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**AAVBC**

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American Academy  
of Value Based Care

# Heart Failure

## Quick Reference Guide

2025

# AAVBC Heart Failure Quick Reference Guide

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## 1. CLINICAL SNAPSHOT

**Definition:** Syndrome of cardiac structural/functional impairment causing inadequate output and/or elevated intracardiac pressures → dyspnea, fatigue, fluid retention; categorized by EF (HFrEF ≤40%, HFmrEF 41–49%, HFpEF ≥50%)<sup>1</sup>

**ICD-10 Codes:** I50.2x (systolic/HFrEF), I50.3x (diastolic/HFpEF), I50.4x (combined), I50.81x (right HF), I50.84 (end-stage); I11.0 (hypertensive with HF)<sup>2</sup>

**HCC V28 Mapping:** **HCC 226** (Heart Failure, Except End-Stage and Acute) HFrEF I50.2x, HFpEF I50.3x, combined I50.81x, right HF I50.81x with RAF (0.36); **HCC 224** (Acute on Chronic Heart Failure) I50.23 (systolic) & I50.33 (diastolic) with RAF (0.36); **HCC 222** (End-Stage HF) I50.84 with RAF (2.505)<sup>3–5</sup>

**Prevalence:** approx 127.9M Americans (48.6%) ≥20 years of age have CVD, including coronary heart disease, heart failure, stroke, or hypertension. 10–14% adults over 70 have a form of HF. Depending on the stage of disease, costs \$8,000–\$50,000+ (\$24,383 median) PMPY, 30-day readmission 23.5%, 5-year mortality ~50%<sup>6–8</sup>

## 2. RECOGNITION & DIAGNOSIS

### Medicare Screenings<sup>9–11</sup>

Test	Coverage	Frequency	Code (estimated cost)	Notes
Echo complete	Covered if suspected or established HF	PRN, Annual if HF	CPT 93306 (\$380) <sup>9</sup>	Document EF%, includes 2D, M-mode, spectral & color Doppler
BNP/NT-proBNP	Covered with symptoms	PRN	CPT 83880 (\$45) <sup>10</sup>	Age-adjust cutoffs
ECG 12-lead	Covered for HF evaluation/management	Baseline + PRN	CPT 93000 (\$17) <sup>11</sup>	Check QRS width
6-minute walk	Covered to assess functional capacity/response to therapy	Baseline + PRN	CPT 94618 (\$45) <sup>12</sup>	Ensure standardized protocol; capture distance, SpO <sub>2</sub> , HR, symptoms

### Subtle Early Signs in Adults >65 yrs

- **Nocturia** → Early non-cardiac symptom; daytime recumbency improves renal perfusion<sup>12</sup>
- **Fatigue mistaken for aging** → Check BNP >35 pg/mL or NT-proBNP >125 pg/mL even if asymptomatic<sup>1</sup>
- **Rapid weight gain (≥2–3 lb/24 hr)** → Early fluid retention<sup>1</sup>
- **Bendopnea** → Dyspnea within 30 seconds of bending forward (specificity 88%, sensitivity 29%)<sup>13</sup>
- **Cognitive decline** → 1.6x dementia risk with HF<sup>14</sup>
- **Abdominal bloating/early satiety** → Right heart failure causing hepatic congestion<sup>1</sup>

## Geriatric Risk Factors for Stage B or Higher

Factor	Odds or Hazard Ratio	Notes
Polypharmacy (>5 meds) <sup>15</sup>	OR 2.24	Each additional med ↑ fall and rehospitalization risk; reconcile meds every visit; taper non-essential agents
Frailty <sup>16</sup>	HR 2.8	Independently predicts progression to overt HF. Screen with functional exercise; consider early cardiac rehab/PT referral
Cognitive impairment <sup>16</sup>	OR 4.14	Cognitive deficits often signal neurohormonal dysfunction or hypoperfusion. Evaluate adherence, safety, driving, and caregiver needs
Falls History/Orthostatic hypotension <sup>16,17</sup>	OR 1.5-2.0	HF & arrhythmias double fall risk; evaluate orthostatic BP, diuretic load, and balance; review meds (loop diuretics, nitrates, beta-blockers)
Sleep apnea <sup>18,19</sup>	HR 2.2	Moderate–severe OSA doubled HF risk independent of BMI, age, and hypertension

