Epidemiology and Prevention

Microvascular Function Predicts Cardiovascular Events in Primary Prevention

Long-Term Results From the Firefighters and Their Endothelium (FATE) Study

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Background—Biomarkers of atherosclerosis may refine clinical decision making in individuals at risk of cardiovascular disease. The purpose of the study was to determine the prognostic significance of endothelial function and other vascular markers in apparently healthy men.

Methods and Results—The cohort consisted of 1574 men (age, 49.4 years) free of vascular disease. Measurements included flow-mediated dilation and its microvascular stimulus, hyperemic velocity, carotid intima-media thickness, and C-reactive protein. Cox proportional hazard models evaluated the relationship between vascular markers, Framingham risk score, and time to a first composite cardiovascular end point of vascular death, revascularization, myocardial infarction, angina, and stroke. Subjects had low median Framingham risk score (7.9%). Cardiovascular events occurred in 71 subjects (111 events) over a mean follow-up of 7.2 years. Flow-mediated dilation was not associated with subsequent cardiovascular events (hazard ratio, 0.92; \( P=0.54 \)). Both hyperemic velocity (hazard ratio, 0.70; 95% confidence interval, 0.54 to 0.90; \( P=0.006 \)) and carotid intima-media thickness (hazard ratio, 1.45; confidence interval, 1.15 to 1.83; \( P=0.002 \)) but not C-reactive protein (\( P=0.35 \)) were related to events in a multivariable analysis that included Framingham risk score (per unit SD). Furthermore, the addition of hyperemic velocity to Framingham risk score resulted in a net clinical reclassification improvement of 28.7% (\( P<0.001 \)) after 5 years of follow-up in the intermediate-risk group. Overall net reclassification improvement for hyperemic velocity was 6.9% (\( P=0.24 \)).

Conclusions—In men, hyperemic velocity, the stimulus for flow-mediated dilation, but not flow-mediated dilation itself was a significant risk marker for adverse cardiovascular outcomes. The prognostic value was additive to traditional risk factors and carotid intima-media thickness. Hyperemic velocity, a newly described marker of microvascular function, is a novel tool that may improve risk stratification of lower-risk healthy men. (Circulation. 2011;123:163-169.)

Key Words: atherosclerosis ■ endothelium ■ prevention

Measures of vascular function have emerged as potential surrogate markers of cardiovascular outcome. The endothelium plays a pivotal role in vascular homeostasis and if healthy abrogates atherosclerosis. Microvascular dysfunction contributes to adverse cardiovascular sequelae, but its ability to predict future events has not been well studied. A measure of conduit vessel function, brachial artery flow-mediated dilation (FMD) has been widely used as a research tool to evaluate endothelial function. Indeed, FMD is impaired early and has been shown to have predictive value in subjects with or at high risk of vascular disease. However, much less is known about the prognostic significance of FMD in apparently healthy subjects. In addition, the relationship between traditional cardiovascular risk factors and FMD is quite weak. Recent evidence suggests that the relationship with risk factors is much stronger for microvascular hyperemic velocity, the stimulus for FMD. This has prompted a reevaluation of the optimal vascular marker for risk prediction.

Clinical Perspective on p 169

The Firefighters and Their Endothelium (FATE) study was a longitudinal prospective cohort evaluation of the relationship between biomarkers of vascular health and incident cardiovascular events in a group of healthy men at low to intermediate Framingham risk. We report here the long-term follow-up of this cohort.
Methods

Patient Population

The study population consisted of 1574 male firefighters (mean age, 49.4±9.3 years) recruited from 4 research centers in Canada. Subjects were free of overt cardiovascular disease and had a low burden of cardiovascular risk factors. The study was approved by the ethics committee of each participating institution, and study participants provided written informed consent.

