

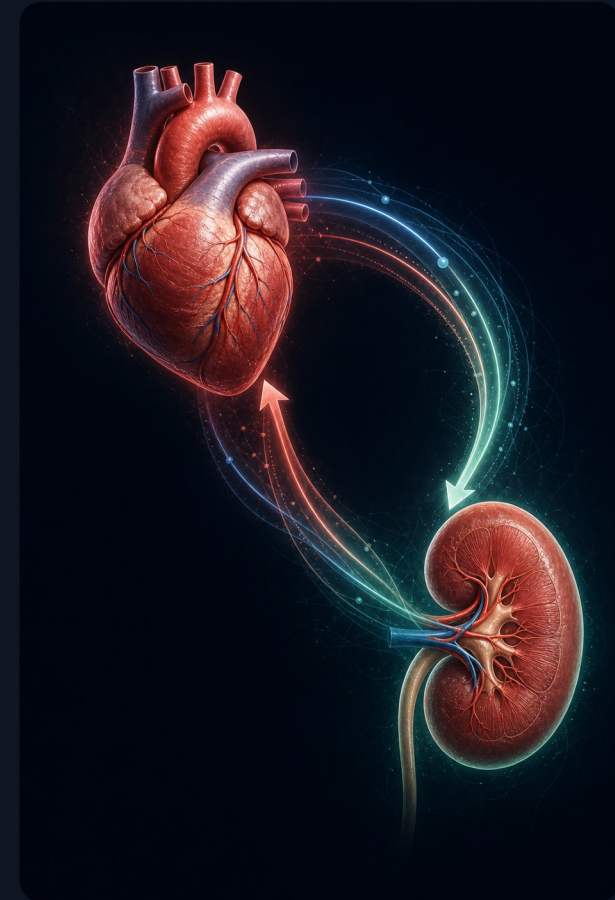
WCHQ CARDIOMETABOLIC ASSEMBLY

Cardiorenal continuity across the hospital–clinic boundary



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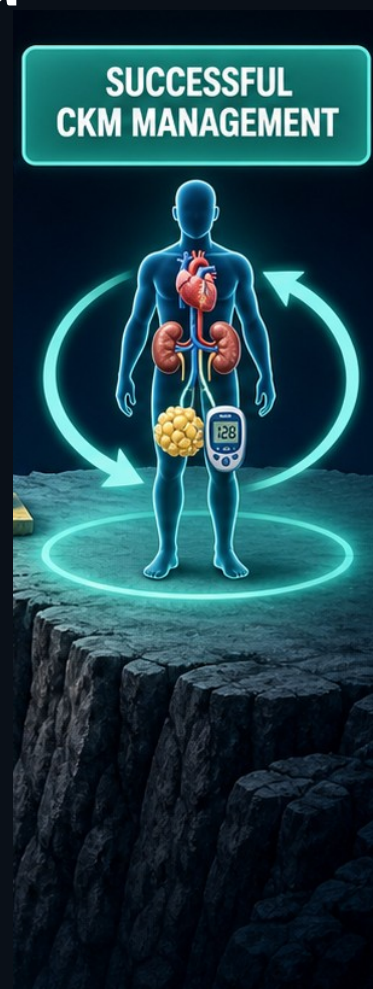
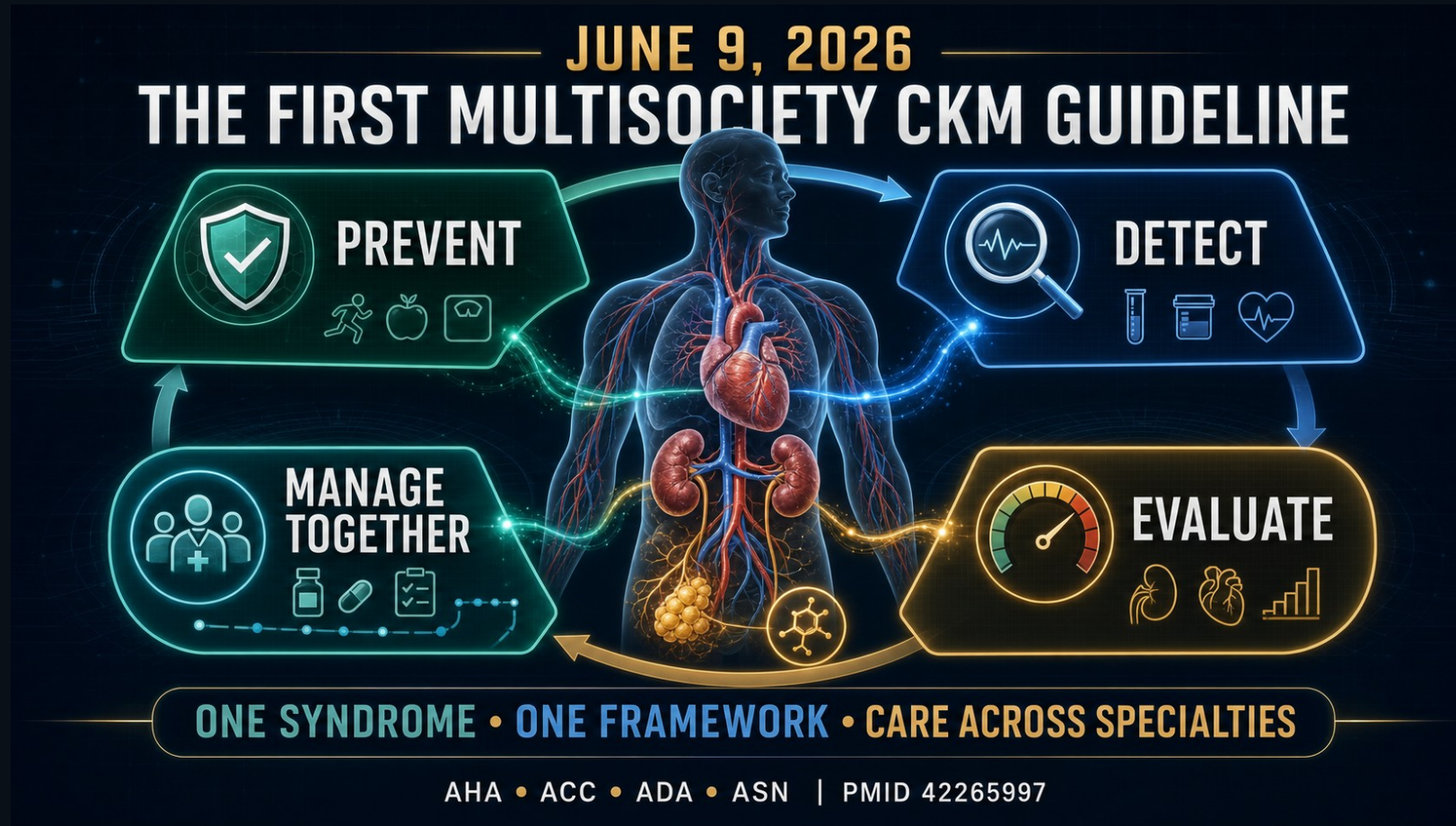
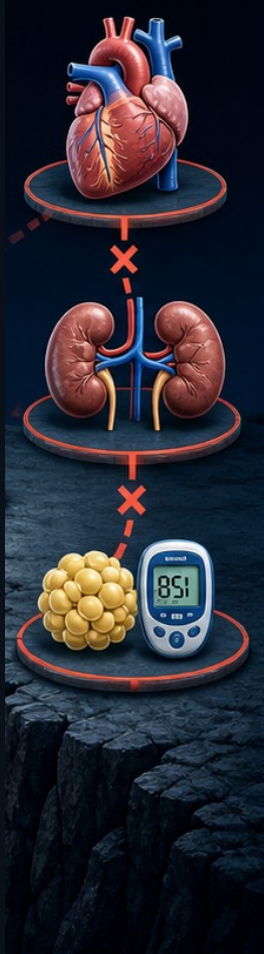


