



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical characteristics and prognosis of heart failure in elderly patients



Lucía Martínez-Braña*, Lara Mateo-Mosquera, María Bermúdez-Ramos, María de los Ángeles Valcárcel García, Lorena Fernández Hernández, Álvaro Hermida Ameijeiras, Francisco Luis Lado Lado

Department of Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, University Clinical Hospital of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Received 31 July 2014; accepted 25 February 2015

Available online 8 July 2015

KEYWORDS

Heart failure;
Preserved ejection fraction;
Reduced ejection fraction;
Elderly;
Survival

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess prevalence, clinical characteristics, and prognosis in elderly patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFPEF) compared to patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFREF) who were followed in an internal medicine unit.

Methods: In this retrospective observational study, the sample consisted of 301 patients followed in an internal medicine referral unit between January 2007 and December 2010. All patients were checked to determine their vital status on 31 December 2012. Survival was analyzed using Kaplan-Meier curves, and compared using the log-rank test.

Results: Of the 301 patients, 165 (54.8%) were women. In the 263 cases (87.4%) who underwent echocardiographic assessment, 190 (72.2%) had HFPEF and 73 (27.8%) had HFREF. Mean age was similar in the two groups (80.1 and 79.9 years; $p=0.905$), with a predominance of women in the HFPEF group (60.5% women, 42.5% men; $p=0.025$). The main etiology was hypertensive heart disease in the HFPEF group. Regarding treatment, more beta-blockers were administered in the HFREF group. No statistically significant differences were observed between the groups in terms of cardiovascular risk factors, comorbidities, NYHA functional class, or mortality.

Conclusion: Clinical characteristics were similar for both HFPEF and HFREF patients. Women were predominant in the HFPEF group, as was hypertensive etiology. No significant differences in mortality were observed between the groups.

© 2014 Sociedade Portuguesa de Cardiologia. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: luciamartinezbrana@gmail.com (L. Martínez-Braña).

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Insuficiência cardíaca;
 Insuficiência cardíaca com fração de ejeção preservada;
 Insuficiência cardíaca com fração de ejeção diminuída;
 Idosos;
 Sobrevivência

Características clínicas e prognóstico da insuficiência cardíaca em doentes idosos**Resumo**

Introdução e objetivos: O objetivo do estudo é analisar a prevalência, as características clínicas e o prognóstico dum grupo de doentes idosos com diagnóstico de insuficiência cardíaca com fração de ejeção preservada (IC/FEP) seguidos numa consulta especializada e compará-los com os doentes que apresentam fração de ejeção diminuída (IC/FED).

Materiais e métodos: Estudo retrospectivo observacional incluindo 301 doentes, seguidos numa consulta especializada de Medicina Interna, no período entre janeiro de 2007 e dezembro de 2010 cujo *status* vital foi determinado a 31 de dezembro de 2012. Para a análise de sobrevivência foram utilizadas as curvas de Kaplan-Meier e na comparação foi utilizado o teste de Log-rank.

Resultados: 301 doentes foram estudados, sendo 165 (54,8%) do sexo feminino. Nos 263 (87,4%) casos nos quais foi realizado o estudo ecocardiográfico, 190 (72,2%) correspondiam a doentes com diagnóstico de IC/FEP e 73 (27,8%) de IC/FED. A idade média foi similar nos dois grupos (80,3 e 79,9 anos, $p=0,905$), sendo maior a percentagem de mulheres (60,5% face a 42,5%, $p=0,025$) e com predomínio de etiologia hipertensiva no grupo com IC/FEP. Quanto ao tratamento, o uso de betabloqueantes foi maior no grupo com IC/FED. Não foram encontradas diferenças significativas entre ambos os grupos relativamente a fatores de risco cardiovascular, comorbilidades, classe funcional ou mortalidade.