## Red Flags - Urgent Action

- **Cardiogenic shock:** Sustained SBP <90mmHg ≥ 30min, cool/clammy, lactate >2mmol/L → immediate ICU/ED transfer, begin vasopressor<sup>1</sup>
- **Severe dyspnea at rest, cyanosis:** SpO<sub>2</sub> < 90%, acute pulmonary edema → activate ED/EMS; O<sub>2</sub> for hypoxemia; consider NIV<sup>1,24</sup>
- **Rapid weight gain:** ≥5 lbs/wk or ≥2 lbs/day → Immediate diuretic adjustment<sup>1</sup>
- **Syncope, acute confusion/delirium, or new fall** → ED evaluation; rule out hypoperfusion/arrhythmia; check lactate/ABG<sup>1</sup>

## Diagnostic Thresholds

Test	Diagnostic Value	Notes
BNP <sup>1</sup>	≥100 pg/mL acute, >35 chronic	Sensitive marker for decompensation; obesity lowers values — interpret cautiously
NT-proBNP age <50 <sup>1</sup>	≥450 pg/mL (acute)	Rule-in/rule-out acute HF
NT-proBNP age 50-75 <sup>1</sup>	≥900 pg/mL (acute)	Rule-in/rule-out acute HF
NT-proBNP age >75 <sup>1</sup>	≥1800 pg/mL (acute)	Rule-in/rule-out acute HF
ECG - Echo EF <sup>1</sup>	≤40% HF <sub>r</sub> EF, 41-49% HF <sub>m</sub> EF, ≥50% HF <sub>p</sub> EF: E/e' >9	Crucial for HF diagnosis. Reassess EF after ≥3 mo of GDMT or if clinical change; document category for coding
Chest Radiography <sup>20</sup>	Cardiomegaly, plural effusion	Pulmonary edema (cephalization of pulmonary vessels and Kerley B lines, w/ or w/o peribronchial cuffing)

## Clues to Dig Deeper

- **GFR 50-59:** Repeat in 3mo with urine ACR; 50% have cardiorenal syndrome<sup>1,20</sup>

- **Unexplained anemia (Hgb <10):** Check ferritin <100 + TSAT <20% = iron deficiency in 50%<sup>20</sup>
- **ALT elevation:** NAFLD in 70% HF patients; consider SGLT2i/GLP-1 RA<sup>21</sup>
- **Elevated uric acid:** Gout risk with diuretics; check before starting<sup>21</sup>
- **Physical examination:** Arrhythmia, "extra heart sounds", narrow pulse pressure, diaphoresis, and peripheral vasoconstriction<sup>1,20</sup>
- **Medical History:** coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, hypertension, or obesity<sup>20</sup>

## Common Oversights

- **Attributing dyspnea to "deconditioning"** → check BNP/NT-proBNP if any doubt<sup>1,22</sup>
- **Missing HFpEF (52% of all HF!)** → Use H2FPEF score: BMI>30 (2pts), HTN on ≥2 meds (1pt), AF (3pts), PASP>35 mmHg (1pt), Age>60 (1pt), E/e'>9 (1pt); Score ≥6 = 90% probability<sup>1,22</sup>
- **"Normal" BNP in obesity** → BMI >35 falsely lowers by ≈40-60%; adjust cutoff<sup>23</sup>
- **HF + lung/systemic disease** → In flash PE/very early presentations, NP may be lower initially—treat clinically and repeat NP as needed<sup>1</sup>

## Key Differentials in Elderly<sup>1,15,18,20,21</sup>

Presentation	Differential Diagnosis	Key Tests
Dyspnea on exertion	COPD/asthma vs HF vs anemia vs pneumonia	BNP/NT-proBNP, ECG, CXR, spirometry (if stable), CBC, basic metabolic panel, transthoracic echo
Edema/ascites	HF vs chronic venous insufficiency/lymphedema vs renal/hepatic disease vs meds (CCB, TZDs)	Echo, venous duplex, BMP, LFTs/albumin, urinalysis (protein), review meds
Fatigue/exertional intolerance	Depression vs hypothyroidism vs anemia vs HF	PHQ-9, TSH, CBC, BNP/NT-proBNP, echo if suspicion persists
Confusion	Infection (UTI, pneumonia) vs hypoglycemia/electrolyte disorder vs low-output HF/hypoperfusion vs meds (anticholinergics, sedatives)	Glucose first, vitals/orthostatics, BMP, UA ± culture, CXR if respiratory symptoms, consider BNP/echo if HF suspected
Syncope/presyncope	Arrhythmia (AF, brady, VT), aortic stenosis, orthostatic hypotension, medication effect (diuretics, vasodilators, β-blockers), HF	ECG, orthostatic BPs, troponin if ischemia, echo (valves/EF), Holter/event monitor as indicated

