

Differential clinical characteristics and prognosis of intraventricular conduction defects in patients with chronic heart failure

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Aims

Intraventricular conduction defects (IVCDs) can impair prognosis of heart failure (HF), but their specific impact is not well established. This study aimed to analyse the clinical profile and outcomes of HF patients with LBBB, right bundle branch block (RBBB), left anterior fascicular block (LAFB), and no IVCDs.

Methods and results

Clinical variables and outcomes after a median follow-up of 21 months were analysed in 1762 patients with chronic HF and LBBB ($n = 532$), RBBB ($n = 134$), LAFB ($n = 154$), and no IVCDs ($n = 942$). LBBB was associated with more marked LV dilation, depressed LVEF, and mitral valve regurgitation. Patients with RBBB presented overt signs of congestive HF and depressed right ventricular motion. The LAFB group presented intermediate clinical characteristics, and patients with no IVCDs were more often women with less enlarged left ventricles and less depressed LVEF. Death occurred in 332 patients (interannual mortality = 10.8%); cardiovascular in 257, extravascular in 61, and of unknown origin in 14 patients. Cardiac death occurred in 230 (pump failure in 171 and sudden death in 59). An adjusted Cox model showed higher risk of cardiac death and pump failure death in the LBBB and RBBB than in the LAFB and the no IVCD groups.

Conclusion

LBBB and RBBB are associated with different clinical profiles and both are independent predictors of increased risk of cardiac death in patients with HF. A more favourable prognosis was observed in patients with LAFB and in those free of IVCDs. Further research in HF patients with RBBB is warranted.

Keywords

Heart failure • Bundle branch block • Outcomes • Prognosis

Introduction

Intraventricular conduction defects (IVCDs) can probably impair the clinical course and outcomes of patients with chronic heart failure (HF) since delayed activation of either the right or left ventricle shortens the duration of the ventricular diastolic

filling period, and this in turn reduces the stroke volume and cardiac output.^{1,2} Moreover, the systolic and diastolic ventricular asynchrony originating due to the abnormal cardiac activation sequence^{3,4} will worsen the already depressed cardiac output and favour further ventricular volume remodelling.^{5,6}

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Clinical registries that have analysed the prognostic implications of bundle branch block in patients with HF^{7–12} reported different results. Whereas the presence of LBBB emerges as an independent prognostic marker in some studies^{7,9,10} others found a higher mortality linked to the presence of right bundle branch block (RBBB).^{11,12} Differences in the length of the follow-up period (from 1 up to 5 years)^{7,10} may account to some extent for the reported prognostic differences, although the categorization of patients and the analysis of the causes of death would certainly play an important role. Indeed, vital status or all-cause mortality instead of a more precise assessment of different causes of cardiac death are presently determined in most studies. On the other hand, the clinical characteristics associated with different IVCDs cannot be well established because echocardiographic data are not reported in all studies and, moreover, they lack information on relevant features such as LV and left atrial size, or mitral valve assessment.^{7,10,12,13}

This study was therefore undertaken to determine the clinical characteristics and 21-month follow-up outcomes of chronic HF in relation to the presence of LBBB, RBBB, and LAFB, and the absence of IVCDs.

Methods

Study population

We screened 2254 patients with chronic HF entered in the Spanish Network for the Study of Heart Failure (REDINSCOR).¹⁴ Patients were consecutively recruited between January 2007 and January 2011 at HF units in 18 hospitals. Inclusion criteria were: (i) age older than 18 years; and (ii) prior hospital admission (>24 h) due to HF and at least one echocardiographic abnormality (LVEF \leq 40%, LV end-diastolic diameter \geq 60 mm, altered LV relaxation indicating diastolic dysfunction, or thickness of interventricular septum/LV posterior wall \geq 14 mm). All patients were symptomatic (functional NYHA class II–IV) and were treated according to the established clinical guidelines. Exclusion criteria were: (i) reversible acute HF; (ii) severe valvular disease amenable to surgical repair; (iii) right HF secondary to chronic cor pulmonale; and (iv) concomitant terminal disease. The investigation conforms with the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. The protocol was approved by the ethics committees of all centres, and all patients gave written informed consent to participate in the study.

