

BLOOD LEVELS OF LONG-CHAIN n-3 FATTY ACIDS AND THE RISK OF SUDDEN DEATH

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ABSTRACT

Background Experimental data suggest that long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids found in fish have antiarrhythmic properties, and a randomized trial suggested that dietary supplements of n-3 fatty acids may reduce the risk of sudden death among survivors of myocardial infarction. Whether long-chain n-3 fatty acids are also associated with the risk of sudden death in those without a history of cardiovascular disease is unknown.

Methods We conducted a prospective, nested case-control analysis among apparently healthy men who were followed for up to 17 years in the Physicians' Health Study. The fatty-acid composition of previously collected blood was analyzed by gas-liquid chromatography for 94 men in whom sudden death occurred as the first manifestation of cardiovascular disease and for 184 controls matched with them for age and smoking status.

Results Base-line blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids were inversely related to the risk of sudden death both before adjustment for potential confounders (P for trend = 0.004) and after such adjustment (P for trend = 0.007). As compared with men whose blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids were in the lowest quartile, the relative risk of sudden death was significantly lower among men with levels in the third quartile (adjusted relative risk, 0.28; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.09 to 0.87) and the fourth quartile (adjusted relative risk, 0.19; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.05 to 0.71).

Conclusions The n-3 fatty acids found in fish are strongly associated with a reduced risk of sudden death among men without evidence of prior cardiovascular disease. (N Engl J Med 2002;346:1113-8.)

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WE previously reported that fish consumption was associated with a reduced risk of sudden death from cardiac causes, but not a reduced risk of myocardial infarction, in the Physicians' Health Study.¹ It is hypothesized that the long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids found in fish, primarily eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, may be responsible for this association. Experimental data from studies in animals and at the cellular level suggest that these n-3

fatty acids have antiarrhythmic properties,^{2,3} and a recent randomized trial testing supplements of these n-3 fatty acids in survivors of myocardial infarction found a statistically significant 45 percent reduction in the risk of sudden death, with no effect on nonfatal myocardial infarction.⁴ However, prospective data on blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids and sudden death from cardiac causes are sparse, and there have been no randomized trials of the effects of long-chain n-3 fatty acids in the diet or as supplements among persons without a history of cardiovascular disease, who represent over half of all cases of sudden death from cardiac causes.⁵

To address the hypothesis that the long-chain n-3 fatty acids found in fish are associated with a reduced risk of sudden death from cardiac causes in those without known cardiovascular disease, we performed a prospective, nested case-control analysis of the fatty-acid composition of whole blood in men without a confirmed history of cardiovascular disease who were participants in the Physicians' Health Study.

METHODS

Study Population and Collection of Whole-Blood Samples

The methods of the Physicians' Health Study have been described in detail elsewhere.^{6,7} Briefly, 22,071 male physicians, who were 40 to 84 years old in 1982 and had no history of myocardial infarction, stroke, transient ischemic attacks, or cancer, were assigned at random according to a two-by-two factorial design to receive aspirin, beta carotene, both active drugs, or both placebos. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects, and the research protocol was approved by the institutional review board at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. At base line, the physicians completed questions on their health status and risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Dietary intake of fish was ascertained at 12 months with an abbreviated, semiquantitative food-frequency questionnaire,⁸ as described previously.¹ Information on cardiovascular events was updated every six months for the first year and annually thereafter with follow-up questionnaires.

Before randomization, which occurred between August 1982 and December 1984, potential participants were asked to provide base-

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line blood samples, which were collected in EDTA and processed for long-term storage at -80°C . Of the randomized study participants, 14,916 (68 percent) provided base-line blood samples. More than 70 percent of these specimens were received between September and November 1982.

Confirmation of End Points and Selection of Controls

The end point of sudden death from cardiac causes was ascertained by a two-step process. First, deaths from any cause were generally reported by postal authorities or next of kin, and an end-point review committee confirmed deaths from cardiovascular causes by examining medical records obtained from hospitals and attending physicians. A participant's next of kin was interviewed about the circumstances of the death if they were not adequately documented in the medical record.

