

# Ocena sztywności tętnic za pomocą metody e-Tracking u dzieci i młodzieży

Przemysław Szcześniak, Piotr Czarniak

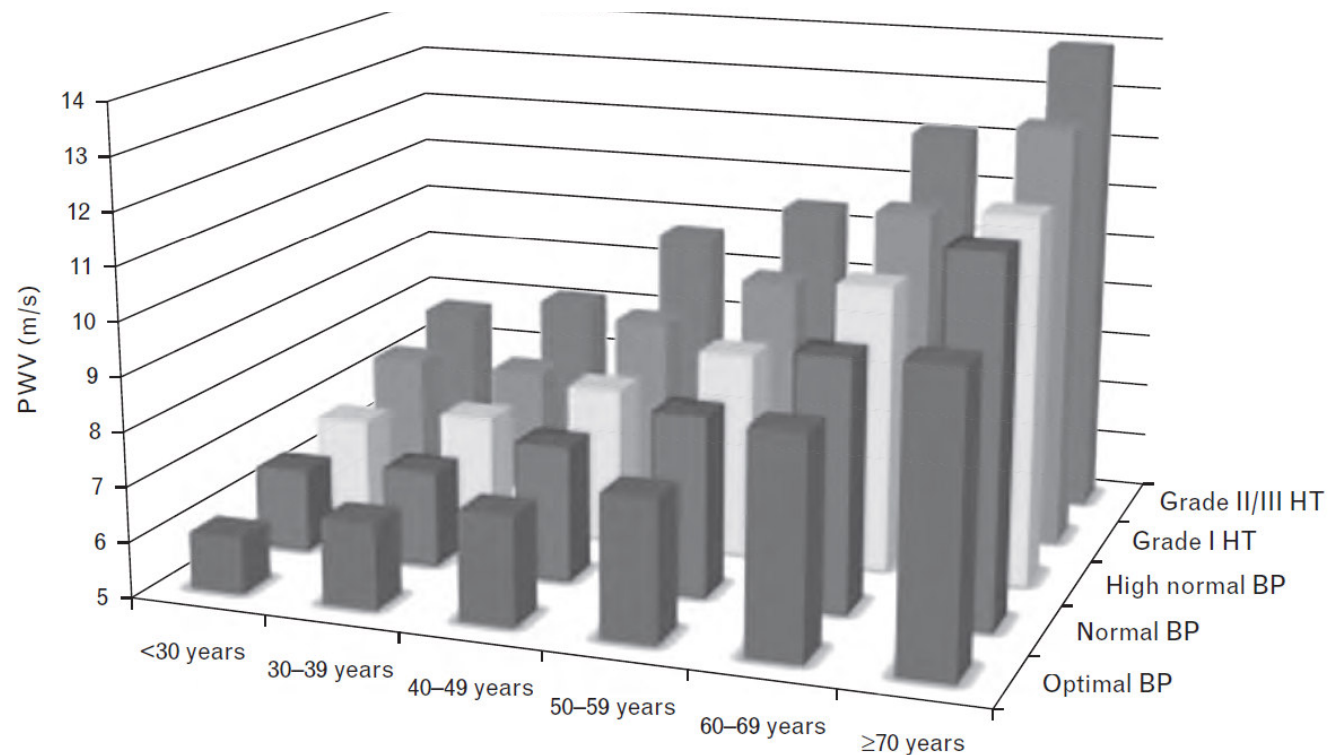
Klinika Chorób Nerek i Nadciśnienia Dzieci i Młodzieży,  
Gdański Uniwersytet Medyczny,  
Prof. Aleksandra Żurowska

**Reference Values for Arterial Stiffness' Collaboration. Determinants of pulse wave velocity in healthy people and in the presence of cardiovascular risk factors: 'establishing normal and reference values'.**

Eur Heart J 2010; 31:2338–2350.

Defining vascular aging and cardiovascular risk

Stéphane Laurent

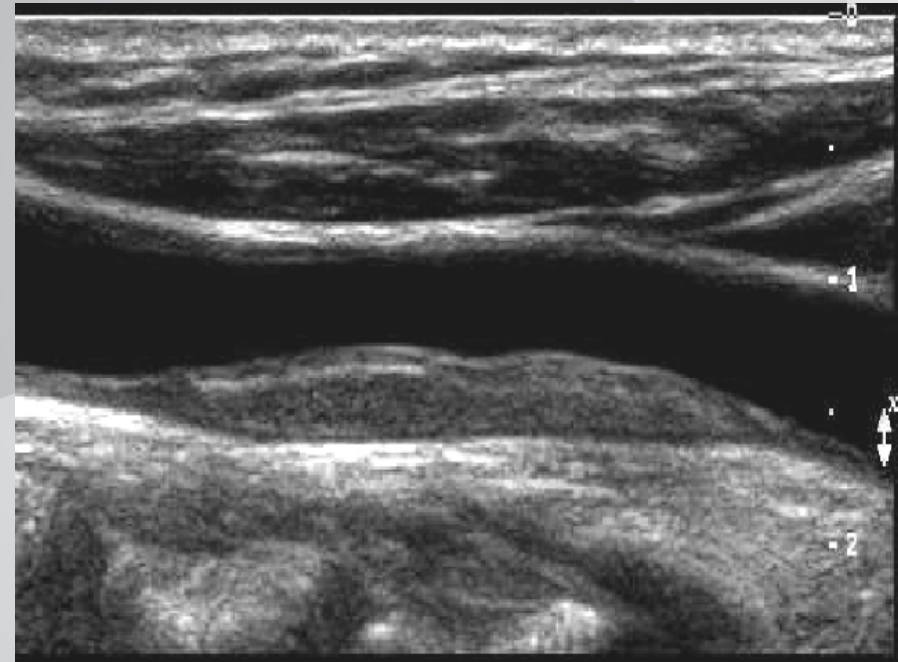
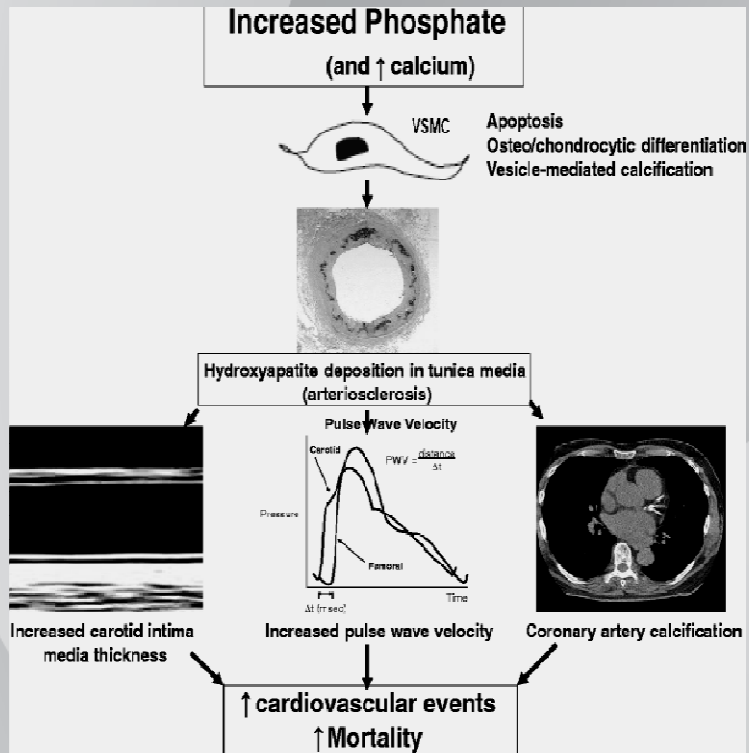


