Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Hypertension
Prevalence and Relationship to Pathophysiologic Variables

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JEFFREY S. BORER, AND JOHN H. LARAGH

SUMMARY In less than a decade since development of echocardiographic measurement of left ventricular muscle mass, studies using this technique have provided considerable information about the prevalence and pathophysiology of left ventricular hypertrophy in human hypertension. Increased left ventricular mass has been found in a significant minority of patients with systemic hypertension, with the exact prevalence dependent both on how a population is selected and on the sex, race, and possibly age composition of its members. All published studies have reported that left ventricular hypertrophy is more closely related to blood pressure recorded in the patient's natural setting during normal activity or exercise — whether measured by portable recorder or home manometer — than to blood pressure measured by the physician. In addition, studies indicate that the classic hypertensive abnormalities of concentric left ventricular hypertrophy and increased peripheral resistance are interrelated, while left ventricular hypertrophy is absent in a subgroup of patients with mild essential hypertension who exhibit high cardiac output and evidence of supernormal myocardial contractility. Conversely, the left ventricular functional response to exercise is inversely related to the degree of hypertrophy. High levels of blood viscosity, which would tend to blunt the reduction in peripheral resistance expected during sleep or exercise, have also been associated with left ventricular hypertrophy in patients with essential hypertension. Echocardiographic studies have provided evidence both for and against the hypothesis that activity of the sympathetic or renin-angiotensin systems plays a direct role in causing hypertensive cardiac hypertrophy. These findings demonstrate the useful role that echocardiographic assessment of left ventricular structure and function may play in hypertension research. (Hypertension 9 [Suppl II]: II-53-II-60, 1987)

KEY WORDS • blood viscosity • echocardiography • hypertension • left ventricular hypertrophy • blood pressure
Effects of sex

The prevalence of LVH found in men and women with essential hypertension is strikingly dependent on whether one uses such sex-specific criteria or a single criterion of LV mass indexed for body surface area. When a single cutoff value for hypertension is applied to both sexes, the prevalence of LVH is consistently higher among men (26–56%) than women (18–42%) in clinical studies. In contrast, both Dunn et al. and our group have reported that black patients with essential hypertension have a greater degree of LVH than white patients with similar levels of clinically measured blood pressure, but this was not found in a previous study. Our findings demonstrate a significant increase in relative wall thickness, an index of concentric LVH, in black patients compared to white patients of similar age, duration of hypertension, and prior treatment status identified through the same worksite clinics (Table 1). In the same group, the greater degree of concentric LVH in black patients was associated with a modest elevation of peripheral resistance (Table 1), whereas white patients from the same population exhibited an increased cardiac output without a significant increase in peripheral resistance. This evidence of greater concentric LVH and a hemodynamic pattern felt to characterize more advanced hypertension in black as compared to white patients makes an interesting parallel with the known higher incidence of cardiovascular morbidity in black hypertensive persons, although it has not yet been established whether the excess morbidity among blacks is accounted for by the subset with concentric LVH.

Age and Hypertensive Cardiac Hypertrophy

Both increasing age and duration of hypertension would logically be expected to be associated with a higher prevalence and greater severity of hypertensive cardiac hypertrophy, but we have not been able to demonstrate this in cross-sectional studies of large clinical or unselected populations of patients with systemic hypertension. Evidence does suggest, however, that a small proportion of elderly hypertensive patients develop severe LVH associated with symptoms of cardiac dysfunction. Topol et al. recently reported 21 elderly patients with systemic hypertension, predominantly black women, with a mean age of 73 years, who exhibited severe concentric LVH, normal systolic function, and severely impaired early diastolic LV filling. In an echocardiographic study of the original Framingham cohort (mean age, 70 ± 7 years), Savage et al. found that 27 of 1620 (1.7%) exhibited disproportionate thickness of the interventricular septum, associated in nearly all such subjects with a history of at least mild hypertension as well as a high prevalence of heart murmurs and cardiac symptoms. By their design, neither of these reports permits calculation of the prevalence of cardiac hypertrophy among elderly patients in whom systemic
Hypertensive Cardiac Hypertrophy and Blood Pressure

Although early studies of highly selected patients suggested that heart weight was closely related to the level of arterial blood pressure, it is now clear that this is not normally the case. In several groups of patients with uncomplicated essential hypertension, physician measurements of systolic blood pressure have been only weakly related to echocardiographic LV mass, with correlation coefficients of 0.24 to 0.45. Even weaker correlations were observed in these studies between diastolic arterial pressure and LV mass. A similarly modest relationship was observed by Abi-Samra et al. in a study of 74 patients with systemic hypertension.