Second, to ascertain the specific end point of sudden death from cardiac causes, two cardiologists who were unaware of the subject's exposure status reviewed medical records and reports from the next of kin of all deaths from cardiovascular causes (excluding strokes). In this second review, sudden death from cardiac causes was defined as death within one hour after the onset of symptoms or a witnessed cardiac arrest or abrupt collapse that occurred within one hour after the onset of symptoms and that resulted in death. For all these deaths, no probable noncardiac cause was suggested by the history or autopsy. To increase specificity for death from cardiac arrhythmia, we excluded any death for which there was evidence of collapse of the circulation (hypotension, exacerbation of congestive heart failure, or altered mental status) before the disappearance of the pulse.⁹ Unwitnessed deaths with no information on timing but with an autopsy report consistent with death from cardiac arrhythmia (i.e., acute coronary thrombosis or severe coronary artery disease without myocardial necrosis or other pathological findings to explain death) were considered possible sudden deaths from cardiac causes. Analyses were performed both including and excluding these deaths, with similar results.

Over the 17 years of study follow-up, 201 sudden deaths from cardiac causes were documented; for 119 of these, an adequate base-line blood sample was available for analysis. Ninety-four of these subjects had been free of confirmed cardiovascular disease before death. Each of these subjects was matched with two control subjects, who had also provided an adequate base-line blood sample and who were alive and remained free of confirmed cardiovascular disease at the time of case ascertainment. A diagnosis of confirmed cardiovascular disease required a report of angina with a positive stress-test result or coronary angiography documenting clinically significant coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction confirmed according to World Health Organization criteria, or stroke confirmed by a typical neurologic deficit lasting longer than 24 hours. Using a risk-set sampling method, we randomly selected controls from among study participants who met the matching criteria for age (within one year), smoking status (formerly, currently, or never), and length of time since randomization (in six-month intervals). For four case subjects, only one adequate control could be found.

Laboratory Analysis

Whole blood collected and stored at base line was thawed. Although there are no data on their long-term storage in blood, long-chain $n-3$ fatty acids have been documented to have high reliability coefficients (0.64 to 0.66) and minimal oxidation in serum samples stored at -80°C for up to 12 years.¹⁰ The fatty acids from whole blood were extracted^{11,12} and quantitated by gas-liquid chromatography on a fused silica capillary *cis-trans* column (SP2560, Supelco, Bellefonte, Pa.). We identified the peak retention times from 47 peaks and the percentage of total fatty-acid peak area representing 95.2 percent of the total peak area by injecting known standards (NuCheck Prep, Elysian, Minn.), with the use of ChemStation A.08.03 software for analysis (Agilent Technologies). Blood spec-

imens were analyzed in groups of three blinded samples, with the position of the case subject's specimen varied at random within the groups to reduce the possibility of systemic bias and to decrease variability between assays. Coefficients of variation for all fatty-acid peaks were measured by analyzing quality-control samples (indistinguishable from other study samples) randomly distributed throughout the study samples. The major peaks of long-chain $n-3$ fatty acids included docosahexaenoic acid ($C_{22:6n-3}$), eicosapentaenoic acid ($C_{20:5n-3}$), and docosapentaenoic acid ($C_{22:5n-3}$). The coefficients of variation for these major long-chain $n-3$ fatty acids were 7.7, 13.7, and 9.2, respectively. These three peaks were summed for each participant to arrive at the total long-chain $n-3$ fatty acid level.

Statistical Analysis

For base-line risk factors, means or proportions were calculated for men who died suddenly (case subjects) and controls. The significance of associations was tested with the chi-square statistic for categorical variables and with Student's *t*-test for continuous variables. Associations between base-line risk factors and levels of long-chain $n-3$ fatty acids, expressed as percentages of total fatty acids, were tested with Student's *t*-test. The Spearman rank-correlation coefficient was used to test the association between base-line levels of long-chain $n-3$ fatty acids and fish consumption, measured at 12 months.

Means (expressed as percentage of total fatty acids) for each fatty-acid peak were calculated for case and control subjects, and the significance of differences was tested by Student's *t*-test for those that were normally distributed and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for those that were not normally distributed. To estimate the relative risk of sudden death according to the blood level of long-chain $n-3$ fatty acids, we first categorized each subject according to quartiles determined by the distribution of fatty acid levels in the controls. We then performed logistic-regression analysis, conditioned on the matching variables of age and smoking. Adjusted estimates of risk were obtained with multivariate models that also controlled for body-mass index; presence or absence of a history of diabetes, hypertension, or hyperlipidemia; presence or absence of a parental history of premature myocardial infarction; alcohol intake; frequency of physical activity; and random assignment to aspirin and beta carotene or placebo. After the quartile analysis suggested a linear relation, tests for trend were performed by entering a continuous variable in the conditional-regression model.

