

Cardiac CT-

What does the generalist need to know?

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Evidence Changes Practice

- “CT coronary arteriography should be considered the index diagnostic procedure for evaluation of stable chest pain suspected due to coronary insufficiency” NICE (National Health Service-UK) *
- AETNA (2017) covers Cardiac CT before invasive angiography in situations of low or intermediate probability of CAD and CA scoring in some situations
- “Coronary Calcium scoring more accurately predicts 10 yr CV risk than Framingham criteria alone”*

• *NICE 2016 recommendations

*MESA study

*AETNA.com/cpb/medical/data/200

NICE-2106

National Institute for Health and Care excellence-UK

- British National Health Service recommends Cardiac CT as index test for CP suspected due to CAD in England going forward
- CT would have had to cost ~3X as much to render it less cost effective in NICE analysis
- NICE estimates diagnostic invasive angiography would decrease by ~50%
- NICE estimates Nuclear stress testing would decrease by ~50%

Driver 1

>>50% of the patients nationally who go for heart cath have no obstructive CAD

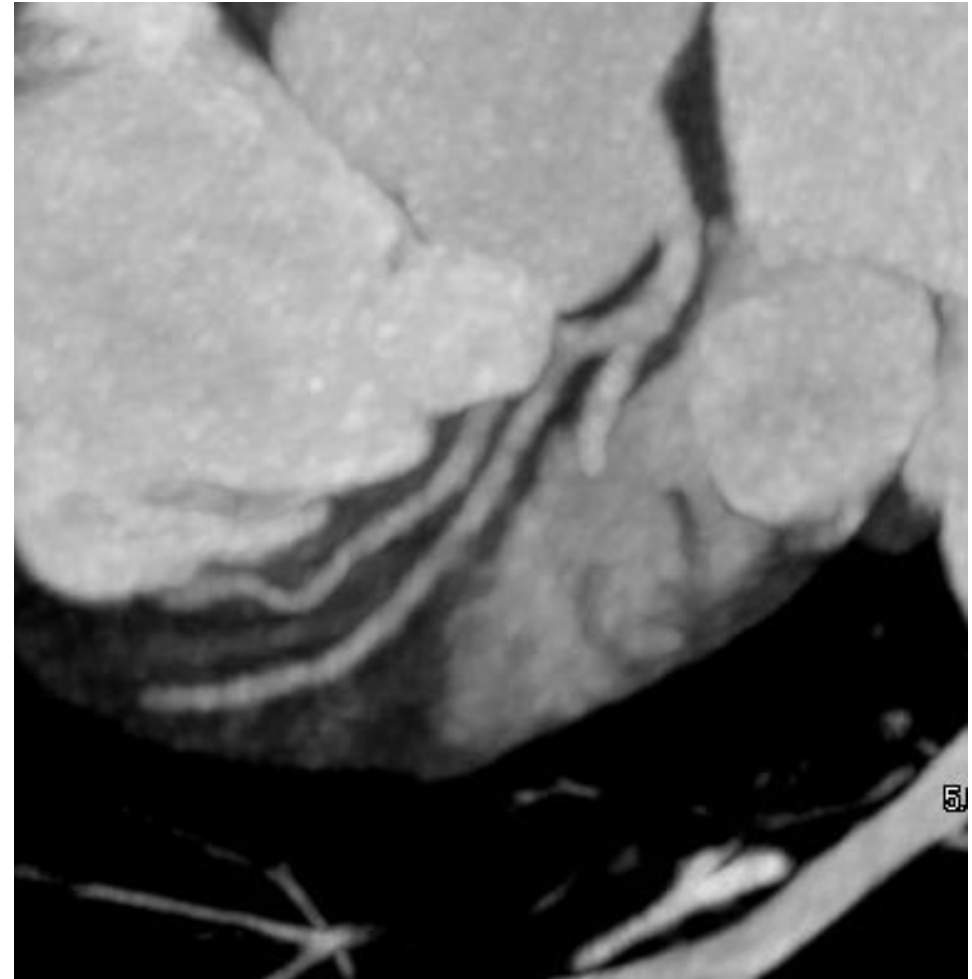
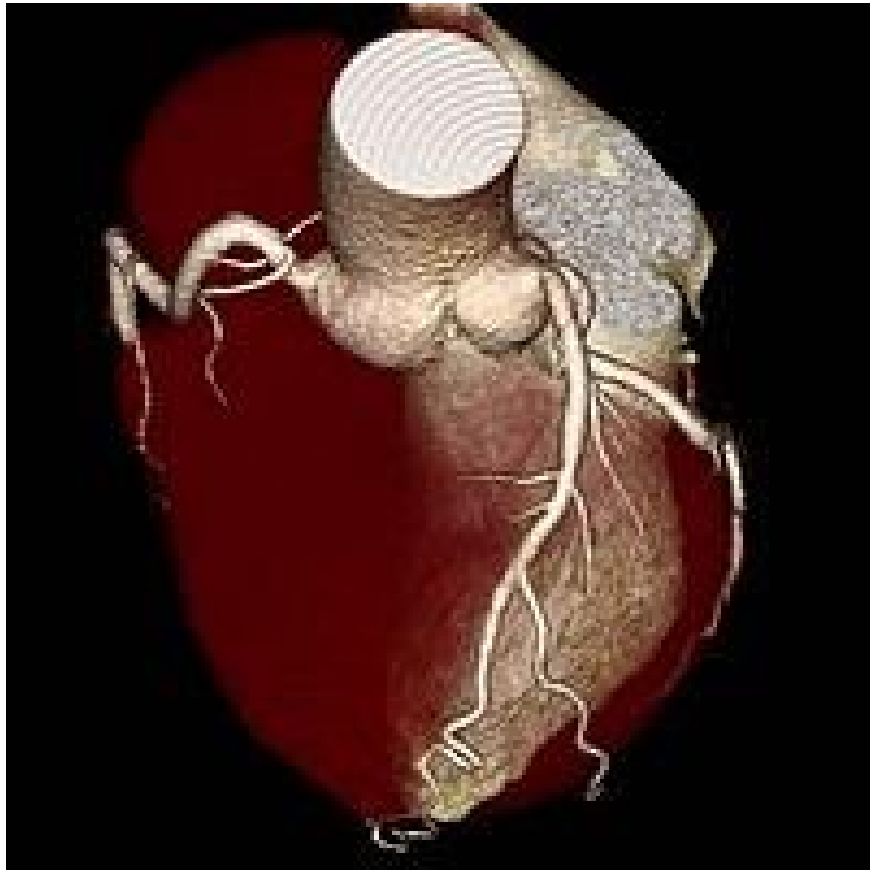
Since outcomes are only improved if revascularization is confined to patients with an FFR of <0.8 , an invasive angiogram for CAD could be considered a failure of process if the study reveals no revascularization is indicated

