

Fysisk träning vid kronisk hjärtsvikt

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Symtom och tecknen på hjärtsvikt

Symptoms and signs typical of heart failure

Symptoms	Signs
Typical - Breathlessness - Orthopnoea - Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea - Reduced exercise tolerance - Fatigue, tiredness, increased time to recover after exercise - Ankle swelling	More specific - Elevated jugular venous pressure - Hepatjugular reflux - Third heart sound (gallop rhythm) - Laterally displaced apical impulse
Less typical - Nocturnal cough - Wheezing - Bloated feeling - Loss of appetite - Confusion (especially in the elderly) - Depression - Palpitations - Dizziness - Syncope - Bedwetting	Less specific - Weight gain (>2 kg/week) - Weight loss (in advanced HF) - Tissue wasting (cachexia) - Cardiac murmur - Peripheral oedema (ankle, sacral, scrotal) - Pulmonary crepitations - Reduced air entry and dullness to percussion at lung bases (bilateral effusion) - Tachycardia - Irregular pulse - Tachypnoea - Cheyne Stokes respiration - Hepatomegaly - Asthesia - Cold extremities - Oliguria - Normal pulse pressure

European Journal of Heart Failure (2016) 18, 171–175
doi:10.1093/ehj/ehw175

Definition hjärtsvikt

Table 3 Definition of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, mildly reduced ejection fraction and preserved ejection fraction

Type of HF	HFrEF	HFmrEF	HFpEF
CRITERIA			
1	Symptoms ± Signs ^a	Symptoms ± Signs ^a	Symptoms ± Signs ^a
2	LVEF ≤40%	LVEF 41–49% ^b	LVEF ≥50%
3	—	—	Objective evidence of cardiac structural and/or functional abnormalities consistent with the presence of LV diastolic dysfunction/raised LV filling pressures, including raised natriuretic peptides ^c

HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction; HFmrEF = heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction.

^aSigns may not be present in the early stages of HF (especially in HFpEF) and in optimally treated patients.

^bFor the diagnosis of HFmrEF, the presence of other evidence of structural heart disease (e.g. increased left atrial size, LV hypertrophy or echocardiographic measures of impaired LV filling) makes the diagnosis more likely.

^cFor the diagnosis of HFpEF, the greater the number of abnormalities present, the higher the likelihood of HFpEF.

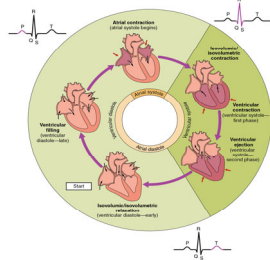
McDonagh TA et al. Eur Heart J. 2021.
10.1093/eurheartj/ehab368

New York Heart Association Classification (NYHA)

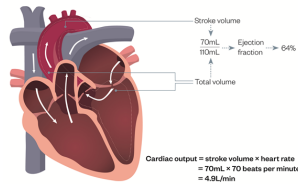
Class	Description
I	No limitations on physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue fatigue, palpitation or dyspnoea.
II	Slight limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but ordinary physical activity results in fatigue, palpitations, or dyspnoea.
III	Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but less than ordinary physical activity causes fatigue, palpitations or dyspnoea.
IV	Unable to carry out any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms of cardiac insufficiency at rest. If any physical activity is undertaken, discomfort is increased.

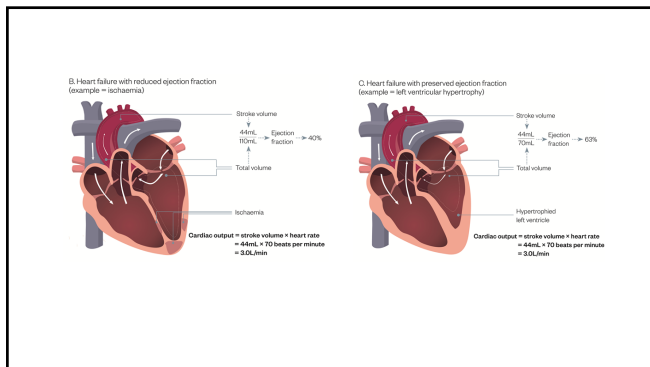
Diagnosis M, For AC, Little, Brown Boston; 1994.

