

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

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# Nocturnal blood pressure fall as predictor of diabetic nephropathy in hypertensive patients with type 2 diabetes

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## Abstract

**Background:** Hypertensive patients with reduced blood pressure fall (BPF) at night are at higher risk of cardiovascular events (CVE).

**Methods:** We evaluated in hypertensive diabetic patients, if a reduced nocturnal BPF can precedes the development of diabetic nephropathy (DN). We followed 70 patients with normal urinary albumin excretion (UAE) for two years. We performed 24-hours ambulatory BP monitoring in baseline and at the end of the study.

**Results:** Fourteen (20%) patients (GI) developed DN (N = 11) and/or CVE (n = 4). Compared to the remaining 56 patients (GII) in baseline, GI had similar diurnal systolic (SBP) and diastolic BP (DBP), but higher nocturnal SBP ( $138 \pm 15$  vs  $129 \pm 16$  mmHg;  $p < 0.05$ ) and DBP ( $83 \pm 12$  vs  $75 \pm 11$  mmHg;  $p < 0.05$ ). Basal nocturnal SBP correlated with occurrence of DN and CVE ( $R = 0.26$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ) and with UAE at the end of the study ( $r = 0.3$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Basal BPF (%) correlated with final UAE ( $r = -0.31$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). In patients who developed DN, reductions occurred in nocturnal systolic BPF ( $12 \pm 5$  vs  $3 \pm 6\%$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and diastolic BPF ( $15 \pm 8$  vs  $4 \pm 10\%$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) while no changes were observed in diurnal SBP ( $153 \pm 17$  vs  $156 \pm 16$  mmHg, NS) and DBP ( $91 \pm 9$  vs  $90 \pm 7$  mmHg, NS). Patients with final UAE  $< 20$   $\mu$ g/min, had no changes in nocturnal and diurnal BP.

**Conclusions:** Our results suggests that elevations in nocturnal BP precedes DN and increases the risk to develop CVE in hypertensive patients with T2DM.

## Background

Cardiac disease is a common cause of death in patients with DM [1,2]. Predictors of all-causes of mortality in type 1 and 2 diabetics include systolic blood pressure, co-existent cardiovascular disease, and presence of microvascular complications [3-5]. Microalbuminuria is also a marker of cardiac risk and has been related to higher risk of mortality in certain age groups [4].

We have demonstrated that nocturnal systolic blood pressure fall (BPF) is lower in T2DM when compared with essential hypertensives and it is related to left ventricular hypertrophy [6] and diabetic retinopathy [7]. In addition, hypertension and renal impairment in diabetes are linked and it has been reported that hypertensive non-diabetic

patients who lack the normal nocturnal decline in blood pressure ('non-dippers') have an increased incidence of cardiovascular complications [8-12]. Therefore, it is a reasonable hypothesis that a reduced BPF during the night could precedes the development of diabetic nephropathy.

It is well known that 24-hours ambulatory BP monitoring (24-h ABPM) has previously identified variations in blood pressure profile in patients with essential hypertension and diabetes and it is related to cardiac events [13-15]. The objective of our study was to evaluate, in hypertensive patients with T2DM, if a reduced sleep BPF predicts the development of diabetic nephropathy.

## Methods

### Patients

The inclusion criteria were: age between 30-70 years, hypertensives with T2DM not treated with insulin

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before, normal values of urinary protein excretion, creatinine and urinary albumin excretion. The exclusion criteria were: history of congestive heart failure and angina pectoris; cardiac valvulopathy evaluated by echocardiography (ECHO) and history of previous cardiovascular events. Myocardial infarction, stroke, angina pectoris were considered as cardiovascular events. This study was approved by Ethics Committee.

We followed 70 T2DM hypertensive patients (32 males and 38 females) with both normal urinary protein excretion (UPE), urinary albumin excretion (UAE), excretion glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and serum Cr (Cr), submitted to 24 h-ABPM, during a period of two years. Those patients were recruited from Diabetes and Hipertension ambulatory of Federal University of São Paulo.

At baseline all patients were submitted to 24 h-ABPM, ECHO, UPE, UAE, Cr, fasting blood glucose (FBG), cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG) and office BP. Every three months Cr, FBG, TC and fractions, and office BP were repeated. UPE was performed every six months. All patients who developed abnormal proteinuria during the study also had performed UAE. And at the end of the study (2 years follow-up), patients repeated ABPM, UEA and UPE. The development of CVE, and DN, defined as abnormal UPE (confirmed by also abnormal UAE) were considered as end points.

