**CLINICAL, ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC, ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND OUTCOMES OF ADULT PATIENTS WITH DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY AT MAKATI MEDICAL CENTER: A SUBSET ANALYSIS OF THE PHILIPPINE HEART ASSOCIATION (PHA) CARDIOMYOPATHY REGISTRY**

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**Background:**Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is the most common type of cardiomyopathy worldwide. The Philippine Heart Association (PHA) started a cardiomyopathy registry on August 1, 2016. The following report is a subgroup analysis of the patients enrolled in the registry and seen at Makati Medical Center.

**Objective:**To describe the clinical characteristics, electrocardiographic, echocardiographic profiles and outcomes of patients with dilated cardiomyopathy seen at Makati Medical Center.

**Methods:**A prospective descriptive study was conducted among patients with DCM from March 1, 2017 to August 31, 2017. All patients underwent standard 2D echocardiogram. A standard data collection form was used both in and outpatient populations, with newly or previously diagnosed cardiomyopathy. All patients (upon discharge or as outpatient) were seen by their primary cardiologist on follow-up.

**Results:**Fifty-three patients were enrolled during the study period. Male predominance (88.68%) was observed with male to female ratio of 8:1. Majority of patients were in either NYHA functional class III or IV. Conduction abnormalities such as left bundle branch block, arrhythmias predominantly atrial fibrillation, sinus tachycardia and nonspecific ST-T wave changes were the common ECG findings. Echocardiography showed depressed left ventricular ejection fraction, global hypokinesia, increased left atrial volume index and grade III diastolic dysfunction. Mitral and tricuspid regurgitation were evident in almost all patients (98.11%). The etiology was due to ischemic in 35.85% and nonischemic cardiomyopathy in 11.32% of patients. Six patients with DCM expired with overall mortality incidence of 11.32%. Most common complications included decompensated heart failure and arrhythmia, most frequently atrial fibrillation.

**Conclusion:**The most common etiology of DCM among Filipino patients was ischemic. Most common echocardiographic findings were systolic and diastolic dysfunction with mild to moderate secondary mitral and/or tricuspid regurgitation. Use of standard 2D echocardiography is an essential tool for the diagnosis, prognosis, determination of appropriate therapy and its effectiveness.