

Factors associated with prolonged hospitalization, readmission, and death in elderly heart failure patients in western Romania

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Purpose: The purpose of this prospective study was to identify factors associated with prolonged hospitalization, readmission, and death in elderly patients presenting heart failure with reduced ejection fraction.

Patients and methods: All consecutive patients aged ≥ 65 years discharged with a diagnosis of acute new-onset heart failure and a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) $\leq 45\%$ were included and followed up for 1 year. The variables associated with outcomes were analyzed in univariate and multivariate logistic regression. For the independent predictors identified by multivariate analysis, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed.

Results: A total of 71 patients were included in the study. The patient mean age was 72.5 years, 50% were female, and the mean LVEF was $31.25\% \pm 5.76\%$. In all, 34 (48%) patients experienced prolonged hospitalization, and this was independently associated with patients who were living in a rural area ($P=0.005$), those with a New York Heart Association functional class of 4 ($P<0.001$), the presence of comorbidities ($P=0.023$), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) infectious exacerbation ($P<0.001$), and chronic kidney disease ($P=0.025$). In the multivariate analysis, only COPD infectious exacerbation was independently associated with prolonged hospitalization ($P=0.003$). A total 19 patients (27%) experienced readmissions during the 1-year follow up, of which 12 (17%) had cardiovascular causes and seven (10%) had non-cardiovascular causes. The following independent variables associated with rehospitalizations were outlined in the univariate analysis: infections ($P<0.020$); COPD infectious exacerbation ($P=0.015$); one or more comorbidity ($P<0.0001$); and prolonged baseline hospitalization ($P<0.0001$). During the multivariate analysis, it was found that the independent predictors of readmissions were the presence of comorbidities ($P<0.001$) and prolonged baseline hospitalization ($P<0.01$). The 1-year mortality rate was 9.8%, with no significant difference between cardiovascular (5.6%) and noncardiovascular (4.2%) deaths. The only independent predictive variable for mortality was a New York Heart Association NYHA functional class 4 at baseline hospitalization ($P=0.001$).

Conclusion: Elderly patients are at high risk for prolonged hospitalization, readmission, and death following a first hospitalization for heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. The most powerful predictors for outcomes are the severity of heart failure, the presence of comorbidities, and prolonged hospitalization at baseline.

Keywords: reduced ejection fraction, outcome predictors, comorbidities, acute new onset heart failure, left ventricular ejection fraction

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Introduction

Heart failure (HF) is the most common discharge diagnosis in patients older than 65 years of age; it is also a common cause of hospital readmission and death, and it presents with a significant financial burden worldwide.^{1,2} Although HF is primarily a disorder

of the elderly, there is a lack of evidence-based data from randomized clinical trials pertaining to HF in this age-group. In most clinical trials, the elderly are underrepresented, often accounting for 30%–50% of cases.³ Despite the significant progress being made in the treatment strategies used for HF in adults, the prevalence of HF is increasing, and its prognosis is worsening in the elderly.^{4,5} A possible explanation for this fact is that most clinical trials have enrolled patients with a mean age of 60–65 years and have excluded those who had a severely impaired renal function. In the real world, however, approximately two-thirds of the elderly admitted to hospital for aggravated HF have stage 3–5 chronic kidney disease (CKD).^{6,7} The elderly present more frequently with comorbidities and require the use of multiple drugs for treatment; polypharmacy is thus an important problem.⁸ Although the association of multiple drugs often represents the recommended strategy in the treatment of HF, the simultaneous use of numerous drugs may increase the risk of drug interactions and adverse effects. It also may reduce the adherence to pharmacological therapies.⁹ Thus, it is possible that the treatment strategies that found to be effective in adult HF patients with reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) are less applicable to elderly HF patients.

Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to identify the factors associated with prolonged hospitalization, readmissions, and death in elderly patients, based on variables obtained at the time of first hospital admission for HF with reduced LVEF.

