

Research Paper

Brachial–Ankle Pulse Wave Velocity Predicts Decline in Renal Function and Cardiovascular Events in Early Stages of Chronic Kidney Disease

Hye Eun Yoon^{1,2}, Dong Il Shin^{1,3}, Sung Jun Kim^{1,2}, Eun Sil Koh¹, Hyeon Seok Hwang¹, Sungjin Chung¹, and Seok Joon Shin^{1,2}✉

1. Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea;
2. Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital;
3. Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital.

✉ Corresponding author: Seok Joon Shin, MD, PhD. Department of Internal medicine, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea. 56 Dongsu-ro, Pupyung-gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 403-720. Tel: 82-32-280-5091, Fax: 82-32-280-5987 E-mail: imkidney@catholic.ac.kr.

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Abstract

Objective: In this study, we investigated the predictive capacity of the brachial–ankle aortic pulse wave velocity (baPWV), a marker of arterial stiffness, for the decline in renal function and for cardiovascular events in the early stages of chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Method: Two hundred forty-one patients who underwent a comprehensive check-up were included and were divided into two groups according to their estimated glomerular filtration rates (eGFR): patients with CKD categories G2, G3a and G3b ($30 \leq \text{eGFR} < 90 \text{ ml/min/1.73m}^2$, eGFR < 90 group; n=117) and those with eGFR $\geq 90 \text{ ml/min/1.73 m}^2$ (eGFR ≥ 90 group; n=124). The change in renal function, the eGFR change, was determined by the slope of eGFR against time. We analysed whether baPWV was associated with eGFR change or predicted cardiovascular events.

Results: baPWV was independently associated with eGFR change in a multivariate analysis of the total patients ($\beta=-0.011$, $p=0.011$) and remained significantly associated with eGFR change in a subgroup analysis of the eGFR < 90 group ($\beta=-0.015$, $p=0.035$). baPWV was independently associated with cardiovascular events (odds ratio=1.002, $p=0.048$) in the eGFR < 90 group, but not in the eGFR ≥ 90 group. The receiver operative characteristic curve analysis showed that 1,568 cm/sec was the cut-off value of baPWV for predicting CV events in the eGFR < 90 group (area under curve=0.691, $p=0.03$)

Conclusions: In patients with early stages of CKD, baPWV was independently associated with the decline in renal function and short-term cardiovascular events.

Key words: arterial stiffness, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, pulse wave velocity.

Introduction

Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) have increased cardiovascular (CV) morbidity and mortality (1). Furthermore, increased arterial stiffness is one of the non-traditional CV risk factors in the CKD population (2). Arterial stiffness may also play a role in the progression of CKD (3-6). Pulse wave velocity (PWV), which is one of the markers of arterial stiff-

ness, can be measured non-invasively (7). The gold standard measurement is the carotid–femoral PWV (cfPWV), which directly reflects the aortic PWV (7). Recently, however, the brachial–ankle PWV (baPWV) has been reported to be a good marker of arterial stiffness, and the measurement of baPWV is simpler and more applicable to general population studies

than previously used measures (8, 9). Until now, previous reports have shown that baPWV is associated with the progression of CKD (3) and CV outcomes only in patients with late stages of CKD (10, 11). However, the impact of baPWV on the change in renal function and CV events has not been demonstrated for the early stages of CKD. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether baPWV is associated with changes in renal function and CV events in patients with early stages of CKD who are treated in the community.

Materials and Methods

Study Population

Seven hundred thirty-four subjects were screened, who underwent a comprehensive check-up, including the measurement of baPWV, between January 2011 and February 2012. Four hundred ninety-three patients who lacked follow-up measurements of serum creatinine were excluded, so 241 subjects were included in the final analysis. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Catholic University of Korea (OC13RISI0024).

