

Echocardiographic Correlates of Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure

The Role of Left Ventricular Diastolic Function

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Conflicts of Interest

None (all co-authors)

Background

- LV diastolic dysfunction – associated with pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP) ↑
 - This association – previously described in specific patient populations
 - LV systolic dysfunction ± MR¹
 - HF with preserved LVEF²
 - General population (community-based study)³
 - Not examined in large patient populations in *routine clinical practice*
- Weak association between LVEF ↓ ↔ PASP ↑
 - Association – independent of LV diastolic function ?

¹Enriquez-Sarano M – JACC 1997;29:153-9

²Lam CS – JACC 2009;53:1119-26

³Lam CS – Circulation 2009;119:2663-70

Objectives

- To describe the distribution of PASP in a large population of subjects undergoing echocardiography in a tertiary medical center in routine clinical practice
- To define the echocardiographic parameters associated with PASP ↑
 - LVEF
 - LV diastolic function
- To examine effect of LVEF on the relation between LV diastolic function & PASP

Methods

Patient Population

- Echocardiography laboratory computerized database (2011)
 - Selection of pts fulfilling inclusion criteria
 - Data abstracting
- Inclusion criteria
 - TTE
 - Sinus rhythm
 - No MS, mitral prosthesis / repair, significant (> moderate) MR
 - Sufficient diastolic assessment – *at least* measurements of:
 - E/A ratio
 - E/e' (septal) ratio
 - Measurable PASP

n = 2317 pts

Statistical Analysis

- Linear regression (multivariate)

Independent variables

- Age, gender
- LVEF
- BMI
- LV size / wall thickness / remodeling / mass
- LA size
- LV diastolic parameters + HR
- Moderate MR (> moderate MR excluded)

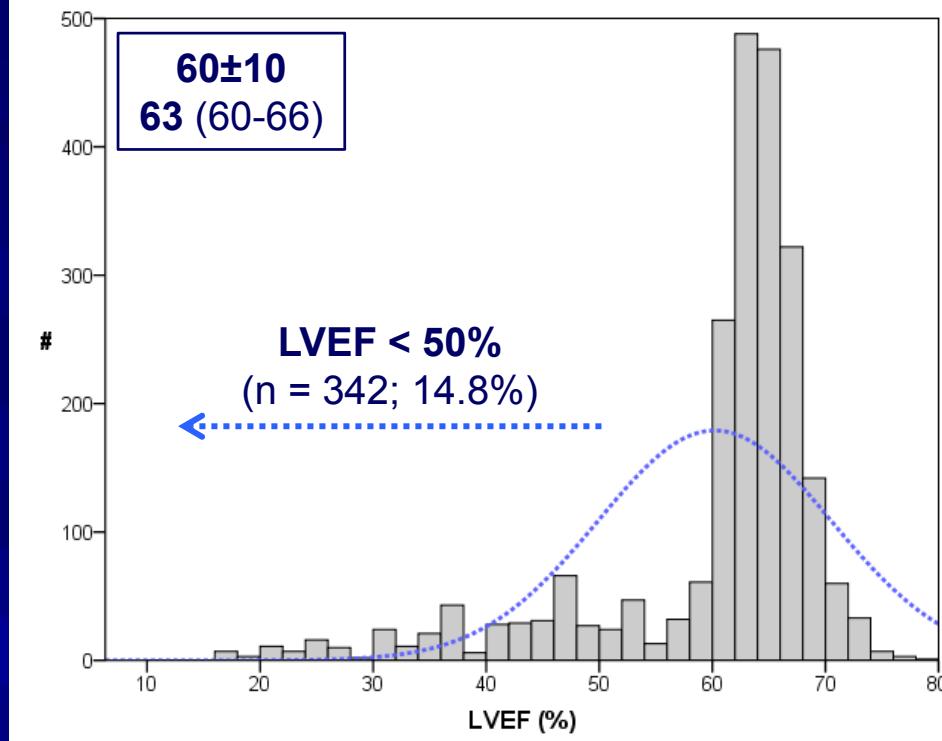
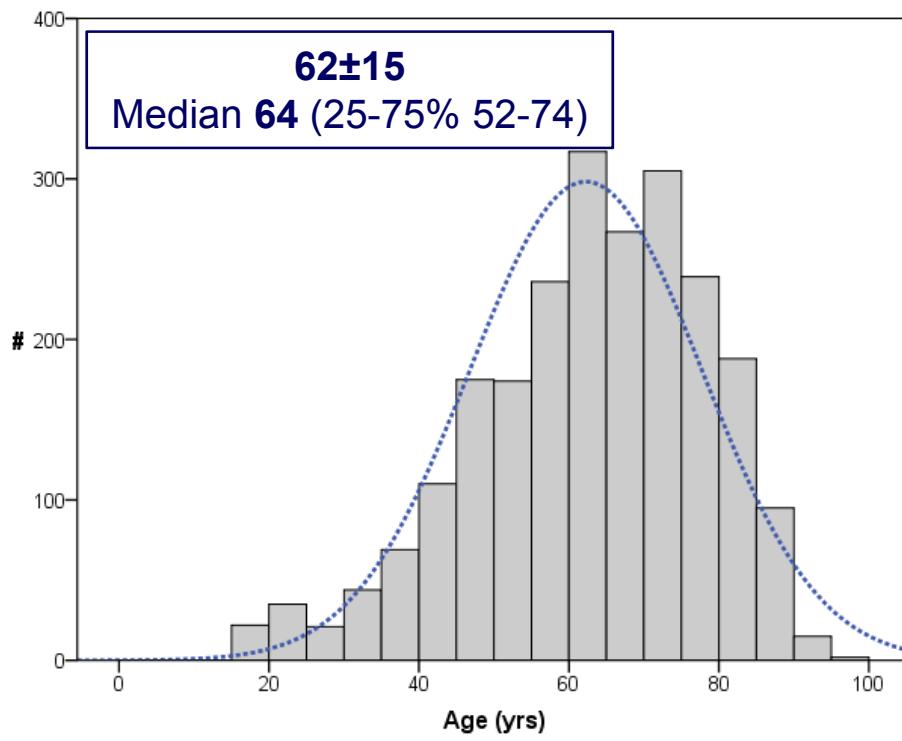
} Entered *a prior* into models

