

Severe Heart Failure at Intensive Therapy Unit - Is there an Ideal Prognostic Index?

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OBJECTIVE

To assess the applicability of three prognostic indexes - APACHE II, SAPS II and UNICAMP II - in a subgroup of critical heart failure (HF) patients.

METHODS

Ninety patients were studied, being 12 females and 78 males. Mean age was 56 (18-83). Patients were ranked in functional class IV (NYHA) or cardiogenic shock secondary to cardiomyopathies: dilated (44%), chagasic (25.5%), ischemic (18%), hypertensive (1.1%), hypertrophic (1.1%), alcoholic (1.1%), and secondary to valvopathies after surgical correction (7.7%). Tables with frequency of categorical variables and descriptive statistics of continuous variables were created in order to describe sample profile for the different variables under study. In order to analyze the relationship between prognostic indexes levels and course towards death, an analysis of the ROC curve, as well as Hosmer and Lemeshow Test of Goodness of Fit calculated, and Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR) were carried out.

RESULTS

The statistical analysis showed low sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of the three prognostic indexes for HF patients. Mortality was underestimated in this group. Pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) was a major factor of mortality rate in severe HF.

CONCLUSIONS

The three prognostic indexes under study did not prove to be appropriate for the assessment of cardiopathy patients at Intensive Care Unit (ICU). For HF patients, PTE played a major role in mortality of heart failure. Specific prognostic indexes for cardiopathy patients with severe HF should be proposed, and the discussion on anticoagulation on those patients should be expanded.

KEY WORDS

Prognostic disease severity indexes; cardiogenic shock, intensive care unit; heart failure, pulmonary embolism.

Different prognostic indexes have been developed for the assessment of patient's severity level as well as to estimate mortality rate in Intensive Care Units. The application of such indexes aims at identifying patients with higher recovery potential; which is to say, those to benefit from ICU assistance, leading to proper screening for hospital admission and discharge. Additionally, those indexes should allow the comparison of different intensive care units.

Among the systems proposed, the one most frequently used in many countries is the APACHE (*Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation*), originally developed by Knaus, in 1981¹, and modified in 1985, into APACHE II². Another system available is the SAPS (*Simplified Acute Physiology Score*)³, which differs from APACHE II in that it contains other clinical variables, such as diuresis, serum bicarbonate and bilirrubine, and also for not including admission diagnosis. In addition to those, the UNICAMP II⁴ model - developed at the ICU, *Hospital das Clínicas-UNICAMP* - uses the same computer techniques of step-by-step linear discriminating function and logistic regression analysis previously described by Lemenshow et al⁵, and tries to identify the most significant variables reported for intensive care mortality rate.

Other systems are also available, with application for specific subgroups, such as trauma⁶, hemodynamic instability⁷, myocardial ischemia⁸, heart surgery post-surgery⁹, multiple organic dysfunction (SOFA)¹⁰ and sepsis¹¹ (Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment). At this point in time, however, few studies did focus the subgroup of heart failure (HF) cardiopathy patients.

Keeping in mind the large number of hospital admissions for severe refractory heart failure in our unit, our purpose was to assess the applicability of three prognostic indexes (APACHE II, SAPS II, UNICAMP II) in this subgroup, with reports specific clinical characteristics not included in the variables of those indexes.

METHODS

Ninety patients diagnosed with heart failure were investigated after their first emergency care.

Exclusion criteria were: patients under 18, those who stayed less than 24 hours in the Intensive Care Unit, those after heart surgery and those reporting heart structural lesions that could be corrected surgically, acute heart failure and other acute cardiac pathologies.

Data collection was carried out by one of the physicians in the ICU staff and included clinical history information on worst clinical and laboratory data in the first 24 hours of hospitalization in the ICU, in addition to results of echodopplercardiogram and electrocardiogram. Pulmonary thromboembolism was confirmed by ventilation-perfusion cintigraphy and/or necropsy. Records included course towards death or discharge, and date. Based on those data, the score systems APACHE II, SAPS II and UNICAMP II were applied following the protocols as previously defined in literature^{2,3,4}. Individual mortality

risks pointed out by the three prognostic indexes were obtained based on the equation $Pr(y=1/\text{logit}) = \frac{e^{\text{logit}}}{1 + e^{\text{logit}}}$ where $e = 2.7182818$, which converts scoring into death risk.

