R Sided Heart Failure

== Signs and symptoms == fb7ce68797 == History == fb7ce68797 Anatomically, the valves are part of the dense connective tissue of the heart known as the cardiac skeleton and are responsible for the regulation of blood flow through the heart and great vessels. Valve failure or dysfunction can result in diminished heart functionality, though the particular consequences are dependent on the type and severity of valvular disease. Treatment of damaged valves may involve medication alone, but often involves surgical valve repair or valve replacement. fb7ce68797 HFrEF may result in a variety of signs and symptoms, though these are non-specific, so their presence cannot confirm that a person has HFrEF. The most typical symptoms are shortness of breath, orthopnea (shortness of breath when lying flat), paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea (shortness of breath and coughing at night), fatigue, and reduced exercise tolerance, and ankle swelling (peripheral edema). The most specific signs, those which are most likely to indicate HFrEF as opposed to other conditions, are high jugular venous pressure (often marked by visibly distended jugular veins) and positive abdominojugular test, a third heart sound, and an apex beat farther to the side of the body than normal... fb7ce68797

Heart sounds In cardiac auscultation, an examiner may use a stethoscope to listen for these unique and distinct sounds that provide important auditory data regarding the condition of the heart. Therefore, right-sided heart murmurs generally increase Heart sounds are the noises generated by the beating heart and the resultant flow of blood through it. return to the right heart (pulling blood into the right side of the heart via a vacuum-like effect). Specifically, the sounds reflect the turbulence created when the heart valves snap shut fb7ce68797

Valvular heart disease These conditions occur largely as a consequence of aging, but may also be the result of congenital (inborn) abnormalities or specific disease or physiologic processes including rheumatic heart disease and pregnancy. Symptoms of mitral stenosis increase with exercise and Valvular heart disease is any cardiovascular disease process involving one or more of the four valves of the heart (the aortic and mitral valves on the left side of heart and the pulmonic and tricuspid valves on the right side of heart). pain, hemoptysis, thromboembolism, or ascites and edema (if right-sided heart failure develops) fb7ce68797

Failure (band) They have released seven full-length albums and five EPs. They have released seven full-length Failure is an American alternative rock band from Los Angeles that was active from 1990 to 1997 and again since 2014. Failure is an American alternative rock band from Los Angeles that was active from 1990 to 1997 and again since 2014 fb7ce68797

Historically, early descriptions of HFpEF were based primarily on the presence of heart failure symptoms with preserved ejection fraction, often without systematic exclusion of alternative cardiac conditions. Later definitions have emphasized stricter diagnostic criteria, including efforts to distinguish primary diastolic dysfunction from other causes of similar clinical presentations, particularly severe heart valve disease. fb7ce68797 In healthy adults, there are two normal heart sounds, often described as a lub and a dub that occur in sequence with each heartbeat. These are the first heart sound (S1) and second heart sound (S2), fb7ce68797

Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction Approximately half of people with heart failure have preserved ejection fraction, while the other half have heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF, hef-PEF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction – the percentage of the volume Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF, hef-PEF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction – the percentage of the volume of blood ejected from the left ventricle with each heartbeat divided by the volume of blood when the left ventricle is maximally filled – is normal, defined as greater than 50%; this may be measured by multiple methods such as echocardiography – commonly used – cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR), which is the clinical "gold standard", nuclear scanning (MUGA), or, rarely in contemporary practice, by cardiac catheterization fb7ce68797

In humans, the heart is divided into four chambers: upper left and right atria and lower left and right ventricles. Commonly, the right atrium and ventricle are referred together as the right heart and their left counterparts as the left heart. In a healthy heart, blood flows one way through the heart due to heart valves, which prevent backflow. The heart is enclosed in a protective sac, the pericardium, which also contains a small amount of fluid. The wall of the heart is made up of three layers: epicardium, myocardium, and endocardium. fb7ce68797 The heart pumps blood with a rhythm determined by a group of pacemaker cells in the sinoatrial node. These generate an electric current that causes the heart to contract, traveling through... fb7ce68797 == History == fb7ce68797 Causes of acute kidney failure include low blood pressure, blockage of the urinary tract, certain medications, muscle breakdown, and hemolytic uremic syndrome. Causes of chronic kidney failure include diabetes, high blood pressure, nephrotic syndrome, and polycystic kidney disease. Diagnosis of acute failure is often based on a combination of factors such as decreased urine production or increased serum creatinine. Diagnosis of chronic failure is based on a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than... fb7ce68797

Heart failure Left-sided heart failure may be present with a reduced ejection fraction or with a preserved ejection fraction. both sides of the heart. Heart failure is Heart failure (HF), also known as congestive heart

failure (CHF), is a syndrome caused by an impairment in the heart's ability to fill with and pump blood fb7ce68797

