

New model predicts mortality in stable coronary heart disease

August 9 2017



(HealthDay)—A biomarker-based model provides a new tool for the

prediction of cardiovascular (CV) death in patients with stable coronary heart disease (CHD), according to a study published in the Aug. 15 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

Daniel Lindholm, M.D., Ph.D., from Uppsala University in Sweden, and colleagues evaluated and compared the [prognostic value](#) of biomarkers and clinical variables to develop a prediction model in patients with stable CHD.

The researchers found that the three most important biomarkers were N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T (hs-cTnT), and [low-density lipoprotein cholesterol](#) (LDL-C). However, NT-proBNP and hs-cTnT had greater prognostic value than any other biomarker or clinical variable. The final prediction model included age (A), biomarkers (B; NT-proBNP, hs-cTnT, and LDL-C), and clinical variables (C; smoking, diabetes mellitus, and [peripheral arterial disease](#)). The "ABC-CHD" model had high discriminatory ability for CV death in both the deviation and validation cohorts.

"This [model](#) provided a robust tool for the prediction of CV death in patients with stable CHD," the authors write. "As it is based on a small number of readily available biomarkers and clinical factors, it can be widely employed to complement clinical assessment and guide management based on CV risk."

Several authors disclosed financial ties to pharmaceutical and diagnostic companies, including GlaxoSmithKline and Roche Diagnostics, both of which funded the trial.

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Citation: New model predicts mortality in stable coronary heart disease (2017, August 9)
retrieved 28 April 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-08-mortality-stable-coronary-heart-disease.html>

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