

EAT Thickness as a Predominant Feature for Evaluating Arterial Stiffness in Patients with Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction

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Objective: Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) is an intricacy heterogeneous syndrome. However, the association between EAT and arterial stiffness in HFpEF patients remains unknown.

Methods: A total of 102 patients were enrolled into the study, and brachial-ankle pulse-wave velocity (baPWV), epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) and body composition were assessed. Linear regression analysis was carried out to model the relationship between variables (especially EAT thickness) and baPWV.

Results: The results showed that patients with the thicker EAT fat pad (≥ 3.55 mm) tended to have comorbidities of hypertension, coronary artery disease (CAD), diabetes and hyperlipidemia, also with a higher level of obesity, fasting blood glucose (FBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), total cholesterol (TC) and triglyceride (TG). The level of baPWV was higher in EAT ≥ 3.55 mm group than the other group. BaPWV was positively associated with EAT, age, heart rate, waist circumference, visceral fat area, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, CRP and FBG. After adjusting for EAT, age and visceral fat area, EAT thickness ($\beta = 0.256$, $P = 0.009$) and visceral fat area ($\beta = 0.229$, $P = 0.036$) significantly associated with baPWV.

Conclusion: The study assessed for the first time that the increased EAT thickness was closely related with baPWV in HFpEF patients, suggesting patients with the thicker EAT may be independently associated with arterial stiffness under the context of HFpEF.

Keywords: HFpEF, epicardial adipose tissue, baPWV, artery stiffness

Introduction

Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) is typically a syndrome with pathophysiological heterogeneity, challenging the diagnosis and the efficient treatments.¹ The heterogeneous syndrome is more than a representation of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction, but with complicated etiologies including limitations in left ventricular systolic reserve, systemic and pulmonary vascular function, nitric oxide (NO) bioavailability, chronotropic reserve, right heart function, autonomic tone, left atrial function, and peripheral impairments.²

Another important consideration is the pathological effects of vascular abnormalities in HFpEF. Vascular abnormalities are important factors promoting the progression of HFpEF with the prominent feature of increased arterial stiffness.^{3,4} The upregulation of nonmuscle myosin and the downregulation in sensitivity to NO-mediated vasodilation are common traits in HFpEF. These changes contribute directly to vascular tone, leading to increased contractility and force, resulting in an increase in arterial stiffness, which will ultimately produce cardiac hypertrophy, remodeling and failure.⁵ Brachial-ankle pulse-wave velocity (baPWV), as a non-invasive method for assessing arterial stiffness, is widely used by researchers for assessing arterial stiffness related risks. Also, baPWV is reported to be independently associated with cardiovascular events in HFpEF patients.^{3,6-8}

Obesity is one of the distinctive pathophysiological and phenotypic characteristics of HFpEF.^{9,10} Its metabolic sequelae can increase nitroso-oxidative stress and thereby limit NO bioavailability in the heart and vasculature.² Studies have

reported that obesity is associated with arterial stiffness in obese or overweight subjects without overt cardiovascular disease.¹¹ However, beyond generalized obesity, fat distribution, especially the accumulation on epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) may have a more profound impact on the pathophysiologic changes of HFpEF.^{12,13} Previous studies have found that EAT thickness was correlated with arterial stiffness in patients with hypertension, diabetes and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, respectively.^{14–17} As a heterogeneous disease, HFpEF always combined with obesity, hypertension, diabetes, and other metabolic disorder or organ dysfunction.¹ Whereas, the association between EAT and arterial stiffness in HFpEF patients remains unknown. Here, the study aims to evaluate the relationship between EAT and arterial stiffness in the context of HFpEF.