## Comorbidity Screening<sup>1,18,21,24</sup>

Condition	Screening	Frequency
DM (~40% prevalence)	Hemoglobin A1c, fasting glucose (consider OGTT if borderline)	q3-6 months or with medication/intensity changes
CKD (~50% prevalence)	Serum creatinine +eGFR + urine ACR; if stage 3+: PTH/Vit D	Annually or more often if eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> or on RAASi/MRA
Depression (~20-40%)	PHQ-9 (score ≥10 = positive)	Annual or if functional decline noted

Condition	Screening	Frequency
Sleep apnea (~50%)	STOP-BANG or Berlin questionnaire → polysomnography if high risk	At baseline; repeat if weight gain >10% or new daytime somnolence
Iron deficiency (30-50%)	Ferritin + Transferrin saturation; diagnostic if ferritin < 100 ng/mL or 100–299 + TSAT <20%	Every 6–12 months or with symptom worsening

### Staging/Severity by Frailty<sup>1,15,21,25,26</sup>

Status	NYHA Target	A1c Target	BP Target	Management Focus
<b>Robust elderly</b>	Aim for improvement to I-II	<7%	<130/80 mmHg if tolerated	Full GDMT (ARNI/ACEi/ARB, β-blocker, MRA, SGLT2i); optimize exercise and nutrition; manage comorbidities aggressively
<b>Pre-frail</b>	Maintain II-III; prevent decline	<8%	<140/90 mmHg; avoid symptomatic hypotension	Avoid overtreatment or rapid med escalation; review fall risk; deprescribe non-essential meds.
<b>Frail</b>	Prioritize comfort/quality of life	<8.5%	Avoid orthostatic symptoms rather than fixed target	Simplify regimen (fewer daily doses, stop duplications); consider home visits, palliative integration, and shared decision-making.

## 3. MEAT DOCUMENTATION ESSENTIALS<sup>1,3-5,27-29</sup>

**MONITOR:** "Daily weights: 182 lbs today (↑8 lbs from dry weight 174 lbs documented [past date]), BNP 850 pg/mL (↑ from baseline 340 on [past date, 2-4wks]), BP log shows SBP 95-105, NYHA Class III (dyspnea walking <1 block), 6MWT 180 meters (↓ from 350 meters 6mo ago)"

**EVALUATE:** "Echo 3/15/24: HFrEF40% by Simpson's biplane (decreased from 45% on [past date]), moderate MR, RVSP 45 mmHg, LAE 4.8cm; Physical exam: JVD 12cm at 45°, positive HJR, bilateral crackles to mid-lung fields, S3 gallop present, 2+ pitting edema to knees bilaterally; CXR shows cardiomegaly (CTR 0.6), pulmonary vascular congestion"

**ASSESS:** "Acute on chronic systolic heart failure (150.23), HFrEF 40%, NYHA Class III, Stage C, due to medication non-adherence during holidays (missed 5 days of furosemide), complicated by stage 3a CKD (eGFR 52) and moderate functional MR, 10-pound weight gain over 4 days"

**TREAT:** "Admitted for IV diuresis: Furosemide 80mg IV BID with goal net negative 2L today, strict I&O, daily weights, 2g sodium diet; Optimizing GDMT: Started sacubitril/valsartan 24/26mg BID after 36hr ACE-I washout, continuing carvedilol 6.25mg BID (HR 68, BP tolerating), added spironolactone 12.5mg daily (K 4.2, Cr 1.4), initiated dapagliflozin 10mg daily (eGFR 52); Referred to HF clinic for follow-up in 7 days"

