

Adherence to guidelines in management of symptoms suggestive of heart failure in primary care

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ABSTRACT

Objective Clinical guidelines on heart failure (HF) suggest timings for investigation and referral in primary care. We calculated the time for patients to achieve key elements in the recommended pathway to diagnosis of HF.

Methods In this observational study, we used linked primary and secondary care data (Clinical Practice Research Datalink, a database of anonymised electronic records from UK general practices) between 2010 and 2013. Records were examined for presenting symptoms (breathlessness, fatigue, ankle swelling) and key elements of the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence-recommended pathway to diagnosis (serum natriuretic peptide (NP) test, echocardiography, specialist referral).

Results 42 403 patients were diagnosed with HF, of whom 16 597 presented in primary care with suggestive symptoms. 6464 (39%) had recorded NP or echocardiography, and 6043 (36%) specialist referral. Median time from recorded symptom(s) to investigation (NP or echocardiography) was 292 days (IQR 34–844) and to referral 236 days (IQR 42–721). Median time from symptom(s) to diagnosis was 972 days (IQR 337–1468) and to treatment with HF-relevant medication 803 days (IQR 230–1364). Factors significantly affecting timing of referral, treatment and diagnosis included patients' sex ($p=0.001$), age ($p<0.001$), deprivation score ($p=0.001$), comorbidities ($p<0.001$) and presenting symptom type ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions Median times to investigation or referral of patients presenting in primary care with symptoms suggestive of HF considerably exceeded recommendations. There is a need to support clinicians in the diagnosis of HF in primary care, with improved access to investigation and specialist assessment to support timely management.

INTRODUCTION

Heart failure (HF) is a common chronic condition characterised by reduction of the heart's ability to function as a pump.¹ High morbidity and mortality, with some 26 million people affected worldwide,² means that it represents a significant burden on patients and health systems.

Identification of HF is based on patients presenting with classic symptoms: breathlessness, ankle swelling and fatigue. Evidence exists for serum natriuretic peptide (NP) measurements, either B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) or N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NTproBNP), as a

screening test for symptomatic patients.³ However, timely and accurate identification, key to effective management,^{1,3} remains difficult,^{4,5} especially in primary care where patients often present.^{3,6–8} Diagnosis is complicated by symptoms that are not specific for HF, atypical presentations in the elderly,⁴ significant diagnostic overlap with respiratory conditions⁹ and variability in access to key investigations.⁵ Delay in diagnosis and treatment will result in poorer prognosis.^{3,10}

In the UK, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) provides recommendations on investigation and referral of patients with symptoms suggestive of HF in primary care, including strict time limits to promote timely diagnosis and management. These include¹¹

1. For patients with a history of myocardial infarction (MI): transthoracic Doppler 2D echocardiography and referral for specialist assessment within 2 weeks.
2. For patients without a history of MI: measurement of serum NP, followed by echocardiography and referral for specialist assessment within 6 weeks for those with a BNP level of 100–400 pg/mL or NTproBNP 400–2000 pg/mL, or within 2 weeks for those with higher levels, BNP > 400 pg/mL or NTproBNP > 2000 pg/mL.

Similar recommendations are given in North America (American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (ACC/AHA))¹² and Europe (European Society for Cardiology (ESC)),¹ although these do not include timings for investigations and assessment.

We have established that few patients with recorded symptoms of HF follow a pathway to diagnosis supported by guidance in primary care.¹³ However, the extent to which NICE-recommended time limits for investigations and referral are adhered to is unclear. We used linked National Health Service (NHS) primary and secondary care data to track patients with HF in England from presentation in primary care with suggestive symptoms, aiming to establish the time within which key aspects of their investigation and management took place.

METHODS

Data sources

The Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD) is a database of anonymised electronic records from about 7% of UK general practices from 1987 to the



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present.¹⁴ Primary care records are linked nationally to hospital admissions in England (Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)) and the death registry (Office for National Statistics (ONS)). We included data from 2005 to 2014.

