

# *Management of congestion in HF: Drugs and labs. Key points*

Manejo de la Congestión en IC. *Puntos clave*

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# Common scenario of uncertainty and error

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Could it be obesity?  
Venous insufficiency?  
COVID?  
“Better give a  
COMBO and let’s  
move on!!!”

Urbason 80 mg  
Atrovent + ventolin  
Furosemide 20 mg IV  
Paracetamol 1gr  
Saline a 21 ml/h

“Complete” blood test



Always the same!!!  
I don't even need to  
be told; I already  
know what to give

- I've been short of breath for months
- My legs swell, especially in summer when it's so hot!!!
- I think I recently caught a cold.
- My knees hurt a lot.

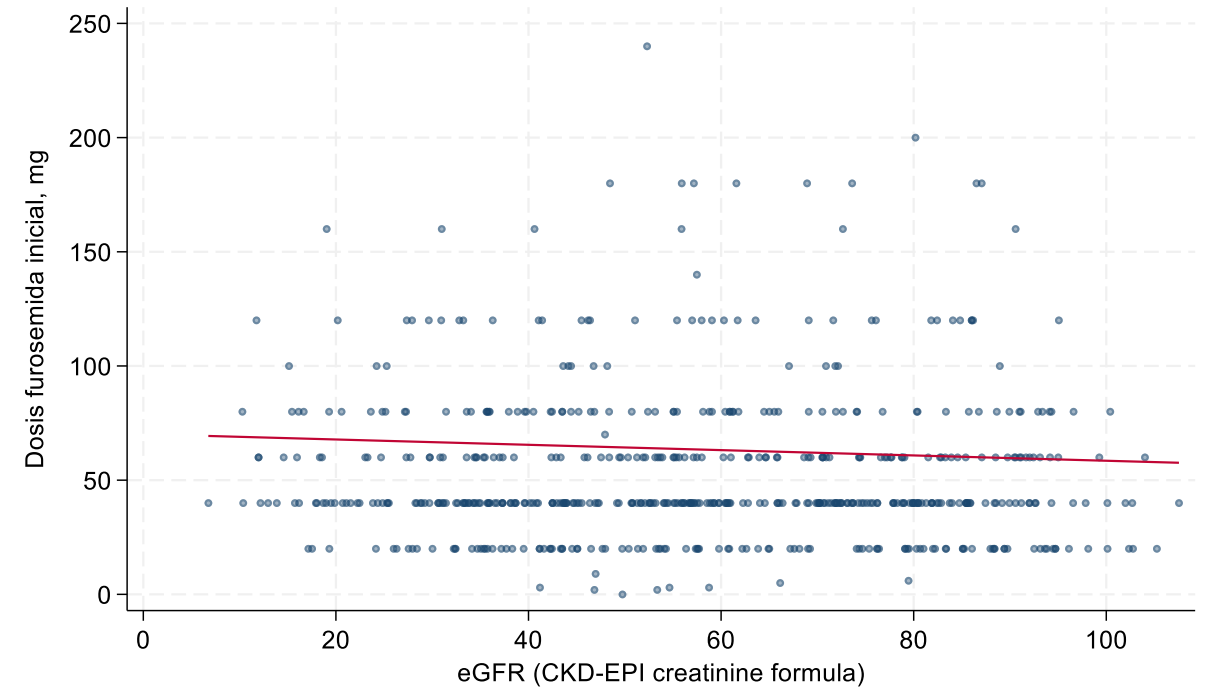
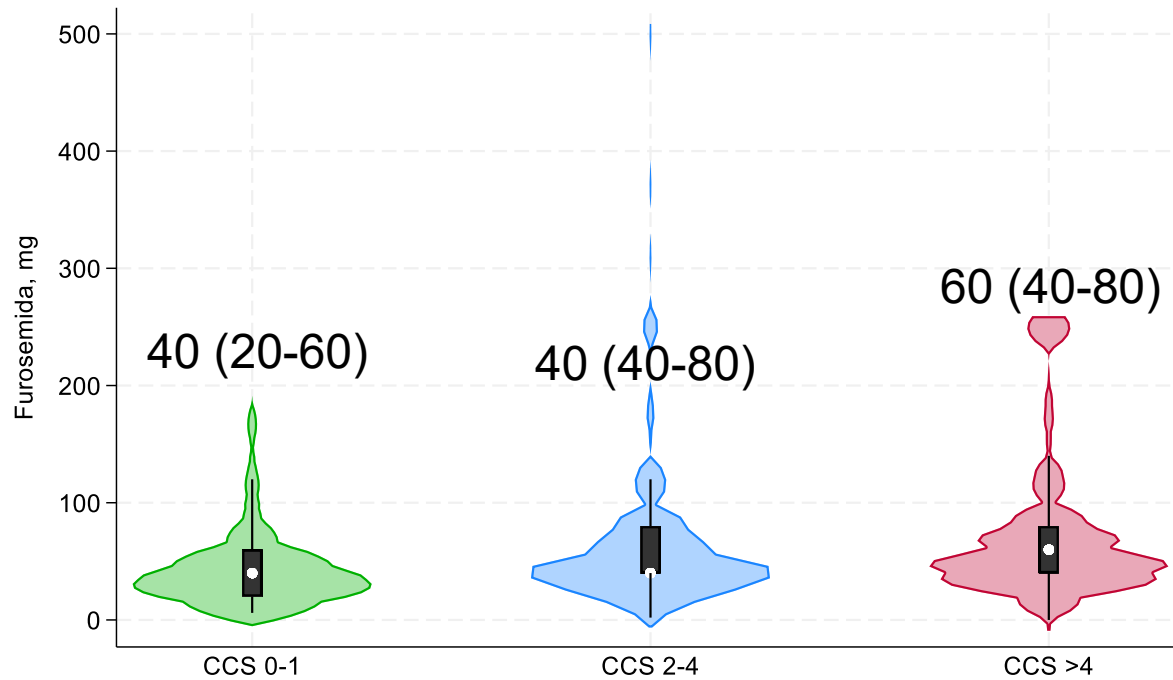
# Common scenario of uncertainty and error

## Initial management in the Emergency Department

Valencian AHF Registry (n = 1075)

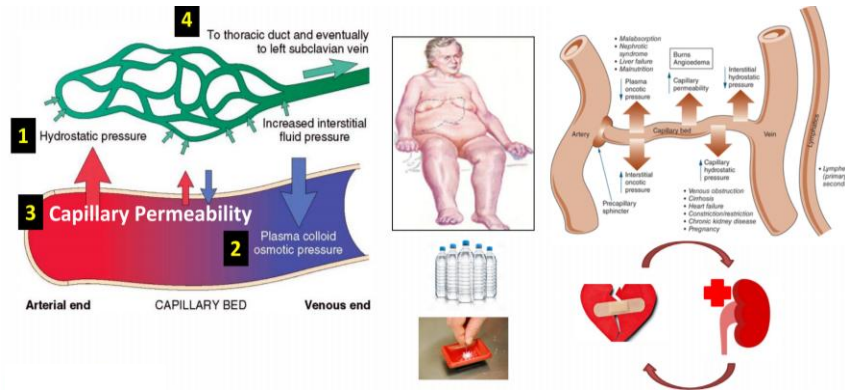


Initial furosemide bolus → 40 mg (p25–p75: 40–80)



