

How To Diagnose Heart Failure

Causes of acute kidney failure include low blood pressure, blockage of the urinary tract, certain medications, muscle breakdown, and hemolytic uremic syndrome. Causes of chronic kidney failure include diabetes, high blood pressure, nephrotic syndrome, and polycystic kidney disease. Diagnosis of acute failure is often based on a combination of factors such as decreased urine production or increased serum creatinine. Diagnosis of chronic failure is based on a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than... cc7796b284 Common causes of heart failure include coronary artery disease, heart attack, high blood pressure, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, excessive alcohol consumption, infection, and cardiomyopathy. These cause heart failure by altering the structure or the function of the heart or in some cases both. There are different types of heart failure: right-sided heart failure, which affects the right heart, left-sided heart failure, which affects the left heart, and biventricular heart failure, which affects both sides of the heart. Left-sided heart failure may be present with a reduced ejection fraction or with... cc7796b284

Heart murmur A murmur is a sign found during the cardiac exam. The other type of heart murmur is due to a structural defect in the heart itself. The sound differs from normal heart sounds by their characteristics. Murmurs may be diagnosed as innocent or pathologic Heart murmurs are unique heart sounds produced when blood flows across a heart valve or blood vessel. Murmurs are of various types and are important in the detection of cardiac and valvular pathologies (i. e. For example, heart murmurs may have a distinct pitch, duration and timing. conditions outside the heart. This occurs when turbulent blood flow creates a sound loud enough to hear with a stethoscope. can be a sign of heart diseases or defects). The major way health care providers examine the heart on physical exam is heart auscultation; another clinical technique is palpation, which can detect by touch when such turbulence causes the vibrations called cardiac thrill cc7796b284

Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction Approximately half of people with heart failure have preserved ejection fraction, while the other half have heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). "How to Diagnose Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction: The HFA-PEFF Diagnostic Algorithm: A Consensus Recommendation from the Heart Failure Association Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF, hef-PEF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction – the percentage of the volume of blood ejected from the left ventricle with each heartbeat divided by the volume of blood when the left ventricle is maximally filled – is normal, defined as greater than 50%; this may be measured by multiple methods such as echocardiography – commonly used – cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR), which is the clinical "gold standard", nuclear scanning (MUGA), or, rarely in contemporary practice, by cardiac catheterization cc7796b284

In humans, the heart is divided into four chambers: upper left and right atria and lower left and right ventricles. Commonly, the right atrium and ventricle are referred together as the right heart and their left counterparts as the left heart. In a healthy heart, blood flows one way through the heart due to heart valves, which prevent backflow. The heart is enclosed in a protective sac, the pericardium, which also contains a small amount of fluid. The wall of the heart is made up of three layers: epicardium, myocardium, and endocardium. cc7796b284 The heart pumps blood with a rhythm determined by a group of pacemaker cells in the sinoatrial node. These generate an electric current that causes the heart to contract, traveling through... cc7796b284 HFrEF may result in a variety of signs and symptoms, though these are non-specific, so their presence cannot confirm that a person has HFrEF. The most typical symptoms are shortness of breath, orthopnea (shortness of breath when lying flat), paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea (shortness of breath and coughing at night), fatigue, and reduced exercise tolerance, and ankle swelling (peripheral edema). The most specific signs, those which are most likely to indicate HFrEF as opposed to other conditions, are high jugular venous pressure (often marked by visibly distended jugular veins) and positive abdominojugular test, a third heart sound, and an apex beat farther to the side of the body than normal... cc7796b284

Kidney failure Kidney failure is classified as either acute kidney failure, which develops rapidly and may resolve; and chronic kidney failure, which develops slowly and can often be irreversible. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood pressure, and anaemia. of acute and chronic failure include uremia, hyperkalemia, and volume overload. Symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion. Complications of acute and chronic failure

include uremia, hyperkalemia, and volume overload. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney failure, also known as renal failure or end-stage renal disease (ESRD), is a medical condition in which the kidneys can no longer adequately filter waste products from the blood, functioning at less than 15% of normal levels cc7796b284

Cardiology births depending upon how they are diagnosed. About 6 to 19 per 1,000 cause a moderate to severe degree of problems. Physicians who specialize in this field of medicine are called cardiologists. Cardiology is a branch of medicine that deals with disorders of the heart and the cardiovascular system, and it is a sub-specialty of internal medicine. The field includes medical diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart defects, coronary artery disease, heart failure, valvular heart disease, and electrophysiology. Physicians who specialize in cardiac surgery are called cardiothoracic surgeons or cardiac surgeons, a specialty of general surgery. Congenital heart defects are the leading cause of death in children. Cardiology (from Ancient Greek καρδιά (kardiā) 'heart' and -λογία (-logia) 'study') is the study of the heart. Pediatric cardiologists are pediatricians who specialize in cardiology cc7796b284

