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Pathophysiologic mechanisms linking impaired cardiovascular health and neurologic dysfunction: The year in review

■ ABSTRACT

The nervous system and cardiovascular system have long been known to interact. Only more recently, however, have the mechanisms driving this interaction become more clearly understood. Although many psychological disturbances, including depression and anxiety, are known to predict poor outcomes in patients with cardiovascular disease, other neurologic disturbances, such as migraine and stroke, have been connected to poor cardiovascular outcomes as well. Although these connections were traditionally thought to be due to shared risk factors, recent research has focused on pathophysiologic mechanisms underlying these interactions, including neuroendocrine dysregulation, genetic predisposition, and vascular dysfunction.

The complex interaction between the nervous system and cardiovascular (CV) health is well recognized. In addition to stroke, migraine, and other disorders, the focus has shifted to depression and related negative-affect states including anxiety, chronic stress, posttraumatic stress disorder, and social isolation. Although all of these conditions have been linked to poor CV health, the mechanisms responsible for this brain-cardiovascular interaction have been poorly understood until recently.

At first, it appeared that the link between CV disease and such states as depression and anxiety was mediated by a clustering of shared risk conditions such as smoking, high low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and obesity. As more research uncovered the pathophysiologic mechanisms underlying these negative-affect states, however, it became apparent that some of these mechanisms overlapped with those leading to vascular dysfunction (Figure 1). For instance, regulation of neurotransmitters such as serotonin is known to play a key role in mood

dysfunction as well as in sleep and appetite, but only recently has this regulation been identified as an important component in moderating platelet function as well. Several other common pathways have been identified, including the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, endothelial progenitor cell (EPC) regulation, and inflammatory cell dysfunction. The role of genetic predisposition as a common factor leading to psychological and vascular dysfunction has been studied as well. In addition, research has recently expanded to examine other forms of central neurologic dysfunction besides mood, including stroke and migraine, and their connection with CV health.

This paper reviews a sample of the more recent advances in our understanding the pathophysiologic mechanisms underlying this complex brain-vascular interaction—including the roles of genetic predisposition, endothelial cell dysfunction, and endocrine dysregulation—and discusses future directions for research in this area.

■ GENETIC PREDISPOSITION

Increasing evidence highlights the importance of genetic predisposition in both psychological dysfunction and CV disease. The importance of common genetic variability in these two conditions originated from studies of twins that established that both depression and coronary artery disease (CAD) tended to run in families. However, recent studies focused on identifying specific genes that may link depression/negative affect and CAD through various pathways related to platelet reactivity, inflammation, and autonomic nervous system regulation, among many others. A candidate gene study by McCaffery et al¹ sought to identify specific genes influencing depressive symptoms in CAD patients. Genes were selected based on their role in biologic pathways involved in inflammation, platelet activation, and the HPA axis and sympathetic nervous system. Among the 59 genes analyzed, the strongest associations were between markers involved in endothelial dysfunction and platelet aggregation—specifically, the involvement of von Willebrand factor in platelet recruitment and of

Both authors reported that they have no financial relationships that pose a potential conflict of interest with this article.

doi:10.3949/ccjm.77.s3.07

vascular cell adhesion molecule–1 in recruitment and adhesion of inflammatory cells to injured endothelium. Other recent studies have analyzed the role of various genes in mediating neurologic and CV dysfunction.

Serotonin: A multitude of cardiovascular effects

Serotonin (5-HT) is best known as a neurotransmitter involved in mood regulation, but it also directly affects endothelial cells and vascular smooth muscle. Human brain microvascular endothelial cells have 5-HT_{2A} receptors, which are thought to be involved in blood-brain trafficking.² Polymorphisms in this receptor have been associated with impaired glucose tolerance and type 2 diabetes.³

However, the role of serotonin within the CV system has only recently been realized. Along with its associated serotonin transporter (SERT), serotonin has been best studied within the CV system for its role in development of pulmonary hypertension via vasoconstrictor. However, serotonin and SERT exhibit other effects on the CV system, including regulation of factors involved in vascular integrity, such as platelet activity, endothelial dysfunction, and smooth muscle cell and endothelial cell mitogenesis. Serotonin is stored peripherally in platelets and, when released at sites of endothelial damage, promotes platelet aggregation. Cardiomyocytes also are a source of serotonin within the heart, resulting in positive chronotropy, positive inotropy, and activation of mitogen activity.⁴

