

PORTHOS

The Portuguese Heart Failure Prevalence Observational Study

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On behalf of the PORTHOS Investigators

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HF Prevalence

Do we know the real numbers?

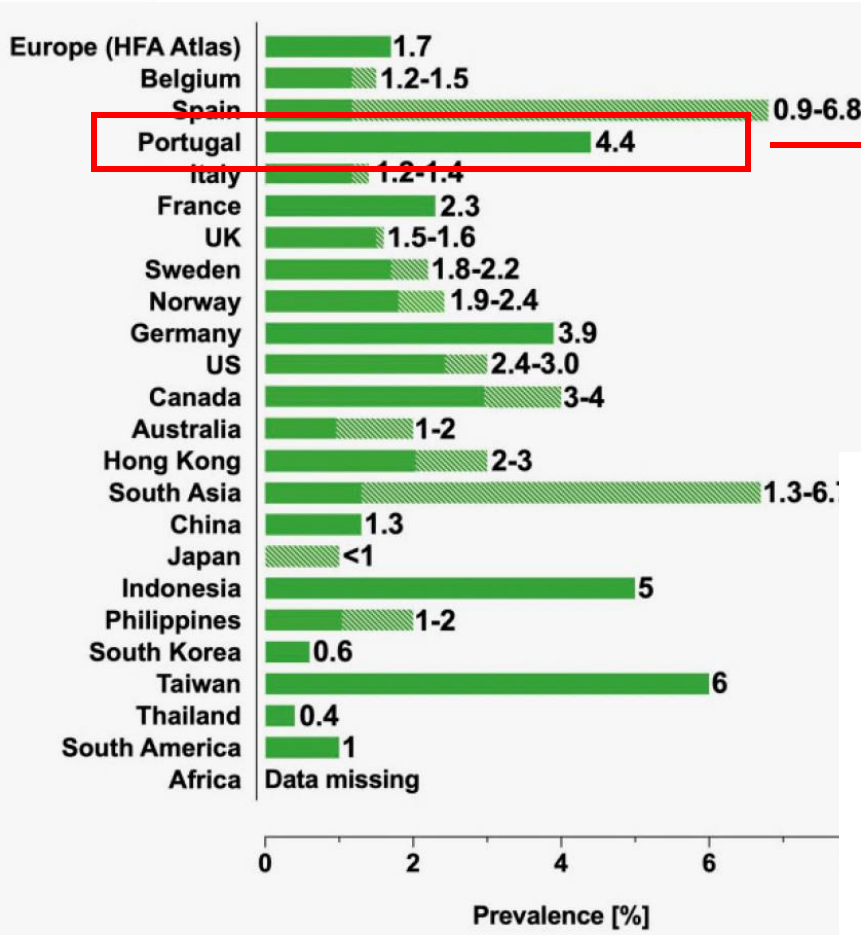
Prevalence

Prevalence 1-3% in general adult population

Overall prevalence ↑

Prevalence in HFrEF ↔

Prevalence in HFpEF ↑



The European Journal of Heart Failure 4 (2002) 531-539

The European Journal of Heart Failure
www.elsevier.com/locate/ehj

Prevalence of chronic heart failure in Southwestern Europe: the **EPICA** study

Fátima Ceia^{a,1,*}, Cândida Fonseca^{a,1}, Teresa Mota^{b,2}, Humberto Morais^{c,3}, Fernando Matias^{c,3}, António de Sousa^{c,3}, António Gouveia Oliveira^{d,4}, on behalf of the EPICA Investigators⁵

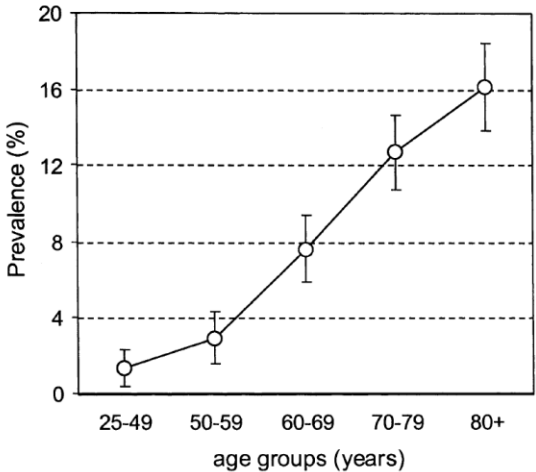
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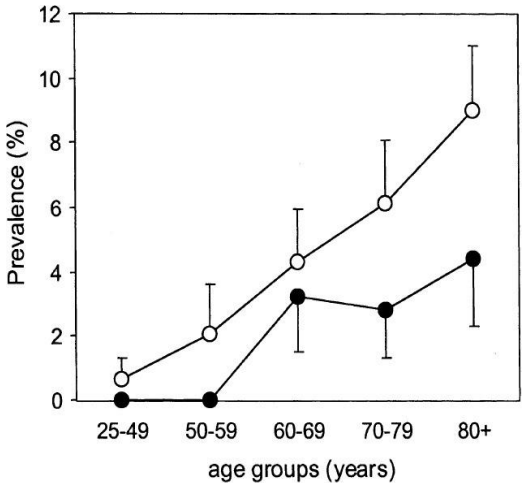
^cEPICA Working Group, Lisbon, Portugal