PASP
(*dependent*
variable)

- Logistic regression (multivariate)

- Predictors of “pulmonary hypertension” – PASP ≥ 50 / ≥ 35 mmHg

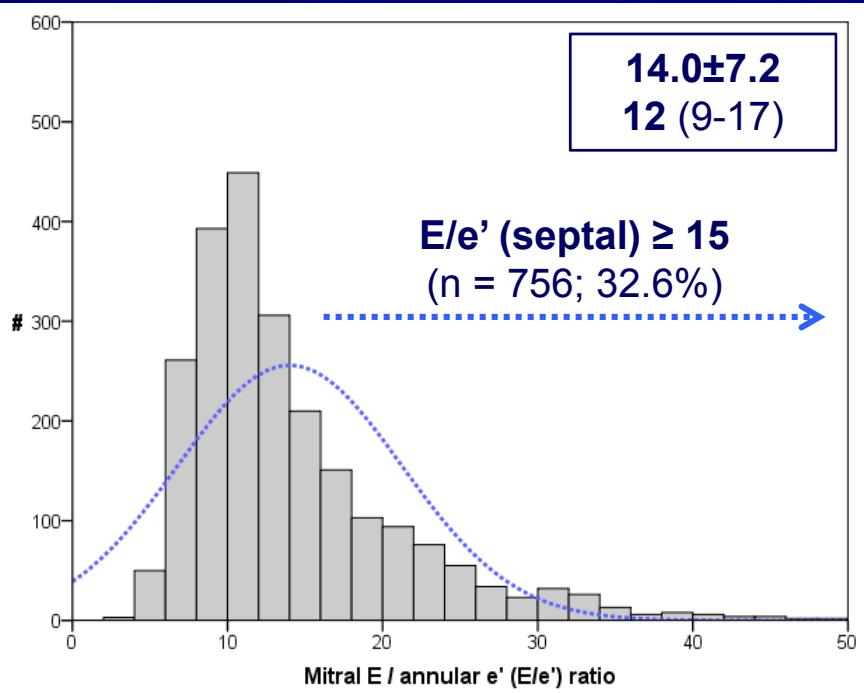
