

Serum Ang and CysC Levels in Essential Hypertension Complicated by Hypertensive Emergencies

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To explore the value of serum angiotensin II (Ang II) and cystatin C (CysC) levels in predicting hypertension emergency in patients with essential hypertension.

Study Design: Experimental study.

Place and Duration of Study: Hangzhou Hospital of Zhejiang Medical and Health Group, from January 2018 to February 2020.

Methodology: One hundred and thirty seven patients with essential hypertension were divided into hypertension emergency group (Group A, 42 cases) and essential hypertension group without emergency (Group B, 95 cases). Ninety-five healthy subjects were selected as control group. Correlation between serum Ang and CysC and essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency was analysed. Diagnostic ability of Ang and CysC was analysed by ROC curve.

Results: Serum Ang and CysC levels in Group A and B were higher than those in control group (all $p < 0.001$); serum Ang II and CysC levels in Group A were higher than those in Group B (both $p < 0.001$). Serum Ang II and CysC levels were positively correlated with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency ($r=0.480$, $p < 0.001$; $r=0.485$, $p < 0.001$, respectively). Area under ROC curve of serum Ang II combined with CysC for predicting hypertension emergency was 0.905 (95%CI: 0.854-0.955), which was larger than that of serum Ang II, CysC alone.

Conclusion: Serum Ang II and CysC in patients with primary hyperemia complicated with hypertension emergency were higher. Combined detection of serum Ang II and CysC might be used as an effective reference index for predicting hypertension emergencies in patients with essential hypertension.

Key Words: Serum, Angiotensin II (Ang II), Cystatin C (CysC), Essential hypertension, Hypertension emergency.

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INTRODUCTION

Hypertensive emergencies refer to a serious life-threatening clinical syndrome in which blood pressure suddenly and significantly rises (generally exceeding 180/120 mm Hg) in patients with essential and secondary hypertension under the action of some inducements, accompanied by acute damage to the functions of important target organs such as heart, brain and kidney.¹

Hypertensive emergencies often cause serious dysfunction of target organs, such as acute heart failure with pulmonary edema, cerebral infarction, hypertensive encephalopathy, cerebral hemorrhage or subarachnoid hemorrhage, unstable angina pectoris, acute myocardial infarction, sudden death coronary heart disease, eclampsia and aortic dissection, etc., which seriously endanger patients' lives.²

In the treatment of emergency patients with essential hypertension, it is necessary to take prompt and effective measures at the first time to reduce blood pressure to a safe range and control organ failure at the same time, thus improving the prognosis of patients.^{3,4} Therefore, it is of great clinical significance to find effective indicators to predict hypertension emergencies.

Studies have shown that under the action of various stress factors (such as severe mental trauma and excessive emotional excitement), sympathetic nerve tension and vasoconstrictive active substances in blood (such as angiotensin II, etc.) increase greatly, which can induce a sharp rise in blood pressure in a short period of time.⁵ Ang II cannot only promote vasoconstriction, but also promote the secretion of aldosterone (ALD). ALD is a very strong electrolyte regulator, which has the function of preserving sodium and excreting potassium, promoting the reabsorption of water and sodium at the same time, and then increasing blood volume and blood pressure.⁶ Angiotensin II (Ang II) has the greatest influence on the formation of left ventricular hypertrophy.⁷

Cystatin C (CysC) is a kind of low molecular weight protein that normally exists in serum and body fluids. It has a small molecular weight and positively charged. It can freely pass through the glomerular basement membrane and is reabsorbed and further metabolised in the proximal convoluted tubule. What's more, there is almost no renal tubule secretion, and the concentration in

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blood is also very constant, even under the influence of inflammatory state, it will not change, and will not be affected by various factors such as malignant tumor, inflammation, age, etc.⁸ Therefore, CysC can be used as an endogenous marker of glomerular filtration rate (GFR), as well as a clinically recognised effective indicator for diagnosing early renal injury with high sensitivity and specificity.⁹ At present, there are few reports on the application value of serum Ang II and CysC levels in predicting hypertension emergencies in patients with essential hypertension.

The objective of this study was to explore the value of serum angiotensin II (Ang II) and cystatin C (CysC) levels in predicting hypertension emergency in patients with essential hypertension.