Study Protocol

The study protocol has been described previously. Briefly, between March 1999 and October 2003, subjects underwent a baseline assessment of risk including fasting glucose, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. Low-density lipoprotein was calculated from the Friedewald equation. A detailed interview and questionnaire documented demographics, traditional risk factors, exercise and dietary history, fire and smoke exposure, and family history. Physical examination characteristics included blood pressure, heart rate, height, weight, waist, and hip circumference. C-reactive protein (CRP) was measured using a high-sensitivity assay with the Roche Diagnostics Tinaquant (latex) assay on a Hitachi 912 platform (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN). Risk factors were defined according to current guidelines.

Risk Factor Definition

Current smoking was defined as daily cigarette smoking within the last year. Hypertension was deemed present if blood pressure was >140/90 mm Hg or the subject was on active antihypertensive therapy. Diabetes mellitus was defined as fasting glucose ≥7.0 mmol/L, self-report of diabetes, or the need for diabetes medications or insulin. A positive family history of premature coronary disease was defined as any first-degree relative with cardiovascular disease <60 years of age. The Framingham risk score (FRS) was based on the recently published risk engine that includes total cardiovascular risk.

Brachial Artery Assessment of FMD and Hyperemic Velocity

A standardized brachial artery ultrasound protocol was used in the 4 research sites as previously reported. Technical validation was done at each site by individuals from the core laboratory in Calgary. A blood pressure cuff was placed on the right upper arm above the antecubital fossa with a 5-minute occlusion time. On cuff release, hyperemic velocity was recorded for 30 seconds, and 2-dimensional imaging was resumed up to 2 minutes after cuff release. Baseline was reestablished and recorded, and sublingual nitroglycerin (0.4 mg) was administered to determine endothelium-independent vasodilation.

Videotapes were analyzed at the core laboratory in Calgary by a single technician blinded to demographic information. An automatic edge detection software program was used (DEA, Montreal, QC, Canada). In this study, the intraobserver variability for repeated measurements of FMD using the above approach was 0.7±0.3% with a coefficient of variation of 4.5%. FMD was expressed as percent FMD compared with baseline. The absolute increase in brachial diameter was also examined, but because it did not yield a different outcome, it was not included in the reported analysis. FMD corrected for shear stress was obtained by dividing FMD by the hyperemic velocity-time integral (VTI). Hyperemic velocity was determined as the peak VTI of the first complete velocity envelope obtained after cuff release. Higher values represent better microvascular dilation. The intraobserver variability for VTI was 3.1±3.0 cm, yielding a coefficient of variation of 2.0%.

Vascular Reproducibility Cohort

To evaluate repeatability of FMD and VTI, 51 subjects underwent endothelial function testing 16±4 months after the baseline study. The coefficient of variation for FMD was 14.3% and for hyperemic VTI was 14.0%.

Ultrasound Assessment of Carotid Intima-Media

B-mode images of the right common carotid extending over 1 cm were obtained just proximal to the flow divider. A circumferential scan was performed, aimed at identifying the thickest region of the common carotid artery segment. A minimum of 3 frames were measured offline by 2 sonographers who manually traced the lumen-to-intima and the media-to-adventitia interfaces with locally developed software at the core laboratory in Hamilton, ON, Canada. The primary measurement outcome was the mean intima-media thickness (IMT) of the frame with the largest measurement. Intra-class correlation coefficients within and between observers were 0.89 and 0.92.

Follow-Up and Cardiovascular End Points

Telephone follow-up was obtained for all subjects every 12 months. Documentation was obtained on events, verified by the local site investigator, and reviewed by the end-point committee. Of the 1574 participants, there were 18 subjects with non–end-point deaths and 15 subjects who were lost to follow-up or withdrew consent. The primary end point was a composite of cardiovascular death; resuscitated cardiac arrest; nonfatal myocardial infarction; revascularization in the coronary, carotid, or peripheral circulation; symptomatic vascular disease with a >50% stenosis documented by angiography; and documented stroke or transient ischemic attack. The outcome variable was time to the first of the composite cardiovascular events. The coprimary vascular variables were FMD and hyperemic VTI.

