Systolic aortic regurgitation predicts all-cause mortality and hospitalization in outpatients with heart failure and preserved ejection fraction

Ismail Bolat,1 Murat Biteker2
1Department of Cardiology, Fethiye State Hospital, Mugla, Turkey
2Department of Cardiology, Mugla Sitki Kocman University Faculty of Medicine, Mugla, Turkey

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: Systolic aortic regurgitation (SAR) is considered to be a specific sign of heart failure (HF). However, the prevalence and importance of SAR in patients with HF and preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) are unknown. Therefore, we sought to examine the prevalence of SAR in HFpEF outpatients and its association with all-cause mortality and/or cardiovascular hospitalizations during a 1-year follow-up.

METHODS: We enrolled 301 consecutive outpatients with HFpEF (mean age of 67.3±9.6 years, 53.5% women) and prospectively followed up for one year. Demographic, clinical, echocardiographic, and laboratory data were obtained at study entry. The composite endpoint of this study was all-cause mortality or HF-related hospitalizations in one year.

RESULTS: SAR was noted in 30 (9.9%) of the patients, and 38 patients (12.6%) reached the primary endpoint. The primary composite endpoint in one year was higher for the patients with SAR (26.3%) compared to the patients without SAR (7.6%, p<0.001). After adjusting for important covariates, SAR remained independently associated with primary outcome (OR 2.315; 95% CI 1.188–5.477; p=0.008).

CONCLUSION: To our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate that the presence of SAR is associated with adverse events in patients with HFpEF.

Keywords: Echocardiography; heart failure and preserved ejection fraction; outcome; prognosis; systolic aortic regurgitation.

evidence that SAR is not an exceptional phenomenon, the prevalence and prognostic significance of SAR in patients with HF remains unknown. Therefore, the present study aims to examine the prevalence and significance of SAR in predicting all-cause mortality or HF-related hospitalizations in patients with HFP EF.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Patients**

After Ethics Committee approval (MUSKU, 16.08.2016, 14/2), this prospective study was conducted in our hospital between March 2017 and May 2018. The study group included all consecutive adult outpatients diagnosed with HFP EF. Patients were defined as HFP EF according to current guidelines [12]. Patients were excluded from this study if they needed hospitalization during the index admission. Patients with severe valvular heart diseases, severe chronic pulmonary disease; hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; and pregnant patients were excluded from this study.

**Measurements, Data collection and Endpoints**

For each patient, data for comorbid conditions, patients’ demographic characteristics, medications, and echocardiographic parameters were recorded at admission to the outpatient cardiology clinic. Data were collected by telephone interviews and outpatient clinic visits.

All of the consecutive outpatients with HFP EF underwent comprehensive transthoracic echocardiography [13]. Systolic aortic regurgitation is explained as the inability of the ventricular beat to overcome the aortic pressure associated with some degree of valvular incompetence. Therefore, the SAR was defined as the presence of blood flow from the aorta to the left ventricular outflow tract during systole (Fig. 1). The presence/absence of SAR was recorded. Routine laboratory variables and NT-proBNP levels were measured at admission to the outpatient.

All patients were prospectively followed up for 12 months or until death. The written informed consent was obtained from all patients. The primary composite endpoint was all-cause death and hospitalization for HF at 12 months.

**Statistical Analysis**

In the evaluation of the differences between the categorical variables, Fisher’s exact test was used in a row, and column tables and Pearson Chi-Square Test was used for 2x2 tables. To compare continuous variables groups, independent t-tests and Mann-Whitney U tests were used. Univariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to determine independent predictors of outcomes. For statistical analysis, the Jamovi (Jamovi Project 2018, version 0.9.1.7, retrieved from https://www.jamovi.org) (open source) program was used.

**RESULTS**

A total of 301 consecutive ambulatory HFP EF patients, aged 18 years or older (mean age of 67.3±9.6 years, 53.5% of women) were included in this study.

**Comparison of the Patients with and without SAR**

SAR was noted in 30 (9.9%) patients. The patients with SAR were older, were more likely be symptomatic (higher NYHA functional class, more frequent crepitant rales, and orthopnea), were more likely to have chronic lung diseases, and atrial fibrillation compared to without SAR (Table 1). Patients with SAR had higher NT-proBNP levels and were more likely to have mitral regurgitation (moderate or higher) on admission.

**Comparison of the Patients who Reached and who did not Reach Primary Outcome**

Thirty-eight patients (12.6%) reached the composite endpoints in one year. The comparison of the patients who reached and who did not reach primary outcome
is presented in Table 2. However, patients who died or who were hospitalized for HF during the study period were older, had more frequently atrial fibrillation, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease compared to the patients without adverse events. Patients who had experienced primary outcome were also more likely to be symptomatic, were more likely to have mitral regurgitation and had higher NT-proBNP levels on admission. The primary composite endpoint in one year was higher for patients with SAR (26.3%) compared to the patients without SAR (7.6%, p<0.001).

### Predictors of all-cause Mortality
All-cause mortality during follow-up was 3.9% (11 patients). Multivariate analysis showed that age (OR: 2.678; 95% CI: 1.567–7.219; p=0.013), NT-proBNP >459 pg/mL (OR: 2.671; 95% CI: 1.435–7.451; p<0.001), and presence of SAR (OR: 2.673; 95% CI 1.295–5.709; p=0.001) predicted mortality.

