

Il ruolo della Riabilitazione Cardiologica nello scompenso cardiaco

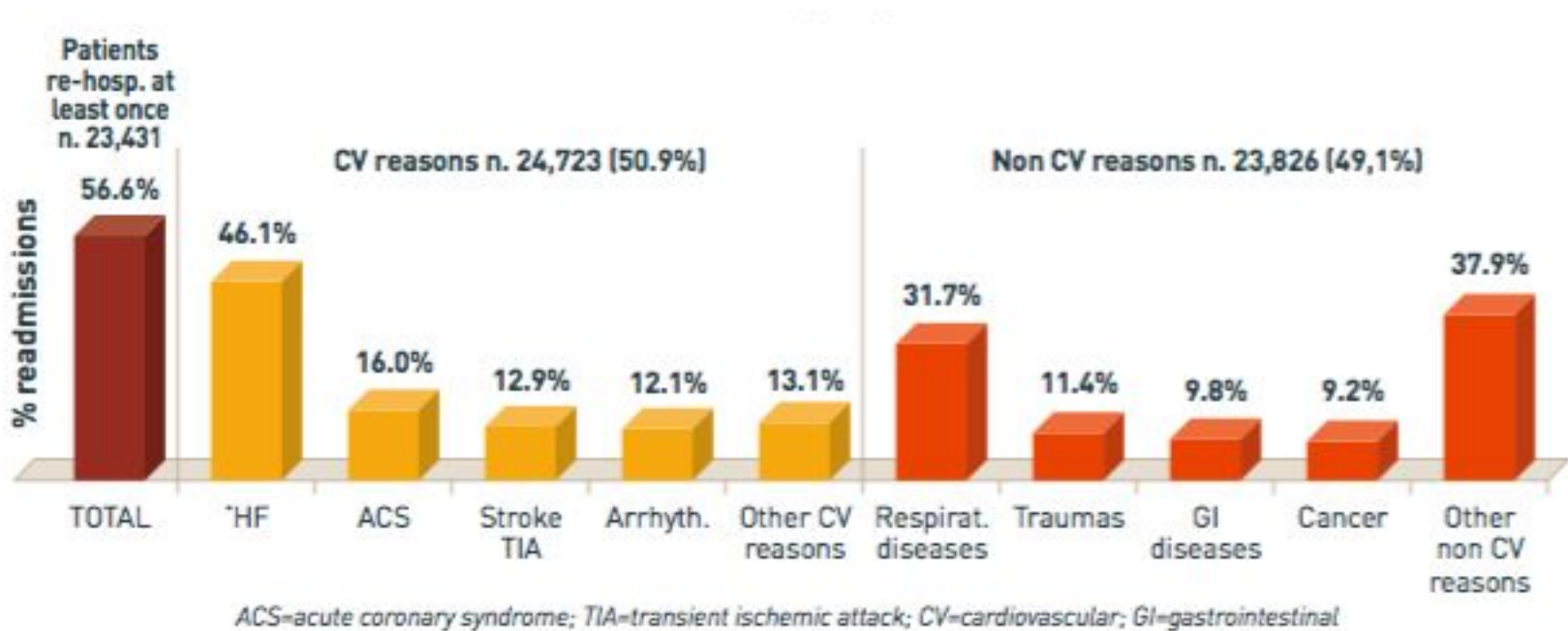
**Maurizio Volterrani
IRCCS San Raffaele – Roma**

Dichiarazione di potenziale conflitto di interesse

Tipo di occupazione o supporto finanziario	Istituto di Ricerca/ Industria
Stipendio Fondi ordinari Posizioni in Comitati pubblici	IRCCS San Raffaele Roma Ministero della Salute
Supporto finanziario , Consulenze	IRCCS San Raffaele; Università La Sapienza di Roma Novartis, Servier, MSD, Bruno , Amgen; Mediolanum; Menarini
Conflitto per questa presentazione	Nessuno

41,413 PAZIENTI CON SC DEL DATABASE ARNO

Cause e frequenza delle riammissioni ospedaliere entro un anno dalla dimissione
Numero totale di rricoveri : 48,549 (2,1 per paziente)



MORALITA' PER TUTTE LE CAUSE A UN ANNO

18,9%

Individuazione del pz vulnerabile

“frequent flyer”

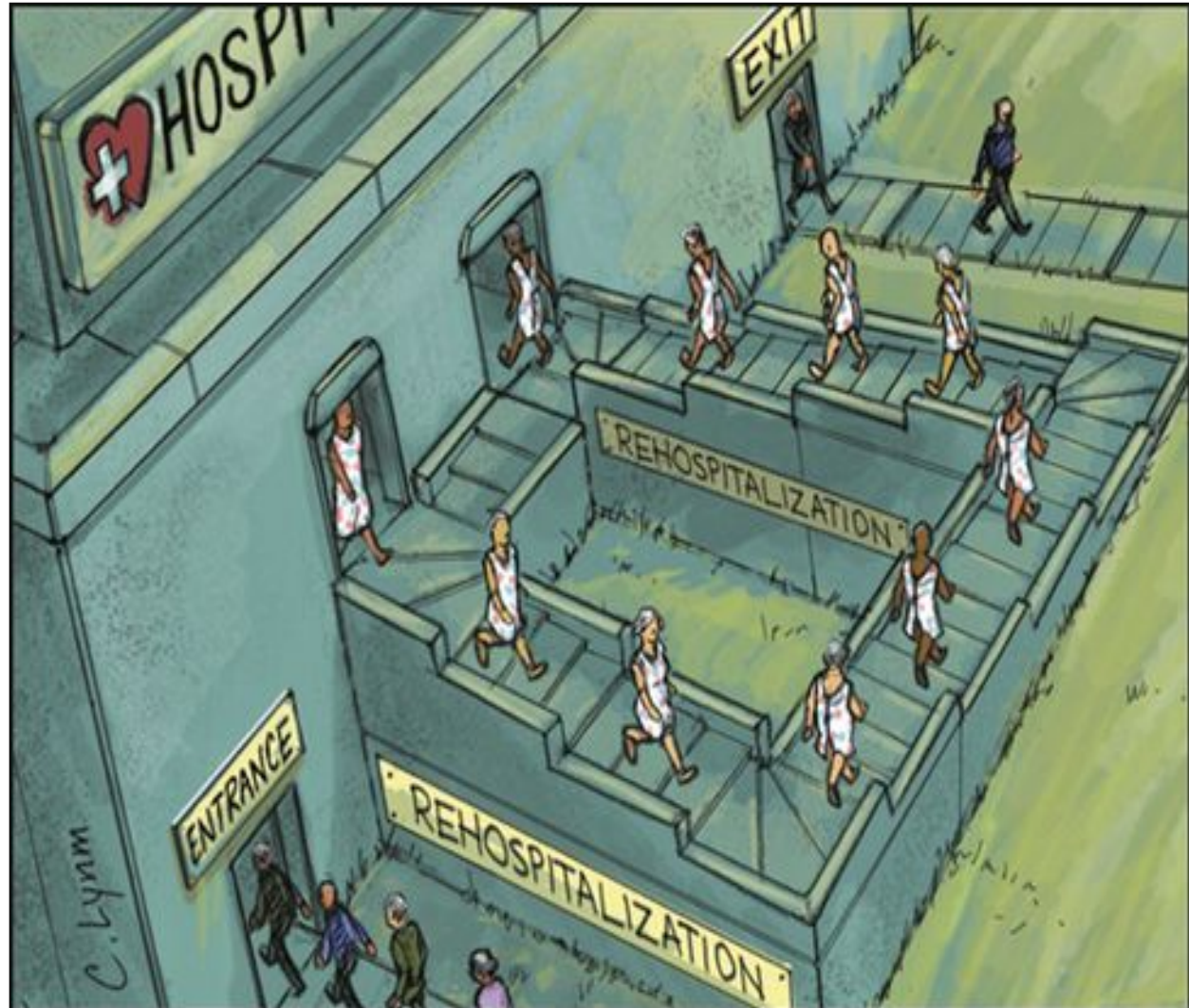
JN The JAMA Network
JAMA The Journal of the
American Medical Association

