

Original Paper

Calcification of the Aortic Arch Predicts Cardiovascular and All-Cause Mortality in Chronic Hemodialysis Patients

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Key Words

Vascular calcification · Hemodialysis · Survival

Abstract

Background: Cardiovascular calcification represents a marker of cardiovascular risk in chronic dialysis patients. In the general population, aortic arch calcification (AAC) can predict cardiovascular mortality. We conducted a prospective study to investigate factors associated with AAC in hemodialysis patients and examined its prognostic value in long-term outcome.

Methods: A total of 712 hemodialysis patients were enrolled. AAC was identified on postero-anterior chest X-ray films and classified as grade (Gr.) 0, 1, 2 or 3. Demographic data including age, gender, dialysis vintage, co-morbidity and biochemical data were reviewed and recorded. The patients were followed for 10 years. **Results:** AAC was present in 164 patients (23%) as Gr. 1, in 116 patients (16.3%) as Gr. 2 and in 126 patients (17.7%) as Gr. 3. An increase in the severity of calcification was associated with older patients who had lower albumin, higher calcium and glucose levels. During the follow-up period of 10 years, we found that the grade of AAC was directly related to cardiovascular mortality (Gr. 0: 5.3%; Gr. 1: 12.7%; Gr. 2: 18.9%, and Gr. 3: 24.4%; $p < 0.05$) and all-cause mortality (Gr. 0: 19.9%; Gr. 1: 31.1%; Gr. 2: 44.8%, and Gr. 3: 53.2%; $p < 0.001$). Multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis revealed that high-grade calcification was associated with cardiovascular and all-cause mortality. Pa-

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tients with AAC were associated with a worse outcome in survival analysis. The severity of AAC also influenced their survival. **Conclusion:** Calcification of the aortic arch detected in plain chest radiography was an important determinant of cardiovascular as well as all-cause mortality in chronic hemodialysis patients. The presence and severity of AAC predicted long-term survival.

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Introduction

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in chronic dialysis patients. For adults on dialysis therapy, the cardiovascular mortality rate is 20-fold higher than that in the general population [1]. One of the major factors contributing to the markedly increased cardiovascular mortality and morbidity is generalized vasculopathy [2]. In dialysis patients, vascular calcification in the aorta and coronary arteries has been identified as an important risk factor of cardiovascular disease [3]. Although vascular calcification is considered an aging process in nature, the presence of calcification in any arterial wall is associated with a three-to-four-fold higher risk for cardiovascular events and mortality [4]. Notably, in young dialysis patients, coronary artery calcification is very common and can progress rapidly [5].

Previous studies have demonstrated the association between the presence and extent of vascular or valvular calcification and outcome in the dialysis population [6, 7]. Plain radiography is a convenient and inexpensive tool for the identification of vascular calcification. In the general population, aortic arch calcification (AAC) identified in chest radiography has been shown to correlate with cardiovascular mortality in long follow-up periods [8, 9].

Plain chest X-ray films are frequently arranged for chronic dialysis patients in different clinical settings. A calcium deposit over the aortic arch is a visible abnormality on a plain radiographic film that is rarely ignored. Nevertheless, the clinical implication of calcification of the aortic arch has not been studied thoroughly in chronic hemodialysis patients [10]. In the present study, we aimed to investigate the prevalence and extent of AAC in hemodialysis patients. We also analyzed the association between AAC and outcome in a longitudinal follow-up study.

Methods

Patient Selection

Seven hundred and twelve adult uremic patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis for at least 6 months were enrolled. Patients were eligible if they were free of any active infection, malignancy or acute illness. The underlying causes of renal failure were chronic glomerulonephritis (n = 234), diabetes (n = 242), hypertension (n = 114), polycystic kidney (n = 49), interstitial nephritis (n = 37) and unknown etiology (n = 36). Hemodialysis was performed in three 4-hour sessions per week. Demographic data including age, gender and duration on hemodialysis therapy as well as co-morbidity such as diabetes and hypertension were reviewed and recorded. A chest X-ray film was obtained for each participant during the period from September to October 2001. The patients were then followed prospectively for 10 years. Biochemical data such as monthly albumin, nonfasting glucose, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, calcium, phosphorous, uric acid, alkaline phosphates, total cholesterol, triglyceride and intact parathyroid hormone were collected for 6 months prior to study enrollment and then averaged. The adequacy of dialysis was assessed by Kt/V_{urea} using the urea kinetic model of Gotch [11]. Causes of death either due to cardiovascular or noncardiovascular events were also reviewed from the medical records. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Chang-Gung Memorial Hospital (97-0598B).