Study variables

Data were collected using specifically designed web forms, and quality control was carried out every month. We recorded 93 clinical variables at study inclusion, and standard criteria were used to define them. Cardiovascular risk factors were eventually coded as dichotomous variables (yes/no). Central obesity was defined as abdominal circumference \geq 88 cm in women and \geq 102 cm in men.¹⁵ Body mass index (kg/m^2) was entered as a continuous variable. Anaemia was defined as haemoglobin $<$ 120 g/L for women and $<$ 130 g/L for men.¹⁶ The plasma levels of NT-proBNP and BNP were dichotomized for a cut-off value of $>$ 118.2 pmol/L and $>$ 43.41 pmol/L, respectively.¹⁷ The LV mass was determined according to previously published methods.¹⁸ The LV relaxation parameters were calculated according to transmitral flow patterns.¹⁹ Right ventricular (RV) function was estimated by tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE).²⁰ The estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was calculated using the MDRD (Modification of Diet in Renal Disease) method.²¹ Plasma

levels of cardiac troponin I or T were considered 'high' according to the reference cut-off value for each hospital.

Left bundle branch block was defined by a prolonged QRS duration of \geq 0.12 s associated with a broad, notched R wave without q waves in leads I, aVL, and V6, and an rS pattern in lead V1. RBBB was characterized by prolonged QRS duration of \geq 0.12 s associated with an R, rSR', or qR wave in lead V1; wide, slurred S waves in leads I, aVL, V5, and V6; and a wide terminal r wave in aVR. LAFB was defined by leftward axis deviation of -45° or more associated with qR wave in leads I and aVL and an rS pattern in leads II, III, and aVF.

Follow-up

Follow-up data were obtained from the outpatient annual visits or from the readmission and event reports. Total mortality included all cardiac and non-cardiac deaths. Cardiac mortality included death due to pump failure and sudden death. Pump failure death included patients dying because of refractory HF and patients undergoing urgent cardiac transplantation. Sudden death was defined as an unexpected natural death with no apparent cause occurring $<$ 1 h after the onset of symptoms. Patients lost to follow-up and those submitted to non-emergency heart transplant were censored for the analysis. The reported deaths were reviewed by an *ad hoc* committee.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) and the categorical variables are presented as frequency and percentage. Differences in the categorical variables were assessed by the χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test, and differences in continuous variables were analysed by analysis of variance (ANOVA). A multivariate analysis (Cox model) was built to assess the influence of the different IVCDs on survival, and a Cox proportional hazard regression model was used to identify independent predictors of readmissions and cardiac death for each IVCD. Variables showing a significant level in the univariate model ($P <$ 0.1) were thereafter included in the multivariate Cox model following a backward stepwise approach. The final model was adjusted for those variables categorized as clinically relevant. Moreover, confounding variables were included when they carry a change of the effect on the hazard ratio $>$ 10%.²² The proportionality assumption of the models was verified using time-dependent variables. Variables with $>$ 10% of missing data were not included in the Cox models, and a multivariate regression imputation was applied, whenever necessary.²³ A two-sided $P <$ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using SPSS (v 19.0) software.

Results

Clinical characteristics

Among the 2254 patients screened, 532 (23.6%) presented LBBB, 134 (6%) RBBB, 154 (6.8%) LAFB, and 942 (41.8%) no IVCDs at inclusion. The remaining 492 patients (21.8%) presented left posterior fascicular block ($n = 14$), combined BBB ($n = 87$), non-specific intraventricular conduction ($n = 131$), and ventricular pacing rhythm ($n = 260$), and they were not included in the analysis. Thus, the final study population consisted of 1762 patients (mean age 66 years, 68% men, 57% in NYHA class III–IV, mean LVEF of 36%).

