Coronary angiography in worsening heart failure

Ferreira, João Pedro; Rossignol, Patrick; Demissei, Biniyam; Sharma, Abhinav; Girerd, Nicolas; Anker, Stefan D.; Cleland, John G. F.; Dickstein, Kenneth; Filippatos, Gerasimos S.; Hillege, Hans L.; Lang, Chim; Metra, Marco; Ng, Leong; Ponikowski, Piotr; Samani, Nilesh J.; van Veldhuisen, Dirk J.; Zwinderman, Aeilko H.; Voors, Adriaan A.; Zannad, Faiez

Published in: Heart

DOI: 10.1136/heartjnl-2017-311750

Publication date: 2018

Document Version Peer reviewed version

Link to publication in Discovery Research Portal

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in Discovery Research Portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from Discovery Research Portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.
Figure 1. Heart Failure Etiology and Prognostic Value of Coronary Angiography for the Primary Outcome of Heart Failure Hospitalization or Death*

*model adjusted on age, gender, NT-pro BNP, hemoglobin, urea, HDL-cholesterol, serum sodium, serum creatinine, systolic blood pressure, use of beta-blockers, presence of peripheral edema, and hospitalization for heart failure in the year before inclusion – the BIOSTAT risk calculator (https://biostat-chf.shinyapps.io/calc/).
HF, heart failure. P for interaction between HF etiology and Coronary Angiography =0.007.
Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival curves for Coronary Angiography performance according to Heart Failure etiology status

Legend: CA, coronary angiography; HF, heart failure.