

**EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
CREATININE CLEARANCE AND PRESENCE OF  
LOWER LIMB ARTERIAL DISEASE IN DIABETIC  
ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE PATIENTS**

**Thesis**

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**Evaluation of The Relationship Between Creatinine Clearance And  
Presence of Lower Limb Arterial Disease in Diabetic Ischemic Heart  
Disease Patients**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present study was done to investigate the association between creatinine clearance and presence of lower limb arterial disease in diabetic ischemic heart disease patients

The study was conducted on 50 cases was selected from patients who were admitted to cardiology department of Ain shams university hospital.

The cases include patients with coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus and those with chronic kidney disease (CKD) (stage 2 kidney damage) their creatinine clearance 60-89 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>. (Normal value: 90-160 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>).

Patients were subjected to full medical history, through physical examination, fasting blood sugar, Lipid profile (total cholesterol and triglycerides), serum creatinine, and creatinine clearance.

Blood pressure measurements for calculation of the ankle brachial index (ABI) obtained using Doppler probe on bilateral brachial, posterior tibial, and dorsalis pedis arteries by ABI Doppler smartdop 30 ex. PAD was defined by ABI < 0.9.

Correlation of both PAD and traditional risk factors resulted in significant relation with sex, dyslipidemia, smoking and hypertension but the relation was not significant with age.

In the present study it was found that PAD was more prevalent among patients with increased levels of serum creatinine ( $p=0.021$ ).and also with decreased levels of creatinine clearance ( $p=0.034$ ) and the difference was statistically significant

Finally, ABI is a bed-side tool can be useful for PAD screen in patients with ischemic heart disease, diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABI</b>	: Ankle / Brachial Index
<b>ACC</b>	: American College of Cardiology
<b>ACE</b>	: Angiotensin-converting enzyme
<b>ACS</b>	: Acute Coronary Syndrome
<b>AHA</b>	: American Heart Association
<b>AMI</b>	: Acute myocardial infarction
<b>CABAG</b>	: Coronary Artery Bypass And Grafting
<b>CAD</b>	: Coronary artery disease
<b>CCU</b>	: Cardiac care unite
<b>CKD</b>	: Chronic Kidney Disease
<b>CRP</b>	: C-reactive protein
<b>CTA</b>	: Computed Tomography Angiography
<b>CVD</b>	: Cardio vascular disease
<b>DM</b>	: Diabetes mellitus
<b>ECG</b>	: Electrocardiogram
<b>EPIC</b>	: European Prospective Investigation into Cancer
<b>ESRD</b>	: End-Stage Renal Disease
<b>FFA</b>	: Free fatty acids
<b>GFR</b>	: glomerular filtration rate
<b>HDL</b>	: high density lipoprotein
<b>HOPE</b>	: Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation
<b>IDDM</b>	: Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
<b>IHD</b>	: Ischemic heart disease
<b>IL</b>	: Interlukin

<b>IR</b>	: Insulin resistance
<b>LDL</b>	: Low density lipoprotein
<b>LVH</b>	: Left ventricular hypertrophy
<b>LVH</b>	: Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
<b>MONICA</b>	: Multinational Monitoring of Trends and Determinants in Cardiovascular Diseases
<b>MRA</b>	: Magnetic Resonance Angiography
<b>NCEP</b>	: National Cholesterol Education Program
<b>NCEP</b>	: National Cholesterol Education Panel
<b>NIDDM</b>	: Non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
<b>Non STEMI</b>	: Non ST elevation myocardial infarction
<b>NOS</b>	: Nitric oxide synthase
<b>PAD</b>	: Peripheral Arterial Disease
<b>PAI-1</b>	: Tissue plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1
<b>PCI</b>	: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
<b>PREVEND-IT</b>	: Prevention of Renal and Vascular Endstage Disease Intervention Trial
<b>PVRs</b>	: Pulse-Volume recordings
<b>STEMI</b>	: ST elevation myocardial infarction
<b>tHcy</b>	: Total homocysteine
<b>tPA</b>	: Tissue plasminogen activator
<b>VLDL</b>	: Very low density lipoprotein
<b>VSMC</b>	: Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>AIM OF THE WORK</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Review of literature:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chapter 1: Diabetic nephropathy</li><li>• Chapter 2: Coronary artery disease in diabetes</li><li>• Chapter 3: Chronic kidney disease and CVD in diabetics</li><li>• Chapter 4: Peripheral arterial disease and diabetes</li></ul>	<b>4</b> <b>11</b> <b>26</b> <b>37</b>
<b>PATIENTS AND METHODS</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>94</b>



