



Harriet McCullough Heart function specialist nurse















Contents

- What is heart failure?
- Common symptoms
- Causes
- Statistics
- Investigations
- Types of heart failure
- Medical management
- Other treatments
- Preventing heart failure
- Living with heart failure
- When to seek advice
- Resources





What is Heart failure?

Heart failure is a condition where the heart does not pump blood around the body as efficiently as it used to.

This can occur suddenly such as after a heart attack, or develop more slowly

Severity of symptoms vary from person to person

It is a lifelong condition

 it is generally not curable and can shorten life





Common symptoms













Our Values Service Teamwork Ambition Respect

http://www.heartfailurematters.org/en_GB/Understanding-heart-failure/Symptoms-of-heart-failure



Symptoms of Heart Failure:

- Breathlessness, particularly on exertion
- Fatigue (unusual tiredness)
- Swelling of feet, ankles, legs and abdomen
- Trouble breathing when lying down
- Waking up breathless at night
- Feeling less mentally alert
- Cough
- Weight gain
- Reduced mobility



Causes:



- Previous heart attacks
- High blood pressure
- Narrow or leaking heart valves
- Excessive alcohol intake
- Infection
- Diseases affecting the heart muscle (cardiomyopathies)
- Abnormal heart rhythms
- Some types of chemotherapy
- Anaemia
- Thyroid problems
- Lung disease
- An ageing heart









Heart disease is the biggest killer in the UK

"900,000 people in the UK have heart failure, almost as many again have damaged hearts but no symptoms of heart failure". NICE (2010)

Leading cause of hospitalisation for those people age 65 or over (NICE, 2014)

5% of 75 yr olds are affected increasing steeply with age.

(NHS improvement quality 2014)

Investigations



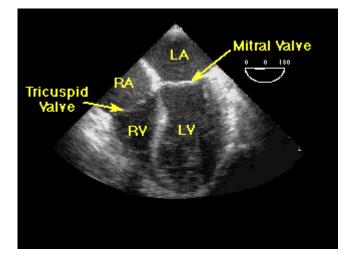
- Blood tests
- ECG
- Chest X-Ray



• Echocardiogram

(ultrasound scan of heart)

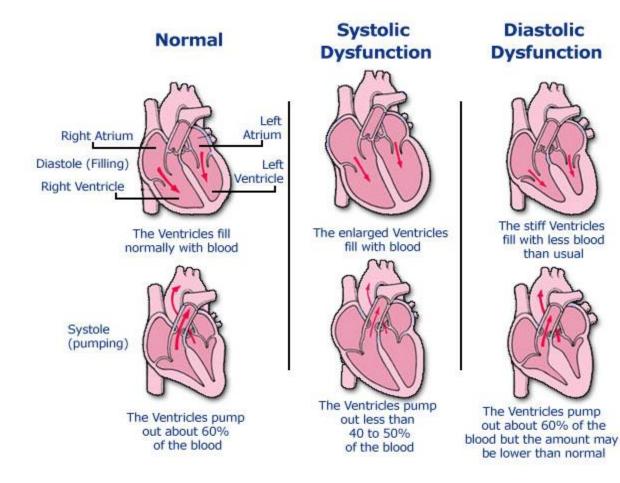
Our Values
Service Teamwork Ambition Respect



AVR



Types of heart failure





Types of heart failure

• Heart failure with left ventricular systolic dysfunction or reduced ejection fraction

Where the main pump of the heart (left ventricle) is weak

= pumping problem

Heart failure with diastolic dysfunction or preserved
 ejection fraction

the left ventricle becomes stiff which makes it difficult for the heart chamber to fill with blood

= filling problem

Heart failure due to diseased or damaged heart valves



Main aims of treatment

- Reduce symptoms
- Improve exercise tolerance
- Reduce need for hospital stay
- Improve quality of life
- Help people live longer



Medication



ACE inhibitors

Reduce workload of the heart Reduce symptoms of breathlessness Reduce hospitalisation Improve quality of life Slow down progression of heart failure Side effects – cough, dizziness, renal impairment Examples- Ramipril, Lisinopril, Enalapril, Trandolapril