Patients and Methods

Study Design and Study Subjects

The study enrolled 135 patients who were diagnosed with HFpEF and admitted to the *Cardiology Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University* from Oct. 2020 to Jan. 2021. All the patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria of a clear diagnosis with HFpEF according to the *HFA-PEFF* and *H2FPEF* diagnostic algorithm^{18,19} and agreed to participate with a written informed consent. Patients with the history of infection, carcinoma, hepatic insufficiency, congenital heart disease, peripheral arterial disease and isolated right-sided heart failure were excluded. Patients without baPWV (n=16) and EAT (n=17) results were also excluded. According to the above inclusion and exclusion criteria, 102 patients were finally enrolled in the study (Figure 1). Demographic data, comorbidities, personal history, vital signs and laboratory examinations were collected by medical history system. All the data was collected using a same protocol by well-trained researchers with a double-blind method. This study was conducted in accordance with the *Declaration of*

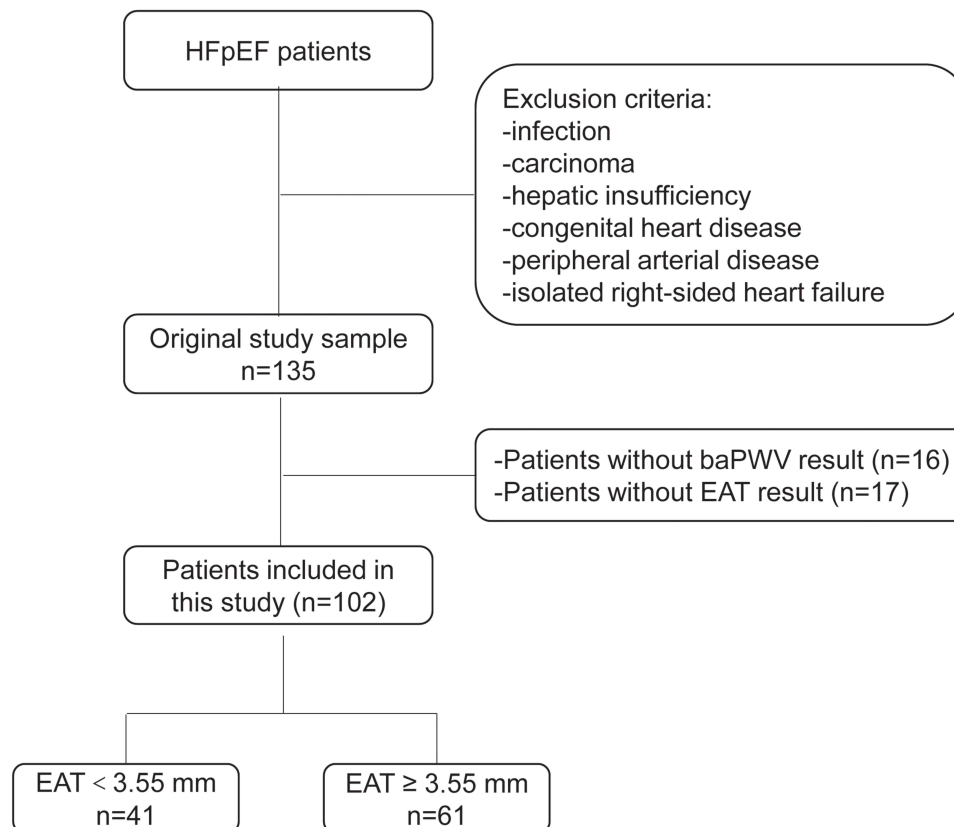


Figure 1 Population selection flow diagram.

Notes: Infection was defined as pneumonia, bacteremia, sepsis or unknown causes with white blood cell (WBC) $> 15 \times 10^9/L$ and procalcitonin (PCT) > 2.5 ng/mL. Hepatic insufficiency was defined as alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) > 3 times of upper limit of normal (ULN) value.

Helsinki and was approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University (No. 2020–606) and registered in *clinicaltrials.gov* with an identifier of NCT04594499.

Measurement of the EAT Thickness

The thickness of EAT was measured on the free wall of the right ventricle (RV) by echocardiography in the parasternal long-axis view as previously described¹² by color ultrasound diagnostic apparatus (AU11403, Vivid E95, USA, [Figure 2](#)). All the echocardiography examinations were performed by a fixed researcher who was blinded to the study. The thickness of EAT was recorded for three cardiac cycles and the average value was used for statistical analysis. EAT in 15 randomly selected subjects was remeasured by the same echocardiologist three days later. The coefficient of intra-observer variation was 4.4%.

