Raised concentrations of macrophage colony stimulating factor in severe unstable angina beyond the acute phase are strongly predictive of long term outcome

L S Rallidis, M G Zolindaki, P C Pentzeridis, K P Poulopoulos, A H Velissaridou, T S Apostolou

Objective: To evaluate the long term prognostic value of macrophage colony stimulating factor (MCSF), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and tumour necrosis factor α (TNFα) measured in serum six weeks after the occurrence of unstable angina.

Subjects: 119 consecutive patients, mean (SD) age 58 (10) years, with severe unstable angina (Braunwald class IIIb); controls were 96 subjects of similar age and sex distribution.

Design: MCSF, IL-6, and TNFα were measured on admission, at discharge, and six weeks later, and the patients were followed for two years. Clinical end points were: cardiac death, readmission for acute coronary syndromes, and revascularisation.

Setting: District general hospital.

Results: 113 patients completed follow up, during which two died of non-cardiac causes. Of the remaining 111 patients, 39 (35.1%) had a cardiac event (two deaths, 15 revascularisations, and 22 readmissions for acute coronary syndromes). MCSF and IL-6 concentrations at six weeks were higher in patients with cardiac events than in those without (424 ± 306 pg/ml, p = 0.0008, and 6.6 ± 4.5 pg/ml, p = 0.01, respectively). Logistic regression analysis showed that MCSF concentrations were the only independent predictors of future events, with an adjusted odds ratio for events of 4.1 (95% confidence interval 1.1 to 14.8; p = 0.03). The two year survival free of cardiac events was significantly lower in patients with MCSF concentrations in the highest tertile (values > 468 pg/ml) than in those with values < 468 pg/ml.

Conclusions: Increased MCSF concentrations beyond the acute phase are strongly predictive of long term outcome in patients with severe unstable angina.
Laboratory methods
M-CSF was assayed by a quantitative sandwich immunoassay technique (R&D Systems Europe, Abingdon, UK) with a range from 31.2–2000 pg/ml. IL-6 and TNFα were assayed by quantitative high sensitivity sandwich immunoassay techniques (R&D Systems) with ranges from 0.156–10.0 pg/ml and from 0.5–32.0 pg/ml, respectively. The intra-assay and interassay coefficient of variation was < 5% for M-CSF measurements, < 11% for TNFα, and < 10% for IL-6. All measurements were done in duplicate.

Statistical analysis
The data on M-CSF, IL-6, and TNFα, which were not normally distributed, are expressed as medians. Differences between and within groups were analysed by the Wilcoxon signed rank test or the Mann-Whitney U test as appropriate. For repeated measurements, comparisons between groups were carried out with Freedman analysis of variance (ANOVA); for a probability value of p < 0.05, pairwise comparisons were done with the Wilcoxon test using Bonferroni’s correction. Discontinuous variables were tested by a contingency χ2 test. Spearman’s rank correlation test was used to assess relations between variables. In order to evaluate the independent contribution of M-CSF, IL-6, and TNFα to the risk of events during follow up, logistic regression analysis was used, with age, sex, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus as possible confounding factors. In this model, logarithmic transformation was made on M-CSF, IL-6, and TNFα concentrations. Event-free survival was analysed by the Kaplan-Meier method, and the log-rank test was used for comparison between curves. A probability value of p < 0.05 was considered significant. The STATISTICA 2002 version 6 statistical package was used (StatSoft, Tulsa, Oklahoma).

RESULTS
Baseline characteristics of the patients studied are summarised in table 1. Patients with cardiac events during follow up were older than those without events. In addition, patients with events were more often hypertensive and diabetic, but these differences did not reach significance. The two subgroups did not differ with respect to the reported use of aspirin (87.2% vs 90.3%, p = 0.8), β blockers (74.4% vs 73.6%, p = 0.9), angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (30.8% vs 27.8%, p = 0.9), or statins (38.5% vs 34.7%, p = 0.8) at the end of the study.