Data Analysis and Statistics

Descriptive statistics are expressed as mean±SD or medians (25th to 75th percentile) for continuous variables and as percentages for categorical or binary variables. The data loss (not obtained) for the vascular end points and demographic data was 1% to 2%. Kaplan-Meier curves for the proportion who were free of the composite end point were estimated up to 9 years. Participants who died of unrelated causes or who were lost to follow-up before an event was observed were censored at the time of last observation, as were individuals who had <9 years of event-free follow-up.

Proportional Hazards Models

Initially, an individual proportional hazards model was fitted for each of the potential predictor variables, including the vascular markers with censored observations as described above. Continuous variables were logarithm transformed if necessary and standardized. Proportional hazards assumptions were confirmed with Schoenfeld residuals.

Comparison of Proportional Hazards Models When the Vascular Markers Were Added to the FRS

We compared test characteristics of different prediction models in which the baseline model contained only the FRS and the subsequent extended models included the FRS and each of the vascular variables separately and together. All continuous variables were standardized to enable comparison of coefficients. Hazard ratios (HRs) were estimated for each of the regression models. The incremental statistical significance of each of the vascular markers when added to the FRS was evaluated with the likelihood ratio test. Discrimination was assessed with the Harrell C index. The C index for each extended model was compared with the C index for the baseline model using bootstrap sampling. The models were also compared through the use of the Bayes information criteria and the Akaike information criteria. The goodness of fit for each model was compared by use of the Nagelkerke likelihood ratio-based R² measure. Calibration was assessed with the Gremesby and Borgan likelihood ratio test.
had increased to 25% and the number of events to only 80%. By 8 of the events had been observed; by 6 years, the number censored 5% of the observations were censored at this point in time and 71% /H11021 5-year time point was chosen for the reclassification analysis because reclassification analysis had a minimum of 5 years of follow-up. The were omitted from the reclassification analysis. All subjects in the were taking cardiovascular medications at baseline. The middle-aged men (mean age, 49.4 years) with low to medium 1574) consisted of mainly Baseline Patient Demographics Variable Entire Cohort Age, y 49.4±9.9 BMI, kg/m² 28.5±3.6 Systolic blood pressure, mm/Hg 128.2±16.9 Diastolic blood pressure, mm/Hg 81.7±10.0 Total cholesterol, mmol/L 5.3±1.0 HDL cholesterol, mmol/L 1.2±0.3 LDL cholesterol, mmol/L 3.3±0.8 Triglycerides, mmol/L 1.4 (0.9–2.1) Fasting glucose, mmol/L 5.2 (4.9–5.5) FRS, % 7.9 (4.7–15.6) Reynold risk, % 3.4 (1.7–6.7) Current smoking status, n (%) 190 (12) Hypertension treatment, n (%) 175 (11) Diabetes mellitus, n (%) 65 (4) Family history of vascular disease, n (%) 399 (25) Baseline brachial artery diameter, mm 4.3±0.5 FMD, % 8.6±4.1 Nitroglycerin-mediated dilation, % 15.6±5.8 Hyperemia VTI, cm 121.6±40.2 Carotid IMT, mm 0.70 (0.6–0.77) High-sensitivity CRP, mg/L 1.27 (0.67–2.27) /H11006 BMI indicates body mass index; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; and LDL, low-density lipoprotein. Values are mean ± SD (interquartile range) as appropriate. Risk Categories and Reclassification From each regression model, the predicted probability of an event at 9 years was calculated. With this predicted probability, participants were stratified into 3 risk categories (<3%, >3% and ≤10%, and >10%). The predicted probabilities using the FRS alone for the sample were much lower than the estimated 10-year predicted risk using the FRS. The above cut points were chosen to coincide with the FRS categories of 10-year risk of cardiovascular events, but FMD corrected for shear stress was a significant predictor (HR, 0.73 per SD; 95% CI, 0.41 to 0.66; P<0.001). Both (log) CIMT (HR, 