Severance Cardiac Rehabilitation Program



: Focused on CHF

Seok-Min Kang, MD, Ph D.

Division of Cardiology, Severance Cardiovascular Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea



Table 3. Updates to Section 4.3.1. Patients With Reduced Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction

2005 Guideline Recommendations 2009 Focused Update Recommendations Comments 4.3.1. Patients With Reduced Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction Class I as Class I recommendations for Measures listed as Class I recommendations for patients in 2005 recommendation remains stages A and B are also appropriate for patients in Stage patients in stages A and B are also appropriate for current in 2009 update. C. (Levels of Evidence: A. B. and C as appropriate) patients in Stage C. (Levels of Evidence: A, B, and C as appropriate) Diuretics and salt restriction are indicated in patients with 2. Diuretics and salt restriction are indicated in patients 2005 recommendation remains current or prior symptoms of HF and reduced LVEF who with current or prior symptoms of HF and reduced current in 2009 update. have evidence of Evidence: C) **ACC/AHA Guideline in HF** Angiotensin conver ecommendation remains for all patients w ent in 2009 update. reduced LVEF, up in the full-text guidelines). (Level of Evidence: A) contraindicated (see text, Table 3 in the full-text quidelines).41-53 (Level of Evidence: A) Beta blockers (using 1 of the 3 proven to reduce mortality. 4. Beta blockers (using 1 of the 3 proven to reduce 2005 recommendation remains i.e., bisoprolol, carvedilol, and sustained release mortality, i.e., bisoprolol, carvedilol, and sustained release current in 2009 update. metoprolol succinate) are recommended for all stable metoprolol succinate) are recommended for all stable patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and reduced LVEF, unless contraindicated (see text, Table 3 reduced LVEF, unless contraindicated (see text, Table 3) in the full-text guidelines), (Level of Evidence: A) in the full-text guidelines).54-72 (Level of Evidence: A) 2005 recommendation remains Angiotensin II receptor blockers approved for the Angiotensin II receptor blockers (see Table 3 in the treatment of HF (see Table 3) are recommended in full-text guidelines) are recommended in patients with current but text modified to eliminate specific agents patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and current or prior symptoms of HF and reduced LVEF reduced LVEF who are ACE inhibitor-intolerant (see who are ACE inhibitor-intolerant (see text for tested. text for information regarding patients with information regarding patients with angioedema).73-83 angioedema). (Level of Evidence: A) A evel of Evidence: A) Drugs known to adversely affect the clinical status of 6. Drugs known to adversely affect the clinical status of 2005 recommendation remains patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and current in 2009 update. reduced LVEF should be avoided or withdrawn whenever reduced LVEF should be avoided or withdrawn whenever possible (e.g., nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, most possible (e.g., nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, most antiarrhythmic drugs, and most calcium channel blocking antiarrhythmic drugs, and most calcium channel blocking drugs; see text).84-90 (Level of Evidence: B) drugs: see text). (Level of Evidence: B)

Maximal exercise testing with or without measurement of respiratory gas exchange is recommended to facilitate prescription of an appropriate exercise program for patients with HF. (Level of Evidence: C)

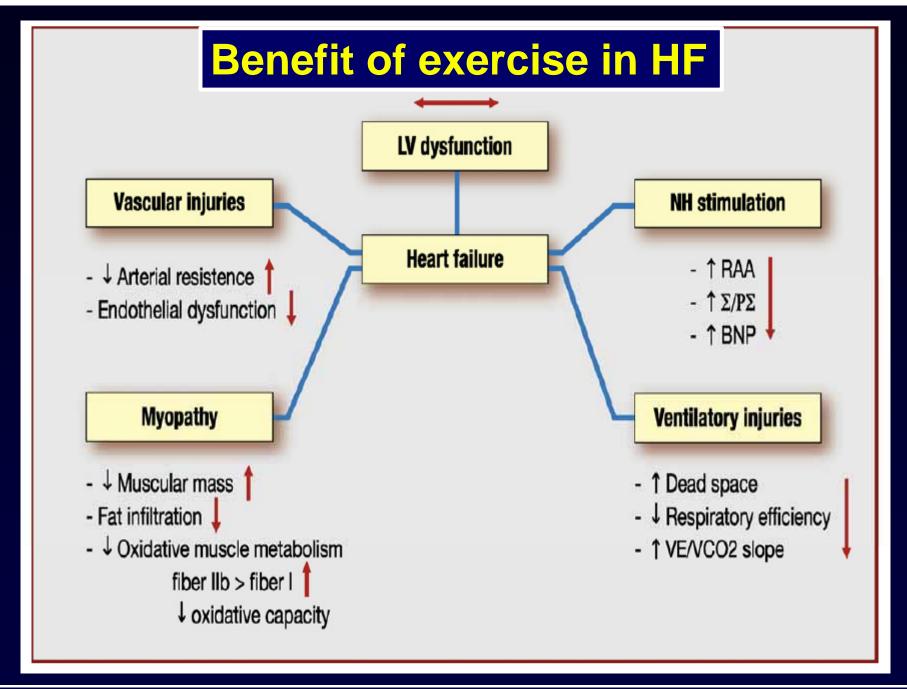
Exercise training is beneficial as an adjunctive approach to improve clinical status in ambulatory patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and reduced LVEF. (Level of Evidence: B)