Patient cohort

We used clinical codes to identify key events and characteristics affecting patients within the datasets. We searched for patients with HF diagnosed between 1 January 2010 and 31 March 2013. For each patient, the diagnosis date was taken to be the first coded record of HF, either in the primary care record or in hospital admission data. For the former, we identified primary care consultations and for the latter, hospital admissions for HF using codes by Hawkins *et al*,¹⁵ augmented by our clinicians (online supplementary appendix 1). In HES, International Statistical Classification of Diseases, 10th revision,¹⁶ codes were used.

Exclusions were CPRD records at practices not linked to HES, patients not registered for the whole 10-year period and standard CPRD data quality exclusions (online supplementary appendix 2).

The following characteristics were defined at the time of patients' first symptom: sex, age, deprivation quintile (Index of Multiple Deprivation score 2010),¹⁷ selected comorbidities (tracking back up to 5 years), symptom type at first presentation (breathlessness only, ankle swelling only, fatigue only or two or more symptoms), and whether patients had another consultation for symptoms within 6 months. Comorbidities from the Charlson set were defined as per Khan *et al*¹⁸ with some added by our team.¹³ Otherwise, codes were identified using the CPRD medical and product dictionaries.

Time points of interest

We were interested in timing of key aspects of investigation and management before diagnosis. Consequently, we focused most of our analysis on a subset of patients with HF who presented with symptoms and subsequently had investigation or specialist referral as recommended by NICE. Sets of clinical codes for tests, medications and referrals (online supplementary appendix

1)^{19 20} were used to identify management prior to diagnosis, tracking back 5 years.

Time points of interest were (1) earliest echocardiogram and/or serum natriuretic peptide test; (2) earliest referral to a specialist; (3) earliest HF medication (ACE inhibitor, ARB and HF-specific beta-blocker); and (4) HF diagnosis.

Statistical analysis

We calculated the times from symptom to investigation, referral or diagnosis and from investigation or referral to medication or diagnosis. Data were summarised using medians (IQR) for all patients and grouped by patient characteristics. For the latter, p values from Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney (WMW) tests were used to assess for significance at the 5% level in categorical variables. Analyses were conducted using SAS V.9.4.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

We identified 42 403 patients with a HF diagnosis between 2010 and 2013, of whom 16 597 (39%) presented in primary care with one or more of three key symptoms. Patients without recorded symptoms were included in previous analysis, reported elsewhere.¹³ Of the 16 597 patients with HF symptoms, 6464 (39%) had a recorded serum NP test and/or echocardiogram, and 6043 (36%) a specialist referral. We examined a subset of 8913 patients who had presented with HF symptoms and subsequently had one or more of these key aspects of care, as recommended by NICE. Figure 1 illustrates subsets of patients within our cohort; the characteristics of these included patients (n=8913) are set out in table 1.

Of included patients, 51.5% were male, and 83% were 65 years or over. Over half had an existing diagnosis of hypertension (59%), and one-quarter coronary artery disease (26%), while atrial fibrillation, diabetes mellitus, chronic pulmonary disease and renal disease each affected about one-fifth of patients (22%, 20%, 23% and 23%, respectively). The majority had breathlessness as their only recorded symptom at presentation (70%), with only 1% having two or more recorded HF symptoms.