**FIGURE 2** Effect of age on cf-PWV in the Reference Values for Arterial Stiffness Collaboration. Reprinted from [17] by permission of Oxford University Press and the European Society of Cardiology. BP, blood pressure; cf-PWV, carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity; HT, hypertension.

**Tabela 47.4.** Dostępność, wartość prognostyczna oraz koszt określenia niektórych wskaźników uszkodzenia narządów (przedstawiono w postaci 1-4 plusów)

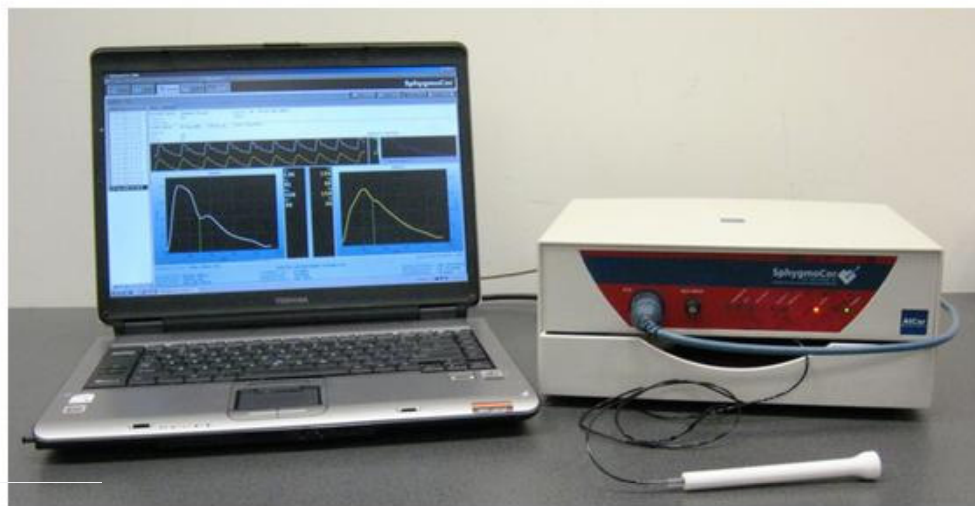
| Wskaźnik  | Wartość prognostyczna | Dostępność | Koszt |
|---|-----------------------|------------|-------|
| Elektrokardiografia   | ++                    | ++++       | +     |
| Echokardiografia  | +++                   | +++        | ++    |
| Pomiar grubości kompleksu <i>intima-media</i> w tętnicy szyjnej | +++                   | +++        | ++    |
| Szywność tętnic (prędkość fali tętna)                           | +++                   | +          | ++    |
| Wskaźnik kostka-ramię   | ++                    | ++         | +     |
| Zawartość wapnia w ścianie naczyń wieńcowych                    | +                     | +          | ++++  |
| Skład tkanki serca/naczyń                                       | ?                     | +          | ++    |
| Markery kolagenowe we krwi obwodowej                            | ?                     | +          | ++    |
| Dysfunkcja śródbłonna   | ++                    | +          | +++   |
| Udary zatokowe lub uszkodzenia istoty białej                    | ?                     |            | ++++  |
| Oszacowana filtracja kłębuszkowa lub klirens kreatyniny         | +++                   | ++++       | +     |
| Mikroalbuminuria  | +++                   | ++++       | +     |

