

openheart Left ventricular diastolic reserve in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Aims: Diastolic reserve is the ability of left ventricular filling pressures to remain normal with exercise. Impaired diastolic reserve may be an early sign of diabetic cardiomyopathy. We aimed to determine whether diastolic reserve differs in type 2 diabetes (DM) compared with non-DM, and to identify clinical, anthropological, metabolic and resting echocardiographic correlates of impaired diastolic reserve in patients with DM.

Methods and results: 237 patients (aged 53 $\pm$ 11 years, 133 DM, ejection fraction 68 $\pm$ 9%) underwent rest and exercise echocardiography. Mitral E and septal e' were measured at rest, immediately post, and 10 min into recovery. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and binary regression with continuous outcomes were used to model e' and E/ e' changes with exercise to identify impaired diastolic reserve defined as post-exercise E/ e' $\geq$ 15.

After adjusting for baseline differences, patients with DM immediately post-exercise had a lower septal e' , a lower $\Delta e'$ (1.2 vs 2.3 cm/s, $p=0.006$) and a higher Δ septal E/ e' (1.7 vs 0.08, $p<0.001$) than patients without DM. In patients with normal resting E/ e' of ≤ 8 ($n=130$), DM had a significantly higher post-exercise septal E/ e' and a higher Δ septal E/ e' (2.63 vs 0.50, $p<0.001$). E/ e' in patients with DM remained significantly elevated up to 10 min post-exercise. Hypertension, longer duration of insulin therapy, poorer glycaemic control, worse renal function, larger left atrial volume and lower septal e' were independent correlates of impaired diastolic reserve in patients with DM.

Conclusions: Patients with DM have impaired diastolic reserve manifest as a blunted e' response with exercise, persisting into recovery. Clinical, anthropometric, metabolic and echocardiographic correlates of impaired diastolic reserve in patients with DM were identified. An impaired LV diastolic reserve may be the underlying pathophysiological mechanism in patients with DM with unexplained exertional dyspnoea and may allow earlier detection of DM cardiomyopathy.

INTRODUCTION

Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) may develop cardiomyopathy independent of traditional risk factors such as hypertension and epicardial coronary artery disease (CAD). The spectrum of myocardial

KEY MESSAGES

What is already known about this subject?

► Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) may develop cardiomyopathy independent of traditional risk factors such as hypertension and epicardial coronary artery disease. Left ventricular (LV) diastolic dysfunction is an early manifestation. Exercise echocardiography can unmask diastolic dysfunction in patients with exertional dyspnoea.

What does this study add?

► Patients with DM had impaired diastolic reserve manifest as a blunted e' response with exercise, persisting into recovery. Clinical, anthropometric, metabolic and echocardiographic correlates of impaired diastolic reserve in patients with DM were identified.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

► An impaired LV diastolic reserve may be the underlying pathophysiological mechanism in patients with DM with unexplained exertional dyspnoea and may allow earlier detection of DM cardiomyopathy.

dysfunction may range from subclinical left ventricular (LV) diastolic and systolic dysfunction through to overt systolic dysfunction. Patients may initially be asymptomatic, progressing to exertional dyspnoea, followed by overt symptomatic heart failure in advanced stages of the disease.¹

Elevation in LV filling pressures is the underlying pathophysiology leading to exertional dyspnoea in patients with LV systolic or diastolic dysfunction. LV filling pressures can be reliably estimated non-invasively with transthoracic echocardiography from the mitral E wave velocity with pulsed wave Doppler to mitral annulus tissue Doppler e' velocity ratio.² Diastolic reserve is the ability of the LV to augment diastolic function to maintain normal filling pressures with tachycardia such as that seen during exercise. Analogous to an impaired contractile reserve in latent LV systolic dysfunction, an impaired diastolic