Criteria for established hypertension were systolic and diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 140/90$  mmHg on repeated measurements [7]. All T2DM patients were treated with diet plus oral hypoglycemic agents. No patient used insulin during the study. Diabetes was diagnosed according to the standard criteria. Type 2 DM were identified as those with disease onset at the age of 30 years or after and no need of insulin treatment [6].

The average of FBG, chosen in this study, has been commonly used to monitor glycemic control in type 2 diabetics treated with diet alone or oral hypoglycemic agents. According to several studies, the retrospective average of FBG values is considered a good index to establish a previous long-term glycemic control on those patients [6].

Diabetic Nephropathy was established by microalbuminuria, according to the Gentoften-Montecatini convention [16]. It was considered present when the UAE in a 24-h urine or a short-time collected urine during daytime was in the range of 30-300 mg/24 h (20-200  $\mu$ g/min). The upper range was corresponding to a UPE of approximately 0,5 g/l, which was previously considered to be the first marker of clinical diabetic nephropathy [17]. It has been well established that microalbuminuria predicts overt nephropathy in type 1 diabetics. The UAE and UPE are well-documented parts of monitoring those patients [18]. Some surveys also showed benefits on performing

these methods in type 2 patients. Microalbuminuria can predicts not only overt renal disease, but also mortality in this population, that is why we opted to perform both methods in this study [17].

#### **24-h Ambulatory blood-pressure monitoring**

24-h ABPM was performed using a Spacelabs - 90207 automatic cuff-oscillometric devices (Spacelabs, Inc. Redmond, WA-USA) after 15 days washout of all anti-hypertensive drugs, after that all subjects restarted on their antihypertensive medications. The monitor was installed in the morning period and it was drop out after 24 hours. The individuals were oriented to keep their regular activities and make a report discriminating the hours of each activity. The device was programmed to perform four measures during each hour. It was established an average systolic and diastolic pressure, during diurnal period, nocturnal period and in 24 hours.

For the purpose of ambulatory blood-pressure monitoring, two different periods were defined. The daytime period included all readings obtained from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., and the night time period included all readings from 8 pm until 8 a.m. Measures of systolic BP higher than 260 mmHg and diastolic BP higher than 150 mmHg were excluded. The limit to detection of heart rate was between 200 and 20 bpm. The exam was accepted if at least 75% of the measures in 24 hours were successfully executed.

Moreover, it was calculated the nocturnal BPF ( $\{\text{diurnal systolic BP} - \text{nocturnal systolic BP}\} \times 100/\text{diurnal systolic BP}$ ). It was considered normal values of nocturnal systolic BPF greater than 10% (dippers). Patients that showed BPF lower than this value were called "non-dippers".

#### **Echocardiography**

M-mode, two-dimensional echocardiographic and cardiac Doppler studies were performed using a commercially available echo-Doppler unit (Esaote Biomedica, Florence, Italy; model SIM 5000) equipped with a 2, 5 MHz mechanical transducer. It was performed with patients in the partial left lateral supine position. M-mode measurements were performed according to the recommendations of American Society of Echocardiography. Left ventricular mass (LVM) was calculated as previously recommended by Devereaux et al [19]. The LVM index was calculated by dividing LVM by the body surface area. All examinations were analyzed by the same echocardiographer that was blinded to the dipping status. Transmitral blood flow signals were obtained on top of mitral valve by apical 4-chamber-view. All measurements of diastolic function were done with normal heart rate (60-100 bpm).

#### **Urinary 24 h-proteinuria and serum creatinine**

UPE was performed through Kingsbury sulfosalicylic method adapted by Morales and Merino that has normal values below 150 mg in 24 hours. The Cr was determined through Jaffé technique modified by Bartels et al [20].

### Urinary albumin excretion

UAE was determined by a turbidimetric immunoassay kit. Microalbuminuria was defined by the presence of a UAE rate consistently between 20 and 200 mg/min, as assessed by three 24-h urine samples collected at least 6 weeks after any urinary tract infections or acute hyperglycemic events, and after exclusion of all other causes of albuminuria [21].

### Long term glycemic control

To create a measure of the previous long-term glycemic control, the average of all FG values available before the study was calculated. If several FG values were recorded during a month, only the first value of the month was used. The same procedure was used to calculate previous indexes of office BP, TC and fractions, and TG. These indices were referred to as the basal average of FG, office BP, TC and fractions, and TG values; and did not differ between the groups.