Material and methods

Patient selection

The study included all patients aged ≥ 65 years who were discharged from the Cardiology Department of the City Hospital Timisoara with a diagnosis of acute new-onset HF, from January 2013 until November 2013. A diagnosis of HF was made based on patient's symptoms, physical signs, chest radiography, and an echocardiographically determined LVEF $< 45\%$ (Simpson method), according to the European Society of Cardiology Guidelines for the diagnosis of HF.^{10,11} Exclusion criteria were: a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction, acute myocarditis, acute pericarditis, and acute pulmonary thromboembolism, and the need for cardiovascular surgery.

The study was advised by the ethics committee at our hospital. Before enrollment, all patients signed an informed consent to participate in the study, in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Before obtaining the consent, the patient was given sufficient time and opportunity to inquire

about the details of the study; they then decided whether to participate in the study or not.

Data extraction

Baseline data were extracted from the patients' hospital records, and included the patients' age, sex, New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class on admission, the primary cause of HF, laboratory data, chest X-ray findings, echocardiographic data, and medical history. The medical history included data regarding smoking, obesity, coronary artery disease, hypertension, valvular disease, previous myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), CKD, a history of stroke, malignancy, psychiatric disorders, neurologic disorders, thyroid gland disorders, anemia, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, and infections. The types of infections that were included in the study were COPD exacerbation, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, skin infections, and infective endocarditis.

Definition of covariates

HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFREF) was defined as HF with an LVEF value $\leq 45\%$. An echocardiographic evaluation was done within the first 24 hours of hospitalization, using a Vivid S5 echocardiograph. M-mode, two-dimensional, pulsed, and continuous Doppler, as well as tissue Doppler imaging of the tissues, were performed in all patients. LVEF was calculated using the Simpson method, which encompassed evaluating the end-diastolic volume and left ventricular end-systolic volume.^{10,11} The ischemic etiology of HF was considered in patients with a history of coronary artery disease, documented myocardial infarction, or angina.¹² A patient was considered to have hypertension when high blood pressure was evident during hospitalization ($\geq 140/90$ mmHg), when there was a previous diagnosis of hypertension, or when the patient had a normal blood pressure with ongoing antihypertensive therapy. HF was considered to be the result of hypertension if the patient had a documented diagnosis of hypertension and presented with echocardiographic findings that documented significant left ventricular hypertrophy.¹³ Valvulopathies were identified by the patient's history, a physical examination, and the patient's echocardiographic data.¹⁴ A valvular etiology of HF was considered in the presence of moderate or severe valvular disease. A peripheral artery disease diagnosis was based on the patient's history, a physical examination, the Ankle Brachial Index results, and a Duplex ultrasound.¹⁵

CKD was diagnosed in the presence of an estimated glomerular filtration rate < 90 mL/min/1.73 m².¹⁶ Diabetes

mellitus was diagnosed according to World Health Organization (WHO)/International Diabetes Federation guidelines, based on the presence of any one of the following: a glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) level $\geq 6.5\%$; a fasting plasma glucose level ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL); or a plasma glucose level ≥ 11 mmol/L (200 mg/dL) 2 hours after a 75 g oral glucose load.¹⁷ Obesity was defined as a body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m².¹⁷ We used the WHO criterion for the presence of anemia in adults, which was marked as hemoglobin value < 12.5 g/dL.²¹ A diagnosis of COPD was based on the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) criteria.¹⁹ COPD exacerbation was defined as:

... a sustained worsening of the patient's condition, from the stable state and beyond normal day-to-day variations, that is acute in onset and necessitates a change in regular medication in a patient with underlying COPD.²⁰

Bacterial infections requiring antibiotic treatment at baseline HF hospitalization were classified as COPD exacerbation, pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin infection, or infectious endocarditis. Other comorbidities were registered in the medical chart if present in the patient's medical history. These included: neurologic disorders, such as Parkinson's disease, cognitive impairment, and Alzheimer's disease; psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety; and thyroid gland disorders, including hyper- or hypothyroidism. An osteoporosis diagnosis was based on dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA), which was defined by a bone mineral density (BMD) T-score, assessed at the femoral neck, that was -2.5 or lower standard deviation (SD) units below the healthy young adult mean.²¹ A diagnosis of degenerative osteoarthritis was based on the patient's medical history, clinical examination, and X-ray findings.