## Clinical Documentation Elements

*Reflecting clinical judgment, disease trajectory, and physiologic status*

- **Link clinical relationship:** "Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure" (I11.0) NOT "HTN and HF" separately
- **Include onset:** Include timing and underlying cause to contextualize progression and management decisions "HF diagnosed 2018, ischemic etiology from prior anterior MI 2017"
- **Show control:** Using physiologic findings rather than nonspecific terms "Compensated, euvolemic, weight at dry weight" NOT just "stable"
- **Specify complications:** When comorbid conditions meaningfully interact with HF (eg, diabetes-related CKD), document them clearly (within the clinical narrative to reflect overall complexity and care needs [E11.22 for diabetic CKD with HF, not separate codes])

## Reframing Common Documentation Shortcuts

Instead of...	Prefer documenting...
"Stable HF"	"Chronic HFrEF, EF 35%, NYHA II, weight stable at 165 lbs, no orthopnea"
"Exam normal"	"JVD flat at 30°, lungs clear to auscultation, no S3/S4, no peripheral edema"
"Doing well"	"Tolerating GDMT without hypotension (BP 118/72), K 4.3, Cr stable at 1.2"
"Noncompliant"	"Missed medications x3 days due to pharmacy closure, refills obtained today"

## 4. TREATMENT & REFERRAL QUICK GUIDE

### Therapy Escalation Criteria<sup>1,21,30,31</sup>

Trigger	Action	Notes
New HFrEF diagnosis	Begin quadruple GDMT promptly (ARNI/ACEi/ARB, evidence $\beta$ -blocker, MRA, SGLT2i); up-titrate as tolerated	Rapid sequencing saves lives, start multiple pillars in days–weeks rather than months
EF $\leq$ 35% after $\geq$ 3 mo of optimized GDMT	Refer for device eval: ICD for primary prevention; CRT if LBBB with QRS $\geq$ 150 ms (or $\geq$ 120 ms with specific criteria)	ICD $\downarrow$ mortality in ischemic/non-ischemic HFrEF; CRT improves survival/symptoms with wide LBBB
Persistent congestion (weight $\uparrow$ , edema, orthopnea) despite oral loop	Switch to IV loop and/or add thiazide-type (e.g., metolazone) for sequential nephron blockade; assess adherence/dietary sodium	Consider diuretic resistance, renal function/ $K^+$ , and precipitating causes; escalate if no response.
$K^+ \geq$ 5.5 mEq/L limiting RAASi/MRA	Add patiomer(\$\$\$) or SZC(\$) to permit continuation/up-titration	Both agents effectively $\downarrow K^+$ ; guidelines support use to maintain life-prolonging therapy. Monitor $Mg^{2+}$ w/ patiomer; edema/ $Na^+$ load awareness w/ SZC

ACC/AHA 2022-Aligned Recommendations<sup>1,21,32,33</sup>

Clinical Scenario	First Choice	Target Dose	Alternative
<b>HFrEF (initial or newly diagnosed)</b>	Sacubitril/valsartan + $\beta$ -blocker (Carvedilol/Metoprolol succinate/Bisoprolol) + MRA (Spironolactone or Eplerenone) + SGLT2i (Dapagliflozin or Empagliflozin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sacubitril/valsartan 97/103 mg BID</li> <li>Carvedilol 25 mg BID (50 mg BID if &gt;85 kg)</li> <li>Spironolactone 25 mg qd</li> <li>Dapagliflozin 10 mg qd</li> </ul>	Use ACEi if ARNI unavailable or not tolerated (start lisinopril 20–40 mg qd or enalapril 10 mg BID)
<b>HFmrEF (LVEF 41–49%)</b>	Same 4 pillars as HFrEF (ARNI + $\beta$ -blocker + MRA + SGLT2i)	Same targets as HFrEF but individualize uptitration	Weaker evidence
<b>HFpEF (LVEF <math>\geq</math>50%)</b>	SGLT2i + diuretics as needed	Dapagliflozin 10 mg qd or Empagliflozin 10 mg qd	Treat HTN, AF, obesity, OSA; avoid volume depletion
<b>HF with ASCVD or Type 2 DM</b>	Add SGLT2i first; consider GLP-1 receptor agonist (second) for ASCVD benefit	Dapagliflozin 10 mg or Empagliflozin 10 mg qd	GLP-1 RA (liraglutide 1.8 mg daily/semaglutide 1 mg weekly) reduces CV events and aids weight control

