Utility of NT-proBNP for Diagnosing Heart Failure in a Heterogeneous Population of Patients With Dyspnea. Spanish Multicenter Study

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Introduction and objectives. Recent studies have shown that brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal proBNP (NT-proBNP) are useful in the diagnosis of heart failure in patients presenting with dyspnea. However, the cutoff values used with these markers vary according to patient characteristics and dyspnea severity. The aim of this study was to investigate the diagnostic accuracy of using the plasma NT-proBNP level for identifying heart failure in a heterogeneous population of patients with dyspnea.

Methods. A multicentre study involving 247 consecutive patients with recent-onset dyspnea was carried out at 12 Spanish hospitals. Patients previously diagnosed with heart failure or any other condition known to cause dyspnea were excluded.

Results. Of the 247 patients, 161 (65%) had heart failure. The remaining 86 (35%) presented with dyspnea of non-cardiac origin. Plasma NT-proBNP levels were higher in patients with heart failure (5600 [7988] pg/mL vs 1182 [4406] pg/mL; P=.0001), and increased as functional status deteriorated (P=.036). The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.87 (0.02) (95% CI, 0.81-0.91) for the optimum cutoff value of 1335 pg/mL. The sensitivity of this cutoff value for diagnosing heart failure was 77% (95% CI, 70%-83%), the specificity was 92% (95% CI, 84%-97%), the positive predictive value was 94%, and the negative predictive value was 68%.

Conclusions. The plasma NT-proBNP concentration provides an accurate means of diagnosing heart failure. However, the negative predictive value found in this study was somewhat lower than the values found in previous studies involving more homogeneous patient populations.

Key words: Natriuretic peptides. NT-proBNP. Heart failure. Diagnosis.
The diagnosis of congestive heart failure (CHF)—an increasingly common condition—is usually based on clinical data and echocardiographic findings. Errors in the diagnosis of CHF, however, are relatively common, especially in the primary care setting and the emergency room; indeed, it is thought that between 25% and 50% of all clinical diagnoses of CHF pronounced in these settings are incorrect. In recent years, the determination of brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and its N-terminal fraction known as NT-proBNP levels has been shown useful in the diagnosis of CHF. Studies performed in primary care centers and hospital emergency rooms have confirmed the excellent diagnostic precision of these markers.4,5

Methods

The study subjects were 247 consecutive patients who presented at the emergency room or cardiology or internal medicine clinics of 12 Spanish hospitals (see appendix) with dyspnea of recent onset. Patients previously diagnosed with heart failure or other problems associated with dyspnea (normally significant bronchopulmonary disease) were excluded, as were those with kidney failure (on dialysis), and those with acute coronary syndrome at presentation. The patients included all belonged to dyspnea functional classes II, III, or IV. All were explained the aims of the study, and all gave their consent to take part. Blood was taken from all patients to determine the plasma NT-proBNP concentration. The diagnosis of CHF was always finally pronounced by a specialist physician (who was always “blind” to the NT-proBNP concentrations detected) when the criteria of the European Society of Cardiology regarding clinical symptoms and Doppler echocardiography results were met. The medical history of each patient was examined, and all underwent Doppler echocardiography, a physical examination and a chest x-ray before such a diagnosis was reached. To reduce the diagnostic variability between centers, a number of meetings were held by the participating physicians with the aim of homogenizing diagnostic criteria.

At the participating clinics, patient blood samples were taken between 08.00 and 09.00 h; for those who presented at the emergency room, blood samples were taken at an appropriate moment during their visit, but always before starting treatment for CHF. The samples were centrifuged at 1500 rpm and stored at –80°C until analysis. Plasma NT-proBNP levels (pg/mL) were determined using an Elecsys 1010 analyzer (Roche Diagnostics).

Demographic, clinical, analytical, and echocardiographic data were collected from each patient, introduced into a database, and analyzed by an independent company using SAS v. 8.02 software for Windows.

