

**RATIO OF LEFT ATRIAL VOLUME TO LEFT
VENTRICULAR VOLUME AS A PARAMETER
TO ASSESS LEFT VENTRICULAR DIASTOLIC
DYSFUNCTION IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS**

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ
الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ
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صدق الله العظيم

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LIST OF CONTENTS

Title	Page No.
Introduction	1
Aim of the work.....	3
<u>Review of Literature</u>	
• Hypertension.....	4
• Effects of hypertension on the heart.....	34
• Diastolic dysfunction.....	50
Patients & methods.....	65
Statistical analysis	79
Results	80
Discussion.....	120
Conclusion	129
Study limitations.....	133
Recommendations	134
Summary.....	135
References	139
Master Table	159
Arabic Summary	—

LIST OF TABLES

Tab. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	JNC 7 categories of BP classification.....	7
Table (2):	ESC guidelines for classification of hypertension.....	7
Table (3):	Indications for the use of ABPM	26
Table (4):	Initiation of hypertensive treatment.....	31
Table (5):	Nice guidelines of treatment of stages of hypertension.....	32
Table (6):	Differences of age in the three groups	81
Table (7):	Differences of gender in the three groups.....	82
Table (8):	Mean and SD of weight in the three groups (in Kg).....	83
Table (9):	Mean and SD of height in the three groups (in m).....	83
Table (10):	Mean and SD of height in the three groups (in kg/m ²).....	84
Table (11):	Correlation between E/E' and BMI.....	84
Table (12):	Smoking in the three groups.....	85
Table (13):	Duration of hypertension in both hypertensive groups	86
Table (14):	Regularity of treatment in both hypertensive groups	88
Table (15):	Mean and standard deviation of the arterial blood pressure in both groups.....	89
Table (16):	Mean and SD of left ventricular dimensions in the three groups (in mm).....	91
Table (17):	Mean and SD of ejection fraction in the three groups	92

LIST OF TABLES (Cont...)

Tab. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (18):	Mean and SD of posterior wall thickness and interventricular septum thickness in the three groups (in mm)	94
Table (19):	LSD test of of posterior wall thickness and interventricular septum thickness in the three groups	94
Table (20):	Mean and SD of left ventricular mass in the three groups (in gm).....	96
Table (21):	LSD test of left ventricular mass in the three groups	96
Table (22):	Mean and SD of left ventricular volume in the three groups (in ml)	98
Table (23):	Diastolic filling pattern in the three groups.	100
Table (24):	Mean and SD of E' in the three groups.....	101
Table (25):	Mean and SD of E/E' in the three groups	103
Table (26):	Mean and SD of LAV/LVV in the three groups	104
Table (27):	Mean and SD of LAD in the three groups.....	106
Table (28):	LSD test for LAD in the three groups.....	106
Table (29):	Mean and SD of LAV in the three groups.....	109
Table (30):	Mean and SD of LAVI in the three groups.....	110
Table (31):	Mean and SD of aortic root diameter in the three groups	112
Table (32):	Mean and SD of annulus and SNJ diameter in the three groups.....	113
Table (33):	Tricuspid regurgitation in the three groups.....	114
Table (34):	Mean and SD of RVSP in the three groups	115

LIST OF TABLES (Cont...)

Tab. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (35):	Correlation between (E/E') with other parameters of Left atrial size i.e LAD, LAVI, LAV and the new parameter i.e LAV/LVV	117
Table (36):	Correlation between (E/E') with other parameters of Left atrial size i.e LAVI, and LAV/LVV after exclusion of age factor by multivariate analysis	119

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Ischemic heart disease (IHD) mortality rate in each decade of age versus usual blood pressure at the start of that decade	19
Figure (2):	Stroke mortality rate in each decade of age versus usual blood pressure at the start of that decade.....	20
Figure (3):	Classification of LV geometry based on LV mass and relative wall thickness	37
Figure (4):	Algorithm for pathophysiology of diastolic heart failure.....	51
Figure (5):	Transmitral Doppler flow patterns.....	58
Figure (6):	Tissue doppler in relation to conventional Doppler interrogation of mitral inflow	59
Figure (7):	Diagram illustrates practical echocardiographic approach to evaluation of diastolic function.....	60
Figure (8):	Schematic representation of diastolic transmitral flow assessment	72
Figure (9):	Schematic diagram of IVRT	73
Figure (10):	Tissue Doppler imaging.....	75
Figure (11):	Diagram of the aortic root as seen at echocardiography parasternal long axis view	77
Figure (12):	Differences of age in both hypertensives and control groups.	81
Figure (13):	Differences in both hypertensive groups and normal controls.	82
Figure (14):	Smoking in both hypertensive and control groups.	85
Figure (15):	Duration of hypertension in both hypertensive groups	87
Figure (16):	Regularity of treatment in both hypertensive groups	88

