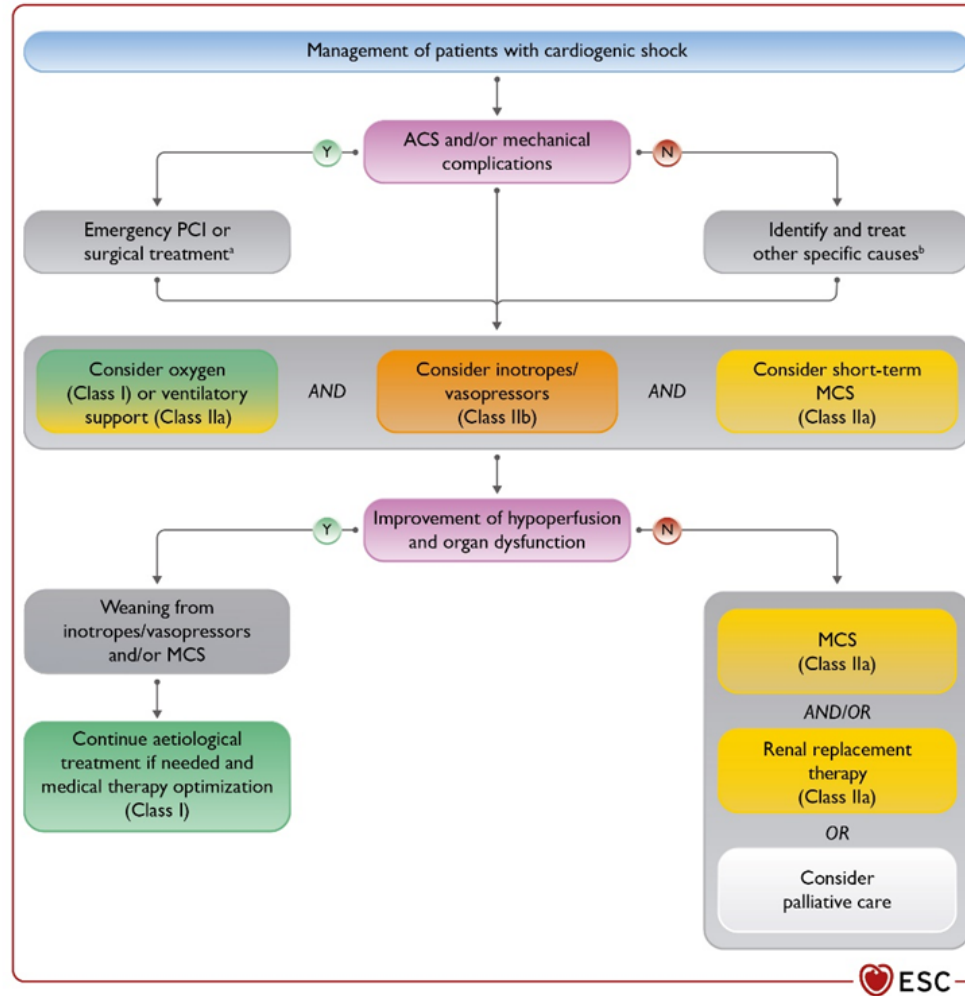


*Начальная лабораторные тесты включают определение тропонина, креатинина сыворотки, мочевины и азота мочевины в крови, электролитов, показателей печёночной функции, ТТГ, Д-димера и прокальцитонина при подозрении на лёгочную эмболию или инфекцию, оценку газов крови в случае респираторного дистресс-синдрома и лактата при гипоперфузии