1.86 per SD; 95% CI, 1.53 to 2.28; P<0.001) and (log) CRP (HR, 1.44 per SD; 95% CI, 1.17 to 1.78; P=0.001) were significant predictors of cardiovascular events. Cardiovascular Events There were 111 events in 71 subjects during a mean follow-up of 7.2±1.7 years; 95% of the participants were followed up for at least 5 years. Events included 21 nonfatal myocardial infarctions and 41 revascularizations (28 percutaneous and 13 coronary bypass surgeries). A minority of the events were cerebrovascular (n=12) or peripheral vascular (n=1) in nature. During the course of follow-up, 27% of subjects were on drug therapy for hypertension and 25% for lipid lowering, including those on therapy at baseline. Predictors of Cardiovascular Events The individual predictors of cardiovascular events are presented in Table 2. Neither baseline brachial diameter (P=0.16) nor FMD (P=0.54) was a significant predictor of cardiovascular events, but FMD corrected for shear stress was a significant predictor (HR, 1.18 per SD; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.09 to 1.28; P<0.001). Nitroglycerin-mediated dilation was also a significant predictor (HR, 0.73 per SD; 95% CI, 0.57 to 0.95; P=0.018), as was hyperemic VTI (HR, 0.52 per SD; 95% CI, 0.41 to 0.66; P<0.001). Of the vascular risk markers, hyperemic VTI was protective (HR, Results Baseline Patient Demographics The overall study cohort (n=1574) consisted of mainly middle-aged men (mean age, 49.4 years) with low to medium Framingham risk (Table 1). There was a low prevalence of smoking and diabetes mellitus, and only 15% of subjects were taking cardiovascular medications at baseline. The majority of these were for hypertension (11%) or lipid lowering (8%). Table 1. Baseline Demographics Variable Entire Cohort Age, y 49.4±9.9 BMI, kg/m² 28.5±3.6 Systolic blood pressure, mm/Hg 128.2±16.9 Diastolic blood pressure, mm/Hg 81.7±10.0 Total cholesterol, mmol/L 5.3±1.0 HDL cholesterol, mmol/L 1.2±0.3 LDL cholesterol, mmol/L 3.3±0.8 Triglycerides, mmol/L 1.4 (0.9–2.1) Fasting glucose, mmol/L 5.2 (4.9–5.5) FRS, % 7.9 (4.7–15.6) Reynold risk, % 3.4 (1.7–6.7) Current smoking status, n (%) 190 (12) Hypertension treatment, n (%) 175 (11) Diabetes mellitus, n (%) 65 (4) Family history of vascular disease, n (%) 399 (25) Baseline brachial artery diameter, mm 4.3±0.5 FMD, % 8.6±4.1 Nitroglycerin-mediated dilation, % 15.6±5.8 Hyperemia VTI, cm 121.6±40.2 Carotid IMT, mm 0.70 (0.6–0.77) High-sensitivity CRP, mg/L 1.27 (0.67–2.27) /H11006 BMI indicates body mass index; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; and LDL, low-density lipoprotein. Values are mean ± SD (interquartile range) as appropriate. Table 2. Individual Predictors of Cardiovascular Events Variable HR P 95% CI Age per 10 y 2.14 <0.001 1.74–2.64 BMI per SD 1.50 <0.001 1.23–1.83 Systolic blood pressure per 10 mm/Hg 1.21 0.002 1.07–1.37 Diastolic blood pressure per 10 mm/Hg 1.24 0.061 0.99–1.54 Total cholesterol per 1 mmol/L 1.46 <0.001 1.19–1.79 HDL cholesterol per 1 mmol/L 0.47 0.103 0.19–1.17 LDL cholesterol per 1 mmol/L 1.50 0.004 1.14–1.96 Triglycerides per 1 mmol/L 1.19 0.002 1.07–1.33 Fasting glucose per 1 mmol/L 1.24 0.001 1.09–1.4 FRS 1.09 <0.001 1.07–1.12 Reynold risk score 1.08 <0.001 1.06–1.1 Current smoker 1.53 0.180 0.82–2.85 Hypertension treatment 1.84 0.055 0.99–3.42 Diabetes mellitus 1.54 0.402 0.56–4.22 Family history of vascular disease 1.76 0.002 1.23–2.53 Baseline brachial diameter per SD 1.18 0.156 0.94–1.49 FMD % per SD 0.92 0.537 0.72–1.19 Nitroglycerin-mediated dilation % per SD 0.73 0.018 0.57–0.95 Hyperemic VTI per unit SD 0.52 <0.001 0.41–0.66 Log carotid IMT per SD 1.86 <0.001 1.53–2.28 Log CRP per unit SD 1.44 0.001 1.17–1.78 /H11006 Abbreviations as in Table 1. The HR for each potential predictor variable is estimated from a proportional hazards model including only that variable in the model.
Figure. Kaplan-Meier event-free survival estimated by VTI (in cm) cut points. Log-rank $\chi^2$ on 3 df = 28.97, $P<0.001$. The 5-year event-free survival rates for the 4 categories were 93.2% (VTI $\leq$ 80 cm), 96.4% (80 cm < VTI $\leq$ 120 cm), 97.0% (120 cm < VTI $\leq$ 160 cm), and 1.00 (VTI > 160 cm).

