

The Predictive Value of Monocyte Count to High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Ratio in Restenosis After Drug-Eluting Stent Implantation

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Background: The clinical value of monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (MHR) in in-stent restenosis (ISR) of patients who have undergone bare metal stent implantation has been studied. However, the predictive value of MHR in ISR for patients who have undergone drug-eluting stent (DES) implantation has not been explored.

Methods: Non-ST segment elevation acute coronary syndrome (NSTEMI-ACS) patients who had undergone DES implantation and coronary angiography follow-up at the Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University, between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2018, were retrospectively enrolled. Patients were divided into ISR and non-ISR groups depending on the follow-up coronary angiography results. Relative clinical information was recorded and analyzed. The receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was used to determine the optimum cut-off pre-procedural MHR to predict ISR.

Results: A total of 214 patients were enrolled in our study. The mean period between two coronary angiography procedures was 25.4±9.8 months. Percutaneous coronary intervention due to NSTEMI myocardial infarction, a bifurcation lesion, increased platelet count, and a high MHR were the independent risk factors in multivariate logistic regression analyses.

Conclusion: Our results indicated that elevated MHR is an independent and useful predictor of ISR in NSTEMI-ACS patients who have undergone DES implantation.

Keywords: monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio, in-stent restenosis, drug-eluting stent

Background

During the past decades, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) emerged as an effective technique to treat a narrowed coronary artery in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD).¹ The introduction of drug-eluting stents (DES) has remarked reduced the restenosis rate and improved clinical outcomes for patients who had undergone PCI.² However, in-stent restenosis (ISR) remains a major concern in the real-world practice. The incidence rate of ISR is approximately 10% despite the wide use of the novel technique and medication.³

The potential mechanism underlying ISR includes inflammation, extracellular matrix re-modeling, and smooth muscle cell proliferation.⁴ Inflammation is not only a local response in the coronary artery but also is a systemic process.⁵ Monocytes are a major source of the proinflammatory response factors, while high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) exhibits anti-atherosclerotic effects by neutralizing the proinflammatory action of monocytes.^{6,7} Based on these findings, a model using these two

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predictors, the monocyte-to-HDL-C ratio (MHR), has emerged as a novel biomarker in multiple cardiovascular diseases.^{8–10} Lately, the association of MHR and incidence of ISR in patients who have undergone bare metal stent (BMS) implantation has been demonstrated in several studies.^{11–13} However, the predictive value of MHR in the incidence rate of ISR in patients who have undergone DES implantation remains unclear.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the prognostic value of MHR in ISR for non-ST segment elevation acute coronary syndrome (NSTEMI-ACS) patients who have undergone DES implantation.

Methods

Study Population

This was a single-center, retrospective study. Patients who had been diagnosed with NSTEMI-ACS and subjected to DES implantation as well as coronary angiography follow-up at the Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University, between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2018, were retrospectively enrolled. Detailed demographic, medical, angiographic, and PCI data were collected from electronic medical records. Hypertension was defined according to the current guideline with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg for at least two

blood pressure measurements or on current anti-hypertensive therapy. Diabetes mellitus was defined as a blood sugar level ≥ 7 mmol/L in the fasting state or on current anti-diabetic therapy according to the current guidelines. Based on the smoking status, patients were defined as “current smokers” or “ex-smokers” if they had smoked in the past 3 months.

Exclude criteria were as follows: previous PCI, previous coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG), symptomatic heart failure, cardiomyopathy, congenital heart defects, severe valvular heart disease, severe renal (glomerular filtration rate < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²) or hepatic failure, malignancy, hematological disorders, immunological disorder, active infection, no follow-up coronary angiography (CAG), and missing data. Figure 1 shows the study flow chart.

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University. The study was implemented in complete concordance with the tenets of Declaration of Helsinki on human research. Informed consent was obtained from the study participants during the hospitalization of CAG follow-up.

