

# Effect of leisure-time physical activity on the prognosis of coronary artery bypass graft surgery

*Efeito da atividade física de lazer no prognóstico da cirurgia de revascularização do miocárdio*

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## Abstract

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of leisure-time physical activity (LTPA) in the early outcome of coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG).

**Methods:** This prospective cohort study analyzed 202 patients submitted to CABG. The patients were assigned to two groups, active or sedentary, according to the practice of LTPA in the preoperative period. The independent variable LTPA practiced by the patients in the previous year of the surgery was evaluated. The occurrence of the major adverse cardiac events as death, acute myocardial infarction, reoperation and the hospital stay after surgery were planned to be evaluated.

**Results:** The mean age of patients was  $62 \pm 10$  years, and 134 (66%) were men. Sixty-six (33%) patients practiced LTPA and were classified as active, and 136 (67%) were sedentary. The active group showed 78% less probability (OR= 0.22; CI 95%: 0.09-0.51) to suffer a MCE  $P < 0.001$  and a reduction of 33% in length of hospital stay as compared for sedentary patients (HR= 0.67; IC 95%: 0.49 - 0.93).  $P = 0.018$ .

**Conclusion:** LTPA is an important predictor of major adverse cardiac events and hospital stay.

**Descriptors:** Exercise. Myocardial revascularization. Cardiovascular surgical procedures.

## Resumo

**Objetivo:** Determinar o efeito da prática de atividade física no tempo livre (AFiTL) no resultado imediato da cirurgia revascularização do miocárdio (CRM).

**Métodos:** Estudo de coorte prospectivo que analisou 202 pacientes submetidos à CRM. Os pacientes foram divididos em dois grupos, ativos e sedentários, e a variável independente AFiTL praticada pelos pacientes, em relação ao ano anterior da cirurgia, foi avaliada. No pós-operatório imediato, foi verificada a ocorrência dos eventos cardíacos maiores (ECM), sendo eles morte, infarto agudo do miocárdio, reoperação e tempo de internação hospitalar.

**Resultados:** A média de idade dos pacientes foi  $62 \pm 10$  anos, e 134 (66%) eram homens. Sessenta e seis (33%) pacientes praticavam AFiTL antes da CRM e foram classificados como ativos, e 136 (67%) eram sedentários. O grupo de pacientes ativos apresentou 78% menos probabilidade de cursar com ECM (odds ratio [OR] = 0,22; intervalo de confiança [IC] 95% = 0,09-0,51),  $P < 0,001$  e apresentou uma redução de 33% no tempo de internação hospitalar, em comparação aos pacientes sedentários (hazard ratio [HR] = 0,67; IC 95%: 0,49 - 0,93),  $P = 0,018$ .

**Conclusão:** A prática de AFiTL é um importante preditor de eventos cardíacos maiores durante a internação hospitalar.

**Descritores:** Exercício. Revascularização miocárdica. Procedimentos cirúrgicos cardiovasculares.

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## INTRODUCTION

There is strong evidence showing that physical activity is beneficial in primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease and general health [1-5]. In recent decades, physical activity has been incorporated into the treatment of patients with cardiovascular disease [6,7]. Physical activity is also beneficial in postoperative cardiac rehabilitation [8-10].

Physical activity is any bodily movement produced as a result of muscle contraction that results in caloric expenditure. Physical activity during leisure time (LTPA) is a wide range of activities based on personal interest and needs. These activities include formal exercise programs as well as walking, sports, dancing, gardening, among others. The common element is that these activities result in an energy expenditure, although the intensity and duration may vary considerably [11].

Some studies show that physical activity in preoperative period benefits the general surgical outcome [12-14]. However, few studies have assessed the effect of regular physical activity in patients referred for coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) [15-17]. The effect of leisure-time physical activity (LTPA) in the preoperative period on the incidence of major cardiac events (MCE), immediately after surgery in patients undergoing CABG is not well reported. This study aimed to contribute to better understanding of the potential benefits of this practice.

## METHODS

A prospective cohort study on which 215 adult patients of both genders were assessed, who were hospitalized electively to undergo CABG procedure. Patients were recruited from three university hospitals.