HEART ↔ KIDNEY · ONE MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM

CLOSING THE CKM CARE GAPS



New Guideline for CKM Released



CKM is one syndrome—and now one care framework

RECOGNIZE + STAGE

One syndrome

- Metabolic risk, obesity/T2D, CKD and CVD are interconnected.
- Stage 0–4: preserved health → metabolic risk/CKD → subclinical → clinical CVD.
- Screen BP, adiposity, glucose, lipids, eGFR and UACR early.

DETECT + TREAT

Risk drives care

- PREVENT, CKD severity and comorbidity—not EF or one diagnosis—guide intensity.
- Use multiorgan therapy: lifestyle/weight, RASi, SGLT2i, GLP-1 and nsMRA.
- Match treatment to stage and absolute risk.

COORDINATE + DELIVER

One care team

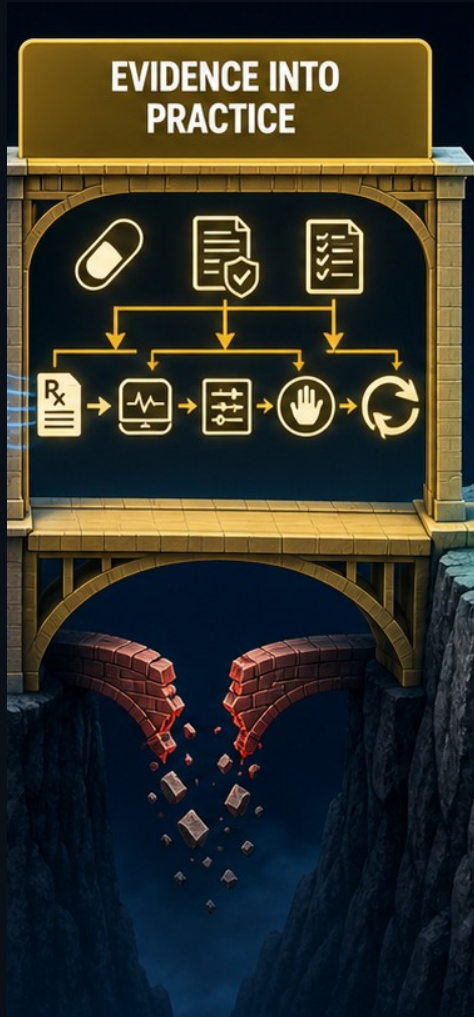
- One framework spans primary care, cardiology, nephrology, endocrinology and pharmacy.
- High-risk diabetes + CKD + CVD needs interdisciplinary care.
- Use CKM coordination, virtual teams and navigation as complexity rises.



