



Sex differences in the expression of cardiac remodeling and inflammatory cytokines in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and atrial fibrillation

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COI Disclosure

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**The authors have no financial conflicts of interest
to disclose concerning the presentation**



Disclosure

Relationships with commercial interests:

- **Grants/Research Support: none**
- **Consulting Fees: none**
- **Other: none**



Sex differences in the expression of cardiac remodeling and inflammatory cytokines in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and atrial fibrillation

- **Background**
- **Aim**
- **Methods & Statistics**
- **Result**
- **Conclusion**

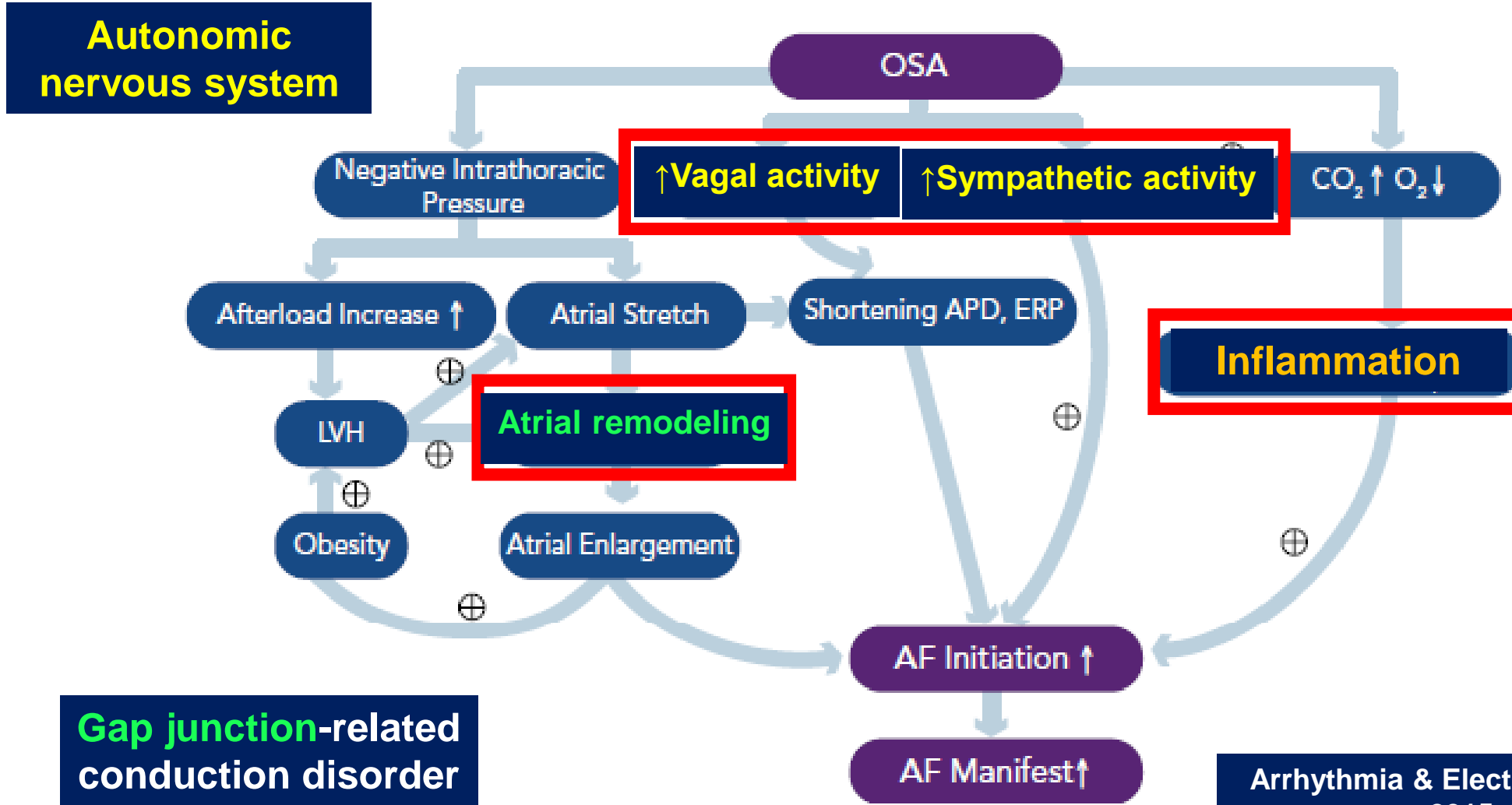


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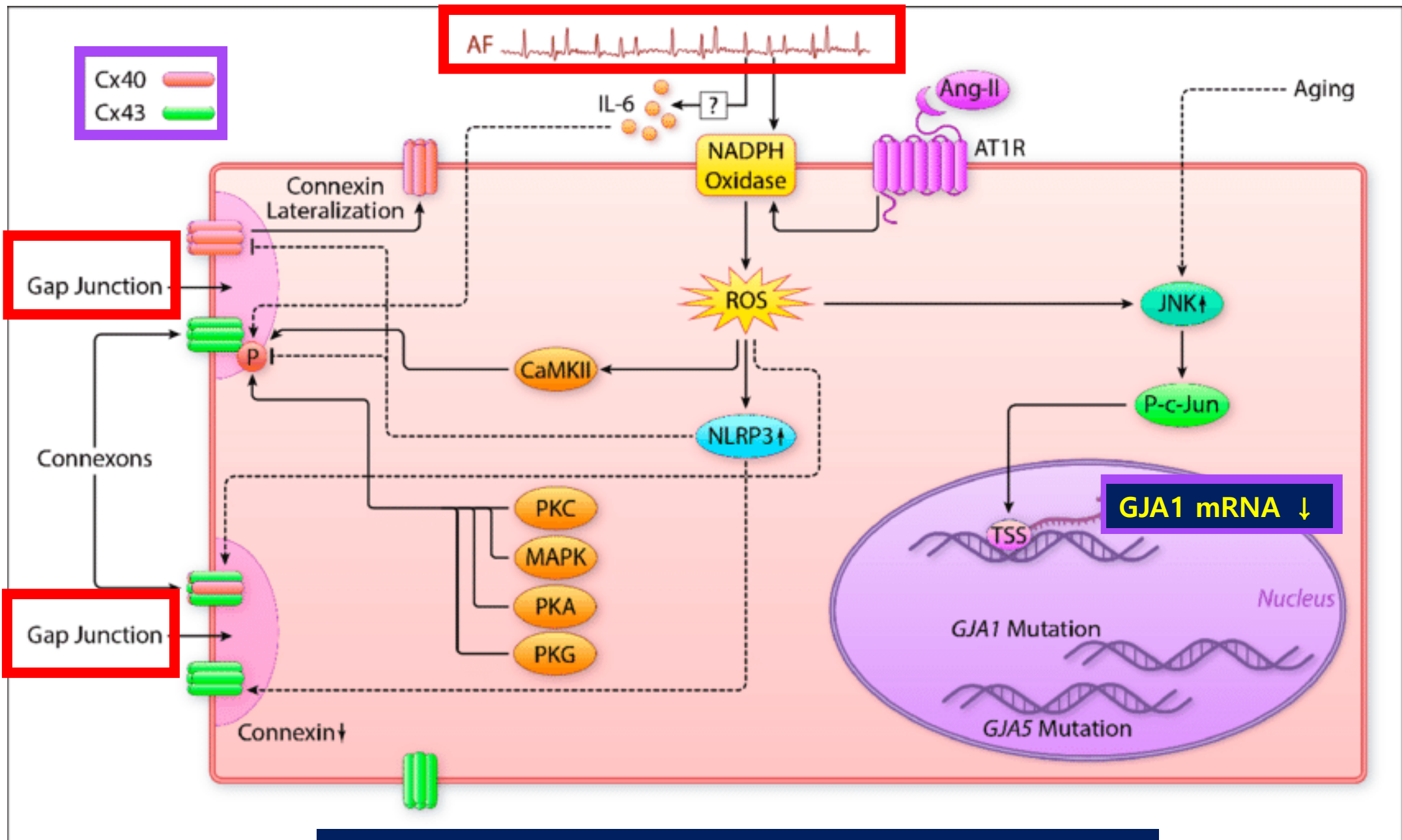


