

PORTHOS

The Portuguese Heart Failure Prevalence Observational Study

novas evidências



On behalf of the PORTHOS Investigators

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HF Prevalence

How to diagnose HFpEF in the community?



Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: everything the clinician needs to know

Patricia Campbell, Frans H Rutten, Matthew MY Lee, Nathaniel M Hawkins, Mark C Petrie

"There are **no modern prospective, population-based studies** using <u>natriuretic peptides</u> and <u>detailed echocardiography</u> to assess the true prevalence of HFpEF".

"If such a study were to be conducted, especially **with a liberal interpretation of the ESC's definition of HFpEF**, it is possible that the prevalence of HFpEF would be **much higher** than currently cited".











Primary Objective:

• Estimate the prevalence of HF among Portuguese adults aged 50 years and older.

Secondary Objectives:

- Determine the prevalence of HF phenotypes according to the LVEF
- Determine **age and sex-specific** HF prevalence rates







METHODS Population and sampling



Inclusion criteria Exclusion criteria Portuguese citizens Mainland Portugal Living in an institution (e.g., Age ≥50 years nursing homes, prisons, **Registered in the** military facilities) ~ 4 260 272, Census 2011 National Health Service ~ 4 677 908, Census 2021 (>99% of the population) Being unable to speak and understand Portuguese Informed consent Any disability limiting study participation

Participants will be selected through a **multistage sampling methodology**, using the National Health Service (SNS) registry as the sampling frame. Subjects aged 50 + registered in the Primary Care Centres Groups (ACES) will be **stratified by age and gender** and **selected randomly**.

METHODS Case definition



HFrEF

- Self-reported fatigue, shortness of breath, orthopnea or edema (≥NYHA II accessed by a structured questionnaire)
- NT-proBNP ≥125 pg/mL

• LVEF ≤40%

HFmrEF

- Self-reported fatigue, shortness of breath, orthopnea or edema (≥NYHA II accessed by a structured questionnaire)
- NT-proBNP ≥125 pg/mL
- LVEF 41-49%

HFpEF

- Self-reported fatigue, shortness of breath, orthopnea or edema (≥NYHA II accessed by a structured questionnaire)
- NT-proBNP ≥125 pg/mL
- LVEF ≥50% and validating HFA-PEFF diagnostic algorithm up to Step E with score ≥5 points*

* HFA-PEFF score ≤ 1 points excludes HFpEF.

2-4 points is considered indeterminate diagnosis and, therefore, not diagnostic of HFpEF

METHODS Sampling



Participants will be selected through a **multistage sampling methodology**, using the National Health Service (SNS) registry as the sampling frame.

First stage:

Primary sampling units (PSU) - geographical areas corresponding to Primary Care Centres Groups (ACES).

Of the 55 ACES in Portugal, 12 PSU will be selected considering their rural (<100 people per km²), semiurban (100 to 500people per km²) or urban (>500 people per km²) characteristics.

The number of PSU to be selected by region will be proportional to the size of resident population aged 50 years or above.

PSU will be selected within each ARS region by simple random sampling without replacement using the "sampling" package of R statistical software.

Second stage:

Subjects aged 50 years old or over registered in the ACES will be stratified by age and gender and selected randomly.

METHODS Study design





- Quality of Life (EQ-5D)
- BP, HR, BMI, waist circumference
- Sociodemographic questionnaire
- 1 lead ECG (AF screening)
- BIOBANK (FMUC) (serum, plasma, DNA and RNA aliquots)

METHODS Study design

- 1. Symptoms and KCCQ
- 2. Comorbidities and medical therapy
- 3. 12 lead ECG
- 4. Blood tests (HbA1c,serum creatinine, hsTn, hsCRP, liid profile)
- 5. Comprehensive TTE
- EACVI protocol
- Central lab (GE-EchoPac)
- Validation by a EACVI certified cardiologist





METHODS Study design





METHODS Sample Size

Sample size

Sample size calculation was based on the **expected prevalence of HF of 2.5%,** with an absolute precision of 0.5% and design effect of 1.5 to account for clustering



*validation of the HFA–PEFF diagnostic algorithm up to Step E with a total score \geq 5 points

[#] validation of the HFA–PEFF diagnostic algorithm up to Step E with a total score 2-4 points



