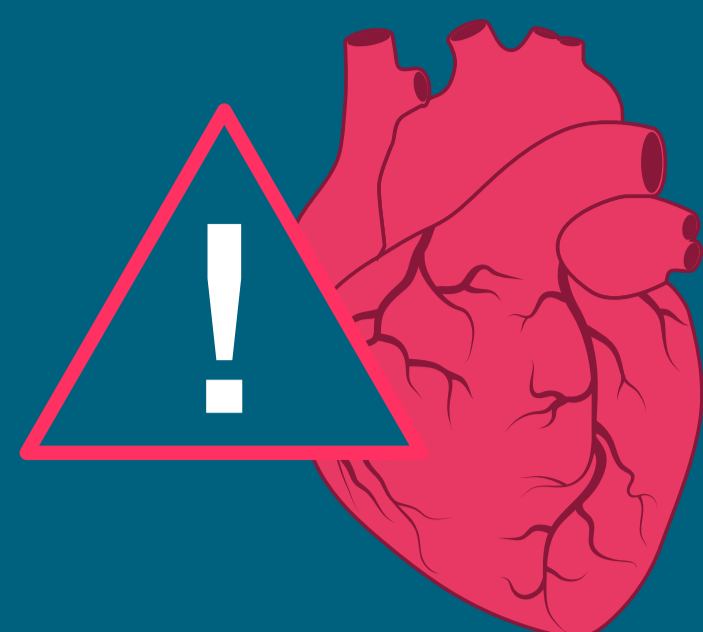


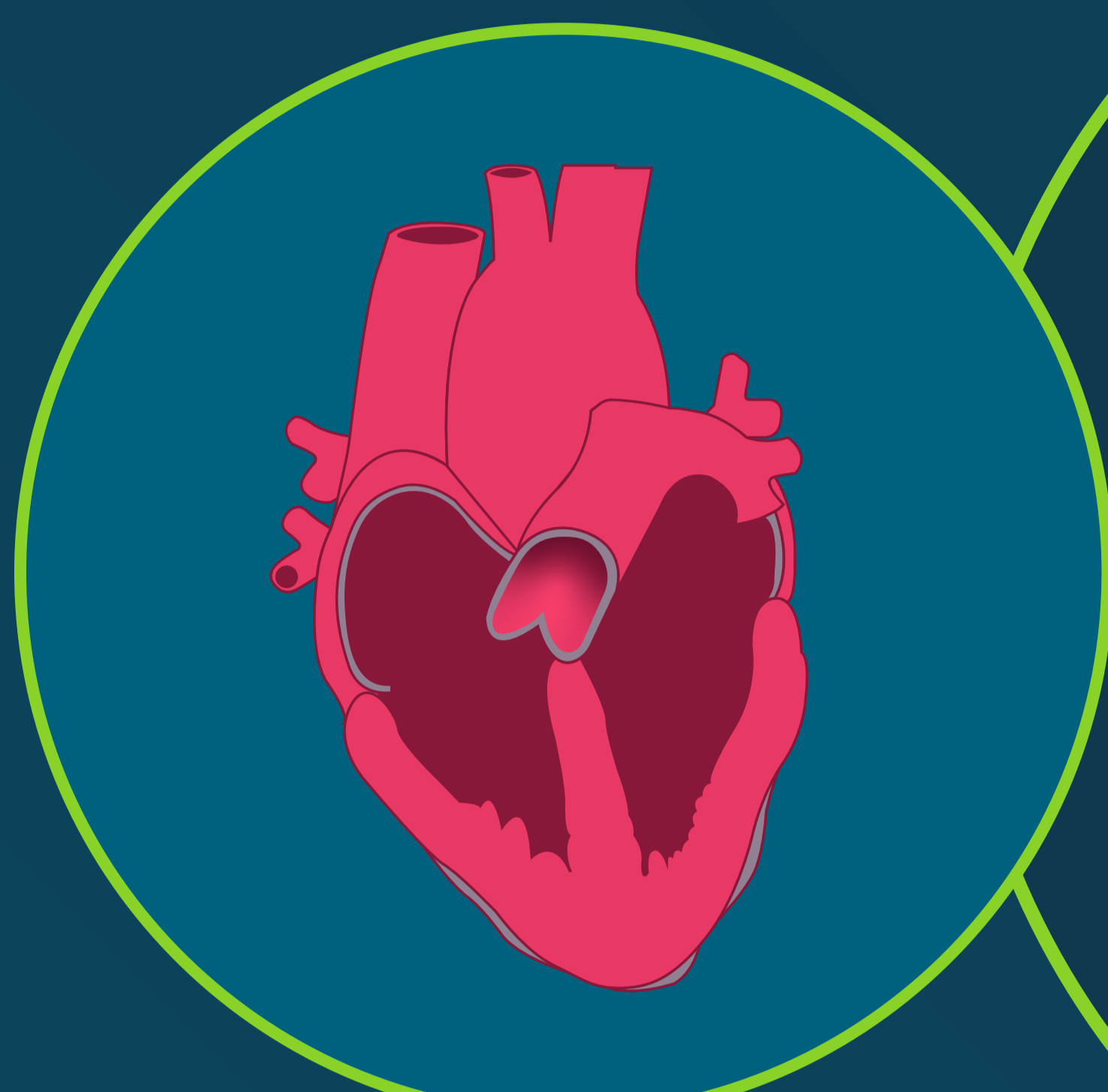
Heart Failure with LVEF > 40%

An unmet medical need



Heart failure (HF) is a complex clinical syndrome, characterized by a progressive decline in the heart's ability to fill and pump enough blood to meet the body's needs for blood and oxygen.¹ It is the fastest growing cardiovascular disease and the leading cause of hospitalization in people over 65.^{2,3}

The left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) is a measurement indicating how much blood the left ventricle pumps out with each contraction.⁴



HF with LVEF > 40% is also known as mildly reduced & preserved ejection fraction⁴

Approximately 50% of HF patients have LVEF > 40%.^{5,6,7}



Time trends suggest LVEF > 40% will soon account for majority of patients hospitalized with HF.⁸

Treating HF with LVEF > 40% has provided a significant challenge for physicians.⁹

