

Cardiovascular prognosis in patients with preserved left ventricular ejection fraction and no significant ischemia

Tatsuhiko Furuhashi
Masao Moroi

Division of Cardiovascular Medicine,
Toho University Ohashi Medical
Center, Tokyo, Japan

Background: Peripheral artery disease (PAD) and chronic kidney disease (CKD) are important cardiac risk factors, and stress myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) is widely used as a diagnostic and predictive tool for coronary artery disease (CAD). We evaluated the usefulness of these risk factors for predicting cardiovascular events in patients with low cardiac risk assessed by stress MPI and echocardiography.

Methods: We included 558 patients with suspected or confirmed CAD, a preserved left ventricular ejection fraction $\geq 50\%$ on echocardiography, and no significant ischemia on stress MPI (summed difference score < 2). Follow-up was for 46 months.

Results: Cardiovascular events were observed in 37 patients (6.6%). Multivariate Cox regression analysis indicated that PAD (hazard ratio: 6.62, $P < 0.001$), CKD (hazard ratio: 2.44, $P = 0.013$), and history of CAD (hazard ratio: 2.67, $P = 0.003$) were significant predictors of cardiovascular events. After 48 months' follow-up, the event rate was significantly higher in patients with a history of CAD than in those without a history of CAD.

Conclusion: In patients with preserved left ventricular ejection fraction and no significant myocardial ischemia, baseline characteristics such as PAD, CKD, and history of CAD can predict cardiac risk.

Keywords: cardiac events, chronic kidney disease, coronary artery disease, left ventricular systolic function, peripheral artery disease, risk factors

Introduction

Studies have shown that clinical diagnoses like peripheral artery disease (PAD)¹⁻³ and chronic kidney disease (CKD)⁴⁻⁷ are important cardiovascular risk factors. The usefulness of stress myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) for diagnosing coronary artery disease (CAD) and predicting cardiovascular outcomes is well established.⁸⁻¹⁰ Indeed, studies have shown that the grade of myocardial ischemia on MPI is an important predictor of cardiovascular events among patients with a history of CAD.¹¹⁻¹⁴ Moreover, the rate of cardiovascular events might be reduced in patients with no significant reversible defect abnormalities and preserved left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), regardless of the severity of myocardial infarction (MI).¹²⁻¹⁴ These studies show that the grade of the reversible defect, as assessed by stress MPI, and decreasing LVEF are important cardiac risk factors.

In the present study, we aimed to assess the predictors of cardiovascular events in patients regarded as being at low cardiac risk because of absent significant reversible defects on stress MPI and a preserved LVEF.

Correspondence: Masao Moroi
Division of Cardiovascular Medicine,
Toho University Ohashi Medical Center,
2-17-6 Ohashi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
153-8515, Japan
Tel +81 3 3468 1251
Fax +81 3 3468 1269
Email moroi@med.toho-u.ac.jp

Materials and methods

Patients

This was a retrospective study of patients who had undergone stress MPI. In total, 1,017 consecutive patients with a suspected or confirmed history of CAD underwent thallium-201 stress MPI between 2008 and 2010. We excluded patients with no prognostic data following stress MPI (n=145), significant myocardial ischemia who achieved revascularization within 2 months of percutaneous coronary intervention (n=15),¹⁰ severe valvular disease requiring surgery (n=8), severe aortic disease requiring surgery (n=3), significant reversible defects assessed by stress MPI (n=127), and decreased LVEF (n=161). Finally, we included 558 patients with no significant reversible defect on stress MPI and who had a preserved LVEF on echocardiography. 53 of 558 (9.5%) patients had significant fixed defect assessed by stress MPI. No patients were included who had experienced new-onset CAD or who had undergone invasive therapy for CAD within the 12 months before stress MPI.

