Introduction and objectives. Atrial remodeling is responsible for the early recurrence of atrial fibrillation (AF) after cardioversion. Recently, it has been shown that the C-reactive protein (CRP) level is elevated in patients with AF, indicating that inflammation may play a role in the pathogenesis of this arrhythmia. We postulated that a high CRP level would predict early recurrence of AF after electrical cardioversion.

Patients and method. Forty-two patients with persistent AF, but without known heart disease, who underwent elective electrical cardioversion were investigated. The CRP level was measured immediately before cardioversion. The study population comprised the 37 patients in whom sinus rhythm was restored.

Results. After a follow-up period of 30 days, 16 patients (43%) had recurrence of AF; the other 21 (57%) remained in sinus rhythm. The mean CRP level was significantly higher in patients with AF recurrence (6.3 ± 3.3 mg/L vs 2.4 ± 2.1 mg/L; P = .0001). On dividing patients according to whether their CRP level was ≤3 mg/L or >3 mg/L, it was observed that only 33% of those in sinus rhythm had a level >3 mg/L, compared with 81% of those with AF recurrence (P = .004). Patients with a CRP level >3 mg/L had a significant increase in the 1-month risk of AF recurrence (RR=3.7; 95% CI, 1.3-10.8). There was no association between CRP level and left atrial diameter (P = .50) or AF duration (P = .458).

Conclusions. A high CRP level is associated with early recurrence of AF after electrical cardioversion, suggesting that inflammation could play a role in atrial remodeling.

Key words: Atrial fibrillation. C-reactive protein. Inflammation. Recurrence. Cardioversion.

Relationship Between C-Reactive Protein Level and Early Recurrence of Atrial Fibrillation After Electrical Cardioversion

Jesús Zarauza, a María J. Rodríguez Lera, a Concepción Fariñas Alvarez, a Juan P. Hernando, a Begóñia Ceballos, a Benedicto Gutiérrez, a Josefina Pérez, a and José M. Cuesta a

a Servicio de Cardiología, Hospital Sierallana, Torrelavega, Cantabria, Spain.

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INTRODUCTION

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common arrhythmia encountered in clinical practice and is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The pathophysiology of AF is complex and, as yet, not fully understood. However, there is increasing evidence that inflammation may play a role in the pathogenesis of at least some types of AF. It has been confirmed that concentrations of High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (CRP) levels are significantly increased in patients with AF than control subjects in sinus rhythm (SR).1-3 In addition, CRP levels are higher in patients with persistent AF than those with paroxysmal AF.4,5 Likewise, it has been observed that CRP is associated with the risk of developing AF in the future.6 Overall these studies indicate a clear association between inflammation, revealed by analysis measured by CRP, and AF.

Atrial remodeling is responsible for the high incidence of early recurrence of AF following cardioversion2 and it is possible that inflammation contributes to this process. The aim of this study was to determine whether the degree of systemic inflammation assessed according to CRP concentration prior to cardioversion and cardiac rhythm 30 days later. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate the odds ratio (OR) with the corresponding 95% CI adjusted for confounding factors, which were identified on the basis of previous studies and stratified analyses.8-11 The final model included age, sex, duration of AF, presence of arterial hypertension, and size of the left atrium. CRP concentration was analyzed as a continuous variable using the χ² trend test, either unadjusted or adjusted for the same variables. Statistical analyses were performed using the Stata 8.0 statistical package (StatCorp, 2002). P values less than .05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Patient Characteristics

A total of 42 patients were enrolled in the study between March 2003 and January 2005. Cardioversion did not restore SR in 5 patients (12%), while the remaining 37 patients (88%) were discharged in SR. The characteristics of the 2 patient groups are shown in Table 1. As expected, the size of the left atrium and the duration of AF were significantly higher in patients in whom cardioversion was unsuccessful. Although the concentration of CRP was higher in that group, the difference was not statistically significant.

Characteristics According to Sinus Rhythm at 30 Days

Of the 37 patients in whom cardioversion was successful, 21 (57%) remained in SR at 30 days, while the remaining 16 (43%) were in AF. The characteristics of these 2 patient groups are shown in Table 2. In both groups, the number of men and patients who were discharged in SR were evaluated as outpatients 30 days after cardioversion.

Analysis of C-Reactive Protein

Blood samples for CRP assessment was performed immediately prior to sedation before cardioversion. Analysis was performed using the CRP II enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Synchron LX system, Beckman Coulter).

