Qiliqiangxin in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction

Conclusion



The traditional Chinese medicine qiliqiangxin reduces hospitalisation for HF and CV death in patients with heart failure (HF) and a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF).

Impact on clinical practice



The findings demonstrate meaningful clinical benefit with qiliqiangxin in patients with HFrEF and support its use as an adjunct therapy.

Study objectives



The QUEST trial evaluated the clinical efficacy and safety of qiliqiangxin on major HF outcomes in HFrEF patients.

Study population

Adult HFrEF patients

- with a left ventricular ejection fraction ≤40%
- with NT-proBNP ≥450 pg/ml
- had been on a stable standardised baseline treatment regimen for ≥2 weeks prior to enrolment

Where?

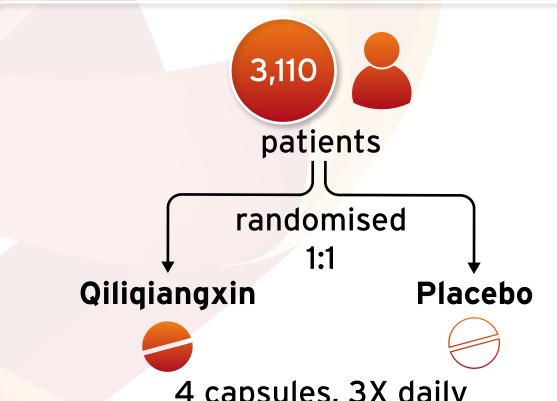


China and Hong Kong
SAR of China



133 hospitals

Who and what?



4 capsules, 3X daily on top of standard medications for chronic HF



Median follow-up

▶ 18.3 months

Primary endpoint

Composite of rehospitalisation for worsening HF or CV death

Rate% 25.02%

30.03 %

Hazard ratio 0.78 95% CI 0.68-0.90; p<0.001

Effect related to

Rehospitalisation for worsening HF reduced with





versus



Hazard ratio 0.76 95% CI 0.64-0.90; p=0.002

CV death reduced with





versus



Hazard ratio 0.83 95% CI 0.68-0.996; p=0.045

