

Trening SOM medisin

Hjerterehabilitering

Elisabeth K. Vesterbekkmo

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St.Olavs Hospital**

**Cardiac Exercise Research Group (CERG)
NTNU**



Nasjonal
kompetansetjeneste
**Trening
som medisin**



Mann 67 år.
Røker. Hypertensjon.
Hereditet for prematur
koronarsykdom.

Akutte brystmerter i forbindelse
med vedhogst på hytta i
fjellheimen. Hvilesmerter



Innlegges lokalsykehuset: NSTEMI
Overflyttes neste dag til invasivt
senter for koronarutredning.



PCI av LAD. Ferdig revask.
Utskrives etter 4 dager.
Klinisk kjekk.

- 4 nye medikamenter
- 14 dagers kjøreforbud

Ingen informasjon om
fysisk aktivitet/
hjerterehabilitering

Videre oppfølging av fastlege

- Forbud mot aktivitet som medfører anstrengelse
- 6 ukers forbud mot å løfte armen over 90 grader!





2016 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the Management of Dyslipidaemias

The Task Force for the Management of Dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS)

Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation (EACPR)

Authors/Task Force Members: Alberico L. Catapano* (Chairperson) (Italy), Ian Graham* (Chairperson) (Ireland), Guy De Backer (Belgium), Olov Wiklund (Sweden), M. John Chapman (France), Heinz Drexel (Austria), Arno W. Hoes (The Netherlands), Catriona S. Jennings (UK), Ulf Landmesser (Germany), Terje R. Pedersen (Norway), Željko Reiner (Croatia), Gabriele Riccardi (Italy), Marja-Riitta Taskinen (Finland), Lale Tokgozoglul (Turkey), W. M. Monique Verschuren (The Netherlands), Charalambos Vlachopoulos (Greece), David A. Wood (UK), Jose Luis Zamorano (Spain)

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2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure

The Task Force for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Developed with the special contribution of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC

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2016 ESC Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation developed in collaboration with EACTS

The Task Force for the management of atrial fibrillation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Developed with the special contribution of the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA) of the ESC

Endorsed by the European Stroke Organisation (ESO)

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2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice

The Sixth Joint Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and Other Societies on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Clinical Practice (constituted by representatives of 10 societies and by invited experts)

Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation (EACPR)

Authors/Task Force Members: Massimo F. Piepoli* (Chairperson) (Italy), Arno W. Hoes* (Co-Chairperson) (The Netherlands), Stefan Agewall (Norway)¹, Christian Albus (Germany)⁹, Carlos Brotons (Spain)¹⁰, Alberico L. Catapano (Italy)³, Marie-Therese Cooney (Ireland)¹, Ugo Corrà (Italy)¹, Bernard Cosyns (Belgium)¹, Christi Deaton (UK)¹, Ian Graham (Ireland)¹, Michael Stephen Hall (UK)⁷, F. D. Richard Hobbs (UK)¹⁰, Maja-Lisa Løchen (Norway)¹, Herbert Löllgen (Germany)⁸, Pedro Marques-Vidal (Switzerland)¹, Joep Perk (Sweden)¹, Eva Prescott (Denmark)¹, Josep Redon (Spain)⁵, Dimitrios J. Richter (Greece)¹, Naveed Sattar (UK)², Yvo Smulders (The Netherlands)¹, Monica Tiberi (Italy)¹, H. Bart van der Worp (The Netherlands)⁶, Ineke van Dis (The Netherlands)⁴, W. M. Monique Verschuren (The Netherlands)¹

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Additional Contributor: Simone Binno (Italy)

Recommendation for CVD prevention strategies in the acute hospital admission setting

Recommendation	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended to implement strategies for prevention in CVD patients, including lifestyle changes, risk factor management and pharmacological optimization, after an acute event before hospital	I	A	300, 553

Recommendations for specialized prevention programmes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Participation in a CR programme for patients hospitalized for an acute coronary event or revascularization, and for patients with HF, is recommended to improve patient outcomes.	I	A	555, 556
Preventive programmes for therapy optimisation, adherence and risk factor management are recommended for stable patients with CVD to reduce disease recurrence.	I	B	557–560
Methods to increase referral to and uptake of CR should be considered such as electronic prompts or automatic referrals, referral and liaison visits, structured follow-up by physicians, nurses or therapists, and early starts to programmes after discharge.	IIa	B	557, 558
Nurses and allied health professional led programmes should be considered to deliver CVD prevention across healthcare settings.	IIa	B	550–552, 561

CR = cardiac rehabilitation; CVD = cardiovascular disease; HF = heart failure.
^aClass of recommendation.