Cardiac events
During their hospital admission, 23 patients underwent revascularisation (22 PCI and one CABG). Within six weeks of discharge, 11 patients were revascularised electively (six PCI and five CABG). Of the 111 patients who completed the two year follow up, 39 (35.1%) had a cardiac event: two died, 15 had a revascularisation procedure (six CABG and nine PCI) because of clinical deterioration, and 22 were readmitted for acute coronary syndromes, of whom eight had myocardial infarction.

Changes of cytokine values over time and comparison with the control group
M-CSF (median, 25th to 75th centile) showed a significant increase at discharge (446 pg/ml, 310 to 686) compared with admission values (373 pg/ml, 288 to 603) but there was a decline at six weeks (331 pg/ml, 250 to 464) (fig 1A).

IL-6 showed the highest values on admission (6.5 pg/ml, 3.0 to 11.4) (fig 1B); there was a decrease at discharge (5.2 pg/ml, 2.9 to 10.0) and a further decline at six weeks (5 pg/ml, 2.7 to 8.7).

TNFα showed a significant increase at discharge (4.9 pg/ml, 3.4 to 6.6) compared with admission values (4 pg/ml, 2.8 to 5.6) but declined at six weeks (4 pg/ml, 3.0 to 5.5) (fig 1C).

Cytokine values (pg/ml) at six weeks were significantly higher than in the control group—M-CSF: 331 (250 to 464) vs 302 (234 to 378), p = 0.003; IL-6: 5.0 (2.7 to 8.7) vs 2.4 (1.4 to 3.6), p = 0.0001; and TNFα: 4.0 (3.0 to 5.5) vs 3.8 (3.2 to 4.6), p = 0.03.

Long term prognostic value of cytokines
There was a trend for higher cytokine values on admission or at discharge in patients with cardiac events than in those without events, but the difference did not reach significance (table 2). However, M-CSF and IL-6 concentrations at six weeks were higher in patients with cardiac events during the two year follow up, and the difference was significant. Logistic regression analysis (dependent variable: cardiac events; independent variables: age, sex, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, M-CSF, IL-6, and TNFα) showed that M-CSF values were the only independent predictors of future events, with an adjusted odds ratio for events of 4.1 (95% CI 1.1 to 14.8; p = 0.03) (table 3). M-CSF values at six weeks were related to IL-6 (r = 0.45, p = 0.0001) and TNFα concentrations (r = 0.21, p = 0.03). To elucidate whether this correlation could have contributed to the failure of IL-6 or TNFα concentrations to enter the regression model we repeated the analysis after removing IL-6 and TNFα. M-CSF remained an independent predictor of events, while IL-6 and TNFα were not independently associated with the risk of future events even after exclusion of M-CSF from the model. Finally, admission values of M-CSF were related to admission

Table 1 Clinical characteristics and lipid profile of patients with unstable angina in relation to the development of cardiac events during the two year follow up

| Variable          | Cardiac event (n = 39) | No cardiac event (n = 72) | p Value |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Age (years)       | 61.9 (9.1)             | 57 (10.5)                 | 0.01    |
| Sex (male/female) | 29/10                  | 59/13                     | 0.8     |
| Body mass index (kg/m²) | 28.6 (4.7)         | 27.7 (3.6)                | 0.3     |
| Hypertension      | 21/39 (53.8%)          | 27/72 (37.5%)             | 0.14    |
| Diabetes mellitus | 12/39 (38.5%)          | 17/72 (23.6%)             | 0.13    |
| Family history of CAD | 8/39 (20.5%)      | 13/72 (18%)               | 0.95    |
| Current smokers*  | 21/39 (53.8%)          | 41/72 (56.9%)             | 0.9     |
| Lipids†           |                        |                           |         |
| Total cholesterol (mmol/l) | 5.51 (0.98)    | 5.55 (0.78)               | 0.8     |
| Triglycerides (mmol/l)    | 1.73 (0.69)      | 1.57 (0.63)               | 0.3     |
| HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)  | 0.96 (0.23)      | 1.01 (0.23)               | 0.3     |
| LDL cholesterol (mmol/l)  | 3.7 (0.84)       | 3.82 (0.72)               | 0.4     |

Values are mean (SD) or n (%).
*Smokers until admission for unstable angina.
†Lipids were measured six weeks after discharge.
CAD, coronary artery disease; HDL, high density lipoprotein; LDL, low density lipoprotein. 
values of IL-6 ($r = 0.55, p = 0.0001$) and TNF-$\alpha$ ($r = 0.41, p = 0.0001$), and discharge MCSF values were related to IL-6 ($r = 0.37, p = 0.0002$) and TNF-$\alpha$ at discharge ($r = 0.50, p = 0.0001$).

