Prevalence of Subclinical Left Ventricular Diastolic Dysfunction in Patient with Metabolic Syndrome in West Region of the Republic of Macedonia


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Abstract

Background: Metabolic Syndrome (MetS) has been associated with subclinical changes in cardiac structure and function, including left ventricular diastolic dysfunction (LVDD) and is strong risk factors for the future development of clinical heart failure, and specifically increases the risk of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. To date, the evidence on the prevalence of subclinical LVDD in patient with MetS and relation to components of the MetS, in the west region of the Republic of Macedonia are scarce.

Objective: We sought to determine the prevalence of subclinical LVDD and relation to components of the MetS, in patient with MetS in our region.

Methods: We conducted a multicenter observational cross-sectional study. Recruited were 550 consecutive participants, 450 with MetS (mean age 50 years, 49% women) and 100 controls (no risk factors for MetS; mean 51 years, 57% women), who attended outpatient visits at general cardiology Health Care Clinics in 6 town on western region Republic of Macedonia, during 1 calendar year. Participants underwent echocardiography with tissue Doppler imaging.

Results: Participants with MetS, have significantly increased frequency of subclinical LVDD grade 1, in comparison with participants without MetS. (39.7% vs. 6%, p=0.0005). The overall frequency of subclinical LVDD grade 1, in participants with MetS, was 39.7%; (p=0.0005). Subjects with MetS also had worse measures of diastolic function, including: higher Lev Atrial Volut index ((LAVI), (p=0.00), Lower E/A ratio (p=0.00), lower mean e’(p=0.00) and lower E/ e’ ratio(p=0.00), increased Deceleratio time ((DT),(p=0.00)) and Isovolumetric Relaxation time((IVRT), (p=0.00). Overall, participants with subclinical LVDD, had a worse cardiovascular risk factor profile, including: higher BMI (p=0.001), higher blood pressure(BP) (p=0.003)), elevated Weist circumference((WC)(p=0.001)) and dyslipidemia (p=0.000) in comparison with participants with normal diastolic function. Also, participants with subclinical LVDD,have more risk factors for MetS than participants with normal diastolic function (p=0.002). There was a significant association between subclinical LVDD and: Age (OR=1.108; 95% CI 1.051 - 1.168), Females (OR=3.633; 95% CI2.439-5.413), BMI (OR=7.474; 95% CI 4.881-11.443), control of BP (OR=1.763; 95% CI 1.204-2.580) and number of MetS risk factors (OR= 3.609; 95% CI 2.054-6.340).

Conclusions: The prevalence of subclinical LVDD in the patients with MetS, in absence of coronary disease and other well know heart disease, is considerably high in western region of the Republic of Macedonia and seem to be significantly associated with age, gender, BMI, Lev Ventricular mass index (LVMI) and number of risk factors for MetS.

Keywords: Metabolic Syndrome; Prevalence; Western Region of the Republic of Macedonia

List of Abbreviations: MetS - Metabolic Syndrome; BW - Body weight; BH - Body height; BMI - Body mass; index; BP - Blood pressure; SBP - Systolic blood pressure; DBP - Diastolic blood pressure; DM - Diabetes Mellitus; WC - Waist circumference; CVD - Cardiovascular disease; CHD - Coronary heart disease; LV - Left Ventricular; LVDF - Left Ventricular Diastolic function; LVDD - Left Ventricular Diastolic Dysfunction; HF - Heart Failure; HF-nEF - Heart Failure with Normal Ejection Fraction; CVHD - Cardio-vascular...
Introduction

Since Reaven in 1988 established the clinical importance of the clustering of the metabolic disorders dysglycemia, central adiposity, hypertension, and dyslipidemia (low levels of high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and high levels of triglycerides), known as the metabolic syndrome (MetS), many studies have shown a high risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in the presence of MetS [1-3].

Metabolic Syndrome (MetS) has been associated with subclinical changes in cardiac structure and function, including left ventricular diastolic dysfunction (LVDD). Subclinical LVDD has been broadly defined as LVDD without the diagnosis of congestive heart failure and with normal systolic function [4]. Subclinical LVDD is an entity that remains poorly understood, yet has definite clinical significance. Although few original studies have focused on subclinical LVDD. Previous studies have shown that subclinical LVDD is prevalent and is strong risk factors for the future development of clinical (HF), and specifically increase the risk of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HfPfEF). In particular, the prognosis of patient with HfPfEF, amounting to approximately half the population with HF, has not improved during the past decades [5,6]. Because the development of diastolic HF is associated with progression of lev ventricular diastolic function, preventing LVDD might reduce the incidence of HfPfEF [6]. The pathways leading to subclinical LVDD are diverse, and mechanisms of progression to heart failure poorly understood. Because of these findings and the increasing prevalence of heart failure epidemic, it is clear that an understanding of subclinical LVDD is essential to decreasing patient's morbidity and mortality.