METHODOLOGY

Approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee, this experimental study was conducted at Hangzhou Hospital of Zhejiang Medical and Health Group, China from January 2018 to February 2020. One hundred and thirty-seven patients with essential hypertension were divided into hypertension emergency group (Group A, 42 cases) and essential hypertension group (Group B, 95 cases) based on the diagnosis result. Inclusion criteria were that patients in line with the diagnostic criteria for essential hypertension; patients who had not received antihypertensive medicines or statins for at least 2 weeks; patients with no previous hypertension emergency. Exclusion criteria were that patients with secondary hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes and other diseases and autoimmune diseases; patients with severe cardiac function, renal insufficiency or acute bacterial infection with abnormal liver function; patients with mental illness or cognitive impairment. The diagnostic criteria for hypertension emergency were patients with abnormal increase of blood pressure combined with target organ damage, hypertensive encephalopathy, cardiac insufficiency, acute coronary syndrome, etc. Systolic blood pressure >180 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure >120 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa); the onset time of the disease was within 1-2 hours, and the clinical manifestations mainly included headache, palpitation, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, chest pain and respiratory depression. At the same time, 95 healthy subjects with no obvious abnormality in various examination indexes were selected as healthy control (control group).

Table I: Comparison of serum Ang II and CysC levels.

Parameter	Group A (n=42)	Group B (n=95)	Control group (n=95)	p-value
Ang II (pg/mL)	146.41 ±10.56	129.13 ±6.50	87.47 ±3.95	<0.001
CysC (mg/L)	1.53 ±0.22	1.06 ±0.17	0.83 ±0.06	<0.001

Five mL of fasting elbow venous blood was drawn from all subjects when they were admitted to hospital, and the serum was centrifuged to separate for later use. The serum levels of Ang II and CysC were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

SPSS 25.0 software was used to analyse the collected data. The counting data were expressed as n (%). Kolmogrov-Smirnov test or Shapiro-Wilk test was used to evaluate of the normality of quantitative data. Measurement data with normal distribution were expressed as mean ± SD. One-way ANOVA was used for multi-group comparison, and LSD-t test was used for further

comparison. Spearman method was used to analyse the correlation between serum Ang II and CysC levels and essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency. The diagnostic ability of Ang II and CysC was analysed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve respectively or in combination. The value p <0.05 indicated that the difference was statistically significant.

RESULTS

Among the 137 patients with essential hypertension, 76 (55.47%) were males and 61 (44.53%) were females, aged 35-69 years with an average of 52.81 ±2.65 years.

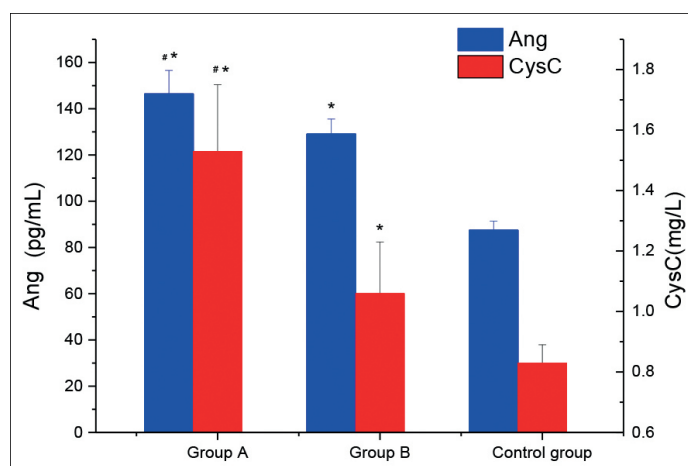


Figure 1: Comparison of serum Ang II and CysC levels in three groups. *P<0.001, vs control group; p<0.001, vs Group B.

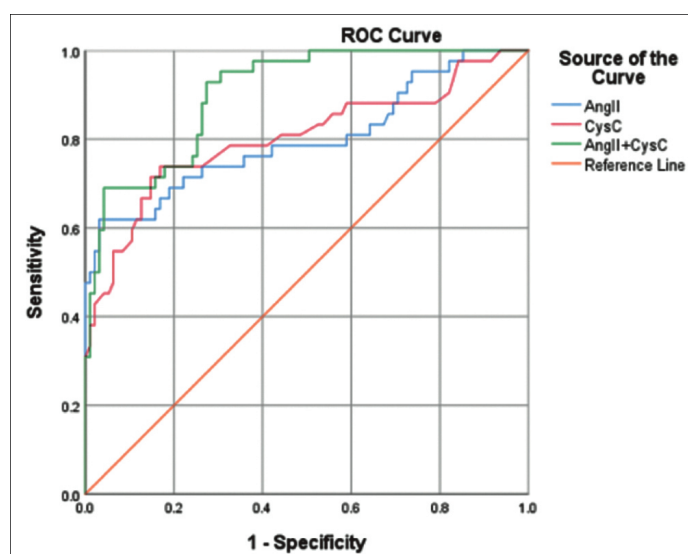


Figure 2: ROC curve of serum Ang II and CysC predicting essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency.