The patients were divided into 2 groups, those with dyspnea due to CHF and those with dyspnea of non-
Cardiac origin. The results for the variables measured were expressed as means ± standard deviation (SD). Qualitative variables were compared by the χ² test and the McNemar test for independent and paired data respectively. The NT-proBNP levels did not show a normal distribution and were therefore compared using the Mann-Whitney or Wilcoxon test (for independent and paired data respectively). The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare more than 2 groups of non-paired data. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were produced for the NT-proBNP values in relation to the diagnosis of CHF. Diagnostic precision was determined by calculating the sensitivity, specificity and the positive and negative predictive powers of the cut-off NT-proBNP values. Significance was set at P<0.05.

RESULTS

The mean age of the patients was 70±11 years; 131 (57%) were men and 116 (43%) were women. Congestive heart failure was diagnosed in 161 patients (65%); in the remaining 86 (35%), dyspnea was due to a non-cardiac cause. Among those with CHF, 44% fell into functional class II, another 44% fell into class III, and 12% fell into class IV. Among those with non-cardiac origin dyspnea, 89% fell into functional class II, 8% into class III, and 3% into class IV; the primary cause of dyspnea in these patients was bronchopulmonary disease (57 patients [86%]), followed by anemia (10 patients [11%]), anxiety (8 patients [9%]), severe obesity (7 patients [8%]), and dyspnea of multifactorial origin (age, obesity, sedentary lifestyle, etc) (4 patients [6%]).

Differences in the Clinical, Analytical, and Physical Examination Results of Patients With and Without Congestive Heart Failure

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics and relevant medical backgrounds of the 2 groups of patients. The age of the patients with CHF was significantly higher, with no difference with respect to sex. The prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors was similar in both groups, except for a slightly higher prevalence of hyperlipidemia in the patients with non-cardiac origin dyspnea (36% compared to 22%; P<0.02). Table 2 shows the results of the physical examination of both groups of patients. No significant differences were seen in terms of body weight, height or blood pressure. The heart rate was higher in the patients diagnosed with CHF (P<0.01), as was the incidence of leg edema, crackles, and third heart sound, or murmur (Table 2). However, it should be highlighted that these very specific signs of CHF were observed very infrequently. For instance, crackles were heard in only 15% of these patients (compared to 1% in patients with non-cardiac origin dyspnea; P<0.01), and a third heart sound was heard in only 26% (compared to 3% in patients with non-cardiac origin dyspnea; P<0.01).

Table 3 shows the main biochemical and analytical results. No significant differences were seen between the groups in terms of hemoglobin, serum ion or creatinine kinase concentrations, although the patients with CHF had higher levels of blood sugar and bilirubin and a higher serum creatinine concentration.

Table 4 shows the electrocardiographic, x-ray and echocardiographic results for both groups of patients. Those with CHF more commonly had an abnormal electrocardiogram (93% compared to 46%; P<0.001), an abnormal chest x-ray (94% compared to 45%; P<0.001), cardiomegaly (60% compared 40%; P<0.01), and an interstitial pattern in their chest x-ray (40% compared to 16%; P<0.001). Atrial fibrillation was also more common among those with CHF (40% compared to 10%).

**Table 1. Demographic Background of Patients With Congestive Heart Failure and Non-Cardiac Origin Dyspnea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>CHF (n=161)</th>
<th>Non-Cardiac Origin (n=86)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>72±11</td>
<td>67±18</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>97 (60%)</td>
<td>44 (51%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>64 (40%)</td>
<td>42 (49%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokers</td>
<td>77 (48%)</td>
<td>38 (44%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
<td>97 (60%)</td>
<td>61 (71%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlipidemia</td>
<td>35 (22%)</td>
<td>30 (36%)</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>45 (28%)</td>
<td>22 (25%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic heart disease</td>
<td>27 (17%)</td>
<td>12 (14%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild COPD</td>
<td>28 (18%)</td>
<td>24 (27%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CHF indicates congestive heart disease; NS, not significant; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