In the MetS, left ventricular diastolic function (LVDF) appear to worsen in a stepwise fashion with the number of risk factors for MetS [4,7]. These findings may account in part for the augmented cardiovascular morbidity and mortality that is associated with MetS [8].

The dramatically increasing prevalence of the MetS, associated with the substantial increase in obesity and diabetes, is therefore, an important public health concern [9]. The true prevalence of subclinical LVDD in MetS and relation to components of the MetS are not well defined. To date, the evidence on the prevalence of subclinical LVDD in relation to components of the MetS, in patient with MetS in west region of the Republic of Macedonia are scarce. It would therefore be worthwhile to investigate the prevalence of subclinical LVDD in patient with MetS in our region.

Objective

We sought to determine the prevalence of subclinical LVDD and relation to components of the MetS, in patient with MetS, in our region.

Methods

Study Design

We conducted a multicenter observational cross-sectional study. Recruited were 550 consecutive participants, 450 with MetS and 100 controls without MetS, who attended outpatient visits at general cardiology Health Care Clinics in 6 town on western region Republic of Macedonia, during 1 calendar year (from November 2016 to November 2017). The study is in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All patient that participated in this study were written informed, consent was obtained from all participating patients before they were enrolled into the study.

MetS was defined according to the harmonized definition of the International Diabetes Federation and other organizations, that three or more out of five following criteria are considered as MetS: (1) central adiposity [Waist circumference (WC)] >102 cm in men and >88 cm in women; (2) serum HDL-C < 50 mg/dL in women or < 40 mg/dL in men; (3) serum triglyceride levels > 150 mg/dL; (4) SBP ≥ 130 mmHg or DBP ≥ 85 mmHg or use of antihypertensive drugs; (5) the presence of diabetes mellitus (DM) or use of anti-diabetic drugs. Controls without MetS were defined as meeting none of the 5 criteria for MetS [10]. Participants with existing cardiovascular disease (heart failure, LV ejection fraction (LVEF) <50%, coronary artery disease, congenital or acquired valvular heart disease, cardiomyopathies, cardiac wall hypertrophy, cardiac arrhythmias), patient with history of stroke, were excluded from the study.

All participants underwent a comprehensive medical history and physical examination. Resting heart rate, anthropometrics, blood pressure (obtained after 10 min of rest in the sitting position, expressed as the average of 3 consecutive measurements). Hypertension was defined as a systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg and/or current anti-
hypertensive therapy. Diabetes mellitus was defined as a fasting serum glucose level ≥126 mg/dL and/or current medical therapy with an oral hypoglycemic agent and/or insulin [11,12]. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight (kg) divided by the square of the height (m²). Weight was measured with a weight balance scale, and height with stadiometer. WC was reported in cm. An overnight fasting blood sample was drawn from each patient to determine: blood glucose, lipid profile tests total serum cholesterol (TC), serum high density lipoproteins cholesterol (HDL-C), serum triglycerides (TG). The sample analysis was performed using standard biochemical analytical methods.

**Echocardiographic Measurements**

M-mode, two-dimensional and Doppler echocardiography, were performed and/or reviewed by experienced staff cardiologists, compliant with the recommendation of the American Society of Echocardiography (ASE), stored in DICOM format and later reviewed by two experienced echocardiographers. Briefly, the LV (left ventricular) linear dimensions were measured from a parasternal long-axis view according the recommendations of the ASE [13]. The LV mass was calculated with a validated formula and indexed for body surface area (BSA) [14]. The LV relative wall thickness was calculated as follows: (2 x posterior wall thickness) divided by end-diastolic diameter [15]. The LV ejection fraction (EF), was calculated by biplane modified Simpson's rules. From an apical 4-chamber view, transmitral flow was sampled by pulsed-wave Doppler at the level of mitral valve leaflet tips. Peak velocities of the early phase (E) and late phase (A), of the mitral inflow were measured, and their ratio (E/A) was calculated. Left ventricular myocardial velocities were evaluated by tissue Doppler imaging (TDI). Pulse TDI sample was placed at the level of the lateral and septal mitral valve annulus, and peak early diastolic velocities (e') were measured and then averaged. The ratio between E and e' (E/e') was calculated.

