

Neues zur KHK in 45 Minuten

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ESC Congress 2019: neue Leitlinien für die chronische KHK



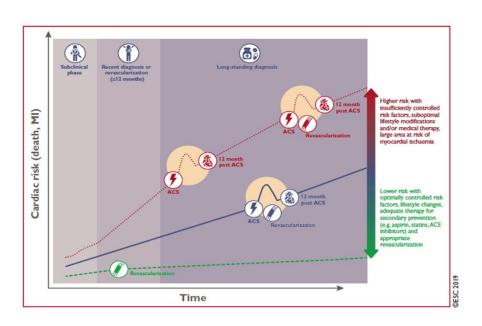


2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes

The Task Force for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

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Ein neues Konzept: Chronisches Koronarsyndrom (CCS)



- Der Begriff CCS orientiert sich am aktuellen Verständnis der KHK in Bezug auf Pathogenese, Klinik und Management
- KHK = <u>chronischer Prozess</u> der Atherosklerose, der durch Veränderung des Lebensstils, pharmakologische Therapie oder Revaskularisierung beeinflusst werden kann
- Kann in eine Stabilisierung oder Regression der Erkrankung münden

CCS: 6 klinische Szenarien

- 1) Verdacht auf KHK mit Symptomen der "stabilen" Angina pectoris, mit oder ohne Dyspnoe
- 2) Verdacht auf KHK mit neu aufgetretenen Symptomen einer Herzinsuffizienz oder linksventrikulären Dysfunktion
- 3) Asymptomatische oder symptomatische Patienten mit stabilisierten Symptomen < 1 Jahr nach ACS oder nach Revaskularisation
- 4) Asymptomatische oder symptomatische Patienten > 1 Jahr nach Erstdiagnose einer KHK oder Revaskularisation
- 5) Patienten mit Angina pectoris und Verdacht auf eine vasospastische oder mikrovaskuläre Erkrankung
- 6) Asymptomatische Personen, bei denen per Screening eine Koronarerkrankung festgestellt wird.

Key Message I:

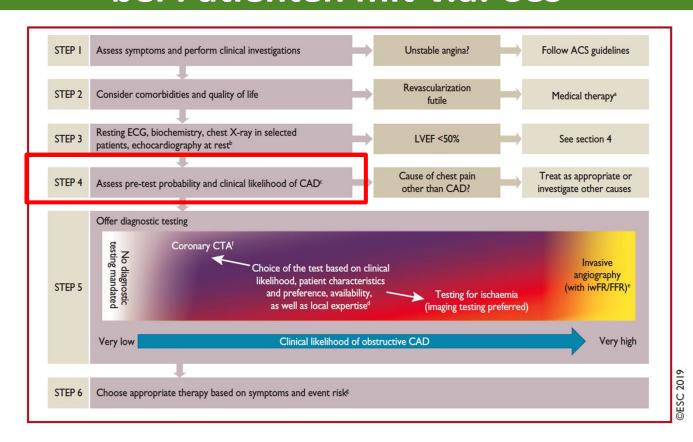


Die Nomenklatur hat sich geändert:

Stabile KHK chronische KHK

Instabile KHK Akutes Koronarsyndrom

Diagnostisches Vorgehen bei Patienten mit V.a. CCS



Pre-Test Probability (Vortestwahrscheinlichekeit)

WANN ist WAS sinnvoll?

	Typische Angina		Atypische Angina		Nichtanginöse Symptome		Dyspnoe	
Alter	Männer	Frauen	Männer	Frauen	Männer	Frauen	Männer	Frauen
30-39	3 %	5 %	4 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	3 %
10-49	22 %	10 %	10 %	6 %	3 %	2 %	12 %	3 %
50-59	32 %	13 %	17 %	6 %	11 %	3 %	20 %	9 %
60-69	44 %	16 %	26 %	11 %	22 %	6 %	27 %	14 %
70 +	52 %	27 %	34 %	19 %	24 %	10 %	32 %	12 %

Als typische Angina gilt: 1) retrosternaler Schmerz von charakteristischer Dauer und Intensität; 2) provozierbar durch Belastung oder emotionalen Stress; 3) Abklingen bei Unterbrechung der Belastung bzw. nach Gabe von Nitropräparaten.

Die atypische Angina erfüllt 2 dieser 3 Kriterien.

Bei nichtanginöser Symptomatik ist maximal 1 der 3 Kriterien erfüllt.

Die Wahrscheinlichkeiten einer obstruktiven Koronararterienerkrankung (%) wurden in einer gepoolten Analyse mit den aktuellen Daten von 15 815 symptomatischen Patienten nach Alter. Geschlecht und Art der Symptome berechnet.

