Self-management of heart failure in dementia and cognitive impairment: a systematic review

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Abstract

Background: The cornerstone of effective management in heart failure (HF) is the ability to self-care. Aims include i) To determine factors influencing self-care in HF patients with cognitive impairment (CI) and ii) to determine the influence of cognitive domains on self-care in patients with HF and CI.

Methods: MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, EBSCOHost, PsychINFO, ProQuest Research Library, Health Technology Assessment Database, The Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Scopus databases were systematically searched. Original research describing the relationship between cognition and HF self-care in community-dwelling older persons with dementia/CI in English, published in a peer-reviewed journal from 1st January (2000)-22nd March (2016) was identified. Study and population characteristics, data sources, self-care processes, methods of cognitive assessment, cognitive domains affected, study outcomes, impact of impairment, and other risk factors of self-care impairment were abstracted by two reviewers.

Results: Of 10,688 studies identified, 14 met the inclusion criteria. Patients with HF and CI ranged from 14 to 73%. Where reported, self-care maintenance adequacy ranged from 50 to 61%; self-care management adequacy ranged from 14 to 36% and self-care confidence adequacy ranged from 0 to 44% on the Self-care of Heart Failure Index (SCHFI). All but one study predicted poor self-care ability according to poor outcome on cognitive testing. Additionally, specific cognitive domain deficits impaired self-care. Subjects with lower cognitive scores were less likely to seek assistance while subjects with depression had poor self-care abilities.

Conclusions: Clinicians must consider the type and severity of impairments in cognitive domains to tailor management. Awareness of depression, self-confidence and support access may modulate self-care ability.

Keywords: Aging, Self care, Heart failure, Dementia, Cognitive impairment, Cognitive domains

Background

Heart failure (HF) is a complex clinical syndrome arising from limited cardiac filling or ejection [1]. HF is a major economic burden estimated to cost the United States healthcare system approximately $USD 30.7 billion annually [1, 2]. HF has a prevalence of 1–2% in the general population however, rises to ≥10% of those above 70 years of age and contributed to one-in-nine deaths in 2009 [3]. With an ageing population, the prevalence of HF is projected to rise, which requires considering the management of patients with HF in the context of other comorbid geriatric conditions such as dementia [4].

Dementia (a severe form of cognitive impairment) is expected to double in prevalence every 20 years, reaching an estimated 74.7 million persons worldwide by 2030 [5]. Cognitive impairment (CI) is already commonplace being present in 25–75% of those with HF [6].

Patient self-care is a cornerstone of effective HF management. Key self-care behaviors in HF comprise adhering to complex medication regimens, ensuring dietary sodium and fluid restrictions, appropriate exercise as well as recognizing, managing, and seeking health care advice when changes in symptoms arise [7, 8].
Self-care in HF is a cognitively demanding process requiring response to cues, decision making, disease knowledge and skills in self-management tasks [6]. The neuropsychological deficits of attention, memory and executive dysfunction observed in HF patients could be related to neuroanatomical regional blood flow reduction and may challenge engagement in appropriate self-care behavior [9, 10]. Unfortunately, CI and ability to self-care is frequently overlooked, whereby sub-optimal engagement in HF self-care is assumed to be due to poor motivation and/or poor compliance [6, 8].

At present there are several proposed self-management programs for patients with HF, however, none benefit morbidity or mortality [11]. The impact of CI or dementia on participation is unknown due to paucity of data. A previous systematic review identified a significant correlation between mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and self-care in HF among eight of nine studies [6]. However, this only included populations with MCI. The current study is the first to examine self-care in community dwelling older persons with mild to severe CI.

Aim
This systematic review aims to determine: i) factors influencing self-care in HF patients with dementia/CI ii) whether deficits in specific cognitive domains have a differential influence on HF self-care in patients with a co-morbid dementia/CI.

Methods
This review was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) (Additional file 1) [12].

Definitions
In this review, dementia is defined as a significant cognitive decline from baseline performance in one or more of five cognitive domains: complex attention, language, perceptual-motor function, learning and memory and, executive function (Additional file 1: Table S1) with concomitant impairment in independent functioning. MCI is defined as a non-normal, non-demented cognitive state with decline from baseline performance in one or more of six cognitive domains, where the deficits do not impair independent functioning [13]. Cognitive impairment in this review is defined as a clinical state encompassing any degree of CI from mild to severe (dementia).

Self-management is defined as the ability of the patient to be an active participant in their treatment where they are responsible for daily management. Self-management comprises five core skills: problem solving, decision making, resource utilization, interacting with health care providers and, taking action [14]. We also describe domains of self-care identified in the Self Care of Heart Failure Index (SCHFI) including self-care maintenance (10 items: behavioural adherence to treatment recommendations), self-care management (6 items: ability to recognise symptoms and respond appropriately by implementing remedies and determining their effectiveness) and self-care confidence (6 items: confidence to engage with self-care processes) [15].

The definition of HF is from the American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology as a “complex clinical syndrome that can result from any structural or functional cardiac disorder that impairs the ability of the ventricle to fill or eject blood” [1].

Data sources and searches
The following ten databases were searched on 22 March 2016: MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, EBSCOHost, PsychINFO, ProQuest Research Library, Health Technology Assessment Database, The Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Scopus.

Key terms describing dementia, an aged population, HF and self-management were identified by JEI and JL (Additional file 1), adapted to each database and used to conduct a systematic search. A bibliographic review of included articles was conducted identify additional relevant studies.

Study selection
Inclusion criteria comprised original research available in English published in a peer-reviewed journal from 1 January 2000 to 22 March 2016. The study population of interest was community dwelling older persons. Included studies investigated paradigms of self-management in populations who had an established diagnosis of dementia or MCI. Studies exploring the impact of dementia or MCI, and the influence of differentially impaired cognitive domains on self-management in HF persons were included.

Exclusion criteria comprised studies that included populations without CI or populations without a diagnosis of HF. Studies solely testing the effect of an intervention could have introduced bias and therefore were excluded.

MJ and JL screened results for eligibility by title and abstract. TP and JL then independently applied inclusion and exclusion criteria to the full texts to select studies to be appraised, and final selection was made by consensus between JL, TP and JEI.

Data extraction and quality assessment
Extracted information consisted of study and population characteristics, data sources, self-care processes, methods of cognitive assessment, cognitive domains affected, study outcomes, impact of impairment, and other risk factors of self-care impairment. Conversion of scales reporting the severity of comorbid conditions was developed.
Included articles were independently assessed by TP and JL using the National Institutes of Health (NIH) study quality assessment tool and differences were resolved by discussion.

Role of the funding source
This work was supported by the Australian Government Dementia Training Study Centers, Monash University and Ballarat Health Services. These organizations did not have a role in study selection, quality assessment, data synthesis, or in the writing of the manuscript. The investigators are solely responsible for the content of the review.

