



รายงานวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์

โครงการผลของสารสกัดจากขมิ้นชันในการป้องกันการเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิด
จังหวะ ชนิด Atrial Fibrillation หลังการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจ

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รายงานວິຈິດສັບສົນ

โครงการผลของສາຮັດຈາກຂມືນໜັນໃນການປ້ອງກັນກາຮັດໜ້າໃຈເຕັ້ນຜິດ
ຈັງຫວະ ຈນິດ Atrial Fibrillation ລັດກາຜ່າຕັດເສັ້ນເລື່ອດໜ້າໃຈ

ຜູ້ວິຈິດ

ສັງກັດ

1 ພ.ນູ. ວຽງຈັນວຽງຈັນ ດະນະແພທຍຄາສຕົວ ມາຮັດວຽກລ້າຍເຊີຍໃໝ່
2 ດ. ດຣ. ນິພັນທີ ຊັ້ນທີພາກຮັດ ດະນະແພທຍຄາສຕົວ ມາຮັດວຽກລ້າຍເຊີຍໃໝ່

ສັບສົນໂດຍສໍານັກງານຄະນະກວດກາຮັດໜ້າໃຈ ສໍານັກງານກອງທຸນສັບສົນກາຮັດໜ້າໃຈ
ແລະມາຮັດວຽກລ້າຍເຊີຍໃໝ່

(ຄວາມເຫັນໃນຮາຍງານນີ້ເປັນຂອງຜູ້ວິຈິດ ສກອ. ແລະ ສກວ. ໄມຈຳເປັນຕໍ່ອັນດັບໄລຍະເສມອໄປ)

บทคัดย่อ

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ชื่อโครงการ: ผลของสารสกัดจากมีนชันในการป้องกันการเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด atrial fibrillation หลังการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจ

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บทคัดย่อ: การเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด atrial fibrillation (AF) หรือการเกิดกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตาย หลังการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจจะทำให้ผู้ป่วยมีพยากรุนแรงไม่ดี อย่างไรก็ตามการรักษาเพื่อป้องกัน การเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด AF และกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตายยังมีจำกัด การศึกษาในลัตเวียทดลองพบว่าสารสกัดจากมีนชันมีฤทธิ์ลดการอักเสบที่เกิดขึ้นระหว่างการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจและลดการตายของเซลล์กล้ามเนื้อหัวใจหลังเกิดภาวะกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจขาดเลือด คณะผู้วิจัยจึงตั้งสมมติฐานว่า สารสกัดจากมีนชันน่าจะสามารถป้องกันการเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด AF หรือกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตายหลังการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจได้เมื่อเทียบกับยาหลอก การศึกษานี้รวมผู้ป่วยทั้งหมด 121 คน ที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจ โดยผู้ป่วยจะถูกสุ่มให้ได้รับสารสกัดจากมีนชันหรือยาหลอกในขนาด 4 กรัมต่อวัน เริ่ม 3 วันก่อนผ่าตัดและให้ต่อเนื่องไปจนถึง 5 วันหลังผ่าตัด จุดประสงค์หลักของ การศึกษาคือเพื่อเปรียบเทียบอัตราการเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด AF หรือการเกิดกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตายในโรงพยาบาลระหว่างสารสกัดจากมีนชันและยาหลอก จุดประสงค์รองคือ ศึกษาผลของสารสกัดมีนชันต่อระดับ C-reactive protein (CRP), malondialdehyde (MDA) และ N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) ในพลาสม่า ผลการศึกษาพบว่าผู้ป่วยในกลุ่มที่ได้รับสารสกัดจากมีนชันและยาหลอกมีคุณลักษณะพื้นฐานไม่ต่างกัน อายุเฉลี่ย 61 ± 9 ปี ผู้ป่วยร้อยละ 51.2 ได้รับการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจแบบ on-pump พบรุบติดการณ์การเกิดกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตายในโรงพยาบาลลดลงจากร้อยละ 30.0 ในกลุ่มยาหลอกเป็นร้อยละ 13.1 ในกลุ่มที่ได้รับสารสกัดจากมีนชัน [adjusted hazard ratio 0.35 (0.13–0.95), $p=0.038$] ผู้ป่วยในกลุ่มสารสกัดจากมีนชัน มีค่า CRP, MDA และ NT-proBNP หลังผ่าตัดต่ำกว่าผู้ป่วยในกลุ่มยาหลอก อย่างไรก็ตามอุบัติการณ์ การเกิดหัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด AF ไม่ต่างกันระหว่าง 2 กลุ่ม โดยสรุป การศึกษานี้พบว่าสารสกัดจากมีนชันสามารถลดอัตราการเกิดกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตายที่เกิดหลังการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจได้อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ฤทธิ์ในการต้านอนุมูลอิสระและต้านการอักเสบของสารสกัดจากมีนชันน่าจะมีบทบาทในการป้องกันหัวใจในผู้ป่วยที่ได้รับการผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจ

คำหลัก: สารต้านอนุมูลอิสระ; การผ่าตัดเส้นเลือดหัวใจ; สารสกัดจากมีนชัน; กล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตาย; หัวใจเต้นผิดจังหวะชนิด atrial fibrillation

Abstract

Project Code: MRG5380258

Project Title: The preventive effects of curcuminoids on atrial fibrillation after coronary artery bypass grafting

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Project Period: 2 years

Abstract: It is well-established that atrial fibrillation (AF) or myocardial infarction (MI) associated with coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) predicts the poor outcome. Nevertheless, the cardioprotective therapies to limit myocardial injury after CABG are lacking. Previous studies have shown that curcuminoids suppress pro-inflammatory cytokines during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery and decrease the occurrence of cardiomyocytic apoptosis after cardiac ischemia/reperfusion injury in animal models. We aimed to evaluate whether curcuminoids prevent AF or MI after CABG, compared to placebo. The 121 consecutive patients undergoing CABG were randomly allocated to receive either placebo or curcuminoids 4 grams/day, beginning 3 days before the scheduled surgery and were continued until 5 days after surgery. The primary end point was the incidence of postoperative AF and the incidence of in-hospital MI. Secondary end point was the effects of curcuminoids on C-reactive protein (CRP), plasma malondialdehyde (MDA) and N-terminal pro B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) levels. Baseline characteristics were comparable between curcuminoids and placebo groups. Mean age was 61 ± 9 years. On-pump CABG procedures were performed on 51.2% of patients. The incidence of in-hospital MI was reduced from 30.0% in placebo group to 13.1% in curcuminoids group [adjusted hazard ratio 0.35 (0.13–0.95), $p=0.038$]. The postoperative CRP, MDA and NT-proBNP levels were also lower in curcuminoids than placebo groups. However, the incidence of postoperative AF was not different between the 2 groups. In conclusion, we demonstrated that curcuminoids significantly reduced MI associated with CABG. The anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of curcuminoids may account for their cardioprotective effects shown in this study.

Keywords: anti-oxidant; atrial fibrillation; coronary artery bypass grafting; curcuminoids; myocardial infarction

Executive Summary

Objectives

The primary end point of the study was to demonstrate that curcuminoids reduce the incidence of postoperative AF or the incidence of in-hospital MI, compared to placebo. Secondary end point was to examine the effects of curcuminoids on CRP, MDA and NT-proBNP levels after surgery.

Methods

The present study was a randomized, prospective, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, performed at Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai hospital, Chiang Mai university. We prospectively studied 121 consecutive patients undergoing CABG without valve surgery from September 2009 to December 2011. The informed consent was obtained in each patient to participate in the study. The patients were excluded if they had emergency cardiac surgery or any increase in creatinine kinase-myocardial band (CK-MB) above upper limit of normal range (ULN) at the time of randomization. As curcuminoids are mainly metabolized by liver, the patients with cholestatic jaundice (total bilirubin > 2-fold ULN) or severe liver disease (AST or ALT > 3-fold ULN) were not included in the study.

Curcuminoids and placebo used in the present study were provided in caplet form by the Research and development institute, the Government Pharmaceutical Organization, Thailand. One curcuminoids capsule contained 250 mg of curcuminoids which consisted of curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, and bisdemethoxycurcumin, in a ratio of 1.0 : 0.6 : 0.3, respectively, confirmed by the high performance liquid chromatography/mass (HPLC) spectrometry.

The enrolled patients were randomly allocated to receive either placebo or curcuminoids 4 capsules four times daily (4 grams/day) on top of standard therapy, beginning 3 days before the scheduled surgery and were continued to receive the assigned treatment until 5 days after surgery. To assign patients to curcuminoids or placebo, a block randomization sequence were obtained by a statistical consultant whom was not involved in the study. The assigned therapy was fully blinded, the surgeons and investigators performing postoperative assessment were not aware of the randomization assignment.