Measurement of baPWV

BaPWV is a validity, reproducibility, and clinical significance of noninvasive way to evaluation arterial stiffness.²⁰ BaPWV was measured by a fully automatic waveform analyzer according to the operating manual (BP-203RPEIII, OMRON, China). The blood pressure and arterial pulse wave of bilateral femoral arteries and ankle joints were measured at the same time. Briefly, the subjects were examined in the supine position after lying in bed for at least 5 minutes. The inflatable cuff was wrapped around the upper arm and ankle and connected to the plethysmography sensor to determine the volume pulse waveform. After sampling, baPWV was measured automatically by the integrated software. The baPWV coefficient of intra-observer variation was 2.6%. The average value of both sides baPWV was used for analysis, and the reference for determining arterial stiffness was baPWV above 1500cm/s.

Body Composition

The body composition was measured by the body composition analyzer (DBA-210, DONGHWA, China) with medical institution registration certificate number of 20202070083. The subjects were asked to stand barefoot vertically on the

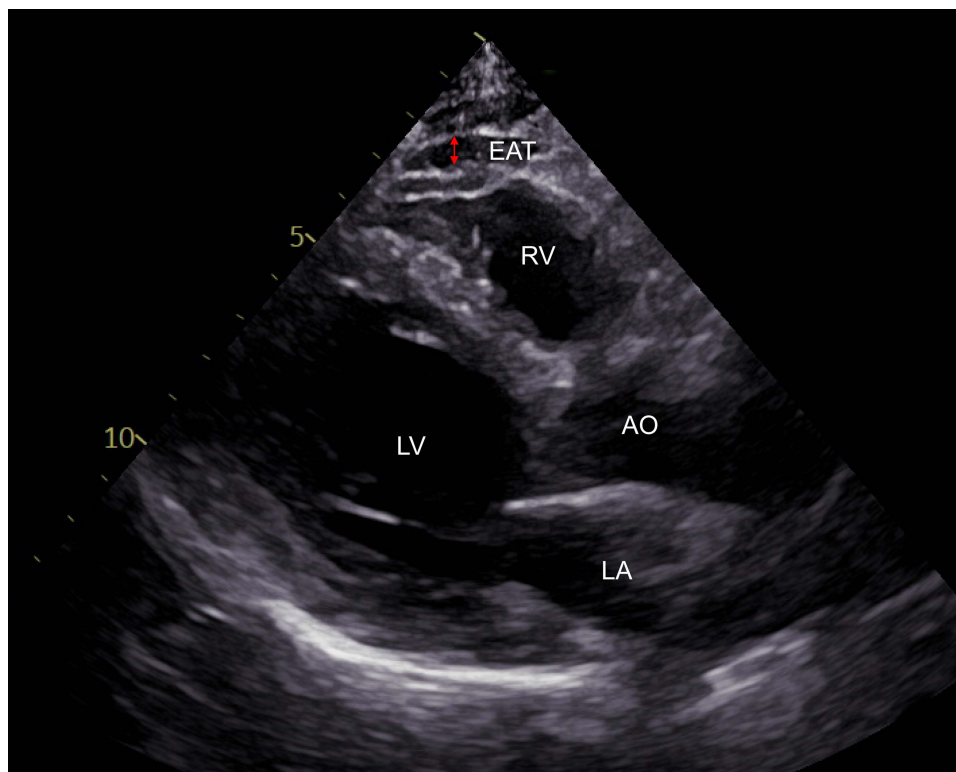


Figure 2 Ultrasound diagnostic apparatus assessment of epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) which was marked by the red arrow.
Abbreviations: LV, left ventricle; LA, left atrium; AO, aorta; RV, right ventricle.

body composition analyzer, hold the dual measurement arms of the analyzer with both hands at an angle of 30–40 degrees with the body. After the automatic measurement, data including visceral fat area, body fat mass, fat percentage, obesity degree and body weight were obtained. The coefficient of intra-observer variation of visceral fat area, body fat mass and fat percentage were 4.1%, 4.2%, 4.7%, respectively. Waist, hip and abdominal circumferences were measured by a soft ruler with an inelastic minimum scale of 1mm. Waist circumference (WC) was measured in a standing position and the ruler was just above the hip bone without pressing the skin. In the same way, hip circumference was measured in front of the pubic symphysis and at the most protruding part of the gluteus maximus muscle around the hip. The abdominal circumference (AC) was measured horizontally around the umbilicus.