In secondary analyses, to assess for confounding by other fatty acids, each fatty-acid group (saturated, monounsaturated, $n-6$ polyunsaturated, and trans unsaturated fatty acids) was entered separately according to quartile into the multivariate model, and the change in the parameter estimate for the continuous value of long-chain $n-3$ fatty acid was observed. If a change of more than 15 percent was noted, the fatty acid remained in this multivariate model. All *P* values were two-tailed, and all confidence levels were computed at the 95 percent level.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the base-line characteristics of the 94 subjects in whom sudden death was the first manifestation of cardiovascular disease and the 184 matched controls. The mean time from study enrollment to sudden death was 8.7 years (range, 0.7 to 16.9). In this sample, the men who died suddenly were significantly more likely to have a history of hypertension, significantly more likely to have a parental history of early coronary artery disease (i.e., before 60 years of age), and significantly less likely to have been randomly assigned to receive aspirin. The relation with alcohol intake was U-shaped: men who died suddenly were more

TABLE 1. BASE-LINE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY PARTICIPANTS.

CHARACTERISTIC	GROUP WITH SUDDEN DEATH FROM CARDIAC CAUSES (N=94)	CONTROL GROUP* (N=184)	P VALUE
Age — yr	58.5±9.2	58.3±9.1	Matching factor
Body-mass index†	25.4±2.9	25.1±3.3	0.33
Vigorous exercise less than once weekly — no. (%)‡	23 (24.7)	55 (30.1)	0.19
Smoking status — no. (%)			Matching factor
Current smoker	13 (13.8)	25 (13.6)	
Former smoker	42 (44.7)	83 (45.1)	
Never smoked	39 (41.5)	76 (41.3)	
Medical history — no. (%)			
Diabetes	5 (5.3)	6 (3.3)	0.41
High cholesterol level§	8 (9.2)	24 (15.5)	0.73
Hypertension¶	44 (48.4)	54 (30.0)	0.003
Parental history of myocardial infarction before 60 yr — no. (%)	14 (15.6)	8 (4.4)	0.002
Alcohol intake — no. (%)			
Less than weekly	34 (36.6)	42 (23.1)	0.004
1–6 Drinks weekly	29 (31.2)	96 (52.8)	
Daily	30 (32.3)	44 (24.2)	
Aspirin assignment — no. (%)	40 (42.6)	105 (57.1)	0.02

*Plus-minus values are means ±SD. Percentages are based on the numbers of subjects for whom data were available.

†The body-mass index is the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters.

‡Vigorous exercise was defined as “exercise vigorous enough to work up a sweat.”

§The self-reported total cholesterol level was at least 240 mg per deciliter (6.2 mmol per liter), or the subject was taking cholesterol-lowering medication.

¶The self-reported blood pressure was at least 140/90 mm Hg, or the subject was taking antihypertensive medication.

likely to drink less than once a week or daily, and less likely to drink one to six drinks per week. Of the risk factors listed in Table 1, significantly lower levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids were found among current smokers than among former smokers or those who had never smoked (mean [\pm SD], 4.47±1.31 vs. 5.20±1.30 percent of total fatty acids; $P=0.002$). In addition, the base-line blood level of long-chain n-3 fatty acids was significantly correlated with fish intake at 12 months ($R^2=0.24$, $P=0.001$) (data not shown).

The base-line blood levels of each major fatty acid among men who died suddenly and controls are shown in Table 2. The mean level of total long-chain n-3 fatty acids was significantly lower among the men who died suddenly than among the controls (4.82±1.31 vs. 5.24±1.32 percent of total fatty acids, $P=0.01$). In contrast, the levels of the other fatty acids, including the short-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (α -linolenic acid), saturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids, n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids, and trans unsaturated fatty acids, did not differ significantly between men who died suddenly and control subjects.

Table 3 shows the relation of base-line blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids to the risk of sudden

death. The level of long-chain n-3 fatty acids was significantly inversely related to the risk of sudden death in both the analysis adjusted for age and smoking status (P for trend = 0.004) and the multivariate analysis (P for trend = 0.007). As compared with the men with levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids in the lowest quartile (mean, 3.58 percent of total fatty acids), those with levels in the highest quartile (mean, 6.87 percent) had a relative risk of sudden death of 0.19 (95 percent confidence interval, 0.05 to 0.71) after known confounders were controlled for (multivariate model 1). These results were not materially affected when 15 possible sudden deaths were excluded from the analysis (relative risk for highest vs. lowest quartile, 0.14; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.03 to 0.75; P for trend = 0.01).