^dDatamedica, Lisbon, Portugal

5434 screened individuals
44 per 100 000



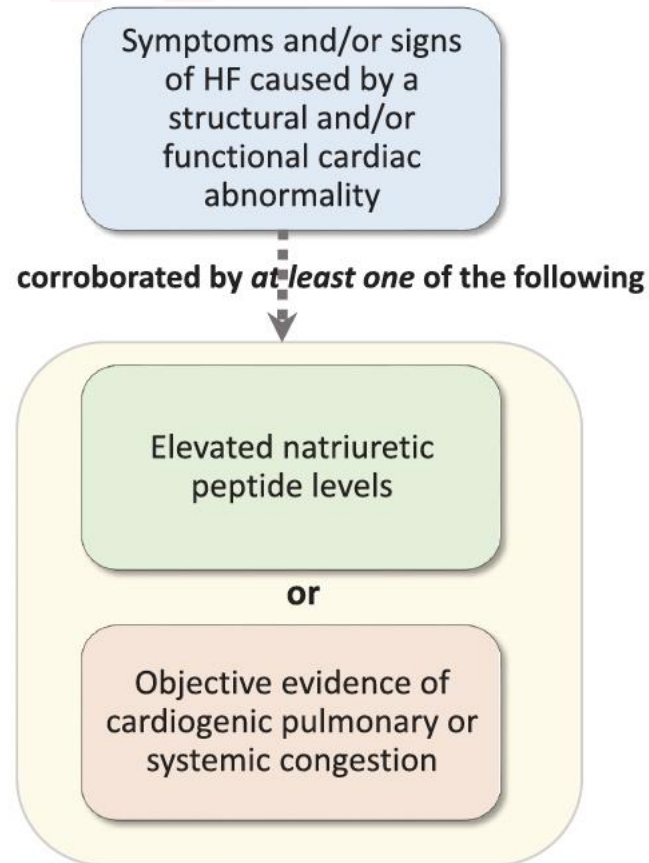
PRESERVED LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION
(SF> 28%, without severe LV dyskinesia, and LA dilatation or increased LVM)



HF Prevalence

How to define a HF case?

Universal Definition of Heart Failure



The conceptual basis for a Universal Definition of Heart Failure: congestion due to cardiac dysfunction

John G.F. Cleland^{1,2,3,*}, Pierpaolo Pellicori¹, James L. Januzzi⁴, Faiez Zannad⁵, Andrew L. Clark⁶, Mark Richards^{7,8}, John J.V. McMurray³, and Christian Mueller⁹

*“insisting on diagnostic certainty may also be detrimental if it **delays intervention until the disease is severe**, or inappropriately excludes patients from treatment, or **underestimates the size of the problem**”.*

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 natriuretic peptides and detailed echocardiography 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”.*

Objectives

OBJECTIVES

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

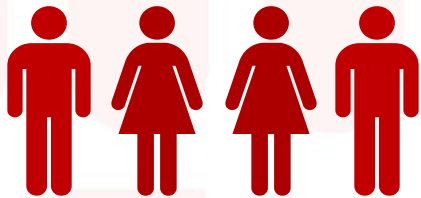
Methods

METHODS

Population and sampling

Portuguese citizens
Age ≥ 50 years

~ 4 260 272, Census 2011
~ **4 677 908, Census 2021**



Inclusion criteria

- Mainland Portugal
- Registered in the National Health Service (>99% of the population)
- Informed consent

Exclusion criteria

- Living in an institution (e.g., nursing homes, prisons, military facilities)
- Being unable to speak and understand Portuguese
- 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 (\geq NYHA II accessed by a structured questionnaire)
- NT-proBNP ≥ 125 pg/mL
- LVEF $\leq 40\%$

HFmrEF

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

* HFA-PEFF score ≤ 1 points excludes HFpEF.

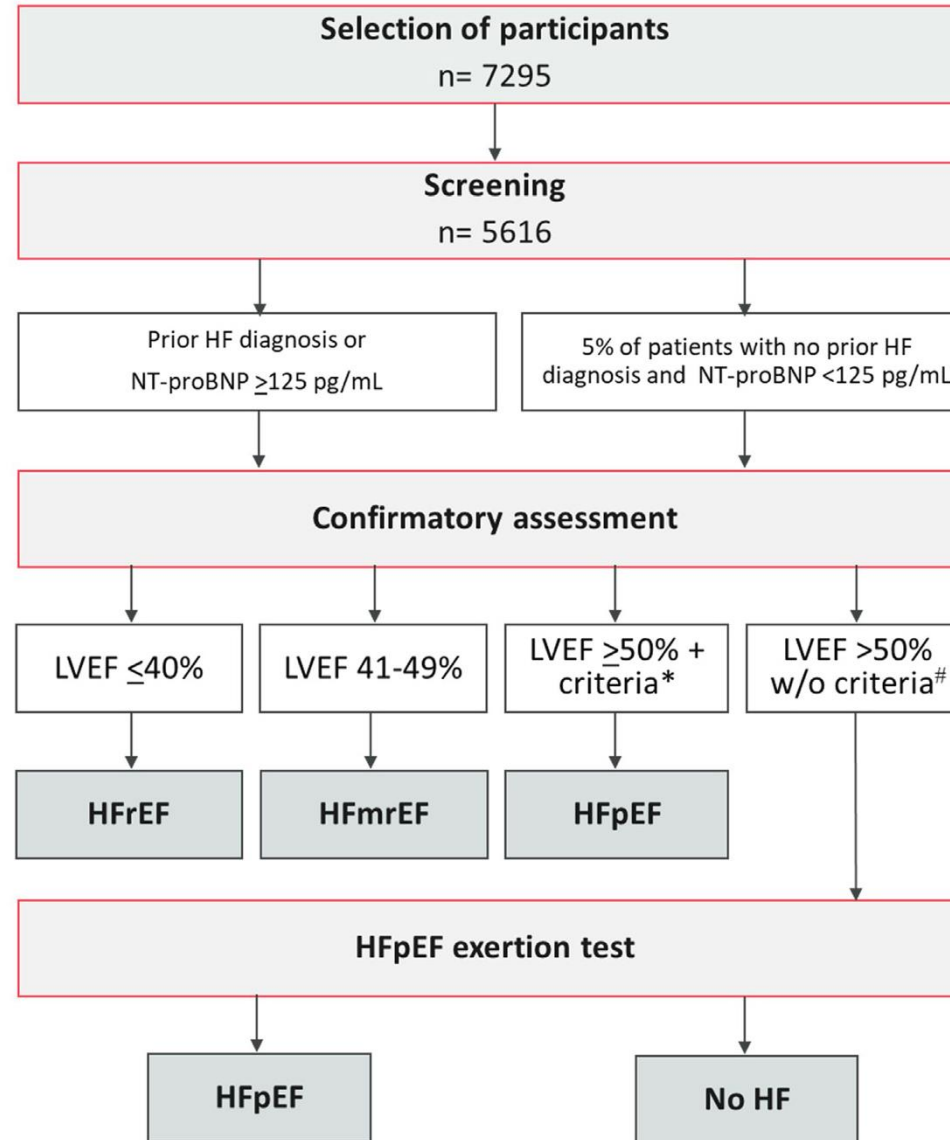
2–4 points is considered indeterminate diagnosis and, therefore, not diagnostic of HFpEF

