Prevalence and prognostic impact of kidney disease on heart failure patients

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The aim was to determine the prevalence of different degrees of kidney dysfunction and to examine their association with short-term and long-term outcomes in a large unselected contemporary heart failure population and some of its subgroups. We examined to what extent the different cardiac conditions and their severity contribute to the prognostic value of kidney dysfunction in heart failure.

Design: We studied 47,716 patients in the Swedish Heart Failure Registry. Patients were divided into five renal function strata based on estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) using the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation. The adjusted association between kidney function and outcome was examined by Cox regression.

Results: 51% of the patients had eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m² and 11% had eGFR <30. There was increasing mortality with decreasing kidney function regardless of age, presence of diabetes, New York Heart Association NYHA class, duration of heart failure and haemoglobin levels. The risk HR (95% CI) persisted after adjusting for differences in baseline characteristics, severity of heart disease, and medical treatment: eGFR 60–89: 0.86 (0.79 to 0.95); eGFR 30–59: 1.13 (1.03 to 1.24); eGFR 15–29: 1.85 (1.67 to 2.07); and eGFR <15: 2.96 [(2.53 to 3.47)], compared with eGFR ≥90.

Conclusions: Kidney dysfunction is common and strongly associated with short-term and long-term outcomes in patients with heart failure. This strong association was evident in all age groups, regardless of NYHA class, duration of heart failure, haemoglobin level, and presence/absence of diabetes mellitus. After adjusting for differences in baseline data, aetiology and severity of heart disease and treatment, the strong association remained.

INTRODUCTION

Heart failure is a serious condition with high mortality despite all modern treatment. Many factors contribute to the poor outcome in heart failure. Kidney dysfunction occurs in acute and chronic heart failure, and is associated with reduced survival. Over the years, our knowledge of the interaction between the heart and the kidney has increased, and parts of the pathophysiological background for the cardiorenal syndrome have been established. The heart and kidney function are closely linked together by haemodynamics, neurohormones and the sympathetic nervous system.

The cardiorenal syndrome is complex as heart failure and kidney disease share common risk factors and potentiate each other and other cardiovascular diseases. Most of the previous studies examining the prognostic value of kidney function in heart failure patients have been hampered mainly by inclusion of highly selected randomised controlled trial patients or small sample sizes, and have not been able to examine the whole spectrum of kidney dysfunction.
kidney disease have mainly been based on diagnostic codes, or defined only by a certain level of creatinine. Most previous studies have examined short-term prognosis, whereas long-term follow-up has been uncommon. Moreover, descriptions of the prognostic value of kidney dysfunction in important subgroups have been lacking.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of different degrees of kidney dysfunction and to examine their association with short-term and long-term outcome in a large unselected contemporary heart failure population and some of its subgroups. We also wanted to examine to what extent different cardiac conditions and their severity contribute to the prognostic value of kidney dysfunction in heart failure patients.

METHODS

The Swedish heart failure register (SwedeHF) has been described in detail elsewhere. SwedeHF has since 2000 included patients with chronic heart failure and offers a unique possibility to study a large cohort of unselected heart failure patients.

It is a web-based national quality register including unselected heart failure patients, of whom 55% are registered during hospitalisation, while the remaining are registered in an outpatient setting at the hospital or in primary care. Inclusion criteria are clinician-judged heart failure and approximately 80 variables are recorded at discharge or during visit to a physician or healthcare team. The patients are informed of their participation in the SwedeHF and are allowed to opt out, but individual patient consent is not required. Uppsala Clinical Research Center (Uppsala, Sweden) is managing the database. Variables in the registry include baseline description of the patients, risk factors, history of heart disease, cardiac interventions, cardiac evaluation (ECG and echocardiogram), medication, and laboratory tests at discharge or at the outpatient visit. The protocol, registration form and annual report are available at http://www.rikssvikt.se

Only centres using creatinine measurements from methods that are traceable to isotope dilution mass spectrometry standards were included. Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was estimated with the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation. All patients were divided according to the current National Kidney Foundation Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDIGO) recommendations into five renal function categories with eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m²): higher or equal to 90 (eGFR ≥90, normal function), eGFR higher or equal to 60 but below 90 (eGFR 60–89, mild dysfunction), eGFR higher or equal to 30 but below 60 (eGFR 30–59, moderate dysfunction), eGFR higher or equal to 15 but below 30 (eGFR 15–29, severe dysfunction) and eGFR less than 15 (eGFR <15, end stage renal disease (ESRD)). Owing to lack of data on albuminuria, these categories can only be considered as renal function strata and not chronic kidney disease (CKD) stages.

