PRIMARY CARE DIRECT ACCESS CORONARY ARTERY CALCIUM (CAC) SCORE – PROGNOSIS FROM A NOVEL SERVICE
J Tan, G Lewis, J Townend, B Holloway, University Hospitals Birmingham (UHB) NHS Foundation Trust, UK
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Introduction "NICE guidelines 95: Chest pain of recent onset" states that in a clinically low risk patient, negative CAC study alone excludes obstructive coronary disease. We describe a novel service which allows primary care direct access referral for CT CAC, established at UHB in 2011. Our study aims to evaluate the prognostic value of a negative CT CAC within our centre.

Methods A retrospective search of the Radiology Information Solution (RIS) system was performed for all patients referred between October 2011 to December 2013. Each report was reviewed on RIS to determine negative studies. Only patients above 35 years who fit the criteria for low risk (<29%) were included. Scans were performed on a dual source CT scanner without prior premedication. Outcome data on major adverse cardiac events (MACE) from the negative studies were obtained via the patient’s electronic records and Office of National Statistics. The follow-up period was 2–4 years.

Results 407 patients had CAC studies. 267 patients with a zero CAC score were included. There were no cases of coronary-related deaths, coronary revascularisation or hospitalisation secondary to acute coronary syndrome (ACS). 14/267 (4.9%) patients re-attended the hospital via emergency department with chest pain but had ACS ruled out. 3/267 (1.1%) deaths occurred with none attributed to cardiovascular disease.

Conclusion Our study suggests that a negative CAC score in a population referred directly from primary care for exclusion of significant coronary disease in line with NICE guidance 95 is associated with a low incidence of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

PATTERNS OF EARLY ATHEROSCLEROSIS FORMATION AND CARDIAC REMODELLING IN HEALTHY ADULTS OF SOUTH ASIAN AND EUROPEAN DESCENT
1Jonathan R Weir-McCall, 2Derride B Cassidy, 3Jill JF Belch, 4Stephen J Gandy, 1J Graeme Houston, 5Matthew A Lambert, 6Robertta Littleford, 7Janice Rowland, 8Alain D Struthers, 9Faisel Khan, 1Division of Cardiovascular & Diabetes Medicine, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, UK; 2NHS Tayside Medical Physics, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee; 3Department of Research and Innovation, North York General Hospital, University of Toronto; 4Department of Clinical Radiology, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff
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Introduction South Asians (SAs) have a higher risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and stroke, but paradoxically lower prevalence of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) than Western Europeans (WEs). The aim of this study was to determine early changes in systemic atherosclerotic burden and cardiac remodelling, as measured using whole body cardiovascular MRI (WB-CVMR).

Methods 19 SA and 38 age, gender and BMI matched WE were recruited. All were ≥40 years, free from CVD and with a 10-year risk of CVD <20%. WB-CVMR was performed which comprised a whole body angiogram (WBA) and cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR). These were performed on a 3T MRI scanner following dual phase injection of gadoteric acid. A standardised atherosclerotic score (SAS) was calculated from the WBA, while indexed left ventricular mass and volumes were calculated from the CMR.

Results SAs exhibited a significantly lower iliofemoral atheroma burden (regional SAS 0.0 ± 0.0 vs 1.9 ± 6.9, p = 0.048) and a trend towards lower overall atheroma burden (WB SAS 0.7 ± 0.8 vs 1.8 ± 2.3, p = 0.1). They had significantly lower indexed left ventricular mass (46.9 ± 11.8 vs 56.9 ± 13.4 ml/m², p = 0.008), end diastolic volume (63.9 ± 10.4 vs 75.2 ± 11.4 ml/m², p = 0.001), end systolic volume (20.5 ± 6.1 vs 24.6 ± 6.8 ml/m², p = 0.03) and stroke volume (43.4 ± 6.6 vs 50.6 ± 7.9 ml/m², p = 0.001), but with no significant difference in functional indices.

Conclusion South Asians have a lower peripheral atherosclerotic burden and smaller hearts than Western Europeans even in a healthy population. Thus the paradoxical high risk of CVD compared with PVD may be due to an adverse cardiac haemodynamic status incurred by the smaller heart rather than atherosclerosis.

PREVALENCE, PATTERN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LATE GADOLINIUM ENHANCEMENT IN A HEALTHY ASYMPTOMATIC COHORT
1Jonathan R Weir-McCall, 2Kerrie Fitzgerald, 3C Papagiorcopulo, 4Stephen J Gandy, 5Matthew Lambert, 6Jill JF Belch, 7Ian Cavin, 8Roberta Littleford, 9Jennifer A Macfarlane, 10Shona Z Matthew, 11R Stephen Nicholas, 12Alain D Struthers, 13Frank Sullivan, 14Shelley A Waugh, 15Richard D White, 16J Graeme Houston, 17Department of Cardiovascular and Diabetes Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Dundee; 18NHS Tayside Medical Physics, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee; 19Department of Research and Innovation, North York General Hospital, University of Toronto; 20Department of Clinical Radiology, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff
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Introduction Unrecognised myocardial infarctions (UMIs) have been described in 19–30% of the population using late gadolinium enhancement (LGE). However these studies have focussed on selected cohorts including those with known cardiovascular disease. The aim of the current study was to ascertain the prevalence of UMIs in a non-high risk population and their physiological significance.

Methods 5,000 volunteers >40 years with no history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and a 10 year risk of CVD of less than 20% were recruited to the Tayside Screening for Cardiac Events (TASCFORCE) study. Those with a BNP level greater than their gender-specific median were invited for a whole-body MR angiography (WB-CVMR). These were performed on a 3T MRI scanner compared with PVD risk may be due to an adverse cardiac haemodynamic status incurred by the smaller heart rather than atherosclerosis.