Often balancing multiple comorbidities such as hypertension and atrial fibrillation.⁹



Limited approved and guideline-directed treatment options currently available.⁹



HF is a life-changing and extremely debilitating condition.¹⁰

Increased heart rate



Confusion/disorientation



Edema



Patients with HF will experience a range of symptoms including:¹¹



Shortness of breath



Coughing & wheezing



Tiredness/fatigue

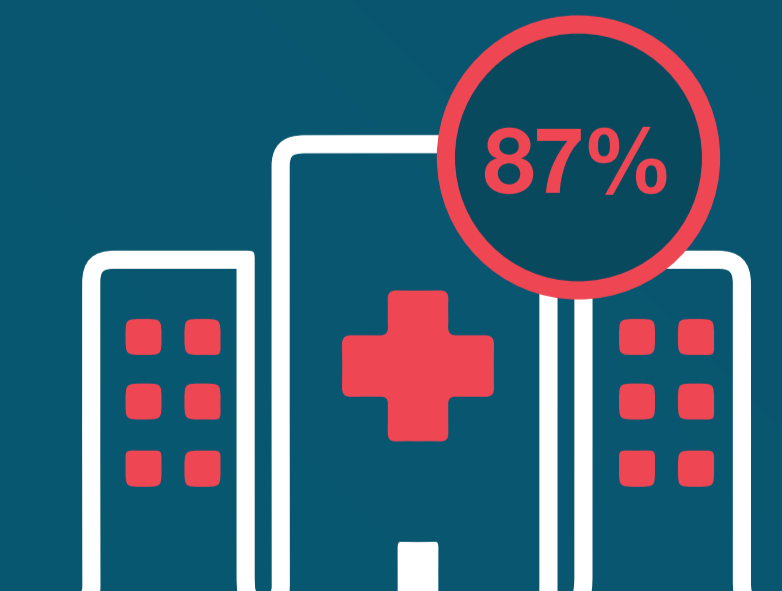


HF is associated with a substantial burden to healthcare systems.



Estimated worldwide expenditure of **\$346 billion.**¹²

Observational studies suggest HF with **LVEF > 40% is responsible for approximately 50%** of all HF associated costs.^{6,7,13}



Hospitalizations are a major driver of healthcare costs associated with HF.¹⁴

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