Exercise training is beneficial as an adjunctive approach to improve clinical status in ambulatory patients with current or prior symptoms of HF and reduced LVEF.90a-90d (Level of Evidence: B)

2005 recommendation no longer current. See 2009 Class IIa No. 2 recommendation below.

2005 recommendation remains current in 2009 update.







Cardiac adaptation

Peripheral /
Neurohormonal
adaptation

Skeletal muscle adaptation



Improved Exercise Tolerance (peak VO₂)

Keteyian SJ, Progress in CVD. 2011

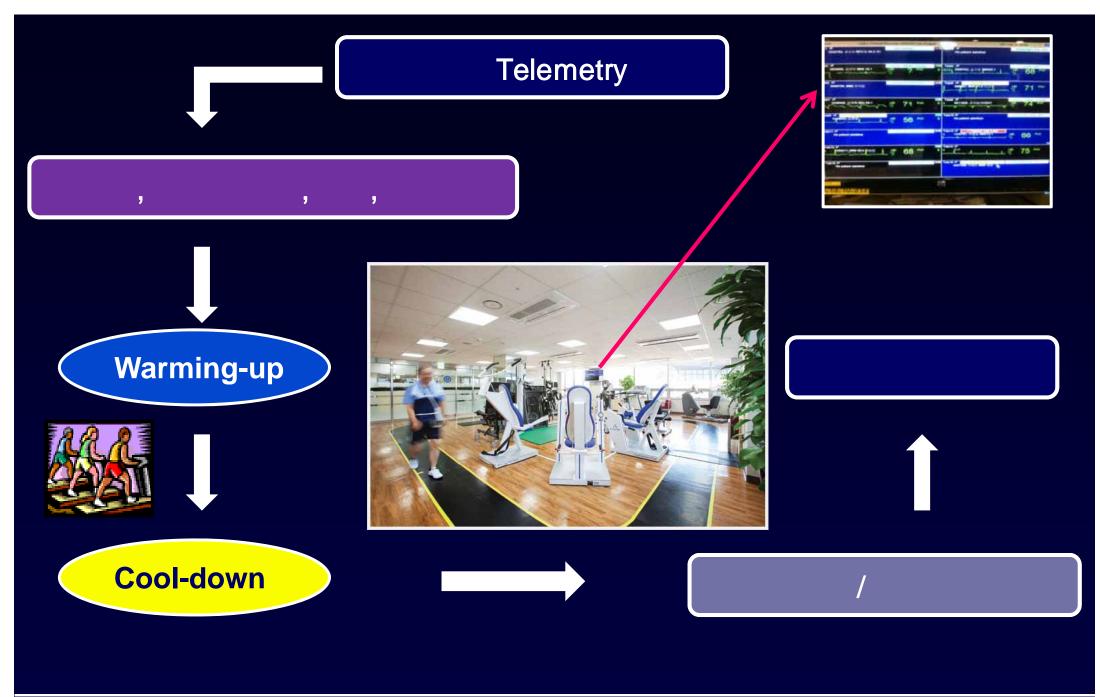


: Severance Cardiac Wellness Center





(2011.7.4 Open)











(SL-CPX)

