

ARIC Manuscript Proposal #2272

PC Reviewed: 12/10/13
SC Reviewed: _____

Status: A
Status: _____

Priority: 2
Priority: _____

1.a. Full Title: Subclinical Arrhythmias, Cognitive Function, and Brain MRI Abnormalities in the Elderly: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study

b. Abbreviated Title (Length 26 characters): Arrhythmias and cognitive function

2. Writing Group:

Writing group members: Lin Y Chen, Sunil K. Agarwal, Faye L. Lopez, Rebecca F. Gottesman, Laura Loehr, Thomas Mosley, Elsayed Z. Soliman, Josef Coresh, Alvaro Alonso.

I, the first author, confirm that all the coauthors have given their approval for this manuscript proposal. LYC [**please confirm with your initials electronically or in writing**]

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3. Timeline: Statistical Analysis: 1 month
Manuscript preparation: 2 months

4. Rationale:

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common sustained cardiac arrhythmia, and its prevalence is increasing over time.¹ AF is associated with an increased risk of stroke,² heart failure,³ and death.^{4,5} Evidence is emerging that AF is also associated with cognitive impairment or dementia even in individuals without a history of clinical stroke.⁶ We recently observed in the ARIC study that in the absence of clinical stroke, the association of incident AF with cognitive decline was present only in participants who had prevalent subclinical cerebral infarcts (SCIs) on brain MRI scans or who developed SCIs during follow-up. In individuals without prevalent SCIs or who did not develop SCIs during follow-up, incident AF was not associated with cognitive decline (Chen, submitted). Our observations suggest that the association between incident AF and cognitive decline is mediated by the presence or development of SCIs.

Some knowledge gaps remain. There are other potential mechanisms that may underlie the association between AF and cognitive impairment: The rapid and irregular rhythm of AF leads to reduced cardiac output and cerebral hypoperfusion. If this is true, it is possible that other tachyarrhythmias (e.g., frequent subclinical premature atrial contractions [PACs], supraventricular tachycardia [SVT], frequent subclinical premature ventricular contractions [PVCs], or non-sustained ventricular tachycardia [NSVT]) may also be associated with cognitive impairment. Further, from recent ARIC reports, PACs⁷ and PVCs^{7,8} were found to be associated with incident ischemic stroke. Whether or not these subclinical arrhythmias are also associated with other brain MRI abnormalities seen in patients with cognitive impairment or dementia (e.g., white matter hyperintensities [WMH]) is unknown.

The availability of Zio[®] Patch—a non-invasive, leadless, 2-week ECG recording device that is easy to use—has now made it possible to record subclinical arrhythmias.⁹ We have just completed a pilot study in ARIC-NCS where 250 participants wore the recording device for up to 2 weeks. Coupled with the cognitive test data and brain MRI scans in ARIC-NCS, we seek to evaluate the association of subclinical arrhythmias with cognitive function and subclinical arrhythmias with brain MRI abnormalities.

5. Main Hypothesis/Study Questions:

Aim 1: Evaluate the cross-sectional association of subclinical AF, PACs, SVT, PVCs, and NSVT with cognitive test scores

Hypothesis 1: Subclinical AF, PACs, SVT, PVCs, and NSVT are associated with lower cognitive function, independent of other risk factors for cognitive impairment.

Aim 2: Evaluate the cross-sectional association of subclinical AF, PACs, SVT, PVCs, and NSVT with brain MRI abnormalities

Hypothesis 2: Subclinical AF, PACs, SVT, PVCs, and NSVT are associated with presence of SCIs and higher WMH volume.

6. Design and analysis (study design, inclusion/exclusion, outcome and other variables of interest with specific reference to the time of their collection, summary

of data analysis, and any anticipated methodologic limitations or challenges if present).

Study population

Inclusion criterion:

1. Participants at the Washington County and Minneapolis field center with analyzable Zio Patch ECG data of ≥ 48 hours

Exclusion criteria:

1. Participants with symptoms correlating with AF, PACs, SVT, PVCs, and NSVT recorded by Zio Patch (data on symptoms are available from the participants' symptom diaries).
2. Non-white participants
3. Participants with history of stroke

Independent variables

AF (present or absent, % burden)

PAC (present or absent, % burden)

SVT (present or absent, no. of episodes)

PVC (present or absent, % burden)

NSVT (present or absent, no. of episodes)

Dependent variables - Cognitive tests (all continuous variables)

z-scores for different domains (memory, language and verbal fluency, executive function, and visuo-spatial). For this analysis, we will follow recommendations from the ARIC-NCS analysis committee.