## Non-Rx Treatment Documentation

"Enrolled in Medicare-covered cardiac rehab (36 sessions over 18 weeks); Daily weight log provided with instructions to call if gain >3 lbs; Dietary consult for 2g sodium education (3 hours year 1 covered); Sleep study ordered for OSA screening (50% prevalence in HF); Vaccinations current (flu, pneumonia, COVID)"

When to Refer<sup>1,21,</sup>

Specialty	URGENT (<1 week)	ROUTINE (2-4 weeks)
<b>HF/Advanced HF</b>	$\geq$ 2 admits in 6mo, NYHA IV, inotrope need, low output, or hypotension despite GDMT	EF $\leq$ 35% after $\geq$ 3 months GDMT, peak VO <sub>2</sub> <14 mL/kg/min, rising NT-proBNP, or persistent class III symptoms
<b>Electrophysiology</b>	Sustained VT/VF, syncope due to arrhythmia, recurrent ICD shocks, electrical storm	EF $\leq$ 35% for ICD/CRT, AF rate/rhythm control
<b>Nephrology</b>	Creatinine doubling, K <sup>+</sup> $\geq$ 6.0 mEq/L, or acute kidney injury with diuretics/RAASi	eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> or decline >5 mL/min/year, persistent albuminuria (ACR >300 mg/g)
<b>Palliative Care</b>	Stage D HF with comfort goals, inotrope, or hospice consideration	Recurrent admissions, advanced frailty, or refractory symptom burden despite GDMT

Follow-up Timing<sup>1,21,34</sup>

- **New diagnosis:** 2–4 weeks for GDMT initiation/uptitration and safety labs. Early multi-drug sequencing is recommended
- **Post-discharge:** Within 7 days (reduces readmission 30%)

- **Medication change:** 2–4 weeks to assess symptoms, BP/HR, weight, and earlier labs for RAASi/MRA/diuretic changes (often at 1–2 weeks per drug class)
- **Stable controlled (NYHA class I-II):** Follow-up every 3–6 months or 6–12 months, based on judgment and patient risk level. Repeat echo if clinical status changes or  $\geq 3$  months after GDMT optimization to reassess EF/device eligibility.

## Patient Education & Adherence Documentation

"Taught 'Heart Failure Zones': Green (baseline weight, no symptoms), Yellow (gain 3+ lbs, call clinic), Red (SOB at rest, chest pain = call 911); Demonstrated home BP monitoring technique; Medication adherence assessed — using pill box, pharmacy sync program enrolled; Written action plan provided in patient's language — document all education for RADV support"

## Comorbidity Management<sup>1,15,21,2</sup>

Condition	Avoid	Reason	Alternative
EF <40% (HFref)	TZDs (pioglitazone, rosiglitazone)	Fluid retention, $\uparrow$ HF admission	Metformin if eGFR $\geq 30$ ; add SGLT2i (dapagliflozin, empagliflozin) for CV benefit
eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	Metformin	Risk of lactic acidosis; reduced clearance at low eGFR	GLP-1 RA (liraglutide, semaglutide) or insulin SGLT2i may be continued down to eGFR $\geq 20$ if tolerated
Recurrent UTIs or genital infections	SGLT2i	Genital mycotic infections and UTIs may worsen	If intolerant, optimize other GDMT pillars (ARNI, $\beta$ -blocker, MRA); review hygiene and fluid intake
Orthostatic hypotension	$\alpha$ -blockers (e.g., doxazosin, terazosin)	Syncope, falls, hypotension	Use other BP agents (ACEi/ARB/ARNI) if tolerated, amlodipine for hypertension
Gout or hyperuricemia	Loop/thiazide diuretics (high dose)	Increase serum urate, precipitate gout	Lower diuretic dose if possible; consider SGLT2i or losartan (mild uricosuric effect)
COPD or reactive airway disease	Nonselective $\beta$ -blockers (carvedilol cautiously)	May cause bronchospasm	Prefer $\beta 1$ -selective agents (metoprolol succinate, bisoprolol)
CKD + hyperkalemia risk	NSAIDs, dual RAAS blockade	Worsen renal function/ $\uparrow$ K <sup>+</sup>	Continue single RAASi; monitor K <sup>+</sup> and creatinine; add patiromer or SZC if needed