가 ,

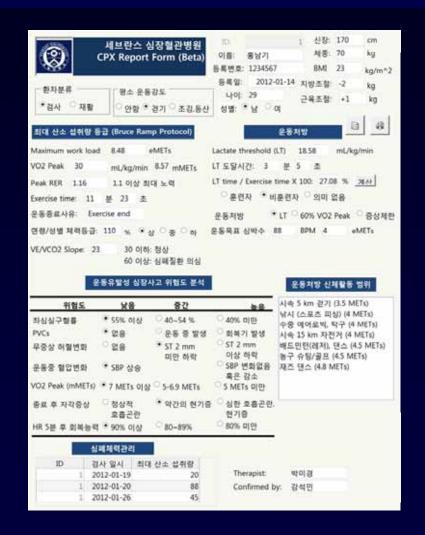
Bruce Ramp Protocol (

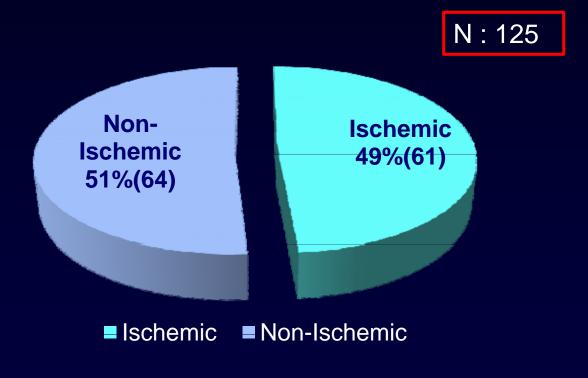
- 0.1 km/hr/20 sec
- 0.2% grade/20 sec
- 1.1 METs/100 sec





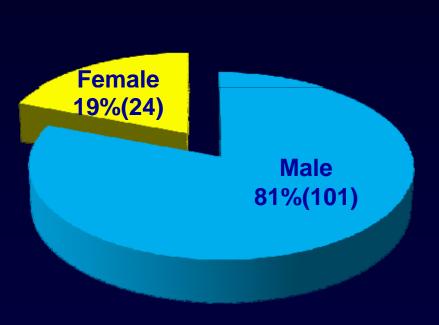
CPX data in Severance (CHF)

