

Risk of Postoperative Hyperalgesia in Adult Patients with Preoperative Poor Sleep Quality Undergoing Open-heart Valve Surgery

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Purpose: Studies have reported that preoperative poor sleep quality could decrease the pain threshold in patients undergoing noncardiac surgery. However, the risk of postoperative hyperalgesia (HA) in cardiac surgery patients with preoperative poor sleep quality remains unclear.

Patients and Methods: We retrospectively collected clinical data from patients undergoing open-heart valve surgery between May 1 and October 31, 2019, in Fuwai Hospital (Beijing). We assessed preoperative sleep quality and postoperative pain severity using the Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) and numerical pain rating scale (NPRS), respectively. A PSQI of six or greater was considered to indicate poor sleep quality, and a NPRS of four or greater was considered to indicate HA. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to study the risk of postoperative HA in patients with preoperative poor sleep quality.

Results: We divided 214 eligible patients into two groups based on postoperative HA; HA group: n=61 (28.5%) and nonHA group: n=153 (71.5%). Compared with nonHA patients, patients with postoperative HA showed a higher percentage of history of smoking, 17 (11.1%) vs 15 (24.6%) and alcohol abuse, 5 (3.3%) vs 6 (9.8%), higher intraoperative dose of sufentanil (median, 1.02 vs 1.12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{h}$), and longer duration of ventilation with tracheal catheter (median, 760 vs 934 min). Preoperative poor sleep quality was associated independently with an increased risk of postoperative HA (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]: 2.66; 95%CI: 1.31–5.39, $P=0.007$). Stratification by history of smoking revealed a stronger risk of postoperative HA in nonsmoking patients with preoperative poor sleep quality (AOR: 3.40; 95%CI: 1.51–7.66, $P=0.003$). No risk was found in patients who had history of smoking (AOR: 0.83; 95%CI: 0.14–4.75, $P=0.832$).

Conclusion: Preoperative poor sleep quality is an independent risk factor for postoperative HA in adult patients undergoing open-heart valve surgery who had no history of smoking.

Keywords: hyperalgesia, adult, poor sleep quality, cardiac surgery, smoking

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Introduction

Postoperative enhancement of pain sensitivity, which is also termed as hyperalgesia (HA), is characterized by a strong response to nociceptive stimulation at the incision site and its surrounding tissues.¹ Patients who have undergone cardiac surgery are susceptible to postoperative HA with an incidence of 37% in the first six months postsurgery.² Previous studies have reported a significant association of postoperative HA with a high incidence of atelectasis, mental disorders, and delayed postsurgery recovery in patients undergoing cardiac surgery.^{3,4} Currently, analgesic management remains the most common method for alleviating

postoperative HA.⁵ However, large analgesic doses could produce significant side effects.^{6–8} Therefore, there is a need to identify the risk factors for postoperative HA and address them to reduce the use of analgesics and allow rapid recovery from cardiac surgery.

Poor sleep quality is highly prevalent in patients with cardiovascular disease.^{9,10} And there is a mutually causal relationship between poor sleep quality and heart disease.^{11,12} A prospective observational study in our center discovered that the incidence of preoperative poor sleep quality in patients with cardiac valve disease was about 57%.¹³ Poor sleep quality can predispose individuals to pain conditions, and increasing pain severity further exacerbates their sleep quality.^{14,15} There have been reports of an increased risk of postoperative pain sensitivity in patients with preoperative poor sleep quality who have undergone noncardiac surgery.^{16–18} However, there have been few studies on preoperative poor sleep quality associated with postoperative HA in cardiac surgery patients. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the effect of preoperative poor sleep quality on postoperative HA in patients undergoing open-heart surgery.

Methods

We performed an unmatched case–control study. We retrospectively included adult patients who were hospitalized in No. 2 inpatient building of Fuwai Hospital and underwent elective open-heart valve surgery between May 1 and October 30, 2019. The inclusion criteria were being aged ≥ 18 years and having undergone assessment for preoperative sleep quality and HA (mainly at the incision site and its surrounding tissues) within the first five postoperative days. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) an age < 18 years; (2) lacking data regarding preoperative sleep and/or postoperative pain evaluation; and (3) suffering from a coma or cognitive dysfunction (eg delirium) during the first five postoperative days. The included were divided into two groups based on whether postoperative HA occurred: cases were patients with HA, controls were patients without HA.

