

Cardiol Clin 26 (2008) 137–143

CARDIOLOGY CLINICS

Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in **boldface** type.

Δ

- ACCLAIM study. See Advance Chronic Heart Failure Clinical Assessment of Immune Modulation Therapy (ACCLAIM) study.
- ACE inhibitors. See Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.
- Acute Decompensated Heart Failure National Registry (ADHERE), 24, 114, 115
- Acute heart failure, defined, 110
- Acute Infarction Ramipril Efficacy (AIRE) trial, 33, 74
- Acute myocardial infarction in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction, aldosterone receptor blockade for, 91–105
 - sudden cardiac death after, 92-93
- ADHERE. See Acute Decompensated Heart Failure National Registry (ADHERE).
- Adrenergic blockade, comprehensive, for post–myocardial infarction left ventricular dysfunction, **79–89**
- β-Adrenergic receptor variation, in heart failure management, 130–132
- Advance Chronic Heart Failure Clinical Assessment of Immune Modulation Therapy (ACCLAIM) study, 63
- African American Heart Failure Trial (A-HeFT), 61, 117, 118
- Age, as factor in heart failure, 113 diastolic, 27
- AHA/ACC STEMI guidelines, 79
- A-HeFT. See African American Heart Failure Trial (A-HeFT).
- AIRE trial. See Acute Infarction Ramipril Ecacy (AIRE) trial.

- Aldosterone, in myocardial infarction, 93-95
- Aldosterone blockade eplerenone in, 95–97 in chronic heart failure patients, **15–21**
- Aldosterone receptor antagonists, in heart failure management, 61, 130
- Aldosterone receptor blockade, post-myocardial infarction, in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction, **91–105**
- Aliskiren Observation of Heart Failure Treatment (ALOFT) Study, 18
- ALOFT Study. See Aliskiren Observation of Heart Failure Treatment (ALOFT) Study.
- American College of Cardiology, 65
- American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association and European Society of Cardiology, 15
- American Heart Association, 65, 107
- American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology (AHA/ACC) STEMI guidelines, 79, 84, 85, 87, 100, 102
- Anemia, heart failure and, 66–67
- Angiotensin II–receptor blockers, for diastolic heart failure, 31–32
- Angiotensin receptor antagonists, in post–myocardial infarction patients, **73–77**
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) antagonists, in post–myocardial infarction patients, **73–77**
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) deletion/insertion polymorphism, 127–130
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors in asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction, 5

138 INDEX

Angiotensin-converting (continued)
in heart failure, **1–14**, 129–130
benefit from, patient characteristics as
determinant of, 9–11
diastolic, 30–31
optimal dosing for, 8–9
post–myocardial infarction, 5
rationale for, 1–2
selection of, 8–9
symptomatic, evidence from critical trials,

in left ventricular systolic dysfunction, post–myocardial infarction, 5

in patients without left ventricular systolic dysfunction, heart failure prevention in, 5–8 neutral endopeptidase inhibition with, in heart failure management, 62

Antibody(ies), monoclonal, in heart failure management, 63

Anticoagulant(s), in heart failure, 49-52

Antihypertensive and Lipid-Lowering Treatment to Prevent Heart Attack Trial, 30

Antiplatelet(s), in heart failure, 49-52

Anti-TNF α Therapy Against Chronic Heart Failure (ATTACH) phase II study, 63

Assessment of Treatment with Lisinopril and Survival (ATLAS) Trial, 9, 50, 60, 129–130

Asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction, ACE inhibitors in, 5

ATLAS Trial. See Assessment of Treatment with Lisinopril and Survival (ATLAS) Trial.

Atrial fibrillation

ACE inhibitors for, 30–31 in diastolic heart failure, 28

ATTACH phase-II study. See *Anti-TNFα Therapy Against Chronic Heart Failure (ATTACH) phase II study.*

B

BEST. See Beta-Blocker Evaluation of Survival trial (BEST).

Beta-Blocker Evaluation of Survival Trial (BEST), 53, 60

Beta-Blocker Heart Attach Trial (BHAT), 82, 83

BHAT. See Beta-Blocker Heart Attach Trial (BHAT).

ß-Blocker(s)

in heart failure management, 128–129 diastolic, 32–33 post–myocardial infarction, 81–82 evidence-based strategy for, 82–87 implementation of, 87

(

Calcium sensitizers, in heart failure management, 64-65

Canadian Heart Association, 107

Candesartan in Heart Failure Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity (CHARM)–Added trial, 18, 19, 28, 60–61, 75, 117

CAPRICORN trial. See Carvedilol Post-Infarct Survival Control in Left Ventricular Dysfunction (CAPRICORN) trial.

Carvedilol Post-Infarct Survival Control in Left Ventricular Dysfunction (CAPRICORN) trial, 82, 83–85, 87

Carvedilol Prospective Randomized Cumulative Survival (COPERNICUS) trial, 15, 18

CASINO trial, 65

CASS. See Coronary Artery Surgery Study (CASS).

CDC. See *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 113

CHARM-Added trial. See Candesartan in Heart Failure: Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity (CHARM)-Added trial.

CHOIR trial. See Corrections of Hemoglobin and Outcomes in Renal Insuciency (CHOIR) trial.

Chronic heart failure, aldosterone blockade in, 15–21

Clopidogrel and Metoprolol in Myocardial Infarction Trial (COMMIT), 82

COMMIT. See Clopidogrel and Metoprolol in Myocardial Infarction Trial (COMMIT).

CONSENSUS II trial. See Cooperative New Scandinavian Enalapril Survival Study II (CONSENSUS II) trial.

Controlled Rosuvastatin Multinational Study in Heart Failure (CORONA) trial, 52, 56, 65

Cooperative New Scandinavian Enalapril Survival Study II (CONSENSUS II) trial, 74

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/2898547

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/2898547

Daneshyari.com