Anger, depression and anxiety associated with endothelial function in childhood and adolescence

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ABSTRACT

Objective Psychosocial adversity is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD) in adults. The authors assessed associations of reactive hyperaemia peripheral arterial tonometry (RH-PAT), a measure of endothelial function predictive of CVD, with self-assessed psychological health among school children.

Methods A total of 248 healthy school children (mean (SD) age 14.0 (1.0); 136 girls and 112 boys) underwent RH-PAT testing. They completed the Beck Youth Inventories (BYI) of emotional and social impairment scales, which is used to screen for depression, anxiety, anger and disruptive behaviour.

Results No sex differences were observed for the RH-PAT score. Statistically significant differences were observed for the BYI scores; girls had higher scores for depression, anger and anxiety. Among the girls, there were statistically significant associations between lower RH-PAT scores and higher scores for anger (B coefficient=−0.100, p=0.040), depression (−0.108, p=0.009) and anxiety (−0.138, p=0.039) after adjustment for age. Among the boys, disruptive behaviour was associated with higher RH-PAT scores (0.09, p=0.006).

Conclusions The girls have higher levels of self-assessed anger, depression and anxiety compared with the boys, and these characteristics are associated with lower RH-PAT scores, indicating attenuated endothelial function. Among the boys, disruptive behaviour was associated with better endothelial function. Although psychological ill-health is associated with impaired endothelial function and CVD among adults, such processes may also be relevant to children. Psychosocial adversity in childhood might be a risk factor for subsequent CVD.

Emotional states such as anger, depression, anxiety and psychosocial stress in adults are associated with raised risks of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality,1–5 but no data exist for such associations among children and adolescents. Psychological factors may be related to early physiological changes such as blood pressure and vascular function in childhood, and this may have a bearing on future risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Depression in the absence of other conventional coronary disease risk factors is associated with abnormal peripheral endothelial function in young adults,6 and mental stress induces transient endothelial dysfunction.7 It is not known whether an association between early vascular changes such as in the endothelium and self-assessed psychological health exists as early in life as childhood and adolescence.
Study Protocol

Questionnaires were completed by the children at one time under standard conditions according to previous protocols during school lessons and put in a coded envelope that was sealed by one of the test leaders. The anthropometric and vascular investigations were performed at the Sahlgrenska University hospital and at a primary healthcare centre by the same person.

Weight was measured using an electronic balance, and height was measured using a stadiometer, allowing calculations of body mass index (BMI, in kilograms per square meter). BMI z scores were calculated according to Cole et al.1 Resting blood pressure levels were measured in the right arm with an electronic sphygmomanometer (Welch Allyn, New York, New York, USA). Three separate readings were taken 2 min apart, and the average of the second and third readings was used for analysis. Demographics were assessed as follows: smoking (1 cigarette or more per week), parental education, number of siblings, birth order of the participant, crowding (number of family members per room) and pet in the family.

Reactive hyperaemia: endothelial function

RH-PAT endothelial function was assessed using the Endo-PAT device (Itamar Medical, Caesarea, Israel).

RH-PAT testing is a non-invasive technique that combines traditional flow-mediated dilatation with pneumatic fingertip probes to measure arterial pulse wave amplitude, thus providing a measure of vascular function, which is likely to reflect endothelial function. Fingertip probes are placed on both index fingers, and pulse wave amplitude is recorded for the duration of the study as participants sit in a reclining chair with their hands at heart level. After 5 min of baseline measurements, arterial flow to the arm is occluded for 5 min using a blood pressure cuff inflated to 40 mm Hg above the systolic blood pressure (SBP). After the 5 min occlusion, the cuff is rapidly deflated to allow for reactive or flow-mediated hyperaemia. Pulse wave amplitude is recorded for 5 min after the cuff is deflated. The RH-PAT score is calculated by an integrated software program as the ratio of the average pulse wave amplitude measured over 60 s starting 1 min after cuff deflation divided by the average pulse wave amplitude measured at baseline. This ratio is normalised to the concurrent signal from the contralateral finger to correct for changes in systemic vascular tone. In adults, an attenuated RH-PAT score is predictive of coronary heart disease.11 12 The technique is operator independent and not subject to subjective interpretations of blood vessel diameter, adjusting for external influence by measuring pulse signals in the contralateral finger.