В







The PORTHOS Mobile Clinic

EXIT **TECHNICAL CORRIDOR** 3 STAGE 2 **EVALUATION** ROOM -MULTIUSES BALCONY RECEPTION EVALUATION ROOM 2 EVALUATION ROOM 3 EVALUATION LAB ROOM 1 11 1 2 WAITING ROOM ENTRANCE EXIT







The PORTHOS cohort versus the Portuguese Census 2021



		PORTHOS n = 6 189	Census 2021 age ≥ 50 years n = 4 677 908
Sex			
	Men	2.774 (44.8%)	1.981.950 (42.4%)
	Women	3.415 (55.2%)	2.695.958 (57.6%)
Age (years)			
	<mark>5</mark> 0-59	2.098 (33.9%)	1.491.780 (31.9%)
	<mark>6</mark> 0-69	1.812 (29.3%)	1.377.940 (29.5%)
	70 +	2.279 (36.8%)	1.808.188 (36.7%)
NUTS II (region)			
	Norte	2.375 (38.4%)	1.700.375 (36.3%)
	Centro	1.062 (17.2%)	875.067 (18.7%)
	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	2.181 (35.2%)	1.611.899 (34.5%)
	Alentejo	303 (4.9%)	270.340 (5.8%)
	Algarve	268 (4.3%)	220.227 (4.7%)

Estimated Prevalence in individuals 50+ living in Mainland Portugal



Eligible population: Mainland Portuguese 50+ n= 4 677 908 (Census 2021)

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Contact attempts

n= 18 969

Reasons for not participating in the study: Not contactable (n=2859) Not Eligible (n=2523) Refused (n=7398)







































Sensitivity analysis excluding: Primary Valvular Heart Disease*





* Valvular Heart Disease (VHD): moderate to severe primary valvular disease: n=150 (3.45%)

RESULTS Sensitivity analysis excluding: <u>HFpEF mimics</u>*





* HFpEF mimics: VHD, infiltrative cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, pericardial disease, or high-output HF

Sensitivity analysis excluding: Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter*





* Atrial fibrillation/flutter: confirmed in 12 lead ECG

RESULTS

RESULTS HF Prevalence by sex and age



773 726 patients



1 out of 6

with 50+ live with HF

Prevalence by sex (%)

Men: n=206 916; Women: n=566 690



(95%Cl:1.77; 2.94; p< 0.001)

* ref men

Prevalence by age (%)



RESULTS Prior HF diagnosis



previous diagnosis of HF 90.02 % (95%CI:88.04; 91.71) 9 out of 10 patients were unaware of their condition

Estimated Prevalence of no

Self-reported previous diagnosis of HF (%)



Undiagnosed cases is higher in women and in the age group of 70 and older

Demographic and clinical characteristics



	NT-proBNP≥125 pg/mL No HF diagnosis n=1362	HFrEF + HFmrEF (EF<50%) n=75	HFpEF (EF ≥50%) n=1061
Age $70+(\%)$	32.1%	12 9%	74.2%
Female (%)	54.5%	57.7%	74.2%
Obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m²) (%)	26.9%	28.6%	30.5%
Type 2 DM (%)	16.6%	22.3%	25.4%
Arterial hypertension (%)	47.2%	83.6%	76.0%
Previ <mark>ous MI</mark> (%)	2.4%	22.6%	6.5%
Atrial fibrillation (%)	13.8%	22.3%	7.4%
NYHA III-IV	7.8%	50.8%	24.1%

RESULTS Biochemical and imaging biomarkers



	NT-proBNP≥125 pg/mL No HF diagnosis n=1362	HFrEF + HFmrEF (EF<50%) n=75	HFpEF (EF ≥50%) n=1061
eGFR mL/min/1.73 m ² , median [P25-P75]	89.4 [76.92-101.65]	78.03 [66.81-85.11]	75.42 [59.44-90.04]
NT-proBNP (point of care) pg/mL, median [P25-P75]	60 [59-110]	449 [126-825]	277 [183-499]
Ejection fraction (%), median [P25-P75]	63.45 [60.01-66.81]	42.33 [39.5-45.3]	63.25 [49.43-67.19]
Left atrial volume index mL/m ² , median [P25-P75]	40.39 [34.56-44.94]	52.12 [50.27-63.10]	46.31 [41.67-53.5]
E' septal m/s, median [P25-P75]	0.07 [0.06-0.09]	0.07 [0.05-0.08]	0.06 [0.05-0.07]
E/e' median [P25-P75]	8.06 [6.82-8.99]	9.26 [5.74-12.43]	10.74 [9.01-13.10]

