

Microalbuminuria As A Marker Of Cardiovascular Risks In Egyptian Hypertensive Patients

Abstract:

Hypertension (HTN) is one of the modifiable atrial fibrillation (AF) risk factors, and management of HTN may reduce the incidence of AF. Microalbuminuria (MAU) increases cardiovascular risk in hypertension.

Aim of the study: To determine the association of microalbuminuria in Egyptian hypertensive patients and its relationship with AF

Patients and methods: Five hundred hypertensive patients without a history of pre-existing kidney diseases participated in this study. A questionnaire was used for collecting information on demographics, lifestyle, and family history of cardiovascular and kidney disease, and spot morning urine samples were collected for albuminuria estimation.

Results: A total of 500 Egyptian hypertensive patients, aged 47 ± 7.3 years were enrolled in this study. Two hundred and ninety three were males and 207 were females. The mean duration of hypertension was 5.6 ± 2.7 years. Mean body mass index (BMI) was 27.1 ± 2.4 kg/m². There were 354 (70.8%) patients whose BP well controlled ($<140/90$ mmHg), while 146 (29.2%) patients were not controlled. 249 (49.8%) patients had MAU. Logistic regression analysis revealed that male gender, lower glomerular filtration rates, higher mean BP, higher heart rates and ejection fraction less than 50% had significant effect on prevalence of MAU with an odds ratio > 1 and P value < 0.05 . Two hundred patients had AF, 173 (86.5%) of them had MAU. There was a positive correlation between MAU and AF and left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) with P value < 0.05 .

Conclusion and recommendation: Screening for albuminuria may be useful in early risk assessment of cardiovascular disease in Egyptian hypertensive patients, identification of a patient at risk of CV events provides an opportunity for early treatment, to slow the progression of disease.

key words: Hypertension, AF, CV risks, micro albuminuria.

Introduction:

Hypertension is still the main risk factor for the development of atrial fibrillation (AF). Several pathophysiologic mechanisms (such as structural changes, neurohormonal activation, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, etc.) have been advocated to explain the onset of atrial fibrillation (1). AF is often hidden [paroxysmal], and is associated with an about fivefold risk of stroke. This risk

can be reduced by the use of appropriate therapy for hypertensive patients with increased cardiovascular risk(2).

Hypertension and microalbuminuria (MAU) commonly coexist. The mechanism is controversial but is thought to be a renal manifestation of generalised vascular endothelial dysfunction(3). Microalbuminuria is a well-recognised marker of cardiovascular complications and increased cardiovascular risk in hypertension(4).

However, reliable data about the association of microalbuminuria in hypertensive patients and its relation with cardiovascular and renal morbidity are limited in Egypt. There is still a debate concerning whether screening for microalbuminuria is cost-effective in risk assessment and prevention of cardiovascular disease, so **the aim of this study** is to determine the association of microalbuminuria in Egyptian hypertensive patients and its relationship with AF.

Patients and methods:

A cross-sectional study was performed from January to December 2016 at internal medicine outpatient clinic of El Fayoum University Hospital, on five hundred Egyptian hypertensive non diabetic patients. Subjects were excluded from the study if they had co-morbidities like cardiomyopathy, valvular heart diseases, diabetes mellitus(DM), liver diseases, renal impairment, proteinuria, urinary tract infection (UTI), anaemia or thyrotoxicosis. All participants gave written informed consent. This study was approved by our ethical committee.

A structured questionnaire regarding the demographic data such as age, gender, height, body weight and family history of DM. BMI was calculated as weight (Kg) divided by height (m²). Blood pressure was measured with a suitable mercury sphygmomanometer. Readings were taken after the patients had been resting comfortably, back supported in the sitting or supine position, for at least 5 minutes and at least 30 minutes after smoking or coffee ingestion. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) was calculated as [systolic + (2 x diastolic) pressure]/3. High blood pressure was defined as systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≥ 140 mmhg and/ or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of ≥ 90 mmhg or use of anti-hypertensive medications. Heart rate, cardiac examination, electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiography (ECHO) were done. Lipid profile, liver profile, fasting and 2 hours post prandial blood glucose, HA1C, renal function tests (glomerular filtration rate, serum creatinine), Estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR) by the Modification of Diet in Renal Diseases (MDRD):

$GFR = 186 \times \text{serum CR}^{-1.154} \times \text{age} \times 1.212 (\text{if patient is black}) \times 0.742 (\text{if female})$. Morning mid-stream urine sample, negative for proteinuria by Albustix, was used to calculate microalbumin: creatinine ratio in mg/g. Microalbumin was carried out using ELISA assay. If the ratio was < 30 mg/g the patient was considered normo-albuminuric, ratios between 30-300mg/g were indicative of microalbuminuria and above 300mg/g revealed macro-albuminuria(3).

