

# Sudden death predictor identifies ICD candidates in new ESC Guidelines

30 August 2014

Saturday 30 August 2014: A new sudden death predictor for patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) identifies candidates for implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICDs) in ESC Guidelines published today. They are presented at ESC Congress by Task Force Chairperson Professor Perry Elliott (UK).

The "2014 ESC Guidelines on Diagnosis and Management of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy" are published today on-line in the *European Heart Journal* (1) and on the ESC Website. Previous ESC Guidelines on [hypertrophic cardiomyopathy](#) were published in 2003 (2).

Professor Elliott said: "One of the most important innovations in this guideline is a new risk calculator that uses simple clinical measures to estimate five year risk of [sudden cardiac death](#). This estimate is then used to stratify [patients](#) into high, intermediate and low risk categories that can be used to guide the use of ICDs."

He added: "These recommendations are likely to spark considerable interest and debate as they provide advice based on real estimates of risk rather than relative risks as in all previous [guidelines](#). This will bring into focus the balance between clinical efficacy on the one hand and on the other, the potential risks and costs of therapy to individual patients and healthcare economies."

Professor Elliott continued: "In some aspects of the guidelines we had to balance an ideal of best practice with the realities of healthcare provision across Europe and elsewhere. Nevertheless, we make a number of recommendations that will prove challenging in some countries with the deliberate aim of raising the general standard of care for all patients."

Examples include a recommendation for genetic testing in all patients with HCM when it is of relevance to the management of family members;

greater use of specialised tests such as cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in everyday practice; and early referral to multidisciplinary teams with expertise in the diagnosis and management of HCM.

Most cases of HCM have a genetic cause and the guidelines provide a clinically focused approach to the requesting and interpretation of genetic tests. This is based on careful history taking including analysis of family pedigrees and a cardiomyopathy-centred interpretation of commonly used diagnostic tools such as electrocardiography and cardiac imaging.

Professor Elliott said: "The aim is to improve the accuracy of diagnosis and the management of patients and families with HCM. The role of expert counselling before and after genetic analysis is strongly emphasised and we provide clear guidance on the management of family members in different clinical scenarios based on the results of genetic testing."

Detailed and tailored advice is provided for women with HCM. This includes guidance on pre-pregnancy assessment and the management of labour, and detailed recommendations for contraception, sterilisation and termination. Advice on the diagnosis and treatment of children is provided for the first time.

Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction is a common feature of HCM that can be treated with drugs or invasive therapies such as surgery and alcohol septal ablation. For the first time, the guidelines present a systematic approach to the assessment of outflow tract obstruction that can be used to tailor therapies to the characteristics of individual patients. A simple guide is also provided for drug and device therapy in patients with HCM and heart failure.

Professor Elliott concluded: "We hope that these

guidelines will enable healthcare professionals to raise the standard of care for patients of all ages with HCM by improving the accuracy of diagnosis and the use of a rational, patient centred approach to advice and clinical management."

**More information:** (1) 2014 ESC Guidelines on Diagnosis and Management of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. *European Heart Journal*. 2014  
[DOI: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehu284](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehu284)

(2) American College of Cardiology/European Society of Cardiology Clinical Expert Consensus Document on Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Clinical Expert Consensus Documents and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines. *European Heart Journal*. 2003;24(21):1965-1991.

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