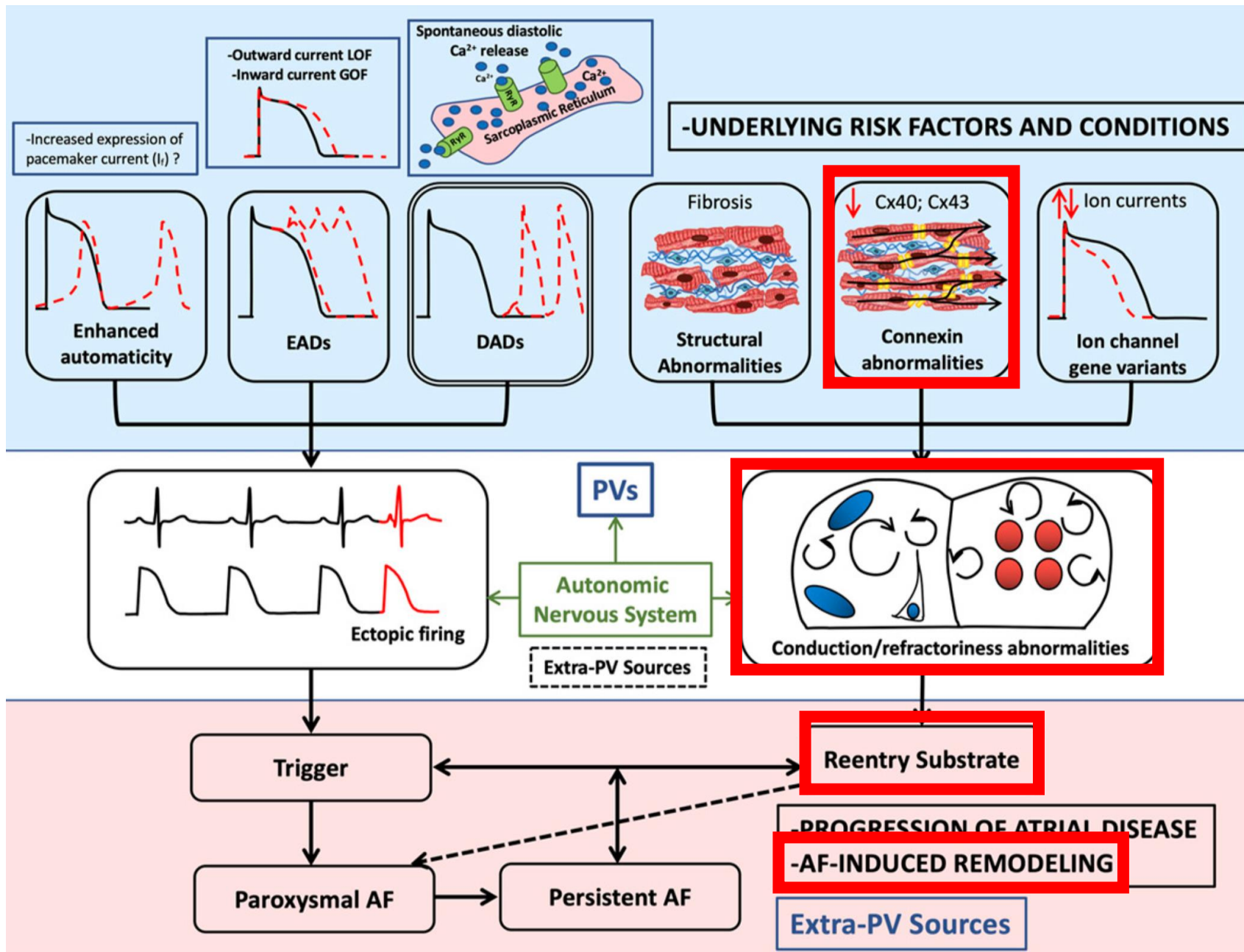
Mechanism of AF development in OSA patients



Arrhythmia & Electrophysiology Review
2015;4(1):14-8







Sex differences in the expression of cardiac remodeling and inflammatory cytokines in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and atrial fibrillation

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Aim

- **OSA & AF:**
 - ✓ **Different sexes, different mechanisms ?**
 - **Risk factors**
 - **Cardiac remodeling**
 - **Biomarkers**



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Methods & Statistics

- Sleep-related breathing disorders (SRBD)
 - ✓ Total: 155 (* 2021.01 ~ 2022.12)
 - ✓ 113 male & 42 female
- Significant OSA:
 - ✓ Oxygen desaturation index (ODI) of > 10 per hour



Methods & Statistics

- Polysomnography
- Echocardiography

- Purified **exosomes** of patients
 - ✓ Incubated in **HL-1 cells**.
 - ✓ mRNA expression
 - ✓ Inflammatory cytokines, gap junction
 - TNF- α
 - HIF-1 α
 - IL-1 β
 - IL-6
 - TGF- β
 - GJA1 * **Connexin 40/43**



Methods & Statistics

Male

- **Group:**
 - ✓ Control (ODI<10, AF-)
 - ✓ OSA only (ODI≥10)
 - ✓ OSA+AF (ODI≥10, AF+)

Female

- **Method**
 - ✓ qPCR

- **Statistics**
 - ✓ One way ANOVA
 - ✓ Kruskal-Wallis H test
 - ✓ T TEST
 - ✓ Mann-Whitney U



Sex differences in the expression of cardiac remodeling and inflammatory cytokines in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and atrial fibrillation

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Baseline

PSG

ECHO

Variable	Control (28)			OSAS only (103)		
	Male (n = 13)	Female (n = 15)	P-value	Male (n = 78)	Female (n = 25)	P-value
Age	50.0 (9.9)	56.2 (9.2)	0.096	51.8 (10.4)	62.0 (7.9)	<0.01
BMI					25.2 (3.8)	0.111
HTN (%)					10 (40.0)	0.639
DM (%)					3 (12.0)	0.398
HF (%)					0	-
AF (%)					0	-
CAD (%)					1 (4.0)	0.570
Stroke (%)					0	0.570
PSG data						
ESS					9.0 (5.5-15.0)	0.649
AHI _{TST}					22.0 (22.2-47.4)	0.142
AHI _{REM}					31.8 (33.1-63.3)	0.664
AHI _{NREM}					21.6 (21.3-44.4)	0.067
ODI _{TST}					13.6 (14.7-34.0)	0.247
ODI _{REM}					10.6 (13.9-55.3)	0.601
ODI _{NREM}					10.8 (10.3-30.3)	0.229
Lowest SpO2					92.0 (74.2-86.7)	0.200
Mean SpO2	94.6 (93.4-95.7)	95.0 (93.3-96.0)	0.856	93.8 (92.3-95.0)	93.7 (92.2-94.7)	0.648
SpO2<90%	1.3 (0.2-7.5)	2.1 (0.1-5.8)	0.964	5.9 (2.0-18.5)	6.0 (2.4-11.6)	0.620
Echocardiography						
AO	33.3 (5.2)	30.33 (3.7)	0.139	33.5 (3.5)	29.8 (2.7)	<0.01
LA	36.4 (3.5)	32.5 (6.6)	0.113	36.0 (4.7)	35.6 (3.6)	0.683
IVS	11.4 (0.8)	10.6 (1.4)	0.183	11.6 (1.8)	11.2 (1.4)	0.374
LVPW	8.7 (0.6)	9.3 (1.7)	0.324	9.3 (1.5)	8.9 (1.4)	0.284
LVEDV	119.6 (21.6)	95.6 (18.7)	0.014	114.5 (27.8)	101.0 (54.1)	0.038
LVESV	33.2 (8.0)	27.2 (6.5)	0.077	36.6 (19.0)	28.8 (10.0)	0.056
LVEF	72.33 (4.1)	70.8 (2.6)	0.323	68.3 (7.8)	71.6 (4.7)	0.054
E/e'	6.6 (2.2)	10.2 (4.5)	0.120	7.7 (2.1)	9.9 (3.2)	0.010

■ **Cardiac remodeling: ♂ vs. ♀**
 ✓ **Control**
 ○ **LVEDV: ♂ > ♀**
 ✓ **OSA (+)**
 ○ **LVEDV: ♂ > ♀**
 ○ **Ao: ♂ > ♀**
 ○ **E/e': ♂ < ♀:**



Baseline

Variable	Male (110)			P-value	Female (44)			P-value
	OSAS with AF (n = 19)	OSAS only (n = 78)	Control (n = 13)		OSAS with AF (n = 4)	OSAS only (n = 25)	Control (n = 15)	
Age	60.5 (9.5) ^b	51.8 (10.4) ^a	50.0 (9.9) ^a	0.003	65.5 (11.1)	62.0 (7.9)	56.2 (9.92)	0.069
BMI	26.7 (3.6) ^o	26.6 (3.1) ^o	23.6 (2.6) ^a					
HTN (%)	9 (47.4)	27 (34.6)	4 (30.8)					
DM (%)	3 (15.8)	5 (6.4)	1 (7.7)					
HF (%)	3 (15.8)	0	0					
AF (%)	19 (100)	0	0					
CAD (%)	2 (10.5)	2 (2.6)	0					
Stroke (%)	2 (10.5)	4 (5.1)	0					
PSG data								
ESS	8.0 (4.0-11.0)	9.0 (6.0-12.0)	9.0 (5.0-11.0)					
AHI _{TST}	39.5 (26.0-63.0) ^b	42.3 (25.7-58.3) ^b	7.6 (3.4-10.6) ^a					
AHI _{REM}	45.0 (37.7-58.5) ^b	48.0 (31.0-62.9) ^b	13.5 (5.7-19.8) ^a					
AHI _{NREM}	34.7 (23.3-63.9) ^b	44.1 (23.2-58.4) ^b	6.3 (3.2-8.7) ^a					
ODI _{TST}	29.9 (13.4-62.0) ^b	27.5 (13.0-45.1) ^b	4.6 (1.1-6.8) ^a					
ODI _{REM}	39.1 (22.7-55.9) ^b	41.1 (18.9-55.0) ^b	7.3 (1.7-12.8) ^a					
ODI _{NREM}	31.2 (11.6-61.8) ^b	29.3 (11.2-44.1) ^b	4.5 (1.8-6.4) ^a					
Lowest SpO2	78.0 (62.5-87.0) ^b	79.0 (73.0-84.0) ^b	89 (85-91.5) ^a					
Mean SpO2	92.2 (91.0-94.9) ^b	93.8 (92.3-95.0) ^{ab}	94.6 (93.4-95.7) ^a					
SpO2<90%	11.6 (4.2-26.4)	5.9 (2.0-18.5)	1.30 (0.25-7.5)	0.054	5.2 (2.9-6.3)	6.0 (2.4-11.6)	2.1 (0.1-5.8)	0.162
Echocardiography								
AO	34.0 (4.1)	33.5 (3.5)	33.3 (5.2)	0.881	30.5 (4.7)	29.8 (2.7)	30.3 (3.7)	0.874
LA	40.0 (6.3) ^b	36.0 (4.7) ^a	36.4 (3.5) ^{ab}	0.011	42.0 (4.9) ^b	35.6 (3.6) ^{ab}	32.5 (6.5) ^a	0.005
IVS	11.7 (2.8)	11.6 (1.8)	11.4 (0.8)	0.904	12.0 (1.4)	11.2 (1.4)	10.6 (1.4)	0.256
LVPW	9.6 (2.1)	9.3 (1.5)	8.7 (0.6)	0.446	9.2 (0.9)	8.9 (1.4)	9.3 (1.7)	0.759
LVEDV	112.4 (44.0)	114.5 (27.8)	119.6 (21.6)	0.851	91.0 (19.7)	101.0 (25.1)	95.6 (18.7)	0.636
LVESV	43.7 (28.6)	36.6 (19.0)	33.2 (8.0)	0.332	34.7 (15.6)	28.8 (10.0)	27.2 (6.5)	0.423
LVEF	64.0 (7.8) ^b	68.3 (7.8) ^{ab}	72.3 (4.1) ^a	0.027	63.7 (7.8) ^b	71.6 (4.7) ^a	70.8 (2.6) ^a	0.012
E/e'	10.3 (3.5) ^b	7.7 (2.1) ^a	6.6 (2.2) ^a	0.001	10.9 (1.9)	9.9 (3.2)	10.2 (4.5)	0.906