All patients receiving CABG were treated with standard therapy according to their physicians. There were 3 surgeons performed CABG in patients in the present study. The surgical techniques were determined at the discretion of the individual surgeons. On-pump CABG procedures were performed in 62 (51.2%) patients, of which, 31 (25.6%) patients underwent CABG with on-pump beating heart and 31 (25.6%) patients underwent on-pump CABG with conventional cardioplegic arrest. Myocardial protection was done with cold blood cardioplegia delivered antegradely and retrogradely. The off-pump CABG was performed in the remainder of patients. The conduits used in patients in this study included internal mammary arteries, radial arteries and saphenous veins.

The 12-lead electrocardiograms (ECG) were performed before surgery and 24, 48, and 72 hours after surgery and also on day 30 follow-up visit. The serial CK-MB levels were assessed before surgery and at 8, 16, 24, 48, 72 hours after intensive care unit arrival and whenever an ischemic event was suspected. The N-terminal pro B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) level was assessed before surgery and on the 5th postoperative day. To examine the effects of curcuminoids on the inflammatory response and the oxidative stress after surgery, the C-reactive protein (CRP) level was assessed before surgery and on the 3rd and 5th postoperative days. In addition, the plasma malondialdehyde (MDA) level, a marker for oxidative stress, was assessed before surgery and on the 5th postoperative day, using the HPLC method.

The diagnosis of Q-wave MI was determined by the presence of new pathological Q waves according to Minnesota code criteria or new-onset of left bundle branch block, and CK-MB elevation more than five-fold the ULN of the investigator's local laboratory within 24 hours of CABG. In the absence of aforementioned ECG findings, CK-MB elevation more than ten-fold the ULN within 24 hours of CABG was considered indicative of a non-Q-wave MI. If MI was suspected more than 24 hours after CABG, a CK-MB elevation greater than 2 times the ULN with chest pain or an elevation greater than 3 times ULN was considered indicative of MI.

Statistical analyses

All analyses were done on intention to treat basis. Demographic and perioperative variables were compared between groups with a t test for normally distributed values; otherwise, the Mann-Whitney U test was used. Proportions were compared by Chi-square test or Fisher exact test when appropriate. Continuous variables are presented as means \pm standard deviation or median \pm interquartile range when appropriate. Categorical

variables are displayed as percentages. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) to assess the risk of the primary end point according to potential confounding variables were determined by logistic regression. Multivariate analyses were performed for variables with a *p* value of less than 0.1 in univariate analysis, using the logistic regression procedure. A probability values < 0.05 (2-tailed) was considered significant.

Results

Demographic and perioperative variables are illustrated in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. From September 2009 to December 2011, a total of 121 consecutive patients who met the inclusion criteria were randomly divided into a curcuminoids group (n=61) and control group (n=60). The baseline characteristics of the patients in both treatment groups were comparable, including age, gender, comorbidities, and previous percutaneous coronary revascularization (Table 1). Perioperative features were not different between curcuminoids and placebo groups (Table 2).

The incidence of primary outcome (in-hospital MI) was reduced from 30.0% in the placebo group to 13.1% in the curcuminoids group [unadjusted HR 0.35 (0.14–0.89), *p*=0.028]. Most of MI events were non-Q-wave MI (Table 2). Apart from the curcuminoids treatment, other predictors of in-hospital MI were also identified. We found that on-pump CABG was significantly associated with the higher incidence of MI, compared to off-pump surgery [35.5% (22 of 62) vs. 6.8% (4 of 59), *p*<0.001, respectively]. After multivariate analysis, we demonstrated that curcuminoids therapy remained the independent protective factor of in-hospital MI and that an on-pump CABG was the independent predictive factor of in-hospital MI (Table 3). Among a total number of 121 patients, 57 patients underwent echocardiography at 1 month after surgery. The incidence of postoperative left ventricular (LV) dysfunction (LV ejection fraction < 40%) was significantly higher in the placebo group than the curcuminoids group [25.9% (7 of 27) vs. 3.3% (1 of 30), *p* = 0.021, respectively]. However, the incidence of postoperative AF was not different between the 2 groups. (Figure 2)

