

## Letter to the Editor

# The association of posttraumatic stress disorder and quality of life during the first year after acute coronary syndrome <sup>☆</sup>



L.T. Wasson <sup>a,\*</sup>, J. Shaffer <sup>a,1</sup>, C. Alcántara <sup>a,1</sup>, J.E. Schwartz <sup>a,b,1</sup>, D. Edmondson <sup>a,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Center for Behavioral Cardiovascular Health, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, United States

<sup>b</sup> Department of Psychiatry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, United States

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 2 June 2014

Accepted 26 July 2014

Available online 13 August 2014

## Keywords:

Acute coronary syndrome

Myocardial infarction

Cardiovascular disease

Posttraumatic stress disorder

Quality of life

Outcomes

Acute coronary syndrome [ACS, including unstable angina (UA) or myocardial infarction (MI)] events can be psychologically traumatic experiences for patients given their unpredictable, sudden onset and life-threatening nature [1]. Although posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is commonly associated with index events of war or assault, PTSD is also associated with life-threatening illness and in particular ACS with approximately 12% of patients developing PTSD [1,2].

PTSD due to ACS has a multitude of consequences, including increased risk of ACS recurrence and mortality [3,4] in addition to PTSD itself being a debilitating psychiatric condition. Sufferers of PTSD are burdened by symptoms that include re-experiencing the traumatic event via intrusive thoughts, flashbacks, or nightmares; avoiding reminders of the index event; persistent negative alterations in cognition and mood; or physiologic hyperarousal. As such, ACS-induced PTSD is likely associated with substantial detriment in quality of life (QOL). However, few studies have measured this association, and no study has investigated it among a general ACS population or longitudinally.

<sup>☆</sup> Grant support: Wasson LT: National Institutes of Health (NIH) T32-HL007343. Shaffer J: NIH K23-HL112850, American Heart Association 12CRP8870004. Alcántara C: NIH R01-HL115941. Schwartz JE: NIH P01-HL47540, NIH R01-HL098037, NIH P01-HL088117, NIH R01-HL114082, NIH R01-HL115941, NIH R01-HL094423, NIH R01-HL077612, NIH R01-AG035015, NIH R01-MH069942. Edmondson D: NIH P01-HL088117, NIH R01-HL117832.

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 212 342 5514.

E-mail address: [LSTWasson@gmail.com](mailto:LSTWasson@gmail.com) (L.T. Wasson).

<sup>1</sup> This author takes responsibility for all aspects of the reliability and freedom from bias of the data presented and their discussed interpretation.

Rather, prior studies were composed of ACS patients only in intensive care units (ICUs) or among armed-services veterans [5–7] or are notable for limitations such as cross-sectional designs [5,7].

This study investigates the longitudinal QOL burden of PTSD due to ACS in order to determine 1) whether ACS-induced PTSD affects post-ACS QOL at multiple, discrete time points during the one year following the index event; and 2) whether PTSD is associated with change in QOL over time.

Patients were enrolled in the Prescription Use, Lifestyle, Stress Evaluation (PULSE) observational, prospective cohort study of ACS patients between February 2009 and October 2012 at Columbia University Medical Center. The subset of 345 PULSE patients with available PTSD symptom data was selected. All participants gave written informed consent. The Institutional Review Board of Columbia University Medical Center provided ethics approval for this study.

PTSD symptoms were assessed at 1 month by self-report using the Impact of Events Scale–Revised (IES-R), with PTSD considered present if the scale total was at least 24 [8]. Quality of life was assessed in-hospital and at 1, 6, and 12 months post-ACS by the Medical Outcomes Study 12-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-12), from which a mental composite score (MCS) and a physical composite score (PCS) – from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better QOL – were derived.

QOL among patients with versus without PTSD was analyzed via multi-level repeated measures analyses of variance (ANOVAs), allowing for inclusion of subjects who have incomplete series of repeated QOL measures without relying on data imputation. QOL data was missing for 5 (1.4%) patients at baseline, 66 (19.1%) at 1 month, 81 (23.5%) at 6 months, and 42 (12.2%) at 12 months. Covariates were selected a priori: baseline QOL, age, sex, race, ethnicity, prior history of MI, GRACE risk score, Charlson co-morbidity index, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) greater than or equal to 40%, and baseline/in-hospital depression (Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) with a cutoff of 10 or greater to categorize depression).

Baseline characteristics are presented in Table 1. Twenty-five (7.2%) patients were categorized as having PTSD. Participants with PTSD were more likely to have a history of prior MI and were more likely to have depression at baseline.

Patients with ACS-induced PTSD reported significantly worse mental QOL both in-hospital and 1 month post-ACS in the fully adjusted multivariable models with mean score differences of 5.9 (95% CI 1.9–9.9,  $p = 0.0039$ ) and 9.0 (95% CI 4.9–13.1,  $p = <0.0001$ ), respectively (see Fig. 1.). The unadjusted mental QOL difference associated

**Table 1**  
Patient characteristics at baseline by ACS-induced PTSD status.

Characteristics	No PTSD (n = 320)	PTSD (n = 25)	p value
Age (years)	63.4	60.9	0.301
Sex (female)	101 (31.5%)	11 (44%)	0.266
Race			0.501
White	197 (61.6%)	12 (48.0%)	
Black	70 (21.9%)	10 (40.0%)	
Asian	5 (0.2%)	1 (0.04%)	
Ethnicity (Hispanic)	126 (39.4%)	11 (44%)	0.675
Prior history of MI			0.024*
No	225 (70.3%)	11 (44%)	
Yes	89 (27.8%)	13 (52%)	
Maybe	6 (0.2%)	1 (0.04%)	
GRACE	91.0	85.6	0.376
Charlson	1.6	1.5	0.864
LVEF $\geq$ 40%	274 (85.6%)	19 (76%)	0.240
Baseline depression (BDI score $\geq$ 10)	99 (30.9%)	17 (68%)	<0.001*

Abbreviations: QOL, quality of life; SF-12, Medical Outcomes Study 12-item Short-Form Health Survey; MCS, mental component summary; PCS, physical component summary; MI, myocardial infarction; BDI, Beck Depression Inventory.

\* p value < 0.05.

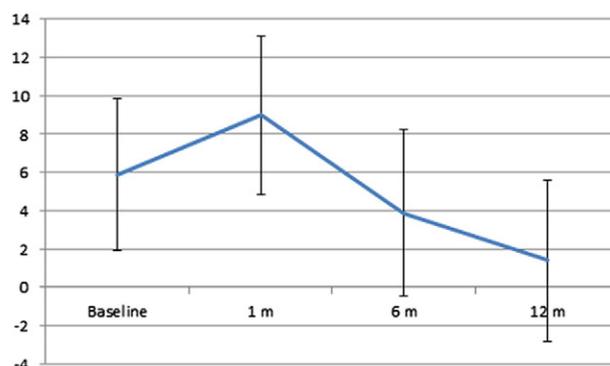
with PTSD persisted at 6 and 12 months but was not statistically significant after adjusting for all covariates (mean score differences 7.8 (95% CI 3.2–12.4,  $p = 0.0009$  and 5.1 (95% CI 0.6–9.6,  $p = 0.03$ ), respectively).

Mental QOL in the PTSD group increased substantially with a significant trend in overall change during the 12-month post-ACS follow-up in the fully adjusted model (3.3 (95% CI 1.2–5.3),  $p = 0.002$ ). The trend in change in mental QOL was not significant among ACS patients without PTSD. The trend in change was significantly different between the two groups (3.8 (95% CI 1.6–5.9),  $p = 0.0006$ ).

