**Detection and Diagnosis of Acute Cardiac Failure**

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**Background**: Heart Failure is a common cause of admission to the hospital, approximately 15 million new cases of heart failure happen every year worldwide. In United States cardiac failure is the number one cause of admission of the elders who are over 65 years old and 277000 deaths are caused each year. Acute Heart Failure has the clinical signs and symptoms which are caused by cardiac dysfunction and quickly develop. This is a severe condition that may cause fatality and death therefore the patient will need correctly diagnosis and emergency help.

**Purpose:** settling the guidelines of examining the visible signs of the patients who may have Acute Heart Failure and giving diagnostic. How to differentiate the symptoms and their etiology (cardiac/non-cardiac conditions).

**Material and Method**

The patients in different ages (children, adult, elder) and in different countries (industrialized and developing) who have the following clinical signs: shortness of breath, weakness, irregular or fast heartbeats, coughing (may contain sputum with blood) and wheezing , chest pain… The diagnostic order is: clinical, subclinical ( including ECG, X-rays, CT, cardiac TEE, MRI for movement of the heart and blood vessels, cardiovascular ultrasound examination, making biological assay for minerals, creatinine, blood sugar, troponin…..),diagnosis: firstly clinical assessment of suspected patients to AHF according to ESC (European Society of Cardiology), Classify clinical types due to peripheral blood circulation and lungs auscultation, clinical shape of the disease (backward & forward), checking for the related diseases…

**Result and conclusion:** distinguishing cardiac failure to other diseases as respiratory arrest or pneumonia, neurological and muscle-skeletal disturbances, the difference between ages and geographic peculiarities. Detecting the cause and properties correctly for treatments.