# Heart failure in elderly patients

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#### Prevalence

 HF prevalence doubles with each decade of life, with over 12% of those over 80 experiencing some degree of heart dysfunction

# Normal Aging Changes:

 The aging heart and blood vessels can stiffen, leading to diastolic dysfunction, which can contribute to HF

#### Common Risk Factors:

 Coronary artery disease and hypertension are major contributors, often co-existing in older adults with HF

## **Atypical Symptoms:**

 Elderly patients may present with atypical HF symptoms like confusion, memory problems, sleepiness, or delirium, making diagnosis more challenging

#### Comorbidities:

 Older adults frequently have multiple chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, kidney disease, lung disease) that can complicate HF managemen

# Frailty:

• Frailty, a state of increased vulnerability to adverse outcomes, is common in older adults with HF and significantly impacts prognosis

#### Medication Management:

 Polypharmacy is common in this population, requiring careful consideration of potential drug interactions and adverse effects.

#### Comprehensive Assessment:

• A holistic assessment, including functional status, cognitive function, and social support, is crucial for effective management.

## Multidisciplinary Approach:

 Optimal care often involves a team of specialists, including cardiologists, geriatricians, nurses, and social workers

#### Treatment Goals:

- **Symptom Management:** Relieving symptoms like shortness of breath and swelling.
- Improving Quality of Life: Enhancing functional status and reducing disability.
- Reducing Hospitalizations: Preventing or minimizing acute HF exacerbations.
- Prolonging Survival: Extending life expectancy while maintaining a good quality of life.

 In essence, HF in the elderly is a complex interplay of age-related changes, comorbidities, and functional limitations. A comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach is essential to optimize outcomes and improve the lives of older adults with this condition

# •Thank you!