

## Enhanced External Counterpulsation Therapy Improves Clinical Outcomes, Quality of Life and Functional Effort Capacity in Patients with Symptomatic Heart Failure

### Güçlendirilmiş Eksternal Kontrpulsasyon Tedavisi Semptomatik Kalp Yetmezliği Hastalarında Klinik Sonuçları, Hayat Kalitesini ve Fonksiyonel Efor Kapasitesini İyileştirir

Meltem REFİKİER EGE<sup>1</sup>, Özlem SORAN<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Yüksek İhtisas Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Kardiyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Medical Park, Ankara Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, Ankara, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>Sanko Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Kardiyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Gaziantep, Türkiye; Pittsburgh Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, EECP Laboratuvarı, Pensilvanya

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Symptomatic chronic heart failure is an important health problem that limits the daily life, quality of life, effort capacity and physiological condition of the patients. In subset of these patients symptoms persist despite optimal medical management. Enhanced External Counterpulsation (EECP) is a non-invasive Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved therapy which improves symptoms and clinical outcomes in patients with heart failure. However, there is limited data in Turkish cohort. In this study, we investigated the clinical effects of EECP on multiple parameters in Turkish patients with symptomatic chronic heart failure.

**Material and Methods:** Twenty-one individuals who were diagnosed with symptomatic chronic heart failure (left ventricular ejection fraction  $\leq 40\%$ ) with New York Heart Association Class (NYHA) II-III were enrolled in the study. Patients were assigned to 35-session EECP treatment. NYHA classification, SF-36 quality of life questionnaire, Minnesota living heart failure questionnaire, quality of life index cardiac version-IV and Beck depression scale were assessed, and 6-minute walk tests were performed before and after EECP treatment.

**Results:** The mean age of the patients was  $57.4 \pm 12.5$  years. EECP therapy resulted in significant improvement in NYHA functional class, quality of life index, effort capacity and physiological condition in all patients without any adverse event ( $p=0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Enhanced external counterpulsation treatment significantly improved clinical parameters and effort capacity in patients with symptomatic heart failure. These results suggest that EECP is an effective and a safe therapy in Class II-III heart failure patients whose symptoms persist despite optimal medical management.

**Keywords:** heart failure, symptom, quality of life, depression, EECP

#### ÖZ

**Giriş:** Semptomatik kronik kalp yetmezliği hastaların günlük hayatını, hayat kalitesini, efor kapasitesini ve psikolojik durumunu olumsuz yönde etkileyen önemli bir sağlık problemidir. Optimal medikal tedaviye rağmen bir grup hastada şikâyetler devam eder. Güçlendirilmiş Eksternal Kontrpulsasyon (EECP) tedavisi kalp yetmezliği hastalarında semptomları ve klinik sonuçları iyileştiren, FDA (Food and Drug Administration) onaylı, girişim gerektirmeyen bir tedavi yöntemidir. Buna rağmen Türk hastalarda kısıtlı bilgi mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada, semptomatik kronik kalp yetmezliği olan Türk hastalarda EECP'nin birçok parametreye etkisi araştırılmıştır.

**Materyal ve Metotlar:** New York kalp yetmezliği sınıf (NYHA) II-III olan semptomatik kronik kalp yetmezliği (sol ventrikül ejeksiyon fraksiyonu  $\leq 40\%$ ) tanısı almış 21 hasta çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Hastalar 35 seans EECP tedavisine alınmıştır. Hastalara NYHA sınıflaması, "SF-36 quality of life" (yaşam kalitesi ölçeği) anketi, "Minnesota living heart failure" (Minnesota kalp yetmezliği ile yaşam) anketi, "quality of life indeks cardiac version-IV" (yaşam kalitesi indeksi, kardiyak versiyonu) skorlaması ve "Beck" depresyon skalası uygulanarak, tedavi öncesi ve sonrası 6 dakika yürüme testleri yapılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Hastaların ortalama yaşı  $57.4 \pm 12.5$  yıl idi. Tüm hastalarda EECP tedavisi hiçbir advers olay görülmeden NYHA fonksiyonel sınıflaması, hayat kalitesi indeksi, efor kapasitesi ve psikolojik durumda belirgin iyileşmeye neden olmuştur ( $p=0.001$ ).