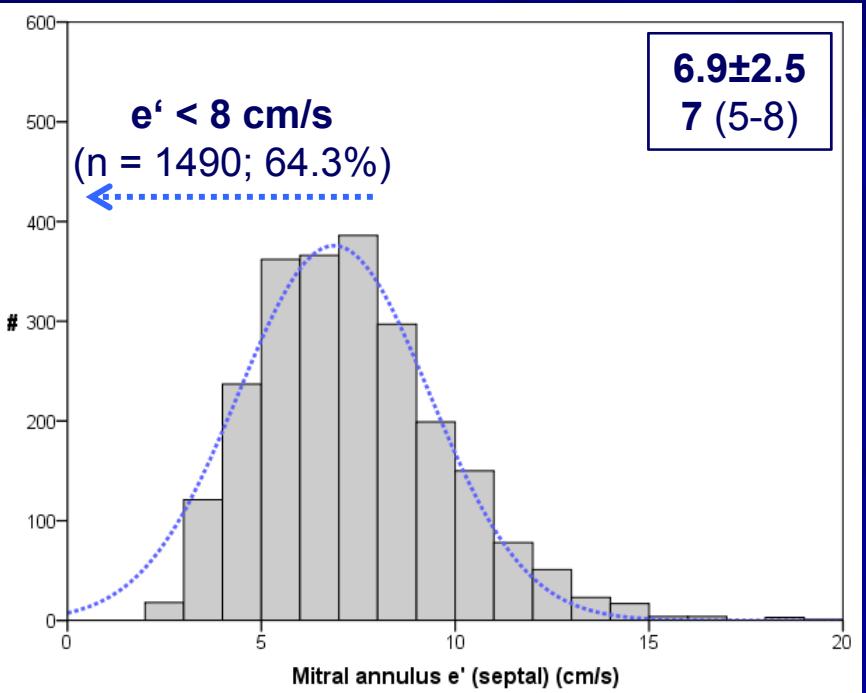
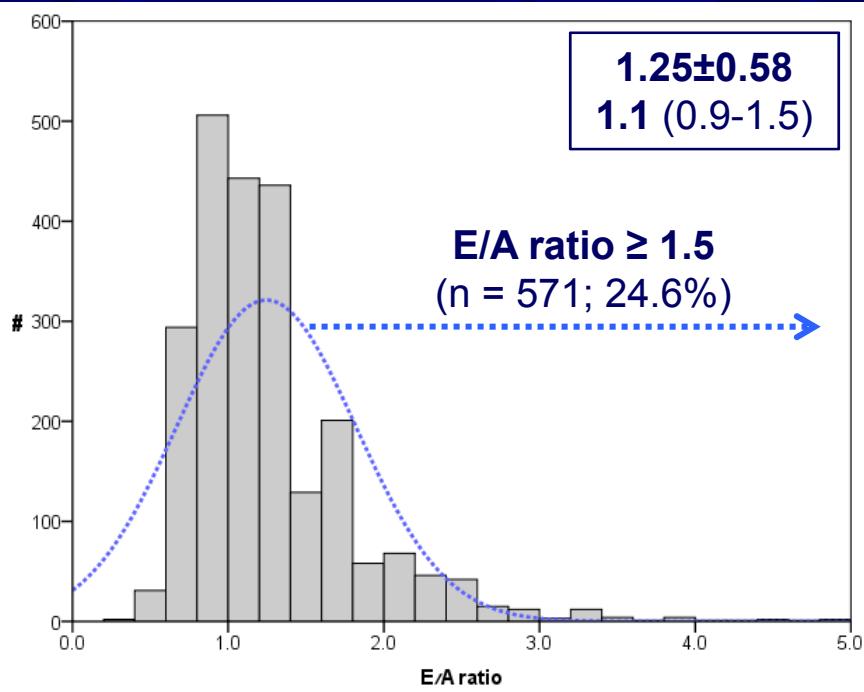
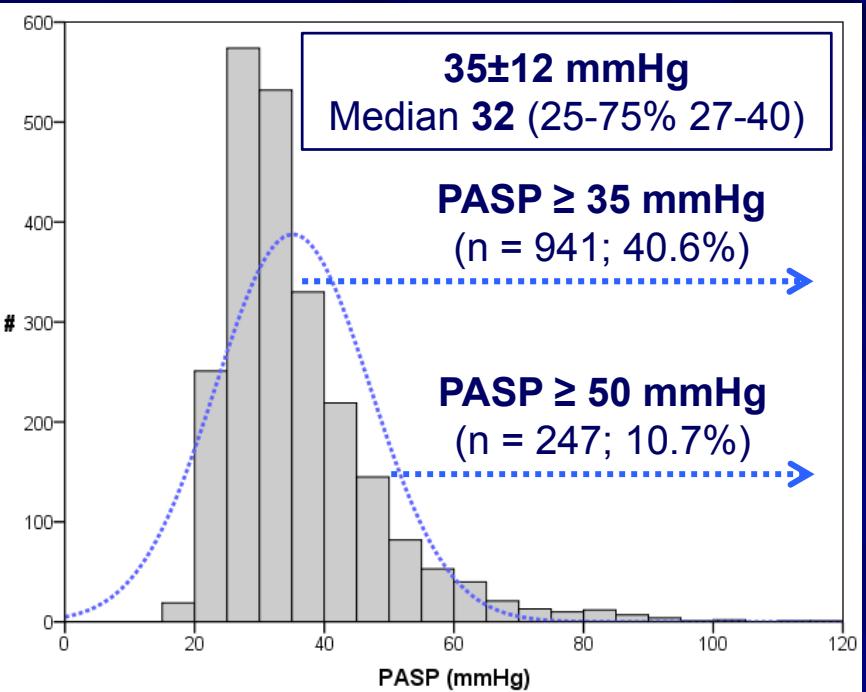
Patient Characteristics (n = 2317)