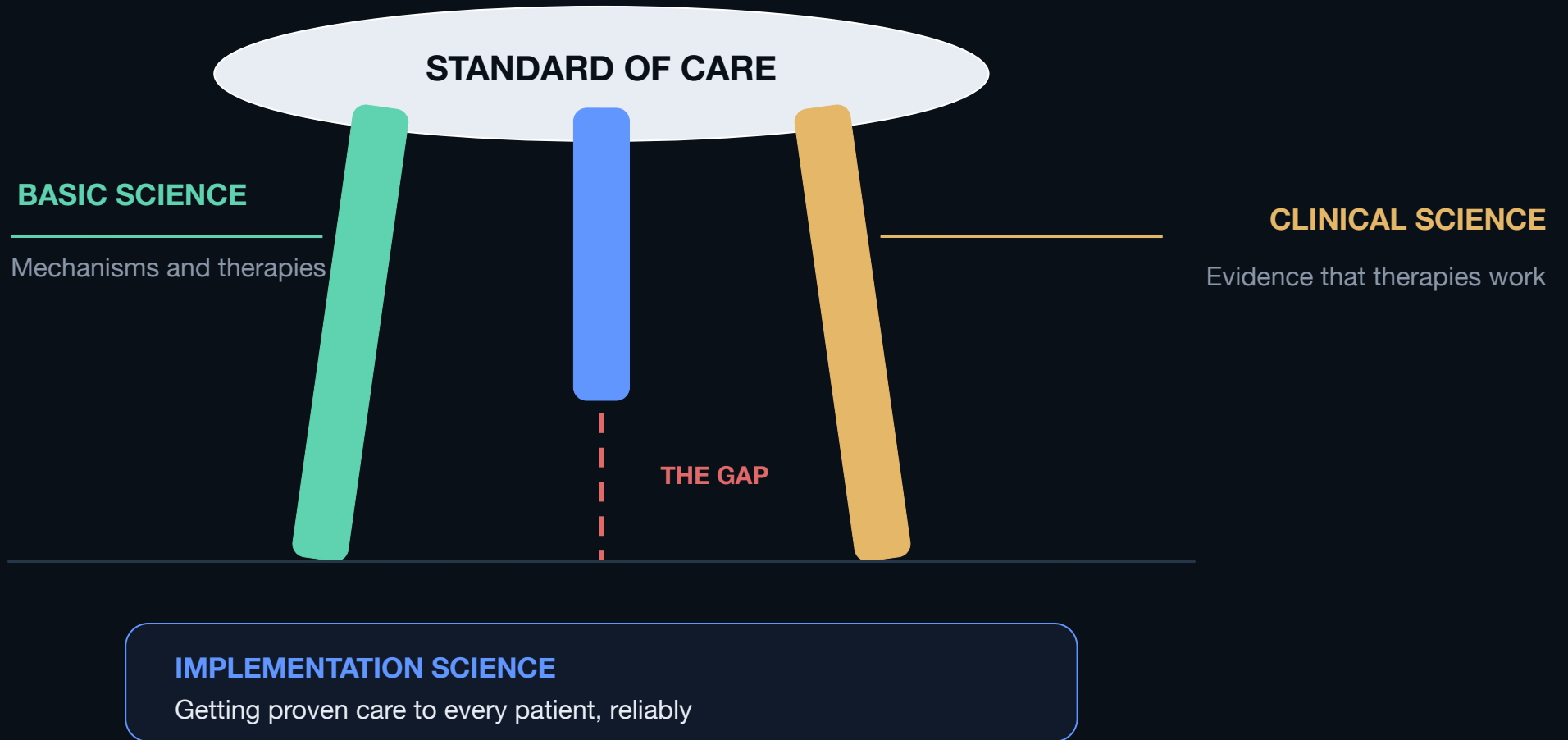
CLOSING THE CKM CARE GAPS



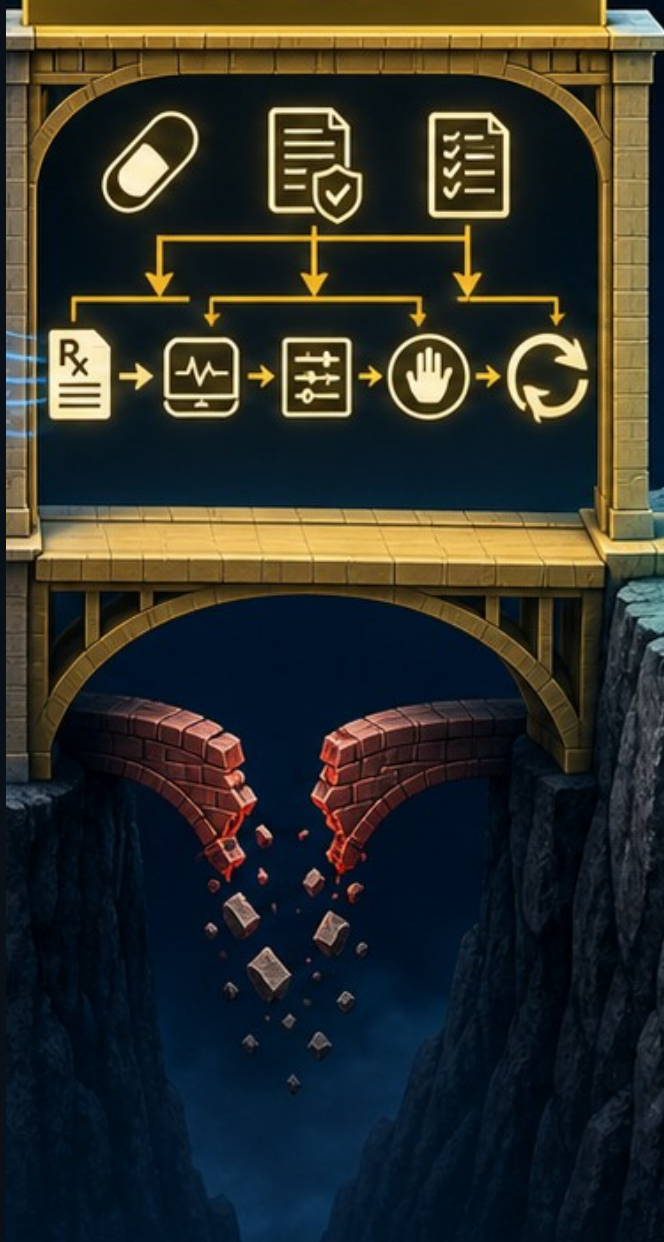
IMPLEMENTATION GAP



The standard of care rests on a short third leg



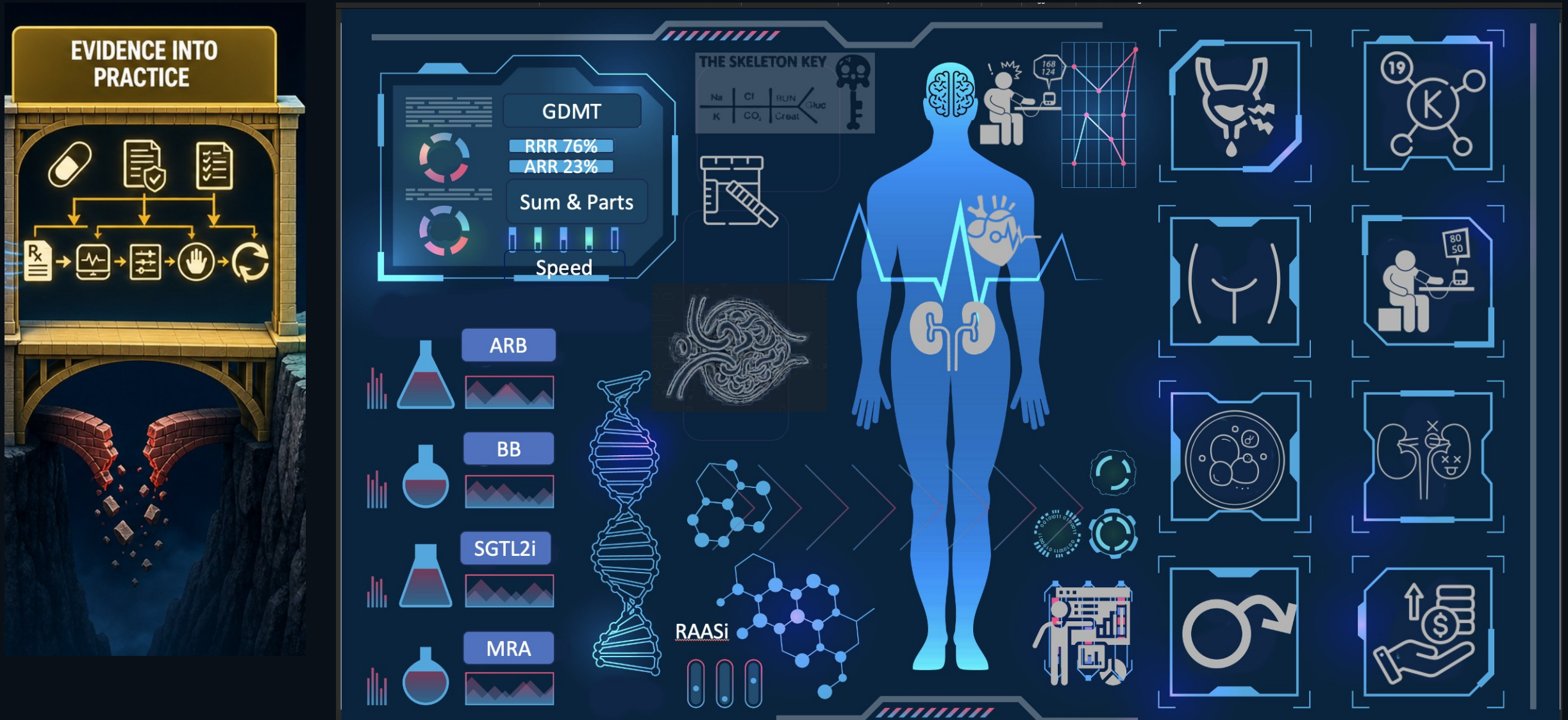
EVIDENCE INTO PRACTICE



THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP



Translating GDMT from evidence to practice



For HFrEF, a beta blocker is not automatically an evidence-based beta blocker

HFrEF OUTCOME EVIDENCE

Carvedilol · metoprolol succinate · bisoprolol

These agents—not any beta blocker—meet the HFrEF mortality/morbidity GDMT measure.

COMMON MEASUREMENT ERROR

Counting atenolol as HFrEF GDMT

Atenolol may have another indication. It does not satisfy the evidence-based HFrEF beta-blocker measure.

CONTINUITY RULE

Document the indication

Medication reconciliation must preserve why the drug is used—not only the name and dose.

The measure is evidence-based HFrEF beta blocker when indicated—not generic beta-blocker exposure.

Decongest · Connect · Stabilize

DECONGEST

DECONGEST

Define the physiologic phase and treatment target.

CONNECT

CONNECT

Transfer therapeutic intent across every setting.

STABILIZE

STABILIZE

Close the monitoring, titration, hold and restart loops.

**One framework. Three distinct failure modes.
Each requires a different reliability measure.**

Loop equivalence is a starting point—not the answer

FUROSEMIDE

40 mg PO $\approx$ 20 mg IV

Approximate conversion
Oral absorption can be delayed
Verify the patient's measured response

BUMETANIDE

1 mg PO $\approx$ 1 mg IV

Approximate conversion
Generally more predictable oral delivery
Still verify response

Gut edema · prior exposure · kidney function · route · measured diuretic response

MRA selection follows phenotype. Monitoring follows risk.

STEROIDAL MRA

Spironolactone / eplerenone

HFrEF and selected phenotypes

Spironolactone active metabolites
persist ~14–17 h
K/Cr check within 1 week after start or
titration

NONSTEROIDAL MRA

Finerenone

Phenotype-specific evidence and
indication

Different PK; still requires labeled
potassium and kidney monitoring

SHARED RULE

Choose. Monitor. Reassess.

No MRA is monitoring-free

Choose by indication, monitor on
time, and document the result owner

The operational difference is not MRA versus no MRA—it is choosing by phenotype and reliably closing the right monitoring loop.