In Group A, there were 23 males (54.76%) and 19 females (45.24%), aged 36-69 years with an average of 53.75 ±2.81 years. There were 8 cases (19.05%) of hypertension complicated with acute left heart failure, 7 cases (16.67%) of acute myocardial infarction, 10 cases (23.81%) of unstable angina pectoris, 9 cases (21.43%) of hypertensive crisis, and 8 cases (19.05%) of hypertensive encephalopathy. In Group B, there were 53 males (55.79%) and 42 females (44.21%), aged 35-68 years, with an average of 52.06 ±2.37 years. Among the 95 healthy subjects in the control group, 54 (56.84%) were males and 41 (43.16%) were females, aged 34-64 years with an average of 52.69 ±2.44 years.

The levels of serum Ang II and CysC in Group A and B were significantly higher than those in control group (all $p < 0.001$, Table I and Figure 1); serum levels of Ang II and CysC in Group A were significantly higher than those in Group B (both $p < 0.001$, Table I and Figure 1).

Spearman analysis showed that serum Ang II and CysC levels were positively correlated with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency ($r=0.480$, $p < 0.001$; $r=0.485$, $p < 0.001$, respectively).

The analytical results of ROC curve showed that the area under ROC curve of serum Ang II combined with CysC for predicting hypertension emergency was 0.905 (95%CI:0.854-0.955), which was larger than that of serum Ang II [0.801(95%CI:0.709-0.893)] and CysC [0.804 (95%CI:0.713-0.894)] for predicting hypertension emergency alone, as shown in Figure 2.

DISCUSSION

Ang II, the main active substance in renin angiotensin system, plays a very important role in the occurrence and development of cardiovascular diseases, such as stimulating the contraction of vascular smooth muscle cells to cause the increase of blood pressure, enhancing the retention of water and sodium by stimulating the secretion of aldosterone, and increasing hypertension by enhancing the excitability of sympathetic nervous system.¹⁰ Angiotensin is also a stimulating factor to promote the proliferation and hypertrophy of myocardial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells, and participates in the development of left ventricular hypertrophy and vascular remodelling in hypertension.¹¹ The results of this study showed that the serum Ang II levels in patients with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency and patients with essential hypertension were higher than those in healthy people. Ke *et al.* also found that the level of serum Ang II in patients with essential hypertension was higher than that in normal subjects.¹²

This study also found that serum Ang II level in patients with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency was higher than that in patients with essential hypertension. This indicated that the serum Ang II level in patients with essential hypertension increased, and the emergency attack of hypertension would further promote the increase of Ang II level. It was suggested that serum Ang II might be a clinical diagnostic index for hypertension emergency.

CysC is produced by nucleated cells and is a secretory inhibitor of cystine protease. It can be filtered through glomerulus and completely reabsorbed and degraded in renal tubules. Hypertensive renal damage is a long-term and continuous process with no obvious clinical symptoms in the early stage.^{13,14} When glomerulus is slightly damaged, CysC in blood can be increased.

Watanabe *et al.* confirmed that serum CysC was a useful and simple indicator to evaluate renal function in patients with essential hypertension, as well as an important early indicator to evaluate the severity of terminal organ damage in patients with hypertension.¹⁵

A study has found that CysC is positively correlated with microalbuminuria as an early marker of renal damage and cardiovascular risk in patients with essential hypertension.¹⁶

The results of this study showed that the serum CysC level of patients with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency and patients with essential hypertension was higher than that of healthy personnel, while the serum CysC level of patients with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency was higher than that of patients with essential hypertension. It was suggested that serum CysC might become a potential diagnostic index for hypertension emergencies.

From simple essential hypertension to complicated hypertension emergency, it often indicates the further aggravation of the patient's condition.¹⁷ The results of this study showed that the levels of serum Ang II and CysC were positively correlated with essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency. The area under ROC curve, sensitivity and specificity of combined diagnosis of essential hypertension complicated with hypertension emergency were better than those of serum Ang II and CysC alone. It was suggested that serum Ang II and CysC levels could reflect the onset of hypertension emergencies and have high diagnostic efficiency for the presence or absence of hypertension emergencies.

CONCLUSION

The serum Ang II and CysC levels in patients with primary hyperemia complicated with hypertension emergency were significantly higher. Combined detection of serum Ang II and CysC levels in patients with essential hypertension had good predictive value for hypertension emergencies. Combined detection of serum Ang II and CysC might be used as an effective reference index for predicting hypertension emergencies in patients with essential hypertension.

ETHICAL APPROVAL:

This study has been approved by the Ethics Committee of Hangzhou Hospital of Zhejiang Medical and Health Group, China.

PATIENTS' CONSENT:

Informed consents were obtained from all participants.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

Authors declared no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION:

JT: Contributed to design articles, and authored the manuscript.

RL: Revised the manuscript.

XH: Contributed to design articles, collected data, and approved the final manuscript.

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