METHODS

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



- Invitation to participate
- Oral consent
- Outpatient visit schedule

- Written consent
- Vital signs and body measurements
- NT-proBNP assessment
- Sociodemographic questionnaire
- EQ-5D questionnaire
- 1-lead electrocardiogram

- KCCQ questionnaire
- 12-lead electrocardiogram
- Ecocardiography
- Medical history and treatments
- Laboratory assessments

- Echocardiographic diastolic stress test

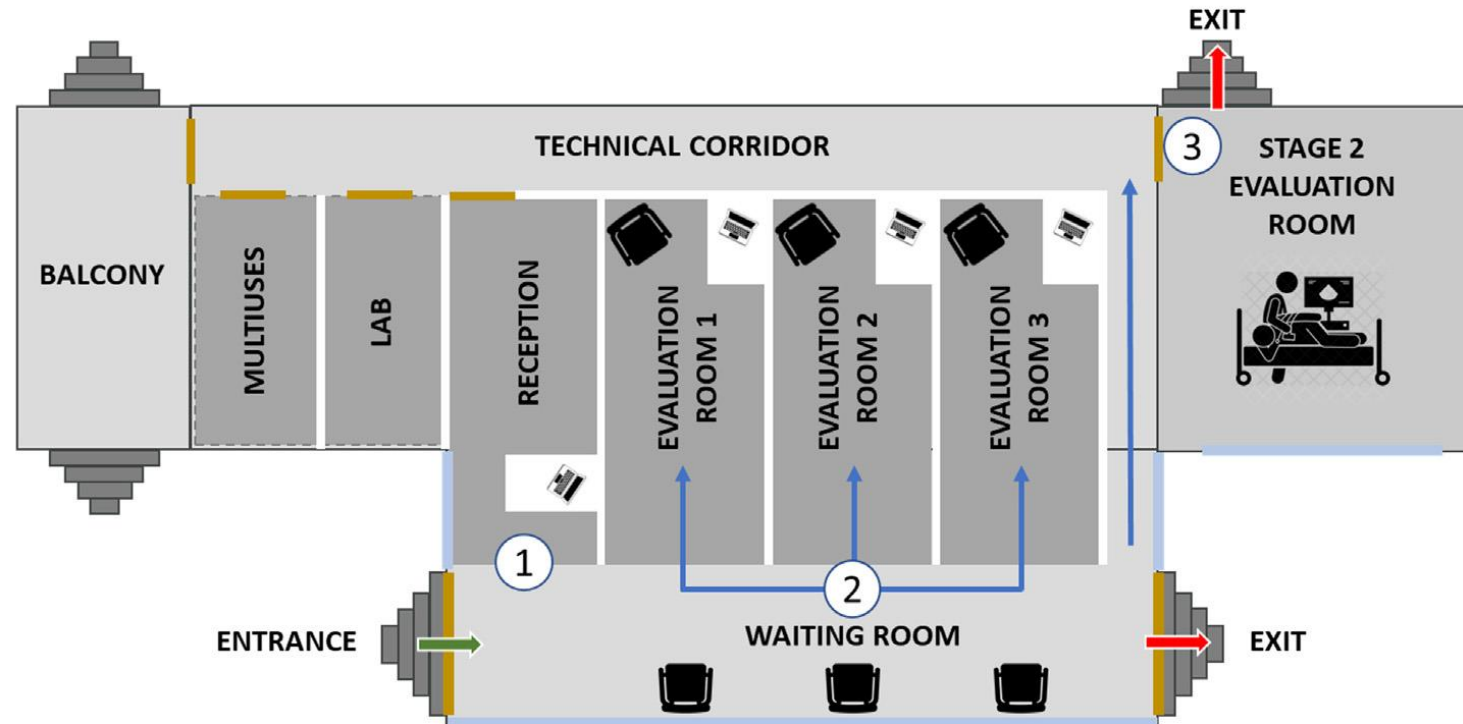
A



PORTHOS
ESTUDO DE PREVALÊNCIA DE INSUFICIÊNCIA
CARDÍACA EM PORTUGAL

The PORTHOS Mobile Clinic

B



Results

RESULTS