We used the same standard protocol as described in adults. In a separate group of healthy children (n=15), we investigated the reproducibility of RH-PAT measurements. Each participant was studied twice with a 10-week interval. The mean value for the first measure of RH-PAT score was 1.862 (range 1.233–3.060); and for the second, 1.818 (1.238–2.762). The mean intrapatient SD of the RH-PAT score was 0.26, and the coefficient of variation for the RH-PAT score was 14.8.13

Questionnaires

The Beck Youth Inventories (BYI) of emotional and social impairment scales were recently introduced as five self-completion scales that can be used to assess and screen for depression, anxiety, anger, disruptive behaviour and self-concept in children between the ages of 7 and 18 years. They have been used to assess psychological health in somatic disease among children in comparison with healthy peers.15 16

The depression inventory includes items that reflect children’s negative thoughts about themselves and their lives; feeling of sadness and indications of depression. The anxiety inventory includes items that reflect fear and worrying and physiological symptoms associated with anxiety. The anger inventory includes perceptions of mistreatment, negative thoughts about others, feeling of anger and physiological arousal. The disruptive behaviour inventory includes items concerning behaviour and oppositional defiant disorder. The self-concept inventory measures self-perception, and a higher score reflect higher levels of concepts such as social competence, mental strength and positive self-esteem.

Each subscale of 20 items usually takes <10 min to complete. The items are written at a second-grade reading level (age approximately 8 years). The participant rates each statement on a four-point Likert scale ranging from never (0) to always (3). The resulting scores are calculated for each inventory by summing their 20 responses, and these scores can range from 0 to 60.

The psychometric properties of the BYI were studied in a nationally drawn, standardised sample of 800 children in the USA. The internal consistency of all five inventories was high (coefficients >0.84).17 The median 7-day test–retest reliability coefficients for the standardisation sample were computed based on a subsample of 170 individuals aged 7–18 years. These correlations were corrected for the variability of scores on the first testing. Corrected test–retest reliabilities among youth aged 7 through 10 years ranged from 0.74 to 0.90; among youth aged 11 through 14 years, from 0.84 to 0.93; and among adolescents between the age of 15 and 18 years, from 0.83 to 0.93.

The inventories have been translated into Swedish, and this version was studied extensively among standardised samples drawn from different Swedish regions and from various clinical and school settings, producing normative data.18

Parental education

The level of parental education was assessed by asking the school children about the highest level of education their parents had achieved. A classification was constructed as used by Statistics Sweden19 with a score of 1 for 9-year compulsory school for children aged 7–16 years; 2, for completed upper secondary education; and 3, for university or college or higher education, with separate variables for mothers and fathers. A separate category was identified where a parent was not present. We performed an analysis to confirm that single parenthood was not a confounding factor for associations with this measure of parental education.

Statistical analysis

Because the distributions of the BYI subscales were skewed, we used the lnskew0 transformation. Lnskew0 is a procedure provided by the software package Stata, which transforms the data to minimise skewness by developing a function including logarithmic transformation with addition of a constant. The constants added were 4.323, 5.126, 9.250, 1.402 and 75.4153 for depression, anger, anxiety, disruptive behaviour and self-concept, respectively. In all of these measures, skewness was then reduced to <±0.001. The RH-PAT score was log transformed before analysis because of its skewed distribution. Unpaired
RESULTS
Mean height, weight and SBP were higher in the boys than in the girls, but DBP was lower (table 1). The mean RH-PAT scores were 1.82 with an SD of ±0.55 and, after log transformation, 0.56±0.27, with no sex differences.

