

Use of digoxin down among patients with heart failure

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insufficiency (OR, 0.91). In patients with HFpEF without <u>atrial fibrillation</u>, use of digoxin was 9.8 percent in 2005, and decreased to 2.2 percent in 2014 (P_{trend}

"Among patients hospitalized with <u>heart failure</u> from 2005 to 2014 in U.S. hospitals participating in GWTG-HF, the use of digoxin at hospital discharge decreased progressively," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical, medical device, and medical publishing industries.

More information: Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

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(HealthDay)—Only one-in-five patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) receive digoxin at discharge, according to a study published online Feb. 10 in *JACC: Heart Failure*.

Nish Patel, M.D., from the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, and colleagues examined temporal trends and factors associated with <u>digoxin</u> use at discharge in an observational analysis of 255,901 patients hospitalized with heart failure. The cohort included 117,761 patients with HFrEF and 138,140 with heart failure with preserved <u>ejection fraction</u> (HFpEF) from 398 hospitals participating in the Get With The Guidelines-Heart Failure (GWTG-HF) registry.

The researchers found that 19.7 percent of the patients with HFrEF received digoxin at discharge; from 2005 to 2014, digoxin prescription decreased from 33.1 to 10.7 percent (P_{trend} obstructive pulmonary disease (OR, 1.13), diabetes mellitus (OR, 1.10), younger age (OR, 0.96), lower blood pressure (OR, 0.96), and no history of renal



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