

Regional Order Set

Adult Heart Failure Orders

Allergies: None known Unable to obtain
List with reactions: _____

Admit to: Critical Care/High Acuity Telemetry Medical **MRP:** _____

Diagnosis

New onset of heart failure Exacerbation of chronic heart failure Undetermined
 Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) _____ % Confirmed date: _____
 Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) _____ % Confirmed date: _____
Comorbidities: COPD Diabetes CKD
New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class: _____
American Heart Association (AHA) HF stage: _____
Goals of care discussed: Yes No MOST level discussed: Yes No

Care, diagnostics, and laboratory tests

- Saline lock
- O₂ to maintain O₂ saturation at: _____
- Vital signs per acute care standards
- Record daily intake and output
- Heart failure patient education (discharge teaching record)
- Activity as tolerated
- Daily weights (in the morning, standing preferred)
- Daily CP7 for 3 days then reassess, BNP or NT-proBNP, Uric acid, TSH, liver functions tests, CBC, INR/PTT, troponin, iron studies

CXR ECG Other: _____

Fluid restriction: 1500 to 2000 mL Other: _____

Diet: Cardiac Other: _____

Sodium: Less than 2000 mg/day Other: _____

• Previous LV function known: Yes (obtain for chart) No

Book: Echo → Rationale: _____
 MIBI (by Internist order only) MUGA
 Other: _____

Referrals: Palliative care Dietitian Physiotherapy Mental health Social work Spiritual care
 Other: _____

Patient education: Daily weight, fluid restriction, sodium restriction, activity, immunizations, medications, who to call for counselling and education materials for current tobacco users treatment advice/questions/problems, smoking cessation

Appointments

- Refer to Heart Function Clinic (**10-120-5005 NORTH Heart Function Clinic Referral**) for education.
- Book for GP appointment on discharge
- Refer to NORTH Heart Function Clinic for shared care (**10-120-5005 NORTH Heart Function Clinic Referral**)
- Book for specialist appointment on discharge
- Refer to NH Cardiac Rehabilitation (**10-120-6008 Cardiac Rehabilitation Rack Card**)

Physician signature: _____ **College ID:** _____ **Date:** _____ **Time:** _____
10-111-5276 (LC - RPD - Appr. - 07/17) Review by December 2020



Management of heart failure (HF) algorithm

- Identify precipitants or causes of HF decompensation (i.e., medication non-adherence, dietary indiscretion, uncontrolled HTN, ischemia, progression of valve disease, AF, poorly controlled DM, influenza, ETOH)
- To prevent HF, treat all cardiac risk factors
- If LVEF low, prescribe angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) with or without beta blocker (BB)
- Control volume with minimum effective diuretic dose
- Re-evaluate drugs that can exacerbate HF, such as **NSAIDs, rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, dronedarone**, and if LVEF less than 40%, non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers (**verapamil** or **diltiazem**). Review indication and consider alternate therapy.
- Educate patient/family on heart failure, signs and symptoms, self-management, medication and prognosis.

HF with **preserved** ejection fraction (HFpEF) greater than or equal to 40%

Treat underlying causes (e.g., HTN, ischemia)
Consider: ACEI or ARB, BB, MRA (if BNP elevated, GFR greater than 30 mL/minute, potassium less than 5 mmol/L)

Practical tips for HFpEF

- Control resting HR to 70 bpm, especially if atrial fibrillation present
- Patients with atrial fibrillation should be anticoagulated unless contraindicated
- Beta blockers can be used but rate limiting calcium channel blockers (**diltiazem** or **verapamil**) may be considered
- Control hypertension
- Treat ischemia if present
- Determine if valvular heart disease present and treat if necessary
- Be vigilant of aortic stenosis and mitral regurgitation
- Control volume and minimum effective diuretic dose
- Loop diuretics are generally needed, renal function can be impacted by volume status

Shortness of breath and/or LVEF above 50%

Cardiac causes:	Non-cardiac causes:
• Coronary artery disease	• Lung disease
• Valvular heart disease	• De-conditioning
• Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	• Hyperventilation
• Restrictive cardiomyopathy	• Extra cardiac shunt
• Constrictive pericarditis	• Obesity
• Intracardiac shunt	• Anemia
• Pulmonary arterial hypertension	• Thyrotoxicosis

