

Evaluation of cardiovascular autonomic function in diabetics and normal individual by using standard autonomic function tests and heart rate variability

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Abstract

In diabetic patients cardiac autonomic neuropathy is a serious and common complication. Unrecognized cardiac autonomic neuropathy can prove fatal in them.

Objective: The present study was done for evaluation of standard cardiovascular reflex tests, heart rate variability and QTc interval as a tool in diagnosis of CAN in diabetic patients.

Materials and Methods: Randomly newly detected type 2 diabetic hundreds patients attending the Out Patient Department attached to J.J.M. Medical College were selected for the study. The results were compared with 50 controls. Niviqure software was used to analyse HRV in terms of Low Frequency, High Frequency the ratio and QTc interval.

Results: Our study has shown that the values of different tests were within normal limits but, the values were slightly altered in diabetic patients with CAN score > 0. (p < 0.01). Out of 100 diabetic patients 41 individuals had borderline CAN and 25 patients had QTc values > 440. There was no significant decrease in LF, HF and LF/HF ratio. Among cardiovascular tests, hand grip test and QTc interval showed significant changes.

Conclusion: In this study blood pressure response to hand grip test and QTC interval measurement have shown some promise as useful test for screening diabetics patients for CAN.

Keywords: Cardiac autonomic neuropathy, Diabetes mellitus, Heart rate variability, Hand grip test, Valsalva ratio.

Introduction

Long term complications of diabetes includes neuropathies which affect upto 50% of patients.¹⁻² Most common neuropathies are chronic sensorimotor distal symmetric polyneuropathy and autonomic neuropathy. Diabetic autonomic neuropathy (DAN) can involve entire autonomic nervous system. It is manifested by involvement of one or more body organ systems.³⁻⁴

Despite its significant negative impact on survival and quality of life in people with diabetes, DAN is among the least recognized and understood complications of diabetes.⁵ DAN that accompany diabetes, can involve the entire autonomic nervous system, vasomotor, visceromotor, and sensory fibers that innervate every organ.⁶ Many organs are dually innervated, receiving fibres from the parasympathetic and sympathetic divisions of the ANS. DAN typically occurs as a system wide disorder affecting all the parts of the ANS indeed, because the vagus nerve accounts for 75% of all parasympathetic activity⁷ and DAN manifests first in longer nerves, even early effects of DAN are widespread. The metabolic disorder of diabetes leads to diffuse and widespread damage of peripheral nerves and small vessels. One of the most overlooked complications of diabetes is Cardiac Autonomic Neuropathy.⁸ CAN results due to damage to the autonomic nerve fibers that innervate heart and blood vessels and it causes abnormalities in the heart rate and control vascular dynamics.⁹ Reduced heart rate variability is the indicator of CAN (cerebrovascular autonomic neuropathy).¹⁰ Therefore it is recommended that greater precautionary measures, similar to those for

established cardiovascular disease, should be taken in patients with diabetes. These recommendations are based on the findings showing that cardiovascular disease occurs at a significantly higher rate in individuals with diabetes than in general population.¹⁰

The present study was carried out with the objectives 1. To study the pattern of autonomic neuropathy in newly detected diabetic participants. 2. To assess the utility of HRV and specific bedside autonomic function test as a tool, for diagnosing cardiac autonomic neuropathy in diabetic patients.

Materials and Methods

This cross sectional study was conducted in 100 consecutive newly diagnosed type 2 diabetic cases age 35 to 50 years and fifty normal individuals attending medical OPD of Bapuji Hospital and Chigateri General Hospital attached to J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere from December 2006 to may 2007 involving.

Inclusion Criteria: Age 35 to 50 years, Patients who are biochemically proved type 2 diabetes. Both male and female having Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes were included in the study group, Patients who were not on any drugs that would interfere with the autonomic functions like anti hypertensives, vasodilators, phenothiazines, TCA's, and β -Blockers, Patients on anti diabetic treatment for less than 3 Months, Normal healthy control of both sexes between 35-50 years age.

