Short- and long-term prognostic value of hyponatremia in patients with acute coronary syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Qiang-Qiang Ma¹, Xiu-De Fan², Tao Li¹, Yuan-Yuan Hao¹, Feng Ma¹*

¹ Department of Cardiology, Xi’an Central Hospital, Xi’an, Shaanxi Province, China, ² Department of Infectious Diseases, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiao Tong University, Xi’an, Shaanxi Province, China

* masam@163.com

Abstract

Hyponatremia is relevant to heart failure, liver cirrhosis and stroke, but the prognostic value of serum sodium levels in patients with acute coronary syndrome are still unclear. So we did a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the prognostic value of hyponatremia on adverse events in patients after ACS. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase and Cochrane Library to find literatures which studied the prognostic value of hyponatremia in patients with ACS. Our main endpoints were the all-cause mortality and heart failure in the short- and long-term. Of 369 identified studies, 20 studies were included in our analysis. Compared with the normal natrium, hyponatremia was significantly associated with the increased risks of all-cause mortality within 30 days (RR: 2.18; 95%CI: 1.96–2.42) and during the follow-ups (HR: 1.74; 95%CI: 1.56–1.942). For the second endpoint of short- and long-term heart failure, the pooled effect sizes in hyponatremia patients were 1.72(95%CI: 1.38–2.14) and 1.69(95%CI: 1.12–2.55) respectively. In conclusion, hyponatremia has a significant prognostic value for short- and long-term adverse event in patients after ACS, the dynamic monitoring of serum sodium levels may could help physicians to identify high risk ACS patients and to stratify risk for optimal management.

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), especially acute coronary syndromes (ACS), is common in the general population, affecting the majority of adults past the age of 60 years. In 2012 and 2013, CVD was estimated to result in 17.3 million deaths worldwide on an annual basis [1–3]. Unstable angina (UA), acute non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), and acute ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) are the three presentations of ACS. Hyponatremia, defined as a serum sodium concentration ([Na⁺]) <135 mmol/L, is the commonest electrolyte disorder encountered in clinical practice. Previous studies had found that hyponatremia is closely related to the prognosis of heart failure [4, 5], stroke [6, 7], liver cirrhosis [8] and chronic kidney disease (CKD) [9, 10]. The underlying mechanism may be relevant to the
release of vasopressin, activation of the renin-angiotensin system and catecholamine production [11, 12]. Furthermore, previously conducted studies had reported the prevalence of hyponatremia in patients with myocardial infarction ranges from 12.5%–23.2% [13], and some correlations had found in hyponatremia and the prognosis of myocardial infarction [13–32]. However, those individual studies have yielded inconsistent findings, possibly caused by limitations associated with individual studies. To shed light on the relationship between hyponatremia and the adverse outcomes of acute coronary syndrome and to more precisely evaluate the prognostic value of hyponatremia in patients with acute coronary syndrome, we performed a meta-analysis of published studies.

Methods

Data sources
The methods of this systematic review and meta-analysis were performed in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement and it was registered at International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (number CRD42016032836) [33]. A comprehensive literature search was performed up to October 1, 2017, without restriction to regions, publication types or languages. The primary sources were the electronic databases of PubMed, Embase and Cochrane Library, using various combinations of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and non-MeSH terms: "Hyponatremia" combined with "Myocardial Infarction", "Myocardial Infarct", "Acute Coronary Syndromes", "Cardiovascular Stroke" and "Heart Attacks". The full electronic search strategy for PubMed was that ("Hyponatremia"[Mesh] OR (Hyponatremias)) AND ("Myocardial Infarction"[Mesh] OR (Infarction, Myocardial) OR (Infarctions, Myocardial) OR (Myocardial Infarctions) OR (Cardiovascular Stroke) OR (Cardiovascular Strokes) OR (Stroke, Cardiovascular) OR (Strokes, Cardiovascular) OR (Heart Attack) OR (Heart Attacks) OR (Myocardial Infarct) OR (Infarct, Myocardial) OR (Infarcts, Myocardial) OR (Myocardial, Infarcts) OR (Acute Coronary Syndromes) OR (Coronary Syndrome, Acute) OR (Coronary Syndromes, Acute) OR (Syndrome, Acute Coronary) OR (Syndromes, Acute Coronary))). The reference lists of all selected publications were checked to retrieve relevant publications that were not identified in the computerized search. The main search was completed independently by investigators. Any discrepancy was solved by consultation of an investigator, not involved in the initial procedure.