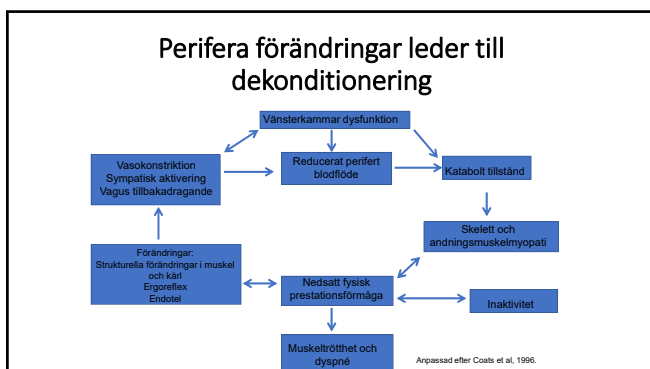
The cardiac cycle



A. Normal heart function







Fysisk kapacitet vid kronisk hjärtsvikt.

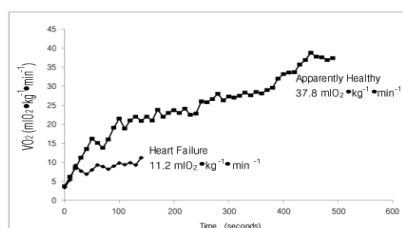


Figure 2. Oxygen consumption comparison during symptom-limited CPX: apparently healthy vs. heart failure.

Arora et al. *BMJ*, 2008
http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.315.7143.3513.200800200002

Table 1 Examples of types of physical activities resulting in different categories of metabolic equivalent tasks (METs)

MET categories	1.0 to < 1.5	1.5 to <3.0	3.0 to <6	≥6
Physical activity categories	Sedentary+standing	Light-intensity physical activity	Moderate-intensity physical activity	Vigorous physical activity
Examples of physical activities	Lying, sitting and stationary standing Sitting quietly (eg, watching television and car driving) and standing (eg, during computer work)	Slow walking (<4 km/h) Sitting tasks with moderate effort (eg, operating heavy machinery) and standing with minor effort (eg, active workstation)	Moderate and fast walking (4–7 km/h) Bicycling or walking for transportation and most manual labour (eg, garbage collecting, carpentry, bricklaying or masonry)	Very fast walking (>7 km/h) Running, swimming, bicycling for exercise, carrying heavy loads or moderate loads up a flight of stairs

This one-dimensional MET-based categorisation has been the general framework for the physical activity

Hellermann A, Stamatakis E. *Br J Sports Med* 2015;59:951–952.

Table 2
Comparisons of Physical Activity Levels by Patient Groups

Physical activity (PA) variables	HF patients (N = 29) Frequency (%)	CABG patients (N = 33) Frequency (%)	Statistics χ^2 (p)
Percent of subjects meeting PA recommendations (self-report)			
Patients engaged in ≥150 min/wk of MVPA	11 (38%)	19 (56%)	2.39 (p=0.12)
Percent of subjects meeting recommendations (accelerometer)			
Patients engaged in ≥150 min/wk of MVPA	0%	11 (33%)	Exact p <0.0001
Minutes of MVPA (accelerometer)	Median (range)	Median (range)	Mann Whitney U
Min/day in MVPA (≥3 METs)	0.78 ^a (0–8.38)	18.5 (0–128)	-6.41 ^a
Min/wk in MVPA (≥3 METs)	5.5 (0–58.6)	129.5 (0–896)	-6.41 ^a
Min/day in light PA (1.6–2.9 METs)	18.2 (0.7–176.8)	146.8 (1.3–386.5)	-6.26 ^a

Legend: HF = heart failure; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft surgery; MVPA = moderate and vigorous physical activity

^aFor HF patients, the median for min/day of MVPA was 0 so the mean was reported and used to calculate min/wk of MVPA

^ap<0.001

Vaia BC, et al. *Rehabil Nurs*. 2017;6(2):119–124.