Baseline preoperative CRP, MDA and pro-BNP levels were not different between curcuminoids and placebo groups. However, the mean increase in CRP level on the 3rd postoperative day, compared to baseline level, was significantly greater in placebo group than that in curcuminoids group ($\Delta+161.8\pm54.1$ mg/dl vs. $\Delta+128.6\pm60.5$ mg/dl, *p*=0.031, respectively) (Figure 1). The plasma MDA level was increased after CABG in the placebo group, however, it was decreased significantly after CABG in the curcuminoids group

($\Delta +0.8 \pm 1.4$ mmol/ml vs. $\Delta -5.7 \pm 1.5$ mmol/ml, $p < 0.001$, respectively) (Figure 3). Furthermore, the mean increase in postoperative NT-proBNP level, compared to preoperative level, was greater in the placebo group than that in the curcuminoids group ($\Delta +2542.2 \pm 2631.2$ pg/ml vs. $\Delta +1822.1 \pm 2102.9$ pg/ml, $p = 0.015$, respectively).

The incidence of drug-related adverse events was not different between curcuminoids and placebo groups (Table 4). The main drug-related adverse events were gastrointestinal symptoms. The incidences of serious adverse events and drug discontinuation did not differ between the two groups.

Discussion

The adequate myocardial protection during CABG is crucial in preventing myocardial injury after surgery.^{1, 2} Previous studies have shown that the elevation of cardiac enzyme after CABG is associated with the increased long-term mortality.³ Nevertheless, a number of interventions reported to be cardioprotective in experimental model of ischemia/ reperfusion injury failed to translate their protective effects into clinical studies.⁴ Up till now, only few clinical studies have shown promising results.^{1, 5-7} Mangano and colleagues have recently examined the efficacy of the adenosine regulating agent (ARA) acadesine in patients undergoing CABG. They have demonstrated that acadesine improved long-term survival in this group of patients.⁷ Furthermore, cariporide, the Na^+/H^+ exchange inhibitor, has been shown to reduce the incidence of MI associated with CABG, although the neurologic complications observed with the high dose preclude its clinical use.¹

Preclinical data have shown that curcuminoids have cardiovascular protective effects in experimental models of various cardiac conditions.⁸ In the present study, we demonstrated that curcuminoids decreased the incidence of in-hospital MI after CABG significantly. In addition, curcuminoids attenuated postoperative NT-proBNP levels and decreased the incidence of postoperative LV dysfunction. Accumulating evidence suggest that curcuminoids have a diverse range of molecular targets and influence numerous biochemical and molecular cascades.⁹ We proposed that the beneficial effects of curcuminoids in reduction of MI may exert via several mechanisms. Firstly, it has been suggested that oxidative stress and systemic inflammatory response during cardiopulmonary bypass may account for ischemia/reperfusion injury occurring in patients receiving CABG. Curcuminoids have been shown to possess striking anti-oxidant and anti-

inflammatory properties, and to inhibit such mediators of inflammation as nuclear factor-kappa B, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), lipoxygenase (LOX), and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS).¹⁰ Correspondingly, in the present study, we demonstrated that curcuminoids decreased postoperative CRP and MDA levels significantly. Therefore, the anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative effects of curcuminoids may attenuate myocardial injury associated with cardiac surgery. Secondly, curcuminoids may protect against cardiac injury via a membrane-stabilizing effect.¹¹⁻¹⁴ Nirmala and coworkers have demonstrated that curcuminoids significantly attenuated the increased lysosomal hydrolase activity in serum and myocardial tissue in isoproterenol-induced MI in rats.^{15, 16} The histopathologic findings also showed that the curcuminoids treatment decreased the degree of myocardial necrosis in isoproterenol-administered rats.¹⁶ The membrane-stabilizing effect of curcuminoids may protect cells from autolytic and heterolytic damage and may attenuate the tissue damage due to myocardial ischemia. Finally, additional evidence has shown that curcuminoids inhibited human platelet activation in *in vitro* studies.^{15, 17} The anti-platelet property of curcuminoids may potentially reduce the occurrence of myocardial ischemia.

Previous studies have shown that beta-blockers and statins decrease the incidence of postoperative AF. In the present study, we did not demonstrate the benefit of curcuminoids in the reduction of postoperative AF. This may be due to the fact that nearly 80% of patients had received beta-blockers and more than 90% of them had received statins. Therefore, the incremental benefit of curcuminoids may have not been demonstrated in a relatively small group of patients.