### Statistical Analysis

All normally distributed values were given as mean  $\pm$  SD and all other values were given as median (range). In comparison of the non-normally distributed variables, the Mann-Whitney test was used to test the differences between two groups and Wilcoxon test was used to compare the same groups before and after the follow up period. For all normally distributed variables, the unpaired student's test was used for comparison between two groups and paired student's test was used to compare the same groups before and after. For correlation analysis, correlation coefficients (Pearson or Spearman) were calculated. A P value (two tailed) less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All calculations were made with a commercially available program, SigmaStat 1.0 (Jandel Scientific Corporation, Chicago, Illinois).

**Table 1 Groups in the baseline according development of cardiovascular events and or diabetic nephropathy during the study**

BASILINE	GI (n = 14)	GII (n = 56)	P
Age (years)	57 $\pm$ 11	58 $\pm$ 8	N.S
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	29 $\pm$ 5	28 $\pm$ 4	N.S
AFBG (mg/dl)	166 $\pm$ 38	156 $\pm$ 37	N.S
HbA1c (%)	8,6 $\pm$ 2,2	8,8 $\pm$ 2,5	N.S
DSBP (mmHg)	151 $\pm$ 15	144 $\pm$ 17	N. S
DDBP (mmHg)	95 $\pm$ 12	89 $\pm$ 11	N.S
NSBP (mmHg)	138 $\pm$ 15	129 $\pm$ 16	< 0.05
NDBP (mmHg)	83 $\pm$ 12	75 $\pm$ 11	< 0.05
SBPF (%)	8 $\pm$ 4	10 $\pm$ 6	N.S
DBPF (%)	13 $\pm$ 6	15 $\pm$ 7	N.S

DSBP: Diurnal Systolic Blood Pressure  
 DDBP: Diurnal Diastolic Blood Pressure  
 NSBP: Nocturnal Systolic Blood Pressure  
 NDBP: Nocturnal Diastolic Blood Pressure  
 SBPF: Systolic Blood Pressure Fall  
 DBPF: Diastolic Blood Pressure Fall  
 GI: Patients who presented DN and/or CVE  
 GII: Patients who did not present DN and/or CVE  
 AFBG: average of fasting blood glucose values  
 HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin

### Results

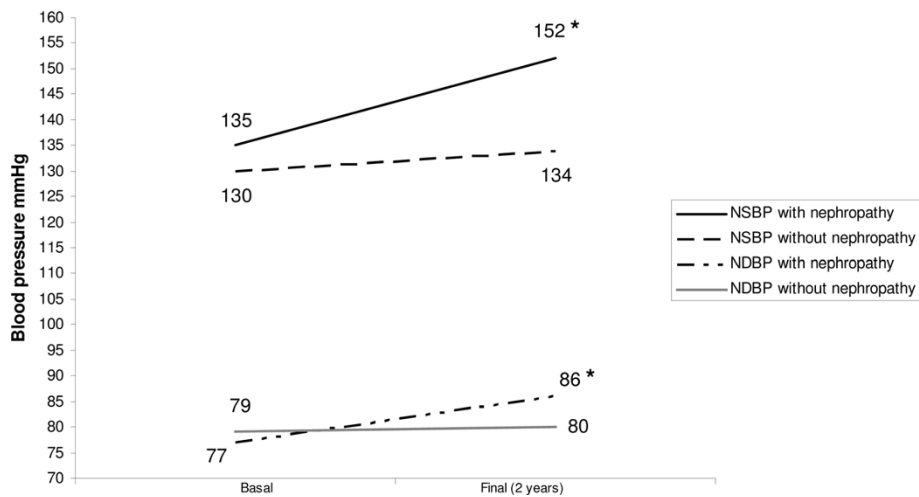
Fourteen (20%) patients (GI) developed DN (N = 11) and/or CVE (n = 4). One patient who presented CVE also had DN. Initially, when compared with group of the remaining 56 patients (GII). Group I had similar values of Cr and mean diurnal systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) but higher basal levels of both nocturnal SBP (138  $\pm$  15 vs 129  $\pm$  16 mmHg; p < 0.05) and DBP (83  $\pm$  12 vs 75  $\pm$  11 mmHg; p < 0,05) (TABLE 1). In addition, no difference was found between the two groups in relation to the types of antihypertensives used during this study.