Dependent variables - Brain MRI abnormalities

Subclinical cerebral infarcts (present or absent)

WMH volume (cm³)

Covariates

Age, sex, educational level, smoking status, body mass index, prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, and left ventricular ejection fraction

Statistical analysis

Aim 1

Mean and standard deviation (SD) of z-scores will be shown by presence or absence of each subclinical arrhythmia.

We will use the general linear model to assess association between presence/absence of each subclinical arrhythmia and each z-score:

Model 1: Adjusted for age and sex

Model 2: Model 1 + educational level, smoking status, body mass index, prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, and left ventricular ejection fraction

We will use the general linear model to assess association of % burden or no. of episodes of each subclinical arrhythmia with each z-score:

Model 1: Adjusted for age and sex

Model 2: Model 1 + educational level, smoking status, body mass index, prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, and left ventricular ejection fraction

Aim 2

Mean and standard deviation (SD) of WMH volume will be shown by presence or absence of each subclinical arrhythmia and no. (%) of SCI will be shown by presence or absence of each subclinical arrhythmia.

Multivariable logistic regression will be used to assess association between presence/absence of each subclinical arrhythmia and presence/absence of SCI.

Multivariable logistic regression will also be used to assess association of % burden or no. of episodes of each subclinical arrhythmia with presence/absence of SCI:

Model 1: Adjusted for age and sex

Model 2: Model 1 + smoking status, body mass index, prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, and left ventricular ejection fraction

We will use the general linear model to assess association between presence/absence of each subclinical arrhythmia and WMH volume:

Model 1: Adjusted for age and sex

Model 2: Model 1 + smoking status, body mass index, prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, and left ventricular ejection fraction

We will use the general linear model to assess association of % burden or no. of episodes of each subclinical arrhythmia with WMH volume:

Model 1: Adjusted for age and sex

Model 2: Model 1 + smoking status, body mass index, prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, and left ventricular ejection fraction

7.a. Will the data be used for non-CVD analysis in this manuscript? ___ Yes

__X__ No

b. If Yes, is the author aware that the file ICTDER03 must be used to exclude persons with a value RES_OTH = "CVD Research" for non-DNA analysis, and for DNA analysis RES_DNA = "CVD Research" would be used? ___

Yes ___ No

(This file ICTDER has been distributed to ARIC PIs, and contains the responses to consent updates related to stored sample use for research.)

8.a. Will the DNA data be used in this manuscript?

___ Yes __X__ No

8.b. If yes, is the author aware that either DNA data distributed by the Coordinating Center must be used, or the file ICTDER03 must be used to exclude those with value RES_DNA = "No use/storage DNA"?

Yes No

9. The lead author of this manuscript proposal has reviewed the list of existing ARIC Study manuscript proposals and has found no overlap between this proposal and previously approved manuscript proposals either published or still in active status. ARIC Investigators have access to the publications lists under the Study Members Area of the web site at: <http://www.csc.unc.edu/ARIC/search.php>

Yes No

10. What are the most related manuscript proposals in ARIC (authors are encouraged to contact lead authors of these proposals for comments on the new proposal or collaboration)?

#1740 : AF and Dementia – Chen

#1739: AF and Cognitive Decline – Chen

The authors of the proposals above will be included as co-authors in the current proposal.

11.a. Is this manuscript proposal associated with any ARIC ancillary studies or use any ancillary study data?

Yes No

11.b. If yes, is the proposal

A. primarily the result of an ancillary study (list number* 2013.14)

B. primarily based on ARIC data with ancillary data playing a minor role (usually control variables; list number(s)* _____)

*ancillary studies are listed by number at <http://www.csc.unc.edu/aric/forms/>

12a. Manuscript preparation is expected to be completed in one to three years. If a manuscript is not submitted for ARIC review at the end of the 3-years from the date of the approval, the manuscript proposal will expire.

12b. The NIH instituted a Public Access Policy in April, 2008 which ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. It is **your responsibility to upload manuscripts to PUBMED Central** whenever the journal does not and be in compliance with this policy. Four files about the public access policy from <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/> are posted in <http://www.csc.unc.edu/aric/index.php>, under Publications, Policies & Forms. http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm shows you which journals automatically upload articles to Pubmed central.

13. References

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