Driver 2

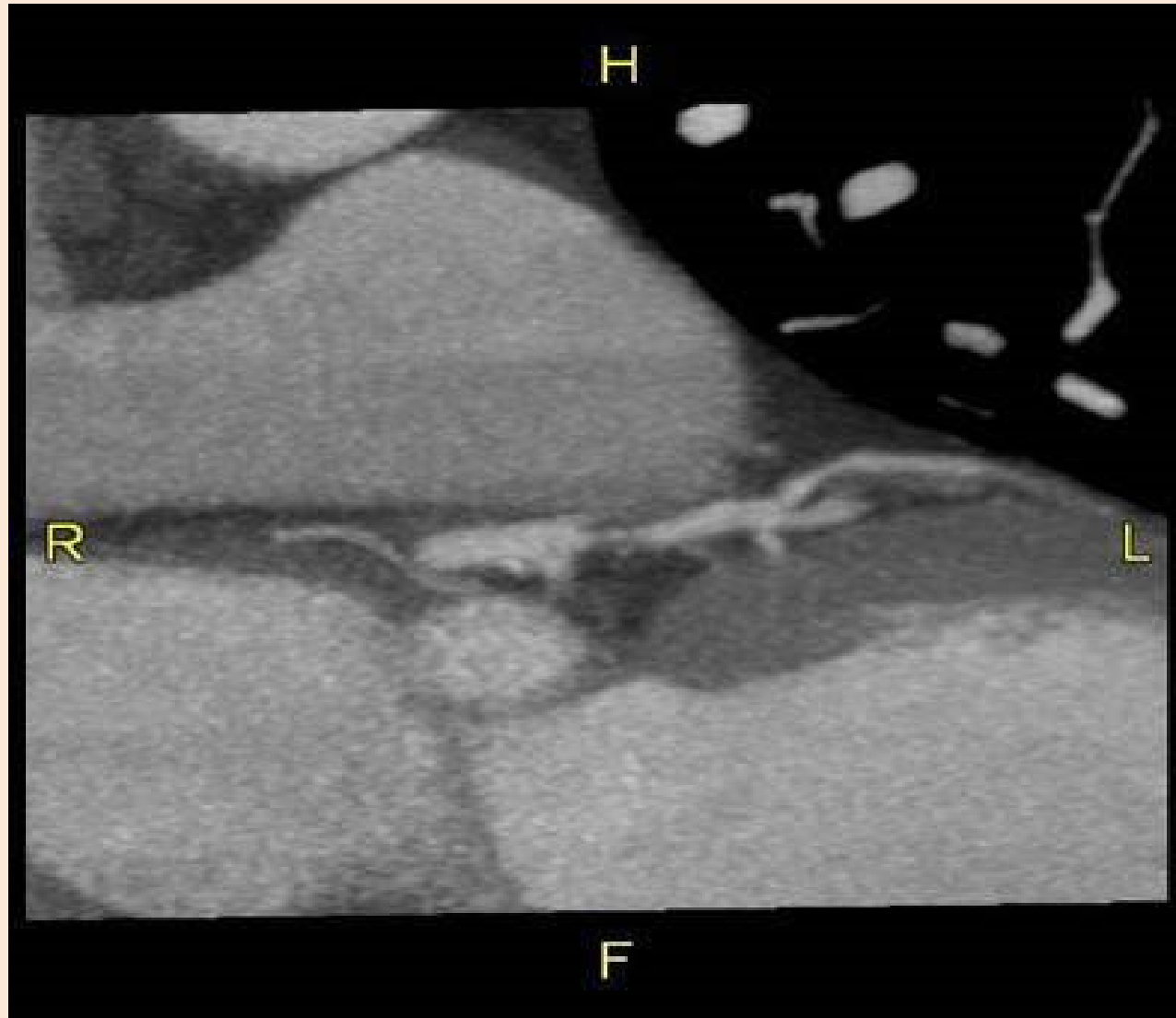
The demonstration of normal coronary arteries can eliminate the need for unnecessary testing, hospital admission, ER visits, and is associated a very favorable prognosis

The sensitivity of CTA for the detection of CAD is superior to any other non-invasive test

