Platelet Reactivity Is Independent of Left Atrial Wall Deformation in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

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It has been documented recently that left atrial (LA) deformation in AF patients (while in AF) is predictive of subsequent stroke risk. Additionally, diminished LA deformation during AF correlates with the presence of LA blood stasis. Given that endothelial function is dependent on laminar blood flow, the present study sought to investigate the effect of diminished LA deformation (during AF) on platelet reactivity and inflammation in AF patients. Patients (n = 17) hospitalised with AF underwent echocardiography (while in AF) for determination of peak positive LA strain (LASp). Whole blood impedance aggregometry was used to measure extent of ADP-induced aggregation and subsequent inhibitory response to the nitric oxide (NO) donor, sodium nitroprusside. Platelet thioredoxin-interacting protein (Txnip) content was determined by immunohistochemistry. LASp tended (p = 0.078) to vary inversely with CHA²DS²VASc scores. However, mediators of inflammation (C-reactive protein, Txnip) did not correlate significantly with LASp or did extent of ADP-induced platelet aggregation or platelet NO response. These results suggest that the thrombogenic risk associated with LA stasis is independent of secondary effects on platelet aggregability or inflammation.

1. Introduction

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is increasing in global prevalence and carries with it incremental thromboembolic risk. Currently, this risk is assessed through the application of clinical algorithms such as the CHA²DS²VASc score [1], from which appropriate antithrombotic therapy may be determined.

The precise pathophysiology underpinning the utility of the CHA²DS²VASc score in predicting thromboembolic events continues to be an ongoing area of investigation: one such facet of this interest is the association of inflammation with thromboembolic risk. Just as inflammation is a pivotal mediator of the pathogenesis of AF [2], it also appears to be involved in thromboembolic risk. Plasma concentrations of the inflammatory mediator Galectin-3 correlated positively [3] and those of the anti-inflammatory mediator adiponectin correlated inversely [4], with CHA²DS²VASc scores. The potential utility of these biomarkers in refining the prediction of thromboembolic risk continues to be explored.

An alternative approach to predicting thromboembolic risk relies ultimately on the concept that avoiding stasis of regional wall activity is protective [5]: thus the focus is to investigate the potential of extent of atrial wall motion for predictive power for incidence of thromboembolism. Recently, two-dimensional speckle tracking echocardiography was used to evaluate the extent of left atrial deformation (peak positive left atrial strain, LASp) experienced by patients in AF, correlating diminished LASp with incidence of stroke [6]. Decreased LASp has also been associated with extent of left atrial fibrosis [7], incidence of new onset AF [8], and the occurrence of left atrial blood stasis and thrombus formation [9].

However, it is also possible that the maintenance of left atrial deformation limits rheological stimuli towards thrombosis: nonlaminar blood flow has variously been associated with uncoupling of endothelial nitric oxide (NO) synthase [10], generation of reactive oxygen species [11], and increased expression of the proinflammatory mediator.
2 Mediators of Inflammation
thioredoxin-interacting protein (Txnip) [12, 13]. Given the
aforementioned propensity for blood stasis in the presence of
diminished atrial wall motility and associated risk for
thromboembolism, the present study sought to investigate
potential intersections of LASp and platelet reactivity, as well
as the involvement of the inflammatory mediators C-reactive
protein (CRP) and Txnip, in a cohort of AF patients.

2. Methods

2.1. Study Population. Patients (n = 17) were included as
a prospectively defined subset of the Standard versus
Atrial Fibrillation Specific Management Study (SAFETY) [14,
15]. Inclusion and exclusion criteria for SAFETY have been
reported previously [14]. Patients receiving P2Y receptor
antagonist therapy were also excluded due to the impact such
agents have on platelet ADP response. All patients underwent
transcatheter echocardiography while in AF.

2.2. Clinical. All patients underwent routine clinical and
biochemical investigation upon hospital admission. Standard
echocardiography including Doppler studies was performed
according to established guidelines [16]. Left ventricular
ejunction fraction was determined using Simpson’s biplane
method. Measurement of left atrial wall motion was per-
formed as reported by Shih et al. [6], intraobserver coefficient
of variation (CV) was 8.3%, and interobserver CV was 5.1%.
Mean heart rate during transthoracic echocardiography was
84 ± 12 bpm.

2.3. Laboratory. Platelet aggregometry was performed using whole blood impedance aggregometry as previously
described [17]. Briefly, venous blood was collected from an
antecubital vein into 10 mL tubes containing 1:10 volume of
acid citrate dextrose (2 parts of 0.1 M citric acid to 3 parts of 0.1 M sodium citrate). Aggregation was
induced with ADP (2.5 μM), and responses were recorded for electrical impedance (Ω) via a computer interface system
(Anagrolink, Chrono-Log, Havertown, Pennsylvania, USA).
The NO donor sodium nitroprusside (SNP, 10 μM) was used to measure platelet response to NO. Inhibition of aggregation
by SNP was evaluated as percentage of maximal aggregation
in the absence of SNP. In order to minimize inaccuracies in
calibration of inhibitory effect of SNP, at least 4 Ω of ADP
response was required.