The PORTHOS cohort versus the Portuguese Census 2021

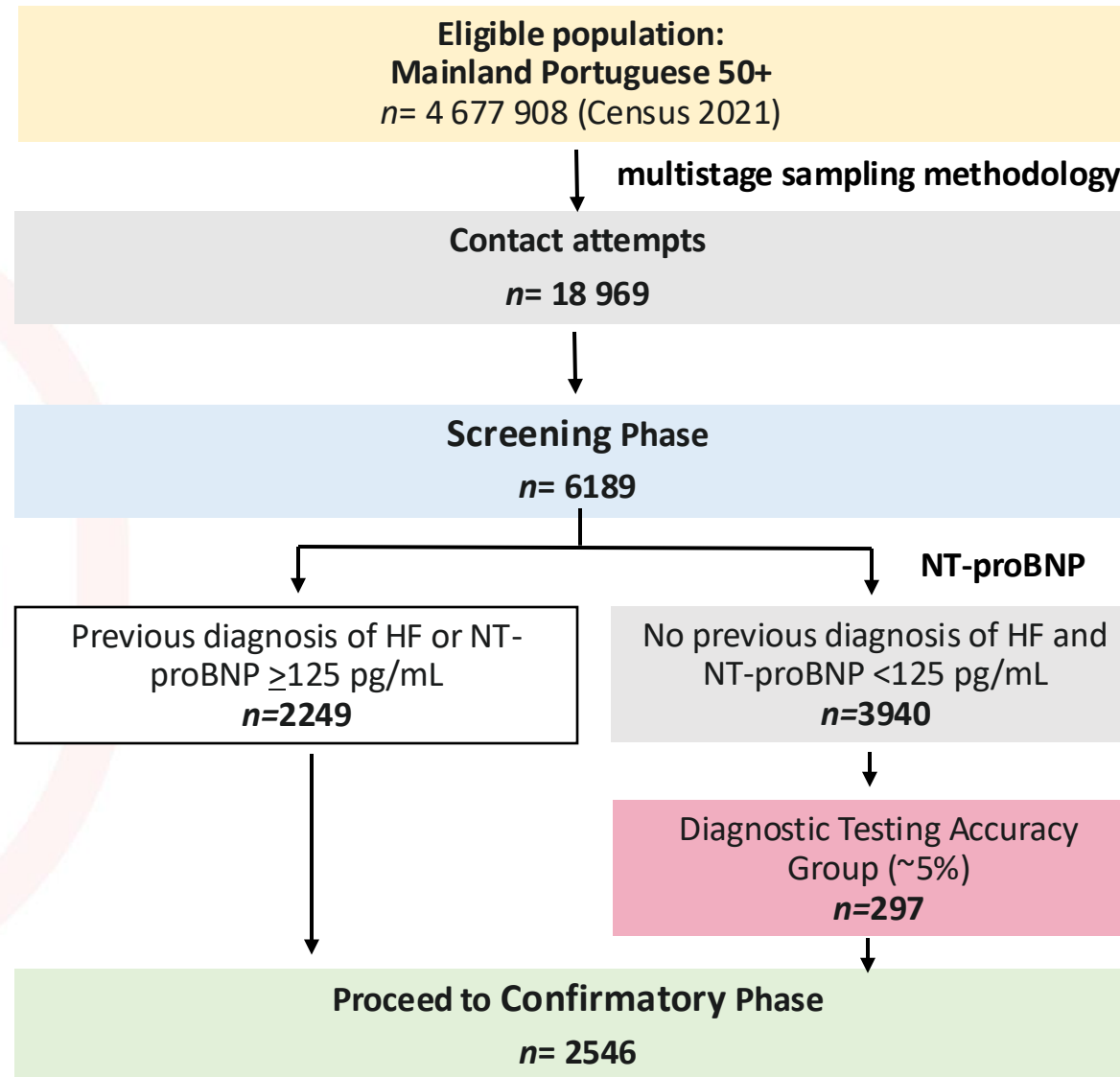
		PORTHOS n = 6 189	Census 2021 age ≥ 50 years n = 4 677 908
Sex			
	Men	2.774 (44.8%)	1.981.950 (42.4%)
	Women	3.415 (55.2%)	2.695.958 (57.6%)
Age (years)			
	50-59	2.098 (33.9%)	1.491.780 (31.9%)
	60-69	1.812 (29.3%)	1.377.940 (29.5%)
	70 +	2.279 (36.8%)	1.808.188 (36.7%)
NUTS II (region)			
	Norte	2.375 (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%)

RESULTS

Estimated Prevalence in individuals 50+ living in Mainland Portugal

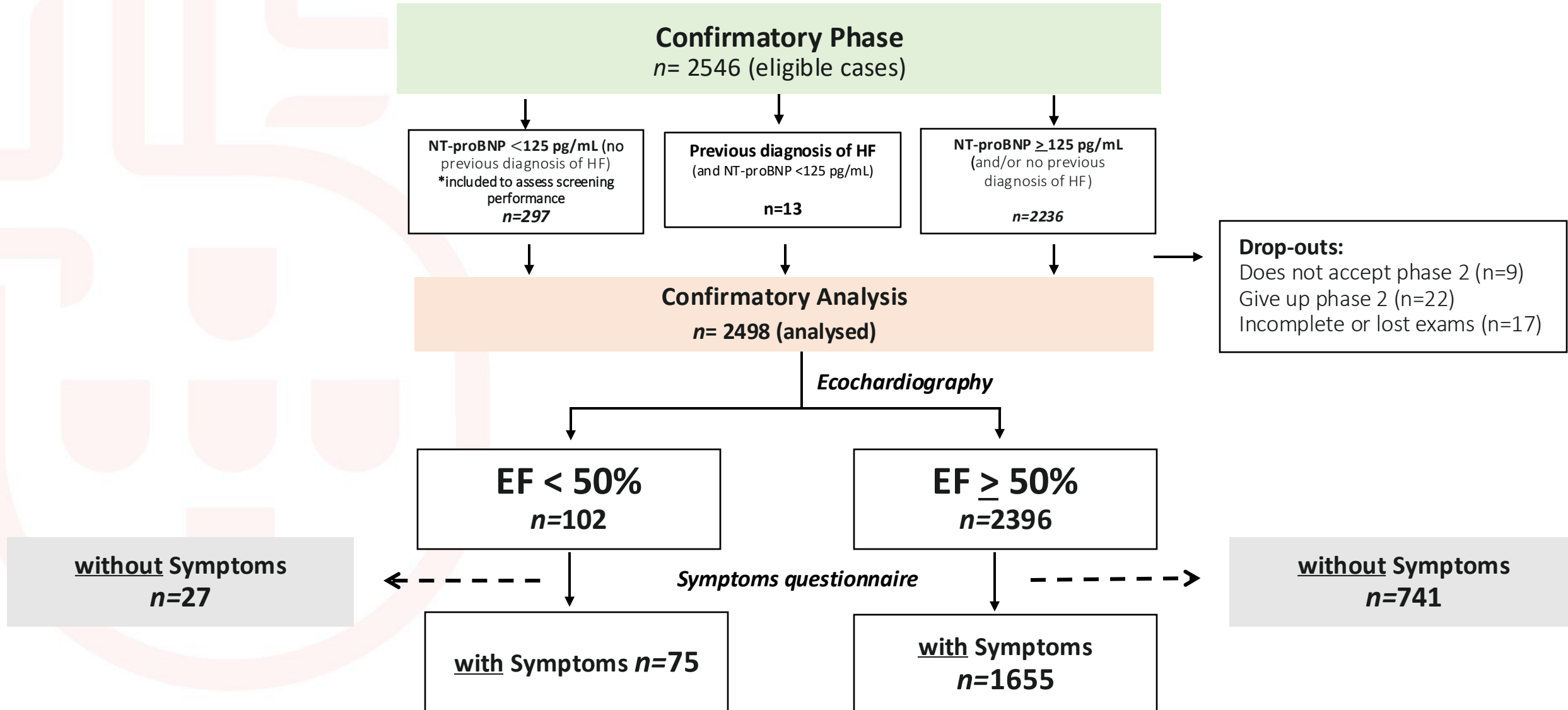
Reasons for not participating in the study:

Not contactable (n=2859; 22,4%)
Not Eligible (n=2523; 19,7%)
Refused (n=7398; 57,9%)



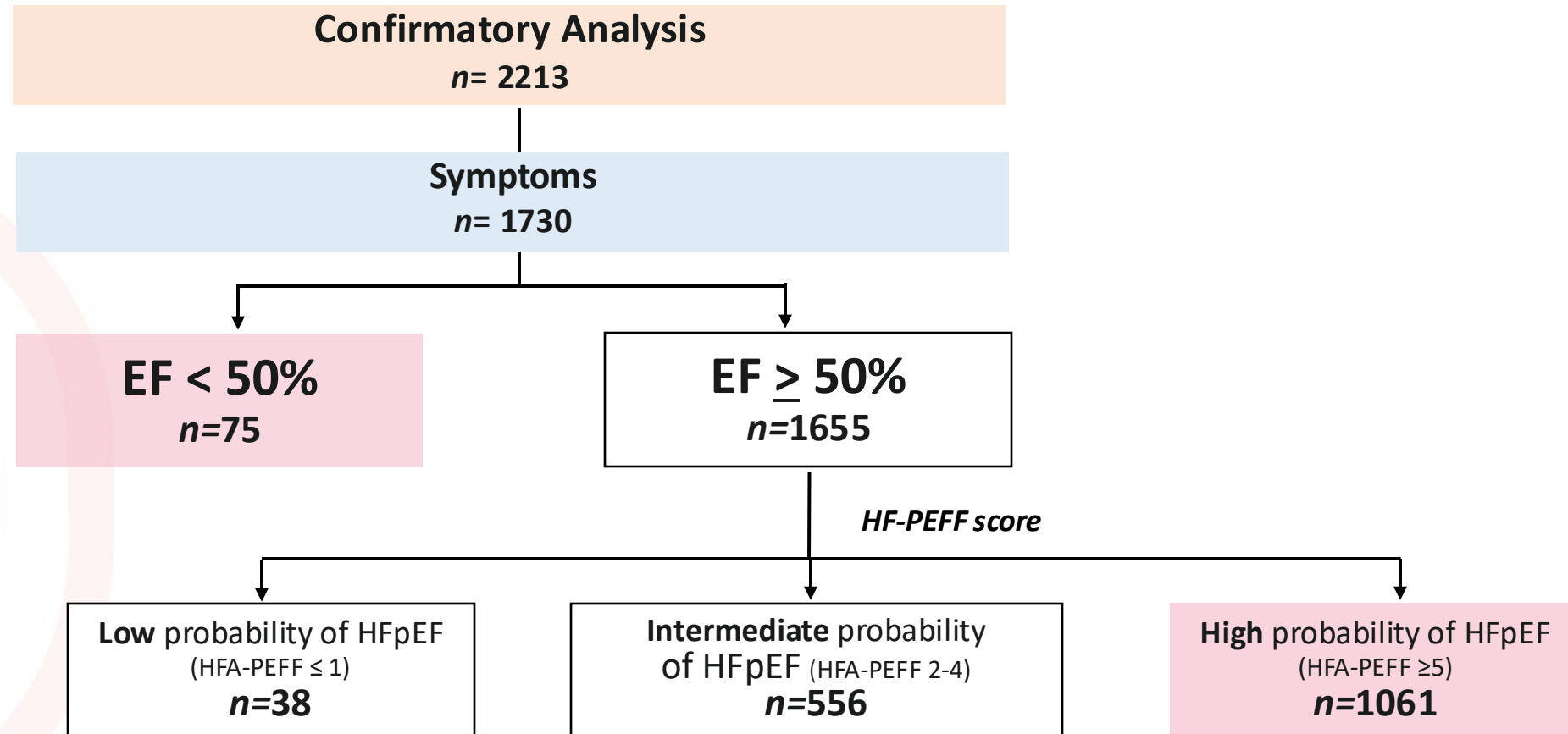
RESULTS

Estimated Prevalence in individuals 50+ living in Mainland Portugal



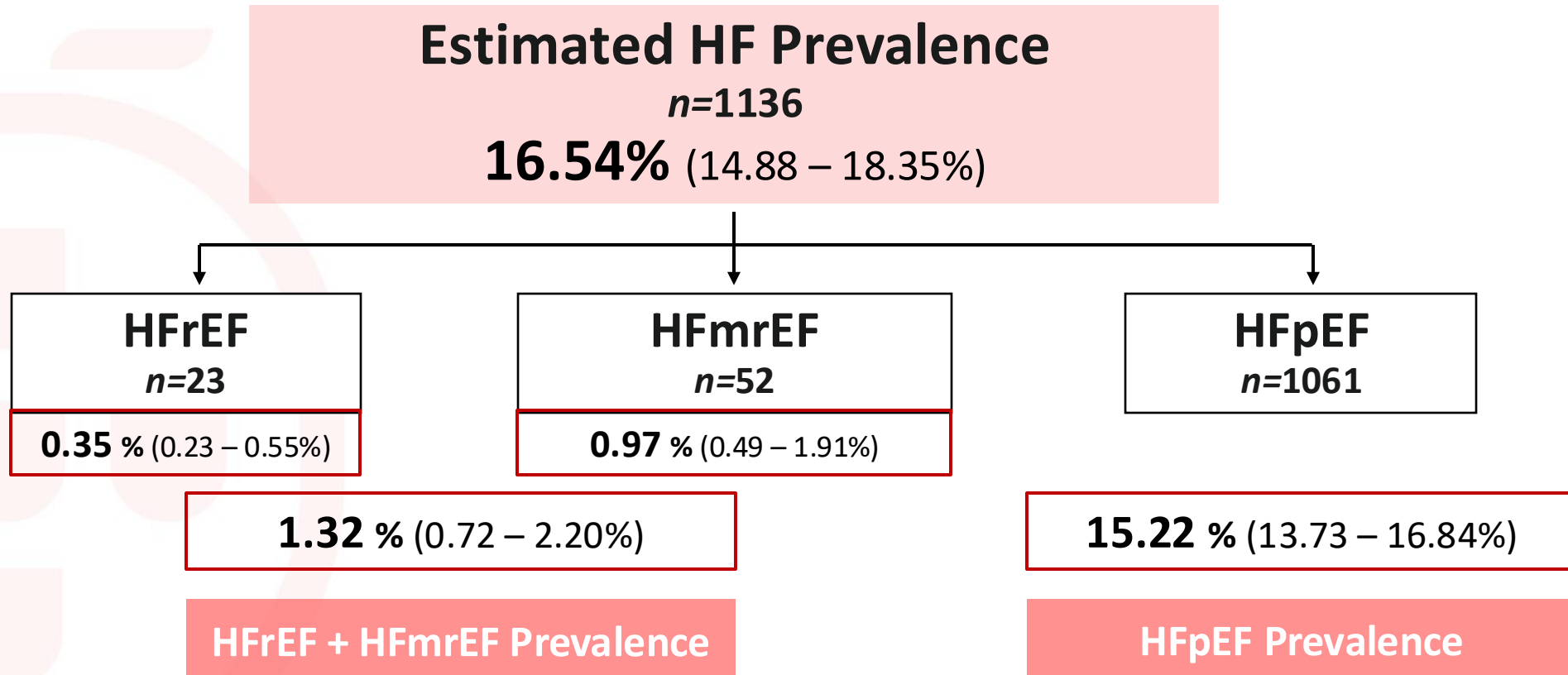
RESULTS

Estimated Prevalence in individuals 50+ living in Mainland Portugal



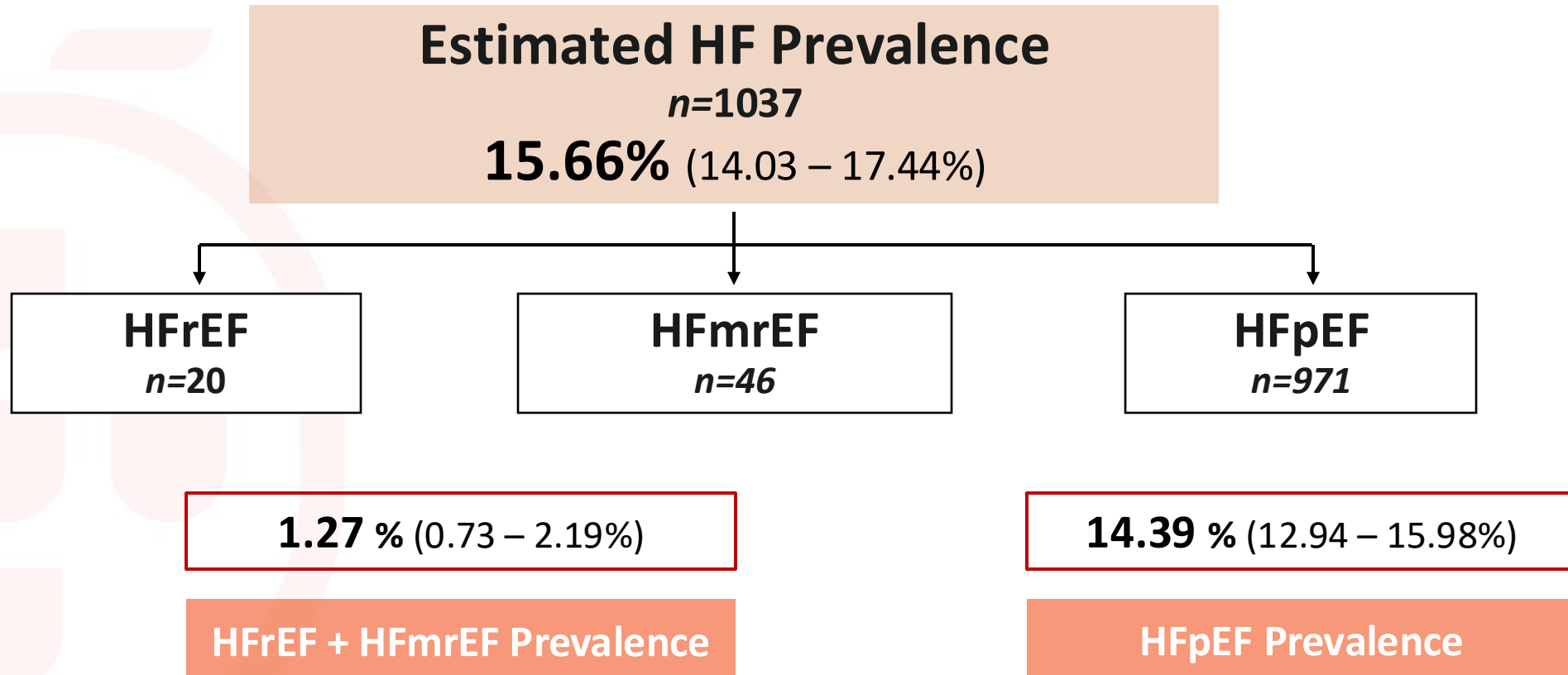
RESULTS

