

Correlations of cardiac function with inflammation, oxidative stress and anemia in patients with uremia

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Received April 14, 2019; Accepted October 3, 2019

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2021.9681

Abstract. The present study aimed to analyze the associations of cardiac function with inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and anemia in patients with uremia. A total of 79 patients with uremia were selected, and among those, 43 cases were complicated with cardiac dysfunction (observation group) and 36 patients were not (control group). The levels of inflammatory cytokines [C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and IL-10], oxidative stress indicators [malondialdehyde (MDA), oxidized low-density lipoprotein (OX-LDL) and advanced oxidation protein products (AOPP)], blood routine parameters [hemoglobin (Hb), platelets (PLT), mean corpuscular volume (MCV)], and cardiac function [including cardiac output (CO), cardiac stroke volume (SV), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDd) and left ventricular end-systolic diameter (LVESd)] were measured. There were no statistically significant differences in age, sex, body mass index, total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol between the observation and the control group ($P > 0.05$), but the observation group had significantly higher triglyceride levels and blood pressure, as well as longer duration of uremia compared with those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, the levels of CRP, IL-6, IL-10, MDA, OX-LDL, AOPP, Hb, PLT and MCV in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group. In addition, regarding cardiac function, the observation group had a decreased CO, SV and LVEF and an increased LVEDd and LVESd compared with those in the control group. Furthermore, CRP ($r = -0.636$, $P < 0.01$) and MDA ($r = -0.705$, $P < 0.01$) were negatively correlated with LVEF, while Hb levels were positively correlated with LVEF ($r = 0.732$, $P < 0.001$). In conclusion, serum inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and

the degree of anemia are associated with cardiac insufficiency in patients with uremia.

Introduction

Uremia, also known as end-stage renal failure in the clinic, is particularly common in nephrology. In such patients, uremia is frequently complicated with myocardial damage, leading to cardiac insufficiency (1). The most common causes of cardiac insufficiency in uremic patients are hemodynamic changes and metabolic abnormalities, leading to increased mortality (2). In patients with uremia, significant hemodynamic changes and accumulation of toxins are present, and myocardial tissue cells frequently have systolic and diastolic dysfunction (3). More than half of the patients with uremia succumb to cardiac insufficiency (4). Uremic patients frequently have varying degrees of anemia and decreased production of erythropoietin (5). Uremia is not only a pathological reaction of the body's response to renal dysfunction but also an inflammatory reaction associated with chronic oxidation (6). A previous study has defined this as a uremia-associated inflammatory response and the degree of anemia is aggravated due to reduced production of erythropoietin and impaired iron mobilization caused by an excessive inflammatory response (7). The occurrence of cardiac dysfunction in patients with uremia is significantly associated with oxidative stress in the body and oxidative stress is also an important contributing factor to the occurrence of cardiac dysfunction (8). Significantly increased oxidative stress levels in patients with uremia are caused by increased production of toxins and impaired excretion function in end-stage renal failure. Excessive oxidative stress mainly leads to damage of the patient's vascular endothelial cells, thereby promoting the occurrence of cardiac insufficiency (9). However, the exact association of cardiac function with inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and anemia in patients with uremia remains to be fully elucidated. The aim of the present study was to assess the association of cardiac function with inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and anemia in patients with uremia.

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Key words: uremia, inflammation cytokines, oxidative stress, anemia, cardiac function

Patients and methods

Patients. A total of 79 patients diagnosed with uremia at the Department of Nephrology of the Affiliated Hospital of

Table I. Comparison of general characteristics between the observation group and control group.