- Male gender, % 52
- BMI, kg/m² 28±5
- Heart rate, min⁻¹ 67±11
- LA diameter, cm 4.1±0.6
- Moderate MR, % 5

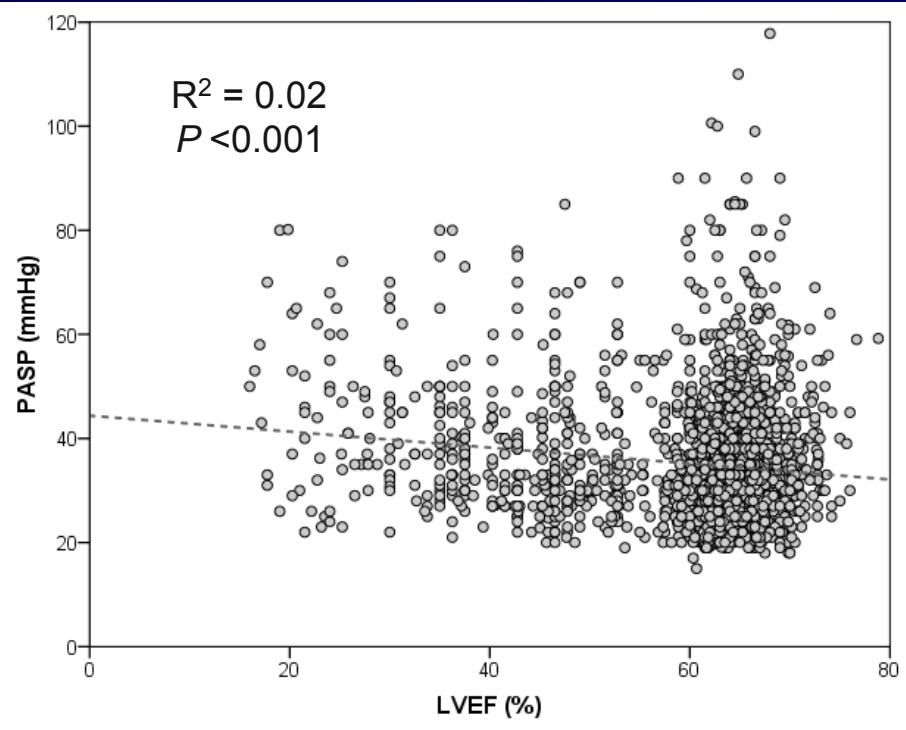
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|------------------------------|-----------|
| LVEDd, cm | 5.0±0.6 |
| LV wall thickness (mean), cm | 0.9±0.1 |
| Relative wall thickness | 0.38±0.08 |
| LV mass, g | 171±54 |
| LVH* | 19% |