Results
Study and population characteristics
The combined searches returned 10,688 studies, of which 14 met the inclusion criteria (Additional file 1). Of the 14 studies, just over a third (n = 6) of the studies were based in the United States of America (USA), two studies were conducted in each of Sweden and Australia while one study was conducted in each of Korea, Italy, Canada and the Netherlands. All studies (n = 14) were published from 2005 onwards (Table 1). Included studies were judged to be of fair (n = 9) and good (n = 5) quality.

Included studies utilized various measures to ascertain HF self-care including disease knowledge (n = 1) [16], The Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (KCCQ) (n = 1) [17], prospective memory (n = 1) [18], adherence to prescribed medication and lifestyle regimens (n = 2) [19, 20], ability to complete activities of daily living (ADLs) and independent activities of daily living (IADLs) (n = 2) [21, 22], The European Heart Failure Self-Care Behavior Scale (EHFScB-9) (n = 1) [23, 24] and The SCHFI (n = 6) [9, 25–32] of which one [31] study also utilized the EHFScB-9 (Table 1).

Study designs were largely cross sectional (n = 10). Other designs included prospective cohort studies (n = 2) and randomized controlled trials (n = 2). Methods of data collection included questionnaires in combination with examination (n = 6), face-to-face interview (n = 1) or telephone interview (n = 1), face-to-face interview alone (n = 5) or interview in combination with examination (n = 1). Overall study populations were large, ranging from 30 [33] to 628 [32] participants. Participants were mostly hospital outpatient attendees (n = 10) while the remaining participants were from primary care/cardiology clinics (n = 2), a mix of hospital inpatients and external sources (n = 1) while one study [22] did not identify the setting from which participants were drawn (Table 1).

Most studies had participants with a mean age over 65 years (n = 11). Studies comprised predominantly male participants with proportions ranging from 55% [16] to 98.4% [20] (Table 1). All studies utilized populations from an urban setting.

The severity of HF for included patients were reported according to the New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification for HF and/or left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). Three studies [19, 21, 22] recruited subjects with NYHA class II to IV. Patients in these studies had a mean LVEF of 41%. One study recruited subjects with NYHA classes II and III whereby patients had a mean ejection fraction of 34% [9]. In studies with HF patients as a subgroup, HF made up 9–59% of subjects and patients either had NYHA class III or IV [16, 17, 24, 25, 29–32]. In many studies, when reported, measured LVEF ranged from 28 to 51% [16, 20, 29–32] with one study reporting 90% of subjects having a LVEF < 45% [29] and another with 72% of the study population having a LVEF < 40% [24].

Twelve studies reported the comorbidity status of their subjects. Where comorbidity scores were convertible to severities (Additional file 1), the reported severity of comorbidities ranged from mild to severe [9, 24, 25, 31]. Mild comorbidity severity was prevalent in 41–82%, moderate severity in 15–30% and severe severity in 2–36% of these studies’ populations. Commonly reported comorbidities for HF patients in the community comprised hypertension (42% [16] – 76.9% [20]), previous myocardial infarction (52% [21] – 54% [19]), atrial fibrillation (17% [30] – 54% [29]) and diabetes (15% [30] – 53.4% [20]) (Table 1).

Cognitive impairment
Assessment of cognition was achieved through a combination of examination (n = 7) or interview (n = 6), with one study utilizing a telephone interview (n = 1) [17] to assess neuropsychological status. Global cognition was assessed in most (n = 11) of the appraised studies. Tests used to measure global cognition varied and included Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) (n = 5), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) (n = 2), Korean version of the MMSE (K-MMSE) (n = 1), Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination (n = 1), St. Louis University Mental Status (SLUMS) Exam (n = 1), Probed Recall Memory Test (n = 1), Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST) (n = 1) and Telephone Interviews of Cognitive Testing (n = 1) (Table 2).

The number of persons with CI varied throughout the studies, ranging from 21 (14%) [31] – 73 (73%) [29]. One study identified 40 (16%) of the study population to have SLUMS test scores consistent with dementia [20].