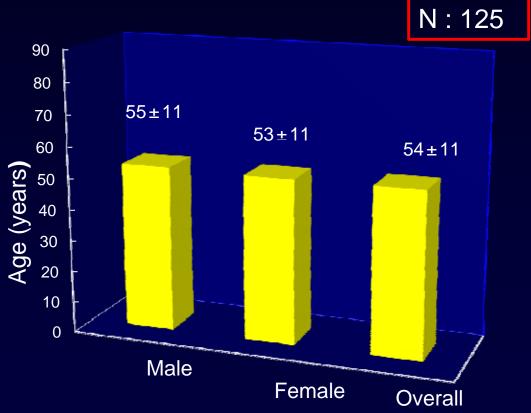




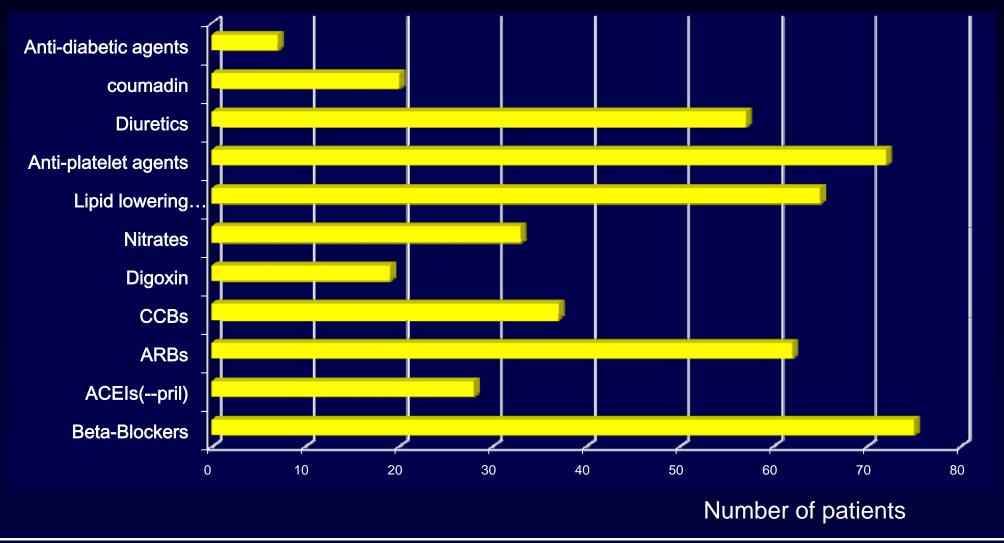
Gender

Age





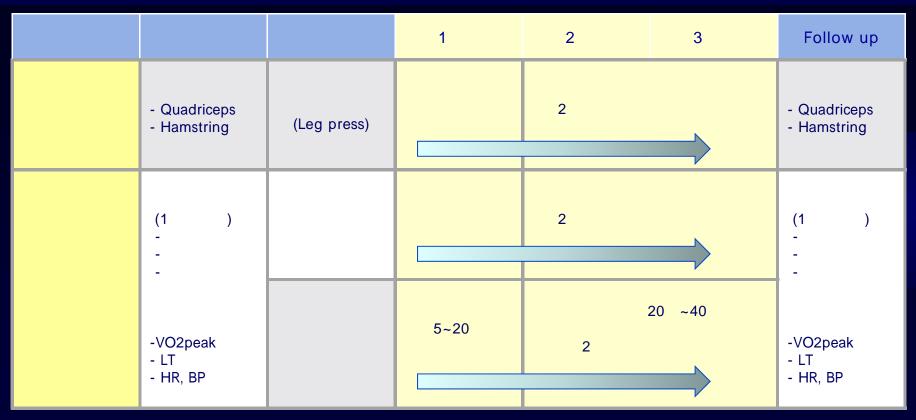
Medications



Reason for stop



CR Program in CHF



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1. -> 3
2. 3 3
3. LT
4. 2 1 7, 2 7,
5. 1
6. 3 ( )
```

Case # 1, M/50

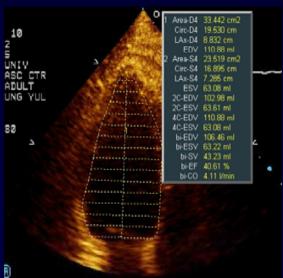
Brief Hx.

- HTN(+), DM(+)
- AMI ('98), CAOD(3-VD) s/p CABG
- Unstable angina, s/p redo-CABG (2010.06.08)
- Smoking(-)
- Enjoy sports : active tennis player



Case # 1 M/50





<u>환자성명: _ _ _ 등록번호: - . . . 나이:50세 성별: M </u>

1) 최대산소섭취량 등급 (Bruce Ramp protocol)₽

θ	측정값₽	% <u>예측값</u> ∂	ته
최대산소섭취량+	33.98 ml/kg/mine	88% (정상)+ (참고: <u>예측값의</u> 84%이하 비정상)+	ţ
대사당당~	9.7 METS	- ∳1	ته
무산소성(젖산) 역치· 무산소성역치 도달시간·	26.94 ml/kg/min↔ 10분 20초↔	60.7 % (정상)~ (참고: 무산소성 <u>역치</u> 도달시간이 전체 운동 시간의 40%이하일 경우 비정상)~	¢,
VE/VCO2₽	30.3₽	(참고: 30 이하 정상) ₽	Ç
Peak RER₽	1.35₽	-43	Ţ

- 2) 운동 중단 시간 / 사유 : 16분 40초 / 검사 종료~
- 3) 운동 중단 시 HR / BP: 171/ 156-62
- 4) 심폐 체력 관리↔

검사 일시↩	2011. 9. 28₽	ę.	ę.	ę.
최대산소섭취량↩	33.98₽	47	47	₽

복잡한 심실부정맥↔	모두 없음 ☑↔	운동 중 나타남 □↔	휴식/운동 모두 나타남
운동 중 심장 <u>허혈</u> 증상	없음 ☑↔	있음 □↩	있음 □↩
운동 중 혈압 반응↔	정상 ☑↔	42	비정상 □↩
운동 능력↔	7 METs 이상 ☑↩	5~7 METs ₽	5 METs 이하 □↔

6) 운동처발 (대사당량 : METs) +

목표 신체 활동 : 4.35METs ~ 7 METs+

목표 <u>정박수</u> 92 bpm (50% 여유 최대산소섭취량) ~ 120 bpm (80% 여유 최대산소섭취량)~

정산 역치(LT) 목표 심박수 : 127 bpm-

(1-3 Mets) 8 (3-4Mets)			(6-10Mcts)		
강이서 하는 목모기	1.0	No. 161 E	3.0-3.5	매우 활발한 사의 Jian 의료	6.3
KS nee	2.0	AR 4m2X	3.0	AR Box EU	8.0
(4 3km 22)	2.5	NR Smax	3.3	AR 10km &W	10.0
시시 하는 일(보기지)	3.5	12 30 MG SEASIN	3.5	APR 15km 209	15.0
		報告 ※¥ (20 878)	5.5		
		ARRESON NY	3.0		
1080	2.5	5 역당한 개항문문 3.0 역할한 제어로찍 댄스, 베드		490 MAST DO, MEDD B	N 7.0
271	2.5	양점소RH는 (원)	3.5	150 witt 201 7/57	7.0
99	2.5	0.90EE	4.0	항무경기, 소혹사	8.0
ési	2.3	97, MKEE, 22 WE 4	4.5	용선, 축구, 숙영(용), 용의 테니스	8.0
