Research Article

CD8+ T-Cells Count in Acute Myocardial Infarction in HIV Disease in a Predominantly Male Cohort

Oluwatosin A. Badejo, 1 Chung-Chou Chang, 1,2 Kaku A. So-Armah, 3 Russell P. Tracy, 4 Jason V. Baker, 5 David Rimland, 6 Adeel A. Butt, 7,8,9 Adam J. Gordon, 1,8 Charles R. Rinaldo Jr., 10,11 Kevin Kraemer, 1 Jeffrey H. Samsel, 12,13 Hilary A. Tindle, 14 Matthew B. Goetz, 15,16 Maria C. Rodriguez-Barradas, 17 Roger Bedimo, 18,19 Cynthia L. Gibert, 20,21 David A. Leaf, 15,16 Lewis H. Kuller, 22 Steven G. Deeks, 23 Amy C. Justice, 24 and Matthew S. Freiberg 25

1 Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, UPMC Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
2 Department of Biostatistics, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, PA 15261, USA
3 Yale School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA
4 University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05446, USA
5 Department of Medicine, Hennepin County Medical Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55415, USA
6 VA Medical Center, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA 30033, USA
7 Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA 15224, USA
8 VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA 15240, USA
9 Hamad Medical Corporation, P.O. Box 3050, Doha, Qatar
10 Department of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
11 Department of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, PA 15261, USA
12 Clinical Addiction Research and Education Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA 02118, USA
13 Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA 02118, USA
14 Department of General Internal Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN 37203, USA
15 Department of Medicine, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Los Angeles, CA 90073, USA
16 Department of Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA
17 Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Infectious Diseases Section, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, USA
18 VA North Texas Healthcare System, Dallas, TX 75216, USA
19 Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX 75390, USA
20 Washington DC VA Medical Center, Washington, DC 20422, USA
21 George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC 20037, USA
22 Department of Epidemiology, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, PA 15261, USA
23 Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA
24 Veteran Affairs Connecticut Health Care System, West Haven Veterans Administration Medical Center, Yale School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06516, USA
25 Cardiovascular Medicine Division, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, 2525 West End, Suite 300-A, Nashville, TN 37203, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Matthew S. Freiberg; matthew.s.freiberg@vanderbilt.edu

Received 23 June 2014; Accepted 7 October 2014

Academic Editor: Qaisar Mahmood

Copyright © 2015 Oluwatosin A. Badejo et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
Human Immunodeficiency Virus- (HIV-) infected persons have a higher risk for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) than HIV-uninfected persons. Earlier studies suggest that HIV viral load, CD4+ T-cell count, and antiretroviral therapy are associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. Whether CD8+ T-cell count is associated with CVD risk is not clear. We investigated the association between CD8+ T-cell count and incident AMI in a cohort of 73,398 people (of which 97.3% were men) enrolled in the U.S. Veterans Aging Cohort Study-Virtual Cohort (VACS-VC). Compared to uninfected people, HIV-infected people with high baseline CD8+ T-cell counts (>1065 cells/mm3) had increased AMI risk (adjusted HR = 1.82, P < 0.001, 95% CI: 1.46 to 2.28). There was evidence that the effect of CD8+ T-cell tertiles on AMI risk differed by CD4+ T-cell level: compared to uninfected people, HIV-infected people with CD4+ T-cell counts ≥ 200 cells/mm3 had increased AMI risk with high CD8+ T-cell count, while those with CD4+ T-cell counts < 200 cells/mm3 had increased AMI risk with low CD8+ T-cell count. CD8+ T-cell counts may add additional AMI risk stratification information beyond that provided by CD4+ T-cell counts alone.

1. Introduction

Human Immunodeficiency Virus- (HIV-) infected persons have a higher risk for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) than HIV-uninfected persons [1, 2]. This excess risk is predicted in part by immune status in those with HIV infection [1, 3, 4]. During the course of untreated HIV infection, CD4+ T-cell counts decline. Among untreated and treated HIV-infected adults, lower CD4+ T-cell counts are associated with greater risk of comorbid disease [5] including AMI risk or subclinical coronary atherosclerosis [1, 3, 4, 6, 7]. Traditional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk assessment tools like the Framingham Risk scores do not account for immune status and therefore may inaccurately estimate CVD risk in the setting of HIV [8]. Identifying additional prognostic biomarkers of CVD risk may be useful for CVD risk prediction in the setting of HIV.

The association between CD8+ T-cell counts and incident AMI risk remains largely unexplored [4]. In a nested case-control study of the French Hospital Database on HIV [4], Lang and colleagues found that a high current CD8+ T-cell count is associated with increased AMI risk, independent of cardiovascular risk factors and antiretroviral therapy. This study did not have an HIV-uninfected control group and did not consider additional potential confounders, such as hemoglobin concentration, renal function, and hepatitis C viral infection.

