

# Prognóstico na IC – uso otimizado do Teste Cardiopulmonar

Luiz Eduardo Ritt

Doutor em Cardiologia - UNIFESP

Especialista em ergometria - DERC/SBC/Dante Pazzanese –SP

Especialista em Cardiologia SBC/Dante Pazzanese-SP

Coordenador do Centro de Cardiologia do Exercício - Hospital Cardio Pulmonar

Serviço de Ergoespirometria Instituto Procardíaco

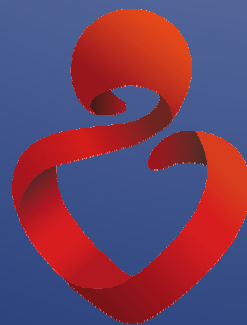
Professor Adjunto de Clínica Médica, Escola Bahiana de Medicina e Saúde Pública



**BAHIANA**  
ESCOLA DE MEDICINA E SAÚDE PÚBLICA

**HS**

HOSPITAL SANTA IZABEL



**Cárdio  
Pulmonar**



Declaro não haver conflito de  
interesse com o tema

# VARIÁVEIS PROGNÓSTICAS NA ICC

- VO<sub>2</sub> pico
- VO<sub>2</sub> no LA
- VE/VCO<sub>2</sub> slope
- Pulso de O<sub>2</sub> (VO<sub>2</sub>/FC)
- “Oxygen uptake efficiency slope” – OUES
- Ventilação periódica
- Recuperação da FC
- Pet CO<sub>2</sub> em repouso
- “CPX score”

# 2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure

The Task Force for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

## Exercise testing in patients with HF:

- is recommended as a part of the evaluation for heart transplantation and/or mechanical circulatory support (cardiopulmonary exercise testing);
- should be considered to optimize prescription of exercise training (preferably cardiopulmonary exercise testing);
- should be considered to identify the cause of unexplained dyspnoea (cardiopulmonary exercise testing).
- may be considered to detect reversible myocardial ischaemia.

I

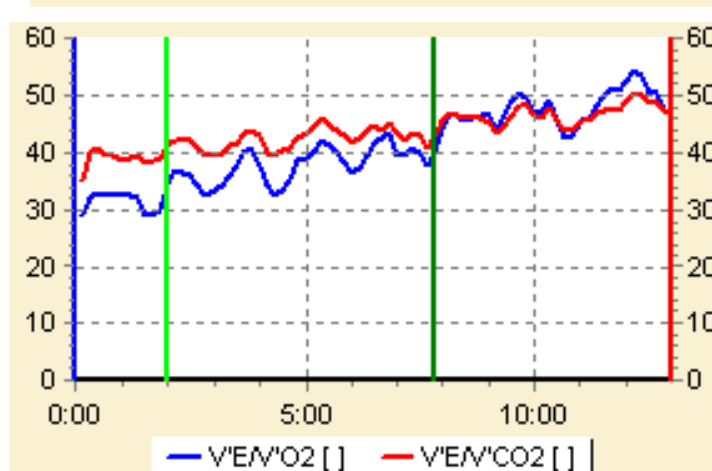
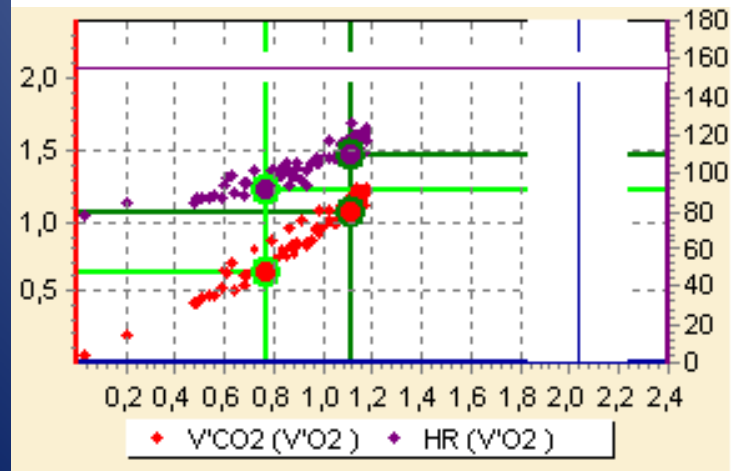
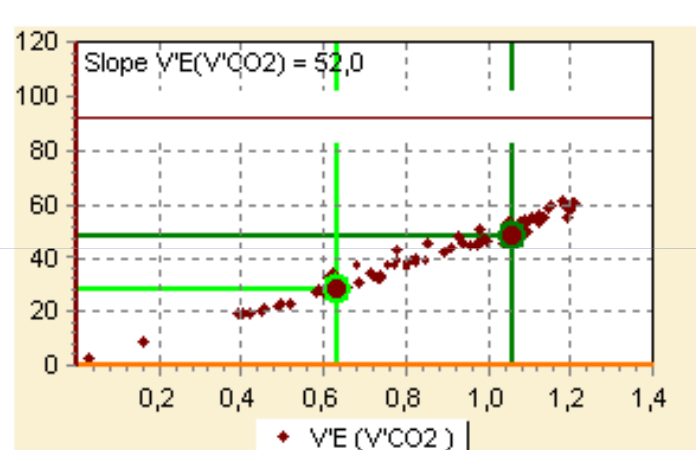
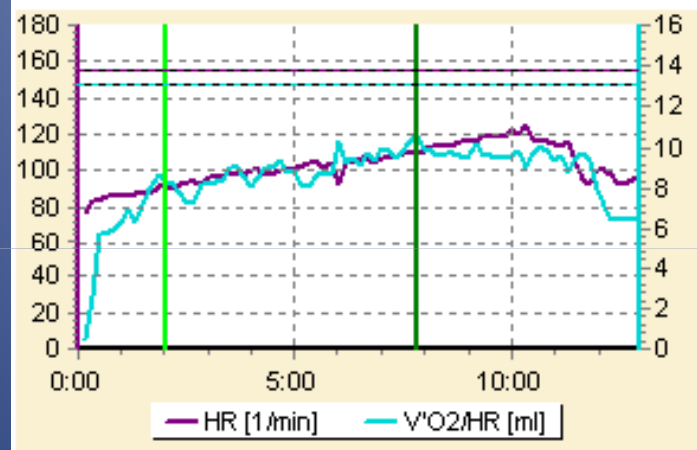
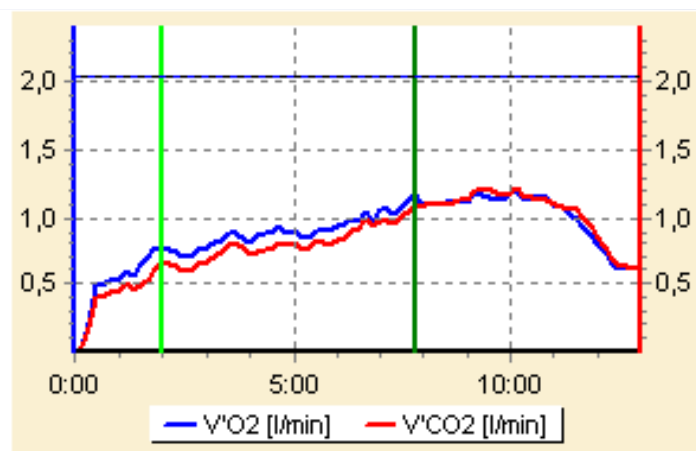
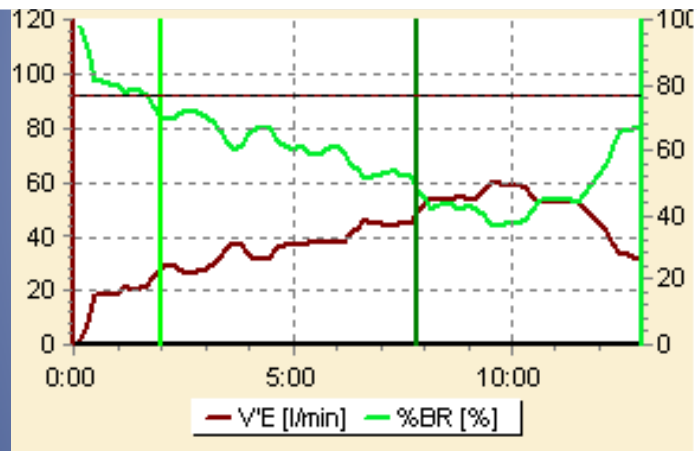
IIa