With regards to testing of individual cognitive domains, two [19, 20] studies tested all five cognitive domains while another three [9, 22, 24] tested four cognitive domains. One [21] study tested three cognitive domains and two [30, 33] tested two cognitive domains.
| Author     | Country | Aim                                                                 | Study Design | Setting                        | Population setting | Population size (n) | Age mean and range   | Female (n and/or %) | HF severity (n and/or %) | Cognitive impairment test(s) and cutoff scores | Comorbidities (n and/or %)* | Quality Assessment |
|------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Alosco, 2012 | USA     | To examine whether cognitive functioning is associated with poorer Adh to treatment recommendations | Cross Sectional Obs, Ques, Exam | Primary Care/ Cardiology Practice Urban | 149                | 68.1 (SD = 10.7)   | 37%                 | NYHA II LVEF: 41.0 (SD = 14.8) | –                       | –                                                | Diabetes: 34% Depression: 22% Hypertension: 72% Myocardial Infarct: 52% | Fair                             |
| Alosco, 2012 | USA     | To examine whether cognitive functioning is able to predict ADL performance | Cross Sectional Obs, Ques, Exam | Primary Care/ Cardiology Practice Urban | 122                | 68.5 (SD = 9.4)    | 35%                 | NYHA II MMSE      | –                       | –                                                | Diabetes: 33% Hypertension: 66% Myocardial Infarct: 54% | Fair                             |
| Alosco, 2014 | USA     | To examine the association between EF and IADL in HF patients & to examine the association between executive dysfunction and unhealthy lifestyle behaviors. | Cross Sectional Obs, Ques, Exam | – Urban                             | 179                | 68.1 (SD = 10.3)   | 36%                 | NYHA II/ IV LVEF: 41.0 (SD = 15.1) | –                       | –                                                | Diabetes: 37% Hypertension: 70% | Fair                             |
| Cameron, 2009 | AUS     | To test a conceptual model of factors drawn from the literature as determinants of chronic HF SC | Cross Sectional Obs, Int Inpatient Urban | – | 50                | 73 (SD = 11)       | 12 (24%)             | NYHA II/ IV, 25 (50%) MMSE (< 27) | 18 (36%)                | –                                                | Mid/Moderate: 32 (64%) Severe: 18 (36%) | Good                             |
| Dickson, 2008 | USA     | To explore how attitudes, self-efficacy and cognition influence the decision making processes underlying HF SC | Cross Sectional Obs, Int Outpatient Urban | – | 41                | 49.2 (SD = 10.5)  Range: 25–65 | 15 (37%)             | NYHA II Mean ejection fraction: 3% | –                       | –                                                | Mid 17 (41%) Fair Moderate: 20 (49%) Severe: 4 (10%) | Good                             |
| Habota, 2015 | AUS     | To compare prospective memory ability of CHF patients and matched controls | Cross Sectional Obs, Int Outpatient Urban | – | 30                | 70.0 (SD = 11.9) Range: 40–86 | 37%                 | NYHA II/ IV, 30% ACE-R | –                       | –                                                | Diabetes: 5 (1.7%) Hypertension: 20 (67%) | Fair                             |
| Harkness, 2014 | CAN     | To determine if MCI was significantly associated with SC management in a community dwelling sample of older HF patients | Cross Sectional Obs, Ques, Exam Outpatient Urban | – | 100               | 72.4 (SD = 9.8) Range: 65 | 3.2%                 | NYHA II: 43 (33%), LVEF: 54.6% MoCA (< 26, < 24 – Q/S cutoff) < 2.6: 73% < 2: 24 56% | –                       | –                                                | AF: 54 (54%) Good Diabetes: 43 (63%) Depression: 12 (12%) Hypertension: 73 (79%) | Good                             |
| Hawkins, 2012 | USA     | To describe the prevalence and severity of CI in an OP veteran | Prospective Coh Int, Exam Outpatient/ General Medical Clinic Urban | – | 251               | 66 (SD = 9.8) Range: 33–93 | 4 (1.6%)             | LVEF: 37.5 (SD = 16.9) SLSMS (< 27 with HSO, < 25 with-out) | 144 (58%)*               | –                                                | AF: 82 (32.7%) Good Diabetes: 134 (53.4%) Depression: | Good                             |
| Author   | Country | Aim                                                                 | Study Design   | Sample Size | Setting | Population size (n) | Age mean and range | Female (n and/or %) | HF severity (n and/or %) | Cognitive impairment tests (n and/or %) | Comorbidities (n and/or %)* | Quality Assessment |
|----------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Hjelm, 2015 SWE | To a) test the association between cognitive function and SC in HF patients, b) explore which cognitive areas were affected, c) determine if DP moderated the association between cognitive function and SC. | Cross Sectional Obs, Ques, Exam | Outpatient Urban | 142 | Median: 72, Range: 65–79 | 45 (32%) | NYHA II/IV: 55 (39%) LVEF < 40: 102 (72%) | K-MMSE: 28 (33%) AF: 15 (17%) | Hypertension: 193 (76.9%) | Good |
| Karlsson, 2005 SWE | To assess the effect of a nurse based management program to increase HF patients’ knowledge about disease and SC. To compare these results to gender and cognitive function. | Prospective RCT Ques, Int | Outpatient Urban | 6 | Interv: 72 Control: 74 | 76 SD = 8 vs. 76 SD = 76 | 31 (43%) vs. 33 (45%) | NYHA II/IV: 31 (43%) vs. 22 (30%) LVEF: 33 (SD = 12) vs. 35 (SD = 10) | Diabetes: 17 (24%) vs. 15 (20%) Hypertension: 30 (42%) vs. 21 (28%) | Fair |
| Kim, 2015 KOR | To examine a) global cognition, M and EF, b) differences in these domains when comparing asymptomatic and symptomatic HF, c) the association between cognitive function and SC in HF patients, d) the influence of the cognitive domains on MACE. | Prospective Coh Int | Outpatient Urban | 24 | 58.3 (SD = 12.9) | 28 (34%) | NYHA II/IV: 8 (9%) LVEF: 51 (SD = 15) | K-MMSE < 23.5 | AF: 15 (17%) Diabetes: 13 (15%) | Fair |
| Lee, 2013 USA | To quantify the population with HF and to describe the cognitive domains affected. To examine the clinical and demographic variables associated with CI and to determine the relationship between CI and MA. | Cross Obs Ques, Exam | Outpatient Urban | 148 | 56.9 | 57 (39%) | NYHA II/IV: MoCA < 26: 49 | Mid: 95 (64%) | Good |
| Author       | Country | Aim                                                                 | Study Design | Data Type | Method(s) of data collection | Setting | Population size (n) | Age mean and range (SD) | Female (n and/or %) | HF severity (n and/or %) | Cognitive impairment test(s) and cutoff scores | Cognitive Impairment (n and/or %) | Comorbidities (n and/or %)* | Quality Assessment |
|--------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Smeulders,   | NED     | To identify the characteristics of CHF patients that benefitted most from the CDSMP | Prospective RCT | Ques, Int (T) | Outpatient Urban | Interv: 186, Control: 131 | 66.6 (SD = 10.6), 66.8 (SD = 10.15) | 45 (24.2%) vs. 42 (32.1%) | 66 (36%) vs. 40 (31%) | NYHA II: 66 (36%) vs. 40 (31%) | TICS (< 33.0) | 99 (53.2%) vs. 78 (59.5%) | – | Fair |
| Vellone,     | ITA     | To determine whether SC confidence mediates the relationship between cognition and SC behaviours | Cross Sectional | Obs, Int | Outpatient Urban | 6.28 | 73.0 (SD = 11.3) | 266 (42.6%) NYHA II/ IV: 340 (54.1%), LVEF: 43.1 (SD = 11.6) | MMSE – | – | – | Fair |

* Classified as mild, moderate, severe as in Additional file 1. If the measures were not available, prevalence of atrial fibrillation, diabetes, depression, hypertension and myocardial infarction were reported where available.

† Denominator is 250

§ Intervention vs. Control

|| p < 0.05

Country: AUS = Australia, CAN = Canada, ITA = Italy, KOR = South Korea, NED = Netherlands, SWE = Sweden, USA = United States of America

Study design: Obs = Observational, Coh = Cohort, RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial

Method of data collection: Exam = Examination, Int = Interview (T = Telephone), Ques = Questionnaire

Population size: Interv = Intervention

Heart failure severity: LVEF = Left ventricular ejection fraction, NYHA = New York Heart Association

Cognitive tests: 5WIDM = 5 Word Immediate and Delayed Memory Test, ACE-R = Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination, CVS = Cardiovascular, HSQ = High school qualification, K-MMSE = Korean Mini Mental State Exam, MMSE = Mini Mental State Exam, MoCA = Montreal Cognitive Assessment, SLUMS = St Louis University Mental Status, TICS = Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status