Home Current Issue All Issues Online First



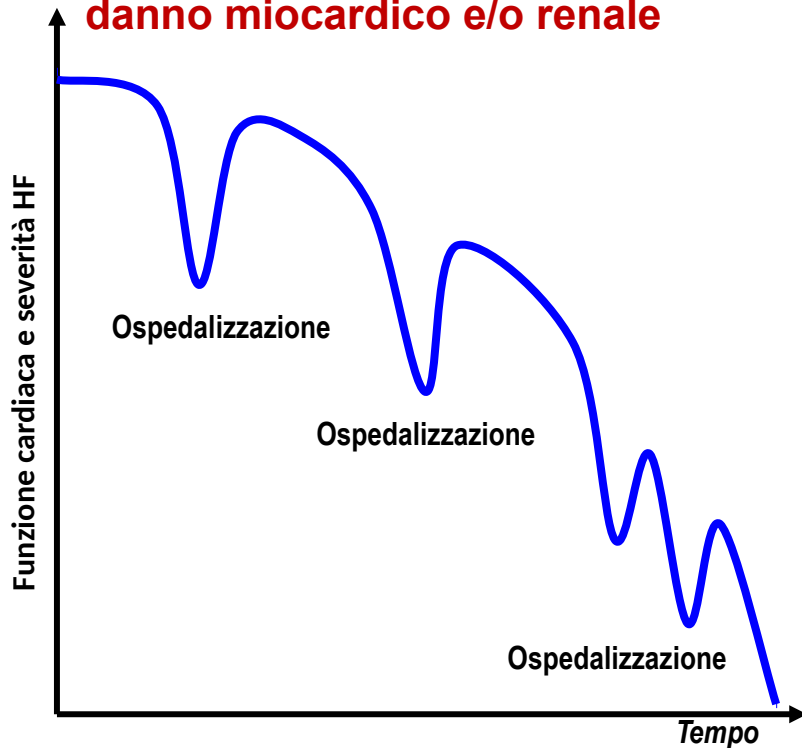
JAMA

January 23, 2013, Vol 309, No. 4

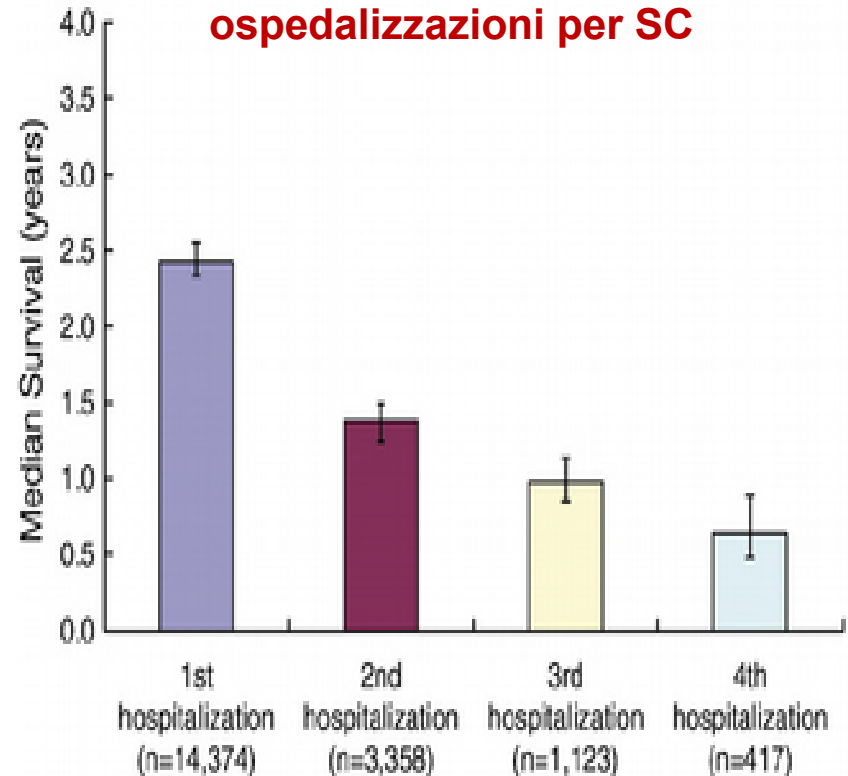


L'ospedalizzazione è un momento critico per il paziente con SCC dal punto di vista clinico, prognostico e gestionale

Ipotesi: in seguito ad ogni riospedalizzazione si ha progressione della malattia dovuta a danno miocardico e/o renale



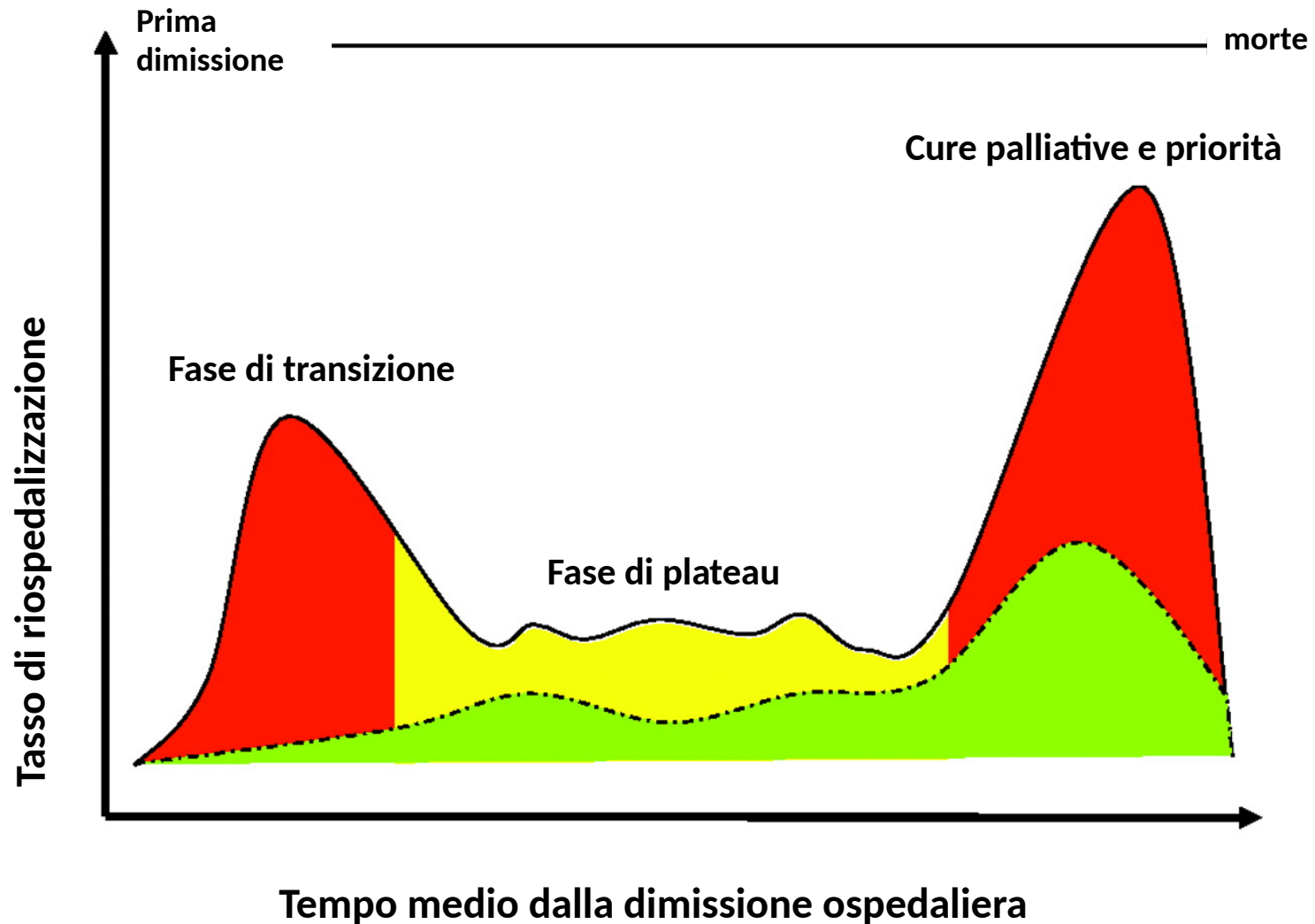
L'aspettativa di vita si riduce con il ripetersi delle ospedalizzazioni per SC



Gheorghiade M et al. Am J Cardiol. 2005; 96 (6A)

Setoguchi S et al. Am Heart J 2007

Le tre fasi del rischio di riospedalizzazione dopo il primo evento di SC



Stile di vita ed interventi non farmacologici, chirurgici o con apparecchi medicali

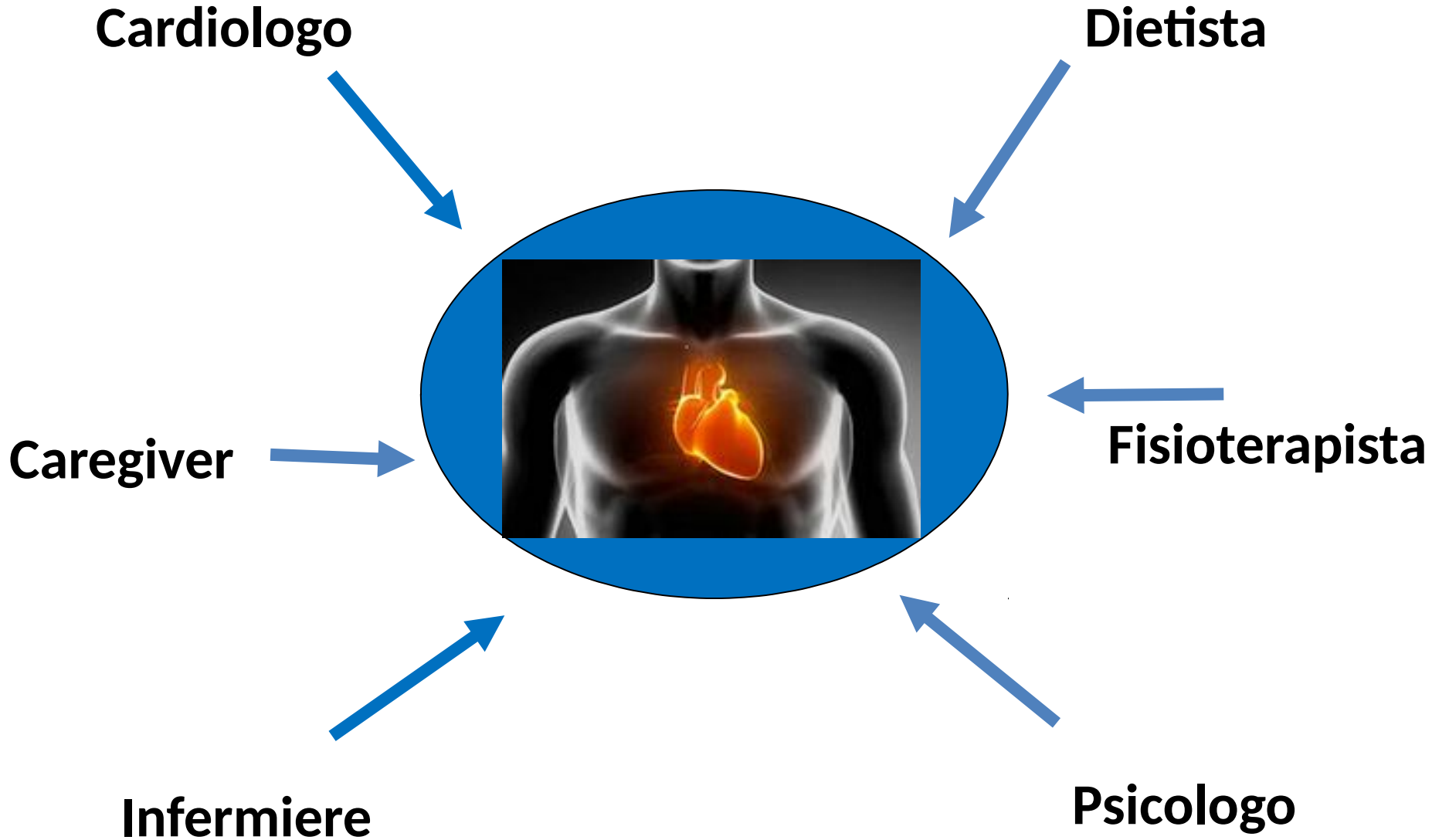
Raccomandazioni	Class	Level
Si raccomanda di incoraggiare lo svolgimento di regolare attività fisica in pazienti con SC per migliorare la capacità funzionale ed i sintomi	I	A*
Si raccomanda che i pazienti con scompenso cardiaco siano arruolati in programmi multidisciplinari di gestione e cura per ridurre il rischio di ricoveri per scompenso cardiaco	I	A*

* O'Connor CM, Whellan DJ, Lee KL, Keteyian SJ, Cooper LS, Ellis SJ, Leifer ES, Kraus WE, Kitzman DW, Blumenthal JA, Rendall DS, Miller NH, Fleg JL, Schulman KA, McKelvie RS, Zannad F, Pinna IL; HF-ACTION Investigators. Efficacy and safety of exercise training in patients with chronic heart failure: HFACTION randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2009;301:1439–1450.
Piepoli MF, Conraads V, Corra U, Dickstein K, Francis DP, Jaarsma T, McMurray J, Pieske B, Piotrowicz E, Schmid JP, Anker SD, Solal AC, Filippatos GS, Hoes AW, Gielen S, Giannuzzi P, Ponikowski PP. Exercise training in heart failure: from theory to practice. A consensus document of the Heart Failure Association and the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2011;13:347–357.