All eligible patients had undergone open-heart valve surgery on pump under general anesthesia. Intravenous anesthetics for induction of anesthesia included midazolam, etomidate, cisatracurium and sufentanil. Anesthetics for maintenance of anesthesia included midazolam, propofol, sufentanil, dexmedetomidine, and cisatracurium. A bispectral index (BIS) was used to monitor the anesthesia depth, which was maintained at an intraoperative value

under 60. The normal body temperature was maintained except for light hypothermia (nasopharyngeal temperature: 30–34°C) during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). All the patients were equipped with a postoperative self-controlling analgesia infusion pump (total volume 100 mL: sufentanil 100 μg , dezocine 30 mg) for pain alleviation. The background infusion rate of the analgesic pump was 2 mL/h with a bolus volume of 2 mL. The locking time of the analgesic pump was 15 min.

Preoperative sleep quality was assessed on the day before surgery using the Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI), which is comprised of 19 items in seven parts and has been shown as effective for evaluating sleep quality.¹⁹ The PSQI score ranges from 0–21 and is positively correlated with severity of poor sleep quality. A score of five is considered as the cutoff value for distinguishing between individuals with poor sleep quality and normal sleep quality.

The numerical pain rating scale (NPRS) has become a standard method for assessing acute pain, especially postoperative acute pain.²⁰ The NPRS involves a line from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst pain) where the patient describes the exact score indicating his/her pain severity. Within the first five postoperative days, the patient's pain was assessed twice daily starting 24 h after the patient was fully awake. An HA diagnosis is identified if the highest NPRS score is ≥ 4 at rest. An additional analgesic dose (intravenous dezocine and/or oral amphenol hydroxycode) was administered in case of postoperative HA.

Sample Size Calculation

The sample size was calculated using PASS 15.0 software (NCSS Corp., Kaysville, UT, USA) based on a preliminary retrospective study that included 30 patients undergoing open-heart valve surgery in our center. The preoperative poor sleep quality incidence in the nonHA patients was 52.9%; moreover, the OR for the risk of postoperative HA in patients with poor sleep quality was 2.963. The minimum sample size in the case and control groups were 55 and 72, respectively, with a power of 80% and a two-sided α of 0.05, calculated by PASS. Consequently, the minimum required cases and controls were 61 and 80, respectively, based on a 10% data missing rate.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 22.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Continuous variables were presented as median, IQR. Categorical

variables were expressed as number (percentage). Continuous variables were analyzed using Mann–Whitney *U*-test while categorical variables were analyzed using Pearson’s chi-squared test. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to study the risk of postoperative HA in patients with preoperative poor sleep quality. Patients with a normal PSQI score (≤ 5) were the reference category. In multivariate regression analysis, preoperative PSQI score was defined as an independent variable, while postoperative NPRS score was defined as the dependent variable. The multivariate logistic regression model was adjusted with the following variables: sex, age (as a continuous variable), history of smoking, history of alcohol abuse, dose of sufentanil (as a continuous variable) and duration of ventilation with tracheal catheter (as a continuous variable). On the basis of univariate analysis and a previous meta-analysis,²¹ we performed subgroup analyses in which we studied the influence of smoking on the association between preoperative poor sleep quality

and postoperative HA. An area under the curve (AUC) was generated from the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve to indicate the discrimination of the multivariate logistic regression model. Hosmer–Lemeshow goodness of fit test was used to evaluate the calibration of the multivariate logistic regression model. Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Between May 1 and October 30, 2019, 238 adult patients underwent open-heart valve surgery on pump; among them, 24 cases were excluded based on the exclusion criteria. The remaining 214 eligible patients (preoperative poor sleep quality: 121 cases; no preoperative poor sleep quality: 93 cases) were divided into the HA group, $n = 61$ (28.5%) and the nonHA group, $n = 153$ (71.5%) (Figure 1).

