

Research Article

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The Effect of Viagra on Autonomic Function Using Spectral Analysis and Approximate Entropy Method

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Abstract

Objective: Autonomic nervous system involvement in patients with Erectile Dysfunction (ED) has shown conflicting results. Our main purpose was to assess the effect of treatment with Viagra on autonomic function of group of ED patients in comparison with another group with control subjects with ED treated by herbal substances by measuring the frequency gain response of the two groups. Other aim of this study was to determine whether the duration of Viagra treatment correlated with measures of heart rate variability signal (HRV) using approximate entropy index (ApEn).

Methods: Twenty two patients treated for ED by Viagra (100 mg) and twenty one matched control subjects treated ED by herbal were evaluated at Erectile Dysfunction Center, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Maryland, USA during 2012/2013 by measuring the breathing at different rates and HRV signal derived from Electrocardiogram (ECG). The auto-power and cross power spectra between HRV signal and breathing signal at different breathing rate were calculated and frequency gain response for both groups were obtained. ApEn described as measure of regularity of HRV was calculated for both patients with Viagra treatment and herbal treatment for control subjects.

Results: Both frequencies gain response and ApEn measures were increased in patients treated with Viagra in comparison with control group. The power spectra of patients with Viagra men showed both increase High Frequency (HF) value and higher low frequency bands with respect to control subjects. On other hand, ApEn measure was significantly increased in longer Viagra taking duration than in herbal group.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the spectral analysis of HRV signal using breathing at different frequencies may detect balance of autonomic of autonomic system of ED patients treated with Viagra specially with increasing the sympathetic activity (higher low frequency) and as well as the parasympathetic tone (higher frequency gain response) which can lead to reduce sudden deaths in patients with treating with viagra . APEn may be marker related to duration of taking Viagra. Further studies are needed to include more patients to strengthen the quantitative and qualitative indices proposed in this paper.

Keywords: Heart rate variability; Gain frequency response; Approximate entropy

Introduction

Erectile dysfunction may produce dysfunction in the autonomic nervous system. However, this relationship has not been fully studied in quantitative way and some studies have conflicting results [1,2]. Several studies found more excess cardiovascular mortality in Erectile Dysfunction(ED) patients than in control [3-6], and cardiac failure and sudden death [7,8]. Recent attention has focused on the importance of long term pattern in heart rate i.e. Heart Rate Variability (HRV) to assess and quantify the autonomic function using simple statistical measures and power spectral analysis.

The aim of this study to investigate the auto power spectra of HRV signals at different breathing rates as well as producing the gain frequency response for both ED subjects group (Control) using herbal treatment (Not Viagra) and ED patients group treated with Viagra . Another aim of this study is to introduce other statistics to assess the autonomic function developed from nonlinear dynamics. One such statistics, Approximate entropy (ApEn) which quantifies the regularity of patterns in data set [9-14]. ApEn has been applied to HRV signal for both control and ED patients with Viagra.

Material and Methods

The study group was composed of twenty one control subjects (No Viagra treatment) (53 ± 5.7) years and thirty two patients with Viagra treatment (55 ± 4.6) years has been investigated in this study at Johns Hopkins hospital, MD, USA during 2011/ 2012. None of ED patients in both two groups had clinical signs of myocardial infarction, arterial hypertension, or pulmonary disease. No drugs that could affect HRV

parameters were used by the subjects and the control groups under study. Four ED patients who were smoking at least one cigarette per day were excluded from this study. Therefore the final group consisted of 22 ED patients treated with Viagra. All subjects agreed to participate in the research with signing a consent letter prior to their inclusion in the study and the consent of ethical committee was obtained and approved the study protocol. Each subject lies supine on a bed. The breathing signal is measured using a thermistor placed in the nose. The Electrocardiogram (ECG) is taken from wrists and ankle (Lead II). All the measurements were recorded for the duration of the experiments using laptop computer. After the subject has settled comfortably, a base line of the physiological measurements, ECG , derived HRV and breathing signal were measured for 5 min for both healthy subjects and patients with diabetes at rest in supine position to calculate the ApEn and heart rate for each group . The subject is then asked to breathe deeply at different rates for 2 min following the light sequence, green inhale and red exhale. The cycle length is varied using frequency generator and the light indicator automatically divides the cycle length

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into 40% inhalation and 60% exhalation [15]. A rest period is allowed between each breathing rate sequence. The following breathing rates were examined for each subject 3,4,6,10,12,14,16,18,24 and 30 breath/min. Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the experiments.