# Point 1. Make sure the patient truly needs diuretics

## Congestion is not just hemodynamics!!!

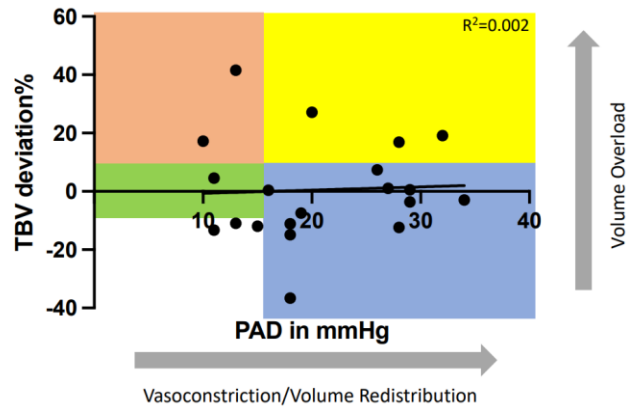


### Hemodynamic congestion

Not necessarily associated with an increase in total body water

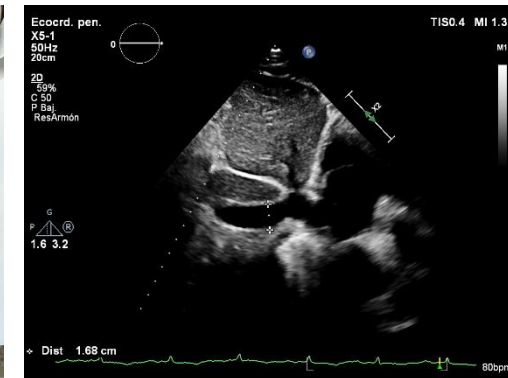


Pulmonary Arterial Diastolic Pressure vs Total Blood Volume



### Tissue congestion

Not necessarily associated with increased venous pressure



Fudim M, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2021;78(1):66-76.  
 Itkin M, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2021;78(3):278-290.

# Point 1. Make sure the patient truly needs diuretics

## ¿Do we really need an aggressive diuretic strategy?

### Presentación



### PACIENTE CONGESTIVO



### Evaluación multiparamétrica



#### Signos y síntomas



#### Biomarcadores



#### POCUS



### Fenotipado



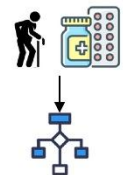
#### Fenotipo mixto



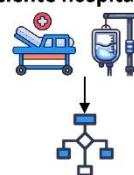
### Abordaje de la sobrecarga hidrosalina



#### Paciente ambulatorio



#### Paciente hospitalizado



Grados de sobrecarga hidrosalina según un abordaje multiparamétrico

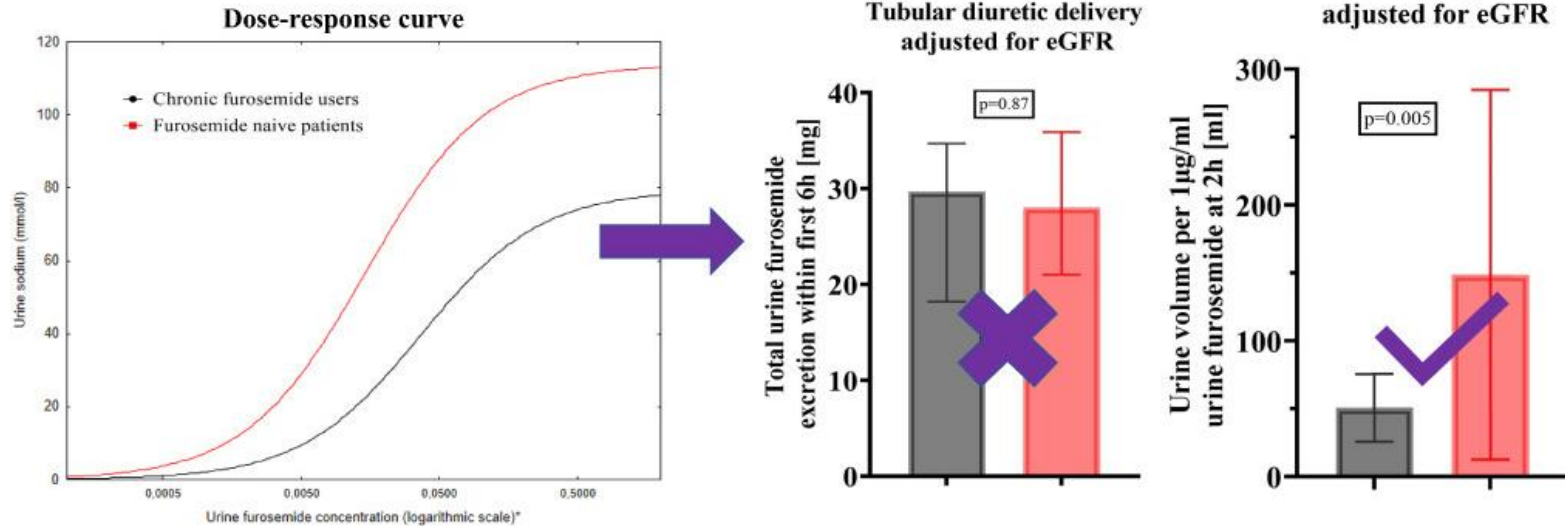
Variables	Euvolemia	Leve	Moderada	Grave
<i>Variables clínicas</i>				
Ortopnea	No	1 almohada	2 almohadas	Continua
IY, cm	< 6	6-9	9-15	> 15
Crepitantes	Ausente	Bases	< 50%	> 50%
Edemas	Ausentes	Tobillos	Rodillas	> Rodillas
Ascitis	No	Mínima, no requiere punción	Moderada, susceptible de punción	A tensión, requiere punción
<i>Biomarcadores</i>				
CA125, U/ml	< 20	20-34	35-99	> 100
BNP/NT-proBNP, pg/ml	< 100/< 300	100-400/300-1.800	400-2.500/1.800-10.000	> 2.500/> 10.000
<i>Ecografía pulmonar</i>				
Derrame pleural	Ausente	< 1 cm	> 1 cm	Atelectasia
Líneas B	Ausente	< 3 líneas por campo	> 3 líneas en menos de 2 regiones por pulmón afectadas	> 3 líneas en 2 regiones por pulmón afectadas
VExUS	0	1	2	3

BNP: péptido natriurético cerebral; CA125: antígeno carbohidrato 125; IY: ingurgitación yugular; NT-proBNP: fracción aminoterminal del propéptido natriurético cerebral tipo B; VExUS: ecografía de exceso venoso.

# Point 2. Choose the correct loop diuretic dose

## 1. Chronic loop diuretic use

n=50 AHF patients, **28 furosemide naïve** vs **22 chronic furosemide** users, received a protocol-derived, standardized furosemide dose