IIa

IIb

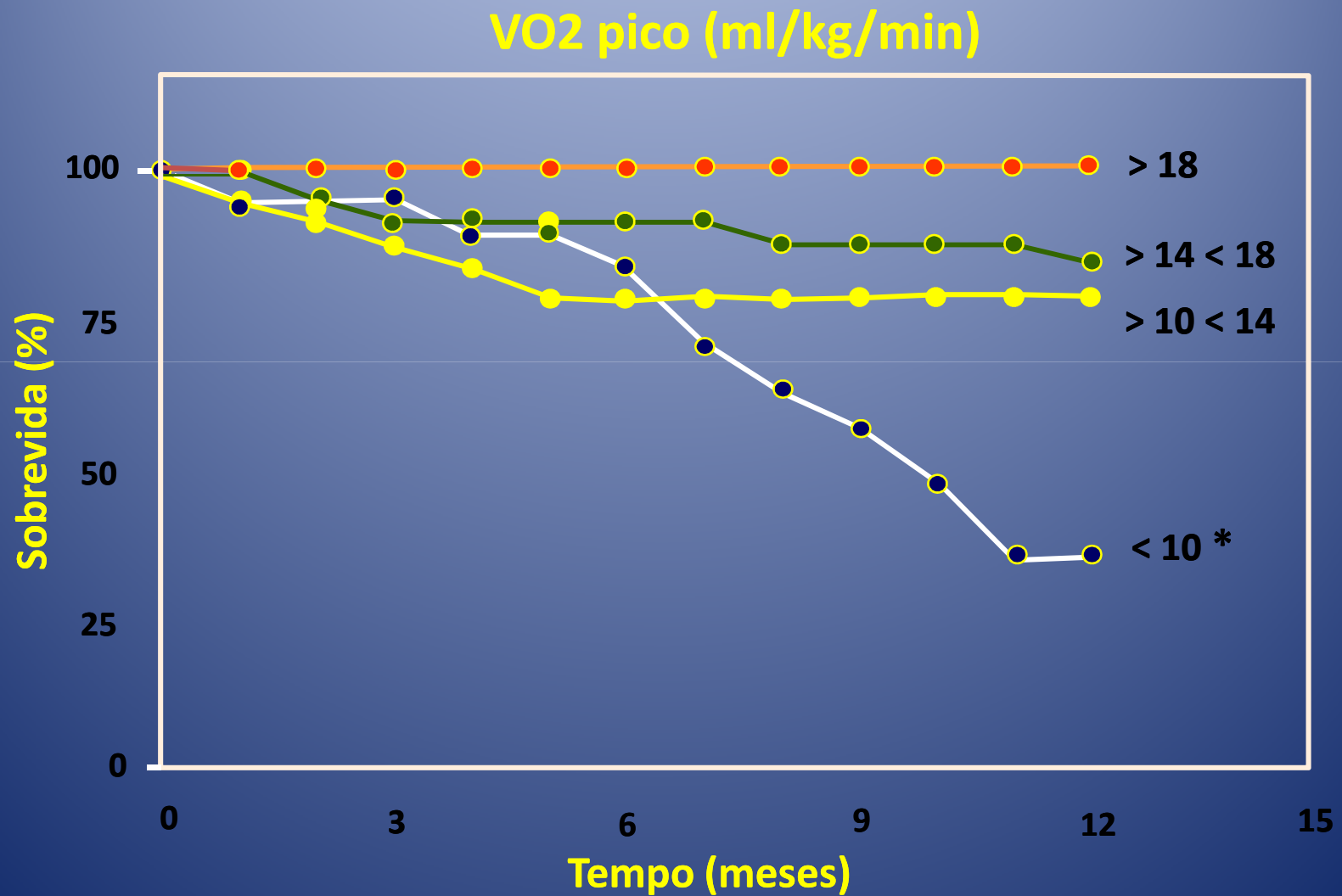
# CASO

- Masc. 65 anos
- Miocardiopatia Isquemica (IAM há 60 dias)
- FE 30%
- CF III NYHA



	LA (2:00)	PCR (7:50)	VO2 pico (10:00)	Pred
VO2 (ml/kg/m in)	10,66 (38%)	15,47 (96%)	16,06 (57%)	28,2
FC (bpm)	91 (76%)	110 (92%)	120 (77% da pred)	155
VO2/FC (ml/bt)	8,4	10,1	9,6 (74% do pred)	13,1
Vel/incli (Km/h e%)	2,4 km/h 0%	5,1 km/h 0%	5,3 km/h 1,0%	-
R	0,82	0,95	1,02	-

# VALOR PROGNÓSTICO DO VO2 NA ICC





# CLASSIFICAÇÃO DE WEBER

Classe A  $> \text{ou} = 20 \text{ mL/kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$

Classe B  $< 20 \text{ mL/kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$  e  $> \text{ou} = 15 \text{ mL/kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$

Classe C  $< 15 \text{ mL/kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$  e  $> 10 \text{ mL/kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$

Classe D  $< \text{ou} = 10 \text{ mL/kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$

# CLASSIFICAÇÃO WASSERMAN

Capacidade funcional normal  
 $VO_2 > 85\%$  do predito

CF reduzida leve  
 $60\% < VO_2 < 85\%$  do predito

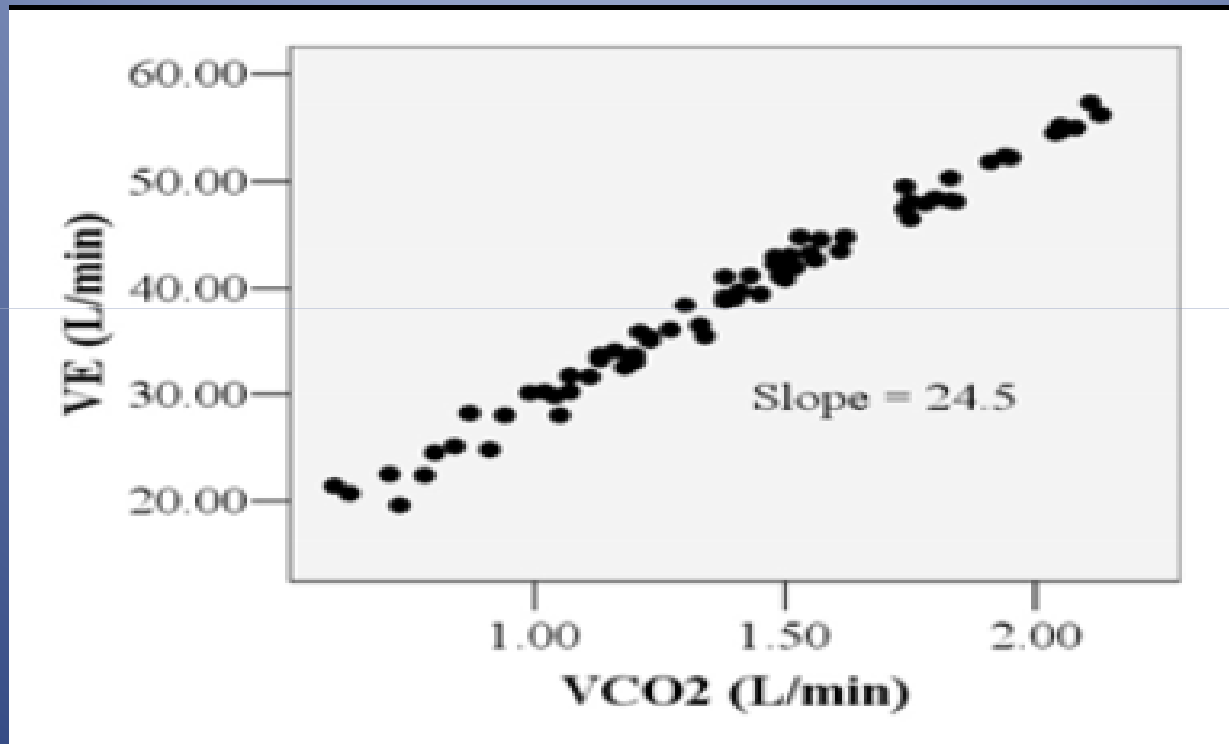
CF reduzida moderada  
 $40\% < VO_2 < 60\%$  do predito