OSA vs. OSA with AF

- ✓ **Male**
 - Age
 - LA
 - E/e'
- ✓ **Female**
 - LVEF

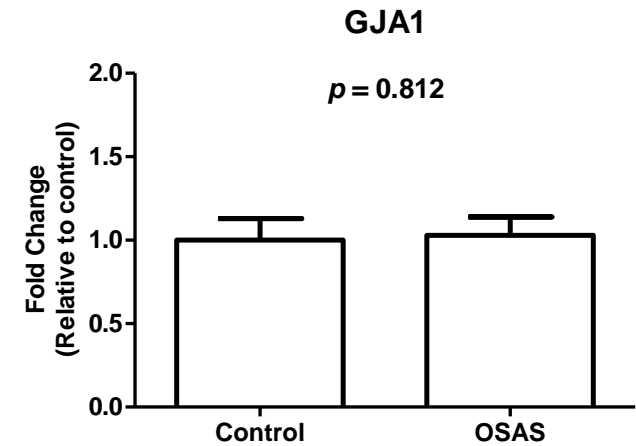
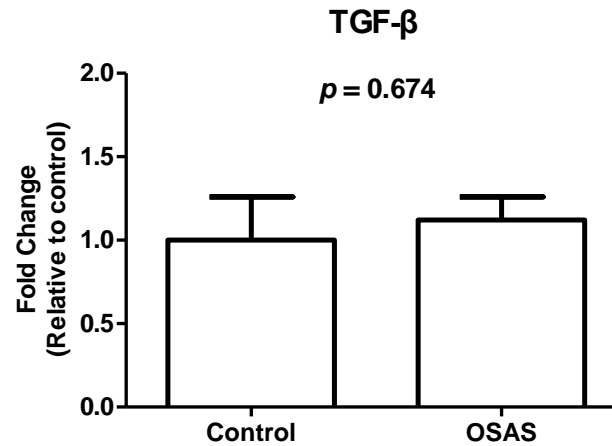
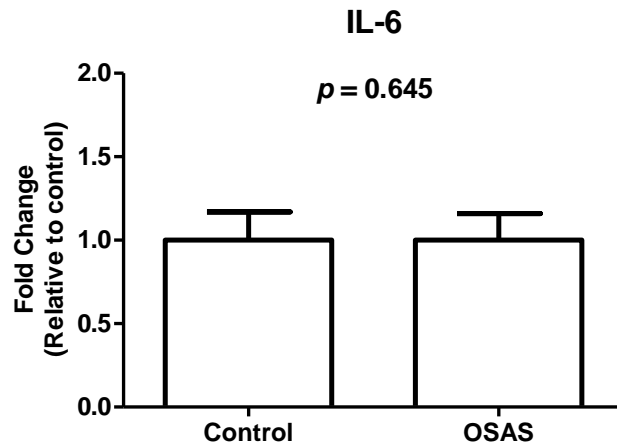
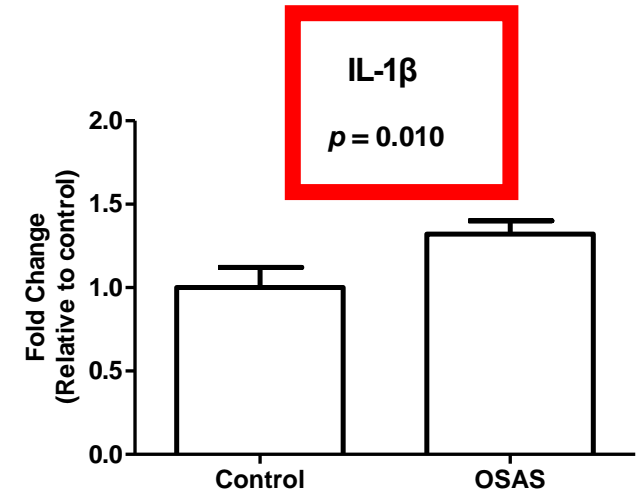
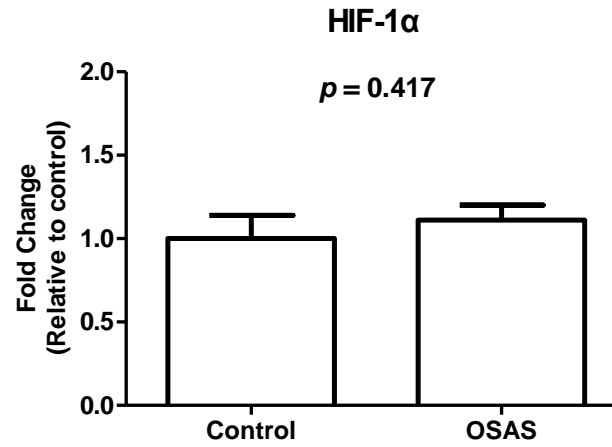
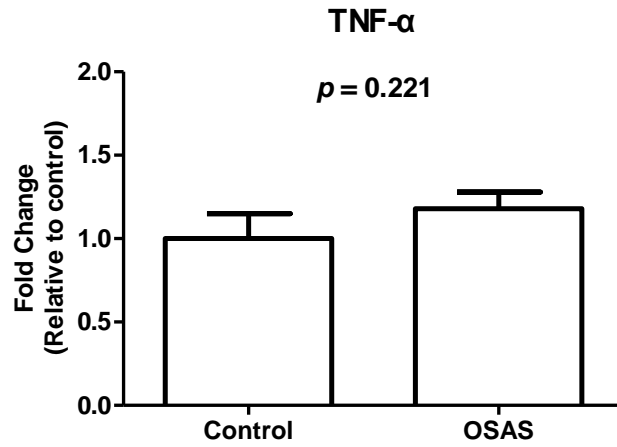
PSG