Considering that APACHE II and SAPS II are the most widely known indexes, the present paper will present further details of UNICAMP II index.

The UNICAMP model was developed at the ICU, Hospital das Clínicas-UNICAMP, uses the same computer techniques of step-by-step linear discriminant function and logistic regression analysis previously described by Lemenshow et al, and tries to identify the most expressive factors reported for intensive care mortality rate.

The UNICAMP II⁴ equation was based on the analysis of 819 patients admitted at the ICU Hospital das Clínicas - UNICAMP in the period between March, 1988 and September, 1989. It is essentially based on APACHE II scoring, added by other variables, such as the use of a respirator (for over 24 hours), with or without renal failure (serum creatinine higher or equal to 1.6 mg/dl), and whether hospital admission was elective or due to emergency. The system does not use any coefficient related to admission diagnosis, which makes bedside application easier, even by paramedics. UNICAMP II equation was validated by recent publication⁴.

UNICAMP II Equation

Death calculated risk = $1/[1 + \text{EXP}(-Y)]$

Where $y = -3.7594$

+ 0.1162 x APACHE II scoring

+ 0.7178 if mechanical ventilation

+ 0.7318 if renal failure

+ 0.8367 if emergency / urgency

The present study was carried out at the Heart Institute Cardiology Intensive Care Unit in São Paulo, Brazil (InCor). Data were collected at the ICU in a 2-year period after the first emergency admission. Ninety patients diagnosed with heart failure were selected: 12 females and 78 males, mean age 56 (18-83).

From the 90 patients, 33 were ranked functional class IV (NYHA) and 57 with cardiogenic shock secondary to: 1) idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy: 40 (44%); 2) Chagas disease: 23 (25.5%); 3) alcoholic cardiomyopathy: 1 (1.1%); 4) ischemic cardiomyopathy: 17 (18.9%); 5) hypertensive cardiomyopathy: 1 (1.1%); 6) hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: 1 (1.1%); 7) valvopathy: 7 (7.7%).

In order to describe sample profile in compliance with the different variables under study, categorical variables frequency tables (gender, diagnoses, heart rate) and continuous variables descriptive statistics were created (age, left ventricle ejection fraction, days of hospitalization, serum sodium and disease time course).

For the sake of comparison of categorical variables among groups the chi-square test was used, or else,



whenever necessary (values under 5), Fisher exact test. For the sake of comparison of continuous variables among groups, the Mann-whitney test was used as a result of data asymmetry or lack of normal distribution.

Hosmer and Lemeshow⁵'s Goodness of Fit adjustment statistics were also calculated for each prognostic index in order to describe the accuracy of the different models. Death and discharge rates were compared, having been estimated and observed in ten bands, with 10% death intervals calculation (Ĥg statistics). $P > 0.05$ values accept the assumption that estimated mortality = observed mortality, which is to say, stands for good calibration. In order to avoid a small number of patients in some of the risk bands, Ĉg statistics was also carried out by dividing the total number of patients into 10 risk bands, with a similar number of patients in each band.

Discriminatory power of each index was assessed by AUC (area under the curve) of ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve)¹².

SMR (Standardized Mortality Ratio) was calculated by dividing observed mortality by predicted mortality for each of the models. $SMR=1$ means observed mortality = predicted mortality. $SMR > 1$ means death rate is higher than expected.

Significance level adopted for statistical tests was 5% ($p < 0.05$). Illustration 1 shows the ROC curves of the three models used.

RESULTS

The descriptive analyses of variables used and the comparison among groups of survivals and deaths are presented in Tables 1 to VII. High mortality rate was reported in this group of severe patients. Close to 2/3 of patients with class IV HF or cardiogenic shock died in ICU (Table 1).

Course	n	Rate %
Survival	33	36.7
Death	57	63.3
Total	90	100.0

Higher mortality rate was observed among patients under 30 or over 70 (Table 2). Age group <30 and >70 were considered death risk factor ($p = 0.004$).

