**HYPERTENSIVE HEART DISEASE IN A CARDIOLOGY SETTING IN LUBUMBASHI: CLINICAL, ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC, AND ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

**ABSTRACT**

**Aims**
The aim of this study is to describe the clinical, electrocardiographic, and echocardiographic features of hypertensive heart disease in Lubumbashi.

**Study design**

*This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study.* **Place and Duration of Study**

The study was conducted on patients who consulted at the Lubumbashi Cardiology Center between 2020 and 2024.

**Methodology**

Participants were selected through exhaustive sampling based on predefined inclusion criteria. The analysis of the medical records of included patients enabled the collection of data related to the study variables. These variables were categorized into three groups: clinical, electrocardiographic, and echocardiographic.

The data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet and subsequently analyzed to determine the relative frequencies of the various variables.

**Results**
A total of 250 cases of hypertensive heart disease were documented, with a slight predominance of female patients (56.2%). The most commonly identified cardiovascular risk factors included advanced age (57.6%), obesity (38.8%), dyslipidemia (30.0%), and diabetes mellitus (20.4%). Clinical signs of heart failure were present in 110 patients (44.0%).

Electrocardiographic analysis revealed that left ventricular hypertrophy (53.6%) and ventricular extrasystoles (26.4%) were the most frequently observed abnormalities.
Echocardiographic findings showed left ventricular hypertrophy in 78.6% of cases, predominantly of the eccentric type (62.8%), along with left atrial enlargement in 64.0% of patients. Among those with heart failure, 81.0% exhibited a reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF).

**Conclusion**
Hypertensive heart disease in the cardiology setting of Lubumbashi is characterized at diagnosis by the presence of several poor prognostic factors: advanced age, heart failure, arrhythmias, left atrial enlargement, and left ventricular hypertrophy. These findings highlight the importance of early and optimal management of arterial hypertension to prevent progression to such complications.

**KEYWORS** : Hypertensive heart disease, Lubumbashi, Electrocardiography, Echocardiography

**INTRODUCTION**

Hypertension is the leading cause of cardiovascular diseases and premature mortality worldwide [1]. According to estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2023, approximately 1.28 billion adults aged 30 to 79 years were living with hypertension globally, with nearly two-thirds residing in low- and middle-income countries[2].

In Lubumbashi, a city located in the southeastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), a recent study reported a hypertension prevalence of 33.6% among adults in the general population[3]. As a low- to middle-income region, Lubumbashi faces significant challenges related to low screening rates and inadequate blood pressure control[1,4]. This epidemiological context contributes to the development of complications, among which hypertensive heart disease is particularly prominent[5,6].

Hypertensive heart disease constitutes a major public health concern[7], especially in resource-limited settings[8]. In 2019, hypertensive heart disease was responsible for 18.6 million cases and 1.16 million deaths globally [5]. In sub-Saharan Africa, the burden of this condition increased substantially between 1990 and 2019[8,9], and it remains the leading cause of heart failure in the region [10,11].

Despite its increasing significance, no local study has yet characterized the profile of hypertensive heart disease in Lubumbashi, particularly in hospital settings. The present study aims to address this gap by describing the clinical, electrocardiographic, and echocardiographic features of patients with hypertensive heart disease in this region.

**MATERIAL AND MÉTHODS**

**Study Setting and Type**This study is descriptive and cross-sectional. It was conducted at the Lubumbashi Cardiology Center (LCC), a referral hospital located in the southeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, specialized in the management of cardiovascular diseases. The study was based on a retrospective analysis of medical records of patients who consulted at the LCC between January 2020 and December 2024.

**Study Population, Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**
Participants were selected through exhaustive sampling, including all patients who met the inclusion criteria during the study period.

**Inclusion Criteria:**

-Age ≥ 18 years;

-Presence of Hypertensive heart disease, defined as any hypertensive patient presenting with at least one of the following echocardiographic abnormalities not explained by another cardiac etiology: left ventricular systolic or diastolic dysfunction, left ventricular hypertrophy(LVH), or left atrial enlargement(LAE) [6,9,12];

-Availability of a complete medical record, including data necessary for the analysis of the study parameters.

**Exclusion Criteria:**

-Presence of chronic diseases likely to alter cardiac structure or function independently of hypertension (e.g., chronic anemia, uncontrolled hyperthyroidism);

-Refusal to give explicit consent for the use of medical data for research purposes, when such consent was required.

**Study Parameters**
The parameters analyzed were grouped into three categories: clinical, electrocardiographic, and echocardiographic.

