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References; 5. Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFPEF): A Common Sense Approach; Introduction; HFPEF Epidemiology; Pathophysiology; Nomenclature; Normal Diastole Physiology; Abnormalities of Diastole with HFPEF; Case Presentation; Definition and Diagnosis of HFPEF; Case Continuation; Physiological Consideration of HFPEF; Acute Presentation, Evaluation, and Management of HFPEF; Current Diagnostic Criteria for HFPEF Doppler Echocardiography and HFPEFHospital to Home Challenges in HFPEF; Beyond Hospital to Home Transitions in Care; Targeted Therapies for HFPEF; Emerging Therapies for HFPEF; Conclusion; References; Part II: Optimizing Therapy for Patients with Chronic Heart Failure; 6. Acute Decompensated Heart Failure in the Previously Stable Heart Failure Patient: A Practical Guide to Evaluation and Treatment; Case Presentation; Acute Decompensated Heart Failure; Determining the Etiology; Optimal Treatment; Preventing Readmission; References 7. Optimizing Heart Failure Management in Idiopathic Non-Ischemic Dilated Cardiomyopathy Complicated by Ventricular ArrhythmiaThe Clinical Problem; Case Highlights; Problem of QRS Widening in the Heart Failure Patient; Role of Cardiac Resynchronization; Syncope in NIDCM; Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death in NIDCM; Management of Recurrent Ventricular Arrhythmias in NIDCM; Summary; References; 8. Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy in Heart Failure; Introduction; Background; Mechanisms; Clinical Trial Data in Moderate Severe Heart Failure; Clinical Trial Data in Mild to Moderate Heart Failure Major Society Guidelines

Sommario/riassunto

Heart failure is defined as the weakening of the heart's pumping power, and that it is unable to adequately supply the body with oxygen and nutrients. As the heart weakens it tends to stretch and stiffen under the stress. The kidneys respond by causing the body to retain fluid. If fluid builds up in the arms, legs, ankles, feet, lungs, or other organs, the body becomes congested, and congestive heart failure is the term used to describe the condition. Heart failure is the result of heart damage that can be caused by a number of diseases, including coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy, atria