Age	n	Death	Mortality %	p
<30	17	15	88.24	$p = 0.049$
30-49	36	21	58.33	ns
50-69	28	14	50.00	ns
≥ 70	9	7	77.78	$p = 0.049$
Total	90	57	63.33	

ns- non-significant difference.

Other factors such as gender ($p = 0.75$), type of cardiopathy ($p = 0.32$), left ventricle ejection fraction ($p = 0.95$) and days in hospital ($p=0.097$) did not differ between survival and death groups. Therefore, those were not considered additional risk factors (Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Gender	n	Death	Mortality %
Females	12	7	58.33
Males	78	50	64.10
Total	90	57	63.33

$p=0.75$.

Cardiomyopathy	n	Deaths	Mortality %
Idiopathic	40	26	65.00
Chagasic	23	13	56.50
Hypertrophic	1	1	100.00
Ischemic	17	11	64.70
Alcoholic	1	0	0.00
Hypertensive	1	1	100.00
Valvar	7	4	57.10

$p = 0.32$

LVEF	n	Deaths	Mortality %
$<30\%$	20	15	75.00
30-50%	31	23	74.19
TOTAL	51	38	74.51

$p=0.95$ (LVEF- left ventricle ejection fraction).

Days in hospital	n	Deaths	Mortality %
1 to 5	19	16	84.21
6 to 10	23	14	60.87
>10	48	27	56.25
TOTAL	90	57	63.33

Factors such as disease time course ($p < 0.001$) and natremia ($p = 0.097$) were analyzed, and statistic difference was reported. Mortality rate was higher in those with longer than 2-year time course of disease and serum sodium lower than 129 mEq/l. Another factor – cardiac rhythm at the time of hospitalization ($p=0.595$) – did not report difference between the group for deaths or for survivors, and was not, therefore, considered as additional risk (Tables 7, 8 and 9).

Table 7 - Descriptive and comparative analysis of variables between survivals and deaths as compared to disease time course (HF) (p < 0.001)

Disease time course	n	Deaths	Mortality %
≤ 1 year	21	4	42.9
2 to 5 years	6	4	58.8
≥ 5 years	17	15	81.8
Total	44	23	

Table 8 - Descriptive and comparative analysis of variables between survivals and deaths as compared to heart rhythm at the time of admission at the Intensive Care Unit. (TAVB = total atrioventricular blocking, HP = permanent heart pacer) (p = 0.595)

Heart rhythm	n	Deaths	Mortality %
Sinus	18	17	94.4
TAVB (HP)	3	3	100.0
Atrial fibrillation	7	6	85.7
Total	28	26	

Table 9 - Analysis of natremia as compared to mortality rate. It has been shown that plasma sodium under 129 mEq/l is associated to twice the mortality rate as compared to normal sodium levels (p = 0.011)

Natremia (mEq/l)	n	Deaths	Mortality %
135-145	21	9	42.9
130-134	36	21	58.8
≤ 129	33	27	81.8
Total	90	57	

Table 10 - Rate of thrombopulmonary embolism

Total number of patients	90
Total deaths	57
Deaths resulting from thrombopulmonary embolism (TPE)	12
General mortality rate from TPE (%)	13.33
TPE incidence among all deaths (%)	21.05

Table 11 - Hosmer-Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Tests. \hat{H}_g = observed and estimated mortality of patients according to 10% risk bands. \hat{C}_g = observed and estimated mortality of patients according to predicted death risk bands against the same number of patients

Model	\hat{H}_g	p	\hat{C}_g	P	SMR
APACHE II	143.6	p<0.0001	143.9	p<0.0001	3,327496
SAPS II	287.5	p<0.0001	424.8	p<0.0001	4,080172
Unicamp II	39.89	p<0.0001	41.76	p<0.0001	1,616563

Table 12 - Statistic data on ROC curves

Model	AUC	p	S	S.	CI 95%	Cut-off
APACHE II	0.632±0.061	0.03	63.2%;	66.7%	0.511-0.752	≥ 16.9
SAPS II	0.571±0.061	0.265	35.1%	84.8%	0.451-0.690	≥ 16.0
Unicamp II	0.595±0.061	0.136	63.2%	57.6%	0.475-0.714	≥ 41.6

AUC- Area Under the ROC Curve; p- significant statistic level; S- Sensitivity; S- Specificity; (CI) 95% = Confidence Interval 95%; Cut point- model cutting point.