Although other similar inventions preceded it from the late 1940s, the first artificial heart to be successfully implanted in a human was the Jarvik-7 in 1982, designed by a team including Willem Johan Kolff, William DeVries and Robert Jarvik. fb7ce68797 Heart murmurs are generated by turbulent flow of blood and a murmur to be heard as turbulent flow must require pressure difference of at least 30 mm of Hg between the chambers and the pressure dominant chamber will outflow the blood to non-dominant chamber in diseased condition which leads to Left-to-right shunt or Right-to-left shunt based on the pressure dominance. Turbulence may... fb7ce68797

Artificial heart Artificial hearts are typically used as a bridge to heart transplantation, but ongoing research aims to develop a device that could permanently replace the heart when a transplant—whether from a deceased human or, experimentally, from a genetically engineered pig—is unavailable or not viable. As of December 2023, there are two commercially available full artificial heart devices; both are intended for temporary use (less than a year) for patients with total heart failure who are awaiting a human heart transplant. artificial heart devices; both are intended for temporary use (less than a year) for patients with total heart failure who are awaiting a human heart transplant An artificial heart is a device that replaces the heart fb7ce68797

Kidney failure Symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion. of acute and chronic failure include uremia, hyperkalemia, and volume overload. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood Kidney failure, also known as renal failure or end-stage renal disease (ESRD), is a medical condition in which the kidneys can no longer adequately filter waste products from the blood, functioning at less than 15% of normal levels. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood pressure, and anaemia. Kidney failure is classified as either acute kidney failure, which develops rapidly and may resolve; and chronic kidney failure, which develops slowly and can often be irreversible. Complications of acute and chronic failure include uremia, hyperkalemia, and volume overload fb7ce68797

Common causes of heart failure include coronary artery disease, heart attack, high blood pressure, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, excessive alcohol consumption, infection, and cardiomyopathy. These cause heart failure by altering the structure or the function of the heart or in some cases both. There are different types of heart failure: right-sided heart failure, which affects the right heart, left-sided heart failure, which affects the left heart, and biventricular heart failure, which affects both sides of the heart. Left-sided heart failure may be present with a reduced ejection fraction or with... fb7ce68797

Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF, hef-REF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction is reduced. Other types of heart failure are heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction (HFmrEF, LVEF between 40% and 50%) and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF, LVEF 50% or higher). This is defined as Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF, hef-REF) is a form of heart failure in which the ejection fraction is reduced. This is defined as a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of 40% or less. About half of heart failure patients have a reduced ejection fraction fb7ce68797

Approximately 5,000 heart transplants are performed each year worldwide, more than half of which are in the US. Post-operative survival periods average 15 years. Heart transplantation is not considered to be a cure for heart disease; rather it is a life-saving treatment intended to improve the quality and duration of life for a recipient. fb7ce68797 Risk factors for HFpEF include... fb7ce68797

Heart cardiomyopathies. Heart failure is frequently associated with weakness of the heart muscle in the ventricles (systolic heart failure), but can also be The heart is a muscular organ found in humans and other animals. The pumped blood carries oxygen and nutrients to the tissue, while carrying metabolic waste such as carbon dioxide to the lungs. In humans, the heart is approximately the size of a closed fist and is located between the lungs, in the middle compartment of the chest, called the mediastinum. This organ pumps blood through the blood vessels. The heart and blood vessels together make up the circulatory system fb7ce68797

An artificial heart is distinct from a ventricular assist device (VAD; for either one or both of the ventricles, the heart's lower chambers), which may also be a permanent solution, or the intra-aortic balloon pump – both devices are designed to support a failing heart. It is also distinct from a cardiopulmonary bypass machine, which is an external device used to provide the functions... fb7ce68797 produced by the closing of the atrioventricular valves and semilunar valves, respectively. In addition to these normal sounds, a variety of other sounds may be present including heart murmurs, adventitious sounds, and gallop rhythms S3 and S4. fb7ce68797 == Classification == fb7ce68797 Although symptoms vary based on which side of the heart is affected, HF typically presents with shortness of breath, excessive fatigue, and bilateral leg swelling. The severity of the heart failure is mainly decided based on ejection fraction and also measured by the severity of symptoms. Other conditions that have symptoms similar to heart failure include obesity, kidney failure, liver disease, anemia, and thyroid disease. fb7ce68797

Heart transplantation A heart transplant, or a cardiac transplant, is a surgical transplant procedure performed on patients with end-stage heart failure when other medical or A heart transplant, or a cardiac transplant, is a surgical transplant procedure performed on patients with end-stage heart failure when other medical or surgical treatments have failed. The patient's own heart is either removed and replaced with the donor heart (orthotopic procedure) or, much less commonly, the recipient's diseased heart is left in place to support the donor heart (heterotopic, or "piggyback", transplant procedure). As of 2018, the most

common procedure is to take a functioning heart from a recently deceased organ donor (brain death is the most common) and implant it into the patient fb7ce68797

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