Exclusion Criteria: Presence of hypertension, Smokers, Presence of IHD, VHD, Heart failure, chronic alcoholic and

alcohol dependent and patients with acute complications of diabetes mellitus like diabetic ketoacidosis, non-ketotic hyperosmolar coma and hypoglycemia.

Method of Collection of Data: A pre tested structured proforma were used to collect the relevant information regarding clinical findings, investigations and test results. These patients and normal individuals were subjected to 5 cardiovascular tests and heart rate variability after detail history regarding autonomic symptoms, peripheral neuritis and careful physical examinations.

The patients is placed supine on an examination table and allowed to rest for 5 minutes, they will be asked to breath regularly at 6 breaths per minute using Metronome and then they will be connected to ECG machine. The ECG recording is done and resting heart rate is calculated from this. Frequency Domain analysis is done by using NIVIQURE software.

Valsalva Maneuver: The patient was asked to perform the maneuver for a period of fifteen seconds. With the patient still connected to the ECG machine, he is then asked to release the pressure and an ECG is recorded for a further period of 30 sec. The patient is then allowed to rest for one minute and the procedure is repeated once again. He will be then allowed to rest for a further period of 1 minute. The ratio of the longest R-R interval to the shorter R-R interval during the maneuver is measured and result is expressed as Valsalva ratio which will be taken as the mean.

HR Response to Standing: the patient is allowed to rest for sometime, then the ECG recording is done for about 30 second in the supine position, patient was asked to stand up with ECG machine is running. When ECG baseline normal, the 15th beat and the 30th beat after standing up is marked. The characteristic heart rate response can be expressed by the 30:15 ratio.

Heart Rate Response to Deep Breathing: the patient was asked to deep breathing at the rate of 6 breaths per minute and the E/I ratio is calculated.

Power Spectral Analysis: Analysis of HRV will also be assessed by spectral analysis of series of successive R-R interval on 5 min ECG Recordings. The heart rate power spectrum is typically divided into two frequency bands. Low (0.04-0.15 Hz) and high frequency (0.15 to 0.4 Hz).

Blood Pressure Response: Patient was again allowed to assume a supine position, and a recording of blood pressure was done. Patient was then instructed to stand up and blood pressure is recorded at 0 and 1 minute intervals.

Handgrip Test: The subject was told about the test and demonstrated the procedure to use handgrip dynamometer. After the instruction the subject is asked to grip using maximum force with their dominant hand for a few seconds. The value is noted down and the procedure is repeated thrice. The maximum value of the three readings is considered as their Maximal Voluntary Contraction (MVC). A mark is made on the dynamometer at 30% of MVC of the subject. He is then instructed that he will have to maintain the sustained grip on the dynamometer up to mark for 4 minutes. He is also told that if he is not able to maintain for

full 4 minutes, then he must indicate the same to the investigator.

After the subject has started the contraction, the blood pressure (both) is measured on the contra-lateral arm at 1st, 2nd, 4th (or any time just before release of grip if it is less than 4 min). One more reading is taken 2 minutes after the release of the grip.

QTc Interval: QTc interval is measured in baseline ECG recordings. Two consecutive QT intervals were measured in lead II of a standard ECG by 1 of 2 experienced observers by a computerized digitizer tablet. The QTc interval was measured from the beginning of the QRS complex to the visual return of the T wave to the isoelectric line and was heart rate-corrected with the Bazett formula, $QTc = QT / \sqrt{RR}$ (resulting in a Pearson correlation coefficient between heart rate and QTc interval of 0.11 compared with a Pearson correlation coefficient between heart rate and the uncorrected QT interval of 0.73). A mean QTc interval was calculated from all QTc intervals measured. When the T wave is interrupted by a U wave, the end of the T wave is defined as the nadir between the T and the U wave. When the nadir is not defined, the lead is discarded from analysis.

