ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Endothelial function in contemporary patients with repaired coarctation of aorta

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ABSTRACT

Objective Previous studies have suggested endothelial dysfunction in adult patients after repair of aortic coarctation (CoA). It has been proposed to play a key role in the pathogenesis of arterial hypertension in the absence of re-coarctation. We aimed to assess the presence of endothelial dysfunction, the number of endothelial progenitor cells (EPC), and the levels of proinflammatory cytokines associated with endothelial injury in contemporary patients after CoA repair.

Methods For this prospective observational study, 20 CoA patients and 22 healthy controls were recruited. Digital reactive hyperaemia was measured by peripheral arterial tonometry. Flow cytometry was used to quantify EPCs, and a comprehensive panel of laboratory markers of endothelial dysfunction was measured.

Results Half the patients had known arterial hypertension requiring medical treatment. Indices of reactive hyperaemia showed no significant difference between CoA patients (1.96±0.32) and controls (1.765±0.48) (p=0.82). Circulating EPCs, defined by the number of CD34+,KDR+, CD34+/AC133+, CD34+/AC133+/KDR− or CD34+/CD45− labelled cells were equally not significantly different between the groups. Furthermore, plasma levels of inflammatory mediators and markers of endothelial function (IL-6, IL-8, ICAM1 and VCAM1) were not significantly different between the groups, as were vascular endothelial growth factor levels (p>0.05, for all).

Conclusions By contrast with earlier reports, no clinically significant difference in endothelial function between adult patients with coarctation repair and healthy controls could be demonstrated. Therefore, endothelial dysfunction may not necessarily be present in this population. Further studies are required to identify mechanisms and to develop strategies to avoid arterial hypertension in these patients.

INTRODUCTION

Despite surgical or interventional repair in early life, the prevalence of hypertension in adult patients with aortic coarctation in the absence of re-coarctation remains high, and is associated with an increase in cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. As many as 50% of patients aged between 30 years and 40 years may be hypertensive. The mechanisms of hypertension in these patients remain largely unclear. As a consequence, coarctation of the aorta is increasingly viewed as a systemic cardiovascular disorder rather than a localised disease of the descending aorta. Endothelial dysfunction is an important component in the development of cardiovascular disease, and has been proposed to play a key role in the pathogenesis of arterial hypertension in patients after coarctation repair. Other studies however, have questioned the presence of endothelial dysfunction in this setting. Multiple methods and markers related to endothelial function have been evaluated which are thought to measure different aspects of a complex system. In addition to differences in patient populations, these methodological differences may have contributed significantly to conflicting results.

In this study of endothelial function, a combination of tests on a vascular, cellular and biochemical level was selected. For the non-invasive measurement of endothelial function, we chose peripheral arterial tonometry (PAT) over flow-mediated dilation (FMD). While widely used, measuring FMD requires a considerable amount of operator training and experience which may influence the feasibility and reproducibility of measurements in a clinical setting. Also, protocols, imaging parameters, data analysis and interpretation of results have been quite heterogeneous, complicating the comparability of outcomes. Meanwhile, measurements of reactive hyperaemia (RH) by PAT are increasingly employed tests, our objective was to study

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endothelial function, endogenous repair mechanisms and inflammatory injury in a group of contemporary patients after repair of aortic coarctation.

METHODS
Study participants
In this prospective observational study, 20 patients with coarctation repair who presented to our adult congenital heart disease centre between July and September 2009 were included. Twenty-two controls were recruited by providing information on the study through leaflets, the department’s website and word of mouth (table 1). The protocol was approved by the local ethics committee, and all study participants provided written informed consent.

Blood pressure and PAT
Digital reactive hyperaemia was measured with PAT using a commercially available system (Endo-PAT, Itamar Medical, Caesarea, Israel). The examinations were carried out in a quiet room at 25°C with the patient in a supine position and probes placed on both index fingers. A blood pressure cuff was attached to the right arm and patients were allowed to rest and accommodate to temperature conditions for at least 15 min. Blood pressure was measured using an auscultatory sphygmomanometer. After baseline measurements, the blood pressure cuff was inflated to 200 mm Hg or at least 20 mm Hg supra-systolic levels, while the effect of occlusion on tonometry was observed. After exactly 5 min, the cuff was deflated. During the following 10 min of simultaneous tonometry of both index fingers, a hyperaemic response was observed. Data were analysed automatically using Endo-PAT-2000-X3.1.2 (Itamar Medical). The reactive hyperaemia index (RHI) of the occluded arm was calculated as the ratio between postocclusion and preclosure PAT signals, and normalised to the results of the control arm (figure 1).

