Acute Heart Failure (AHF) is defined as the rapid onset of symptoms and signs, secondary to abnormal cardiac function ˜ Cardiac dysfunction can be related to systolic or diastolic dysfunction, to abnormalities in cardiac rhythm or to preload and afterload mismatch ˜ It is often life threateningand requires urgent treatment

(1) Decompensation of chronic heart failure (2) Acute coronary syndromes (a) AMI / UAP / ischaemic dysfunction, (b) mechanical complications of AMI (c) right ventricular infarction (3) Hypertensive crisis (4) Acute arrhythmia (VT, VF, AF, SVT)

(5) Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis (6) Valvular regurgitation (7) Aortic stenosis (8) Acute myocarditis (9) Cardiac tamponade (10) Aortic dissection (11) Post-partum cardiomyopathy

(11) Non cardiovascular precipitating factors (a) poor compliance for medical treatment (b) volume overload (c) infections, especially pneumonia, septicaemia (d) severe brain injury (e) major surgery (f) reduced renal function (f) reduced renal function (g) asthma (h) drug abuse (i) alcohol abuse

(12) High output syndromes (a) septicaemia (b) thyrotoxicosis (c) anaemia (d) shunt syndromes

Classification

Acute decompensation of CHF: Signs and symptoms are mild ˜ Heart rate +/- ˜ SBP +/- ˜ CI +/- ˜ PCWP + ˜ Diuresis + ˜ Hypoperfusion +/-

Severe Cardiogenic shock: low BP, organ hypoperfusion, anuria Heart rate ++ ˜ SBP — ˜ CI — ˜ PCWP ++ ˜ Diuresis — ˜ Hypoperfusion ++

Clinical Conditions

Clinical Conditions

Clinical Conditions