

Echocardiographically Estimated Pulmonary Capillary Wedge Pressure in Patients with Systemic Hypertension and Preserved Ejection Fraction

Thesis

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List of Contents

Title	Page
♦ Introduction	1
♦ Aim of the Work	3
♦ Review of Literature	
▪ Chapter 1: Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure	4
▪ Chapter 2: Effects of systemic hypertension on the heart	28
▪ Chapter 3: Diastolic dysfunction	63
♦ Patients and Methods	85
♦ Results	95
♦ Master Tables	139
♦ Discussion	144
♦ Limitations of the Study	154
♦ Summary	155
♦ Conclusion and Recommendations	159
♦ References	161
♦ Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

Abbrev.

á	Late diastolic wave by tissue Doppler
AF	Atrial fibrillation
AR	Atrial reversal flow in pulmonary veins
ASH	American Society of Hypertension
BMI	Body mass index
BSA	Body surface area
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CMR	Cardiac magnetic resonance
CO	Cardiac output
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
D	Diastolic forward Pulmonary venous velocity
DBP	Diastolic blood pressure
DD	Diastolic dysfunction
DM	Diabetes mellitus
dP/dt	Rate of developing pressure
DT	Deceleration time
é	Early diastolic wave by tissue Doppler
E	Early mitral flow velocity
ECG	Electrocardiography
EDV	End diastolic volume
EF	Ejection fraction
HCM	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

Abbrev.	
HFPEF	Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
HR	Heart rate
HTN	Hypertension
IVRT	Isovolumic relaxation time
IVS	Interventricular septum
LA	Left atrium
LAD	Left atrial dimension
LAVI	Left atrial volume index
LV	Left ventricle
LVEDD	Left ventricular end diastolic dimension
LVESD	Left ventricular end systolic dimension
LVFP	Left ventricular filling pressure
LVH	Left ventricular hypertrophy
LVMI	Left ventricular mass index
LVPW	Left ventricular posterior wall
MI	Myocardial infarction
MUGA	Multi-Gated-Radionuclide Angiography
PC	Phase-contrast
PCWP	Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
PFR	Peak filling rate
PV	Pulmonary venous
S	Systolic forward Pulmonary venous velocity

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

Abbrev.	
SBP	Systolic blood pressure
SD	Standard deviation
SPECT	Single Photon emission computed tomography
SR	Strain rate
SR_{iv}	Global strain rate during isovolumic relaxation
SV	Stroke volume
TDI	Tissue Doppler imaging
TEE	Transesophageal echocardiography
TPFR	Time to peak filling rate
TTE	Transthoracic echocardiography
V_p	Flow propagation velocity
WHO	World health organization
β	The exponential stiffness constant
ε̇	Strain
τ	Time constant of LV pressure decay

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page
Review		
Table (1)	Normal pressure values of LVFP.....	6
Table (2)	Blood pressure staging system of the JNC	29
Table (3)	Definition and classification of hypertension by ASH	34
Table (4)	Cardiovascular risk factors	35
Table (5)	Early markers of hypertensive cardiovascular disease	36
Table (6)	Hypertensive target organ damage and overt cardiovascular disease.....	37
Results		
Table (1)	Showing distribution of age between the two groups.....	96
Table (2)	Showing distribution of sex between the two groups.....	97
Table (3)	Showing percentage of smokers in both groups	98
Table (4)	Showing percentage of diabetes in both groups	100
Table (5)	Showing body mass index in both groups	101
Table (6)	Showing duration of hypertension.....	102
Table (7)	Showing percentage of patients regular and patients not regular on hypertension treatment.....	103

List of Tables (Cont.)

Table No.	Title	Page
Table (8)	Showing SBP and DBP values in the two groups.....	105
Table (9)	Showing mean blood pressure values in regular and irregular patients on hypertension treatment in group I.....	107
Table (10)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding IVS	109
Table (11)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding left ventricular posterior wall thickness	111
Table (12)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVEDD	113
Table (13)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVESD.....	115
Table (14)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVEF	117
Table (15)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVMI.....	119
Table (16)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LAD	121
Table (17)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LAVI	123
Table (18)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding early transmitral flow velocity (E)	125
Table (19)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding early mitral annular diastolic velocity (é)	127

List of Tables (Cont.)