Statistical Analyses

Continuous variables were tested for normality by using *Kolmogorov–Smirnov* test (*K–S* test) or *Shapiro–Wilk* test (*S–W* test). Data with a normal distribution were presented as mean \pm standard deviation, and data with a skewed distribution were presented as median with interquartile ranges. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was used to screen the best cut-off of EAT thickness for diagnosing arterial stiffness defined by $\text{baPWV} \geq 1500$ cm/s. Intergroup comparison between HFpEF with EAT thickness < 3.55 mm (EAT < 3.55 mm group) and with EAT thickness ≥ 3.55 mm (EAT ≥ 3.55 mm group) were made by the independent-samples *t*-test (normally distributed continuous variables), *Mann–Whitney U*-test (nonnormally distributed continuous variables) and *chi-square* test (categorical variables). *Pearson* or *Spearman* correlation coefficients were used to measure the strength of the relationship between EAT thickness and variables according to the distribution. Linear regression analysis was carried out to model the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable with “enter” as the variable filtering method. Data analyses were performed using SPSS version 24.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) Curve for Prediction Arterial Stiffness

The arterial stiffness was defined as the mean value of baPWV above 1500 mm/s. Receiver operation characteristic (ROC) curves were shown in [Figure 3](#) to examine the diagnostic value and the best cut-off of EAT thickness for prediction arterial stiffness. The area under the curve (AUC) for arterial stiffness was 0.759 (95% CI 0.645–0.873, $P < 0.001$). The best cut-off of EAT thickness to predict arterial stiffness was 3.55 mm with 67.1% sensitivity and 70.0% specificity ([Figure 3](#)).

Clinical Characteristics

A total of 102 participants were eligible for the study. Patients were assigned into two groups according to the thickness of EAT. Patients with the thicker EAT fat pad (≥ 3.55 mm) tended to have comorbidities of hypertension, coronary artery

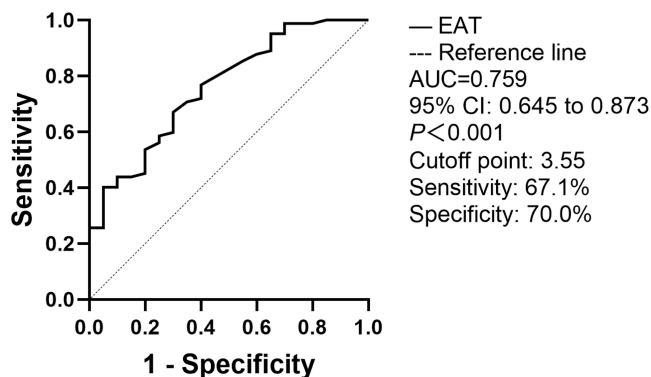


Figure 3 The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of the EAT for predicting arterial stiffness.

Notes: The area under the curve (AUC) for arterial stiffness was 0.759. The best cut-off of EAT thickness to predict arterial stiffness was 3.55 mm with the sensitivity of 67.1% and the specificity of 70.0% (95% CI 0.645–0.873).