Results

Resting HR: On comparison between controls and diabetic cases, the resting heart rate was higher in diabetics than normal. ($p < 0.05$)

BP Response to Standing: There was a decrease in SBP among controls and cases ($p < 0.05$). But there was no change in diastolic blood pressure in supine position between cases and controls.

Valsalva Ratio: It was decreased in diabetics as compared to controls.

E/I ratio: No difference was observed in E/I ratio between control and diabetics.

Hand Grip Test: In controls there was increase in systolic BP during test as compared to rest. There was increase in DBP during test. In cases systolic blood pressure was increase in during test as compared to rest. Similarly diastolic blood pressure was increase in during test when compared to rest.

Comparing blood pressure with the controls and cases, there was significant increase in the blood pressure during rest and the test (hand grip test).

Ratio of heart rate on standing decreased in cases as compared to controls. Table 1

Table 1: Comparison of cardiovascular tests

Groups		Resting HR	Postural				Valsalva ratio	E/I ratio	Handgrip test				HR (30:15 ratio)
			SBP		DBP				SBP		DBP		
			Supine	Standing	Supine	Standing			Rest	Test	Rest	Test	
Controls (50)	Mean ± SD	76.5 ± 4.4	123.9 ± 7.2	114.4 ± 7.7	75.9 ± 4.8	80.5 ± 5.6	1.27 ± 0.02	1.24 ± 0.01	113.6 ± 7.1	134.8 ± 6.4	75.4 ± 4.6	94.2 ± 4.7	1.04 ± 0.06
	Range	68-86	110-134	98-128	70-86	72-92	1.24-1.30	1.22-1.26	100-124	116-146	70-84	86-104	0.01-1.14
Cases (100)	Mean ± SD	88.1 ± 4.3	120.6 ± 9.5	108.0 ± 11.1	75.1 ± 4.5	70.3 ± 5.1	1.24 ± 0.03	1.22 ± 0.02	111.9 ± 3.9	126.6 ± 5.8	74.6 ± 4.5	84.6 ± 4.5	1.06 ± 0.04
	Range	78-100	100-132	90-124	70-96	60-84	1.20-1.33	1.21-1.26	100-122	110-138	70-88	70-98	1.00-1.16
Cases vs Controls	t-value	51.7	2.15	3.65	0.93	11.2	8.96	0.08	1.83	7.93	7.93	10.3	2.13
	P value	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	0.35	<0.01	<0.01	0.94	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05

P < 0.01 significant P value >0.05 = Not significant

Resting HR: When the resting HR was analysed between all the three groups, there was a significant difference but in the normal range.

Response to supine- standing: The mean value of systolic blood pressure (mm of Hg) in supine was 123.9 ± 7.2, 127.5 ± 5.6 and 110.7 ± 5.9 among three Groups.

The mean value of SBP (mm of Hg) in standing was 114.4 ± 7.7, 116.3 ± 4.5 and 96.0 ± 4.9. There was slight fall in blood pressure.

The mean values of diastolic blood pressure (mm of Hg) in supine position were 75.9 ± 4.8, 73.7 ± 2.5 and 77.2 ± 5.7 three Groups respectively. The mean values of DBP in standing position were 80.5 ± 5.6, 69.2 ± 5.2 and 72.0 ± 4.5 among Group I, II and III respectively. P<0.05

Valsalva ratio: the difference observed between the groups were statistically significant but normal range.

E.I. Ratio: The range was 1.22 to 1.26, 1.23 to 1.26 and 1.21 to 1.24 among Group I, II, III.

Heart rate (beat/minute) response: The mean values were 1.06 ± 0.0, 1.05 ± 0.02 and 1.04 ± 0.02 respectively. P<0.05

Handgrip: The mean values of systolic blood pressure (mm of Hg) were 113.6 ± 7.1, 111 ± 2.3 and 112.1 ± 5.5 among Group I, Group II and Group III respectively. The systolic blood pressure during test in Group I, II and III ranged from 116 to 146, 110 to 138, 114–136 respectively. There were significant increase in the values.