Table No.	Title	Page
Table (20)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding (E/é)	129
Table (21)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding (PCWP)	131
Table (22)	Showing the best PCWP cut off	132
Table (23)	Showing search for a possible correlation between the PCWP on one hand, and the LVMI and LAVI on the other hand.....	134
Table (24)	Showing effect of regularity on treatment of hypertension on (LVMI, LAVI & PCWP).....	137
Table (25)	Showing correlation between duration of hypertension and LVMI, LAVI, PCWP	138

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page
Review		
Figure (1)	Normal pulmonary capillary wedge pressure waveform and normal left atrial pressure waveform recorded from fluid-filled catheter systems in a human.....	9
Figure (2)	Measurement of left atrial volume from the biplane method of discs (modified Simpson's rule).....	16
Figure (3)	Circumferential SR and strain by phase contrast CMR from a normal subject and a subject with LVH.....	27
Figure (4)	The law of laplace in LVH.....	45
Figure (5)	Pathophysiology of LVH & hypertensive heart disease.....	48
Figure (6)	Relationships between LV pressure and volume during the four phases of diastole.....	64
Figure (7)	Patterns of diastolic dysfunction	71
Figure (8)	Global SR signal and mitral velocity tracings by color tissue Doppler from the septal and lateral side of the mitral annulus.....	77
Figure (9)	Speckle tracking of LV myocardium	78

List of Figures (Cont.)

Figure No.	Title	Page
Results		
Figure (1)	Showing distribution of age between the two groups.....	96
Figure (2)	Showing distribution of sex between the two groups.....	97
Figure (3)	Showing percentage of smokers in both groups	99
Figure (4)	Showing percentage of diabetes in both groups	100
Figure (5)	Showing body mass index in both groups	101
Figure (6)	Showing percentage of patients regular and patients not regular on hypertension treatment	103
Figure (7)	Showing SBP and DBP values in the two groups.....	105
Figure (8)	Showing mean blood pressure values in regular and irregular patients on hypertension treatment in group I.....	107
Figure (9)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding IVS	109
Figure (10)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding left ventricular posterior wall thickness	111
Figure (11)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVEDD	113

List of Figures (Cont.)

Figure No.	Title	Page
Figure (12)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVESD	115
Figure (13)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVEF	117
Figure (14)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LVMI	119
Figure (15)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LAD	121
Figure (16)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding LAVI	123
Figure (17)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding early transmitral flow velocity (E)	125
Figure (18)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding early mitral annular diastolic velocity (\acute{e})	127
Figure (19)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding (E/ \acute{e})	129
Figure (20)	Showing comparison of the two groups regarding (PCWP)	131
Figure (21)	Showing the best PCWP cut off	133
Figure (22)	Showing the correlation between PCWP & LVMI in group I	135

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Introduction

Systemic hypertension clearly increases the risk of systolic and/or diastolic heart failure (*Gaddam et al., 2009*). Left ventricular dysfunction: as an early measure of myocardial end organ damage, is commonly associated with hypertension and may well precede the development of left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertensive patients (*Verma and Solomon, 2009*). About half of the patients presenting with heart failure have a normal ejection fraction, a clinical syndrome that is commonly referred to as heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFPEF) or diastolic heart failure and is commonly associated with impaired LV relaxation and increased diastolic stiffness. Diastolic dysfunction and HFPEF are commonly associated with advancing age and hypertension. Hypertension control appears to be the most effective strategy in improving diastolic function and possibly for reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with HFPEF (*Verma and Solomon, 2009*).

Doppler echocardiography is widely used for the non invasive assessment of diastolic filling of the left ventricle (*Nishimura and Tajik, 1997*). Analysis of the mitral inflow velocity curve has provided useful information for determination of filling pressures and prediction of prognosis in selected patients. However, mitral flow is dependant on multiple interrelated factors, including the rate and extent of

ventricular relaxation, suction, atrial and ventricular compliance, mitral valve hemodynamics, and left atrial pressure (*Nishimura and Tajik, 1997; Choong et al., 1987*). These factors may have confounding effects on the mitral inflow ; thus, It has not be been possible to determine diastolic function from the mitral flow velocity curves in many subsets of patients (*Yamamoto et al., 1997*).

Tissue Doppler imaging (TDI) of mitral annular motion has been proposed to correct for the influence of myocardial relaxation on trans-mitral flow. This has been shown to be an excellent predictor of diastolic filling in subsets of patients (*Sohn et al., 1997*). The ratio of early transmitral flow velocity (E) to early mitral annular diastolic velocity (é) was even used to estimate the pulmonary capillary wedge pressure , the correlation being validated against invasive catheter measurements (*Ommen et al., 2000*). In a prospective study design, we sought to evaluate the echocardiographically estimated pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP) in a series of hypertensive patients with preserved ejection fraction.

Aim of the Work

We aimed at exploring the range of the echocardiographically estimated pulmonary capillary wedge pressure in a series of hypertensive patients with preserved ejection fraction, in comparison with a normotensive group as a control.