Statistical Analysis

Data are shown as means (SD). Qualitative variables were analyzed using the χ² test. Analysis of quantitative variables was performed using the Student t test and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Relative risk (RR) was roughly calculated with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) to assess the relationship between CRP concentration prior to cardioversion and cardiac rhythm 30 days later. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate the odds ratio (OR) with the corresponding 95% CI adjusted for confounding factors, which were identified on the basis of previous studies and stratified analyses.8-11 The final model included age, sex, duration of AF, presence of arterial hypertension, and size of the left atrium. CRP concentration was analyzed as a continuous variable using the χ² trend test, either unadjusted or adjusted for the same variables. Statistical analyses were performed using the Stata 8.0 statistical package (StatCorp, 2002). P values less than .05 were considered statistically significant.

Abbreviations

AF: atrial fibrillation.
CRP: C-reactive protein.
SR: sinus rhythm.

Study Population

The study included patients consecutively referred for elective electrical cardioversion to treat persistent AF (>48 hours). The following exclusion criteria were used: structural disease or systolic dysfunction of the left ventricle, prior heart surgery, history of ischemic heart disease, prior stroke, previous cardioversion, thyroid dysfunction (including subclinical hyperthyroidism), known rheumatic disease or cancer, or infection within the last 2 months. In addition, patients were excluded if they had received antiarrhythmic therapy in the 4 weeks prior to cardioversion. In all patients, anticoagulants (international normalized ratio of 2 to 3) had been prescribed for at least 3 weeks previously and a recent echocardiogram was available (obtained within the last month). Cardioversion was performed using a biphasic defibrillator with prior sedation, and was considered successful if the patient maintained SR upon discharge following monitoring for 6 hours. The decision to prescribe antiarrhythmic drugs (class Ic or III) on discharge was left to the attending cardiologist. All
women was almost equal (48% men in the SR group and 50% men in the AF group). Notably, patients with recurrence of AF were younger than those in SR, and this difference was statistically significant (58.3±6 years in patients with recurrence of AF and 67.2±7 years in patients in SR; *P*=.0002). There were no differences between the 2 groups in terms of history of arterial hypertension or diabetes, nor in terms of antiarrhythmic therapy following cardioversion (33% for the SR group and 31% for the group with recurrence of AF; *P*=.89). Given that ventricular dysfunction was an exclusion criterion, left ventricular systolic function was similar in both groups. It is worth noting that no differences were observed in terms of the size of the left atrium (39.9±6 mm for the SR group and 40.7±4 mm for patients with recurrence of AF; *P*=.67) or the duration of AF (13.7±15.3 weeks for the SR group and 12.0±14.8 weeks for patients with recurrence of AF; *P*=.77).

C-Reactive Protein and Recurrence of Atrial Fibrillation at 30 Days

CRP levels prior to cardioversion were significantly higher in the group with recurrence of AF at 1 month than in the SR group; patients with recurrence of AF had CRP levels that were almost 3 times those of patients in the SR group (6.3±3.3 mg/L for patients with recurrence of AF and 2.4±2.1 mg/L for patients in SR; *P*=.0001). When patients were divided into groups with CRP levels of up to 3 mg/L or greater than 3 mg/L, significant differences were obtained between the 2 groups (Figure) and only 33% of SR patients had values above 3 mg/L, compared with 81% of patients with recurrence of AF (*P*=.004).

When the degree of association was analyzed, were CRP concentration were significantly associated with the risk of recurrence of AF at 1 month. Individuals with a CRP more than 3 mg/L had a greater risk of being in AF at 1 month than patients with a CRP

### Table 1. Characteristics of the 42 Patients According to Immediate Results of Electrical Cardioversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Failure (n=5)</th>
<th>Success (n=37)</th>
<th><em>P</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number, %</td>
<td>5 (12%)</td>
<td>37 (88%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>57.6±13.1</td>
<td>63.4±7.7</td>
<td>.156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, n (%)</td>
<td>4 (80%)</td>
<td>18 (49%)</td>
<td>.188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHT, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (20%)</td>
<td>19 (51%)</td>
<td>.188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 (13%)</td>
<td>.391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEF, %</td>
<td>60±0.4</td>
<td>60±1.7</td>
<td>.759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left atrial size, mm</td>
<td>46.8±64.4</td>
<td>40.3±5.2</td>
<td>.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF duration, weeks</td>
<td>39.0±64.5</td>
<td>13.1±14.9</td>
<td>.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRP, mg/L</td>
<td>5.6±4.7</td>
<td>4.1±3.3</td>
<td>.349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Characteristics of the 37 Patients With Initial Success of Electrical Cardioversion According to Sinus Rhythm at 30-Day Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Maintenance of SR (n=21)</th>
<th>Recurrence of AF (n=16)</th>
<th><em>P</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number, %</td>
<td>21 (57%)</td>
<td>16 (43%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>67.2±6.8</td>
<td>58.3±6.6</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, n (%)</td>
<td>10 (48%)</td>
<td>8 (50%)</td>
<td>.886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHT, n (%)</td>
<td>13 (62%)</td>
<td>6 (37%)</td>
<td>.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (9%)</td>
<td>3 (13%)</td>
<td>.416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEF, %</td>
<td>60±1.7</td>
<td>59±1.7</td>
<td>.249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left atrial size, mm</td>
<td>39.8±6</td>
<td>40.7±4</td>
<td>.674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF duration, weeks</td>
<td>13.7±15.4</td>
<td>12.0±14.8</td>
<td>.771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment following CV, n (%)</td>
<td>7 (33%)</td>
<td>5 (31%)</td>
<td>.893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRP, mg/L</td>
<td>2.4±2.1</td>
<td>6.3±3.3</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure

Distribution of patients according to the concentration of C-reactive protein >3 or ≤3 mg/L prior to electrical cardioversion and sinus rhythm at 30 days. CRP indicates C-reactive protein; SR, sinus rhythm; AF, atrial fibrillation; RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRP, mg/L</th>
<th>SR (n %)</th>
<th>Recurrence of AF (n %)</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤3</td>
<td>14 (67%)</td>
<td>3 (19%)</td>
<td>3.7 (1.3-10.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3</td>
<td>7 (33%)</td>
<td>13 (81%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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concentration less than 3 mg/L (RR=3.7; 95% CI, 1.3-10.8). The risk was even higher when adjusted for the other variables (sex, age, duration of AF, size of the left atrium, history of arterial hypertension, and antiarrhythmic treatment), indicating that CRP was an independent risk factor for recurrence of AF following successful cardioversion (OR=45.9; 95% CI, 1.3-1666.7; P=0.036). Likewise, a significant linear relationship was obtained between AF and CRP levels such that for each mg/L increase in CRP, the risk of recurrence of AF at 1 month increased significantly (P<0.03).

CRP levels did not vary with the use of antiarrhythmic treatment following cardioversion. Likewise, the mean concentrations were significantly higher in the AF group than in the SR group (9.5 mg/L for AF compared with 2.1 mg/L for SR; P<0.001). CRP levels were not associated with any of the other variables analyzed (age, P=0.89; sex, P=0.63; size of left atrium, P=0.50; duration of AF, P=0.45; arterial hypertension, P=0.85; diabetes, P=0.21).

**DISCUSSION**

The results of this study show a clear association between levels were CRP and early recurrence of AF following successful cardioversion, such that elevated CRP prior to cardioversion are associated with a more than 3-fold increase in the risk of presenting a recurrence of AF 30 days after cardioversion. CRP was a risk factor independently of the other variables analyzed, including the size of the left atrium or duration of the arrhythmia. These data support the hypothesis that inflammation plays a role in the pathogenesis of AF. Conway et al. found that CRP levels prior to cardioversion predicted initial success of cardioversion. Likewise, the mean concentration of CRP was higher in persistent AF than in paroxysmal AF, suggesting an association of CRP concentration with future development of this arrhythmia and the early observation of increased levels of CRP, even within the first 24 hours of onset of AF. They support the hypothesis that inflammation plays an active role in the pathogenesis of AF.

It is well known that atrial remodeling is a determining factor not only in the persistence of AF, but also in its early recurrence following cardioversion. Previous studies in patients with AF revealed evidence of damage to the atrial myocardium caused by oxidative stress, which can lead to a local inflammatory process. Both processes, inflammation and oxidative stress, would be interrelated and affect the electrophysiologic properties of atrial cardiomyocytes, and therefore, would participate in atrial remodeling. The finding by Dernellis et al. that antiinflammatory treatment reduced the recurrence of AF, and that of Korantzopoulos et al. that recurrences were reduced by administration of vitamin C, in both cases with a parallel reduction in CRP levels further support the hypothesis that inflammation plays an active role in atrial remodeling, and thereby open doors to new therapeutic possibilities. It is conceivable that treatments that reduce the concentration of CRP, such as antiinflammatories, antioxidants, statins, or inhibitors of the angiotensin-renin system, could play a role in the treatment of AF recurrence in patients with increased CRP levels.

**Limitations**

The relatively small number of patients included in this study may mean that it lacked sufficient statistical power to detect certain associations. However, a statistically significant association between the concentration of CRP and SR 30 days after cardioversion was nevertheless found. In addition, we cannot exclude the possibility that asymptomatic episodes of self-limited AF occurred in the group of patients who were in SR 30 days after cardioversion.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Elevated CRP concentration is associated with early recurrence of AF following cardioversion, suggesting that inflammation may participate in atrial remodeling.
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