Study selection and data extraction
Studies were included if they met the following criteria: (1) used a well-defined cohort design; (2) clearly stated hyponatremia as a major exposure in patients with ACS; (3) presented hazard ratio (HR) or relative risk (RR) for main outcomes with a 95% confidence interval (CI) or reported sufficient data to calculate these parameters. Exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Patients with known heart failure, cirrhosis, pseudo-hyponatremia, hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency, malignancy, recent surgery within 1 month and those dying or discharged within 48 h; (2) Case reports, case series, review articles and abstracts; (3) insufficient information concerning evaluation rates.

One investigator abstracted data from all included studies into a standardized evidence table. The following information and data were extracted: name of the first author, publication year, study design, sample size, study population, duration of follow-up, country, main outcomes and HR or RR with 95% CI. The main outcomes included in-hospital mortality and all-cause mortality within 30 days (short-term mortality), all-cause mortality during follow-ups, in-hospital heart failure and readmission for heart failure during follow-ups. For studies with insufficient information, the investigator contacted the primary authors, when possible, to
acquire and verify the data. A second investigator checked these data for accuracy. Disagreements were resolved by discussion or consensus with a third investigator.

**Statistical analysis and quality assessment**

We used the relative risks (RRs) with 95% CIs to evaluate the prognostic value of hyponatremia in ACS during the short-term, for analyzing the association between hyponatremia and the long-term adverse events, HRs with 95% CIs were assessed. When the prognosis was presented only as the Kaplan-Meier curves in some studies, the Engauge Digitizer V4.1 was used to obtain the survival data, and Tierney’s method to calculate the HRs and 95%CIs\[34\]. Statistical heterogeneity among studies will be evaluated with Q and I-squared statistics [35, 36]. Sensitivity analysis will be performed to evaluate the stability of the results. If there was heterogeneity between the studies, summary HR or RR estimates and 95% CIs will be calculated using the method of DerSimonian and Laird by a random-effects model. A fixed effects model will be used for the statistical pooling of the data in the case of no heterogeneity among the studies. An estimation of potential publication bias will be executed by the funnel plot. If the funnel plot is asymmetrical, we will assess the data using Egger’s linear regression test[37]. All statistical tests will be performed with the STATA12.0 software. All statistical tests are two sided, $P<0.05$ is considered statistically significant.

Individual study quality will be judged using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale(NOS)[38], which consists of three quality parameters: selection (0–4 points), comparability (0–2 points), and outcome assessment (0–3 points). The scores range from 0 to 9, with scores 0–4 indicating low quality and scores 5–9 indicating high quality. Two investigators independently performed this quality assessments.

**Results**

**Literature search and study characteristics**

Overall, the systematic search of the databases revealed 369 publications for possible inclusion. Following the removal of duplicates, the remaining titles and abstracts were reviewed and irrelevant publications were excluded, mainly because they were reviews, cross sectional studies, case reports, conducted among children and did coronary artery bypass grafting(CABG) surgery. And then 30 publications left were reviewed in their entirety. Of those, 10 were excluded after more detailed inspection of full texts. We finally identified 20 publications\[13–32\], including 34,782 patients, which met inclusion criteria. No additional articles were added from manual review of the references. The flow chart of literature search and detailed exclusion reasons were shown in Fig 1 which based upon the PRISMA flow diagram for systematic review[39].

Baseline characteristics of 20 studies\[13–32\] included are listed in Table 1. 8 of those are prospective cohort studies\[13, 14,18,21,23,24,26,32\], others are retrospective cohort studies. The studies were conducted in the following countries: the United States, Israel, China, Indian, Korea, Poland, Czech, Denmark, Japan, Turkey, Italy and Germany. All the studies enrolled both men and women, the age ranged from 25 to 93. The median follow-up time varied from 30days to 18 years. Of 20 studies, 10 studies enrolled STEMI patients, 8 studies enrolled STEMI and NSTEMI patients, one study enrolled individuals with NSTE-ACS, and one study enrolled myocardial infarction patients with a low LVEF (EF $\leq$35%) but not heart failure. All available studies used a composite reference standard based on the contemporary universal definition to diagnose myocardial infarction [40]. In terms of the main outcomes, 12 studies reported in-hospital mortality or all-cause mortality within 30 days, 4 reported in-hospital heart failure, 10 reported all-cause mortality during follow-ups and 2 reported the readmission
for heart failure during follow-ups. As for study quality assessment, these 20 included studies were of relatively high methodological quality with their Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) scores ranging from 5 to 8.

