

Analysis of Heart Rate Variability Indices after Selective Acute Atrial Ischemia in Humans

Pedro Gomis^{1,2}, Jesús Álvarez-García³, Pere Caminal^{1,2}, Juan Cinca³

¹ESAI Dept., EEBE, CREB, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain

²CIBER – BBN (Bioengineering, Biomedicine and Nanomedicine), Spain

³Cardiology Dept., Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, IIB-SantPau, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract

The purpose of this work is to analyze the effect of selective atrial coronary artery occlusion on heart rate variability (HRV). Twelve-hour, Holter recording were studied in 109 patients undergoing elective percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) of the right or circumflex coronary artery. Accidental atrial branch occlusions (ABO) were found in 17 patients at the end of the interventions. R-R intervals from sinus origin were used to calculate standard time and frequency domain and fractal HRV indices. Fractal properties were measured by the exponent α_1 , using detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) of the R-R series.

During the first 10 minutes immediately after PTCA, SDNN was significantly lower in ABO patients respect to non-ABO (32.5 ± 16.0 vs. 49.5 ± 28.6 ms, $p = 0.016$), showing a reduced autonomic response. Fractal index values α_1 were similar in both groups. The 12-hour RR interval series showed an averaged HR of 66 ± 9 bpm in patients with ABO and 63 ± 9 bpm in patients without ABO ($p=0.16$), and no significant differences were found in the analyzed HRV indices. A higher incidence of atrial tachycardia (41% vs. 15%, $p=0.02$) and atrial fibrillation (2 ABO vs. 0 non-ABO, $p=0.025$) was found in patients with ABO.

Acute atrial ischemia can lead to a global decrease in the autonomic response that recovers after several minutes and may be associated with atrial arrhythmias.

1. Introduction

Acute ventricular ischemia has been linked with arrhythmogenesis [1] and different vagal and sympathetic response according to the coronary artery occlusion [2]. However, little knowledge is available of the arrhythmogenic effects of acute atrial ischemia and its impact on the autonomic nervous system (ANS) response.

Atrial coronary arteries arise from the right and circumflex coronary arteries, thus they be affected or occluded during the angioplasty procedure of placing a stent in these arteries. Accidental occlusion of atrial coronary arteries, occurring during elective percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), may be an excellent clinical model for studying atrial ischemia in humans and its effects on cardiac arrhythmias [3,4]. The purpose of this study is to analyze, immediately after the PTCA procedures, the effect of selective atrial coronary artery occlusion on heart rate variability (HRV) and assess potential arrhythmia effects.

2. Methods

2.1. Population and data acquisition

From a prospective cohort study previously described [4], 109 patients undergoing elective PTCA of the right or circumflex coronary artery were chosen. Following the thrombolysis in myocardial infarction (TIMI) trial (see details in [4]), accidental atrial branch occlusions (ABO) were found in 17 patients at the end of the coronary intervention. The rest of the 92 patients were considered non-ABO. Immediately after the PTCA procedure while remaining patients at rest in the ward, 3-lead ECG was continuously registered for 12 hours (Philips Holter DigiTrak Plus recorder, Philips Medical Systems, Bothell, USA) at a sampling frequency of 200 Hz.

The recordings were analyzed with Philips Zymed Holter series 1810 software, which classified the beats or events according to their origin, i.e., normal sinus, ventricular or supraventricular premature beats, QRS-like artifact and noise or change of signal quality. R-wave time positions and beat or event annotations were exported to a text file. R-R intervals were obtained and normal-to-normal (N-N) beats intervals were calculated from normal sinus depolarization. R-R interval from

ectopic beats or artifacts were edited using a 5-beat sliding window algorithm, rejecting any beat that deviated more than a tolerance of 15% from the mean length of the preceding R-R intervals [5]. Rejected beats were replaced by the median of the previous 5 R-R intervals. ECG recordings and accuracy of R-wave detection were verified by visual assessment of the data.

2.2. Holter and HRV analysis

The 12-hour ECG recordings were displayed and analyzed by Philips Zymed Holter series 1810 software and then evaluated by 2 cardiologists, who were blinded to the patients' clinical data, in order to detect atrial arrhythmic events.

Two epochs were evaluated: (i) the first 10 minutes and (ii) the 12-hour period of R-R interval series after the PTCA procedure. ANS dynamics were evaluated by HRV analysis using standard time and frequency domain measures and the fractal-like index α_1 .