CTA Example normal proximal left



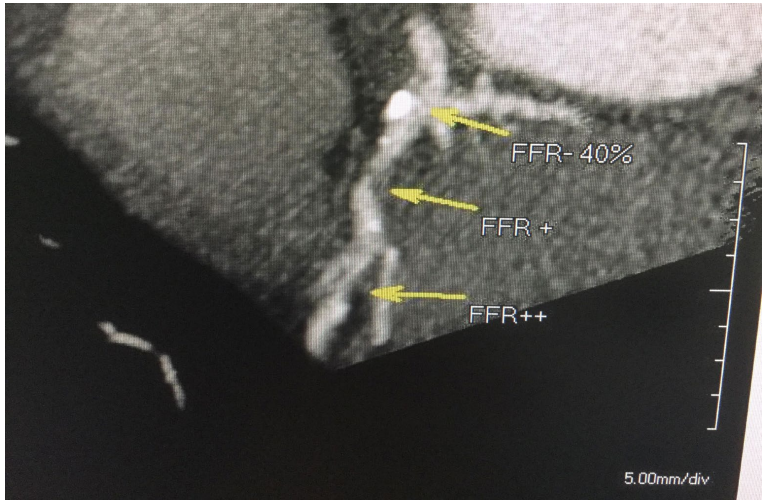
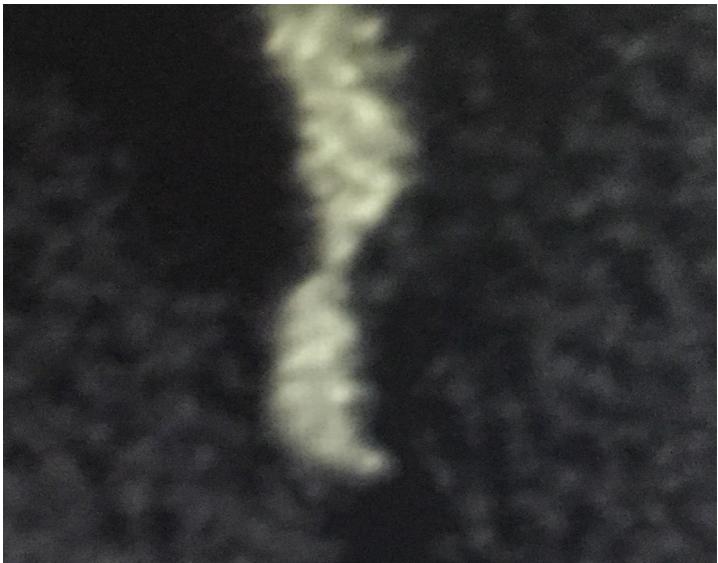
CTA “soft plaque” and CA+2 and stenosis