Conclusão: As características clínicas dos doentes com IC/FEP e com IC/FED são similares. No grupo de IC/FEP predominam os doentes do sexo feminino e a etiologia hipertensiva. Não foram observadas diferenças na mortalidade entre ambos os grupos.

© 2014 Sociedade Portuguesa de Cardiologia. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Todos os direitos reservados.

Introduction

Heart failure (HF) continues to be a major burden on public health systems, with high morbidity and mortality and spiraling costs, which account for 1–2% of the annual health budget of most developed nations.¹ In Spain, it is the third leading cause of death from cardiovascular disease; ischemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are the leading causes, with estimated mortality of 4.2% and 4.4% for the years 2010 and 2011, respectively. Moreover, HF is the primary cause of hospitalization in patients aged 65 or over, accounting for 2–2.5% of the total number of annual hospital admissions.² Furthermore, the readmission rate following a first hospitalization for HF is high, increasing from 38% in the first month³ to 43% at 6–12 months.⁴

The prevalence of HF is on the rise due not only to the improved prognosis of patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD) or hypertension, but also to the progressive aging of the population. The census for the Spanish population for the last two decades showed an increase of nearly 50% in life expectancy of 1–2 years in the population aged from 77 to 87 years.² Moreover, the prevalence of HF is estimated at 6.8% in people aged 45 years or older, and 16.1% in people older than 75,⁵ and it is precisely in the latter population that the incidence and prevalence of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFPEF) rises.⁶

Though the survival of HF patients has improved in recent years, prognosis continues to be poor, with 50% mortality five years after diagnosis.⁷ Most clinical trials are on patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFREF), and it is in this population that current therapies have shown to improve life expectancy.⁸ In contrast, the

findings on HFPEF remain inconclusive, which underscores the need for further studies on these patients, who are the most prevalent among elderly populations, as most internal medicine departments can attest.⁹

Few studies have compared the clinical characteristics of elderly patients with HFREF in comparison to those with HFPEF. The aim of this study was to assess prevalence, clinical characteristics, and medium-term prognosis of a group of elderly HFPEF patients in comparison to elderly HFREF patients who were followed in an internal medicine unit.

Methods

This was a retrospective observational study of a cohort of 301 patients who were followed in an internal medicine unit HF unit in a tertiary referral hospital in north-eastern Spain with an estimated catchment population of 400 000.¹⁰ Patients were consecutively included for study between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2010, and their vital status was checked to determine whether they were alive on December 31, 2012. Patients were referred from primary health care, emergency departments, and cardiology and internal medicine wards.

Only patients aged 18 years or older were included in the study. HF was diagnosed according to the clinical practice guidelines of the European Cardiology Society¹¹ and the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association,¹² based on the presence of HF symptoms and signs.

At the time of inclusion and during follow-up, data were collected on sociodemographic, clinical, laboratory,

electrocardiographic, and echocardiographic variables, New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class, and treatment.

Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was measured using the Teichholz formula and the subjective scoring of the echocardiographer. Patients were assigned to one of two groups: preserved ejection fraction with LVEF \geq 50%, or reduced ejection fraction with LVEF <50%.

Hypertension was defined as blood pressure >140/90 mmHg or less if under directed treatment, anemia as hemoglobin <12 g/dl for women and <13 g/dl for men,¹³ and chronic renal disease as a glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/min/m² using the 4-variable Modification of Diet in Renal Disease formula.

The etiology of HF was determined on the basis of the following criteria: ischemic, when the patient was diagnosed with IHD; valvular, when there was moderate valvulopathy with no IHD; hypertensive, when there was known hypertension but no evidence of other significant heart disease; dilated cardiomyopathy, as defined by LVEF <50% with no other known cardiac cause (including heavy drinking, idiopathic etiology, etc.); cor pulmonale, right heart failure without left ventricular dysfunction.