Table 1 Antropometric, physiological and psychological measures in adolescent participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Females (n=136)</th>
<th>Males (n=112)</th>
<th>p Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>14.0 (1.0)</td>
<td>14.0 (1.0)</td>
<td>0.931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[12.1–16.0]</td>
<td>[11.9–16.1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>1.64 (0.06)</td>
<td>1.71 (0.09)</td>
<td>&lt;0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>57.1 (10.0)</td>
<td>61.9 (15.2)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI z score</td>
<td>0.48 (1.09)</td>
<td>0.48 (1.11)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[–2.37 to 2.87]</td>
<td>[–1.86 to 3.55]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>108 (8)</td>
<td>110 (9)</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 (5)</td>
<td>58 (6)</td>
<td>&lt;0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logRH-PAT</td>
<td>0.57 (0.26)</td>
<td>0.55 (0.28)</td>
<td>0.574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression*</td>
<td>2.64 (0.55)</td>
<td>2.30 (0.58)</td>
<td>&lt;0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger*</td>
<td>2.76 (0.47)</td>
<td>2.44 (0.58)</td>
<td>&lt;0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety*</td>
<td>3.10 (0.35)</td>
<td>2.82 (0.37)</td>
<td>&lt;0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruptive behaviour*</td>
<td>1.68 (0.77)</td>
<td>1.70 (0.85)</td>
<td>0.883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-concept*</td>
<td>3.54 (0.31)</td>
<td>3.47 (0.32)</td>
<td>0.099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p Values between sexes based on independent t tests. Numbers in square brackets represents range.
*As the distributions of the BYI subscales were skewed, we used the lnskew0 transformation procedure provided by Stata to eliminate skewness.

Table 2  The association between RH-PAT and the Beck Youth Inventories in girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unadjusted</th>
<th>Adjusted for age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>−0.108</td>
<td>−0.189 to −0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>−0.113</td>
<td>−0.206 to −0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>−0.130</td>
<td>−0.260 to 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruptive behaviour</td>
<td>−0.047</td>
<td>−0.105 to 0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self concept</td>
<td>−0.058</td>
<td>−0.208 to 0.091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The negative coefficient indicates an inverse association of the psychological measure with the dependent measure RH-PAT; that is, a higher depression score is associated with a lower RH-PAT value.
significant effect modification. No statistically significant interaction effects were seen by sex for anxiety, depression or self-concept.

Only 15 participants (10 girls; age range 13.7–16.2 years; mean (SD) 15.3 (0.7)) reported that they were smoking 1 cigarette or more per week. When entering the smoking status into regression analysis, it did not alter the associations between self-reported psychological health and RH-PAT. The number of siblings, the birth order of the participant, crowding and pet ownership did not alter the associations between self-reported psychological health and RH-PAT.

There were no significant differences between the schools regarding the RH-PAT or psychometric measures, and the participation rate was equal in the two schools. We included in the model a dummy variable for school but that did not change the associations.

When comparing the 286 participants (female–male 143:143; age 14.3 (0.9)) who did not participate in the study with the 248 participants (female–male 156:112; age 14.0 (1.0); p<0.001) who underwent RH-PAT testing and completed the questionnaires, there were no significant differences regarding sex between the groups, but the group who participated was younger.

DISCUSSION

This study shows that self-assessed psychological health, defined as higher levels of anger, depression and anxiety, is related to lower RH-PAT scores (attenuated endothelial function) in girls between 12 and 16 years of age. In the boys, there is an association between disruptive behaviour and higher RH-PAT scores.

We have established a link between psychological health and vascular function in the young and that notable sex differences exists.

In the adults, the RH-PAT score has shown an excellent correlation with measures of coronary and peripheral endothelial dysfunction.10 11 Although the RH-PAT technique has been used in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus, to our knowledge, no normative data generated by larger groups of healthy children have been published.13 22 The RH-PAT score in the present study was similar for the boys and the girls. Endothelial function in adults is shown to be better in females,23 but no sex differences have been reported in children.24

The prospective association between anger and coronary heart disease was described initially by investigators from the Framingham Heart Study, who reported that suppressed anger predicted the incidence of coronary heart disease among both men and women25 and anger proneness in adults predicted coronary heart disease risk.2 This concept is further supported by Räikkönen et al,26 who showed that trait anger predicts intima media thickness progression in middle-aged women over 3 years. In a study by Shimbo et al,27 an anger-provoking interview impaired both endothelium-dependent and endothelium-independent vasodilation.