The two year survival free from readmission, revascularisation, and cardiac death was significantly shorter in patients with MCSF values in the highest tertile ($\geq 468$ pg/ml) than in patients with values $< 468$ pg/ml (fig 2).

**DISCUSSION**

Our study indicates that MCSF concentrations determined six weeks after discharge in patients with severe unstable angina were strong predictors of cardiac events during a two year follow up. In contrast, admission or discharge cytokine values were not predictive of long term outcome.

**Rationale for late cytokine measurements**

We propose that cytokine determination beyond the acute phase of a coronary event may have a greater long term prognostic value than measurements made during the hospital phase. This is a novel concept. Only one recent study in patients with acute myocardial infarction has shown that measurement of an inflammatory mediator (C reactive protein) shortly after myocardial infarction was not predictive of long term cardiac events. It was suggested that for chronic cardiovascular risk assessment, measurements should be delayed at least one month beyond the hospital phase of the acute infarct.

The delayed measurement of cytokines in assessing the long term predictive value has two potential advantages. The first is that we overcome the “problem” that is posed on prognosis by the easy access to revascularisation, either during the hospital admission (urgently) or early after discharge (electively). This early invasive treatment in unstable angina may change the natural history of coronary artery disease and therefore attenuate the long term prognostic value of an inflammatory marker measured during the acute phase. A similar issue was raised previously by Toss and colleagues who, commenting on the lack of an association of fibrinogen values with the risk of death or myocardial infarction during a 42 day follow up in a subgroup of patients with unstable angina in the TIMI (thrombolysis in myocardial infarction) IIIB trial, suggested that early coronary angioplasty could have modified the natural course of the disease. The second advantage is that six weeks after the coronary event the excess inflammatory response caused by the event has decreased to the new steady state level or “normalised”, and inflammatory markers may then reflect the underlying chronic inflammatory process and be better indicators of the severity of the disease. Thus a persistent elevation of cytokines beyond the acute phase suggests prolonged inflammation and could represent a subclinical hallmark of recurrent instability.

It is not clear when the inflammatory response is “normalised” after an acute coronary event. Ueda and colleagues showed that elevation of inflammatory markers caused by acute myocardial infarction is normalised within four weeks after onset. However, Mulvihill and colleagues suggested that the inflammation is sustained for up to six months after the presentation of unstable angina. In that study the inflammatory response was assessed by measuring the concentrations of soluble forms of cellular adhesion molecules. However, there were no follow up data to explore whether this prolonged inflammation was related to prognosis.

**Macrophage colony stimulating factor and long term prognosis**

MCSF is a haematopoietic growth factor released by the injured endothelium, and its primary function is the regulation of proliferation, differentiation, and maturation of monocytes and macrophages. Macrophage involvement in cardiac events includes various mechanisms such as thrombus organisation, smooth muscle cell migration and proliferation, and secretion of proteolytic enzymes. It has
Very little information is available on the long term course of peaking of MCSF as we did not obtain serial measurements during the hospital admission. Finally, the use of drugs that could have affected the long term prognosis in these patients was similar in the two subgroups. There was no difference in the use of aspirin, β blockers, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, and statins during (data not reported) or at the end of the follow up period between patients with and without cardiac events.

**IL-6, TNFα, and long term prognosis**

IL-6 is a pleiotropic cytokine produced in the liver which induces the synthesis of acute phase proteins such as C reactive protein and fibrinogen. It has both inflammatory and procoagulant properties. Higher concentrations have been found in unstable angina, and it has been reported to predict short term prognosis. In our study IL-6 concentrations at six weeks were also higher in patients with cardiac events than in those without events. However, IL-6 could not independently predict events—even after exclusion of MCSF from the regression model, IL-6 was not an independent predictor of events.