Study protocol

The study protocol was approved by the Committee on Human Investigation of the Toho University Ohashi Medical Center (approval No. 12-62). In our institution, we informed all patients with documents and notices that the medical data could be used for clinical researches preserving patients' privacy. Moreover, this is a retrospective study, and patients would not undergo any intervention. These are the reasons for the waiver and patient data confidentiality. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in Tokyo in 2004) and subsequent revisions. Clinical information was routinely collected during stress MPI. The following were considered possible cardiovascular risk factors: cigarette smoking (current or past); hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, CKD, or CAD; and history of CAD in a first-degree relative (aged <55 years in men and aged <65 years in women). Information about history of CAD was obtained from clinical records or patient interviews. Of the 189 patients with a history of CAD, 182 (96%) had undergone coronary revascularization and 7 (4%) had suffered a MI without coronary revascularization. Stress MPI and clinical data were obtained during a 3-month period spanning before and after stress MPI.

Definitions

Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure >140 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg, or current treatment with antihypertensive medications. Diabetes

was defined as a fasting blood glucose >126 mg/dL, a glycosylated hemoglobin >6.5% (based on the definition of the National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program), or current treatment with insulin or oral antidiabetic medications. Hyperlipidemia was defined as the presence of hypercholesterolemia (total cholesterol >220 mg/dL), hypertriglyceridemia (serum triglyceride >150 mg/dL), or current lipid-lowering therapy. CKD was defined according to the National Kidney Foundation criteria¹⁵ as an estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min/1.73 m² or persistent proteinuria for at least 3 months and hemodialysis for >1 month. LVEF was measured by echocardiography within 1 month of performing stress MPI. Preserved LVEF was defined as LVEF ≥50%;¹⁶ no significant asymmetric left ventricular hypertrophy was observed (ie, a thickness ratio of the ventricular septum compared with the left ventricular free wall ≥1.3 at end diastole¹⁷). PAD was defined as a history of peripheral arterial angioplasty and/or an ankle brachial index (ABI) <0.9.¹² Cerebral vascular disease was defined as a history of cerebral infarction, cerebral bleeding, and subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Stress MPI

Exercise or pharmacological stress tests were performed. The patients stopped cardiac medication usage and caffeine ingestion for 1 day before the examination. Exercise tests were performed with the use of a treadmill. No patient underwent ergometer exercise stress testing. The treadmill exercise test (Bruce protocol) was considered adequate if patients achieved 85% of the maximum predicted heart rate¹⁸ and/or developed chest pain. Patients with limited exercise capacity underwent a pharmacological stress test by intravenous adenosine infusion. For this, adenosine and thallium-201 were administered in separate arms, with an automated infusion pump used to deliver the intravenous adenosine infusion (0.120 mg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹) over 6 min. Either 1 min before stopping the treadmill stress test or 3 min after initiating the adenosine infusion, thallium-201 (111 MBq; Fujifilm RI Pharma Co, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) was injected into a peripheral vein.

Myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) data were acquired with a three-headed γ camera (MS-3; Siemens, Chicago, IL, USA) equipped with a low-energy cardiofocal collimator and a computer interface (ICON; Siemens). Stress SPECT was performed 10 min after stress testing, and rest SPECT was performed 4 h after stress imaging. In total, 90 projections were obtained for 20 s each in 4/360° intervals and stored on 64×64 matrices.

A 15% symmetrical energy window centered on the 70-keV peak was used. Tomographic reconstruction was performed by the standard filtered back-projection technique with the use of a Butterworth filter with a cut-off frequency of 0.5 cycles/pixel and an order of 5. No correction was made for attenuation or scatter.