Due to the relatively small size of the studied population, our results are needed to be confirmed in larger studies. Apart from the anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects of curcuminoids shown in this study, the other mechanisms of cardioprotective effects of curcuminoids are not clearly elucidated. Furthermore, the effect of curcuminoids on long-term outcome after CABG is unknown. Future studies are warranted to clarify this issue.

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Table 1 Demographic data and clinical features

| Characteristics | Curcuminoids (n=61) | Placebo (n=60) | P value |
|--|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| Age (years) | 61.0±9.1 | 61.1±8.2 | 0.966 |
| Men | 34 (55.7%) | 35 (58.3%) | 0.917 |
| Body mass index (kg/m ²) | 24.1±3.4 | 24.8±4.8 | 0.290 |
| New York Heart Association class | 1.9±0.5 | 2.0±0.5 | 0.224 |
| Canadian Cardiovascular Society class | 1.9±0.6 | 2.0±0.5 | 0.194 |
| Serum creatinine (mg/dl) | 1.3±0.4 | 1.4±0.6 | 0.380 |
| Preoperative CK-MB (ng/ml) | 4.5±4.1 | 5.5±6.8 | 0.308 |
| Preoperative CRP (mg/dl) | 0.4±0.5 | 0.5±0.9 | 0.313 |
| Preoperative MDA (mmol/ml) | 7.4±1.4 | 7.4±1.1 | 0.908 |
| Preoperative NT-proBNP (pg/ml)* | 410.9±577.2 | 533.4±1529.7 | 0.219 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 23 (37.7%) | 30 (50.0%) | 0.238 |
| Hypertension [#] | 55 (90.2%) | 54 (90.0%) | 1.000 |
| Dyslipidemia ^{\$} | 55 (90.2%) | 52 (86.7%) | 0.751 |
| Previous myocardial infarction | 17 (27.9%) | 15 (25.0%) | 0.879 |
| Current smoker | 8 (13.1%) | 4 (6.7%) | 0.378 |
| Heart failure | 5 (8.3%) | 6 (10.0%) | 1.000 |
| Previous coronary angioplasty | 4 (6.6%) | 1 (1.7%) | 0.371 |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction (%) | 54.8±14.4 | 51.6±15.1 | 0.483 |
| Preoperative medications | | | |
| Aspirin or clopidogrel | 55 (90.2%) | 59 (98.3%) | 0.125 |
| Beta blocker | 48 (78.7%) | 48 (80.0%) | 0.891 |
| Statin | 56 (91.8%) | 56 (93.3%) | 1.000 |
| ACE-I or ARB | 42 (68.9%) | 44 (73.3%) | 0.732 |

ACE-I: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB: angiotensin II receptor blocker; CK-MB: creatinine kinase-myocardial band;

CRP: C-reactive protein; MDA: malondialdehyde; NT-proBNP: N-terminal-pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (*median±interquartile

range) [#]Hypertension is defined as blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or currently treated with antihypertensive drugs ^{\$}Dyslipidemia is

defined as low-density lipoprotein cholesterol >100 mg/dl, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol < 40 mg/dl, triglyceride > 150 mg/dl

Table 2 Perioperative features of patients in the curcuminoids and placebo groups.

| Characteristics | Curcuminoids | Placebo | P value |
|---|--------------|------------|---------|
| Vessel involvement | | | |
| Left main stenosis | 12 (20.3%) | 17 (28.3%) | 0.422 |
| Three-vessel disease | 45 (76.3%) | 49 (81.7%) | 0.619 |
| Off-pump CABG | 32 (52.5%) | 27 (45.0%) | 0.523 |
| On-pump CABG | 29 (47.5%) | 33 (55.0%) | |
| <i>On-pump with beating heart</i> | 14 (23.3%) | 17 (28.3%) | |
| <i>On-pump with cardioplegic arrest</i> | 15 (24.6%) | 16 (26.7%) | |
| CPB duration (minutes) | 108.5±48.1 | 106.6±43.0 | 0.872 |
| Cross-clamp duration (minutes) | 80.0±27.7 | 71.4±26.3 | 0.379 |
| Temporary ventricular pacing | 24 (39.3%) | 19 (31.8%) | 0.231 |
| Number of bypass grafts | 3.5±1.3 | 3.7±1.0 | 0.374 |
| MI after CABG | 8 (13.1%) | 18 (30.0%) | 0.028 |
| <i>Non-Q-wave MI</i> | 8 (13.1%) | 15 (25.0%) | |
| <i>Q-wave MI</i> | 0 (0%) | 3 (5.0%) | |

CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; CPB = cardiopulmonary bypass; MI=Myocardial infarction

Table 3 Multivariable logistic regression for myocardial infarction after coronary artery bypass graft surgery

| Risk factor | Odds Ratio | <i>P</i> value |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Curcuminoids therapy | 0.35 (0.13–0.95) | 0.038 |
| On-pump CABG | 5.23 (1.92–14.28) | 0.001 |

CABG = coronary artery bypass graft surgery

Table 4 Adverse events and study drug discontinuation

| Characteristics | Curcuminoids (n=61) | Placebo (n=60) | P value |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <i>Adverse events</i> | | | |
| Nausea | 8 (13.1%) | 5 (8.3%) | 0.559 |
| Diarrhea | 2 (3.3%) | 2 (3.3%) | 1.000 |
| Abdominal pain | 3 (4.9%) | 1 (1.7%) | 0.619 |
| Dizziness | 2 (3.3%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1.000 |
| Sore throat | 1 (1.6%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1.000 |
| <i>Serious adverse events of special interest</i> | | | |
| Serum creatinine increase * | 4 (6.6%) | 2 (3.3%) | 0.691 |
| Liver function | | | |
| ALT or AST >3× ULN | 0 (0%) | 2 (3.3%) | 0.469 |
| ALT or AST >3× ULN with concurrent bilirubin >2× ULN | 0 (0%) | 1 (1.7%) | 0.993 |
| Inotrope requirement | 43 (70.5%) | 44 (73.3%) | 0.884 |
| Intra-aortic balloon pump usage | 0 (0%) | 4 (6.7%) | 0.057 |
| Severe postoperative hemorrhage required re-operation to stop bleeding | 1 (1.6%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1.000 |
| Stroke/transient ischemic attack | 2 (3.3%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1.000 |
| Death | 1 (1.6%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1.000 |
| <i>Premature study drug discontinuation</i> | | | |
| Overall | 14 (22.9%) | 11 (18.3%) | 0.654 |
| Due to adverse drug events | 6 (9.8%) | 4 (6.7%) | 0.743 |
| Due to subject's request | 7 (11.5%) | 6 (10.0%) | 1.000 |
| Due to other reasons | 1 (1.6%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1.000 |

* Percentage increase in serum creatinine of ≥50%

ALT = alanine aminotransferase, AST = aspartate aminotransferase, ULN = upper limit of the normal range

Figure Legends

Figure 1. The CRP levels before and after CABG in curcuminoids and placebo

groups. Note that the CRP level on the 3rd postoperative day was significantly lower in

curcuminoids group as compared to placebo groups (D3 = 3rd postoperative day, D5 = 5th

postoperative day). *P<0.05 vs. placebo.