Flow cytometric detection of circulating EPCs
Blood was drawn immediately before measurement of digital reactive hyperaemia. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were isolated by density centrifugation with Vacutainer CPT cell preparation tubes (BD Biosciences, Oxford, UK) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. EPCs were enumerated using established criteria as CD34+ cells coexpressing AC133 and VEGF receptor-2 (VEGFR2/fetal liver kinase 1/KDR) or cells expressing CD34 and not CD45.14 15 We incubated 10⁶ PBMCs with FITC-labelled monoclonal mouse anti-human CD34 (BD Bio-sciences), PE-labelled monoclonal mouse anti-human AC133 (Miltenyi Biotec, Surrey, UK), and allophycocyanin-labelled monoclonal mouse anti-human KDR (R&D Systems, Abingdon, UK) antibodies for 30 min at 4°C according to the manufacturer’s instructions, or with appropriate isotype controls. At least 100 000 events were acquired in the lymphomonocytic gate using a FACSCalibur cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Oxford, UK).

Analysis was performed using FCS-Express-3 (De Novo Software, Los Angeles, USA). The number of progenitor cells was calculated as a percentage of all lymphomonocytic cells (figure 2). We also quantified EPCs as lymphomonocytic cells expressing CD34 with low expression of CD45 (PE-labelled monoclonal mouse anti-human CD45, BD Biosciences) as CD45 low/CD34+ EPCs in accordance with previous studies.16

Plasma assays
Plasma levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8), intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1), vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM1), monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP1) and VEGF, were quantified using a bead array cytometric analyser (Luminex System, Luminex Corporation, Austin, Texas, USA) and multiplex bead kits (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, California, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Echocardiographic parameters
A comprehensive standardised echocardiographic evaluation was performed in all patients using a Vivid 7 Ultrasound Machine (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, UK). LV mass was calculated from linear dimensions obtained from M-mode images.17 Relative wall thickness was calculated as: (2×posterior wall thickness)/end-diastolic diameter. The aortic arch and descending aorta were visualised from a suprasternal view. Doppler echocardiography was used to measure the peak blood flow velocity (Vmax) at the former coarctation site. Diastolic run-off was defined as continuous forward flow throughout the whole diastole.

Statistical analysis
Data are expressed as mean±SD. Power calculation was performed using G*power-3.1 (University of Duesseldorf, Department of Psychology, Duesseldorf, Germany) assuming a clinically meaningful difference in mean RHI of 0.4 (22%) on the basis of previous studies8 16 and a SD of 0.5 and showed a power (1-β error probability) of 0.83 with the sample size (α error probability 0.05).

Table 1 Patient characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoA (n=20)</th>
<th>Controls (n=22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>35±13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/female</td>
<td>16/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>25.0±4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes (%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlipidaemia (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active smoker (%)</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal insufficiency (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class I</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class II</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class III</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class IV</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at operation (years)</td>
<td>7±6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of operation (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End-to-end anastomosis</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interposition of tube graft</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE-inhibitors</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARB</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-blockers</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCB</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diuretics</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statins</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARH, angiotensin receptor blockers; BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; CCB, calcium channel blockers; NA, not available; NYHA, New York Heart Association Functional Classification.

Statistical analysis was performed with the Mann–Whitney U test or t test (depending on the distribution of values) and χ² test were appropriate using GraphPad Prism V.5.0 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, California, USA). For all analyses, a 2-sided value of p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS
Twenty patients with coarctation of the aorta who had undergone surgical treatment in childhood were recruited. The mean age at surgery was 7±6 years. Only five patients were older than 9 years at the time of surgery. Half the patients had known arterial hypertension requiring antihypertensive treatment. Medical treatment had been started at least 3 years prior to enrolment. There was no significant difference in age or Body Mass Index between patients and controls. They also did not significantly differ in gender (χ² (1, N=42)=1.16, p=0.3) or the number of smokers (χ² (1, N=42)=2.6, p=0.1). One of the patients had type I diabetes. None of the patients or controls had a history of coronary artery disease or stroke, or had any clinical signs of infection. Details on patient characteristics are presented in table 1.

Systolic ambulatory blood pressure was significantly higher in CoA patients, while diastolic pressure showed no significant difference between patients and controls. At the time of measurements, two patients showed signs of significant residual stenosis (as defined by a blood pressure gradient >20 mm Hg between upper and lower limbs and diastolic run-off), which required subsequent intervention. Two patients had a LV mass index greater than 125 g/m², and 8 a relative wall thickness above 0.45. The mean values were in the normal range (table 2).

Peripheral arterial tonometry
We could not demonstrate a clinically significant difference in endothelial function as defined by reactive hyperaemia between patients and controls (RH-index 1.96±0.32 vs 1.77±0.48, p=0.82) (figure 3). Also, we found no significant difference in RHI between hypertensive and normotensive patients. When patients were divided in groups with early versus late surgical repair using various age cut-offs, again, no significant difference could be found.

