1.2: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN INDICATORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND PULSE WAVE ANALYSIS AND VELOCITY: A COMPARISON OF DEVICES

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1.1 PROMOTION OF ARTERIAL STIFFNESS BY CHILDHOOD CANCER AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS IN ADULT LONG-TERM SURVIVORS

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Background: Vascular alterations induced by antineoplastic treatment might be considered as a possible underlying mechanism of increased cardiovascular (CV) sequelae in childhood cancer survivors (CCS). Therefore, we thought to evaluate the changes in arterial stiffness (AS) among long-term CCS compared to the general population.

Methods: AS was assessed by digital photoplethysmography (Stiffness Index (SI); m/s) among 1,002 participants of the Gutenberg Health Study (GHS) (n = 19,201, age 51.7 ± 7.9 yrs) from the British Regional Heart Study underwent PWA and PWV with the Sphygmocor and Vicorder devices. Carotid artery Intima-media Thickness (cIMT), NT-proBNP and Left Ventricle Hypertrophy (LVH) detected by ECG were also assessed. Multiple regression was used to investigate the associations between cIMT, NT-proBNP and LVH with each of the following measures, central Augmentation Pressure (cAP) Augmentation Index (caIX) Blood Pressure (cBP) and carotid to femoral PWV.

Results: Men with data obtained from both devices were included (PWA n = 1,373, PWV n = 1,122). Following adjustment for CVD risk factors, SphygmoCor cAP, cAX and cBP were all positively associated with LVH (p < 0.05), the relationship between Sphygmocor PWV and LVH was negative (OR 0.87 95% CI 0.78–0.97). There were no associations between LVH and Vicorder variables. cAP measured by both devices and caIX by Vicorder were predictors of NT-proBNP levels (ScAP Beta 0.097 p < 0.05, VcAP Beta 0.153 p < 0.001 & VcaIX Beta 0.129 p < 0.001). Vicorder cBP was the only predictor of cIMT (Beta 0.057 p < 0.05).

Conclusion: The same measures from two devices were predictors of different indicators of CVD. Further exploration is needed to understand these differences, but device used needs to be taken into consideration when comparing findings of these variables with other published results.

1.2 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN INDICATORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND PULSE WAVE ANALYSIS AND VELOCITY: A COMPARISON OF DEVICES

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Background: Both the Sphygmocor (S) and Vicorder (V) devices can be used for Pulse Wave Analysis (PWA) and Velocity (PWV). We investigated if there were differences in the associations between markers of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) and PWA and PWV variables as assessed by the two devices. Methods: 1,722 men (78.5 ± 4.7 yrs) from the British Regional Heart Study underwent PWA and PWV with the Sphygmocor and Vicorder devices. Carotid artery Intima-media Thickness (cIMT), NT-proBNP and Left Ventricle Hypertrophy (LVH) detected by ECG were also assessed. Multiple regression was used to investigate the associations between cIMT, NT-proBNP and LVH with each of the following measures, central Augmentation Pressure (cAP) Augmentation Index (caIX) Blood Pressure (cBP) and carotid to femoral PWV.

Results: Men with data obtained from both devices were included (PWA n = 1,373, PWV n = 1,122). Following adjustment for CVD risk factors, SphygmoCor cAP, cAX and cBP were all positively associated with LVH (p < 0.05), the relationship between Sphygmocor PWV and LVH was negative (OR 0.87 95% CI 0.78–0.97). There were no associations between LVH and Vicorder variables. cAP measured by both devices and caIX by Vicorder were predictors of NT-proBNP levels (ScAP Beta 0.097 p < 0.05, VcAP Beta 0.153 p < 0.001 & VcaIX Beta 0.129 p < 0.001). Vicorder cBP was the only predictor of cIMT (Beta 0.057 p < 0.05).

Conclusion: The same measures from two devices were predictors of different indicators of CVD. Further exploration is needed to understand these differences, but device used needs to be taken into consideration when comparing findings of these variables with other published results.

1.3 PREDICTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY IN THE MALMÖ DIET-CANCER COHORT FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF HEALTHY VASCULAR AGING, USING MARKERS OF VASCULAR STATUS

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Conclusion: This is the first study demonstrating increased AS among long-term CCS. The data suggest that AS promotion might differ in individuals with childhood cancer: Cancer development and antineoplastic treatment might be relevant determinants.