

Diet or Exercise on Peak Oxygen Consumption and Quality of Life in Diastolic Heart Failure?

Leonardo Roever^{1*} and Anaisa Silva Roerver Borges²

¹Federal University of Uberlândia, Department of Clinical Research, Brazil

²Master Institute of Education President Antonio Carlos - IMEPAC-Araguari, Brazil

*Corresponding author: Leonardo Roever, Federal University of Uberlândia, Av. Pará, 1720 - Bairro Umuarama, Uberlândia MG CEP 38400-902 Brazil, Tel: +553488039878; E-mail: leonardoroever@hotmail.com

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Introduction

Exercise for patients with cardiovascular disease is recommended by practice guidelines, and includes multifaceted interventions to improve atherosclerotic risk, lifestyle, exercise capacity, quality of life (QOL), increases life expectancy, suppresses hospitalization frequency and has been shown to be cost-effective [1-5].

Kitzman and colleagues evaluated a total of 92 participants. The study design was a randomized, attention-controlled, 2 × 2 factorial trial. The intervention consisted of 20 weeks of diet, exercise, or both; attention control consisted of telephone calls every two weeks. The study investigators randomized participants to exercise, diet, exercise + diet, and control. The main outcome measures were peak oxygen consumption (POC) and QOL measured by the Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire [6].

Exercise attendance was 84% (standard deviation [SD], 14%) and diet adherence was 99% (SD, 1%). Using main-effects analysis, the study investigators found POC consumption increased significantly with both interventions: exercise, 1.2 ml/kg body mass/min (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.7-1.7; $p < 0.001$); diet, 1.3 ml/kg body mass/min (95% CI, 0.8-1.8; $P < 0.001$). The combination of exercise was diet + additive (complementary) for POC (joint effect, +2.5 mL/kg/min substantially greater than the accepted clinically meaningful increase of 1.0 ml/kg/min). The study investigators found statistically significant change in the Minnesota Living With Heart Failure overall score with exercise and diet with (main effect: exercise, -1 unit [95% CI, -8 to 5], $p = 0.70$; diet, -6 units [95% CI, -12 to 1], $p = 0.008$). The change in POC positively correlated with the percent

change in lean body mass ($r = 0.32$; $p = 0.003$) and the change in thigh muscle: intermuscular fat ratio ($r = 0.27$; $p = 0.02$). Body weight decreased by 7% (7 kg [SD 1]) in the diet group, 3% (4 kg [SD 1]) in the exercise group, 10% (11 kg [SD 1]) in the exercise + diet group, and 1% (1 kg [SD, 1]) in the control group [6].

In obese older patients with clinically stable diastolic HF, caloric restriction or aerobic exercise training increased exercise capacity, and neither intervention had a significant effect on QOL.

References

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