**Table 2 Variations of blood pressure and occurrence of diabetic nephropathy**

	BASAL	GI (n = 11) FINAL	p	BASAL	GII (n = 56) FINAL	P
DSBP (mmHg)	153 $\pm$ 17	156 $\pm$ 16	> 0.1	146 $\pm$ 14	147 $\pm$ 12	> 0.1
DDBP (mmHg)	91 $\pm$ 9	90 $\pm$ 7	> 0.1	91 $\pm$ 12	92 $\pm$ 10	> 0.1
NSBP (mmHg)	135 $\pm$ 12	152 $\pm$ 19	< 0.05	130 $\pm$ 13	134 $\pm$ 19	> 0.1
NDBP (mmHg)	77 $\pm$ 9	86 $\pm$ 10	< 0.05	79 $\pm$ 11	80 $\pm$ 11	> 0.1
SBPF (%)	12 $\pm$ 5	3 $\pm$ 6	< 0.05	11 $\pm$ 4	9 $\pm$ 8	> 0.1
DBPF (%)	15 $\pm$ 8	4 $\pm$ 10	< 0.05	11 $\pm$ 8	13 $\pm$ 9	> 0.1

DSBP: Diurnal Systolic Blood Pressure  
 DDBP: Diurnal Diastolic Blood Pressure  
 NSBP: Nocturnal Systolic Blood Pressure  
 NDBP: Nocturnal Diastolic Blood Pressure  
 SBPF: Systolic Blood Pressure Fall  
 DBPF: Diastolic Blood Pressure Fall

GI A: Patients who developed DN at the end of the study and also had 24-h ABPM performed after 2 years  
 GI B: Patients who did not develop DN at the end of the study and also had 24-h ABPM performed after 2 years



**Figure 1 Variations of nocturnal blood pressure and occurrence of diabetic nephropathy.** \*  $p < 0.05$  vs basal. NSBP: Nocturnal Systolic Blood Pressure. NDBP: Nocturnal Diastolic Blood Pressure

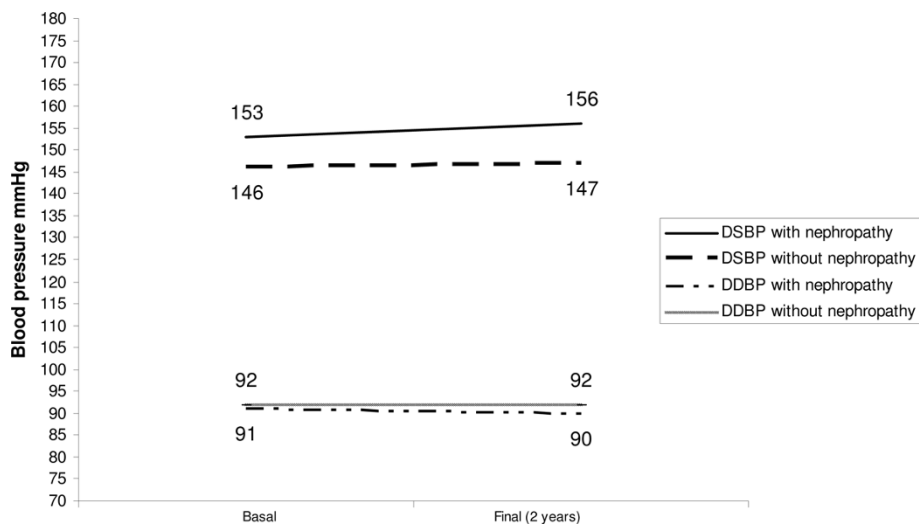
Basal nocturnal SBP values correlated with both the occurrence of DN and CVE ( $r = 0.26$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) and with UAE, determined at the end of the study ( $r = 0.3$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ).

The basal BPF (%) also showed correlation with final UAE ( $r = -0.31$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). In patients who developed DN an elevation of nocturnal BP was observed during the study period. In this group, significant reductions were detected in both nocturnal systolic BPF ( $12 \pm 5$  vs  $3 \pm 6\%$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and diastolic BPF ( $15 \pm 8$  vs  $4 \pm 10\%$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) while no changes were observed in diurnal SBP ( $153 \pm 17$  vs  $156 \pm 16$  mmHg, NS) and DBP ( $91 \pm 9$  vs  $90 \pm 7$  mmHg, NS) (TABLE 2, FIGURE 1, FIGURE 2). In the remaining patients, who did not develop DN, with basal and final ABPM determined, no changes were detected

in both nocturnal and diurnal BP values and BPF (TABLE 2).

### Discussion

In our prospective study, hypertensive normoalbuminuric patients with type 2 DM showed higher basal levels of both nocturnal systolic and diastolic blood pressure preceding the development of CVE and/or abnormal albuminuria. In addition, patients who evolved to micro or macroalbuminuria also showed an increase in nocturnal systolic and diastolic BP and lower BPF at the end of the two years follow up. Patients who remained normoalbuminurics after 2 years did not presented any change in 24-h ABPM profile.