Alternative- Angiotensin II antagonist

Examples – Losartan, Candesartan, Valsartan



Medications



Beta blockers

Slow heart rate Reduce workload of the heart Help to prevent heart rhythm problems Reduces mortality

Side effects - dizziness, headaches, GI complaints, numbness of extremities

Not to be given to Asthmatics

Examples - bisoprolol, carvedilol





Medications

Diuretics (water tablets)

Help kidneys get rid of excess fluid by increasing production of urine

Help reduce ankle swelling Help reduce breathlessness

Loop diuretics

- Furosemide
- Bumetanide

Thiazide diuretics

- Bendroflumethiazide
- Metolazone

Each dose lasts about 4-6 hours Side effects- renal impairment, reduced potassium







Aldosterone antagonists

Help in prevention of fluid retentionHelp retain potassiumSlow down progression of heart failureImprove survivalReduce hospitalisation

Side effects – high blood potassium, renal impairment, GI disturbances swelling of breast tissue

Examples – Spironolactone, Eplerenone



Other medications



• **Ivabradine** (relatively new medication)

Slows heart rate (not for those with atrial fibrillation) Reduces mortality

Side effects - visual disturbances

• Digoxin

Indicated in atrial fibrillation Slows down and strengthens heart rate No improvement in mortality



Upcoming medications

• Entresto







Sick Day Rules

Medicine Sick day rules

IMPORTANT: When you are unwell with any of the following:

Vomiting or diarrhoea (lasting for 12 hours), fevers, sweats, shaking

Then **STOP** taking the medicines listed here. Restart when you are well (after 24-48 hours of eating and drinking normally). If you are in any doubt, please contact your pharmacist.

ACE Inhibitors: Medicine names ending in 'pril' eg lisinopril, perindopril, ramipril, trandolapril

- ARBs: Medicine names ending in 'sartan' eg losartan, candesartan, valsartan
- Diuretics: Sometimes called 'water pills' eg furosemide, bumetanide, spironolactone, indapamide, bendroflumethiazide, eplerenone

NSAIDs: Anti-inflammatory pain killers eg ibuprofen, diclofenac, naproxen

Our Values Service Teamwork



Other treatments

- ICD's
- Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy (CRT) (or Biventricular pacemaker)
 - paces both left and right sides of heart to synchronize or coordinate the contractions of the heart muscle during each heart beat and improve cardiac function

Important to note that this treatment only benefits those patients with severe left ventricular systolic function



Preventing heart failure

Lifestyle

- Stop smoking
- Keep blood pressure at a healthy level
- Enjoy an active lifestyle regular exercise
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Eat a healthy diet avoid adding extra salt

reduce dietary fat eat at least 5 portions of fruit and veg per day 2 or more portions of oily fish per week think about portion size

• Limit alcohol consumption

Living with heart failure..



- Important to take medication regularly
- Restrict fluid intake to 2L daily (1.5L fluid overload)
- Record daily weights, and compare them!
- Look out for signs of fluid overload and do something about it
- Reduce salt intake/ don't add salt
- Prevent chest infections (annual flu vaccination & oneoff pneumonia vaccination)
- Regular exercise
- Stop smoking
- Reduce alcohol consumption

Symptom checker

Great Western Hospitals

NHS Foundation Trust

Heart Function Checklist



Which Zone are you today? Green, Yellow or Red?





Any Questions?





British Heart Foundation

https://www.bhf.org.uk/

Cardiomyopathy UK http://www.cardiomyopathy.org/index.php

Arrhythmia Alliance http://www.heartrhythmcharity.org.uk/www/index.php

Pumping marvellous

http://pumpingmarvellous.org/

Keep it pumping http://www.keepitpumping.com/en/what-is-heart-failure/





NHS



Cardiocyopathy^{UK}

the heart muscle charity

AAA

Arrhythmia Alliance The Heart Rhythm Charity www.heartrhythmcharity.org.uk