Evaluation of AAC in Chest Radiography

A simple classification reported by Symeonidis et al. [12] was introduced to evaluate AAC in the present study. Two independent nephrologists interpreted the X-ray films. The severity of calcification was classified as grade (Gr.) 0 (no calcification visible), Gr. 1 (single thin or small spots of calcification), Gr. 2 (one or more areas of thick calcification, but $\leq 50\%$ of the circular area of the aortic knob) and Gr. 3 (circular calcification with $>50\%$ of circular area of the aortic knob). The cardiothoracic ratio was calculated as the ratio of the maximal transverse diameter of the cardiac silhouette (heart diameter) to the distance between the internal margins of the ribs at the level of the right hemidiaphragm (transverse thoracic diameter).

Statistical Analysis

All data were analyzed for normality of distribution by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The results are expressed as mean \pm SD for normally distributed data, unless otherwise specified. A comparison between the groups was performed using the ANOVA method. Categorical data were compared between the groups by the χ^2 test. Variables relevant to survival were identified by the univariate Cox proportional hazards method. Significant variables were then selected for further analysis using multivariate Cox proportional hazard models. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate survival probabilities using the log-rank test. All analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows (version 17). A p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Calcification of the Aortic Arch at Baseline

The mean age of the study subjects was 55.6 ± 14.3 years. The average duration of hemodialysis therapy was 4.3 ± 3.7 years. Male patients accounted for 43% of all enrolled patients. About one third of the patients had diabetes and hypertension. Interpretations of the chest radiography found that 306 patients were categorized as Gr. 0 (43.0%), 164 as Gr. 1 (23.0%), 116 as Gr. 2 (16.3%) and 126 as Gr. 3 (17.7%). Table 1 displays the baseline demographic characteristics of all patients according to the severity of AAC. There was no difference in gender distribution and duration of hemodialysis across all groups. The patients with calcification were older than those without calcification ($p < 0.001$), and a proportional increase in diabetes and hypertension with an increasing severity of calcification was noted. The cardiothoracic ratio also increased gradually with progression of calcification ($p < 0.001$). We did not find significant differences in dialysis adequacy as assessed by Kt/V among all groups.

Patients with AAC had lower creatinine and albumin levels. ACC was also associated with higher nonfasting glucose and calcium levels. With the increase in the severity of AAC, there was a parallel change in creatinine, albumin, nonfasting glucose and calcium levels. No significant differences in phosphorus, calcium phosphorus product and intact parathyroid hormone were noted in all groups. The lipid profile did not differ across all groups.

Factors Associated with Outcomes

During a follow-up period of 10 years, there were 231 (32.4%) deaths in this study cohort. Cardiovascular death was noted in 87 deaths (12.2%), which accounted for 37.7% of all deaths, followed by infectious disease (34.6%) and malignancy (20.7%). Cardiovascular mortality increased as the severity of calcification increased (Gr. 0: 5.3%; Gr. 1: 12.7%; Gr. 2: 18.9%, and Gr. 3: 24.4%; $p < 0.05$). All-cause mortality was closely related to the severity of AAC (Gr. 0: 19.9%; Gr. 1: 31.1%; Gr. 2: 44.8%, and Gr. 3: 53.2%; $p < 0.001$). As shown in table 2, univariate analysis disclosed that age, male gender, diabetes, cardiothoracic ratio, nonfasting glucose, albumin, creatinine, phosphorus, calcium phosphorus product, intact parathyroid hormone and AAC (Gr. 2 and 3) were significant associates of cardiovascular mortality. In multivariate analysis, age, male gender, nonfasting glucose and Gr. 3 AAC independently