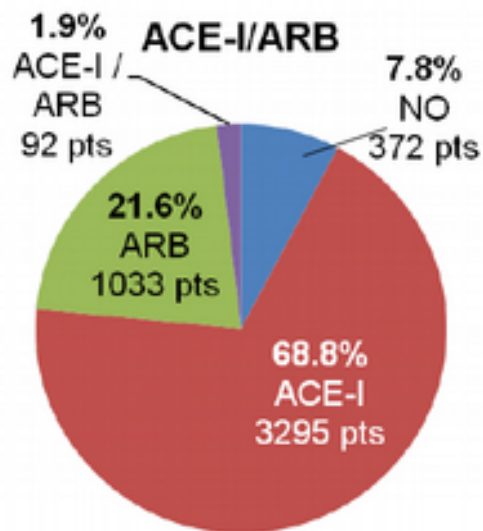
Caratteristiche e componenti dei programmi di gestione dei pz con scompenso cardiaco a frazione di eiezione ridotta o preservata

Characteristics	Should employ a multidisciplinary approach (cardiologists, primary care physicians, nurses, pharmacists, etc.)
	Should target high-risk symptomatic patients
	Should include competent and professionally educated staff
Components	Optimized medical and device management
	Adeguata educazione del pz, con particolare riguardo all'aderenza e all'autogestione Coinvolgimento del pz nel monitoraggio dei propri sintomi e uso flessibile dei diuretici
	Follow-up after discharge (regular clinic and/or home-based visits; possibly telephone support or remote monitoring)
	Increased access to healthcare (through in-person follow-up and by telephone contact; possibly through remote monitoring)
	Facilitated access to care during episodes of decompensation
	Assessment of (and appropriate intervention in response to) an unexplained increase in weight, nutritional status, functional status, quality of life, and laboratory findings
	Access to advanced treatment options
	Provision of psychosocial support to patients and family and/or caregivers

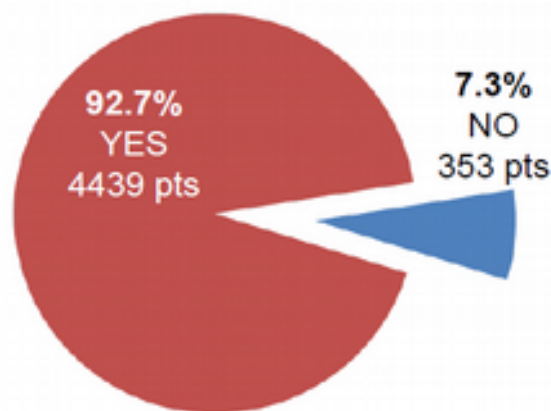
Presa in carico globale



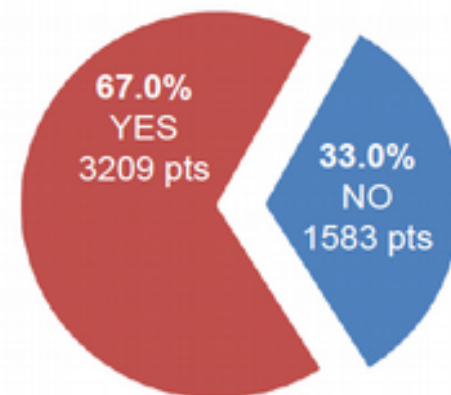
Frequenza e ragioni per il non uso dei farmaci raccomandati nel trattamento di pazienti con scompenso cardiaco



Betablockers



MRAs



Contraindicated	n. 94 (2.0%)
Severe renal dysfunction	n. 61 (64.9%)
Symptomatic hypotension	n. 13 (13.8%)
Hyperkalemia	n. 8 (8.5%)
Other	n. 12 (12.8%)
Not tolerated	n. 123 (2.6%)
Worsening renal function	n. 22 (17.9%)
Symptomatic hypotension	n. 83 (67.5%)
Hyperkalemia	n. 6 (4.9%)
Angioedema	n. 2 (1.6%)
Other	n. 10 (8.1%)
Real undertreatment	n. 155 (3.2%)

Contraindicated	n. 78 (1.6%)
Asthma/COPD	n. 28 (35.9%)
Bradyarrhythmia	n. 11 (14.1%)
Symptomatic hypotension	n. 11 (14.1%)
PAD	n. 3 (3.8%)
Other	n. 25 (32.1%)
Not tolerated	n. 165 (3.4%)
Bronchospasm	n. 39 (23.6%)
Symptomatic hypotension	n. 46 (27.9%)
Bradyarrhythmia	n. 22 (13.3%)
Worsening HF	n. 36 (21.8%)
Other	n. 22 (13.3%)
Real undertreatment	n. 110 (2.3%)

Contraindicated	n. 268 (5.6%)
Hyperkalemia	n. 94 (35.1%)
Renal dysfunction	n. 153 (57.1%)
Other	n. 21 (7.8%)
Not tolerated	n. 147 (3.1%)
Hyperkalemia	n. 53 (36.1%)
Worsening renal function	n. 34 (23.1%)
Gynecomastia	n. 34 (23.1%)
Other	n. 26 (17.7%)
Not indicated	n. 908 (18.9%)
Real undertreatment	n. 260 (5.4%)

Trattamento farmacologico alla dimissione



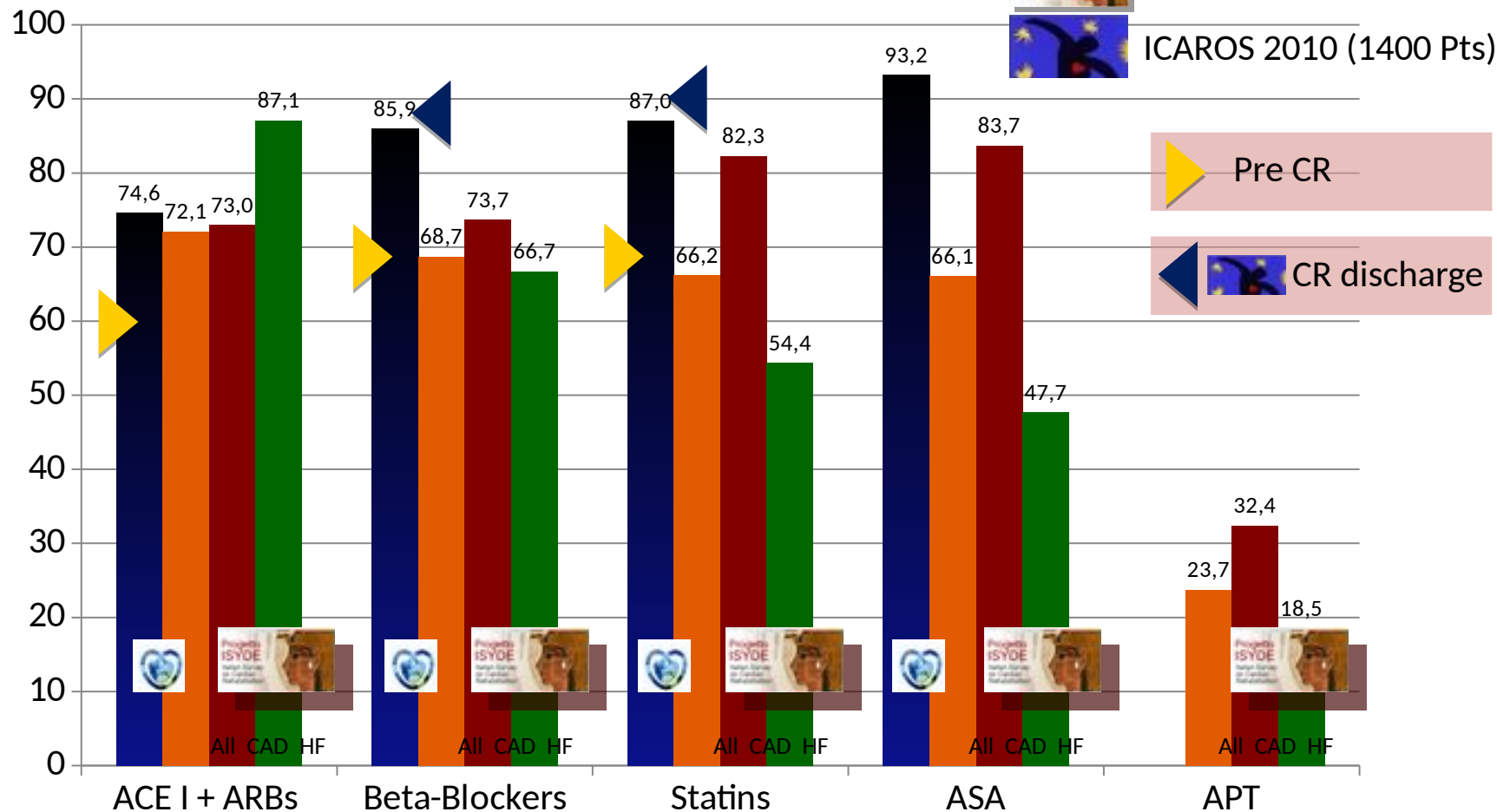
EUROASPIRE III



ISYDE 2008



ICAROS 2010 (1400 Pts)