CF reduzida grave  
 $VO_2 < 40\%$  do predito

TCP E ICC

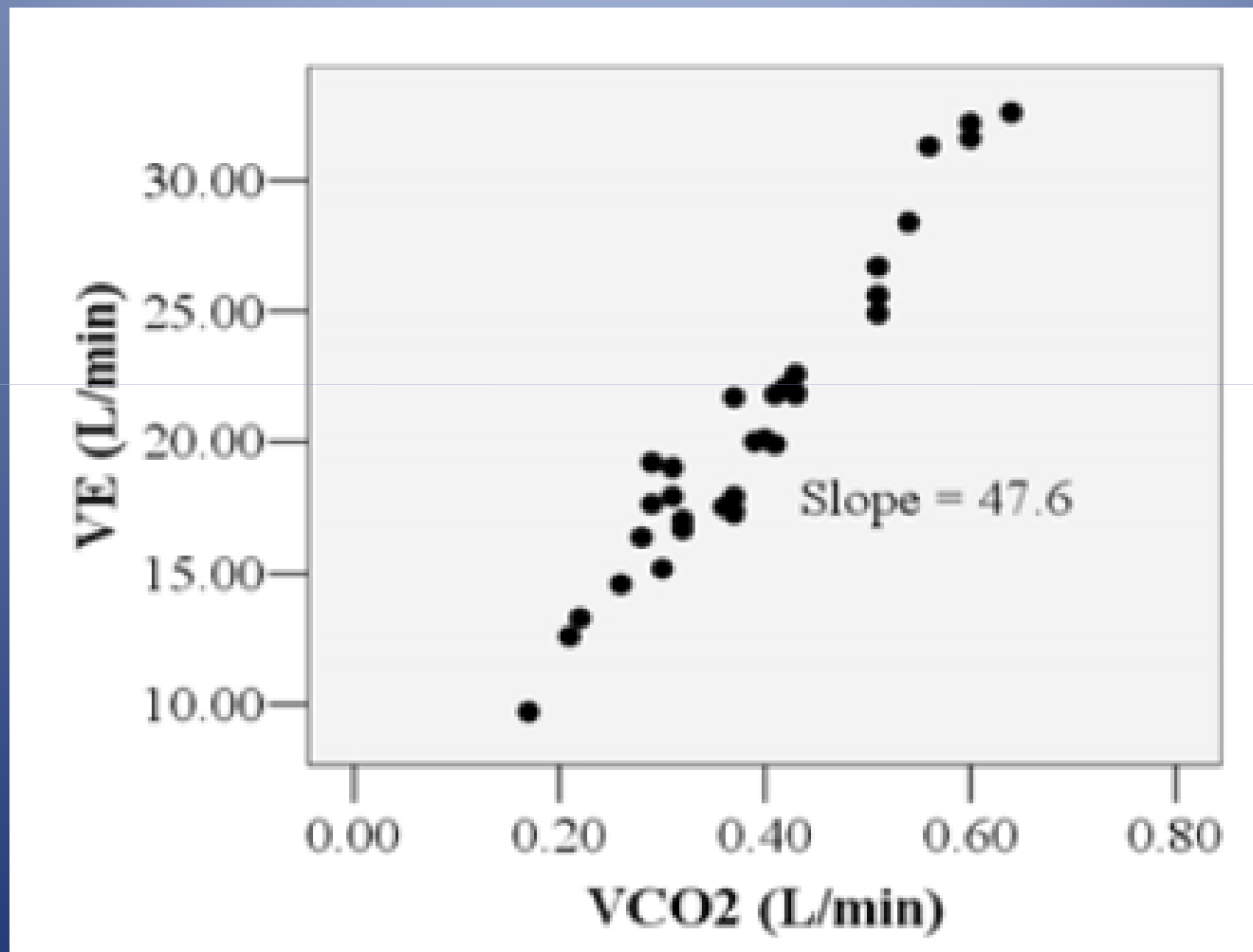
ALÉM DO VO2

# VE/VCO2 SLOPE



$$Y = m * X$$

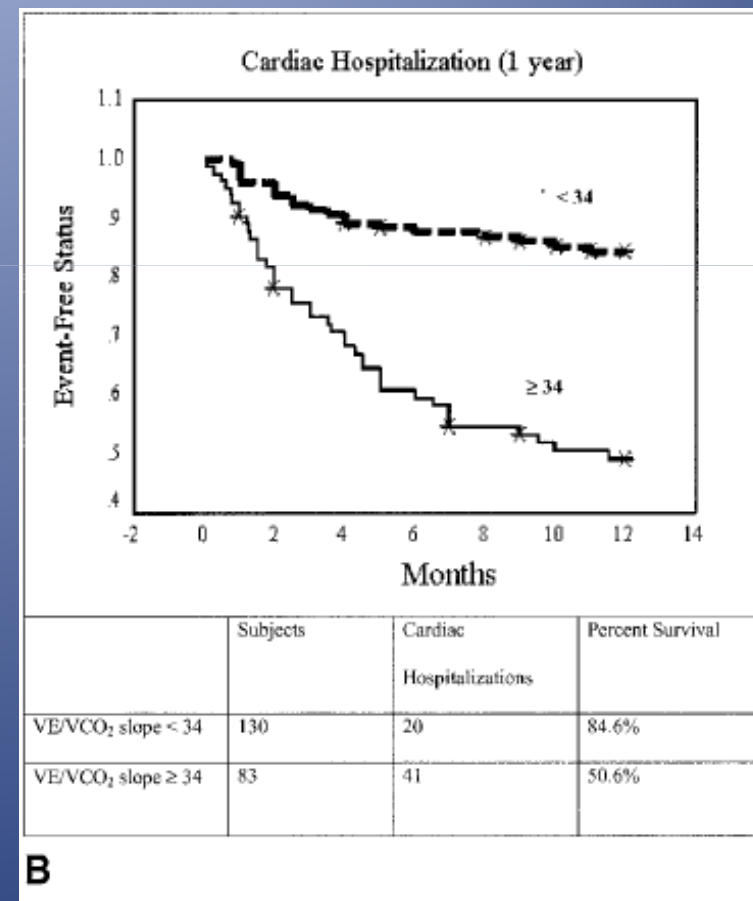
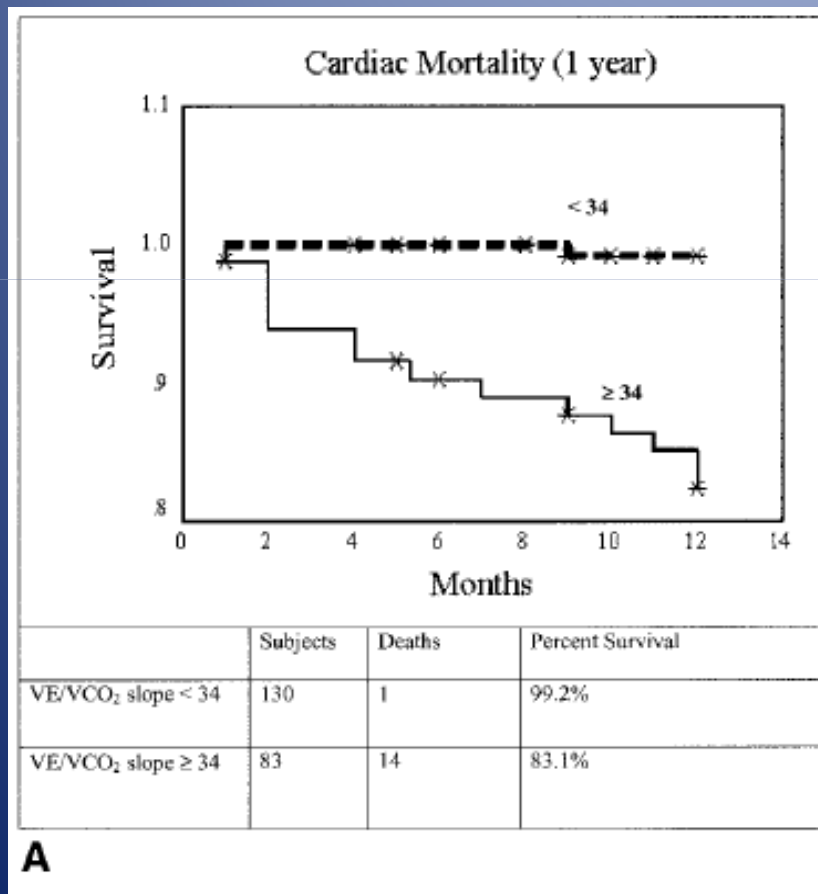
# VE/VCO2 SLOPE

