

Improvement of ventricular function in systolic heart failure patients with oral L-citrulline supplementation

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Abstract

Background: *The utility of L-arginine and L-citrulline in treatment of arterial hypertension by increasing vascular oxide nitric availability has been demonstrated. Photoplethysmography, a simple and low-cost optical technique, makes it possible to assess vascular function and to detect changes in blood flow, pulse and swelling of the microvascular tissular space. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of L-citrulline supplementation on functional class, ejection fraction and peripheral blood flow in patients with systolic heart failure.*

Methods: *Thirty-five stable outpatients attending the Heart Failure Clinic at the INCMNSZ underwent clinical evaluation, radioisotopic ventriculography and photoplethysmography before and at the end of 4 months. They were randomized into two groups: experimental group, with oral L-citrulline supplementation (3 g/day, n = 20) and control group, without supplementation (n = 15).*

Results: *In the experimental group the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) increased 20.3% at rest and 12.7% with stress, as well as the right ventricular ejection fraction at rest of 15.10% and 14.88% with stress. In addition, functional class improved in 35%, and the maximum amplitude time/total time (MAT/TT) index decreased 23.1%. These changes were statistically significant compared with the control group.*

Conclusions: *Citrulline supplementation significantly improved the LVEF, the endothelial function (MAT/TT index) and functional class. Citrulline can be an important co-adjuvant in the treatment of stable and stable systolic heart failure patients. (Cardiol J 2012; 19, 6: 612–617)*

Key words: citrulline, systolic heart failure, endothelial function

Introduction

Heart failure (HF) is a clinical syndrome resulting from damage to myocardial fibers. The main causes are acute or chronic ischemia, hypertension

and arrhythmias [1]. There are several molecular mechanisms involved, including apoptosis, oxidative stress, inflammation, endothelial dysfunction and cardiac remodeling [2, 3]. HF is associated with increased activity of angiotensin-converting en-

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zyme (ACE) and diminished peripheral blood flow, both of which diminish synthesis of nitric oxide (NO) and increase endothelin-1 [2, 3].

NO is responsible for maintaining regulated vasodilatation [4]. NO originates with amino acids from the diet (glutamine and glutamate) that, through several reactions in the intestine, are transformed into citrulline. After its absorption, it arrives at the kidney, where the enzymes argininosuccinate synthase and lyase transform it into arginine, which is converted into NO plus citrulline. The citrulline can be transformed in arginine again, providing a recycling axis [4–9] it has been hypothesized that because of the efficiency of the recycling systems the amount of NO produced exceeds the quantity of citrulline formed at a rate of 8:1 [8].

Arginine is the supplement more frequently used, but the drawback is that its hepatic metabolism consumes a great part of it [4]. Glutamine supplements have been studied, but only 27% is converted into citrulline [10]. Van de Poll et al. [5] demonstrated that the generation of citrulline through glutamine represented only 13% of the intestinal metabolism [5–9]. The characteristic of citrulline is that it is absorbed completely without any hepatic consumption [10], suggesting that it could be a better supplementation choice [6, 10].

Rougé and des Robert [9] administrated oral citrulline in a dose of 0.18 g/kg/day and observed that neither urinary arginine, plasmatic urea nor excretion of nitrates were altered, suggesting that this supplementation was associated with an increased nitrogen balance, and an anabolic effect. In this study plasmatic citrulline increased 5 times (490%) with oral supplementation while less than 1% of the citrulline was excreted in the urine, implying that the oral route has good absorption [11, 12].

A comparison of arginine and citrulline supplementation in patients with diastolic HF patients and pulmonary hypertension from our clinic showed that after 8 weeks of treatment systolic pulmonary pressure diminished, and right ventricular ejection fraction (RVEF) rose. Better results were obtained with citrulline [13].

Rector et al. [14] demonstrated that patients with HF and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of $18 \pm 5\%$ who received oral L-arginine (5.6–12.6 g/day) for 6 weeks achieved a significant improvement in blood flow in one extremity and lower production of endothelin-1. Likewise, when Böger and Bode-Böger [15] administered 8 g/day of L-arginine for 4 weeks to patients with HF and LVEF of $19 \pm 9\%$, they found an 8.8% improvement in vasodilatation in the radial artery.

