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STUDY OF EFFECT OF BISOPROLOL IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

Chen Sheng-Xiao, Lin Xiao-Ming, Zhong Chun *Department of Nephrology, 187 Hospital, HaiKou, China*

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Objective To study the effect of bisoprolol in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF).

Methods 104 patients with CHF were divided into two groups. 50 cases of them in control group treated with medications including ACE inhibitor (ACEI), diuretic and cardiotonic. 54 cases of them in treatment group added bisoprolol by degrees to 10 mg/day on the basis of treatments above-mentioned. The following index of every patient were detected in the beginning of and half a year after this study: Heart rate,

blood glucose, blood fat, hepatic function, renal function, left ventricular end-systolic diameter (LVESD), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF).

Results After half a year, in the control group, average of the index changed as follow: the heart rate stepped down 3.0 ± 0.8 times/min, the LVESD deflated 5.6 ± 2.5 mm, the LVEDD deflated 4.33 ± 1.45 mm, NYHA downgrade 0.80 ± 0.23 grade; in the treatment group, average of the index changed as follow: the heart rate stepped down 8.30 ± 3.25 times/min, the LVESD deflated 9.25 ± 4.36 mm, the LVEDD deflated 8.66 ± 3.62 mm, NYHA downgrade 1.33 ± 0.28 grade. There were significant differences between pretherapy and post-therapy of the index above-mentioned in both groups ($p < 0.05$). Compared to the control group, the changes of the index above-mentioned in treatment group were more significant ($p < 0.05$). There were no significant difference between pretherapy and post-therapy of blood glucose, blood fat, hepatic function, renal function in both groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions Bisoprolol of target dosage can effectively enhance heart function in patients with chronic heart failure.