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reserve may be seen in early stages of diastolic dysfunction such as that seen in diabetic cardiomyopathy. Previous studies have demonstrated the utility of exercise echocardiography in evaluating patients with exertional dyspnoea to unmask diastolic dysfunction.^{3–5} Few studies have specifically looked at its utility in estimating LV filling pressures with exercise in patients with DM. The correlates of an impaired LV diastolic reserve in type 2 DM are unclear. Furthermore, no studies have examined the behaviour of LV filling pressures into the recovery period after exercise in such patients. Examining diastolic reserve and its behaviour post-exercise into recovery may allow even earlier detection of diabetic cardiomyopathy in patients with apparently normal resting LV systolic and diastolic function with normal LV filling pressures at rest. In this study, we aim to determine whether diastolic reserve differs in type 2 DM compared with non-DM and, if so, identify clinical, anthropometric, metabolic and resting echocardiographic correlates of impaired diastolic reserve in patients with DM.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients

Two hundred and thirty-nine consecutive subjects (133 patients with type 2 DM, 149 men, aged 53 ± 11 years) referred for cardiovascular assessment at the hospital clinic were prospectively recruited. Patients with type 1 DM, known congenital, valvular or CAD, severe hypertension (systolic pressure >200 mm Hg and diastolic pressure >120 mm Hg at rest), left bundle branch block, rhythm other than sinus and those unable to exercise were excluded. All participants had a normal resting ECG. All cardiac medications were continued throughout the study with no modifications made to the patients' treatment regimen. All patients provided written informed consent. The study was approved by the Hospital Human Ethics Committee.

Clinical data collected included anthropometric, cardiac risk factors, duration of DM, medications and presence of macrovascular and microvascular complications. All participants ranked their degree of breathlessness from 1 to 5 using the Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea scale.⁶

Metabolic data

All participants recruited had been screened for diabetes by their family physicians. For patients with DM, haemoglobin, glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) levels, serum creatinine, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula,⁷ complete lipid profile and urinary spot albumin to creatinine ratio were measured.

Echocardiography protocols

All patients underwent rest echocardiography followed by symptom limited exercise echocardiography.

Two-dimensional and Doppler echocardiography

Two-dimensional transthoracic echocardiography was performed in the left lateral decubitus position with commercially available ultrasound equipment (M5S probe, Vivid E9, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wisconsin). All images were digitally stored on hard discs for offline analysis (EchoPAC, BT10, GE). A complete M-mode, two-dimensional (2D), colour, pulsed and continuous-wave Doppler examination was performed according to standard techniques at rest to assess chamber thickness, volumes and valvular morphology.

LV diastolic and systolic volumes were measured to calculate LV ejection fraction using the Simpson biplane method of discs in the apical four-chamber and two-chamber views. Maximum left atrial (LA) volumes were measured similarly. The mitral inflow pattern was interrogated with pulse wave Doppler by placing a 1–2 mm sample volume at the mitral leaflet tips in the apical four-chamber view. The peak velocities of early (E) and late (A) ventricular filling, and deceleration times of the E wave were measured.

Mitral septal and lateral annulus systolic (s'), early (e') and late (a') diastolic tissue velocities were measured with pulse-wave tissue Doppler. The Nyquist limit was adjusted to approximately 24 cm/s, and a clear tissue signal with minimal background noise was recorded by optimising the gain and sample volume. A 2–5 mm sample volume was placed at the septal and lateral mitral annulus in the apical four-chamber view, with careful attention to ensure proper alignment and minimise the incident angle. Three to five cardiac cycles were recorded for all 2D echocardiographic and Doppler measurements and the average values were used.

Exercise echocardiography

All patients underwent symptom-limited exercise echocardiography on a treadmill protocol according to the patients' individual physical ability. Heart rate and blood pressure were measured at rest and every three minutes during exercise. Two-dimensional images of the LV were obtained in the apical (4-chamber, 2-chamber, long axis), parasternal long-axis and mid-ventricular short-axis views. These images were taken at rest, immediately post-exercise, and 5 min and 10 min post-exercise.