Comorbidities: AF = Atrial fibrillation

Other: Adh = self-reported adherence, ADL = Activities of daily living, CDSMP = Chronic Disease Self-Management Program, CHF = Congestive heart failure, CI = Cognitive impairment, DP = Depression, EF = Executive function, HF = Heart failure, IADL = Instrumental activities of daily living, MA = Medication adherence, MCI = Mild cognitive impairment, MACE = Major adverse cardiac events, OP = Outpatient, SC = Self-care
| Author | Country | Method of neuropsychological testing | Assessment of Cognitive Impairment | Cognitive Domain | Language and Information Processing | Visuospatial Ability and Praxis | Learning and Memory | Executive Function | Self-care | Assessment of Self-care | Self-care maintenance | Self-care management | Self-care confidence |
|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Alosco, 2012 | USA | Exam | None | – | TMTA: 40.7 (SD = 14.9) | BNT: 53.5 (SD = 5.7) | AFT: 19.5 (SD = 5.4) | CVLT: SDR = 7.6 (SD = 3.2) | LDR: 8.1 (SD = 3.3) | Recognition: 13.60 (SD = 2.05) | TMTB: 127.7 (SD = 77.2) | LNS: 8.9 (SD = 2.5) | SCWIE: 0.1 (SD = 7.4) |
| Alosco, 2014 | USA | Exam | MWSE | 27.7 (SD = 1.8) | TMTA: 39.0 (SD = 13.5) | – | TMTA: 39.0 (SD = 13.5) | – | TMTB: 115.8 (SD = 58.2) | – | – |
| Cameron, 2009 | AUS | Interview | None | – | DSC: 49.2 (SD = 14.7) | AFT: 19.1 (SD = 4.9) | CFT: LDR 130, (SD = 6.2) | FAB: 15.5 (SD = 2.6) | 30% impaired | Instrumental Activities of Daily Living | Shopping (168/200, SD = 0.58) | Food preparation (146/200, SD = 0.84) | Feeding (198/200, SD = 0.13) | Transport (194/200, SD = 0.23) | Medication Management (131/200, SD = 0.04) | Telephone Usage (198/200, SD = 0.20) |
| Dickson, 2008 | USA | Interview | None | – | DSS, LNS | – | DSS | DSS: PMR - 46.9% had impaired memory, LNS | LNS | Self-Care Heart Failure Index | 678/100 (SD = 17.3) | 5.2% had adequate scores | 50.1/100 (SD = 16.0), 12% had adequate scores | 50.1/100 (SD = 20.0), 36% had adequate scores |
| Lovell et al. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders (2019) 19:99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Author       | Country | Method of Neuropsychological Testing | Assessment of Cognitive Impairment scores (mean) | Cognitive Domains                                                                 | Executive Function | Self-Care Assessment | Self-Care Processes Affected in Study Populations |
|--------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Habota, 2015 | AUS     | Interview                          | ACE-R                                           | 90.8 (SD = 4.0)                                                                  | –                  | –                    | WAIS-IV DS (working memory), RAVT (verbal memory) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | Visuospatial Ability and Praxis                                                   | –                  | –                    | TMT (TMTB-TMTA) (cognitive flexibility)            |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **VW** (prospective memory)                                                       | –                  | –                    | HCT (inhibition)                                   |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **Verbal fluency from ACE-R**                                                     | –                  | –                    | Verbal fluency from ACE-R (Initiation)             |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **Prospective Memory**                                                            | –                  | –                    | Virtual Week (ability to recall daily tasks)      |
| Harkness, 2014 | CAN    | Exam                               | MoCA                                            | –                                                                                | –                  | –                    | –                                                 |
| Hawkins, 2012 | USA    | Exam                               | SLUMS                                           | 24.4 (SD = 4.0)                                                                  | –                  | –                    | –                                                 |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **WAIS-IV DS:** z = 0.60, SD = 0.88, (NS) and WAIS-IV LNS: z = 0.56, SD = 0.68, (NS) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **Trails A:** z = 0.80, SD = 0.99, (NS) RBANS coding: z = 0.87, (NS)              | –                  | –                    | –                                                 |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **RBANS P:** z = 0.23, SD = 1.24, (NS) RBANS SF: z = 0.86, SD = 0.88, (NS) AFT: z = 0.57, SD = 1.17, (NS) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **RBANS FC:** z = 0.67, SD = 1.53, (NS) RBANS LC: z = 0.10, SD = 0.85, (NS) WAIS-IV MR: z = 0.20, SD = 0.98, (NS) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **RBANS LL:** z = -1.90, SD = 0.96, (S) RBANS SM: z = 1.59, SD = 1.08, (S) RBANS LR: z = 1.25, SD = 0.91, (NS) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **RBANS LLR:** z = -1.80, SD = 1.84, (S) RBANS SR: z = -1.84, SD = 1.21, (S) RBANS RF: z = 0.30, SD = 1.04, (NS) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **COWA:** z = -0.74, SD = 0.90, (NS) Trails B: z = -0.73, SD = 1.14, (NS) WAIS-IV similarities: z = -0.17, SD = 0.70, (NS) |
|              |         |                                    |                                                 | **EBT:** z = -0.57, SD = 1.17, (NS)                                               | –                  | –                    | –                                                 |
|                |         |                                    |                                                 | **Medication Adherence:** Normal vs. Mild cognitive impairment -78.1% vs. 70.7%, p = 0.017, Mild cognitive impairment vs. dementia 70.7% vs. 73.3%, p = 0.31 |
| Hjelm, 2015   | SWE     | Exam                               | MMSE                                            | –                                                                                | –                  | –                    | –                                                 |
| Karlsson, 2005 | SWE    | Interview                          | MMSE                                           | Intervention vs. control: 26.8 (SD = 3.3) vs. 26.9 (SD = 3.0)                     | –                  | –                    | –                                                 |
|                |         |                                    |                                                 | **Seoul VLT:** IR: 15.5 (SD = 5.8) - 65% < normal DR: 4.8 (SD = 2.3) - 65% < normal |
|                |         |                                    |                                                 | **COWA:** 20.1 (SD = 10.2) - 67% < normal **Self-Care Heart Failure Index** 554/100 (SD = 14.3) 15% had adequate scores |
| Kim, 2015     | KOR     | Interview                          | K-MMSE                                         | 26.4 (SD = 5.3)                                                                  | –                  | –                    | 554/100 (SD = 14.3) 15% had adequate scores         |
|                |         |                                    |                                                 | **COVA:** 20.1 (SD = 10.2) - 67% < normal **Self-Care Heart Failure Index** 554/100 (SD = 14.3) 15% had adequate scores |

**Note:** The table continues with additional rows providing more detailed information on cognitive domains, executive function, and self-care processes affected in study populations.
| Author            | Country | Method of neuropsychological testing | Method of Cognitive Impairment Assessment | Cognitive Domains | Self-care Processes Affected in Study Populations |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Lee, 2013         | USA     | Exam                                | MoCA                                     | Cognitive Impairment scores (mean) | Self-care maintenance |
|                   |         |                                     |                                          | Attention and Information Processing |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Language           |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Visuospatial Ability and Praxis |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Learning and Memory |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Executive Function |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Self-care maintenance |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Self-care management |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           | Self-care confidence |                           |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 692/100 (SD = 14.3) |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 67.3/100 (SD = 19.0) |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 63.9/100 (SD = 19.9) |
| Smeulders, 2010   | NED     | Tele-Interview                       | TICS                                     | Intervention vs. control: 32.7 (SD = 3.3) vs. 32.4 (SD = 3.1) |                          |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 55.0/100 (SD = 15.7) |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 53.2/100 (SD = 20.0) |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 54.0/100 (SD = 20.6) |
| Vellone, 2015     | ITA     | Interview                            | MMSE                                     | 23.3 (SD = 6.3)     |                          |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 550/100 (SD = 15.7)  |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 53.2/100 (SD = 20.0)  |
|                   |         |                                     |                                           |                        | 54.0/100 (SD = 20.6)  |

*aScored < 75/100  
*bT-score < 35  
*cRequiring Assistance  
*dScored > 70/100  
*eOnly tested in people with dyspnoea or leg oedema