Laboratory Test

All patients who had undergone DES implantation were tested for the whole blood panel, liver and renal functions,

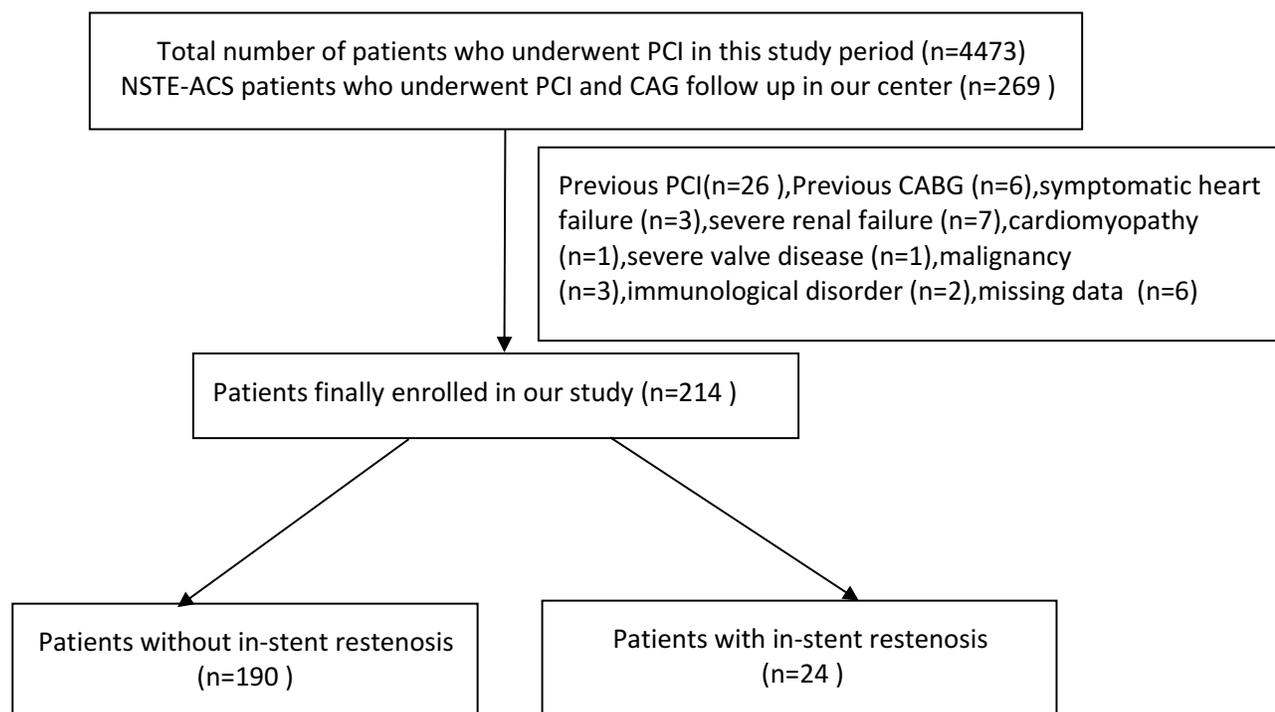


Figure 1 Study flow chart.

and glucose, uric acid, and high sensitivity C-reactive protein levels in the fasting state before the procedure as a routine test at our center. All blood samples were collected by trained nurses and measured at the core laboratory of the Beijing Shijitan Hospital according to the manufacturer's instructions. Pre-procedure MHR was calculated by dividing the absolute count of monocytes by the HDL-C value.