Follow up and outcomes

Prolonged hospitalizations, hospital readmissions, and deaths were assessed as adverse outcomes. Patients with prolonged baseline hospitalizations were considered as those who exceeded the 75th percentile of hospitalization length, as measured in days. All-cause readmissions were registered during the follow-up period of 1 year. The causes of readmissions were assessed by examining the patients' hospital records. Readmissions due to worsening HF, atrial fibrillation, hypertensive crisis, acute coronary syndrome, pulmonary embolism, stroke, or acute peripheral ischemia were considered as cardiovascular readmissions. Other causes of readmissions were classified as noncardiovascular readmissions. Cardiovascular deaths were defined as deaths due

to HF, acute myocardial infarction, malignant arrhythmias (sudden death), or aortic dissection. All other deaths were classified as noncardiovascular deaths. The cause of death was ascertained from the patient's hospital records or by contacting the patient's physician by phone.

Statistical analysis

Continuous data were expressed as mean \pm SD when normally distributed; they were expressed as the median (interquartile range [IQR]) when not normally distributed or skewed. Categorical data were presented as number (percent). The association between the variables and follow-up outcomes was analyzed by calculating the odds ratio and confidence intervals (CI) in the univariate analysis. The multivariate analysis included the significant independent variables that were validated in the univariate analysis. For the independent predictors that were identified by the multivariate logistical regression, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed. The cumulative mortality rate observed during the 1st year following the initial (baseline) hospitalization was analyzed using Kaplan–Meier curves, with the log-rank test used to compare between groups. A P -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using MedCalc 12.3.0.0 statistical software for Windows.

Results

Baseline characteristics

All 71 consecutive elderly patients with a first hospitalization for acute new-onset HF with LVEF $< 45\%$ were included in the analysis. The patient mean age was 72.5 ± 5.5 (range 65–84) years, and 50% of the patients were women, and it was observed that 42% of participants were living in villages. The demographic data are presented in Table 1.

The mean duration of baseline hospitalization was 9 ± 4 (range 3–22) days, with a median of 8 days (IQR: 5–12 days) days. In all, 34 patients (48%) had prolonged hospitalization, which was defined as a baseline hospitalization stay longer than 12 days (> 75 percentile of hospitalization length).

As presented in Table 2, the results of the univariate analysis indicated that the rural inhabitation ($P=0.005$), NYHA functional class 4 ($P<0.001$), the presence of one or more comorbidity ($P=0.023$), an infectious exacerbation of COPD ($P<0.001$), and the presence of CKD ($P=0.025$) were significantly associated with a hospitalization length longer than 12 days.

During the multivariate analysis, it was determined that only the infectious exacerbation of COPD was independently associated with prolonged hospitalization ($P<0.001$).

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the 71 elderly patients newly hospitalized for HFREF