The objective of the present study is to evaluate the effect of L-citrulline supplementation on functional class, ejection fraction and peripheral blood flow in patients with systolic HF. This will complement our previous work on the effect of NO precursors on diastolic HF and pulmonary hypertension.

Hypothesis

In systolic HF patients oral L-citrulline supplementation will improve endothelial and ventricular function.

Methods

Study population

From February to July of 2011 outpatients receiving treatment in the Heart Failure Clinic at the Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición “Salvador Zubirán” were recruited. Subjects included men and non-pregnant women more than 18 years of age with a confirmed diagnosis of systolic HF in NYHA functional classes I and II. Systolic HF was defined as signs and symptoms of HF and LVEF of $\leq 35\%$ measured by echocardiogram and/or radioisotopic ventriculography. Patients were excluded if they had myocardial ischemia susceptible to revascularization, recent myocardial infarction, unstable angina or a myocardial revascularization procedure, including percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty and aorto-coronary by-pass grafting, a cerebrovascular event within the last 3 months, dysfunctional prosthetic valve, obstructive or non-obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, uncorrected congenital heart disease, active myocarditis, a history of resuscitation after sudden death, or severe arrhythmias.

All patients received standard HF therapy (diuretics, ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II antagonists, aldosterone receptor blockers, digitalis and beta-adrenoreceptor blockers), according their maximum doses tolerated.

After baseline measurements, patients were randomly assigned to one of the following groups: 1) control group, without supplementation and optimal pharmacological treatment ($n = 15$) or 2) experimental group ($n = 20$) who received 3 g/day of L-citrulline malate powder in two doses of 1.5 g in addition to conventional therapy considering the dose suggested in the literature [9, 11–13]. Investigators and study personnel with any participation on the study were blinded to the characteristics, evaluation of patient and treatment group allocation. Supplements were provided as weighed daily

amounts to be taken as a drink mixed with juice or water throughout the day, during the 4-month treatment period. Compliance was evaluated using the supplement consumption records kept daily by patients, and by collecting the empty containers.

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of biomedical Research in Humans of the INCMNSZ, and all patients signed informed consent forms.

Radio-isotopic ventriculography technique

Left and right ventricular functions at rest and in exercise were evaluated by radio-isotopic ventriculography, which is one of the simplest techniques to provide an initial functional evaluation among HF patients [16–18].

The procedure was performed at rest in the supine position using *in vivo* red blood cell labeling with technetium-99m by standard methods [19].

The patients were required to fast for 4 h prior to the study and refrain from caffeine for 24 h. They were injected with 40 mg of stannous pyrophosphate in 1.5 mL saline. Ten minutes later, the patients were positioned on the bed of the camera with the detector in the right anterior oblique (RAO) position. A rapid bolus of 20 mCi technetium-99m pertechnetate was given intravenously, together with the start of a list mode acquisition. Following the first pass study and after time for equilibration in the blood volume, a standard gated cardiac blood pool study was acquired in the left anterior oblique (LAO) and left lateral projections. The R to R interval was divided into 16 frames, not greater than 0.04 s in length. Multigated acquisition was recorded for 900 s in a 64 × 64 matrix. Quantization was performed on the LAO view. Processing and measurements were made according to the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology Society guidelines.

Also, all participants were studied with a multistage exercise treadmill test according to the Bruce modified protocol. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were recorded by cuff when the subject was standing immediately before testing and during the last minute of the last exercise stage. Subjects exercised until reaching an age-specific target heart rate or the development of symptoms necessitating termination of the test.

Photoplethysmography

A baseline digital photoplethysmographic wave was recorded for 30 s. The forearm was then compressed with a sphygmomanometer cuff for 5 min using a pressure of 30 mm Hg above the systolic arterial pressure recorded (ischemic phase). The

compression was then released and the digital photoplethysmographic wave was recorded for 120 s. The wave was analyzed at 30 s intervals for comparison with the baseline values. The most representative waves were selected from the recording of each interval, and the maximum amplitude time (MAT) and total time (TT) were measured in order to calculate the MAT/TT index. A MAT/TT index of less than 30 was considered normal, as proposed in other studies [20, 21].