HF with **reduced** ejection fraction (HFrEF) less than or equal to 40%

ACE inhibitors (ACEI)
(consider ARB if intolerant to ACEI)
+
Beta blockers (avoid if documented reactive airway disease or symptomatic bradycardia or AV block)

Titrate to target doses as tolerated

If clinically stable, continue therapy

If symptoms persist consider adding:

- NYHA class II to IIIa
 - Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA)
- NYHA class IIIb to IV:
 - **digoxin**
 - **hydrALAZINE**/nitrate combination
 - Increase or combine diuretics
 - MRA

(MRA - caution/reassess if eGFR below 30 mL/minute and/or potassium above 5 mmol/L)

Consider **hydrALAZINE** plus **nitrate** combination if renal impairment or other intolerance to ACEI and ARBs

- If LVEF less than 35%, consider referral for implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) assessment
- If QRS greater than 130 ms, normal sinus rhythm and LBBB consider referral for cardiac resynchronization therapy assessment
- If refractory to all treatments, consider referral to HR specialist

Adult Heart Failure Orders

- If patient is currently receiving NSAIDs, non-dihydropyridine calcium blockers, pioglitazone, rosiglitazone, and/or dronedarone, review indication and consider alternative agent.

Beta blocker (check one)

- Hold for heart rate less than _____ beats per minute or symptomatic hypotension or systolic BP less than _____ mmHg

- carvedilol** _____ mg PO bid (starting dose 3.125 mg bid, target dose 25 mg bid or, if weight over 85 kg, 50 mg bid)
- bisoprolol** _____ mg PO daily (starting dose 1.25 mg to 2.5 mg daily, target dose 10 mg daily)
- metoprolol** _____ mg PO bid (starting dose 6.25 mg to 12.5 mg bid, target dose 100 mg bid)
- Other: _____

- If not ordered, indicate contraindication:

- Allergy Bradycardia Hypotension Cardiogenic shock Reactive airway disease
- 2nd or 3rd degree heart block on ECG Other: _____

Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE-I) (check one)

- perindopril** _____ mg PO daily (starting dose 2 mg daily, target dose 8 mg daily)
- ramipril** _____ mg PO bid (starting dose 1.25 mg to 2.5 mg bid, target dose 5 mg bid)
- Other: _____

- Hold for symptomatic hypotension or systolic BP less than _____ mmHg

or

Angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) (check one)

- candesartan** _____ mg PO daily (starting dose 4 to 8 mg daily, target dose 32 mg daily)
- valsartan** _____ mg PO bid (starting dose 20 mg to 40 mg bid, target dose 160 mg bid)
- Other: _____

- Hold for symptomatic hypotension or systolic BP less than _____ mmHg

If neither ACE-I nor ARB ordered, indicate contraindication:

- ACEI allergy ARB allergy Hypotension Known adverse reaction Aortic stenosis (moderate/severe)
- Hyperkalemia Renal insufficiency (creatinine, eGFR)

Angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI): Other: _____

Diuretic

Target weight: _____ kg Current weight: _____ kg

- furosemide** _____ mg IV direct _____ (frequency/duration)
- furosemide** IV infusion _____ mg/h
- furosemide** _____ mg PO bid
- metOLazone** _____ mg PO daily (starting dose 2.5 mg daily, maximum dose 20 mg daily, give 30 minutes prior to morning dose of furosemide)

Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA): (Review heart failure algorithm.)

- spironolactone** _____ mg PO daily (starting dose 12.5 mg, maximum dose 25 mg once daily)
- Other: _____

hydrALAZINE/nitrate combination: (Review heart failure algorithm.)

- Hold for symptomatic hypotension or systolic BP less than _____ mmHg
- hydrALAZINE** _____ mg PO tid (starting dose 10 mg tid, maximum dose 75 mg tid)
- nitroglycerin** patch _____ mg/hour daily (on in the morning and off at bedtime)
- isosorbide dinitrate** _____ mg PO tid (starting dose 10 mg tid, maximum dose 40 mg tid)

Physician signature: _____ College ID: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____