**Sonuç:** Semptomatik kalp yetmezliği hastalarında EECP tedavisi klinik parametreleri ve efor kapasitesini iyileştirir. Bu sonuçlar göstermiştir ki EECP tedavisi optimal medikal tedaviye rağmen semptomları devam eden NYHA sınıf II-III hastalarda etkili ve güvenli bir tedavi yöntemidir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** kalp yetmezliği, semptom, hayat kalitesi, depresyon, EECP

**Cite this article as:** Ege MR, Soran Ö. Enhanced External Counterpulsation Therapy Improves Clinical Outcomes, Quality of Life and Functional Effort Capacity in Patients with Symptomatic Heart Failure. YIU Sağlık Bil Derg 2020;1:104-108.

## Introduction

Heart failure is a common clinical condition with high morbidity and mortality rates. Despite advances in medical therapy and invasive procedures, it is still a serious cardiovascular condition leading to cardiovascular life threatening events, poor prognosis and degradation of quality of life (1). New York Heart Association (NYHA) class, depression and the 6-min walk test have been reported to be the predictors of quality of life in patients with heart failure (2). The primary objective of heart failure treatment is to improve symptoms, health related quality of life and reduce mortality and morbidity (3). Despite optimal medical treatment, there are still many patients who suffer from persistent symptoms and had to restrict their activities. Enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP), is a non-invasive therapy that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the management of heart failure. In patients with heart failure, EECP treatment was associated with significant improvements in exercise capacity, exercise duration and quality of life (4).

The aims of our study are to investigate the clinical effects of EECP treatment on multiple parameters associated with quality of life and physiological condition in Turkish patients with symptomatic heart failure who have been on optimal medical treatment.

## Methods

Twenty-one individuals who were diagnosed with symptomatic chronic heart failure (left ventricular ejection fraction  $\leq 40\%$ ) with New York Heart Association Class (NYHA) II-III were enrolled in the study. The medical history and current medications of the patients were collected from the patients' medical records. All patients were on optimal medical treatment. Twenty-four percent of the patients had biventricular pacemaker and 38% had internal cardiac defibrillator. Patients with unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction, decompensated heart failure, uncontrolled systemic hypertension ( $\geq 180/110$  mmHg), severe aortic regurgitation, severe cardiac arrhythmia that would interfere with EECP triggering, acute deep vein thrombosis, phlebitis, use of anticoagulant with INR  $>3$ , haemorrhagic diathesis, pregnancy, abdominal aortic aneurysm  $\geq 5$  cm, aortic dissection, and those who refused to sign the informed consent or were not able to complete the questionnaires on their own are excluded from the study. Eligible patients were referred for EECP therapy by the same cardiologist, and all patients signed a consent form. This study was performed according to the Helsinki Declaration.

EECP is a non-invasive FDA approved therapy for the management of congestive heart failure. The EECP therapy consists of electrocardiogram-gated rapid, sequential compression of the lower extremities taking place during diastole, followed by simultaneous decompression during systole. It

consists of three sets of pneumatic cuffs attached to each of the patient's legs at the calf, and lower and upper thigh. The inflation of the cuffs is triggered by a computer, inflation and deflation timing are followed by a finger plethysmogram, and the timing of the inflation is based on the R wave of the electrocardiogram. The inflation of the cuffs during diastole produces aortic counterpulsation, resulting in diastolic augmentation of blood flow which leads to an improved coronary perfusion during diastole. On the other hand, simultaneous deflation of the cuffs before the onset of systole causes systolic unloading, and decreases the cardiac workload. Although the hemodynamic effects are similar to those of intra-aortic balloon pump, EECP therapy also increases venous return.