## Cost-Smart Options<sup>35,36</sup>

Brand	Generic/Alternative	Estimated Monthly Savings
Entresto	Lisinopril + spironolactone	~\$600
Coreg CR	Carvedilol generic	~\$200

Farxiga/Jardiance	Dapagliflozin generic	~\$300
Lasix	Furosemide generic	~\$30

**Quality Metrics Tie-In<sup>1,37,38</sup>**

Measure	Target	Impact
Evidence $\beta$ -blocker at discharge/active for HFrEF	>95%	HEDIS/Stars measure; Class I therapy per AHA/ACC/HFSA; improves survival and rehospitalization; tracked in ACC/AHA performance measures
ACE-I/ARB/ARNI prescribed for HFrEF	>90%	CMS quality bonus; Core Class I therapy; aligns with ACC/AHA performance measures and payer quality reviews; lowers mortality/hospitalization.
30-day all-cause readmission	<15%	Lower rates reduce patient harm and mitigate CMS HRRP hospital penalties (up to 3% of base DRG for excess readmissions)
Post-discharge follow-up (clinic/telehealth)	<7 days for $\geq$ 80% of HF discharges	Early visits are associated with ~30% lower 30-day readmission in Medicare cohorts; visit may qualify for TCM (CPT 99495/99496) billing

**5. CODING REMINDERS & CASE EXAMPLES<sup>1-3,39,40</sup>**

**Specificity Requirements**

- **Type:** Must specify systolic (I50.2x), diastolic (I50.3x), or combined (I50.4x) HF
- **Acuity:** Acute (I50.x1), chronic (I50.x2), or acute on chronic (I50.x3)
- **Laterality:** Right HF (I50.81x) must specify if secondary to left (I50.814)
- **Stage:** Document Stage A-D (structural classification) and NYHA Class I-IV for functional limitation; Use ICD-10 150.84 for end-stage heart failure (NYHA IV/ACC D)

**Annual Clinical Review and Confirmation**

*Ensuring the medical record reflects current heart failure status*

- **Annual review:** Heart failure must be reassessed once per calendar year via face-to-face or synchronous audio-video encounter, with MEAT documented by 12/31.
- **Visit modality:** In-person or audio-video telehealth encounters qualify when they support meaningful assessment of symptoms, volume status, and GDMT response.
- **Clinical context:** Under HCC V28, HF risk varies by severity (acute/chronic  $\approx$  0.36; end-stage  $\approx$  2.505). Clinically present comorbidities (eg, diabetes with CKD, COPD) should be documented to reflect overall disease burden.

**Good Documentation is Comprehensive Coding**

Denial Reason	Fix
---------------	-----

"CHF stable"	→ "Chronic systolic HF, EF 35%, NYHA II, euvoletic at 165 lbs"
Missing acute	→ "Acute-on-chronic HF, required IV furosemide 80mg BID"
No supporting data	→ Add exam findings, BNP value, echo date/EF
Unspecified type	→ Always document EF% to support systolic vs diastolic

## EHR Tips

- ".HFMEAT" template auto-populates EF from recent echo
- **Problem list:** Flag as "HCC\_REQUIRED" for annual alerts
- **Best Practice Alert:** Fires when echo >12 months old
- **Order set:** "HF\_ADMIT" includes all Medicare quality measures

## Brief Case Examples

### SUCCESS CASE:

"78yo female with acute on chronic systolic heart failure, with (insert symptoms) at rest, EF 28% (echo last performed[date]), NYHA III, 3rd readmission w/ 12 lb weight gain over 5 days, BNP 1847 (baseline 400), treated with IV furosemide 80mg BID achieving 3L diuresis, discharged on optimized GDMT"

**Result:** Proper ICD-10 I50.84 maps HCC 222 capture (2.505 RAF = \$26,058), quality measures met, clear RADV support

### PITFALL CASE:

"82yo male with stable CHF, doing well"

**Result:** Increased documentation risk, potential \$3,745 clawback, incomplete clinical picture (I50.23)

**FIX:** "82yo with chronic HFpEF (I50.32), EF 55% with E/e' 16 on echo 1/8/24, NYHA Class II (dyspnea with 2 flights stairs), H2FPEF score 7, managed with furosemide 40mg daily, weight stable at 178 lbs"

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