- < 5 %: höchstens nur Basisdiagnostik (EKG, TTE)
- 5-15 %: nur Basisdiagnostik (EKG, TTE) und je nach vorhandenen Modifikatoren können nicht invasive bildgebende Untersuchungen in Erwägung gezogen werden
- > 15 %: nicht invasive bildgebende Untersuchungen empfohlen

Nicht inväsive bildgebende Untersuchungen:

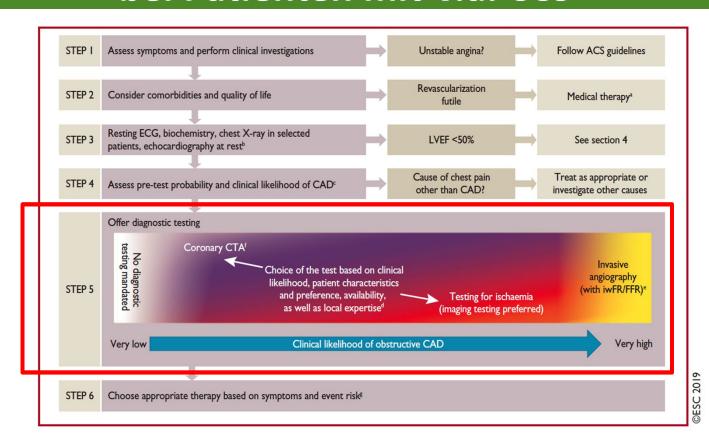
- a) morphologisch/anatomisch: Koronare CT-Angiographie
- b) Funktionell: Stress-Kardio-MRT, Stress-Echokardiographie, Myokardszintigraphie

Key Message II:



Die Berücksichtigung von Vortestwahrscheinlichkeiten im Rahmen der KHK-Abklärung hat deutlich an Bedeutung zugenommen.

Diagnostisches Vorgehen bei Patienten mit V.a. CCS



Das Kardio-CT: Prognostischer Mehrwert oder Schrott?

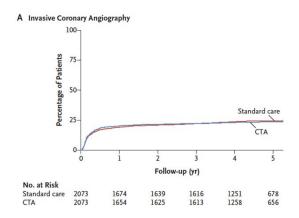
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Coronary CT Angiography and 5-Year Risk of Myocardial Infarction

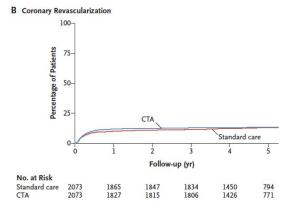
The SCOT-HEART Investigators*

- 4146 Pat. mit stabiler AP
- 1 : 1 Randomisierung konvent. Assessment vs. konvent. Assessment + CTA
- primärer Endpunkt: kardiovaskulärer Tod / nicht tödlicher Myokardinfarkt



Coronary angiography: CTA: 492 pts. (23.6%)

Standard care: 502 pts. (24.2%)



Coronary revascularization:

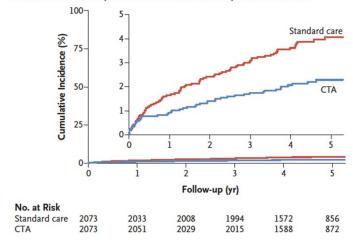
CTA: 279 pts. (13.5%)

Standard care: 267 pts. (12.9%)

Newby DE. et al., NEJM (2018): Aug. 25

Das Kardio-CT: Prognostischer Mehrwert oder Schrott?

A Death from Coronary Heart Disease or Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction

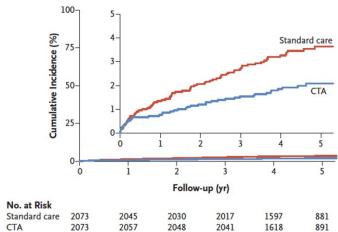


Primary endpoint:

CTA: 48 pts. (2.3%)

Standard care: 81 pts. (3.9%)





Nonfatal myocardial infarction:

CTA: 44 pts. (2.1%)

Standard care: 73 pts. (3.5%)

Newby DE. et al., NEJM (2018): Aug. 25

Nicht-invasive Diagnostik bei V.a. KHK

Nicht invasive bildgebende Untersuchungen:

- a) morphologisch/anatomisch: Koronare CT-Angiographie
- b) Funktionell: Stress-Kardio-MRT, Stress-Echokardiographie, Myokardszintigraphie