### **Ethical aspects**

The study was approved by the Ethics and Scientific Committee of the Institute of Cardiology of Rio Grande do Sul (IC/RS), Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA) and Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Porto Alegre (SCMPOA) and written informed consent from the patients was obtained.

### **Inclusion and exclusion criteria**

The study included consecutive patients referred for elective CABG, in stable clinical condition at the time of preoperative assessment, performed by the responsible team in each institution, and under conditions to perform the six-minute walk test. We excluded patients who underwent emergency surgery with acute coronary syndrome and concomitant congenital heart disease or terminal diseases. Patients with unstable angina and musculoskeletal

impairment that could impair the accomplishment of the walking test were also excluded.

### **Research tools**

Patients were divided into two groups according to the LTPA practice:

- Group I - composed of patients who performed LTPA until two weeks before surgery, for three or more times per week and for 30 minutes or more [18].
- Group II, composed of sedentary patients, those who do not perform physical activity.

To provide more consistency to this classification we used: Baecke Usual Physical Activity Questionnaire, which investigates the usual physical activity of the last 12 months and has been validated for the Brazilian population [19]. The six-minute walk test (6MWT) was performed according to standardized American Thoracic Society (ATS) [20]. The intensity level determined by the metabolic equivalent (MET) of each activity was derived from multiple sources, according to the Compendium of Physical Activities [21].

The surgical risk was determined by clinical risk score of the Cleveland Clinic, which is part of the protocol of preoperative assessment in the participating institutions [22]. Weight, height, waist and hip circumferences were measured by a standardized protocol.

### **Outcomes**

The incidence of MCE (death, acute myocardial infarction and cardiac reoperation) and length of hospital stay were assessed. Patients were followed-up postoperatively with routine clinical examinations. MCE were diagnosed by the responsible physician.

### **Sample**

The sample size calculation was performed using the MCE outcome. It was used the chi-square test. Considering the question "Do patients who are not physically active have a higher incidence of MCE in the postoperative of CABG than those who practice physical active?". A pilot study of Nery et al. [23] suggests that the incidence of MCE is around 31% in patients physically active and 58% for non-physically active ones.

### **Statistical analysis**

The collected data were assessed using the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 15.0). Categorical variables are presented in absolute frequencies and percentages. Continuous variables with normal distribution are presented as mean and standard deviation and those without normal distribution as median and interquartile ranges (IQ). To assess the demographic,

anthropometric and clinical data, and make the comparison between the active patient group and the group of sedentary patients, we used the Student's t test for continuous variables and chi-square test for categorical variables. For comparisons of medians between two samples, we used the Mann-Whitney U-test.

Bivariate analysis was performed with use of chi-square test, where the following variables were included: age, gender, preoperative physical activity, smoking, dyslipidemia, peripheral vascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, acute myocardial infarction, diabetes mellitus, cerebrovascular disease, hypertension and surgical risk. The variables that showed the sample descriptive level (P) of 0.20 - which allows to select variables that were not significant for being under the influence of confounding variables - were included in logistic regression and Cox regression.

Multivariate logistic regression was used to control possible confounding variables and to assess predictors of MCE outcomes. Multivariate Cox regression was used to assess predictors of length of stay in hospital.

In all tests, a P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## RESULTS

### Sample characteristics

Of the 215 patients interviewed, thirteen were excluded because they were not eligible for surgery. The others had follow-up performed in 100% of cases.

Demographic, anthropometric and clinical variables were shown in table 1. It is observed that the samples were similar in both groups, except for gender, in which the active patient group consisted mostly of men.

Comorbidities and medications used by patients in the preoperative period were described in Table 2. It is observed a greater proportion of patients using antiplatelet drugs in the group of active patients.

In Table 3 we note that in relation to the occurrence of MCE in the immediate postoperative period, both groups were similar, except death and AMI when analyzed as a composite outcome, with a higher prevalence among sedentary patients.

The results of habitual physical activity questionnaire of Baecke and 6MWT demonstrated rates significantly higher among patients active when compared to sedentary ones (Table 4), reinforcing the initial classification of patients.

