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Research Article

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Human Immunodeficiency Virus- (HIV-) infected persons have a higher risk for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) than HIV-uninfected persons. Earlier studies suggest that HIV viral load, CD4+ T-cell count, and antiretroviral therapy are associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. Whether CD8+ T-cell count is associated with CVD risk is not clear. We investigated the association between CD8+ T-cell count and incident AMI in a cohort of 73,398 people (of which 97.3% were men) enrolled in the U.S. Veterans Aging Cohort Study-Virtual Cohort (VACS-VC). Compared to uninfected people, HIV-infected people with high baseline CD8+ T-cell counts (>1065 cells/mm³) had increased AMI risk (adjusted HR = 1.82, P < 0.001, 95% CI: 1.46 to 2.28). There was evidence that the effect of CD8+ T-cell tertiles on AMI risk differed by CD4+ T-cell level: compared to uninfected people, HIV-infected people with high CD4+ T-cell counts ≥200 cells/mm³ had increased AMI risk with high CD8+ T-cell count, while those with low CD4+ T-cell counts <200 cells/mm³ had increased AMI risk with low CD8+ T-cell count. CD8+ T-cell counts may add additional AMI risk stratification information beyond that provided by CD4+ T-cell counts alone.

1. Introduction

Human Immunodeficiency Virus- (HIV-) infected persons have a higher risk for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) than HIV-uninfected persons [1, 2]. This excess risk is predicted in part by immune status in those with HIV infection [1, 3, 4]. During the course of untreated HIV infection, CD4+ T-cell counts decline. Among untreated and treated HIV-infected adults, lower CD4+ T-cell counts are associated with greater risk of comorbid disease [5] including AMI risk or subclinical coronary atherosclerosis [1, 3, 4, 6, 7]. Traditional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk assessment tools like the Framingham Risk scores do not account for immune status and therefore may inaccurately estimate CVD risk in the setting of HIV [8]. Identifying additional prognostic biomarkers of CVD risk may be useful for CVD risk prediction in the setting of HIV.

The association between CD8+ T-cell counts and incident AMI risk remains largely unexplored [4]. In a nested case-control study of the French Hospital Database on HIV [4], Lang and colleagues found that a high current CD8+ T-cell count is associated with increased AMI risk, independent of cardiovascular risk factors and antiretroviral therapy. This study did not have an HIV-uninfected control group and did not consider additional potential confounders, such as hemoglobin concentration, renal function, and hepatitis C viral infection.

Total CD8+ T-cell counts are often obtained during routine care of HIV-infected persons and are used in the calculation of a CD4+/CD8+ T-cell ratio, which provides information on immune status beyond CD4+ counts alone. We assessed the association between routinely available total CD8+ T-cell count and the risk of AMI in a large cohort of HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected persons, adjusting for common traditional cardiovascular risk factors as well as HIV-specific parameters.

2. Materials and Methods

We examined the association between CD8+ T-cells and AMI risk among 73,398 persons enrolled in the U.S. Veterans Aging Cohort Study-Virtual Cohort (VACS-VC) [9] who were free of cardiovascular disease at baseline date (April 2003). Participants were followed through December 2009 for a mean follow-up period of 4.98 years. Details regarding this cohort have been published previously [1]. Among HIV-infected participants, 18,289 had available baseline CD8+ T-cell count analysis. We observed that for the highest tertile (CD8+ ≥500 cells/mm³), the hazard ratio (HR) was 1.82, 95% CI: 1.46 to 2.28.

3. Results and Discussion

Survival free from AMI was different among HIV-uninfected and the three tertiles of HIV-infected people (P value <0.001, Figure 1). The poorest survival free of AMI was observed among those in the highest CD8+ T-cell tertile (≥1065 cells/mm³). Increasing CD8+ T-cell counts were associated with a modest increase in AMI risk among HIV-infected people (HR per 100 CD8+ T-cells (95% CI): 1.03...
We found evidence that the effect of CD8+ T-cell count unmasked potentially important associations: T-cell counts \(\geq 200\) cells/mm\(^3\). Difference in survival function equality based on Tarone-Ware and Peto-Peto-Prentice tests had a \(P\) value \(< 0.001, df = 3\).

