

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**GUIDELINE IMPLEMENTATION IN CHRONIC
HEART FAILURE MANAGEMENT: AN AUDIT
USING MEDICATION ASSESSMENT TOOLS IN
SELAYANG HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Heart failure has become an increasingly frequent reason for hospital admission during the last 2 decades and clearly represents a major health problem. Research and auditing the use of guideline in management of heart failure is lacking. This study was conducted to audit the adherence of clinical practice in Malaysia specifically Selayang General Hospital on management of heart failure guideline. A newly developed Medication Assessment Tools (MAT tools) had been used to audit Selayang Hospital to assess their adherence on the MOH heart failure management guideline. The sample consisted of 32 chronic heart failure patient's and their age were 18 and above. There were 33 criteria in MAT tools which had been validated to ensure the consistency between MAT tools and MOH guideline before being tested to the sample. 33 criteria were analyzed and classified into 5 categories which were Diuretics, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme inhibitors, Angiotensin Receptor blockers, Beta blockers and also other drugs. It can be concluded that the first line of drugs that had always been prescribed by doctors were Diuretics, ACEI, and BB. Adherence for diuretics categories based on guideline was 42%, ACEI 92%, ARB 25%, BB 87%, and other drugs 92%. Overall adherence to management of heart failure guideline was 83%. This showed that Selayang Hospital has high adherence to management of heart failure guideline.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and problem statement

Heart failure has become an increasingly frequent reason for hospital admission during the last 2 decades and clearly represents a major health problem. Data from the Framingham Heart Study indicates that the incidence of heart failure increases with age and is higher in men than in women (Hudson *et al.*, 2003). During the 1980s, the annual age-adjusted incidence of congestive heart failure among persons aged more or equal to 45 years was 7.2 cases/1,000 in men and 4.7 cases/1,000 in women, whereas the age-adjusted prevalence of overt heart failure was 24/1,000 in men and 25/1,000 in women (Hudson *et al.*, 2003). In addition, congestive heart failure remains highly lethal, with a median survival time of 1.7 years in men and 3.2 years in women and a 5-year survival rate of 25% in men and 38% in women (Hudson *et al.*, 2003). Hypertension and coronary heart disease are the two most common conditions predating its onset (McMurray, 2005).

Clinical practice guideline on management of heart failure is available to improve the quality of medication use and management of heart failure (Rajadurai *et al.*, 2007). The recent publication of this guidelines provide a window of opportunity to assess