

Cardiac Rehabilitation for Heart Failure

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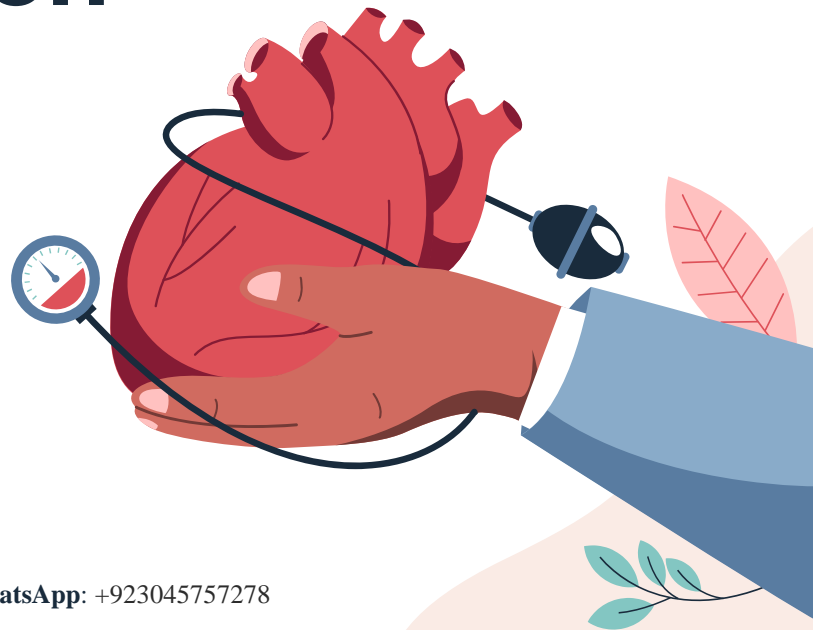


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Heart failure

Heart failure occurs when the heart muscle doesn't pump blood as well as it should.

Impairs blood pumping, causing fatigue & breathlessness.

Caused by hypertension, obesity, arrhythmias, genetic factors.

Impacts quality of life, healthcare costs.

Manage by controlling weight, diet, exercise, stress, avoiding tobacco & alcohol.

Early recognition, comprehensive management including medication, lifestyle changes are crucial.



Heart Anatomy and Function

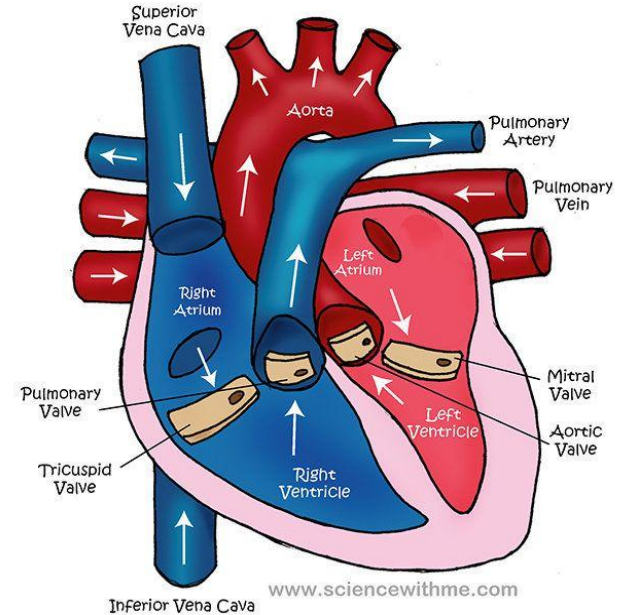
The heart, a fist-sized muscular organ behind the breastbone.

Four chambers: right/left atrium, right/left ventricle.

Right side: pumps oxygen-poor blood to lungs.

Left side: circulates oxygen-rich blood to body.

Valves ensure one-way blood flow.