The SPECT images were reoriented along the short, horizontal, and vertical long axes for analysis. SPECT data analysis was then performed by agreement of among two experienced nuclear medicine physicians (TF and MM). The SPECT images were inspected to determine the presence, location, and severity of any perfusion defects, and the observers made visual and semiquantitative assessments without using software applications. The left ventricle was divided into 17 segments, and each segment was assigned a score according to a 5-point scoring system (0= normal; 1= mildly reduced; 2= moderately reduced; 3= severely reduced; and 4= uptake absent). The following scores were calculated: the summed score at stress (ie, the summed stress score [SSS]), which showed myocardial ischemia and MI; the summed score at rest (ie, the summed rest score [SRS]), which showed MI or prolonged myocardial ischemia;¹⁹ and the difference between the stress and rest scores (ie, the summed difference score), which showed the myocardial ischemia. An SSS <4 was considered normal,^{9,20} and a summed difference score <2 was taken to indicate that no significant myocardial ischemia was present.^{11,21,22} The mean washout rate of thallium was also calculated to assess the possibility of multiple-vessel disease and balanced ischemia.

Follow-up and endpoints

Follow-up started after performing the clinical assessment and stress MPI, and continued regularly for a mean duration of 46±22 months (range 1–72 months). The cardiovascular events were cardiac death, non-fatal MI, and unstable angina requiring hospitalization. The cardiac death category included sudden cardiac death, fatal MI, death due to heart failure, and death due to arrhythmia. Sudden cardiac death was defined as witnessed cardiac arrest, death within 1 h of acute symptom onset, or unexpected death for those who had been considered well for the previous 24 h.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are presented as mean ± standard deviation and categorical variables as observed number of patients (percentage). To compare patient characteristics between groups, the Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used for

continuous variables and Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables. Univariate Cox regression hazard analysis was used to assess the possible risk factors. Kaplan–Meier event-free curves were generated, and the risks of endpoints were compared between patient groups by log-rank tests. Statistical analyses were performed with IBM SPSS Statistical Software (version 17.0, IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). A *P*-value of <0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

Results

Patient characteristics

Cardiovascular events occurred in 37 patients (cardiac death in 17 patients, non-fatal MI in 15 patients, and unstable angina in 5 patients). Table 1 summarizes the patient characteristics and compares the results for patients who did and did not develop cardiovascular events. Patients who had cardiovascular events tended to be older and have significantly higher frequencies of hypertension, diabetes, CKD, PAD, CAD, and MI. By contrast, hemoglobin levels were significantly lower in patients with cardiovascular events.

The frequency of adenosine stress testing was significantly higher in patients who had cardiovascular events. The percentage of patients with a normal stress MPI (SSS <4) was 91%, and no significant difference was observed between patients with and without cardiovascular events. The mean washout rate of thallium was not significantly different between those with and without cardiovascular events (45.1%±8.3% vs 44.3%±9.4%, *P*=0.79). Concerning medication use, aspirin, β-blocker, and diuretic use were significantly higher in patients with cardiovascular events.

Outcomes

As shown in Table 2, univariate Cox regression hazard analysis revealed that age, PAD, hypertension, diabetes, CKD, history of CAD, hemoglobin level, and adenosine stress testing were significant predictors of cardiovascular events. From the Cox univariate regression analysis, we analyzed the relative risk by multivariate Cox regression for the hazard ratio of cardiovascular events being associated with age, PAD, hypertension, diabetes, CKD, and history of CAD. We ruled out hemoglobin level and adenosine stress testing because we could obtain hemoglobin level from only some of the patients (obtained in 450 of 558 [81%] patients) and because only 47 of 54 (92%) PAD patients underwent adenosine stress testing. Finally, PAD (hazard ratio: 5.95; *P*<0.001), CKD (hazard ratio: 2.13; *P*=0.036), and history of CAD (hazard

