

Pain, distress? **YES**

- Morphine IV 5 mg (2 mg in elderly, COPD)

Oxygen sat < 95% despite O₂? **YES**

- Increase FiO₂
- CPAP 5-7.5 cm H₂O, BiPAP if resp. acidosis
- Mechanical ventilation if refractory resp. insuff.

Treat underlying arrhythmias, etiologies- Determine clinical picture

AHF + ACS? **YES**

- See guidelines STEMI-NSTEMI
- Consider IABP, transfer to PCI centre

DECOMPENSATED CHF

HYPERTENSIVE AHF

PULMONARY EDEMA

CARDIOGENIC SHOCK

RIGHT HEART FAILURE

Echo ASAP

Echo

Echo ± PAC

DIURETICS

FLUID Challenge if possible

Avoid :

- Excessive volume load
- Mechanical ventilation

**VASODILATORS if SBP > 110 mmHg
With caution if SBP < 90 - 110 mmHg**

INOTROPIC AGENT

Good clinical response?

Refractory? Hypotension?

**INOTROPIC AGENT
VASOPRESSOR
Inhaled nitric oxide
Nitric oxide-ventilation**

YES

NO

YES

NO

Echo ± PAC

Refractory?

**Start or continue + optimize oral R/
Diuretic-ACE inhibitor (ARB)- β-blocker-aldosterone antagonist
Consider device therapy in selected cases**

**Consider IABP, assist device
VASOPRESSOR**

Consider IABP, assist device

- COPD** Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- AHF** Acute heart failure
- ACS** Acute coronary syndrome
- STEMI** ST segment elevation myocardial infarction
- NSTEMI** non ST segment elevation myocardial infarction
- IABP** Intra aortic balloon pump
- CHF** Chronic heart failure
- SBP** Systolic blood pressure
- PAC** Pulmonary artery catheter
- CPAP** Continuous positive airway pressure
- ARB** Angiotensine receptor blocker
- ACE** Angiotensine converting enzyme
- ASAP** As soon as possible

Initial treatment

Diuretics

Loopdiuretics: dosing according to severity fluid overload

- Low dose in case of flash pulmonary edema, hypertensive heart failure
- Higher dose or continuous infusion in case of important fluid overload

Furosemide	Lasix® 20 mg vial, 250 mg vial	start 20- 40 mg slow bolus continuous infusion: 5-40 mg/h (max 100 mg first 6h, max 240 mg first 24h)
Bumetanide	Burinex® 2 mg vial	start 0.5-1 mg bolus continuous infusion: eg 6 vials/50cc glucose, start 2cc/h= 0.48 mg/h

In case of diuretic resistance:

- Combine with
Thiazides (Hydrochlorothiazide) 50-100 mg PO od
and/or

Aldosterone antagonist **Spironolactone** 25-50 mg PO od
-Aldactone®

- Consider low dose dopamine

or

- Consider ultrafiltration

Vasodilators

Isosorbide dinitrate	Cedocard® 10 mg/10 ml vial	- Hypertensive pulmonary edema: start with 2-5 mg boluses - Continuous infusion: start 1 mg/h, up to 10 mg/h
Nitroglycerine	Nysconitrine®, Solinitra®* 50 mg vial	- Continuous infusion: start 10-20 µg/min, increase up to 200 µg/min
Nitroprusside	Nitrate®, Nitropress®* 50 mg vial	- Especially In hypertensive crises but contra-indicated in ACS - Continuous infusion: start 0.3 µg/kg/min, increase up to 5 µg/kg/min

Positive Inotropic agents

Cave adverse clinical outcome and increased mortality

Bèta-agonists

Dobutamine	2-20 µg/kg/min, initiate at 2-3 µg/kg/min <i>Indication: Hypotension due to reduced contractility, right ventricular failure</i>
Dopamine	< 3 µg/kg/min: renal effect <i>Indication: Diuretic resistance, shock</i>
	3-5 µg/kg/min: inotropic effect (β)
	> 5 µg/kg/min: inotropic + vasopressive effect (α)

PDE- III inhibitors:

*Indication: peripheral hypoperfusion with preserved systemic bloodpressure,
can be combined with β-blocker*

Milrinone	Corotrope® 10 mg/10 ml vial	bolus 25 µg/kg/min over 10-20 min followed by continuous infusion 0.375-0.75 µg/kg/min
Enoximone	Perfan® 100 mg/20 ml vial	bolus 0.25-0.75 mg/kg followed by continuous infusion 1.28-7.5 µg/kg/min

Calcium sensitizer:

Indication: need for inotropic support (not if SBP < 85 mmHg), can be combined with β-blocker

Levosimendan	Symdax®* 12.5 mg/5 ml vial	bolus 12 µg/kg over 10 min (not if SBP < 100 mmHg) followed by continuous infusion 0.1 µg/kg/min (0.05-0.2 µg/kg/min)
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Vasopressors

Only if fluid challenge and inotropic agents fail to restore adequate bloodpressure,
at the lowest dose and as short as possible

Norepinephrine	0.2-1.0 µg/kg/min <i>Indication: preferred vasopressor if vasoconstrictive effect is rapidly needed</i>
Epinephrine	bolus 1 mg 0.05-0.5 µg/kg/min (repeat if necessary every 5 min)

Chronic peroral therapy after initial stabilization

Diuretics in function of volume overload

ACE – inhibitors

Captopril	Capoten®**	start 6.25 mg tid, target dose 50-100 mg tid
Enalapril	Renitec®**	start 2.5 mg bid, target dose 10-20 mg bid
Lisinopril	Zestril®**	start 2.5-5 mg od up to 20-40 mg od
Ramipril	Tritace®**	start 2.5 mg od, target dose 5 mg bid

→ Intolerance ACE inhibitors: ARB

Candesartan	Atacand®	start 4-8 mg od, target dose 32 mg od
Valsartan	Diovan®	start 40 mg bid, target dose 160 mg bid

→ If contra-indication for ACE-I and ARB or persisting symptoms under ACE-I + ARB or ACE-I + aldosterone antagonist: consider hydralazinehydrochloride + nitrate ***

β-blocker

Bisoprolol	Emconcor®** Isoten®**	start 1.25 mg od, target 10 mg od
Carvedilol	Kredex®**	start 3.125 mg bid, target 25-50 mg bid
Metoprololsuccinate	Selozok®	start 12.5 mg od, target 200 mg od
Nebivolol	Nobiten®	start 1.25 mg od, target 10 mg od

In selected cases add (see guidelines chronic heart failure)

Aldosterone antagonist

Digoxine

ACE-I + ARB

Management of Acute Heart Failure

Recommendations of the
Belgian Interdisciplinary
Working Group
on Acute Cardiology



(*) Import from abroad

(**) Also available in generic form

(***) prescribe magistrally