hospital stay and readmission rates (figures 1 and 2), as well as in improving patients’ left ventricular ejection fraction, 6 min walk distance, quality of life, and compliance to diet and medications.

REFERENCES

Abstract 7 Figure 1  Hospital readmission rates for patients attending the Queen Elizabeth Hospital HF nurse clinic in 2016 and outcome measurement in 2017

Abstract 7 Figure 2  Length of hospital stay (LOS) for patients attending the Queen Elizabeth Hospital HF nurse clinic in 2016 and outcome measurement in 2017

Frailty is a condition that is characterised by reduced physiological reserve. Multiple instruments have been developed to measure frailty mainly in community-dwelling elderly people.¹ We have adapted one of these instruments, the Fried frailty phenotype, to assess frailty in patients with...

REVERSIBILITY OF FRAILTY IN LVAD AND HEART TRANSPLANT PATIENTS
Peter S Macdonald. Heart Transplant Unit, St Vincent’s Hospital and University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
10.1136/heartasia-2019-apahff.8

Frailty is a condition that is characterised by reduced physiological reserve. Multiple instruments have been developed to measure frailty mainly in community-dwelling elderly people.¹ We have adapted one of these instruments, the Fried frailty phenotype, to assess frailty in patients with...
advanced heart failure (AHF) referred for consideration of ventricular assist device (VAD) implantation and/or heart transplantation (HTx).

Since 2013, when possible all AHF patients referred to our centre have been assessed for frailty. Fried’s five physical domains – exhaustion, grip-strength, mobility, appetite and physical inactivity ( frail >3/5), as well as cognitive impairment (MoCA ≤26) and depression (DMI >9) were assessed.

We have demonstrated that frailty is associated with increased mortality in patients with AHF2 3 and increased morbidity and mortality after VAD implantation and after heart transplantation.4

Despite the increased morbidity and mortality post-intervention, physical frailty is reversible in the majority of patients undergoing bridge-to-transplant VAD implantation and HTxs. Of the individual frailty domains, change in hand-grip strength is the least sensitive indicator of improved frailty status.

Future goals or challenges in frailty research in the setting of AHF include the development of a universally accepted frailty measurement, the development of measures that distinguish reversible from irreversible frailty, and the role of pre-habilitation in reducing frailty-associated morbidity and mortality after VAD or HTx.

REFERENCES

TRANSITIONAL STATES IN FRAILTY: IMPLICATIONS FOR END OF LIFE SUPPORT IN HEART FAILURE
Jenny SW Lee. Department of Medicine and Geriatrics, Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital and Tai Po Hospital, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong SAR

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The frailty syndrome is defined as the loss of reserve in multiple physiological systems that occur with ageing. Frailty can result in vulnerability to any minor disturbances and exposes older adults to an array of adverse health outcomes such as falls, fractures, hospitalisations, and mortality. The most common phenotype associated with frailty is sarcopenia, the age-related loss of skeletal muscle mass and function. The heart is a muscular structure, yet we do not understand whether the decline in cardiac function in old age is directly related to sarcopenia. However, there has recently been increasing interests in the correlation between heart failure and frailty status. Moreover, frailty is a reversible process. Overseas and local data have confirmed that up to a quarter of those in the pre-frail status can revert to the robust state. This presentation is focused on the evidence in reversing frailty, and examines options in improving the function of older heart failure patients.

HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE FOR ADVANCED CARDIAC DISEASES IN HONG KONG
Raymond SK Lo. Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Chinese University of Hong Kong; Hospice and Palliative Care, New Territories East Cluster, Hospital Authority, Hong Kong SAR

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Advanced cardiac diseases are common non-cancer conditions that require good palliative care. Palliative Care should embrace both cancer and non-cancer conditions, and is applicable early in the course of illness, in conjunction with other therapies. There is a high prevalence of symptoms and distress in heart failure (HF) necessitating palliative care, which include not just dyspnoea and oedema but also a range of other symptoms that are all sub-optimally controlled at the end of life.1

For patients with HF, palliative care attends to physical, psychological, social and spiritual distress, caring for both patients and families with optimisation of quality of life.2 Palliative care also facilitates communication and complex decision-making with advance care planning. Palliative support should be offered once there is a need. Prognostic indicators