We found a strong positive association between MCSF and IL-6 values on admission, at discharge, and at follow up. Although the precise trigger of the inflammatory cascade in an acute coronary event is unknown, it is tempting to speculate that oxidised low density lipoprotein (LDL) is the

| Cardiac event (n = 39) | No cardiac event (n = 72) | p Value |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| On admission          |                          |         |
| MCSF (pg/ml)          | 461 (309 to 603)         | 372 (281 to 601) | 0.15 |
| IL-6 (pg/ml)          | 7.1 (4.4 to 11.8)        | 4.8 (2.8 to 10.7) | 0.12 |
| TNFα (pg/ml)          | 4.7 (3.5 to 5.8)         | 3.7 (2.8 to 5.1) | 0.10 |
| At discharge          |                          |         |
| MCSF (pg/ml)          | 521 (338 to 703)         | 417 (303 to 574) | 0.06 |
| IL-6 (pg/ml)          | 6 (3.0 to 9.6)           | 4.7 (2.95 to 10.25) | 0.80 |
| TNFα (pg/ml)          | 5.1 (3.6 to 7.0)         | 4.6 (3.3 to 6.3) | 0.23 |
| At six weeks          |                          |         |
| MCSF (pg/ml)          | 424 (315 to 578)         | 306 (233 to 396) | 0.0008 |
| IL-6 (pg/ml)          | 6.6 (3.5 to 11.2)        | 4.5 (2.3 to 7.4) | 0.01 |
| TNFα (pg/ml)          | 4.6 (3.3 to 6.1)         | 4.3 (3.2 to 5.7) | 0.38 |

Values are median [25th to 75th centile].
common inducer of MCSF and IL-6 production. This assumption is based on experimental work which has shown that oxidised LDL stimulates the production of MCSF and IL-6 from endothelial and liver cells, respectively.\(^2\)\(^6\)\(^-\)\(^7\)

TNF\(\alpha\) is a cytokine with a wide range of proinflammatory activities.\(^2\)\(^6\) Plasma TNF\(\alpha\) concentration is associated with early atherosclerosis and correlates with metabolic and cellular perturbations that are considered important for vascular events.\(^2\)\(^6\) In addition, persistently increased concentrations of TNF\(\alpha\) among patients who sustained a myocardial infarct were predictive of recurrent coronary events.\(^2\)\(^6\) In our study we failed to show an association between TNF\(\alpha\) concentrations and long term prognosis.

**Study limitations**

The major limitation of the study is the relatively small size of the cohort. Thus the study may not have been adequately powered to demonstrate a prognostic effect of admission and discharge MCSF values. The same may be true for IL-6 and TNF\(\alpha\) concentrations. Larger studies are necessary to investigate whether the prognostic value of MCSF is independent of or additive to that of C reactive protein, a reliable, low cost, and extensively studied inflammatory marker. Finally, our study does not answer the question of what is the best time to measure MCSF concentrations for long term prognosis. We chose six weeks after the acute episode on the basis that it takes a few weeks before the inflammatory markers fall to a new steady state level. However, this choice is to an extent arbitrary, and serial measurements of MCSF concentrations for a period of 2–6 months after discharge could help determine the appropriate time more precisely.

**Conclusions**

Our study suggests that increased MCSF concentrations six weeks after the acute phase can predict a worse long term prognosis in patients with severe unstable angina. It is possible that MCSF plays an important role in the progression and destabilisation of atherosclerotic lesions. In addition, our findings support the hypothesis that inflammatory markers determined beyond the acute phase are better predictors of future cardiac events in acute coronary syndromes than markers determined during the acute phase.

**Authors’ affiliations**

L S Rallidis, P C Pentzaridou, K P Pouloupolus, T S Apostolou, Department of Cardiology, General Hospital of Nikaia, Piraeus, Greece

M G Zolindaki, A H Velissaridou, Biochemistry Laboratory, General Hospital of Nikaia

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