# Ocena ultrasonograficzna tętnic szyjnych



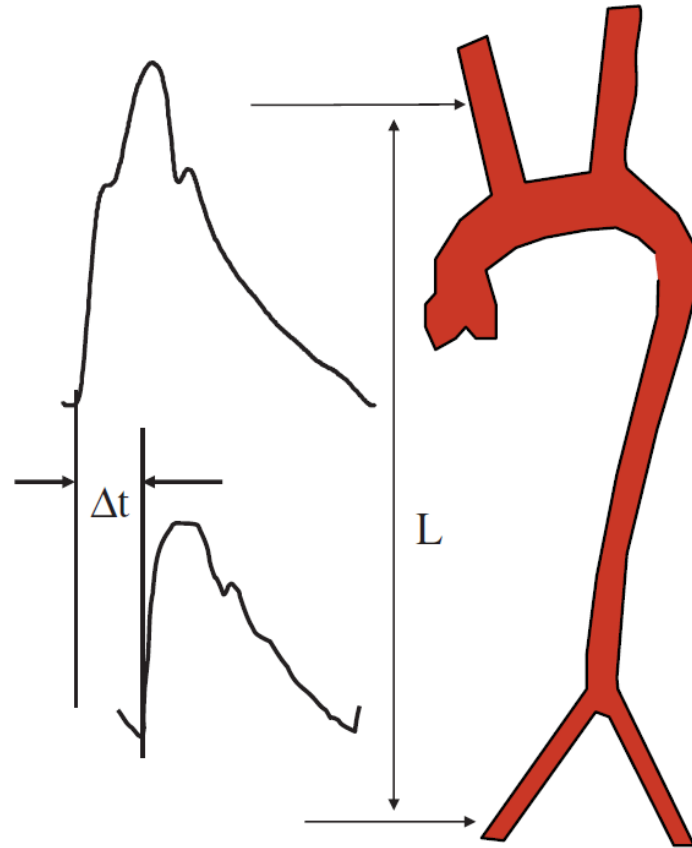
Rozwój diagnostyki ultrasonograficznej umożliwił szczegółową ocenę struktury ściany tętnic i jej grubości

# Ocena sztywności naczyń tętnicznych



- Vicorder
- SphygmoCor

$$PWV = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} = \sqrt{\frac{dP}{\rho} \cdot \frac{V}{dV}}$$

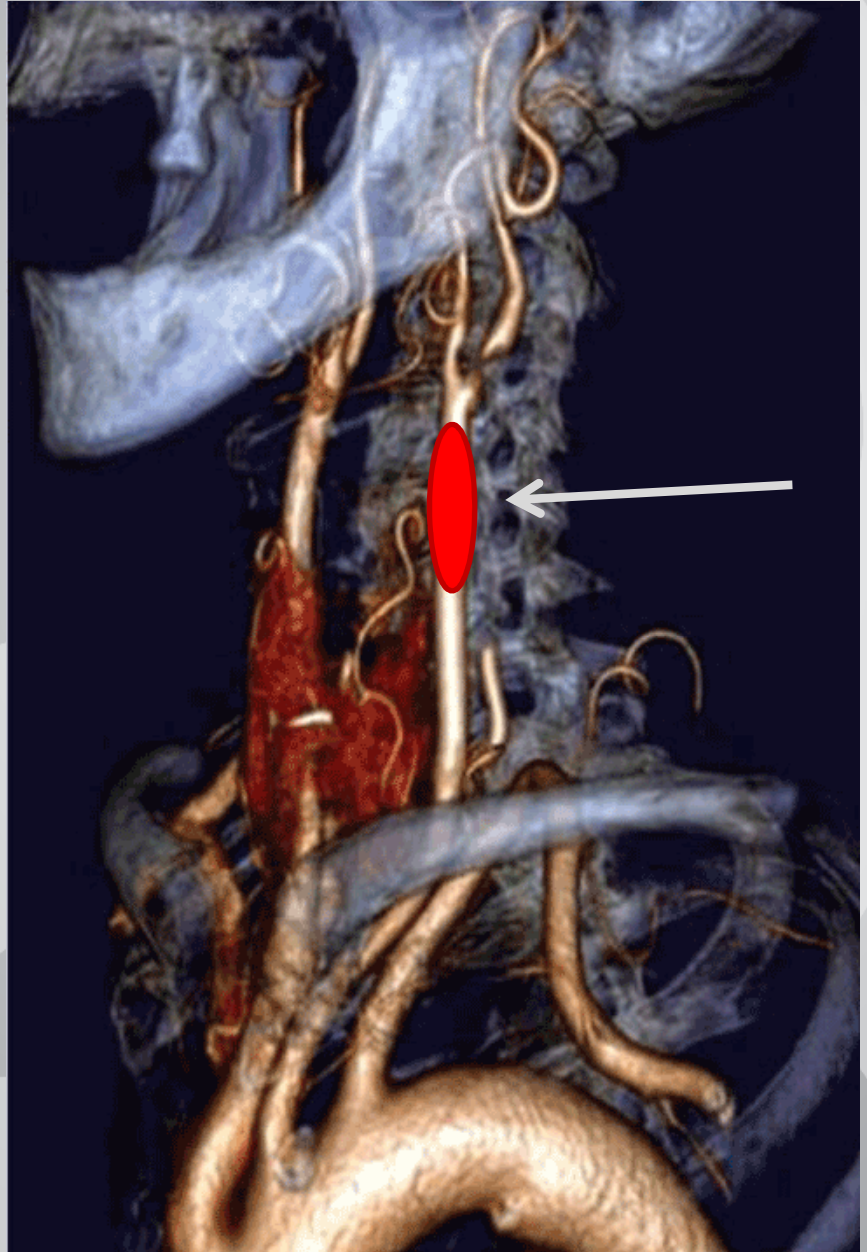
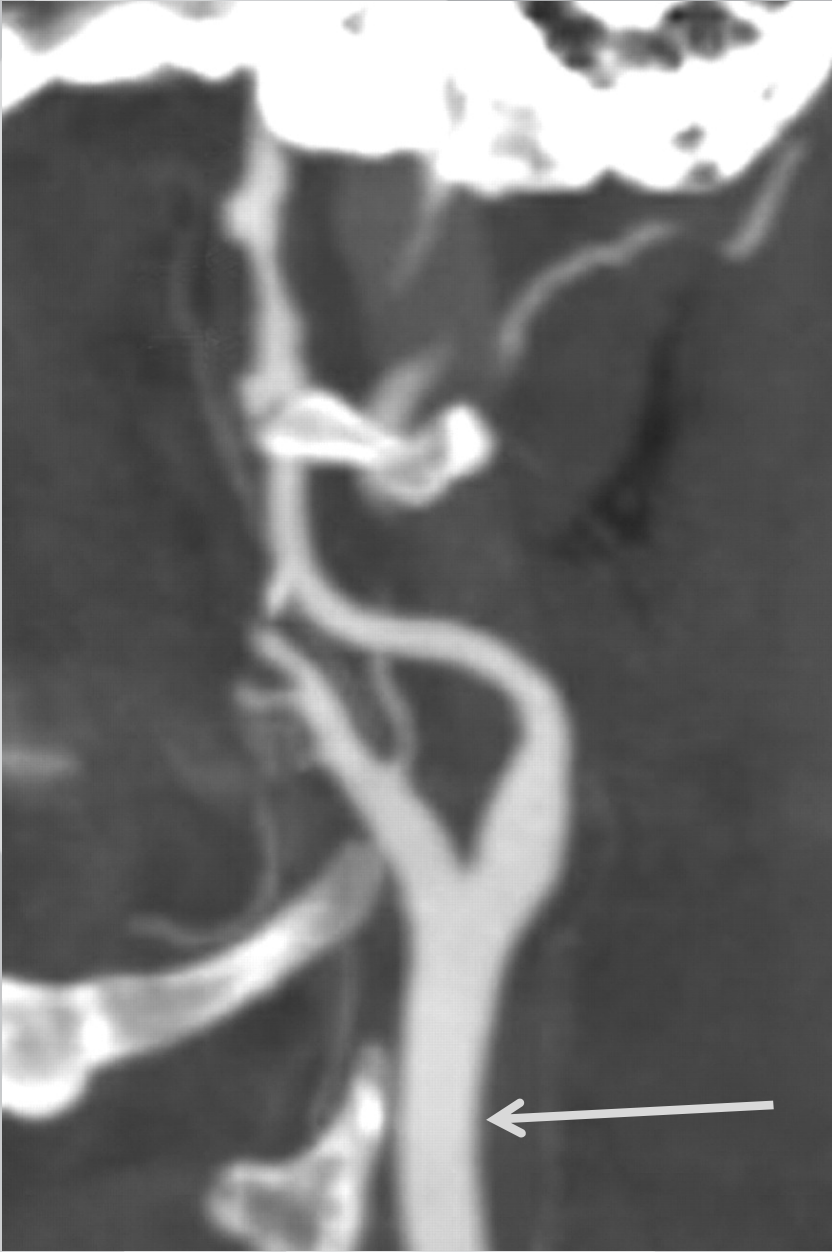