Syreupptagningsförmåga (VO_{2max}) vid kronisk hjärtsvikt

$$VO_{2max} = CO_{max} * a-vO_{2diff\ max}$$

- Begränsad förmåga att öka hjärtminutvolymen (CO) jämfört med friska individer
- Att optimera den arteriovenösa syrgasdifferensen ($a-vO_{2diff}$) är extra viktigt vid hjärtsvikt för att öka VO_{2max}

Hur påverkas $a-vO_{2diff}$ med fysisk träning vid hjärtsvikt

- Ökad andel muskelfibrer typ 1
- Ökad andel kapillärer kring muskelfibern
- Ökad andel mitokondrier
- Ökad endotelberoende vasodilatation
- Ökat blodflöde
- Förbättrad muskelperfusion

**Vad behöver vi veta för att
kunna förskriva fysisk träning.**

Medicinskt stabil eller tidig start?

- En medicinskt behandlad patient vars symptom och tecken på hjärtsvikt har varit relativt oförändrade under 1 månad anses som stabil Ponikowski, Voors et al. 2Eur J Heart Fail. 2016;18(8):891-975.
- 2 veckor efter akut decompensation Acanfora et al. Int J Cardiol. 2016;225:313-323. Doletsky et al. Eur J Prev Cardiol. 2018;25(1):9-18.

COMORBIDITY	DIRECTIONAL IMPACT ON DISEASE PROGRESSION	HEART FAILURE SPECIFICITY
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Inflammation, hypoxia, paroxysmal dyspnea, airflow limitation, leading to pulmonary congestion, abnormal left ventricular (LV) diastolic filling, reduced beta-adrenergic cardiovascular effects. Elevated LV end-diastolic pressure and beta-blocker use may compromise lung function.	More prevalent in preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), compared to reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). Higher mortality risk in HFpEF.
Anemia	Adverse LV remodeling, adverse neurological effects, increased neurohormonal and inflammatory cytokines. Inflammation, hemolysis, renal dysfunction, metabolic abnormalities exacerbate.	More prevalent in HFpEF? Similar increased risk for mortality in both groups.
Diabetes	Diabetic cardiomyopathy, mitochondrial dysfunction, abnormal calcium homeostasis, oxidative stress, neuroendocrine-adrenergic system (RAAS) activation, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease. Incident and worsening diabetes mellitus via sympathetic and RAAS activation.	More prevalent in HFpEF? Similar increased risk for mortality in both groups.
Renal dysfunction	Sodium and fluid retention, anemia, inflammatory, RAAS and sympathetic activation. Cardiovascular syndrome through low cardiac output, accelerated atherosclerosis, inflammation, increased venous pressure.	Similar prevalence in both groups. Similar increased risk for mortality in both groups.
Sleep-disordered breathing	Hypoxia, systemic inflammation, sympathetic activation, arrhythmias, hypertension (pulmonary and systemic), RAS dysfunction, worsening congestion. Nocturnal fluid movement may worsen pharyngeal obstruction, instability of ventilatory control system.	Similar prevalence in both groups. Unknown mortality differential associated with HFpEF vs. HFrEF.
Obesity	Inflammation-related physical activity and deconditioning, hypertension, metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus. Fatigue and dyspnea may limit activity; spectrum of metabolic disorders including nutritional deficiencies.	More prevalent in HFpEF? Obesity possibly, potential for a U-shaped association with mortality.

Marras, R.J. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019; 64(20):2281-89.



Hansen, D., et al. Eur J Prev Cardiol 2019;26(3): 273-276.

Pre-exercise screening

Symptom limited cycle
ergometer test



World Health Organization 1998

BORG'S ANSTRÄNGNINGSSKALA (RPE)

- 6 INGEN ANSTRÄNGNING ALLS
- 7 EXTREMT LÄTT
- 8
- 9 MYCKET LÄTT
- 10 -
- 11 LÄTT
- 12 -
- 13 NÅGOT ANSTRÄNGANDE
- 14 -
- 15 ANSTRÄNGANDE
- 16 -
- 17 MYCKET ANSTRÄNGANDE
- 18
- 19 EXTREMT ANSTRÄNGANDE
- 20 MAXIMAL ANSTRÄNGNING

19

Pre-exercise screening



Unilateral isoinertial muscle
endurance test for shoulder
flexion.
20 contractions per minute
2 kg dumbbell for women
3 kg dumbbell for men



Bilateral isometric shoulder
abduction
1 kg dumbbell in each hand



Unilateral isoinertial heel-lift
10° tilted wedge
30 lifts per minute

Cider et al. Eur J Cardiovasc Nurs 2006

20

**Hur skall patienter med
kronisk hjärtsvikt träna?**



Recommendations for exercise rehabilitation in patients with chronic heart failure

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Exercise is recommended for all patients who are able in order to improve exercise capacity, QOL, and reduce HF hospitalization. ^c 324–328,335–337	I	A
A supervised, exercise-based, cardiac rehabilitation programme should be considered in patients with more severe disease, frailty, or with comorbidities. ^e 324–327,338	IIa	C

HF = heart failure; QOL = quality of life.

