**PREVALENCE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND EFFECT ON REHOSPITALIZATION IN PATIENT WITH ACUTE HEART FAILURE**

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**Introduction:**Heart failure (HF) is a progressive disease which affects multiple organs. Cognitive impairment (CI) is commonly found in patients with HF and may contribute to worse outcome. The objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of CI and the association of rehospitalization rate in patients with acute heart failure in Thailand.

**Method**: This was a prospective cohort of consecutive patients with a diagnosis of acute HF who were admitted at an academic tertiary care hospital in Thailand from July 2017 to February 2018. Patient characteristics, 30-day rehospitalization and all-cause mortality were gathered. Patients fulfilled Framingham criteria for the diagnosis of acute HF. The cognitive function was examined by the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA). Pearson’s chi-square test was used to analyze.

**Results**: Total of 422 patients were screened and 116 patients met inclusion criteria (mean age of 68.5 ± 12.4 years, 55.2% male). Mean MOCA score was 19.0 ± 6.1. There were 97 (83.6%) patients with CI (score of equal or less than 25). Regarding the outcome, the 30-day rehospitalization rate was 28.4%. There were 2 patients who died within 30 days after discharge. The 30-day readmission rate in patients with CI was significantly lower than patients without CI (24.7% vs 47.4%, p-value=0.046).

**Conclusion**: CI is very common in patients with HF. This study describes for the first time, the 30-day rehospitalization rate of patients with acute HF in Thailand, which is comparable with other studies. Interestingly, in this analysis, having CI is not associated with worse outcome.