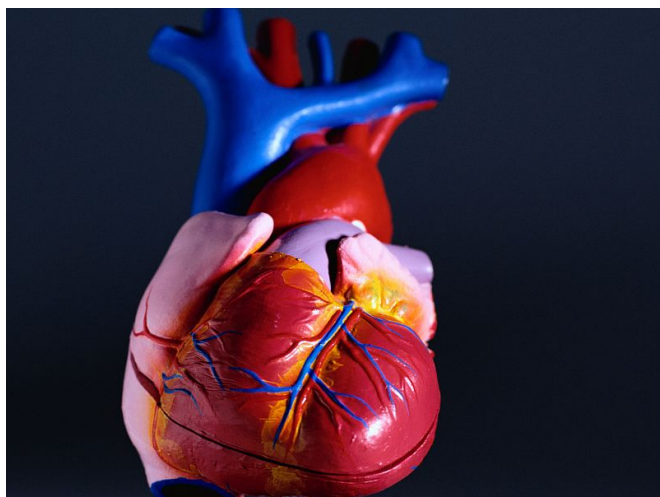


CPX testing predicts mortality in heart failure with reduced EF

17 February 2016



Among men and women, respectively, the strongest predictor of mortality was peak Vo_2 and exercise duration. Percent ppVo_2 , exercise duration, and peak Vo_2 were similarly able to predict and discriminate mortality, in multivariable analyses. A 10 percent one-year mortality rate corresponded to peak Vo_2 of $10.9 \text{ ml/kg}^{2.1}/\text{min}^{2.1}$ in men versus $5.3 \text{ ml/kg}^{2.1}/\text{min}^{2.1}$ in women.

"Peak Vo_2 , exercise duration, and percent ppVo_2 carried the strongest ability to predict and discriminate the likelihood of death in [patients](#) with HFrEF," the authors write. "The prognosis associated with a given peak Vo_2 differed by sex."

One author disclosed financial ties to Merck Research Laboratories.

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(HealthDay)—Variables measured during a cardiopulmonary exercise (CPX) test can predict and discriminate mortality in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), according to a study published in the Feb. 23 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

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Steven J. Keteyian, Ph.D., from the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, and colleagues report on the strength of the association among variables measured during a CPX test and all-cause mortality in patients with HFrEF. Ten CPX test variables were measured at baseline among 2,100 patients enrolled in the Heart Failure-A Controlled Trial Investigating Outcomes of Exercise Training.

The researchers identified 357 deaths over a median follow-up of 32 months. With the exception of respiratory exchange ratio, all CPX variables correlated with all-cause mortality ($P < .05$) and exercise duration were able to predict and discriminate mortality equally (c-index, 0.69).

APA citation: CPX testing predicts mortality in heart failure with reduced EF (2016, February 17)
retrieved 17 August 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-02-cpx-mortality-heart-failure-ef.html>

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