Table 3. Characteristics of Proportional Hazards Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>HR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Wald $P$</th>
<th>LR $\chi^2$ ($\phi$)</th>
<th>C Index</th>
<th>AIC</th>
<th>BIC</th>
<th>G-B $\chi^2$ ($\phi$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRS/unit SD</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.82–2.87</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>7.65 (0.006)</td>
<td>0.7465</td>
<td>912.23</td>
<td>917.55</td>
<td>7.78 (0.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS/unit SD</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>1.53–2.54</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>7.65 (0.006)</td>
<td>0.7606</td>
<td>906.06</td>
<td>916.70</td>
<td>7.99 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTI/unit SD</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.54–0.90</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.7465</td>
<td>0.7606</td>
<td>906.06</td>
<td>916.70</td>
<td>7.99 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS/unit SD</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>1.53–2.54</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>9.57 (0.002)</td>
<td>0.7539</td>
<td>905.40</td>
<td>916.04</td>
<td>2.92 (0.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log IMT/unit SD</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.15–1.82</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.7465</td>
<td>0.7606</td>
<td>906.06</td>
<td>916.70</td>
<td>7.99 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS/unit SD</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.70–2.78</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.86 (0.355)</td>
<td>0.7479</td>
<td>913.52</td>
<td>924.17</td>
<td>2.48 (0.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log CRP/unit SD</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.88–1.44</td>
<td>0.349</td>
<td>0.7465</td>
<td>0.7606</td>
<td>906.06</td>
<td>916.70</td>
<td>7.99 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS/unit SD</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.28–2.24</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>18.11 (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>0.7684</td>
<td>899.06</td>
<td>915.02</td>
<td>1.35 (0.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTI/unit SD</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.53–0.88</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.7465</td>
<td>0.7606</td>
<td>906.06</td>
<td>916.70</td>
<td>7.99 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log IMT/unit SD</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.16–1.84</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.7465</td>
<td>0.7606</td>
<td>906.06</td>
<td>916.70</td>
<td>7.99 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LR indicates likelihood ratio, $\chi^2$; C index, Harrell C index; AIC, Akaike information criteria; BIC, Bayes information criteria; and G-B, Gronnesby and Borgan likelihood ratio and $\chi^2$. The initial model includes only FRS (standardized). Each subsequent model includes FRS (standardized) plus the variables indicated in column 1.
K\textsuperscript+ATP} channels, hyperpolarizing factors, and prostaglandins among others. VTI remained highly significant in a model that included FRS and carotid IMT. In addition, it favorably affected net clinical recategorization in intermediate-risk individuals. Although the optimal assessment of hyperemic velocity is not clear, we demonstrated this relationship by simply measuring the first hyperemic beat.\textsuperscript{13}