As shown in Table 1, there were significant clinical differences between the study groups. Patients with LBBB had a more frequent history of dilated cardiomyopathy and presented with the most

Table 1 Baseline clinical characteristics of 1762 patients with and without intraventricular conduction defects

Variables	LBBB (n = 532, 30.2%)	RBBB (n = 134, 7.6%)	LAFB (n = 154, 8.7%)	No IVCDs (n = 942, 53.5%)	P-value
Age, years	66.8 ± 11.6	67.6 ± 12.6	68.5 ± 13.8	64.7 ± 13.7	<0.001
Sex, male	380 (71%)	101 (75%)	108 (70%)	610 (65%)	0.011
Diabetes mellitus	209 (39%)	58 (43%)	53 (34%)	406 (43%)	0.146
Hypertension	351 (66%)	98 (73%)	111 (72%)	639 (68%)	0.282
Prior AMI	176 (33%)	59 (44%)	45 (29%)	352 (37%)	0.023
Ischaemic heart disease	228 (43%)	70 (52%)	61 (40%)	450 (48%)	0.047
Dilated cardiomyopathy	210 (39%)	21 (16%)	49 (32%)	215 (23%)	<0.0001
BMI, kg/m ²	28.3 ± 4.6	29.3 ± 5.8	28.7 ± 4.2	29.2 ± 5.4	0.011
Central obesity	299 (56%)	91 (68%)	87 (56%)	586 (62%)	0.025
NYHA class, III–IV	316 (59%)	75 (56%)	98 (64%)	512 (54%)	0.081
Orthopnoea	222 (42%)	64 (48%)	76 (49%)	348 (37%)	0.004
Nocturnal dyspnoea	102 (19%)	38 (28%)	36 (23%)	176 (19%)	0.042
Third heart sound	95 (18%)	23 (17%)	14 (9%)	104 (11%)	<0.001
Lower limb oedema	137 (26%)	58 (43%)	54 (35%)	270 (29%)	<0.001
Jugular ingurgitation	129 (24%)	37 (28%)	43 (28%)	168 (18%)	<0.001
Hepatomegaly	76 (14%)	32 (24%)	17 (11%)	108 (11%)	<0.001
Hepatjugular reflex	91 (17%)	27 (20%)	33 (21%)	124 (13%)	0.011
Ascites	27 (5%)	16 (12%)	9 (6%)	48 (5%)	0.013
RR interval, ms	826 ± 168	801 ± 169	817 ± 162	808 ± 175	0.223
QRS duration, ms	148 ± 28	135 ± 28	111 ± 25	98 ± 20	<0.0001
AF/flutter	125 (23%)	44 (33%)	37 (24%)	260 (28%)	0.098
LVEDD, mm	65 ± 10	57 ± 10	61 ± 11	58 ± 10	<0.0001
