

Obesity and inflammatory markers effect on grafts blood flow in off-pump coronary artery bypass - preliminary report.

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July 25, 2021

Abstract

Background: Coronary artery bypass grafting is still a therapy of choice for complex ischemic heart disease. The purpose of the study was to compare the relation between obesity and blood flow through aorto-coronary bypass grafts with coexisting pre-operative inflammatory state presented neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelets-to-lymphocyte ratios in retrospective analysis. **Methods:** We analyzed 50 consecutive patients (mean age 65 +/- 8) who underwent off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting (OPCAB) in our department in 2018. Graft blood flow measurements, as well as platelet-to-lymphocyte (PLR) and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte (NLR) ratios were evaluated. **Results:** Obese patients undergoing arterial revascularization were characterized by statistically significant lower arterial grafts flow for RIMA (p=0.0043), LIMA (p=0.0023) and RA (p=0.0214) with satisfactory medium term (897 +/- 123 days) results. The chronic inflammatory parameters including NLR and PLR were significantly differed between obese and non-obese patients (p=0.0312 and p=0.0003, respectively) referred for surgery. The inverse correlation between BMI and NLR (r=0.307) and PLR(r=0.413) was noted. **Conclusion:** Obese patients referred for CABG present a decreased graft blood flow velocity combined with an increased neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

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Running title: Obesity vs NLR and PLR effect in OPCAB.

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Abstract:

Background: Coronary artery bypass grafting is still a therapy of choice for complex ischemic heart disease. The purpose of the study was to assess the relation between obesity and blood flow through aorto-coronary bypass grafts with coexisting preoperative inflammatory state presented as neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelets-to-lymphocyte ratios in a retrospective analysis.

Methods: We analyzed 50 consecutive patients (mean age 65 +/- 8) who underwent off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting (OPCAB) in our department in 2018. Graft blood flow measurements, as well as platelet-to-lymphocyte (PLR) and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte (NLR) ratios were evaluated.

Results: Obese patients undergoing arterial revascularization were characterized by statistically significant lower arterial grafts flow for RIMA (p=0.0043), LIMA (p=0.0023) and RA (p=0.0214) with satisfactory medium term (897 +/- 123 days) results. The chronic inflammatory parameters including NLR and PLR significantly differed between obese and non-obese patients (p=0.0312 and p=0.0003, respectively). The inverse correlation between BMI and NLR (r=0.307) and PLR(r=0.413) was noted.

Conclusion: Obese patients referred for CABG present a decreased graft blood flow velocity combined with an increased neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

Key words:

Coronary artery disease, by-pass grafting, OPCAB, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, platelets-to-lymphocyte ratio

Introduction:

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is one of the major concerns with multifocal risk factors, including genetic and lifestyle-related [1]. Coronary artery bypass grafting is still a therapy of choice for complex ischemic heart disease and yields satisfactory long-term outcomes [2].

One of the key cardiovascular pathogenetic processes is the loss of the endothelium's protective role [3]. Its' pro-atherosclerotic phenotype is characterized by a reduced nitric oxide production compounded with vasoconstricting overactivity [4]. It has been postulated that vascular endothelial dysfunction secondary to reduced nitric oxide production, oxidative stress, and chronic inflammation is linked with obesity [5]. The relationship between severity of obesity and reduction of endothelial function affecting coronary arteries has already been proved [6,7]. Impaired vasodilatory capacity of coronary circulation precedes structural alterations and carries significant prognostic information [8].

Recently, many authors underlined the impact of mutual correlation between blood cellular components, such as platelet-to-lymphocyte (PLR) or neutrophil-to-lymphocyte (NLR) ratios, and the outcomes of both cardiac and non-cardiac medical interventions [9-11].

In this study, the predominant purpose was to estimate blood flow through aorto-coronary bypass grafts implanted on the beating heart in obese and non-obese patients and to determine its association with the results of the patients' preoperative blood morphology [12].