* Any degree (qualitative)

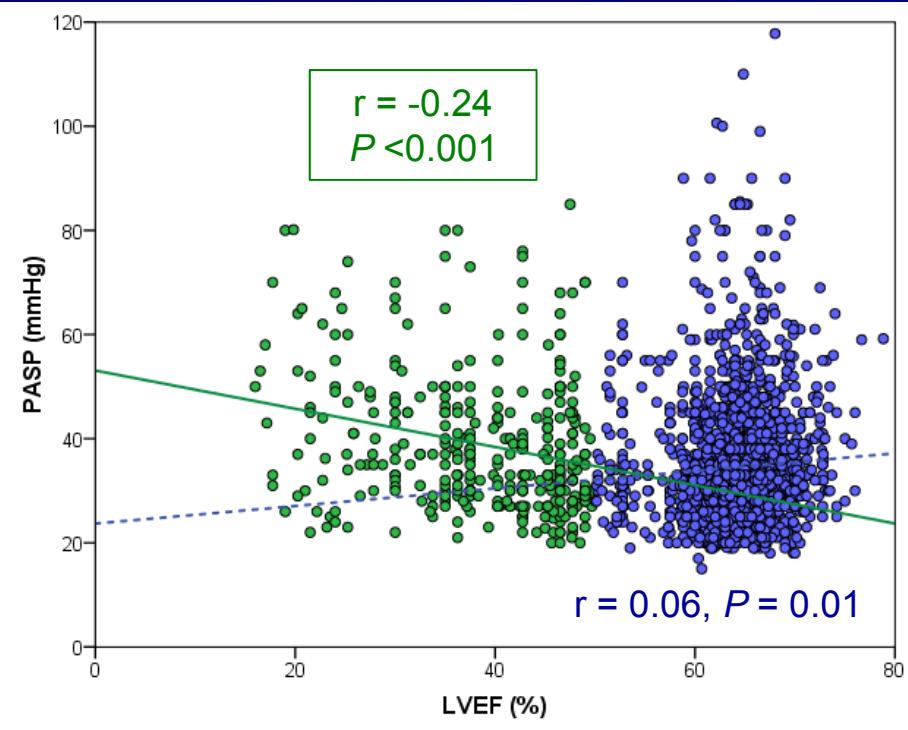


Correlations – LVEF ↔ PASP

All subjects



LVEF 50% cutoff



	LVEF < 50%	$\geq 50\%$
PASP (mmHg)	39 ± 13	34 ± 12
	36 (30-45)	32 (27-39)
	$P < 0.001$	

Predictors of PASP

Multivariate Linear Regression*

Variable	B (95% CI)	β	P
Age, per 10 yrs	2.5 (2.1,2.9)	0.34	<0.001
Male	-2.1 (-3.1,-1.0)	-0.09	<0.001
LVEF < 50%	-0.6 (-2.1,1.0)	-0.02	0.48
LV mass, per 10 g	0.2 (0.1,0.3)	0.08	0.004
LA diameter, per 1 cm	3.1 (1.9,4.2)	0.15	<0.001
Mitral E wave, per 10 cm/s	1.1 (0.8,1.4)	0.21	<0.001
Mitral E/A ratio, per 0.1 units	0.4 (0.3,0.5)	0.21	<0.001
Mitral E / annular e' (septal) ratio	0.1 (0,0.2)	0.07	0.03
Heart rate, per 10 min ⁻¹	1.5 (1.1,2.0)	0.15	<0.001
Moderate MR	3.2 (0.7,5.8)	0.06	0.01

* Adjusted for age, male gender, LVEF – forced into model
 BMI – not significantly associated with PASP

Model R² = 0.41

Secondary Analyses Multiple LVEF Expressions

LVEF		P*
LVEF < 50% (final model)	n = 342	0.48
LVEF < 40%	n = 161	0.89
LVEF < 30%	n = 56	0.42
LVEF (continuous variable)		0.15
Square root [LVEF] – more normally distributed		0.21