Coronary Angiography and PCI Information

Two professional interventionists performed coronary angiography according to the standard protocol via the radial or femoral artery. The degree of coronary stenosis was estimated by quantitative coronary angiography (QCA). CAD was defined as the presence of more than 50% stenosis in the main artery (left anterior descending, left circumflex, or right coronary artery) and/or the main side branch of the main artery. Patients with a vessel narrowed by 70% or more were subjected to DES implantation. All patients were prescribed with acetylsalicylic acid (loading dose, 600 mg; maintenance dose, 100 mg/day) in combination with another P2Y₁₂ receptor antagonist, such as clopidogrel (loading dose, 600 mg; maintenance dose, 75 mg/day) or ticagrelor (loading dose, 180 mg; maintenance dose, 90 mg twice/day), before the procedure. PCI was performed in accordance with the current guidelines. Lesion preparation, stent implantation, post-dilatation strategies as well as the use of a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor and anticoagulation regimen (heparin, bivalirudin or low-molecular-weight heparin) were left to the operator's discretion. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers, β -blockers, statins, and other medications were prescribed based on the guideline recommended. Follow-up CAG was performed only when the patient suffered from recurrent chest pain. The procedure was performed by two experienced interventionists who had been blinded to the results of the baseline test. ISR was defined as restenosis $\geq 50\%$ inside the stent or 5 mm proximally or distally in the target vessel according to the result of QCA. The lesion type was diagnosed according to the AHA classification.¹⁴ The Syntax (SYnergy between PCI with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery) score was calculated according to the recommendation from previous study.¹⁵

Statistical Analysis

Categorical variables are expressed as number and relative frequency (percentage). They were compared using the chi-square test. Data were tested for normal distribution using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. Continuous variables are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation or median (quartile 1–quartile 3) based on the normality assumption. They were compared using the independent-samples *t*-test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test, as appropriate. Spearson analysis was used for correlation evaluation between pre-procedure MHR and QCA in PCI-vessel and Syntax score in non-PCI vessels. A multivariate Cox regression analysis was performed including parameters that differed significantly between the groups in order to identify the independent predictor for ISR. The receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was used to determine the optimum cut-off MHR in predicting ISR. A *p*-value < 0.05 (two-sided test) was considered significant. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois).

Results

A total of 214 patients were enrolled in this study, with an average age of 65.5 ± 10.3 years. Table 1 summarizes the baseline demographic, clinical, and angiographic features of the CAD patients who had undergone DES implantation with or without ISR. The rate of NSTEMI myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) was higher in the ISR group than in the non-ISR group (50.0% vs 16.8%, $p=0.001$). The rate of presence of a bifurcation lesion was higher and time between the two CAG scans was longer in the ISR group than in the non-ISR group (37.5% vs 15.3%, $p=0.019$; 27.5^{16-31} vs $23.0^{16-25,32-35}$ $p=0.043$, respectively). Angiographic and PCI results, including the rate of calcification lesion, lesion type according to the AHA classification, generation of the implanted stents, the total stent length, maximum stent diameter, and post-dilatation indication, were similar in both groups. We also noticed that the baseline Syntax score in non-PCI vessels was comparable in the two groups however the follow-up Syntax score in non-PCI vessels from ISR group was higher when compared with non-ISR group. The value of follow-up QCA in PCI-vessel is significantly higher in ISR group compared with non-ISR group. Further Pearson correlation analysis revealed that the value of the pre-procedure MHR was associated with the follow-up QCA value in PCI-vessel ($r=0.248$, $p=0.000$) but not with the difference

Table 1 Baseline Demographic, Clinical and Angiographic Features in Coronary Artery Patients Undergoing DES Implantation with and without ISR

