

Congestive Heart Failure

Congestive heart failure (CHF) is a clinical syndrome where the heart muscle fails to provide an adequate amount of oxygen carrying blood flow to meet the body's demand. CHF can be caused by left or right ventricular dysfunction. Left-sided heart failure is often characterized by symptoms of shortness of breath and rales (crackles heard at the lung base). Right-sided heart failure is associated with peripheral edema. Most frequently, right and left heart failure occur together.

The most common cause of CHF is ischemic cardiomyopathy of coronary artery disease, which enlarges the ventricles. Other common causes of heart failure include poorly controlled hypertension, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, valve disease, and hyperthyroidism.

Drug therapy is the primary CHF treatment. Underlying conditions such as hypertension, coronary artery disease, and arrhythmia must be treated. Medications including diuretics and digoxin may be needed. Surgical treatment of heart failure may include pacemaker and defibrillator implants, coronary artery bypass or angioplasty, and repair of congenital heart and valvular heart disorders. The signs and symptoms of heart failure can improve and may disappear when CHF is controlled and compensated, but this control does not cure the underlying cause of the failure. Some forms of heart failure may be curable such as right heart failure due to pulmonary embolism which generally resolves after treatment of the embolism.

Underwriting Considerations

| | |
|--|---|
| Heart failure, present, right or left | Decline |
| History of left heart failure (with or without right heart failure), due to cardiac disease, recovered | Postpone 1 year. Thereafter with stable or rising ejection fraction (EF) enter table: EF \geq 55% Non-ratable EF 50-54% Table C EF 45-49% Table E EF 40-44% Table G EF < 40% Decline |
| Left heart failure (with or without right heart failure), due to non-cardiac disease, recovered | Rate for cause only |
| Left and right heart failure, due to congenital heart disease or valve disease, surgically repaired and fully recovered. | Rate for cause only |
| Right heart failure without left heart failure Acute, due to pulmonary embolism, recovered | Rate for the greater of cause, residual impairment or therapy. (Current anticoagulant therapy is Table B.) |
| Acute, due to myocardial infarction, recovered | Rate as Myocardial Infarction (Rx #14) |
| Chronic or others | Individual Consideration |

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This material is intended for insurance informational purposes only and is not personal medical advice for clients.

Congestive Heart Failure - Ask "Rx" pert underwriter
(ask our experts)

Producer _____ Phone _____ FAX _____
Client _____ Age/DOB _____ Sex _____

If your client has a history of CHF, please answer the following:

← What was the cause of CHF? _____

↑ When was the diagnosis made? _____

→ Has your client had surgical heart repair?

θ yes, type: _____ date? _____

θ no

↓ Does your client have a history of any of the following (please provide details):

θ Hypertension _____

θ coronary artery disease _____

θ chronic obstructive pulmonary disease _____

θ pacemaker

◦ Has an angiogram, echocardiogram, stress test, or heart scan been done?

θ yes, (please provide a copy)

θ no

± Is your client on medications?

θ yes, please provide details _____

θ no

” Does your client have any other major health problems (ex: cancer, diabetes, etc.)?

θ yes, please give details _____

θ no

≥ Has your client smoked cigarettes in the last 12 months?

θ yes

θ no

After reading the Rx for Success on Congestive Heart Failure, please feel free to use this Ask "Rx" pert underwriter for an informal quote.

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