Immediately after the acquisition of 2D images post-exercise, the mitral E wave velocities and mitral septal annulus systolic (s'), early (e') and late (a') diastolic tissue velocities were measured immediately after the acquisition of the 2D images, and again at 5 min and 10 min post-exercise. Patients with inducible ischaemia evident by new LV segmental wall motion abnormalities were excluded from further analysis ($n=2$).

Mitral E/ e' ratio was used to estimate LV filling pressures at rest and post-exercise. An impaired LV diastolic reserve was defined as a post-exercise E/ e' ≥ 15 indicating elevated LV filling pressures.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were presented as mean $\pm$ 1SD unless otherwise stated. Continuous variables were compared with the Student *t* test. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to model e' and E/e' changes with exercise and into recovery. Binary regression with continuous outcomes (BRCO)⁸ was performed to identify correlates of an impaired diastolic reserve in patients with DM. This method is more powerful than logistic regression as it directly models the risk of $E/e' \geq 15$ on the logit scale without dichotomising. BRCO takes into account the fact that values that lie further away from the cut-off bring more information than values that are close, and hence there is a gain in power compared with the dichotomous approach.⁹ Univariate analyses were first performed to determine potential correlates among clinical, anthropological, metabolic and echocardiographic variables. Model building was done in three steps using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) to select the 'best' model at each step. First, the 'base clinical model' was determined using only clinical and anthropological variables. Then the metabolic parameters were added to the base clinical model to build the 'clinical and metabolic model. Echocardiographic parameters were similarly added to the 'clinical and metabolic' model to establish a 'clinical, metabolic and echocardiographic' model. This three-step strategy was implemented to determine the incremental value of metabolic and echocardiographic parameters to clinical factors alone in predicting immediate post-exercise E/e' . Specifically, 10-fold cross-validated receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were constructed for the three BRCO models identified above to determine their predictive ability of a post-exercise $E/e' \geq 15$.¹⁰ MRC dyspnoea grade was not entered into the BRCO analysis as we intended to identify objectively defined and measured clinical, metabolic and resting echocardiographic correlates of elevated post-exercise E/e' . A separate linear regression was performed to examine the relationship between post-exercise E/e' and MRC dyspnoea grade to examine if elevated post-exercise E/e' measured with echocardiography translated into patients' subjective symptoms of exertional dyspnoea. A two-sided *p* value <0.05 was considered significant. Statistical analyses were performed using STATA V.12 (STATA Corporation, Texas, USA) and R V.3.0 Statistical Software (Foundation for Statistical Computing, Austria).

RESULTS

Baseline clinical, anthropological and echocardiographic characteristics of our 237 included patients are presented in [table 1](#).

Patients with diabetes

There were 133 patients with type 2 DM. Ninety patients (68%) had an MRC dyspnoea grade >1 . The mean duration of DM was 11 ± 7 years with a mean HbA1c of 8.9

$\pm 2.2\%$. Sixty-six patients (50%) required insulin therapy. Seventy-four patients (59%) had microalbuminuria and 24 (18%) had Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) stage 3 or more advanced kidney disease ($eGFR < 60$ mL/kg/1.73 m²).¹¹ Thirty-one patients (27%) had retinopathy and 30 (26%) had peripheral neuropathy. Compared with patients without DM, patients with DM were older, with a higher body weight, body surface area and body mass index. They had a higher prevalence of hypertension and hypercholesterolemia and more patients were on antiplatelet and other cardioactive medications ([table 1](#)). More patients in the diabetes group reported exertional dyspnoea.

Baseline echocardiographic characteristics

The differences in baseline echocardiographic characteristics of patients with DM compared with patients without DM are summarised in [table 1](#). Patients with DM had smaller LV systolic volumes and hence a higher LV ejection fraction, a lower septal e' and hence a higher septal E/e' .