ECHO



Male

Figure 1

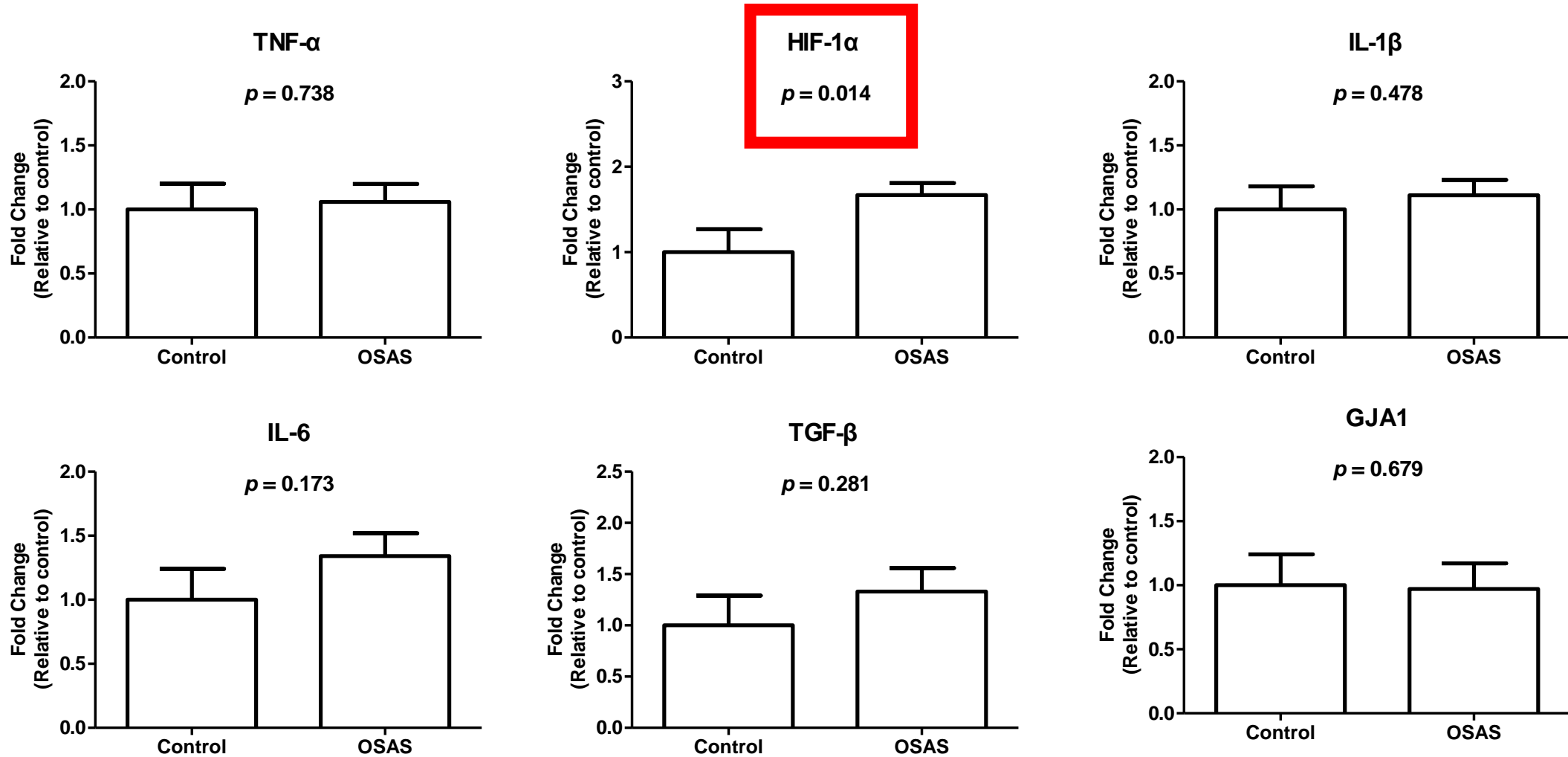


IL-1 β , statistical significances



Female

Figure 2

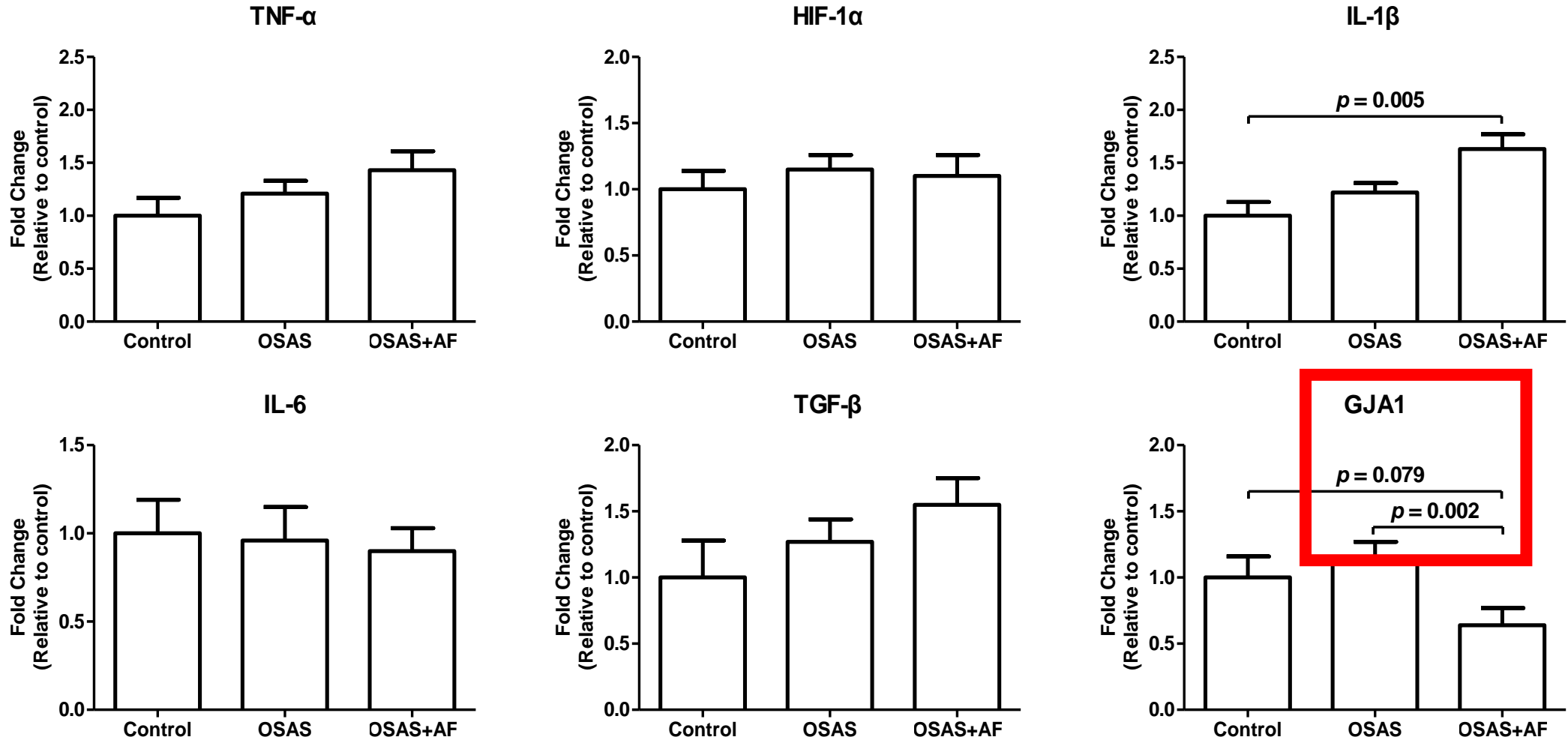


HIF-1 α , statistical significance



Male

Figure 3

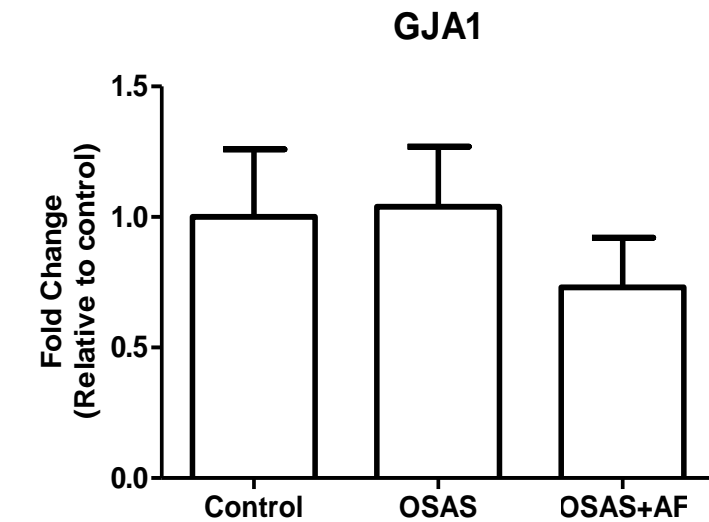
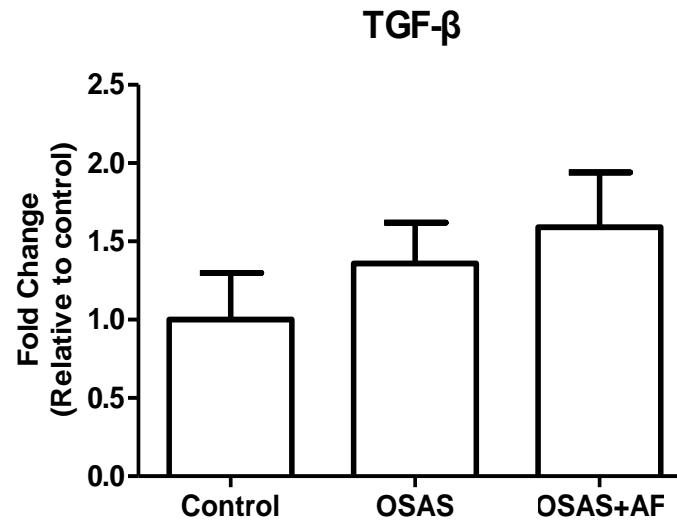
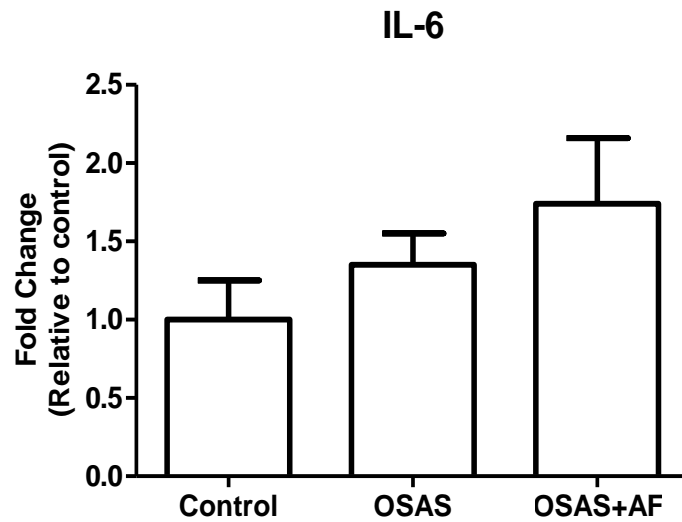
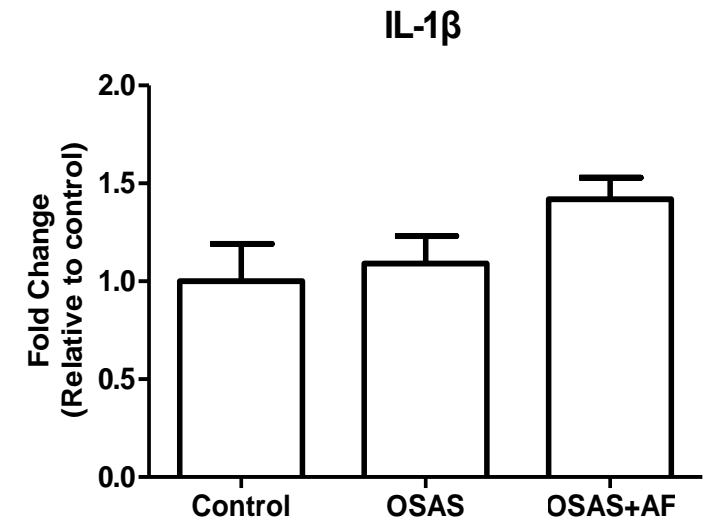
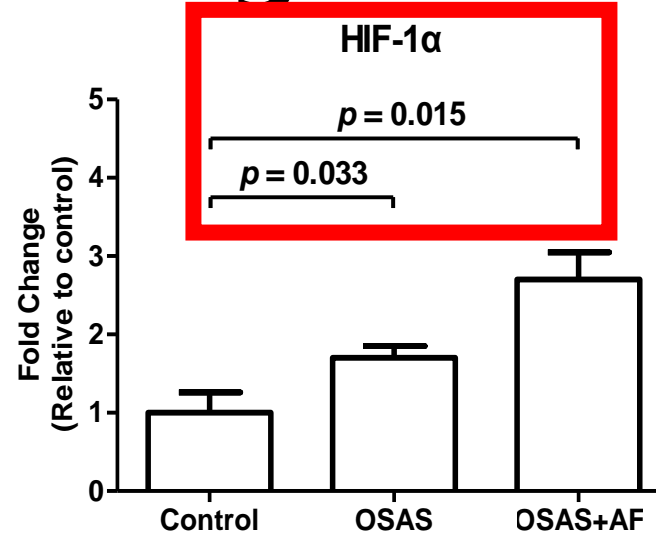
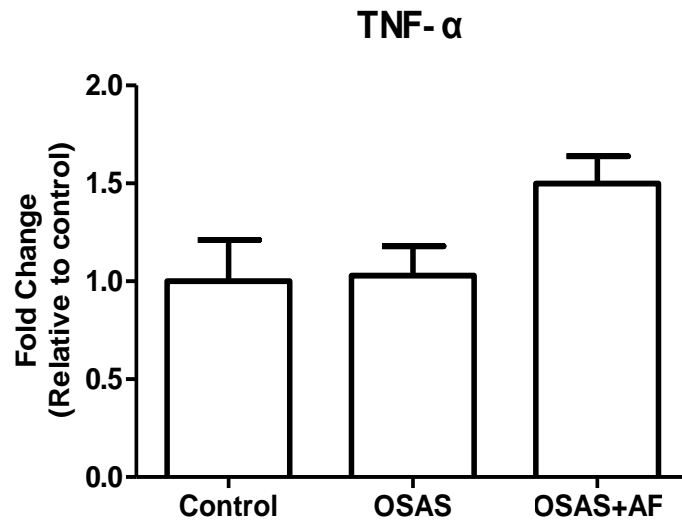


