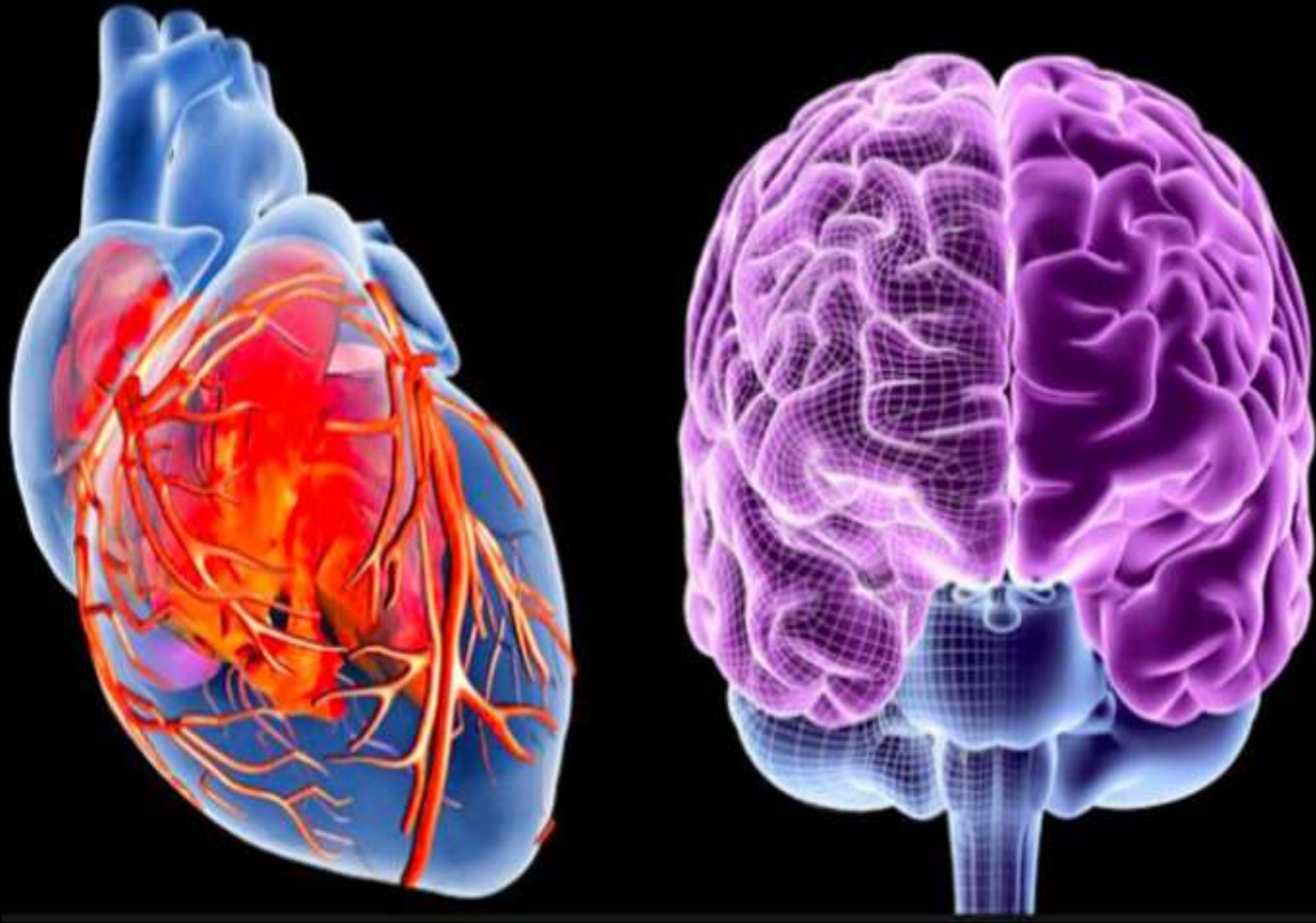


230 000

260 000



Heart failure and brain failure: two sides of the same coin?