Information about mortality was obtained by linkage with the Swedish population registry, which includes the vital status of all Swedish citizens. The registry and the study conform to the declaration of Helsinki and the study was approved by the local ethical authority.

Statistics

Continuous variables are presented as median and IQR, and categorical variables are presented as counts and proportions (%). p Values for trends were assessed by Pearson χ² for proportions and Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous variables. The index date was date of admission to hospital or date of outpatient visit, respectively. Crude survival was assessed and illustrated by Kaplan-Meier analyses. After graphically checking the model assumption of proportional hazard, univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazard regression was used to examine the association between kidney function and outcome. In the first model, we adjusted for baseline variables possibly influencing both kidney dysfunction and outcome (age, gender, smoking, hypertension and diabetes). In the second model, we added variables related to the aetiology and severity of heart failure (heart failure >6 months, ischaemic heart disease, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, dilated cardiomyopathy, previous revascularisation, previous valvular intervention, non-sinus rhythm in the electrocardiogram, heart rate, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), New York Heart Association (NYHA) class, systolic blood pressure and haemoglobin level). In the third model, we also adjusted for the given treatment (ACE inhibitors, angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB), β-blockers, aldosterone antagonists, statins and cardiac resynchronisation therapy (CRT)). To ensure linearity, the univariable association of different categorisations of the continuous variables and outcome was examined. Body mass index and heart rate were divided into quartiles before entry into the models, and age was divided into age/10 years. Haemoglobin (Hb) and systolic blood pressure were divided in to four clinically-based categories: Hb >150 g/L (as reference), Hb 120–149 g/L, Hb 90–119 g/L, and Hb <90 g/L; systolic blood pressure >140 mm Hg (as reference), 110–139 mm Hg, 90–109 mm Hg, and <90 mm Hg.

RESULTS

From 11 May 2000 to 3 October 2013, a total of 88 317 registrations occurred in SwedeHF. Only the first registration in the registry were included, and patients who lacked information on age, creatinine and confirmation that creatinine had been measured by a standardised method were excluded. Thus, 47 716 patients were included in the analyses (figure 1).
Kidney function and heart disease

A total of 24,225 (51%) patients had moderate kidney dysfunction (eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m²) and 5,065 (11%) had a severe kidney dysfunction (eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73), of which 813 (2%) was classified as ESRD (eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m²; table 1).

The median (IQR) age of the population was 77 (67–84) years with higher age in those with worse kidney dysfunction (table 1). Patients with lower kidney function were more often female with more hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

Also, patients with poor kidney function more often had ischaemic heart disease; however, they had a similar rate of previous revascularisation. Atrial fibrillation, stroke and valvular heart disease were more common in those with poor kidney function; however, they less often had dilated cardiomyopathy. Patients with lower kidney function more often had heart failure with a known duration of more than 6 months and were more often hospitalised at inclusion. Mildly symptomatic heart failure was more common in those with preserved kidney function and severe heart failure increased with worsened kidney function. Preserved ejection fraction was more common in those with low eGFR, whereas severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVEF <30%) was more common in those with preserved kidney function.

Physical findings

Regarding heart rate, blood pressure and body mass index, there were no major differences between the eGFR strata (table 2). Presence of left bundle branch block and QRS width did not differ between eGFR strata. The laboratory data showed that patients with low eGFR more often exhibited low haemoglobin and a high potassium level, and a markedly higher level of N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP).

Treatment

Patients with low kidney function were less likely to be treated with ACE inhibitor, β-blockers, and aldosterone blockade (table 2). If treated, they were also less likely to receive what was considered by guidelines to be the target dose of ACE inhibitor, ARB and β-blockers. Statins and anticoagulant treatment were used less often whereas aspirin was used more often in those with poor kidney function.

Outcome

Almost one-third of the hospitalised patients in the poorest eGFR strata (eGFR <15) died during the actual hospitalisation. Half of all patients with ESRD (eGFR <15) had died after 6 months and after 1 year, over 40% of those with severe kidney dysfunction (eGFR 15–29) and 60% of the patients with ESRD (eGFR <15) had died (table 3).