Table 1 shows the univariate analyses of the baseline values and perioperative characteristics of the eligible patients. Compared with patients without postoperative

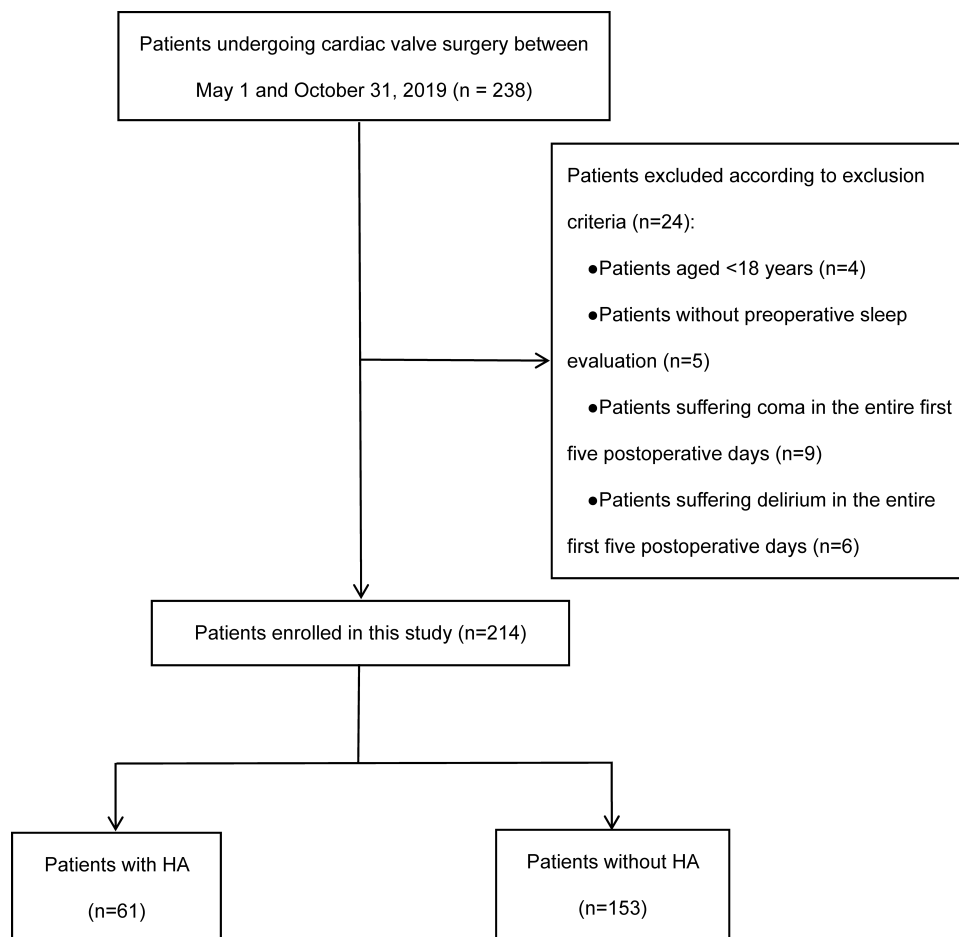


Figure 1 Flow chart of patient screening and grouping.
Abbreviation: HA, hyperalgesia.

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics and Comparison Between HA and NonHA Patients

	HA (n=61)	nonHA (n=153)	P
Preoperative			
Age, median (IQR) year	55 (49–59)	55 (47–64)	0.459
Male, n (%)	36 (59.0)	81 (52.9)	0.420
BMI, median (IQR) kg/m ²	24.8 (21.7–26.8)	24.2 (22.4–26.9)	0.752
Full-time education, median (IQR) year	9 (9–15)	9 (6–15)	0.864
Smoking, n (%)	15 (24.6)	17 (11.1)	0.013
Alcohol abuse, n (%)	6 (9.8)	5 (3.3)	0.049
Poor sleep quality, n (%)	44 (72.1)	77 (50.3)	0.004
Intra- and postoperative			
Duration of surgery, median (IQR) min	210 (187–260)	215 (186–260)	0.569
Duration of anesthesia, median (IQR) min	255 (225–294)	260 (230–308)	0.386
Duration of CPB, median (IQR) min	101 (82–141)	108 (88–133)	0.384
Duration of aortic cross-clamping, median (IQR) min	76 (57–107)	78 (65–101)	0.357
Duration of hypothermia, median (IQR) min	61 (43–89)	63 (48–85)	0.638
Dose of sufentanil, median (IQR) µg/kg/h	1.12 (0.91–1.50)	1.02 (0.75–1.39)	0.032
Volume of intraoperative blood loss, median (IQR) mL	600 (600–600)	600 (600–600)	0.510
Volume of intraoperative non-blood infusion, median (IQR) mL	600 (450–850)	600 (400–800)	0.717
Duration of ventilation with tracheal catheter, median (IQR) min	934 (735–1170)	760 (658–1045)	0.011
ICU length of stay, median (IQR) day	2 (1–4)	2 (1–3)	0.190

Abbreviations: HA, hyperalgesia; BMI, body mass index; CPB, cardiopulmonary bypass; ICU, intensive care unit.