Measurement and analysis of physiological signals

The ECG for every patient participated in this study is fed into an electronic device which detects the R-wave and measures the time until the next R wave occurs. Alternately, the peak of QRS was identified for each beat using rate-detector algorithm after exclusion of artifacts and ectopics. Those periods in which beat identification was poor were excluded from the analysis. This R-R time is converted into voltage directly proportional to that time. The reconstructed voltage signals as shown in figure 2 may now placed as HRV signals and can be interfaced to Laptop computer to obtain autopower and cross power spectra of HRV signal and breathing signals at different rates using Fast Fourier transform(FFT) to calculate the gain frequency response and ApEn (Appendix)

Identification procedure of frequency gain response

Consider a linear system with an input-output relationship as shown in Figure 3. It can be represented by a transfer function which can be found by several conventional methods e.g. impulse response, $H(jw).R(jw)$, where $H(jw)$ and $R(jw)$ are the Fourier transform (using FFT algorithm) of the output signal $h(t)$ and input signal $r(t)$, respectively. If we define the transfer function between $H(jw)$ and $R(jw)$ as shown in Figure 3 as

$$Grh = \frac{H}{R} \quad (1)$$

And multiply the numerator and denominator of the right side by $R^*(jw)$, i.e. the complex conjugate of the Fourier transformed input $r(t)$, the result is

$$Grh(jw) = \frac{HR *}{RR *} = \frac{Prh * (jw)}{Prr(w)}$$

Where $Prh(jw)$ is the complex conjugate of the cross power spectrum between $r(t)$ and $h(t)$ and $Prr(w)$ is the auto-power spectrum of $r(t)$. Assuming that $n(t)$ and $r(t)$ are not auto-correlated then $Prh^*(jw)$ is not influenced by the presence of $n(t)$. Since $Prr(w)$ does not involve

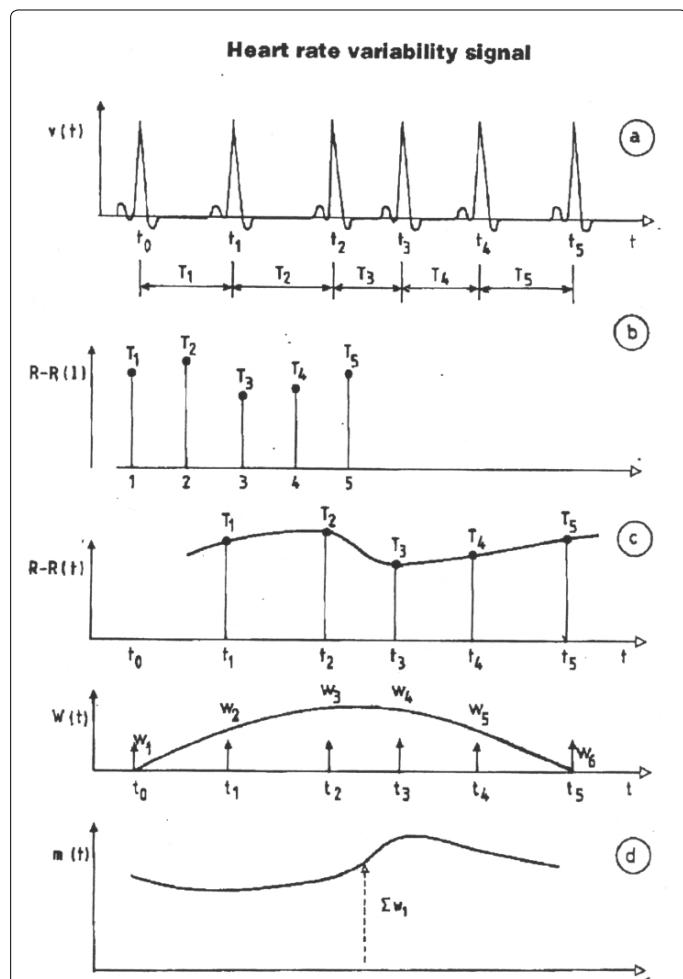


Figure 2: Block diagram of experimental procedure

Variable	Control (n=21)	EDPatients (n=22)
Age (years),mean \pm SD	52 \pm 1.4	55 \pm 1.6
BMI(kg/m ²)	22.1 \pm 2.1	25.2 \pm 4.6
Mean disease duration (years)	2.3	7.2
ESR (mean \pm SD)	38.7 \pm 16.4	41.6 \pm 25.1
CRP (mean \pm SD)	39.6 \pm 86.4	51.4 \pm 124.6

Table 1: Clinical characteristics of patients (BMI ,body mass index, CRPC-reactive protein, ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate)

$n(t)$ at all, this estimate of $Grh(jw)$ from $h(t)$ and $r(t)$ becomes a good method of overcoming the presence of noise to estimate H/R or the frequency gain response.

Results

The clinical data of twenty two patients of ED are summarized in Table 1. There were no significant differences between two groups in these parameters, only in CRP C-reactive protein which has high level in ED patients treated by Viagra than in control. All ED patients were under clinical supervision with adjusted blood sugar control.