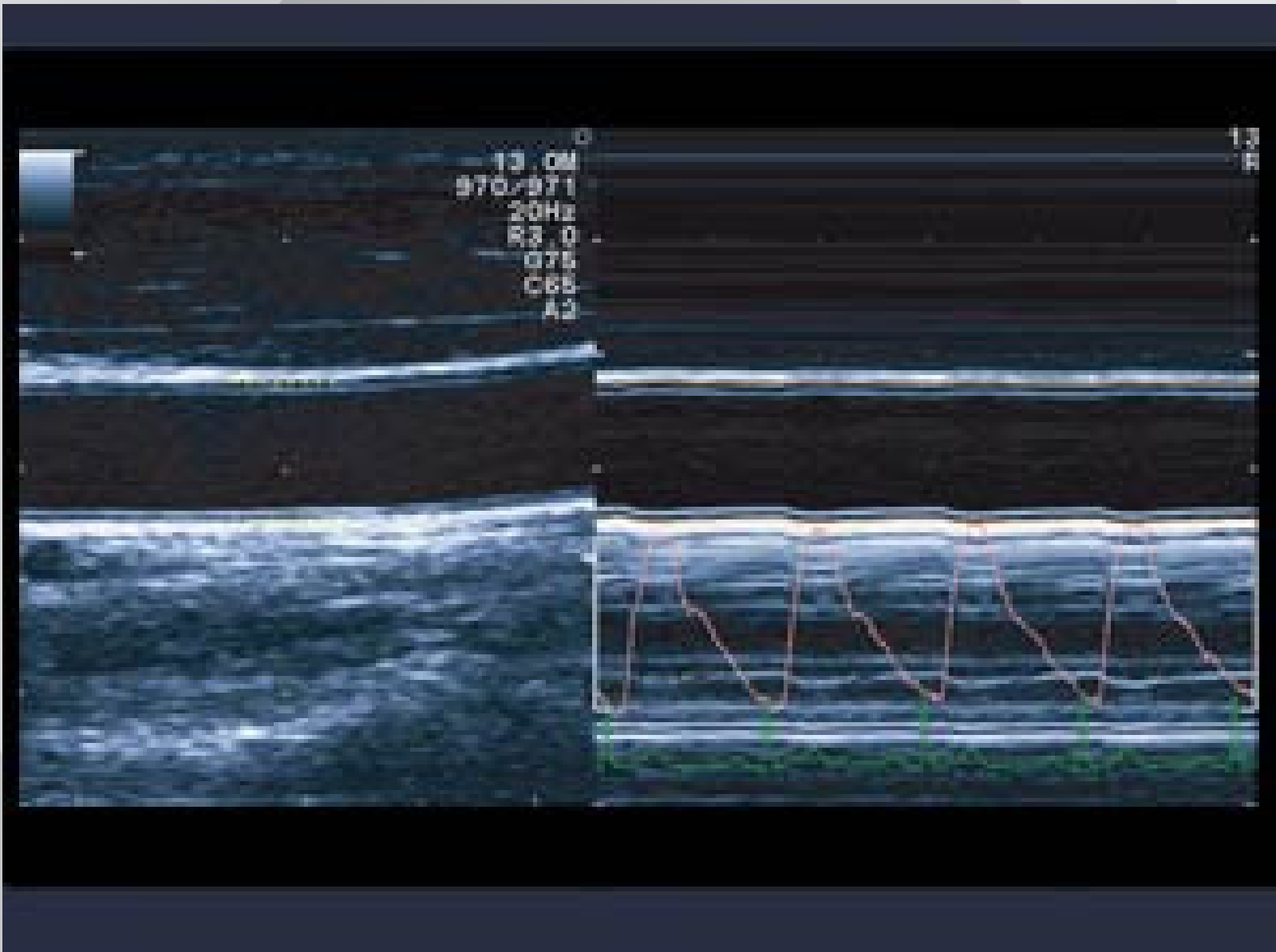
Konwencjonalne metody oceny PWV opierają się na pomiarach „dwupunktowych” czasu potrzebnego fali na przebycie znanego dystansu (najczęściej szyjnodowego; najkrótszy możliwy dystans do oceny tą metodą to aktualnie 5 cm), tymczasem PWV- $\beta$ , jest parametrem związany głównie z właściwościami elastycznymi tętnicy w danym jej odcinku.