Figure 1 presents results related to the effect of LTPA on early outcome of CABG, as demonstrated by multivariate logistic regression. Patients in the active group showed probability 78% less to develop MCE, while smoking and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) increased

Table 1. Characteristics of patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting, stratified according physical activity.\*

Characteristics	Active patients (n = 66)	Sedentary Patients (n = 136)	p Value
Age	60 (±10)	62 (± 10)	0.153
Gender			
Male (n%)	51 (77.3)	83 (61)	0.033
BMI	27 (± 4)	27 (± 5)	0.968
WHR	0.96 (± 0.07)	0.96 (± 0.11)	0.986
Risk score	2 (1 – 2.5)	2 (1 – 3)	0.640
No. of grafts per patient	3 (± 1)	3 (± 1)	0.680
Ejection fraction	61 (± 14)	60 (± 13)	0.696

Values are expressed as mean (standard deviation), except the gender that is expressed as number (percentage) and the risk score, median (25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile). BMI = body mass index, WHR = waist-hip ratio.

Table 2. Characteristics of patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting, stratified according physical activity in relation to comorbidities and medication use preoperatively.

Characteristics	Active patients (n= 66)	Sedentary Patients (n= 136)	p Value
Comorbidities			
Smoking	42 (63.6)	87 (64)	0.963
Diabetes mellitus	21 (31.8)	51 (37.5)	0.429
Systemic Arterial Hypertension	58 (87.9)	119 (87.5)	0.939
Previous AMI	20 (30.3)	36 (26.5)	0.568
Peripheral Vascular Disease	8 (12.1)	20 (14.7)	0.618
COPD	4 (6.1)	9 (6.6)	1.000
Dyslipidemia	14 (21.2)	38 (27.9)	0.305
Preoperative use			
β-blocker	49 (74.2)	105 (77.2)	0.643
ACE inhibitor	45 (68.2)	97 (71.3)	0.647
Antiplatelet	59 (89.4)	108 (79.4)	0.079
Antiarrhythmic drugs	13 (19.7)	37 (27.2)	0.246
Hypoglycemic agents	12 (18.2)	24 (17.6)	0.926
Vasodilator	6 (9.1)	19 (14)	0.323
Statin	42 (63.6)	84 (61.8)	0.797

AMI = acute myocardial infarction, COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; ACE inhibitor = angiotensin converting enzyme

Table 3. Major cardiac events during hospitalization, as the practice of preoperative LTPA.

Major Cardiac Events	LTPA		P Value
	Yes (n=66) n (%)	No (n=136) n (%)	
Death	—	7 (5.1)	0.098
AMI	1 (1.5)	6 (4.4)	0.431
Death + AMI	1 (1.5)	13 (9.6)	0.039
Reoperation	—	1 (0.7)	1.000

LTPA = Leisure-time physical activity; AMI = Acute myocardial infarction

Table 4. Characteristic of active and sedentary patients in relation to the scores of tools for assessing physical activity and functional capacity. #

Tool	Active Patients n (66)	Sedentary Patients n (136)	P Value
QAFH Baecke*			
LTPA	2.53 (±0.73)	2.09 (±0.58)	<0.001
LLA	2.53 (±0.73)	2.08 (±1.09)	<0.001
Total	5.05 (±1.14)	4.13 (±1.11)	<0.001
6MWT **			
Preoperative	337 (±172)	256 (±167)	0.002
Postoperative	383 (±132)	304 (±158)	0.001

HPAQ = Habitual Physical Activity Questionnaire; LTPA = Leisure-time physical activity; LLA = leisure and locomotion activities; 6MWT = 6-minute walk test. \* Sum of the parts of the questionnaire; \*\* Metres walked; # Values are expressed as mean (standard deviation)

the probability of outcomes in 2.2 and 3.84, respectively. Patients with higher risk scores presented 5.98 high probability of presenting MCE when compared with low-risk patients.

As presented in Table 5, the practice of LTPA reduced length of hospital stay. Adjusting all variables in the Cox regression we found a 33% reduction in hospital stay for patients in group I than in group II. Increasing age was also related to the increased length of hospital stay, 2% for each year of age increased.

