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CHARACTERISTICS OF CARDIAC REMODELING IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART FAILURE ON THE BACKGROUND OF ANEMIC SYNDROME

Mariia Konovalova

Scientific supervisor: Mykhailovska N. S., MD, PhD, DSci, Professor, Head of the Department of General Practice – Family Medicine and Internal Diseases

Zaporizhzhia State Medical University, Ukraine. Department of General Practice (Family Medicine) and Internal Diseases

Introduction: In Ukraine the prevalence of chronic heart failure is 10-15% in people over 70 years. About 30% of the world's population suffers from anemia. The prevalence of both pathological conditions increases with age.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 35 medical charts of inpatients with CIHF has been carried out. All patients were divided into 2 groups: the main group consisted of patients with chronic ischemic heart failure with anemic syndrome, control - patients with chronic ischemic heart failure. General clinical data, the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods have been evaluated.

Results: The end-diastolic index of the left ventricle and the size of the left atrium in patients with CHF with anemia tended to increase. In 91,7% of patients in the control group, the left ventricular ejection fraction (LV EF) was preserved, and in 8.3% LV EF was reduced. In the main group the majority of patients (73,92%) had intermediate LV EF, 13,04% - with preserved and reduced LV EF, respectively. The patients of both groups showed the 1st type of diastolic dysfunction. According to the Mann-Whitney test results, there was a significant difference in left ventricular posterior wall thickness (LVPWT and in the transverse size of the aorta ($U = 63$; $U = 67$, respectively; $p < 0,05$). An interrelationship was found between the final diastolic size of the left ventricle and the level of total serum iron binding capacity ($r_s = + 0,38$; $p < 0,05$). LVPW had an interrelationship with the level of total iron-binding capacity of serum ($r_s = + 0,56$; $p < 0,05$).

Conclusions: The presence of anemic syndrome and iron deficiency probably affects the features of cardiac remodeling in patients with chronic ischemic heart failure, which was confirmed by the correlative analysis.

Keywords: chronic heart failure, anemic syndrome, iron deficiency.

