

Caring for your patients with heart failure



Quadruple medication therapy is shown to reduce cardiovascular mortality and hospitalizations by up to 64%.²

In 2022, the American Heart Association and American College of Cardiology recommended quadruple therapy for heart failure with reduced ejection fraction patients (HFrEF).¹

For patients with HFrEF who are not on all four medications, consider prescribing the missing guideline-directed medical therapies and titrating to target doses as tolerated. Most resources recommend adding medications one by one in the outpatient setting to improve tolerance.

Quadruple therapy includes one medication from each drug class

| Drug class | Medication* | Tier† | Initial dose | Target dose | |
|---|--|----------------|---|--|------------------|
| Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibitors (RAASi) | Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-I) | captopril | T3 | 6.25 mg 3x/day | 50 mg 3x/day |
| | | enalapril | T1 | 2.5 mg 2x/day | 10–20 mg 2x/day |
| | | fosinopril | T1 | 5–10 mg 1x/day | 40 mg 1x/day |
| | | lisinopril | T1 | 2.5–5 mg 1x/day | 20–40 mg 1x/day |
| | | perindopril | T2 | 2 mg 1x/day | 8–16 mg 1x/day |
| | | quinapril | T1 | 5 mg 2x/day | 20 mg 2x/day |
| | | ramipril | T1 | 1.25–2.5 mg 1x/day | 10 mg 1x/day |
| | trandolapril | T1 | 1 mg 1x/day | 4 mg 1x/day | |
| | Angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) | candesartan | T3 | 4–8 mg 1x/day | 32 mg 1x/day |
| | | losartan | T1 | 25–50 mg 1x/day | 50–150 mg 1x/day |
| valsartan | | T1 | 20–40 mg 1x/day | 160 mg 2x/day | |
| Angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI) | sacubitril-valsartan | T3 | 49 mg sacubitril and 51 mg valsartan 2x/day (therapy may be initiated at 24 mg sacubitril and 26 mg valsartan 2x/day) | 97 mg sacubitril and 103 mg valsartan 2x/day | |
| Beta-blockers | bisoprolol | T2 | 1.25 mg 1x/day | 10 mg 1x/day | |
| | carvedilol | T1 | 3.125 mg 2x/day | 25–50 mg 2x/day | |
| | carvedilol CR | T4 | 10 mg 1x/day | 80 mg 1x/day | |
| | metoprolol succinate (CR/XL) | T1 | 12.5–25 mg 1x/day | 200 mg 1x/day | |
| | Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRA) | spironolactone | T1 | 12.5–25 mg 1x/day | 25–50 mg 1x/day |
| | eplerenone (nonformulary) | NF‡ | 25 mg 1x/day | 50 mg 1x/day | |
| Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors (SGLT2) | empagliflozin | T3 | 10 mg 1x/day | 10 mg 1x/day | |
| | dapagliflozin | T4 | 10 mg 1x/day | 10 mg 1x/day | |

* Some patients may be on a RAASi, beta-blocker or SGLT2 medication that is not optimized for heart failure. After quadruple therapy is established or maximized, please consider switching to medications optimized for HFrEF treatment (as appropriate).

† Tier level based on Super National 5 formulary (most common for individual Medicare Advantage prescription drug plans). To check individual formularies or coverage, visit <https://Provider.Humana.com>.

‡ Nonformulary



References

- Paul A. Heidenreich et al., "2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines," *Circulation* 145, no. 18 (April 2022): e895–e1032, accessed March 6, 2024, doi: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000001063.
- Jasper Tromp et al., "A Systematic Review and Network Meta-Analysis of Pharmacological Treatment of Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction," *JACC: Heart Failure* 10, No. 2 (February 2022): 73–84, accessed March 6, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.jchf.2021.09.004.