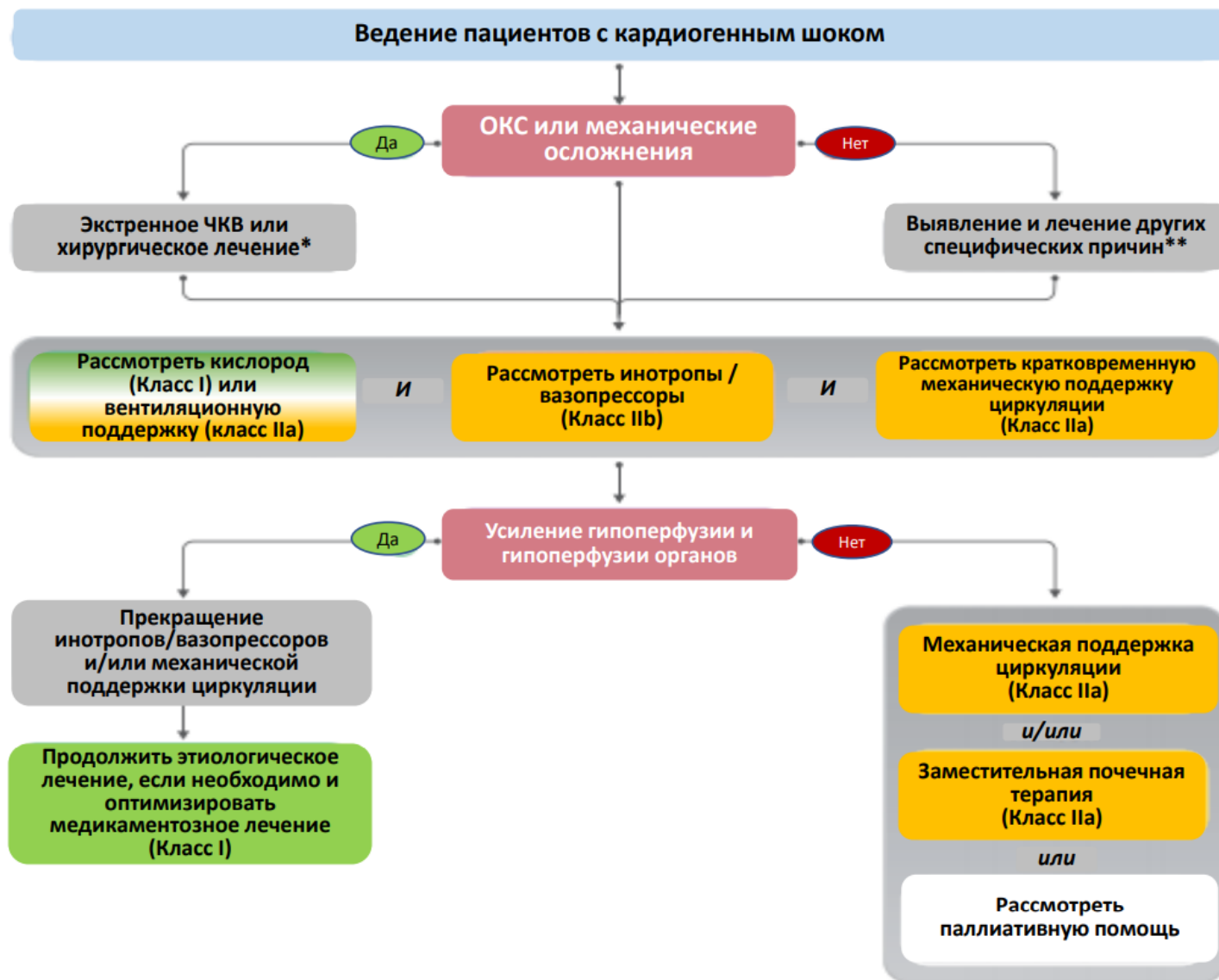




Management of cardiogenic shock

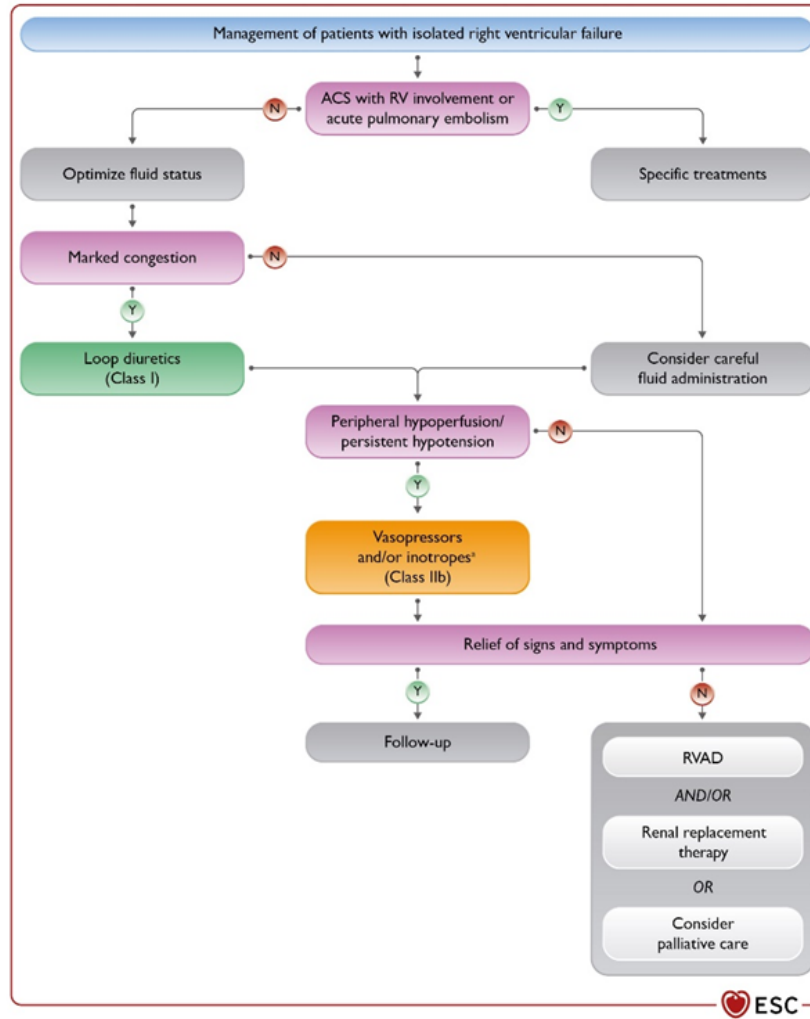


ACS = acute coronary syndrome; BTT = bridge to transplantation; MCS = mechanical circulatory support; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.
^aPCI in ACS, pericardiocentesis in tamponade, mitral valve surgery in papillary muscle rupture. In case of interventricular septum rupture, MCS as BTT should be considered.
^bOther causes include acute valve regurgitation, pulmonary embolism, infection, acute myocarditis, arrhythmia.