There was an increasing mortality with decreasing kidney function regardless of age, presence of diabetes or not, NYHA class, and haemoglobin levels (figure 2A, B).

Although patients with heart failure for more than 6 months had a higher 1-year mortality than patients with heart failure of a shorter duration (25% vs 16%), the prognosis was mainly dependent on the eGFR. One-year mortality in patients with normal kidney function was 7% for heart failure under 6 months versus 8% for heart failure over 6 months; in patients with eGFR <15, the 1-year mortality was 61% versus 63% (see online supplementary table S1).

During long-term follow-up, the cumulative probability of death in 5 years was above 80% in patients with at least severe kidney dysfunction (eGFR <30), and 60% in those with moderate kidney dysfunction (eGFR 30–59; figure 3A). Even in the age group below 65 years, the prognosis was sinister with a 60% probability of death in 5 years for those with severe kidney dysfunction (figure 3B).

When adjusting for baseline variables possibly influencing both kidney dysfunction and outcome (age, gender, smoking, hypertension and diabetes) in model 1, the association between eGFR and mortality was attenuated (table 3). When adding heart failure-related
variables in model 2, the association between eGFR strata and mortality was further somewhat weakened, but still significant. When adjusting for differences in medical treatment in model 3, the association between eGFR strata and mortality remained unchanged.

**DISCUSSION**

The present study has several important findings. First, kidney function is indeed strongly associated with short and long-term mortality in heart failure patients. In hospitalised patients, the inhospital mortality increased from 2% in those with normal kidney function (eGFR >90) to 30% in those with ESRD (eGFR <15). For 5-year mortality, this cumulative probability of death was above 60% in those with moderate kidney dysfunction and above 80% in patients with severe kidney dysfunction. Second, this strong association with outcome was evident in all age groups regardless of NYHA class, duration of heart failure, haemoglobin level and presence or absence of diabetes mellitus. Third, after a stepwise adjustment for differences in baseline data, aetiology, and severity of heart disease and treatment, the strong association remained.

Damman et al\(^3\) has recently, in a meta-analysis including more than 1 million patients, clearly demonstrated the strong association between kidney function and outcome. Our study is so far the largest and most extensively covariate-adjusted cohort study on the association between kidney dysfunction and outcome in an unselected heart failure population.

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**Table 1** Baseline characteristics

