Heart Failure With a Normal Ejection Fraction
Is It Really a Disorder of Diastolic Function?

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A large proportion of patients who present with symptoms of heart failure have a left ventricular ejection fraction within the normal range. Although some have postulated that ventricular systolic function is impaired, most investigators have concluded that the fundamental abnormality in these patients is a disorder of diastolic function. In fact, these patients are frequently referred to as having diastolic heart failure. The use of such a term is troublesome, however, because it assumes that we understand the mechanisms leading to this disorder and therefore can justify the substitution of a mechanistic term for a descriptive phrase. A less presumptuous approach is to refer to these patients as having heart failure with a normal ejection fraction (HFNEF), a descriptive approach that makes no assumptions about our knowledge about the pathophysiology of this disorder.

Do most patients with heart failure and a normal ejection fraction have diastolic dysfunction? Patients with HFNEF are generally elderly women who have associated hypertension, diabetes, and/or coronary artery disease. These comorbid conditions have been linked to myocardial hypertrophy, ischemia, and/or interstitial fibrosis, each of which can prolong relaxation and increase passive myocardial stiffness. However, the coexistence of disorders known to affect these aspects of diastole is not sufficient to establish that diastolic dysfunction is the cause of heart failure when it occurs in patients with a normal ejection fraction. To determine that an abnormality of diastolic function is the cause of the patient’s symptoms, we need to demonstrate the existence of such a derangement and determine that it is sufficient to limit exercise tolerance.

What kind of diastolic abnormalities can cause symptoms of heart failure? The sequestration of calcium and cross-bridge uncoupling after the end of systole are responsible for the active process of ventricular relaxation, but it is unclear whether retardation of this active process as encountered at high heart rates. (discussed further below). In contrast, changes in the passive component of diastole (the component determined by the dispensability of the myocardium) are fundamentally considered to account for the hemodynamic and symptomatic abnormalities of heart failure. Unfortunately, most measurements used to assess diastolic function do not assess this key passive component of diastole. The use of invasive measurements to calculate the rate of decline in ventricular pressures in early diastole evaluates only the active process of diastole. Furthermore, the use of echocardiographic or radionuclide techniques to quantify the rate of blood flow or volume changes in the ventricles during diastole generates parameters that are influenced by loading conditions in the heart and therefore cannot be viewed as specific indexes of the passive component of diastole.

The only way to truly demonstrate that patients with HFNEF have an abnormality of passive diastolic properties is to show that their ventricular end-diastolic pressure-volume relation (EDPVR) is shifted upwards compared with normal (Figure 1A). By characterizing the EDPVR, it is possible to show not only that left ventricular diastolic pressure is elevated, but that such elevation is seen in ventricles that have decreased capacitance (ie, a decreased filling volume at any specified filling pressure; Figure 1B). Precisely such an abnormality has long been assumed to represent the fundamental abnormality of patients with HFNEF. Characterization of an upward shift of the EDPVR is critical, because in the absence of such a demonstration, left ventricular end-diastolic pressures may be increased simply because of an increase in preload volume without any meaningful change in diastolic properties.

Unfortunately, characterization of the EDPVR is a challenging task that requires simultaneous assessment of both pressure and volume across a wide range of values. Given the difficulties in this determination, most investigators have used limited approximations of the EDPVR in evaluating the diastolic properties of the heart. For example, earlier studies of ventricular hypertrophy relied on assessment of diastolic myocardial stiffness rather than EDPVR. Stiffness is defined as the change in ventricular pressure for a given change in volume (ΔP/ΔV) and therefore is related to the slope of the EDPVR at a given filling pressure. Because the EDPVR is not linear, however, the slope of the EDPVR (ie, stiffness) increases as filling pressure increases (Figure 1C and Figure 2). This non-linearity means that any condition that results in an increase in ventricular filling pressures will lead to an increase in calculated stiffness, even if it does not modify the EDPVR. As a result, studies showing an increase in diastolic myocardial stiffness in patients with hypertrophy are not sufficient to show that passive diastolic properties are abnor-
Finally, the findings of Kawaguchi et al seem to undermine the premise that intrinsic diastolic properties that can explain the occurrence of heart failure with a normal ejection fraction. Instead, using direct invasive measurements, Kawaguchi et al show that, during exercise, patients with HFNEF were able to increase preload volume with very little if any effect on the EDPVR, despite a substantial prolongation of the time constant of relaxation.