We have recently demonstrated that traditional risk factors are related to hyperemic velocity.\textsuperscript{6} This was originally shown by Mitchell and colleagues.\textsuperscript{5} In addition, Huang et al\textsuperscript{14} demonstrated that hyperemic velocity and FMD were predictors of adverse outcomes in subjects undergoing noncardiac vascular surgery. Microvascular endothelial dysfunction in the coronary circulation assessed with acetylcholine has been associated with adverse cardiovascular outcomes in subjects with minimal coronary artery disease.\textsuperscript{11,15} Finally, attenuation of acetylcholine-mediated resistance vessel dilation in the forearm was associated with adverse events in subjects with coronary disease.\textsuperscript{16,17} The present study thus provides additional information for the use of vascular function as a valid surrogate of atherosclerosis risk.

The most commonly reported marker of endothelial function is FMD. In the present study, there was no relationship between attenuated FMD and cardiovascular outcomes. In addition, previous studies from this cohort, we demonstrated minimal relationship between FMD and traditional cardiovascular risk factors, CRP, or carotid IMT.\textsuperscript{18} The data from other earlier studies were mixed, but these studies tended to be smaller, retrospective, and from subjects with established disease or at high risk.\textsuperscript{19–23} More recently, Shimbo et al\textsuperscript{24} demonstrated no relationship between FMD and cardiovascular outcomes in a primary prevention population. However, both the Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS) and the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) have shown a significant relationship between FMD and cardiovascular outcomes in large cohorts.\textsuperscript{3,25} However, the magnitude of effect was small when added to traditional risk factors and only modestly altered reclassification indices.\textsuperscript{25} The FATE cohort was distinctly different from the CHS and MESA cohorts in that the population studied was both younger and at lower cardiovascular risk. In addition, we used an upper arm cuff position for FMD determination. This has been suggested to reflect a less purely endothelium-dependent stimulus.\textsuperscript{26} It is also possible that microvascular dysfunction and not FMD was predictive because it is an earlier marker in this healthy younger cohort.

The present study also confirmed the relationship between carotid IMT and adverse events.\textsuperscript{27} This had been shown in a number of populations, but the present study was one of very few that evaluated both endothelial function and carotid IMT simultaneously. Both IMT and hyperemic VTI added complementary and incremental information to the FRS for the prediction models and recategorization. The present data thus suggest that a marker of both vascular function and structure will provide added prognostic information. This would be intuitive because they measure different aspects of the biology of atherosclerosis and are not well correlated.\textsuperscript{18} Chan et al\textsuperscript{20} were among the first to demonstrate added benefit of carotid IMT and FMD in a small study of subjects with CAD.

Finally, CRP was a univariate predictor of events in this cohort, but this was not sustained after the addition of FRS, unlike previous reports.\textsuperscript{28,29} Some recent studies have not demonstrated robust reclassification indices for CRP.\textsuperscript{30}

### Limitations

Several important limitations must be acknowledged. The determination of brachial vascular function was performed with the occluding cuff on the upper arm. Although there is no clear consensus, a majority of studies performed now use a forearm cuff position, and the results may have been

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### Table 4. Net Reclassification Improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>% I₁</th>
<th>% I₂</th>
<th>% NRI</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>% I₁</th>
<th>% I₂</th>
<th>% NCRI</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VTI/unit SD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.1845</td>
<td>0.236</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>12.02</td>
<td>28.69</td>
<td>3.3755</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log IMT/unit SD</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>11.63</td>
<td>2.0155</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>9.67</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>2.1150</td>
<td>0.034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log CRP/unit SD</td>
<td>−2.04</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>−0.48</td>
<td>−0.105</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>0.959</td>
<td>0.338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTI/unit SD</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>1.5042</td>
<td>0.133</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>12.81</td>
<td>37.81</td>
<td>3.1598</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NRI indicates net reclassification improvement; NCRI, net clinical reclassification improvement. I₁ (relative improvement for controls) equals percent moving up minus percent moving down. I₂ (relative improvement for cases) equals percent moving down minus percent moving up.