Indexed LVEDD, mm/m ²	34 ± 6	30 ± 6	32 ± 6	30 ± 6	<0.0001
RVEDD, mm ^a	31 ± 7	32 ± 8	32 ± 7	31 ± 7	0.190
Indexed RVEDD, mm/m ^{2a}	16 ± 4	17 ± 5	17 ± 4	16 ± 4	0.279
LVEF, %	29 ± 10	39 ± 15	36 ± 16	39 ± 16	<0.0001
LV mass, g	404 ± 123	351 ± 103	372 ± 119	348 ± 121	<0.0001
LV mass index, g/m ²	212 ± 62	182 ± 55	196 ± 60	181 ± 64	<0.0001
LA, mm	48 ± 9	49 ± 9	48 ± 7	46 ± 8	<0.001
Indexed LA, mm/m ²	25 ± 5	25 ± 6	25 ± 5	24 ± 5	<0.001
Septal thickness, mm	11 ± 3	12 ± 3	12 ± 3	12 ± 3	<0.0001
LV posterior wall, mm	11 ± 2	11 ± 3	11 ± 2	11 ± 2	0.126
Mitral regurgitation, III/IV	141 (27%)	18 (13%)	20 (13%)	145 (15%)	<0.0001
Normal RV motion	393 (74%)	93 (69%)	111 (72%)	764 (81%)	<0.001
Abnormal LV relaxation	157 (36%)	41 (34%)	46 (37%)	337 (40%)	0.351
Pseudonormal LV relaxation	66 (15%)	18 (15%)	14 (11%)	114 (13%)	0.696
Restrictive LV relaxation	101 (23%)	25 (21%)	25 (20%)	166 (20%)	0.587
Haemoglobin, g/L	131 ± 20	131 ± 21	130 ± 18	132 ± 21	0.779
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	67 ± 25	68 ± 29	66 ± 27	70 ± 27	0.052
NT-proBNP or BNP high ^b	292 (70%)	69 (64%)	83 (72%)	438 (60%)	0.003
ACE inhibitor	356 (67%)	93 (69%)	107 (69%)	618 (66%)	0.684
ARB	118 (22%)	27 (20%)	29 (19%)	206 (22%)	0.799
RAAS blockade	462 (87%)	117 (87%)	135 (88%)	805 (85%)	0.792
Beta-blockers	442 (83%)	102 (76%)	115 (75%)	755 (80%)	0.067
Aldosterone antagonists	332 (62%)	71 (53%)	94 (61%)	467 (50%)	<0.0001
Digoxin	132 (25%)	36 (27%)	43 (28%)	191 (20%)	0.042
Loop diuretics	468 (88%)	116 (87%)	141 (92%)	748 (79%)	<0.0001
Antithrombotics	271 (51%)	79 (59%)	71 (46%)	542 (58%)	0.009
Anticoagulants	226 (42%)	62 (46%)	74 (48%)	368 (39%)	0.090
Erythropoietin stimulation	2 (0.37%)	1 (0.74%)	3 (1.94%)	7 (0.74%)	0.257