At rest the mean values of DBP (mm of Hg) were 75.4 ± 4.6, 72.6 ± 2.4 and 77.5 ± 5.3 among Groups. Whereas during test the mean values of the diastolic blood pressure were 94.2 ± 4.7, 81.6 ± 3.4 and 89.0 ± 5.3. This was statistical significant increase.

Table 2: Cardiovascular test between three groups

Groups		Resting HR	Postural hypotension				Valsalva ratio	E/I ratio	Handgrip test				HR (30:15 Ratio)
			SBP		DBP				SBP		DBP		
			Supine	Standing	Supine	Standing			Rest	Test	Rest	Test	
Group I (50)	Mean ± SD	76.5 ± 4.4	123.9 ± 7.2	114.4 ± 7.7	75.9 ± 4.8	80.5 ± 5.6	1.27 ± 0.02	1.24 ± 0.01	113.6 ± 7.1	134.8 ± 6.4	75.4 ± 4.6	94.2 ± 4.7	1.06 ± 0.04
	Range	68-86	110-134	98-128	70-86	72-92	1.24-1.30	1.22-1.26	100-124	116-146	70-84	86-104	1.04-1.14
Group II (59)	Mean ± SD	86.8 ± 2.1	127.5 ± 3.6	116.3 ± 4.5	73.7 ± 2.5	69.2 ± 5.2	1.25 ± 0.02	1.25 ± 0.01	111.8 ± 2.3	127.6 ± 5.6	72.6 ± 2.4	81.6 ± 3.4	1.05 ± 0.02
	Range	80-90	116-132	106-124	70-80	60-80	1.22-1.33	1.23-1.26	106-118	110-138	70-80	70-80	1.00-1.13
Group III (41)	Mean ± SD	90.0 ± 5.7	110.7 ± 5.9	96.0 ± 4.9	77.2 ± 5.7	72.0 ± 4.5	1.22 ± 0.01	1.22 ± 0.01	112.1 ± 5.5	125.2 ± 5.8	77.5 ± 5.3	89.0 ± 5.3	1.04 ± 0.02
	Range	78-100	100-132	90-108	70-96	60-84	1.20-1.24	1.21-	100-114	114-	70-78	80-98	1.04-

			120					1.24	122	136			1.07
ANOVA p-value	< 0.01								>0.01	<0.01			
Difference between groups (p-values)	1-2	< 0.01	<0.05	NS	<0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.05	NS	< 0.05	<.01	< 0.01	< 0.05
	1-3	< 0.01			NS	< 0.05	< 0.01		NS	< 0.01			
	2-3	< 0.05	< 0.01		< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.05	NS	< 0.01		< 0.05	

Low frequency: The low frequency mean value in controls was 0.11 ± 0.08 , Group II was 0.09 ± 0.09 and in Group III was 0.08 ± 0.04 . ($p < 0.05$).

High frequency (HF): The mean value of high frequency in Group I was 0.38 ± 0.08 . The mean value of high frequency in Group II was 0.31 ± 0.06 . The mean value of high frequency in Group III was 0.23 ± 0.08 . ($p < 0.01$).

Low frequency to high frequency ratio (LF/HF): Mean value of this ratio in controls was 0.40 ± 0.25 , in Group II

was 0.39 ± 0.30 and in group III was 0.34 ± 0.19 . No significant decrease observed among controls and Group II and among controls and Group III. Table 3

No significant decrease of high frequency values among controls and Group II, but there was a decrease among controls, Group II and Group III ($P < 0.05$). In regards with ratio, no significant decrease among all the groups was found.