Statistical analysis:

All the collected data were expressed as mean $\pm$ SD and analyzed by using SPSS version 20 using the following tests: Student T, Chi square, Perason correlation coefficient and logistic regression. $P > 0.05$ was considered non-significant, $P < 0.05$ was considered significant $P < 0.01$ was considered highly significant.

Results:

A total of 500 hypertensive patients, aged 47 ± 7.3 years were enrolled in this study. Two hundred and ninety three were males and 207 were females. The mean duration of hypertension was 5.6 ± 2.7 years. Mean body mass index (BMI) was 27.1 ± 2.4 kg/m². Beta blockers (BBs) were prescribed in 50,9%, followed by calcium channel blockers (CCBs) 23.5 %, Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) (21.1%) and thiazide type diuretic (4.5%). There were 354 (70.8%) patients whose BP well controlled ($<140/<90$ mmHg), while 146 (29.2%) patients were not controlled. 249 (49.8%) patients had MAU. Logistic regression analysis revealed that male gender, lower glomerular filtration rates, higher mean BP, higher heart rates and ejection fraction (EF) less than 50% had significant effect on prevalence of MAU with an odds ratio > 1 and P value < 0.05 . Two hundred patients had AF (173 (86.5%) of them had MAU. There was a positive correlation between MAU and AF and LVH in essential hypertension patients, there was no correlation between renal function and lipid profile, BBs, diuretics, as shown in table 1.

Table (1): **Correlation between microalbuminuria and different parameters**

PARAMETER	P VALUE	PARAMETER	P VALUE
Age	<0.05	AF	<0.05
Male	<0.05	HR	<0.05
Female	>0.05	LVH	<0.05
BMI	<0.05	EF	<0.05
Duration of HTN	<0.05	GFR	<0.05
Control on HTN	<0.05	DIURETICS	>0.05
ACEI	<0.05	BB	>0.05
CCB	<0.05	lipid profile	>0.05

115 Discussion

116 In this study, 249 (49.8%) patients had MAU, increase BMI, male gender,
117 lower glomerular filtration rates, higher mean BP, higher heart rates and ejec-
118 tion fraction less than 50% had significant effect on prevalence of MAU with
119 an odds ratio > 1 and P value < 0.05 .

120 Prevalence of microalbuminuria in hypertensive patients is ranging in the dif-
121 ferent countries between 53% and 71%, with the highest rate in patients with
122 uncontrolled hypertension(5). This variation might be due to patient charac-
123 teristics.

124 Microalbuminuria is independently associated with numerous modifiable CV
125 risk factors and markers of CV diseases. These include: obesity; smoking; in-
126 sulin resistance syndrome; left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH); left ventricular
127 (LV) dysfunction and elevated C reactive protein levels(6,7).

128 Obesity, by several mechanisms (glomerular hyper-filtration, focal segmental
129 glomerulosclerosis, insulin resistance and adiponectin) can lead to the devel-
130 opment of albuminuria(8).

131 We found a positive correlation between MAU and AF and LVH in essential
132 hypertension patients, there was no correlation between renal function and
133 lipid profile, BBs, diuretics.

134 Many studies (9) have shown an association between microalbuminuria and
135 risk of CV events. Microalbuminuria was shown to predict ischaemic heart
136 disease(9).

137 Moreover **Wachtell et al.**, (10) reported that microalbuminuria is associated
138 with persistent electrocardiographic (ECG) LVH independent of established
139 risk factors for cardiac hypertrophy , multivariate analysis showed that LVH
140 was associated with a 1.6-fold higher prevalence of microalbuminuria and
141 2.6-fold higher prevalence of microalbuminuria (both $p < 0.001$). This relation-
142 ship was independent of age, systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and
143 DBP), diabetes, gender, race, serum creatinine or smoking status, and, there-
144 fore, it has been postulated that cardiac damage and albuminuria occur in
145 parallel (10).

146 The main determinant of albumin excretion rate in subjects with mild hyper-
147 tension and no cardiovascular complications seems to be the hemodynamic
148 load, whereas in subjects with more severe hypertension and associated tar-
149 get organ damage, the augmented urinary albumin leak is probably the con-
150 sequence of glomerular damage. Further evidence for the link between
151 microalbuminuria and CV disease comes from the fact that microalbuminuria
152 is considered a reliable indicator of endothelial dysfunction, this being associ-
153 ated with transendothelial escape rate of albumin and plasma levels of von
154 Willebrand factor(11). Endothelial dysfunction is considered an early step of
155 atherosclerosis and represents increased risk for CV events(12).

156
157 **Conclusion and recommendation:** Screening for albuminuria may be useful
158 in early risk assessment of cardiovascular disease in Egyptian hypertensive

patients. Early identification of a patient at risk of CV events provides an opportunity for early treatment, to slow the progression of disease.

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