HA, patients with postoperative HA showed a higher percentage of history of smoking, 17 (11.1%) vs 15 (24.6%) and alcohol abuse, 5 (3.3%) vs 6 (9.8%), higher intraoperative dose of sufentanil (median, 1.02 vs 1.12 µg/kg/h), and longer duration of ventilation with tracheal catheter (median, 760 vs 934 min). Preoperative poor sleep quality was associated independently with an increased risk of postoperative HA (adjusted OR: 2.66; 95%CI: 1.31–5.39; $P=0.007$) (Table 2). Stratification by history of smoking revealed a stronger risk of postoperative HA in nonsmoking patients with preoperative poor sleep quality (AOR: 3.40; 95%CI: 1.51–7.66; $P=0.003$) (Table 3). No risk was found in patients who had a history of smoking (AOR: 0.83; 95%CI: 0.14–4.75; $P=0.832$) (Table 3).

Table 2 Association Between Preoperative Poor Sleep Quality and Postoperative HA

PSQI Score	No. (%) of Patients		OR (95%CI)	
	HA (n=61)	non HA (n=153)	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^a
≤5	17 (27.9)	76 (49.7)	1 (Reference) ^b	1 (Reference) ^b
>5	44 (72.1)	77 (50.3)	2.56 (1.34–4.86)	2.66 (1.31–5.39)

Notes: ^aThe multivariate model is adjusted for sex, age, history of smoking, history of alcohol abuse, dose of sufentanil and duration of ventilation with tracheal catheter. ^bPatients with a PSQI score less than or equal to 5 were the reference category.

Abbreviations: HA, hyperalgesia; PSQI, Pittsburgh sleep quality index.

Table 3 Stratification by Smoking

PSQI Score	No. (%) of Patients		OR (95%CI)		
	HA (n=61)	nonHA (n=153)	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^a	
Smoking	≤5	5 (33.3)	7 (41.2)	1 (Reference) ^b	1 (Reference) ^b
	>5	10 (66.7)	10 (58.8)	1.40 (0.33–5.93)	0.83 (0.14–4.75)
Nonsmoking	≤5	12 (26.1)	69 (50.7)	1 (Reference) ^b	1 (Reference) ^b
	>5	34 (73.9)	67 (49.3)	2.92 (1.39–6.11)	3.40 (1.51–7.66)

Notes: ^aThe multivariate model is adjusted for sex, age, history of alcohol abuse, dose of sufentanil and duration of ventilation with tracheal catheter. ^bPatients with a PSQI score less than or equal to 5 were the reference category.

Abbreviations: HA, hyperalgesia; PSQI, Pittsburgh sleep quality index.

ROC curve analysis showed that the multivariate logistic regression model had a reasonable predictive ability for postoperative HA in nonsmoking patients (AUC: 0.708; 95%CI: 0.622–0.794; $P<0.001$) (Figure 2). The accuracy of the estimated probabilities in nonsmoking patients was ensured by the Hosmer–Lemeshow goodness of fit test of the multivariate logistic regression model (χ^2 : 6.138; $P=0.632$).

Discussion

Our study indicates that preoperative poor sleep quality (PSQI >5) is associated with an increased risk of postoperative HA (NPRS ≥4) in patients undergoing cardiac