## DISCUSSION

This study showed that physical activity during leisure time preoperatively in patients undergoing CABG, had a beneficial effect on postoperative outcome, with significant reduction in length of hospital stay and incidence of MCE.

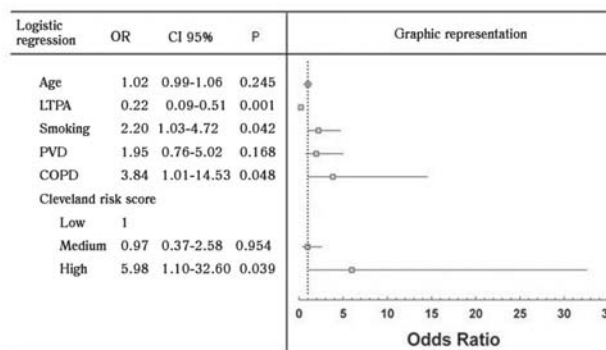


Fig. 1 - Results related to the effect of leisure-time physical activity on early outcome of coronary artery bypass grafting

Table 5. Factors assessed according the influence at the time of hospitalization.

Variable	HR (CI 95%)	P
Physical Activity preoperative	0.67 (0.49–0.93)	0.018
Age (years)	1.02 (1.01–1.04)	0.008
Male	1.00 (0.72–1.40)	0.999
Cleveland Clinic risk score		
Risk < 3	1	0.889
Risk between 3 to 6	1.01 (0.64–1.59)	0.960
Risk > 6	1.22 (0.54–2.75)	0.628
Smoking	1.03 (0.75–1.43)	0.839
Systemic Arterial Hypertension	0.85 (0.53–1.34)	0.474
Stroke	0.87 (0.48–1.62)	0.678
Acute Myocardial Infarction	1.03 (0.74–1.44)	0.836
Peripheral Vascular Disease	1.14 (0.71–1.84)	0.588
Peripheral Vascular Disease	1.16 (0.60–2.25)	0.651

\* The hazard ratio of each variable was adjusted for the others present in the model

Patients included in our study did not undergo intensive efforts, or isometric exercises that could compromise their health. The practice of LTPA represented an important protective factor for patients who had undergone physical activity during the period of one year prior to CABG and those who remained active until two weeks before surgery. These patients had 78% less probability to develop MCE during hospital stay, demonstrating the beneficial effect of LTPA associated with MCE in the early postoperative period of CABG

Arthur et al. [15] observed that an exercise program during the preoperative period can be used with low-risk patients awaiting CABG, especially in public health services.

The authors demonstrated that patients who received the training presented shorter hospital stay and shorter periods of stay in intensive care unit compared with patients in the control group. The quality of life of these patients was also improved and was maintained during the first 6 months after surgery. Cook et al. [16] have also demonstrated that an exercise program and guidance on risk factors is beneficial to patients waiting for CABG, and was effective in reducing hospital stay.

Herdy et al. [24] in a controlled clinical trial evaluated the cardiopulmonary rehabilitation composed of muscle and ventilatory exercises, as well as preoperative education for at least 5 days and postoperatively until discharge. As a result, one should be observed a significant reduction in pulmonary complications, a significant difference in the incidence of cardiac arrhythmias (especially atrial fibrillation) as well as improved functional capacity measured on the seventh postoperative day using the 6MWT. The improvement in lung capacity was also observed in a study that selected volunteers, awaiting CABG and/or valve replacement surgery. They were randomly assigned to a domiciliary program of at least two weeks of preoperative training of inspiratory muscles, using a device with a load of 40% of MIP. The other 15 patients did not undergo respiratory muscle training. Forced vital capacity and maximal voluntary ventilation was higher in the trained group compared to the control group [25].

Despite the positive effect observed in the practice of LTPA preoperatively observed in our study, there is still a gap to be explored in randomized studies, on which the assessment of functional capacity is measured using a maximal cardiopulmonary exercise testing with analysis of exhaled gases in different exercise programs performed in the preoperative period of CABG.

## CONCLUSION

This study showed that physical activity during leisure time in the preoperative CABG may have a beneficial effect on the prognosis of patients, resulting in decreased incidence of major cardiac events and hospital stay.

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