



Contents lists available at BioMedSciDirect Publications

International Journal of Biological & Medical Research

Journal homepage: www.biomedscidirect.com



Original Article

A Study of Microalbuminuria and Target Organ Damage in Patients with Essential Hypertension

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Acute Coronary Syndrome
Essential Hypertension
Microalbuminuria
Target Organ Damage.

ABSTRACT

Hypertension usually associated with other cardiovascular risk factors such as age, overweight, diabetes, insulin resistance and dyslipidemia. The target organ damage such as left ventricular hypertrophy, microalbuminuria, acute coronary syndrome, stroke and cognitive dysfunction takes place early in course of hypertension. Though the prevalence of hypertension is high in India, the relationship between microalbuminuria and target organ damage in hypertension is not well studied. This study aim at detecting microalbuminuria in essential hypertension and its relation to severity of hypertension, duration of hypertension, body mass index, age and target organ damage such as hypertensive retinopathy and acute coronary syndrome. The present study was done in one hundred patients of essential hypertension non diabetics admitted to BLDE University's, Sri.B.M.Patil Medical College, Bijapur, India. The patients underwent detailed history and clinical examination. Early morning five ml of urine sample was collected and microalbuminuria was estimated by immunoturbidometry method. The relationship of microalbuminuria with the duration and severity of hypertension, body mass index, age, sex and target organ damage like hypertensive retinopathy, acute coronary syndrome was assessed by univariate analysis. The prevalence of microalbuminuria in this study was found to be 63 %. In that 42% were male & 21% were female. In this study a significant association between microalbuminuria and the duration of hypertension ($p = 0.036$) & ($OR = 0.438$). Longer the duration of hypertension, more possibility of microalbumin in urine and a significant association between severity of hypertension and microalbuminuria ($p = 0.045$) and ($OR = 0.093$). Microalbuminuria was positive in 50 (79.4%) patients out of 63, whose blood pressure was $>160/100$ mm Hg. In this study a significant association between microalbuminuria and the grades of hypertensive retinopathy ($p = 0.011$) and acute coronary syndrome ($p = 0.041$) ($OR = 2.805$). Gender and body mass index did not pose high risk for microalbuminuria in this study. The prevalence of microalbuminuria in essential hypertension is high in this part of the community and microalbuminuria will increase the risk of developing target organ damage. Early screening of patients with essential hypertension for microalbuminuria and aggressive management of positive cases might reduce the burden of chronic kidney diseases and cardiovascular diseases in the community. thecommunity.

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1. Introduction

Cardiovascular risk factors such as age, overweight, diabetes, insulin resistance and dyslipidemia is usually clustered with essential hypertension. Subtle target organ damage such as left ventricular hypertrophy, microalbuminuria and cognitive dysfunction takes place early in course of hypertension.

Hypertensive nephropathy is a common cause of chronic kidney disease, in which chronic renal ischemia as a result of small and large vessel renovascular disease can be left under recognized. The studies of microalbuminuric patients have shown that if high blood pressure is transmitted to renal glomeruli, it might increase the glomerular ultrafiltration of albumin [1]. Hypertension may increase capillary pressure and acute elevation in systemic perfusion pressure may accelerate hyperfiltration, transcapillary macromolecular transport and might damage each of several different pathways, such as diffusion through endothelial cell membranes, passage via intercellular junctions, transendothelial channels of organs and tissues with highly different permeability,

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and the surface area products. In conclusion, systemic capillary permeability is altered in essential hypertension [1]. One concept postulates that more albumin leaks through exaggeratedly permeant glomeruli that reflect the systemic damaging impact of subclinical atherogenesis, a process characterized by a diffuse involvement of the entire vascular system. This hypothesis, which was originally formulated to account for the higher cardiovascular morbidity rate in diabetic patients, may also apply to essential hypertensive patients [2]. Though the prevalence of hypertension is high in India, the relationship between microalbuminuria and target organ damage in hypertension is not well studied. This study aim at detecting microalbuminuria in essential hypertension and its relation to severity of hypertension, duration of hypertension, body mass index, age and target organ damage such as hypertensive retinopathy and acute coronary syndrome.

