



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Soluble Urokinase-Type Plasminogen Activator Receptor and High-Sensitivity Troponin Levels Predict Outcomes in Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease

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BACKGROUND: Multiple biomarkers have been independently and additively associated with major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with coronary artery disease. We investigated the prognostic value of suPAR (soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor) and hsTnI (high-sensitivity troponin I) levels in symptomatic patients with no obstructive coronary artery disease. We hypothesized that high levels of these biomarkers will be associated with the risk of future adverse outcomes.

METHODS AND RESULTS: Plasma levels of suPAR and hsTnI were measured in 556 symptomatic patients with no obstructive coronary artery disease. A biomarker risk score was calculated by counting the number of biomarkers above the median in this cohort (suPAR>2523 pg/mL and hsTnI>2.7 pg/mL). Survival analyses were performed with models adjusted for traditional risk factors. All-cause death and major adverse cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, stroke, and heart failure) served as clinical outcomes over a median follow-up of 6.2 years. Mean age was 57±10 years, 49% of the cohort patients were female, and 68% had a positive stress test. High suPAR and hsTnI levels were independent predictors of all-cause death (hazard ratio=3.2 [95% CI, 1.8–5.7] and 1.3 [95% CI, 1.0–1.7], respectively; both $P<0.04$) and major adverse cardiovascular events (hazard ratio=2.7 [95% CI, 1.4–5.4] and 1.5 [95% CI, 1.2–2.0], respectively; both $P<0.002$). Compared with a biomarker risk score of 0, biomarker risk scores of 1 and 2 were associated with 19- and 14-fold increased risk of death and development of major adverse cardiovascular events, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: Among symptomatic patients with no obstructive coronary artery disease, higher levels of suPAR and hsTnI were independently and additively associated with an increased risk of adverse events. Whether modification of these biomarkers will improve risk in these patients needs further investigation.

Key Words: adverse outcomes ■ angina ■ hsTnI ■ INOCA ■ ischemia ■ no obstructive coronary artery disease ■ suPAR

Patients with angina and no obstructive coronary arteries (ANOCA) and those with signs of ischemia and no obstructive coronary arteries (INOCA), who account for over a third of the patients undergoing coronary angiography, are a diagnostic and therapeutic enigma.^{1,2} About 60% of patients with ANOCA and INOCA have coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD).³ Although the long-term outcomes of these

patients are better than those for people with obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD), their outlook is not completely benign, as a number of these patients are at an increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events, have impaired quality of life, and are often subject to higher healthcare resource utilization.^{1,4-9} Identifying the highest-risk subgroup from within this population remains a challenge. In previous studies we have

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CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE

What Is New?

- Patients with angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease or ischemia with no obstructive coronary artery disease are challenging to assess, diagnose, and manage because of the lack of evidence-based guidelines.
- About 60% of patients with angina or ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease have coronary microvascular dysfunction.

What Are the Clinical Implications?

- High levels of soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor and high-sensitivity troponin I can independently and additively identify patients at risk of adverse long term outcomes.
- Therefore, these biomarkers may assist in identification for both high-risk and low-risk individuals from within a common but heterogeneous population of patients.

Nonstandard Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANOCA	angina and no obstructive coronary arteries
BMI	body mass index
BRS	biomarker risk score
CAD	coronary artery disease
CMD	coronary microvascular dysfunction
HR	hazard ratio
hsCRP	high-sensitivity C-reactive protein
hsTnI	high-sensitivity troponin I
INOCA	ischemia and no obstructive coronary arteries
MACE	major adverse cardiovascular events
suPAR	soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor

identified multiple biomarkers that were independently and additively predictive of adverse cardiovascular events in patients with CAD. These pathophysiologically specific biomarkers included hsCRP (high-sensitivity C-reactive protein), suPAR (soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor), and hsTnI (high-sensitivity troponin I).¹⁰⁻¹³ Furthermore, we have shown that a biomarker risk score developed by aggregating the number of elevated biomarkers that are indicative of activation of various pathophysiologic pathways is a powerful predictor of future adverse outcome.^{11,12}

Elevated levels of suPAR, a proinflammatory biomarker, are associated with diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and peripheral arterial disease and are independently predictive of CAD severity, CMD, and development of future adverse events.¹⁴⁻¹⁸ Similarly, elevated levels of hsCRP, an inflammatory biomarker, are linked with a greater risk of adverse cardiovascular events in patients with and without known CAD.^{19,20} Assays designed to measure hsTnI levels provide a precise measurement of very low concentrations of troponin, below those provided by current standard assays, and represent myocardial stress or ischemia but not necrosis.²¹⁻²³ Higher levels of hsTnI have been associated with CAD severity, plaque burden, and increased risk of adverse cardiovascular outcomes as well as with abnormal coronary endothelial dysfunction in patients with no obstructive CAD.²¹⁻²⁸

Because smaller studies have demonstrated a link between nonobstructive CAD and elevation of these biomarkers,^{18,24,29,30} we hypothesized that these biomarkers will be predictive of adverse outcomes in symptomatic patients with insignificant CAD and that elevation of multiple biomarkers will be linked to even greater risk. For this purpose we studied the relationship between circulating suPAR and hsTnI levels, both individually and in combination, and incident of cardiovascular events in patients with no obstructive CAD.