Circulatory system

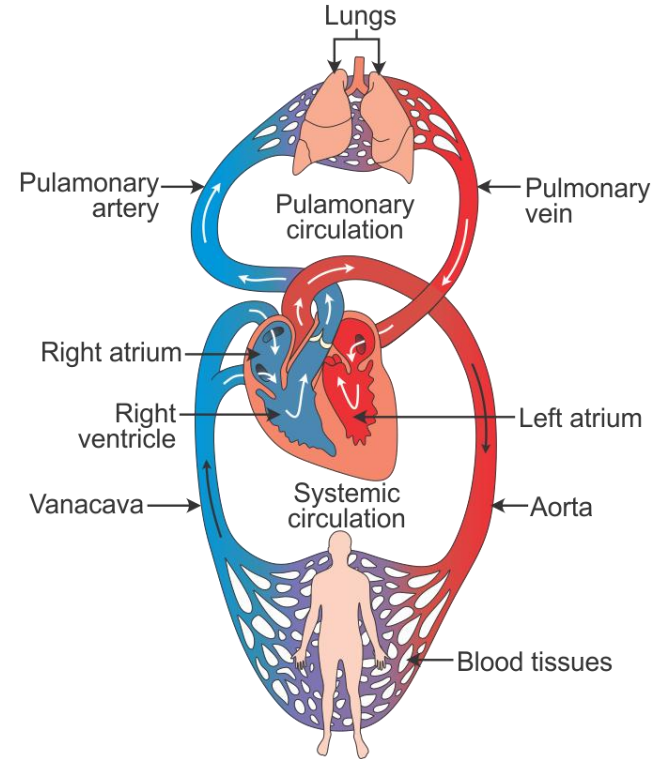
Circulatory system: heart, blood vessels, 5 liters of blood.

Transports oxygen, nutrients, removes waste.

Includes pulmonary (lungs) and systemic (body) circuits.

Blood vessels: arteries (away from heart), veins (to heart), capillaries (exchange point).

Maintaining circulatory health: exercise, diet, stress management.



Changes in the heart's structure due to HF

Structural changes

- HF causes heart enlargement and increased muscle mass.

Temporary adaptations

- Heart pumps faster initially. Progression leads to fatigue, breathing issues.

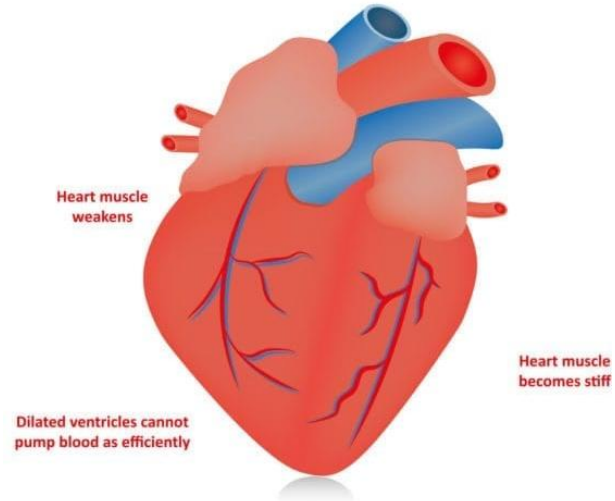
Body response

- Narrow vessels, retain salt/water.

Types

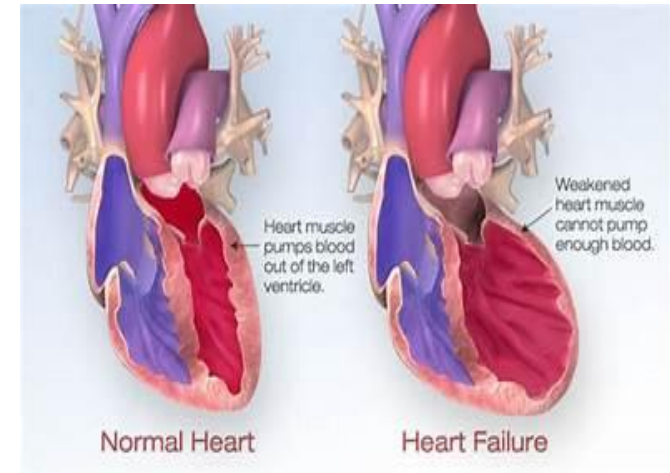
- Hypertrophic, dilated, restrictive cardiomyopathy.
Affects mainly left side, potentially both sides