GJA1, statistical significance



Figure 4

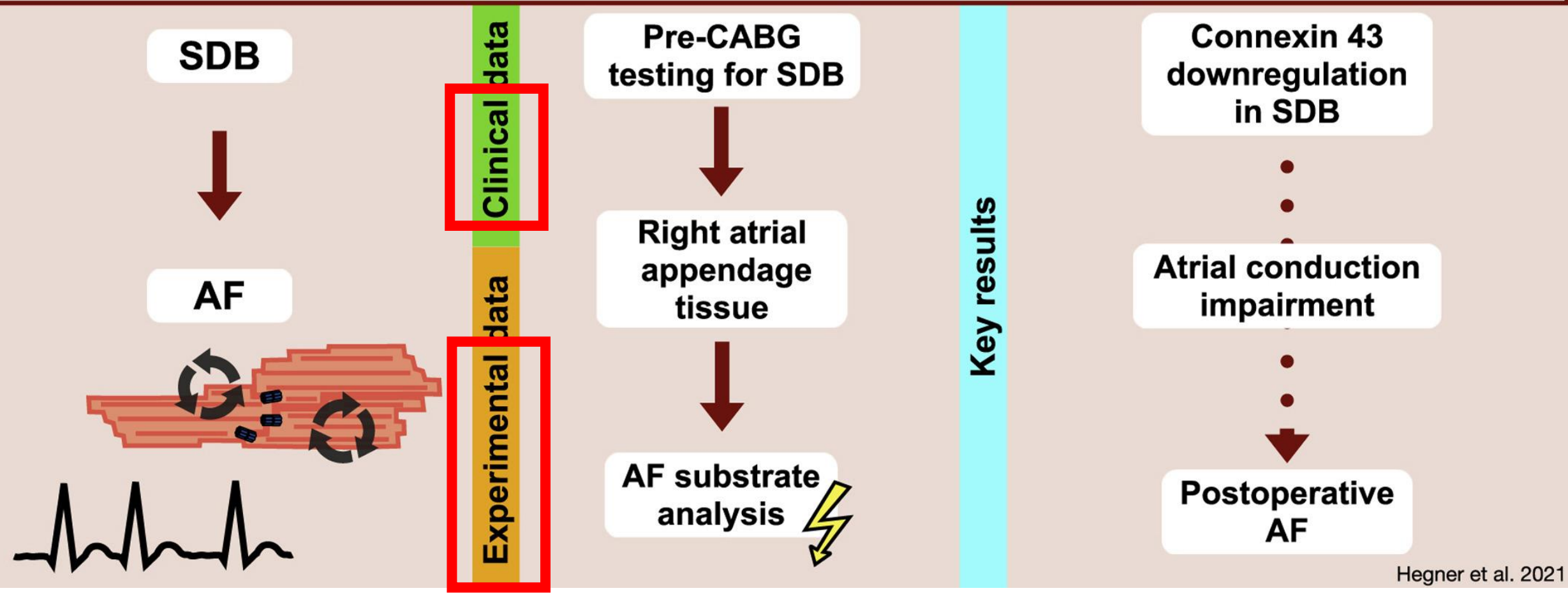
Female



HIF-1 α , higher expression, but no statistical significance



Sleep-disordered breathing is independently associated with reduced atrial **connexin 43 expression**



Heart Rhythm Volume 18, Issue 12, December 2021, Pages 2187-2194



Sex differences in the expression of cardiac remodeling and inflammatory cytokines in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and atrial fibrillation

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Conclusions

- For patients diagnosed with OSA, there are differences in **cardiac remodeling** in terms of different sexes.
- The expression of **GJA1** may offer a plausible mechanism for AF development in **male** patients.
- Further in vivo studies on the **mechanisms of AF development** in different sexes may be carried out.

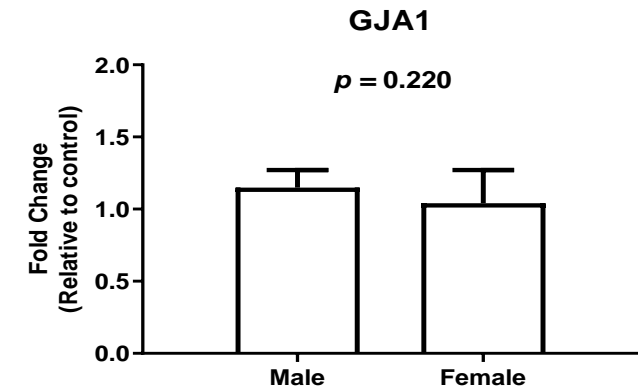
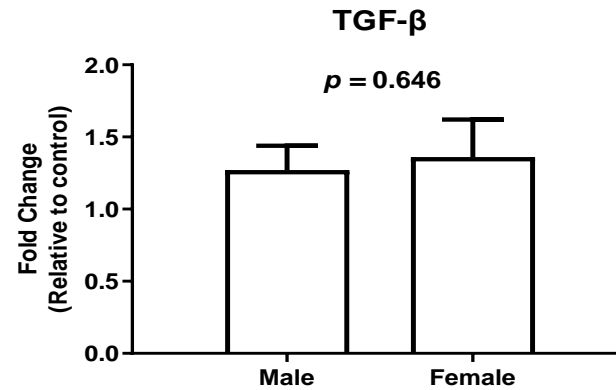
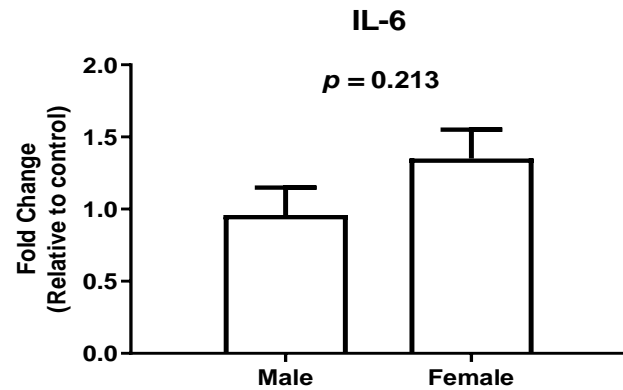
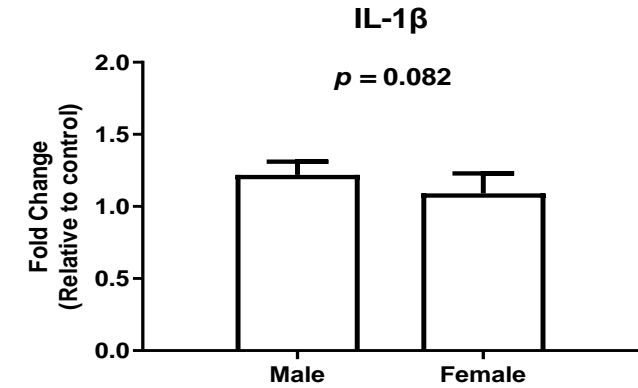
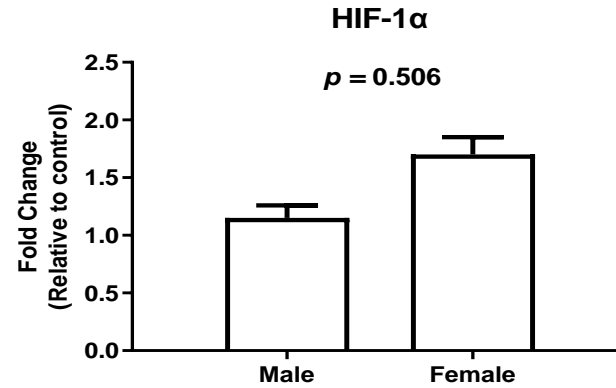
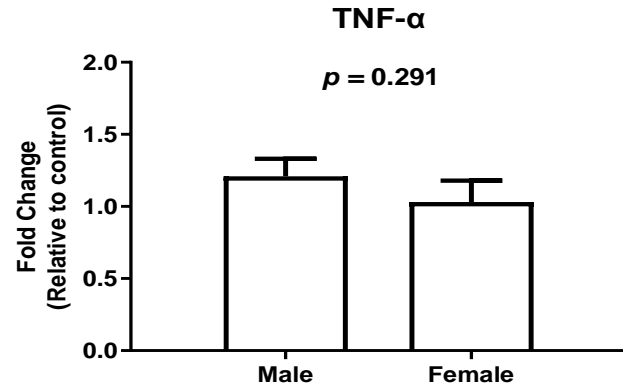


