Getting It Right: Applying Guideline-Directed Medical Therapy in Chronic Heart Failure

Effective Care Coordination: Collaboration Within the Multidisciplinary Team

Education for the Patient With Heart Failure

- At discharge and during treatment, patients need education on:
  - Rationale of the treatment regimen
    - When/how to take medications
    - Importance of adherence
  - Symptom recognition, weight monitoring, and signs of worsening heart failure (HF)
  - Diet and nutrition; weight loss/gain
  - Physical activity
  - Importance of follow-up care
Role of the Interdisciplinary Team in Care Coordination

- Determine the appropriateness of admission, observation, or discharge
- Coordinate and facilitate treatment
  - Develop a clinical profile for use during inpatient treatment
  - Improve clinical pathways and transitions in the observation unit or hospital
- Coordinate discharge
  - Craft discharge orders
  - Ensure discharge orders are complete and well communicated to the patient, including the role of new treatment strategies
- Support effective self-management and communication
  - Engage in shared decision-making
  - Provide patient education
  - Assist with patient strategies for adhering to medications and improving self-care during treatment and after discharge

Care Coordination

- Institute of Medicine definition: Key strategy with the potential to improve the effectiveness, safety, and efficiency of the US healthcare system
- Well-designed, targeted care coordination delivered to the right people can improve outcomes for everyone: patients, providers, and payers
- Main goal: Patients’ needs and preferences are used to guide delivery of safe, appropriate, and effective care

The HF Team: It Takes a Village

- Communication is key
- HF treatment team may include:
  - Nurses
  - Nurse practitioners
  - Clinical nurse specialists
  - Respiratory therapists
  - Health psychologists
  - Physicians
  - Dieticians
  - Pharmacists
  - Social workers
- Patient’s family members can be a valuable source of information

HFSA: Proposed Definition of Advanced (stage D) Heart Failure

- Progressive and/or persistent severe signs and symptoms of HF despite optimized medical, surgical, and device therapy
- Generally accompanied by frequent hospitalization, severely limited exertional tolerance, and poor quality of life
- Associated with high morbidity and mortality
- Progressive decline primarily driven by the HF syndrome

HFSA, Heart Failure Society of America.
### DECIDE-LVAD Trial

- Multicenter, randomized trial in patients being considered for DT LVAD placement (N=248)
- Intervention included clinician education and patient decision aid (DT LVAD pamphlet and video)
- Results:
  - Shared decision-making intervention improved patient decision quality (patient knowledge and concordance between stated values and patient-reported treatment choice)
  - Intervention did not improve concordance between stated values and treatment received
  - Rate of LVAD implantation by 6 months was higher in the control group (79.9%) than in the intervention group (53.9%; \( P = .008 \))

DT LVAD, destination therapy left ventricular assist device.


### For Further Information