^aClass of recommendation.

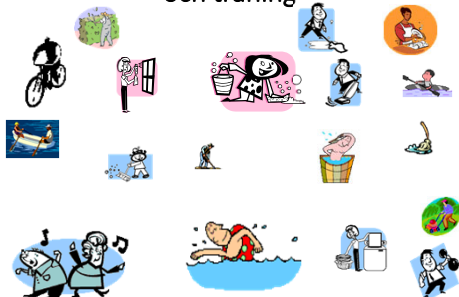
^bLevel of evidence.

^cIn those who are able to adhere to the exercise programme.

McDonagh TA et al. Eur Heart J. 2021.
10.1093/eurheartj/ehab368

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Vad tror ni att vi kan erbjuda för fysisk aktivitet och träning?



Rekommendationer om fysisk träning vid hjärtsjukdom

Typ av träning	Intensitet	Frekvens	Duration
Aerob fysisk träning (konditionsträning Intervall eller distans)	60-85 % $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ RPE, 13-17	3-5 gånger/vecka	30-60 minuter/ gång (inklusive uppvärmning)
Muskulär motståndsträning	RPE, 15-17	2-3 gånger/vecka	8-10 övningar, 10-15 repetitioner, 1-3 set.

Balady et al. J of Cardiopulm Rehabil Prev. 2007, 27(3): 121-129.

Cycle ergometry

Cardiac output: ↑↑↑
Ventilation: ↑↑↑
Muscle blood flow/Kg: ↑

| Poole, D. C., et al. "Exercise limitations in heart failure with reduced and preserved ejection fraction." J Appl Physiol (1985) 124(1): 208-224.

Knee extension

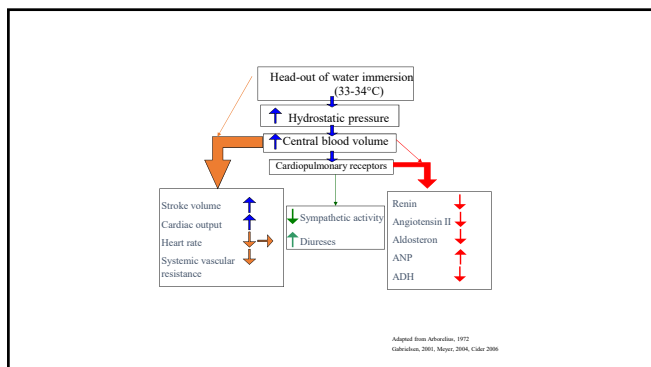
Cardiac output: ↑
Ventilation: ↑
Muscle blood flow/Kg: ↑↑↑

| Poole, D. C., et al. "Exercise limitations in heart failure with reduced and preserved ejection fraction." J Appl Physiol (1985) 124(1): 208-224.

Hydroterapi under 8 veckor



Träning i varmt (33-35° C) vatten
Intensitet: 40-80% av pulsreserven
Duration: 45 minuter/ tillfälle
Frekvens: 3 ggr/v
Kombinerad centralcirkulatorisk och perifer muskeltäning
Resultat: Ökad kondition och muskelfunktion
Cider et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2003;5(4):527-535



J Rehabil Med 2014; 46: 461–467

ORIGINAL REPORT

A GROUP-BASED EXERCISE PROGRAMME DID NOT IMPROVE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE AND COMORBIDITY: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Table II. Baseline and after exercise training or control period in patients with chronic heart failure. Data presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD).