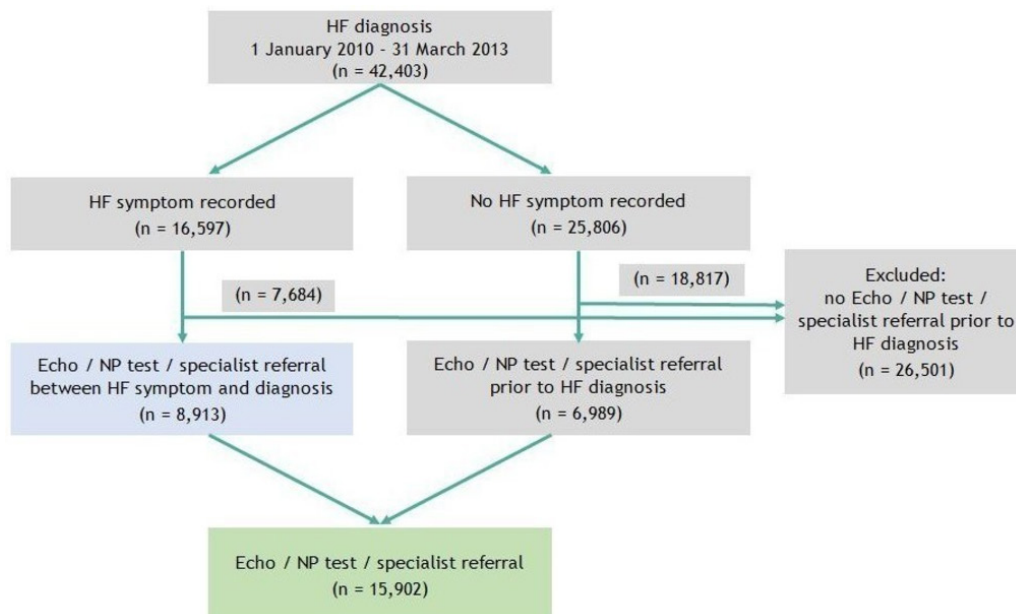


Figure 1 Subgroups within patient cohort. HF, heart failure; NP, natriuretic peptide.

Table 1 Patient characteristics at symptom (n=8913)

Variable	Level	N (%)
Sex	Male	4586 (51.5)
	Female	4327 (48.5)
Age group (years)	<45	155 (1.7)
	45–64	1402 (15.7)
	65–74	2413 (27.1)
	75–84	3455 (38.8)
	85+	1488 (16.7)
IMD quintile	1 (least deprived)	1854 (20.8)
	2	2144 (24.1)
	3 (average)	1860 (20.9)
	4	1643 (18.4)
	5 (most deprived)	1412 (15.8)
Diagnosis source	Primary care	2979 (33.4)
	Hospital	5934 (66.6)
Comorbidity count	0	1464 (16.4)
	1	2215 (24.9)
	2	2185 (24.5)
	3	1580 (17.7)
	4+	1469 (16.5)
History of comorbidity	Atrial fibrillation	1917 (21.5)
	Other arrhythmias	1018 (11.4)
	Myocardial infarction	484 (5.4)
	Coronary artery disease	2274 (25.5)
	Myocarditis	61 (0.7)
	Hypertension	5235 (58.7)
	Stroke	485 (5.4)
	Diabetes	1773 (19.9)
	Congenital heart disease	56 (0.6)
	Chronic pulmonary disease	2034 (22.8)
Symptom type	Breathlessness only	6176 (69.3)
	Ankle swelling only	1202 (13.5)
	Fatigue only	1412 (15.8)
	Two or more symptoms	123 (1.4)

IMD, Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Time taken for NICE-recommended management

Table 2 summarises waiting times in days from recorded symptom(s) to key elements of investigation and management. Timings are illustrated in **figure 2**.

The median time from presentation with symptoms suggestive of HF to recorded investigations (serum NP test or echocardiogram) was 292 days (IQR 34–844), while the median time to specialist referral was 236 days (IQR 42–742). It took a median of 972 days for the diagnosis to be recorded (IQR 337–1468) and 803 days (IQR 230–1364) for relevant drug treatment (ACE inhibitor, ARB or HF-specific beta-blocker) to be started. All these varied significantly with patient factors.

There was no significant difference between men and women in waiting time for initial investigations, but women waited longer for referral (262 vs 210 days, $p=0.001$), diagnosis (1052 vs 882 days, $p<0.001$) and medical treatment (889 vs 710 days, $p<0.001$). Age also had a significant impact on the speed at which patients received investigation and management, with those aged 65–74 years waiting longest ($p<0.001$). Higher deprivation score was similarly associated with increased

delay in investigation ($p=0.003$), referral ($p=0.001$), diagnosis ($p=0.001$) and treatment ($p<0.001$).