Q & A session





Discussion

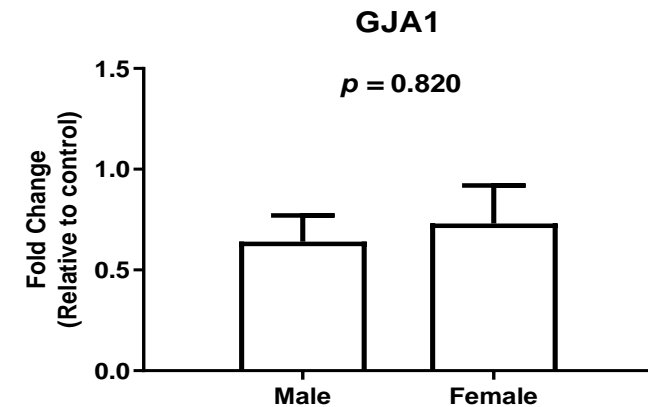
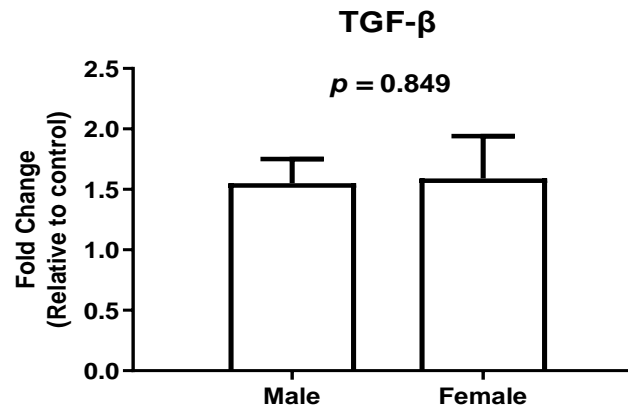
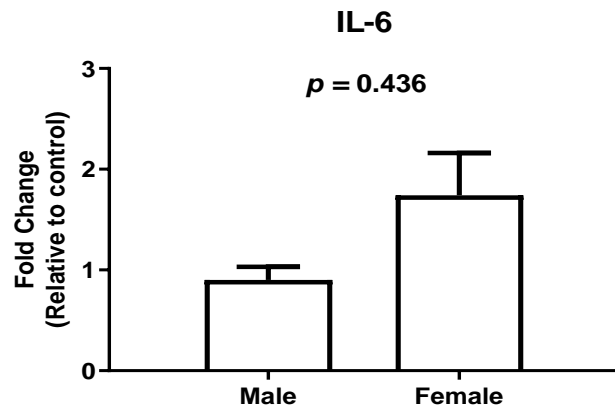
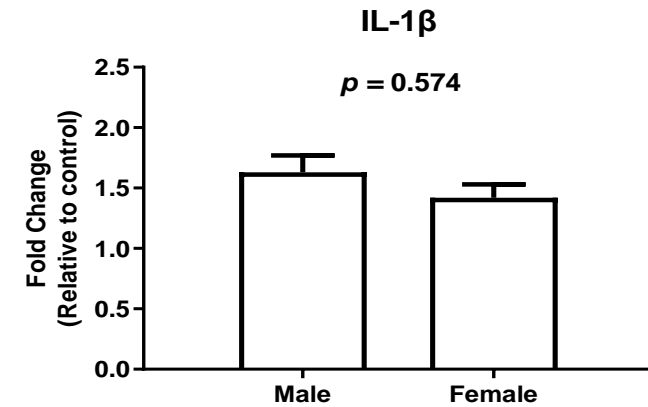
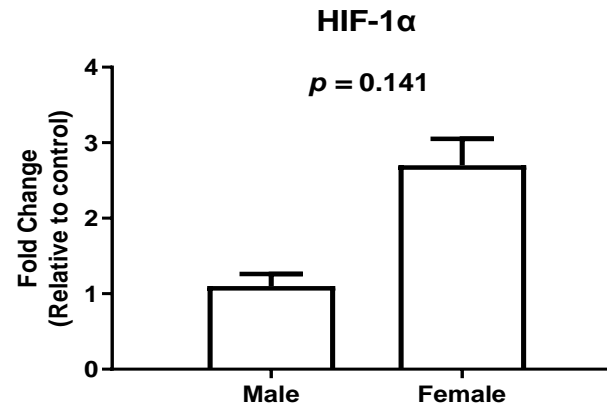
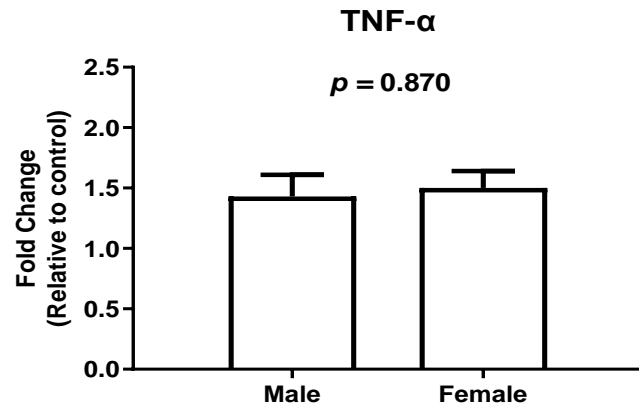


- OSA (+), male vs. female
- No statistical significance



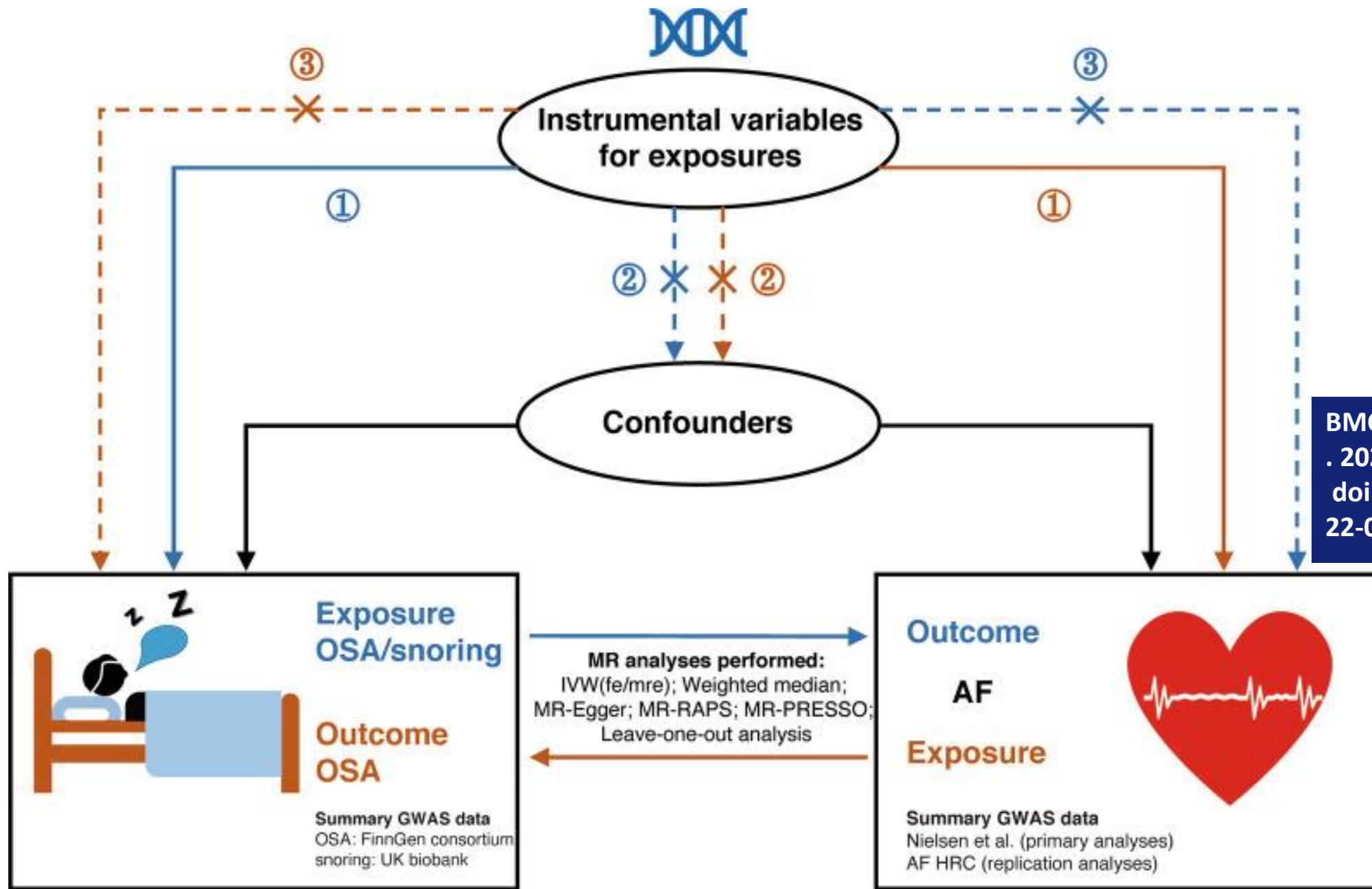
- ♂ : 19 OSA + AF, 78 OSA only
- ♀ : 4 OSA + AF, 25 OSA only

