

Download Management Of End-stage Heart Disease

End-stage heart failure is a disease in which the heart muscle is failing severely in its attempt to pump blood through the body, and in which all other available treatments are no longer helping to improve the heart's function.

INTRODUCTION. Patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring dialysis are at increased risk for development of heart failure (HF). Factors that may contribute to HF in the dialysis patient include fluid overload, left ventricular (LV) diastolic dysfunction (often associated with left ventricular hypertrophy [LVH]), arterial stiffness, LV systolic dysfunction, and valvular heart disease. Heart failure (HF) and liver disease often co-exist because of systemic disorders and diseases that affect both organs (alcohol abuse, drugs, inflammation, autoimmunity, infections) as well as because of complex cardiohepatic interactions. HF may lead to liver disease, which adversely affects prognosis and complicates management of HF.

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