| Variable                          | eGFR≥90 (n=5251) | eGFR 60–89 (n=18 240) | eGFR 30–59 (n=19 160) | eGFR 15–29 (n=4252) | eGFR<15 (n=813) | p Value |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| **Demographics**                 |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Age (years) (n=47 716)           | 60 (51–66)       | 74 (65–81)            | 81 (74–86)            | 83 (78–88)         | 81 (73–87)      | <0.001  |
| Female (n=47 716)                | 27%              | 35%                   | 44%                   | 50%                | 42%             | <0.001  |
| **Risk factors**                 |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Hypertension (n=47 702)          | 36%              | 45%                   | 52%                   | 57%                | 62%             | <0.001  |
| Diabetes mellitus (n=47 704)     | 21%              | 21%                   | 26%                   | 35%                | 36%             | <0.001  |
| Smoking (n=47 711)               | 24%              | 11%                   | 6%                    | 5%                 | 8%              | <0.001  |
| Alcohol overconsumption (n=47 703) | 6%          | 3%                    | 1%                    | 1%                 | 1%              | <0.001  |
| **Heart disease**                |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Previous myocardial infarction   | 24%              | 29%                   | 37%                   | 41%                | 37%             | <0.001  |
| (n=18 285)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Ischaemic heart disease          | 33%              | 41%                   | 50%                   | 56%                | 54%             | <0.001  |
| (n=47 698)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Atrial fibrillation/flutter      | 32%              | 48%                   | 54%                   | 52%                | 42%             | <0.001  |
| (n=47 702)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Valvular heart disease           | 14%              | 19%                   | 23%                   | 24%                | 19%             | <0.001  |
| (n=47 699)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Dilated cardiomyopathy          | 22%              | 12%                   | 7%                    | 5%                 | 5%              | <0.001  |
| (n=47 698)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy      | 2%               | 2%                    | 2%                    | 2%                 | 2%              | 0.672   |
| (n=29 648)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| **Comorbidity**                  |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Previous stroke (n=18 281)       | 7%               | 12%                   | 15%                   | 17%                | 19%             | <0.001  |
| Pulmonary disease (n=47 704)     | 17%              | 17%                   | 18%                   | 19%                | 18%             | 0.004   |
| **Previous procedures**          |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Revascularisation (n=47 675)     | 23%              | 24%                   | 25%                   | 23%                | 23%             | 0.113   |
| (n=47 703)                       |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Valve intervention (n=47 700)    | 5%               | 5%                    | 6%                    | 6%                 | 3%              | 0.372   |
| CRT (n=47 700)                   | 2%               | 2%                    | 2%                    | 2%                 | 2%              | 0.710   |
| **Characterisation of heart failure** |          |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| Hospitalisation at inclusion (n=47 713) | 48%  | 61%                   | 70%                   | 83%                | 90%             | <0.001  |
| New heart failure (n=18 279)     | 53%              | 43%                   | 29%                   | 20%                | 20%             | <0.001  |
| Heart failure >6 month (n=47 254) | 32%  | 40%                   | 55%                   | 65%                | 59%             | <0.001  |
| NYHA class (n=32 848)            |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| NYHA I (n=3753)                  | 20%              | 14%                   | 8%                    | 5%                 | 6%              | <0.001  |
| NYHA II (n=14 844)               | 51%              | 50%                   | 42%                   | 32%                | 28%             | <0.001  |
| NYHA III (n=12 582)              | 27%              | 33%                   | 44%                   | 50%                | 42%             | <0.001  |
| NYHA IV (n=1669)                 | 2%               | 3%                    | 6%                    | 13%                | 24%             | <0.001  |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction (n=41 369) | >50% | 15%                   | 20%                   | 25%                | 28%             | 26%     | <0.001  |
| (n=9166)                         |                  |                       |                       |                    |                 |         |
| 40–49% (n=8566)                  | 20%              | 21%                   | 20%                   | 20%                | 21%             | 0.508   |
| 30–39% (n=11 323)                | 29%              | 28%                   | 26%                   | 25%                | 27%             | <0.001  |
| <30% (n=12 314)                  | 36%              | 31%                   | 28%                   | 28%                | 26%             | <0.001  |

Values are proportion or median and IQR. CRT, cardiac resynchronisation therapy; NYHA, New York Heart Association.
Table 2  Physical signs, laboratory results and medical treatment

