Title: Arterial stiffness, insulin resistance and acanthosis nigricans in a community sample of adolescents with obesity.

Running head: Arterial stiffening and acanthosis nigricans

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Abstract

Acanthosis Nigricans (AN) is a common finding in adolescents with obesity. Little is known about its relevance for cardiovascular (CVS) risk, in particular arterial stiffening. We investigated associations between AN, conventional markers of CVS risk and carotid-radial pulse wave velocity (PWV) in a community sample of adolescents with obesity aged 12-19 recruited to an obesity trial. AN was present in 63% of subjects and 43% had severe grading. Presence of AN and severe AN were associated with BMIz. Presence of AN (but not severity) was associated with abnormal or fasting hyperinsulinaemia but not after adjustment for BMIz. PWV data were available for 147 (84% of participants) Severe grade AN was associated with PWV (co-efficient 0.51, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.89, p = 0.01) but not when adjusted for BMIz, ethnic grouping and age. In our study presence and severity of AN offered little additional information on CVS risk beyond the degree of obesity itself. The relevance of AN for CVS risk should be interpreted with caution.
Introduction

Acanthosis nigricans (AN) is a dark, velvety skin pigmentation associated with obesity(1) frequently encountered in clinical practice in young people with obesity. Correctly interpreting its relevance and communicating this to patients and families is important. Studies have identified AN in adolescence as a marker for type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM)(2, 3) and insulin resistance (IR)(4-7) yet it is unclear whether AN in adolescent obesity is associated with increased cardiovascular risk separately to risk for diabetes. Whilst attempts to identify cardiovascular risk by presence of AN in adolescents have been made using adult-based components of the metabolic syndrome,(6) (7) evidence for associations between AN and contemporary arterial pathological processes, such as arterial stiffening, has not been investigated. Pulse Wave Velocity (PWV), is a non-invasive proxy for arterial stiffness, demonstrated to be a reliable predictor of future cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in adults,(8, 9) and shown to correlate with degree of atheroma in adults.(10) Meta-analyses have demonstrated greater PWV in obese children and adolescents. (11, 12)

We investigated for associations between AN at the neck and 1) measures of insulin resistance and 2) PWV using baseline data from a community sample of obese adolescents (>95th centile Body Mass Index (BMI)) from greater London recruited into a randomized controlled trial for an obesity intervention.(13)

Methods
Subjects were aged 12 to 19 with obesity (>95th centile BMI), recruited from community sources (GPs, schools, youth groups, self referral) between January 2011 and July 2013 for the HELP trial. Genetic or endocrine causes of obesity, and chronic illness (including DM types 1 and 2), were excluded. The Central London ethics committee provided ethics permission.

Ethnicity was self-reported, grouped as white, black, South Asian or mixed/other. Pubertal status was self reported using standardized diagrams and grouped into pre/early (tanner 1 and 2), mid (tanner 3 and 4), late/complete (5). Family history of type 2 DM (1st degree relative) was recorded. BMI and waist circumference z-scores (BMIz and waistz) were derived using LMSgrowth program version 2.69 (Harlow Healthcare, UK) using UK 1990 population growth data. Fasting insulin and glucose were measured and Homeostatic Model Assessment Insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was derived (insulin x glucose/2). Definitions of metabolic abnormalities were taken from a UK consensus statement (abnormal HOMA ≥ 4.4, fasting hyperinsulinaemia using pubertal stage specific cut-offs: >10 mU/L pre/early puberty, >30 mU/L mid puberty, mU/L>20 late and complete puberty). Information on smoking was also collected by self-report. Participants with HbA1c or fasting glucose indicative of diabetes mellitus were excluded.

AN was measured by appearance and texture at the neck by a single paediatrician (LH) using a previously reported grading system: absent, present/mild (limited to base of skull not reaching lateral margins of the neck), moderate (extending to lateral margins of neck but not visible from front) and
severe (visible from the front). These were dichotomized into two variables for analysis: 1) AN present or not and 2) severe grade or not (i.e., milder grade or not present).