METHODS

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. Patients referred for clinically indicated cardiac catheterization who had no obstructive CAD (<50% epicardial stenosis) were enrolled into the Emory Cardiovascular BioBank (NCT00378924) between May 2004 and August 2014.³¹ ANOCA was defined as stable angina or angina equivalent and INOCA as evidence of ischemia on stress test (ECG changes during exercise, echocardiography, or nuclear imaging) and no obstructive CAD.³² Exclusion criteria included (1) history of cardiac transplantation, (2) severe valvular heart disease, (3) congenital heart disease, (4) obstructive CAD (defined as epicardial artery stenosis >50%) or history of coronary revascularization, (5) history of heart failure or left ventricular ejection fraction <50%, (6) chronic kidney disease with estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min per 1.73 m², and (7) malignancy. Demographic and clinical data obtained from questionnaires and medical records included age, sex, race, body mass index (BMI), history of smoking, diabetes mellitus (HbA_{1c} >6.5 or treatment with insulin or oral antidiabetic medications), hypertension (systolic blood pressure >140 mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg, or treatment with antihypertensive

medications), dyslipidemia (total cholesterol ≥ 200 mg/dL, low-density lipoprotein >130 mg/dL, high-density lipoprotein <40 mg/dL, or treatment with lipid-lowering medications) as previously described.³¹ The study complies with the Declaration of Helsinki, and each subject provided written informed consent as approved by the institutional review board at Emory University, Atlanta, GA.

Follow-Up

A standardized protocol-directed follow-up was conducted by direct telephone contact and/or chart review and query of the Social Security Death Index and state records. Two independent cardiologists who were blinded to patient and biomarker data adjudicated adverse outcome events. Events were classified as all-cause death and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE), which included the first occurrence of cardiovascular-related death (death secondary to sudden cardiac death of presumed cardiovascular cause in high-risk patients, fatal myocardial infarction, stroke, or peripheral vascular disease), nonfatal myocardial infarction, hospitalization for heart failure, or nonfatal stroke.

Sample Collection

During cardiac catheterization, fasting blood samples were collected from the femoral arterial sheath, centrifuged, and stored at -80°C for future analysis. hsCRP levels were determined using a sandwich immunoassay by FirstMark, Inc (San Diego, CA). Minimum detectable hsCRP concentrations were 0.1 mg/L. Plasma suPAR levels were measured using an ELISA assay (suPARnostic kit; ViroGates, Copenhagen, Denmark) that has a detection limit of 100 pg/mL with intra- and interassay coefficients of variation of 2.75% and 9.17%, respectively.¹⁷ Plasma hsTnI levels were measured using the Abbott ARCHITECT analyzer (Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, IL); the limit of detection was 1.2 pg/mL with an interassay coefficient of variation of $<10\%$ at 4.7 pg/mL. The 99th percentile values of the upper reference limit ranges between 24 and 30 pg/mL in healthy populations.³³⁻³⁵

Statistical Analysis

Subject characteristics were reported as descriptive values with means, medians, SDs, and ranges. Differences between groups were assessed using the t test for continuous variables and chi-squared for categorical variables where appropriate. For nonnormally distributed variables such as hsCRP, suPAR, and hsTnI levels, the Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare groups in unadjusted analyses.

For multivariate analyses, hsCRP, suPAR, and hsTnI levels were examined as continuous variables after log transformation to achieve normality. The median values for suPAR and hsTnI were 2523 and 2.7 pg/mL, respectively. We also analyzed hsTnI data using sex-specific cutoff values of 4.2 pg/mL for men and 2.8 pg/mL for women.³⁶ Kaplan-Meier curves, Cox proportional hazards models, and Fine and Gray subdistribution hazard models were used to examine the association among hsCRP, suPAR, and hsTnI levels and all-cause death and MACE after adjustment for clinical variables such as age, BMI, history of hypertension, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus, and medications with and without the biomarkers. Fine and Gray subdistribution hazard models were performed for MACE, with noncardiovascular deaths treated as competing events. Sensitivity analyses were performed to explore whether the association between biomarker risk score and outcomes differed according to the presence of ANOCA or INOCA, presence of angiographic CAD, and cardiovascular risk factors. The C-statistic, continuous net reclassification improvement, and integrated discrimination improvement were calculated to evaluate the improvement in predictive ability of the models with and without the biomarkers. All analyses were performed using SAS software (version 9.4; SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC) and R (version 3.5.1, <http://www.R-project.org>). Two-sided $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics of the 556 patients are summarized in Table 1. The mean age was 57 ± 10 years, 373 (67%) had 0% to 30%, and 183 (33%) had 30% to 50% epicardial artery stenosis. Of the entire cohort, reversible ischemia during stress testing (INOCA) was present in 380 (68%) patients, whereas the remaining 176 (32%) were referred for persistent anginal symptoms (ANOCA). There was no difference in the demographic, clinical, laboratory, angiographic or biomarkers levels between the 2 groups (Table 1) (Figure 1). Correlation analyses showed that suPAR weakly correlated with hsTnI and hsCRP ($r=0.1$; $P=0.02$) and ($r=0.23$; $P<0.00001$), respectively). hsTnI and hsCRP levels were not correlated ($r=-0.01$, $P=0.87$).