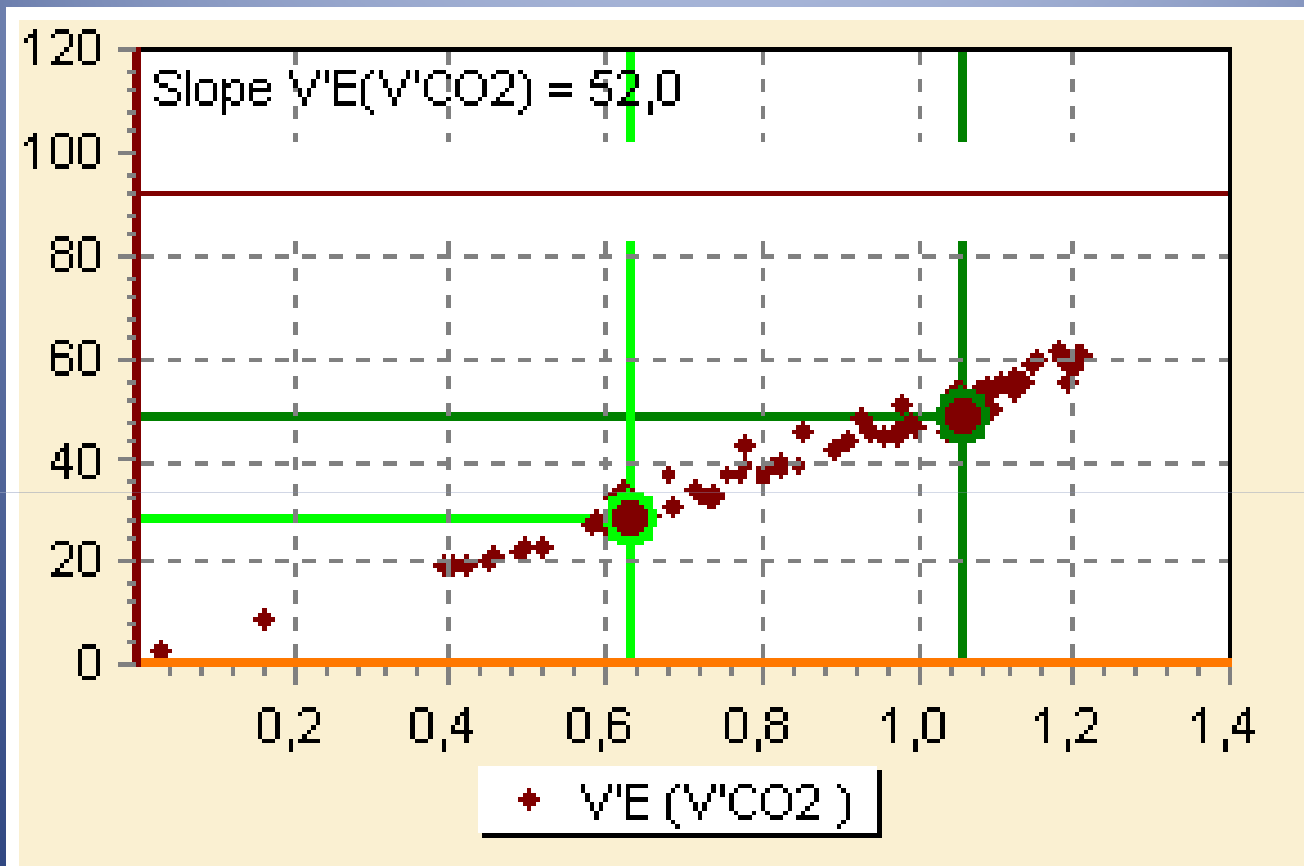


# Peak $\text{VO}_2$ and $\text{VE}/\text{VCO}_2$ slope in patients with heart failure: A prognostic comparison

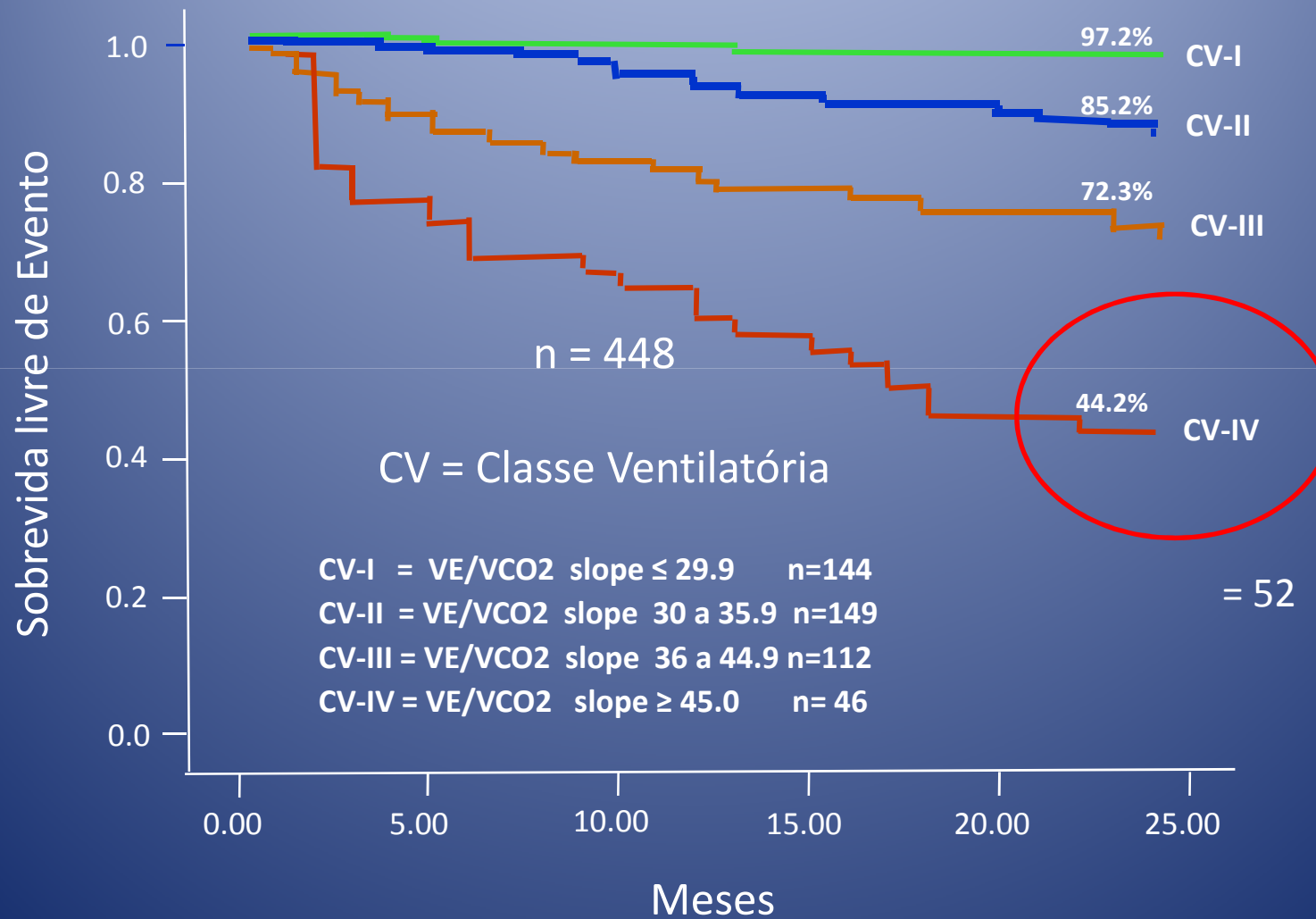
Ross Arena, PhD, PT,<sup>a</sup> Jonathan Myers, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Syed Salman Aslam, MD,<sup>b</sup> Elsa B. Varughese, MD,<sup>b</sup> and Mary Ann Peberdy, MD, FACC<sup>a</sup> *Richmond, Va, and Palo Alto, Calif*

Am Heart J 2004;147:354-60





# Classes Ventilatórias: VE/VCO2 Slope





LE2

Jornal	Ano	N	FU	Parâmetros	Resultados	End point	Análise
JACC (ICC pre TX)	1997	173	2 anos	VE/VCO2 slope	+	morte	Cox/Kaplan
Eur H J (ICC)	2000	303	2 anos	pVO2 e VE/VCO2 slope	+	morte	Cox
Circulation (ICC pVO2>18)	2001	123	3 anos	VE/VCO2 slope	+	Morte	Cox
Circulation (ICC)	2002	223	6 meses	pVO2 e VE/VCO2 slope	+	Morte	Cox
Chest (ICC)	2003	188	2 anos	VE/VCO2 to peak x VE/VCO2 to AT	=	Morte	Cox
Am H J (ICC)	2004	213	8 anos	pVO2 + VE/VCO2 slope	+	Morte e Hospitalização	Cox
Circulation (ICC)	2007	448	2 anos	pVO2 e VE/VCO2 slope	+ (classificação ventilatória 4 quartis)	Morte	Cox
Int J Card (ICC)	2008	520	4 anos	Delta HR, HRR1, VE/VCO2 slope	Delta HR – HRR1 +	Morte	Cox

## Slide 17

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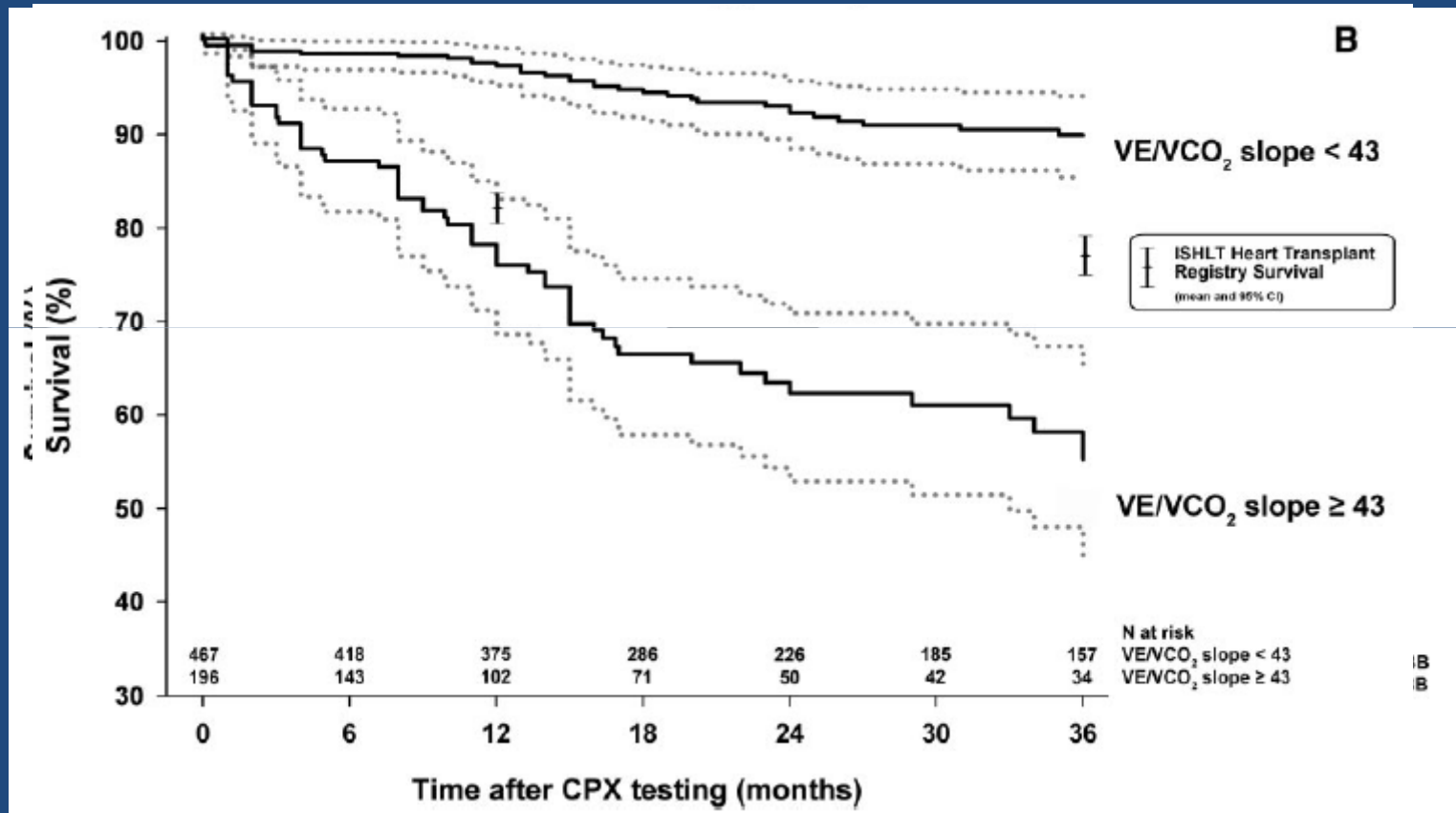
**LE2**

Renato neste slide a idéia é só mostrar que diversos autores estudaram esta variável, na realidade não pretendo parar muito nele.

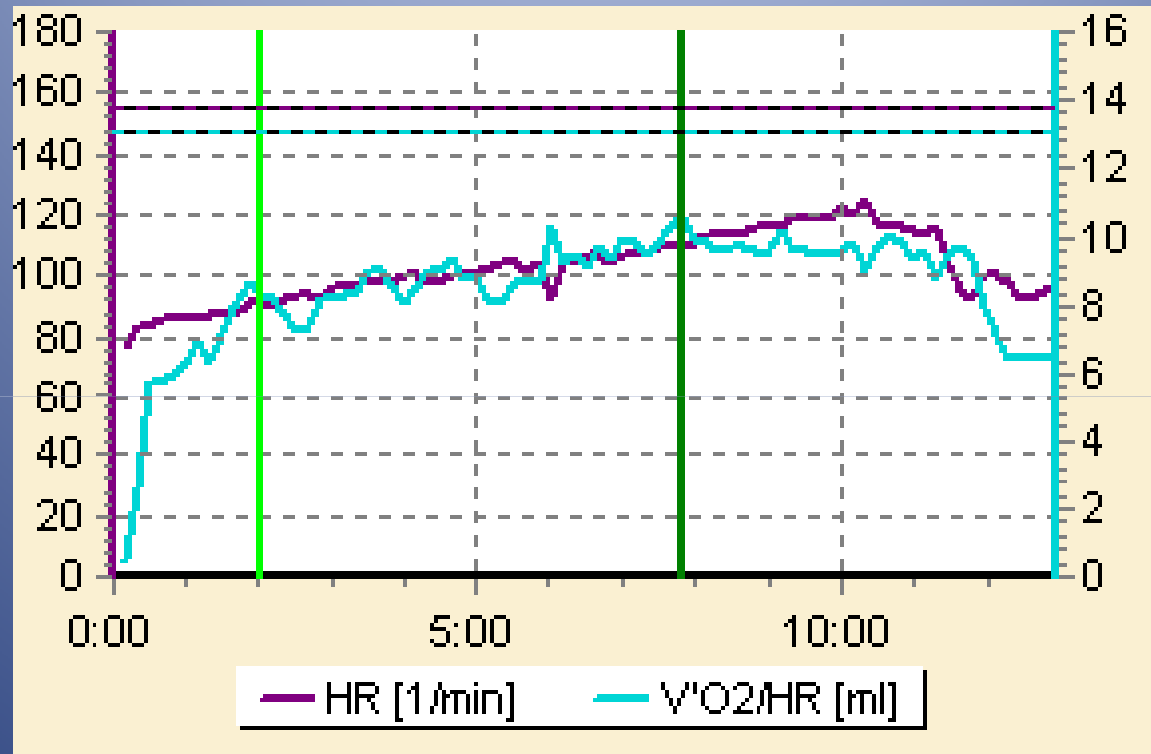
Vc acha necessário dividi-lo?