In our view, these findings are sufficient to raise the provocative hypothesis that there exists no consistent abnormality of intrinsic diastolic properties that can explain the occurrence of heart failure with a normal ejection fraction. Instead, the authors demonstrate that values for \( \tau \), the index reflecting the passive component of diastole, were within the normal range, a finding that contrasts with that of Zile et al.18 Finally, the findings of Kawaguchi et al seem to undermine the premise that increased diastolic stiffness impairs the ability of the heart to increase preload volume during exercise. Such an impairment would be expected if the EDPVR were abnormal in patients with HFNEF. Instead, using direct invasive measurements, Kawaguchi et al show that, during exercise, patients with HFNEF were able to increase preload volume with very little if any effect on the EDPVR, despite a substantial prolongation of the time constant of relaxation.16

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The rapidity of ventricular flow and indices of ventricular relaxation may be slowed in these patients and myocardial stiffness may be increased,5,7,18 but these may be the result, rather than the cause, of the elevation of ventricular filling pressures. If this is correct, then we must seek a different cause of the increased ventricular end-diastolic pressure in patients with HFNEF (eg, combined ventricular and vascular stiffening as suggested by Kawaguchi et al).16

These observations need to be interpreted cautiously, however. Invasive assessment of left ventricular volume using the conductance method has important limitations. Calibration of the signal into absolute volumes relies on cross-calibration with other methods (eg, ventriculography or thermodilution cardiac output) or an independent calibration scheme (based on injection into the pulmonary artery of hyper- or hypotonic solution) that is limited by statistical uncertainty.19 Furthermore, the invasive nature of the conductance method limits its ability to be applied to large numbers of patients, to normal control subjects, or to longitudinal studies in individual patients. Indeed, Kawaguchi et al16 present data from 58 patients; only 10 of these patients had heart failure and a normal ejection fraction and only 33 were studied using the invasive conductance catheter methods. These limited data were obtained over a 14-year period by a group that has some of the most collective experience in the world with this technique in the clinical setting. Therefore, we can only speculate as to how applicable the findings of the current study may be to most patients with HFNEF. To complicate matters further, comparison of EDPVRs is necessarily dependent on interpretation of ventricular chamber size; however, normal values for ventricular volume are determined by age, body size, and sex.20 Yet, comparisons of EDPVRs generally do not account for the demographic characteristics of the patients or the control subjects. Despite these limitations and the conclusions reached in prior studies, we are faced with the uneasy realization that there is still no evidence to support the hypothesis that pathologically shifted EDPVRs are present in most patients with heart failure and a normal ejection fraction. The increase in left ventricular filling pressures seen in these patients may be the cause (and not the result) of the abnormalities of diastolic filling that have been observed in this disorder. Such a conclusion would present a direct challenge to the diastolic dysfunction hypothesis, and we expect such a proposal to generate considerable controversy. The diastolic dysfunction hypothesis is so widely accepted and is so ingrained in our thinking that it has formed the sole basis of both basic research and clinical trials of new treatments for HFNEF for the past 30 years.21,22 Yet, despite detailed studies of the biochemistry and molecular biology of ventricular relaxation, this research has yet to lead to a single effective treatment for HFNEF. Have we failed because diastolic dysfunction is too difficult to understand or manage, or is it because HFNEF has nothing to do with diastolic dysfunction at all?

References

10. Stoddard MF, Pearson AC, Kern MJ, et al. Influence of alteration in hyper- or hypotonic solution) that is limited by statistical uncertainty.19 Furthermore, the invasive nature of the conductance method has important limitations. Calibration of the signal into absolute volumes relies on cross-calibration with other methods (eg, ventriculography or thermodilution cardiac output) or an independent calibration scheme (based on injection into the pulmonary artery of hyper- or hypotonic solution) that is limited by statistical uncertainty.19

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