Patients diagnosed during an acute admission to hospital waited less time for initial investigations ($p<0.001$), but the same time for referral. However, they waited almost twice as long for both diagnosis (1091 vs 653 days, $p<0.001$) and treatment (916 vs 509 days, $p<0.001$). Patients with the most (4+) comorbidities were referred to a specialist most quickly. Patients with atrial fibrillation waited less time for investigation, referral, diagnosis and treatment ($p<0.001$), as did those with renal disease ($p<0.005$, n/s for treatment), while for patients with chronic pulmonary disease there was significant delay in all elements.

The large proportion of patients who presented with breathlessness only were investigated, referred, diagnosed and treated more quickly than those presenting with ankle swelling, fatigue or with a combination of symptoms ($p<0.001$); those who presented with fatigue only had the longest waiting times ($p<0.001$).

For sensitivity analysis, we also considered a larger group of 15 902 patients, including those with and without recorded symptoms, to examine median waiting times from investigation or referral to diagnosis and treatments with respect to whether patients were diagnosed in primary care or at acute hospital admission (**table 3**). As with our smaller cohort, those diagnosed in hospital experienced significantly longer waiting times from investigation or referral to diagnosis (561 vs 48 days, $p<0.001$) and to medical treatment (348 v 31 days, $p<0.001$).

DISCUSSION

Summary of key findings

Using nationally representative real-world data, we found that, of patients presenting in primary care with symptoms suggestive of HF, 39% had a recorded NP or echocardiogram, and 36% a specialist referral. For symptomatic patients who had both investigation and referral to a specialist, median times from recorded symptom(s) to investigation and to referral were significantly longer than the recommended guidelines. The median time from symptom(s) to diagnosis was over two-and-a-half years (**figure 2**). Patients who were female, older, with higher deprivation score and presented only with fatigue all took significantly longer to achieve referral, diagnosis and treatment. Comorbid atrial fibrillation and renal disease appeared to speed up investigation and diagnosis, but patients with chronic pulmonary disease were subject to significantly longer delays for all elements of investigation and management. Patients tended to be treated earlier than they received their diagnosis, but median time from symptomatic presentation to treatment with HF medication was still over 2 years.

Comparison with other studies

We have previously reported, using CPRD, that few who presented with symptoms suggestive of HF followed a pathway aligned with NICE recommendations.¹³ This study expands on this, measuring the time taken for patients to achieve key elements of these recommendations, and considering the effect of various patient-related factors.

Part of the difficulty in the timely identification and diagnosis of patients with HF relates to the non-specific nature of the classic symptoms, which have been shown in other European studies to have considerable overlap with other conditions, especially in older adults.⁴ Patients with pre-existing respiratory conditions are particularly prone to delays in identification of HF,⁹ and our study supports this, finding longer delays in

Table 2 Median times from symptom to National Institute for Health and Care Excellence elements (echocardiogram/ natriuretic peptide (NP) test and specialist referral), diagnosis and heart failure (HF) medication: overall and by patient factors