disease (CAD), diabetes and hyperlipidemia ($P<0.05$). There was a tendency that patients with the thicker EAT were more likely combined with obesity reflected by waist circumference, waist to hip ratio, AC, body mass index (BMI), body fat mass, visceral fat area, fat percentage and obesity degree ($P<0.05$). Patients in $EAT\geq 3.55$ mm group had higher levels of fasting blood glucose (FBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), total cholesterol (TC) and triglyceride (TG) than the $EAT<3.55$ mm group. The level of baPWV was higher in $EAT\geq 3.55$ mm group than that in the other group ($P=0.002$). The H2FPEF and HFA-PEFF scores were significantly higher in $EAT\geq 3.55$ mm group compared with those in the other group ($P<0.001$, [Table 1](#)). Other characteristics including gender, age, whether had a history of smoking or alcohol consumption, heart rate, blood pressure, echocardiogram (including parameters of E, e', E/e', LAVI, LVMI and EF), c-reactive protein (CRP), white blood cells (WBC), neutrophils, triglyceride, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) had no significant difference between two groups ([Table 1](#)).

Correlation Analysis Among EAT, baPWV and Selected Variables

EAT was positively correlated with baPWV, BMI, waist circumference, waist to hip ratio, body fat mass, visceral fat area, fat percentage, obesity degree, FBG, HbA1c, TC and TG ($P<0.05$). BaPWV was positively associated with EAT, age, heart rate, waist circumference, visceral fat area, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, CRP and FBG ($P<0.05$, [Table 2](#), [Supplementary Figure 1](#)). Univariate linear regression was applied to analyze the associations between baPWV and absolute variables shown in [Supplementary Table 1](#). Results revealed that a history of hypertension ($\beta=0.244$, $P=0.017$) and coronary artery disease (CAD, $\beta=0.255$, $P=0.014$) were significantly associated with baPWV.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis with baPWV as the Dependent Variable

An enter multiple linear regression model was developed in 6 separate models, with baPWV as the dependent variable and EAT, age, gender, hypertension, CAD, heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, waist circumference, visceral fat area, CRP and FBG as independent variables ([Table 3](#)). In Model 1, EAT thickness ($\beta=0.292$, $P=0.002$) and age ($\beta=0.274$, $P=0.004$) predicted baPWV. In Model 2, 3 and 5, EAT thickness was the only significant predictor to baPWV. In Model 4, EAT thickness ($\beta=0.361$, $P=0.004$) and visceral fat area ($\beta=0.379$, $P=0.014$) were predictors to baPWV. After adjusting for EAT, age and visceral fat area, EAT thickness ($\beta=0.256$, $P=0.009$) and visceral fat area ($\beta=0.229$, $P=0.036$) predicted baPWV (Model 6, [Table 3](#)).

Discussion

The study assessed for the first time that the increased EAT thickness was closely related with baPWV in HFpEF patients, suggesting patients with the thicker EAT may be independently associated with arterial stiffness under the context of HFpEF.

Knowledge is limited to elucidate thoroughly the mechanism of how HFpEF was affected by EAT. In our study, HFpEF patients with thicker EAT were prone to having more comorbidities including hypertension, CAD, diabetes and hyperlipidemia as were shown in [Table 1](#). Importantly, there was a positive correlation between EAT thickness and baPWV ([Table 2](#)). These indicated that HFpEF patients with thicker EAT might suffer more pressure load and metabolic stress on myocardium. But no significant difference was observed in left ventricular structure and function between $EAT<3.55$ mm group and the thicker group ([Table 1](#)), which was also reported by previous studies.^{12,13} Interestingly, the EAT thickness was significantly associated with cardiac hemodynamic changes during exercise, with the higher right-sided filling pressures and reduced exercise capacity, which were considered as the main features of HFpEF.^{12,13} The H2FPEF and HFA-PEFF scores have been proposed to be useful markers for HFpEF and predicting outcomes.^{21,22} In our study, the thicker EAT was evidently associated with higher H2FPEF score and HFA-PEFF score, suggesting that EAT might probably serve as an indicator for the severity and prognosis of HFpEF.

