

Soluble Suppression of Tumorigenicity-2 Levels as Prognostic Marker in Non-ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT

Acute Myocardial Infarction (IMA) is the most severe manifestation of coronary arterial disease, and about 60%-75% of IMA is NSTEMI. It is known that complications are associated with high mortality rates; therefore, predicting the development of complications in NSTEMI will help physicians improve risk stratification and determine optimal treatment. Suppression of tumorigenicity-2 (ST2) is a family of interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptors. Ischemia, injury, and myocardial infarction will cause cardiomyocytes to release sST2 associated with a worse prognosis. This study aimed to analyze sST2 levels in NSTEMI patients as a prognostic marker. This study used a prospective cohort method performed on NSTEMI patients treated at Pusat Jantung Terpadu of Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital during March 2019. Forty-two patients were involved as samples. All patients were tested for sST2 levels by immunochromatography and followed up during hospitalization. Data on the development of heart failure, arrhythmia, cardiogenic shock, sudden cardiac arrest, length of stay, and outcome were recorded during follow-up. Data were statistically analyzed with Mann-Whitney and Spearman test. The results of the sST2 level in NSTEMI with and without heart failure were 114.09 ± 92.01 ng/mL and 58.94 ± 57.75 ng/mL ($p=0.014$), respectively. There was no significant difference between sST2 levels in NSTEMI with complications of arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock, and sudden cardiac arrest compared and patients without those complications ($p>0.05$). The level of sST2 was significantly higher in NSTEMI patients who passed away (164.05 ± 77.35 ng/mL) than those who survived (72.55 ± 73.15 ng/mL) ($p=0.027$). There was no correlation between sST2 levels and length of stay ($p=0.947$). It was concluded that sST2 levels could be a prognostic marker for NSTEMI, particularly heart failure and outcome.

Keywords: NSTEMI, sST2 heart failure, arrhythmia, cardiogenic shock, sudden cardiac arrest, mortality

INTRODUCTION

Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) is the most severe manifestation of coronary artery disease as a result of cardiomyocytes death that occurs due to a lack of oxygen supply. There were 2.4 million deaths in the United States, more than 4 million deaths in Europe, and more than one third of all causes of death in developed countries every year.¹ According to World Health Organization data, mortality due to heart disease in Indonesia is 191-541 people per 100,000 male population and 112-334 people per 100,000 female population.² The development of therapy and changes in lifestyle decreases the incidence of ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), leading to the increase of the proportion of Non-ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI) each year. About 60% -75% of AMI is currently NSTEMI.¹

The most common complication of AMI, both STEMI, and NSTEMI, is heart failure. Other complications that can occur are cardiogenic shock,

arrhythmia, and sudden cardiac arrest.^{3,4} The incidence of heart failure in STEMI was similar to NSTEMI in AMI patients (Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events/GRACE).⁵ The NSTEMI mortality rate during hospitalization and during follow-up has dropped dramatically due to advanced treatment; however, short-term and long-term complications remain to be associated with high mortality. Predicting complications in NSTEMI patients will help doctors improve risk stratification and to determine optimal treatment plans.⁶ Biomarkers can help in risk stratification and can be a guide to optimize the treatment plans. Research on biomarkers for cardiac fibrosis and remodeling such as galectin-3 and sST2 are currently being developed.⁷

Suppression of tumorigenicity 2 (ST2) is a family of interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptors. ST2 isoforms are classified into transmembrane (ST2L) and soluble forms (sST2). ST2 is a receptor for interleukin-33 (IL-33), which is secreted by cardiomyocytes in response to cell damage. Interleukin-33 has an effect

by binding to the ST2L isoform. The interaction between IL-33 and ST2L has been shown to be cardioprotective.⁸ The soluble form of ST2 binds strongly to IL-33 and competes with ST2L. The interaction between soluble receptors and IL-33 will inhibit the bond between IL-33 and ST2L. It results in the loss of cardioprotective effects of IL-33/ST2L, leading to progressive changes in the ventricles that are consistent with remodeling, cardiac fibrosis, progressive heart failure, and death.⁹ Progressive cardiac fibrosis is a significant factor that plays a role in the progression of cardiac dysfunction and is also a major cause of lethal arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death.¹⁰

Myocardial ischemia, injury, and infarction will cause sST2 release by cardiomyocytes. Research on sST2 levels in AMI showed that sST2 could be a predictor of cardiovascular mortality and was useful in risk stratification of AMI.¹¹ sST2 levels were found to be elevated in NSTEMI and related to one-year mortality.¹² Research conducted in STEMI patients showed that sST2 levels had excellent sensitivity for prognosis during hospitalization, especially in the development of arrhythmias, heart failure, and reinfarction.¹³ A study analyzing sST2 levels in myocardial infarction in association with adverse cardiac events (including arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock, heart failure, and sudden cardiac arrest) reported that elevated sST2 levels could be a predictor of adverse cardiac events.¹⁴ Based on the background, this study aimed to analyze sST2 levels in NSTEMI patients as a prognostic marker.