Haemodynamic response to exercise

Two patients had inducible ischaemia on stress echocardiography and were excluded from subsequent analysis and all participants maintained sinus rhythm throughout the study. [Table 1](#) summarises the haemodynamic responses of patients with DM compared with patients without. The mean exercise duration was 9 ± 4 min. After adjusting for baseline differences, patients with DM immediately post-exercise had a lower septal e' , a lower $\Delta e'$ (1.2 vs 2.3 cm/s, $p=0.006$) and a higher Δ septal E/e' (1.7 vs 0.08, $p<0.001$).

In patients with normal resting E/e' of ≤ 8 ($n=130$), patients with DM immediately post-exercise had a significantly higher septal E/e' and a higher Δ septal E/e' ([table 2](#)).

[Figure 1](#) shows the profile of LV diastolic function parameters in patients with DM compared with patients without DM at rest, immediately post-exercise and 10 min into recovery. Patients with DM had a similar pattern of rise in mitral inflow E wave velocity, but a blunted e' response to exercise, which resulted in a significantly elevated E/e' in patients with DM. E/e' immediately post-exercise in patients with DM remained significantly elevated up to 10 min post-exercise.

In patients with resting E/e' between 8 and 15, patients with DM also had a significantly higher E/e' immediately post-exercise, whereas for patients with elevated rest $E/e' \geq 15$, the immediate post-exercise E/e' was similar for both DM and non-DM ([table 2](#)).

There was a significant linear relationship between MRC dyspnoea grade and log transformed post-exercise septal E/e' ($\beta=0.21$, $p<0.001$) for all patients. Similarly, a significant relationship was also seen in patients with DM ($\beta=0.18$, $p<0.001$).

Table 1 Baseline clinical, resting echocardiographic characteristics and exercise responses of the patients with diabetes compared with patients without diabetes

	Diabetes (n=133)	No diabetes (n=104)	p Value
Clinical and anthropological characteristics			
Age (years)	54±10	50±12	0.005
Male	90 (68%)	59 (57%)	0.084
Height (cm)	168±9	167±14	0.689
Weight (kg)	91±21	77±17	<0.001
Body surface area (m ²)	2.04±0.27	1.90±0.26	<0.001
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	32±7	28±14	0.0061
Smoking (n (%))	22 (17%)	18 (17%)	0.876
Hypertension (n (%))	93 (70%)	34 (33%)	<0.001
Dyslipidemia (n (%))	106 (80%)	39 (38%)	<0.001
Family history CAD (n (%))	35 (26%)	34 (33%)	0.284
Antiplatelet agent (n (%))	50 (38%)	16 (15%)	<0.001
β-blocker (n (%))	24 (18%)	8 (8%)	0.021
Calcium channel blocker (n (%))	24 (18%)	4 (4%)	0.001
ACE inhibitor (n (%))	53 (40%)	3 (3%)	<0.001
Angiotensin receptor blocker (n (%))	43 (32%)	14 (13%)	0.001
Diuretics (n (%))	22 (17%)	8 (8%)	0.042
Statin (n (%))	86 (63%)	31 (30%)	<0.001
MRC dyspnoea grade			<0.001
1	43 (32%)	67 (65%)	
2	68 (51%)	31 (30%)	
3	14 (11%)	3 (3%)	
4	8 (6%)	2 (2%)	
5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Resting LV parameters			
LV end-diastolic volume index (mL/m ²)	35±24	39±11	0.233
LV end-systolic volume index (mL/m ²)	10±6	14±7	<0.001
Resting LV ejection fraction (%)	70±10	66±9	<0.001
Septal s' (cm/s)	7.0±1.6	7.4±1.5	0.056
Septal e' (cm/s)	7.0±2.0	8.9±2.7	<0.001
Septal E/e'	10.5±4.6	8.2±2.5	<0.001
Lateral E/e'	8.6±4.5	7.0±2.9	0.012
LV mass index (g/m ²)	80±20	82±20	0.447
Resting left atrial parameters			
Maximum LA volume index (mL/m ²)	29±7	28±8	0.220
Post-exercise echocardiographic parameters			
LV end-diastolic volume index (mL/m ²)	80±28	79±27	0.879
LV end-systolic volume index (mL/m ²)	22±15	22±12	0.931
LV ejection fraction (%)	74±10	73±9	0.477
Septal s' (cm/s)	11.5±3.3	12.8±3.5	0.006
Septal e' (cm/s)	8.0±2.4	11.3±3.3	<0.001
Δe' (cm/s)	1.0±1.9	2.4±2.8	<0.001
Septal E/e'	12.6±4.7	8.2±2.5	<0.001
Δ Septal E/e'	2.12±3.4	0.04±2.0	<0.001
Septal a' (cm/s)	13.3±3.3	14.1±3.5	0.051
Exercise parameters			
METs	8.5±2.8	11.1±3.5	<0.001
Peak heart rate (bpm)	147±24	160±19	<0.001
Peak systolic blood pressure (bpm)	168±23	165±24	0.331
Peak diastolic blood pressure (bpm)	70±12	73±12	0.050