In the present study, parental education may help to explain the association of anger and anxiety with RH-PAT scores in the girls but not in the boys. Optimism has been shown to mediate the association between parental education and perceived stress among teens.28 Several studies have shown the life-long accumulation of CVD risk with socioeconomic disadvantage.29 31

Clearly, childhood conditions and experiences of various kinds are of importance in predicting adult health. Psychosocial factors prevailing in childhood are associated with well-being in adults, and a dose–response relationship between adverse experiences in childhood and adult ischaemic heart disease has been described.32

Childhood temperament rated by mothers has been associated with adulthood risk factors such as smoking and educational level and with increased intima media thickness in women.33

Our study was not designed as prognostic, and it may well be that the observed link between psychological health and vascular function will disappear when participants are older. However, both observational and longitudinal studies indicate that cardiovascular risk factor such as raised blood pressure among adolescents tracks into adulthood, possibly as a result of increased sympathetic activity.34 35

The biological mechanisms by which psychological factors influence CVD risk need to be unravelled. Heightened sympathetic arousal and excessive circulating catecholamines are known to cause direct damage to the endothelium,36 and impairs endothelium-dependent flow-mediated dilation in healthy volunteers.37 This is consistent with our results, as higher levels of anger and anxiety in girls is associated with attenuated endothelial function. In adults, the association of vascular function with mental stress and depression has been demonstrated.6 7 Depressive mood has been linked with prolonged noradrenaline responses to stress38 and to abnormalities in the hypothalamic pituitary axis,8 which may influence endothelial function. Stress-related endothelial dysfunction can be prevented by blocking cortisol production with metyrapone, demonstrating a direct or facilitative role for cortisol in the development of endothelial dysfunction.39

The use of young schoolchildren without known risk factors of ischaemic heart disease makes it likely that psychological health itself, such as self-assessed levels of anger, depression and anxiety and higher difficulty scores, explains the lower RH-PAT scores in girls.

In the present study, the girls had significantly higher scores for anger, depression and anxiety than boys, which is consistent with data from Swedish studies.18 40

### Table 3  The association between the RH-PAT score and the Beck Youth Inventories in boys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unadjusted</th>
<th>Adjusted for age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>−0.089 to 0.098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>−0.007 to 0.171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>−0.042</td>
<td>−0.183 to 0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruptive behaviour</td>
<td>0.090</td>
<td>0.027 to 0.153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self concept</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>−0.151 to 0.189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A positive coefficient indicates an association with the psychological measure with the dependent measure RH-PAT; that is, a higher disruptive behaviour score is associated with a higher RH-PAT value.
Potential limitations

While similar measures of endothelial function predict cardiovascular events, the RH-PAT score has not yet been used to evaluate the risk of future cardiovascular events in either adult or paediatric populations. However, reactive hyperaemia, measured in the digital vasculature, has shown relations to multiple traditional and metabolic cardiovascular risk factors. 41

As the participation rate was relatively low, in particular for the boys, and the participating group was younger compared with the non-participating group, selection bias could have influenced our results, which is important when interpreting the results. One possibility is that more deviant boys chose not to participate in the study, possibly reducing the magnitude of associations among boys. Precise pubertal status was not used to evaluate the risk of future cardiovascular events in young. Lower RH-PAT scores, indicating impaired endothelial function, are seen in schoolgirls with increased scores for depression and anxiety. Higher RH-PAT scores were observed among schoolboys with increased scores for disruptive behaviour.

Although our measures in this study did not diagnose either CVD or psychiatric disease, the associations between this early predictive marker for CVD (RH-PAT) and psychological health indicate that psychosocial risks should be considered, particularly in a life-course context. This emphasizes the potential importance of early prevention, such as measures to diminish psychological risk among schoolchildren.

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Ethics approval This study was conducted with the approval of the ethics committee at Sahlgrenska Academy at Göteborg University, Sweden.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES