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Variables	LBBB (n = 532, 30.2%)	RBBB (n = 134, 7.6%)	LAFB (n = 154, 8.7%)	No IVCDs (n = 942, 53.5%)	P-value
ICD	59 (11%)	12 (9%)	13 (8%)	70 (7%)	0.125
CRT/CRT-D	26 (5%)	4 (3%)	9 (6%)	12 (1%)	<0.001

Qualitative data are presented as absolute frequencies and percentages. Quantitative data are expressed as mean \pm SD.

AMI, acute myocardial infarction; BMI, body mass index; CRT-D, CRT with cardioverter defibrillation function; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate (MDRD method); ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; IVCD, intraventricular conduction defect; LA, left atrium; LAFB, left anterior fascicular block; LVEDD, left ventricular end-diastolic diameter; RAAS blockade, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blockade; RBBB, right bundle branch block; RVEDD, right ventricular end-diastolic diameter.

^aValid cases: 1054 (60%).

^bValid cases: 1368 (78%).

Table 2 Readmissions and mortality rates in heart failure patients with and without intraventricular conduction defects after a median follow-up of 21 months

Variables	LBBB (n = 532, 30.2%)	RBBB (n = 134, 7.6%)	LAFB (n = 154, 8.7%)	No IVCDs (n = 942, 53.5%)	P-value
Readmissions ^a					
All-cause readmission	219 (41%)	52 (39%)	46 (30%)	282 (30%)	<0.0001
Heart failure	128 (24%)	36 (27%)	37 (24%)	197 (21%)	0.289
Myocardial ischaemia	35 (7%)	12 (9%)	6 (4%)	59 (6%)	0.370
Arrhythmias	102 (19%)	16 (12%)	13 (8%)	63 (7%)	<0.0001
ICD	23 (4%)	4 (3%)	7 (5%)	36 (4%)	0.873
CRT/CRT-D	72 (14%)	5 (4%)	2 (1%)	10 (1%)	<0.0001
Cardiac transplantation	23 (4%)	5 (4%)	7 (5%)	23 (2%)	0.190
Mortality					
All-cause mortality	125 (23%)	36 (27%)	31 (20%)	140 (15%)	<0.0001
Cardiovascular death	99 (19%)	27 (20%)	25 (16%)	106 (11%)	<0.001
Cardiac death	94 (18%)	24 (18%)	21 (14%)	91 (10%)	<0.0001
Pump failure	66 (12%)	23 (17%)	18 (12%)	64 (7%)	<0.0001
Sudden	28 (5%)	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	27 (3%)	0.019
Vascular	5 (1%)	3 (2%)	4 (3%)	15 (2%)	0.308
Extravascular	21 (4%)	5 (4%)	6 (4%)	29 (3%)	0.750
Unknown cause	5 (0.9%)	4 (3.0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.5%)	0.037

^aOne or more readmissions for the same cause.

CRT-D, cardiac resynchronization therapy with cardioverter defibrillation function; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; IVCD, intraventricular conduction defect; LAFB, left anterior fascicular block; RBBB, right bundle branch block.

dilated and weighted LV, more advanced mitral valve regurgitation, largest QRS duration, and most depressed LVEF. Patients with RBBB had a more frequent history of ischaemic heart disease and prior myocardial infarction, a greatest proportion of central obesity, signs of left and right HF, and abnormal RV motion at echocardiography. Patients with LAFB presented an intermediate proportion of risk factors and degree of structural and functional cardiac involvement, and had a lower prevalence of previous myocardial infarction than patients with LBBB or RBBB. However, deterioration of the NYHA functional class and presence of signs of left and right HF remained highly expressed in patients with LAFB. Patients free of IVCDs were more often women, with less enlarged left ventricles and less depressed LVEF. The mean haemoglobin values were normal, but anaemia was present in 673 patients

(38%). Anaemic patients were distributed similarly among the study groups, and had lower GFR (61 vs. 73 mL/min/1.73 m²) and received more antithrombotics (63% vs. 49%) and diuretics (88% vs. 81%) than non-anaemic patients ($P < 0.001$). Erythropoietin-stimulating agents were administered in 13 patients (0.73%).

The percentage of drug prescription varied among the study categories. Patients with LBBB tended to receive more beta-blockers, whereas loop diuretics were used more in patients with RBBB or LAFB. At the end of the follow-up, the total percentage of patients with ACE inhibitors changed from 68% at inclusion to 63% ($P < 0.001$), aldosterone antagonists from 54% to 51% ($P = 0.012$), and diuretics from 82% to 78% ($P < 0.001$), but the percentage of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) blockers