Clinical and Demographic Predictors of Adverse Outcomes

During a median period of 6.2 years (interquartile range 3.0-8.1) follow-up, there were 38 all-cause deaths and 28 MACE (cardiovascular death [N=18],

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics

	All Patients (n=556)	ANOCA (n=176)	INOCA (n=380)	P Value
Age, y, mean (SD)	57 (10)	57 (10)	57 (11)	0.93
Male, n (%)	281 (51)	93 (53)	188 (49)	0.63
Race				
White, n (%)	430 (77)	136 (77)	294 (77)	0.76
Black, n (%)	134 (25)	44 (25)	90 (24)	0.83
Other, n (%)	14 (3)	5 (3)	9 (2)	0.78
Body mass index, kg/m ² , mean (SD)	31 (7)	31 (8)	32 (7)	0.37
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg, mean (SD)	135 (19)	134 (17)	136 (20)	0.54
Estimated GFR, mL/min per 1.73 m ² , mean (SD)	87 (15)	88 (15)	87 (15)	0.49
Smoking, n (%)	336 (60)	102 (58)	234 (62)	0.28
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	111 (20)	32 (18)	79 (21)	0.44
Hypertension, n (%)	357 (64)	114 (65)	243 (64)	0.98
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	325 (58)	101 (57)	224 (59)	0.56
Ejection fraction, %, mean (SD)	59 (6)	59 (6)	59 (6)	0.77
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	182 (39)	183 (35)	182 (40)	0.36
Triglycerides, mg/dL	139 (85)	140 (83)	138 (86)	0.78
High-density lipoprotein, mg/dL	46 (14)	47 (15)	46 (14)	0.62
Low-density lipoprotein, mg/dL	109 (33)	109 (31)	109 (35)	0.59
ACE/ARB use, n (%)	206 (37)	60 (34)	146 (38)	0.25
Aspirin use, n (%)	277 (50)	87 (49)	190 (50)	0.72
Clopidogrel use, n (%)	22 (4)	8 (5)	14 (4)	0.66
Statin use, n (%)	249 (45)	73 (41)	176 (46)	0.21
β-blocker use, n (%)	201 (36)	64 (36)	137 (36)	0.91
suPAR, pg/mL, median (IQR)	2523 (2047–3220)	2464 (2044–3218)	2542 (2046–3227)	0.75
hsTnI, pg/mL, median (IQR)	2.7 (1.9–4.5)	2.8 (1.9–4.8)	2.6 (1.9–4.3)	0.13
hsCRP, mg/dL, median (IQR)	2.7 (1.2–6.1)	3.1 (1.4–6.8)	2.6 (1.2–6.0)	0.06

P level of significance was calculated by t test for continuous variables and by chi-squared test for categorical variables. For nonnormally distributed variables, a Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare groups.

ACE indicates angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ANOCA, angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; hsTnI, high-sensitivity troponin I; INOCA, ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery diseases; IQR, interquartile range; and suPAR, soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor.

myocardial infarction [N=4], new-onset heart failure hospitalization [N=3], and stroke [N=3]). In Cox and in Fine and Gray subdistribution hazard models for clinical predictors of all-cause death and MACE events, the following variables were included: age, BMI, history of hypertension, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus, and statin use. Age and use of statin therapy were predictors of all-cause death, and histories of dyslipidemia and diabetes mellitus were predictors of MACE (Table 2).

Relationship Between Individual Biomarkers and Adverse Outcomes

An elevated hsCRP level was not a predictor of incident death or MACE (Model 1, Table 2). In unadjusted

analysis a doubling in suPAR level was associated with a higher risk of all-cause death and MACE (hazard ratio [HR]=3.6 [95% CI, 2.2–5.8] and 2.9 [95% CI, 1.6–5.1], respectively; both $P<0.0001$) (Figure 2). After adjustment for the aforementioned clinical variables, the suPAR level remained an independent predictor of death and MACE (Model 2, Table 2). In unadjusted analysis each doubling in hsTnI level was associated with a higher risk of all-cause death (HR=1.5 [95% CI, 1.2–1.9], $P<0.0001$) and MACE (HR=1.6 [95% CI, 1.3–2.0], $P<0.0001$) (Figure 3). These relationships remained significant after adjustment for clinical variables (Model 3, Table 2) and were also similarly significant using sex-specific cut-off values of hsTnI³⁶ (HR all-cause death=3.1 [95% CI, 1.5–6.4]; $P=0.002$, and HR MACE=3.2 [95%