Serotonin also affects endothelium through effects on bone marrow production of EPCs. It has been shown in mice to increase the proliferative activity of hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow via 5-HT₂ receptors.⁵ Serotonin is a mitogen for canine and bovine endothelial cells⁶ and has also been shown to enhance ex vivo expansion of CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells in mice.⁷ It also seems to have an effect on regulation of inflammatory cytokines by regulating different secretory pathways. Activity of several different serotonin receptors, including 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT₄, and 5-HT₇, inhibits tumor necrosis factor production in peripheral cells.⁸

Insights from genetic analysis of SERT

These areas of recent research continue to highlight the importance of serotonin within the CV system, and its overlapping role in depression and other forms of psychological dysfunction underscores the importance of understanding its regulation.

The best-studied component of serotonin regulation is SERT, a sodium-dependent transporter that removes serotonin from outside the cell, bringing it back into the cell for repackaging. It is recognized as the site of action of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).

Analysis of the serotonin transporter gene has traditionally focused on polymorphisms within the promoter region (5-HTTLPR). Two common alleles, the long (L)

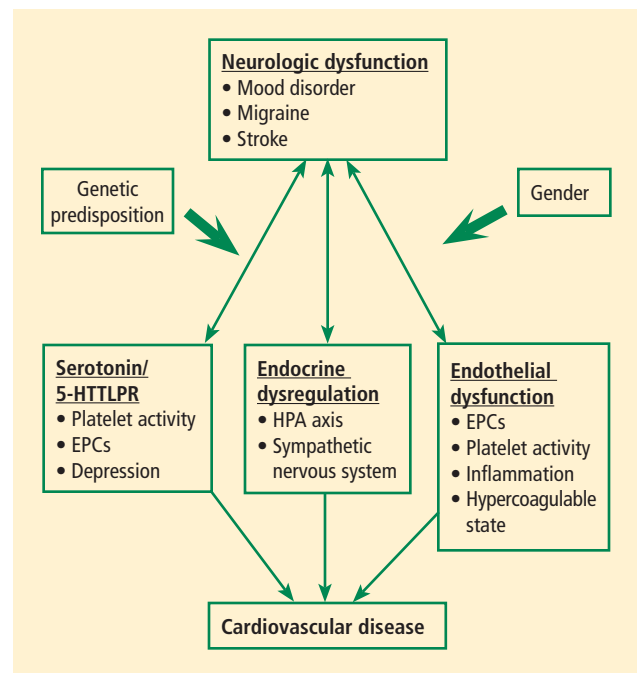


FIGURE 1. Neurologic and psychological disorders share some overlapping pathophysiologic mechanisms with vascular disorders. (5-HTTLPR = serotonin transporter-linked promoter region; EPCs = endothelial progenitor cells; HPA = hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal)

and short (S) variants, are the best characterized. The S variant is associated with a lower expression of SERT, leading to reduced uptake and release of serotonin. The SS genotype of SERT has been linked to major depressive disorder⁹ and to increased risk of subsequent cardiac events after myocardial infarction (MI).¹⁰

A study of the effects of environmental stress and gender on associations between depression and 5-HTTLPR found that this link varied according to gender and stressful life events.¹¹ Specifically, women with the SS genotype, which leads to less transcriptional activity of 5-HTTLPR, tended to be more susceptible to depression under stressful life conditions. However, in men the LL genotype was associated with increased transcriptional activity and the same increased susceptibility to depression.¹¹ Expression of the LL genotype also resulted in upregulation of SERT, leading to higher MI risk.¹²

Another study investigated the relationship between genetic variability in two serotonin-related gene polymorphisms and found that the 5-HTTLPR gene polymorphism was associated with adverse cardiac events after coronary artery bypass graft surgery in combination with depression, specifically in patients with the L allele compared with SS.¹³

Humans who possess the L variant of the SERT protein have more rapid platelet serotonin uptake.¹⁴ Inhibitors of SERT have been shown to reduce platelet serotonin content, leading to disruption of thrombosis

and increased bleeding due to inhibition of serotonin reuptake. A study in middle-aged men also found that genetic variability within SERT was associated with increased depressive symptoms and elevated levels of interleukin-6, a marker of inflammation.¹⁵ This indicates a common source of genetic vulnerability accounting for both depression and inflammation, and could help to explain the increased risk of CV disease in patients with depression.¹⁵