Heart The heart and blood vessels together make up the circulatory system. This organ pumps blood through the blood vessels. doi:10.108 The heart is a muscular organ found in humans and other animals. M. "The Modern View of Heart Failure: How Did We Get Here. Circulation: Heart Failure. (1 May 2008). In humans, the heart is approximately the size of a closed fist and is located between the lungs, in the middle compartment of the chest, called the mediastinum. The pumped blood carries oxygen and nutrients to the tissue, while carrying metabolic waste such as carbon dioxide to the lungs. 1 (1): 63–71. 1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE cc7796b284

== Signs and symptoms == cc7796b284 All cardiologists in the branch of medicine study the disorders of the heart, but the study of adult and child heart disorders each requires different training pathways. Therefore, an adult cardiologist (often simply called "cardiologist") is inadequately trained to take care of children, and pediatric cardiologists are not trained to treat adult heart disease. Surgical aspects outside of cardiac rhythm device implant are not included in cardiology and are in... cc7796b284

Cardiomegaly These tests can be used to see how efficiently the heart is pumping, determine which chambers of the heart are enlarged. used to diagnose an enlarged heart cc7796b284

The term "failure to thrive" has been used in different ways, as no single objective standard or universally accepted definition exists for when to diagnose FTT. One definition describes FTT as a fall in one or more weight centile spaces on a World Health Organization (WHO) growth chart depending on birth weight or when weight is below the 2nd percentile of weight for age irrespective of birth weight. Another definition of FTT is a weight for age that is consistently below the fifth percentile or weight for age that falls by at least two major percentile lines on a growth chart. While weight loss after birth is normal and most babies return to their birth weight by three weeks of age, clinical assessment for FTT is recommended for babies who lose more than 10% of their birth weight or do not return to their birth weight after three weeks. Failure to thrive is not a specific... cc7796b284 Risk factors for HFpEF include... cc7796b284

Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction This is defined as a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of 40% or less. This is defined as Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF, hf-REF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction is reduced. Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF, hf-REF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction is reduced. About half of heart failure patients have a reduced ejection fraction. Other types of heart failure are heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction (HFmrEF, LVEF between 40% and 50%) and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF, LVEF 50% or higher) cc7796b284

== Specializations == cc7796b284 Congenital heart defects are the most common birth defect. In 2015, they were present in 48.9 million people globally. They affect between 4 and 75 per 1,000 live births, depending upon how they are diagnosed. In about 6 to 19 per 1,000 they cause a moderate to severe degree of problems. Congenital heart defects are the leading cause of birth defect... cc7796b284

Failure to thrive FTT is usually defined in terms of weight, and can be evaluated either by a low weight for the child's age, or by a low rate of increase in the weight. "failure to thrive" has been used in different ways, as no single objective standard or universally accepted definition exists for when to diagnose FTT Failure to thrive (FTT), also known as weight faltering or faltering growth, indicates

insufficient weight gain or absence of appropriate physical growth in children
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Congenital heart defect CHD does not cause chest pain. In about 6 to 19 per 1,000 they cause a moderate to severe degree of problems. A complication of CHD is heart failure. depending upon how they are diagnosed. A congenital heart defect is classed as a cardiovascular disease. Due to recent advances in the management of patients with CHD, an increased number of patients may develop heart failure and might even require heart transplantation in future. Symptoms can vary from none to life-threatening. When present, symptoms are variable and may include rapid breathing, bluish skin (cyanosis), poor weight gain, and feeling tired. Most congenital heart defects are not associated with other diseases. Signs and symptoms depend on the specific type of defect. Congenital heart defects are the A congenital heart defect (CHD), also known as a congenital heart anomaly, congenital cardiovascular malformation, and congenital heart disease, is a defect in the structure of the heart or great vessels that is present at birth cc7796b284

Heart failure Heart failure (HF), also known as congestive heart failure (CHF), is a syndrome caused by an impairment in the heart's ability to fill with and pump blood Heart failure (HF), also known as congestive heart failure (CHF), is a syndrome caused by an impairment in the heart's ability to fill with and pump blood cc7796b284

Historically, early descriptions of HFpEF were based primarily on the presence of heart failure symptoms with preserved ejection fraction, often without systematic exclusion of alternative cardiac conditions. Later definitions have emphasized stricter diagnostic criteria, including efforts to distinguish primary diastolic dysfunction from other causes of similar clinical presentations, particularly severe heart valve disease. cc7796b284 Although symptoms vary based on which side of the heart is affected, HF typically presents with shortness of breath, excessive fatigue, and bilateral leg swelling. The severity of the heart failure is mainly decided based on ejection fraction and also measured by the severity of symptoms. Other conditions that have symptoms similar to heart failure include obesity, kidney failure, liver disease, anemia, and thyroid disease. cc7796b284 There are two types of murmur. A functional murmur is a benign heart murmur that is primarily due to physiologic conditions outside the heart. The other type of heart murmur is due to a structural defect in the heart itself. Murmurs may be diagnosed as innocent or pathologic, with innocent murmurs all being physiologic, and pathologic murmurs, by contrast, having a wide variety of characteristics and having some sort of pathologic... cc7796b284

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