All evaluations were performed at the beginning and 4 months after initiating supplementation by a cardiologist who was blinded to the patient's study group.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD), and categorical variables as absolute and relative frequency. For comparisons between the 2 groups at baseline χ^2 or Fisher's exact test for categorical and the Mann-Whitney U test for continuous variables were used. To compare the changes from baseline to 4 months between the groups, percentage of change between the initial and final measurements was calculated and Mann-Whitney U test was used. A p value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using a commercially available package (SPSS for Windows, version 17.0 SPSS Inc.).

Results

Three of the 38 patients recruited were eliminated, one from the citrulline group because of gastrointestinal intolerance, and two from the control group because they left the study. Thus, 20 patients constituted the citrulline group and 15 the control group.

Table 1 shows the baseline clinical characteristics of both groups. The main co-morbidities were hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and ischemic heart disease. The hemodynamic baseline characteristics appear in Table 2.

The comparisons between the results obtained after the intervention in each group are presented in Table 3. In the group receiving L-citrulline increases in the LVEF at rest of 20.3% and 12.7% with effort, as well as the RVEF at rest of 15.10% and 14.88% with effort are evident. These phenomena were not observed in the control group, in which LVEF decreased 6.47% at rest and 12.6% with effort, and RVEF decreased 10.7%.

An improvement in functional class occurred in 35% of the patients in the experimental group (p = 0.016). Patients reported less dyspnea, while

Table 1. Clinical baseline characteristics of study groups.

Variable	L-citrulline group (n = 20)	Control group (n = 15)	P
Age (years)	68.2 ± 9.3	65.8 ± 9.5	0.36
Gender (women/men)	4/16	7/8	
New York Heart Association I	10 (50%)	11 (73.3%)	0.16
New York Heart Association II	10 (50%)	4 (26.7%)	
Co-morbidities:			
Systemic hypertension	14 (70%)	13 (86.7%)	0.42
Ischemic heart disease	17 (85%)	10 (66.7%)	0.25
Diabetes mellitus	10 (50%)	8 (53.3%)	0.85
Dyslipidemia	11 (55%)	1 (6.7%)	0.03
Atrial fibrillation	4 (20%)	3 (20%)	1.00
Hypothyroidism	3 (15%)	3 (20%)	1.00
Treatment:			
Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor	8 (40%)	4 (26.7%)	0.41
Angiotensin receptor antagonist	11 (55%)	7 (46.7%)	0.63
Beta-blocker	18 (90%)	11 (73.3%)	0.37
Aspirin	12 (60%)	10 (66.7%)	0.69
Loop diuretic	6 (30%)	7 (46.7%)	0.31
Statins	9 (45%)	5 (33.3%)	0.49
Digitalis	15 (75%)	8 (53.3%)	0.18
Amiodarone	2 (10%)	2 (13.3%)	1.00
Nitrates	6 (30%)	6 (40%)	0.54

Table 2. Hemodynamic baseline characteristics of study groups.

Variable	L-citrulline group (n = 20)	Control group (n = 15)	P
Systolic pressure [mm Hg]	113 ± 17.2	118 ± 15.8	0.46
Diastolic pressure [mm Hg]	70.3 ± 11.5	76.7 ± 11.0	0.93
Rest left ventricular ejection fraction [%]	22.11 ± 6.7	29.53 ± 9.2	0.02
Rest right ventricular ejection fraction [%]	32.0 ± 14.4	29.0 ± 11.2	0.76
Stress left ventricular ejection fraction [%]	24.4 ± 8.6	34.0 ± 9.1	0.005
Stress right ventricular ejection fraction [%]	32.9 ± 11.7	27.4 ± 13.9	0.17
Maximum amplitude time/total time index [%]	28.2 ± 9.1	29.07 ± 7.11	0.43

Table 3. Comparison of changes in blood pressure, cardiac and endothelial function between study groups.