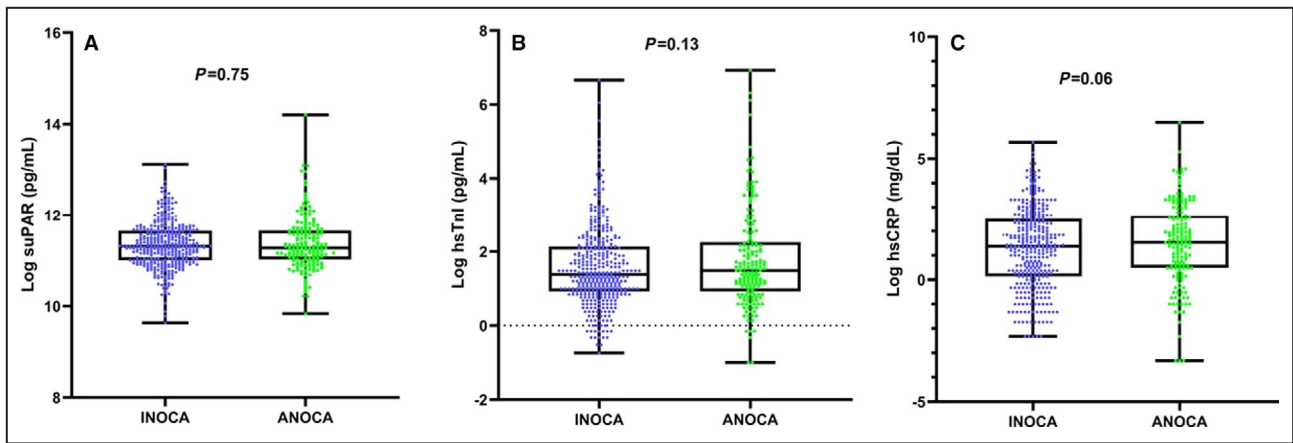


Figure 1. Box plots demonstrating the difference in biomarkers levels (log transformed) between patients with angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease (ANOCA) and those with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease (INOCA). A, Soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (suPAR), (B) high-sensitivity troponin I (hsTnI), and (C) hsCRP (high-sensitivity C-reactive protein).

CI, 1.3–8.2]; $P=0.015$). Even after addition of both suPAR and hsTnI levels to the clinical risk factors in a combined model, both biomarkers remained independent predictors of all-cause death and MACE (Model 4, Table 2).

Relationship Between Biomarker Risk Score and Adverse Outcomes

We investigated the value of combining both suPAR and hsTnI levels as predictors of adverse outcomes by

Table 2. Association Between Biomarkers Levels and All-Cause Death and MACE

	All-Cause Death (38 Events)*		MACE (28 Events)†	
	HR (95% CI)	P Value	HR (95% CI)	P Value
Clinical risk factors				
Age (per 10y higher)	1.6 (1.1–2.1)	0.005	1.3 (0.8–2.1)	0.24
BMI (per 5 units higher)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.06	1.2 (0.8–1.6)	0.4
History of diabetes mellitus	1.9 (1.0–3.7)	0.06	2.7 (1.3–5.7)	0.009
History of hypertension	0.87 (0.6–1.7)	0.66	1.3 (0.5–3.1)	0.58
Dyslipidemia	0.8 (0.4–1.5)	0.44	2.4 (1.0–5.7)	0.041
Statin therapy	0.45 (0.2–0.9)	0.03	0.5 (0.2–1.2)	0.11
Clinical risk factors+individual biomarkers				
Model 1: hsCRP (100% higher)	1.2 (0.9–1.5)	0.14	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	0.99
Model 2: suPAR (100% higher)	3.9 (2.3–6.8)	<0.0001	2.4 (1.2–4.7)	0.01
Model 3: hsTnI (100% higher)	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	0.0006	1.6 (1.3–1.9)	<0.0001
Model 4: clinical risk factors+suPAR and hsTnI				
suPAR (100% higher)	3.2 (1.8–5.7)	0.0002	2.7 (1.4–5.4)	0.0047
hsTnI (100% higher)	1.3 (1.0–1.7)	0.038	1.5 (1.2–2.0)	0.002
Clinical risk factors+biomarker score				
BRS=0 [reference]	
BRS=1	8.2 (1.1–61.8)	0.041	5.6 (0.7–43.3)	0.09
BRS=2	19.4 (2.6–144.2)	0.004	14.4 (1.9–108.8)	0.01

BRS=0 where both biomarkers were below the median, BRS=1 with elevation of either suPAR or hsTnI levels above median, and BRS=2 when both biomarker levels were above median values. BMI indicates body mass index; BRS, biomarker risk score, which was calculated using the median of each biomarker (suPAR=2523 and hsTnI=2.7); HR, hazard ratio; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; hsTnI, high-sensitivity troponin I; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, heart failure, and stroke); and suPAR, soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor.