Country: AUS = Australia, CAN=Canada, ITA = Italy, KOR = South Korea, NED = Netherlands, SWE = Sweden, USA = United States of America

Cognitive testing: 5WIDM = 5 Word Immediate and Delayed Memory test, AFT = Animal Fluency Test, ACE-R = Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination, BDT = Block Design Test, BNT = Boston Naming Test, CFT = Complex Figure Test (LDR = Long Delayed Recall), COWA = Controlled Oral Word Association, CVLT = California Verbal Learning Test (SDFR = Short Delay Free Recall, LDFR = Long Delay Free Recall), DSC = Digit Symbol Coding, DSS = Digit Symbol Substitution, FAB=Frontal Assessment Battery, HSCT = Hayling Sentence Completion Test, LNS = Letter Number Sequencing, MOS = Memory Of a Story, PMR = Probed Memory Recall, RAVT = Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, RBANS = Repeatable Battery of Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (PN=Pictuir Naming, SF=Semantic Fluency, FC=Figure Copy, LO=Line Orientation, LL = List Learning, SM = Story Memory, LR = List Recall, LRR = List Recall Recognition, SR = Story Recall, RF = Recall Figure), ROCF = Rey Österreich Complex Figure, SCWIE = Stroop Colour Word Interference Effect, TMTA = Trail Making Test A, TMTB = Trail Making Test B, Tx = Treatment, VLT = Verbal Learning Test (IR = Immediate Recall, DR = Delayed Recall), VW=Virtual Week, WAIS=Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (DS = Digit Span subtest, MR = Matrix Reasoning), WKT = Word Knowledge Test

Assessment of self-care: EHFScBS European Heart Failure Self-care Behaviour Scale, KCCQ Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire

Self-care criteria: QOL Quality of life  
NS Non-significant  S Significant
The remaining appraised studies (n = 6) assessed global cognition rather than specific cognitive domains.

Self-care maintenance

One study [19] examining the influence of cognitive functioning on adherence to treatment recommendations reported non-adherence most commonly arising in diet (32% non-adherent) and exercise (49% non-adherent) recommendations. Less common was non-adherence to clinical appointments (3%) and medication management (1%).

In a separate study [22], the same author found people with impaired executive function commonly required assistance with shopping (27%) and food preparation (32%) and less commonly required assistance with transport (8%), medication management (6%) and telephone usage (2%).

Medication adherence in a population of outpatient veterans was impaired in those with MCI when compared to non-CI (70.7% vs. 78.1% p = 0.017) subjects [20].

The proportion of patients with adequate self-care maintenance scores on the SCHFI ranged from 50% [29] to 61% [9]. 14% [30] to 36% [9] of patients had adequate self-care management scores and 0% [30] to 44% [9] had adequate self-care confidence scores.

Impact of cognitive impairment and domains on self-care

Nine studies explored the impact of CI (either global and/or specific domains) on self-care (Table 3).

Relationship between global cognition and self-care

At the commencement of an educational intervention program for HF patients, patients with an MMSE <24 had lower scores in self-care and HF knowledge when compared to those who had MMSE scores >24 at baseline. However, there was no difference between the two groups after 6 months [16]. Subjects with MoCA scores <24 also had worse consulting behavior scores than their counterparts with scores >24 [31].

In one study, cognitive function assessed by MMSE score did not significantly predict self-care ability despite contributing to detection of variance in domains of care in the authors’ model [25].

In contrast, Dickson and colleagues [9] demonstrated a significant association of CI (as determined by a DSST score less than <27) [26] with improved self-management and maintenance scores. Further, MoCA scores were significant for predicting self-care management abilities with subjects scoring < 26 being less likely to call a doctor or nurse for disease management guidance [29]. Potentially impacting self-care, subjects with a history of major adverse cardiac events had lower K-MMSE scores compared to those who were event free [30].

A summary of the influence of specific cognitive domains on self-care is presented in Table 3.

Other risk factors for self-care impairment

Other factors related to impairment in self-care were investigated in five studies (n = 5) (Table 3).

History of myocardial infarction was found to be protective for overall adherence to medication [19]. Additionally, male gender and having a comorbid diagnosis of depression or diabetes was predictive of lower IADL scores [22]. Furthermore, severe (NYHA) grades of HF were associated with reduced self-care management.

Cameron et al. [25] identified potential factors associated with each of the three domains of self-care. Better self-care maintenance was predicted by greater age and presence of a moderate to severe comorbidity. Improved self-care management was associated with presence of a significant comorbidity and high self-care confidence. Finally, poor self-care management was related to male gender. This study only included 50 subjects of which n = 18 had a MMSE<27 so results should be interpreted with caution.

Discussion

The impact of CI in patients with HF is significant, contributing to poor engagement in self-care leading to worse health outcomes and increased mortality. By elucidating the relationship between impairment in specific cognitive domains, self-care as well as identifying factors that may modulate self-care abilities, clinicians may tailor management accordingly. Barring patients with CI from participating in their own management is simplistic, disrespectful and may be counterproductive, increasing dependence and caregiver stress [14, 34, 35].

Statement of key findings

Poor cognition in patients with HF is well recognized and considered to be a result of chronic cerebral hypoperfusion, leading to ischemic damage and subsequent functional alteration [10]. Optimal self-care is an important non-pharmacological aspect of HF management that stabilizes symptoms and improves health outcomes.

To our knowledge, this is the only systematic review to consider the role of CI, from the spectrum of mild CI to dementia, on self-care in community dwelling adults with HF. Throughout the appraised articles there was heterogeneity in the methods used to assess cognition and self-care. As a consequence, the results of appraised studies could not be analysed in an aggregate form.

Self-care domain adequacy in cognitive impairment

When assessment was based on the SCHFI self-care assessment tool, self-care management and self-care
### Table 3: Study Outcomes, Impact of Cognitive Impairment, Relevant Risk Factors and Suggested Strategies