High rate of pulmonary embolism stands out. Twelve out of 90 patients (13.3%) had their diagnosis confirmed by imaging or necropsy, which stood for 21% of all patients who died (Table 10).

Indices used showed low sensitivity and specificity to assess death risks.

Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit statistics is presented in Table 11. The difference between predicted risk and observed risk was statistically significant for all groups, and for all indices (p < 0.0001). Predicted risk for deaths was 19.03 with APACHE II; 15.50 with SAPS II; and 39.16 with UNICAMP II. Global mortality rate observed was 63.3% (57/90). Ratio between observed mortality and predicted risk (SMR - Standard Mortality Ratio) for each model shows that observed mortality was higher than predicted mortality for all models. However, the lowest SMR was reported for the UNICAMP II model (Table 11).

ROC curves data can be found in Table 12. It should be pointed out that the only model that showed significant AUC was APACHE II.

Illustration 1 shows results for ROC curves for APACHE II, SAPS II and UNICAMP II prognostic indices.

DISCUSSION

As of 1981, different severity indexes have been proposed for patients in Intensive Care¹. At a first moment, given the limited number of ICU hospital beds, the purpose was to screen those patients with higher recovery potential. At a later stage, prognostic indexes were used to assess the performance of different units based on the equivalence of resources available as well as the profile of patients at those units. Finally, prognostic indexes have been used to stratify patients in order to assess efficacy of new treatments.

In 1967, levels of severity began to be described related to the severity of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients, as the KILLIP¹³ classification, and later on, the

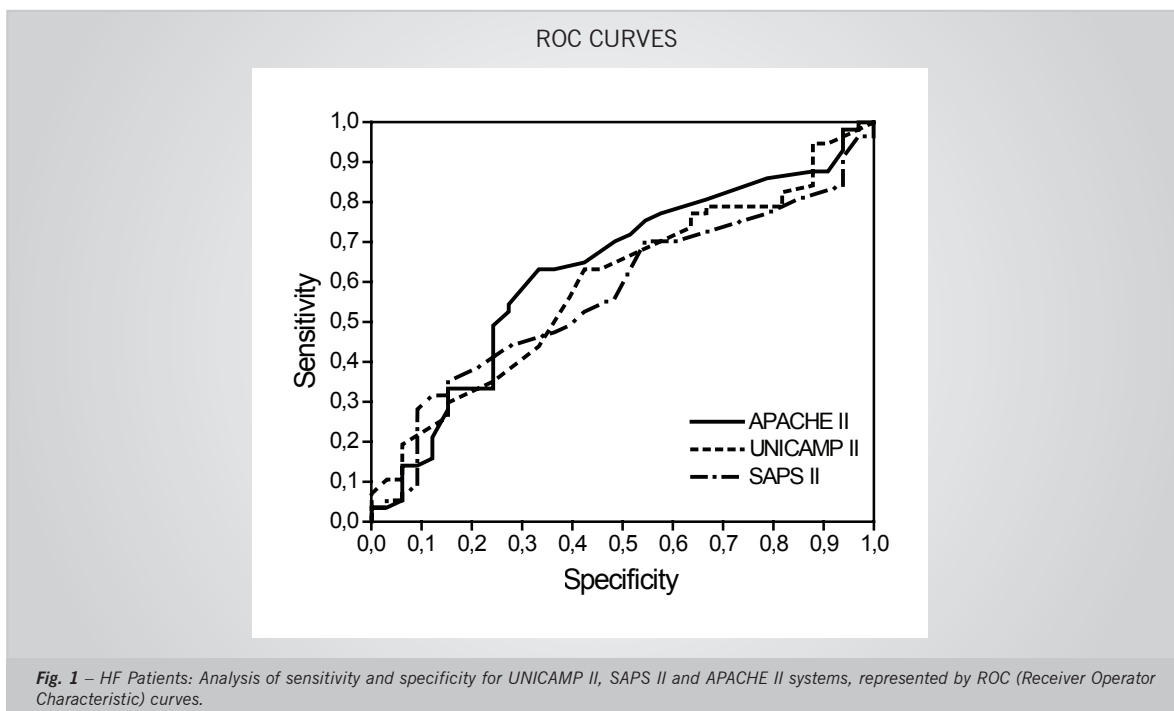


Fig. 1 – HF Patients: Analysis of sensitivity and specificity for UNICAMP II, SAPS II and APACHE II systems, represented by ROC (Receiver Operator Characteristic) curves.