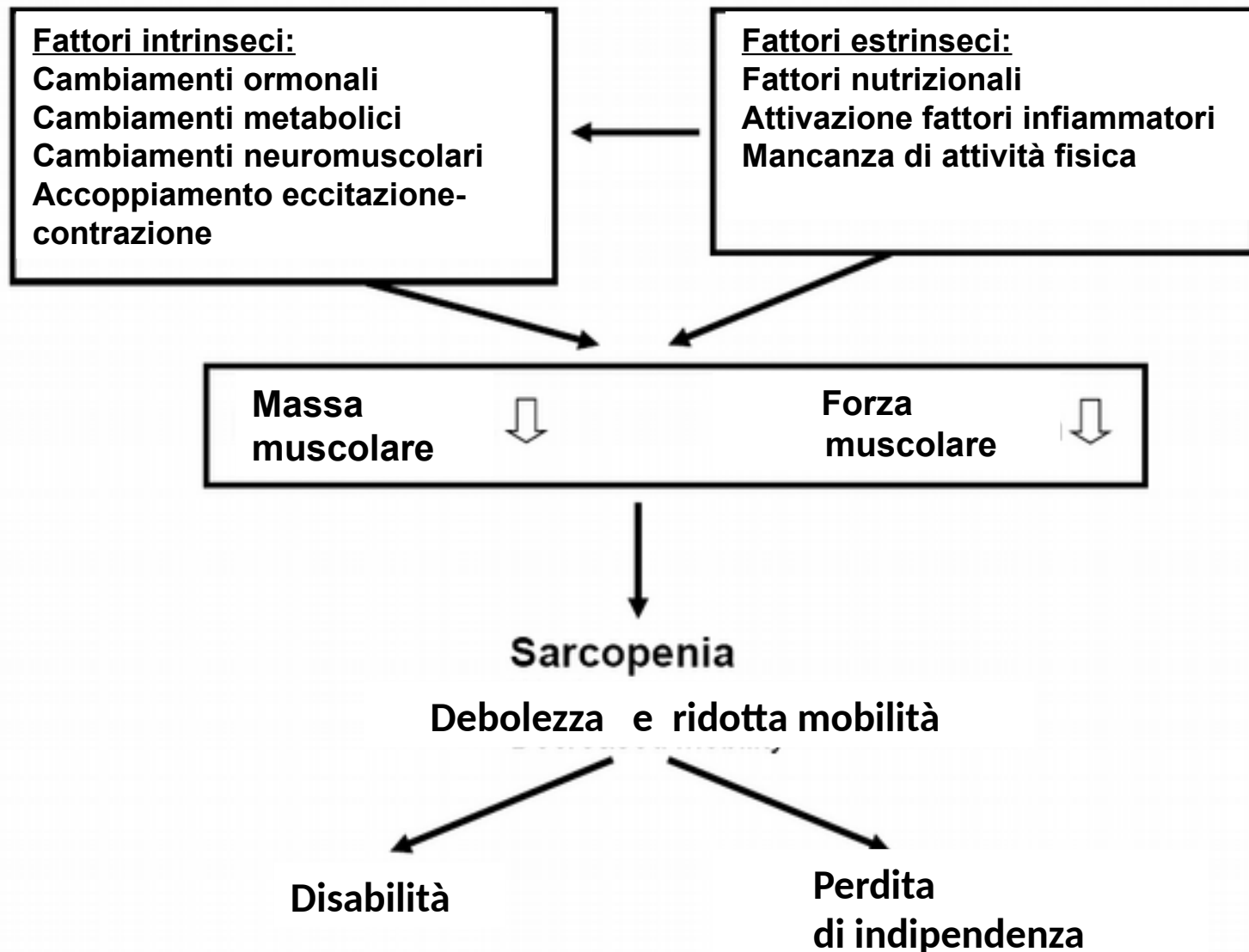
ICAROS

THE ITALIAN SURVEY ON CARDIAC REHABILITATION AND SECONDARY PREVENTION AFTER CARDIAC REVASCUARISATION

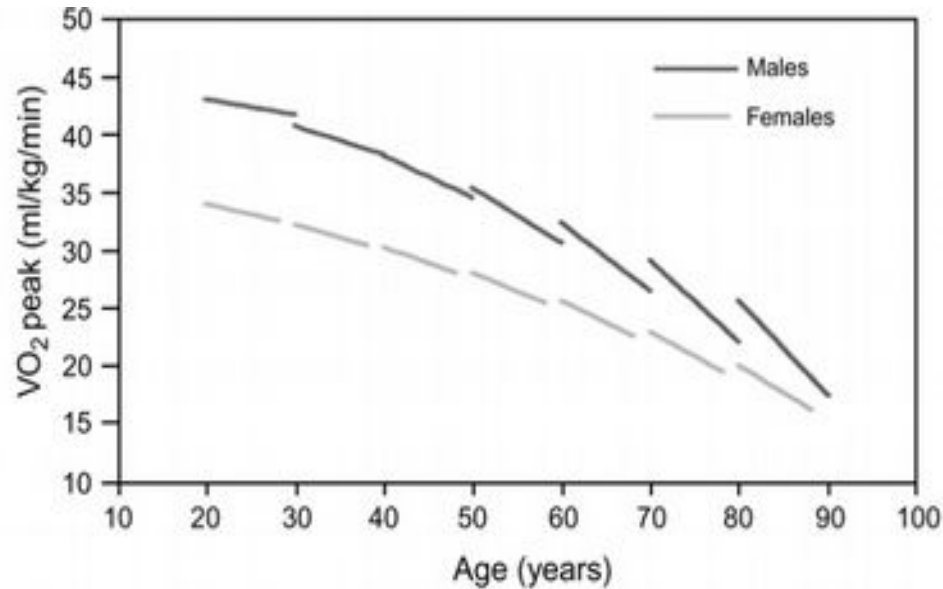


I.A.C.P.R. - G.I.C.R.
Italian Association on Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation

Invecchiamento e riduzione della massa muscolare



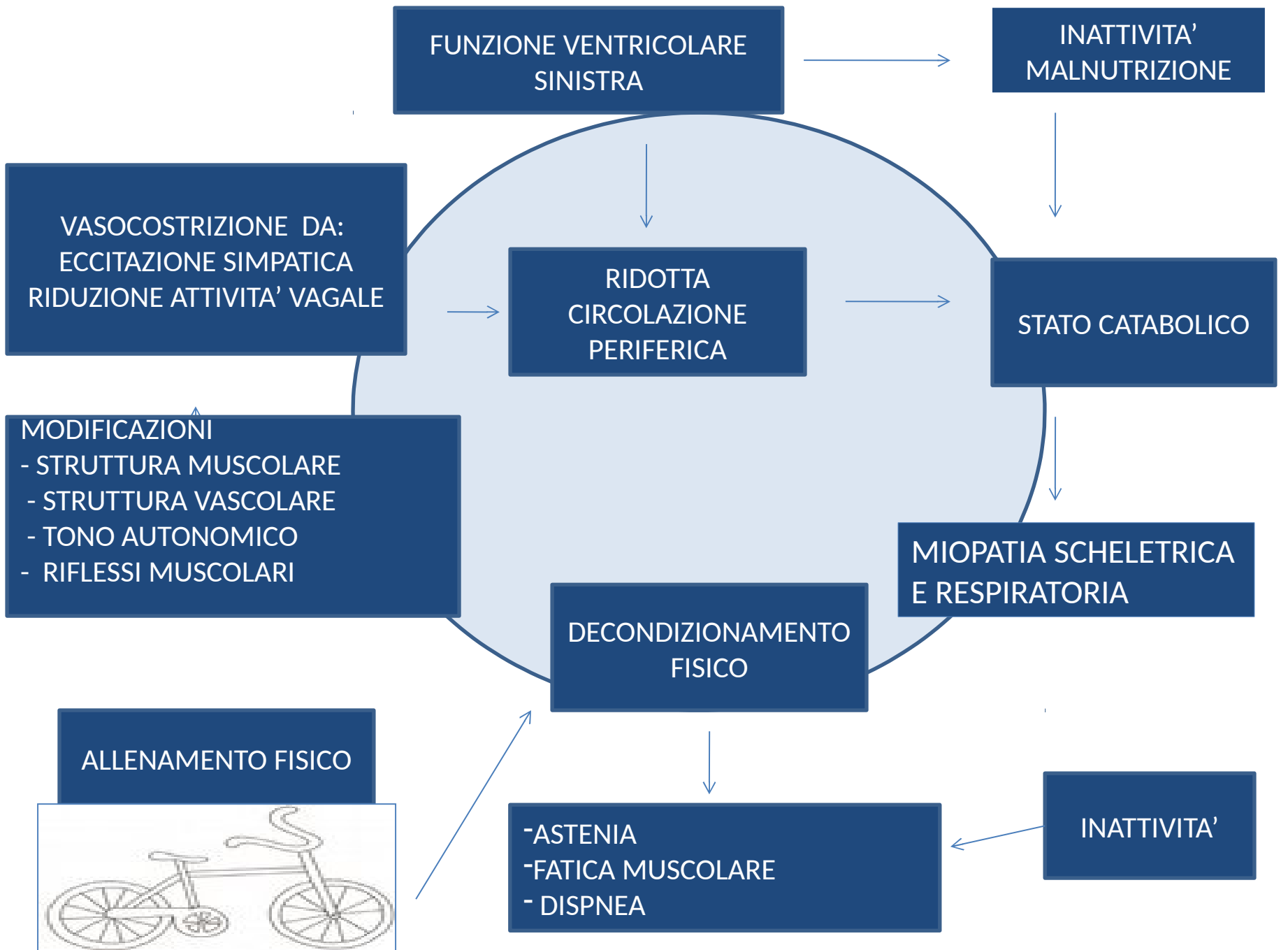
Decondizionamento ?



Physiologic similarities between normative aging and heart failure

	Aging*	Heart failure
Peak VO ₂	↓↓	↓↓↓
Maximal stroke volume	↔ or ↓	↓↓
Maximal heart rate	↓↓	↓
Maximal AV oxygen difference	↓↓	↓↓
Skeletal muscle mass	↓↓	↓↓
Mitochondrial oxidative enzymes	↓	↓↓↓

* Between the third and ninth decades.