Patients were divided into groups according to the guideline provided by the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) organization (12). CKD patients with evidence of kidney damage lasting for > 3 months and eGFR < 90 ml/min/1.73 m² (CKD categories G2, G3a and G3b) were assigned to the eGFR < 90 group (n = 117) and subjects with eGFR ≥ 90 ml/min/1.73 m² were assigned to the eGFR ≥ 90 group (n = 124).

Measurement of baPWV

baPWV was measured with an automated device, a Colin waveform analyser (VP1000, Colin Co. Ltd, Komaki, Japan), which measures the pulse volume waveforms of the brachial and tibial arteries via a connection to a plethysmographic sensor (9). The baPWV measurement was made in a room with a temperature around 25 °C after the subject had rested for 5 min in a supine position. The distance of each segment (Lb-La) was calculated based on the patient's height, and the time delay from the ascending point of the brachial waveform to the ascending point of each ankle waveform (DTba) was determined automatically. baPWV was calculated as the pulse wave propagation distance (Lb-La) divided by the pulse wave propagation time (DTba) and expressed in cm/s. baPWV was measured bilaterally three times in each patient, repeated measurements were taken at 10-second intervals via an automatic gain analysis, and the average value was calculated. The higher of the bilateral baPWV values was used for the analysis.

Systolic and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate were measured twice using an appropriate cuff size by the same device. The average of systolic and diastolic blood pressure of bilateral arms was used for analysis.

Collection of Demographic and Clinical Data

Demographic and clinical data were retrospectively collected from medical records. Patients were defined as having diabetes if fasting glucose was > 125 mg/dL or hypoglycaemic agents were used. Subjects were defined to have hypertension if the systolic blood pressure was ≥140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure was ≥90 mmHg or anti-hypertensive agents were used. Blood samples for biochemical assays were drawn in the fasting state and analysed with routine laboratory methods. Serum creatinine was measured by the alkaline picrate kinetic method (Jaffé method) in Olympus AU 5420 analyzer (Olympus, Beckman Coulter, CA, USA). Body mass index was calculated by dividing weight (kg) by height (m²). The estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated from the serum creatinine concentration, age, sex, and race using the abbreviated Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula (13). Albuminuria was assessed as urinary albumin-creatinine ratio from spot urine samples. Urinary albumin was measured by a spectrophotometry method on AU5400 chemistry system (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, USA).

Assessment of Changes in Renal Function and Definition of the CV events

The change in renal function, the eGFR change, was assessed by the slope of eGFR plotted against time. Time was defined as the interval between the comprehensive check-up and the most recent follow-up. CV events were defined as coronary heart disease (angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), cerebrovascular disease (transient ischaemic attack, cerebral infarction, or cerebral haemorrhage), peripheral vascular disease, arrhythmia, and heart failure.

Statistical Analysis

Continuous data are presented as means ± standard deviations (SD) and were compared using Student's *t* test. Categorical data were compared using the χ^2 test. A univariate analysis followed by a multivariate linear regression analysis was used to identify the factors associated with the change in renal function. Because the formula for eGFR includes age and the simultaneous adjustment for age and eGFR might produce confusing results within the linear regression model, age was not included in the multivariate linear regression analysis. A univariate analysis followed by a multivariate forward logistic re-

gression analysis was used to identify the factors associated with the CV events. The estimated standard error of the coefficient (B1) was used to establish the confidence interval (CI) of the odds ratio (OR). To obtain the cut-off value of baPWV that predicts CV events, we evaluated the area under the curve (AUC) for receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. A *p* value of less than 0.05 indicated significance. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS.

Results

Patient Characteristics

The baseline characteristics of the study patients are shown in Table 1. The median baseline eGFR was

91.7 ml/min/1.73 m² (range, 35–181 ml/min/1.73 m²), the median follow-up period was 369 days (326 to 488 days), and the median baPWV was 1,405 cm/s (range, 998–2,545 cm/s). The eGFR < 90 group showed higher prevalence of male and smoker, lower eGFR, and higher baPWV, uric acid and albuminuria levels than the eGFR ≥ 90 group. In the eGFR < 90 group, 85.5% of patients were in CKD category G2 (60 ≤ eGFR < 90 ml/min/1.73 m², n = 100), 12.8% of patients were in CKD category G3a (45 ≤ eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m², n = 15), and 1.7% of patients were in CKD category G3b (30 ≤ eGFR < 45 ml/min/1.73 m², n = 2).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the study patients.