Discussion



- OSA (+), AF (+) , male vs. female
- No statistical significance





BMC Med Genomics
 . 2022 Feb 16;15(1):28.
 doi: 10.1186/s12920-022-01180-5



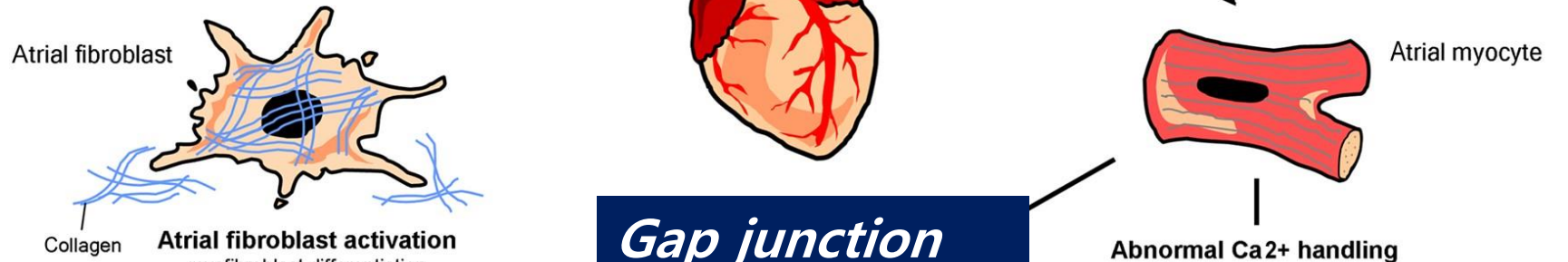


Inflammatory cytokines

ATRIAL MYOCARDIUM

STRUCTURAL
ATRIAL REMODELING

ELECTRICAL
ATRIAL REMODELING



*Gap junction
dysfunction
connexin 40/43*

ATRIAL FIBROSIS

DADs

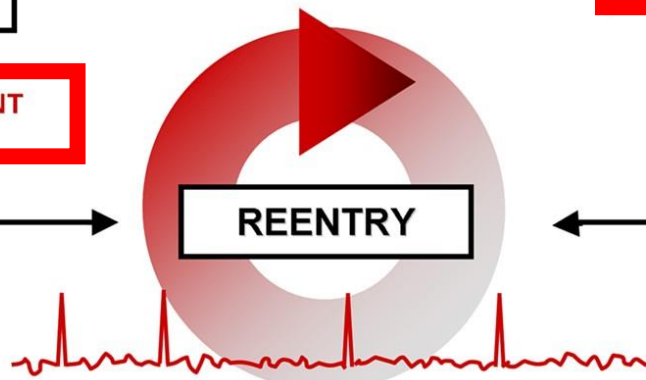
Slow and heterogenous
atrial conduction

Increased ectopic activity

VULNERABLE REENTRANT
SUBSTRATE

TRIGGER

REENTRY



ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

Eur Heart J,
Volume 38, Issue
22, 7 June 2017,
Pages 1717–1727

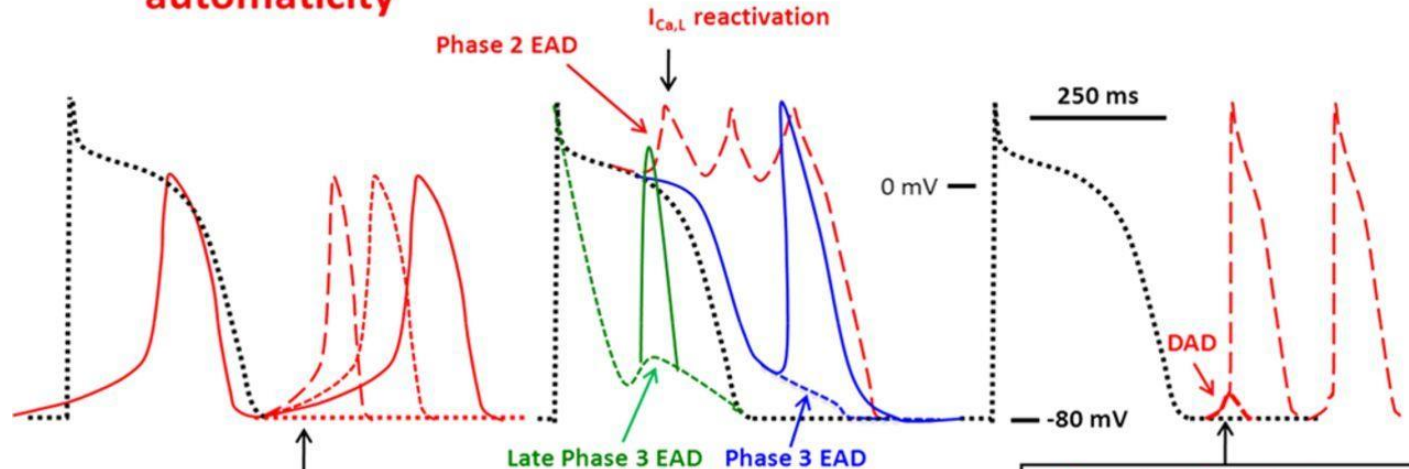
KHRS 2023

Adrenergic and Cholinergic Contributions to AF Mechanisms

A. Enhanced automaticity

B. EADs

C. DADs



Diastolic depolarization

Decreased I_{K1}
Enhanced I_f

APD prolongation

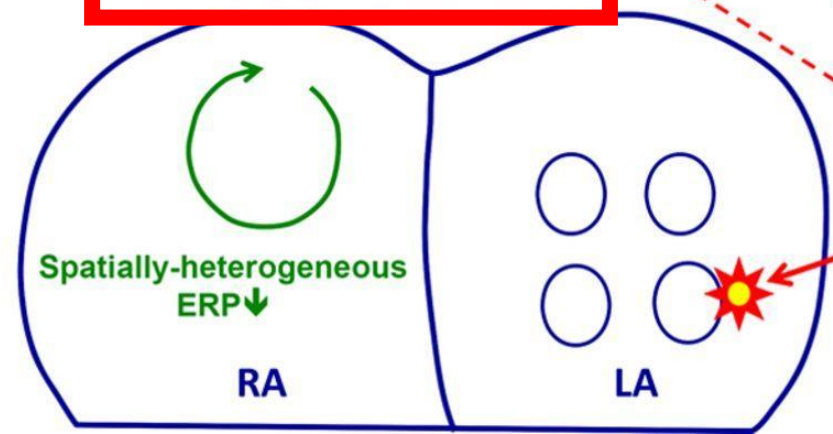
Enhanced I_{CaL}

APD shortening, CaT increased