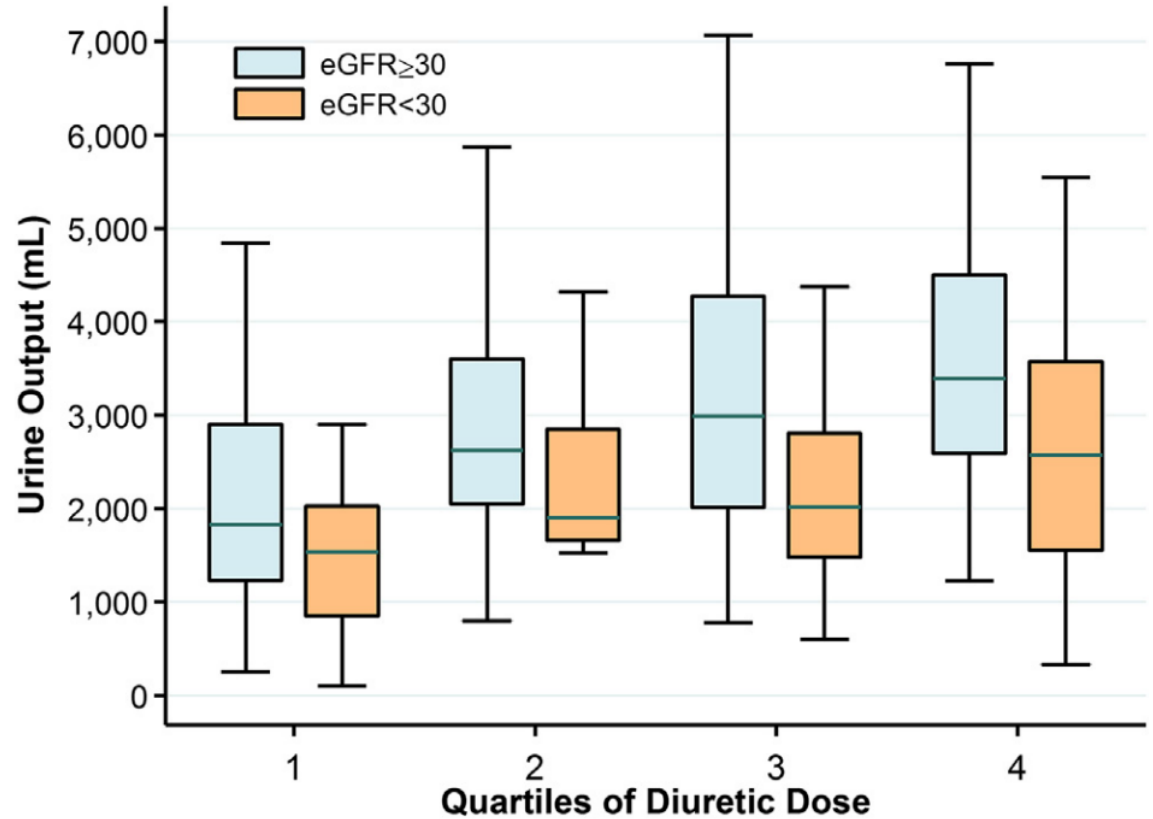
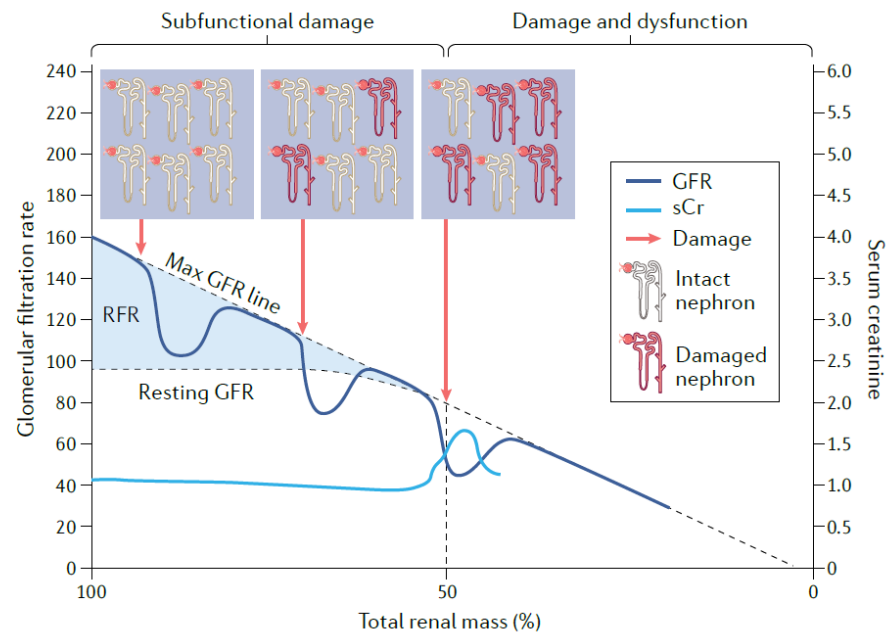
**Take home message:** The blunted diuretic response in acute heart failure patients with chronic loop diuretic exposure is driven by **decreased tubular responsiveness** rather than insufficient furosemide tubular delivery.

### Possible mechanisms behind this association:

- Structural adaptation of the distal convoluted tubule to prolonged furosemide treatment
- Lower number/efficiency of the NKCC
- Higher RAAS activation (more advanced disease)

# Point 2. Choose the correct loop diuretic dose

## 2. Advanced CKD



Kellum JA, et al. Nat Rev Nephrol. 2021 Jul;17(7):493-502  
Aronson D, Burger AJ. J Card Fail. 2016;22(3):193-200.

## Point 2. Choose the correct loop diuretic dose

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Select the initial bolus dose based on:

1. **Kidney function**
2. **Chronic loop diuretic dose**

	Loop diuretic naive	Chronic loop diuretic use
eGFR $\geq 60$ ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	Bolus of 1 mg of bumetanide	Bolus equal to total daily loop diuretic dose at home
eGFR $< 60$ ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	Bolus of 2 mg of bumetanide	Bolus double the total daily loop diuretic dose at home
<b>Maintenance dose is twice daily bolus dose</b>		

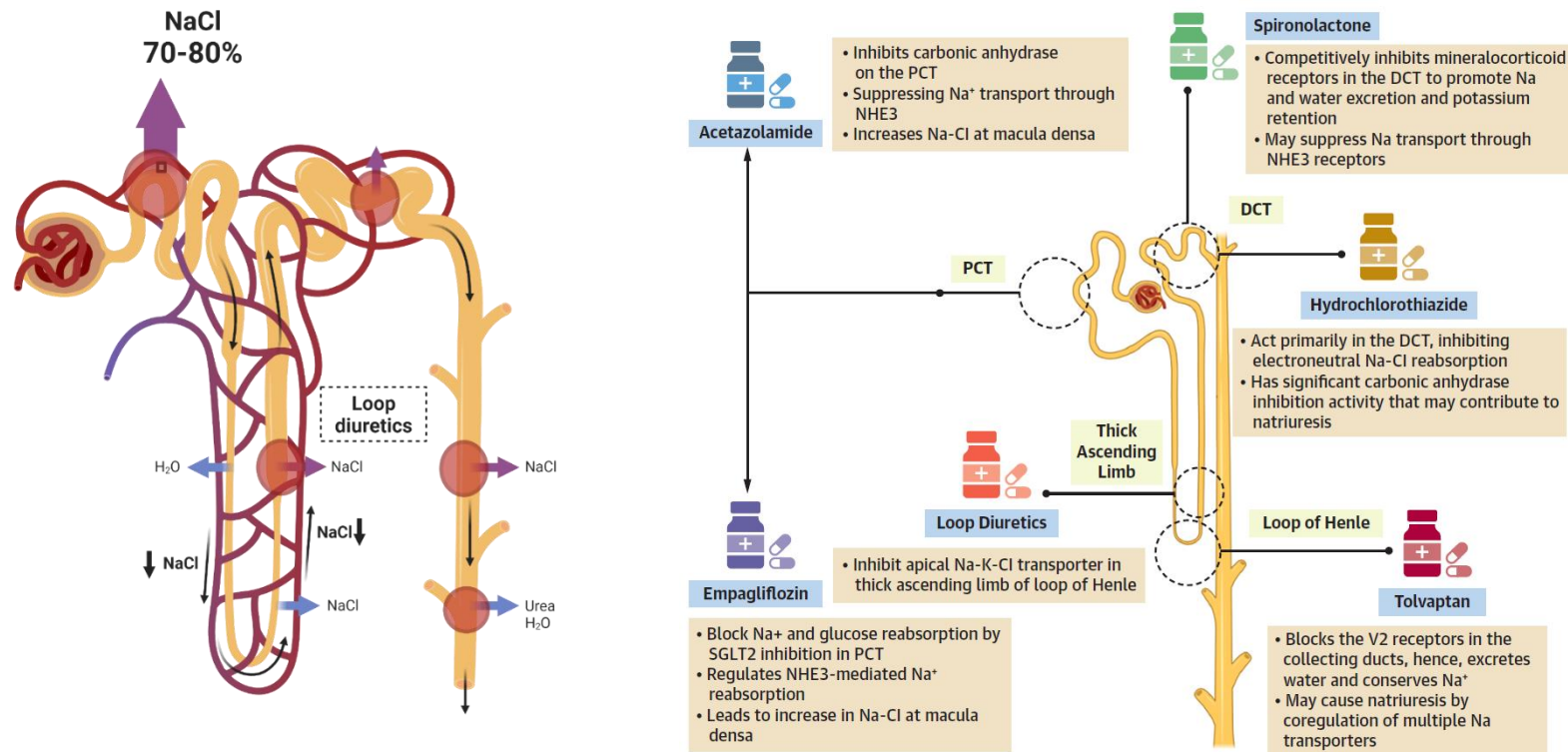
\* 40 mg of furosemide is considered equal to 1 mg of bumetanide

\* Maximum bolus dose is 5 mg of bumetanide

*Table legend:* eGFR: estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate

# Point 3. Early combo diuretic therapy

## Combining diuretics makes pathophysiological sense



¿Is it really necessary for all patients??