Table 1. Baseline demographic and biochemical data of the hemodialysis patients

	Gr. 0	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	All	p value
Patient, n (%)	306 (43.0)	164 (23.0)	116 (16.3)	126 (17.7)	712 (100)	
Duration, years	4.2±3.7	4.6±3.6	4.0±3.5	4.5±3.9	4.3±3.7	0.547
Age, years	47.5±13.1	57.5±12.0	64.4±10.9	64.8±11.2	55.6±14.3	<0.001
Gender, M/F	134/172	75/89	49/67	48/78	306/406	0.606
Diabetes, n (%)	89 (29.1)	49 (29.9)	56 (48.3)	52 (41.3)	246 (34.6)	<0.001
Hypertension, n (%)	89 (29.1)	51 (31.1)	46 (39.7)	53 (42.1)	239 (33.6)	0.027
KT/V	1.7±0.3	1.7±0.3	1.7±0.3	1.6±0.3	1.7±0.3	0.643
CTR	0.49±0.07	0.52±0.07	0.54±0.08	0.55±0.08	0.52±0.08	<0.001
Hemoglobin, g/dl	9.2±1.2	9.1±1.4	9.1±1.2	9.5±1.6	9.2±1.3	0.90
Creatinine, mg/dl	11.8±2.4	11.3±2.5	10.6±2.5	10.7±2.7	11.3±2.5	<0.001
Glucose, mg/dl	139.8±65.4	152.2±78.2	161.8±80.3	156.1±65.9	149.2±71.5	0.019
Albumin, g/dl	3.9±0.4	3.8±0.4	3.7±0.4	3.7±0.3	3.8±0.4	<0.001
Calcium, mg/dl	9.4±0.7	9.5±0.7	9.5±0.7	9.7±0.7	9.5±0.7	0.001
Phosphorus, mg/dl	5.4±1.4	5.2±1.2	5.0±1.2	5.2±1.2	5.2±1.3	0.150
Ca × P	50.4±13.7	49.1±11.9	48.2±12.5	50.9±12.5	49.9±12.9	0.298
Alk-p, U/l	85.9±75.4	84.5±53.5	90.7±64.7	82.3±43.6	85.7±64.1	0.786
IPTH, pg/ml	328.7±357.9	255.6±266.8	271.5±327.4	307.1±395.6	298.7±342.1	0.124
Total cholesterol, mg/dl	181.9±36.6	189.5±39.1	187.7±40.1	180.5±39.5	185.4±38.3	0.181
Triglyceride, mg/dl	164.6±97.7	187.5±128.9	174.4±104.8	173.6±105.3	173.1±108.2	0.188
Uric acid, mg/dl	8.0±1.4	7.9±1.2	7.9±1.4	7.9±1.4	7.9±1.3	0.569

Values are expressed as mean ± SD, unless otherwise specified. CTR = Cardiothoracic ratio; Ca × P = Calcium and phosphorus product; Alk-p = alkaline phosphatase; IPTH = intact parathyroid hormone.

Table 2. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis for cardiovascular mortality

	Univariate			Multivariate		
	hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	p	hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	p
Age	1.080	1.062–1.099	<0.001	1.057	1.032–1.082	<0.001
Male gender	1.617	1.061–2.465	0.025	2.354	1.371–4.042	0.002
Diabetes	1.993	1.309–3.307	0.001	0.927	0.549–1.568	0.779
Hypertension	0.993	0.633–1.557	0.976			
Kt/V	0.494	0.233–1.048	0.066			
CTR	2.546	1.276–5.079	0.008	5.851	0.280–122.323	0.255
Hemoglobin	0.962	0.813–1.138	0.652			
Albumin	0.248	0.156–0.394	<0.001	0.652	0.323–1.310	0.230
Glucose	1.006	1.003–1.008	<0.001	1.005	1.002–1.007	0.002
Creatinine	0.081	0.733–0.874	<0.001	0.986	0.848–1.106	0.634
Calcium	0.838	0.629–1.114	0.224			
Phosphorus	0.664	0.561–0.786	<0.001	0.520	0.244–1.106	0.089
Ca × P	0.959	0.943–0.976	<0.001	1.046	0.969–1.129	0.247
Alk-p	1.002	0.999–1.005	0.193			
IPTH	0.998	0.998–0.999	0.002	0.999	0.998–1.000	0.246
Cholesterol	0.995	0.989–1.000	0.067			
Triglyceride	1.000	0.998–1.002	0.790			
Uric acid	0.890	0.753–1.051	0.169			
AAC						
Gr. 1	2.586	1.340–4.991	0.005	1.749	0.876–3.493	0.113
Gr. 2	4.288	2.236–8.223	<0.001	1.435	0.680–3.026	0.343
Gr. 3	5.856	3.190–10.753	<0.001	2.497	1.237–5.043	0.011