| Author        | Study Outcome (n and/or %)                                                                 | Impact of Cognitive Impairment on Self-care                                                                 | Other Risk Factors for Self-care Impairment                                                                 | Suggested Strategies/Intervention                                                                 |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alosco, 2012  | Adherence Score: 84.0/100, SD = 11.6, 16% were Non-Adherenta                                                                                   | ↓Attention, ↓Doctor’s Appointment Adherence (r(138) = 0.29, *p < 0.001) & ↓Medication Management (r(138) = 0.25, *p < 0.001). |
|               |                                                                                           | ↓Executive Function: ↓Doctor’s Appointment Adherence (r(138) = 0.29, *p < 0.001).                            | Myocardial infarction is associated with ↑treatment adherence (β = 0.23, *p = 0.01).                       | Cognitive function assessment can influence the course of heart failure management             |
|               |                                                                                           | ↓Language, ↓Medication Management (r(138) = 0.28, *p < 0.01) & ↓Diet Adherence (r(138) = 0.17, *p = 0.04)     |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                 |
| Alosco, 2012  | Activities of daily living score: 25.2/28 (SD = 3.4)                                                                                           | ↓TMTA performance (Attention, Visuospatial): ↓Medication Management (β = −0.24, *p < 0.05)                  | –                                                                                                           | Regular screening of cognitive impairment can provide information about self-care behaviors     |
|               |                                                                                           | ↓MMSE, ↓Driving scores (β = −0.25, *p < 0.001)                                                             |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                 |
| Alosco, 2014  | Instrumental activities of daily living score: 13.5/16 (SD = 2.9). ↓Executive function: ↑Cigarette smoking (r(167) = −0.20, *p = 0.01) | ↓Executive function: ↓Instrumental activities of daily living performance (β = −0.24, *p = 0.01) – Especially food preparation (r(167) = 0.16, *p < 0.03) & medication management (r(167) = 0.15, *p = 0.05). |
|               |                                                                                           | ↓Executive function associated with ↑cigarette use (r(167) = −0.20, *p = 0.01).                           | Male (β = −0.29, *p < 0.001), Diabetes (β = −0.19, *p = 0.01) Depression (β = −0.15, *p = 0.04) associated with ↓instrumental activities of daily living performance |                                                                                                 |
|               |                                                                                           |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                 |
| Cameron, 2009 | Self-care maintenance: 67.8/100, SD = 17.3, Self-care management: 50.1/100, SD = 16.6, Self-care confidence: 62.0/100, SD = 20.0 | Cognitive function non-significant factor in 7 variable model however when omitted from the model, 6 variables explain 14% of the variance in self-care maintenance (39% - > 35%). This was also seen in self-care management (38 - > 34%) | Self-care maintenance: ↑Age: ↑Self-care maintenance (β = 0.51, *p < 0.01); Significant comorbidity (CCS1≥2); ↑Self-care maintenance (β = 0.34, *p = 0.02). | Screening for modifiable and non-modifiable factors can ↑ health outcomes and follow up strategies |
|               |                                                                                           |                                                                                                           | Self-care management: Male: ↑Self-care management (β = −0.33, *p = 0.02); No significant comorbidity (CCS1< 4) (β = 0.33, *p = 0.03): ↑Self-care management; Depression: ↑Self-care management; Depression: ↑Self-care management (β = 0.32, *p = 0.04); ↓Self-care confidence: ↓Self-care management (β = 0.39, *p < 0.01) |                                                                                                 |
|               |                                                                                           |                                                                                                           | –                                                                                                           |                                                                                                 |
| Dickson, 2008 | Self-care management: (71.3/100, SD = 18.6) 44% had adequate scores (>70). Self-care management: (71.6/99.9, SD = 14.3) 61% had adequate scores (>70). | ‘Inconsistent’ group: Cognitive impairment (DSS < 26) had ↑self-care management and ↑self-care maintenance scores vs. ↓ vigilant’ and ‘discordant’ (p = 0.02 to 0.03). | ‘Inconsistent’ group: Cognitive impairment (DSS < 26) had ↑self-care management and ↑self-care maintenance scores vs. ↓ vigilant’ and ‘discordant’ (p = 0.02 to 0.03). | Developing self-efficacy in difficult situations will lead to (+) self-care decisions and help overcome temptations which leads to ↑ self-care confidence |
|               |                                                                                           |                                                                                                           | –                                                                                                           |                                                                                                 |
| Habota, 2015  | Trend: Congestive heart failure (mean = 0.5, SD = 0.4) performing ↓ than controls (mean = 0.6, SD = 0.3). For the proportion of tasks | –                                                                                                           | ↑Self-care adherence may need to include prospective memory training |                                                                                                 |
| Author       | Study Outcome (n and/or %) | Impact of Cognitive Impairment on Self-care | Other Risk Factors for Self-Care Impairment | Suggested Strategies/Intervention |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lovell      |                            |                                           |                                          |                                   |
|             |                           |                                           |                                          |                                   |
| Harkness, 2014 | Self-care management: MoCA score < 26 (mild cognitive impairment) scored significantly ↓ vs. scores ≥ 26 (48.1/100 (SD = 24) vs. 59.3/100 (SD = 22), p = 0.035). Also observed with the MoCA cutoff at < 24 and ≥ 24, (45.6/100 (SD = 23) vs. 58.1/100 (SD = 23), p = 0.008). MoCA was a significant factor (B = 1.784, p = 0.001) in model for self-care management (F(3, 96) = 7.04, p < 0.001). Mild cognitively impaired participants (both < 26 and < 24) were ↓ likely to call a doctor or nurse for guidance (52% vs. 89%, p = 0.001, 46% vs. 82%, p < 0.001 respectively). | – | – |
| Hawkins, 2012 | Cognitive impairment present in 57.6%. Verbal learning, immediate memory, and delayed verbal memory were found to be impaired. Associations with cognitive impairment: Age (OR = 1.42, 95%CI = 1.03–1.95, p = 0.031); African American race (OR = 3.59, 95%CI = 1.90–6.81, p < 0.01); Depression (OR = 1.43, 95%CI = 1.12–1.83, p = 0.004); Former alcohol use (OR = 2.13, 95%CI = 1.06–4.31, p = 0.034); missed follow up of pill count (OR = 2.03, 95%CI = 1.20–3.45, p = 0.009). Medication adherence ↑ in participants with no CI vs. MCI (78.1% vs. 70.7%, p = 0.017) | – | – |
| Hjelm, 2015  | Psychomotor speed associated with self-care (ß = −0.09, t(99) = −2.92, p = 0.004). No moderating effects of depression were found. | – | – |
| Karlsson, 2005 | Intervention group did not have ↑ knowledge vs. control group after 6 months (13.2 (SD = 3.4) vs. 12.7 (SD = 3.3), NS). | MMSE < 24 had ↓ scores in self-care and heart failure knowledge vs. MMSE ≥ 24 (10.1 (SD = 3.6) vs. 12.8 (SD = 3.4), p < 0.01) at baseline. There was no difference between the 2 groups after 6 months. | – | – |
| Kim, 2015    | NYHA I (asymptomatic) vs. NYHA ≥ II (symptomatic): Global function (27.8 (SD = 2.5) vs. 24.9 (SD = 4.4), p = 0.001), Memory (17.5 (SD = 5.7) vs. 13.4 (SD = 5.2), p = 0.001), executive function (23.4 (SD = 9.8) vs. 16.9 (SD = 9.6), p = 0.002) Also observed in self-care confidence (57.0 (SD = 17.4) vs. 53.2 (SD = 13.8), p = 0.009). | Delayed recall memory predicted self-care confidence adequacy (OR = 1.41, 95%CI = 1.03–1.92, p = 0.033). MACE had ↓ K-MMSE scores vs. ‘event free’ (23.9 vs. 27.1, t = 2.30, p = 0.024). | – | – |
| Lee, 2013    | MoCA < 26: ↓Self-care management scores vs. MoCA ≥ 26 (difference = 8.2%, SD = 3.8%, p = 0.043). | MoCA < 24 had worse adjusted consulting behavior scores (difference = 50.7%, SD = 15.3%, p = 0.001) | – | – |

Formal screening for mild cognitive impairment can help to identify individuals who are at risk of self-care management difficulty and of delaying assistance from a health care provider. Experiential learning and problem solving skills are important for the elderly.