Basic testing, diagnostics, and risk assessment	
Non-invasive functional imaging for myocardial ischaemia or coronary CTA is recommended as the initial test for diagnosing CAD in symptomatic patients in whom obstructive CAD cannot be excluded by clinical assessment alone.	1
It is recommended that selection of the initial non-invasive diagnostic test be based on the clinical likelihood of CAD and other patient characteristics that influence test performance, local expertise, and the availability of tests.	1
Functional imaging for myocardial ischaemia is recommended if coronary CTA has shown CAD of uncertain functional significance or is not diagnostic.	1
Invasive angiography is recommended as an alternative test to diagnose CAD in patients with a high clinical likelihood and severe symptoms refractory to medical therapy, or typical angina at a low level of exercise and clinical evaluation that indicates high event risk. Invasive functional assessment must be available and used to evaluate stenoses before revascularization, unless very high grade (>90% diameter stenosis).	,1
Invasive coronary angiography with the availability of invasive functional evaluation should be considered for confirmation of the diagnosis of CAD in patients with an uncertain diagnosis on non-invasive testing.	lla
Coronary CTA should be considered as an alternative to invasive angiography if another non-invasive test is equivocal or non-diagnostic.	lla
Coronary CTA is not recommended when extensive coronary calcification, irregular heart rate, significant obesity, inability to cooperate with breath-hold commands, or any other conditions make good image quality unlikely.	Ш

Stellenwert des Belastungs-EKG

2013	Classa	2019	Classa
Exercise ECG is recommended the initial test to establish a diagnosis of stable CAD in patients withsymptoms of angina and intermediate PTP of CAD (15–65%), free of anti-ischaemic drugs, unless they cannot exercise or display ECG changes that make the ECG non-evaluable.	1	Exercise ECG is recommended for the assessment of exercise tolerance, symptoms, arrhythmias, BP response, and event risk in selected patients. Exercise ECG may be considered as an alternative test to rule-in or rule-out CAD when other non-invasive or invasive imaging methods are not available.	ПР
Exercise ECG should be considered in patients on treatment to evaluate control of symptoms and ischaemia.	lla	Exercise ECG may be considered in patients on treatment to evaluate control of symptoms and ischaemia.	ПР

Belastungs-EKG:

- Sensitivität 58 %, Spezifität 62 %
- wird nicht mehr als initialer Test für die Diagnosestellung dere KHK empfohlen
- weiterhin empfohlen für Risikostratifizierung, Erfassung der Belastbarkeit, Symptomen, Arrhythmien, Blutdruckverlauf

Key Message III: Diagnostik



Die Ergometrie spielt bei der KHK-Diagnostik keine Rolle mehr und sollte aufgrund der schlechten Testeigenschaften nicht zum Ausschluss oder zur Diagnosestellung durchgeführt werden. Neuere Verfahren (Myokardszinti, Kardio-CT, Kardio MRT) sollten zum Einsatz kommen.

Therapie I: Lifestyle-Veränderungen

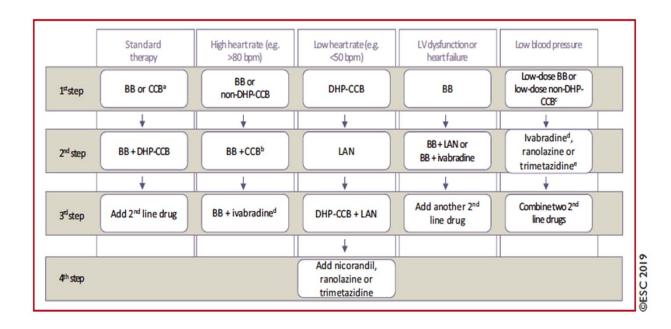
Table 7 Lifestyle recommendations for patients with chronic coronary syndromes

Lifestyle factor	
Smoking cessation	Use pharmacological and behavioural strategies to help patients quit smoking. Avoid passive smoking.
Healthy diet	Diet high in vegetables, fruit, and wholegrains. Limit saturated fat to <10% of total intake. Limit alcohol to <100 g/week or 15 g/day.
Physical activity	30-60 min moderate physical activity most days, but even irregular activity is beneficial.
Healthy weight	Obtain and maintain a healthy weight (<25 kg/m²), or reduce weight through recommended energy intake and increased
	physical activity.

Recommendations on lifestyle management

Recommendations	Classa	Level ^b
Improvement of lifestyle factors in addition to appropriate pharmacological management is recommended. 119–122,124,148–153	1	A
Cognitive behavioural interventions are recommended to help individuals achieve a healthy lifestyle. 181–183	1	A
Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation is recommended as an effective means for patients with CCS to achieve a healthy lifestyle and manage risk factors. 151–153	1	A
Annual influenza vaccination is recommended for patients with CCS, especially in the elderly. 175,176,178,179,185–187	1	В

Therapie II: medikamentöse Therapie



Key Message IV: Medikation



Die anti-anginöse Medikation wird an die Patientencharakterstika und –präferenzen angepasst.