		MILHUO, MORETE GO	5.0	AR 19-22km NSX TIOE	11.0
		100wett 281/787	5.0	47(87), 98(9)	10.0
		우명(약), 농구, 최대 개발프랑	5.0	AR 22-25km 7(57) 11010	10.0
		NR 16-19km 7/27 89/2	6.0		



Case # 1, M/50

Progression

Sudden cardiac death during playing tennis (single) (2011.11.10)

→ s/p CPR → Expired.

Brief Hx.

- s/p RF ablation d/t AVRT (2005)
- s/p Mastectomy, Lt. d/t Lt. Breast ca. (2009)
- Unstable angina, CAOD(3-VD) s/p PCI at p-mLAD, dRCA (2006.12.14)
- Unstable angina, CAOD(3-VD)s/p CABG (2011,11,17)





호흡가스분석(CPX)-

<u>반자성명 ._ 등록번호:</u> 나이:61세 성별:F.ᡧ

1) 최대산소섭취량 등급 (Bruce Ramp protocol)↔

٥	측정 값₽	% 예측값 ₽
Maximum work load-	4.1 METs↔	7 MCT- OLAL OHIZ/UIDLE 140 3
운동 중단 사유리	ST depression∂	7 METs 이상 유병률/사망률 낮음₽
최대산소섭취량~	14.86ml/kg/min#	64%+ ^J
대사당량+	4.2 METse	예측 값의 84%이상 정상인 체력·
운동 시간관	6분 32초→	에 국 없의 04%이상 성장진 제목*
		무산소성 역치 시간/전체 운동시간 X 100%+
무산소성(젖산) 역치↔	10.33ml/kg/min√	= 35.0 %₽
무산소성역치 도달시간₽	2분 20초₽	40% 이상 일반 수준√
		60% 이상 상위 체력 수준√
VE/VCO2₽	42.2€	30 이하 정상 √
(V-slope)√	42.24	60 이상 비정상√
Peak RER₽	1.00₽	1.1 이상 최대 노력↔

3) 운동처방 신체활동 범위 ↔

젖산역치 (LT) 목표 심박수 / Workload : 100bpm / 2.9METs

ਰ (6~10Mets)		≅ (3~6Mets)		્ય (1~3 Mets)	
6.3	매우 활발한 시속 7km 속보	0~3.5	청소, 세차 등 3.0	1.0	앉아서 하는 책보기
8.0	시속 8km 조강	3.0	시속 4km 걷기	2.0	천천히 걷기
10.0	시속 10km 러닝	3.3	시속 5km 걷기	2.5	사속 3km 걷기
15.0	시속 15km 검닝	3.5	1분 20 계단 오르내리기	2.5	서서 하는 일(설거지)
		5.5	정원 손짚 (잔디 깎기)		
		5.0	시속 약 6.4km 속보		
기 7.0	격렬한 에어로빅 댄스, 배드민턴 경	3.0	적당한 제항운동	2.5	스트레칭
7.0	150 watt 고정식 자전거	3.5	칼리스테닉스 (중)	2.5	요가
8.0	농구 경기, 스퀘시	4.0	아쿠아로빅	2.5	양구
8.0	등산, 축구, 수영(중), 단식 테니스	4.5	탁구, 배드만턴, 클럽 보행 골프	2.5	낚시
8.0	시속 19-22km 자전거 하이킹	5.0	복식 테니스 , 에어로빅 댄스		
10.0	축구(경기) , 수영(강)	5.0	100watt 고정식 자전거		
10.0	시속 22-25km 자전거 하이킹	6.0	수영(약), 농구, 최대 저항운동		
		6.0	시속 16-19km 자전거 하이킹		

4) 심폐 체력 관리+

검사 일시↔	2011. 12. 15 <i>₽</i>	ŧ.	ę	ė
최대산소섭취량↩	14.86₽	₽	₽	₽