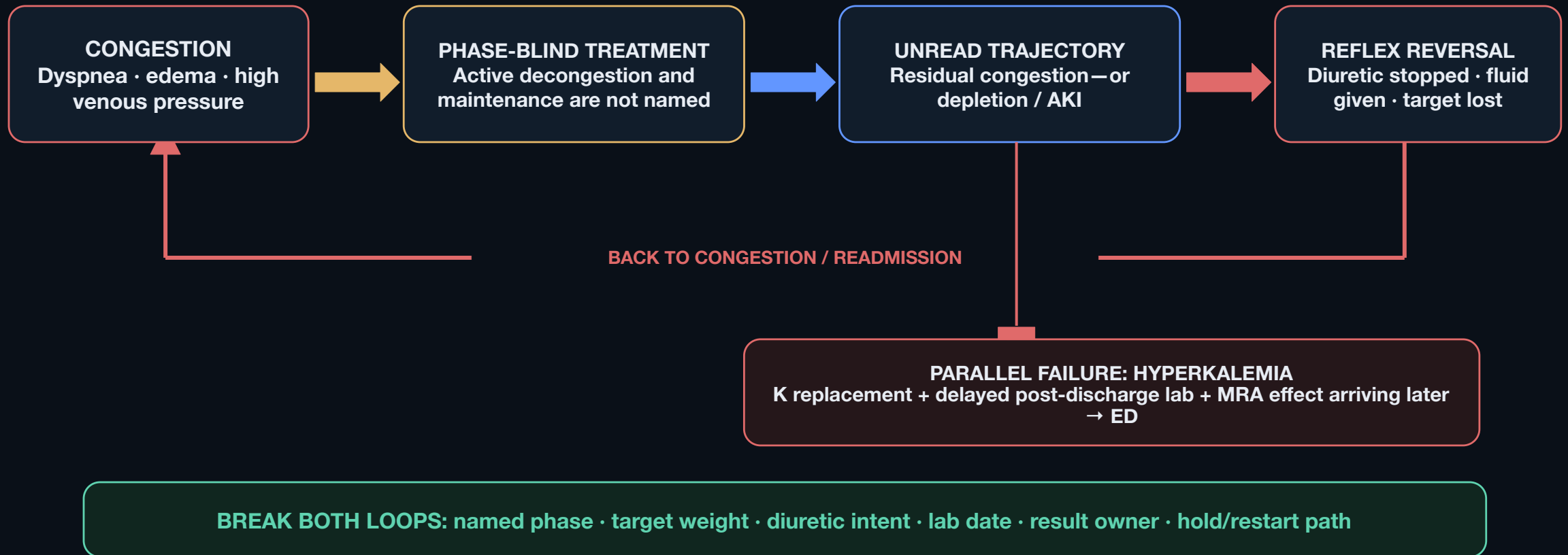
CLOSING THE CKM CARE GAPS



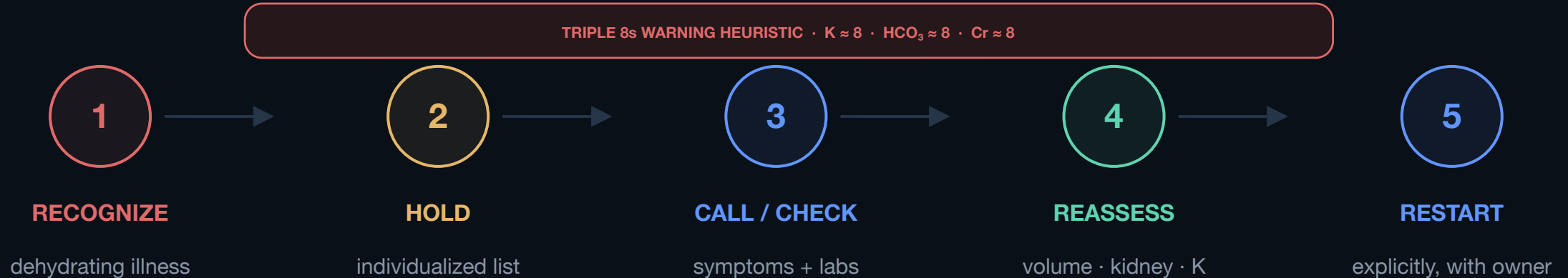
The Gap between hospital and office information is real and a challenge



The merry-go-round is a systems failure—not a bad actor



Every temporary hold needs an explicit restart path



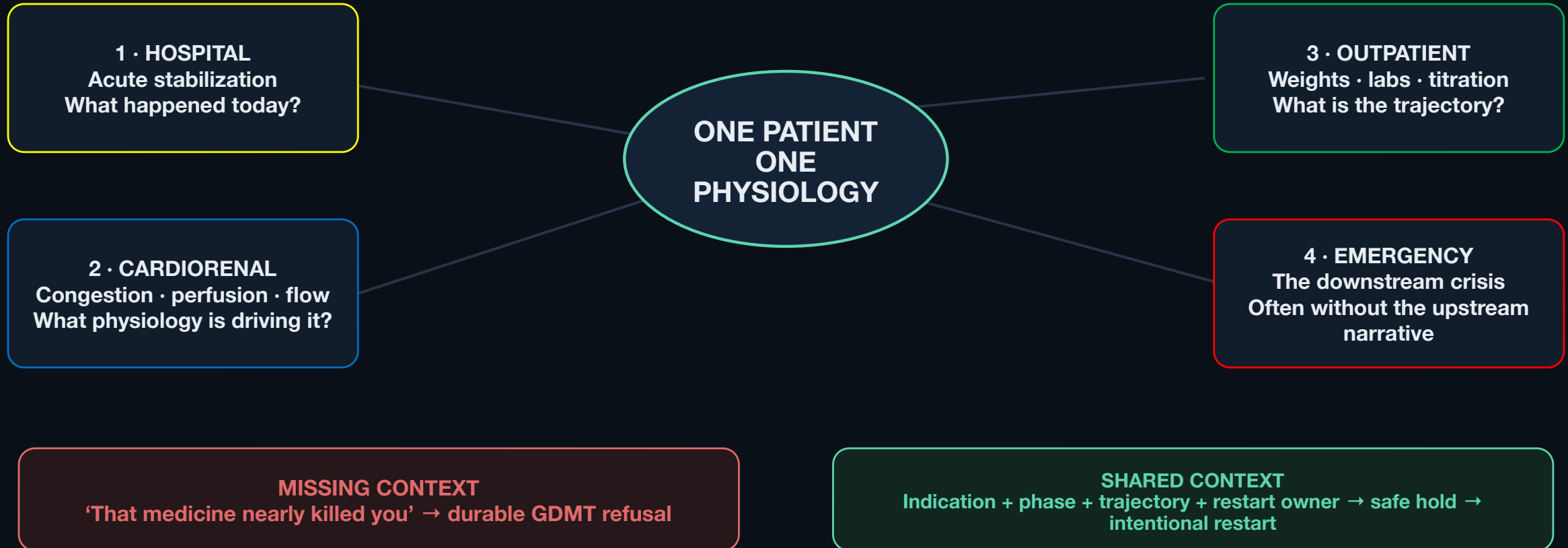
Sick-day management is a temporary safety pathway

Individualize temporary holds to illness and volume state. Every hold needs a trigger to reassess and an explicit owner to restart—preventing avoidable ED visits and permanent therapeutic loss.

4 Blinded Clinicians and the Elephant



One patient. Four partial views.



A medication list says what. The continuity contract says why.



The contract travels with the patient. The visit is one checkpoint—not the intervention itself.

The same creatinine direction can mean different things

TRAJECTORY 1

Congestion + kidney improve

ACTIVE DECONGESTION

Congestion falls; kidney function improves

Continue toward the target.

TRAJECTORY 2

Congestion improves; Cr rises

ACTIVE DECONGESTION

Congestion falls; creatinine may rise

Interpret the whole response.

TRAJECTORY 3

Persistent congestion + kidney injury

REASSESS PHASE + DELIVERY

Congestion persists; kidney function worsens

Escalate evaluation.

Creatinine is a response signal. Congestion, perfusion, flow, symptoms and treatment phase establish the phenotype.

A monitoring instruction is not a monitoring plan

AMBIGUOUS

“Labs before follow-up”

No order
No date
No named result owner
No planned response

OPERATIONAL

Order · date · owner

K/Cr ordered before discharge
First-week collection window
Named result owner
Predefined escalation path

Reliability begins before the patient leaves the hospital.