Variables	Total population	eGFR < 90 group	eGFR ≥ 90 group	<i>p</i>
Age (years)	52.9 ± 9.2	53.9 ± 10.0	52.0 ± 8.4	0.114
Male, n (%)	131 (54.4)	72 (61.5)	59 (47.6)	0.03
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m ²	94.5 ± 26.9	72.5 ± 11.2	115.3 ± 19.8	< 0.001
Smoking, n (%)	50 (20.7)	31 (26.5)	19 (15.3)	0.033
Diabetes, n (%)	22 (9.1)	12 (10.3)	10 (8.1)	0.555
Hypertension, n (%)	59 (24.5)	34 (29.1)	25 (20.2)	0.108
Use of statin, n (%)	32 (13.3)	16 (13.7)	16 (12.9)	0.86
CV events, n (%)	15 (6.2)	10 (8.5)	5 (4.0)	0.147
Systolic BP (mmHg)	122.4 ± 13.5	122.9 ± 13.6	121.9 ± 13.5	0.532
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	79.2 ± 11.2	80.6 ± 10.5	77.9 ± 11.8	0.055
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	24.4 ± 3.0	24.7 ± 2.8	24.1 ± 3.2	0.109
baPWV (cm/sec)	1461.0 ± 263.4	1518.6 ± 277.0	1406.7 ± 238.4	0.001
Follow-up periods (days)	389.4 ± 40.9	386.7 ± 39.6	391.9 ± 42.0	0.316
Laboratory parameters				
Hematocrit (%)	41.1 ± 4.0	42.0 ± 3.5	41.0 ± 4.0	0.166
Fasting glucose (mg/dL)	100.3 ± 25.5	101.6 ± 21.3	99.1 ± 29.0	0.449
Albumin (g/dL)	4.5 ± 0.2	4.6 ± 0.3	4.5 ± 0.2	0.154
Calcium (mg/dL)	9.2 ± 0.4	9.3 ± 0.4	9.2 ± 0.4	0.223
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	3.6 ± 0.5	3.5 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.5	0.292
Uric acid (mg/dL)	5.2 ± 1.5	5.9 ± 1.5	4.5 ± 1.1	< 0.001
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	197.2 ± 36.5	197.2 ± 38.7	197.2 ± 34.4	0.995
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	142.5 ± 98.2	152.1 ± 81.1	133.4 ± 111.5	0.139
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	126.2 ± 28.3	127.5 ± 30.2	124.9 ± 26.4	0.484
C-reactive protein (mg/L)	1.2 ± 2.0	1.1 ± 1.8	1.3 ± 2.2	0.431
Albuminuria (mg/g)	57.7 ± 137.6	107.4 ± 185.6	10.0 ± 9.1	0.02

Values are expressed as mean ± SD. eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CV: cardiovascular; BP: blood pressure; baPWV: brachial artery pulse wave velocity; LDL: low density lipoprotein.

Association between baPWV and eGFR Changes

The median eGFR change was -0.39 ml/min/1.73 m² per year (range, -79.81 to 68.03 ml/min/1.73 m² per year) in the total population, -0.24 ml/min/1.73 m² per year (range, -15.06 to 60.08 ml/min/1.73 m² per year) in the eGFR < 90 group, and -0.50 ml/min/1.73 m² per year (range, -79.81 to 68.03 ml/min/1.73 m² per year) in the eGFR ≥ 90

