Rarefaction of skin capillaries in normotensive offspring of individuals with essential hypertension

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Background: Rarefaction of skin capillaries in people with intermittent borderline essential hypertension suggests a primary or an early abnormality that may antedate the onset of sustained hypertension.

Objective: To compare skin capillary density in subjects with and without a family history of essential hypertension.

Subjects: 21 normotensive individuals, one or both of whose parents had essential hypertension (mean age 39.3 years; blood pressure 124/79 mm Hg); 21 normotensive controls with no family history of hypertension (age 46.3 years; blood pressure 124/78 mm Hg).

Methods: The skin of the dorsum of the fingers was examined by intravital capillary microscopy before and after venous congestion at 60 mm Hg for two minutes.

Results: By analysis of variance, both baseline and maximum skin capillary density were lower in subjects with a family history of essential hypertension than in those with no family history (baseline: 67 v 79 capillaries per field, p = 0.008; maximum: 74 v 93 capillaries per field, p < 0.0005).

Conclusions: Capillary rarefaction in essential hypertension may occur before the increase in blood pressure and could, at least in part, reflect a primary rather than a secondary abnormality.

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To try to establish whether microvascular rarefaction occurs before the blood pressure becomes abnormal, we investigated normotensive offspring of patients with essential hypertension to determine whether they also have rarefaction of their skin capillaries.

METHODS

Subjects

Twenty one normotensive individuals with a family history of essential hypertension in one or both parents were enrolled in the study. They were recruited from the offspring of patients attending the blood pressure unit at St George’s Hospital. We also studied 21 healthy normotensive individuals who had no family history of hypertension and who were closely matched for systolic and diastolic blood pressures. These individuals were recruited by local posters and by announcements in the national media.

A standard questionnaire was used to obtain information about current and previous smoking habits, a history of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, and a family history of hypertension, coronary artery disease, and strokes. Individuals with a history of connective tissue disease, diabetes mellitus, and skin diseases, and any who were on vasoactive drugs were excluded from the study. Those with cold hands or Raynaud’s phenomenon were also excluded.

The protocol was approved by the local research ethics committee of St George’s Hospital. Written informed consent was obtained from each subject.

Intravital capillaroscopy

Intravital microscopy was carried out using a standardised well validated technique. Individuals were studied in the morning between 9 am and 11 am after an overnight fast. The capillaroscopy studies were done in a temperature controlled laboratory (21–24°C) after the subjects had had at least 20 minutes of semisupine rest. Room temperature was monitored before and during the studies and if necessary was adjusted using fan heaters or air conditioning. Subjects were seated with the left forearm and hand supported at heart level. Movement of the hand and the forearm was restricted by resting them on a splint surrounded by a vacuum pillow (a specially constructed pillow filled with polyurethane foam that can be moulded to any desired shape by creating a vacuum). We used video microscopy with an epi-illuminated microscope containing a 100 W mercury vapour lamp light source and a PL 6.3/0.2 objective (Wild–Leitz type 307-143.004, Leica UK), final magnification x196. Microscopic images were obtained with a CCD camera (Hitachi, model CCD HV-725K) and transferred using a video scaler (VS-1000) and a video timer (For-A VTG 33) for storage onto a video recorder (Panasonic model AUC 7350). The skin of the dorsum of the middle phalanx of the non-dominant hand was examined. Four microscopic fields (0.68 mm² each) around a central ink spot were recorded continuously for five minutes so as to detect intermittently perfused capillaries. Multiple still frame
video prints (Sony multiscan video printer, UP-930) obtained from each recorded field were analysed off-line. A transparent acetate sheet was placed over these prints and the capillaries were traced. The same acetate sheet was then used with the video monitor during live playback of the recorded tapes. Additional intermittently perfused capillaries which were not visible on the initial still frame images could then be marked on the acetate sheet. The total number of visible capillaries was counted by hand from these acetate sheets.

For each studied subject, five acetate sheets were obtained for analysis, one from each of four different fields at baseline and one during venous congestion. The analysis of each capillaroscopy study lasted around three hours. Capillary density was analysed twice by two investigators (TFTA and FMR) in a blinded fashion. The clinical characteristics and particulars of the family history of the study subjects were not available to either investigator during capillary counting.