*Cox proportional hazards models were performed to examine the association between biomarkers and all-cause death.

†Fine and Gray subdistribution hazard models were performed to examine the association between biomarkers and MACE.

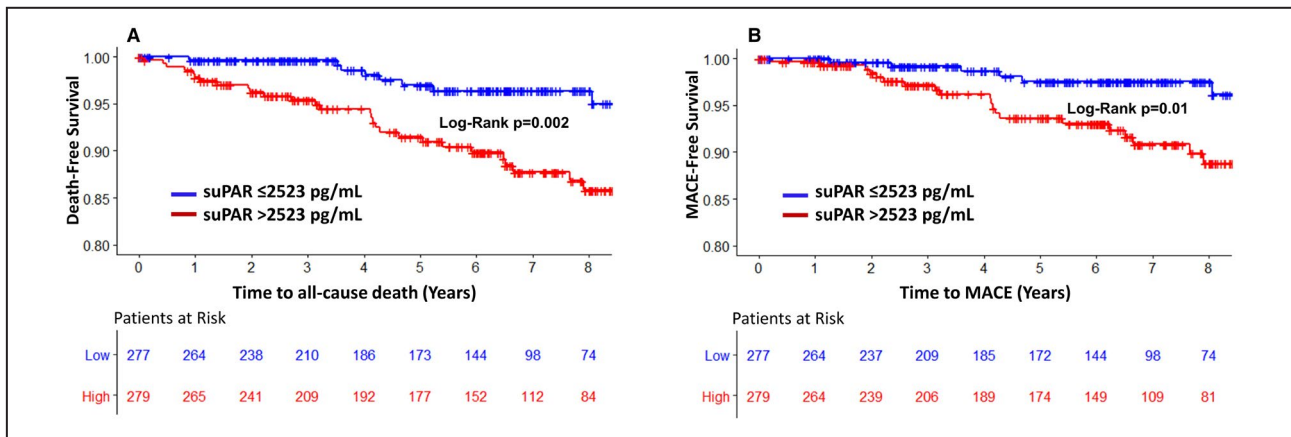


Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves for association between levels of soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (suPAR) identified by the median (2523 pg/mL) for all-cause death (A) and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) (B).

creating a biomarker risk score (BRS) with patients divided into groups with none, either, or both biomarkers elevated above their individual median values. Thus, 146 patients had a BRS of 0, where both biomarkers were below the median, 264 patients had a BRS=1, with elevation of either suPAR or hsTnI level above median, and 146 with a BRS=2, where both biomarker levels were above median values. The relationships between the BRS and clinical variables are shown in Table 3. Patients with a BRS of 2 were more likely to be older, have a higher BMI, and have a history of diabetes mellitus or hypertension compared with those with a BRS of 0. After adjustment for the aforementioned covariates, compared with BRS=0, patients with BRS=2 were at 19-fold higher risk of death and 14-fold higher risk of developing MACE (Table 2, Figure 4). Patients with BRS=0 had no death or MACE in the first 3 years of follow-up.

Risk Prediction Performance

We tested the incremental value of adding both biomarkers to a model with the aforementioned clinical variables in predicting adverse outcomes. Addition of both biomarkers improved the C-statistic from 0.74 to 0.82; $\Delta=0.082$ (95% CI, 0.001–0.163) for all-cause death. There was trend toward improvement of the continuous net reclassification (0.562 [95% CI, –0.021 to 0.862; $P=0.056$]) and the integrated discrimination improvement (0.14 [95% CI, –0.025 to 0.318; $P=0.066$]) in predicting all-cause death.

Sensitivity Analysis

We examined the heterogeneity in HR for all-cause death and MACE on the basis of age, BMI, history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, statin use, presentation (ANOCA or INOCA), and CAD severity. There was no significant interaction ($P>0.05$)

among these factors and the predictive value of the BRS (Figure 5).

DISCUSSION

Novel findings of our study are that, among patients with ANOCA and/or INOCA, elevation of circulating suPAR or hsTnI levels, but not of hsCRP, was an independent predictor of incident death and MACE. Elevation of either or both suPAR and hsTnI values was associated with worse long-term outcomes in this population. The mortality risk in the subgroup with elevation of both these biomarkers was 19-fold higher compared with those with low levels of both markers. Thus, activation of pathophysiologic pathways that are represented by suPAR and hsTnI, involving the immune/inflammatory and myocardial stress/ischemia pathways, identifies a subgroup at highest risk of developing adverse outcomes. Importantly, lack of activation of these pathways, which was present in up to 25% of these patients, identified a very low-risk group that had no events in the following 3 years.