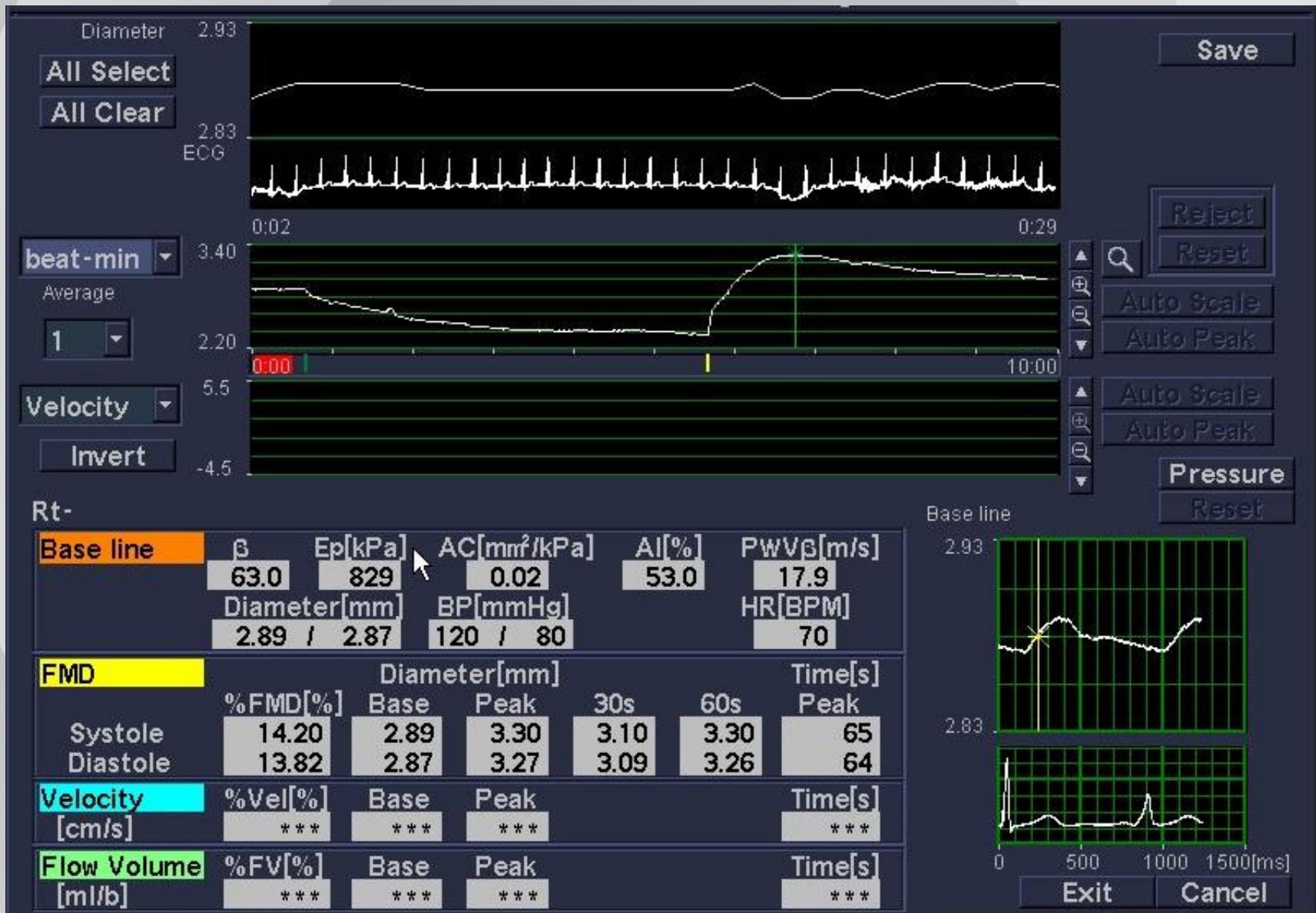
# Ocena sztywności naczyń tętniczych



eTracking (Aloka)







## Oceniane parametry

- wskaźnik sztywności beta ( $\beta$ -index),
- wskaźnik elastyczności Younga ( $E_p$ ),
- wskaźnik podatności naczyń (AC),
- szybkość fali tętna (PWV- $\beta$ ),
- wskaźnik wzmocnienia (AI),
- średnica tętnicy podczas skurczu ( $D_{max}$ ) i rozkurczu ( $D_{min}$ )

Eur J Intern Med. 2010 Dec;21(6):560-3. Epub 2010 Sep 15.

**Increased carotid arterial stiffness in subclinical hypothyroidism.**

Tian L, Gao C, Liu J, Zhang X.

Angiology. 2011 May;62(4):338-43.

