

Heart Failure — One-Page Clinical Map · الخريطة السريرية

Heart failure in one flow — trace every finding back to congestion, perfusion, or compensation.

Cardiac abnormality → impaired pumping and/or filling → ↓ effective forward flow and/or ↑ filling pressures → SNS + RAAS activation → vasoconstriction + Na⁺/water retention → pulmonary/systemic congestion + ↑ cardiac workload → symptoms/signs → assess congestion + perfusion → investigate phenotype/cause → decongest when overloaded + phenotype-appropriate therapy + nursing surveillance/education → detect red flags early.

Left-pressure clues (lungs)

- Dyspnea, orthopnea, PND
- Crackles; hypoxemia when severe

Right-pressure clues (systemic veins)

- JVD, dependent edema
- Hepatomegaly / ascites, abdominal fullness

Perfusion clues

- Mental status, BP trend
- Skin temperature / refill, urine output, fatigue

Never forget triggers

- Ischemia, arrhythmia, infection
- Uncontrolled BP, nonadherence
- High sodium/volume load, NSAIDs

Red flags → escalate

- Severe respiratory distress, hypoxemia
- Shock / hypoperfusion, syncope
- Dangerous arrhythmia, acute confusion
- Oliguria, chest pain, rapid worsening

بالعربية — الفكرة في سطر

خلل قلبي → ضعف ضخ/امتلاء → ! تدفق أمامي و/أو 1 ضغوط امتلاء → تفعيل SNS + RAAS → احتقان + زيادة العبء → أعراض وعلامات → قيم الاحتقان والتروية → افحص ال phenotype والسبب → أزل الاحتقان وعالج حسب ال phenotype → راقب وثقف → التقط ال red flags مبكراً. الرتتان = ضغط أيسر، الأوردة الجهازية = ضغط أيمن، والتروية تحدّد الأولوية.