Luiz Ritt; 6/7/2010

**Ventilatory Efficiency and the Selection of Patients for Heart Transplantation**  
 António M. Ferreira, Jean-Yves Tabet, Lutz Frankenstein, Marco Metra, Miguel Mendes,  
 Christian Zuegk, Florence Beauvais and Alain Cohen-Solal  
*Circ Heart Fail* 2010;3;378-386; originally published online February 22, 2010;



# TCP - Informações Hemodinâmicas

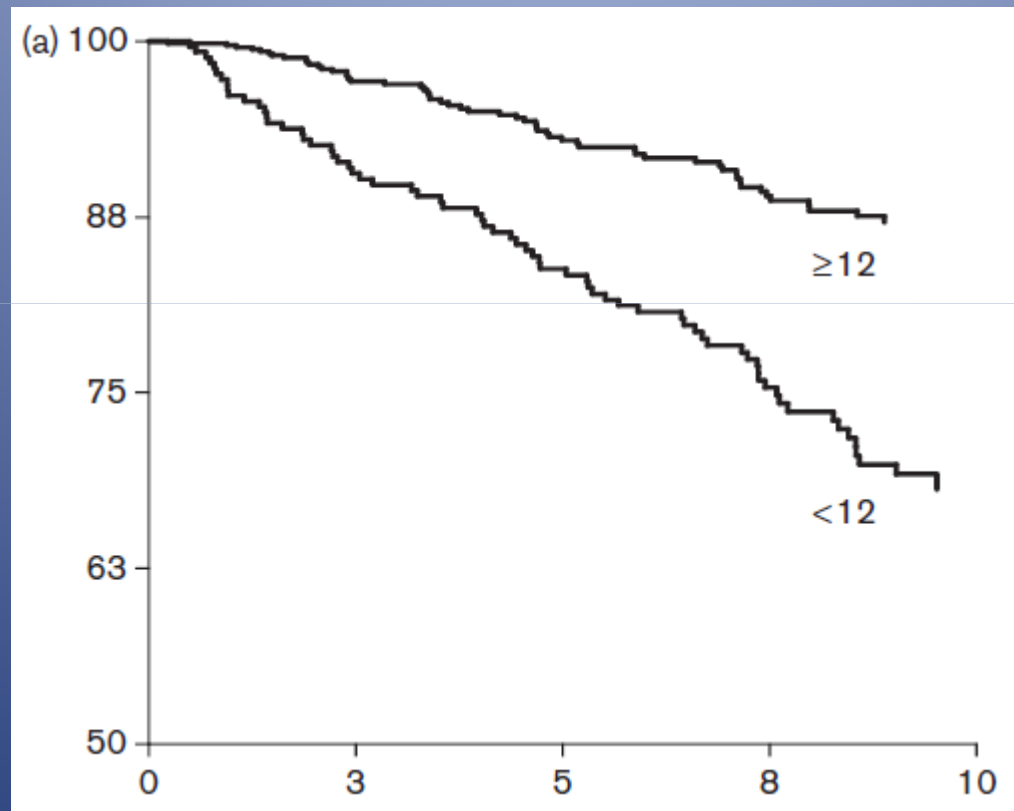


Pulso de O<sub>2</sub>

$$VO_2/FC = VS.(CaO_2-CvO_2)$$

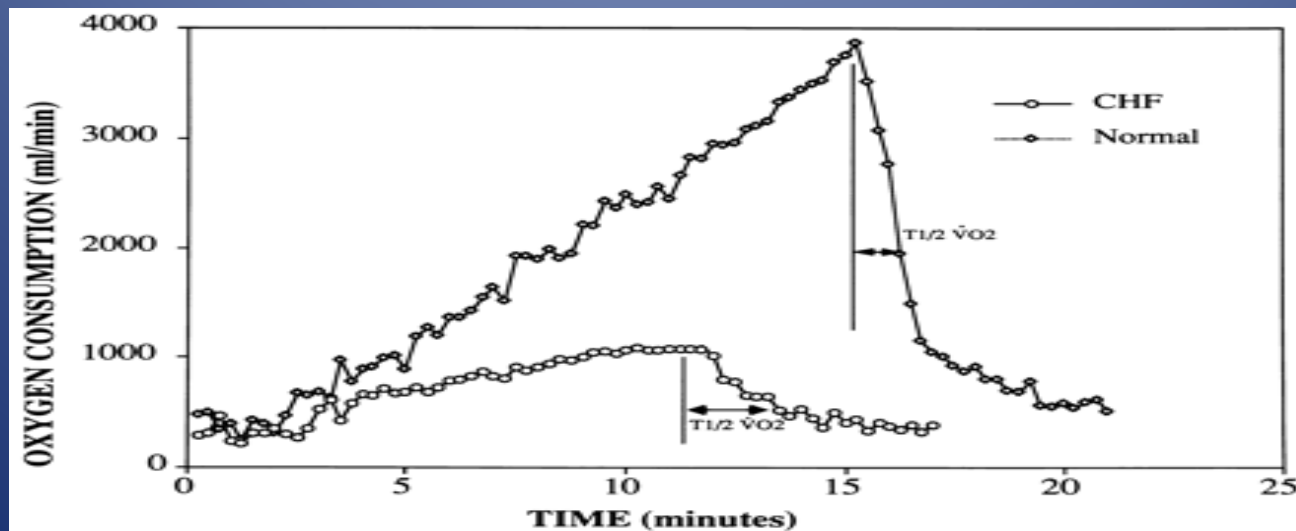
# Maximal exercise oxygen pulse as a predictor of mortality among male veterans referred for exercise testing

Ricardo B. Oliveira<sup>a,c</sup>, Jonathan Myers<sup>c</sup>, Claudio Gil S. Araújo<sup>a,b</sup>, Joshua Abella<sup>c</sup>, Sandra Mandic<sup>c</sup> and Victor Froelicher<sup>c</sup>



# Recuperação do $\dot{V}O_2$ - $T_{1/2} \dot{V}O_2$

- Tempo necessário para queda de 50% do  $\dot{V}O_2$  pico na recuperação
- Valor de corte = 90s
- Mediana em pctes com ICC

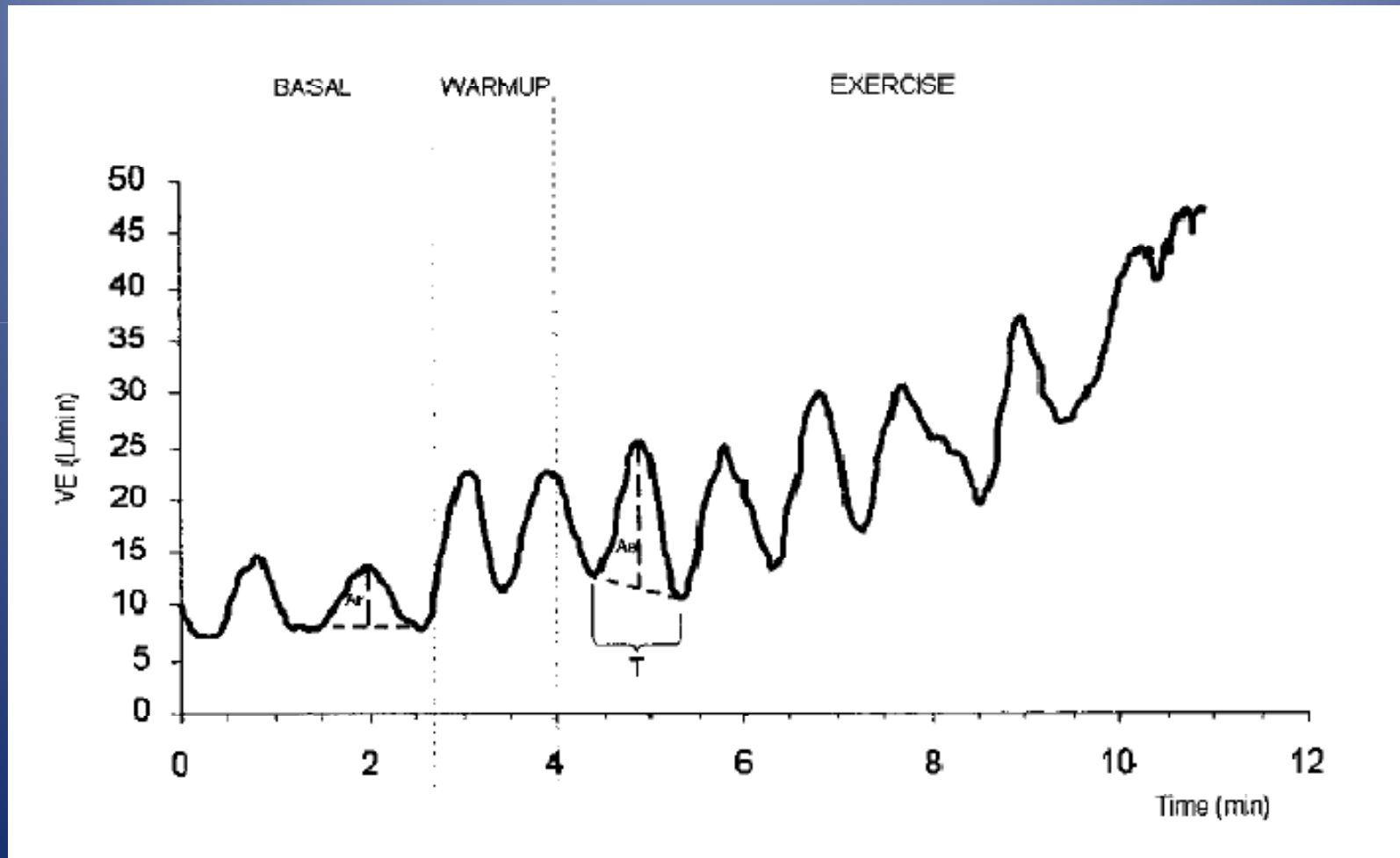


# Recuperação do VO<sub>2</sub> - T ½ VO<sub>2</sub>

**Table 2.** Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test Results in 55 Control Subjects and 153 Patients With Dilated Cardiomyopathy