Estimated Prevalence in individuals 50+ living in Mainland Portugal



RESULTS

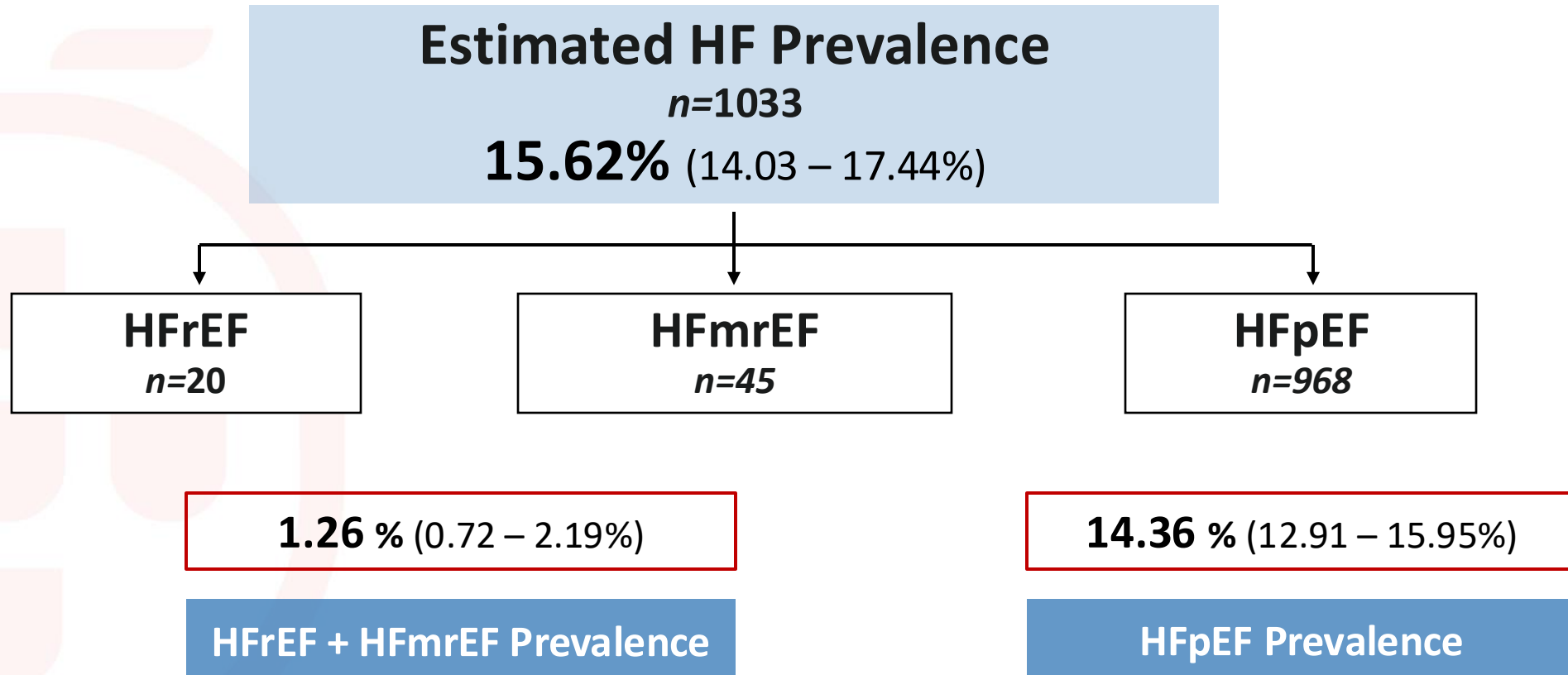
Sensitivity analysis excluding: Primary Valvular Heart Disease*



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

RESULTS

Sensitivity analysis excluding: HFpEF mimics*

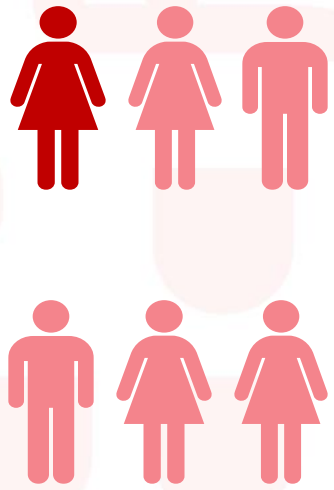


