

# About Heart Failure



Heart failure (HF) refers to a decline in the heart's ability to pump enough blood to meet the body's needs.<sup>1</sup>

It occurs when the contracting or the relaxing action of the heart is inadequate (typically because the heart muscle is weak, stiff or both).<sup>2</sup>

Individuals face a

**1 in 5**

lifetime risk of developing heart failure.<sup>3</sup>



It affects

**60 million**

people worldwide.<sup>4</sup>



Symptoms can often be subtle, or confused with other conditions or aspects of daily life.



Dizziness



Shortness of breath



Fluid retention and swelling



Chronic coughing and wheezing



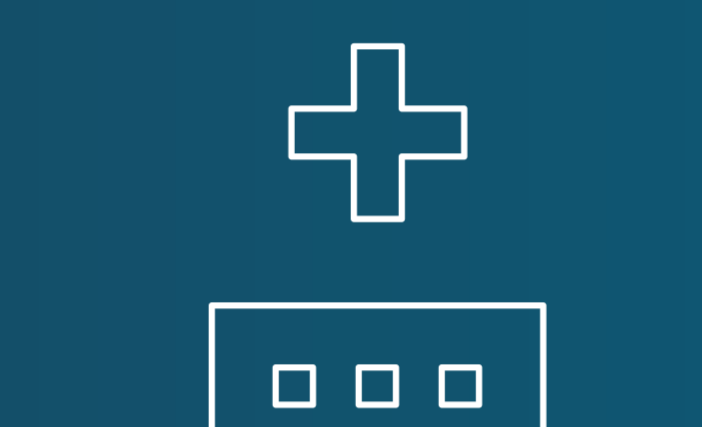
Fatigue

Simple activities such as walking, climbing stairs or carrying shopping can become very difficult because of these symptoms.<sup>5,6</sup>



Patients can enter a downward spiral of disease progression.

Symptoms can escalate to a point where initiation of intravenous (IV) diuretics and often hospitalization is required. This is referred to as a worsening heart failure event or decompensation event.<sup>7,8</sup>



Heart Failure Management<sup>9</sup>

Worsening heart failure event

Stabilization: HCP/clinics  
Adjust therapy\*

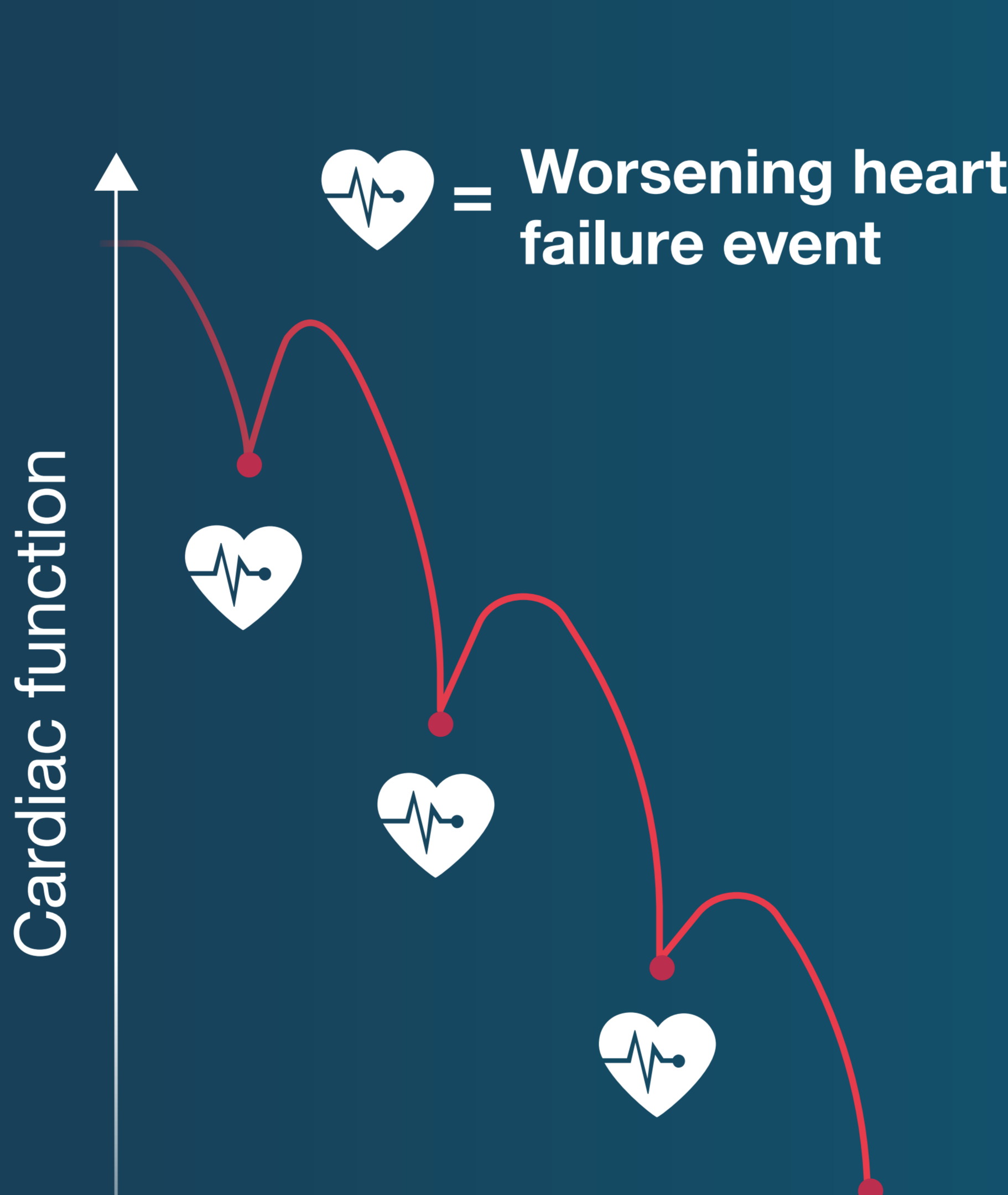
Stabilization: Hospital  
Adjust therapy\*