Möglichkeiten der antithrombotischen LZ-Therapie in Patienten mit CCS in SR

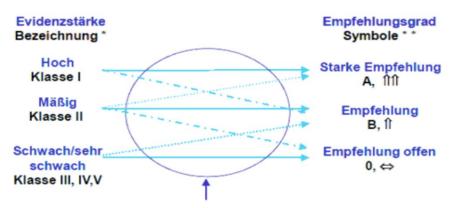
Antithrombotic therapy in patients with CCS and in sinus rhythm		
Aspirin 75–100 mg daily is recommended in patients with a previous MI or revascularization. 270	1	A
Clopidogrel 75 mg daily is recommended as an alternative to aspirin in patients with aspirin intolerance. ²⁷³	1	В
Clopidogrel 75 mg daily may be considered in preference to aspirin in symptomatic or asymptomatic patients, with either PAD or a history of ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack. ²⁷³	ПР	В
Aspirin 75—100 mg daily may be considered in patients without a history of MI or revascularization, but with definitive evidence of CAD on imaging.	ПР	С
Adding a second antithrombotic drug to aspirin for long-term secondary prevention should be considered in patients with a high risk of ischaemic events ^c and without high bleeding risk ^d (see <i>Table 9</i> for options). ^{289,296,297,307}	lla	Α
Adding a second antithrombotic drug to aspirin for long-term secondary prevention may be considered in patients with at least a moderately increased risk of ischaemic events ^e and without high bleeding risk ^d (see <i>Table 9</i> for options). ^{289,296,297,307}	ПЬ	А

Substanz	Dosis	Indikation	Vorsicht bei	Zu berücksichtigen	Referenz
Clopidogrel	1 × 75 mg	Nach Myokardin- farkt, wenn DAPT für 1 Jahr toleriert wurde			16, 17
Prasugrel	1 × 10 mg (1 × 5 mg bei Ge- wicht < 60 kg oder Alter > 75 Jahre)	Nach PCI oder Myokardinfarkt, wenn DAPT für 1 Jahr toleriert wurde	Alter > 75 Jahre	Kontraindikation Schlaganfall/TIA	16–18
Ticagrelor	2 × 60 mg	Nach Myokardin- farkt, wenn DAPT für 1 Jahr toleriert wurde			19–23
Rivaroxaban	2 × 2,5 mg	Nach Myokardin- farkt nach Ab- schluss DAPT oder Mehrgefäß- KHK	Kreatinin- Clearance 15–29 ml/min	Einziges Regime, das eine Reduktion der Gesamtmortalität zeigte	24

Risikodefinition der Leitlinienkommissi	ion
Risikograd	Risikofaktoren
Mittleres Risiko für ischämische	Mehrgefäß-KHK
Ereignisse liegt mit mindestens einem dieser Faktoren vor	Diabetes mellitus
	Rezidiv Myokardinfarkt
	Periphere arterielle Verschlusskrankheit
	Chronische Niereninsuffizienz (Kreatinin-Clearance 15-59 ml/min)
Hohes Risiko für ischämische	Diabetes mellitus
Ereignisse besteht bei Mehrgefäß-KHK und mindestens einem dieser Faktoren	Rezidiv Myokardinfarkt
	Periphere arterielle Verschlusskrankheit
	Chronische Niereninsuffizienz (Kreatinin-Clearance 15-59 ml/min)
Hohes Blutungsrisiko wird definiert	Intrazerebrale Blutung oder ischämischer Schlaganfall in der Anamnese
durch folgende Kriterien	Andere intrakranielle Pathologie
	Kürzliche gastrointestinale Blutung oder gastrointestinale Pathologie mit Blutungsrisik
	Leberversagen
	Hämorrhagische Diathese oder Koagulopathie
	Sehr hohes Alter oder Gebrechlichkeit

Kurzer Exkurs: Empfehlungsgrade

Von der Evidenz zur Empfehlung: Visualisierung der klinischen Beurteilung als Prozess der Kriteriengestützten Konsensusentscheidung



Kriterien für die Graduierung (Konsensusaspekte):

- Konsistenz der Studienergebnisse
- Klinische Relevanz der Endpunkte und Effektstärken
- Nutzen-Risiko-Verhältnis
- Ethische, rechtliche, ökonomische Erwägungen
- Patientenpräferenzen
- Anwendbarkeit, Umsetzbarkeit

Antithrombotic therapy in patients with CCS and in sinus rhythm		
Aspirin 75–100 mg dally is recommended in patients with a previous MI or revascularization. 270	1	Α
Clopidogrel 75 mg daily is recommended as an alternative to aspirin in patients with aspirin intolerance. ²⁷³	1	В
Clopidogrel 75 mg daily may be considered in preference to aspirin in symptomatic or asymptomatic patients, with either PAD or a history of ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack. ²⁷³	IIb	В
Aspirin 75–100 mg daily may be considered in patients without a history of MI or revascularization, but with definitive evidence of CAD on imaging.	IIb	С
Adding a second antithrombotic drug to aspirin for long-term secondary prevention should be considered in patients with a high risk of ischaemic events ^c and without high bleeding risk ^d (see <i>Table 9</i> for options). ^{289,296,297,307}	lla	Α
Adding a second antithrombotic drug to aspirin for long-term secondary prevention may be considered in patients with at least a moderately increased risk of ischaemic events ^e and without high bleeding risk ^d (see Table 9 for options). ^{289,296,297,307}	IIb	A

https://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/awmf-regelwerk/ll-entwicklung/awmf-regelwerk-03-leitlinienentwicklung/ll-entwicklung-graduierung-derempfehlungen.html

ESC guideline 2019

Key Message V: Antikoagulation



Der Stellenwert der Doppel-Antikoagulation (ASS+X) im Rahmen der Sekundärprävention ist gestiegen, v.a. bei Pat. mit hohem/moderatem Risiko für CV-Ereignis.