Screening for impaired psychomotor speed to identify patients in need of individualized self-care teaching.

Education of patients should be given individually and given through different means (verbal, written, electronic).

Cognition should be assessed with clinically appropriate tools (e.g. employing the MoCA cutoff.
confidence adequacy was lacking in CI subjects with self-reported adequacy.

Interestingly, Vellone and colleagues suggest self-care confidence is impaired by poor cognition thus leading to worse self-care behaviours [32]. Dickson and colleagues also found that self-efficacy and positive attitudes towards disease were important in facilitating appropriate or “expert” self-care behaviours [9].

Of note, the proportion of participants with adequate self-care maintenance scores were equal, if not higher in CI subjects compared to those who had inconsistent levels of cognition [9, 29]. MCI subjects had lower medication adherence rates than subjects with no CI, but similar rates to those with increasingly worse CI [20]. This may be attributed to CI persons having strong social support networks and assistance, which has been shown to predict greater adherence to treatment in populations with cardiac disease [36]. Unfortunately, none of the studies appraised analysed the effect of caregivers or spouses on adherence in the population of interest.

### Cognitive impairment and lifestyle adherence

Patients who either had impairments in multiple separate domains or global cognition had poor self-care maintenance abilities. These were namely medication adherence, compliance with lifestyle recommendations or requiring assistance with ADLs [19–22]. The impact of cognition on these aspects of self-care is important as it determines the execution of these key activities. For instance, medication management and driving are intricably linked to outcomes such as re-hospitalisation or admissions to geriatric units respectively [22].

One proposed theory for impaired self-care ability is that as cognitive decline diminishes so does functional ability with the resulting lessened influence of personal values towards self-care [9, 37]. Specifically, cognitive domains implicated included attention/information processing, executive function, language and finally,
visuospatial and constructional abilities. Attentional control and executive functioning are domains often impaired in most chronic, systemic diseases [38–40].

Given the published literature [41] it was expected that impaired executive function is linked to inability to self-care. Executive functioning is important as it is related to dis-inhibition, poor self-monitoring, poor organisation and planning and also affects learning and recall efficiency. Impairment in this domain affects the critical need for HF patients to be able to adapt to complex treatment and lifestyle regimens, to recognise and respond to worsening symptoms (e.g. fluid overload, shortness of breath), communicate and seek help in a timely manner, have insight into disease (hence higher rates non-adherence to cigarette smoking) and ability to conduct multiple daily self-management tasks [42, 43]. Therefore, deficits in executive function are known to be associated with a lack of both awareness about worsening symptoms and timely decisions ultimately leading to poorer outcomes, including decompensation and hospitalization [44].

Decline in language function is related to poor literacy, inability to state concerns about disease condition and, poor understanding of instructions and medical advice. All of these, along with executive function decrements may also contribute to worse treatment and lifestyle adherence in those with CI and HF.

If attention and poor concentration are an issue [9] it may distract from execution of certain tasks while impairment in prospective memory may have an adverse impact on engagement in self-care behaviours such as picking up prescriptions from the pharmacist, attending clinical appointments, treatment adherence and daily weighing, all of which are important in HF self-management [33].

Impairments in psychomotor speed may result in poor flexibility in shifting activities and slowing of responses to visual stimuli. These skills are important in learning and conducting multiple daily self-care tasks [24, 43].

Consistent with the relationship between CI and self-care with poor outcomes demonstrated by the majority of appraised studies, Pressler and colleagues reported that along with reduced LVEF (≤40%), impairment in global CI, memory, psychomotor speed and executive function were predictors of 12 month all-cause mortality [45].

Symptoms of HF are difficult to interpret even in cognitively intact individuals. This is increasingly difficult in the context of impaired cognitive domains and is compounded by the pathophysiology of HF decompensation where symptoms of fatigue or acute confusion may detract from executing effective self-care actions [46]. Reduced ability to self-care will subsequently lead to worsening symptoms and advanced cardiac dysfunction.

### Seeking help
Subjects with poor MoCA scores were less likely to seek assistance from a medical staff for disease management guidance respectively [29, 31]. Executive function deficits may impair recognition of symptoms and problem-solving, hence these patients delay initiation of self-management and may not recognize when, why or from whom they need to seek assistance. This is further complicated by IADL, language and attention deficits as HF patients may not have the ability to engage in using communication facilities [29].

### The effect of depression on self-care
Psychological status influences self-care behaviors [47] through patient perceived self-efficacy or indirectly, through effects on memory and executive function [48]. In the present review, a diagnosis of depression was found to be predictive of lower IADL abilities and poor self-care management [22, 25].

### Education programs
One study explored the effectiveness of an education program [16]. CI patients had lower scores in self-care and HF knowledge initially compared to non-CI subjects. However, there was no difference in self-care and knowledge after 6 months of the program. This may be due to improvement in cardiac function and hence cognitive function in patients who were receiving acute treatment for HF [49]. However, several studies have also identified that provision of education, treatment and lifestyle instructions alone are not adequate to uphold appropriate self-care behavior [50, 51].

### Strengths and limitations
The current review is extensive, examining the effect of CI on a spectrum of mild-severe, covering literature published from 2000 to March – 2016. We were limited to peer reviewed literature published solely in the English language. Ten of the 14 studies appraised were cross-sectional studies, however, prospective studies may more accurately explore the causal nature between CI and self-care among patients with HF.

A stronger relationship between cognition and self-care may not have been observed due to the use of certain cognitive testing tools which are insensitive to higher order functions. If clinicians choose to screen for dementia with the MMSE, they may possibly fail to detect mild impairments in higher functioning. In the clinical setting and indeed for future research this issue may be circumvented by utilizing ‘executively focused’ neuropsychological batteries in addition to more commonly used screening test tools [52]. Future studies may consider a meta-analysis design to gain power to further elucidate a relationship between CI and self-care.
Table 4 Advice for Clinical Management of Patients with Heart Failure and Cognitive Impairment