The mechanism of how EAT affected HFpEF via artery stiffness was still not clear. A considerable hypothesis might be the endocrine feature of EAT which releases cytokines, adipokines, microRNAs, and cellular mediators, resulting in a potent detrimental effect on vascular tone.^{23–25} The impaired compliance of the artery then adds cardiac afterload, leading to the cardiac incompliance and limiting the cardiac reserve. Those pathophysiological mechanisms might partly

Table 1 Characteristics of the Study Population According to EAT Thickness

	Total (n=102)	EAT<3.55mm (n=41)	EAT≥3.55mm (n=61)	P value
Demography				
Gender/male (n, %)	44/102 (43%)	21/41 (51%)	23/61 (38%)	0.146
Age (years)	74 (68, 80)	73 (65, 78.5)	74.0 (70.0, 80.5)	0.144
Comorbidities				
Hypertension (n, %)	53/102 (52%)	14/41 (34%)	39/61 (64%)	0.005
CAD (n, %)	45/102 (44%)	10/41 (24%)	35/61 (57%)	0.001
Diabetes (n, %)	32/102 (31%)	8/41 (20%)	24/61 (39%)	0.047
Hyperlipidemia (n, %)	12/102 (12%)	1/41 (2%)	11/61 (18%)	0.039
Personal history				
Smoking (n, %)	18/102 (18%)	9/41 (22%)	9/61 (15%)	0.241
Alcohol consumption (n, %)	19/102 (19%)	7/41 (17%)	12/61 (20%)	0.877
Vital signs				
Heart rate (bpm)	76 (68, 88)	74.50 (66, 85.75)	78 (69.50, 90)	0.193
SBP (mmHg)	135±24.45	132.87±24.03	136.83±24.81	0.441
DBP (mmHg)	77.35±13.85	75.74±15.64	78.41±12.56	0.357
baPWV (cm/s)	2005.46±502.05	1832.73±534.15	2121.55±447.21	0.004
Echocardiogram				
E wave (cm/s)	70.10 (49.90, 89.00)	72.9 (45.90, 90.70)	69.85 (53.35, 86.85)	1.000
e', septal (cm/s)	4.80 (4.00, 6.20)	5.15 (3.95, 6.48)	4.70 (3.95, 5.85)	0.374
e', lateral (cm/s)	7.20 (5.17, 9.00)	7.70 (5.00, 10.20)	7.00 (5.20, 7.90)	0.219
Mean E/e' (cm/s)	12.11 (9.19, 15.81)	10.83 (8.20, 16.31)	12.56 (9.72, 15.74)	0.257
*LAVI (mL/m ²)	38.80 (29.25, 62.15)	49.05 (29.75, 63.48)	35.20 (28.90, 60.70)	0.318
*LVMI (g/m ²)	122.63±32.92	126.58±31.65	119.90±33.78	0.377
&LAVI (mL/m ²)	24.65 (18.49, 39.58)	29.31 (18.64, 38.42)	23.68 (17.94, 42.43)	0.472
&LVMI (g/m ^{2.7})	56.41±16.71	56.89±15.55	56.09±17.57	0.896
EF (%)	60.45±5.30	60.47±5.63	60.43±5.12	0.974
Anthropometrics				
Waist circumference (cm)	88.34±10.42	83.83±8.19	91.24±10.75	0.002
Waist/Hip ratio	0.92±0.06	0.89±0.06	0.93±0.07	0.012
AC (cm)	91.56±10.46	87.59±9.17	94.18±10.21	0.007
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.05±3.93	22.85±3.29	24.84±4.14	0.007
Body fat mass (%)	18.20 (12.95, 21.53)	16.20 (10.95, 19.45)	19.90 (13.70, 24.15)	0.028
Visceral fat area (cm ²)	134.48±27.72	124.86±27.43	140.47±26.46	0.018
Fat percentage (%)	27.71±9.91	25.07±9.60	29.42±9.83	0.064
Obesity degree (%)	12.49 (0.00, 26.58)	5.93 (-1.91, 19.39)	15.51 (3.61, 29.84)	0.027
EAT (mm)	4.05 (3.20, 5.85)	3.00 (2.45, 3.25)	5.40 (4.30, 7.00)	<0.001
Laboratories				
CRP (mg/L)	4.22 (2.27, 10)	3.42 (2.26, 10)	4.30 (2.34, 10.23)	0.624
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	6.92±2.46	6.49±2.13	7.18±2.62	0.207
FBG (mmol/L)	5.95 (5.10, 6.90)	5.30 (4.90, 6.80)	6.10 (5.40, 7.00)	0.021
HbA1c (%)	6.00 (5.65, 6.70)	5.75 (5.33, 6.38)	6.10 (5.80, 6.95)	0.004
TC (mmol/L)	3.93±1.07	3.59±1.08	4.14±1.01	0.014
TG (mmol/L)	1.17 (0.84, 1.96)	0.90 (0.67, 1.18)	1.28 (0.99, 2.11)	<0.001
LDL (mol/L)	2.29±0.93	2.06±0.86	2.44±0.95	0.067
H2FPEF risk score	4.00 (3.00, 5.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.75)	4.00 (3.00, 6.00)	<0.001
HFA-PEFF risk score	6.00 (4.00, 6.00)	4.00 (4.00, 6.00)	6.00 (5.00, 6.00)	<0.001