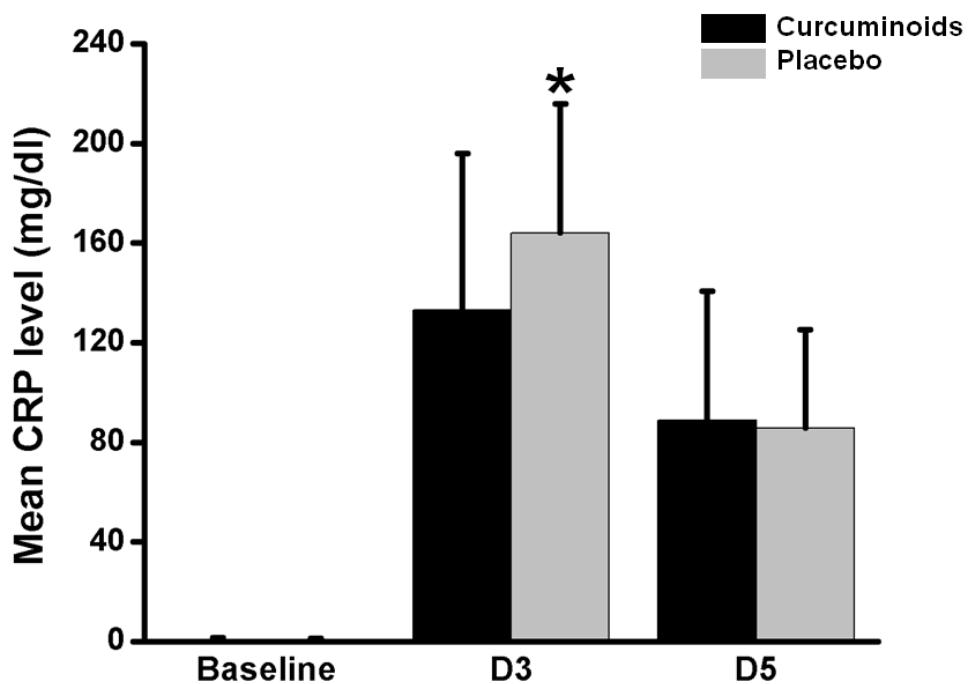


Figure 2. The incidence of postoperative atrial fibrillation.

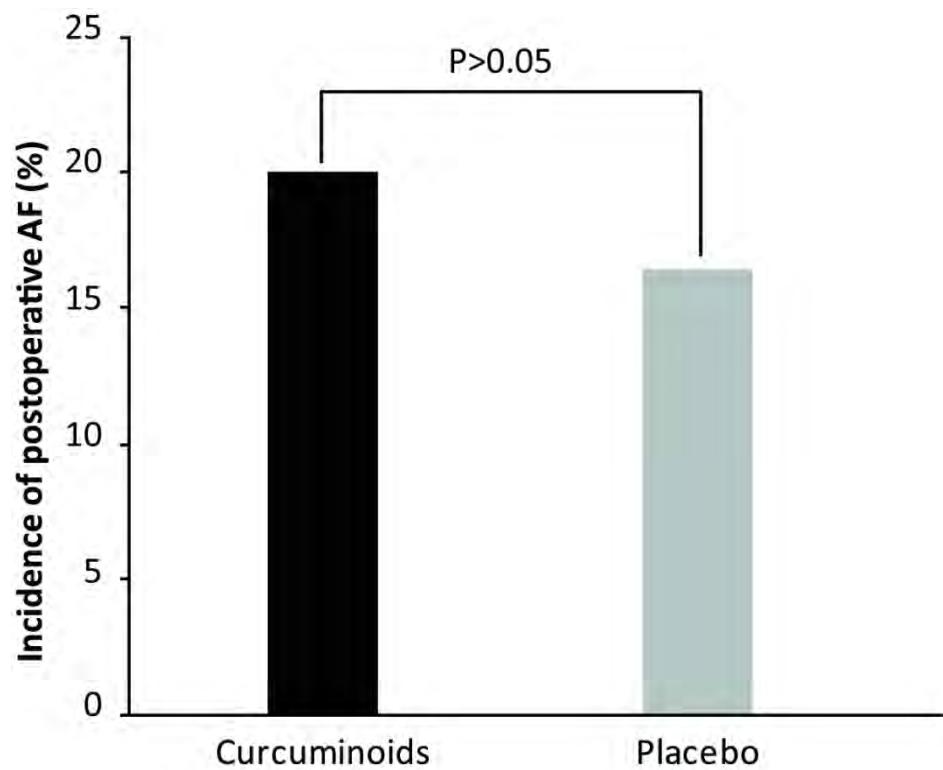
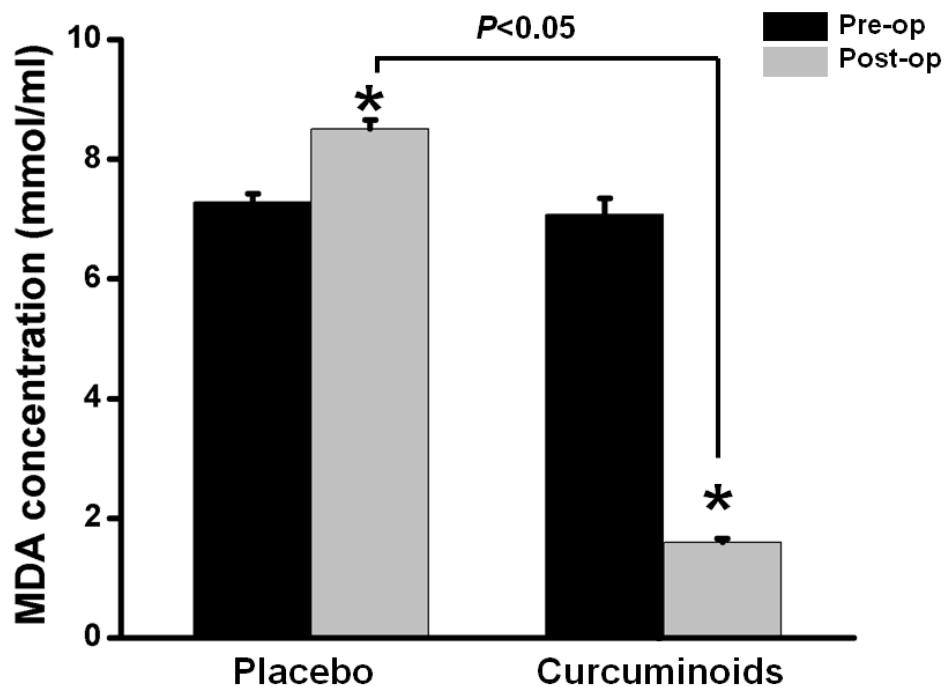