General data	Observation group (n=43)	Control group (n=36)	P-value
Age, years (mean ± SD)	58.53±6.98	57.03±9.61	0.619
Sex, male/female (n)	29/14	20/16	0.145
Disease course, years (mean ± SD)	11.78±2.05	6.79±3.83	0.018
BMI, kg/m ² (mean ± SD)	18.88±2.93	18.79±3.29	0.475
TC, mmol/l (mean ± SD)	5.83±1.05	5.45±1.02	0.068
TG, mmol/l (mean ± SD)	2.94±1.05	2.07±0.79	0.042
LDL-C, mmol/l (mean ± SD)	3.43±0.97	3.08±0.76	0.588
HDL-C, mmol/l (mean ± SD)	1.53±0.54	1.45±0.33	0.081
SBP, mmHg (mean ± SD)	165±28	147±24	0.039
DBP, mmHg (mean ± SD)	99±18	83±16	0.041

BMI, body mass index; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

North Sichuan Medical College (Nanchong, China) between May 2016 and June 2017 were recruited. Among them, 43 patients had cardiac insufficiency (observation group) and 36 patients had no cardiac insufficiency (control group). The cohort comprised 49 males and 30 females aged 40-72 years with an average age of 57.78±12.09 years. The diagnostic criteria for uremia were as follows: Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) <10 ml/min or serum creatinine >707 μmol/l. The exclusion criteria were as follows: patients with systemic multiple organ failure, those complicated with serious infections, rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune diseases, those taking topical steroids or receiving blood purification or peritoneal dialysis treatment prior to diagnosis, or those with mental illness, with incomplete clinical data or refusing to provide informed consent. The present study was approved by the ethics committee of the Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College (Nanchong, China; no. 20160102AHNSMCE) and informed consent from the subjects was obtained prior to the study.

Measurement of blood biochemical parameters. After fasting for solids and liquids for 10 h overnight, fasting peripheral blood was collected from all patients enrolled and centrifuged to obtain serum, which was used to measure total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), hemoglobin (Hb), platelets (PLT) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) using an automatic biochemical analyzer (Hitachi; model no. HTCA3060).

Detection of the levels of inflammatory cytokines. The levels of inflammatory cytokines [C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and IL-10] were measured through immunoturbidimetry (BK-400; Shandong Boke CNC equipment Co., Ltd.) following the manufacturer's protocol. The reagents were provided by Shenzhen Genrui Biological Technology Co., Ltd. The levels of malondialdehyde (MDA; cat. no. ab238537; Abcam), oxidized low-density lipoprotein (OX-LDL; cat. no. ab242302; Abcam) and advanced oxidation protein

products (AOPP; cat. no. ab242295; Abcam) were determined by ELISA according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Assessment of cardiac function. Cardiac function was determined through measuring the cardiac output (CO), cardiac stroke volume (SV), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDd) and left ventricular end-systolic diameter (LVESd) by a full-time technician using a Vivid 6-dimension ultrasound instrument (GE Healthcare).

Statistical analysis. SPSS 19.0 software (IBM Corp.) was used for data processing. The results were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. Student's t-test was performed for comparison of differences between two groups and the Chi-square test was adopted for comparisons of enumeration data. Pearson correlation was applied for correlation analysis. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Comparisons of clinical characteristics. There were no statistically significant differences in age, sex, body mass index, TC, LDL-C and HDL-C levels between the observation group and the control group (P>0.05). However, the observation group had significantly higher TG and blood pressure levels, as well as a longer duration of uremia compared with the control group (P<0.05; Table I).

Increased levels of inflammatory cytokines in patients with cardiac dysfunction. The peripheral serum levels of CRP, IL-6 and IL-10 in the observation group were all significantly higher than those in the control group (P<0.05; Fig. 1).

Elevated oxidative stress in patients with cardiac dysfunction. The levels of MDA, OX-LDL and AOPP in the observation group were significantly increased compared with those in the control group (P<0.05; Fig. 2).