**Early identification of vascular damage in patients with systemic sclerosis.**

Piccione MC, Bagnato G, Zito C, Di Bella G, Caliri A, Catalano M, Longordo C, Oreto G, Bagnato G, Carerj S.

THE AMERICAN  
JOURNAL of  
MEDICINE ©

## The Pathology of Atherosclerosis: Plaque Development and Plaque Responses to Medical Treatment

**William Insull, Jr., MD**

*Section of Atherosclerosis and Vascular Medicine, Department of Medicine, and Lipid Research Clinic, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA*

# Stroke

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

American Stroke  
Association<sup>SM</sup>

A Division of American  
Heart Association 

**Carotid Intima Media Thickness and Plaques Can Predict the Occurrence of Ischemic Cerebrovascular Events**

Patrizio Prati, Alberto Toso, Diego Vanuzzo, Giovanni Bader, Marco Casaroli, Luigi Canciani, Sergio Castellani and Pierre-Jean Touboul  
*Stroke* 2008;39:2470-2476; originally published online Jul 10, 2008;

DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.107.511584

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## Large Artery Stiffening and Remodeling Are Independently Associated With All-Cause Mortality and Cardiovascular Events in Chronic Kidney Disease

Alexandre Karras, Jean-Philippe Haymann, Erwan Bozec, Marie Metzger, Christian Jacquot, Gerard Maruani, Pascal Houillier, Marc Froissart, Bénédicte Stengel, Philippe Guardiola, Stéphane Laurent, Pierre Boutouyrie, Marie Briet, on behalf of the Nephro Test Study Group

**Abstract**—Chronic kidney disease, even at moderate stages, is characterized by a high incidence of cardiovascular events. Subclinical damage to large arteries, such as increased arterial stiffness and outward remodeling, is a classical hallmark of patients with chronic kidney disease. Whether large artery stiffness and remodeling influence the occurrence of cardiovascular events and the mortality of patients with chronic kidney disease (stages 2–5) is still debated. This prospective study included 439 patients with chronic kidney disease (mean age, 59.8±14.5 years) with a mean measured glomerular filtration rate of 37 mL/min per 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>. Baseline aortic stiffness was estimated through carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity measurements; carotid stiffness, diameter, and intima-media thickness were measured with a high-resolution echotracking system. For the overall group of patients, the 5-year estimated survival and cumulative incidence of cardiovascular events were 87% and 16%, respectively. In regression analyses adjusted on classical cardiovascular and renal risk factors, aortic stiffness remained significantly associated with all-cause mortality (for 1 SD, Cox model–derived relative risk [95% CI], 1.48 [1.09–2.02]) and with fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular events (for 1 SD, Fine and Gray competing risks model–derived relative risk [95% CI], 1.35 [1.05–1.75]). Net reclassification improvement index was significant (29.0% [2.3–42.0%]). Carotid internal diameter was also independently associated with all-cause mortality. This study shows that increased aortic stiffness and carotid internal diameter are independent predictors of mortality in patients with stages 2 to 5 chronic kidney disease and that aortic stiffness improves the prediction of the risk. (*Hypertension*. 2012;60:1451-1457.) ● [Online Data Supplement](#)

## A new tool for the evaluation of stiffness vascular parameters in Clinical Practice : eTRACKING

### Methods:

We studied 60 healthy patients (mean age  $34.5 \pm 11.9$ , 29 men). Data were analyzed using SPSS 12, Chicago III (USA) software. In order to demonstrate the relationship between age and arterial stiffness, data were grouped according to decades of age. To evaluate the association of stiffness parameters according to age groups, we used a non parametric Kruskal-Wallis test. All calculations were significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

### Results:

The results are reported in Table I. All parameters show an age-related increase, with the exception of AC which is reduced (Fig. 1a: young patient, Fig. 1b: old patient).

Table. I

| Age groups (Years) |      | Beta          | Ep              | AC             | AI              | PWV           |
|--------------------|------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <30                | Mean | $5 \pm 1.8$   | $59.1 \pm 20.5$ | $1.3 \pm 0.5$  | $0.8 \pm 8.9$   | $4.5 \pm 0.7$ |
| 31-40              | Mean | $6.6 \pm 2.5$ | $78.8 \pm 24.2$ | $0.9 \pm 0.2$  | $3.5 \pm 9.1$   | $5.2 \pm 0.7$ |
| 41-50              | Mean | $7.3 \pm 3.3$ | $97.8 \pm 48.4$ | $0.9 \pm 0.3$  | $16.4 \pm 15.1$ | $5.9 \pm 1.3$ |
| 51-60              | Mean | $9.2 \pm 2$   | $115 \pm 27.6$  | $0.8 \pm 0.09$ | $24.2 \pm 14.7$ | $6.4 \pm 0.6$ |
| >60                | Mean | $9.4 \pm 1.7$ | $129 \pm 33.2$  | $0.6 \pm 0.09$ | $26.6 \pm 5.9$  | $6.8 \pm 0.9$ |
|                    | p    | 0.002         | <0.001          | 0.004          | <0.001          | <0.001        |

### Conclusions:

These results suggest that relevant age-related changes occur in the vascular system. Our data are similar to previous results obtained by other invasive or non-invasive tools. eTRACKING is a potentially useful, non-time-consuming tool for the clinical diagnostic routine evaluation of arterial stiffness parameters. Further research is necessary to validate the role of this technique in larger populations.