Mental stress–induced myocardial ischemia

The association between mental stress and activation of the sympathetic nervous system is well established. Stress leads to increases in blood pressure and heart rate. In patients with CAD, mental stress–induced myocardial ischemia (MSIMI) is a well-characterized phenomenon whereby ischemia is provoked by psychological stress. Sympathetic nervous system activation from stressful life events can increase vulnerability to CV outcomes such as MI, arrhythmias, and sudden cardiac death. MSIMI has been identified as a risk factor for poor outcomes in patients with known CAD. Proposed mechanisms include mismatch of myocardial blood supply and demand, as well as coronary spasm.

A recent study by Hassan et al evaluated associations of beta₁-adrenergic receptor gene (ADBR1) polymorphisms with MSIMI in CAD patients.¹⁶ The researchers found a threefold increase in MSIMI in patients with a particular allele of the ADBR1 gene. This is the first report to highlight a specific genetic predisposition to susceptibility to MSIMI; it could help explain why some patients are at increased risk and also suggest targeting specific behavioral or pharmacologic therapies to reduce MSIMI.

■ ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION

Dysfunctional endothelium is important in the link between neurologic dysfunction and CV disease. Circulating EPCs have been recognized as playing an important role in maintaining vascular health. These cells originate in the bone marrow and may be identified by their surface markers and various functional characteristics. They have been shown to be a key part of the process involved in repair of biologic risk factor–mediated damage to endothelium and are reduced and/or dysfunctional in patients with CV risk factors such as tobacco use, diabetes, and hypertension. Low EPC levels have also been found in patients with cerebrovascular disease and are key in vascular neogenesis after ischemic insult.

Genetic effects on endothelium in migraine and stroke

A more recent area of interest in brain and cardiovascular health has been the role of EPCs in migraine, which is often debilitating. The association between migraine and increased risk of depression,¹⁷ as well as

stroke and MI, has been well recognized. A recent study by MacClellan et al evaluated whether polymorphisms in genes regulating endothelial function and vascular tone influenced susceptibility to migraine and stroke in a large subset of young women.¹⁸ Analyzed genes included endothelin-1 (EDN), endothelin receptor type B (EDNRB), and nitric oxide synthase-3 (NOS3). Several polymorphisms within these genes were associated with stroke in white women but not in black women. However, the study did not show whether the association between migraine and stroke was mediated by the polymorphisms studied from the candidate genes. Others have found no association with EDNRB but found that the homozygous minor genotype (present in 5% of cases) of the EDNRA SNP rs2048894 showed association with migraine with aura (odds ratio [OR] = 1.61, 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.12–2.32; *P* = .010) when adjusted for gender and sample origin.¹⁹ Early age at onset (< 20 years) also was associated with rs2048894 (OR = 1.69, 95% CI, 1.13–2.54; *P* = .011) in the pooled sample.¹⁹ Studies on larger samples will be needed to confirm these findings.

Depression may alter endothelial homeostasis

One mechanism by which depression may lead to increased CV disease risk is through effects on endothelial homeostasis. Several studies have found an association between depression and attenuated flow-mediated vasodilation. However, it has been postulated that this effect was mediated by atherosclerosis, as these studies were performed in older cohorts. To evaluate this association without the possibility of confounding severe atherosclerosis, a recent study evaluated this association in adolescent women with no known health problems.²⁰ Regression analysis demonstrated a significant inverse relationship between depression and endothelial function as measured by pulse-wave amplitude. Most patients in this study had evidence of subclinical depression, suggesting that even those with mild symptoms can have endothelial dysfunction.²⁰ These findings provide evidence to suggest that there may be some factors that underlie the vascular dysfunction associated with both depression and early subclinical atherosclerosis.