Heart Failure

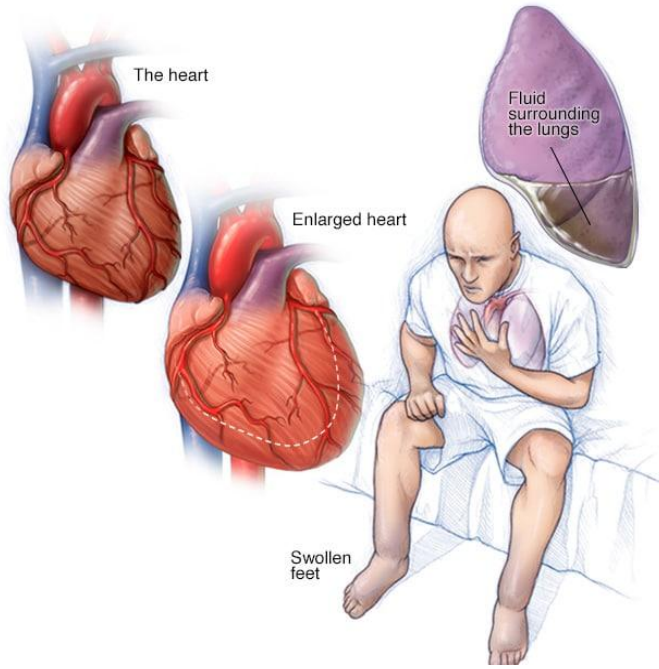


Normal vs. HF Circulatory Dynamics

Aspect of Heart Failure	Normal Function	During Heart Failure	Compensatory Mechanisms	Long-term Effect
Blood Circulation	Efficiently pumps oxygen-rich blood to the body and returns oxygen-poor blood.	Struggles to pump blood, affecting circulation.	Heart may enlarge or beat faster, blood vessels may narrow, kidneys retain more water/salt.	Additional strain on the heart, worsening HF symptoms .
Heart's Workload	Manages workload effectively, maintaining balance.	Cannot keep up with the body's demands for blood.	Temporary measures to maintain blood flow and pressure.	Increased fatigue, breathing difficulties , and other symptoms .



Signs and Symptoms of HF



**Shortness
of breath**

**Persistent
cough with
white/pink
mucus.**

**Swelling in
legs,
ankles,
feet.**

**Tiredness
and
fatigue.**

**Difficulty
with daily
activities**



The Progression of Heart Failure

Early Stages (A, B)

- High risk of developing HF. Often no symptoms.

Intermediate Stage (C)

- Symptoms become noticeable. Daily activities more challenging.

Advanced Stage (D)

- Significant impact on quality of life. Advanced treatments needed (e.g., heart transplant).