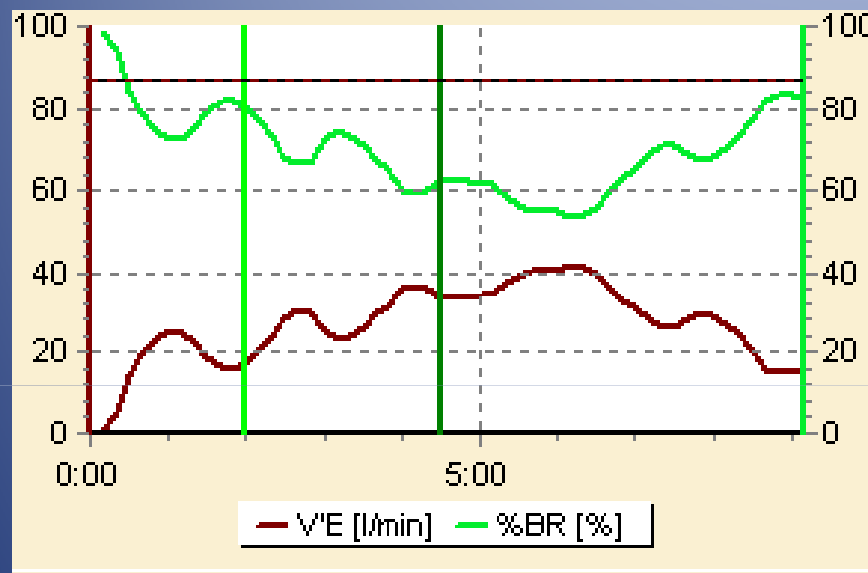
	Control Subjects		Patients With Dilated Cardiomyopathy			p Value Between Groups (by ANOVA)
	Young (n = 30)	Old (n = 25)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
			(peak VO <sub>2</sub> ≥15 ml/min per kg) (n = 79)	(peak VO <sub>2</sub> >10 ml/min per kg) (n = 49)	(peak VO <sub>2</sub> ≤10 ml/min per kg) (n = 25)	
Age (yr)	25 ± 5.5	48.3 ± 11.2*	46 ± 11	53.4 ± 9.1	56.8 ± 11.5 <sup>††,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Duration of exercise (s)	1,350 ± 306	1,070 ± 493	856 ± 169 <sup>†</sup>	619 ± 109 <sup>†</sup>	445 ± 111 <sup>#,‡‡,§§</sup>	< 0.0001
Rest heart rate (beats/min)	82.2 ± 13.8	73.6 ± 9.6	89 ± 18	83 ± 19	96 ± 19 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Peak heart rate (beats/min)	184 ± 11.7	157 ± 22*	157 ± 24	137 ± 26 <sup>§</sup>	135 ± 28 <sup>*,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Recovery heart rate (beats/min)	112 ± 15.9	105 ± 18	106 ± 21.5	96 ± 22.5	100 ± 18.4	0.009
VO <sub>2</sub> at rest (ml/min)	216 ± 77	244 ± 70	212 ± 74	184 ± 75 <sup>§</sup>	179 ± 71 <sup>**</sup>	0.005
VO <sub>2</sub> at AT (ml/min)	1,708 ± 733	1,444 ± 643	930 ± 353 <sup>†</sup>	713 ± 202 <sup>†</sup>	429 ± 145 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Peak VO <sub>2</sub> (ml/min)	2,798 ± 863	2,198 ± 865	1,536 ± 344 <sup>†</sup>	1,010 ± 153 <sup>†</sup>	631 ± 173 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Peak VO <sub>2</sub> (ml/min per kg)	41.6 ± 9.9	31.4 ± 11.8*	19.6 ± 3.2 <sup>†</sup>	13 ± 1 <sup>†</sup>	8.8 ± 1.5 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
% predicted value VO <sub>2</sub>	106 ± 19.7	102 ± 19.2	64.4 ± 13 <sup>†</sup>	47.6 ± 9.6 <sup>†</sup>	33.7 ± 7.4 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Peak RER	1.26 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.11	1.26 ± 0.13	1.25 ± 0.12	1.28 ± 0.13	0.99
Peak VE (liters/min)	107 ± 32	89.6 ± 37.8	76.7 ± 19.5	58.7 ± 12.8 <sup>†</sup>	51.3 ± 14 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
Peak VE/VCO <sub>2</sub>	31.4 ± 5.5	34.5 ± 5	40 ± 6.7 <sup>†</sup>	47 ± 8.2 <sup>†</sup>	65 ± 11 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
RVO <sub>2</sub>	5.77 ± 2.34	4.81 ± 2.8	2.9 ± 0.9 <sup>†</sup>	2 ± 0.63 <sup>†</sup>	1.38 ± 0.64 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
½pVO <sub>2</sub> (s)	67.7 ± 26.5	89 ± 39	108 ± 44.6	137 ± 58.7 <sup>†</sup>	176 ± 75 <sup>#,‡‡</sup>	< 0.0001
RT (s)	431 ± 135	465 ± 173	522 ± 169	531 ± 159	555 ± 201	0.024
RRT	3.5 ± 1.61	2.98 ± 2.28	1.78 ± 0.6 <sup>†</sup>	1.27 ± 0.46 <sup>†</sup>	0.95 ± 0.53 <sup>#,‡‡,§§</sup>	< 0.0001
VO <sub>2</sub> at RT (ml/min)	375 ± 215	303 ± 169	251 ± 110	198 ± 61 <sup>†</sup>	175 ± 71 <sup>**,§§</sup>	< 0.0001
tRec (s)	76.5 ± 26.4	68.9 ± 36	127 ± 121	140 ± 72 <sup>†</sup>	209 ± 156 <sup>#,§§</sup>	< 0.0001

# VENTILAÇÃO PERIÓDICA

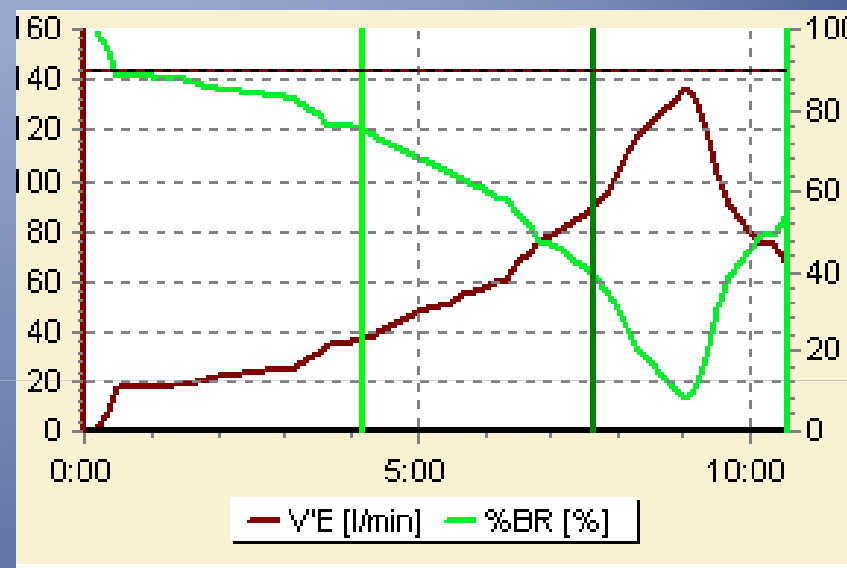




# VENTILAÇÃO PERIÓDICA

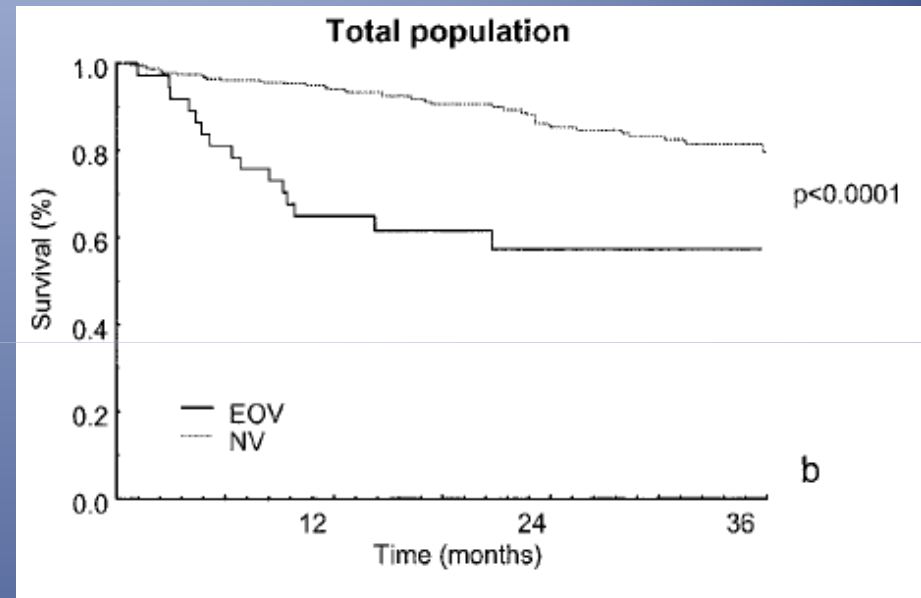
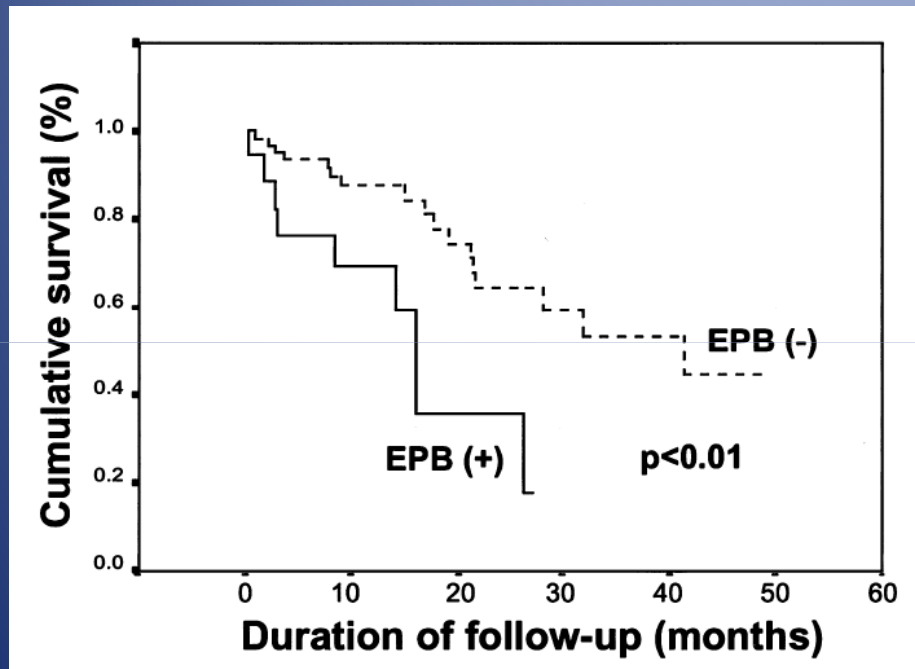