Cohort and outcome definitions

FIELD	DEFINITION	RESULT
POOLED WINDOW	2025 through 2026-H1	810 discharges / 577 patients
CARDIORENAL	cardiac + kidney diagnosis history	65 discharges
FOLLOW-UP	≥1 nephrology office visit ≤28 days	2 / 32 readmitted
NO FOLLOW-UP	no nephrology office visit ≤28 days	11 / 33 readmitted
EFFECT MODIFICATION	full-cohort interaction term	p=0.0046

The appointment is visible. The work around it is not.

The analytic exposure is simple:

≥1 NEPHROLOGY OFFICE VISIT WITHIN 28 DAYS



The clinical intervention is larger

- interpret congestion and perfusion
- order and own first-week labs
- preserve medication intent
- make holds temporary
- document the next decision

The visit is a marker. Continuity is the mechanism we need to build and test.

The first 28 days are a sequence—not a visit



The visit becomes valuable because earlier observations and labs arrive with a decision owner.

Attendance alone cannot decongest, titrate, monitor potassium, or restart therapy.

Minimum viable continuity bundle

DECONGEST

DECONGEST

Define the physiologic phase and treatment target.

CONNECT

CONNECT

Transfer therapeutic intent across every setting.

STABILIZE

STABILIZE

Close the monitoring, titration, hold and restart loops.

BEFORE DISCHARGE

phase + perfusion/flow state + target weight + diuretic plan + K/Cr order/date

AT RESULT

named owner interprets weight, congestion, kidney trajectory and potassium; closes the result

AT FOLLOW-UP

adjust / hold / restart + next checkpoint documented for patient, clinic and ED

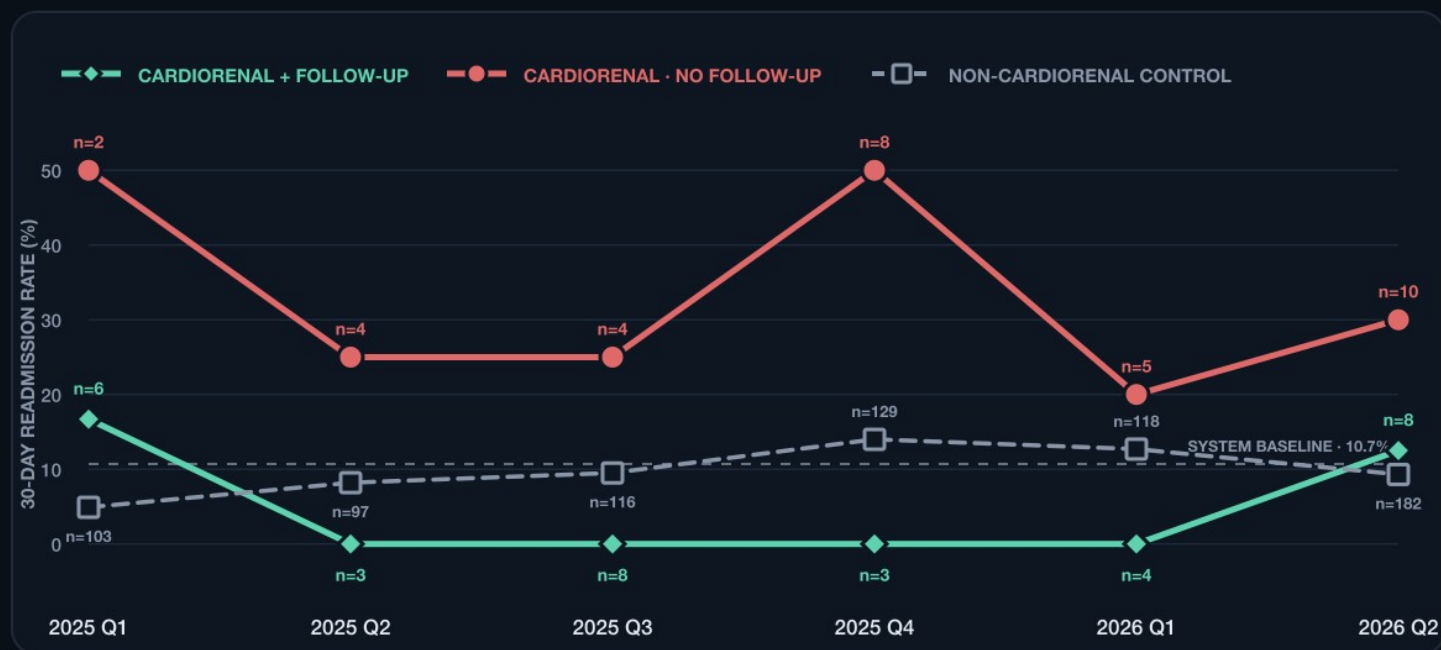
Readmission Prevention



DATA

The separation persists quarter after quarter

30-day all-cause readmission · pooled 2025–2026 H1 · denominators shown at each point



POOLED RESULT

6.2%

WITH FOLLOW-UP

VS

33.3%

NO FOLLOW-UP

ARR 27.1 points

Fisher p=0.011

Follow-up = ≥1 nephrology office visit within 28 days. Quarterly values are descriptive; small cardioresenal denominators limit point-by-point inference.

The pooled comparison and full-cohort interaction are the primary statistical evidence.

Author data · 810 discharges · 577 patients · observational

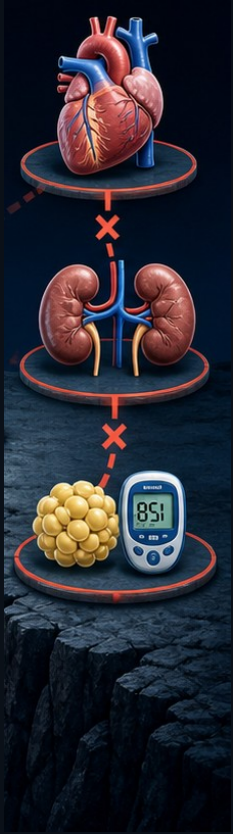
The Gap between hospital and office formation is real and a challenge