**Diastolic Function**

We used measurements of LA size, tissue Doppler and Doppler of mitral flow as parameters of diastolic dysfunction (DD), and the cut-offs were set according to previously published data and international guidelines [16-18]. We defined LA size as normal (< 2.2 cm²/m²), moderately enlarged (2.2-2.79 cm²/m²) and severely enlarged (≥ 2.8 cm²/m²). E/A ratio, the ratio of the E-wave and peak late LV filling (A-wave), were divided into low (< 1.0), normal (1.0-2.0) and high (> 2.0). The early myocardial peak velocity of the mitral annulus, tissue Doppler E' wave (the average of the septal e' and lateral e' measurements), was defined as decreased (< 9 cm/s) or normal (≥ 9 cm/s). E/e' the ratio of peak early LV filling (E-wave) and average tissue Doppler e' wave, was stratified into normal (< 8) and increased (≥ 8). We defined DCT, the deceleration time of early filling velocity, into low (< 140 ms), normal (140-220 ms) and high (> 220 ms). Isovolumetric relaxation time (IVRT) was reduced (< 60 ms), normal (60-110 ms), or prolonged (> 110 ms). The ratio of the transmitral early and late filling phases (E/A) was calculated as a measure of diastolic function. The ratio of early filling and early myocardial velocity (E/e') was calculated as a noninvasive index of LV filling pressure.

**Definition of Diastolic Dysfunction was as follows**

- LAVI > 34 mL/m².
- E/A < 0.8; e' < 8 cm/s; mean E/e' ≥ 8: impaired relaxation (DD) of grade I).
- E/A ≤ 1.5; e' < 8 cm/s; mean E/e' 9 - 12: pseudo-normalized pattern (DD of grade II).
- E/A > 2; e' < 8 cm/s, and mean E/e' ≥ 13: restrictive pattern (DD of grade III).
- Elevated LV filling pressure was defined as when E/E' ratio exceeded 14.

Throughout all echocardiographic findings, a consensus reading was again applied.

**Statistical Analysis**

Baseline clinical characteristics and echocardiographic measures were summarized for participants with and without MetS. The collected data were entered in the software SPSS for Windows, version 19.0, which performed a statistical analysis. The distribution of variables was tested for normality using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and the heterogeneity of variances was evaluated by Levene's test. A simple descriptive analysis was performed for the general characterization of the sample and distribution of variables. Continuous variables were presented as mean ± standard deviation, and categorical variables were presented as frequency (%). Differences between groups were analyzed using the Student t-test, for independent samples. Categorical data were analyzed using the Chi-square (X²) test. The association between variables was analyzed using logistic regression. A, p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant for a confidence interval of 95%.

**Results**

A total of 550 subjects were enrolled in our study, including 450 subjects with MetS (mean age 50, 6 years, 49% women), and 100 controls without MetS (mean age 50, 1 years, 57% women). Baseline characteristics by group are displayed in Table 1. Overall, subjects with MetS had a worse cardiovascular risk factor profile, including higher BMI, higher BP, elevated WC and dyslipidemia. (25±3.2 vs. 24±3.0; p=0.01; 135,7±18,4 vs. 118,7±2,2; p=0,04; 87,9±10,5 vs. 78,7±3,1; p=0.006; 0,9 ±0,2 vs.1,2±0,6; p=0.00;1,9 ±0,4 vs. 1,4±0,1; p=0.04).
Fifty five percent (55%) of subjects with MetS met at least three of the established criteria, while fourteen percent (14%) of subjects with MetS met five of the established criteria.

Echocardiographic measures for control and MetS groups are presented in Table 1. There were no differences in LV dimensions and LVEF between groups. Subjects with MetS also had worse measures of diastolic function, including higher LAVI, lower E/A ratio and lower mean e', lower E/ e' ratio, increased DCT and IVRT (0.53 ± 0.1 vs. 0.76 ± 0.1 p = 0.00; 0.81 ± 0.13 vs. 0.51 ± 0.8 p = 0.00; 39.7% vs. 6%, p = 0.00; 99.1 ± 8.8 vs. 94.9 ± 8.0 p = 0.00; 0.85 ± 0.1 vs. 1.0 ± 0.2 p = 0.000; 2.1 ± 0.5 vs. 1.7 ± 0.4 p = 0.000). As shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, participants with subclinical LVDD, have higher number of risk factors for MetS than participants with normal diastolic function (42% vs. 23% p = 0.002; 23% vs. 0.7% p = 0.001).