METHODS

This research was a prospective cohort study performed in Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar from March to April 2019. The ethical committee of Health Research of Hasanuddin University approved the study protocol No.159/UN4.6.4.5.31/PP36/2019. All patients diagnosed with NSTEMI were recruited as study subjects. Diagnosis of NSTEMI was determined by a cardiologist based on anamnesis, physical examination, electrocardiogram, and cardiac markers. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune diseases, malignancy, sepsis, and liver failure were excluded. Serum samples were obtained by venipuncture of the subjects on admission. All the samples were tested for the sST2 levels in Prodia Laboratory. The test used sandwich monoclonal lateral flow immunoassay methods, and the results were reported in ng/mL. During hospitalization, the subjects were then followed-up for the development

of heart failure, cardiogenic shock, arrhythmia, and sudden cardiac arrest diagnosed by a cardiologist. The endpoint of the follow-up was the death or discharge of patients. The outcome (death or discharge) and length of stay data were also recorded.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS. Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the sST2 levels between the groups with and without complications and between the death and survival groups. Spearman correlation test was used to determine the correlation between sST2 level and length of stay. P-value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 42 subjects with NSTEMI met the inclusion criteria. Subjects aged between 34-80 years with a mean of 57.4 years. 28 (66.7%) male subjects were predominantly found compared to females. Risk factors for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) such as hypertension (40.5%), diabetes mellitus (35.7%), smoking (40.5%), history of CHD (42.9%), and dyslipidemia (76.2%) were found in this study. The average sST2 levels was 81.26 ng/mL with a range between <12.5-> 250 ng/mL. Subjects characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

Epidemiological data show that the incidence of myocardial infarction, including NSTEMI is higher in males than female, and the risk increases with age.^{15,16} This study was consistent with the study by Amarendra *et al.*, which found that the majority of NSTEMI subjects were male (68%) and the average age was 60.9 years. Old age and male are risk factors associated with atherosclerosis and CHD.¹⁷

Another study on African American NSTEMI patients found the highest prevalence of hypertension risk factors (91%) smoking (70%), dyslipidemia (36%), and diabetes mellitus (25%).¹⁸ In addition to unmodifiable risk factors such as age, male, genetic predisposition, there are still many other risk factors that can be modified by lifestyle changes and/or pharmacotherapy. Important risk factors include dyslipidemia, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking, and obesity.¹⁹

Table 2 shows the differences in sST2 levels in complications of NSTEMI. Mann Whitney test was used to analyze the differences in sST2 levels in each group who had complications of heart failure, cardiogenic shock, arrhythmia, and sudden cardiac arrest compared to the group of patients without complications. sST2 levels in patients with heart failure were significantly higher than sST2 levels in

Table 1. Subjects characteristics (n=42)

Variable	n (%)	Mean±SD	Median (min-max)
Age (year)		57.4±9.6	56.5 (34-80)
Gender			
Male	28 (66.7%)		
Female	14 (33.3%)		
Risk factors			
Hypertension	28 (66.7%)		
Diabetes mellitus	15 (35.7%)		
Smoking	17 (40.5%)		
CHD history	18 (42.9%)		
Dyslipidemia	32 (76.2%)		
Symptom onset			
<12 hours	21 (50%)		
≥12 hours	21 (50%)		
sST2 (ng/mL)		81.26±77.49	47.60 (12.5-250)
< 35	17 (40.5%)		
≥35	25 (59.5%)		
Complications			
Heart failure	17 (40.5%)		
Cardiogenic shock	3 (7.1%)		
Arrhythmia	9 (21.4%)		
Sudden cardiac arrest	2 (4.8%)		
Length of stay (day)		7.9±4.4	7 (2-23)
Deaths	4 (9.5%)		

Table 2. Differences of sST2 levels in complications of NSTEMI

	sST2 (ng/mL)		p*
	Mean	SD	
Heart failure			
Yes	114.09	92.01	0.014
No	58.94	57.75	
Arrhythmia			
Yes	84.86	87.07	0.927
No	80.28	76.13	
Cardiogenic shock			
Yes	107.63	79.23	0.558
No	79.23	74.95	
Sudden cardiac arrest			
Yes	109.8	115.68	0.595
No	79.83	76.99	

patients without heart failure ($p=0.014$), as shown in Figure 1.