All patients were assigned to 35-session EECP treatment. Each treatment session was 1 hour/day.

Three pneumatic cuffs were placed around the lower limbs, upper limbs and buttocks, and were inflated sequentially upward at the onset of diastole, and released simultaneously before the onset of systole. All patients were monitored with pulse oximetry during the treatment session, and were weighed daily. Patients whose oxygen saturation dropped by  $\geq 4\%$  or whose weight increased during treatment were re-evaluated for the continuation of the therapy. The applied pressure was 280–300 mmHg, and this was reached within 5 minutes of the initiation of the treatment.

All patients were classified according to the NYHA functional classification by the same blinded medical personnel before and after the treatment. For the evaluation of the functional effort capacity, 6-minute walk test (6MWT) was performed Minnesota Living with Heart Failure questionnaire (MLHF-Q), SF-36 quality of life questionnaire, quality of life index cardiac version-IV, and Beck depression scale were assessed before and after EECP treatment.

MLHF-Q is a heart failure specific questionnaire consisting of 21 items with 6-point response scale from 0 to 5, leading to a total score. A higher score indicates worse health score (5). The SF-36 is a self-administrated questionnaire designed for assessment of health related quality of life. It consists of 36 items divided into 8 subscales of health: i.e., physical functioning, role physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social function, role emotional and mental health. All scores are transformed to a range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better health status (6). Quality of life index cardiac version scale is a measure of subjective well-being that assesses satisfaction with various domains of life. Seventy-four items divided into two parts: Part 1 (Satisfaction; 37 items) and Part 2 (Importance; 37 items). The scoring scheme provides a score range from 0 to 30, with higher scores reflecting higher levels of quality of life (7). Beck depression scale is a 21-question self-report inventory, relating to cognitive, affective and somatic symptoms of depression. Each response is scored from 0 to 3, indicating the severity

of symptom and at least the severity of depression (range 0 to 63). Based on the scores, severity of depressive symptoms was categorized into the following groups: minimal (0–13), mild (14–19), moderate (20–28), and severe (29–63) (8).

Before measuring 6-minute walk distance, a physical therapist explained the procedure to the patients. They were told to walk as fast and long as possible on a 30-meter walkway that was marked every 3 meters. Patients were allowed to stop and rest or reduce their walking speed if they felt shortness of breath or fatigue. The test was suspended if the patients experienced chest pain, dyspnea, leg cramps, hydrosis, and cyanosis.

The assessment of the NYHA functional capacity, questionnaires and the 6MWT were made by the same blinded medical personnel.

### Statistical Analyses

The SPSS 19 (SPSS Inc., an IBM company; Chicago, USA) package was used for statistical analysis. Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. In comparing the results of patients before and after the EECP treatment, continuous variables that were normally distributed were analyzed with the 2-tailed t test, and unequally distributed variables were analyzed with Mann-Whitney U test. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

### Results

The mean age of the patients was  $57.4 \pm 12.5$  years; 76% were male, 80% had ischemic heart failure, 52% had a previous history of coronary stent implantation, 52% had coronary artery bypass

**Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of study population

	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Mean <math>\pm</math> SD</b>
Gender male/female	16/5		
Age			57.4 $\pm$ 12.5
Smoking	2	9.5	
Hypertension	12	57.1	
Diabetes mellitus	8	38.1	
Hyperlipidemia	12	57.1	
Heart Failure (LVEF $\leq$ 40%) – ischemic CMP –dilate CMP	21 17 4	100 80.9 19.1	
Coronary stent	11	52.4	
CABG-O	11	52.4	
PAH	2	9.5	
CKD	4	19	
ICD	6	38.1	
CRT-D	5	23.8	
ACE-I/ARB	11/10	52.4/47.6	
Beta-blocker	20	95.2	
Furosemide	21	100	
Spiranalactone	20	95.2	
Digoksin	19	90.4	
Ivabradine	15	71.4	
Statin	12	57.1	
Clopidogrel	8	38.1	
Acetylsalicylic acid	14	66.7	
Warfarin	2	9.5	
AF	1	4.7	
LBBB	5	23.8	
Fasting glucose			137.2 $\pm$ 44.1
Total cholesterol			326 $\pm$ 181.4
Triglyceride			134.3 $\pm$ 42.1
LDL-C			102.5 $\pm$ 41.2
HDL-C			38.0 $\pm$ 11.3
ALT			28.5 $\pm$ 13.8
AST			26.6 $\pm$ 7.5
Urea			29.9 $\pm$ 24.1
Creatinine			2.3 $\pm$ 6.9
Haemoglobin			12.2 $\pm$ 1.6
Haematocrit			39.7 $\pm$ 5.1

LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; CMP, cardiomyopathy; CABG-O, coronary artery bypass graft operation; PAH, peripheral artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; ICD, internal cardiac defibrillator; CRT-D, cardiac resynchronization-defibrillator; ACE-I/ARB, ACE-inhibitors/angiotensin-II receptor blockers; AF, atrial fibrillation; LBBB, left bundle branch block

**Table 2.** The effects of EECP on multiple parameters associated with quality of life, daily life, physiological condition and functional effort capacity

	Before EECP	After EECP	N	P
NYHA class	1.6±1.5	0.6±0.7	21	0.001
SF36 score	75.5±5.2	119.9±13.6	21	0.001
Minnesota living heart failure score	66.7±29.5	22.8±26.2	21	0.001
BECK score	8.2±7.9	2.4±4.6	21	0.001
Quality of life index cardiac version-IV	288.8±34.1	346.3±49.5	21	0.001
6-minute walk test	237±46.8	364±50.9	21	0.001

NYHA, New York Heart Association.

surgery, 57% had hypertension, 38% had diabetes mellitus and 57% had hyperlipidaemia (Table 1). On the average, patients underwent an EECP treatment course of 35 hours with 100% completing the therapy. There were no significant changes in concomitant medication uses, and no serious adverse effects throughout the treatment.

EECP therapy resulted in significant improvement in NYHA functional class (1.6±1.5 vs 0.6±0.7,  $p=0.001$ ). After the treatment, SF-36 score increased significantly (75.5±5.2 vs 119.9±13.6,  $p=0.001$ ). All patients showed significant improvement in the Minnesota living with heart failure score after the 35-session of the treatment (66.7±29.5 vs 22.8±26.2,  $p=0.001$ ). The physiological status of patients improved after the end of treatment (Beck score 8.2±7.9 vs 2.4±4.6,  $p=0.001$ ). Quality of life index cardiac version-IV scores also showed gradual improvement after the 35-session treatment (288.8±34.1 vs 346.3±49.5,  $p=0.001$ ). 6-minute walk test results improved significantly after the treatment (273±46.8 vs 364±50.9,  $p=0.001$ ). (Table 2).

## Discussion

Heart failure is a burden to patients and health care systems (9). Despite of markedly improved options of treatment, chronic heart failure is associated with recurrent worsening of symptoms. Decreased physical activity depending on symptoms is associated with adverse psycho-social outcomes and poor quality of life including depressive symptoms in patients with heart failure. Independent of other factors, low health related quality of life has been shown to impact on hospitalisations and mortality (10). Depressive symptoms also correlate with poorer quality of life in patients with heart failure (11). NYHA functional status also found to be correlated with the prevalence of depression (12). All these findings may support the opinion that quality of life, physiological status, and functional capacity are correlated with each other. This may be because worse physiological status has a negative effect on adherence to therapy. Poor medication adherence may have adverse effects on progression of heart failure, and may affect health related quality of life. On the other hand, heart failure patients also have lower exercise capacity. In many studies, it was shown that patients with a 6MWD <300