Baseline demographic, anthropometric and laboratory characteristics of participants with MetS, stratified by presence of subclinical LVDD, are displayed in Table 2. There was significant changes in relation to frequency of subclinical LVDD between females and males. Females have higher frequency of subclinical LVDD in comparison with males (68% vs. 32%; p = 0.001). Participants with subclinical LVDD were older than participants with normal diastolic function (p = 0.001). Overall, participants with subclinical LVDD, had a worse cardiovascular risk factor profile, including higher BMI, higher BP, elevated WC and dyslipidemia. (26.9 ± 3.1 vs. 24.6 ± 3.0 p = 0.001; 138.3 ± 18.0 vs. 134.0 ± 18.5 p = 0.000; 89.7 ± 10.2 vs. 86.8 ± 10.6 p = 0.000; 99.1 ± 8.8 vs. 94.9 ± 8.0 p = 0.001; 0.85 ± 0.1 vs. 1.0 ± 0.2 p = 0.000; 2.1 ± 0.5 vs. 1.7 ± 0.4 p = 0.000). As shown in Table 3 and Figure 1, participants with MetS, have significantly increased frequency of subclinical LVDD grade 1, in comparison with participants without MetS (39.7% vs. 6%, p = 0.0005). The overall frequency of subclinical LVDD grade 1, in participants with MetS, was 39.7%; P = 0.0005.

Table 1: Basic demographic, anthropometric, laboratory and echocardiographic characteristics of study population N=550

(With Met. S: N=450 and Control Group: N=100)
8.5±0.3 p=0.01; 39,7% vs. 6%; p=0.00; 39,7% vs 6% p=0.000; 218.5±24.1 vs. 187.4±16.9 p=0.00; 39,7% vs. 6% p=0.000; 124.9±15.6 vs. 86.7±8.38 p=0.00).

Table 2: Demographic, anthropometric and laboratory characteristics of group with subclinic LVDD (n=179) and group with normal diastolic function (n=271) among patient with Met. S (n.450)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Gr. with sub.D.D(n=179)</th>
<th>Gr.with normal.D.F.(n=271)</th>
<th>P - value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Gr. without Met.S (n.100)</td>
<td>Gr. with subclinic LVDD</td>
<td>Gr. with normal.D.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>122 (68)</td>
<td>100 (37%)</td>
<td>171 (63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>57 (32)</td>
<td>51.5 ±3.5</td>
<td>30.1 ±3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (year)</td>
<td>114 (64)</td>
<td>26.9 ±3.1</td>
<td>24.6 ±3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI(kg/m²)</td>
<td>138.3 ±18.0</td>
<td>134.0 ±18.5</td>
<td>0.000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP(mmHg)</td>
<td>89.7 ±10.2</td>
<td>86.8 ±10.6</td>
<td>0.003*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.M.</td>
<td>129 (72)</td>
<td>195 (71)</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC(cm.)</td>
<td>149 (83)</td>
<td>99.1 ±8.8</td>
<td>232 (85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-chol(mmol/l)</td>
<td>168 (93)</td>
<td>0.85 ±0.1</td>
<td>135 (49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycer(mmol/l)</td>
<td>136.76 (76)</td>
<td>2.1 ±0.5</td>
<td>115 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three MetS risk fac.</td>
<td>62 (35)</td>
<td>186 (68)</td>
<td>0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four MetS risk fac.</td>
<td>76 (42)</td>
<td>63 (23)</td>
<td>0.002*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five MetS risk fac.</td>
<td>42 (23)</td>
<td>21 (0.7)</td>
<td>0.001*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Frequency of subclinical LVDD among study patient (N.550)
The overall frequency of subclinical LVDD in participants with MetS was 39.7%. P<0.05 for between group comparation.