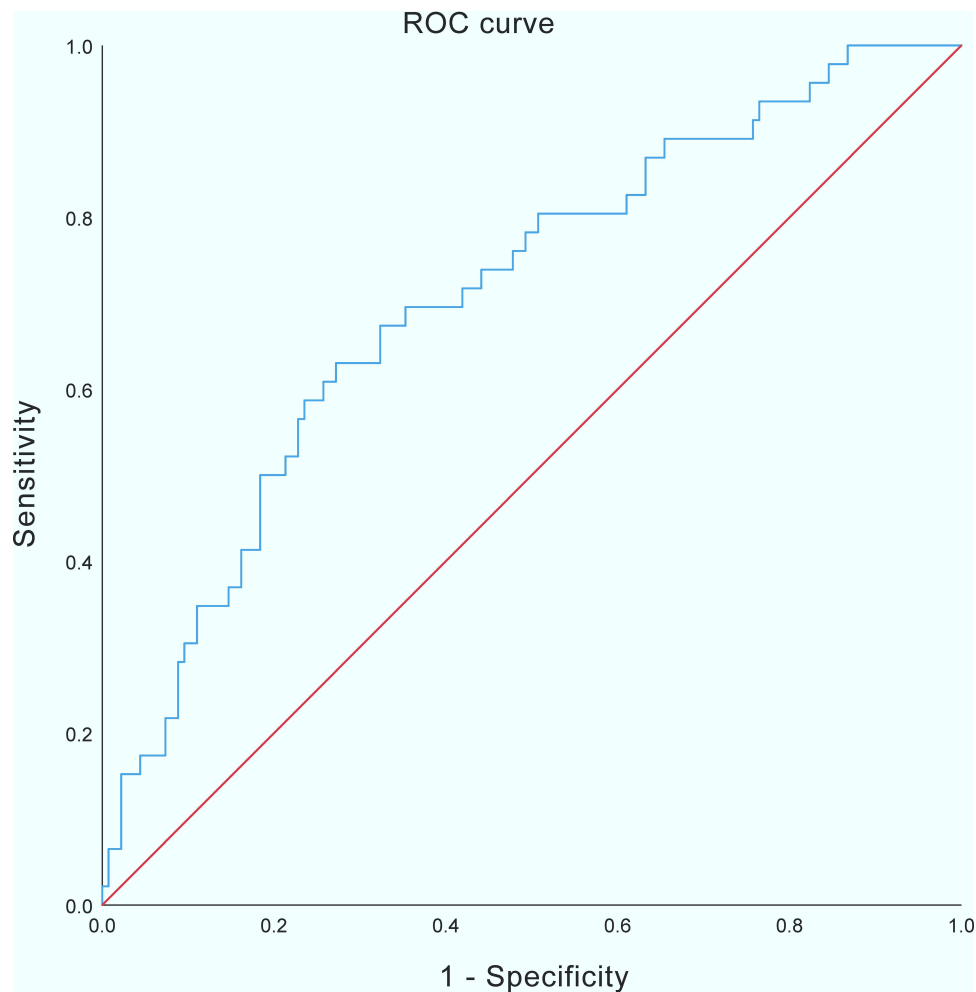


Figure 2 ROC analysis predicting postoperative HA in nonsmoking patients. The blue line indicates AUC of the predictive model; the red line indicates AUC where the model would have no predictive value.

Abbreviations: ROC, receiver operating characteristic; HA, hyperalgesia; AUC, area under curve.

valve surgery, which is consistent with previous studies of noncardiac surgery.^{16–18} This association appears to be mainly attributable to a stronger increased risk of postoperative HA in nonsmoking patients. Among these nonsmokers, preoperative poor sleep quality was associated with a 3.4-fold increased risk of postoperative HA compared with patients with normal sleep quality.

Progress has been made in the research of mechanism underlying the association of sleep deprivation with HA.²² Increased adenosine activity plays an important role in sleep-pain regulation and has been shown to enhance pain sensitivity.²³ Moreover, systemic and central nervous system inflammatory responses promoted by sleep disturbances increase pain sensitivity through multiple signaling pathways.^{24–27} In addition, long-term poor sleep quality can continuously activate the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis, which produces a large amount of

corticotropin and cortisol.²⁸ Study on healthy volunteers has reported that high corticosteroid levels in the body could enhance pain sensitivity.²⁹

In our study, preoperative sleep quality was assessed by the PSQI, which has a sensitivity of 89.6% and specificity of 86.5% in distinguishing normal and poor sleep quality.¹⁹ The PSQI can comprehensively assess sleep quality over the preceding month, including sleep latency, sleep duration, sleep efficiency, sleep habits, and obstructive sleep apnea.³⁰ Sleep quality is affected by a variety of cultural, social, psychological, behavioral, pathophysiological and environmental influences.³¹ Although a lot of studies have shown that poor sleep quality has a negative effect on pain-related outcomes in clinical populations and in the general population.^{16–18,32} And there are many ways to improve perioperative sleep quality.^{33,34} There is, however, insufficient clinical evidence to suggest a clear

positive effect of sleep improvement on pain.³⁵ Therefore, whether the improvement of sleep quality before cardiac surgery could be an effective method for attenuating postoperative pain severity still needs further research.