# ***Cognitieve stoornissen en depressieve klachten bij patiënten met hartfalen***

Frederike Oud, Promovendus en AIOS Klinische Geriatrie

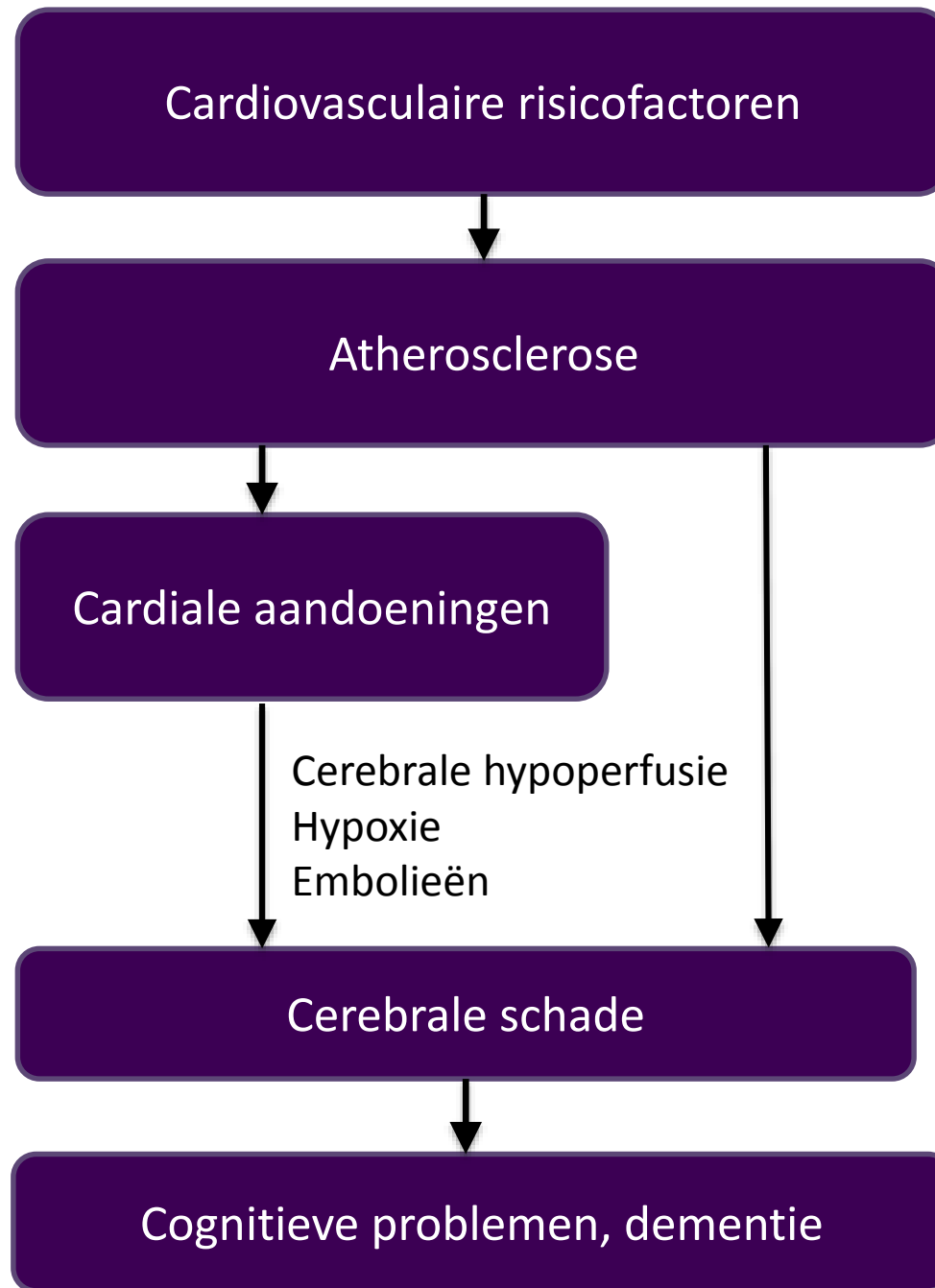
dr. Petra Spies, Klinisch Geriater en farmacoloog