Notes: *Adjusted by body surface area (BSA) using the following calculation formula: LVMI=LVM/BSA, LAVI=LAV/BSA. &adjusted by height using the following calculation formula: LVMI=LVM/height^{2.7}, LAVI=LAV/height².

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; LAVI, left atrial volume index; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; EF, ejection fraction; AC, abdominal circumference; BMI, body mass index; CRP, c-reactive protein; WBC, white blood cell; FBG, fasting blood glucose; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; EAT, epicardial adipose tissue; baPWV, brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity.

Table 2 Correlation Analysis Among Epicardial Fat Thickness, baPWV, and Other Variables

	BaPWV (cm/s)		EAT (mm)	
	r	P value	r	P value
EAT (mm)	0.382	<0.001		
Age (years)	0.294	0.003	0.151	0.131
Heart rate (bpm)	0.248	0.012	0.127	0.207
BMI (kg/m ²)	0.056	0.579	0.323	0.001
Waist circumference (cm)	0.234	0.045	0.500	<0.001
Waist/Hip ratio	0.133	0.258	0.473	<0.001
Body fat mass	0.126	0.284	0.315	0.006
Visceral fat area (cm ²)	0.401	<0.001	0.354	<0.001
Fat percentage (%)	0.147	0.210	0.238	0.041
Obesity degree (%)	0.093	0.426	0.298	0.009
SBP (mmHg)	0.245	0.016	0.144	0.162
DBP (mmHg)	0.241	0.018	0.178	0.082
CRP (mg/L)	0.306	0.019	0.116	0.382
FBG (mmol/L)	0.344	0.001	0.363	<0.001
HbA1c (%)	0.143	0.171	0.372	<0.001
TC (mmol/L)	0.123	0.238	0.180	0.083
TG (mmol/L)	0.169	0.106	0.422	<0.001
LDL (mmol/L)	0.031	0.778	0.109	0.320

Abbreviations: baPWV, brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity; EAT, epicardial adipose tissue; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; CRP, c-reactive protein; FBG, fasting blood glucose; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

explain why patients with HFpEF do not have symptoms of congestion in pulmonary and systemic circulation, whereas complicate with reduced activity tolerance.

Obesity is one of the distinct features of HFpEF patients. As part of visceral adipose tissue (VAT) components, EAT was well associated with BMI as previously reported.^{12,13} In the present study, the body components including BMI, waist circumference, waist to hip ratio, body fat mass, visceral fat area, fat percentage and obesity degree were all positively related to the EAT thickness. But only the waist circumference and the visceral fat area were associated with baPWV (Table 2). Furthermore, multivariate linear regression analysis demonstrated that EAT and visceral fat area were independently related with arterial stiffness (model 4 and 6, Table 3). The above results indicated that both EAT and VAT might contribute to arterial stiffness, leading to the progress of HFpEF.