**Table 2. Semiologic Findings in Patients With Congestive Heart Failure and Non-Cardiac Origin Dyspnea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>CHF (n=161)</th>
<th>Non-Cardiac Origin (n=86)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body weight, kg</td>
<td>78±14</td>
<td>79±14</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height, cm</td>
<td>164±8</td>
<td>165±7</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate, beats/min</td>
<td>90±26</td>
<td>79±19</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP, mm Hg</td>
<td>141±24</td>
<td>138±22</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP, mm Hg</td>
<td>83±14</td>
<td>78±12</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg edema</td>
<td>84 (52%)</td>
<td>22 (24%)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary crackles</td>
<td>24 (15%)</td>
<td>7 (1%)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third heart sound</td>
<td>43 (26%)</td>
<td>2 (3%)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murmur</td>
<td>63 (39%)</td>
<td>13 (15%)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CHF indicates congestive heart disease; NS, not significant; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure.
Anguita M et al. NT-proBNP in the Diagnosis of Heart Failure

Diastolic dysfunction with CHF is very common, with 59% of CHF cases having diastolic dysfunction. Of these, 73% also have systolic dysfunction. The incidence of diastolic dysfunction increases with age, being much more frequent in people over 70 years of age. Diastolic dysfunction may be present in the heart of individuals who have no current symptoms of heart failure. In these cases, the presence of diastolic dysfunction may not be detected by conventional methods such as echocardiography. Therefore, the diagnosis of diastolic dysfunction in the absence of symptoms may be challenging. However, the presence of diastolic dysfunction in individuals with symptoms of CHF is a well-recognized feature of the disease. The presence of diastolic dysfunction in CHF is associated with a worse prognosis, as it is associated with an increased risk of hospitalization and death. The diagnosis of diastolic dysfunction is important in the management of CHF, as it may guide the choice of treatment and provide insights into the underlying mechanisms of the disease.
precision of the symptoms, signs and electrocardiographic and radiological findings associated with CHF. This is confirmed by the present results. Table 2 shows that crackles were heard in just 15% of patients diagnosed with CHF, and that a third heart sound was heard in just 26%. Although these findings are very specific for the diagnosis of CHF (they were only heard in 1% and 3% respectively of the patients with non-cardiac origin dyspnea) their sensitivity is very low. The opposite is true of x-ray and electrocardiographic findings, which have a higher sensitivity but very low specificity. Another reason for so many incorrect diagnoses is the scant access to echocardiographic equipment in the emergency room and primary care setting, along with problems in the interpretation of the results. It is therefore very important that new, reliable, simple and accessible diagnostic techniques become available if we are to improve our accuracy in the diagnosis of CHF. One such technique is the determination of plasma BNP and NT-proBNP. Several studies have shown the excellent precision of these biochemical markers in the diagnosis of CHF, which has led to their inclusion in the diagnostic algorithm of the European Society of Cardiology. These peptides also seem to be useful in prognostic stratification, in the selection of heart transplant candidates, and in the monitoring of CHF treatment. Other studies have shown these peptides...
Anguita M et al. NT-proBNP in the Diagnosis of Heart Failure