AMI hemodynamic classification¹⁴. For other pathologies, such as traumatic brain injury, the Glasgow¹⁵ trauma scale is widely used. The first prognostic index proposed for patients in Intensive Care was APACHE (Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation)¹, developed by Knaus et al in the US, and later improved into APACHE II². Today, it is the most widely used among all severity indexes. More recently, APACHE III¹⁶ was introduced, using seventeen variables – a higher number as compared to variables used in the previous version. Another index - SAPS¹⁷ (Simplified Acute Physiology Score) – was developed in France by Le Gall and later evolved into the SAPS II versions.

The three models under study used different weights for each variable of interest, such as age, acute physiologic dysfunctions, clinical or surgical hospitalization, and previous disease conditions.

APACHE II has been somewhat criticized in regard to diagnostic coefficients designed for subgroups of patients, since diagnostic classification at the moment of hospital admission not always corresponds to final diagnosis. A second relevant factor is the fact that those coefficients are quite general, because the number of diagnoses available is very limited. The coefficient is to be chosen in the first 24 hours; but differential diagnosis between HF - Functional Class IV and cardiogenic shock may be questioned. This was one of the reasons to lead Le Gall et al to develop the SAPS³ model, since this model does not require the choice for the admission diagnosis. The UNICAMP II system does not require admission diagnosis either⁴.

For outpatient unit patients, the Heart Failure Survival Score (HFSS)¹⁸ has tried to identify the prognosis for heart failure. However, that prognostic index has not managed to prove more effective when compared to the

6-minute walk test, or Oxygen (VO₂) consumption test, or the left ventricle ejection fraction (LVEF). As HFSS was lower as compared to the other tests in the ability to predict survival, the authors suggest that a simplified model be applied, with LVEF and the 6-minute walk test as variables¹⁸. For outpatients, or for non-acute patients in the wards, the natriuretic peptide should also be used for measurement¹⁹.

The different prognostic indexes have tried to assess long-term survival of HF patients.²⁰⁻²². In those patients, LVEF has been an important prognostic parameter. However, no known indexes consider the acute decompensation of patients with severe HF resistant to outpatient treatment. It should also be pointed out that our patients invariably report reduced LVEF in regard to HF Functional Class IV or cardiogenic shock. In the present research, all patients submitted to echodopplercardiography (n = 51) reported LVEF under 50%; from those, 39% reported LVEF under 30%. In this group of severe, unstable patients, in contrast with stable patients - at the outpatient unit or in the hospital wards - LVEF does not succeed in prognosing death, since patients reporting LVEF either lower than 30% or in the 30% to 50% range exhibited the same mortality rate - 75%. No statistical difference was shown regarding ejection fraction (p = 0.949).

From our total number of 90 patients, 57 reported cardiogenic shock, and 33 were Functional Class IV, which high mortality rate (61.4% and 66.6%, respectively), which characterized an extremely severe group. Such high mortality rate has still been reported in recent publications, despite the advances in the medical area²³.

Younger and older patients reported higher mortality

rate ($p = 0.049$) as compared to patients in the 30 to 70 years old range (Table 2). Advanced age is an aggravating prognostic factor, although not restricted to severe cardiopathy patients, but it has been patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit. The high incidence of HF in the elderly may be due to age related changes, such as ventricular function, as well as risk factors associated to HF, such as hypertensive, diabetes and dyslipidemia²⁴. This factor is so relevant that has been incorporated as a significant variable for the calculation of prognostic indexes.

As for high mortality rate in patients under 30 years old, such finding has been described in literature²⁵⁻²⁷. The explanation would be higher severity of cardiopathies in children, such as rheumatic conditions or inborn cardiopathies, as well as lower tolerance to HF.