dr. Barbara van Munster, Internist-geriater

Februari 2018

# Disclosures

- Geen



# Methode

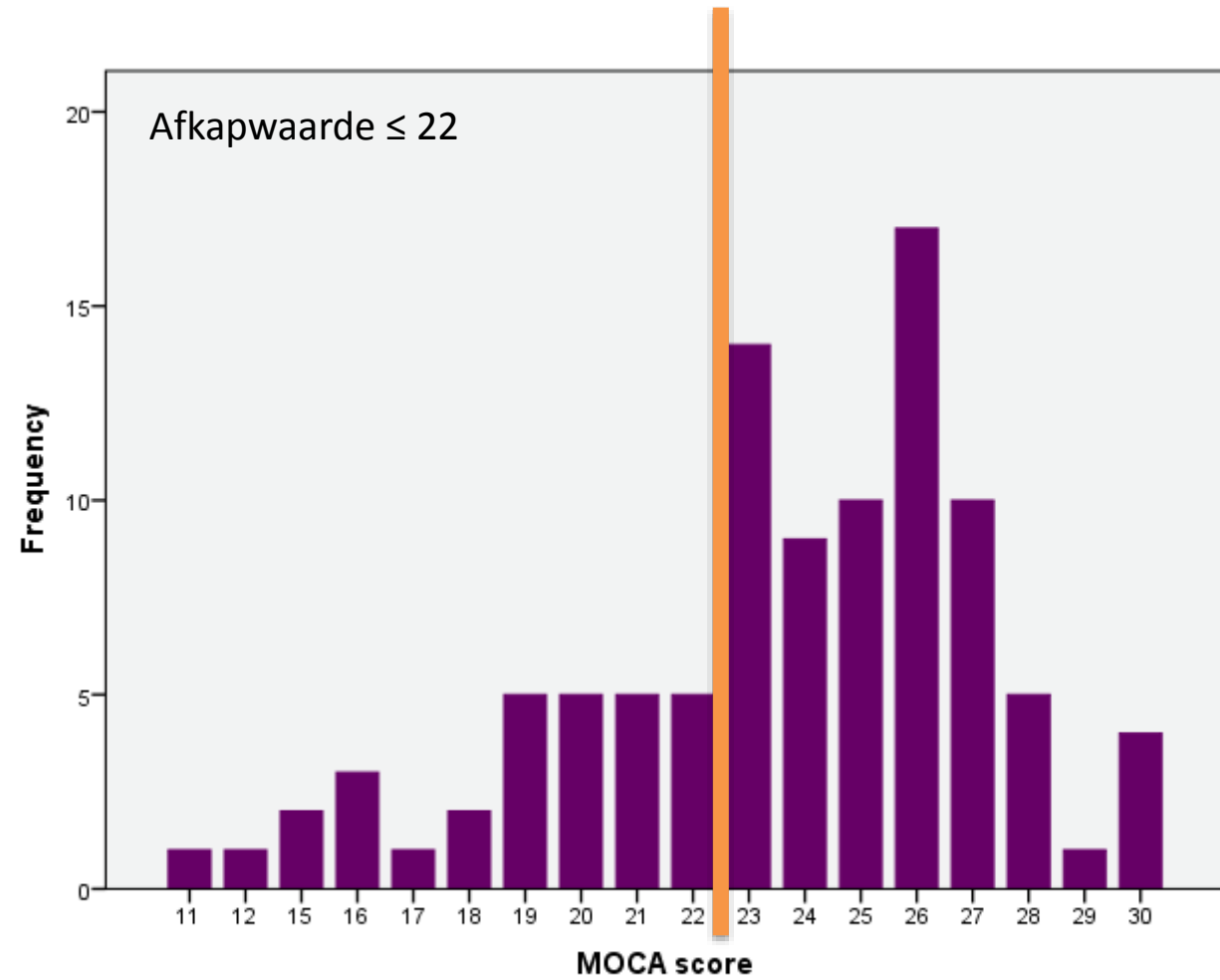
- Hartfalen polikliniek Apeldoorn en Zutphen
- Patiënten  $\geq 65$  jaar gediagnostiseerd met hartfalen
  
- Cognitieve screening
  - Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- GDS-2
  - Indien afwijkend GDS-15
- Herkenning door behandelaar

# Resultaten

|  | Cognitive impairment<br>(MOCA≤22)<br>n=30 | No cognitive impairment<br>(MOCA>22)<br>n=70 | p value |
|--|---|--|---------|
| Age, years<br>(median (range))         | 82 (65-92)                                | 79 (65-91)                                   | 0,02    |
| Sex (male)                             | 17 (57%)                                  | 47 (67%)                                     | 0,32    |
| Years of education<br>(median (range)) | 9 (6-16)                                  | 10 (5-25)                                    | 0,06    |
| NYHA class                             |   |  | 0,05    |
| I                                      | 9 (30%)                                   | 37 (53%)                                     |         |
| II                                     | 17 (57%)                                  | 26 (37%)                                     |         |
| III                                    | 4 (13%)                                   | 5 (7%)                                       |         |
| IV                                     | 0 (0%)                                    | 2 (3%)                                       |         |
| Comorbidity index<br>(median (range))  | 2(1-4)                                    | 2(1-7)                                       | 0,43    |