Figure 3. The levels of plasma MDA before and after CABG in curcuminoids and placebo groups. Note that the plasma MDA level increased after CABG in placebo group, however, it decreased significantly after CABG in curcuminoids group. * $P<0.05$ vs. Pre-op.



Output จากโครงการวิจัยที่ได้รับทุนจาก สกอ.

1. ผลงานตีพิมพ์ในวารสารวิชาการนานาชาติ

Wongcharoen W, Jai-Aue S, Phrommintikul A, Nawarawong W,

Woragidpoonpol S, Tepsuwan T, Sukonthasarn A, Apaijai N, Chattipakorn N.

Effects of Curcuminoids on Frequency of Acute Myocardial Infarction After Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting. Americal Journal of Cardiology. 2012

2. การนำผลงานวิจัยไปใช้ประโยชน์

- เชิงสาธารณะ (มีเครือข่ายความร่วมมือ/สร้างกระแสความสนใจในวงกว้าง)

- ผลการศึกษานี้ได้รับการอ้างถึงในรายงานข่าวเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพใน Reuters Health วันที่ 14 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2555 ดังแนบในภาคผนวก

- ผลการศึกษานี้ได้รับการอ้างถึงในรายงานข่าวเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพในหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐฉบับวันที่ 18 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2555

3. ยื่นๆ (เช่น ผลงานตีพิมพ์ในวารสารวิชาการในประเทศไทย การเสนอผลงานในที่ประชุมวิชาการ หนังสือ การจดสิทธิบัตร)

- การศึกษานี้ได้นำไปเสนอผลงานในที่ประชุมวิชาการ European Society of Cardiology ที่กรุงปารีส ประเทศไทย วันที่ 28 สิงหาคม พ.ศ. 2554

ภาคผนวก

รายงานข่าว Reuters Health วันที่ 14 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2555 ข้างต้นผลงานวิจัยฉบับนี้

Turmeric extract may protect heart after surgery

By Genevra Pittman

NEW YORK | Fri Apr 13, 2012 6:19pm EDT

(Reuters Health) - A new study from Thailand suggests that extracts from turmeric spice, known for their antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, may help ward off heart attacks in people who've had recent bypass surgery.

During bypass surgery the heart muscle can be damaged from prolonged lack of blood flow, increasing patients' risk of heart attack.

The new findings suggest that curcumin -- the yellow pigment in turmeric -- may be able to ease those risks when added to traditional drug treatment.

But that conclusion is based on a relatively small group of subjects and needs to be confirmed in larger studies before all bypass patients rush out to get the extracts, researchers said.

"It's very, very encouraging," said Bharat Aggarwal, who studies the use of curcumin in cancer therapy at the MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, Texas.

Aggarwal, who wasn't involved in the new study, said research has suggested inflammation plays an important role in the development of a range of diseases, including heart disease -- and curcumin could have an effect on those pathways.

But this is the first rigorous, controlled study to support that idea.

Researchers led by Dr. Wanwarang Wongcharoen from Chiang Mai University studied 121 consecutive patients who had non-emergency bypass surgery at their hospital between 2009 and 2011.

Half of those patients were given one-gram curcumin capsules to take four times a day, starting three days before their surgery and continuing for five days afterward. The other half took the same number of drug-free placebo capsules.

Neither study participants nor their doctors knew which heart patients were getting which pills, and surgeons decided on their own what technique they would use for each bypass procedure.

The researchers found that during their post-bypass hospital stay, 13 percent of patients who'd been taking curcumin had a heart attack, compared to 30 percent in the placebo

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