Since the level of long-chain n-3 fatty acids was significantly associated with levels of other fatty acids (inversely with saturated, trans unsaturated, and monounsaturated fatty acids and directly with n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids), each fatty-acid group was entered in the multivariate model to evaluate the independent association of long-chain n-3 fatty acids with the risk of sudden death. Adjustment for saturated and n-6

TABLE 2. BASE-LINE BLOOD FATTY-ACID LEVELS OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS WHO DIED SUDDENLY FROM CARDIAC CAUSES WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND CONTROLS MATCHED FOR AGE AND SMOKING STATUS.*

FATTY ACID	GROUP WITH SUDDEN DEATH FROM CARDIAC CAUSES (N=94)	CONTROL GROUP (N=184)	P VALUE
percentage of total fatty acids			
Total saturated	31.6±1.88	31.3±1.80	0.21
Palmitic	19.2±2.16	18.8±2.00	0.16
Stearic	10.6±1.02	10.6±0.91	0.75
Total monounsaturated	19.8±3.25	19.5±2.69	0.72
Oleic	17.2±2.69	17.0±2.28	0.89
Total n-6 polyunsaturated	38.1±3.81	38.3±3.49	0.65
Linoleic	24.0±3.31	24.2±3.61	0.56
Arachidonic	10.6±1.88	10.6±1.75	0.93
Total long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated	4.82±1.31	5.24±1.32	0.01
Eicosapentaenoic	1.72±0.59	1.84±0.53	0.06
Docosahexaenoic	2.12±0.65	2.38±0.78	0.005
Docosapentaenoic	0.98±0.23	1.01±0.21	0.25
Short-chain n-3 polyunsaturated			
α-Linolenic	0.39±0.16	0.37±0.15	0.28
Total trans unsaturated	1.77±0.63	1.79±0.55	0.55
18:1 trans isomers	1.17±0.48	1.18±0.46	0.67
18:2 trans isomers	0.41±0.16	0.41±0.11	0.17

*Plus-minus values are means ±SD.

TABLE 3. RELATIVE RISK OF SUDDEN DEATH FROM CARDIAC CAUSES ACCORDING TO BASE-LINE BLOOD LEVEL OF LONG-CHAIN n-3 POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS.*

VARIABLE	QUARTILE OF n-3 POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACID				P VALUE FOR TREND
	1	2	3	4	
Fatty acid level (%)†					
Mean	3.58	4.76	5.63	6.87	
Range	2.12-4.32	4.33-5.19	5.20-6.07	6.08-10.2	
Model adjusted for age and smoking status					
Relative risk	1.0	0.47	0.37	0.31	0.004
95% confidence interval		0.22-1.00	0.17-0.83	0.13-0.75	
Multivariate model 1‡					
Relative risk	1.0	0.55	0.28	0.19	0.007
95% confidence interval		0.18-1.70	0.09-0.87	0.05-0.71	
Multivariate model 2§					
Relative risk	1.0	0.52	0.19	0.10	0.001
95% confidence interval		0.16-1.72	0.05-0.69	0.02-0.48	

*Long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids found in fish include docosahexaenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, and docosapentaenoic acid.

†Levels are expressed as a percentage of total fatty acids.

‡Multivariate model 1 controlled for assignment to aspirin and beta carotene treatment or placebo, body-mass index (subjects were classified as having values of less than 25, 25 to 30, or more than 30), history of diabetes, history of hypertension, history of hypercholesterolemia, alcohol consumption (monthly or less, one to six drinks per week, or daily), frequency of vigorous exercise (less than weekly, or at least once weekly), and parental history of myocardial infarction before the age of 60 years.

§Multivariate model 2 included the variables in multivariate model 1 and the quartile of trans unsaturated fatty acid and monounsaturated fatty acid levels.

polyunsaturated fatty acids did not appreciably alter the association between long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and the risk of sudden death. Adjustment for monounsaturated and trans unsaturated fatty acids resulted in a further strengthening of the relation (Table 3, multivariate model 2). With this adjustment, the relative risk of sudden death among men with levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids in the highest quartile as compared with the lowest quartile was 0.10 (95 percent confidence interval, 0.02 to 0.48; P for trend = 0.001).