Reproducibility was first assessed by examining an identical area of skin marked by a microtattoo (by implanting a drop of sterile methylene blue ink into the epidermis with a 23 gauge hypodermic needle) to act as a reference point. Intraobserver repeatability of data analysis was assessed by reading the same prints in a blinded manner on two separate occasions (n = 20; coefficient of variability 4.3%). To assess interobserver repeatability, a second observer independently assessed capillary density in the same prints (n = 20; coefficient of variability 5.9%). Skin temperature was monitored throughout the study with a temperature probe on the dorsum of the left middle finger (YSI Tele-Thermometers).

Maximisation of visualised skin capillaries

We have recently shown that venous congestion maximises the number of visible capillaries much more than reactive hyperaemia. In this study a miniature blood pressure cuff was applied to the base of the left middle finger and the cuff was then inflated and maintained at 60 mm Hg for two minutes; further images were then recorded using one of the four microscopic fields chosen at random.

Blood pressure and heart rate

Blood pressure was measured with an automatic oscillometric device (Omron HEM705CP, Omron Healthcare, Henfield, West Sussex, UK) with appropriate cuff size. Supine and standing blood pressure measurements were taken as the mean of three readings obtained at one to two minute intervals with the individual in the corresponding position.

Blood and urine analysis

Venous blood was taken without stasis after the patient had been sitting upright for 10 minutes. Variables measured included serum electrolytes, urea, creatinine, uric acid, glucose, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and full blood count.

Statistical analysis

All results are given as mean (SEM). The data were processed by StatView 5.0 (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, North Carolina, USA). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni’s post hoc tests were used to compare the groups.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows baseline clinical and laboratory characteristics and capillaroscopic data at baseline and after two minutes of venous congestion in 21 normotensive individuals with a family history of essential hypertension and 21 healthy normotensive controls with no family history of hypertension. The graph shows the 10th, 25th, 50th (median), 75th, and 90th centiles of the data.

| Table 1 Baseline characteristics and capillaroscopic data of 21 normotensive subjects with a parental history of essential hypertension and 21 healthy normotensive controls with no family history of hypertension |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Parental history | No parental history |
| Age (years) | 39.3 (2.8) | 46.3 (2.1) |
| Weight (kg) | 78.4 (3.9) | 77.1 (2.6) |
| Height (cm) | 171.7 (2.2) | 173.0 (1.9) |
| BMI (kg/m²) | 26.5 (1.2) | 25.7 (0.7) |
| Blood pressure (mm Hg) | | |
| Supine | 124/79 (3/2) | 124/78 (2/1) |
| Standing | 127/83 (3/2) | 121/81 (2/1) |
| Pulse rate (beats/min) | | |
| Supine | 70 (4) | 69 (2) |
| Standing | 75 (3) | 74 (2) |
| Haematology | | |
| Haemoglobin (g/dl) | 14.5 (0.3) | 14.3 (0.2) |
| PCV | 0.421 (0.01) | 0.421 (0.01) |
| Platelets | 223 (11.4) | 222 (13) |
| Biochemistry | | |
| Sodium (mmol/l) | 139 (0.4) | 140 (0.4) |
| Potassium (mmol/l) | 4.4 (0.08) | 4.1 (0.05) |
| Urea (mmol/l) | 4.6 (0.3) | 5.1 (0.3) |
| Creatinine (µmol/l) | 74.7 (3.6) | 88.7 (2.5) |
| Glucose (mmol/l) | 5.1 (0.1) | 5.0 (0.1) |
| Cholesterol (mmol/l) | 5.2 (0.2) | 5.2 (0.1) |
| Triglycerides (mmol/l) | 1.3 (0.1) | 1.0 (0.2) |
| Mean capillary density/field (0.68 mm²) | | |
| At baseline | 67 (2) | 79 (4) |
| With venous congestion | 74 (2) | 93 (4) |

Values are mean (SEM). *p<0.01; **p<0.001 by analysis of variance. PCV, packed cell volume.