Achilles Heal of CTA-Heavy Calcification=unreadable

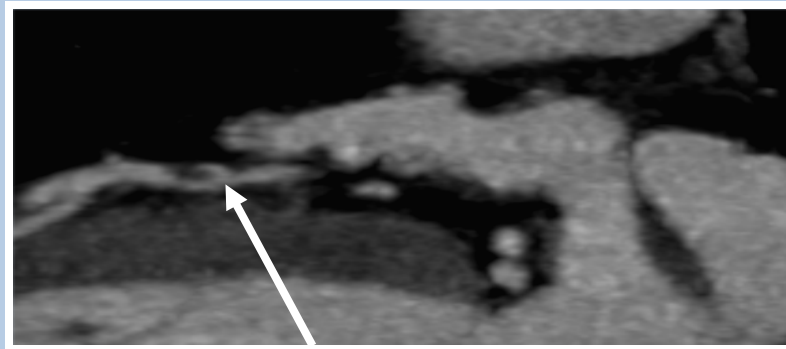


CA score >1000
here



53 yo male with sub-clinical CAD

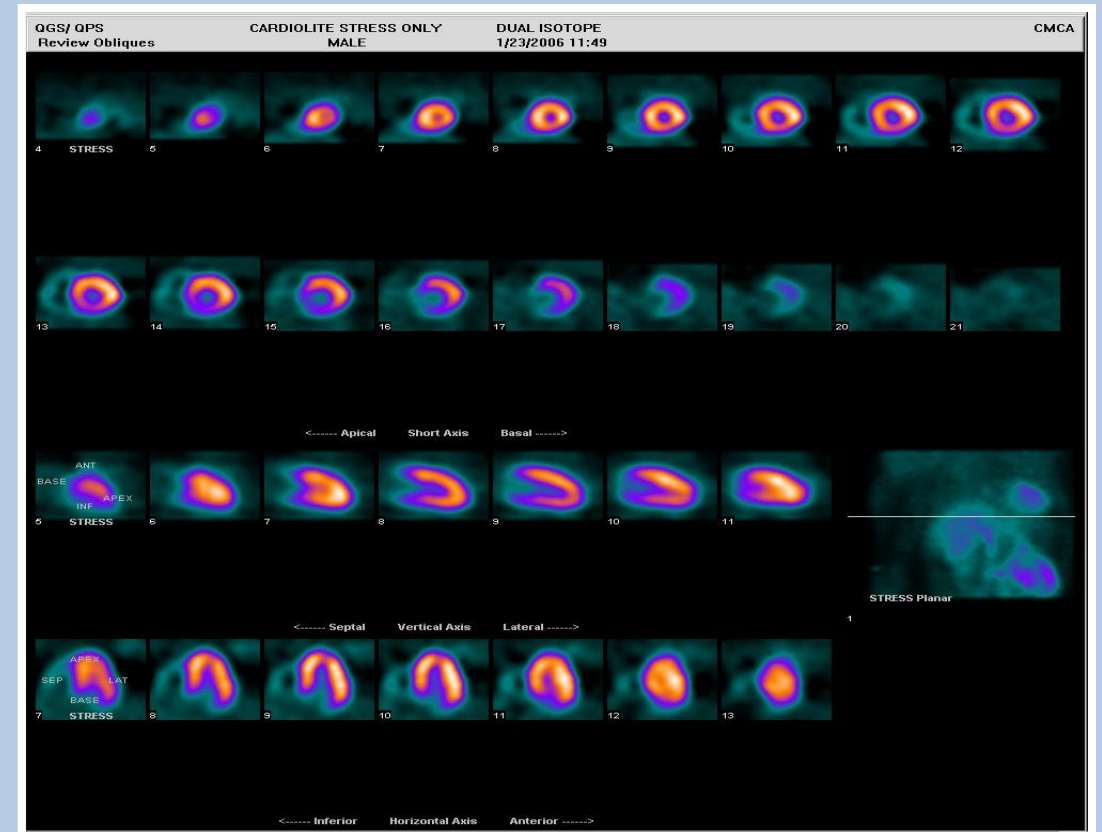
CT angiogram



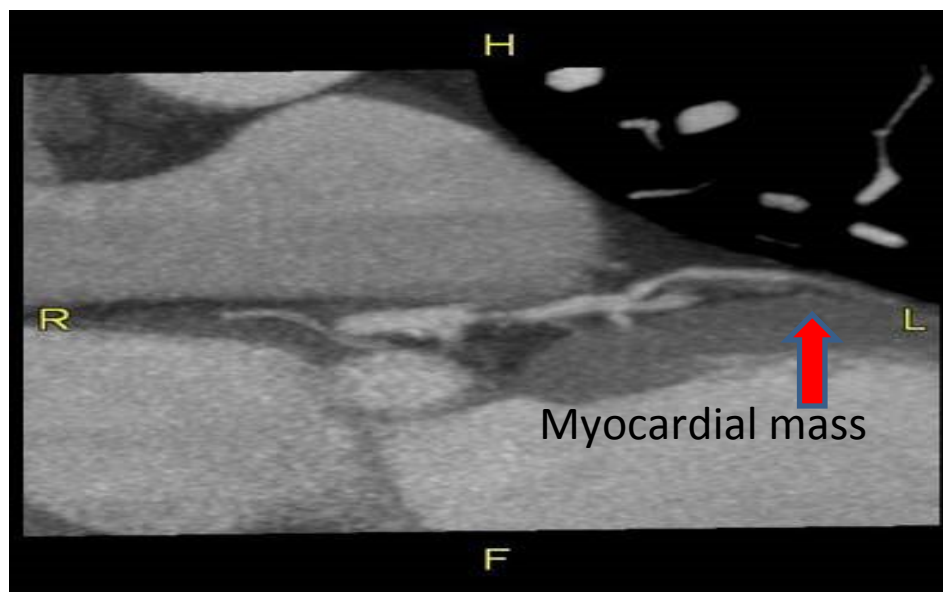
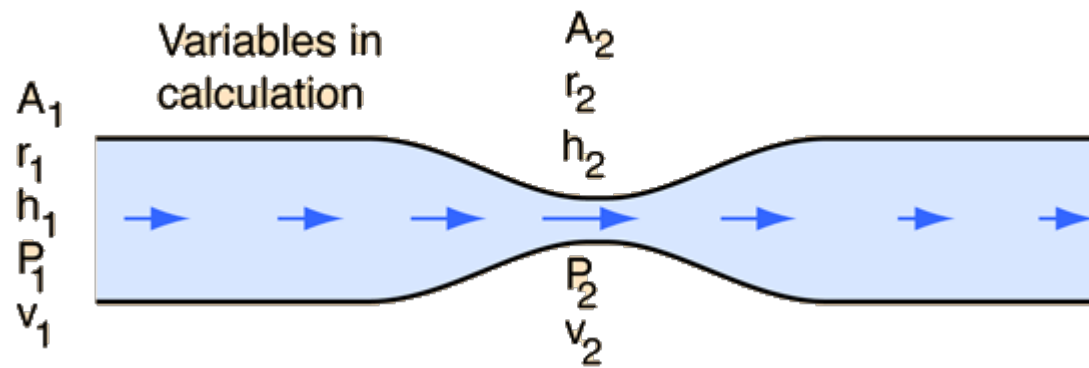
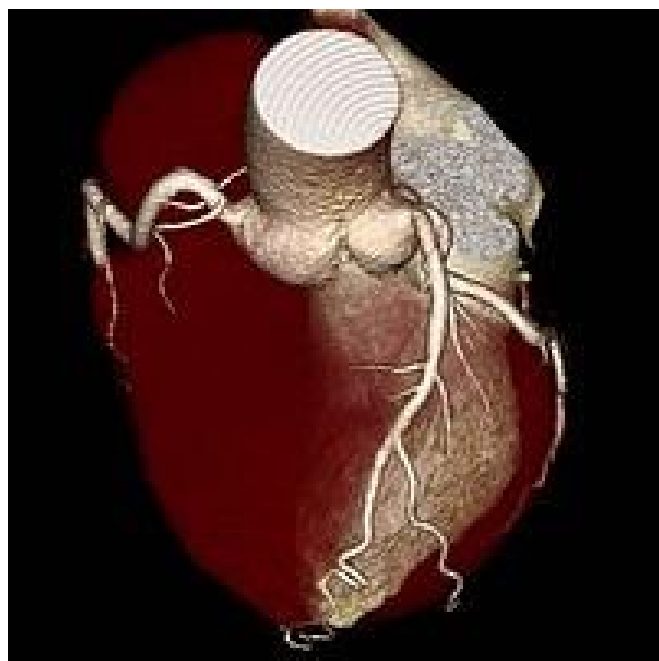
LAD