## Point 3. Early combo diuretic therapy

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**Consider upfront initiation, especially in patients at risk of resistance**

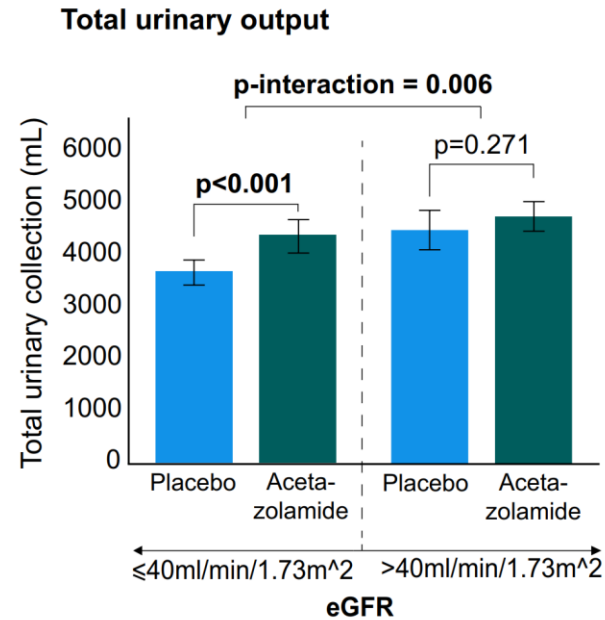
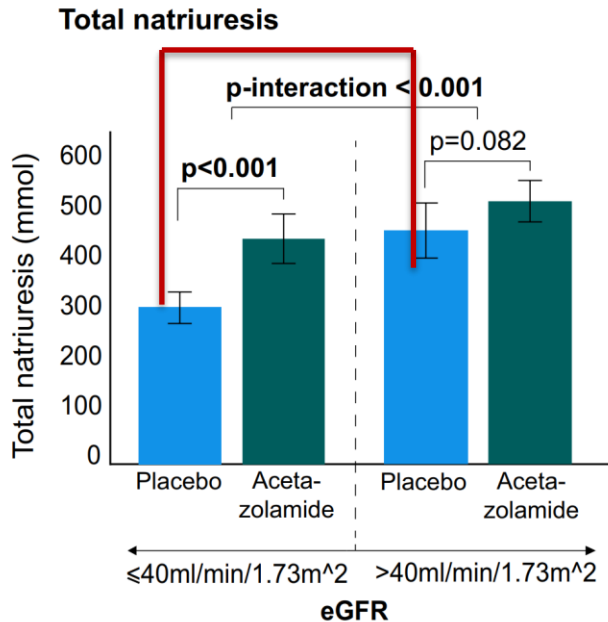
**High risk of diuretic resistance as indicated by  $\geq 1$  of:**

- ✓ Hypochloremia
- ✓  $< 1$  L diuresis in 6h after first **adequate** IV furosemide bolus
- ✓ Urine sodium  $< 100$  mmol/L 1–2h after first **adequate** IV furosemide bolus

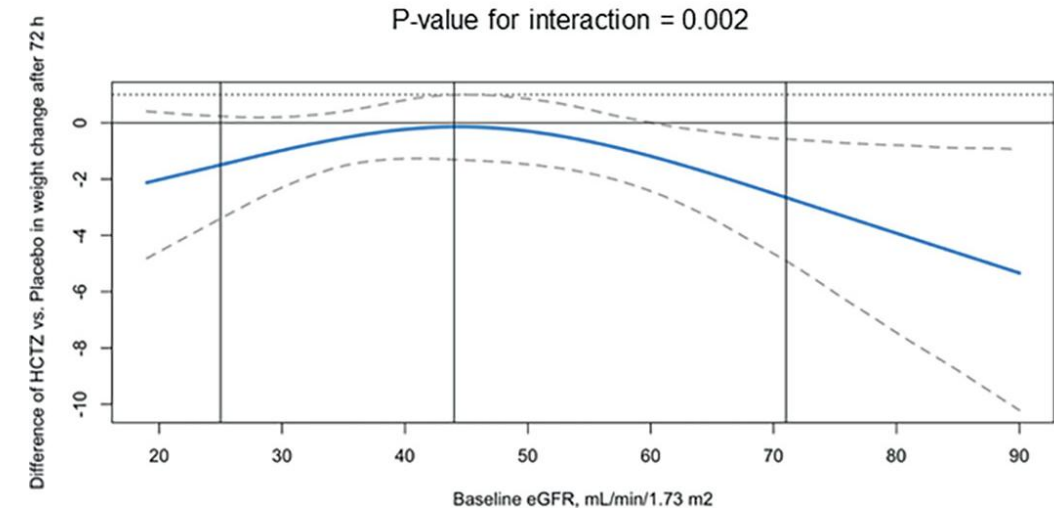
# Point 4. Which combination to choose first?

## 1. Patients with reduced eGFR

### ADVOR

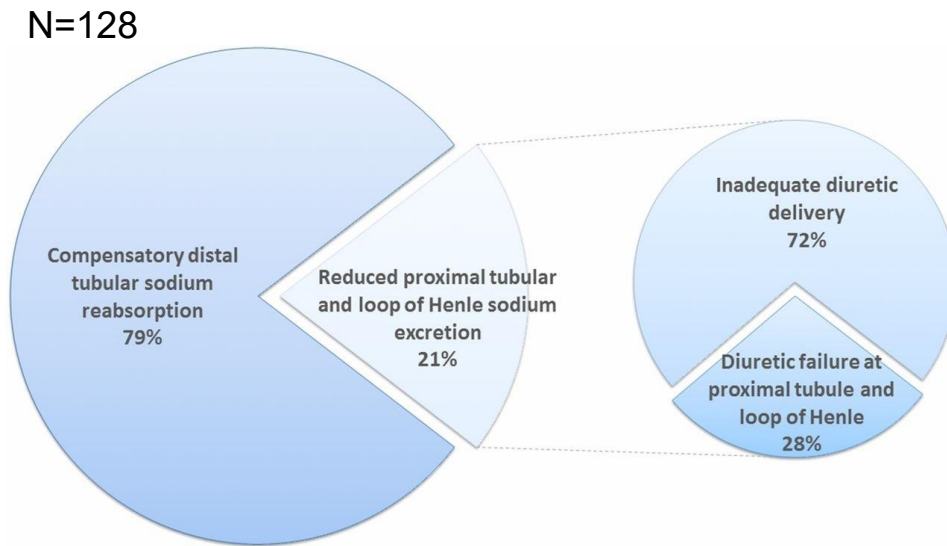


### CLOTOTIC



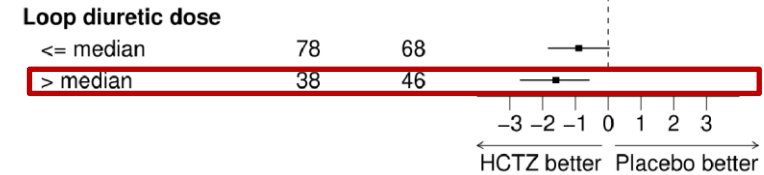
# Point 4. Which combination to choose first?