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (17):	Systolic and diastolic blood pressure in both hypertensive groups.	90
Figure (18):	Left ventricular dimensions in both hypertensive and control groups (in mm).	92
Figure (19):	Ejection fraction in in both hypertensive and control groups	93
Figure (20):	Posterior wall thickness and interventricular septum thickness in both hypertensive and control groups (in mm).	95
Figure (21):	Left ventricular mass index in both hypertensive and control groups (in gm/m ²).	97
Figure (22):	Left ventricular volume in both hypertensive and control groups.	98
Figure (23):	E' in hypertensive and control groups.	101
Figure (24):	E/E' in hypertensive and control groups.	103
Figure (25):	LAV/LVV in hypertensive and control groups	105
Figure (26):	LAD in hypertensive and control groups.	107
Figure (27):	LAV in hypertensive and control groups.	109
Figure (28):	LAVI in hypertensive groups and control group	111
Figure (29):	Aortic root in hypertensive and control groups.	112
Figure (30):	Aortic annulus and sinotubular junction in hypertensive and control group.	113
Figure (31):	TR in hypertensive and control groups.	115
Figure (32):	RVSP in hypertensive and control groups.	116
Figure (33):	Correlation between left atria diameter (LAD) and (E/E').	117
Figure (34):	Correlation between left atrial volume index (LAVi) and (E/E').	118

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (35):	The correlation between the ratio of left atrial volume to (E/E').....	118
Figure (36):	The correlation between the ratio of left atrial volume index to left ventricular volume (LAVI/LVV) and (E/E'),.....	119

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbrev.	Full term
ABPM	Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring
ACEI	Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor
AF	Atrial fibrillation
Ao	Aorta
AP diameter	Anteroposterior diameter
ARBS	Angiotensin II receptor blockers
ASE	American society of echocardiography
B-blocker	Beta receptor blockers
BMI	Body mass index
BP	Blood pressure
BSA	Body surface area
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CD	Collecting ducts
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CKD	Chronic kidney disease
CVA	Cerebrovascular accident
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
DASH	Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension
DBP	Diastolic blood pressure
DCT	Distal convoluted tubules
DT	Deceleration time
ECG	Electrocardiography
ESC	European society of cardiology
HBPM	Home blood pressure monitoring
HDL	High density lipoprotein
HF	Heart failure
HFpEF	Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
IHD	Ischemic heart disease
IVRT	Isovolumetric relaxation time

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont...)

Abbrev.	Full term
IVS	Inter ventricular septum
JNC-7	Seventh Report of the Joint National committee
LA	Left atrium
LAV	Left atrial volume
LAVI	Left atrial volume index
LDL	Low density lipoprotein
LSD	Least standard deviation test
LV	Left ventricle
LVED	Left ventricular end diastolic diameter
LVES	Left ventricular end systolic diameter
LVH	Left ventricular hypertrophy
LVMI	Left ventricular mass index
LVOT	Left ventricular outflow tract
LVV	Left ventricular volume
MDRD	Modification of Diet in Renal Disease
MI	Myocardial infarction
MV	Mitral valve
NHS	National Center for Health Statistics (US) , United States
NICE	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
NW	Normal wall
PWD	Pulsed wave Doppler
PWT	Posterior wall thickness
RVSP	Right ventricular systolic pressure
SBP	Systolic blood pressure
SNJ	Sinotubular junction
Sup inf diam	Superior inferior diameter
SVR	Systemic vascular resistance
TDI	Tissue Doppler imaging
TPR	Total peripheral resistance
TR	Tricuspid regurgitation
TV	Tricuspid valve

INTRODUCTION

Hypertension, commonly referred to as "high blood pressure," is a medical condition in which the blood pressure is chronically elevated. It is considered when initial clinic blood pressure 140/90 mmHg or higher and subsequent ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM) daytime average or home blood pressure monitoring (HBPM) average blood pressure 135/85 mmHg or higher. (Bryan W *et al*, 2011).

Many Previous studies have reported an association between blood pressure, ventricular hypertrophy, and increased atrial dimensions. Hypertension, ventricular hypertrophy and other cardiovascular diseases could potentially lead to diastolic dysfunction, elevation of filling pressures, and left atrial (LA) remodeling from chronic pressure overload (*Pritchett et al*, 2005).

With increased stiffness or noncompliance of the LV, LA pressure rises to maintain adequate LV filling, and the increased atrial wall tension leads to chamber dilatation and stretch of the atrial myocardium. So in subjects without primary atrial pathology or congenital heart or mitral valve disease, increased LA volume usually reflects elevated ventricular filling pressures and LA volume increases with severity of diastolic dysfunction (*Abhayaratna et al*, 2006).

Within hypertensive populations, increased LA volume in echocardiography is a common finding and LA diameter has been related to higher age and systolic blood pressure, female gender, obesity, LV hypertrophy especially if in the form of eccentric geometry (*Gerdts et al., 2002*).

Recently left atrial enlargement has been suggested as a more robust marker of the severity and duration of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction. In subjects without atrial pathology or congenital heart or mitral valve disease, increased left atrial volume (LAV) usually reflects elevated ventricular filling pressure; there are many indexes of echocardiography used as an index to evaluate left atrial size. the LAV/(LVV) may be more reasonable to reflect left atrial enlargement in the patients with hypertension, because hypertensive patients have a characteristic of concentric remodeling of the left ventricle which is often accompanied with diastolic dysfunction (*Li et al., 2009*).

Indeed the Doppler-derived indexes mainly reflect the left atrial driving pressure. Nowadays LAV has been suggested as a marker of the severity and duration of diastolic dysfunction. Compared with left atrial size, Doppler indexes reflect filling pressures at one point in time, whereas increased left atrial size may better reflect the cumulative effect of filling pressures over time (*Li et al., 2009*).