```
CABG 2011.11.23 ~ 25
LVEF: 49%
EKG: No complex PVC's
  Telemetry monitoring
         Leg press 30 watt 30 reps X 15 sets (20
              30 watt, 60rpm, 20 min
          3.0 km/h x 10 % x 20 min
         HR, BP, EKG,
```

CABG 3	(3 /)			
	12 15	03 16		
Extensor(Quadriceps)	124.3 N	195.9 N		
Flexor(Hamstring)	50.9 N	66.7 N		
	14.86 ml/kg/min	29.19 ml/kg/min		
RER	1.0	1.33		
VE/VCO2	42.2	32		
	120.9 cm ²	103.7 cm ²		
	27.5 kg	26 kg		
	18.1 kg	19.6 kg		
	1113 kcal	1169 kcal		



Congratulation !!





CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION

수 료 중 서

Choon Ja Lee 이 춘 자

Congratulation!! You have completed the course of cardiac rehabilitation at Cardiac Wellness Center, Severance Cardiovascular Hospital from December 15, 2011 to March -, 2012

We wish for your happiness and health!!

축하드립니다. 귀하는 세브란스 심장혈관병원 심장별니스센터 심장재활과정을 <u>이수 하였음</u>을 증명합니다. 당신의 병관과 건강을 기원합니다.

Seok-Min Kang, M.D., Ph.D. Professor

Cardiology Division

Jun-Hee Sul, M.D., Ph.D.

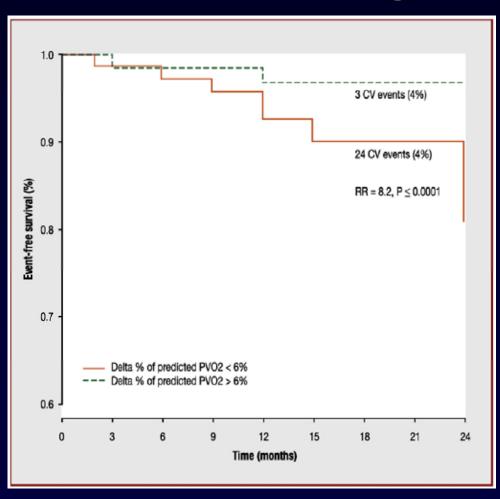
Professor

Director of Cardiac Wellness Center





Exercise capacity improvement after exercise program completion: a strong prognostic factor



Tabet J-Y, et al. Circ Heart Fail. 2008



Safety Issue?





Meta-analysis of 81 studies in patients with HF

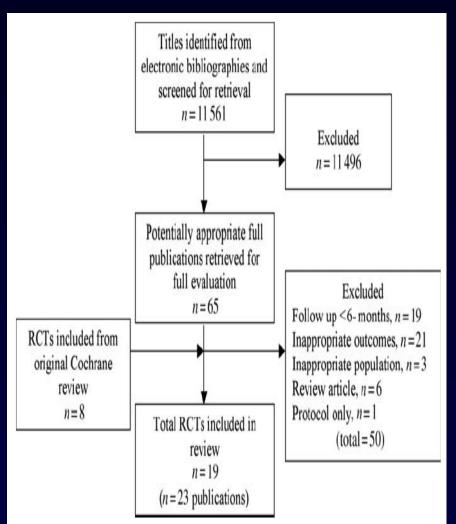
Safe!

No exercise-related deaths were reported in pts during more than 60,000 patient-hours of exercise training, comparing favorable with exercise in normal and cardiac pts.

Smart N, Marwick H. Am J Med.2004:116:693-706



Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis



Outcome	n studies	Number of patients	Statistical method	Effect estimate, mean (95% CI)	Statistical heterogeneity, I ² and P-value
All-cause mortality					
<12-month follow-up	13	962	Relative risk (fixed effects)	1.03 (0.70-1.53)	0%, 0.95
>12-month follow-up	4	328	Relative risk (fixed effects)	0.91 (0.78-1.06)	41%, 0.17
All hospital admissions					
<12-month follow-up	8	659	Relative risk (fixed effects)	0.79 (0.58-1.07)	0%, 0.54
>12-month follow-up	4	2658	Relative risk (fixed effects)	0.96 (0.90-1.02)	37%, 0.19
Hospital admission due to I	neart failure				
<12-month follow-up	7	569	Relative risk (fixed effects)	0.72 (0.52-0.99)	16%, 0.31
HRQoL					
MLWHF	6	700	Weighted mean difference (random effects)	-10.33 (-15.89 to -4.77)	71%, 0.004
All scales	9	779	Standardized mean difference (random effects)	-0.63 (-0.8 to -0.37)	79%, <0.0001

Davies EJ, et al. Euro J Heart Fail.2010:12:706-715



Contraindications to Exercise Training in CHF

American Association/American College of Cardiology stage D heart failure with New York Heart Association class IV symptoms