Ambulatory Blood Pressure

Twenty years ago Sokolow et al. reported that evidence of cardiovascular damage in patients with hypertension was more closely related to blood pressure measured by a portable recorder than by physicians. More recently, the same group has reported that ambulatory blood pressure measurements were better predictors than casual determinations of subsequent morbid events in patients with hypertension. Both these studies, however, used an ambulatory recording system that was patient-activated, thus precluding complete 24-hour recordings, and also employed indirect means of detecting LVH, such as the electrocardiogram.

Recording blood pressure through the entire 24-hour period has been made possible by development of invasive systems with acceptable accuracy. Because of their greater acceptability and safety, noninvasive systems have been most widely used and have provided important information about blood pressure variability with implications for patient management. Three studies have compared the relationships between echocardiographically determined LV mass and physician or 24-hour blood pressure measurement. In each study average 24-hour systolic blood pressure was the closest correlate of LV mass (Table 2). To gain further insight into the relationship between cardiac hypertrophy and blood pressure during normal activity, we categorized ambulatory blood pressures by the setting in which they were recorded (e.g., physician's office, occupational workplace, home, and sleep). The closest relationships were observed between LV mass index and average workplace systolic blood pressure (r = 0.50, p < 0.001) and between end-diastolic relative wall thickness and average workplace diastolic blood pressure (r = 0.59, p < 0.001). In this study LV mass was less closely related to peak blood pressure than to the average workplace blood pressure. These data suggest that the blood pressure response to regularly recurring stress may have particular importance in the pathogenesis of hypertensive cardiac hypertrophy.

### Table 1. Cardiac Anatomy and Function in Black and White Normotensive and Hypertensive Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Normotensive</th>
<th>Hypertensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blacks (n = 70)</td>
<td>Whites (n = 62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left ventricular mass (g)</td>
<td>163.2 ± 62.6</td>
<td>163.8 ± 49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative wall thickness</td>
<td>0.36 ± 0.08</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac output (L/min)</td>
<td>5.63 ± 1.91</td>
<td>5.93 ± 2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total peripheral resistance</td>
<td>1.43 ± 0.47</td>
<td>1.36 ± 0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are means ± SD. NS = not significant.

Adapted from Hammond et al. 13
Other Blood Pressure Measurements

Because obtaining precise 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure recordings is cumbersome and technically difficult, considerable attention has been devoted to finding other methods of obtaining a reliable estimate of patients' average blood pressure. Two recent studies have yielded promising results. In the first, we demonstrated that home blood pressure recordings by trained patients not only provided a better estimate of average 24-hour blood pressure than did physician measurements but also were more closely correlated to indices of LVH. The second study, by Ren et al., reported a substantially closer relationship of LV mass to maximum systolic arterial pressure during treadmill exercise testing than to blood pressure at rest prior to exercise (see Table 2).

Hypertensive Cardiac Hypertrophy and Cardiovascular Dynamics

Because cardiac hypertrophy is felt to be an important adaptive response to hypertension, consideration must be given to the degree to which LVH is matched to the hemodynamic load and is successful in maintaining cardiac performance in hypertension. In the first studies in this regard, performed by Follow in experimental animals, the severity of cardiac hypertrophy tended to parallel the severity of peripheral vascular resistance. In a subsequent study by Shkhvatsabaya and coworkers, echocardiographically determined LV mass correlated significantly ($r = 0.60, p < 0.001$) with vascular resistance in the calf, measured by plethysmography during maximal vasodilatation.

Extending this line of investigation to 100 patients with essential hypertension, we examined the relationships between systemic hemodynamics and the pattern of LV anatomy. A significant positive correlation ($r = 0.52, p < 0.001$) was observed between total peripheral resistance and end-diastolic LV relative wall thickness (Figure 3A). Furthermore, cardiac index was inversely related to relative wall thickness ($r = -0.47, p < 0.001$) (Figure 3B). Taken together, these experimental and clinical studies suggest that the cardiac pattern of concentric LVH and the hemodynamic pattern of elevated peripheral resistance with low cardiac output are pathophysiologically interrelated.