63 anos ICC CF III Chagas  
FE 30% VO<sub>2</sub> 14 ml/kg/min



Atleta 26 anos

# Oscillatory ventilation during exercise in patients with chronic heart failure



Leite JJ et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2003 18:41:2182-

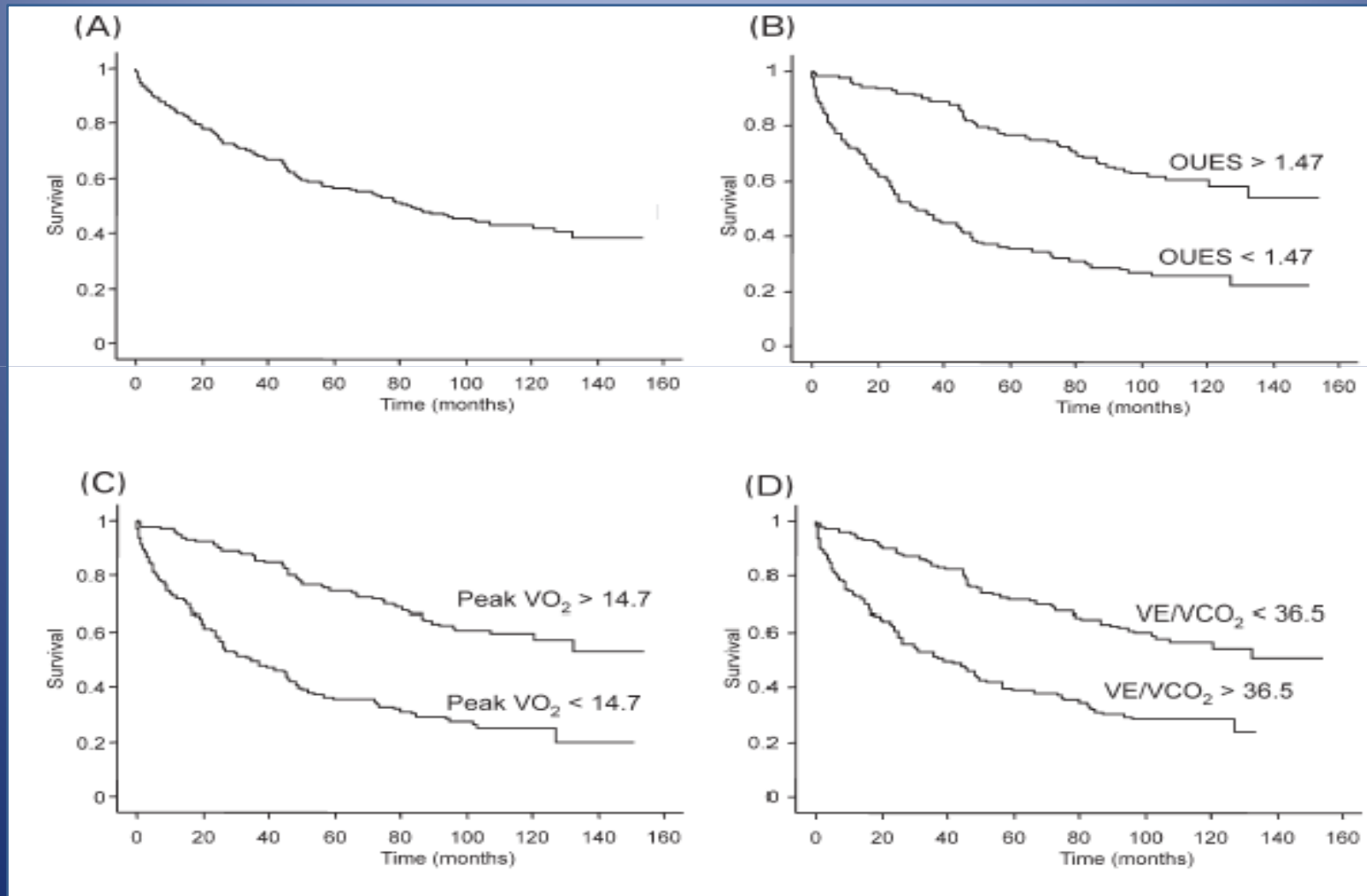
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Corrà U et al. J. Chest 2002;121:1572-1580

# OUES

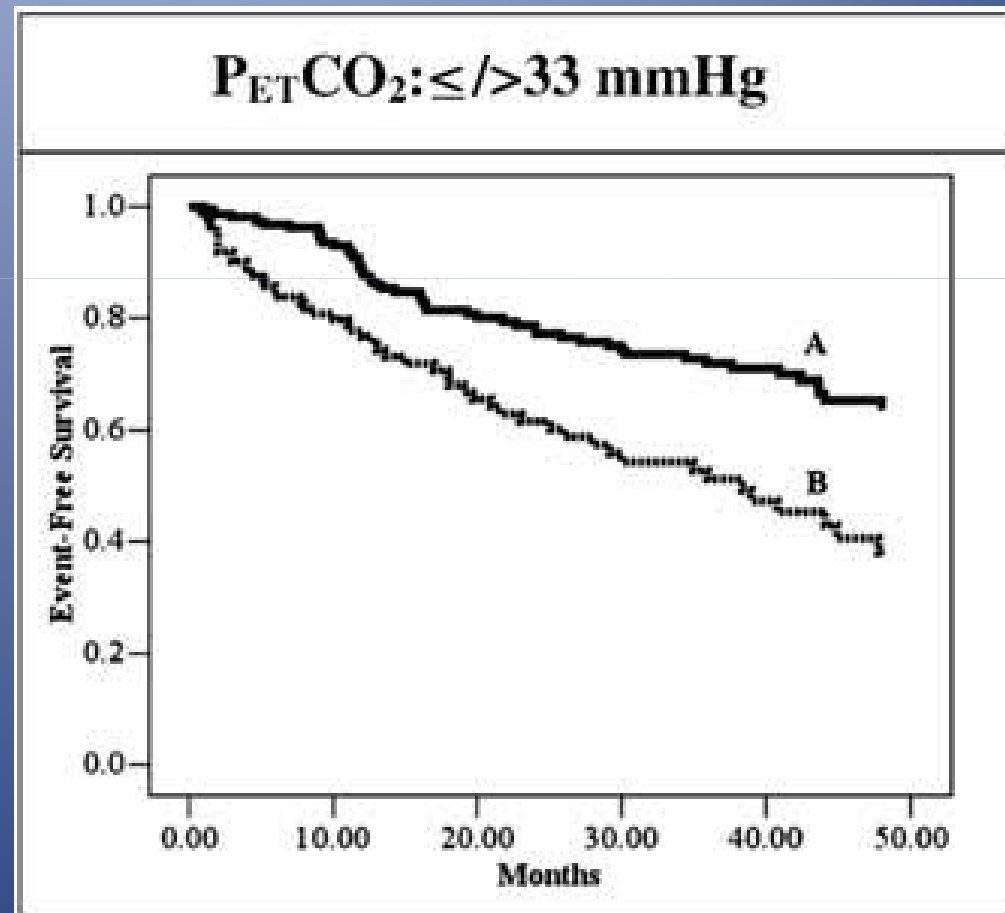
OXYGEN UPTAKE EFFICIENCY SLOPE

# Enhanced prognostic value from cardiopulmonary exercise testing in chronic heart failure by non-linear analysis: oxygen uptake efficiency slope



# OUTRAS VARIÁVEIS

- PEt CO2 repouso



# Recuperação da FC e VE/VCO<sub>2</sub> slope em area de VO<sub>2</sub> intermediário (10-14 ml/kg/min)

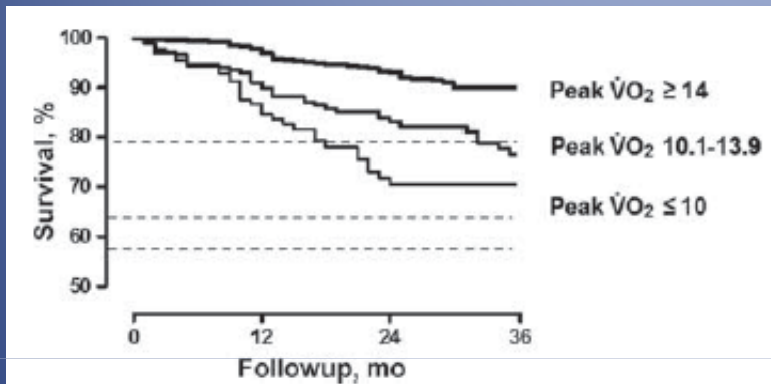


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier survival curves for peak oxygen uptake ( $\dot{V}O_2$ ) subgroups.

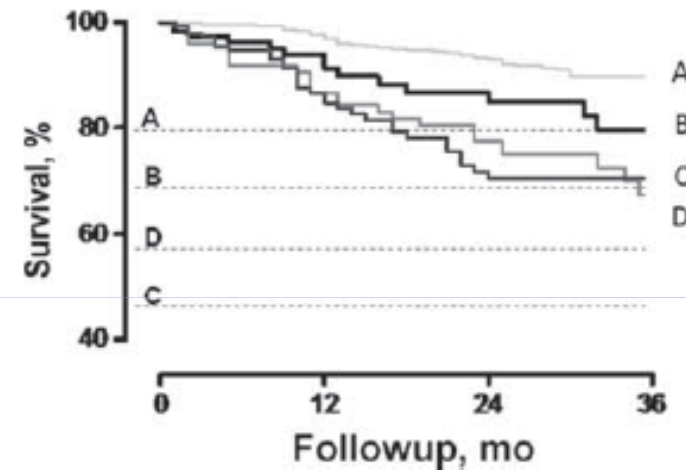


Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival curves for peak oxygen uptake ( $\dot{V}O_2$ ) subgroups adding the minute ventilation-carbon dioxide production ( $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}CO_2$ ) slope and heart rate recovery at first minute ( $HRR_1$ ) for subjects in the intermediate range.