group. Table 2 shows the determinants of eGFR change in the total study population and the eGFR < 90 group. In the total population, the eGFR change showed a significantly negative association with baPWV and C-reactive protein levels and a positive association with serum albumin in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, the eGFR change was independently associated with baPWV and serum albumin. In a subgroup analysis of the eGFR < 90 group, the eGFR change showed a signifi-

cant negative association with baPWV, uric acid level, and albuminuria and a positive association with phosphorus levels in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, baPWV and albuminuria were independently associated with eGFR change. In a subgroup analysis of the eGFR ≥ 90 group, baPWV was the only parameter which significantly correlated with the eGFR change ($\beta = -0.021$, $p = 0.008$) in univariate analysis.

We also performed analysis of the eGFR change using the modified MDRD study equation for Korean population (14). In this analysis, the eGFR change in the total population showed a significant correlation with baPWV ($\beta = -0.009$, $p = 0.013$), C-reactive protein ($\beta = -1.042$, $p = 0.035$), and serum albumin ($\beta = 9.392$, $p = 0.022$) in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, the eGFR change also showed significant associations with baPWV ($\beta = -0.01$, $p = 0.008$) and serum albumin ($\beta = 10.412$, $p = 0.01$). In a subgroup analysis of the eGFR < 90 group, the eGFR change showed significant associations with baPWV ($\beta = -0.009$, $p = 0.02$), uric acid ($\beta = -1.566$, $p = 0.024$), phosphorus ($\beta = 4.979$, $p = 0.026$) and albuminuria ($\beta =$

-0.018 , $p = 0.038$) in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, baPWV ($\beta = -0.014$, $p = 0.006$) and albuminuria ($\beta = -0.037$, $p = 0.001$) were independently associated with eGFR change. In a subgroup analysis of the eGFR ≥ 90 group, the eGFR change correlated significantly with baPWV ($\beta = -0.014$, $p = 0.026$) and uric acid ($\beta = -2.850$, $p = 0.047$) in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, only baPWV was independently associated with eGFR change ($\beta = -0.021$, $p = 0.008$).

Association between baPWV and CV Events

The CV event rate was significantly higher in the eGFR < 90 group than the eGFR ≥ 90 group (10.3% versus 3.2%, $p = 0.037$). In the eGFR < 90 group, 12 CV events occurred (10.3%) during follow-up (median 367 days, range 326 to 488 days), which included coronary heart disease ($n = 5$) cerebrovascular disease ($n = 6$), and arrhythmia ($n = 1$). In the eGFR ≥ 90 group, four CV events occurred (3.2%) during follow-up (median 370 days, range 329 to 475 days), which included coronary heart disease ($n = 1$) and cerebrovascular disease ($n = 3$).

Table 2. Determinants of eGFR change.

Parameters	Total population				eGFR < 90 ml/min/1.73m ²			
	Univariate		Multivariate		Univariate		Multivariate	
	β coefficient	p	β coefficient	p	β coefficient	p	β coefficient	p
Male versus female	-0.288	0.91			-9.613	0.097		
Smoking	0.57	0.84			0.763	0.759		
Diabetes	-5.635	0.156			-1.038	0.775		
Hypertension	0.832	0.755			-2.634	0.275		
Use of statin	3.751	0.266			-1.72	0.59		
CV diseases	4.931	0.298			3.158	0.421		
Systolic BP	-0.078	0.363			-0.03	0.71		
Diastolic BP	-0.031	0.766			0.04	0.703		
Body mass index	-0.344	0.365			-0.133	0.738		
baPWV	-0.01	0.018	-0.011	0.011	-0.008	0.038	-0.015	0.035
Hematocrit	0.079	0.785			-0.618	0.086		
Fasting glucose	-0.056	0.215			-0.019	0.718		
Albumin	10.65	0.023	11.761	0.011	6.995	0.112		
Calcium	0.303	0.131			3.59	0.258		
Phosphorus	-0.087	0.968			5.561	0.018	-3.805	0.254
Uric acid	-0.378	0.624			-1.478	0.047	2.945	0.115
Total cholesterol	-0.029	0.358			0.005	0.868		
Triglyceride	-0.01	0.383			0.004	0.779		
LDL-cholesterol	-0.436	0.119			0.011	0.771		
C-reactive protein	-1.198	0.033			-0.287	0.642		
Albuminuria (mg/g)	-0.022	0.253			-0.023	0.028	-0.035	0.01