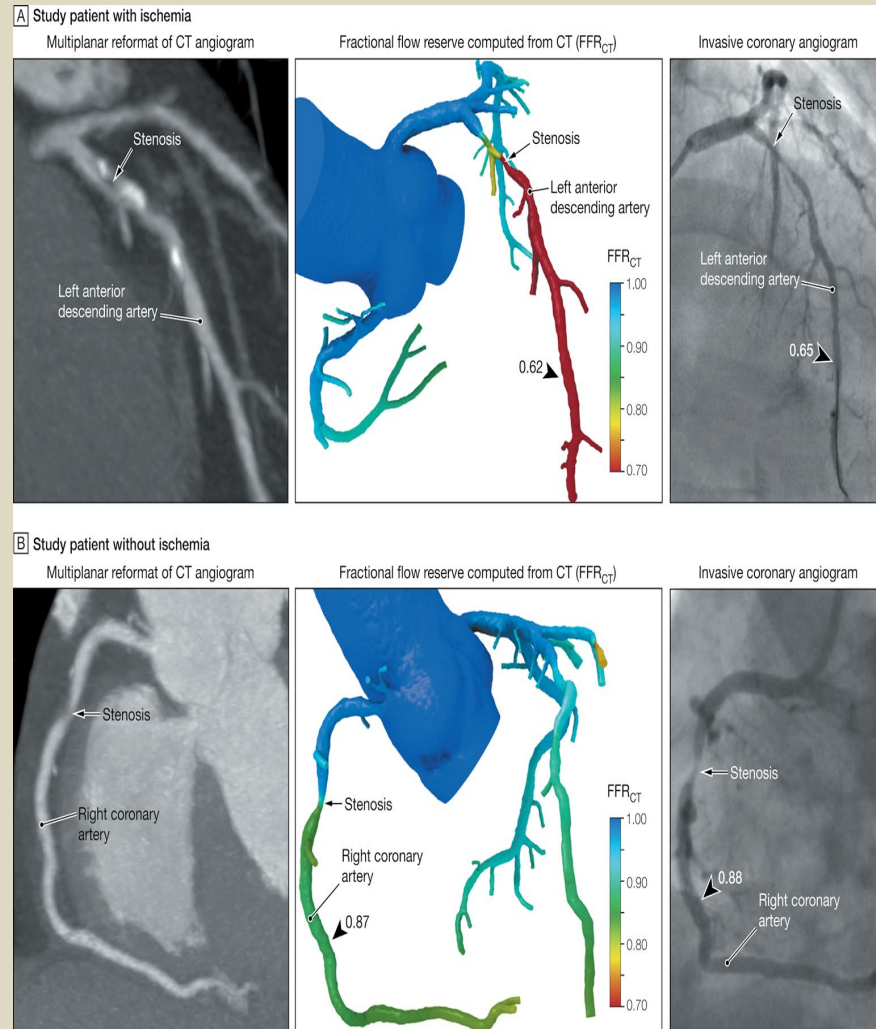
Stress-only SPECT- Normal so OK



Computational Fluid Dynamics



CT intermediate stenosis ?- CT-FFR solution?



“Fractional flow reserve” <0.8 (low) associated with improved outcome revascularization

Why go invasive? If CT can establish No CAD, minimal CAD or $FFR_{CT} >0.8$?

NICE

IF CTA demonstrates a possible stenosis?

- **Any:**
- Nuclear Stress
- Stress echo
- Cardiac MRI- perfusion
- CT-FFR
- Take into account local expertise, patient preference in selecting

CA Scoring Drivers

- 50% of heart attacks will occur in patients not considered “low risk”
- The artery calcification is common after age 50-60 and may not necessarily indicate (much) increased risk- detection can lead to further anxiety driven CV testing that contributes nothing to improved long term outcome

Cardiac CT 101



Plaque calcifies More CA+2=More atherosclerosis

more age then more calcification

CA is a surrogate for plaque in CA scoring but can render lumen unreadable in CTA and bears no consistent relationship to stenosis and ischemia

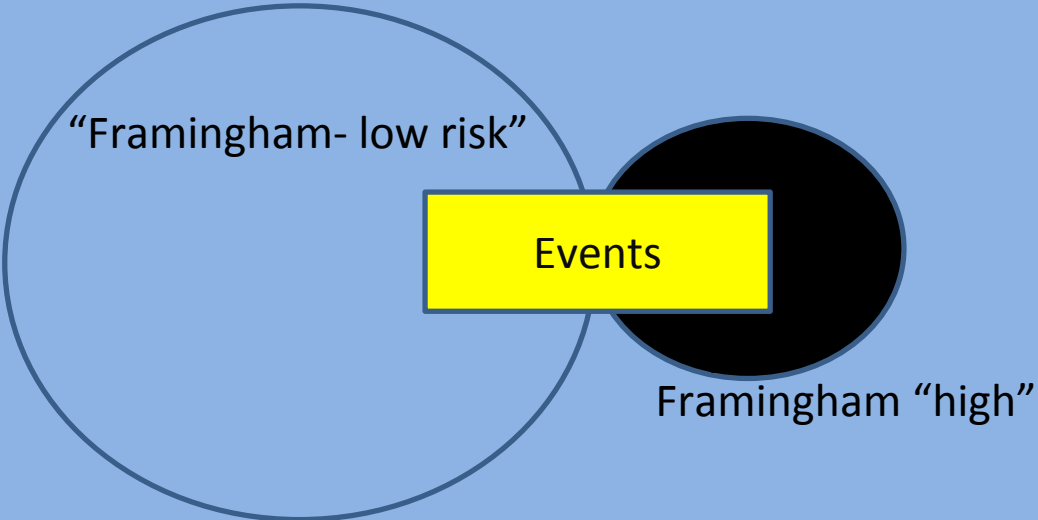
Calcium Scoring **50/50** and **50/60** Rule

- Half of men will have some coronary CA+2 at age 50
- Half of women will have some coronary CA+2 at age 60

Prepare patients to understand the implications of a 0, median (50%) and >>75% score

It's about context (Gender and Age)

Calcium Scoring- more predictive of 10 year risk than anything single factor but your age



Evidence for CAD?