Exercise training in heart failure: from theory to practice. A consensus document of the Heart Failure Association and the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation

Massimo F. Piepoli^{1*}, Viviane Conraads², Ugo Corrà³, Kenneth Dickstein^{4,5},



Criteria per la prescrizione , lo svolgimento e il monitoraggio dell'esercizio fisico in pz con SC

Table 1 Summary of contraindications to exercise testing and training (A), exercise training (B), and increased risk for exercise training (C)

(A) Contraindications to exercise testing and training

1. Early phase after acute coronary syndrome (up to 2 days)
2. Untreated life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias
3. Acute heart failure (during the initial period of haemodynamic instability)
4. Uncontrolled hypertension
5. Advanced atrioventricular block
6. Acute myocarditis and pericarditis
7. Symptomatic aortic stenosis
8. Severe hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
9. Acute systemic illness
10. Intracardiac thrombus

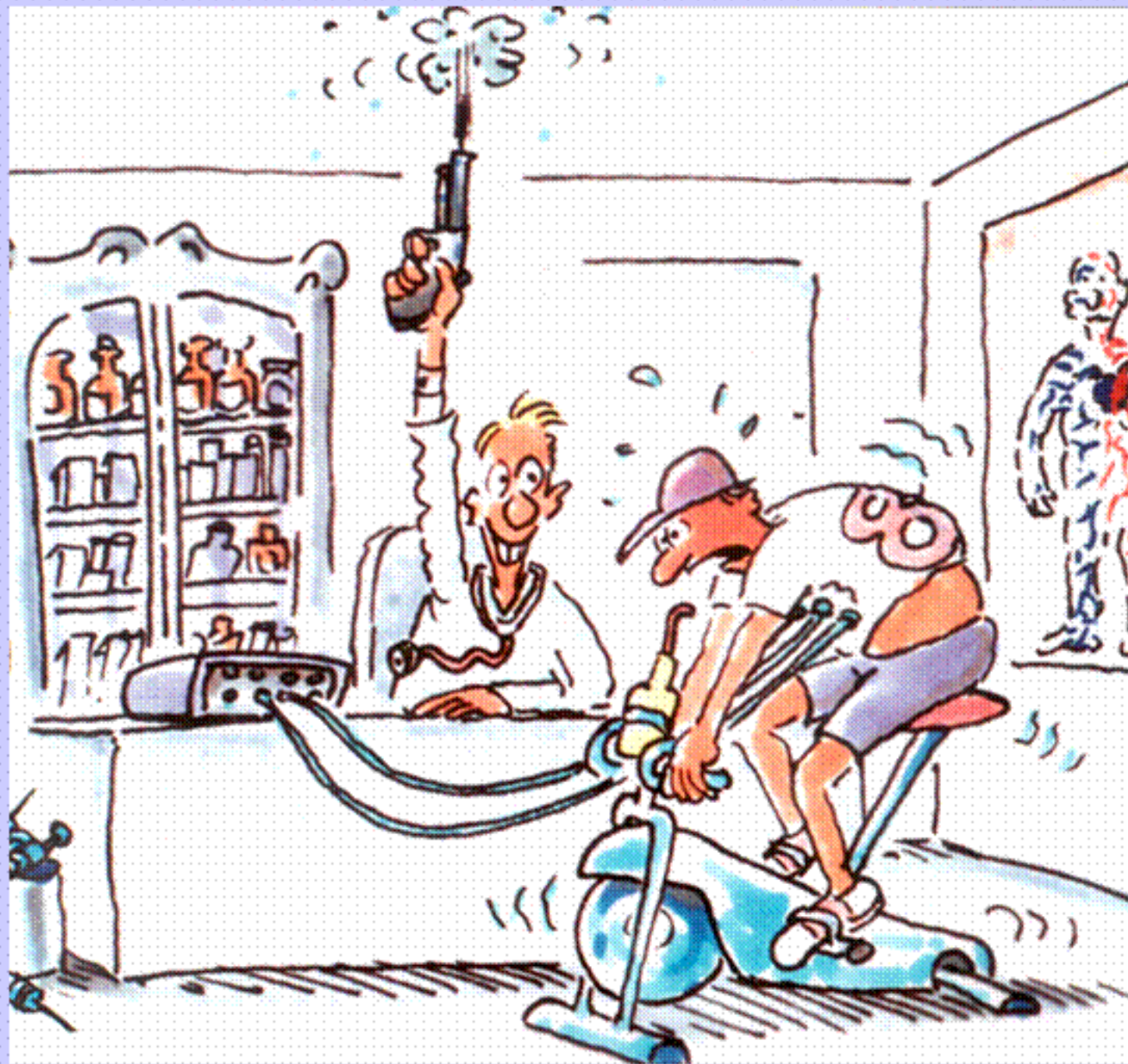
(B) Contraindications to exercise training

1. Progressive worsening of exercise tolerance or dyspnoea at rest over previous 3–5 days
2. Significant ischaemia during low-intensity exercise (<2 METs, <50 W)
3. Uncontrolled diabetes
4. Recent embolism
5. Thrombophlebitis

New-onset atrial fibrillation/atrial flutter

(C) Increased risk for exercise training

1. >1.8 kg increase in body mass over the previous 1–3 days
2. Concurrent, continuous, or intermittent dobutamine therapy
3. Decrease in systolic blood pressure with exercise
4. NYHA functional class IV
5. Complex ventricular arrhythmia at rest or appearing with exertion
6. Supine resting heart rate >100 bpm.
7. Pre-existing co-morbidities limiting exercise tolerance



Seduta di QUI GOING





L'attività fisica nello SCC

Funzione
autonomica

Funzione
metabolica

Funzione
muscolare

Funzione
endoteliale

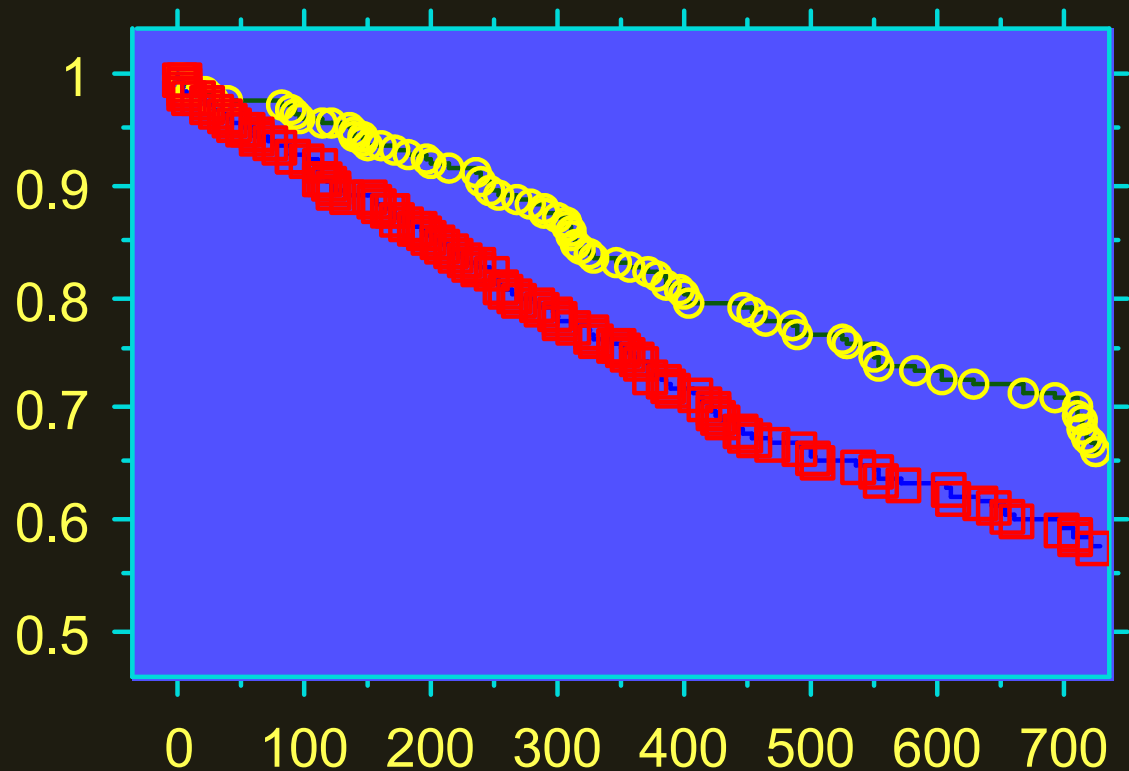
Aumento submassimale / massimale
della tolleranza all'esercizio e
riduzione ventilazione da sforzo

Benessere
generale

Qualità
della vita

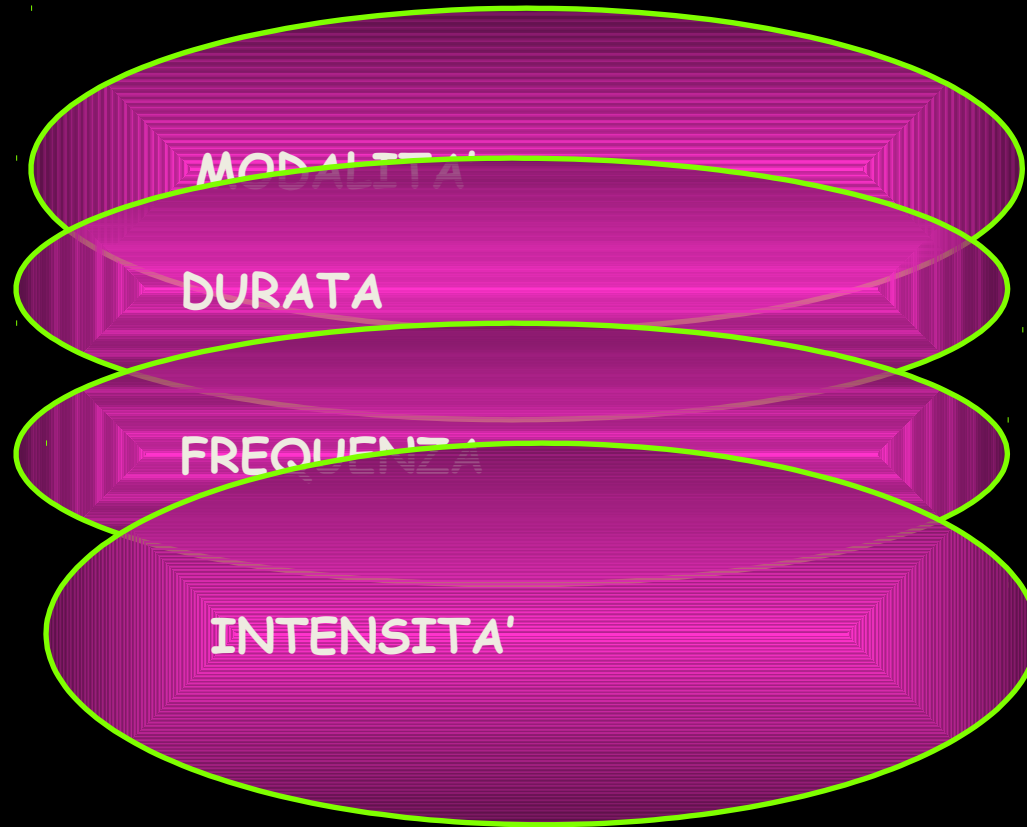
ExTraMATCH: Mortalità e riospedalizzazioni

- At two years, Kaplan-Meier was
 - 34.0% (CI 26.4%-39.5%) in the exercise arm
 - 42.3% (CI 35.5%-48.2%) in the control arm
- Exercise reduced mortality or hospitalisation
 - HR 0.72, CI 0.56-0.93,
 - logrank- $\chi^2=6.4$, $p=0.018$



Esercizio Fisico

Come allenarsi?



