A New Paradigm in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Coronary Artery Disease:

A Real World 'CTA First' Approach Reduces Diagnostic Invasive Coronary Angiography and Increases Cath Lab Efficiency.

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### Disclosure of Relevant Financial Relationships

I, Shayan Nabavi Nouri, DO NOT have any relevant financial relationships to disclose.





## **Background**

- Despite a class 1 (LOE A) guideline recommendation for coronary CTA, nuclear stress testing remains the more highly utilized first-line diagnostic test for coronary artery disease (CAD).
- The impact of a "CTA first" approach in the evaluation of CAD on the rates of diagnostic only invasive coronary angiography and cath lab utilization has yet to be evaluated in real-world clinical practice.





# **Background: Effectiveness of CCTA**

Summary of diagnostic accuracy of noninvasive tests compared with invasive coronary angiography

Population: sus	pected CAD;	prevalence 4	1-75%
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1 optimion. suspected CAD, prevalence 41 7570						
Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV		
Exercise Electrocardiography	62%	68%	57%	72%		
Stress Echocardiography	88%	89%	93%	80%		
Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography	83–84%	79–85%	72–85%	84%		
Positron Emission Tomography	90–91%	82–91%	94%	75–84%		
Stress Magnetic Resonance Imaging	81%	87%	93%	70%		
Coronary Artery Calcium Scoring	98–99%	35–40%	65–68%	93–95%		
Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography (Low radiation dose)	100%	89%	93%	99%		
Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography (Radiation dose not specified)	98.20%	81.60%	90.50%	99.00%		





# **Background: Paradigm Shifting**

**Meaning** Compared with functional stress testing, coronary computed tomography angiography is associated with a decreased incidence of myocardial infarction in patients with suspected coronary artery disease, as well as an increase in the detection of coronary artery disease and use of secondary prevention medications; trade offs involve an increase in downstream invasive procedures, many of which may be unnecessary.

Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography vs Functional Stress Testing for Patients With Suspected Coronary Artery Disease A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Andrew J. Foy, MD<sup>1,2</sup>; Sanket S. Dhruva, MD<sup>3</sup>; Brandon Peterson, MD<sup>1</sup>; et al; John M. Mandrola, MD<sup>4</sup>; Daniel J. Morgan, MD, MS<sup>5</sup>; Rita F. Redberg, MD, MSc<sup>6,7</sup>

Author Affiliations Article Information; JAMA Intern Med. 2017;177(11):1623-1631. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2017.4772





### **Objective**

 To evaluate the impact of a "CTA first" approach in the evaluation of CAD on the rates of diagnostic only invasive coronary angiography and cath lab utilization



#### **Methods**

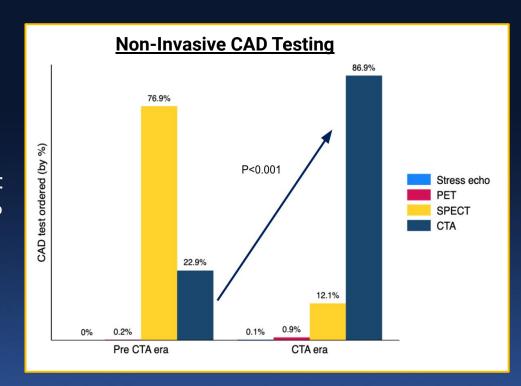
- Imaging orders and claims data in a large cardiovascular practice were evaluated from 2019 to 2023.
- Based on the implementation of coronary CTA (+FFR<sub>CT</sub> when appropriate and available) as the initial modality for evaluation of CAD
  - "pre-CTA era" (January 2019-April 2020)
  - "CTA era" (May 2020-May 2023)
- Trends in CAD diagnostic testing and diagnostic invasive coronary angiography were assessed.





### **Results: Non-Invasive Testing**

- A total of 2,062 patients were evaluated for CAD using either stress testing or CTA
  - 524 in the pre-CTA era and
  - 1,538 in the CTA era.
- In the transition from pre-CTA to CTA eras:
  - CTA increased from 22.9% to 86.9%
  - FFR<sub>CT</sub> in 20-30% of cases
  - Stress testing declined from 77.1% to 13.0% (p<0.001).</li>

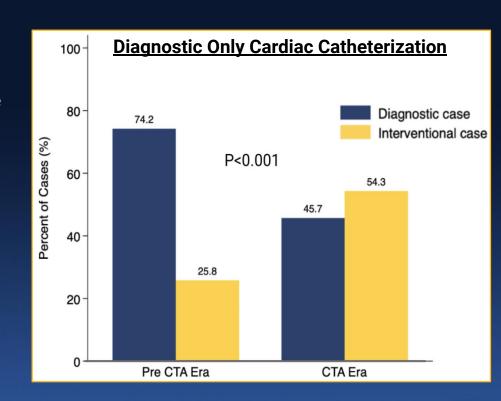






### Results: Avoidable Invasive Angiography

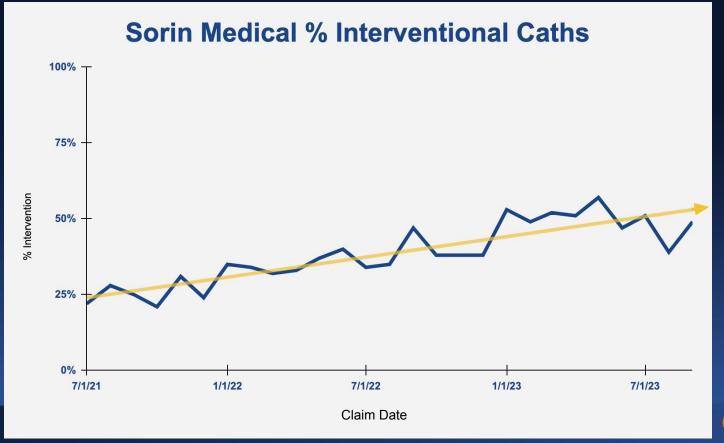
- For patients undergoing invasive coronary angiography, rates of "diagnostic only" procedures declined significantly from the pre-CTA to CTA era
  - 74.2% (115/155)
     vs.
     45.7% (106/232), p<0.001</li>
- Rates of intervention thereby increased from 25.8% to 54.3% (p<0.001) from the pre-CTA to CTA era.







## Results: Avoidable Invasive Angiography







#### **Conclusions:**

CTA + FFR<sub>CT</sub> first approach in evaluating CAD improved cardiac catheterization lab efficiency by reducing potentially avoidable diagnostic only invasive coronary angiography.