2.4. Statistical Methods. All data for normally distributed
parameters are expressed as mean ± standard deviation
unless otherwise stated. Skewed data are expressed as median
and interquartile range (IQR). Where applicable, nonnormal
distributions were transformed using Log or Ln functions.
Univariate correlates of LASp were sought by linear regres-
sion. Data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 20 and
GraphPad Prism 6 software packages.

3. Results

The clinical and pharmacological profiles of the study cohort
can be observed in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. A total of

8 patients were excluded from analysis because of inade-
quate quality of LASp determination from echocardiographic
records. Patients were typical for an AF population, being
elderly, of moderate stroke risk on the basis of clinical scoring
algorithms, and with relatively preserved renal function. The
majority of patients were receiving oral anticoagulant (war-
farin) therapy and renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
blockade (angiotensin receptor antagonists or angiotensin-
converting enzyme antagonists), while approximately 1/3
were on lipid-lowering therapies (statins). Echocardiographic
parameters of interest are summarised in Table 3.

The extent of atrial wall motility during AF bore no
significant relationship with platelet reactivity (Figure 1):
correlations between LASp and ADP-induced platelet aggre-
gation, or LASp and platelet response to NO, were both
nonsignificant. It should be noted, indeed, that if anything,
there was an association ($p = 0.104$) between increasing LASp and increasing ADP-induced platelet aggregation. Similarly, LASp was not significantly associated with plasma CRP concentrations nor with platelet Txnip content (Figure 2). A trend towards an inverse association between CHA2DS2VASc scores and LASp was observed, while CHA2DS2VASc scores and indexed LA volume were directly correlated (Figure 3).

### 4. Discussion

The current study, unique in the literature to date, has suggested that LASp may vary inversely with clinical indices of stroke risk, such as CHA2DS2VASc score. However, it has failed to demonstrate any evidence that maintained LASp might protect against thromboembolism by restoring homeostasis as regards the inflammatory and autacoid bases for thrombosis.

Patients with AF are particularly susceptible to the development of thrombi in their left atrium, with the presence of left atrial blood stasis, a significant factor in their formation [18, 19]. Similarly, left atrial stasis has been correlated with clinical risk factors and stroke incidence [5, 20]. Such thrombi are commonly platelet-rich in their morphology [21]; while not correlated with clinical measures of thromboembolic risk [22, 23], the platelet hyperaggregability that is present in patients with AF [24, 25] nonetheless would seemingly have an integral role in the formation of such thrombi.

One of the factors contributing to platelet hyperaggregability in this context is potential impairment of the NO signaling pathway (see [26] for review). Effective generation of NO by endothelial NO synthase is impaired by the presence of nonlaminar blood flow, such as what occurs in the presence of AF [11, 27, 28]. In theory, the extent of atrial motility present during AF may help preserve the functioning of this pathway through amelioration of blood stasis and, as such, would be
reflected through measures of platelet reactivity. However, in our investigation we observed no such correlation between atrial wall movement and platelet response to ADP or NO. Similarly, inflammation is regulated in part by NO [29, 30]; specifically Txnip expression is suppressed by the presence of NO [31, 32]. Yet no correlation was observed between atrial wall motion and markers of inflammation in the current investigation.

One potential cause for error in acquisition of LASp data is variable degrees of tachycardia in the LA [6]. This problem was minimized because the actual heart rate during LASp measurement was 84±12 beats per minute (bpm) and because multiple views of the LA were incorporated. Reproducibility of LA strain estimates in AF patients is best achieved by considering only periods of relative heart rate stability [33]. No particular precautions were taken in this regard, and this therefore constitutes a potential limitation on accuracy of data.

The major limitation of the current study is the potential for type 2 error. However, it seems unlikely from the current data that any strong correlation has been missed, as regards the measured physiological parameters. However, it is possible that platelet responsiveness to NO may not reflect that of the endocardial endothelium.

According to the principles outlined by Virchow’s triad [34], the presence of blood stasis in the atria during AF is a predisposing factor for thrombogenesis. The current data dissociate this stasis from increased platelet reactivity and/or inflammation. Given that biomechanical (such as LASp), as opposed to biochemical, factors are the primary determinants of left atrial thrombogenesis, it would be expected that effective maintenance of sinus rhythm in AF patients would significantly reduce their thromboembolic risk through improved atrial flow.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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