Stage A
CHF Risk factors



Stage B
Heart damage but no CHF

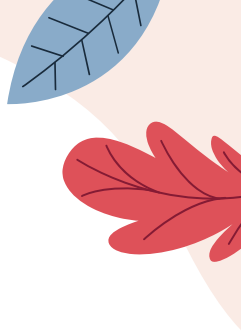


Stage C
CHF symptoms



Stage D
Severe CHF symptoms





Heart Failure Medications

1

Lower Blood Pressure

1. ACE inhibitors
(e.g., Lisinopril).
2. ARBs
(e.g., Losartan).

2

Reduce Fluid Buildup

1. Diuretics.
2. Mineralocorticoid receptor
antagonists (e.g.,
Spironolactone).

3

Improve Blood Flow

1. Beta-blockers (e.g.,
Carvedilol).

Medication Management in Heart Failure

1. Adherence to Medication schedule

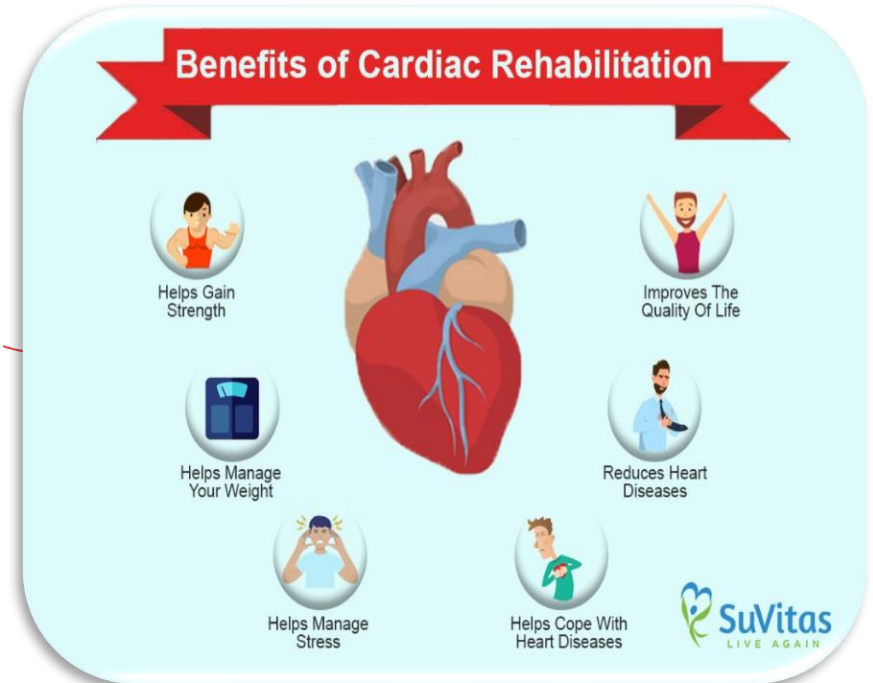
Communicate with healthcare providers.
Adjustments in medication or dosage possible

2. General Tips

- Monitor blood pressure regularly.
 - Avoid rapid position changes to prevent dizziness.
 - Weigh daily to track sudden weight changes.
-

3. Prescription Management

- Refill prescriptions on time.
- Ensure continuous availability of medication.



Benefits of Exercise for Heart Failure

Improved Quality
of Life

Reduced Risk of
Hospitalization.

Enhanced Heart
Function

Symptom
Reduction



Customizing Your Exercise Plan



Tailor the plan to individual patient needs.

Consult with medical professionals for safe planning.

Address specific health condition and physical abilities.

Track exercise levels to prevent overexertion.

Ensure the exercise plan optimizes health advantages safely.



Exercise and Medication: A Synergistic Approach

- ❑ Exercise complements heart failure medication
- ❑ Improves cardiac function and reduces blood vessel stiffness
- ❑ Enhances muscle strength and energy capacity
- ❑ Reduces hospitalization rates and improves quality of life
- ❑ Lowers cardiovascular risk when combined with medication, leading to better management and outcomes.



Integrating Knowledge for Better Health Outcomes

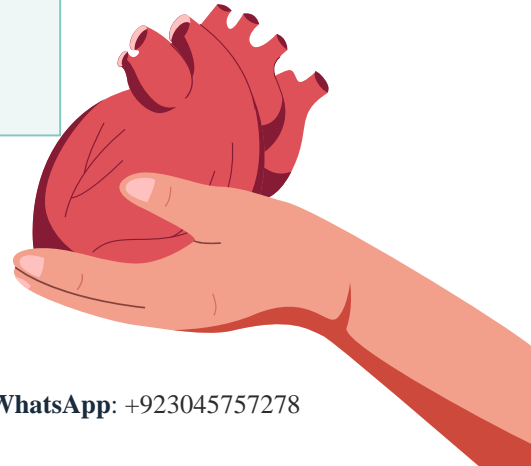
Heart anatomy, symptoms, medications, and exercise are linked in managing heart failure.

Structural changes in the heart impact function, causing symptoms like fatigue, breathlessness, and swelling.

Medications enhance blood flow, reduce fluid buildup, and lower workload.

Aerobic exercise boosts capacity and cuts hospitalization risk.

Adherence to meds, safe activity, and check-ups improve outcomes for heart failure patients.



Living with Heart Failure

Ways to Reduce Risk of Developing Heart Failure

Lifestyle factors

Regular physical activity



Healthy Weight



No Smoking



Healthy eating



Medical conditions

Treat high blood pressure



Control diabetes



Maintain healthy cholesterol levels



Take heart protective medications as prescribed



Monitoring Your Weight



Quitting Smoking



Getting Enough Rest



Managing Stress



Managing Fluid Intake



Limiting Alcohol



Eating a Heart-Healthy Diet



Monitoring Blood Pressure

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Conclusion

- ❑ Understanding heart anatomy, symptoms, meds, and exercise is vital for effective heart failure management.
- ❑ Integrating this knowledge into daily life and lifestyle changes can lead to an active, fulfilling life.
- ❑ Adherence to treatments, safe physical activity, and collaboration with healthcare professionals are key.
- ❑ Stay positive and proactive in managing heart health for better outcomes.





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Thank you!