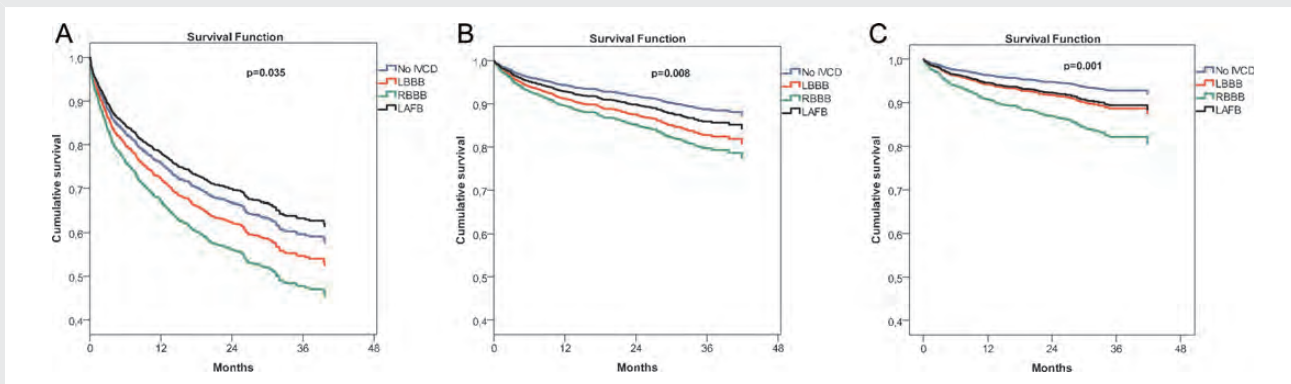


Figure 1 Adjusted Cox model survival curves for readmissions (A), cardiac death (B), and pump failure death (C) in patients with chronic heart failure with and without intraventricular conduction defects (IVCDs) after a median follow-up of 21 months. LAFB, left anterior fascicular block; LBBB, left bundle branch block; RBBB, right bundle branch block.

(88%) and beta-blockers (82%) remained the same. Similar trends were observed in all four study groups.

An implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) was inserted in 154 patients before inclusion (Table 1), and 70 devices (Table 2) were implanted during the follow-up (65 new implants and 5 reimplants). The proportion of implanted ICDs among the four groups did not differ significantly. CRT was applied to 140 patients (51 before inclusion and 89 during the follow-up), and in 117 of them (83%) an ICD was added to the CRT (CRT-D). Thus, the total number of patients with ICD either alone or in combination with CRT was 330 (19% of the study cohort). The percentage of implantation of a CRT/CRT-D was 18% in LBBB, 7% in RBBB, 7% in LAFB, and 2% in the no IVCD group ($P < 0.001$). In 69% of cases, the ICD was implanted for primary prevention and 18% of patients received appropriate shocks to treat severe ventricular arrhythmias.

Outcomes

Patients were followed for a median of 21 months (interquartile range 11–33) and 15 of them (0.9%) were lost to follow-up. Non-emergency heart transplant was performed in 43 patients (2.4%). There were 666 readmissions due to decompensated HF, 148 due to myocardial ischaemia, and 222 due to arrhythmias. Death occurred in 332 patients (interannual mortality rate of 10.8%). Causes of death were: cardiovascular in 257 (77.4%), extravascular in 61 (18.4%), and of unknown origin in 14 (4.2%) patients. Among the cardiac deaths, 171 were due to pump failure and 59 occurred suddenly. As shown in Table 2, patients with RBBB or LBBB had the highest rates of readmissions and mortality, followed by patients with LAFB, and finally by patients free of IVCDs. After adjustment for age, prior myocardial infarction, diabetes, central obesity, mitral valve regurgitation, signs of left and right HF, LVEF, left atrial size, LV mass, haemoglobin, renal function, ICD, CRT, and drug therapy, the Cox model showed that RBBB and LBBB but not LAFB continued to carry a 21-month mortality risk higher than that of patients free of IVCDs (Figure 1, Table 3). Although not significant, the hazard ratio for readmission, cardiac death, and pump failure death tended to be higher in the RBBB than in the LBBB

Table 3 Hazard ratios for readmissions and cardiac mortality in heart failure patients with and without intraventricular conduction defects after a median follow-up of 21 months

	P-value	HR	95% CI for HR	
			Lower	Upper
All-cause readmission ^a				
LBBB vs. no IVCD	0.123	1.172	0.958	1.433
RBBB vs. no IVCD	0.018	1.433	1.063	1.930
LAFB vs. no IVCD	0.459	0.887	0.646	1.218
Cardiac death ^b				
LBBB vs. no IVCD	0.005	1.579	1.149	2.169
RBBB vs. no IVCD	0.007	1.894	1.192	3.008
LAFB vs. no IVCD	0.336	1.266	0.783	2.049
Pump failure death ^c				
LBBB vs. no IVCD	0.015	1.600	1.097	2.335
RBBB vs. no IVCD	0.0001	2.620	1.603	4.283
LAFB vs. no IVCD	0.139	1.492	0.878	2.535

AMI, acute myocardial infarction; CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate (MDRD method); HR, hazard ratio; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; IVCD, intraventricular conduction defect; LA, left atrial; LAFB, left anterior fascicular block; RAAS blockade: renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blockade; RBBB: right bundle branch block.