Heart rate (HR) mean, the standard deviation of normal R-R intervals (SDNN) and the square root of the mean square differences of successive R-R intervals (rMSSD) were calculated as time domain indices for each epoch.

In order to compute standard frequency domain indices, R-R interval time series were pre-processed removing the mean value and resampling at 4 Hz after cubic spline interpolation. The power spectral density (PSD) of the processed R-R intervals of each patient was estimated by fitting an autoregressive (AR) model

$$x(n) = -\sum_{k=1}^{na} a_k x(n-k) + e(n) \quad (1)$$

where $x(n)$ is the resampled R-R signal, a_k are the model parameters, $e(n)$ is the model residual and na is the model order. Parameters of the model were estimated using the Burg method [6]. For 5-minute R-R interval segments a model order of 16 was used, following recommendation of previous studies [7]. For 12-hour R-R series the model order na was assessed using Broersen's combined information criterion (CIC) [8], chosen $na = 25$.

The PSD of the modelled R-R signal was estimated from

$$P_{xx}^{AR}(f) = \frac{\sigma_e^2}{f_s \left| 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{na} a_k e^{-j2\pi k f / f_s} \right|^2} \quad (2)$$

where σ_e^2 is the model variance error, $0 \leq f \leq fs/2$ and fs is the sampling frequency ($fs = 4$). Frequency domain indices were calculated as the average power in the standard HRV frequency bands by integrating the PSD over those bands.

For the 12-hour period the following frequency indices were computed: very low frequency power (VLF: 0.003 - 0.04 Hz), low frequency power (LF: 0.04 - 0.15 Hz) and high frequency power (HF: 0.15 - 0.4 Hz).

Table 1. Basic patient characteristics.

	All (n=109)	ABO (n=17)	non-ABO (n=92)	p value*
Age (y)	65 ± 10	64 ± 12	66 ± 10	0.39
Men/women	85/24	13/4	72/20	0.99
Previous MI	45(41%)	8(47%)	37(40%)	0.56

ABO: atrial branch occlusion; *ABO vs non-ABO group, MI: myocardial infarction.

For the first 10-minute period the frequency indices were: LF and HF power, LF/HF ratio, normalized LF (LFnorm) and normalized HF (HFnorm). LFnorm and HFnorm were computed as 100 times LF or HF power divided by total power after subtracting VLF (≤ 0.04 Hz). Although it is still a subject of research, HF power is considered to be associated with parasympathetic activity, LF power with both sympathetic and parasympathetic reflexes [9,10] and VLF is believed to reflect the activity of the renin-angiotensin and vagal systems [11].

Total and VLF power were computed on the entire recording of both 10-minute and 12-hour epochs. LF and HF power were calculated on consecutive 5-minute segments during both epochs and then averaged [12].

The fractal correlation properties were measured by the scaling exponent, α_1 , based on detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) of the R-R signal, computed from the original short-term (from 4 to 11 beats) R-R interval [13]. This technique permits the detection of self-similar fluctuations included in an apparently non-stationary time series such as the R-R signal and provides short-term fractal correlation properties of heart rate dynamics.

2.3 Statistical analysis

Statistical differences were analyzed using the Student's t test for normally distributed data or by the Mann-Whitney U tests (non-normal data). Due to markedly positive skewed distribution of VLF, LF and HF power, the natural logarithm (ln) transformations of these indices were used. Chi-squared test was used when comparing categorical data. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows, release 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois).

3. Results

No significant clinical differences were found between study groups, as described in Table 1. Patients with ABO include 15 occluded branches arising from the right coronary artery and 2 emanating from the circumflex coronary artery. ABO patients showed greater values of plasma levels of high-sensitive troponin T than non-ABO group, reflecting atrial myocardial damage.

Table 2. Arrhythmic and Holter findings: 12-hour Holter.