Lipid-senkende Therapie bei CCS – brauchen wir PCSK9-Inhibitoren?

Table 4 Cardiovascular risk categories People with any of the following: Documented ASCVD, either clinical or unequivocal on imaging. Documented ASCVD includes previous ACS (MI or unstable angina), stable angina, coronary revascularization (PCI, CABG, and other arterial revascularization procedures), stroke and TIA, and peripheral arterial disease. Unequivocally documented ASCVD on imaging includes those findings that are known to be predictive of clinical events, such as significant plaque on coronary angiography or CT scan (multivessel coronary disease with two major epicardial arteries having >50% stenosis), or on carotid ultrasound. DM with target organ damage,a or at least three major risk factors, or early onset of T1DM of long duration Severe CKD (eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m²). A calculated SCORE ≥10% for 10-year risk of fatal FH with ASCVD or with another major risk factor. People with: Markedly elevated single risk factors, in particular TC >8 mmol/L (>310 mg/dL), LDL-C >4.9 mmol/L (>190 mg/dL), or BP ≥180/110 mmHg. Patients with FH without other major risk factors. Patients with DM without target organ damage, a with DM duration ≥10 years or another additional risk factor. Moderate CKD (eGFR 30-59 mL/min/1.73 m²). A calculated SCORE ≥5% and <10% for 10-year risk Moderate-risk Young patients (T1DM <35 years; T2DM <50 years) with DM duration <10 years, without other risk factors. Calculated SCORE ≥1 % and <5% for 10-year Calculated SCORE <1% for 10-year risk of fatal CVD.

NEUE LDL-Zielwerte, je nach Risiko:

geringes Risiko: 116 mg/dl
mittleres Risiko: 100 mg/dl
hohes Risiko: 70 mg/dl
sehr hohes Risiko: 55 mg/dl !!!

! Alle Pat. mit CCS !

Lipid-lowering drugs	Classa	Level ^b
Statins are recommended in all patients with CCS ^{c 341,342}	1	Α
a patient's goal ^c is not achieved with the maximum tolerated dose of statin, combination with ezetimibe is ecommended. ^{217,320}	1	В
or patients at very high risk who do not achieve their goal ^c on a maximum tolerated dose of statin and ezetimibe, ombination with a PCSK9 inhibitor is recommended. ^{220,323}	1	A

^aTarget organ damage is defined as microalbuminuria, retinopathy, or neuropathy.

Key Message VI: Lipide



Gemäß der neuen Leitlinien folgt:

- Wesentlich mehr Patienten haben eine Statin-Indikation
- Die Zielwerte wurden gemäß Risikoklassen angepasst
- Ziel LDL-55mg/dl bei sehr hohem Risiko
- Alle Patienten mit CCS haben per Definition ein sehr hohes Risiko
- Statin → Ezetimib → PCSK-9-Inhibitor

Arterielle Hypertonie: weitere medikamentöse Behandlungsoptionen

Recommendations for hypertension treatment in chronic coronary syndromes

Recommendations	Classa	Levelb	
It is recommended that office BP is controlled to target values: systolic BP 120 - 130 mmHg in general and systolic BP 130 - 140 mmHg in older patients (aged >65 years).	T.	Α	
In hypertensive patients with a recent MI, beta- blockers and RAS blockers are recommended. ⁴⁶⁷	1	Α	
In patients with symptomatic angina, beta- blockers and/or CCBs are recommended. ⁴⁶⁷	1	A	2019
The combination of ACE inhibitors and ARBs is not recommended. 468,469	ш	A	© ESC 2019

ACE inhibitors		
ACE inhibitors (or ARBs) are recommended if a patient has other conditions (e.g. heart failure, hypertension, or diabetes). 328–330	1	A
ACE inhibitors should be considered in CCS patients at very high risk of cardiovascular events. 331,332,335,336	lla	A
Other drugs		
Beta-blockers are recommended in patients with LV dysfunction or systolic HF. ^{211,212,214}		A
In patients with a previous STEMI, long-term oral treatment with a beta-blocker should be considered. 213,220–222,225,343	lla	В

Diabetes mellitus und CCS

Therapeutische Ziele:

- HbA1c < 7 %
- RR< 130 mmHg (aber nicht < 120 mmHg
- RR 130-139 mmHg bei >65 J.
- LDL <100 mg/dL, < 70 mg/dL bis < 55 mg/dL abhängig von CV-Risiko

Very high risk	Patients with DM and established CVD or other target organ damage ^b or three or more major risk factors ^c or early onset T1DM of long duration (>20 years)	
High risk	Patients with DM duration ≥10 years without tar- get organ damage plus any other additional risk factor	
Moderate risk	Young patients (T1DM aged <35 years or T2DM aged <50 years) with DM duration <10 years, without other risk factors	© ESC 2019

CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; T1DM = type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

*Modified from the 2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice.²⁷

^bProteinuria, renal impairment defined as eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m², left ventricular hypertrophy, or retinopathy.

^cAge, hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking, obesity.

Recommendations for diabetes mellitus in chronic coronary syndromes

Recommendations	Classa	Levelb	
Risk factor (BP, LDL-C, and HbA1c) control to targets is recommended in patients with CAD and diabetes mellitus. ^{482–484}	1	Α	
In asymptomatic patients with diabetes melli- tus, a periodic resting ECG is recommended for cardiovascular detection of conduction abnormalities, AF, and silent MI.	1	С	
ACE inhibitor treatment is recommended in CCS patients with diabetes for event prevention. 482	1	В	
The sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitors empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin are recommended in patients with diabetes and CVD. ^{c 485 – 487}	1	Α	
A glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist (liraglutide or semaglutide) is recommended in patients with diabetes and CVD. ^{c 488–490}	1	Α	٠
in asymptomatic adults (age 240 years) with diabetes, functional imaging or coronary CTA may be considered for advanced cardiovascular risk assessment. 491,492	ПР	В	© FSC 2

Key Message VII:



Patienten mit CCS und Diabetes mellitus Typ 2 sollten mit GLP-1-Rezeptoragonisten und/oder SGLT-2-Hemmern behandelt werden.

Zusammenfassung

- Neues Konzept: CCS
- Neue (niedrigere) Vortestwahrscheinlichkeiten
- Abwertung von Belastungs-EKG (als Rule-in- / Rule-out-Methode zur Diagnosestellung von CCS
- Aufwertung von CT-Angiographie als initialer Test
- Kombination von ASS mit 2. Antikoagulanz in CCS-Patienten mit moderatem bis hohem Risiko und niedrigem Blutungsrisiko
- Neuer LDL-Cholesterin-Zielwert bei CCS: < 55 mg/dl</p>
- Neue Antidiabetika

Zusammenfassung

- Die Nomenklatur hat sich geändert: Stabile KHK → chronische KHK (CCS), Instabile KHK → Akutes Koronarsyndrom (ACS)
- Die Berücksichtigung von Vortestwahrscheinlichkeiten im Rahmen der KHK-Abklärung hat deutlich an Bedeutung zugenommen.
- Die Ergometrie spielt bei der KHK-Diagnostik keine Rolle mehr und sollte aufgrund der schlechten Testeigenschaften nicht zum Ausschluss oder zur Diagnosestellung durchgeführt werden.
- Neuere Verfahren (Myokardszinti, Kardio-CT, Kardio MRT) sollten zum Einsatz kommen.
- Die anti-anginöse Medikation wird an die Patientencharakterstika und –präferenzen angepasst.
- Der Stellenwert der Doppel-Antikoagulation (ASS+X) im Rahmen der Sekundärprävention ist gestiegen, v.a. bei Pat. mit hohem/moderatem Risiko für CV-Ereignis.

Update KHK

- Statine:
 - Wesentlich mehr Patienten haben eine Statin-Indikation
 - Die Zielwerte wurden gemäß Risikoklassen angepasst
 - Ziel LDL-55mg/dl bei sehr hohem Risiko
 - Alle Patienten mit CCS haben per Definition ein sehr hohes Risiko
 - Statin → Ezetimib → PCSK-9-Inhibitor
- Patienten mit CCS und Diabetes mellitus Typ 2 sollten mit GLP-1-Rezeptoragonisten und/oder SGLT-2-Hemmern behandelt werden.

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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Belastungs-EKG:

Sensitivität 58 %, Spezifität 62 %

Stressechokardiographie:

Sensitivität 85 %, Spezifität 82 %

Stress-Myokardiszintigraphie:

Sensitivität 87 %, Spezifität 70 %

Stress-Kardio-MRT:

Sensitivität 90 %, Spezifität 80 %

CTA:

Sensitivität 95.6 %, Spezifität 81.5 %

PET:

Sensitivität 90 %, Spezifität 85 %



Kardiale CT im diagnostischen Workup

CT coronary angiography in patients with suspected angina $\rightarrow \emptyset \uparrow \emptyset$ due to coronary heart disease (SCOT-HEART): an open-label, parallel-group, multicentre trial