## 2. Patients with chronic loop diuretic exposure

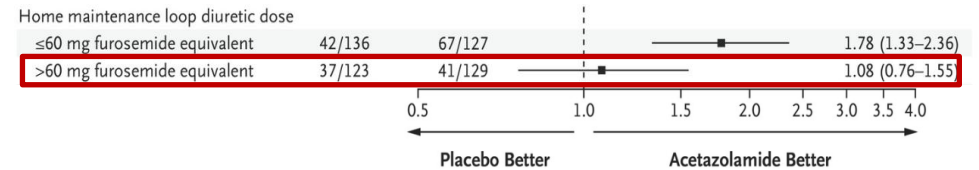


Oral furosemide median dose → 120 mg (40-120)

### CLOTOTIC

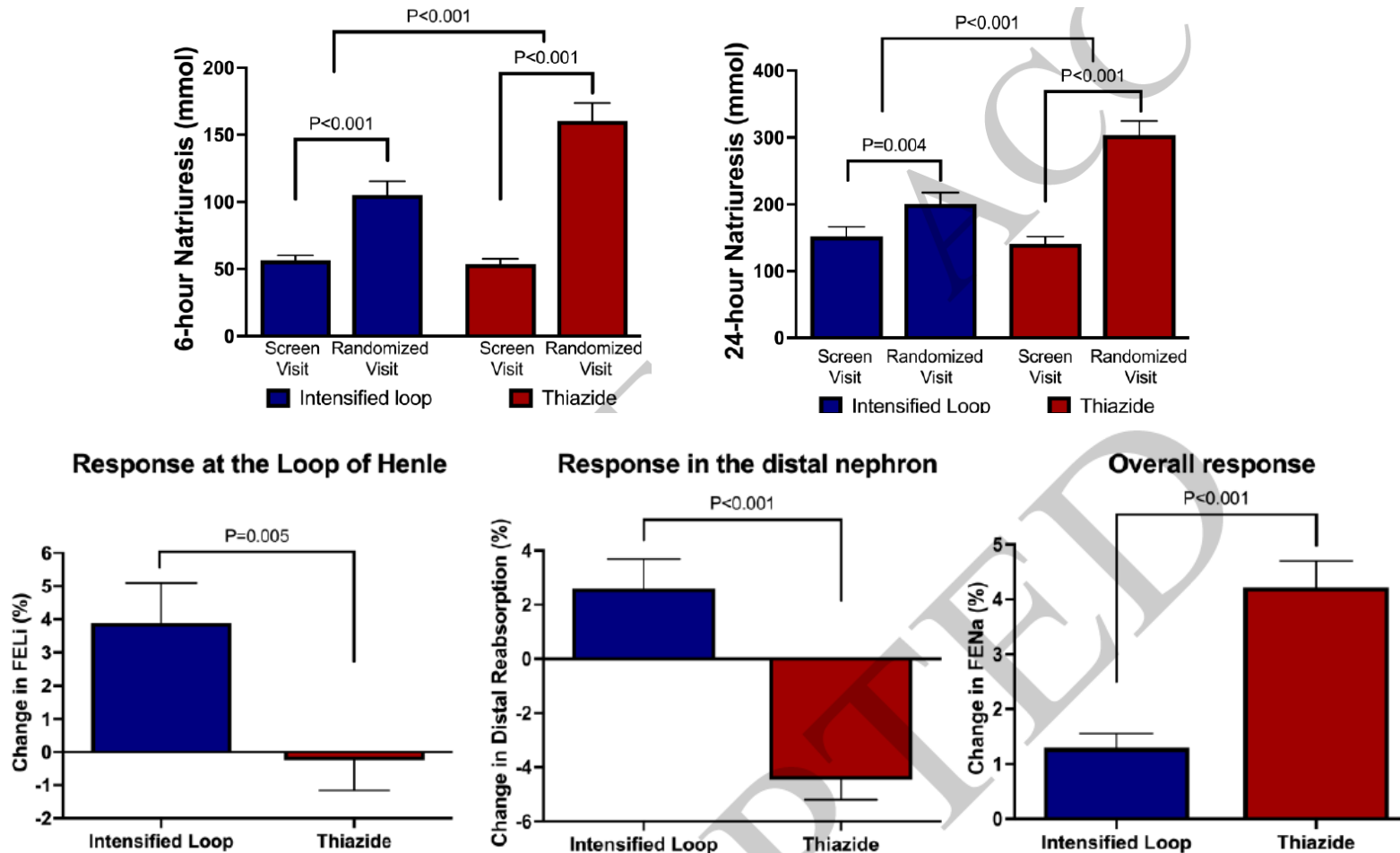


### ADVOR



# Point 4. Which combination to choose first?

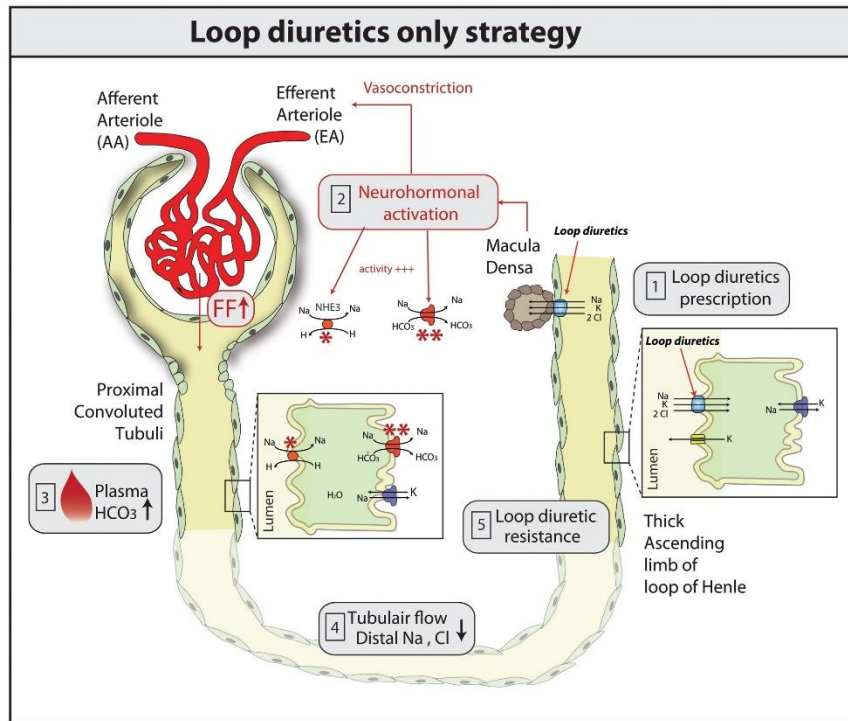
## 2. Patients with chronic loop diuretic exposure



# Point 4. Which combination to choose first?

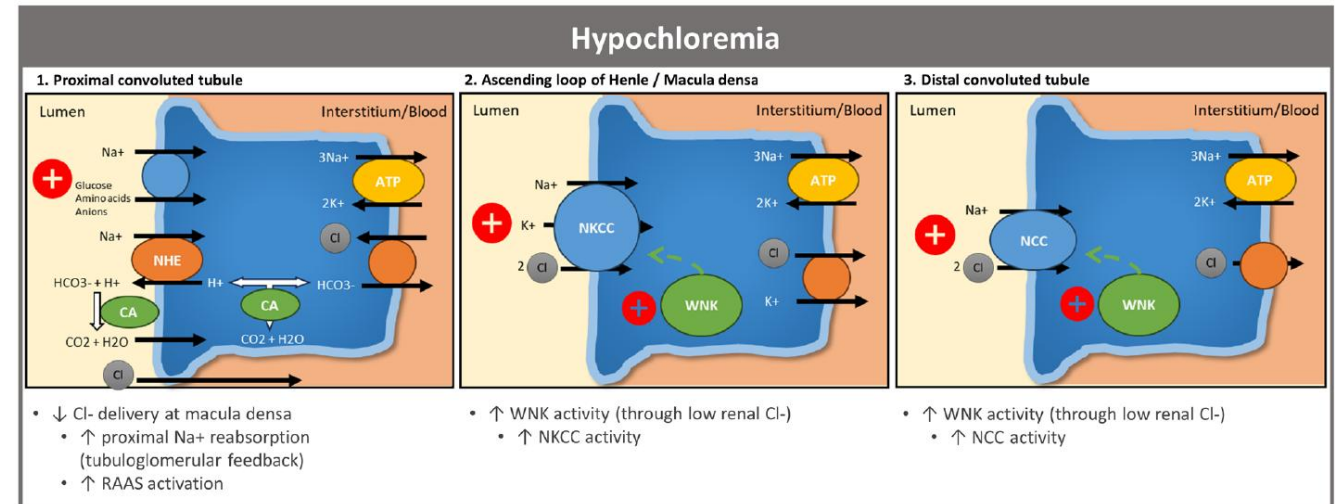
## 3. Hypochloremia / Metabolic alkalosis