### Predictors of Hospitalization for Heart Failure
Thirty-two patients (10.6%) required at least one hospitalization due to a HF during follow-up. Multivariate analysis showed that age (OR: 2.109; 95% CI: 1.407–5.543; p=0.024), presence of orthopnea on admission (OR: 1.491; 95% CI: 1.019–3.214; p=0.039), and NT-proBNP >411 pg/mL (OR: 2.171; 95% CI: 1.409–4.341; p=0.043) predicted hospitalization due to a HF.

### Predictors of Composite Endpoint
The incidence of death or hospitalization for HF in one
year was 12.6%. Univariate analysis showed a significant association between age, presence of orthopnea and pulmonary crepitations, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, atrial fibrillation, NT-proBNP, moderate or greater mitral regurgitation, and SAR with the primary outcome. On multivariate analysis, age (OR: 2.125; 95% CI: 1.251–4.789; p= 0.006), atrial fibrillation (OR: 1.954; 95% CI: 1.190–4.621; p= 0.005), NT-proBNP >359 pg/mL (OR: 3.381; 95% CI: 1.539–8.474; p<0.001), and SAR (OR: 2.315; 95% CI: 1.188–5.477; p= 0.008) remained as significant variables associated with primary endpoints (Table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

The present study showed that all-cause mortality was
3.9%, HF-related hospitalization was 10.6% and, the incidence of death or hospitalization for HF was 12.6% in one year in ambulatory patients with HFP EF. To our knowledge, this is the first study showing an association between SAR and adverse events in patients with HFP EF. These results reveal the need for adding the assessment of SAR in the routine echocardiographic evaluation of the patients HF.

The HFP EF is currently the most common form of HF, mainly because of the accelerated aging and high prevalence of comorbidities [14]. Identifying high and low-risk ambulatory patients with HFP EF can improve care by preventing delays in appropriate treatment for high-risk patients. However, currently available prediction models in patients with HF often contain variables that are not routinely collected in clinical practice [15] and data are limited in ambulatory HFP EF patients.

Previous studies revealed that aortic regurgitation is not always limited to diastole and, in certain hemodynamic situations, may also occur in systole [9–11]. Saura et al. [11] performed a prospective study of all echocardiographic examinations over one month. The SAR was detected in 2.3% of all investigations and it was detected in 5.9% of the patients with HF [11]. In another study, patients with dyspnea were included [16]. SAR was present in 3.3% of the patients, and the prevalence of HF was 40.3% [16]. The authors found that the specificity of SAR was 99.4% for the HF diagnosis [16]. Bonaque et al. [17] performed a prospective observational study and collected data from all outpatients referred to echocardiography. Of the 1042 patients, the prevalence of SAR was 1% and the prevalence of HF was 12%. 46% of the patients with HF had HFP EF in this single-center study [17]. The authors found that all patients with SAR had HF, and in the subpopulation of patients with HF, SAR was found in 9%. During follow-up, nine of the 11 patients with SAR were admitted to hospital for HF, and four out of 11 patients with SAR died of HF [17]. Although our study had some methodological differences with this study, we found a similar SAR prevalence of 9.9% in our study group of patients with HFP EF. Our result also revealed that the presence of SAR was an independent predictor of outcomes in outpatients with HFP EF. The incidence of primary composite endpoint in one year was higher for patients with SAR (26.3%) compared to the patients without SAR (7.6%). Our preliminary study, to our knowledge, is the first to demonstrate an impact of SAR on the outcome of HFP EF. However, it is premature to recommend SAR as a predictor of adverse events in all HF patients and the incremental value of SAR for prediction of complications should be investigated in further prospective clinical trials.

**Study Limitations**

This is a single centre study, including only ambulatory patients with HFP EF. Patients who had HF with reduced- or mid-range left ventricular ejection fraction, and patients who were hospitalized for HF were excluded in this study.

**Conclusion**

To our knowledge, this study provides the first evidence about the prevalence and significance of SAR in an unselected outpatient population of HFP EF. Our study revealed that, although it was not common, the presence of SAR portends a poor prognosis in patients with HFP EF.

**Ethics Committee Approval:** The Mugla Sıtkı Koçman University Clinical Research Ethics Committee granted approval for this study (date: 16/08/2016, number: 14/II).

**Conflict of Interest:** No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

**Financial Disclosure:** The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

**Authorship Contributions:** Concept – IB; Design – MB; Supervision – IB; Fundings – MB; Materials – IB; Data collection and/or processing – MB; Analysis and/or interpretation – MB; Literature review – IB; Writing – IB; Critical review – MB.

**REFERENCES**

1. Oren O, Goldberg S. Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction: Diagnosis and Management. Am J Med 2017;130:510–6. [CrossRef]
3. Yee D, Novak E, Platts A, Nassif ME, LaRue SJ, Vader JM. Comparison of the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire and Minnesota Living With Heart Failure Questionnaire in Predicting Heart Failure Outcomes. Am J Cardiol 2019;123:807–12. [CrossRef]
5. Nikolova AP, Hitzeman TC, Baum R, Caldaruse AM, Agvanian S, Xie Y, et al. Association of a Novel Diagnostic Biomarker, the Plasma Cardiac Bridging Integrator 1 Score, With Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction and Cardiovascular Hospitalization. JAMA Cardiol 2018;3:1206–10. [CrossRef]