CTR = Cardiothoracic ratio; Ca × P = calcium and phosphorus product; Alk-p = alkaline phosphatase; IPTH = intact parathyroid hormone.

Table 3. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis for all-cause mortality

	Univariate			Multivariate		
	hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	p	hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	p
Age	1.067	1.056–1.078	<0.001	1.047	1.031–1.062	<0.001
Male gender	1.158	0.894–1.501	0.266			
Diabetes	1.956	1.511–2.533	<0.001	1.084	0.788–1.491	0.622
Hypertension	1.155	0.883–1.511	0.294			
Kt/V	0.785	0.487–1.182	0.222			
CTR	2.327	1.535–3.528	<0.001	1.695	0.258–11.146	0.583
Hemoglobin	0.948	0.853–1.054	0.323			
Albumin	0.221	0.167–0.293	<0.001	0.523	0.342–0.828	0.005
Glucose	1.005	1.004–1.006	<0.001	1.004	1.002–1.005	<0.001
Creatinine	0.786	0.745–0.830	<0.001	0.943	0.924–1.007	0.997
Calcium	0.873	0.731–0.041	0.873			
Phosphorus	0.697	0.627–1.773	<0.001	0.839	0.545–1.292	0.425
Ca × P	0.964	0.954–0.974	<0.001	1.004	0.961–1.048	0.863
Alk-p	1.003	1.002–1.004	<0.001	1.003	1.002–1.005	<0.001
IPTH	0.999	0.999–1.000	0.003	1.000	0.999–1.000	0.588
Cholesterol	0.995	0.991–0.999	0.006	0.997	0.994–1.001	0.158
Triglyceride	0.999	0.998–1.001	0.234			
Uric acid	0.907	0.820–1.004	0.059			
AAC						
Gr. 1	1.713	1.181–2.485	0.005	1.165	0.781–1.783	0.453
Gr. 2	2.733	1.887–3.959	<0.001	0.939	0.600–1.456	0.778
Gr. 3	3.419	2.415–4.839	<0.001	1.604	1.058–2.431	0.026

CTR = Cardiothoracic ratio; Ca × P = calcium and phosphorous product; Alk-p = alkaline phosphatase; IPTH = intact parathyroid hormone.

correlated with cardiovascular mortality. Table 3 displays factors associated with all-cause mortality. Age, diabetes, cardiothoracic ratio, albumin, creatinine, nonfasting glucose, phosphorus, calcium phosphorus product, total cholesterol, intact parathyroid hormone, alkaline phosphatase and AAC (Gr. 2 and 3) all were significant factors related to all-cause mortality. Multivariate analysis revealed that age, albumin, nonfasting glucose, alkaline phosphatase and Gr. 3 AAC were independent factors associated with overall survival.

Survival Analysis

Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of cardiovascular mortality is presented in figure 1. Patients with AAC had less cardiovascular survival than those without AAC. A higher mortality rate was observed in patients with high-grade ACC (Gr. 3). Figure 2 shows the survival curve of different groups according to the severity of AAC. Significant differences were noted between patients with and without AAC. Furthermore, patients with marked calcification (Gr. 2 and 3) had an increased mortality compared to those with mild calcification (Gr. 1). There was no significant difference between Gr. 2 and Gr. 3.

Discussion

Our study demonstrated a high prevalence of vascular calcification in chronic hemodialysis: more than 50% of the patients presented with AAC and about one third of them had high-grade calcification. AAC was associated with old age, diabetes and hypertension.