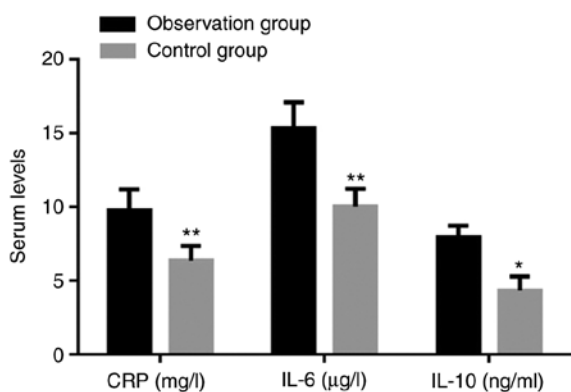


Figure 1. Levels of CRP, IL-6 and IL-10 in patients. Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation and were analyzed by Student's t-test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the observation group. CRP, C-reactive protein; IL, interleukin.

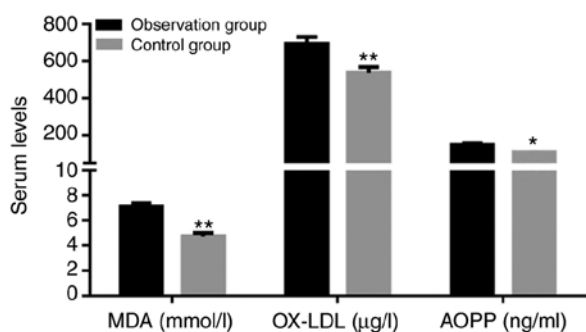


Figure 2. Levels of MDA, OX-LDL and AOPP in patients. Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation and were analyzed by Student's t-test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the observation group. MDA, malondialdehyde; OX-LDL, oxidized low-density lipoprotein; AOPP, advanced oxidation protein products.

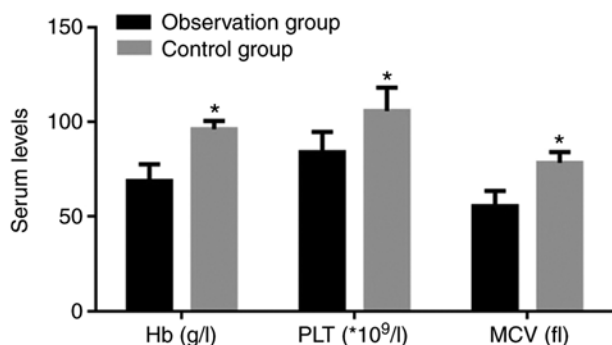


Figure 3. Levels of Hb, PLT and MCV. Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation and were analyzed by Student's t-test. * $P < 0.05$, compared with the observation group. Hb, hemoglobin; PLT, platelets; MCV, mean corpuscular volume.

Comparison of anemia. Comparison of anemia-associated parameters between the two groups of patients indicated that the observation group had significantly lower Hb, PLT and MCV compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 3).

Comparison of cardiac function indicators. In terms of cardiac function, the observation group had a significantly lower CO,

SV and LVEF and higher LVEDd and LVESd compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$; Table II).

Correlations of cardiac function with serum inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and anemia. To analyze the association of cardiac dysfunction with inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress or anemia, a correlation analysis was performed. It was indicated that the LVEF was negatively correlated with CRP ($r = -0.636$, $P < 0.01$; Fig. 4A) and MDA ($r = -0.705$, $P < 0.01$; Fig. 4B), but positively correlated with Hb levels ($r = 0.732$, $P < 0.001$; Fig. 4C).