**Figure 2 Variations of diurnal blood pressure and occurrence of diabetic nephropathy.** DSBP: Diurnal Systolic Blood Pressure. DDBP: Diurnal Diastolic Blood Pressure

An inversion of day-night BP profile was demonstrated to be related to renal damage in Diabetes [22,23]. Lurbe et al have found that in subjects with type 1 diabetes, elevated systolic BP during sleep precedes the development of microalbuminuria [23]. This abnormality in nocturnal BP should be more a cause than a consequence of diabetic nephropathy. Palmas et al have reported that nocturnal BP elevation predicts progression of albuminuria in elderly people with type 2 Diabetes [24]. As we are aware, our study is the first to demonstrate that an elevation of both nocturnal systolic and diastolic BP could also precede microalbuminuria in hypertensives with T2DM.

Autonomic neuropathy (AN) could be a via through hyperglycemia would elevate nocturnal SBP levels. Some studies have related AN to an increase of left ventricular mass and to the loss of nocturnal BP decrease [25]. Other conditions, such obstructive sleep apnea and renal failure with fluid retention might be involved [26]. Whatever its mechanisms might be, the increase of systolic nocturnal BP and or lack of normal nocturnal BP fall have been related to chronic complications in diabetic patients [27].

There are a few limitations of 24-h ABPM technique in diabetic patients. One of the main problems is the necessity of validation studies of each oscillometric device. We recently tested and retested the Spacelabs - 90207 automatic cuff-oscillometric devices (Spacelabs, Inc. Redmond, WA-USA) in hypertensive type 2 diabetic patients [28] and we found that it is a reliable method to clinical management of those patients. An obstacle that remains is the high price and limited availability of 24-h ABPM devices in general practice. Another problem is the definition of 24-h ABPM cut-offs for hypertension diagnosis and therapeutic goals in type 2 DM. We recently also described that diabetic patients with nocturnal systolic BP  $\geq 140$  mmHg had a great increase on prevalence of left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) [6]. Furthermore, Staessen et al [29], in a meta-analysis of 23 studies, including a total of 3,476 normal subjects, concluded that only levels  $\geq 137$  mmHg for nocturnal SBP should be considered as definite hypertension. This nocturnal SBP value is very close to the level that we found to start increasing the risk of LVH. Unfortunately, our relative small number of patients did not allowed to calculate thresholds and achieve a consistent multivariate analysis

According to Parati et al [30], a noninvasive and powerful test such as 24-h ABPM could be useful in every diabetic subject. However, given the limited availability of this test in daily practice, the author suggests that performing 24-h ABPM or not, should be evaluated on case-by-case basis, evaluating some key and risk factors such previous clinical events (stroke and myocardial

infarction) and the presence of impaired renal function. In our opinion, the presence of hypertension *per se* in diabetic patients must be an indication to perform 24 h-ABPM. The cost must be reduced to that approach be possible.

It has been pointed out the importance of cardiometabolic risk factors in hypertensive patients [31]. Belletti et al found that as compared to hypertensive patients without any additional cardiometabolic risk factors, those with diabetes, obesity and hyperlipidemia were less likely to have controlled BP. In our study, the groups did not differ in body mass index, diabetes control and in the kind of antihypertensive treatment. In addition, the relation between hyperlipidemia and development of diabetic nephropathy is not clear. Nevertheless, it is possible that some of these variables, as confounders, could be involved in elevation of nocturnal blood pressure and evolution to diabetic nephropathy.

## Conclusions

In summary, our study suggests that an elevation of nocturnal systolic blood pressure and a loss of nocturnal blood pressure fall might precede the development of diabetic nephropathy and cardiovascular events in hypertensive normoalbuminuric patients with type 2 diabetes. Other studies are necessary to confirm these findings.

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## Authors' contributions

JF conceived the study, participated in its design and coordination and performed the statistical analysis. AS, NK and OK participated in the sequence alignment. AR and MZ participated in the designed of the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 6 August 2010 Accepted: 13 August 2010

Published: 13 August 2010

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doi:10.1186/1475-2840-9-36

**Cite this article as:** Felício et al.: Nocturnal blood pressure fall as predictor of diabetic nephropathy in hypertensive patients with type 2 diabetes. *Cardiovascular Diabetology* 2010 **9**:36.

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