Fig. 1. Kaplan-Meier analysis for cardiovascular mortality of 712 hemodialysis patients. log-rank p of Gr. 0 and 1: 0.004; Gr. 0 and 2: <0.001; Gr. 0 and 3: <0.001; Gr. 1 and 2: 0.096; Gr. 1 and 3: 0.004, and Gr. 2 and 3: 0.276.

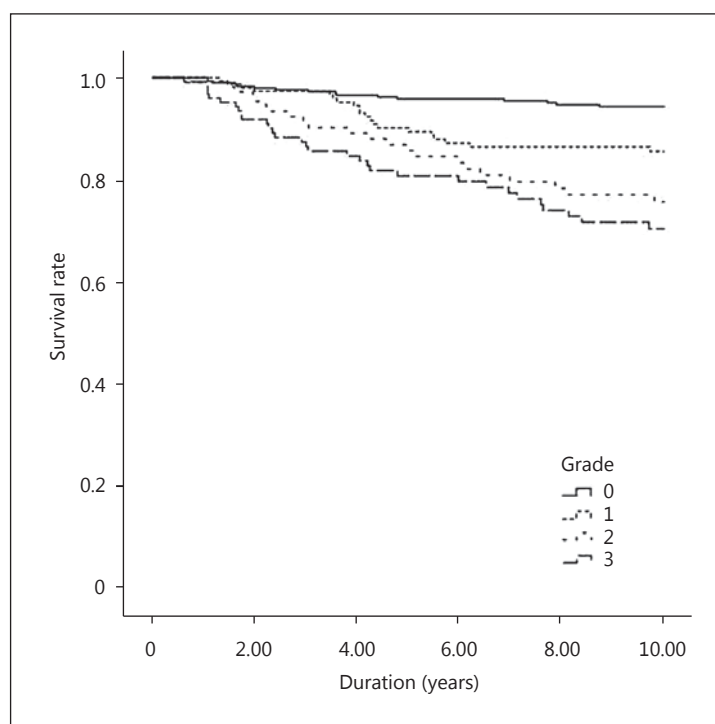
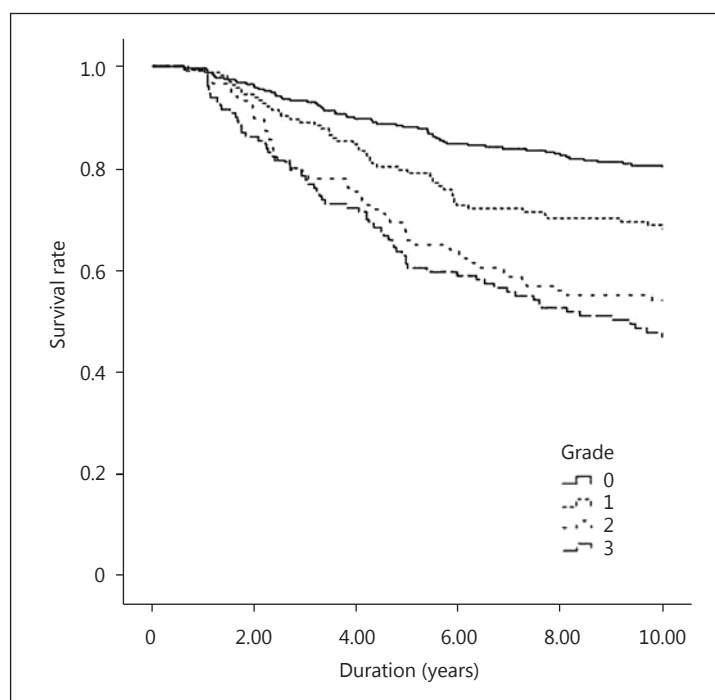


Fig. 2. Kaplan-Meier analysis for all-cause mortality of 712 hemodialysis patients. log-rank p of Gr. 0 and 1: 0.004; Gr. 0 and 2: <0.001; Gr. 0 and 3: <0.001; Gr. 1 and 2: 0.018; Gr. 1 and 3: <0.001, and Gr. 2 and 3: 0.229.



Serum levels of creatinine, nonfasting glucose, albumin and calcium were significant associates of AAC. Furthermore, we found that AAC was a significant predictor of cardiovascular and all-cause mortality. Patients with a more severe calcification had a worse outcome.