High serum  $\text{HCO}_3^-$



Reflective of a state of neuro-hormonal activation resulting in more proximal sodium re-absorption

Low serum chloride

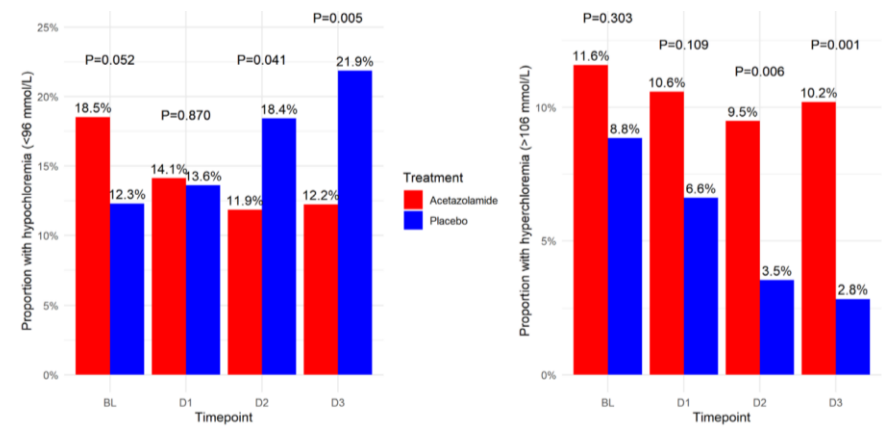
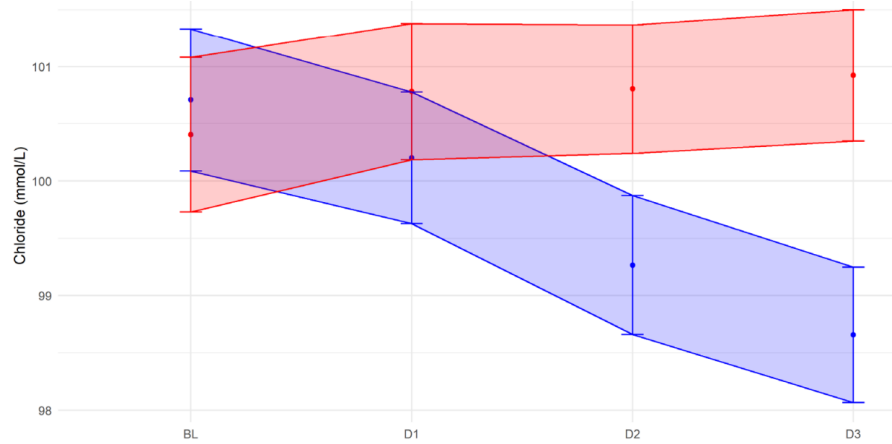


Low intracellular chloride leads to activation of WNK (with no lysine kinase), resulting in upregulation of the cation-chloride cotransporters such as NKCC in the thick ascending limb and sodium-chloride cotransporter (NCC) in the distal convoluted tubule

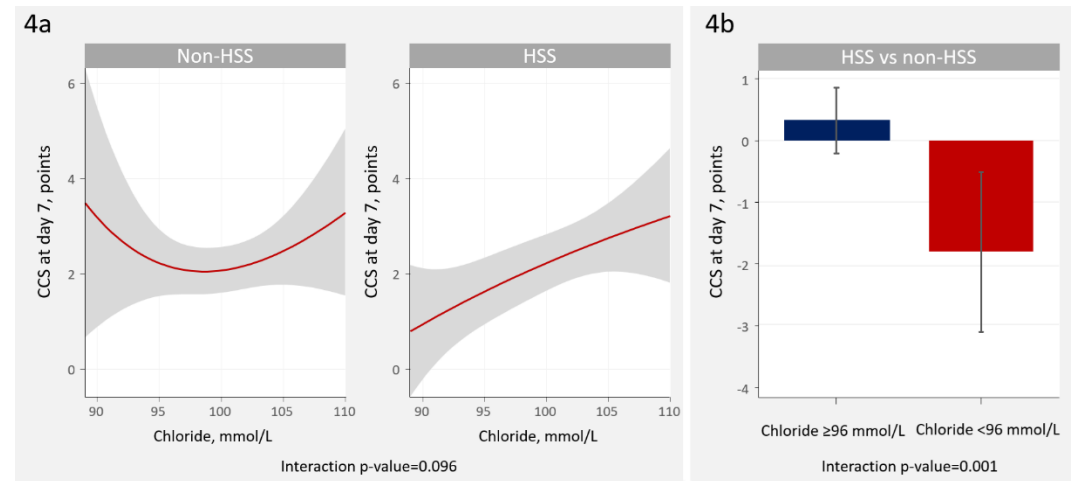
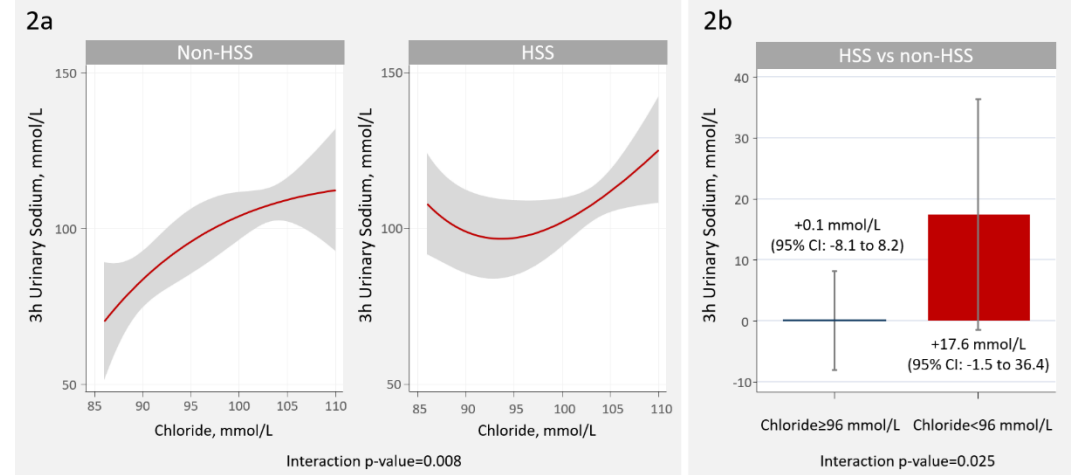
# Point 4. Which combination to choose first?