Focus on endothelial progenitor cells

EPCs from bone marrow and likely other sites (eg, spleen, perivascular omentum, liver, mesentery) play an important role in maintaining vascular integrity. The interaction between the bone marrow, nervous system, HPA axis, and progenitor cells, together with the effect of this interaction on vascular integrity, has become an area of increasing research. Specifically, the sympathetic nervous system has been identified as playing an important role in progenitor cell egress from the bone marrow. Mice with abnormal nerve conduction produce virtu-

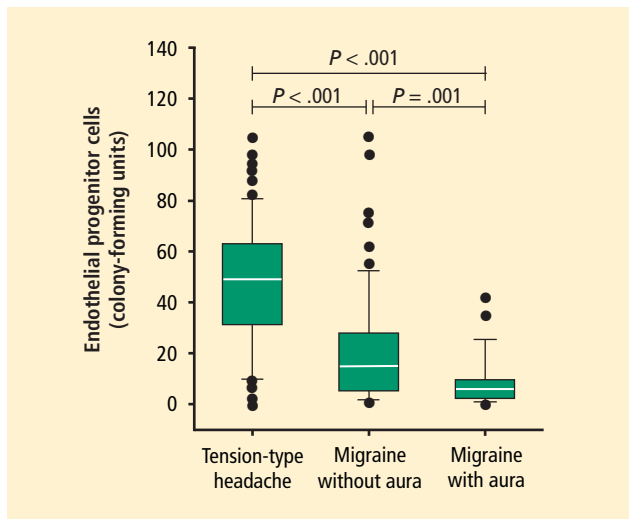


FIGURE 2. Endothelial progenitor cell counts in headache patients. The counts were lowest in patients with migraine with aura, followed by migraine without aura, followed by tension headaches. Box plots show the median count (white lines), interquartile ranges (green boxes), 5% to 95% percentiles (whiskers), and outliers (dots). *P* values were calculated using a two-tailed Student *t* test.²⁴

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ally no progenitor cells when treated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.²¹

Psychosocial factors influence activation of the sympathetic nervous system. An innovative recent study examined the effect of psychosocial determinants on bone marrow–derived progenitor cells; the psychosocial variables and progenitor cell counts were associated independently from traditional biological and behavioral risk factors.²² This is one of the first studies to examine the effect of psychosocial stressors on progenitor cells and should open the way for further research exploring this association and its effects on CV health.

Another area of interest has been the ability of progenitor cells to aid in repair after neurologic damage following vascular insult. Two areas related to progenitor cells have been stroke and migraine, which is a risk factor for stroke as well as depression.²³ Compared with patients with tension headaches, patients with migraines (with and without aura) had lower levels of EPCs, with the lowest levels observed in migraine patients with aura (Figure 2).²⁴ The EPCs in patients with migraine with and without aura also showed reduced migratory capacity and increased senescence.²⁴

Another study examined the relationship between EPCs and ischemic stroke, finding that an increase in circulating EPCs after acute ischemic stroke was associated with better outcomes and reduced infarct growth (Figure 3).²⁵ This suggests that EPCs may play an important role in neurovascular repair after ischemic insult.

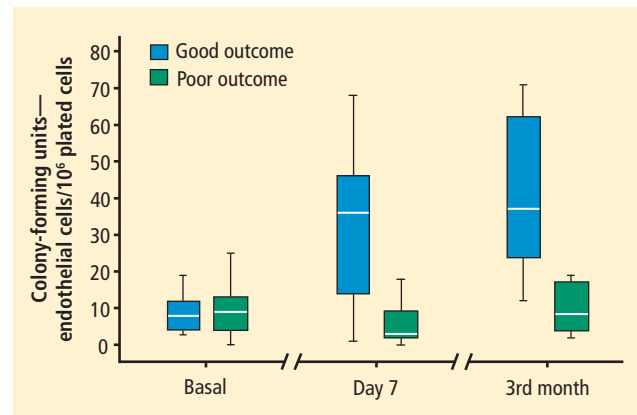


FIGURE 3. Temporal profile of number of circulating endothelial progenitor cells in stroke patients by stroke outcome at 3 months. Box plots show the median number (white lines) and interquartile ranges (boxes).²⁵

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A different study evaluated EPC levels in individuals with age-related white matter changes.²⁶ These white matter changes, measured on computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging, correlate with microvascular pathology mainly within the elderly and are associated with increased risk of stroke and cognitive impairment such as dementia. In the study, circulating levels of EPCs were found to be significantly lower in patients with severe age-related white matter changes (Figure 4).²⁶ This suggests that defects in endothelial repair are linked to small-vessel cerebrovascular disease.

Platelet activity

Platelets play a critical role in endothelial hemostasis. Alterations in platelet function have been hypothesized as a mechanism by which depression may lead to CV disease.²⁷ A recent study analyzed the effects of persistent depressive symptoms on platelet activation in a cohort of spousal dementia caregivers.²⁸ P-selectin, measured as an index of platelet activation, and depression, mainly in the subclinical range, were associated with elevated platelet reactivity and recovery. This may be one mechanism by which elderly caregivers are at risk of CV disease even without evidence of clinical depression.