With regard to changes in mental QOL scores between specific time points, mental QOL improved more from 1 to 6 months and from 1 to 12 months among ACS patients with PTSD than among those without PTSD in the fully adjusted models (mean difference change = 5.1 (95% CI 0.7–9.6,  $p = 0.0005$  and mean difference change = 7.6 (95% CI 3.4–11.9,  $p = 0.0005$ , respectively).

Therefore, in this small sample of ACS patients, those who develop significant PTSD symptoms endure a significantly greater detriment in QOL compared to those without PTSD. During the subsequent year, however, post-ACS QOL improves among patients with PTSD significantly more than it does among those without PTSD, such that by 6 to 12 months post-ACS the QOL among patients who developed PTSD is indistinguishable from that among patients who did not develop PTSD.

Our study is the first to show that the QOL detriment associated with post-ACS PTSD may be short-lived; other studies noted PTSD due to ACS was associated with poorer QOL for as many as 8 years [6]. However, many trauma-related PTSD patients develop symptoms that are marked at 1 month post-event but resolve spontaneously over moderate time periods [9], which could in turn influence resolution of poorer QOL. Because of our small sample size and single assessment of PTSD symptoms, identifying trajectories of PTSD and QOL in our sample was not possible. An additional explanation for our results could be that other studies on ACS-induced PTSD and QOL examined ICU patients



**Fig. 1.** Differences in mental quality of life in the one year post-ACS, according to SF-12 MCS, among patients with versus without PTSD due to ACS [see separate file].

exclusively, and stressful ICU-related events may result in more persistent PTSD symptoms.

Regardless, even if the QOL impact of PTSD is relatively short-lived, the mean mental QOL score at 1 month post-ACS for participants with PTSD was more than 2.5 standard errors below that of patients who did not develop PTSD. It is possible that targeting factors that predispose patients to developing PTSD in the setting of ACS may improve both cardiovascular and QOL outcomes.

#### Potential conflicts of interest

The authors report no relationships that could be construed as a conflict of interest.

#### References

- [1] Wikman A, Bhattacharyya M, Perkins-Porras L, Steptoe A. Persistence of posttraumatic stress symptoms 12 and 36 months after acute coronary syndrome. *Psychosom Med* 2008;70:764–72.
- [2] Edmondson D, Richardson S, Falzon L, Davidson KW, Mills MA, Neria Y. Posttraumatic stress disorder prevalence and risk of recurrence in acute coronary syndrome patients: a meta-analytic review. *PLoS One* 2012;7:e38915.
- [3] von Kanel R, Hari R, Schmid JP, et al. Non-fatal cardiovascular outcome in patients with posttraumatic stress symptoms caused by myocardial infarction. *J Cardiol* 2011;58:61–8.
- [4] Edmondson D, Rieckmann N, Shaffer JA, et al. Posttraumatic stress due to an acute coronary syndrome increases risk of 42-month major adverse cardiac events and all-cause mortality. *J Psychiatr Res* 2011;45:1621–6.
- [5] Cohen BE, Marmar CR, Neylan TC, Schiller NB, Ali S, Whooley MA. Posttraumatic stress disorder and health-related quality of life in patients with coronary heart disease: findings from the Heart and Soul Study. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2009;66:1214–20.
- [6] Ginzburg K, Ein-Dor T. Posttraumatic stress syndromes and health-related quality of life following myocardial infarction: 8-year follow-up. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry* 2011; 33:565–71.
- [7] Doerfler LA, Paraskos JA, Pinarski L. Relationship of quality of life and perceived control with posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms 3 to 6 months after myocardial infarction. *J Cardiopulm Rehabil* 2005;25:166–72.
- [8] Weiss DS. The impact of event scale: revised. In: Wilson J, Tang C-k, editors. *Cross-cultural assessment of psychological trauma and PTSD*. New York, NY: Springer; 2007. p. 219–38.
- [9] deRoon-Cassini TA, Mancini AD, Rusch MD, Bonanno GA. Psychopathology and resilience following traumatic injury: a latent growth mixture model analysis. *Rehabil Psychol* 2010;55:1–11.