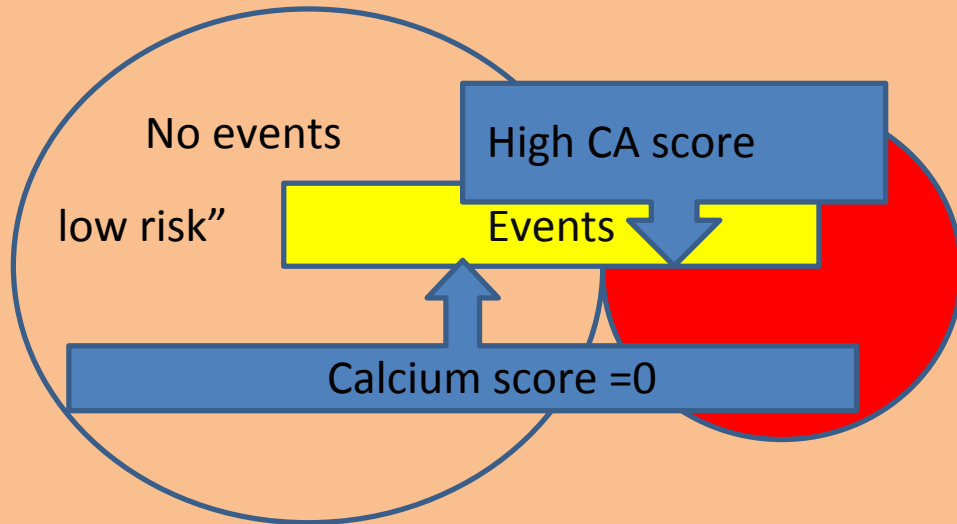
>1000

CAC >>100

CAC <100

CAC 0

Calcium Scoring-Is the score 0 or >400?



Evidence for CAD?

>1000

CAC
>100

CAC
<100

CAC 0

MESA Risk Calculator -Online



The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis

MESA 10-Year CHD Risk with Coronary Artery Calcification

[Back to CAC Tools](#)

1. Gender Male Female

2. Age (45-85 years) Years

3. Coronary Artery Calcification Agatston

4. Race/Ethnicity **Choose One**

Caucasian

Chinese

African American

Hispanic

5. Diabetes Yes No

6. Currently Smoke Yes No

7. Family History of Heart Attack Yes No
(History in parents, siblings, or children)

8. Total Cholesterol mg/dL or mmol/L

9. HDL Cholesterol mg/dL or mmol/L

10. Systolic Blood Pressure mmHg or kPa

11. Lipid Lowering Medication Yes No

12. Hypertension Medication Yes No

Calculate 10-year CHD risk

The estimated 10-year risk of a CHD event for a person with this risk factor profile including coronary calcium is 7.5%. The estimated 10-year risk of a CHD event for a person with this risk factor profile if we did not factor in their coronary calcium score would be 2.7%.

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My Father/Mother had an MI at 50 and my
LDL is 90

CA score?

I can't tolerate Statins

- I'm 60 my LDL is 195 and my father who didn't smoke died at 50 from an MI
 - My CAC score is 0
 - My CAC score is 0 and my Lp(a) is 2X normal
 - My CAC score is 300
- What if my carotid scan is normal and my stress test is normal every year?

I am on a statin 60-70 and cannot get
my LDL below 90

My CA score is 0

What now?

My CA score is 300

I am 45 have anginal-like chest pain

- Calcium score 0- done now ?
- Calcium score 0 and normal stress test –done?
- CTA- everybody, males, females, all ages 35-85 with chest pain

75 yo female with dyspnea on exertion

- CTA? Calcium score useful?
- What if 75 yo male?
- I had a regular Chest CT and there was no coronary artery calcification? Is that a 0 calcium score?

50 yo male with atypical CP

- Had non-gated CT to rule out PE 1 year ago
- Had a normal carotid scan
- Has no risk factors other than LDL 150 HDL 45
- Has a normal Lp(a)

I have anginal chest pain and a normal stress test

- Calcium score is 0 – done now ?
- CTA normal done?
- CTA shows very mild disease- done?
- CTA shows 30-50% narrowings- done?