Cardiovascular calcification has emerged as one of the risk factors of cardiovascular mortality in patients with chronic kidney disease. Calcification can increase stiffness and reduce elasticity of large arteries such as the aorta, which may result in substantial mortality and morbidity by impairing cardiovascular hemodynamics and vascular compliance [7]. A variety of methods is available to detect cardiovascular calcification in dialysis patients. These methods differ in the risk, sensitivity, availability and cost [13, 14]. The current guidelines recommend echocardiography and plain X-ray films of the lumbar spine for the detection and assessment of cardiovascular calcification in chronic kidney disease [15]. In the general population, AAC identified in plain chest X-ray is associated with an increased risk of coronary artery disease and is linked to cardiovascular risk factors such as age, hypertension, dyslipidemia and diabetes mellitus [9, 12, 16]. Moreover, compared with traditional risk factors, AAC is an independent determinant of cardiovascular outcome [17]. Our study supports the additional value of plain chest films in hemodialysis patients to predict their long-term outcome.

The pathogenesis of cardiovascular calcification in dialysis patients is multiple and complex. In addition to dysregulation of calcium and phosphate, hyperparathyroidism, underlying disease, dialysis vintage and age are all relevant factors [6, 18, 19]. In the present study, AAC correlated with age, diabetes and hypertension. Interestingly, we found that the cardio-thoracic ratio was directly related to the severity of aortic calcification. Calculation of the cardio-thoracic ratio is often used to detect cardiomegaly and evaluate fluid status in dialysis patients. A higher ratio was associated with poor outcome [20]. The association between the cardio-thoracic ratio and AAC suggests more advanced cardiovascular disease in these patients. Both serum creatinine and albumin levels were inversely related to the severity of AAC in our patients. It has been reported that lower serum creatinine levels were associated with poor outcomes in chronic dialysis patients [21, 22]. Poor nutrition and chronic inflammation contribute to lower levels of albumin and creatinine, and thus lead to increased mortality. Our results suggest a close relationship between inflammation and vascular calcification in dialysis patients [23].

One of the important findings in our study is the association between AAC and long-term outcome. Our results indicate the importance to screen for cardiovascular calcification in hemodialysis patients. In multivariate analysis, patients with high-grade AAC had a 2.49-fold risk for cardiovascular death and a 1.6-fold risk for all-cause mortality. Among factors relevant to survival, nonfasting sugar was independently associated with both cardiovascular and all-cause mortality. It has been reported that pre-dialysis fasting glucose levels correlate with short-term outcome in hemodialysis patients [24]. Although the blood samples we collected in the present study were nonfasting and random, this association may represent the abnormal glucose metabolism in dialysis patients. The so-called malnutrition, inflammation and atherosclerosis syndrome represents an overwhelming inflammatory status with increased oxidative stress and high cardiovascular risk in dialysis patients [25]. In our study, albumin was significantly associated with all-cause death, indicating the critical role of the nutrition-inflammation axis in dialysis patients. We found that the serum level of alkaline phosphatase predicted survival. In a large cohort of hemodialysis patients, Kalantar-Zadeh et al. [26] also reported an incremental association with mortality. Both liver disease and renal osteodystrophy may contribute to this relationship.

Survival analysis further revealed that the presence of AAC predicts that the worse outcome and greater severity of AAC was associated with mortality. Only one small-scale study demonstrated the association between AAC and survival in dialysis patients [10]. Whether the severity of AAC can further aggravate outcome is not clear. One recent study showed that the presence and progression of AAC was related to both cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in peritoneal dialysis patients [27]. However, the follow-up period was rather short.

There are several limitations of the present study. First, information on calcium administration and usage of vitamin D was not available; second, pharmacological agents such as lipid-lowering drugs and calcimimetics with the potential to modify vascular calcification were not included for analysis, and third, longitudinal change of AAC is lacking. Moreover, the factors relevant to calcification progression are not clear.

In conclusion, AAC detected in plain chest X-ray films was significantly associated with cardiovascular and all-cause mortality. The severity of AAC was an important determinant of survival in chronic hemodialysis patients.

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