

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Peripheral Intravenous Volume Analysis (PIVA) for Quantitating Volume Overload in Patients Hospitalized with Acute Decompensated Heart Failure—A Pilot Study” Journal of Cardiac Failure Vol. 24 No. 8, pp. 525-532

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The lead author has informed the Journal that during an audit by Institutional Review Board of the University supporting the research consent forms for four subjects in the control group could not be accounted for and as a consequence, data from these subjects were removed from the analysis. The changes provided by the authors in the Correction, and noted in the text, table and figures reflect this; the overall significance of the findings were not altered.

Results

A total of 39 subjects were enrolled in the study (Table 1).

Table 1. Caption in manuscript remains unchanged

Characteristic	ADHF N=17	Controls N=13	P Values
Enrolled	26	13	
Palliative Care	5	0	
Inadequate IV	1	0	
Withdrew	3	0	
Analyzed	17	13	
Age (years)	58 (3.1)	57 (3.1)	0.59
Sex			
Male	12 (71%)	5 (38%)	0.14
Female	5 (29%)	8 (62%)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	38 (14.5)	29 (2.0)	0.24
Medical Conditions			
Diabetes	12 (71%)	4 (31%)	0.06
Hypertension	16 (94%)	13 (100%)	0.99
Chronic Kidney Disease	11 (65%)	0 (0%)	p < 0.01

(continued)

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Table 1 (Continued)

Characteristic	ADHF N=17	Controls N=13	P Values
Hospitalization Diuretic*			
Furosemide	6 (35%)	NR	
Bumetanide	10 (59%)	NR	
Metolazone	4 (24%)	NR	
Spironolactone	3 (18%)	NR	
Chlorthalidone	1 (6%)	NR	
Dialysis	1 (6%)	NR	
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction			
>50%	5 (29%)	13 (100%)	p < 0.001
31-49%	2 (12%)	0	0.01
<30%	10 (59%)	0	
Right Heart Failure	7 (41%)	0 (0%)	p < 0.001
HFpEF	5 (29%)	0 (0%)	
HFrEF	12 (71%)	0 (0%)	
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)			
> 60	4 (24%)	7 (54%)	p < 0.01
40-59	5 (29%)	0 (0%)	
<39	8 (47%)	1 (8%)	
NR	0 (0%)	5 (38%)	
Physical Exam Findings			
Admission	15 (88%)	NR	
Edema	11 (65%)	NR	
Dyspnea	13 (76%)	NR	
Jugular Venous Distention	7 (41%)	NR	
Discharge	0 (0%)	NR	
Edema	5 (29%)	NR	
Dyspnea			
Jugular Venous Distention			

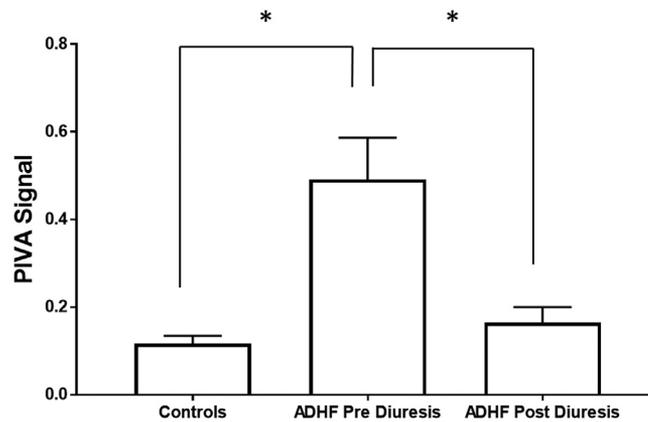


Fig. 2. PIVA signal in patients with ADHF. Patients admitted to the hospital with ADHF (prediuresis) had a significantly higher PIVA signal compared with age-matched controls or after diuresis (postdiuresis) (n = 13 controls, n = 17 ADHF prediuresis, n = 14 ADHF postdiuresis, *P < .05). ADHF, acute decompensated heart failure; PIVA, peripheral intravenous volume assessment.

PIVA signal in healthy control subjects compared to patients with ADHF: Patients with ADHF on admission had higher PIVA signal and larger variation in PIVA signal (0.371 median, Figure 2) compared to age matched healthy controls (0.106 median, p < 0.05) using a Wilcoxon Rank Sum test. Post-diuresis the PIVA signal for ADHF patients normalized (0.100 median 0.165 +/- 0.036) and was significantly less than the PIVA signal on admission by using a Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test. There was no difference between PIVA signal in ADHF patients on discharge compared to controls (p = 0.6511).

Figure 5.

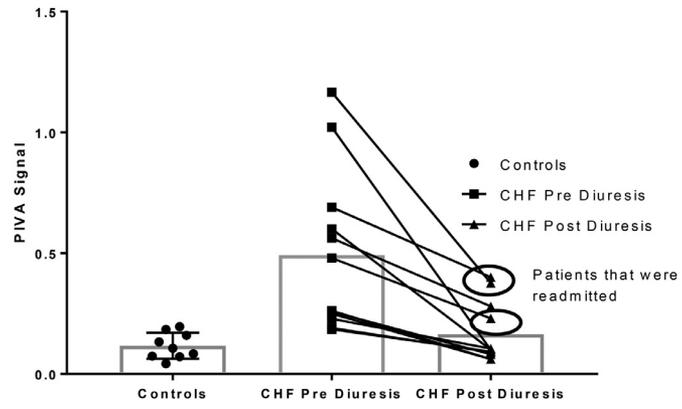


Fig. 5. Caption in manuscript remains unchanged.