Figure 1: Frequency of subclinical LVDD among patient with Met. S (n.450)
Frequency of subclinical LVDD in participants with MetS was 39.7%. P<0.05 for between group comparation.
Table 4: Echocardiographic characteristics of group with subclinic LVDD (n-179) and group with normal diastolic function (n-271) among patient with MetS (n=450)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Gr. with sub.D.D (n=179)</th>
<th>Gr. with normal D.F (n=271)</th>
<th>P - value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAVI (ml/m²) &gt;34</td>
<td>61.4 ±0.5</td>
<td>67.8 ±0.5</td>
<td>0.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEDD (mm)</td>
<td>4.46 ±0.4</td>
<td>4.82 ±0.5</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVESD (mm)</td>
<td>2.93 ±0.5</td>
<td>2.96 ±0.4</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THS (mm)</td>
<td>1.04 ±0.1</td>
<td>1.1 ±0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWTH (mm)</td>
<td>1.0 ±0.1</td>
<td>0.9 ±0.2</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF (%)</td>
<td>0.67 ±0.12</td>
<td>0.66 ±0.6</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS (%)</td>
<td>0.37 ±0.05</td>
<td>0.38 ±0.04</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVMi (gr/m²)</td>
<td>59.71 ±2.05</td>
<td>59.47 ±1.87</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (cm/s)</td>
<td>0.53 ±0.1</td>
<td>0.76 ±0.1</td>
<td>0.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (cm/s)</td>
<td>0.81 ±0.13</td>
<td>0.51 ±0.8</td>
<td>0.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/A ratio &lt;0.8</td>
<td>179 (39.7)</td>
<td>6 (6)</td>
<td>0.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e₅ (cm/s)</td>
<td>8.1 ±0.5</td>
<td>8.5 ±0.3</td>
<td>0.01*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/e ratio ≥8</td>
<td>179 (39.7)</td>
<td>6 (6)</td>
<td>0.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT (m/s) &gt;200</td>
<td>179 (39.7)</td>
<td>218.5 ±24.1</td>
<td>0.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVRT (m/s) &gt;100</td>
<td>179 (39.7)</td>
<td>124.9 ±15.6</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Logistic Regression Model: Association of subclinical LVDD and; Ages, BMI, Cont. BP and MetS-RF number, in patient with MetS. Significant association of subclinical LVDD and Ages, BMI, Cont. BP and MetS-RF number, were observed among participants with MetS. OR* >1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OR</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>95% C.I. for EXP(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGES</td>
<td>1.108*</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>3.633*</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>7.474*</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contr.BP</td>
<td>1.204*</td>
<td>.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetS-RF n-five.</td>
<td>2.054*</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among patient with MetS, participants with subclinical LVDD, have higher number of risk factors for MetS than participants with normal diastolic function. P<0.005
Association of subclinical LVDD with: demographic, anthropometric and clinical parameters are displayed in Table 5. There is a significant association between subclinical LVDD and ages in patient with MetS (OR =1.108, 95% CI 1.051-1.168). There was observed significant association between subclinical (LVDD) and females among patient with MetS. Females, for (OR=3.63; 95% CI 2.439-5.413) have 1.29 times higher risk for sub-clinic LVDD in comparison with males. Significant association between subclinical LVDD and BMI were observed among participants with MetS. Participants with increased BMI, for (OR=7.474; 95% CI 4.881-11.443) have 2.011 times higher risk for subclinical LVDD in comparison to participants with normal BMI. Uncontrolled BP in patient with MetS, was significantly associated with subclinical LVDD. Participants with subclinical LVDD, for (OR=1.763; 95% CI 1.204-2.580) had 0.56 times higher risk for subclinical LVDD in comparison to participants with controlled BP. The number of risk factors for MetS, also was associated with subclinical LVDD. For (OR=3.609; 95% CI 2.054-6.340) participants with five RF have 1.28 times higher risk for subclinical LVDD in comparison to participants with three RF.

Discussion

In this study, we observed that the frequency of subclinical LVDD among patient with MetS was significantly increased in comparison to patient without MetS. (39, 7% vs. 6%; p=0.0005, respectively). We found that MetS was associated with subclinical LV diastolic dysfunction as reflected by higher: LAVI, lower E/A ratio, increased E/e ratio, prolonged DCT and prolonged IVRT, in a sample of individuals without existing cardiovascular disease. These findings suggest that MetS can lead to the development of diastolic dysfunction via mechanisms that are independent of hypertrophy, coronary disease, and potentially lead further insights into the increased cardiovascular risk observed in MetS [19-21].

The influence of gender in the prevalence of LVDD is proved in some but not in all reports [22]. In our study was observed significant gender difference in frequency of subclinical LVDD among participants with MetS. Females have higher frequency of subclinical LVDD than males. These data are in line with earlier observations [23]. Attention to gender specifics should be a mandatory pre-requisite of clinical and epidemiological research on MetS and cardio-vascular disease, for better knowledge and development of health strategies.