CARE ACROSS
THE CONTINUUM



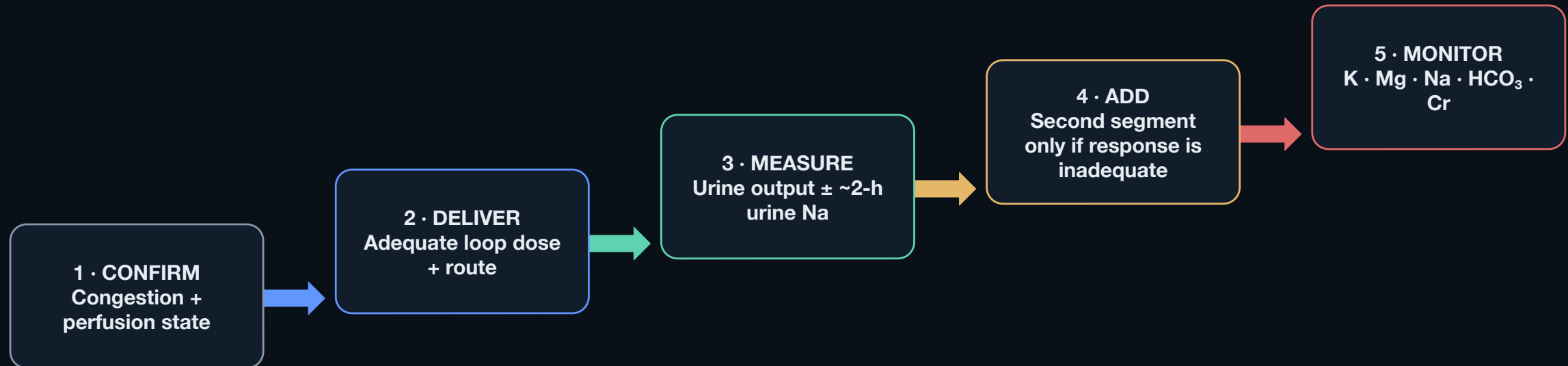
CLOSING THE CKM CARE GAPS





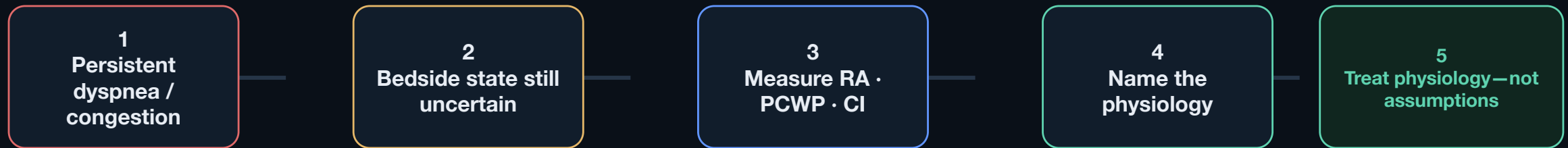
Sequential blockade should follow measured response

RESPONSE-GUIDED ESCALATION

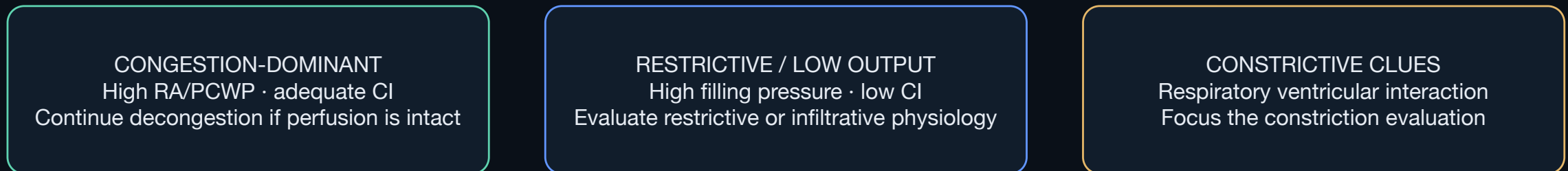


Evidence boundary: guidelines support escalation after inadequate loop response; exact 2-hour sodium thresholds and specific 2-, 3-, or 4-agent combinations require a local protocol and patient-level judgment.

Use RHC when uncertainty is blocking the next decision



WHAT THE NUMBERS MAY REVEAL



RHC defines physiology. Etiologic diagnosis—including amyloidosis—requires separate evaluation.

RHC can separate three management phenotypes when decongestion is failing

CONGESTION-DOMINANT

High filling pressure · adequate CI

Persistent venous congestion supports continued or intensified decongestion when perfusion remains adequate.

RESTRICTIVE / LOW OUTPUT

High filling pressure · low CI

A normal EF can coexist with low cardiac index. Consider restrictive or infiltrative evaluation in the right context.

CONSTRICTIVE CLUES

Ventricular interaction

Discordant respiratory ventricular changes and pressure patterns can support focused constriction evaluation.

RHC defines the physiology and the next treatment decision; it does not by itself diagnose amyloidosis.

Pressure, perfusion, and flow answer different questions

VENOUS PRESSURE

RA / CVP

Back-pressure can impair renal function.

Question: is congestion still driving the kidney signal?

PERFUSION

MAP – RAP

Renal perfusion pressure $\approx$ MAP – RAP

A contextual approximation—not a universal target.

Question: is end-organ perfusion intact?

FORWARD FLOW

Cardiac index

EF does not equal flow.

Question: is low output limiting the plan?

Lower blood pressure may be tolerated only while forward flow and end-organ perfusion remain intact.

A normal EF can conceal critically low forward flow



$$50 \times .60 = 30 \text{ mL} \quad \cdot \quad 30 \times 70 = 2.1 \text{ L/min} \quad \cdot \quad 2.1 \div 1.8 = 1.2 \text{ L/min/m}^2$$

EF is a fraction. Cardiac index is delivery.

A 27-point absolute difference in 30-day readmission

NEPHROLOGY FOLLOW-UP

6.2%

2 readmissions / 32 discharges

NO NEPHROLOGY FOLLOW-UP

33.3%

11 readmissions / 33 discharges



ARR 27.1 percentage points · Fisher $p=0.0112$ · descriptive NNT-equivalent 3.7

THE SIGNAL

6.2% vs 33.3%

An association worth testing—not a causal conclusion.

DECONGEST

DECONGEST

Define the physiologic phase and treatment target.

CONNECT

CONNECT

Transfer therapeutic intent across every setting.

STABILIZE

STABILIZE

Close the monitoring, titration, hold and restart loops.

The appointment opens the door. Continuity is the intervention.

Strong signal. Limited causal certainty.