Statistical analysis

Qualitative variables were expressed as absolute frequencies and percentages and quantitative variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows, version 15. Descriptive statistical analysis was based on frequency tables of categorical variables using the chi-square test to compare the significance of association between qualitative

variables. The Student's t test for independent samples was used to compare quantitative variables. A value of $p < 0.05$ (two-sided) was used as the nominal level of statistical significance. Survival curves between the HFREF and HFPEF patient groups were constructed using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared using the log-rank test.

Results

A total of 301 patients were assessed, of whom 165 (54.8%) were women. For various reasons (including non-compliance with follow-up and unfavorable clinical conditions), LVEF was not assessed echocardiographically in 38 patients (12.7%). Of the 263 (87.4%) patients in whom LVEF was assessed echocardiographically, 190 (72.2%) had HFPEF and 73 (27.8%) had HFREF. The characteristics of the two groups are shown in Table 1.

Patients' mean age was similar in the two groups (80.1 and 79.9 years; $p = 0.905$), with a predominance of women in the HFPEF group (60.5% women, 42.5% men). Analysis of cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension and diabetes, other comorbidities including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, anemia, atrial fibrillation, and chronic renal disease, and NYHA functional class revealed no statistically significant differences.

Regarding etiology, hypertensive heart disease was the main cause in the HFPEF group, whereas IHD and dilated cardiomyopathy were the main causes in the HFREF group.

Data on patient referral source, pharmacological treatment for LVEF, and follow-up are shown in Tables 2–4, respectively. Most referrals from internal medicine wards had HFPEF, whereas most referrals from cardiology wards had HFREF (Table 2). Comparison of treatments during

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of patients according to left ventricular ejection fraction.

	Overall (n=301)	LVEF \geq 50% (n=190)	LVEF <50% (n=73)	p
Women, % (n)	54.8 (165)	60.5 (115)	42.5 (31)	0.025
Age, years (P25;75)	80.3 (75.2;84.3)	80.1 (74.6;84.3)	79.9 (74.0;84.2)	0.905
COPD, % (n)	30.2 (91)	31.6 (60)	28.8 (21)	0.773
Diabetes, % (n)	32.2 (97)	33.2 (63)	30.1 (22)	0.892
Hypertension, % (n)	81.4 (245)	84.2 (160)	76.7 (56)	0.259
Anemia, % (n)	46.8 (141)	45.3 (85)	47.9 (35)	0.692
Renal failure, % (n)	58.8 (177)	57.4 (109)	58.9 (43)	0.629
NYHA class, % (n)				
I	27.8 (83)	26.5 (50)	30.1 (22)	0.792
II	42.5 (127)	41.8 (79)	46.6 (34)	0.792
III	29.1 (87)	30.7 (58)	23.3 (17)	0.792
IV	0.7 (2)	1.1 (2)	0.0	0.792
Atrial fibrillation, % (n)	55.1 (66)	55.8 (106)	56.2 (41)	0.791
Etiology, % (n)				
Hypertensive	67.8 (198)	70.5 (129)	57.5 (42)	0.003
Ischemic	12.0 (35)	10.4 (19)	17.8 (13)	0.003
Valvular	8.6 (25)	9.8 (18)	5.5 (4)	0.003
DCM	4.5 (13)	1.1 (2)	12.3 (9)	0.003
Cor pulmonale	5.1 (15)	7.1 (13)	2.7 (2)	0.003
Other	2.1 (6)	1.1 (2)	4.1 (3)	0.003

COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DCM: dilated cardiomyopathy; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA: New York Heart Association.

Table 2 Source of patient referrals.

	Overall (n=301)	LVEF \geq 50% (n=190)	LVEF <50% (n=73)	p
<i>Source of referral % (n)</i>				
Primary care	1.0 (3)	0.5 (1)	2.8 (2)	0.032
Emergency	22.7 (68)	19.6 (37)	23.6 (17)	0.032
Cardiology	3.3 (10)	3.2 (6)	5.6 (4)	0.032
Internal medicine	68.9 (206)	73 (138)	66.7 (48)	0.032
Other	4.0 (12)	3.7 (7)	1.4 (1)	0.032

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.