Uncontrolled metabolic disorders

Atrial fibrillation with poorly controlled or uncontrolled ventricular response

Complex arrhythmia at rest; arrhythmias that increase in severity with exercise

Moderate to severe aortic stenosis

Forced expiratory volume <1 1

Significant ischemia at <2 metabolic equivalents (METs)

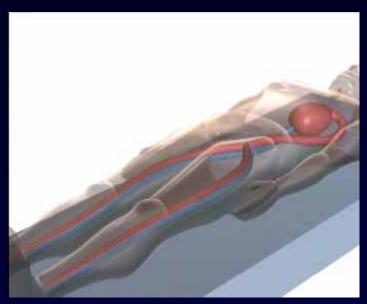
Third-degree heart block without pacemaker

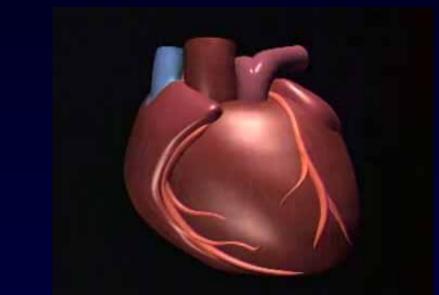
A pre-existing co-morbidity that prevents exercise participation.

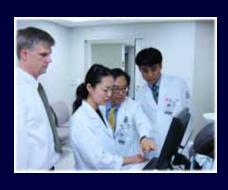
Signs of acute cardiac decompensation such as >1.8 kg increase in body mass or worsening dyspnea over previous 1–3 days



EECP(Enhanced External Counter Pulsation)











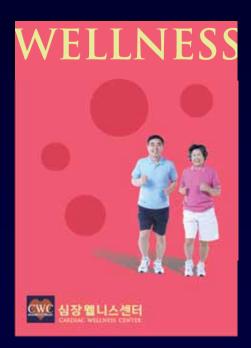








심장이 건강하면 삶이 행복해집니다









Exercise Training in CHF

- Safe
- Improve health status
- Improve exercise capacity
- Helps attenuate abnormal pathophysiology
- Yields a modest reduction in clinical events
- Depends on long-term adherence
- Should be individualized



Diet Education in CHF

임상연구 계획서

1) 연구 제목 : 심부전 환자의 스마트(SMART) 염분식이와 건강성과와의 관계

(The link between the SMART Sodium Diet and Health Outcomes in Heart Failure)

2) 연구 필요성 및 개요

가. 심부전 환자의 건강성과: 낮은 생존율과 삶의 질 저하

의학적 치료의 큰 발전에도 불구하고, 전세계적으로 심부전은 국민 건강을 위협하는 중요한 절한의 하나로 대두되고 있다. 심부전은 호흡곤란, 부종, 피로, 활동 지속성 장애 등의 만성적인 증상 호소를 특징으로 하는 만성 질환으로, 65 세 이상 노인 인구의 입원 및 사망의 가장 흔한원인으로 알려져 있다. 3 국내의 경우에도 노인 인구 증가와 함께 심부전의 발생률은 증가하였으며, 심부전으로 인한 사망률 및 입원율 또한 증가 추세이다. 심부전 진단 후 첫 해생존율은 약 80% 정도이며, 퇴원 후 심부전 증상 악화로 인한 재입원율은 50% 이상으로 추정되고 있다. 56 또한, 환자 중심의 건강성과(patient-centered health outcome)로 간주되는 건강관련 삶의 질에 있어서, 심부전 환자들의 삶의 질은 허혈성 심장질환, 뇌졸중, 말기 중양 환자들과 비교해 보았을 때, 보다 낮은 수준으로 매우 저하되어 있음을 알 수 있다. 7-9

나. 심부전 환자의 건강성과 예측요인으로서의 염분제한 식이의 중요성

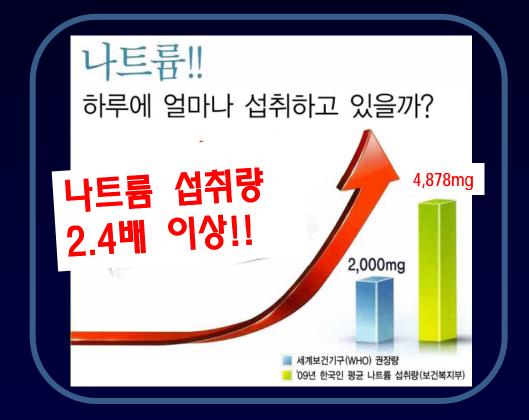
지금까지 사전 수행된 전향적 조사 연구들에 의하면, 급성 보상기전의 실패로 인한 심부전 환자의 반복적인 재입원이나 사망의 가장 주요한 원인은 과도한 염분 섭취로 인한 체액정체나 체액과다로 밝혀졌다. 10-15 특히, 보상기전의 실패로 체액정체나 체액과다가 발생한 대상자들의 경우, 질병 진행과정에서 활성화 되는 면역전구성 사이토카인(pro-inflammatory cytokine)의 증가나 심근에서 유리되는 N-terminal B-type natriuretic peptide(NT-pro BNP)의 혈증 농도가 크게 증가되었음이 보고되었다. 16-17 그리고, 이러한 과도한 염분섭취, 즉 염분제한 식이에 대한 불이행은 주관적으로 인지되는 호흡곤란이나 부종과 같은 증상 약화나 삶의 질 저하를 야기하고, 더나아가 잦은 재입원 및 낮은 생존율의 결과를 가져온다는 근거(evidence)들이 횡단적. 전향적 조사연구들을 통해서 제시되고 있다. 18-20 따라서, Heart Failure Society of America(HFSA)와 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association(ACC/AHA)의 현재 가이드라인에는 안정적인 만성 심부전 환자들에게 하루 3g 이하로 염분섭취를 제한할 것을 권고하고 있으며, 21-22 국내 심부전 연구회에서는 보상 기전에 실패하여 증상이 중등도 이상인 급성 심부전 환자의 경우에만, 하루 2g 이하의 염분제한 식이를 권고하고 있다. 23

다. 심부전 환자의 염분제한 식이의 현 실태