suPAR plays an important role in immune regulation and inflammation and is associated with increased inflammatory activity in atherosclerotic plaque.¹⁵ It is produced by the cleavage of membrane-bound urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor, which is expressed on monocytes, T-lymphocytes, macrophages, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. Its soluble form has chemotactic properties that recruit inflammatory cells including neutrophils and monocytes and can mobilize hematopoietic stem cells.^{37–39} In the general population without known CAD, suPAR predicts adverse cardiovascular outcomes independent of hsCRP levels and the Framingham risk score.^{40,41} We and others have previously demonstrated that elevated suPAR levels are associated with microvascular dysfunction,

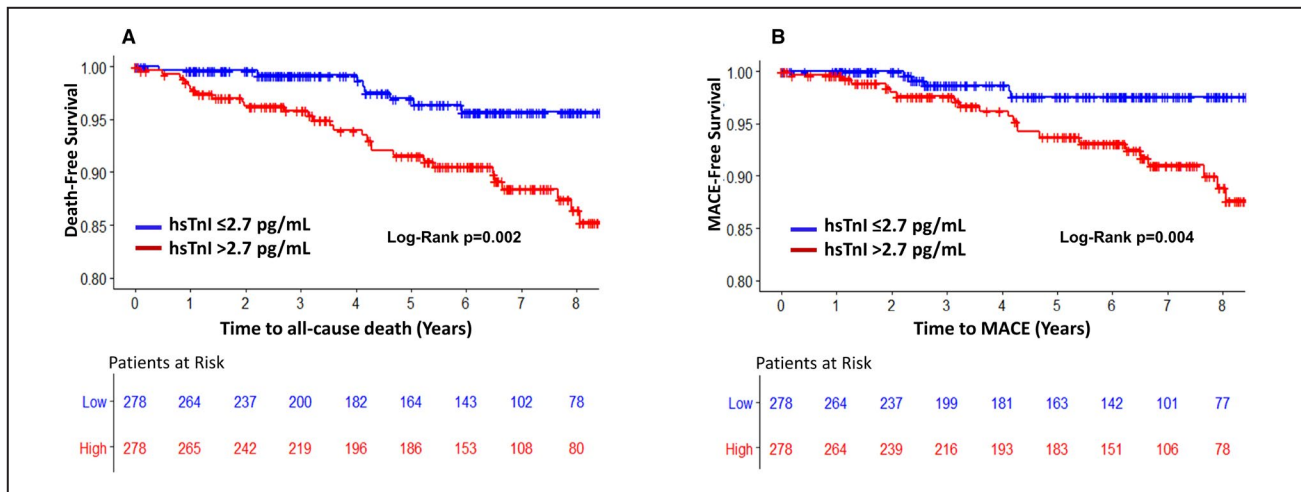


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves for association between levels of high-sensitivity troponin I (hsTnI) identified by the median (2.7 pg/mL) for all-cause death (A) and major cardiovascular adverse events (MACE) (B).

development and progression of CAD, peripheral vascular disease, and renal dysfunction.^{11,14,17,18,42} We extend these findings in this study by investigating the prognostic value of suPAR in a large cohort of patients with confirmed nonobstructive CAD.

Furthermore, we recently investigated the prognostic role of hsTnI in patients with predominantly obstructive CAD.²¹ We found that high levels of hsTnI are associated with coronary atherosclerosis and progression of CAD and are linked to a higher risk of death and other adverse cardiovascular events. This study investigates the relationship between hsTnI levels and adverse clinical outcomes, specifically in patients with no obstructive CAD. The availability of high-sensitivity assays is a powerful tool that enables detection of

troponin in the absence of myocardial necrosis. The exact mechanism of elevated troponin levels in the absence of myocardial necrosis is still not well understood. Although some studies employing intravascular ultrasound suggested that patients with INOCA usually have diffuse nonobstructive atherosclerosis,^{43,44} other studies failed to show an association between hsTnI levels and a left ventricular scar on cardiac magnetic resonance imaging⁴⁵ or elevated coronary calcium score.⁴⁶ A small increase in hsTnI can identify those with subclinical myocardial injury due to structural heart disease or subclinical ischemia. In fact, elevated hsTnI levels were found in patients with ventricular hypertrophy and impaired left ventricular systolic function.⁴⁶ However, these patients were excluded from our study. In the absence of significant atherosclerosis, elevated levels of hsTnI were also found in patients with coronary endothelial dysfunction.²⁴ The latter can result in recurrent myocardial ischemia through alterations in epicardial and microvascular vasomotor regulation, leading to flow-demand mismatch. Although microvascular function was not assessed in this study, it is known that more than 60% of patients with no obstructive CAD have CMD.³

In patients with stable CAD we have recently shown that a circulating hsTnI below the cutoff level of 2.5 pg/mL identifies those who are unlikely to develop myocardial ischemia during stress testing and at no risk of developing MACE during the follow-up period of 3 years.²² In the present cohort we found that of the 11 deaths that occurred during the first 3 years of follow-up, 10 were in patients with hsTnI ≥ 2.7 pg/mL (median). Several studies have shown that in patients presenting with chest pain, elevated hsTnI levels are associated with adverse events, but CAD severity and ischemia evaluation have not been available in these