# Resultaten

Cognitieve problemen  
30 patiënten (30%)





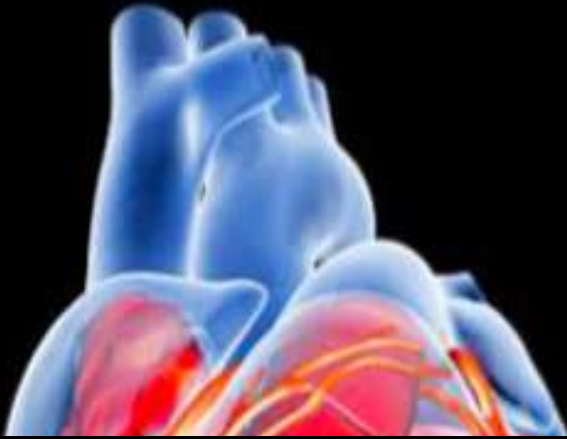


# Cognitieve problemen

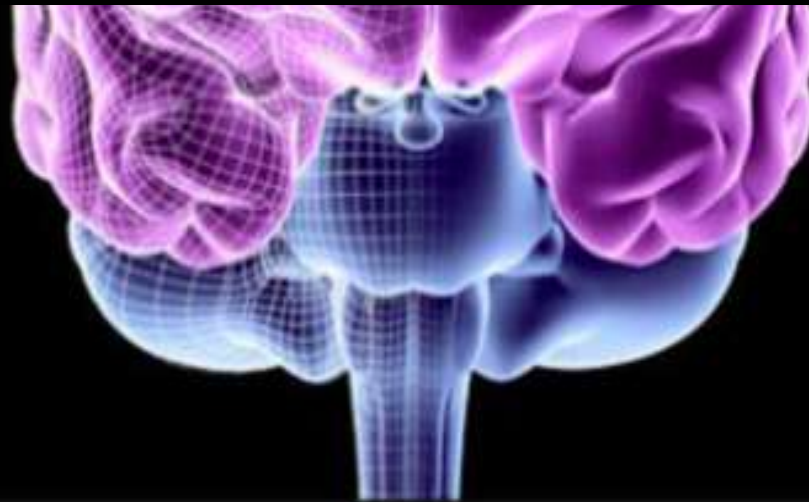
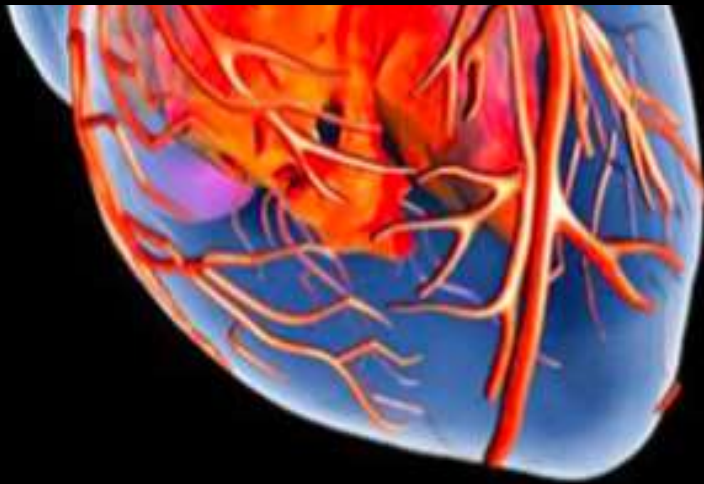
|                    | Univariable regression<br>OR (95%-CI) | Multivariable regression<br>OR (95%-CI) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Age                | 1,09 (1,02-1,17)                      | 1,07 (1,00-1,15)                        |
| Years of education | 0,86 (0,74-1,01)                      | 0,91 (0,77-1,07)                        |
| NYHA class I       | 0,38 (0,15-0,95)                      | 0,50 (0,19-1,32)                        |

# Conclusie

- Hoge prevalentie cognitieve problemen
- Hoge prevalentie depressieve klachten
  
- Weinig herkend



## Cardiocerebraal syndroom



Heart failure and brain failure: two sides of the same coin.

