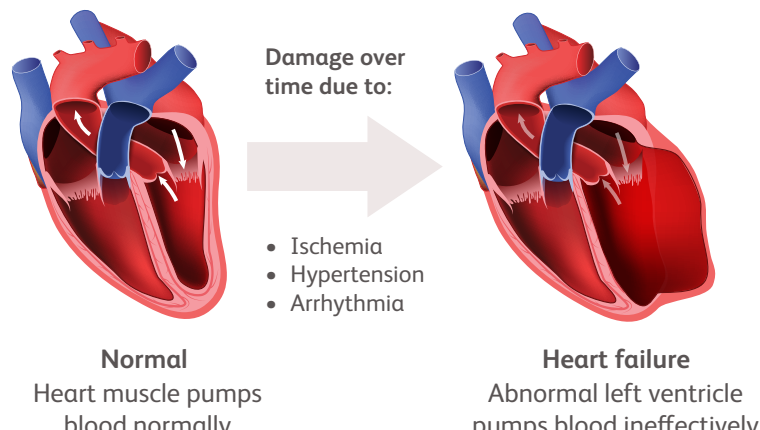


Heart Failure

What is Heart Failure?

Heart failure is a progressive, debilitating disease characterized by a deterioration of heart function and supply of blood to critical organs.¹

Heart failure can be chronic (ongoing) or result in a sudden worsening of symptoms, known as acute decompensated heart failure.²

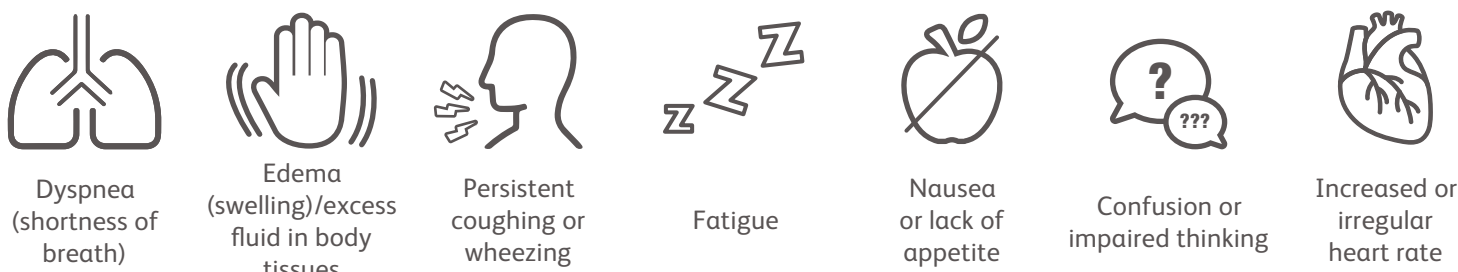


Causes of Heart Failure

Heart failure often develops following other conditions that have impacted the heart, reducing its ability to function properly. Some causes of heart failure might include:^{3,4}

- Coronary artery disease and heart attack
- Faulty heart valves
- High blood pressure
- Myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle)
- Genetic diseases such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (thickening of the heart chamber walls)

Signs and symptoms of heart failure can include:^{5,6}



Prevalence

Approximately **26 million** people worldwide have been diagnosed with heart failure.⁷

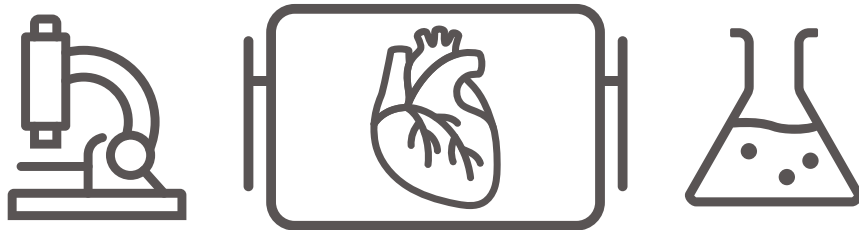
Heart failure is most common in people who are **65 or older**.⁸

Diagnosis

There is no one test that can diagnose heart failure. In addition to tests, physicians consider family history, signs and symptoms, and a physical exam to diagnose the disease.

Tests that can help aid in a diagnosis include:⁹

- Chest x-ray
- Electrocardiogram (EKG)
- Echocardiography
- Exercise stress test
- Blood test



Impact

Heart failure is a serious condition that can have a significant impact on lives:

~50%

of all heart failure patients will die within **five years** of diagnosis¹⁰

~50%

of U.S. patients with diagnosed heart failure are re-hospitalized within **six months**¹¹

~10%

of heart failure patients in the U.S. are at risk for advanced heart failure and require advanced therapies (e.g., transplants, defibrillators, continuous IV medications or assist devices)^{12,13}

If not treated properly, **heart failure can result in serious complications**, including kidney damage or failure, heart valve problems, arrhythmias or liver damage¹⁰

Treatment

Heart failure is a complex disease and might require different treatment options based on a patient's unique disease profile. Some treatment options might include:¹⁴

- Medications such as ACE inhibitors, beta blockers or diuretics
- Surgical procedures such as a heart valve replacement or bypass surgery
- Medical devices such as ventricular assist devices
- Heart transplant

Bristol Myers Squibb is committed to researching and pursuing new treatment options to help deliver transformational medicines for patients with heart failure and other cardiovascular diseases.

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