Table 1 Patient characteristics

Variable	Overall (n=558)	Events (+) (n=37)	Events (-) (n=521)	P-value
Patient characteristic				
Age (years)	70±12	75±12	70±12	0.018
Male sex	333 (60%)	23 (62%)	310 (60%)	0.86
Hypertension	446 (80%)	35 (95%)	411 (79%)	0.019
Diabetes	159 (28%)	21 (57%)	138 (26%)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	329 (59%)	19 (51%)	310 (60%)	0.39
CKD	191 (34%)	23 (62%)	168 (32%)	<0.001
History of smoking	267 (48%)	15 (41%)	252 (48%)	0.40
Current smoking	62 (11%)	4 (11%)	58 (11%)	>0.99
Familial history of CAD	76 (14%)	5 (14%)	71 (14%)	>0.99
CVD	56 (10%)	7 (19%)	49 (9%)	0.08
PAD	51 (9%)	15 (41%)	36 (7%)	<0.001
History of CAD	189 (34%)	22 (59%)	167 (32%)	0.001
History of revascularization	182 (33%)	21 (57%)	161 (31%)	0.002
History of MI	90 (16%)	12 (32%)	78 (15%)	0.010
Laboratory data				
Hemoglobin	12.8±2.0	11.6±2.0	12.9±2.0	<0.001
LDL/HDL	2.0±0.8	2.0±0.9	2.0±0.8	0.75
BNP	93±167	84±159	201±230	0.09
Stress test				
Adenosine stress test	336 (60%)	31 (84%)	305 (59%)	0.003
Duke treadmill score	5.0±3.8	4.2±5.5	5.0±3.7	0.69
Medication				
Antiplatelet	294 (53%)	27 (73%)	267 (51%)	0.006
ACE-I/ARB	345 (62%)	28 (76%)	317 (61%)	0.08
β-blocker	120 (22%)	14 (38%)	106 (20%)	0.021
Ca channel blocker	247 (44%)	20 (54%)	227 (44%)	0.23
Diuretics	110 (20%)	18 (49%)	92 (18%)	<0.001
Statins	253 (45%)	17 (46%)	236 (45%)	>0.99

Abbreviations: CKD, chronic kidney disease; CAD, coronary artery disease; CVD, cerebral vascular disease; PAD, peripheral artery disease; MI, myocardial infarction; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; ACE-I, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker.

ratio: 2.45; $P=0.009$) were shown to be independent and significant risk factors for cardiovascular events (Table 3).

Figure 1 shows a comparison of the Kaplan–Meier survival curves for patients with and without PAD, CKD, and history of CAD. The prognosis of cardiovascular events was significantly different between patients with and without these risk factors. From log-rank analyses, the event rate was significantly greater in patients with a history of CAD between 36 and 48 months after stress MPI (Table 4). The number of events by the number of coexisting risk factors (PAD, CKD, and history of CAD) was analyzed by multivariate Cox regression analysis, revealing the following: 0 factors, 3 events (1.3%, $n=227$); 1 factor, 14 events (5.8%, $n=243$); 2 factors, 14 events (18%, $n=76$); and 3 factors, 6 events (50%, $n=12$). The number of coexisting risk factors predicted cardiovascular events (hazard ratio: 3.96; $P<0.001$). Figure 2 shows a comparison of the Kaplan–Meier survival curves for patients with different numbers of risk factors (0, 1, 2, or 3 factors) and shows that the rates of cardiovascular

events increased significantly with increasing numbers of coexisting risk factors.

Discussion

This study showed that established cardiac risk factors – PAD, CKD, and history of CAD – were significant and independent predictors of cardiovascular events in patients at low cardiac risk determined by the absence of significant myocardial ischemia on stress MPI and by preserved LVEF on echocardiography. However, although the usefulness of stress MPI for the diagnosis of CAD and prediction of cardiovascular prognosis has been established,^{8–10} stress MPI parameters may not be useful predictors of cardiovascular events.