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City til himmels!

Dagbladet

17. mai-været

Spørst Moody Lund (18)

Nordmenn blant de stappeste i Europa

7 av 10 nær sig for lite

Spør skapetjenen i Brevforskytningen

Slik løser du deg opp av sofaen

SLÅR ALARM OM STILLE-SITTING

Her er årets «Jakten»-bønder

KAN DU DEN NYE BOND-DAMA

Derfor kan søndagsturen

søndagsturen

26. SEPTEMBER

9,8%

Fronten norsk trening

82%

Fant plakkendring med innveidig ultralyd

88%

Bevarer hjertets arbeidskapasitet

Utrent? Her er NTNU-forskernes oppskrift:

KNALL-FORM på 7 uker

Jobb og seng

VG

Til salgs på apoteket:

Finn rett MAT OG TRENING med gentest

Enkelt å velge norsk mat!

NYT

FORSTE JUL ALENE MED BARN

RASE

STORDALEN OM BIOGRAFI-PASTANDER

MAKTKAMPER, UVENNSKAP & KALENDER-SEX

Derfor vil JEG DO OM FIRE DAGER

VG

VINN BIL OG REISE

Utrent? Her er NTNU-forskernes oppskrift:

KNALL-FORM på 7 uker

Familiebil-DUELLEN

PASAT INTI MONROE

ESPER. Doctor

9,8%

Fronten norsk trening

82%

Fant plakkendring med innveidig ultralyd

Bevarer hjertets arbeidskapasitet

Utrent? Her er NTNU-forskernes oppskrift:

KNALL-FORM på 7 uker

forskning

Bevarer hjertets arbeidskapasitet

Utrent? Her er NTNU-forskernes oppskrift:

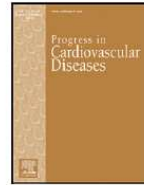
KNALL-FORM på 7 uker



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Exercise Training in Patients with Heart Disease: Review of Beneficial Effects and Clinical Recommendations

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PRACTICE GUIDELINE

2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines, and the American College of Physicians, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons

ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Focused Update

2014 ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Focused Update of the Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines, and the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons

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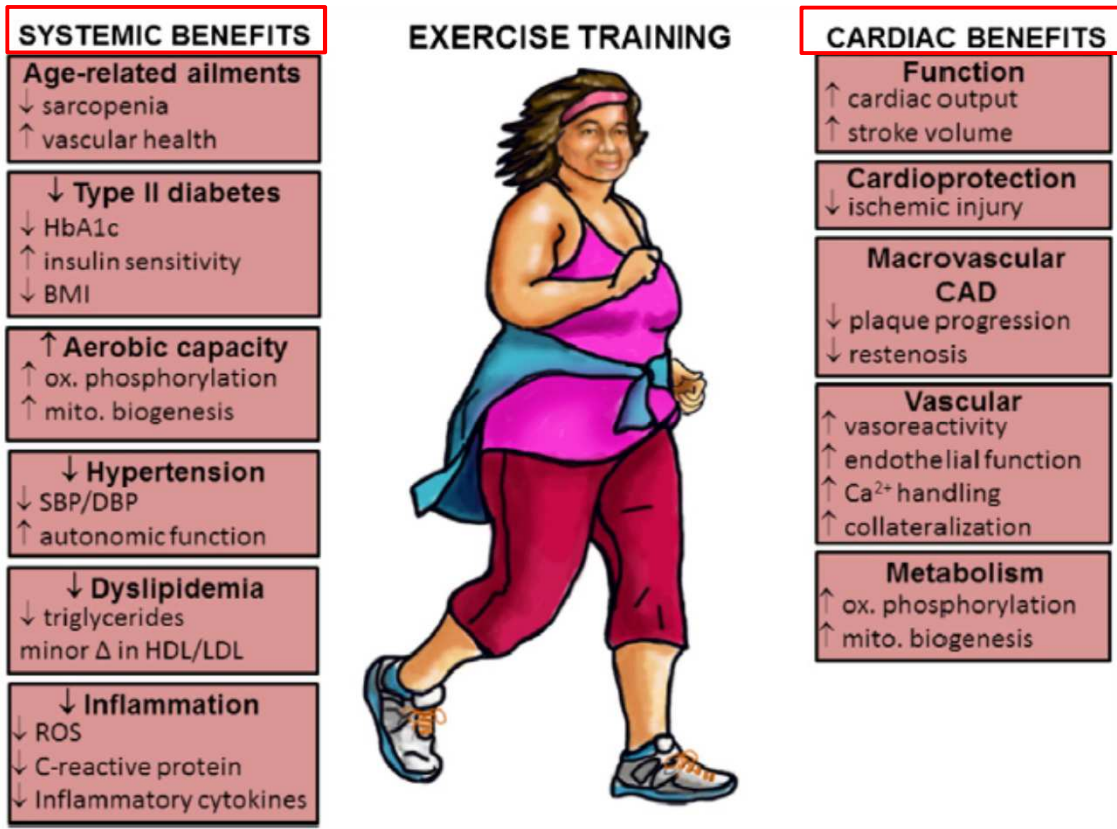
European Journal of Heart Failure (2011) 13, 347–357
doi:10.1093/eurjhf/hfr017

POSITION STATEMENT

Exercise training in heart failure: from theory to practice. A consensus document of the Heart Failure Association and the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation

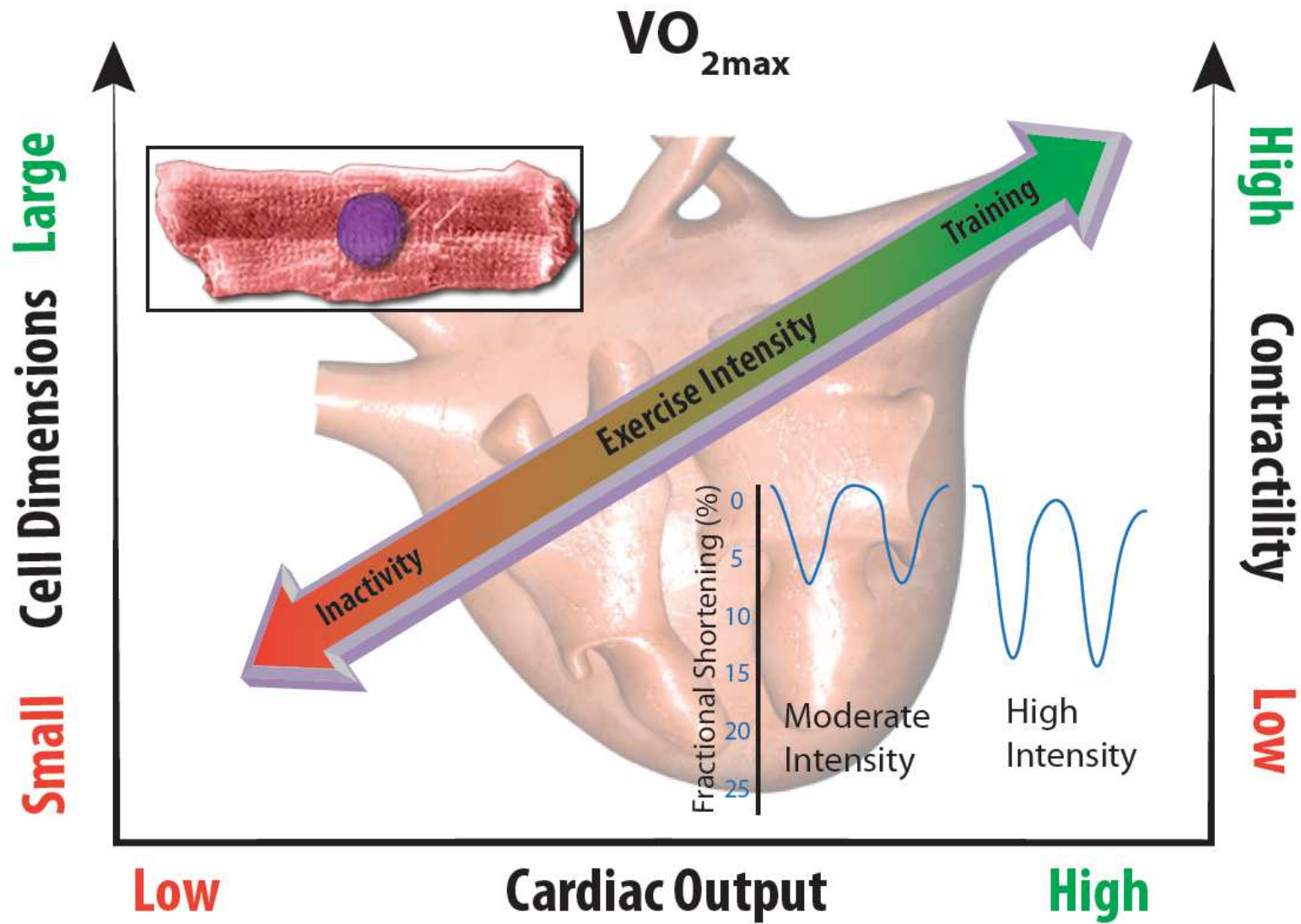
Massimo F. Piepoli^{1*}, Viviane Conraads², Ugo Corrà³, Kenneth Dickstein^{4,5}, Darrel P. Francis⁶, Tiny Jaarsma⁷, John McMurray⁸, Burkert Pieske⁹, Ewa Piotrowicz¹⁰, Jean-Paul Schmid^{11,12}, Stefan D. Anker¹³, Alain Cohen Solal¹⁴, Gerasimos S. Filippatos¹⁵, Arno W. Hoes¹⁶, Stefan Gielen¹⁷, Pantaleo Giannuzzi³, and Piotr P. Ponikowski¹⁸