However, the results of HRV analysis and Approximate Entropy (ApEn) are shown in Figure 4 and Table 2 and Table 3. Figure 4 shows the gain frequency response for both ED Patient group and control

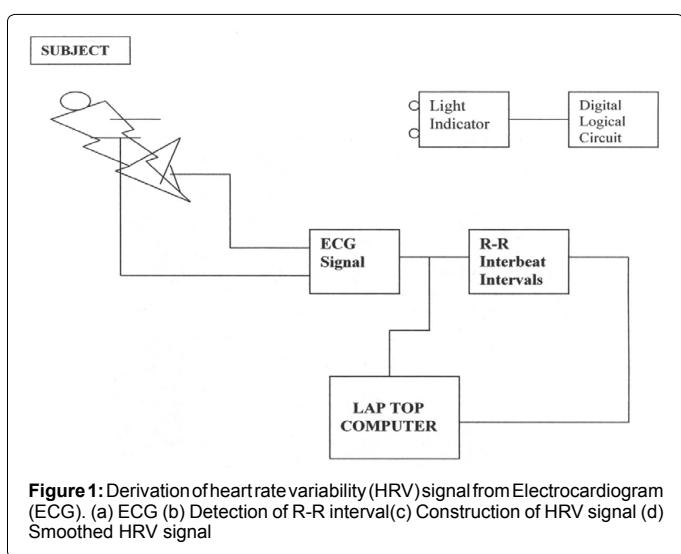


Figure 1: Derivation of heart rate variability (HRV) signal from Electrocardiogram (ECG). (a) ECG (b) Detection of R-R interval(c) Construction of HRV signal (d) Smoothed HRV signal

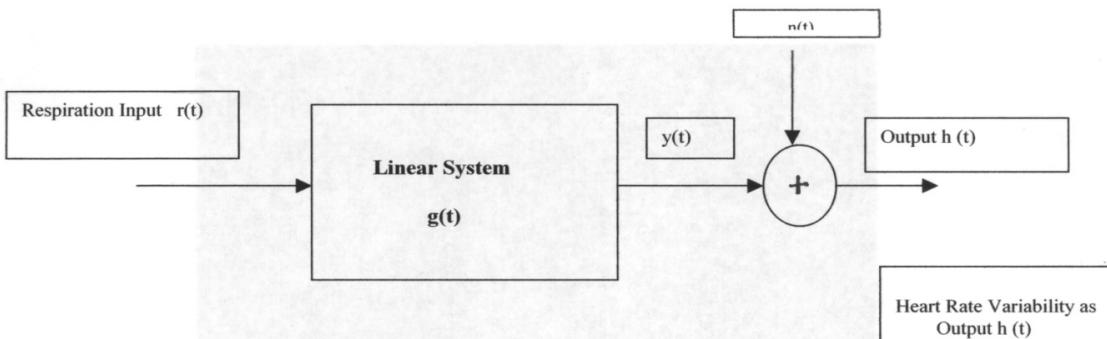


Figure 3: Relationship between input(breathing) and output(HRV signal).

	Group (n=22) Viagra taking	Control Group (n=21) No Viagra Taking	P value
ApEn	0.86 ± 0.15	0.78 ± 0.1	<0.05
Heart rate (beats/sec)	70.6	75.4	0.15
SDNN(ms)	132.6 ± 36.8	88.3 ± 18.4	0.003

Table 2: ApEn and HRV parameters (heart rate and SDNN(standard deviation of all R-R intervals) at rest in patients with Viagra and control.

Duration Of ED with Viagra	3-6 years(n=11)	1-3 years(n=21)	P value
ApEn	0.86 ± 0.09	0.75 ± 0.1	0.001
Heart rate (beats/sec)	70 ± 2.6	76 ± 3.2	NS
SDNN(ms)	102 ± 8.6	94 ± 10.3	NS

Table 3: HRV parameters(heart rate and SDNN(standard deviation of all R-R intervals) and ApEn at rest in patient with ED according to duration of ED disease.