**Clinical Parameters**
The clinical parameters included the sex of the patients and cardiovascular risk factors or medical history, notably advanced age (defined as age ≥ 60 years)[13], obesity, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, smoking, alcohol consumption, and the presence of heart failure diagnosed according to the criteria established by the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)[14].

**Electrocardiographic Parameters**
Electrocardiographic tracings were obtained using a DMS Cardio Scan system, with a recording duration of 90 seconds. The analysis focused on chamber hypertrophy, cardiac arrhythmias and conduction abnormalities. The interpretation of the tracings was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of scientific societies, particularly those of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)[15].

**Echocardiographic Parameters**

Echocardiographic data were extracted from transthoracic echocardiography reports performed using a Philips ultrasound system equipped with a 2 to 4 MHz probe. The parameters analyzed included LVH, LAE, and left ventricular systolic function, particularly through the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF).

LVH was defined, in non-obese individuals, as a left ventricular mass indexed to body surface area greater than 95 g/m² in women and 115 g/m² in men. In obese patients, LVH was defined by a mass indexed to height raised to the power of 2.7, exceeding 47 g/m²,7 in women and 50 g/m²,7in men[15]. LVH was classified as eccentric when the relative wall thickness was less than 0.42, and as concentric when it was greater than or equal to 0.42[7,16].

LAE was defined by a left atrial volume indexed to body surface area greater than 34 ml/m²[16].

Among patients with heart failure, LVEF was considered reduced if it was less than or equal to 40%, mildly reduced if between 41% and 49%, and preserved if greater than or equal to 50%[14].

**Data Collection and Statistical Analysis**

Data were extracted from the medical records of included patients, entered into Microsoft Excel 2018, and subsequently analyzed using EPI INFO version 7.2. The statistical analysis consisted of calculating frequencies and proportions of the studied variables.

**RESULTS**

**Clinical Characteristics(table 1.)**

A total of 250 patients with hypertensive heart disease were included in this study. Among them, 128 were female (51.2%) and 122 were male (48.8%). The most frequently observed cardiovascular risk factors or comorbidities were advanced age, present in 57.6% of patients, followed by obesity (38.8%), dyslipidemia (30.0%), diabetes mellitus (20.4%) and alcohol consumption(10.4%). Clinically, heart failure was diagnosed in 110 patients, corresponding to a prevalence of 44.0%.

**Electrocardiographic Characteristics(Table 2.)**

The most common electrocardiographic abnormality was left ventricular hypertrophy, observed in 53.6% of patients. Other abnormalities included ventricular extrasystoles (26.4%), left anterior hemiblock (16.0%), left atrial hypertrophy (15.6%), atrial fibrillation (12.8%), and atrial extrasystoles (11.6%).

**Echocardiographic Characteristics(Table 3.)**

LVH was detected in 78.6% of patients. Among these, the hypertrophy was eccentric in 62.2% of cases and concentric in 31.8%. LAE was found in 160 patients, accounting for 64.0% of cases. Among those with heart failure, a reduced LVEF (≤ 40%) was noted in 89 individuals, representing 81.0% of heart failure cases.

**DISCUSSION**

The clinical profile of patients with hypertensive heart disease in our cohort was marked by a high prevalence of certain characteristics, including female sex (51.2%), advanced age (57.6%), obesity (38.8%), dyslipidemia (30.0%), and diabetes mellitus (20.4%). This profile aligns with that observed among hypertensive patients in the general population of Lubumbashi, as reported by Musung et al.[3], which is consistent with the fact that hypertension is the principal etiological factor for hypertensive heart disease.

Furthermore, some of these characteristics, particularly advanced age, obesity, and diabetes mellitus,smoking and alcohol consumption are recognized as aggravating or contributory factors in the pathogenesis of hypertensive heart disease. Their concurrent presence may exacerbate the structural and functional cardiac alterations associated with chronic hypertension[6].

Our findings indicated a heart failure prevalence of 44.0 percent (110 patients). A comparable study conducted in Niger by Moctar et al.[17]reported a higher prevalence (76.3%), likely explained by the exclusive inclusion of hospitalized patients at more advanced disease stages.

The burden of heart failure observed in our series is consistent with data from several meta-analyses[10,11], which underscore the predominant role of hypertensive heart disease as a leading cause of heart failure in sub-Saharan Africa.

Most heart failure cases exhibited reduced LVEF (81.0 %), reflecting an advanced stage of hypertensive heart disease. The condition typically initiates with diastolic dysfunction, forming the pathophysiological basis of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Nonetheless, a significant subset of patients progress to systolic dysfunction, particularly in the presence of precipitating factors such as ischemic events. This progression results in heart failure with reduced LVEF, corresponding to stage four hypertensive heart disease [12].