**Hyponatremia and short-term mortality in ACS**

12 studies \([13,15–18,20,22–26,32]\) were included in the meta-analysis for the association of hyponatremia in acute coronary syndrome patients with the risk of short-term mortality, which included in-hospital mortality and all-cause mortality within 30 days. The relative risks for this association varied from 1.26 to 5.80 among 12 studies. Overall, patients with hyponatremia compared with the normal group experienced a significantly increased risk for short-term mortality (RR: 2.18 [95% CI: 1.96 to 2.42]; \(P < 0.001\)) (Fig 2). Potential evidence of significant heterogeneity was not detected (\(P = 0.337; I^2 = 11.0\%\)). Publication bias was assessed among studies of hyponatremia and short-term mortality risk by using the Begg rank correlation test and Egger linear regression test, which did not suggested the publication bias (Begg, \(P = 0.244\); Egger, \(P = 0.212\); Fig 3).
Subgroup analyses were conducted according to the serum Na⁺ levels (130-134 mmol/L and <130 mmol/L). Of 20 studies, 4 studies [13,16,22,26] reported effect estimates on the serum sodium levels with short-term mortality, the analyses of subgroups were provided in Fig 4. The pooled RRs in relation to 130-134 mmol/L were 1.78 (95% CI: 1.34–2.35; P < 0.001). The incidence of short-term mortality was significantly increased by 364% (RR: 3.64; 95% CI: 2.46–5.40; P < 0.001) in patients with the serum sodium levels <130 mmol/L. The incidence of short-term mortality between two subgroups showed statistical significance (p = 0.003) and the subgroup of sodium levels <130 mmol/L showed higher short-term mortality than 130-134 mmol/L group. The overall pooled RR was 2.26 (95% CI: 1.80–2.83; P < 0.001). All subgroup analyses above did not show potential evidence of heterogeneity (P = 0.859, I² = 0.0%; P = 0.640, I² = 0.0% and P = 0.140, I² = 36.2%) and no evidence of publication bias was detected (Begg, P = 0.063; Egger, P = 0.053).

Table 1. Characteristics of included studies on association between hyponatremia and clinical outcomes.

| Study         | Location          | Study Subject | Sample Size | Follow-up | Outcomes                                      | Study Quality |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Goldberg 2004 | Haifa, Israel     | STEMI         | 1047        | 30 days   | All-cause mortality within 30 days            | 7             |
| Goldberg 2006 | Haifa, Israel     | STEMI without HF | 978       | 31(9–61) months | 1-all-cause mortality during follow-ups 2-readmission for HF during follow-ups | 7             |
| Wang, L.F. 2006 | Harbin, China   | AMI           | 670         | NG        | All-cause mortality within 30 days            | 6             |
| Singla 2007   | Pennsylvania US   | NSTE-ACS      | 1478        | NG        | All-cause mortality within 30 days            | 8             |
| Klopotowski 2009 | Warsaw, Poland  | STEMI         | 1858        | NG        | 1-in-hospital mortality 2-in-hospital heart failure | 8             |
| Aziz, F. 2011 | Jersey City, US   | STEMI&NSTEMI  | 128         | NG        | In-hospital mortality                         | 6             |
| Havranek, S. 2011 | Prague, Czech | STEMI         | 218         | 39 ±21 months | All-cause mortality during follow-ups        | 7             |
| Schou, M. 2011 | Hillerod, Denmark | AMI&EF≤35   | 1731        | 17(16–18) years | 1-all-cause mortality within 30 days 2-all-cause mortality during 1 year | 7             |
| Tada, Y. 2011 | Saitama, Japan    | STEMI         | 140         | 920 days  | 1-in-hospital heart failure 2-readmission for HF during follow-ups 3-all-cause mortality during follow-ups | 8             |
| Tang, Q. 2011 | Beijing, China    | STEMI         | 1620        | NG        | 1-in-hospital mortality 2-in-hospital heart failure | 8             |
| Bozbay, M. 2012 | Kastamonu, Turkey | STEMI         | 366         | NG        | In-hospital mortality                         | 6             |
| Lazzeri, C. 2012 | Florence, Italy  | STEMI         | 1231        | NG        | 1-in-hospital mortality 2-all-cause mortality during follow-ups | 7             |
| Qureshi, W. 2013 | Michigan, US      | STEMI&NSTEMI | 11562       | 5.5±3.3 years | 1-all-cause mortality within 30 days 2-all-cause mortality during follow-ups 3-congestive heart failure-related 30 day rehospitalization. | 7             |
| Harsoor, S. 2014 | Gulbarga, India  | STEMI         | 100         | NG        | 1-in-hospital mortality 2-in-hospital heart failure | 8             |
| Merchant, B. C. 2015 | Worcester, US  | ACS           | 2081        | NG        | All-cause mortality during 1 year             | 7             |
| Burkhardt, K. 2015 | Augsburg, Germany | STEMI&NSTEMI | 3558       | 6(4.0–8.2) years | All-cause mortality during follow-ups        | 8             |
| Plakht, Y. 2015 | Beer-Sheba, Israel | AMI          | 2763        | 8.2 years | All-cause mortality during follow-ups        | 8             |
| Bae, M. H. 2017 | Daegu, Korea      | AMI           | 1290        | 12 months | All-cause mortality during 1 year             | 7             |
| Choi, J.S. 2017 | Gwangju, Korea    | AMI           | 1863        | 3.72 ±1.86 years | All-cause mortality during 3 years        | 7             |
| Devi, K. B. 2017 | Imphal, Indian   | STEMI         | 100         | NG        | In-hospital mortality                         | 5             |