Table 3 Pharmacological treatment according to left ventricular ejection fraction.

	Overall (n=301)	LVEF \geq 50% (n=190)	LVEF <50% (n=73)	p
<i>Treatment, % (n)</i>				
ACE inhibitors	32.1 (84)	32.9 (55)	29.2 (19)	0.910
ARBs	46.6 (122)	46.1 (77)	50.8 (27)	0.256
Spironolactone	24.8 (65)	22.8 (38)	32.3 (21)	0.570
Beta-blockers	53.5 (139)	48.2 (80)	67.2 (43)	0.028

ACE: angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARBs: angiotensin receptor blockers.

follow-up showed no significant differences in the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), and aldosterone antagonists (AA). HFREF patients were prescribed more beta-blockers than HFPEF patients (Table 3). The mean follow-up was 10 months. No statistically significant differences in survival rates, follow-up or causes of ending of the observation period were found between the groups according to LVEF (Figure 1).

Discussion

This study confirmed that HFPEF is more frequent in elderly patients. In our series 72.2% of HFPEF patients had a mean age >80 years. In other studies, its frequency varies considerably, with 51.8% of cases at a mean age of 72.4 years,⁹ and 40% at a mean age of 66 years.¹⁴ These differences are in all likelihood due to differences in age, as the patients in this study were older than in most series in the recent literature, which would account for the lower percentages of

patients with preserved LVEF.^{14–20} In contrast, other studies including very elderly patients report mean ages similar to those observed in our study, e.g. mean age 80 ± 10 years²¹ or close to 79 years.²² However, two other Spanish studies, GALICAP¹⁷ and INCA,¹⁸ which included younger patients than in our study (mean age 76 and 71 years, respectively), found a prevalence of HFPEF similar to that observed in this study: 61.4 and 61.7%, respectively. Likewise, similar results have been obtained in studies undertaken in other countries, such as a prospective study in France, where 61% of the population aged over 80 years had preserved LVEF, falling to 53% below this age group,²³ which is similar to the findings of the present study. In contrast, in a Japanese registry of younger patients (mean age 71 years) hospitalized due to HF, only 26% had LVEF >50%,²⁴ a similar prevalence to that recorded in another Japanese registry during the years 2000–2004.²⁵

Though 12.7% of patients were not echocardiographically assessed in our study, this percentage was lower than in other series, even when patients managed by cardiologists were included in the series.^{26,27} However, other studies

Table 4 Follow-up and mortality.

Variables	Overall (n=301)	LVEF \geq 50% (n=190)	LVEF <50% (n=73)	p
<i>Follow-up, months (SD)</i>	10 (11.9)	10.5 (12.3)	12 (11.2)	0.946
<i>End of observational period, % (n)</i>				
Follow-up	37.5 (113)	37.9 (72)	38.4 (28)	0.465
Discharge to cardiology clinic	5.3 (16)	4.7 (9)	4.1 (3)	0.465
Discharge to health care unit	14.3 (43)	28.4 (54)	32.9 (24)	0.465
Deceased	12.0 (36)	13.7 (26)	8.2 (6)	0.465
Lost to follow-up	30.9 (93)	28.4 (54)	32.9 (24)	0.465
<i>Intervention, % (n)</i>	87.0 (262)	87.9 (167)	89 (65)	0.274
<i>Mortality, % (n)</i>	47.8 (144)	51.1 (97)	39.7 (29)	0.257

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.