CAD, coronary artery disease; LV, left ventricle; MET, MRC, Medical Research Council.

Correlates of post-exercise septal E/e'

With the aim of identifying impaired diastolic reserve from clinical, metabolic and resting echocardiographic parameters, we sought correlates of post-exercise septal E/e' in the 133 patients with DM. BRCO identified

the following clinical correlates (hypertension (OR=3.71, 95% CI 1.47 to 9.34) and duration of insulin therapy in years (OR=1.11, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.19)), metabolic correlates (HbA1c (OR=1.32, 95% CI 1.10 to 1.58) and eGFR (OR=0.98, 95% CI 0.97 to 0.99)), and echocardiographic

Table 2 Post-exercise septal E/e' grouped according to resting E/e' values

LV filling pressure at rest as indicated by septal E/e'	Post-exercise septal E/e'		p Value
	Diabetes (n=133)	No diabetes (n=104)	
Normal E/e' <8 (n=130)	10.3±3.1 (n=56)	7.4±1.8 (n=74)	<0.001
Borderline E/e' 8–15 (n=91)	13.0±2.9 (n=63)	9.6±2.3 (n=28)	<0.001
Elevated E/e' ≥15 (n=16)	20.3±7.4 (n=14)	17.4±3.9 (n=2)	0.614

LV, left ventricle.

correlates (maximum LA volume index (OR=1.11, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.17) and log transformed resting septal e' (OR=0.08, $p<0.001$)) to be important correlates of a high post-exercise septal E/e' ratio in patients with DM. Compared with the base 'clinical model' (AIC=−192.0), metabolic and echocardiographic parameters provided incremental information (AIC=−204.3, and AIC=−234.4, respectively; figure 2).

DISCUSSION

Patients with DM have been shown to have impaired LV diastolic function.^{1 12} This is also evident in the present study which demonstrated that such patients had a lower resting e' and a higher E/e' ratio despite a similar LV mass index. More importantly, in our study, we showed that patients with DM had impaired diastolic reserve, even in those with normal LV filling pressures at rest. They were less able to improve their LV diastolic function and maintain normal LV diastolic pressures with exercise: such patients had a lower e' post-exercise, a lower increase in e' and a higher increase in E/e', even after adjusting for differences in the resting values. An elevated post-exercise E/e' is manifest as exertional dyspnoea as evident by its significant relationship with MRC dyspnoea score, not only in all our patients, but also in the subgroup with DM. Furthermore, patients with DM with normal resting E/e' had a significantly different profile in e' and E/e' up to 10 min into recovery post-exercise, with the e' remaining significantly lower and E/e' significantly higher up to 10 min into recovery after exercise compared with non-DM. Patients with DM with hypertension, longer duration of insulin therapy, worse glycaemic control, worse renal function, larger LA volume and lower septal e' had more impaired diastolic reserve.