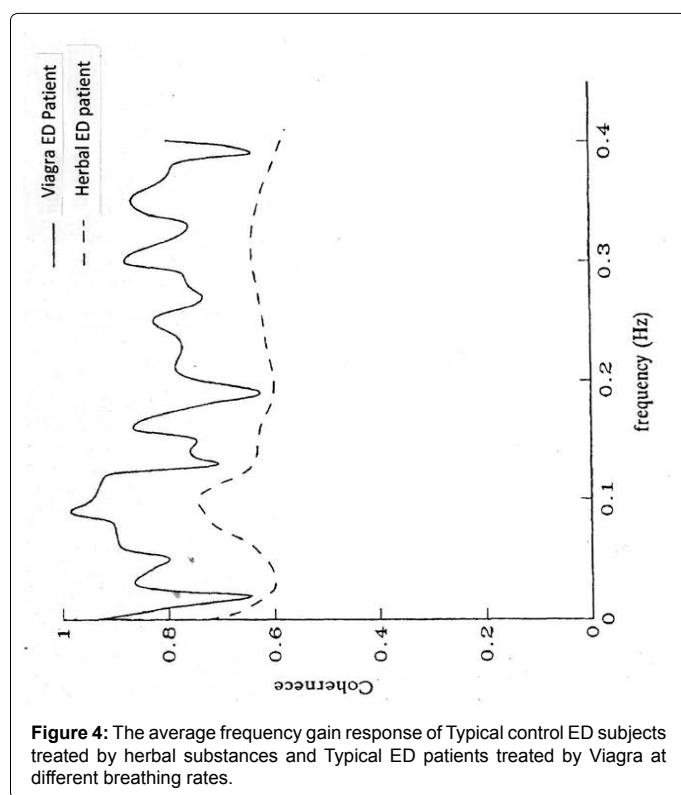


Figure 4: The average frequency gain response of Typical control ED subjects treated by herbal substances and Typical ED patients treated by Viagra at different breathing rates.

group at different breathing rates. The gain frequency response of ED Patients group treated by Viagra is significantly higher ($p=0.003$) than ED Control group treated by herbal tea. Table 2 shows significant difference ($p=0.001$) between the value of ApEn of HRV signal at rest for both groups. Table 3 shows the duration of ED in patients groups and ApEn as well as HRV parameters (heart rate, SDNN (standard deviation of all R-R intervals) at rest).

Discussion

In this study, we introduced new index ApEn to quantify the regularity of HRV. Lower ApEn indicates lower regularity and less variation of HRV signals and higher ApEn indicates greater regularity and more variation of HRV [9-14]. Appendix (A) explains the approximate Entropy method. Referring to Table 2, there is significant increase ($p<0.5$) in both ApEn and SDNN in ED Viagra patients group. Also, Table 3 shows significant increase in ApEn index of ED patients with Viagra treatment related to the duration of the disease. However, SDNN and heart rate did not show significant decrease with the duration of treatment of ED disease by Viagra. This is important finding to quantify the autonomic function of ED patients Viagra treated using ApEn index. In fact, a low ApEn correlates with greater system isolation i.e. less interaction between multiple inputs that makeup a normal control system [15,16].

Several normal physiologic processes have been studied to demonstrate the relationship between ApEn and the integrity of the biological system. Kaplan et al. [13] compared healthy young and elderly subjects and found reduced complexity in the elderly. Similarly, Rayan et al. [14] demonstrated ApEn decreased with aging. In this study, we observed the highest normalized ApEn values in ED patients treated with Viagra with improving autonomic dysfunction. Also, we found correlation between increasing ApEn values and Viagra treatment duration as shown in Table 3. The significance of ApEn index is to represent one value (between 0 and 1) which indicates the quality of connection , interaction, regularity and complexity in the system(Appendix A) . Applying this concept to the autonomic nervous system of ED patients treated with Viagra , it seems their autonomic system improved the integrity and interaction with respect to control subjects treated by herbal substances which may be manifested in high ApEn values in ED patients group treated by Viagra as shown in Table 3. The frequency gain response as shown in Figure 4 demonstrates the influence of breathing on gain response with respect to ED patients with Viagra treatment and control subjects . The ED patients group treated by Viagra exhibits two distinct peaks at nearly 6 cycles/min (0.1Hz) and nearly 15 cycles/min (2.5 Hz).However, control group

shows only one lower distinct peak at the same breathing rate 6 cycles/min. It is clear that ED patients treated by Viagra show higher gain response to breathing than the other ED control subjects treated by herbal at all breathing frequencies. This may be attributed to increase in autonomic function in ED group treated by Viagra in both sympathetic and parasympathetic activities in ED patients with Viagra treatment. The ability of Viagra to widen the arteries and lower the blood pressure might be important with respect to the possible prevention of increased rate of sudden death occurred in ED Patients treated with Viagra which correlate with increased parasympathetic activity [7]. The increased activity of sympathetic activity in Viagra group suggests increased thermoregulatory improvement which can help patients with Raynaud's disease [17]. Our finding which correlates the duration of ED disease in Patients group treated with Viagra and ApEn may be considered a simple prognostic value to assess effective improvement of the autonomic function of ED patients treated with Viagra as shown in Table 3.

Conclusion and Future Work

This study pointed to the following

- 1– The spectral analysis Method and APEN index are useful to show the effect of Viagra with respect to herbal substance in assessment of Autonomic Function for both groups
- 2– ApEN index is helpful to assess autonomic function based on the duration of treatment of Viagra to improve the autonomic function.

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