The present work attempts to clarify some of these doubts by having a multicenter design involving 12 Spanish hospitals (representing different levels of healthcare), by involving patients presenting at emergency rooms and cardiology or internal medicine clinics with dyspnea of recent onset and with no previously diagnosed disease that might give rise to such symptoms. The mean age of the population studied was 70 years, almost half the patients were women, the severity of the dyspnea was very variable (44% of patients were in functional class II, another 44% in class III, and 12% in class IV), and the mean LVEF was almost normal at 49±18% (meaning a good proportion of the patients had preserved systolic function). The studied population was therefore representative of the general population of patients with CHF or dyspnea. Importantly, the results appear to confirm previous findings. Plasma NT-proBNP levels were significantly higher in patients with CHF than in those with non-cardiac origin dyspnea (Figure 1), and showed very good diagnostic precision (area under the ROC curve 0.87; 95% CI, 0.82-0.91) (Figure 3). The NT-proBNP level increased with the severity of dyspnea (Figure 1), confirming the results of other studies.6,10,11 Interestingly, the NT-proBNP values were similar in patients with CHF and an LVEF of above or below 45% (Figure 2). This indicates that NT-proBNP levels are useful in the diagnosis of CHF with preserved systolic function. Further supporting this is the fact that the patients with an impaired ventricular diastolic pattern had significantly higher NT-proBNP levels than those who had normal diastolic function—something also reported in earlier studies.21

Another interesting feature of the present study is that the diagnostic precision, although notable, was somewhat lower than that recorded in other studies that involved more homogeneous patients. In the present study, the area under the ROC curve was 0.87±0.02, while in the majority of other studies it has been above 0.90.6,12 The optimum cut-off value in the present study was 1335 pg/mL; this was associated with a negative predictive power of 68%, while in other studies this figure was >90%. The positive predictive power of the NT-proBNP level in the present sample was very high (94%). This means that, in a population with the characteristics of the present sample, nearly all (94%) those who present at an emergency room or outpatient clinic with NT-proBNP values of >1335 pg/mL have CHF. However, some 32% of patients with lower values also have CHF. If the lower cut-off value of 76 pg/mL is used, nearly 100% of the patients with lower values would not have CHF, although the specificity of this cut-off value is very low. In a recent Spanish study involving patients presenting at the emergency room with dyspnea of unknown origin, Pascual et al.22 found an area under

Figure 3. ROC curve for the diagnostic value of NT-proBNP. S indicates sensitivity; Sp, specificity; PVP, positive predictive power; NPP, negative predictive power.
the curve (0.72) lower than that of the present study, although these authors obtained a higher negative predictive power (92%). The optimum cut-off proposed in this earlier study was 900 pg/mL. As Bayés-Genís postulates in the editorial accompanying this article, determining the levels of these peptides would be of greatest use in patients with dyspnea of doubtful origin, and least useful when the results of the physical examination and other initial findings clearly point towards a definite cause of dyspnea.

CONCLUSIONS

Determining plasma NT-proBNP levels is very important in the diagnosis of CHF in the general population of patients with suspected CHF. However, the present results show some differences with respect to previously published results involving more selected patients. The diagnostic precision, though good, was somewhat lower than in previous studies, and 2 cut-off values seem to be required, a CHF rule in value, and a CHF rule out value. The present results show that the optimum cut-off value is more efficient in terms of confirming a diagnosis of CHF (very high positive predictive power) than for ruling it out (lower negative predictive power, the opposite of that reported in earlier studies). The fact that more than half of the patients in the present sample had an LVEF of 45% or greater (i.e., most of the population diagnosed with CHF had preserved systolic function) may have influenced the present findings; recent studies indicate that the natriuretic peptides are associated with increased ventricular diameters. It may therefore be necessary to study the diagnostic value of determining the NT-proBNP levels in patients with CHF with preserved and reduced systolic function.

The main limitation of the present study is that the sample size allowed no analysis of the different age groups to be made—and cut-off values can vary with patient age. Neither could the patients with severe dyspnea presenting at the emergency room be separated from those with less severe dyspnea who presented at outpatient clinics. In addition, the effect of body weight on the results could not be studied. However, the results confirm the diagnostic usefulness of determining NT-proBNP levels in non-selected patients suspected of suffering CHF. The determination of these markers should be included in the overall assessment of such patients, as indicated in the recent guidelines published by the European Society of Cardiology.

APPENDIX. PARTICIPATING CENTERS AND RESEARCHERS


REFERENCES