Left Ventricular Performance

To investigate further the relationships between cardiac structure and function, we have performed an additional series of studies. In order to exclude the possibility that excessive or inadequate degrees of LVH in relation to blood pressure load accounted for differences in LV function, we measured myocardial afterload by calculating end-systolic LV wall stress with a catheterization-validated formula. As predicted from basic principles of cardiac mechanics, a close inverse relationship existed in 87 normotensive subjects between end-systolic stress and LV fractional shortening, an echocardiographic index of systolic ventricular performance ($r = -0.83, p < 0.0001$). A significant inverse relationship between these variables was also observed in 81 unmedicated patients with essential hypertension ($r = -0.78, p < 0.001$). When the data points from the hypertensive patients were superimposed on 95% confidence limits derived from the normal subjects (Figure 4), a significant proportion of the hypertensive patients exhibited high fractional shortening in relationship to wall stress ($19$ of 81 or $23$%; $p < 0.001$ vs $1$ of 87 normotensive subjects).

Subdivision of hypertensive patients into groups with normal and increased LV performance based on this analysis of cardiac mechanics revealed striking differences in both systemic hemodynamics and LVH (Table 3). Of note, the patients with increased ventricular performance exhibited substantially increased cardiac output, lower peripheral resistance, and an absence of LVH compared to the hypertensive patients with normal ventricular performance. In a more recent study from our laboratory, hypertensive patients who had high fractional shortening in relation to end-systolic stress on baseline measurements exhibited a significantly higher ($p < 0.005$) slope of the end-systolic force-length line during nitroglycerin-induced reduction in hemodynamic load than hypertensive patients who fell into the normal range of fractional shortening in relation to end-systolic stress. Taken together, these studies suggest that in the majority of mildly hypertensive patients the heart plays a secondary role, undergoing adaptive hypertrophy in proportion to the elevation of blood pressure. In a significant minority of such patients, however, increased myocardial contractility may have pathogenetic importance by allowing the heart to pump an increased cardiac output without need for any hypertrophy.

Since an important capacity of the normal heart is the ability to sustain a strikingly increased hemodynamic load during normal activity, assessment of the heart in hypertension is not complete without evaluation of the cardiac responses to exercise. This has been directly evaluated by means of radionuclide cineangiography at rest and during exercise in several recent studies. Among hypertensive patients with no evidence of coronary artery disease, the prevalence of abnormal LV ejection fraction responses to exercise has ranged from 9 of 37 patients (24%) to 15 of 20 patients (75%). Our studies indicate that a small proportion — approximately 10% — of the hypertensive patients who exhibit abnormal LV functional reserve can be identified by evidence of impaired myocardial contractility (low echocardiographic fractional shortening in relation to end-systolic stress) at rest; whereas in the remainder, LV dysfunction is only revealed by imposition of exercise stress. A preliminary study from our laboratory suggests that LV dysfunction during exercise and LVH are closely linked, with an inverse linear relationship ($r = -0.50, p < 0.01$) between echo-
cardiographically determined LV muscle mass and the change in LV ejection fraction from rest to exercise observed among hypertensive patients with LVH.

The ability of the left ventricle to sustain a normal or increased workload is also dependent on its diastolic performance characteristics. Abnormalities of LV diastolic time intervals and filling rates have been well documented in patients with systemic hypertension and may be a more sensitive marker of hypertensive cardiac involvement than echocardiographic LVH. These diastolic abnormalities appear to be manifestations of so-called pathologic LVH since subjects with a similar degree of exercise-induced physiologic hypertrophy exhibited normal LV diastolic properties in one study.

Blood Viscosity

Several lines of evidence suggest that altered blood rheology may be importantly related to cardiac findings in hypertension. Hematocrit and blood viscosity have been found to be higher in hypertensive than normotensive individuals. Recently we reported a modest direct relationship between blood pressure and whole blood viscosity in both hypertensive and normotensive subjects. We found that increased whole blood viscosity in unselected patients with mild essential hypertension accounted for the entire increase in peripheral resistance in them as compared with normotensive subjects drawn from the same employed population. Finally, high rates of cardiovascular morbidity have been reported in patients with hyperviscosity due to hypertension or so-called pseudo-polycythemia. No study, however, had related blood viscosity to objective cardiac measurements in patients with hypertension.