A single operator (using tonometry) recorded pulse waveforms at the carotid and radial pulses. PWV was derived using waveforms, blood pressure and distances between pulse sites (distance between the carotid and sternal notch, then sternal notch to the radial pulse via the mid shoulder), using software and protocolled quality indices (Sphygmocor, AtCor Medical, Sydney Australia). Blood Pressure was measured at the right arm and averaged 3 times as per published guidelines.(18) Raw blood pressure was converted into standardized z-scores (diastolic z and systolic z respectively). A single measurement of PWV occurred at baseline following a standard operating procedure for all participants, with quality control adhered to as per the manufacturer's guidance (only PWV statistics on wave readings with SDs < 6% mean time and with only final derived PWV with an SD <10% were accepted). Measurement of PWV was performed in the supine position, following 30 minutes rest at room temperature.

Analysis

STATA version 13 (StataCorp, Texas, USA) was used for analyses. Associations between AN, adiposity measures, and insulin resistance (as fasting hyperinsuinaemia and abnormal HOMA-IR), were tested using logistic regression with odds ratios (OR) and linear regression models between AN,
PWV and adiposity. Multivariable models were then applied to adjust for other covariables also found to be associated.

Results

174 subjects were recruited, with even distribution across age groups (mean 15.4 years, SD 2.1 years) with predominance of later stages of puberty (12% pre/early, 22% mid, 66% late/complete). 62% were female. Ethnicity composition was white 38%, black 30%, South Asian 21%, mixed/other 11%. Information on smoking was available for 168 participants, with 120 (70%) having never smoked and 48 (30%) currently smoking or having smoked previously. Mean BMIz was 2.80 (SD 0.55).

Assessment of AN was possible in 173 subjects, with AN present in 109 (63%) and 75 (43%) of the sample having severe grade AN. Presence of AN was associated with BMIz (OR 2.12, 95%CI 1.17 to 3.82, p = 0.01); and was more common in all non-white ethnic groups (black OR 29.65, 95% CI 9.38 to 93.75, p < 0.001; South Asian OR 8.47, 95%CI 3.27 to 21.92, p < 0.001; mixed OR 5.24, 95%CI 1.73 to 15.85, p < 0.01). There was no association between presence or severity of AN and sex, age or pubertal stage. Severe grade AN was associated with BMIz (OR 2.06, 95% CI 1.15 to 3.67, p = 0.02) and was more common in all non-white ethnic groups compared to white: (black – OR 21.92, 95% CI 8.31 to 57.78 p < 0.001; South Asian OR 8.90, 95%CI 3.30 to 23.96, p < 0.001; mixed OR 4.15, 95%CI 1.26 to 13.66, p = 0.02).
Fasting hyperinsulinaemia and abnormal HOMA-IR were present in 34 (24%) and 35 (20%) of individuals respectively. Both fasting hyperinsulinaemia and abnormal HOMA-IR were associated with BMIz and pubertal stage (data not shown). Univariable models for associations of any or severe grade AN with fasting hyperinsulinaemia and abnormal HOMA-IR are shown in the table. Presence of AN was associated with both fasting hyperinsulinaemia and abnormal HOMA-IR; however this association was attenuated after adjusting for BMIz and pubertal stage; with BMIz remaining strongly associated with insulin resistance in these adjusted models (OR 9.19, 95% CI 3.40 to 25.02, p < 0.001, 4.91 for abnormal insulin, OR 4.56, 95% CI 1.91 to 10.87, p = 0.001)

Presence of AN was positively associated with fasting cholesterol before after adjustment for BMIz (OR 1.62, 95% CI 1.08 to 2.42, p = 0.01) but not fasting triglycerides, diastolic z or systolic z blood pressure. Severe AN was positively associated with diastolic z blood pressure after adjustment for BMIz (OR 1.36, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.81, p = 0.03) but no other cardio-metabolic marker.

PWV measurements were available for 146 (84%) participants. PWV was associated with age and ethnicity but not pubertal stage or sex (data not shown). PWV was associated with BMIz when adjusted for age and ethnicity (co-efficient 0.54, 95% CI 0.19 to 0.88, p < 0.01), but not associated with either systolic or diastolic blood pressure, nor heart rate (data not shown). Smoking status was not associated with PWV. Univariable models of associations between presence of any AN and severe AN and PWV is shown in table. Severe grade AN was associated with PWV, however, this association was attenuated in a
multivariable model adjusting for BMIz, ethnic grouping and age (see table). BMIz remained associated with PWV in this multivariable model.

