# **European Journal of Preventive Cardiology**

# A moderate 1-km treadmill walk predicts mortality in men with mid-range left ventricular dysfunction --Manuscript Draft--

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Editor-in-chief

European Journal of Preventive Cardiology

On behalf of my co-authors, I submit for publication on the European Journal of Preventive Cardiology a Letter entitled:

"A moderate 1-km treadmill walk predicts mortality in men with mid-range left ventricular dysfunction"

by:

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I hereby declare that the data presented in this Letter are original and not under consideration or published elsewhere.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

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The manuscript has been modified according to the suggested recommendations.
Best regards,
Simona Mandini, PhD

Response to review

#### **TITLE**

#### A moderate 1-km treadmill walk predicts mortality in men with mid-range left ventricular dysfunction

The prevalence of heart failure considerably increased over the last 3 decades because of the aging population and the improved survival rate after acute cardiac events.<sup>I, II</sup> Clinical and research programs more frequently are directed to patients with severely impaired functional capacity. Nevertheless, heart failure with mid-range left ventricular dysfunction (HFmrEF) has been recently defined as a distinct clinical entity.<sup>III</sup>

Cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF), usually best reflected by peak oxygen consumption (VO₂peak), has been shown to be a powerful and independent prognostic marker in patients with heart failure. CRF has been linked to both cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular outcomes in ambulatory patients with heart failure.

VO<sub>2</sub>peak is strongly related to walking capacity in older adults, XI and among heart failure patients. XII The walking speed maintained during a submaximal 1-km treadmill walk (1k-TWT) has been demonstrated to be a valid and simple tool for VO<sub>2</sub>peak estimation, XII, XIV and is inversely related to survival, XV-XVII and hospitalization, XVIII in outpatients with cardiovascular disease and preserved left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). We examine the association between VO<sub>2</sub>peak estimated by the 1k-TWT and all-cause mortality in men with HFmrEF.

We studied 209 medically stable male outpatients aged  $65 \pm 10$  years, with LVEF  $40\% \pm 5\%$ , referred to our exercise-based secondary prevention program. Each patients performed the moderate perceptually-regulated (11-13 on the 6-20 Borg scale) 1k-TWT. Time to walk 1-km, mean and maximal heart rates during the walk, age, height, and weight were entered into the equations for  $VO_2$ peak estimation. Based on the  $VO_2$ peak, the sample was subdivided into tertiles and mortality risks were calculated during a median follow-up of 9.4 year. The local Ethics Committee approved the study protocol, and all subjects gave written informed consent.

Survival decreased in a graded fashion from the highest  $VO_2$ peak tertile to the lowest tertile (P<0.0001, Figure). During the follow-up period, 23, 11, and 3 all-cause deaths occurred among the lowest, intermediate, and highest  $VO_2$ peak tertile respectively. Mortality rate was independent from traditional cardiovascular risk factors, including LVEF and clinical history. Compared to the lowest tertile (mean walking speed 2.8 km/h), the full-adjusted mortality risk decreased for the second (mean walking speed 3.8 km/h), and third tertile (mean walking speed 4.6 km/h), with Hazard ratios of 0.64 (95%CI: 0.33-1.20, P=0.18), and 0.26 (95%CI: 0.08-0.80, P=0.02), respectively (P for trend <0.0001).

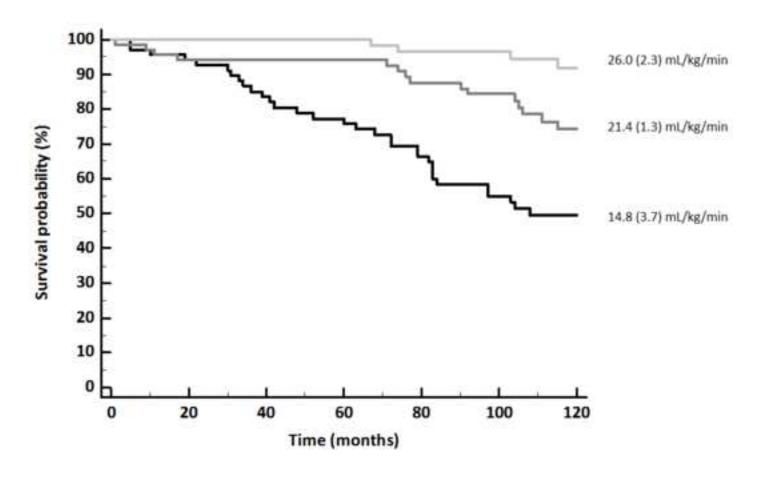
These results are similar to those obtained by other studies in which  $VO_2$  peak was determined by maximal cardiopulmonary exercise testing. Consistent with previous studies, we observed a 24.5% reduction in all-cause mortality associated with each 1-MET increment in  $VO_2$  peak (P=0.04).

In conclusion, our findings show that VO<sub>2</sub>peak estimated from a simple moderate one-km treadmill-walking test predicts mortality among men with HFmrEF. These results may have practical implications in the context of transitioning from clinically based and supervised training programs to fitness facilities or self-guided exercise programs.

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