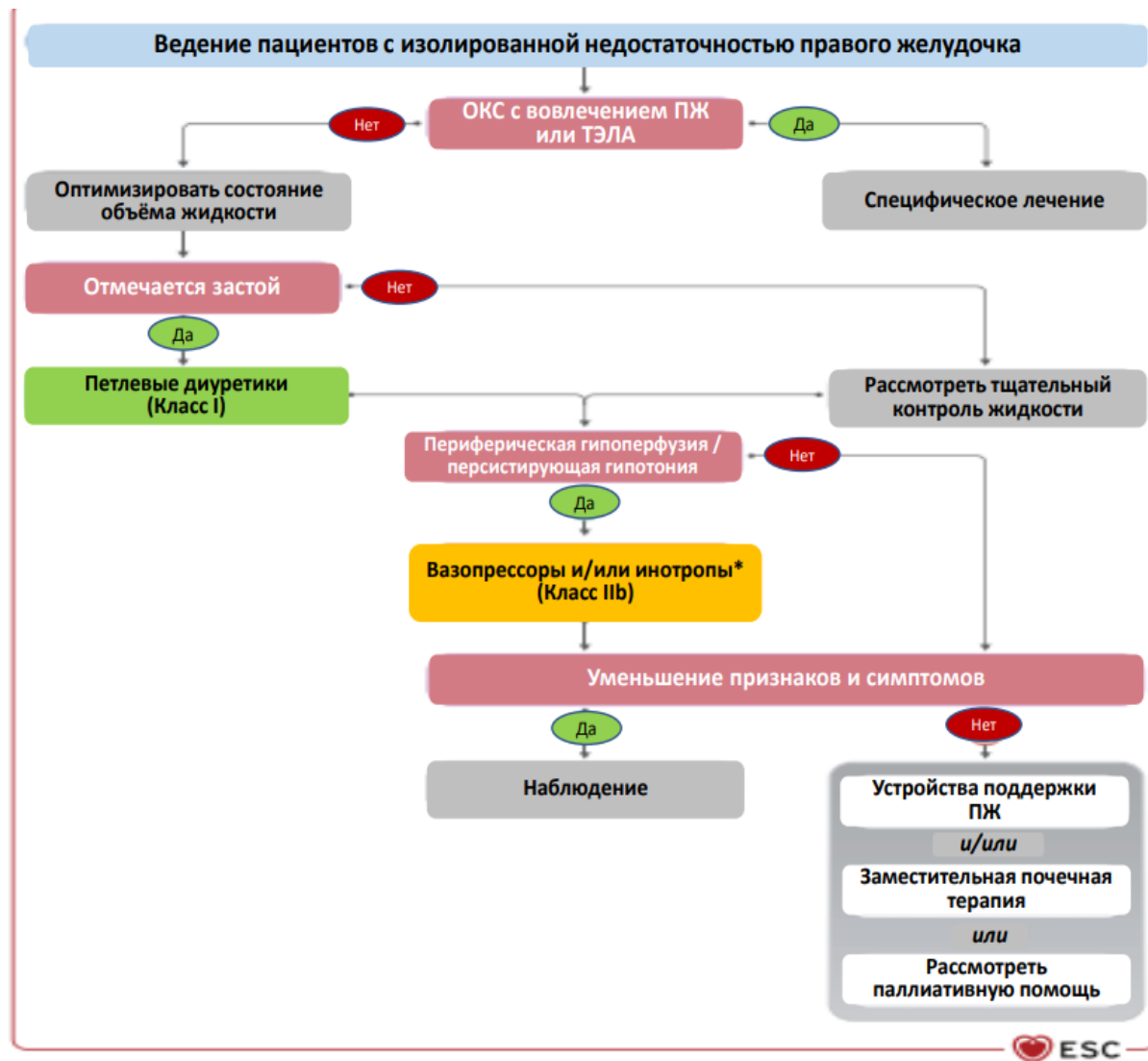
*ЧКВ при ОКС, перикардиоцентез при тампонаде, операция на митральном клапане при отрыве папиллярной мышцы. При разрыве межжелудочковой перегородки должна быть рассмотрена механическая поддержка циркуляции, как подготовка к трансплантации сердца

** Другие причины включают острую клапанную регургитацию, ТЭЛА, инфекции, острый миокардит, аритмии



Management of right ventricular failure

ACS=acute coronary syndrome; RV=right ventricular; RVAD=right ventricular assist device. inotropes alone in case of hypoperfusion without hypotension.



* Только инотропы в случае гипоперфузии без гипотензии



*Максимальной суточной дозой в/в фуросемида обычно считается 400-600 мг, хотя у пациентов с тяжелым нарушением функции почек можно назначать дозу до 1000мг.
 **Комбинированная терапия - это добавление к петлевому диуретику препарата с другой точкой действия, например тиазидов, метолазона или ацетазоламида

Рекомендации по наблюдению перед выпиской у пациентов с острой СН

Рекомендации	Класс рекомендаций	Уровень доказанности
Пациенты, госпитализированные из-за СН, до выписки должны быть тщательно обследованы для исключения персистирующих признаков застоя и для оптимизации медикаментозного лечения.	I	C
Рекомендовано начать лечение доказанными препаратами до выписки из стационара	I	C
Через 12 недель после выписки рекомендовано наблюдение для оценки признаков застоя, переносимости лечения и начала или титрации лечения доказанными препаратами	I	C
Нужно рассмотреть назначение карбоксимальтозы железа при наличии железодефицита, определённого по концентрации ферритина	IIa	B