# Implicaties Praktijk

- Suboptimale behandeling
- Potentieel vermijdbare ziekenhuisopnames
- Gevolgen voor shared decision making, advance care planning

# Aanbevelingen

- Bewustwording & scholing
- Aandacht voor voorgeschiedenis
- Cognitieve screening in routine zorg & samenwerking

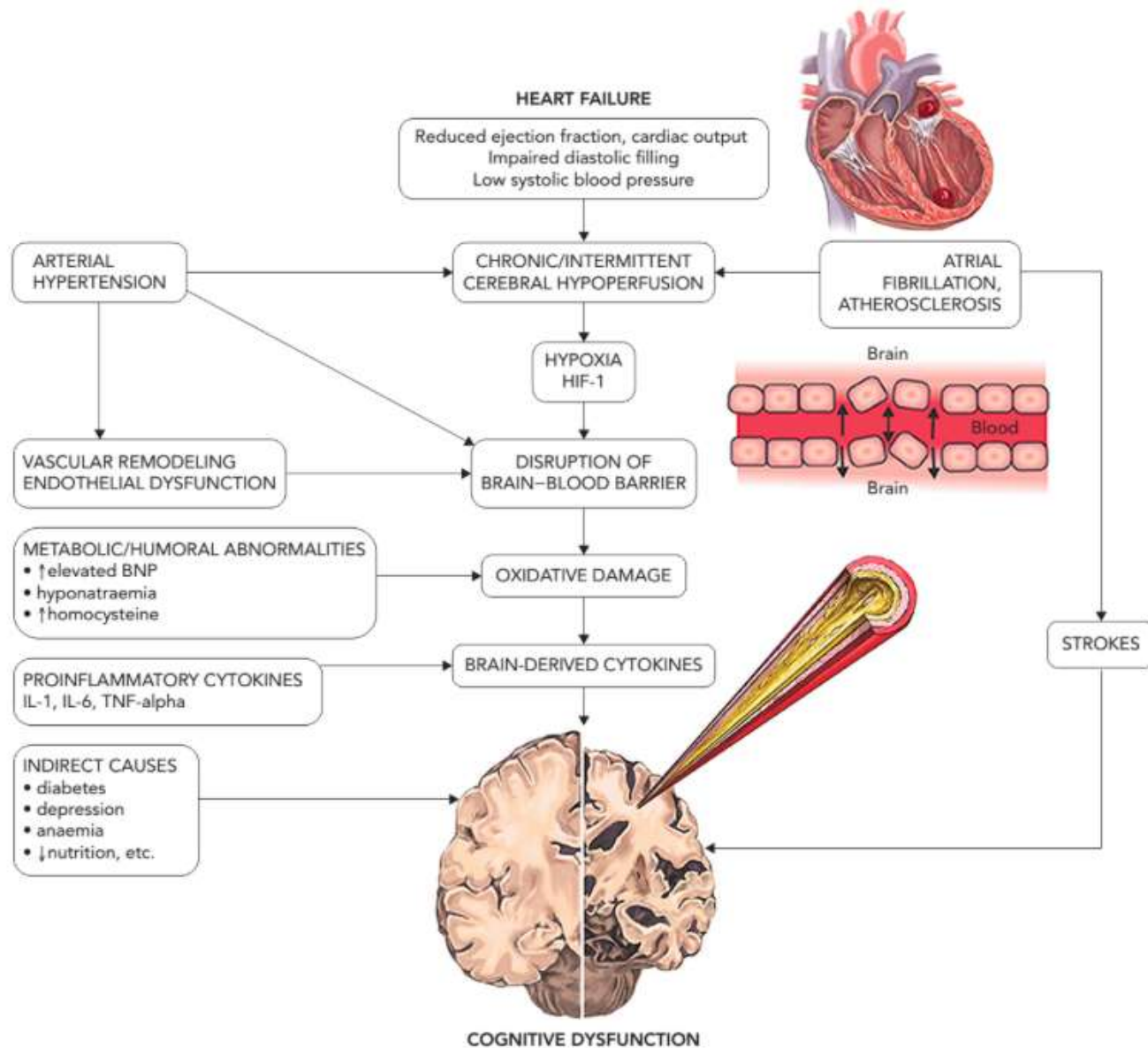
*Havakuk et al. 2017, Celutkiene et al. 2016, Ampadu et al. 2015, Festen et al. 2015*

# Vragen?





Figure 2: Pathogenic Links of Heart Failure and Cognitive Dysfunction



BNP = brain natriuretic peptide; HIF-1 = hypoxia inducible factor-1; IL-1 = interleukin-1; IL-6 = interleukin-6; TNF-alpha = tumour necrosis factor-alpha.



Figure 4: Cognitive Domains Typically Affected in Heart Failure Patients