Total CD8+ T-cell counts are often obtained during routine care of HIV-infected persons and are used in the calculation of a CD4+/CD8+ T-cell ratio, which provides information on immune status beyond CD4+ counts alone. We assessed the association between routinely available total CD8+ T-cell count and the risk of AMI in a large cohort of HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected persons, adjusting for common traditional cardiovascular risk factors as well as HIV-specific parameters.

2. Materials and Methods

We examined the association between CD8+ T-cells and AMI risk among 73,398 persons enrolled in the U.S. Veterans Aging Cohort Study-Virtual Cohort (VACS-VC) [9] who were free of cardiovascular disease at baseline date (April 2003). Participants were followed through December 2009 for a mean follow-up period of 4.98 years. Details regarding this cohort have been published previously [1]. Among HIV-infected participants, 18,289 had available baseline CD8+ data at the time of enrollment of which 16,599 had both CD4+ and CD8+ data. There were 55,109 HIV-uninfected participants. The mean (±SD) age was approximately 48 (±9) years (HIV-infected) and 49 (±9) years (HIV-uninfected). Over 97 percent were men and 48 percent were African American. The outcome of interest was all incident AMI cases (nonfatal and fatal) in the VACS-VC that were completely managed in either VA or non-VA hospitals as previously described [1]. Briefly, incident AMI was defined using enzyme data, EKG charts, clinical data, 410 in-patient ICD-9 codes (Medicare), and/or death certificates.

The main independent variable of interest was the baseline total CD8+ T-cell count, which was analyzed separately as a continuous variable and categorically. CD8+ T-cell counts were available only for HIV-seropositive Veterans as they were obtained as part of routine clinical care. For the assessment as a continuous variable, the CD8+ T-cell count analysis was restricted to HIV-infected participants. As a categorical variable, study participants were classified as being either HIV-uninfected (the referent group) or HIV-infected with low, moderate, or high total CD8+ T-cells (based on tertiles). Using the same referent group, we then stratified these categories among HIV-infected people by baseline CD4+ T-cell count (≥500, 200–499, and <200 cells/mm3). The covariates included in the multivariable models were age, gender, race, high blood pressure (controlled/uncontrolled), diabetes, triglyceride levels, high density lipoprotein levels, low density lipoprotein levels, body mass index, smoking history, hepatitis C virus infection, estimated glomerular filtration rate, statin use, hemoglobin concentration, cocaine and alcohol abuse, and/or dependence as previously described [1]. We included missing covariate data in our analyses using multiple imputation techniques that generated five data sets with complete covariate values to increase the efficiency and robustness of the estimated hazard ratios. Stata version 12 was used for all statistical analyses and a P value of <0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

3. Results and Discussion

Survival free from AMI was different among HIV-uninfected and the three tertiles of HIV-infected people (P value <0.001, Figure 1). The poorest survival free of AMI was observed among those in the highest CD8+ T-cell tertile (>1065 cells/mm3). Increasing CD8+ T-cell counts were associated with a modest increase in AMI risk among HIV-infected people (HR per 100 CD8+ T-cells (95% CI): 1.03
We found evidence that the effect of CD8+ T-cell counts in uninfected people, HIV-infection with a high CD8+ T-cell count appeared to be at greatest AMI risk when their CD4+ T-cell count was also low is consistent with earlier work suggesting that AMI risk is linked to immunodeficiency [1, 3]. Decline in both CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell counts is a manifestation of very advanced disease and likely reflects loss of regenerative potential (e.g., loss of hematopoietic stem cells) [11]. Moreover, decline of the adaptive immune system may increase innate immune activity, which could also increase AMI risk [12].

The study had limitations. First, we did not explore changes in HIV-specific CD8+ T-cell counts nor did we examine markers for CD8+ T-cell immune activation, such as CD38+. Time-updated covariates for CD8+ (and CD4+) T-cells were not used to determine AMI risk. Third, over 90% of the participants were men (~89% were men in the study by Lang et al. [4]), so the study results may not be generalizable to women. All-cause mortality rates were highest among those with CD4+ T-cell counts <200 cells/mm³; therefore AMI risk may be underestimated due to competing risk of death. Finally, our clinical data does not allow further delineation of T-cell subsets that have been associated with atherosclerotic (e.g., T helper 1 (Th1) cells) and antiatherosclerotic processes (e.g., regulatory T helper 2 (Th2) cells) [12].

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, high CD8+ T-cell count among HIV-infected people was associated with increased acute myocardial infarction risk compared to uninfected people. The association between CD8+ T-cell count and AMI appears to differ by CD4+ T-cell count. CD8+ T-cell count may add additional AMI risk stratification information beyond that provided by CD4+ T-cell counts particularly among those with CD4+ T-cell counts between 200 and 499 cells/mm³. These findings should be confirmed in future studies with data on CD8+ T-cell counts among uninfected people and HIV-specific CD8+ T-cell counts.