* HFpEF mimics: VHD, infiltrative cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, pericardial disease, or high-output HF

RESULTS

HF Prevalence by sex and age

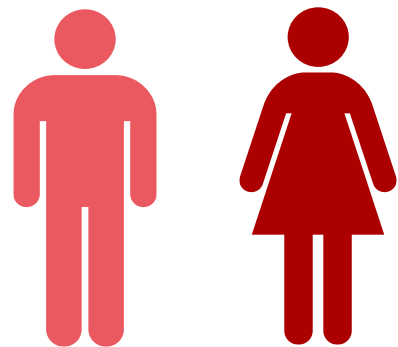
773 726 patients



1 out of 6
with 50+ live with HF

Prevalence by sex (%)

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

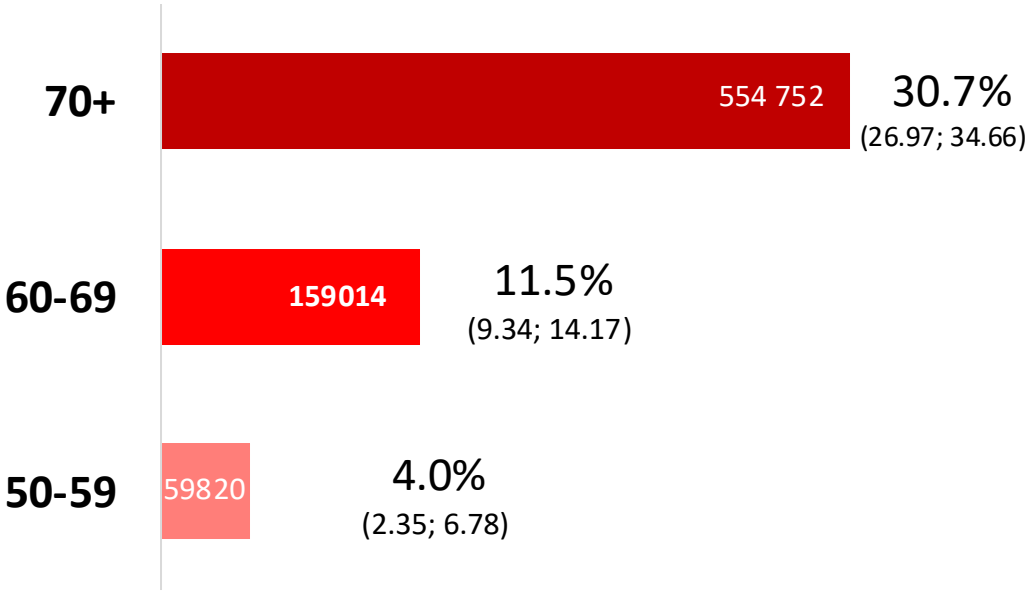


10.44% **21.02%**
(8.78; 12.37) (18.43; 23.87)