| Task                                      | Sub Task                     | Impairments                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Recommendations                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Understanding and Monitoring symptoms     | Education Programs           | Patients with better cognitive function may benefit more from self-management programs than those with worse cognition in the short term [17]. Those with lower educational status may benefit more from programs. Poorly educated subjects may be less skilled with respect to self-management at baseline and hence may have more to learn from such programs [54–56]. | Clinicians should consider baseline education status to deliver information appropriately as well as ascertain the benefit patients with HF and CI may obtain by undertaking self-management programs. However, several studies have also identified that provision of education, treatment and lifestyle instructions alone are not adequate to uphold appropriate self-care behavior [50, 51]. |
|                                           | Seeking Help                 | Poor global cognition correlated with worse consulting behaviors [29, 31]. Making decisions to seek help is complex and requires an understanding of HF. Executive function deficits in CI subjects may impair recognition of symptoms and problem-solving hence may delay initiation of self-management as well as an inability to recognize who, when or why they need to seek assistance. HF patients with deficits in IADL language and attention deficits may not have an ability to engage in communication facilities (e.g. telecommunications, driving to the clinic, making appointments online or by phone) [29]. | Clinicians should be aware of the impact of executive function on communication difficulties for persons with HF and CI. Cognitive tests geared towards executive function assessment should be utilized. Clinicians should provide resources for and communication solutions for allow easy access to healthcare for persons with HF and CI. Teaching patients select few response options for clinical scenarios may provide a baseline to refer to when a response is required spontaneously. Provision of in-home prompts including wall calendars, blister packs, management flow charts etc. Where possible provide home visits or an escort to clinical appointments. Establishing an appointment and healthcare support routine that does not vary. |
| Adherence to Lifestyle and Treatment      | Psychological Status         | Psychological status has been demonstrated to have an influence on self-care behaviors [47] through patient perceived self-efficacy or indirectly, through effects on memory and executive function [48]. A diagnosis of depression was found to be predictive of lower IADL abilities and self-care management [22, 25]. | Clinicians may benefit from screening for and appropriately treating depression in patients with heart failure in order to prevent the associated adverse affects it may have on self-care. |
|                                           | Personal motivation           | Cognitive decline not only diminishes functional abilities, it may dampen the influence of personal factors related to self-care [9, 37]. These include belief in treatment of the disease, information sources, personal and cultural values that would otherwise influence self-care in a positive manner. | Clinicians should endeavor to convey how health care goals may serve the patient’s personally valued goals and priorities in life. |
|                                           | Cognition                    | Patients who either had impairments in multiple separate domains or global cognition had poor self-care maintenance abilities. These were namely medication adherence, compliance with lifestyle recommendations or requiring assistance with ADLs. | By elucidating the relationship between impairment in specific cognitive domains and self-care as well as identifying factors that may modulate self-care abilities, clinicians may tailor management. |
| Managing Other Medical Conditions         |                              | Having a comorbid disease was related to better management and maintenance behaviours [25]. Patients being well versed with and used to self-care practices or, where increasing symptoms or reduced functional capacity may motivate self-care behaviours. Increased burden of comorbidities and symptoms may be detrimental for patients. Increased symptoms burden may limit functional capacity and that could lead to increasing social support. | Clinicians should be aware of pre-existing disease which may aid patients who are well versed in self-management or in contrast, may detract from management of concurrent illness or where symptom burden may hinder self-care abilities. Multidisciplinary and multispecialty input may be required to ensure appropriate management of comorbid conditions. |
| General Self-Care Behaviors               |                              | Self-care confidence that was impaired by poor cognition thus leading to worse self-care behaviours [32]. Self-efficacy and a positive attitude towards disease was important in facilitating appropriate or “expert” self-care behaviours [9]. | Clinicians may target confidence through problem solving and experiential learning in HF patients with CI may improve self-care functions even in the context of cognitive decline [57]. |
A major limitation of the studies reviewed is that assessment of adherence to lifestyle recommendations and answers to the SCHFI were self-reported. Okonkwo and colleagues [53] identified that patients with memory impairments, a domain commonly impaired in HF, tend to overestimate their abilities in completing daily living tasks, which is relevant for two studies which reported adherence to treatment regimens or lifestyle recommendations [19, 21].

Studies with inclusion criteria of EF < 45% are better in terms of selecting moderate to severe systolic dysfunction. The others that had a wide range of ejection fraction (including mild and low normal ejection fraction) could have a diluted effect of severity – as it would not be expected that patients with an ejection fraction of 50% (low normal) would have similar self-management issues or similar re-admission rates for decompensations as those with ejection fraction 30%.

A lack of studies exploring the impairment of specific cognitive domains or dementia subtypes (e.g. vascular, frontotemporal etc) and their involvement in all aspects of self-management makes it difficult to definitively identify the most effective recommendations to manage CI persons with HF.

Implications for health policy

Persons with CI and HF require more resources and support in the community to carry out self-care tasks compared to their non-CI counterparts. Primary care and community services should be re-designed to evaluate and cater to individual's self-care needs. The relationship between CI and self-care ability in HF is quite prominent, however, effectiveness of programs to assist those with CI and their carers needs to be further elucidated. Programs may have differential benefits based on cognition, support and demographic factors so these need to be further characterized to improve management and outcomes for these persons in the community. Table 4 outlines advice generated for clinical use.

Generalizability

The aforementioned findings may be applied widely at the patient level as demographic characteristics of subjects were largely similar where impairments in cognitive domains were not based on geography or ethnicity. The present review includes articles spanning twelve years (2005–2016), therefore assessment and interpretations of CI, as well as the diagnostic criteria for dementia/CI may have varied across time.

Conclusion

Managing persons with HF and CI is particularly difficult. Decrements in cognitive domains adversely impacts self care abilities of these individuals, ultimately leading to poor outcomes. Clinicians need to be aware of the differential impacts of impairments in cognitive domains and tailor their management accordingly. Regular screening tests for higher order functions along with those for global cognitive function in the older patients with HF are necessary if optimum self-care is to be supported. Awareness of other factors such as depression, self-confidence and access to supports may also modulate self-care ability. A holistic, multifactorial approach is required to improve outcomes in this particularly vulnerable population with HF and CI.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Table S1. DSM V Criteria for Diagnosing Major & Minor Neurocognitive Disorder (NCD)*. Table S2. Search terms used for literature search. Table S3. Conversion of scales reporting severity of comorbid conditions [58–60]. Figure S1. PRISMA flow diagram of identification, screening, and inclusion of eligible articles. (DOCX 49 kb)

Abbreviations

ADLs: Activities of daily living; CI: Cognitive impairment; DSST: Digit symbol substitution test; EHFScB-9: European heart failure self-care behaviour scale; HF: Heart failure; IADLs: Independent activities of daily living; KCCQ: Kansas City cardiomyopathy questionnaire; K-MMSE: Korean version mini mental state examination; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; MMSE: Mini mental state examination; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment; NYHA: New York heart association; SCHFI: Self Care of Heart Failure Index; SLUMS: St. Louis University mental status exam

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article and its supplementary information files.

Authors’ contributions

All authors listed have contributed sufficiently to the project to be included as authors as outlined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors and all those who are qualified as authors are listed in the author byline. Specific contributions from individual authors: JL (Lead Author): Development of concept and design of the work, acquisition of the work, analysis, interpretation of data, drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. TP: Analysis, interpretation of data, drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. SN: Analysis, interpretation of data, drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. MD: Analysis, interpretation of data, drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
appropriately investigated and resolved. MJ. Analysis, interpretation of data, drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. JEI. Development of concept and design of the work, acquisition of the work, analysis, interpretation of data, drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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