## Pulse wave velocity and augmentation index, but not intima-media thickness, are early indicators of vascular damage in hypercholesterolemic children

S. Riggio<sup>\*</sup>, G. Mandraffino<sup>\*</sup>, M. A. Sardo<sup>\*</sup>, R. Iudicello<sup>†</sup>, N. Camarda<sup>‡</sup>, E. Imbalzano<sup>\*</sup>, A. Alibrandi<sup>§</sup>, C. Saitta<sup>\*</sup>, S. Carerj<sup>†</sup>, T. Arrigo<sup>‡</sup> and A. Saitta<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Internal Medicine and Medical Therapy, <sup>†</sup>Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine and Pharmacology, <sup>‡</sup>Department of Medical and Surgical Pediatrics, <sup>§</sup>Department of Statistical Science, University of Messina, Messina, Italy

### Patients and methods

Forty-four children with hypercholesterolemia, HCh, (16 males and 28 females, mean age  $10.7 \pm 2.7$  years) and 18 sex- and age-matched controls were enrolled in this study. Hypercholesterolemics were recruited from the Lipids' Centre and Pediatric Clinic of the University of Messina and were all newly diagnosed. None of the patients was taking any drug. Eighteen subjects were genetically identified as carriers of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (FH); 26 were classified as

**Table 2** Vascular parameters in controls, all hypercholesterolemics, PHC and FH

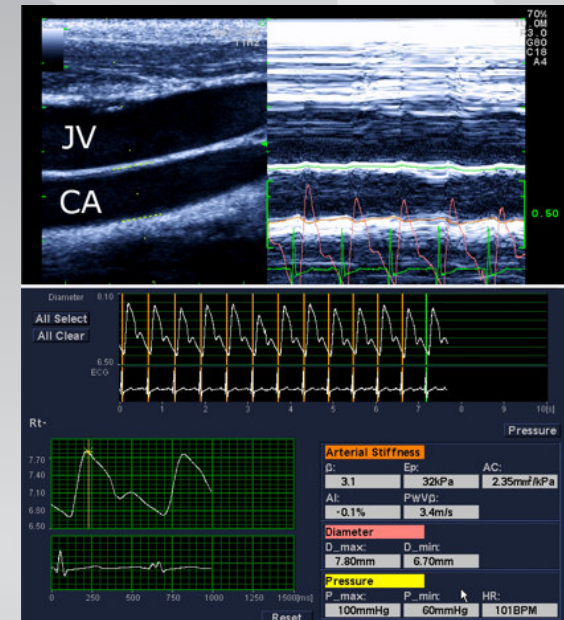
|                                      | Controls         | PHC               | FH                   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| $\beta$ -stiffness                   | $3.13 \pm 0.74$  | $3.60 \pm 1.02^*$ | $5.22 \pm 1.13^{**}$ |
| Ep (kPa)                             | $36.2 \pm 11.3$  | $42.9 \pm 13.1^*$ | $64.4 \pm 19.6^{**}$ |
| AC ( $\text{mm}^2 \text{kPa}^{-1}$ ) | $1.91 \pm 0.43$  | $1.62 \pm 0.43^*$ | $1.25 \pm 0.48^{**}$ |
| PWV ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ )            | $3.63 \pm 0.55$  | $4.10 \pm 0.57^*$ | $4.72 \pm 0.72^{**}$ |
| Alx (%)                              | $-4.43 \pm 4.09$ | $0.61 \pm 2.39^*$ | $3.55 \pm 3.97^{**}$ |
| IMT (mm)                             | $0.45 \pm 0.09$  | $0.46 \pm 0.06$   | $0.45 \pm 0.07$      |

Values are mean  $\pm$  SD.

HCh, hypercholesterolemics; FH, familial hypercholesterolemics; PHC, primary hypercholesterolemics; PWV, pulse wave velocity; Alx, augmentation index; AC, arterial compliance; Ep, Young elastic modulus; IMT, intima-media thickness.

\* $P < 0.001$  vs. controls, \*\* $P < 0.001$  vs. controls and PHC; two tailed alpha of 0.05 was used to denote statistical significance.


| YEARS | $\beta$     | $E_p$       | AC          | PWV- $\beta$ | IMT         |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 3     | 2.19 ± 0.80 | 22.4 ± 5.3  | 1.82 ± 0.59 | 2.90 ± 0.33  | 0.35 ± 0.03 |
| 4     | 2.25 ± 1.02 | 23.1 ± 10.7 | 1.84 ± 0.96 | 2.98 ± 0.36  | 0.34 ± 0.03 |
| 5     | 2.30 ± 0.99 | 24.4 ± 8.6  | 2.23 ± 1.06 | 3.03 ± 0.45  | 0.33 ± 0.03 |
| 6     | 2.56 ± 1.19 | 27.1 ± 13.2 | 1.97 ± 1.04 | 3.14 ± 0.78  | 0.35 ± 0.04 |
| 7     | 2.60 ± 1.30 | 26.1 ± 14.7 | 2.06 ± 1.25 | 3.08 ± 0.82  | 0.32 ± 0.02 |
| 8     | 2.64 ± 1.44 | 29.1 ± 15.6 | 2.21 ± 1.65 | 3.24 ± 0.97  | 0.33 ± 0.04 |
| 9     | 2.89 ± 1.30 | 33.1 ± 12.7 | 1.71 ± 0.98 | 3.49 ± 0.56  | 0.35 ± 0.03 |
| 10    | 3.01 ± 1.50 | 32.3 ± 13.5 | 2.12 ± 1.15 | 3.46 ± 0.74  | 0.34 ± 0.04 |
| 11    | 3.09 ± 1.23 | 33.9 ± 11.8 | 1.86 ± 0.62 | 3.60 ± 0.59  | 0.31 ± 0.02 |
| 12    | 2.98 ± 1.35 | 34.2 ± 17.9 | 2.03 ± 1.56 | 3.55 ± 0.86  | 0.35 ± 0.05 |
| 13    | 3.02 ± 1.41 | 35.0 ± 15.2 | 1.82 ± 0.83 | 3.57 ± 0.84  | 0.36 ± 0.06 |
| 14    | 3.33 ± 1.18 | 39.8 ± 18.1 | 1.58 ± 0.41 | 3.76 ± 0.75  | 0.36 ± 0.03 |
| 15    | 3.38 ± 1.35 | 40.3 ± 10.2 | 1.68 ± 0.81 | 3.90 ± 0.56  | 0.33 ± 0.05 |
| 16    | 3.60 ± 1.45 | 44.1 ± 15.2 | 1.58 ± 0.49 | 4.02 ± 0.64  | 0.38 ± 0.04 |