Bruning RS et al. Prog Cardiovasc Dis 2015;57:443-453.

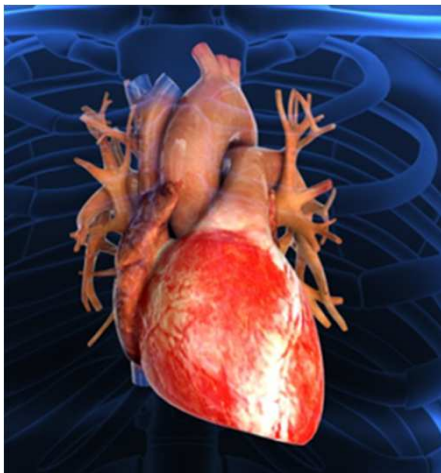
Treningstilpasninger



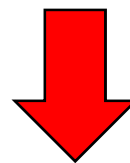
(©MGSStudio2010)

Treningstilpasninger

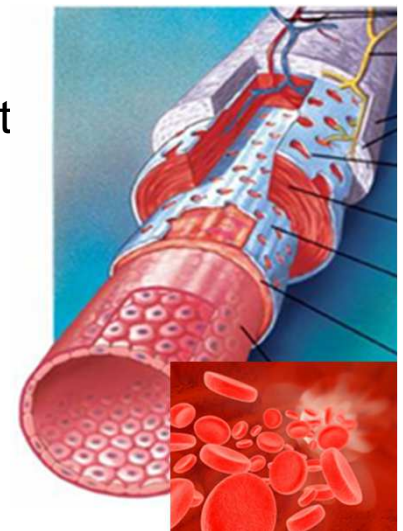
- Økt slagvolum
fysiologisk hypertrofi
økt kontraktilitet
raskere fyllning