* Adjusted for all parameters in full model

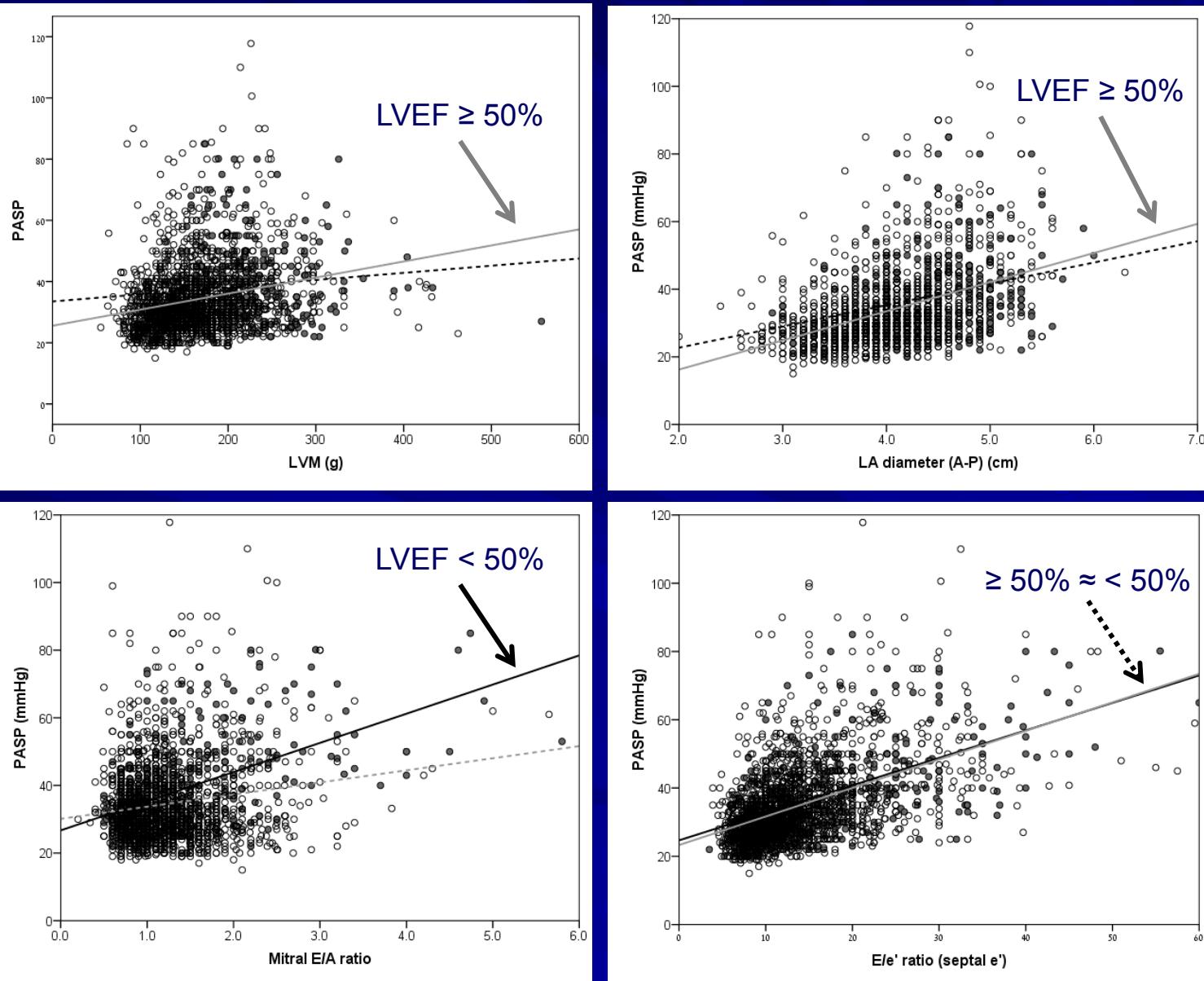
Results

$LVEF \downarrow \rightarrow$ Diastolic Parameters \leftrightarrow PASP

- LVEF $\geq 50\%$
- LVEF $< 50\%$

P for interaction
(linear regression)