|                      | eGFR ≥90 | eGFR 60–89 | eGFR 30–59 | eGFR 15–29 | eGFR <15 | p Value |
|----------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| Physical signs       |          |            |            |            |          |         |
| Heart rate (n=36 087)| 72 (64–84)| 72 (63–83) | 72 (64–83) | 74 (64–84) | 76 (67–90)| <0.001  |
| Blood pressure systolic (n=47 142)| 120 (110–140)| 128 (112–140)| 125 (110–140)| 124 (110–140)| 130 (110–150)| <0.001  |
| Blood pressure diastolic (n=47 081) | 75 (68–80) | 74 (65–80) | 70 (61–80) | 70 (60–80) | 70 (60–80) | <0.001  |
| BMI (n=23 540)       | 27 (24–31)| 26 (23–30) | 26 (23–29) | 26 (23–29) | 26 (23–29) | <0.001  |
| ECG                  |          |            |            |            |          |         |
| Non-sinus rhythm (n=47 701) | 29% | 45% | 54% | 52% | 42% | <0.001 |
| Left bundle branch block (n=43 550) | 15% | 16% | 17% | 17% | 14% | 0.006  |
| QRS-width, msek (n=38 098) | 100 (90–116) | 102 (90–124) | 104 (90–128) | 104 (90–130) | 104 (92–128) | <0.001  |
| Lab                  |          |            |            |            |          |         |
| Haemoglobin (n=47 705) | 139 (127–150) | 135 (123–147) | 129 (117–141) | 120 (110–131) | 112 (103–123) | <0.001  |
| Creatinine (n=47 716) | 67 (58–75) | 83 (72–93) | 116 (102–133) | 191 (163–220) | 382 (325–492) | <0.001  |
| Potassium (n=27 713) | 4,1 (3,8–4,4) | 4,1 (3,8–4,4) | 4,2 (3,9–4,6) | 4,2 (3,9–4,6) | 4,5 (4,0–5,0) | <0.001  |
| NT-proBNP (n=13 859) | 1390 (494–3366) | 2320 (1090–4800) | 3800 (1780–7826) | 7880 (3357–16 862) | 21 000 (1260–35 000) | <0.001  |
| Medication           |          |            |            |            |          |         |
| ACEI (n=47 701)      | 76%      | 69%        | 58%        | 38%        | 20%      | <0.001  |
| >50% of target dose (n=29 412) | 80% | 77% | 72% | 55% | 49% | <0.001  |
| ARB (n=47 694)       | 16%      | 29%        | 22%        | 20%        | 16%      | <0.001  |
| >50% of target dose (n=9529) | 63% | 56% | 46% | 29% | 36% | <0.001  |
| β-blocker (n=47 700) | 88%      | 85%        | 84%        | 81%        | 77%      | <0.001  |
| >50% of target dose (n=40 033) | 66% | 64% | 62% | 59% | 58% | <0.001  |
| Aldosteronblocker (n=47 701) | 28% | 29% | 30% | 22% | 11% | <0.001  |
| Digitalis (n=47 700) | 16%      | 19%        | 17%        | 10%        | 5%       | <0.001  |
| Statins (n=47 701)   | 44%      | 44%        | 42%        | 37%        | 35%      | <0.001  |
| Nitrates (n=47 700)  | 6%       | 13%        | 21%        | 27%        | 25%      | <0.001  |
| Anticoagulant (n=47 701) | 33% | 39% | 38% | 29% | 17% | <0.001  |
| Aspirin (n=47 700)   | 45%      | 49%        | 52%        | 56%        | 57%      | <0.001  |

Values are proportion or median and IQR.

ARA, angiotensin-receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide.
whole spectrum of kidney disease and its association with subsequent mortality. It was also possible to examine the prognostic influence of different degrees of kidney dysfunction in important subgroups and it provides us with important findings regarding these patients’ risk profile. In our registry, half of the patients had at least a moderate kidney dysfunction (eGFR <60 mL/min), which is in line with earlier observations.17 For lower kidney function, the patients were older and more often had hypertension, diabetes mellitus and other cardiovascular disease as seen in other studies.18 They also more often had a long duration of disease and more severe NYHA class, in line with other previous studies.19

The higher mortality in patients with kidney dysfunction seen in the present study, compared to several previous studies,13 20 is probably explained by the unselected nature of the material. Since this is registry data collected from the clinical routine, patients were considerably older (median age of 77 years) than in the other studies.12 21 However, even though the mortality was lower in patients under 65 years of age, there was still a high 5-year mortality, well in line with earlier results in more selected population.22

The associations between kidney function and outcome was similar regardless of age, NYHA class duration of heart failure, ejection level and presence of heart failure, haemoglobin level and presence of diabetes. Though, even after adjusting for age, hypertension and diabetes, the associations were strongest in patients with at least severe kidney dysfunction (figure 2C). Furthermore, in patients with at least severe kidney dysfunction, the associations with mortality was very high and the additive prognostic value of NYHA class and haemoglobin level limited.

There are several possible reasons for the association between kidney dysfunction and outcome in the present study. It is possible that factors related to the degree of kidney failure reduce the ability to act as an independent predictor for outcome.18 Kidney dysfunction may be secondary to various causes, including heart failure, stroke, and diabetes. The associations between kidney function and outcome were also similar to those observed in previous studies.13 20 22

The associations were stronger in patients with at least severe kidney dysfunction, which is in line with earlier findings.23 However, even though the mortality in patients under 65 years of age was lower, the results were consistent with those of previous studies.22 23