In this study, the mean SSS was low (1.1 ± 2.9), and >90% of patients had normal stress MPI results (SSS <4). These findings might, therefore, decrease the predictive value of stress MPI for cardiovascular events. Normal stress MPI results usually indicate an excellent cardiovascular prognosis, with an annual cardiovascular event rate <1%.²³ However, the

Table 2 Univariate cox regression analysis

Variable	Hazard ratio	95% CI	P-value
Patient characteristic			
Age (years)	1.05	1.01–1.09	0.006
Male sex	0.96	0.49–1.86	0.89
CVD	1.99	0.87–4.52	0.11
PAD	9.90	5.10–19.2	<0.001
Hypertension	4.44	1.07–18.5	0.040
Diabetes	3.36	1.75–6.41	<0.001
CKD	3.48	1.80–6.80	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	1.56	0.82–2.98	0.18
History of smoking	1.40	0.73–2.70	0.32
Current smoking	1.07	0.38–3.03	0.90
Familial history of CAD	1.09	0.42–2.80	0.86
History of CAD	2.53	1.31–4.88	0.006
History of MI	2.17	1.09–4.31	0.028
Laboratory data			
Hemoglobin	0.73	0.63–0.84	<0.001
LDL/HDL	1.15	0.76–1.73	0.50
BNP	1.00	1.00–1.00	0.11
Stress test			
Adenosine stress test	3.95	1.65–9.47	0.002
Duke treadmill score	0.95	0.77–1.16	0.61

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CVD, cerebral vascular disease; PAD, peripheral artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CAD, coronary artery disease; MI, myocardial infarction; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide.

Table 3 Multivariate cox regression analysis

Variable	Hazard ratio	95% CI	P-value
Age	1.03	0.99–1.08	0.06
PAD	5.95	2.89–12.2	<0.001
Hypertension	2.62	0.62–11.1	0.19
Diabetes	1.92	0.94–3.92	0.07
CKD	2.13	1.05–4.33	0.036
History of CAD	2.45	1.25–4.78	0.009

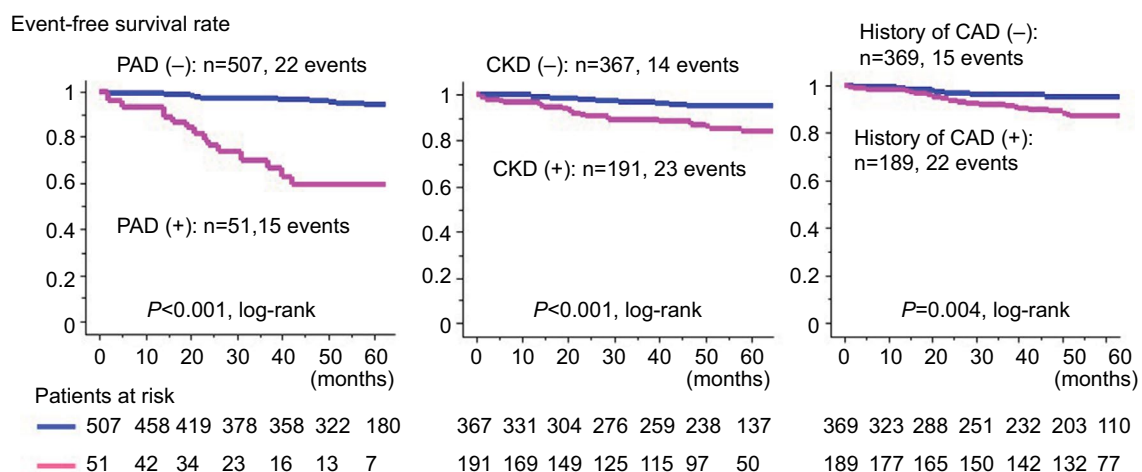
Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; PAD, peripheral artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CAD, coronary disease.

cardiovascular prognosis was not excellent for patients in this study, with an annual cardiovascular event rate of 6.6%. By contrast, the cardiovascular prognosis was excellent among patients with no risk factors, with an event rate of only 3 out of 227 (1.3%) in the follow-up period, and only 1 event (0.4%) being observed in the first year. These results suggest that for patients at low risk for cardiovascular disease according to stress MPI and echocardiography, both the presence and number of baseline risk factors are strongly associated with poorer cardiovascular prognosis. We would like to emphasize the importance of consideration about coexistence of major risk factors such as PAD, CKD, and history of CAD.