After determining preoperative poor sleep quality as an independent risk factor of postoperative HA, we evaluated the clinical application value of multivariate regression model in nonsmoking patients. ROC curve analysis showed that AUC >0.7, indicating that the model has a reasonable predictive ability for nonsmoking cardiac patients in prediction of postoperative HA.³⁶ Therefore, we consider that clinicians should understand and inform patients about the clinical significance of preoperative sleep quality and its impact on postoperative pain. In addition, we suggest that perioperative sleep quality assessment could be routinely carried out in the clinical practice for patients with cardiac disease.

According to the results of our study, we should pay more attention to postoperative pain assessment in nonsmokers with poor sleep quality before cardiac surgery, as these patients are more likely to develop postoperative HA. In a separate analysis, we included postoperative NPRS score and preoperative PSQI score as continuous variables for linear regression analysis. The regression model was not statistically significant (adjusted R^2 : 0.015; $F=3.682$, $P=0.057$), and preoperative sleep quality could not explain the severity of postoperative pain. We consider that the above results are related to the use of postoperative analgesics. Based on previous literature and our own clinical experience, more analgesic treatment is needed if a patient develops postoperative HA.⁵

Based on previous studies,^{1,37} smoking is considered to be associated with postoperative HA, which is also confirmed in our study. Both the univariate (OR: 2.61; 95%CI: 1.21–5.64, $P=0.013$) and multivariate analyses (AOR: 2.32; 95%CI: 0.94–5.72, $P=0.069$) in our study show that smoking is a risk factor for postoperative HA. In patients who had history of smoking, we found no association between preoperative poor sleep quality and postoperative HA. Because of the relatively small number of smoking patients in our study ($n=32$), we cannot exclude that the absent risk of postoperative HA in smokers with preoperative poor sleep quality is the result of this limited sample size. In addition, smoking is not only a risk factor for elevation of pain severity, but also a risk factor for sleep disturbances.^{38–40} Therefore, the relationship between preoperative poor sleep quality and postoperative pain is complex in smokers. Consequently, the relationship

between sleep and pain in smokers cannot be concluded in our study. Further studies are needed to focus on the complex relationship between sleep and pain in smoking patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

Obesity has become an increasing problem worldwide during the past few decades. The association of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) with obesity is quite common.^{41,42} There is a high prevalence of OSA in the surgical population, however, a significant proportion of patients are undiagnosed.⁴³ Therefore, preoperative OSA screening is crucial in the obese patient.⁴⁴ Postoperative opioid-based pain management of cardiac patients suffering from OSA may present challenges because of concerns over severe ventilatory compromise. However, life-threatening opioid-related respiratory events are rare under intensive postoperative surveillance.⁴⁵ In our study, no severe OSA-related complications occurred when patients received patient-controlled analgesia and additional medication for postoperative HA. To avoid serious OSA-related complications, postoperative analgesia should be given to patients on the recommendations of guidelines and literatures, as well as the clinical experience of local medical institutions.^{46,47}

Our study has several limitations. Firstly, this was a retrospective study and there could be inevitable data loss. This study collected incomplete NPRS scores in 15 patients due to coma or delirium occurrence. These patients were excluded before analysis. Secondly, in the retrieved medical records, no patient showed a history of chronic pain or took painkillers before surgery. However, we are not sure whether a reliable assessment of chronic pain has been performed before surgery, which could be a potential confounder. Thirdly, we did not obtain data regarding the postoperative sleep quality of patients, which may weaken the outcome reliability.⁴⁸ Finally, we cannot exclude the possibility that recall bias and other inherent limitations of self-report measurement influenced the results.

Conclusion

To our knowledge, this is the first case–control study that investigated the risk of postoperative HA in adult patients with preoperative poor sleep quality undergoing open-heart valve surgery. Our results suggest that preoperative poor sleep quality is associated with a considerably increased risk of postoperative HA in nonsmoking patients. This increased risk should be taken into consideration when assessing perioperative sleep quality and providing postoperative analgesia for patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

Abbreviation

HA, hyperalgesia; BIS, bispectral index; PSQI, Pittsburgh sleep quality index; NPRS, numerical pain rating scale; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; AUC, area under curve; OSA, obstructive sleep apnea.

Ethics

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Fuwai Hospital and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The Ethics Committee waived the need for patient consent owing to retrospective data collection. The patient records and information were anonymized and de-identified before analysis.

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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 on the journal to which the article will be submitted; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

All authors declared that the study was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest and report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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