## 52<sup>nd</sup> CARDIOCON 2023: ABSTRACT

## FREQUENCY OF RV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION IN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE PATIENTS

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**Objectives:** In this cross-sectional study we aim to assess the frequency of RVDD in chronic heart failure patients with reduced EF who visited as outpatient in a tertiary care hospital.

**Methodology:** We included consecutive patients with chronic heart failure who had reduced EF. We assessed these patients for RVDD if they had normal RV systolic function and pulmonary artery pressures. The RVDD was categorized as normal, impaired relaxation, pseudonormal filling and restricted filling according to ASE guideline. RVDD grades were compared with LV systolic dysfunction and diastolic dysfunction grades.

**Results:** Out of 199 patients evaluated, 66.3% (132) were male will with the mean age of 56.8  $\pm$  12 years. The majority, 176, 88.4% of patients were with diagnosis if ICMP. The RVDD was noted in 112 (56.3%) patients out of which 30 (26.8%) had stage 1 (impaired relaxation) 78 (69.6%) had stage 2 (pseudonormal) and 4 (3.6%) patients had grade 3 (restrictive filling) RVDD. When compared a statistically significant association (P < 0.001) was observed between LV and RV diastolic dysfunction.

**Conclusion:** RVDD is under diagnosed entity of neglected ventricle which is significantly associated with LV systolic and diastolic dysfunction even if the RV systolic function is normal. The prognostic significance of this diastolic ventricular interaction needs to be further investigated.

Keywords: RVDD, impaired relaxation, pseudonormal, restrictive filling

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