E/e' as a measure of LV diastolic pressures at rest and post-exercise

LV filling pressures can be reliably estimated on transthoracic echocardiography from the mitral E wave

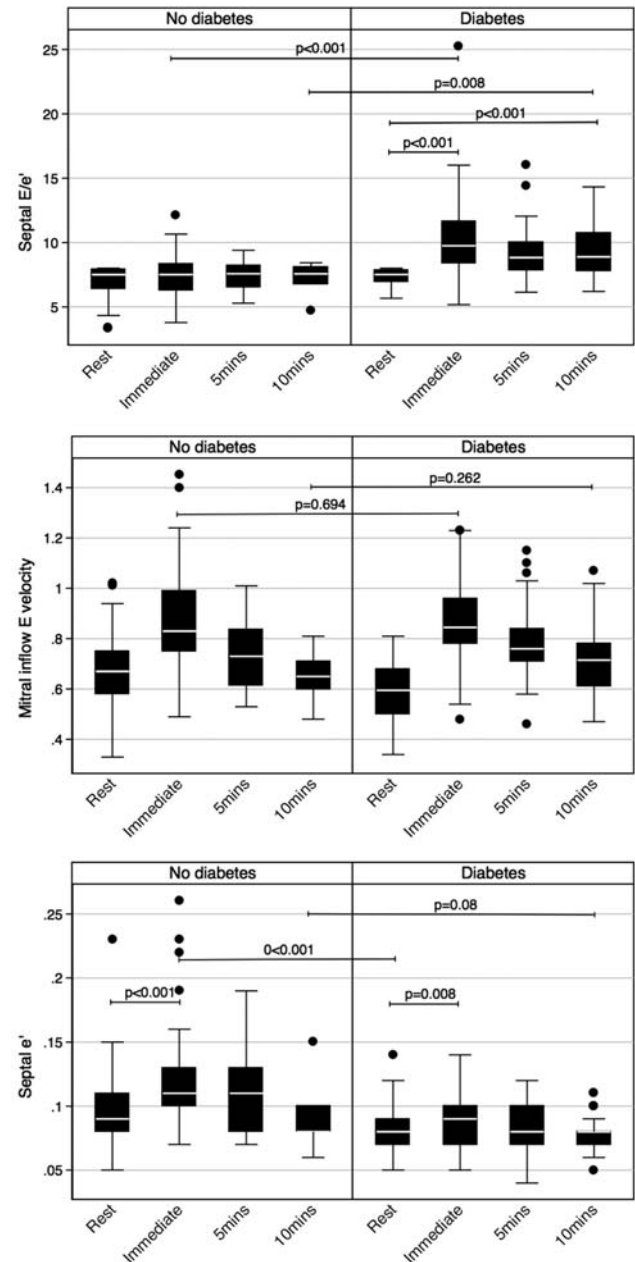


Figure 1 Profile of diastolic function parameters at rest, immediately post-exercise and into recovery. (A) A significant elevation in septal E/e' with exercise and into recovery in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM), while septal E/e' remains normal for non-DM. (B) A similar pattern of rise and fall in mitral inflow E wave velocity with exercise in both groups. (C) An increase in septal e' in both groups; however, this is significantly more for non-DM.

velocity with pulsed wave tissue Doppler to the mitral annulus tissue Doppler e' velocity ratio.² Unlike the mitral E wave to A wave velocity ratio, the E/e' ratio is age independent and can be used to estimate LV diastolic pressures both in normal and in impaired LV systolic function. A septal E/e' of ≤ 8 is generally accepted as indicative of normal diastolic pressures, whereas a septal E/e' of ≥ 15 is considered to be indicative of