Out of the 16 patients under 30, 13 had death as their outcome. From those, 4 had reported rheumatic cardiopathy from childhood, and 2, chagasic cardiopathy. A progression from the acute phase into chronic cardiopathy is known to take place. Severe evolution of the condition may result in death²⁸. One patient had had lymphoma for 15 years as a base disease. Two other patients reported complex ventricular arrhythmia; and lastly, two deaths resulted from TPE: both confirmed at necropsy.

No statistical difference was reported regarding gender related mortality rate ($p = 0.753$), as in the EPICA Niterói²⁹ study, among the different cardiomyopathies ($p=0.324$). As for the etiology, only 18.8% showed ischemic cardiopathy. That low incidence – if compared to other statistic data – can be explained by the fact that the hospital has a cardiac unit which is separate from the Intensive Care Unit. Additionally, Chagas disease incidence is practically absent in international statistics. A trend ($p < 0.10$) was reported towards higher mortality rate (84.21%) among patients with shorter hospitalization time (5 days or less) as compared to longer hospitalization periods (56.25% to 60.87%) (Table 6). It should be assumed that the severity level of early hemodynamic and systemic impairments may have contributed for higher mortality among patients in their first days after hospitalization.

As both Functional Class IV HF and cardiogenic shock have important systemic repercussion on organs and tissues, prognostic indexes to allow global assessment of patients seem to be more powerful tools as compared to the assessment limited to cardiovascular performance.

The present paper used three models of prognostic indexes (APACHE II, SAPS II, UNICAMP II). The models were proposed to assess critical patients, and their applicability was studied for the specific subgroup of cardiopathy patients admitted at the Intensive Care Unit.

Results show that the three prognostic indexes under study have not properly evaluated patients' course, thus underestimating mortality rate of severe cardiopathy patients. Therefore, the 3.33 SMR for APACHE II, the 4.08 for SAPS II, and the 1.62 for the UNICAMP II

model show higher mortality rate than that estimated by the models (Table 7).

A number of factors may have interfered in the assessment of APACHE II, such as the type of assistance to patient before hospital admission³⁰ and delayed transfer to Intensive Care³¹. Particularly in developing countries, those factors are not to be underestimated. That explains the inclusion of a model based on a data base collected from a University public hospital in Brazil. Here, it is important to point out that those factors are not dependent on the performance of Intensive care assistance, but rather, of the inherent health system deficiencies in this country. It could be argued whether it would be pertinent if the system developed were applied in other countries, with significant populational, nutritional and health differences, and with pre-hospital care different from the one in our country. That is why the UNICAMP⁴ model was included: it uses an equation generated by logistic regression and based on data collected from National Health System (SUS) patients, developed at the University of Campinas and later validated³². Similarly to results in literature, and obtained from other prognostic indexes applied to patients at general Intensive Care Units (case mix), the UNICAMP model reported SMR close to 1. In contrast, while analyzing cardiopathy patients the present paper reported higher SMR, although not as high as in the APACHE II and SAPS II models.

In a multicenter study using APACHE III, Bastos et al³³ reported quite variable SMRs at 13 Brazilian hospitals. Mean SMR = 1.67. The differences pointed out between the hospitals ranged from 1.01 to 1.30. Technology resources were accounted for those differences at the different Units. SMR variation in the APACHE III project in Brazil was said to have been the result of technology availability. However, it is arguable whether this would be the only reason, or even the most relevant.

Any way, even the highest SMR levels were quite below the SMRs found in this group of severe cardiopathy patients, according to the study by Bastos et al³⁴, using the APACHE II and SAPS II models.

APACHE II was also used in a Brazilian population of 208 patients at General Intensive Care Unit⁴. APACHE SMR resulted 1.31, and UNICAMP II SMR resulted in 0.85.

Such discrepant data regarding patients at the General Intensive Care Unit - even in our setting, with a developed system in the country - do suggests that some specific factor not predicted by prognostic indexes may influence mortality rate in those patients.

Therefore, deep sedation, neuromuscular blocking, and mechanical ventilation may mask abnormalities³⁵. Acute Physiological Score (APS) data may express distinctive physiological variables depending not only on how early treatment starts with volume and vasoactive drugs, but also at the point in time mechanical ventilation is used. Additionally, Glasgow's coma scale assessment is jeopardized if the patient is sedated and/or under orotracheal intubation when admitted to the Intensive Care.