meters have increase mortality and morbidity (13). Promotion of life quality is one of the major goals of cardiac patients. Poor health related quality of life is a predictive factor for hospital readmissions (14). Physical mobility and emotional status play a strong role in determining health related quality of life. This study demonstrated that 35-session EECP treatment resulted in significant improvement in many parameters associated with quality of life including depression and 6-minute walk distance in patients who were under optimal medical treatment. By positively improving all these factors, EECP provides valuable support to the management of heart failure.

A study of 26 patients with heart failure (class II-III NYHA and average EF of 23%) showed clinical benefit without any major adverse cardiac effect (4). In the large randomized PEECH trial (15), patients with heart failure who were randomised to EECP treatment showed at least a 60-second increase in exercise duration, and significant improvement in NYHA classification at the 6-month post treatment period. In addition, EECP has been shown to reduce emergency room visits and hospitalization in coronary artery disease patients with left ventricular dysfunction. The data from the International EECP Patient Registry (IEPR) showed that in heart failure patients with an EF of 35% or less, 81% had no exacerbation of congestive heart failure during two-year follow-up (16).

In patients with left ventricular dysfunction, EECP therapy increases cardiac output and cardiac index by increasing right atrial mean pressure and pulmonary capillary wedge pressure. During the cuff deflation, it reduces afterload, and decreases cardiac workload. In ischemic myocardium, by increasing coronary blood flow, EECP therapy is thought to promote myocardial collateralization. Increased coronary blood flow and thus shear stress also improve coronary endothelial function promoting new vessel formation by angiogenesis, and arteriogenesis (17). In summary, mechanism of action studies showed that EECP exhibits its clinical effectivity through neuro-hormonal and endothelial function improvement, and collateral development. Our findings suggest that in addition to these hemodynamic effects EECP treatment has a positive impact on quality of life, exercise capacity, and physiological status.

The small sample size of the study is the limitation of our study, thus this limits our ability to generalize the results. The lack of long term follow-up is another important limitation of our study. Future studies with larger sample sizes are needed to confirm these results.

In conclusion, EECp is an effective and also a safe therapy in patients with Class II-III heart failure whose symptoms persist despite optimal medical treatment.

**Peer-review:** Externally peer-reviewed.

**Author Contributions:** Concept - MRG, ÖS; Design - MRG, ÖS; Supervision - MRG, ÖS; Resource - GIK, CE; Materials - MRG, ÖS; Data Collection and/ or Processing - MRG, ÖS; Analysis and/or Interpretation - MRG, ÖS; Literature Search - MRG; Writing - MRG; Critical Reviews - ÖS.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors do not have any conflicts of interest.

**Financial Disclosure:** The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

**Hakem Değerlendirmesi:** Dış Bağımsız.

**Yazar Katkıları:** Fikir - MRG, ÖS; Tasarım - MRG, ÖS; Denetleme - MRG, ÖS; Kaynaklar - MRG, ÖS; Malzemeler - MRG, ÖS; Veri Toplanması ve/veya İşlemesi - MRG, ÖS; Analiz ve/veya Yorum - MRG, ÖS; Literatür Taraması - MRG; Yazıyı Yazan - MRG; Eleştirel İnceleme - ÖS.