Variables	Values
Age, years (range)	72.7±5.5 (65–84)
Sex, female	35 (50%)
Rural residing	30 (42%)
NYHA functional class	
3	43 (61%)
4	28 (39%)
LVEF (%)	31.25±5.76
Etiology	
Ischemic	30 (42%)
Hypertensive	21 (30%)
Valvular	20 (28%)
Old MI	14 (20%)
Atrial fibrillation	28 (39%)
Obesity	23 (32%)
Present smoking	20 (28%)
Comorbidities ≥ 1	39 (55%)
COPD	32 (45%)
Diabetes	19 (26%)
Peripheral artery disease	12 (17%)
Chronic kidney disease	45 (63%)
Diabetes mellitus	17 (24%)
Anemia	14 (20%)
Bacterial infections	40 (56%)
COPD infectious exacerbation	25 (35%)
Pneumonia	6 (8.4%)
Urinary tract infection	4 (5.6%)
Skin infection	4 (5.6%)
Infective endocarditis	1 (1.4%)
Chronic kidney disease	45 (63%)
Osteoporosis	10 (14%)
Degenerative osteoarthritis	27 (38%)
History of stroke	6 (8%)
History of cancer	3 (4%)
Neurologic disorders	7 (10%)
Psychiatric disorders	3 (4%)
Thyroid gland disorder	6 (8%)

Notes: Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and as number (%) for continuous variables.

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HFREF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction; NYHA, New York Heart Association.

The ROC curve for this variable is shown in Figure 1 (area under the ROC curve [AUC] =0.789; sensitivity =92.9; specificity =64.9).

A total 19 patients (27%) experienced readmissions during the 1-year follow up, of which 12 (17%) had cardiovascular and seven (10%) had noncardiovascular causes. Univariate analysis revealed that the variables associated with rehospitalizations were the presence of any infection ($P<0.020$), the infectious exacerbation of COPD ($P=0.015$), one or more comorbidity ($P<0.0001$), and prolonged baseline

hospitalization ($P<0.0001$). Multivariate logistic regression analyses indicated that the independent predictors of readmission were the presence of comorbidities ($P<0.001$) and prolonged hospitalization at baseline ($P<0.01$). As shown in Figure 2, the difference between the AUCs of the two variables was not statistically significant ($P=0.60$).

During the 1-year follow-up period, seven deaths occurred (9.8%), of which four (5.6%) were assessed as having cardiovascular causes, while three (4.2%) were noncardiovascular. The only independent predictive variable for mortality was an NYHA functional class 4 at baseline hospitalization ($P=0.001$). The ROC curve for this variable is presented in Figure 3 (sensitivity =85.7; specificity =65.6; AUC =0.757).

As shown by the Kaplan–Meier survival curves (Figure 4), there was no significant difference between the cardiovascular and noncardiovascular 1-year mortality rates among elderly HF patients with LVEF <45% (log-rank $P=0.943$).

Discussion

This was a prospective cohort study involving 71 patients with acute new-onset HF with LVEF <45%. Fifty percent were male, and the mean age of the participants was 72.5 (range 65–84) years. The mean age of our patients was slightly higher when compared with that of the patients from other studies, for eg, the Japanese Cardiac Registry of Heart Failure in Cardiology Report (JCARE-CRAD)⁵ (mean age of 71 years) and the EuroHeart Failure Survey II⁷ (mean age of 70 years), but lower than that of the recently published French national observational study (mean age of 78 years).²²

The median baseline hospitalization length for HF patients was 8 days (IQR: 5–12 days). A prolonged hospitalization stay (>12 days) was observed for 34 patients (48%). In the absence of a standardized definition of prolonged hospitalization, we decided to use a cutoff point of the 75th percentile of hospitalization length measured in days; this cutoff has been used in previous study as well.²³ Factors associated with an index hospitalization longer than 12 days included patients living in a rural area, those with an NYHA functional class of 4, as well as those with one or more comorbidity, CKD, and an infectious exacerbation of COPD. Multivariate analysis indicated that the only independent predictor for prolonged hospitalization was the infectious exacerbation of COPD (AUC =0.789) ($P<0.001$). The close association between COPD and HF has been increasingly studied within the last 15 years. There is evidence that patients with COPD are at a significantly higher risk for congestive HF and that acute

Table 2 Results of univariate logistic regression analysis of a prolonged hospitalization of elderly patients with HFREF (> 12 days versus ≤ 12 days)