The SCOT-HEART investigators*

- 4146 Pat. mit "stabiler AP"
- •1:1-Randomisierung konventionelles Assessment vs. konvent. Assessment + kardiale CT
- primärer Endpunkt: Anteil der Pat. mit Diagnose "KHK" nach sechs Wochen
- Anstieg der angegeben diagnostischen Sicherheit durch CTA um den Faktor 1,8



TABLE 1 SCOT-HEART and PROMISE: Trial Characteristics			
	SCOT-HEART	PROMISE	
Country	United Kingdom	United States and Canada	
Comparators	CCTA + standard of care vs. standard of care	CCTA vs. functional stress test	
Trial design	Open-label	Open-label	
Recruiting centers	12	193	
Length of follow-up, months	20	25	
Sample size	4,146	10,003	
Primary endpoint	Certainty of diagnosis of angina due to coronary heart disease	Death, nonfatal MI, hospitalization for unstable angina, major procedural complications (anaphylaxis, stroke, major bleeding and renal failure)	
Follow-up	National Health Record systems	Mail and telephone	



Kardiale CT im diagnostischen Workup: Therapeutische Konsequenz?

	n	Baseline, n	1 year, n (%)	2 years, n (%)	3 years, n (%)	4 years, n (%)	5 years, n (%)
Antiplatelet thera	ру			to ob		·	
Standard Care	2073	984 (47.5)	842 (40.9)	822 (40.1)	797 (38.9)	584 (40.1)	311 (40.5)
CCTA	2073	1009 (48.7)	1083 (52.4)	1034 (50.4)	1008 (49.3)	704 (48.4)	395 (50.6)
Statin							
Standard Care	2073	884 (42.7)	1038 (50.4)	1003 (48.9)	988 (48.3)	725 (49.8)	386 (50.3)
CCTA	2073	902 (43.5)	1229 (59.5)	1194 (58.2)	1165 (56.9)	840 (57.7)	460 (59.0)
ACE or ARB			,				
Standard Care	2073	344 (16.6)	682 (33.1)	694 (33.8)	704 (34.4)	491 (33.7)	266 (34.6)
CCTA	2073	341 (16.5)	718 (34.8)	728 (35.5)	744 (36.4)	550 (37.8)	301 (38.6)
Beta-blocker							
Standard Care	2073	670 (32.4)	623 (30.3)	589 (28.7)	588 (28.7)	419 (28.8)	220 (28.6)
CCTA	2073	684 (33.0)	702 (34.0)	672 (32.7)	680 (33.2)	473 (32.5)	277 (35.5)
Calcium blocker		•		•			•
Standard Care	2073	194 (9.4)	380 (18.5)	377 (18.4)	373 (18.2)	280 (19.2)	145 (18.9)
CCTA	2073	183 (8.8)	399 (19.3)	414 (20.2)	422 (20.6)	318 (21.8)	164 (21.0)
Oral nitrates		•					•
Standard Care	2073	590 (28.5)	113 (5.5)	99 (4.8)	105 (5.1)	91 (6.2)	46 (6.0)
CCTA	2073	570 (27.5)	137 (6.6)	136 (6.6)	145 (7.1)	112 (7.7)	58 (7.4)



Pre-Test Probability (Vortestwahrscheinlichkeit)

TABELLE

Vortestwahrscheinlich

	Typisch
Alter	Männer
30-39	3 %
40-49	22 %
50-59	32 %
60-69	44 %
70 +	52 %

Als typische Angina gilt. 1) retro 3) Abklingen bei Unterbrechung (Die atypische Angina erfüllt 2 d Bei nichtanginöser Symptomal Die Wahrscheinlichkeiten einer o Patienten nach Alter, Geschlecht PTP based on sex, age and nature of symptoms (Table 5)

Decreases likelihood

- Normal exercise ECG²
- No coronary calcium by CT (Agatston score = 0)^a

Increases likelihood

- Risk factors for CVD (dyslipidaemia, diabetes, hypertension, smoking, family history of CVD)
- Resting ECG changes (Q-wave or ST-segment/ T-wave changes)
- LV dysfunction suggestive of CAD
- Abnormal exercise ECG^a
- Coronary calcium by CT^a

Frauen
3 %
3 %
9 %
14 %
12 %

n Stress:

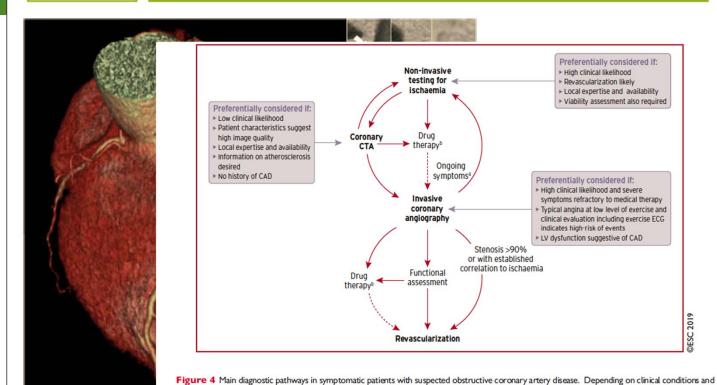
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5 symptomatischen