Variables	Non-ISR Group (n = 190)	ISR Group (n = 24)	P value
Male, n (%)	118 (62.1)	15 (62.5)	1.000
Age (years)	67.0 (58.0–75.0)	63.50 (63.00–73.75)	0.976
Hypertension	144 (75.8)	20 (83.3)	0.609
Diabetes mellitus	91 (47.9)	11 (45.8)	1.000
Smoking	76 (42.1)	14 (54.2)	0.123
Left Ventricle Ejection fraction (%)	62 (55–69)	65 (56–68)	0.849
ACEI or ARB, n (%)	116 (61.6)	17 (70.8)	0.383
Beta-blocker	82 (43.2)	11 (45.8)	0.830
Statins	185 (97.4)	23 (95.8)	0.515
Target coronary artery, n (%)			
Left anterior descending	88 (46.3)	10 (41.7)	
Left circumflex artery	39 (20.5)	7 (29.2)	
Right coronary artery	63 (33.2)	7 (29.2)	0.932
Reason for stent implantation, n (%)			
Unstable angina pectoris	158 (83.2)	12 (50)	
Non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction	32 (16.8)	12 (50)	0.001
Lesion type (n,%)			
A/B ₁	134 (70.5)	16 (66.7)	
B ₂ /C	56 (29.5)	8 (33.3)	0.813
Calcification lesion (n,%)	36 (18.9)	9 (37.5)	0.058
Bifurcation lesion (n,%)	29 (15.3)	9 (37.5)	0.019
Number of occluded arteries (n,%)			
1	91	10	
2	37	8	
3	62	6	0.985
Generation of the stents (n,%)			
First generation	10 (5.3)	2 (8.3)	
Second generation	180 (94.7)	22 (91.7)	0.629
Total stent length (mm)	38.0 (24.0–57.0)	50.0 (33.0–53.8)	0.106
Maximum stent diameter (mm)	3 (2.75–3.5)	3 (2.5–3.0)	0.082
Post dilation (n,%)	172 (92.1)	22 (91.7)	1.000
Time between the 2 coronary angiographic studies (months)	23.0 (18.0–31.0)	27.5 (22.0–37.0)	0.043
Baseline Syntax score in non-PCI vessels	8.69 (5–11)	9.25 (7.25–11.75)	0.400
Follow-up Syntax score in non-PCI vessels	15.66 (12–18)	18.46 (14.25–23)	0.012
Δ Syntax score in non-PCI vessels	6.96 (4–9)	9.21 (6–11.75)	0.004
Follow-up QCA in PCI vessel	29.55 (21–38)	75.71 (68.75–81.75)	0.000

Note: Bold data displays statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: ISR, in-stent restenosis; DES, drug-eluting stent; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB, angiotensin receptor blockers; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range.

between baseline Syntax score and follow-up Syntax score (Δ Syntax score) in non-PCI vessels during the follow-up ($r = 0.097$, $p = 0.159$).

Table 2 shows comparison results of biochemical and hematological characteristics between NSTEMI-ACS patients undergoing DES implantation with and without ISR. Most biochemical parameters were similar in the two groups.

The ISR group showed higher monocyte (430.0 [375.0–487.5] vs 390.0 [350.0–460.0], $p = 0.047$) and platelet (234.5 [197.8–262.0] vs 202.0 [151.0–237.5], $p = 0.002$) counts compared to the non-ISR group. Other hematological parameters between the two groups were also comparable. The lipid profile, including the total cholesterol, total triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and

Table 2 Comparison of Biochemical and Hematological Characteristics in NSTEMI-ACS Patients Undergoing DES Implantation with and without ISR