**Discussion**

AN was common in our study population, with 63% and 43% found to have AN and Severe AN respectively. There was a positive association between BMIz and presence of AN (with an increase of 1SD in BMI leading to a doubling in the risk of AN) consistent with other published studies of AN in adolescent groups.(4-6) However both presence and severity of AN were poor markers of insulin resistance when adjusted for BMIz. There were no associations between PWV, as a proxy for arterial stiffening, after adjusting for BMIz. Our study suggests that the finding of AN (or severity) in an obese group of adolescents does not provide additional information about individual cardio-metabolic risk beyond the degree of obesity itself. Kobaissi et al(7) have similarly reported that presence and severity of AN poorly predict insulin resistance in adolescent obesity after adjusting for BMI, albeit in an exclusively Hispanic group. We believe that this is the first study to examine for a relationship between the presence and severity of AN, and contemporary measures of arterial stiffness as a proxy for long-term cardio-metabolic risk.

There were a number of strengths to our study. We used a community sample with a mixture of the ethnicities seen in particular in urban areas of the UK, and also we adjusted for co-variables such as BMIz in regression models. To counter the challenge of assessing AN in Caucasian individuals, we also used texture as
well as appearance and used a single trained observer. Our study also had a
number of limitations which must be kept in mind. The sample size may have
had insufficient power to detect small effect sizes, especially in multivariable
regression models, and pulse wave data in particular was not complete for all
participants. Although all PWV measurements were consistent with the
manufacturer’s quality control indices (as described above), we measured PWV
only once in each participant at baseline (so as to limit burden on participants
for the bigger trial), meaning that repeated measure variability cannot be
reported for our data. We measured PWV by carotid-radial methodology and
recent evidence has shown that PWV in the context of obesity may vary by
arterial site, (11) thus our findings may not reflect changes at other important
cardio-vascular sites such as the aorta. Given exclusion and screening for DM,
none of our subjects had DM, so our findings cannot be generalized to patients
with established DM, obesity and AN. Our data are also limited in that it is cross-
sectional and highlights the need for longitudinal data to more fully examine the
relationship between AN and the development of DM and longer term
cardiovascular risk within groups and individuals.

In conclusion, the cardio-metabolic relevance of AN is unclear and may offer no
extra information beyond than degree of obesity. It should therefore be
interpreted with caution.

References


Table: Shows A) univariable models with presence of acanthosis nigricans and presence of severe acanthosis nigricans as predictors of insulin resistance; B) a multivariable, adjusted model (for BMIz and pubertal stage) as predictors of acanthosis nigricans and insulin resistance; C) univariable regression model of acanthosis nigricans and presence of severe AN as predictors of pulse wave velocity; and D) a multivariable, adjusted model (for BMIz, ethnicity and age) of presence of severe acanthosis nigricans as a predictor of pulse wave velocity.

### A. Univariable models of any AN or severe grade AN as predictors of fasting hyperinsulinism and abnormal HOMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Any AN present</th>
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<th>Severe AN present</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting hyperinsulinism</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2.68 (1.09 to 6.58)</td>
<td>0.03*</td>
<td>173</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abnormal HOMA</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>3.44 (1.34 to 8.8)</td>
<td>0.01*</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Multivariable model of any AN as a predictor for fasting hyperinsulinism and abnormal HOMA (adjusting for BMIz and pubertal stage)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fasting hyperinsulinism</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2.40 (0.85 to 6.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal HOMA</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2.60 (0.96 to 7.01)</td>
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</tbody>
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### C. Univariable model of Any AN or severe grade AN as predictors of PWV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Beta (95% CI)</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Beta (95% CI)</th>
<th>p</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PWV</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.36 (-0.03 to 0.76)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.51 (0.12 to 0.89)</td>
<td>0.01*</td>
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### D. Multivariable model of Severe AN as a predictor of PWV (adjusted for BMIz, ethnicity and Age)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PWV</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.37 (-0.07 to 0.80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PWV = pulse wave velocity, BMIz = z-score of Body Mass Index, AN = Acanthosis nigricans, HOMA = Homeostatic. N = total number included in each model.