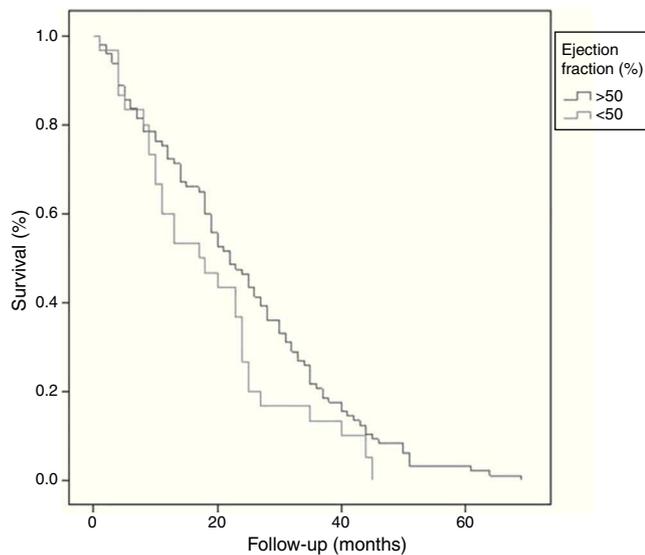


Figure 1 Follow-up survival curve for patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction and heart failure with reduced ejection fraction.

have demonstrated that the number of patients without an echocardiogram is relevant in the elderly and in women, since these subgroups present the highest frequency of HFPEF, which suggests that in all probability the true prevalence is underestimated.

As for gender, in this series women predominated in the HFPEF group (60.5% vs. 42.5% men), which is in accordance with most previous studies on these patients.^{9,28} With respect to etiology, a significant difference was observed between the groups: hypertensive heart disease was the most frequent etiology in the HFPEF group, whereas IHD was the most frequent etiology in the HFREF group, and it is widely acknowledged that the two types of HF differ in their epidemiological characteristics. Thus, HFPEF patients tend to be older and predominantly women, and the main etiology is hypertensive, with less heart disease and atrial fibrillation as concomitant pathologies.^{28,29} Analysis of NYHA functional class showed no significant differences in cardiovascular risk factors or other comorbidities between the groups.

In terms of drug treatment, 32% of patients received ACE inhibitors, 47% ARBs (ACE inhibitors and ARBs 79%), 25% AA, and 54% beta-blockers (BBs). According to other studies, these drug groups can be considered an optimum complement to HF treatment, since they increase survival in HF patients with reduced LVEF. Thus, in an observational retrospective study on compliance with treatment guidelines in elderly Korean HF patients (mean age 76 years, of whom 64% were older than 75 years) by Kim et al.,³⁰ 32% were treated with BBs, 55% with ACE inhibitors or ARBs, and 7% with AA. The type and proportion of drugs administered in our population was similar to other studies.^{9,15,31}

Few studies have assessed the different drug treatments for the two types of HF. As expected, in this study BBs were employed more in HFREF patients, but no significant differences were found between the groups in other treatments. By contrast, a study on 12 000 patients found ACE inhibitors and BBs were employed more in the HFPEF group.⁹

Despite the lack of evidence for the use of AA in HFPEF, these drugs were prescribed in a high percentage of our patients (22.8%) compared with other studies³⁰ in order to control congestive symptoms.

Though a wide spectrum of drug groups (ACE inhibitors, ARBs, BBs, and AA) are known to reduce morbidity and mortality in HFREF patients, findings on the benefits of certain HFPEF drug treatments remain inconclusive, which would explain the lack of specific treatment guidelines for these patients.^{32–34} With regard to prognosis, there is disagreement in recent reviews in the literature as to whether the prognosis of HFPEF patients is similar, worse or better than in HFREF patients.^{35–37} Few studies have compared prognosis in the two groups, and fewer still in HFPEF, and the results have been contradictory. While the prognosis of HFPEF patients appears to be better than in HFREF patients,^{29,38,39} an observational study on 478 HF patients with atrial fibrillation showed similar mortality for both HFPEF and HFREF (50% vs. 48%, $p=0.74$) at five years.⁴⁰ Likewise, other studies have reported similar prognosis in the two groups,^{41,42} as was the case in our series, in which no significant differences were found.