Material and methods

Patients

We retrospectively analyzed 50 consecutive patients (44 male and 6 females, mean age 65 ± 8 years) who underwent off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting (OPCAB) in our department in 2018. There were 19 (38%) patients with a body mass index (BMI) over 30kg/m^2 (obese group – OB), and 31 (62%) with a BMI below this value (non-obese group – nOB). The mean follow-up was 897 ± 123 days.

Patients were qualified for surgery based on coronary angiography results. Twenty-nine patients (58%) were diagnosed with the left main disease. All patients underwent arterial revascularization including left and right internal mammary artery and left radial artery. Prevalence of concomitant diseases in both groups is outlined in Table 1.

On the day of admission, blood samples for complete blood count and biochemical tests were collected. Special attention was paid to platelets and white blood cells count along with their fractions. Then, PLR and NLR were calculated for both groups. In addition, transthoracic echocardiography (M+2D+Doppler) was performed.

All patients signed written informed consent for routine surgery for CAD. Blood samples analysis and blood flow measurements were performed with standard of care. The study received positive agreement of the Local Ethics Committee.

Surgical technique

All the procedures were performed via complete median sternotomy on the beating heart, without cardiopulmonary bypass support (OPCAB). The only applied grafts were arterials including left and right internal mammary and left radial artery. Upon completion of graft harvesting, heparin in an initial dose of 2mg/kg was administered to achieve the therapeutic range of activating clotting time (ACT) (exceeding 400s; in our group 488 ± 37 s). To facilitate distal anastomoses of the aorto-coronary bypass grafts, the deep pericardial stitch to elevate the beating heart and tissue stabilizer (Octopus III, Medtronic, USA) to immobilize segment of the recipient coronary artery, were used. All the anastomoses were performed with a continuous monofilament 7-0 suture following application of intraluminal shunts (Medtronic, USA). The size was chosen individually on the base of coronary artery diameter and wall quality to allow blood flow (and, consequently, distal myocardial perfusion) and to limit bleeding (diameters of shunts used in both groups and with respect to the target artery are presented in Table 2). After final anastomosis heparin action was reversed by two doses of protamine administered under ACT guidance to achieve its baseline value (in our group, the final ACT was 132 ± 36 s).

Blood flow measurements

The graft blood flow measurements were routinely performed in every surgical revascularization procedure in our department. In every case, they were performed following the second dose of protamine when patient was hemodynamically stable. Ultrasonography equipped with a 6.5MHz linear transducer (Verify Q, USA) was used.

Measurements were performed for left and right internal mammary arteries (LIMA and RIMA) approximately 10cm from its origins from subclavian arteries, while for radial artery (RA) - 5cm from the proximal anastomosis to the ascending aorta.

Postoperative period

Following the surgery, all patients were transferred to the postoperative intensive care unit (ICU) where their vital functions were carefully monitored. Electrocardiography (ECG) was carried out immediately upon their admission to the ICU, and then on a daily basis. Serum concentrations of troponin-I were measured every 12 hours for 3 days following the surgery and maximal values were recorded for a further statistical analysis. Upon discharge, all patients were referred the outpatient clinic follow-up.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were reported as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) when data followed a normal distribution; otherwise, the data were presented as medians and interquartile range [Q₁-Q₃], where Q₁ is lower and Q₃ upper quartile, respectively. The differences between groups were calculated by means of unpaired Student's t-test (normally distributed) or the Mann-Whitney U test (the rest, eg. shunt diameters or troponin-I concentrations). Categorical variables were reported as numbers (n) with percentages (%) and then compared by test for proportions. Moreover, the strengths of association between the selected blood morphology-derived ratios (PLR, NLR) and body mass index (BMI) were estimated using Pearson's parametric correlation (r) method. All tests were considered significant at $p < 0.05$. The analysis was performed using Statistica 13 statistical package (TIBCO Software Inc. (2017), Statistica (data analysis software system), version 13. <http://statistica.io>).