Discussion

Uremia, a chronic inflammatory disease, is generally considered as a reaction (in cellular, biochemical and other aspects) of the patient's body in response to renal failure, the major driving factors of which are a series of inflammatory cytokines and the most striking feature is chronic oxidation (10). Uremic patients frequently exhibit excessive inflammatory response and different degrees of anemia. Iron mobilization declines due to a markedly reduced production of erythropoietin. Furthermore, there is a certain degree of resistance to erythropoietin in uremic patients (11). The major causes of death in patients with uremia are cardiovascular disease-associated complications, as demonstrated by impaired myocardial cell systolic or diastolic function in uremic patients, which are caused by myocardial cell tissue fibrosis, ventricular enlargement and hypertrophy, pericarditis and impairment of various valve areas (12). Numerous studies have indicated that cardiac insufficiency in patients with uremia is mainly caused by non-specific pathological changes in various aspects rather than uremia alone (13). The most common causes of cardiac insufficiency in uremic patients include an elevation in blood pressure, increased heart volume and load, anemia of various severities, release of a large number of inflammatory cytokines and uremic toxins, as well as long-term oxidative stress (3). A recent study has suggested that CRP and IL may effectively reflect the degree of inflammation in uremic patients (14). It has been indicated that inflammation is a common cause of renal impairment and a major cause of morbidity and mortality of patients with kidney disease, and overactivation of the inflammatory response in uremic patients is closely linked to infection, toxin release and malnutrition (15). Consistent with these results, the present study indicated that inflammatory cytokines in uremic patients complicated with cardiac insufficiency were significantly higher than those in uremic patients without cardiac insufficiency. Furthermore, inflammatory cytokines were also negatively correlated with the LVEF, suggesting that the inflammation triggered by increased secretions of inflammatory cytokines may be a contributing factor in the development of cardiac insufficiency, implying that anti-inflammatories may be beneficial to improve cardiac function in uremic patients with cardiac insufficiency.

Oxidative stress, which causes lipid peroxidation, may contribute to increase the risk of atherosclerosis. Oxidative stress in patients with uremia refers to increased reactive oxygen species in the body. Recent study indicates that levels of lipid peroxidation products (malonaldehyde and 4-hydroxyalkenals) are significantly raised in the plasma of renal patients

Table II. Comparison of cardiac function indicators.

Relevant indicator	Observation group (n=43)	Control group (n=36)	P-value
CO, l/min (mean ± SD)	3.73±0.82	4.39±0.88	0.025
SV, ml (mean ± SD)	40.78±6.15	51.90±5.69	0.003
LVEF, % (n)	32±7	43±5	0.039
LVEDd, mm (mean ± SD)	73.39±7.42	69.58±8.03	0.040
LVESd, mm (mean ± SD)	59.29±3.05	48.75±4.28	0.035

CO, cardiac output; SV, cardiac stroke volume; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDd, left ventricular end-diastolic diameter; LVESd, left ventricular end-systolic diameter.