Variable	Levels	Time from symptom to echocardiogram/NP test			Time from symptom to specialist referral			Time from symptom to diagnosis			Time from symptom to HF medication		
		N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test
Overall		6464	292 (34–844)		6043	236 (42–721)		8913	972 (337–1468)		8913	803 (230–1364)	
Sex	Male	3290	265 (28–841)	0.064	3234	210 (35–704)	0.001	4586	882 (258–1417)	<0.001	4586	710 (168–1305)	<0.001
	Female	3174	307 (41–847)		2809	262 (50–736)		4327	1052 (436–1505)		4327	889 (310–1422)	
Age group (years)	<45	93	343 (42–714)	<0.001	125	279 (31–746)	<0.001	155	673 (239–1238)	<0.001	155	615 (189–1190)	<0.001
	45–64	971	335 (48–935)		1028	210 (39–751)		1402	933 (293–1431)		1402	774 (182–1344)	
	65–74	1806	353 (47–944)		1715	267 (45–827)		2413	1063 (374–1528)		2413	880 (257–1437)	
	75–84	2520	297 (35–844)		2301	245 (46–708)		3455	1044 (414–1495)		3455	862 (285–1389)	
	85+	1074	138 (13–619)		874	180 (33–573)		1488	750 (227–1312)		1488	611 (144–1176)	
IMD quintile	1 (least)	1338	242 (24–773)	0.003	1314	218 (36–677)	0.001	1854	929 (319–1446)	0.001	1854	746 (223–1333)	<0.001
	2	1570	259 (28–824)		1457	203 (39–684)		2144	945 (293–1433)		2144	754 (186–1325)	
	3	1348	295 (34–883)		1236	241 (42–721)		1860	981 (315–1483)		1860	803 (219–1372)	
	4	1195	331 (37–877)		1083	246 (48–751)		1643	996 (361–1468)		1643	847 (257–1369)	
	5 (most)	1013	357 (52–850)		953	320 (54–808)		1412	1045 (484–1505)		1412	890 (295–1423)	
Diagnosis source	Primary care	2601	323 (30–1007)	<0.001	1845	230 (36–815)	0.298	2979	653 (105–1316)	<0.001	2979	509 (82–1204)	<0.001
	Hospital	3863	266 (36–768)		4198	238 (45–692)		5934	1091 (524–1513)		5934	916 (364–1417)	
Comorbidity count	0	1089	232 (31–883)	0.892	972	255 (42–838)	<0.001	1464	870 (204–1424)	<0.001	1464	700 (135–1314)	<0.001
	1	1662	301 (29–878)		1449	300 (49–827)		2215	970 (329–1475)		2215	811 (216–1380)	
	2	1608	292 (34–809)		1446	249 (43–731)		2185	999 (386–1477)		2185	830 (259–1383)	
	3	1104	307 (42–840)		1118	199 (37–642)		1580	1003 (382–1490)		1580	809 (274–1371)	
	4+	1001	307 (39–780)		1058	167 (41–589)		1469	977 (398–1451)		1469	819 (283–1344)	
History of comorbidity													
Atrial fibrillation	No	5156	320 (41–890)	<0.001	4669	289 (52–794)	<0.001	6996	1014 (393–1487)	<0.001	6996	850 (266–1391)	<0.001
	Yes	1308	169 (18–651)		1374	110 (23–442)		1917	781 (208–1364)		1917	625 (124–1228)	
Other arrhythmias	No	5812	297 (35–853)	0.012	5256	256 (44–761)	<0.001	7895	984 (343–1470)	0.013	7895	823 (237–1372)	<0.001
	Yes	652	236 (27–716)		787	129 (28–455)		1018	876 (287–1419)		1018	690 (183–1294)	
Coronary artery disease	No	4932	264 (29–837)	<0.001	4350	253 (42–771)	<0.001	6639	939 (298–1447)	<0.001	6639	767 (192–1346)	<0.001
	Yes	1532	350 (52–884)		1693	198 (42–636)		2274	1084 (458–1520)		2274	890 (336–1403)	
Congenital heart disease	No	6435	293 (34–844)	0.162	5995	238 (42–723)	0.013	8857	973 (337–1468)	0.444	8857	805 (229–1364)	0.805
	Yes	29	135 (40–389)		48	103 (20–314)		56	672 (291–1443)		56	619 (271–1371)	
Chronic pulmonary disease	No	5013	215 (23–780)	<0.001	4682	195 (35–679)	<0.001	6879	888 (250–1426)	<0.001	6879	707 (162–1312)	<0.001
	Yes	1451	518 (149–1024)		1361	386 (94–840)		2034	1189 (671–1559)		2034	1052 (546–1498)	
Diabetes	No	5184	298 (35–857)	0.077	4835	239 (43–733)	0.115	7140	984 (337–1472)	0.149	7140	810 (229–1368)	0.243
	Yes	1280	250 (32–798)		1208	226 (37–690)		1773	930 (335–1449)		1773	775 (232–1343)	
Hypertension	No	2636	297 (35–873)	0.243	2524	247 (42–779)	0.173	3678	941 (295–1456)	0.005	3678	776 (189–1347)	0.002
	Yes	3828	288 (32–820)		3519	228 (42–687)		5235	991 (378–1479)		5235	816 (263–1372)	
Myocardial infarction	No	6146	288 (34–840)	0.344	5677	242 (42–728)	0.004	8429	969 (337–1468)	0.827	8429	803 (230–1365)	0.707
	Yes	318	340 (30–1007)		366	155 (35–644)		484	1039 (346–1475)		484	809 (224–1320)	

