

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

2-21-23

PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED: Heart failure (HF) is one of the most common causes of hospitalization, hospital readmission, and death. Systems for outpatient, inpatient, and transitional care for patients with heart failure must aim to comprehensively address the complex medical and social issues that contribute to high rates of hospitalization in this population. Strategies include optimizing evidence-based drug and device therapies, addressing causes and precipitants of HF, treating comorbidities, and improving management of care [Source: UpToDate]. One gap identified in the management of HF is inadequate use of HF medications. There is new data on the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors in the management of HF that can contribute to better management of this chronic syndrome

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- describe the pathophysiology of heart failure.
- evaluate the role of SGLT-2 inhibitors and renin-angiotensin modulating drugs in improving the prognosis of patients with heart failure regardless of cardiac ejection fraction.
- recognize the role of pharmacologic management in improving the lives of patients with heart failure.

LEARNERS: cardiac surgeons, cardiologists, endocrinologists, nephrologists, pulmonary/critical care specialists, pharmacists, case managers, dieticians

DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN ATTRIBUTE: provide patient-centered care, employ evidence-based practice, work in interdisciplinary teams

CULTURAL/LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY/IMPLICIT BIAS (AB241)) Reflect on the patient populations most affected and consider how implicit bias may impact appropriate care of these patients. For example, food insecurity and transportation may affect self-management of heart failure.