

Worksheet 1. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
Guideline: The Pharmacologic Management of Chronic Heart Failure

Overall Implementation Strategy/Focus:

Key Guideline Element	Gaps in Current Practices (Planning Step 1)	Action Strategy (Planning Step 3)
<p>INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform history, physical exam, laboratory and other diagnostic procedures • Classify patient according to stage of disease progression • Implement nonpharmacologic interventions and risk factor modification, manage concomitant cardiac conditions, address underlying causes • A diuretic should be used in patients with signs of fluid overload • Treat with an ACEI (unless contraindicated or not tolerated) if reduced LV function (with or without symptoms) or history of MI • A β-adrenergic blocker should be used in conjunction with an ACEI in all patients with stable HF, and in patients with asymptomatic LV dysfunction or history MI, unless contraindicated or not tolerated • Digoxin should be used in patients with moderate to severe HF whose symptoms persist despite treatment with an ACEI, a β-blocker, and a diuretic • An AIIRA may be considered as an alternative for patients who cannot tolerate an ACEI due to cough • Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate may be considered in patients with contraindications to or who cannot tolerate an ACEI due to hypotension, renal insufficiency, or possibly, angioedema • Low dose spironolactone should be considered in patients with recent NYHA class IV HF and current class III or IV symptoms and LVEF < 35%, unless contraindications exist 		

Key Guideline Element	Gaps in Current Practices (Planning Step 1)	Action Strategy (Planning Step 3)
<p>GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR MANAGEMENT OF HF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals of therapy include improved symptoms, increased functional capacity, improved quality of life, slowed disease progression, decreased need for hospitalization, and prolonged survival • Educate patients and family on the etiology, prognosis, therapy, dietary restrictions, risk factor modification, activity, adherence, and signs and symptoms of recurrent HF • Discuss nonpharmacologic therapy including abstaining from alcohol and tobacco, limiting dietary sodium, reducing weight if appropriate, and participating in exercise training programs • Increase pharmacologic therapy as tolerated in an effort to achieve target doses • Emphasize adherence to the medication regimen • Schedule regular follow-up and assess for change in functional status • Cardiology referral may be requested at any point in the care of the patient. Some facilities may have interdisciplinary HF disease management clinics to provide continuity of care for patients with HF 		

Worksheet 2A. ACTION PLAN FOR GUIDELINE INTRODUCTION AND STAFF EDUCATION
Guideline: The Pharmacologic Management of Chronic Heart Failure

Identify actions for guideline introduction and education. (IN)	Designate someone to serve as lead for the action and other staff to be involved.		Identify the tools and resources for the action.	Specify the action timeline.	
Action #IN.__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #IN.__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #IN.__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #IN.__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete

Worksheet 2B. PLANNING WORKSHEET FOR PRACTICE CHANGE IMPLEMENTATION
Guideline: The Pharmacologic Management of Chronic Heart Failure
Key Guideline Element: _____

Identify actions in the strategy for this guideline element.	Designate someone to serve as lead for the action and other staff to be involved.		Identify the tools and resources for the action.	Specify the action timeline.	
Action #__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete
Action #__	Lead:	Other Staff:		Start	Complete

Worksheet 3. GANTT CHART OF TIMELINE FOR GUIDELINE IMPLEMENTATION
Guideline: The Pharmacologic Management of Chronic Heart Failure

Actions	MONTH OF WORK											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Introduction & Education</i>												
#IN. __												
#IN. __												
#IN. __												
#IN. __												
<i>Practice Changes</i>												
# __												
# __												
# __												
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Worksheet 4. METRICS AND MONITORING
Guideline: The Pharmacologic Management of Chronic Heart Failure

Key Guideline Element	Metric	Data Sources	Monitoring Schedule
<p>INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform history, physical exam, laboratory and other diagnostic procedures • Classify patient according to stage of disease progression • Implement nonpharmacologic interventions and risk factor modification, manage concomitant cardiac conditions, address underlying causes • A diuretic should be used in patients with signs of fluid overload • Treat with an ACEI (unless contraindicated or not tolerated) if reduced LV function (with or without symptoms) or history of MI • A β-adrenergic blocker should be used in conjunction with an ACEI in all patients with stable HF, and in patients with asymptomatic LV dysfunction or history MI, unless contraindicated or not tolerated • Digoxin should be used in patients with moderate to severe HF whose symptoms persist despite treatment with an ACEI, a β-blocker, and a diuretic • An AIIRA may be considered as an alternative for patients who cannot tolerate an ACEI due to cough • Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate may be considered in patients with contraindications to or who cannot tolerate an ACEI due to hypotension, renal insufficiency, or possibly, angioedema • Low dose spironolactone should be considered in patients with recent NYHA class IV HF and current class III or IV symptoms and LVEF < 35%, unless contraindications exist 			

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