Table 3: Comparison of HRV between Group I, II and III

Groups	No. of cases		LF	HF	LF/HF
Group I	50	Mean \pm SD	0.11 ± 0.08	0.38 ± 0.08	0.40 ± 0.25
		Range	0.01-0.54	0.15-0.39	0.10-1.64
Group II	59	Mean \pm SD	0.09 ± 0.09	0.31 ± 0.06	0.39 ± 0.30
		Range	0.04-0.64	0.16-0.39	0.03-1.64
Group III	41	Mean \pm SD	0.08 ± 0.04	0.23 ± 0.08	0.34 ± 0.19
		Range	0.04-0.14	0.15-0.39	0.11-0.93
ANOVA		F-value	2.70	14.17	0.64
		p-value	0.07	< 0.01	0.53
Difference between groups (P-values)		1-2	0.88	0.17	0.99
		1-3	0.19	< 0.01	0.61
		2-3	0.06	< 0.01	0.55

QTc Interval: QTc interval were increased in Group II and II as compared to Group I. Similarly QTc interval increased in Group III. The differences observed was statistically significant.

Table 4: Comparison of QTc values between different groups

Groups	No.	Mean QTc \pm SD	Range
I. Controls	50	406.9 ± 19.9	384-470
II. Diabetics CAN '0'	59	412.8 ± 21.6	384-482
III. Diabetics CAN > '0'	41	432.6 ± 18.9	398-463
Total	150	ANOVA, F=19.3 P< 0.01	

Discussion

In our study the resting heart rate was increased in group II and III to Group I. These findings are in concurrence with other studies. Many studies,¹¹⁻¹⁴ have suggested that increase in resting HR in diabetics was mainly due to parasympathetic damage in early stage of cardiac autonomic involvement. Normally parasympathetic inhibit heart rate and damage results in increased heart rate. There is fall S&D blood pressure on standing. There was a fall in blood pressure in Group II and III. Low PA¹⁵ and Langer¹⁶ have suggested that this may be due to damage to the efferent sympathetic vasomotor fibers particularly in the splanchnic vasculature.

The valsalva ratio decreased in Group II & III. American Diabetes Association¹⁷ suggested that Valsalva maneuver involving both pathways to the heart, sympathetic pathways to the vascular tree, baroreceptors in the chest and lungs. The baroreflex system is impaired in diabetics. As a result the response is altered.

On studying the response to BP to handgrip test, diastolic BP was diminishes in Group II and III. Ewing DJ¹⁸ suggested that when a normal person performs sustained isometric exercise, the heart rate and cardiac output increased to a modest degree while the BP response is more marked. But in diabetics the blood pressure decreased due to

decrease in the vascular resistance and impaired sympathetic activity.

The E: I ratio was decreased in Group II and III. Rathmann¹⁹ suggested that the heart rate increases during inspiration and decreases on expiration. Sinus arrhythmia is primarily mediated by the vagal innervation. The neuronal output from the respiratory centre influences the gain of the afferent and efferent outputs at the nucleus tractus solitarius. Pulmonary stretch receptors as well as cardiac mechanoreceptors contribute to regulating the heart rate variation. But in diabetics due to the impairment of parasympathetic system the ratio decreases.

On comparing the heart rate response to standing the value decreased in Group II and Group III. Ewing DJ²¹ observed that lying to standing test is mediated by sympathetic and parasympathetic reflex pathways. In diabetics with autonomic neuropathy there is abnormal response due to damage to the reflex pathways, mediating the response.

The low frequency value decreased in II and III. Marek²¹ observed that reduction of the absolute power of high frequency was seen in diabetic patients without evidence of autonomic neuropathy. It is mainly due to impaired parasympathetic system.

Low frequency was not significant different between the groups.

QTc interval was more than 440 msec in diabetic cases. Kahn²² and Bellavere²³ observed that QT_c is mainly due to sympathetic imbalance and it is agreed that parasympathetic have little influence on QT_c interval.

Conclusion

It was concluded that hand grip test and QTc intervals have shown some promise as useful tests for screening diabetic patients for cardiac autonomic neuropathy. However, a larger prospective study is required in evaluating usefulness of these tests.

Conflict of Interest: None.

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