POOLED COMPARISON

6.2% vs 33.3%

Cardiorenal follow-up vs no follow-up
Fisher exact $p=0.0112$

SUPPORTS ACTION

Direction repeats

Quarterly separation is descriptive
Small denominators; pooled signal
leads

DOES NOT PROVE

**Causation—or one
mechanism**

Selection, severity, access, survivorship
and treatment continuity may contribute

Use the signal to justify a prospective continuity bundle—not to declare a treatment effect.

Three health systems exposed the same boundary failure

HSHS DECATUR

≈1 in 3 → 4%

Enhanced navigation + home monitoring
Earlier five-month pilot

UNITYPOINT

Workflow + GDMT

Identification, order-set use and discharge measurement
No readmission outcome claimed

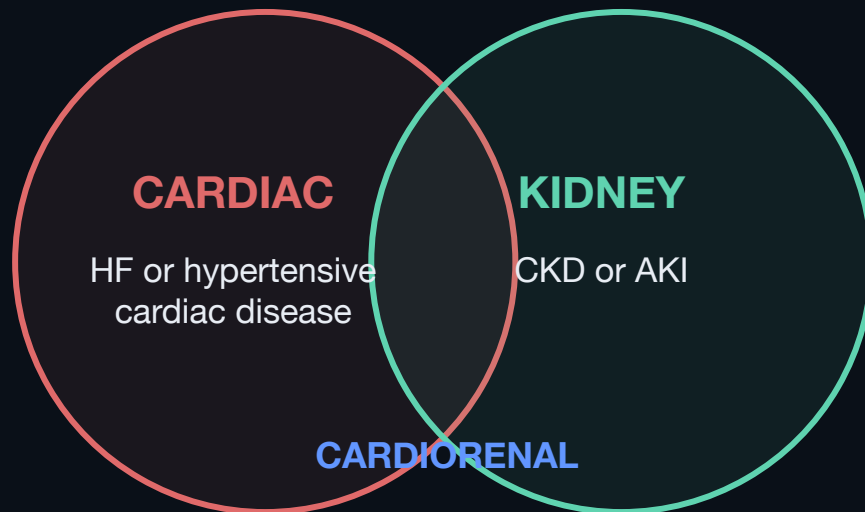
CURRENT COHORT

6.2% vs 33.3%

Pooled observational cardiorenal analysis
Interaction p=0.0046

Different programs. The same missing transfer of therapeutic intent.

Cardiorenal is a bidirectional phenotype—not heart failure alone



What the definition does

- identifies coexisting cardiac and kidney disease
- supports a reproducible cohort
- does not assume identical hemodynamics
- does not substitute diagnosis codes for bedside state

Measure reliability before claiming outcome improvement

01

CONTRACT

% eligible discharges with phase + target + owner

02

LAB ORDER

% with K/Cr order placed before discharge

03

RESULT CLOSED

% results acknowledged within 24 hours

04

FOLLOW-UP

% completing nephrology visit ≤ 28 days

05

RESTART

% holds with documented restart decision · balancing: severe K/AKI ED events

THEN TEST READMISSION + SAFETY PROSPECTIVELY

Infusion and ototoxicity: avoid universal thresholds

BOLUS VS INFUSION

No universal winner

Primary symptom and creatinine outcomes do not support a single default strategy.

10 MG/HOUR RCT

More urine ≠ better relief

More urine output
No better symptom relief
More hypokalemia
PMID 23793945

OTOTOXICITY

Risk is contextual

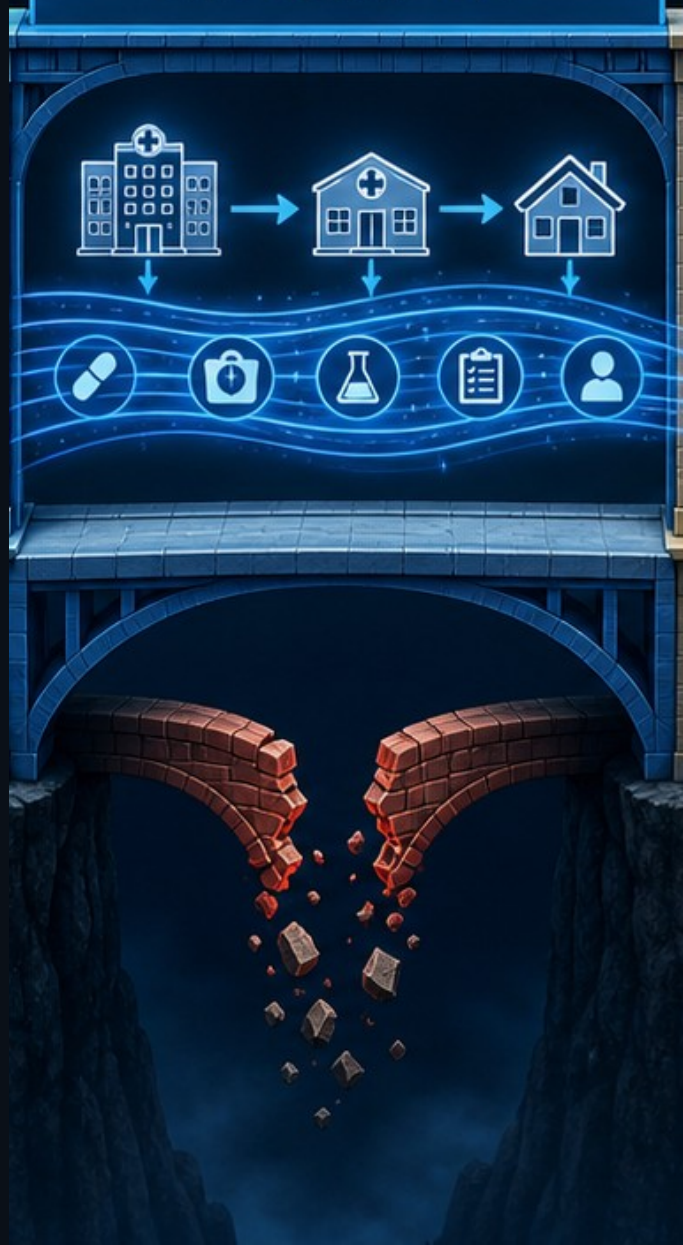
Rate · dose · renal impairment ·
hypoproteinemia · other ototoxins

Use the label + patient context

Evidence guardrails—not a dosing recommendation.



CARE ACROSS THE CONTINUUM



SUCCESSFUL CKM MANAGEMENT