Enhanced Ca^{2+} transient, I_{KACH}



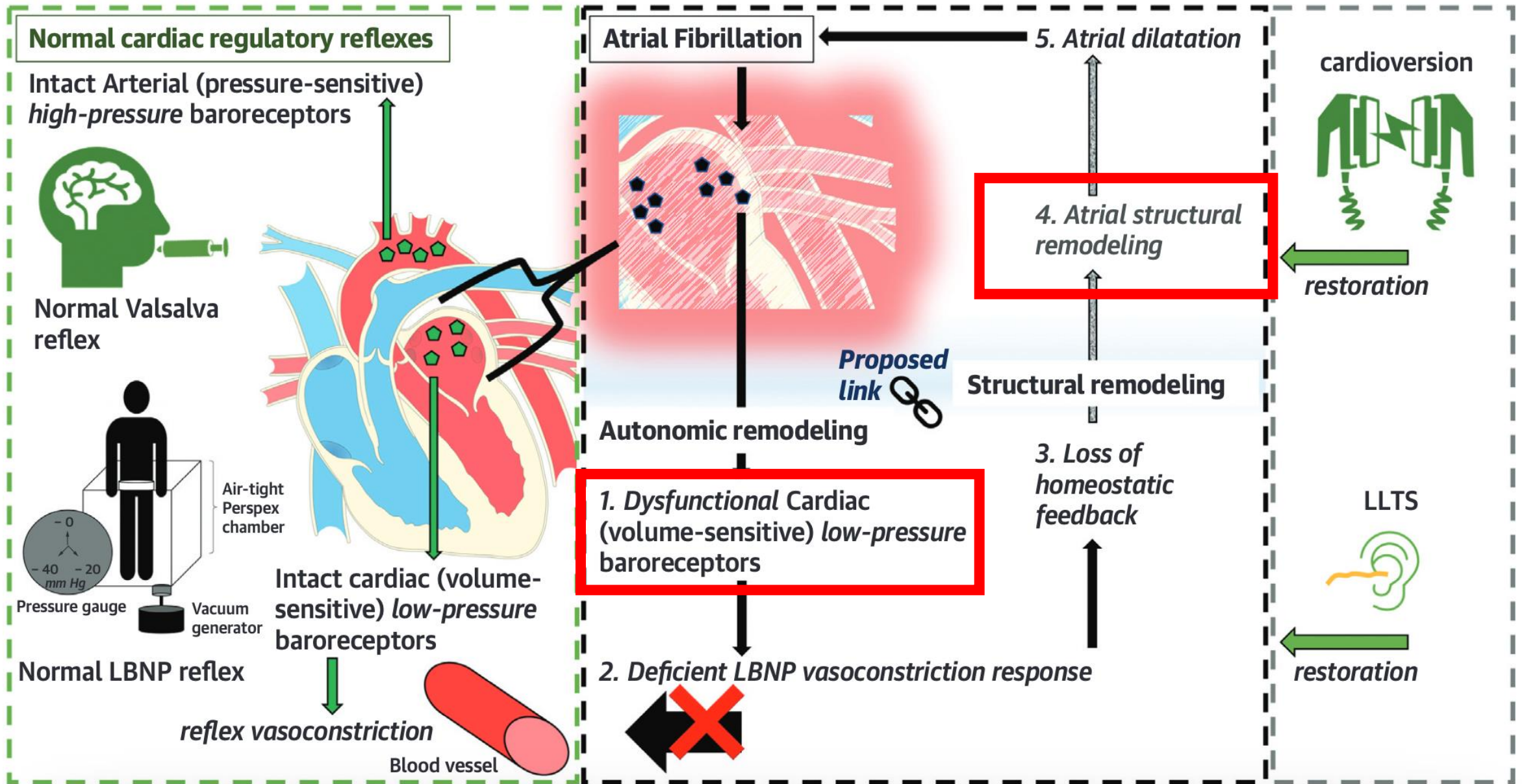
D. Cholinergic Contribution to Reentrant Substrate



Ectopic Activity

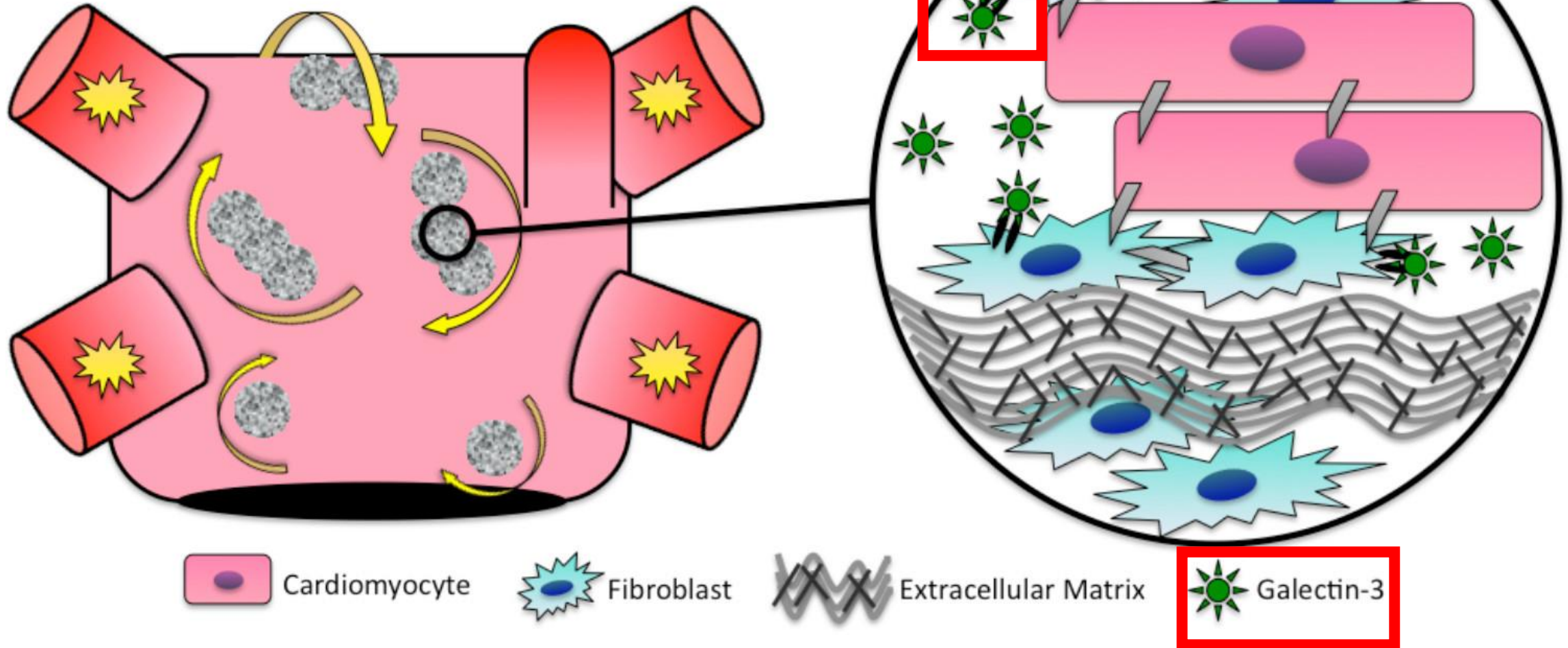
Circulation Research. Role of the Autonomic Nervous System in Atrial Fibrillation, Volume: 114, Issue: 9, Pages: 1500-1515

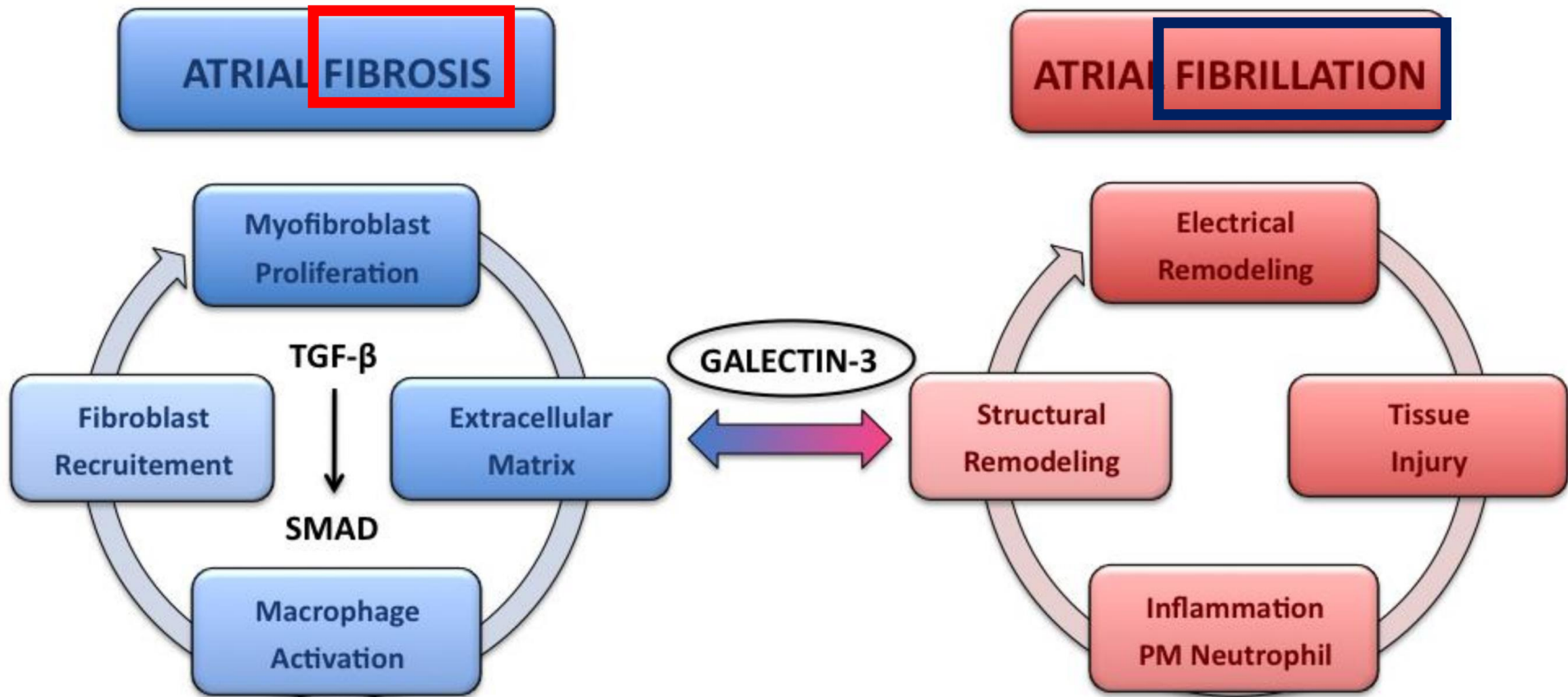




LEFT ATRIUM

Electrical and Structural Remodeling





Atrial Fibrillation

- Valvular heart disease
- Alcohol use
- Pre-hypertension
- Increased pulse pressure
- Obstructive sleep apnea
- Physical activity
- Familial and genetic
- HCM
- CKD
- Inflammation
- Tobacco use

- Older Age
- Obesity
- Male
- HTN
- Genetics ?
- Heart failure
- Tobacco use

Sleep Apnea

- Genetics
- CAD
- Atrial fibrillation
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Craniofacial and upper airway abnormalities
- Nasal congestion
- Menopausal and postmenopausal women
- Chronic lung disease
- Hypothyroidism
- Increased neck circumference