Esercizio fisico nello SCC

Aderenza a 12 mesi

4 mesi	Controllato	5/sett.	95%
5 mesi	Domiciliare	1/sett.	86%
4 mesi	Domiciliare	1/mese	78%

Kavanagh T., Heart 1996

Supporto Telematico

Telemonitoraggio

(chiamata programmata per raccolta dati clinici e biologici, es. pressione arteriosa)

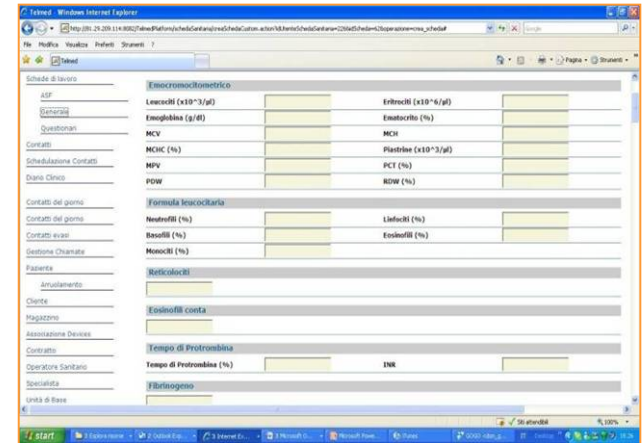
Teleassistenza

(chiamate non programmate per valutazione sintomi)

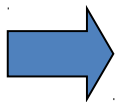
Teleconsultazione

(chiamate che richiedono la seconda opinione di uno specialista)

CARTELLA CLINICA

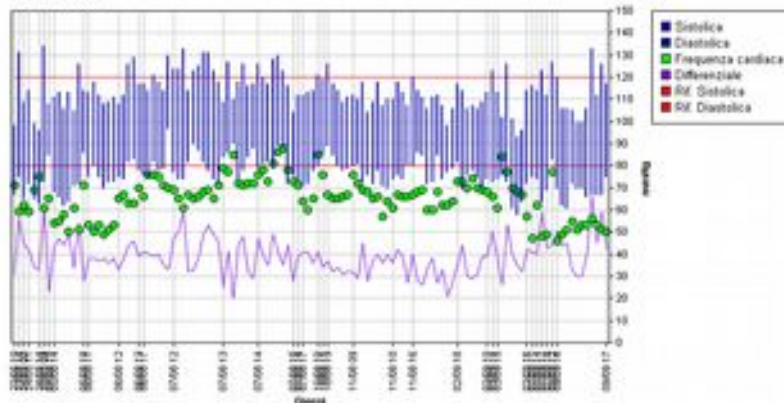


TRACCIATO PRESSIONE



- Anagrafica
- Anamnesi
- Esame Obiettivo
- Terapia
- Schede di lavoro
- Contatti
- Schedulazione Contatti
- Diario Clinico
- Contatti del giorno
- Contatti del giorno
- Contatti evasi
- Gestione Chamate
- Paziente
- Annulamento
- Cliente
- Magazzino

Riassuntivo



La piattaforma di video conferenza usata durante la riabilitazione cardiaca domiciliare




ANNA, YOUR
VIRTUAL GUIDE


HEART FAILURE MATTERS:

PRACTICAL
INFORMATION FOR
PATIENTS, FAMILIES AND
CAREGIVERS.

-  Understanding heart failure
-  What can your doctor do
-  What can you do
-  Living with Heart Failure
-  For caregivers
-  Warning signs
-  FAQ
-  Ask Your Doctor

 English

 Deutsch

 Nederlands

 Español

 Français

 Português

 Ελληνικά

 Русский

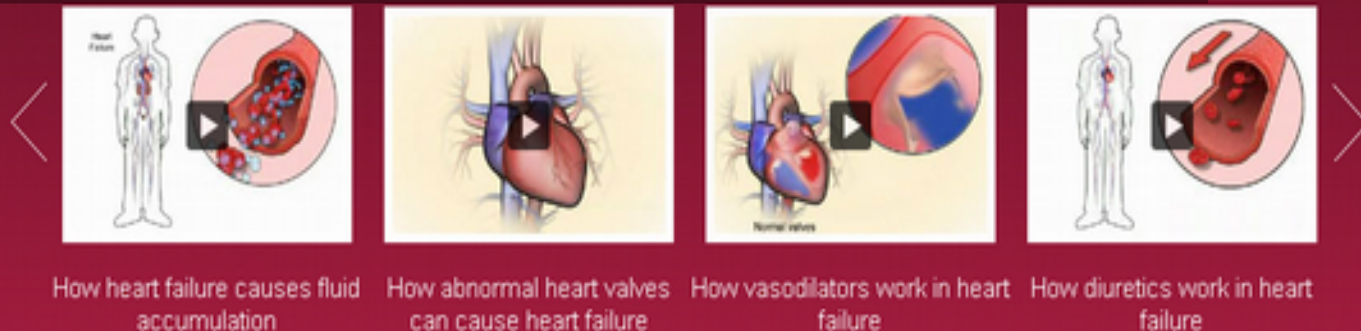
 العربية



Un viaggio di animazione all'interno del nostro cuore

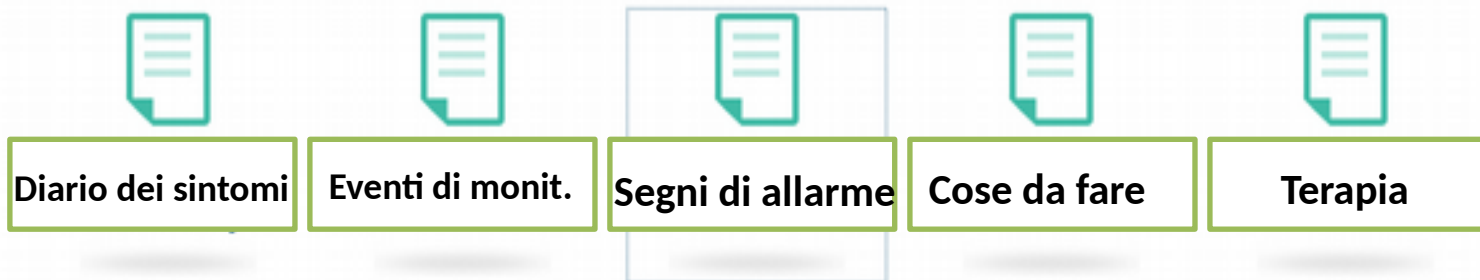
A series of 9 simple, captivating animations explaining heart failure and its treatment

These narrated animations explain how a healthy heart works, what happens to it in heart failure and how various treatments work to improve your health



USEFUL TOOLS


BACK TO TOP



[Click to print these tools to help you monitor your heart failure](#)

Segnali di Allarme

WARNING SIGNS



IT IS IMPORTANT TO MONITOR ALL YOUR SYMPTOMS ON A REGULAR BASIS.

This document is a quick reminder of symptoms that you should look out for and what you should do if they occur.

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP IF YOU EXPERIENCE:

Persistent chest pain that is not relieved by nitroglycerin
Severe and persistent shortness of breath
Fainting

INFORM YOUR DOCTOR OR NURSE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IF YOU EXPERIENCE:

Increasing shortness of breath and tolerating less and less activity
Consistently awakening short of breath
Needing more pillows to sleep comfortably
Rapid heart rate or worsening palpitations

DISCUSS WITH YOUR DOCTOR OR NURSE:

Rapid weight gain of more than 2 kilos (3 pounds) in three days
Progressive swelling or pain in the abdomen
Increasing swelling of the legs or ankles
Worsening dizziness
Loss of appetite/nausea
Increasing fatigue
Worsening cough

If you have any other symptoms that are causing you concern you should discuss them with your doctor or nurse.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL:

enter your doctor or nurse's name

TELEPHONE NUMBER:



Video di Pazienti e Caregivers

In this section you can watch, listen or read interviews with other people with heart failure and their caregivers.

[Access all the videos](#)



Patient in exercise training



An LVAD as a bridge to transplantation



Living with an LVAD



Seeing other bypass patients exercising made him feel more positive

Sondaggio della settimana

The most common other medical problems that occur in heart failure are:

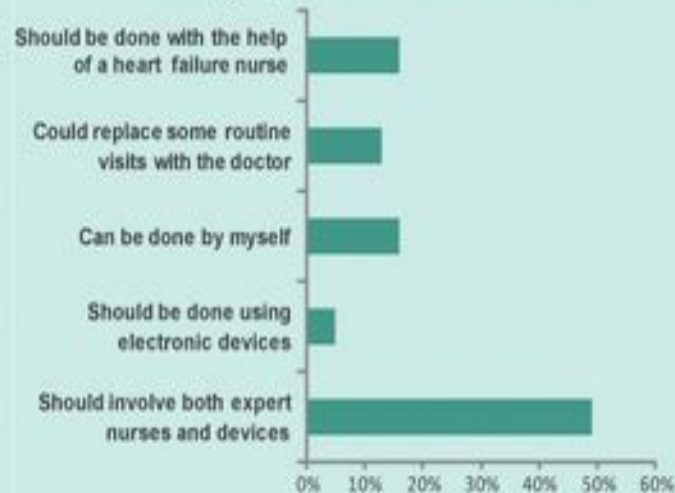
- lung disease
- kidney disease
- anemia
- diabetes
- depression

[Vote](#)



Previous poll results

Monitoring of patients with heart failure



[BACK TO TOP](#)

APPLICAZIONI



L'app Snap -n-Eat ti fa conoscere , da una semplice fotografia del tuo piatto il valore nutrizionale del cibi in esso contenuto



Questo tipo di Orologio è in grado di misurare la saturazione di ossigeno nel sangue

Esercizio

Fitbit



Digifit iCardio



Zona Scompenso Cardiaco

E' utilizzata per il monitoraggio delle condizioni del paziente con scompenso cardiaco che ogni giorno si autovaluta per la ricerca di sintomi o segni di instabilizzazione

**Zona verde : il paziente è stabile
prevista una buona giornata**

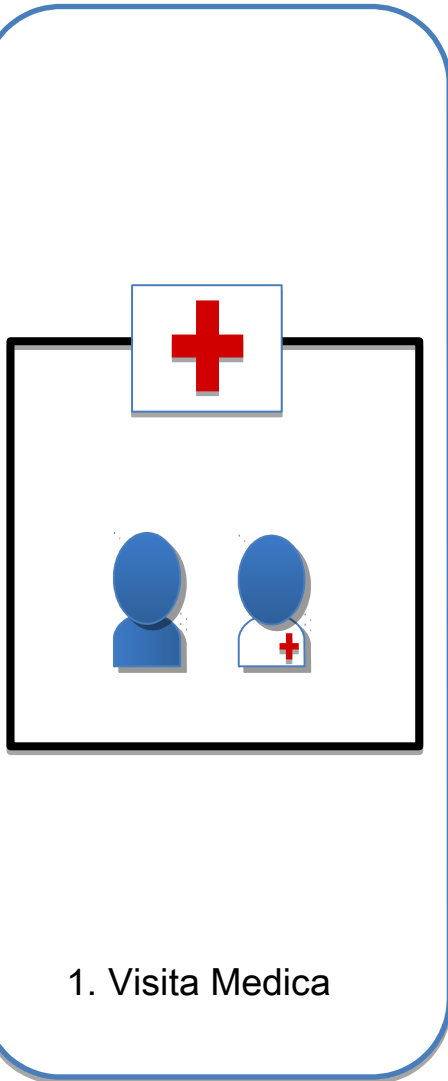
**Zona gialla : attenzione .
I sintomi mostrati dal pz possono indicare la
necessità di modificare il trattamento
Utile contattare il medico o il centro di
riferimento**

