The Effect of Diabetes Mellitus and Revascularization Status on Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Multi-vessel Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients

Hye-Su Yun1, Hee-Jung Lee1, Cheol Hyun Lee1, Yun-Kyeong Cho1, Hyuck-Jun Yoon1, Jin-Wook Chung1, Hyungseop Kim1, Chang-Wook Nam1, Seung-Ho Hur1, Jong-Chan Youn2, and In-Cheol Kim1*

1Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Cardiovascular Center, Keimyung University Dongsan Hospital, Keimyung University College of Medicine, Daegu, Republic of Korea
2Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Abstract
Background:
The implication of diabetes mellitus (DM) and revascularization status on cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) in multi-vessel acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is not well established.
Methods:
Between December 2016 and December 2020, ACS patients underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with stent implantation and completed a cardiopulmonary exercise test (CPET) were enrolled. Patients were divided into two groups according to the presence of DM. They were further analyzed by the revascularization status: complete revascularization (CR) vs. incomplete CR (ICR). Primary endpoint was CRF defined by peak oxygen uptake at one-year CPET. Secondary endpoints were major adverse cardiac events (a composite of cardiac death, MI, repeat coronary revascularization).
Results:
Among 82 patients who fulfilled enrollment criteria (59.7±8.5 years old, female gender 17.1%), 21 patients were in DM group and 61 patients were in non-DM group. In overall population, CRF was superior in patients with CR compared to the patients with ICR (25.9±3.7 vs. 22.8±4.0 ml/min/kg, p=0.029). The superior CRF by achieving CR was consistent in non-DM patients (26.1 ± 4.2 vs. 23.7 ± 4.0 ml/min/kg, p=0.036). However, the positive effect of CR was blunted in DM patients (25.2 ± 3.0 vs. 24.0 ± 4.4 ml/min/kg, p=0.506). Clinical outcomes were not significantly different between groups during median follow up of 703 days (all events not significant).
Conclusions:
In non-DM multi-vessel ACS patients, CR at the index procedure was related with superior CRF at one-year. Insulin resistance and microvascular dysfunction in DM patients blunted positive effect of CR.

Keywords: Acute coronary syndrome; diabetes mellitus; complete revascularization; cardiopulmonary exercise test; cardiorespiratory fitness

Abbreviations:

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