In terms of mortality, it is generally believed that prognosis for HFREF is worse than for HFPEF, independently of other factors such as female gender, age, atrial fibrillation, chronic renal disease, functional class (NYHA III or IV), and pulmonary hypertension.^{35,43} In the present series, no significant differences were found in terms of prognosis, but mortality was slightly higher in HFPEF patients, which may be due to other factors such as those mentioned above. Moreover, no significant differences were found between the groups in chronic renal disease, functional class, or age. Given that no differences in mortality between the groups were observed, i.e., the factors under assessment were evenly distributed in both groups, it would be plausible to expect mortality also to be similar.

In order to improve prognosis, an integrated approach to elderly HF patients is recommended, ideally in specialized units with multidisciplinary teams, as is the case of our specialized HF unit, in which the characteristics of patients are different from those treated by cardiologists (younger and predominantly with HFREF).

In our catchment area, a heart failure protocol was recently designed,⁴⁴ with the consensus of different specialists (internists and cardiologists), primary health care, emergency departments, and nursing. The protocol defines the roles of and interaction between the different health care professionals involved in treating and managing HF patients, as well as highlighting the importance of educating patients, health staff, and carers as to treatment compliance and of close and continued follow-up in accordance with the clinical practice guidelines, in order to improve the prognosis and quality of life of these patients.

Limitations

One of the limitations of this study is that all of the patients included in the sample were followed by the internal medicine department, and patients followed by cardiologists were excluded. This may have led to bias in the selection process, given that these patients

were older and had less coronary disease. Nevertheless, it results in greater homogeneity in clinical management and treatment in internal medicine departments and in primary health care, both of which are traditionally involved in the management of elderly patients with more comorbidities.

The follow-up period was quite short (10 months) due to the age of our patients; almost half of our sample (42%) died or dropped out during this period. Nevertheless, we would point out that the follow-up was probably sufficiently long, given the characteristics of our cohort.

A further limitation is the exclusion of the nearly 13% of patients who were not echocardiographically assessed.

Conclusion

In this study, most patients presented HFPEF. The clinical characteristics of this group were similar to those of the HFREF group. As in other studies, women and hypertensive etiology were predominant in the HFPEF group. HFREF patients were more likely to receive BBs, and dilated cardiomyopathy predominated. No significant differences in mortality were observed between the groups. Our experience shows that an integrated multidisciplinary approach enhances the treatment, management, and follow-up of HF patients. However, few studies have focused on HFPEF patients, and even fewer have included patients from internists in specialized HF units, which underscores the need for further prospective studies to explore new improved therapeutic strategies.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