Our previous prognostic study of patients with normal stress MPI results showed that PAD, CKD, and diabetes, but not a history of CAD, were significant independent risk factors for cardiovascular events.²⁴ The difference in that study might be due to the short follow-up period (mean 14 months), because as shown in Figure 1 and Table 3, the event rate was increased at between 36 and 48 months after stress MPI in patients with a history of CAD. Therefore, careful observation may be necessary for a minimum of 3–4 years after stress MPI.

It remains possible that patients with multi-vessel disease and/or balanced ischemia were interpreted as having significant ischemia. But we showed that the mean washout rate of thallium was not significantly different between patients with and without cardiovascular events. This suggests that patients with multiple-vessel disease and/or balanced ischemia were, at the very least, infrequent among the patients with cardiovascular events.

The LVEF has been widely used to assess prognosis in patients with cardiovascular disease,^{16,25–27} and research

**Figure 1** Kaplan–Meier survival curves for the absence of cardiovascular events in patients with and without PAD, CKD, and history of CAD.

Note: The outcomes from cardiovascular events for patients with and without these factors were significantly different.

Abbreviations: PAD, peripheral artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CAD, coronary artery disease.

indicates that there is a close correlation between LVEF values measured by echocardiography, electrocardiogram-gated SPECT, and left ventriculography.²⁸ We therefore considered that LVEF assessed by echocardiography was sufficient for assessing left ventricular systolic function.

Diabetes is one of a major risk factors for cardiovascular events, and even in patients with normal stress MPI, diabetes has been an independent and significant cardiac risk factor.^{29,30} In this study, diabetes had a tendency for being an independent and significant predictor for cardiovascular event from multivariate Cox regression analysis. The differentiation from previous studies might depend upon characteristics of patients. Though these previous studies did not mention PAD and CKD, these risk factors might decrease the predictive value of diabetes for cardiovascular events.^{29,30}

The Duke treadmill score has been shown to be a useful predictor for cardiovascular prognosis,³¹⁻³³ but it was not be a significant predictor for cardiovascular events in this study. The cardiovascular events were observed in only 6 of 216 patients; the small number of events might make the worth of Duke treadmill score unknown for cardiovascular predictor.

Table 4 The significant of cardiovascular event rate from stress MPI between patients with and without CAD

Time after stress MPI (Months)	P-value by log-rank
24	0.26
36	0.05
48	0.011
60	0.007

Abbreviations: MPI, myocardial perfusion imaging; CAD, coronary artery disease.

Previous studies have shown that PAD is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease.¹⁻³ A previous study showed that coronary flow reserve is lower in PAD patients than in controls, and impairment of coronary flow reserve correlates with the degree of peripheral endothelial dysfunction.³⁴ Although low ABI and a history of angioplasty in the peripheral arteries are both predictors of cardiovascular events, some epidemiological studies have shown that patients with a high ABI (related to increased peripheral arterial stiffness) have an increased cardiovascular risk. Evidence shows that the risk among patients with an ABI >1.4 is equivalent to that among patients with an ABI <0.9.^{2,3} In the present study, PAD was simply defined as an ABI <0.9 and/or a history of peripheral arterial angioplasty. Thus, we cannot exclude the possibility that PAD was missed in some patients who had increased or normal ABIs because of increased arterial stiffness.

The relationship between CKD and adverse cardiovascular prognosis has been established by large community-based studies.⁴⁻⁷

In medication, the use of antiplatelet drugs was 53% of all patients. But, the medication was used in 180 of 189 (87%) patients with history of CAD and 41 of 51(80%) PAD patients. The low percentage of using antiplatelet drugs might be mainly due to the fact that stress MPI was undertaken for screening of CAD, particularly in patients without obvious cardiovascular disease such as CAD and PAD in this study. Also, statins were used by 45% of all patients; they were used in 140 of 189 (74%) patients with history of CAD.