Therefore, we recently undertook a study to examine the relationships among arterial blood pressure, whole blood viscosity, and LVH in 24 patients with essential hypertension and 13 age- and sex-matched control subjects. A significant correlation was observed between mean arterial blood pressure and whole blood viscosity, and LVH in 24 patients with essential hypertension and 13 age- and sex-matched control subjects. A significant correlation was observed between mean arterial blood pressure and whole blood viscosity in this study population ($r = -0.52, p < 0.005$). Similarly, mean blood pressure was modestly related to LV mass in the hypertensive patients ($r = 0.47, p < 0.02$) and in the normotensive subjects ($r = 0.44, p = NS$).

### Table 3. Hemodynamics and Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Hypertensive Patients with Normal and Increased Left Ventricular Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Patients with normal LV performance</th>
<th>$p$</th>
<th>Patients with increased LV performance</th>
<th>$p$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (yr)</td>
<td>53 ± 9</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>55 ± 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean blood pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>111 ± 13</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>112 ± 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac index (L/min/m²)</td>
<td>3.39 ± 1.00</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
<td>4.25 ± 1.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total peripheral resistance (dyn cm² /sec²)</td>
<td>1,582 ± 584</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td>1,257 ± 502</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative wall thickness</td>
<td>0.42 ± 0.10</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LVH = left ventricular; NS = not significant.

Adapted from Lutas et al.
A close correlation was observed (Figure 5B) between whole blood viscosity at the high shear rate of 104 sec⁻¹ and LV mass (p < 0.02). Furthermore, as shown in Figure 5B, the relationship between viscosity and LV mass in normotensive subjects closely resembled that in the hypertensive patients with normal whole blood viscosity.

**Neurohumoral Factors and Hypertensive Cardiac Hypertrophy**

Although hemodynamic factors have received the most attention in studies of the pathogenesis of hypertensive cardiac hypertrophy, considerable scatter clearly exists in the relationships between the best available measures of blood pressure and LV muscle mass. The search for nonhemodynamic causes of LVH in hypertensive patients has focused mostly on neurohumoral factors, principally the sympathetic and renin–angiotensin systems.

Evidence in favor of the so-called catecholamine hypothesis of LVH was originally derived from studies using sympathetic agonists and antagonists in intact animals. More recently, Simpson and co-workers have provided evidence that induction of protein synthesis by norepinephrine in tissue-cultured cardiac myocytes is an α₁-receptor–mediated phenomenon. Limited studies in patients with essential hypertension have suggested a positive relationship between plasma norepinephrine concentration and LV mass and a greater reduction in LV mass than blood pressure during treatment with sympatholytic drugs. These results have not been consistently observed, however, and recent observations in patients with pheochromocytoma suggest that applicability of the catecholamine hypothesis to clinical hypertension may be limited.

The suggestion that renin–angiotensin system activity directly stimulates myocardial hypertrophy is also based primarily on experimental observations. Thus, Robertson et al. reported that radiolabeled angiotensin II rapidly localized in nuclei of cardiac and smooth muscle cells, while Khairallah and Kanabus have documented a significant increase in ventricular weight after 6 days of angiotensin II infusion at a mildly pressor dose. Some studies of patients treated with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors have suggested that echocardiographic LV mass may decrease more than expected for the induced reduction in blood pressure, but this finding has not been consistent. Our studies suggest that the renin–angiotensin system may have more important effects on LV function than on its structure. Thus, patients with low-renin essential hypertension had higher LV fractional shortening and cardiac index than those in normal and high-renin subgroups, while relief of vasomotor tone by captopril in those with high-renin essential hypertension was associated with an increase in cardiac index. In a separate study, we observed an inverse relation between plasma renin activity and LV fractional shortening, an index of systolic performance. We have subsequently documented that patients with renovascular hypertension, the overwhelming majority of whom have high plasma renin levels, have significantly poorer LV systolic function than age-, sex- and blood pressure–matched patients with essential hypertension.

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