Daily life  
May have 30-day follow-up.  
HCP office visits follow

HF management  
E.g. 1-2 weeks post event. Medication adjustment continues throughout journey

\*Adjustment and potential addition to current therapy

Following a worsening heart failure event, many patients experience a cycle of escalating symptoms and frequent hospitalizations.<sup>9</sup> Therefore a worsening heart failure event should be a clear trigger for treatment reassessment and adjustment.<sup>10</sup>



Progressive worsening of symptoms following such an event is one of the biggest challenges still to be addressed in chronic heart failure management.<sup>7</sup>

Heart failure is the world's leading cause of hospitalization

to patients above 60 years old.<sup>11</sup>



56% of patients

will be hospitalized again within 30 days of a worsening heart failure event.<sup>7</sup>



Around 30%

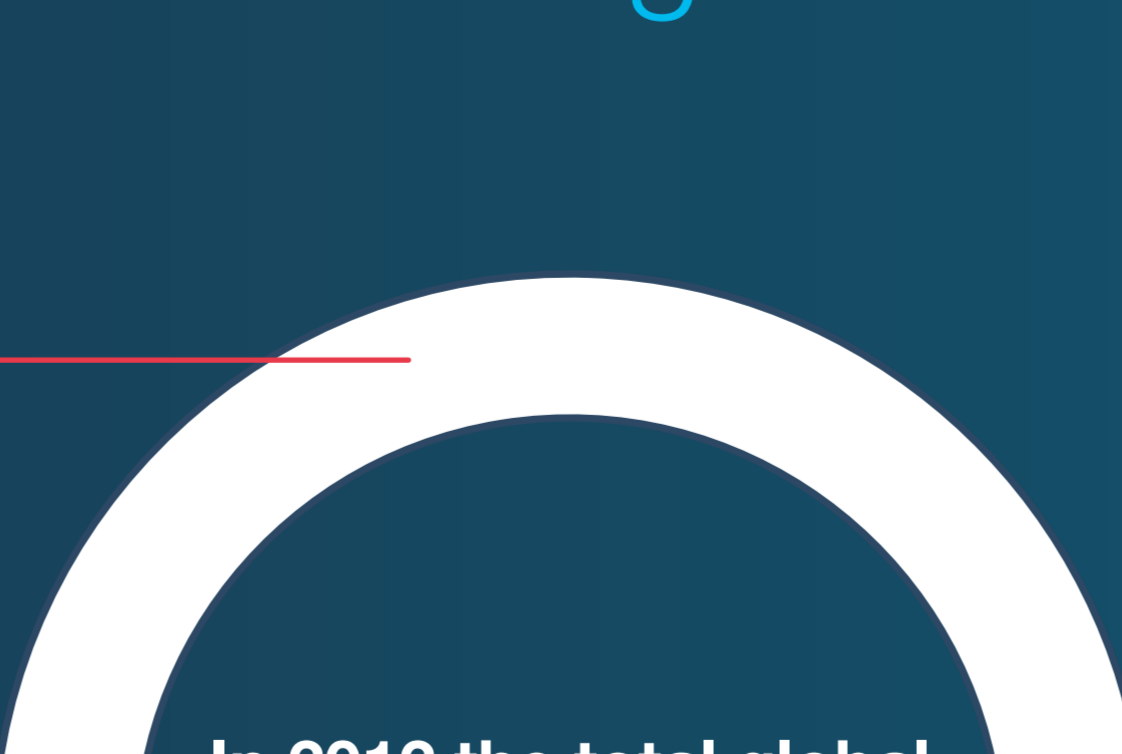
of people diagnosed with heart failure will die within a year.<sup>12</sup>



Heart failure also carries a significant economic burden.

\$65 Billion in direct costs<sup>13</sup>

Healthcare expenditures such as hospital services, medications, physician costs, primary healthcare costs, and follow-up.



In 2012, the total global HF cost was estimated at \$108 Billion per annum.<sup>13</sup>

\$42 Billion in indirect costs<sup>13</sup>

Healthcare expenditure associated with lost productivity due to morbidity and mortality, sickness benefit, and welfare support.

An urgent need exists to prevent worsening heart failure events and ensure quality of life of patients living with chronic heart failure.

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