Results

Clinical outcomes

There were no perioperative deaths or myocardial infarctions in the presented groups. Median values of maximum troponin-I serum level were 1.05mcg/L (0.62-6.89mcg/L) in the OB group, and 1.3mcg/L (0.97-3.41mcg/L) in the nOB group (ns). The mean number of performed grafts were 2,2 \pm 0,6 (93 \pm 7% revascularization rate). A two-year follow-up (897 \pm 123 days) (29.9 \pm 4.1 months) was completed for 48 individuals (96%) and revealed 96% survival rate without episodes of documented myocardial infarctions.

Blood flow in arterial grafts

In the OB group, the median value of graft measurement blood flow through RIMA was 6 mL/min (4-13) with pulsation index (PI) of 3.3 ± 1.3 , through LIMA – 10 mL/min (3-13) with PI of 3.1 ± 1.2 , and through RA – 2mL/min (2-11) with PI of 3.1 ± 1.2 , respectively.

In the nOB group, median flow through RIMA was 15 mL/min (8-27) with PI of 3.1 ± 1.4 , through LIMA – 18mL/min (9-25) with PI of 3.1 ± 1.0 , and through RA – 16 mL/min (14-34) with PI of 3.3 ± 1.2 , respectively. All calculated medians of arterial grafts flow were significantly higher in the nOB group and p value was 0.0043 for RIMA, 0.0023 for LIMA, and 0.0214 for RA (Figure 1).

Parameters of inflammation

Preoperative whole blood count data including two commonly accepted indices of inflammatory reaction, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), are presented in Table 1. These two parameters were significantly higher in the OB group.

GRAFT FLOW and NLR

Higher values of NLR were associated with lower blood flow. Even more interestingly, a significant ($p < 0.05$) although moderate positive correlation was found between BMI and the aforementioned inflammation indices (Figures 2 and 3), and a negative one between BMI and LAD diameter ($r = -0.34$). Additionally, a significant ($p < 0.05$) yet also only moderate negative correlation ($r = -0.33$) was noted between LAD diameter at the site of anastomosis and PLR.

Discussion:

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study presenting reduced graft blood flow results in obese patients which also correlate with increased NLR and PLR. Medium 2-year results (897 \pm 123 days) were satisfactory in obese group despite significant differences in arterial grafts flow.

According to our study, obesity was not a significant risk factor for higher perioperative mortality after coronary artery bypass grafting which is consistent with previous with previous reports [13,14]. Our results of OPCAB suggest an underestimated value of low blood flow velocity in obesity-related grafts. The mean values of arterial grafts blood flow in obese and non-obese patients were significantly different in our study with mean values of 6 mL/min (4-13) vs 15 mL/min (8-27) and 10 mL/min (3-13) vs 18mL/min (9-25) in RIMA and LIMA, respectively. The differences in grafts' blood flow were not related to maximum values of

postoperative Troponin-I serum levels 3.62 (1.01 – 25.25) mcg/L vs 3.37 (2.37 – 9.16) mcg/L in obese and non-obese patients, respectively ($p=0.07414$).

We showed statistically significant difference between blood flow measurements between overweight and non-overweight patients. Coronary blood flow measurements can be regarded as one of the significant risk factors for cardiovascular complications in obese patients since coronary microvascular dysfunction is superior to BMI in risk prediction [15]. Coronary arteries diameter and flow velocity are two determinants of myocardial oxygen supply requirements [16]. Both the blood flow and troponin serum levels are believed to be strong indicators of future major adverse cardiovascular events [17-19]. There was no case of periprocedural myocardial infarction in our study group. We revealed a reduced graft flow in obese patients which was not related to periprocedural ischemia/injury.

During off-pump surgery, the intraluminal shunts are used to facilitate performance of anastomosis. The non-significant difference in diameters of shunts used allow to conclude that the results obtained in graft blood flow measurement are not related to diameters or wall quality of coronary arteries. The mean values of shunts applied during anastomoses presented in Table 2 confirm the hypothesis that not a coronary artery diameter is responsible for diminished blood flow but chronic inflammatory processes presented by NLR and PLR. Obese patients presented higher NLR with mean values of 3.5 ± 1.3 vs 2.7 ± 1 ($p=0.0312$). The PLR results, second indirect marker of inflammation, were also significantly different between obese and normal weight patients with mean values of 221 ± 81 vs 142 ± 60 ($p=0.0003$), respectively. The unique nature of the inflammatory response to obesity was already postulated sharing some similarities with other chronic inflammatory processes. This trigger provoked by energy homeostasis disruption over time leads to maladaptive response [20].