NG, not given; AMI, acute myocardial infarction; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; NSTEMI, non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; NSTE-ACS, non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome; HF, heart failure; EF, ejection fraction.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193857.t001
Fig 2. In-hospital mortality and all-cause mortality within 30 days.
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193857.g002

Fig 3. Funnel plots of studies included in the meta-analysis for short-term mortality.
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193857.g003
Hyponatremia and long-term mortality in ACS

Data from 10 studies [14, 19–21, 24, 27–31] were used to evaluate the effect of hyponatremia on long-term mortality in acute coronary syndrome patients. The pooled HR indicated that there was significant difference between hyponatremia and the normal natrium group on long-term mortality (HR: 1.74; 95%CI: 1.56–1.94; \( P < 0.001 \), Fig 5) with no evidence of publication bias (Begg, \( P = 0.107 \); Egger, \( P = 0.164 \); Fig 6) and no statistically significant heterogeneity (\( P = 0.192 \), \( I^2 = 27.3\% \)).

Hyponatremia and heart failure in ACS

For short-term heart failure in ACS, which defined as patients who had heart failure during the hospital stay or were rehospitalized for heart failure within 30 days of discharge, four studies [17,21,22,25] were enrolled in the meta-analysis. Given the post-MI LV systolic function may affect the independently association between hyponatremia and endpoint outcomes, we extracted the adjusted hazard ration from these documents to calculate the pooled hazard ration. We noted that ACS with hyponatremia was associated with the risk of short-term HF (RR: 1.72; 95%CI: 1.38–2.14; \( P < 0.0001 \); Fig 7), regardless of LVEF. No statistically significant heterogeneity was observed (\( P = 0.217 \), \( I^2 = 32.6\% \)).

In terms of long-term HF in ACS, there only two studies[14,21] reported the adjusted effect estimates and 95%CI, the pooled analysis results indicated that ACS with hyponatremia tended to higher risk of HF during the follow-up(RR:1.69; 95%CI: 1.12–2.55; \( P = 0.012 \); Fig 7). Unimportant heterogeneity was observed (\( P = 0.408, I^2 = 0.0\% \)). Regardless of the starting time of heart failure, the whole pooled RR is 1.71 (95%CI: 1.41–2.07; \( P < 0.0001 \); Fig 7), which suggested that hyponatremia could be a promising predictor for heart failure in ACS.
Fig 5. All-cause mortality during the following-ups.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193857.g005

Fig 6. Funnel plots of studies included in the meta-analysis for long-term mortality.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193857.g006
Subgroup analyses

We did the subgroup analyses to find out the connection between the different occurrence time of hyponatremia in ACS patients and the short- and long-term mortality. The definition of hyponatremia in ACS patients was classified as hyponatremia at admission, hyponatremia within 48–72 hours after admission, and hyponatremia at discharge. The results were shown in Fig 8 and Fig 9.

Patients who were defined hyponatremia at admission and within 48–72 hours after admission both displayed significantly increased risk for short-term mortality (RR:2.17[95%CI: 1.94–2.42];RR:2.28[95%CI:1.53–3.41]) (Fig 8). Potential evidence of significant heterogeneity and publication bias were not detected. Data from 5[19,20,24,27,28], 3[14,21,29], 2[30,31] studies respectively were used to analyze the association of long-term mortality with hyponatremia at admission, within 48–72 hours after admission, and at discharge in ACS patients, the corresponding pooled HRs were 1.68(95%CI:1.48–1.92),1.91 (95%CI:1.49–2.46) and 1.87(95% CI:1.26–2.77) (Fig 9). The risks of long-term mortality between subgroups showed no statistical significance. The results above indicated that hyponatremia occurred at different time during hospital in ACS patients were both associated with adverse clinical endpoint events.

We also conducted subgroup analyses to determine whether the early coronary intervention may affect the independently association between hyponatremia and endpoint outcomes. There were 5[13,22–25] and 6[14,24,27,29–31] studies respectively reported the adjusted effect estimates in terms of short- and long-term mortality in ACS patients with coronary intervention, the corresponding pooled HRs were 2.10(95%CI:1.86–2.36;P<0.001) and 1.63(95% CI:1.42–1.87;P<0.001) (Fig 10).The results indicated that ACS with hyponatremia was an independent prognostic factor of adverse events in either the short- and long-term outcome, regardless of coronary intervention at the index hospitalization.
Sensitivity analysis

We conducted sensitivity analysis to gauge the robustness of above results. When removing one study in sequence to see if a single study could make significant influence on the pooled effect sizes, the results were not significantly changed by removing anyone of the included studies (S1 Fig, short-term mortality; S2 Fig, subgroup analyses of short-term mortality; S3 Fig, long-term mortality; S4 Fig, heart failure).