Table 3. Relationship Between Biomarkers Risk Score and Clinical Variables

	Number of Elevated Biomarkers			P Value
	0 (N=146)	1 (N=264)	2 (N=146)	
Age, y, mean (SD)	54±9	56±10	61±11	<0.0001
Male, n (%)	80 (53%)	127 (48%)	67 (44%)	0.47
White, n (%)	115 (76%)	205 (77%)	104 (68%)	0.11
BMI, kg/m ² , mean (SD)	30±6	31±7	33±8	0.014
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	21 (14%)	40 (15%)	47 (31%)	0.0002
Hypertension, n (%)	77 (51%)	157 (59%)	111 (73%)	0.001
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	88 (58%)	145 (55%)	83 (55%)	0.70
Smoking, n (%)	89 (59%)	144 (55%)	96 (63%)	0.052
Ejection fraction, %, mean (SD)	60±5	59±6	59±6	0.07

P level of significance in t test for continuous variables and chi-squared for categorical variables. BMI indicates body mass index.

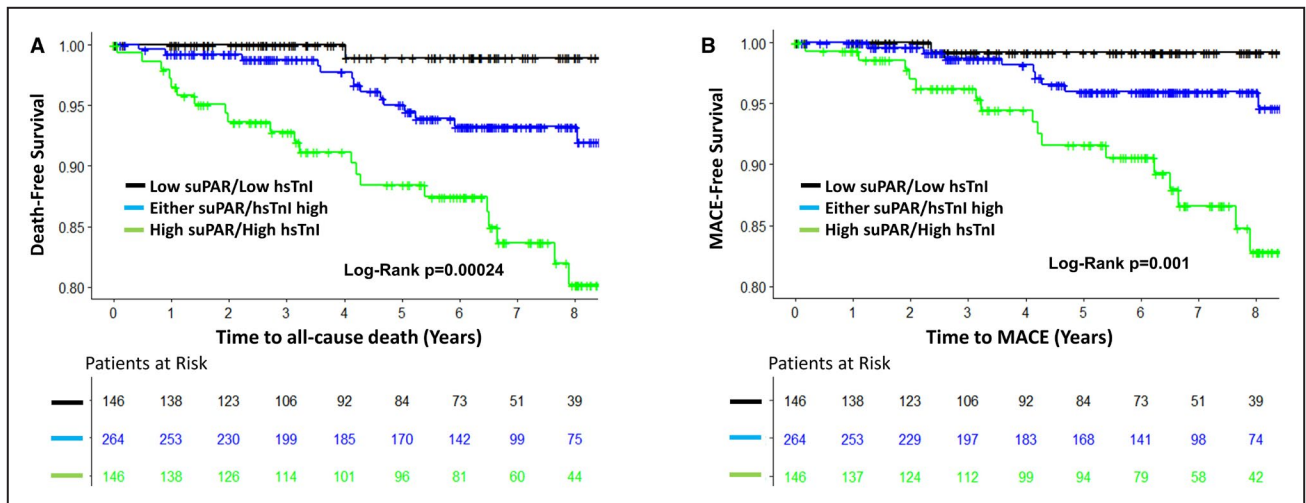


Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier curves for association between biomarkers risk score and all-cause death (A) and major cardiovascular adverse events (MACE) (B). hsTnI indicates high-sensitivity troponin I; suPAR, soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor.

studies.^{23,47} Further investigation is needed to identify the precise mechanisms underlying chronic hsTnI elevation and whether this is modifiable in patients with no obstructive CAD.

In additional analyses we also used previously published sex-specific cutoffs for hsTnI levels. Compared with men with hsTnI levels <4.2 pg/mL and women with

levels <2.8 pg/mL,³⁶ men and women with higher levels were at 3-fold higher risk of all-cause death and at 5-fold increased risk of developing MACE. Future studies to identify sex-specific cutoffs for suPAR are needed.

Finally, we investigated the robust predictive value of adding both biomarkers in a composite BRS. Compared with patients with low levels of both