Osadnik et al compared NLR and PLR results as significant factors of chronic inflammation between obese and non-obese patients [21]. The increased NLR and PLR were characteristic for obese patients in present study. The reduced blood flow reserve in chronic inflammatory states have already been observed [22,23].

Our study results present the blood flow significant differences in coronary grafts between obese and non-obese patients. Analysis based on patients who underwent arterial revascularization as possible best option with satisfactory long-term graft patency rates though recent studies indicate more further studies [24]. The significant difference noted can be explained with a correlation between BMI and increased inflammatory parameters as a sign of inflammatory state. BMI results were correlated with PLR and NLR ratios. There was as inverse correlation observed between PLR (chronic inflammatory marker) and mean diameters of the anastomosed coronary artery.

Previous reports suggested that the increased level of serum CRP (C-reactive protein) was a possible trigger for intimal hyperplasia and risk for calcification in grafts applied during coronary artery bypass grafting procedures [24]. Subclinical atherosclerosis estimated by intimal thickening of arteries is related to serum adiponectin levels in obese patients [25]. These reports are presenting a possible explanation of our results and confirm our hypothesis of chronic inflammation as a causative agent. In a multicenter analysis, Schwann confirmed the correlation between higher mortality and morbid obesity in early and long-term periods and a partial protective role of “the obesity paradox” in the early and intermediate postoperative periods in overweight and mildly obese patients [26]. The poorer long-term results following coronary artery bypass grafting (increased 5-year and 10-year mortality rates) in obese patients were also observed despite the immediate good survival rates [27].

There is a considerable body of evidence suggesting that endothelial signals modulate the blood flow [27] and may therefore be responsible for the discrepancy between obese and non-obese patients presented in our results.

Study limitation is related to retrospective analysis of small sample group who underwent arterial coronary artery bypass grafting performed as single center study related to midterm results.

Conclusion:

Obese patients referred for CABG present a decreased blood flow velocity combined with an increased NLR and PLR. Our findings should warrant further research regarding the impact of systemic and local inflammation on the coronary artery flow.

Author contributions:

Tomasz Urbanowicz – I, III, IV, V, VI, VII **Bartłomiej Perek** - I, IV, V, VI, VII **Anna Ołasińska-Wisniewska** - III, IV, V, VI, VII **Michał Michalak** - I, V, VI, VII **Michał Rodzki** – III, VI, VII **Michał Bociański** – III, VI, VII **Ewa Straburzyńska-Migaj** - V, VI, VII **Marek Jemielity** - II, V, VI, VII.

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Table 1.

Demographic and clinical data of the entire study group (n=50).

Abbreviations: ACS – acute coronary syndrome, BMI – body mass index, COPD – chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, DM – diabetes mellitus, NLR – neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, (n)OB – (non-)obese patients, PLT – platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, WBC – white blood cells.

Table 2. Intraoperative blood flow measurements and additional intra- and postoperative data.

Abbreviations:

Cx – circumflex artery, hrs – hours, LAD – left anterior descending artery; LIMA – left internal mammary artery; LRA – left radial artery, LVEF – left ventricular ejection fraction, (n)OB – (non-)obese patients, RCA – right coronary artery, RIMA – right internal mammary artery.

Figure 1.

Blood flow differences in implanted grafts between obese and normal weight patients.

Abbreviations:

LIMA – left internal mammary artery, Min – minimum, Max- Maximum, RIMA – right internal mammary artery.

Figure 2.

Correlation between BMI vs NLR.

Abbreviations:

BMI – body mass index, NLR – neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio

Figure 3.

Correlation BMI vs PLR.

Abbreviations:

BMI – body mass index, PLR – platelet to lymphocyte ratio.

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