- LVM 0.02
- LA diam 0.06
- E/A <0.001
- E/e' 0.65



Linear Regression

Separate Models by LVEF ≥ 50% / < 50%

Variable	LVEF ≥ 50%		LVEF < 50%	
	B (95% CI)	P	B (95% CI)	P
Age, per 10 yrs	2.6 (2.2,3.0)	<0.001	1.6 (0.6,2.6)	<0.02
Male	-2.0 (-3.1,-0.9)	0.001	-3.0 (-6.0,-0.1)	0.046
LVEF, per 10%	1.3 (0.1,2.6)	0.04	-1.1 (-2.7,0.5)	0.16
LV mass, per 10 g	0.3 (0.1,0.4)	<0.001		
LA diameter, per 1 cm	3.4 (2.2,4.7)	<0.001		
Mitral E wave, per 10 cm/s	1.4 (1.1,1.7)	<0.001		
Mitral E/A ratio, per 0.1 units	0.4 (0.2,0.5)	<0.001	0.8 (0.6,1.0)	<0.001
Mitral E / annular e' (septal) ratio			0.3 (0.04,0.4)	0.02
Heart rate, per 10 min ⁻¹	0.2 (0.1,0.2)	<0.001	1.3 (0.2,2.5)	0.02
Moderate MR	3.1 (0.1,6.1)	0.045		
Model R²	0.40		0.50	