Aggressive management (careful observation and strengthening of suboptimal therapy) is needed to prevent

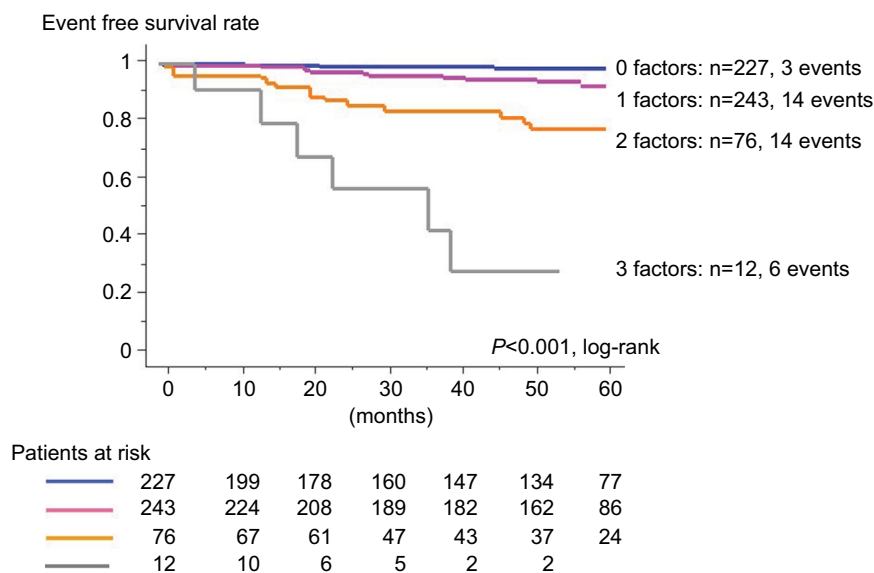


Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier survival curves for the absence of cardiovascular events in patients with coexisting PAD, CKD, and history of CAD.

Note: The rate of cardiovascular events increased significantly as the number of these coexisting risk factors increased.

Abbreviations: PAD, peripheral artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CAD, coronary artery disease.

adverse cardiac events in patients with PAD, CKD, or a history of CAD, especially in patients with more than one of these factors. This research indicates that this is true even when there is no significant ischemia on stress MPI and when LVEF is preserved on echocardiography.

Study limitations

An important limitation of this study is that it was conducted as a single-center retrospective trial. Electrocardiogram-gated SPECT was also performed in only 96 patients, of whom only 10 developed cardiovascular events. Also, during the period when stress MPI was assessed (2008–2010), the technique was not performed regularly because of the limited information-processing ability of the available instruments at our institution. In addition, although we believe that decreased myocardial thallium washout was suitable for detecting myocardial ischemia, it was not suitable for quantitative gated SPECT and it increased the radiation exposure compared with technetium. Because we did not use quantitative gated SPECT in all patients, we could not assess the predictive value of left ventricular end-diastolic and end-systolic volumes, LVEF, or the peak filling rate measured by this method. Although patients with significant left ventricular hypertrophy and/or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy were not included, we also did not assess left diastolic function accurately. Therefore, we could not comment on poor cardiovascular prognosis related to left diastolic dysfunction. We could not exclude the possibilities of underestimating ischemia in patients who had undergone adenosine stress testing.

Conclusion

The specific background risk factors are important in patients with preserved LVEF and no significant myocardial ischemia. The existence of any risk factor is associated with a worse cardiovascular prognosis, particularly PAD, CKD, and a history of CAD. We also showed that the risk of cardiovascular events may increase at least 3–4 years after stress MPI. We therefore recommend careful observation of patients who meet these criteria.

Disclosure

We have no financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with any organization(s) that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of this study. The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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