This model included sex, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, use of statin, cardiovascular diseases, systolic and diastolic pressure, body mass index, brachial artery pulse wave velocity, hematocrit, fasting glucose, albumin, calcium, phosphorus, total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL-cholesterol, C-reactive protein, and albuminuria. Categorical variables (sex, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, use of statin, cardiovascular events) were used as dummy variable, therefore assigned values of 1 (yes) and 0 (no), respectively. eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CV: cardiovascular; BP: blood pressure; baPWV: brachial artery pulse wave velocity; LDL: low density lipoprotein.

Table 3. Predictors of short-term cardiovascular events.

Parameters	Total population				eGFR < 90 ml/min/1.73m ²			
	Univariate		Multivariate		Univariate		Multivariate	
	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Age (per 1 year)	1.09 (1.03 - 1.16)	0.002	1.09 (1.02 - 1.15)	0.008	1.07 (1.00 - 1.13)	0.048		
Male <i>versus</i> female	1.43 (0.50 - 4.08)	0.5			0.19 (0.02 - 2.33)	0.188		
Baseline eGFR (per 1 ml/min/1.73m ²)	0.99 (0.97 - 1.01)	0.189			1.04 (0.98 - 1.11)	0.184		
eGFR change (per 1 ml/min/1.73m ² /year)	1.01 (0.98 - 1.03)	0.71			0.98 (0.92 - 1.03)	0.418		
Smoking	0.87 (0.24 - 3.20)	0.839			0.92 (0.23 - 3.63)	0.901		
Diabetes	1.46 (0.31 - 6.91)	0.63			1.90 (0.36 - 9.91)	0.446		
Hypertension	4.50 (1.60 - 12.69)	0.004	3.38 (1.17 - 9.79)	0.025	2.75 (0.82 - 9.24)	0.102		
Use of statin	3.33 (1.08 - 10.33)	0.037			2.36 (0.57 - 9.86)	0.239		
CV diseases	1.01 (0.12 - 8.17)	0.996			0.97 (0.11 - 8.39)	0.978		
Systolic BP	1.04 (1.00 - 1.08)	0.035			1.03 (0.99 - 1.08)	0.175		
Diastolic BP	1.02 (0.98 - 1.07)	0.292			1.01 (0.95 - 1.07)	0.784		
Body mass index	1.01 (0.86 - 1.19)	0.915			0.95 (0.76 - 1.21)	0.697		
baPWV (per 1 cm/sec)	1.01 (1.00 - 1.01)	0.008			1.002 (1.000 - 1.004)	0.048	1.002 (1.000 - 1.004)	0.048
Hematocrit	1.06 (0.93 - 1.21)	0.399			0.96 (0.79 - 1.17)	0.69		
Fasting glucose	0.10 (0.98 - 1.02)	0.935			1.00 (0.98 - 1.03)	0.91		
Albumin	0.55 (0.07 - 4.53)	0.582			0.15 (0.01 - 1.88)	0.142		
Calcium	0.98 (0.83 - 1.16)	0.85			0.38 (0.06 - 2.25)	0.283		
Phosphorus	1.04 (0.40 - 2.72)	0.937			1.27 (0.35 - 4.69)	0.715		
Uric acid	1.04 (0.74 - 1.45)	0.842			0.89 (0.58 - 1.38)	0.612		
Total cholesterol	1.01 (1.00 - 1.02)	0.206			1.01 (0.99 - 1.02)	0.327		
Triglyceride	1.00 (1.00 - 1.01)	0.744			1.00 (0.99 - 1.01)	0.703		
LDL-cholesterol	1.01 (0.99 - 1.02)	0.483			1.00 (0.98 - 1.02)	0.955		
C-reactive protein (per 1 mg/L)	0.89 (0.62 - 1.30)	0.555			0.92 (0.60 - 1.43)	0.723		
Albuminuria (mg/g)	1.00(0.99 - 1.006)	0.922			0.997(0.99 - 1.004)	0.416		