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Variable	Levels	Time from symptom to echocardiogram/NP test			Time from symptom to specialist referral			Time from symptom to diagnosis			Time from symptom to HF medication		
		N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test
Myocarditis	No	6422	293 (34–846)	0.002	5997	238 (42–723)	0.014	8852	974 (338–1468)	0.057	8852	804 (230–1365)	0.201
	Yes	42	115 (0–363)		46	117 (22–294)		61	754 (279–1323)		61	637 (259–1307)	
Peripheral vascular disease	No	5992	294 (35–851)	0.147	5571	238 (42–731)	0.560	8235	973 (338–1470)	0.209	8235	804 (231–1367)	0.258
	Yes	472	269 (28–743)		472	205 (50–636)		678	938 (326–1425)		678	790 (195–1317)	
Renal disease	No	5013	303 (34–878)	0.003	4696	250 (43–749)	<0.001	6903	988 (331–1491)	0.004	6903	813 (221–1391)	0.025
	Yes	1451	245 (33–725)		1347	182 (38–639)		2010	930 (354–1375)		2010	763 (256–1280)	
Stroke	No	6112	294 (35–849)	0.089	5714	235 (42–720)	0.318	8428	970 (337–1466)	0.450	8428	800 (230–1364)	0.574
	Yes	352	243 (16–774)		329	248 (49–721)		485	1009 (337–1501)		485	841 (224–1393)	
Symptom type	Breathlessness	4517	195 (21–765)	<0.001	4187	168 (29–655)	<0.001	6176	896 (249–1445)	<0.001	6176	716 (157–1330)	<0.001
	Ankle swelling	897	345 (51–844)		759	312 (76–729)		1202	989 (446–1476)		1202	855 (344–1392)	
Fatigue		950	590 (212–1100)		1020	457 (121–961)		1412	1165 (691–1538)		1412	1016 (527–1437)	
	Two or more	100	536 (83–1113)		77	498 (70–952)		123	1315 (636–1656)		123	1146 (432–1544)	

WMW, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test; IMD, Index of Multiple Deprivation. Bold values represent statistically significant results.

investigation, referral, diagnosis and treatment for those with chronic pulmonary disease.

We found evidence of significant age and sex differences in initial management and diagnosis of HF, with longer waiting times for female patients and for those in the age range of 65–74 years. The degree of diagnostic overlap may explain some of the difference in waiting times associated with age; younger patients with fewer comorbidities may be less subject to diagnostic confusion. Higher suspicion of HF in very old patients may explain the fall in waiting times in the oldest patients in our group. However, despite overall similar numbers of men and women living with HF in the developed world, older patients and women are significantly less likely to receive medical treatment for HF²¹; similar age and sex differences also exist in the diagnosis of other conditions including cancer.²²

Implications for policy and practice

Earlier NICE guidance²³ recommended use of ECG and/or NP testing to exclude HF in patients with suggestive symptoms, with echocardiography indicated in those where HF could not be excluded, and referral where there was diagnostic difficulty. Revised guidance in 2010¹¹ focused on NP testing to exclude HF, before echocardiography and referral for all patients. This included clear recommendation for these to be completed within a specified time frame.

New evidence takes time to translate into practice,²⁴ and clinicians may experience guideline overload.²⁵ Inaccessibility of investigations such as NP testing and echocardiography is a significant problem in primary care,^{3 26} and long waiting lists for specialist assessment provide disincentive to referral.²⁵ Furthermore, HF can be a difficult diagnosis to make,²⁵ with variable presentation, diagnostic overlap and symptoms that are not specific to HF. Nevertheless, a significant proportion of patients with HF in our study did have recorded symptoms, raising the possibility of missed opportunities for their earlier investigation, diagnosis and management.

The significantly longer wait for diagnosis and treatment of those diagnosed in hospital also suggests the existence of symptomatic untreated patients in primary care who eventually deteriorate to the extent that they attend an emergency department. Interestingly, these patients waited less time for investigations than those diagnosed in primary care. It is possible therefore that they either had normal initial investigations but were not followed up, or that they had investigations suggestive of HF but these were not acted on.