New recommendation for comorbidities

- **Cardiovascular comorbidities:**
 - Atrial fibrillation
 - Chronic coronary syndrome
 - Valvular heart disease
- **Non cardiovascular comorbidities:**
 - Diabetes
 - Iron deficiency
 - Cancer
- **Special conditions**
 - Pregnancy
 - Cardiomyopathies
 - Myocarditis
 - Amyloidosis

Рекомендации по ведению пациентов с СН и сахарным диабетом	Класс
Ингибиторы SGLT2 (канаглифлозин, дапаглифлозин, эмпаглифлозин, эртуглифлозин, сотаглифлозин) рекомендуются пациентам с СД 2-го типа и угрозой СС событий для уменьшения госпитализации по поводу СН, серьезных СС событий, терминальной стадии почечной дисфункции и смерти от ССЗ.	I
Ингибиторы SGLT2 (дапаглифлозин, эмпаглифлозин и сотаглифлозин) рекомендуются пациентам с СД 2-го типа и HFrEF/СНсФВ для снижения количества госпитализаций из-за СН и смерти от ССЗ.	I
Ингибитор ДПП-4 саксаглиптин не рекомендуется назначать пациентам с СН.	III

Recommendations for anaemia and iron deficiency in patients with heart failure

Recommendations	Class	Level
It is recommended that all patients with HF be periodically screened for anaemia and iron deficiency with a full blood count, serum ferritin concentration, and TSAT.	I	C
Intravenous iron supplementation with ferric carboxymaltose should be considered in symptomatic patients with LVEF <45% and iron deficiency, defined as serum ferritin <100 ng/mL or serum ferritin 100–299 ng/mL with TSAT <20%, to alleviate HF symptoms, improve exercise capacity and QOL.	IIa	A
Intravenous iron supplementation with ferric carboxymaltose should be considered in symptomatic HF patients recently hospitalized for HF and with LVEF <50% and iron deficiency, defined as serum ferritin <100 ng/mL or serum ferritin 100–299 ng/mL with TSAT <20%, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization.	IIa	B

HF = heart failure; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; QOL= quality of life; TSAT = transferrin saturation.

Рекомендации по ведению пациентов с СН и дефицитом железа	Класс
Рекомендуется проводить периодический скрининг на анемию и дефицит железа всем пациентам с СН с проведением кл.ан.крови, концентрации ферритина в сыворотке крови и насыщения трансферрина	I
Введение железа карбоксимальтозата следует учитывать у пациентов с симптомами СН, которые недавно были госпитализированы по поводу СН и с ФВ ЛЖ $\leq 50\%$ и дефицитом железа, определенном в виде ферритина сыворотки < 100 нг/мл или сывороточного ферритина 100-299 нг/мл с насыщением трансферрина $< 20\%$, чтобы уменьшить риск госпитализации по поводу СН.	IIa
Лечение анемии при СН с использованием стимуляции эритропоэтином не рекомендуется при отсутствии других показаний к этой терапии.	III

