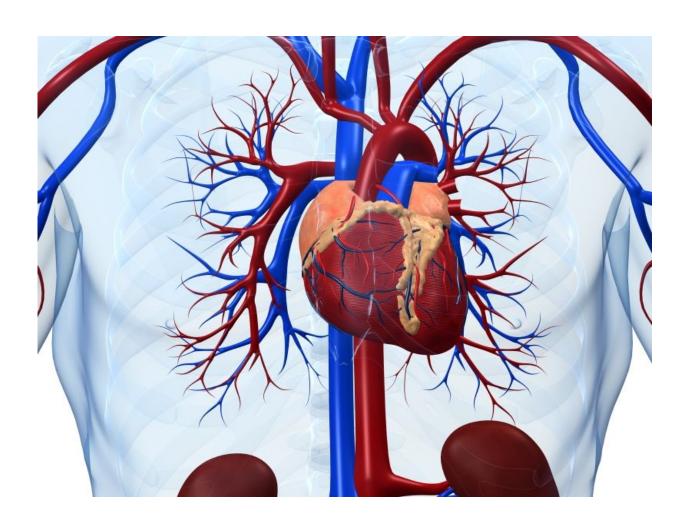


Adding number of vessels with CAC ups prediction of CVD events

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(HealthDay)—Inclusion of the number of vessels with coronary artery



calcium (CAC) improves the capacity of the Agatston CAC score to predict cardiovascular events, according to a study published online April 13 in *JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging*.

Michael J. Blaha, M.D., M.P.H., from the Johns Hopkins Ciccarone Center for the Prevention of Heart Disease in Baltimore, and colleagues studied 3,262 individuals with baseline CAC >0 from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. The authors examined the number of coronary vessels with CAC and classified patients according to concentrated and diffuse CAC patterns.

The researchers found that there were 368 <u>coronary heart disease</u> (CHD) and 493 cardiovascular disease (CVD) events during follow-up (median, 10.0 years). There was considerable heterogeneity between CAC score group and number of vessels with CAC (P

"The number of coronary arteries with calcified plaque, indicating increasingly 'diffuse' multi-vessel subclinical atherosclerosis, adds significantly to the traditional Agatston CAC score for the prediction of CHD and CVD events," the authors write.

More information: <u>Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u>

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