**Zona rossa : il paziente deve essere visitato al
più presto**

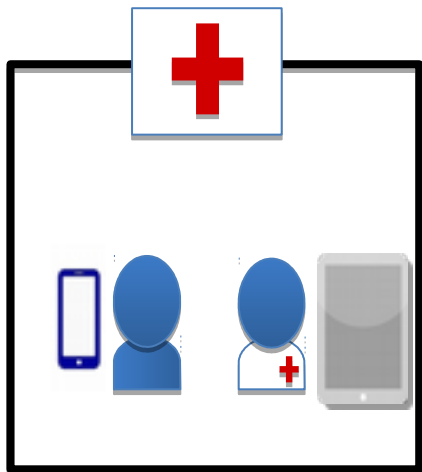


€ 1,79

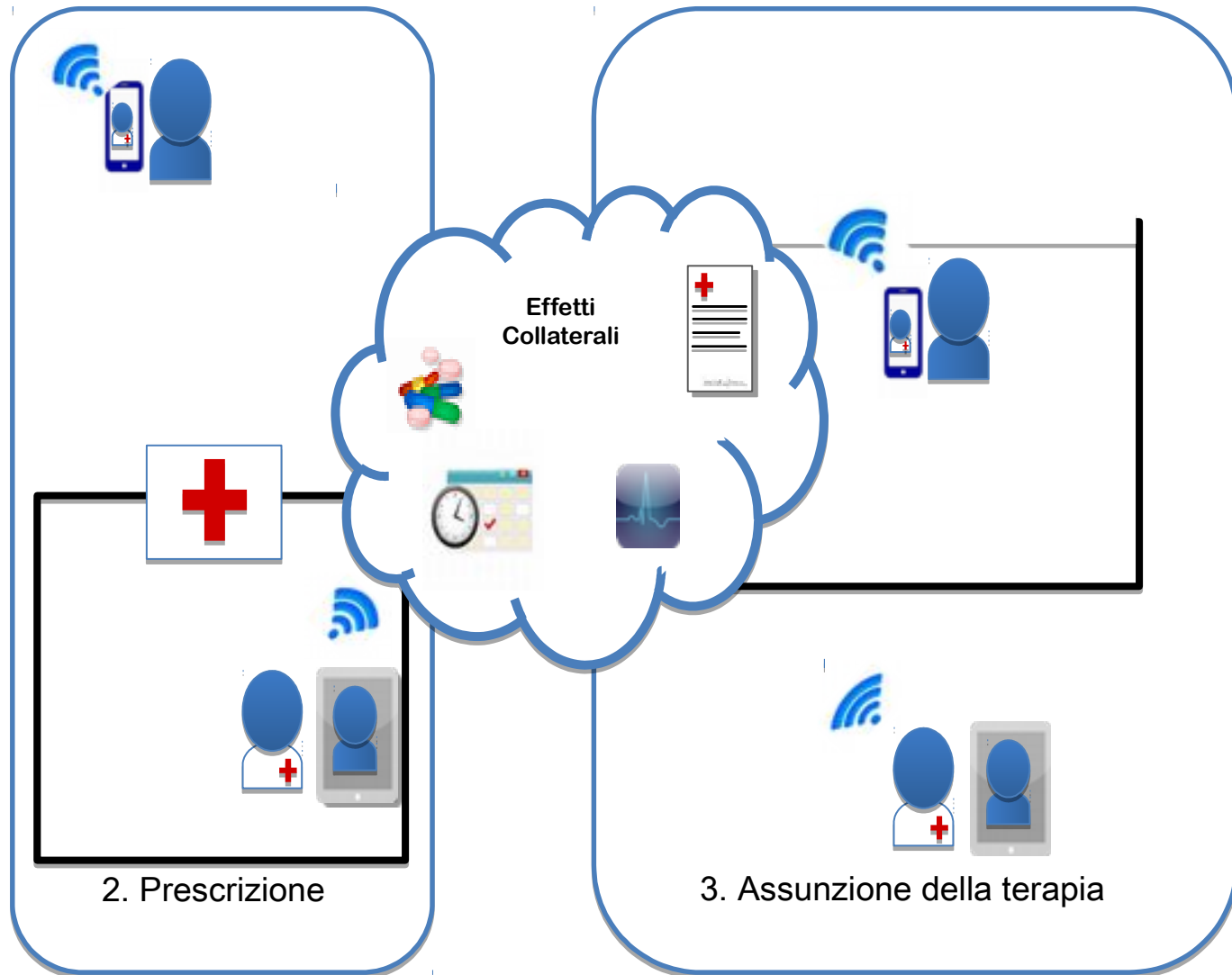
Scenario ATTUALE



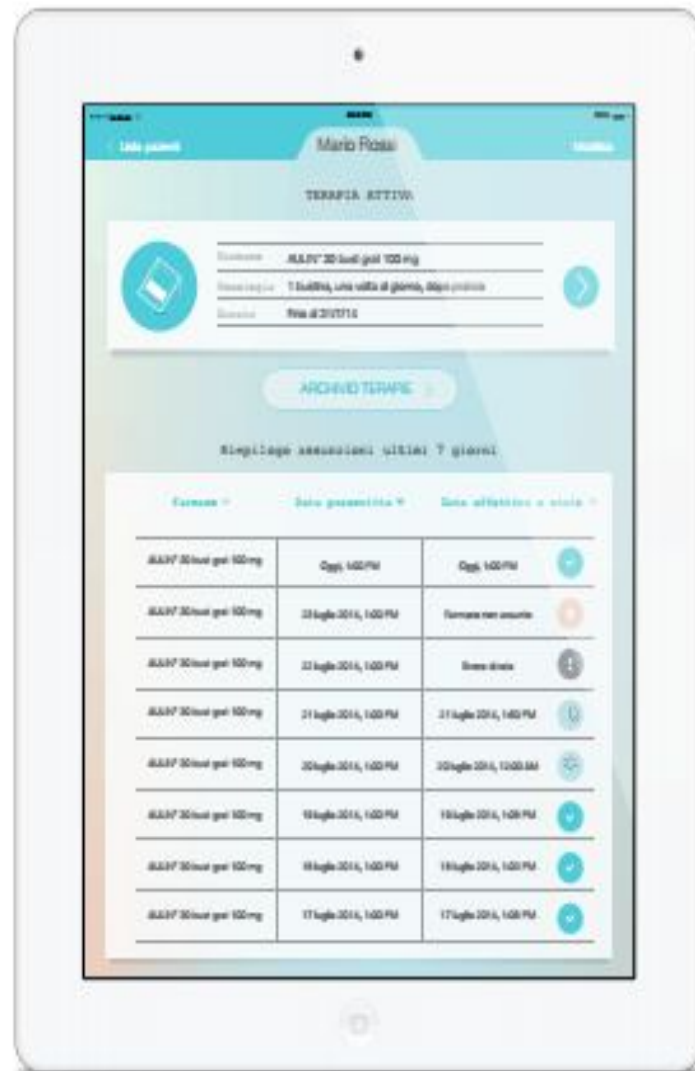
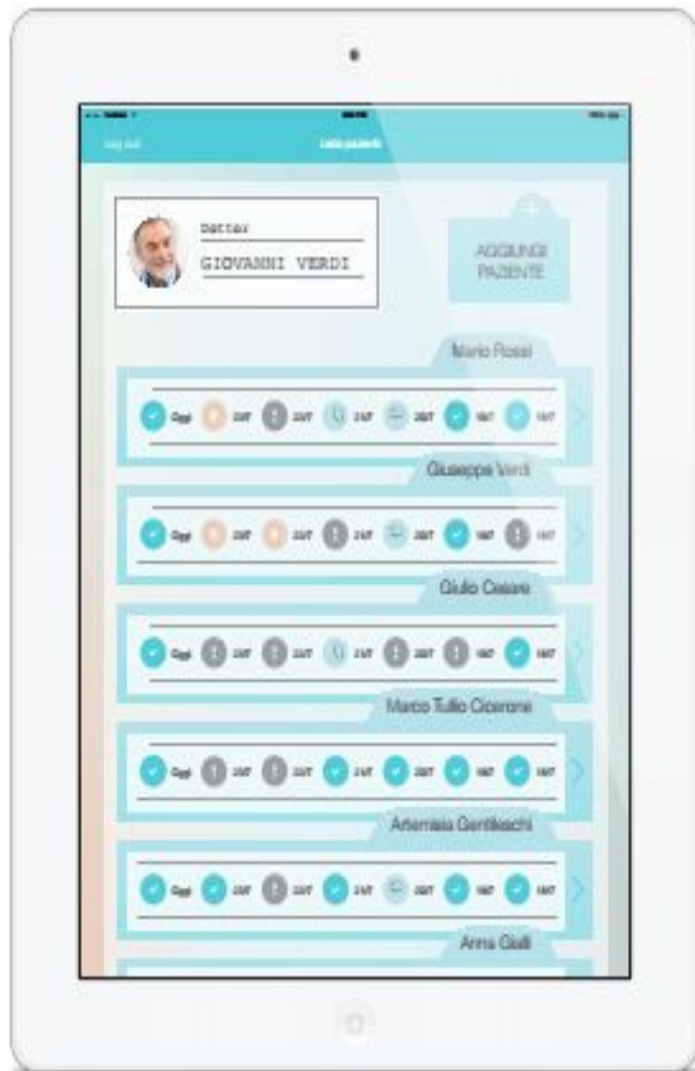
TAKES2CARE



1. Visita Medica



TAKES2CARE



TAKES2CARE

ASSUNZIONE Simbologia



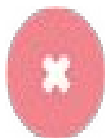
Assunzione corretta (es. \pm 30 min)



Assunzione precoce



Assunzione tardiva



Mancata assunzione



Assenza di connettività
(dato temporaneamente non disponibile)