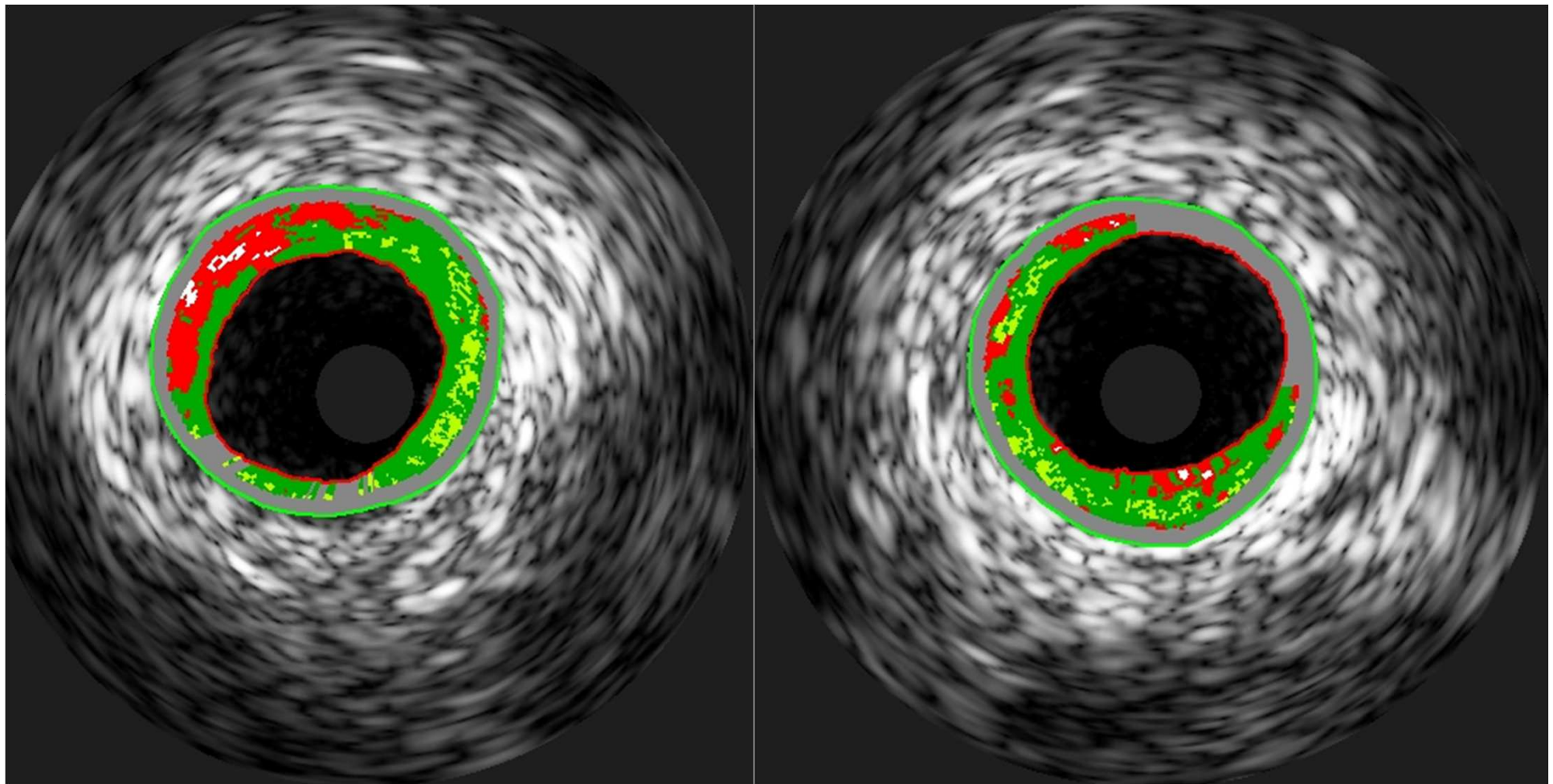
- Bedret endotelfunksjon- økt evne til dilatasjon
- Forsinke utvikling av plakk
- Distribusjon av blod (kollateraler)
- Kapillær innvekst
- Økt blodvolum
- Økt transportkapasitet



Lavere hvilepuls
Økt oksygenopptak



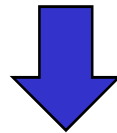
- *Reduction (10%) plaque burden* $p = 0.06$
- *Regression of necrotic core* $p < 0.05$



