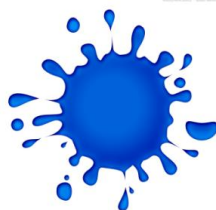


Gene Splash

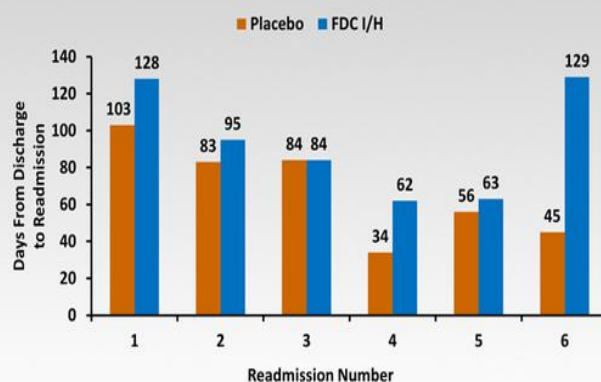


Did You Know ... that RACE does matter, genetically speaking

Did you know that one of the nation wide African American Heart Failure Trials had to be stopped early due to the overwhelming evidence showing a 43% reduction in mortality and an improvement in symptoms and quality of life in black patients taking **fixed-dose combination of isosorbide dinitrate and hydralazine** (aka FDC I/H or BiDiI). As you may know, other populations do not respond so well to this combination.

Although we may all be 90-95% identical, genetically speaking, race does have a powerful impact on genetic predisposition for disease, as well as a **patient's response to medication**

Average Time to Hospital Readmission for All-cause Hospitalizations Comparing Placebo and FDC I/H



Graph based on African American Heart Failure Trial data (Taylor et al 2007).

Clinical Relevance: African Americans with Heart Failure respond well to **fixed-dose combination of isosorbide dinitrate and hydralazine** (aka FDC I/H or BiDiI) when added to standard HF medications. Consider race and ethnic background when administering medications!

Taylor, A, Zeische, S, Yancy, C, Carson, P, Ferdinand, K, Taylor, M, Adams, K Olukutun, A, Ofili, E, Tam, W, Sabolinski, M, Worcel, M. & Cohn, J, (2007). Early and Sustained Benefit on Event-Free Survival and Heart Failure Hospitalization from Fixed -Dose Combination of Isosorbide Dinitrate/Hydralazine; Consistency Across Subgroups in the African-American Heart Failure Trial. Circulation. 115:1747-1753.