Previous research reported that pericardial adipose tissue (PAT) at baseline was correlated with visceral fat area, liver fat, and insulin resistance in overweight women.²⁶ Longitudinally, after a weight control, the above associations were lost but only the loss of PAT was correlated with visceral fat area,²⁶ suggesting that PAT was closely linked with VAT. The EAT has similar traits with PAT due to its close anatomic relationships,²⁷ indicating the EAT might also gain with VAT under pathological environment. Physiologically, though EAT, VAT and subcutaneous adipose tissue were significantly correlated with arterial stiffness reported in an asymptomatic population, only EAT was independently correlated with arterial stiffness after linear regression.²⁸ However, in the pathological context of HFpEF, whether the function of EAT on arterial stiffness might exceed the effect of VAT need to be further explored.

From the present study, we evaluated the association between the increased EAT thickness and baPWV in patients with HFpEF. The findings suggest that echocardiographic EAT thickness could provide information on assessing subclinical target organ damage in HFpEF patients. HFpEF patients with increasing EAT should receive more attention to reduce unfavorable cardiovascular risk factors. In the present study, we were not aimed to show how could EAT transcend the classic indicators such as baPWV, flow-mediated dilation (FMD) and cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI). We provided a suggestion to focus the thickness of EAT during echocardiogram practice in patients with HFpEF that may be an indicator of higher stiffness of the arteries. Further investigation is necessary to understand the function of EAT,

Table 3 Multivariate Linear Regression Analysis for the Effect of Epicardial Fat Thickness on the Absolute Value of baPWV

	β	95% CI	P value
Model 1			
EAT (mm)	0.292	0.109 to 0.474	0.002
Age (years)	0.274	0.092 to 0.456	0.004
Gender (n)	-0.094	-0.274 to 0.086	0.302
Model 2			
EAT (mm)	0.255	0.030 to 0.472	0.026
Hypertension (n)	0.110	-0.102 to 0.320	0.307
CAD (n)	0.129	-0.084 to 0.341	0.233
Model 3			
EAT (mm)	0.315	0.123 to 0.499	0.001
Heart rate (bpm)	0.193	-0.001 to 0.376	0.052
SBP (mmHg)	0.158	-0.067 to 0.380	0.168
DBP (mmHg)	0.015	-0.220 to 0.250	0.898
Model 4			
EAT (mm)	0.361	0.138 to 0.707	0.004
Waist circumference (cm)	-0.221	-0.554 to 0.100	0.171
Visceral fat area (cm ²)	0.379	0.078 to 0.676	0.014
Model 5			
EAT (mm)	0.321	0.069 to 0.580	0.014
CRP (mg/L)	0.239	-0.023 to 0.459	0.076
FBG (mmol/L)	0.060	-0.178 to 0.279	0.659
Model 6			
EAT (mm)	0.256	0.067 to 0.449	0.009
Age (years)	0.188	-0.018 to 0.391	0.073
Visceral fat area (cm ²)	0.229	0.016 to 0.446	0.036

Notes: Model 1 was adjusted for EAT, age, gender. Model 2 was adjusted for EAT, hypertension, CAD. Model 3 was adjusted for EAT, heart rate, SBP, DBP. Model 4 was adjusted for EAT, waist circumference, visceral fat area. Model 5 was adjusted for EAT, CRP, FBG. Model 6 was adjusted for EAT, age, visceral fat area.

Abbreviations: EAT, epicardial adipose tissue; CAD, coronary artery disease; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; CRP, C-reactive protein; FBG, fasting blood glucose.

and to illustrate its mechanism leading to the increase of arterial stiffness, as well as the progression of HFpEF. Targeting EAT and regulating the balance of its secretions might be one potential way to control heart failure in the future.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the increased EAT thickness was closely related with baPWV in HFpEF patients, suggesting patients with the thicker EAT may be independently associated with arterial stiffness under the context of HFpEF.

Data Sharing Statement

Data will be available from the corresponding author (email: zhangdongying@cqmu.edu.cn) upon reasonable request.

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All authors made a significant contribution to the study, whether that is in the conception, acquisition of data, analysis, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; agreed on the journal to which the article will be submitted; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare in this work.

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