## 3. Hypochloremia / Metabolic alkalosis

### Acetazolamide



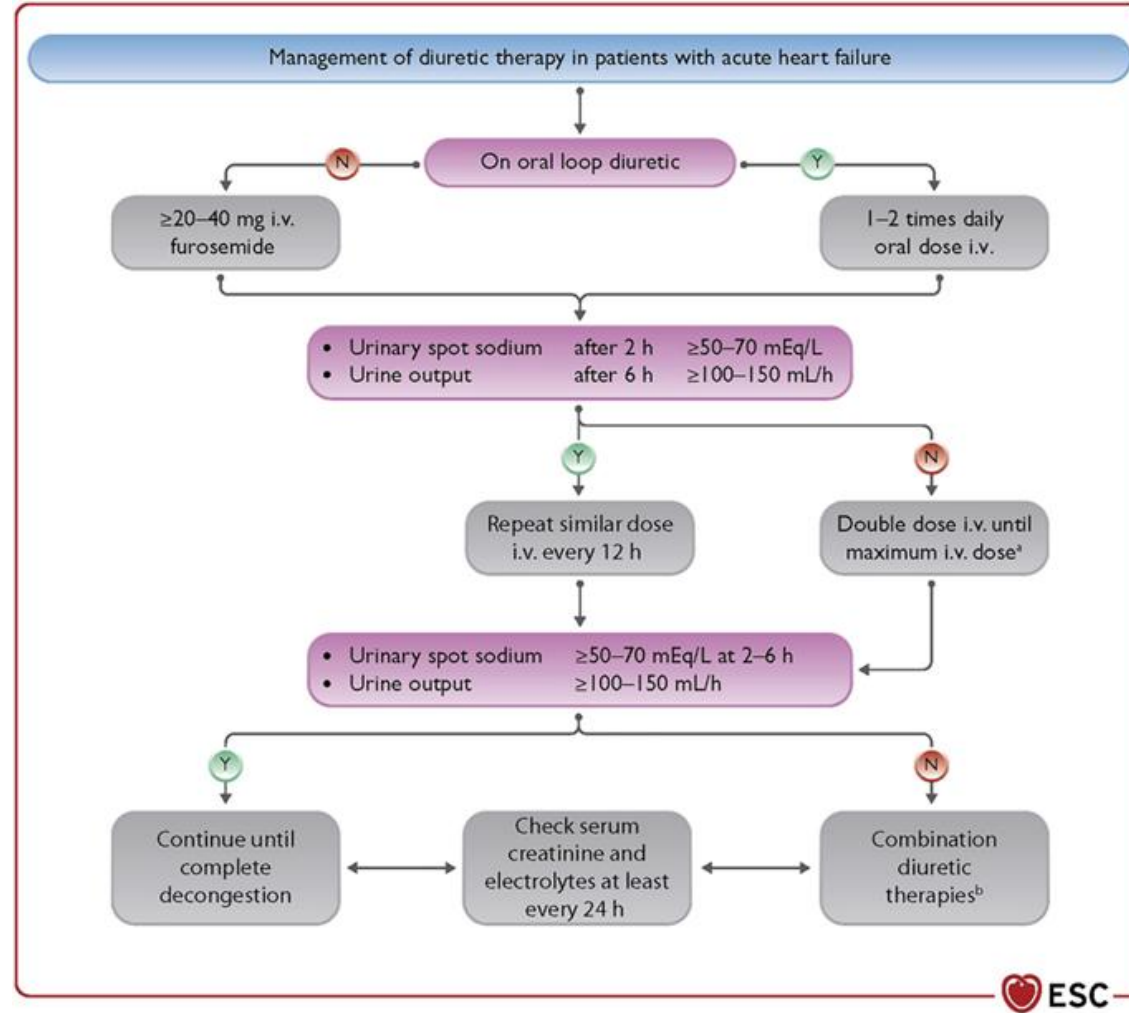
### SSH



Van den Eynde J, et al. *Circ Heart Fail.* 2024;17(10):e011749.

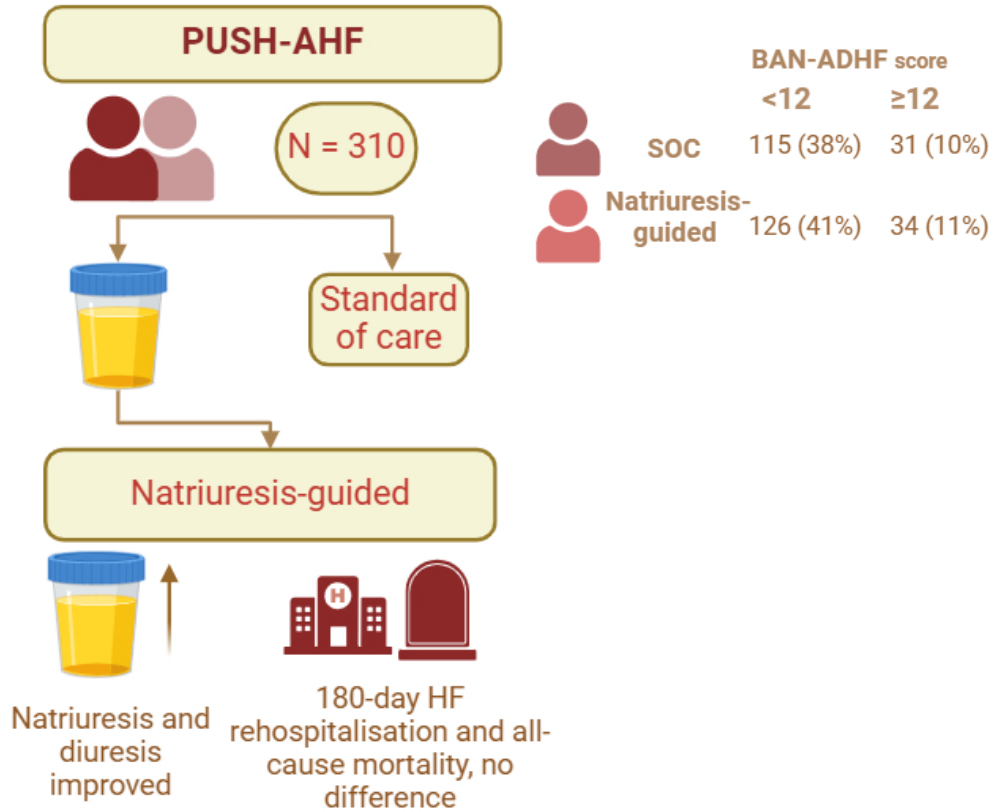
Núñez J, Miñana G, de la Espriella R, et al. *Eur J Heart Fail.* 2025;27(6):960-971