2. Materials and Methods

One hundred consecutive patients presenting with essential hypertension were admitted to BLDE University's, Sri.B.M.Patil Medical College, Bijapur, India

2.1. Sample Size

With the prevalence of 27% microalbuminuria in essential hypertension [3] and confidence level of 95% and with 30 % allowable error, using statistical formula given below, $\frac{n=4pq}{L^2}$
Sample size: 99.5 = 100

2.2. Statistical Analysis

Univariate analysis (chi square test) was used to determine the relationship between MA and other variables, and the results were expressed as p values and odds ratios (OR). Diagrammatic & graphical representations were given wherever necessary. Analysis tables were also shown for each variable.

2.3. Method of Collection of Data

The study was performed in one hundred patients presenting with essential hypertension admitted to BLDE University's, Sri. B.M.Patil Medical College, Bijapur. Five ml of first voided early morning sample of urine was collected and tested for microalbuminuria.

2.4. Inclusion Criteria

Patients admitted to this hospital within the study period, aged 30 to 90 years, with a diagnosis of essential hypertension according to JNC VII criteria –

- a. Hypertension.
 - Stage 1: Systolic = 140 to 159 mm Hg and diastolic 90 to 99 mm Hg.
 - Stage 2: Systolic > 160 mm Hg and diastolic > 100 mm Hg.
- b. Past history of essential hypertension.

2.5. Exclusion Criteria

- i. Secondary hypertension.
- ii. Pregnant women.
- iii. Diabetes mellitus or newly detected diabetes mellitus.
- iv. Urinary tract infections.
- v. Acute / Chronic renal failure.
- vi. Macroproteinuria.
- vii. Patients already on angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor drugs.

A detailed physical examination was performed on all patients, specifically emphasizing on assessment of cardiovascular system and dilated ophthalmic fundus examination. All base line investigations like hematological, biochemical, electrocardiography, random, fasting and post prandial blood sugar, lipid profile and urine for microalbumin was done.

2.6. Estimation of Microalbuminuria in Urine

Five ml of first voided early morning sample of urine was collected for the study. The patients were asked to avoid exercise or exertion prior to urine collection. In women, urine was collected during the non menstrual phase of their cycles.

A kit was used to detect microalbumin in urine. By quantitative immunochemical and turbidometric method, the turbidity formed was measured at 340 nm and the levels of microalbumin in urine was detected. Reference cut off values of microalbumin in urine = 0 to 30 mg / litre Microalbuminuria = 30 to 300 mg / litre.

3. Results

One hundred patients of essential hypertension were included in this study and in them 63 patients were found to be having microalbuminuria .The prevalence of microalbuminuria in this study was found to be 63 %. In that 42% were male and 21% were female. There was a significant association between microalbuminuria and the duration of hypertension (p = 0.036) and (OR =0.438) .Longer the duration of hypertension, more possibility of microalbumin in urine. Also there was a significant association between severity of hypertension and microalbuminuria (p=0.045) and (OR=0.093). Microalbuminuria was positive in 50 (79.4%) patients out of 63, whose blood pressure was >160/100 mm Hg. In this study a significant association between microalbuminuria and the grades of hypertensive retinopathy (p =0.011) and acute coronary syndrome (p= 0.041) (OR=2.805).