# List of Table

	Page
<b>Table (1):</b> The table show diabetic nephropathy staging	7
<b>Table(2):</b> The table shows recommendations for screening for albuminuria	8
<b>Table (3):</b> Risk factors for (CAD) in diabetes.	14
<b>Table(4):</b> various endothelial abnormalities associated with diabetes mellitus.	19
<b>Table(5):</b> Factors contributing to a prothrombotic state in diabetes.	20
<b>Table(6):</b> Evaluating Disease Severity with the Ankle – Brachial Index (ABI)	57
<b>Table(7):</b> Distribution of the studied patients regarding peripheral arterial disease (PAD) incidence.	62
<b>Table(8):</b> Distribution of PAD positive patients regarding unilateral or bilateral.	63
<b>Table(9):</b> Distribution of PAD positive patients regarding severity according to ABI grades	64
<b>Table (10):</b> Relation between PAD and age	64
<b>Table (11):</b> Relation between PAD and gender	65
<b>Table(12):</b> Anthropometric measurements in relation to PAD incidence.	66
<b>Table (13):</b> Relation between PAD and smoking.	67
<b>Table(14):</b> Relation between PAD and diabetes mellitus characterization.	69
<b>Table (15):</b> Medication of DM in relation to ABI grade	70
<b>Table (16):</b> Relation between PAD and lipid profile.	71
<b>Table (17):</b> Relation between PAD and systolic blood pressure.	72
<b>Table (18):</b> Relation between Presence of pathological Q wave in ECG and PAD.	73
<b>Table (19):</b> Distribution of studied group regarding the number of diseased coronaries in coronary angiography:	74
<b>Table (20):</b> Relation between incidence of PAD and serum creatinine	75
<b>Table (21):</b> Distribution of PAD positive patients regarding severity according to serum creatinine:	75
<b>Table(23):</b> Distribution of PAD positive patients regarding severity according to creatinine clearance	77
<b>Table(22):</b> Relation between incidence of PAD and creatinine clearance.	77

# List of Figures

	Page
<b>Figure(1):</b> Schematic diagram of the lipid transport system.	15
<b>Figure(2):</b> Coronary angiography showing Intermediate left main coronary artery stenosis	25
<b>Figure(3):</b> Coronary angiography showing severe stenosis of the distal left main coronary artery	25
<b>Figure(4):</b> Showing the typical arterial ulcer	41
<b>Figure(5):</b> Diagram showing technique of ABI device	45
<b>Figure(6):</b> The picture show Doppler of old diabetic patient showing damped flowing (mono phasic flow) of it post tibia arteries and tiriphasic flow of Rt post tibial	48
<b>Figure(7):</b> Gadolinium- enhanced two- dimensional MRA of the Aorta showing Aortoiliac atherosclerosis with stenosed left common iliac artery.	49
<b>Figure(8):</b> CTA showing complete occlusion of the aorta and both iliac arteries.	50
<b>Figure(9):</b> Angiogram showing left superficial femoral artery multiple stenotic lesions and significant stenosis of the left tibioperoneal trunk	52
<b>Figure (10):</b> Showing ABI Doppler device	57
<b>Figure(11):</b> Distribution of the studied patients regarding peripheral arterial disease (PAD) incidence.	62
<b>Figure(12):</b> Distribution of PAD positive patients regarding unilateral or bilateral.	63
<b>Figure(13):</b> Anthropometric measurements in relation to PAD incidence.	67
<b>Figure (14):</b> Relation between PAD and smoking.	68
<b>Figure (15):</b> Relation between PAD and lipid profile.	71
<b>Figure(16):</b> Distribution of the studied group regarding the number of diseased coronaries in coronary angiography	74

## INTRODUCTION

Peripheral artery disease (PAD) describes the pathologic states that lead to stenosis and aneurysm in noncoronary arterial circulation.