# Point 5. Monitor diuretic response & adapt diuretic strategy

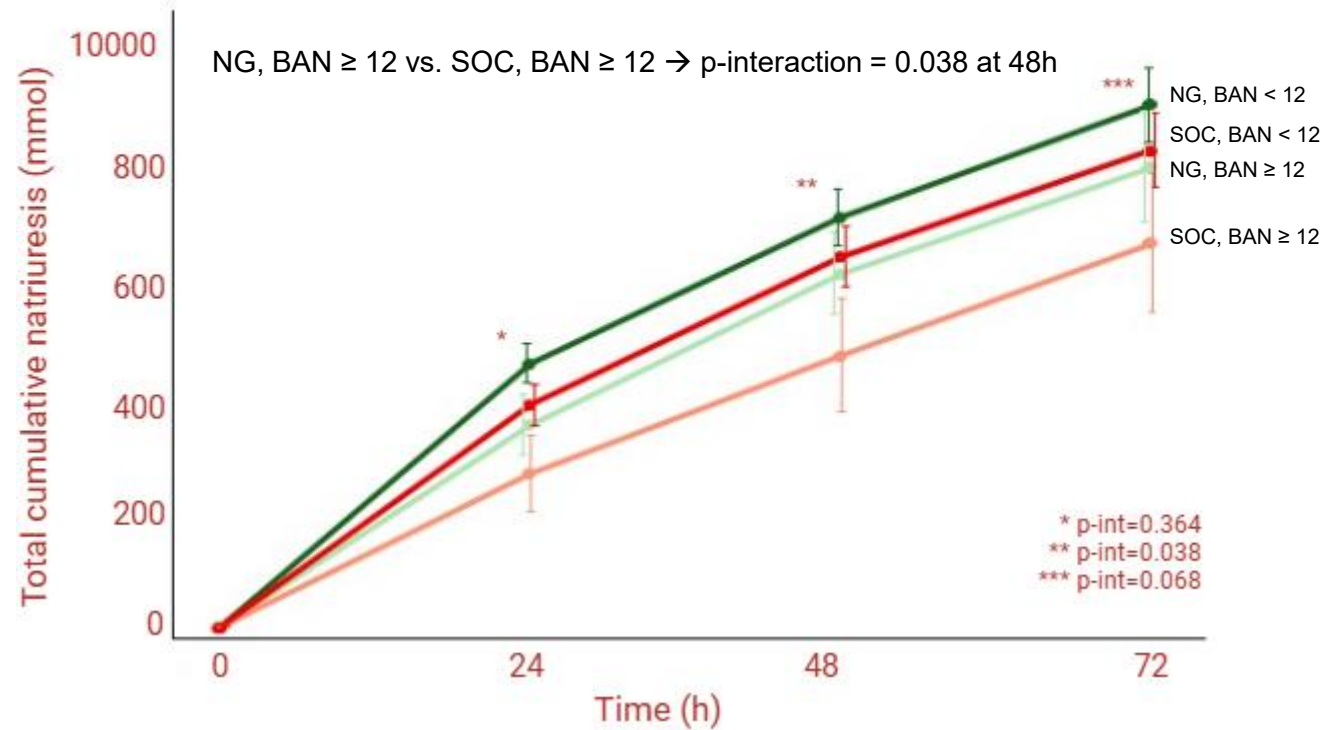


# Point 5. Monitor diuretic response & adapt diuretic strategy

## BAN-ADHF score in the PUSH-AHF trial



## Total cumulative natriuresis across diuretic and treatment groups

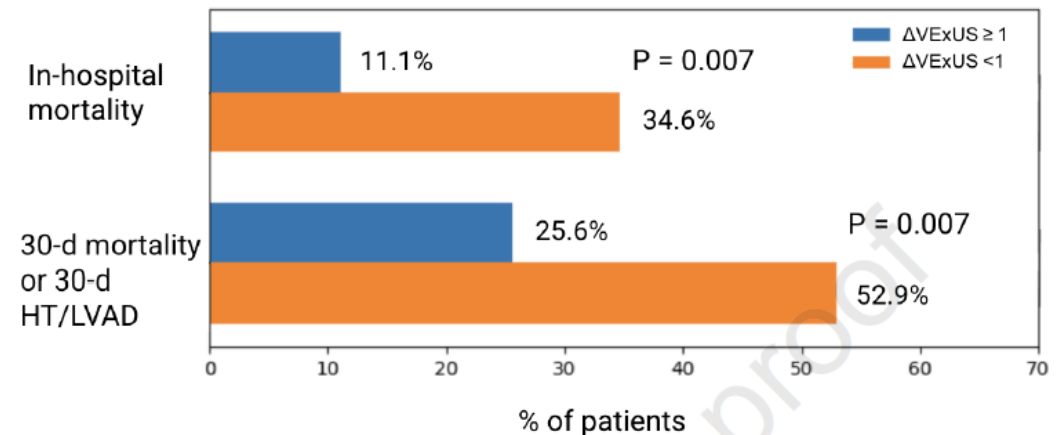
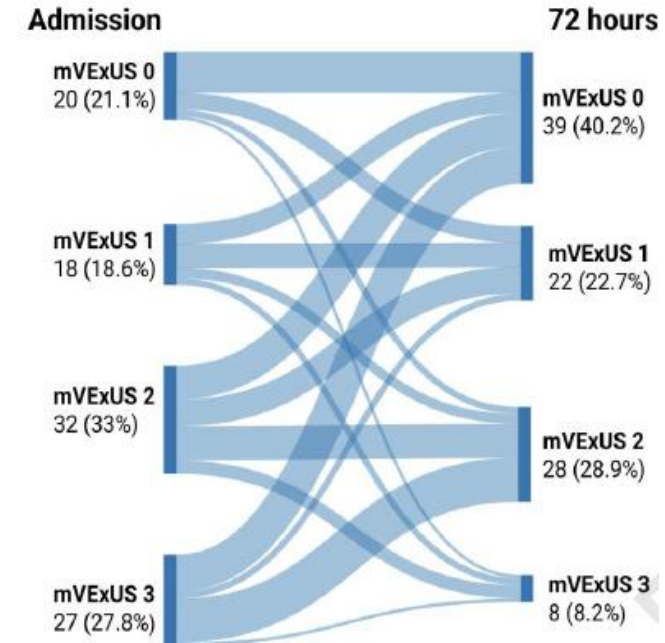
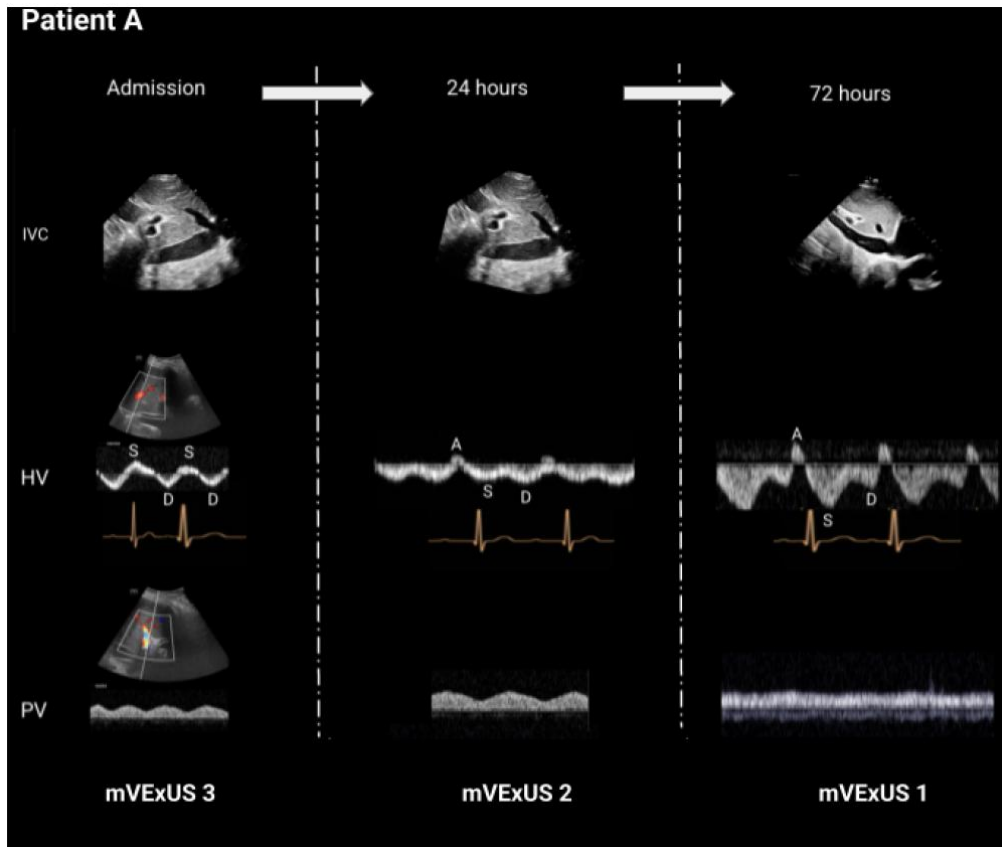


NG therapy might be more effective in diuretic-resistant vs. nondiuretic-resistant patients in improving decongestive response



# Point 6. When should we stop?

## 2. Dynamic, multiparametric response assessment



# Point 7. Start/up-titrate prognostic drugs



We need to stop just mopping the floor