Variables	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
Sex, female	0.422	0.162–1.092	0.076
Rural residing	4.000	1.501–10.657	0.005*
NYHA class 4	0.086	0.021–0.347	<0.001
Ischemic etiology	0.408	0.151–1.101	0.076
Hypertensive etiology	0.606	0.209–1.757	0.356
Valvular etiology	0.442	0.1515–1.291	0.135
Old MI	1.140	0.271–4.795	0.857
Atrial fibrillation	1.150	0.443–2.982	0.773
Obesity	1.041	0.379–2.860	0.936
Present smoking	2.659	0.943–7.493	0.064
Comorbidities ≥ 1	4.833	0.021–18.877	0.023
COPD	0.928	0.364–2.368	0.877
Diabetes mellitus	0.957	0.343–2.254	0.937
Infections	5.525	1.583–19.272	0.073
COPD exacerbation	10.180	3.006–34.482	<0.001*
Pneumonia	1.096	0.205–5.842	0.913
UTI	0.343	0.033–3.471	0.365
Skin infections	1.093	0.145–8.226	0.930
Infective endocarditis	3.358	0.132–85.269	0.462
Chronic kidney disease	6.000	1.248–28.841	0.025*
Osteoporosis	0.414	0.098–1.755	0.231
Osteoarthritis	0.470	0.184–1.203	0.115
Stroke history	0.142	0.007–1.871	0.231
Cancer history	0.530	0.045–6.127	0.611
Neurologic disorders	0.400	0.072–2.214	0.294
Psychiatric disorders	0.530	0.045–6.127	0.611
Thyroid gland disorders	0.193	0.021–1.752	0.144

Note: * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HFREF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction; NYHA, New York Heart Association; UTI, urinary tract infection.

exacerbations of COPD may trigger HF aggravation, by means of a systemic inflammatory mechanism.^{24,25}

The readmission rate of the 71 elderly HFREF was 27% during the 1-year follow-up period, with slightly more frequently occurring cardiovascular (17%) than noncardiovascular (10%) causes observed in this cohort ($P=0.329$). Factors associated with the readmission of elderly HF patients included prolonged baseline hospitalizations, as well as the presence of comorbidities, infections, and COPD exacerbation. During the multivariate analysis, we found two independent predictors of hospital readmissions among the elderly included in our study: the presence of comorbidities (AUC = 0.772), followed by prolonged initial hospitalization (AUC = 0.732). One possible explanation for this finding is that patients that require prolonged hospitalization may have had a worse health status and an increased need for postdischarge medical care than those who did not.^{26,27}

The 1-year all-cause mortality rate in our study was 9.8%, with no significant difference between cardiovascular

deaths (5.6%) and noncardiovascular deaths (4.2%) (log-rank $P=0.943$). The only independent predictor for 1-year mortality in the elderly patients with HFREF included in our study was an NYHA functional class of 4 at initial hospitalization (AUC = 0.757) ($P=0.001$). The mortality rate in our study, which included elderly HF patients with a mean age of 72 years, was lower compared with other studies. For instance, Huynh et al²⁸ found a 1-year mortality rate of 25% in HF patients, with a mean age of 79.2 years following discharge. The Cardiovascular Health Study²⁶ also reported high rates of death and readmissions among its cohort of elderly patients, who represented all forms of HF (normal and decreased left ventricular function). A recently published French national observational study reported a 1-year mortality rate of 29% after a first hospitalization for HF among patients with a mean age of 78 years,²² while mortality rate in HF patients aged ≥ 85 years was reported to be 44%.²⁹ We have chosen to use the age of 65 years as a cutoff for the elderly participants in our study because it coincides with the