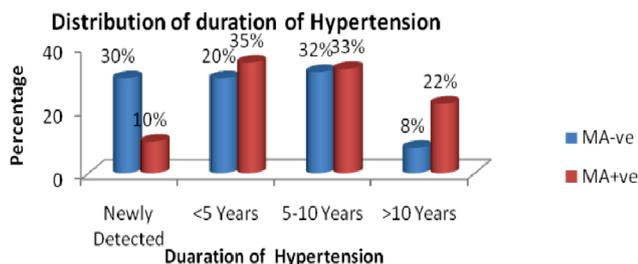
4. Discussion

Microalbuminuria and vascular dysfunctions are known to occur early in the course of essential hypertension. Hypertensive nephropathy is a common cause of chronic kidney disease, in which chronic renal ischemia as a result of small and large vessel renovascular disease can be left under, recognized. Progressive nephrosclerosis from vasculo-endothelial disease is the renal correlate of same process that leads to coronary artery diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, hypertensive retinopathy, left ventricular dysfunctions etc.

Out of one hundred hypertensive patients, 63 patients were found to be having microalbuminuria (> 30 mg/l). Hence the prevalence of microalbuminuria in essential hypertension in this study was found to be 63 %. This observation on the high prevalence of microalbuminuria in patients with essential hypertension, must alert the clinicians regarding the high prevalence of subclinical chronic kidney disease in this part of the community .Out of 68 males, 42 (67%) were found to having microalbuminuria and out of 32 females, 21 (33%) were found to having microalbuminuria. Though the prevalence of microalbuminuria was found to be high in males, there was no statistical significant difference in the risk for microalbuminuria

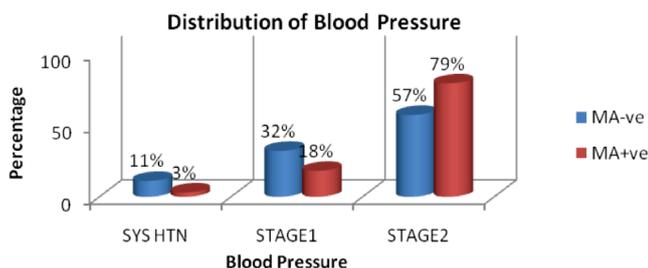
between the two sex groups ($p=0.709$). There is a statistically significant difference between microalbuminuria and the duration of hypertension ($p = 0.036$) and (OR=0.438) Longer the duration of hypertension, more possibility of microalbumin in urine in this study (Fig.1).

Fig.1 Distrubation of duration of Hypertension



There was a statistically significant difference between severity of hypertension and microalbuminuria ($p=0.045$) and (OR=0.093). Microalbuminuria was positive in 50 (79%) patients out of 63, whose blood pressure was found to be >160/100 mm Hg (Fig.2).

Fig. 2 Distribution of Blood Pressure



In this study it was found that a statistically significant difference between microalbuminuria and the grades of hypertensive retinopathy ($p = 0.001$) which is highly significant and a significant association between microalbuminuria and acute coronary syndrome ($p = 0.031$) and (OR=3.517) (Figs.3-4).

Fig. 3 Distribution of Hpertension Retinopathy Grade

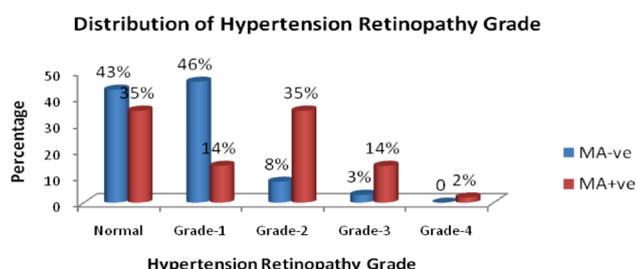
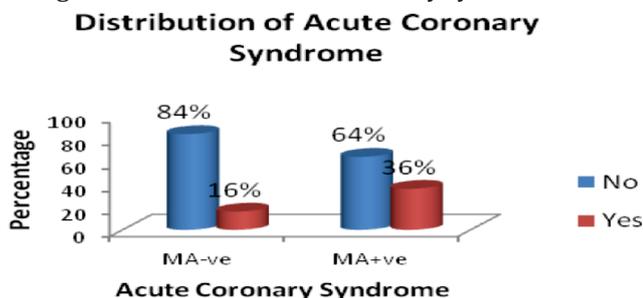
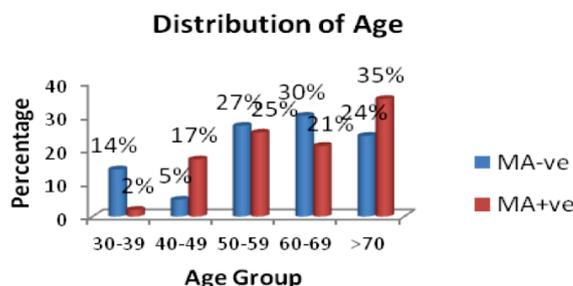