Atherosclerosis is the most common cause of lower extremity (PAD). Traditional risk factor include age, smoking, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus. Other risk factor include elevated markers of inflammation such as C- reactive protein, fibrinogen, and interleukin (IL-6), hypercoagulable state, possibly genetic predisposition and chronic kidney disease.(**Eric j. topol et al 2009**)

Nephropathy is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality (**johansen et al. 1999, Hillege et al 2002**) as well as high-risk populations including diabetic patients (**Valmadrid et al 2000**) and those with known hypertension and left ventricular hypertrophy (**Wachtel K. et al 2003**)

Nephropathy has been shown to be associated with higher carotid intima-medial thickness in diabetic subjects (**Mykanen L. et al 1997**) and this may explain the relationship between nephropathy and generalized early atherosclerotic disease and

atherosclerotic peripheral arterial disease (PAD) of the lower extremities.

Most epidemiologic studies have shown an increased risk of (PAD) in patients with chronic kidney disease (**Wattankit K. et al 2007, O'Hare IS et al 2004**).

Cardiac diseases accounts for the majority of deaths in patients with (PAD), in whom the relative risk of death from cardiac causes is increased more than six fold.

Approximately one-third to one-half of all patients of (PAD) will have concomitant coronary artery disease and thus (PAD) is considered a coronary artery disease risk equivalent. (**Eric j. topol et al 2009**)

## **AIM OF THE WORK**

The study is aiming at evaluating the relationship between creatinine clearance and presence of lower limb arterial disease in diabetic ischemic heart disease patients.

## REVIEW

### DIABAETIC NEPHROPATHY

Diabetic nephropathy is the leading cause of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in the United States, accounting for nearly 40% of incident ESRD (**USA National Institutes of Health annual report, 2002**). Diabetes mellitus (DM) is also an independent and strong risk factor for ESRD ascribed to causes other than diabetes (**Brancati FL et al 1997**), such as hypertension, pyelonephritis, and other forms of glomerulopathies that can lead to chronic renal disease. Diabetic nephropathy is a major microvascular complication of both type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

Between 35% and 57% of type 1 diabetics (**Andersen AR et al 1983, Hasslacher C et al 1989, Rossing P et al 1995**), and 25% and 46% of type 2 patients with long-lasting diabetes (**Hasslacher C et al 1989, Melton L Jr, et al. 1988**), develop clinically detectable nephropathy, indicated by proteinuria and/or renal insufficiency. In fact, the prevalence of proteinuria is the same in both types of diabetes, after adjustment for differences in diabetes duration(**Hasslacher C et al 1989, Stephenson JM et al 1995**).

Crossectional studies indicate that 20% of type 2 DM have microalbuminuria, many at the time diabetes is diagnosed. The prevalence increases to nearly 50% in those with advanced retinopathy (**Delcourt C et al 1996**). Approximately 2–3% of patients with type 2 diabetes progress to overt proteinuria yearly (**Adler AI et al 2003**).

### **PATHOGENESIS:**

Recent large-scale intervention trials have provided compelling evidence for the role of hyperglycemia in the development and progression of nephropathy in type 1 and type 2 diabetes ((**UKPDS**) **Group. Lancet 1998**). However the fact that only a proportion of individuals with diabetes develop nephropathy suggests that factors other than the hyperglycemic environment are involved in the pathogenesis of nephropathy. Genetic, ethnic, and familial factors may also play significant roles in the development of nephropathy.

Recent investigations have identified a number of candidate gene polymorphism that may contribute to diabetic nephropathy. The angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) gene variant with a deletion (D) of a 287 base pair sequence is one such polymorphism.