Discussion

Hyponatremia, a common electrolyte disturbance, is associated with poor prognosis in patients with acute heart failure [4, 5], liver cirrhosis [8], CKD [9, 10] and stroke [6, 7]. A meta-analysis of eighty-one studies found that hyponatremia happened in 17.4% of patient enrolled and is significantly associated with an increased risk of all-cause mortality [41].

Our meta-analysis of 20 cohort studies including 34,782 patients, which further investigated the prognostic value of hyponatremia in ACS patients, showed that hyponatremia is significantly associated with the increased risk of all-cause mortality within 30 days(RR: 2.18;95%CI: 1.96–2.42) and during the following-ups (HR: 1.74; 95%CI: 1.56–1.942). A negative association with short-term mortality was also observed for the subgroup analysis according to the sodium levels, the pooled RRs in the subgroups of 130–134 mmol/L and <130 mmol/L were 1.78 (95% CI: 1.34–2.35) and 3.64 (95%CI: 2.46–5.40) respectively, the lower serum sodium levels, the higher rates of the short-term mortality.
In early period of myocardial infarction, myocardial ischemia and anoxia could lead to intense sympathetic neural hyperactivity[42]. This results in profound stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system and renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, causing peripheral vaso-constriction and redistribution of whole blood. Meanwhile, the levels of hormones such as catecholamines, AT II, aldosterone and AVP increased rapidly. Plasma AVP had a negative correlation with serum sodium levels in the patients with STEMI [21]. Elevated AVP increases the water permeability of distal convoluted tubule and collecting duct cells in the kidney, thus allowing water reabsorption. This occurs through increased transcription and insertion of water channels (Aquaporin-2) into the apical membrane of distal convoluted tubule and collecting duct epithelial cells, ultimately leading to hyponatremia. Tada, Y et all reported the plasma AVP level was significantly higher in patients who had a fatal outcome after AMI [21]. Possible causes to explanation are that elevated AVP promotes continued myocardial protein synthesis and fibroblast proliferation in mammalian myocardium, resulting in irreversible structural changes[43]. Hyponatremia in advanced CKD patients, who have no ability to concentrate urine in response to AVP, was still independently related with mortality after adjusting for other risk factors, indicating that hyponatremia may be directly toxic [43]. The level of serum sodium may impact the transmembrane potentials in cardiac cells, the formation of proteins and enzymes and muscle excitation[43]. On the other hand, patients who have the unfavorable prognosis in ACS are more ill, in those patients hyponatremia may be a biological marker of bad baseline condition [24].

Previous studies have shown that hyponatremia is an independent risk factor for poor prognosis of heart failure [4, 5], but the relationship is still unclear for patients after ACS without...
heart failure. In this meta-analysis, we summarized and analyzed four studies, which focused on the relationship of hyponatremia with the short-term heart failure, the pooled RR is 1.72 (95%CI: 1.38–2.14), which suggested the presence of hyponatremia in patients with ACS may predict an increased risk of short-term heart failure. As for the long-term heart failure, Goldberg, A et all observed that hyponatremia on admission or developing during the first 72 hours of hospitalization in STEMI was independently associated with a higher incidence of post-discharge readmission for heart failure in long-term follow up[14], and Tada, Y et all also reported that early-developed hyponatremia could be a promising predictor of readmission due to heart failure in the long term, but not as a predictor of cardiac death[21]. After the meta-analysis of above studies, we concluded that hyponatremia is a predictor of heart failure in patients with ACS (RR: 1.71; 95%CI: 1.41–2.07), the potential mechanism may be similar to the influence of hyponatremia on prognosis in patients with congestive heart failure—the release of vasopressin, activation of the renin-angiotensin system and catecholamine production[11, 12].

There are also some limitations in the current meta-analysis which should be considered. First, among the 20 included studies, there are only two studies which reported data about the post-discharge readmission for heart failure in long-term follow-ups, this may result in potential publication bias, because positive results were prone to acceptance for publication than negative results. Second, the methods of calculation and extraction of data from survival curves in two studies [19, 21] might be less reliable, compared to those directly obtained from original article. Finally, due to less related data, we did not perform further subgroup analysis according to the duration of hyponatremia and the types of acute coronary syndrome.
In conclusion, despite some limitations mentioned above, we found that the level of serum sodium may be a predictive factor for patients with ACS. Based on the currently published literature, hyponatremia has a significant prognostic value for short- and long-term adverse events in patients after ACS. Thus, the dynamic monitoring of serum sodium levels may could help physicians to identify high risk ACS patients and to stratify risk for optimal management.