In summary, while increasing CD8\(^+\) T-cell count was associated with increasing risk of AMI, stratification by CD4\(^+\) T-cell count unmasked potentially important associations: higher CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts are associated with AMI risk in those with CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts \(\geq 200\) cells/mm\(^3\) while lower CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts are associated with AMI risk in those with low CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts. Second, the impact of a high versus low CD8\(^+\) T-cell count was most evident in those individuals with CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts of 200–499 cells/mm\(^3\). Importantly, all-cause mortality rates were similar across all three CD8\(^+\) T-cell tertiles among those with CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts \(\geq 200\) cells/mm\(^3\).

Among participants for whom high CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts predicted AMI (i.e., CD4\(^+\) T-cell count \(\geq 200\) cells/mm\(^3\)), it is possible that activation of the large numbers of CD8\(^+\) T-cells may contribute to vascular damage [10]. In contrast, our finding that HIV-infected Veterans with a low CD4\(^+\) T-cell level appeared to be at greatest AMI risk when their CD8\(^+\) T-cell count was also low is consistent with earlier work suggesting that AMI risk is linked to immunodeficiency [1, 3]. Decline in both CD4\(^+\) and CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts is a manifestation of very advanced disease and likely reflects loss of regenerative potential (e.g., loss of hematopoietic stem cells) [11]. Moreover, decline of the adaptive immune system may increase innate immunity activity, which could also increase AMI risk [12].

The study had limitations. First, we did not explore changes in HIV-specific CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts nor did we examine markers for CD8\(^+\) T-cell immune activation, such as CD38\(^+\). Time-updated covariates for CD8\(^+\) (and CD4\(^+\)) T-cells were not used to determine AMI risk. Third, over 90% of the participants were men (~89% were men in the study by Lang et al. [4]), so the study results may not be generalizable to women. All-cause mortality rates were highest among those with CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts \(< 200\) cells/mm\(^3\); therefore AMI risk may be underestimated due to competing risk of death. Finally, our clinical data does not allow further delineation of T-cell subsets that have been associated with atherosclerotic (e.g., T helper 1 (Th1) cells) and antiatherosclerotic processes (e.g., regulatory T helper 2 (Th2) cells) [12].

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, high CD8\(^+\) T-cell count among HIV-infected people was associated with increased acute myocardial infarction risk compared to uninfected people. The association between CD8\(^+\) T-cell count and AMI appears to differ by CD4\(^+\) T-cell count. CD8\(^+\) T-cell count may add additional AMI risk stratification information beyond that provided by CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts particularly among those with CD4\(^+\) T-cell counts between 200 and 499 cells/mm\(^3\). These findings should be confirmed in future studies with data on CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts among uninfected people and HIV-specific CD8\(^+\) T-cell counts.

