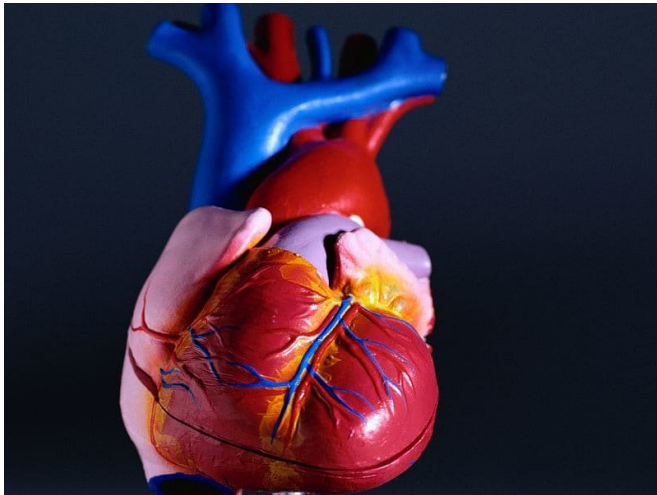


Risk of heart failure up in ALVSD patients with diabetes

27 July 2018



hospitalization, and the composite outcome of development of heart failure or cardiovascular death (hazard ratios, 1.53, 2.04, and 1.48, respectively), in unadjusted analyses. Diabetes status did not modify the effect of enalapril on outcomes.

"In patients with ALVSD, [diabetes](#) is associated with an increased risk of developing heart failure, heart failure hospitalization and cardiovascular death," the authors write. "This information might help in the development of strategies to prevent the transition from ALVSD to overt [heart failure](#)."

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)
(subscription or payment may be required)

Copyright © 2018 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—For patients with asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction (ALVSD), those with diabetes have increased risk of heart failure development and hospitalization, according to a study published in the June issue of *Diabetes Care*.

Rasmus Rørth, M.D., from the University of Glasgow in the United Kingdom, and colleagues examined the development of symptomatic heart failure, heart failure hospitalization, and [cardiovascular death](#) according to baseline diabetes status in patients from the prevention arm of the Studies of Left Ventricular Dysfunction.

Overall, 15 percent of the 4,223 eligible participants had diabetes at baseline. The researchers found that 24 percent of the 3,567 patients without diabetes at baseline developed heart failure, compared with 33 percent of the 647 patients with diabetes during a median follow-up of 36 months. Patients with diabetes had an elevated risk for development of heart failure, heart failure

APA citation: Risk of heart failure up in ALVSD patients with diabetes (2018, July 27) retrieved 31 October 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-07-heart-failure-alsvd-patients-diabetes.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.