Variables	Non-ISR Group (n = 190)	ISR Group (n = 24)	P value
Glucose, mmol/L	6.4 (5.7–7.7)	6.2 (5.3–7.8)	0.827
Creatinine, mmol/L	72.0 (56.0–93.5)	81.0 (64.3–89.8)	0.726
Total cholesterol, mmol/L	4.9±0.9	4.9±1.0	0.993
Triglyceride, mmol/L	1.3 (1.0–2.0)	1.3 (1.2–2.1)	0.702
Low-density lipoprotein, mmol/L	3.1 (2.6–3.6)	3.26 (2.4–4.0)	0.596
High-density lipoprotein, mmol/L	1.1±0.2	1.0±0.2	0.067
Uric Acid, mmol/L	330.9±83.7	344.0±88.4	0.474
Hemoglobin, g/L	137.6±14.4	144.0±19.7	0.135
Platelet, ×10 ⁹ /L	202.0 (151.0–237.5)	234.5 (197.8–262.0)	0.002
White blood cell, ×10 ⁶ /L	7890.3±1715.6	8169.6±1449.4	0.446
Neutrophil, ×10 ⁶ /L	5550.0 (4410.0–8992.5)	5850.0 (4575.0–6950.0)	0.442
Lymphocyte, ×10 ⁶ /L	1620.0 (1365.0–1850.0)	1520.0 (1295.0–1897.5)	0.484
Monocyte, ×10 ⁶ /L	390.0 (350.0–460.0)	430.0 (375.0–487.5)	0.047
High sensitivity C-reactive protein, mg/L	5.1 (3.7–6.5)	5.5 (4.4–7.6)	0.159
Monocyte/HDL-C Ratio	356.0 (287.6–461.7)	424.4 (348.0–495.8)	0.019

Note: Bold data displays statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: NSTEMI-ACS, non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome; ISR, in-stent restenosis; DES, drug-eluting stent; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range.

HDL-C, were comparable between the two groups. MHR was significantly higher in the ISR group than in the non-ISR group (424.4 [348.0–495.8] vs 356.0 [287.6–461.7], $p = 0.019$) (Figure 2).

Univariate logistic regression analyses showed that NSTEMI, bifurcation lesions, platelet counts, and MHRs were significantly associated with the incidence of ISR. Parameters with p value < 0.05 in univariable analysis and parameters demonstrated to be associated with the development of ISR in previous studies were included in the multivariable Cox analysis. The result indicated that NSTEMI and higher MHR were the independent risk factors for ISR in the multivariate Cox regression analysis (Table 3).

Comparison of median MHR in two groups

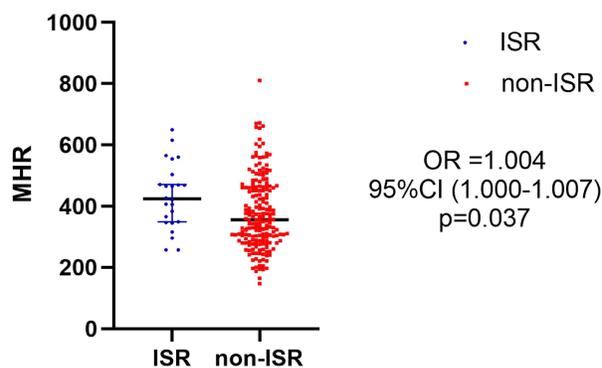


Figure 2 Comparison of the median monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio in patients with and without in-stent restenosis.

Receiver operating characteristic curves were used to explore the relation between MHR and ISR. The area under the curve was 0.65 (95% confidence interval: 0.54–0.75, $p = 0.019$). Using a cut-off level of 402.5, the pre-procedural MHR predicted ISR with a sensitivity of 62.5% and specificity of 63.7% (Figure 3).

Discussion

In this single-centre retrospective study, NSTEMI-ACS patients who underwent DES implantation and CAG follow-up were divided into ISR and non-ISR group according to the follow-up CAG result. A total of 214 patients were finally enrolled and 24 of them (11.2%) developed ISR during follow-up. There are some interesting findings in this study. First, the present study demonstrated that pre-procedural MHR was higher in patients with ISR compared to patients without ISR. Moreover, MHR was an independent predictor of ISR in addition to NSTEMI. The pre-procedure MHR value was associated with the follow-up PCI-vessel QCA value ($r = 0.248$, $p = 0.000$). A pre-procedural MHR > 402.5 predicted ISR with a sensitivity of 62.5% and specificity of 63.7%. Second, the pre-procedural MHR was not associated with the difference between baseline Syntax score and follow-up Syntax score (Δ Syntax score) in non-PCI vessels during the follow-up ($r = 0.097$, $p = 0.159$).