DISCUSSION

In this prospective, nested case-control study of healthy male physicians without evidence of cardiovascular disease at enrollment, the base-line blood level of long-chain n-3 fatty acids was inversely associated with the subsequent risk of sudden death, even after known confounders had been controlled for. The association was linear, with a statistically significant inverse trend across quartiles of levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids. As compared with men with levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids in the lowest quartile, those with levels in the highest quartile had an 81 percent lower risk of sudden death. This relation persisted when blood levels of other fatty-acid groups were controlled for in the model. Therefore, the association did not appear to depend on compensatory changes in the levels of other fatty acids.

These prospective findings are remarkably similar to those reported in a population-based case-control study involving 82 cases of primary cardiac arrest.¹³ That study found a strong inverse association between red-cell n-3 fatty-acid composition at the time of the arrest and the risk of primary cardiac arrest among subjects with no history of clinically recognized cardiac disease. Taken together, these data support the hypothesis that long-chain n-3 fatty acids are responsible for the observed inverse association between fish consumption and sudden death.^{1,13} There was no evidence of a threshold effect for blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids, although a threshold effect was previously reported for fish intake in this cohort.¹

Because the present study did not examine other cardiovascular end points or death from other causes, we cannot present direct data on the selectivity of the association between long-chain n-3 fatty acids and sudden death. However, previous studies of this cohort found no association between plasma levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids¹⁴ or fish intake¹ and the risk of myocardial infarction. In addition, a selective beneficial effect on the risk of sudden death was found in a randomized trial.⁴ In that trial, men with a history of myocardial infarction who were assigned to a fish-oil supplement had a statistically significant 45 percent reduction in the risk of sudden death, which translat-

ed into an overall significant reduction in total mortality. However, there was no reduction in the risk of nonfatal cardiovascular events or in other causes of mortality.

The apparent beneficial effect on the risk of sudden death from cardiac causes in observational studies and randomized trials could be due in part to the antiarrhythmic effects of n-3 fatty acids, as reported from experimental models.^{3,15,16} Plausible mechanisms for these antiarrhythmic effects include modulation of sodium, potassium, and L-type calcium channels^{2,17,18}; inhibition of thromboxane production^{19,20}; and beneficial effects on heart-rate variability.^{21,22} Other indirect effects of long-chain n-3 fatty acids include lowering of the nonesterified fatty-acid concentration in plasma and cell membranes. Nonesterified fatty acids have multiple proarrhythmic properties and have recently been associated with an increased risk of sudden death, but not of fatal myocardial infarction, among men enrolled in the Paris Prospective Study I.²³

The limitations of these data merit consideration. First, our analyses are based on a single base-line measurement and therefore may not accurately reflect levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids over long periods. Furthermore, although the coefficients of variation were low, misclassification due to laboratory error cannot be ruled out. It is important to note, however, that neither of these sources of variability can account for the strong inverse association we observed between long-chain n-3 fatty acid levels and sudden death, since any random misclassification would bias results toward the null hypothesis. The use of a single base-line measurement does, however, limit our ability to assess accurately the relation between the shorter-chain n-3 fatty acid, α -linolenic acid, and sudden death, since this fatty acid is largely metabolized,²⁴ and if it is stored, it is elongated to docosahexaenoic acid. Therefore, blood levels of α -linolenic acid would be more dependent on what foods were eaten recently and less likely to reflect average dietary intake.

The use of whole blood is a possible limitation, because it combines two different pools of long-chain n-3 fatty acids, the plasma and the stored red-cell pools. Alternatively, this composite measure may be viewed as a strength, since these pools have different half-lives and provide complementary information. Finally, as with any observational study, the inverse association between blood levels of long-chain n-3 fatty acids and sudden death could be due, at least in part, to residual confounding by other dietary and lifestyle factors. However, control for major known confounders and other fatty-acid groups had little effect on the estimates of relative risk.

In summary, taken together with previous data from observational studies and randomized trials, these prospective data suggest that the long-chain n-3 fatty ac-

ids found in fish may reduce the risk of sudden death from cardiac causes, even among men without a history of cardiovascular disease. Because more than 50 percent of all sudden deaths from cardiac causes occur in people with no history of cardiac disease,⁵ preventive efforts must address this segment of the population to have a substantial effect on the overall incidence of sudden death from cardiac causes. If the observed association is causal, increasing the intake of n-3 fatty acids by eating more fish or by taking supplements is an intervention that could be applied to this segment of the population at low cost and little risk.

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