Regelmessig trening for stabile pasienter med hjertesvikt (NYHA I-III)

↑ Fysisk kapasitet

↑ Livskvalitet



30% mortalitet
50% reinnleggelse

↓ Sykehusinnleggelse

↓ Dødelighet (long term)

This updated Cochrane review supports the conclusions of the previous version of this review that, compared with no exercise control, exercise-based rehabilitation does not increase or decrease the risk of all-cause mortality in the short term (up to 12-months' follow-up) but reduces the risk of hospital admissions and confers important improvements in health-related quality of life. This update provides further evidence that exercise training may reduce mortality in the longer term and that the benefits of exercise training on appear to be consistent across participant characteristics including age, gender and HF severity. Further randomised controlled trials are needed to confirm the small body of evidence seen in this review for the benefit of exercise in HFPEF and when exercise rehabilitation is exclusively delivered in a home-based setting.

Exercise-based rehabilitation for heart failure (Review)

Taylor RS, Sagar VA, Davies EJ, Briscoe S, Coats AJS, Dalal H, Lough F, Rees K, Singh S

Piepoli et al, EJHF, 2011; McMurrey et al, EHJ, 2012



Retningslinjer for trening til personer med koronar hjertesykdom

Treningsprogrammet kombinerer ofte styrke- og utholdenhetsøvelser. Øvelsene må være tilpasset personens kapasitet når det gjelder fysisk form og funksjon, og eventuelle komorbiditeter.

Utholdenhetstrening:

- 3-5 ganger per uke med en intensitet på 50-80% av maksimal hjerterefrekvens (HFmax) i 20-60 minutter.
- Øvelsene kan utføres kontinuerlig eller intervallbasert i form av gange, løping, sykling, roing, trappegange, e.l.
- Intervalltrening er vekling mellom høy og moderat intensitet. En kan veksle mellom 3-4 minutter med høy intensitet (90-95% HFmax) og 3-4 minutter med moderat intensitet (60-70% av HFmax).

Styrketrening:

- 2-3 ganger per uke med en intensitet på 1-3 serier med 10-15 repetisjoner til moderat utmattelse.
- 8-10 øvelser for over- og underekstremiteter.

Generelt:

- Inkluder oppvarming (10-15 min) og nedtrapping samt tøyninger i hver treningsøkt.

Progresjon:

- Utholdenhet: øk intensitet ved for eksempel å øke hastighet/helning på tredemøllen dersom du klarer å holde ut lenger.
- Styrke: øk antall repetisjoner eller antall serier dersom du klarer flere enn forskrevet.

(Kilder: Balady et al. 2007; Kwan & Balady 2012)

Tabell 26.2. Anbefalt trening for pasienter med koronarsykdom.

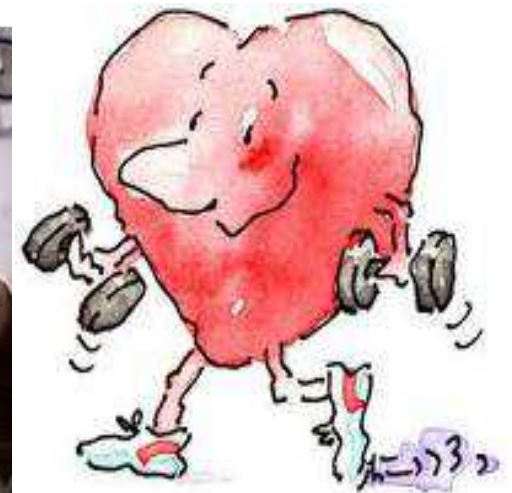
Treningsform	Intensitet	Frekvens	Varighet
Aerob utholdenhetstrening, intervall eller langkjøring	50–80 % av maksimalt oksygenopptak 60–85% av maksimal hjerterefrekvens RPE: 12–16*	3–5 ganger/uke	10–60 minutter per gang
Styrketrening	40–80 % av 1 RM** 10–15 repetisjoner x 1–3	1–3 ganger/uke	8–10 øvelser

*RPE = Rate of perceived exertion (Borgs skala 6–20).