Further research is needed to understand how primary care professionals respond to patients presenting with symptoms suggestive of HF and the effect of their actions on patients; we plan further work investigating the impact of delays in the pathway of care on patients' likelihood of admission to hospital, morbidity and mortality. UK general practitioners are subject to significant workload pressures,^{27 28} and our findings provide further evidence for the need for increased funding and support for NHS primary care. It is essential that clinicians have the time and resources to investigate and manage patients effectively, with availability of key investigations for HF, including serum NP testing,²⁶ and timely access to specialist assessment. The potential for diagnostic confusion with chronic pulmonary disease highlighted in our study may also support introduction of specialist breathlessness assessment services aimed at broader evaluation of patients with this symptom.

Finally, ACC/AHA guidelines refer to possible benefit in serum NP screening of patients at risk of HF (eg, those with

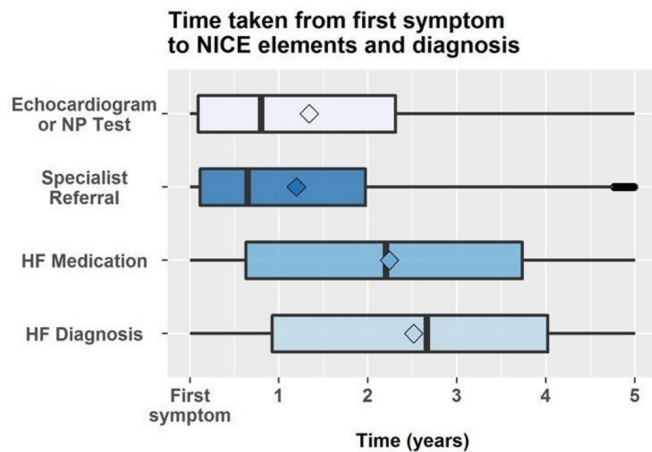


Figure 2 Timings from recorded symptom to investigation, referral and diagnosis. HF, heart failure; NICE, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; NP, natriuretic peptide.

hypertension and diabetes),^{12,29} allowing targeted lifestyle interventions for those with higher NP results. This may be one way to address the frequent diagnostic delay suggested by our study. However, further research is needed to establish cost effectiveness and impact on quality of life and mortality of such an approach.

Strengths and limitations

CPRD is widely used in research³⁰ and is representative of the UK population in age, sex and ethnicity.¹⁴ HES covers all NHS hospitals in England, with highly accurate coding of primary diagnoses.³¹ Linking these data sets allowed inclusion of HF diagnoses made both in primary care and during hospital admissions. Our study is limited to UK data, potentially reducing generalisability. However, difficulties in timely diagnosis and management of HF in primary care in other health settings^{4,6} suggest broader applicability, particularly to health systems where primary care acts as a gatekeeper to specialist services.

CPRD data are made up of clinical codes recorded by primary care professionals. Clinical coding in primary care is very variable,³² and it is probable that considerable relevant data are recorded either as free text or in letters from specialists,³³ which are inaccessible to searches.

We included only patients with recorded symptoms. We have previously described lack of coding of HF symptoms,¹³ and we suspect clinicians are unlikely to record multiple symptom codes within a single consultation, making comparison of one or more symptoms less valid. Since 2006, the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), a national primary care pay-for-performance scheme, has incentivised confirmation of HF by echocardiography or specialist assessment.³⁴ Diagnostic codes, and those for

investigations and referrals, may therefore be used more reliably than those for symptoms. QOF requires recording of this confirmation within 3 months before or 12 months after entry on the practice HF register. This may affect timing: professionals may be cautious in coding HF until confirmed. Recording of incentivised investigations and referrals may be similarly delayed.

