

Abstract No. **35**

Category: **Heart Failure and Cardiomyopathies**

Title: **Clinical Characteristics and Prognosis of Heart Failure According to Ejection Fraction : A Retrospective Cohort Study in a Population From Colombia**

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Abstract:

Background: Heart failure is a growing epidemic in the world, specially in developing countries like Colombia where there is a high burden of cardiovascular risk factors. There is huge need to generate data about this disease in our country in order to establish more effective health care policies. The aim of this study is to identify the clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), midrange ejection fraction (HFmEF) and preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) in a population of patients that had been followed in a disease management heart failure program.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was performed.

Results: 1011 patients were included, 89.9% had HFrEF, 8.7% HFmEF and 1.3% HFpEF. The differences in clinical characteristics and prognosis are presented in table 1.

Conclusion: In this population of heart failure patients from Colombia, patients with HFrEF and HFmEF were younger males, with more ischemic heart disease and presented more cardiovascular deaths. Patients with HFpEF were elderly women with less ischemic heart disease and presented more non cardiovascular deaths.