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### Table 5. Illustration of the Net Reclassification Improvement From FRS to FRS+VTI: Classification and Recategorization Based on Proportional Hazards Models With FRS per SD and FRS and VTI per SD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>FRS+VTI</th>
<th>Nonevents</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRS, %</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>3–10</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–10</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Events†| 3–10 | 0      | 20     |
>10   | 0     | 4      | 17     |

Net reclassification improvement=6.96%. Net clinical reclassification improvement=28.69%.

†Improvement=(139+39)−(35+42)/1451=6.96%. Clinical improvement=(139−42)/807=12.02%.

†Improvement=(4−4)/49=0. Clinical improvement=(4−0)/24=16.67%.
Implications

The present study provided novel information on the prognostic value of a relatively simple measure of microvascular function, hyperemic VTI, in risk stratification. First, these results add to the literature demonstrating that measures of vascular function are surrogate markers of atherosclerosis. This finding has implications for studies of atherosclerosis that use vascular endpoints as surrogates of risk. In addition, because VTI is more reliably measured than FMD and is less dependent on operator expertise, this measure has the potential to be translated into clinical practice. Individuals with abnormal IMT and VTI even when at low risk by FRS are at substantially higher risk for future cardiovascular events; combined, these relatively simple surrogate measures of vascular structure and function can identify individuals at increased risk for events. These observations will certainly need to be studied in other cohorts to determine the clinical utility of these measurements. Whether such measures can identify individuals more likely to benefit from pharmacological risk reduction requires formal evaluation. There are many surrogate markers of atherosclerosis risk that have not been well integrated into clinical practice.

Conclusions

In healthy men, hyperemic velocity, the stimulus for FMD, was associated with adverse cardiovascular outcomes. The strength of the association was additive to FRS and measures of structural atherosclerosis and resulted in significant reclassification of risk. This measurement may aid in risk stratification of low- to intermediate-risk subjects.

Acknowledgment

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Disclosures

None.

References

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**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

The endothelium plays a prominent role in vascular homeostasis and in health inhibits atherosclerosis formation and its complications. Conduit vessel function can be readily measured noninvasively by assessing flow-mediated dilation after a hyperemic stimulus. Blood flow at the tissue level determines organ viability and is controlled mainly at the microvascular level. Thus, there has been recent interest in measures of microvascular function and its clinical relevance. In the present study, we demonstrated in a large, long-term, prospective cohort of healthy men a number of important and novel findings. First, unlike some previous studies, flow-mediated dilation was not associated with vascular events. However, the hyperemic stimulus was an independent risk marker after Framingham risk score was considered. Second, carotid intima-media thickness was also associated with events, and this association remained after correction for Framingham risk and the hyperemic stimulus. This suggests that measures of both structure and microvascular function are risk predictors for adverse outcomes and provide synergistic information. The present study adds further evidence to the literature that these end points are surrogate measures of atherosclerosis outcomes and can be used in clinical research. Finally, because hyperemic velocity is a readily measured outcome variable, it has the potential to be incorporated into clinical care if further studies support our reported association. This would be most applicable to intermediate-risk individuals in whom additional testing has been advocated for clinical decision making.
Microvascular Function Predicts Cardiovascular Events in Primary Prevention: Long-Term Results From the Firefighters and Their Endothelium (FATE) Study
Todd J. Anderson, Francois Charbonneau, Lawrence M. Title, Jean Buithieu, M. Sarah Rose, Heather Conradson, Kathy Hildebrand, Marinda Fung, Subodh Verma and Eva M. Lonn

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