Adjustments were made for age, sex, baseline eGFR, eGFR change, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, use of statin, cardiovascular diseases, systolic and diastolic pressure, body mass index, brachial artery pulse wave velocity, hematocrit, fasting glucose, albumin, calcium, phosphorus, total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL-cholesterol, C-reactive protein, and albuminuria. OR, odds ratio per 1SD increment, if there is no comment; CI, confidence interval; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CV: cardiovascular; BP: blood pressure; baPWV: brachial artery pulse wave velocity; LDL: low density lipoprotein.

Table 3 shows the predictors of CV events in the total study population and the eGFR < 90 group. In the univariate analysis, age, hypertension, and baPWV were significantly associated with CV events. In the multivariate analysis, age and hypertension were independent predictors of CV events. In a subgroup analysis of the eGFR < 90 group, age and baPWV were significantly associated with CV events in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, only baPWV was an independent predictor of CV events. In a subgroup analysis of the eGFR ≥ 90 group, age (OR, 1.16; 95% CI, 1.02-1.32; *p* = 0.02) and hypertension (OR, 13.36; 95% CI, 1.33-134.62; *p* = 0.028) were significantly associated with CV events in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, only hypertension was an independent predictor of CV events (OR, 13.36; 95% CI, 1.33-134.62; *p* = 0.028).

Figure 1 shows the ROC curves for CV events in the eGFR < 90 group. The baPWV provided a higher predictive value for CV events (AUC, 0.691; *p* = 0.03)

than age (AUC, 0.688; *p* = 0.034). The ROC curve showed that 1,568 cm/sec was the cut-off value of baPWV for predicting CV events in the eGFR < 90 group (sensitivity, 0.667; specificity, 0.752).

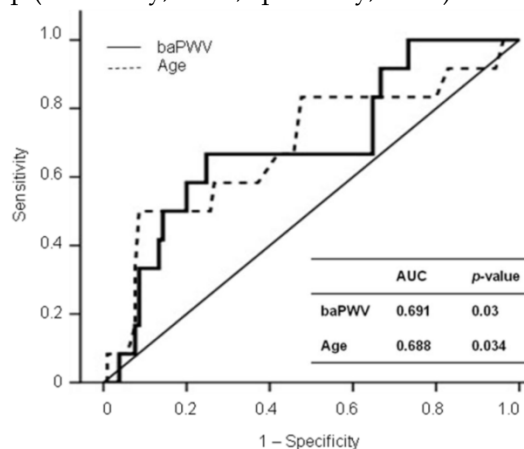


Fig 1. ROC curve analysis for CV outcomes with calculated AUCs.

Discussion

Previous reports on the clinical implications of arterial stiffness in CKD mainly focused on moderate to severe CKD (2-5, 15, 16). The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the predictive capacity of baPWV for the progression of early stages of CKD and for short-term CV events. Our results demonstrate that baPWV was significantly associated with eGFR change both in patients with early stages of CKD and in subjects with normal eGFR. baPWV also independently predicted short-term CV events in patients in the early stages of CKD.