Although arrhythmia^{35,36}, hyponatremia^{37,38}, the size of ventricular cavities^{39,40}, and serum catecholamin levels⁴¹ do play key roles in the long term course of cardiopathy patients, those variables may also influence decompensation in the acute phase. In our population we have observed that hyponatremia, and serum sodium lower than 129 mEq/l double mortality rate as compared to patients reporting normal sodium levels (Table 5). Heart rhythm analyzed at hospital admission was divided into three groups: sinus rhythm, atrial fibrillation, and those with previous heart pacer implantation due to atrial-ventricular blocking. Mortality rate was 94.4%, 85.7%, and 100%, respectively ($p = 0.595$). Heart rhythm usually alternates in a short time span under advanced cardiopathy condition, which makes accurate analysis harder.

The duration of HF proved to be a prognostic factor ($p = <0.001$) for all patients under study.

However, most important, in authors' view, is the fact that prognostic indexes are based on the first 24 hours after hospital admission at the Intensive Care Unit. Out of the 90 patients, 71 (79%) stayed in the hospital over 5 days. Forty-eight patients (over 50%) stayed in the hospital for over 10 days, and from those, over 50% died. It is understandable that although prognostic indexes are kept unchanged as calculated at the time of admission, real death risk increases as time spent in hospital increases. Complications arise in the course of hospitalization in such a susceptible group of critical and unstable patients. Therefore, those patients require a higher degree of invasive procedures, which may result in systemic infections. Intensive care doctors are aware that Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) is common and lethal in severe patients, especially the elderly⁴². As a rule, conditions such as SIRS, Septic Shock, and Multiple Organ Failure are not present at the moment of admission at the Intensive Care. As a result, they are not included in prognostic indexes scoring. This had been pointed out by Cerra et al⁴³ for surgical patients admitted at the Intensive Care post-surgery. More recently, it was also pointed out by Lim et al, for patients under cardiogenic shock²⁴. Those authors describe that despite normalized hemodynamics, those patients die from distributive shock. Considering that 50% of patients who die report no clinical evidence of clear infection, the authors assume that cytokines and other inflammatory mediators may be released during a cardiogenic shock episode. The authors also suggest that mesenteric ischemia and pulmonary embolism may not be recognized as causes for death in patients whose

hemodynamics has been normalized²⁴.

Curiously, the population under study reported high incidence of thrombopulmonary embolism of high clinical repercussion in the group of patients whose outcome was death. The clinical diagnosis of TPE is usually difficult to reach, and many times it is underestimated in HF patients⁴⁴, thus leading to acute decompensation – even when facing sub segmental pulmonary thromboembolic episodes³⁶.

No variables to quantify the risk of thrombopulmonary embolism have been applied in the prognostic indexes. Despite patients' prophylactic anticoagulation, twelve of them had their TPE confirmed through ventilation-perfusion cintigraphy or necropsy. All of these patients died. Those patients accounted for 21% of global mortality rate.

These data points out the relevance of complications that occur after hospital admission. Those complications have not been anticipated by conventional prognostic system for this unique group of patients. Out of all complications, the thromboembolic phenomenon stands out for its high incidence. And the thromboembolic phenomenon is usually diagnosed at the autopsy, usually carried out only at university hospitals. Although classic TPE may not be clinically relevant, it may – even when not diagnosed – worsen symptoms and lead to treatment resistance. It may eventually lead to death of these severe cardiopathy patients at the Intensive Care.

In conclusion: APACHE II, SAPS II and UNICAMP II have not been appropriate models to express the prognosis of cardiopathy patients at the Intensive Care Unit. Mortality rate was seen to be higher than anticipated by HF prognostic indexes. Factors not included in the prognostic indexes presented in this paper may have influenced the discrepancy of results obtained. However, the high incidence of PTE in our population – despite prophylactic anticoagulation – points out to the need for a review of full anticoagulation criteria. New systems should be investigated to encompass specific variables for HF patients at Intensive Care Units.

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Potential Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of Interest relevant to this article was reported.

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