**Çıkar Çatışması:** Yazarların herhangi bir çıkar çatışması bulunmamaktadır.

**Finansal Destek:** Yazarlar bu çalışma için finansal destek almadıklarını beyan etmişlerdir.

## References

1. Roger VL, Weston SA, Redfield MM, Hellermann-Homan JP, Killian J, Yawn BP, et al. Trends in heart failure incidence and survival in a community-based population. *JAMA* 2004;292:344-50. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.292.3.344>
2. Peters-Klimm F, Kunz CU, Laux G, Szecsenyi J, Müller-Tasch T. Patient- and provider-related determinants of generic and specific health-related quality of life of patients with chronic systolic heart failure in primary care: a cross-sectional study. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2010;8:98. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-8-98>
3. Neumann T, Biermann J, Erbel R, Neumann A, Wasem J, Ertl G, D, et al. Heart failure: the commonest reason for hospital admission in Germany: medical and economic perspectives. *Dtsch Arztebl Int* 2009;106:269-275. <https://doi.org/10.3238/arztebl.2009.0566>
4. Soran O, Fleishman B, Demarco T, Grossman W, Schneider VM, Manzo K, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation in patients with heart failure: A multi-center feasibility study. *Congest Heart Fail* 2002;8:204-208. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1527-5299.2002.01731.x>
5. Rector TS, Kubo SH, Cohn JN. Patients' self-assessment of their heart failure: content, reliability and validity of a new measure, The Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire. *Heart Fail* 1987;3:198-209.
6. Aaronson NK, Muller M, Cohen PD, Essink-Bot ML, Fekkes M, Sanderman R, et al. Translation, validation and norming of the Dutch language version of the SF-36 Health Survey in community and chronic disease populations. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1998;51:1055-1068. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0895-4356\(98\)00097-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0895-4356(98)00097-3)
7. Ferrans CE, Powers MJ. Psychometric assessment of the Quality of Life Index. *Res Nurs Health* 1992;15:29-38. <https://doi.org/10.1002/nur.4770150106>
8. Beck AT, Ward CH, Mendelson M, Mock J, Erbaugh J. An inventory for measuring depression. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1961;4:561-571. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.1961.01710120031004>
9. Mejhert M, Kahan T, Persson H, Edner M. Predicting readmissions and cardiovascular events in heart failure patients. *Int J Cardiol* 2006;109:108-113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2005.07.015>
10. Faller H, Störk S, Schowalter M, Steinbüchel T, Wollner V, Ertl G et al. Is health related quality of life an independent predictor of survival in patients with chronic heart failure? *J Psychosom Res* 2007;63:533-538. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychores.2007.06.026>
11. Murberg TA, Furze G. Depressive symptoms and mortality in patients with congestive heart failure: a six year follow up study. *Med Sci Monit* 2004;10:CR643-648. <https://www.medscimonit.com/download/index/idArt/13229>
12. Rutledge T, Reis VA, Linke SE, Greenberg BH, Mills PJ. Depression in heart failure: a meta-analytic review of prevalence, intervention effects, and associations with clinical outcomes. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006;48:1527-1537. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2006.06.055>
13. Shah MR, Hasselblad V, Gheorghiade M, Adams KF Jr, Swedberg K, Califf RM, et al. Prognostic usefulness of the six-minute walk in patients with advanced congestive heart failure secondary to ischemic or nonischemic cardiomyopathy. *Am J Cardiol* 2001;88:987-993. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0002-9149\(01\)01975-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0002-9149(01)01975-0)
14. Mejhert M, Kahan T, Persson H, Edner M. Predicting readmissions and cardiovascular events in heart failure patients. *Int J Cardiol* 2006;109:108-113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2005.07.015>
15. Feldman AM; for the PEECH investigators. Results of PEECH (Prospective evaluation of EECp in Heart Failure). American College of Cardiology Conference. Orlando, March 8, 2005.
16. Soran O, Kennard ED, Kfoury AG, Kelsey SF; IEPR Investigators. Two- year clinical outcomes after enhanced external counterpulsation (EECP) therapy in patients with refractory angina pectoris and left ventricular dysfunction (report from the International EECp Patient Registry). *Am J Cardiol* 2006;97:17-20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2005.07.122>
17. Manchanda A, Soran O. Enhanced external counterpulsation and future directions: step beyond medical management for patients with angina and heart failure. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007;50:1523-1537. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2007.07.024>