Circulating EPC numbers
Circulating EPC numbers, as defined by the number of CD34+, CD34+/KDR+, CD34+/AC133+ or CD34+/AC133+/KDR+ labelled cells did not significantly differ between patients and controls. Similarly progenitor cell numbers, defined as CD34+/CD45− labelled cells, showed no significant difference between CoA patients and controls (figure 3). We could not demonstrate...
a significant difference in EPC numbers between normotensive and hypertensive patients.

**Inflammatory markers**
Serum levels of sICAM, IL-6, IL-8 and VEGF did not show a significant difference between patients and controls (p>0.05 for all). Although there was a trend towards an increased level of sVCAM in patients, only levels of MCP-1 showed a significant difference between controls and CoA patients (table 3).

**DISCUSSION**
Arterial hypertension remains a common problem after coarctation repair, and is a major concern in the long-term outcome of these patients. The pathophysiology of hypertension after successful surgical treatment of aortic coarctation, and in the absence of re-coarctation is still poorly understood. It has been suggested that coarctation of the aorta could represent a primary or secondary systemic vasculopathy rather than an isolated local disease of the aortic isthmus. These changes are thought to be involved in the development of hypertension in the absence of re-coarctation as well as premature cardiovascular events.

A number of observational studies in patients after coarctation repair have proposed endothelial dysfunction as measured by FMD, or a decreased reactivity to nitric oxide of the arterial wall as a key player in this respect. Impairment of FMD in these patients has been described with and without evidence of increased blood pressures. This has lead to the hypothesis that endothelial dysfunction may not simply be the result, but partly the cause of hypertension in the absence of re-coarctation. The findings of persistent impaired endothelial function proximally, but not distally, to the former coarctation site, as well as association of endothelial dysfunction with age at repair, suggest that the former pressure gradient across the coarctation may be a mechanism inducing structural and functional changes including endothelial dysfunction. Proinflammatory cytokines and soluble adhesion molecules associated with endothelial dysfunction have been found to be increased even in normotensive patients and point towards an ongoing endothelial injury. However, a number of investigators have recently reported preserved endothelium-dependent vascular reactivity in contemporary patients after coarctation repair and have found serum markers of endothelial dysfunction (Endothelin-1) not to be significantly elevated compared with controls.

The current study investigated contemporary patients with coarctation repair and adequate blood pressure—albeit with a relatively high proportion of patients on antihypertensive medication.
In some regards, the patients included in the current study may represent the better end of the spectrum of patients. The mean age at surgery in our population was 7 ± 6 years. While some investigators have shown evidence for endothelial dysfunction even in patients operated at a very young age, 23 others have found normal endothelial function on a molecular, cellular and vascular level (investigated for the first time as part of a single study) suggest that a clinically relevant endothelial dysfunction may not be present in our population.

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Finally, increasing the size of the sample may have exposed more subtle differences between the groups, albeit these may not be of clinical relevance.

CONCLUSION
By contrast with earlier reports, no clinically significant difference in endothelial function between adult patients with coarctation repair and healthy controls could be demonstrated.

Our findings on a molecular, cellular and vascular level suggest that aortic coarctation may not necessarily be associated with endothelial dysfunction in adult coarctation patients as seen at tertiary centres. Further studies are required to identify mechanisms and to develop strategies to avoid arterial hypertension in these patients.

Key messages

What is already known on this subject?
The prevalence of arterial hypertension in adult patients with aortic coarctation remains high and is associated with an increase in cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Endothelial dysfunction has been proposed to play a major role in the pathogenesis of hypertension in the absence of re-coarctation in these patients.

What might this study add?
The results of the current study demonstrate that endothelial dysfunction – as assessed by peripheral arterial tonometry, numbers of endothelial progenitor cells, soluble forms of adhesion molecules, and serum levels of proinflammatory markers – may not be inevitable in contemporary patients after coarctation repair.

How might this impact on clinical practice?
Our results are of clinical relevance as they demonstrate that aortic coarctation may not necessarily be associated with endothelial dysfunction in adult coarctation patients, as seen at tertiary centres. This underlines the possible importance of other mechanisms as potential causes of persistent arterial hypertension in the absence of re-coarctation. A better understanding of the involved mechanisms may at some point influence treatment decisions.

Contributors All authors have made substantial contributions to the manuscript. RMR and G-PD designed the study protocol. RMR, MD, DH and TT performed the measurements and lab work. Data analysis and writing was done by RMR and critically reviewed by G-PD and HB.

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Competing interests None.

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Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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