Serotonin is also known for its effect on platelet function and vascular tone and is one of the main targets of antidepressant therapy. Several studies have analyzed the effect of depression treatment with SSRIs on platelet function. An initial analysis from the SADHART trial in 2003 found that in depressed patients treated with sertraline after acute coronary syndrome, reductions in platelet/endothelial activation occurred despite concurrent treatment with antiplatelet drugs, including aspirin and clopidogrel.²⁹ This suggests that the antiplatelet

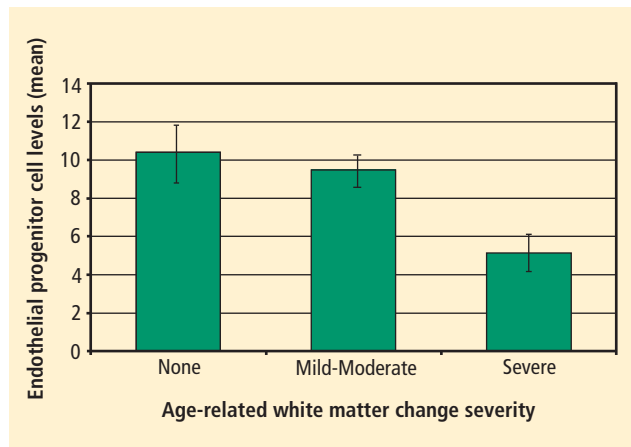


FIGURE 4. Endothelial progenitor cell levels and age-related white matter change severity as measured by computed tomography.²⁶

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properties of sertraline differ from those of aspirin and other antiplatelet therapies. A study by van Zyl et al³⁰ yielded similar results with a different SSRI, citalopram, along with enhanced production of nitric oxide.

■ HORMONES, NEGATIVE AFFECT, AND CV DISEASE

Patients with CAD have different patterns of cortisol excretion compared with controls. A dysfunctional HPA axis has been implicated, leading to a failure in containing inflammatory activity.³¹ In healthy older patients without known CAD, heightened cortisol reactivity is associated with a greater extent of coronary artery calcification.³² Cynical hostility is also associated with CAD, but the mechanism is unclear. Higher levels of cynical hostility were associated with attenuation of the decreasing phase of the cortisol awakening response.³³ Another recent study also found a higher cortisol awakening response and a larger ratio of total cholesterol to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol in response to stress in socially isolated men.³⁴

Although cortisol is the most studied end product of the HPA axis, aldosterone is also released. Recent research has focused on the role of aldosterone in CV injury through its increase in superoxide generation and its upregulation of genes involved in inflammation, fibrosis, and atherosclerosis.^{35,36} Several studies have demonstrated the increased incidence of CV disease, including atrial fibrillation, stroke, and MI, among patients with primary hyperaldosteronism compared with patients with similar blood pressure elevations.^{37,38} Continued evidence supports the importance of the endocrine pathways in modulation of CV disease, and future research should continue to explore the role of various hormones in this interaction.

■ DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Although advances have been made in understanding the pathophysiologic mechanisms involved in interactions between the nervous system and CV disease, many factors have yet to be completely understood. For example, the role of gender in the interaction between psychological distress and heart disease is an area of increasing discussion. CV disease is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality among women, who are also at increased risk of depression and anxiety as well as stroke and migraine. Recent literature supports the concept that significant biologic differences exist in the effect of stress and depression on men and women. A recent study in mice found that a lifelong increase in SERT function decreased constitutive cerebral metabolism in a number of brain regions, and that this effect was significant only in females.³⁹ Gender differences also appear to exist in the efficacy of antidepressant therapy.¹¹ Although these differences have been observed, it remains unclear whether they primarily are due to obvious hormonal differences or to differences in genetic predisposition.

Stem cell therapy—for stroke and perhaps even for migraine and other disorders—is another area of potential future research. In CV disease, bone marrow–derived EPCs have been used in the post-MI setting and for heart failure. Injured endothelium presents a similar target for endothelial repair with cell therapy in stroke and migraine as well. Continued research in these areas will provide new insights into this brain-vascular interaction and could help provide new directions for treatment in the future.

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