이와 같이 심부전 환자들에게 있어서 염분제한 식이는 표준화된 자기관리 항목의 하나로 임상에서 매우 강조되고 있지만, 대부분의 심부전 환자들은 염분제한 식이를 제대로 이행하지 못하고 있다. 하루 4g 이상의 염분섭취를 하는 대상자들이 약 35%를 차지하며,²⁴ 하루 2g 이하의 염분섭취를 하는 경우는 30% 미만을 차지한다.²⁵ 게다가 대부분의 환자들은 어떻게 염분제한 식이를 해야 하는지 그 방법조차 모르는 상태이다.^{24, 26-27} 사전 연구에서, 염분제한 식이에 대한

세브란스병원 연구심의위원회

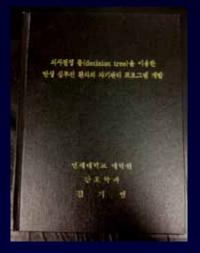
Sodium Intake





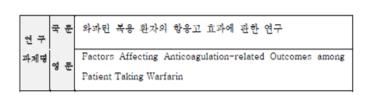
Medication Adherence in CHF

만성 심부전 환자의 Medication Adherence (Medication Adherence in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure)









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Factors Affecting Medication Adherence and Anticoagulation Control in Korean Patients Taking Warfarin

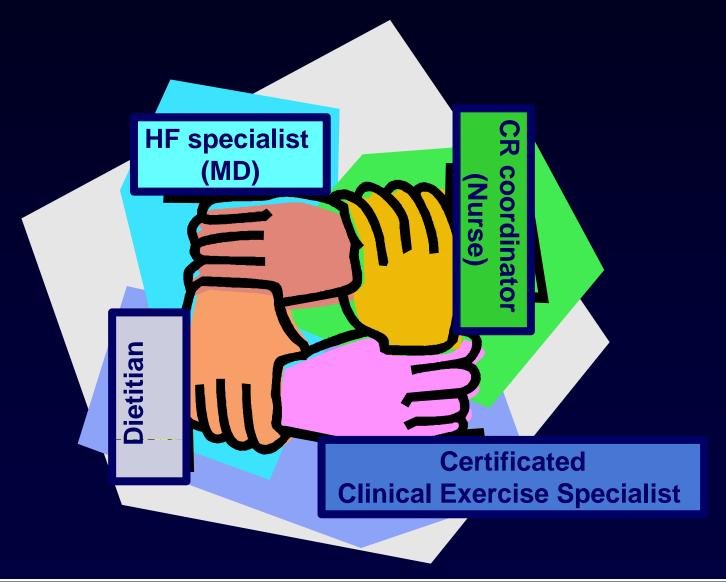
Jae Hee Kim, MS, RN; Gwang Suk Kim, PhD, RN; Eun Jung Kim, PhD, RN; Sungha Park, PhD, MD; Namsik Chung, PhD, MD; Sang Hui Chu, PhD, RN

Background and Research Objective: Poor adherence in patients taking warfarin may be one of the most common barriers to obtain favorable anticoagulation outcomes. This study was conducted to identify factors affecting medication adherence and their relationships with anticoagulation control in Korean patients taking warfarin. Subjects and Methods in a cross-sectional survey, 204 patients taking warfarin who had veisled an outpatient clinic of a cardioviscular center located in Seoul, Korea, were included as research subjects. Medication adherence, knowledge about warfarin, self-efficacy, and patient understanding of the international normalized ratio (\$80) were investigated. Participants' medical records were abovered to identify clinical characteristics including comorbid conditions, warfarin regimen, and IMR. Results and Condusions: When medication adherence was defined as taking warfarin according to medical advice (frequency, dosage, time, and precausions), 56 (27.5%) of 204 resource and the efficacy of the conditions adherence was defined as taking warfarin adverse adherent. The adherent group had a greater understanding about warfarin than the nonadherent group as measured by 10 survey items (7.20 a. 1.70 v. 6.56 = 1.84, P< .05) and had significantly higher self-efficacy (P < .000). However, medication adherence was not associated with good anticoagulation level as measured by thill. The results show that knowledge about warfarin and self-efficacy event significant influence on medication adherence, and yet medication adherence did not predict therapeutic anticoagulation control. Further studies are needed to identify factors predicting taxorable anticoagulation control in patients taking warfarin.

KIY WORDS: anticoagulation, knowledge, medication adherence, self-efficacy, warfarin



Cardiac Rehabilitation in CHF



Cardiac Rehabilitation in CHF



Appreciate your attention ^^