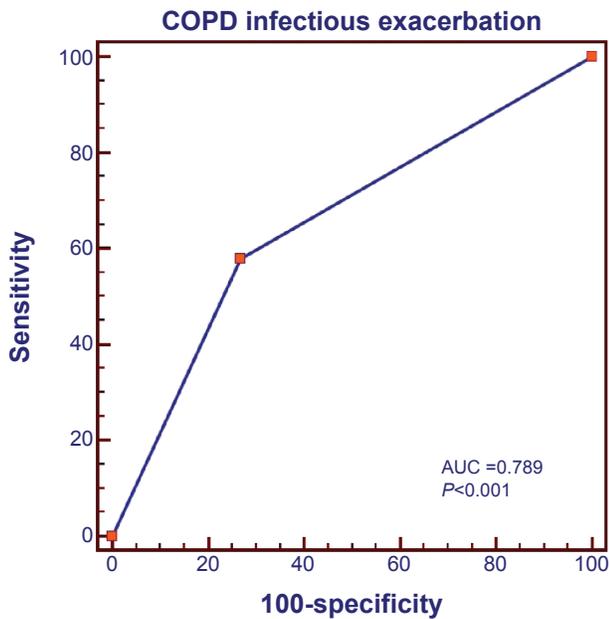


Figure 1 ROC curve for COPD infectious exacerbation as independent predictor for prolonged initial hospitalization in elderly patients with HFREF.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HFREF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

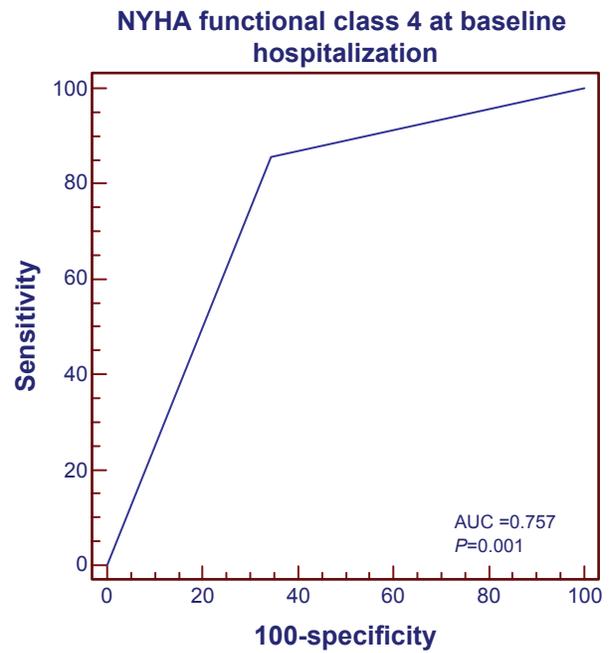


Figure 3 ROC curve for NYHA functional class 4 as independent predictor for 1-year mortality in elderly patients with HFREF.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; HFREF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; NYHA, New York Heart Association; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

retirement age in Romania and is accepted by WHO as the age that defines elderly individuals.³⁰ The mean age observed for the elderly individuals in our study is also representative of Romania, where life expectancy is 74.5 years (71 years for men, 78 years for women), which is lower than in the central and western European countries.³¹

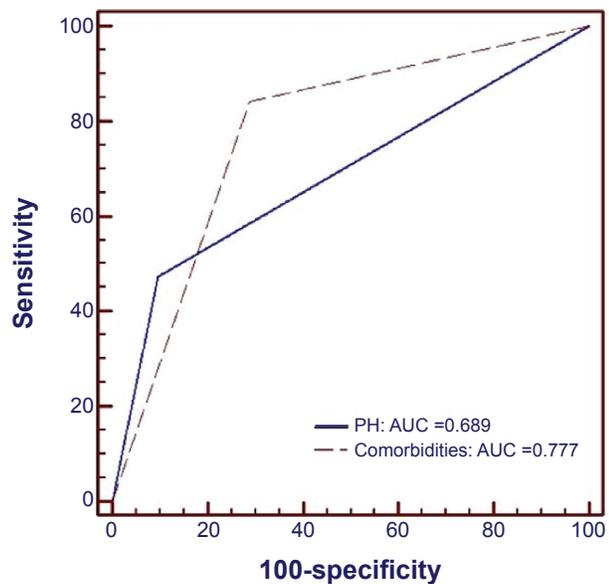


Figure 2 ROC curves for comorbidities and prolonged baseline hospitalization as independent predictors for 1-year readmissions in elderly patients with HFREF.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; HFREF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; PH, prolonged hospitalization; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