TAKES2CARE

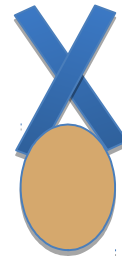
GAMIFICATION



Aderenza \geq 90%



Aderenza $>$ 70% and $<$ 90%



Aderenza $>$ 50% and $<$ 70%



Aderenza $<$ 50%

Automonitoraggio



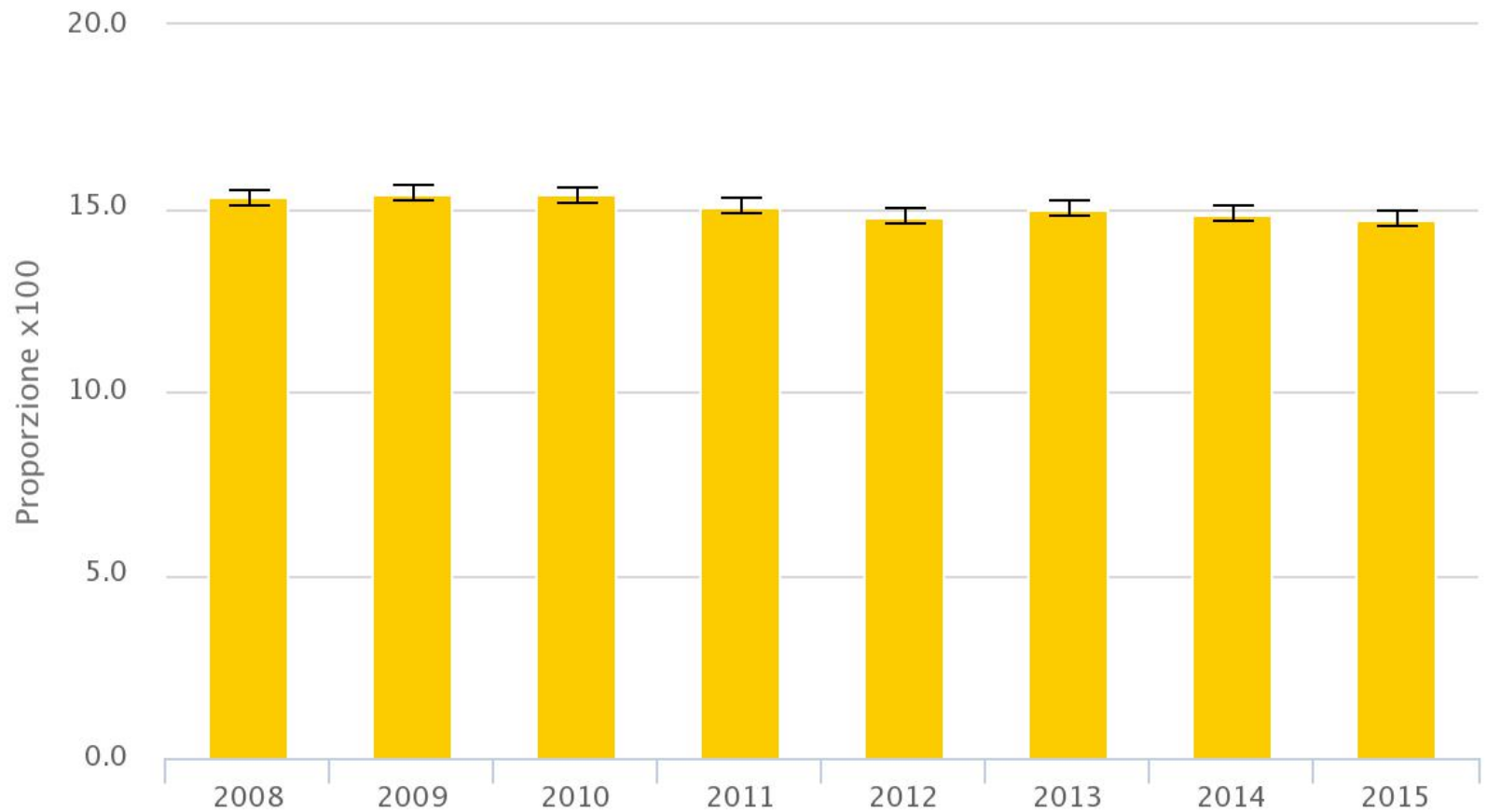
Questo è davvero un approccio innovativo , che tuttavia non possiamo considerare perché non è mai stato fatto prima !!!!





Riammissioni ospedaliere a 30 gg Variazioni dal 2008 al 2015

Scompenso cardiaco congestizio: riammissioni ospedaliere a 30gg

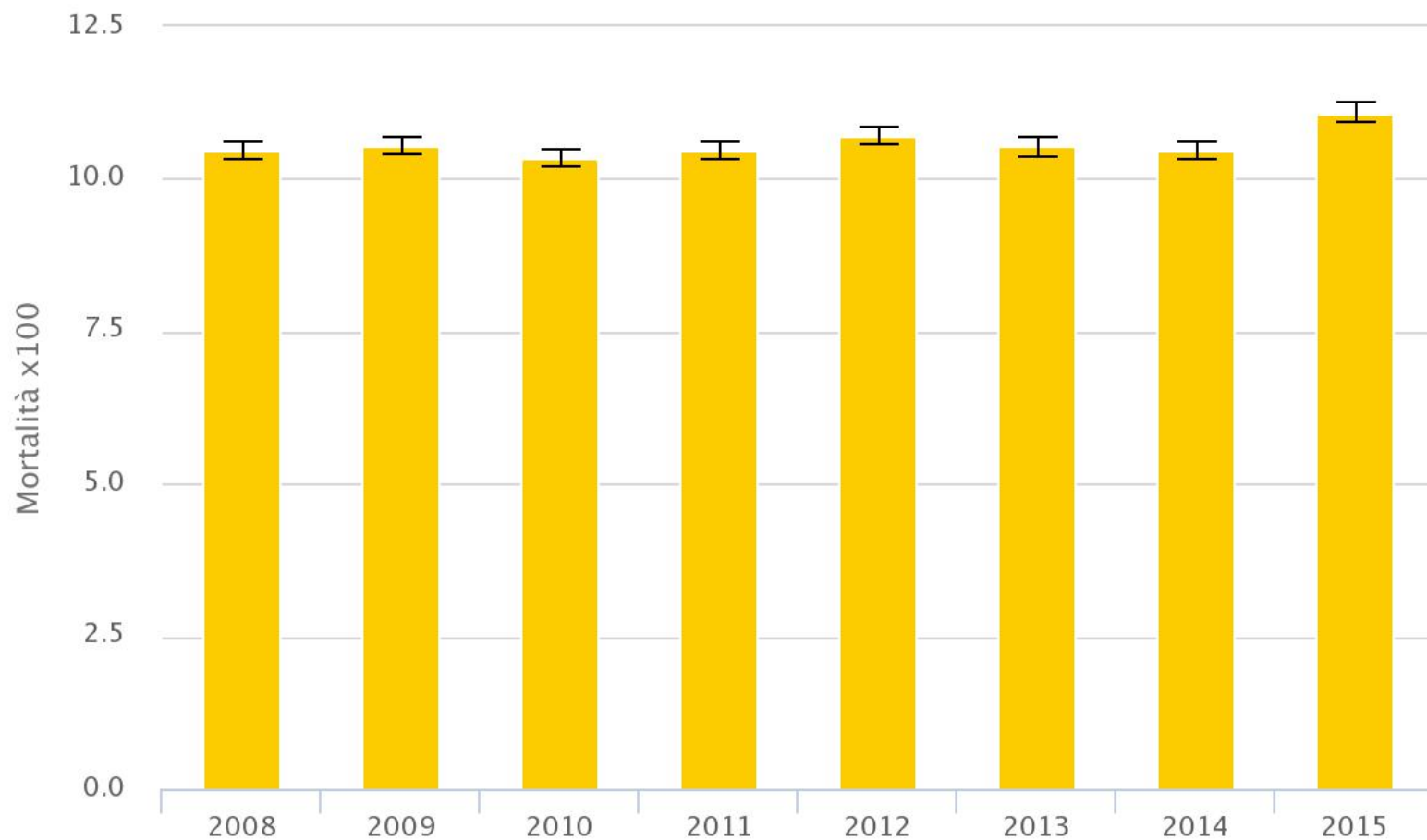




Mortalita' a 30gg dall'ingresso in Ospedale

Variazioni dal 2008 al 2015

Media Nazionale 2015 = 11.08



I costi dello Scompenso Cardiaco in Italia

Spesa / Anno per i ricoveri 545 000 000 euro

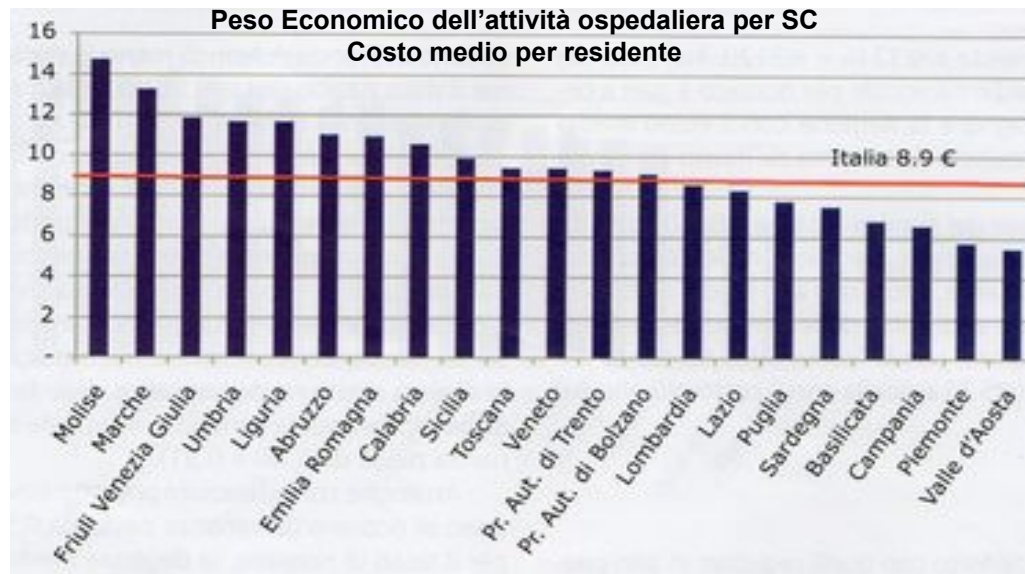


2% del costo complessivo dei ricoveri



0.5% della Spesa Sanitaria complessiva

Costo ricovero 3190 euro (valore medio nazionale)



B. Polistena et al, Giornale Italiano di Cardiologia vol 15, 2014