- (A) Peak  $\dot{V}O_2$  14 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>.
- (B) Peak  $\dot{V}O_2$  10.1-13.9 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup> and abnormal  $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}CO_2$  slope or  $HRR_1$ .
- (C) Peak  $\dot{V}O_2$  10.1-13.9 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>.
- (D) Peak  $\dot{V}O_2$  10.1-13.9 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup> and abnormal  $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}CO_2$  slope and  $HRR_1$ .

Groups	Hazard Ratio	95 % CI	P Value
Peak $\dot{V}O_2 \geq 14$ mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup>	1 (Ref)	...	...
Peak $\dot{V}O_2$ 10.1-13.9 with			
$\dot{V}E/\dot{V}CO_2 \geq 34$ or $HRR_1 < 16$	1.81	1.07-3.05	.02
Peak $\dot{V}O_2$ 10.1-13.9 mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> with			
$\dot{V}E/\dot{V}CO_2 \geq 34$ and $HRR_1 < 16$	3.51	2.33-5.29	<.001
Peak $\dot{V}O_2 \leq 10$ mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup>	3.11	2.07-4.68	<.001

Abbreviations:  $\dot{V}O_2$ , oxygen uptake;  $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}CO_2$  slope, minute ventilation/carbon dioxide production ( $\dot{V}CO_2$ ) slope;  $HRR_1$ , heart rate recovery at the first minute.

# A cardiopulmonary exercise testing score for predicting outcomes in patients with heart failure

Jonathan Myers, PhD,<sup>a,b</sup> Ross Arena, PhD,<sup>c</sup> Frederick Dewey, BA,<sup>b</sup> Daniel Bensimhon, MD,<sup>d</sup>  
Joshua Abella, MD,<sup>a</sup> Leon Hsu, BS,<sup>a</sup> Paul Chase, MEd,<sup>d</sup> Marco Guazzi, MD, PhD,<sup>e</sup> and Mary Ann Peberdy, MD<sup>c</sup>

**Circulation**  
**Heart Failure**



## Validation of a Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test Score in Heart Failure

Jonathan Myers, Ricardo Oliveira, Frederick Dewey, Ross Arena, Marco Guazzi, Paul Chase, Daniel Bensimhon, Mary Ann Peberdy, Euan Ashley, Erin West, Lawrence P. Cahalin and Daniel E. Forman

*Circ Heart Fail.* 2013;6:211-218; originally published online February 7, 2013;

doi: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.112.000073

*Circulation: Heart Failure* is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231

HHRI – 5 pontos

OUES – 3 pontos

PETCO<sub>2</sub> – 3 pontos

VO<sub>2</sub> – 2 pontos

Total: 20 pontos

Am Heart J 2008;156:1177-83

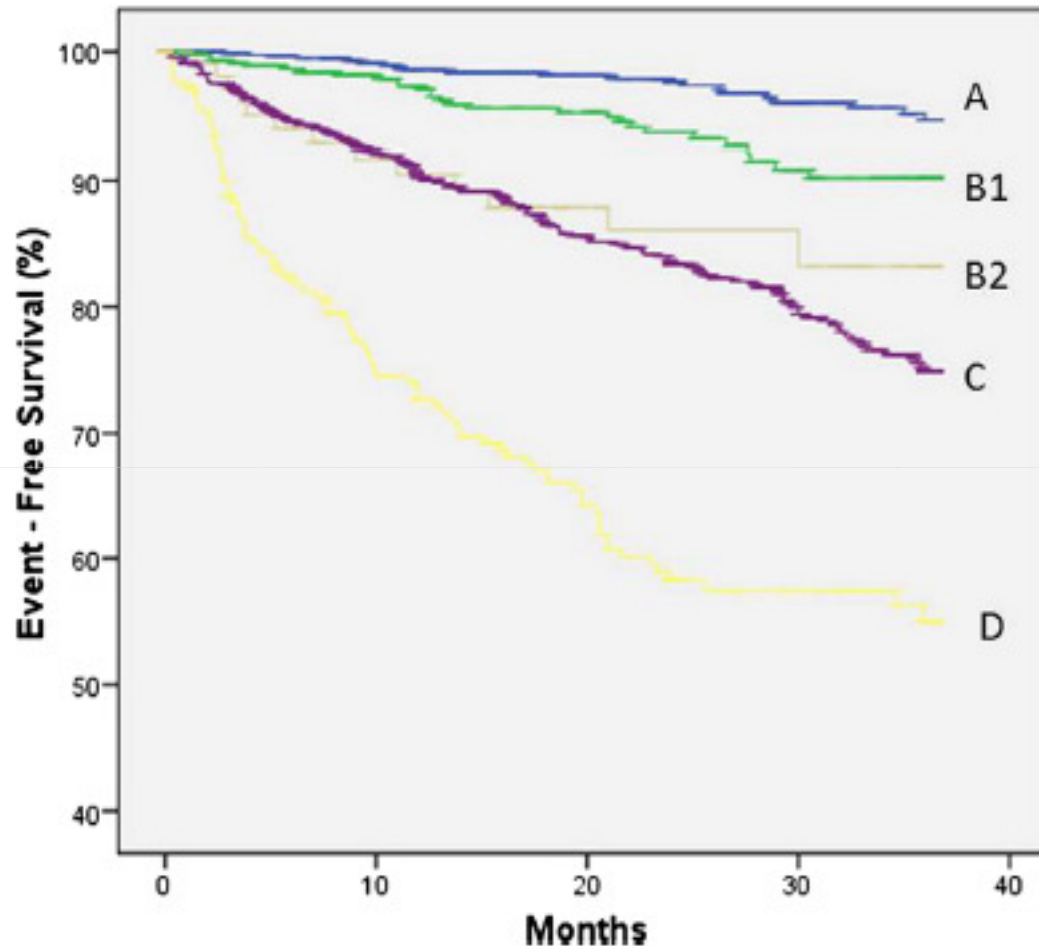
# CPX score em NYHA II

Additive prognostic value of a cardiopulmonary exercise test score in patients with heart failure

Luiz E. Ritt<sup>a,\*</sup>, Jonatha Daniel Bensimhon<sup>g,1</sup>, E



ul Chase<sup>g,1</sup>,



Weber C (n 990)	Weber D (n 262)
± 13*	59 ± 13*
† (688)*	69% (180)*
± 6.0*	30 ± 7.5*
‡ (678)*	73% (185)*
‡ (598)*	63% (165)*
‡ (592)*	78% (174)*
± 14.2* <sup>‡</sup>	29 ± 14.3*
± 0.7* <sup>‡</sup>	3.0 ± 0.6*
± 1.1 ± 1.6* <sup>‡</sup>	8.0 ± 1.3*
± 0 ± 0.14	1.08 ± 0.17*
± 8.7* <sup>‡</sup>	44 ± 13*
± 0 ± 0.49*	1.07 ± 0.44*
± 11* <sup>‡</sup>	13 ± 13* <sup>‡</sup>
± 4.7* <sup>‡</sup>	32 ± 5.0*
± 4.6* <sup>‡</sup>	9.4 ± 3.8*
‡ (163)* <sup>‡</sup>	35.9% (94)* <sup>‡</sup>

<sup>§</sup>p < 0.05 versus Weber D.  
 \* p < 0.05 versus Weber A  
 † p < 0.05 versus Weber B1.  
 ‡ p < 0.05 versus Weber C.



# RESUMO CASO

- ◎ Classe Weber B ( $\text{VO}_2$  15 – 20 ml/kg/min)
- ◎ Redução moderada capacidade funcional
  
- ◎ Classe ventilatória IV
- ◎ Recuperação  $\text{VO}_2 = 200'$  ( $\text{VN} < 90$  seg)
- ◎ Comportamento hemodinâmico deprimido
  
- ◎ FC pico= 120; FC rec 1= 114 bpm  
( $\neq 6$  bpm;  $\text{VN} > 16$  bpm)
- ◎ Score TCP: 18
  
- ◎ FC limiar = 91 bpm e carga 2,4 Km/h

## AHA Scientific Statement

### Clinician's Guide to Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing in Adults

#### A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Gary J. Balady, MD, FAHA, Chair; Ross Arena, PhD, FAHA; Kathy Sietsema, MD; Jonathan Myers, PhD, FAHA; Lola Coke, RN, PhD; Gerald F. Fletcher, MD, FAHA; Daniel Forman, MD; Barry Franklin, PhD, FAHA; Marco Guazzi, MD, PhD; Martha Gulati, MD; Steven J. Keteyian, PhD; Carl J. Lavie, MD; Richard Macko, MD; Donna Mancini, MD; Richard V. Milani, MD, FAHA; on behalf of the American Heart Association Exercise, Cardiac Rehabilitation, and Prevention Committee of the Council on Clinical Cardiology; Council on Epidemiology and Prevention; Council on Peripheral Vascular Disease; and Interdisciplinary Council on Quality of Care and Outcomes Research

(*Circulation*. 2010;122:191-225.)

European Heart Journal Advance Access published September 5, 2012



EUROPEAN  
SOCIETY OF  
CARDIOLOGY\*

European Heart Journal  
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs221

**POSITION STATEMENT**

#### *EACPR/AHA Joint Scientific Statement*

## Clinical recommendations for cardiopulmonary exercise testing data assessment in specific patient populations

#### Writing Committee

**EACPR: Marco Guazzi (co-chair)<sup>1\*</sup>, Volker Adams<sup>2</sup>, Viviane Conraads<sup>3</sup>,  
Martin Halle<sup>4</sup>, Alessandro Mezzani<sup>5</sup>, and Luc Vanhees<sup>6</sup>**

**AHA: Ross Arena (co-chair)<sup>7</sup>, Gerald F. Fletcher<sup>8</sup>, Daniel E. Forman<sup>9</sup>,  
Dalane W. Kitzman<sup>10</sup>, Carl J. Lavie<sup>11,12</sup>, and Jonathan Myers<sup>13</sup>**

luizritt@hotmail.com