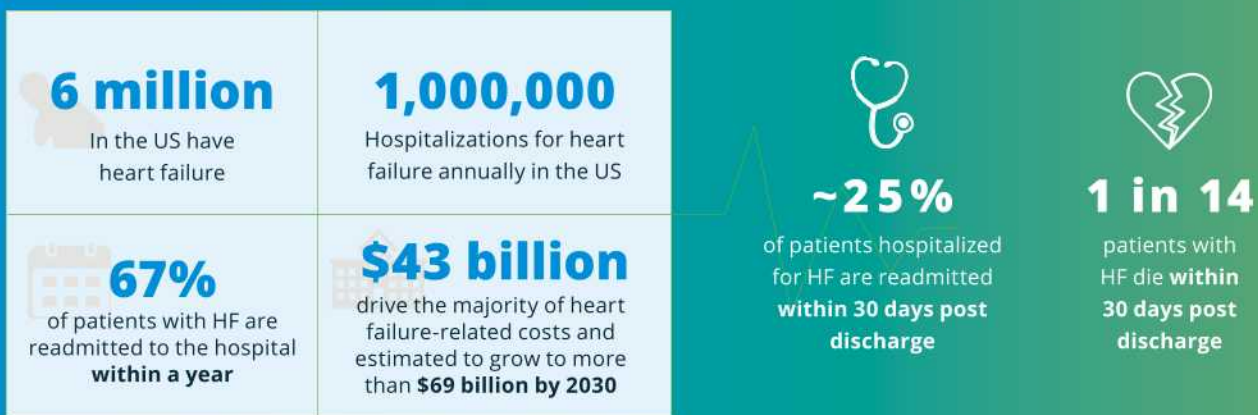


## TRENDS IN HEART FAILURE & WORSENING HEART FAILURE

**Heart failure is the #1 cause of hospitalizations in Americans over 65 years old** and remains an area with one of the largest unmet medical needs, despite advances in pharmaceutical therapies and implantable medical devices.<sup>1,2</sup>

### HEART FAILURE (HF)<sup>3-9</sup>

HF is often marked with **acute episodes of reduced cardiac function that require hospitalization.**



### WORSENING HEART FAILURE (WHF)<sup>3,10</sup>

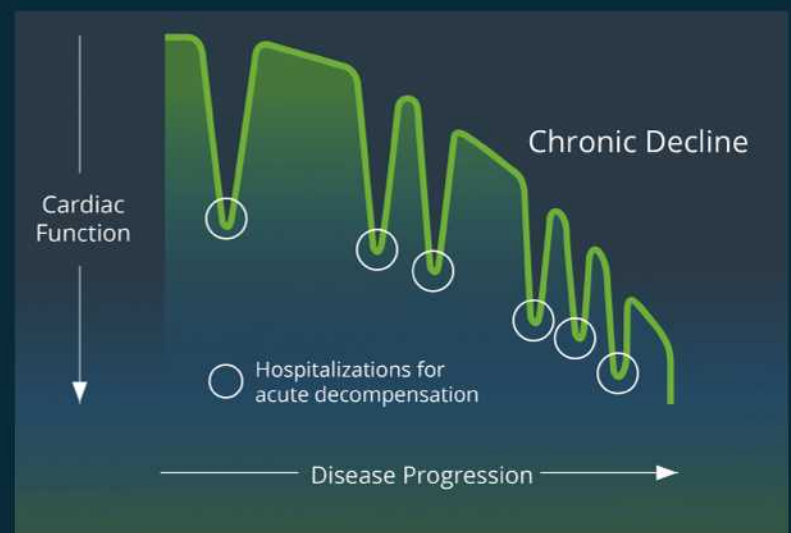
#### WHF IS DEFINED AS:

The condition where patients' symptoms worsen, requiring hospitalization and escalation of therapy

#### WHF IS ASSOCIATED WITH:

- Increased hospitalization rates
- High short- and long-term mortality
- Greater healthcare costs

#### THE TYPICAL TRAJECTORY OF WHF



# UPDATES IN CURRENT HEART FAILURE GUIDELINES

**Guidelines recommend SGLT inhibitors for the management of heart failure<sup>11,12</sup>**

## AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY<sup>11</sup>

AHA/ACC/HFSA Joint Guidelines for the Management of Heart Failure specifically recommend SGLT inhibitors for the prevention and treatment of heart failure, regardless of ejection fraction.

**The ACC guidelines recommend that guideline-directed medical therapy (GDMT) should be initiated in the hospital for patients with HFrEF, once stabilized.**

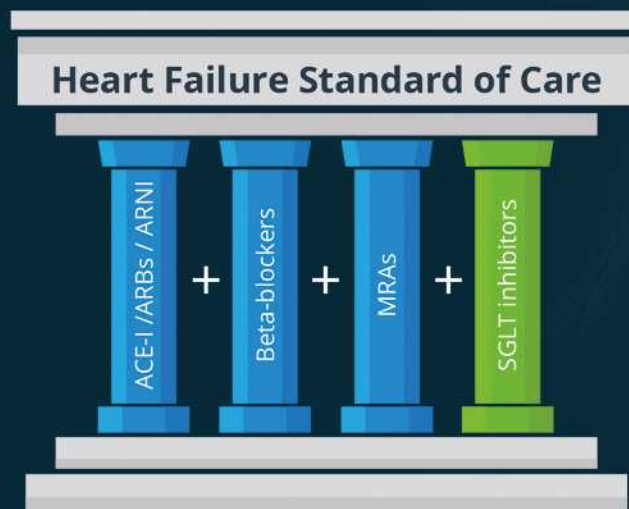
## EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CARDIOLOGY<sup>12</sup>

The 2021 European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines include SGLT inhibitors among therapies that are recommended in patients with T2DM who are at risk of cardiovascular events and consider the SGLT inhibitor class a **core pillar of care**.

**The ESC guidelines recommend administering optimal medical therapy (OMT) pre-discharge in patients with acute heart failure.**

Both the American College of Cardiology guidelines and the European Society of Cardiology guidelines

**RECOMMEND SGLT INHIBITORS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HEART FAILURE<sup>11,12</sup>**



  
Initiating oral guideline-directed medical therapy for heart failure during hospitalization is **associated with improved clinical outcomes**.<sup>11</sup>



SGLT=sodium-glucose co-transporter; T2DM=type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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