References

- Sayago-Silva I, García-López F, Segovia-Cubero J. Epidemiology of heart failure in Spain over the last 20 years. *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2013;66:649–56.
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Statistics Institute). [Internet]. Available at: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do> [accessed 05.12.13].
- Schneider NM. Managing congestive heart failure using home telehealth. *Home Healthc Nurse.* 2004;22:719–22.
- Galofré N, San Vicente L, González JA, et al. Predictive factors for readmission in heart failure patients. *Med Clin.* 2005;124:285–90.
- Anguita Sánchez M, Crespo Leiro MG, de Teresa Galván E, et al. Prevalence of heart failure in the Spanish general population aged over 45 years. The PRICE Study. *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2008;61:1041–9.
- Brouwers FP, de Boer RA, van der Harst P, et al. Incidence and epidemiology of new onset heart failure with preserved vs reduced ejection fraction in a community-based cohort: 11-year follow-up of PREVENT. *Eur Heart J.* 2013;34:1424–31.
- Mosterd A, Cost B, Hoes AW, et al. The prognosis of heart failure in the general population: the Rotterdam Study. *Eur Heart J.* 2001;22:1318–27.
- McMurray JJV, 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 Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC. *Eur Heart J.* 2012;33:1787–847.
- Gurwitz JH, Magid DJ, Smith DH, et al. Contemporary prevalence and correlates of incident heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. *Am J Med.* 2013;126:393–400.
- http://www.ccontasgalicia.es/files/informes/2010/164_D_Servizo.Urxencias.CHUS.2010.C.pdf
- 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 Failure Association of the ESC (HFA) and endorsed by the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM). *Eur J Heart Fail.* 2008;10:933–89.
- Jessup M, Abraham WT, Casey DE, et al. 2009 focused update: ACCF/AHA guidelines for the diagnosis and management of heart failure in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines: developed in collaboration with the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation. *Circulation.* 2009;119:1977–2016.
- <http://www.who.int/vmnis/indicators/haemoglobin.es.pdf>
- Ojeda S, Anguita M, Muñoz JF, et al. Clinical characteristics and medium-term prognosis of patients with heart failure and preserved systolic function. Do they differ in systolic dysfunction? *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2003;56:1050–6.
- Varela-Roman A, Grigorian L, Barge E, et al. Heart failure in patients with preserved and deteriorated left ventricular ejection fraction. *Heart Br Card Soc.* 2005;91:489–94.
- Anguita Sánchez M, Investigadores del Registro BADAPIC. Clinical characteristics, treatment and short-term morbidity and mortality of patients with heart failure followed in heart failure clinics. Results of the BADAPIC Registry. *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2004;57:1159–69.
- Otero-Raviña F, Grigorian-Shamagian L, Fransi-Galiana L, et al. Galician study of heart failure in primary care (GALICAP Study). *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2007;60:373–83.
- Otero Bde R, Permanyer-Miralda G, Cuixart CB, et al. Clinical profile and management patterns in outpatients with heart failure in Spain: INCA study. *Atencion Primaria Soc Esp Med Fam Comunitaria.* 2009;41:394–401.
- González-Juanatey JR, Alegría Ezquerro E, Bertoméu Martínez V, et al. Heart failure in outpatients: comorbidities and management by different specialists. The EPISERVE Study. *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2008;61:611–9.
- Dias P, Rodrigues RA, Queirós MC, et al. Prognosis in patients with heart failure and preserved left ventricular systolic function. *Rev Port Cardiol Orgão Of Soc Port Cardiol Port J Cardiol Off J Port Soc Cardiol.* 2001;20:1223–32.
- Galindo Ortego G, Esteve IC, Gatiús JR, et al. Heart failure patients in primary care: aging, comorbidities and