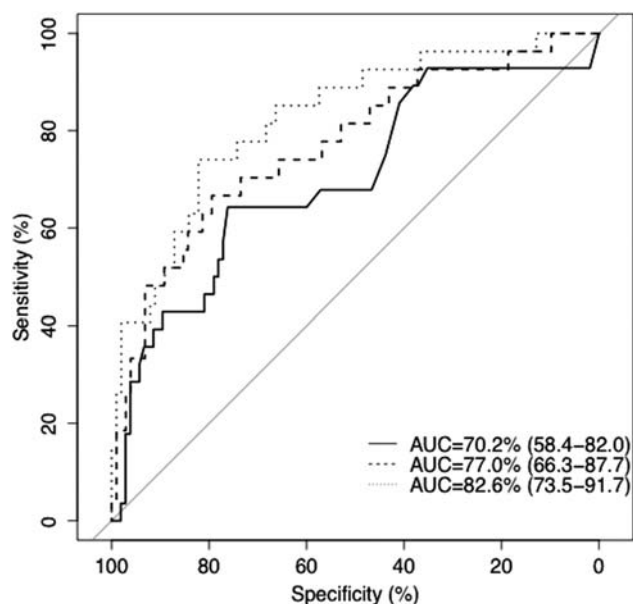


Figure 2 ROC curves for the three different BROCO models in predicting impaired diastolic reserve. The ROC curves for the 'clinical model' (solid line), 'clinical and metabolic model' (dashed line), and 'clinical, metabolic and echocardiographic model' (dotted line) are shown (AUC, area under the curve; BROCO, Binary regression with continuous outcomes; ROC, Receiver operating characteristic).

raised diastolic pressures, with a ratio between 8 and 15 being indeterminate. Therefore, in our study, we used a septal E/e' of ≥ 15 as the cut-off to avoid any ambiguity.

Septal E/e' ratio as an indicator of LV diastolic pressure is not only useful at rest, but has also been shown to be reliable post-exercise.^{3 13} Burgess *et al*¹³ studied 37 patients who underwent exercise echocardiography on a supine bike with estimation of E/e' and LV filling pressures simultaneously on cardiac catheterisation. They found good correlation between exercise E/e' and LV diastolic pressures with a cut-off of $E/e' \geq 13$ as indicative of LV end-diastolic pressures of ≥ 15 mm Hg. In fact, the correlation between LV diastolic pressures and E/e' were of a similar magnitude at rest and during exercise. Similar to the study of Burgess *et al* and others, we used septal e' instead of lateral e' , as assessment of lateral e' post-exercise tended to be more unreliable with tachycardia and respiratory motion.^{14 15}

Exercise E/e' is of additional diagnostic and prognostic value. An elevated exercise E/e' was found to be correlated with exercise capacity.^{13 3} Holland *et al*¹⁴ found that an exercise $E/e' > 14.5$ independently predicted adverse cardiovascular outcome in 538 consecutive patients with normal resting LV systolic function undergoing exercise echocardiography incremental to exercise induced ischaemia. Patients with similar degrees of LV diastolic dysfunction at rest may have very different responses in diastolic function to exercise, and impairment in diastolic response to exercise was correlated

with exercise capacity.¹⁵ Furthermore, assessment of LV diastolic pressure with exercise allowed earlier identification of patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction when filling pressures at rest were normal.⁴

Subclinical LV dysfunction in diabetes

Patients with diabetes may develop LV dysfunction and heart failure independent of traditional risk factors such as hypertension or CAD. Diabetic cardiomyopathy is believed by many to be a clinical entity with multiple pathogenetic mechanisms.¹⁶ Subclinical systolic and diastolic dysfunction is common in asymptomatic patients with DM in the absence of ischaemia or LV hypertrophy.¹⁷ Fang *et al*¹⁸ found that subclinical LV dysfunction was associated with poor glycaemic control, advancing age, hypertension and metformin treatment. These factors, with the exception of metformin use, also predicted elevated E/e' post-exercise in our study. Early detection of diabetic cardiomyopathy is important as earlier detection may allow earlier intervention, which may in turn reverse ventricular dysfunction with improvement in patient outcome.¹⁹