Crude OR: 2.28*
(95%CI:1.77; 2.94; p< 0.001)

* ref men

Prevalence by age (%)



60-69 OR: 3.12 ** (95%CI:1.71; 5.70; p< 0.001)
70+ OR: 10.58 ** (95%CI:5.91; 18.85; p< 0.001)

** ref 50-59 y

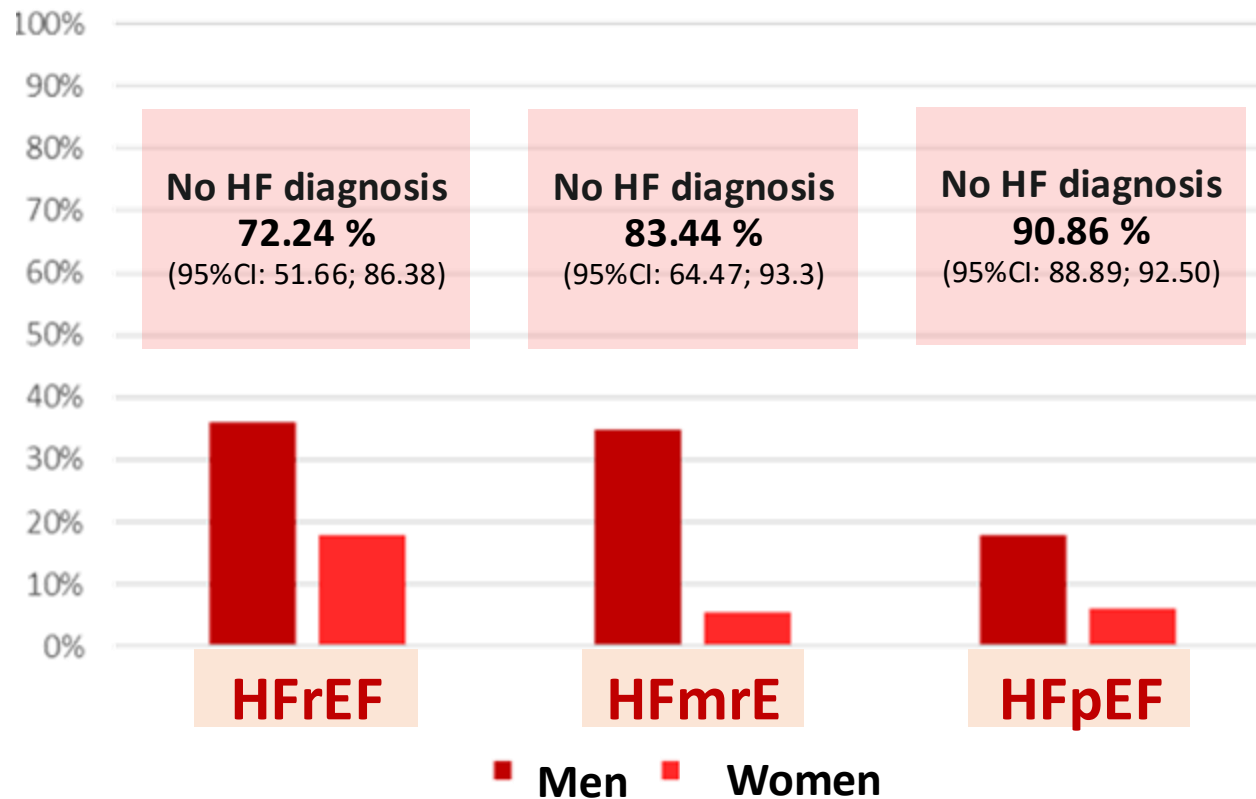
RESULTS

Prior HF diagnosis

Estimated Prevalence of no
previous diagnosis of HF
90.02 %
(95%CI:88.04; 91.71)

9 out of 10
patients were
unaware of
their condition

Self-reported previous diagnosis of HF (%)



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

RESULTS

Sample characteristics

	HFrEF + HFmrEF (EF<50%) n=75	HFpEF (EF ≥50%) n=1061
Age 70+ (%)	42.9%	74.2%
Male sex (%)	42.3%	25.4%
Obesity (BMI ≥30 kg.m ⁻²) (%)	28.6%	30.5%
T2D (%)	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 n=75	HFpEF 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]
Left atrial volume index mL.m ⁻² , median [P25-P75]	52.12 [50.27-63.10]	46.31 [41.67-53.5]
E' septal m.s ⁻¹ , median [P25-P75]	0.07 [0.05-0.08]	0.06 [0.05-0.07]
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

	Non- HF	HF	Crude β	Crude	Adjusted β	Adjusted
	1363	<i>n</i> =1136	Non-HF vs HF	p-value	Non-HF vs HF	p-value
			[95% CI]	Non-HF vs HF	[95% CI]	Non-HF vs HF
KCCQ Summary scores						
(0-100)						
Clinical, (mean \pm 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 \pm 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

Conclusions

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 $\geq 50\%$.

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+**.

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CARDÍACA EM PORTUGAL

We are deeply grateful
to all participants of
the **PORTHOS** study

PROMOTORES



Sociedade Portuguesa de
CARDIOLOGIA

AstraZeneca

NOVA
MEDICAL SCHOOL

COM O APOIO PATROCÍNIO
DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA



O Presidente da República

PARCEIROS

MARIA

globalsport
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