Increased arterial stiffness has been shown in previous studies to be associated with reduced eGFR (17-19). Moreover, recent evidence has demonstrated that arterial stiffness independently predicts the progression of CKD (3-6). In those studies, arterial stiffness was assessed by the measurement of baPWV (3), cfPWV (4), radial-dorsalis pedis PWV (5), and/or the augmentation index (5, 6). In the present study, we also showed a significant association between baPWV and eGFR change in the eGFR < 90 group, which included the patients in the early stages of CKD (categories G2, G3a and G3b). Our study differs from those reported previously in that our study population predominantly included patients with CKD category 2 (stage 2), whereas previous studies (3-5) focused on CKD stages 3-5 according to the National Kidney Foundation-Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative guidelines (20). Several studies have shown that the aortic PWV is not associated with CKD (21) and does not predict CKD progression (15). In those studies, cfPWV was measured, which is the gold standard measurement for arterial stiffness and directly reflects the aortic PWV (7, 22). baPWV may not be as accurate as cfPWV, because baPWV reflects the status of both the central and peripheral arteries. However, there is evidence supporting the use of the baPWV measurement as a marker of arterial stiffness and baPWV correlates strongly with cfPWV (8, 9). The study by Upadhyay *et al.* (21) did not include CKD stage 2 patients, whereas the study by Chue *et al.* (15) included patients with CKD stages 2 to 4 recruited from specialist renal clinics. Our study population was subjects who had undergone a comprehensive check-up at our hospital and were treated in the community rather than by renal specialists. This difference explains the predominance of CKD category 2 patients in our study population. Our results suggest that baPWV significantly can reflect disease progression in early stages of CKD as well as albuminuria. The mechanism underlying this association is unclear, but it has been suggested that arterial stiffness might result in the greater transmission of systolic blood

pressure to the glomerular capillaries, the exacerbation of glomerular hypertension, and the progression of renal damage (23, 24), although our study did not show an association between blood pressure and eGFR change.

Arterial stiffness has been reported to be an independent predictor of CV mortality and morbidity both in non-dialysis CKD patients (2) and in dialysis patients (22). We have also reported that PWV predicts CV outcomes in haemodialysis patients (16). In those studies, arterial stiffness was assessed by measuring cfPWV. Increasing evidence indicates that baPWV is also an independent predictor of CV outcomes in patients with CKD stage 5 (10, 11). However, the impact of baPWV on CV events in the early stages of CKD has not been reported. The present study showed that baPWV was independently associated with CV events in the eGFR < 90 group, although the follow-up period was relatively short. Therefore, baPWV may provide an additional risk assessment tool for short-term CV events in patients with CKD categories G2, G3a and G3b. Several mechanisms have been suggested to explain this association. One is that increased arterial stiffness leads to an increased left ventricular load and an increased myocardial oxygen demand (25, 26). Another is that increased arterial stiffness increases the cycle stress on arterial wall thickening and promotes atherosclerosis (27).

Our study had several limitations. First, because it was an observational study, drug effects were not assessed, including the anti-hypertensive agents such as angiotensin receptor blockers and/or angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, which may be the reason why there was no association between the eGFR change and blood pressure. Second, the time point and frequency of serum creatinine measurement were not regularly scheduled, which partly explains the wide range of eGFR changes. Third, the causes of renal dysfunction in the eGFR < 90 group which may affect the eGFR change was not analysed because the subjects were treated in the community and were not under treatment by a specialist nephrologist. Fourth, there was a difference in sex between the eGFR < 90 group and the eGFR \geq 90 group. This may be because of the small number of patients. However, the sex did not show a significant effect on the eGFR change or CV events in both groups. Fifth, the follow-up period was relatively short and the sample size was small. This may explain the relatively low β -coefficient and low OR of baPWV, despite the predictive values of baPWV for eGFR change and CV outcomes were significant. If the follow-up period is extended and the sample size is larger, the statistical power would be enhanced. In addition, albuminuria did not predict CV outcomes in our study probably because of the

short follow-up period, although it is known to predict kidney and CV risks (28).

In conclusion, the present study shows that baPWV is associated with the decline in renal function and short-term CV events in patients with early stages of CKD. These findings extend the indications for baPWV measurement to the early stages of CKD and may be useful in the risk stratification of CKD progression and adverse CV outcomes in these patients.

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Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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