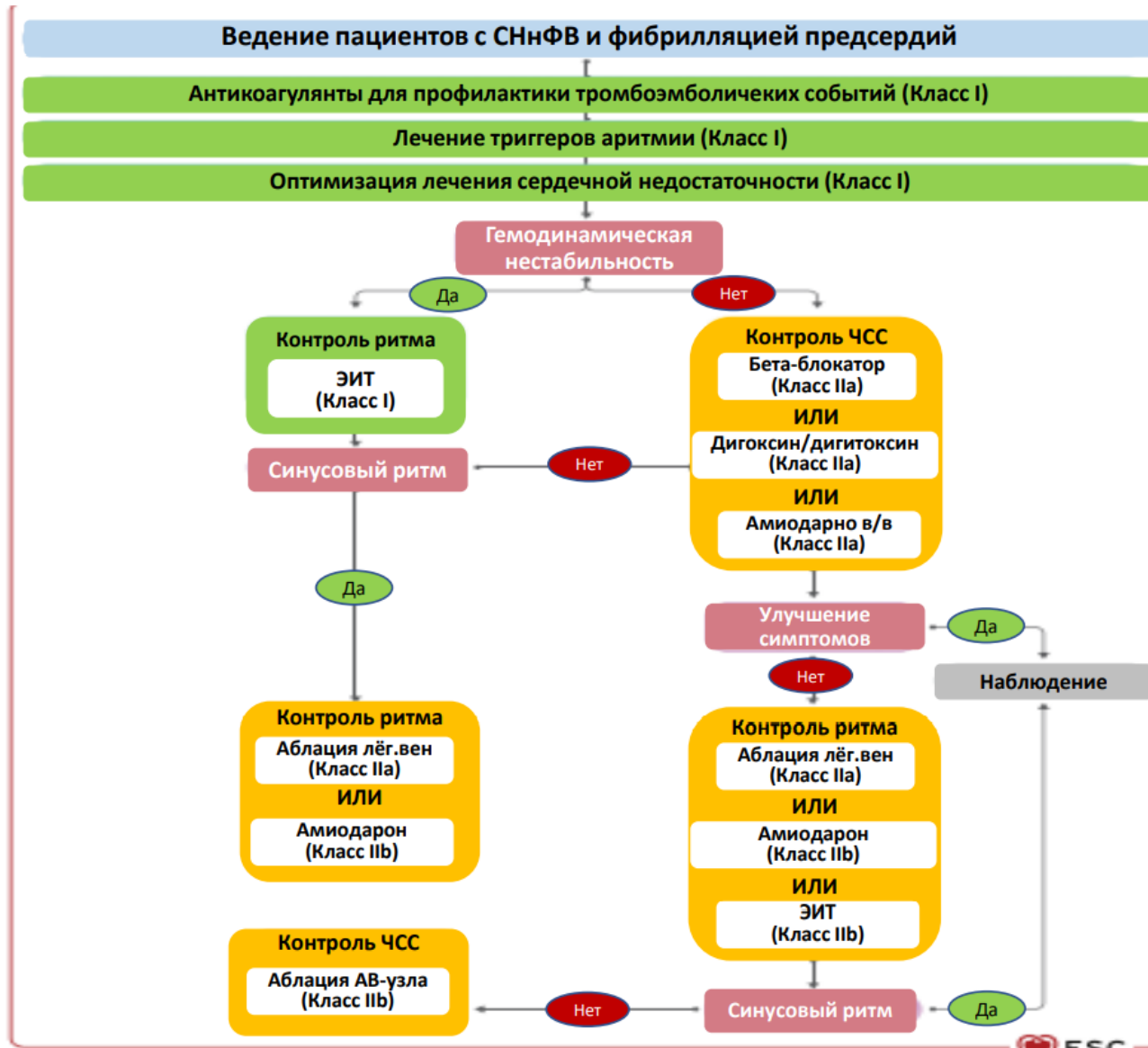
Recommendations for the management of patients with cancer and heart failure