Supporting information

S1 Fig. Sensitivity analysis for studies on short-term mortality in ACS between hyponatremia and the normal controls.
(TIF)

S2 Fig. Sensitivity analysis for subgroup analyses of short-term mortality according to serum Na+ levels in ACS. "": represents the group of serum Na+ levels between 130-134mmol/L; ": represents the group of serum Na+ levels <130mmol/L.
(TIF)

S3 Fig. Sensitivity analysis for studies on long-term mortality in ACS between hyponatremia and the normal controls.
(TIF)

S4 Fig. Sensitivity analysis for studies on heart failure in ACS between hyponatremia and the normal controls. "": represents the group of heart failure in short term.; ": represents the group of heart failure in long-term.
(TIF)

S1 File. PRISMA checklist.
(DOCX)

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Feng Ma.
Data curation: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Tao Li, Yuan-Yuan Hao.
Formal analysis: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Yuan-Yuan Hao.
Investigation: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Yuan-Yuan Hao.
Methodology: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Tao Li, Yuan-Yuan Hao.
Project administration: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Feng Ma.
Resources: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Tao Li.
Software: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Tao Li.
Supervision: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Feng Ma.
Validation: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Feng Ma.
Visualization: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Feng Ma.
Writing – original draft: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Tao Li, Yuan-Yuan Hao, Feng Ma.
Writing – review & editing: Qiang-Qiang Ma, Xiu-De Fan, Tao Li, Yuan-Yuan Hao, Feng Ma.
References

1. Laslett LJ, Alagona P Jr., Clark BA 3rd, Drozda JP Jr., Saldivar F, Wilson SR, et al. The worldwide environment of cardiovascular disease: prevalence, diagnosis, therapy, and policy issues: a report from the American College of Cardiology. Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 2012; 60(Suppl): S1–49. Epub 2012/01/04. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2012.11.002 PMID: 23257320.

2. Rapsomaniki E, Timmis A, George J, Pujades-Rodriguez M, Shah AD, Denaxas S, et al. Blood pressure and incidence of twelve cardiovascular diseases: lifetime risks, healthy life-years lost, and age-specific associations in 1.25 million people. Lancet (London, England). 2013; 383(9932):1899–911. Epub 2014/06/03. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60685-1 PMID: 24881994; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4042017.

3. Roth GA, Huffman MD, Moran AE, Feigin V, Mensah GA, Naghavi M, et al. Global and regional patterns in cardiovascular mortality from 1990 to 2013. Circulation. 2015; 132(17):1667–78. Epub 2015/10/28. https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.114.008720 PMID: 26503749.

4. Lee SE, Choi DJ, Yoon CH, Oh IY, Jeon ES, Kim JJ, et al. Improvement of hyponatraemia during hospitalisation for acute heart failure is not associated with improvement of prognosis: an analysis from the Korean Heart Failure (KorHF) registry. Heart (British Cardiac Society). 2012; 98(24):1796–804. Epub 2012/11/06. https://doi.org/10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302334 PMID: 23125248.

5. Bae MH, Chae SC. Hyponatremia in acute heart failure: a marker of poor condition or a mediator of poor outcome? The Korean journal of internal medicine. 2015; 30(4):450–2. Epub 2015/07/15. https://doi.org/10.3904/kjim.2015.4.4.450 PMID: 26161010; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4497331.

6. Huang WY, Weng WC, Peng TI, Chien YY, Wu CL, Lee M, et al. Association of hyponatremia in acute stroke stage with three-year mortality in patients with first-ever ischaemic stroke. Cerebrovascular diseases (Basel, Switzerland). 2012; 34(1):55–62. Epub 2012/07/05. https://doi.org/10.1159/000338906 PMID: 22759703.

7. Rodrigues B, Staff I, Fortunato G, McCullough LD. Hyponatremia in the prognosis of acute ischemic stroke. The journal of stroke and cerebrovascular diseases: the official journal of National Stroke Association. 2014; 23(5):850–4. Epub 2013/08/21. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jstrokecerebrovasdis.2013.07.011 PMID: 23954607.

8. Jenq CC, Tsai MH, Tian YC, Chang MY, Lin CY, Lien JM, et al. Serum sodium predicts prognosis in critically ill cirrhotic patients. Journal of clinical gastroenterology. 2010; 44(3):220–6. Epub 2009/07/29. https://doi.org/10.1097/MCG.0b013e3181aabbcd PMID: 19636261.