The elevated prevalence of heart failure with reduced LVEF in our cohort may be attributed to several factors, including delayed diagnosis due to the frequently silent nature of early disease stages and the high prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors associated with hypertension. These factors facilitate ischemic events, accelerating progression toward heart failure characterized by impaired LVEF.

Electrocardiographic analysis revealed a high frequency of LVH (53.7 %) alongside a significant prevalence of arrhythmias. The most common arrhythmias were ventricular extrasystoles (26.4%) and atrial fibrillation (12.8 %). This pattern, highlighting the predominance of LVH and arrhythmias, has also been reported by Sarr in Senegal[13] and Machihudé in Togo[18] in their respective cohorts. Indeed, hypertensive heart disease is widely recognized as a major etiological factor for both supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias [19,20].

Transthoracic echocardiography identified LVH in 78.6% of patients (192 cases), a prevalence comparable to that reported by Machihude et al. (74.8%), underscoring the significance of this echocardiographic abnormality in Black populations[21].

Notably, the LVH observed was predominantly eccentric(62.2%), contrasting with several studies reporting a predominance of concentric left ventricular hypertrophy[13,18,22]. Given that concentric hypertrophy typically characterizes the early stage of hypertensive heart disease, the predominance of eccentric hypertrophy in our cohort suggests a more advanced stage of the disease [23].

LAE was present in 64.0% of cases, consistent with literature reports ranging from 16.0% to 83.0%[24]. In hypertensive heart disease, LAE is recognized as a key factor in the development of arrhythmias, particularly atrial fibrillation[20].

In summary, our findings indicate that hypertensive heart disease in Lubumbashi is frequently diagnosed at an advanced stage, characterized by a high prevalence of heart failure with reduced LVEF, LAE, and arrhythmias. Echocardiographic findings predominantly reveal eccentric LVH, reflecting disease progression. These results emphasize the urgent need for earlier detection and more rigorous management of hypertension.

However, this study has limitations. Conducted in a single specialized center, its findings may not be generalizable to the wider population. Additionally, the absence of longitudinal follow-up precludes assessment of the natural progression of identified cardiac abnormalities. Future multicenter, prospective studies are warranted to validate these observations and further elucidate the evolving nature of hypertensive heart disease in sub-Saharan Africa.

**TABLES**

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| **Table 1. Clinical characteristics** |
|  | **Number(n)** | **Percentage(%)** |
| Female sex | 128 | 52.6 |
| Advanced age | 144 | 57.6 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 51 | 20.4 |
| History of dyslipidemia | 75 | 30.0 |
| obesity | 97 | 38.8 |
| Alcohol consumption | 25 | 10.0 |
| smoking | 12 | 4.8 |
| History of stroke | 25 | 10.0 |
| Presence of heart failure | 110 | 44.0 |

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| **Table 2. Electrocardiographic characteristics** |
|  | **Number(n)** | **Percentage(%)** |
| Left ventriculaire hypertrophy(LVH) | 134 | 53.6 |
| Left atrial hypertrophy | 39 | 15.6 |
| Premature ventricular complex | 66 | 26.4 |
| Premature atrial complex | 29 | 11.6 |
| Atrial fibrillation | 32 | 12.8 |
| Left anterior hemiblock | 40 | 16.0 |
| Left bundle branch block | 23 | 9.2 |
| Right bundle branch block | 9 | 3.6 |
| First-degree atrioventricular block | 3 | 1.2 |
| Complete atrioventricular block | 1 | 0.4 |

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| **Table 3. Echocardiographic characteristics** |
|  | Number(n) | Percentage(%) |
| Left atrial enlargement(LAE) | 160 | 64.0 |
| Left ventriculaire hypertrophy(LVH) | 192 | 76.8 |
| -Excentric LVH | 131 | 62.2 |
| -Concentric LVH | 61 | 31.8 |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction(LVEF) in heart failure | 110 |  |
| -Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) | 89 | 81.0 |
| -Heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction (HFmrEF) | 9 | 8.1 |
| -Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) | 12 | 10.9 |

**CONCLUSION**

Hypertensive heart disease in the cardiology setting of Lubumbashi is characterized by the presence of major adverse factors, including advanced age, heart failure, arrhythmias, LAE, and LVH. These findings reflect a condition that is often already advanced at the time of clinical management. They underscore the urgent need for early detection and stringent control of arterial hypertension to prevent the development of such severe complications, including hypertensive heart disease, and to improve the prognosis of affected patients.

**COMPETING INTERESTS**

The authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

This study adhered to prevailing ethical standards. Approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Lubumbashi, under reference number UNILU/CEM/026/2025.

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