Figure 1 Box plot showing skin capillary density before and after venous congestion in 21 normotensive individuals with a family history of essential hypertension in one or both parents and in 21 normotensive controls with no family history of hypertension. The graph shows the 10th, 25th, 50th (median), 75th, and 90th centiles of the data.
DISCUSSION

Our major finding in this study was that normotensive individuals who had a familial predisposition to hypertension have fewer capillaries on the dorsum of their hands than the offspring of normotensive parents. Previous studies have previously shown that individuals with a familial history of hypertension provide evidence that there is a significant reduction in skin capillary density and rarefaction of the larger microvessels. It seems very unlikely that the difference in age between our two groups would have made any significant impact on our results. However, the slightly older control group would have weakened our results but would not have reinforced them, as the difference in capillary density may have been underestimated.

There is now increasing evidence that both structural and functional abnormalities of the vasculature are present at an early stage in normotensive individuals with a parental history not only of essential hypertension but also of other cardiovascular diseases. Abnormalities have been described in larger conduit arteries, such as increased arterial stiffness, as well as in smaller resistance arteries and arterioles. Meaney and colleagues found that children and adolescents with a parental history of hypertension had greater carotid stiffness and smaller conduit arteries, such as increased arterial stiffness, as well as in smaller resistance arteries and arterioles. They suggested that there might be a structural abnormality in the forearm resistance vessels in normotensive young men with hypertension relatives and in normotensive controls with no family history of hypertension. They found that minimum forearm vascular resistance was 25% higher in subjects with hypertension relatives than in subjects with no family history. They suggested that there might be a structural abnormality in the forearm resistance vessels in normotensive subjects with a family history of hypertension. Our finding of approximately 20% lower microvascular density in normotensive individuals with a family history of hypertension provides a possible explanation for Takeshita’s results.

Other abnormalities that have been described in normotensive individuals with a familial predisposition to hypertension include insulin resistance, increased sympathetic activity, and raised adrenaline and endothelin concentrations. Recently Zizek and colleagues have shown that flow mediated vasodilatation in response to reactive hyperaemia was significantly lower in normotensive young subjects who had a family history of essential hypertension than in the offspring of normotensive parents. Similar findings were also reported in normotensive offspring of patients with premature myocardial infarction who were found to have a lower flow mediated reactivity of the brachial arteries and a greater mean intima-media thickness of the common carotid artery.

Conclusions

Our study shows significantly lower skin capillary density in healthy normotensive individuals with a familial predisposition to essential hypertension. The clinical significance of capillary rarefaction in the normotensive offspring of hypertensive parents remains unknown. Further studies are needed to determine any possible correlation between capillary rarefaction and the haemodynamic or metabolic abnormalities that have been described in this group of individuals. Primary structural rarefaction of capillaries may support the hypothesis of reduced microvascular growth in primary hypertension. This implies that capillary rarefaction in this setting does not represent a secondary disappearance of blood vessels, but rather reflects a decreased angiogenic capacity of the microcirculation of individuals predisposed to hypertension. This reduction in vascular growth may affect different organs and be expressed in divergent ways in distinct phenotypes of the cardiovascular risk syndrome.

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Sudden cardiac death caused by hypertrophic cardiomyopathy associated with midventricular obstruction and apical aneurysm

A 79 year old woman with a history of good health presented with sudden cardiac arrest caused by ventricular fibrillation. She was successfully resuscitated and admitted into the coronary care unit. An ECG showed sinus rhythm with left ventricular hypertrophy with T wave inversion over V4-V6. Serial cardiac enzymes were elevated in the left ventricle (160 mm Hg). The patient was subsequently transferred to the subaortic low pressure chamber (270 mm Hg) to the subaortic low pressure chamber in the left ventricle. A peak-to-peak intraventricular pressure gradient of 110 mm Hg was documented during pullback from the apical high pressure chamber (270 mm Hg) to the subaortic low pressure chamber in the left ventricle (160 mm Hg). The patient was subsequently treated with a β blocker and an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator was implanted.

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Left ventriculogram in right anterior oblique [30°] projection during systole showing nearly complete midventricular obstruction with apical aneurysm.

Left ventriculogram in right anterior oblique [30°] projection during diastole showing severe midventricular hypertrophy with apical aneurysm.