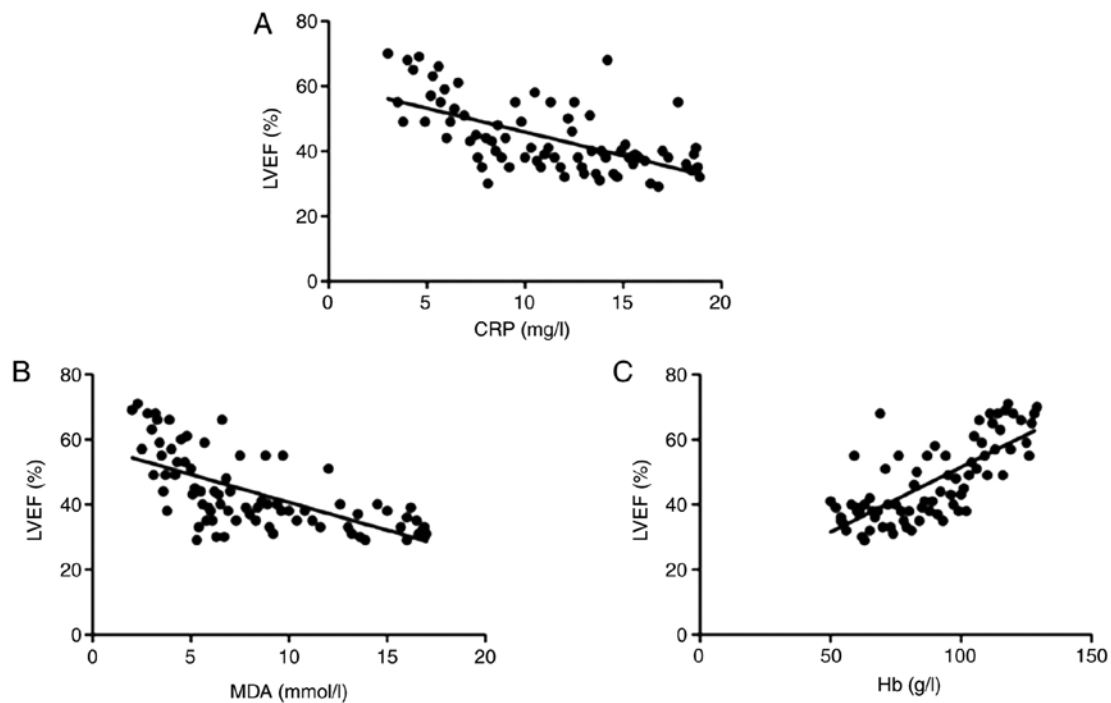


Figure 4. Correlation analysis of LVEF with (A) CRP, (B) MDA and (C) Hb. It was indicated that the LVEF was negatively correlated with CRP ($r=-0.636$, $P<0.01$) and MDA ($r=-0.705$, $P<0.01$); but positively correlated with Hb levels ($r=0.732$, $P<0.001$). MDA, malondialdehyde; CRP, C-reactive protein; Hb, hemoglobin; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

before dialysis and, although reduced after this treatment, the levels still remained above the normal range (16). Once there is a dynamic imbalance between oxidation and anti-oxidative processes in the body, the internal environment becomes unstable. Uremic patients suffer from disorder of the internal environment (i.e., oxidative stress) for a long time, causing damage to endothelial cell tissues (17). In general, disorder of lipid and calcium-phosphorus metabolism occurs in uremic patients, resulting in activated oxidation of fat and protein, and increased levels of oxidation products, including MDA in the patients' body (18). Oxidation products, including MDA and AOPP, are closely linked to atherosclerosis. Furthermore, increased levels of oxidation products *in vivo* may lead to impaired cardiovascular endothelial function (19). In accordance with these previous results, the present study indicated that uremic patients with cardiac insufficiency had significantly higher levels of oxidation products in comparison with those without cardiac insufficiency. On the other hand,

patients with uremia suffer from anemia due to the reduction of erythropoietin, which is aggravated, as red blood cells have increased fragility and are more susceptible to rupture due to decreased levocarnitine and other substances in the body. Furthermore, anemia leads to insufficient blood supply to the myocardium, resulting in impaired cardiac function (19). The present study indicated that the degree of anemia in uremic patients with cardiac insufficiency was higher than in patients without cardiac insufficiency, and Hb was positively correlated with LVEF. A previous study evaluated the effect of left ventricular hypertrophy and deformation on cardiac function in patients with uremic cardiomyopathy by using the technology of two-dimensional speckle tracking imaging and the result indicated that the LVEF was decreased as cardiac function was reduced (20), which was consistent with the present study. However, limitations with this study are that the current data is based on a single-center study with a relatively small cohort. The correlation between cardiac insufficiency in

uremic patients and inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and anemia requires to be further validated in a large number of samples from different regions in order to decrease the bias.

In conclusion, the present study indicated that cardiac insufficiency in patients with uremia is closely associated with inflammatory cytokines, oxidative stress and the degree of anemia, suggesting that inhibition of inflammation and oxidative stress or amelioration of anemia may improve cardiac function in uremic patients with cardiac insufficiency.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

No funding was received.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

HZ substantially contributed to the experimentation and acquisition of data. LF designed experiments, performed data analysis and wrote the manuscript. HL and LT contributed to the conception of the study. JZ and DX helped perform the analysis with constructive discussions. JF contributed significantly to the data analysis and manuscript preparation. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College (Nanchong, China; no. 20160102AHNSMCE) and informed consent from the subjects was obtained prior to the study.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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