Table 3: Mortality and unadjusted and adjusted mortality risk in relation to eGFR

| eGFR | n=5251 | n=18 240 | n=19 016 | n=4252 | n=813 | p Value |
|------|--------|----------|----------|--------|-------|---------|
| All patients | In hospital (%) | 2% | 2% | 4% | 12% | 30% | <0.001 |
| | At 6 months (%) | 5% | 8% | 16% | 35% | 53% | <0.001 |
| | At 1 year (%) | 7% | 13% | 23% | 46% | 62% | <0.001 |
| Long-term (HR) unadjusted | 1 | 1.85 (1.73 to 1.97) | 3.57 (3.35 to 3.80) | 7.72 (7.20 to 8.28) | 11.71 (10.62 to 12.90) | <0.001 |
| Model 1 (HR) | n=47 545 | 1 | 0.83 (0.77 to 0.89) | 1.13 (1.05 to 1.21) | 2.12 (1.96 to 2.29) | 4.19 (3.79 to 4.64) | <0.001 |
| Model 2 (HR) | n=27 304 | 1 | 0.84 (0.74 to 0.92) | 1.10 (1.00 to 1.20) | 1.87 (1.68 to 2.08) | 3.26 (2.79 to 3.80) | <0.01 for all comparisons with eGFR ≥90 |
| Model 3 (HR) | n=27 302 | 1 | 0.86 (0.79 to 0.95) | 1.13 (1.03 to 1.24) | 1.86 (1.67 to 2.07) | 2.96 (2.53 to 3.47) | <0.01 for all comparisons with eGFR ≥90 |

Values are proportion and HR based on Cox regression analysis (95% CI). Model 1: adjustment for baseline variables possibly influencing both kidney dysfunction and outcome (age, gender, smoking, hypertension and diabetes). Model 2: adjustment for variables related to the aetiology and severity of heart failure (heart failure >6 months, ischaemic heart disease, atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, dilated cardiomyopathy, previous revascularisation, previous valvular intervention, non-sinus rhythm in the electrocardiogram, heart rate, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), New York Heart Association (NYHA) class, systolic blood pressure and haemoglobin level). Model 3: adjustment for given treatment (ACE inhibitors, ARB, β-blockers, aldosterone antagonists, statins and cardiac resynchronisation therapy (CRT)).
Several studies have shown that patients with cardiovascular disease and CKD receive less of guideline recommended treatments, partly due to lack of evidence from clinical trials and concerns regarding drug toxicity. In the present study, differences between eGFR strata regarding the use of antithrombotic treatment, statins and β-blockers were rather small despite the large differences in age distributions. Patients with low eGFR were less often treated with ACE inhibitors and less often reached target doses of RAAS blockade. However, though these drugs are believed to be beneficial even with severely depressed kidney function caution is recommended when treating patients with CKD.

When adjusting for treatment in our study, the association between kidney function and outcome remained unchanged. This may indicate that under treatment is not an important cause of the association between kidney dysfunction and outcome.

There are limitations to this study. This is a registry that reflects clinical practice. There may be a certain selection of patients, as some patients may not have been included in the register because of frailty, comorbidity, or other reasons. This may affect the generalisability of our study. However, compared to many other studies, our study sample should be considered as fairly unselective, closely reflecting the everyday clinical practice. Patients are included according to clinician-judged heart failure, which due to the heterogeneity of the disease and difficulty in establishing the correct diagnosis is likely to contain a certain degree of

Figure 2  (A) 1-year mortality in relation to estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), age (n=47 636) and presence of diabetes mellitus (n=47 624). (B) 1-year mortality in relation to eGFR and New York Heart Association class (n=32 811) and haemoglobin level (n=47 626). DM, diabetes mellitus; y, years.
misclassification. The register has no information of creatinine over time and no data regarding blood urea nitrogen. Dialysis status was not collected as part of the SwedeHF and hence this cannot be reported; however, in an earlier SwedeHF study with linkage to the Swedish Patient Registry, dialysis was used in about 1% of the patients. In spite of adjusting for a large number of confounders, residual confounding may still exist due to unmeasured factors that could not be adjusted for.

In conclusion, this large and extensively covariate-adjusted study from a nationwide and generalisable registry shows that kidney dysfunction is strongly associated with short-term and long-term outcome in patients with heart failure. These findings emphasise the importance of close follow-up and kidney preservation in patients with heart failure and kidney disease.

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Figure 3 (A) Mortality in patients with heart failure and different estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) strata, crude survival assessed by Kaplan-Meier analysis, log rank p<0.001. (B) Mortality in patients under 65 years with heart failure and different GFR strata, crude survival assessed by Kaplan-Meier analysis, log rank p<0.001.
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