Clinical likelihood of CAD

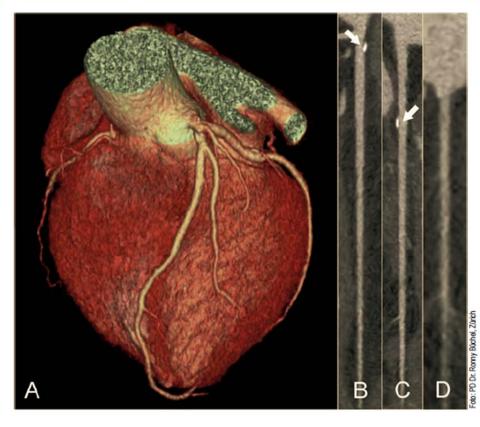


XXX



the healthcare environment, patient workup can start with either of three options: non-invasive testing, coronary computed tomography angiography, or invasive coronary angiography. Through each pathway, both functional and anatomical information is gathered to inform an appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic strategy. Risk-factor modification should be considered in all patients. CAD = coronary artery disease; CTA = computed tomography angiography; ECG = electrocardiogram; LV = left ventricular. ^aConsider microvascular angina. ^bAntianginal medications and/or risk-factor modification.







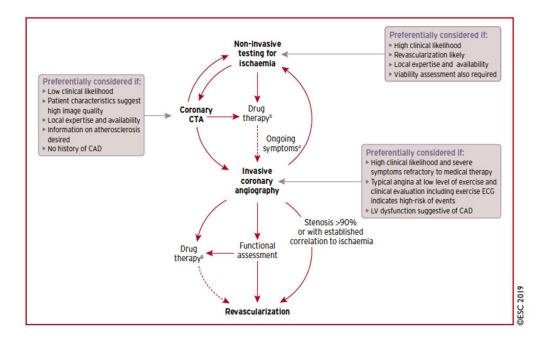


Figure 4 Main diagnostic pathways in symptomatic patients with suspected obstructive coronary artery disease. Depending on clinical conditions and the healthcare environment, patient workup can start with either of three options: non-invasive testing, coronary computed tomography angiography, or invasive coronary angiography. Through each pathway, both functional and anatomical information is gathered to inform an appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic strategy. Risk-factor modification should be considered in all patients. CAD = coronary artery disease; CTA = computed tomography angiography; ECG = electrocardiogram; LV = left ventricular. ^aConsider microvascular angina. ^bAntianginal medications and/or risk-factor modification.

Screening for CAD in asymptomatic subjects (1)



Recommendations	Class	Level
Total risk estimation using a risk-estimation system such as SCORE is recommended for asymptomatic adults >40 years of age without evidence of CVD, diabetes, CKD, or familial hypercholesterolaemia.	1	С
Assessment of family history of premature CVD (defined as a fatal or non-fatal CVD event, or/and established diagnosis of CVD in first-degree male relatives before 55 years of age or female relatives before 65 years of age) is recommended as part of cardiovascular risk assessment.	1	С
It is recommended that all individuals aged <50 years with a family history of premature CVD in a first-degree relative (<55 years of age in men or <65 years of age in women) or familial hypercholesterolaemia are screened using a validated clinical score.	1	В
Assessment of coronary artery calcium score with computed tomography may be considered as a risk modifier in the cardiovascular risk assessment of asymptomatic subjects.	IIb	В
Atherosclerotic plaque detection by carotid artery ultrasound may be considered as a risk modifier in the cardiovascular risk assessment of asymptomatic subjects.	IIb	В

Screening for CAD in asymptomatic subjects (2)



Recommendations	Class	Level
ABI may be considered as a risk modifier in cardiovascular risk assessment.	IIb	В
In high-risk asymptomatic adults (with diabetes, a strong family history of CAD, or when previous risk-assessment tests suggest a high risk of CAD), functional imaging or coronary CTA may be considered for cardiovascular risk assessment.	IIb	С
In asymptomatic adults (including sedentary adults considering starting a vigorous exercise programme), an exercise ECG may be considered for cardiovascular risk assessment, particularly when attention is paid to non-ECG markers such as exercise capacity.	IIb	С
Carotid ultrasound IMT for cardiovascular risk assessment is not recommended.	III	Α
In low-risk non-diabetic asymptomatic adults, coronary CTA or functional imaging for ischaemia are not indicated for further diagnostic assessment.	Ш	С
Routine assessment of circulating biomarkers is not recommended for cardiovascular risk stratification.	III	В