Despite the wide usage of new-generation DES and novel medications and techniques, ISR remains an issue for PCI practitioners since it increases the risk of adverse

Table 3 Univariate and Multivariate Cox Regression Analyses for Predictors of DES Restenosis

Variable	Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis		
	OR	95% CI	p value	OR	95% CI	p value
Diabetes mellitus	1.05	0.47–2.34	0.915	0.88	0.38–2.06	0.771
NSTEMI	3.22	1.41–7.37	0.005	2.81	1.00–7.91	0.050
Smoker	0.77	0.33–1.78	0.541	1.45	0.54–3.88	0.461
Bifurcation lesion	2.78	1.18–6.52	0.019	1.71	0.67–4.36	0.261
Platelet counts	1.01	1.00–1.02	0.016	1.01	1.00–1.01	0.110
MHR	1.00	1.00–1.01	0.021	1.02	1.01–1.03	0.041

Note: Bold data displays statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: DES, drug-eluting stent; NSTEMI, non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; CAG, coronary angiography; MHR, monocyte to HDL cholesterol Ratio; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

clinical outcomes, including recurrent angina and even MI.³⁶ After stent implantation, mechanically induced vascular damage initiates the local and systemic inflammatory processes, which subsequently result in smooth muscle cell migration and proliferation and finally causes ISR, particularly in patients with persistent systemic inflammation.³⁷ Based on the critical role of inflammation in this process, some biomarkers related to inflammatory reactions have been demonstrated to be effective in predicting the incidence rate of ISR.^{32–35}

Hematology parameters and their derivatives, including the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, have been proven to be effective in predicting ISR in several studies.^{16–20} Owing to the inflammatory and thrombotic effects of both monocytes

and HDL cholesterol, the novel biomarker MHR has been developed to reflect the local and systemic inflammatory state. As a matter of fact, MHR has been widely investigated in cardiovascular diseases and is found to be related with asymptomatic organ damage in hypertensive patients.²¹ Also, MHR is demonstrated to be useful in predicting coronary artery disease severity and future major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS).²² Enhos et al found that MHR was a significant independent predictor of the presence of myocardial bridge (MB).²³ Saskin et al reported that high preoperative MHR was associated with postoperative atrial fibrillation and mortality in coronary artery bypass grafting.²⁴ The relation of MHR with short- and long-term clinical outcome after primary PCI in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients and atrial fibrillation recurrence after ablation procedures is also revealed.^{25–27}

All aforementioned studies showed the clinical value of MHR as a novel inflammation-based prognostic marker in cardiovascular diseases. The prognostic value of MHR in predicting ISR in patients who underwent BMS implantation has been evaluated in multiple studies owing to the critical role of inflammation in BMS ISR.^{11–13} However, the predictive value of MHR in restenosis for patients who underwent DES has not been explored. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to reveal the relationship between pre-procedure MHR and the incidence of ISR in NSTEMI-ACS patients who underwent DES implantation.

The underlying mechanism of ISR lesions in DES is slightly different from BMS despite the inflammatory process. Ando et al reported that larger amounts of lipid tissue are present in neointima of a sirolimus-eluting stent (SES) compared to BMS, suggesting that neoatherosclerosis may in part be responsible for ISR after SES implantation.²⁸