**RM = Repetisjonsmaksimum. 1 RM tilsvarer den tyngste belastningen som kan løftes gjennom hele bevegelsesbanen kun én gang.



Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Participation in a CR programme for patients hospitalized for an acute coronary event or revascularization, and for patients with HF, is recommended to improve patient outcomes.	I	A	555, 556
Preventive programmes for therapy optimisation, adherence and risk factor management are recommended for stable patients with CVD to reduce disease recurrence.	I	B	557–560
Methods to increase referral to and uptake of CR should be considered such as electronic prompts or automatic referrals, referral and liaison visits, structured follow-up by physicians, nurses or therapists, and early starts to programmes after discharge.	IIa	B	557, 558
Nurses and allied health professional led programmes should be considered to deliver CVD prevention across healthcare settings.	IIa	B	550–552, 561



Forskere og andre tagere fra over 100 land deltar. I år er ESC-kongressen i Roma, og mange av de viktigste nye forskningsfunnene som presenteres er det norske forskere som står bak.

5 000 forskningsresultater

I løpet av ESC-kongressen presenteres totalt 5 000 abstrakter av ny forskning. På seansene kalt *Advances in Science* presenteres viktige, nye forskningsfunn grundig i storsal foran mange tilhørere. Andre forskere blir invitert til å fortelle om funnene sine i lynformat på ni minutter, såkalte *Rapid fire abstracts*, og disse øktene samler også en god del tilskuere og kringkastes på storskjerm.

Mesteparten av abstraktene vises

Deltar ikke på hjerterehabilitering

Bare en fjerdedel av norske pasienter med **koronar hjertesykdom** deltar på organisert rehabilitering i løpet av de første tre årene etter **utblokking**. I studien har mer enn 7000 hjertepasienter svart på en spørreundersøkelse, noe som utgjør over halvparten av alle pasientene som fikk PCI-behandling i Norge for første gang mellom september 2008 og februar 2011. Kun 27 % av dem svarte at de hadde deltatt på et slikt rehabiliteringsprogram.

Forskerne konkluderer med at deltakelsen er lav, til tross for at et flertall av pasientene i studien hadde hatt **hjerterinfarkt** og ville hatt stor nytte av hjerterehabilitering.

Yngre pasienter, røykere og de som hadde fått utblokking på grunn av hjerterinfarkt hadde høyere sannsynlighet for å delta på rehabilitering. Deltakelsen var også noe høyere på Sør- og Østlandet enn i Nord-Norge, hvor kun 20 % deltok.

Sykepleier og PhD-student Siv Olsen, UNN
ESC Roma 2016

Manglende deltakelse

Årsaker

Årsak	Prosentandel
Ikke fått anbefalt	73,7
Andre helseplager	8,6
Avstand til rehabiliteringssted	7,5
Transportproblemer	5,8
Upassende tidspunkt	3,9
Kostnader	3,0
For syk	3,0
Liker ikke fysisk aktivitet	2,8
Får ikke nok familietid	1,4
Redd for å drive fysisk aktivitet	1,1

Grace SL et al Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2002;24(3):127-34.

- Fysioterapeut
- Terapinidning
-

1. Personopplysninger

Fødselsnummer (11 siffer)	Fornavn, etternavn
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Postadresse	
<input type="text"/>	
Postnummer, sted	Telefonnummer
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. Diagnose og funn

Diagnose (ICD10/ICPC-2-kode med tekstlinje)
<input type="text"/>
Viktige funn (lokalisasjon, operasjonsdato, røntgenfunn, laboratorieundersøkelser, andre undersøkelser evt. annen behandling)
<input type="text"/>
Må pasienten behandles i hjemmet? JA <input type="checkbox"/> NEI <input type="checkbox"/>

3. For behandler (Eventuelle merknader)

4. Henvisende beholders underskrift

Jeg attesterer at behandling er av vesentlig betydning for pasientens sykdom og funksjonsnivå.	Dato, henvisende beholders stempel, underskrift	HPR. nummer
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

KONTRAINDIKASJONER FOR TRENING! Absolutte:

- Akutt hjerteinfarkt siste 2 dager
- Pågående ustabil angina
- Ukontrollert arytmi med hemodynamisk påvirkning
- Aktiv endokarditt
- Symptomatisk alvorlig aortastenose
- Dekompensert hjertesvikt
- Akutt lungeemboli, lungeinfarkt eller DVT
- Akutt myocarditt eller pericarditt
- Akutt aortadisseksjon



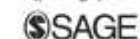
Relative:

- Kjent hovedstammestenoze
- Moderat til alvorlig aortastenose med usikker symptomatologi
- Takyarytmier med ukontrollert ventrikkelfrekvens
- 3.grads AV-blokk
- Hypertrofisk obstruktiv cardiomyopati med alvorlig gradient i hvile.
- Nylig gjennomgått cerebralt insult/TIA
- Hypertensjon med SBP eller DBP > 200/110 mmHg
- Ukorrigerede medisinske tilstander; anemi, alvorlige elektrolyttforstyrrelser og hyperthyroidisme

Challenges in secondary prevention after acute myocardial infarction: A call for action

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European Journal of Preventive
 Cardiology
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 DOI: 10.1177/2047487316663873
ejpc.sagepub.com



Abstract

Worldwide, each year more than 7 million people experience myocardial infarction, in which one-year mortality rates are now in the range of 10%, but vary with patient characteristics. The consequences are even more dramatic: among patients who survive, 20% suffer a second cardiovascular event in the first year and approximately 50% of major coronary events occur in those with a previous hospital discharge diagnosis of ischaemic heart disease.

The people behind these numbers spur this call for action. Prevention after myocardial infarction is crucial to reduce risk and suffering. Evidence-based interventions include optimal medical treatment with anti-platelets and statins, achievement of blood pressure, lipid and blood glucose targets, and appropriate lifestyle changes.

The European Society of Cardiology and its constituent bodies are determined to embrace this challenge by developing a consensus document in which the existing gaps for secondary prevention strategies are reviewed. Effective interventions in relation to the patients, healthcare providers and healthcare systems are proposed and discussed. Finally, innovative strategies in hospital as well as in outpatient and long-term settings are endorsed.

	Totalt	Kvinner	Menn	Alder < 80	Alder 80 +
Antall individer	12 612	4 524	8 088	8 454	4 158
Antall hjerteinfarkt	13 397	4 834	8 563	8 826	4 571
Antall sykehusopphold	21 822	7 290	14 532	15 829	5 993
Alder median (nedre, øvre kvartil)	73 (62, 83)	79 (69, 87)	69 (59, 80)	66 (54, 72)	86 (83, 90)
NSTEMI/STEMI (n %)					
NSTEMI	9 576 (71)	3 720 (77)	5 856 (68)	5 820 (66)	3 786 (82)
STEMI	3 304 (25)	960 (20)	2 344 (27)	2 606 (30)	698 (15)
Ukjent	517 (4)	154 (3)	363 (4)	400 (5)	117 (4)
Type hjerteinfarkt (n %)					
Type 1	11 149 (83)	3 773 (78)	7 376 (86)	7 702 (87)	3 447 (75)
Type 2	1 988 (15)	1 000 (21)	988 (12)	905 (10)	1 083 (24)
Type 3	33 (0)	9 (0)	24 (0)	21 (0)	12 (0)
Type 4a	195 (1)	44 (1)	151 (2)	169 (2)	26 (1)
Type 4b	27 (0)	7 (0)	20 (0)	24 (0)	3 (0)
Type 5	5 (0)	1 (0)	4 (0)	5 (0)	0
Tidligere sykehistorie *					
Hjerteinfarkt	32 %	29 %	49 %	27 %	41 %
Kronisk hjertesvikt	11 %	12 %	17 %	6 %	19 %
PCI	22 %	16 %	34 %	23 %	19 %
Koronaroperert	11 %	7 %	17 %	10 %	14 %
Hjerneslag	10 %	11 %	16 %	7 %	16 %
Diabetes	21 %	20 %	32 %	21 %	21 %
Hypertensjonsbehandling	49 %	55 %	77 %	45 %	58 %



Trening som medisin!