Clinical features, management, and short-and long-term outcomes of patients with acute decompensated heart failure: phase I results of the HEARTS
Acute heart failure (AHF) is a life-threatening condition with high morbidity and mortality, which requires immediate medical intervention (1). Most patients with AHF present with signs and symptoms of congestion, but few present with symptoms of low cardiac output (2). Thus, early decongestion with diuretic agents is 1 of the cornerstones for the treatment for patients with AHF (1). Most patients received intravenous diuretic agents within 200 min, and the number of patients with D2D time >200 min decreased rapidly. In a restricted cubic spline modeling with 4 knots, the association between D2D time and predicted in-hospital mortality rate was not linear; there seems to be an initial decrease in the first 100 min, followed by a gradual increase afterward.