Fig. 4 Distribution of Acute Coronary Syndrome.



High body mass index among hypertensives is an important and well-known risk factor for the development of microalbuminuria, in this study there was any statistically significant difference between the microalbuminuria and body mass index ($p= 0.745$). Fifteen patients in this study were bedridden, hence body mass index could not be calculated in those individuals. Advancing age was found to be a risk factor for higher prevalence of microalbuminuria in this study also, as observed in other studies. There was a statistically significant difference between microalbuminuria and age of the patient ($p = 0.044$). The prevalence of microalbuminuria among hypertensive patients increased steadily with their advancing age (Fig.5).

Fig. 5 Distribution of Age



When these study parameters were compared to another study done by B Hithal et al. the prevalence of MA in essential hypertension was found to be 26.67%, of whom 24 were males and 16 were females [3]. MA was significantly higher in those with longer duration, greater severity of hypertension ($p < 0.001$ in each), also for older age group ($p < 0.001$) and hypertensive retinopathy (OR=9.7) were significantly higher in those with MA. They concluded that the prevalence of MA in essential hypertension is high and patients with MA have high odds for developing TOD like acute coronary syndrome and hypertensive retinopathy.

Jan Skov Jensen et al, study group defined microalbuminuria as a urinary albumin/creatinine ratio above the upper decillion (1.07 mg/mmol), was the strongest predictor of ischemic heart disease, with an unadjusted relative risk of 4.2 (95% CI 1.5 to 11.9, $P=0.006$) and a relative risk of 3.5 (95% CI 1.0 to 12.1, $P=0.05$) when adjusted for all other atherosclerotic risk factors, including age and gender [4]. In conclusion, microalbuminuria confers a 4-fold increased risk of ischemic heart disease among hypertensive or borderline hypertensive subjects too. In this study in patients with microalbuminuria and hypertension, we found out that OR = 3.517, which tells that the risk of ischemic heart disease increases in patients with microalbuminuria and hypertension

Hypertension is associated with functional and morphological alterations of the endothelium, which disturbs delicate balance of endothelium-derived factors resulting in endothelial dysfunction as reported by GS Sainani et al, study group [5]. The endothelial dysfunction could then facilitate the maintenance of elevated peripheral resistance, which would favour the occurrence of atherosclerosis. One concept postulates that more albumin leaks through exaggeratedly permeate glomeruli that reflect the systemic damaging impact of subclinical atherogenesis, a process characterized by a diffuse involvement of the entire vascular

endothelial system. This hypothesis, which was originally formulated to account for the higher cardiovascular morbidity rate in diabetic patients, may also apply to essential hypertensive patients [2]. So it is very important to screen for microalbuminuria in early stages of essential hypertension, which if treated early can prevent atherosclerotic processes in the entire vascular system. The clinical markers of the generalized endothelial dysfunction becomes manifest in several forms. Microalbuminuria is one such marker, which marks the onset of endothelial dysfunction related to the kidney and whole vascular system.