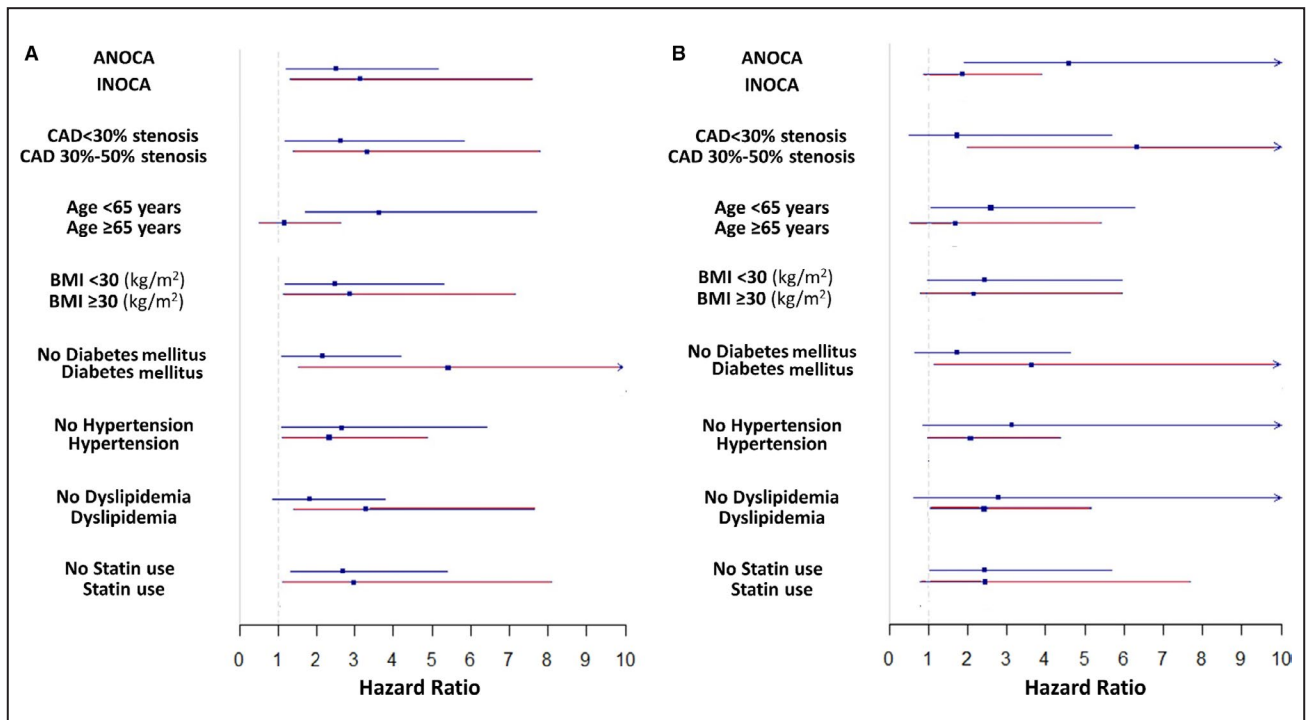


Figure 5. Forest plot of interaction with cardiovascular risk factors for 1 unit of biomarker risk score for outcomes of death (A) and major cardiovascular adverse events (B).

ANOCA indicates angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease; BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; and INOCA, ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease.

biomarkers, those with elevated levels of both biomarkers had a >19-fold higher risk of death and 14-fold higher risk of developing MACE during follow-up, demonstrating the additive value of combining multiple biomarkers, presumably representing activation of distinct pathophysiologic pathways. This knowledge may help physicians in the future to risk stratify patients with ANOCA or INOCA for more aggressive interventions. Interestingly, we found that patients with both biomarkers below median represent a low-risk group who had no adverse events in the first 3 years during follow-up.

Our study should be interpreted in the context of its strengths and limitations. This was a large, carefully phenotyped cohort of patients with no obstructive CAD that was confirmed by coronary angiography presenting with INOCA or only ANOCA in whom the strong predictive value of both suPAR and hsTnI levels was defined. We excluded all conditions that might explain the elevation of suPAR and/or hsTnI, such as autoimmune disease, chronic kidney disease, valvular disease, heart failure, cardiac transplant, and acute coronary syndromes. Although CMD and coronary spasm were not systematically evaluated in all our patients, previous studies have demonstrated the relationship between these 2 biomarkers and CMD.^{18,24,30} Biomarker measurements were made at only 1 time point, which may not reflect their potential fluctuation over time. Furthermore, the number of events in our study was relatively small with respect to the number of variables in the adjusted models. The study by Vittinghoff and McCulloch⁴⁸ found that the confidence interval coverage and estimation bias under the scenarios with 5 to 9 events per predictor variable were usually comparable to those with 10 to 16 events per predictor variable and further suggested that the rules relating to events per predictor variable can be relaxed. Regardless, we recognize that there is still a potential for overfitting. Finally, we derived biomarker cutoffs from a prespecified cohort, who were referred from clinically indicated cardiac catheterization. Therefore, these cutoffs may need to be confirmed in an independent cohort. Whether early aggressive management of patients with no obstructive coronary artery disease and elevated biomarkers is beneficial needs to be further investigated.

CONCLUSIONS

Among patients with INOCA and/or ANOCA, high suPAR and hsTnI levels were independently associated with a higher risk of all-cause death and MACE. The BRS score, representing inflammatory and myocardial ischemia pathways, provides a robust tool for

risk stratification of patients with no obstructive CAD. These observations may assist in identification of both high-risk and low-risk individuals from within a common but heterogeneous population of patients.

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