9. Waikar SS, Curhan GC, Brunelli SM. Mortality associated with low serum sodium concentration in maintenance hemodialysis. The American journal of medicine. 2011; 124(1):77–84. Epub 2010/12/29. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2010.07.029 PMID: 21187188; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3040578.

10. Kovesdy CP, Lott EH, Lu JL, Malakauskas SM, Ma JZ, Molnar MZ, et al. Hyponatremia, hypernatremia, and mortality in patients with chronic kidney disease with and without congestive heart failure. Circulation. 2012; 125(5):677–84. Epub 2012/01/10. https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.111.065391 PMID: 22223429; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3294276.

11. Latini R, Masson S, Anand I, Salio M, Hester A, Judd D, et al. The comparative prognostic value of plasma neurohormones at baseline in patients with heart failure enrolled in Val-HeFT. European heart journal. 2004; 25(4):292–9. Epub 2004/02/27. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehj.2003.10.030 PMID: 14984917.

12. Palmer BR, Pilbrow AP, Frampton CM, Yandle TG, Skelton L, Nichols MG, et al. Plasma aldosterone levels during hospitalization are predictive of survival post-myocardial infarction. European heart journal. 2008; 29(20):2489–96. Epub 2008/09/02. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehn383 PMID: 18757359.

13. Goldberg A, Hammerness H, Petcherski S, Zdorovyyak A, Yalonetsky S, Kapeliovich M, et al. Prognostic importance of hyponatremia in acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction. American Journal of Medicine. 2004; 117(4):424–8. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2004.03.022 PMID: 15308433.

14. Goldberg A, Hammerness H, Petcherski S, Nassar M, Zdorovyyak A, Yalonetsky S, et al. Hyponatremia and long-term mortality in survivors of acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Archives of Internal medicine. 2006; 166(7):781–6. https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.166.7.781 PMID: 16606816.

15. Wang LF, Li ZQ, Tang Q, Xu D, Sun XY, Li WM, et al. The prognostic value of hyponatremia in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Zhonghua xin xue guan bing za zhi [Chinese journal of cardiovascular diseases]. 2006; 34(3):243–6.

16. Singla I, Zahid M, Good CB, Macioce A, Sonel AF. Effect of Hyponatremia (<135 mEq/L) on Outcome in Patients With Non-ST-Elevation Acute Coronary Syndrome. American Journal of Cardiology. 2007; 100(3):406–8. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2007.03.039 PMID: 17659918.
17. Klopotowski M, Kruk M, Przyłuski J, Kalinczuk L, Peregowski J, Beka P, et al. Sodium level on admission and in-hospital outcomes of STEMI patients treated with primary angioplasty: The ANIN Myocardial Infarction Registry. Medical Science Monitor. 2009; 15(9):CR477–CR83. PMID: 19721399

18. Aziz F, Doddi S, Penopulu S, Del Castillo D, Raza W, Kalli S, et al. Prognostic implication of hyponatremia in setting of myocardial infarction. Chest. 2011; 140(4). https://doi.org/10.1378/chest.1114100

19. Havránek S, Bělohlávek J, Škulc R, Kovařík T, Dytrych V, Linhart A. Long-term prognostic impact of hyponatremia in the ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Scandinavian journal of clinical and laboratory investigation. 2011; 71(1):38–44. https://doi.org/10.3109/00365513.2010.535012 PMID: 21091154

20. Schou M, Valeur N, Torp-Pedersen C, Gustafsson F, Keber L. Plasma sodium and mortality risk in patients with myocardial infarction and a low LVEF. European journal of clinical investigation. 2011; 41(11):1237–44. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2362.2011.02532.x PMID: 21554269

21. Tada Y, Nakamura T, Funayama H, Sugawara Y, Ako J, Ishikawa S, et al. Early development of hyponatremia implicates short- and long-term outcomes in ST-elevation acute myocardial infarction. Circulation Journal. 2011; 75(8):1927–33. https://doi.org/10.1253/circj.CJ-10-0945 PMID: 21617327

22. Tang Q, Hua Q. Relationship between hyponatremia and in-hospital outcomes in Chinese patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Internal Medicine. 2011; 50(9):969–74. https://doi.org/10.2169/internalmedicine.50.4703 PMID: 21532218

23. Bozbay M, Ayhan E, Uyarel H, Çic¸ ek G, Işık T, Ekmeckı A, et al. Patients undergoing primary PCI in acute myocardial infarction plasma sodium levels at the time of admission hospital relationship between in-hospital morbidity and mortality. Turk Kardiyoloji Dernegi Arşivi. 2012; 40:255.