	ABO group (n = 17)	Non-ABO group (n = 92)	p value
Arrhythmic findings, n (%)			
Atrial arrhythmia	7 (41%)	13 (15%)	0.020
Atrial fibrillation	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	0.025
12- hour HRV indices, mean \pm SD			
Average HR (beats/min)	65.5 \pm 9.0	63.3 \pm 9.5	0.37
SDNN (ms)	88.7 \pm 38.7	89.8 \pm 30.0	0.89
rMSSD (ms)	30.4 \pm 20.5	32.2 \pm 27.2	0.75
ln VLF (ms ²)	7.54 \pm 0.98	7.66 \pm 0.81	0.58
ln LF (ms ²)	5.35 \pm 1.15	5.47 \pm 1.02	0.67
ln HF (ms ²)	4.88 \pm 1.14	5.07 \pm 1.06	0.50
α_1	1.07 \pm 0.32	1.10 \pm 0.25	0.63

3.1. Atrial arrhythmic findings

As summarized in Table 2, 12-hour Holter ECG analysis found that atrial arrhythmia (41% vs. 15%, $p=0.02$) and atrial fibrillation episodes (2 vs. 0, $p=0.025$) were more frequently encountered in ABO patients compared to non-ABO. Atrial arrhythmia events were considered when 3 to 20 ectopic beats with an average frequency of 125 beat per minute were found. Atrial fibrillation episodes in the two ABO patients lasted less than 10 seconds before reverting to sinus rhythm [4].

3.2. HRV after PTCA

During the first 10 minutes immediately after PTCA (Table 3), SDNN was significantly lower in ABO patients respect to non-ABO (32.5 \pm 16.0 vs. 49.5 \pm 28.6 ms, $p = 0.01$), showing a reduced autonomic response. rMSSD, LF and HF indices were lower in the ABO group but without statistical significance. The average heart rate (HR), normalized LF and HF values, LF/HF ratio and fractal DFA index α_1 were similar in both groups.

Table 2 shows HRV indices computed in the 12-hour period of R-R interval series after the PTCA procedure. No significant differences were found between ABO and non-ABO groups. The HRV values tend to recover after several minutes of the procedures since no significant differences were found between ABO and non-ABO groups when evaluated the 12-hour period.

4. Discussion

The principal finding of this study is that a significant reduction of the autonomic response was observed in patients with accidental atrial branch occlusions after PTCA procedures, as shown by the SDNN values of R-R interval series measured during 10 minute period

immediately after the procedures.

Table 3. HRV findings: first 10min after PTCA.

	ABO group (n = 17)	Non-ABO group (n = 92)	p value
First 10-min HRV indices, mean \pm SD			
Average HR (beats/min)	66.9 \pm 10.1	64.1 \pm 11.4	0.35
SDNN (ms)	32.5 \pm 16.0	49.5 \pm 28.6	0.011
rMSSD (ms)	27.0 \pm 20.6	31.9 \pm 27.0	0.34
ln LF (ms ²)	4.88 \pm 1.49	5.44 \pm 1.39	0.13
LFnorm	55.1 \pm 25.7	56.9 \pm 19.6	0.74
ln HF (ms ²)	4.43 \pm 1.17	4.95 \pm 1.31	0.12
HFnorm	34.6 \pm 17.9	36.3 \pm 15.0	0.67
LF/HF	2.53 \pm 2.07	2.28 \pm 1.81	0.61
α_1	0.96 \pm 0.43	1.06 \pm 0.28	0.22

The reduced number of patients in the ABO group is a significant limitation to obtain statistically significant inference. The indices related to the sympathetic and parasympathetic responses did not provide significant differences between the study groups. However, there is a tendency for a higher HR and a lower vagal response, as shown by the HF and rMSSD indices, in the ABO group.

As found in previous study [4], atrial myocardial ischemic damage after ABO may be linked with atrial fibrillation and atrial arrhythmic episodes. It is well documented that a reduced HRV was found in patients recovering from myocardial infarction and, further, patients with smaller HRV have worse cardiac death prognostic [14,15]. A reduced autonomic response described by SDNN in the ABO group and a tendency of a reduction in vagal tone reflected by rMSSD and HF indices may infer a relationship between atrial myocardial ischemia and reduced vagal activity.

Studies assessing the effect of considerably long coronary artery balloon occlusions during PTCA on ANS response found a significant reduction of the vagal activity, measured by HF power, during the occlusion of right coronary arteries [2].

Since an important number of patients undergoing elective percutaneous interventions of the right or circumflex coronary arteries are at risk of suffering accidental occlusion of coronary atrial branches, technical or procedural actions to protect these branches should be implemented in those patients.

5. Conclusion

Acute atrial ischemia can lead to a global decrease in the autonomic response that recovers after several minutes. Besides, atrial myocardial ischemic damage following an accidental atrial branch occlusion may be related to atrial

fibrillation and atrial arrhythmic episodes.

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Address for correspondence.

Pedro Gomis.
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya,
Pau Gargallo, 14, ESAII, 08028 Barcelona, Spain.
pedro.gomis@upc.edu.