Predictors of PASP \geq 50 / \geq 35 mmHg

Multivariate Logistic Regression

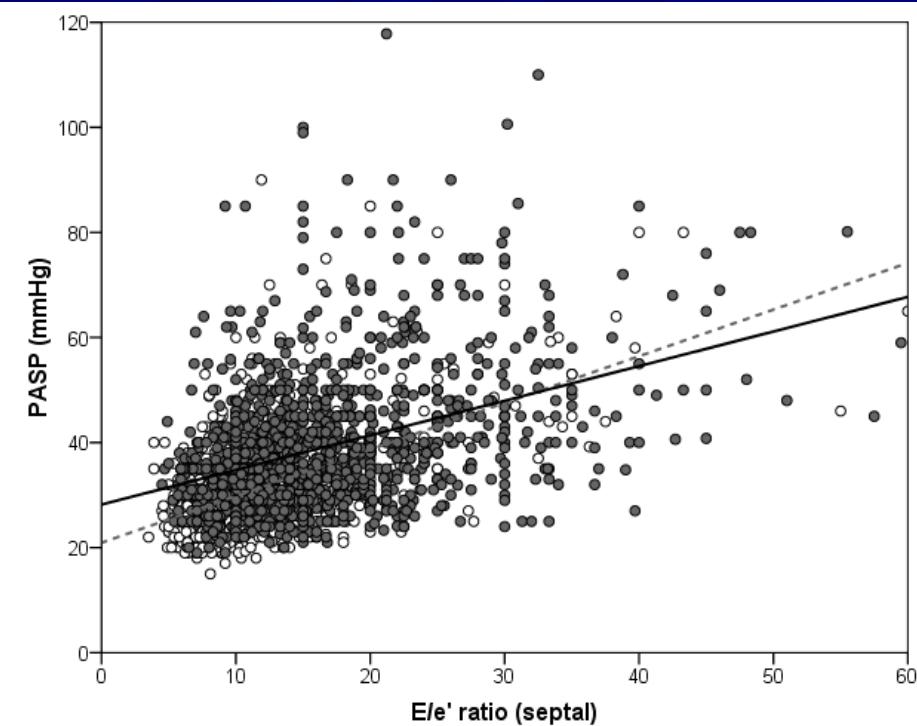
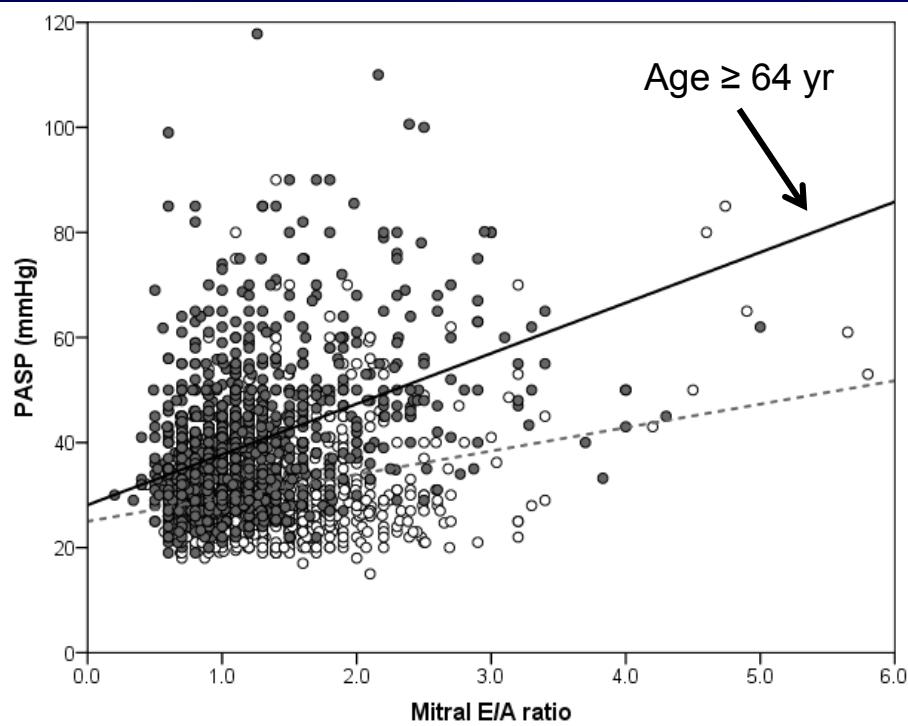
	PASP \geq 50 mmHg	P	PASP \geq 35 mmHg	P
Variable	OR (95% CI)		OR (95% CI)	
Age, per 10 yrs	1.7 (1.4,2.1)	<0.001	2.0 (1.7,2.2)	<0.001
Male	0.5 (0.3,0.7)	0.002	0.6 (0.4,0.8)	0.001
LVEF < 50%	0.6 (0.3,1.3)	0.21	1.1 (0.7,1.7)	0.60
LV mass, per 10 g			1.1 (1.0,1.1)	<0.001
LA diameter, per 1 cm	2.8 (1.7,4.7)	<0.001	1.4 (1.0,2.0)	0.04
Mitral E wave, per 10 cm/s	1.3 (1.2,1.5)	<0.001	1.4 (1.3,1.5)	<0.001
Mitral E/A ratio, per 0.1 units	1.1 (1.1,1.2)	<0.001	1.1 (1.0,1.1)	0.002
Mitral E / annular e' (septal) ratio			NS	
Heart rate, per 10 min ⁻¹			1.3 (1.2,1.5)	<0.001
Moderate MR	2.1 (1.0,4.2)	0.04		

PASP \geq 50: n = 247 (10.7%); PASP \geq 35: n = 941 (40.6%)

Conclusions

- Multiple LV diastolic parameters are strongly associated with PASP
- LVEF
 - Not independently associated with PASP
 - Adjusting for age, gender, *LV diastolic parameters*
 - Modifies the relations between LV diastolic parameters & PASP

Age / Diastolic Function Interactions



- Age < 64 yr
- Age \geq 64 yr

Univariate Predictors of PASP

Variable	β	R^2	P
Age, yrs	0.39	0.15	
Male	- 0.09	0.01	
BMI, kg/m ²	0.15	0.02	
LVEF, %	- 0.13	0.02	
LVEDd, cm	0.11	0.01	
LV mass, g	0.23	0.05	
LA diameter, cm	0.41	0.17	
Moderate MR	0.22	0.05	<0.001
Mitral E wave, cm/s	0.41	0.17	
E/A ratio	0.26	0.07	
E wave deceleration time, ms	- 0.09	0.01	
Annular e' (septal), cm/s	- 0.32	0.10	
Annular e' (lateral), cm/s	- 0.27	0.07	
E/e' ratio (septal)	0.51	0.26	
E/e' ratio (lateral)	0.47	0.22	