Conflict of Interests

Dr. Roger Bedimo reports serving as a consultant for AIDS Arms, Inc., and on the Scientific Advisory Boards of Merck & Co., Bristol Myers Squibb, ViiV Healthcare and Gilead Sciences. He also received grants (or grants are pending) from Merck & Co., Bristol Myers Squibb and Janssen Therapeutics. Dr. Adeel A. Butt reports grants paid (or grants are pending) to his institution for projects unrelated to the current project. Dr. Matthew S. Freiberg reports being a clinical investigator in the VA Healthcare System. Dr. Adam J. Gordon reports receiving book royalties from Cambridge University press and Web royalties from UpToDate. He also reports grants paid (or grants are pending) to his institution from the National Institutes of Health, VA Health services Research and Development and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Dr. Kaku A. So-Armah reports owning stock in DexCom. Dr. Russell P. Tracy reports serving as a consultant for Merck, Tibotec-Johnson & Johnson and Abbott companies. He also gives expert testimony to Ashcraft & Gerel Attorneys at Law and Berman,
Table 1: Acute myocardial infarction rates and risk and all-cause mortality rates by HIV status, CD8+ T-cell count, and CD4+ T-cell strata.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regression model</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>N (% of HIV+)</th>
<th>AMI rate (95% CI)</th>
<th>HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Mortality rates (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Per 100 CD8+ cells (HIV+ only)</td>
<td>18,289</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>18.63 (18.10–19.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV-uninfected</td>
<td>55,109</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV+ All CD4+ strata</td>
<td>18,289</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01–1.05)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>5,987</td>
<td>26.08 (20.70–32.86)</td>
<td>1.45 (1.12–1.88)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>63.17 (60.00–66.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>6,185</td>
<td>26.98 (21.81–33.37)</td>
<td>1.54 (1.21–1.96)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>38.54 (36.23–41.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>6,117</td>
<td>32.20 (26.50–39.14)</td>
<td>1.82 (1.46–2.28)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>40.89 (38.49–43.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>HIV-uninfected</td>
<td>55,109</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV+ CD4+ ≥ 500</td>
<td>5,422</td>
<td>24.00 (14.70–39.18)</td>
<td>1.30 (0.76–2.20)</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>28.08 (24.05–32.78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>26.68 (18.76–37.93)</td>
<td>1.51 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>24.83 (21.89–28.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>1,971</td>
<td>28.68 (20.96–39.26)</td>
<td>1.69 (1.21–2.36)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>30.66 (27.57–34.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>2,354</td>
<td>21.54 (14.32–32.42)</td>
<td>1.22 (0.80–1.87)</td>
<td>0.360</td>
<td>43.88 (39.72–48.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV+ CD4+ 200–499</td>
<td>6,730</td>
<td>26.08 (18.81–36.16)</td>
<td>1.47 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>37.68 (34.27–41.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>26.08 (20.68–39.26)</td>
<td>1.69 (1.21–2.36)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>30.66 (27.57–34.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>26.08 (18.76–37.93)</td>
<td>1.51 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>24.83 (21.89–28.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td>26.08 (20.96–39.26)</td>
<td>1.69 (1.21–2.36)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>30.66 (27.57–34.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>HIV+ CD4+ &lt; 200</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>21.54 (14.32–32.42)</td>
<td>1.22 (0.80–1.87)</td>
<td>0.360</td>
<td>43.88 (39.72–48.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>2,389</td>
<td>26.08 (18.81–36.16)</td>
<td>1.47 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>37.68 (34.27–41.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>26.08 (18.81–36.16)</td>
<td>1.47 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>37.68 (34.27–41.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>26.08 (18.81–36.16)</td>
<td>1.47 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>37.68 (34.27–41.42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The covariates included in the multivariable models (hazard ratios not shown) were age, gender, race, high blood pressure (controlled/uncontrolled), diabetes, triglyceride levels, high density lipoprotein levels, low density lipoprotein levels, body mass index, smoking history, hepatitis C virus infection, estimated glomerular filtration rate, statin use, hemoglobin concentration, cocaine and alcohol abuse, and/or dependence. CD8+ and CD4+ T-cell counts were measured in cells/mm$^3$. While all 18,289 HIV-infected participants had baseline CD8+ T-cell count measurements, 1,690 of them lacked baseline CD4+ counts. Thus, these persons were excluded from analyses involving both CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell counts.

AMI rates were measured per 10,000 person years.

*b value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*c value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*d value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.01.

*e value comparing these hazard ratios was 0.026.

*f value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*g value comparing these hazard ratios was 0.092.

*h value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*i value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*j value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*k value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*l value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*m value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*n value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

'o value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*p value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

*q All-cause mortality rates were measured per 10,000 person years.
BioMed Research International

Russo & Sulick Attorneys at Law firms and is the owner of Haematologic Technologies. All other authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Funding

This work was supported by a grant from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (grant no. HL095136-04) and grants from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (grant nos. AA013566-10, AA020790, and AA020794) at the National Institutes of Health.

References