Percentage of change	L-citrulline group	Control group	P (% change)
Systolic blood pressure [%]	-2.02 ± 9.36	7.08 ± 17.08	0.15
Diastolic blood pressure [%]	-3.22 ± 14.01	-1.42 ± 14.12	0.99
Rest left ventricular ejection fraction [%]	+20.30 ± 40.32	-6.47 ± 18.08	0.03
Rest right ventricular ejection fraction [%]	+15.10 ± 41.80	-10.72 ± 42.2	0.09
Stress left ventricular ejection fraction [%]	+12.71 ± 32.6	-12.6 ± 19.8	0.04
Stress right ventricular ejection fraction [%]	+14.88 ± 33.7	1.80 ± 45.62	0.22
Maximum amplitude time/total time index [%]	-23.13 ± 21.07	15.99 ± 25.4	< 0.001

in the control group there was no change, except for 2 patients who went from NYHA II to III, without statistical significance.

The MAT/TT index decreased 23.3% in experimental group compared to the control group.

Discussion

L-arginine is a precursor of citrulline that at concentrations of 0.5–1 mmol/L acts as a scavenger of reactive oxygen species and reduces lipid peroxidation and O₂ release from endothelial cells [22]. At high concentrations it regulates the binding of macromolecules to red blood cells, decreasing blood viscosity [23].

Several NO-independent actions of L-arginine have been described: regulation of pH (intracellular and intravascular); contribution to the depolarization of endothelial cell membranes; antioxidant properties; decrease of blood viscosity; precursor for the synthesis of proteins, urea, polyamines and other amino acids; stimulation of the release of hormones such as insulin, glucagon, prolactin and growth hormone; stimulation of fibrinolysis; decreased formation of thromboxane B₂; inhibition of the platelet-fibrin complex; enhanced plasmin generation and enhanced fibrin degradation [24, 25]. It is an ACE inhibitor that contributes to the regulation of blood pressure [26].

The search for new alternatives to improve clinical condition in patients with HF and optimize pharmacological treatment opens lines of investigation that attempt to delay ventricular deterioration over time. In this study we found significant changes in functional class and LVEF after citrulline supplementation compared to the control group.

A prior study from our clinic [13] also found a MAT/TT index reduction that could be interpreted as improved distribution of peripheral blood flow. This could be attributed to a constant supply of the NO precursor, which probably maintained vasodilatation independent of endothelial synthesis, reducing friction stress. Since we observed changes in both pre-ischemic and post-ischemic periods during the test, it could indicate improved vascular reactivity, as Rector et al. [14] and Böger and Böder-Böger [15] postulated when they measured blood flow in extremities, and reduced resistance affecting left ventricular ejection effort.

Our findings let us suppose there is better peripheral tissue perfusion, particularly of muscle mass, resulting in a better functional class. While this study cannot determine the exact mechanism

of citrulline, it certainly demonstrates a positive effect on endothelial function. This peripheral vasodilatation probably reduces the difficulty to ventricular ejection allowing them to be more efficient.

Perivascular delivery of L-arginine reduced vascular remodeling and neointimal thickening after balloon dilatation of rabbit coronary artery [27]. In addition, intravenous infusion of L-arginine enhanced cardiac performance in patients with severe congestive HF, mainly by affecting systemic vascular resistance [28] increasing maximum vasodilatation during reactive hyperemia and reducing peripheral resistance in patients with HF [29, 30]. Although there were differences between the groups on some hemodynamic baseline characteristics, the improvement on patients' percentage of change after citrulline supplementation in contrast with those on control group, especially in stress LVEF in a short period, could be explained with an improvement in stress RVEF, increasing with this the left ventricle filling volume, but with worse peripheral vasodilatation (increase in MAT/TT index and systolic blood pressure) and hence decreasing the ejection fraction on stress.

Supplementation based on citrulline seems to be the optimal choice, since as Van de Poll et al. [5] and Rougé et al. [9] described; the lack of hepatic metabolism does not limit the dose and could represent an advantage. Citrulline can be an important adjuvant in the treatment of patients with compensated systolic HF. Future investigations are required to increase follow-up and the number of subjects to evaluate the long term effects.

Limitations of the study

This study is limited both non-placebo-controlled open label design, and by the small sample size

Conclusions

The supplementation of citrulline during 4 months in patients with systolic HF improved functional class, LVEF at rest and effort, and vasodilatation independent of endothelial function. So citrulline can be an important co-adjuvant in the treatment of patients with systolic HF.

Conflict of interest: none declared

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