RESULTS Sample characteristics



	HFrEF + HFmrEF (EF<50%)	HFpEF (EF ≥50%)
	n=75	n=1061
Age 70+ (%)	42.9%	74.2%
Male sex (%)	42.3%	25.4%
Obesity (BMI 30+ kg.m ⁻²) (%)	28.6%	30.5%
Type 2 DM (%)	22.3%	25.4%
Arterial hypertension (%)	83.6%	76.0%
Previous MI (%)	22.6%	6.5%
Atrial fibrillation (%)	22.3%	7.4%
NYHA III-IV (%)	50.8%	24.1%

RESULTS Sample characteristics



	HFrEF + HFmrEF	HFpEF
	n=75	n=1061
eGFR mL.min.1.73 m ⁻² , median [P25-P75]	78.03 [66.81-85.11]	75.42 [59.44-90.04]
NT-proBNP (point of care) ng.L ⁻¹ , median [P25-P75]	449 [126-825]	277 [183-499]
Ejection fraction (%) median [P25-P75]	42.33 [39.8-45.53]	63.25 [59.43-67.19]
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E/e' median [P25-P75]	9.26 [5.74-12.43]	10.74 [9.01-13.10]



RESULTS Results of the KCCQ questionnaire: HF vs non-HF

			Crude ß	Crude	Adjusted ß	Adjusted
	Non- HF	HF	Non-HF vs HF	p-value	Non-HF vs HF	p-value
	1363	<i>n</i> =1136	[95% CI]	Non-HF vs HF	[95% CI]	Non-HF vs HF
KCCQ Summary scores						
(0-100)						
Clinical, (mean ± sd)	92.72	79.84	-16.208	<0.001	-10.201	<0.001
	(11.25)	(17.84)	(-18.192; -14.225)		(-12.452; -7.951)	
Overall, (mean ± sd)	92.33	79.13	-15.028	<0.001	-9.401	<0.001
	(10.80)	(17.31)	(-16.711; -13.346)		(-11.454; -7.348)	

Adjusted for: gender, age strata, NUTSII, education level, employment status, BMI, smoking habits, alcohol consumption and number of chronic diseases





Adjusted for: gender, age strata, NUTSII, education level, employment status, BMI, smoking habits, alcohol consumption and number of chronic diseases





RESULTS NYHA class and KCCQ score according to HF-PEFF score

	EF >= 50 + symptoms	Low probability	Intermediate	High probability
	or previous diagnosis	(<i>n</i> =38)	(n <i>=556</i>)	(n=1061)
	(<i>n</i> =1655)			
NYHA class, n (%)				
Class I	201 (12.75)	8 (21.81)	81 (12.83)	112 (9.63)
Class II	1096 (70.19)	28 (71.84)	372 (71.48)	696 (66.29)
Class III	329 (16.17)	2 (6.35)	92 (15.11)	235 (22.10)
Class IV	29 (0.89)	-	11 (0.58)	18 (1.99)
KCCQ Summary scores (0-100)				
Clinical, mean (sd)	86.83 (15.02)	93.02 (11.91)	88.74 (13.16)	79.87 (17.88)
Overall, mean (sd)	86.30 (14.67)	93.11 (8.05)	88.07 (13.20)	79.47 (17.37)



Conclusion

CONCLUSIONS



We used a **contemporary definition of HF** according to the ESC/Universal Definition of HF criteria and HFA-PEFF score for those with symptoms + NT-proBNP ≥125 pg/mL and EF ≥ 50%.

Primary objective:

The **estimated prevalence of HF** in the population **50+** in mainland Portugal was **16.54%** (14.88 – 18.35%).

Secondary objectives:

HFpEF is the dominant phenotype, with an estimated prevalence of **15.22** % (13.73 – 16.84%).

9 out of 10 patients were **unaware** of their condition.

Prevalence in **women is 2.3 times higher** than in men.

There is a steep increase with age, reaching ~30% in those 70+.



We are deeply grateful to all participants of the PORTHOS study

ESTUDO DE PREVALÊNCIA DE INSUFICIÊNCIA CARDÍACA EM PORTUGAL









NOVA