Another large-scale study with a total of 4,426 NSTEMI patients showed high levels of sST2 associated with the incidence of heart failure in both early and late-onset.²⁰ Research showed that when the ST2 gene was inactivated, and large amounts of sST2 were given, progressive changes in the ventricles consistent with remodeling, progressive

heart failure, and death were observed.²¹ IL-33/ST2L cardioprotective effects occur through inhibition of signaling pathways of nuclear factor kappa light chain enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B), extracellular response kinase 1 (ERK-1) and protein activator 1 (AP-1) which play an important role in remodeling.²² The anti-hypertrophic effect of IL-33 occurs through inhibition of the effects of angiotensin II, which causes cardiac hypertrophy by inducing NF- κ B in the

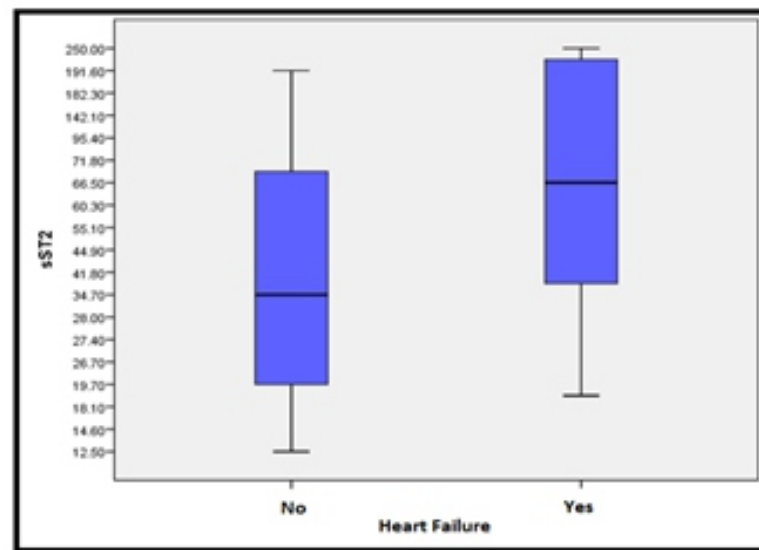


Figure 1. The difference in sST2 levels between groups with and without heart failure

myocardium. Increased sST2 levels will cause the loss of antiremodeling and anti-hypertrophic effects which result in heart failure.²³

sST2 levels were higher in the group of patients with arrhythmias compared to the group without arrhythmias, even though it was not statistically significant ($p=0.927$). Similar results were also obtained when comparing groups of patients with and without cardiogenic shock ($p=0.558$) and between groups with and without sudden cardiac arrest ($p=0.595$). Several studies have analyzed sST2 levels in myocardial infarction by correlating sST2 levels with adverse cardiac events (arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock, heart failure, and sudden cardiac arrest) and reported that elevated sST2 levels could be a predictor of adverse cardiac events.^{13,14} Progressive cardiac fibrosis is a significant factor that plays a role in the progression of cardiac dysfunction and is also a major cause of lethal arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death. Cardiac fibrosis markers, including sST2 should be related to arrhythmias and other causes of cardiovascular death.¹⁰ The insignificant difference of sST2 levels in the group of patients with arrhythmia, cardiogenic shock, and sudden cardiac arrest in this study remained unexplained. However, the difference in the follow-up period between this study and other studies was expected to show different results. This study only assessed the occurrence of complications during hospitalization, a study by Aldous *et al.* followed-up for 18 months.

The subjects of the study were divided into two groups based on the outcome, into the group of patients who died ($n=4$) and those who survived ($n=38$). The Mann-Whitney test was performed to

compare sST2 levels in the group of patients who died with patients who survived with the results summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. The difference in sST2 levels between death and survival group

	sST2 (ng/mL)		p*
	Mean	SD	
Death	164.05	77.35	0.027
Survive	72.55	73.15	

*Mann-Whitney

The results of this study found that sST2 levels were significantly higher in the group of patients who died than the group of patients who survived ($p=0.027$). A population-based study reported a twice-increased risk of death in the group with higher sST2 levels.²⁴ Another study has shown that sST2 levels can be used to predict one-year mortality in NSTEMI patients.¹²

Table 4. Correlation of sST2 levels and length of stay

	sST2 (ng/mL)	
	r	p*
Length of stay	-0.11	0.947

*Spearman correlation test

Spearman test showed no correlation between sST2 levels and length of stay ($p=0.947$), as shown in Table 4. This result was probably because this study did not consider pharmacotherapy or intervention and other technical factors that might extend the length of stay. This study has several limitations, including no consideration of homogeneous onset

of chest pain in the subjects, and sST2 reached its peak level at 6 to 17 hours after myocardial injury and will decrease to stable levels at 20-42 hours.¹¹ The wide variety of the onset of chest pain causes the possibility of bias due to the difference in the time of measurement of sST2 levels. Another limitation was no analysis of intervention and therapy. The variety of treatments and interventions received by patients might affect the length of stay and outcome.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

sST2 levels can be used as a prognostic marker for NSTEMI patients, especially in case of heart failure and patient outcomes. There was no statistical difference in sST2 levels between patients with complications of arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock, and sudden cardiac arrest compared to patients without complications. Further research considering the management of patients and the onset of chest pain for the inclusion criteria were needed to reduce bias to determine the correlation of sST2 correlation with length of stay and patient outcomes.

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