|             | Operator 1  | Operator 2  | p-value |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| $\beta$     | 2.48 ± 0.58 | 2.54 ± 0.58 | 0.535   |
| EP          | 25.9 ± 6.42 | 27.6 ± 7.95 | 0.182   |
| AC          | 2 ± 0.6     | 1.9 ± 0.5   | 0.531   |
| PWV $\beta$ | 3.1 ± 0.34  | 3.16 ± 0.42 | 0.592   |

# THE CHILD

## A JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS

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OPEN ACCESS



### Normal paediatric values of arterial stiffness parameters measured by echo-tracking

Maria Pia Calabrò, Scipione Carej<sup>1</sup>, Mario Salvatore Russo<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Letterio De Luca, Maria Teresa Naso Onofrio<sup>1</sup>, Lucia Manuri, Letteria Bruno, Tommaso Alterio, Giuseppe Oreto<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Messina, Department of Pediatrics, Department of Medicine and Pharmacology

## Oceniane parametry

**Współczynnik sztywności beta ( $\beta$ -index)** - stosunek logarytmu naturalnego zmian ciśnienia do zmian średnicy naczynia. Współczynnik wzrasta przy wzroście sztywności naczyń.

$P_s$  – ciśnienie skurczowe,  
 $P_d$  – ciśnienie rozkurczowe,  
 $D_s$  – średnica tętnicy podczas skurczu serca,  
 $D_d$  – średnica tętnicy podczas rozkurczu serca.

$$\beta = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{P_s}{P_d}\right)}{\frac{(D_s - D_d)}{D_d}}$$

|         | Mesyňa      | Japonia   | Wrocław    |  | SopKard      |
|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|--|--------------|
| B-index | 3,38 ± 1,35 | 4,8 ± 1,7 | 7,4 ± 2,24 |  | 3, 65 ± 1,22 |

# Oceniane parametry

**Wskaźnik elastyczności naczyń Younga (Epsilon, Ep) -**  
Obserwuje się większą zależność tego parametru od ciśnienia krwi w porównaniu ze wskaźnikiem  $\beta$ .

$$Ep = \frac{(Ps - Pd)}{\frac{Ds - Dd}{Dd}}$$

Ps – ciśnienie skurczowe,  
Pd – ciśnienie rozkurczowe,  
Ds – średnica tętnicy podczas skurczu serca,  
Dd – średnica tętnicy podczas rozkurczu serca.

|    | Mesyňa      | Japonia   | Wrocław      |  | SopKard     |
|----|-------------|-----------|--------------|--|-------------|
| Ep | 40,3 ± 10,2 | 57,1 ± 20 | 105,1 ± 33,8 |  | 44,7 ± 14,7 |

## Oceniane parametry

**Wskaźnik podatności naczyń (AC - arterial compliance)** obliczany ze zmian pola przekroju poprzecznego naczynia i ciśnienia krwi:

Ps – ciśnienie skurczowe,  
Pd – ciśnienie rozkurczowe,  
Ds – średnica tętnicy podczas skurczu serca,  
Dd – średnica tętnicy podczas rozkurczu serca.

$$AC = \frac{\pi(Ds^2 - Dd^2)}{4(Ps - Pd)}$$

|    | Mesyňa      | Japonia    | Wrocław     |  | SopKard     |
|----|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| AC | 1,68 ± 0,81 | 1,46 ± 0,7 | 0,77 ± 0,27 |  | 1,20 ± 0,49 |

## Oceniane parametry

**Lokalna jednopunktowa szybkość fali tętna (PWV- $\beta$ )** - parametr związany głównie z właściwościami elastycznymi tętnicy, może być odmienny w różnych obszarach naczyniowych. Obliczany przy użyciu wskaźnika  $\beta$ .

$$PWV\beta = \sqrt{\frac{\beta P}{2\rho}}$$

P – ciśnienie skurczowe krwi,  
 $\rho$  - gęstość krwi (1050 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

|    | Mesyňa    | Japonia   | Wrocław     |  | SopKard    |
|----|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|------------|
| AC | 3,9± 0,56 | 4,5 ± 0,7 | 6,13 ± 0,98 |  | 3,93 ± 0,6 |

# Oceniane parametry

**Wskaźnik wzmocnienia ( AI - augmentation index)** – parametr odbicia fali oceniany jako różnica między drugim a pierwszym szczytem skurczowym fali tętna ( $\Delta P$ ). AI wyrażony jest jako procent ciśnienia PP. AI obrazuje proporcję fali odbitej do ciśnienia tętna; jego wartość zależy od czasu wyrzutu lewej komory i czasu powrotu fali odbitej.

$$AI = \frac{\Delta P}{PP}$$

$\Delta P$  – P2-P1,  
PP – ciśnienie fali tętna

|    | Mesyra | Japonia   | Wrocław     |  | SopKard      |
|----|--------|-----------|-------------|--|--------------|
| AC | ?      | 1,4 ± 8,5 | 12,5 ± 10,7 |  | - 11,9 ± 8,2 |

# Wnioski

1. eT jest przydatną metodą nieinwazyjnej oceny sztywności ścian naczyń tętniczych.
2. eT umożliwia wykrycie wczesnych zmian funkcji ścian tętnic w przebiegu stanów chorobowych.
3. Konieczne są dalsze badania dla ustalenia norm parametrów sztywności ścian tętnic w różnych grupach wiekowych.



Dziękuję za uwagę!