- polypharmacy. *Atencion Primaria Soc Esp Med Fam Comunitaria*. 2011;43:61–7.
22. Hermida Ameijeiras A, Pazo Núñez M, de la Fuente Cid R, et al. Epidemiological events related to decompensated heart failure. *An Med Interna Madr Spain* 1984. 2008;25:256–61.
 23. Mahjoub H, Rusinaru D, Soulière V, et al. Long-term survival in patients older than 80 years hospitalised for heart failure. A 5-year prospective study. *Eur J Heart Fail*. 2008;10:78–84.
 24. Tsuchihashi-Makaya M, Hamaguchi S, Kinugawa S, et al. Characteristics and outcomes of hospitalized patients with heart failure and reduced vs preserved ejection fraction. Report from the Japanese Cardiac Registry of Heart Failure in Cardiology (JCARE-CARD). *Circ J Off J Jpn Circ Soc*. 2009;73:1893–900.
 25. Miyagishima K, Hiramitsu S, Kimura H, et al. Long term prognosis of chronic heart failure: reduced vs preserved left ventricular ejection fraction. *Circ J Off J Jpn Circ Soc*. 2009;73:92–9.
 26. Grigorian Shamagian L, Gonzalez-Juanatey JR, Roman AV, et al. The death rate among hospitalized heart failure patients with normal and depressed left ventricular ejection fraction in the year following discharge: evolution over a 10-year period. *Eur Heart J*. 2005;26:2251–8.
 27. Rodríguez Roca GC, Barrios Alonso V, Aznar Costa J, et al. Clinical characteristics of patients diagnosed of chronic heart failure attended in primary care. The CARDIOPRES study. *Rev Clin Esp*. 2007;207:337–40.
 28. Brouwers FP, Hillege HL, van Gilst WH, et al. Comparing new onset heart failure with reduced ejection fraction and new onset heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: an epidemiologic perspective. *Curr Heart Fail Rep*. 2012;9:363–8.
 29. Gottdiener JS, McClelland RL, Marshall R, et al. Outcome of congestive heart failure in elderly persons: influence of left ventricular systolic function. The Cardiovascular Health Study. *Ann Intern Med*. 2002;137:631–9.
 30. Kim J-Y, Kim H-J, Jung S-Y, et al. Utilization of evidence-based treatment in elderly patients with chronic heart failure: using Korean Health Insurance claims database. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord*. 2012;12:60.
 31. Mogensen UM, Ersbøll M, Andersen M, et al. Clinical characteristics and major comorbidities in heart failure patients more than 85 years of age compared with younger age groups. *Eur J Heart Fail*. 2011;13:1216–23.
 32. Aziz F, Tk L-A, Enweluzo C, et al. Diastolic heart failure: a concise review. *J Clin Med Res*. 2013;5:327–34.
 33. Borlaug BA, Paulus WJ. Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment. *Eur Heart J*. 2011;32:670–9.
 34. Cheng JWM, Nayar M. A review of heart failure management in the elderly population. *Am J Geriatr Pharmacother*. 2009;7:233–49.
 35. Acikel S, Akdemir R, Kilic H, et al. Diastolic heart failure in elderly: the prognostic factors and interventions regarding heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. *Int J Cardiol*. 2010;138:311–3.
 36. Aronow WS. Epidemiology, pathophysiology, prognosis, and treatment of systolic and diastolic heart failure. *Cardiol Rev*. 2006;14:108–24.
 37. Lam CSP, Donal E, Kraigher-Krainer E, et al. Epidemiology and clinical course of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. *Eur J Heart Fail*. 2011;13:18–28.
 38. Aronow WS, Ahn C, Kronzon I. Prognosis of congestive heart failure after prior myocardial infarction in older men and women with abnormal versus normal left ventricular ejection fraction. *Am J Cardiol*. 2000;85:1382–4.
 39. Meta-analysis Global Group in Chronic Heart Failure (MAGGIC). The survival of patients with heart failure with preserved or reduced left ventricular ejection fraction: an individual patient data meta-analysis. *Eur Heart J*. 2012;33:1750–7.
 40. Parkash R, Maisel WH, Toca FM, et al. Atrial fibrillation in heart failure: high mortality risk even if ventricular function is preserved. *Am Heart J*. 2005;150:701–6.
 41. Yancy CW, Lopatin M, Stevenson LW, et al., ADHERE Scientific Advisory Committee and Investigators. Clinical presentation, management, and in-hospital outcomes of patients admitted with acute decompensated heart failure with preserved systolic function: a report from the Acute Decompensated Heart Failure National Registry (ADHERE) Database. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2006;47:76–84.
 42. López Castro J, Almazán Ortega R, Pérez De Juan Romero M, et al. Mortality prognosis factors in heart failure in a cohort of North-West Spain, EPICOUR study. *Rev Clin Esp*. 2010;210:438–47.
 43. Jones RC, Francis GS, Lauer MS. Predictors of mortality in patients with heart failure and preserved systolic function in the Digitalis Investigation Group trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2004;44:1025–9.
 44. Proceso de Insuficiencia Cardíaca. Área de Referencia Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago. Available at: <http://www.sergas.es/gal/Publicaciones/Docs/AtEspecializada/PDF-1944-ga.pdf>