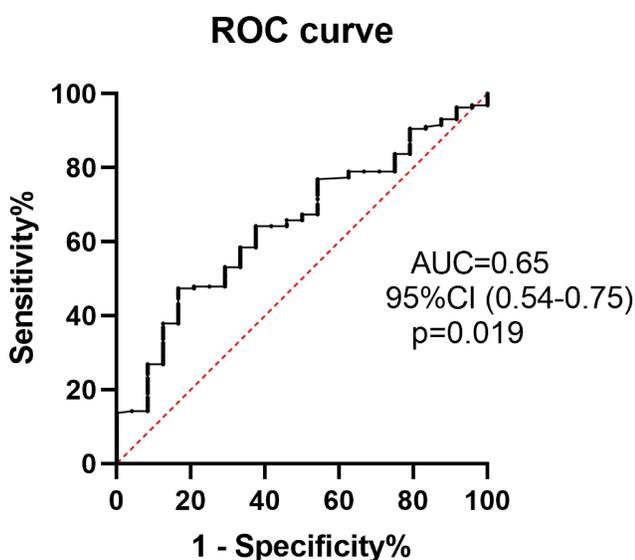


Figure 3 Receiver operating characteristic curve of the median monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio in predicting in-stent restenosis in non-ST segment elevation acute coronary syndrome patients who underwent drug-eluting stent implantation.

This result was consistent with the finding from another optical computed tomography-based study.²⁹ The basic pathological mechanism underlying neoatherosclerosis involves the formation of de-novo lipid-laden macrophages within the neointimal region.³⁰ The development of neoatherosclerosis is a risk factor for higher adverse clinical outcomes.³¹ The exact reason for the formation of neoatherosclerosis is unknown. Endothelial dysfunction with poorly formed cell junctions, which results from incomplete endothelial coverage, is believed to be associated with the formation of neoatherosclerosis.³¹ After DES implantation, endothelial dysfunction would cause reduced antithrombotic molecule expression and decreased production of nitric oxide, resulting in the penetration of high levels of lipoprotein and proteoglycans into the sub-endothelial space, which initializes the development of atherosclerosis.³⁸ Increased MHR was associated with endothelial dysfunction. This could partially explain the predictive value of MHR in restenosis after DES implantation.^{23,24} Stent fracture is another important mechanism of ISR in DES implantation which distorts the integrity of the stent structure. The incidence rate of stent fracture is higher in the first generation stents than second-generation stents with 0.7% to 18.6% depending on the nature of the studies and the image modality.³⁹ Intravascular imaging technique is useful in recognition stent fracture in ISR patients. Stent fracture leads to high risk of ISR because it not only decreases the contact of the antiproliferative drug with the arterial wall but also causes the stimulation of the smooth muscle cells which further increases local inflammation process as we mentioned above.⁵ So far as we know, there is no report exploring the association between MHR and stent fracture.

As a systemic inflammatory marker, the pre-procedure MHR should also be associated with the development of atherosclerosis severity in non-PCI vessels. The Spearson correlation analysis revealed that the association was not statistically significant in this study; however, due to the limited number of patients, further studies are still needed to verify this interesting finding.

In conclusion, MHR is a systemic inflammatory marker which can be used in predicting ISR for NSTEMI-ACS patients who undergo DES implantation.

Limitations

There are some limitations to this study. First, the sample size was small and STEMI patients were excluded in the study population. Second, it was a single-center study. Third,

the definition of ISR was based on QCA assessment rather than more precise quantitative measurements, such as intravascular ultrasound or optical coherence tomography (OCT). Fourth, we measured MHR only at baseline, serial MHR changes were not assessed. Fifth, the impact of MHR on clinical outcomes including death, etc. is more important which needs further exploration. Sixth, CAG follow-up was conducted when ischemic symptoms were suspected, the rate of ISR might be underestimated in clinical practice so a prospective study is needed. Seventh, the value of MHR overlapped between ISR and non-ISR groups. And the AUC of 0.65 indicates that MHR is not high diagnostic performance. This may be associated with the limited number of participants so studies with larger volume of patients is needed to verify these findings. Finally, other inflammatory markers were not evaluated.

Conclusion

This is the first study to investigate the correlation between pre-procedure MHR and ISR after DES implantation in patients with NSTEMI-ACS. Our study reveals that elevated MHR had a good clinical value in predicting ISR.

Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University. The study was implemented in complete concordance with the tenets of Declaration of Helsinki on human research. Informed consent was obtained from the study participants during the hospitalization of CAG follow-up.

Acknowledgments

The information of this study was not presented in any scientific meeting.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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