Conflict of Interests

Dr. Roger Bedimo reports serving as a consultant for AIDS Arms, Inc., and on the Scientific Advisory Boards of Merck & Co., Bristol Myers Squibb, ViiV Healthcare and Gilead Sciences. He also received grants (or grants are pending) from Merck & Co., Bristol Myers Squibb and Janssen Therapeutics. Dr. Adeel A. Butt reports grants paid (or grants are pending) to his institution for projects unrelated to the current project. Dr. Matthew S. Freiberg reports being a clinical investigator in the VA Healthcare System. Dr. Adam J. Gordon reports receiving book royalties from Cambridge University press and Web royalties from UpToDate. He also reports grants paid (or grants are pending) to his institution from the National Institutes of Health, VA Health services Research and Development and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Dr. Kaku A. So-Armah reports owning stock in DexCom. Dr. Russell P. Tracy reports serving as a consultant for Merck, Tibotec-Johnson & Johnson and Abbott companies. He also gives expert testimony to Ashcraft & Gerel Attorneys at Law and Berman,
Table 1: Acute myocardial infarction rates and risk and all-cause mortality rates by HIV status, CD8+ T-cell count, and CD4+ T-cell strata.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regression model</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>N (% of HIV+)</th>
<th>AMI rate (95% CI)</th>
<th>HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Mortality rates (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Per 100 CD8+ cells (HIV+ only)</td>
<td>18,289</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>18.63 (18.10–19.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV-uninfected</td>
<td>55,109</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>18.63 (18.10–19.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV + All CD4+ strata</td>
<td>18,289</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>18.63 (18.10–19.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>5,987 (32.74)</td>
<td>26.08 (20.70–32.86)</td>
<td>1.45 (1.12–1.88)</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>6,185 (33.82)</td>
<td>26.98 (21.81–33.37)</td>
<td>1.54 (1.21–1.96)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>6,117 (33.45)</td>
<td>32.20 (26.50–39.14)</td>
<td>1.82 (1.46–2.28)</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>HIV-uninfected</td>
<td>55,109</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>18.63 (18.10–19.17)</td>
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<td>HIV+ CD4+ ≥ 500</td>
<td>5,422</td>
<td>18.49 (16.95–20.17)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>18.63 (18.10–19.17)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>1,097 (20.23)</td>
<td>24.00 (14.70–39.18)</td>
<td>1.30 (0.76–2.20)</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>0.339</td>
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<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>1,971 (36.35)</td>
<td>26.68 (18.76–37.93)</td>
<td>1.51 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0.037</td>
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<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>2,354 (43.42)</td>
<td>28.68 (20.96–39.26)</td>
<td>1.69 (1.21–2.36)</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>0.002</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HIV+ CD4+ 200–499</td>
<td>6,730</td>
<td>21.54 (14.32–32.42)</td>
<td>1.22 (0.80–1.87)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>0.360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>1,901 (28.25)</td>
<td>24.60 (19.04–34.69)</td>
<td>1.47 (1.03–2.09)</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>0.034</td>
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<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>2,447 (36.36)</td>
<td>26.08 (18.81–36.16)</td>
<td>1.51 (1.03–2.21)</td>
<td>m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HIV+ CD4+ &lt; 200</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>23.28 (16.98–32.00)</td>
<td>1.22 (0.80–1.87)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>0.360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &lt; 667</td>
<td>2,389 (53.72)</td>
<td>32.16 (22.86–45.23)</td>
<td>1.82 (1.26–2.64)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ 667–1065</td>
<td>1,171 (26.33)</td>
<td>29.60 (18.65–46.97)</td>
<td>1.80 (1.20–2.94)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CD8+ &gt; 1065</td>
<td>887 (19.94)</td>
<td>27.89 (16.19–48.02)</td>
<td>1.51 (0.85–2.67)</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>0.158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The covariates included in the multivariable models (hazard ratios not shown) were age, gender, race, high blood pressure (controlled/uncontrolled), diabetes, triglyceride levels, high density lipoprotein levels, low density lipoprotein levels, body mass index, smoking history, hepatitis C virus infection, estimated glomerular filtration rate, statin use, hemoglobin concentration, cocaine and alcohol abuse, and/or dependence.

b CD8+ and CD4+ T-cell counts were measured in cells/mm³.

c While all 18,289 HIV-infected participants had baseline CD8+ T-cell count measurements, 1,690 of them lacked baseline CD4+ T-cell counts. Thus, these persons were excluded from analyses involving both CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell counts.

d AMI rates were measured per 10,000 person years.

e versus f P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

e versus g P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

f versus g P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.01.

h versus i P value comparing these hazard ratios was 0.026.

i versus j P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

k versus l P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

k versus m P value comparing these hazard ratios was 0.092.

l versus m P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

n versus o P value comparing these hazard ratios was 0.002.

n versus p P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.001.

o versus p P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.004.

P value comparing these hazard ratios was <0.004.

q All-cause mortality rates were measured per 10,000 person years.
Russo & Sulick Attorneys at Law firms and is the owner of Haematologic Technologies. All other authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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