^aAdjusted for: age, ICD, CRT, signs of left HF, signs of right HF, LVEF, diabetes mellitus, prior AMI, LV mass index, haemoglobin, eGFR, and loop diuretics.

^bAdjusted for: age, ICD, CRT, signs of left HF, signs of right HF, LVEF, diabetes mellitus, prior AMI, LV mass index, indexed LA diameter, mitral valve regurgitation III/IV, haemoglobin, beta-blockers, and RAAS blockade.

^cAdjusted for: age, ICD, CRT, signs of left HF, signs of right HF, LVEF, diabetes mellitus, LV mass index, indexed LA diameter, haemoglobin, eGFR, beta-blockers, and RAAS blockade.

group. In the multivariate analysis, the most prevailing predictors of these events were diabetes mellitus, prior myocardial infarction, presence of signs of left and right HF, anaemia, and decreased GFR (Supplementary material, Table S1). The beneficial effect of ICD and CRT on cardiac death and pump failure death did not reach

statistical significance. In contrast, prescription of beta-blockers and RAAS blockers predicted significant benefit on mortality risk (Supplementary material, *Table S1*).

During the follow-up, 65 *de novo* cases of IVCDs were recorded: 26 LBBB, 20 RBBB, and 19 LAFB. Patients with new onset of IVCDs continued to be ascribed to the free of IVCDs group because patient categorization was done according to the inclusion ECG.

Discussion

This study provides integrative information on the clinical and prognostic influence of the most frequent IVCDs in a cohort of patients with chronic HF. Differences in the clinical profile and 21-month risk of readmissions and cause of death were observed among patients with LBBB, RBBB, and LAFB, and in those without IVCDs.

Clinical characteristics

A clinical phenotype characterized by LV dilation with markedly depressed systolic function, advanced mitral valve regurgitation, and history of dilated cardiomyopathy was more often observed in patients with LBBB. In contrast, patients with RBBB presented with overt signs of right and left HF, more depressed RV motion at echocardiography, and more frequently reported a history of coronary heart disease. On the other hand, patients with LAFB showed intermediate degrees of structural LV derangements with respect to LBBB and RBBB, although they still presented marked signs of left and right HF and advanced NYHA functional class. Patients free of IVCDs were more often women with less enlarged left ventricles and less depressed LVEF, suggesting a predominance of a diastolic rather than a systolic dysfunctional substrate. The clinical–ECG associations described in this study have not been previously recognized, due to the lack of studies analysing more than two IVCDs in the same cohort. On the other hand, not all studies assessing the prognosis of both LBBB and RBBB in the same series of patients^{8,10–12} have provided echocardiographic information, and, moreover, specific data on relevant structural cardiac features such as LV mass, LV diameter, or LA size, or resynchronization therapies were not reported in these studies. However, specific findings such as the observation of a more advanced mitral valve regurgitation in patients with LBBB in one study,⁸ or the higher prevalence of previous myocardial infarction in HF patients with RBBB reported in three studies^{8,11,12} are in agreement with the clinical patterns found in our patients. Furthermore, there is a coherence between the pharmacological treatment instituted in our patients and their clinical phenotype, since, in accordance with the predominance of LV dilation in patients with LBBB, they received more CRT and beta-blockers. Likewise, patients with RBBB received more loop diuretics in consonance with their advanced signs of congestive HF and greater percentage of depressed RV motion at echocardiography. It is therefore unlikely that the clinical associations observed in our study were fortuitous as they share clinical and pathophysiological plausibility. The mechanistic foundation for the association between LBBB and LV dilation is provided by experimental observations demonstrating that LBBB itself is able to induce LV dilation.⁵ On the other hand, LV dilation could secondarily induce LBBB because the increased wall stress linked to the dilated cavity²⁴ may overstretch the left bundle

branch fibres and then impair conduction through them. An example of impairment of bundle branch conduction secondary to ventricular dilation is the occurrence of RBBB in the course of pulmonary thrombo-embolism.²⁵

Outcomes

The prognosis of LBBB has been assessed in several clinical registries,^{7–12,26,27} and although most of them found a worse outcome in patients with LBBB, other studies reported a more unfavourable prognosis linked to RBBB. In a cohort of 5517 patients with congestive HF,⁷ patients with LBBB ($n = 1391$) showed a higher 1-year all-cause mortality and sudden death than controls free of LBBB. An unfavourable prognosis of LBBB was also observed in a cohort of patients with acute HF 1 year after admission.⁹ However, studies simultaneously comparing the prognosis of LBBB and RBBB in the same cohort of patients have not afforded consistent results since some of these studies report a more unfavourable prognosis in LBBB, whereas others found increased mortality risk in patients with RBBB. Indeed, in a series of 9082 hospitalized HF patients with LBBB ($n = 1480$) and RBBB ($n = 651$) followed for 5 years, the adjusted risk of death was higher in patients with LBBB than in those with RBBB.¹⁰ Likewise, in a cohort of 110 000 subjects free of cardiovascular disease followed up for 9.5 years, 310 subjects developed BBB (LBBB, 112; RBBB, 198), and those with LBBB presented increased prevalence of cardiovascular disease and higher cardiac mortality than age- and sex-matched controls.¹³ In contrast, a study including 3200 hospitalized patients with acute HF showed that rehospitalization and death occurred more frequently in patients with RBBB ($n = 118$) than in those with LBBB ($n = 107$).¹² Likewise, in a cohort of 1888 patients with HF and LVEF $< 50\%$, RBBB ($n = 193$) had a 4-year all-cause mortality higher than LBBB ($n = 306$).¹¹ Finally, a comparable all-cause mortality of LBBB and RBBB was observed in patients with decompensated HF 23 months after being admitted to an intensive care unit.⁸

Over the last 10 years, randomized trials have consistently demonstrated a significant reduction in morbidity and mortality in patients with mild to advanced HF and prolonged QRS complex duration treated with CRT,^{28,29} particularly when an ICD is added to the CRT.²⁹ In our study, the beneficial effect of CRT on mortality in the Cox model did not reach statistical significance even though 83% of the 140 CRT-implanted patients had an added ICD and, therefore, an optimal therapy. A rate of CRT implantation higher than ours could theoretically mitigate the worse prognosis of IVCD, but this cannot be ascertained because the CRT implantation rate is not reported in the above-reviewed studies on the prognosis of BBB. Moreover, CRT implantation rates were largely heterogeneous across the European countries: in 2006 (our study began in January 2007), > 80 devices per million inhabitants were implanted in six countries, whereas < 40 devices per million inhabitants were implanted in another four, including Spain.³⁰

In summary, our study reveals that both LBBB and RBBB are associated with a higher 21-month incidence of cardiac death and pump failure death than for patients with LAFB and patients free of IVCDs. Thus, in addition to the advanced therapies that are currently applied to patients with LBBB (i.e. LV

resynchronization), a search for more specific therapies in HF patients with RBBB is warranted.

Study limitations

Among the initially screened cohort of 2254 patients, there were 492 (21.8%) patients who presented either combined BBB, non-specific IVC, ventricular pacing rhythm, or left posterior fascicular block. These patients were not included because the objective of the study was to analyse the specific influence of the three most common IVCDs.

This study was conducted in tertiary hospitals and, as compared with patients currently attending primary care services, they probably presented with more advanced stages of the disease, as suggested by > 50% of patients in NYHA class III–IV. Therefore, our results apply to patients with well-defined underlying structural derangements and not to patients still in the early stages of the disease. However, knowledge of the prognostic risk factors detected in patients with evolved HF could guide implementation of more appropriate measures to slow the clinical progression of the disease.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at *European Journal of Heart Failure* online.

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