The MRC dyspnoea scale is a validated measure quantifying the disability associated with breathlessness and correlates well with other dyspnoea scales and walking distance.^{20 21} Its significant relationship with post-exercise E/e' in our patients suggests that elevated LV filling pressures post-exercise is manifest as exertional dyspnoea. This demonstrates the clinical utility of post-exercise E/e' , a marker of LV diastolic reserve, to evaluate otherwise unexplained exertional dyspnoea.

Examining diastolic reserve in DM may allow even earlier detection of impairment of LV involvement, at a stage where the resting systolic and diastolic function is still comparable to that of normal healthy subjects. Ha *et al*²² demonstrated a blunted increase in the mitral annular s' and e' velocities in patients with type 2 DM compared with controls despite similar velocities between the two groups at rest. Similar impairment in the increase in e' velocities was noted by Jellis *et al*²³ in patients with DM and normal resting e' velocities. However, LV diastolic pressures as a consequence of inducible LV diastolic dysfunction were not examined in these studies. In this study, we were able to demonstrate that patients with type 2 DM had worse LV diastolic function and elevated diastolic pressures post-exercise even after controlling for baseline differences. Moreover, the behaviour of LV diastolic function and hence diastolic pressures were distinctly different between patients with DM and those without, with elevation of LV diastolic pressures persisting into recovery despite a decrease in the heart rate post-exercise even in the absence of inducible ischaemia. Impaired diastolic reserve is also of prognostic significance. In a study of 197 patients with DM followed up over a median of 57 months, eGFR, DM duration and the increase in e' with exercise were

found to be independently predictive of adverse cardiac outcomes.²⁴

Other imaging techniques such as cardiac MRI (CMR) are useful in the assessment of diabetic heart disease. Although the temporal resolution of CMR is inferior to echocardiography and evaluation of filling pressures immediately post-exercise may be difficult with CMR, it is useful in tissue characterisation including evaluation of diffuse myocardial fibrosis with T1 mapping and steatosis with spectroscopy.^{25–27}

Correlates of impaired diastolic reserve

Patients with hypertension, longer duration of insulin therapy, poorer glycaemic control, worse renal function, larger LA volume and lower septal e' had more impaired diastolic reserve. It will be of clinical interest to examine whether strict metabolic and blood pressure control, and preservation of renal function may reverse the LV structural and functional derangement seen in patients with type 2 DM.

Limitations

This study is observational in nature, and hence the two groups were not matched for age and gender or presence of cardiovascular risk factors. Patients with DM were more likely to have hypertension, dyslipidemia and obesity, and hence matching these risk factors in patients without diabetes without CAD can be challenging. The proportion of patients with new inducible wall motion abnormalities on exercise echo was low considering the burden of DM in our patients. Exercise echocardiography, with its published sensitivity of detecting CAD of about 80%, might have missed a proportion of patients in our cohort with CAD.

CONCLUSIONS

Patients with DM have impaired LV diastolic reserve manifest as an inadequate augmentation of their e' response with exercise leading to an abnormal rise in LV filling pressures. These abnormalities persist up to 10 min into the recovery period despite recovery of heart rate. Patients with DM with hypertension, longer duration of insulin therapy, poorer glycaemic control, worse renal function, larger LA volume and lower septal e' had more impaired diastolic reserve. Detection of impaired diastolic reserve in patients with normal resting LV function may allow earlier detection of diabetic cardiomyopathy.

Contributors ML jointly conceived the study with DY, as well as designed and implemented the trial, obtained ethics approval and prepared the manuscript. ML, VP, VWW and MW were involved in the recruitment of participants, testing of trial patients and data collection. SH and ML performed statistical analysis.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval Sydney Southwest Area Health Research Ethics Committee.

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