The prevalence of microalbuminuria and its relationship with several cardiovascular risk factors and target organ damage were evaluated in a cohort of 787 untreated patients with essential hypertension. In "MAGIC STUDY" the prevalence of microalbuminuria in essential hypertension was 6.7% as reported by Roberto Pontremoli et al, study group [6]. Albuminuric patients were more likely to be men and to be characterized by higher blood pressure, body mass index, and uric acid levels. Piece wise linear regression analysis demonstrated that uric acid and diastolic blood pressure significantly influence albuminuria and together account for a large part of its variations. K-means cluster analysis performed on the entire cohort of patients confirmed that microalbuminuria is associated with a worse cardiovascular risk profile. Furthermore, microalbuminuria was associated with the presence of target organ damage, electrocardiographic abnormalities and retinal vascular changes. Age and the presence of microalbuminuria act as independent risk factors for the development of electrocardiographic abnormalities and retinal vascular changes. They concluded that increased urinary albumin excretion is associated with a worse cardiovascular risk profile and is a concomitant indicator of early target organ damage, such as hypertensive retinopathy, acute coronary syndrome, atherosclerosis, and stroke also. also. atherosclerosis, and stroke also.

Diercks GFH et al, in the PREVEND study, showed that in a multivariate model adjusted for established cardiovascular risk factors, microalbuminuria was independently associated with infarct pattern (7.1%) (OR=1.61), major ischemia (10.6%) (OR=1.43) and minor ischemia (15.1%) (OR=1.32) [7]. When compared with this study, the OR for acute coronary syndrome in microalbuminuria was found out to be 3.517 which tell that the risk of acute coronary syndrome in microalbuminuria with hypertension is very high.

In Jensen JS et al, study group, microalbuminuria was detected in 14.8% of those without diabetes mellitus at baseline in a cohort of heart outcomes prevention evaluation study conducted between 1994 and 1999, 20.4% of patients with microalbuminuria had myocardial infarction, stroke or cardiovascular cause of death as compared to 13.8% of those without microalbuminuria [8].

Bhaskar E et al, in study of 180 elderly hypertensive patients, microalbuminuria had a strong association with hypertensive retinopathy ($p < 0.0001$) [9]. Logistic regression identified association of microalbuminuria with duration of essential hypertension ($p = 0.001$). Tests for accuracy for hypertensive retinopathy as a predictor of microalbuminuria showed a sensitivity of 72 % & specificity of 82%. They concluded that the prevalence of microalbuminuria and retinopathy was quite high in elderly hypertensive patients and retinal changes of any grade probably have moderate accuracy in predicting microalbuminuria and hence can initiate work up for target organ damage, especially in a resource poor setting.

Jay Garg.P et al reported the drugs known to reduce the rise in microalbuminuria or actually reduce the level of microalbuminuria, such as angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase inhibitors, beta blockers, non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers and diuretics, have all been shown to reduce cardiovascular mortality and in some cases preserve renal function [10]. This article will present an overview of the data that support the assertion that a reduction in the rise of microalbuminuria is a significant consideration in the selection of agents to treat a given risk factor like cholesterol or blood pressure to a recommended target goal. Achieving such a goal with agents that also impact microalbuminuria will provide for a more complete cardiovascular risk reduction. They concluded that microalbuminuria is an early marker of generalised vascular dysfunction and increases the risk for cardiovascular diseases. Hence early screening for microalbuminuria in patients of essential hypertension and treatment for the same helps in reducing the morbidity and mortality due to target organ damage.

5. Conclusion

Microalbuminuria in essential hypertension has high prevalence rate and will increase the risk of developing target organ damage. Early screening of patients with essential hypertension for microalbuminuria and aggressive management of positive cases might reduce the burden of chronic kidney diseases and cardiovascular diseases.

6. Acknowledgement

Authors acknowledge the immense co-operation received by the patients and the help received from the scholars whose articles are cited and included in references of this manuscript. The author is also grateful to authors / editors / publishers of all those articles, journals and books from where the literature for this article has been reviewed and discussed.

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