In the present study, in group of MetS, subclinical LVDD was significantly associated with age. A number of previous studies have demonstrated that frequency of subclinical LVDD among patient with MetS significantly increased increasing the age [24]. As the reduced ventricular compliance is secondary to the ageing process, since the ventricular stiffness increases with age and impairs diastolic function altering LV filling pressure 24. Nevertheless, nature of the some Doppler-echocardiographic changes with aging is partially unclear and precise discrimination between pathologic or physiologic changes remain difficult.

Our results are consistent with prior studies showing an association of MetS and increased in LV mass [25]. While elevated BP is one of the important components of MetS, and hypertension is known to lead to increases in LV mass [26]. Previous study, not at all, reported situation of increased in LV mass and elevated BP, whereas Nir Avalon et al. in their study, founded that the association of MetS and increased LV mass, was independent of blood pressure [26, 27].

In the present study, BMI, SBP, DBP, and triglycerides were significantly higher in the MetS patients with subclinical LVDD than in the MetS patients without subclinical LVDD, whereas lower high-density lipoprotein cholesterol were significantly decreased in the metabolic syndrome patients with subclinical LVDD than in the metabolic syndrome patients without subclinical LVDD. Our results are consistent with prior studies [27-29]. A cluster of these cardiovascular risk factors may produce latent cardiac diastolic dysfunction in metabolic syndrome.

Levt ventricular diastolic function (LVDF) appear to worsen in a stepwise fashion with the number of risk factors for MetS. In the present study number of risk factors were significantly higher in the metabolic syndrome patients with subclinical LVDD than in the metabolic syndrome patients without subclinical LVDD. Our results are consistent with prior studies [4, 7].

The pathophysiological mechanism by which MetS can lead to abnormalities in LV diastolic function is not well understood. In mouse models of diet-induced MetS, increased myocardial oxidative stress has been implicated in the development of diastolic dysfunction, and was associated with both hypertrophy and fibrosis of the myocardium [30]. Animal models of insulin resistance, hypertension, or dyslipidemia have also implicated the development of cardiac fibrosis, abnormal intracellular calcium handling, cardiomyocyte lipotoxicity, mitochondrial dysfunction, impaired endothelial blood flow, increased vascular stiffness, and inflammation [30-32]. While mechanistic inferences cannot be drawn from our observational study, these results support the notion that metabolic heart disease can lead to impaired myocardial relaxation in the absence of. Further studies are needed to elucidate potential mechanisms and potential therapeutic targets.

Several limitations deserve mention. Our study is a cross-sectional observational study, and causal inferences are therefore limited. A larger sample would certainly increase the statistical power of the study, and probably same differences would therefore become more expressive. Healthy controls were selected based on the absence of any MetS criteria. This resulted by design in baseline differences of clinical characteristics between participants with and without MetS. It is therefore possible that residual confounding could in part account for our findings. It was impossible to rule out coronary heart disease as a reason for subclinical LVDD by coronary angiography, because it is difficult to influence asymptomatic patients for an invasive procedure and also from ethical standpoint. This limitation is unavoidable. We do not believe that subtle coronary atherosclerosis would have an influence in the study results at a significant degree, and will not reduce the values of the basic conclusions of the study as well.
Conclusions

The prevalence of subclinical LVDD in the patients with MetS, in absence of coronary heart disease and other well known heart disease, is considerable high, in western region of the Republic of Macedonia and seems to be significantly associated with age, gender, BMI, LVM and high number of risk factors for MetS. Attention to high prevalence of subclinical LVDD in the patients with MetS, should be a mandatory pre-requisite of clinical and epidemiological research on MetS and cardio-vascular disease, for better knowledge and development of health strategies for primary prevention of manifested heart failure.

Authorship contributions

Concept-Ylber Jani; Design–Bekim Pocesta; Supervision- Atila Rexhepi; Materials-Fatmir Ferati; Dali Lala; Agim Zeqiri; Arben Mirto; Data collection/processing-Sotiraq Xhunga ; Artur Serani;Analysis/interpretation-Ylber Jani.; Atila Rexhepi; Bekim Pocesta; Literature Search-Dali Lala; Fatmir Ferati; Ylber Jani; Artur Serani. Critical Reviews: Ahmet Kamberi; Atila Rexhepi.

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References


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