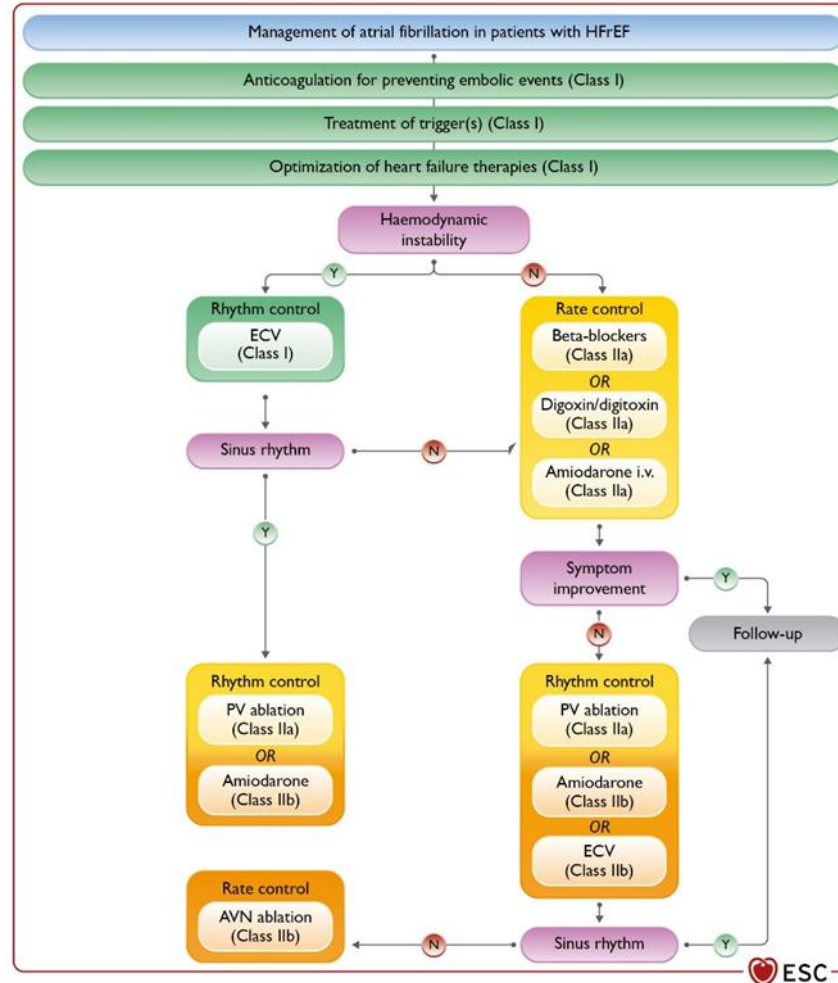
Recommendations	Class	Level
It is recommended that cancer patients at increased risk for cardiotoxicity, defined by a history or risk factors of CV disease, previous cardiotoxicity or exposure to cardiotoxic agents, undergo CV evaluation before scheduled anticancer therapy, preferably by a cardiologist with experience/interest in cardio-oncology.	I	C
A baseline CV risk assessment should be considered in all cancer patients scheduled to receive a cancer treatment with the potential to cause heart failure.	IIa	C
Treatment with an ACE-I and a beta-blocker (preferably carvedilol) should be considered in cancer patients developing LV systolic dysfunction, defined as a 10% or more decrease in LVEF and to a value lower than 50%, during anthracycline chemotherapy	IIa	B

ACE-I = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; CV = cardiovascular; LV = left ventricular; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction.

Рекомендации по ведению пациентов с СН и онкологией	Класс
<p>Больным раком с повышенным риском кардиотоксичности, определяющимся анамнезом или факторами риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, предварительной кардиотоксичностью или влиянием кардиотоксических субстанций, рекомендуется проходить СС оценку до запланированной противораковой терапии, желательно у кардиоонколога.</p>	<p>I</p>
<p>Лечение иАПФ и бета-адреноблокатором (преимущественно карведилолом) следует рассмотреть у пациентов с раком, у которых развивается систолическая дисфункция ЛЖ, определяющаяся как снижение ФВ ЛЖ на 10% или более и до значения ниже 50% при химиотерапии антрациклинами.</p>	<p>IIa</p>
<p>Базовую оценку риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний следует проводить у всех онкологических пациентов, которым планируется лечение рака лекарствами, которые могут вызвать СН.</p>	<p>IIa</p>

Рекомендации по лечению больных СН и амилоидозом	Класс
Тафамидис рекомендуется применять пациентам с генетически подтвержденной наследственностью hTTR-CMP и NYHA класса I или II для уменьшения симптомов, СС госпитализаций и смертности.	I
Тафамидис рекомендован пациентам с wtTTR-CA и симптомами класса I или II NYHA для уменьшения симптомов, СС госпитализаций и смертности.	I





Management of atrial fibrillation in patients with heart failure

AF = atrial fibrillation; AVN = atrioventricular node; ECV = electrical cardioversion; HF = heart failure; i.v. = intravenous; PV = pulmonary vein.
 Colour code for classes of recommendation: Green for Class of recommendation I; Yellow for Class of recommendation IIa; Orange for Class of recommendation IIb; Red for Class of recommendation III (see Table 1 for further details on classes of recommendation).