The symptoms we considered are non-specific for HF; it is likely that some instances of breathlessness, for example, related to unconnected problems such as respiratory tract infections. We selected medications likely to be used in HF (ACE inhibitors, ARBs and HF-specific beta-blockers), but we had no way of identifying the specific indication of medications in our database: the prescriptions we identified could have been for conditions other than HF. Similarly, we assumed that referrals for echocardiography and cardiology assessment were made for suspected HF; of course both may be made for other cardiac concerns. For this reason, we excluded ECGs from our analysis, although recommended by NICE as part of the initial investigation of suspected HF: we felt that there were too many other potential reasons for requesting this test. In addition, although serum NP testing was recommended by ESC³⁵ in 2005 and NICE in 2003²³ it was available for a minority of practices during our study period.^{5,26} Consequently, we combined NP testing with echocardiography in our analysis rather than examining them separately.

Finally, we searched for recorded diagnoses of HF until 31 March 2013. It is possible that greater familiarity of clinicians with guidance and increasing availability of investigations has resulted in improvements since this date.

CONCLUSION

Median times to investigation and referral of patients with symptoms suggestive of HF in primary care considerably exceeded those proposed by NICE, with waiting times in excess of 6 months the norm. Women, older people, those subject to higher deprivation, and those with chronic lung conditions were likely to wait longer still.

These findings do not explain the cause of delays in the pathway of care but suggest missed opportunities for more timely identification and management of HF. Future guidelines should focus on early investigation of suggestive symptoms and highlight the impact of patient factors to raise clinician awareness. Consideration should also be given to screening of asymptomatic individuals using serum NP testing. Increased monitoring of the implementation of guidance may encourage early uptake of innovation.³⁶ However, primary care clinicians must be adequately supported, with availability of key investigations and timely access to specialist assessment both essential if the diagnosis of patients with HF is to be made more rapidly than at present.²⁶

Table 3 Median times from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) elements (echocardiogram/ natriuretic peptide (NP) test/ specialist referral) to diagnosis and heart failure (HF) medication: overall and by diagnosis source

Variable	Level	Time from echocardiogram/NP test/specialist referral to diagnosis			Time from echocardiogram/NP test/specialist referral to HF medication		
		N	Median (IQR)	WMW test	N	Median (IQR)	WMW test
Overall		15902	348 (37–1017)		15902	172 (17–791)	
Diagnosis source	Primary care	4957	48 (4–399)		4957	31 (1–210)	
	Hospital	10945	561 (123–1166)	<0.001	10945	348 (43–960)	<0.001

WMW, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test. Bold values represent statistically significant results.

Key questions

What is already known about this subject?

- Timely diagnosis and treatment of heart failure (HF) is essential to its effective management, but identification remains difficult, especially in primary care where many patients present.
- For those patients that follow a pathway to HF diagnosis supported by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidance in primary care, the extent to which investigation and specialist referral takes place within recommended time limits is unclear.

What might this study add?

- We demonstrate that median times from presentation with symptoms suggestive of HF in primary care to investigation or referral exceed those recommended by NICE (2–6 weeks) by a considerable margin, exceeding 6 months for most patients.
- Median time from presentation with symptoms suggestive of HF to recorded relevant investigations was 292 days (IQR 34–844) and to specialist referral was 236 days (IQR 42–742).

How might this impact on clinical practice?

- These findings do not explain the cause of delays in the pathway of care but suggest missed opportunities for timely diagnosis and management of HF in primary care.
- There is clearly a need for further support for primary care clinicians in its earlier identification, with availability of key investigations and timely access to specialist assessment essential.

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Competing interests BH and AM are both general practitioners, and MC a consultant cardiologist, working in the NHS.

Patient consent Not required.

Ethics approval We have approval from the Secretary of State and the Health Research Authority under Regulation 5 of the Health Service (Control of Patient Information) Regulations 2002 to hold confidential data and analyse them for research purposes (CAG ref 15/CAG/0005). We have approval to use them for research and measuring quality of delivery of healthcare, from the London - South East Ethics Committee (REC ref 15/LO/0824). The CPRD Group has obtained ethical approval from a National Research Ethics Service Committee (NRES) for all purely observational research using anonymised CPRD data. This study has been carried out as part of the work approved by their Independent Scientific Advisory Committee (ISAC) with protocol number 16_003RAR.

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