Variable tested	Baseline		P-value between groups at baseline	Posttest		P-value between groups
	Intervention	Control		Intervention	Control	
6 MWT (m)	390±50 n=25	345±104 n=23	0.180	440±50 n=21	327±103 n=20	0.014
Ergometer test (w)	63±20 n=25	55±16 n=23	0.470	84±27 n=20	51±20 n=20	0.001
Shoulder abduction (°)	70±27 n=23	30±20 n=23	0.231	80±43 n=20	38±11 n=20	0.028
Head left right (n.s.)	3±5 n=23	7±6 n=19	0.162	3±6 n=20	6±7 n=20	<0.0001
Head left left (n.s.)	9±6 n=23	7±6 n=19	0.199	7±6 n=20	7±7 n=19	0.004
SF-36 PCS (points)	37±11 n=24	35±9 n=23	0.537	42±10 n=19	34±10 n=20	0.018
IPAQ (category)	1 (1–3) n=24	2 (1–3) n=23	0.382	2 (1–3) n=22	1 (1–3) n=20	0.008

n.s.=not a significant difference; 6MWT = 6-min Walk Test; PCS = Physical Capacity Score; IPAQ = International Physical Activity Questionnaire

Borland, et al. J Rehabil Med. 2014;46(5):461-467.

Effekter av fysisk träning vid kronisk hjärtsvikt

Outcomes	Evidence*	Effect sizes	References	Type of exercise
Hospital admission ≤ 12 months follow up	+++	RR 0.70, (0.60 to 0.83)	(1)	Aerobic exercise and/or combined with resistance exercise within CR
Aerobic capacity VO _{2max}	++++	MD +3.10 ml/kg/min (2.01 to 4.20) compared to control	(2)	Aerobic exercise and/or combined with resistance exercise within CR
Muscle strength	+++	MD +4.2 to +13.2 kg compared to endurance exercise alone	(3, 4)	Aerobic exercise combined with resistance exercise within CR
HR-QoL	++	MD 7.11 points (-10.49 to -3.73) compared to control	(1)	Aerobic exercise and/or combined with resistance exercise within CR

1) Long L et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. 2018. 2) Cianci D et al. JACC Heart Fail. 2018;6(7):598-604.
3) Beckers P et al. Eur Heart J. 2008;29(25):3258-65. 4) Mendez L et al. Clin Rehabil. 2005;23(3):207-15

Kvalitetsindikatorer fysioterapi

Andel patienter med hjärtsvikt med LVEF <50 % (HFrEF, och HFmrEF) som genomfört ett individuellt besök till fysioterapeut inom specialiserad hjärtrehabilitering inom 90 dagar för bedömning med pre-exercise screening, inkluderat test av fysisk kapacitet och förskrivning av individuellt anpassat träningsprogram inom hjärtrehabilitering.	80 %	Var 3:e månad	Nationell datakälla saknas Diagnoskoder: ICD-10-SE I50.1a Vänsterhjärtsvikt med nedsatt ejektionsfraktion (HFrEF) ICD-10-SE I50.1b Vänsterhjärtsvikt med lätt nedsatt ejektionsfraktion (HFmrEF) Åtgärds-koder: PD009 Bedömning av tolerans för fysisk ansträngning och uthållighet DV132 Rådgivande samtal om fysisk aktivitet DV133 Kvalificerat rådgivande samtal om fysisk aktivitet
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Från PSV hjärtsvikt, 2021

Sammanfattning

- Det finns i dagsläget inga studier som visat att livstilsråd avseende en ökad fysisk aktivitetsnivå kan påverka fysisk kapacitet
- Enbart råd om att öka den fysiska aktivitetsnivån är vanligen inte tillräckligt för att förbättra VO_{2max} Orrrow G, et al. BMJ. 2012;344:e1389
- Volym och intensitet vid fysisk träning är avgörande faktorer för att möjliggöra en ökning av VO_{2max}, inte fysisk aktivitet per se Lee IM, et al. Am J Epidemiol. 2000;151(3):293-9

- Patienter med hjärtsvikt ska remitteras till fysioterapeut för att få möjlighet att öka sin fysiska kapacitet
- Deltagande i fysisk träning inom hjärtrehabilitering ska föregås av pre-exercise screening
- Patienter med hjärtsvikt ska få möjlighet att delta i hjärtrehabilitering



Förlängd aktivitetstid
och ökad fysisk kapacitet

Tack för uppmärksamheten



Muskulär motståndsträning



Balanssträning