24. Lazzeri C, Valente S, Choi M, Attanà P, Picariello C, Mensini GF. Usefulness of hyponatremia in the acute phase of ST-elevation myocardial infarction as a marker of severity. American Journal of Cardiology. 2012; 110(10):1419–24. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2012.07.004 PMID: 22863175

25. Qureshi W, Hassan S, Khalid F, Almahmoud MF, Shah B, Tashman R, et al. Outcomes of correcting hyponatremia in patients with myocardial infarction. Clinical Research in Cardiology. 2013; 102(9):637–44. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00392-013-0576-z PMID: 23635254

26. S HSKAA. A prospective study of in hospital outcome of acute phase of STEMI with hyponatremia. J of Evolution of Med and Dent Sci. 2014.

27. Burkhardt K, Kirchberger I, Heier M, Zirmgilb A, Kling E, Von Scheidt W, et al. Hyponatremia on admission to hospital is associated with increased long-term risk of mortality in survivors of myocardial infarction. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology. 2015; 22(11):1419–26. https://doi.org/10.1177/2047487314557963 PMID: 24994020

28. Merchant BC, McManus DD, Lessard D, Gore JM, Goldberg RJ, Kiefe CJ. Hyponatremia is related to higher 30-day rehospitalization and 1-year mortality rates in patients admitted with an acute coronary syndrome: Trace-core. Circulation. 2015; 132.

29. Plakht Y, Shiyovich A, Gluzt H. Predictors of long-term (10-year) mortality postmyocardial infarction: Age-related differences. Soroka Acute Myocardial Infarction (SAMI) Project. Journal of cardiology. 2015; 65(3):216–23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcc.2014.06.001 PMID: 24994020

30. Bae MH, Kim JH, Jang SY, Park SH, Lee JH, Yang DH, et al. Hyponatremia at discharge as a predictor of 12-month clinical outcomes in hospital survivors after acute myocardial infarction. Heart and Vessels. 2017; 32(2):126–33. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00380-016-0854-6 PMID: 27255644

31. Choi JS, Kim CS, Bae EH, Ma SK, Ahn YK, Jeong MH, et al. Prognostic implication of hyponatremia occurring at various time points during hospitalization on mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Medicine (United States). 2017; 96(23). https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000007023 PMID: 28591032

32. Devi KB, Chanu KJ, Ram R, Narayanaswamy G, Singh KB, Chongtham DS. Profile of acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction patients with hyponatremia. JMS—Journal of Medical Society. 2017; 31(2):119–22. https://doi.org/10.4103/jms.jms_83_15

33. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, Group P. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. Int J Surg. 2010; 8(5):336−41. Epub 2010/02/23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijsu.2010.02.007 PMID: 2071303.

34. Tierney JF, Stewart LA, Ghersi D, Burdett S, Sydes MR. Practical methods for incorporating summary time-to-event data into meta-analysis. Trials. 2007; 8(1):16.

35. Higgins JPT, Thompson SG. Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. Statistics in Medicine. 2002; 21(11):1539−58. https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.1186 PMID: 12119199

36. Higgins JPT, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. BMJ: British Medical Journal. 2003; 327(7414):557−60. PMC192859. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.327.7414.557 PMID: 12958120
37. Egger M, Smith GD, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. BMJ. 1997; 315(7109):629–34. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.315.7109.629 PMID: 9310563

38. Wells GA, Shea BJ, O’Connell D, Peterson J, Welch V, Losos M, et al. The Newcastle–Ottawa Scale (NOS) for Assessing the Quality of Non-Randomized Studies in Meta-Analysis. Applied Engineering in Agriculture. 2014; 18(6):págs. 727–34.

39. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PG. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLOS Medicine. 2009; 6(7):e1000097. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097 PMID: 19621072

40. Thygesen K, Alpert JS, White HD, Jaffe AS, Apple FS, Galvani M, et al. Universal definition of myocardial infarctionKristian Thygesen, Joseph S. Alpert and Harvey D. White on behalf of the Joint ESC/ACCF/AHA/WHF Task Force for the Redefinition of Myocardial Infarction. European heart journal. 2007; 28(20):2525–38.

41. Corona G, Giuliani C, Parenti G, Norello D, Verbalis JG, Forti G, et al. Moderate hyponatremia is associated with increased risk of mortality: Evidence from a meta-analysis. PLoS ONE. 2013; 8(12). https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0080451 PMID: 24367479

42. Graham LN, Smith PA, Stoker JB, Mackintosh AF, Mary DA. Time course of sympathetic neural hyperactivity after uncomplicated acute myocardial infarction. Circulation. 2003; 107(7):793.

43. Yang XD, Zhao LY, Zheng QS, Li X. Effects of arginine vasopressin on growth of rat cardiac fibroblasts: role of V1 receptor. Journal of cardiovascular pharmacology. 2003; 42(1):132. PMID: 12827038