Our study is based on data from a large, unselected patient population that represents actual clinical practice in Romania. The Cardiology Department of Timisoara City Hospital provides medical care, not only for the inhabitants of the city but also, for patients living in the villages of the western counties of Romania. The elderly patients living in villages had significantly higher rates of prolonged hospitalization ($P < 0.01$). This finding can be explained by the fact that there are no hospitals in their villages. Another possible reason is the fact that the National Health Service covers all the

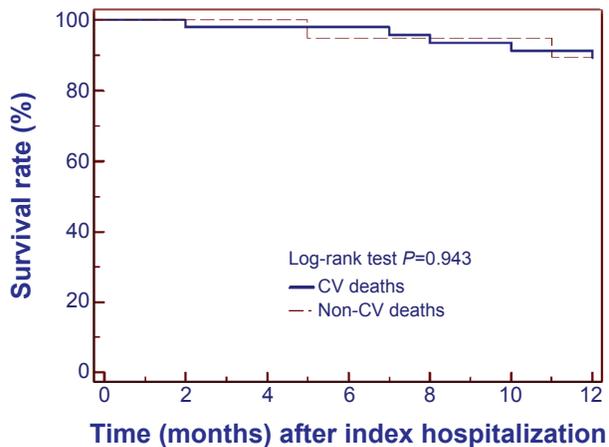


Figure 4 Kaplan-Meier event-free survival curves for cardiovascular and noncardiovascular deaths in elderly HFREF patients.

Abbreviations: HFREF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; CV, cardiovascular.

hospitalization costs, while the costs of medical care services provided at the patient's home are partially covered by the patient. The elderly from the countryside often live in poorer socioeconomic conditions and prefer to be treated in hospitals. Readmission rates and mortality rates were not influenced by whether the patients resided in rural or urban areas.

Study limitations

This study has several limitations. The most important limitation is related to the small number of patients included in this study, as well as the fact that these patients were recruited from a single center. However, the advantage of this exclusively hospital-based design was that it allowed for the prospective recruitment of all patients with a first hospitalization due to HF with reduced LVEF; it also enabled their close follow up for 1 year. Although residing in a rural area was significantly associated with a prolonged initial hospitalization, we did not analyze the differences between patients who resided in rural and urban areas regarding the socioeconomic conditions (ie, income level and level of education) or the presence of comorbidities.

Further developments

Further studies with a focus on elderly people with HF are needed in order to outline the socioeconomic factors and comorbidities associated with prolonged hospitalization stay and readmission. There is also a need to develop a multidisciplinary, hospital-based strategy in order to provide adequate medical management of patients' comorbidities. A strategy to improve the ambulatory care of HF patients could reduce both the morbidity and mortality in this high-risk age group.

Conclusion

The results of this prospective, hospital-based cohort study confirm that elderly (≥ 65 years) patients are at high risk for prolonged hospitalization, readmissions, and death after a first hospitalization for HFREF.

Multivariate logistic regression analyses outlined a number of independent predictors of patient outcomes. For 1-year readmissions, the infectious exacerbation of COPD, the presence of comorbidities, and a prolonged initial (baseline) hospitalization served as the predictive variables. Conversely, an NYHA functional class of 4 was predictive of 1-year mortality.

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Author contributions

IGK, OA, and MCT participated in the conception and design of the study, statistical analysis and interpretation of data, drafting the article, and for review of the manuscript for intellectual content. TD participated in interpretation of data, and in design and drafting of the manuscript. IM performed acquisition and interpretation of data. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper, read and approved the final manuscript, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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